



# Documentation of the FC-ooGMSH Matlab toolbox version 0.0.14\*

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## Abstract

This Matlab toolbox make it possible to generate mesh files from *.geo* file by using `gmsh`. It's also possible with the `ooGMSH` class to read the mesh file and to store its contains in more user-friendly form. This toolbox must be regarded as a very simple interface between gmsh files and Octave. So you are free to create any data structures or objects you want from an `ooGmsH` object.

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## 1 Introduction

The FC-OOGMSH Matlab toolbox is closely related to `gmsh`, see [2] or [1], which is a three-dimensional finite element mesh generator with built-in pre- and post-processing facilities. `gmsh` can also build two-dimensional meshes and three-dimensional surface meshes. This toolbox was initially created to make it possible from Matlab to rapidly

- generate mesh file from `.geo` file by using `gmsh`
- efficiently read this mesh file and store its contents in `ooGmsh` Matlab object easy to manipulate.

The `ooGmsh` Matlab object can be used to create, from a `.msh` file, any data structures or objects needed by your project. For example, the `fc-simesh` Matlab toolbox uses this toolbox to create the `siMesh` object containing all the simplices elements of the mesh.

In a first step we quickly present the installation of `gmsh` on Linux (for Windows and Mac OS X precompiled software are also provided on <http://gmsh.info>). Then, we explain how to configure the FC-OOGMSH toolbox for using `gmsh`. Finally, we describe the FC-OOGMSH's functions which use `gmsh` to create mesh files.

## 2 gmsh installation (Linux 64bit)

Binaries for Linux 64 bits are available on <http://gmsh.info>).

- To obtain the current stable release (version 2.15.0, December 4 2016) directly from a terminal one can run

```
Terminal
wget http://gmsh.info/bin/Linux/gmsh-2.15.0-Linux64.tgz
```

- To obtain the development version (automated nightly snapshots) directly from a terminal one can run

#### Terminal

```
wget http://gmsh.info/bin/Linux/gmsh-svn-Linux64.tgz
```

To install the version 2.15.0 on directory `~/software/GMSH`, one can do the commands

#### Terminal

```
mkdir -p ~/software/GMSH
cd ~/software/GMSH
wget http://gmsh.info/bin/Linux/gmsh-2.15.0-Linux64.tgz
tar zxvf gmsh-2.15.0-Linux64.tgz
```

To run `gmsh` we can use the following command in a terminal

#### Terminal

```
~/software/GMSH/gmsh-2.15.0-Linux/bin/gmsh &
```

## 3 Installation of the fc-oogmsh toolbox

For all the OS (Linux, Mac OS, Window), the various stages for the installation are identical

- **step 1:** download the file `mfc_oogmsh_install.m`
- **step 2:** run this file under Matlab.
- **step 3:** (optional) set the path of the `gmsh` binary.

### 3.1 Linux installation

One has to download the install file `mfc_oogmsh_install.m` and save it in the directory where the toolbox will be installed.

When the installation script is executed, it downloads, extracts and configures the *fc-oogmsh* and the required *fc-tools* toolbox in the current directory. By default, the `gmsh` binary is supposed to be located in `/usr/bin/gmsh`. To specify an other location one can do

```
mfc_oogmsh_install('gmsh_bin', '<PATH>/gmsh')
```

where `<PATH>` is the path of the `gmsh` binary.

One also can change the location of the `gmsh` binary after the installation by using

```
fc_oogmsh.configure('gmsh_bin', '<PATH>/gmsh')
```

or directly by modifying the `configure_loc.m` generated during the install process.

For example, to install this toolbox in directory `~/Matlab/toolboxes`, in a terminal one can do:

- **step 1:**

```
Terminal
mkdir -p ~/Matlab/toolboxes
cd ~/Matlab/toolboxes
wget http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/
software/codes/fc-oogmsh/dev/
mfc_oogmsh_install.m
```

- **step 2:** Then in a Matlab terminal run the following commands

```
Command Window
>> cd ~/Matlab/toolboxes
fx >> mfc_oogmsh_install
```

There is the output of the `mfc_oogmsh_install` command:

```
1- Downloading and extracting the toolboxes
-> <fc-tools>[dev] ... OK
-> <fc-oogmsh>[dev] ... OK
2- Setting the <fc-oogmsh> toolbox
Write in ~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-oogmsh-dev/configure_loc.m ...
-> done
3- Using the <fc-oogmsh> toolbox
Under Matlab:
    addpath('~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-oogmsh-dev')
    fc_oogmsh.init()

See ~/Matlab/toolboxes/mfc_oogmsh_set.m
```

The complete toolbox (i.e. with the **FC-TOOLS** toolbox included) is stored in the directory `~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full` and, for each Matlab session, one have to set the toolbox by running `mfc_oogmsh_set` script or

```
Command Window
>> addpath('~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-
oogmsh-dev')
fx >> fc_oogmsh.init()
```

For **uninstalling**, one just have to delete directory `~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full`

## 3.2 Mac OS installation

One has to download the install file `mfc_oogmsh_install.m` and save it in the directory where the toolbox will be installed.

When the installation script is executed, it downloads, extracts and configures the *fc-oogmsh* and the required *fc-tools* toolbox in the current directory. By default, the `gmsh` binary is supposed to be located in `~/Softwares/GMSH/Gmsh.app/Contents/MacOS/gmsh`. To specify another location one can do

```
mfc_oogmsh_install('gmsh_bin', '<PATH>/gmsh')
```

where `<PATH>` is the path of the `gmsh` binary.

One also can change the location of the `gmsh` binary after the installation by using

```
fc_oogmsh.configure('gmsh_bin', '<PATH>/gmsh')
```

or directly by modifying the `configure_loc.m` generated during the install process.

For example, to install this toolbox in directory `~/Matlab/toolboxes`, in a terminal one can do:

- **step 1:**

### Terminal

```
mkdir -p ~/Matlab/toolboxes
cd ~/Matlab/toolboxes
curl http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/
software/codes/fc-oogmsh/dev/
mfc_oogmsh_install.m > mfc_oogmsh_install.m
```

- **step 2:** Then in a Matlab terminal run the following commands

### Command Window

```
>> cd ~/Matlab/toolboxes
fx >> mfc_oogmsh_install
```

There is the output of the `mfc_oogmsh_install` command:

```
1- Downloading and extracting the toolboxes
-> <fc-tools>[dev] ... OK
-> <fc-oogmsh>[dev] ... OK
2- Setting the <fc-oogmsh> toolbox
Write in ~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-oogmsh-dev/configure_loc.m ...
-> done
3- Using the <fc-oogmsh> toolbox
Under Matlab:
    addpath('~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-oogmsh-dev')
    fc_oogmsh.init()

See ~/Matlab/toolboxes/mfc_oogmsh_set.m
```

The complete toolbox (i.e. with the **FC-TOOLS** toolbox included) is stored in the directory `~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full` and, for each Matlab session, one have to set the toolbox by running `mfc_oogmsh_set` script or

```
Command Window
>> addpath('~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-
    oogmsh-dev')
fx >> fc_oogmsh.init()
```

For **uninstalling**, one just have to delete directory `~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full`

### 3.3 Windows installation

To use this toolbox under Matlab 64bit, one needs to install gmsh 32bit!

One have to download the install file `mfc_oogmsh_install.m` and save it in the directory where the toolbox will be installed.

When the installation script is executed, it downloads, extracts and configures the *fc-oogmsh* and the required *fc-tools* toolbox in the current directory. By default, the gmsh binary is supposed to be located in `<USERDIR>\Softwares\GMSH\gmsh.exe`. where `<USERDIR>` is the user directory. To specify an other location one can do

```
mfc_oogmsh_install('gmsh_bin', '<PATH>\gmsh')
```

where `<PATH>` is the path of the gmsh binary.

One also can change the location of the gmsh binary after the installation by using

```
fc_oogmsh.configure('gmsh_bin', '<PATH>\gmsh')
```

or directly by modifying the `configure_loc.m` generated during the install process.

For example, if the installation file is saved in directory `<USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes` then in a Matlab terminal one run the following commands

```
Command Window
>> cd ~/Matlab/toolboxes
fx >> mfc_oogmsh_install
```

There is the output of the `mfc_oogmsh_install` command:

```
1- Downloading and extracting the toolboxes
  -> <fc-tools>[dev] ... OK
  -> <fc-oogmsh>[dev] ... OK
2- Setting the <fc-oogmsh> toolbox
Write in <USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-oogmsh-dev/configure_loc.m ...
  -> done
3- Using the <fc-oogmsh> toolbox
Under Matlab:
    addpath('<USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/mfc-oogmsh-dev')
```

```
fc_oogmsh.init()
```

See <USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes/mfc\_oogmsh\_set.m

The complete toolbox (i.e. with the **FC-TOOLS** toolbox included) is stored in the directory <USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full and, for each Matlab session, one have to set the toolbox by running mfc\_oogmsh\_set script or

#### Command Window

```
>> addpath('<USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full/  
mfc-oogmsh-dev')  
fx >> fc_oogmsh.init()
```

For **uninstalling**, one just have to delete directory <USERDIR>/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-oogmsh-full

## 4 gmsh interface

All the functions provided in this section use **gmsh** to create a mesh file from a **gmsh** geometry script file (extension *.geo*).

### 4.1 function gmsh.buildmesh2d

This function uses **gmsh** and a *.geo* file (describing a 2D-geometry) to generate a 2D-mesh.

#### Syntaxe

```
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,N)  
  
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,N,Name,Value)
```

#### Description

meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,N) create a 2D-mesh using **gmsh** and the *geo* file geofile (without path). The integer N has two functions : numbering the name of the generated mesh as <geofile without extension and path> + <-N.msh> and passing this number to **gmsh** via the option "-setnumber N <N>". Usually we used this parameter in **gmsh** to set the prescribed mesh element size at the points. (see given *geo* files)  
As output return a file name (with full path) corresponding to the mesh generated by **gmsh**.

meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,N,Name,Value,...) specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. The Name options can be

- 'geodir' : to specify the directory of the *geo* file geofile,

- **'meshdir'** : to specify the directory where the mesh file will be written,
- **'meshfile'** : to specify the name of the mesh file (with path and .msh extension),
- **'check'** : to perform various consistency checks on mesh with **gmsh**, if Value is true. (default : false)
- **'force'** : to force meshing even if the mesh file already exists if Value is true (default : false)
- **'verbose'** : to specify the degree of verbosity ( 0, silence; 2, default; ...)
- **'strings'** : cells array of strings corresponding to **gmsh** options given with **-string "..."** (default empty) (see **gmsh** documentation)

**Examples** All the following examples use the *.geo* file *condenser11.geo* which is in the directory *geodir* of the toolbox.

#### Matlab commands with output

```
disp('****_gmsh.buildmesh2d:_1st_call')
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25,'force',true);
disp('****_gmsh.buildmesh2d:_2nd_call')
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25);
```

```
**** gmsh.buildmesh2d : 1st call
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh with gmsh 2.15.0
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -2 -setnumber N 25 <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh
Be patient...
**** gmsh.buildmesh2d : 2nd call
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Mesh file <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh already exists.
-> Use "force" flag to rebuild if needed.
```



## Matlab commands with output

```
meshfile=gmshtool.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25,'force',true, ...
    'verbose',4, 'strings',{ 'Mesh.Algorithm=1'; ' ...
    'Mesh.ScalingFactor=2;'});
```

```
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Overwriting mesh file <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh with gmshtool 2.15.0
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmshtool -2 -setnumber N 25 -string "Mesh.Algorithm=1;Mesh.ScalingFactor=2;" ...
    <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo -o <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] gmshtool output :
Info : Running '/usr/local/GMSH/gmshtool-2.15.0-Linux/bin/gmshtool -2 -setnumber N 25 -string ...
    Mesh.Algorithm=1;Mesh.ScalingFactor=2; <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo -o ...
    <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh' [Gmshtool 2.15.0, 1 node, max. 1 thread]
Info : Started on Sun Feb 5 15:39:08 2017
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo'...
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmsh>/geodir/options01_data.geo'...
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmsh>/geodir/options01_data.geo'
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmsh>/geodir/shape_functions.geo'...
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmsh>/geodir/shape_functions.geo'
Info : Removing duplicate mesh vertices...
Info : Found 0 duplicate vertices
Info : No duplicate vertices found
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmsh>/geodir/condenser11.geo'
Info : Finalized high order topology of periodic connections
Info : Meshing 1D...
Info : Meshing curve 101 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 102 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 103 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 104 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 106 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 107 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 108 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 109 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 111 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 112 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 113 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 114 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 116 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 117 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 118 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 119 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 121 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 122 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 123 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 124 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 126 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 127 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 128 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 129 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 131 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 132 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 133 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 134 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 136 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 137 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 138 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 139 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 141 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 142 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 143 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 144 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 146 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 147 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 148 (Circle)
Info : Meshing curve 149 (Circle)
Info : Done meshing 1D (0.008533 s)
Info : Meshing 2D...
Info : Meshing surface 105 (Plane, MeshAdapt)
Info : Meshing surface 110 (Plane, MeshAdapt)
Info : Meshing surface 120 (Plane, MeshAdapt)
Info : Meshing surface 130 (Plane, MeshAdapt)
Info : Meshing surface 140 (Plane, MeshAdapt)
Info : Meshing surface 150 (Plane, MeshAdapt)
Info : Done meshing 2D (0.343086 s)
Info : 2999 vertices 6131 elements
Info : Writing '<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh'...
Info : Done writing '<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh'
Info : Stopped on Sun Feb 5 15:39:09 2017
```

## 4.2 function gmshtool.buildmesh3d

This function uses `gmshtool` and a `.geo` file (describing a 3D-geometry) to generate a 3D-mesh. See function `gmshtool.buildmesh2d` for usage and options.

### 4.3 function gmsh.buildmesh3ds

This function uses `gmsh` and a `.geo` file (describing a 3D surface geometry or a 3D-geometry) to generate a 3D surface mesh. See function `gmsh.buildmesh2d` for usage and options.

### 4.4 function gmsh.buildpartmesh2d

This function uses `gmsh` and a `.msh` file (containing of a 2D-mesh) to generate a 2D partioned mesh.

#### Syntaxe

```
partmeshfile=gmsh.buildpartmesh2d(meshfile,np)
partmeshfile=gmsh.buildpartmesh2d(meshfile,np,Name,Value)
```

#### Description

`partmeshfile=gmsh.buildpartmesh2d(meshfile,np)` create a 2D partitioned mesh using `gmsh` and the `.msh` file `meshfile` (with path). The integer `np` is the number of partitions.

As output return a file name (with full path) corresponding to the partitioned mesh generated by `gmsh`. The output file name is construct as following : `<meshfile without extension>-part<np>.msh`

`partmeshfile=gmsh.buildpartmesh2d(meshfile,np,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. The `Name` options can be

- `'savedir'` : to specify the directory where the partitioned mesh file will be written,
- `'check'` : to perform various consistency checks on mesh with `gmsh`, if `Value` is true. (default : false)
- `'force'` : to force meshing even if the mesh file already exists if `Value` is true (default : false)
- `'verbose'` : to specify the degree of verbosity ( 0, silence; 2, default; ...)
- `'strings'` : cells array of strings corresponding to `gmsh` options given with `-string "..."` (default empty) (see `gmsh` documentation)

**Examples** All the following examples use the `meshfile` as output of the command :

```
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25);
```

#### Matlab commands with output

```
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25,'verbose',0);  
pmfile=gmsh.buildpartmesh2d(meshfile,5,'force',true);
```

```
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh  
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh with gmsh 2.15.0  
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -2 -saveall -part 5 <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh -o ...  
                    <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh  
Be patient...
```

#### Matlab commands with output

```
meshfile=gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25,'verbose',0);  
pmfile=gmsh.buildpartmesh2d(meshfile,5,'force',true, ...  
    'verbose',4,'strings',{'Mesh.Partitioner=2;', ...  
    'Mesh.MetisAlgorithm=3;'});
```

```
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh  
[fc-oogmsh] Overwriting mesh file <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh  
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh with gmsh 2.15.0  
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -2 -saveall -part 5 -string "Mesh.Partitioner=2;Mesh.MetisAlgorithm=3;" ...  
                    <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh -o <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh  
Be patient...  
[fc-oogmsh] gmsh output :  
Info : Running '/usr/local/GMSH/gmsh-2.15.0-Linux/bin/gmsh -2 -saveall -part 5 -string ...  
      Mesh.Partitioner=2;Mesh.MetisAlgorithm=3; <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh -o ...  
      <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh' [Gmsh 2.15.0, 1 node, max. 1 thread]  
Info : Started on Sun Feb 5 15:39:22 2017  
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh'...  
Info : 2990 vertices  
Info : 6082 elements  
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25.msh'  
Info : Finalized high order topology of periodic connections  
Info : Meshing 1D...  
Info : Done meshing 1D (2.4e-05 s)  
Info : Meshing 2D...  
Info : Done meshing 2D (2.7895e-05 s)  
Info : 2990 vertices 6082 elements  
Info : Building graph...  
Info : Partitioning graph...  
Info : Launching METIS graph partitioner  
METIS with weights  
Info : Number of Edges Cut : 128  
Info : Done partitioning graph  
Info : Writing '<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh'...  
Info : Done writing '<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/condenser11-25-part5.msh'  
Info : Stopped on Sun Feb 5 15:39:22 2017
```

### 4.5 function gmsh.buildpartmesh3d

This function uses **gmsh** and a *.msh* file (containing of a 3D-mesh) to generate a 3D partioned mesh.

### 4.6 function gmsh.buildpartmesh3ds

This function uses **gmsh** and a *.msh* file (containing of a 3D surface mesh) to generate a 3D partioned surface mesh.

### 4.7 function gmsh.buildPartRectangle

This function uses **gmsh** and the *geodir/rectanglepart.geo* file to generate a 2D regular partioned mesh of the rectangle  $[0, Lx] \times [0, Ly]$  with  $Nx \times Ny$  partitions.

## Syntaxe

```
meshfile=gmsb.buildpartrectangle(Lx,Ly,Nx,Ny,N)

meshfile=gmsb.buildpartrectangle(Lx,Ly,Nx,Ny,N, ...
    Name,Value)
```

## Description

`meshfile=gmsb.buildpartrectangle(Lx,Ly,Nx,Ny,N)` create a 2D regular partitioned mesh using **gmsb** of the rectangle  $[0, Lx] \times [0, Ly]$  with  $Nx \times Ny$  partitions. The N parameter is passed to **gmsb** to set the prescribed mesh element size at the points

As output return a file name (with full path) corresponding to the partitioned mesh generated by **gmsb**. The default output file name is construct as following : rectanglepart-Lx%.3f-Ly%.3f-Nx%d-Ny%d-N%d.msh

`meshfile=gmsb.buildpartrectangle(Lx,Ly,Nx,Ny,N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. The Name options can be

- **'meshdir'** : to specify the directory where the partitioned mesh file will be written,
- **'meshfile'** : to specify the mesh file name with .msh extension. Without path, the file is written in <meshdir> directory.
- **'check'** : to perform various consistency checks on mesh with **gmsb**, if Value is true. (default : false)
- **'force'** : to force meshing even if the mesh file already exists if Value is true (default : false)
- **'verbose'** : to specify the degree of verbosity ( 0, silence; 2, default; ...)
- **'strings'** : cells array of strings corresponding to **gmsb** options given with **-string "..."** (default empty) (see **gmsb** documentation)

**Examples** All the following examples ...

Matlab commands with output

```
pmfile=gmsb.buildpartrectangle(1,1,3,2,100,'force',true);
```

```
[fc-oogmsb] Input file : <fc-oogmsb>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo
[fc-oogmsb] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsb>/meshes/rectanglepart-Lx1.000-Ly1.000-Nx3-Ny2-N100.msh with gmsb 2.15.0
[fc-oogmsb] Using command : gmsb -2 -setnumber N 100 -setnumber NX 3 -setnumber NY 2 -setnumber LX 1 -setnumber LY 1 ...
<fc-oogmsb>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo -o <fc-oogmsb>/meshes/rectanglepart-Lx1.000-Ly1.000-Nx3-Ny2-N100.msh
Be patient...
```

## Matlab commands with output

```
pmfile=gmshtool.buildpartrectangle(1,1,3,2,100,'verbose',4,...
    'force',true,'meshfile','./toto.msh');
```

```
[fc-oogmshtool] Input file : <fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo
[fc-oogmshtool] Starting building mesh ./toto.msh with gmshtool 2.15.0
[fc-oogmshtool] Using command : gmshtool -2 -setnumber N 100 -setnumber NX 3 -setnumber NY 2 -setnumber LX 1 -setnumber LY 1 ...
    <fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo -o ./toto.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmshtool] gmshtool output :
Info : Running '/usr/local/GMSH/gmshtool-2.15.0-Linux/bin/gmshtool -2 -setnumber N 100 -setnumber NX 3 -setnumber NY 2 ...
    -setnumber LX 1 -setnumber LY 1 <fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo -o ./toto.msh' [Gmshtool 2.15.0, 1 node, max. ...
    1 thread]
Info : Started on Sun Feb 5 15:39:36 2017
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo'...
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/partitions01.data.geo'...
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/partitions01.data.geo'
Info : Reading '<fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/partitions_shape.geo'...
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/partitions_shape.geo'
Info : Done reading '<fc-oogmshtool>/geodir/rectanglepart.geo'
Info : Finalized high order topology of periodic connections
Info : Meshing 1D...
Info : Meshing curve 1 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 2 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 3 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 4 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 5 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 6 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 7 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 8 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 9 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 10 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 11 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 12 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 13 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 14 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 15 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 16 (Line)
Info : Meshing curve 17 (Line)
Info : Done meshing 1D (0.002359 s)
Info : Meshing 2D...
Info : Meshing surface 19 (Plane, Delaunay)
Info : Meshing surface 21 (Plane, Delaunay)
Info : Meshing surface 23 (Plane, Delaunay)
Info : Meshing surface 25 (Plane, Delaunay)
Info : Meshing surface 27 (Plane, Delaunay)
Info : Meshing surface 29 (Plane, Delaunay)
Info : Done meshing 2D (0.453726 s)
Info : 13685 vertices 27682 elements
Info : Writing './toto.msh'...
Info : Done writing './toto.msh'
Info : Stopped on Sun Feb 5 15:39:37 2017
```

## 5 ooGmshtool class

The `ooGMSH` class can be used to read `gmshtool` mesh files with the MSH ASCII file format described for example in [1], section 9.1.


In a `.msh` file the kind of mesh elements are identified by their *elm-type* integer values :

<i>elm-type</i>	description
1	2-node line
2	3-node triangle
3	4-node quadrangle
4	4-node tetrahedron
5	8-node hexahedron
6	6-node prism
7	5-node pyramid
8	3-node second order line (2 nodes associated with the vertices and 1 with the edge)

9	6-node second order triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices and 3 with the edges)
10	9-node second order quadrangle (4 nodes associated with the vertices, 4 with the edges and 1 with the face)
11	10-node second order tetrahedron (4 nodes associated with the vertices and 6 with the edges)
12	27-node second order hexahedron (8 nodes associated with the vertices, 12 with the edges, 6 with the faces and 1 with the volume)
13	18-node second order prism (6 nodes associated with the vertices, 9 with the edges and 3 with the quadrangular faces)
14	14-node second order pyramid (5 nodes associated with the vertices, 8 with the edges and 1 with the quadrangular face)
15	1-node point
16	8-node second order quadrangle (4 nodes associated with the vertices and 4 with the edges)
17	20-node second order hexahedron (8 nodes associated with the vertices and 12 with the edges)
18	15-node second order prism (6 nodes associated with the vertices and 9 with the edges)
19	13-node second order pyramid (5 nodes associated with the vertices and 8 with the edges)
20	9-node third order incomplete triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices, 6 with the edges)
21	10-node third order triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices, 6 with the edges, 1 with the face)
22	12-node fourth order incomplete triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices, 9 with the edges)
23	15-node fourth order triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices, 9 with the edges, 3 with the face)
24	15-node fifth order incomplete triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices, 12 with the edges)
25	21-node fifth order complete triangle (3 nodes associated with the vertices, 12 with the edges, 6 with the face)
26	4-node third order edge (2 nodes associated with the vertices, 2 internal to the edge)
27	5-node fourth order edge (2 nodes associated with the vertices, 3 internal to the edge)
28	6-node fifth order edge (2 nodes associated with the vertices, 4 internal to the edge)
29	20-node third order tetrahedron (4 nodes associated with the vertices, 12 with the edges, 4 with the faces)
30	35-node fourth order tetrahedron (4 nodes associated with the vertices, 18 with the edges, 12 with the faces, 1 in the volume)
31	56-node fifth order tetrahedron (4 nodes associated with the vertices, 24 with the edges, 24 with the faces, 4 in the volume)

92	64-node third order hexahedron (8 nodes associated with the vertices, 24 with the edges, 24 with the faces, 8 in the volume)
93	125-node fourth order hexahedron (8 nodes associated with the vertices, 36 with the edges, 54 with the faces, 27 in the volume)

When reading a .msh file generated by `gmsh`, we split the mesh elements by *elm-type* and generate an array of `Elmt` structure. The dimension of this array is the number of different *elm-type* founds on the .msh file. The `Elmt` structure is given by

 Fields of Elmt structure	
<code>type</code>	: integer refers to the type of the element : 1 for 2-node line, 2 for 3-node triangle, ... See the <i>elm-type</i> description of [1], section 9.1.
<code>geo</code>	: string contains the kind of geometry: 'line', 'triangle', 'tetrahedron', ...
<code>d</code>	: integer space dimension or <i>d</i> -simplex.
<code>order</code>	: integer order of the element
<code>n<sub>me</sub></code>	: integer number of mesh elements
<code>me</code>	: array of <i>d</i> + 1-by- <i>n<sub>me</sub></i> integers connectivity array
<code>phys_lab</code>	: array of <i>n<sub>me</sub></i> -by-... integers physical labels of the elements
<code>geo_lab</code>	: array of <i>n<sub>me</sub></i> -by-... integers geometrical labels of the elements
<code>nb_parts</code>	: array of <i>n<sub>me</sub></i> -by-1 integers number of mesh partitions to which the element belongs
<code>part_lab</code>	: array of <i>n<sub>me</sub></i> -by-max( <i>nb_parts</i> ) integers part_lab( <i>i</i> , 1 : <i>nb_parts</i> ( <i>i</i> )) contains all the partitions index to which the <i>i</i> -th element belongs.

The `ooGmsh` class was created to store a maximum of(all the) information(s) contained in the .msh file. The properties of this class are:

## Properties of **ooGmsh** class

dim	:	integer space dimension
n <sub>q</sub>	:	integer number of vertices/nodes
q	:	dim-by-n <sub>q</sub> array of reals array of vertex coordinates
types	:	array of integers List of the element types found in the mesh file.
orders	:	array of integers List of the orders of the element types found in the mesh file.
sElts	:	array of Elmt structure One Elmt structure by element type, such that sElts( <i>i</i> ) contains all the elements of type types( <i>i</i> ) and order orders( <i>i</i> ).

The **ooGmsh** class have only one constructor :

```
Gh=ooGmsh(meshfile)
```

where meshfile is the name of ... a mesh file

### 5.1 Sample 1

The 2d .geo file *condenser.geo* is used to create a .msh file : **condenser-25.msh**. This .msh file contains only 1 (2-node line) and 2 (3-node triangle) *elm-type*.

Matlab commands with output

```
meshfile=gmesh.buildmesh('condenser',25,'verbose',0);
Gh = ooGmsh(meshfile)
```

Gh =

```
ooGmsh with properties:
    q: (2x55670 double)
    dim: 2 double
    nq: 55670 double
    sElts: (3x1 struct)
    toGlobal: (1x55670 double)
    partitionedfile: 0 logical
    orders: 1 double
    types: [ 1 2 15 ] (1x3 int32)
```

### 5.2 Sample 2

The 3d .geo file *cylinderkey.geo* is used to create a .msh file : **cylinderkey-10.msh**. This .msh file contains 1 (2-node line), 2 (3-node triangle) and 4 (4-node tetrahedron) *elm-type*.



### Matlab commands with output

```
meshfile=gmesh.buildmesh3d('cylinderkey',10,'verbose',0,'force',true);  
Gh = ooGmsh(meshfile)
```

```
Gh =  
  
ooGmsh with properties:  
    q: (3x5129 double)  
    dim: 3 double  
    nq: 5129 double  
    sElts: (3x1 struct)  
    toGlobal: (1x5129 double)  
    partitionnedfile: 0 logical  
    orders: 1 double  
    types: [ 1 2 4 ] (1x3 int32)
```

## 5.3 Sample 3

The 3d .geo file *ball8.geo* is used to create a 3d surface .msh file : *ball18-50.msh*. This .msh file contains 1 (2-node line), 2 (3-node triangle) and 15 (1-node point) *elm-type*.

### Matlab commands with output

```
meshfile=gmesh.buildmesh3ds('ball8',50,'verbose',0,'force',true);  
Gh = ooGmsh(meshfile)
```

```
Gh =  
  
ooGmsh with properties:  
    q: (3x37404 double)  
    dim: 3 double  
    nq: 37404 double  
    sElts: (3x1 struct)  
    toGlobal: (1x37404 double)  
    partitionnedfile: 0 logical  
    orders: 1 double  
    types: [ 1 2 15 ] (1x3 int32)
```

## References

- [1] Gmsh 2.15.0. <http://gmsh.info>, 2016.
- [2] C. Geuzaine and J.-F. Remacle. Gmsh: A 3-D finite element mesh generator with built-in pre- and post-processing facilities. *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, 79(11):1309–1331, 2009.