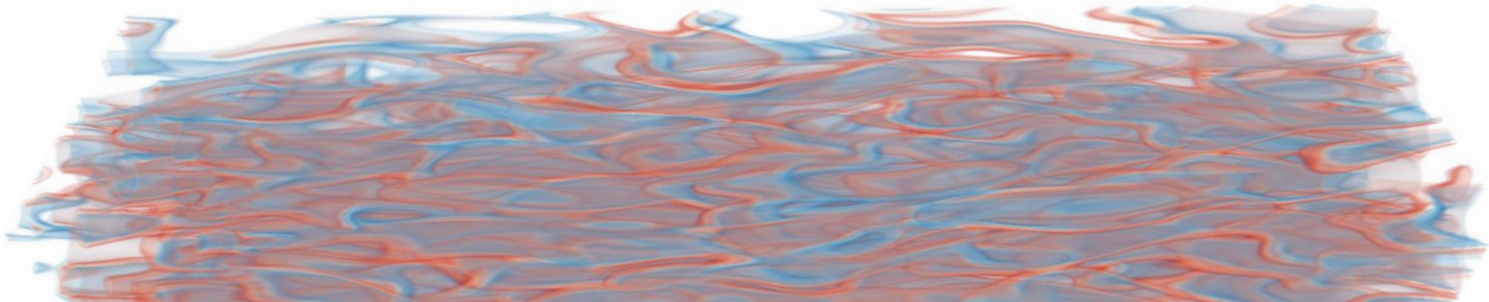
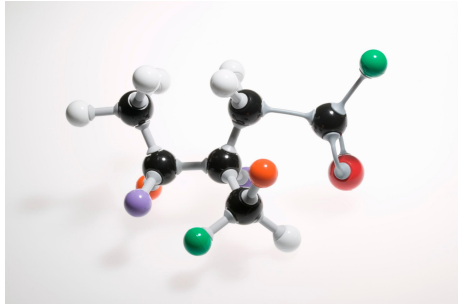


From Numerical Simulators of PDEs to Neural Emulators and Back

Felix Koehler | PhD Defense | 29 July 2026



The Simulation of Natural Phenomena is Important!



**Molecular/Quantum
Simulations**



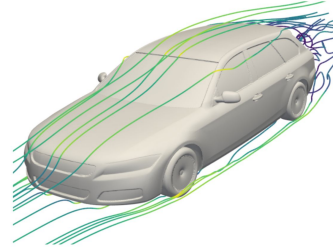
Material & Drug
Discovery



**Visual Effects &
Game Physics**



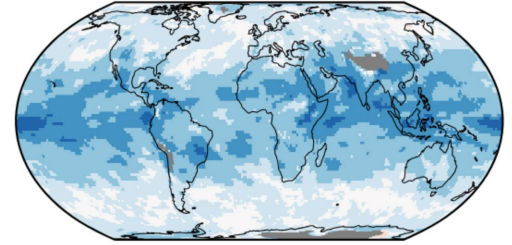
Plausibility, Immersion,
Entertainment



**Engineering
Simulations**



Saver & more
efficient designs



Weather & Climate



Weather Prediction,
Understanding Climate
Change

Design tweak



Insight

Extract

Model

Simulate

Can we approximate
Simulations with
Neural Networks?

Yes, we can! - Data-Driven Surrogates/Emulators

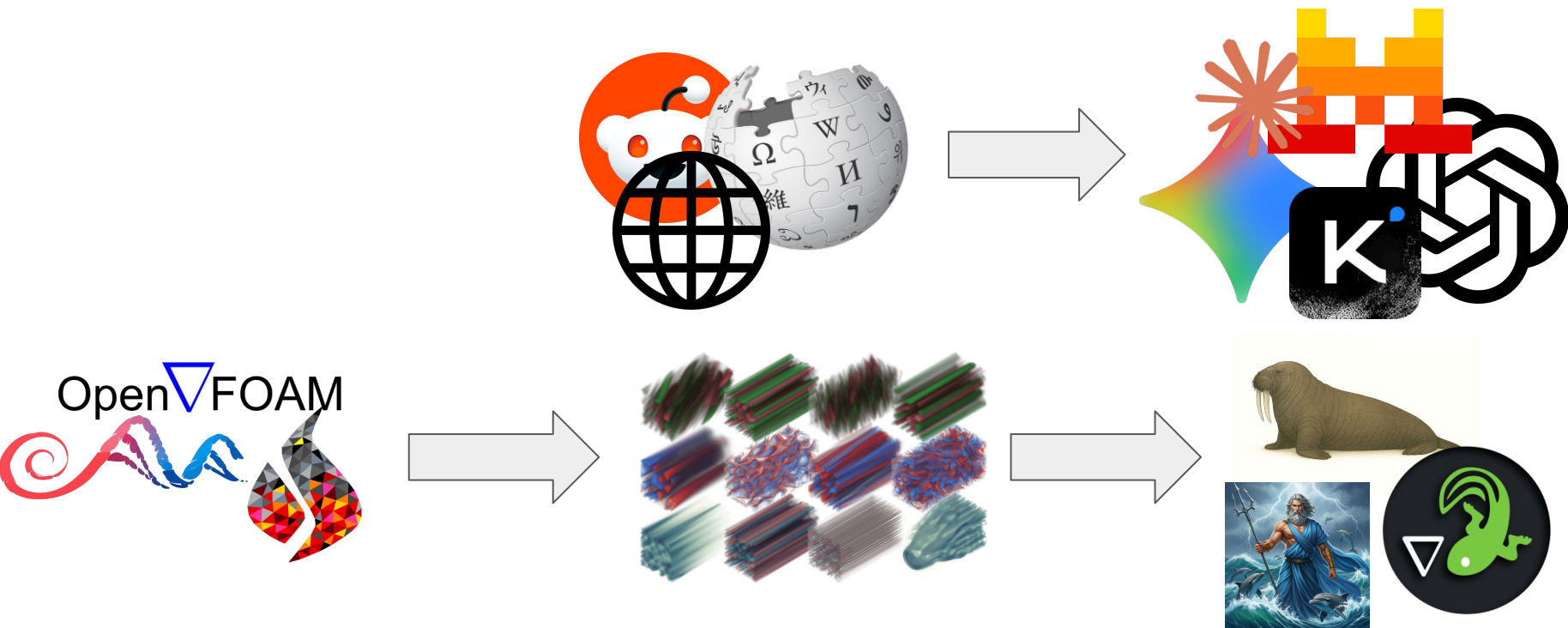
$\mathbb{P}$

PDE System

Exposes the neural emulator to concrete simulations

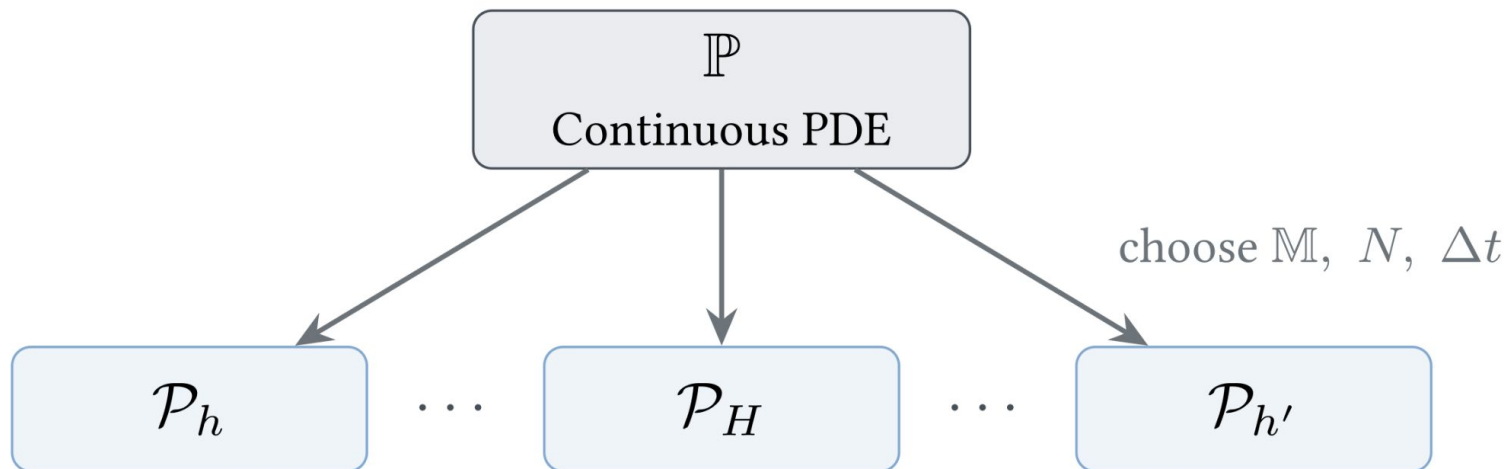
Builds upon the pattern-matching abilities of machine learning and the fast inference of NNs on GPUs

This is different from other fields of ML!



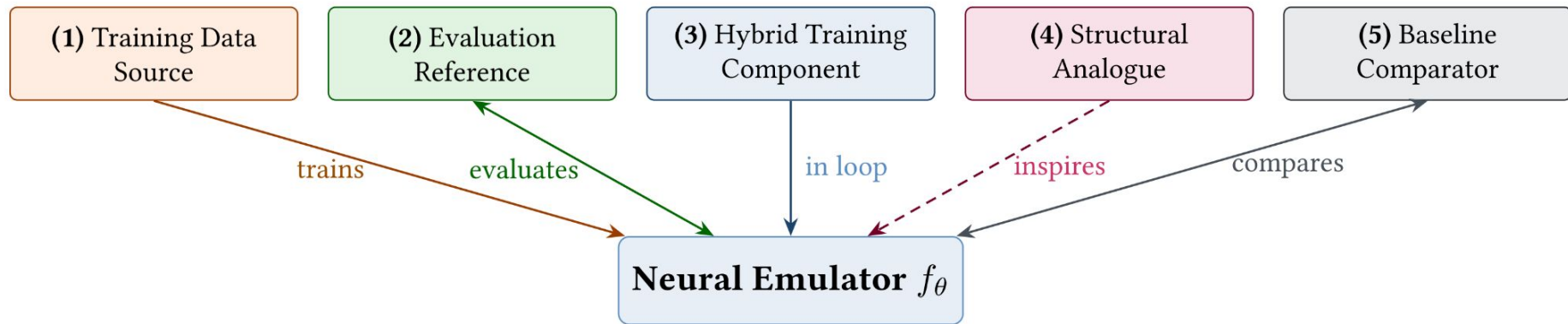
Focus of this talk: The interaction between the data generating solver and the neural surrogate

There is not “this solver” for one PDE



By selecting different schemes and discretization choices we reach different solvers that can be order alongside their “fidelity” (but also their cost)

... and multiple solvers can appear as different roles

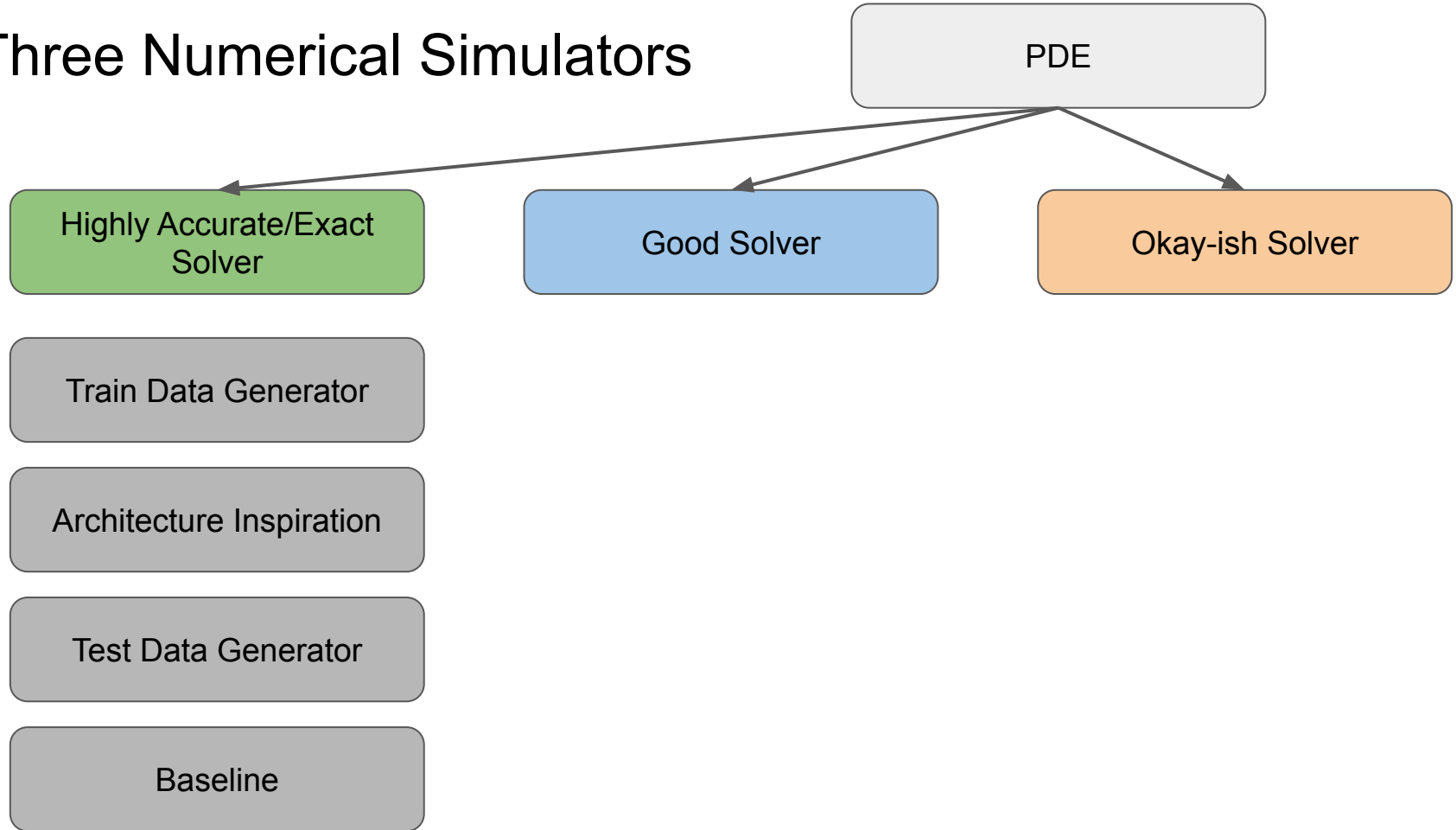


39th Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2025).

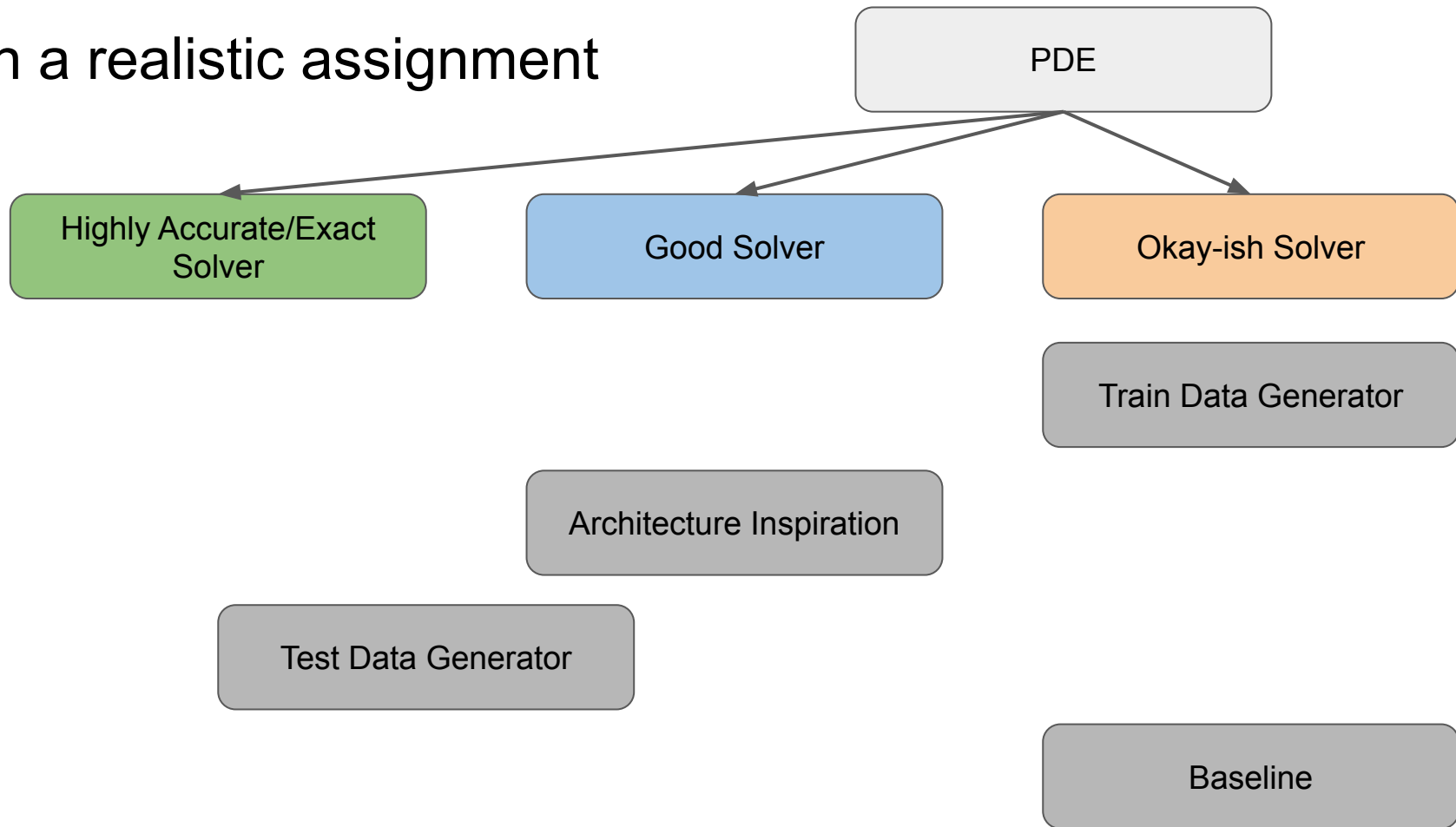
Neural Emulator Superiority: When Machine Learning for PDEs Surpasses its Training Data

Felix Koehler & Nils Thuerey
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Munich Center for Machine Learning (MCML)
`{f.koehler,nils.thuerey}@tum.de`

Three Numerical Simulators



In a realistic assignment



Understanding Difference Between Training and Testing

One-Step Training

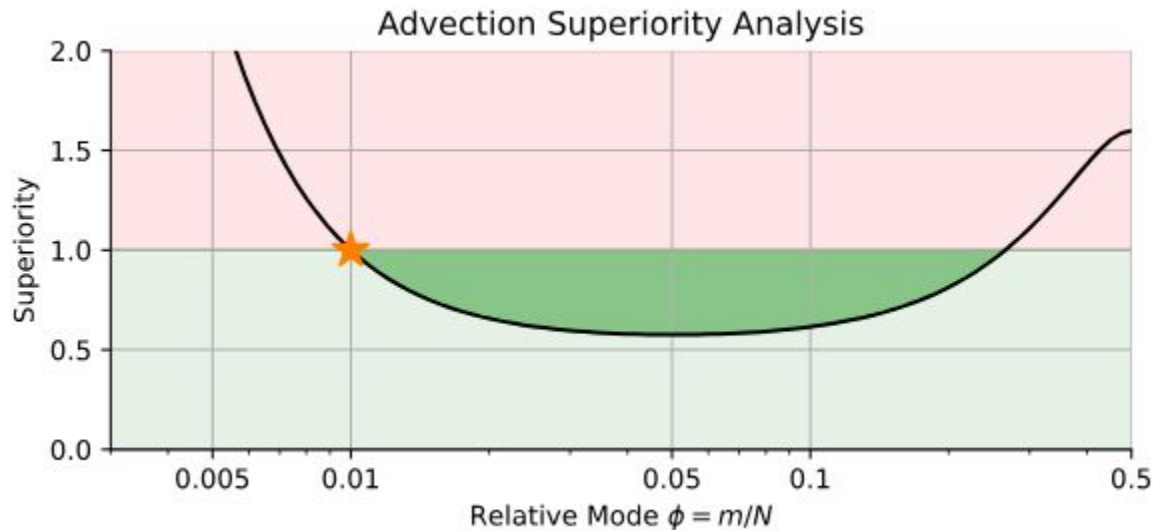
$$L(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\{\mathbf{u}_h^{[t]}, \mathbf{u}_h^{[t+1]}\} \sim \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}_h}(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}), \mathbf{u}_h^{[0]} \sim \mathcal{I}_h} \left[\zeta \left(f_{\theta}(\mathbf{u}_h^{[t]}), \mathbf{u}_h^{[t+1]} \right) \right]$$

Autoregressive Testing

$$e^{[t]} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]} \sim \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_h} \left[\tilde{\zeta} \left(f_{\theta}^t(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}), \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_h^t(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}) \right) \right]$$

Leads to provable Emulator Superiority

$$\xi^{[t]} = \frac{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]} \sim \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_h} \left[\tilde{\zeta} \left(f_{\theta}^t(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}), \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_h^t(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}) \right) \right]}{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]} \sim \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_h} \left[\tilde{\zeta} \left(\mathcal{P}_h^t(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}), \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_h^t(\mathbf{u}_h^{[0]}) \right) \right]}$$



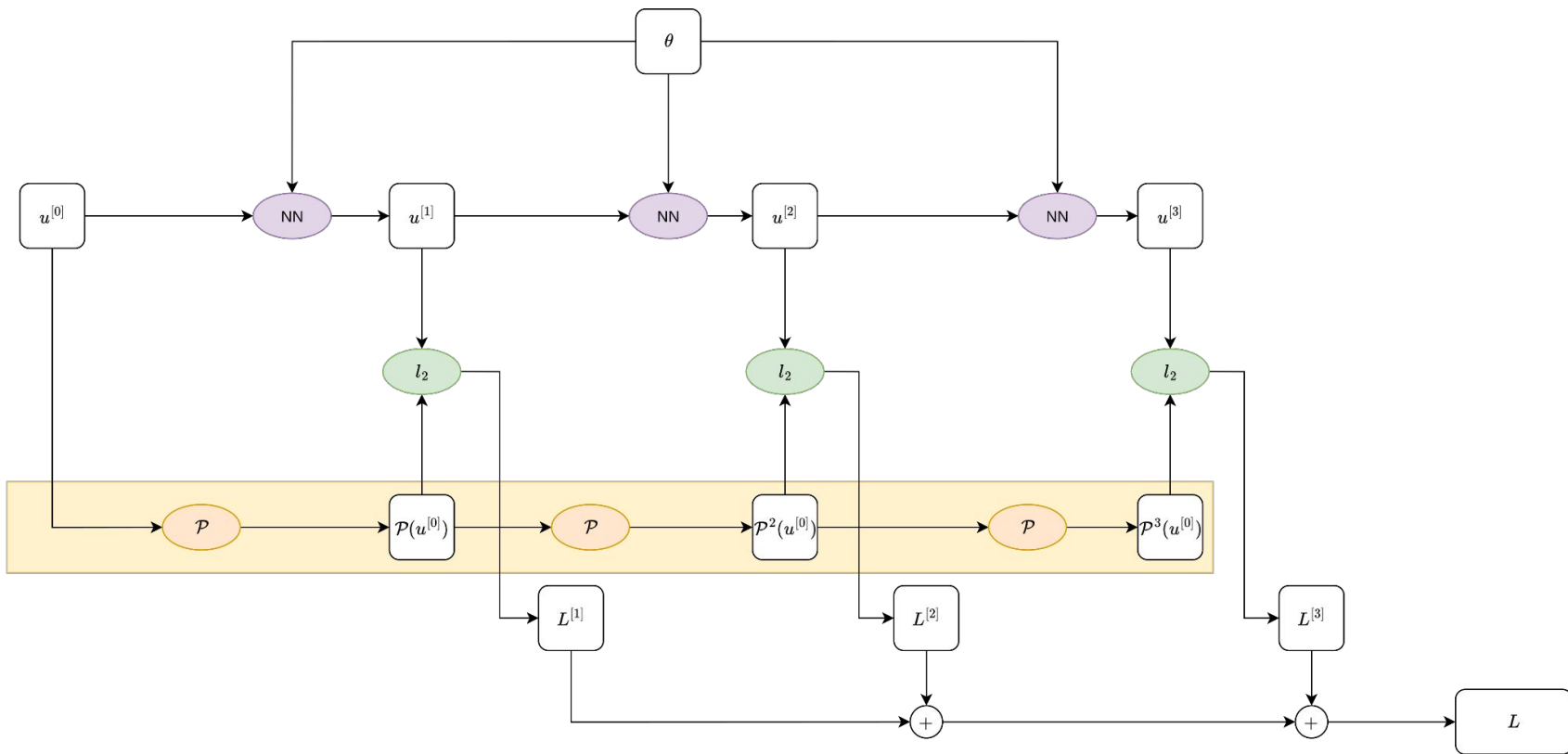
PRDP: PROGRESSIVELY REFINED DIFFERENTIABLE PHYSICS

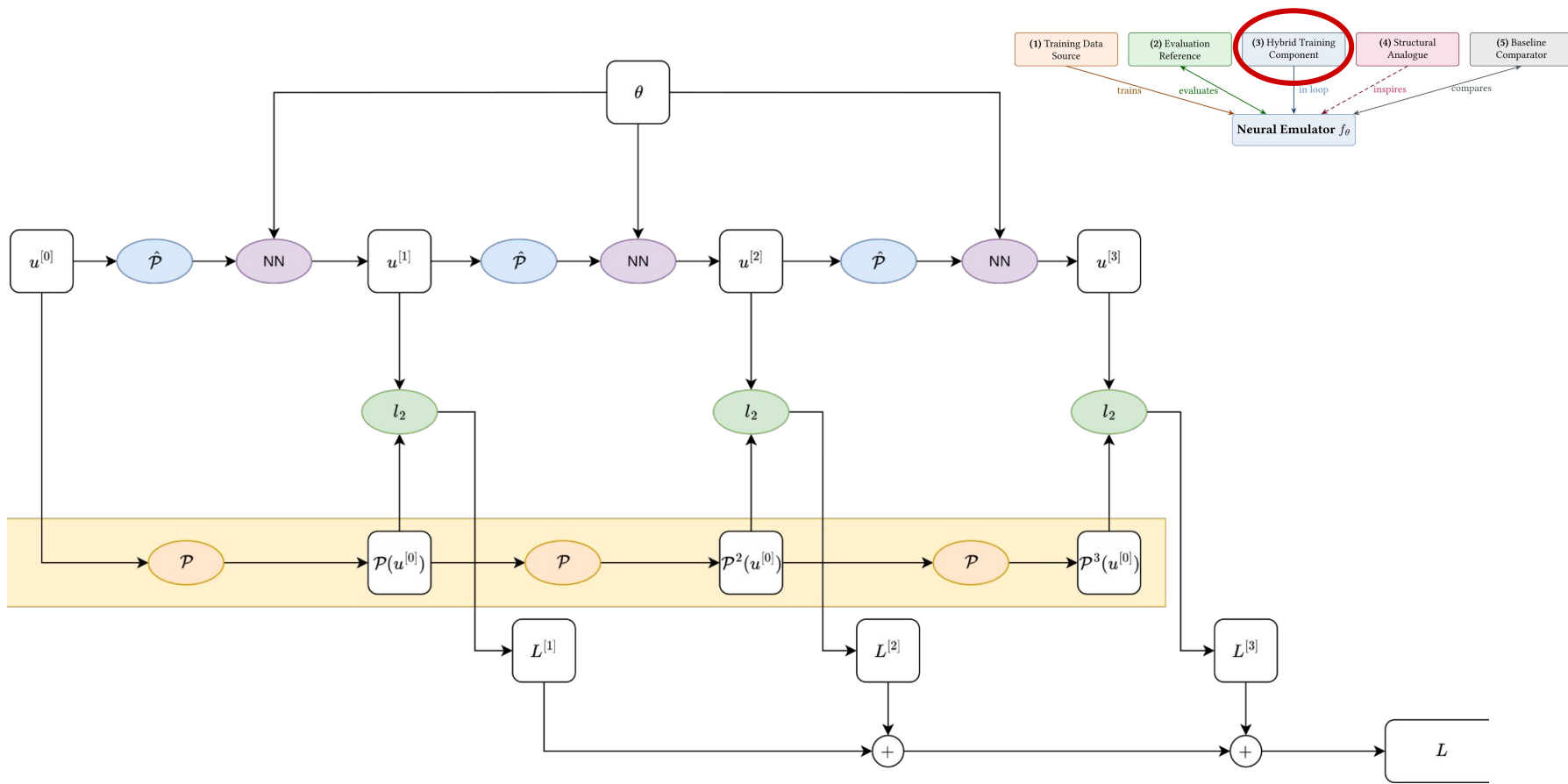
Kanishk Bhatia^{*}, Felix Koehler^{*1}, Nils Thuerey

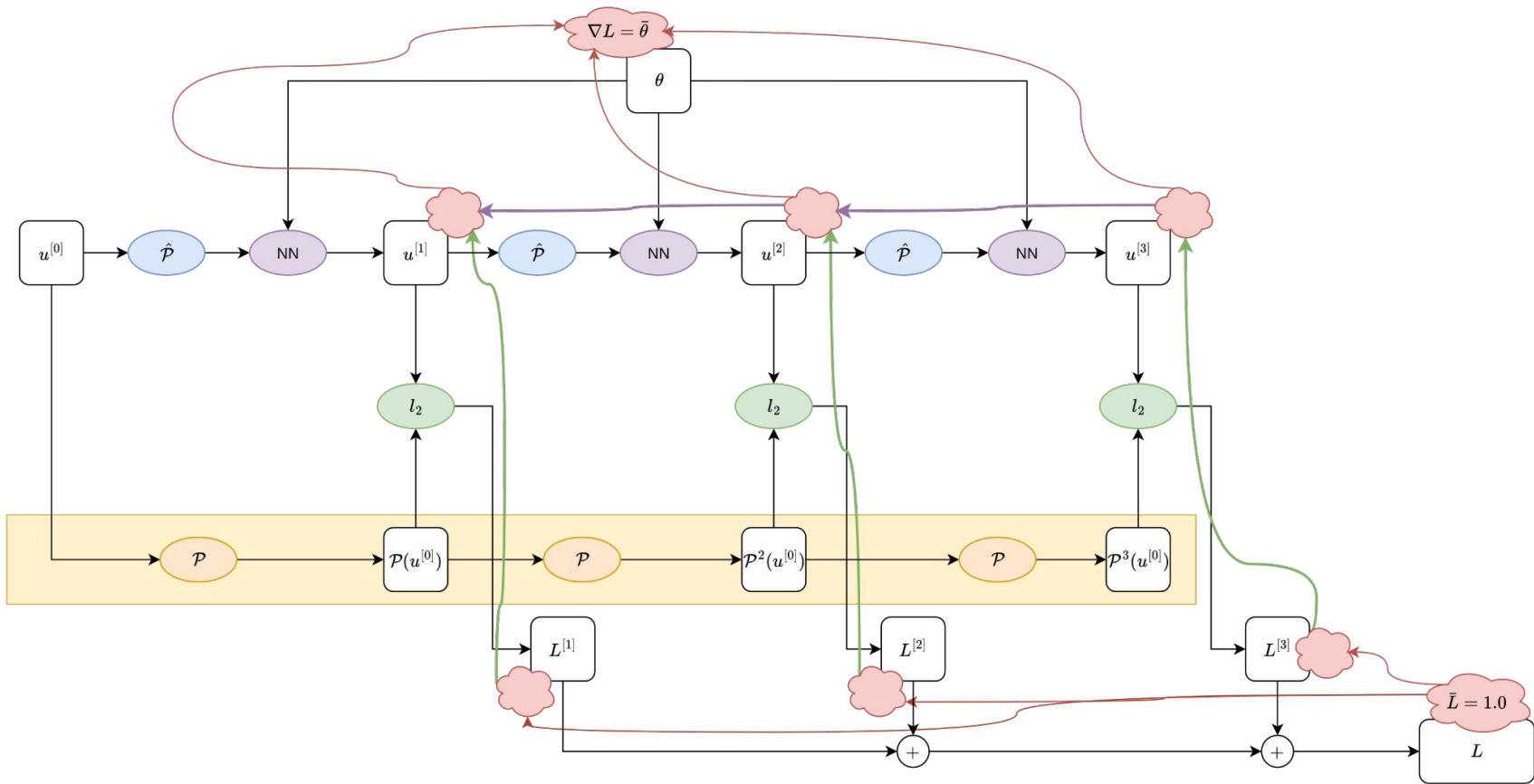
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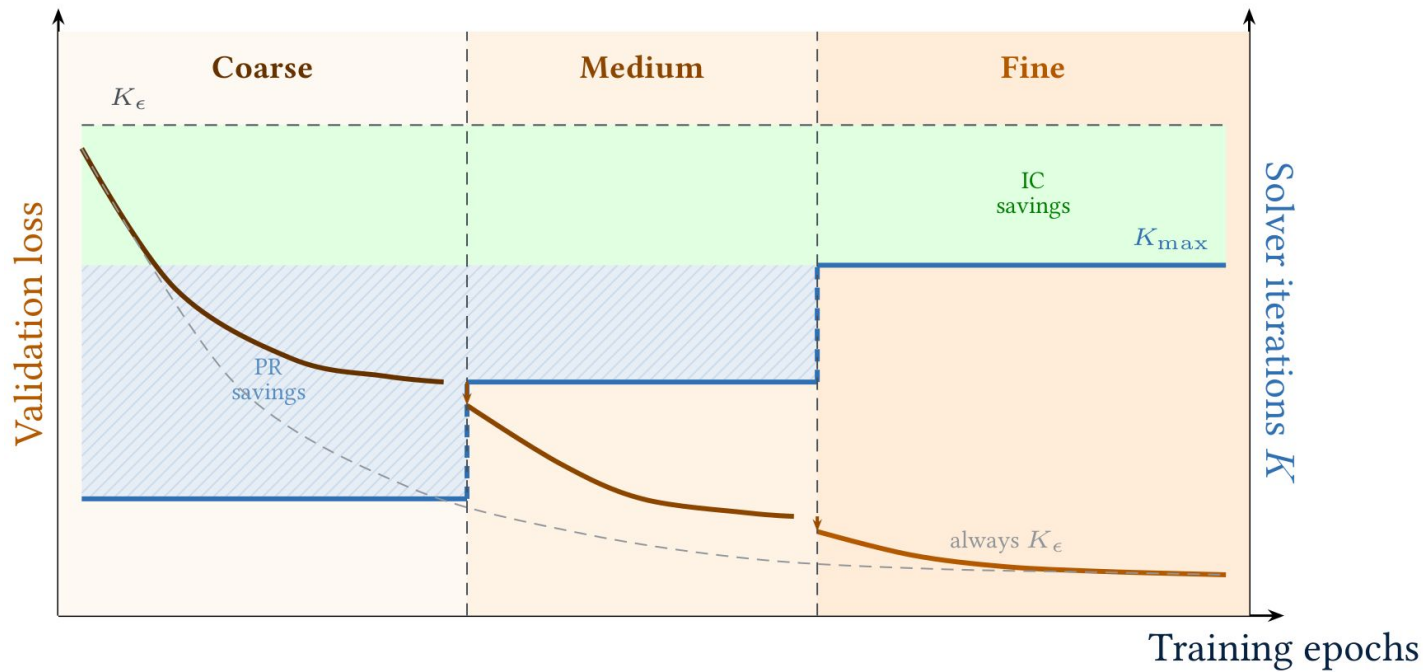
^{*}Equal contribution



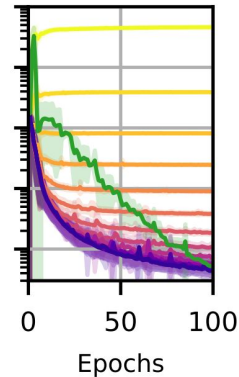
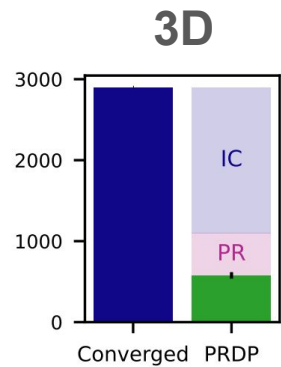
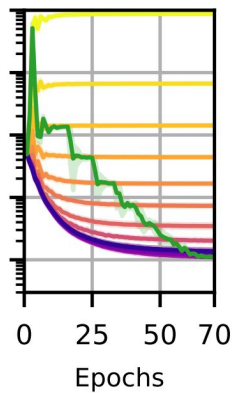
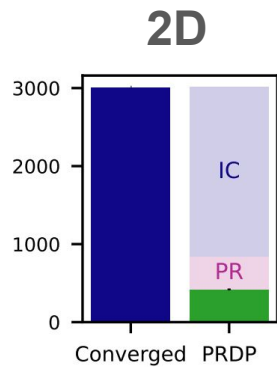
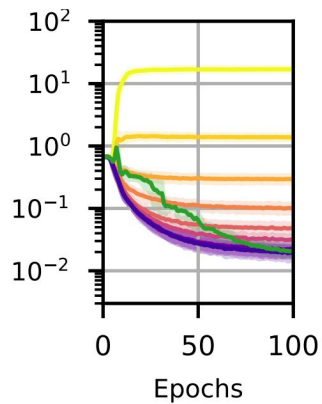
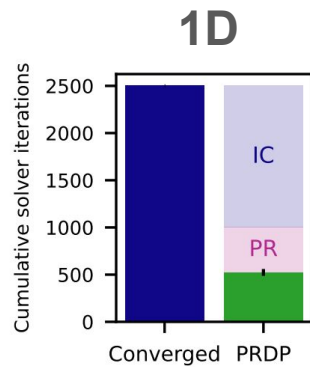




A fidelity-scheduling heuristic



An example of the heat equation



APEBench: A Benchmark for Autoregressive Neural Emulators of PDEs

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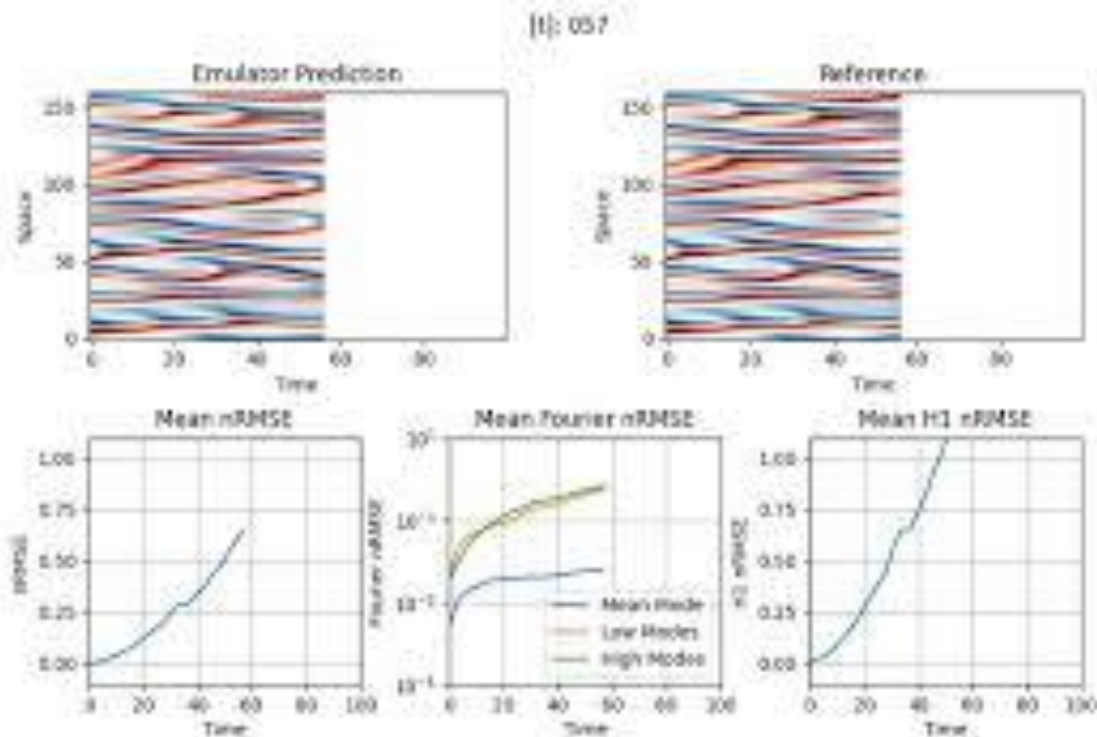
Implications of what we've seen for Benchmarking

1. Need of High-Fidelity Reference Solutions (in particular for testing!) ✓
2. Flexible Data Generators over Fixed Datasets ✓
3. Include options for neural-hybrid correctors ✓

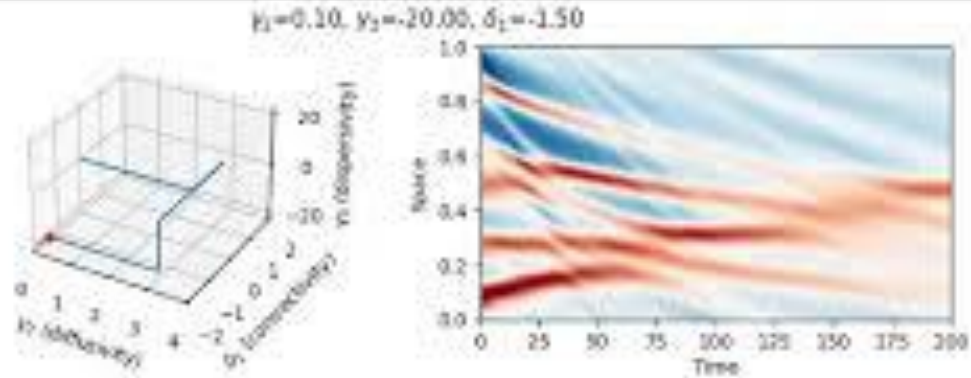


4. Rollout Metrics over One-Step Accuracy
5. Precise Specification of the Emulated System

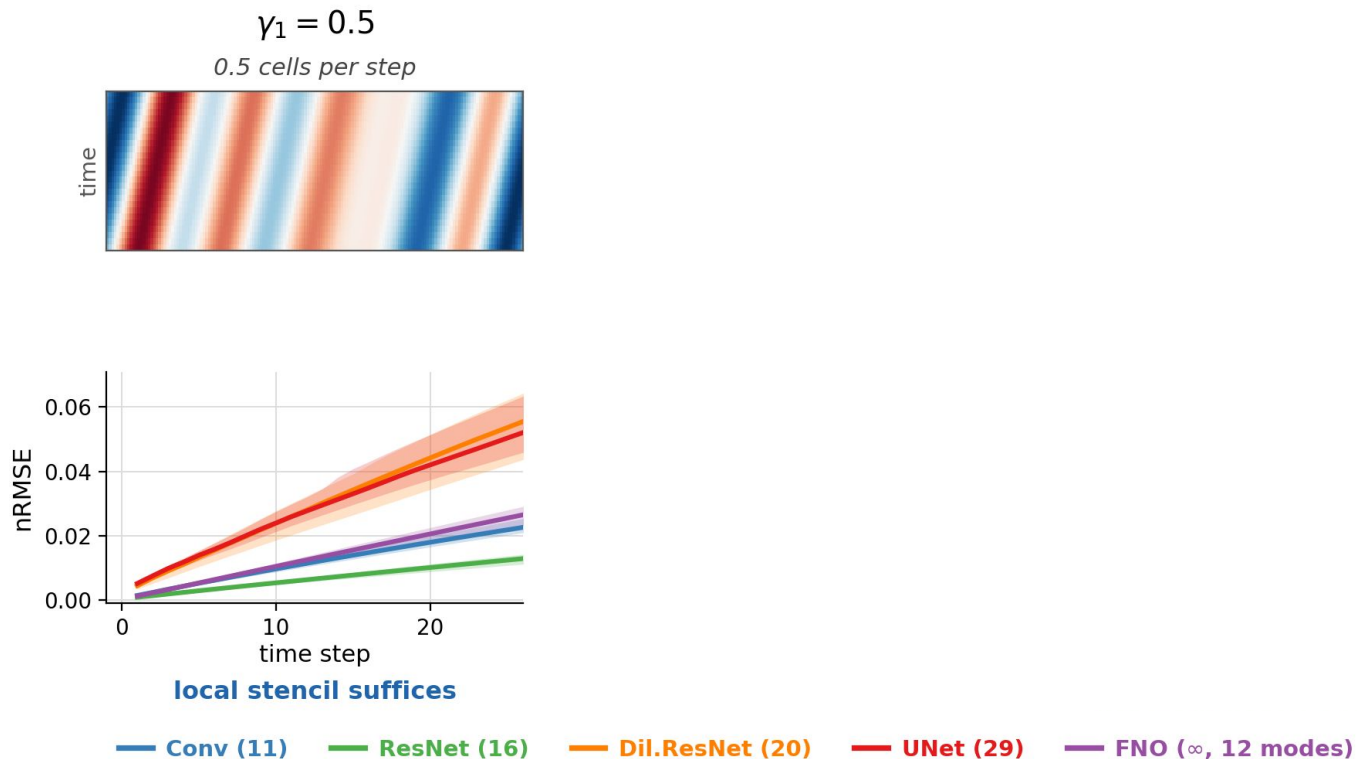
Focusing on rollouts with APEBench



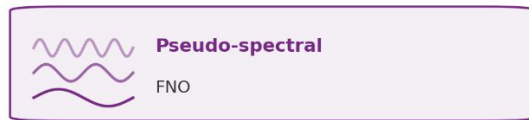
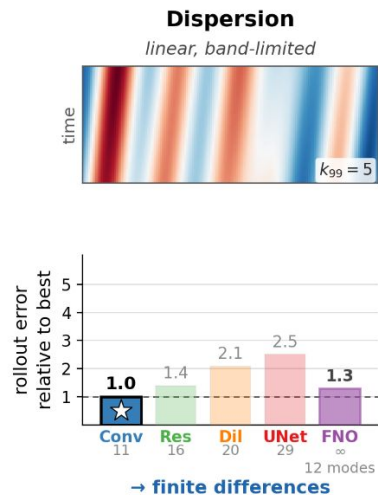
A better emulator exchange protocol



Core Finding: Receptive Fields have to match Physics

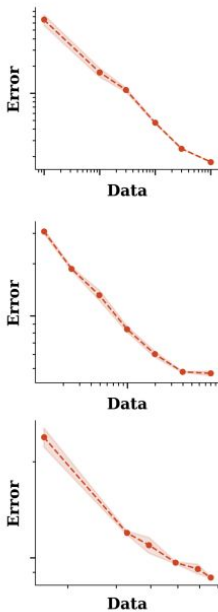


Core Finding: Match Architecture and Physics Properties

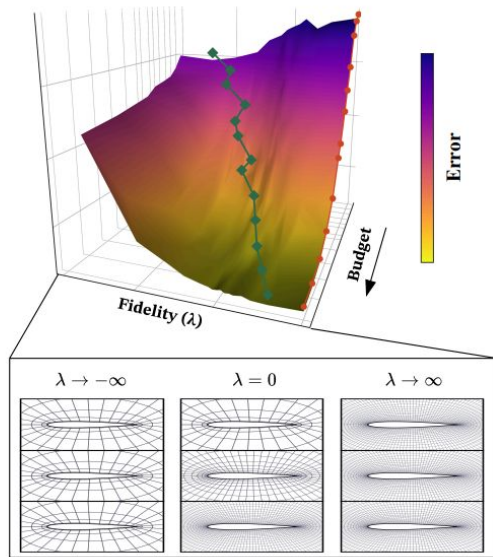


Outlook: Compute-Optimal Data Generation

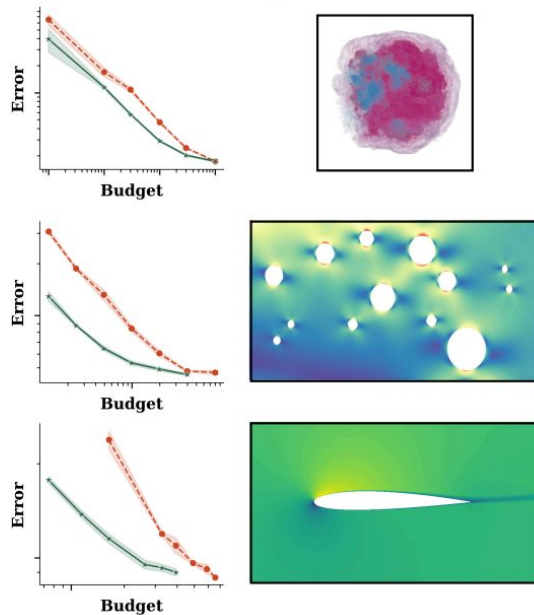
Classical data scaling



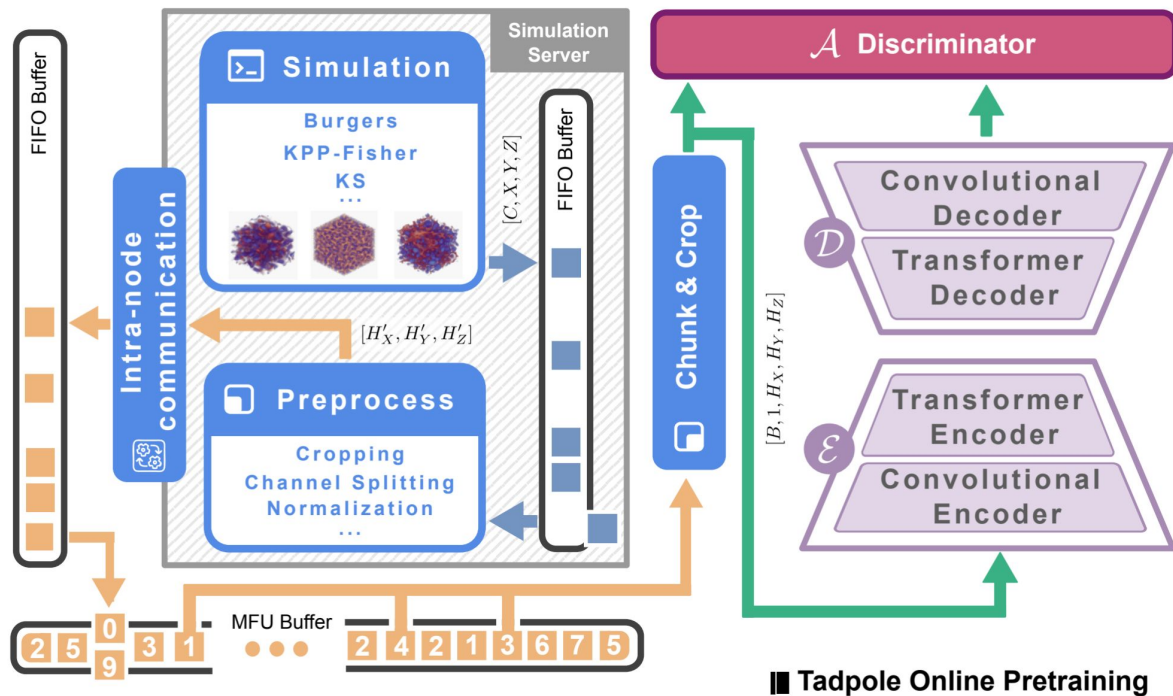
Multi-fidelity approach



Pareto-optimal data scaling



Outlook: Online Data Generation for FM Pretraining



Thank you!

38th Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2024).

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PRDP: PROGRESSIVELY REFINED DIFFERENTIABLE PHYSICS

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