

REPORT ON THE PAPER “CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL OPERATOR FOR ROBUST AND ACCURATE LEARNING OF PDES”

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ABSTRACT. In the paper [4], the author argues that the convolution based neural network architectures – believed to be inconsistent in function space – have been largely ignored in the context of learning solution operators of PDEs. The author present a novel framework termed as convolutional neural operators (CNOs) that is designed specifically to preserve its underlying continuous nature, even when implemented in a discretized form on a computer. The author also proved a universal approximation result for CNOs.

1. Introduction

Given the ubiquitous nature of partial differential equations (PDEs) as mathematical models in the science and engineering, it becomes important to develop method to approximate the solutions to a PDE with less computational cost. There are well-established numerical methods such as finite differences, finite elements, finite volumes and spectral methods that have been successfully used to approximate PDE solution operator. However, the high computational cost of these methods, particularly in high dimensions and for *many query* problems such Uncertainty Quantification (UQ), inverse problems etc. calls upon the design of *fast, robust and accurate* surrogates.

As *operators* are the objects of interest in solving PDEs, learning such operators from data which is loosely termed as *operator learning*, has emerged as a dominant paradigm in recent years. As it is argued in a recent paper [1], a structure-preserving operator learning algorithm or *representation equivalent neural operator* has to respect some form of continuous-discrete equivalence (CDE) in order to learn the underlying operator, rather than just a discrete representation of it. Failure to respect such a CDE can lead to the so-called aliasing errors [1] and affect model performance at multiple discrete resolutions.

The naive use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in the context of operator learning, see [1, 5, 3] on how using CNNs for operator learning leads to results that heavily rely on the underlying grid resolution. The author has made the following contributions in this paper:

- The author proposes novel modifications to CNNs in order to enforce structure-preserving continuous-discrete equivalence (CDE) and enable the genuine, alias-free, learning of operators. The resulting architecture, termed as *Convolutional Neural Operator*(CNO), is provided as novel *operator* adaptation of the widely used U-Net architecture.
- The author has shown that CNO is a *representation equivalent neural operator* in the sense of [1], and also proved a universality result for CNOs to any desired accuracy.
- CNO has been tested on a *novel* set of benchmarks, known as *Representative PDE Benchmarks*(RPB), that span across a variety of PDEs ranging from linear elliptic and hyperbolic to nonlinear parabolic and hyperbolic PDEs, with possibly *multiscale solutions*.

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2. CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL OPERATOR

Setting. For simplicity, we will focus here on the two-dimensional case by specifying the underlying domain as $D = \mathbb{T}^2$, being the 2-d torus. Let $\mathcal{X} = H^r(D, \mathbb{R}^{d_x}) \subset \mathcal{Z}$ and $\mathcal{Y} = H^s(D, \mathbb{R}^{d_y})$ be the underlying function spaces, where $H^{r,s}(D, \cdot)$ are sobolev spaces of order r and s . Without loss of generality, we set $r = s$ hereafter. Our aim would be to approximate *continuous operators* $\mathcal{G}^\dagger : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ from data pairs $(u_i, \mathcal{G}^\dagger(u_i))_{i=1}^M \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$. We further assume that there exists a *modulus of continuity* for the operator i.e.,

$$\|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(u) - \mathcal{G}^\dagger(v)\|_{\mathcal{Y}} \leq \omega(\|u - v\|_{\mathcal{Z}}), \quad \forall u, v \in \mathcal{X}, \quad (2.1)$$

with $\omega : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ being a monotonically increasing function with $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \omega(y) = 0$ (implies that the operator \mathcal{G}^\dagger is uniformly continuous) The underlying operator \mathcal{G}^\dagger can corresponds to solution operators for PDEs but is more general that that and encompasses examples such as those arising in inverse problems, for instance in imaging.

Bandlimited Approximation. As argued in the paper [1] that Sobolev spaces such as H^r are, in a sense, too large to allow for any *continuous-discrete equivalence* (CDE), i.e. equivalence between the underlying operator and its discrete representations, which is necessary for robust operator learning. We have to consider small subspaces of H^r which allow for such CDEs. We choose the space of *bandlimited functions* defined by,

$$B_w(D) = \{f \in L^2(D) : \text{supp } \hat{f} \subseteq [-w, w]^2\}, \quad (2.2)$$

for some $w > 0$ and with \hat{f} denoting the Fourier transform of f . From

APPENDIX A. Detailed proofs

A.1. Approximation of Operators mapping between Sobolev spaces by operators mapping between spaces of bandlimited functions. We prove that one can approximate any continuous operator $\mathcal{G}^\dagger : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ by an operator mapping between spaces of bandlimited functions to arbitrary accuracy. We obtain this result by discarding the high-frequency components, higher than the frequency w , of both the input and the output of \mathcal{G}^\dagger by a Fourier projection P_w . For orthogonal Fourier projections and also trigonometric polynomial interpolation, the following result on the accuracy of the projection holds,

Lemma (A.1). *Given $\sigma, r \in \mathbb{N}_0$ with $r > d/2$ and $r \geq \sigma$, and $f \in C^r(\mathbb{T}^d)$ it holds for every $w \in \mathbb{N}$ that,*

$$\|f - P_w(f)\|_{H^\sigma(\mathbb{T}^d)} \leq C(r, d)w^{-(r-\sigma)}\|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{T}^d)}, \quad (A.1)$$

for a constant $C(r, d) > 0$ that only depends on r and d .

By choosing an appropriate frequency cutoff and then discarding the high frequencies of the input and output of \mathcal{G}^\dagger one can approximate \mathcal{G}^\dagger to arbitrary accuracy as shown in the result below.

Lemma (A.2). *For any $\epsilon, B > 0$ there exist $w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2(D)} \leq \epsilon$ for all $a \in H^r(D)$ with $\|a\|_{H^r(D)} \leq B$.*

Proof. Using Lemma A.1 and stability of \mathcal{G}^\dagger , equation 2.1, we have

$$\|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2} \leq \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(a)\|_{L^2} + \|P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2}$$

Since, $\mathcal{G}^\dagger : H^r(D; \mathbb{R}^{d_x}) \rightarrow H^s(D; \mathbb{R}^{d_y})$, we have $\mathcal{G}(a) \in H^s(D; \mathbb{R}^{d_y})$. In order to apply Lemma A.1, we need to show that $\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) \in C^r(D)$. Note that $H^s(D) \hookrightarrow C^r(D)$ for all $s > r + d/2$ which will imply that $\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) \in C^r(D)$. Also, note that P_w (Fourier projection operator) is *non-expansive*

(L^2 -norm is less than 1). Taking $\sigma = 0$ in Lemma A.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2} &\leq \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(a)\|_{L^2} + \|P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2} \\
(\because H^0(D) = L^2(D)) &= \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(a)\|_{H^0} + \|P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2} \\
(\text{Lemma A.1 and non-expansive}) &\lesssim w^{-r} \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a)\|_{H^r} + \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2} \\
&\lesssim w^{-r} \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger\|_{op} \|a\|_{H^r} + \omega(\|a - P_w a\|_{H^\sigma}) \\
&\lesssim w^{-r} \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger\|_{op} \|a\|_{H^r} + \omega(Cw^{-(r-\sigma)} \|a\|_{H^r}).
\end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

■

Since above relation is true for all a such that $\|a\|_{H^r} \leq B$, it follows that for large enough w :

$$\sup_{\|a\|_{H^r} \leq B} \|\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a) - P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a)\|_{L^2} \leq \epsilon. \tag{A.3}$$

Given that both $P_w a \in B_w(D)$ and $P_w \mathcal{G}^\dagger(P_w a) \in B_w(D)$, a consequence of the above lemma is the existence of an operator $\mathcal{G}^* : B_w(D) \rightarrow B_w(D) : a \mapsto P_w(\mathcal{G}^\dagger(a))$ that can approximate \mathcal{G}^\dagger arbitrarily well. Hence $\|\mathcal{G}^\dagger - \mathcal{G}^*\|_{op} \leq \epsilon$, where the operator are considered as mapping from and to $B_w(D) \cap H^r(D)$ equipped with the $H^r(D)$ -norm.

A.2. Continuous-Discrete Equivalence for Operator \mathcal{G}^* . For every $w > 0$, we denote by $B_w(\mathbb{R}^2)$ the space of multivariate bandlimited functions

$$B_w(\mathbb{R}^2) = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2) : \text{supp } \hat{f} \subset \text{eq}[-w, w]^2\},$$

where \hat{f} denotes the Fourier transform on $L^1(\mathbb{R})$

$$\hat{f}(\xi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R},$$

which extends to $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ by a classical density argument ($L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $n \geq 1$.) The set $\Psi_w = \{\text{sinc}(2wx_1 - m) \cdot \text{sinc}(2wx_2 - n)\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ constitutes an orthonormal basis for $B_w(\mathbb{R}^2)$. The bounded operator

$$T_{\Psi_w} : l^2(\mathbb{Z}^2) \rightarrow B_w(\mathbb{R}^2), \quad T_{\Psi_w}(c_{m,n}) = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{m,n} \text{sinc}(2w \cdot -m) \cdot \text{sinc}(2w \cdot -n),$$

which reconstructs a function from its basis coefficients, is called *synthesis operator*, and its adjoint

$$T_{\Psi_w}^* : B_w(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow l^2(\mathbb{Z}^2), \quad T_{\Psi_w}^* f = \left\{ f\left(\frac{m}{2w}, \frac{n}{2w}\right) \right\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}},$$

which extracts basis coefficients from an underlying function, is called *analysis operator*. Every bandlimited function can be uniquely and stably recovered from its sampled values $\{f(\frac{m}{2w}, \frac{n}{2w})\}$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ via the reconstruction formula

$$f(x_1, x_2) = T_{\Psi_w} T_{\Psi_w}^* f(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{m}{2w}, \frac{n}{2w}\right) \text{sinc}(2wx_1 - m) \cdot \text{sinc}(2wx_2 - n), \tag{A.4}$$

and we say that there is a *continuous-discrete equivalence (CDE)* between f and its samples $\{f(\frac{m}{2w}, \frac{n}{2w})\}$. In general, every bandlimited function $f \in B_w(\mathbb{R}^2)$ can be uniquely and stably recovered from its sample values $\{f(mT, nT)\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ if the *sampling rate* or reciprocal of grid size, $1/T$ is greater or equal than the *Nyquist rate* $2w$. This simply follows from the fact that $B_w(\mathbb{R}^2) \subset B_{w'}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for every $w' > w$. On the contrary, reconstructing $f \in B_w$ at a sampling rate below the Nyquist rate, i.e. $1/T < 2w$, results in a non-zero value for the *aliasing error function*:

$$\epsilon(f) = f - T_{\Psi_{\frac{1}{2T}}} T_{\Psi_{\frac{1}{2T}}}^* f,$$

and the associated *aliasing error* $\|\epsilon\|_2$ (see definition below).

Definition 1 (Aliasing for bandlimited functions). The aliasing error function $\varepsilon(f)$ and the corresponding aliasing error of $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ for sampling at the rate 2Ω are given by

$$\varepsilon(f) = f - \mathcal{P}_{B_\Omega} f, \quad \|\varepsilon(f)\|_2 = \|f - \mathcal{P}_{B_\Omega} f\|_2.$$

where $\mathcal{P}_{B_\Omega} : L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow B_\Omega$ is the *orthogonal projection operator* onto B_Ω given by $\mathcal{P}_{B_\Omega} f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle f, \phi_n \rangle \phi_n$. If the aliasing error $\varepsilon(f)$ is zero, i.e. if $f \in B_\Omega$, we say that there is a continuous-discrete equivalence (CDE) between f and its samples $\{f(n/2\Omega)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$.

Let \mathcal{G}^* be a (possibly) non-linear operator between band-limited spaces, i.e. $\mathcal{G}^* : B_w(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow B_{w'}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, for some $w, w' > 0$. As given in C, the concepts of continuous-discrete equivalence (CDE) and aliasing error can be adapted to the operator \mathcal{G}^* . The continuous operator \mathcal{G}^* is uniquely determined by a map $\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}} : \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ if the aliasing error operator.

$$\varepsilon = \mathcal{G}^* - T_{\Psi_{w'}}^* \circ \mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}} \circ T_{\Psi_w}^* \quad (\text{A.5})$$

is identically zero, and we say that \mathcal{G}^* and $\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}}$, satisfy a continuous-discrete equivalence (Definition 4). Equivalently, the diagram commutes, i.e. the black and the blue directed paths

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B_w & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}^*} & B_{w'}, \\ \downarrow T_{\Psi_w}^* & & \uparrow T_{\Psi_{w'}}^* \\ \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}}} & \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2) \end{array}$$

in the diagram lead to the same result. In the latter case, since $T_{\Psi_w}^* \circ T_{\Psi_w}$ is identity operator from $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ onto itself ($\cdot : \Psi_w$ is taken to be orthonormal basis set, otherwise it is Gram matrix $G_{mn} := \langle \Psi_n, \Psi_m \rangle$), equation A.5 forces the discretization $\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}}$, to be defined as

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}} := T_{\Psi_{w'}}^* \circ \mathcal{G}^* \circ T_{\Psi_w}. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

The above definition is motivated from the fact that Ψ_w is orthonormal set and the equation A.5 when $\varepsilon = 0$.

Remark 1. Note that in general T_{Ψ_w} is not invertible. When the frame sequence is orthonormal, it is invertible and its inverse is same as its adjoint.

Remark 2. While isolating $\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}}$ on LHS in equation A.5, the term $T_{\Psi_{w'}}^{-1}$ will appear and it has been replaced to $T_{\Psi_{w'}}^*$ in equation A.6 because of remark 1. Why? That is how we define it.

The definition A.6 is equivalent to say that the diagram, commutes. In other words, once we fix

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B_w & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}^*} & B_{w'}, \\ \uparrow T_{\Psi_w} & & \downarrow T_{\Psi_{w'}}^* \\ \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}}} & \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2) \end{array}$$

the discrete representation associated to the input and output functions, there exists a unique way to defined a discretization $\mathfrak{g}_{\Psi_w, \Psi_{w'}}$ that is consistent with the continuous operator \mathcal{G}^* and this is given by A.6.

APPENDIX B. An Introduction to Frame Theory

Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and norm $\|\cdot\|$.

Definition 2 (Frame). A countable sequence of vectors $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{H} is a *frame* for \mathcal{H} if there exists constants $A, B > 0$ such that for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$

$$A\|f\|^2 \leq \sum_{i \in I} |\langle f, f_i \rangle|^2 \leq B\|f\|^2.$$

We say that $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a *tight frame* if $A = B$ and, in particular, a *Parseval fram* if $A = B = 1$.

Remark 3. The condition in the above definition ensure that f can be stably reconstructed from its inner products with the frame elements. Stable reconstruction here implies the well-posedness and bounded in both direction (no explosion or vanishing of norm).

Remark 4. A frame is complete in \mathcal{H} , stable spanning set of \mathcal{H} .

Clearly by the Parseval identity, an orthonormal basis for \mathcal{H} is a Parseval frame ($\|\cdot\|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, x_n \rangle|^2$, by Parseval's identity for a separable Hilbert space, the so called generalization of the Pythagorean theorem). The lower inequality implies that

$$\langle f, f_i \rangle = 0, \forall i \in I \implies f = 0,$$

which is equivalent to

$$\overline{\text{span}}\{f_i : i \in I\} = \mathcal{H}.$$

On the other hand the upper inequality implies that the operator

$$T : l^2(I) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}, \quad T(\{c_i\}_{i \in I}) = \sum_{i \in I} c_i f_i,$$

is bounded with $\|T\| \leq \sqrt{B}$ ([2] Theorem 3.1.3), and we call T the *synthesis operator*. Its adjoint is given by

$$T^* : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow l^2(I), \quad Sf = TT^*f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, f_i \rangle f_i,$$

which is bounded, invertible, self-adjoint and positive operator ([2], Lemma 5.1.6). We note that the frame operator is invertible since it is bounded, being a composition of two bounded operator, and the frame property implies that $\|\text{Id} - B^{-1}S\| < 1$, where Id denotes the identity operator. Furthermore, the pseudo-inverse of the synthesis operator is given by

$$T^\dagger : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow l^2(I), \quad T^\dagger f = (\langle f, S^{-1}f_i \rangle)_{i \in I},$$

([2], Theorem 5.3.7) and $\|T^\dagger\| \leq 1/\sqrt{A}$ ([2], Proposition 5.3.8). The composition TT^\dagger gives the identity operator on \mathcal{H} , and consequently every element in \mathcal{H} can be reconstructed via the reconstruction formula

$$f = TT^\dagger f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, S^{-1}f_i \rangle f_i = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, f_i \rangle S^{-1}f_i, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where the series converge unconditionally. Formula B.1 is known as the *frame decomposition theorem* ([2], Theorem 5.1.7). In particular, if $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a tight frame, then $S = A\text{Id}$ and formula B.1 simply reads

$$f = \frac{1}{A} \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, f_i \rangle f_i.$$

On the other hand, the composition $T^\dagger T$ gives the orthogonal projection of $l^2(I)$ onto $\text{Ran}(T^\dagger)$ ([2], Lemma 2.5.2).

In what follows, we consider sequences which are not complete in \mathcal{H} , and consequently are not frames for \mathcal{H} , but they are frames for their closed linear span.

Definition 3 (Frame sequence). Let $\{v_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a countable sequence of vectors in \mathcal{H} . We say that $\{v_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a frame sequence if it is a frame for $\overline{\text{span}}\{v_i : i \in I\}$.

Remark 5. A frame sequence may not span all of \mathcal{H} , but it is a frame for the subspace of \mathcal{H} which it does span.

A frame sequence $\{v_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{H} with synthesis operator $T : l^2(I) \rightarrow \overline{\text{span}}\{v_i : i \in I\}$ is a frame for \mathcal{H} if and only if T^* is injective, whilst in general T^* is not surjective and consequently T is not injective. We denote $\mathcal{V} = \overline{\text{span}}\{v_i : i \in I\}$. Then, the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{H} onto \mathcal{V} is given by

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}f = TT^\dagger f = \sum_{i \in I} \langle f, S^{-1}v_i \rangle v_i,$$

where $S : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ denotes the frame operator. Hence, reconstruction formula B.1 holds if and only if $f \in \mathcal{V}$.

APPENDIX C. Alias-Free Framework for Operator Learning

In this section, we will extend this concept of aliasing of function to operators. Let U be a operator mapping between infinite-dimensional function spaces and u be a discrete representation mapping.

Setting. Let $U : \text{Dom } U \subseteq \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ be an operator between two separable Hilbert spaces, and let $\Psi = \{\psi_i\}_{i \in I}$ and $\Phi = \{\phi_k\}_{k \in K}$ be frame sequences for \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{K} , respectively, with synthesis operators T_Ψ and T_Φ . We denote their closed linear spans by $\mathcal{M}_\Psi := \overline{\text{span}}\{\psi_i : i \in I\}$ and $\mathcal{M}_\Phi := \overline{\text{span}}\{\phi_k : k \in K\}$. We note that by classical frame theory [2], the pseudo-inverses T_Ψ^\dagger and T_Φ^\dagger , initially defined on \mathcal{M}_Ψ and \mathcal{M}_Φ , respectively, can in fact be extended to the entire Hilbert spaces, i.e. $T_\Psi^\dagger : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \ell^2(I)$ and $T_\Phi^\dagger : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \ell^2(K)$ and this extension is given explicitly via the dual frame analysis operator.

C.1. Operator Aliasing and Representation Equivalence. Once the discretization is chosen – which is equivalent to choosing the frame sequences for input and output spaces (Ψ, Φ) – connecting the continuous operator U with its discrete counterpart u is the notion of operator aliasing. Given any mapping $u : \ell^2(I) \rightarrow \ell^2(K)$, we can build the operator $T_\Phi \circ u \circ T_\Psi^\dagger : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$, whose definition clearly on the choices of the frame sequences that we make on the continuous level. In other words, any mapping u can be interpreted as a discrete representation of an underlying continuous operator, which in general, may differ from the operator U , that is of interest here. Hence, in analogy to definition of aliasing for functions in Hilbert space, we can define the aliasing error of U relative to the discrete representation u as,

Definition 4 (Operator aliasing). The aliasing error operator $\varepsilon(U, u, \Psi, \Phi) : \text{Dom } U \subseteq \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is given by

$$\varepsilon(U, u, \Psi, \Phi) = U - T_\Phi \circ u \circ T_\Psi^\dagger,$$

and the corresponding scalar error is $\|\varepsilon(U, u, \Psi, \Phi)\|$, with $\|\cdot\|$ denoting the operator norm.

An aliasing error of zero implies that the operator U can be perfectly represented by first discretizing the function with T_Ψ^\dagger , applying u , and then reconstructing with T_Φ , or equivalently, that the diagram in Figure C.1 commutes, i.e. black and blue directed paths in the diagram lead to the same result. If the aliasing error is zero, we say that (U, u, Ψ, Φ) satisfies a *continuous-discrete equivalence (CDE)*, implying that accessing the discrete representation u is exactly same as accessing the underlying continuous operator U . In practice, the discrete representation u of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H} & \xrightarrow{U} & \mathcal{K} \\ \downarrow T_\Psi^\dagger & & \uparrow T_\Phi \\ \ell^2(I) & \xrightarrow{u} & \ell^2(K) \end{array}$$

FIGURE 1. An alias-free operator's diagram commutes.

the operator U depends on the choice of the frame sequences. This means that – as mentioned at the beginning of the section – there is one map for every input/output frame sequence Φ, Ψ . The consistency between operations u, u' with respect to different frame sequences can be evaluated using the following error.

Definition 5 (Representation equivalence error). Suppose that u, u' are discrete maps with associated frame sequences Ψ, Φ and Ψ', Φ' , respectively. Then, the representation equivalence error is given by the function $\tau(u, u') : \ell^2(I) \rightarrow \ell^2(K)$, defined as:

$$\tau(u, u') = u - T_\Phi^\dagger \circ T_{\Phi'} \circ u' \circ T_{\Psi'}^\dagger \circ T_\Psi$$

and the corresponding scalar error is $\|\tau(u, u')\|$.

Intuitively, this amount to computing each mapping on their given discretization, and comparing them by expressing u' in the frames associated to u

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