Self-Distilled vs. Contrastive Pretraining Latency in Time-Series Anomaly Detection

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 14 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does the inference latency of self-distilled time-series models compare to contrastive pretraining methods on standard anomaly detection benchmarks. 10 claims were extracted from source literature; 10 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: A survey on deep learning tools dealing with data scarcity: definitions, challenges, solutions, tips, and applications. Research question: How does the inference latency of self-distilled time-series models compare to contrastive pretraining methods on standard anomaly detection benchmarks?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 14 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.8/10.

3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.8/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Data scarcity is a major challenge when training deep learning (DL) models.	✓	0.28
DL demands a large amount of data to achieve exceptional performance.	✓	0.22
Many applications have small or inadequate data to train DL frameworks.	✓	0.23
Manual labeling is needed to provide labeled data, which typically involves human annotators with a vast background of k	✓	0.30
The annotation process is costly, time-consuming, and error-prone.	✓	0.20
Every DL framework is fed by a significant amount of labeled data to automatically learn representations.	✓	0.26
A larger amount of data would generate a better DL model and its performance is also application dependent.	✓	0.25
Having sufficient data is the first step toward any successful and trustworthy DL application.	✓	0.24
This paper presents a holistic survey on state-of-the-art techniques to deal with training DL models to overcome three c	✓	0.37
State-of-the-art solutions to address the issue of lack of training data include Transfer Learning (TL), Self-Supervised	✓	0.46

References

- https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-023-00727-2
- https://doi.org/10.1109/jproc.2021.3060483
- https://doi.org/10.1007/s12559-023-10179-8