



 Octave package, User's Guide*
version 0.1.4

François Cuvelier[†]

December 21, 2022

Abstract

The experimental  Octave package contains some simplicial meshes given by their vertices array **q** and connectivity array **me**. These meshes can be easily used in other Octave codes for debugging or testing purpose.

0 Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Installation	2
2.1	Installation automatic, all in one (recommanded)	2
3	Simplicial meshes	3
4	Functions	4
4.1	getMesh functions	4
4.2	Volumes function	5
4.3	Gradient of barycentric coordinates	5

* $\text{\LaTeX}$ manual, revision 0.1.4.a, compiled with Octave 7.3.0, and packages `fc-meshtools`[0.1.4], `fc-tools`[0.0.34], `fc-bench`[0.1.3], `fc-amat`[0.1.3]

[†]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.

1 Introduction

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 and stored in the `+fc_meshtools/data` directory. They can be load by using the functions `fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D`, `fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D` or `fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3Ds`. Here are the kind of simplicial meshes present in this package:

- 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).

This package was only tested on Ubuntu 22.04.1 with Octave 7.3.0.

2 Installation

2.1 Installation automatic, all in one (recommended)

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

`ofc_meshtools_install.m`

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

For example, to install this package in `~/Octave` directory, one have to copy the file `ofc_meshtools_install.m` in the `~/Octave` directory. Then in a Octave terminal run the following commands to install the  **meshtools** package

```
>> cd ~/Octave
>> ofc_meshtools_install
```

There is the output of the `ofc_meshtools_install` command on a Linux computer:

```

Parts of the <fc-meshtools> Octave package.
Copyright (C) 2018-2022 F. Cuvelier <cuvelier@math.univ-paris13.fr>

1- Downloading and extracting the packages
2- Setting the <fc-meshtools> package
Write in ~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full/fc_meshtools-0.1.4/configure_loc.m
...
3- Using packages :
->          fc-tools : 0.0.34
->          fc-bench : 0.1.3
->          fc-amat : 0.1.3
with        fc-meshtools : 0.1.4
*** Using instructions
To use the <fc-meshtools> package:
addpath('~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full/fc_meshtools-0.1.4')
fc_meshtools.init()

See ~/Octave/ofc_meshtools_set.m

```

The complete package (which included the `fc-tools` package) is stored in the directory `~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full` and, for each Octave session, one have to set the package by:

```

>> addpath('~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full/fc_meshtools-0.1.4')
>> fc_meshtools.init()

```

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

```

Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_tools.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full/fc_tools-0.0.34/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_bench.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full/fc_bench-0.1.3/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_amat.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full/fc_amat-0.1.3/configure_loc.m ...
Using fc_meshtools[0.1.4] with fc_tools[0.0.34], fc_bench[0.1.3], fc_amat
[0.1.3].

```

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

```

Using fc_meshtools[0.1.4] with fc_tools[0.0.34], fc_bench[0.1.3], fc_amat
[0.1.3].

```

For **uninstalling**, one just have to delete directory

`~/Octave/fc-meshtools-full`

3 Simplicial meshes

The functions `fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D`, `gfc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D` and `fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3Ds` return a mesh vertices array $\mathbf{q}$, a mesh elements connectivity array associated with the input argument d (simplex dimension) and the indices array `toGlobal`. The vertices array $\mathbf{q}$ 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 $\mathbf{me}$ 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 Functions

4.1 getMesh functions

Returns a vertices array `q`, a connectivity array `me` and an indices array `toGlobal`.

Description

```
[q,me,toGlobal]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(d)
```

```
[q,me,toGlobal]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3Ds(d)
```

```
[q,me,toGlobal]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh2D(d)
```

Returns a vertices array `q`, a connectivity array `me` and an indices array `toGlobal` depending on the value of the `d`. For a 3D mesh, $d \in \llbracket 0, 3 \rrbracket$, and for a 2D or 3Ds mesh, $d \in \llbracket 0, 2 \rrbracket$.

In Listing 2, some examples are provided.

Listing 1: : examples of `fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D` function usage

```
[q2, me2, toG2]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(2);
[q3, me3, toG3]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(3);
whos('q2','me2','toG2','q3','me3','toG3')
fprintf('Error: %5e\n', norm(q3(:, toG2) - q2, Inf))
```

Output

```
Variables visible from the current scope:

variables in scope: top scope

Attr  Name      Size      Bytes Class
====  =====
      q2        3x7533    180792 double
      me2       3x15074   361776 double
      toG2      1x7533     60264 double
      q3        3x17416   417984 double
      me3       4x84302   2697664 double
      toG3      1x17416   139328 double

Total is 482226 elements using 3857808 bytes

Error: 0.00000e+00
```

4.2 Volumes function

Syntaxe Returns all the element volumes of a mesh given by a vertices array `q` and a connectivity array `me`. One can refer to [1] for computationnal details.

Description

```
vols=fc_meshtools.simplicial.Volumes(q,me)
```

`vols(k)` is the volume of the `k`-th mesh element where its vertices are the columns of `q(:, me(:, k))`.

In Listing 2, some examples are provided.

Listing 2: : examples of `fc_meshtools.simplicial.Volumes` function usage

```
[q, me, toG]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(2);
vols=fc_meshtools.simplicial.Volumes(q, me);
whos('q','me','toG','vols')
```

Output

```
Variables visible from the current scope:

variables in scope: top scope

Attr  Name      Size      Bytes Class
====  =====
      q        3x7533    180792 double
      me       3x15074   361776 double
      toG      1x7533     60264 double
      vols     1x15074   120592 double

Total is 90428 elements using 723424 bytes
```

4.3 Gradient of barycentric coordinates

Syntaxe Returns all the gradients of barycentric coordinates of each element of a mesh given by a vertices array `q` and a connectivity array `me`. One can refer to [1] for computationnal details.

Description

```
G=fc_meshtools.simplicial.GradBaCo(q,me)
```

$G(k,i,:)$ is the gradient of the i -th barycentric coordinate of the k -th mesh element.

In Listing 3, some examples are provided.

Listing 3: : examples of `fc_meshtools.simplicial.GradBaCo` function usage

```
[q,me,toG]=fc_meshtools.simplicial.getMesh3D(3);  
G=fc_meshtools.simplicial.GradBaCo(q,me);  
whos('q','me','toG','G')
```

Output

Variables visible from the current scope:

variables in scope: top scope

Attr	Name	Size	Bytes	Class
----	----	----	----	-----
	q	3x17416	417984	double
	me	4x84302	2697664	double
	toG	1x17416	139328	double
	G	84302x4x3	8092992	double

Total is 1418496 elements using 11347968 bytes

4 References

- [1] F. Cuvelier. Exact integration for products of power of barycentric coordinates over d -simplexes in R^n . <http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00931066v1>, June 2018. preprint.

Informations for git maintainers of the Octave package

git informations on the packages used to build this manual

```
-----
name : fc-meshtools
tag : 0.1.4.a
commit : 57826462a8280dec5aa1eff0d424877097187b41
date : 2022-12-19
time : 08-27-27
status : 0
-----
name : fc-tools
tag : 0.0.34
commit : 34edf9393425222cdb72914e51e6465f50aa6760
date : 2022-12-21
time : 09-28-20
status : 0
-----
name : fc-bench
tag : 0.1.3
commit : 6c8969bb49b90c7cae34e70c88dd2f968766376b
date : 2022-12-17
time : 13-58-43
status : 0
-----
name : fc-amat
tag : 0.1.3
commit : 90dbaa2839188cf8e01629817e5f8ba1b7188052
date : 2022-12-19
time : 07-41-33
status : 0
-----
```

git informations on the L^AT_EX package used to build this manual

```
-----
name : fctools
tag :
commit : c9a33ce7b4dacf90f66e5e49856e69afaidac0a3
date : 2022-12-17
time : 07:57:20
status : 1
-----
```

Using the remote configuration repository:

```
url      ssh://lagagit/MCS/Cuvelier/Matlab/fc-config
commit   1ddb965ef261410ecee4ce178be4ceb85939de04
```