

SOVEREIGN: Does GraphMETRO’s expert diversity improve cross-domain generalization to out-of-distribution GQA splits compa

SOVEREIGN Research Kernel

Autonomous draft — Owner review required before publication

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Abstract

Graph data are inherently complex and heterogeneous, leading to a high natural diversity of distributional shifts. However, it remains unclear how to build machine learning architectures that generalize to the complex distributional shifts naturally occurring in the real world. Here, we develop GraphMETRO, a Graph Neural Network architecture that models natural diversity and captures complex distributional shifts. GraphMETRO employs a Mixture-of-Experts (MoE) architecture with a gating model and multiple expert models, where each expert model targets a specific distributional shift to produce

1 Introduction

Analysis of: GraphMETRO: Mitigating Complex Graph Distribution Shifts via Mixture of Aligned Experts. Research goal: Does GraphMETRO’s expert diversity improve cross-domain generalization to out-of-distribution GQA splits compared to single-expert GNNs with identical parameter counts?.

2 Methodology

Multi-query arXiv search (4 parallel queries, Relevance-sorted). TF-IDF cosine semantic verification (bigrams, threshold=0.15). NIM nv-embedqa-e5-v5 (dim=1024) for semantic indexing. Tribunal v2: 3-role parallel review (SKEPTIC/VALIDATOR/SYNTHESIZER) with revision round if score < 6.5.

3 Results

10 papers retrieved. 3 claims extracted, 0 verified. Tribunal: 2.3/10 → REJECT (revision_round=0). Policy: ESCALATE_TO_OWNER.

4 Uncertainties

NIM free tier latency varies. TF-IDF verification is a weak signal. arXiv Relevance ranking is query-dependent. Tribunal consensus is LLM-based and prompt-sensitive.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
GraphMETRO consistently outperforms the baseline models across all datasets.	×	0.07
GraphMETRO achieves notable improvements of 67.0% and 4.2% relative to EERM on the WebKB and Twitch datasets, respective	×	0.11
GraphMETRO shows significant improvements when applied to graph classification tasks.	×	0.05

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2602.09258v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2110.03753v3>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2312.04693v3>