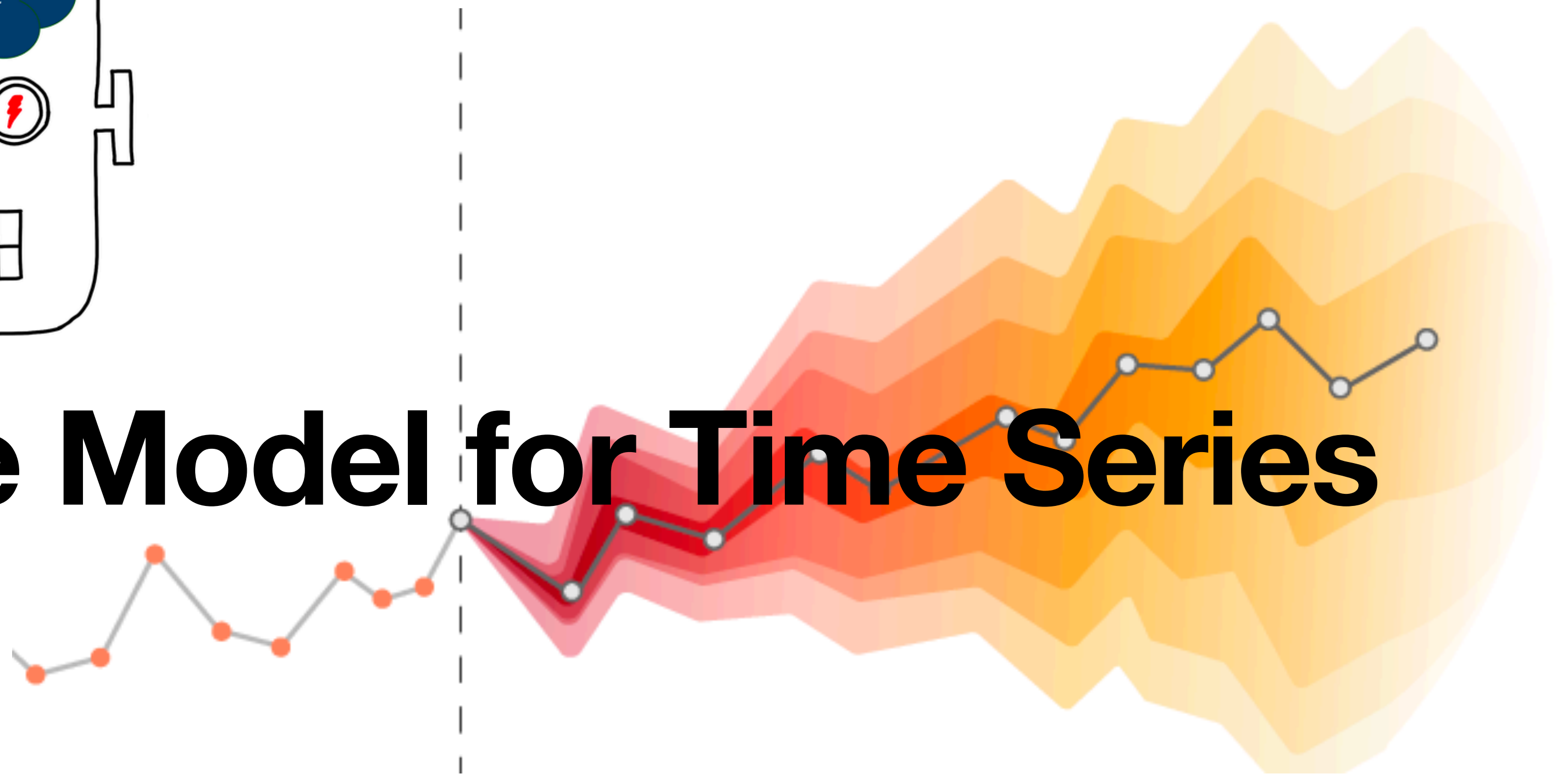


Large Language Model for Time Series

Survey and Outlook



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Outline

- Introduction
- Taxonomy
- Datasets
- Future Directions
- Conclusion

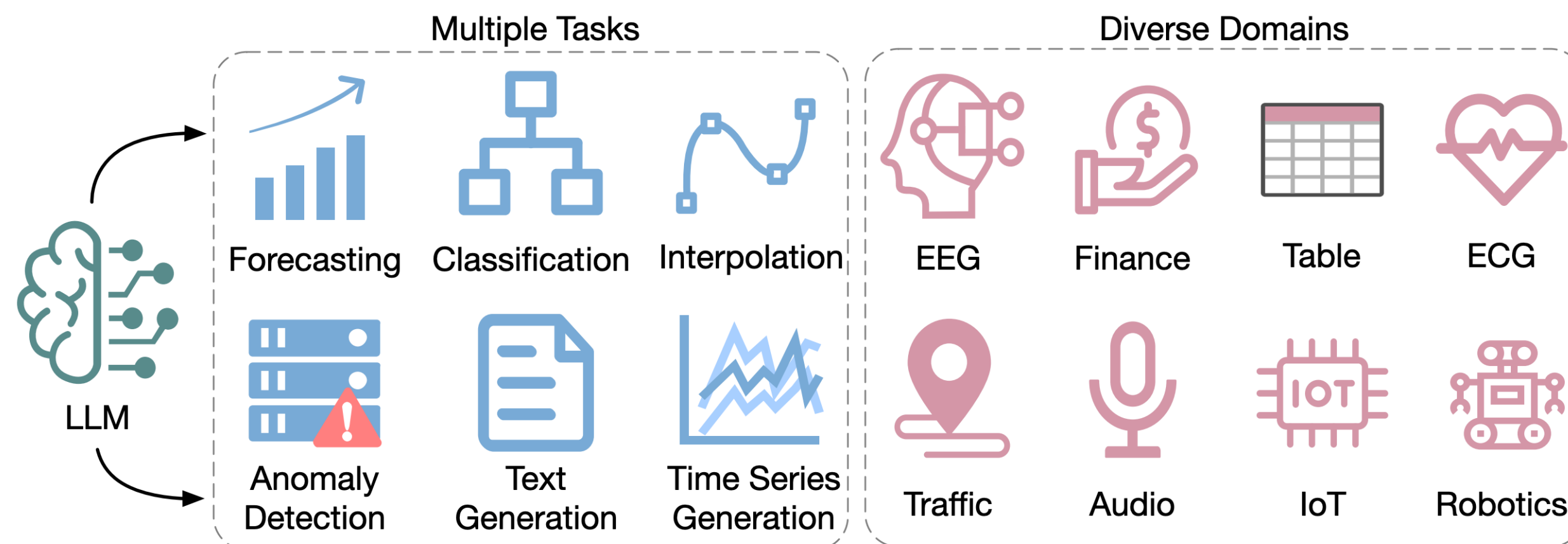
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Introduction

From Text to Multimodal Analysis

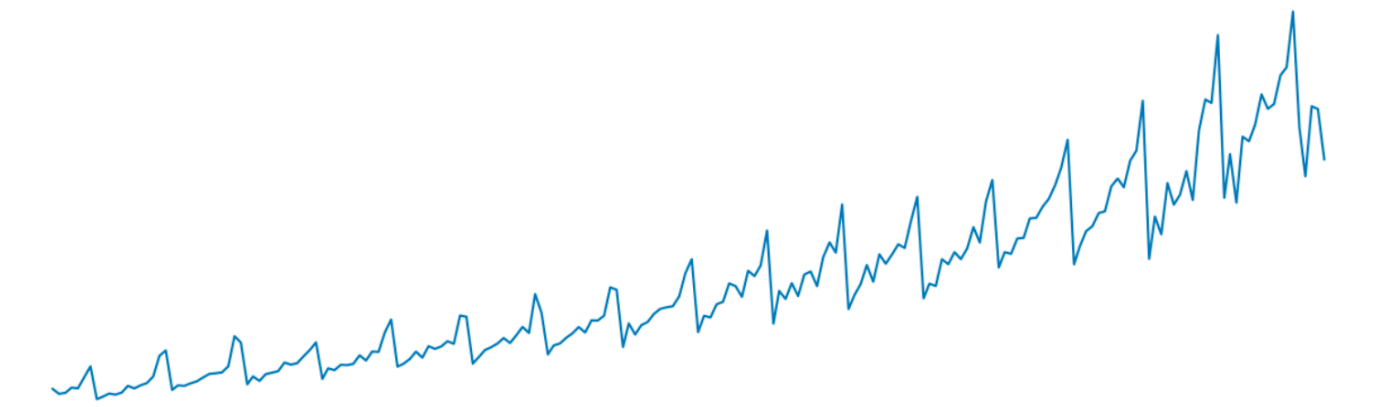
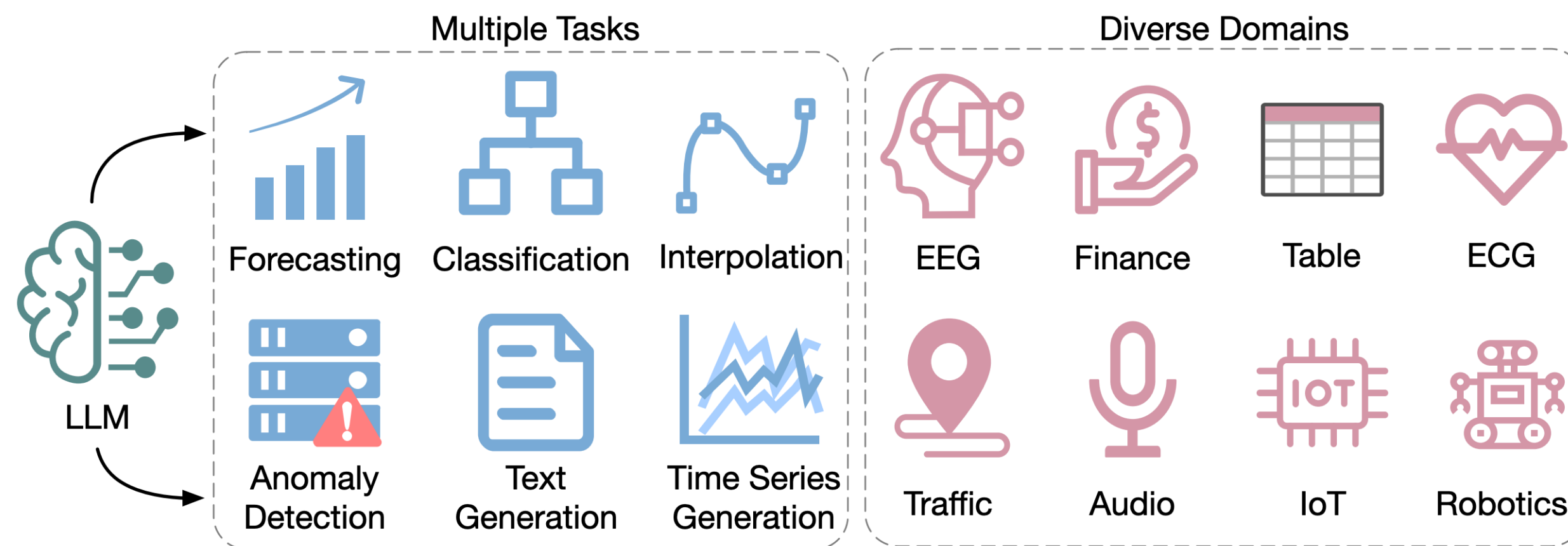
- LLMs have significantly revolutionized NLP and CV domains
- How can LLMs benefit time series analysis?



Introduction

From Text to Multimodal Analysis

- LLMs have significantly revolutionized NLP and CV domains
- How can LLMs benefit time series analysis?



Time series are **continuous** numerical data



How to bridge the modality gap?

Today

Is

Wed

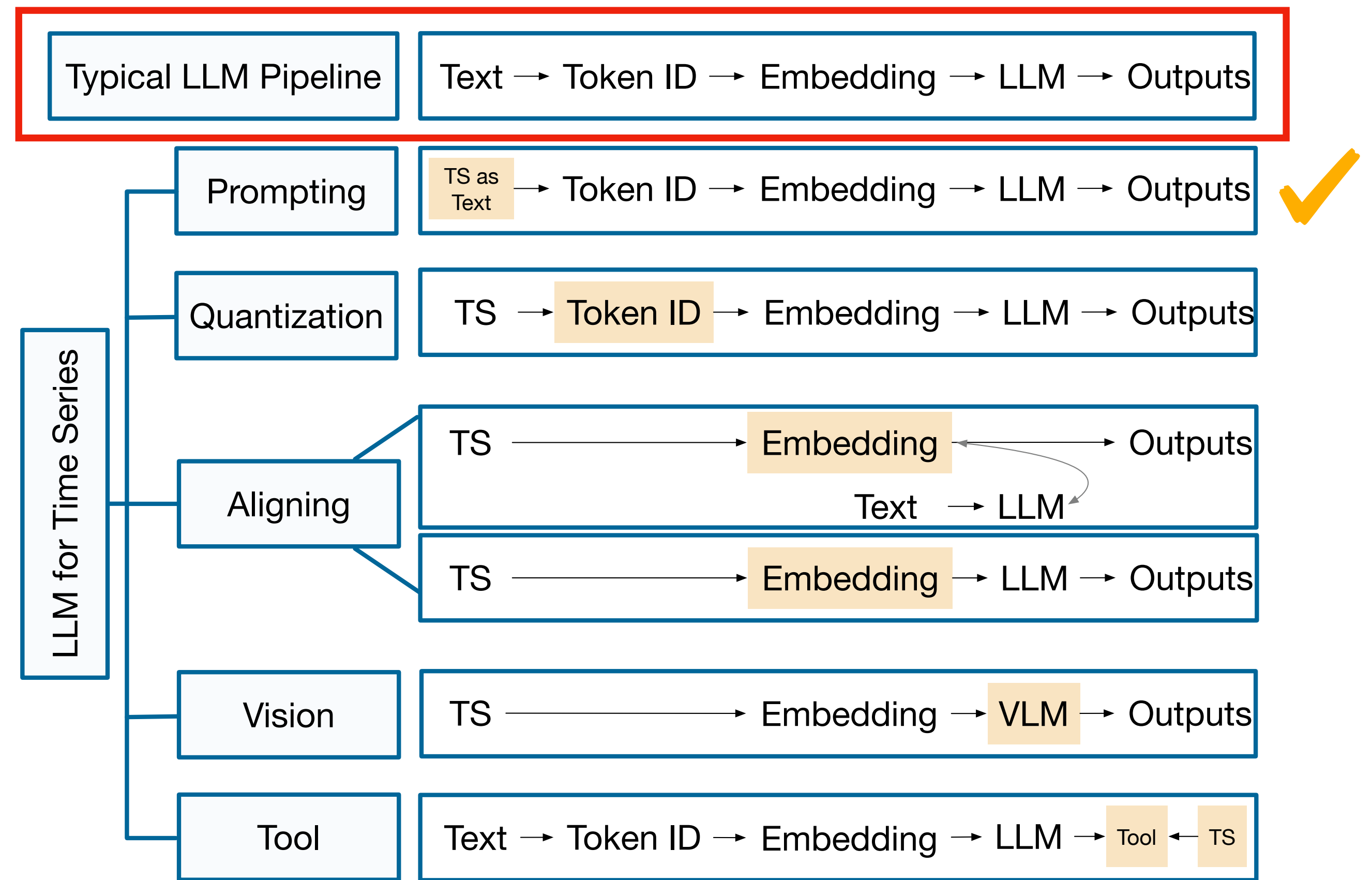
Large language models are originally trained on **discrete** text data

Introduction

Taxonomy

- Each category targets one stage in typical LLM-driven NLP pipelines

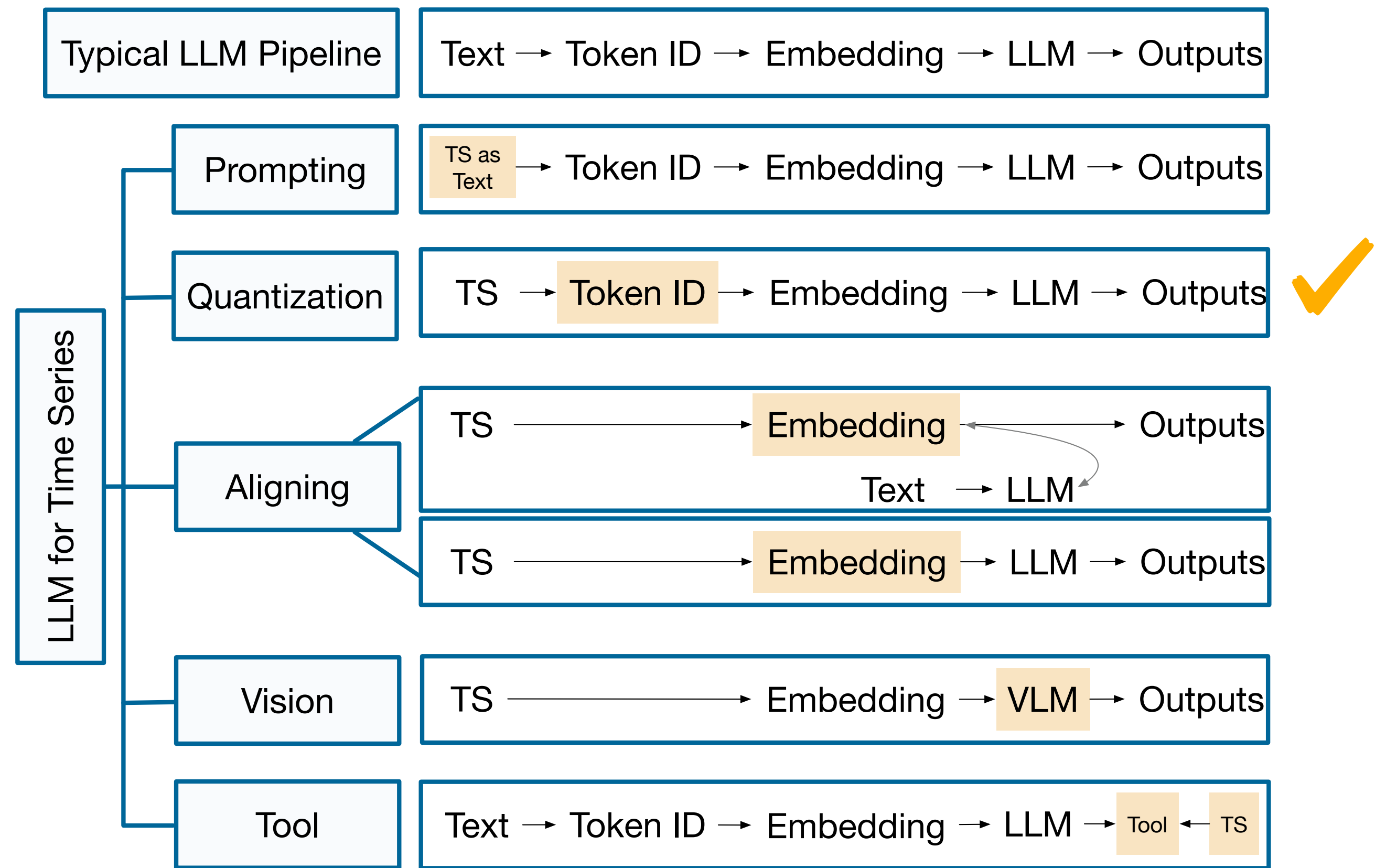
- ✓ Prompting: input stage
- Quantization: tokenization stage
- Aligning: embedding stage
- Vision as bridge: LLM stage
- Tool: output stage



Introduction

Taxonomy

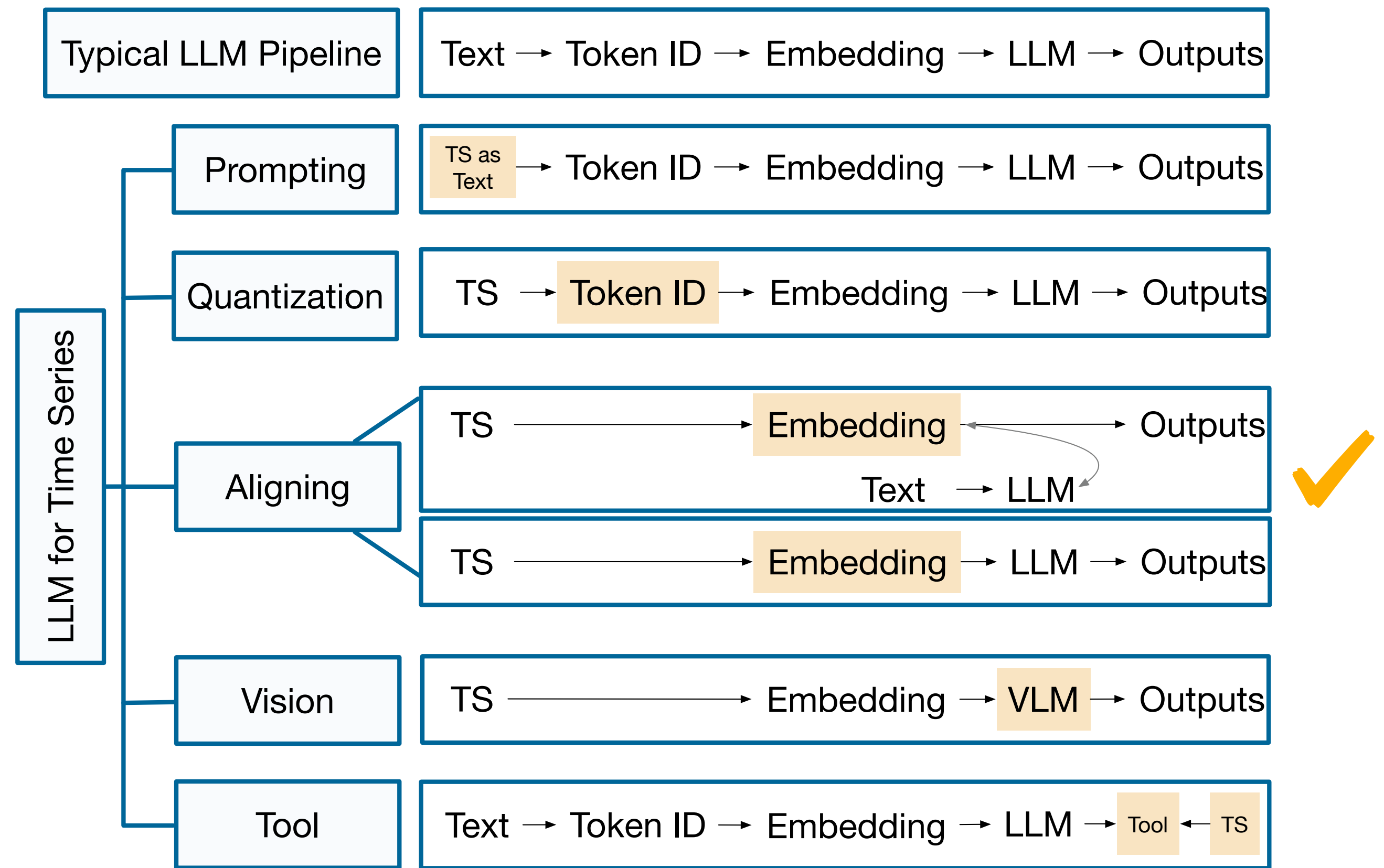
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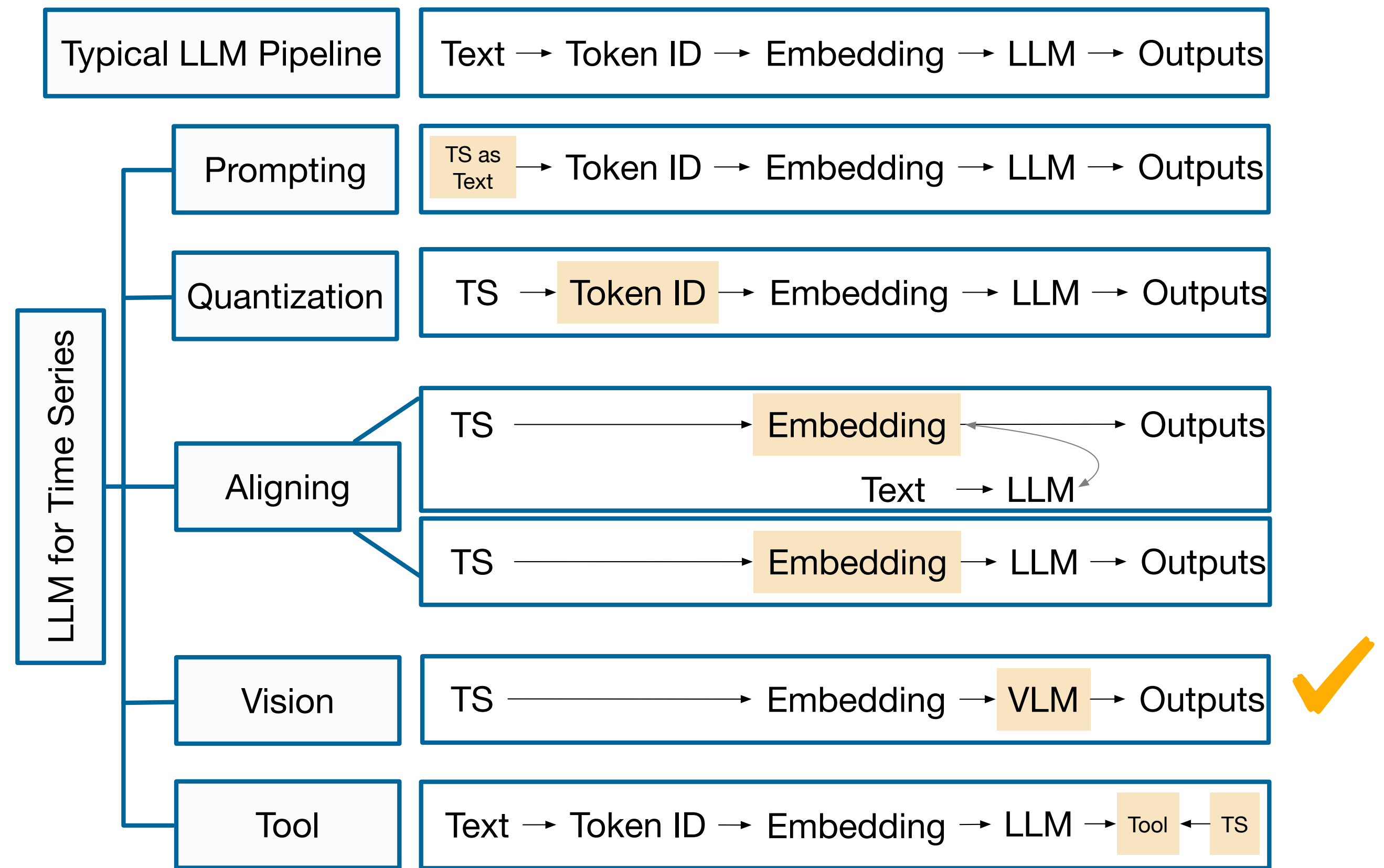
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Introduction

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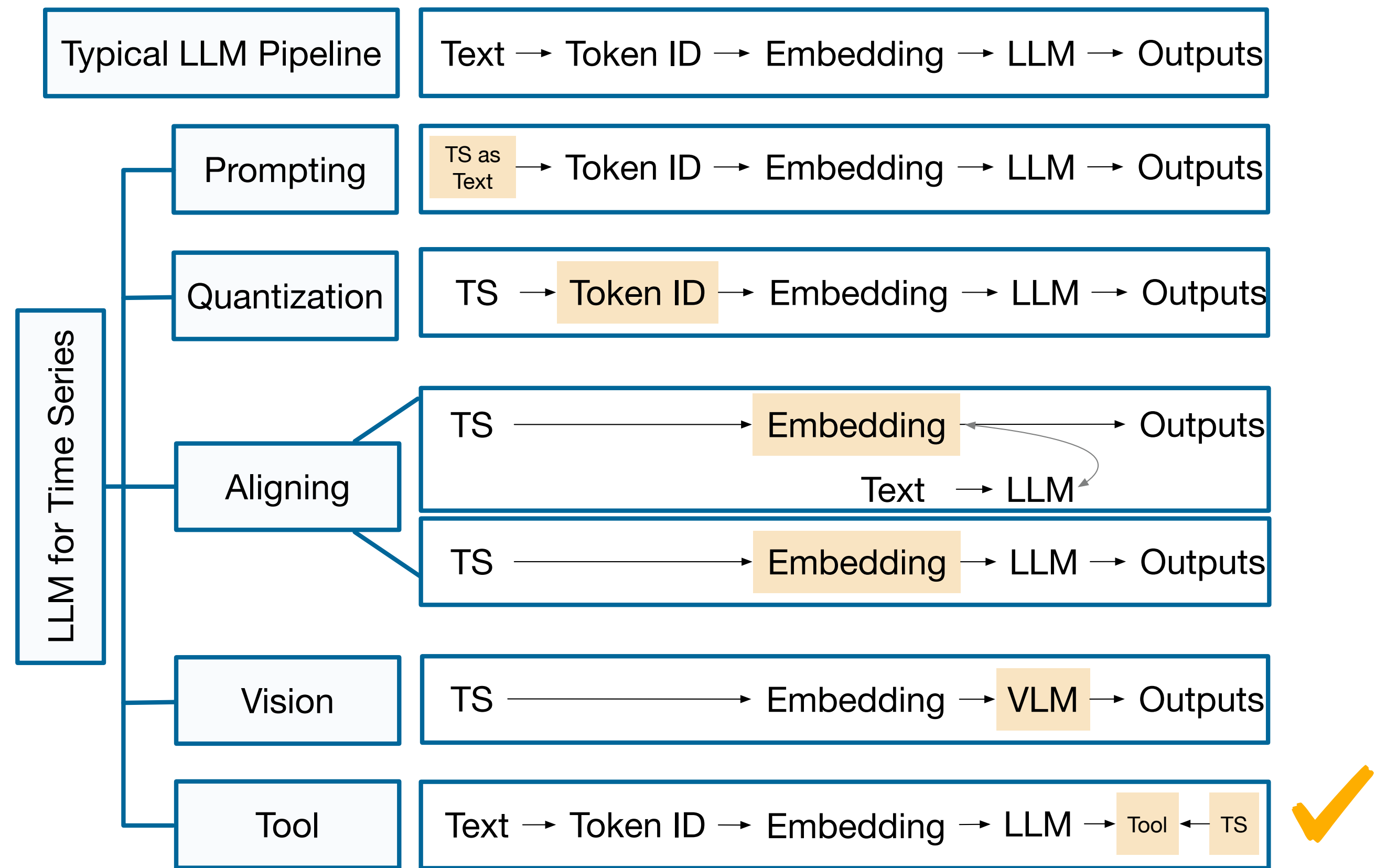
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Introduction

Taxonomy

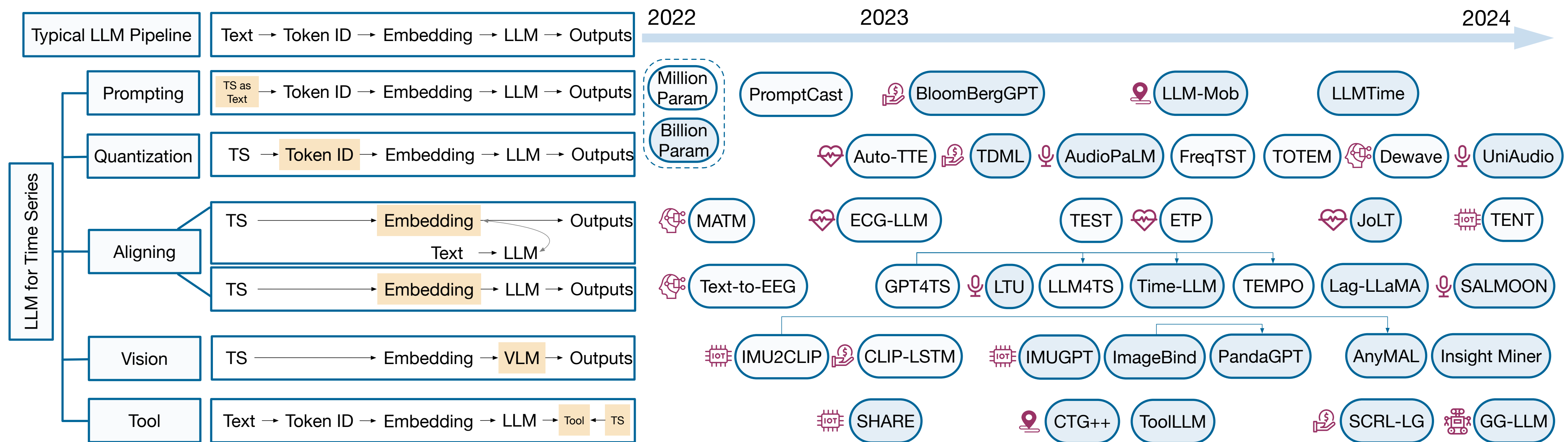
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Introduction

Resources

- Up-to-date Github repo summarizing LLM4TS papers + datasets
- <https://github.com/xiyuanzh/awesome-llm-time-series>



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Taxonomy

Prompting

- Number-agnostic tokenization
- Number-specific tokenization

Method	Example
Number-agnostic → PromptCast [Xue and Salim, 2022]	“From $\{t_1\}$ to $\{t_{\text{obs}}\}$, the average temperature of region $\{U_m\}$ was $\{x_t^m\}$ degree on each day. What is the temperature going to be on $\{t_{\text{obs}}\}$?”
Number-agnostic → Liu <i>et al.</i> [2023d]	“Classify the following accelerometer data in meters per second squared as either walking or running: 0.052,0.052,0.052,0.051,0.052,0.055,0.051,0.056,0.06,0.064”
Number-specific → TabLLM [Hegselmann <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	“The person is 42 years old and has a Master’s degree. She gained \$594. Does this person earn more than 50000 dollars? Yes or no? Answer:”
Number-specific → LLMTime [Gruver <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	“0.123, 1.23, 12.3, 123.0” → “1 2 , 1 2 3 , 1 2 3 0 , 1 2 3 0 0”

Examples of representative direct prompting methods.

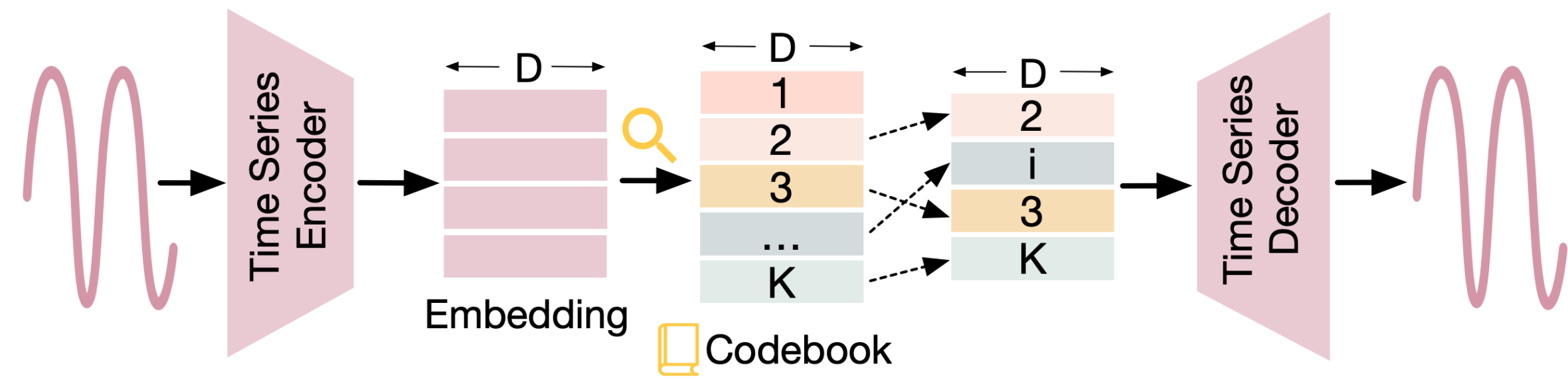
Taxonomy

Quantization

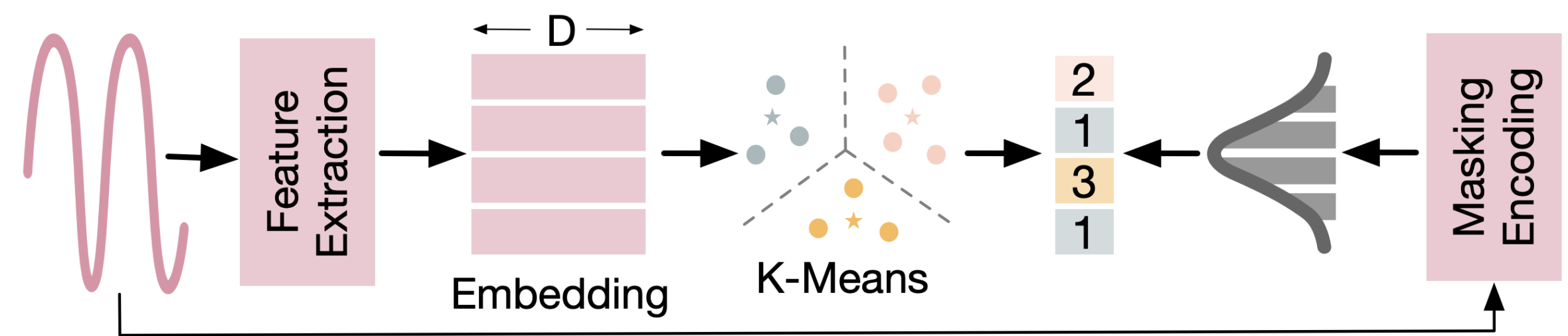
- Discrete indices
- From VQ-VAE

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \mathbf{c}_{k_i}, k_i = \arg \min_j \|g_\phi(\mathbf{x}_s)_i - \mathbf{c}_j\|_2, \mathbf{k} = [k_i]_{i=1}^{\frac{T}{S}}$$

- From K-Means



VQ-VAE based quantization method

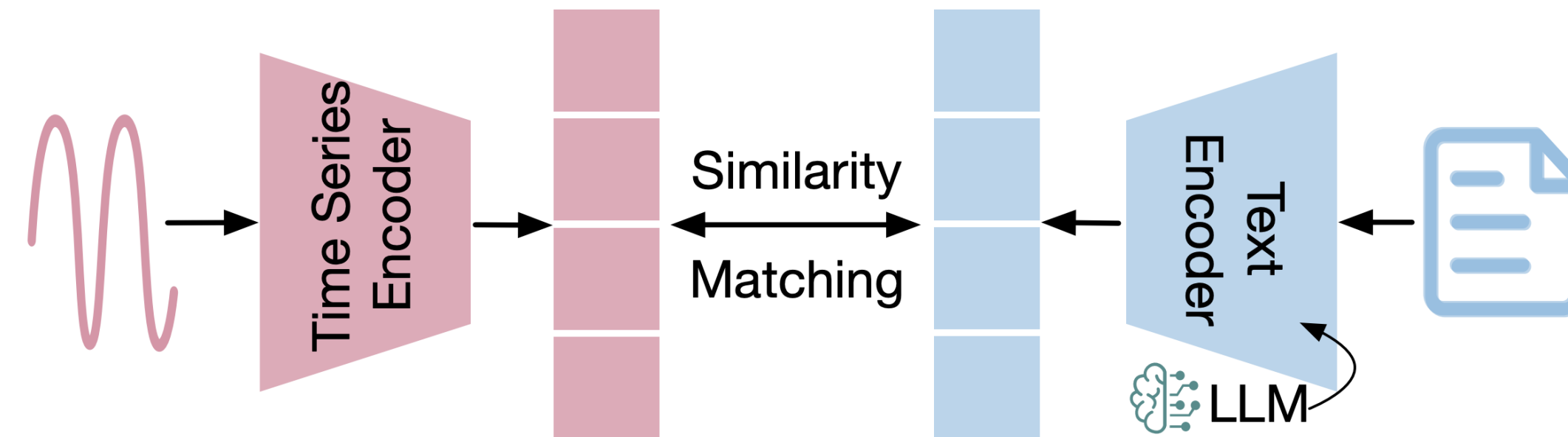


K-Means based quantization method

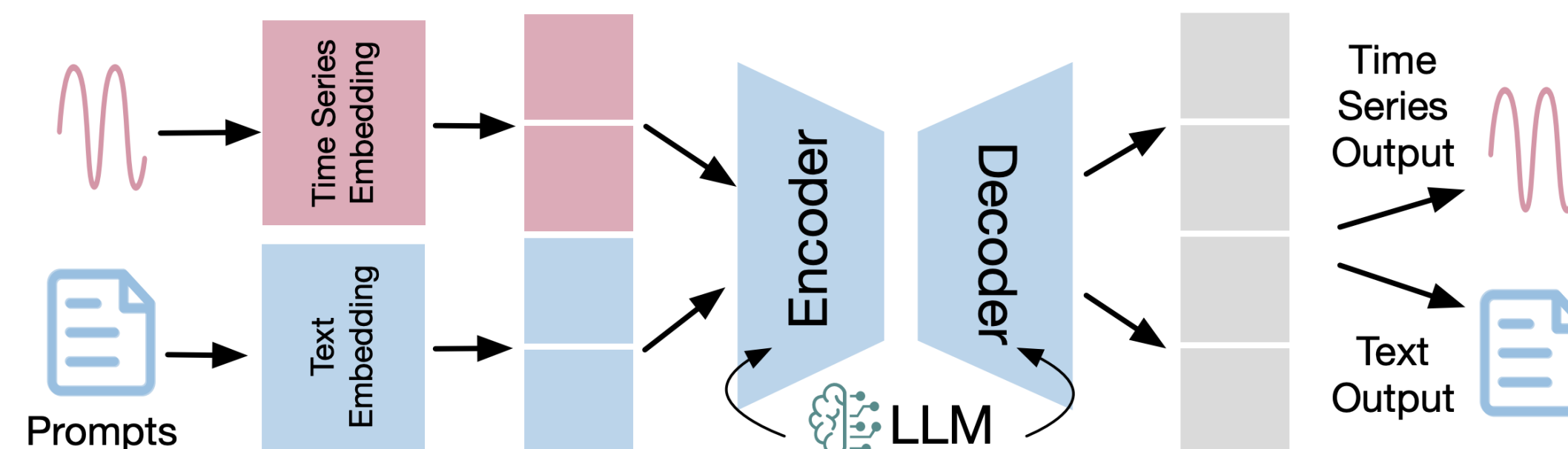
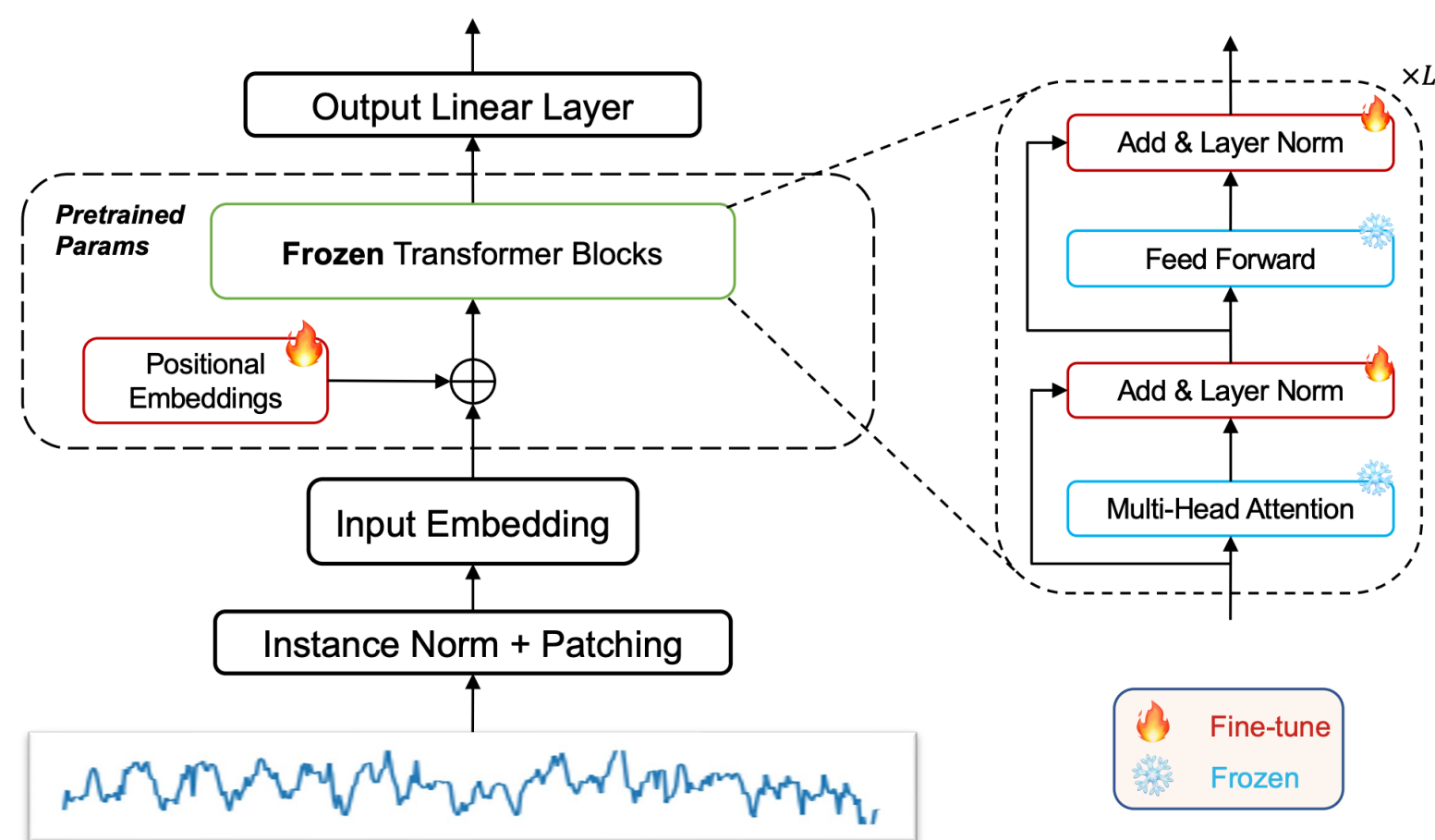
Taxonomy

Aligning

- Similarity matching
- Contrastive loss
- LLMs as backbones



Aligning by similarity matching

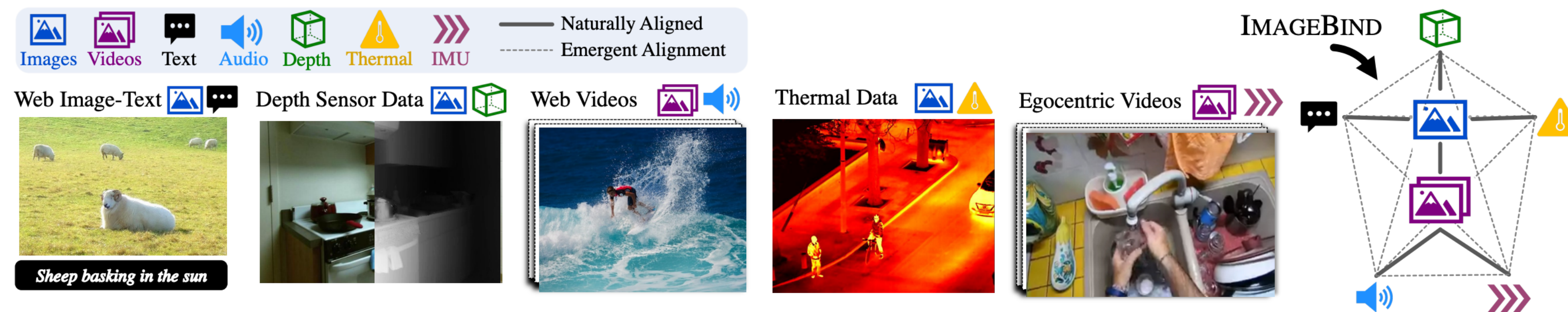


Aligning with LLMs as backbones

Taxonomy

Vision as Bridge

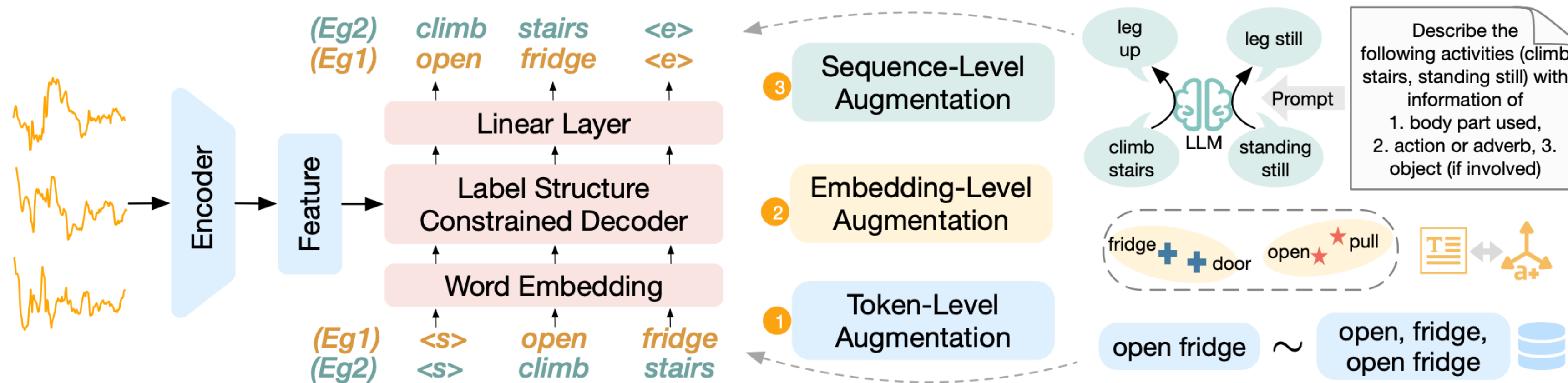
- Paired data
- Physics relationships
- Time series plots as images



ImageBind: One Embedding Space to Bind Them All, CVPR 2023

Taxonomy Tool

- Code
- API call
- Text domain knowledge



Taxonomy

Comparison

- Data: zero (prompt), visual (vision)
- Model: billion (prompt/tool), million (aligning, quantization)
- Efficiency: quantization and aligning more efficient than prompting
- Optimization: two stage, indirect tools

Method	Subcategory	Representative Works	Equations	Advantages	Limitations
Prompting	Number-Agnostic	PromptCast [Xue and Salim, 2022]	$\mathbf{y} = f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_s, \mathbf{x}_t)$	easy to implement; zero-shot capability	lose semantics; not efficient
	Number-Specific	LLMTime [Gruver <i>et al.</i> , 2023]			
Quantization	VQ-VAE	DeWave [Duan <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	$k_i = \arg \min_j \ g_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_s)_i - \mathbf{c}_j\ _2$	flexibility of index and time series conversion	may require two-stage training
	K-Means	AudioLM [Borsos <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	$\mathbf{k} = [k_i]_{i=1}^T, \mathbf{y} = f_{\theta}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}_t)$		
	Text Categories	TDML [Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	$\mathbf{y} = f_{\theta}(q(\mathbf{x}_s), \mathbf{x}_t)$		
Aligning	Similarity Match	ETP [Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2023a]	$\mathbf{y} = g_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_s)$	align semantics of different modalities; end-to-end training	complicated design and fine-tuning
		MATM [Han <i>et al.</i> , 2022]	$\mathcal{L} = \text{sim}(g_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_s), f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t))$		
Vision as Bridge	LLM Backbone	GPT4TS [Zhou <i>et al.</i> , 2023a]	$\mathbf{y} = f_{\theta}(g_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_s), \mathbf{x}_t)$	additional visual knowledge	not hold for all data
	Paired Data	ImageBind [Girdhar <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	$\mathcal{L} = \text{sim}(g_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_s), h_{\psi}(\mathbf{x}_v))$		
Tool	TS Plots as Images	Wimmer and Rekabsaz [2023]	$\mathbf{y} = h_{\psi}(\mathbf{x}_s)$	empower LLM with more abilities	optimization not end-to-end
	Code	CTG++ [Zhong <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	$z = f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t)$		
	API	ToolLLM [Qin <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	$\mathbf{y} = z(\mathbf{x}_s)$		

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Datasets

Summary

- Internet of Things (IoT): IMU
- Finance: stock
- Healthcare: EEG, ECG
- Audio/Music/Speech

Domain	Dataset	Size	Major Modalities	Task
Internet of Things	Ego4D ² [Grauman <i>et al.</i> , 2022]	3, 670h data, 3.85M narrations	text, IMU, video, audio, 3D	classification, forecasting
	DeepSQA ³ [Xing <i>et al.</i> , 2021]	25h data, 91K questions	text, imu	classification, question answering
Finance	PIXIU ⁴ [Xie <i>et al.</i> , 2023b]	136K instruction data	text, tables	5 NLP tasks, forecasting
	MoAT ⁵ [Anonymous, 2023a]	6 datasets, 2K timesteps in total	text, time series	forecasting
Healthcare	Zuco 2.0 ⁶ [Hollenstein <i>et al.</i> , 2019]	739 sentences	text, eye-tracking, EEG	classification, text generation
	PTB-XL ⁷ [Wagner <i>et al.</i> , 2020]	60h data, 71 unique statements	text, ECG	classification
	ECG-QA ⁸ [Oh <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	70 question templates	text, ECG	classification, question answering
Audio	OpenQA-5M ⁹ [Gong <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	5.6M (audio, question, answer) tuples	text, audio	tagging, classification
Music	MusicCaps ¹⁰ [Agostinelli <i>et al.</i> , 2023]	5.5K music clips	text, music	captioning, generation
Speech	CommonVoice ¹¹ [Ardila <i>et al.</i> , 2019]	7, 335 speech hours in 60 languages	text, speech	ASR, translation

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Future Directions

Summary

- Theoretical understanding
- Multimodal and multitask analysis
- Efficient algorithms
- Combining domain knowledge
- Customization and privacy

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Conclusion

Summary

- The first survey that builds a taxonomy for how to transfer knowledge from LLMs for time series analysis
- Multimodal text and time series datasets
- Paper link: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.01801>
- GitHub repo: <https://github.com/xiyuanzh/awesome-llm-time-series>

