



Unified Training of Universal Time Series Forecasting Transformers

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Caiming Xiong¹, Silvio Savarese¹, Doyen Sahoo¹

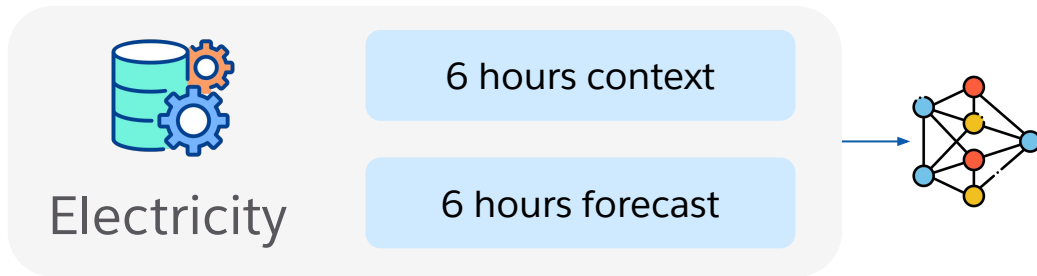
¹ Salesforce AI Research

² Singapore Management University



Existing Deep Forecasting Paradigm

One-model-per-(dataset, context length, prediction length)



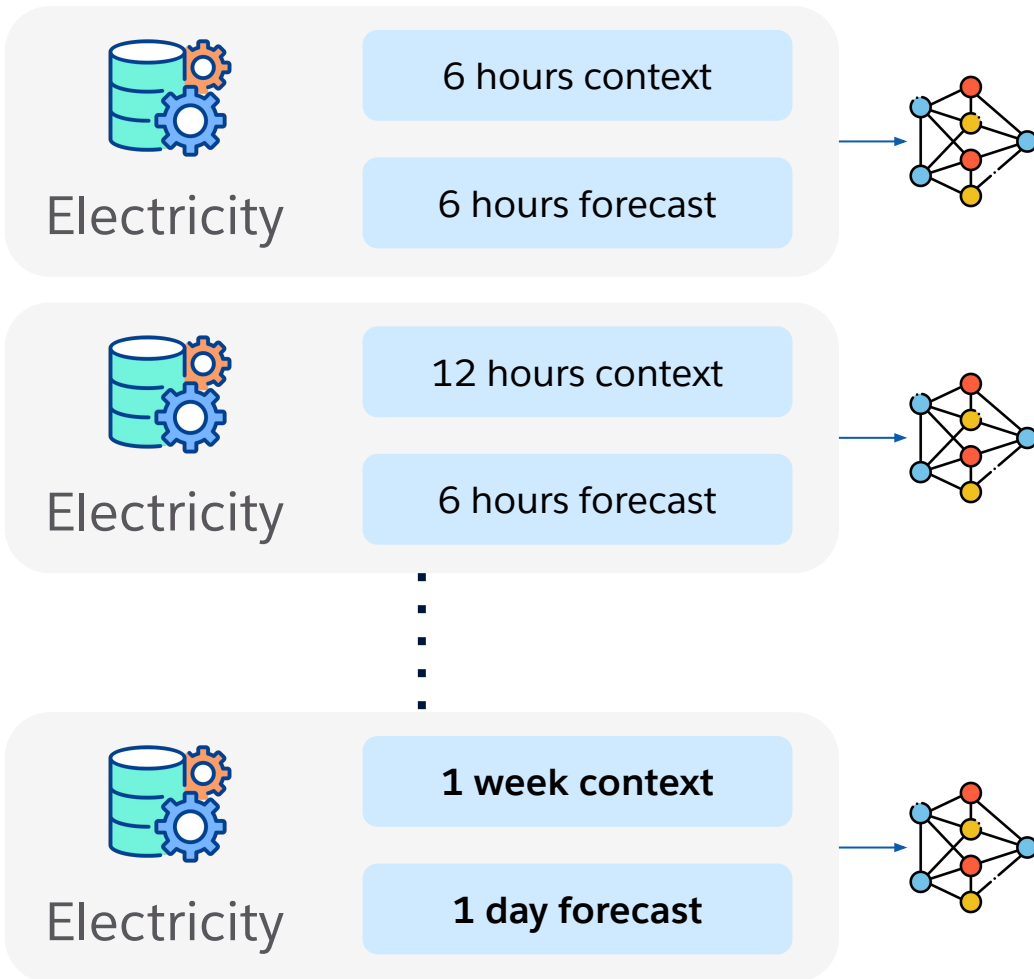
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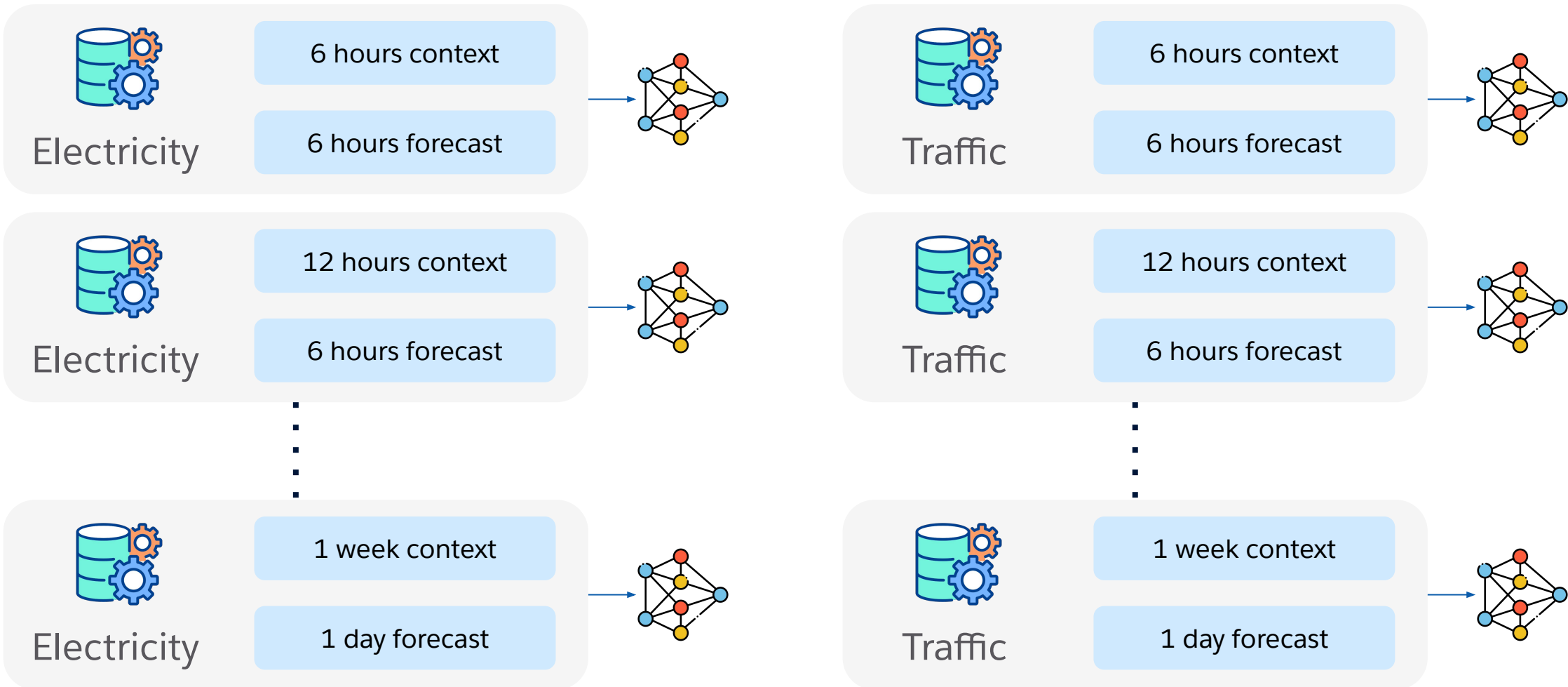
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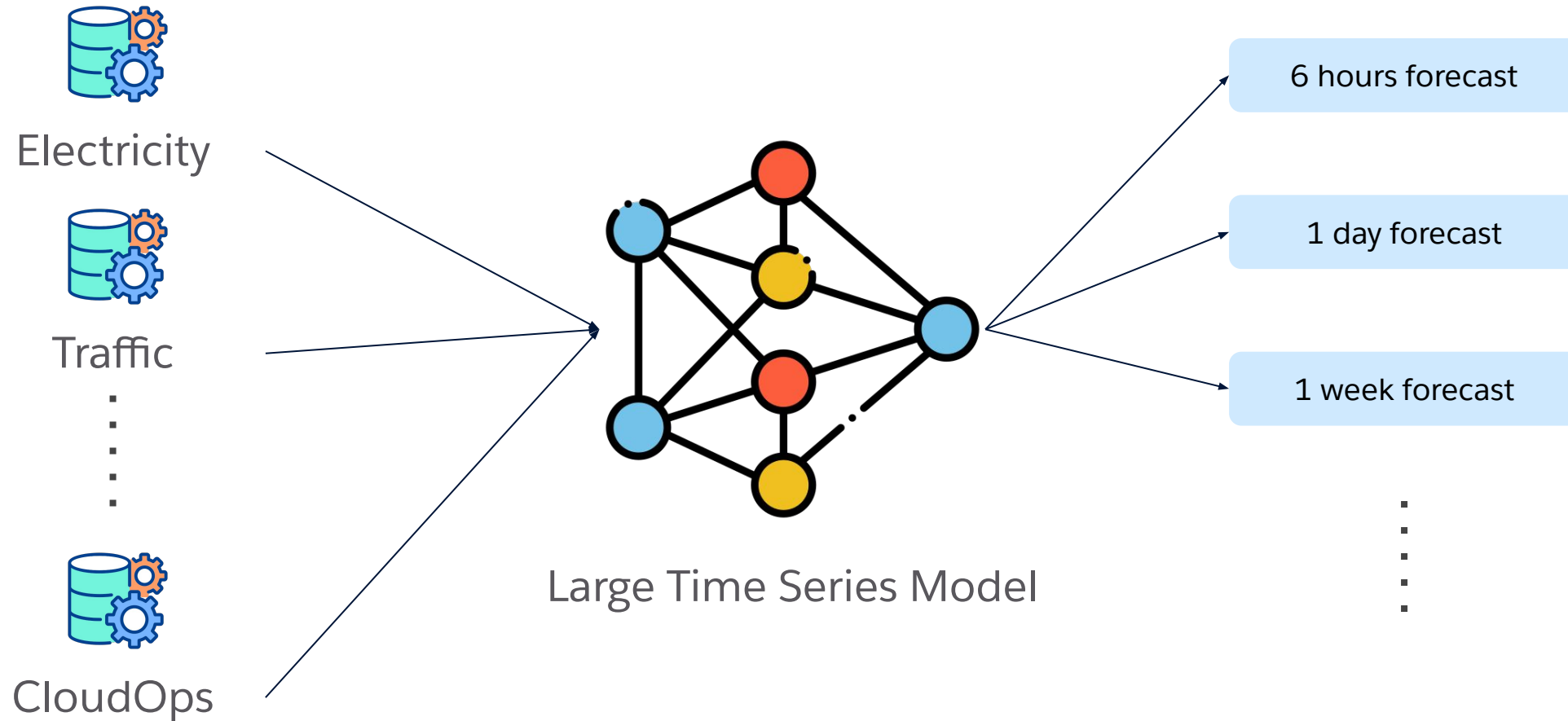


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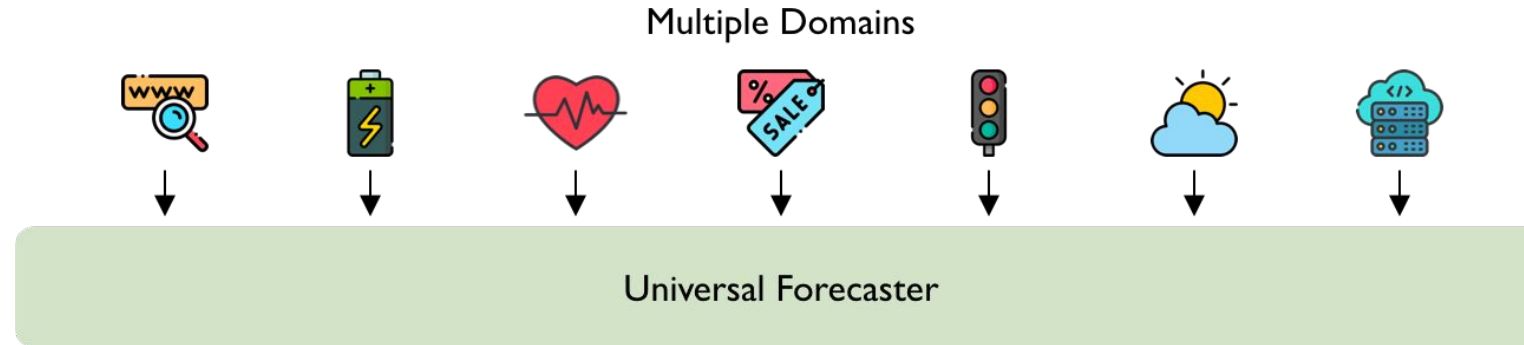
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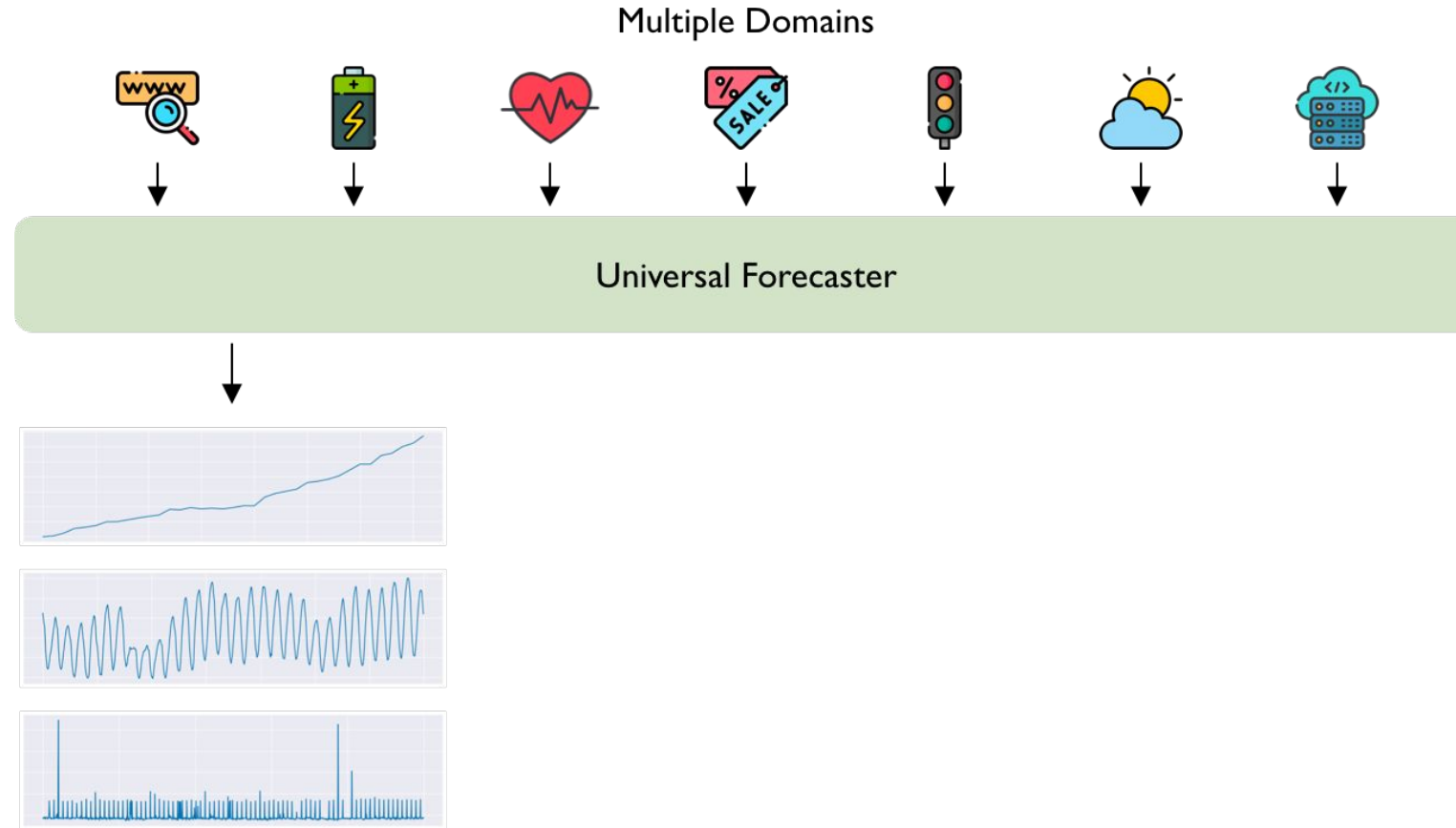
Universal Forecasting



Challenges to Universal Forecasting



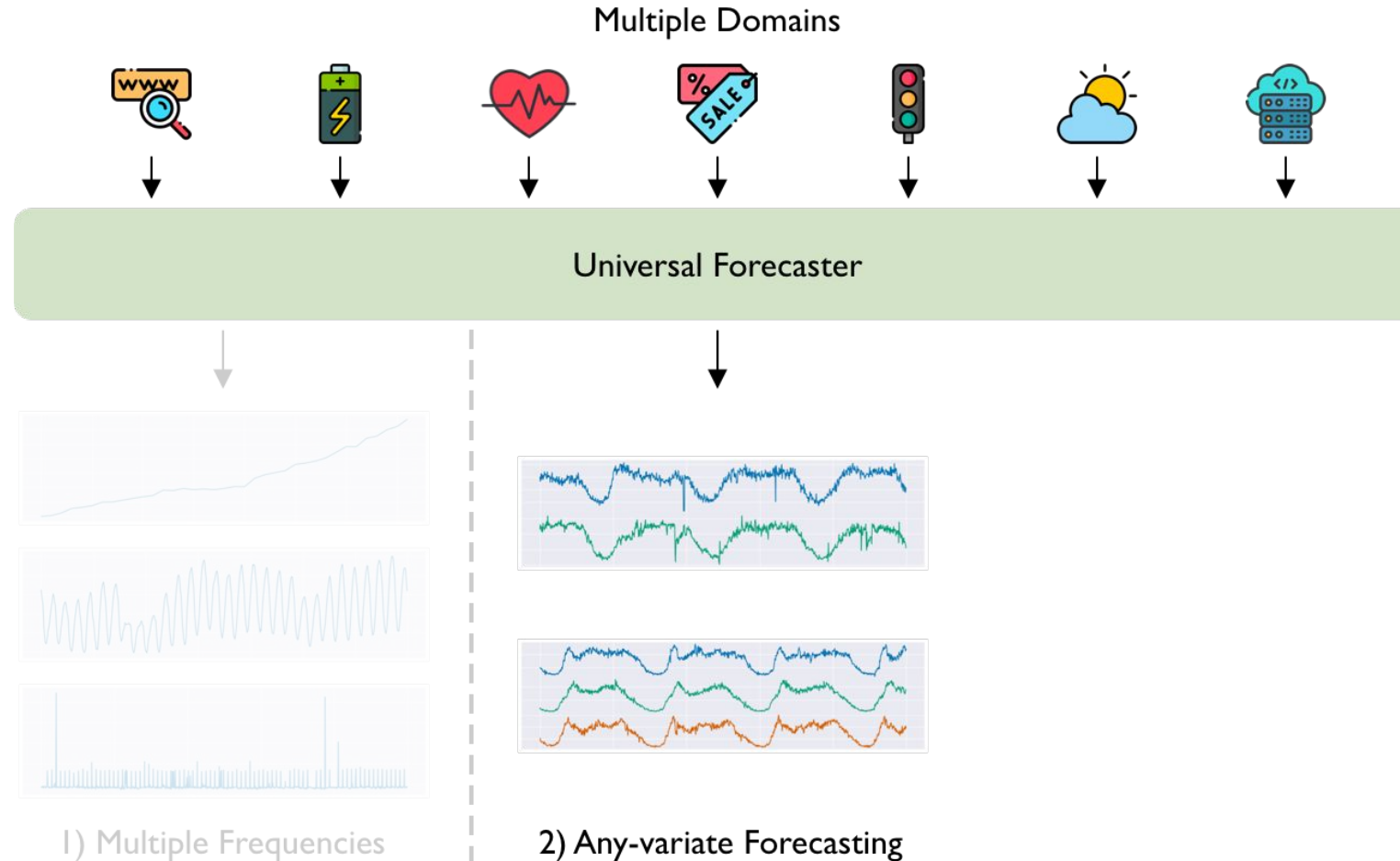
Challenges to Universal Forecasting



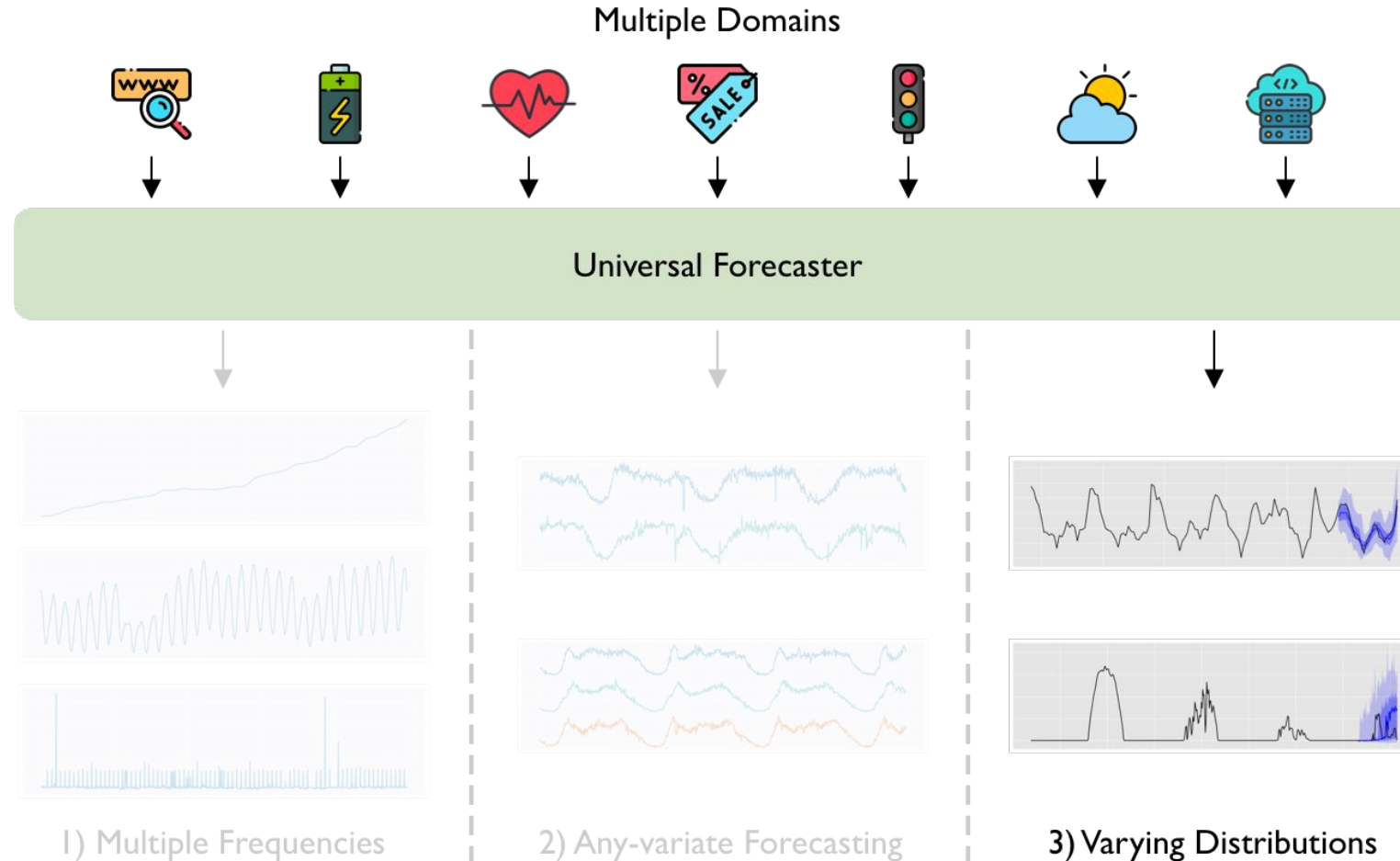
1) Multiple Frequencies



Challenges to Universal Forecasting

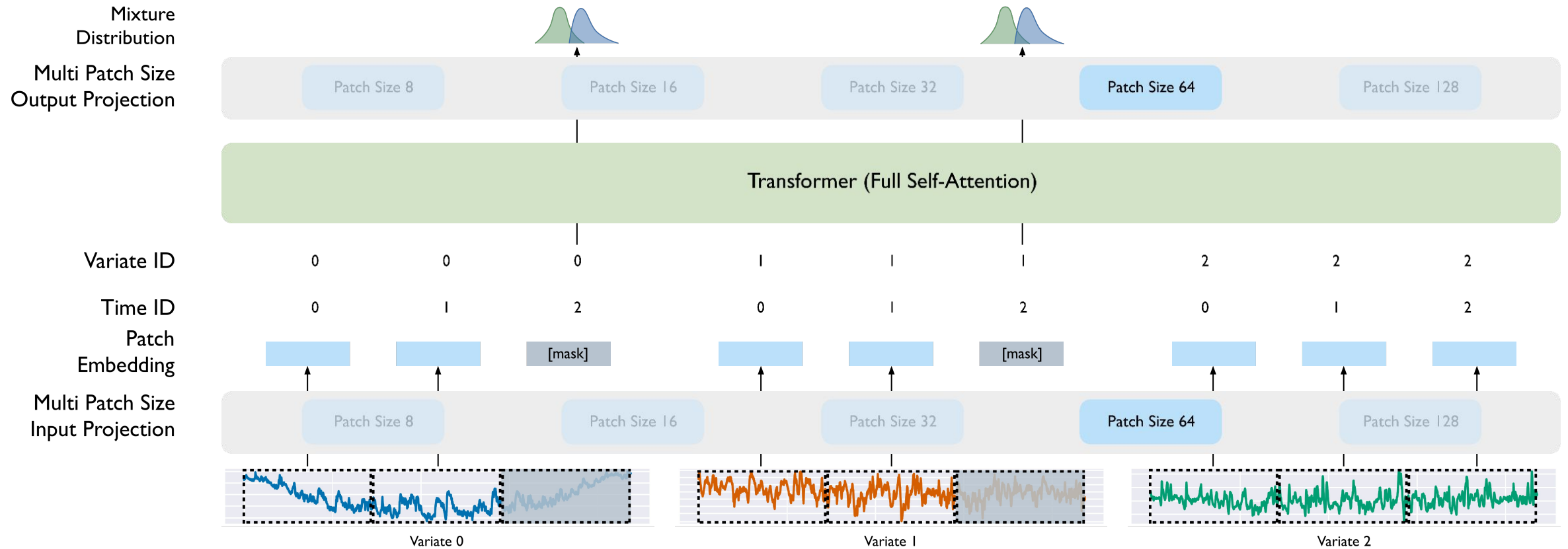


Challenges to Universal Forecasting



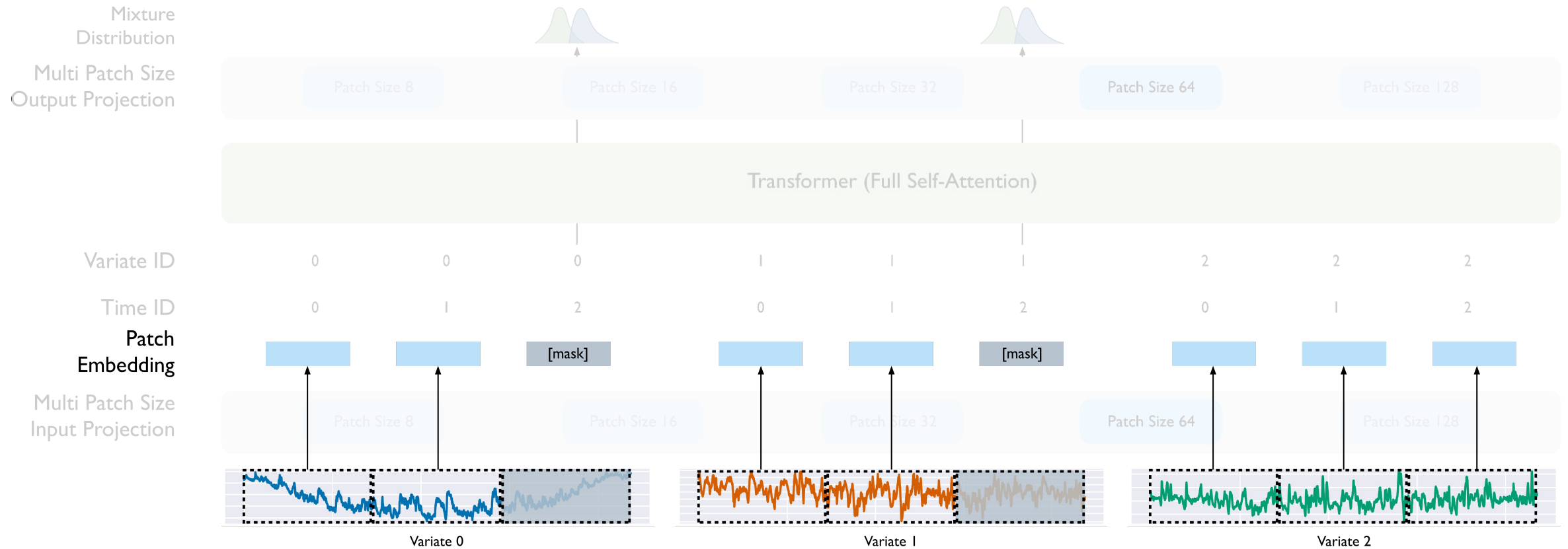
MOIRAI: Masked Encoder-based Universal Time Series Forecasting Transformer

Overall architecture



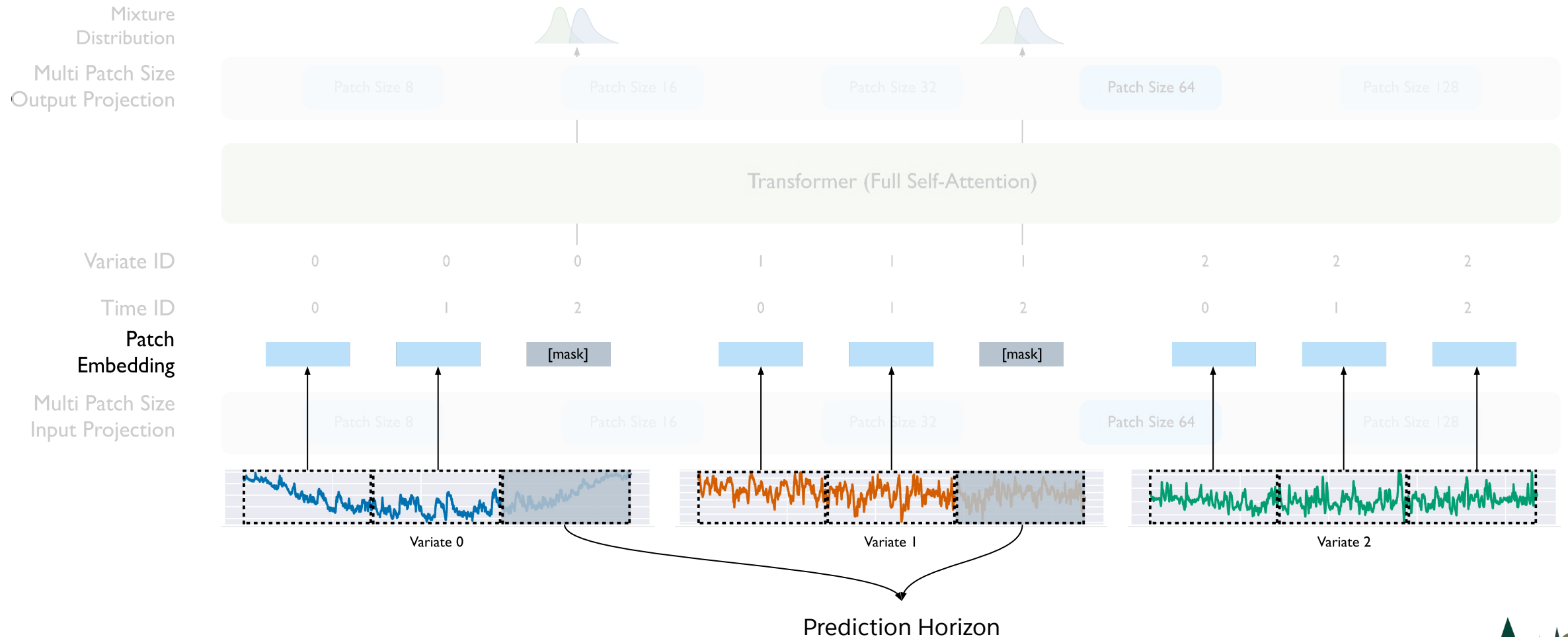
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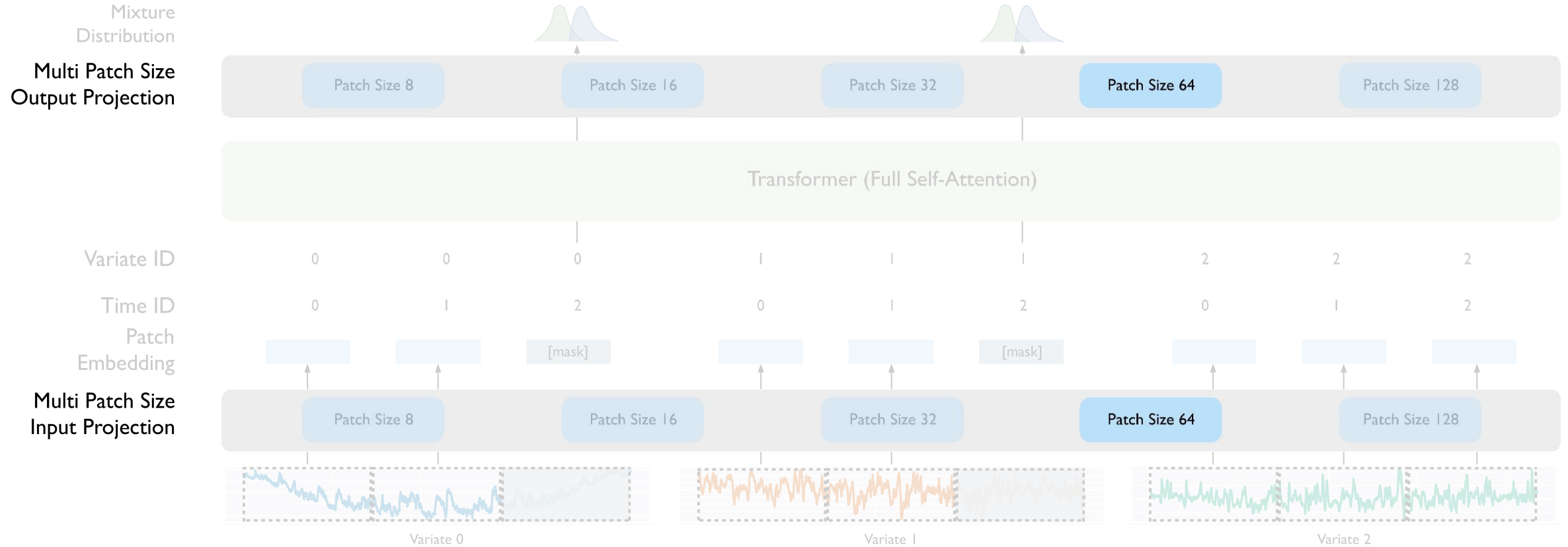
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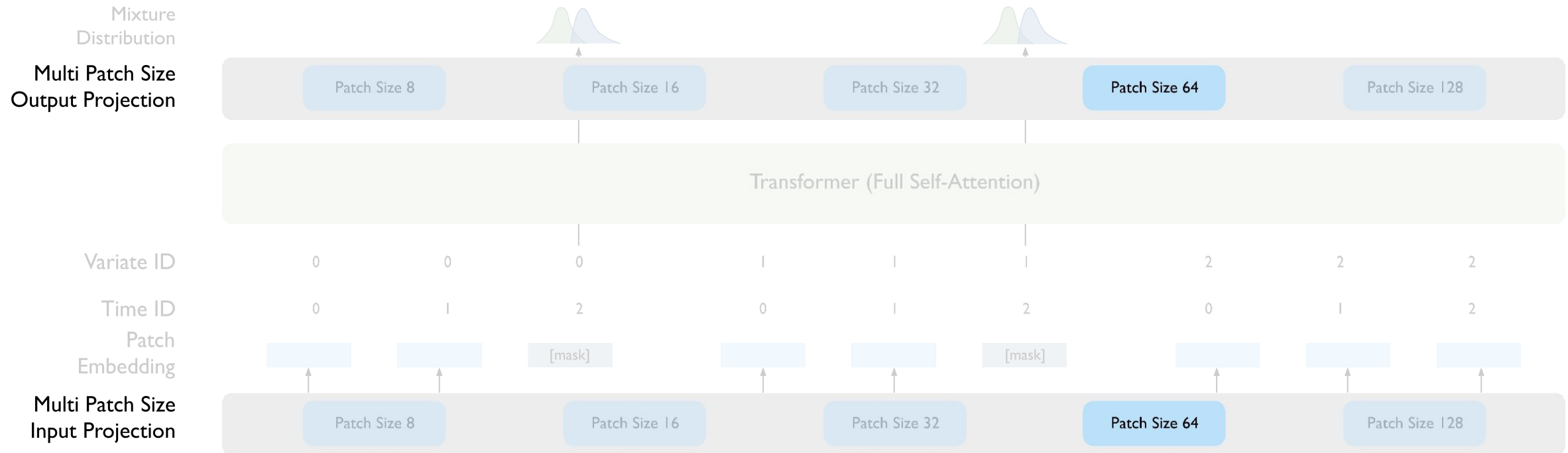
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1) Multi Input/Output Patch Projections



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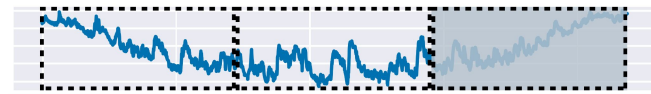
- Frequency-based patch size mapping
 - Low frequency → smaller patch size
 - High frequency → larger patch size

- Yearly, Quarterly: 8
- Monthly: 8, 16, 32
- Weekly, Daily: 16, 32
- Hourly: 32, 64
- Minute-level: 32, 64, 128
- Second-level: 64, 128

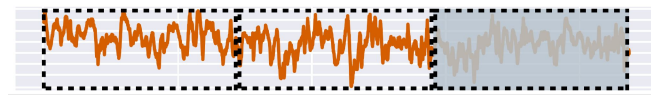


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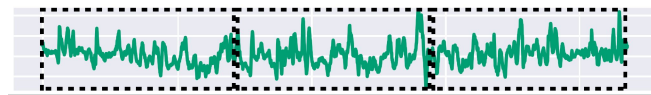
2) Any-variate Attention



Variate 0



Variate 1

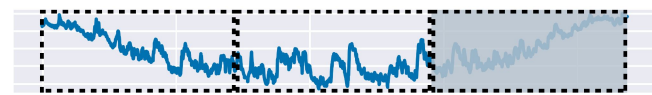


Variate 2

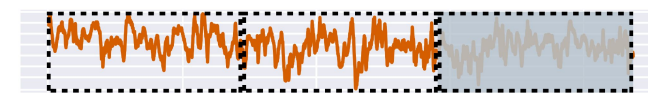


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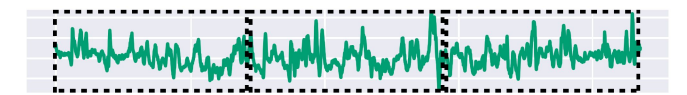
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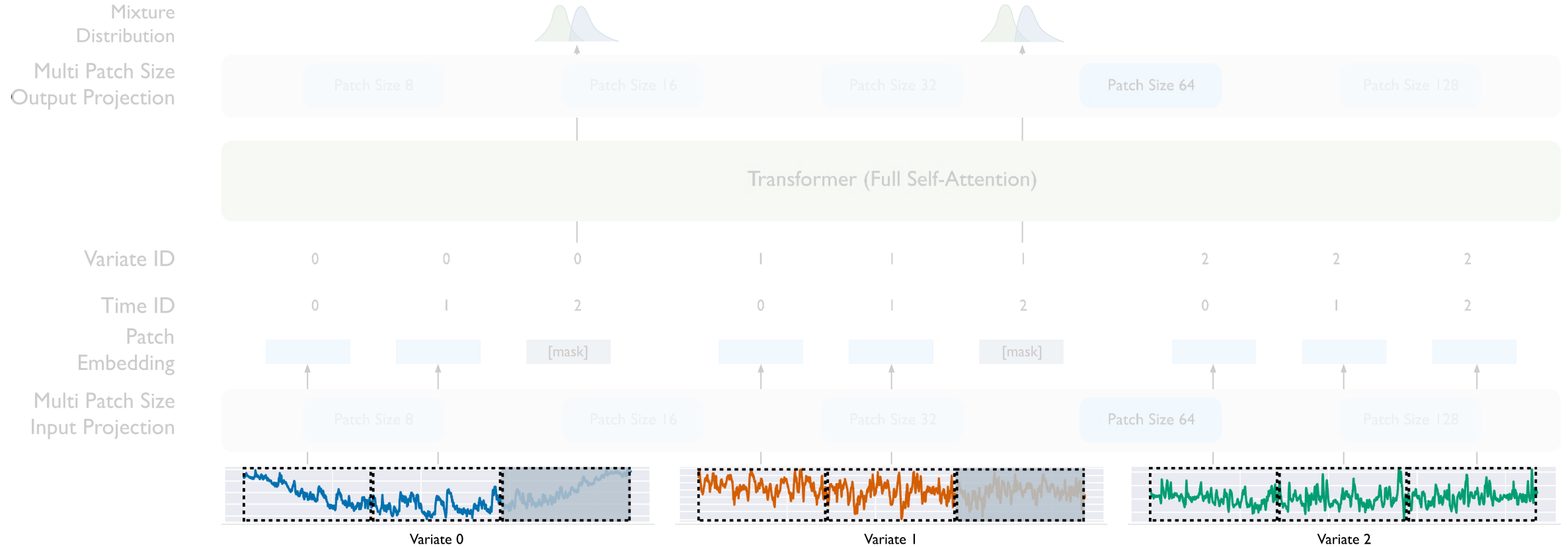


Variate 2



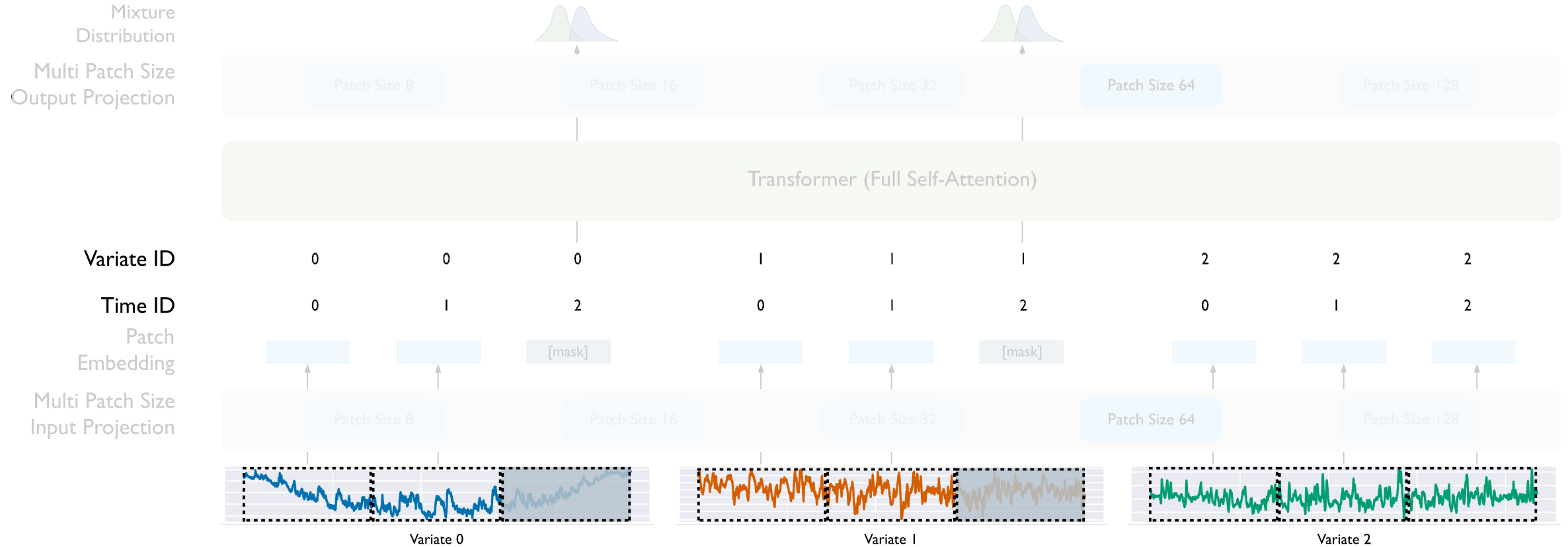
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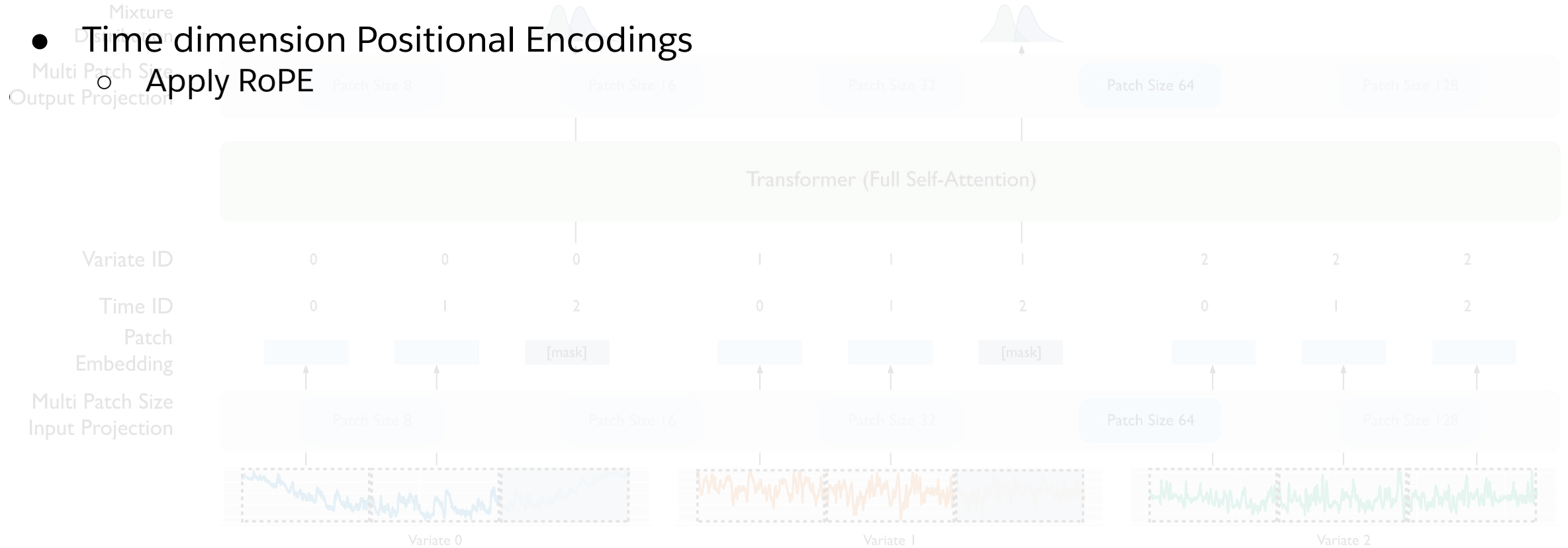


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2) Any-variate Attention

- Time dimension Positional Encodings

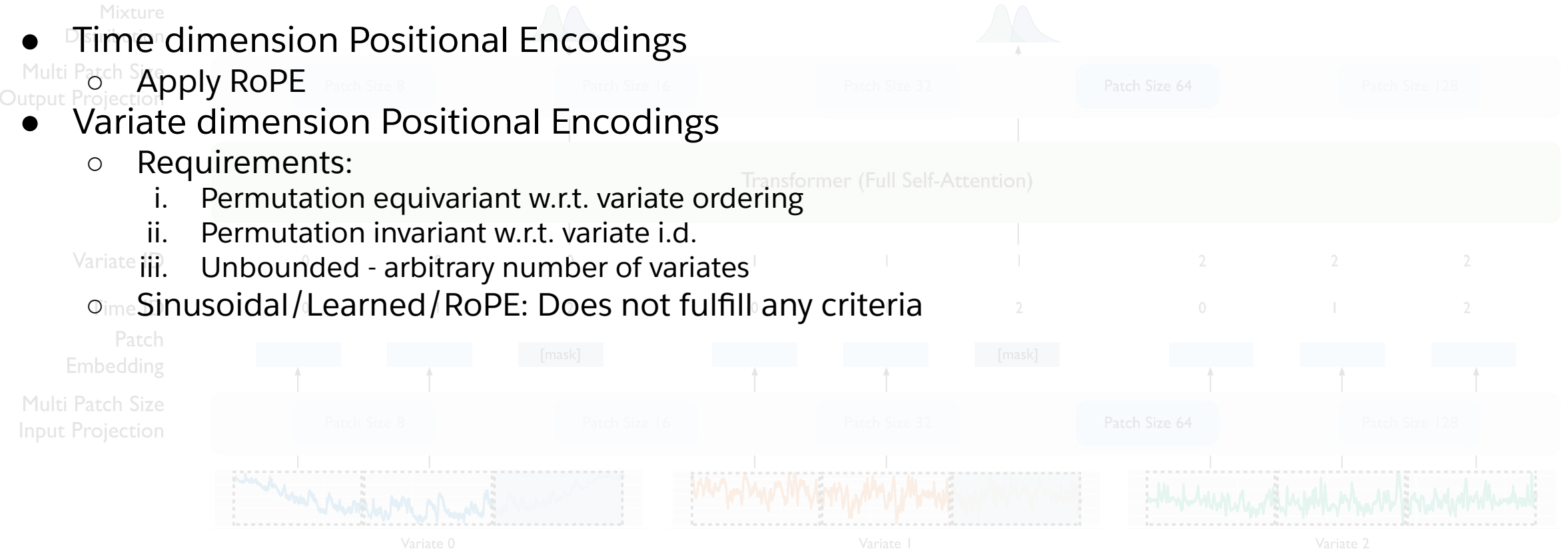
- Apply RoPE



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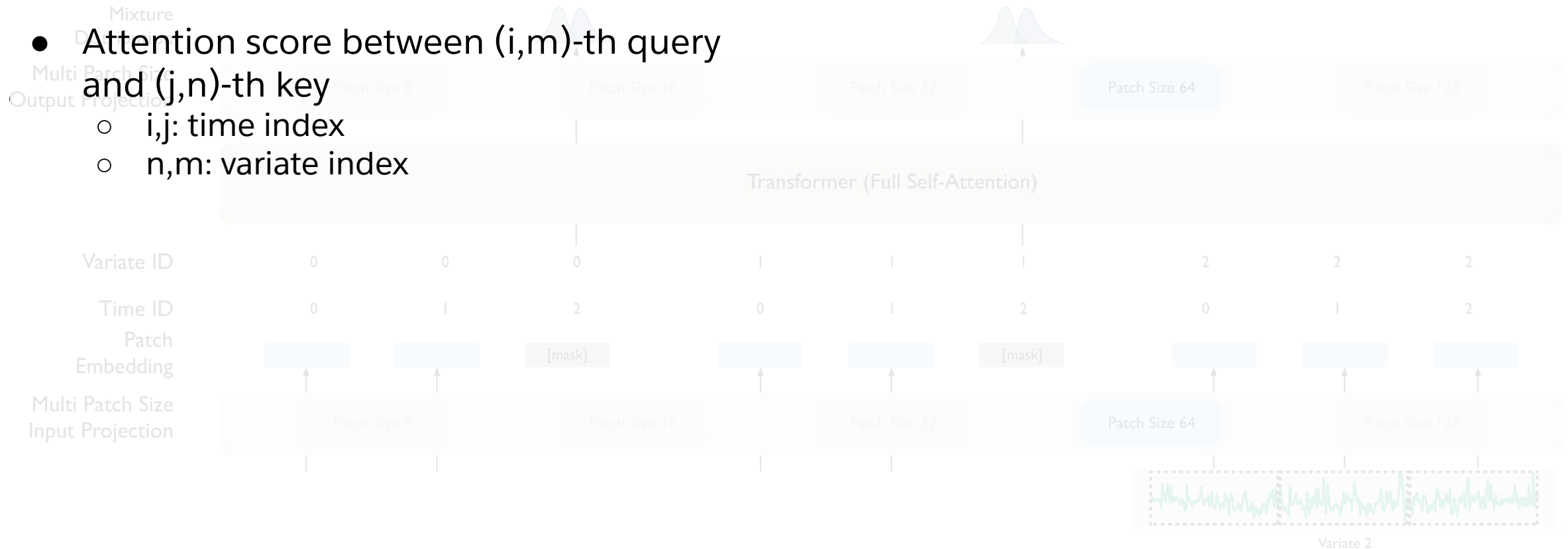
- Time dimension Positional Encodings
 - Apply RoPE
- Variate dimension Positional Encodings
 - Requirements:
 - i. Permutation equivariant w.r.t. variate ordering
 - ii. Permutation invariant w.r.t. variate i.d.
 - iii. Unbounded - arbitrary number of variates
 - Sinusoidal/Learned/RoPE: Does not fulfill any criteria



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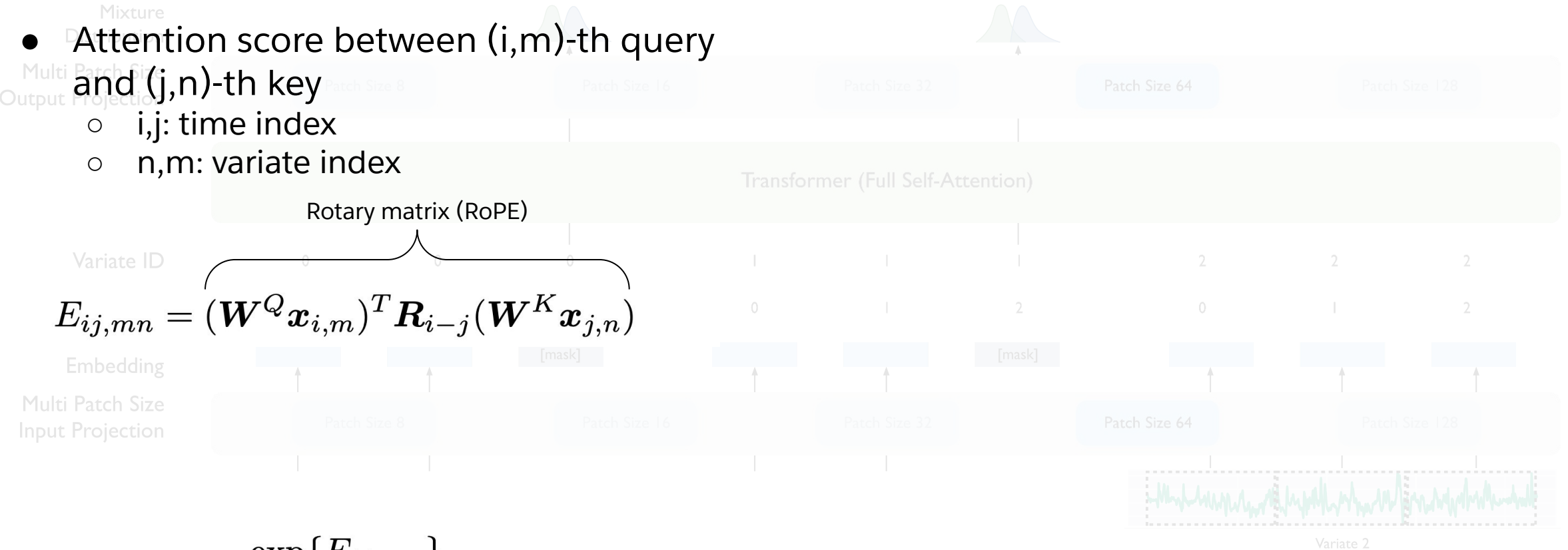
- Attention score between (i,m)-th query and (j,n)-th key
 - i,j: time index
 - n,m: variate index



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$$A_{ij,mn} = \frac{\exp\{E_{ij,mn}\}}{\sum_{k,o} \exp\{E_{ik,mo}\}},$$



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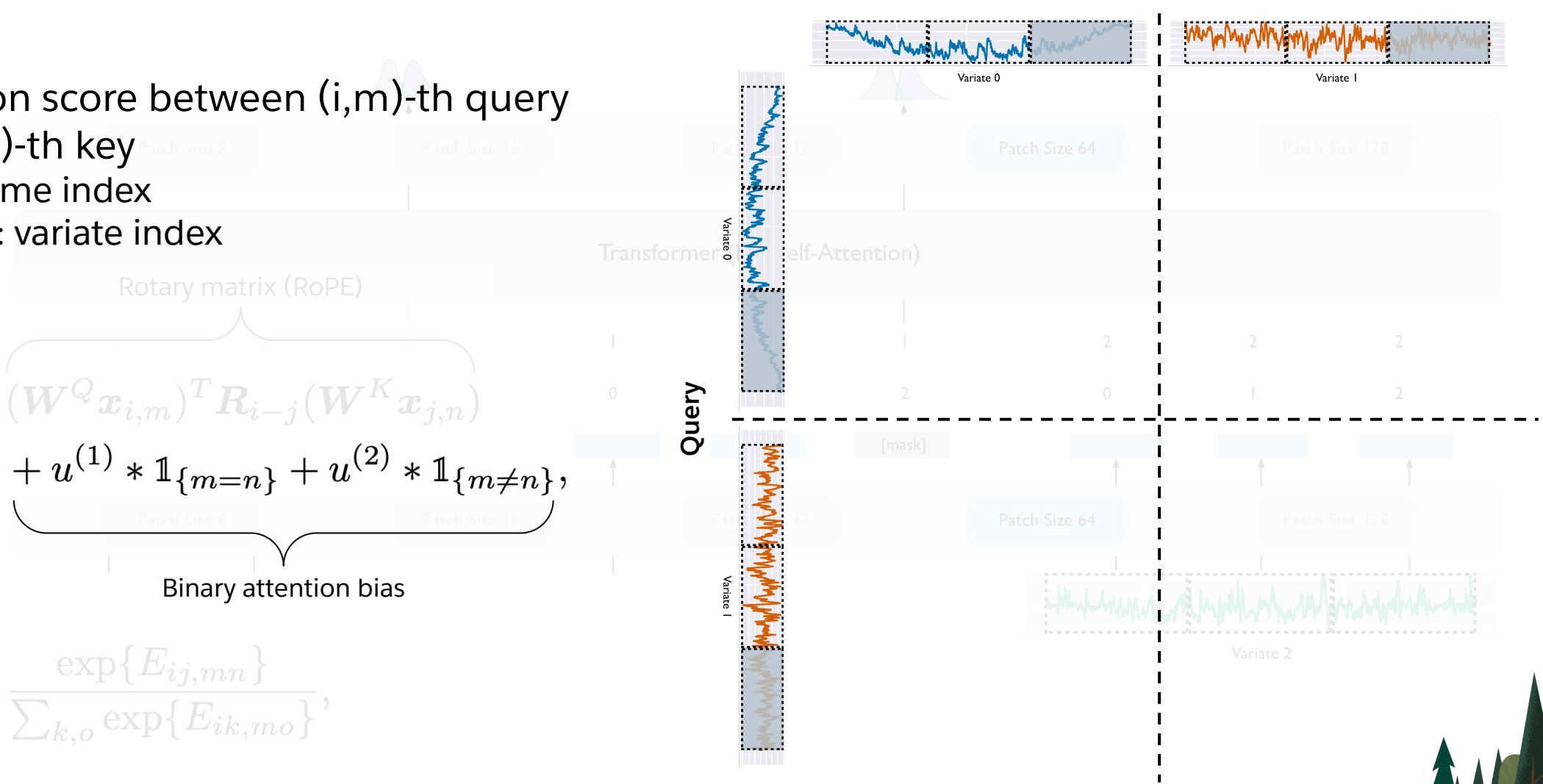
Mixture
Multi Patch Size
Output Projection

Variate ID
Multi Patch Size
Input Projection

$$E_{ij,mn} = (W^Q x_{i,m})^T R_{i-j} (W^K x_{j,n}) + u^{(1)} * \mathbb{1}_{\{m=n\}} + u^{(2)} * \mathbb{1}_{\{m \neq n\}},$$

Binary attention bias

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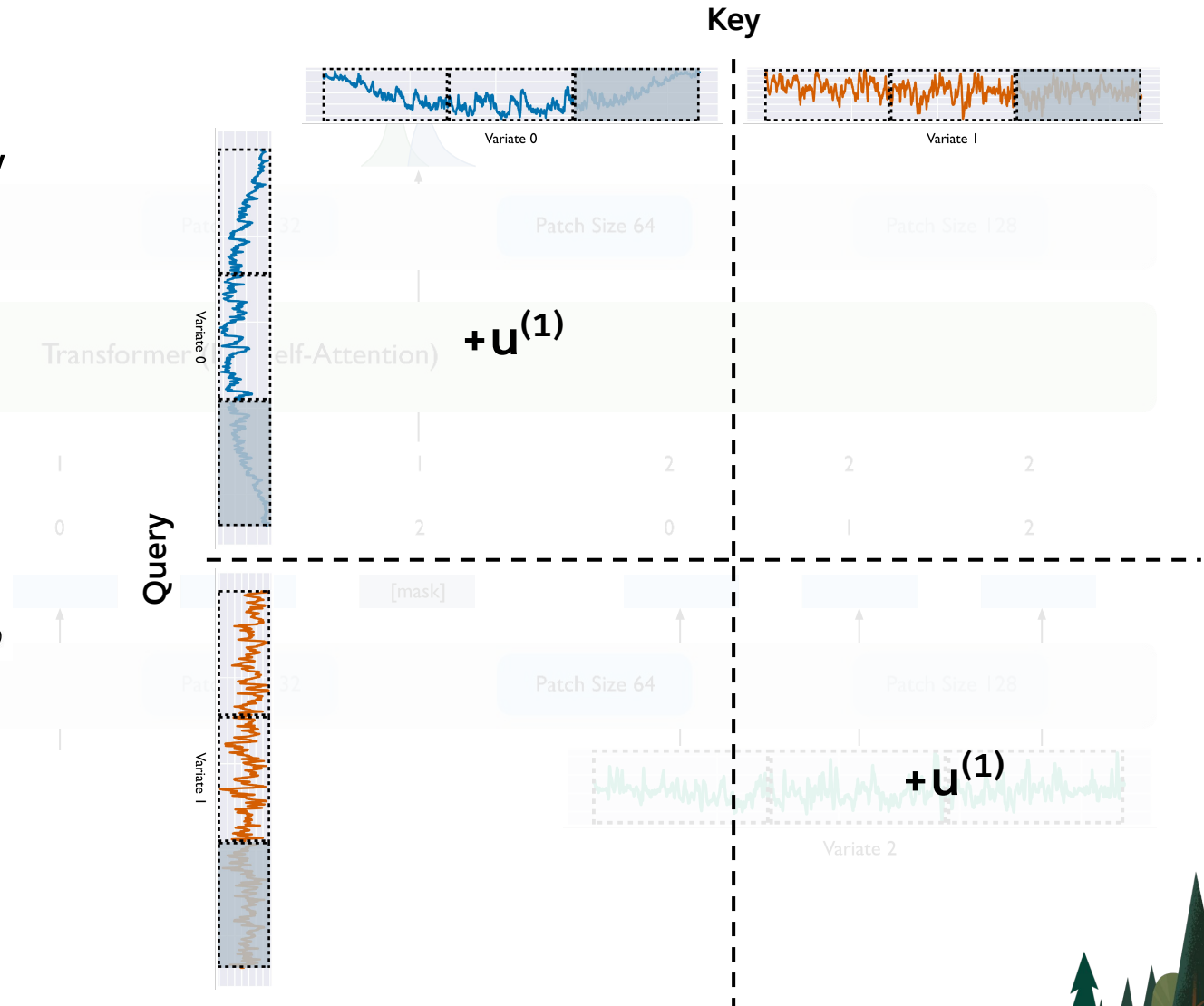
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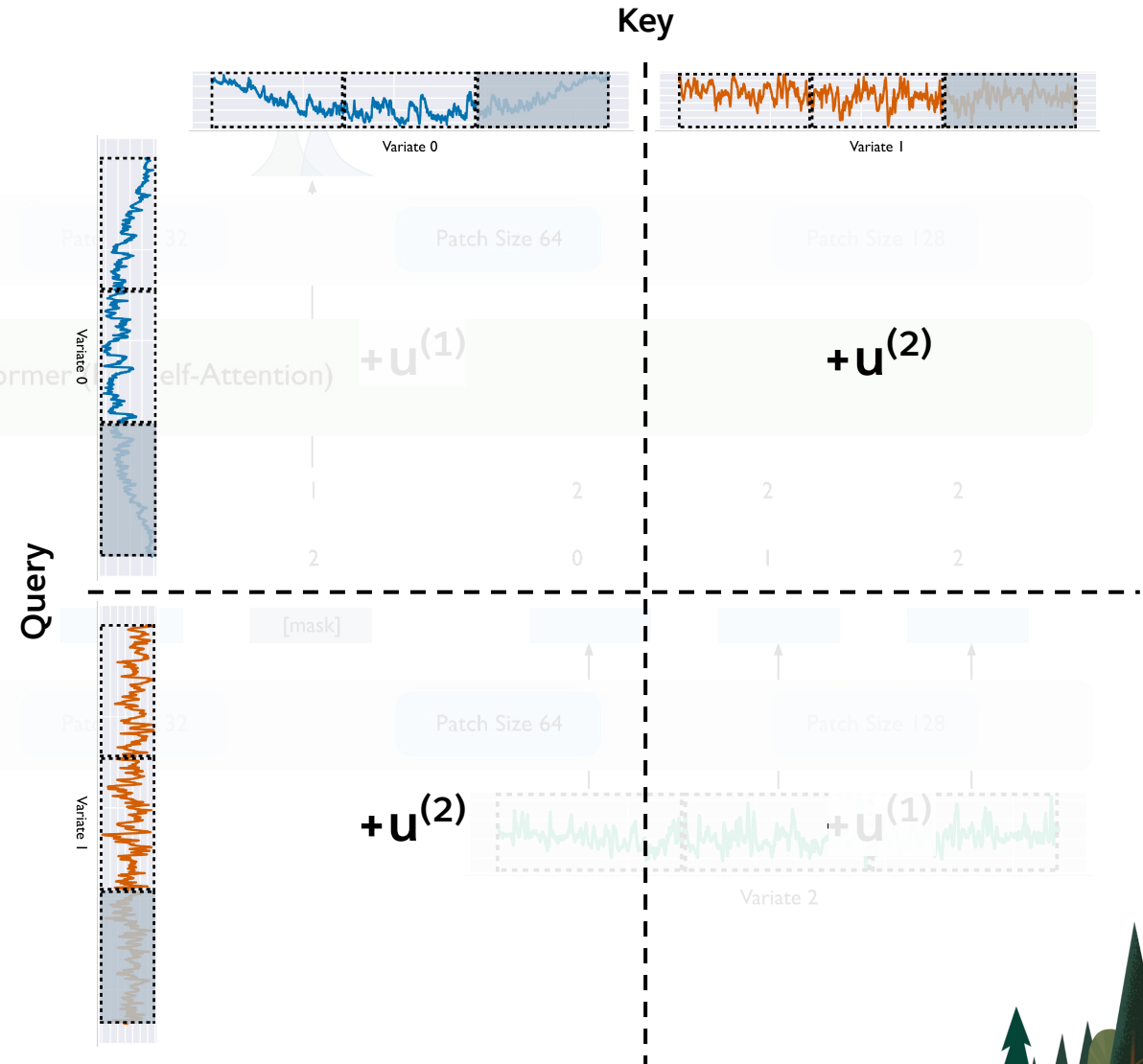
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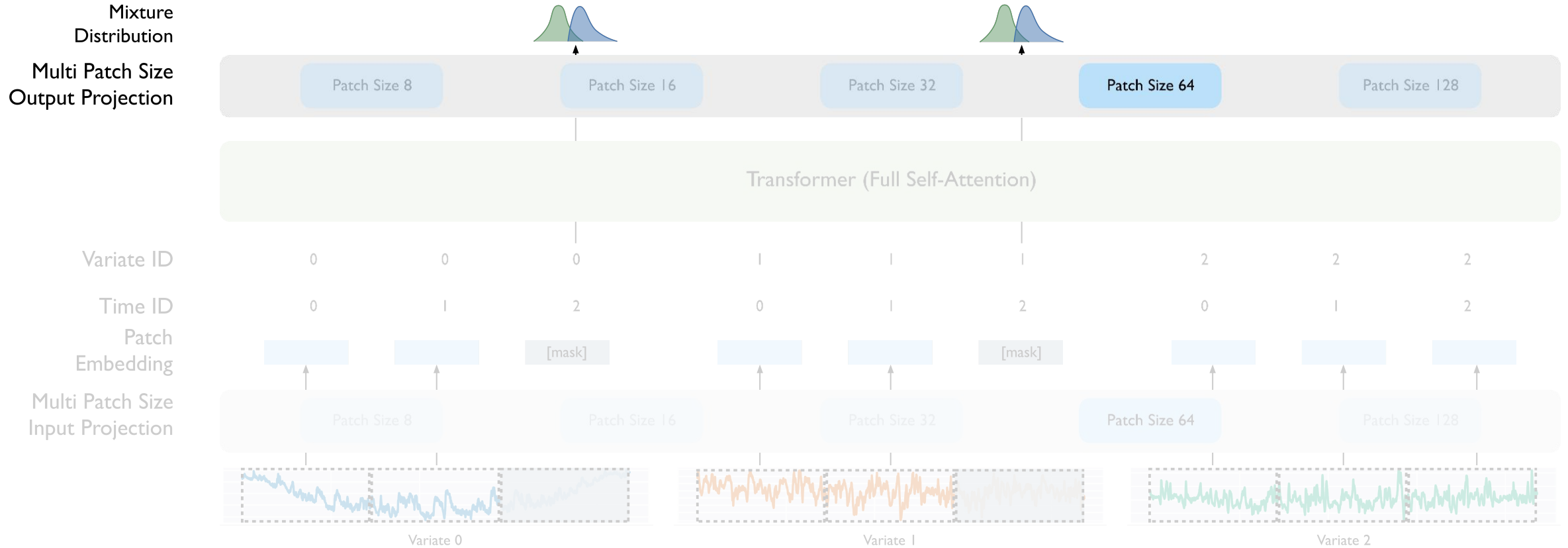
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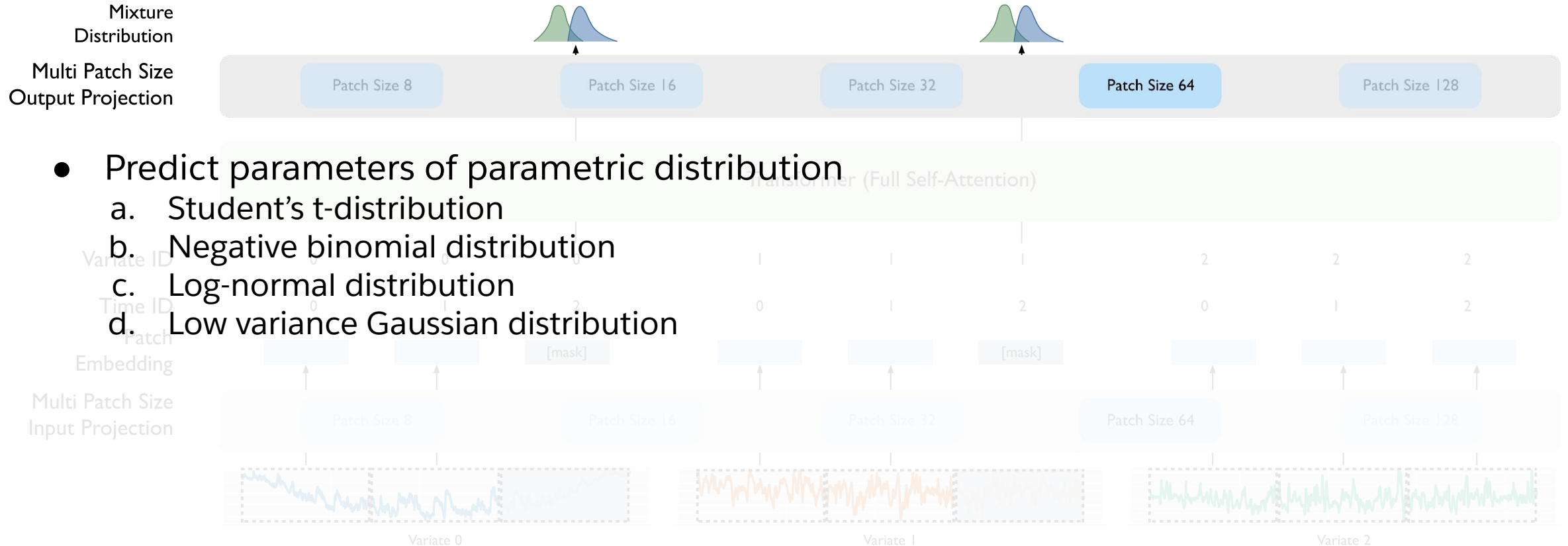
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3) Mixture Distribution



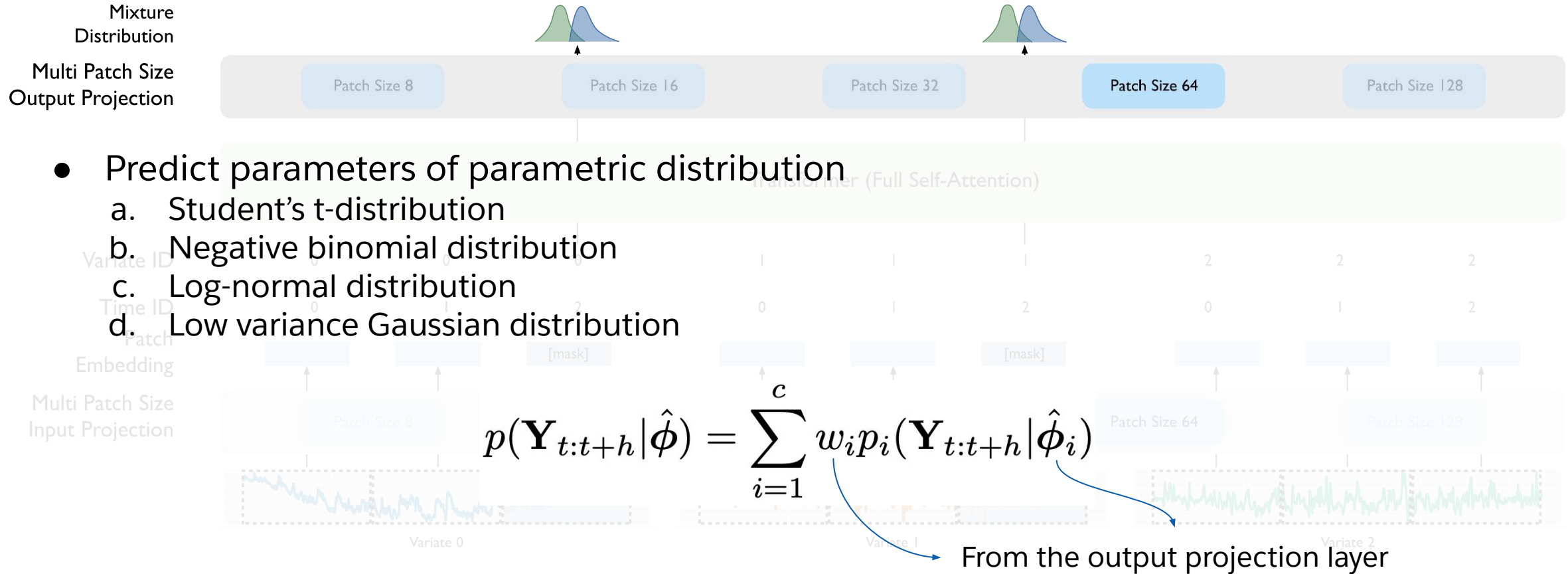
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Pre-training Datasets for Time Series

Existing Work

- Comparison between prior work on pre-training for time series forecasting

	Any-variate (Zero-shot)	Probabilistic Forecasting	Flexible Distribution	Pre-training Data (Size)	Open-source
MOIRAI	✓	✓	✓	LOTSAs (> 27B)	✓
TimeGPT-1	✓	✓	✗	Unknown (100B)	✗
ForecastPFN	✗	✗	-	Synthetic Data (60M)	✓
Lag-Llama	✗	✓	✗	Monash (< 1B)	✓
TimesFM	✗	✗	-	Wiki + Trends + Others (> 100B)	✓
TTM	✗	✗	-	Monash (< 1B)	✓
LLMTime	✗	✓	✓	Web-scale Text	✓



Large-scale Open Time Series Archive

Some key statistics

Table 2. Key statistics of LOTSA by domain.

	Energy	Transport	Climate	CloudOps	Web	Sales	Nature	Econ/Fin	Healthcare
# Datasets	30	23	6	3	3	6	5	23	6
# Obs.	16,358,600,896	4,900,453,419	4,188,011,890	1,518,268,292	428,082,373	197,984,339	28,547,647	24,919,596	1,594,281
%	59.17%	17.73%	15.15%	5.49%	1.55%	0.72%	0.09%	0.10%	0.01%

Table 3. Key statistics of LOTSA by frequency.

	Yearly	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	(Multi) Hourly	(Multi) Minute-level	(Multi) Second-level
# Datasets	4	5	10	7	21	31	25	2
# Obs.	873,297	2,312,027	11,040,648	18,481,871	709,017,118	19,875,993,973	7,013,949,430	14,794,369
%	0.003%	0.008%	0.040%	0.067%	2.565%	71.893%	25.370%	0.054%



Other Training Details

- Data distribution
 - Cap sampling % of extremely large datasets due to imbalance data
- Task distribution
 - Randomly sample context length, prediction length
 - Randomly subsample multivariate time series
 - Randomly combine aligned univariate time series into multivariate

Table 4. Details of MOIRAI model sizes.

	Layers	d_{model}	d_{ff}	Heads	d_{kv}	Params
MOIRAI _{Small}	6	384	1536	6	64	14m
MOIRAI _{Base}	12	768	3072	12	64	91m
MOIRAI _{Large}	24	1024	4096	16	64	311m



Experiments

In-distribution Forecasting

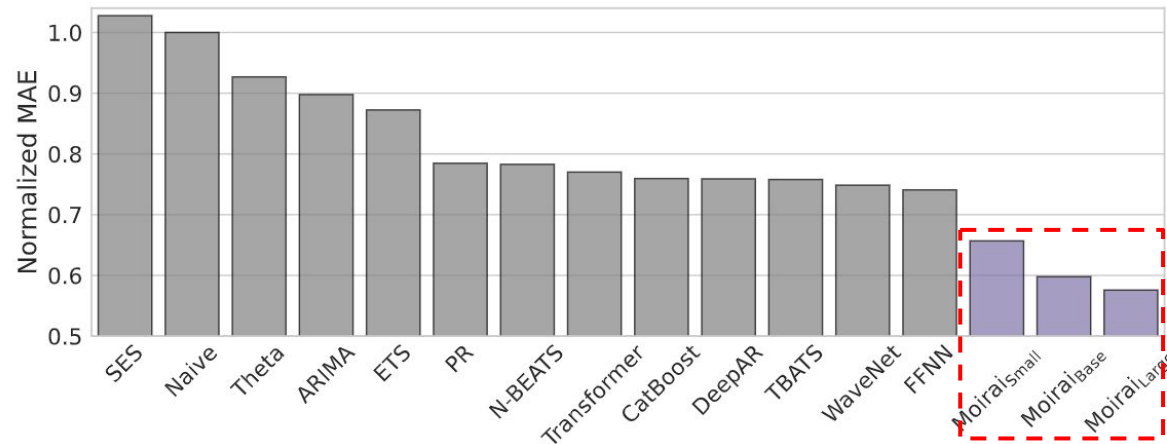


Fig: Aggregate results on the Monash TSF Benchmark.

- In-distribution on the Monash benchmark
 - Results from this figure are aggregated over 29 datasets
- Train region of these datasets are present in our pre-training dataset
- Test region is held-out for evaluation
- Moirai is a **single model**
- Baselines have 1 model per dataset



Experiments

Out-of-distribution / Zero-shot forecasting

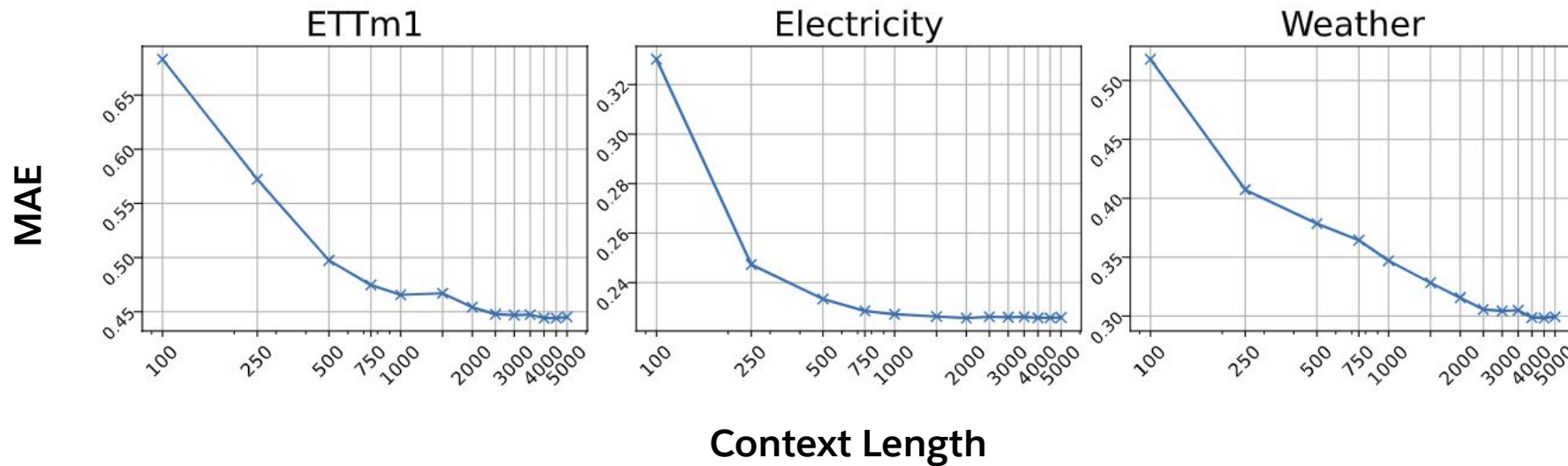
Table 5. Probabilistic forecasting results. Best results are highlighted in **bold**, and second best results are underlined. Baseline results are aggregated over five training runs with different seeds, reporting the mean and standard deviation.

		Zero-shot			Full-shot				Baseline	
		MOIRAI _{Small}	MOIRAI _{Base}	MOIRAI _{Large}	PatchTST	TiDE	TFT	DeepAR	AutoARIMA	Seasonal Naive
Electricity	CRPS	0.072	0.055	<u>0.050</u>	0.052±0.00	0.048±0.00	0.050±0.00	0.065±0.01	0.327	0.070
	MSIS	7.999	6.172	5.875	<u>5.744±0.12</u>	5.672±0.08	6.278±0.24	6.893±0.82	29.412	35.251
Solar	CRPS	0.471	<u>0.419</u>	0.406	0.518±0.09	0.420±0.00	0.446±0.03	0.431±0.01	1.055	0.512
	MSIS	8.425	<u>7.011</u>	6.250	8.447±1.59	13.754±0.32	8.057±3.51	11.181±0.67	25.849	48.130
Walmart	CRPS	0.103	0.093	0.098	<u>0.082±0.01</u>	0.077±0.00	0.087±0.00	0.121±0.00	0.124	0.151
	MSIS	9.371	8.421	8.520	6.005±0.21	<u>6.258±0.12</u>	8.718±0.10	12.502±0.03	9.888	49.458
Weather	CRPS	0.049	0.041	0.051	0.059±0.01	0.054±0.00	<u>0.043±0.00</u>	0.132±0.11	0.252	0.068
	MSIS	5.236	<u>5.136</u>	4.962	7.759±0.49	8.095±1.74	<u>7.791±0.44</u>	21.651±17.34	19.805	31.293
Istanbul Traffic	CRPS	0.173	0.116	0.112	0.112±0.00	0.110±0.01	<u>0.110±0.01</u>	0.108±0.00	0.589	0.257
	MSIS	5.937	4.461	4.277	3.813±0.09	4.752±0.17	<u>4.057±0.44</u>	4.094±0.31	16.317	45.473
Turkey Power	CRPS	0.048	0.040	0.036	0.054±0.01	0.046±0.01	<u>0.039±0.00</u>	0.066±0.02	0.116	0.085
	MSIS	7.127	<u>6.766</u>	6.341	8.978±0.51	8.579±0.52	7.943±0.31	13.520±1.17	14.863	36.256



Experiments

Analysis on context length



- Plot of performance (MAE) against context length
- Prediction length 96, patch size 32
- Increasing context length does not hurt performance



Conclusion

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 - Modifications to the Transformer architecture for Universal Forecasting
 - Multi in/output patch size projections
 - Any-variate Attention mechanism
 - Mixture distribution predictions



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 - 27B obs (231B including number of variates per time series)



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 - Limited support for high-dimensional time series
 - LOTSA data - better diversity of domains and frequency
 - Multi-modality - Text + Time Series for cold-start problems or judgemental forecasting



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Thank You!
Questions?

