

Self-Distilled vs. Contrastive Pretraining Under Distribution Shift in Time-Series Classification

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 13 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the performance gap between self-distilled and contrastively pretrained models under distribution shift on standard time-series classification tasks. 18 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.5/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Self-Distilled Representation Learning for Time Series. Research question: What is the performance gap between self-distilled and contrastively pretrained models under distribution shift on standard time-series classification tasks?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 13 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 3.5/10.

3 Results

13 papers retrieved. 18 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.5/10.

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
The experimental protocol involves learning the encoder in a self-supervised fashion without labels, then training a tas	×	0.07
The UCR archive consists of 128 univariate datasets.	×	0.06
The UEA archive consists of 30 multivariate datasets.	×	0.03
For time-series classification, the proposed method achieves an average accuracy of 0.832 on the UCR archive.	×	0.10
For time-series classification, the proposed method achieves an average accuracy of 0.738 on the UEA archive.	×	0.10
TS2Vec achieves an average accuracy of 0.829 on the UCR archive.	×	0.04
Ti-MAE achieves an average accuracy of 0.823 on the UCR archive.	×	0.04
For the ETTh1 univariate forecasting dataset, the proposed method achieves a Mean Squared Error (MSE) of 0.1303.	×	0.02
For the ETTh1 univariate forecasting dataset, the proposed method achieves a Mean Absolute Error (MAE) of 0.2744.	×	0.02
For the ETTh1 univariate forecasting dataset, TS2Vec achieves a lower MSE (0.1104) than the proposed method (0.1303).	×	0.02
For the Electricity univariate forecasting dataset, the proposed method achieves an MSE of 0.3263.	×	0.03
For the Electricity univariate forecasting dataset, the proposed method achieves a lower MSE than TS2Vec (0.4864), Infor	×	0.02
The average MSE across the four listed univariate forecasting datasets for the proposed method is 0.1688.	×	0.03
The teacher model’s weights follow the student model according to an Exponential Moving Average (EMA) mechanism during t	×	0.13
The target representation is computed by averaging the hidden activations over the last K layers of the teacher model.	×	0.06
Instance-level representations for classification are obtained by performing max-4 aggregation over all timestamps.	×	0.03
The classification head used is an SVM with an RBF kernel.	×	0.02
Hyperparameters, including the CNN encoder architecture, remained fixed and consistent during the actual experiments aft	×	0.02

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2010.12609v3>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2207.11486v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.11335v1>