

IAMReX: an adaptive framework for the multiphase flow and fluid-particle interaction problems

Chun Li^{1,2}, Xuzhu Li^{1,3}, Yiliang Wang⁴, Dewen Liu⁵, Shuai He⁶,
Haoran Cheng⁷, Xiaokai Li⁸, Wenzhuo Li⁹, Mingze Tang¹⁰,
Zhengping Zhu¹, and Yadong Zeng¹¹¶

¹ Research Center for Astronomical Computing, Zhejiang Laboratory, Hangzhou, 311100, China ²
³ School of Energy and Power Engineering, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou, 730050, China ⁴
⁵ School of Mechanical Engineering, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei, 230009, China ⁶ Independent
⁷ Researcher, Loveland, 45140, USA ⁸ School of Civil Engineering, Southwest Jiaotong University,
⁹ Chengdu, 611756, China ¹⁰ School of Power and Energy, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an,
¹¹ 710129, China [¶] Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Michigan,
¹² Ann Arbor, 48104, USA ¹³ School of Physical Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University,
¹⁴ Shanghai, 201210, China ¹⁵ Advanced Propulsion Laboratory, Department of Modern Mechanics,
¹⁶ University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026, China ¹⁷ School of Aeronautics,
¹⁸ Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, 710072, China ¹⁹ Department of Computer Science,
²⁰ University of Texas at Austin, Austin, 78712, USA ¶ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

Software

- [Review](#) ↗
- [Repository](#) ↗
- [Archive](#) ↗

Editor: [Open Journals](#) ↗

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

License

Authors of papers retain copyright
and release the work under a

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International License ([CC BY 4.0](#))

Summary

IAMReX is an adaptive C++ solver designed for multiphase flow and fluid-particle interaction problems. It is built in a objected-oriented style and capable of high-performance massively parallel computing complex systems (e.g., gas-fluid interaction, cluster of particles).

The original goal of IAMReX is to extend the capability of IAMR codes ([Almgren et al., 1998](#)), which only uses a density-based solver to capture the diffused interface of the two-phase flow. IAMReX offers the Level Set (LS) method and the reinitialization techniques for accurately capturing the two-phase interface ([Zeng et al., 2022](#)), which increases the robustness of simulations with high Reynolds number ([Zeng et al., 2023](#)). For fluid-particle interaction problems, IAMReX employs the multidirect forcing immersed boundary method ([Li et al., 2024](#)). The associated Lagrangian markers used to resolve fluid-particle interface only exist on the finest-level grid, which greatly reduces memory cost. Both the subcycling and non-subcycling time advancement methods are implemented, and these methods help to decouple the time advancement at different levels. In addition, IAMReX is a publicly accessible platform designed specifically for developing massively parallel block-structured adaptive mesh refinement (BSAMR) applications. The code now supports hybrid parallelization using either pure MPI or MPI & OpenMP for multicore machines with the help of the AMReX framework ([Zhang et al., 2019](#)).

The IAMReX code has undergone considerable development since 2023 and gained a few new contributors in the past two years. Although the projection-based flow solver is inherited from IAMR, IAMReX has added over 3,000 lines of new code, introduced 10 more new test cases, and contributed approximately 60 new commits on GitHub. The versatility, accuracy, and efficiency of the present IAMReX framework are demonstrated by simulating two-phase flow and fluid-particle interaction problems with various types of kinematic constraints. We carefully designed the document such that users can easily compile and run cases. Input files, profiling scripts, and raw postprocessing data are also available for reproducing all results.

Statement of need

IAMReX is suitable for modeling multiphase flow problems and fluid-structure interaction problems. Its Level Set-based interface capturing technique can be beneficial for researchers studying phenomena such as wind over waves, breaking waves, and simulating the formation and disappearance of bubbles and droplets. Additionally, the immersed boundary method along with the collision models can parallelly resolve large-scale particles and capture their motions. Researchers working on studies of biological particle aggregation, sandstorms, wind erosion of ground surfaces, and seawater erosion of riverbeds are also among the target audience for this software.

State of the field

We made great efforts to simulate more complex multiphase flows at higher resolution using IAMReX. One effort is to combine the AMR technique with the multidirect forcing immersed boundary method to resolve particles only on the finest-level grid. It significantly reduces the grid requirements for particle-resolved simulation compared with commonly used uniform grid solvers [Incompact3d](#), [CaNS](#), and [CP3d](#). Additionally, we utilized a subcycling technique to alleviate the time step constraint on coarser levels. It minimizes the total time step needed by time advancement compared with the non-subcycling technique used in other AMR-related packages, such as [IBAMR](#), [basilisk](#), and [incflo](#).

Acknowledgements

C.L., X.L., Y.Z., and Z.Z. are grateful to Ann Almgren, John Bell, Andy Nonaka, Candace Gilet, Andrew Myers, Axel Huebl, and Weiqun Zhang in the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) for their discussions related to AMReX and IAMR. We sincerely thank all the developers who have contributed to the original IAMR repository, although this paper focus on the newly added features and does not include the names of all contributors. Y.Z. and Z.Z. also thank Prof. Lian Shen, Prof. Ruifeng Hu, and Prof. Xiaojing Zheng during their Ph.D. studies.

References

- Almgren, A. S., Bell, J. B., Colella, P., Howell, L. H., & Welcome, M. L. (1998). A conservative adaptive projection method for the variable density incompressible Navier–Stokes equations. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 142(1), 1–46. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jcph.1998.5890>
- Li, X., Li, C., Li, X., Li, W., Tang, M., Zeng, Y., & Zhu, Z. (2024). An open-source, adaptive solver for particle-resolved simulations with both subcycling and non-subcycling methods. *Physics of Fluids*, 36(11). <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0236509>
- Zeng, Y., Liu, H., Gao, Q., Almgren, A., Bhalla, A. P. S., & Shen, L. (2023). A consistent adaptive level set framework for incompressible two-phase flows with high density ratios and high Reynolds numbers. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 478, 111971. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcp.2023.111971>
- Zeng, Y., Xuan, A., Blaschke, J., & Shen, L. (2022). A parallel cell-centered adaptive level set framework for efficient simulation of two-phase flows with subcycling and non-subcycling. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 448, 110740. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcp.2021.110740>
- Zhang, W., Almgren, A., Beckner, V., Bell, J., Blaschke, J., Chan, C., Day, M., Friesen, B., Gott, K., Graves, D., & others. (2019). AMReX: a framework for block-structured adaptive mesh refinement. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 4(37). <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01370>