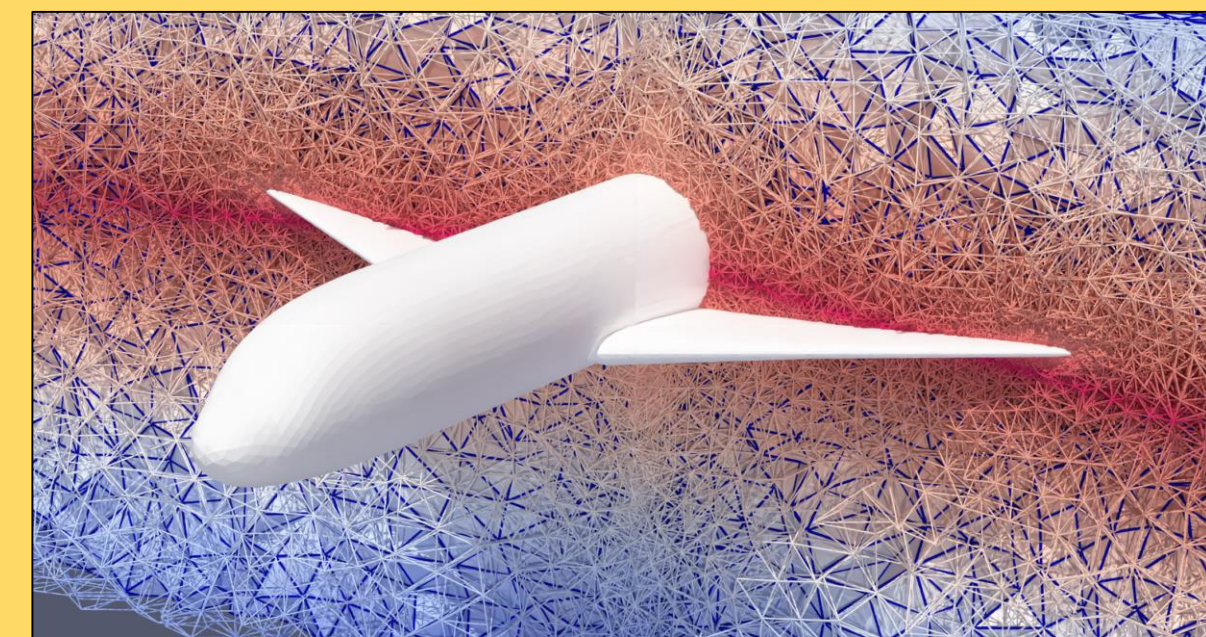


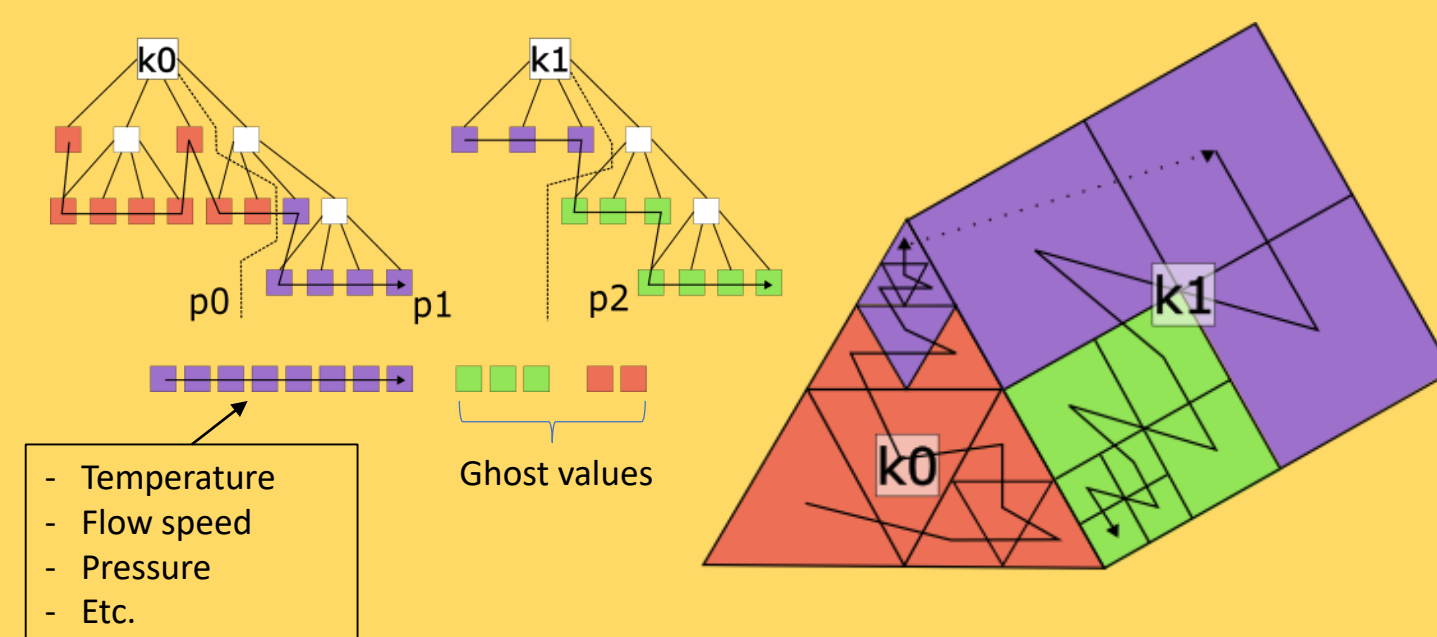
## t8code

t8code ([www.dlr-amr.github.io/t8code](http://www.dlr-amr.github.io/t8code)) is an open source C/C++ library for scalable adaptive mesh refinement (AMR). We support parallel adaptive mesh and data management including the following tasks:

- Adapting meshes (refinement/coarsening)
- Load-balancing meshes and data
- Creating Ghost/Halo elements
- Exchanging data via Ghosts
- 2:1 balancing
- Interpolating between meshes
- Searching for features
- Curved and high-order meshes [6]

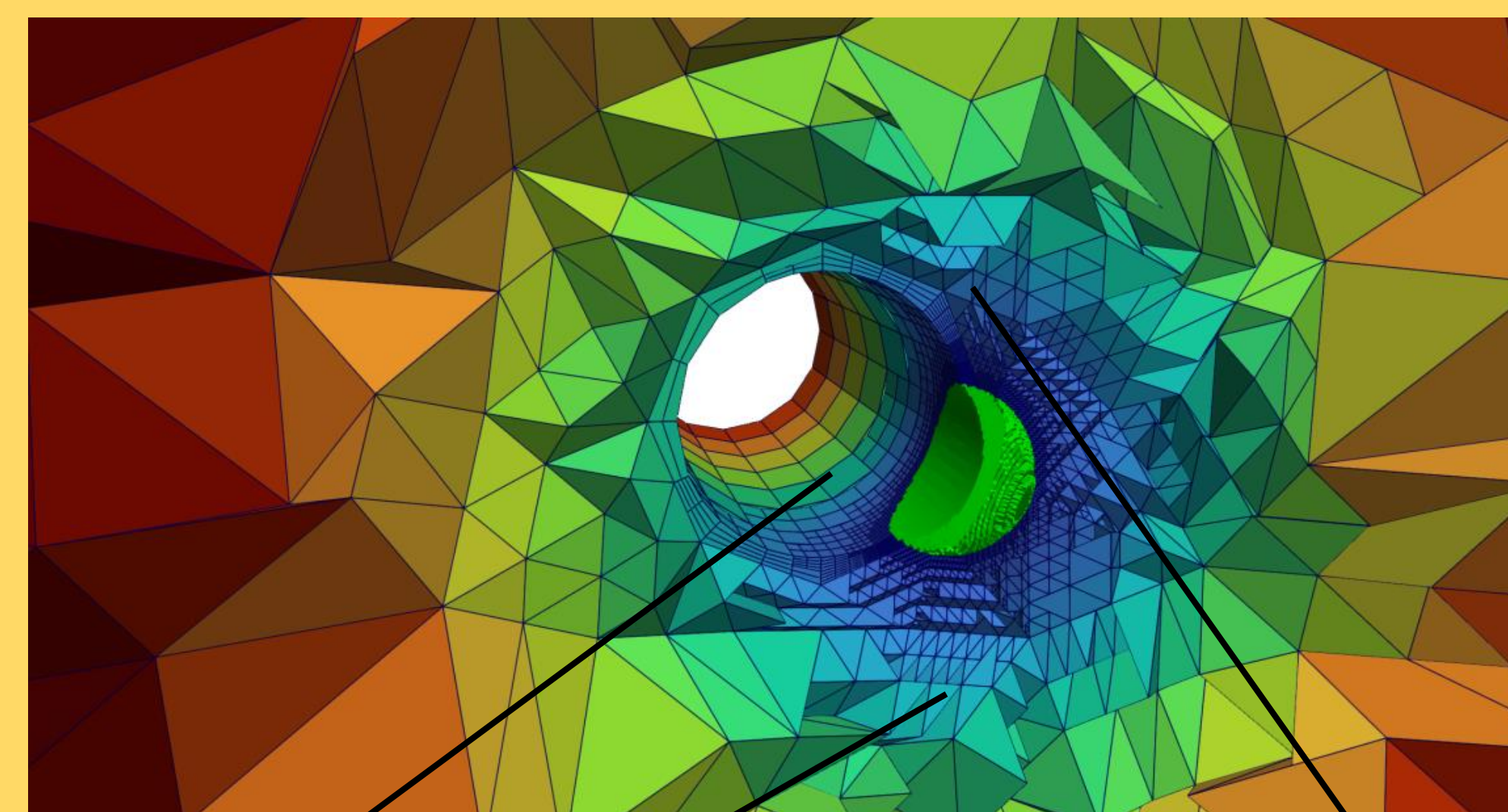


An airplane embedded in an adaptively refined tetrahedral mesh

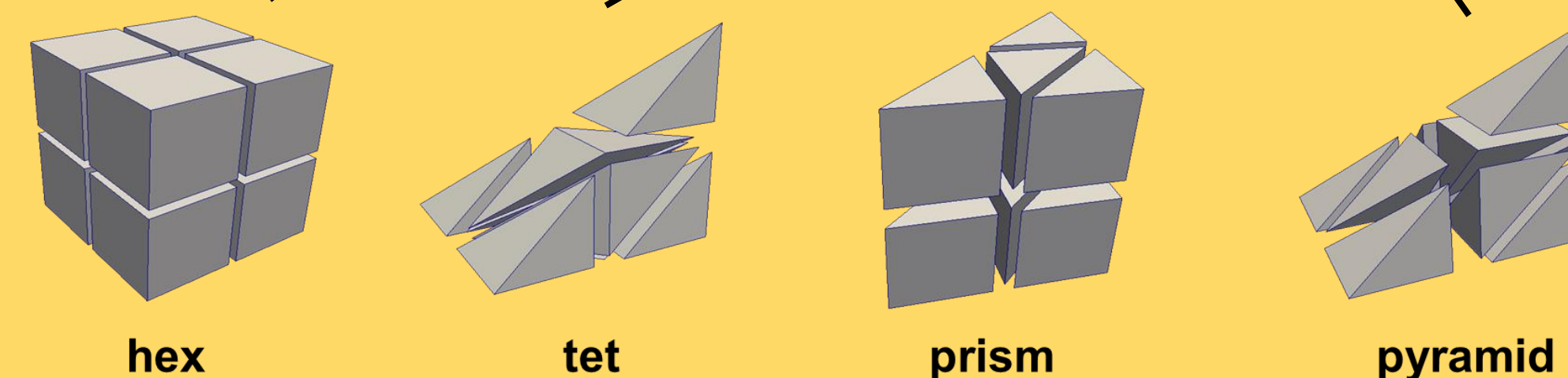


The SFC data layout of t8code. An application code provides its data in array form.

t8code uses efficient **space-filling curves** (SFC) in a modular fashion such that **arbitrary element shapes** are supported. This is achieved by decoupling high-level (mesh global) from low-level (element local) algorithms.



A 3D hybrid curved mesh with hexahedra, pyramids and tetrahedra. Simulated is the flow of a bubble in liquid around a circular obstacle.

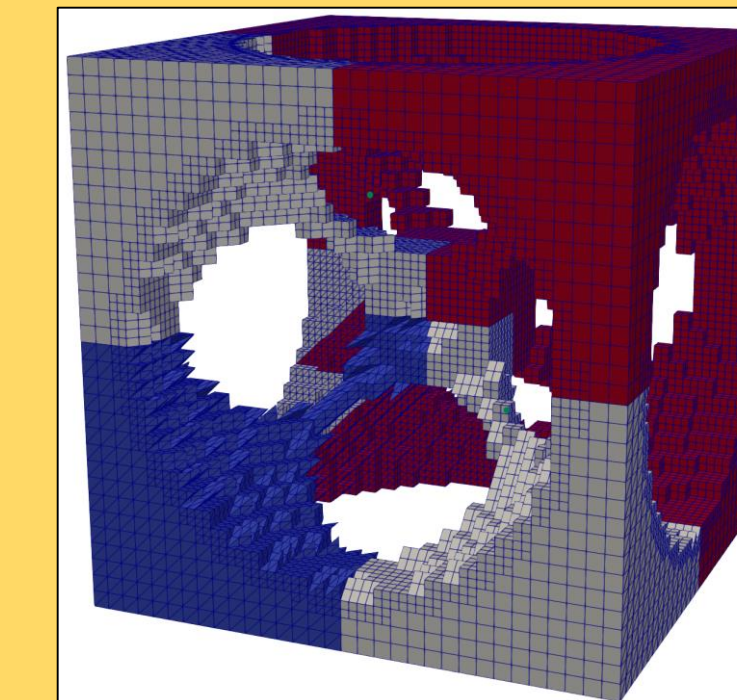
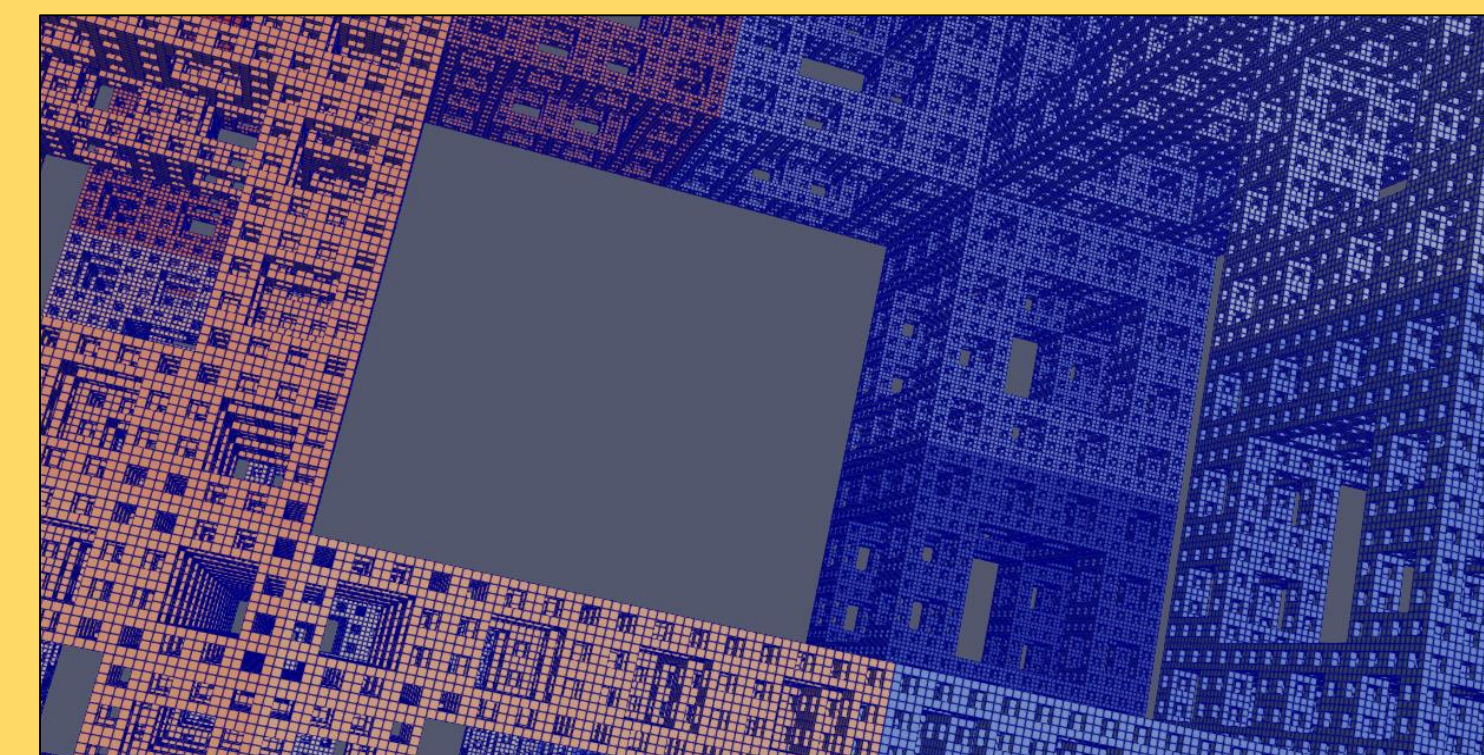


The subdivision of all standard 3D elements supported by t8code by default. All use a morton-type SFC.

## Non-standard SFC techniques

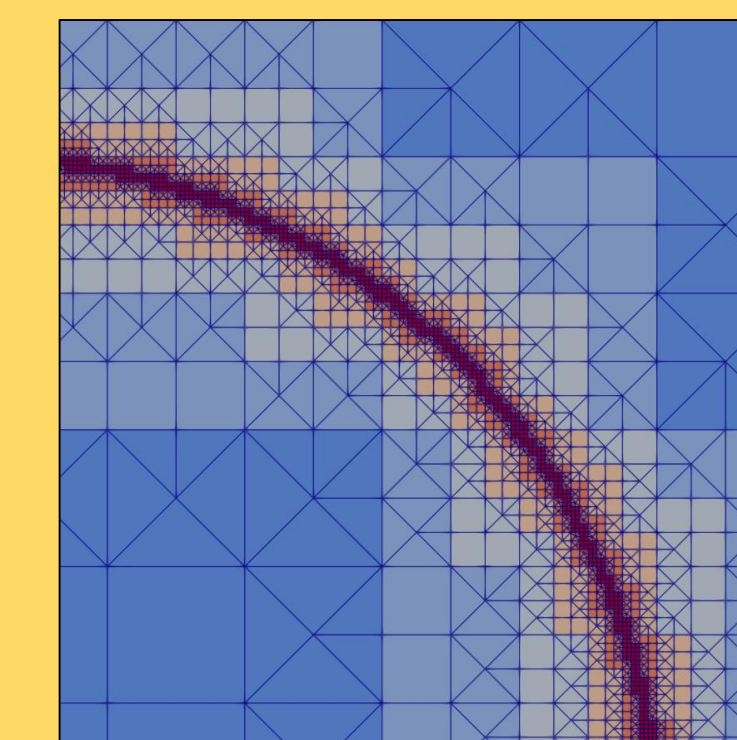
### Cutting holes

By deleting elements from the refinement tree, we support **holes in meshes**, for examples around embedded geometries. [4]



### Subelements

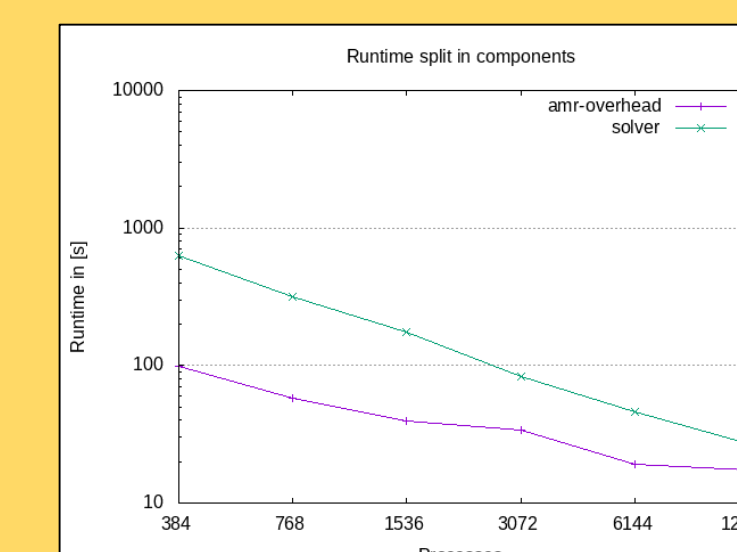
Elements can be arbitrarily subdivided. One application is **resolving hanging nodes** in non-conforming meshes. [5]



## Performance

t8code scales up to at least **one million parallel processes** and **over one trillion mesh elements**. [1,2]

Simulations with a high-order discontinuous Galerkin solver show that the AMR overhead is between 10% and 25% while significantly reducing the DOFs and runtime.[3]



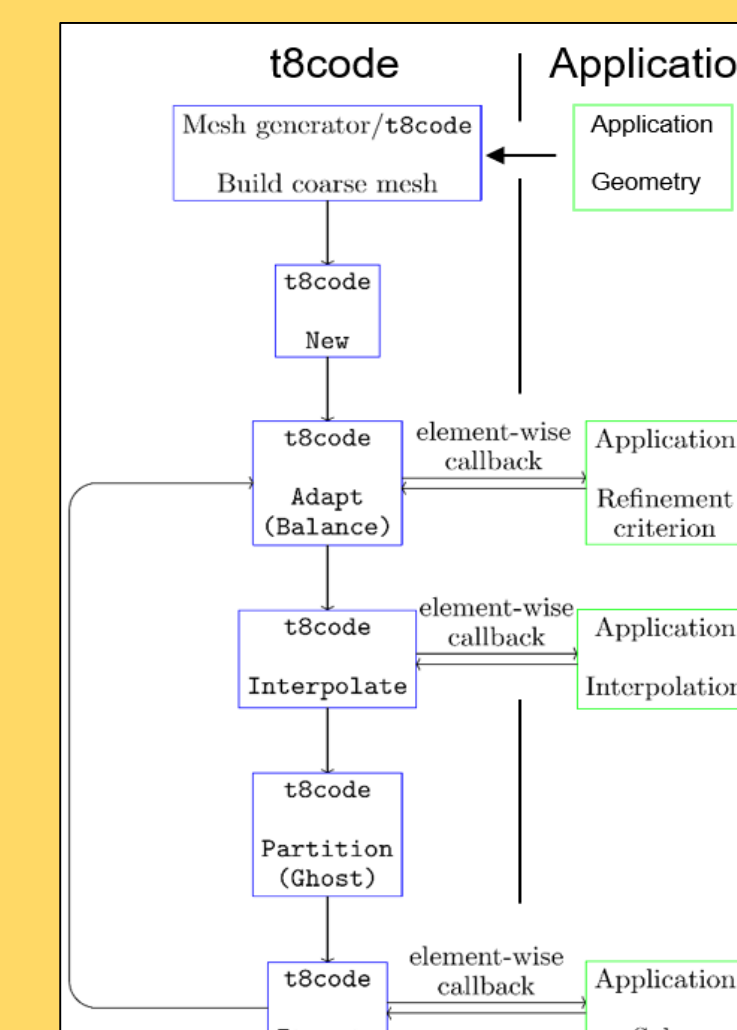
The overhead of AMR

	Runtime	Error	#DOFs
Uniform 3D	7057s	1.3e-3	16.777.216
Adaptive 3D	561s	1.5e-3	~1.920.000

## Interfacing with t8code

t8code applies the **Hollywood principle**: "Don't call us, well call you!".

Whenever an application needs to interact with the mesh (adapting, interpolating, etc.), we offer **callback handlers**. The standard set of high-level algorithms for a simulation code is: **New, Adapt, Balance, Interpolate, Partition, Ghost, Iterate**

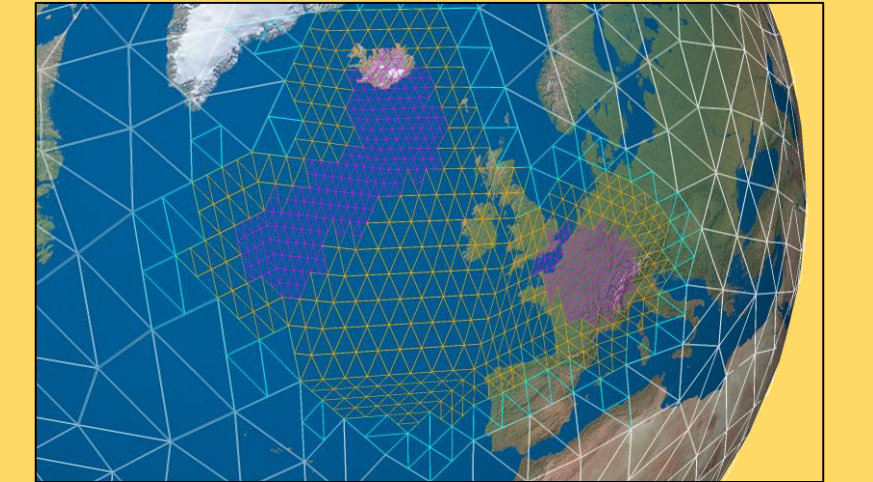


A typical AMR-pipeline using t8code

## Selected Projects using t8code

### ADAPTEX

t8code will be the meshing backend of a DG based exascale-ready CFD framework with focus on Earth System Modelling applications such as atmospheric chemistry, climate and flooding simulations.



Tracking an ash cloud of a volcanic eruption

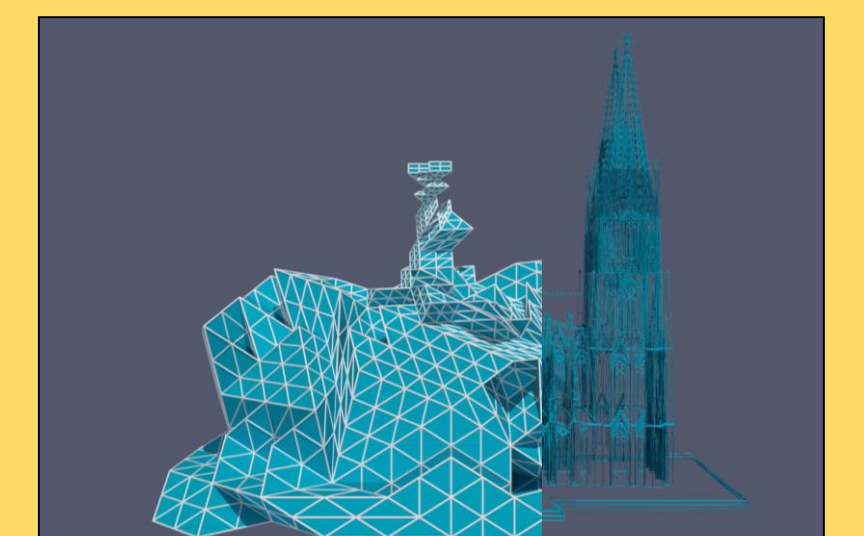
### HYTAZER

The goal is to develop solutions for the operation of **liquid hydrogen tanks** under safety standards for vehicles. We implement simulations of sloshing effects based on **high-fidelity CFD methods**, which require a **high resolution** between liquid and gaseous phase.

2D Sloshing simulation

### VISPLORE

VISPLORE uses t8code to enable the visualization of data at different **levels of detail**. Starting on a coarse level we **interpolate** the data on the elements and give the user a first look at its data. The initial visualization can then be adapted to the desired level of detail.



Different LOD of the Cologne Cathedral

### PADME-AM

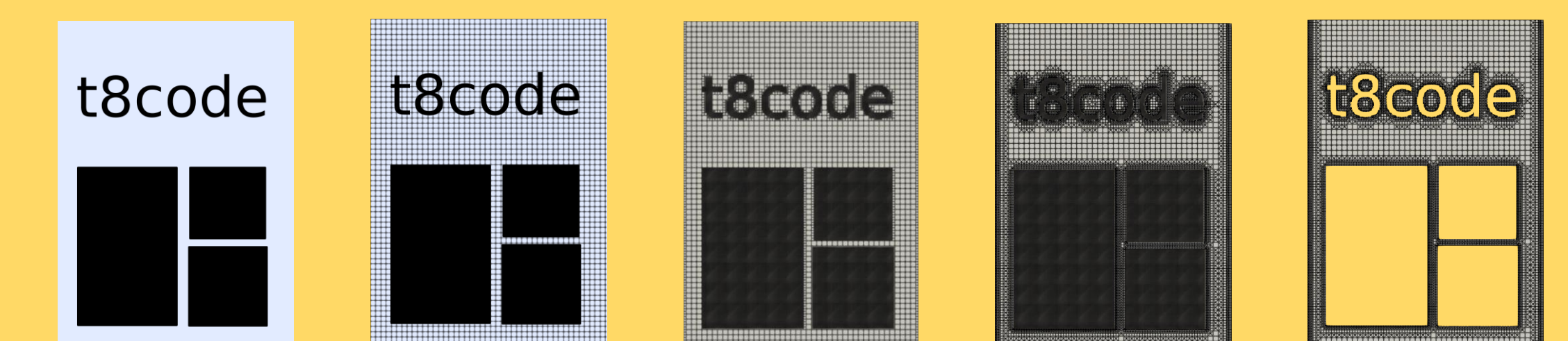
PADME-AM aims to simulate **Selective Laser Melting** efficiently by combining t8code and **Partition of Unity Methods (PUM)** developed by the **Fraunhofer SCAI** and the **University of Bonn**. Despite being a meshfree method, the PUM can profit from t8code's data storage and parallelization on thousands of processes.

Temperature development during laser melting ©Fraunhofer SCAI

## Pipeline of the Postergrid

The mesh was generated using png2mesh: <https://github.com/DLR-AMR/png2mesh>

- Step 1: Make the Poster
- Step 2: Embed Poster in a Mesh at dark pixels
- Step 3: Refine
- Step 4: Resolve hanging nodes
- Step 5: Remove elements



Can you find the space-filling curve in the poster?

## References

- [1] Holke J., Knapp D., Burstedde C. An Optimized, Parallel Computation of the Ghost Layer for Adaptive Hybrid Forest Meshes. SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing, pp. C359–C385, Jan. 2021. URL <https://epubs.siam.org/doi/abs/10.1137/20M138303>
- [2] Burstedde C., Holke J. A tetrahedral space-filling curve for nonconforming adaptive meshes. SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing, vol. 38, C471–C503, 2016
- [3] Dreyer L. The local discontinuous galerkin method for the advection-diffusion equation on adaptive meshes. Master's thesis, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Februar 2021. URL <https://elib.dlr.de/143969/>
- [4] Lilikakis I., Algorithms for tree-based adaptive meshes with incomplete trees, Master's thesis, Universität zu Köln, 2022, URL <https://elib.dlr.de/191968/>
- [5] Becker F., Removing hanging faces from tree-based adaptive meshes for numerical simulations, Universität zu Köln, 2021, URL <https://elib.dlr.de/187499/>
- [6] Elsweser S., Evaluation and generic application scenarios for curved hexahedral adaptive mesh refinement, Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg, 2022, URL <https://elib.dlr.de/186561/>
- [7] Knapp D., A space-filling curve for pyramidal adaptive mesh refinement, Master's thesis, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, 2020, URL <https://elib.dlr.de/139134/>

Colors created using Colorlogical:

[8] Gramazio C., Laidlaw D. Schloss K. Colorlogical: creating discriminable and preferable color palettes for information visualization, 2017, IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics

t8code @ CSE23: Holke J., Markert J., The Power of Modular Tree-Based AMR -- Resolving Hanging Nodes and Cutting Holes

t8code @ IMR23: Holke J. et al, t8code v1.0 – Modular Adaptive Mesh Refinement In The Exascale Era, Research Note

Elsweser S. et al, Windmillception – Exascale-Ready Adaptive Mesh Reinement, Meshing Contest