The Time-Energy Model: Selective Time-Series Forecasting Using Energy-Based Models

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Abstract

Time-series forecasting is an important task in many domains, including finance, weather prediction, and energy consumption forecasting, and deep learning methods have emerged as the best-performing time-series forecasting methods over the last few years. However, most proposed time-series forecasting models are deterministic and are prone to errors when deployed in production, potentially causing significant losses and penalties when making predictions with low confidence. In this paper, we propose the Time-Energy Model (TEM), a framework that introduces so-called *selective time-series forecasting* using energy-based models. Selective forecasting estimates model confidence and allows the end-user to selectively reject forecasts while maintaining a desired target coverage. TEM is model-agnostic and can be used to improve forecasting accuracy of any encoder-decoder deterministic time-series forecasting model. TEM is trained using a combination of supervised and self-supervised learning, leveraging excellent single-point prediction accuracy while maintaining the ability to reject forecasts based on model confidence. Experimental results indicate that TEM generalizes well across 5 state-of-the-art deterministic time-series forecasting models and 5 benchmark time-series forecasting datasets. Using selective forecasting, TEM reduces prediction error by up to 49.1% over 5 state-of-the-art deterministic models. Furthermore, TEM has up to 87.0% lower error than selected baseline EBM models, and achieves significantly better performance than state-of-the-art selective deep learning models.

1 INTRODUCTION

Time-series forecasting plays a pivotal role in various domains, enabling informed decisions such as smart building control, adjusting the operation of heating systems, and buying and selling financial assets (Jin et al., 2021; Affonso et al., 2021). Recent advancements in time-series forecasting using deep learning have significantly improved prediction accuracy and efficiency while addressing key limitations of previous models, such as high computational costs and inability to capture global time-series patterns (Zhou et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2023; Nie et al., 2023). Most current time-series forecasting models are deterministic, producing a single prediction for an observed target process using historical data as input. However, single predictions are often insufficient for real-world applications, as they do not estimate model confidence that would enable decision makers to avoid using inaccurate predictions (Wen et al., 2017; Gneiting, 2011).

Selective prediction, also known as prediction with a reject option, addresses these limitations by allowing models to abstain from making predictions when model confidence is low. Enabling predictive models to reject potentially inaccurate predictions provides significant utility in domains where prediction errors carry significant costs (Lathe & Saeys, 2024; Hasan et al., 2023). Recent applications of selective prediction include healthcare diagnostics, autonomous driving systems, and financial markets (Zhang et al., 2023; Mohri et al., 2024; Cao et al., 2024). Despite their benefits, selective prediction has not been explored in the context of time-series forecasting, and although there are similar neural network architectures enabling selective prediction for time-series *classification*, there are no known selective time-series forecasting methods (Nam et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023).

The only applicable selective prediction framework for time-series forecasting is SelectiveNet, which was developed for classification and regression tasks (Geifman & El-Yaniv, 2019). SelectiveNet enables selective prediction based on user-defined target coverage, which describes the minimum number of predictions the model should perform. This framework provides a specialized loss function based on the interior point optimization method and defines neural network architectures for both classification and regression. However, due to SelectiveNet's loss function, the models suffer from degraded prediction accuracy compared to deterministic models. SelectiveNet also requires training a separate model for each user-defined target coverage and does not allow for rejecting predictions based on other criteria, such as estimated prediction error.

Energy-based models (EBMs) have been extensively studied and have recently seen a resurgence in the machine learning community. EBMs are unnormalized probabilistic models that provide a scalar measure called *energy* estimating the compatibility between a given input and output. EBMs provide an unnormalized density over all configurations of input and output with lower energy being assigned to more likely configurations. EBMs make no prior assumptions about the output and are capable of capturing highly complex output distributions (Gustafsson et al., 2022). Recently, EBMs parameterized by deep neural networks have been successfully applied to various machine learning tasks (Gustafsson et al., 2020; Hendriks et al., 2021; Gustafsson et al., 2021; Castillo-Navarro et al., 2022; Tu et al., 2020b;a; Li et al., 2021; Zhu et al., 2024; Singh et al., 2024; Li et al., 2023). Time-series EBMs could therefore be used for *selective time-series forecasting*, where the energy for a given input and output could be used to estimate model confidence and selectively reject inaccurate predictions without having to retrain the entire model.

However, applying EBMs for time-series forecasting has several open challenges: (i) To be applied for time-series forecasting, an EBM architecture and training method must be capable of capturing and learning sequential dependencies and provide accurate predictions. Many recent time-series forecasting papers propose more accurate and efficient architectures for time-series forecasting (Zhou et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2023; Nie et al., 2023). However, there are no currently known EBM architectures for time-series. Generative methods, such as EBMs, tend to quantitatively underperform against tailor-made discriminative methods in downstream tasks, such as classification, regression, and forecasting (Grathwohl, 2021; **?**; Zheng et al., 2023). Accurate predictions are key to providing utility in decision making, thus an EBM for time-series forecasting must have comparable performance to deterministic forecasting models. (ii) Inference on time-series using an EBM must be scalable for arbitrary time-series forecasting horizons. Many EBM inference methods rely on deterministic sampling techniques, generating outputs autoregressively by exploring a sufficient subset of the output space to produce an accurate prediction. However, these techniques are generally computationally expensive for time-series as both the input and output spaces scale exponentially with series length, making the solution space too large to traverse in a reasonable time (Gustafsson et al., 2020; Tu et al., 2020b).

This paper addresses these challenges by proposing an energy-based model framework for time-series forecasting called the *Time-Energy Model* (TEM). This paper makes the following contributions: (1) Proposes the *Time-Energy Model* (TEM), an energy-based model framework for time-series forecasting parameterized by deep neural networks addressing challenge (i). (2) Proposes joint parameterization and training techniques of state-of-the-art plug-in deterministic models and energy-based models for time-series forecasting, combining high single prediction accuracy with estimating prediction error addressing challenges (i). (3) Proposes a scalable selective prediction procedure: *selective forecasting* with 2 inference methods that use the energy-based model to estimate prediction error and enable rejecting predictions above a selected error bound, addressing challenges (i, ii). (4) Provides an experimental quantitative and qualitative evaluation of TEM on 5 benchmark time-series datasets, 1 baseline energy-based model for regression, 1 state-of-the-art selective prediction deep learning model, and 5 state-of-the-art deterministic forecasting models. Using selective forecasting, TEM reduces prediction error by up to 49.1% over 5 state-of-the-art deterministic models. The evaluation shows that TEM has up to 87% lower prediction error than applicable EBM models for time-series and over 4244.3% lower error than baseline SelectiveNet selective prediction models. The experiments demonstrate that TEM generalizes to improve the accuracy of all 5 selected plug-in encoder-decoder deterministic time-series forecasting models over 5 datasets.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 provides the problem definition and background on energy-based models and selective forecasting. Section 3 presents the proposed TEM framework,

including its architecture, training procedure, and selective forecasting methods. Section 4 describes the experimental setup, including baseline forecasting models, benchmark datasets, and evaluation metrics. Section 5 presents and analyzes the experimental results. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper and discusses future work directions.

2 PROBLEM DEFINITION

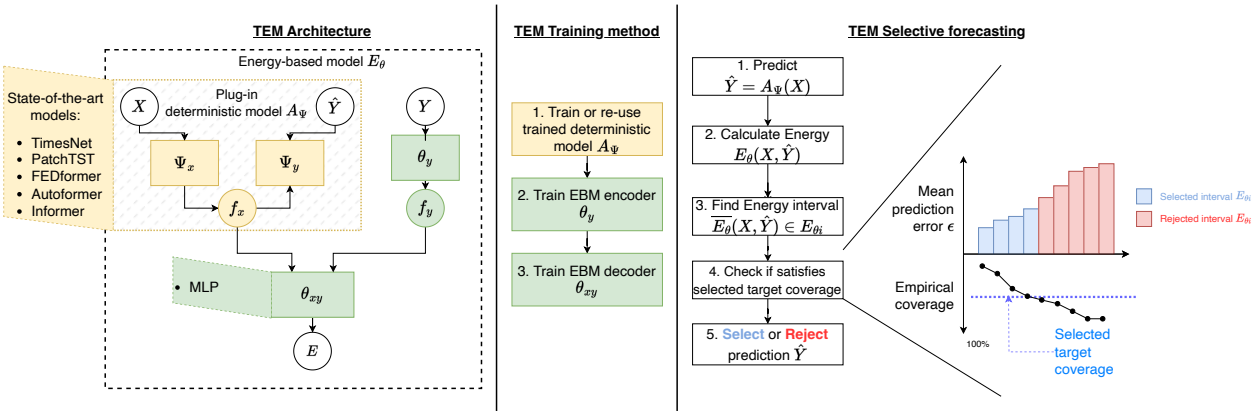

Figure 1: Overview of the TEM framework. Starting from the left: TEM architecture, TEM training method, and TEM Selective Forecasting. Colors indicate which TEM components are trained at which step.

This section formally describes the preliminaries and provides a problem definition for the paper.

Deterministic time series forecasting. X is a regular multivariate time series containing observed data needed for prediction with sequence length m. X is composed of vectors $z_t, z_t \in \mathbb{R}^d$ representing d observed features at time step t. $\mathcal{X}$, where $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^{m \times d}$, $X \in \mathcal{X}$, is the space containing all possible input time-series.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} z_{t-m+1} & \dots & z_{t-1} & z_t \end{bmatrix} \quad (1) \qquad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_{t+1} & \dots & y_{t+h-1} & y_{t+h} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Y is a regular time series containing values for a single observed feature ahead of time step t. Prediction horizon h defines how many time steps ahead will be predicted. Y is composed of real numbers $y_t, y_t \in \mathbb{R}$ representing the observed feature. In this paper $\hat{Y}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{Y}$ is a single best-guess prediction. $\mathcal{Y}$, where $\mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{R}^h$, $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$, is the space containing all possible output time-series, such that a mapping $\mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ exists.

Deterministic time-series forecasting models. A deterministic time-series forecasting model A_Ψ is a predictive model with parameters Ψ that takes X as an argument and produces a single $\hat{Y}$ prediction as output. The prediction error ϵ is defined as the absolute difference between observed output Y and prediction $\hat{Y}$.

Energy-based models. An energy-based model E_θ is a predictive model with parameters θ that takes X and Y as arguments and produces energy E as output. $E \in \mathbb{R}$ is a measure of compatibility between given X and Y, where lower energy means higher compatibility (LeCun et al., 2006).

$$A_\Psi : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}, \qquad E_\theta : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \to \mathbb{R} \quad (3)$$

E_θ can be defined as an unnormalized probabilistic model, defining a conditional distribution $\rho_\theta(Y|X)$ for possible output Y, given X.

$$\rho_\theta(Y|X) = \frac{\exp(-E_\theta(X,Y))}{\int_Y \exp(-E_\theta(X,Y)) \;=\; Z(\theta)} \quad (4) \qquad \hat{Y} = \arg\min_Y E_\theta(X,Y) \quad (5)$$

The normalization constant $Z(\theta)$ is intractable in a general case. However, calculating $Z(\theta)$ is not strictly necessary for energy-based model training or inference. Unlike deterministic models, inference using an EBM is done by finding predicted output $\hat{Y}$ that minimizes energy w.r.t. $\hat{Y} \in \mathbb{Y}$, given X.

Selective forecasting. Selective prediction for time-series (selective forecasting) can be defined as a pair of a deterministic forecasting model A_Ψ and selection function g. The deterministic forecasting model A_Ψ provides predictions $\hat{Y}$ for given input X (as defined in Equation 3), where the selection function g is a decision function for selecting or rejecting the prediction $\hat{Y}$.

$$(A_\Psi, g)(X) \triangleq \begin{cases} A_\Psi(X) = \hat{Y} & \text{if } g = 1, \\ \text{None}, & \text{if } g = 0, \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

Selective prediction performance can be quantified using *selective coverage* and *selective risk*. Selective coverage $\phi(g)$ quantifies the proportion of selected predictions using selection function g. Coverage can also be viewed as the probability of a prediction being selected using function g.

Selective risk $R(A_\Psi, g, l)$ defines prediction error for predictive model A_Ψ for selected predictions using selection function g. Prediction error is calculated with distance metric l, such as Mean Squared Error (MSE).

$$\phi(g) \triangleq \mathbb{E}[g(x)] \equiv P(g = 1) \tag{7}$$

$$R(A_\Psi, g, l) = \frac{\mathbb{E}\big[l\big((A_\Psi, g)(X), Y\big) \cdot g(X)\big]}{\phi(g)} \tag{8}$$

Problem definition. Given time series X, Y, find an energy-based model E_θ with parameterization θ jointly trained with a deterministic model A_Ψ and selection function g, such that selective risk $R(A_\Psi, g, l)$ is minimized while controlling selective coverage $\phi(g)$.

3 TIME-ENERGY MODEL (TEM)

In this paper, we propose TEM, a deep-learning framework for time-series forecasting using energy-based models that enables selective prediction based on user-defined target coverage.

3.1 TEM overview

TEM is a novel energy-based time-series forecasting framework that combines the accuracy and low latency of deterministic forecasting models with selective forecasting capabilities using an energy-based model. As shown in Figure 1, TEM consists of three key components: 1) TEM architecture 2) TEM joint training method 3) TEM selective forecasting.

The TEM architecture consists of an encoder-decoder-based plug-in deterministic forecasting model A_Ψ that provides accurate low-latency forecasts $\hat{Y}$ and an energy-based model E_θ that reuses the parameters of A_Ψ for estimating energy $E(X, Y)$. Both A_Ψ and E_θ learn to capture sequential dependencies in time-series X, Y. The TEM framework allows "plugging in" any deterministic encoder-decoder forecasting model A_Ψ (Section 3.2). TEM provides a training method that utilizes both supervised and self-supervised learning to jointly train A_Ψ and E_θ (Section 3.3). TEM introduces selective forecasting which uses the energy-based model E_θ to achieve user-defined target coverage while minimizing selective risk (Section 3.4).

3.2 TEM architecture

As shown in Figure 1, TEM consists of two interoperating deep neural network time-series models: the encoder-decoder plug-in deterministic forecasting model A_Ψ and the energy-based model E_θ.

Plug-in deterministic model A_Ψ. A deterministic encoder-decoder-based plug-in forecasting model A_Ψ is parameterized by Ψ and is composed of an input encoder Ψ_x and an input decoder Ψ_y.

$$A_\Psi : \Psi_y(\Psi_x(X)) \mapsto \hat{Y} \tag{9}$$

$$E_\theta : \theta xy(\Psi_x(X), \theta y(Y)) \mapsto E \tag{10}$$

As shown in Equation 9, the input encoder Ψ_x is trained to produce a hidden input representation f_x from an input X. f_x is then used by the input decoder Ψ_y to produce an accurate forecast $\hat{Y}$. Most recent

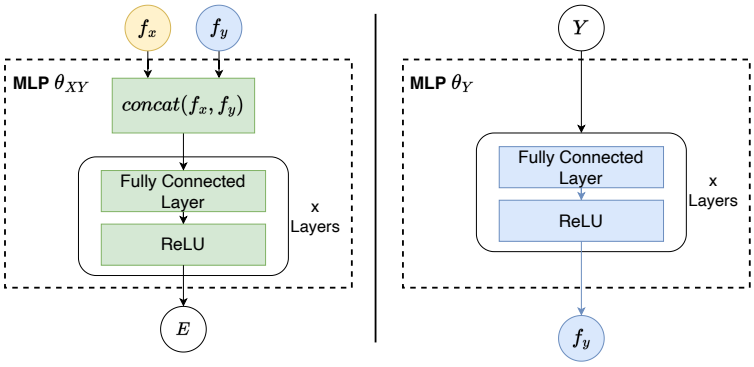

Figure 2: Proposed architectures for TEM EBM encoder θy and decoder θxy. Starting from the left: the MLP-based architecture for TEM decoder θxy, the MLP-based architecture for TEM encoder θy.

state-of-the-art transformer-based deterministic forecasting models use encoder-decoder architectures (Wen et al., 2023; Zhou et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2022; Nie et al., 2023; Wu et al., 2023).

Energy-based model E_θ. The energy-based model E_θ is parameterized by θ. E_θ re-uses the encoder Ψ_x from the deterministic forecasting model A_Ψ to calculate the hidden input representation f_x. E_θ consists of an output encoder θy and an output decoder θxy, using the joint representation of f_x and f_y to calculate energy. As shown in Equation 10, the output encoder θy produces a hidden output representation f_y from an arbitrary given output Y. The output decoder θxy then uses representations f_x and f_y to produce energy $E = E_\theta(X, Y)$.

Like the deterministic model A_Ψ, the EBM encoder and decoder $\theta y, \theta xy$ are parameterized using deep neural networks. As shown in Figure 2, we propose using a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) architecture for θy to calculate the hidden output representation f_y. MLPs provide very low computational latency, enabling fast energy calculation for different Y values and faster inference. For θxy, we propose an architecture similar to θy that concatenates the two representations f_x, f_y and uses an MLP decoder to produce energy E.

3.3 TEM training

TEM uses a joint training method that combines supervised and self-supervised learning techniques to train both the deterministic forecasting model A_Ψ and the EBM E_θ.

Training method overview. We propose using traditional supervised learning to train the state-of-the-art forecasting model parameters Ψ and then using self-supervised learning to train the E_θ parameters. As shown in Figure 1, three components are trained in the following sequence:

1. Training A_Ψ. The deterministic encoder-decoder forecasting model is trained with supervised learning using the loss function and hyperparameters as described in known literature. After training, A_Ψ parameters Ψ_y, Ψ_x are frozen. Alternatively, if A_Ψ is trained apriori, we can directly reuse the model parameters Ψ.

2. Training E_θ parameters θy and θxy. The EBM encoder θy and decoder θxy are trained using Contrastive Divergence self-supervised learning (Hinton, 2002). Although the EBM E_θ uses the encoder Ψ_x from the deterministic model A_Ψ (as shown in Equation 10), the parameters of the deterministic model Ψ remain frozen during this step.

This training method preserves the state-of-the-art forecasting accuracy of deterministic forecasting models A_Ψ while enabling energy calculation $E_\theta(X, Y)$ for forecasts using the EBM E_θ.

EBM training with Contrastive Divergence. Contrastive Divergence (CD) is a parameter estimation method for learning EBMs (Hinton, 2002; Song & Kingma, 2021).

CD learns the EBM parameters by contrasting a "positive" output sample $Y^{(0)}$ from the training set for given X against a single "negative" sample $Y^{(1)}$.

$$Y^{(1)} = Y^{(1)} - \eta \nabla_{Y^{(1)}} E_\theta(X, Y^{(1)}) + \omega \tag{11}$$

As shown in Equation 11, the negative sample $Y^{(1)}$ is obtained by refining a randomly generated point using Langevin dynamics (initialized from $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$) with step size η and step count N_{CD}.

$$\mathcal{L}_{CD} = (E^+ - E^-) + \alpha_{CD}((E^+)^2 + (E^-)^2) \tag{12}$$

As shown in Equation 12, the loss $\mathcal{L}_{CD}$ is calculated as the difference between positive and negative sample energies $E_\theta(X, Y^{(0)}) - E_\theta(X, Y^{(1)})$, with a regularization term multiplied by coefficient α_{CD}. A detailed description of the CD training method is provided in Appendix Algorithm 1.

3.4 Selective forecasting with TEM

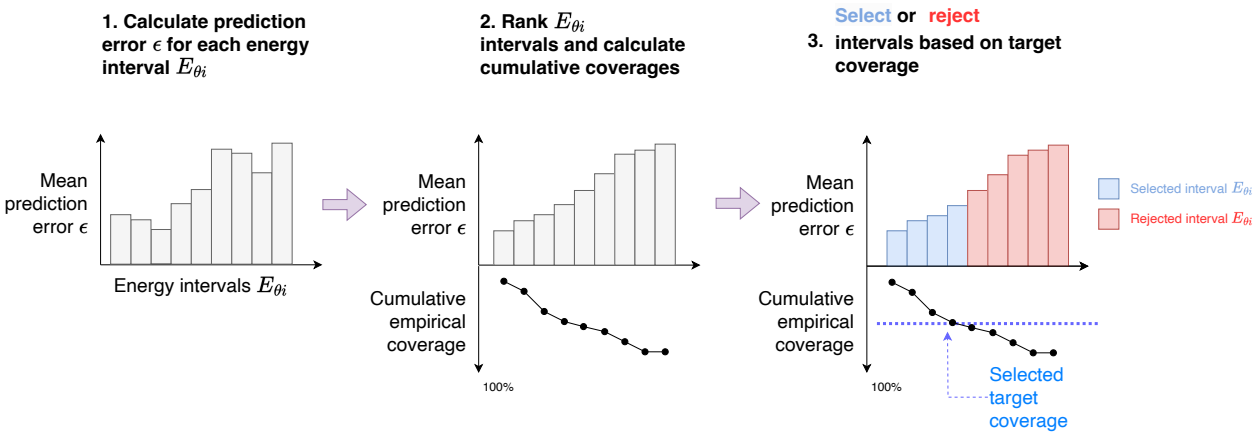

Figure 3: Overview of selective forecasting with TEM: (1) Energy values are calculated for training set predictions and partitioned into intervals. (2) Mean forecast error and empirical coverage are calculated for each interval. (3) Intervals are ranked by error and selected to achieve desired target coverage.

TEM proposes a novel method to perform selective forecasting by using energy values to maintain user-defined target coverage while minimizing selective risk. It uses the EBM E_θ to evaluate forecasts $\hat{Y}$ made by the deterministic model A_Ψ and selectively reject forecasts.

In traditional (normalized) probabilistic forecasting, achieving user-defined target coverage can be done using parameters of the estimated output probability distribution, quantiles, or generated samples (Salinas et al., 2019; Wen et al., 2017). However, an EBM E_θ is an unnormalized probabilistic model and the computed energy $E = E_\theta(X, Y)$ can only be interpreted as a relative compatibility score for a given input and forecast pair X, Y. Thus, energy scores can only be directly compared for the same input X, with exact score values varying between different X values. To circumvent this, other literature proposes deterministically sampling energy values around Y to evaluate forecasts (Gustafsson et al., 2020). For time-series, the output space grows exponentially with forecast horizon, making it infeasible to deterministically sample the output space in a reasonable time.

TEM proposes to use both the energy of the single forecast $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ and the energy values for $\hat{Y} + \delta \simeq \hat{Y}$ around the forecast $\hat{Y}$ to rank forecasts and achieve target coverage. If the initial forecast $\hat{Y}$ is accurate, the energy values around the forecast $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y} + \delta)$ should be low. Alternatively, if the initial forecast $\hat{Y}$ is not accurate or the output distribution has high variance or is highly multimodal, the energy around the forecast should be higher. We propose two inference methods for achieving target coverage with TEM: 1) Aggregated energy inference – which ranks forecasts by adding noise to the forecasts $\hat{Y}$ to sample energy and 2) Energy optimization inference – which ranks forecasts by minimizing the energy for forecast $\hat{Y}$.

Aggregated energy inference. The Aggregated energy inference method directly samples the energy values around the prediction $\hat{Y}$. These energy values are used to calculate *aggregated energy* which is then related to prediction error ϵ. Aggregated energy $\overline{E_\theta}(X, \hat{Y})$ can be defined as:

$$\overline{E_\theta}(X, \hat{Y}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} E_\theta(X, \hat{Y} + \delta_i)}{n} - E_\theta(X, \hat{Y}), \tag{13}$$

where $\overline{E_\theta}(X, \hat{Y})$ is the the mean of energy values $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y} + \delta_i)$ calculated on and around $\hat{Y}$ by adding noise δ_i. Samples δ_i are drawn from a noise distribution. In this paper, we will use the multivariate normal distribution $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$, where I is an identity matrix and covariance coefficient σ^2 is selected according to the model and data.

Energy optimization inference. We also propose an alternative inference method called Energy optimization inference. This inference method is based on traditional EBM inference methods (as shown in Equation 5) and directly minimizes the energy $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ on the prediction $\hat{Y}$ and then relates the energy to prediction error ϵ. Energy optimization inference can be defined as:

$$\hat{E}(X, \hat{Y}) = E_\theta(X, Y), \text{where } Y = \arg\min_{Y} E_\theta(X, Y) \tag{14}$$

where $\hat{E}(X, \hat{Y})$ is the minimized energy $E_\theta(X, Y)$ w.r.t. Y. The initial value for Y is the single prediction $\hat{Y}$ made by the deterministic model A_Ψ. We use gradient descent to minimize $E_\theta(X, Y)$ with step count T and step size η. Unlike the Aggregated energy inference method, the Energy optimization method relates a single energy value $\hat{E}(X, \hat{Y})$ to prediction error ϵ. Notably, TEM weights θ are not updated while minimizing $E_\theta(X, Y)$.

Using energy for selective forecasting. As shown in Figure 3, we propose to calibrate TEM using energy to estimate model confidence and select forecasts with the lowest error ϵ , while still achieving the desired user-defined target coverage $\phi(g)$. To achieve this, we partition the energy range into a finite number R of disjoint energy intervals $E_{\theta i}$ and calculate the mean forecast error ϵ and empirical coverage $\phi(g)$ of all training X, Y samples for which $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y}) \in E_{\theta i}$, as shown in step 1. As shown in step 2, we rank all energy intervals in ascending order of forecast error ϵ and calculate the cumulative empirical coverage for each interval starting from the interval with the lowest forecast error. As shown in step 3, we then calculate which energy intervals should be selected or rejected for a desired target coverage $\phi(g)$.

After TEM calibration, the model forecasts can be selected or rejected by calculating the energy value $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ of the prediction $\hat{Y}$ and checking which energy interval the energy belongs to $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y}) \in E_{\theta i}$. Notably, the target coverage $\phi(g)$ can be dynamically selected based on the utility of the prediction and the requirements of the application without the need to retrain or recalibrate the model E_θ. Furthermore, this approach enables forecasts to be selected or rejected based on other criteria, such as prediction error ϵ.

4 EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

4.1 Baseline models

Baseline Energy-based models. In this paper, we use EB-NARX (Hendriks et al., 2021) as a baseline energy-based model to evaluate the performance of the TEM framework. EB-NARX is an energy-based model parameterized by deep neural networks that was initially developed for time-series regression. While EB-NARX uses a combination of solution space sampling and energy minimization w.r.t. Y to perform inference, this method is not scalable for multi-step time-series forecasting as the output space grows exponentially with forecast horizon. We perform multi-step forecasting with EB-NARX by making predictions one time-step at a time (from y_{t+1} to y_{t+h}), propagating each single best-guess prediction until reaching the desired forecast horizon.

State-of-the-art deterministic forecasting models. In this paper, we use 5 state-of-the-art transformer-based deterministic time-series forecasting models to evaluate the performance of the TEM framework.

Informer (Zhou et al., 2021) was one of the first Transformer models for deterministic time-series forecasting. Informer uses direct multi-step inference avoiding error accumulation in the autoregressive forecasting setting.

It also was one of the first such models to utilize learnable positional encodings for input sequence and max-pooling to down-sample intermediate hidden representations (Wen et al., 2023).

Autoformer (Wu et al., 2021) built on Informer by introducing seasonal trend decomposition and a novel autocorrelation block instead of a traditional attention module reducing inference complexity while providing higher prediction accuracy (Wen et al., 2023).

FEDformer (Zhou et al., 2022) further built on Informer and Autoformer by introducing Fourier and Wavelet transformations in addition to seasonal decomposition. It achieves a higher prediction accuracy with significantly lower inference and memory complexity (Wen et al., 2023).

TimesNet (Wu et al., 2023) proposes a novel approach that treats time series forecasting as an image-to-image translation problem. It introduces a learnable time-frequency transformation to capture both temporal and frequency patterns in time series data. TimesNet also utilizes a series of inception blocks with different kernel sizes to capture multi-scale temporal dependencies, allowing it to adapt to various seasonal patterns and trends in time series data.

PatchTST (Nie et al., 2023) is a patch-based time series transformer that addresses the limitations of previous transformer models in capturing long-range dependencies. PatchTST divides the input time series into non-overlapping patches and applies self-attention mechanisms to efficiently process longer input sequences and capture both local and global temporal patterns. These techniques result in significantly improved forecasting performance for long-term predictions.

SelectiveNet-like time-series forecasting models. SelectiveNet (Geifman & El-Yaniv, 2019) is a deep learning framework proposed for enabling selective prediction with neural networks. It uses a specialized selective loss function and a neural network architecture that produces three outputs: selection, prediction, and auxiliary prediction. These outputs are used to train the model and to perform selective prediction - reject a proportion of predictions to achieve the desired target coverage $\phi(g)$. Each SelectiveNet model is trained for a specific target coverage $\phi(g)$, that is set before training the model. To the best of our knowledge there is no SelectiveNet implementation for selective time-series forecasting. As such, we adapt the framework to use selective loss based on MSE (which is used as a loss function by state-of-the-art deterministic forecasting models described in 4.1) SelectiveNet was selected as a baseline as it is the only end-to-end deep learning framework enabling coverage-based selective prediction that *could* be applicable for selective time-series forecasting.

4.2 Datasets

To evaluate TEM performance, we use five open benchmark time-series datasets. The Electricity Transformer Temperature datasets: ETTh1, ETTh2 (Zhou et al., 2021) contain 2 years of hourly temperature measurements from two electricity transformers in separate Chinese counties, each with 7 sensor features. The Exchange Rate dataset contains the daily exchange rates between 8 different currencies against USD from 1990 to 2016, with XRP/USD as the target variable for forecasting. The Weather dataset contains 4 years of daily weather measurements from 21 monitoring stations across Canada, with the target variable being the temperature readings from a specific station. The National Illness dataset contains weekly influenza-like illness ratios reported by the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC), containing data from 2002 to 2021 across multiple US regions. These datasets were selected as they are commonly used to benchmark time-series forecasting models and we re-use the data preprocessing and splitting procedures, as found in recent state-of-the-art deterministic forecasting model literature (Zhou et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2023; Nie et al., 2023). Additional statistics for the datasets are provided in Appendix 5.

4.3 Metrics

We use the Mean Square Error (MSE) metric to evaluate prediction error for all forecasting models. To evaluate selective forecasting performance for both TEM and SelectiveNet, we use selective coverage $\phi(g)$ and selective risk $R(A_\Psi, g, l)$ with MSE as the distance metric (as defined in Equations 7, 8).

4.4 Implementation details

For the deterministic forecasting models Informer, Autoformer, FEDformer, PatchTST, and TimesNet A_Ψ we re-use known hyperparameters from their respective experiments (Zhou et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2023; Nie et al., 2023). For the MLP-based encoder and decoder $\theta y, \theta xy$ parameterizations, we use 4 layers for each with 128 hidden units in each of the fully connected layers.

For TEM selective forecasting using Aggregated energy inference, as described in Section 3.4, we select the covariance coefficient σ^2 for the multivariate normal distribution $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$ from which we will draw noise samples δ_i. We select one $\sigma^2 \in \{0.0, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5\}$ for each trained TEM model. For each prediction $\hat{Y}$, we draw 32 samples δ_i to generate aggregated energy $\overline{E_\theta}(X, \hat{Y})$. For TEM selective forecasting using Energy optimization inference, we perform gradient descent using the Adam optimizer using step sizes $\eta \in \{0.1, 0.01, 0.001\}$ and step counts $T \in \{5, 10, 25\}$. Changing TEM selective forecasting parameters does not require changing or retraining any components of TEM.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Quantitative TEM Selective forecasting performance

We evaluate TEM models in terms of selective risk and coverage performance with target coverage $\phi(g)$ against plug-in deterministic models A_Ψ. We quantitatively evaluate TEM using all combinations of: 5 datasets (Section 4.2), 5 plug-in deterministic forecasting models A_Ψ (Section 4.1), and 2 TEM inference methods (Section 3.4).

For each configuration, we conducted 3 experiments with different random number seeds to reduce the likelihood of non-representative results. Selected target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$ were chosen to include those used in the SelectiveNet paper (Geifman & El-Yaniv, 2019) as well as 10% and 30%.

Overall TEM performance. As shown in Table 1, TEM reduces prediction error across all configurations of five deterministic models A_Ψ and five benchmark datasets.

TEM *reduces prediction error across all five models by between* $11.1 - 39.0\%$ *on average for target coverages* $\phi(g) < 50\%$. The highest prediction error reduction was achieved using target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$, where TEM achieves on average 21.0% reduction in prediction error across all models and datasets using the Aggregated energy inference method.

The largest error reduction was achieved with the Informer model. For target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$, TEM reduces Informer's prediction error by over 34.1%. TEM selective forecasting also significantly reduces error for the best performing baseline deterministic models, achieving up to 45.5% reduction for PatchTST and 49.1% for TimesNet for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$.

The average actual coverage $\phi(g)$ recorded for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$ is 21.4% and 32.7% respectively across all models and datasets. This result is expected, as Informer has the lowest deterministic prediction accuracy among all 5 tested deterministic baseline models and has the most room for error reduction.

TEM does not always achieve the target coverage, with actual coverage being on average 11.0% and 17.4% lower than the target coverage for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{70\%, 90\%\}$ respectively. Most of this difference comes from the PatchTST and TimesNet models, which have the lowest deterministic prediction error among all tested models. We have also noted that the Energy optimization inference method achieves on average 3.5% lower actual coverage than the Aggregated energy inference method across all tested target coverages, but provides 30.4% lower prediction error (see Appendix A.1.1 for a more detailed comparison).

5.2 Comparison against selected EBM baselines

Configurations of TEM were compared against baseline EBM models. As seen in Table 1, TEM compares favorably against the EBM model baselines. The baseline EB-NARX model *has the overall second highest*

Table 1: TEM performance comparison across different models and datasets. Results show selective risk and empirical coverage (in parentheses) for target coverages $\phi(g) \in 10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%$. Best performing models for specific target coverages are marked **bold**.

Model		Dataset				
		ETTh1	**ETTh2**	**Weather**	**Exchange Rate**	**National Illness**
Energy-based model EB-NARX		0.2154	0.3003	**0.0008**	0.697	4.0934
Deterministic Model	**Autoformer**	0.0876	0.1577	0.0079	0.0899	1.1758
	FEDformer	0.0772	0.1184	0.011	0.0653	1.0503
	Informer	0.6461	1.1877	0.3313	0.73	4.6609
	PatchTST	**0.0416**	**0.1079**	0.0011	0.0617	**0.7324**
	TimesNet	0.0438	0.1273	0.0016	**0.0549**	0.8391
TEM Autoformer with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0906 (16.80)**	**0.1591 (28.39)**	**0.0076 (57.13)**	**0.0712 (17.60)**	**0.5634 (2.78)**
	30 %	**0.0889 (51.79)**	**0.1591 (28.39)**	**0.0076 (57.13)**	**0.0708 (26.73)**	**1.0141 (20.14)**
	50 %	**0.0889 (51.79)**	**0.1568 (59.22)**	**0.0076 (57.13)**	**0.0902 (61.93)**	**1.0128 (42.13)**
	70 %	**0.0871 (78.64)**	**0.1568 (59.22)**	**0.0075 (73.91)**	**0.0897 (69.35)**	**1.0464 (65.74)**
	90 %	**0.0881 (87.45)**	**0.1568 (76.78)**	**0.0075 (73.91)**	**0.0890 (87.96)**	**1.0974 (83.10)**
TEM FEDformer with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0782 (45.86)**	**0.0958 (17.75)**	**0.0104 (61.27)**	**0.0354 (3.19)**	**0.6754 (4.40)**
	30 %	**0.0782 (45.86)**	**0.1192 (75.68)**	**0.0104 (61.27)**	**0.0616 (34.74)**	**0.8927 (13.66)**
	50 %	**0.0770 (94.77)**	**0.1192 (75.68)**	**0.0104 (61.27)**	**0.0616 (34.74)**	**0.8470 (26.39)**
	70 %	**0.0770 (94.77)**	**0.1192 (75.68)**	**0.0105 (67.49)**	**0.0634 (72.38)**	**0.8748 (43.75)**
	90 %	**0.0770 (94.77)**	**0.1190 (85.77)**	**0.0105 (67.49)**	**0.0655 (91.33)**	**0.9229 (62.73)**
TEM Informer with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.6008 (37.08)**	1.2057 (13.05)	**0.0046 (54.75)**	**0.1828 (7.81)**	4.0733 (9.03)
	30 %	0.6008 (37.08)	1.1754 (27.66)	**0.0046 (54.75)**	**0.2000 (8.11)**	4.4375 (47.92)
	50 %	**0.6460 (89.32)**	**1.1845 (49.45)**	**0.0046 (54.75)**	**0.1921 (10.47)**	4.3605 (66.20)
	70 %	**0.6460 (89.32)**	**1.1814 (70.75)**	**0.0046 (59.67)**	**0.2818 (12.98)**	4.5612 (80.32)
	90 %	**0.6438 (93.87)**	**1.1850 (85.72)**	**0.0046 (59.67)**	**0.4741 (34.02)**	**4.5576 (90.74)**
TEM PatchTST with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0340 (15.32)**	**0.0735 (11.98)**	**0.0008 (21.02)**	**0.0488 (6.33)**	**0.4686 (6.25)**
	30 %	**0.0413 (30.05)**	**0.1077 (62.31)**	**0.0008 (21.02)**	**0.0526 (7.60)**	**0.4209 (12.96)**
	50 %	**0.0418 (55.94)**	**0.1077 (62.31)**	**0.0008 (26.25)**	**0.0500 (15.60)**	**0.4210 (15.51)**
	70 %	**0.0417 (60.38)**	**0.1076 (75.24)**	**0.0008 (33.02)**	**0.0505 (25.61)**	**0.5040 (32.18)**
	90 %	**0.0417 (88.96)**	**0.1079 (93.97)**	**0.0008 (54.18)**	**0.0558 (46.40)**	**0.6313 (66.90)**
TEM TimesNet with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0308 (16.80)**	**0.1069 (29.04)**	**0.0014 (61.17)**	**0.0416 (6.03)**	**0.5222 (5.79)**
	30 %	**0.0447 (34.79)**	**0.1069 (29.04)**	**0.0014 (61.17)**	**0.0434 (16.12)**	**0.4281 (9.03)**
	50 %	**0.0455 (71.70)**	**0.1281 (60.91)**	**0.0014 (61.17)**	**0.0451 (32.45)**	**0.4413 (13.66)**
	70 %	**0.0455 (71.70)**	**0.1281 (82.69)**	**0.0014 (65.83)**	**0.0485 (46.81)**	**0.4270 (16.90)**
	90 %	**0.0459 (84.58)**	**0.1276 (94.16)**	**0.0014 (65.83)**	**0.0502 (64.89)**	**0.6104 (37.96)**
SelectiveNet Autoformer	10 %	0.7662 (55.92)	0.7103 (40.13)	0.2903 (45.41)	1.1609 (60.56)	3.3422 (51.91)
	30 %	0.6855 (55.45)	0.9926 (54.14)	0.3479 (54.13)	1.4727 (52.55)	3.6843 (56.43)
	50 %	0.6905 (54.08)	1.0288 (55.82)	0.3276 (51.06)	1.7034 (58.36)	4.1128 (57.38)
	70 %	0.9668 (79.58)	1.5178 (81.07)	0.6144 (72.30)	1.3532 (76.79)	5.1194 (75.45)
	90 %	1.5981 (91.95)	1.5979 (84.55)	0.6439 (96.85)	3.1883 (93.54)	5.6797 (84.31)
SelectiveNet FEDformer	10 %	0.5129 (25.05)	0.6745 (19.00)	0.3382 (49.98)	0.9054 (48.13)	4.1730 (97.74)
	30 %	1.1763 (63.16)	3.0803 (86.68)	0.3297 (49.42)	0.3431 (19.02)	3.4399 (80.57)
	50 %	0.5933 (30.61)	0.6300 (18.90)	0.4021 (59.81)	1.3906 (76.61)	1.9532 (44.76)
	70 %	1.1240 (70.69)	3.3039 (91.68)	0.5702 (85.10)	1.4646 (75.63)	2.5126 (61.66)
	90 %	1.8596 (97.29)	3.7828 (96.10)	0.6625 (98.34)	1.6270 (93.52)	3.8254 (86.50)
SelectiveNet Informer	10 %	0.7258 (43.89)	**0.4411 (13.14)**	0.2557 (38.93)	0.7313 (38.84)	**2.4625 (51.77)**
	30 %	**0.5989 (37.10)**	**0.4349 (13.82)**	0.1355 (21.43)	1.6538 (91.89)	**1.8485 (45.88)**
	50 %	0.8827 (61.93)	0.4902 (14.88)	0.3819 (56.73)	0.0723 (3.91)	**2.1334 (39.48)**
	70 %	1.5353 (93.71)	2.3146 (81.68)	0.6279 (95.77)	0.0774 (3.85)	**3.3572 (82.48)**
	90 %	1.5991 (93.58)	2.7387 (90.36)	0.6709 (99.76)	2.5347 (97.99)	4.7834 (96.82)
SelectiveNet PatchTST	10 %	0.7245 (46.66)	1.1741 (43.79)	0.2904 (44.02)	1.3008 (43.17)	3.0678 (41.82)
	30 %	0.7245 (46.66)	1.1741 (43.79)	0.2904 (44.02)	1.3008 (43.17)	3.0678 (41.82)
	50 %	0.9246 (57.67)	1.5540 (58.10)	0.6266 (97.14)	2.0810 (67.66)	4.2466 (57.52)
	70 %	1.3013 (73.65)	2.1454 (75.39)	0.6083 (93.70)	2.1041 (68.53)	5.5219 (78.88)
	90 %	1.5963 (90.38)	2.6392 (94.30)	0.6394 (99.95)	2.6975 (89.78)	6.9872 (87.01)
SelectiveNet TimesNet	10 %	0.9464 (53.09)	1.2297 (45.05)	0.3200 (49.72)	2.0732 (55.11)	3.2588 (52.76)
	30 %	1.0185 (57.71)	1.2813 (47.15)	0.3517 (51.15)	1.9370 (52.73)	3.2699 (52.94)
	50 %	0.8966 (54.48)	0.5844 (25.75)	0.3560 (54.01)	1.8190 (49.63)	3.5668 (57.96)
	70 %	1.2080 (70.16)	1.7400 (79.76)	0.5239 (78.78)	3.4055 (85.40)	4.7244 (78.43)
	90 %	1.5088 (90.83)	2.8587 (92.41)	0.6379 (97.73)	3.3017 (90.90)	5.8539 (93.66)

deterministic prediction error of all the tested models and TEM configurations. EB-NARX only outperforms the Informer model on all datasets, having on average 51.6% lower error. EB-NARX on average has a 407.1% higher error than the state-of-the-art deterministic TimesNet and PatchTST models across all datasets However, EB-NARX has the lowest deterministic prediction error for the Weather dataset, outperforming both of the state-of-the-art TimesNet and PatchTST models by 50.0% and 27.3% respectively. TEM outperforms EB-NARX on all datasets using selective forecasting, having up to 87.0% lower error for lower target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$

The observed EB-NARX performance is expected and can be attributed to the fact that EB-NARX is originally a regression model which tends to suffer from error accumulation when predicting for longer forecast horizons. Furthermore, EB-NARX generates over 2000 samples and performs energy minimization with gradient descent for each time-step t, causing inference to be over 5 times slower than TEM.

5.3 Comparison against SelectiveNet baselines

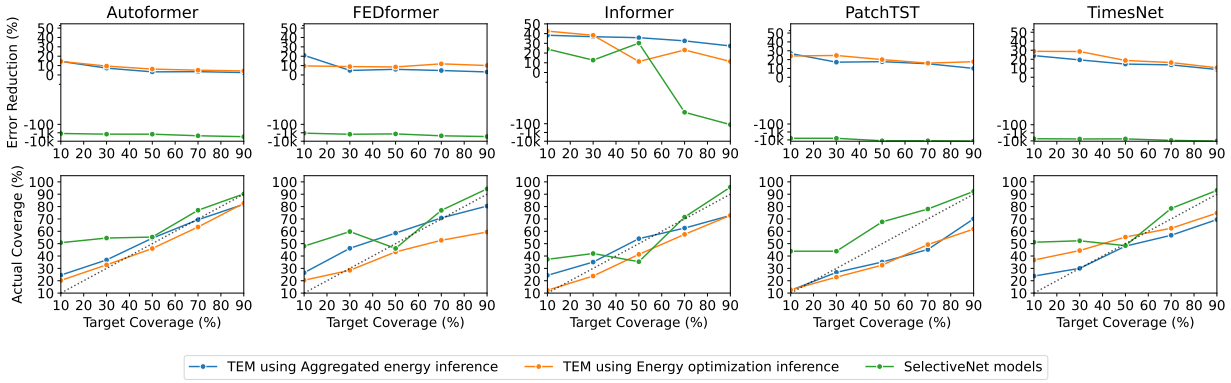

Figure 4: Prediction error reduction (figures at the top), target and actual coverage percentages (figures at the bottom) for TEM and SelectiveNet, across selected target coverages $c \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$ on models Autoformer, FEDformer, Informer, PatchTST, and TimesNet. The top figures' Y-axes use log scale to visualize the several orders of magnitude difference in performance between selective forecasting with TEM and SelectiveNet. For bottom figures, the dotted line represents the ideal case, where actual coverage is equal to target coverage.

Configurations of TEM were compared against baseline SelectiveNet models, which are based on the only other end-to-end deep learning framework that enables selectively rejecting predictions based on user-defined target coverage. We adapted SelectiveNet for the time-series forecasting task as described in Section 4.1. Three architectures of the adapted SelectiveNet were trained for each of the state-of-the-art forecasting models. 6 coverages $c \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$ were selected to train SelectiveNet models, which contain the coverages used in the original SelectiveNet paper (Geifman & El-Yaniv, 2019) and 10% and 30% to evaluate performance for lower target coverages. As with prior experiments, 3 SelectiveNet models were trained per architecture, initialized with random seeds, to reduce the likelihood for non-representative results.

As seen in Table 1, SelectiveNet failed to consistently decrease prediction error, across all target coverages, for all tested models across all datasets. TEM using the Aggregated energy inference method outperformed SelectiveNet in every case in terms of selective risk, where TEM reduces error by on average 16.5% across all models and datasets and SelectiveNet increases error by 4244.3% However, SelectiveNet did achieve target coverage more consistently and had on average 14.0% higher coverage than TEM across all tested target coverages, which can be explained by the way SelectiveNet models are trained (see more details in Appendix A.2.2). Furthermore, SelectiveNet did manage to reduce prediction error for the Informer models, achieving on average 18.4% lower error for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$ and 30.2% lower

error for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{50\%\}$. Notably, unlike TEM, SelectiveNet actual coverage does not rise monotonically as target coverage increases, but instead has a saw-tooth pattern, where actual coverage for lower target coverages is higher than for higher target coverages. For example, SelectiveNet with Informer achieves on average 42.0% actual coverage for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{30\%\}$, but only 35.4% actual coverage for target coverage $\phi(g) \in \{50\%\}$. This is expected, as SelectiveNet models are trained for each target coverage independently, meaning that the coverage achieved for one target coverage is not indicative of the coverage that would be achieved for a different chosen target coverage. This makes SelectiveNet less predictable than TEM in terms of how changing target coverage will affect actual selective coverage and selective risk.

5.4 Ablation Study and Additional Experiments

To evaluate the impact that different components of TEM have on selective forecasting performance, we conducted an ablation study and additional experiments. We conducted an ablation study on the two proposed TEM inference methods, Aggregated energy and Energy optimization, comparing them to each other as well as to a naive baseline where energy $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ was directly used to estimate uncertainty (see more details in Appendix A.1.1). Results show that the Aggregated energy inference method achieves on average 10.9% lower selective risk than the Energy optimization inference method, but has 3.5% lower coverage. However, both methods outperform the naive baseline method by 461.9% and 462.2% respectively, showing that both proposed inference methods are superior to the naive baseline. We also conducted an ablation study on the proposed joint training method, comparing it to a configuration where only self-supervised Contrastive Divergence learning was used to train TEM models (see more details in Appendix A.1.2). Results show that TEM without joint training increases forecasting error for selective forecasting by up to 2798.6% across all coverages, making it unsuitable for practical use. Furthermore, we conducted additional experiments to evaluate TEM performance for univariate time-series forecasting (see more details in Appendix A.2.1). TEM manages to reduce forecast error to a similar degree as for the multivariate forecasting case suggesting that the effectiveness of TEM is not significantly impacted by the dimensionality of the forecasting task and demonstrating that TEM can be used for selective univariate time-series forecasting. Finally, we conducted additional experiments to further analyze the performance of SelectiveNet and identify potential reasons for its poor performance compared to TEM (see more details in Appendix A.2.2). Experiments show that SelectiveNet models tend to converge to a stable coverage level, close to the target coverage. Furthermore, SelectiveNet models are overly conservative during training, selecting too many forecasts and achieving higher coverage than desired, resulting in higher prediction error.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This paper proposes the Time-Energy Model, an energy-based model framework for time-series forecasting. TEM addresses challenges of applying energy-based models to time-series forecasting by providing a framework to parameterize, train, and perform inference with EBMs on time-series data using deep neural networks. TEM introduces selective forecasting that enables the EBM to estimate model confidence, allowing the end-user to selectively reject predictions based on potential forecast error. TEM is parameterized and trained using a proposed joint training method that improves existing baseline EBM models by having a lower inference latency and significantly higher prediction accuracy. As shown in the experiments on 5 state-of-the-art forecasting models TEM can improve the prediction accuracy of encoder-decoder deterministic time-series forecasting models. Experiments show that TEM increases the prediction accuracy over known state-of-the-art forecasting models by up to 49.1% on 5 benchmark datasets. Also, TEM has 87.0% lower error than baseline EBM models and 4244.3% lower error than SelectiveNet models, while also providing significantly faster inference than the former.

In future work, we will extend the TEM framework and develop improved architectures and inference methods that provide better error reduction while maintaining higher coverage. Furthermore, we will apply TEM for time-series outlier and anomaly detection. Finally, we will explore the use of TEM with time-series foundation models.

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A Appendix

A.1 Ablation Study Details

In this section, we provide detailed results for the ablation study conducted to evaluate the impact that proposed TEM inference methods and TEM joint training have on selective forecasting performance.

A.1.1 Comparison of TEM inference method performance

In this section, we provide detailed results for selective forecasting using both TEM inference methods: Energy optimization inference and Aggregated energy inference. As shown in Table 2, experiments indicate that both Aggregated energy and Energy optimization are effective and reduce prediction error by more than 16.4%. For target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$, the Energy optimization method had around 11.0% lower selective coverage but achieved 8.2% lower prediction error than the Aggregated energy method. However, for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{50\%, 70\%\}$, the Energy optimization method had 9.2% lower selective coverage while achieving 7.9% *higher* prediction error. On average, across all target coverages, the Energy optimization method yielded around 6.2% lower selective coverage and 1.9% lower prediction error than the Aggregated energy method. However, this means that Energy optimization tends not to achieve target coverages as often as the Aggregated energy method. Energy optimization is therefore *recommended for applications where lower prediction error is prioritized over higher selective coverage*. Notably, it is also possible to use a combination of both inference methods, depending on end-user requirements or desired error bounds, as the use of either method does not require retraining the TEM model.

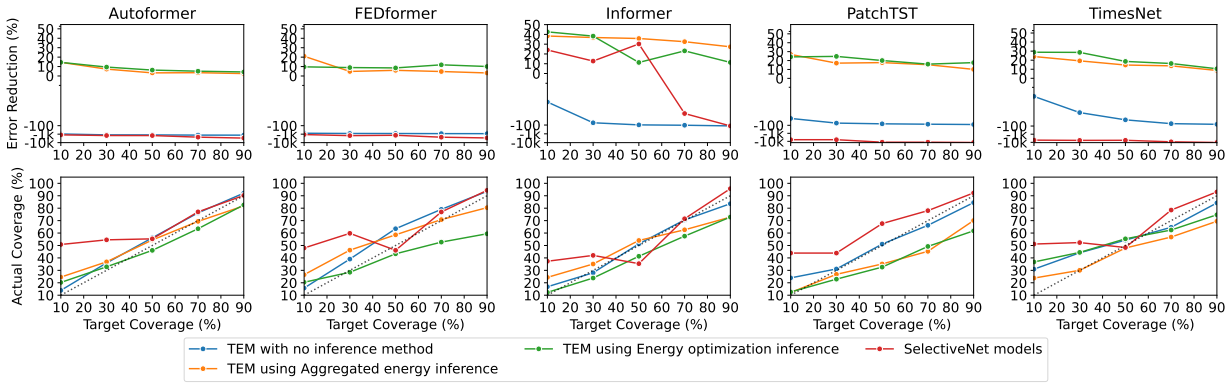

Figure 5: Prediction error reduction (figures at the top), target and actual coverage percentages (figures at the bottom) for TEM models using Aggregated energy and Energy optimization inference methods as well as the naive baseline using $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ directly for estimating uncertainty and selecting forecasts across selected target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$ on models Autoformer, FEDformer, Informer, PatchTST, and TimesNet. The top figures' Y-axes use log scale to visualize the several orders of magnitude difference in performance between selective forecasting with TEM and SelectiveNet. For bottom figures, the dotted line represents the ideal case, where actual coverage is equal to target coverage.

We also evaluate the performance of TEM without using either Aggregated energy or Energy optimization inference methods. In this case, we use the energy value at the model's output, $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$, directly for estimating model uncertainty and selecting forecasts. As shown in Figure 5, the experiments show without using either of the proposed inference methods TEM fails to reduce forecast error and instead increases it by on average 445.6% across all coverages. This is a 461.9% difference when compared to the Aggregated energy inference method and a 462.2% difference when compared to the Energy optimization inference method. However, the results also show that using $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ directly for selecting forecasts yields slightly higher coverage than using either Aggregated energy or Energy optimization inference methods, on average 7.8% higher coverage than Aggregated energy inference method and 14.9% higher coverage than Energy

Table 2: TEM performance comparison across Aggregated energy and Energy optimization inference methods. Results show selective risk and empirical coverage (in parentheses) for target coverages $\phi(g) \in 10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%$. Best performing models for specific target coverages are marked **bold**.

Model		Dataset				
		ETTh1	**ETTh2**	**Weather**	**Exchange Rate**	**National Illness**
Energy-based model EB-NARX		0.2154	0.3003	**0.0008**	0.697	4.0934
Deterministic Model	**Autoformer**	0.0876	0.1577	0.0079	0.0899	1.1758
	FEDformer	0.0772	0.1184	0.011	0.0653	1.0503
	Informer	0.6461	1.1877	0.3313	0.73	4.6609
	PatchTST	**0.0416**	**0.1079**	0.0011	0.0617	**0.7324**
	TimesNet	0.0438	0.1273	0.0016	**0.0549**	0.8391
TEM Autoformer with Aggregated Energy Inference	10 %	0.0906 (16.80)	0.1591 (28.39)	0.0076 (57.13)	**0.0712 (17.60)**	**0.5634 (2.78)**
	30 %	0.0889 (51.79)	0.1591 (28.39)	0.0076 (57.13)	**0.0708 (26.73)**	**1.0141 (20.14)**
	50 %	0.0889 (51.79)	0.1568 (59.22)	0.0076 (57.13)	**0.0902 (61.93)**	**1.0128 (42.13)**
	70 %	0.0871 (78.64)	0.1568 (59.22)	0.0075 (73.91)	**0.0897 (69.35)**	**1.0464 (65.74)**
	90 %	0.0881 (87.45)	0.1568 (76.78)	0.0075 (73.91)	**0.0890 (87.96)**	**1.0974 (83.10)**
TEM FEDformer with Aggregated Energy Inference	10 %	**0.0782 (45.86)**	**0.0958 (17.75)**	0.0104 (61.27)	**0.0354 (3.19)**	**0.6754 (4.40)**
	30 %	**0.0782 (45.86)**	**0.1192 (75.68)**	0.0104 (61.27)	**0.0616 (34.74)**	**0.8927 (13.66)**
	50 %	**0.0770 (94.77)**	**0.1192 (75.68)**	0.0104 (61.27)	**0.0616 (34.74)**	**0.8470 (26.39)**
	70 %	**0.0770 (94.77)**	**0.1192 (75.68)**	0.0105 (67.49)	**0.0634 (72.38)**	**0.8748 (43.75)**
	90 %	**0.0770 (94.77)**	**0.1190 (85.77)**	0.0105 (67.49)	**0.0655 (91.33)**	**0.9229 (62.73)**
TEM Informer with Aggregated Energy Inference	10 %	0.6008 (37.08)	1.2057 (13.05)	**0.0046 (54.75)**	0.1828 (7.81)	**4.0733 (9.03)**
	30 %	0.6008 (37.08)	1.1754 (27.66)	**0.0046 (54.75)**	0.2000 (8.11)	**4.4375 (47.92)**
	50 %	0.6460 (89.32)	1.1845 (49.45)	**0.0046 (54.75)**	0.1921 (10.47)	**4.3605 (66.20)**
	70 %	0.6460 (89.32)	1.1814 (70.75)	**0.0046 (59.67)**	0.2818 (12.98)	**4.5612 (80.32)**
	90 %	0.6438 (93.87)	1.1850 (85.72)	**0.0046 (59.67)**	0.4741 (34.02)	**4.5576 (90.74)**
TEM PatchTST with Aggregated Energy Inference	10 %	0.0340 (15.32)	0.0735 (11.98)	**0.0008 (21.02)**	0.0488 (6.33)	**0.4686 (6.25)**
	30 %	0.0413 (30.05)	0.1077 (62.31)	**0.0008 (21.02)**	0.0526 (7.60)	**0.4209 (12.96)**
	50 %	0.0418 (55.94)	0.1077 (62.31)	**0.0008 (26.25)**	0.0500 (15.60)	**0.4210 (15.51)**
	70 %	0.0417 (60.38)	0.1076 (75.24)	**0.0008 (33.02)**	0.0505 (25.61)	**0.5040 (32.18)**
	90 %	0.0417 (88.96)	0.1079 (93.97)	**0.0008 (54.18)**	0.0558 (46.40)	**0.6313 (66.90)**
TEM TimesNet with Aggregated Energy Inference	10 %	**0.0308 (16.80)**	0.1069 (29.04)	0.0014 (61.17)	**0.0416 (6.03)**	0.5222 (5.79)
	30 %	**0.0447 (34.79)**	0.1069 (29.04)	0.0014 (61.17)	**0.0434 (16.12)**	0.4281 (9.03)
	50 %	**0.0455 (71.70)**	0.1281 (60.91)	0.0014 (61.17)	**0.0451 (32.45)**	0.4413 (13.66)
	70 %	**0.0455 (71.70)**	0.1281 (82.69)	0.0014 (65.83)	**0.0485 (46.81)**	0.4270 (16.90)
	90 %	**0.0459 (84.58)**	0.1276 (94.16)	0.0014 (65.83)	**0.0502 (64.89)**	0.6104 (37.96)
TEM Autoformer with Energy Optimization Inference	10 %	**0.0870 (23.03)**	**0.1295 (6.77)**	**0.0072 (49.13)**	0.0770 (14.91)	0.8180 (7.41)
	30 %	**0.0877 (36.83)**	**0.1438 (33.00)**	**0.0072 (49.13)**	0.0823 (27.69)	0.9259 (17.59)
	50 %	**0.0868 (50.32)**	**0.1560 (55.28)**	**0.0072 (53.79)**	0.0848 (44.15)	1.0024 (26.85)
	70 %	**0.0877 (70.49)**	**0.1523 (66.87)**	**0.0072 (72.44)**	0.0881 (66.12)	1.0443 (41.44)
	90 %	**0.0874 (89.62)**	**0.1582 (93.41)**	**0.0073 (92.71)**	0.0890 (80.94)	1.0252 (56.48)
TEM FEDformer with Energy Optimization Inference	10 %	0.0837 (19.13)	0.1195 (1.33)	**0.0104 (59.76)**	0.0590 (14.18)	0.6012 (7.64)
	30 %	0.0829 (31.89)	0.1191 (16.16)	**0.0104 (59.76)**	0.0624 (26.84)	0.6012 (7.64)
	50 %	0.0802 (53.28)	0.1172 (46.53)	**0.0104 (59.76)**	0.0644 (44.40)	0.6421 (12.50)
	70 %	0.0721 (63.05)	0.1172 (46.53)	**0.0104 (72.11)**	0.0616 (65.46)	0.6245 (16.44)
	90 %	0.0721 (63.05)	0.1172 (46.53)	**0.0106 (88.18)**	0.0632 (69.51)	0.6732 (29.86)
TEM Informer with Energy Optimization Inference	10 %	**0.3781 (4.70)**	**1.0603 (15.52)**	0.0277 (24.73)	**0.3151 (3.87)**	4.0905 (12.50)
	30 %	**0.6071 (28.61)**	**1.0449 (27.14)**	0.0277 (24.73)	**0.2251 (7.81)**	4.0831 (30.79)
	50 %	**0.6502 (48.61)**	**1.2784 (47.18)**	0.0277 (24.73)	**0.8804 (32.40)**	4.9517 (53.70)
	70 %	**0.6382 (77.61)**	**1.1949 (74.68)**	0.0262 (25.95)	**0.5810 (42.69)**	4.5389 (66.67)
	90 %	**0.6463 (91.31)**	**1.1938 (93.81)**	0.1971 (42.59)	**0.6350 (55.94)**	4.4865 (80.56)
TEM PatchTST with Energy Optimization Inference	10 %	**0.0423 (12.14)**	**0.0928 (23.16)**	0.0007 (10.86)	**0.0444 (5.69)**	0.4118 (11.11)
	30 %	**0.0415 (28.87)**	**0.0916 (48.95)**	0.0007 (10.86)	**0.0448 (9.18)**	0.4084 (16.67)
	50 %	**0.0419 (53.24)**	**0.0918 (55.66)**	0.0007 (10.86)	**0.0533 (22.40)**	0.4692 (20.83)
	70 %	**0.0415 (90.83)**	**0.1103 (74.94)**	0.0007 (10.86)	**0.0574 (44.31)**	0.4503 (25.23)
	90 %	**0.0416 (98.28)**	**0.1082 (93.90)**	0.0006 (15.13)	**0.0584 (65.96)**	0.4554 (35.65)
TEM TimesNet with Energy Optimization Inference	10 %	0.0459 (84.58)	**0.0797 (9.60)**	**0.0012 (56.03)**	0.0456 (13.68)	**0.5387 (4.40)**
	30 %	0.0459 (84.58)	**0.0745 (31.04)**	**0.0012 (56.03)**	0.0527 (22.34)	**0.4703 (12.73)**
	50 %	0.0459 (84.58)	**0.1290 (73.26)**	**0.0012 (56.03)**	0.0525 (32.01)	**0.4489 (15.51)**
	70 %	0.0459 (84.58)	**0.1290 (73.26)**	**0.0013 (71.81)**	0.0526 (44.44)	**0.4722 (22.69)**
	90 %	0.0459 (84.58)	**0.1278 (90.36)**	**0.0015 (93.78)**	0.0530 (54.96)	**0.5636 (34.49)**

Table 3: Relative change in forecasting error for deterministic models using joint training and using Constrastive Divergence only. Positive percentages indicate the relative forecasting error increase when models using only Contrastive Divergence (without joint training), **negative percentages** indicate the relative forecasting error reduction.

Deterministic model	ETTh1	ETTh2	Weather	Exchange Rate	National Illness
FEDformer	+364.51%	+306.25%	+3085.45%	+495.10%	+118.19%
Autoformer	+501.37%	+273.18%	+5396.20%	+379.64%	+85.07%
Informer	+212.24%	+81.71%	**-1.51%**	+276.10%	+116.32%
PatchTST	+53.37%	+111.86%	+18.18%	+71.47%	+172.57%
TimesNet	+55.48%	+85.55%	**-18.75%**	+101.28%	+119.22%

optimization inference method. These results show that *sampling a single energy value at the model's output* $E_\theta(X, \hat{Y})$ *does not provide enough information for estimating model uncertainty and selecting forecasts.*

A.1.2 TEM performance when trained only using self-supervised learning

In this section, we provide the results of experiments training deterministic and TEM models without joint training, only using Contrastive Divergence self-supervised learning. As shown in Table 3, the experiments indicate that without joint training, deterministic models have on average 498.4% higher forecasting error across all 5 models and 5 datasets. However, on the Weather dataset, using Contrastive Divergence yielded a slight increase in forecasting accuracy for models TimesNet and Informer, 18.8% and 1.5% respectively. The performance reduction is particularly significant for Autoformer and FEDformer models, where training using only Contrastive Divergence results in up to 5396.2% and 3085.5% higher error on average across all datasets. These results show that *the proposed TEM joint training method is essential for maintaining high deterministic forecasting accuracy.*

As a result of poor deterministic performance, TEM models without joint training do not yield any relative error reduction when compared to TEM trained with joint training. As seen in Figure 6, on average, TEM without joint training increases forecasting error when using selective forecasting by 2798.6% across all coverages. Notably, TEM without joint training yields 89.5% lower forecasting error than SelectiveNet models. However, neither TEM without joint training nor SelectiveNet models yield sufficient deterministic performance to be used effectively in practice. Poor deterministic performance of TEM models trained without joint training can be attributed to the models not being trained using a loss function that is directly optimized for forecasting error. EBMs are trained using Contrastive Divergence, which is a loss function designed to learn the entire data distribution, not directly optimize forecasting error. Without the utilization of supervised learning, as proposed in this work, TEM models (or generative models in general) often cannot show comparable forecasting performance to conventional discriminative deterministic models (Bond-Taylor et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2023).

A.2 Additional Experiments

In this section, we provide detailed results for additional experiments evaluating TEM performance for selective *univariate* time-series forecasting and further analysis of SelectiveNet performance.

A.2.1 TEM performance for univariate selective forecasting

In this section, we evaluate TEM performance for univariate selective forecasting. In these experiments, TEM was trained to forecast using only observed data for one feature (the target variable) TEM achieves similar performance in the univariate forecasting scenario to multivariate forecasting. As seen in Table 4, across all models and datasets, TEM achieves an average prediction error reduction of 23.6% for target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$, which is within 2% of the multivariate case. This suggests that the effectiveness of TEM is not significantly impacted by the dimensionality of the forecasting task.

As can be seen in Figure 7, the performance gap between TEM Aggregated energy and Energy optimization inference methods is notably smaller for univariate selective forecasting. The Energy optimization method

Table 4: TEM performance comparison for *univariate selective forecasting*. Results show selective risk and empirical coverage (in parentheses) for target coverages $\phi(g) \in 10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%$. Best performing models for specific target coverages are marked **bold**.

Model		Dataset				
		ETTh1	**ETTh2**	**Weather**	**Exchange Rate**	**National Illness**
Energy-based model EB-NARX		0.2154	0.3003	**0.0008**	0.697	4.0934
Deterministic Model	**Autoformer**	0.0876	0.1578	0.0078	0.0897	1.1766
	FEDformer	0.0772	0.1185	0.011	0.0648	1.0498
	Informer	0.6459	1.1883	0.331	0.7299	4.6562
	PatchTST	**0.0416**	**0.1075**	0.0011	0.0617	**0.7324**
	TimesNet	0.0438	0.1273	0.0016	**0.0544**	0.8392
TEM Autoformer with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0869 (58.18)**	**0.1471 (12.09)**	0.0076 (47.58)	**0.0535 (7.17)**	**0.7639 (7.41)**
	30 %	**0.0869 (58.18)**	**0.1537 (52.55)**	**0.0076 (47.58)**	**0.0866 (67.01)**	**0.9514 (25.23)**
	50 %	**0.0869 (58.18)**	**0.1537 (52.55)**	**0.0075 (53.51)**	**0.0866 (67.01)**	**1.1224 (72.45)**
	70 %	**0.0864 (90.90)**	**0.1564 (72.45)**	**0.0075 (70.76)**	**0.0866 (67.01)**	**1.1224 (72.45)**
	90 %	**0.0864 (90.90)**	**0.1578 (87.71)**	**0.0075 (92.00)**	**0.0889 (91.73)**	**1.1416 (86.57)**
TEM FEDformer with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0594 (18.63)**	**0.0960 (20.39)**	0.0102 (62.40)	**0.0444 (8.24)**	**0.5466 (3.70)**
	30 %	**0.0773 (63.75)**	**0.1209 (64.70)**	**0.0102 (62.40)**	**0.0551 (42.14)**	**0.7346 (22.22)**
	50 %	**0.0773 (63.75)**	**0.1209 (64.70)**	**0.0102 (62.40)**	**0.0619 (74.50)**	**0.7089 (29.86)**
	70 %	**0.0769 (69.77)**	**0.1200 (74.55)**	0.0103 (68.51)	**0.0619 (74.50)**	**0.7250 (38.66)**
	90 %	**0.0775 (91.93)**	**0.1184 (92.26)**	**0.0103 (68.51)**	**0.0654 (93.60)**	**0.9505 (66.90)**
TEM Informer with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	0.6140 (14.03)	1.1228 (16.51)	0.0079 (58.72)	0.2263 (6.63)	3.8635 (24.54)
	30 %	0.5962 (38.37)	1.1450 (32.89)	0.0079 (58.72)	0.2263 (6.63)	3.8635 (24.54)
	50 %	0.6437 (90.94)	1.1450 (32.89)	**0.0079 (58.72)**	0.4293 (18.12)	4.3947 (39.12)
	70 %	0.6437 (90.94)	1.1749 (54.26)	**0.0069 (64.92)**	0.4847 (35.66)	4.7776 (67.36)
	90 %	0.6437 (90.94)	1.1766 (79.21)	**0.0069 (64.92)**	**0.5828 (59.65)**	4.5910 (90.51)
TEM PatchTST with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0309 (9.13)**	**0.0817 (30.45)**	**0.0006 (36.06)**	**0.0383 (2.87)**	**0.5478 (6.25)**
	30 %	**0.0408 (39.34)**	**0.0817 (30.45)**	**0.0006 (36.06)**	**0.0440 (11.98)**	**0.6111 (11.34)**
	50 %	**0.0405 (56.43)**	**0.1085 (63.04)**	**0.0007 (47.94)**	**0.0529 (34.11)**	**0.5964 (20.60)**
	70 %	**0.0404 (63.89)**	**0.1088 (74.40)**	**0.0009 (81.80)**	**0.0536 (41.87)**	**0.6068 (38.19)**
	90 %	**0.0412 (87.25)**	**0.1079 (92.44)**	**0.0009 (89.11)**	**0.0570 (73.25)**	**0.6580 (62.73)**
TEM TimesNet with Aggregated Energy Inference	**10 %**	**0.0308 (16.80)**	**0.1069 (29.04)**	**0.0014 (61.17)**	**0.0406 (7.97)**	**0.4552 (2.55)**
	30 %	**0.0447 (34.79)**	**0.1069 (29.04)**	**0.0014 (61.17)**	**0.0436 (25.59)**	**0.4274 (4.86)**
	50 %	**0.0455 (71.70)**	**0.1281 (60.91)**	**0.0014 (61.17)**	**0.0469 (39.64)**	**0.5656 (18.52)**
	70 %	**0.0455 (71.70)**	**0.1281 (82.69)**	**0.0014 (65.83)**	**0.0483 (49.70)**	**0.5914 (31.48)**
	90 %	**0.0459 (84.58)**	**0.1276 (94.16)**	**0.0014 (65.83)**	**0.0513 (72.50)**	**0.6939 (61.57)**
SelectiveNet Autoformer	10 %	0.1667 (53.82)	2.8711 (51.16)	**0.0071 (56.58)**	1.8717 (49.61)	3.4556 (50.35)
	30 %	0.1116 (55.25)	1.2875 (52.96)	0.0412 (49.22)	1.8666 (58.53)	3.8514 (50.45)
	50 %	0.1392 (54.56)	1.5872 (48.52)	0.0163 (54.23)	1.6051 (50.08)	4.0139 (58.30)
	70 %	0.1384 (64.39)	3.7973 (70.33)	0.1271 (80.03)	1.9077 (78.92)	4.1406 (70.55)
	90 %	1.4219 (93.44)	4.2827 (96.40)	0.0404 (98.96)	3.1112 (89.03)	4.7521 (84.59)
SelectiveNet FEDformer	10 %	0.1176 (49.65)	0.0007 (0.41)	0.1456 (55.01)	0.1360 (50.32)	1.5589 (65.82)
	30 %	0.1002 (53.32)	0.1260 (75.43)	**0.0066 (49.75)**	0.1068 (46.51)	1.3187 (55.67)
	50 %	0.1084 (53.59)	0.1410 (84.12)	**0.0071 (52.80)**	0.1029 (53.64)	1.2956 (53.68)
	70 %	0.2000 (88.23)	0.1698 (97.25)	0.0108 (65.73)	0.1538 (68.20)	2.7279 (69.05)
	90 %	0.2103 (91.04)	0.1329 (82.71)	**0.0076 (98.14)**	0.2258 (87.39)	3.8039 (88.10)
SelectiveNet Informer	10 %	**0.2162 (75.14)**	**0.0791 (34.24)**	**0.0026 (22.52)**	**0.1179 (60.32)**	**1.6542 (45.53)**
	30 %	**0.1080 (27.82)**	**0.0682 (41.66)**	**0.0064 (46.22)**	**0.1346 (55.71)**	**2.6890 (63.18)**
	50 %	**0.2090 (83.82)**	**0.0581 (29.83)**	0.0120 (61.19)	**0.1204 (32.81)**	**1.5793 (42.86)**
	70 %	**0.3951 (95.74)**	**0.1736 (99.35)**	0.0077 (97.83)	**0.1917 (63.12)**	**0.4581 (12.22)**
	90 %	**0.1277 (92.33)**	**0.1537 (64.71)**	0.0179 (98.68)	-	**2.0234 (51.53)**
SelectiveNet PatchTST	10 %	0.9696 (51.24)	0.5454 (61.69)	0.0034 (51.76)	1.5066 (45.68)	3.3755 (50.57)
	30 %	0.9696 (51.24)	0.5454 (61.69)	0.0034 (51.76)	1.5066 (45.68)	3.3755 (50.57)
	50 %	0.9696 (51.24)	0.6768 (70.70)	0.0070 (58.87)	1.5066 (45.68)	3.3755 (50.57)
	70 %	1.3973 (80.32)	0.7841 (78.95)	0.0069 (86.33)	2.7152 (74.00)	4.5747 (72.65)
	90 %	1.5713 (92.21)	1.1102 (90.96)	0.0059 (95.16)	3.0774 (89.21)	6.2271 (89.40)
SelectiveNet TimesNet	10 %	0.3324 (54.70)	0.1601 (59.62)	0.0261 (61.18)	2.2889 (50.65)	3.4033 (54.02)
	30 %	0.3416 (56.05)	0.1673 (59.44)	0.0516 (48.84)	2.1759 (49.63)	3.5135 (54.70)
	50 %	0.3656 (57.62)	0.1159 (44.52)	0.0102 (58.03)	2.2382 (49.91)	3.4607 (54.33)
	70 %	0.4973 (78.60)	0.1909 (73.75)	0.0198 (84.17)	3.1244 (74.47)	4.5513 (77.29)
	90 %	0.6180 (93.67)	0.2187 (87.54)	0.0190 (98.09)	4.1274 (91.52)	5.7093 (92.06)

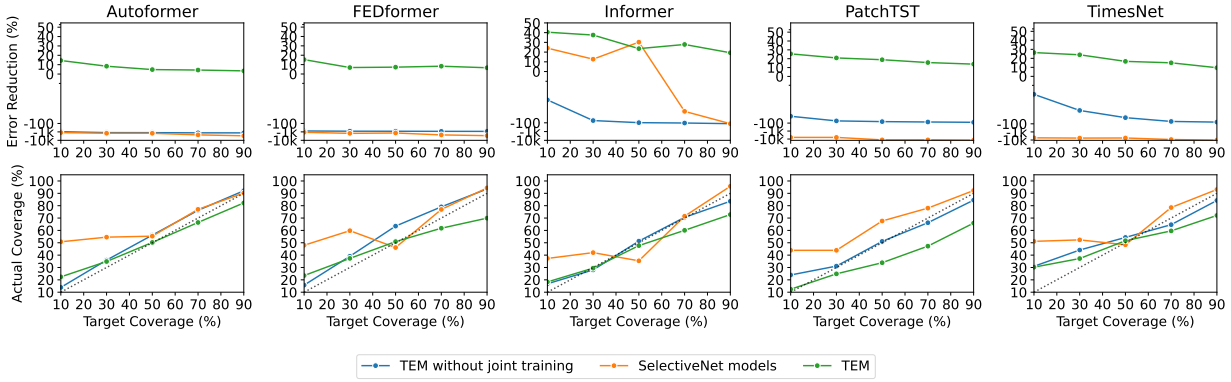

Figure 6: Prediction error reduction (figures at the top), target and actual coverage percentages (figures at the bottom) for TEM models trained with and without joint training, and SelectiveNet for multivariate selective forecasting, across selected target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$ on models Autoformer, FEDformer, Informer, PatchTST, and TimesNet. The top figures' Y-axes use log scale to visualize the several orders of magnitude difference in performance between selective forecasting with TEM and SelectiveNet. For bottom figures, the dotted line represents the ideal case, where actual coverage is equal to target coverage.

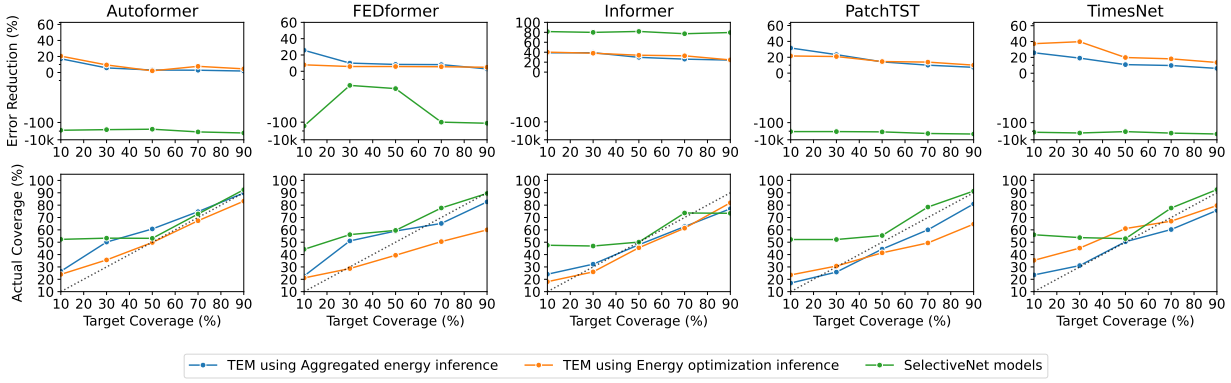

Figure 7: Prediction error reduction (figures at the top), target and actual coverage percentages (figures at the bottom) for TEM and SelectiveNet for *univariate selective forecasting*, across selected target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$ on models Autoformer, FEDformer, Informer, PatchTST, and TimesNet. The top figures' Y-axes use log scale to visualize the several orders of magnitude difference in performance between selective forecasting with TEM and SelectiveNet. For bottom figures, the dotted line represents the ideal case, where actual coverage is equal to target coverage.

achieves on average 10.9% lower prediction error than Aggregated energy, while having 3.5% lower coverage. SelectiveNet shows improved performance in the univariate case, achieving 80.7% lower prediction error compared to SelectiveNet applied for multivariate forecasting across all models and datasets. This could be attributed to the fact that univariate forecasting is a comparatively easier task, as the forecasting model does not need to consider the interactions between covariate features. SelectiveNet, like in the multivariate selective forecasting case, also performs well with the Informer architecture, in some cases reducing error by up to 95% and outperforming TEM with Aggregated energy in most scenarios across all five datasets. However, SelectiveNet still on average increases forecasting error by 820.0% compared to deterministic mod-

els, and performs 4944.5% worse than TEM across all target coverages and across all models and datasets, showing that it does not generalize across different model architectures and datasets well, unlike TEM.

A.2.2 SelectiveNet performance analysis

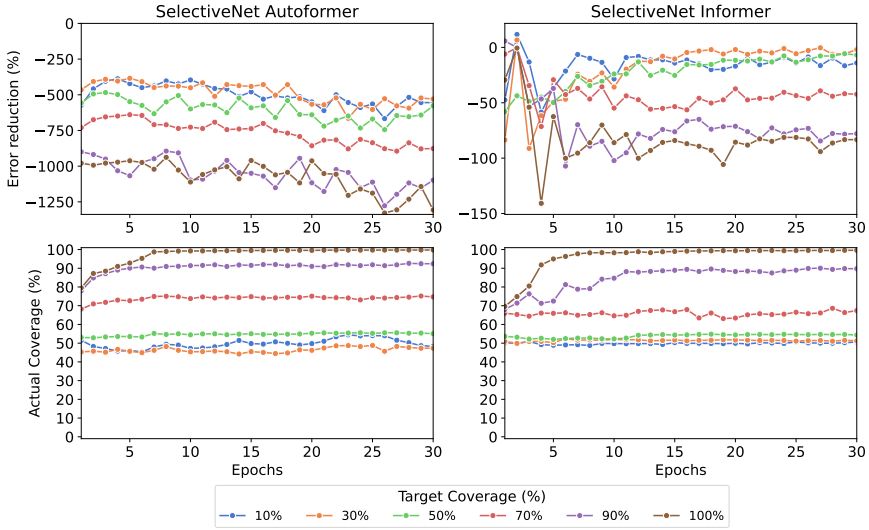

Figure 8: Error reduction (figures at the top) and actual coverage percentages (figures at the bottom) for SelectiveNet Autoformer and Informer models on the ETTh2 dataset for epochs $\in [1, 30]$ and target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$.

In this section we provide additional analysis on the performance of SelectiveNet to identify the reasons for its poor performance compared to TEM. We trained 3 SelectiveNet models using different seeds for each of the Autoformer and Informer variants of SelectiveNet on the ETTh2 dataset for epochs $\in [1, 30]$ and target coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%, 50\%, 70\%, 90\%, 100\%\}$.

As shown in Figure 8, SelectiveNet models tend to converge to a stable coverage, as the actual coverage percentages reach close to the target coverage after a few epochs. As the coverage converges, the forecasting performance of SelectiveNet also stops improving despite further training. This indicates that the loss function used by SelectiveNet prioritizes achieving the target coverage during optimization, rather than minimizing prediction error, which is consistent with all prior experimental results. And since the models converge, even if training were extended with more epochs, the performance would not meaningfully improve.

Furthermore, we notice that for lower coverages, SelectiveNet consistently achieves significantly higher actual coverage than target coverage. On average, SelectiveNet achieves 35.0% and 15.5% higher coverage across both models for coverages $\phi(g) \in \{10\%, 30\%\}$, respectively. This shows that SelectiveNet is overly conservative during training, selecting too many forecasts and achieving higher coverage than desired and, as a result, higher prediction error. These patterns are consistent across all tested models and datasets.

A.3 Additional information on datasets

In this section, we provide more information for the five datasets used in experiments for evaluating TEM performance. The Features column in Table 5 represents the number of features in the dataset, including the target variable. The Dataset Size column in Table 5 shows the number of data points in each of the training, validation, and test subsets.

Table 5: Statistics for Time Series datasets used in experiments

Name	Features	Dataset Size	Frequency	Domain
ETTh1	7	(8545, 2881, 2881)	Hourly	Electricity
ETTh2	7	(8545, 2881, 2881)	Hourly	Electricity
Exchange	8	(5120, 665, 1422)	Daily	Exchange Rate
Weather	21	(36792, 5271, 10540)	Daily	Weather
ILI	7	(617, 74, 170)	Weekly	Illness

A.4 Contrastive Divergence Training

In this section, we provide the joint training algorithm for training TEM with Contrastive Divergence enabling selective forecasting.

Algorithm 1 Calculating Contrastive Divergence (CD) loss

INPUT:
E_θ – Energy-based model (EBM)
X – Ground-truth input
$Y^{(0)}$ – Ground-truth output given input X
η – CD step size
α_{CD} – CD regularizer coefficient
N_{CD} – CD step count
OUTPUT:
$\mathcal{L}_{CD}$ - Contrastive Divergence (CD) loss

$Y^{(1)} \leftarrow \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$
for $i \leftarrow 1$ to N_{CD} **do**
  $\omega \leftarrow \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$
  $Y^{(1)} \leftarrow Y^{(1)} - \eta \nabla_{Y^{(1)}} E_\theta(X, Y^{(1)}) + \omega$ ▷ Eq. 11
end for
$E^+ \leftarrow E_\theta(X, Y^{(0)})$
$E^- \leftarrow E_\theta(X, Y^{(1)})$
$\mathcal{L}_{CD} \leftarrow (E^+ - E^-) + \alpha_{CD}((E^+)^2 + (E^-)^2)$ ▷ Eq. 12
return $\mathcal{L}_{CD}$