



# An Empirical Evaluation of Generic Convolutional and Recurrent Networks for Sequence Modeling





### 时序数据模型的研究历程

- 1. 自回归模型,线性动力系统,隐马尔可夫模型等 --> 无法描述复杂高维时间序列
- 2. 传统CNN --> 感受野过小,只能记忆较短的时间片段
- 3. RNN、LSTM、GRU --> 无法并行处理,训练困难,占用内存,损失精度
- 4. TCN --> 表现更优





假设给定一个序列  $x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_T$ ,我们希望预测每一时刻对应的输出  $y_0, y_1, \ldots, y_T$ 。序列模型网络是任意函数  $f: x^{T+1} - > y^{T+1}$  产生的映射。 $\hat{y_0}, \ldots, \hat{y_0} = f(x_0, \ldots, x_T)$  ,其中  $\hat{y}$  是真实的对应值。它应该满足因果约束: $y_t$  仅仅依赖于  $x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_t$ ,而不依赖于  $x_{t+1}, \ldots, x_T$ 。在序列模型中,学习的目标是找到一个网络 f,最小化实际输出和预测之间的损失函数

$$L(y_0,y_1,\ldots,y_T,f(x_0,\ldots,x_T))$$

其中序列和输出是根据分布描绘的。





### 通用卷积神经网络架构

- 1. 不存在"信息泄露",即只用1-N之间的数据预测N,而不会使用N+1及之后的数据
- 2. 能将任意长度的序列如同RNN那样映射为相同长度的输出序列

- 1. 采用因果卷积
- 2. 采用全卷积FCN结构,并使用padding保持序列长度

TCN = 1D FCN + causal convolutions

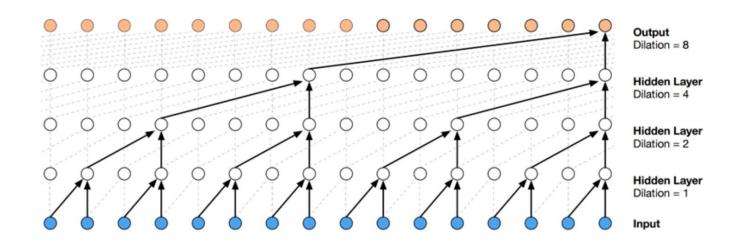




所谓 causal convolution, 就是计算 t 时刻的输出时, 仅对前一层 t 时刻及之前的状态进行卷积.







# TCN给出了两种扩大感受野的方法

- 1. 选择更大的过滤器大小k
- 2. 增大扩展因子d,这样得到的有效感受野大小为(k-1)\*d

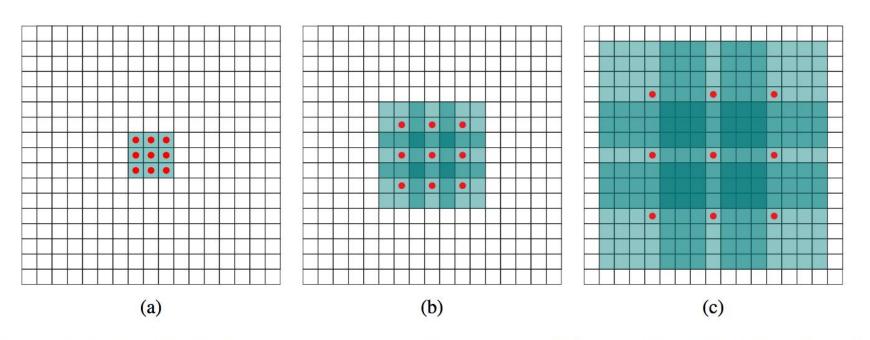


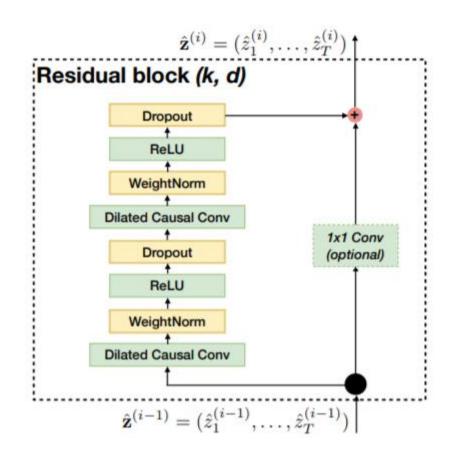
Figure 1: Systematic dilation supports exponential expansion of the receptive field without loss of resolution or coverage. (a)  $F_1$  is produced from  $F_0$  by a 1-dilated convolution; each element in  $F_1$  has a receptive field of  $3 \times 3$ . (b)  $F_2$  is produced from  $F_1$  by a 2-dilated convolution; each element in  $F_2$  has a receptive field of  $7 \times 7$ . (c)  $F_3$  is produced from  $F_2$  by a 4-dilated convolution; each element in  $F_3$  has a receptive field of  $15 \times 15$ . The number of parameters associated with each layer is identical. The receptive field grows exponentially while the number of parameters grows linearly.

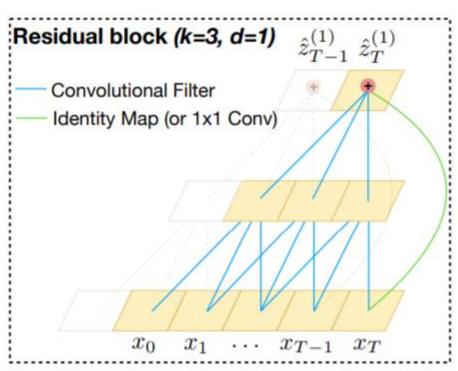
可以将dilated看成是kernel稀疏化的一种模式。而stride只是dilated的一种特例



# **Residual Connections**







weight normalization

spatial dropout





Sequence Modeling Task	Model Size $(\approx)$	Models			
		LSTM	GRU	RNN	TCN
Seq. MNIST (accuracy <sup>h</sup> )	70K	87.2	96.2	21.5	99.0
Permuted MNIST (accuracy)	70K	85.7	87.3	25.3	97.2
Adding problem $T$ =600 (loss $^{\ell}$ )	70K	0.164	5.3e-5	0.177	5.8e-5
Copy memory $T=1000$ (loss)	16K	0.0204	0.0197	0.0202	3.5e-5
Music JSB Chorales (loss)	300K	8.45	8.43	8.91	8.10
Music Nottingham (loss)	1M	3.29	3.46	4.05	3.07
Word-level PTB (perplexity <sup>ℓ</sup> )	13M	78.93	92.48	114.50	89.21
Word-level Wiki-103 (perplexity)	-	48.4	-	-	45.19
Word-level LAMBADA (perplexity)	E	4186	-	14725	1279
Char-level PTB (bpc <sup>ℓ</sup> )	3M	1.41	1.42	1.52	1.35
Char-level text8 (bpc)	5M	1.52	1.56	1.69	1.45

实验结果表明,TCN模型的性能明显优于LSTMs和GRUs等一般的递归体系结构。并且针对于卷积神经网络与循环神经网络的长期记忆能力,在实际应用中,RNN的无限记忆的优势并不存在。与之相比,相同大小的TCN模型表现出更加出色的长期记忆。





#### TCN 在序列建模方面的优势是:

- 1. 可并行性 (只要抛弃了 RNN, 神经网络基本都具有了这一优点);
- 2. 通过调整 n, k, d, 可灵活地控制感受野, 能适应不同任务 (有些任务要求解决超长期依赖, 有些任务更依赖短期依赖);
- 3. 稳定的梯度 (同样地, 只要抛弃了 RNN, 时间传播方向上的梯度爆炸/消失问题就自然解决了);
- 4. 训练时的低内存占用,特别是面对长输入序列(参数共享,以及只存在沿网络方向的反向传播带来的裨益).

#### TCN 的缺点:

- 推断时, 需要更多的内存 (此时 RNN 只需要维护一个 hidden state, 每次接受一个输入; 而 TCN 要保持一个足够长的序列, 以 保留历史状态);
- 2. 迁移的困难性 (不同领域任务对感受野的大小不同, 使用小 k 和小 d 学好的模型难以应用于需要大 k 和大 d 的任务).





```
class Chomp1d(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, chomp_size):
        super(Chomp1d, self).__init__()
        self.chomp_size = chomp_size

def forward(self, x):
    return x[:, :, :-self.chomp_size].contiguous()
```

## 因果卷积实现



```
class TemporalBlock(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, n_inputs, n_outputs, kernel_size, stride, dilation, padding, dropout=0.2):
       super(TemporalBlock, self).__init__()
       self.conv1 = weight_norm(nn.Conv1d(n_inputs, n_outputs, kernel_size,
                                          stride=stride, padding=padding, dilation=dilation))
       self.chomp1 = Chomp1d(padding)
       self.relu1 = nn.ReLU()
       self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
       self.conv2 = weight_norm(nn.Conv1d(n_outputs, n_outputs, kernel_size,
                                          stride=stride, padding=padding, dilation=dilation))
       self.chomp2 = Chomp1d(padding)
       self.relu2 = nn.ReLU()
       self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout(dropout)
       self.net = nn.Sequential(self.conv1, self.chomp1, self.relu1, self.dropout1,
                                 self.conv2, self.chomp2, self.relu2, self.dropout2)
       self.downsample = nn.Conv1d(n_inputs, n_outputs, 1) if n_inputs != n_outputs else None
       self.relu = nn.ReLU()
       self.init_weights()
   def init_weights(self):
       self.conv1.weight.data.normal_(0, 0.01)
       self.conv2.weight.data.normal_(0, 0.01)
       if self.downsample is not None:
           self.downsample.weight.data.normal_(0, 0.01)
   def forward(self, x):
       out = self.net(x)
       res = x if self.downsample is None else self.downsample(x)
       return self.relu(out + res)
```



### 残差块实现





```
class TemporalConvNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_inputs, num_channels, kernel_size=2, dropout=0.2):
        super(TemporalConvNet, self).__init__()
        layers = []
        num_levels = len(num_channels)
        for i in range(num_levels):
            dilation_size = 2 ** i
            in_channels = num_inputs if i == 0 else num_channels[i-1]
            out_channels = num_channels[i]
            layers += [TemporalBlock(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride=1, dilation=dilation_size, padding=(kernel_size-1) * dilation_size, dropout=dropout)]

self.network = nn.Sequential(*layers)

def forward(self, x):
    return self.network(x)
```

模型整体实现





- 1. 创新点比较少, 但是提供了一种解决序列问题的思路
- 2. 实验大多为合成任务, 说服力比较弱
- 3. 对于当前我们所做的任务可能不太适合
- 4. 1D卷积是否可以扩展到2D, 如何处理
- 5. 与transformer的对比





- 1. WaveNet, 处理音频数据
- 2. TrellisNet, a) 在所有层之间进行权值共享; b) 输入序列作为每层输入的一部分