

# Learning to Emulate Chaos: Adversarial Optimal Transport Regularization

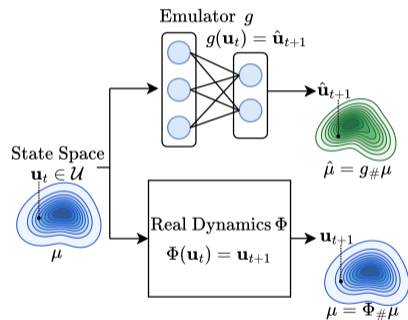
Gabriel Melo<sup>1,2,\*</sup>   Leonardo Santiago<sup>3,4,\*</sup>   Peter Y. Lu<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut Polytechnique de Paris   <sup>2</sup>Télécom Paris   <sup>3</sup>NC State University  
<sup>4</sup>University of Campinas   <sup>5</sup>Tufts University

ICML 2026, Seoul

arXiv:2604.21097

# The Challenge: Emulating Chaotic Systems



## Chaotic dynamical system $\Phi$

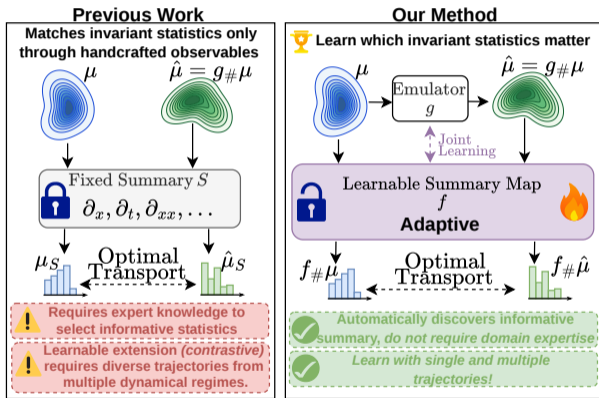
- Small perturbations induce **exponentially growing errors**  $\Rightarrow$  MSE  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSE}}(\mathbf{u}_{t+1}, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_{t+1})$  is **ill-suited**

**Ergodicity:** for any observable  $f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ ,

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} f(\mathbf{u}_t) = \mathbb{E}_{\mu}[f(\mathbf{u})]$$

**Goal:** preserve *long-term invariant statistics*, not exact trajectories.

# How to Emulate Chaos: Preserve Long-Term Statistics



- Noisy  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSE}}(\mathbf{u}_{t+1}, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_{t+1})$  grows **exponentially** with the rollout horizon
- Even a *perfect* emulator  $g = \Phi$  suffers MSE blow-up

⇒ **Replace trajectory-level loss with a distributional objective over the invariant measure.**

# Our Method: Adversarial OT Loss

**Adversarial Optimal Transport objective:**

$$\min_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \max_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSE}}(\mathbf{u}_{t+1}, g(\mathbf{u}_t))}_{\text{short-term accuracy}} + \lambda \underbrace{\mathcal{W}_{d_{\mathcal{S}^p}}(f_{\#}\mu, f_{\#}\hat{\mu})}_{\text{long-term distributional fidelity}}$$

- $f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a **learnable summary map** adversarially optimized
- $\mu =$  true invariant measure;  $\hat{\mu} =$  emulator's induced measure
- OT term is **non-differentiable in practice**  $\Rightarrow$  two relaxations

## Sinkhorn (Primal)

$$\min_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \max_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{MSE}} + \lambda S_{c_f}^{\varepsilon}(\mu, \hat{\mu})$$

where  $c_f(\mathbf{u}, \hat{\mathbf{u}}) := d_S^p(f(\mathbf{u}), f(\hat{\mathbf{u}}))$

- Entropic OT (Sinkhorn algorithm)
- $S_c^{\varepsilon} = \mathcal{W}_c^{\varepsilon}(\mu, \nu) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{W}_c^{\varepsilon}(\mu, \mu) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{W}_c^{\varepsilon}(\nu, \nu)$
- Smooth, fully differentiable

## WGAN-style (Dual)

$$\min_g \max_{\substack{f \in \mathcal{F} \\ \varphi \in \text{Lip}_1}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{MSE}} \\ + \lambda \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mu}[\varphi \circ f(\mathbf{u})] - \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mu}}[\varphi \circ f(\hat{\mathbf{u}})] \right)$$

Critic  $\varphi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- Dual 1-Wasserstein formulation
- Lightweight MLP critic  $\varphi$
- Scalable to large systems

System	Dynamics	Eval. Summary Statistics
Lorenz-96	$\dot{u}_i = (u_{i+1} - u_{i-2})u_{i-1} - u_i + F$	$\{\partial_t u_i, (u_{i+1} - u_{i-2})u_{i-1}, u_i\}$
Kuramoto–Sivashinsky	$\partial_t u = -u\partial_x u - \partial_{xx} u - \partial_{xxxx} u$	$\{\partial_t u, \partial_x u, \partial_{xx} u\}$
Kolmogorov Flow	$\partial_t \omega + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \omega = \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \omega - \chi \omega + f$	$\{\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \omega, \partial_t \omega, \omega\}$

## Training

- FNO emulator on *noisy* observations
- MSE warm-up, then OT regularization

## Statistical metrics (full roll-out)

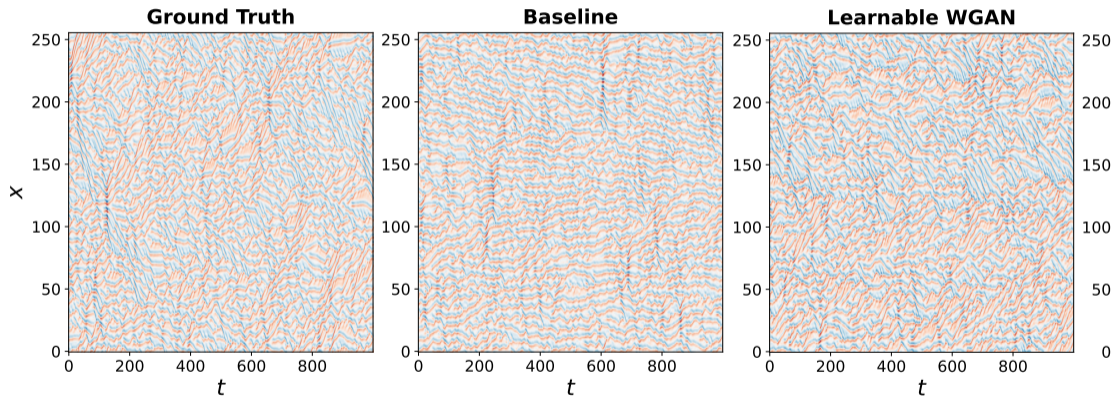
- $L^1$  **Histogram**: distributional fidelity of eval. summary statistics
- **Spectral distance**: Relative error of the energy spectrum

# Results: Statistical Metrics

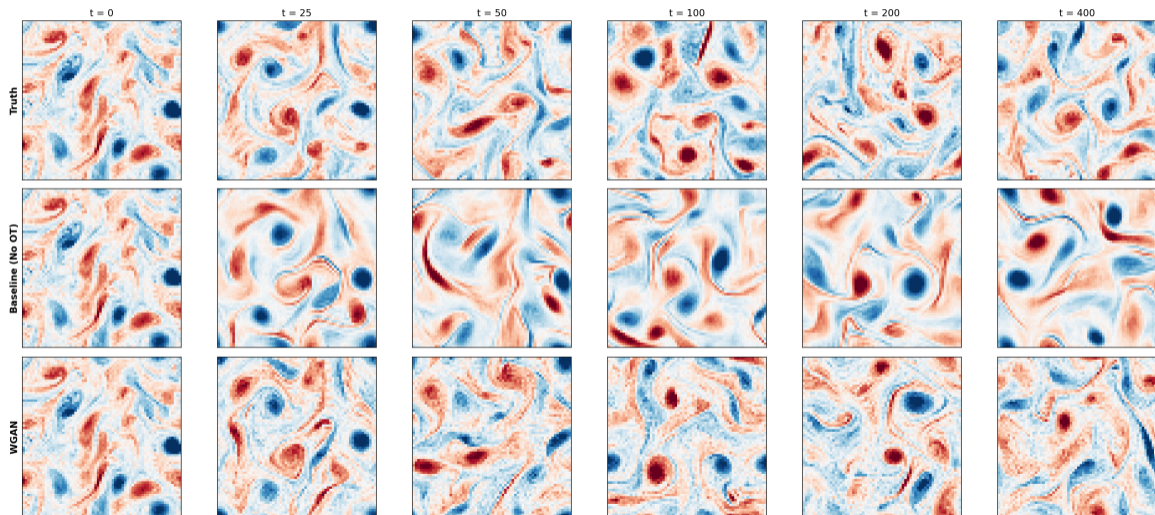
Table: Statistical metrics evaluated on noisy data ( $\sigma = 0.3$ ). Shaded = our methods.

	Method	$L^1 \downarrow$	Spec. $\downarrow$
Lorenz-96	No OT (baseline)	0.348	0.321
	Fixed OT	0.175	0.141
	Sinkhorn (MLP)	0.175	0.112
	WGAN (MLP)	<b>0.149</b>	<b>0.049</b>
Kuramoto–Sivashinsky	No OT (baseline)	0.454	0.351
	Fixed OT	0.290	0.349
	Sinkhorn (MLP)	0.435	0.219
	WGAN (MLP)	0.339	<b>0.148</b>
	WGAN (1D-Conv)	<b>0.259</b>	0.198
Kolmogorov Flow	No OT (baseline)	0.660	0.249
	Fixed OT	0.614	0.168
	Sinkhorn (2D-Conv)	0.360	<b>0.144</b>
	WGAN (2D-Conv)	<b>0.273</b>	0.157

# Results: Kuramoto–Sivashinsky Roll-out Visualization



# Results: Kolmogorov Flow Roll-out Visualization



## Contributions

- 1 **Problem:** MSE is ill-suited for chaotic emulation at long horizons
- 2 **Method:** Adversarial OT regularization with a *learnable* summary map  $f$
- 3 **Relaxations:** Sinkhorn (primal) and WGAN-style (dual) formulations
- 4 **Theory:**
  - MSE bounds OT  $\Rightarrow$  warm-up theoretically justified
  - MSE blows up exponentially even for a perfect emulator
  - Wasserstein is robust to IC noise via ergodic mixing
- 5 **Experiments:** Consistent distributional improvements on L96, KS, KF; WGAN recovers true Lyapunov exponent

arXiv:2604.21097