

Fast and Slow Streams for Online Time Series Forecasting Without Information Leakage

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Acknowledgement

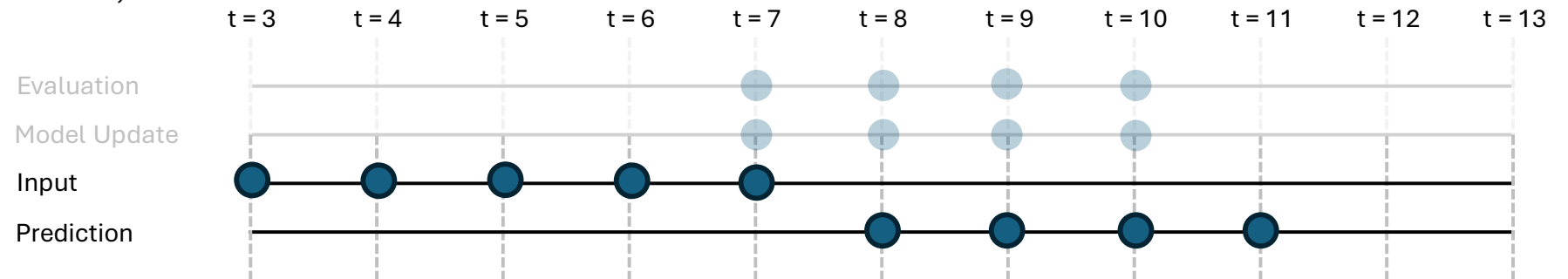
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Existing Online Time Series Forecasting (OTSF) Setting

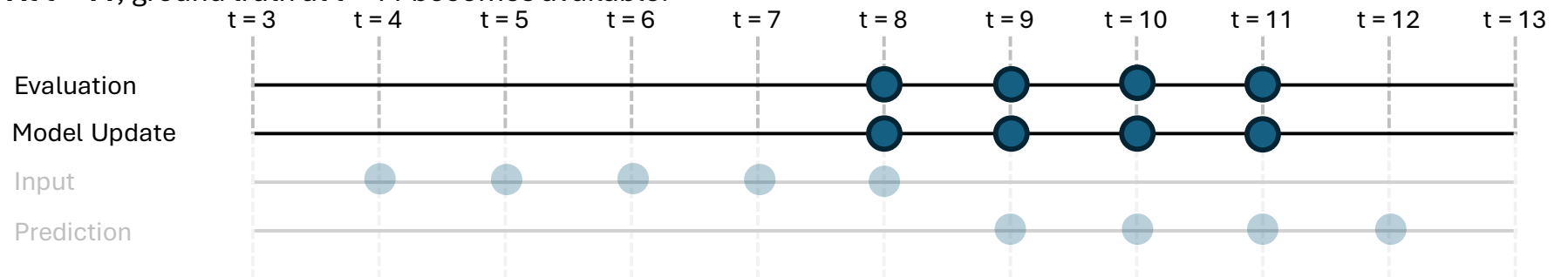
Look-back (Input)
length $L = 5$

Horizon (Prediction)
Length $H = 4$

At $t = 10$,



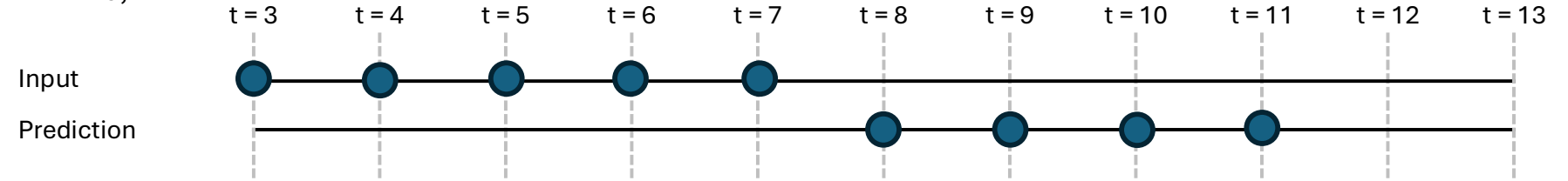
At $t = 11$, ground truth at $t = 11$ becomes available.



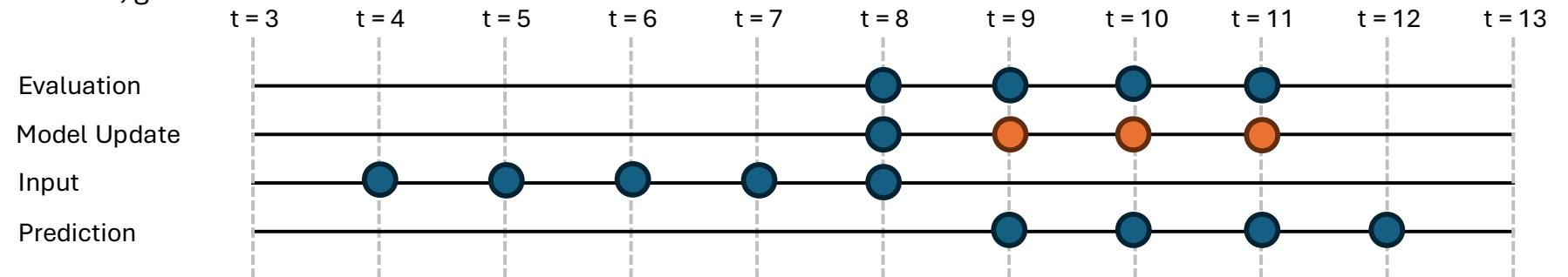
Two Problems

1. Information Leakage
2. Only allow to forecast one future step

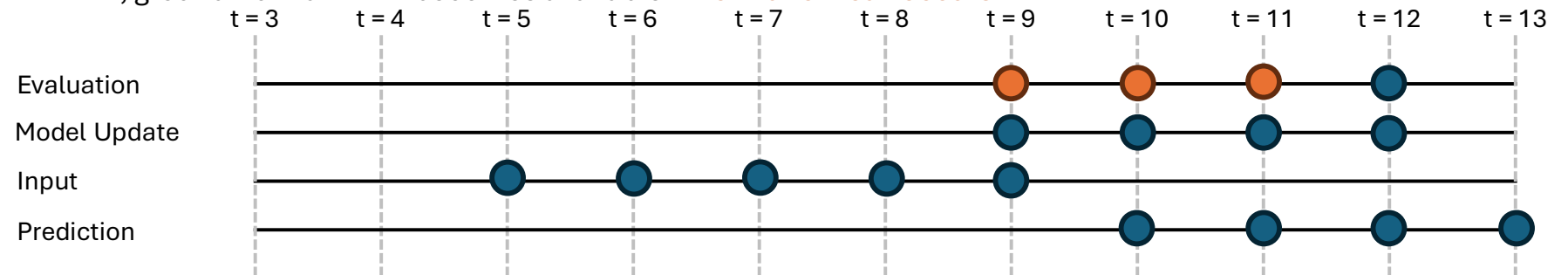
At $t = 10$,



At $t = 11$, ground truth at $t = 11$ becomes available.

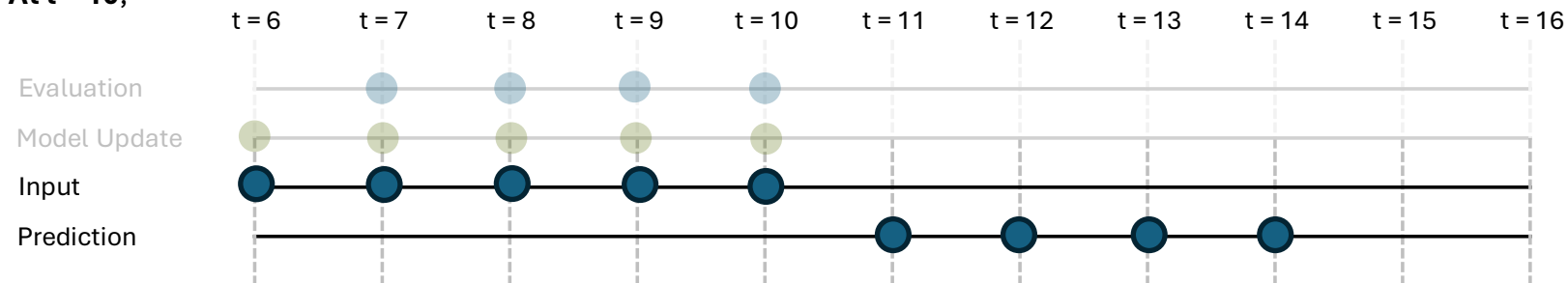


At $t = 12$, ground truth at $t = 12$ becomes available. Information leak occurs.

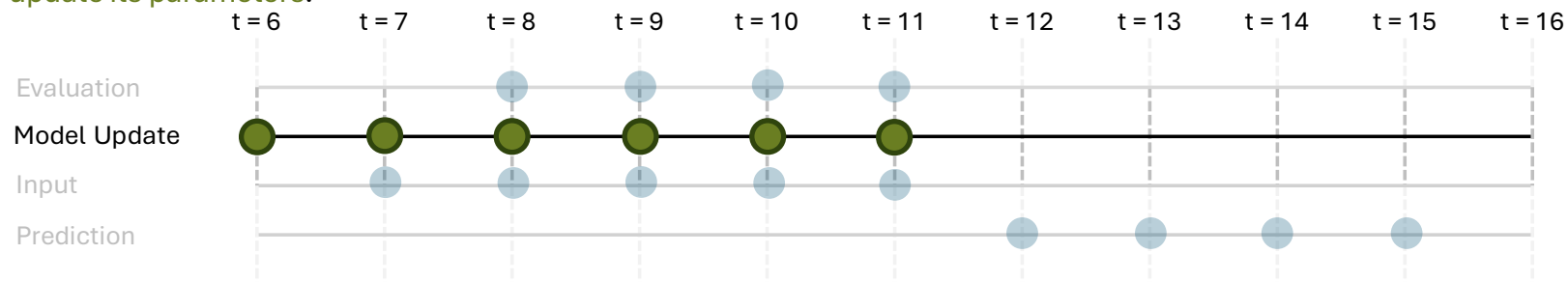


Redefined OTSF Setting

At $t = 10$,

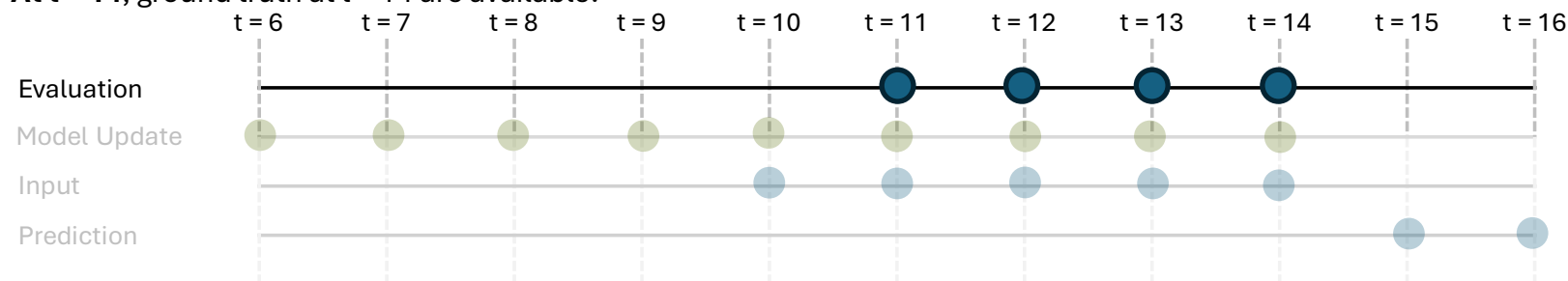


At $t = 11$, ground truth at $t = 11$ becomes available. The model can use **any data points with timestamps $t \leq 11$ to update its parameters.**



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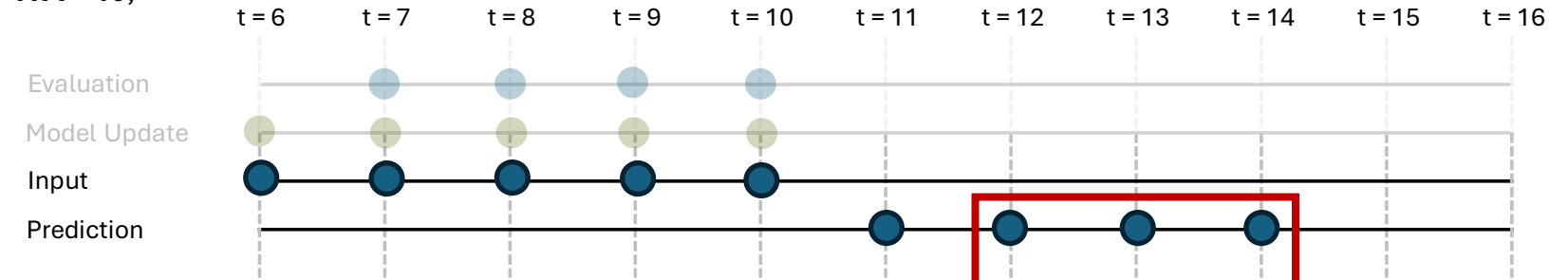
At $t = 14$, ground truth at $t \leq 14$ are available.



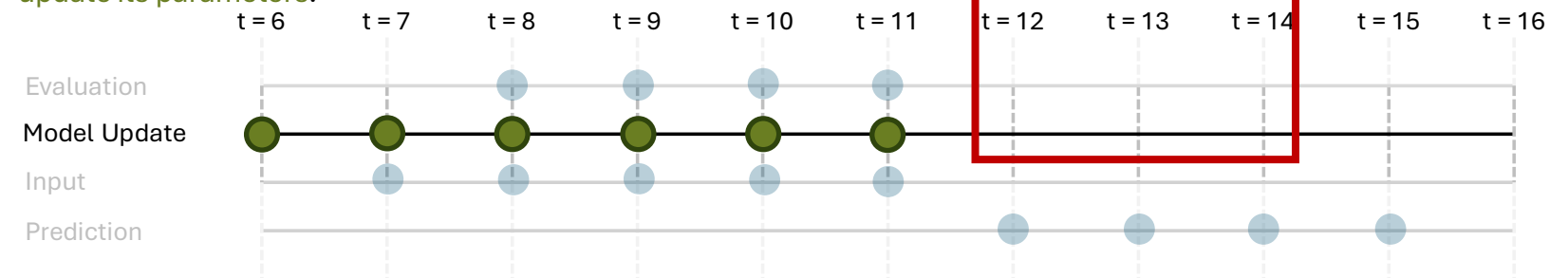
Challenges

When $H > 1$, the ground truth for the most recent prediction is not fully accessible at the subsequent time step

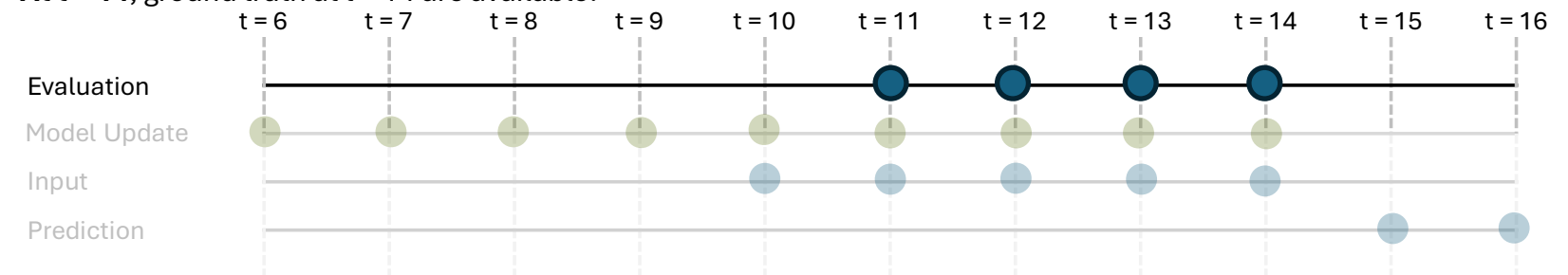
At $t = 10$,



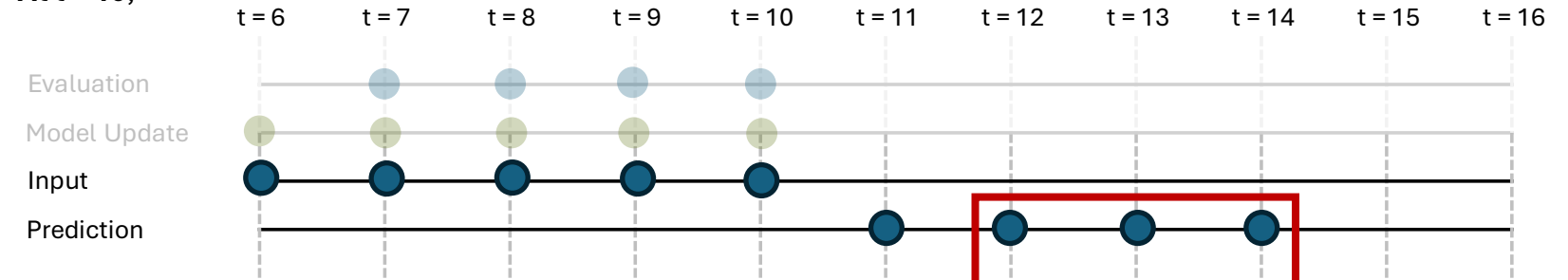
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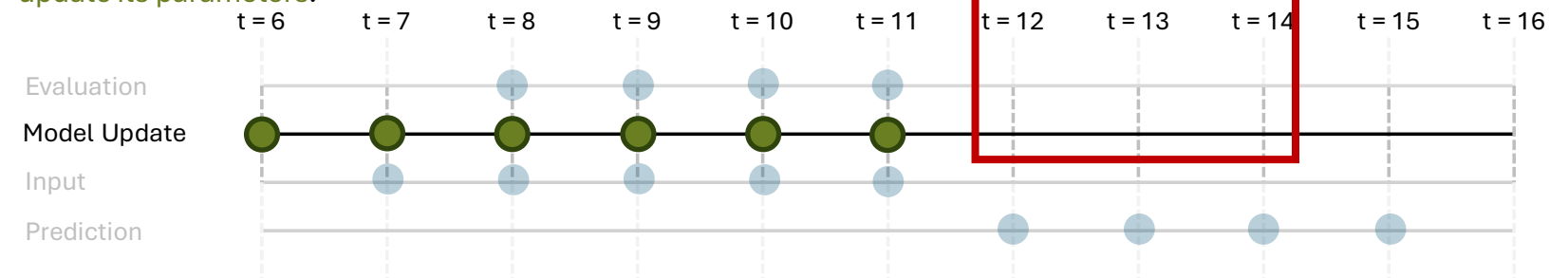
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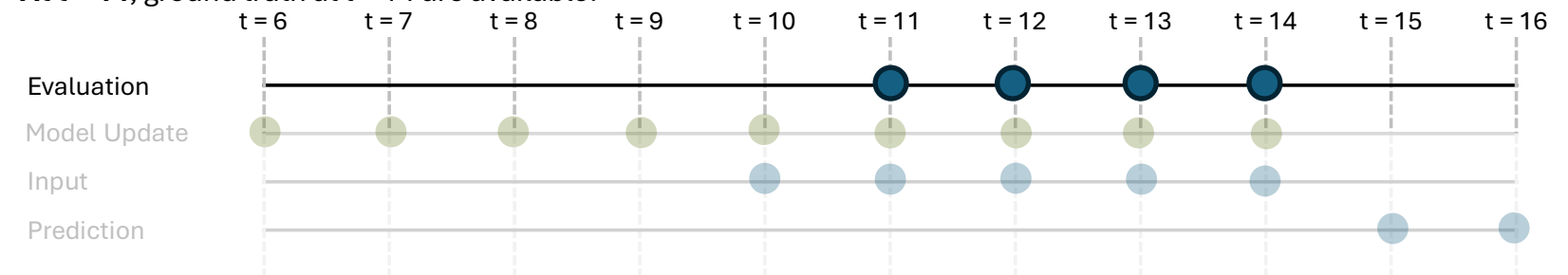
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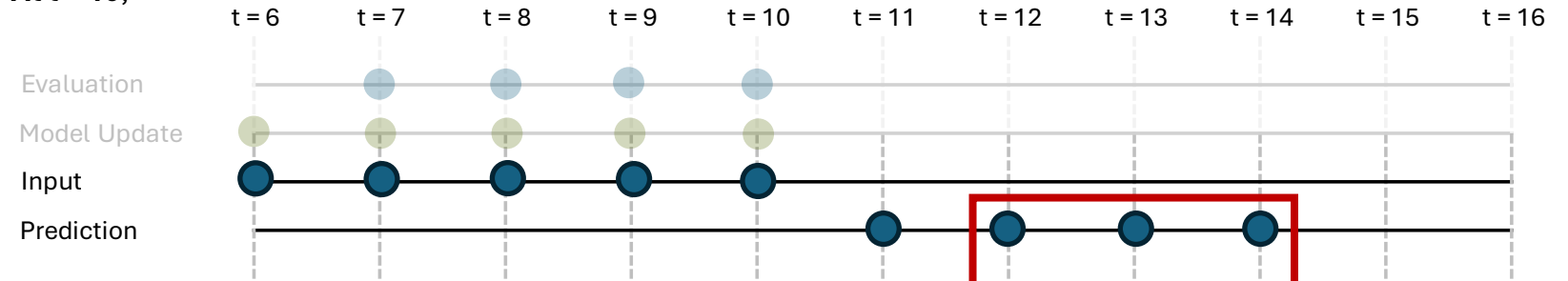
At $t = 14$, ground truth at $t \leq 14$ are available.



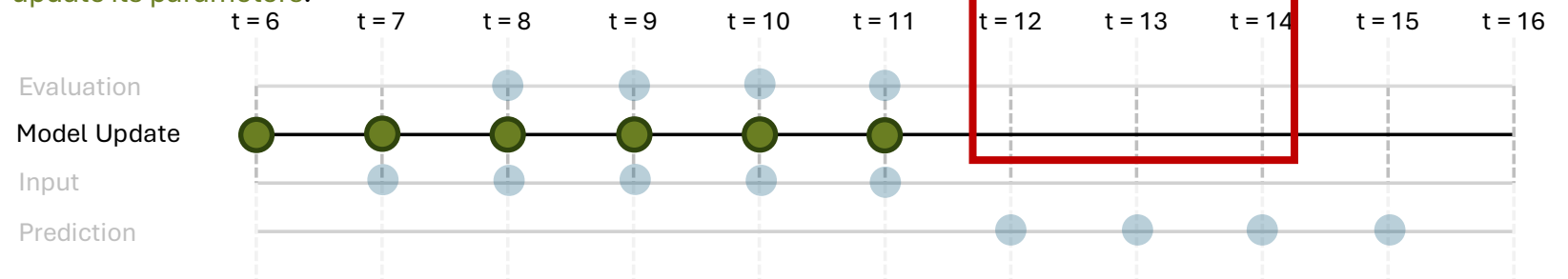
If we wait for all
data to arrive...

The model cannot
learn the latest
information.

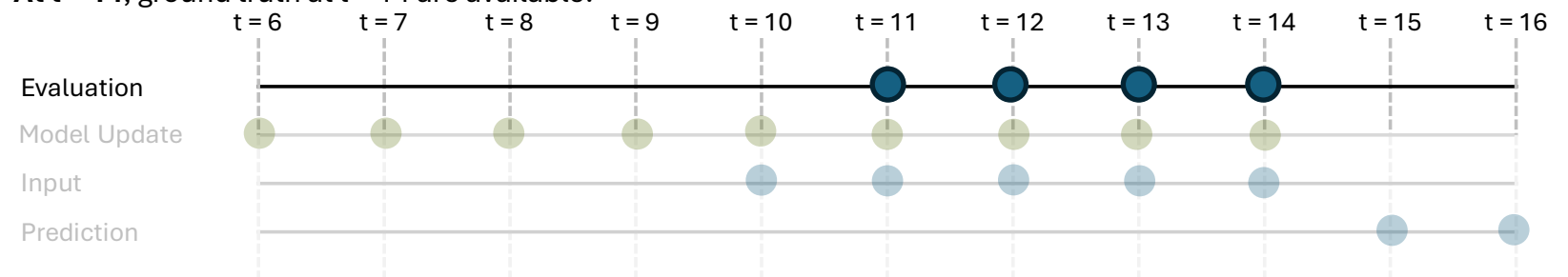
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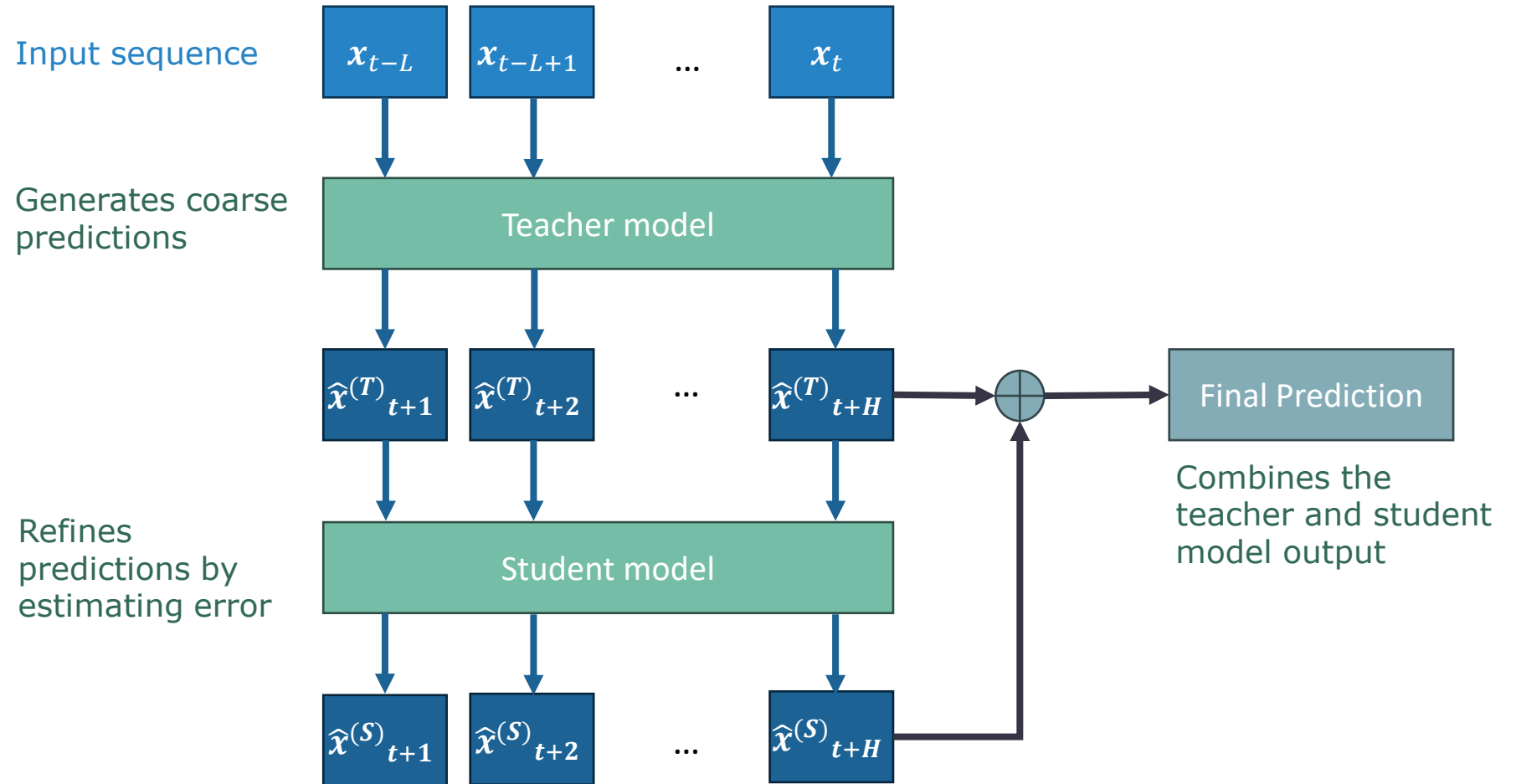


If we update with
partial ground
truth...

The model may
capture noise or
anomalies

Dual-Stream Online Forecasting (DSOF)

Residual Learning
Strategy



Two Data Streams

Slow stream:
Works with complete ground truth sequences

Fast stream:
Enhance near-future forecasts without waiting for complete ground truth.

- Slow Data Stream with Experience Replay (ER)
 - Works with a First-In-First-Out buffer: When ground truth x_i arrives, append the newest sequence, and remove the oldest sample if buffer exceeds N_b
 - Updates both the teacher and student model

procedure EXPERIENCE_REPLAY_UPDATE($\mathcal{B}, \theta^{(T)}, \theta^{(S)}$)

$(\mathcal{X}_L, \mathcal{X}_H) \sim \mathcal{B}$

$\hat{\mathcal{X}}_H[i] = f^{(i)}(\mathcal{X}_L; \theta^{(T)}, \theta^{(S)})$ (Equation 4)

$\ell = \text{MSE}(\hat{\mathcal{X}}_H, \mathcal{X}_H)$

$\theta^{(T)} \leftarrow \theta^{(T)} - \alpha_T \nabla_{\theta^{(T)}} \ell(\theta^{(T)}, \theta^{(S)})$

$\theta^{(S)} \leftarrow \theta^{(S)} - \alpha_S \nabla_{\theta^{(S)}} \ell(\theta^{(T)}, \theta^{(S)})$

return $\theta^{(T)}, \theta^{(S)}$

end procedure

▷ Sample a mini-batch from the buffer.

▷ Teacher-Student model makes a prediction.

▷ Compute the loss.

▷ Update Teacher model's parameters.

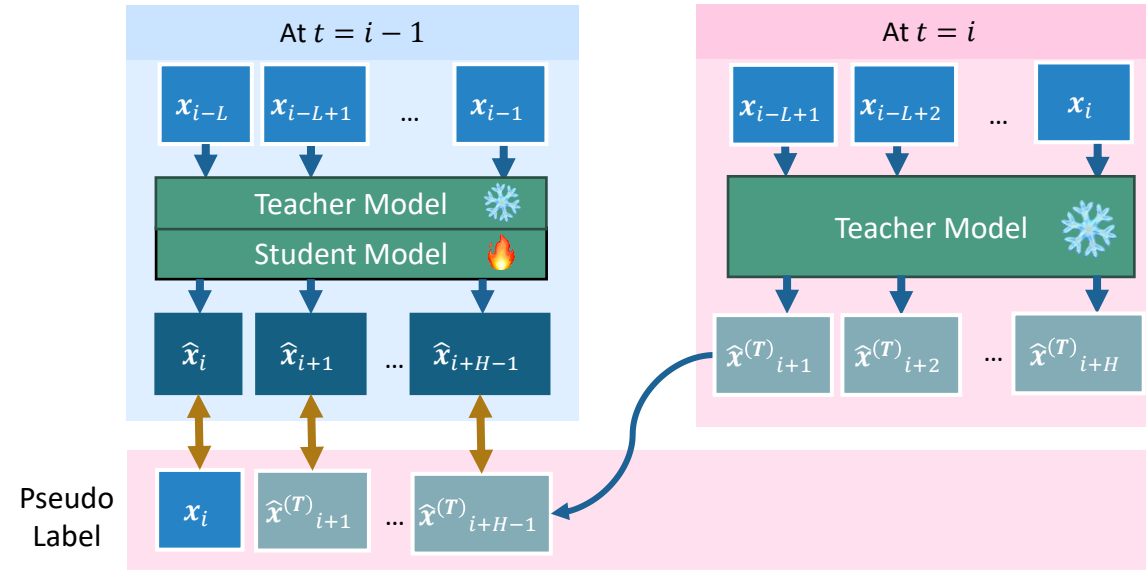
▷ Update Student model's parameters.

Two Data Streams

Slow stream:
Works with
complete ground
truth sequences

Fast stream:
Enhance near-
future forecasts
without waiting for
complete ground
truth.

- Fast Data Stream with Temporal Difference (TD) Loss



At $t = i - 1$,

1. Teacher-student model forecasts the next step, i.e. $\hat{X}_{i:i+H-1}^{(i-1)}$

At $t = i$,

1. Ground truth x_i arrives. The latest input sequence is $X_{i-L+1:i}$.
2. Freeze parameters of the teacher model $\theta^{(T)}$
3. Teacher model predicts $\hat{X}_{i+1:i+H}^{(T,i)}$
4. Construct the pseudo label $\tilde{X}_{i:i+H-1}^{(i)} = [x_i, \hat{X}_{i+1:i+H-1}^{(T,i)}]$
5. Compute the temporal difference loss
6. Update the parameters of student model $\theta^{(S)}$

Table 2: Comparison of MSE results between our framework and batch learning across various datasets and backbones. Our method integrates a MLP as the student model built on top of the teacher model, while batch learning relies exclusively on the teacher model. The better results from the two settings are highlighted in bold.

	H	DLinear		FITS		FSNet		OneNet		iTrans.		PatchTST		NSTrans.	
		Batch Learn.	DSOF	Batch Learn.	DSOF	Batch Learn.	DSOF	Batch Learn.	DSOF	Batch Learn.	DSOF	Batch Learn.	DSOF	Batch Learn.	DSOF
ECL	1	2.842	2.065	2.870	2.235	3.8e+2	2.330	3.2e+1	4.733	1.976	2.430	4.770	2.244	3.9e+1	2.703
	24	1.5e+1	4.737	4.509	4.597	4.7e+2	5.475	8.5e+1	4.510	4.119	5.155	1.7e+1	5.169	4.0e+1	8.668
	48	2.7e+1	6.181	5.257	5.433	4.8e+2	7.000	1.5e+2	5.943	4.936	6.015	1.7e+1	6.665	3.8e+1	9.981
ETTh2	1	0.470	0.365	0.522	0.375	1.1e+1	0.431	2.531	0.548	0.872	0.384	0.915	0.382	3.088	0.415
	24	2.269	1.701	2.189	1.757	1.9e+1	3.114	7.017	2.363	2.688	1.869	5.213	1.925	3.973	2.127
	48	3.389	3.082	3.275	2.988	2.3e+1	5.318	9.790	4.037	3.769	3.465	6.566	4.473	4.840	4.729
ETTm1	1	0.112	0.105	0.123	0.111	0.190	0.121	0.156	0.096	0.179	0.152	0.155	0.108	1.101	0.141
	24	0.628	0.525	0.732	0.542	1.500	0.609	1.094	0.418	1.049	0.618	1.170	0.582	1.503	0.904
	48	0.818	0.695	0.900	0.716	2.279	0.843	1.588	0.554	1.320	0.856	2.103	0.805	1.547	1.119
Ex.	1	0.009	0.009	0.012	0.011	0.034	0.010	0.024	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.024	0.011	0.234	0.015
	24	0.098	0.095	0.095	0.093	0.754	0.120	0.487	0.152	0.117	0.110	0.443	0.103	0.335	0.127
	48	0.194	0.192	0.178	0.176	1.366	0.270	0.815	0.289	0.209	0.218	1.107	0.213	0.449	0.280
Traffic	1	0.302	0.302	0.342	0.313	0.599	0.228	0.265	0.264	0.243	0.242	0.280	0.232	0.762	0.257
	24	0.649	0.608	0.617	0.607	0.761	0.366	0.576	0.327	0.459	0.422	0.573	0.432	1.102	0.565
	48	0.769	0.681	0.707	0.680	0.824	0.403	0.683	0.369	0.517	0.457	0.621	0.454	1.001	0.604
Weather	1	0.357	0.337	0.359	0.341	0.728	0.388	0.478	0.296	0.474	0.336	0.423	0.361	2.489	0.336
	24	1.182	1.043	1.236	1.086	1.760	1.020	1.377	0.671	1.492	1.019	1.494	0.877	2.881	1.037
	48	1.702	1.447	1.634	1.434	2.620	1.415	2.699	0.909	1.740	1.435	2.033	1.308	3.039	1.419

Results

Integrate batch learning methods into the DSOF framework

Results

DSOF, with or without the student model, ranks among the top two online learning methods.

Table 3: Comparison of the MSE results between DGrad, i.e. the modified online training frameworks from earlier studies (Pham et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2023), as well as TFCL (Aljundi et al., 2019) and DER++ (Buzzega et al., 2020). All configurations have been modified to prevent information leakage.

Teacher Model	Student Model	Framework	ECL			ETTh2			Traffic		
			1	24	48	1	24	48	1	24	48
DLinear	\times	DGrad	2.187	9.954	1e+01	0.386	3.038	6.251	1e+15	1.189	1.461
	\times	TFCL	3.033	6.897	9.746	0.718	2.240	3.457	0.324	0.697	0.745
	\times	DER++	2.172	5.369	7.339	0.385	1.986	3.168	0.300	0.623	0.709
	\times	DSOF (w/o $\theta^{(S)}$)	2.066	4.759	6.250	0.365	1.694	3.015	0.299	0.603	0.685
	MLP	DSOF	2.065	4.737	6.181	0.365	1.701	3.082	0.302	0.608	0.681
FSNet	\times	DGrad	3.197	5e+01	5e+01	0.470	2.956	5.359	1e+18	0.470	0.574
	\times	TFCL	2.968	7.482	8.512	0.726	3.469	6.256	0.315	0.418	0.467
	\times	DER++	2.902	1e+01	1e+01	0.432	2.726	5.239	0.286	0.411	0.449
	\times	DSOF (w/o $\theta^{(S)}$)	2.567	5.611	7.130	0.427	2.944	4.846	0.265	0.364	0.394
	MLP	DSOF	2.330	5.475	7.000	0.431	3.114	5.318	0.228	0.366	0.403
PatchTST	\times	DGrad	3.863	9.453	8.607	0.392	2.759	5.721	0.251	0.446	0.480
	\times	TFCL	3.805	7.653	1e+01	0.714	3.275	7.763	0.272	0.558	0.607
	\times	DER++	3.403	6.846	8.025	0.386	2.163	5.849	0.242	0.478	0.502
	\times	DSOF (w/o $\theta^{(S)}$)	3e+03	5.253	6.427	0.373	1.838	3.568	0.231	0.434	0.459
	MLP	DSOF	2.244	5.169	6.665	0.382	1.925	4.473	0.232	0.432	0.454

Conclusion

- Problems in existing OTSF works
 - Information leakage
 - Only allow to forecast one future step
- Challenges of the redefined setting
 - Ground truth for the most recent prediction is not fully accessible at the subsequent time step
- Dual-Stream Online Forecasting (DSOF)
 - Slow stream (complete information): Updates the model with experience replay
 - Fast stream (immediate information): Updates the model with temporal difference loss