

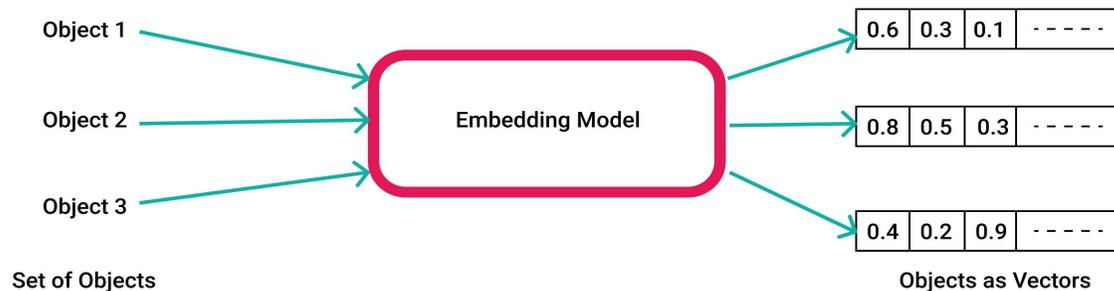
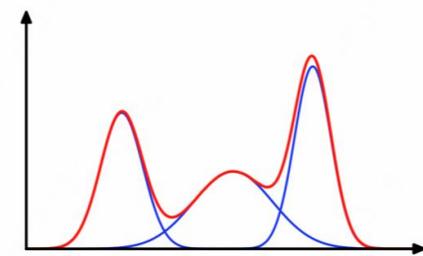
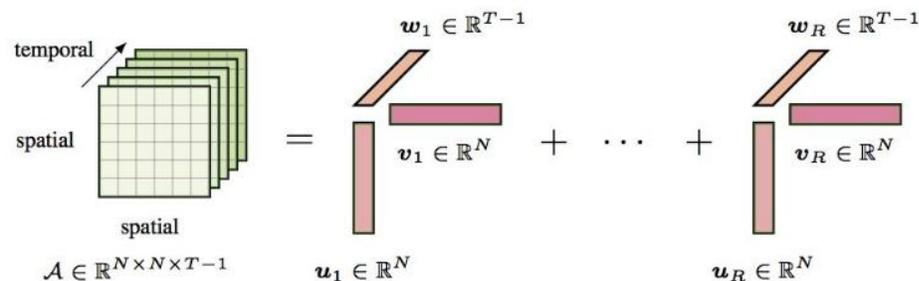
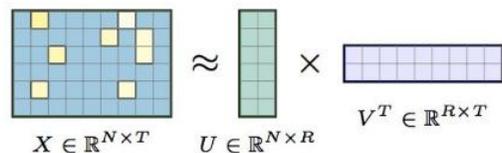
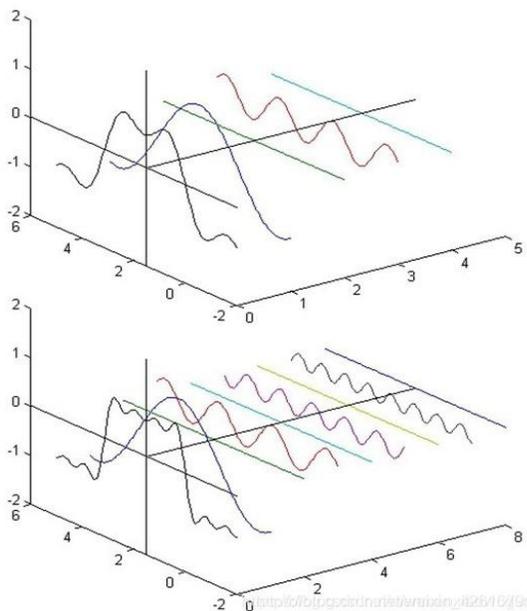


时空解耦学习研究

牟钰

什么是解耦?

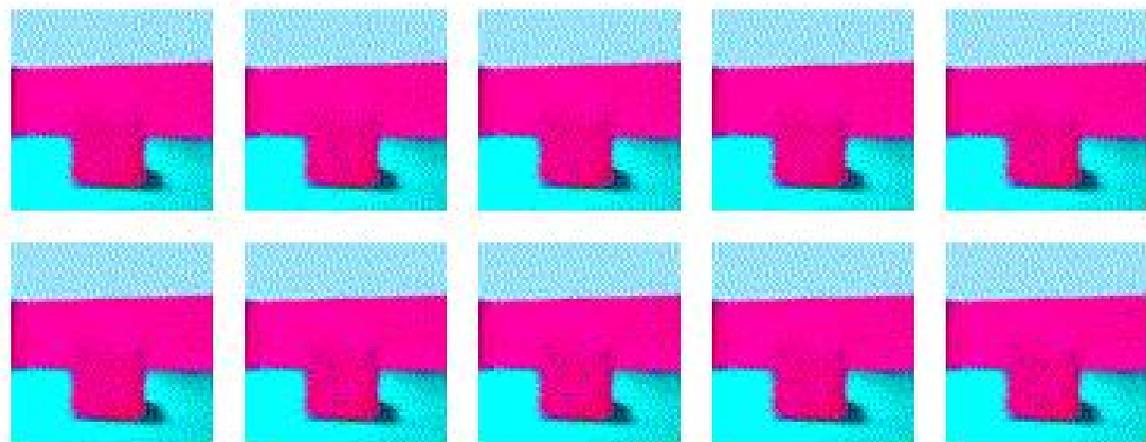
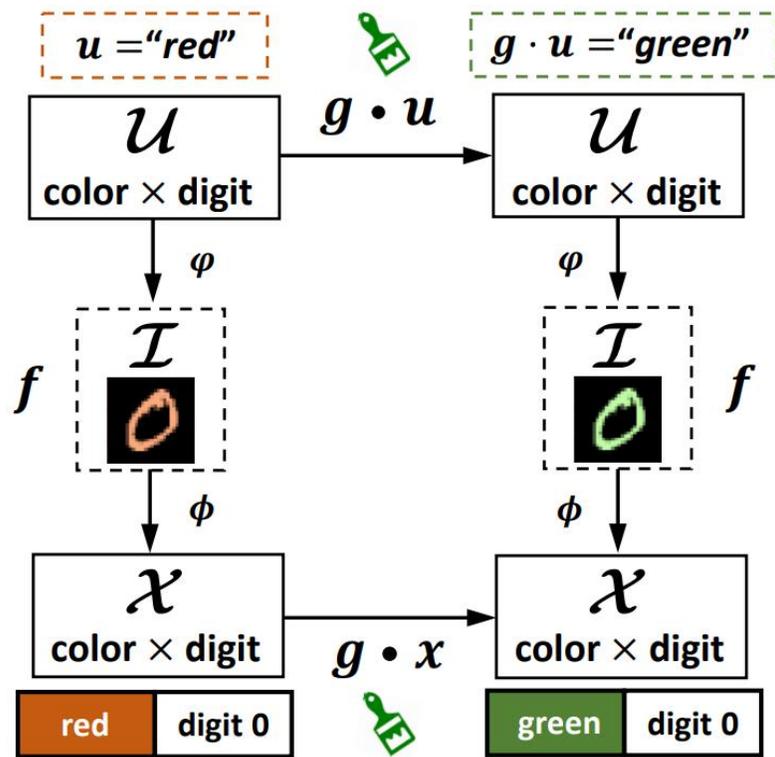
- 将原始数据 x 分解成多个部分 x_i , 其中每个部分的**分布都更简单**
 - **加和**: 傅里叶分解、小波分解等
 - **乘积**: 张量分解, 如 CP 分解、特征值/奇异值分解等
 - **复杂组合**: 表征



什么是解耦?



- 表征的本质是解耦
 - 表征某一维度 \leftrightarrow 数据的单一生成因子



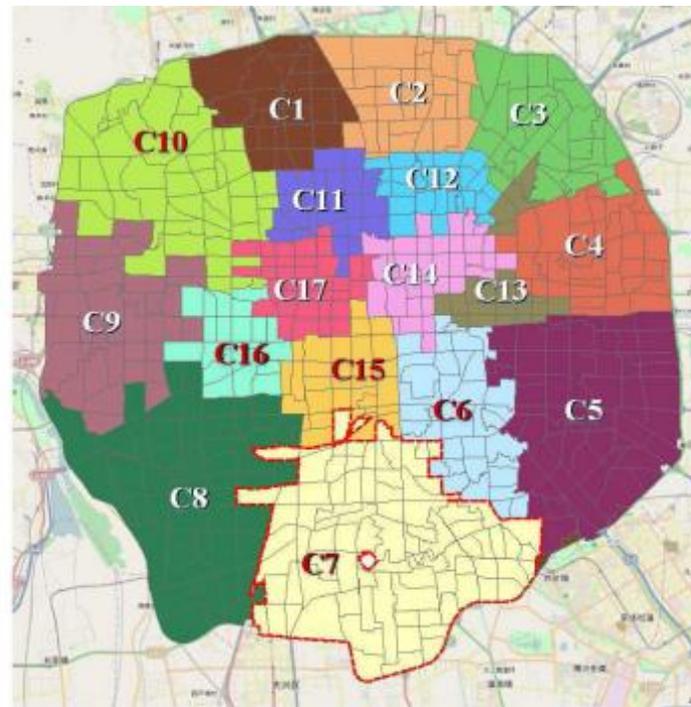
disentanglement_lib

为什么要解耦?



- 为什么要解耦?
 - 提高性能: 让模型建模更简单的问题
 - 增强可解释性: 挖掘数据背后的模式
 - 一种时空预测模型的设计思路

12.87±0.21	10.93±0.13	17.13±0.16	17.23±0.2	23.09±0.5	23.62±0.47
11.84±0.12	9.68±0.15	17.14±0.84	16.80±0.01	21.17±0.26	17.61±0.79
+8.00%	+11.44%	-0.06%	+2.50%	+8.32%	+25.45%
12.7±0.02	10.39±0.08	17.45±1.12	17.79±0.48	22.48±0.06	18.29±0.12
11.53±0.08	9.32±0.04	15.78±0.21	16.28±0.32	20.57±0.21	16.15±0.07
+9.21%	+10.30%	+9.57%	+8.49%	+8.50%	+11.70%
12.71±0.03	10.19±0.03	17.03±0.06	17.71±0.25	22.37±0.05	18.0±0.12
11.94±0.15	9.71±0.09	16.38±0.36	16.98±0.47	21.07±0.26	16.9±0.19
+6.06%	+4.71%	+3.82%	+4.12%	+5.81%	+6.11%

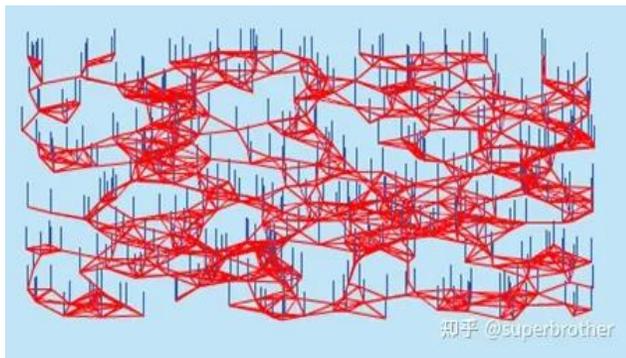
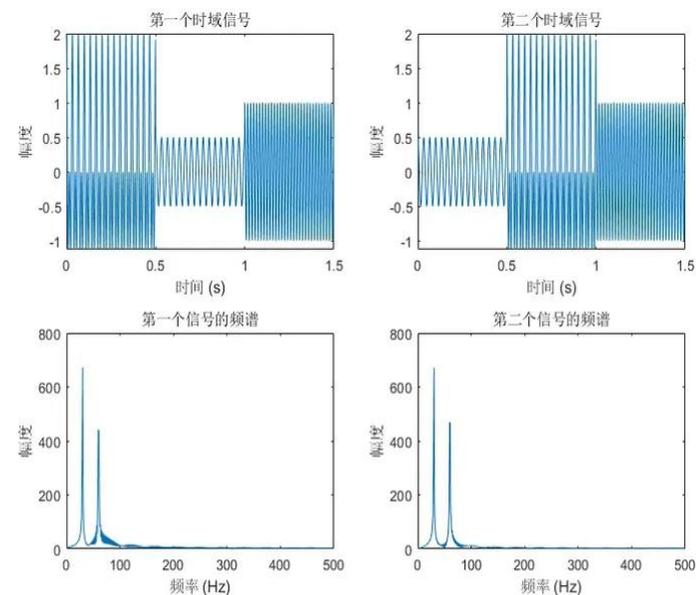


(b) 2015 DSP's by NR-cNTF

时空数据，如何解耦？



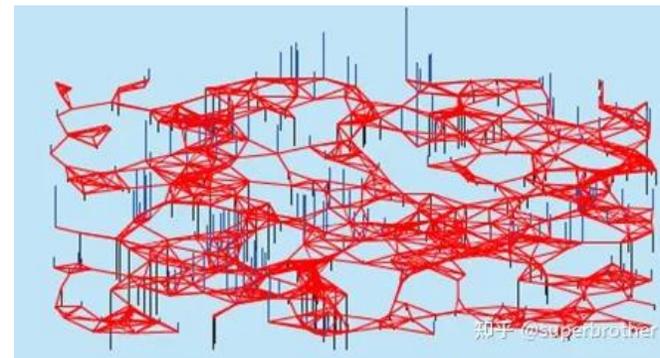
- 时空数据，如何解耦？
 - 张量分解：模式、投影
 - 频域：高频、低频
 - 谱域：特征值大、特征值小



u1



u2



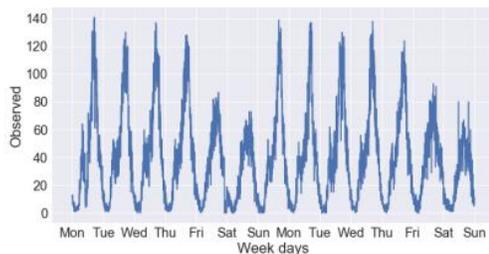
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时空数据，如何解耦？

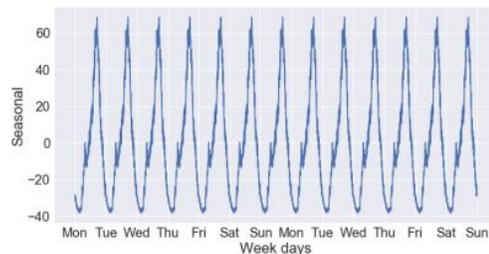


- 时空数据，如何解耦？

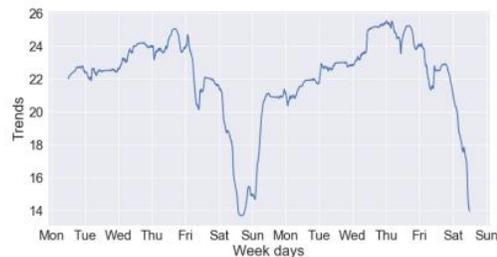
- 时间序列特性：周期性、趋势性、季节性、残差
- 交通模式：子图



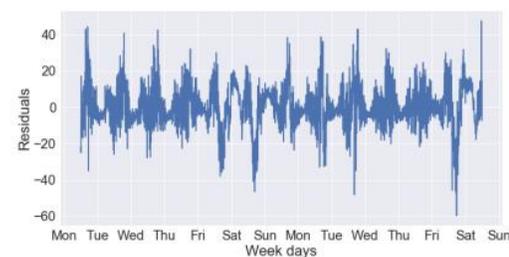
(a) The observed flow data.



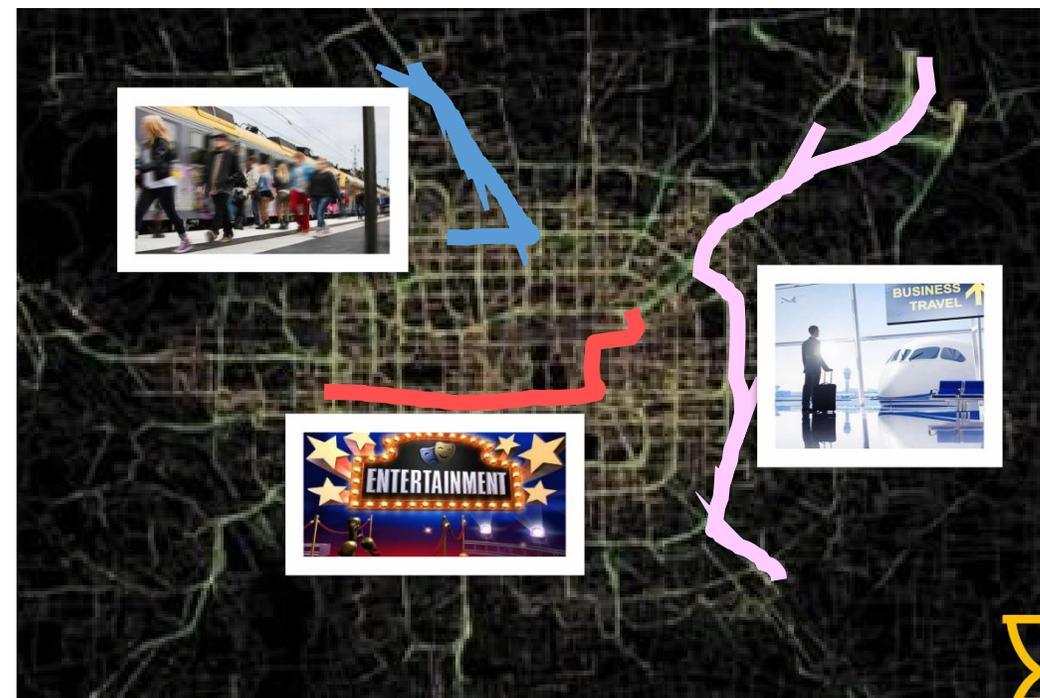
(b) Seasonal patterns traffic flow data



(c) Trends of traffic flow data



(d) Residuals of traffic flow data



时空数据，如何解耦？

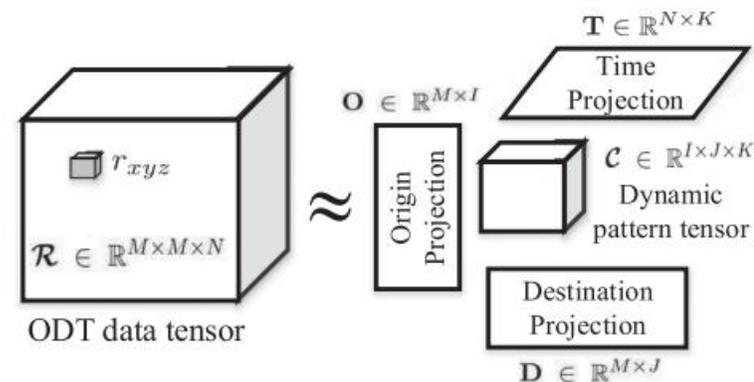


- 矩阵分解：NR-cNTF (TKDE 2019)

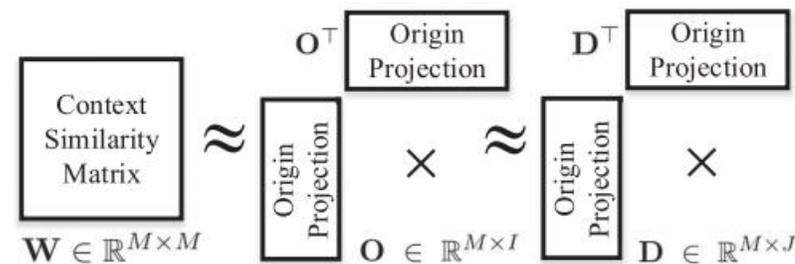
- 非深度，不是预测任务
- Original-Destination 数据：N*N*T
- 基本模型： $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{C} \times_o \mathbf{O} \times_d \mathbf{D} \times_t \mathbf{T} + \mathcal{E}$,
 - R: OD 数据
 - C: 模式核心
 - O, D, T: 三个维度的投影

- 相似度矩阵：

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{O}\mathbf{O}^\top + \mathbf{E}_O, \text{ and } \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{D}^\top + \mathbf{E}_D,$$



(a) Non-negative Tensor Factorization



(b) Contexts Awareness

- 频域解耦：ST-Norm (KDD 2021)

- 模型结构：Wavenet+Normalization

- 时间：高频、低频

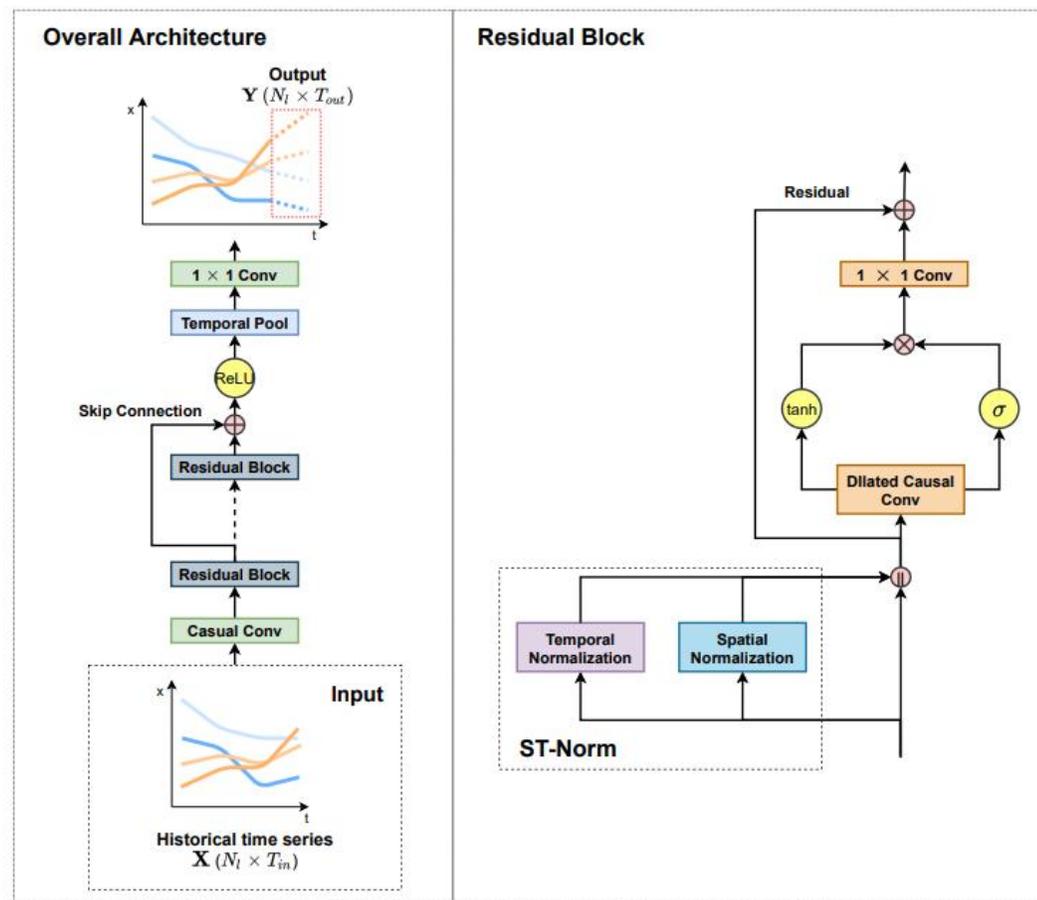
- 空间：高频（局部）、低频（全局）

- 两两组合：时高空高、时高空低、时低空高、时低空低

- 输入=四个分量之积

$$Z_{i,t} = Z_{i,t}^{lh} Z_{i,t}^{ll} Z_t^{gh} Z_t^{gl}$$

- 贡献：一个可插拔的模块 STN



- 频域解耦：ST-Norm (KDD 2021)

- 假设1：低频分量在输入时间步内不变

- 假设2：高频低频分量相互独立 $P(Z_{i,t}^{ll}, Z_{i,t}^{lh}, Z_t^{gh}, Z_t^{gl}) = \prod_{k=1}^{d_z} P(Z_{i,t,k}^{ll})P(Z_{i,t,k}^{lh})P(Z_{t,k}^{gh})P(Z_{t,k}^{gl})$.

- 在小扰动下，将高频信号的期望方差作为参数 $\beta \gamma$ ，在时空两方向分别归一化

$$Z_{i,t}^{\text{high}} = \frac{Z_{i,t} - E(Z_{i,t} | Z_{i,t}^{\text{low}}, i)}{\sigma(Z_{i,t} | Z_{i,t}^{\text{low}}, i) + \epsilon} \gamma_i^{\text{high}} + \beta_i^{\text{high}}$$

$$Z_{i,t}^{\text{local}} = \frac{Z_{i,t} - E(Z_{i,t} | Z_t^{\text{global}}, t)}{\sigma(Z_{i,t} | Z_t^{\text{global}}, t) + \epsilon} \gamma^{\text{local}} + \beta^{\text{local}}$$

- 时间序列特性解耦：C-CNN-LSTM-DA (Applied Soft Computing 2020)
 - 认为时序的残差项是值得建模的
 - 认为时序=季节+趋势+残差

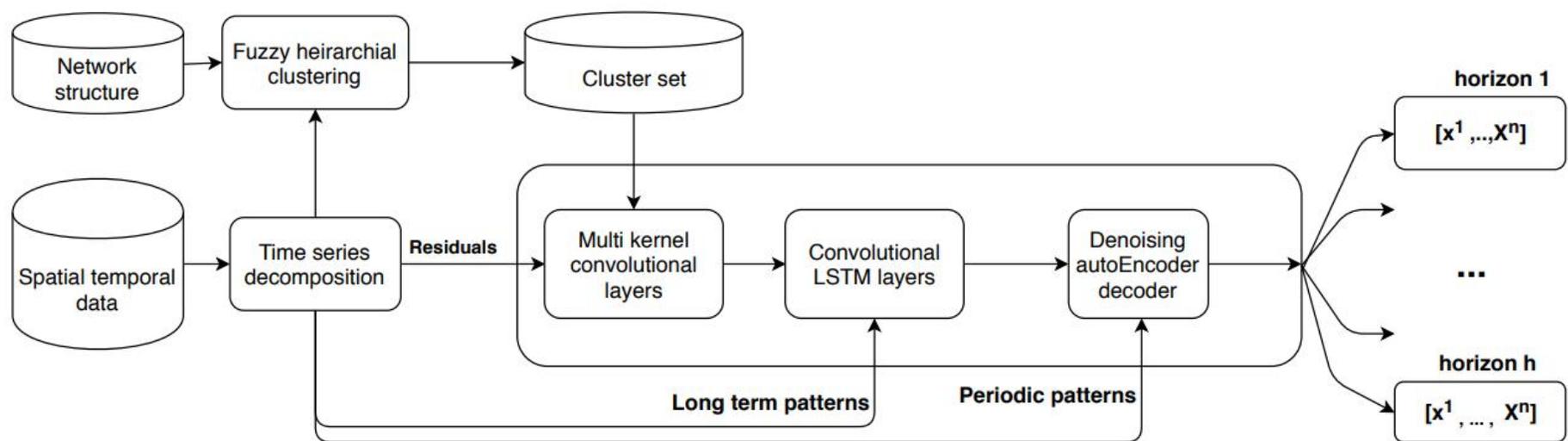
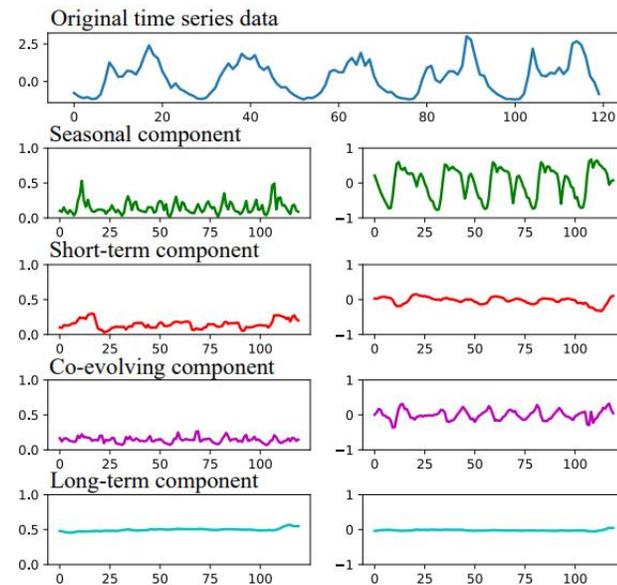
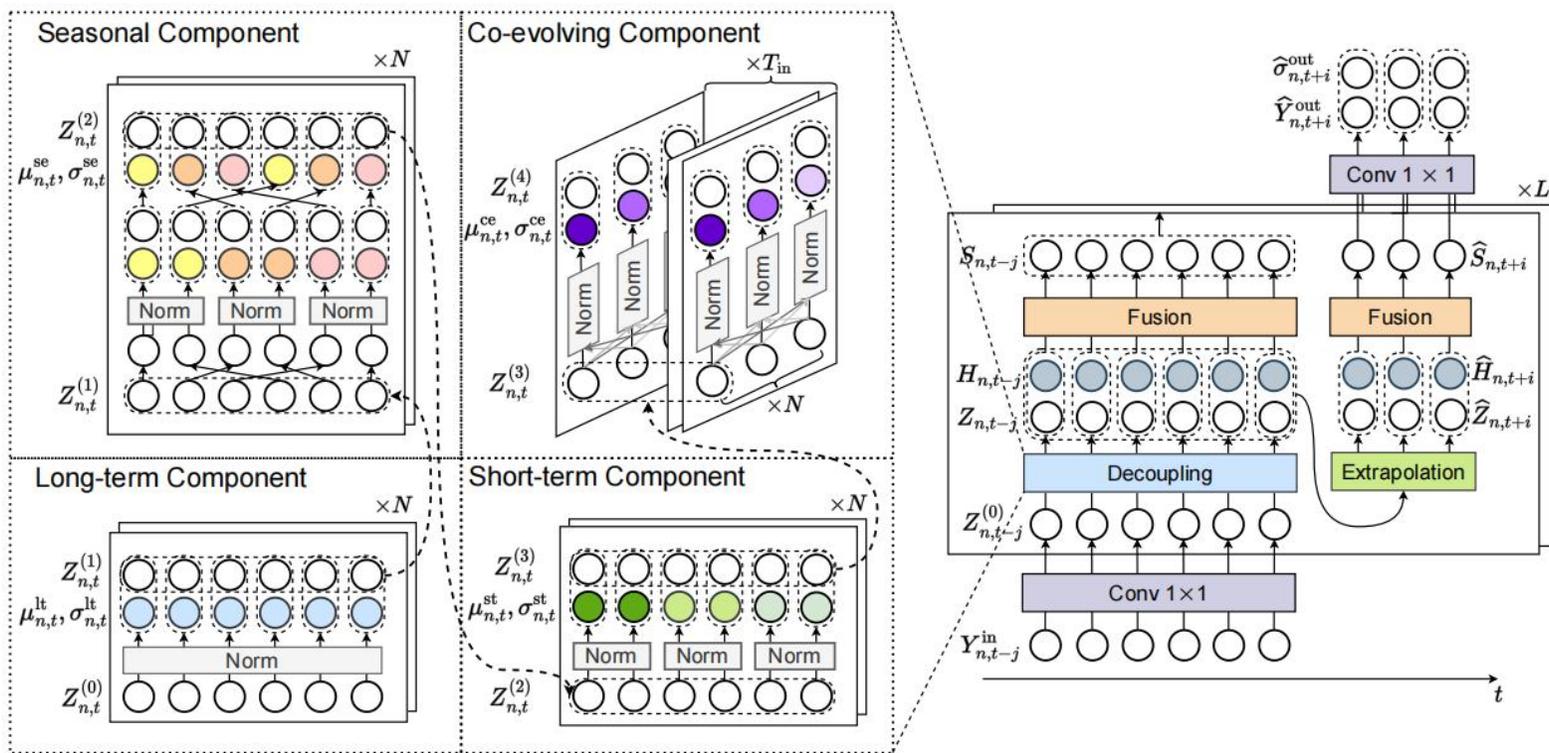


Figure 1: The proposed framework for spatial multi-variate time series forecasting problem

时空数据，如何解耦？



- 时间序列特性解耦：SCNN (Arxiv 2023)



• 时间序列特性解耦：SCNN (Arxiv 2023)

• 基本假设：

• 多变量时间序列的生成过程为

$$Z_{n,t}^{(3)} = \sigma_{n,t}^{ce} Z_{n,t}^{(4)} + \mu_{n,t}^{ce},$$

$$Z_{n,t}^{(2)} = \sigma_{n,t}^{st} Z_{n,t}^{(3)} + \mu_{n,t}^{st},$$

$$Z_{n,t}^{(1)} = \sigma_{n,t}^{se} Z_{n,t}^{(2)} + \mu_{n,t}^{se},$$

$$Z_{n,t}^{(0)} = \sigma_{n,t}^{lt} Z_{n,t}^{(1)} + \mu_{n,t}^{lt},$$

• $Z_{nt}^{(0)}$: 输入时间序列的表征

• 滑动窗口获取各个 Z

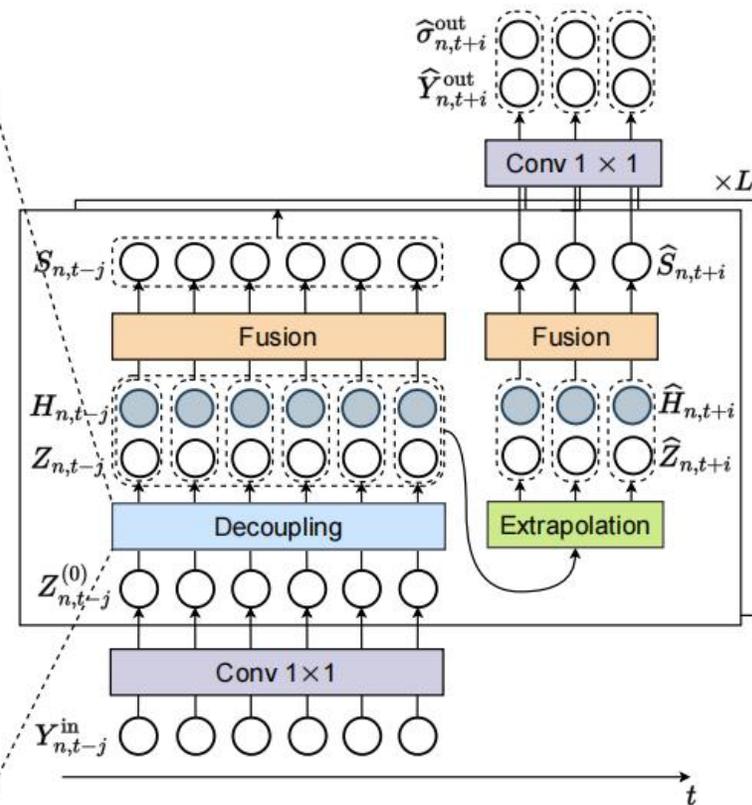
$$\mu_{n,t}^{lt} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{i=0}^{\Delta-1} Z_{n,t-i}^{(0)},$$

$$(\sigma_{n,t}^{lt})^2 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{i=0}^{\Delta-1} (Z_{n,t-i}^{(0)})^2 - (\mu_{n,t}^{lt})^2 + \epsilon,$$

$$Z_{n,t}^{(1)} = \frac{Z_{n,t}^{(0)} - \mu_{n,t}^{lt}}{\sigma_{n,t}^{lt}},$$

$$Z_{n,t} = [Z_{n,t}^{(1)}, Z_{n,t}^{(2)}, Z_{n,t}^{(3)}, Z_{n,t}^{(4)}],$$

$$H_{n,t} = [\mu_{n,t}^{lt}, \sigma_{n,t}^{lt}, \mu_{n,t}^{se}, \sigma_{n,t}^{se}, \mu_{n,t}^{st}, \sigma_{n,t}^{st}, \mu_{n,t}^{ce}, \sigma_{n,t}^{ce}].$$



- 时间序列特性解耦：SCNN

- 根据规范化的 Z、H 外推预测时间步的 Z H

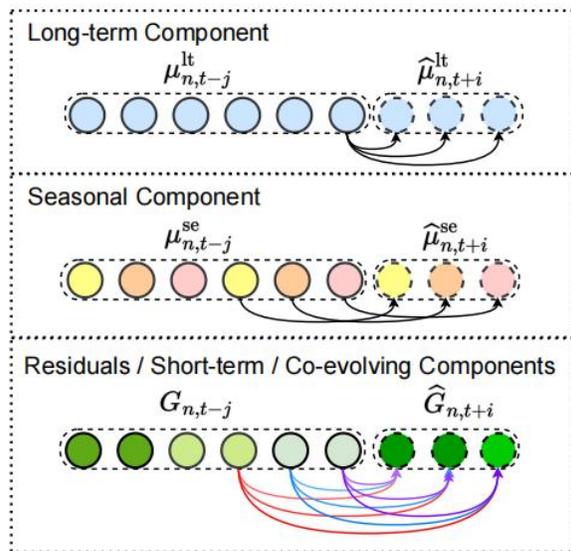
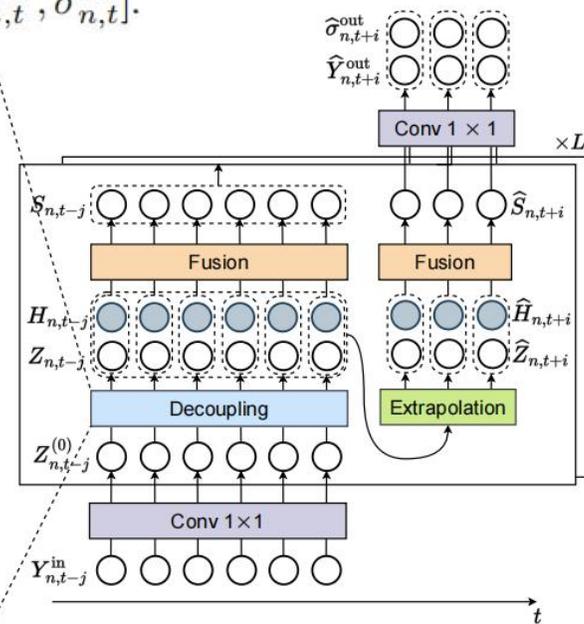


Fig. 5: Component Extrapolation

- 通过对 Z H 因果卷积获取预测值

$$Z_{n,t} = [Z_{n,t}^{(1)}, Z_{n,t}^{(2)}, Z_{n,t}^{(3)}, Z_{n,t}^{(4)}],$$

$$H_{n,t} = [\mu_{n,t}^{lt}, \sigma_{n,t}^{lt}, \mu_{n,t}^{se}, \sigma_{n,t}^{se}, \mu_{n,t}^{st}, \sigma_{n,t}^{st}, \mu_{n,t}^{ce}, \sigma_{n,t}^{ce}].$$



- 交通模式解耦：STGDL (Arxiv 2023)

- 数据生成角度：多因子影响

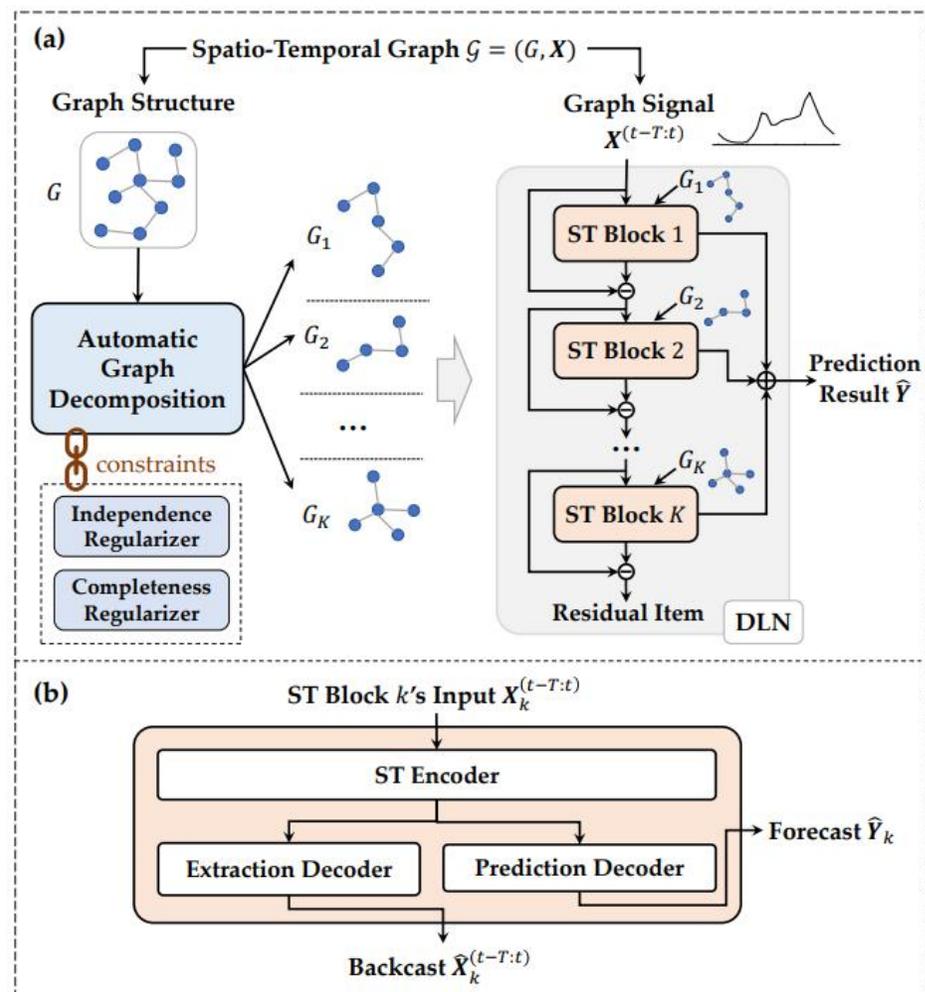
- 子图 \leftrightarrow 子模式
- 子模式 \rightarrow 子流量
- \sum 子流量 \rightarrow 总流量

- 自动图学习模块：可解释性潜力

- 子图之并为原图
- 子图之间互相正交

- 理论上证明了分解的有效性

- 对图进行分解会使预测的不确定性上界降低，预测误差上界降低



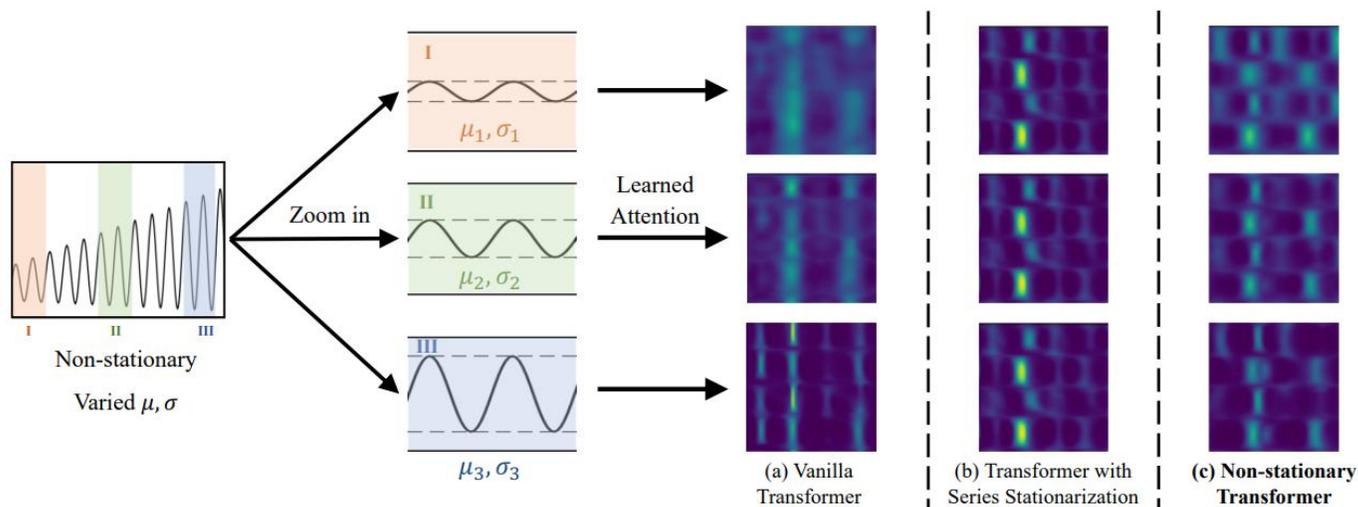
- 可解释性

- 能否学出具有可解释性的子模式?

- ICML 2019: Challenging Common Assumptions in the Unsupervised Learning of Disentangled Representations

- 如果没有对所考虑的**学习方法和数据集**产生**归纳偏置** (inductive bias) , 那么解耦表示的无监督学习基本上是不可能的
- 需要引入一些先验知识

- 时间序列的非平稳性 (Non-stationary)
 - 非平稳：随着**时间**的变化，观测值的均值、方差等统计量发生变化
 - 时间序列变量 $X(t)$ 非平稳，但其 **d 阶差分**却可能是平稳的；时间序列变量 $X(t)$ 和 $Y(t)$ 非平稳，但**线性组合** $X(t) - bY(t)$ 却可能是平稳的。
 - **理论证明解耦后能缓解非平稳性？**
 - NIPS22: Non-stationary Transformers





谢谢