#### Fiberbundle-Based Visualization of a Stir Tank Fluid

Benger Werner, Ritter Marcel, Archaya Sumanta, Roy Somnath, Jijao Feng





#### 1. Data to be Visualized

#### 2. Fiber Bundle Data Model

- Grid and Field Objects
- 3. Streamline Visualization in Vish
  - Module Separation
  - Using Grid Objects
- 4. Conclusion

#### 1. Data to be Visualized 1/2

## The Stirtank Dataset

- Department of Mechanical Engineering (LSU)
  - Sumanta Acharya
  - Somnath Roy
- 2088 curvilinear blocks
- Vectorfield describing velocity
- Scalarfield describing pressure





## Streamlines

- Common tool to visualize vector fields such as the stirtank velocity field



- More complex in case of curvilinear multiblock data
- What data structures should be used for the data?

- Data model based on the theory of Fiber Bundles
  - Identifies characteristics of scientific data
  - Consistent data organization
  - Separating Base Spaces (Grid) and Fibers (Fields)



2. Fiber Bundle Data Model 2/4

- Grid object:
  - Manifold describing the base space
  - Properties:
    - Topology
    - Refinement level
    - Coordinate representation
    - Vertex positions in representation











## • Internal data structure (example stirtank)

- Directory structure



2. Fiber Bundle Data Model 4/4

## • The user only deals with

- Bundles
- Grids (parameterized e.g. with time)
- Fields

3. Streamline Visualization 1/6

# Streamline-modules and Dataflow in VISH

- all-in-one module solution was developed first
- module separation lead to better code reusability



- Streamline-modules:
  - Defining seed points
    - output a Grid
  - Compute streamlines
    - input a Grid
    - output a Grid
  - Render line grids
    - input a Grid

# • Defining an Input Grid for seeding streamlines

- first module created point Grids on defined geometries (like points on a line or circle)
- idea of copying and transforming points based on other grid points, similar to the mathematical convolution operation
  -> GridConvolver ( a pure Grid operation on the base space)
- led to some operations purely on Grid objects



3. Streamline Visualization 3/6

### • Gridconvolver:







3. Streamline Visualization 4/6

- Using the Input Grid
  - opened the possibility to use any other Grids for seeding, such as an isosurface of pressure
  - without any new code development





3. Streamline Visualization 4/6

- Using the Input Grid
  - opened the possibility to use any other Grids for seeding, such as an isosurface of pressure
  - without any new code development





#### 3. Streamline Visualization 5/6



- Streamlines seeded by isosurface of pressure helps to find reagons of vorticity in the velocity field
- Streamlines colored by magnitude

#### 3. Streamline Visualization 6/6



- Streamlines seeded by isosurface of pressure helps to find reagons of vorticity in the velocity field
- Streamlines colored by length

# Using the software framework Vish

- simplified software development by using its infrastructure and features
- ensures that scientists really can use the developed modules in the 3D visualization application
- see: http://sciviz.cct.lsu.edu/projects/vish/

- Applying the Fiber Bundle Data Model for streamline visualization
  - revealed unexpected possibilities
  - made the approach very flexibly and reusable
  - up to now all data we encountered could be mapped into the Fiber Bundle Data Model

4. Conclusion 3/3

#### • Grids used in the vishualization:



Stirtank Grid: curvilinear multiblocks hexahedral cells







Streamline Grid: line grids

Seeding Grid: point grid without connectivity Seeding Grid: iso surface triangular surface

