Seminar Computational Mathematics

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1 AMB+ Model

The AMB+ Model is given by:

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \phi &= -\nabla \cdot (J + \sqrt{2DM}\Lambda) \\ &= -\nabla \cdot (M(-\nabla \mu_\lambda + \zeta(\nabla^2 \phi)\nabla \phi) + \sqrt{2DM}\Lambda) \\ &= -\nabla \cdot (M(-\nabla (\frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi} + \lambda |\nabla \phi|^2) + \zeta(\nabla^2 \phi)\nabla \phi) + \sqrt{2DM}\Lambda) \end{split}$$

Where we have F and its functional derivative $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi}$ given by

$$F = \int \frac{a}{2}\phi^2 + \frac{b}{4}\phi^4 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}|\nabla\phi|^2 dr$$
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi} = a\phi + b\phi^3 - \epsilon\nabla^2\phi$$

The parameters $a,b,\lambda,\epsilon,\zeta,M,D\in\mathbb{R}$ and Λ is standard normal gaussian noise. Overall we have:

$$\partial_t \phi = -\nabla \cdot (M(-\nabla(a\phi + b\phi^3 - \epsilon \nabla^2 \phi + \lambda |\nabla \phi|^2) + \zeta(\nabla^2 \phi)\nabla \phi) + \sqrt{2DM}\Lambda)$$

$$= aM\nabla^2 \phi + bM\nabla^2 (\phi^3) - \epsilon M\nabla^4 \phi + \lambda M\nabla^2 |\nabla \phi|^2 - \zeta M\nabla \cdot (\nabla^2 \phi)\nabla \phi - \nabla \cdot \sqrt{2DM}\Lambda)$$

$$=: L(\phi) + N(\phi) - \nabla \cdot \sqrt{2DM}\Lambda$$

Defining

$$L(\phi) = aM\nabla^2\phi - \epsilon M\nabla^4\phi$$

$$N(\phi) = bM\nabla^2(\phi^3) + \lambda M\nabla^2|\nabla\phi|^2 - \zeta M\nabla \cdot (\nabla^2\phi)\nabla\phi$$

2 Pseudospectral Fourier Method applied on AMB+

We can now use the pseudospectral Fourier method as follows:

$$\begin{split} \partial_t \widehat{\phi} &= \widehat{L} \cdot \widehat{\phi} + \widehat{N(\phi)} - \sqrt{2DM} i (\vec{k} \cdot \widehat{\Lambda}) \\ &= (-aM\vec{k}^2 - \epsilon M\vec{k}^4) \widehat{\phi} + \widehat{N(\phi)} - \sqrt{2DM} i (\vec{k} \cdot \widehat{\Lambda}) \end{split}$$

We discretize using a semi-implicit Euler scheme:

$$\begin{split} \widehat{\phi}^{(n+1)} &= \widehat{\phi}^{(n)} + \tau ((-aM\vec{k}^2 - \epsilon M\vec{k}^4) \widehat{\phi}^{(n+1)} + \widehat{N(\phi^{(n)})} - \sqrt{2DM}i(\vec{k} \cdot \widehat{\Lambda})) \\ \Longrightarrow \widehat{\phi}^{(n+1)} &= \frac{\widehat{\phi}^{(n)} + \tau (\widehat{N(\phi^{(n)})} - \sqrt{2DM}i(\vec{k} \cdot \widehat{\Lambda}))}{1 - \tau (-\epsilon M\vec{k}^4 - aM\vec{k}^2)} \end{split}$$

Here we can compute the nonlinear term, given $\phi^{(n)}$, $\nabla \phi^{(n)}$, $\nabla^2 \phi^{(n)}$, as

$$\widehat{N(\phi^{(n)})} = -bM\vec{k}^2\widehat{\phi^{(n)}}^3 - \lambda M\vec{k}^2\widehat{|\nabla\phi^{(n)}|^2} - \zeta Mi\vec{k}\cdot \widehat{(\nabla^2\phi^{(n)})\nabla\phi^{(n)}}$$

Substitution into the time-stepping scheme above leads to the overall formula

$$\widehat{\phi}^{(n+1)} = \frac{\widehat{\phi}^{(n)} + \tau(-M\vec{k}^2(b\phi^{(n)})^3 + \lambda|\nabla\phi^{(n)}|^2) - \zeta Mi\vec{k} \cdot (\widehat{\nabla^2\phi^{(n)}})\nabla\widehat{\phi^{(n)}} - \sqrt{2DM}i(\vec{k} \cdot \widehat{\Lambda}))}{1 + \tau(\epsilon M\vec{k}^4 + aM\vec{k}^2)}$$

where we compute $\phi^{(n)}, \nabla \phi^{(n)}, \nabla^2 \phi^{(n)}$ from $\widehat{\phi}^{(n)}$ by

$$\phi^{(n)} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widehat{\phi}^{(n)})$$
$$\nabla \phi^{(n)} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(i\vec{k}\widehat{\phi}^{(n)})$$
$$\nabla^2 \phi^{(n)} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(-\vec{k}^2\widehat{\phi}^{(n)})$$

which immediately implies an algorithmic implementation.

3 Algorithm/Implementation

Algorithm 1: Solving AMB+ with Fourier Pseudospectral Method and semi-implicit Euler

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Data: \phi^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, a, b, \lambda, \epsilon, \zeta, M, D, \tau \in \mathbb{R}, N \in \mathbb{N},

Result: \phi^{(N+1)}

1 \widehat{\phi}^{(0)} \leftarrow FFT(\phi^{(0)})

2 Precompute \overrightarrow{k}^2, \overrightarrow{k}^4

// Time-stepping loop

3 for n = 0, \dots, N do

4 | Compute \nabla \phi^{(n)}, \nabla^2 \phi^{(n)} from \widehat{\phi}^{(n)} using iFFT

5 | Sample random white noise \Lambda

6 | Compute \widehat{\phi}^{(n+1)} as above

7 | Compute \phi^{(n+1)} from \widehat{\phi}^{(n+1)} using iFFT

8 end
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