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A New Attention Mechanism to Classify Multivariate Time Series

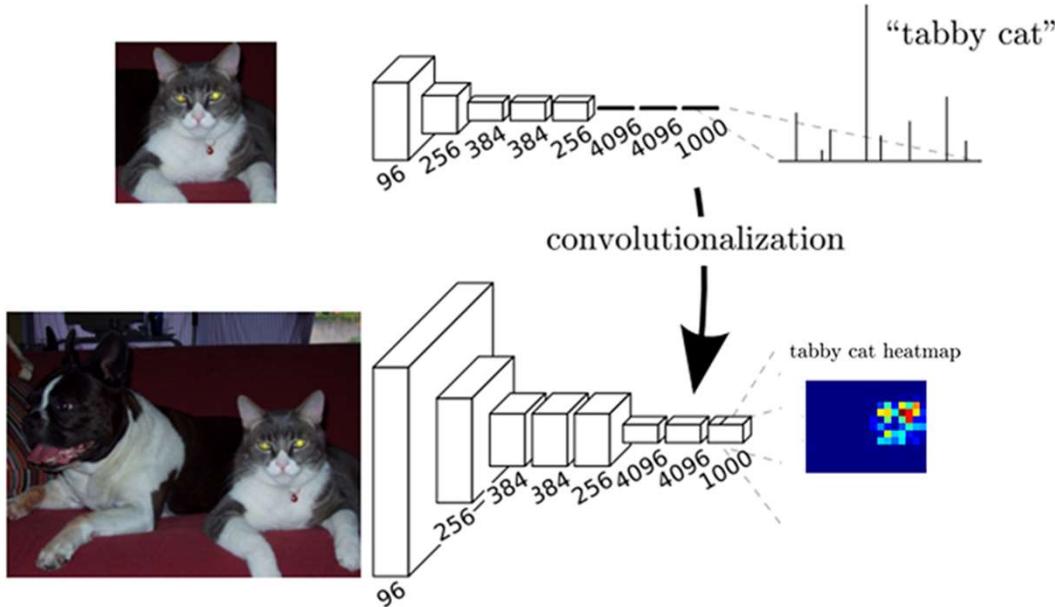
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Introduction and Motivation

➤ FCN(Fully Convolutional Networks)





Introduction and Motivation

➤ Related Work

Long Short-Term Memory Fully Convolutional Networks (LSTM-FCN) and Attention LSTM-FCN(ALSTM-FCN) [Karim et al., 2018]

Multivariate LSTM-FCN (MLSTM-FCN) and Multivariate Attention LSTM-FCN (MALSTM-FCN) [Karim et al., 2019]

A recent Global Attention (GA) strategy is presented in[Zhang et al., 2019] to extract the long-range dependencies from convolutional features of images.

The temporal dependencies can be captured by applying attention mechanisms on the hidden states of an RNN-based model [Qin et al., 2017] which predicts the future values based on the historical values of a series. We call this mechanism Recurrent Attention (RA) in this paper





Introduction and Motivation

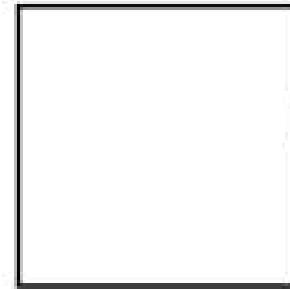
- Multivariate time series (MTS)

One MTS instance is denoted as

$$(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_V), \text{ where } v_i = (v_i^1, v_i^2, \dots, v_i^m)$$

is one time series for the i-th variable, V is the number of variables and m is the time series length.
Each MTS instance has one corresponding label.

Input: $R^{V \times m}$



Method

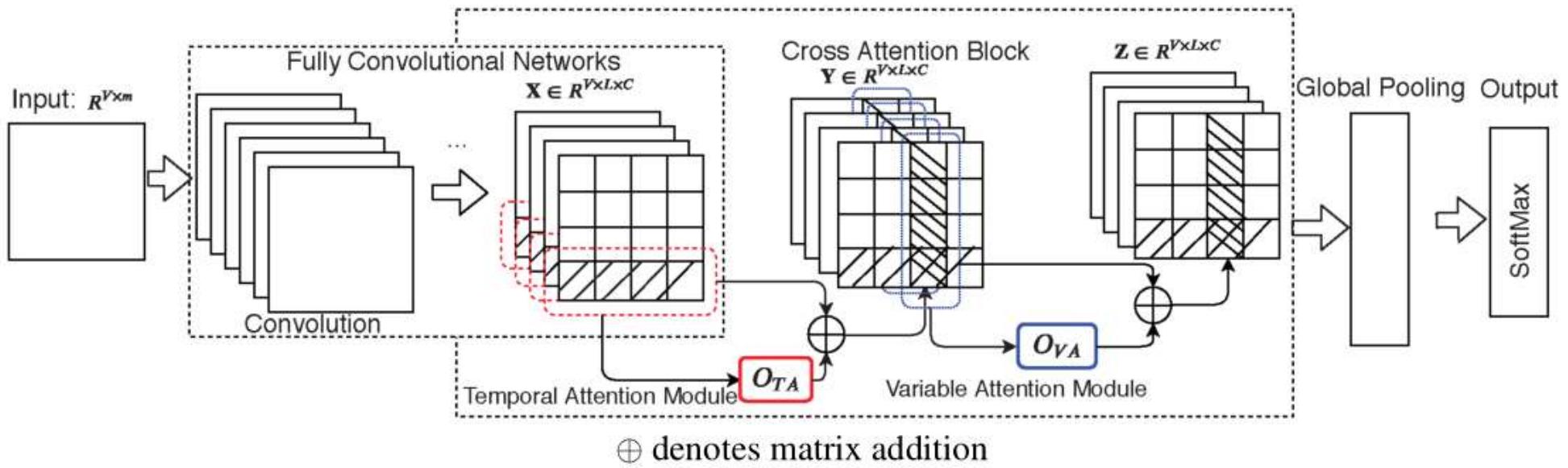


Figure 1: The architecture of CA-SFCN (Cross-Attention based Stabilized Fully Convolutional Networks)



Method

➤ Graph Attention Networks (GAT)

The CA block includes two major modules to implement our cross attention mechanism, temporal attention (TA) module and variable attention (VA) module. The CA block first runs the TA module. TA module uses the output of the last convolutional layer X to calculate the features O_{TA} that leverage temporal attention. Then, O_{TA} is combined with the X again to get hidden states Y .

$$Y = \gamma \cdot O_{TA} + X, \text{ where } \gamma \text{ is a scalar value} \quad (1)$$

The VA module uses Y as input to calculate the features that accommodate the variable attention O_{VA} . O_{VA} is then combined with Y and get hidden states Z

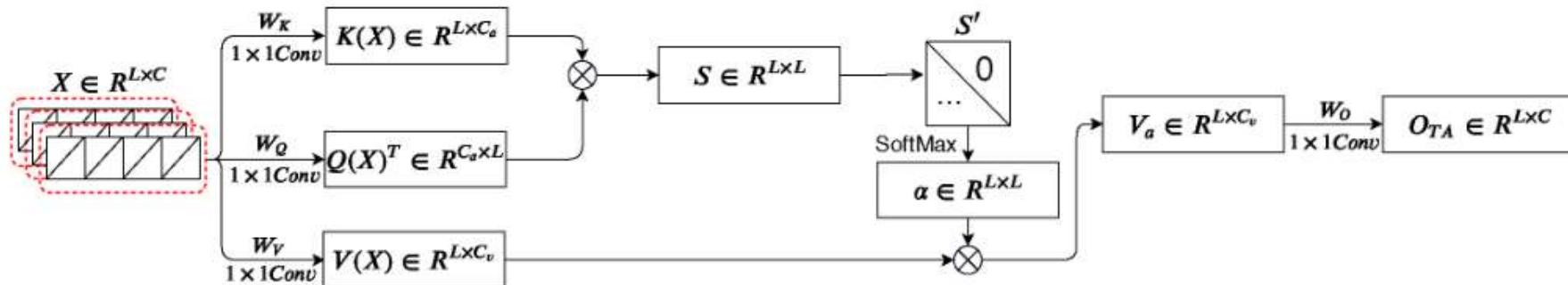
$$Z = \zeta \cdot O_{VA} + Y, \text{ where } \zeta \text{ is a scalar value} \quad (2)$$



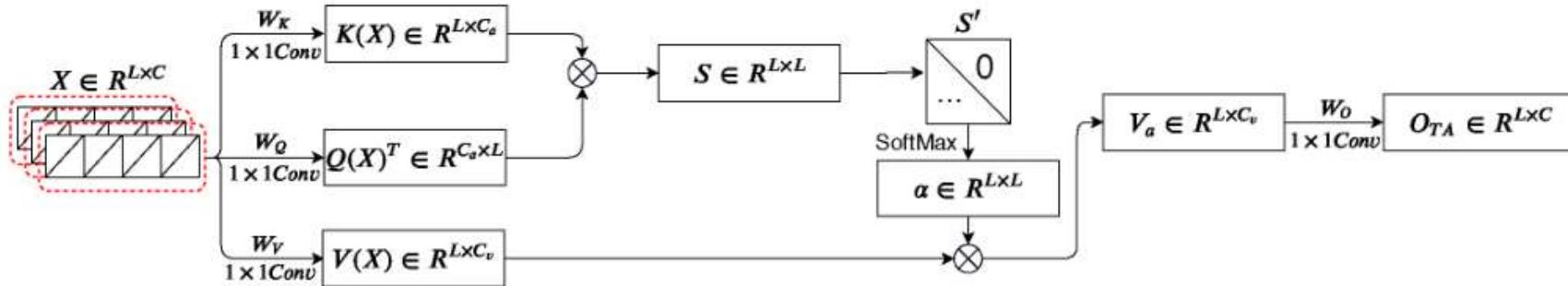
Method

➤ Temporal Attention (TA) Calculation for the Time Series of One Variable

$$X = (x_1^1, x_1^2, \dots, x_1^L) \cdots (x_C^1, x_C^2, \dots, x_C^L)$$



Method



$$Q(X) = X \cdot W_Q, \quad K(X) = X \cdot W_K, \quad V(X) = X \cdot W_V$$

$$S = Q(X) \cdot K(X)^T$$

$$\alpha_{q,k} = \frac{\exp(S_{q,k})}{\sum_{j=1}^q \exp(S_{q,j})} \quad (1 \leq k \leq q \leq L)$$

$$V_a = \alpha \cdot V(X)$$

$$O_{TA} = V_a \cdot W_o \quad \text{where } W_o \in R^{C_v \times C}$$

Method



➤ Variable Attention (CA) Calculation for Multiple Variables

$$Y^t = ((y_{1,1}^t, y_{2,1}^t, \dots, y_{V,1}^t), \dots, (\hat{y_{1,C}^t}, y_{2,C}^t, \dots, y_{V,C}^t))$$





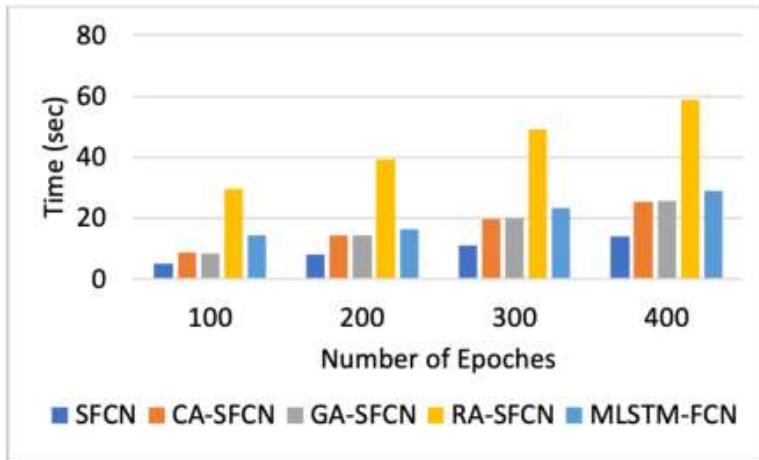
Experiments

Dataset	Methods									
	LSTM-FCN	MLSTM-FCN	ALSTM-FCN	MALSTM-FCN	Best-of-OB	GA-SFCN	RA-SFCN	SFCN	CA-SFCN	
Action	0.717	0.754	0.727	0.747	0.707	0.810	0.819	0.808	0.835	
Activity	0.531	0.619	0.556	0.588	0.581	0.610	0.607	0.606	0.623	
Eeg	0.609	0.656	0.641	0.641	0.625	0.547	0.549	0.547	0.656	
Eeg2	0.907	0.910	0.907	0.913	0.775	0.977	0.965	0.978	0.983	
Ges	0.505	0.535	0.525	0.531	0.409	0.585	0.571	0.561	0.591	
HT Sensor	0.680	0.780	0.720	0.800	0.720	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	
Ozone	0.676	0.815	0.792	0.798	0.751	0.809	0.803	0.786	0.792	
Ara Voice	0.980	0.980	0.986	0.983	0.946	0.972	0.965	0.965	0.980	
Daily Sport	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.984	0.995	0.993	0.995	0.995	
Net	0.940	0.950	0.930	0.950	0.980	0.953	0.949	0.943	0.951	
Har	0.960	0.967	0.955	0.967	0.816	0.963	0.965	0.965	0.967	
Auslan	0.970	0.970	0.960	0.960	0.980	0.977	0.970	0.977	0.978	
JVowels	0.990	1.000	0.990	0.990	0.980	0.984	0.965	0.986	0.990	
OHC	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.990	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	

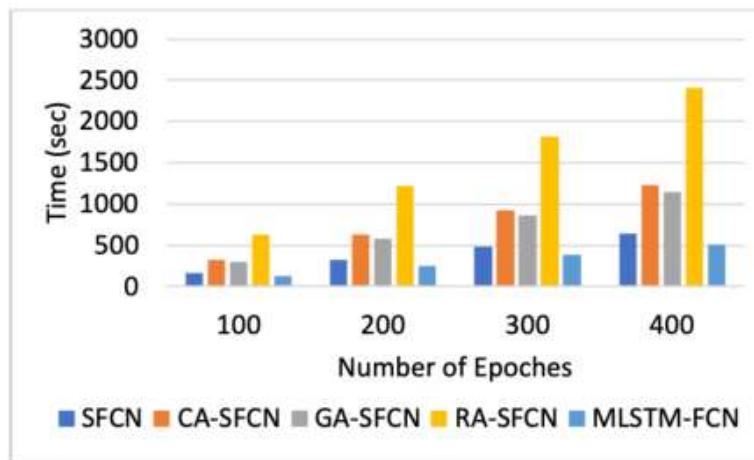
*Best-of-OB: the best results from all the other 9 baseline approaches

Table 2: Classification performance comparison (the results of our newly proposed method CA-SFCN are shown in the last column)





(a) Eeg



(b) HAR



谢谢聆听
Thank You

