

The Seismic Wavefield Common Task Framework

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The Seismic Wavefield CTF

- > SciML methods overpromise results against weak baselines, reporting bias, inconsistent evaluations, a lack of *hidden* test sets

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present two network architectures of DeepONet: the stacked DeepONet and the unstacked DeepONet, and then introduce the data generation procedure. In Section 3, we present a theoretical analysis on the number of sensors required to represent the input function accurately for approximating ODE operators. In Section 4, we test the performance of FNN, stacked DeepONet, and unstacked DeepONet for different examples, and demonstrate the accuracy and convergence rates of unstacked DeepONet. Finally, we conclude the paper in Section 5.

DeepONet

If we remove the dependence on the function a and impose $\kappa_\phi(x, y) = \kappa_\phi(x - y)$, we obtain that (3) is a convolution operator, which is a natural choice from the perspective of fundamental solutions. We exploit this fact in the following section by parameterizing κ_ϕ directly in Fourier space and using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) to efficiently compute (3). This leads to a fast architecture that obtains state-of-the-art results for PDE problems.

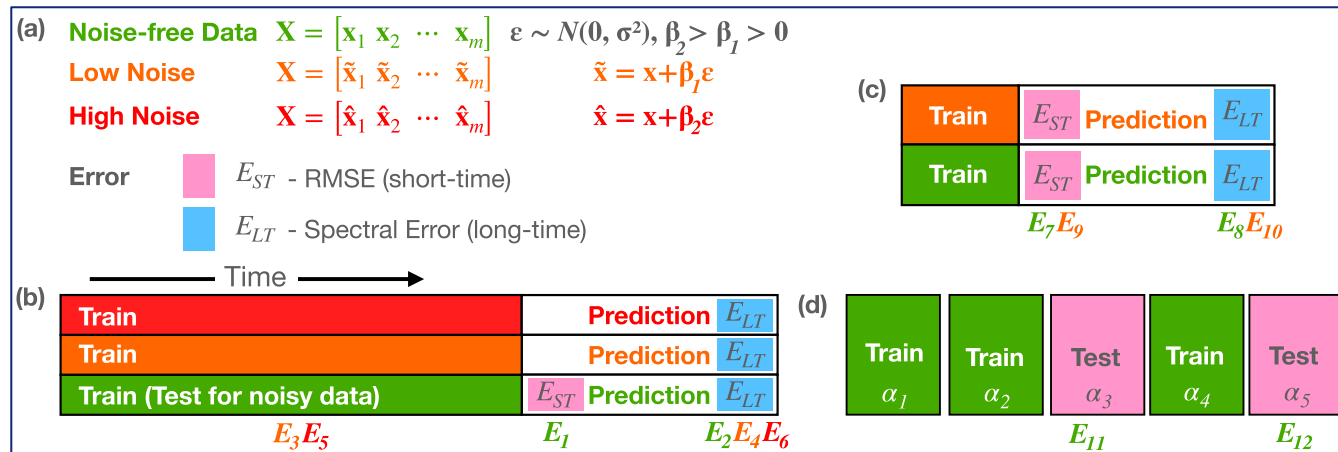
FNO

univariate model (Das et al., 2024). Across 9.3×10^3 held-out systems, we find *Panda* outperforms the baselines across a variety of prediction horizons and error metrics (Fig. 2). While we train our model exclusively on $d = 3$ -dimensional dynamical systems, the evaluation set includes arbitrary dimension systems, indicating that channel attention enables multivariate generalization. Moreover,

Panda

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- > The Seismic Wavefield CTF extends the CTF4Science provides a rigorous foundation to benchmark SciML



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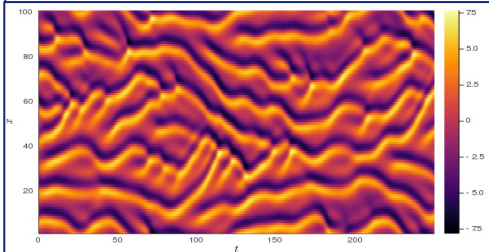
- > The Seismic Wavefield CTF extends the CTF4Science provides a rigorous foundation to benchmark SciML

Score	Test	Task	Train / Burn-in File(s)	Ground Truth File
E ₁	Forecasting	Short-time	$\mathbf{X}_{1\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{1\text{test}}$
E ₂	Forecasting	Long-time	$\mathbf{X}_{1\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{1\text{test}}$
E ₃	Noisy (medium)	Reconstruction (denoising)	$\mathbf{X}_{2\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{2\text{test}}$
E ₄	Noisy (medium)	Forecast (long-time)	$\mathbf{X}_{2\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{3\text{test}}$
E ₅	Noisy (high)	Reconstruction (denoising)	$\mathbf{X}_{3\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{4\text{test}}$
E ₆	Noisy (high)	Forecast (long-time)	$\mathbf{X}_{3\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{5\text{test}}$
E ₇	Limited Data (clean)	Forecast (short-time)	$\mathbf{X}_{4\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{6\text{test}}$
E ₈	Limited Data (clean)	Forecast (long-time)	$\mathbf{X}_{4\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{6\text{test}}$
E ₉	Limited Data (noisy)	Forecast (short-time)	$\mathbf{X}_{5\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{7\text{test}}$
E ₁₀	Limited Data (noisy)	Forecast (long-time)	$\mathbf{X}_{5\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{7\text{test}}$
E ₁₁	Parametric Generalization	Interpolation forecast	$\mathbf{X}_{6,7,8\text{train}} / \mathbf{X}_{9\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{8\text{test}}$
E ₁₂	Parametric Generalization	Extrapolation forecast	$\mathbf{X}_{6,7,8\text{train}} / \mathbf{X}_{10\text{train}}$	$\mathbf{X}_{9\text{test}}$

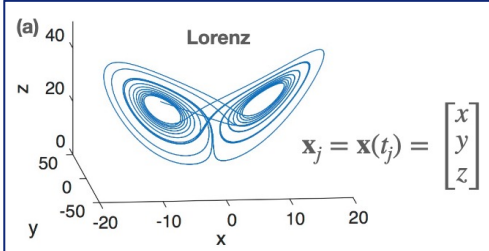
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NeurIPS 2025

Kuramoto-Sivashinsky

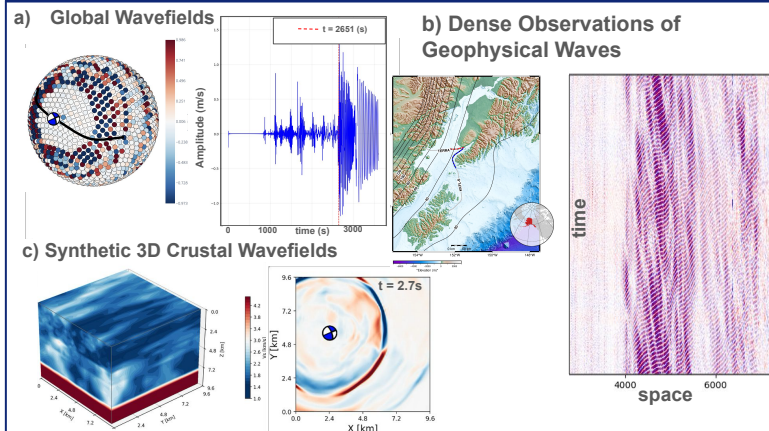


Lorenz



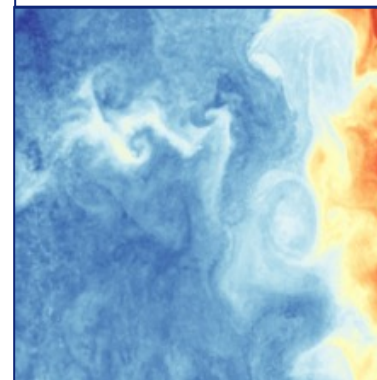
ICLR 2026

Seismic Wavefields



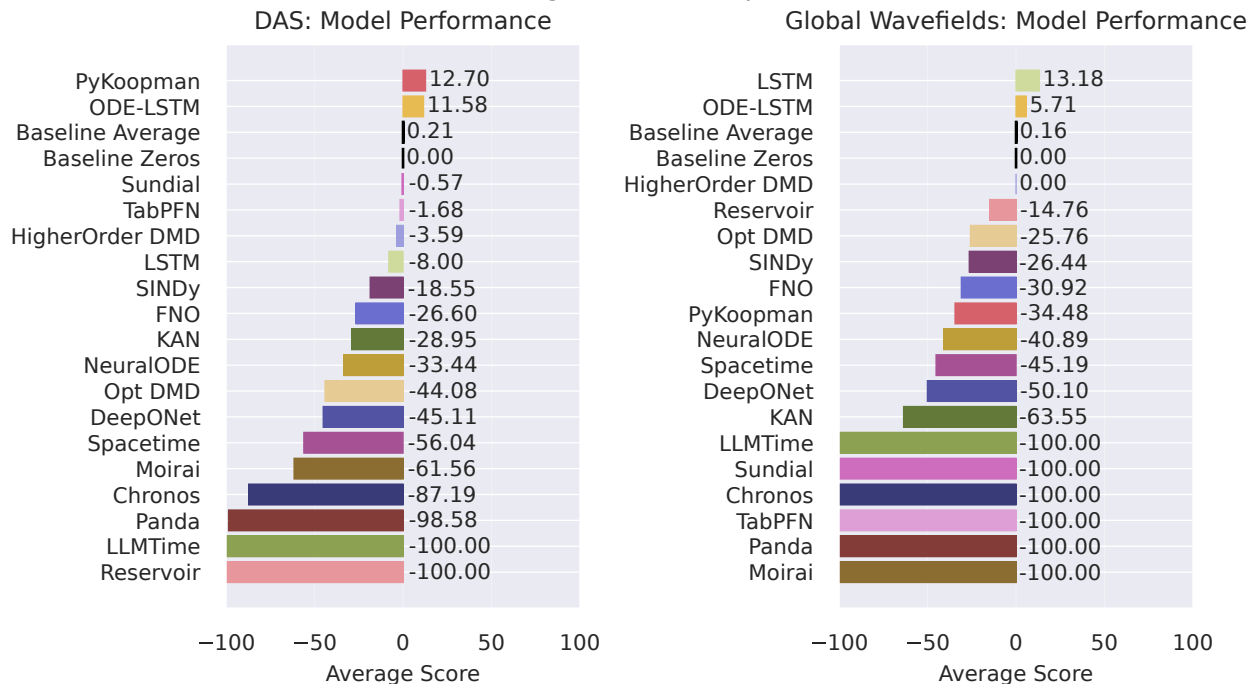
Kaggle (TBD)

Sea-Surface Temperature



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Model Average Scores Comparison




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> Takeaways:

- Most advanced SciML/Foundation models underperform
- The field is far from anything useful for practitioners
- The Seismic Wavefield CTF is important in developing the field

The Seismic Wavefield CTF

- > **Large team effort (16 people, 7 institutions)**
 - Experts in ML, SciML, Dynamical Systems, etc..
- > **Codebase:**
 - Open source, extendable (both datasets and models), and reproducible
<https://github.com/CTF-for-Science/ctf4science> 
- > **Website:**
 - <https://ctf-for-science.github.io/ctf4science/>
- > **In Progress:**
 - Kaggle Competition (KS + Sea-Surface Temperature, 2026)

The background features a dark blue field with out-of-focus bokeh in shades of red, orange, and white. A network diagram is overlaid, consisting of white circular nodes connected by thin blue lines. The nodes are arranged in a complex, interconnected pattern, with some nodes appearing more prominent than others. The overall aesthetic is modern and digital.

Thank you!
