



fc **simesh** Octave package, User's Guide*

version 0.4.6

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Abstract

This object-oriented Octave package allows to use simplicial meshes generated from `gmsh` (in dimension 2 or 3) or an hypercube triangulation (in any dimension). For graphical representation the `csipt` package is used.

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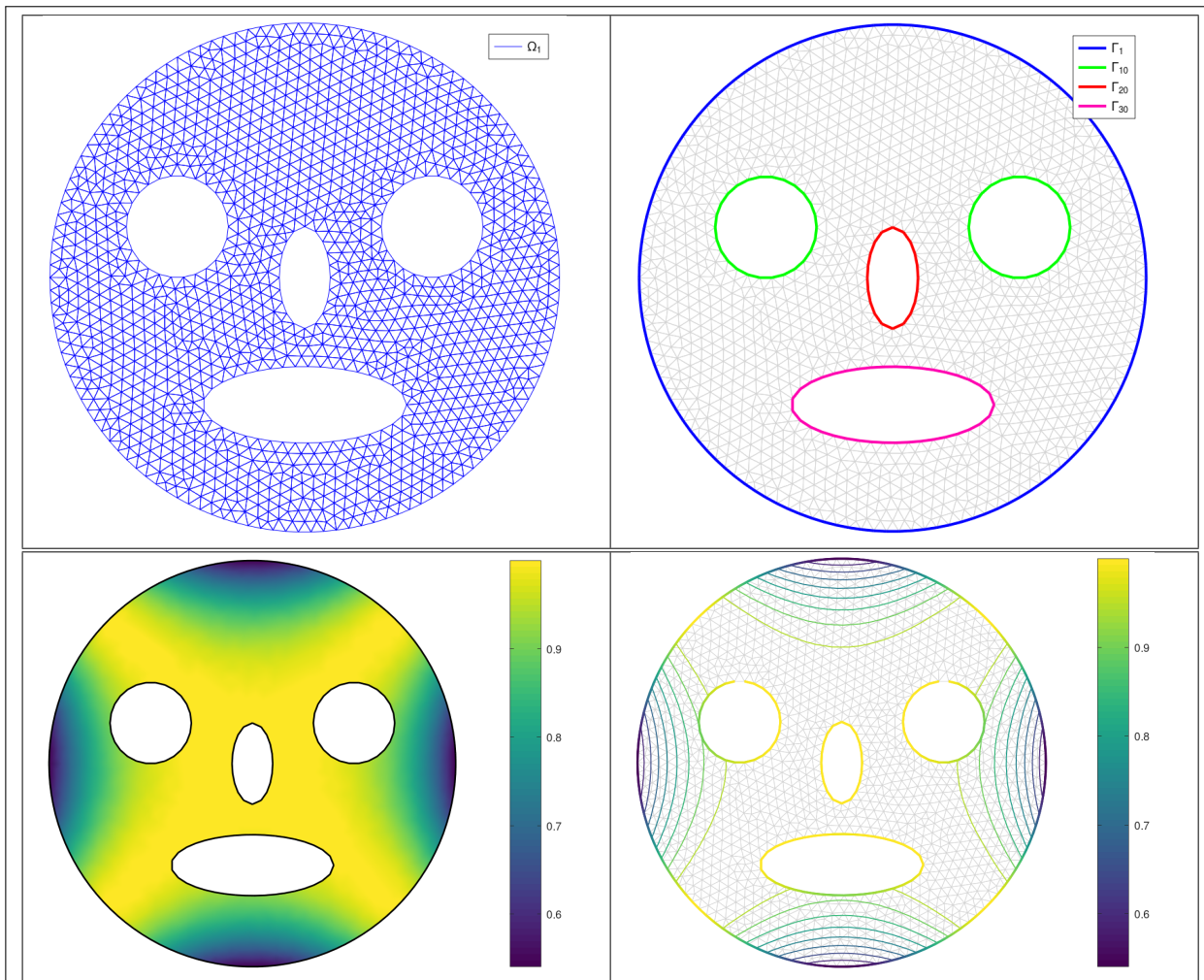
*L^AT_EX manual, revision 0.4.6.a, compiled with Octave 7.3.0, and packages `fc-simesh`[0.4.6], `fc-tools`[0.0.35], `fc-bench`[0.1.3], `fc-hypermesh`[1.0.4], `fc-amat`[0.1.3], `fc-meshtools`[0.1.4], `fc-graphics4mesh`[0.1.6], `fc-oogmsh`[0.3.0], `fc-siplt`[0.2.6]

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1 Introduction

The `fc_simesh` Octave package was created to simplify the use of simplicial meshes and to easily represent data on all or parts of them. In 2D or 3D `gmsht` can be used under Octave to build triangular or tetrahedral meshes by using the `fc_oogmsht` package[1]. Thereafter the mesh stored as a file (.msh) can be read by using the `siMESH` object. In Listing 1, a 2D example is provided with the 4 generated figures. For graphic representations, the `fc_siplt` package[2] is used by the `siMESH` object `Th` as follows `Th.plotmesh(...)` is `fc_siplt.plotmesh(Th,...)`, `Th.plot(...)` is `fc_siplt.plot(Th,...)` and so on.



```

close all
geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(2,2,'sample2D01.geo');
% Using GMSH >= 4.0.0 to create mesh file
meshfile=fc_ogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,200,'force',true);
% Creating siMesh object by reading the mesh file
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
% Computing datats on siMesh object
u=@(x,y) cos(x.^2-y.^2);
U=Th.eval(u);
% Graphics
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('inlegend',true)
axis image;axis off
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()

figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('color','LightGray')
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true,'LineWidth',2)
axis image;axis off
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()

figure(3)
Th.plot(U,'plane',true)
colorbar
shading interp
axis image;axis off
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'LineWidth',1.5,'color','k')

figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('color','LightGray')
axis image;axis off
hold on
Th.plot(U,'d',1,'LineWidth',2,'plane',true)
colorbar
Th.plotiso(U,'niso',10,'LineWidth',1,'plane',true)

```

Listing 1: `fc_simesh.demos.sample2D01` script with figure 1 (top left), figure 2 (top right), figure 3 (bottom left) and figure 4 (bottom right).

In higher dimension the [fc_hypermesh](#) package[3] can be used to obtain meshes of an hypercube by using the `fc_simesh.hypercube` function.

2 Installation

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

One just has to get/download the install file

`ofc_simesh_install.m`

or get it on the dedicated web page. Thereafter, one run it under Octave. This command download, extract and configure the [fc_simesh](#) packages and all the required packages in the current directory.

For example, to install this package in `~/Octave` directory, one has to copy the file `ofc_simesh_install.m` in the `~/Octave` directory. Then in a Octave terminal run the following commands to install the *fc-simesh* package with graphical extension

```
>> cd ~/Octave
>> ofc_simesh_install
```

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

```
Parts of the <fc-simesh> Octave package.
Copyright (C) 2017-2023 F. Cuvelier

1- Downloading and extracting the packages
2- Setting the <fc-simesh> package
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_simesh-0.4.5/configure_loc.m ...
3- Using packages :
  ->          fc-tools : 0.0.35
  ->          fc-bench : 0.1.3
  ->          fc-hypermesh : 1.0.4
  ->          fc-amat : 0.1.3
  ->          fc-meshtools : 0.1.4
  ->          fc-graphics4mesh : 0.1.6
  ->          fc-oogmsh : 0.3.0
  ->          fc-siplt : 0.2.6
with          fc-simesh : 0.4.6
*** Using instructions
To use the <fc-simesh> package:
addpath('~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_simesh-0.4.6')
fc_simesh.init()

See ~/Octave/ofc_simesh_set.m
```

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

```
>> addpath('~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc-simesh-0.4.6')
>> fc_simesh.init()
```

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

```
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_tools.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_tools-0.0.35/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_bench.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_bench-0.1.3/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_hypermesh.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_hypermesh-1.0.4/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_amat.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_amat-0.1.3/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_meshtools.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_meshtools-0.1.4/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_graphics4mesh.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_graphics4mesh-0.1.6/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_oogmsh.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_oogmsh-0.3.0/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_siplt.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_siplt-0.2.6/configure_loc.m ...
Using fc_simesh[0.4.6] with fc_tools[0.0.35], fc_bench[0.1.3], fc_hypermesh[1.0.4],
          fc_amat[0.1.3], fc_meshtools[0.1.4], fc_graphics4mesh[0.1.6],
          fc_oogmsh[0.3.0], fc_siplt[0.2.6].
[fc-oogmsh] Configured to use gmsh 4.11.1 with default MSH file format version 4.1
```

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

```
Using fc_simesh[0.4.6] with fc_tools[0.0.35], fc_bench[0.1.3], fc_hypermesh[1.0.4],
      fc_amat[0.1.3], fc_meshtools[0.1.4], fc_graphics4mesh[0.1.6],
      fc_oogmsh[0.3.0], fc_siplt[0.2.6].
[fc-oogmsh] Configured to use gmsh 4.11.1 with default MSH file format version 4.1
```

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

`~/Octave/fc-simesh-full`

3 Mesh Objects

In geometry, a simplex is a generalization of the notion of a triangle or tetrahedron to arbitrary dimensions. Specifically, a k -simplex in \mathbb{R}^{\dim} , $0 \leq k \leq \dim$, is a polytope which is the convex hull of its $k + 1$ vertices of \mathbb{R}^{\dim} . More formally, suppose the $k + 1$ vertices $q^0, \dots, q^k \in \mathbb{R}^{\dim}$ such that $q^1 - q^0, \dots, q^k - q^0$ are linearly independent. Then, the k -simplex K determined by them is the set of points

$$K = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k \lambda_i q^i \mid \lambda_i \geq 0, i \in \llbracket 0, k \rrbracket, \text{ with } \sum_{i=0}^k \lambda_i = 1 \right\}.$$

We denote by **k -simplicial elementary mesh** in \mathbb{R}^{\dim} , $0 \leq k \leq \dim$, a mesh with **unique label** only composed with k -simplices.

A **d -simplicial mesh** in \mathbb{R}^{\dim} , $0 \leq d \leq \dim$, is an union of k -simplicial elementary meshes with $k \in \llbracket 0, d \rrbracket$.

3.1 `fc_simesh.siMeshElt` object

An elementary d -simplicial mesh in dimension `dim` is represented by the class `siMESHELT`. We give properties of this class :



Properties of `siMESH` object for d -simplicial elementary meshes in \mathbb{R}^{\dim}

<code>dim</code>	: integer space dimension
<code>d</code>	: integer ($0 \leq d \leq \dim$)
<code>nq</code>	: integer number of vertices
<code>nme</code>	: integer number of elements (d-simplices)
<code>q</code>	: \dim -by- nq array of reals array of vertex coordinates
<code>me</code>	: $(d + 1)$ -by- nme array of integers connectivity array for mesh elements
<code>vols</code>	: 1-by- nme array of reals array of mesh element volumes
<code>h</code>	: double mesh step size (=maximum edge length in the mesh)
<code>toGlobal</code>	: 1-by- nq array of integers convert from local to global mesh vertices numbering. Prefer the use of <code>toParents{end}</code> instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
<code>toParent</code>	: 1-by- nq array of integers convert from local to parent mesh vertices numbering (same as <code>toGlobal</code> if not part of a partitioned mesh). Prefer the use of <code>toParents{1}</code> instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
<code>nqParents</code>	: 1-by- n array of integers <code>nqParents(1)</code> number of vertices in the <i>parent</i> mesh, <code>nqParents(2)</code> number of vertices in the <i>parent</i> of the <i>parent</i> mesh, <code>nqParents(end)</code> number of vertices in the global mesh.
<code>toParents</code>	: 1-by- n cell array <code>toParents{1}</code> indices array which convert local vertices numbering to the <i>parent</i> mesh vertices numbering, <code>toParents{2}</code> indices array which convert local vertices numbering to the <i>parent</i> of the <i>parent</i> mesh, <code>toParents{end}</code> indices array which convert local vertices numbering to the global mesh.

More precisely

- $q(i, j)$ is the i -th coordinate of the j -th vertex, $i \in \{1, \dots, \dim\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, nq\}$. The j -th vertex will be also denoted by $q^j = q(:, j)$.
- $me(r, k)$ is the storage index of the r -th vertex of the k -th element (d-simplex), in the array q , for $r \in \{1, \dots, d + 1\}$ and $k \in \{1, \dots, nme\}$. So $q(:, me(r, k))$ represents the coordinates of the r -th vertex of the k -th mesh element.
- $vols(k)$ is the volume of the k -th d-simplex .

3.2 `fc_simesh.siMesh` object

A d -simplicial mesh in dimension \dim , represented as an `siMESH` object, is an union of `siMESH` objects which are elementary l -simplicial meshes ($0 \leq l \leq d$) in space dimension \dim .



siMESH object properties

dim	: integer space dimension
d	: integer d-dimensional simplicial mesh
sTh	: array of siMESH _{ELT} objects
nsTh	: number of siMESH _{ELT} objects
sThsimp	: array of nsTh integers i-th siMESH _{ELT} object in sTh is a sThsimp(i)- simplicial elementary mesh
sThlab	: array of nsTh integers in sTh label of i-th siMESH _{ELT} object in sTh is number sThlab(i)
nq	: integer number of vertices in the mesh
toGlobal	: 1-by-nq array of integers convert from local to global mesh vertices numbering. Prefer the use of ndtoParent instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
toParent	: 1-by-nq array of integers convert from local to parent mesh vertices numbering (same as toGlobal if not part of a partitioned mesh). Prefer the use of toParents1 instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
nqParents	: 1-by-n array of integers Only used with partitioned mesh and the FC-PSIMESH package.
toParents	: 1-by-n cell array Only used with partitioned mesh and the FC-PSIMESH package.

Let Th be a siMESH object. The global dim-by-(Th.nq) array q of mesh vertices is not explicitly stored in Th, however one can easily build it if necessary:

```

q=zeros(Th.dim, Th.nq);
for i=Th.find(Th.d)
    q(:, Th.sTh{i}.toParents{1})=Th.sTh{i}.q;
end

```

3.3.1 2-simplicial mesh in \mathbb{R}^2 Listing 2: : 2D `siMESH` object from `sample20.geo`

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('sample20',20,'force',true);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fprintf('***_Th:\n')
disp(Th)
fprintf('***_Th.sTh{9}:\n')
disp(Th.sTh{9})

```

Output

```

[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/2d/sample20.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/sample20-20.msh with gmsh 4.11.1
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -2 -setnumber N 20 -string "Mesh.MshFileVersion=4.1;" <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/2d/sample20.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/sample20-20.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] Using gmsh 4.11.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/sample20-20.msh
*** Th:
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
  bbox: [ -1 1 -1 1 ] (1x4 double)
  d: 2 double
  dim: 2 double
  nq: 2327 double
  nqParents: 2327 double
  nsTh: 11 double
  other: (1x1 struct)
  sTh: (1x11 cell)
sThPhysicalTags: []
sThboundlabs: []
sThcolors: (11x3 double)
sThgeolab: []
sThlab: [ 1 2 10 20 1 2 20 101 102 103 104 ] (1x11 double)
sThpartlabs: []
sThphyslab: [ 1 2 10 20 1 2 20 101 102 103 104 ] (1x11 double)
sThsimp: [ 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ] (1x11 double)
toGlobal: (1x2327 double)
toParent: (1x2327 double)
toParents: (1x1 cell)
*** Th.sTh{9}:
siMeshElt with properties:
  Tag: (1x30 char)
  bbox: [ 1 1 -1 1 ] (1x4 double)
  color: [ 1 0.827586 0.0344828 ] (1x3 double)
  d: 1 double
  dim: 2 double
  geolab: []
  gradBaCo: (40x2x2 double)
  h: 0.05 double
  label: 102 double
  me: (2x40 double)
  nme: 40 double
  normals: (2x40 double)
  nq: 41 double
  nqGlobal: 2327 double
  nqParent: 2327 double
  nqParents: 2327 double
  order: 1 double
  partlab: []
  pcolor: [ 1 0.827586 0.0344828 ] (1x3 double)
  physlab: []
  q: (2x41 double)
  toGlobal: (1x41 double)
  toParent: (1x41 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
  vols: (1x40 double)

```

From the output of the Listing 2 or from the Figure 1 the complete domain is

$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \Omega_{10} \cup \Omega_{20}$$

and we note

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_{20} \cup \Gamma_{101} \cup \Gamma_{102} \cup \Gamma_{103} \cup \Gamma_{104}.$$

So this mesh is 2-simplicial mesh in \mathbb{R}^2 and is composed of :

- four 2-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Omega_i, \forall i \in \{1, 2, 10, 20\}$
- seven 1-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Gamma_i \forall i \in \{1, 2, 20, 101, 102, 104\}$

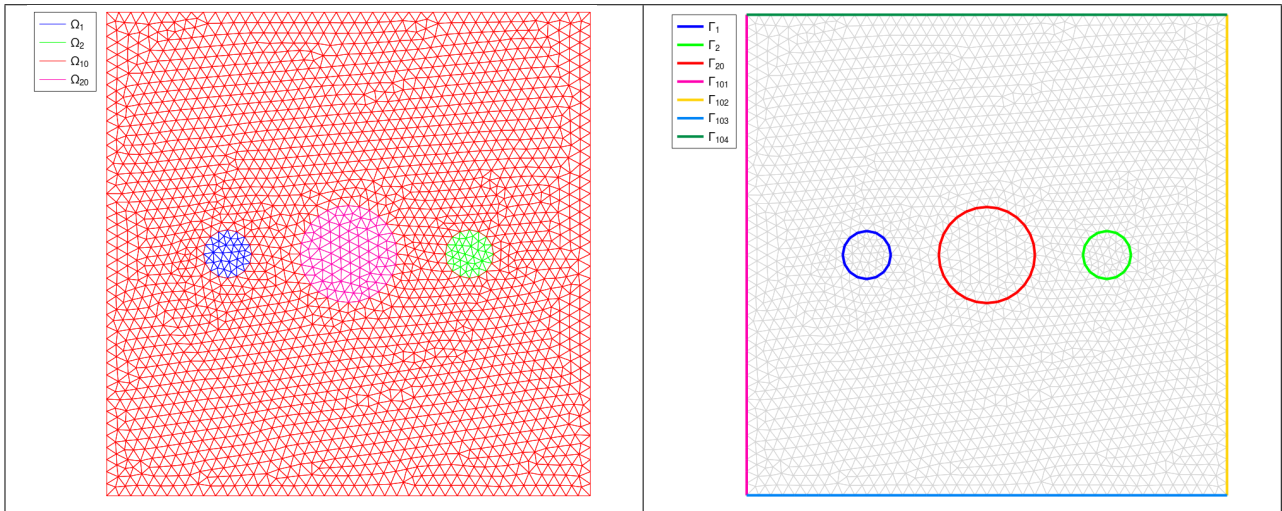


Figure 1: 2D `siMESH` object from `sample20.geo`

3.3.2 Sample of a 3-simplicial mesh in \mathbb{R}^3

Listing 3: : 3D Mesh from `quart_sphere2.geo`

```
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('quart_sphere2',5,'force',true);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fprintf('***_Th:\n')
disp(Th)
fprintf('***_Th.sTh{9}:\n')
disp(Th.sTh{9})
```

Output

```
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh with gmsh 4.11.1
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -3 -setnumber N 5 -string "Mesh.MeshFileVersion=4.1;" <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] Using gmsh 4.11.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh
Mesh quart_sphere2-5.msh is a 3-dimensional mesh
Force dimension to 3
*** Th:
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
  bbox: [ -1 1 0 1 0 1 ] (1x6 double)
  d: 3 double
  dim: 3 double
  nq: 1172 double
  nqParents: 1172 double
  nsTh: 23 double
  other: (1x1 struct)
  sTh: (1x23 cell)
sThPhysicalTags: []
sThboundlabs: []
sThcolors: (23x3 double)
sThgeolab: []
sThlab: [ 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 ] (1x23 double)
sThpartlabs: []
sThphyslab: [ 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 ] (1x23 double)
sThsimp: [ 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 ] (1x23 double)
toGlobal: (1x1172 double)
toParent: (1x1172 double)
toParents: (1x1 cell)
*** Th.sTh{9}:
siMeshElt with properties:
  Tag: (1x30 char)
  bbox: [ 0 1 0 1 0 1 ] (1x6 double)
  color: [ 0 0.551724 0.275862 ] (1x3 double)
  d: 2 double
  dim: 3 double
  geolab: []
  gradBaCo: (359x3x3 double)
  h: 0.12811 double
  label: 7 double
  me: (3x359 double)
  nme: 359 double
  normals: (3x359 double)
  nq: 203 double
  nqGlobal: 1172 double
  nqParent: 1172 double
  nqParents: 1172 double
  order: 1 double
  partlab: []
  pcolor: [ 0 0.551724 0.275862 ] (1x3 double)
  physlab: []
  q: (3x203 double)
  toGlobal: (1x203 double)
  toParent: (1x203 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
  vols: (1x359 double)
```

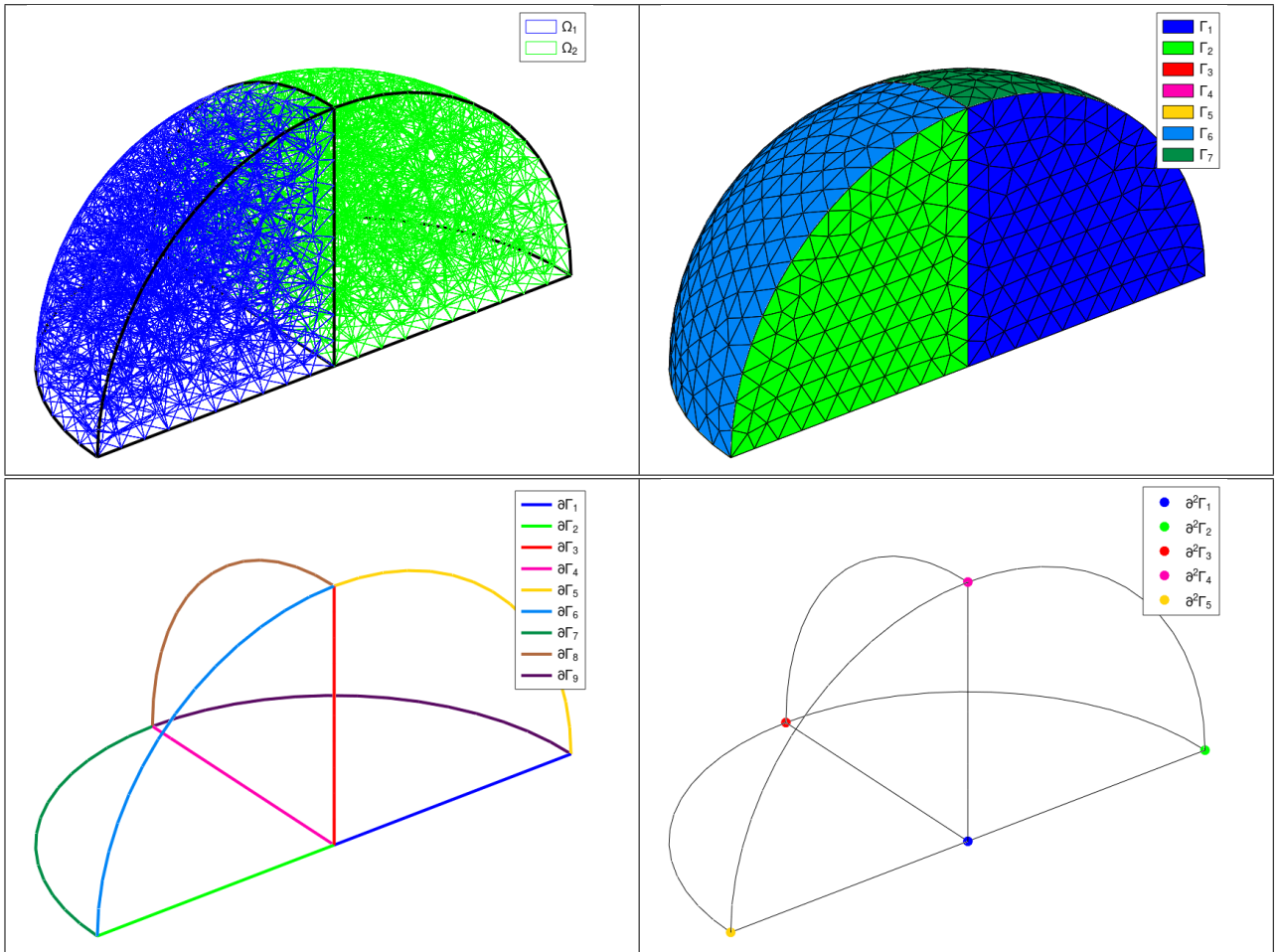


Figure 2: 3D Mesh from `quart_sphere2.geo`

The mesh obtained from Listing 3 is a 3-simplicial mesh in \mathbb{R}^3 and is composed of :

- two 3-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Omega_i, \forall i \in \{1, 2\}$
- seven 2-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Gamma_i \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 7 \rrbracket$
- nine 1-simplicial elementary meshes : $\partial\Gamma_i \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 9 \rrbracket$
- five 0-simplicial elementary meshes : $\partial^2\Gamma_i \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 5 \rrbracket$

3.3.3 Sample of a 2-simplicial mesh in \mathbb{R}^3

Listing 4: 3D surface Mesh from demisphere4surf.geo

```
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3ds('demicphere4surf',5,'force',true);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fprintf('***_Th:\n')
disp(Th)
fprintf('***_Th.sTh{9}:\n')
disp(Th.sTh{9})
```

Output

```
[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3ds/demicphere4surf.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/demicphere4surf-5.msh with gmsh 4.11.1
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -2 -setnumber N 5 -string "Mesh.MeshFileVersion=4.1;" <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3ds/demicphere4surf.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/demicphere4surf-5.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] Using gmsh 4.11.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/demicphere4surf-5.msh
Mesh demisphere4surf-5.msh is a 3-dimensional mesh
Force dimension to 3
*** Th:
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
  bbox: [ -1 1 -1 0 0 1 ] (1x6 double)
  d: 2 double
  dim: 3 double
  nq: 228 double
  nqParents: 228 double
  nsTh: 12 double
  other: (1x1 struct)
  sTh: (1x12 cell)
sThPhysicalTags: []
sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (12x3 double)
  sThgeolab: []
  sThlab: [ 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ] (1x12 double)
sThpartlabs: []
  sThphyslab: [ 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ] (1x12 double)
  sThsimp: [ 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ] (1x12 double)
  toGlobal: (1x228 double)
  toParent: (1x228 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
*** Th.sTh{9}:
siMeshElt with properties:
  Tag: (1x26 char)
  bbox: [ -1 0 0 0 0 1 ] (1x6 double)
  color: [ 1 0.827586 0.0344828 ] (1x3 double)
  d: 1 double
  dim: 3 double
  geolab: []
  gradBaCo: (8x2x3 double)
  h: 0.196034 double
  label: 5 double
  me: (2x8 double)
  nme: 8 double
  normals: (3x8 double)
  nq: 9 double
  nqGlobal: 228 double
  nqParent: 228 double
  nqParents: 228 double
  order: 1 double
  partlab: []
  pcolor: [ 1 0.827586 0.0344828 ] (1x3 double)
  physlab: []
  q: (3x9 double)
  toGlobal: (1x9 double)
  toParent: (1x9 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
  vols: [ 0.196034 0.196034 0.196034 0.196034 0.196034 0.196034 0.196034 0.196034 ] (1x8 double)
```

The mesh obtained from the Listing 4 or from the Figure 3 is a 2-simplicial mesh in \mathbb{R}^3 and is composed of :

- four 2-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Omega_i, \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 4 \rrbracket$
- eight 1-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Gamma_i \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 8 \rrbracket$

3.4 Methods of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object

3.4.1 `fc_simesh.siMesh` constructor

The constructor of the `siMESH` class can initialize the object from various kind of mesh file format : `.msh` (default gmsh format), `.mesh` (`FreeFEM++` or `Medit`) or ... (`triangle`).

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile)
```

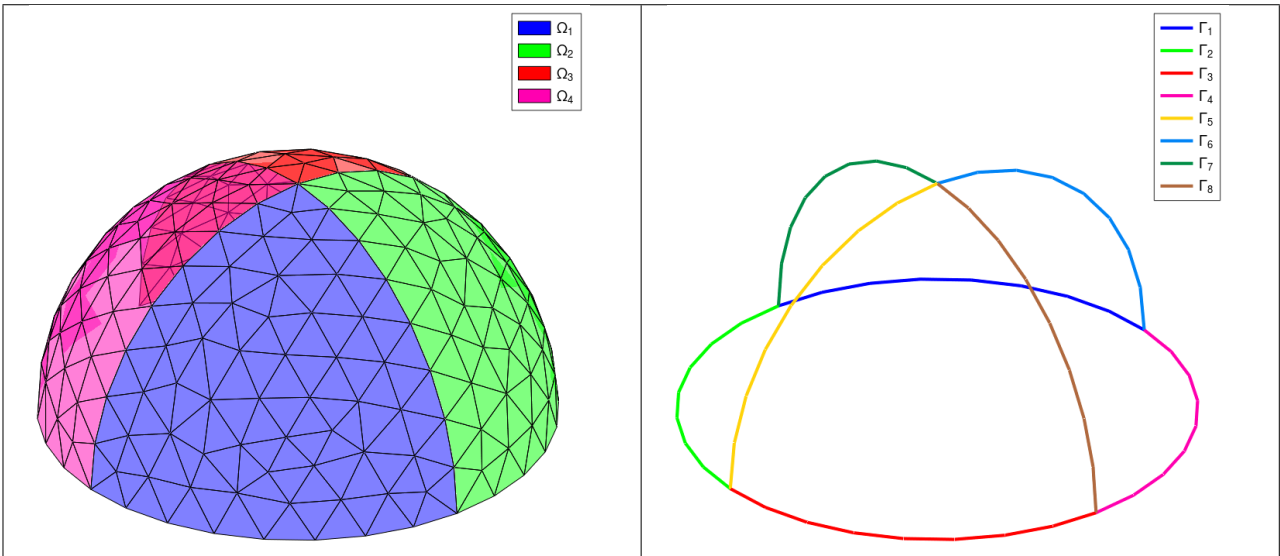


Figure 3: 3D surface Mesh from `demisphere4surf.geo`, label of the domains (left) and label of the boundaries (right)

```
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile,Name,Value)
```

Description

`Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile)` create the `siMESH` object \mathcal{T}_h from the mesh file `meshfile` (`gmsh` format by default).

`Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile,Key,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Key,Value` pair arguments. The string `Key` options can be

- `'format'` : to specify the format of the mesh file `meshfile`. Value must be `'medit'`, `'gmsh'` (default), `'freefem'` or `'triangle'`.
- `'dim'` : to specify the space dimension (default 2),
- `'d'` : to specify the dimensions of the simplices to read, (default `[dim,dim-1]`)

Examples The following example use the function `fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d` of the `FC-OOGMSH` package to build the mesh from the `.geo` file `condenser11.geo`. This `.geo` file is located in the directory `geodir/2d` of the `FC-OOGMSH` package.

Listing 5: : `siMESH` constructor

```
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25,'verbose',0);
disp('***_Read_mesh_***')
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile)
```

Output

```
*** Read mesh ***
Th =

fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
    bbox: [ -1 1 -1 1 ] (1x4 double)
    d: 2 double
    dim: 2 double
    nq: 3162 double
    nqParents: 3162 double
    nsTh: 19 double
    other: (1x1 struct)
    sTh: (1x19 cell)
    sThPhysicalTags: []
    sThboundlabs: []
    sThcolors: (19x3 double)
    sThgeolab: []
    sThlab: [ 2 4 6 8 10 20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 20 101 102 103 104 ] (1x19 double)
    sThpartlabs: []
    sThphyslab: [ 2 4 6 8 10 20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 20 101 102 103 104 ] (1x19 double)
    sThsimp: [ 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ] (1x19 double)
    toGlobal: (1x3162 double)
    toParent: (1x3162 double)
    toParents: (1x1 cell)
```


Sample 1 Let $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ defined by $g(x, y) = \cos(x) \sin(y)$. We propose in Listing 7 four approaches to defined this function for using with `feval` method.

Listing 7: : feval method, four ways to defined a function

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh_gmsh_buildmesh2d('condenser11',50,'verbose',0);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);

g1=@(x,y) cos(x).*sin(y); % .* for vectorized function
g2=@(X) cos(X(1,:)).*sin(X(2,:));

z1=Th.feval(g1);
z2=Th.feval(g2);

fprintf('max(abs(z2-z1))=%e\n',max(abs(z2-z1)))

```

Output

```

max(abs(z2-z1))=0.000000e+00

```

Sample 2

Listing 8: : feval method with a vector-valued function

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh_gmsh_buildmesh2d('condenser11',50,'verbose',0);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile)

% f : R^2 -> R^3
f=@(x,y) cos(2*x).*sin(3*y),@(x,y) cos(3*x).*sin(4*y),@(x,y) cos(4*x).*sin(5*y);
z=Th.feval(f);
fprintf('***_nq=%d, size(z)==[%d,%d]',Th.nq,size(z))

```

Output

```

Th =
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
    bbox: [ -1 1 -1 1 ] (1x4 double)
        d: 2 double
        dim: 2 double
         nq: 11945 double
    nqParents: 11945 double
     nsTh: 19 double
    other: (1x1 struct)
      sTh: (1x19 cell)
sThPhysicalTags: []
sThboundlabs: []
   sThcolors: (19x3 double)
   sThgeolab: []
    sThlab: [ 2 4 6 8 10 20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 20 101 102 103 104 ] (1x19 double)
sThpartlabs: []
sThphyslab: [ 2 4 6 8 10 20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 20 101 102 103 104 ] (1x19 double)
   sThsimp: [ 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ] (1x19 double)
   toGlobal: (1x11945 double)
   toParent: (1x11945 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)

***_nq=11945, size(z)==[11945,3]

```

3.4.4 eval method

Evaluates numerical datas or vectorized functions at vertices of the mesh. We denote by `Th` a `siMESH` object and $n_q = \text{Th.nq}$ the total number of vertices.

- `res=Th.eval(data)` : the input parameter `data` could be
 - a scalar,
 - a handle to a vectorized function,
 - a n_q -by-1 array,
 - a 1-by- m cell array of mixed previous kinds, ($m \geq 1$).

The return value is a n_q -by-1 array if the input parameter `data` is not a cell array otherwise it's a n_q -by- m array.

- `res=Th.eval(data,key,value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `key,value` pair arguments. The string `key` options could be
 - `d` : to specify the d -simplicial elementary meshes on which to evaluate `data` (default `Th.d`). A zero value is set on all vertices not in these elementary meshes.
 - `labels` : to specify the labels of the elementary meshes on which to evaluate `data` (default is all). A zero value is set on all vertices not in these elementary meshes.

Several examples are given in functions:

`fc_simesh.demos.eval2D01()`, `siMesh.demos.eval3D01()`, ...

We present now some very basic samples.

Sample 1

Listing 9: : eval method, four ways to defined a function

```
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',50,'verbose',0);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);

g1=pi*ones(Th.nq,1);
g2=pi*ones(1,Th.nq);
g3=@(X) pi;

z1=Th.eval(g1);
z2=Th.eval(g2);
z3=Th.eval(g3);

fprintf('size(z1)=[%d,%d]\n',size(z1))
fprintf('size(z2)=[%d,%d]\n',size(z2))
fprintf('size(z3)=[%d,%d]\n',size(z3))
fprintf('max(abs(z2-z1))=%e\n',max(abs(z2-z1)))
fprintf('max(abs(z3-z1))=%e\n',max(abs(z3-z1)))
```

Output

```
size(z1)=[11945,1]
size(z2)=[11945,1]
size(z3)=[11945,1]
max(abs(z2-z1))=0.000000e+00
max(abs(z3-z1))=0.000000e+00
```

Sample 2

Listing 10: : eval method with a vector-valued function

```
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',50,'verbose',0);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.feval(@(x,y) cos(3*x).*sin(4*y));
% f : R^2 -> R^3
f=@(x,y) cos(2*x).*sin(3*y),u,@(x,y) cos(4*x).*sin(5*y),pi;
z=Th.eval(f);
fprintf('***_nq=%d, _size(z)=[%d,%d]',Th.nq,size(z))
```

Output

```
*** nq=11945, size(z)=[11945,4]
```

3.4.5 get_h method

returns the maximum edges length of the mesh. We denote by `Th` a `siMESH` object.

- `h=Th.get_h()`

3.4.6 get_mesh method

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

- `[q,me,toGlobal]=Th.get_mesh()` : returns the global vertices array `q`, the connectivity array `me` (i.e. all the `Th.d`-simplices of the mesh). In this case, `toGlobal` is just `1:Th.nq`.
- `[q,me,toGlobal]=Th.get_mesh(key,value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `key,value` pair arguments. The string `key` options could be
 - `'d'` : to specify the `d`-simplicial elementary meshes to consider.
 - `'labels'` : to specify the labels of the elementary meshes to consider.

In this case, `toGlobal` is a 1-by-`length(q)` array (subset of `1:Th.nq`). If we denote by `qglob` the global vertices array then

```
qglob(:,toGlobal)==q
```

Several examples are given in functions:

`fc_simesh.demos.get_mesh2D()`, `siMesh.demos.get_mesh3D()`, `siMesh.demos.get_mesh3Ds()`

Listing 11: : get_mesh method, four ways to defined a function

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',50,'verbose',0);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);

[q,me,toGlobal]=Th.get_mesh();
[q2,me2,toGlobal2]=Th.get_mesh('labels',2:2:8);
[q1,me1,toGlobal1]=Th.get_mesh('d',1,'labels',1:8);

fprintf('norm(q(:,toGlobal2)-q2,Inf)=%e\n',norm(q(:,toGlobal2)-q2,Inf))
fprintf('norm(q(:,toGlobal1)-q1,Inf)=%e\n',norm(q(:,toGlobal1)-q1,Inf))

```

Output

```

norm(q(:,toGlobal2)-q2,Inf)=0.000000e+00
norm(q(:,toGlobal1)-q1,Inf)=0.000000e+00

```

3.4.7 get_nme method

Returns the number of d -simplicial elements with $d = \mathcal{T}_h.d$ by default. We denote by Th a `siMESH` object.

- `nme=Th.get_nme()` : returns the number of $\text{Th}.d$ -simplicial elements in the mesh.
- `nme=Th.get_mesh(key,value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `key,value` pair arguments. The string key options could be
 - 'd' : to specify the d -simplicial elementary meshes to consider.
 - 'labels' : to specify the labels of the elementary meshes to consider.

Listing 12: : get_nme method

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('quart_sphere2',5);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
for d=[Th.d:-1:0]
    fprintf('Number_of_%d-simplices_:%d\n',d,Th.get_nme('d',d))
end

nme=Th.get_nme('d',2,'labels',1:4);
fprintf('Number_of_2-simplices_in_union_of_label's_1_to_4_:%d\n',nme);

```

Output

```

[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Mesh file <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh [version 4.1] already exists.
-> Use "force" flag to rebuild if needed.
Mesh quart_sphere2-5.msh is a 3-dimensional mesh
Force dimension to 3
Number of 3-simplices : 4778
Number of 2-simplices : 1653
Number of 1-simplices : 115
Number of 0-simplices : 5
Number of 2-simplices in union of label's 1 to 4 : 748

```

3.4.8 get_nq method

Returns the number of vertices in the union of some elementary meshes. By default all the $(\text{Th}.d)$ -simplicial elementary meshes are selected. We denote by Th a `siMESH` object.

- `nq=Th.get_nq()` : returns the number of vertices in the union of the $\text{Th}.d$ -simplicial elementary meshes.
- `nq=Th.get_nq(key,value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `key,value` pair arguments. The string key options could be
 - 'd' : to specify the d -simplicial elementary meshes to consider.
 - 'labels' : to specify the labels of the elementary meshes to consider.

Listing 13: : get_nqe method

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('quart_sphere2',5);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
for d=[Th.d:-1:0]
    fprintf('Number_of_vertices_in_%d-simplices_elementary_meshes_:%d\n',d,Th.get_nq('d',d))
end
nq=Th.get_nq('d',2,'labels',1:4);
fprintf('Number_of_vertices_in_the_union_of_2-simplices_elementary_meshes_of_label''s_1_to_4_:%d\n',nq);

```

Output

```

[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Mesh file <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh [version 4.1] already exists.
-> Use "force" flag to rebuild if needed.
Mesh quart_sphere2-5.msh is a 3-dimensional mesh
Force dimension to 3
Number of vertices in 3-simplices elementary meshes : 1172
Number of vertices in 2-simplices elementary meshes : 812
Number of vertices in 1-simplices elementary meshes : 111
Number of vertices in 0-simplices elementary meshes : 5
Number of vertices in the union of 2-simplices elementary meshes of label's 1 to 4 : 405

```

3.4.9 get_labels method

Returns the labels of the d -simplicial elementary meshes. We denote by Th a `siMESH` object.

- `labels=Th.get_labels(d)` : the labels of the d -simplicial elementary meshes.

Listing 14: : get_labels method

```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(3,3,'quart_sphere2');
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d(geofile,10);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
lab3=Th.get_labels(3)
lab2=Th.get_labels(2)
lab1=Th.get_labels(1)
lab0=Th.get_labels(0)

```

Output

```

[fc-oogmsh] Input file : <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-10.msh with gmsh 4.11.1
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -3 -setnumber N 10 -string "Mesh.MshFileVersion=4.1;" <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-10.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] Using gmsh 4.11.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-10.msh
Mesh quart_sphere2-10.msh is a 3-dimensional mesh
Force dimension to 3
lab3 =
    1 2
lab2 =
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7
lab1 =
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
lab0 =
    1 2 3 4 5

```

We can refer to Figure 2 to validate the output results.

3.4.10 move method

Moving a mesh. We denote by Th a `siMESH` object.

- `Th.move(u,dims)` : the input parameter u is the displacement vector which is either a numerical array or a cell array of numerical array. The second parameter $dims$ is used to specify the dimensions where displacement vector is applied.

- Let $U=u$ if u is an n -by- n_q array and $U=u'$ if u is an n_q -by- n array. Then $dims$ is a vector of length n and all nodes array q in Th are replaced by

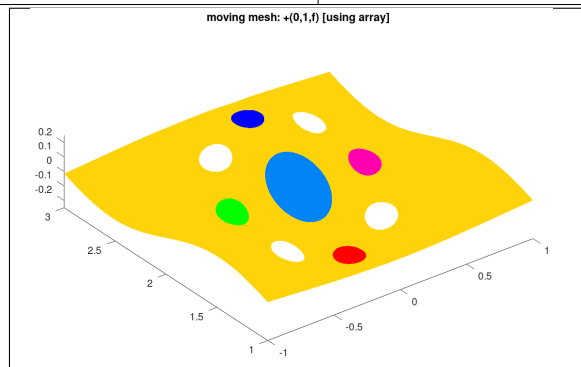
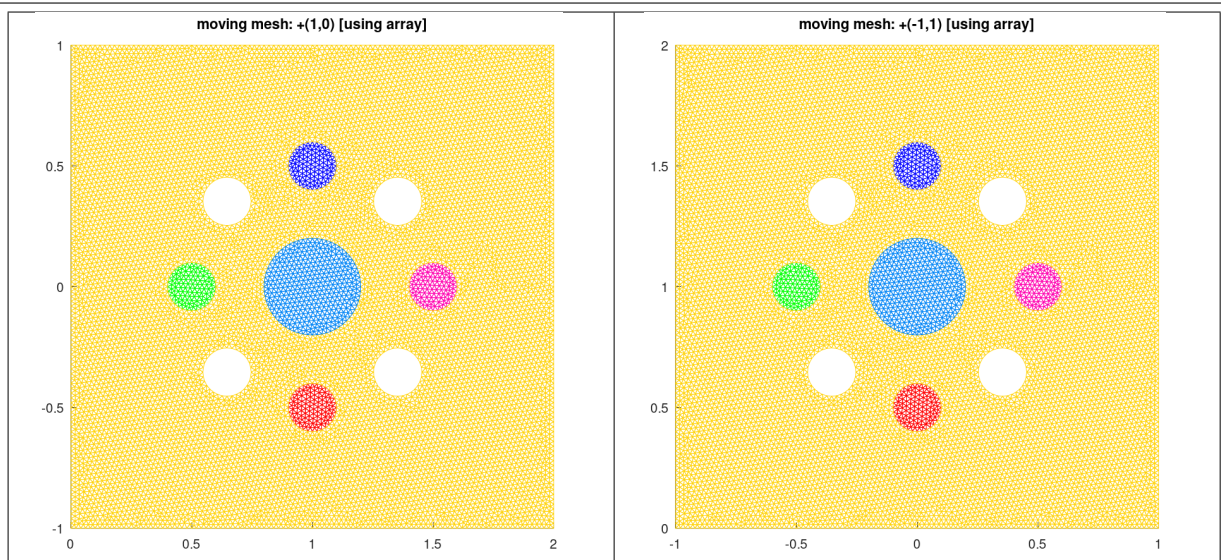
$$Th.sThi.q(dims,:)=q(dims,:)+U(:,Th.sThi.toGlobal))$$

- u is a cell array of length d . Let $U=u\{k\}$ if $u\{k\}$ is a 1-by- n_q array and $U=u\{k\}'$ if $fcmcodeu\{i\}$ is an n_q -by-1 array.

$$Th.sThi.q(dims(k,:)=q(dims(k,:)+U(:,Th.sThi.toGlobal))$$

remark 3.1

1. Take care that modification in `Th` are done *inplace*. One can use the command `Th1=Th.copy()` which make a deep copy of the `Th` object (modifying one object not change its deep copy).
2. If `max(dims)` greather than `Th.dim`, then the mesh dimension is automaticaly increased and new dimensions in nodes array are set to zeros.



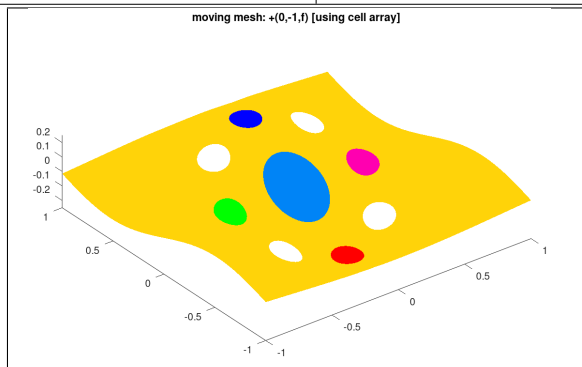
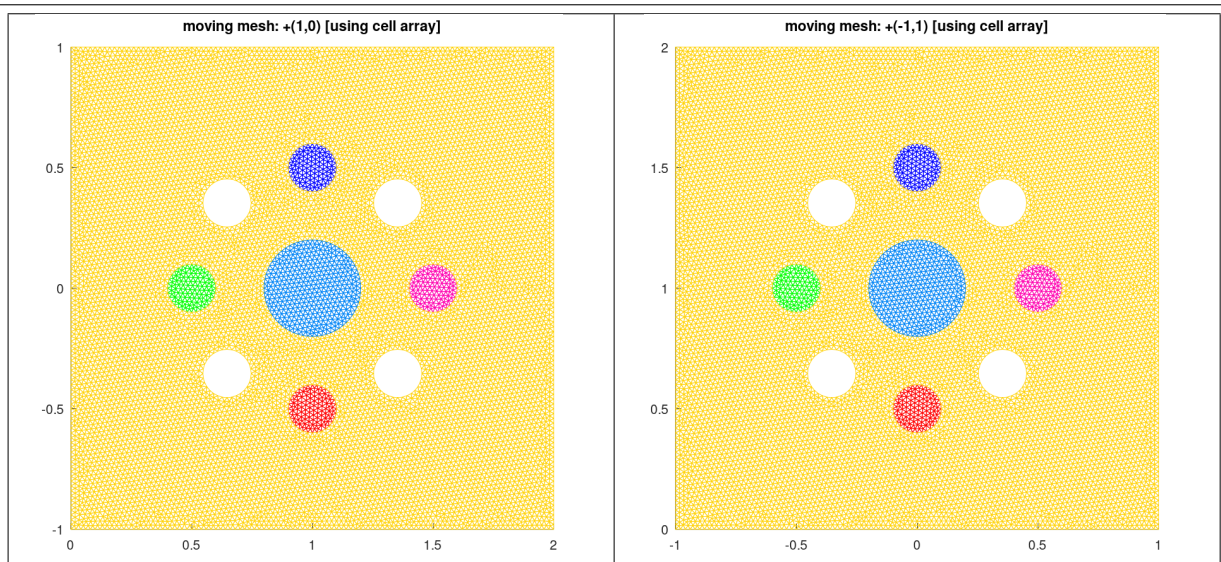
```
[Th, verbose]=fc_simesh.demos.setMesh2D(varargin{:});
Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y) cos(2*x).*sin(3*y)/4;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

Th1.move(U,1)
figure(1)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(1,0) [using_array]')

Th1.move([-U;U],1:2)
figure(2)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(-1,1) [using_array]')

Th1.move([U;Th.eval(f)'], 2:3) % [U;Th.eval(f)] OK
figure(3)
Th1.plotmesh('edgecolor','none');
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(0,1,f) [using_array]')
```

Listing 15: Using the `fc_simesh.moveArray` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.moveArray2D` function



```

[Th, verbose]=fc_simesh.demos.setMesh2D(varargin{:});
Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y) cos(2*x).*sin(3*y)/4;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

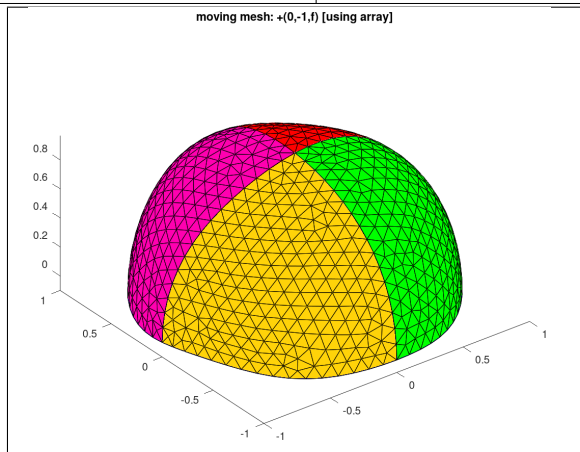
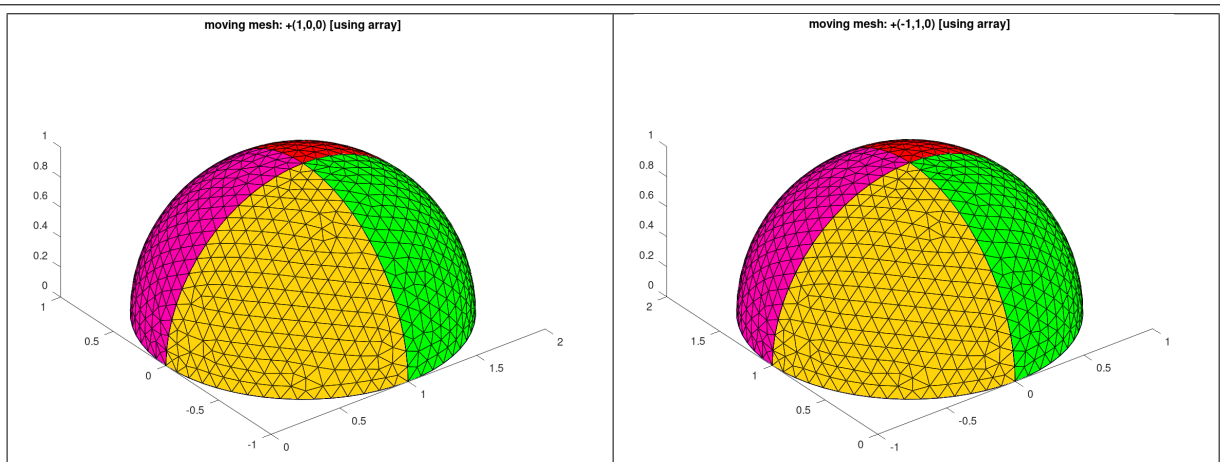
Th1.move({U}, 1) % Th1.move(U, 1) also is OK!
figure(1)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(1,0) [using_cell_array]');

Th1.move({-U,U}, 1:2)
figure(2)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(-1,1) [using_cell_array]');

Th1.move({-U;Th.eval(f)}, 2:3) % Th1 is now a 3D mesh
figure(3)
Th1.plotmesh('edgecolor','none');
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(0,-1,f) [using_cell_array]');

```

Listing 16: Using the `fc_simesh.moveCell` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.moveCell2D` function



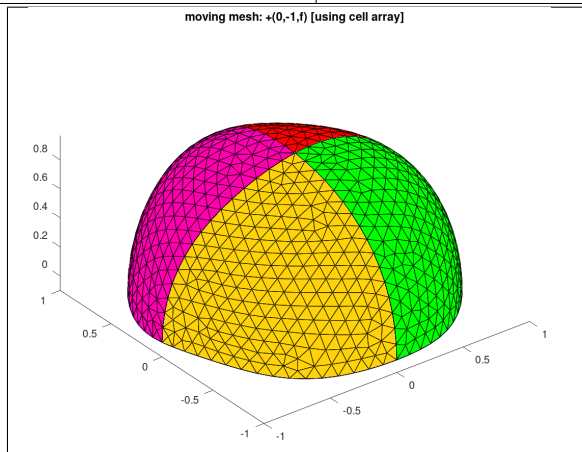
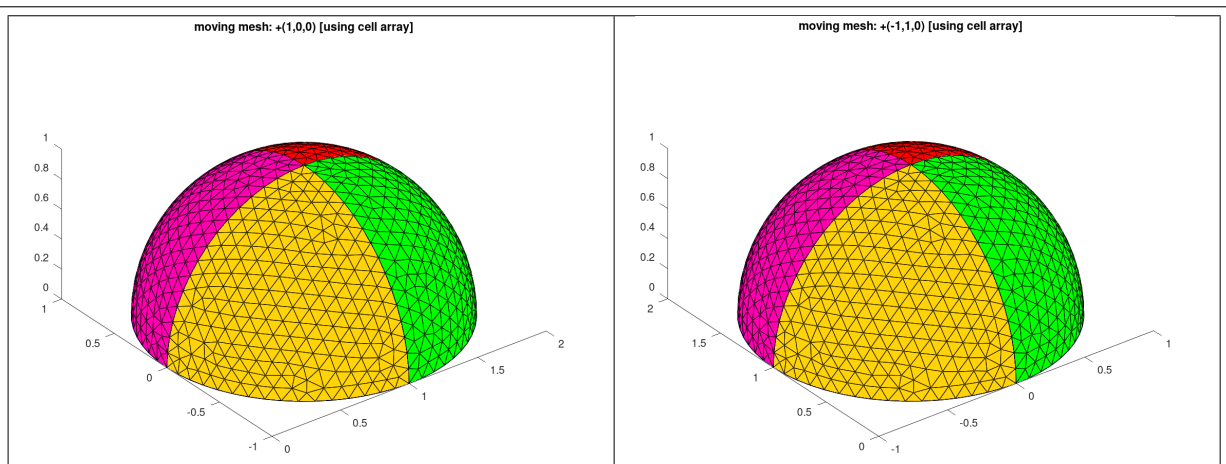
```
[Th, verbose]=fc_simesh.demos.setMesh3Ds(varargin{:});
Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x+z).*sin(3*y-z)/10;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

Th1.move(U,1)
figure(1)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(1,0,0) [using_array]')

Th1.move([-U;U], 1:2)
figure(2)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(-1,1,0) [using_array]')

Th1.move([-U;Th.eval(f)'], 2:3)
figure(3)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(0,-1,f) [using_array]')
```

Listing 17: Using the `fc_simesh.moveArray` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.moveArray3Ds` function



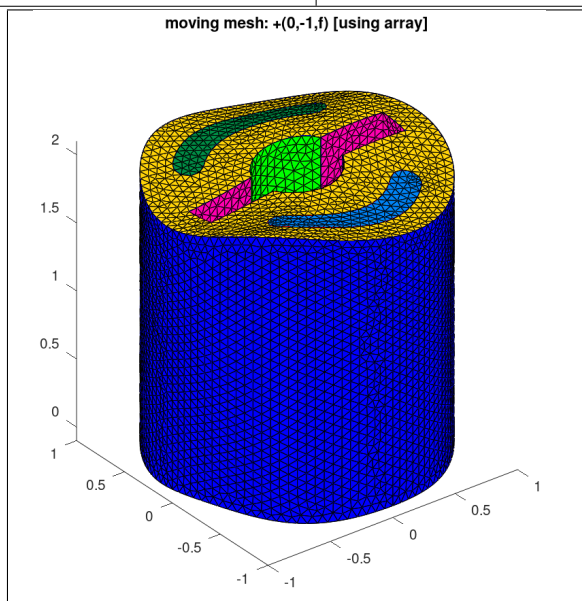
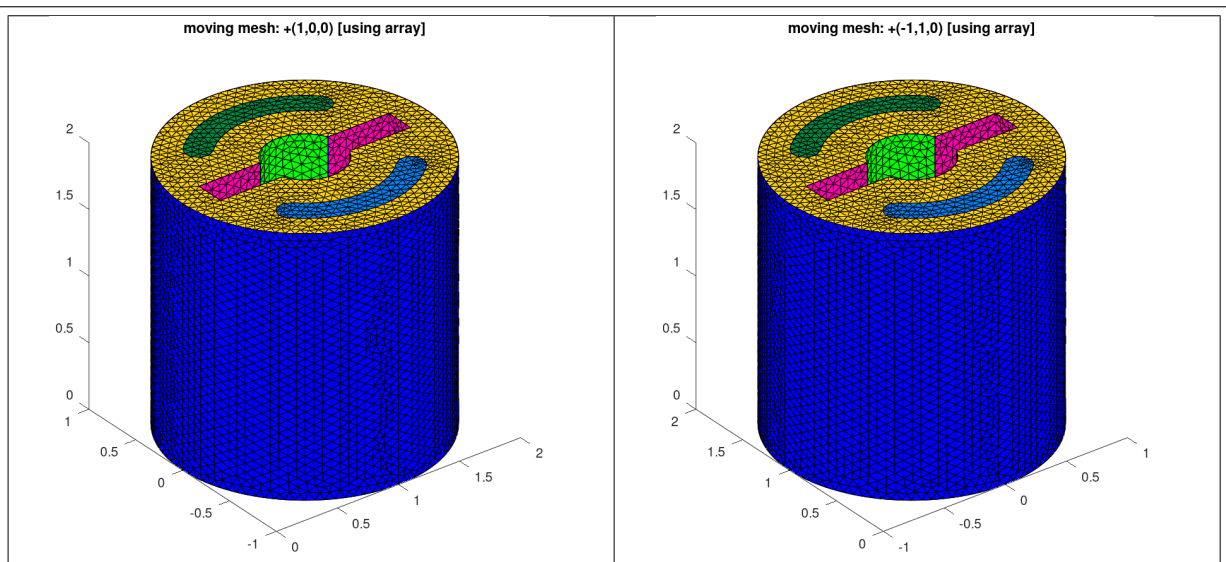
```
[Th, verbose]=fc_simesh.demos.setMesh3Ds( varargin { : } );
Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x+z).*sin(3*y-z)/10;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

Th1.move({U},1)
figure(1)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(1,0,0) [using_cell_array]')

Th1.move({-U,U},1:2)
figure(2)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(-1,1,0) [using_cell_array]')

Th1.move({-U;Th.eval(f)}, 2:3)
figure(3)
Th1.plotmesh();
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(0,-1,f) [using_cell_array]')
```

Listing 18: Using the `fc_simesh.moveCell` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.moveCell3Ds` function



```

Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x+z).*sin(3*y-z)/10;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

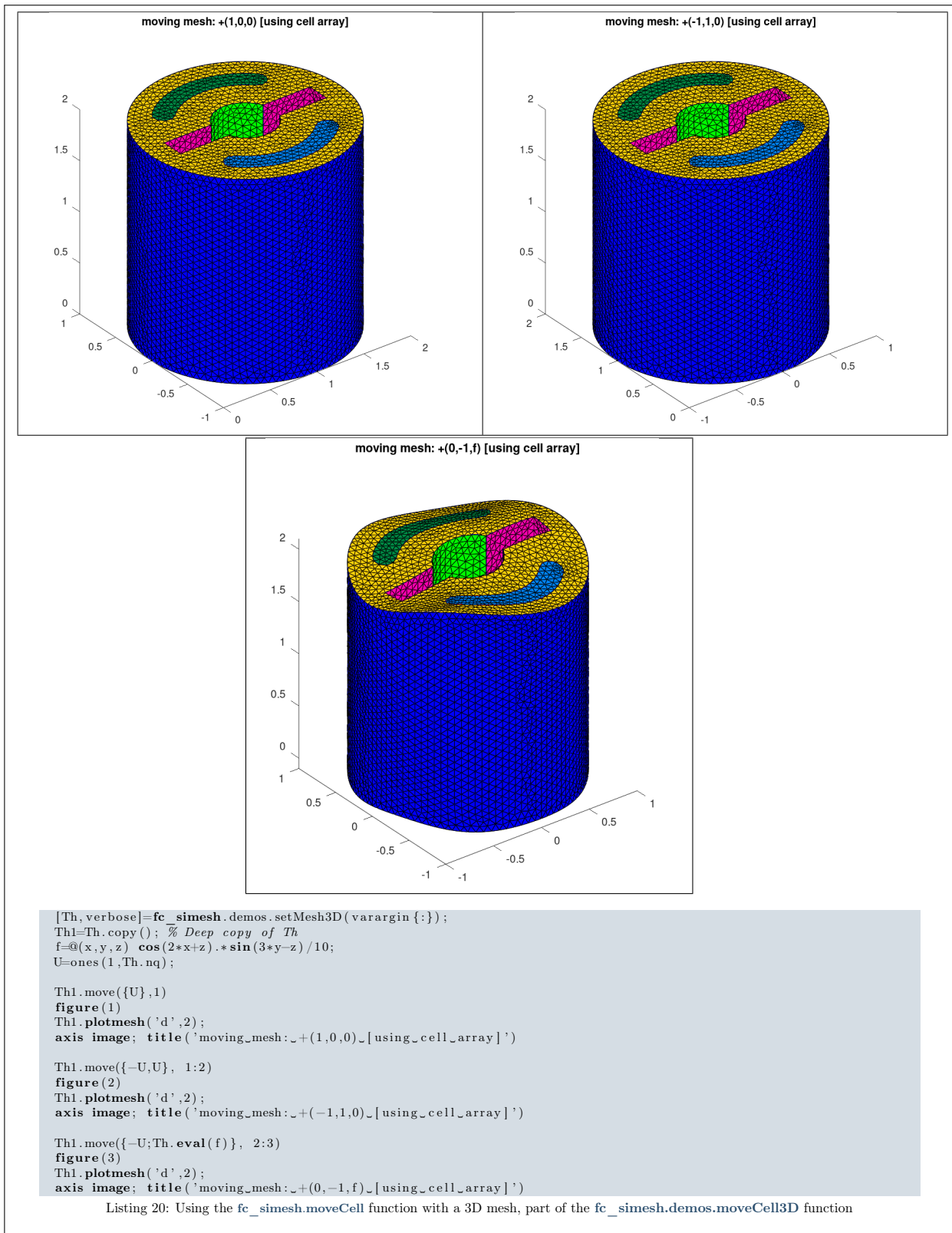
Th1.move(U,1)
figure(1)
Th1.plotmesh('d',2);
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(1,0,0) [using_array]')

Th1.move([-U;U], 1:2)
figure(2)
Th1.plotmesh('d',2);
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(-1,1,0) [using_array]')

Th1.move([-U',Th.eval(f)]', 2:3) % [-U',Th.eval(f)] is also OK
figure(3)
Th1.plotmesh('d',2);

```

Listing 19: Using the `fc_simesh.moveArray` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.moveArray3D` function



3.4.11 plotmesh method

The `plotmesh` method displays the mesh or parts of the mesh defined by an `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe

```

Th.plotmesh()
Th.plotmesh(Name, Value, ...)

```

Description

`Th.plotmesh()` displays all the (`Th.d`)-dimensional simplices elements of `Th`, a `siMESH` object.

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

- `'d'` : to specify the dimension of the simplices elements (default : `Th.d`)
- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to display,
- `'color'` : to specify the color of the displayed mesh elements. (default : use one color by displayed mesh elements),
- `'inlegend'` : add a legend name to graph if true (default : `false`)
- `'bounds'` : If `true`, draw the borders of the selected elementaries mesh elements (only for 2-dimensional simplices). (default : `false`)
- `'cutPlane'` : cut mesh by n plans given by n -by-4 array P where the equation of the i -th cut plane is given by

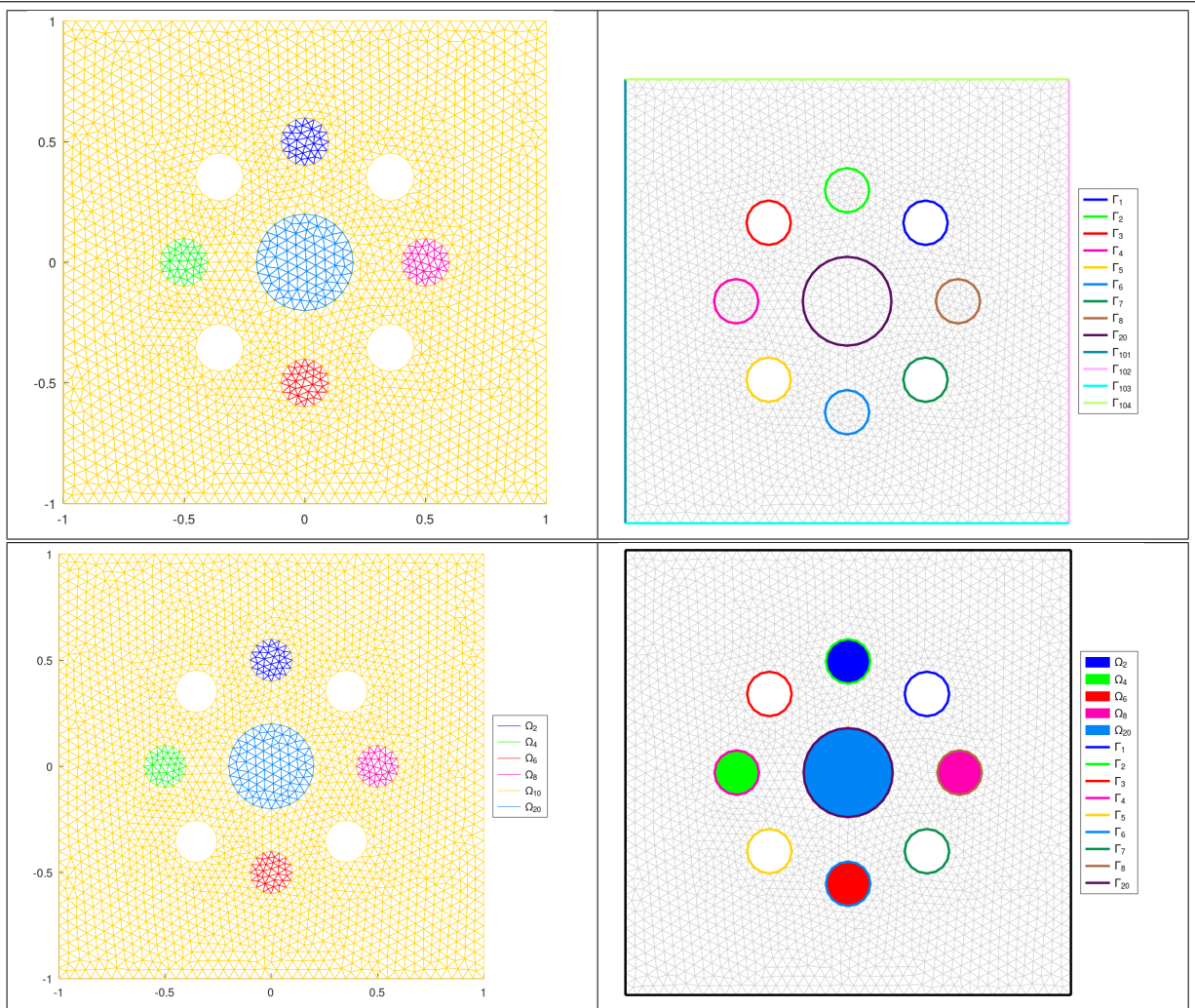
$$P(i, 1)x + P(i, 2)y + P(i, 3)z + P(i, 4) = 0.$$

The normal vector $P(i, 1 : 3)$ pointed to the part of the mesh not displayed. (only for simplices in dimension 3) 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` 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,



```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',20,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fc_tools.graphics.monitors.onGrid(2,2);
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh();
axis image

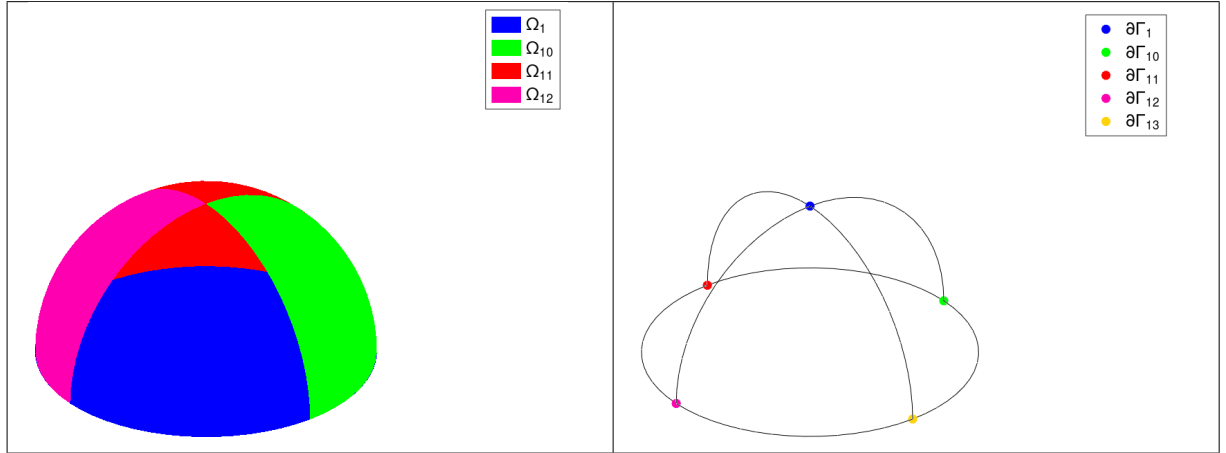
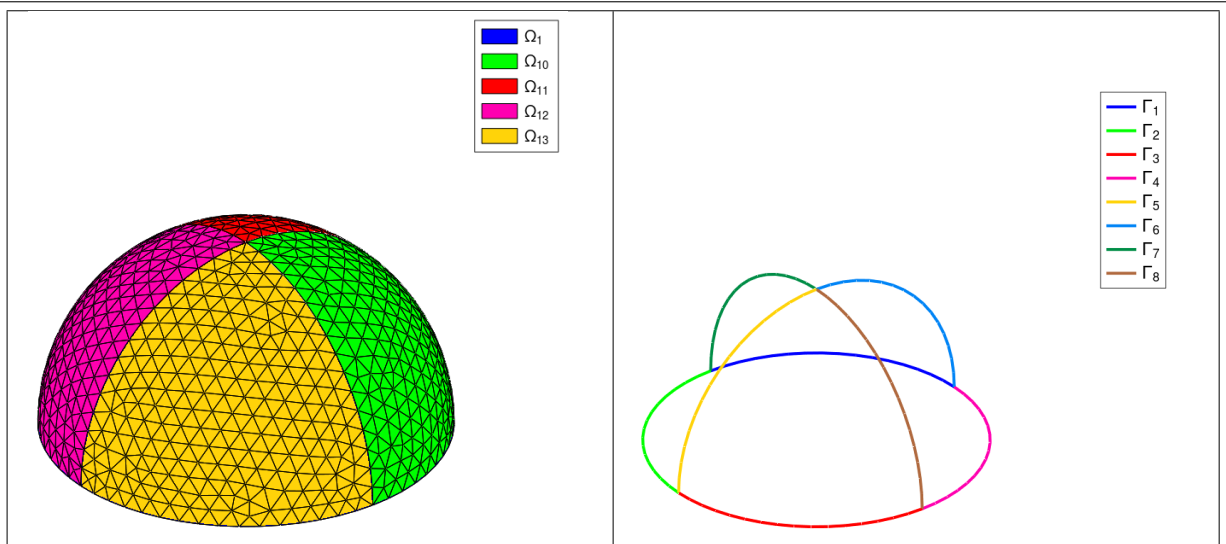
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('color','LightGray')
hold on;axis image;axis off
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'Linewidth',2,'inlegend',true);
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','eastoutside')

figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('inlegend',true);
axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','eastoutside')

figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('color','LightGray','labels',10)
hold on;axis image;axis off
Th.plotmesh('fill',true,'labels',[2:8,20],'inlegend',true)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'Linewidth',2,'inlegend',true,'labels',[1:8,20]);
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'Linewidth',2,'color','k','labels',[101:104]);
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','eastoutside')

```

Listing 21: Using the `fc_simesh.plotmesh` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotmesh2D` function



```

meshfile=fc_oogmesh.buildmesh3ds('demisphere5',10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fc_tools.graphics.monitors.onGrid(2,2);
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('inlegend',true)
axis off;axis equal;
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()

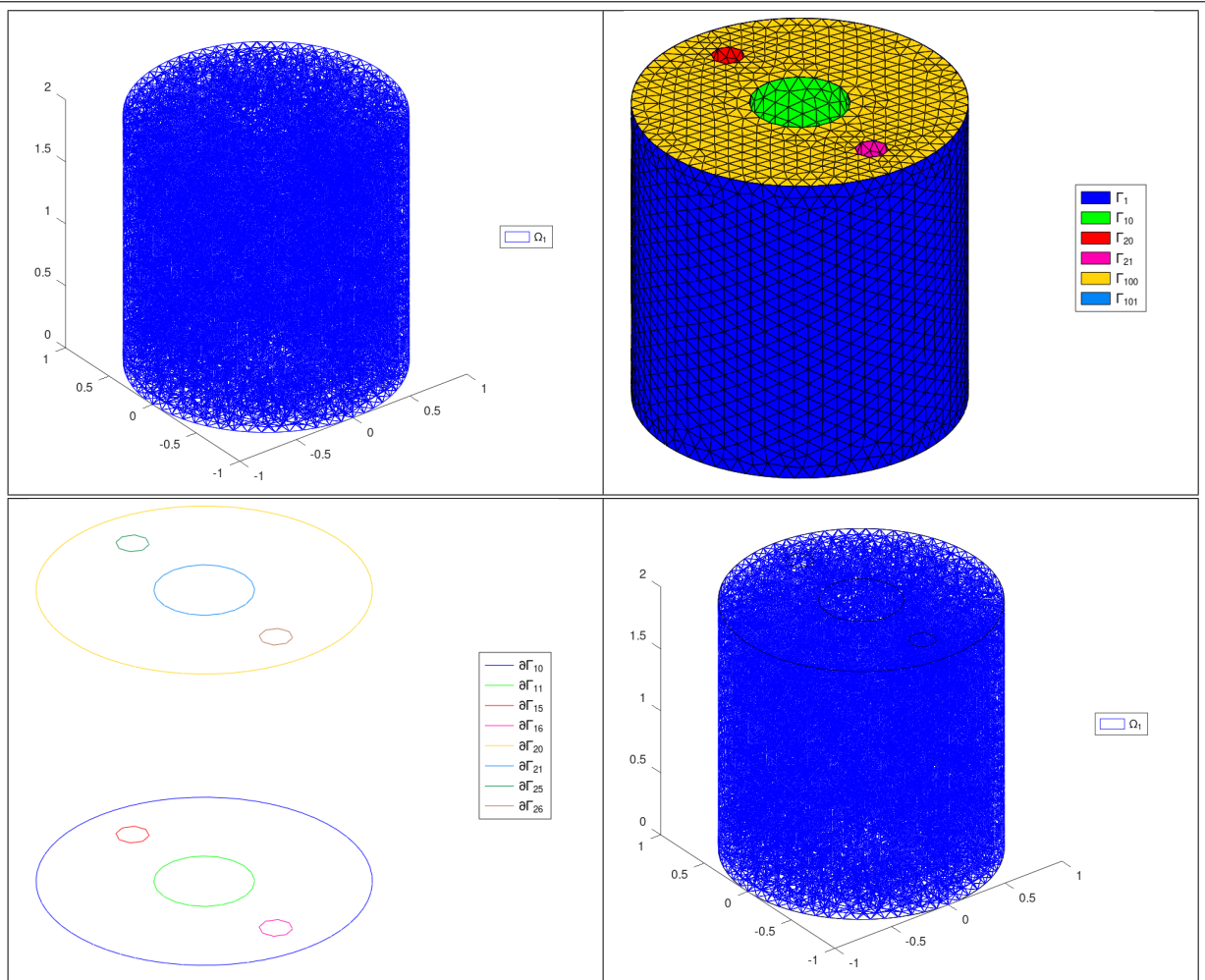
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('EdgeColor','LightGray','EdgeAlpha',0.4,'FaceColor','none')
view(3);hold on;axis off;axis equal
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true,'LineWidth',2)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()
set(legend(),'Location','NorthEastOutside','FontSize',12)

figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('labels',[1,10,11,12],'EdgeColor','none','inlegend',true)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','NorthEastOutside','FontSize',12)
axis off;axis equal

figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('EdgeColor',0.9*[1,1,1],'EdgeAlpha',0.4,'FaceColor','none')
hold on;axis off;axis equal
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k')
Th.plotmesh('d',0,'inlegend',true)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','NorthEastOutside','FontSize',12)

```

Listing 22: Using the `fc_simesh.plotmesh` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotmesh3Ds` function



```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('cylinder3holes',10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fc_tools.graphics.monitors.onGrid(3,3,'figures',1:7);
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('inlegend',true)
axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'inlegend',true);
axis image;axis off
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true);
axis image;axis off
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('inlegend',true)
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k');
axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

figure(5)
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'inlegend',true);
axis image
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

figure(6)
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'edgecolor',0.8*[1 1 1],'facecolor','None','edgealpha',0.5)
hold on;axis image
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true);
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

figure(7)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1]); fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[-1 0 0])];
Th.plotmesh('cutPlane',P,'Color','DarkGrey')
hold on;axis image
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'cutPlane',P,'inlegend',true);
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','EastOutside')

```

Listing 23: Using the `fc_simesh.plotmesh` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotmesh3D` function

3.4.12 plot method

The `plot` method displays scalar datas on the mesh or parts of the mesh defined by an `siMESH` object. We denote by `Th` a `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe

```
Th.plot(u)
Th.plot(u, Name, Value, ...)
```

Description

`Th.plot(u)` displays data `u` on all the $(Th.d)$ -dimensional simplices elements of `Th`, a `siMESH` object. The data `u` is an 1D-array of size `Th.nq` or `Th.nqGlobal` or `Th.nqParent`.

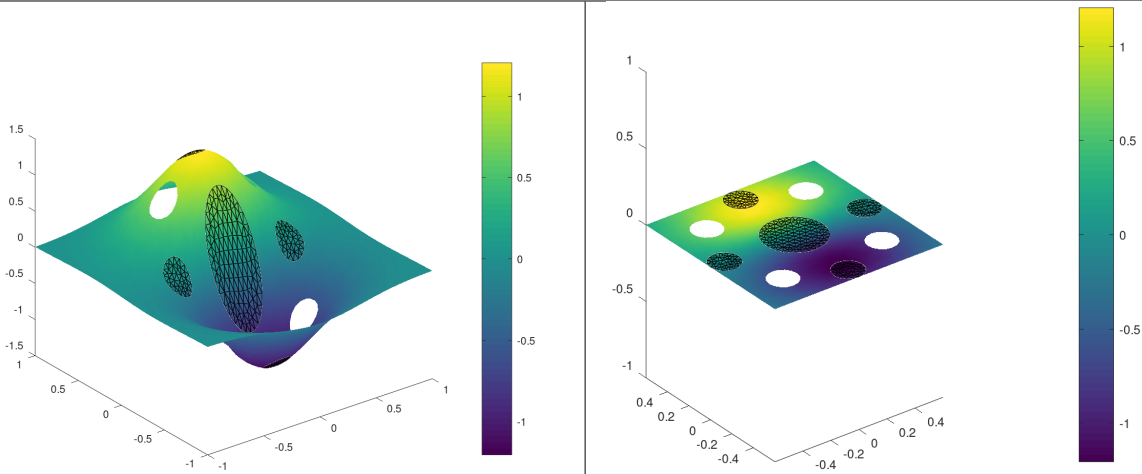
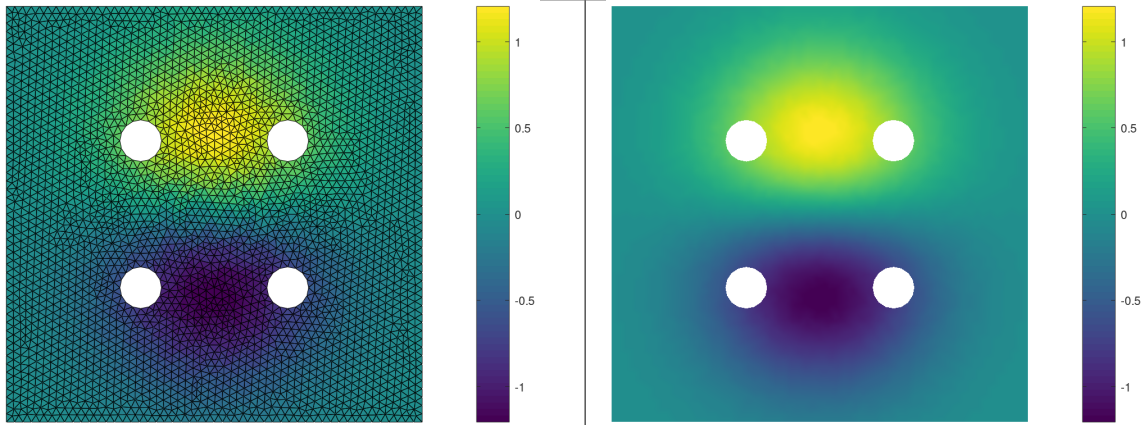
`Th.plot(u, Name, Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name, Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'d'` : to specify the dimension of the simplices elements (default : `Th.d`)
- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to display data,
- `'plane'` : if true, made a 2D representation in the xy -plane, otherwise made a 3D representation with z -value set to `u` (default : `false`)

The options of second level depend on the type of elementaries mesh elements on which we want to represent datas.

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

- In dimension 3, `patch` function is used for $d \in \llbracket 1, 3 \rrbracket$.
- In dimension 2,
 - for $d == 2$, if `'plane'` option is true, `patch` function is used, otherwise it's `trisurf` function,
 - for $d == 1$, `patch` function is used.
- In dimension 1 and $d == 1$, `plot` function is used



```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(2,2,'condenser11');
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,25,'verbose',0,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y) 5*exp(-3*(x.^2+y.^2)).*cos(x).*sin(y));
figure(1)
Th.plot(u)
axis off;axis image;colorbar

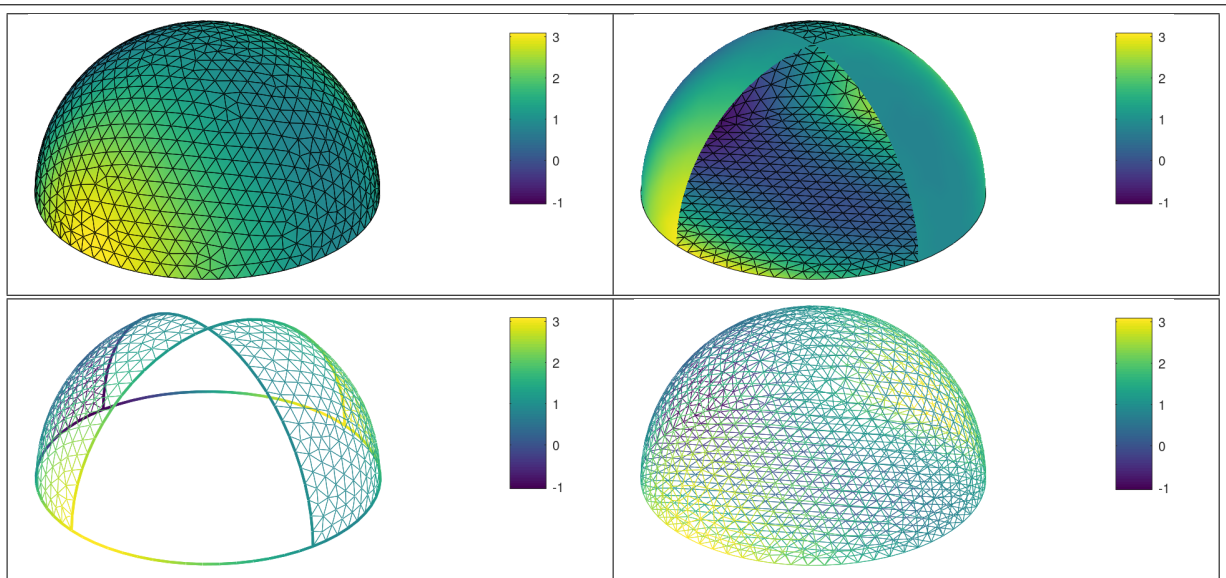
figure(2)
Th.plot(u)
axis off;axis image;shading interp;colorbar

figure(3)
Th.plot(u,'labels',[2:2:8,20],'FaceColor','interp')
view(3);hold on;colorbar
Th.plot(u,'labels',10,'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none')

figure(4)
Th.plot(u,'labels',[2:2:8,20], 'plane',true, 'FaceColor','interp')
view(3);hold on;axis image;colorbar
Th.plot(u,'labels',10, 'plane',true, 'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none')
colorbar

```

Listing 24: Using the `fc_simesh.plot` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plot2D` function

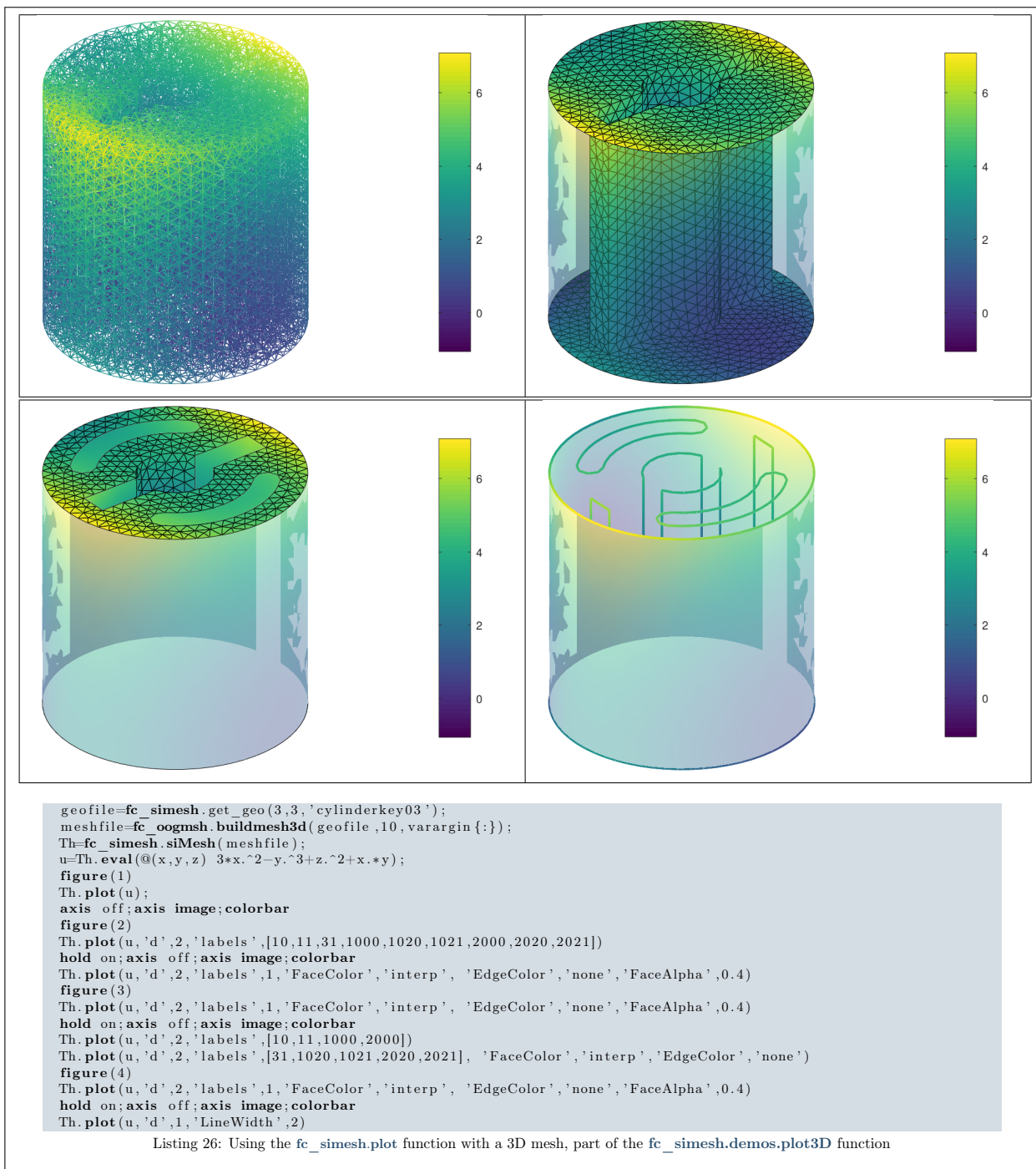


```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(3,2,'demisphere5');
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.buildmesh3ds(geofile,10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y,z) 3*x.^2-y.^3+z.^2+x.*y);
figure(1)
Th.plot(u)
axis off;axis image;colorbar;
figure(2)
Th.plot(u,'labels',[1,11])
hold on;axis off;axis image;colorbar;
Th.plot(u,'labels',[10,12], 'FaceColor','interp', 'EdgeColor','none')
figure(3)
Th.plot(u,'d',1,'LineWidth',2)
hold on;axis off;axis image;colorbar
Th.plot(u,'labels',[10,12], 'FaceColor','none', 'EdgeColor','interp')
figure(4)
Th.plot(u,'FaceColor','none', 'EdgeColor','interp')
axis off;axis image;colorbar;

```

Listing 25: Using the `fc_simesh.plot` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plot3Ds` function



3.4.13 plotiso method

The `plotiso` method displays isolines from datas on the mesh or parts of the mesh defined by an `siMESH` object. This function only works with 2-simplices in space dimension 2 or 3.

Syntaxe

```

Th.plotiso(u)
Th.plotiso(u,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

`Th.plotiso(u)` displays data `u` on all the 2-dimensional simplices elements of `Th`, a `siMESH` object.. The data `u` is an 1D-array of size `Th.nq` or `Th.nqGlobal` or `Th.nqParent`.

`Th.plotiso(u,key,value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `key,value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

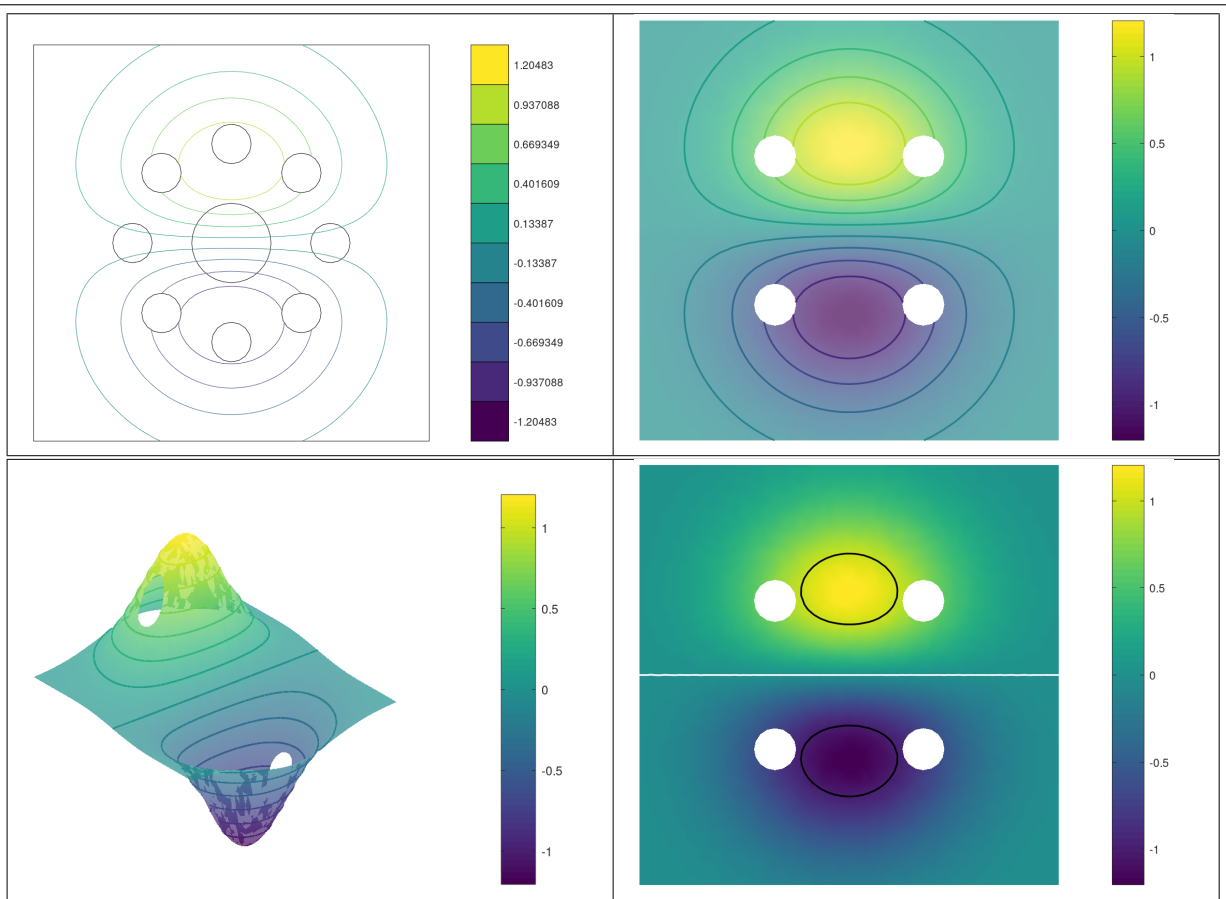
- 'niso' : to specify the number of isolines (default : 10)
- 'isorange' : to specify the list of isovalues (default : empty)
- 'isocolorbar' : if **true**, colorbar with isovalues is drawn (default : **false**)
- 'format' : to specify the format of the isovalues on the colorbar (default : '%g')
- 'labels' : to select the labels of the elements to display data,
- 'plane' : if true, isolines are in the *xy*-plane, otherwise isolines are in 3D with *z*-value set to *u* (default : **false**)
- 'color' : to specify one color for all isolines (default : empty)
- 'mouse' : if **true**, display information on clicked isoline (default : **false**)

The options of second level are all options of

- **plot3** function in dimension 3 or in dimension 2 with 'plane' option set to **false**
- **plot** function in 2 with 'plane' option set to **true**

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 2-simplex elementary meshes where isolines are drawn.

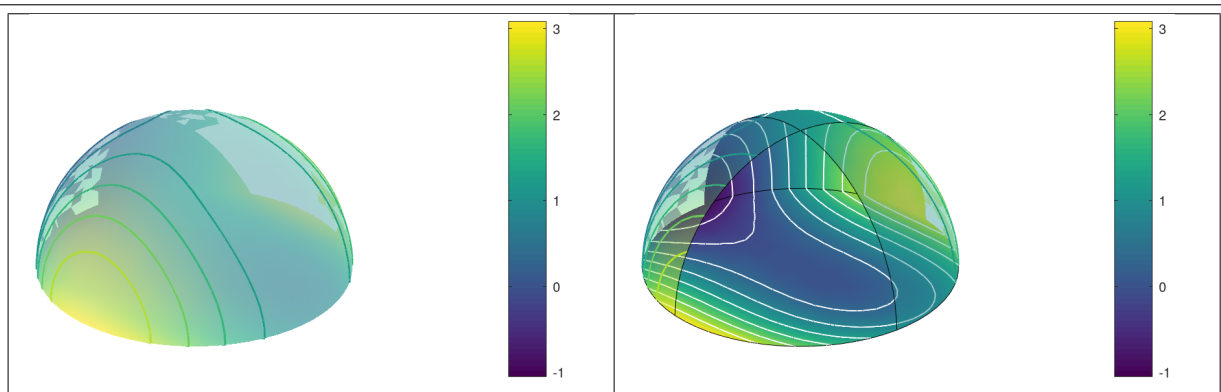


```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',25,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y) 5*exp(-3*(x.^2+y.^2)).*cos(x).*sin(y));
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k')
hold on;axis off;axis image;
Th.plotiso(u,'isocolorbar',true)
figure(2)
Th.plot(u,'plane',true,'FaceAlpha',0.7)
hold on;axis off;axis image;shading interp;
Th.plotiso(u,'plane',true,'LineWidth',1.5)
colorbar
figure(3)
Th.plot(u,'FaceAlpha',0.7)
view(3)
shading interp;hold on;axis off;axis image;
Th.plotiso(u,'niso',15,'LineWidth',1.5)
colorbar
figure(4)
Th.plot(u,'plane',true)
shading interp;hold on;axis off;axis image;
Th.plotiso(u,'isorange',0,'LineWidth',1.5,'color','w')
Th.plotiso(u,'isorange',[-1,1], 'LineWidth',1.5, 'color','k','plane',true)
axis off;axis image;colorbar

```

Listing 27: Using the `fc_simesh.plotiso` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotiso2D` function

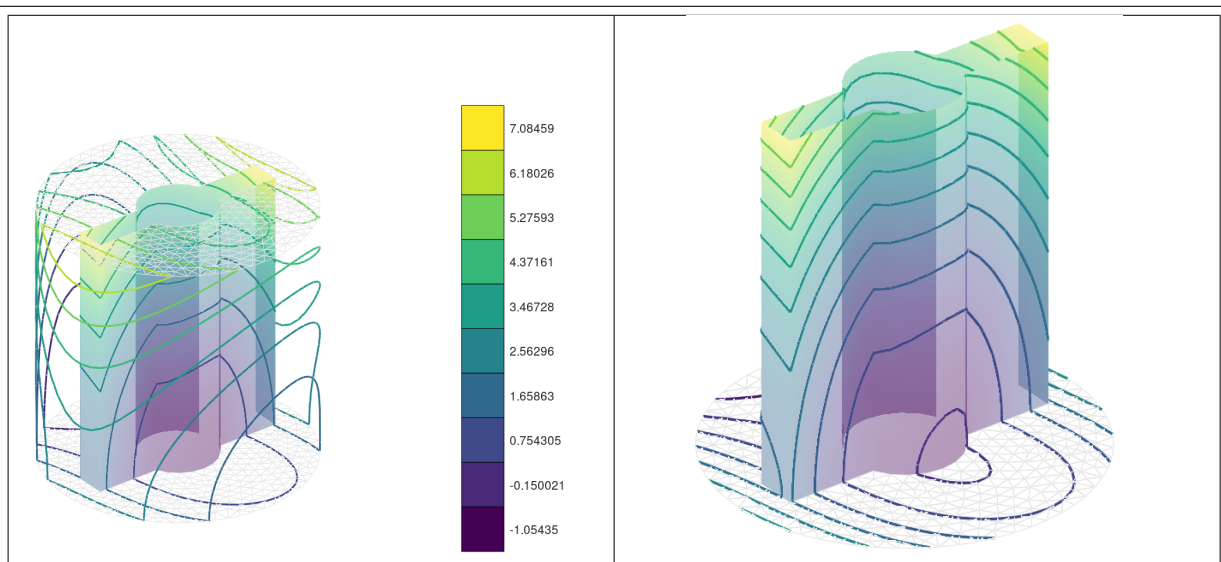


```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3ds('demisphere5',10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y,z) 3*x.^2-y.^3+z.^2+x.*y);
figure(1)
Th.plot(u,'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none','FaceAlpha',0.4)
hold on;axis off;axis equal;colorbar
Th.plotiso(u,'LineWidth',1.5)
figure(2)
Th.plot(u,'labels',[1,11],'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none')
hold on;axis off;axis equal;colorbar;
Th.plotiso(u,'labels',[1,11],'LineWidth',1,'color','w')
Th.plot(u,'labels',[10,12],'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none','FaceAlpha',0.4)
Th.plotiso(u,'labels',[10,12],'LineWidth',1.5)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'Color','k')

```

Listing 28: Using the `fc_simesh.plotiso` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotiso3Ds` function



```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(3,3,'cylinderkey');
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d(geofile,10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y,z) 3*x.^2-y.^3+z.^2+x.*y);
figure(1)
Th.plot(u,'d',2,'labels',[10,11,31],'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none','FaceAlpha',0.4)
hold on;view(3);axis off;axis equal;
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'labels',[1000,1020,1021,2000,2020,2021],'FaceColor','none','EdgeColor',0.9*[1,1,1])
Th.plotiso(u,'isocolorbar',true,'LineWidth',1.5)
figure(2)
Th.plot(u,'d',2,'labels',[10,11,31],'FaceColor','interp','EdgeColor','none','FaceAlpha',0.4)
hold on;axis off;axis equal;
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'labels',[2000,2020,2021],'FaceColor','none','EdgeColor',0.9*[1,1,1])
Th.plotiso(u,'labels',[10,11,31,2000,2020,2021],'LineWidth',1.5,'niso',15)

```

Listing 29: Using the `fc_simesh.plotiso` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotiso3D` function

3.4.14 slicemesh method

The `slicemesh` method displays intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh or parts of a 3D mesh defined by an `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe

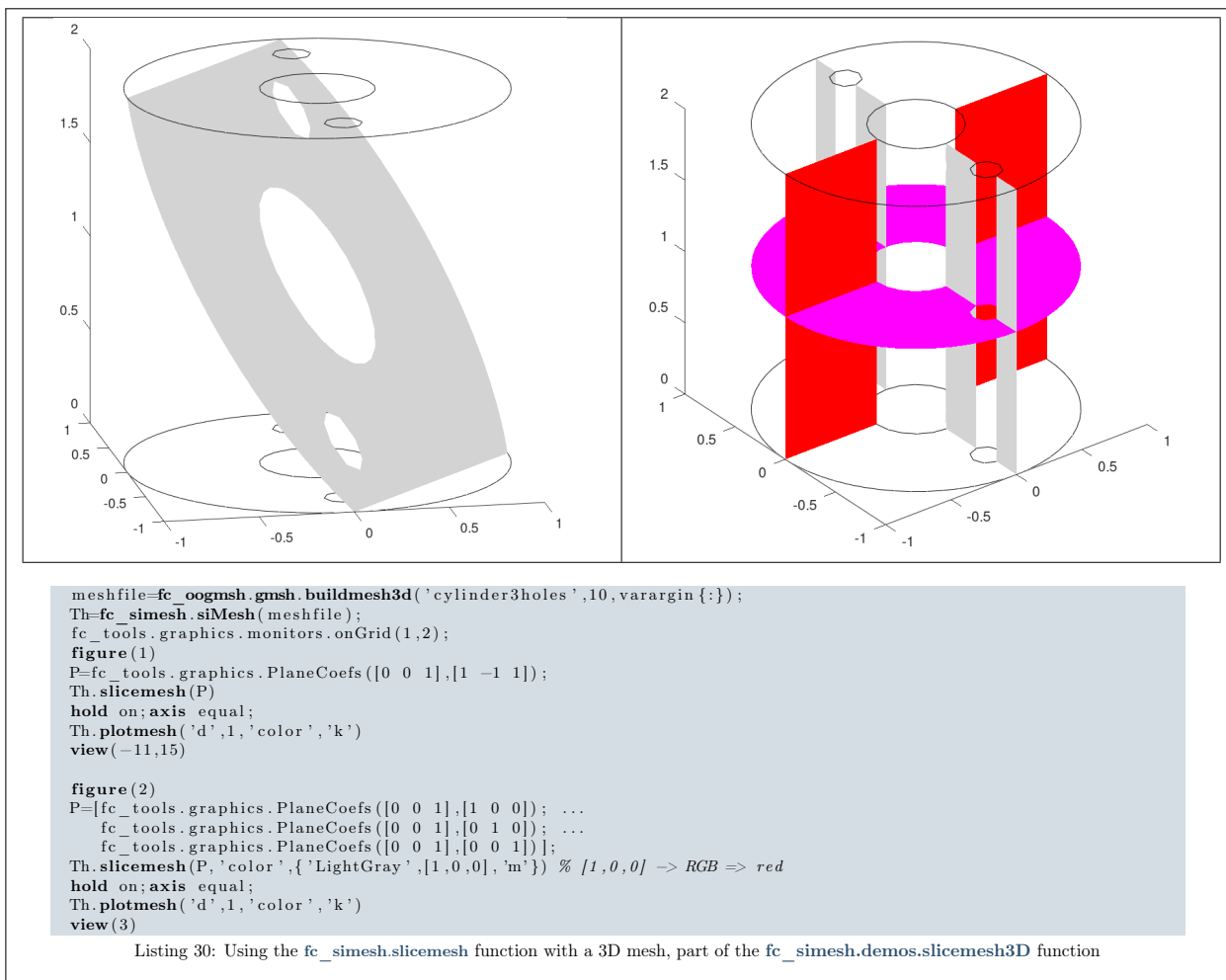
```
Th.slicemesh(P)
Th.slicemesh(P,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`Th.slicemesh(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 of `Th`, a `siMESH` object. To compute P one can use the function `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` of the `fc_tools` package. With this function, 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.

`Th.slicemesh(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 : `'lightgrey'`, `rgb=[0.9,0.9,0.9]`)
- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to intersect,



3.4.15 slice method

The method `slice` method displays datas on the intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh or parts of a 3D mesh defined by an `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe

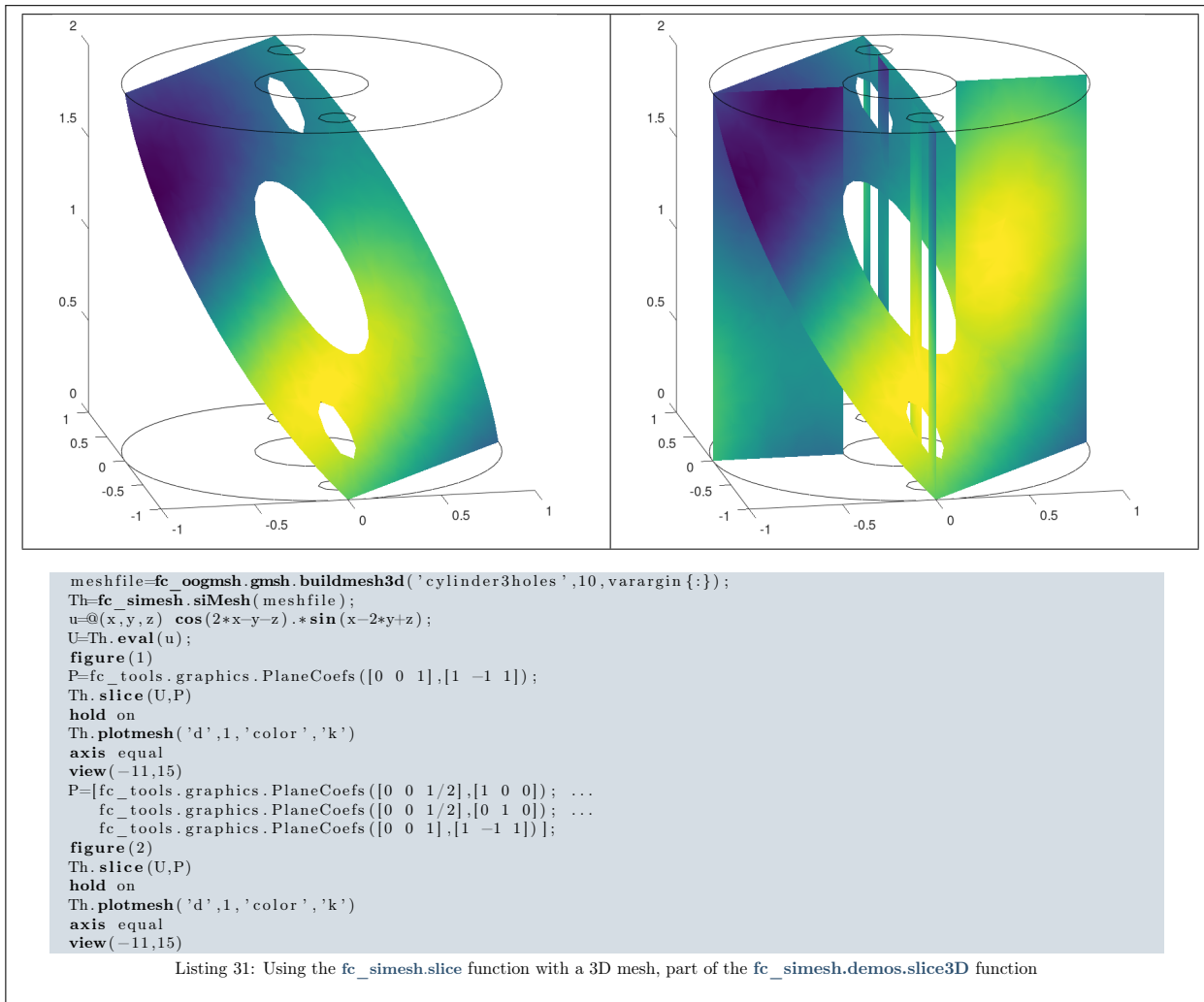
```
Th.slice(u,P)
Th.slice(u,P,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`Th.slice(u,P)` displays u 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 of `Th`, a `siMESH` object. The data u is an 1D-array of size `Th.nq` or `Th.nqGlobal` or `Th.nqParent`. To compute P one can use the function `fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` of the `fc_tools` package. With this function, the array P , is obtained with $P = \text{fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs}(Q,V)$ where Q is a point in the plane and V is a vector orthogonal to it.

`Th.slice(u,P,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options of first level are

- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to intersect,



3.4.16 sliceiso method

The `sliceiso` method displays isolines of data on the intersection of a plane and a 3D mesh or parts of a 3D mesh defined by an `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe


```

Th.sliceiso(u,P)
Th.sliceiso(u,P,Name,Value, ...)

```

Description

`Th.sliceiso(u,P)` displays u data as isolines 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 of `Th`, a `siMESH` object. The data u is an 1D-array of size `Th.nq` or `Th.nqGlobal` or `Th.nqParent`. To compute P one can use the function

`fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs` of the  `fc tools` package. With this function, 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 the plane.

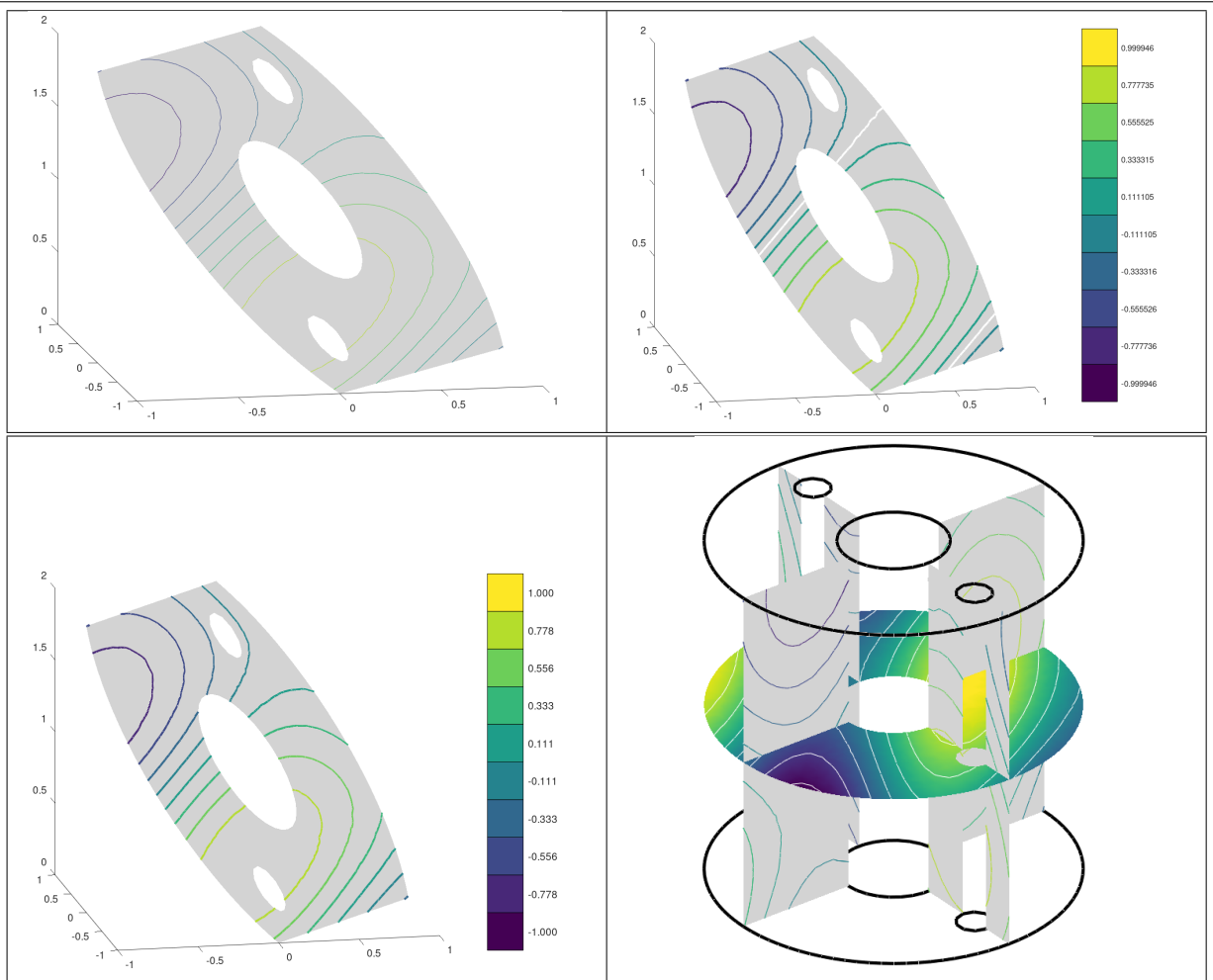
`Th.sliceiso(u,P,key,value, ...)` allows additional key/value pairs to be used when displaying `u`. The key strings could be

- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to intersect,
- `'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.



```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('cylinder3holes',15,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x-y-z).*sin(x-2*y+z);
U=Th.eval(u);

fc_tools.graphics.monitors.onGrid(2,2,'figures',1:4);
figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
Th.slicemesh(P)
hold on
Th.sliceiso(U,P)
view(-11,15)

figure(2)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
Th.slicemesh(P)
hold on
[~,~,cax,h]=Th.sliceiso(U,P,'isocolorbar',true);
Th.sliceiso(U,P,'isorange',0,'color','w','LineWidth',2);
view(-11,15)
I=~isnan(h);
set(h(I),'LineWidth',2)
set(cax,'FontSize',8)

figure(3)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
Th.slicemesh(P)
hold on
Th.sliceiso(U,P,'isocolorbar',true,'LineWidth',2,'format','%3f');
view(-11,15)

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])];

figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'LineWidth',2,'color','k');
hold on;axis off;axis image;
Th.slicemesh(P(1:2,:))
Th.sliceiso(u,P(1:2,:))
Th.slice(u,P(3,:),'Facecolor','interp')

```

Listing 32: Using the `fc_simesh.sliceiso` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.sliceiso3D` function

3.4.17 plotquiver method

The `plotquiver` method displays vector field datas on the mesh or parts of the mesh defined by an `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe

```
Th.plotquiver(V)
Th.plotquiver(V,Key,Value, ...)
```

Description

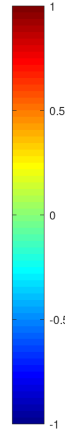
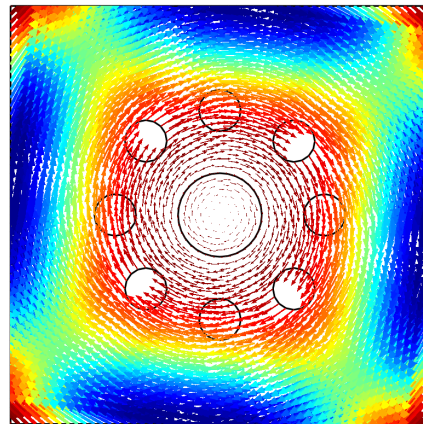
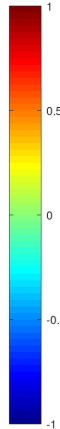
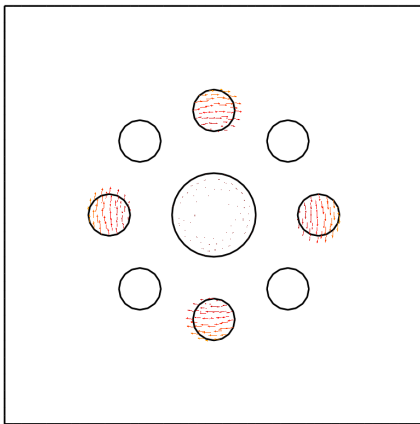
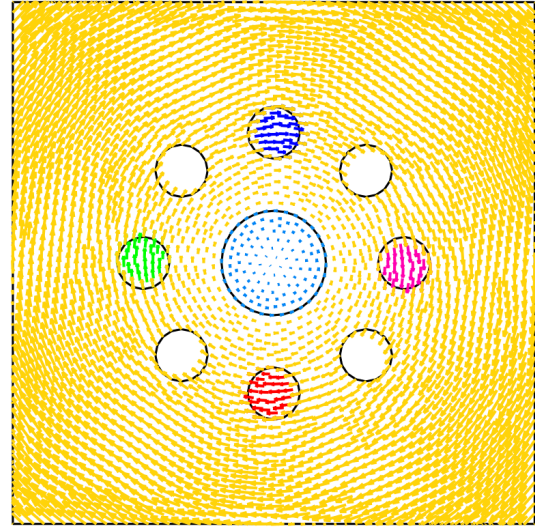
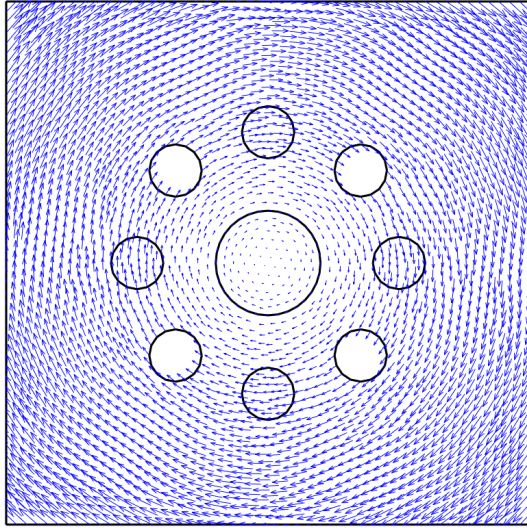
`Th.plotquiver(V)` displays vector field `U` on all the `d`-dimensional simplices elements in dimension $d = 2$ or $d = 3$. The data `V` is an 2D-array of size `Th.nq-by-d` or `2-by-Th.nq`.

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

- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to display data,
- `'freq'` : quiver frequency, (default : 1)
- `'scale'` : quiver scale, (default : ...)
- `'colordata'` : set colors on each quiver (default : empty).

The options of second level depend on space dimension and `'colordata'` option. One can use any option of the following functions

- `quiver` function in dimension 2 with an empty `'colordata'`
- `quiver3` function in dimension 3 with an empty `'colordata'`
- `vfield3` function in dimension 2 or 3 with `'colordata'` set to an 1D-array of length `Th.nq`.



```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(2,2,'condenser11');
meshfile=fc_oogmesh.buildmesh2d(geofile,25,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);

u=@(x,y) cos(pi*x.^2).*cos(pi*y.^2);
U=Th.eval(u);
w=@(x,y) y.*cos(-(x.^2+y.^2)/10),@(x,y) -x.*cos(-(x.^2+y.^2)/10);
W=Th.eval(w);

figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W)

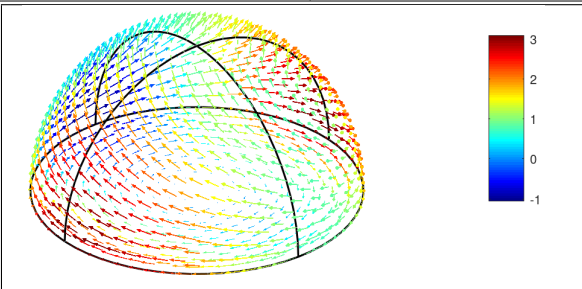
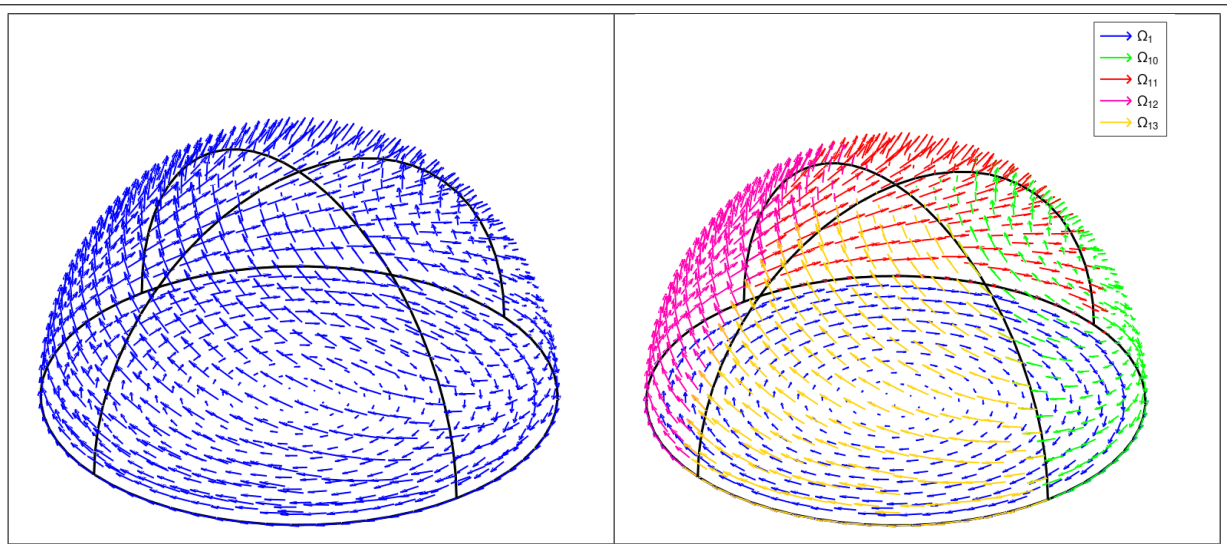
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'LineWidth',2,'merge',false)

figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'colordata',U,'labels',[2:2:8,20])
caxis([min(U) max(U)])
colormap('jet');colorbar

figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'colordata',U,'scale',0.2)
colormap('jet');colorbar

```

Listing 33: Using the `fc_simesh.plotquiver` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotquiver2D` function



```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(3,2,'demisphere5');
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3ds(geofile,10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);

w=@(x,y,z) y.*cos(-(x.^2+y.^2)/10),@(x,y,z) -x.*cos(-(x.^2+y.^2)/10),@(x,y,z) z };
W=Th.eval(w);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y,z) 3*x.^2-y.^3+z.^2+x.*y);

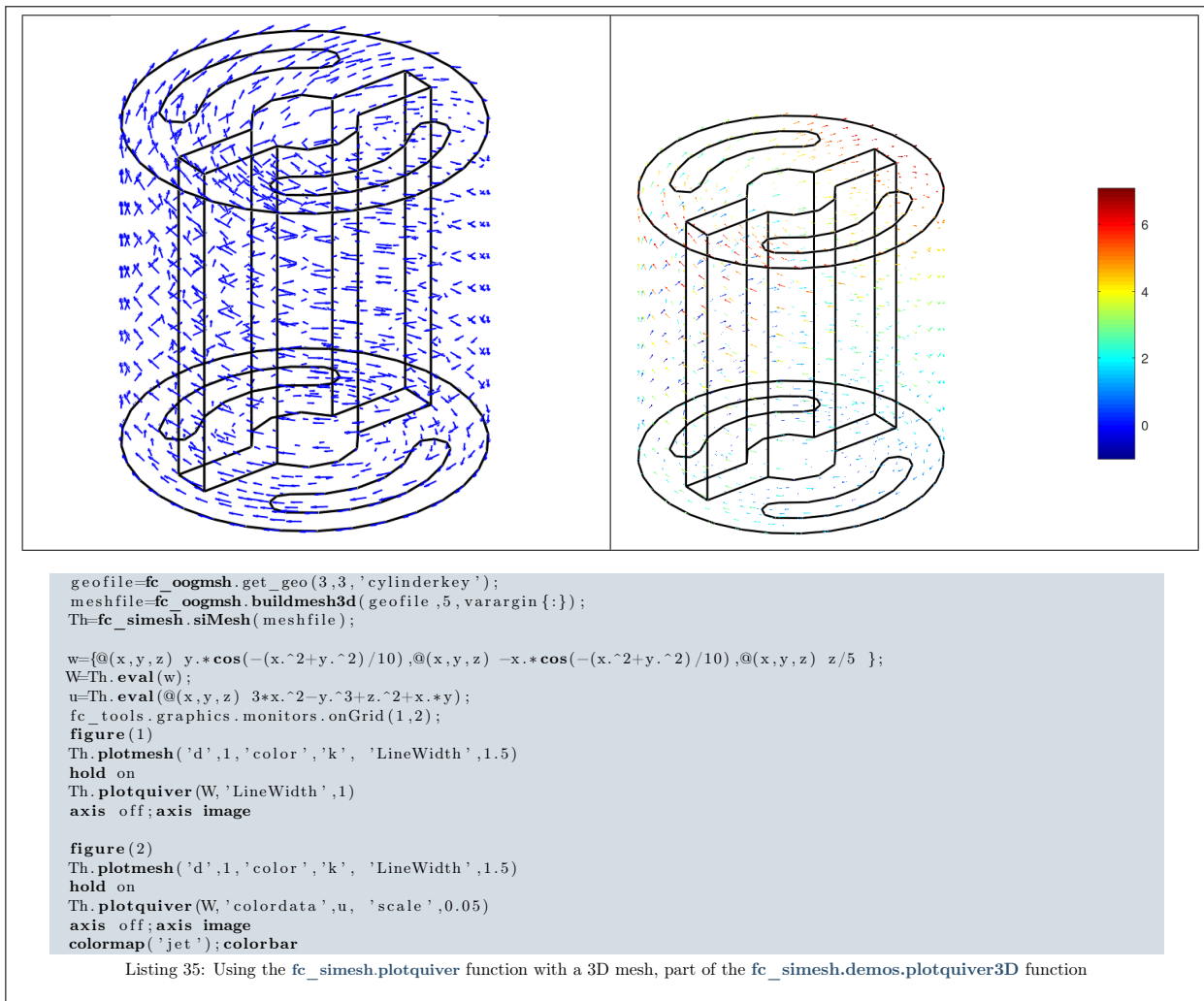
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'LineWidth',1)

figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'LineWidth',1,'merge',false,'inlegend',true)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()

figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'colordata',u,'scale',0.1)
colormap('jet');colorbar

```

Listing 34: Using the `fc_simesh.plotquiver` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.plotquiver3Ds` function



3.4.18 scatter method

The `scatter` method displays scalar datas as colored points on the mesh or parts of the mesh defined by an `siMESH` object.

Syntaxe

```

Th.scatter(u)
Th.scatter(u,Name,Value,...)

```

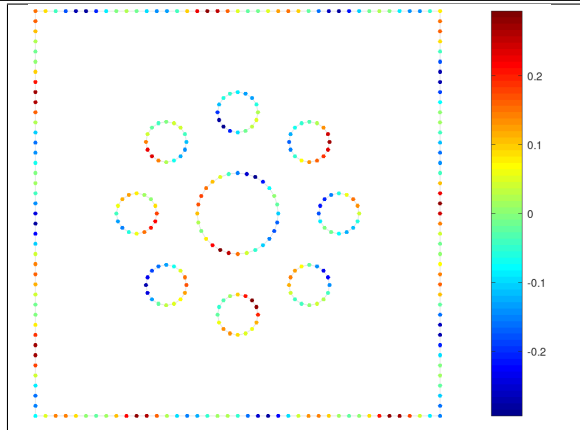
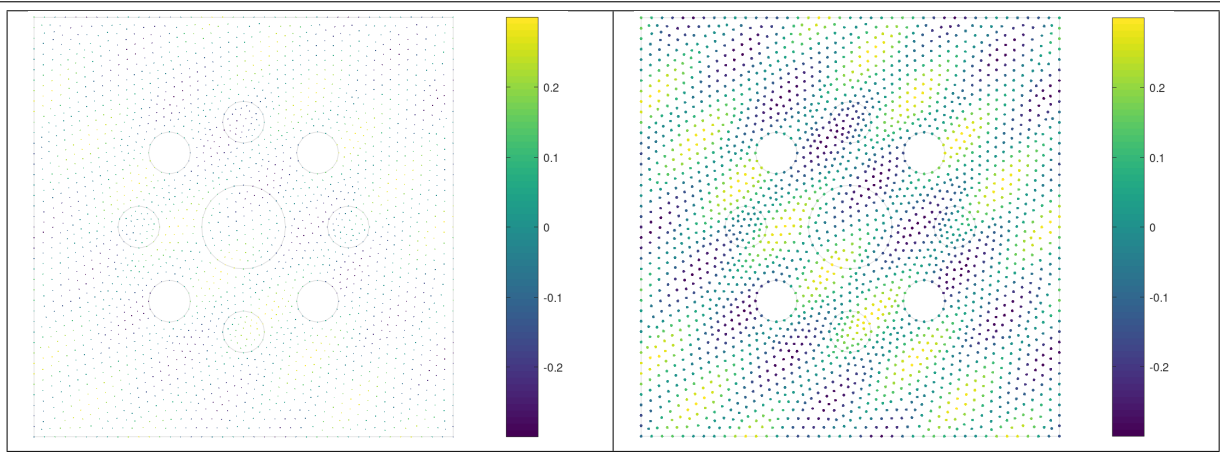
Description

`Th.scatter(u)` displays data `u` on all the `(Th.d)`-dimensional simplices elements of `Th`, a `siMESH` object. The data `u` is an 1D-array of size `Th.nq` or `Th.nqGlobal` or `Th.nqParent`.

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

- `'d'` : to specify the dimension of the simplices elements (default : `Th.d`)
- `'labels'` : to select the labels of the elements to display data,
- `'MarkerSize'` : size of the marker. Default is 1.
- `'ForcePatch'` : if `true`, uses `patch` function, otherwise uses `scatter` function in dimension 2 or `scatter3` function in dimension 3. Default is `true`.

The options of second level are those of the function used (see `'ForcePatch'` option).

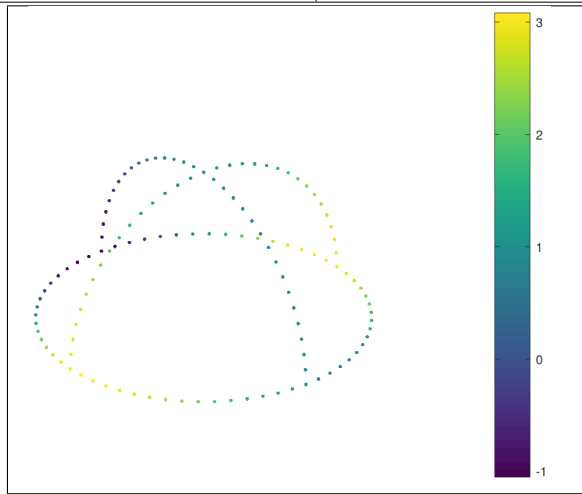
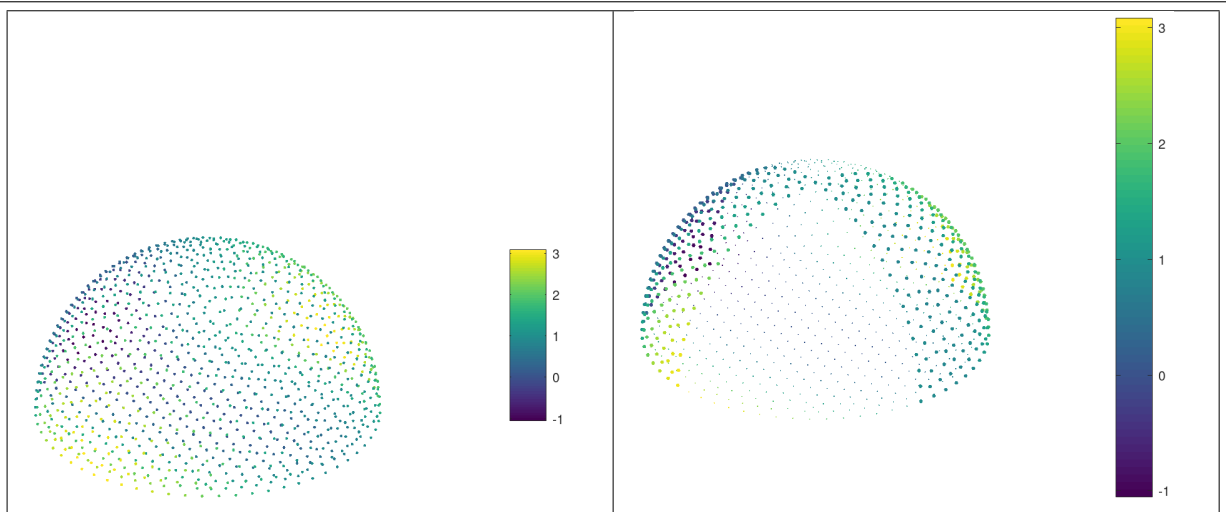


```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d('condenser11',20,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=@(x,y) 0.3*cos(5*(2*x-y)).*sin(5*(x-2*y));
U=Th.eval(u);
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','LightGray')
hold on
Th.scatter(U);
axis image;axis off;
colorbar
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','LightGray')
hold on % '*Alpha' options not yet implemented under Octave
Th.scatter(U,'MarkerSize',8,'MarkerEdgeAlpha',0.6);
axis off;axis image
colorbar
figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','LightGray')
hold on % '*Alpha' options not yet implemented under Octave
Th.scatter(U,'d',1,'MarkerSize',12,'MarkerEdgeAlpha',0,'MarkerFaceColor','flat','MarkerFaceAlpha',0.8)
axis off;axis image
colormap('jet')
colorbar

```

Listing 36: Using the `fc_simesh.scatter` function with a 2D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.scatter2D` function

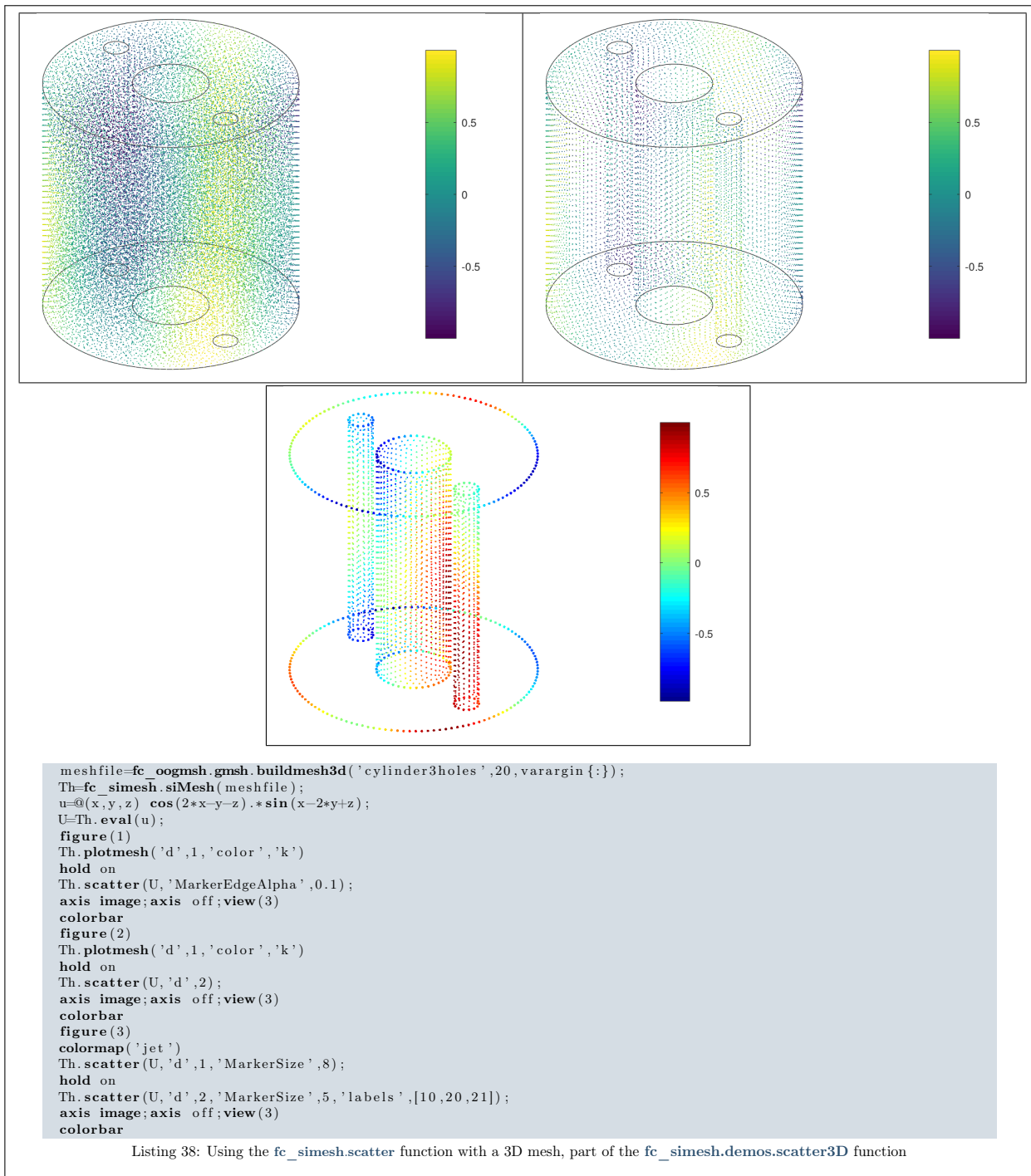


```

geofile=fc_simesh.get_geo(3,2,'demisphere5');
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.buildmesh3ds(geofile,10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=Th.eval(@(x,y,z) 3*x.^2-y.^3+z.^2+x.*y);
figure(1)
Th.scatter(u,'MarkerSize',7)
view(3);axis off;axis image;colorbar;
figure(2)
Th.scatter(u,'labels',[1,11])
hold on;axis off;axis image;colorbar;
Th.scatter(u,'labels',[10,12], 'MarkerSize',9)
view(3)
figure(3)
Th.scatter(u,'d',1,'MarkerSize',9)
axis off;axis image;colorbar
view(3)

```

Listing 37: Using the `fc_simesh.scatter` function with a 3Ds mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.scatter3Ds` function



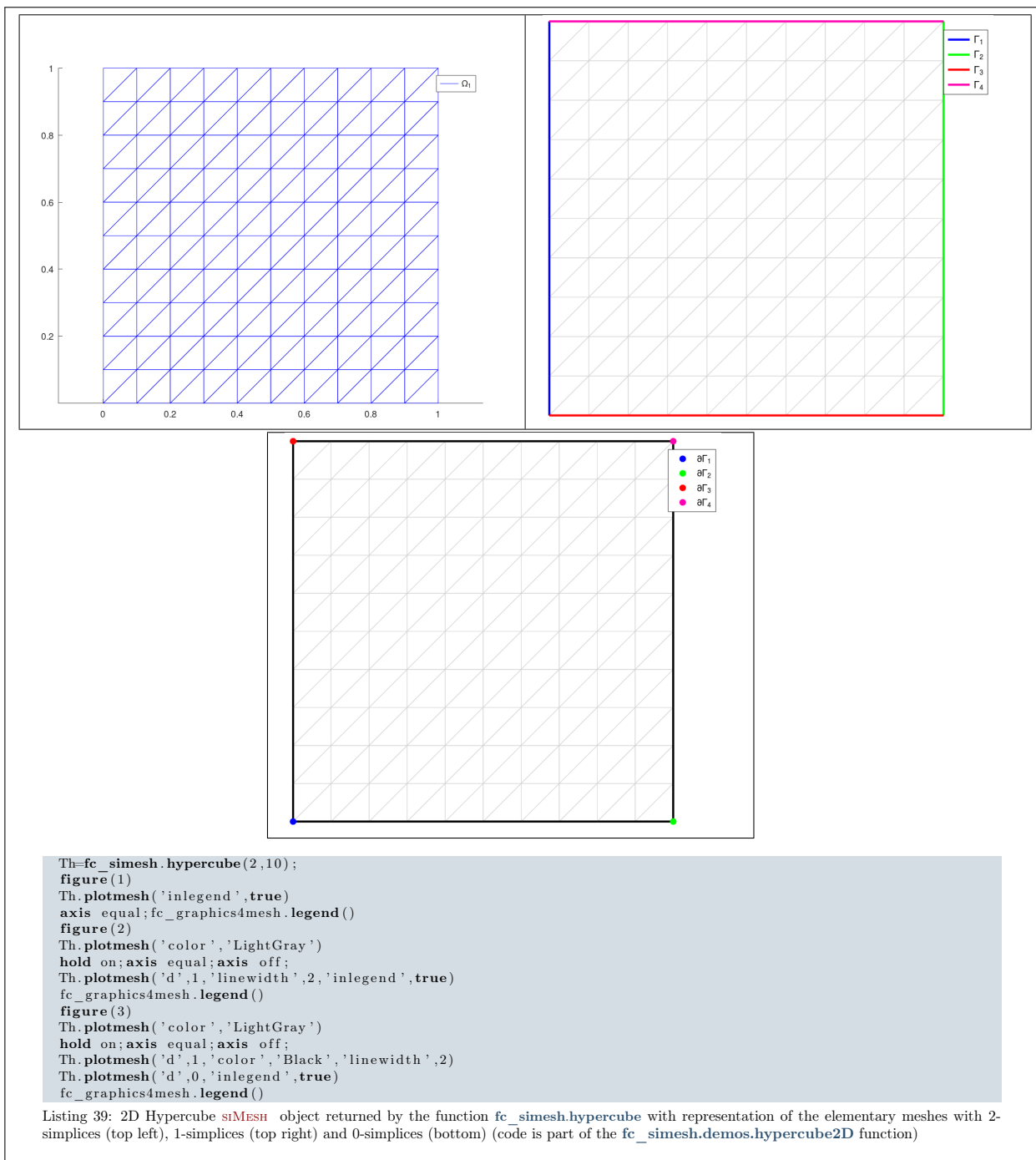
3.5 Hypercube as a `fc_simesh.siMesh` object

The function `fc_simesh.hypercube` allows to create a `siMESH` object representing an hypercube in any dimension. It uses the `FC-HYPERMESH` Octave package.

- `Th=fc_simesh.hypercube(dim,N)` : return a `siMESH` object representing an hypercube in dimension `dim` and ...
- `Th=fc_simesh.hypercube(dim,N,Key,Value,...)` :

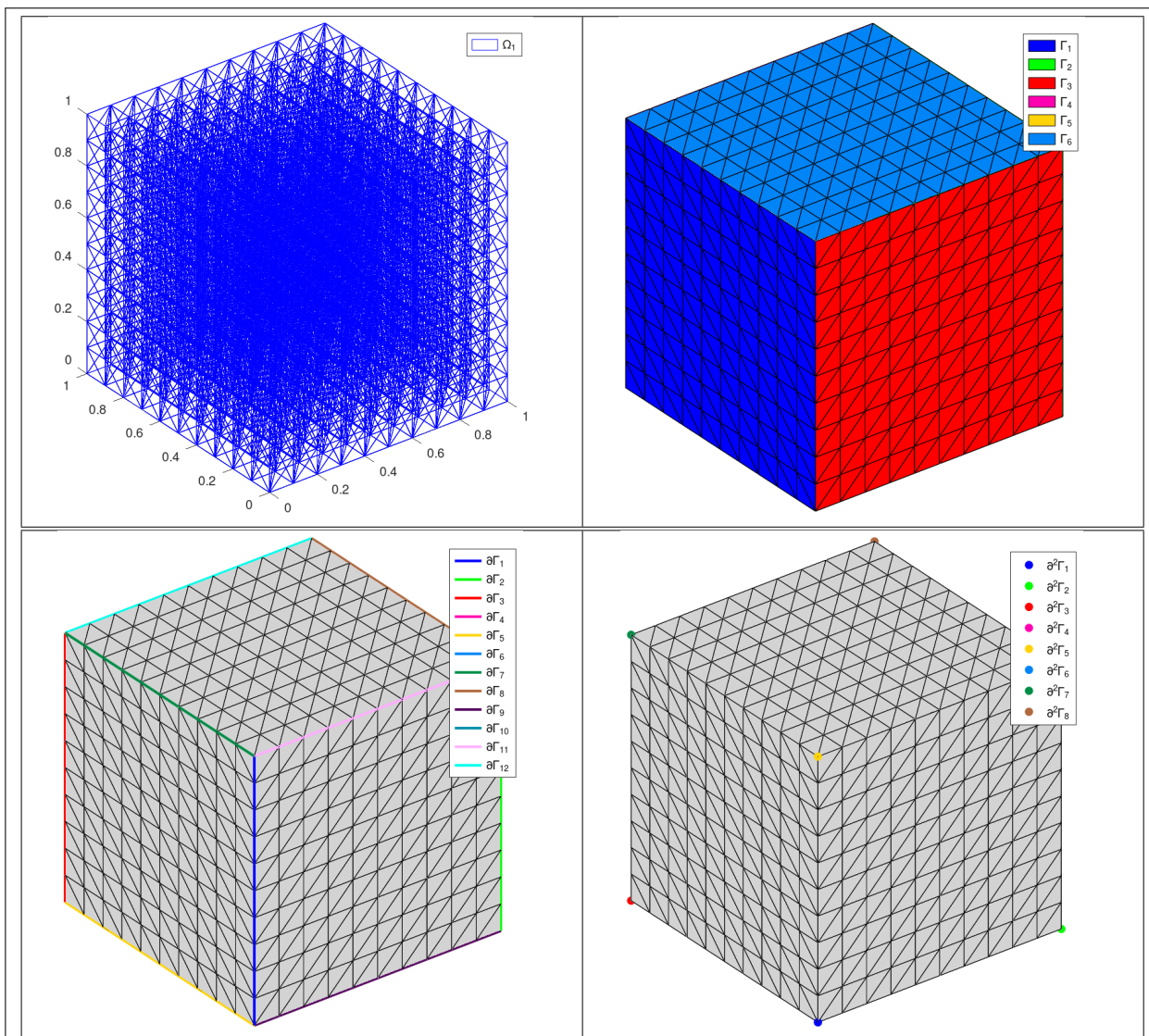
3.5.1 2D hypercube

In Listing 1 a usage example generating a 2D hypercube as a `siMESH` object is given with representation of its elementary meshes.



3.5.2 3D hypercube

In Listing 1 a usage example generating a 3D hypercube as a `siMESH` object is given with representation of its elementary meshes.



```

Th=fc_simesh.hypercube(3,10);
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('inlegend',true)
axis equal;fc_graphics4mesh.legend()
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'inlegend',true)
hold on;axis equal;axis off;
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()
figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'color','LightGray')
hold on;axis equal;axis off;
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'linewidth',2,'inlegend',true)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()
figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('d',2,'color','LightGray')
hold on;axis equal;axis off;
Th.plotmesh('d',0,'inlegend',true)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()

```

Listing 40: 3D Hypercube `siMESH` object returned by the function `fc_simesh.hypercube` with representation of the elementary meshes with 3-simplices (top left), 2-simplices (top right), 1-simplices (bottom left) and 0-simplices (bottom right) (code is part of the `fc_simesh.demos.hypercube3D` function)

3.5.3 4D hypercube

In Listing 41 a usage example generating a 4D hypercube as a `siMESH` object is given.

Listing 41: : function `fc_simesh.hypercube`

```
Th=fc_simesh.hypercube(4,10) ;
disp(Th)
```

Output

```
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
  bbox: [ 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 ] (1x8 double)
  d: 4 double
  dim: 4 double
  nq: 14641 double
  nqParents: 14641 double
  nsTh: 81 double
  other: []
  sTh: (1x81 cell)
  sThPhysicalTags: []
  sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (81x3 double)
  sThgeolab: []
  sThlab: (1x81 double)
  sThpartlabs: []
  sThphyslab: 1 double
  sThsimp: (1x81 double)
  toGlobal: (1x14641 double)
  toParent: (1x14641 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
```

3.5.4 5D hypercube

In Listing 42 a usage example generating a 5D hypercube as a `siMESH` object is given.

Listing 42: : function `siMesh.HyperCube`

```
Th=fc_simesh.hypercube(5,6) ;
disp(Th)
```

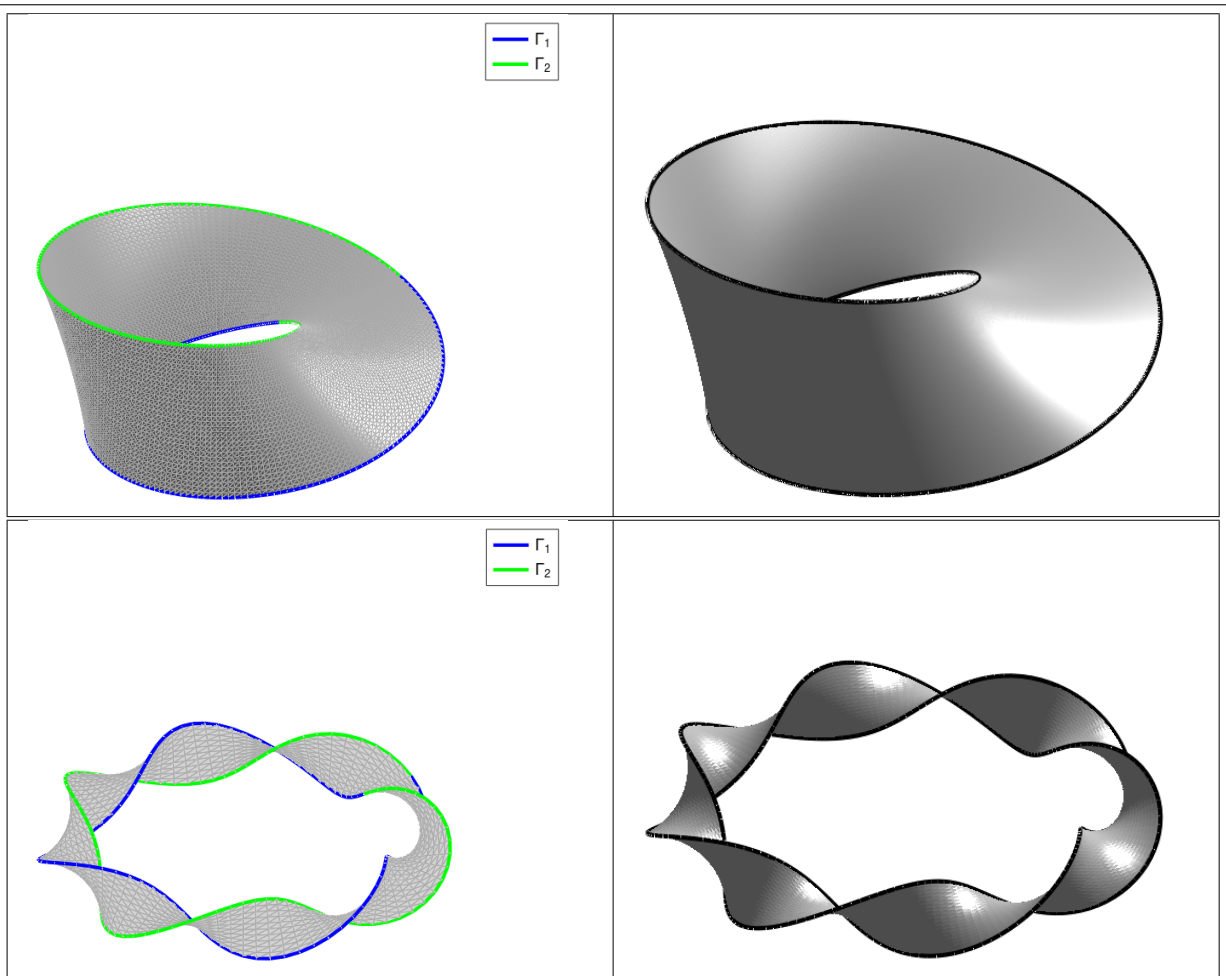
Output

```
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
  bbox: [ 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 ] (1x10 double)
  d: 5 double
  dim: 5 double
  nq: 16807 double
  nqParents: 16807 double
  nsTh: 243 double
  other: []
  sTh: (1x243 cell)
  sThPhysicalTags: []
  sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (243x3 double)
  sThgeolab: []
  sThlab: (1x243 double)
  sThpartlabs: []
  sThphyslab: 1 double
  sThsimp: (1x243 double)
  toGlobal: (1x16807 double)
  toParent: (1x16807 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
```

3.5.5 Möbius strip as a `fc_simesh.siMesh` object

The function `fc_simesh.mobius` allows to create a `siMESH` object representing a Möbius strip in dimension 3.

- `Th=fc_simesh.mobius(N)` : return a `siMESH` object representing a mobius strip. The `N` value is the number of discretisations in θ (angle) and r (radius). if `N` is an array of length 2, then `N(1)` and `N(2)` are respectively the number of discretisations in θ and the number of discretisations in r . If `N` is a scalar then `N` is taken for the both values.
- `Th=fc_simesh.mobius(N,Name,Value,...)` : specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments,
 - 'radius' : to specify the radius of the mid circle. Default is 1.
 - 'width' : to specify the width of the strip.



```

Th=fc_simesh.mobius(30); % :start:
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('FaceColor','LightGray','EdgeColor','DarkGray')
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true,'LineWidth',2)
axis equal;axis off;
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','northeast')
light

Th=fc_simesh.mobius(100);
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('FaceColor','LightGray','EdgeColor','None')
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis equal;axis off;
light

Th=fc_simesh.mobius([10,90],'k',3,'radius',3,'width',1);
figure(3)
Th.plotmesh('FaceColor','LightGray','EdgeColor','DarkGray')
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true,'LineWidth',2)
axis equal;axis off;
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','northeast')

Th=fc_simesh.mobius([20,180],'k',3,'radius',3,'width',1);
figure(4)
Th.plotmesh('FaceColor','LightGray','EdgeColor','None')
hold on
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',2)
axis equal;axis off;
light

```

Listing 43: Using the `fc_simesh.mobius` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.mobius3D` function

4 Other meshes

4.1 2-simplicial meshes in \mathbb{R}^2

4.1.1 `fc_simesh.samples.square` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.square` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding to a square obtain by using `gmsh` with `rectangle0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.square(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.square(N,Name,Value, ...)
```

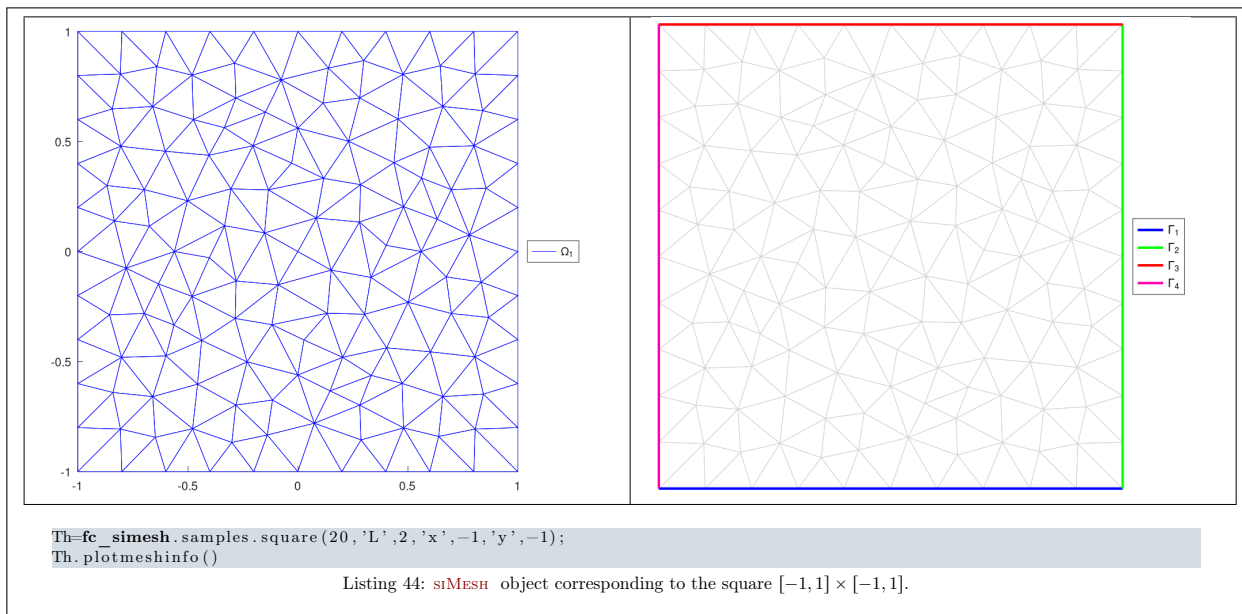
Description

`fc_simesh.samples.square(N)` returns the unit square, $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, as a `siMESH` object where `N` is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.square(N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

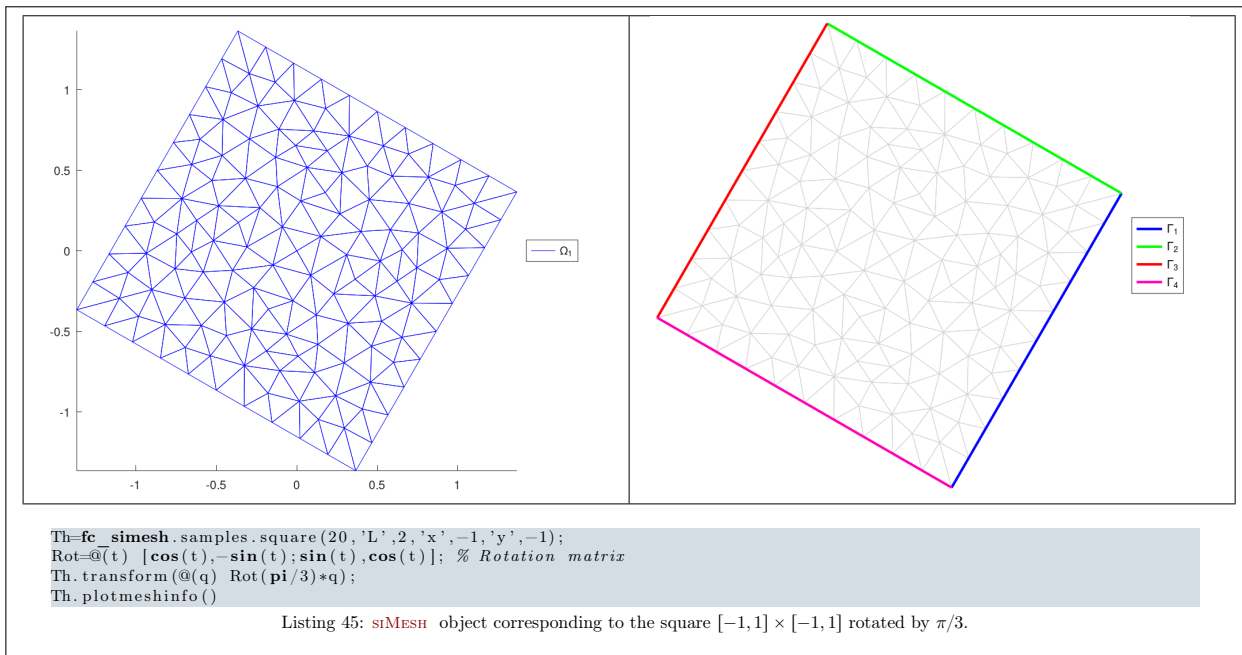
- `'L'` : to specify the side length of the square (default 1),
- `'x'` : to specify the x -value of the bottom-left corner (default 0),
- `'y'` : to specify the y -value of the bottom-left corner (default 0),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4... (default 0)
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Figure 44 for an example.



remark 4.1

To rotate by θ , one can use the transform method.



4.1.2 `fc_simesh.samples.rectangle` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.rectangle` function returns an **siMESH** object corresponding to a rectangle obtain by using `gmsht` with `rectangle0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

Th=fc_simesh.samples.rectangle(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.rectangle(N,Name,Value, ...)

```

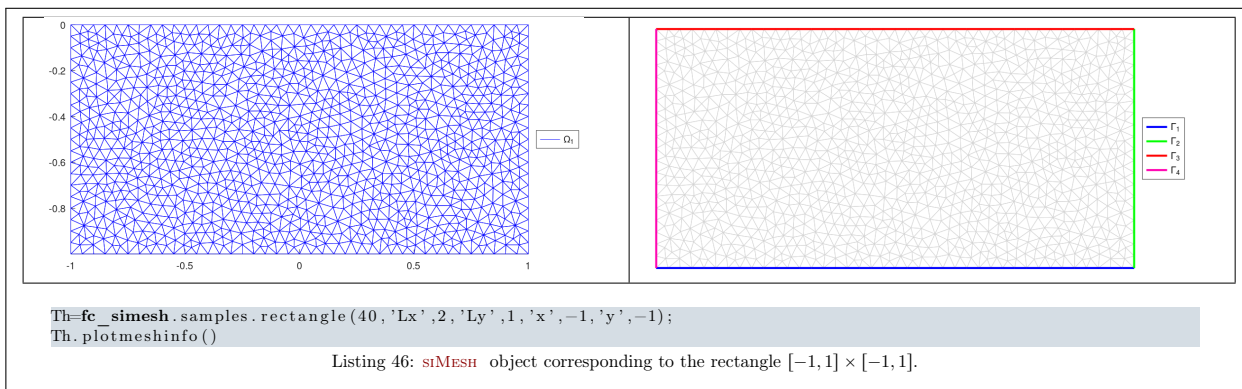
Description

`fc_simesh.samples.rectangle(N)` returns the rectangle, $[x, x + L_x] \times [y, y + L_y]$, as a **siMESH** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.rectangle(N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'Lx'` : to specify the side length along x -axis of the rectangle (default 1),
- `'Ly'` : to specify the side length along y -axis of the rectangle (default 1),
- `'x'` : to specify the x -value of the bottom-left corner (default 0),
- `'y'` : to specify the y -value of the bottom-left corner (default 0),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4... (default 0)
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

See Figure 46 for an example.



remark 4.2

To rotate by θ , one can use the transform method (see Listing 44).

4.1.3 `fc_simesh.samples.disk` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.disk` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding to a disk obtain by using `gmsh` with `disk0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.disk(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.disk(N,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.disk(N)` returns the unit disk, $\mathcal{C}([0,0],1)$, as a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.disk(N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

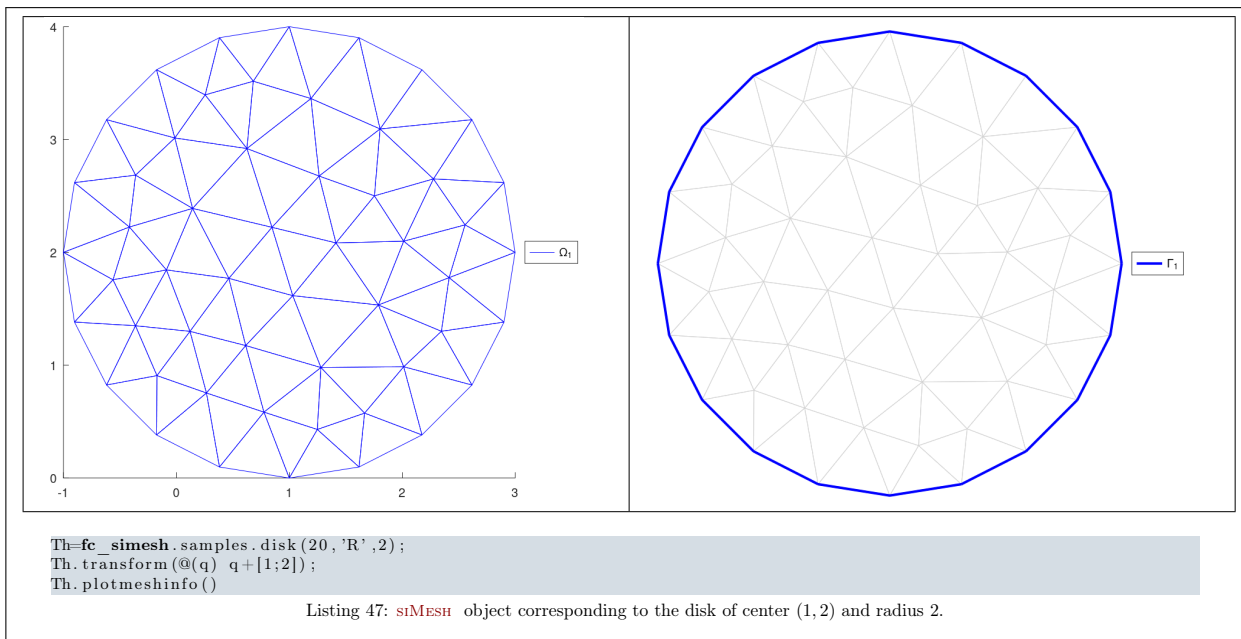
- 'R' : to specify the radius of the disk $\mathcal{C}([0,0],R)$,
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Figure 47 for an example.

remark 4.3

To change center of the disk to $C = (cx;cy)$, one can use the transform method

```
Th.transform(@(q) q+[cx;cy]);
```



4.1.4 `fc_simesh.samples.ellipse` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.ellipse` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding to a ellipse obtain by using `gmsh` with `ellipse0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(N,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(N)` returns an ellipse, centered in $(0,0)$ with $R_x = 1$ radius along x -axis and $R_y = 0.75$ radius along y -axis, as a **siMESH** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more Name,Value pair arguments. Options are

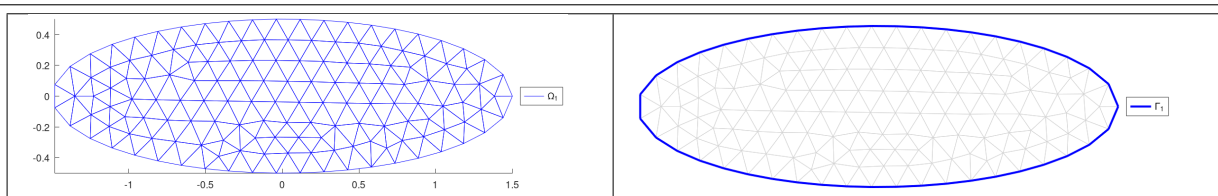
- 'Rx' : to specify the radius along x -axis (default 1),
- 'Ry' : to specify the radius along y -axis (default 0.75),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

See Figure ?? for an example.

remark 4.4

To change center of the ellipse to $C = (cx; cy)$, one can use the transform method

```
Th.transform(@(q) q+[cx;cy]);
```

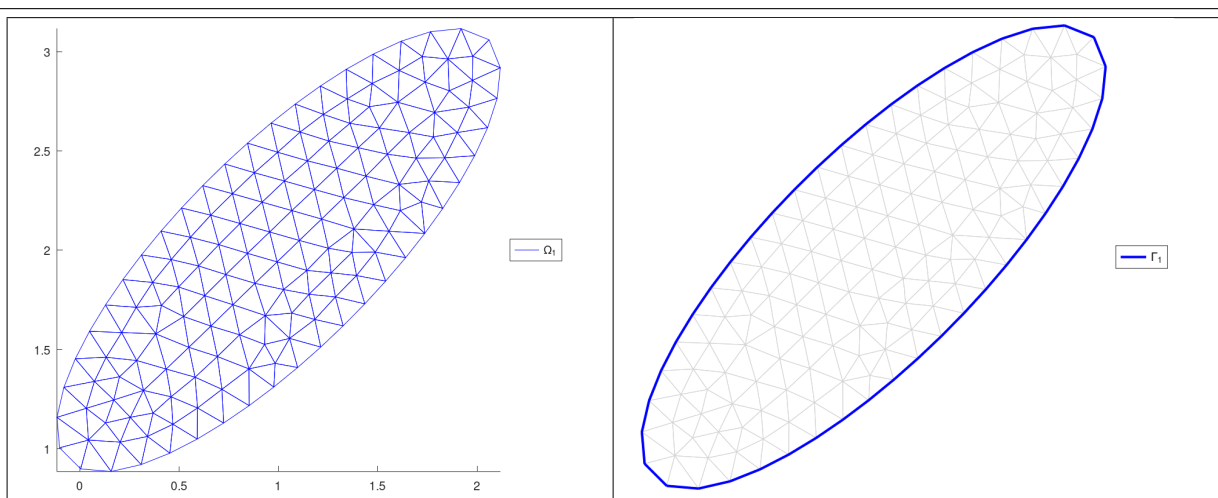


```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(20,'Rx',1.5,'Ry',0.5);
Th.plotmeshinfo()
```

Listing 48: **siMESH** object corresponding to an ellipse centered on $(0,0)$, with radius 1.5 along x -axis and radius 0.5 along y -axis.

remark 4.5

To rotate by θ and to change center of the ellipse to $C = (cx; cy)$, one can use the transform method.



```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(20,'Rx',1.5,'Ry',0.5);
Rot=@(t) [cos(t),-sin(t);sin(t),cos(t)]; % Rotation matrix
Th.transform(@(q) Rot(pi/4)*q+[1;2]);
Th.plotmeshinfo()
```

Listing 49: **siMESH** object corresponding to an ellipse centered on $(0,0)$, with radius 1.5 along x -axis and radius 0.5 along y -axis, rotated by $\pi/4$ and move by $(1,2)$ vector.

4.1.5 `fc_simesh.samples.ring` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.ring` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding to a ring obtain by using `gmsk` with `ring0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ring(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ring(N,Name,Value, ...)
```

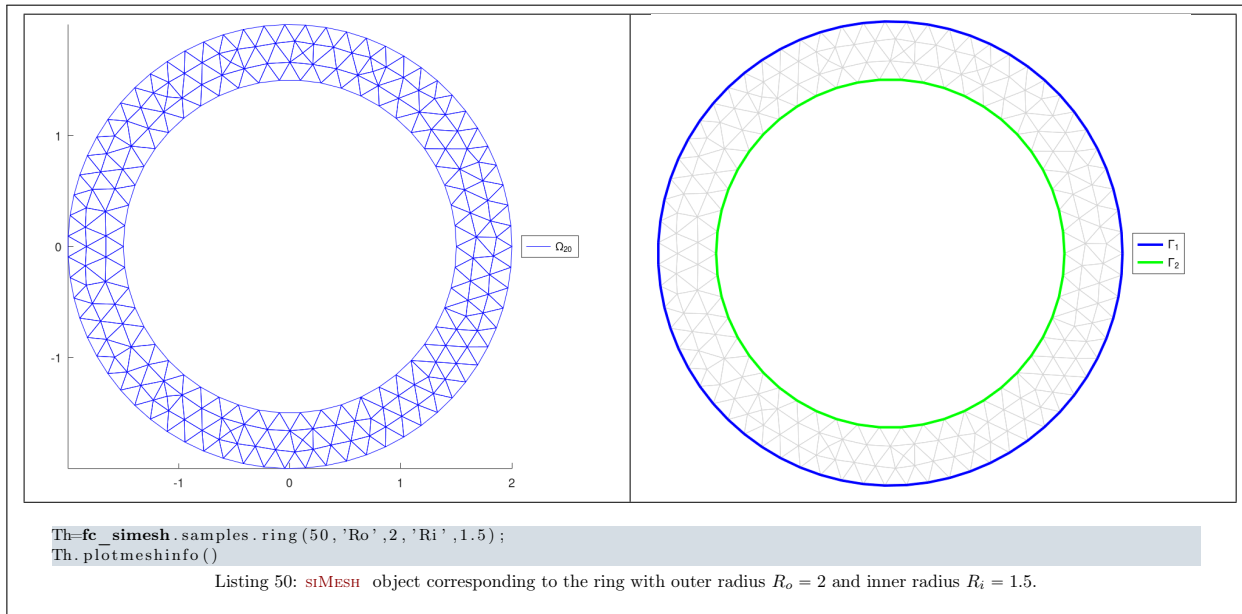
Description

`fc_simesh.samples.ring(N)` returns a ring, centered in $[0,0]$ with outer radius $R_o = 1$ and inner radius $R_i = 0.4$ as a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.ring(N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- 'Ro' : to specify the outer radius (default 1)
- 'Ri' : to specify the inner radius (default 0.4)
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Figure 50 for an example.



remark 4.6

To change center of the ring to $C = (cx; cy)$, one can use the transform method

```
Th.transform(@(q) q+[cx;cy]);
```

4.1.6 `fc_simesh.samples.regular_polygon` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.regular_polygon` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding to a regular polygon obtain by using `gmsk` with `regular_polygon0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.regular_polygon(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.regular_polygon(N,Name,Value,...)
```

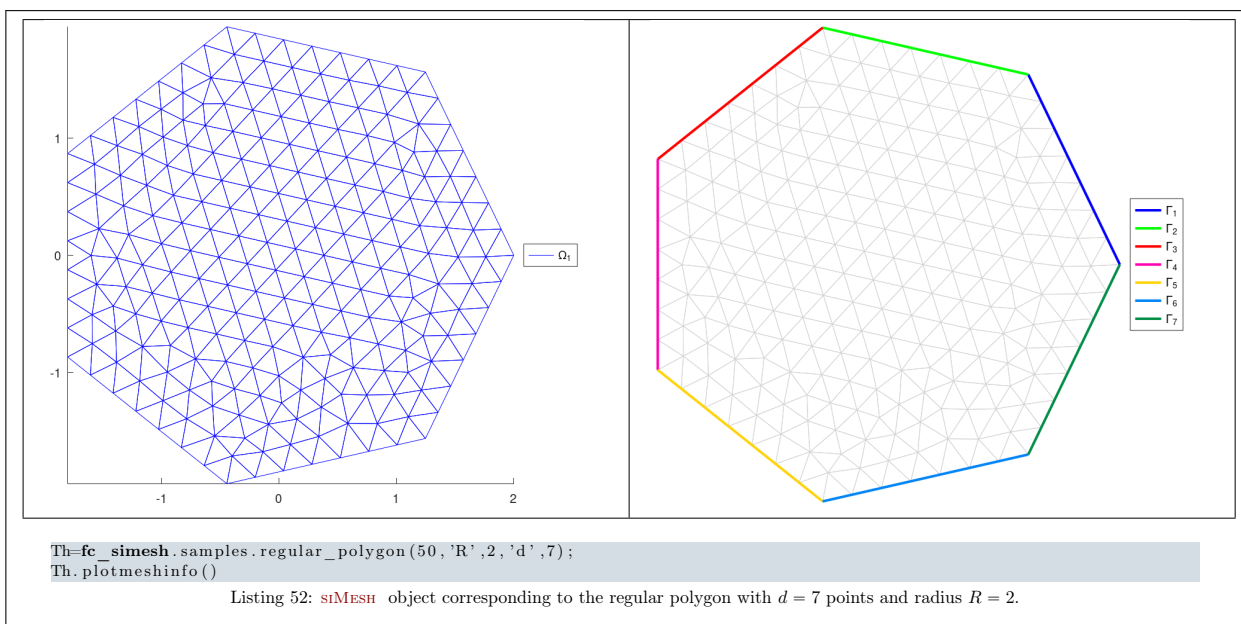
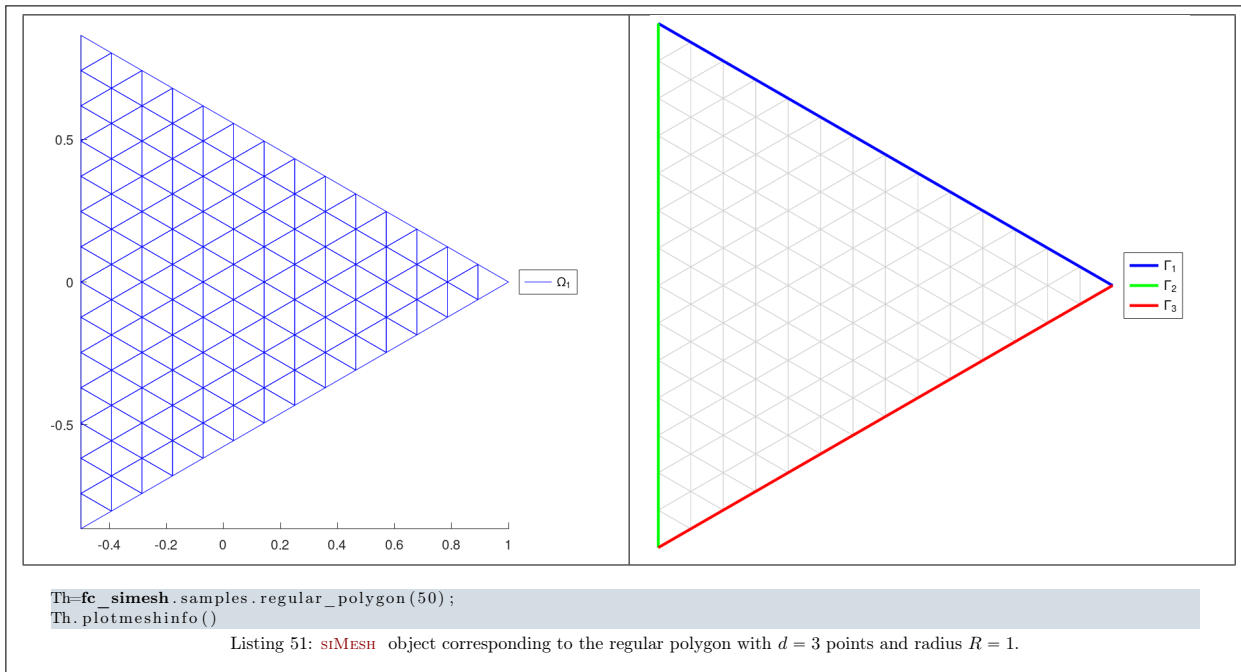
Description

`fc_simesh.samples.regular_polygon(N)` returns the regular polygon, centered in $[0, 0]$ with $d = 3$ points (so d faces) on the circle of radius $R = 1$, as a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.regular_polygon(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- 'R' : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- 'd' : to specify the number of points d (default 3),
- 'theta' : to specify the start point on the circle (default 0),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Figure ?? for an example.



4.1.7 `fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding to a disk with 5 holes obtain by using `gmsh` with `disk5holes0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes(N,Name,Value,...)
```

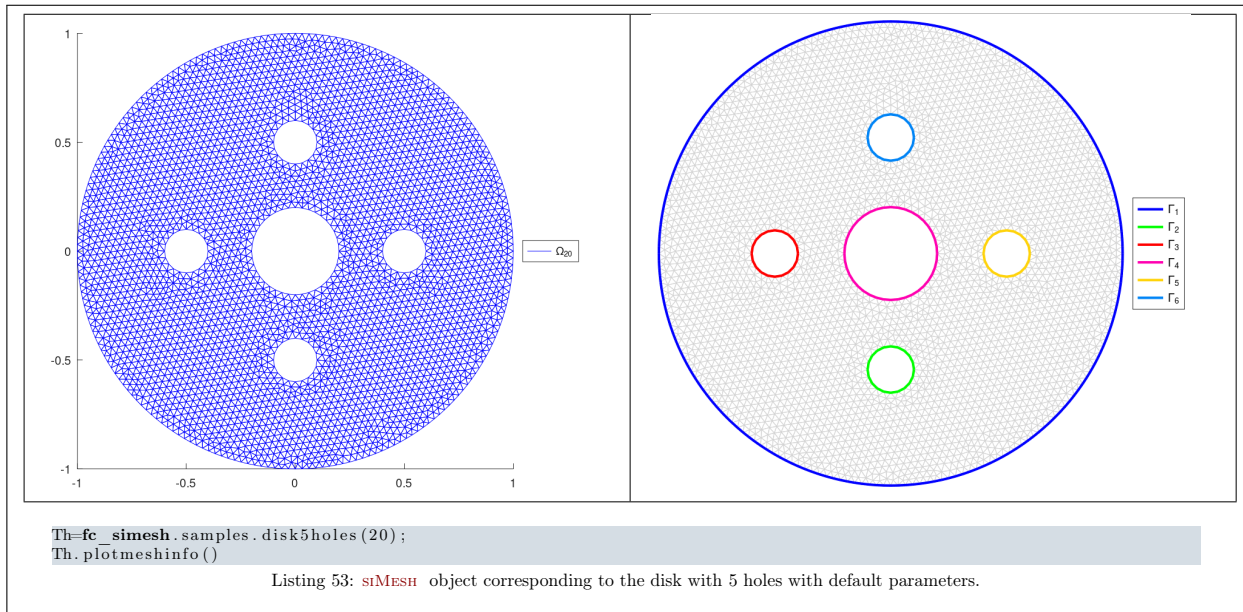
Description

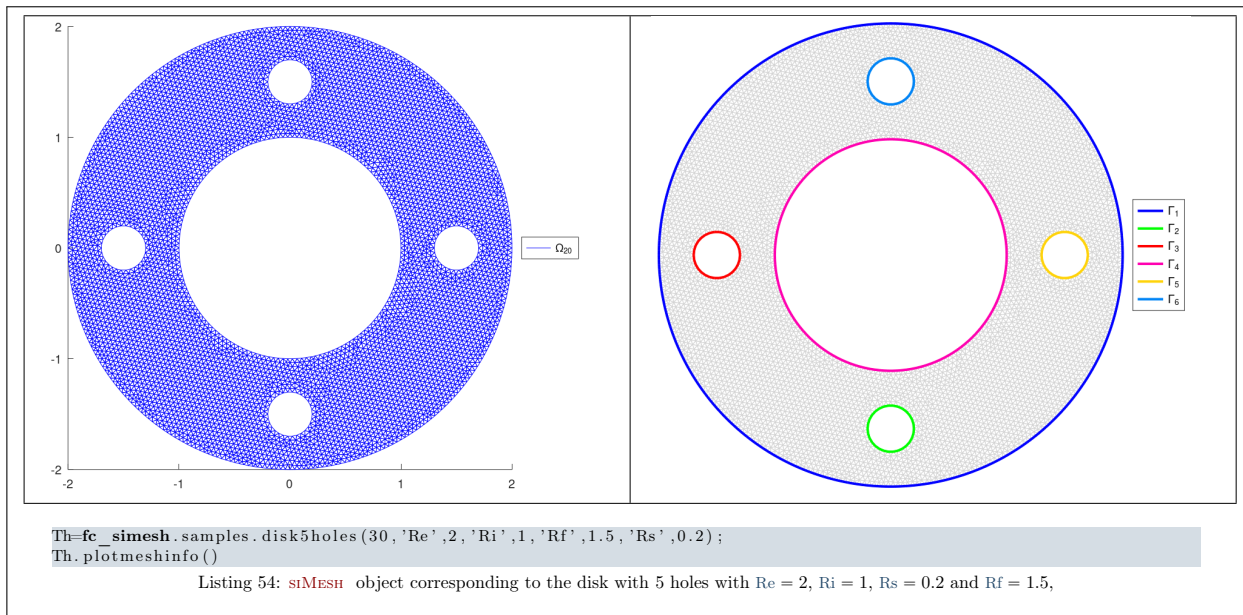
`fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes(N)` returns the disk5holes, $\mathcal{C}([0, 0], 1)$, as a `siMESH` object where `N` is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- 'Re' : radius of the centered exterior circle (default 1),
- 'Ri' : radius of the centered interior circle (default 0.2),
- 'Rs' : radius of the not centered small circles (default 0.1),
- 'Rf' : radius of the fictitious centered circle where center of small circles belong (default 0.5),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Figure 53 for examples.





4.1.8 `fc_simesh.samples.red_cross` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.red_cross` function returns an `siMESH` object corresponding the *red cross* symbol obtain by using `gmsh` with `red_cross0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.red_cross(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.red_cross(N,Name,Value,...)
```

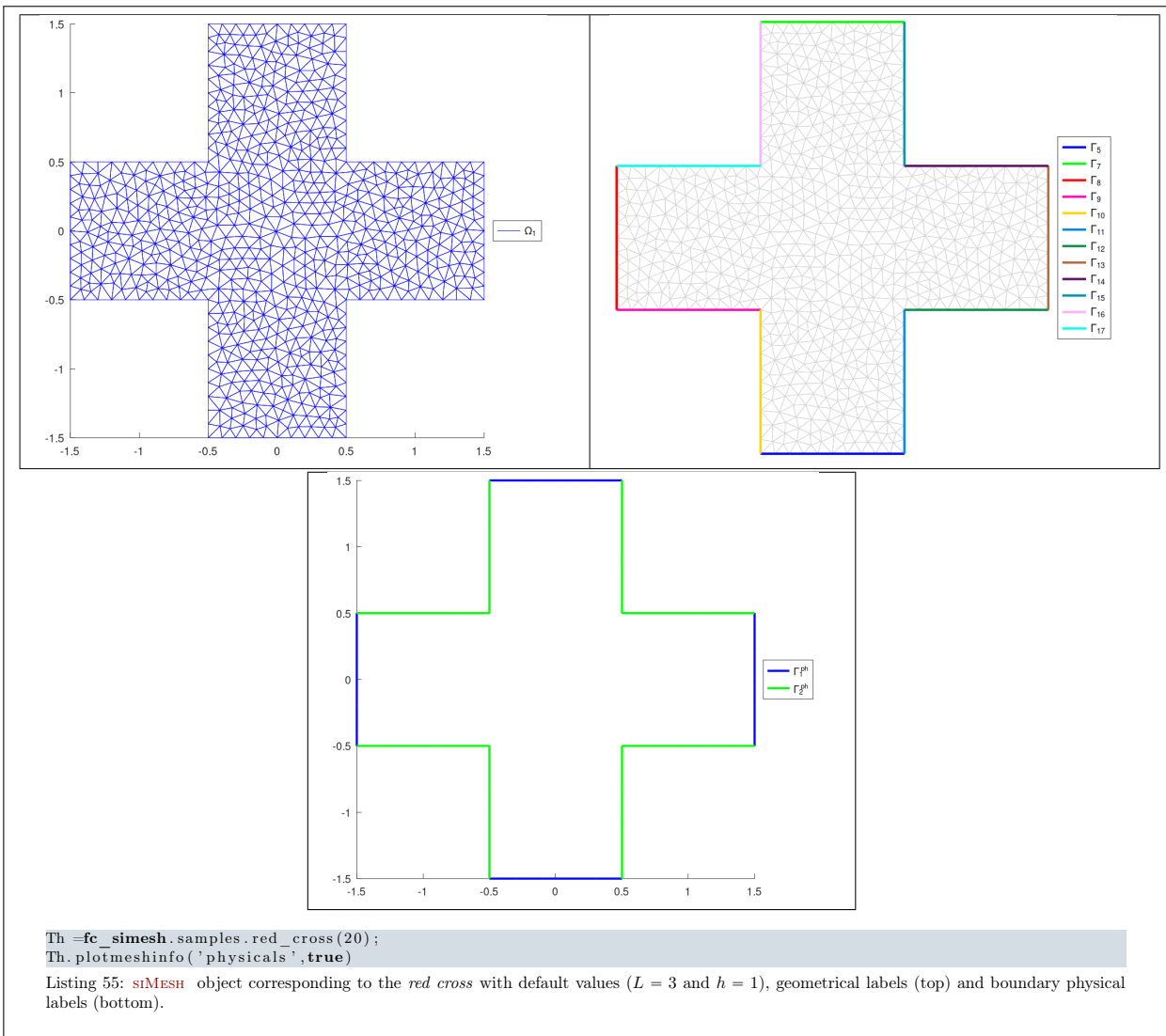
Description

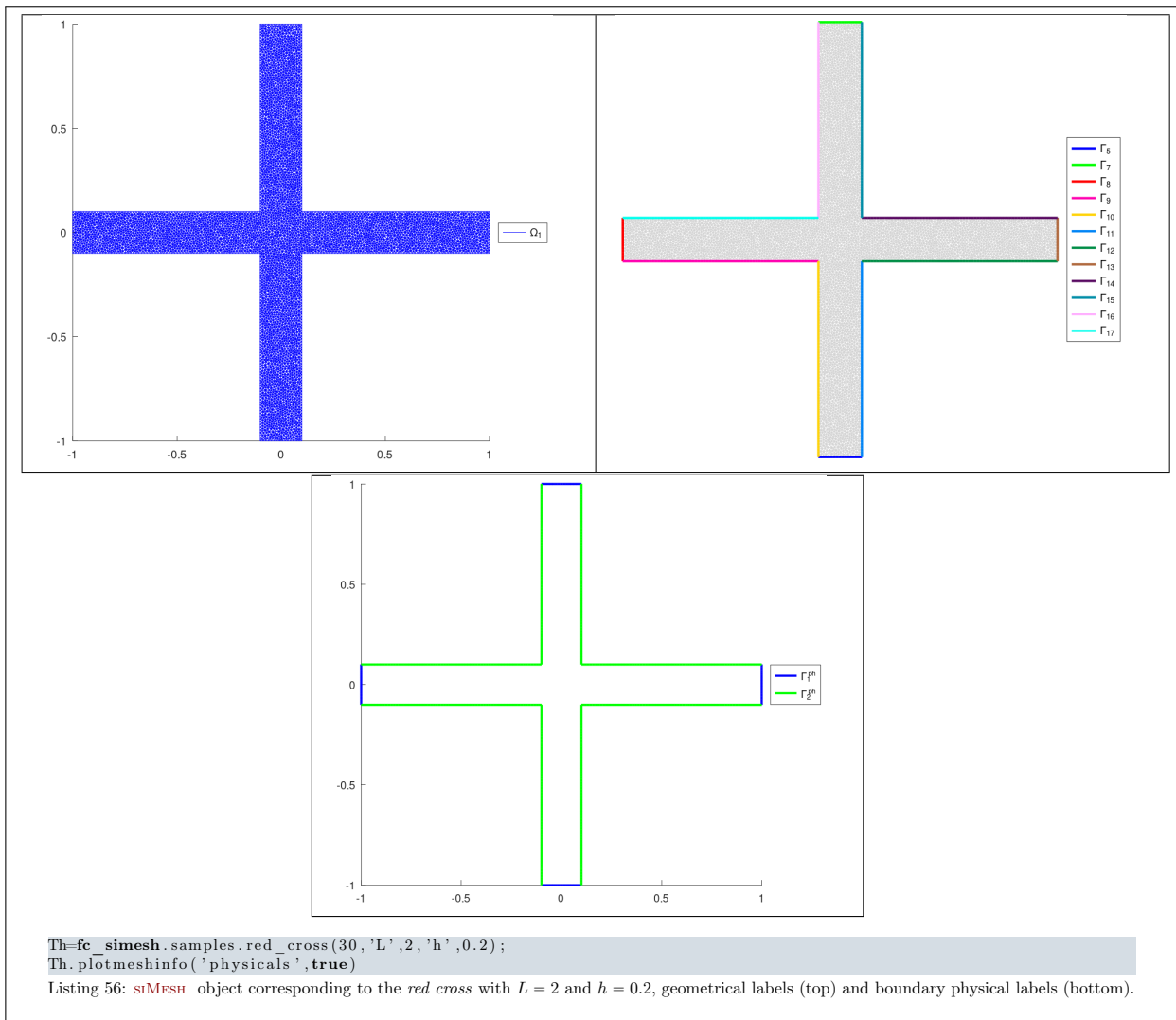
`fc_simesh.samples.red_cross(N)` returns the red cross, centered in $[0,0]$ with global width $L = 3$ and arm width $h = 1$, as a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.red_cross(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'L'` : to specify the global width L (default 3),
- `'h'` : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)
- `'delete'` : if `true`, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Listings 55 and 56 for an example.





4.1.9 `fc_simesh.samples.model01` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.model01` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `model010C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

Th=fc_simesh.samples.model01(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model01(N,Name,Value,...)

```

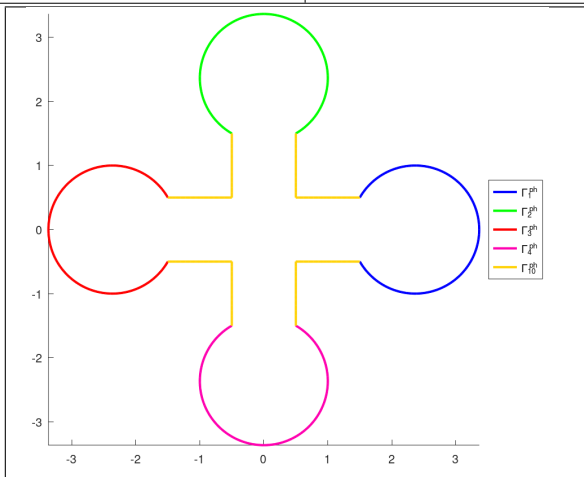
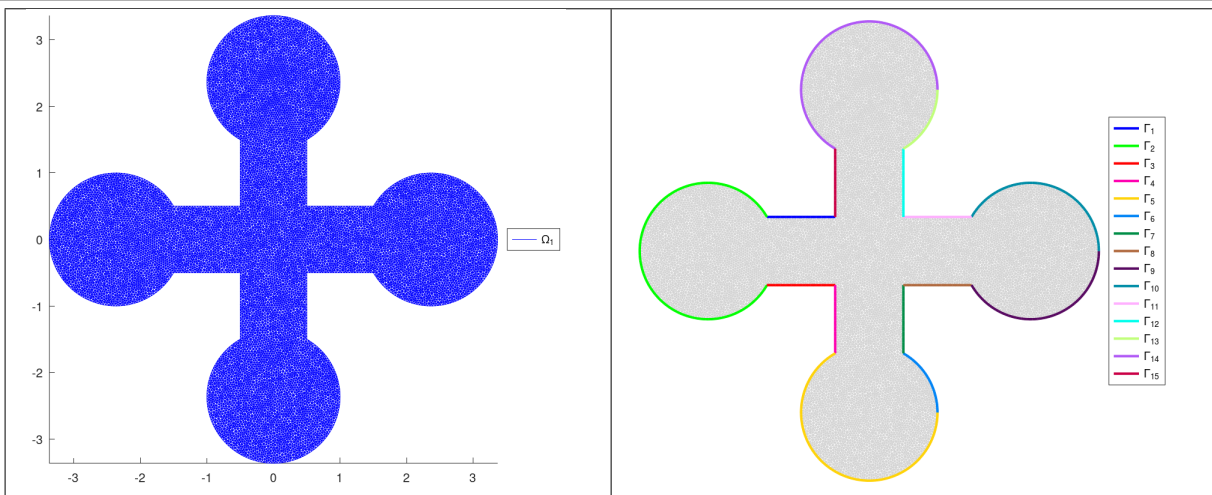
Description

`fc_simesh.samples.model01(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.model01(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

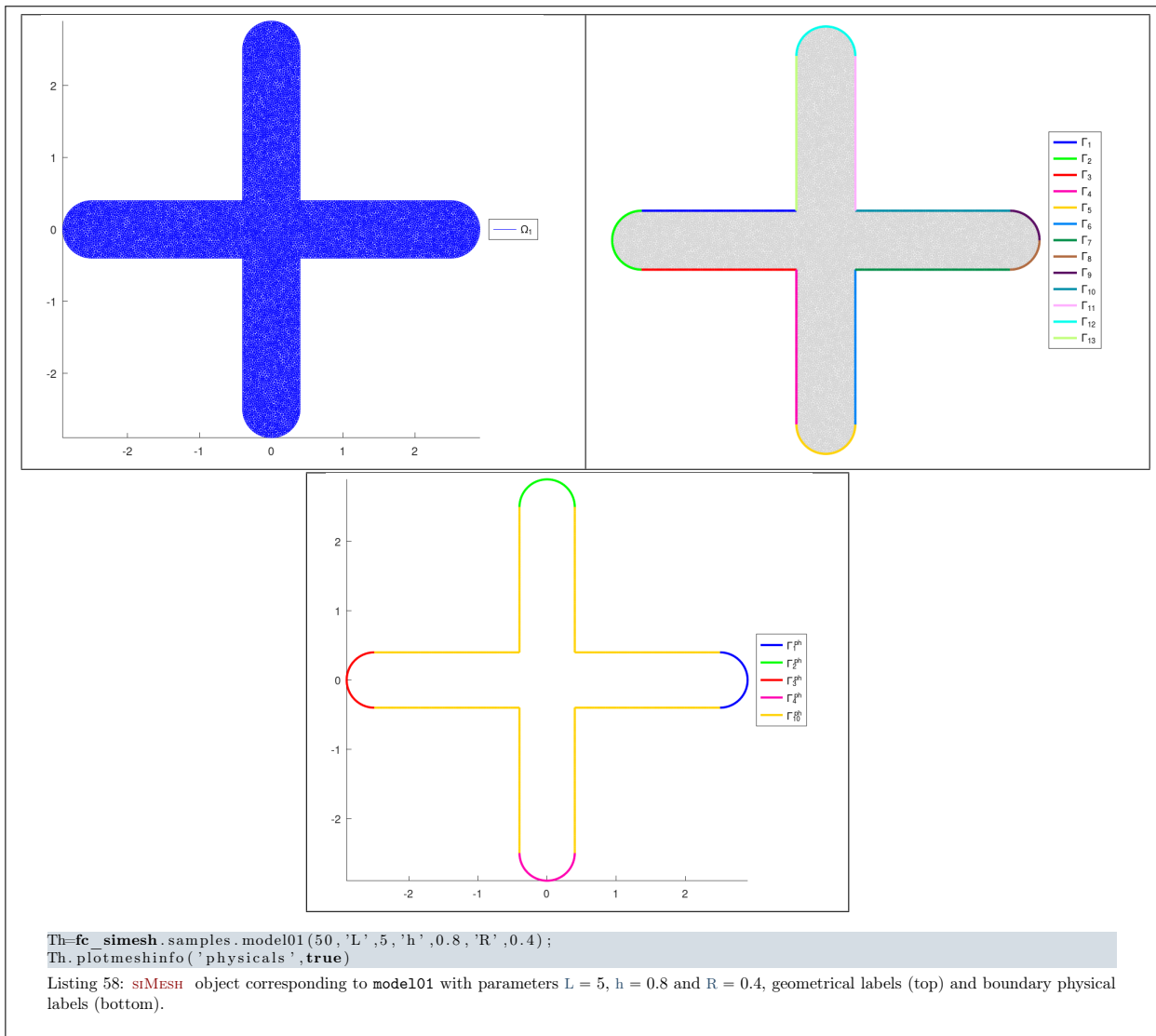
- 'L' : to specify the length L (default 3),
- 'h' : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- 'R' : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- 'renumbering' : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if `true`, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Listings 57 and 58.



```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model01(50);
Th.plotmeshinfo('physicals', true)
```

Listing 57: siMESH object corresponding to model01 with default parameters, geometrical labels (top) and boundary physical labels (bottom).



4.1.10 `fc_simesh.samples.model02` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.model02` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `model020C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

Th=fc_simesh.samples.model02(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model02(N,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

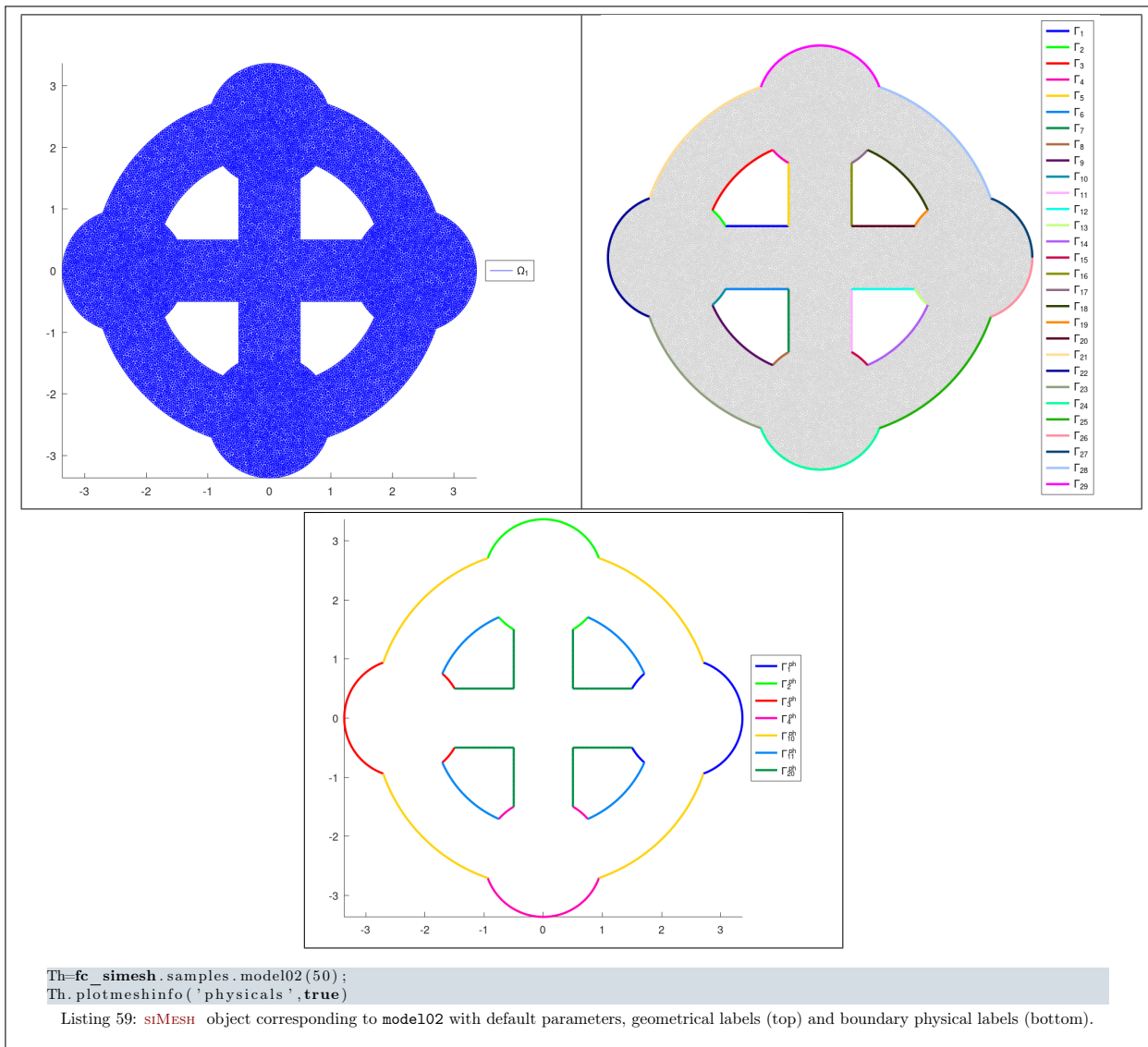
`fc_simesh.samples.model02(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

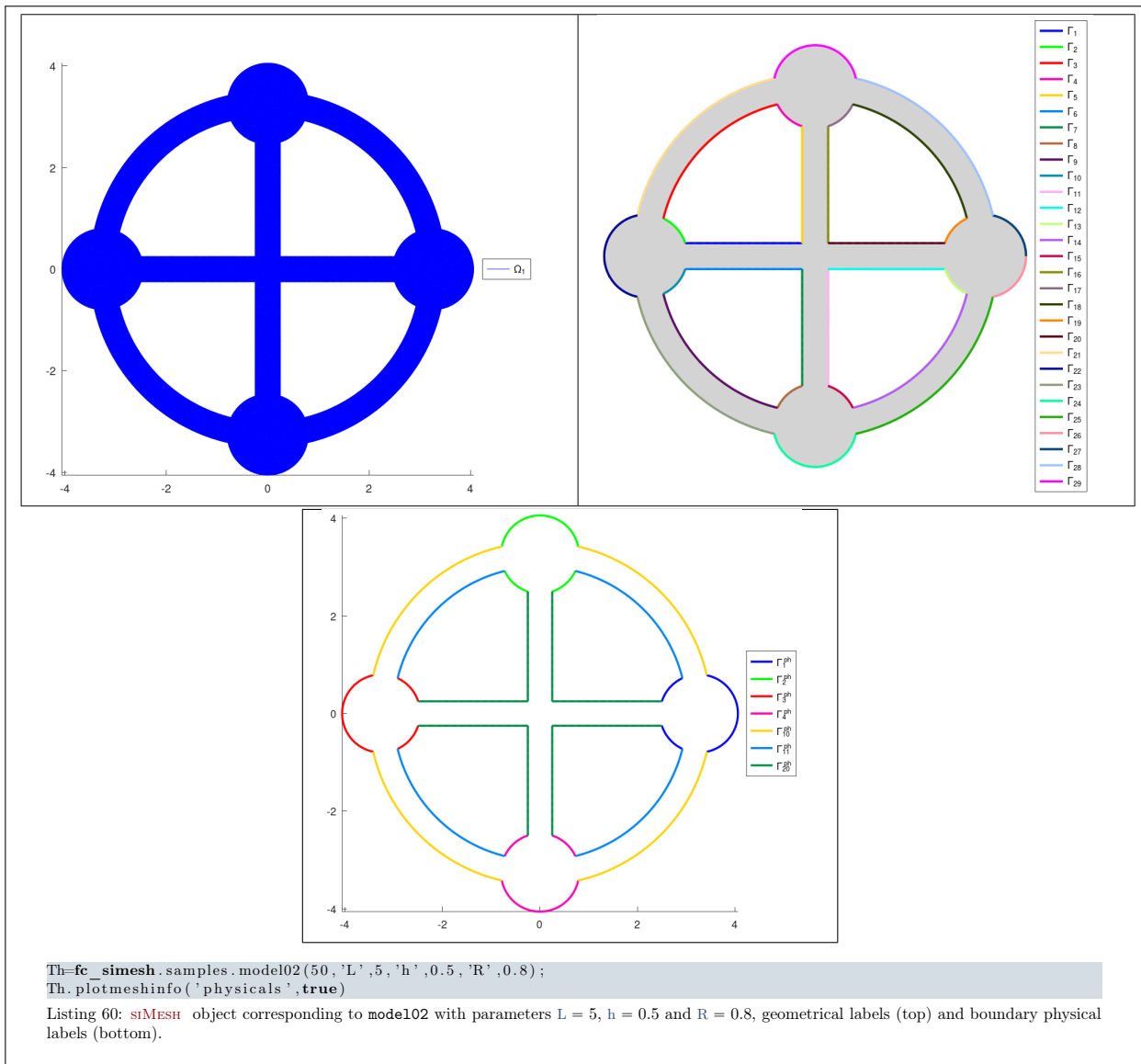
`fc_simesh.samples.model02(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'L'` : to specify the length L (default 3),
- `'h'` : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- `'R'` : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if `true`, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

We must have $L/2 > R$ and $R > \sqrt{2}h/2$.

See Listings 59 and 60.





4.1.11 `fc_simesh.samples.model03` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.model03` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `model030C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model03(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model03(N,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.model03(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

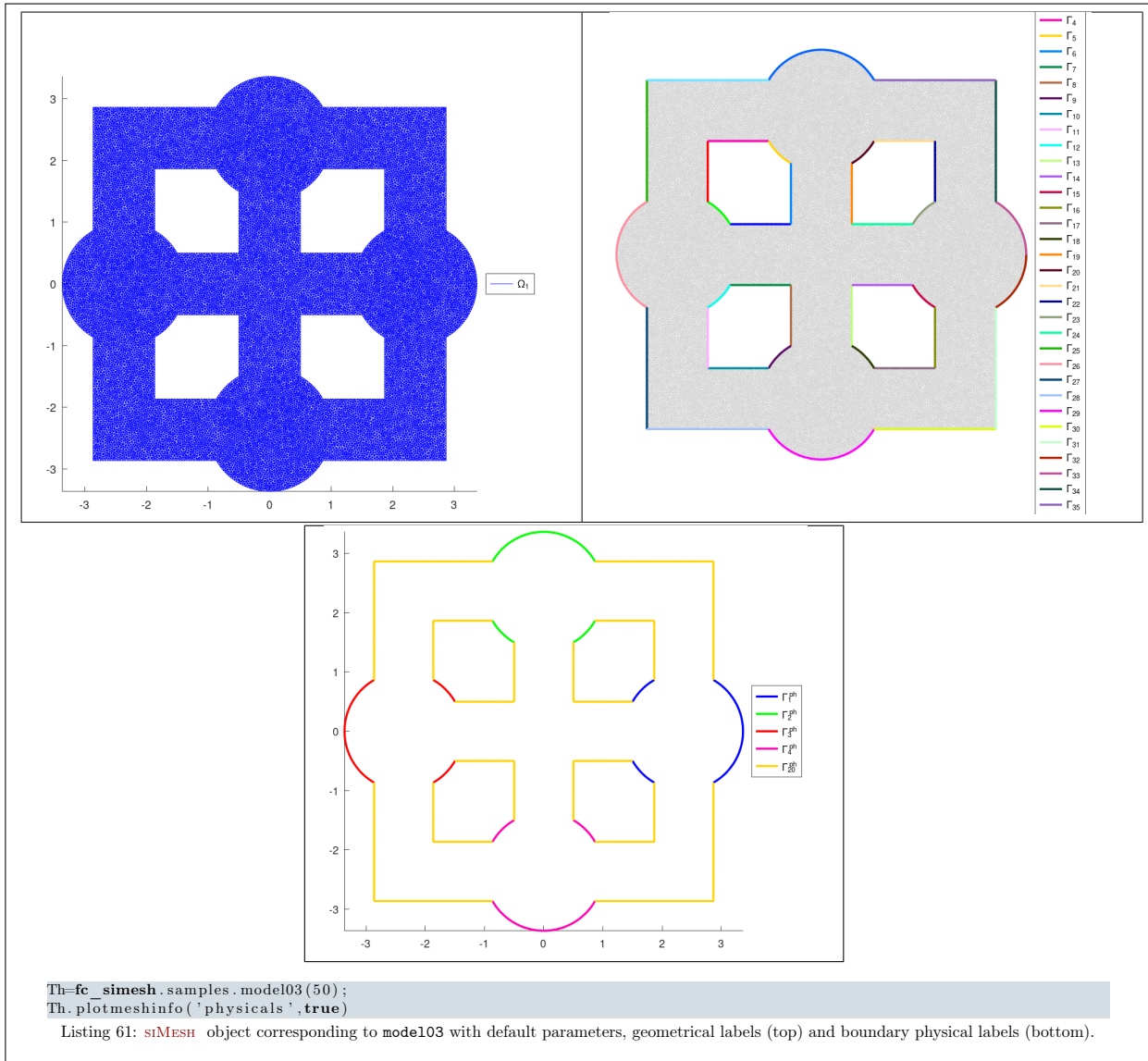
`fc_simesh.samples.model03(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

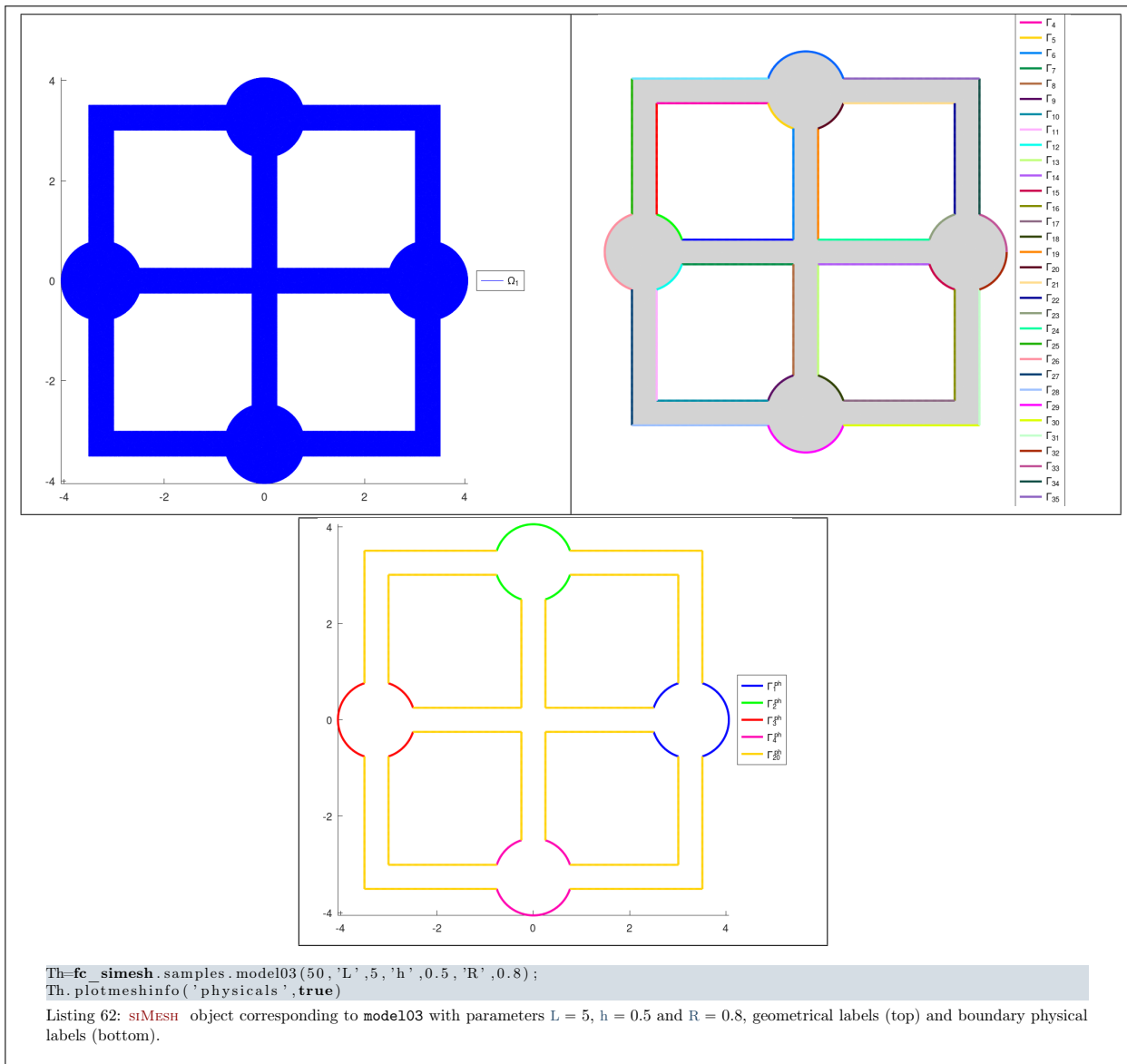
- `'L'` : to specify the length L (default 3),
- `'h'` : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- `'R'` : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...

- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

We must have $L/2 > R$ and $R > \sqrt{2}h/2$.

See Listings 61 and 62.





4.1.12 `fc_simesh.samples.model03v2` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.model03v2` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `model03v20C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

Th=fc_simesh.samples.model03v2(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model03v2(N,Name,Value,...)

```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.model03v2(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

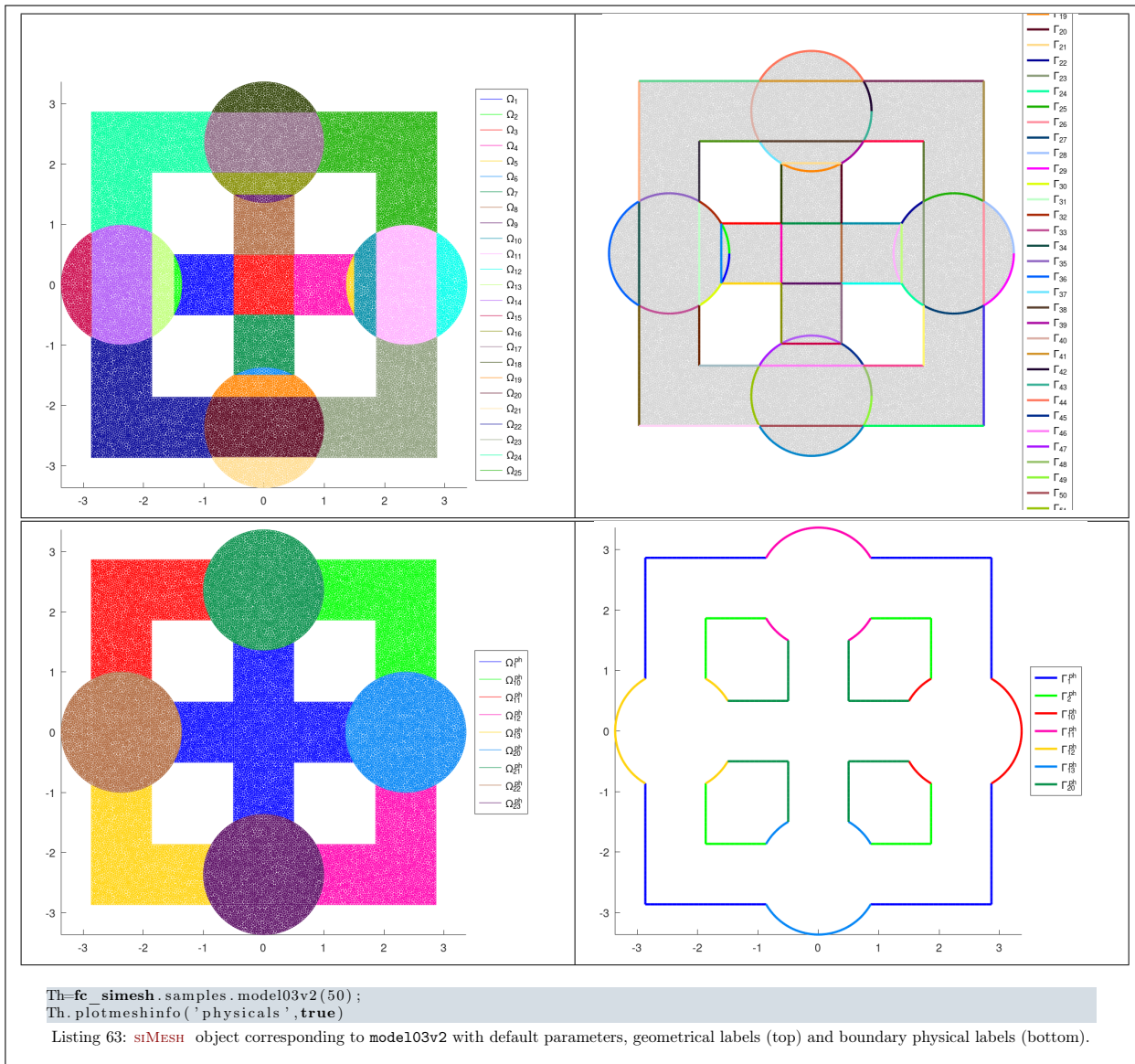
`fc_simesh.samples.model03v2(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

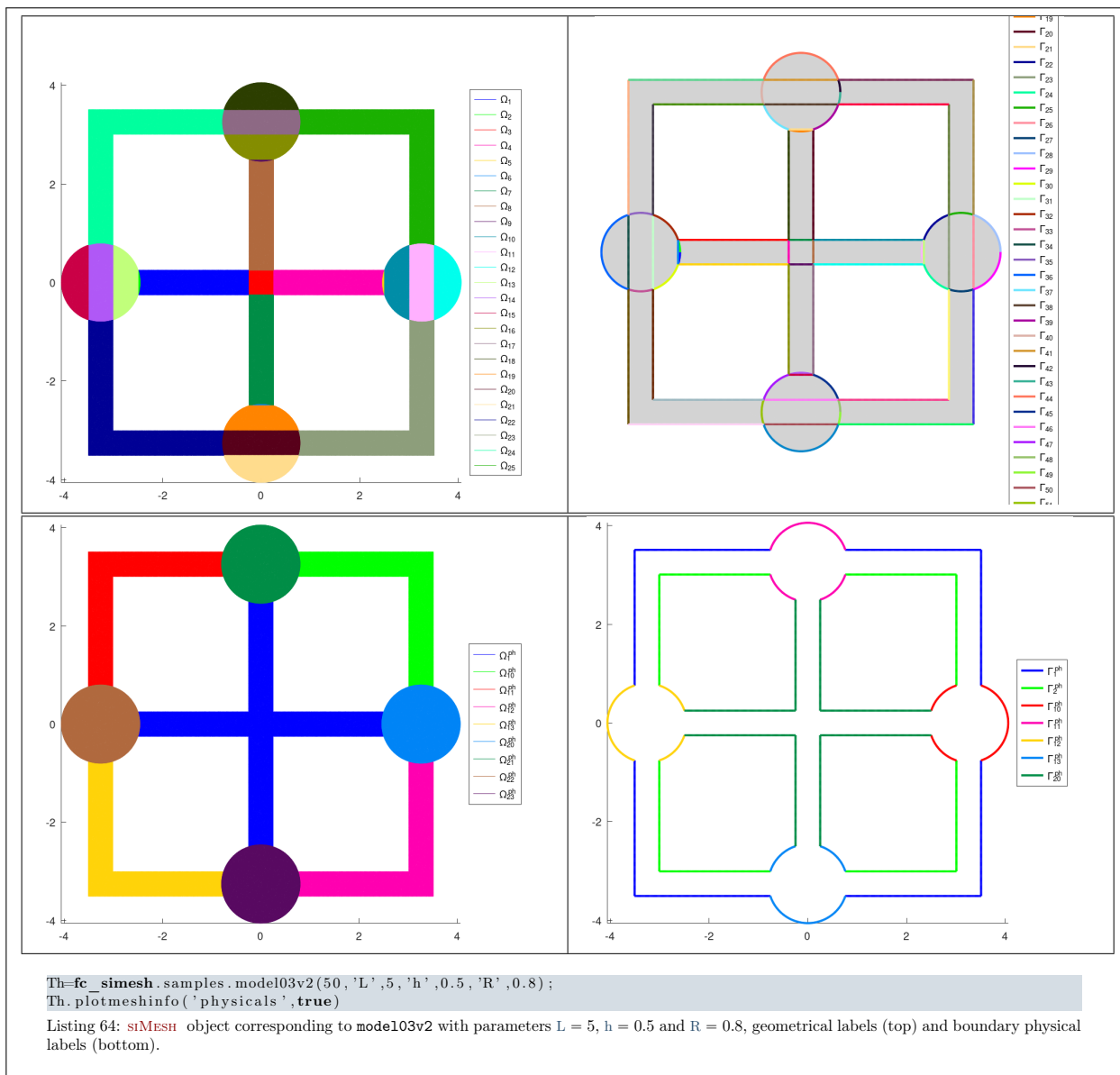
- `'L'` : to specify the length L (default 3),
- `'h'` : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- `'R'` : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...

- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

We must have $L/2 > R$ and $R > \sqrt{2}h/2$.

See Listings 63 and 64.





4.1.13 `fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `olympic_rings0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings(N,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

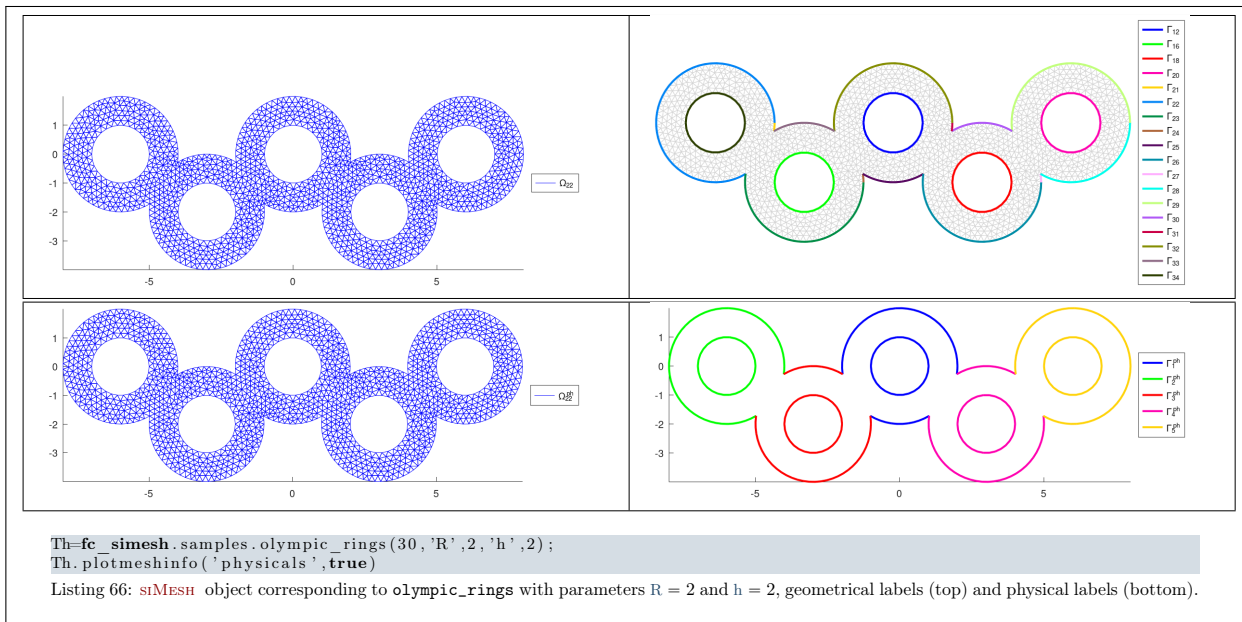
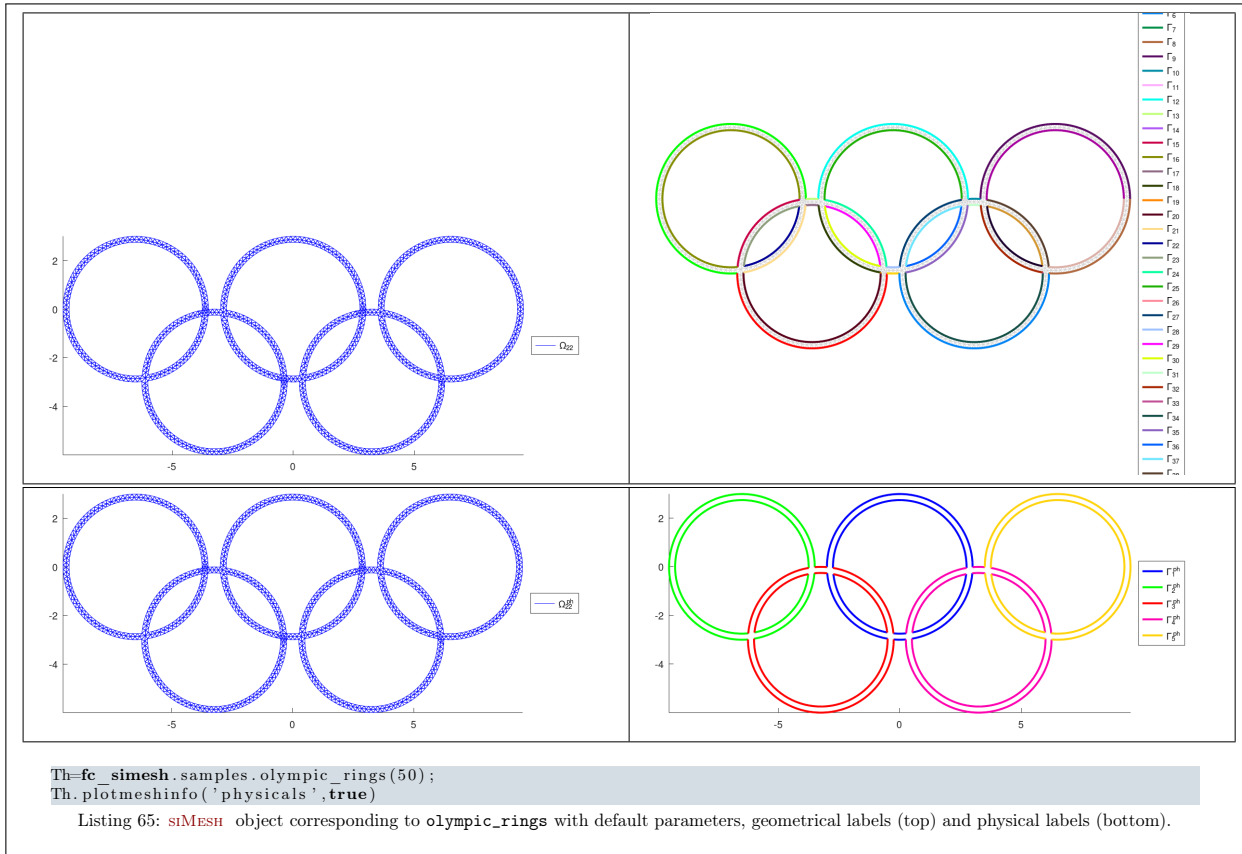
`fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'h'` : to specify the thickness h of the rings (default 0.5),
- `'R'` : to specify the radius R of the rings (default 3),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to domain elements and boundary elements (default `true`)
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...

- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

See Listings 65 and 66.



4.1.14 `fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2` function returns an **siMESH** object obtain by using `gmsh` with `olympic_ringsv20C.gmsh` file.

Syntaxe

```

Th=fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2(N,Name,Value,...)

```

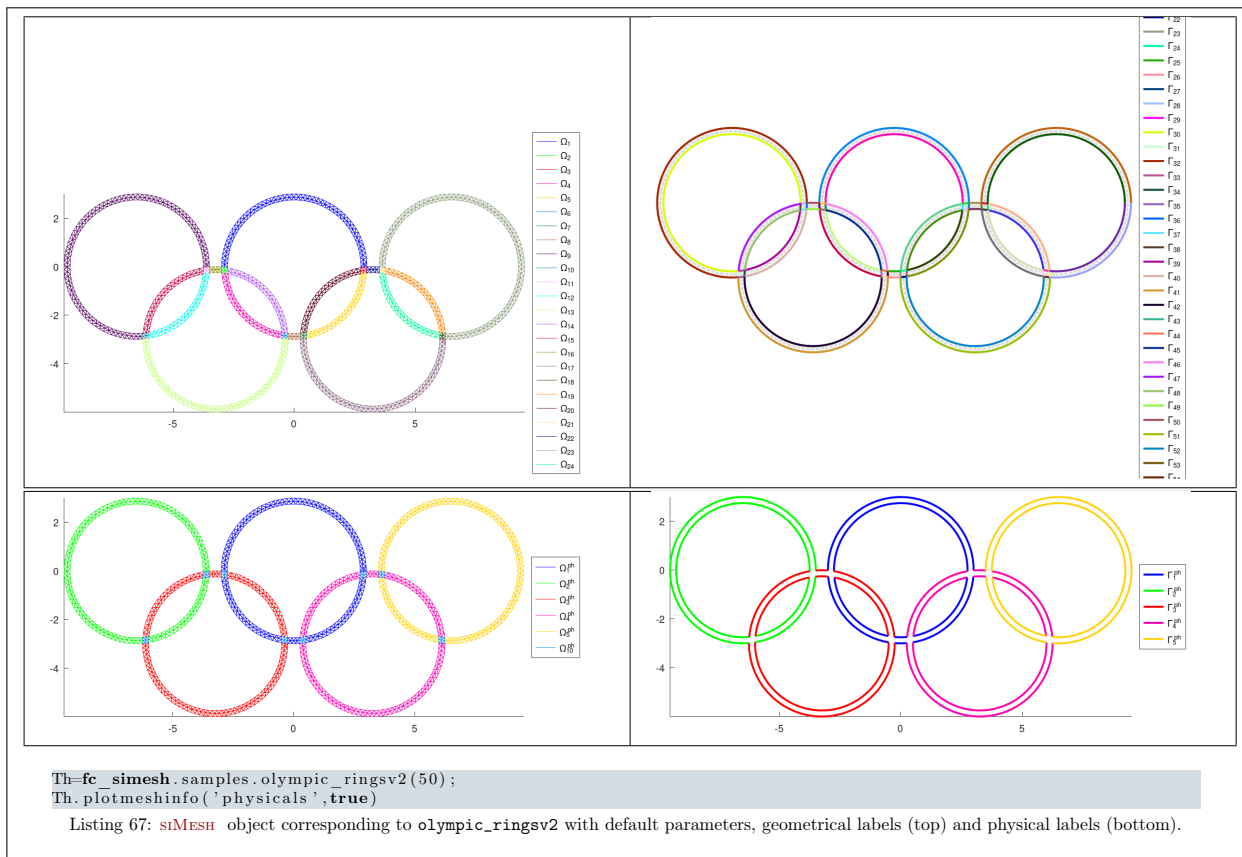
Description

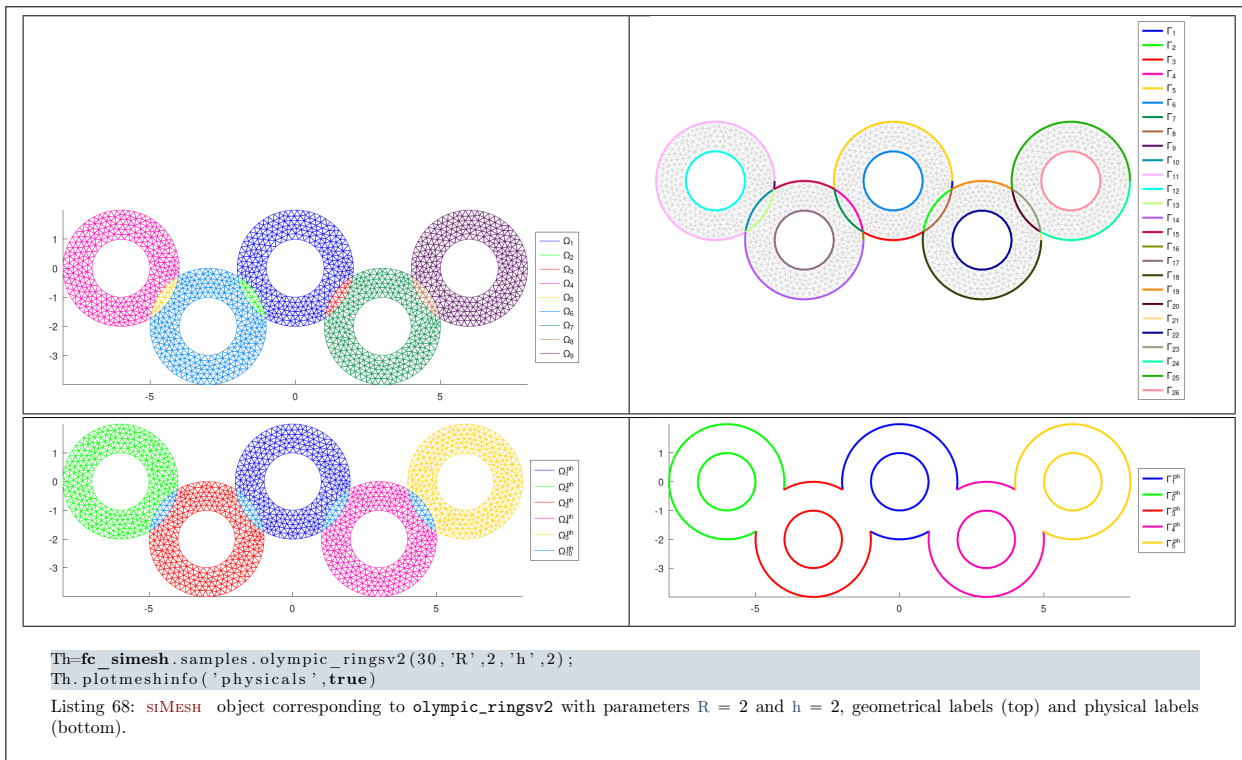
`fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- 'h' : to specify the thickness h of the ringsv2 (default 0.5),
- 'R' : to specify the radius R of the ringsv2 (default 3),
- 'renumbering' : if `true`, physical tags are set to domain elements and boundary elements (default `true`)
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if `true`, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Listings 67 and 68.





4.1.15 `fc_simesh.samples.model10` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.model10` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `model100C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

Th=fc_simesh.samples.model10(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model10(N,Name,Value,...)

```

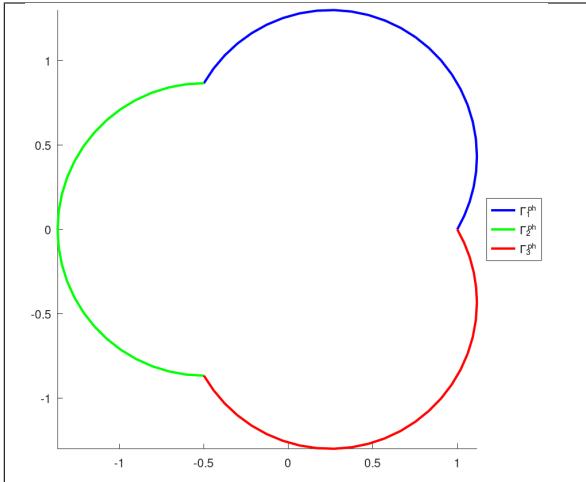
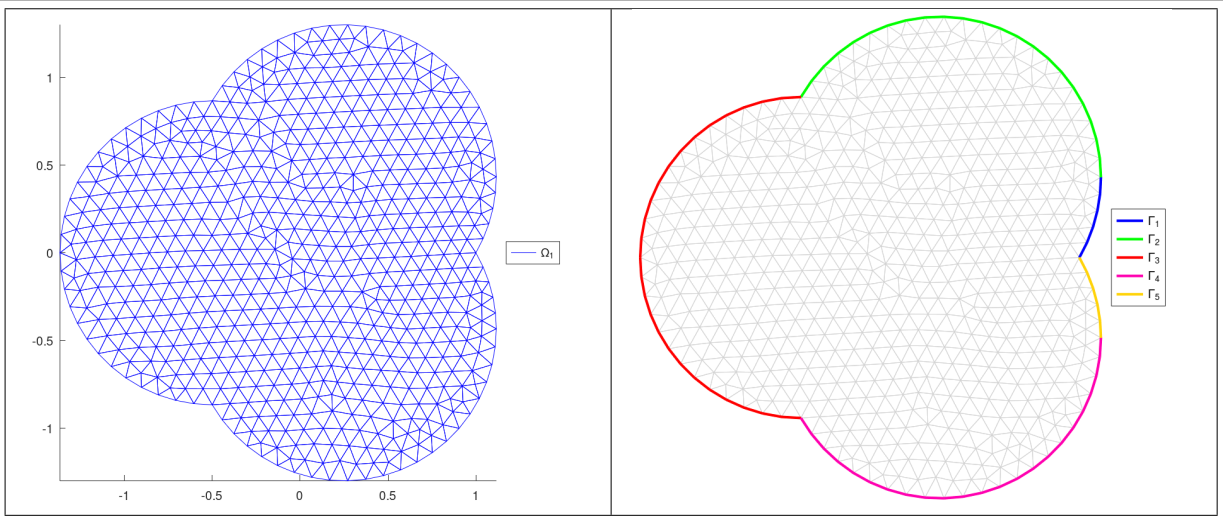
Description

`fc_simesh.samples.model10(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.model10(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

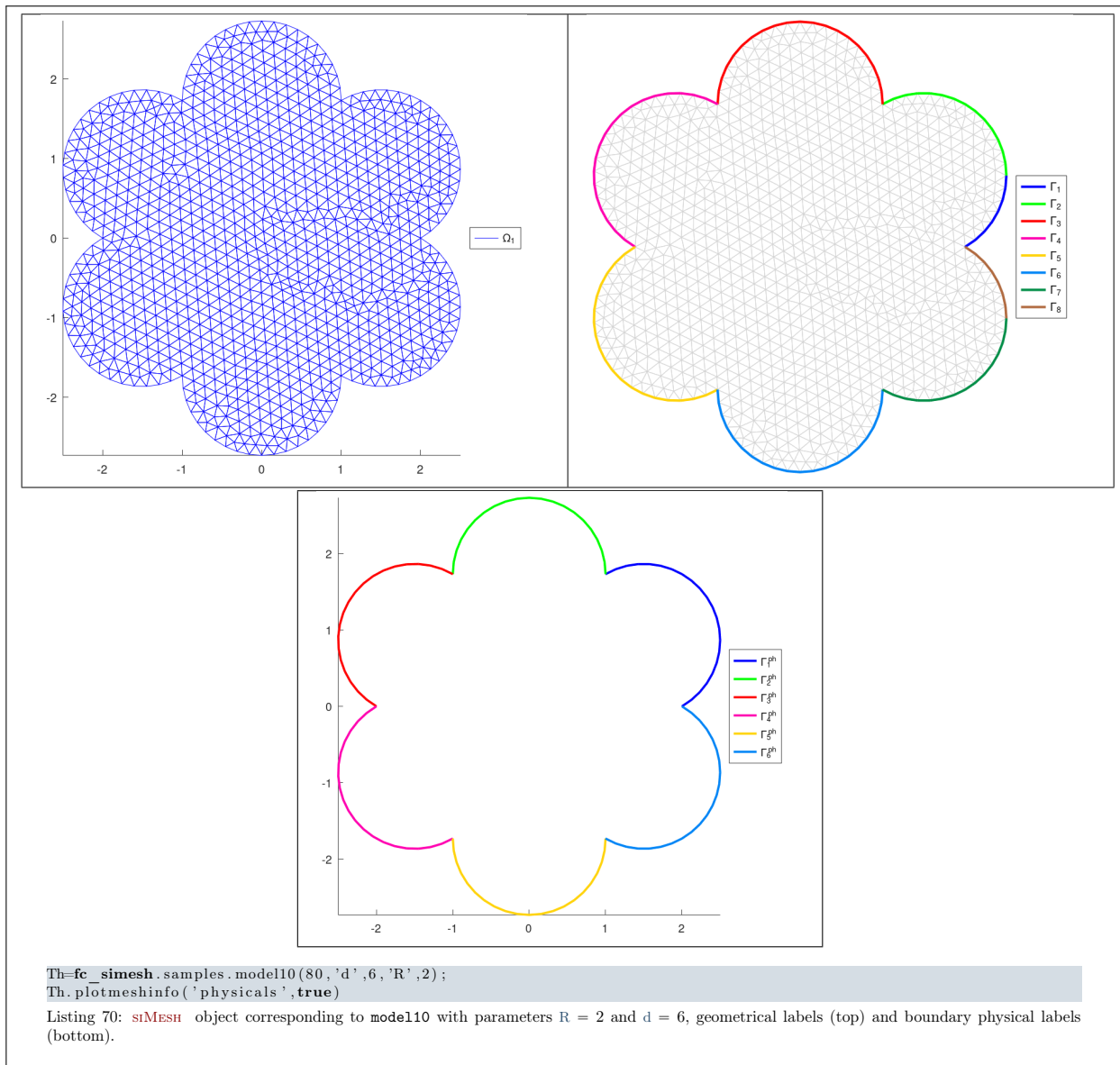
- `'R'` : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- `'d'` : to specify the number of points d (default 3),
- `'theta'` : to specify the start point on the circle (default 0),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

See Listings 69 and 70.



```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model10(60);
Th.plotmeshinfo('physicals',true)
```

Listing 69: siMESH object corresponding to model110 with default parameters, geometrical labels (top) and boundary physical labels (bottom).



4.1.16 `fc_simesh.samples.model11` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.model11` function returns an `siMESH` object obtain by using `gmsh` with `model110C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model11(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model11(N,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

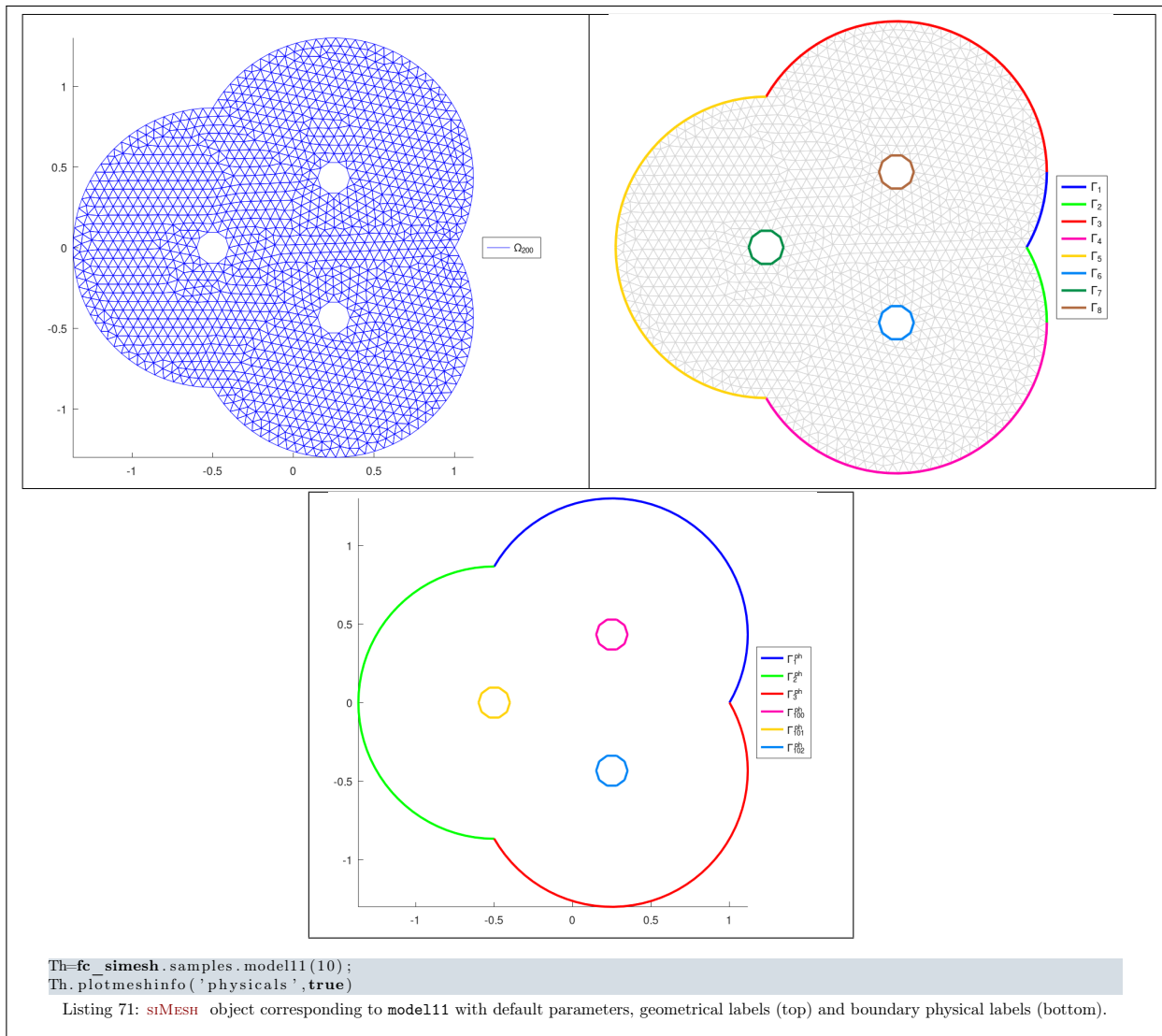
`fc_simesh.samples.model11(N)` returns a `siMESH` object where N is a refinement parameter.

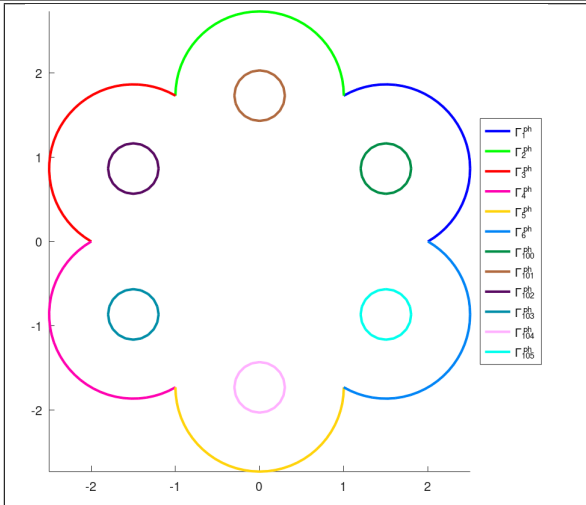
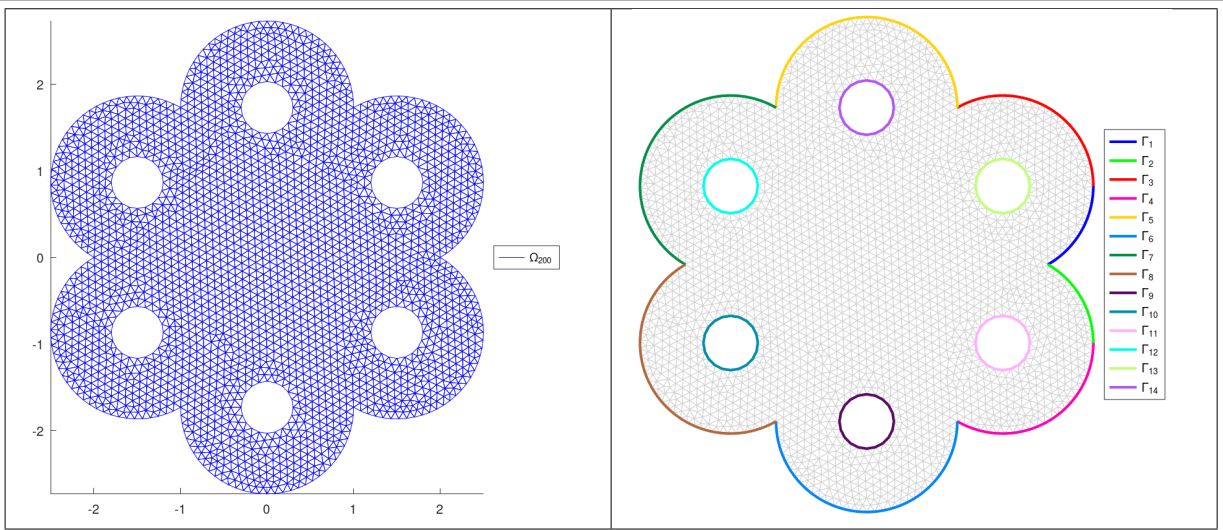
`fc_simesh.samples.model11(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'R'` : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- `'ri'` : to specify the radius r_i of d small disk holes (default 0.1),
- `'d'` : to specify the number of points d (default 3),
- `'theta'` : to specify the start point on the circle (default 0),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)

- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

See Listings 71 and 72.





```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model11(20,'d',6,'R',2,'ri',0.3);
Th.plotmeshinfo('physicals',true)
```

Listing 72: `siMESH` object corresponding to `model11` with parameters $R = 2$ and $d = 6$, geometrical labels (top) and boundary physical labels (bottom).

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B References

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- [2] F. Cuvelier. `fc_siplt`: an add-on to the `fc_simesh` Octave package for displaying simplices meshes or datas on simplices meshes. <http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/software/>, 2017. User’s Guide.
- [3] F. Cuvelier. `fc_hypermesh`: a object-oriented Octave package to mesh any d-orthotopes (hyperrectangle in dimension d) and their m-faces with high order simplices or orthotopes. <http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/software/>, 2019. User’s Guide.

Informations for git maintainers of the Octave package

git informations on the packages used to build this manual

```
-----  
name : fc-simesh  
tag : 0.4.6.a  
commit : 76deddaf6949d04bcc281cac685e5ba17914845b  
date : 2023-03-05  
time : 17-19-12  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-tools  
tag : 0.0.35  
commit : 1469d4cbac235c83155cf9195d9887e0a149177a  
date : 2023-03-03  
time : 13-50-59  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-bench  
tag : 0.1.3  
commit : 0639dde1dee68427af4dab19f75b1c58dacf64a4  
date : 2023-03-02  
time : 09-35-44  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-hypermesh  
tag : 1.0.4.b  
commit : 3ec06216dde6d376fcb766b085188b259986fe19  
date : 2023-03-02  
time : 12-46-15  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-amat  
tag : 0.1.3.b  
commit : 36648a410d06d8af84f4950cd42681309d803dbf  
date : 2023-03-02  
time : 09-49-35  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-meshtools  
tag : 0.1.4.b  
commit : 43f58ffcfa2ca359f2d948d156a8165274270376  
date : 2023-03-02  
time : 15-23-05  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-graphics4mesh  
tag : 0.1.6  
commit : 184e91b337ead27cb05f945983446dc66ec02795  
date : 2023-03-04  
time : 08-38-29  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-oogmsh  
tag : 0.3.0.a  
commit : 9e26c408792500dd34c5f2d90df7cc8fcc20cbbb  
date : 2023-03-05  
time : 06-36-30  
status : 0  
-----
```

```
-----  
name : fc-siplt  
tag : 0.2.6  
commit : 225d8579179b60686b16f116bee8ac4dc858e2d6  
date : 2023-03-05  
time : 17-00-59  
status : 0  
-----
```

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

```
-----  
name : fctools  
tag :  
commit : ce17e5ecb1d9999e3c8b228f7557f77310b7c9c5  
date : 2023-03-05  
time : 06:32:05  
status : 1  
-----
```

Using the remote configuration repository:

```
url      ssh://lagagit/MCS/Cuvelier/Matlab/fc-config  
commit   ca906afbfb4703ef2dbaee43d9b4385267301e1
```