

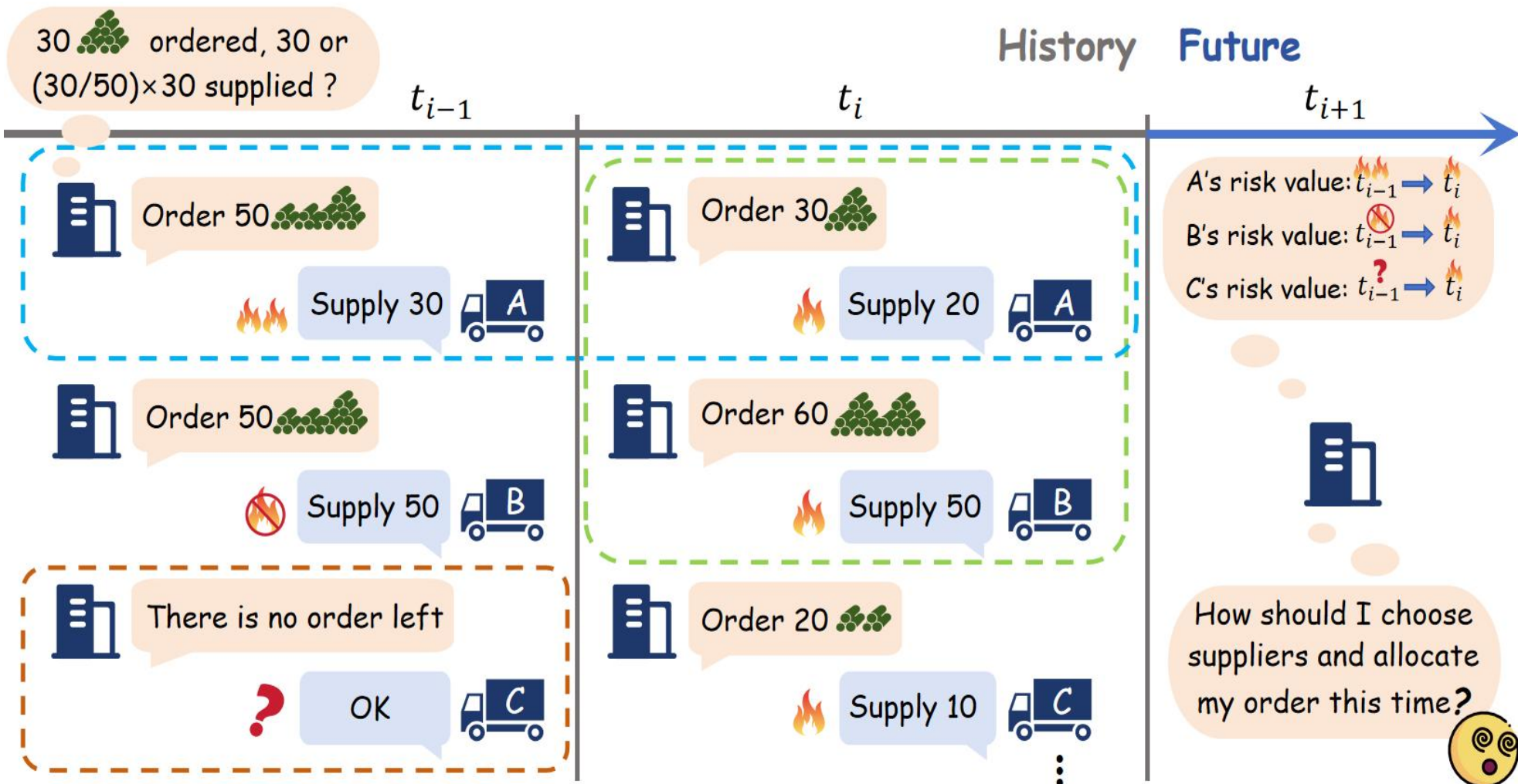
# DBLM: Spatiotemporal Resource Management via Deep Black-Litterman Model

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## Motivation

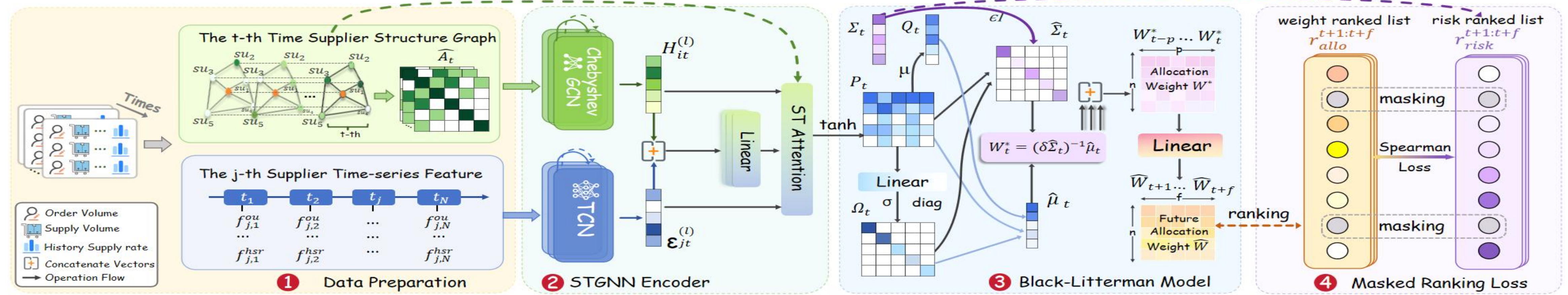
- ◆ **Time Series Supplier Allocation**, which optimizes temporal supplier-order matching to maximize resource efficiency, remains a critical challenge due to its NP-hard complexity.
- ◆ **The Black-Litterman model's** perspective matrices, while enhancing portfolio optimization through expert predictions, face uncertainty in manually capturing complex supplier-enterprise dynamics.
- ◆ **Deep learning (DL)** frameworks can be utilized to capture non-linear correlations between suppliers and enterprises.



## Challenges

However, applying deep learning frameworks to BL models still faces the following challenges:

- ◆ **C1. Spatio-Temporal Dynamics.** Supplier capacity exhibits inherent spatio-temporal dynamics crucial for future allocation.
- ◆ **C2. Lack of Supervisory Signals.** Training DL models require robust supervisory signals to navigate gradient towards the optimal direction to objection while in this filed there is no proper supervisory signal before.
- ◆ **C3. Data Unreliability.** Data unreliability is a common issue in supply chain datasets, leading to biases in DL models, especially towards untraded or new suppliers with unassessed capabilities



## Method

### Data Preparation

Construct quantitative supply indicators from order and supply volumes to serve as the initial features of the suppliers' capacity and stability

### STGNN Encoder

We encode the prepared supplier sequence features  $\{F_{t-p}, \dots, F_t\}$  and dynamic propagation matrices  $A_t(i, j) = \frac{\text{sim}_t(i, j) + 1}{2}$  to obtain representations in both spatial and temporal dimensions.  $\mathcal{H}_t^{(l)}$  is the representation matrix in  $l$ -th layer at time  $t$ .  $\mathcal{E}_t^{(l)}$  is the representation matrix in  $l$ -th layer at time  $t$ .

### Black-Litterman Predictor

The optimization task at any time  $t$  aims to

$$\begin{cases} \max & \underbrace{W_t \mu}_{\text{Profit Item}} - \frac{\delta}{2} \underbrace{W_t^T (O_t - S_t)^K W_t}_{\text{Risk Item}} \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{i=1}^N w_{it} = 1, i \in \mathbb{N}^+, w_{it} \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

We derive the Perspective Matrix

$$P_t = \tanh \left( \sum_{\hat{A}_t(i, j) > 0} \alpha_{ij, t} \hat{A}_t(i, j) [\mathcal{H}_{it}^{(l)} \times \mathcal{E}_{jt}^{(l)}] \right)$$

and Error Covariance Matrix

$$\Omega_t = \text{diag}(\sigma(W_{\text{om}} P_t \Sigma_t P_t^T + \mathbf{b}_{\text{om}}))$$

through a spatiotemporal fusion layer in the BL model, enabling parameter adjustments that reconcile historical data with future expectations to project optimal allocation solutions.

### Loss Function

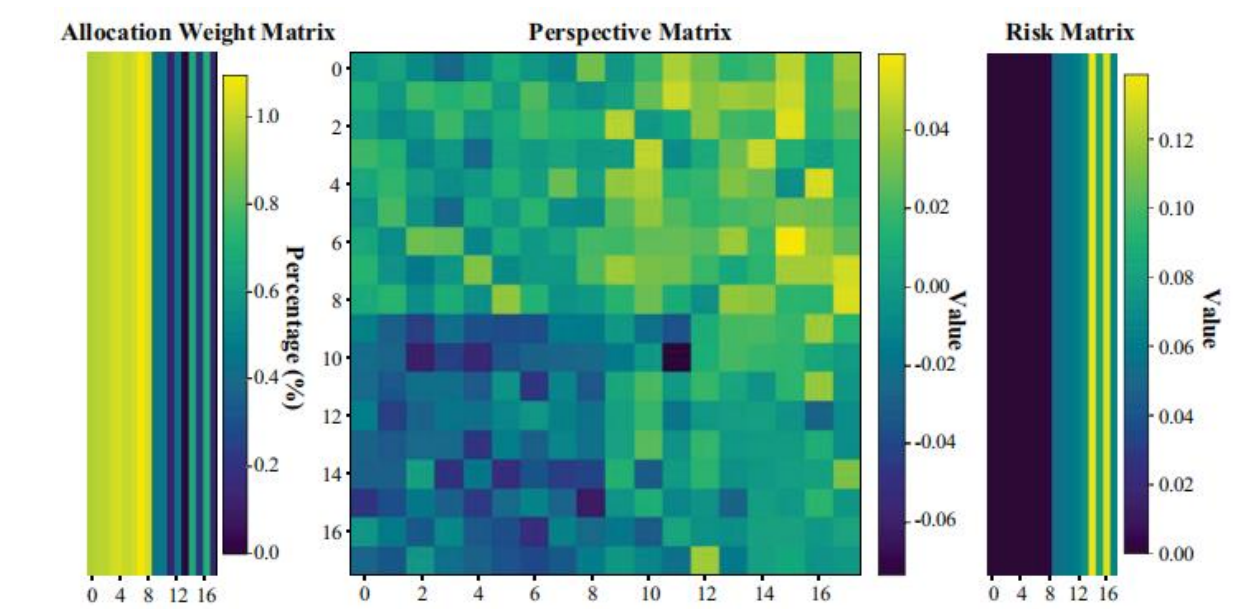
The loss function aims to minimize the negative correlation between risk sequences and allocation weight sequences to ensure high-risk assets receive low weight allocations.

$$\min_{\Theta} \mathcal{L} = \sum_{t=0}^{T_{\text{train}}} \sum_{j=t}^{t+f} \frac{6 \sum_{i=1}^{N-|S_j|} (r_{i, \text{risk}}^j - r_{i, \text{allo}}^j)^2}{(N-|S_j|)((N-|S_j|)^2 - 1)} + \eta \|\Theta\|^2$$

## Experiment

### Dataset

- ◆ The MCM dataset comprises supply and order data from 401 suppliers over 240 weeks,
- ◆ The SZ dataset includes data from 218 suppliers across 2 years (731 days).



Risk Matrix (Left) composed of the top and bottom 9 suppliers in ascending sort, with corresponding Allocation Weight (Right) and Perspective Matrix (Middle)

Hit Ratio@K (HR@K) and Mask Risk Expect (MRE), to more accu\_x0002\_rately and fairly evaluate the model's performance.

Method	Dataset Metric	MCM-TSSA				SZ-TSSA			
		HR@10	HR@20	HR@50	MRE	HR@10	HR@20	HR@50	MRE
Baselines	HA	0.045±0.087	0.125±0.058	0.268±0.049	0.968±0.092	0.039±0.086	0.104±0.117	0.230±0.099	0.929±0.087
	MC	0.053±0.096	0.148±0.072	0.276±0.087	0.924±0.053	0.059±0.147	0.141±0.152	0.245±0.104	0.859±0.057
	Greedy	0.078±0.050	0.166±0.061	0.307±0.044	0.902±0.108	0.072±0.088	0.154±0.120	0.349±0.109	0.995±0.149
	DP	0.075±0.082	0.155±0.070	0.303±0.053	0.930±0.124	0.069±0.075	0.137±0.096	0.346±0.142	0.942±0.155
	Fuzzy-AHP	0.204±0.197	0.241±0.132	0.311±0.155	0.897±0.162	0.169±0.098	0.217±0.133	0.306±0.129	0.742±0.140
	Fuzzy-TOPSIS	0.104±0.128	0.187±0.140	0.233±0.165	0.887±0.143	0.095±0.087	0.127±0.094	0.149±0.138	0.939±0.143
	Markowitz	0.139±0.170	0.227±0.158	0.309±0.106	0.997±0.191	0.118±0.149	0.154±0.110	0.289±0.128	0.844±0.185
	DT	0.040±0.492	0.098±0.524	0.204±0.460	0.974±0.680	0.038±0.612	0.106±0.598	0.206±0.720	0.977±0.749
	Lasso	0.066±0.544	0.137±0.670	0.296±0.399	0.872±0.721	0.061±0.482	0.161±0.670	0.350±0.648	0.736±0.725
	MLP	0.199±0.344	0.245±0.287	0.331±0.225	0.973±0.339	0.182±0.291	0.246±0.348	0.382±0.306	0.556±0.320
Ours	ECM	0.272±0.282	0.289±0.299	0.348±0.310	0.641±0.407	0.253±0.238	0.290±0.288	0.412±0.271	0.493±0.377
	SGOMSM	0.263±0.397	0.311±0.403	0.327±0.454	0.844±0.429	0.204±0.140	0.282±0.198	0.369±0.245	0.671±0.298
	AGA	0.158±0.237	0.206±0.228	0.310±0.296	0.772±0.357	0.180±0.205	0.242±0.167	0.374±0.152	0.629±0.261
	DBLM	0.403±0.284	0.449±0.293	0.487±0.356	0.518±0.292	0.481±0.158	0.543±0.187	0.662±0.182	0.327±0.323
	DBLM(w/o BL)	0.154±0.488	0.238±0.462	0.347±0.529	0.820±0.442	0.112±0.658	0.148±0.495	0.325±0.431	0.729±0.480
	DBLM(w/o STGNN)	0.306±0.280	0.348±0.305	0.377±0.340	0.852±0.319	0.274±0.144	0.309±0.195	0.420±0.170	0.438±0.266
	DBLM(w/o TCN)	0.314±0.277	0.370±0.284	0.393±0.342	0.648±0.320	0.293±0.109	0.341±0.132	0.448±0.240	0.361±0.258
	DBLM(w/o DGCN)	0.323±0.211	0.419±0.277	0.431±0.330	0.719±0.376	0.340±0.172	0.442±0.249	0.473±0.150	0.377±0.342
	DBLM(w/o Fusion)	0.379±0.299	0.420±0.311	0.453±0.328	0.588±0.347	0.364±0.455	0.425±0.298	0.588±0.211	0.367±0.243
	DBLM(w/o Mask)	0.376±0.280	0.390±0.246	0.426±0.359	0.626±0.341	0.349±0.240	0.426±0.328	0.539±0.331	0.427±0.397
DBLM(w/o Rank Loss)	0.290±0.279	0.317±0.194	0.335±0.243	0.692±0.287	0.307±0.198	0.373±0.276	0.501±0.453	0.486±0.493	