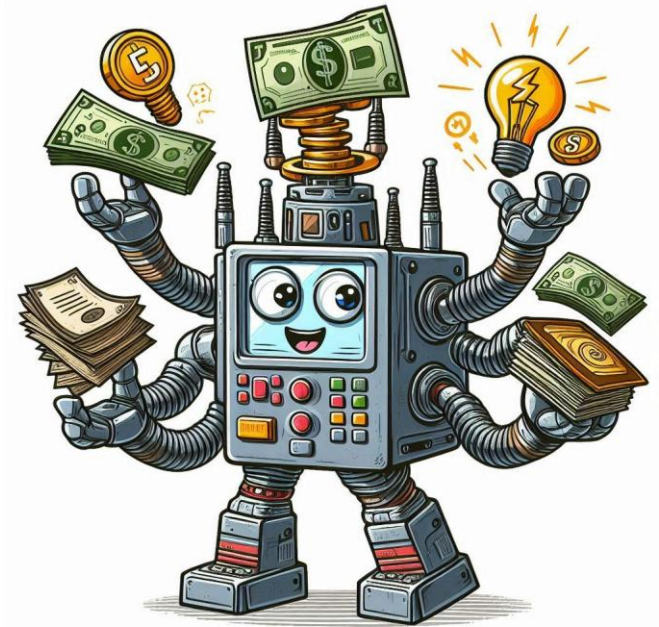


## Unboxing Transformers

### Forecasting Power Without the Fairy Dust

Dr. Fabienne Schmid

August 2025



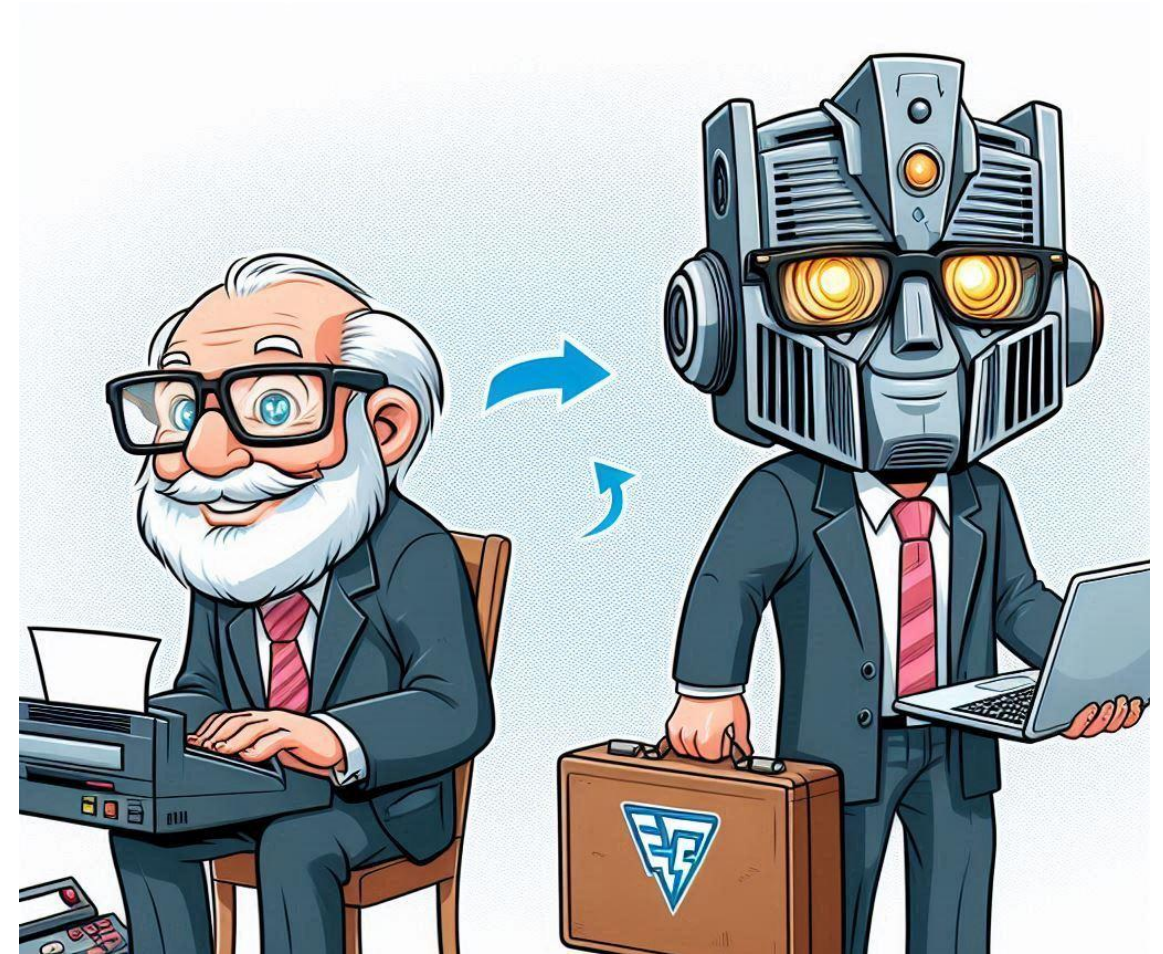
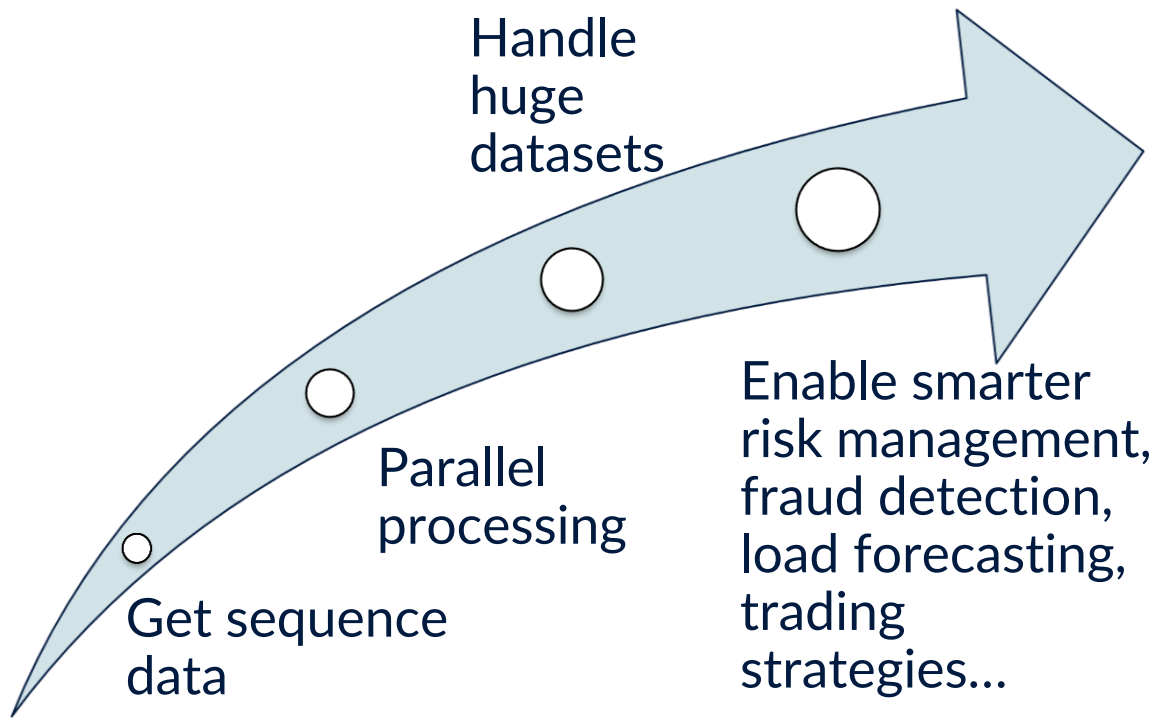


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## Attention Is All You Need

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### Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.8 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature. We show that the Transformer generalizes well to other tasks by applying it successfully to English constituency parsing both with large and limited training data.

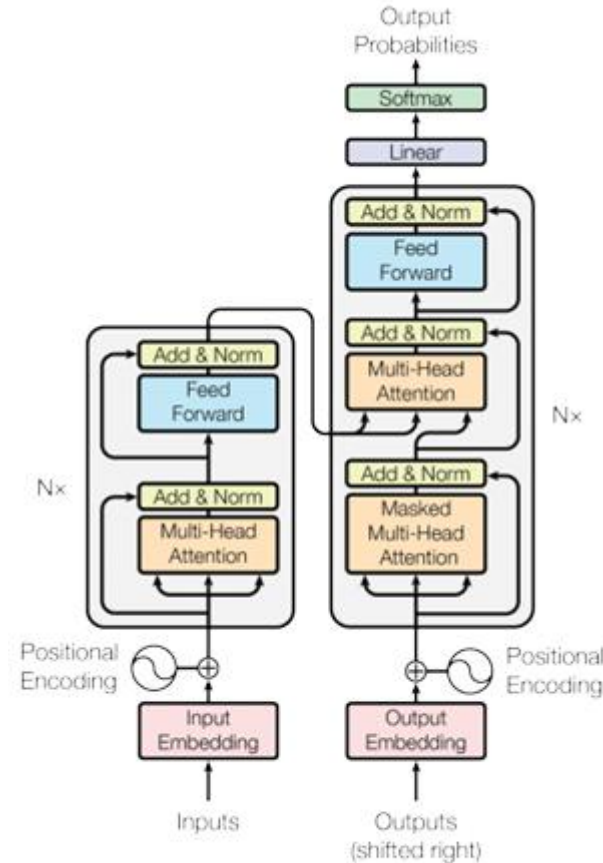
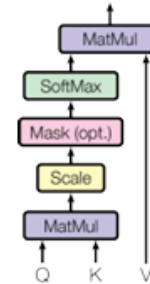
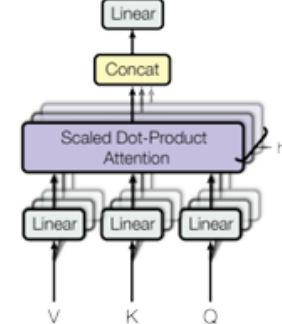


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

Scaled Dot-Product Attention



Multi-Head Attention



$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

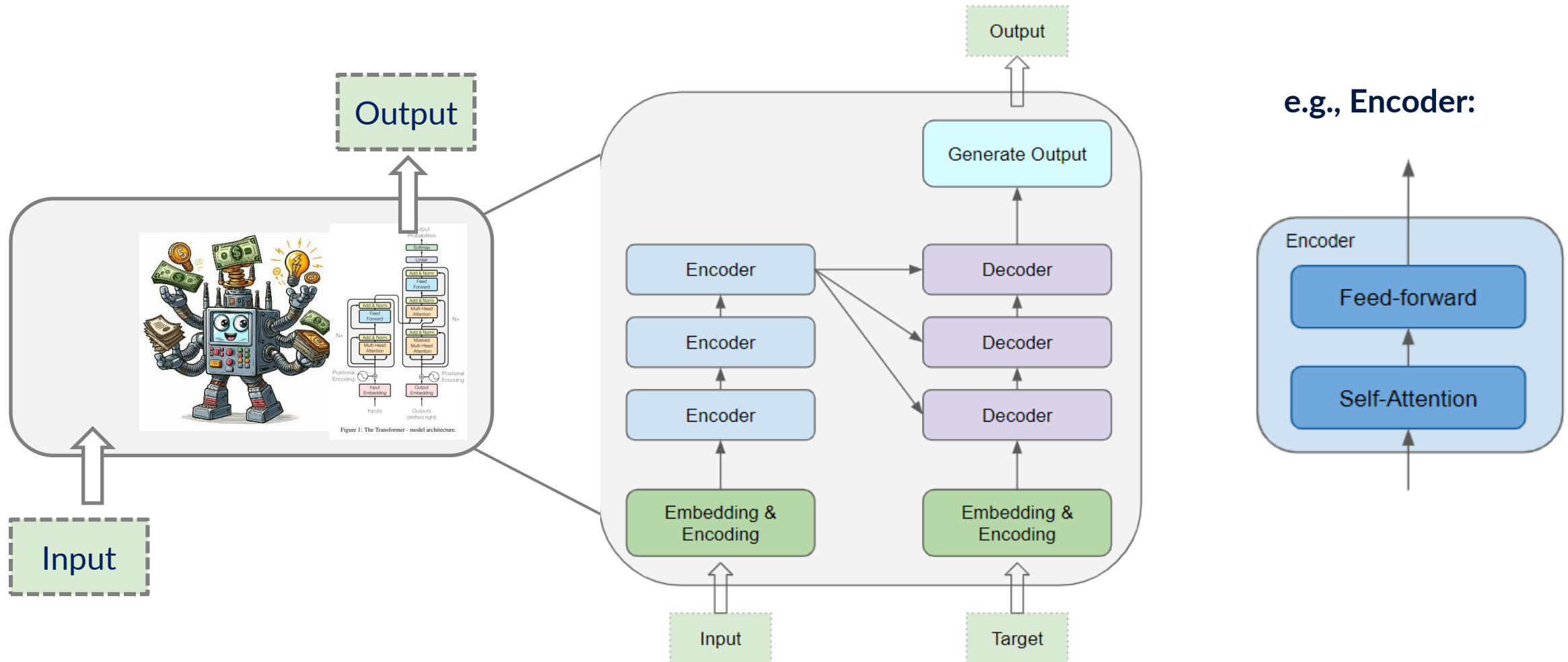
$$\text{MultiHead}(Q, K, V) = \text{Concat}(\text{head}_1, \dots, \text{head}_h)W^O$$

where  $\text{head}_i = \text{Attention}(QW_i^Q, KW_i^K, VW_i^V)$

$$PE_{(pos, 2i)} = \sin(pos/10000^{2i/d_{\text{model}}})$$

$$PE_{(pos, 2i+1)} = \cos(pos/10000^{2i/d_{\text{model}}})$$

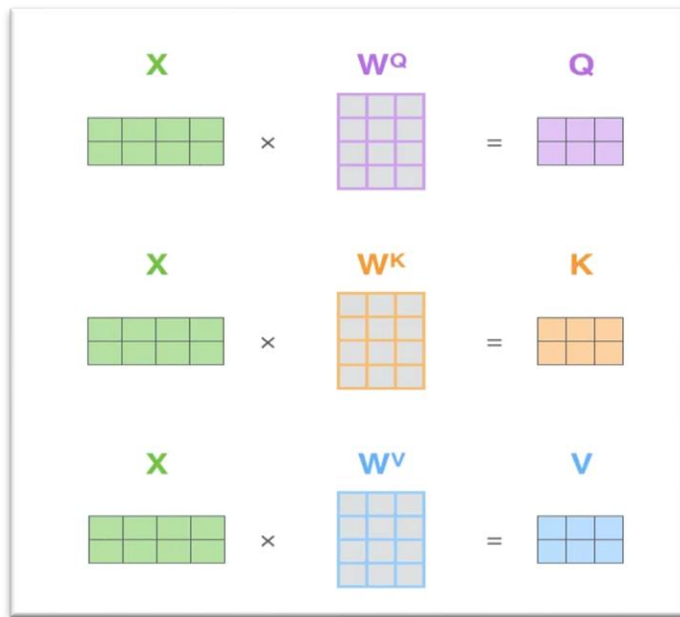




Source: <https://towardsdatascience.com/transformers-explained-visually-part-1-overview-of-functionality-95a6dd460452/>



- Attention = focus mechanism
- Lets model highlight relevant parts of input sequence
- Similar to human reading: context matters, not words in isolation:
  - „The risk manager rejected the *position* because it was too big.“



### Attention – Think of it as a Library

- Query (Q): Your specific question or research topic
- Keys (K): Keywords or tags on the book spines
- Values (V): The actual content inside the books

Source: <https://medium.com/@nitinmittapally/understanding-attention-in-transformers-a-visual-guide-df416bfe495a>

Attention(Q,K,V) =

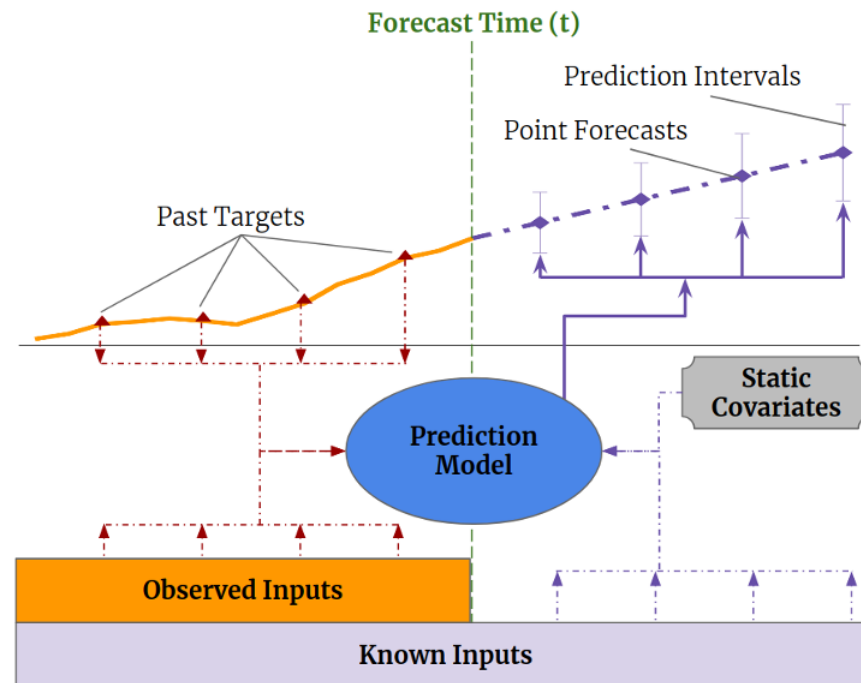
The diagram illustrates the Attention mechanism formula:  $\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{Q \times K^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right) \times V$ . It shows three input matrices:  $Q$  (a 2x3 purple grid),  $K^T$  (a 3x2 orange grid), and  $V$  (a 2x2 blue grid). The formula indicates that  $Q$  and  $K^T$  are multiplied together, the result is divided by  $\sqrt{d_k}$ , and then a softmax operation is applied to the result. Finally, this result is multiplied by  $V$  to produce the output, which is a 2x2 blue grid.

- $Q \times K^T$  computes the similarity between your query and all available keys (*how relevant each book is*)
- $d_k$  is just a scaling factor to keep the numbers manageable
- **softmax** converts these similarities into percentages (*80% from this book, 15% from that one, 5% from another*)
- $V$  contains the actual information you extract (weighted by those percentages)

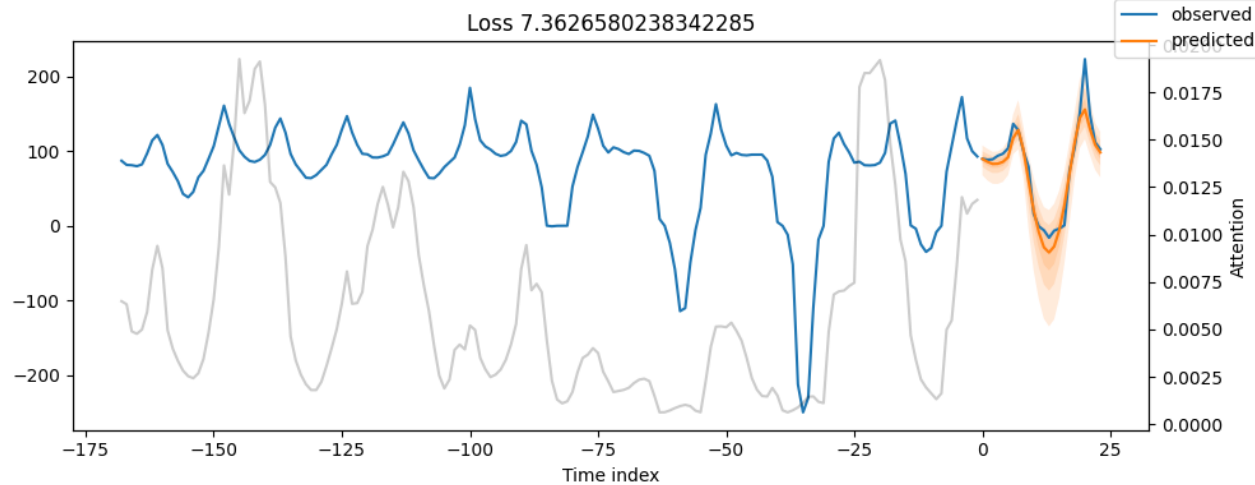
Source: <https://medium.com/@nitinmittapally/understanding-attention-in-transformers-a-visual-guide-df416bfe495a>



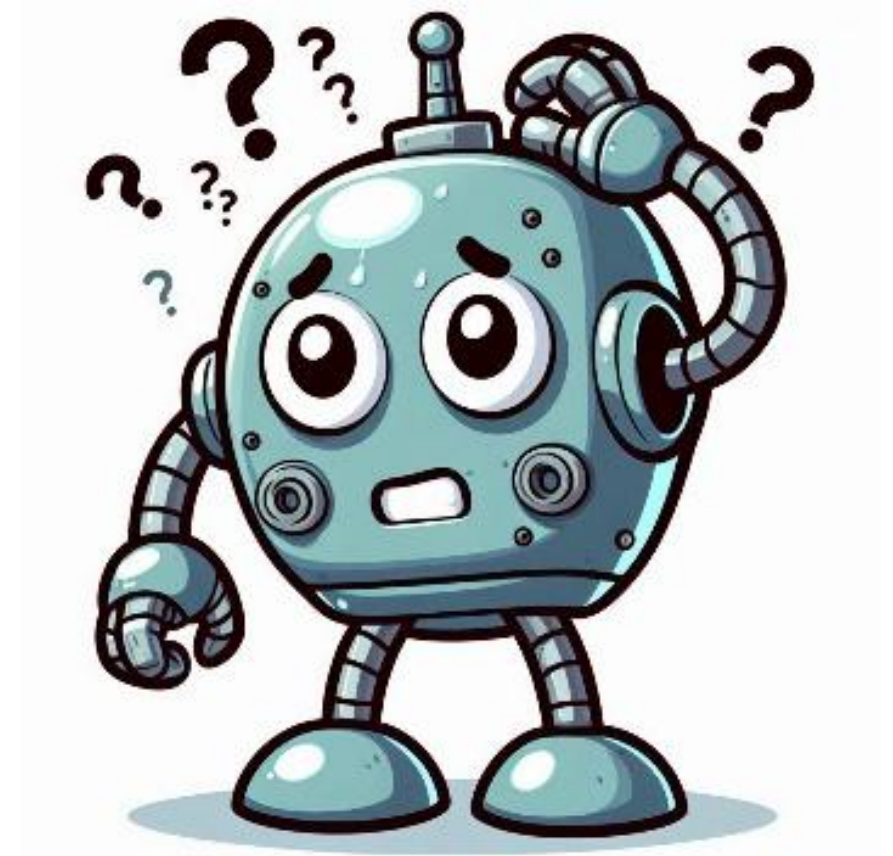
### ➤ Implementation of Temporal Fusion Transformer (Lim et al., 2020)



Source: arXiv:1912.09363

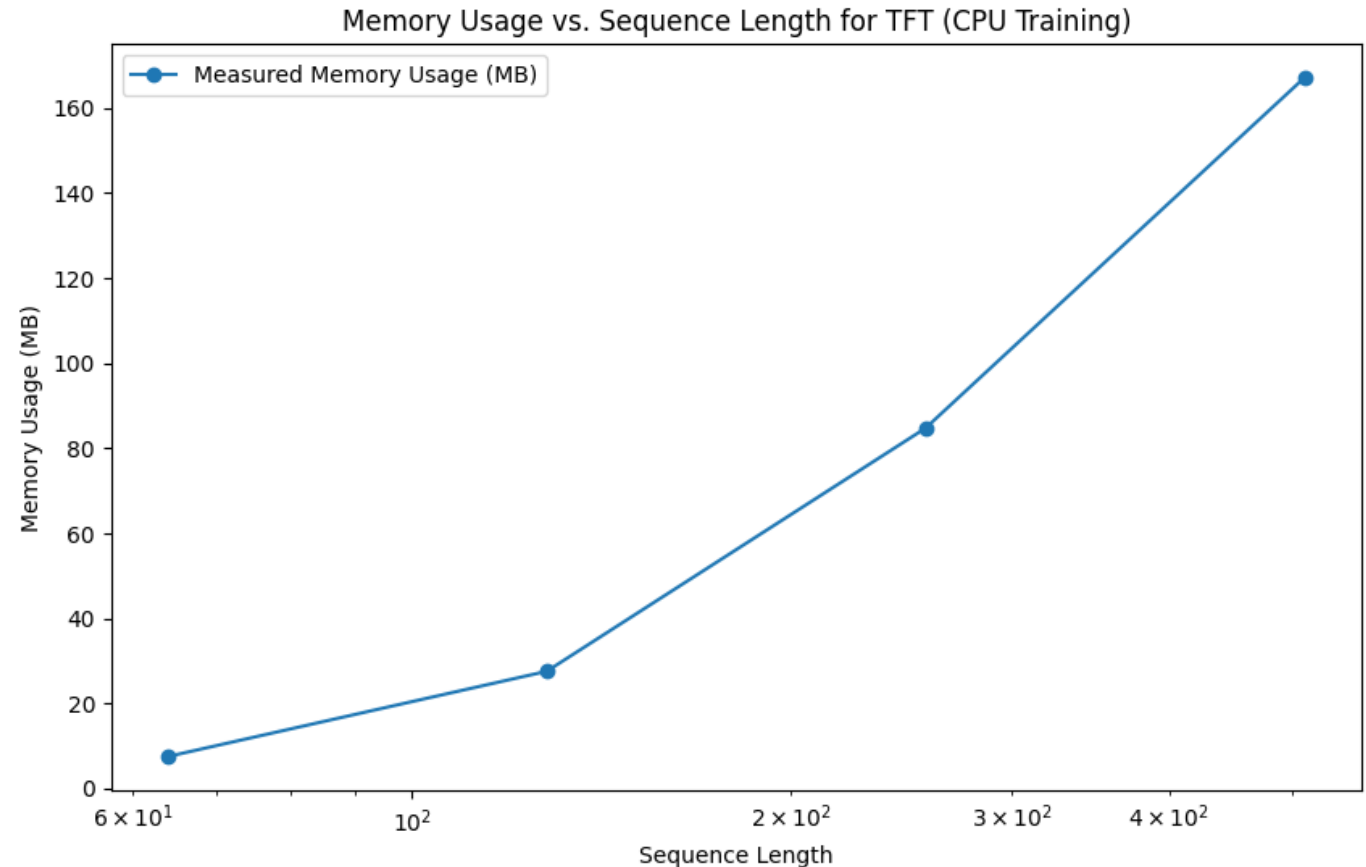


- Forecasts the behavior of the time series, **BUT: solid theory is missing**, i.e., much of it runs on heuristics
- **Interpretable Attention**: How impactful were past events on today's forecast?



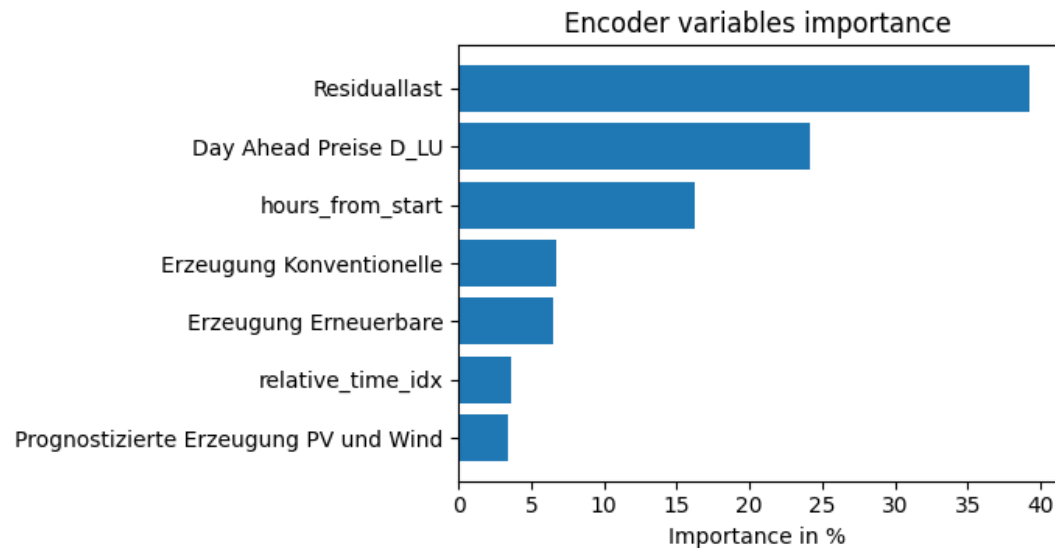


- High number of parameters
- **Limited context window:** strictly limits the available context and prevents memory overflow
- **BUT:** significantly restricts the model's ability to learn from long histories
- Computationally **expensive** and high energy consumption
- **Sustainability** and accessibility remain major challenges



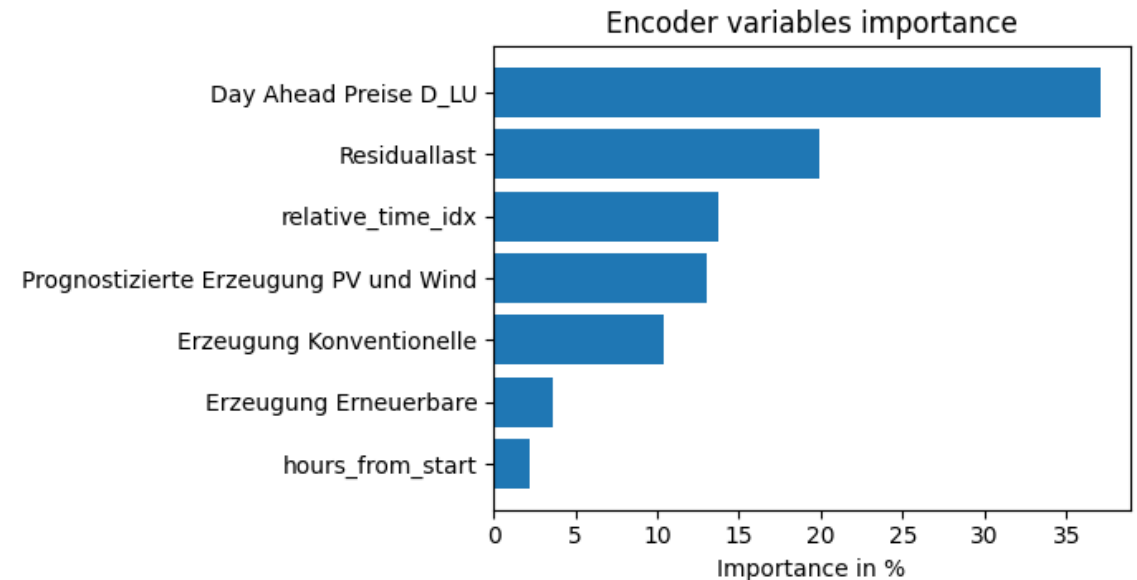
hidden\_size=64,attention\_head\_size=4,  
dropout=0.

➤ 432 K Total params



hidden\_size=16,attention\_head\_size=1,  
dropout=0.1

➤ 30.6 K Total params



Powerful tool,  
BUT:

Garbage In,  
Garbage Out

Attention Can  
Be Distracted

Overfitting to  
Noise

Computationally  
Expensive

Not Magic

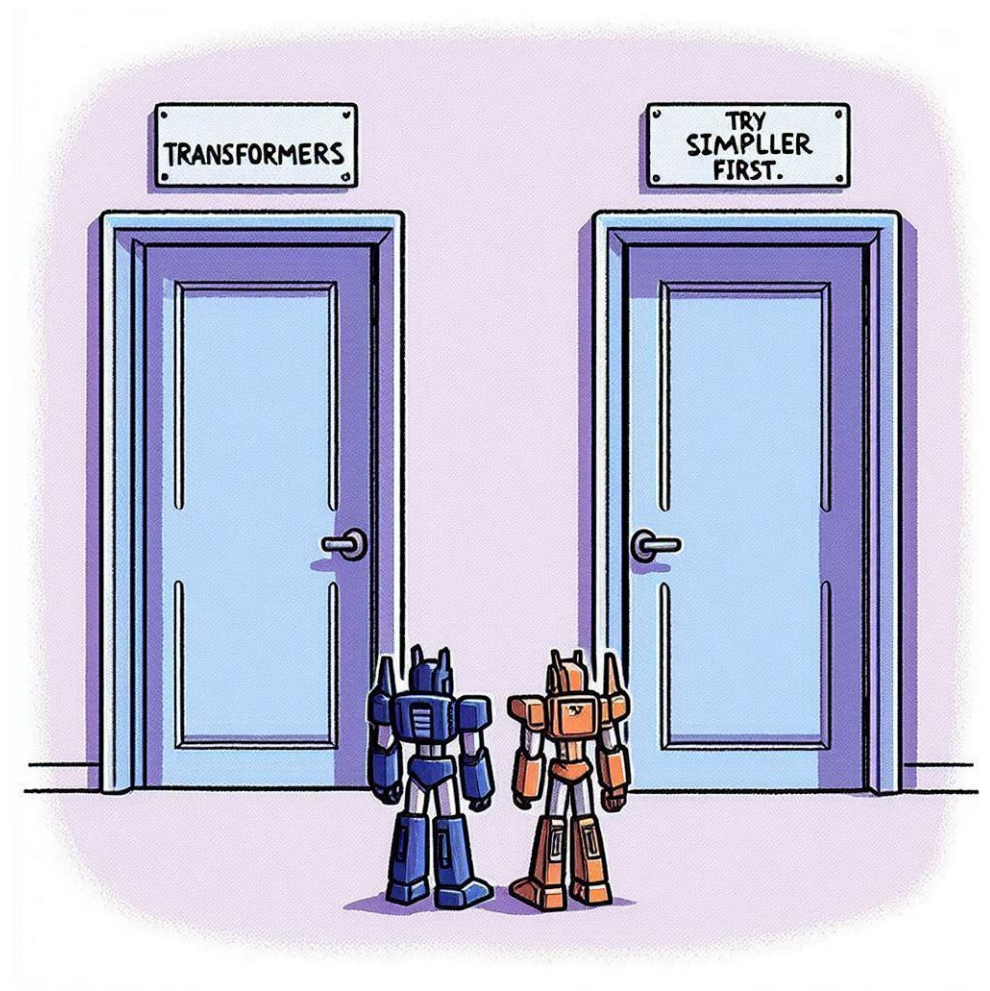


Image generated by AI