



HPO4TabPFN - Scaling Down TabPFN

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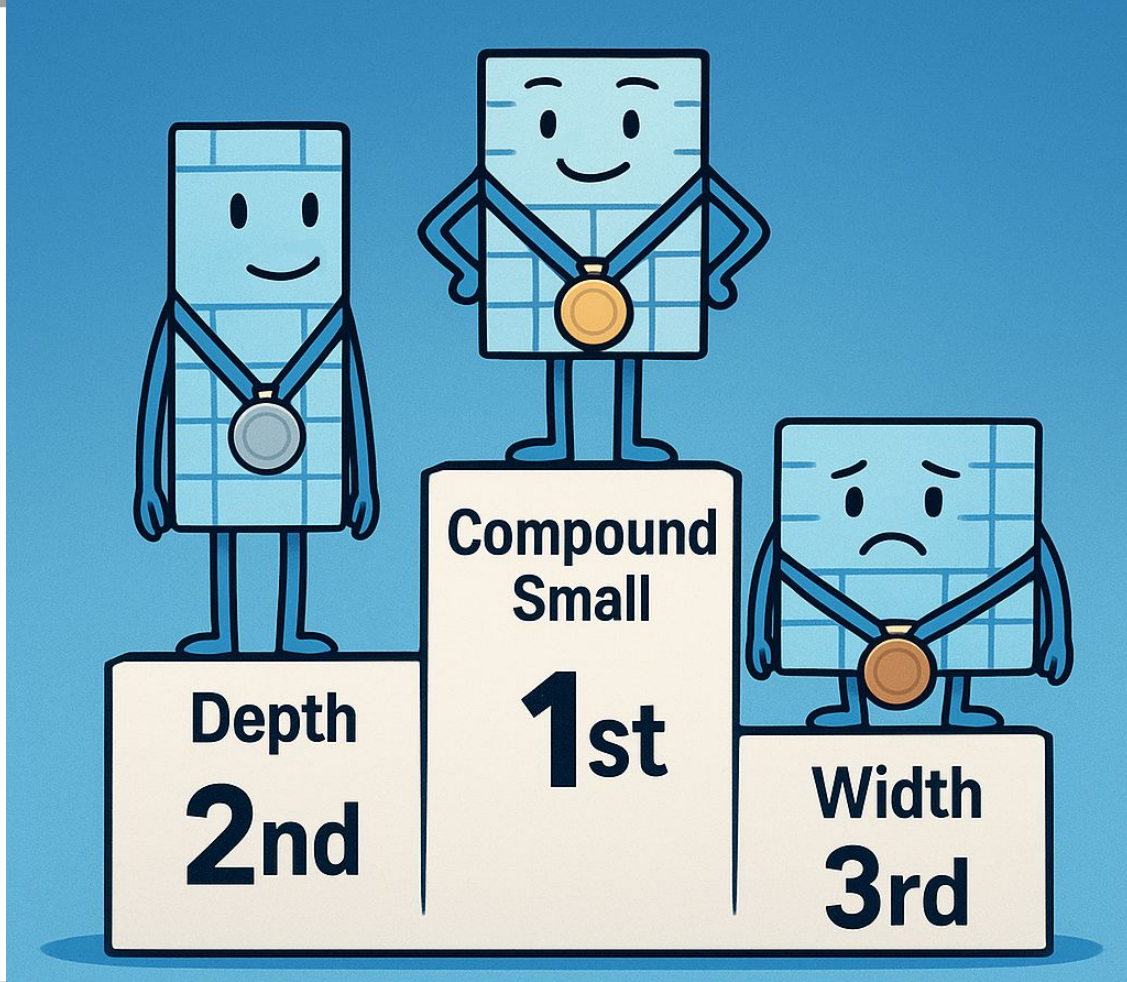
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Introduction

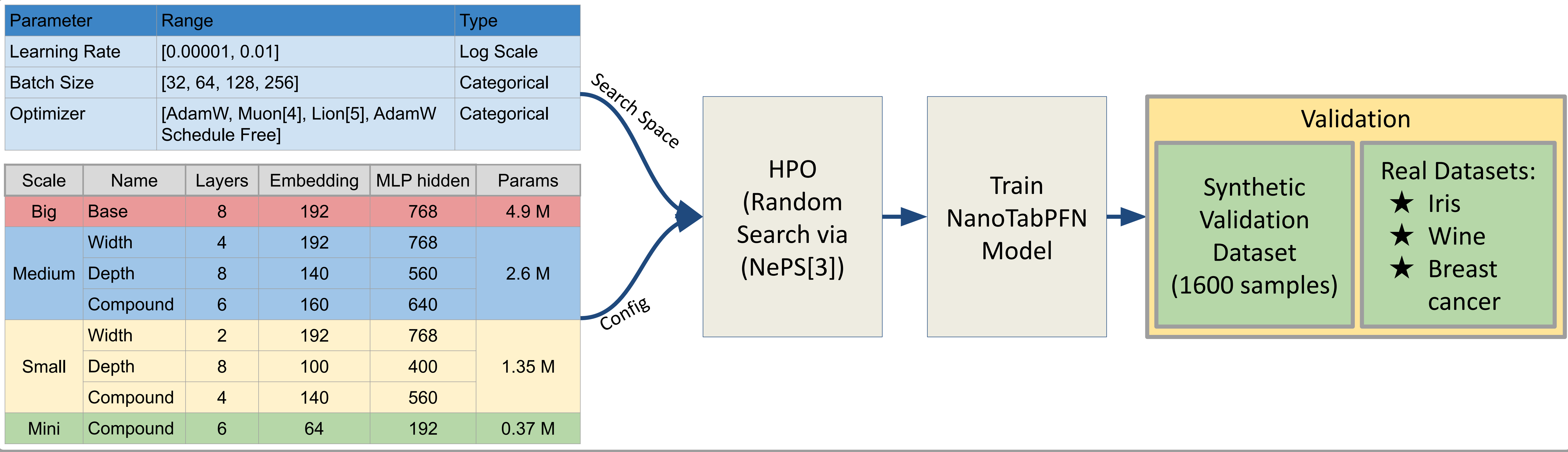
How do you scale a TabPFN? What hyperparameters matter most?

This study explores the relationship between model size and optimal training configurations for **NanoTabPFN**, a lightweight proxy for TabPFN[1]. Using **random search** with no prior assumptions, we analyze how scaling affects both performance and hyperparameter sensitivity. The evaluation is on **TabArena**[2] benchmark.

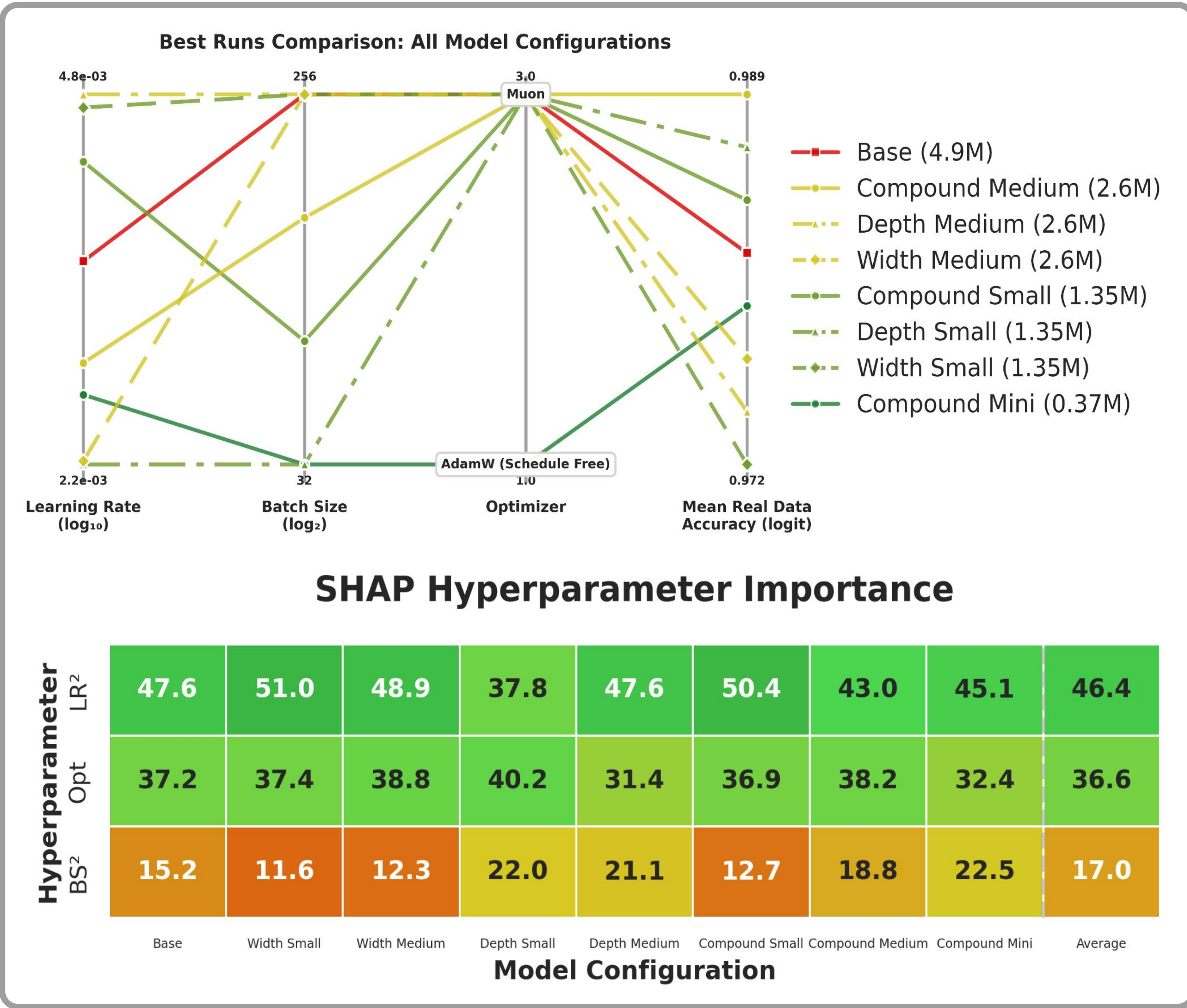
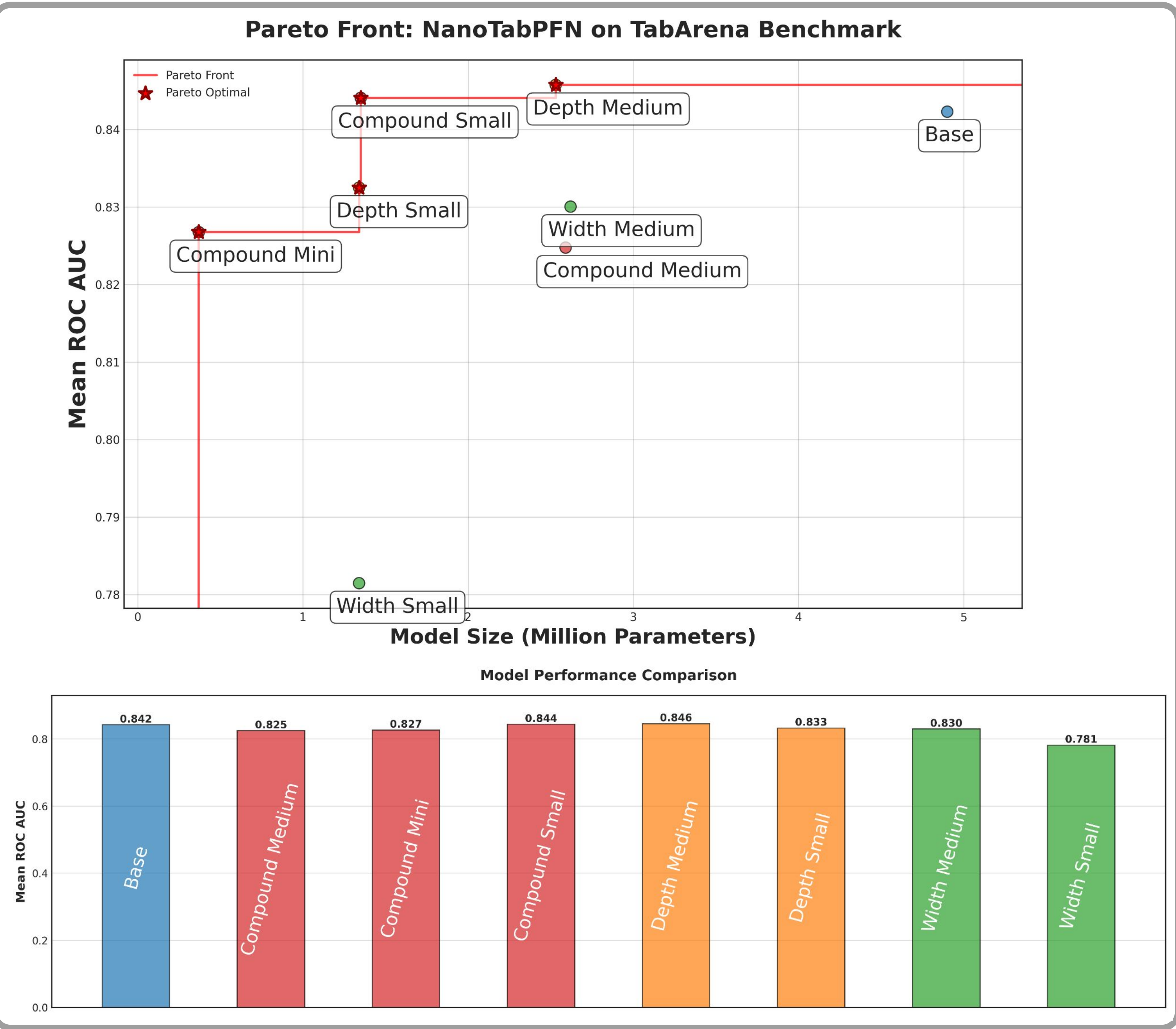
Our results reveal that smaller and deeper models can outperform shallower and larger configurations.



Methodology



Results



Conclusions

- **Compound Small** (1.35 M) outperformed larger models.
- **Muon**[3] is the best optimizer.
- **Deeper models** slightly outperform wider ones.
- **Batch Size Correlates with Scale**
- **Learning rate and model scale** are the most critical hyperparameters.
- **Smaller models** benefit from **higher learning rates**.

References

[1] Noah Hollmann et al. TabPFN: A Transformer That Solves Small Tabular Classification Problems in a Second, [arXiv:2207.01848](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.01848)

[2] TabArena: A Living Benchmark for Machine Learning on Tabular Data [arXiv:2506.16791](https://arxiv.org/abs/2506.16791)

[3] Stoll, D., Mallik, N., Schrod, S., Janowski, M., Garibov, S., Abou Chakra, T., Rogalla, D., Bergman, E., Hvarfner, C., Binxin, R., Kober, N., Vallaes, T., & Hutter, F. (2023). Neural Pipeline Search (NePS) <https://github.com/automl/neps>

[4] Keller Jordan et al., Muon: An optimizer for hidden layers in neural networks, 2024.

[5] Symbolic Discovery of Optimization Algorithms, [arXiv:2302.06675](https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.06675)