

# BEATS: NEURAL BASIS EXPANSION ANALYSIS I 'ERPRETABLE TIME SERIES FORECASTING

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# 【深度学习 112】时间序列预测



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43 人赞同了该文章

本周张天平学弟在组会上讲了两篇时间序列预测上的最新文章,其中一篇文章用到了 CV 领域非常有意思的一个工作。

#### 原文传送门

N-BEATS (ICLR 2020): Oreshkin, Boris N., et al. "N-BEATS: Neural basis expansion analysis for interpretable time series forecasting." arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.10437 (2019).

Saliency detection (CVPR 2007): Hou, Xiaodi, and Liqing Zhang. "Saliency detection: A spectral residual approach." 2007 IEEE Conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. leee, 2007.

Time series anomaly detection (KDD 2019): Ren, Hansheng, et al. "Time-Series Anomaly Detection Service at Microsoft." Proceedings of the 25th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining. 2019.

#### 特色

第一篇 paper 是 ICLR 2020 的文章,讲了一个纯深度学习的模型,用来预测时间序列,在竞赛上有较好的结果。同时,具有一定的可解释性。比较有意思的是第二篇文章,通过几行代码就可以识别出来一个图片中最显著的关注点位置,这篇文章是 Xiaodi Hou 在本科的时候做出来的,现在引用已经超过了 3000。第三篇文章是 KDD 2019 的文章,主要用来做时间序列中的异常点检测,用到了第二篇文章的技术。

#### 过程

1、N-BEATS

神经网络结构

神经网络的结构如下,输入的是过去一段时间的数据,预测未来一段时间的数据。模型由若干个 stack 组成,各个 stack 的结果加和起来得到最后的预测结果;每个 stack 又由若干个 block 组成,每个 block 会向前和向后预测,向前预测的结果会加和起来得到最后的结果,向后预测的结果用于和原始信号相减,然后给下一个 block 使用。我的理解是,通过这样的方法可以先预测比较明显的 pattern,减去之后再去预测另外的 pattern。

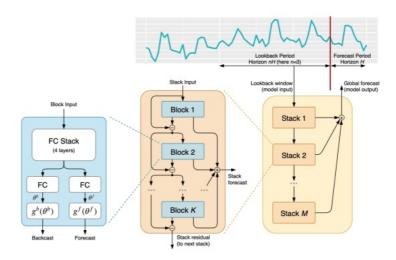


Figure 1: Proposed architecture. The basic building block is a multi-layer FC network with RELU nonlinearities. It predicts basis expansion coefficients both forward,  $\theta^f$ , (forecast) and backward,  $\theta^b$ , (backcast). Blocks are organized into stacks using doubly residual stacking principle. A stack may have layers with shared  $g^b$  and  $g^f$ . Forecasts are aggregated in hierarchical factors. This can be building a very deep neural network with interpretable outputs.

每个 block 内的具体的计算过程如下:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{h}_{\ell,1} = \mathrm{FC}_{\ell,1}(\mathbf{x}_{\ell}), \quad \mathbf{h}_{\ell,2} = \mathrm{FC}_{\ell,2}(\mathbf{h}_{\ell,1}), \quad \mathbf{h}_{\ell,3} = \mathrm{FC}_{\ell,3}(\mathbf{h}_{\ell,2}), \quad \mathbf{h}_{\ell,4} = \mathrm{FC}_{\ell,4}(\mathbf{h}_{\ell,3}). \\ &\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\ell}^{b} = \mathrm{LINEAR}_{\ell}^{b}(\mathbf{h}_{\ell,4}), \quad \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\ell}^{f} = \mathrm{LINEAR}_{\ell}^{f}(\mathbf{h}_{\ell,4}). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

接下来,forecast 和 backcast 的结果是预测出来的系数 。,再结合一个基底 v 就可以得到最后的结果。

$$\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\ell}^f)} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\ell,i}^f \mathbf{v}_i^f, \quad \widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\ell}^b)} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\ell,i}^b \mathbf{v}_i^b.$$

基底 v 可以学习,也可以规定成相应的反映比如趋势或者周期性的基底,这样就具有一定的可解释性。(什么叫可解释性?感觉这种所谓的可解释性比较弱啊)

**Trend model.** A typical characteristic of trend is that most of the time it is a monotonic function, or at least a slowly varying function. In order to mimic this behaviour we propose to constrain  $g_{s,\ell}^b$  and  $g_{s,\ell}^f$  to be a polynomial of small degree p, a function slowly varying across forecast window:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{s,\ell} = \sum_{i=0}^{p} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{s,\ell,i}^{f} t^{i}. \tag{2}$$

Here time vector  $\mathbf{t} = [0, 1, 2, \dots, H-2, H-1]^T/H$  is defined on a discrete grid running from 0 to (H-1)/H, forecasting H steps ahead. Alternatively, the trend forecast in matrix form will then be:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{s,\ell}^{tr} = \mathbf{T}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{s,\ell}^f,$$

where  $\theta_{s,\ell}^f$  are polynomial coefficients predicted by a FC network of layer  $\ell$  of stack s described by equations (1); and  $\mathbf{T} = [1, \mathbf{t}, \dots, \mathbf{t}^p]$  is the matrix of powers of  $\mathbf{t}$ . If p is low, e.g.  $\widehat{\mathbf{T}}_{[s]}^{p}$ ,  $\widehat{\mathbf{T}}_{[s]}^{p}$  to mimic trend.

**Seasonality model.** Typical characteristic of seasonality is that it is a regular, cyclical, recurring fluctuation. Therefore, to model seasonality, we propose to constrain  $g_{s,\ell}^b$  and  $g_{s,\ell}^f$  to belong to the class of periodic functions, *i.e.*  $y_t = y_{t-\Delta}$ , where  $\Delta$  is a seasonality period. A natural choice for the basis to model periodic function is the Fourier series:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{s,\ell} = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor H/2-1 \rfloor} \theta_{s,\ell,i}^f \cos(2\pi i t) + \theta_{s,\ell,i+\lfloor H/2 \rfloor}^f \sin(2\pi i t), \tag{3}$$

The seasonality forecast will then have the matrix form as follows:

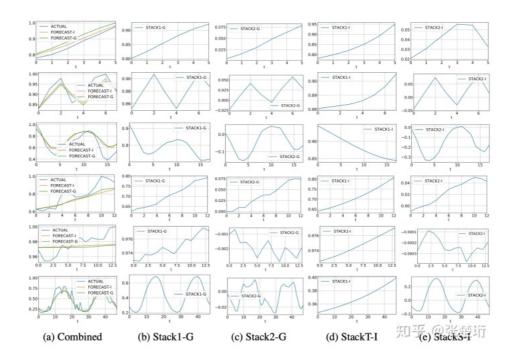
$$\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{s,\ell}^{seas} = \mathbf{S}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{s,\ell}^f$$

where  $\theta_{s,\ell}^f$  are Fourier coefficients predicted by a FC network of layer  $\ell$  of stack s described by equations (1); and  $\mathbf{S} = [1, \cos(2\pi \mathbf{t}), \ldots, \cos(2\pi \lfloor H/2 - 1 \rfloor \mathbf{t})), \sin(2\pi \mathbf{t}), \ldots, \sin(2\pi \lfloor H/2 - 1 \rfloor \mathbf{t}))]$  is the matrix of sinusoidal waveforms. The forecast  $\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{s,\ell}^{seas}$  is then a periodic function unique the seasonal patterns.

$$\begin{split} \text{SMAPE} &= \frac{200}{H} \sum_{i=1}^{H} \frac{|y_{T+i} - \widehat{y}_{T+i}|}{|y_{T+i}| + |\widehat{y}_{T+i}|}, & \text{Mape} &= \frac{100}{H} \sum_{i=1}^{H} \frac{|y_{T+i} - \widehat{y}_{T+i}|}{|y_{T+i}|}, \\ \text{MASE} &= \frac{1}{H} \sum_{i=1}^{H} \frac{|y_{T+i} - \widehat{y}_{T+i}|}{\frac{1}{T+H-m} \sum_{j=m+1}^{T+H} |y_j - y_{j-m}|}, & \text{OWA} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\text{SMAPE}}{\text{SMAPENaïve2}} + \frac{\text{MASE}}{\text{MASENaïve2}} \right]. \end{split}$$

## 实验结果

这里主要看一下这个模型不同 stack 的作用是什么,其中标记为 G 的模型基底是可以学习的,而标记为 I 的模型是指定的基底,这样具有一定的可解释性。可以看到 I 模型中可以现实地要求学习出来各个时间序列的趋势和周期。



# 2. Saliency detection

显著性检查(saliency detection)的目标是,给定一张图片,输出这个图片中拿一个部分比较有意思。这个任务比较符合人的视觉思维,把一张图片展示给人看的时候,人通常会把注意力集中在图

片的特定的一些点上。这里就是想找出图片中的哪些地方比较具有吸引力。

这篇文章从信息论的角度,认为一张图片的信息可以被分为两个部分,即先验信息和这个图片特定的信息。

$$H(Image) = H(Innovation) + H(Prior Knowledge),$$

对于图像来说,给定一个频率 f,可以计算得到图像在该频率下的频谱强度 L(f),把许多图片的频谱强度函数做平均可以得到 A(f)。由于图片具有缩放不变性,因此对于所有图片的平均来讲,这个频谱满足一定的关系

$$E\{\mathcal{A}(f)\} \propto 1/f.$$
 (1)

但是对于特定的图片来说,只是大致趋势上差不多,但是会有一些细节上的特别之处。

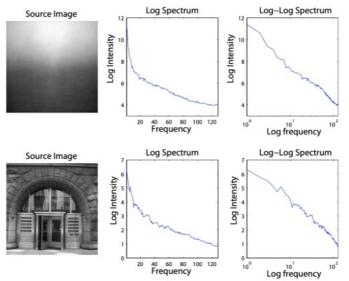


Figure 1. Examples of log spectrum and log-log spectrum. The first image is the average of 2277 natural images.

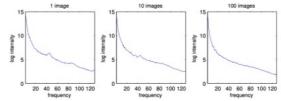


Figure 3. Curves of averaged spectra over 1, 10 and 100 images. 如此性的

类似地,对于单张图片,Log Spectrum上有一些突起;而平均之后就是一条比较平滑的曲线。

把这些特别之处定位出来,再利用傅里叶逆变换就可以锁定图片中比较有意思的部分。文章提出计算 spectral residual R(f),它是单张图片的频谱函数 L(f) 和所有图片的平均 A(f) 的差

$$\mathcal{R}(f) = \mathcal{L}(f) - \mathcal{A}(f). \tag{4}$$

它也可以看做是已知图片先验之后,再见到这张图片所提供的信息

$$H(\mathcal{R}(f)) = H(\mathcal{L}(f)|\mathcal{A}(f)), \tag{2}$$

另外文章还提出平均谱 A(f) 也不需要根据所有图片取平均,而是直接对给定的这一张图片做平滑即可。

$$\mathcal{A}(f) = h_n(f) * \mathcal{L}(f), \tag{3}$$

where  $h_n(f)$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix defined by:

$$h_n(f) = rac{1}{n^2} \left(egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{array}
ight)$$
 知乎 @张楚珩

得到 saliency map 的过程总结如下。对于一张图片,做傅里叶变换,得到相应的振幅和相位。把振幅减去该图片平均之后的振幅,然后加上相位做傅里叶逆变换。为了看起来更舒服,对于最后的 saliency map 还用 g(x) 做了一定的平滑。

$$\mathcal{A}(f) = \Re\left(\mathfrak{F}[\mathcal{I}(x)]\right), \tag{5}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(f) = \Im\left(\mathfrak{F}[\mathcal{I}(x)]\right), \tag{6}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f) = \log\left(\mathcal{A}(f)\right), \tag{7}$$

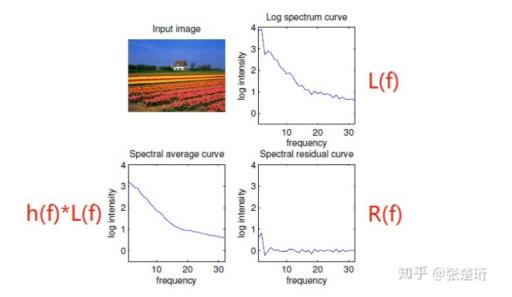
$$\mathcal{R}(f) = \mathcal{L}(f) - h_n(f) * \mathcal{L}(f), \tag{8}$$

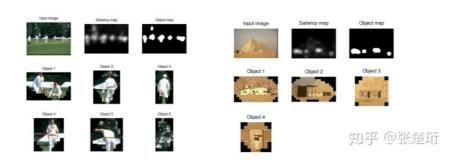
$$\mathcal{P}(f) = \Im\left(\mathfrak{F}[\mathcal{I}(x)]\right),\tag{6}$$

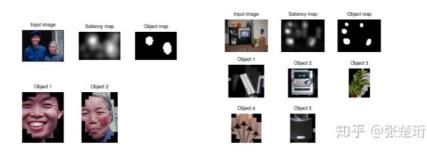
$$\mathcal{L}(f) = \log \left( \mathcal{A}(f) \right), \tag{7}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(f) = \mathcal{L}(f) - h_n(f) * \mathcal{L}(f), \tag{8}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(f) = \mathcal{L}(f) - h_n(f) * \mathcal{L}(f),$$
 (8)  
 $\mathcal{S}(x) = g(x) * \mathfrak{F}^{-1} \Big[ \exp \big( \mathcal{R}(f) + \mathcal{P}(f) \big) \Big]^2$  近乎(象张楚珩





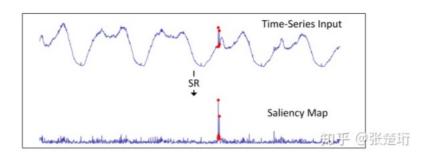


## 3. Time series anomaly detection

这篇文章号称是第一个把 spectral residual 应用到时间序列异常检测。现实中时间序列异常检测遇到如下困难

- Lack of labels:数据很多,但是异常点的标签很少。
- Generalization: 需要监测的时间序列数据类型很多,希望模型能适用各种时间序列数据。
- Efficiency: 由于是在时间序列上做异常监测,因此需要实时给出反馈,而不能用特别复杂的模型。

文章的做法就是在时间序列上计算 saliency map。



$$A(f) = Amplitude(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbf{x})) \tag{1}$$

$$P(f) = Phrase(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbf{x})) \tag{2}$$

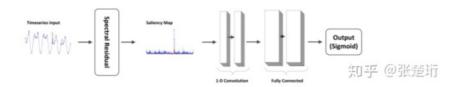
$$L(f) = log(A(f)) \tag{3}$$

$$AL(f) = h_q(f) \cdot L(f) \tag{4}$$

$$R(f) = L(f) - AL(f) \tag{5}$$

$$S(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathfrak{F}^{-1}(exp(R(f) + iP(f)))\|$$

不过最后把哪个点判断为异常点呢?这里文章训练一个 CNN 来做判断。训练数据是人造的数据,并且人为加入异常点, CNN 的输入就是 saliency map 这个时间序列,输出就是在异常点进入的时候给出相应的信号。



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## 文章被以下专栏收录

