



北京航空航天大学  
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

# FEDformer\_MindSpore

——用FEDformer求解时间序列预测问题

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## □ 长时间序列预测的背景

- **数据难题**：长时间序列通常具有跨度大、特征维度高、噪声干扰强等特点，增加了建模难度与预测不确定性。
- **模型难题**：传统模型如RNN在长序列建模中易出现梯度消失或爆炸，难以捕捉长期依赖结构，预测精度受限。

## □ 问题形式化定义

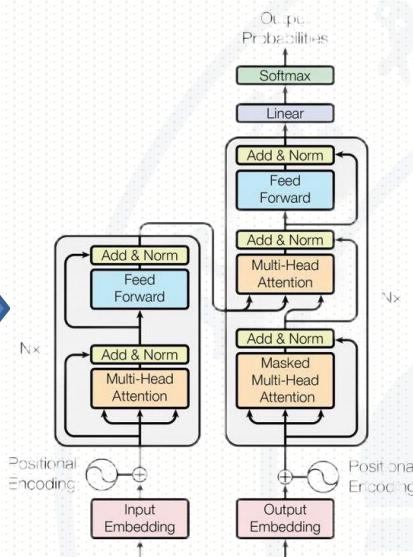
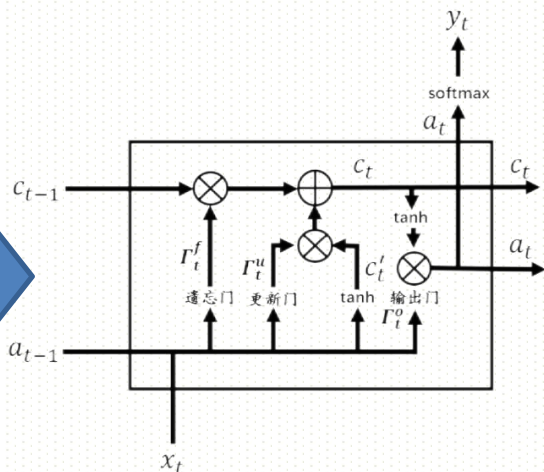
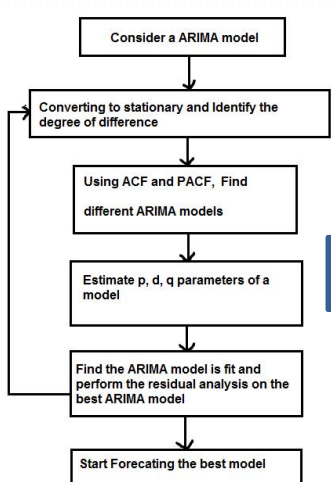
- 给定历史序列为  $X = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_I \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times D}$ ，目标是预测未来序列  $Y = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_O \in \mathbb{R}^{O \times D}$ 。
- 任务形式为Encoder-Decoder序列建模的过程，需要最小化预测值和真实值的误差，即

$$\min_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta) = \frac{1}{O} \sum_{t=1}^O \|\hat{y}_{I+t} - y_{I+t}\|^2$$

时间序列预测面临**数据复杂与模型建模能力**双重挑战



## □ 时间序列相关研究

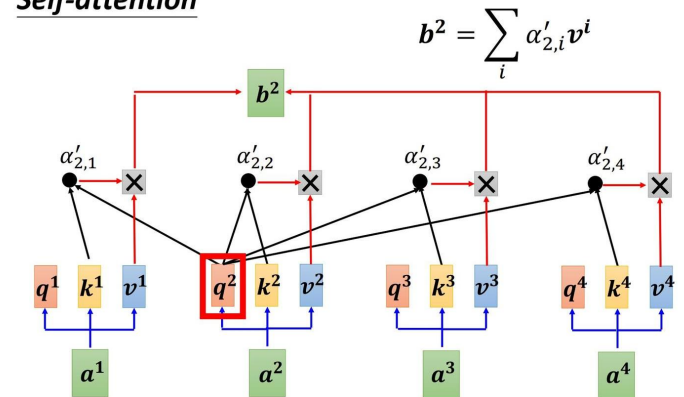


**传统模型 (ARIMA) :**  
无法建模非线性关系

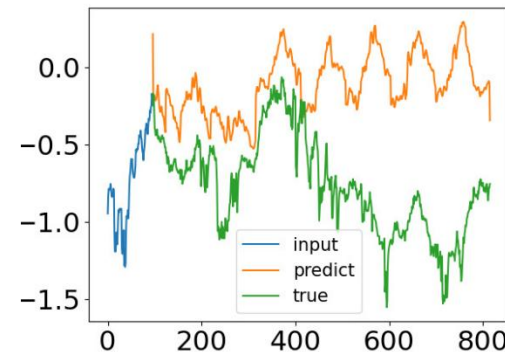
**RNN-based模型:** 难以  
捕捉长期依赖

**Transformer模型:**  
使用较为广泛

Self-attention



**挑战1:** 自注意力计算开销大



**挑战2:** 难以捕捉季节/趋势特征

**研究核心难点:** 降低**计算成本**、捕捉时序数据的**全局结构特征**



## FEDformer方案：融合分解建模与频域注意力，实现**高效长期预测**



## □ 迁移适配主要问题

- **问题一：**昇腾平台不支持 FFTWithSize, 频域模块无法运行
  - 迁移至 NVIDIA Tesla P100 显卡环境执行;
- **问题二：**Grad 算子不支持复数
  - 将复数计算模块封装为实部/虚部分离表示, 规避反向传播问题;
- **问题三：**图模式支持有限
  - 整体采用 PYNATIVE 模式运行, 确保训练稳定性与模块兼容性。

```
def complex_mul(a_real, a_imag, b_real, b_imag, mode):  
    """使用实数表示执行复数乘法"""  
    einsum = ops.Einsum(mode)  
    real = einsum((a_real, b_real)) - einsum((a_imag, b_imag))  
    imag = einsum((a_real, b_imag)) + einsum((a_imag, b_real))  
    return real, imag # 返回实部和虚部的实数张量
```

### 复数计算封装

```
def _set_device(self):  
    if self.args.use_gpu:  
        context.set_context(mode=context.PYNATIVE_MODE, device_target="GPU", dev  
        # context.set_context(mode=context.GRAPH_MODE, device_target="GPU", devi  
        # context.set_context(mode=context.PYNATIVE_MODE, device_target="Ascend"  
        print(f"Using GPU: {self.args.gpu}")  
    else:  
        context.set_context(mode=context.PYNATIVE_MODE, device_target="CPU")  
        print("Using CPU")
```

### 运行模式设定





## □ 实验设置与结果分析

### ➤ 实验设置:

- 对比模型: Transformer、Informer、Autoformer;
- 数据集: Electricity, Exchange, Traffic, Weather;
- 设置: 预测步长为96, 多变量预测任务;

### ➤ 结果分析:

- FEDformer在Exchange与Weather数据集表现领先, 针对**季节性趋势性数据预测效果良好**;
- 与原文结果存在差距。原因包括**平台差异、复数运算近似**、动态图运行限制等;
- 总体趋势一致, 验证了FEDformer频域建模在长序列预测中的有效性与鲁棒性。

原始结果表

Methods	Metric	Electricity				Exchange				Traffic				Weather			
		96	192	336	720	96	192	336	720	96	192	336	720	96	192	336	720
FEDformer-f	MSE	0.193	0.201	0.214	0.246	0.148	0.271	0.460	1.195	0.587	0.604	0.621	0.626	0.217	0.276	0.339	0.403
	MAE	0.308	0.315	0.329	0.355	0.278	0.380	0.500	0.841	0.366	0.373	0.383	0.382	0.296	0.336	0.380	0.428
FEDformer-w	MSE	0.183	0.195	0.212	0.231	0.139	0.256	0.426	1.090	0.562	0.562	0.570	0.596	0.227	0.295	0.381	0.424
	MAE	0.297	0.308	0.313	0.343	0.276	0.369	0.464	0.800	0.349	0.346	0.323	0.368	0.304	0.363	0.416	0.434
Autoformer	MSE	0.201	0.222	0.231	0.254	0.197	0.300	0.509	1.447	0.613	0.616	0.622	0.660	0.266	0.307	0.359	0.419
	MAE	0.317	0.334	0.338	0.361	0.323	0.369	0.524	0.941	0.388	0.382	0.337	0.408	0.336	0.367	0.395	0.428
Informer	MSE	0.274	0.296	0.300	0.373	0.847	1.204	1.672	2.478	0.719	0.696	0.777	0.864	0.300	0.598	0.578	1.059
	MAE	0.368	0.386	0.394	0.439	0.752	0.895	1.036	1.310	0.391	0.379	0.420	0.472	0.384	0.544	0.523	0.741
LogTrans	MSE	0.258	0.266	0.280	0.283	0.968	1.040	1.659	1.941	0.684	0.685	0.7337	0.717	0.458	0.658	0.797	0.869
	MAE	0.357	0.368	0.380	0.376	0.812	0.851	1.081	1.127	0.384	0.390	0.408	0.396	0.490	0.589	0.652	0.675
Reformer	MSE	0.312	0.348	0.350	0.340	1.065	1.188	1.357	1.510	0.732	0.733	0.742	0.755	0.689	0.752	0.639	1.130
	MAE	0.402	0.433	0.433	0.420	0.829	0.906	0.976	1.016	0.423	0.420	0.420	423	0.596	0.638	0.596	0.792

复现结果表

方法	指标\数据集	Electricity	Exchange	Traffic	Weather
Transformer	MAE	0.830	1.418	0.911	1.580
	RMSE	1.014	1.784	1.315	2.066
	MAPE	3.238	12.247	5.847	25.460
Informer	MAE	0.938	1.589	0.963	1.743
	RMSE	1.133	1.954	1.353	2.233
	MAPE	5.320	9.693	7.462	31.488
Autoformer	MAE	1.698	0.278	1.941	2.379
	RMSE	2.016	0.385	2.265	3.797
	MAPE	13.925	1.691	25.638	87.032
FEDformer	MAE	1.326	0.278	1.795	0.319
	RMSE	1.562	0.386	2.101	0.501
	MAPE	10.921	1.699	24.045	18.864

实验验证结论: 特定数据性能领先, 与原框架实现**有一定差异**



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# Thanks!

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