

Adversarial Noise Injection Scalability in Tabular Foundation Model Pretraining

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 12 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How scalable is the adversarial noise injection method for synthetic pretraining in tabular foundation models when applied to larger datasets like TabMWP or BigDataBench, as measured by pretraining. 13 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: Robust Tabular Foundation Models. Research question: How scalable is the adversarial noise injection method for synthetic pretraining in tabular foundation models when applied to larger datasets like TabMWP or BigDataBench, as measured by pretraining time and downstream task performance?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 12 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

12 papers retrieved. 13 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
Tabular foundation models (TFMs) have emerged as a promising direction for classification and regression tasks with structured priors.	×	0.13
TFMs rely on in-context learning (ICL).	×	0.03
TFMs can provide high-quality predictions on new datasets in milliseconds when GPU-accelerated.	×	0.07
Current publicly available, competitive TFMs have been pretrained on datasets generated from a fixed prior distribution	×	0.05
Fixed priors underrepresent certain regions of the parameter space, potentially degrading performance on real-world data	×	0.07
State-of-the-art TFMs still lag behind tree-based methods on some benchmarks.	×	0.06
The data generation process for TFMs relies on constructing structural causal models (SCMs).	×	0.12
The structure of SCMs is implicitly parameterized, giving significant control over the data generation process.	×	0.04
RTFM is a two-stage adversarial training algorithm for TFMs.	×	0.12
RTFM can significantly improve the ranking of TabPFN on several real-world tabular benchmarks with only 90k additional tokens	×	0.12
The optimality gap concept is used to target regions where the TFM underperforms relative to the best achievable performance	×	0.09
The black-box optimization algorithm is used to efficiently search the parameter space for parameters with large optimality gaps	×	0.06
For $n_{ds} = 20$ and $e = 7$, the estimated optimality gap can be computed in a matter of seconds when parallelized, given sufficient compute	×	0.05

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2506.13817v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2512.03307v1>

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2207.03208v2>