



ICLR

RealPDEBench: A Benchmark for Complex Physical Systems with Real-World Data

[ICLR Oral] The **first** benchmark for scientific ML that integrates real-world measurements with paired numerical simulations.

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Website: <https://realpdebench.github.io/>

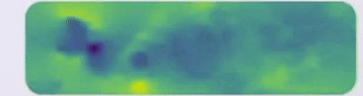
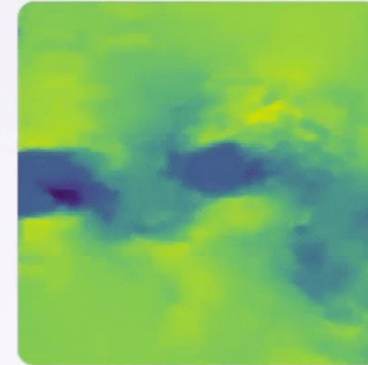


- 1. Background and Motivation
- 2. Dataset:
 - from Fluid to Combustion
- 3. Tasks:
 - Simulated Training
 - Real-world Training
 - Real-world Finetuning
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FSI

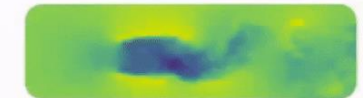
Two-way fluid–structure interaction with cylinder vibration (vortex-induced vibration), spanning Re 3272–9068 across varying mass ratio and damping.

Fluid-Structure Two-way Coupling
VIV



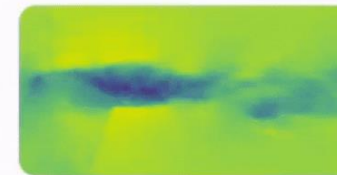
Controlled Cylinder

Active control via forced vibration (f 0.5–1.4 Hz, Re 1781–9843).



Cylinder

Stationary cylinder wake (Re 1800–12000) measured by PIV.



Foil

NACA0025 airfoil: 2D slices of 3D flow (AoA 0° – 20° , Re 2968–17031).

Combustion

3D swirl-stabilized NH_3/CH_4 /air flames captured with OH^* chemiluminescence at 4000 fps. Large Eddy Simulation with 38 species and 184 reactions.

Combustion 3D LES
Multi-physics



Background and Motivation



- **Scientific background:**

- Core problem in science and engineering.
- Dynamics are highly nonlinear, high-dimensional, and strongly coupled.
- Fluid, combustion, nuclear fusion, aerospace...

- **Current limitation:**

- Most scientific ML models are still trained and evaluated mainly on **simulated data**, rather than on **real-world measurements**.
- → hinders the real-world application!

- **Key challenge:**

real-world data:

measurement noise,
missing modalities,
experimental imperfections...



simulated data:

numerical errors,
simplified physical assumptions...



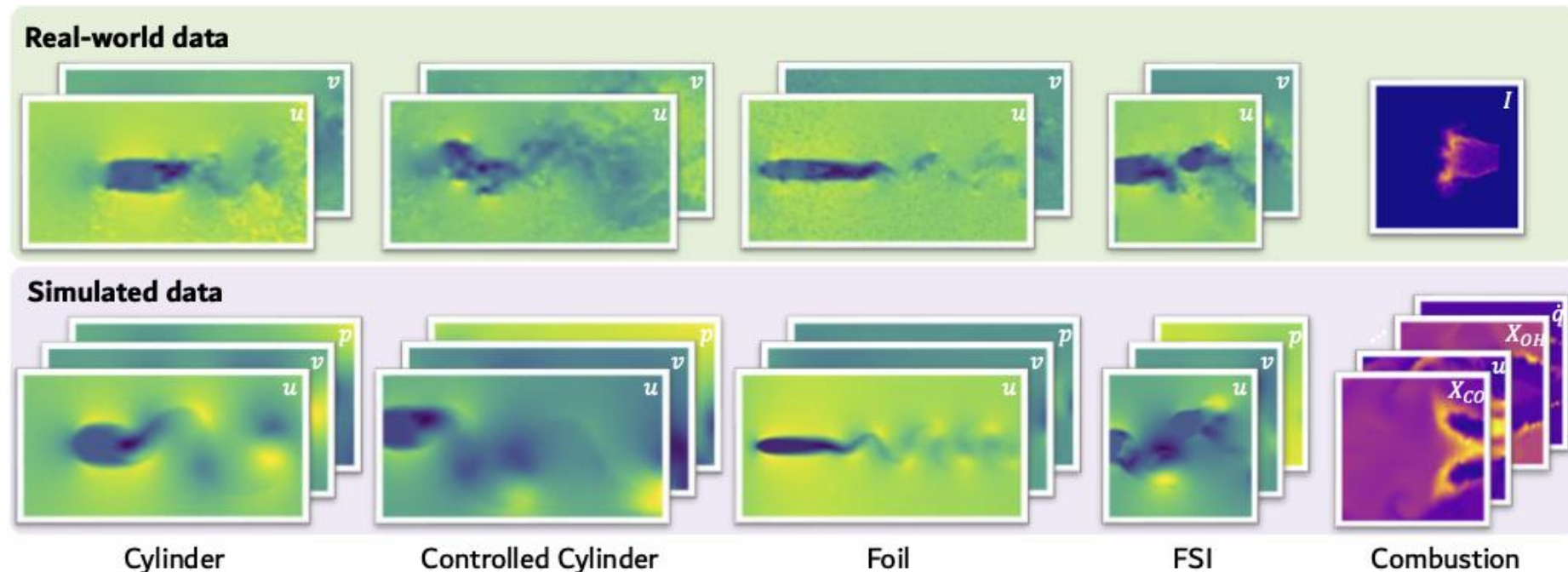
- Existing benchmarks cannot fully answer a crucial question:
 “How well do scientific ML models work in real-world settings?”
- Why this matters:
 - fair evaluation, practical deployment, sim-to-real transfer, learning from noisy observations...
- Gap in prior work:
 - Existing benchmarks mainly focus on **simulated PDE data**, while available real-world datasets are often **small-scale, sparse, and not designed for machine learning**.
- Motivation of us: **RealPDEBench** is proposed to bridge this gap.
 - Pairs **real-world measurements** with **matched simulations**,
 - enables **direct comparison** between the two,
 - supports studying new tasks such as **sim2real problems**.

Overall goal: Move scientific ML from **simulation-only success** toward **real-world applicability**.

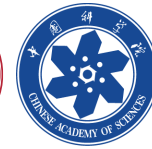
Dataset: from Fluid to Combustion



- **5 representative scenarios:**
 - Cylinder, Controlled Cylinder, Fluid-Structure Interaction, Foil, and Combustion.
 - Cover key physical challenges such as wake transition, control response, fluid–structure coupling, 3D flow effects, and reactive flows.
- **736 paired trajectories** of **real-world** and **simulated** data under multiple operating conditions.



Dataset: from Fluid to Combustion



- **Real-world data collection:**

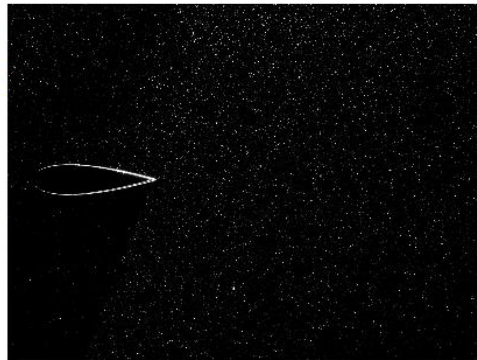
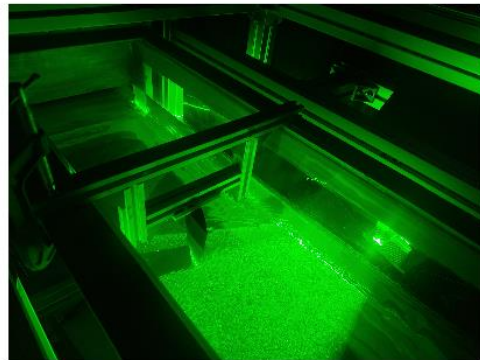
- Fluid datasets: water tunnels, Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV)
- Combustion dataset: flame chemiluminescence imaging

- **Simulated data collection:**

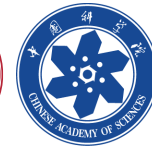
- CFD solvers
- Fluid datasets: Lilypad and Waterlily
- Combustion dataset: 3D unsteady LES and turbulence–chemistry modeling.

- **Data format:**

- Each file contains one trajectory on a **uniform** spatial grid, together with the corresponding **physical parameters**.



3 Tasks



- **Purpose:**
 - reveal both the **limitations of simulated data** and the **benefits of combining simulation with real-world supervision**.
- **Testing:** In all settings, models are validated and tested on real-world data.
- **Simulated Training:** trained on **all simulated samples**.
- **Real-world Training:** trained directly on the **real-world samples in the training dataset**.
- **Real-world Finetuning:** first **pretrained on simulated data** and then **finetuned on real-world data**.



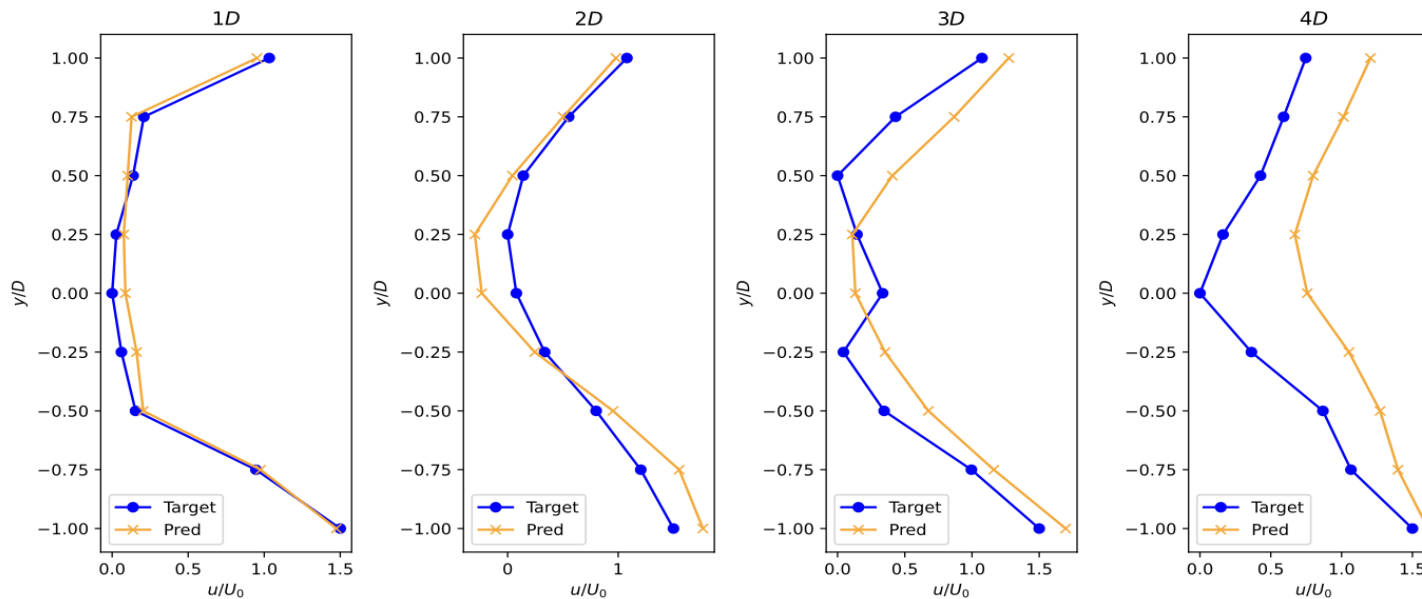
- **Data-oriented metrics** & **physics-oriented metrics**:

- **Data-oriented metrics**:

- **RMSE, MAE, Relative L2 Error**
- **R^2** : how much variance in the ground truth is explained by the model.
- **Update Ratio**:
 - Evaluates **training efficiency**
 - Compares how many optimization updates needed to reach the target RMSE: **real-world finetuning** v.s **real-world training from scratch**.

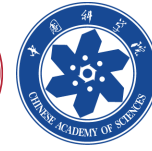
- **Physics-oriented metrics:**

- **Fourier Space Error (fRMSE):** a frequency-domain metric, and can also be analyzed across low-, middle-, and high-frequency bands.
- **Frequency Error (FE):** focuses on temporal periodicity.
- **Kinetic Energy Error (KE):** measures whether the predicted flow preserves the correct kinetic energy.
- **Mean Velocity Profile Error (MVPE):** compares the **time-averaged velocity profile** at selected probe locations, evaluates **long-term behavior**.



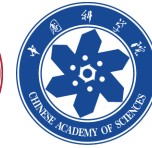
← MVP of U-Net's 10-round autoregressive prediction on Cylinder.

10 baselines



Class	Baseline
Foundation Model	DPOT-L (509M)
	DPOT-S (30M)
Neural Operator	Fourier Neural Operator (FNO)
	Convolutional Neural Operator (CNO)
	DeepONet
	Multiwavelet Transform Operator (MWT)
	Wavelet Diffusion Neural Operator (WDNO)
Transformer	Transolver
	Galerkin Transformer (GK-Transformer)
Traditional & CNN	Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD)
	U-Net

Experiment results



Dataset	Baseline	Params	Simulated Training			Real-world Training			Real-world Finetuning			
			RMSE	Rel L ₂	fRMSE	RMSE	Rel L ₂	fRMSE	RMSE	Rel L ₂	fRMSE	Ratio
Cylinder	U-Net	23.0 M	0.0758	0.2165	0.0122	0.0700	0.0701	0.0103	0.0632	0.0728	0.0097	0.3636
	CNO	8.0 M	0.0729	0.1849	0.0113	0.0424	0.0897	0.0069	0.0403	0.1013	0.0066	1.0000
	DeepONet	3.6 M	0.0863	0.3592	0.0132	0.0713	0.1528	0.0108	0.0661	0.1503	0.0107	0.5758
	FNO	50.4 M	0.0739	0.2575	0.0115	0.0585	0.0855	0.0087	0.0545	0.0780	0.0087	0.1111
	WDNO	104.3 M	0.0699	0.2053	0.0105	0.0689	0.1666	0.0091	0.0513	0.0969	0.0073	0.1250
	MWT	2.9 M	0.0733	0.2240	0.0107	0.0540	0.0832	0.0081	0.0584	0.0850	0.0088	0.9253
	GK-Transformer	84.4 M	0.0876	0.2941	0.0139	0.1196	0.0898	0.0166	0.0995	0.0908	0.0146	0.4400
	Transolver	4.3 M	0.1121	0.3224	0.0174	0.1093	0.1887	0.0160	0.0965	0.1723	0.0144	1.0000
	DPOT-S-FT	30.8 M	0.0513	0.1474	0.0076	0.0586	0.0983	0.0086	0.0440	0.0766	0.0067	0.1250
	DPOT-L-FT	649.8 M	0.0486	0.1446	0.0070	0.0390	0.0812	0.0056	0.0394	0.0733	0.0059	1.0000
	ML Average	-	0.0752	0.2356	0.0115	0.0692	0.1106	0.0101	0.0613	0.0997	0.0093	0.5666
DMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0862	0.3590	0.0114	-	
Controlled Cylinder	U-Net	23.0 M	0.0195	0.1360	0.0029	0.0080	0.0555	0.0010	0.0079	0.0543	0.0009	0.7632
	CNO	8.0 M	0.0167	0.1209	0.0022	0.0081	0.0583	0.0009	0.0080	0.0574	0.0009	0.8400
	DeepONet	3.6 M	0.0540	0.4256	0.0134	0.0309	0.2399	0.0058	0.0291	0.2284	0.0052	0.5200
	FNO	50.4 M	0.0285	0.2007	0.0059	0.0097	0.0723	0.0012	0.0094	0.0702	0.0011	0.5217
	WDNO	359.8 M	0.0240	0.1829	0.0037	0.0115	0.0927	0.0014	0.0101	0.0752	0.0013	0.3617
	MWT	2.9 M	0.0220	0.1594	0.0037	0.0102	0.0747	0.0011	0.0102	0.0746	0.0010	0.5487
	GK-Transformer	50.8 M	0.0261	0.1816	0.0050	0.0103	0.0767	0.0012	0.0101	0.0748	0.0012	0.5200
	Transolver	4.3 M	0.0294	0.1894	0.0069	0.0171	0.1200	0.0024	0.0168	0.1176	0.0022	0.4285
	DPOT-S-FT	30.8 M	0.0233	0.1722	0.0039	0.0084	0.0598	0.0010	0.0085	0.0615	0.0010	1.0000
	DPOT-L-FT	649.8 M	0.0248	0.1784	0.0043	0.0084	0.0603	0.0010	0.0085	0.0611	0.0010	1.0000
	ML Average	-	0.0268	0.1947	0.0052	0.0123	0.0910	0.0017	0.0119	0.0875	0.0016	0.6504
DMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0340	0.2233	0.0059	-	

FSI	U-Net	23.0 M	0.0223	0.1589	0.0025	0.0085	0.0583	0.0007	0.0084	0.0579	0.0007	0.6667
	CNO	8.0 M	0.0241	0.1724	0.0029	0.0105	0.0741	0.0009	0.0096	0.0679	0.0008	0.5600
	DeepONet	3.4 M	0.0637	0.4606	0.0097	0.0350	0.2502	0.0051	0.0332	0.2368	0.0048	0.3125
	FNO	268.5 M	0.0426	0.3095	0.0059	0.0129	0.0892	0.0012	0.0127	0.0881	0.0012	0.5714
	WDNO	91.7 M	0.0369	0.2700	0.0050	0.0117	0.0817	0.0011	0.0116	0.0824	0.0011	0.5116
	MWT	2.9 M	0.0339	0.2487	0.0046	0.0128	0.0910	0.0010	0.0128	0.0912	0.0010	0.9992
	GK-Transformer	67.6 M	0.0307	0.2241	0.0039	0.0127	0.0916	0.0011	0.0124	0.0898	0.0010	0.6200
	Transolver	4.3 M	0.0305	0.2119	0.0043	0.0236	0.1567	0.0027	0.0223	0.1480	0.0025	0.1600
	DPOT-S-FT	41.3 M	0.0260	0.1886	0.0031	0.0105	0.0746	0.0008	0.0099	0.0701	0.0007	0.2500
	DPOT-L-FT	673.5 M	0.0262	0.1898	0.0030	0.0099	0.0687	0.0008	0.0097	0.0668	0.0008	0.3125
	ML Average	-	0.0337	0.2434	0.0045	0.0148	0.1036	0.0015	0.0143	0.0999	0.0015	0.4964
DMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0450	0.2955	0.0060	-	
Foil	U-Net	23.0 M	0.0272	0.0745	0.0039	0.0100	0.0159	0.0011	0.0094	0.0145	0.0008	0.5116
	CNO	8.0 M	0.0227	0.0438	0.0028	0.0136	0.0253	0.0018	0.0114	0.0206	0.0013	0.4400
	DeepONet	3.6 M	0.0339	0.0565	0.0051	0.0222	0.0363	0.0028	0.0226	0.0375	0.0029	0.5185
	FNO	50.4 M	0.0274	0.0540	0.0037	0.0130	0.0228	0.0015	0.0120	0.0206	0.0012	0.3192
	WDNO	358.4 M	0.0242	0.0490	0.0026	0.0162	0.0444	0.0018	0.0106	0.0181	0.0010	0.1035
	MWT	2.9 M	0.0264	0.0492	0.0036	0.0133	0.0227	0.0015	0.0125	0.0210	0.0012	0.4894
	GK-Transformer	50.8 M	0.0277	0.0512	0.0038	0.0142	0.0245	0.0018	0.0138	0.0237	0.0017	0.5918
	Transolver	4.3 M	0.0345	0.0465	0.0050	0.0220	0.0370	0.0027	0.0138	0.0237	0.0017	0.5918
	DPOT-S-FT	41.3 M	0.0221	0.0397	0.0027	0.0106	0.0166	0.0010	0.0109	0.0174	0.0012	1.0000
	DPOT-L-FT	673.5 M	0.0229	0.0402	0.0029	0.0105	0.0159	0.0011	0.0109	0.0161	0.0012	1.0000
	ML Average	-	0.0269	0.0505	0.0036	0.0146	0.0261	0.0017	0.0128	0.0213	0.0014	0.5566
DMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0322	0.0520	0.0041	-	
Combustion	U-Net	23.3 M	0.0358	0.7290	0.0051	0.0216	0.5487	0.0026	0.0213	0.5403	0.0025	0.5682
	CNO	8.0 M	0.0401	0.8274	0.0057	0.0248	0.6030	0.0032	0.0238	0.5877	0.0030	0.7083
	DeepONet	3.5 M	0.0403	0.8565	0.0056	0.0229	0.5751	0.0028	0.0227	0.5723	0.0028	0.7800
	FNO	67.1 M	0.0363	0.7606	0.0052	0.0226	0.5664	0.0027	0.0225	0.5680	0.0027	0.4286
	WDNO	122.7 M	0.0439	1.1016	0.0061	0.0380	0.8605	0.0055	0.0314	0.7441	0.0044	0.2632
	MWT	2.9 M	0.0367	0.7536	0.0052	0.0221	0.5560	0.0027	0.0220	0.5549	0.0026	0.9982
	GK-Transformer	67.6 M	0.0400	0.9143	0.0056	0.0247	0.6083	0.0031	0.0258	0.6421	0.0034	1.0000
	Transolver	4.3 M	0.0442	0.9056	0.0061	0.0375	0.7825	0.0050	0.0375	0.7836	0.0050	1.0000
	DPOT-S-FT	41.5 M	0.0393	0.7842	0.0054	0.0209	0.5349	0.0024	0.0211	0.5378	0.0024	1.0000
	DPOT-L-FT	674.2 M	0.0378	0.7750	0.0053	0.0208	0.5331	0.0024	0.0206	0.5318	0.0023	0.8125
	ML Average	-	0.0394	0.8408	0.0055	0.0256	0.6169	0.0032	0.0249	0.6063	0.0031	0.7559
DMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0914	1.3360	0.0110	-	

Findings:

1. Error characteristics:

Real-world datasets are mainly affected by **sensor noise**, whereas simulated datasets are mainly limited by **numerical and modeling errors**.

2. Advantages of simulated data:

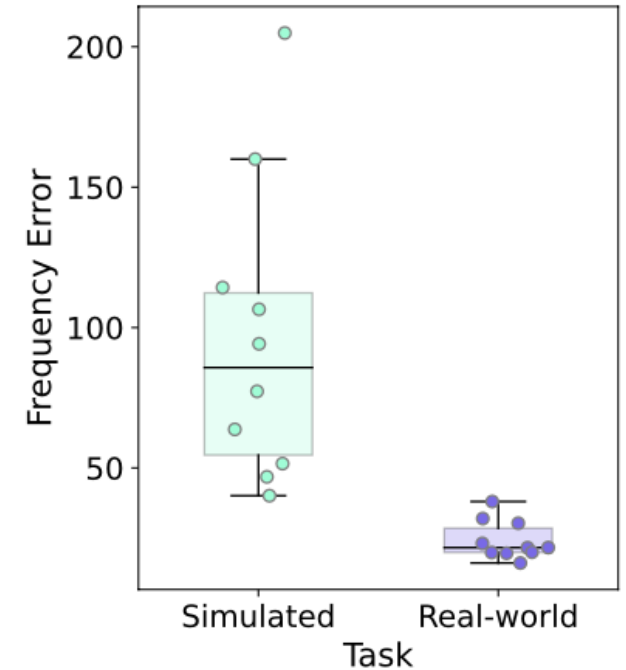
Have lower cost, more accessible modalities, and no measurement-induced noise.

3. Sim-to-real performance gap:

Models trained on simulated data perform worse than those trained on real-world data when evaluated on real-world benchmarks.

4. Superiority of real-world training:

Real-data-trained models outperform simulated-data-trained models by a large margin, with **relative L2 improvements of 9.39%–78.91%**.



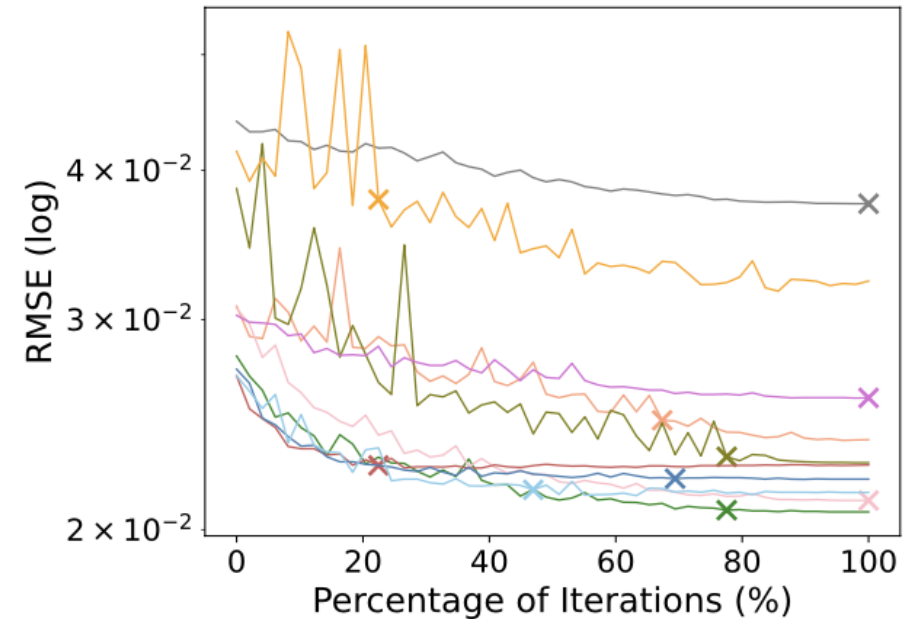
Findings:


5. Benefit of pretraining:

Simulated-data pretraining followed by real-world finetuning improves performance.

6. Faster convergence:

Simulated pretraining also accelerates optimization, reflected by **Update Ratios below 1** and faster RMSE reduction.



 Validation RMSE curves of real-world finetuning on Combustion.
x: the best RMSE of real-world training.

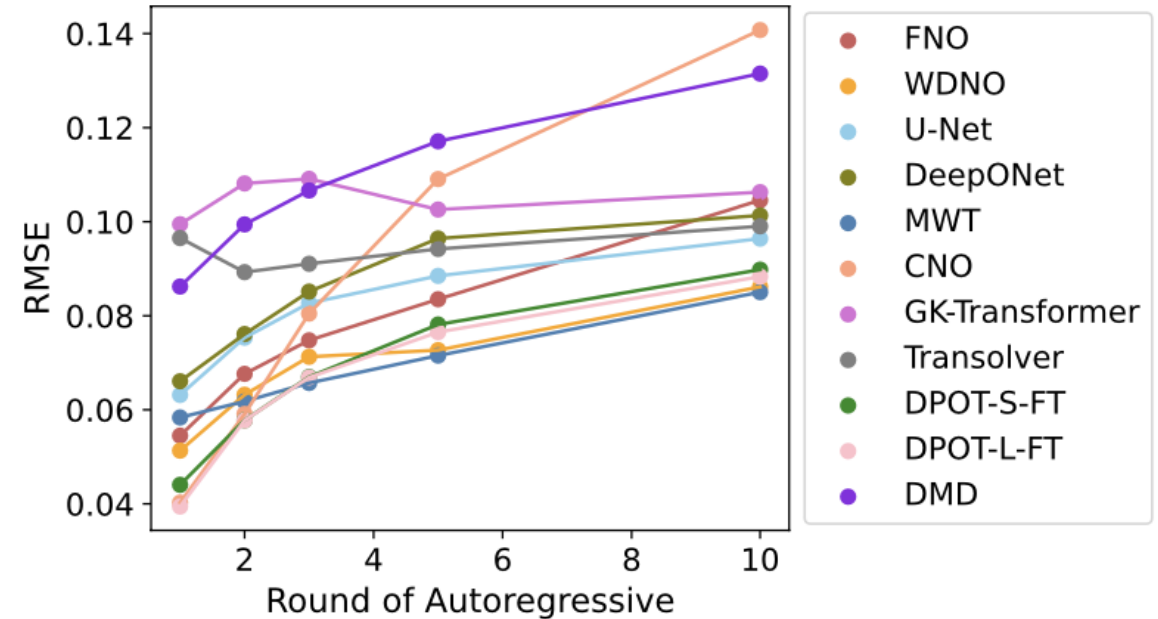
Findings:

7. Architecture trade-off:

Convolution-based models perform well on **pointwise RMSE**, while **operator-based and spectral models** better preserve **periodicity and global physical dynamics**.

8. Long-horizon stability:

Large pretrained operator models such as **DPOT** remain more stable over time.





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Takeaway: The **first** benchmark for scientific ML that integrates real-world measurements with paired numerical simulations.



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