

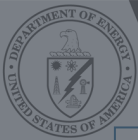
# VACET



## Working with Application Data That is comprised of Higher Order Elements

Allen R. Sanderson

SCI Institute  
University of Utah



## How are higher-order elements handled?

Most visualization tools are based on linear elements.

- Ignore and treat as linear
- Resample on another grid
- Tessellate into smaller elements
  - Who does the tessellation?
  - Over/Under tessellate
  - Correct tessellation; geometry vs data



## How are higher-order elements handled?

Internally allow for higher elements.

- Commonly low order elements
- Rarely are the elements implemented the ones used by the application.
- Commonly elements are mixed
  - Fusion: Poloidally; quintic elements, Toroidally; Fourier Series.



## What about analysis?

More and more of our work is analysis.

- Integration of streamlines
  - Flux preserving Magnetic Fields.
- Tracing of particles

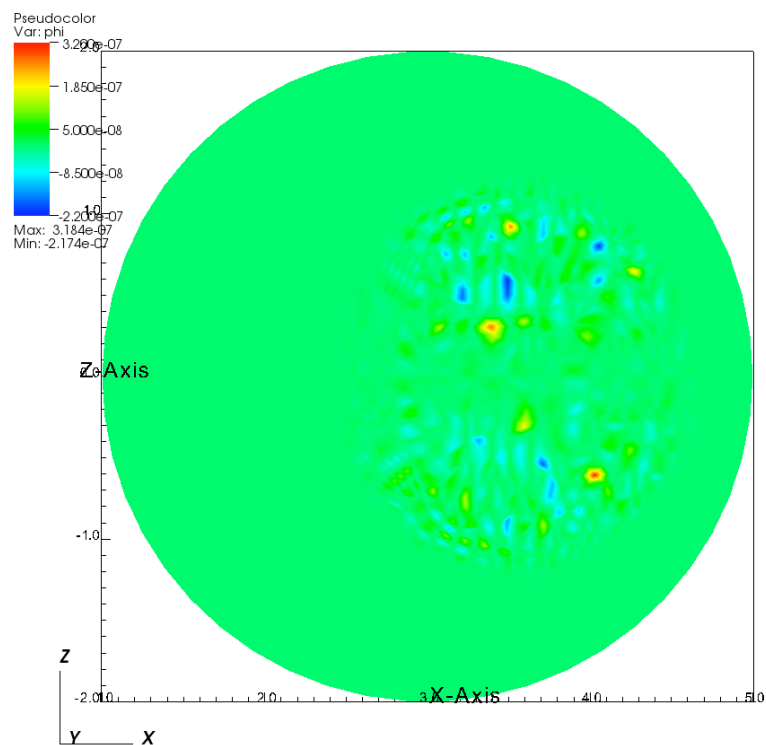
The analysis must be based on the same representation as the simulation.

- Poor ties between the simulation and visualization



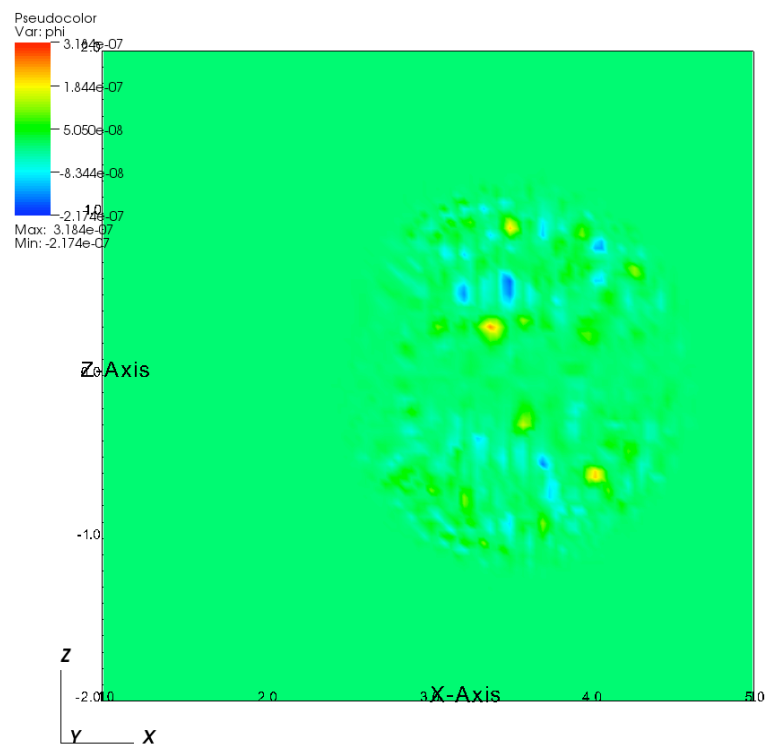
## M3D – C1 w/Quintic Poliodal Elements

DB: C1.h5

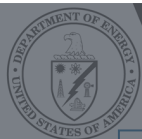


user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:21:40 2010

DB: C1.h5

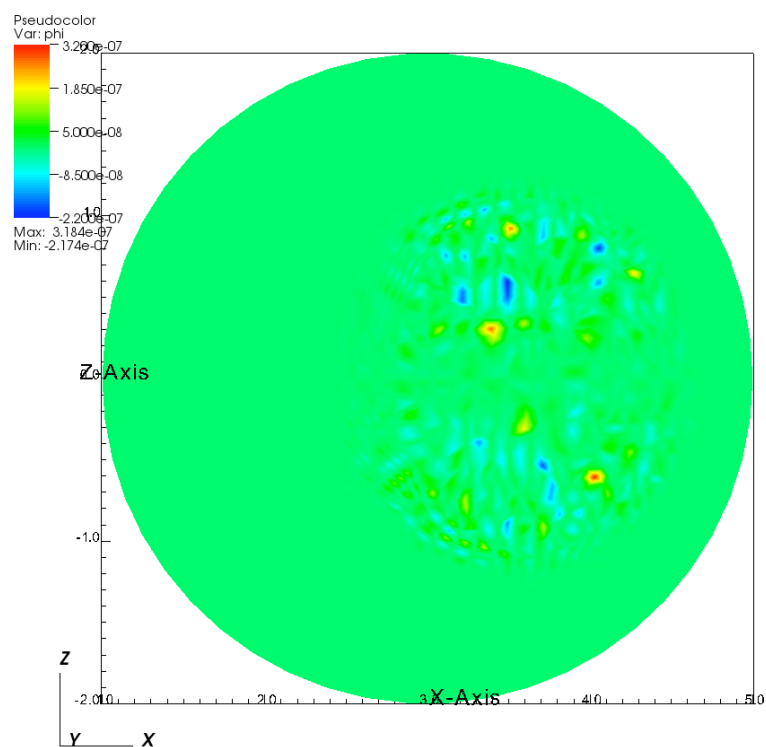


user: allen  
Tue Apr 13 11:37:54 2010



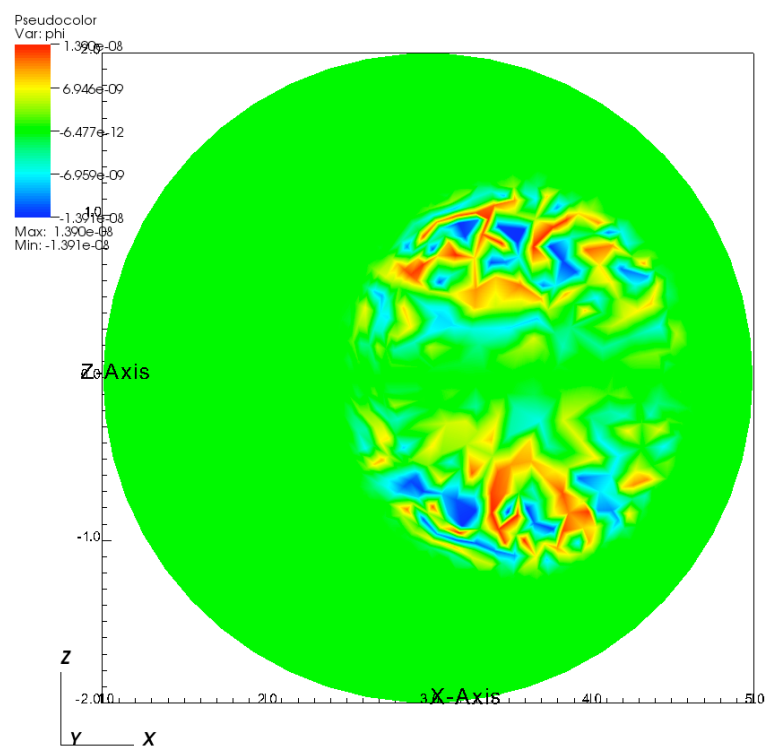
## M3D – C1 w/Quintic Poliodal Elements

DB: C1.h5



user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:21:40 2010

DB: C1.h5

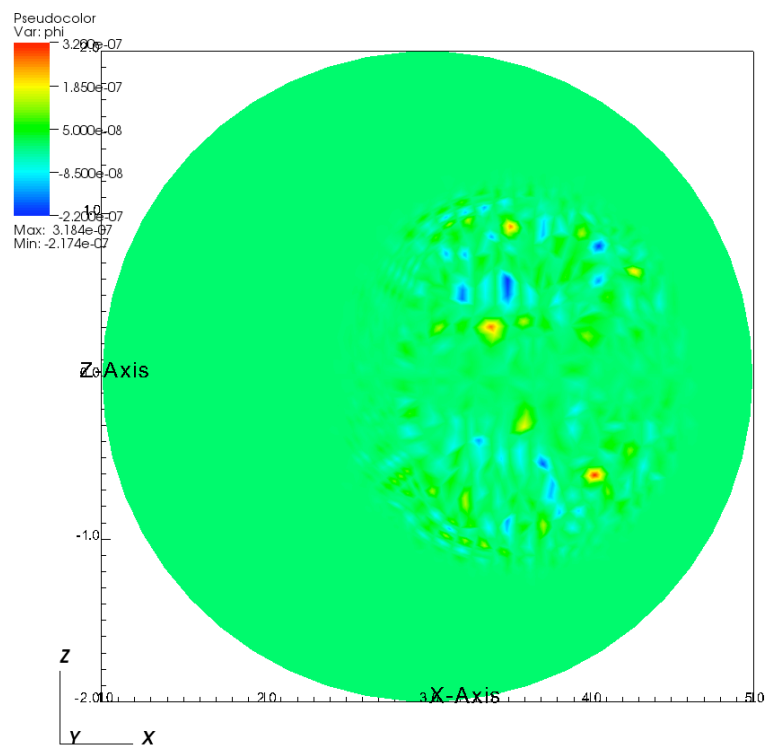


user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:22:18 2010



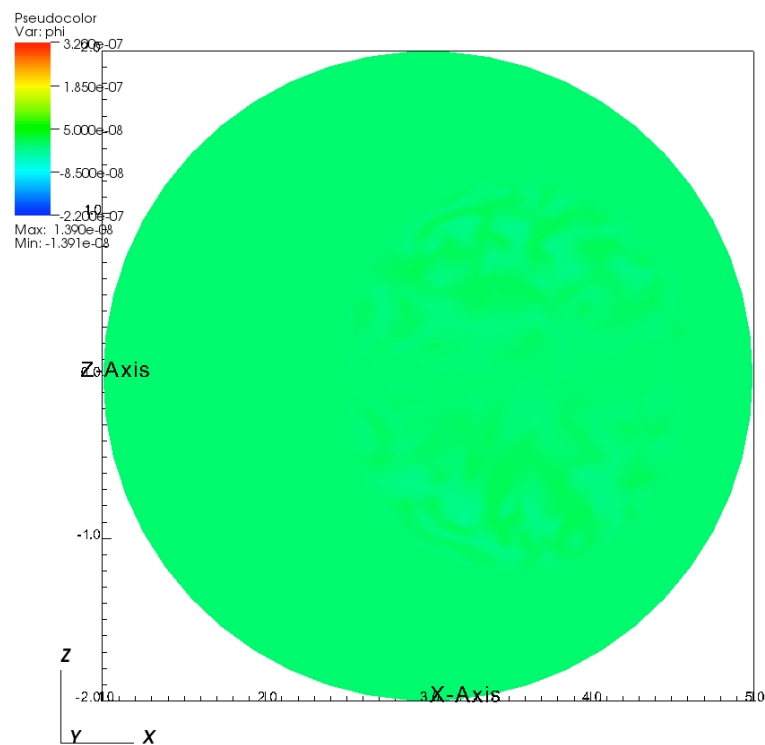
## M3D – C1 w/Quintic Poliodal Elements

DB: C1.h5



user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:21:40 2010

DB: C1.h5

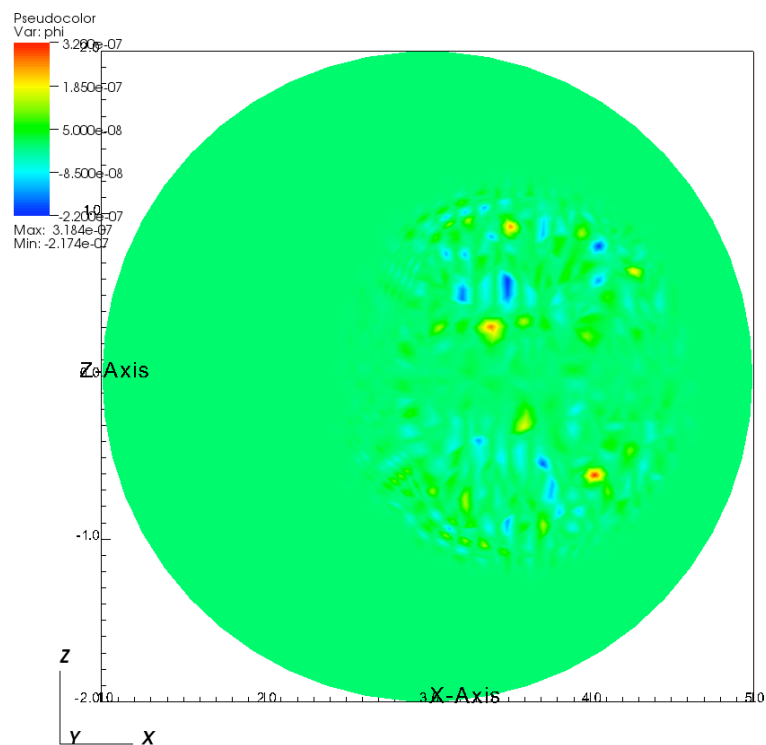


user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:22:05 2010



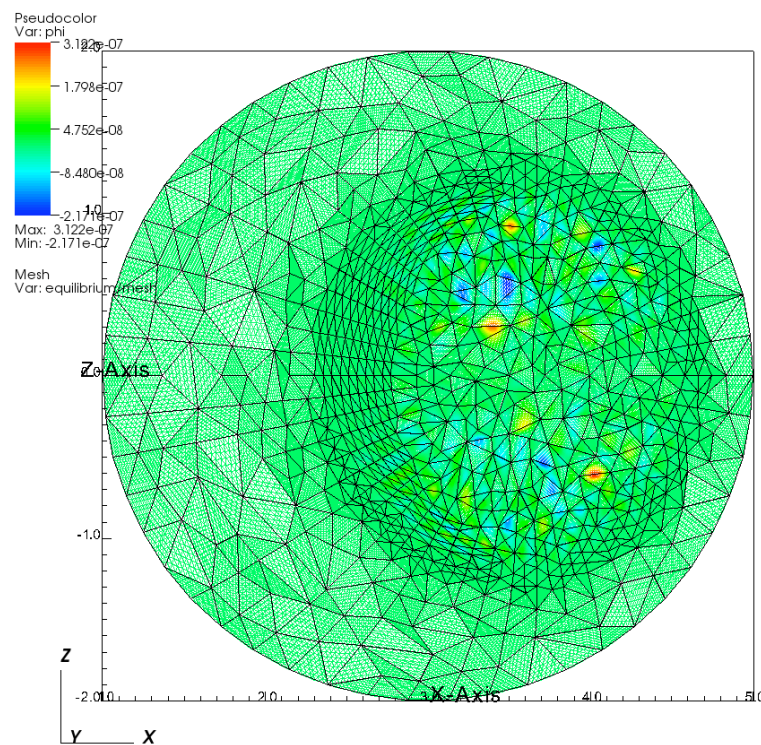
## M3D – C1 w/Quintic Poliodal Elements

DB: C1.h5



user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:21:40 2010

DB: C1.h5



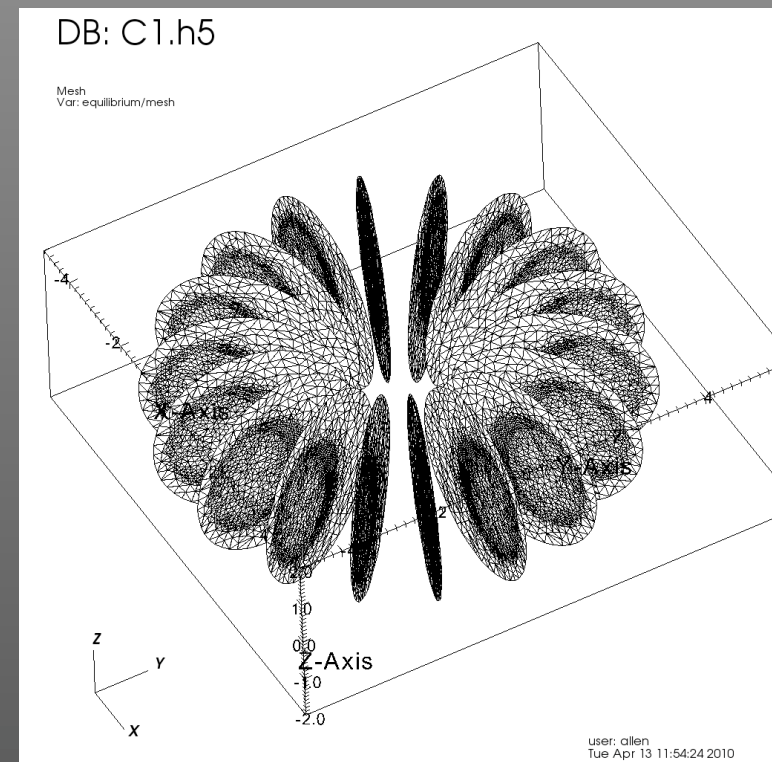
user: allen  
Tue Apr 6 18:35:18 2010

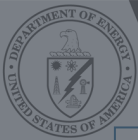


## M3D – C1 w/Quintic Elements Periodically

Previous 2D planes but there is a toroidal direction.

- Fourier series toroidally
- Number of planes is variable
- Interpolation to multiple planes is required





## M3D – C1 w/Fourier Series Toroidally

3 variables required to get value at a particular location:

- Equilibrium
- Complex (Real and Imaginary)

The above is just for a scalar value.

Gets “worse” for vector data such as their Magnetic Field which each component has to be interpolated individually to maintain “zero Flux”



## Adding direct support in VisIt

At this point it was decided that the application scientist needed to be involved.

Mixed approach:

Visualization – tessellate and render via traditional linear algorithms.

Analysis – Utilize the original elements



## Adding direct support in VisIt

### Mixed approach:

- Required being able to request mesh and data in either natively or tessellated.
  - Multi pieces for each.
- Required application scientists to supply the necessary interpolation as well integration algorithms.
- Need to “expose” when to use the native representation explicitly.



## Adding direct support in VisIt

### Pitfalls

- One off solution
- Exposing native mesh/data requires explicit bypass code in each “operator”.
  - Streamline Integration.
- Ownership of interpolation/integration code.
- Need to work closely application scientists.

### Advantages

- Application scientists know their elements
- Analysis is believable by the application scientists