

# Performance comparison of TFMs pretrained on mixed synthetic-real versus real data in TabMNAR benchmark with varying missingness

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## Abstract

The development of tabular foundation models (TFMs) has accelerated in recent years, showing strong potential to outperform traditional ML methods for structured data. A key finding is that TFMs can be pretrained entirely on synthetic datasets, opening opportunities to design data generators that encourage desirable model properties. Prior work has mainly focused on crafting high-quality priors over generators to improve overall pretraining performance. Our insight is that parameterizing the generator distribution enables an adversarial robustness perspective: during training, we can adapt the

## 1 Introduction

This paper examines: Robust Tabular Foundation Models. Research question: How does the performance of TFMs pretrained on mixed synthetic-real data compare to those pretrained on real data when evaluated on the TabMNAR benchmark with varying levels of random missing data (e.g., 10%, 50%), and does the gap persist across different missingness mechanisms?.

## 2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 14 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.5/10.

## 3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 8 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.5/10.

## 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) rely on in-context learning (ICL) for classification and regression tasks with structural	✓	0.21
TFMs can produce high-quality predictions on new datasets in milliseconds when GPU-accelerated.	✓	0.17
Training TFMs relies on generating diverse synthetic datasets constructed from structural causal models (SCMs).	✓	0.20
All current publicly available, competitive TFMs have been pretrained on datasets generated from a fixed prior distribution	✓	0.20
Fixed priors in TFM training underrepresent certain regions of the parameter space, potentially degrading performance on	✓	0.22
State-of-the-art TFMs lag behind tree-based methods on some benchmarks.	×	0.13
The proposed RTFM algorithm is a model-agnostic two-stage adversarial training algorithm for TFMs.	✓	0.16
Applying RTFM to TabPFN V2 with only 90k additional training datasets significantly improves its ranking on several real	✓	0.19
The optimality gap estimation step can be computed in a matter of seconds when parallelized with sufficient CPU cores (s	✓	0.18
In the described implementation, the optimality gap estimation used $nds = 20$ and $e = 7$ .	×	0.09

## References

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

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2601.04110v2>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2512.03307v1>