

Continuous CNN For Nonuniform Time Series

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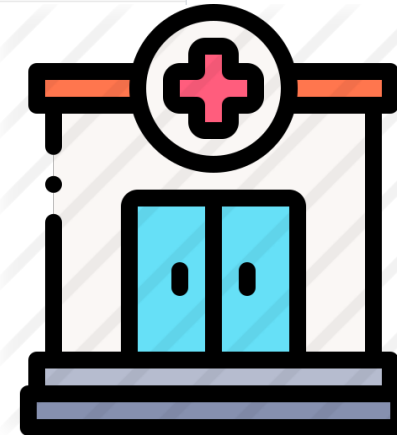
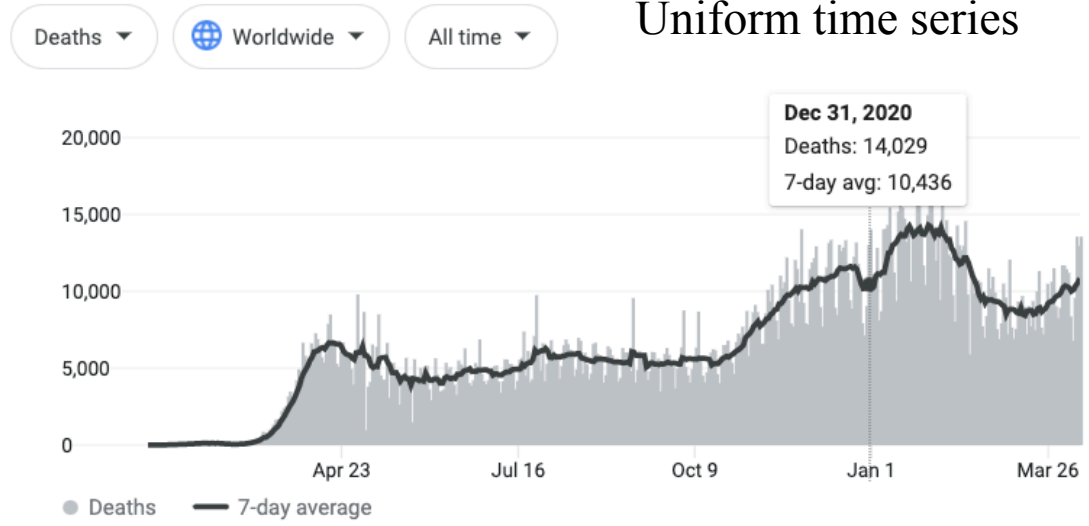
MIT-IBM

³University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



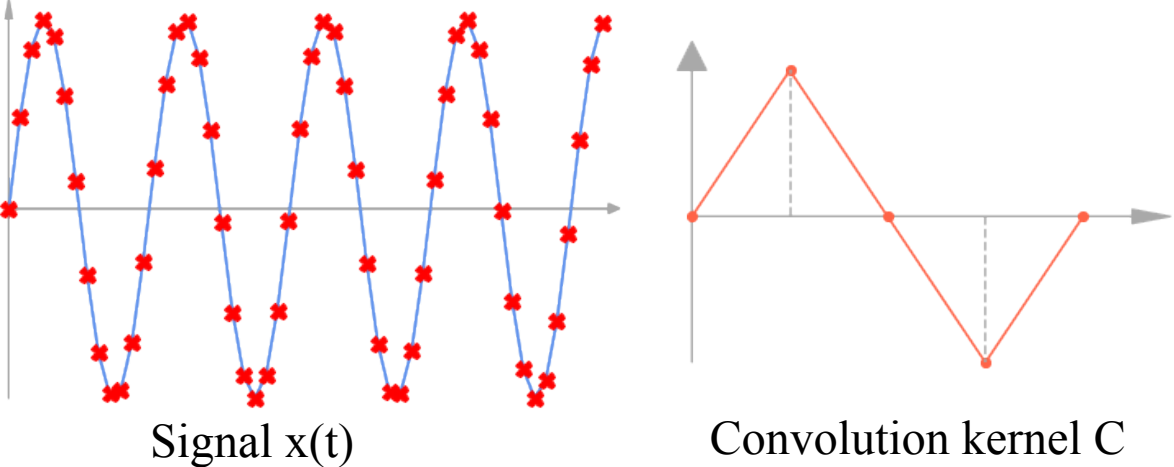
Time Series In The Real World

Uniform time series

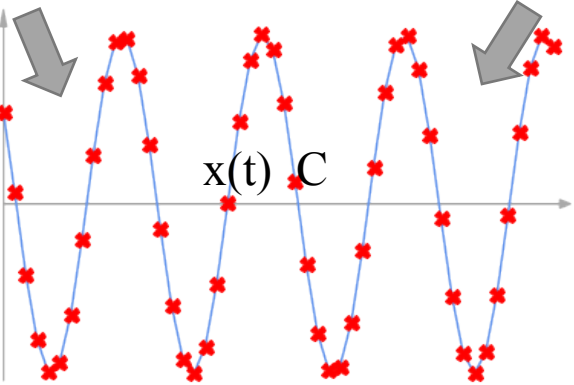


Nonuniform time series

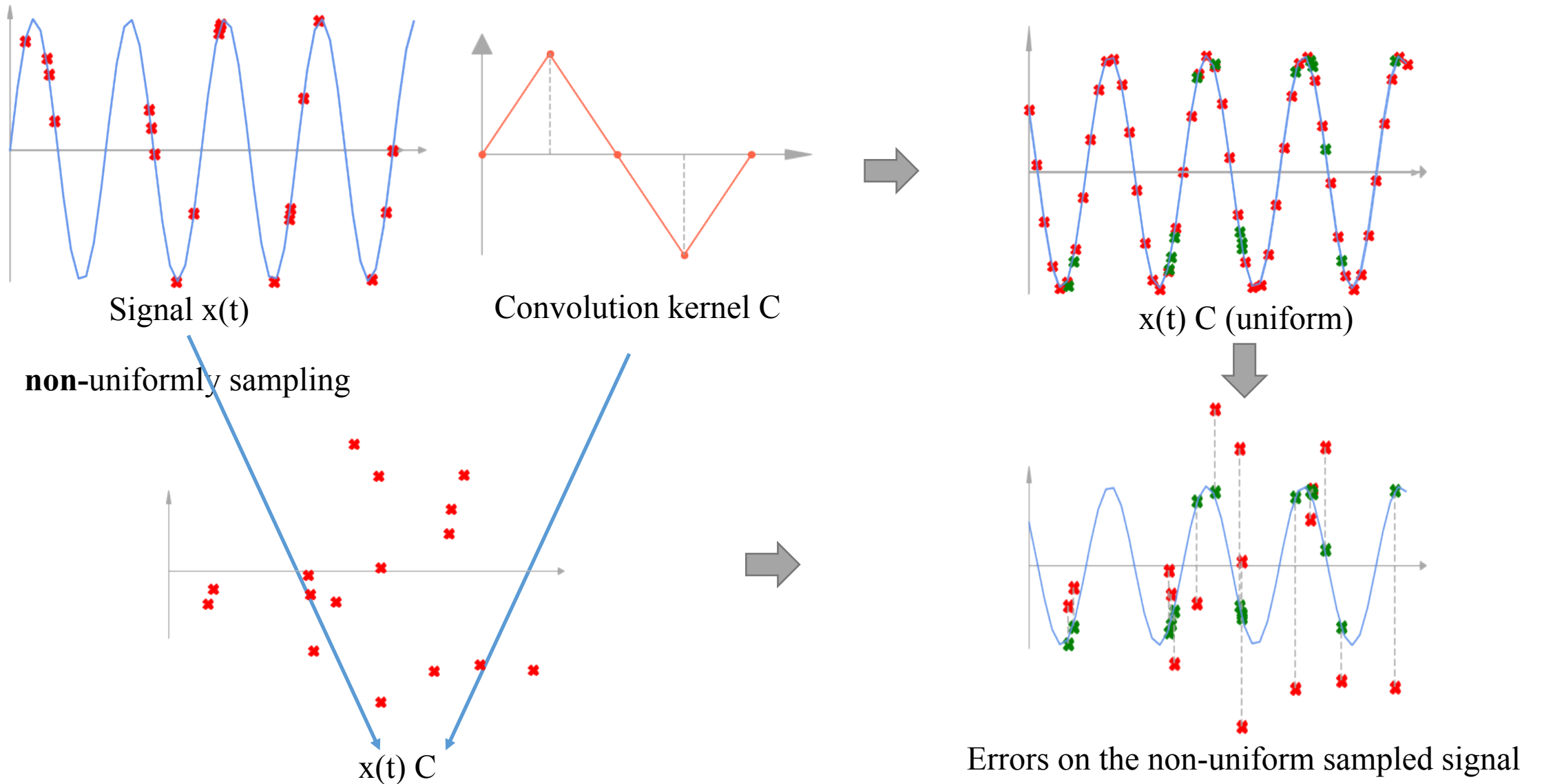
Discrete Convolution On Time Series



uniformly sampling



Discrete Convolution On Time Series



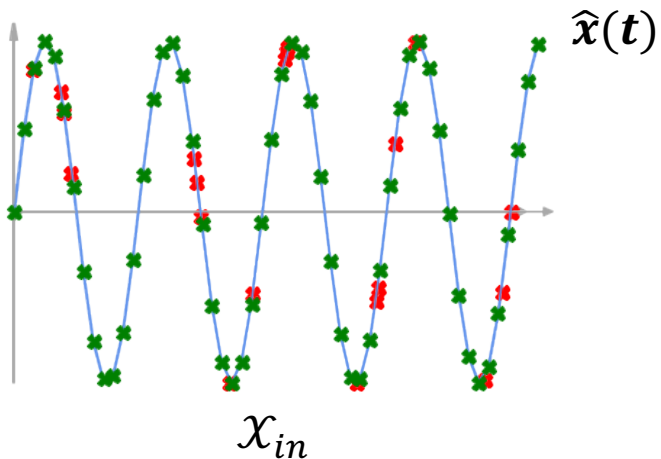
Continuous CNN Theorem

Problem formulation

Observing signal \mathcal{X}_{in} that is non-uniformly sampled from an unknown continuous signal $x(t)$ with timestamps \mathcal{T}_{in} , the goal is to design a continuous convolutional layer that can produce output, $y(t_{out})$ for any arbitrary output time t_{out}

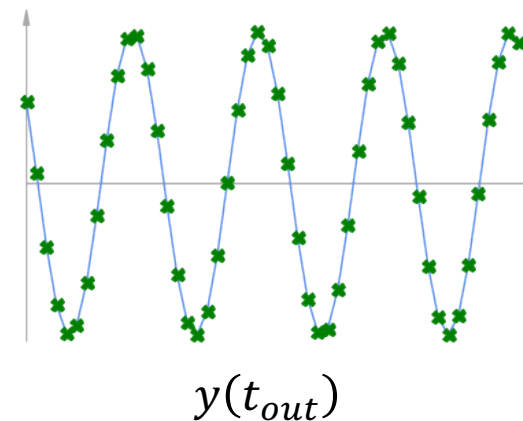
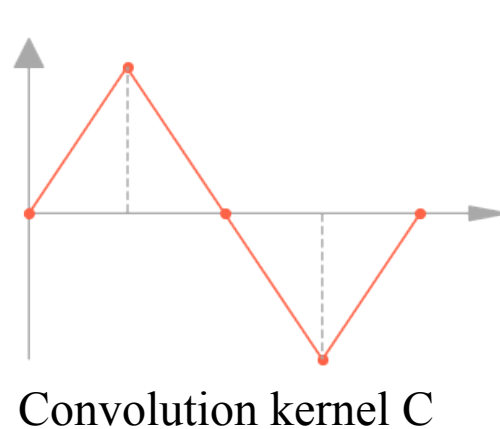
(1) Recover $\hat{x}(t)$ via interpolation

$$\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N x(t_i) I(t - t_i, \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in}) + \epsilon(t, \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in})$$



(2) Continuous convolution on $\hat{x}(t)$

$$y(t_{out}) = [\hat{x}(t) * C(t)]|_{t=t_{out}} + b$$



Continuous CNN Theorem

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(2) Continuous convolution on $\hat{x}(t)$

$$y(t_{out}) = [\hat{x}(t) * C(t)]|_{t=t_{out}} + b$$



$$y(t_{out}) = \sum_{i=1}^N x(t_i) \underbrace{[I(t - t_i, \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in}) * C(t)]|_{t=t_{out}}}_{K(t_{out} - t_i; \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in})} + \underbrace{[\epsilon(t, \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in}) * C(t) + b]|_{t=t_{out}}}_{\beta(t_{out}, \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N x(t_i) K(t_{out} - t_i; \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in}) + \beta(t_{out}, \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in})$$

Continuous Convolution Layer

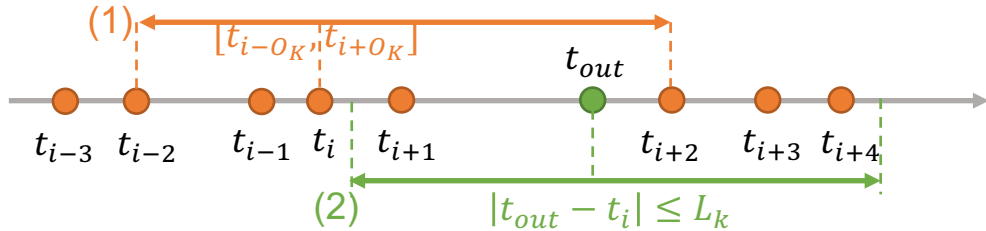
Assumptions:

(1) Stationarity and Finite Dependency

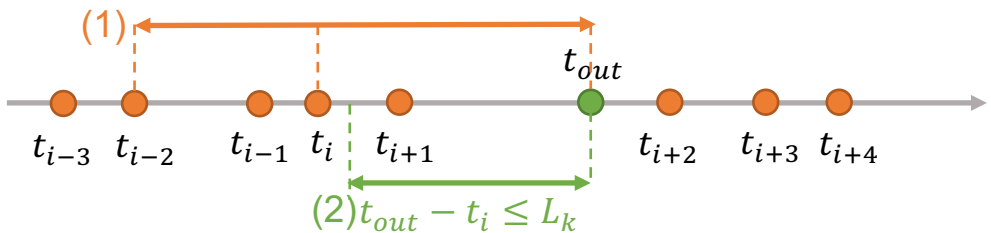
$$K(t_{out} - t_i; \mathcal{T}_{in}, \mathcal{X}_{in}) = K(\{t_{out} - t_{i \pm O_K}, x(t_{i \pm O_K})\})$$

(2) Finite Kernel Length

$$K(t_{out} - t_i; \mathcal{T}_{in}) = 0, \forall |t_{out} - t_i| > L_K$$



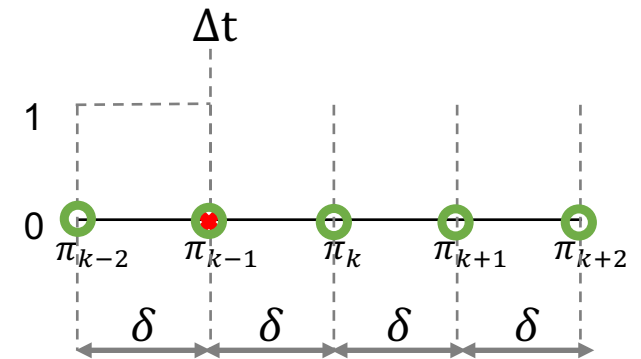
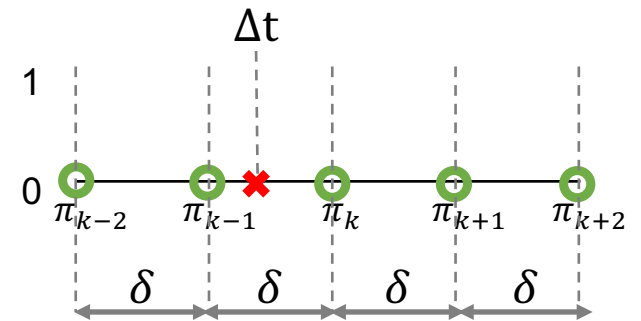
Causal setting for forecasting task:



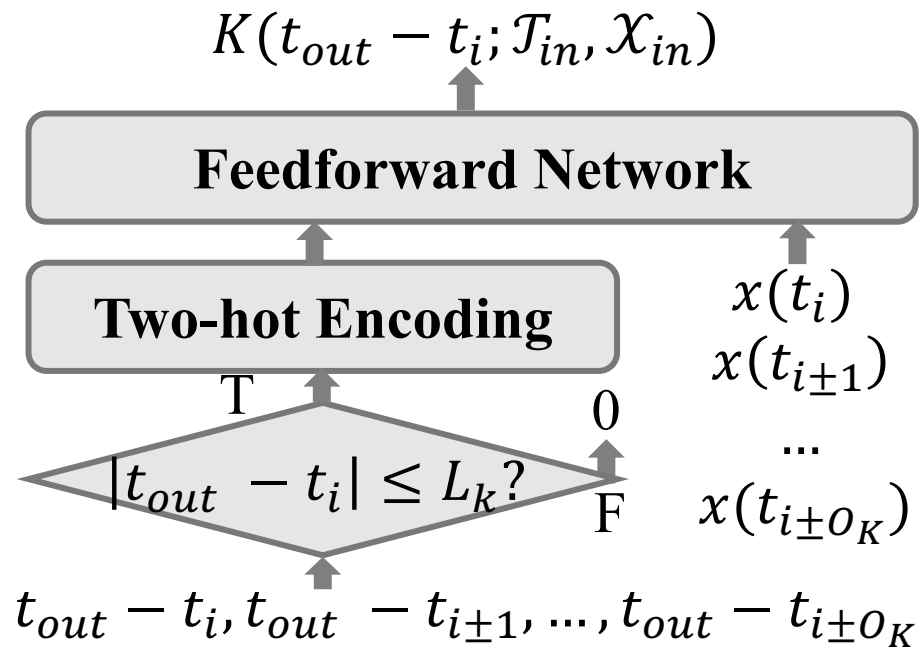
Two-hot encoding:

$$g_k = \frac{\pi_k - \Delta t}{\delta}; g_{k+1} = \frac{\Delta t - \pi_{k-1}}{\delta};$$

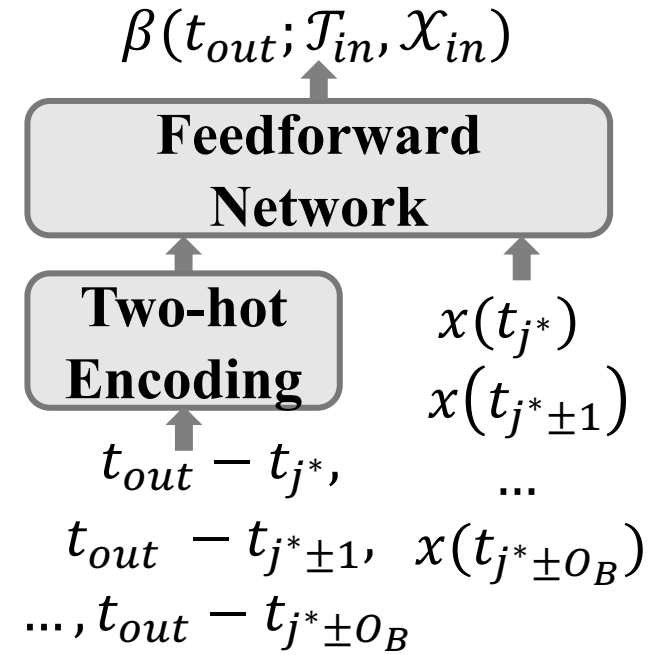
$$g_l = 0, \forall l \notin \{k-1, k\}$$



Continuous Convolution Layer

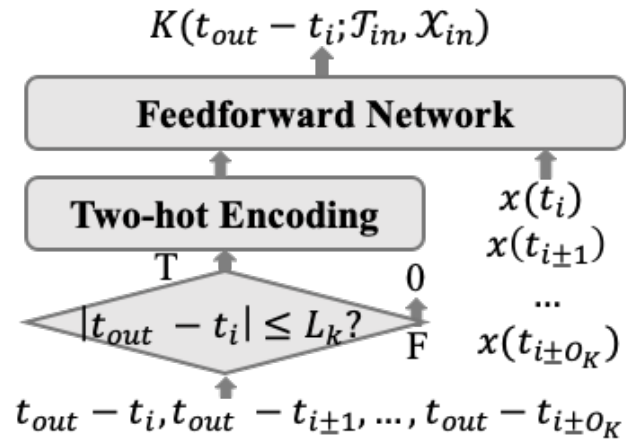


(a) Kernel network

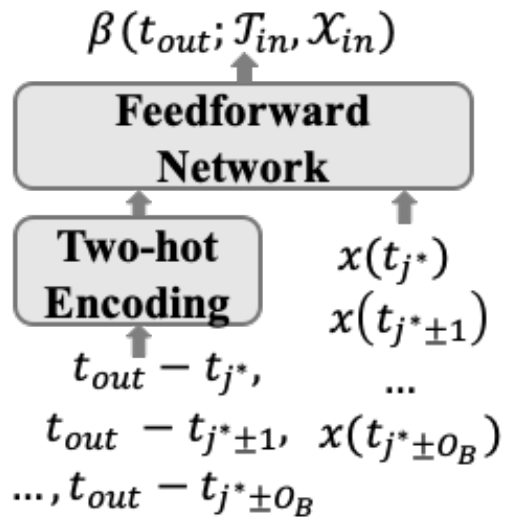


(b) Bias network

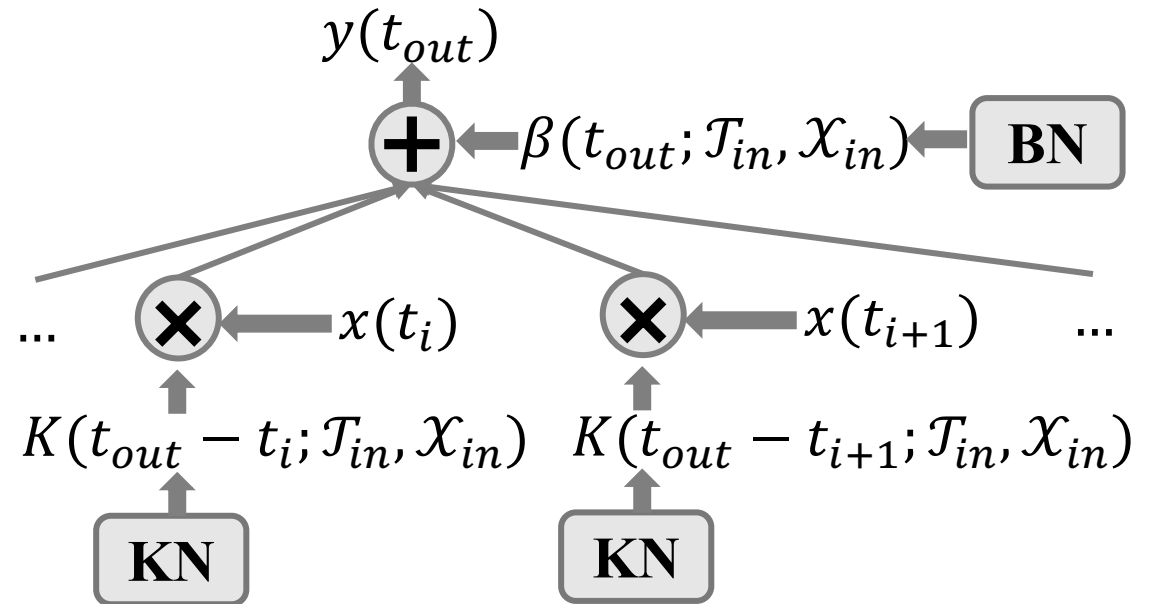
Continuous Convolution Layer



KN

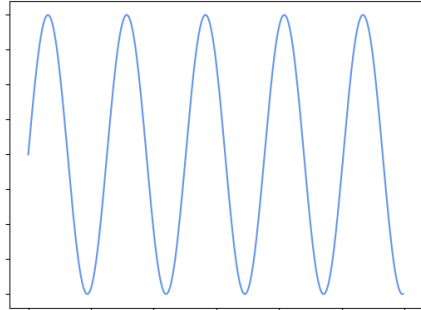


BN



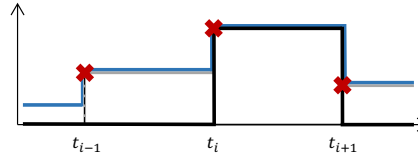
Continuous convolution layer

Evaluations: Autoregression

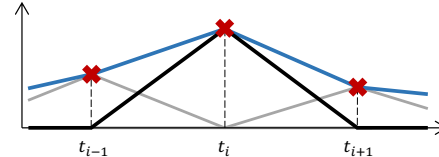


Sine:

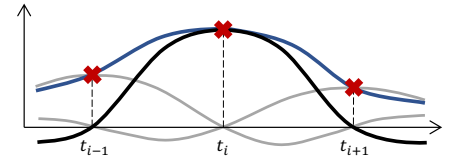
$$x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$$



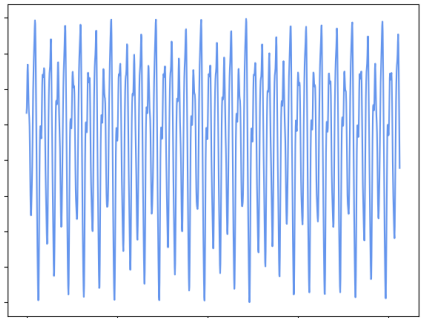
(a) Point-wise(-P)



(b) Linear(-L)

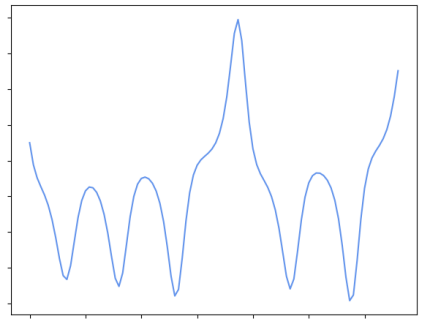


(c) Sinc(-S)



Mackey-Glass:

$$\dot{x}(t) = \beta \frac{x(t - \tau)}{1 + x(t - \tau)^n} - \gamma x(t)$$



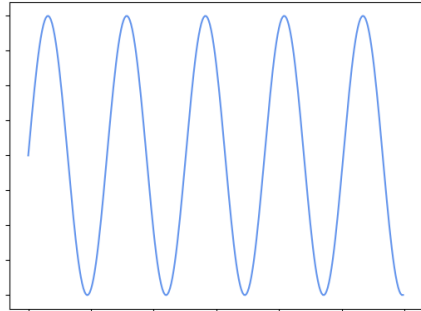
Lorenz:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= \sigma(y(t) - x(t)) \\ \dot{y}(t) &= -x(t)z(t) + \gamma x(t) - y(t) \\ \dot{z}(t) &= x(t)y(t) - bz(t) \end{aligned}$$

Alg.	Sine	MG	Lorenz
CNN	46.0 (8.22)	12.8 (3.92)	9.90 (3.33)
CNNT	20.2 (7.65)	3.50 (1.29)	5.97 (2.41)
CNNT-th	8.44 (4.58)	3.00 (1.21)	8.37 (3.24)
ICNN-L	1.13 (0.87)	0.97 (0.53)	5.81 (2.78)
ICNN-Q	0.75 (0.65)	0.83 (0.46)	5.08 (2.59)
ICNN-C	0.72 (0.83)	0.72 (0.42)	4.22 (2.27)
ICNN-P	20.5(6.43)	1.95(0.79)	8.50(3.32)
ICNN-S	17.2(5.57)	3.51(1.36)	8.20(3.31)
RNNT	36.1(12.9)	8.15(3.32)	13.4(3.95)
RNNT-th	19.5(6.48)	8.48(3.11)	13.9(4.36)
CCNN	0.88 (0.61)	2.46 (0.89)	3.93 (1.73)
CCNN-th	0.42 (0.36)	0.53 (0.97)	3.25 (1.67)

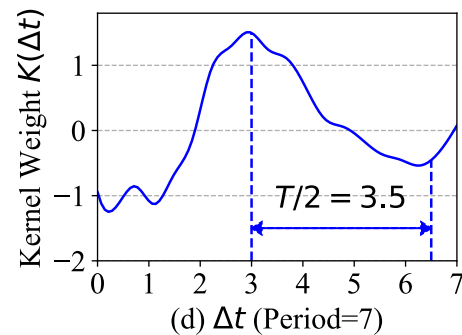
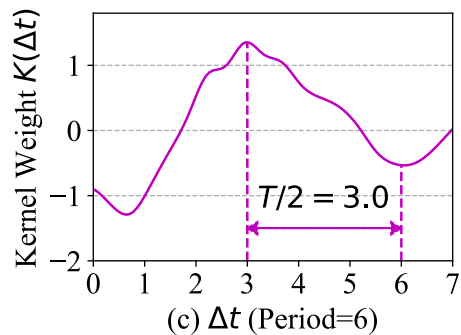
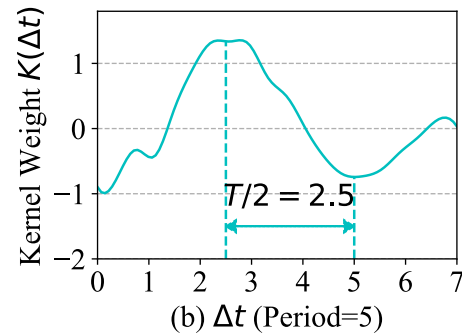
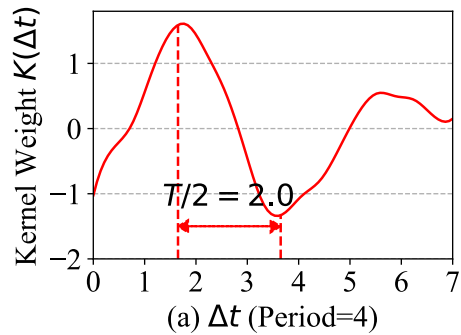
MSE loss in 10^{-2}

Evaluations: Autoregression



Sine:

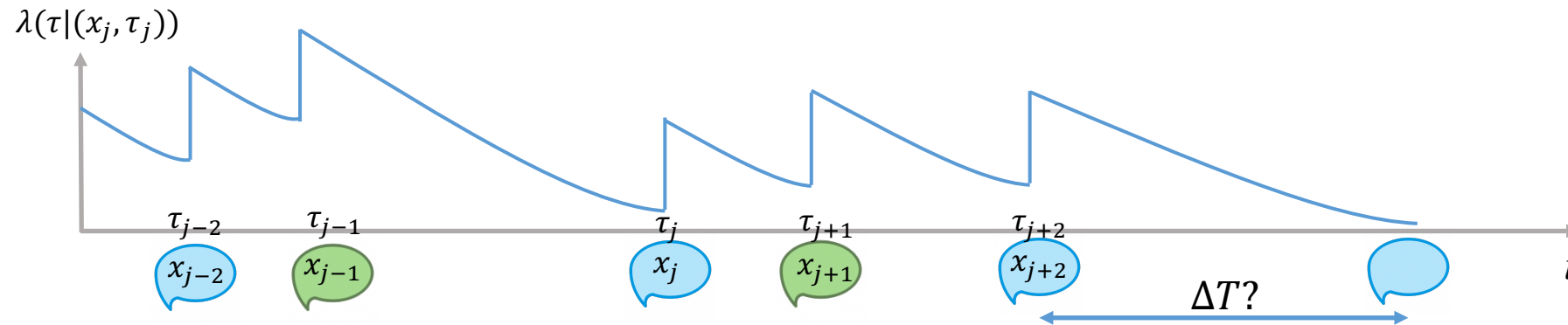
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MSE loss in 10^{-2}

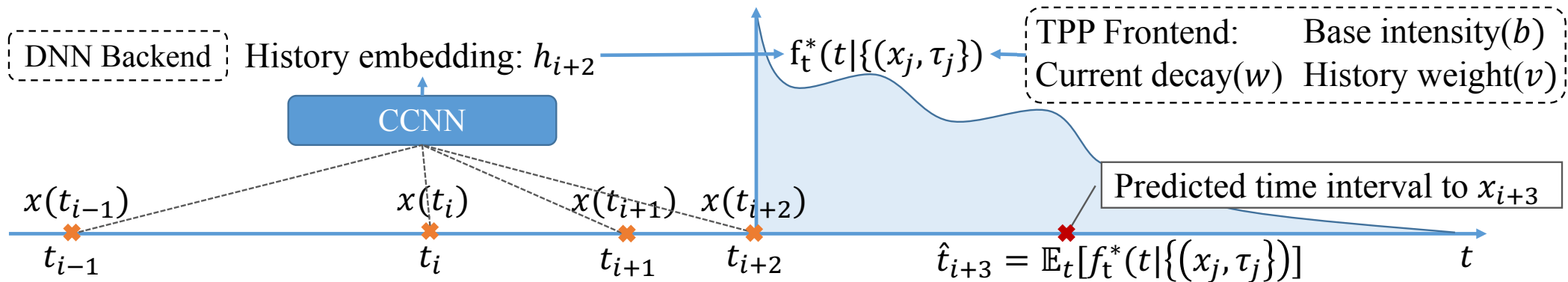
Evaluations: Temporal Point Process



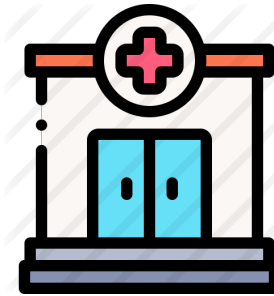
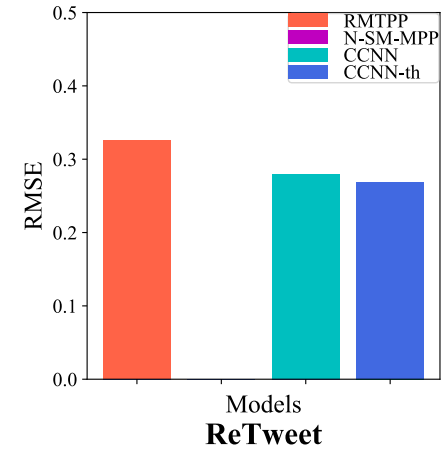
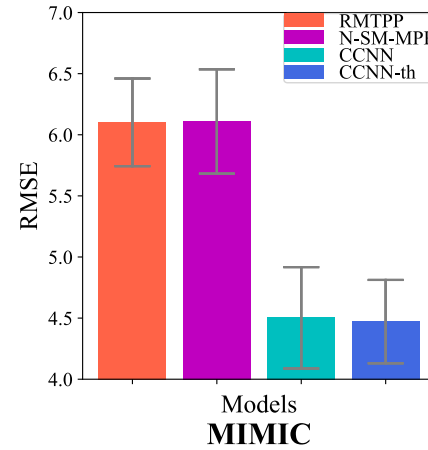
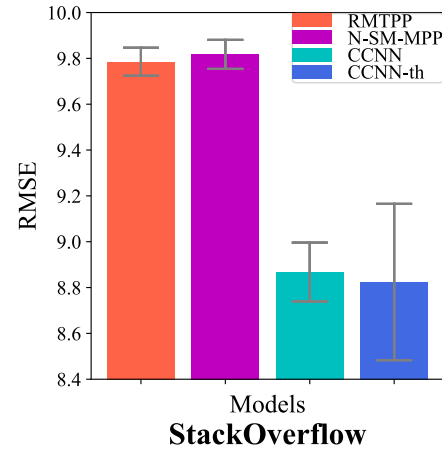
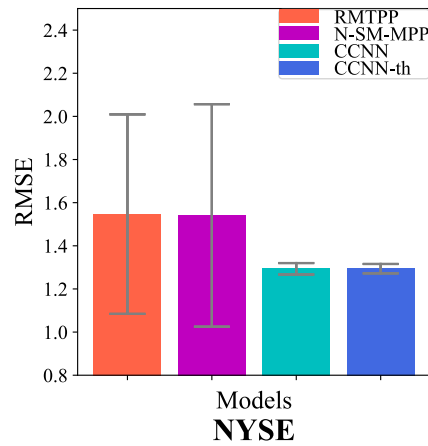
$$\lambda(\tau) = \exp(vh + w\tau + b)$$

$$f(t) = \int^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\Delta T = \mathbb{E}(f(t))$$



Evaluations: Temporal Point Process



Learn more about CCNN



Paper Link



Code Link

Thank you!