



fc graphics4mesh Octave package, User's Guide*
version 0.0.4

François Cuvelier[†]

March 22, 2019

Abstract

This Octave package allows to display simplicial meshes or datas on simplicial meshes. A simplicial mesh must be given by two arrays : the vertices array and the connectivity array.

0 Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Installation	2
2.1	Installation automatic, all in one	2
3	Mesh	4
4	PLOTMESH function	4
5	PLOT function	8

* \LaTeX manual, revision 0.0.4, compiled with Octave 5.1.0, and packages `fc-graphics4mesh[0.0.4]`, `fc-tools[0.0.27]`, `fc-meshtools[0.1.0]`

[†]LAGA, UMR 7539, CNRS, Université Paris 13 - Sorbonne Paris Cité, Université Paris 8, 99 Avenue J-B Clément, F-93430 Villetaneuse, France, cuvelier@math.univ-paris13.fr.

This work was supported by the ANR project DEDALES under grant ANR-14-CE23-0005.

6	PLOTISO function	11
7	SLICEMESH function	15
8	SLICE function	16
9	SLICEISO function	17
10	PLOTQUIVER function	20

1 Introduction

The **experimental** Octave package uses internal functions for displaying simplicial meshes or datas on simplicial meshes. Simplicial meshes could be:

- a triangular mesh in dimension 2, made with 2-simplices (ie. triangles),
- a tetrahedral mesh in dimension 3, made with 3-simplices (ie. tetrahedron),
- a triangular mesh in dimension 3 (surface mesh), made with 2-simplices,
- a line mesh in dimension 2 or 3 made with 1-simplices (ie. lines).

A simplicial mesh is given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`. For demonstration purpose, some simplicial meshes are given in this package. They can be load by using the function `getMesh2D`, `getMesh3D` or `getMesh3Ds` of the `fc_graphics4mesh` package.

This package was tested on various OS with Octave releases:

Operating system	4.2.0	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.4.0	4.4.1	5.1.0
CentOS 7.6.1810	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Debian 9.8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fedora 29	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OpenSUSE Leap 15.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MacOS High Sierra 10.13.6				✓	✓	
MacOS Mojave 10.14				✓	✓	
Windows 10 (1803)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

It is not compatible with Octave releases prior to 4.2.0.

2 Installation

2.1 Installation automatic, all in one

For this method, one just have to get/download the install file

```
ofc_graphics4mesh_install.m
```

or get it on the dedicated web page. Thereafter, one run it under Octave. This command download, extract and configure the *fc-graphics4mesh* and the required packages (*fc-tools* and *fc-mesh*) in the current directory.

For example, on a Linux computer, to install this package in directory `~/Octave/packages` one can do in a terminal:

```
mkdir -p ~/Octave/packages
cd ~/Octave/packages
HTTP=http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/software/codes/Octave
wget $HTTP/fc-graphics4mesh/0.0.4/ofc_graphics4mesh_install.m
```

Then in a Octave terminal run the following commands

```
>> cd ~/Octave/packages
>> ofc_graphics4mesh_install
```

There is the output of the `ofc_graphics4mesh_install` command:

```
Parts of the <fc-graphics4mesh> Octave package.
Copyright (C) 2017-2019 F. Cuvelier

1- Downloading and extracting the packages
2- Setting the <fc-graphics4mesh> package
Write in ...
  ~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_graphics4mesh-0.0.4/configure_loc.m ...
  ...
3- Using packages :
  ->          fc-tools : 0.0.26
  ->          fc-mesh  : 0.0.4
*** Using instructions
To use the <fc-graphics4mesh> package:
  addpath('~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_graphics4mesh-0.0.4')
  fc_graphics4mesh.init()

See ~/Octave/packages/ofc_graphics4mesh_set.m
```

The complete package (i.e. with all the other needed packages) is stored in the directory `~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full` and, for each Octave session, one have to set the package by:

```
>> ...
  addpath('~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full/ofc_graphics4mesh-0.0.2')
>> fc_graphics4mesh.init()
```

If it's the first time the `fc_graphics4mesh.init()` function is used, then its output is

```
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_tools.configure to configure.
Write in ...
  ~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_tools-0.0.26/configure_loc.m ...
  ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_meshtools.configure to configure.
Write in ...
  ~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full/fc_meshtools.0.0.4/configure_loc.m ...
  ...
Using fc_graphics4mesh[0.0.4] with fc_tools[0.0.26], fc_meshtools.0.0.4].
```

Otherwise, the output of the `fc_meshtools.init()` function is

```
Using fc_graphics4mesh[0.0.4] with fc_tools[0.0.26], fc_meshtools.0.0.4.
```

For **uninstalling**, one just have to delete directory `~/Octave/packages/fc-graphics4mesh-full`

3 Mesh

The functions `getMesh2D`, `getMesh3D` and `getMesh3Ds` return a mesh vertices array `q`, a mesh elements connectivity array associated with the input argument `d` (simplex dimension) and the indices array `toGlobal`. The vertices array `q` is a dim -by- n_q array where dim is the space dimension (2 or 3) and n_q the number of vertices. The connectivity array `me` is a $(d + 1)$ -by- n_{me} array where n_{me} is the number of mesh elements and $0 \leq d \leq dim$ is the simplicial dimension:

- $d = 0$: points,
- $d = 1$: lines,
- $d = 2$: triangle,
- $d = 3$: tetrahedron.

So we can use theses functions to obtain

- 3D mesh: `getMesh3D(3)` (*main* mesh), `getMesh3D(2)`, `getMesh3D(1)`, `getMesh3D(0)`,
- 3D surface mesh: `getMesh3Ds(2)` (*main* mesh), `getMesh3Ds(1)`, `getMesh3Ds(0)`,
- 2D mesh: `getMesh2D(2)` (*main* mesh), `getMesh2D(1)`, `getMesh2D(0)`.

For example,

- `[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(3)` return a 3-simplicial mesh (*main* mesh) in space dimension $dim = 3$,
- `[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(2)` return a 2-simplicial mesh in space dimension $dim = 3$.

The third output are indices of the vertices in the *main* mesh:

`q3(:,toGlobal2) == q2`

4 **PLOTMESH** function

The function **PLOTMESH** displays a mesh given by

Syntaxe

```
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q,me)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q,me,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`plotmesh(q,me)` displays all the Th.d-dimensional simplices elements.

`plotmesh(q,me,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. Options of first level are

- 'color' : to specify the color of the displayed mesh elements. (default : 'blue'),
- 'cutPlan' : (only for simplices in dimension 3) cut mesh by n plans given by n -by-4 array P where the equation of the i -th cut plan is given by

$$P(i,1)x + P(i,2)y + P(i,3)z + P(i,4) = 0.$$

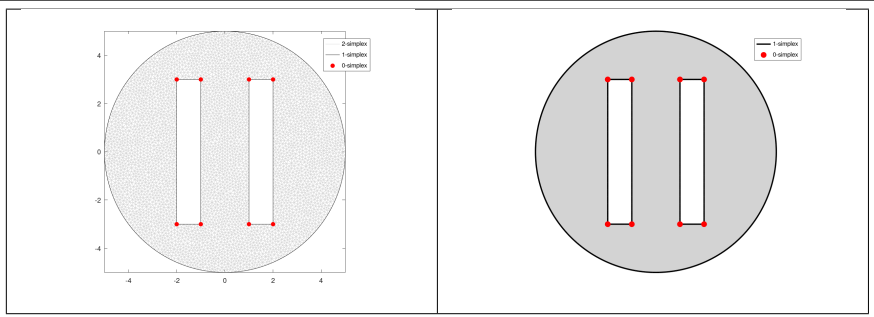
The normal vector $P(i,1 : 3)$ pointed to the part of the mesh not displayed. default : `[]` (no cut).

The options of second level depend on the type of elementaries mesh elements to represent.

One can use any option of the following functions according to the type of d -simplex to be represented.

- In dimension 3,
 - if $d == 3$, **patch** function is used,
 - if $d == 2$, **trimesh** function is used,
 - if $d == 1$, **plot3** function is used,
 - if $d == 0$, **plot3** function is used,
- In dimension 2,
 - if $d == 2$, **trimesh** or **patch** function is used,
 - if $d == 1$, **plot** function is used,
 - if $d == 0$, **plot** function is used,
- In dimension 1,
 - if $d == 1$, **line** function is used,
 - if $d == 0$, **plot** function is used,

2D example



```

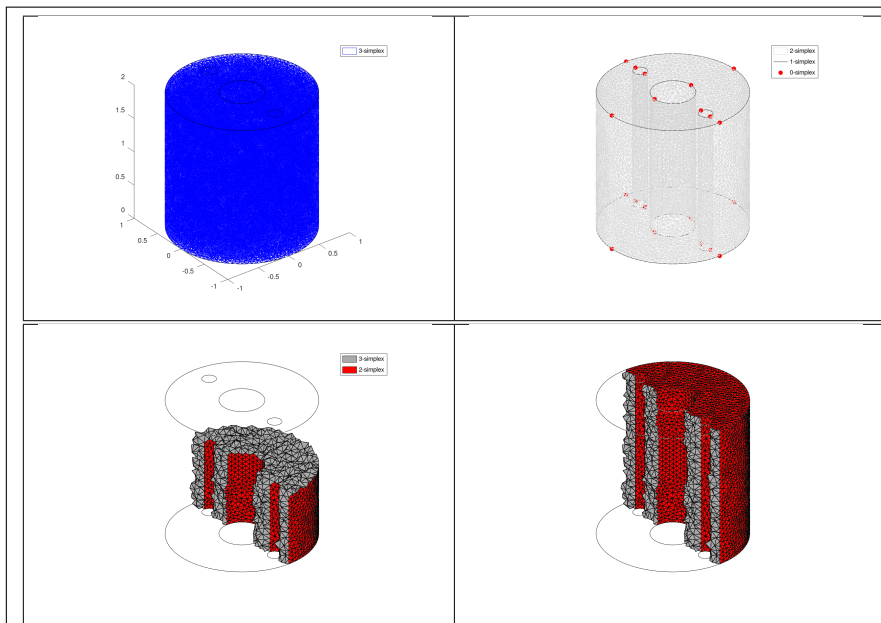
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D(2);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D(1);
[q0,me0,toGlobal0]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D(0);
figure(1)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'Color','LightGray','DisplayName','2-simplex')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','DisplayName','1-simplex')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q0,me0,'color','red','DisplayName','0-simplex')
axis image
legend show

figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'fill',true,'Color','LightGray', ...
    'EdgeColor','None')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','Linewidth',2, ...
    'DisplayName','1-simplex')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q0,me0,'color','red','markersize',8, ...
    'DisplayName','0-simplex')
axis image;axis off
legend show

```

Listing 1: 2D plot mesh

3D example



```

[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(3);
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(2);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(1);
[q0,me0,toGlobal0]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(0);
figure(1)
view(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'EdgeColor','blue','FaceColor','None', ...
'DisplayName','3-simplex')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black')
axis image
legend show

figure(2)
view(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'EdgeColor','LightGray','FaceColor','None', ...
'DisplayName','2-simplex')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','DisplayName','1-simplex')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q0,me0,'color','red','DisplayName','0-simplex')
axis image;axis off
legend show

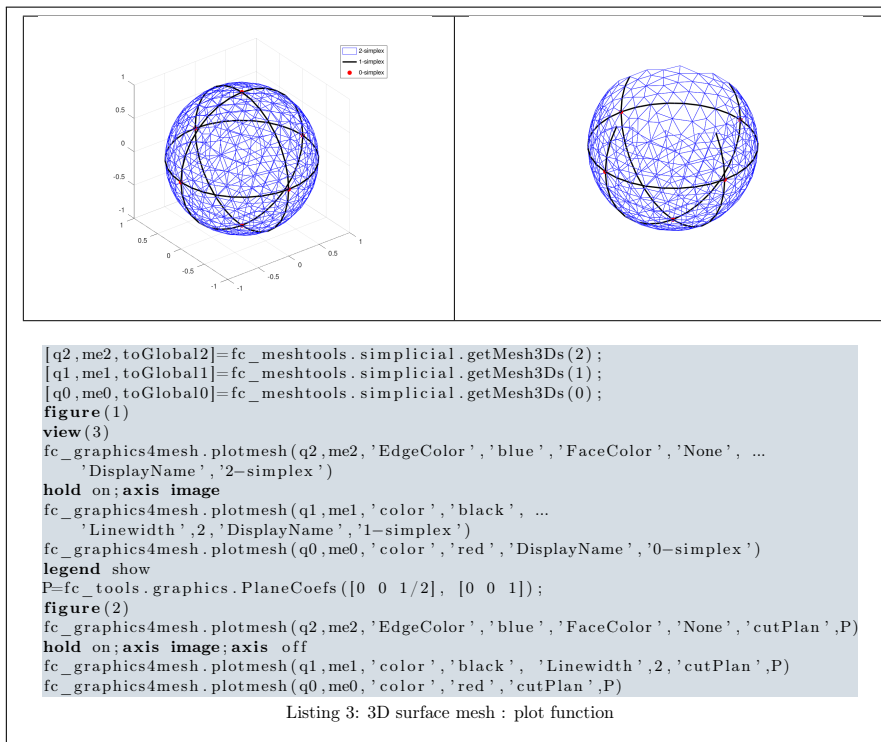
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1], [0 0 1]); ...
fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[-1 0 0])];
figure(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'cutPlan',P,'Color','DarkGrey', ...
'DisplayName','3-simplex')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'cutPlan',P,'Color','red', ...
'DisplayName','2-simplex')
axis image;axis off
legend show

P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1], [-1 0 0]);
figure(4)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q3,me3,'cutPlan',P,'Color','DarkGrey')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'cutPlan',P,'Color','red')
axis image; axis off

```

Listing 2: 3D plot mesh

3D surface example



5 PLOT function

The function **PLOT** displays data on a mesh given by its vertices array q and its connectivity array me .

Syntax

```

fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q,me,u)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q,me,u,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

plot(q,me,u) displays data u on a simplicial mesh. The data u can be an handle function or an array.

plot($q,me,u,Name,Value,...$) specifies function options using one or more $Name,Value$ pair arguments. Options of first level are

- **'cutPlan'** : (only for simplices in dimension 3) cut mesh by n plans given by n -by-4 array P where the equation of the i -th cut plan is given by

$$P(i,1)x + P(i,2)y + P(i,3)z + P(i,4) = 0.$$

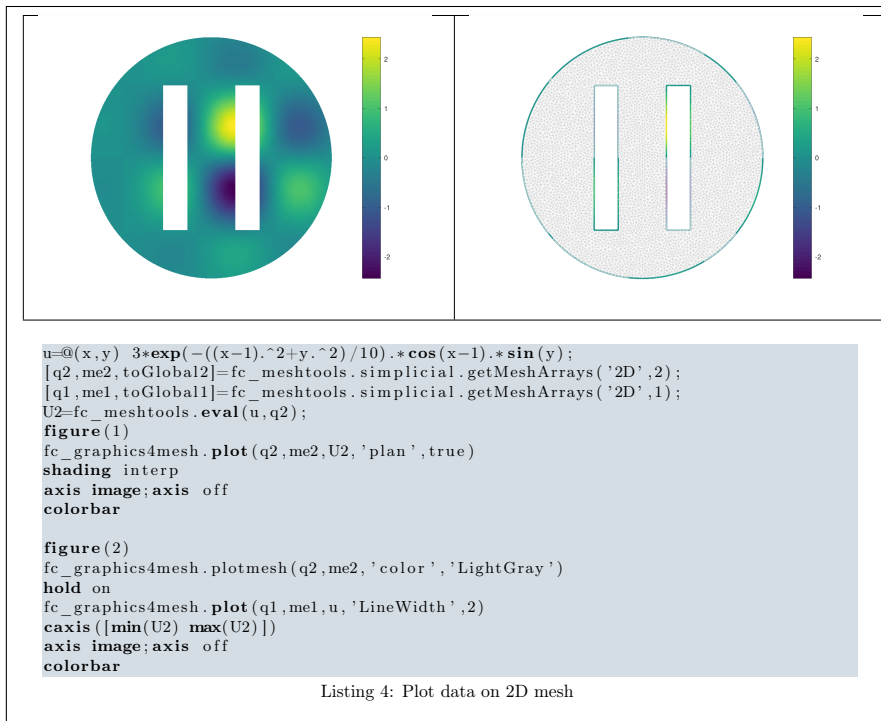
The normal vector $P(i,1:3)$ pointed to the part of the mesh not displayed. default : [] (no cut).

The options of second level depend on the type of elementary mesh elements to represent.

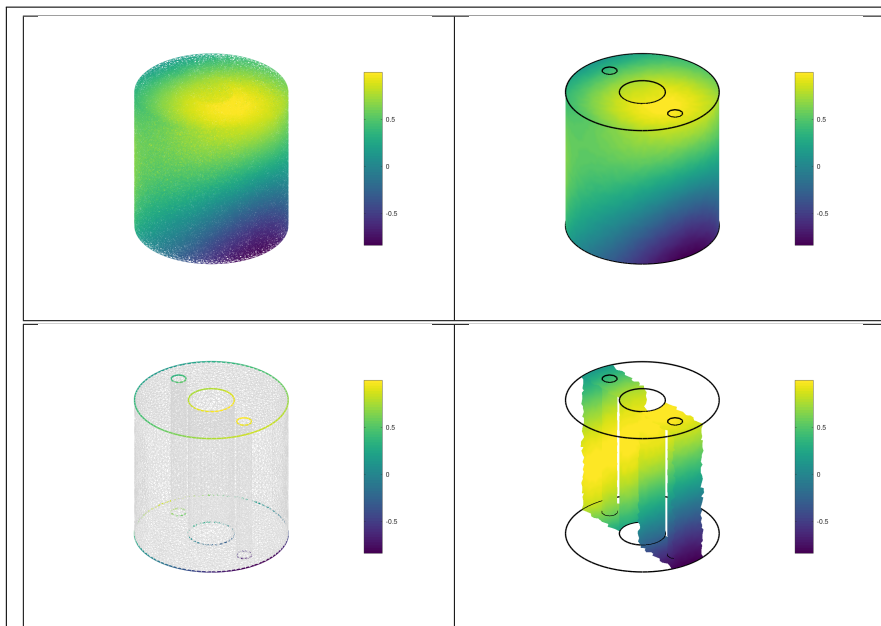
One can use any option of the following functions according to the type of d -simplex to be represented.

- In dimension 3, **patch** function is used.
- In dimension 2,
 - if $d == 2$, **surf** or **patch** (option 'plan' to true) function is used,
 - if $d == 1$, **patch** function is used,
- In dimension 1, **plot** function is used.

2D example



3D example



```

u=@(x,y,z) cos(x).*sin(y+z);
[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
U3=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q3);
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',2);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);

figure(1)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q3,me3,U3)
shading interp
axis image;axis off
colorbar

figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q2,me2,U3(toGlobal2))
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','LineWidth',2)
shading interp
axis image;axis off
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
colorbar

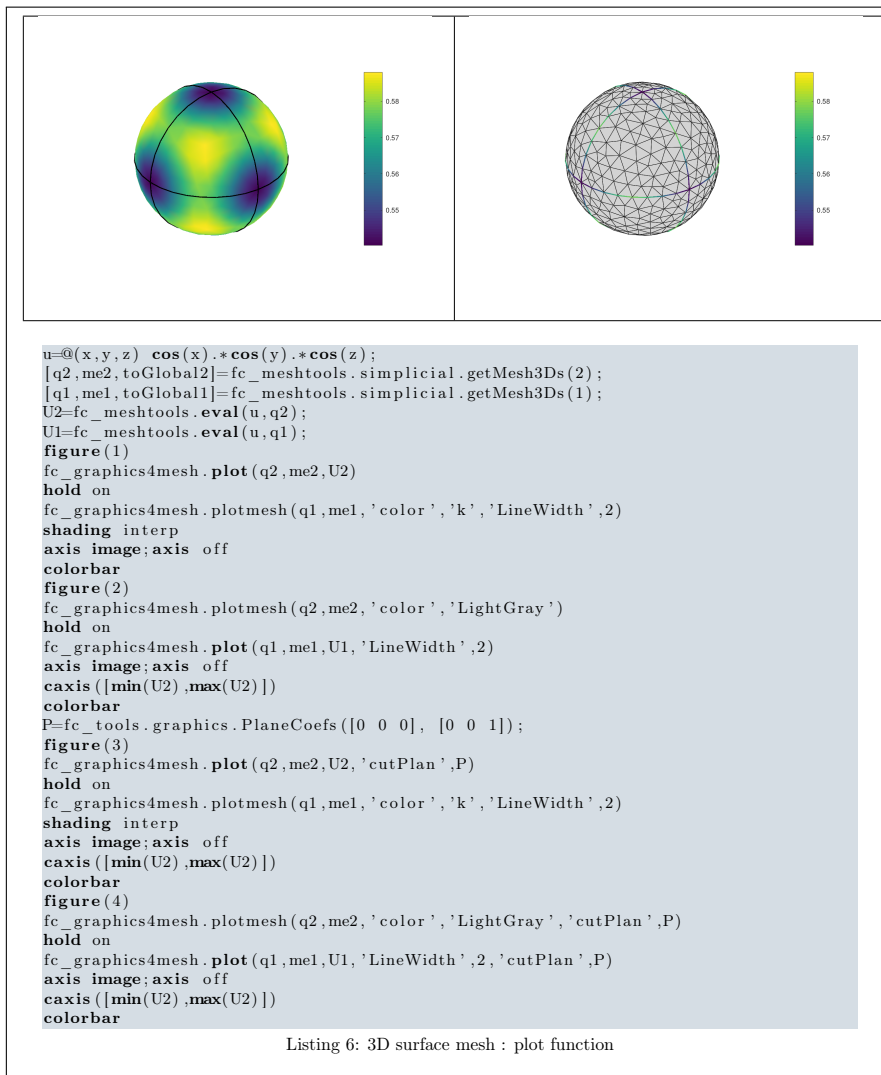
figure(3)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q2,me2,'EdgeColor','LightGray','FaceColor','None')
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q1,me1,u,'LineWidth',2)
axis image;axis off
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
colorbar

P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0.2 0 1], [1 0 0]); ...
fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([-0.2 0 1], [-1 0 0])];
figure(4)
fc_graphics4mesh.plot(q2,me2,U3(toGlobal2),'cutPlan',P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','black','LineWidth',2)
shading interp
axis image;axis off
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)])
colorbar

```

Listing 5: Plot data on 3D mesh

3D surface example



6

PLOTISO function

The function `PLOT` displays isolines from datas on a 2-simplicial mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntax

```

fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q,me,u)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotiso(q,me,u,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

`plotiso(q,me,u)` displays isolines from datas on the 2-simplicial mesh given by the vertices array `q` and the connectivity array `me`. The data `u` can be an

handle function or an array.

`plotiso(q,me,u,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'niso'` : to specify the number of isolines (default : 10)
- `'isorange'` : to specify the list of isovalues (default : empty)
- `'isocolorbar'` : if true, colorbar with isovalues is drawn (default : false)
- `'format'` : to specify the format of the isovalues on the colorbar (default : `'%g'`)
- `'plan'` : if true, (default : false)
- `'color'` : to specify one color for all isolines (default : empty)

The options of second level are all options of

- `plot3` function in dimension 3 or in dimension 2 with `'plan'` set to false
- `plot` function in 2 with `'plan'` set to true

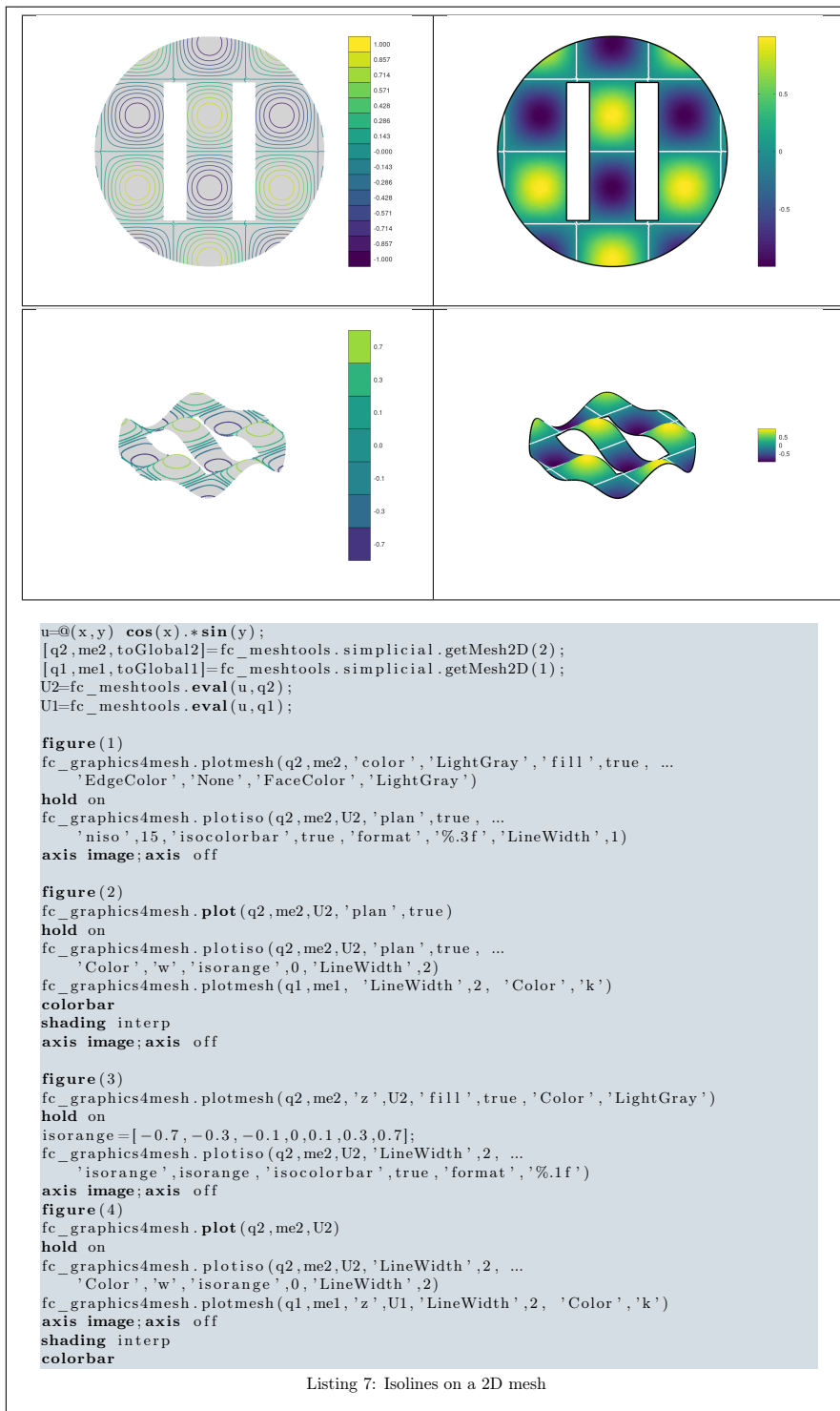
This function accepts until 3 output arguments :

bullet 1st output is the colors of the isolines

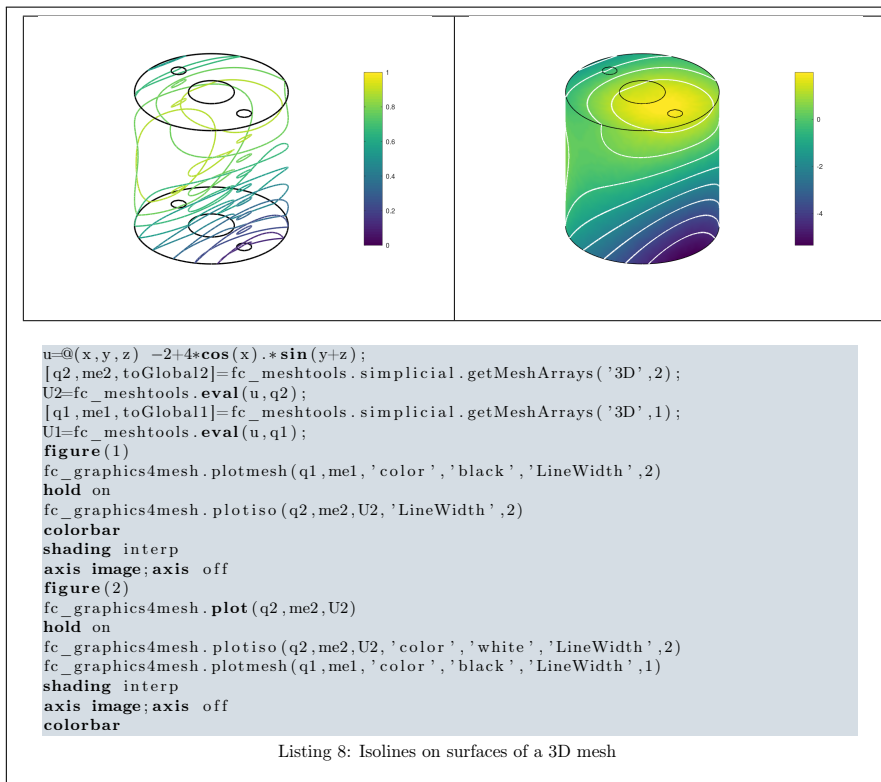
bullet 2nd output is the isovalues of the isolines

bullet 3th output is all the handles of the isolines as an 2D-array of dimension N-by-niso, where N is the number of 2-simplex elementary meshes where isolines are drawn.

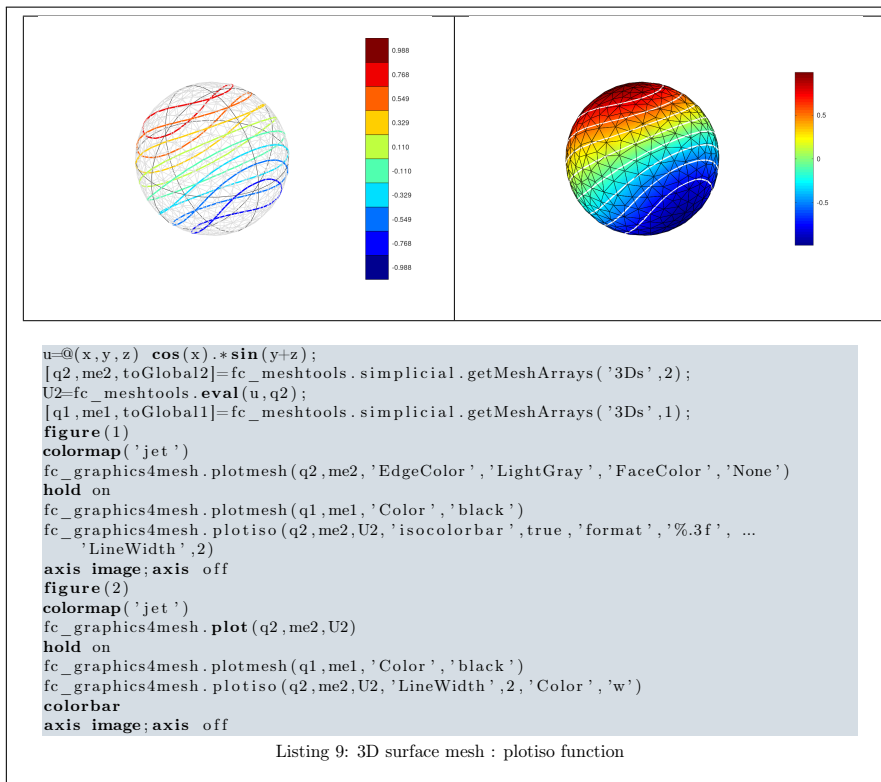
2D example



3D example



3D surface example



7 SLICEMESH function

The **SLICEMESH** function displays intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh given by its vertices array q and its connectivity array me .

Syntaxe

```

fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q,me,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q,me,P,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

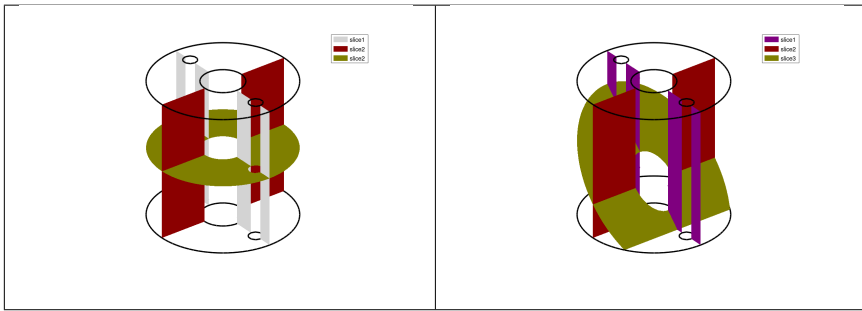
`slicemesh(q,me,P)` displays intersection of the plane defined by $P(1)x + P(2)y + P(3)z + P(4) = 0$ and all the 3-dimensional simplices elements given by q and me arrays. To compute P one can use the `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` function of the **FC-TOOLS** package. The 1-by-4 array P , is obtained with $P = \text{fc_tools.graphicsPlaneCoefs}(Q,V)$ where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it. One can also use a n -by-4 array P where each line define a plane.

`slicemesh(q,me,P,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- 'color' : to specify the slice color (default : 'LightGray', rgb=[0.9,0.9,0.9])

The options of second level are all options of the **patch** function except 'FaceColor' and 'EdgeColor'

3D example



```

[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);
figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'DisplayName','slice1')
hold on
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'Color','DarkRed','DisplayName','slice2')
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'Color','Olive','DisplayName','slice2')
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis off; axis image
legend('show')
figure(2)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1/2],[1 0 0]); ...
  fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1/2],[0 1 0]); ...
  fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1/2],[0 -1 1])];
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P,'Color',{'Purple','DarkRed','Olive'}, ...
'DisplayName',{'slice1','slice2','slice3'})
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis off; axis image
legend('show')

```

Listing 10: 3D mesh : slicemesh function

8 SLICE function

The **SLICE** function displays intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh given by its vertices array *q* and its connectivity array *me*.

Syntaxe

```
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q,me,u,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q,me,u,P,Name,Value,...)
```

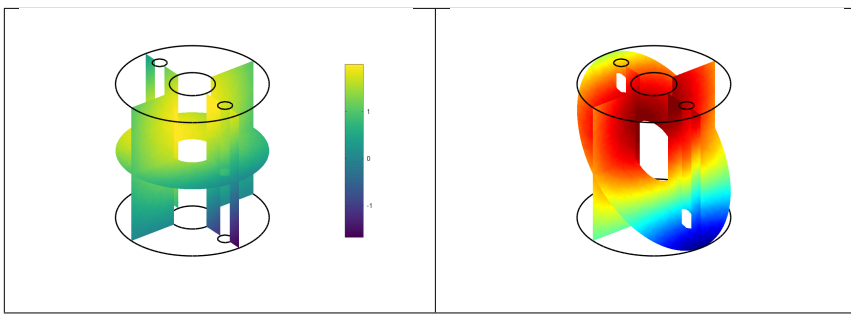
Description

`slice(q,me,u,P)` displays data on the intersection of the plane defined by $P(1)x + P(2)y + P(3)z + P(4) = 0$ and all the 3-dimensional simplices

elements given by q and me arrays. To compute P one can use the `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` function of the **FC-TOOLS** package. The array P , is obtained with `P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs(Q,V)` where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it. One can also use a n -by-4 array P where each line define a plane.

`slice(q,me,u,P,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments which are those of the **patch** function excepts `'FaceColor'` and `'EdgeColor'`.

3D example



```

u=@(x,y,z) 2*cos(x).*sin(y+z);
[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
U3=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q3);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);
figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1]);% ...
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis off; axis image
colorbar
figure(2)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]); ...
   fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]); ...
   fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 -1 1])];
colormap('jet')
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,u,P)
hold on
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis off; axis image

```

Listing 11: 3D mesh : slice function

9 SLICEISO function

The **SLICEISO** function displays isolines of datas on the intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh given by its vertices array q and its connectivity array me .

Syntaxe

```
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q,me,u,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q,me,u,P,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`sliceiso(q,me,u,P)` displays isolines of data u on the intersection of the plane defined by $P(1)x + P(2)y + P(3)z + P(4) = 0$ and all the 3-dimensional simplices elements given by q and me arrays. To compute P one can use the `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` function of the **FC-TOOLS** package. The 1-by-4 array P , is obtained with $P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs(Q,V)$ where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it. One can also used a n -by-4 array P where each line define a plane.

`sliceiso(q,me,u,P,Name,Value, ...)` allows additional key/value pairs to be used when displaying u . The key strings could be

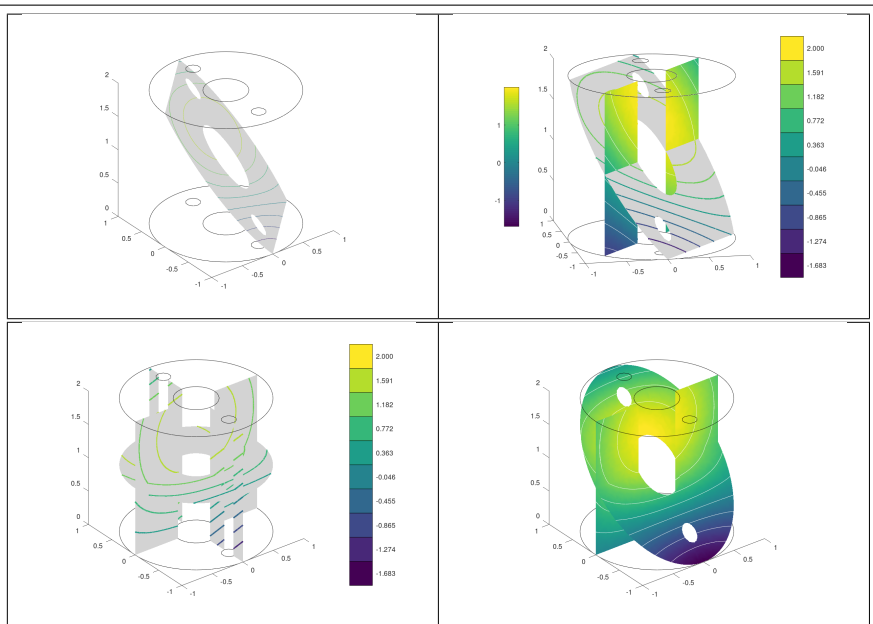
- **'niso'** : to specify the number of isolines (default : 10)
- **'isorange'** : to specify the list of isovalues (default : empty)
- **'color'** : to specify one color for all isolines (default : empty)
- **'isocolorbar'** : if true display a colorbar.Default is false.
- **'format'** : to specify the format of the isovalues print in the colorbar. Default is **'%g'**.

For key strings, one could also used any options of the `plot3` function.

This function accepts until 4 output arguments :

- 1st output is the colors of the isolines
- 2nd output is the isovalues of the isolines
- 3th output is the handle of the colobar iso.
- 4th output is all the handles of the isolines as an 2D-array of dimension N -by- $niso$, where N is the number of elementary meshes where isolines are drawn.

3D example



```

u=@(x,y,z) 2*cos(x).*sin(y+z);
[q3,me3,toGlobal3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',3);
U3=fc_meshtools.eval(u,q3);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMeshArrays('3D',1);
figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on;axis equal;axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P)
figure(2)
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on;axis equal;axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'Linewidth',2, ...
    'isocolorbar',true,'format','%3f');
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 0]);
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'color','w');
colorbar('Location','westoutside')
caxis([min(U3),max(U3)]);view(-11,15)
figure(3)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]); ...
    fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]); ...
    fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1])];
fc_graphics4mesh.slicemesh(q3,me3,P)
hold on;axis equal;axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'LineWidth',2, ...
    'isocolorbar',true,'format','%3f');
figure(4)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]); ...
    fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 -1 1])];
fc_graphics4mesh.slice(q3,me3,U3,P)
hold on;axis equal;axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.plotmesh(q1,me1,'color','k')
fc_graphics4mesh.sliceiso(q3,me3,U3,P,'Color','w');

```

Listing 12: 3D mesh : sliceiso function

The function `PLOTQUIVER` displays vector field datas on a mesh given by its vertices array `q` and its connectivity array `me`.

Syntax

```
fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver(q,me,V)
fc_graphics4mesh.plotquiver(q,me,V,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`plotquiver(q,me,V)` displays vector field `u` on a simplicial mesh. The vector field data `u` can be a 1-by-dim cell arrays of handle functions or an dim-by- n_q array.

`plotquiver(q,me,V,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. Options of first level are

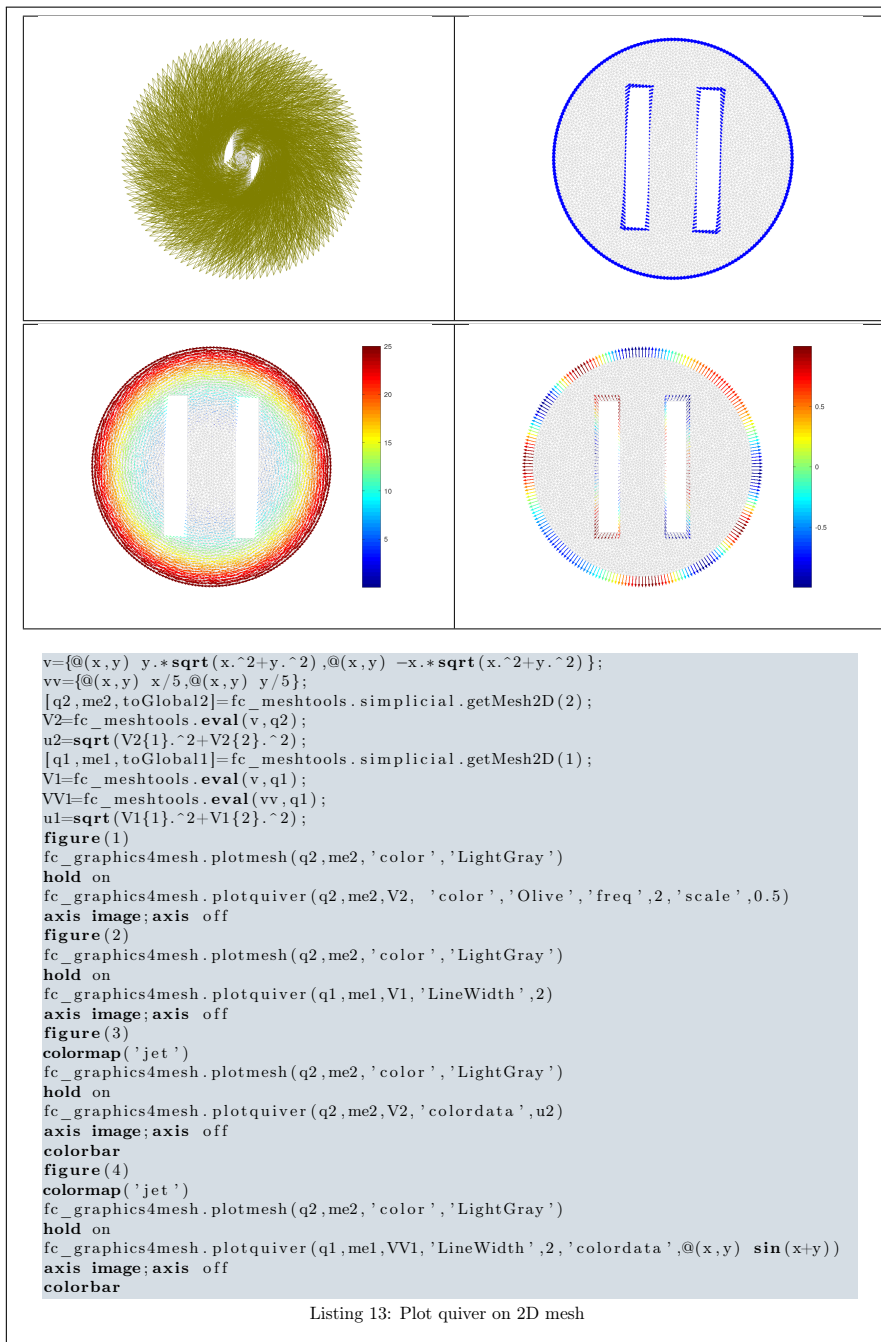
- `'freq'` : quiver frequencie, (default : 1)
- `'scale'` : quiver scale, (default is `fc_meshtools.getCharacteristicLength(q)/20`)
- `'color'` : set one color for all quivers (default: default color of the `quiver` or `quiver3` functions). Cannot be used with `'colordata'` option.
- `'colordata'` : each quiver is colored with a 1-by- n_q array or a handle function (it will evaluated in all vertices) (default : empty).

The options of second level depend on the type of mesh elements to represent.

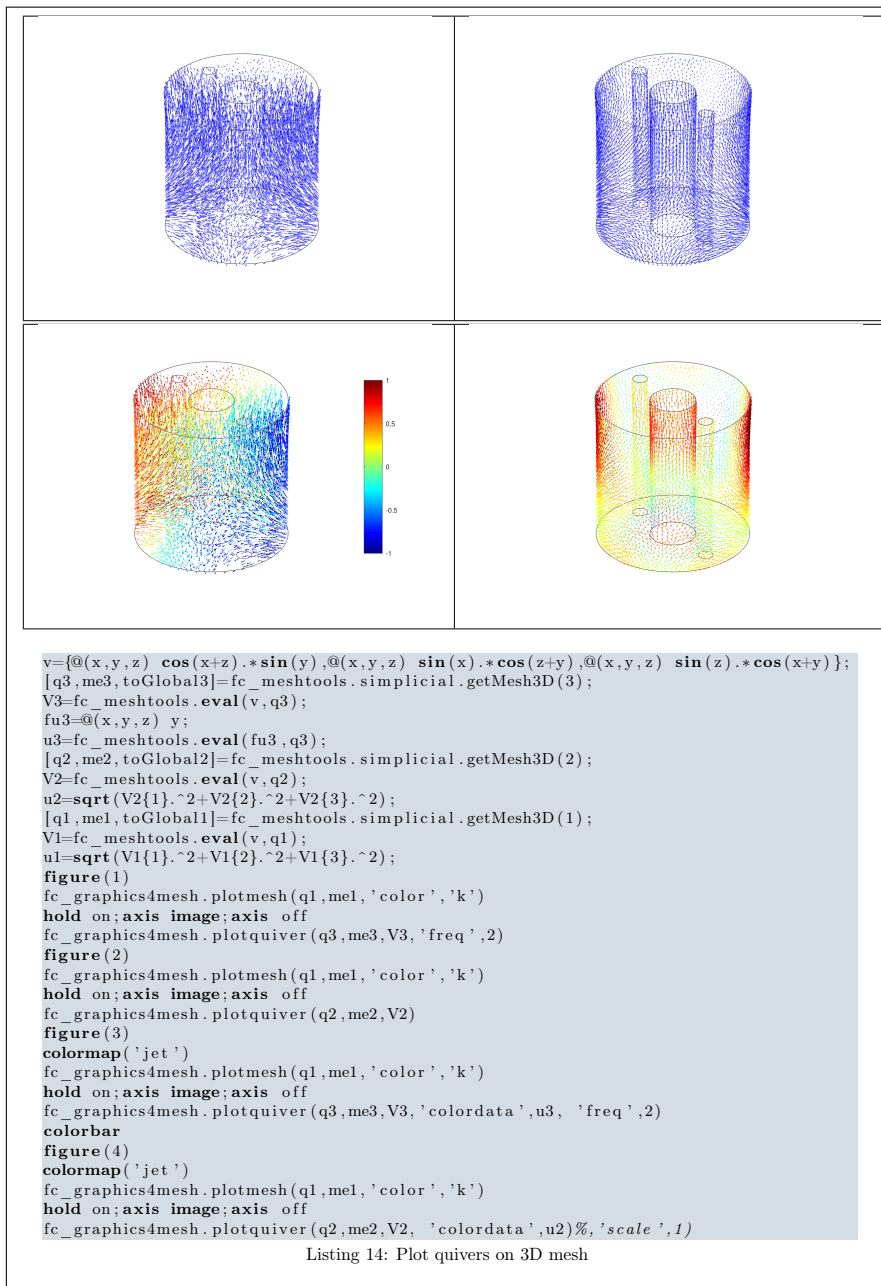
One can use any option of the following functions according to the type of d -simplex to be represented.

- In dimension 3 and with empty `'colordata'` , the `quiver3` function is used.
- In dimension 2 and with empty `'colordata'` , the `quiver` function is used.
- In dimension 2 or 3 and with no empty `'colordata'`, the third party `fc_tools.graphics.vfield3.vfield3` function is used.

2D example



3D example



3D surface example

