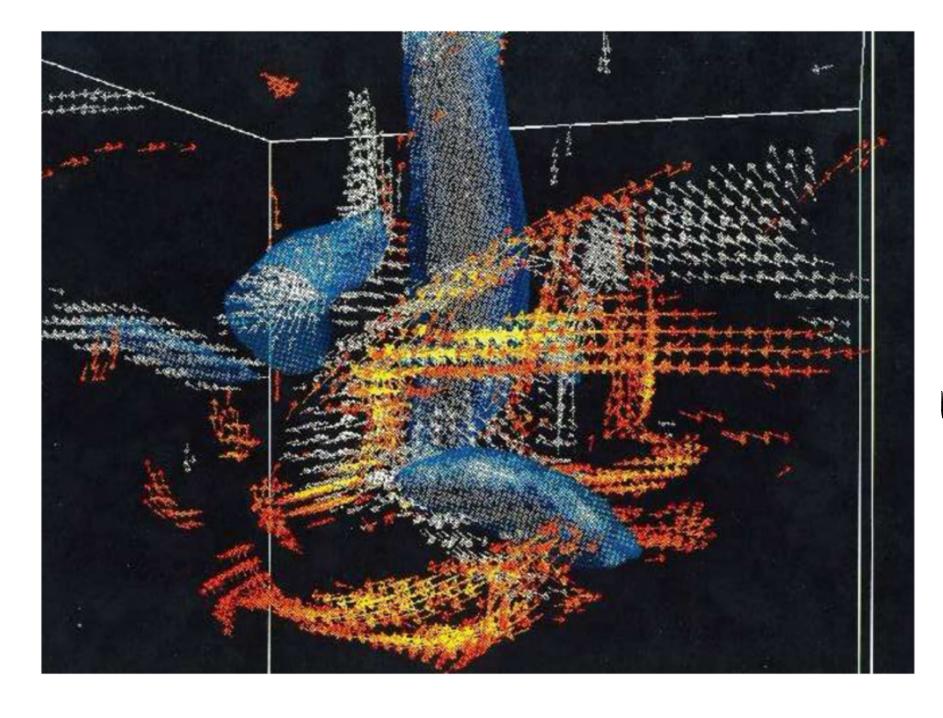
14:00

```
Postprocessing:
Prepare as much as possible during run time
Reading full snapshots in serial is slow
-> volume rendering
-> precompute voxels
Runtime analysis/output
  time series (5 steps to implement something new)
  slices
  spectra
  PDFs
  averages (xyaver, etc)
  sound file
```

```
pc_read_....
ls -l ~/pencil-code/idl/read/pc_read*
pc_read_var.pro
pc_read_ode.pro
pc read ts.pro
pc_read_xyaver.pro
pc_read_yzaver.pro
pc_read_xzaver.pro
pc_read yaver.pro
pc_read_zaver.pro
pc_read_1d_aver.pro
pc_read_2d_aver.pro
pc_read_phiavg.pro
pc_read_phizaver.pro
pc read param.pro
pc_read_pdim.pro
pc_read_psize.pro
pc_read_pstalk.pro
pc_read_pvar.pro
pc_read_qdim.pro
pc_read_qvar.pro
pc_read_saffman.pro
modules/powerspectra/power.pro
pc_read_slice.pro
pc_read_video.pro
pc_read_videoslices.pro
```

```
examples:
slices:
dardel:
scr/public_html/teach/PencilCode/EarlyUnivSchool/session1_run/const-nu-32768-ampl10-nu01
scr/public_html/teach/PencilCode/EarlyUnivSchool/session1_run/const-nu-32768-ampl10-nu02
/home/brandenb/data/isak/rel/3d/MGWp1024b_vw08_alphap5_L20_noexp_nu2em3/PNG_u2
vlc MGWp1024b vw08 alphap5 L20 noexp nu2em3 u2.mp4
spectra:
/home/brandenb/data/sayan/GW/P1024_k1_kf10c_rho_nonuni
cat data/varname.dat
GW accuracy
```



Vectors atom Urashold 3 Brus

Mutual obscuration as with lightsaber

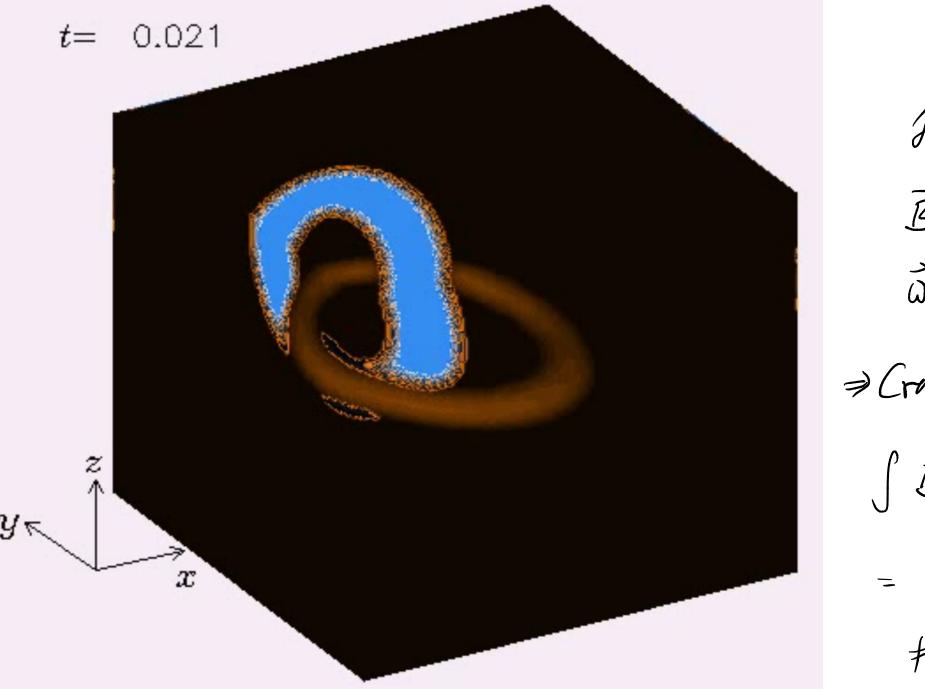




$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \nabla I = -\rho \kappa \left(I - S \right)$$

$$\rho \kappa \propto B^2, \quad S \propto B^2$$





Into linked

B tube and

à fube.

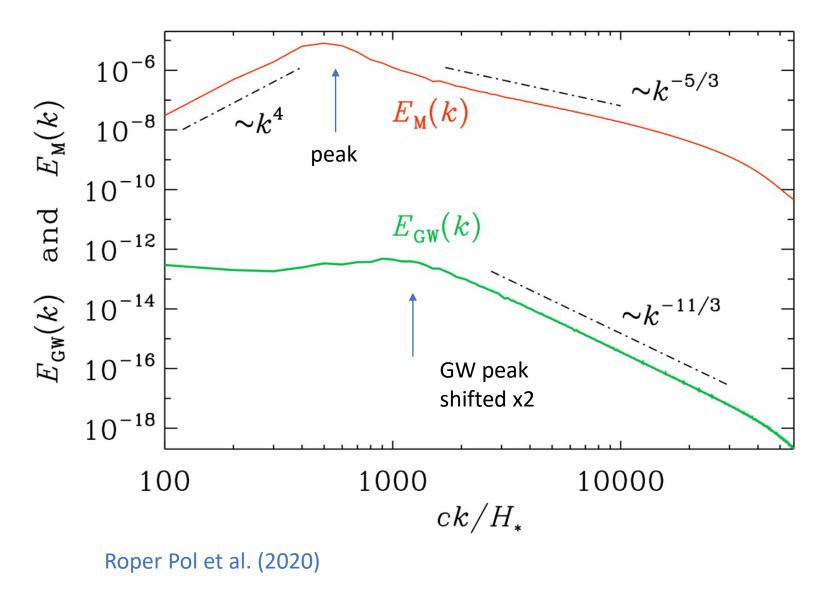
> Crass heldaily

JB. Px Ju do

= SB·u dV

0 (Cayand)

Grant at wall Walls (GWs) Correspondence with (magnetohydrodynamic) turbulence



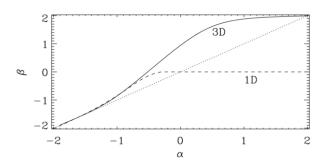
- Spectral energy per linear wavenumber interval
- $\Omega_{GW}(\ln k) = kE_{GW}$
- Forward cascade $k^{-5/3}$

$$\left(\partial_t^2 + 3H\partial_t - c^2 \nabla^2\right) h_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}, t) = \frac{16\pi G}{c^2} T_{ij}^{\mathrm{TT}}(\boldsymbol{x}, t)$$

Relation between spectra:

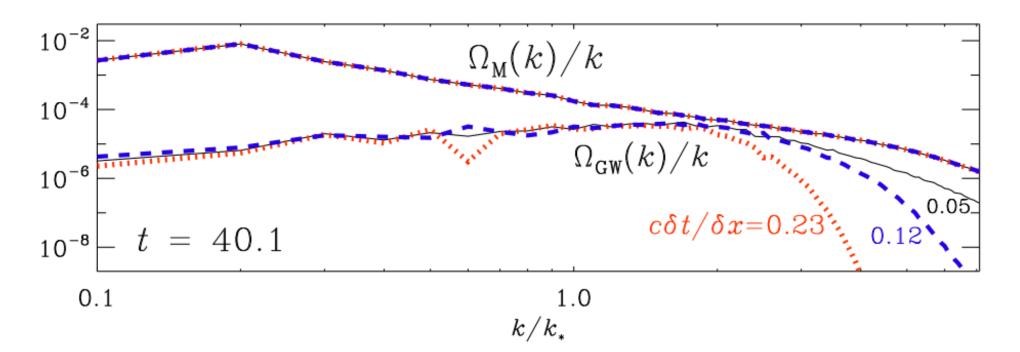
$$\operatorname{Sp}(\dot{\mathbf{h}}) \approx k^2 \operatorname{Sp}(\mathbf{h}) \approx k^{-2} \operatorname{Sp}(\mathbf{T})$$

GW slope by k^2 steeper Peak at twice magnetic peak



Inaccuracy of "usual" 3rd order Runge-Kutta

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_{ij} \\ h'_{ij} \end{pmatrix}_{t+\delta t} \equiv \boldsymbol{q}_i, \quad \text{where} \quad \boldsymbol{q}_i = \boldsymbol{q}_{i-1} + \beta_i \boldsymbol{w}_i, \quad \boldsymbol{w}_i = \alpha_i \boldsymbol{w}_{i-1} + \delta t \boldsymbol{Q}_{i-1}, \quad \text{(approach I)}.$$
 with $\alpha_1 = 0, \ \alpha_2 = -5/9, \ \alpha_3 = -153/128, \ \beta_1 = 1/3, \ \beta_2 = 15/16, \ \beta_3 = 8/15, \ \text{and}$
$$\boldsymbol{q}_{i-1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} h_{ij} \\ h'_{ij} \end{pmatrix}_t, \quad \boldsymbol{Q}_{i-1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} h'_{ij} \\ c^2 \nabla^2 h_{ij} + \mathcal{G} T_{ij} \end{pmatrix}_t.$$



Alternative: exact solution for constant source between time steps

Consider:

$$\ddot{h} + k^2 h = S$$

Solve as 2 first-order eqs

$$\dot{h} = g
\ddot{h} \equiv \dot{g} = -k^2 h + S$$

General solution:

$$h = +A\cos kt + B\sin kt + k^{-2}S$$

$$g = -Ak\sin kt + Bk\cos kt,$$

$$A = h - k^{-2}S$$

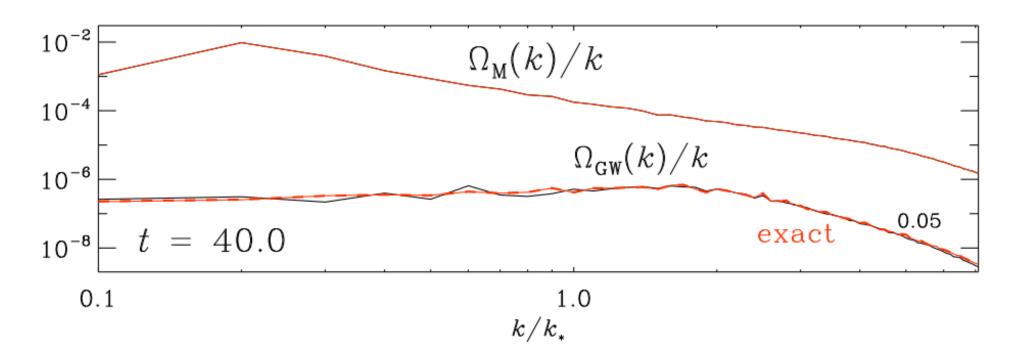
$$B = k^{-1}g$$

(h,g) at t = 0

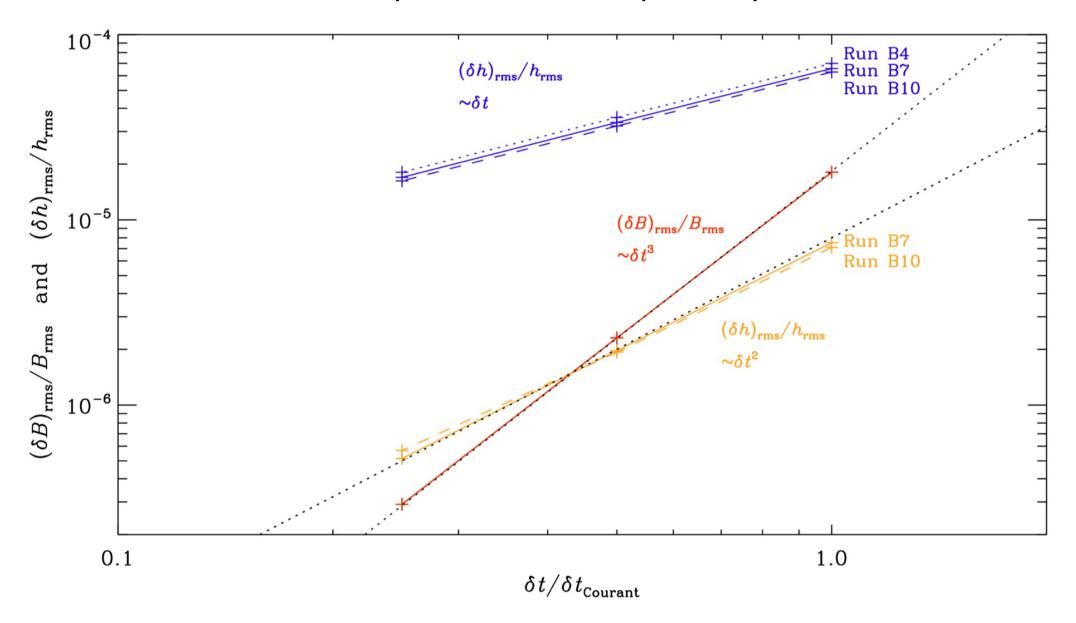
$$h(\delta t) = +(h - k^{-2}S)\cos k\delta t + k^{-1}g\sin k\delta t + k^{-2}S$$

$$g(\delta t) = -(h - k^{-2}S)k\sin k\delta t + k^{-1}gk\cos k\delta t,$$

$$\binom{kh - k^{-1}S}{g}_{\text{new}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\delta t & \sin k\delta t \\ -\sin k\delta t & \cos k\delta t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} kh - k^{-1}S \\ g \end{pmatrix}_{\text{current}}$$



Dependence of accuracy on time step: only 1st order



Allowing linear variations between time steps

Taylor expand:

$$h = +A\cos kt + B\sin kt + k^{-2}(S_0 + \dot{S}_0 \delta t)$$

$$g = -Ak\sin kt + Bk\cos kt + k^{-2}\dot{S}_0$$

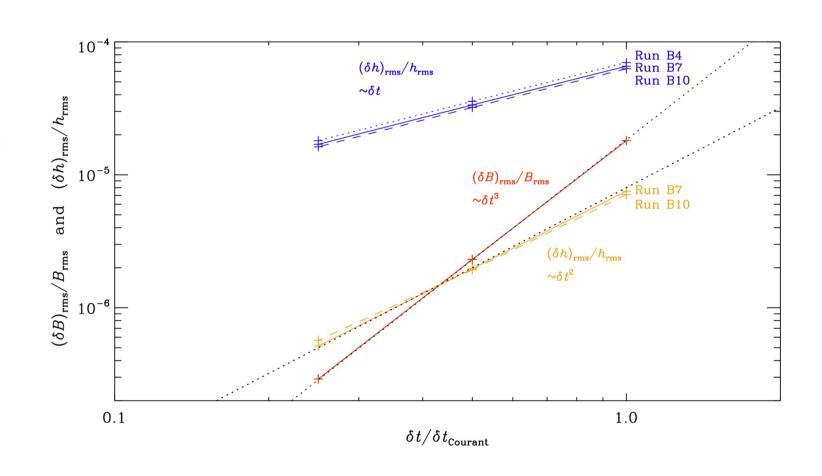
Modified update involving δS

$$\begin{pmatrix} kh - k^{-1}(S_0 + \delta S) \\ g - k^{-2} \delta S / \delta t \end{pmatrix}_{\text{new}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k \delta t & \sin k \delta t \\ -\sin k \delta t & \cos k \delta t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} kh - k^{-1}S \\ g - k^{-2} \delta S / \delta t \end{pmatrix}_{\text{current}}$$

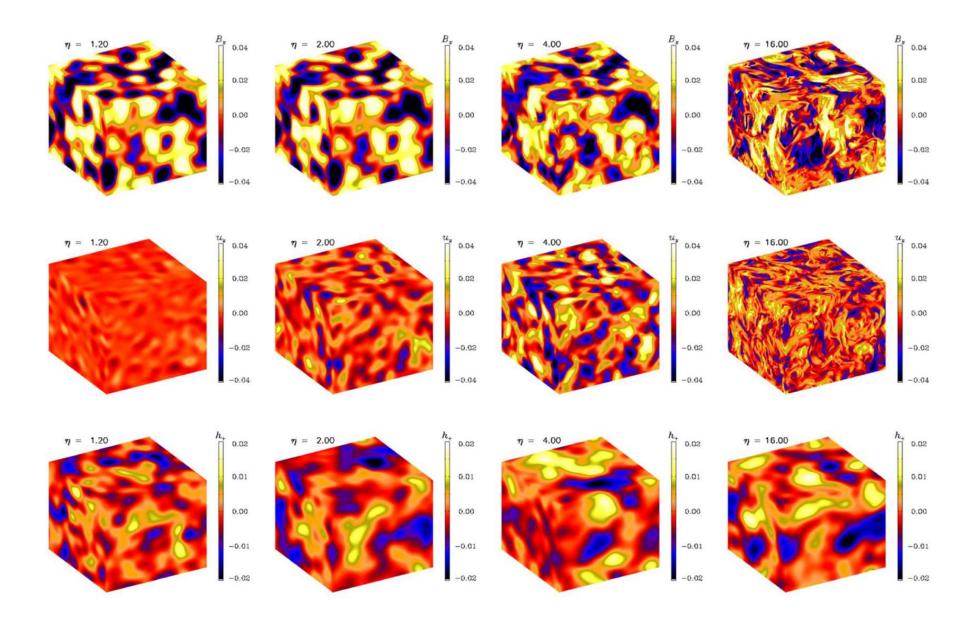
Additional update to make it 2nd order:

$$\binom{h}{g}_{2\text{nd order}} = \dots + \frac{\delta S}{k^2} \left(\frac{[1 - (\sin k\delta t)/k\delta t]}{(1 - \cos k\delta t)/\delta t} \right)$$

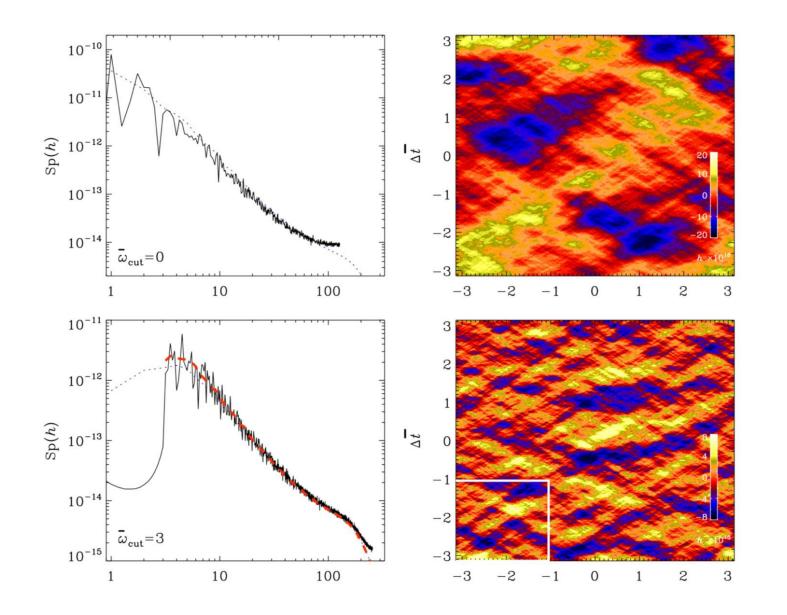
- → Error decreases quadratically with decreasing time step dt
- → At no additional cost



No small scales in GW field



Temporal spectra and real space GW field



He, AB, Sinha (2021)

Here finite graviton mass

$$(\Box - m_{\rm g}^2)\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = -16\pi G T_{\mu\nu},$$

Lower cutoff frequency

$$\omega_{\rm cut} = m_{\rm g}c^2/\hbar$$

Cutoff dominates visual appearence

Again mostly large scales

A high-order public domain code for direct numerical simulations of turbulent combustion

N. Babkovskaia a,*, N.E.L. Haugen b, A. Brandenburg c,d

$$Y_{H_2} = 2.4\%, \ Y_{O_2} = 23\% \ and \ Y_{N_2} = 74.6\%$$

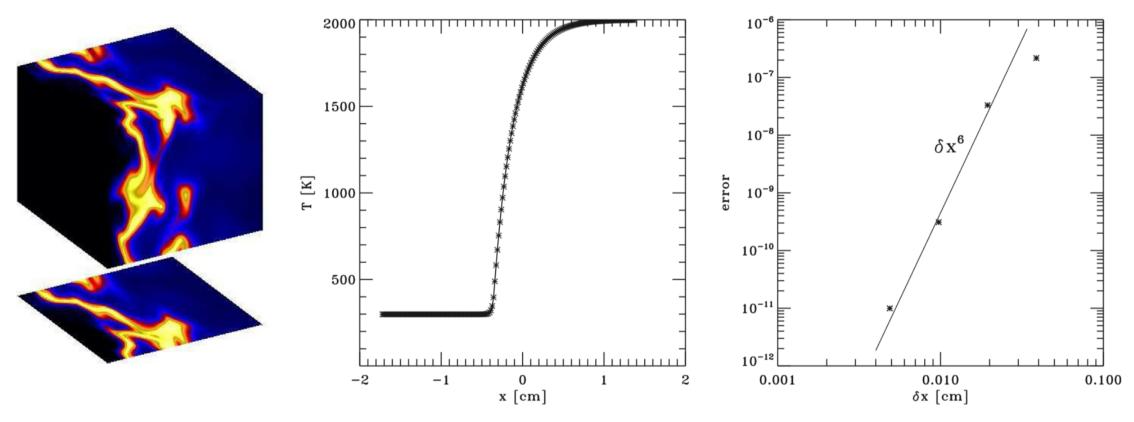


Fig. 1. One-step laminar premixed flame model. *Left panel*: temperature as a function of x obtained numerically (solid curve) and analytically (asterisks). *Right panel*: error of the calculation as a function of the mesh spacing δx is shown by asterisks, and the expected dependence of error (proportional to δx^6) is indicated by the solid line.