

**Numerical simulations with exponential accuracy**  
**Keaton Burns**  
**18.095 IAP 2024**

**1. Motivation**

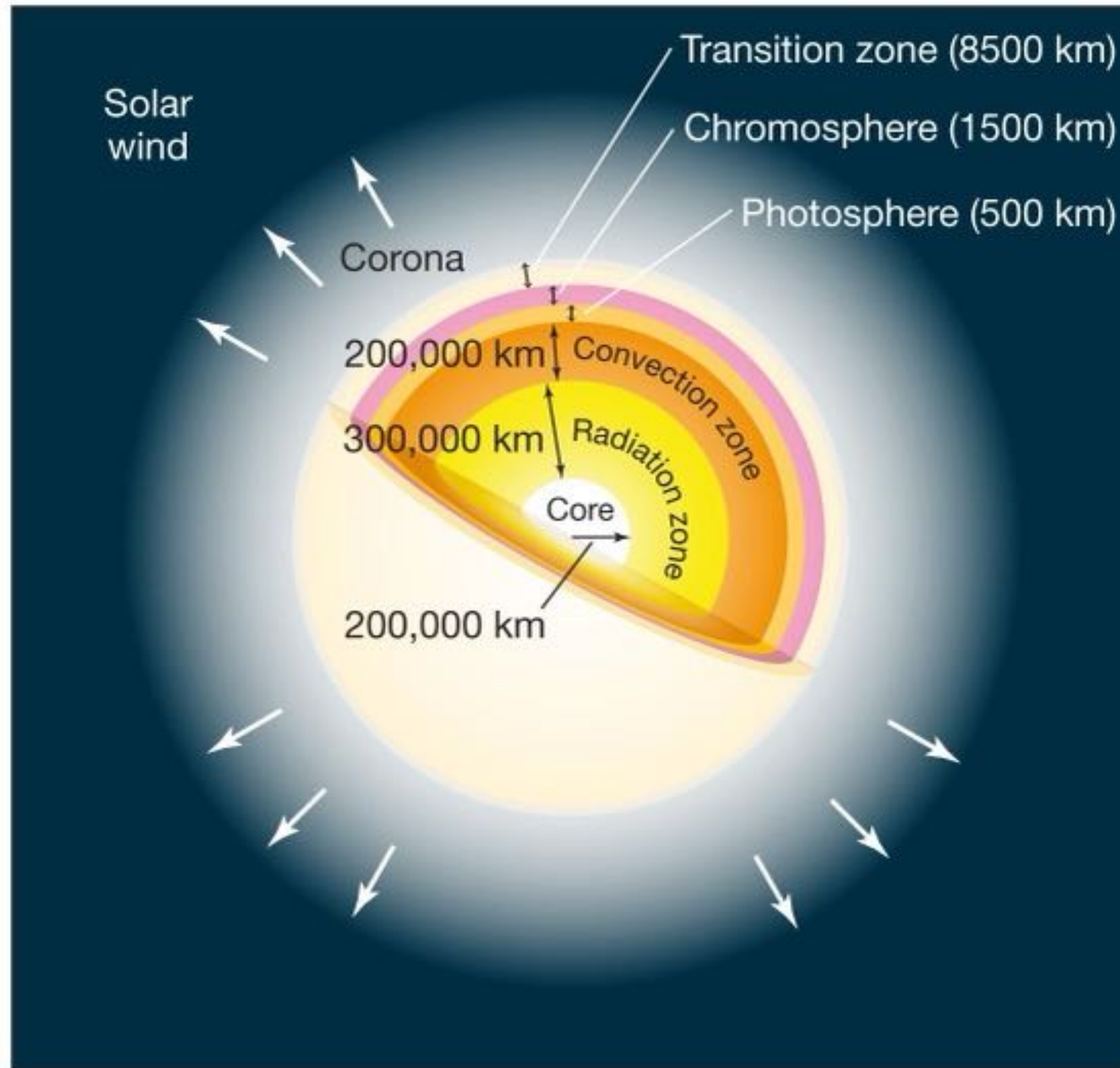
**2. Review finite differences for PDEs**

**3. Fourier spectral methods**

**4. Polynomial spectral methods**

# **Some Motivation: Fluid Dynamics**

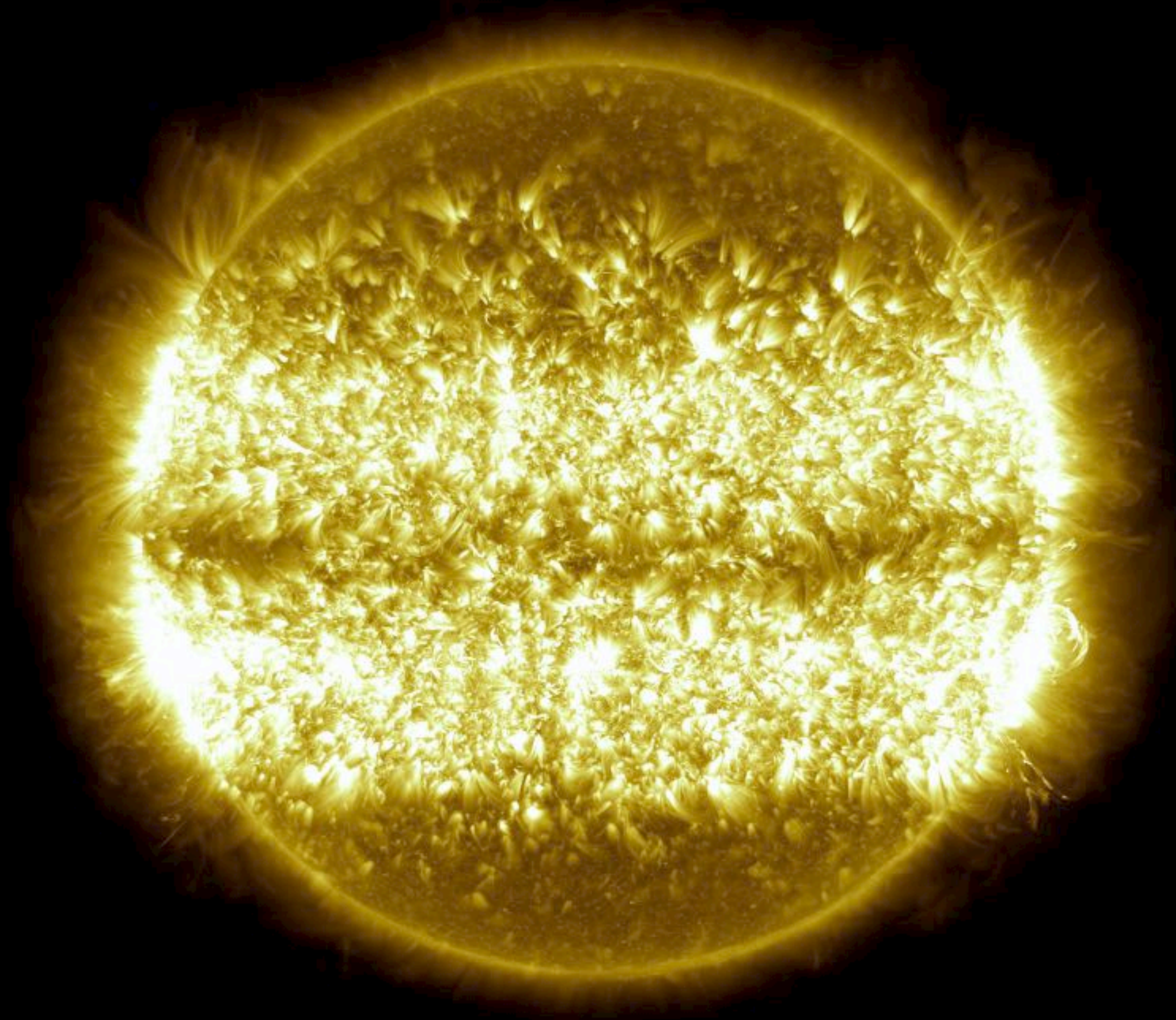
# Inside the sun



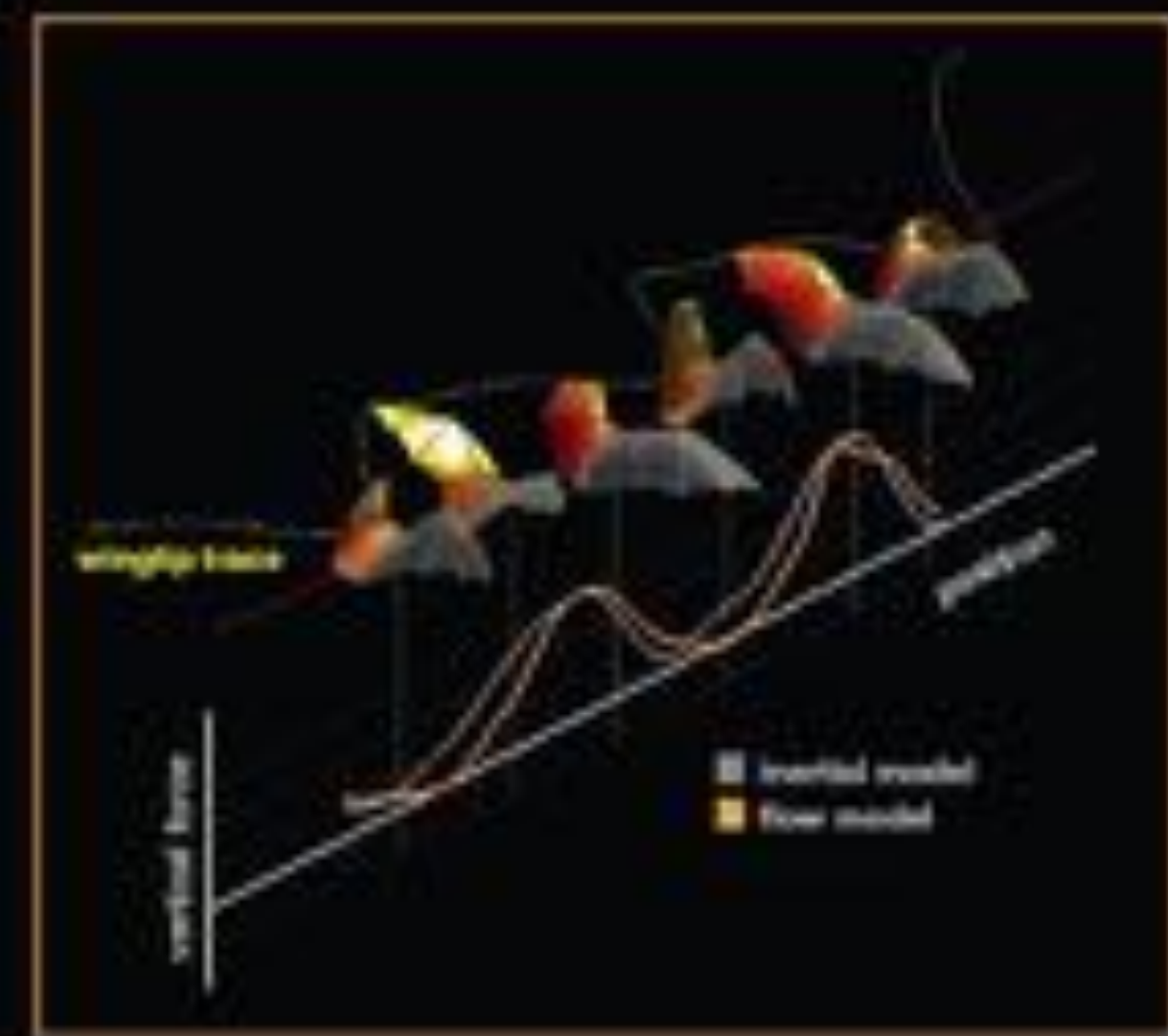
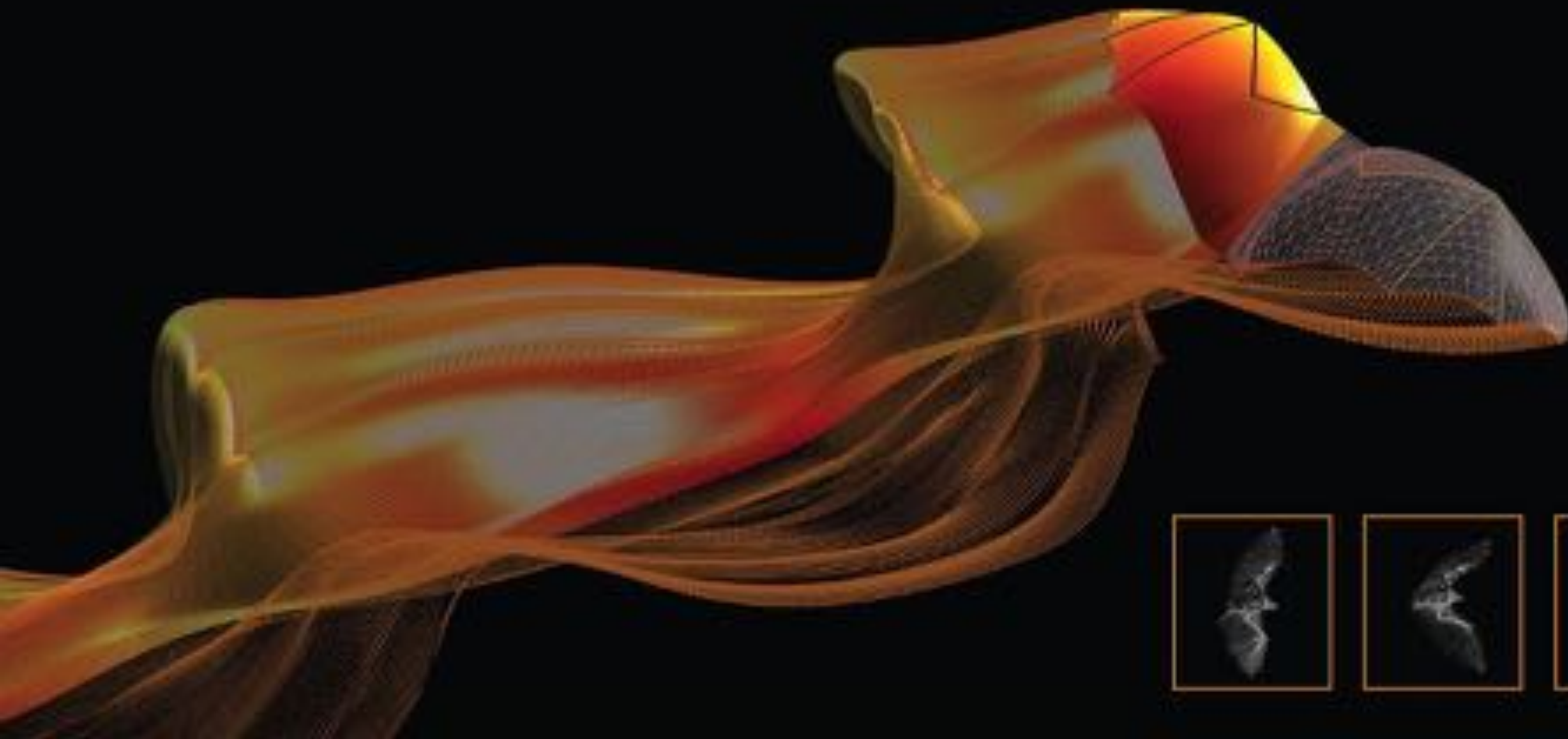
# Solar Dynamics Observatory



# Solar Dynamics Observatory



# ECCOv2 ocean simulation (MIT GCM)

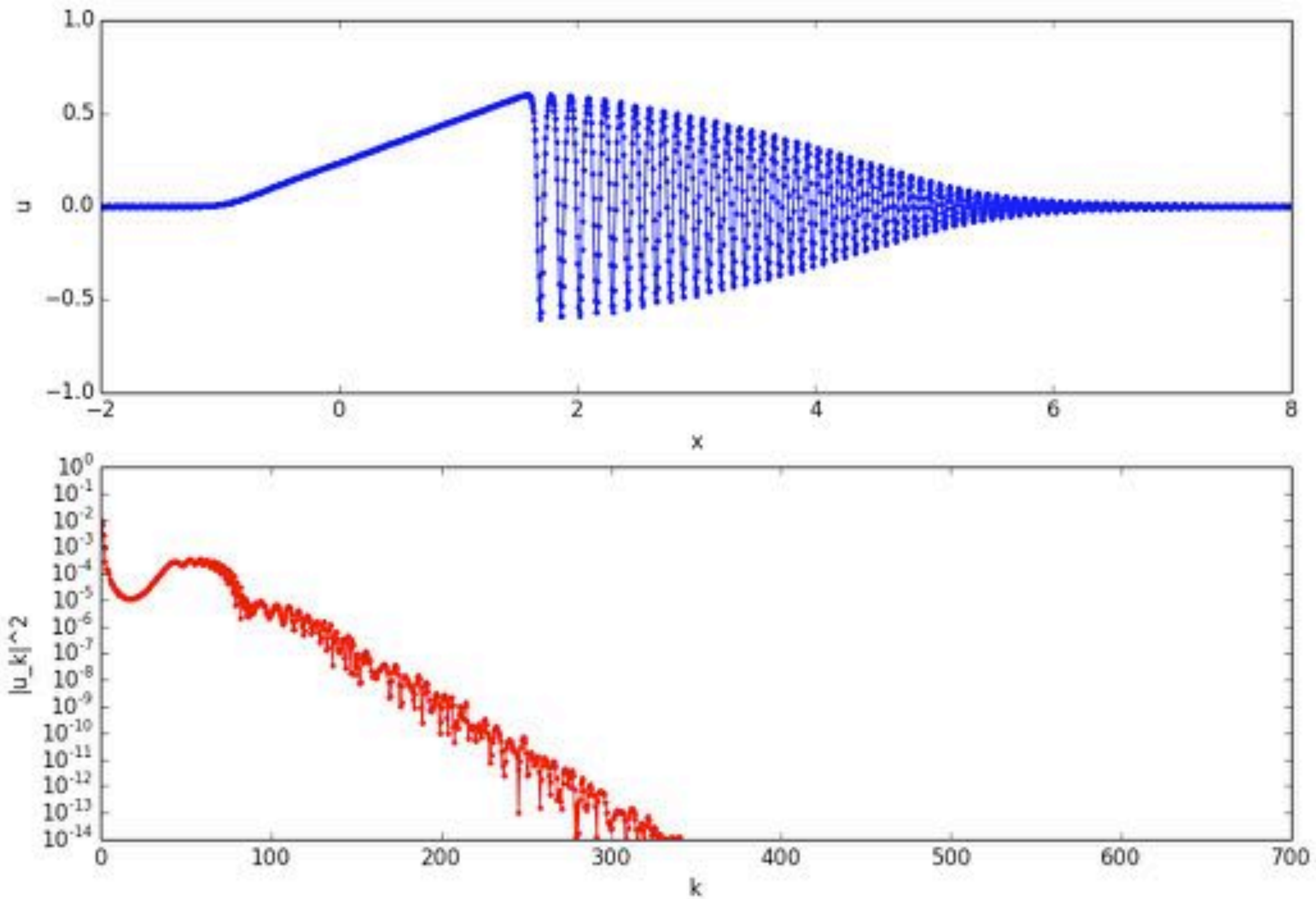




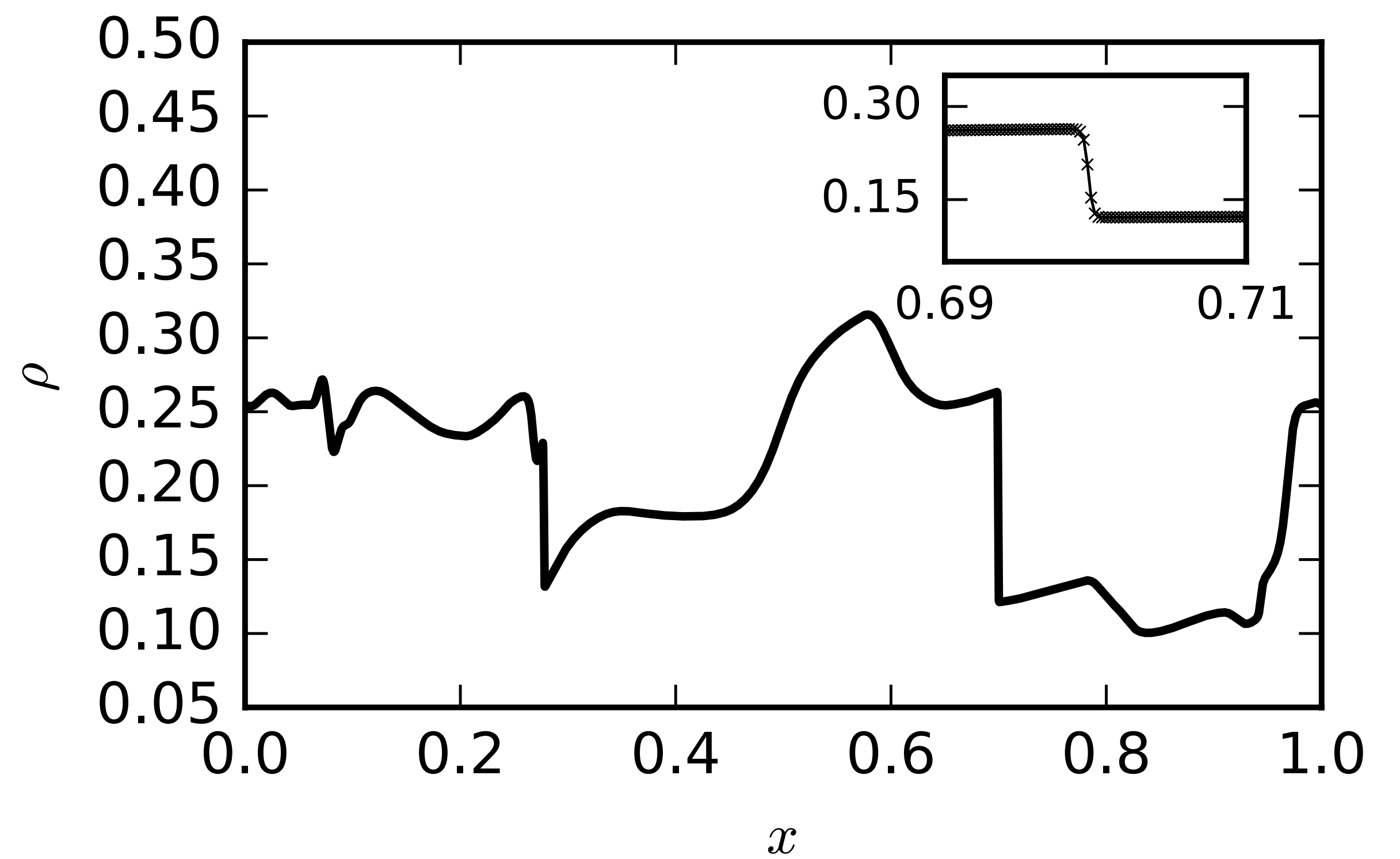
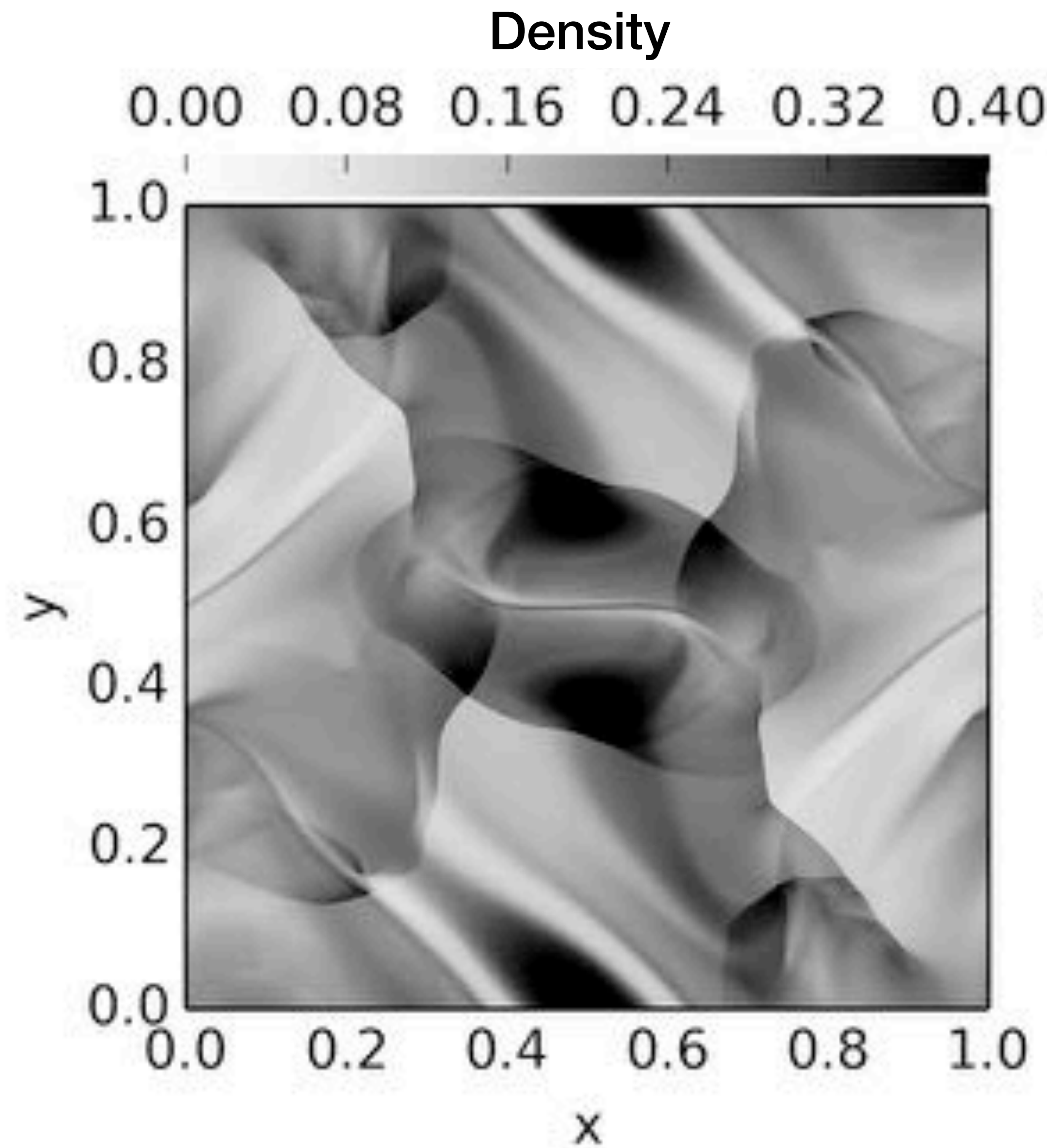
# Fourier Spectral Methods

# KdV dispersive shock

$$\partial_t u + \partial_x^3 u = -u \partial_x u$$



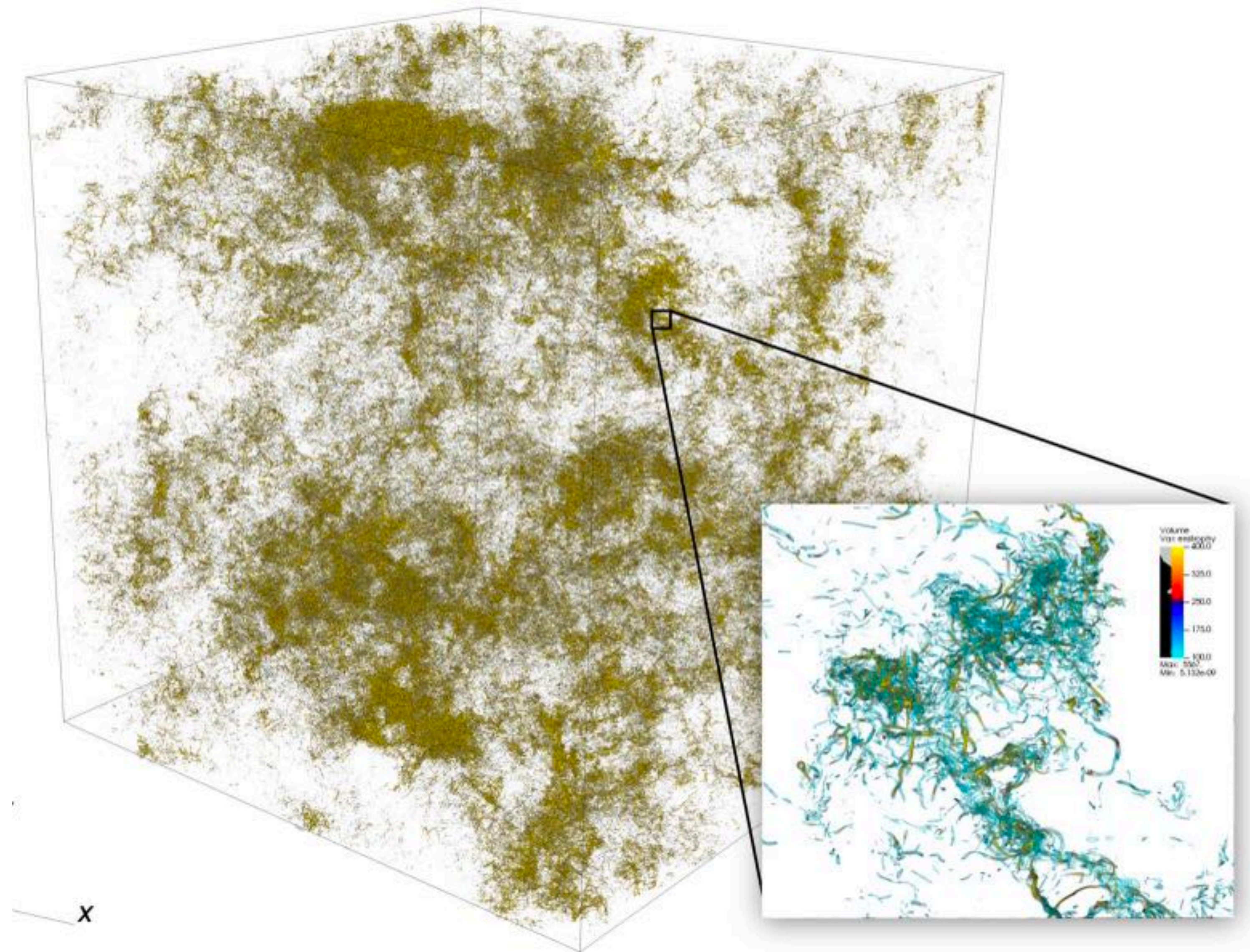
# Viscously regularized MHD shocks



# World's largest turbulence simulations (not Dedalus)

*Yeung & Ravikumar, Phys. Rev. Fluids (2021)*

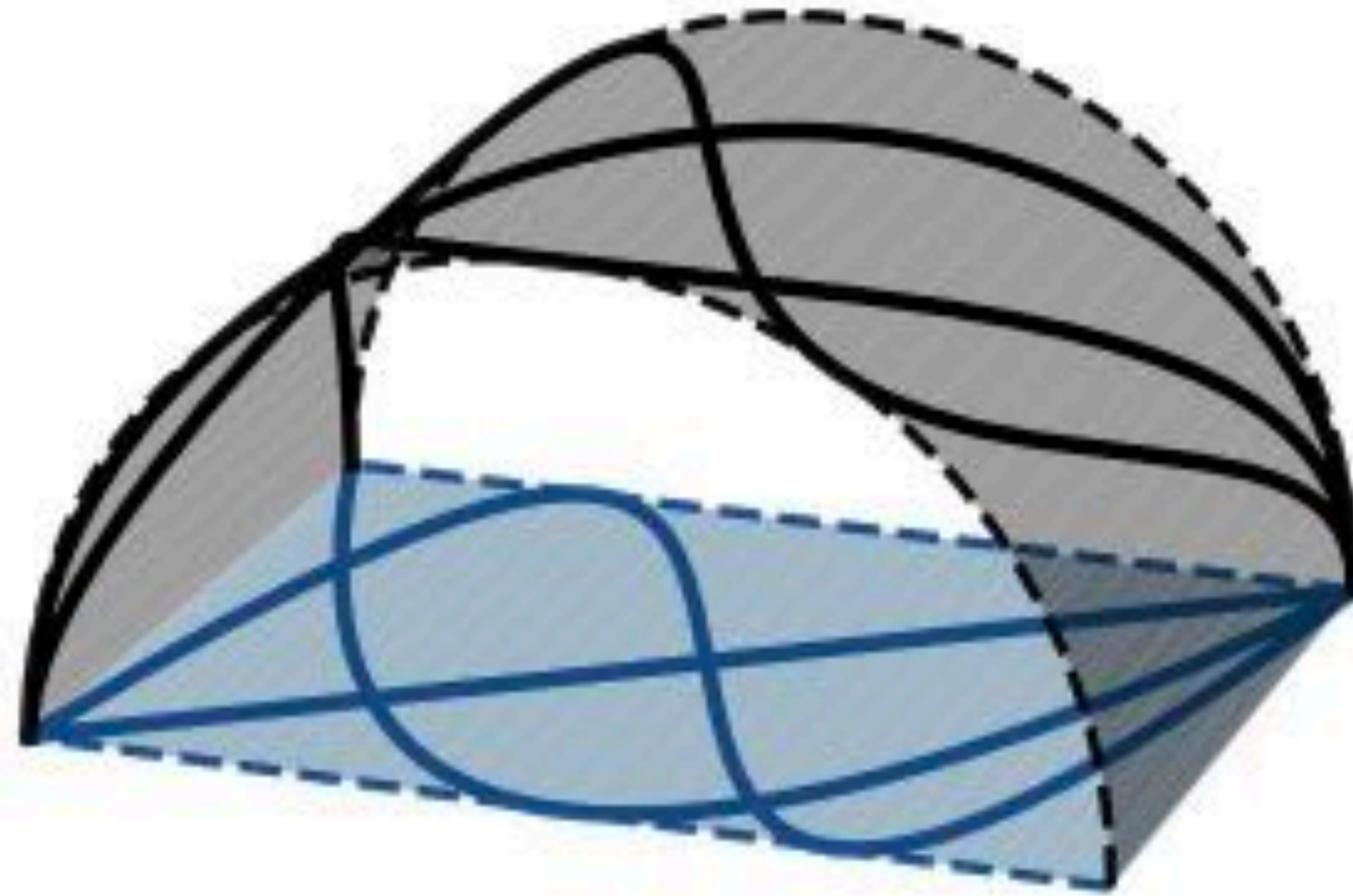
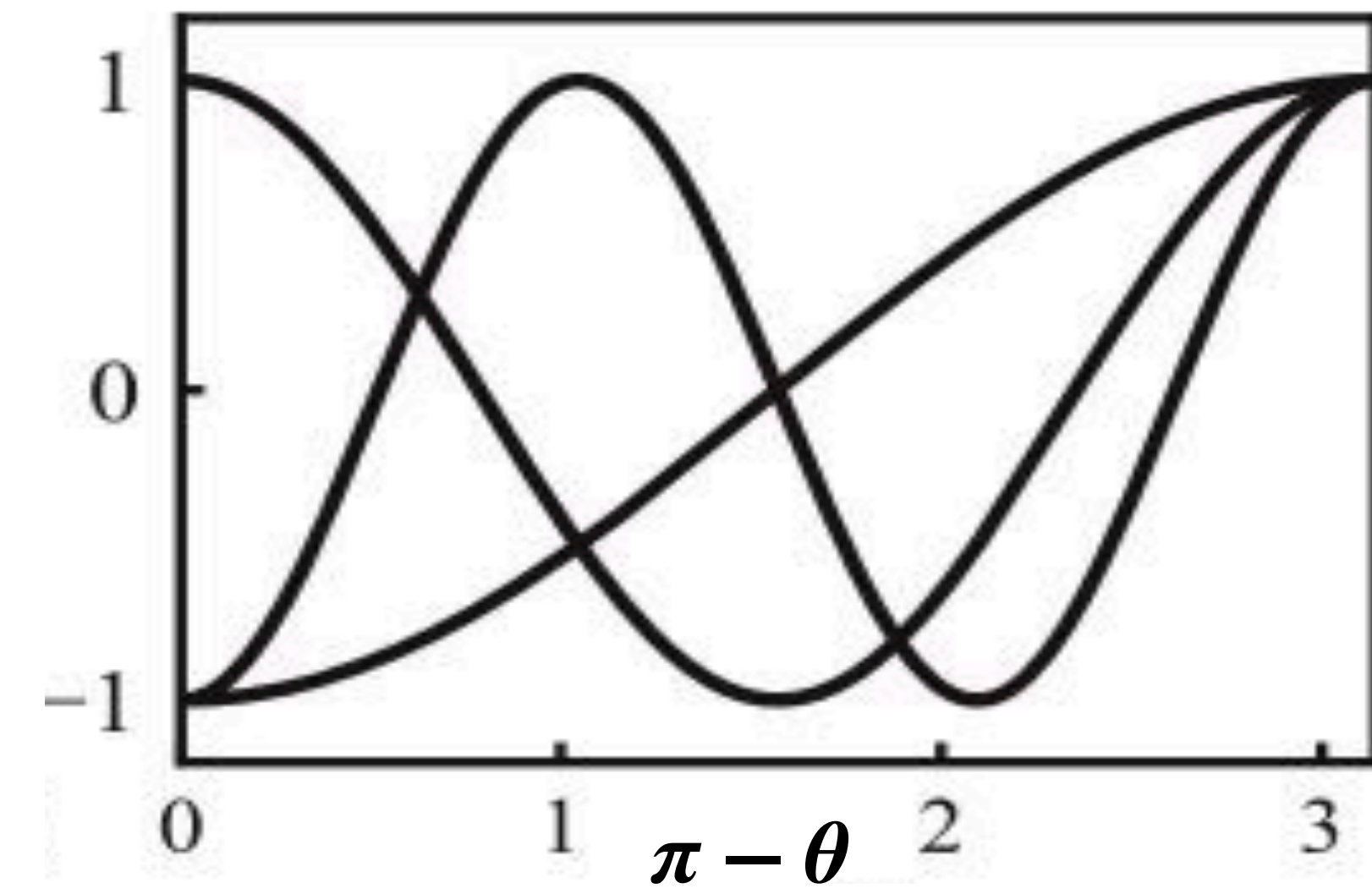
- Fourier pseudospectral method
- $18,432^3$  grid points
- 18,432 GPUs



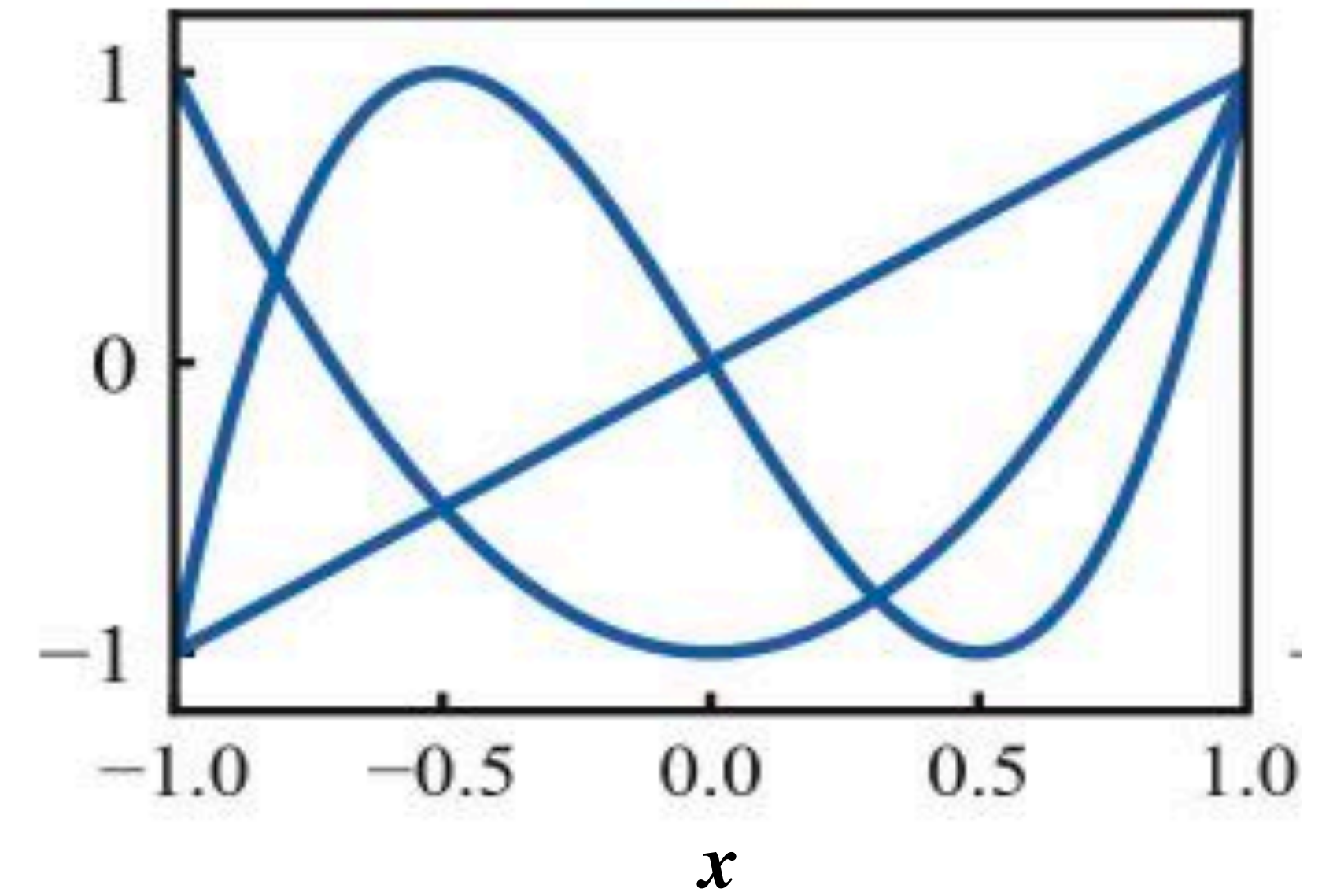
# Chebyshev Spectral Methods

# Chebyshev polynomials: cosines in disguise

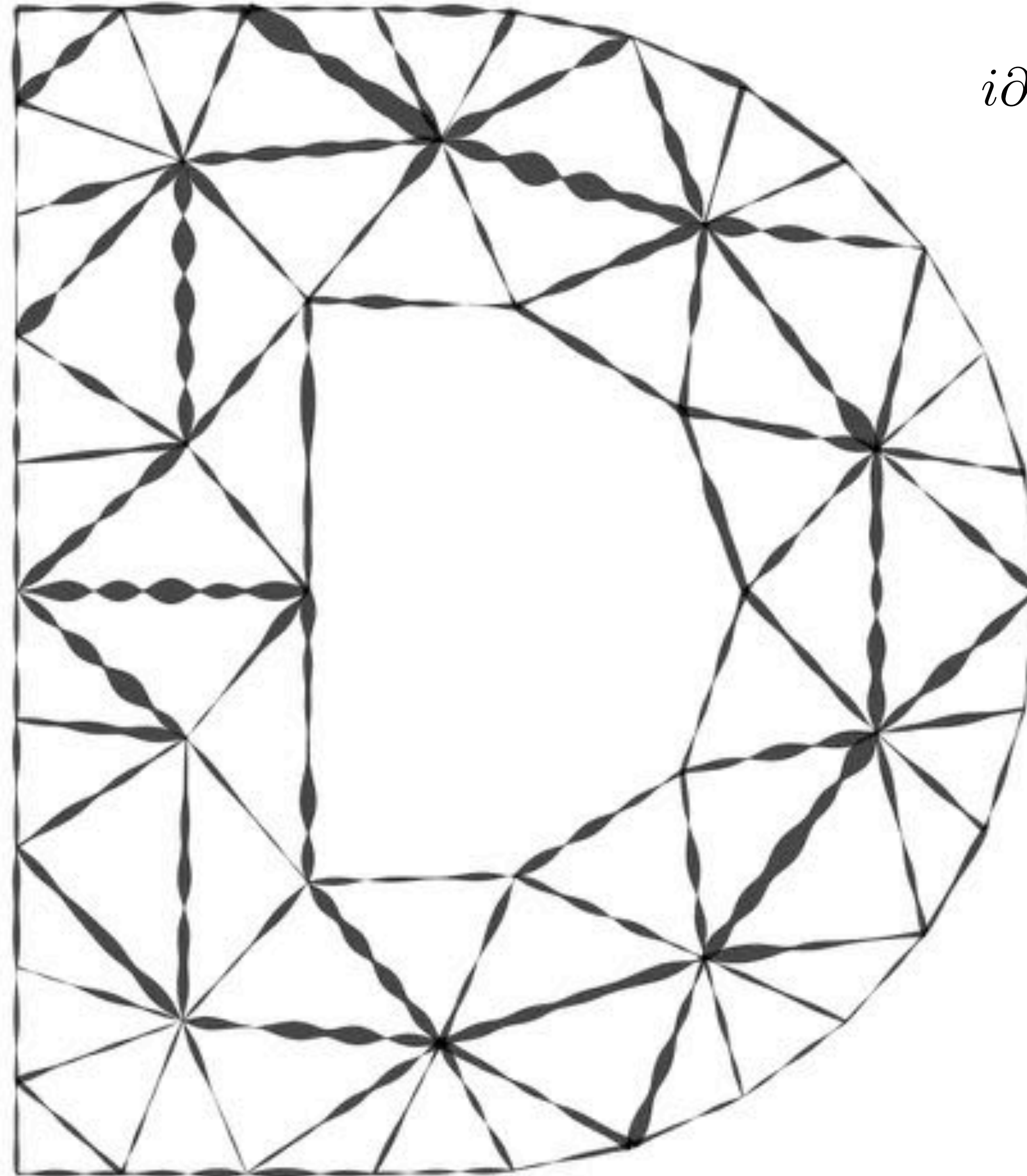
$\cos(n\theta)$



$T_n(x)$



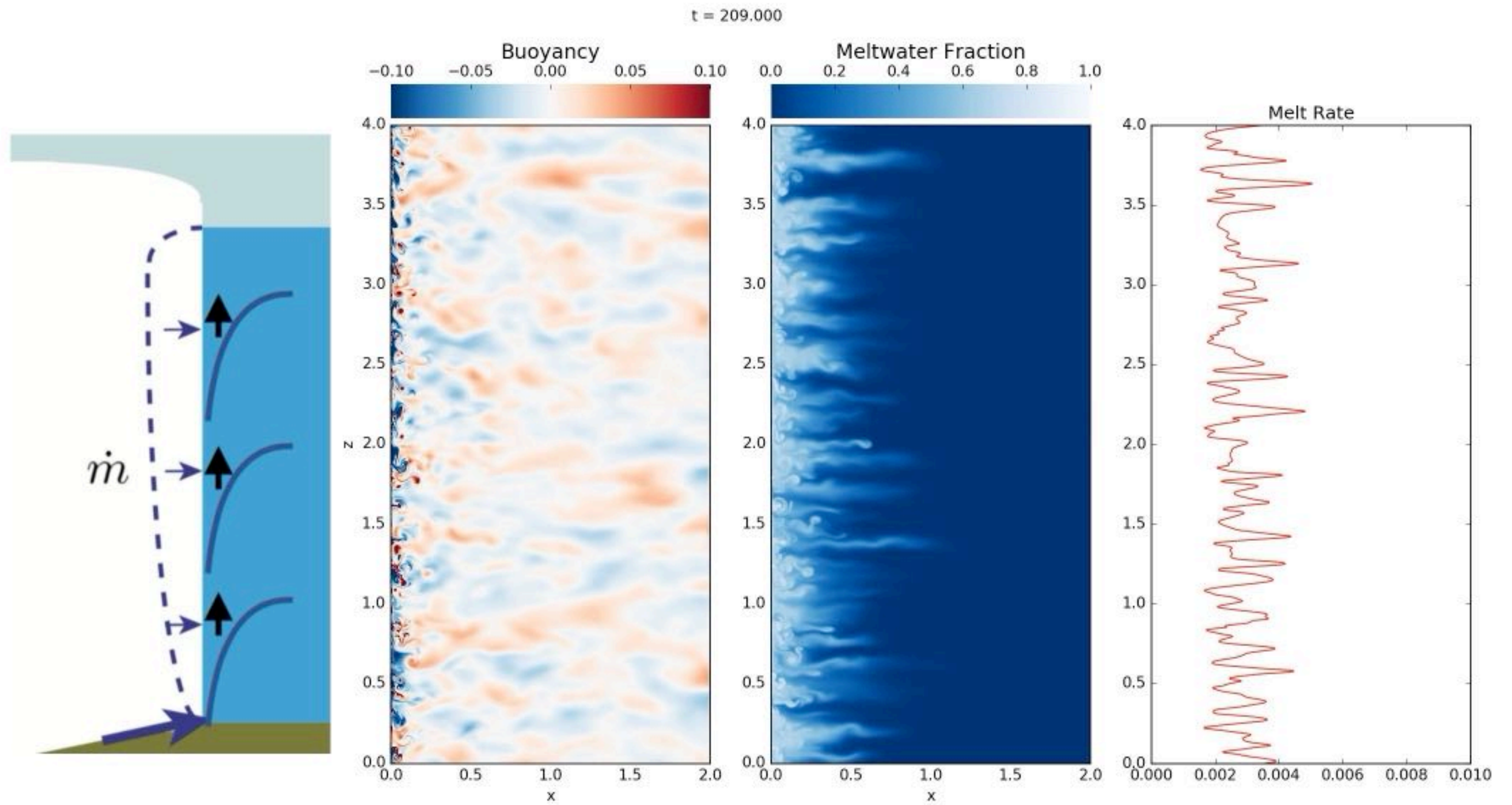
# Quantum graphs



$$i\partial_t\psi + \frac{1}{2}\partial_x^2\psi = -|\psi|^2\psi$$

*Burns et al., PRR 2020*

# Turbulent enhancement of glacier melting

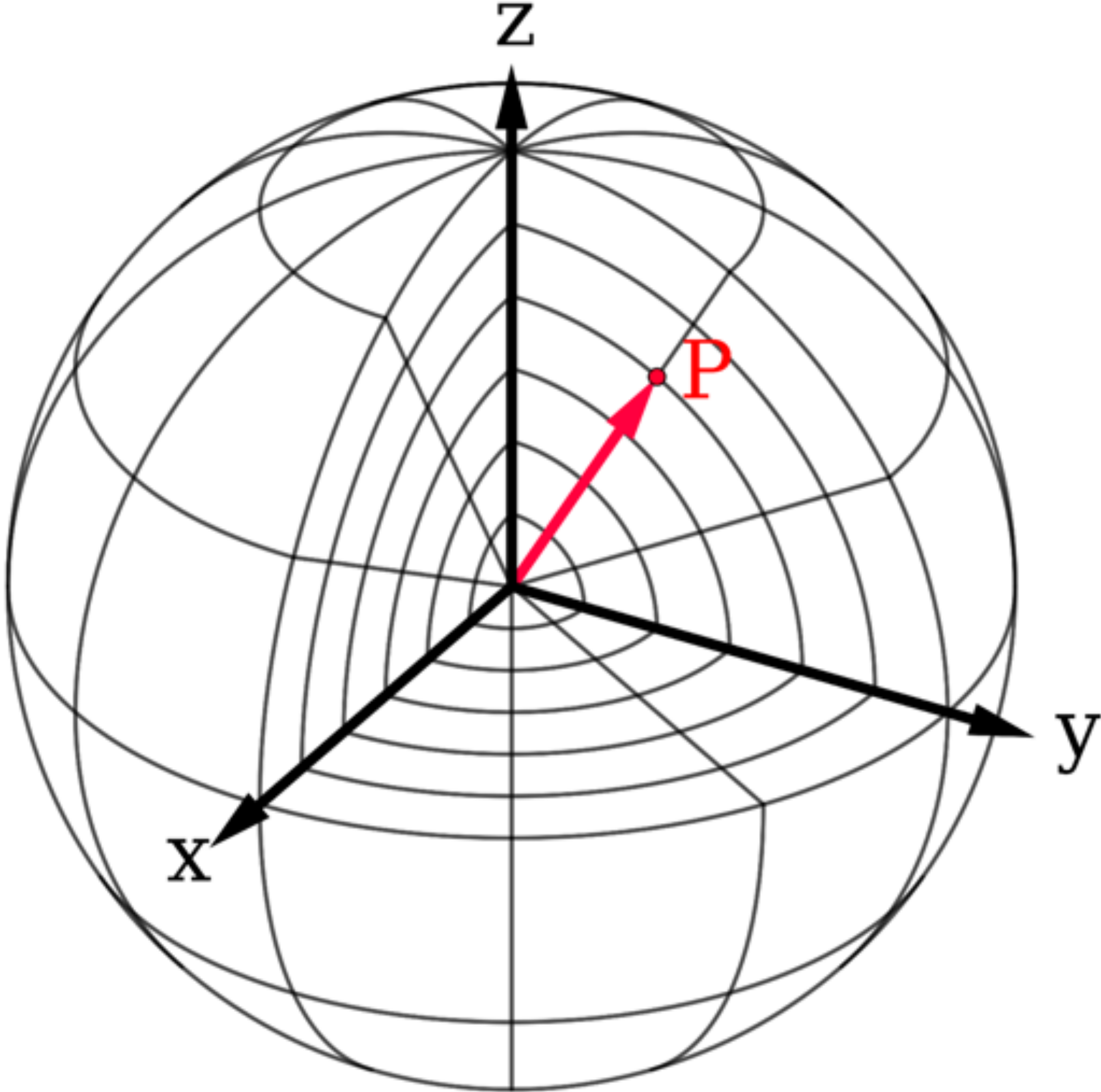
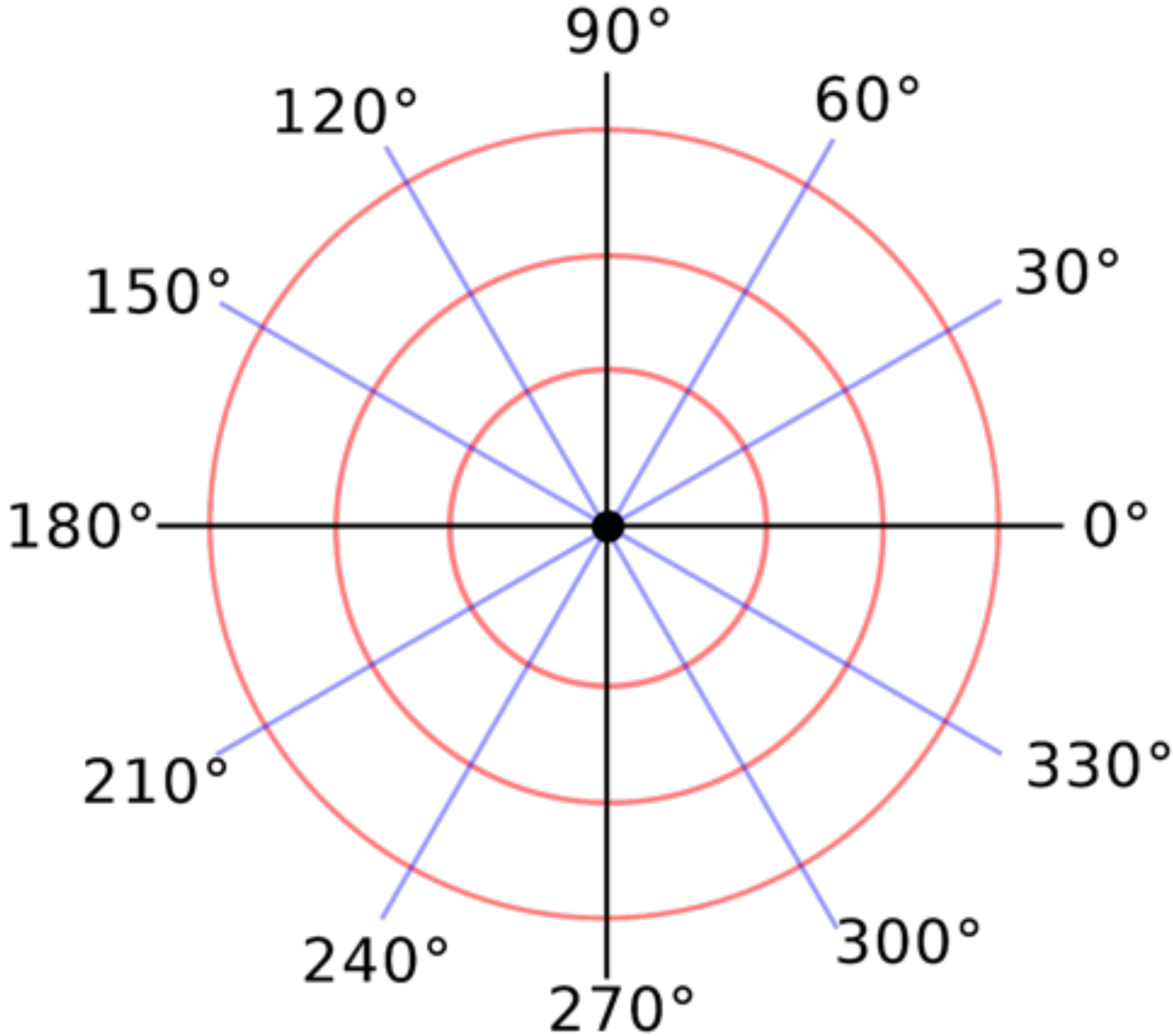


*Burns et al., in prep*



# Curvilinear Spectral Methods

# Polar & spherical coordinate singularities



# Active matter turbulence

**Mickelin et al., PRL (2018)**

Incompressible hydrodynamics

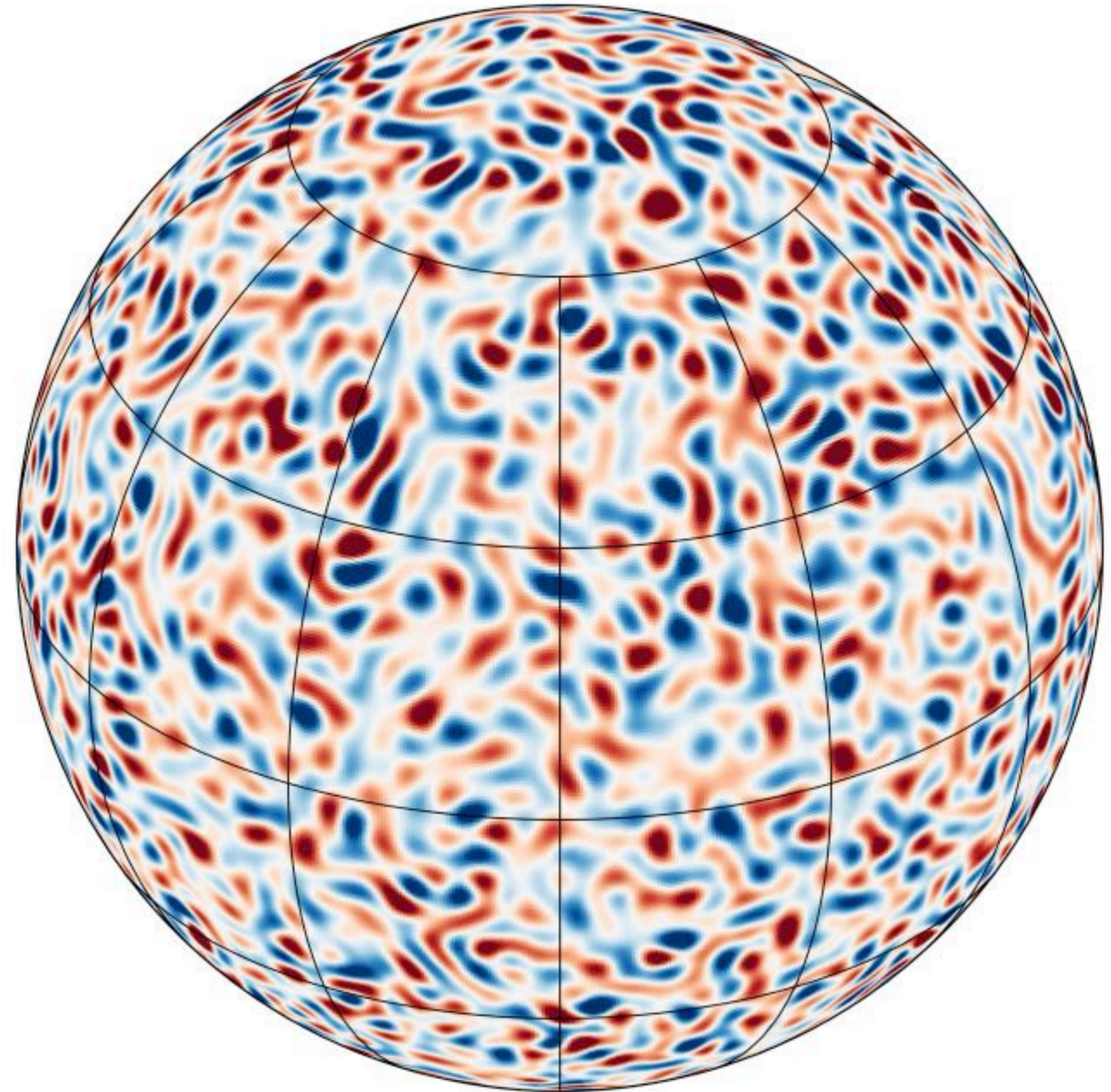
+ linearly unstable bandpass:

$$T^{ab} = f(\nabla^2)(\nabla^a u^b + \nabla^b u^a)$$

$$f(\nabla^2) = \Gamma_0 - \Gamma_2 \nabla^2 + \Gamma_4 \nabla^2 \nabla^2$$

**Supekar et al., JFM (2020)**

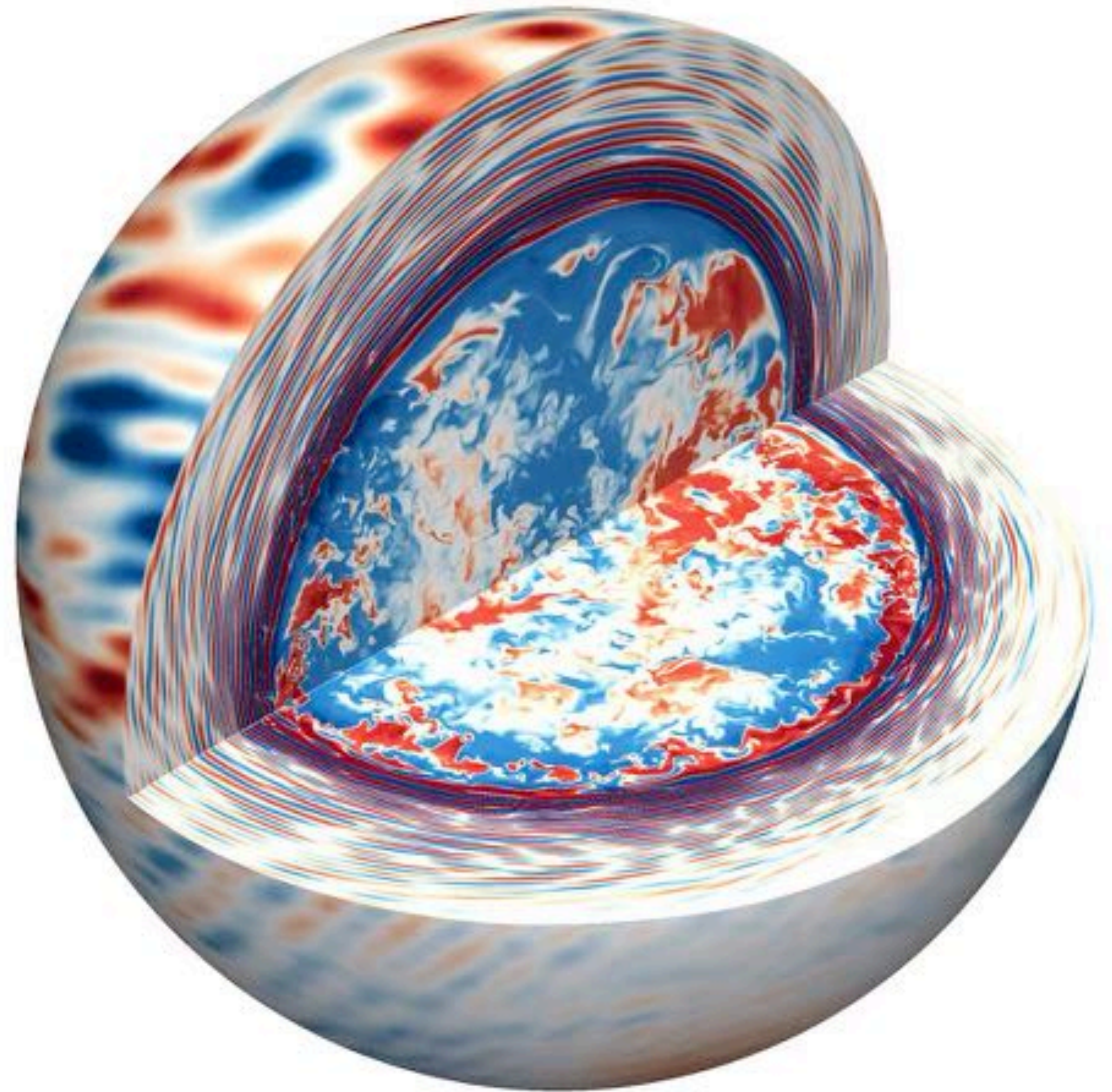
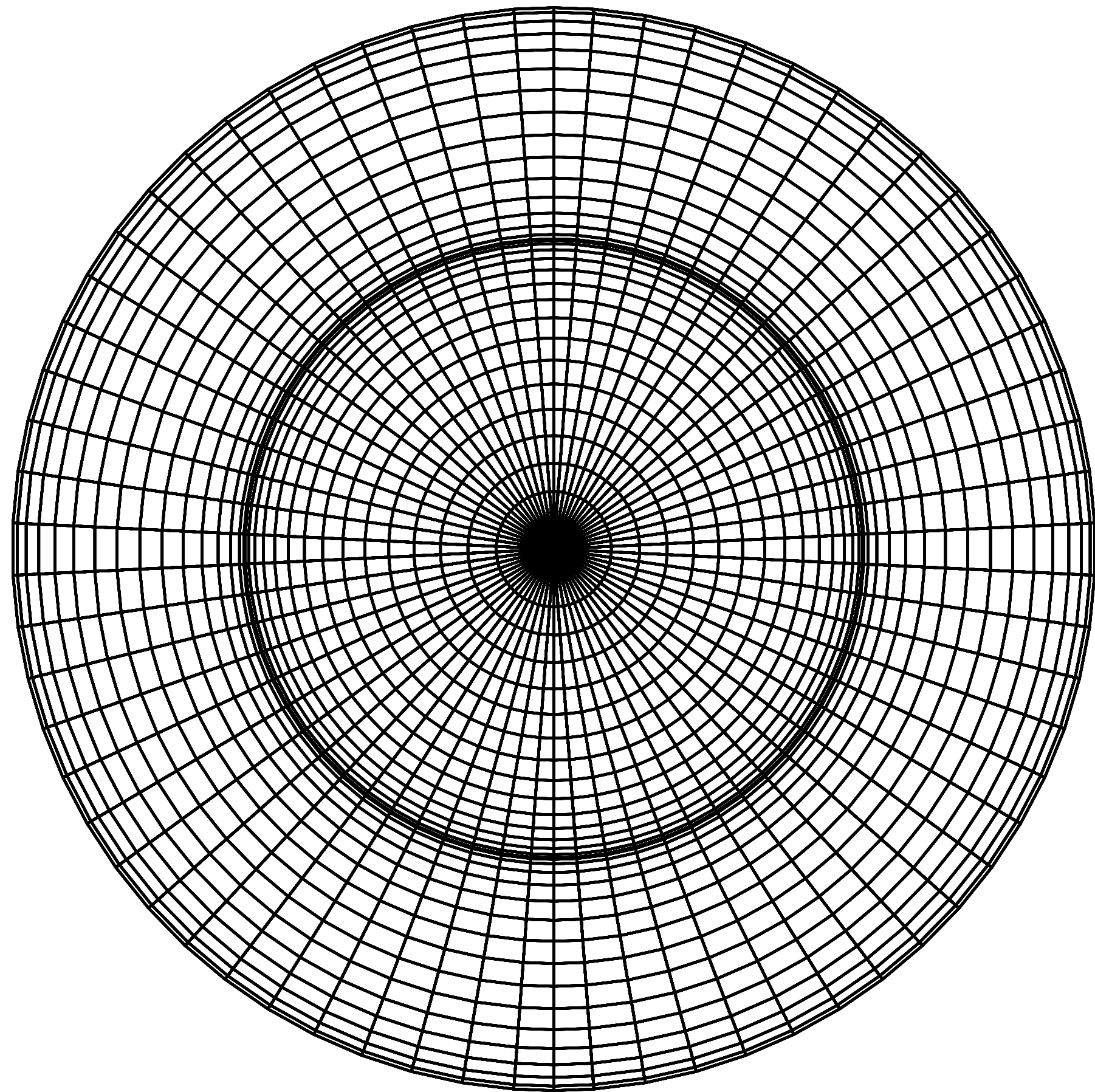
- Added rotation
- Rossby wave turbulence



*Mickelin et al. PRL (2018)*

# High- $l$ spherical spectral elements

- Stacked ball and spherical shell bases
- Resolves internal/material boundaries



*Anders et al., Nature Astronomy (2023)*