

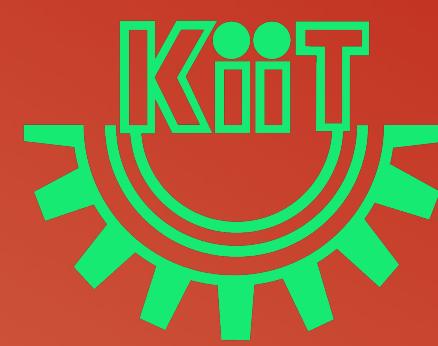
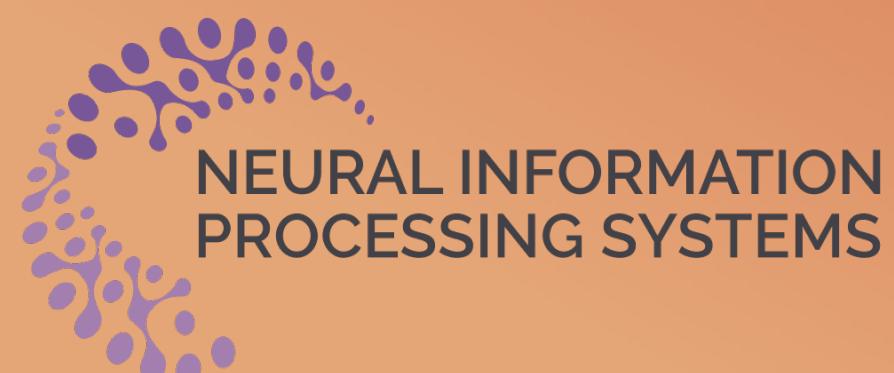
# time2time: Causal Intervention in Hidden States Simulate Rare Events in Time Series Foundation Models

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Paper

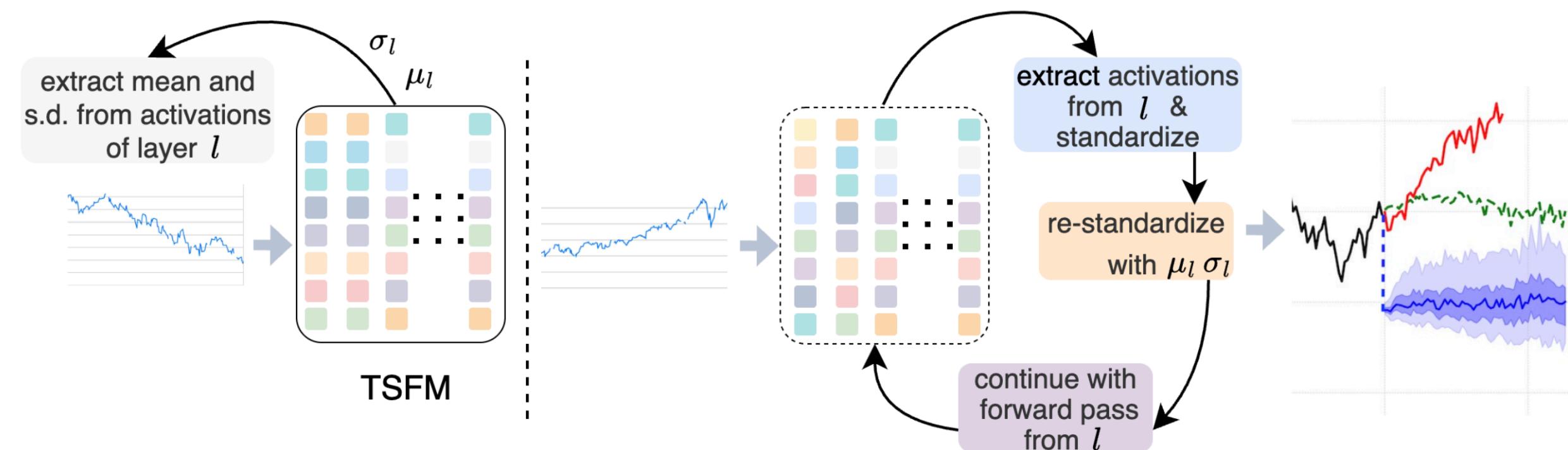
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## Motivation

Do Time Series Foundation Models understand market crashes?

**Yes.** We prove this via causal intervention.



## Methodology

### 1. Extract Semantic Signature

We compute the mean and standard deviation vectors across the sequence length  $T_{in}$  of the input style, capturing the global dynamics.

$$\mu_l = \frac{1}{T_{in}} \sum A_l(X_{style}) \quad ; \quad \sigma_l = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_{in}} \sum (A_l - \mu_l)^2}$$

### 2. Activation Transplantation

We standardize the target activations to remove their original context, then re-scale and shift them using the extracted style signature.

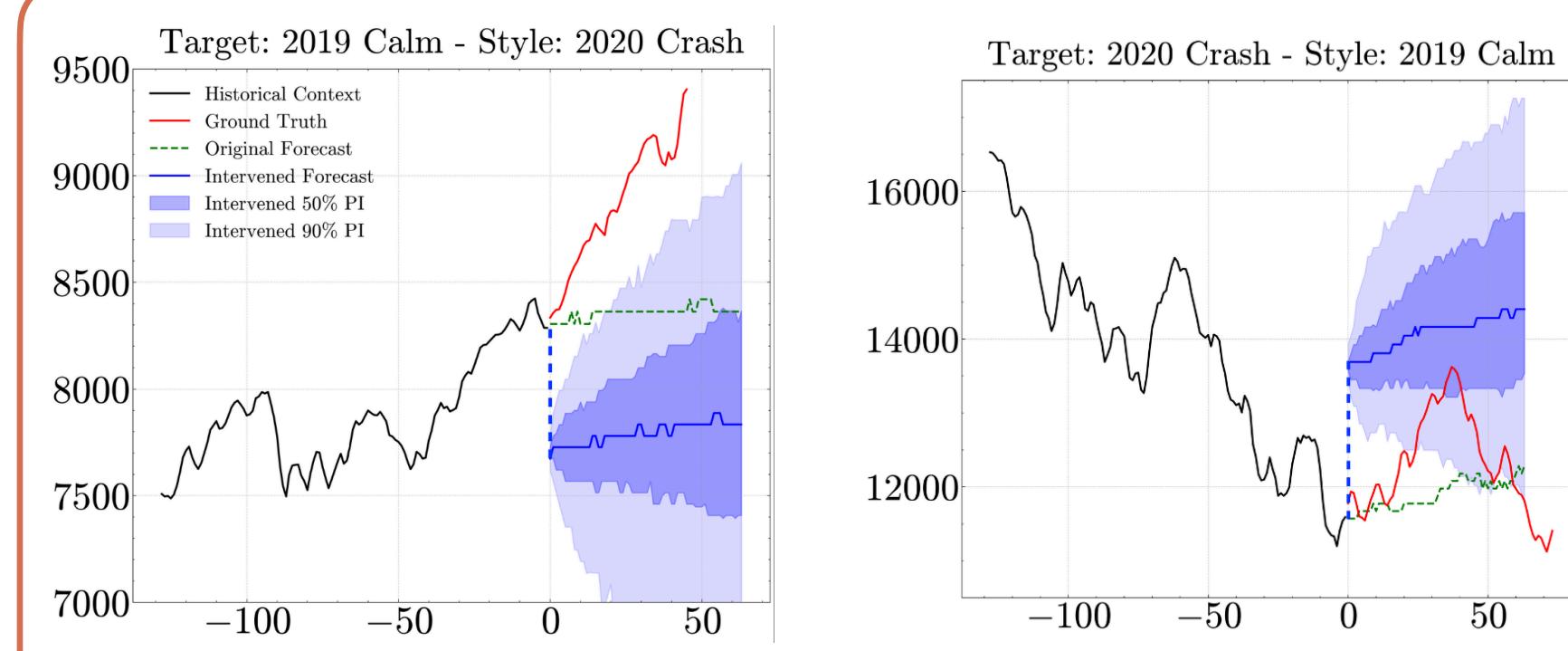
$$\tilde{A}_l = \left( \frac{A_l(X_{target}) - \mu_{target}}{\sigma_{target}} \right) \odot \sigma_{style} + \mu_{style}$$

### 3. Conditioned Forecast

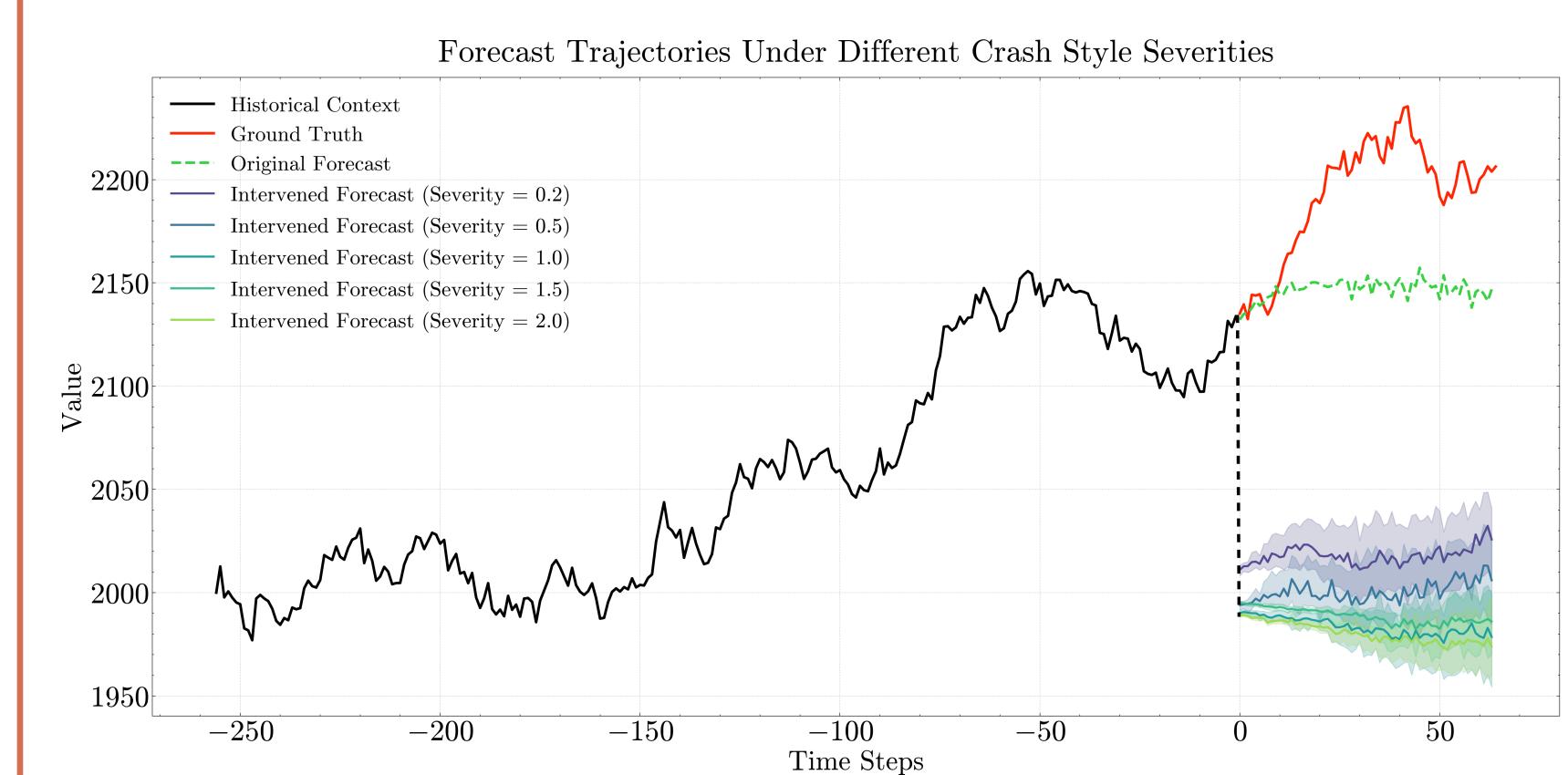
The forward pass resumes from layer  $l + 1$  using the modified activation tensor  $\tilde{A}_l$ , producing a forecast conditioned on the implanted concept.

$$\hat{Y}_{intervened} = M_{l+1 \rightarrow L}(\tilde{A}_l)$$

## Experiments



Transplanting statistical moments  $(\mu, \sigma)$  from a crash event into a calm context forces a sharp downturn prediction, reversing the model's original stable forecast. The converse (calm to crash) stands true as well.



Model exhibits a graded response to injection intensity. Increasing the crash severity scalar from **mild** to **severe** results in deeper forecasted downturns, confirming that "Crash" is encoded as a continuous manifold in the latent space.

## Data

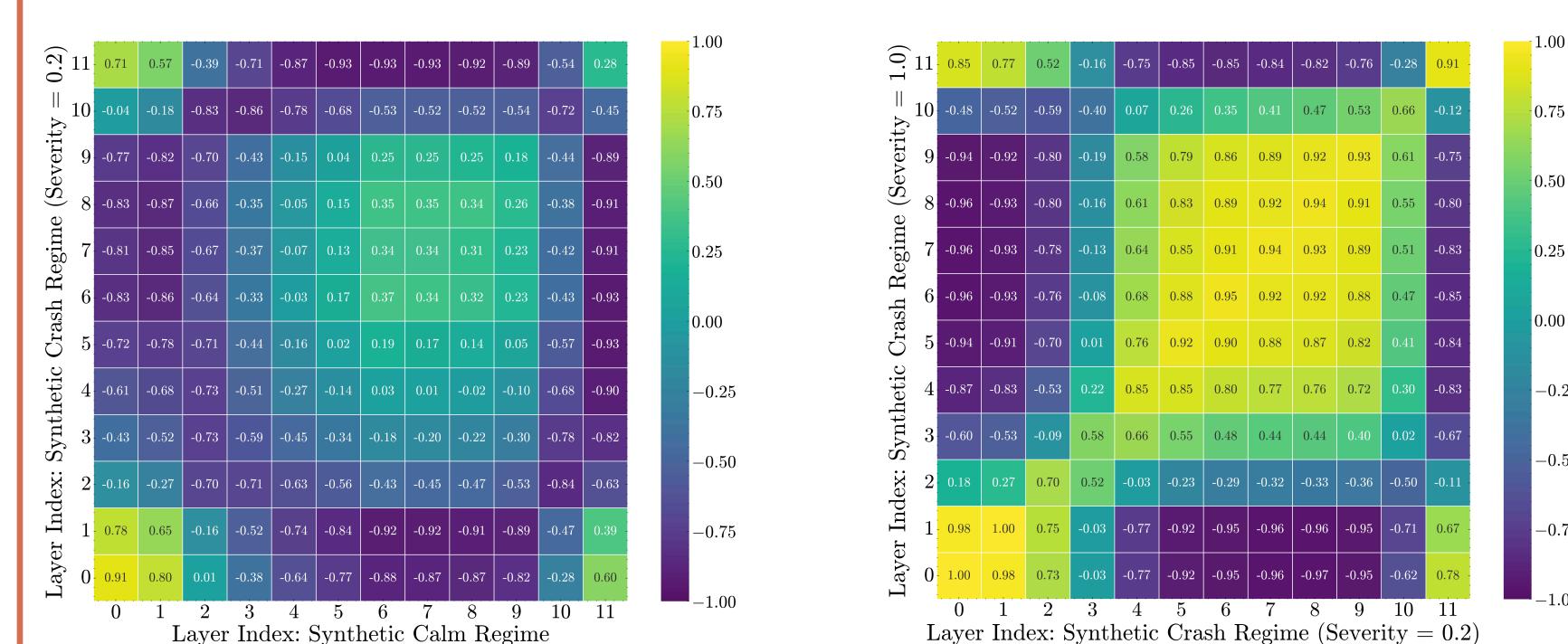
### Real World Data

NASDAQ-100, containing periods of **2000 (Dot-com)**, **2008 (GFC)**, **2020 (COVID)**.

### Synthetic Data

Discrete-time Merton Jump-Diffusion to isolate crash severity.

$$X_{t+1} = X_t + \left( \mu - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \right) + \underbrace{\sigma \varepsilon_t}_{\text{Diffusion}} + \underbrace{J_t}_{\text{Jump}}$$



Layer-wise cosine similarity reveals that opposing regimes become increasingly **orthogonal** in deeper layers, while distinct crash severities converge into a highly **aligned** subspace.