



A Diffusion Model for Regular Time Series Generation from Irregular Data with Completion and Masking

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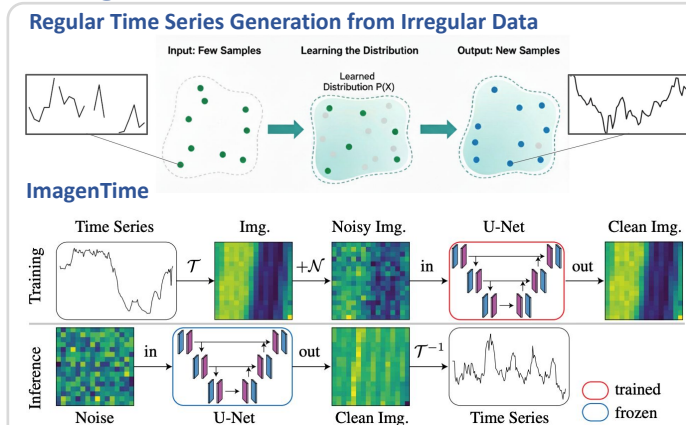
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Contributions

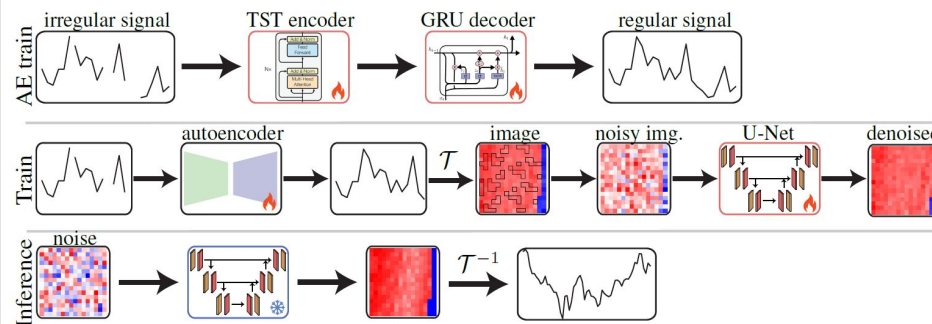
- We introduce a **novel model**, a vision-inspired diffusion framework that efficiently handles irregularly sampled time series from short to very long sequences.
- Using a **masking strategy**, we optimize directly on observed signals instead of assuming full data availability.
- Our approach delivers **state-of-the-art results**, improving benchmarks by up to 70% while cutting computational cost by 85%.

Background



ImagenTime Introduces a **novel connection** between time series modeling and image generation and has achieved state-of-the-art performance on regular generative tasks. By transforming time series into images via **invertible transforms**, it leverages vision-based **diffusion models** to handle sequences from very short to ultra-long within a **single framework**.

Model Overview



Method

Step 1: Completion. In the first step of our **Two-Step Method for Natural Neighborhoods**, a scalable and efficient **Time Series Transformer (TST)**-based autoencoder is trained to fill missing values in the irregular sequence. TST is chosen to **avoid the computational overhead** associated with NCDE-based preprocessing. This produces a regularly sampled sequence, naturally forming pixel neighborhoods. Training uses a **masked reconstruction loss**.

Step 2: Vision Diffusion with Masking. Vision-based diffusion model is trained on the completed sequence, first transforming it to an image representation using the **delay embedding**. Imputed values are used only as a **weak conditioning signal**, preventing over-reliance on potentially inaccurate data. The diffusion loss is computed only on observed pixels, effectively masking out imputed values.

Results

Table 1: Averaged results over 30%, 50%, 70% missing rates for length 24.

	Model	ETTh1	ETTh2	ETTM1	ETTM2	Weather	Electricity	Energy	Sine	Stock
Disc.	TimeGAN- Δt	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.497	0.474	0.497	0.479	
	GT-GAN	0.471	0.369	0.412	0.366	0.481	0.427	0.325	0.338	0.249
	KoVAE	0.197	0.081	0.050	0.067	0.332	0.498	0.323	0.043	0.118
	Ours	0.037	0.009	0.012	0.011	0.057	0.384	0.080	0.010	0.008
Pred.	TimeGAN- Δt	0.267	0.336	0.235	0.314	0.394	0.262	0.457	0.334	0.072
	GT-GAN	0.186	0.092	0.125	0.094	0.145	0.148	0.069	0.096	0.020
	KoVAE	0.057	0.054	0.045	0.050	0.057	0.047	0.050	0.074	0.017
	Ours	0.053	0.046	0.044	0.044	0.022	0.047	0.047	0.069	0.012
FID	TimeGAN- Δt	3.140	3.199	3.419	3.218	2.378	23.39	6.507	2.780	2.668
	GT-GAN	2.212	8.635	14.29	6.385	2.758	9.993	1.531	1.698	2.181
	KoVAE	1.518	0.248	0.180	0.280	3.699	6.163	0.629	0.037	0.369
	Ours	0.124	0.035	0.047	0.024	0.170	3.580	0.132	0.015	0.036
Corr.	TimeGAN- Δt	3.743	1.051	2.350	0.579	1.200	13.24	3.765	2.424	1.399
	GT-GAN	7.148	0.916	2.467	0.356	0.791	14.92	3.889	3.282	0.261
	KoVAE	0.183	0.177	0.130	0.262	2.899	4.283	2.630	0.041	0.064
	Ours	0.084	0.054	0.065	0.039	0.396	2.031	0.922	0.015	0.019

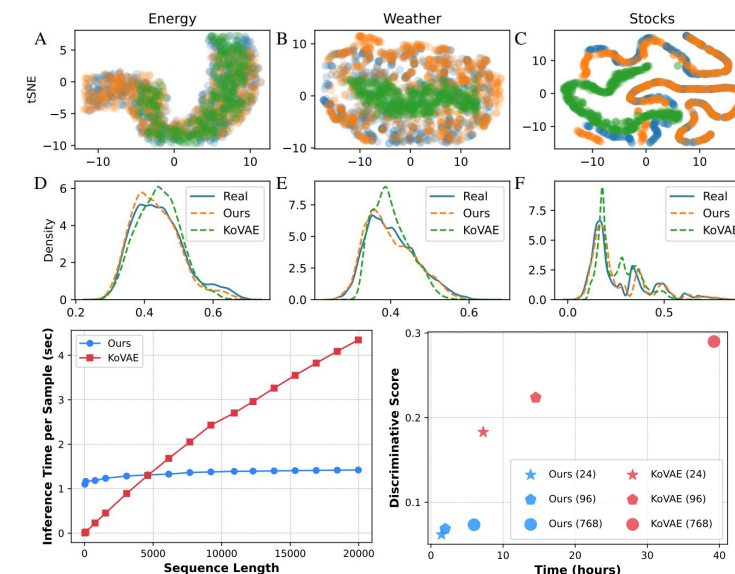


Table 2: Ablation Studies, disc. scores with 30%, 50% and 70% for sequence length of 24

Model	30%		50%		70%	
	Energy	Stock	Energy	Stock	Energy	Stock
KoVAE + TST	0.399	0.109	0.407	0.064	0.408	0.037
TimeAutoDiff + TST	0.293	0.100	0.329	0.101	0.468	0.375
TransFusion + TST	0.201	0.050	0.279	0.058	0.423	0.065
Ours (Mask Only)	0.157	0.087	0.269	0.168	0.372	0.237
Ours (Without Mask)	0.158	0.025	0.307	0.045	0.444	0.013
Ours	0.048	0.007	0.065	0.007	0.128	0.007