

Causal Structure Preservation in Synthetic Tabular Data and Few-Shot Reasoning Accuracy

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 13 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does causal structure preservation in synthetic tabular data affect the few-shot reasoning accuracy of large language models compared to standard statistical augmentation. 8 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Synthetic Datasets for Machine Learning on Spatio-Temporal Graphs using PDEs. Research question: How does causal structure preservation in synthetic tabular data affect the few-shot reasoning accuracy of large language models compared to standard statistical augmentation?.

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 3.8/10.

3 Results

13 papers retrieved. 8 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.8/10.

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
The study uses an undamped wave equation where the damping coefficient b equals 0.	×	0.01
The mesh of the domain Ω was generated using the software gmsh.	×	0.01
The Finite Element Method (FEM) implementation was performed using the deal.ii library written in C++.	×	0.01
The underlying spatial domain Ω for both the epidemiological PDE and the advection-diffusion PDE is the shape of Germany	×	0.04
The PDE solutions are evaluated spatially on 400 NUTS-3 administrative regions in Germany.	×	0.01
The spatial evaluation points V correspond to the centers of the 400 NUTS-3 regions.	×	0.03
Temporal discretization is performed using the Euler method.	×	0.04
Time points are calculated as $t = ih$, where h is the Euler stepsize and i is the timestep index.	×	0.01

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2512.03307v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2510.22389v2>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2502.04140v2>