



simesh Octave package, User's Guide* version 0.4.7

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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 **csiplt** package is used.

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* $\text{\LaTeX}$ manual, revision 0.4.7.a, compiled with Octave 9.3.0, and packages **fc-simesh**[0.4.7], **fc-tools**[0.0.36], **fc-bench**[0.1.4], **fc-amat**[0.1.4], **fc-hypermesh**[1.0.5], **fc-meshtools**[0.1.5], **fc-graphics4mesh**[0.1.7], **fc-oogmsh**[0.3.1], **fc-siplt**[0.2.7]

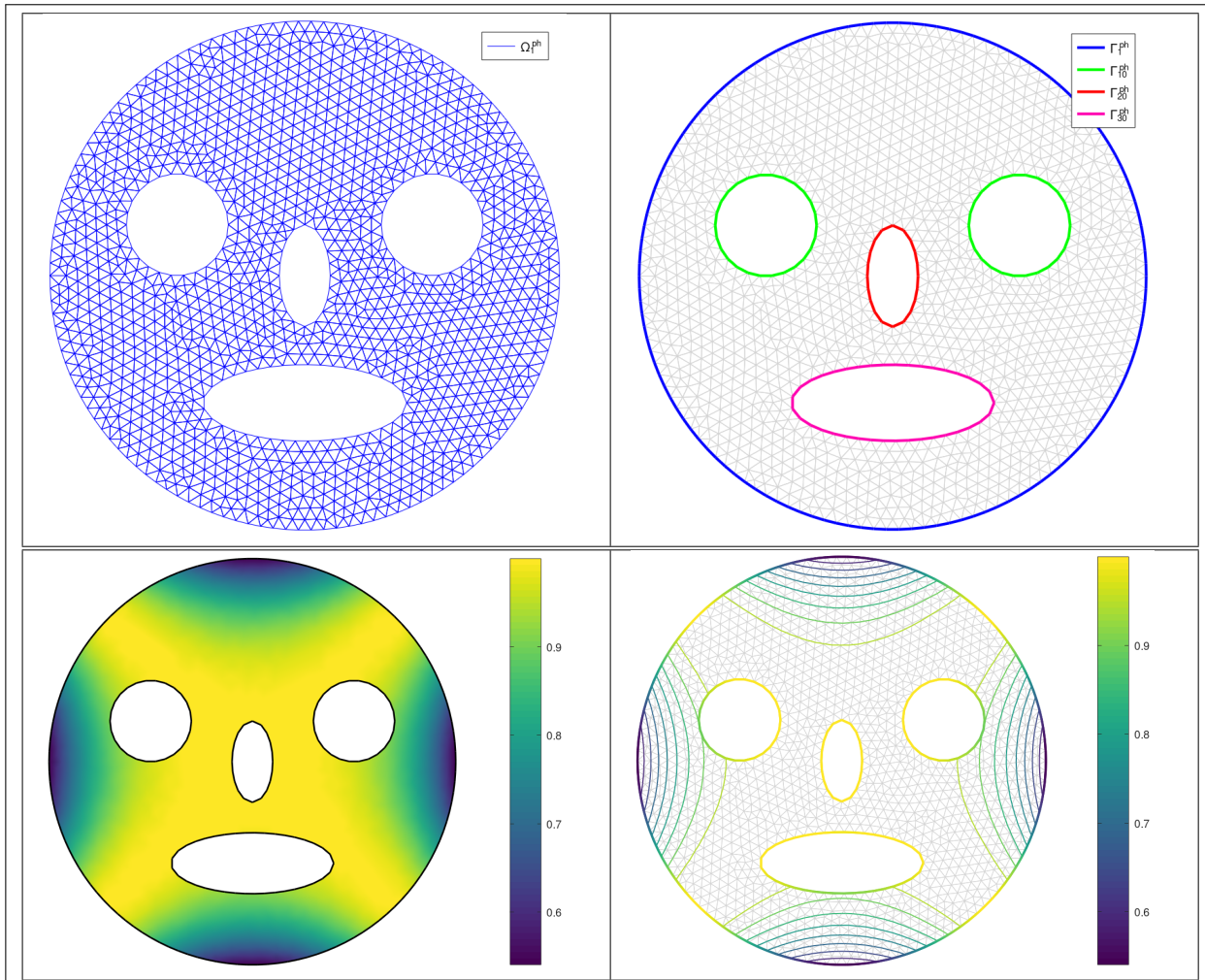
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1 Introduction

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 `gmsh` can be used under Octave to build triangular or tetrahedral meshes by using the `fc_oogmsh` 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_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh2d(geofile,200,'force',true);
% Creating siMesh object by reading the mesh file
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
% Computing datas 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.constructor.hypercube` function.

2 Installation

This package was only tested on Ubuntu 24.04.1 with Octave 9.3.0.

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) 2017-2025 F. Cuvelier

1- Downloading and extracting the packages
2- Setting the <fc-simesh> package
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_simesh-0.4.7/configure_loc.m ...
3- Using packages :
->          fc-tools : 0.0.36
->          fc-bench : 0.1.4
->          fc-amat : 0.1.4
->          fc-hypermesh : 1.0.5
->          fc-meshtools : 0.1.5
->          fc-graphics4mesh : 0.1.7
->          fc-oogmsh : 0.3.1
->          fc-siplt : 0.2.7
with          fc-simesh : 0.4.7
*** Using instructions
To use the <fc-simesh> package:
addpath('~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_simesh-0.4.7')
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-0.4.7')
>> 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-0.0.36/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_bench.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_bench-0.1.4/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_amat.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_amat-0.1.4/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_hypermesh.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_hypermesh-1.0.5/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_meshtools.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_meshtools-0.1.5/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_graphics4mesh.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_graphics4mesh-0.1.7/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_oogmsh.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_oogmsh-0.3.1/configure_loc.m ...
Try to use default parameters!
Use fc_siplt.configure to configure.
Write in ~/Octave/fc-simesh-full/fc_siplt-0.2.7/configure_loc.m ...
Using fc_simesh[0.4.7] with fc_tools[0.0.36], fc_bench[0.1.4], fc_amat[0.1.4],
          fc_hypermesh[1.0.5], fc_meshtools[0.1.5], fc_graphics4mesh[0.1.7],
          fc_oogmsh[0.3.1], fc_siplt[0.2.7].
[fc-oogmsh] Configured to use gmsh 4.13.1 with default MSH file format version 4.1
```

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

```
Using fc_simesh[0.4.7] with fc_tools[0.0.36], fc_bench[0.1.4], fc_amat[0.1.4],
fc_hypermesh[1.0.5], fc_meshtools[0.1.5], fc_graphics4mesh[0.1.7],
fc_oogmsh[0.3.1], fc_siplt[0.2.7].
[fc-oogmsh] Configured to use gmsh 4.13.1 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 $\mathbb{R}^{\text{dim}}$, $0 \leq k \leq \text{dim}$, is a polytope which is the convex hull of its $k + 1$ vertices of $\mathbb{R}^{\text{dim}}$. More formally, suppose the $k + 1$ vertices $q^0, \dots, q^k \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{dim}}$ 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 $\mathbb{R}^{\text{dim}}$, $0 \leq k \leq \text{dim}$, a mesh with **unique geometrical label** only composed with k -simplices.

A **d -simplicial mesh** in $\mathbb{R}^{\text{dim}}$, $0 \leq d \leq \text{dim}$, 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 **siMeshElt** object for **d**-simplicial elementary meshes in $\mathbb{R}^{\text{dim}}$

dim	: integer space dimension
d	: integer ($0 \leq d \leq \text{dim}$)
nq	: integer number of vertices
nme	: integer number of elements (d-simplices)
q	: dim -by- nq array of reals array of vertex coordinates
me	: (d + 1)-by- nme array of integers connectivity array for mesh elements
vols	: 1-by- nme array of reals array of mesh element volumes
geolab	: integer geometrical label
label	: integer same as geolab
physlab	: integer physical label
h	: double mesh step size (=maximum edge length in the mesh)
toGlobal	: 1-by- nq array of integers convert from local to global mesh vertices numbering. Prefer the use of toParents{end} 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 toParents{1} instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
nqParents	: 1-by- n array of integers nqParents(1) number of vertices in the <i>parent</i> mesh, nqParents(2) number of vertices in the <i>parent</i> of the <i>parent</i> mesh, nqParents(end) number of vertices in the global mesh.
toParents	: 1-by- n cell array toParents{1} indices array which convert local ver- tices numbering to the <i>parent</i> mesh vertices number- ing, toParents{2} indices array which convert local ver- tices numbering to the <i>parent</i> of the <i>parent</i> mesh, toParents{end} indices array which convert local ver- tices numbering to the global mesh.

More precisely

- $q(i,j)$ is the i -th coordinate of the j -th vertex, $i \in \{1, \dots, \text{dim}\}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, \text{nq}\}$. 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 $k \in \{1, \dots, \text{nme}\}$. 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 **siMeshElt** objects which are elementary l -simplicial meshes ($0 \leq l \leq d$) in space dimension **dim**.



siMesh object properties

<code>dim</code>	: integer space dimension
<code>d</code>	: integer d-dimensional simplicial mesh
<code>sTh</code>	: array of <code>siMeshElt</code> objects
<code>nsTh</code>	: number of <code>siMeshElt</code> objects
<code>sThsimp</code>	: array of <code>nsTh</code> integers <i>i</i> -th <code>siMeshElt</code> object in <code>sTh</code> is a <code>sThsimp(i)</code> -simplicial elementary mesh
<code>sThgeolab</code>	: array of <code>nsTh</code> integers in <code>sTh</code> geometrical label of <i>i</i> -th <code>siMeshElt</code> object in <code>sTh</code> is number <code>sThgeolab(i)</code>
<code>sThlab</code>	: array of <code>nsTh</code> integers in <code>sTh</code> same as <code>sThgeolab</code> .
<code>sThphyslab</code>	: array of <code>nsTh</code> integers in <code>sTh</code> physical label of <i>i</i> -th <code>siMeshElt</code> object in <code>sTh</code> is number <code>sThphyslab(i)</code> . Could be <code>NaN</code> value (i.e. not physical).
<code>nq</code>	: integer number of vertices in the mesh
<code>toGlobal</code>	: 1-by- <code>nq</code> array of integers convert from local to global mesh vertices numbering. Prefer the use of <code>ndtoParents</code> instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
<code>toParent</code>	: 1-by- <code>nq</code> 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>toParents1</code> instead. <i>It will be removed in a future release.</i>
<code>nqParents</code>	: 1-by- <i>n</i> array of integers Only used with partitioned mesh and the <code>fc-psimesh</code> package.
<code>toParents</code>	: 1-by- <i>n</i> cell array Only used with partitioned mesh and the <code>fc-psimesh</code> 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 4.13.1
[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 4.13.1 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: 20 double
  other: (1x1 struct)
  sTh: (1x20 cell)
sThboundlabs: []
sThcolors: (20x3 double)
sThgeolab: [ 105 110 115 120 101 102 103 104 106 107 108 109 111 112 113 114 116 117 118 119 ] (1x20 double)
sThlab: [ 105 110 115 120 101 102 103 104 106 107 108 109 111 112 113 114 116 117 118 119 ] (1x20 double)
sThpartlabs: []
sThphyslab: [ 10 20 1 2 101 102 103 104 20 20 20 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 ] (1x20 double)
sThsimp: [ 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ] (1x20 double)
toGlobal: (1x2327 double)
toParent: (1x2327 double)
toParents: (1x1 cell)
*** Th.sTh{9}:
siMeshElt with properties:
  Tag: (1x28 char)
  bbox: [ 0 0.2 0 0.2 ] (1x4 double)
  color: [ 1 0.827586 0.0344828 ] (1x3 double)
  d: 1 double
  dim: 2 double
  elementTags: [ 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 ] (1x7 double)
  geolab: 106 double
  gradBaCo: (7x2x2 double)
  h: 0.0447858 double
  label: 106 double
  me: (2x7 double)
  nme: 7 double
  normals: (2x7 double)
  nq: 8 double
  nqGlobal: 2327 double
  nqParent: 2327 double
  nqParents: 2327 double
  order: 1 double
  partlab: []
  pcolor: [ 1 0 0 ] (1x3 double)
  physlab: 20 double
  ptxnormals: (2x8 double)
  q: (2x8 double)
  toGlobal: [ 5 6 173 174 175 176 177 178 ] (1x8 double)
  toParent: [ 5 6 173 174 175 176 177 178 ] (1x8 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
  vols: [ 0.0447858 0.0447858 0.0447858 0.0447858 0.0447858 0.0447858 0.0447858 ] (1x7 double)
```

From the output of the Listing 2 or from the Figure 1 the complete physical domain (2-simplex elements) with physical labels is

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

and the physical boundary (1-simplex elements) is

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

Each physical element is made of one or more geometrical elements (i.e. elementary mesh):

$$\Omega_1^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_{115}^{\text{geo}}, \Omega_2^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_{120}^{\text{geo}}, \Omega_{10}^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_{105}^{\text{geo}} \text{ and } \Omega_{20}^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_{110}^{\text{geo}}$$

and

$$\Gamma_1^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{111:114}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_2^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{116:119}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_{20}^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{106:109}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_i^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_i^{\text{geo}}, \forall i \in [101 : 104].$$

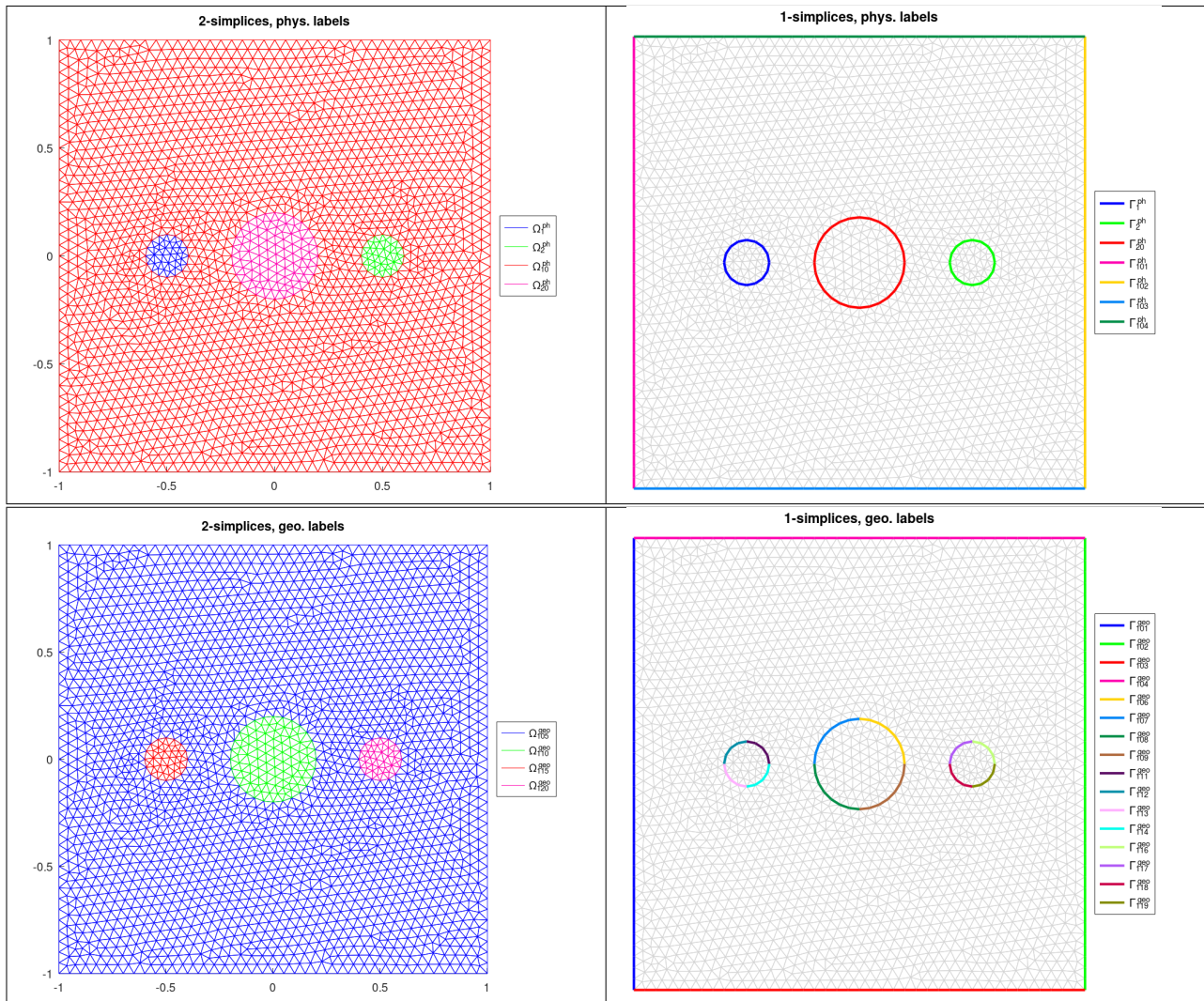


Figure 1: 2D **siMesh** object from `sample20.geo`, geometrical labels (top) and physical labels (bottom).

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 4.13.1
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -3 -setnumber N 5 -string "Mesh.MshFileVersion=4.1;" <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3d/quart_sphere2.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] Using gmsh 4.13.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-5.msh
*** 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)
sThboundlabs: []
sThcolors: (23x3 double)
sThgeolab: [ 25 27 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 ] (1x23 double)
sThlab: [ 25 27 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 ] (1x23 double)
sThpartlabs: []
sThphyslab: [ 1 2 1 2 3 7 6 4 5 1 4 3 2 9 7 8 5 6 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 0 0 0 0 0 ] (1x23 double)
toGlobal: (1x1172 double)
toParent: (1x1172 double)
toParents: (1x1 cell)
*** Th.sTh{9}:
siMeshElt with properties:
  Tag: (1x31 char)
  bbox: [ -1 0 0 1 0 0 ] (1x6 double)
  color: [ 0 0.551724 0.275862 ] (1x3 double)
  d: 2 double
  dim: 3 double
  elementTags: (1x187 double)
  geolab: 23 double
  gradBaCo: (187x3x3 double)
  h: 0.13635 double
  label: 23 double
  me: (3x187 double)
  nme: 187 double
  normals: (3x187 double)
  nq: 112 double
  nqGlobal: 1172 double
  nqParent: 1172 double
  nqParents: 1172 double
  order: 1 double
  partlab: []
  pcolor: [ 1 0.827586 0.0344828 ] (1x3 double)
  physlab: 5 double
  ptxnormals: (3x112 double)
  q: (3x112 double)
  toGlobal: (1x112 double)
  toParent: (1x112 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
  vols: (1x187 double)
```

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

- two 3-simplicial physical meshes : $\Omega_i^{\text{ph}}, \forall i \in \{1, 2\}$ where $\Omega_1^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_{25}^{\text{geo}}$ and $\Omega_2^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_{27}^{\text{geo}}$.
- seven 2-simplicial physical meshes : $\Gamma_i^{\text{ph}}, \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 7 \rrbracket$ where $\Gamma_1^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{11}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_2^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{13}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_3^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{15}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_4^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{21}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_5^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{23}^{\text{geo}}, \Gamma_6^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{19}^{\text{geo}}$ and $\Gamma_7^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_{17}^{\text{geo}}$.
- nine 1-simplicial physical meshes : $\partial\Gamma_i^{\text{ph}}, \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 9 \rrbracket$ where $\partial\Gamma_1^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_1^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_2^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_4^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_3^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_3^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_4^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_2^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_5^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_8^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_6^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_9^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_7^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_6^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_8^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_7^{\text{geo}}, \partial\Gamma_9^{\text{ph}} = \partial\Gamma_5^{\text{geo}}$,
- five 0-simplicial physical meshes : $\partial^2\Gamma_i^{\text{ph}}, \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 5 \rrbracket$ where $\partial^2\Gamma_i^{\text{ph}} = \partial^2\Gamma_i^{\text{geo}}$.

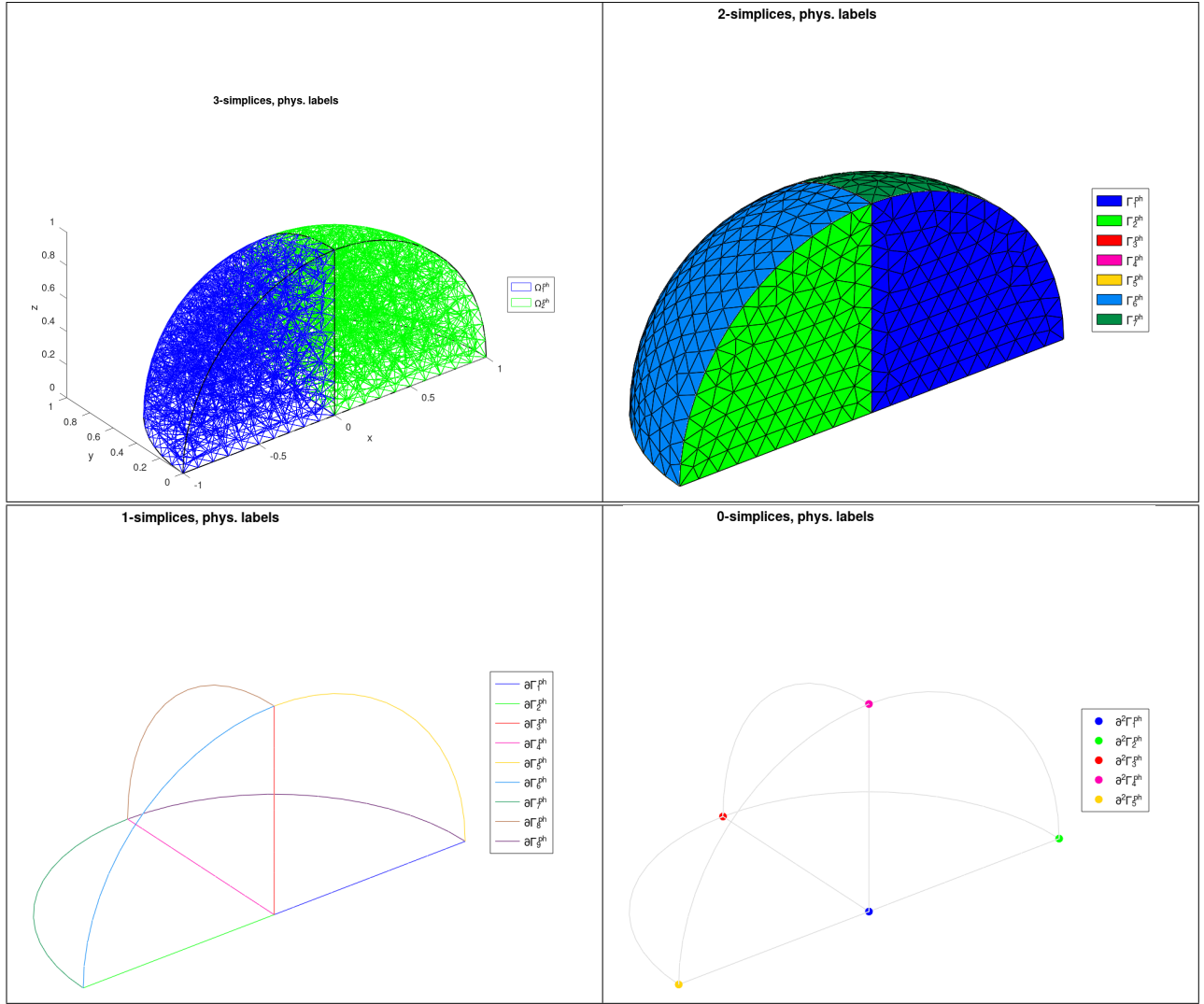


Figure 2: 3D Mesh from `quart_sphere2.geo`, physical labels.

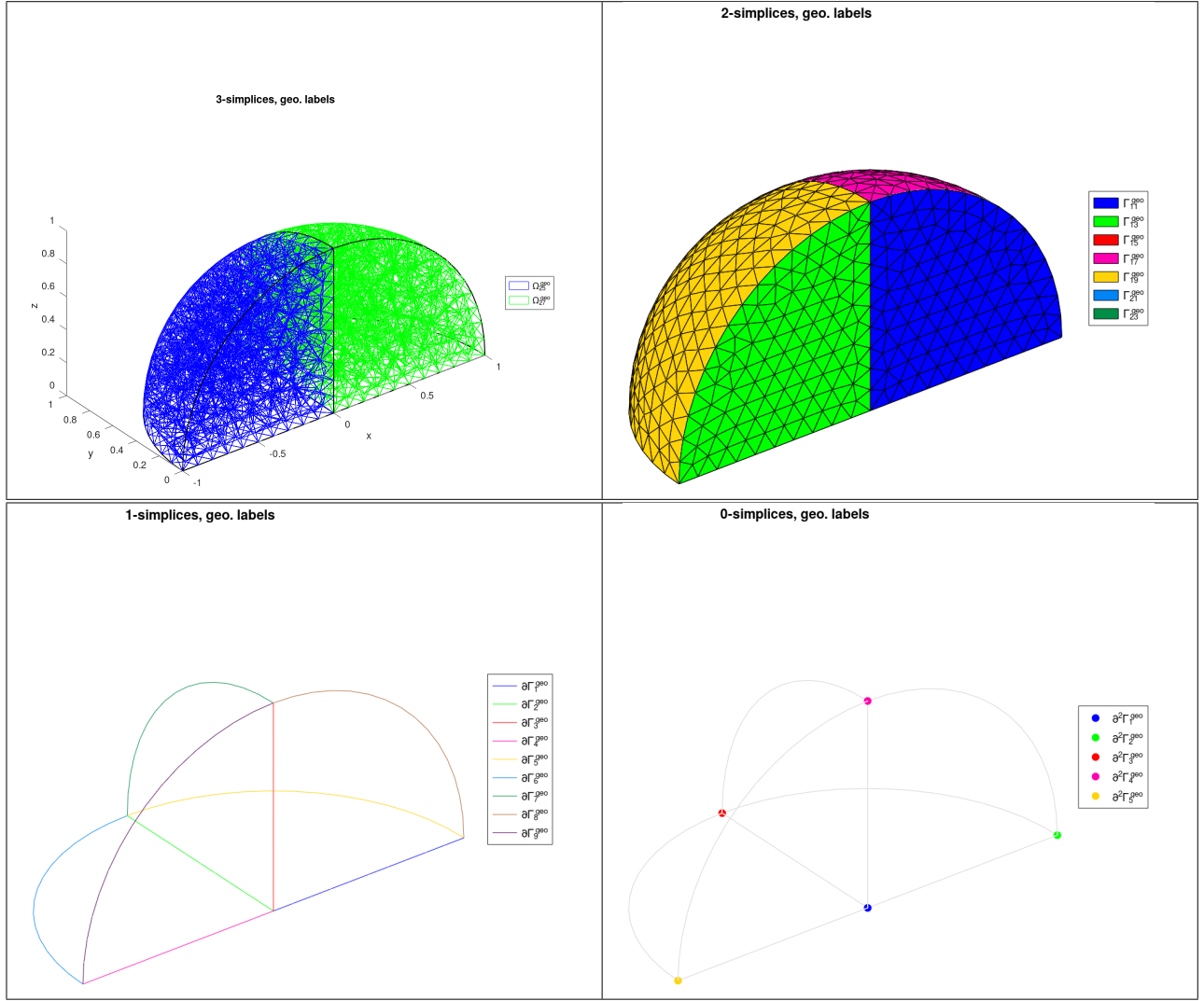


Figure 3: 3D Mesh from `quart_sphere2.geo`, geometrical labels.

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('demisphere4surf',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/demisphere4surf.geo
[fc-oogmsh] Starting building mesh <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/demisphere4surf-5.msh with gmsh 4.13.1
[fc-oogmsh] Using command : gmsh -2 -setnumber N 5 -string "Mesh.MshFileVersion=4.1;" <fc-oogmsh>/geodir/3ds/demisphere4surf.geo -o ...
<fc-oogmsh>/meshes/demisphere4surf-5.msh
Be patient...
[fc-oogmsh] Using gmsh 4.13.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/demisphere4surf-5.msh
*** Th:
fc_simesh.siMesh with properties:
  bbox: [ -1 1 -1 1 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)
  sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (12x3 double)
  sThgeolab: [ 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ] (1x12 double)
  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
  elementTags: [ 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 ] (1x8 double)
  geolab: 5 double
  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: 5 double
  ptxnormals: (3x9 double)
  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 4 is a 2-simplicial mesh in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and is composed of :

- four 2-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Omega_i^{\text{ph}} = \Omega_i^{\text{geo}}, \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 4 \rrbracket$
- eight 1-simplicial elementary meshes : $\Gamma_i^{\text{ph}} = \Gamma_i^{\text{geo}} \forall i \in \llbracket 1, 8 \rrbracket$

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)
```

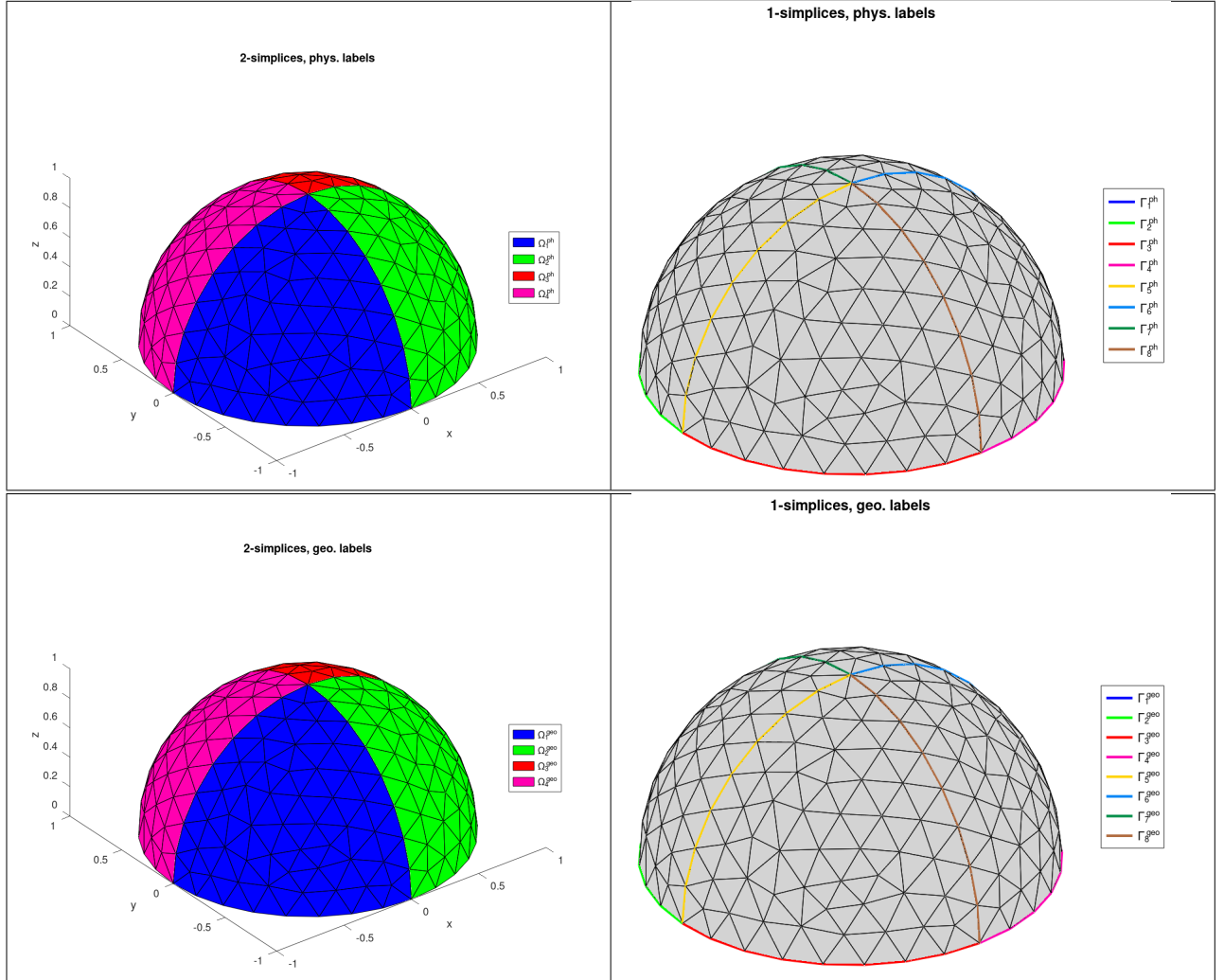


Figure 4: 3D surface Mesh from `demisphere4surf.geo`, label of the domains (left) and label of the boundaries (right)

```
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: 46 double
    other: (1x1 struct)
      sTh: (1x46 cell)
  sThboundlabs: []
    sThcolors: (46x3 double)
  sThgeolab: (1x46 double)
    sThlab: (1x46 double)
  sThpartlabs: []
  sThphyslab: (1x46 double)
    sThsimp: (1x46 double)
  toGlobal: (1x3162 double)
  toParent: (1x3162 double)
  toParents: (1x1 cell)
```

3.4.2 find method

We denote by `Th` a `siMesh` object.

- `Th.find(d)` : returns the sorted indices array of the `d`-simplicial elementary meshes in the array `Th.sTh`.
- `Th.find(d,labels)` : returns the sorted indices of the `d`-simplicial elementary meshes with label in `labels`. `labels` could be an index, an array of indices. If nothing is found then return `[]`.

Several examples are given in functions:

`fc_simesh.demos.find2D()`, `fc_simesh.demos.find3D()`, `fc_simesh.demos.find3Ds()`

Now some very basic samples are presented.

Listing 6: : siMesh find method samples

```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('quart_sphere2',5,'verbose',0);
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile,'dim',3);
disp(Th)
idx=Th.find(3);
fprintf('3-simplices siMeshElt\n indices: %s\n labels: %s\n',num2str(idx),num2str(Th.sThlab(idx)))
idx=Th.find(2);
fprintf('2-simplices siMeshElt\n indices: %s\n labels: %s\n',num2str(idx),num2str(Th.sThlab(idx)))
idx=Th.find(2,4);
fprintf('2-simplices siMeshElt with label==4\n indices: %s\n labels: %s\n',num2str(idx),num2str(Th.sThlab(idx)))
idx=Th.find(2,[6,4,2,10]);
fprintf('2-simplices siMeshElt with label in [6,4,2,10]\n indices: %s\n labels: %s\n',num2str(idx),num2str(Th.sThlab(idx)))

```

Output

```

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)
    sThboundlabs: []
    sThcolors: (23x3 double)
    sThgeolab: [ 25 27 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 ] (1x23 double)
    sThlab: [ 25 27 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 ] (1x23 double)
    sThpartlabs: []
    sThphyslab: [ 1 2 1 2 3 7 6 4 5 1 4 3 2 9 7 8 5 6 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 0 0 0 0 0 ] (1x23 double)
    toGlobal: (1x1172 double)
    toParent: (1x1172 double)
    toParents: (1x1 cell)
3-simplices siMeshElt
  indices: [1 2], labels=[25 27]
2-simplices siMeshElt
  indices: [3 4 5 6 7 8 9], labels=[11 13 15 17 19 21 23]
2-simplices siMeshElt with label==4
  indices: [], labels=[]
2-simplices siMeshElt with label in [6,4,2,10]
  indices: [], labels=[]

```

3.4.3 feval method

Evaluates a vectorized function at vertices of the mesh. We denote by `Th` a `siMesh` object.

- `res=Th.feval(fun)` : the input parameter `fun` is either a function or a cell array of function handles for vector-valued functions. If `fun` is a function then the output is an `Th.nq`-by-1 array. If `fun` is a cell array of function handles then the output is an `Th.nq`-by-`length(fun)` array.
- `res=Th.feval(fun,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 the function (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 the function (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.feval2D01()`, `fc_simesh.demos.feval3D01()`, ...

We present now some very basic samples.

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: 46 double
   other: (1x1 struct)
    sTh: (1x46 cell)
sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (46x3 double)
sThgeolab: (1x46 double)
  sThlab: (1x46 double)
sThpartlabs: []
sThphyslab: (1x46 double)
  sThsimp: (1x46 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 $\mathcal{T}_h$ a **siMesh** object.

- `nme=Th.get_nme()` : returns the number of $\mathcal{T}_h.d$ -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>/meshe/quart_sphere2-5.msh [version 4.1] already exists.
-> Use "force" flag to rebuild if needed.
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 : 0
```

3.4.8 get_nq method

Returns the number of vertices in the union of some elementary meshes. By default all the $(\mathcal{T}_h.d)$ -simplicial elementary meshes are selected. We denote by $\mathcal{T}_h$ a **siMesh** object.

- `nq=Th.get_nq()` : returns the number of vertices in the union of the $\mathcal{T}_h.d$ -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_nq 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>/meshe/quart_sphere2-5.msh [version 4.1] already exists.
-> Use "force" flag to rebuild if needed.
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 : 0
```

3.4.9 get_labels method

Returns the labels of the d -simplicial elementary meshes. We denote by $\mathcal{T}_h$ 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 4.13.1
[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 4.13.1 to write MSH file format version 4.1 in <fc-oogmsh>/meshes/quart_sphere2-10.msh
lab3 =

    25  27

lab2 =

    11  13  15  17  19  21  23

lab1 =

    1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9

lab0 =

    1  2  3  4  5

```

We can refer to Figure 3 to validate the output results.

3.4.10 move method

Moving a mesh. We denote by **Th** a **siMesh** object.

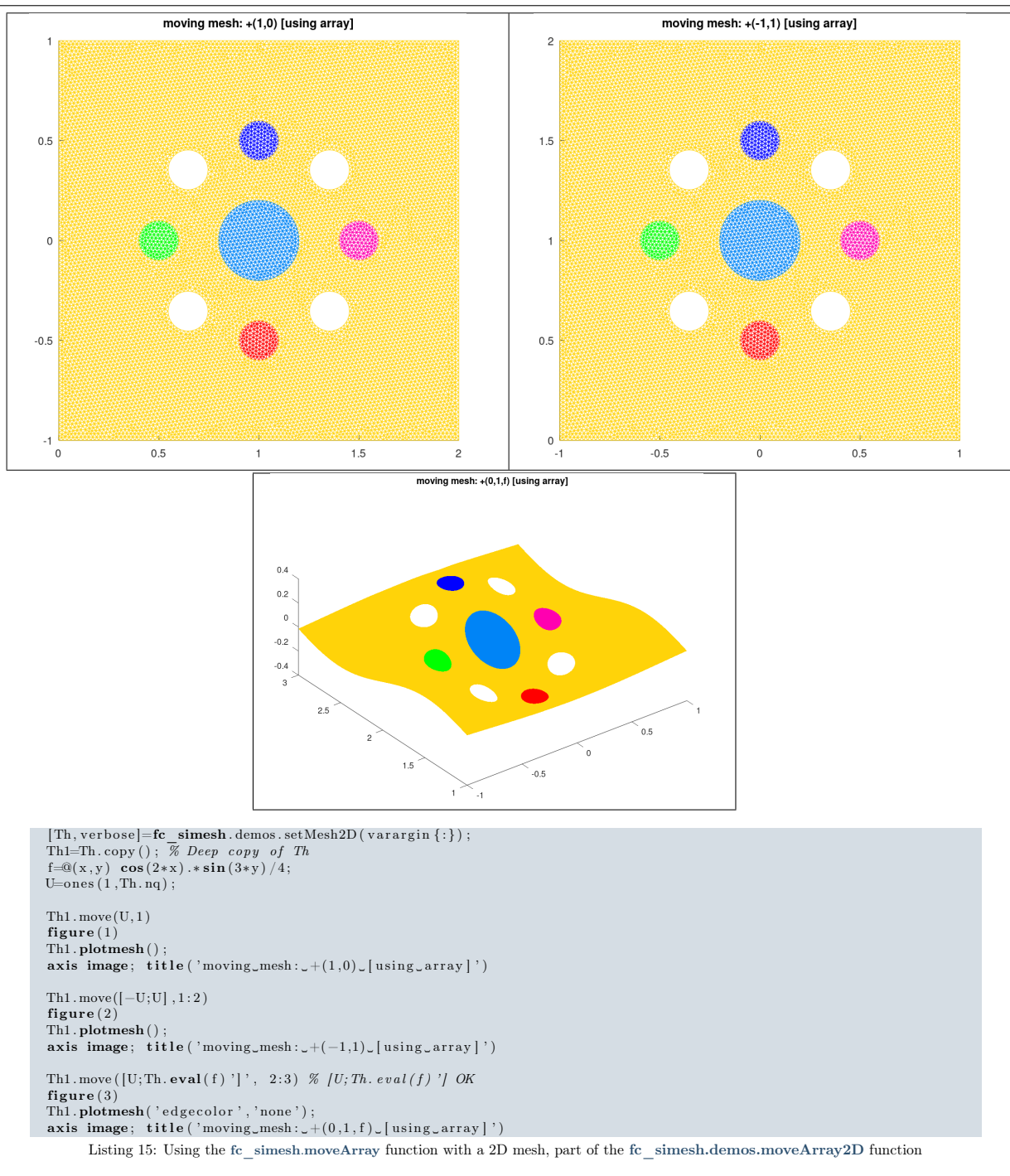
- **Th.move(u,dims)** : the input parameter **u** is the displacement vector which is either a numerical array or a cell array of numerical array. The second parameter **dims** is used to specify the dimensions where displacement vector is applied.
 - Let $U=u$ if **u** is an n -by- n_q array and $U=u.'$ 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

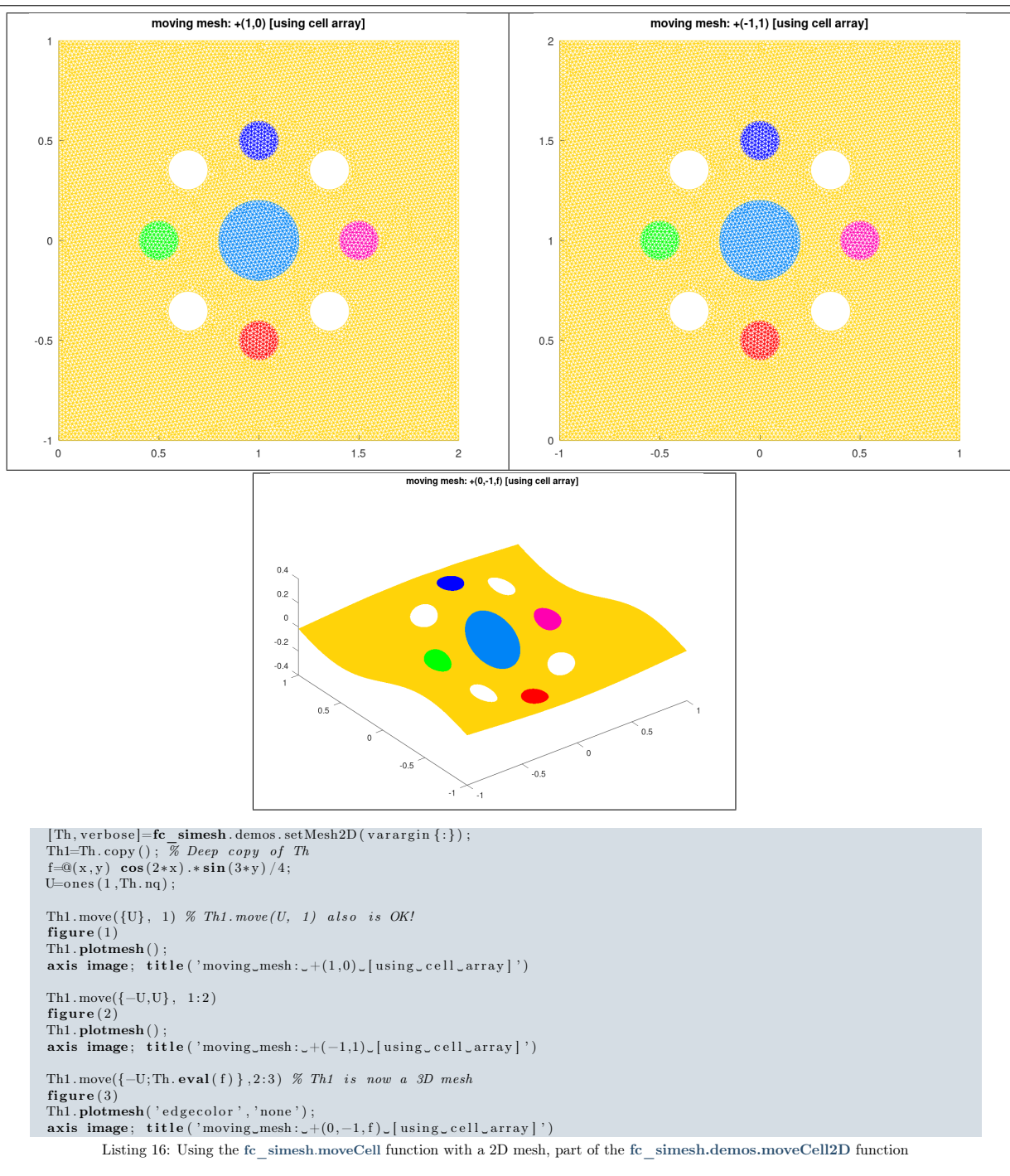
$$\text{Th.sThi.q(dims,:)} = \text{q(dims,:)} + U(:, \text{Th.sThi.toGlobal})$$
 - **u** is a cell array of length d . Let $U=u\{k\}$ if $u\{k\}$ is an 1-by- n_q array and $U=u\{k\}.'$ if $\text{fcmcodeu}\{i\}$ is an n_q -by-1 array.

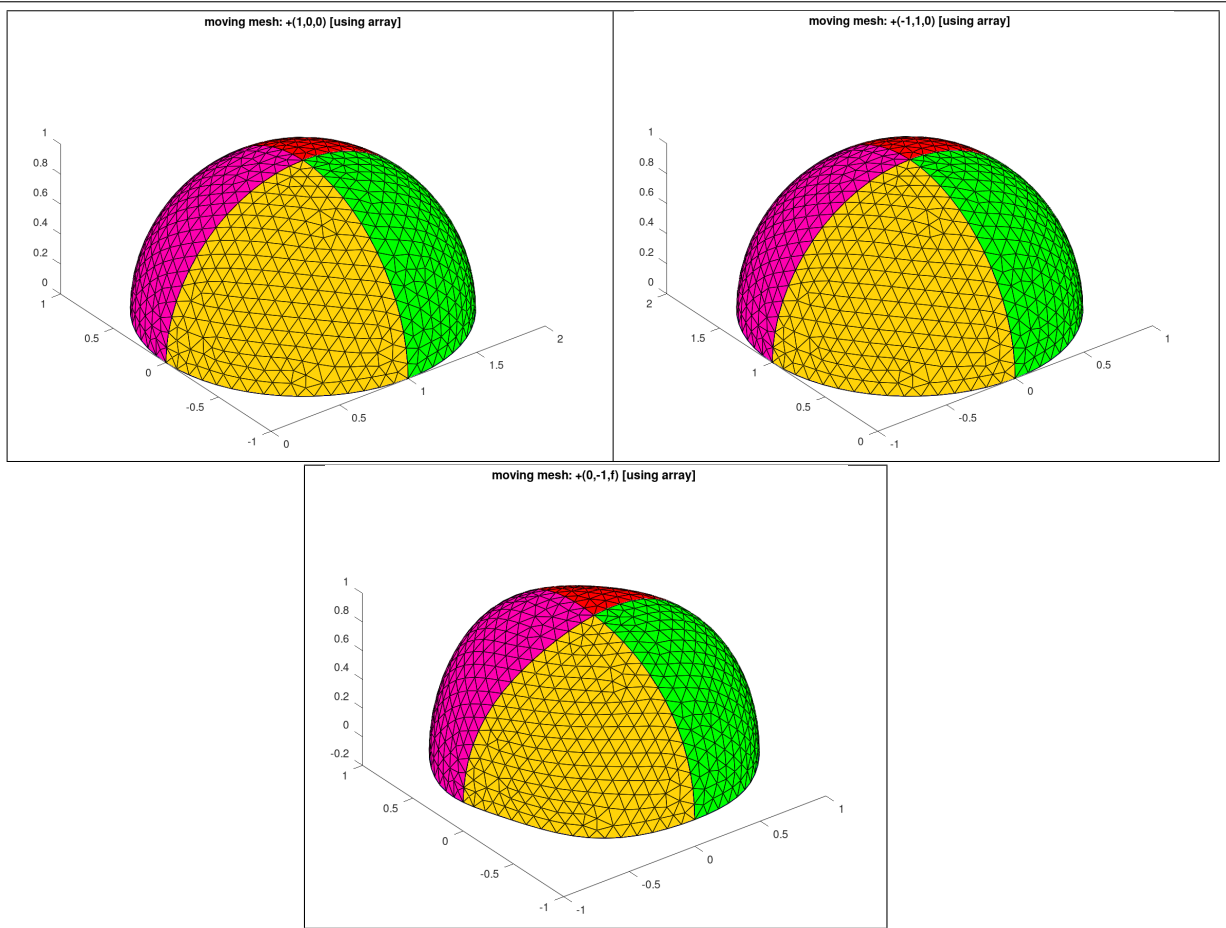
$$\text{Th.sThi.q(dims(k),:)} = \text{q(dims(k),:)} + U(:, \text{Th.sThi.toGlobal})$$

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.







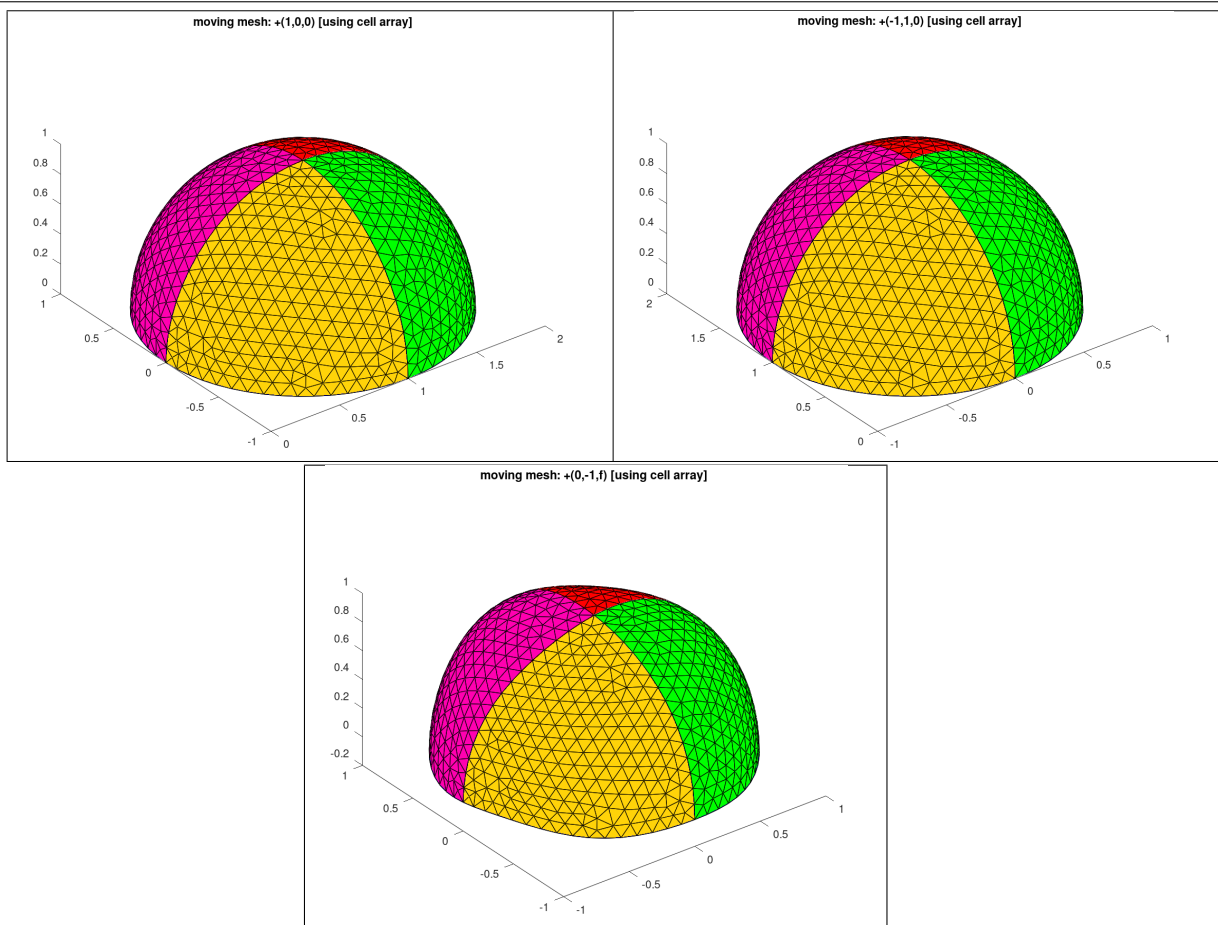
```
[Th, verbose]=fc_simesh.demos.setMesh3Ds(varargin{:});
Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x+z).*sin(3*y-z)/10;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

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



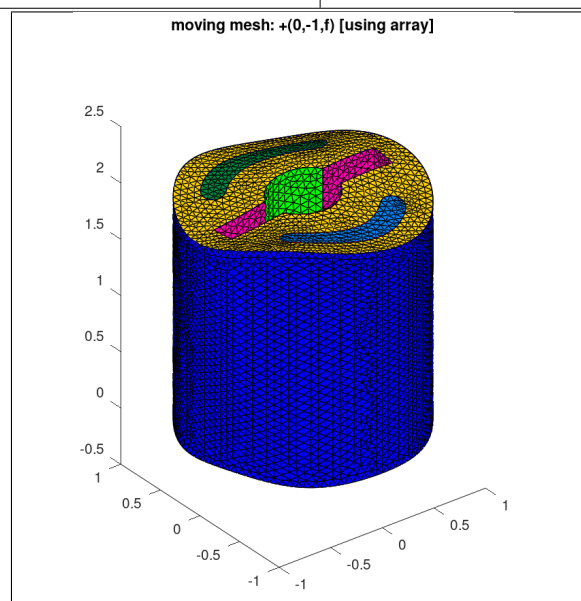
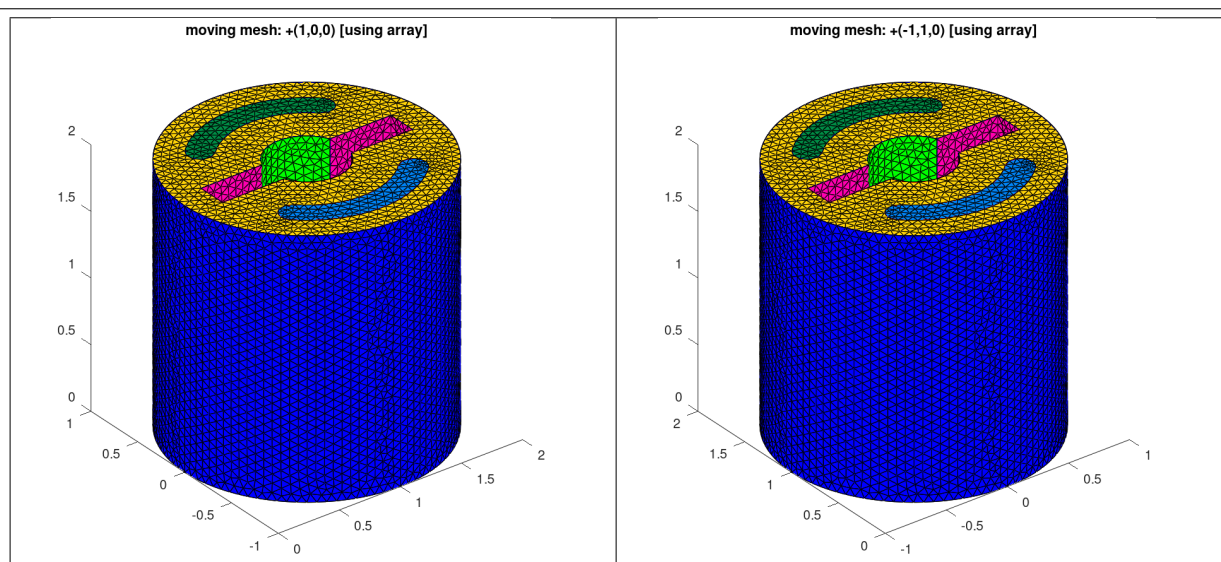
```
[Th, verbose]=fc_simesh.demos.setMesh3Ds(varargin{:});
Th1=Th.copy(); % Deep copy of Th
f=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x+z).*sin(3*y-z)/10;
U=ones(1,Th.nq);

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);

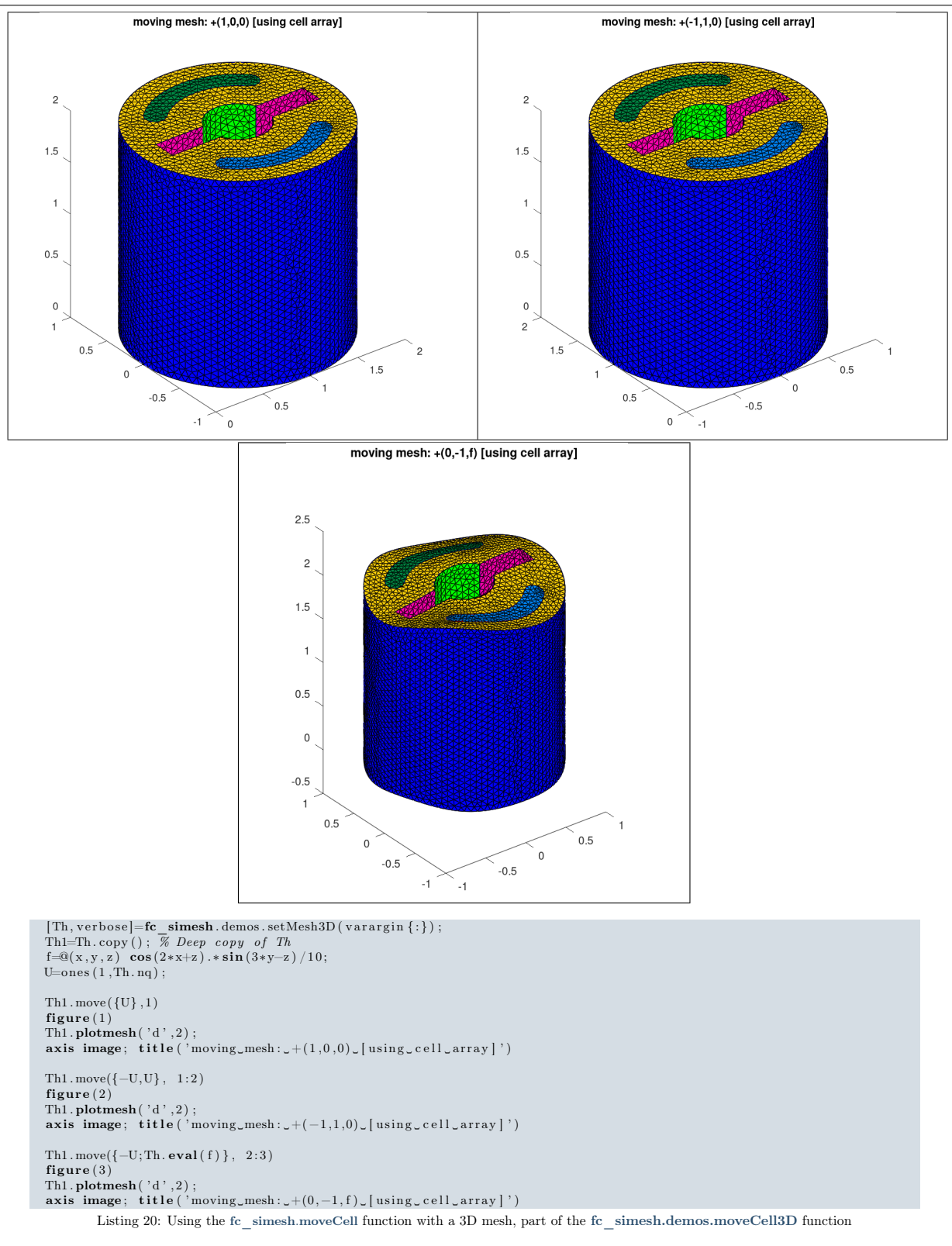
Th1.move(U,1)
figure(1)
Th1.plotmesh('d',2);
axis image; title('moving_mesh: +(1,0,0) [using_array]')

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

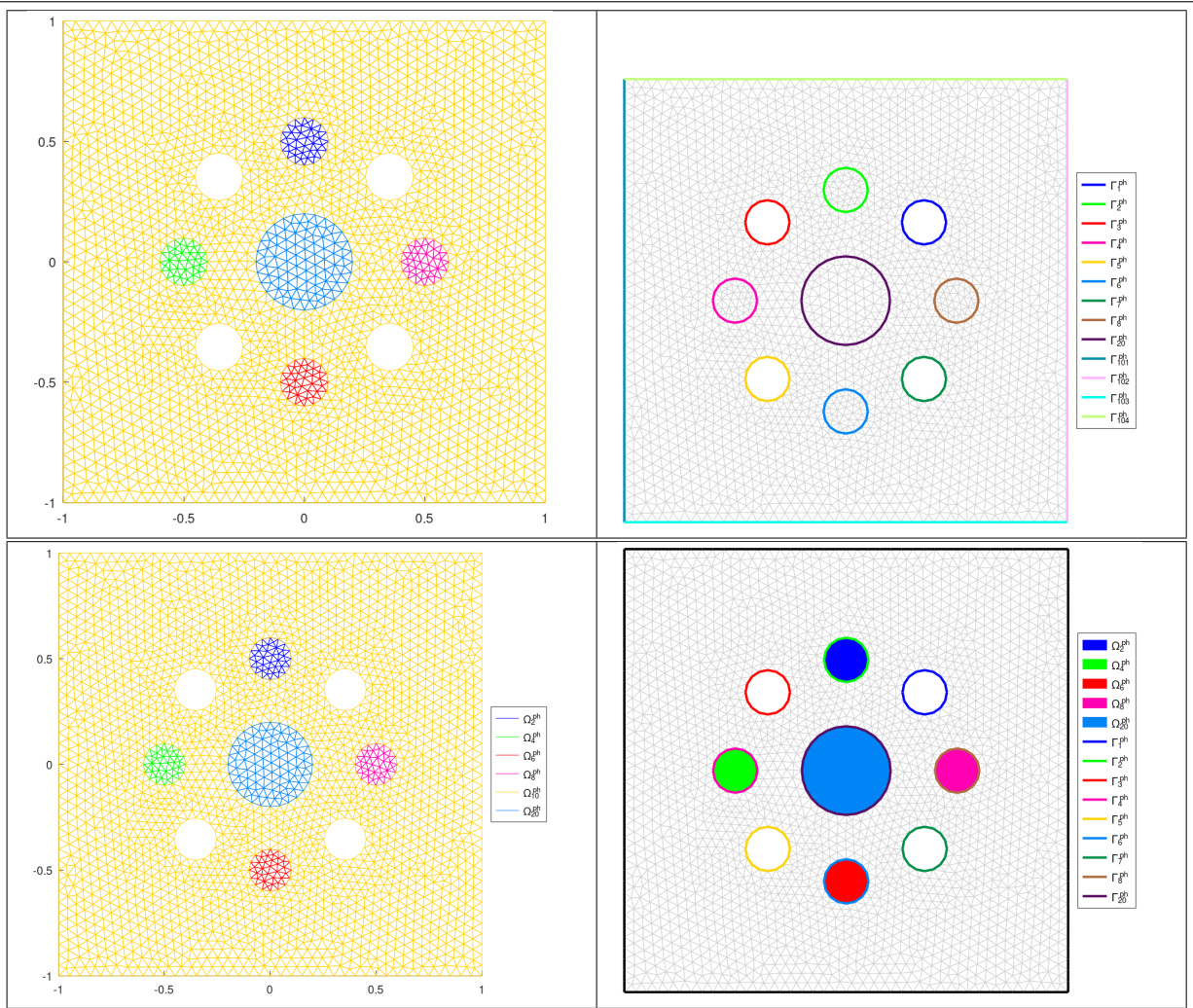
$$P(i, 1)x + P(i, 2)y + P(i, 3)z + P(i, 4) = 0.$$

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

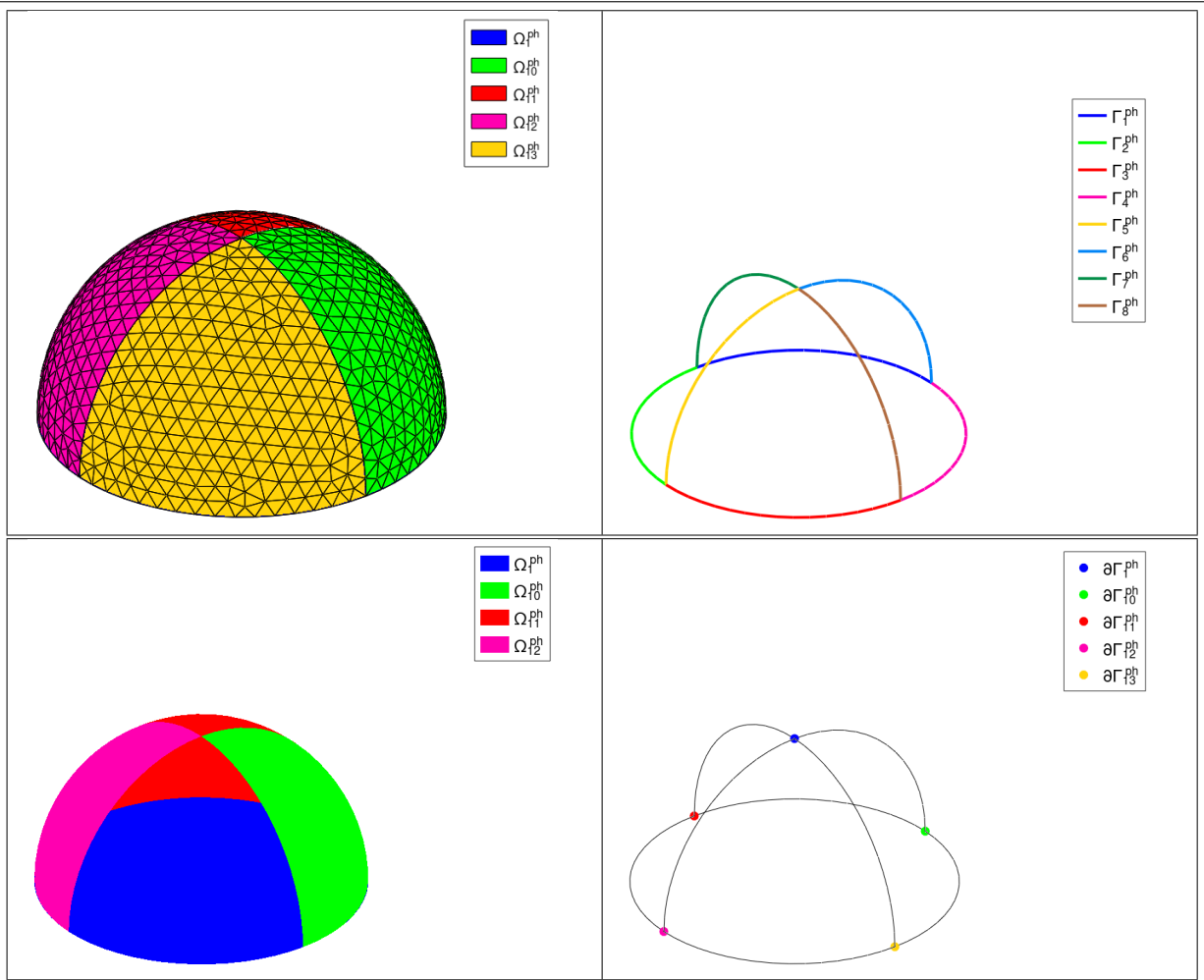
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('color','LightGray')
hold on;axis image;axis off
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'Linewidth',2,'inlegend',true);
fc_graphics4mesh.legend('Location','eastoutside')

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',[2:2:8,20],'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()

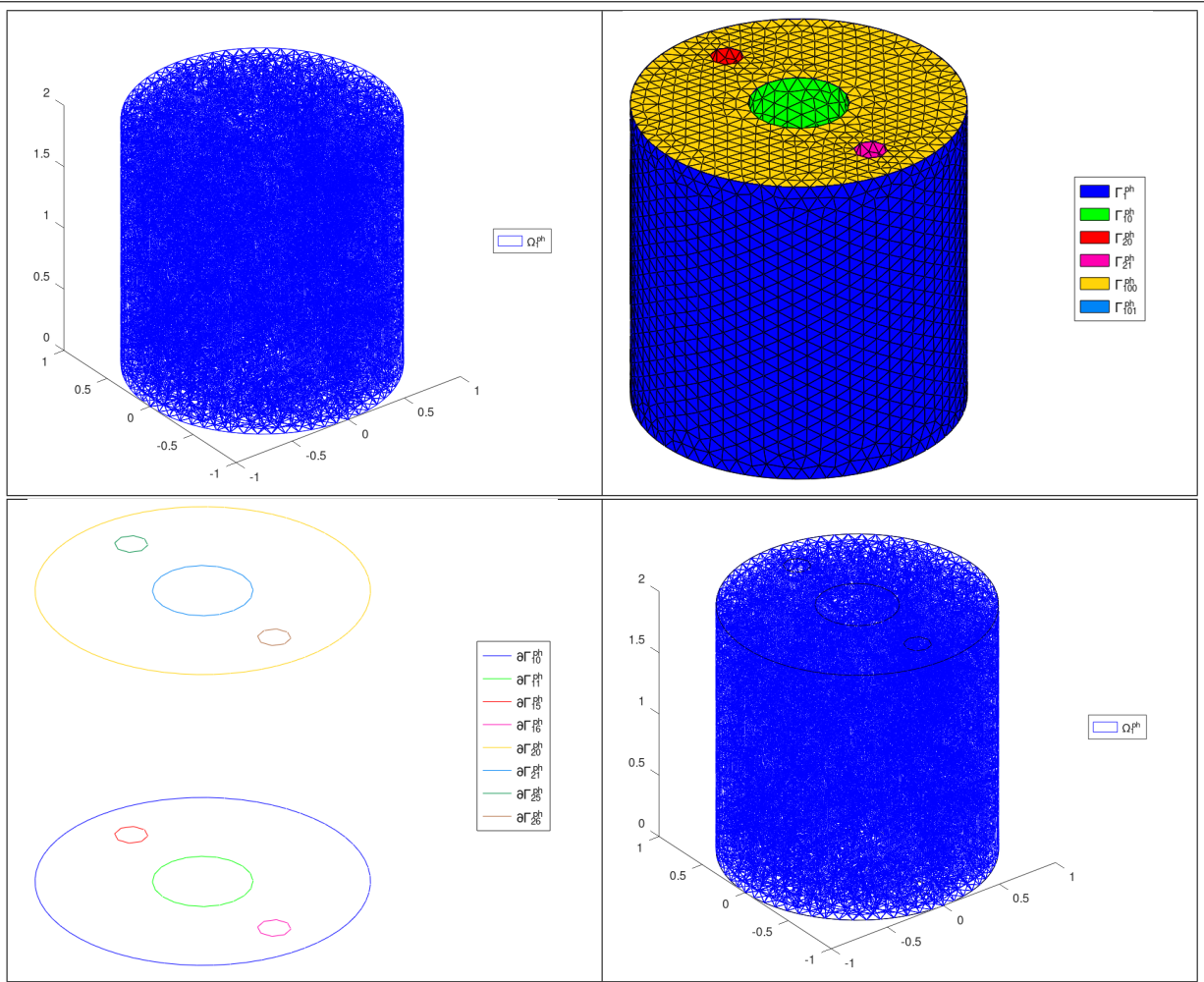
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('EdgeColor','LightGray','EdgeAlpha',0.4,'FaceColor','none')
view(3);hold on;axis off;axis equal
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'inlegend',true,'LineWidth',2)
fc_graphics4mesh.legend()
set(legend(),'Location','NorthEastOutside','FontSize',12)

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**.

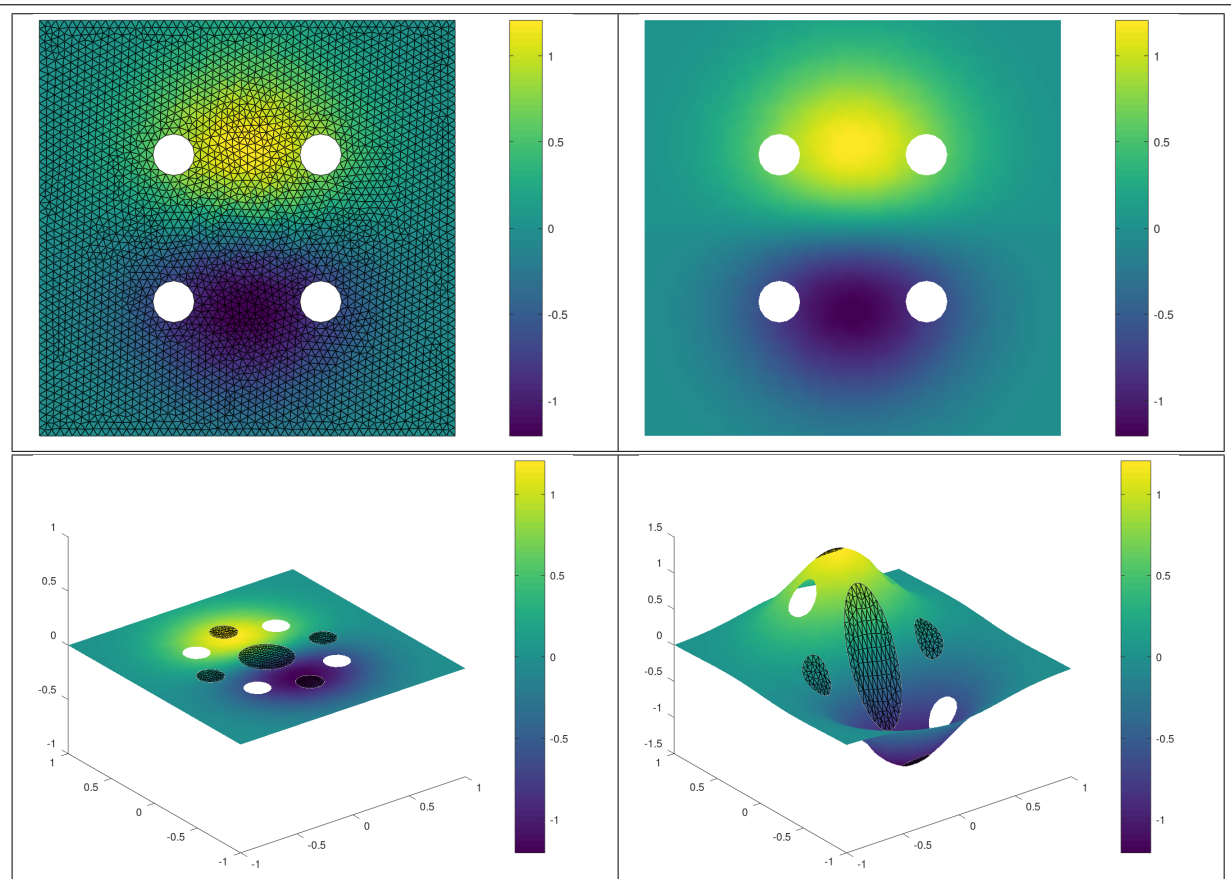
Th.plot(u, Name, Value, ...) specifies function options using one or more **Name, Value** pair arguments. Options of first level are

- '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

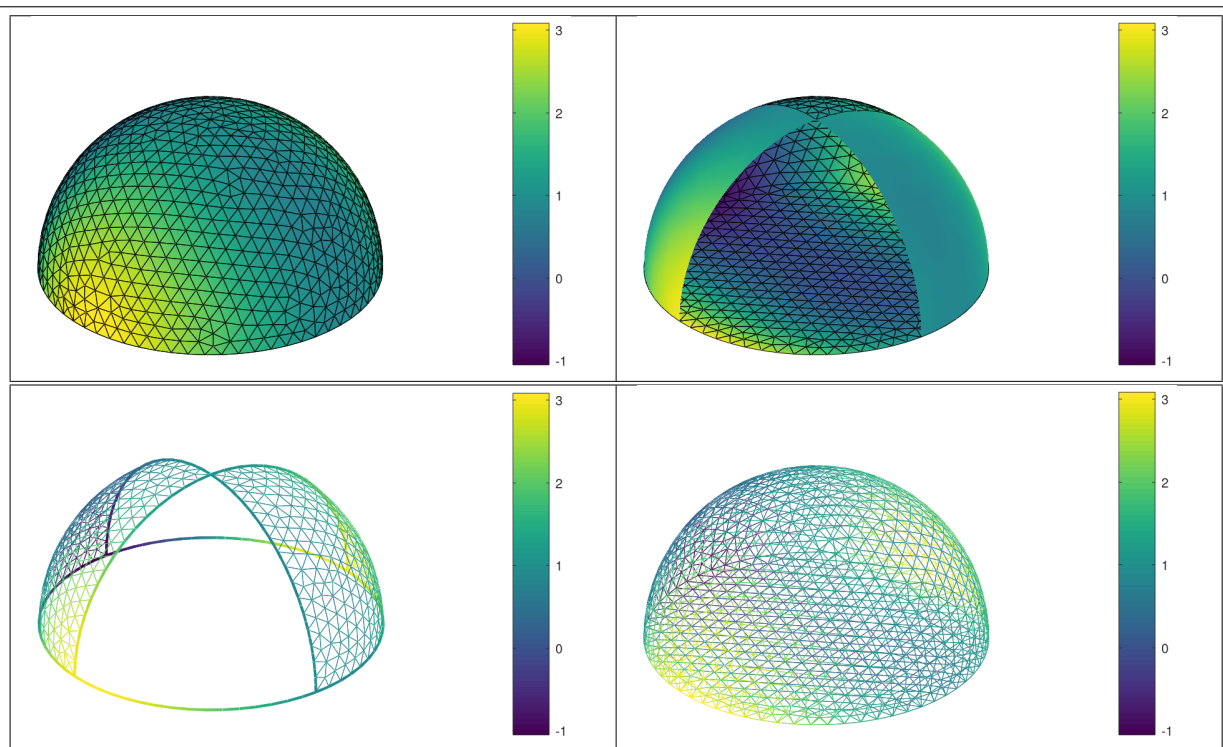
figure(2)
Th.plot(u)
axis off;axis image;shading interp;colorbar

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

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

```

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

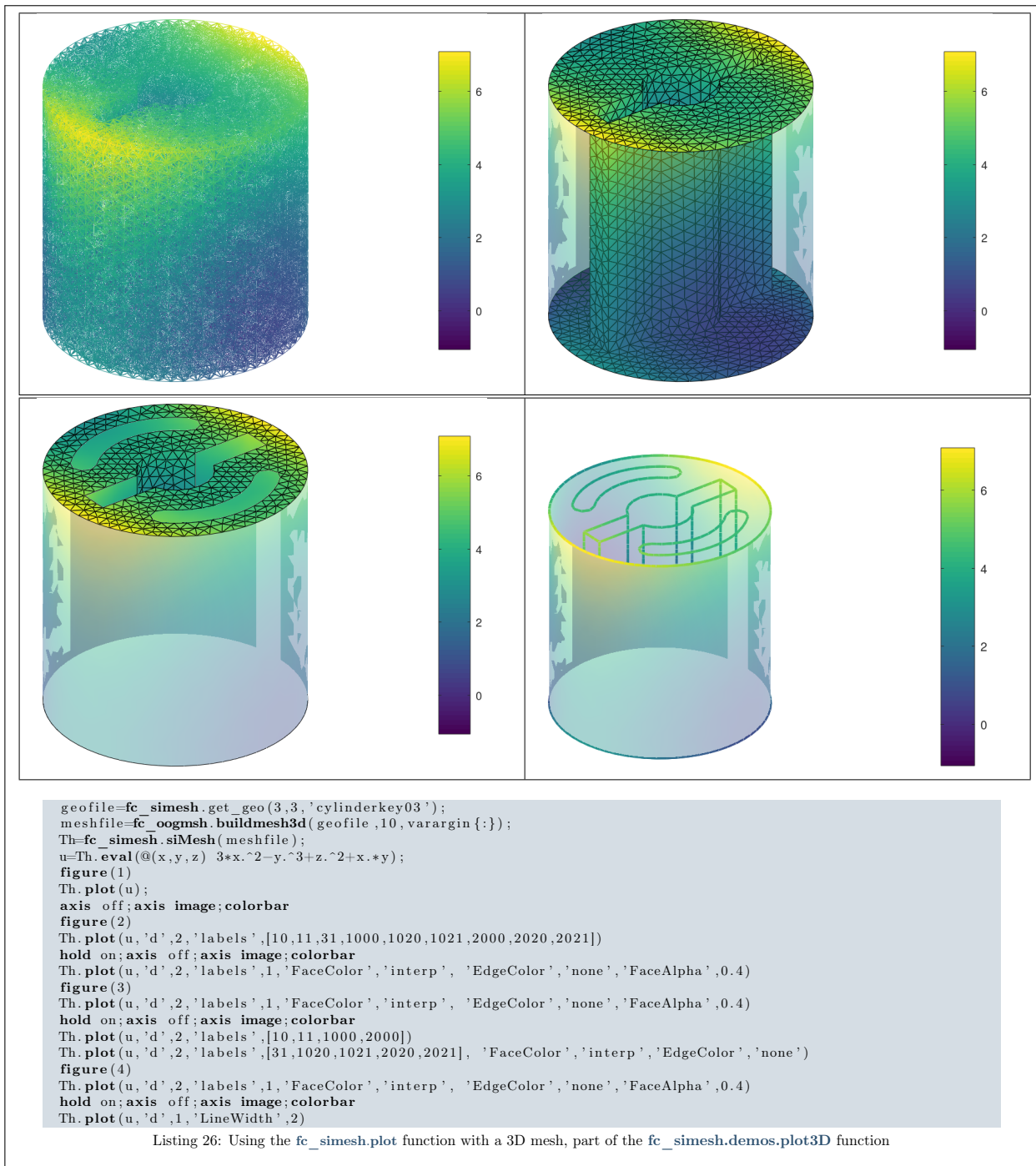


```

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

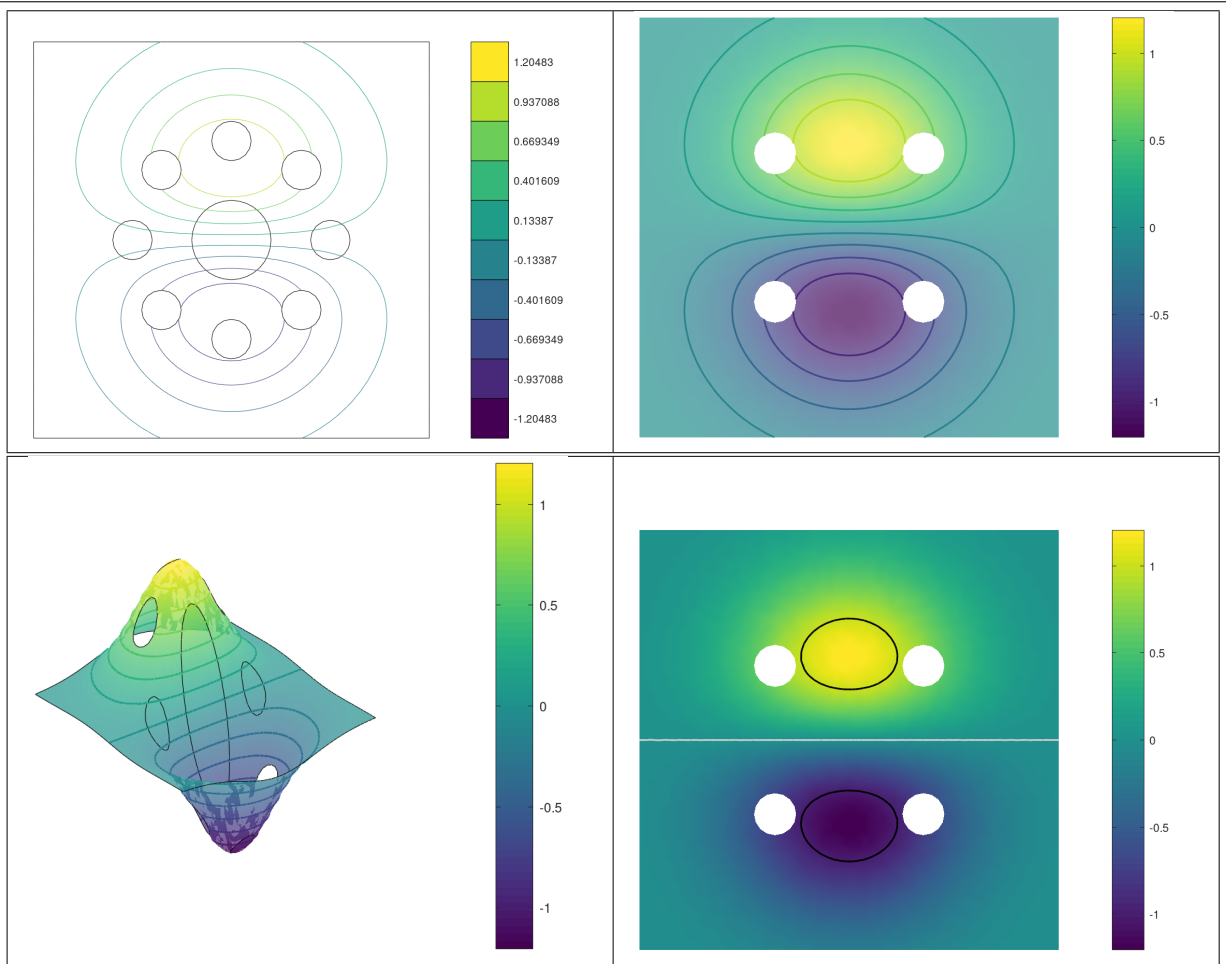
- `'niso'` : to specify the number of isolines (default : 10)
- `'isorange'` : to specify the list of isovalues (default : empty)
- `'isocolorbar'` : if **true**, colorbar with isovalues is drawn (default : **false**)
- `'format'` : to specify the format of the isovalues on the colorbar (default : `'%g'`)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

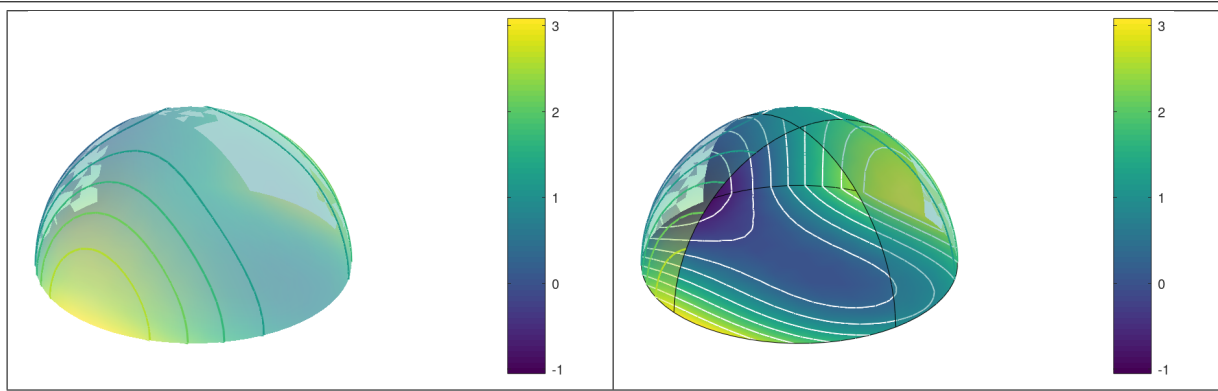


```

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)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','z',u)
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','LightGrey')
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

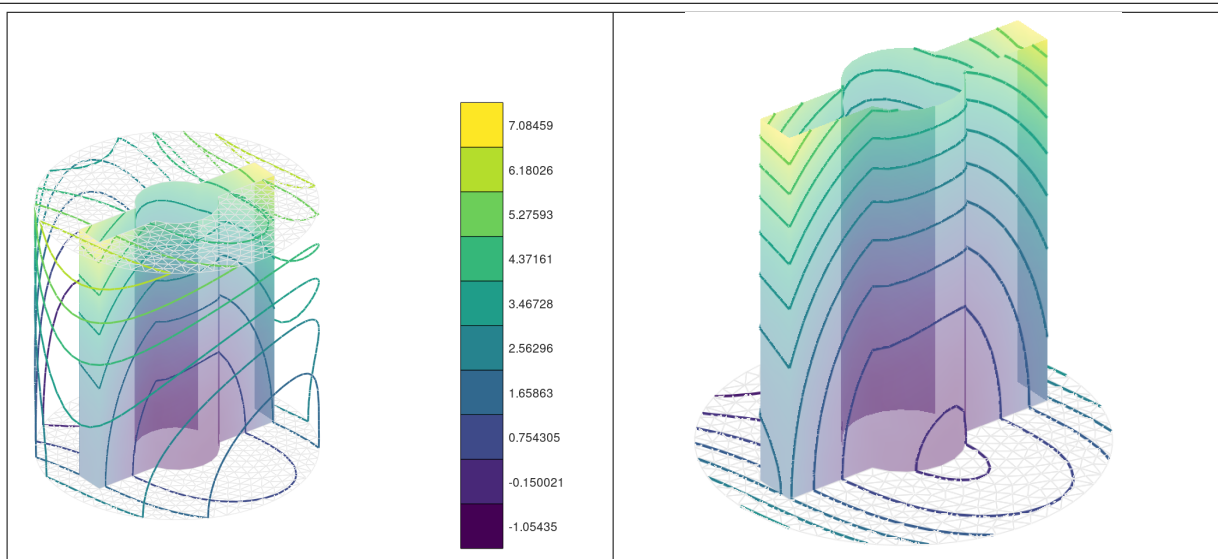


```

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',1.5,'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

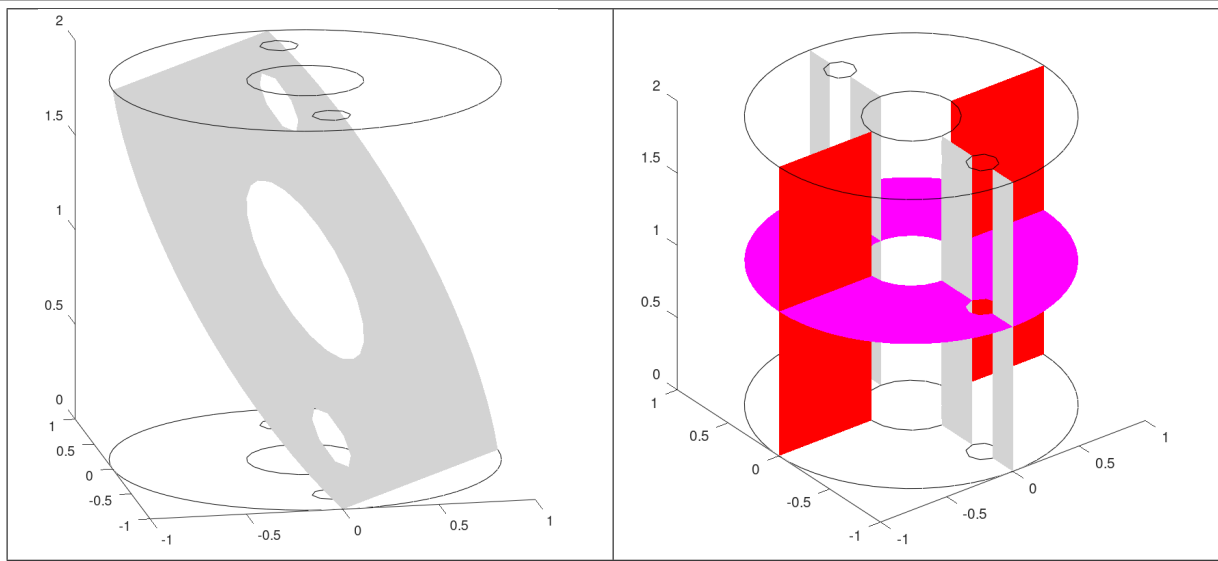
```
Th.slicemesh(P)
Th.slicemesh(P,Name,Value,...)
```

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 $P = \text{fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs}(Q,V)$ 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'**, $\text{rgb} = [0.9, 0.9, 0.9]$)
- **'labels'** : to select the labels of the elements to intersect,



```
meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('cylinder3holes',10,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
fc_tools.graphics.monitors.onGrid(1,2);
figure(1)
P=fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 -1 1]);
Th.slicemesh(P)
hold on;axis equal;
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k')
view(-11,15)

figure(2)
P=[fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[1 0 0]); ...
   fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 1 0]); ...
   fc_tools.graphics.PlaneCoefs([0 0 1],[0 0 1])];
Th.slicemesh(P,'color',{ 'LightGray',[1,0,0],'m'}) % [1,0,0] -> RGB => red
hold on;axis equal;
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k')
view(3)
```

Listing 30: Using the `fc_simesh.slicemesh` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.slicemesh3D` function

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

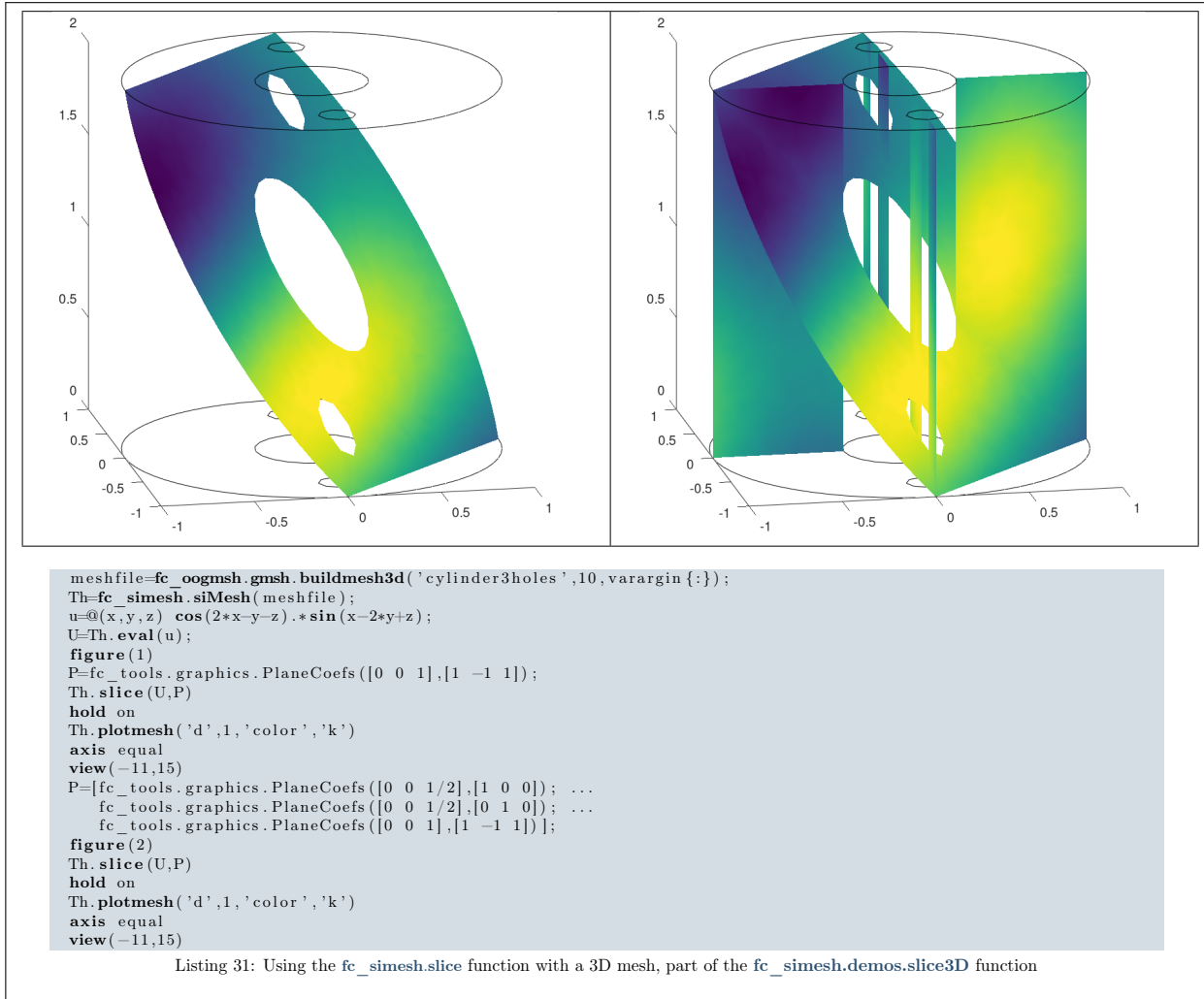
```
Th.slice(u,P)
Th.slice(u,P,Name,Value,...)
```

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=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  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.

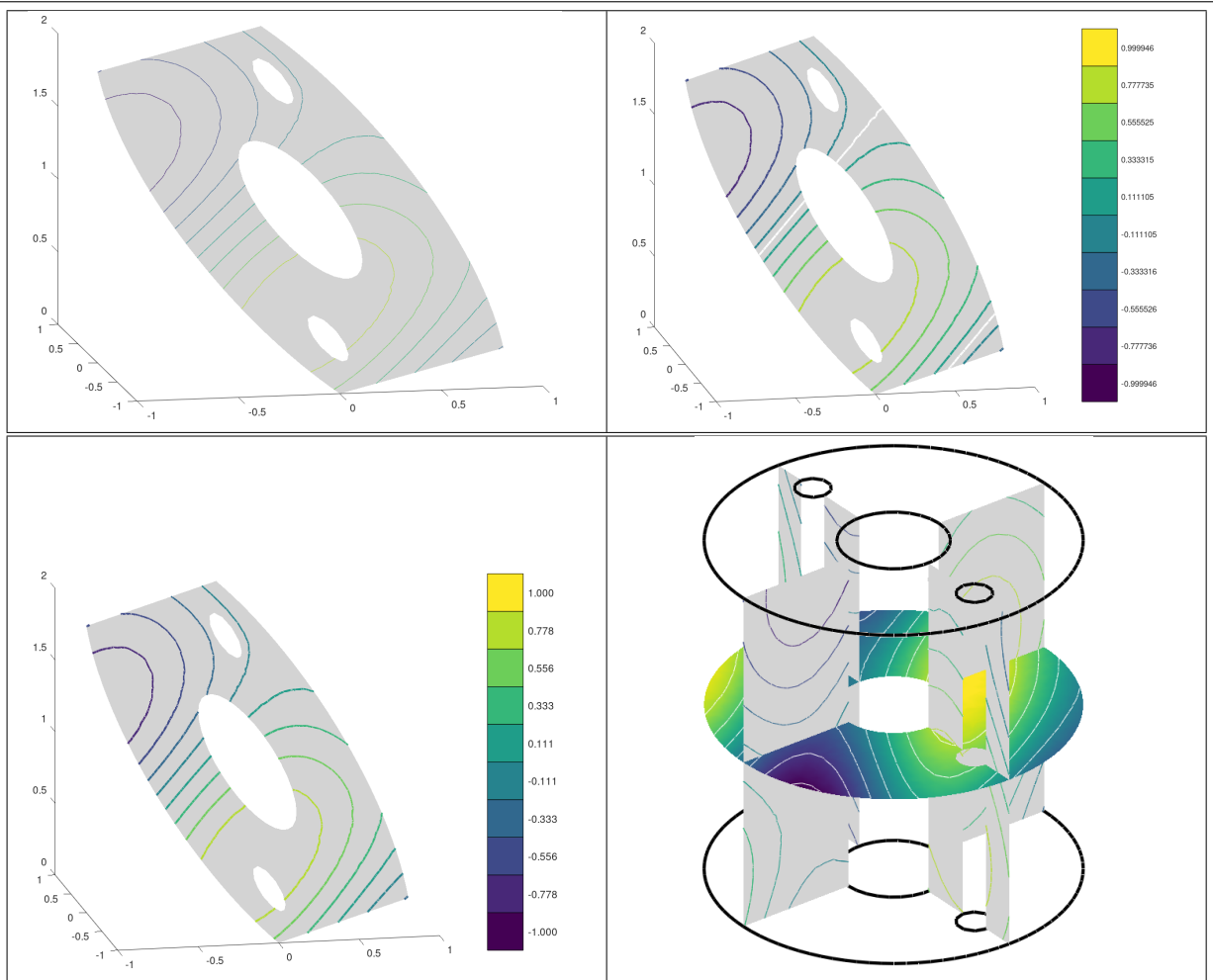
`Th.sliceiso(u,P,key,value, ...)` allows additional key/value pairs to be used when displaying `u`. The key strings could be

- `'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

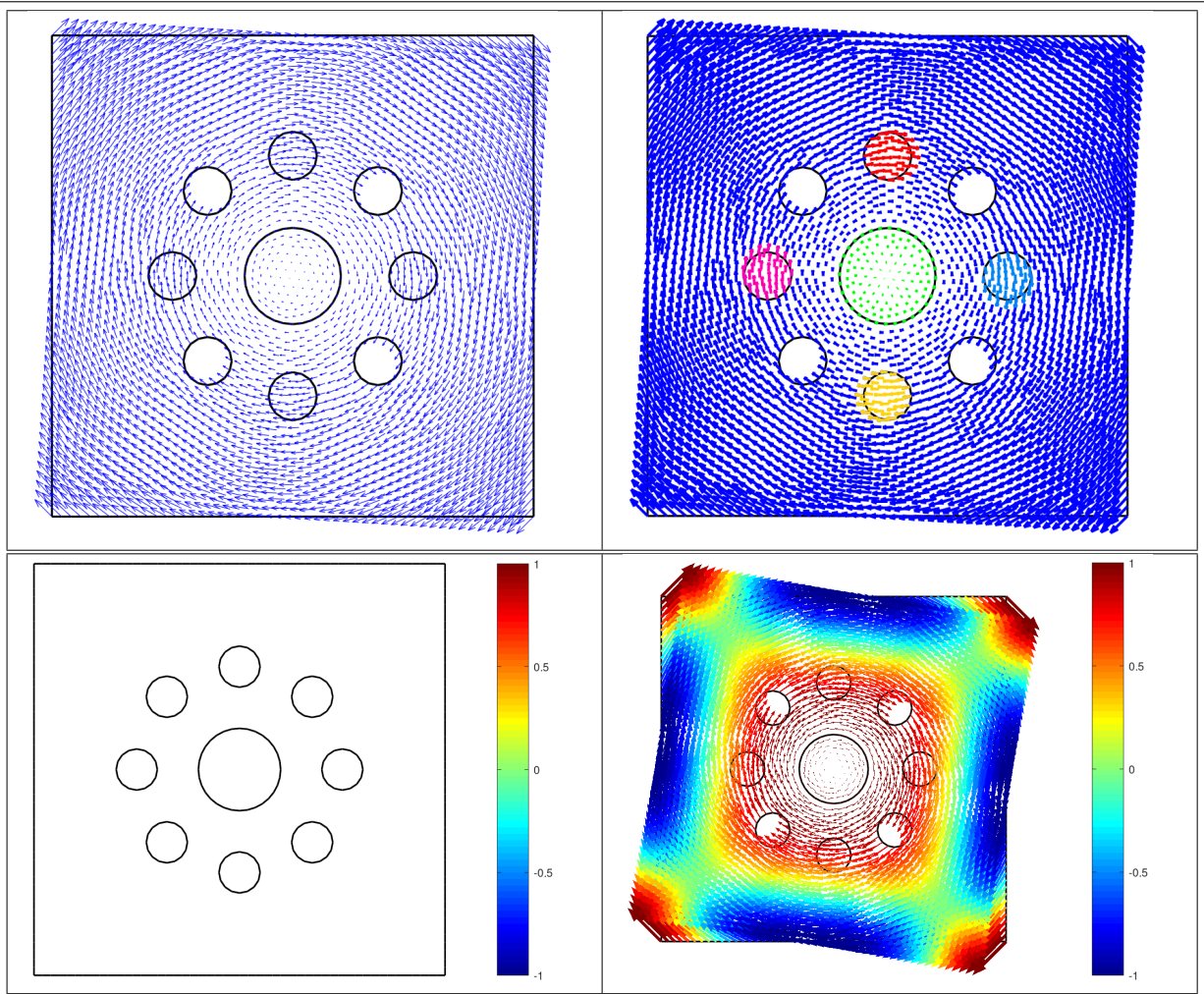
Th.plotquiver(V) displays vector field **U** on all the **d**-dimensional simplices elements in dimension $d = 2$ or $d = 3$. The data **V** is an 2D-array of size **Th.nq**-by- d or 2-by-**Th.nq**.

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 frequencie, (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_oogmsh.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)

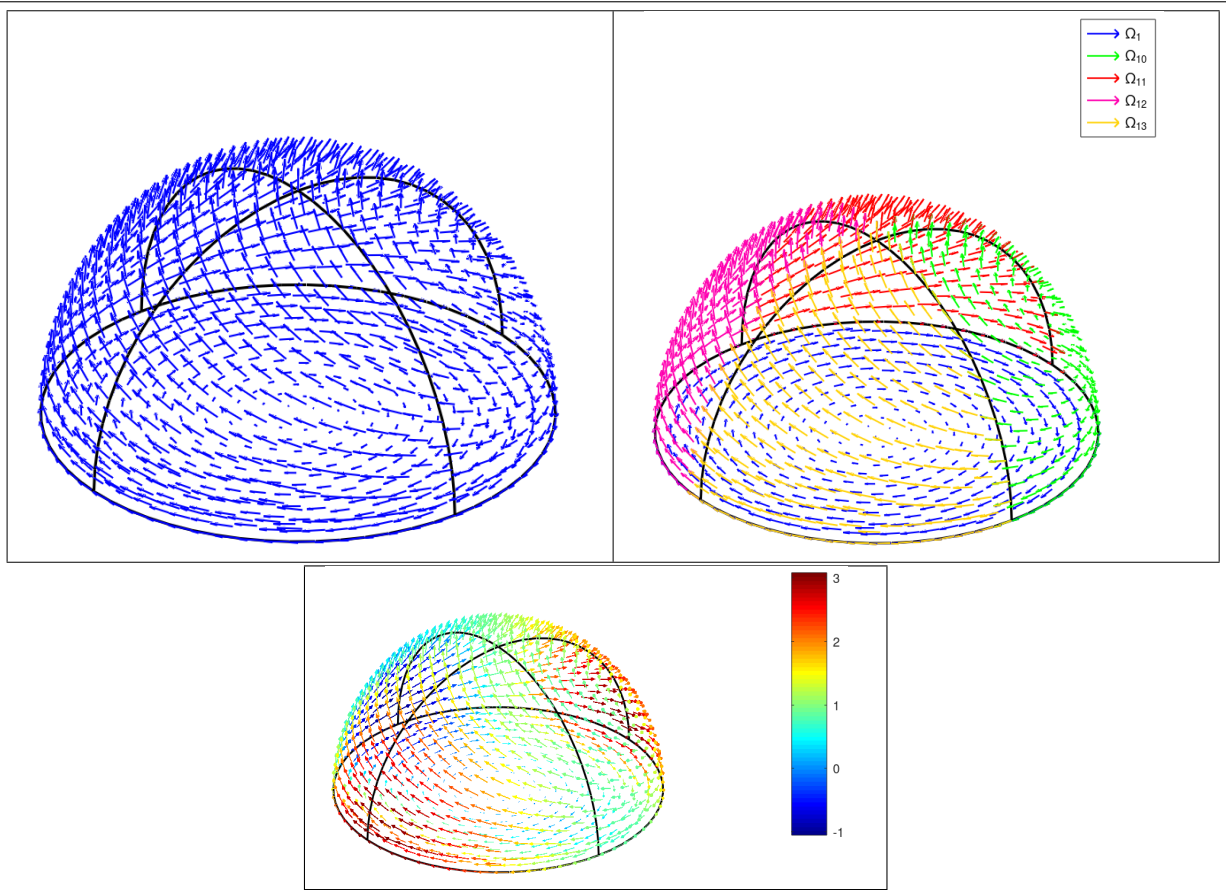
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'LineWidth',2,'merge',false)

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);

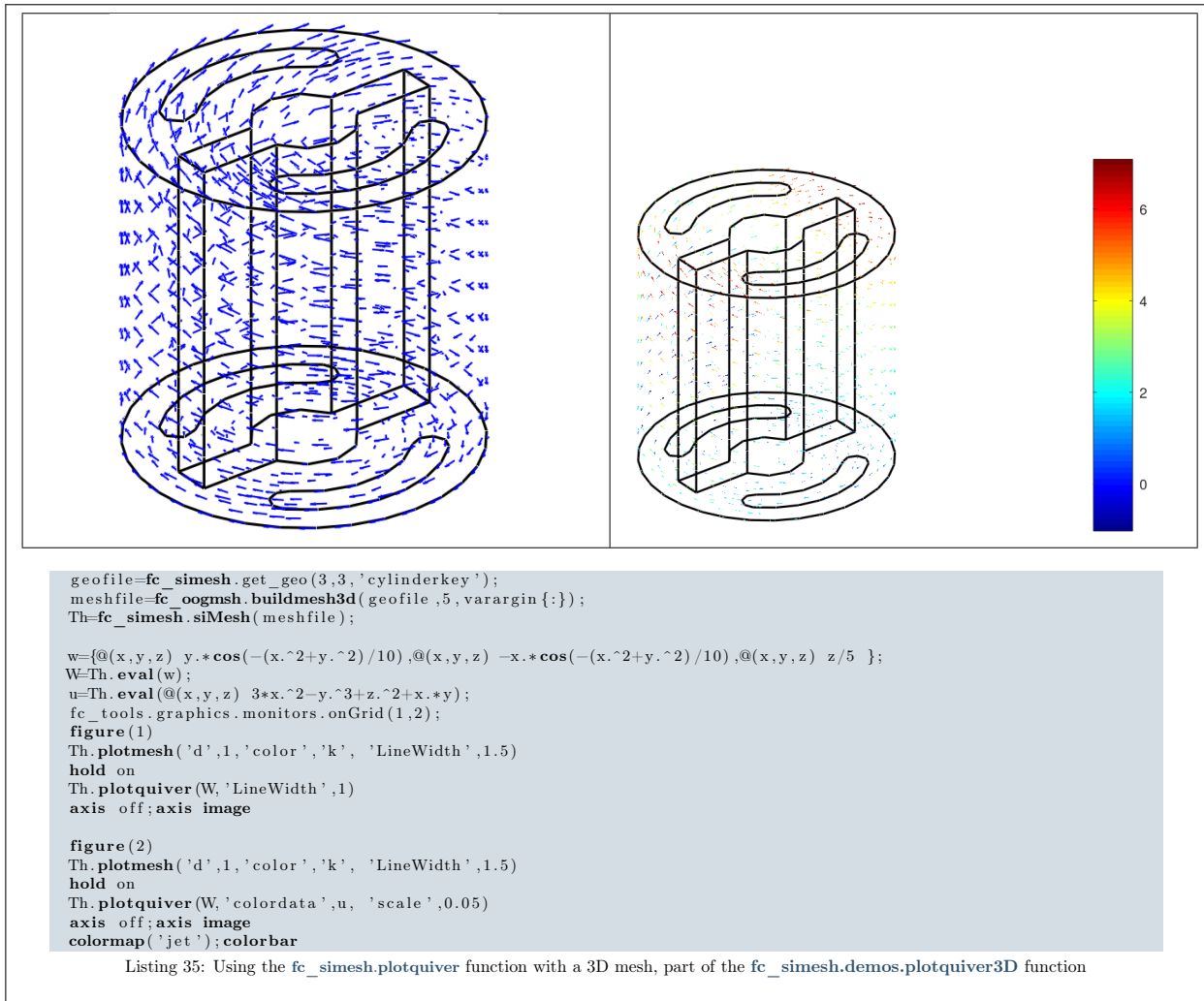
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k','LineWidth',1.5)
hold on;axis off;axis image
Th.plotquiver(W,'LineWidth',1)

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,...)

```

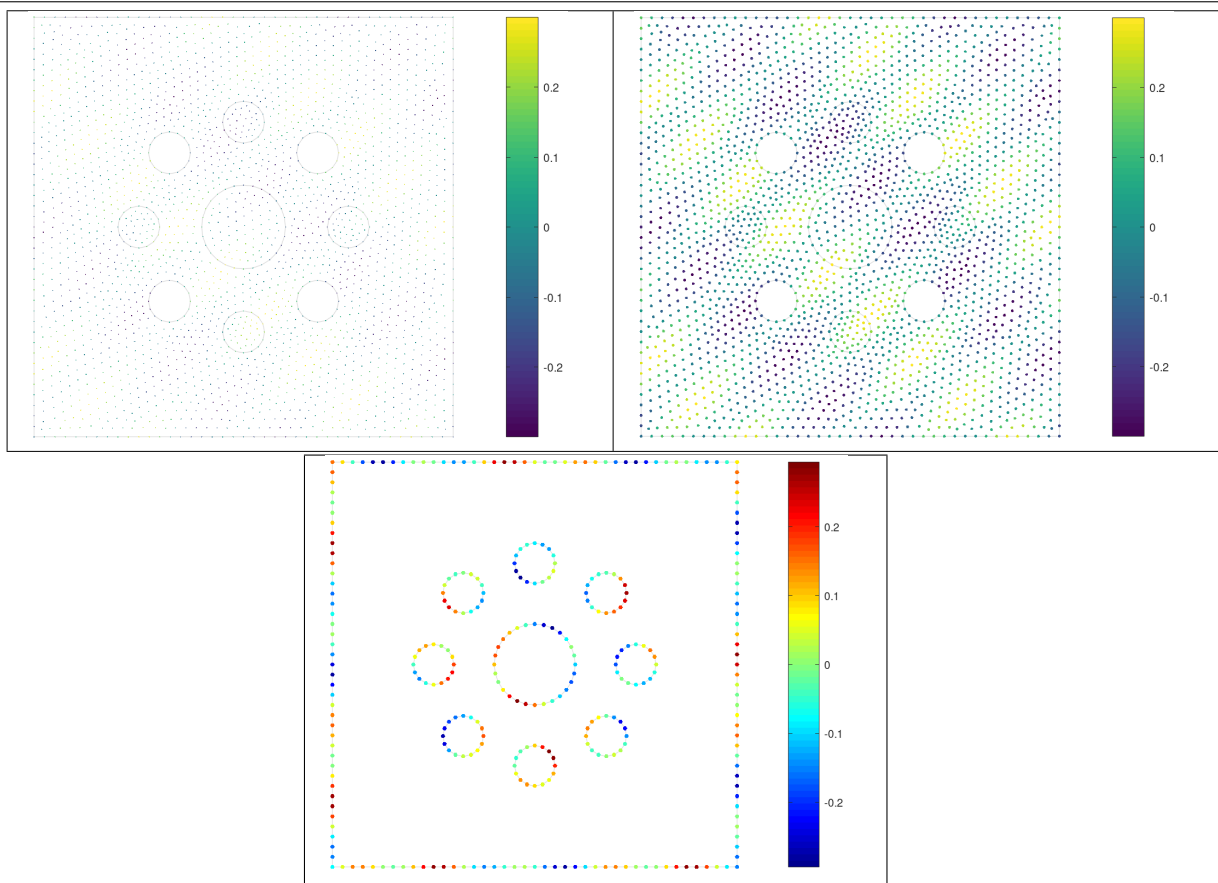
Description

`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).

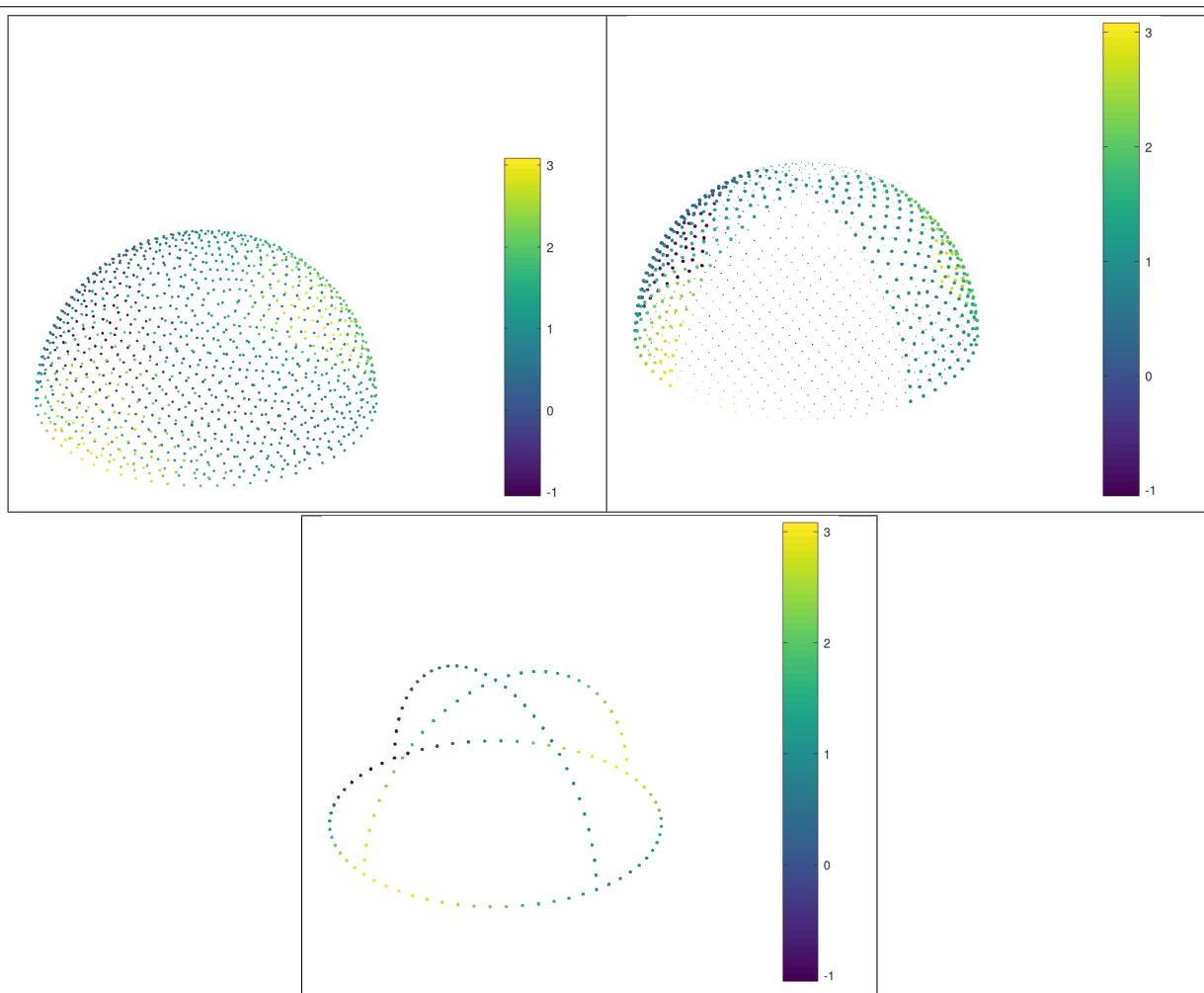


```

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

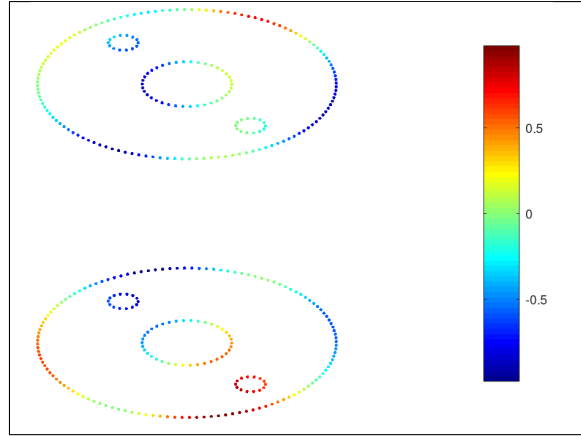
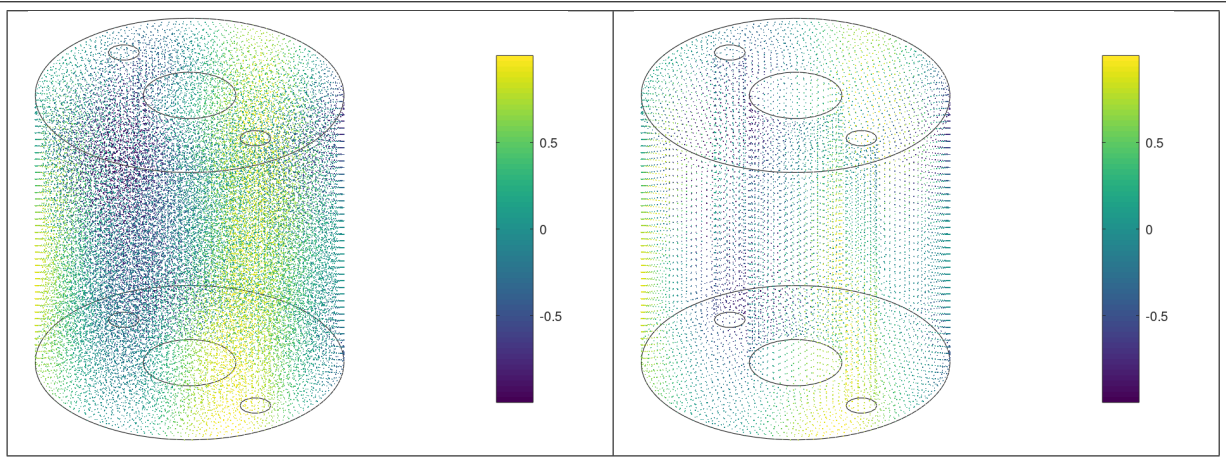


```

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



```

meshfile=fc_oogmsh.gmsh.buildmesh3d('cylinder3holes',20,varargin{:});
Th=fc_simesh.siMesh(meshfile);
u=@(x,y,z) cos(2*x-y-z).*sin(x-2*y+z);
U=Th.eval(u);
figure(1)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k')
hold on
Th.scatter(U,'MarkerEdgeAlpha',0.1);
axis image;axis off;view(3)
colorbar
figure(2)
Th.plotmesh('d',1,'color','k')
hold on
Th.scatter(U,'d',2);
axis image;axis off;view(3)
colorbar
figure(3)
colormap('jet')
Th.scatter(U,'d',1,'MarkerSize',8);
hold on
Th.scatter(U,'d',2,'MarkerSize',5,'labels',[10,20,21]);
axis image;axis off;view(3)
colorbar

```

Listing 38: Using the `fc_simesh.scatter` function with a 3D mesh, part of the `fc_simesh.demos.scatter3D` function

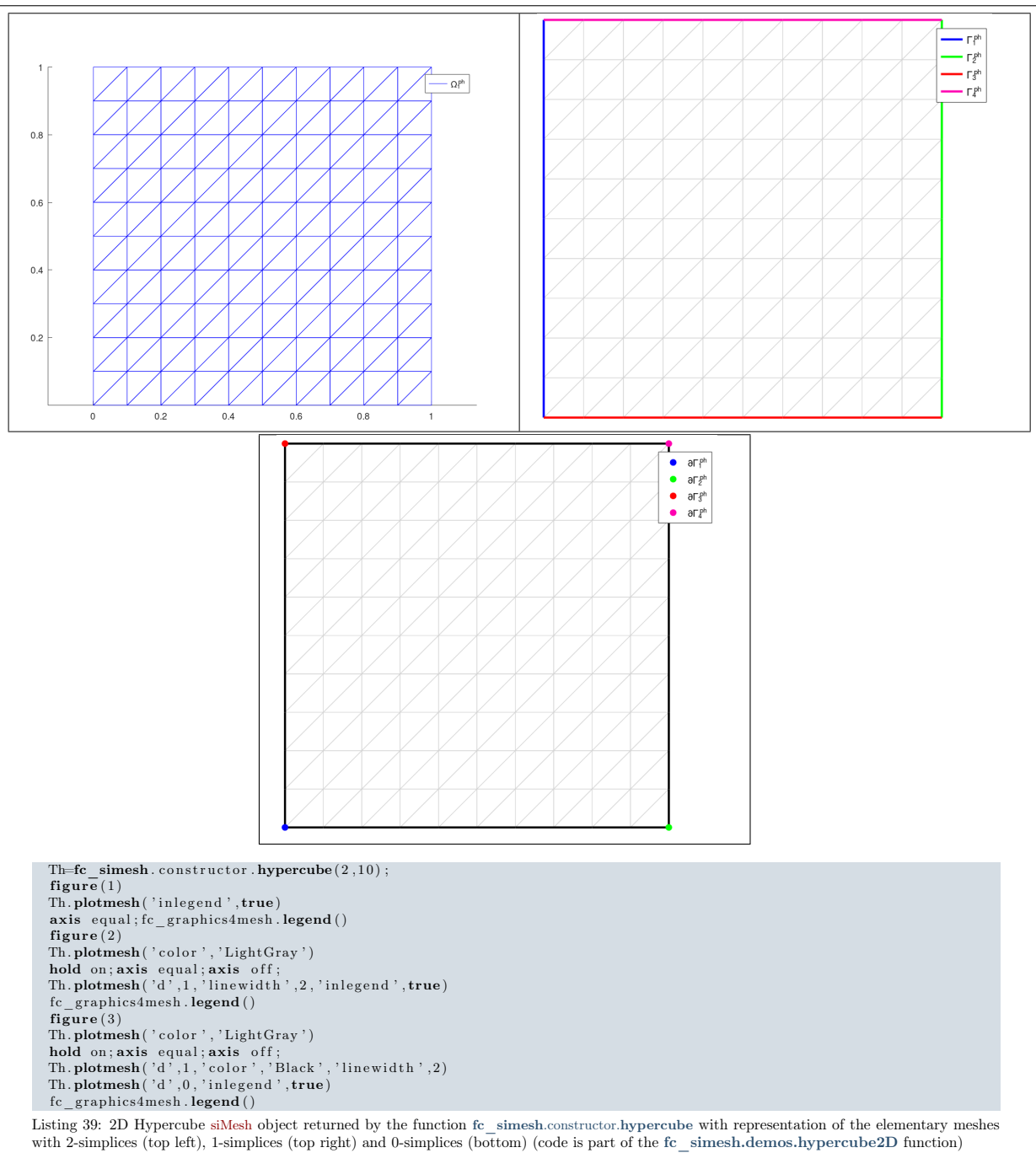
3.5 Hypercube as a `fc_simesh.siMesh` object

The function `fc_simesh.constructor.hypercube` allows to create a `siMesh` object representing an hypercube in any dimension. It uses the `fc-hypermesh` Octave package.

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

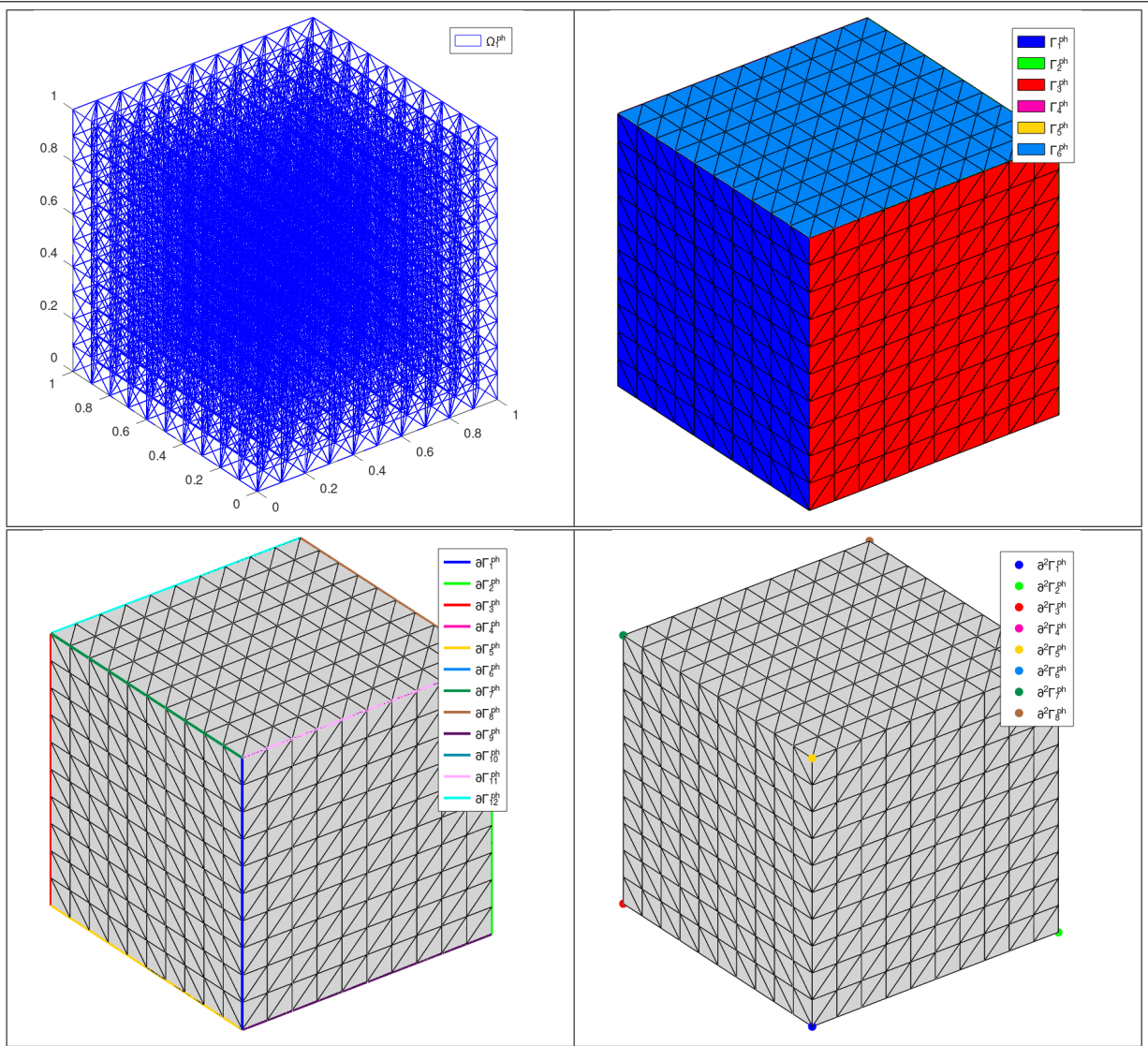
3.5.1 2D hypercube

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.constructor.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.constructor.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.constructor.hypercube`

```
Th=fc_simesh.constructor.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)
sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (81x3 double)
 sThgeolab: (1x81 double)
   sThlab: (1x81 double)
sThpartlabs: []
 sThphyslab: (1x81 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.constructor.hypercube`

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

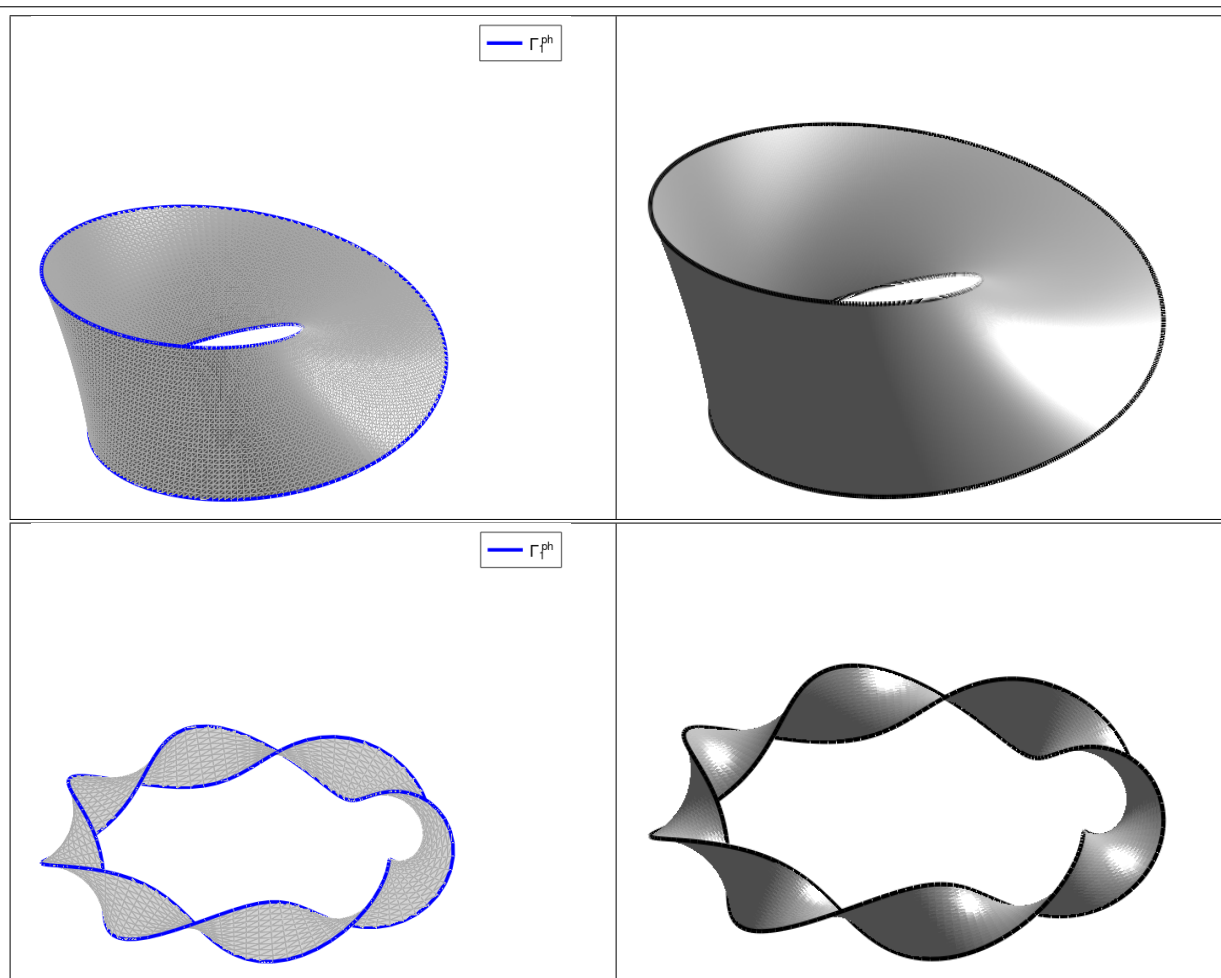
Output

```
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)
sThboundlabs: []
  sThcolors: (243x3 double)
 sThgeolab: (1x243 double)
   sThlab: (1x243 double)
sThpartlabs: []
 sThphyslab: (1x243 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.constructor.mobius` allows to create a `siMesh` object representing a Möbius strip in dimension 3.

- `Th=fc_simesh.constructor.mobius(N)` : return a `siMesh` object representing a mobious 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.constructor.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.constructor.mobius(30);
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.constructor.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.constructor.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.constructor.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;

```

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, ...)
```

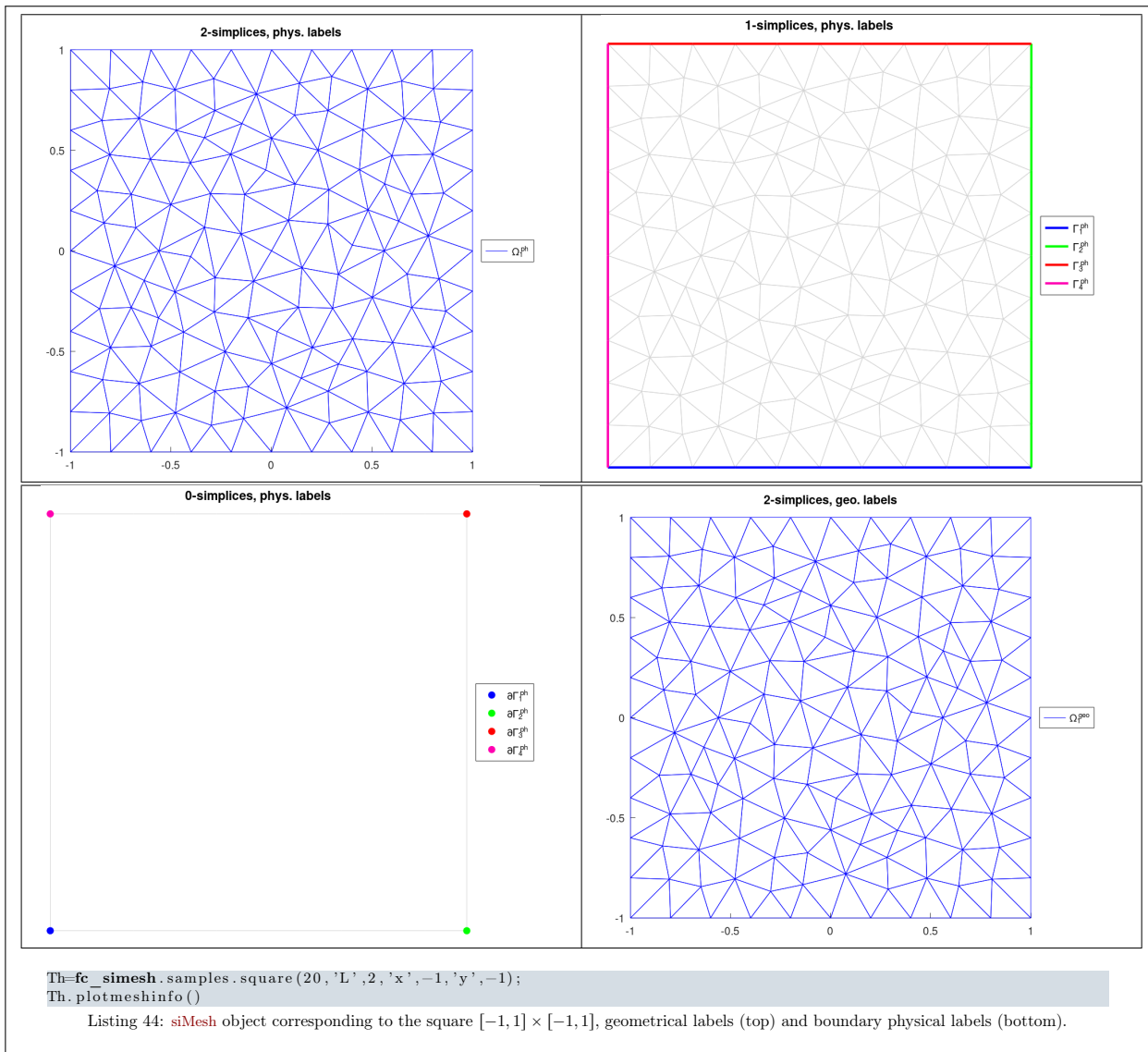
Description

`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

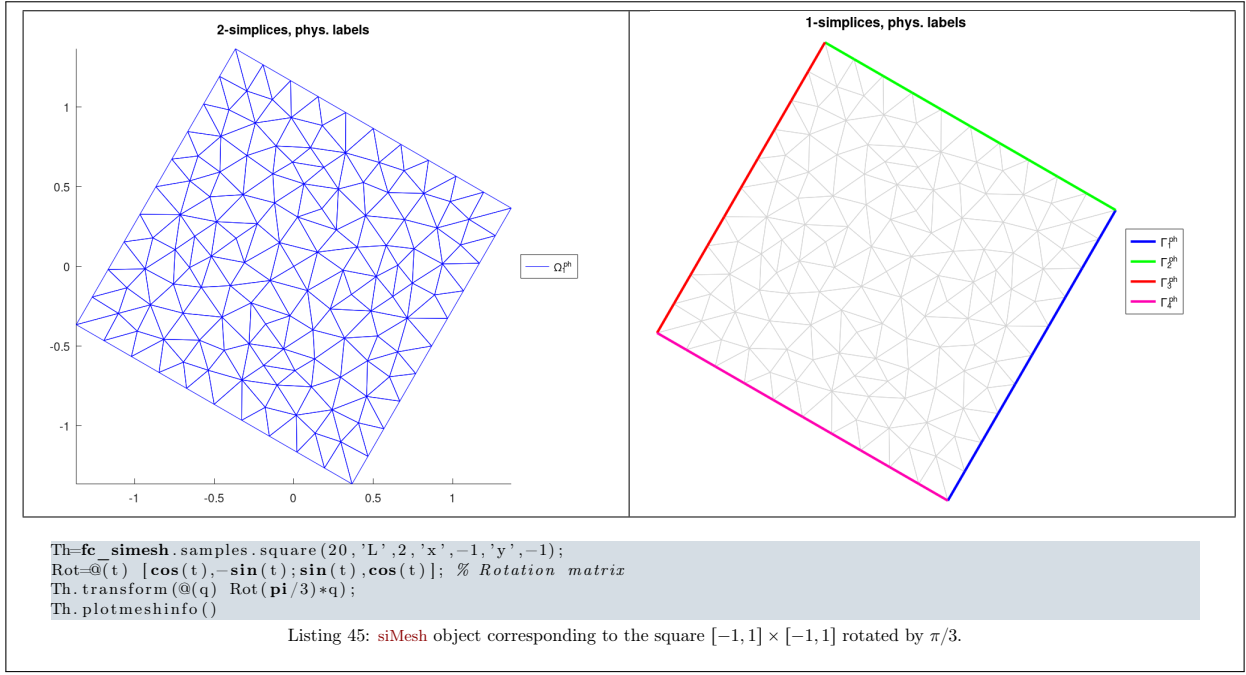
- `'L'` : to specify the side length of the square (default 1),
- `'x'` : to specify the x -value of the bottom-left corner (default 0),
- `'y'` : to specify the y -value of the bottom-left corner (default 0),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4... (default 0)
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes 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 `gmsh` with `rectangle0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

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

```

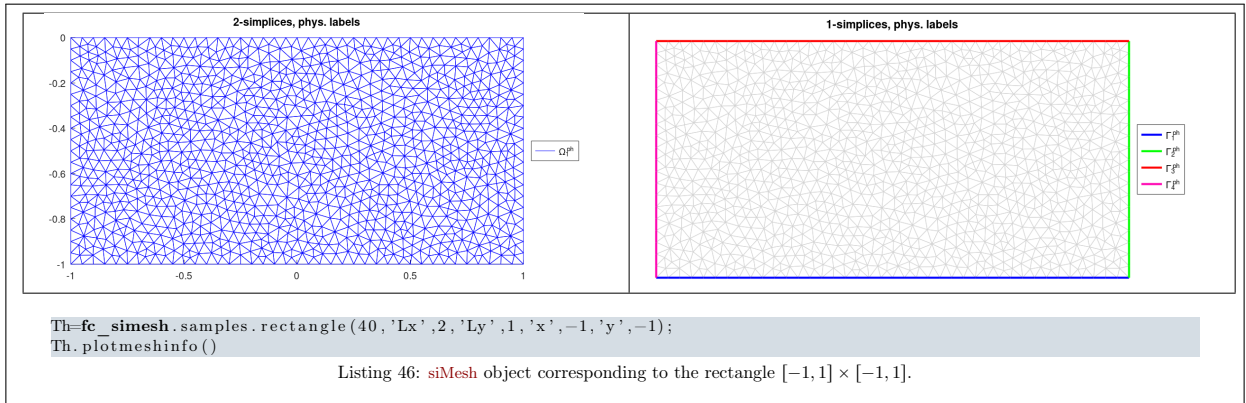
Description

`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

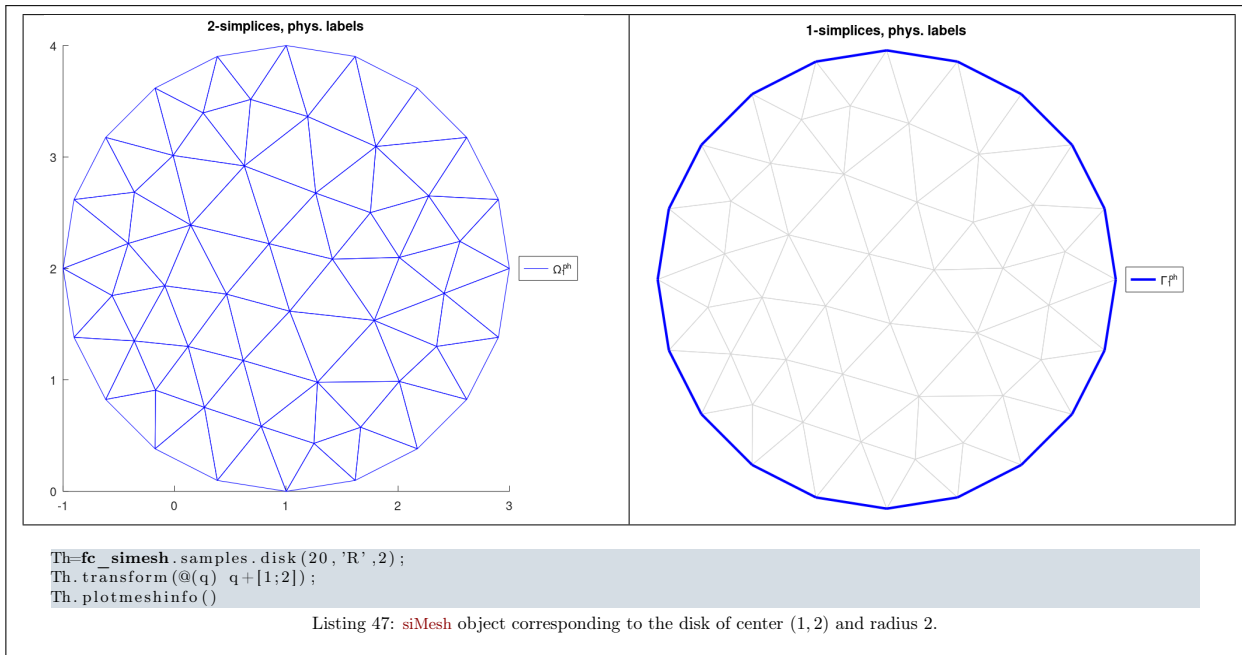
- `'R'` : to specify the radius of the disk $\mathcal{C}([0,0],R)$,
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

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

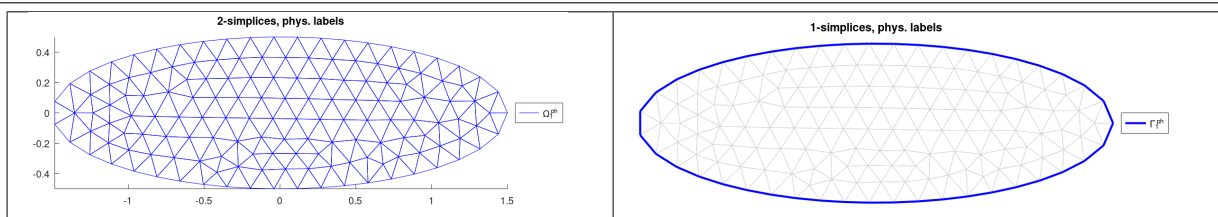
- 'Rx' : to specify the radius along x -axis (default 1),
- 'Ry' : to specify the radius along y -axis (default 0.75),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

See Listings 48 and 48..

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]);
```

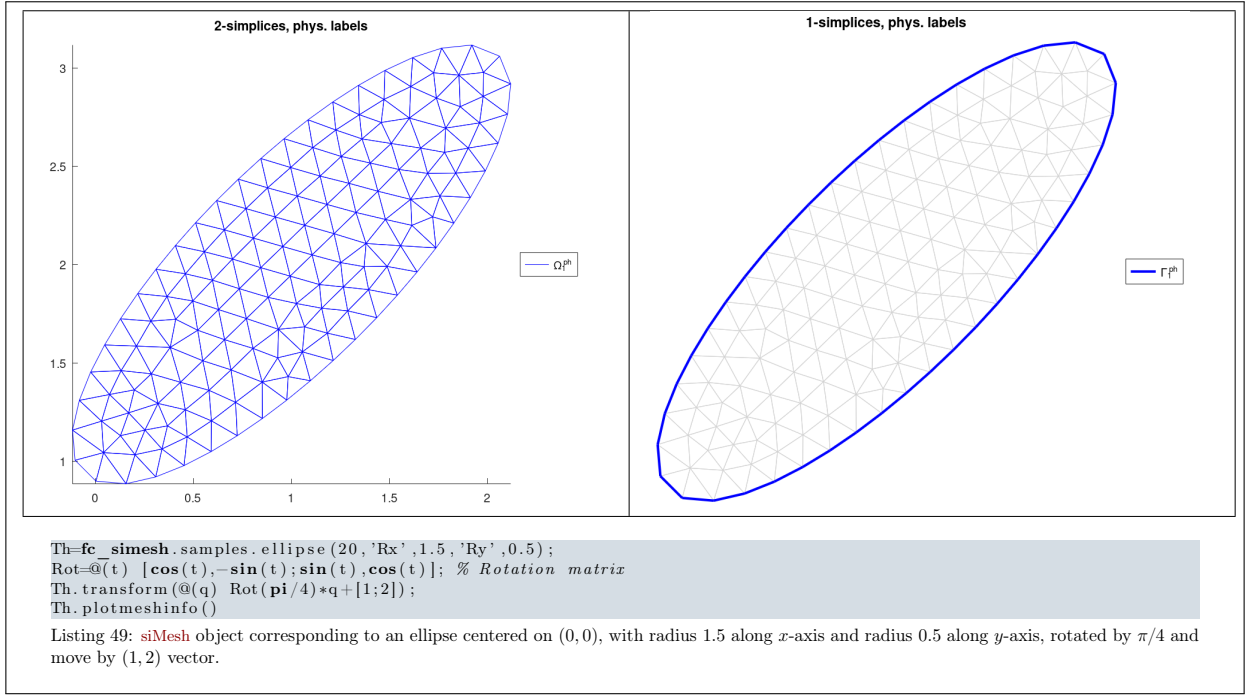


```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipse(20,'Rx',1.5,'Ry',0.5);
Th.plotmeshinfo()
```

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.



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 `gmsh` with `ring0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

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

```

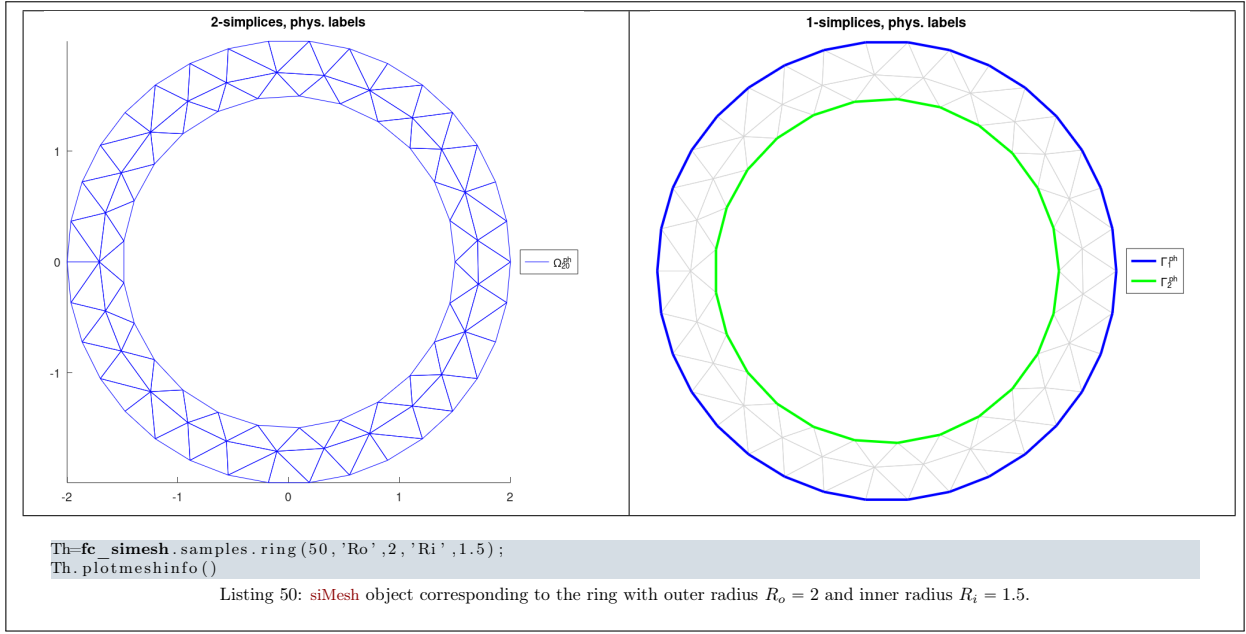
Description

`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 `gmsh` with `regular_polygon0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

```

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

```

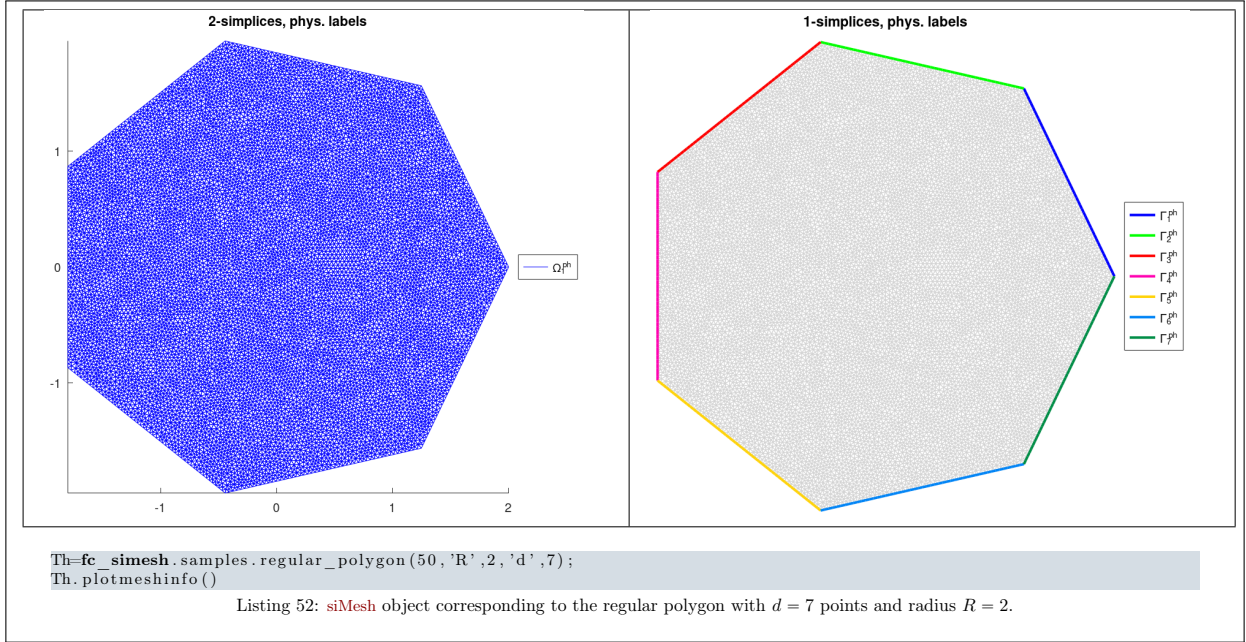
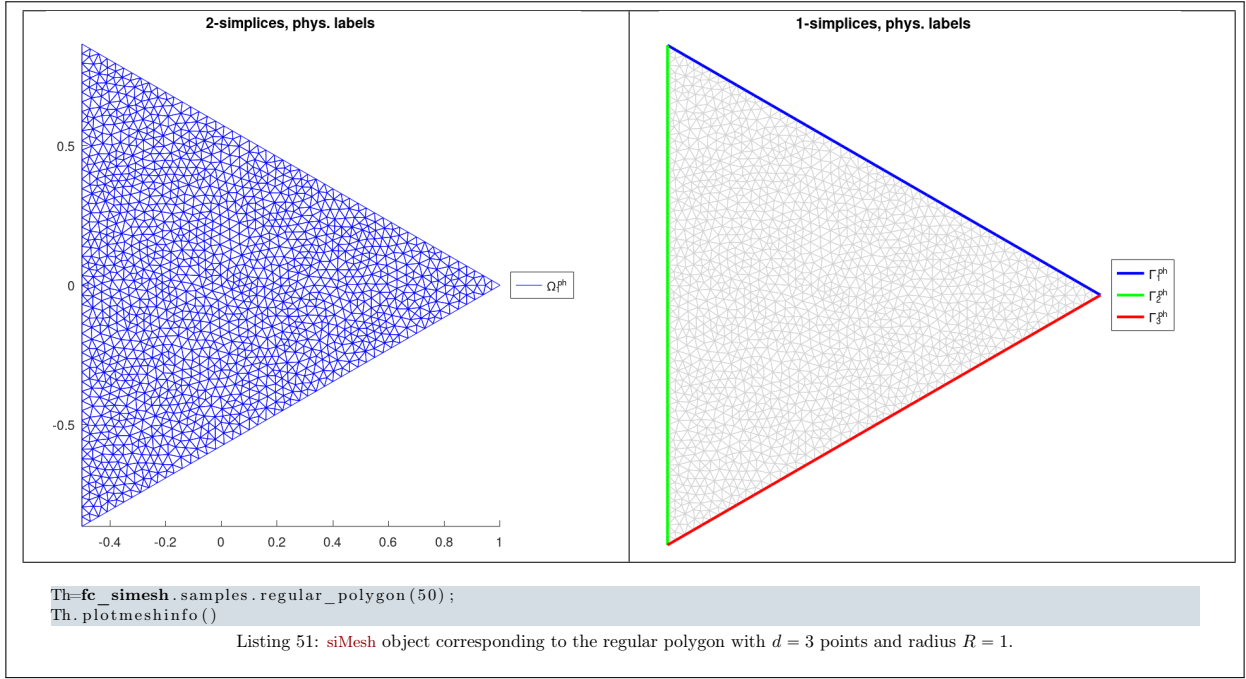
Description

`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 Figures 51 and 52.



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 obtained by using `gmsh` with `disk5holes0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

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

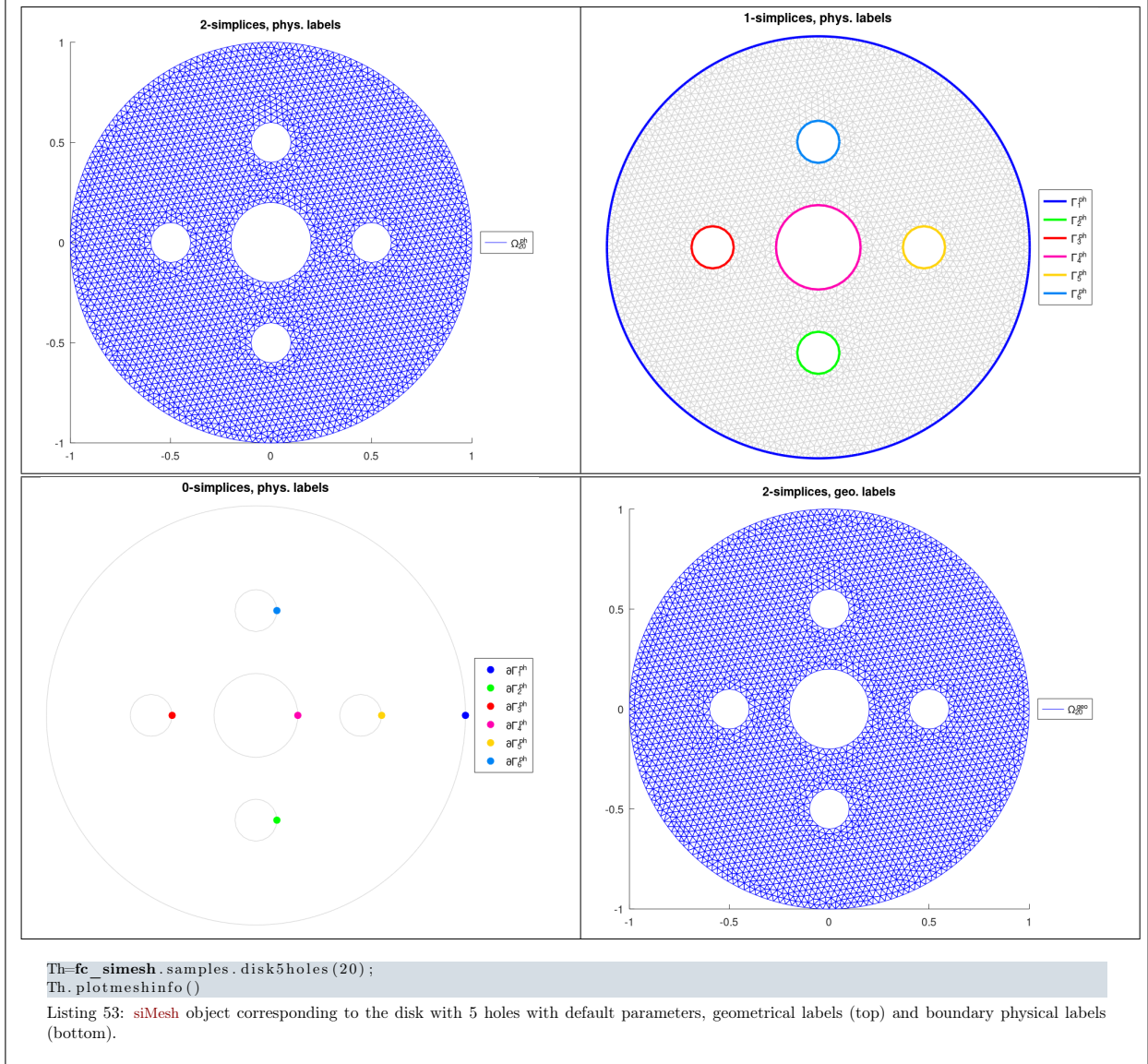
Description

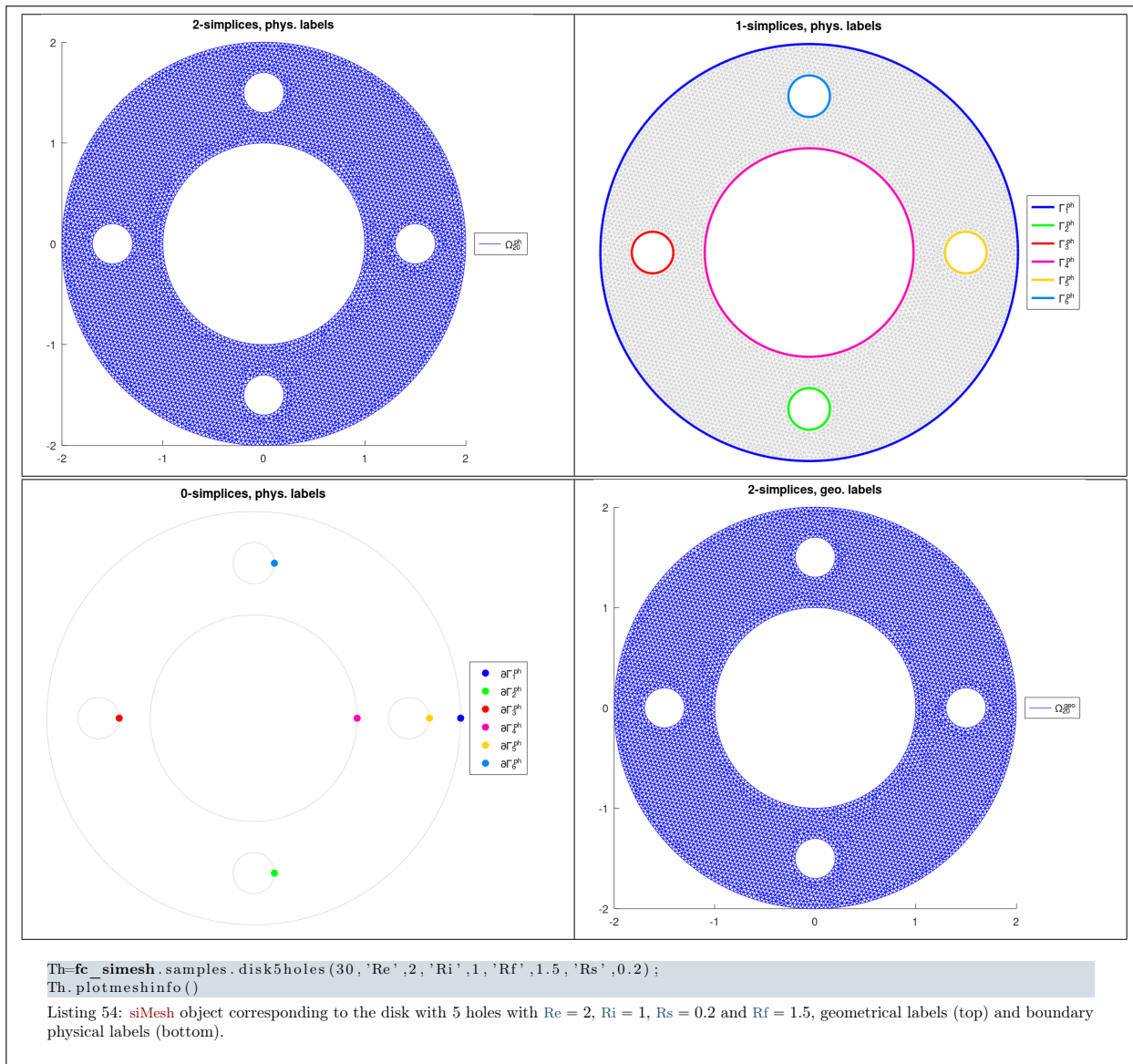
`fc_simesh.samples.disk5holes(N)` returns the disk5holes, $\mathcal{C}([0, 0], 1)$, as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`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 Listing 53.





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 obtained 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,...)
```

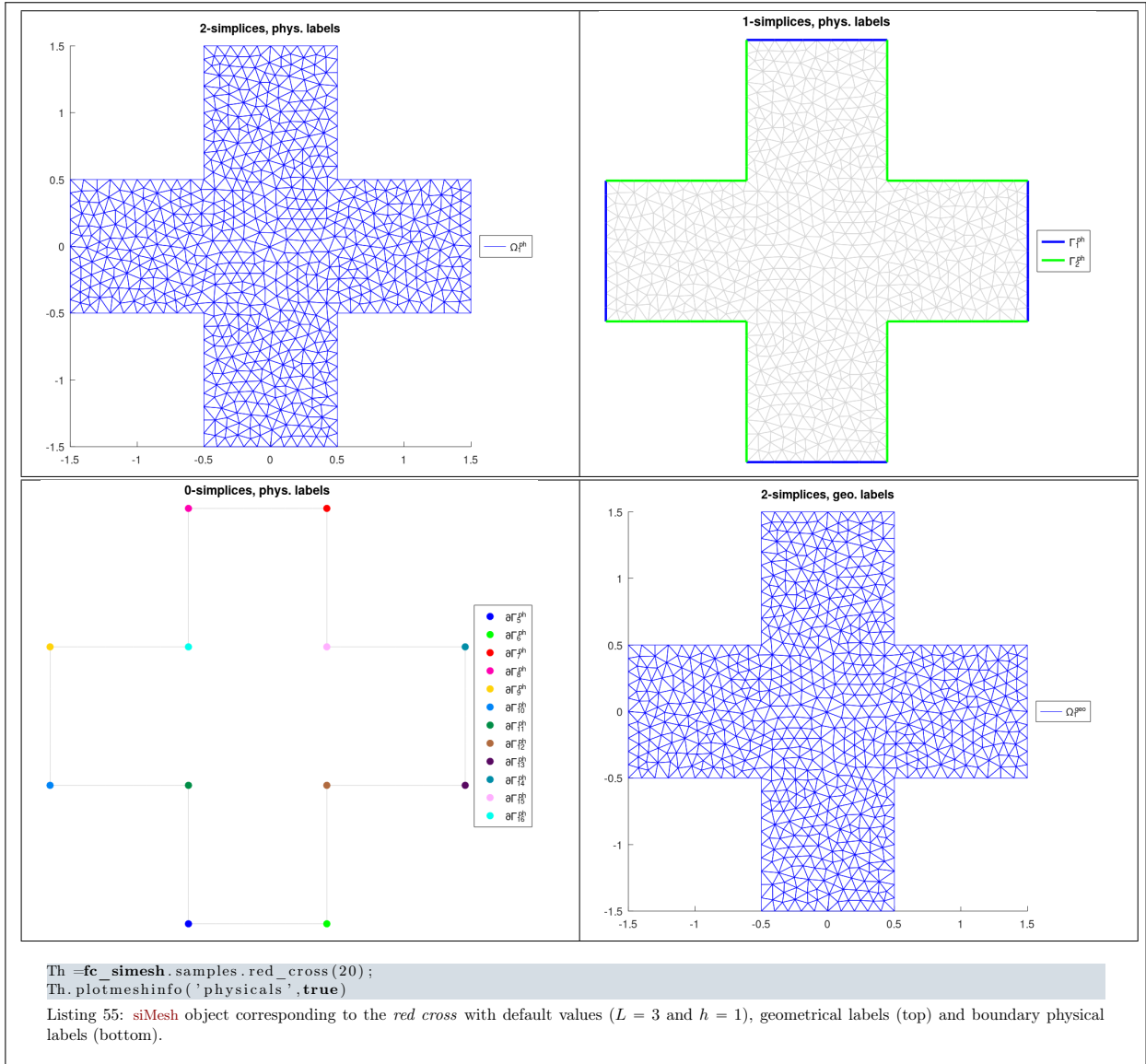
Description

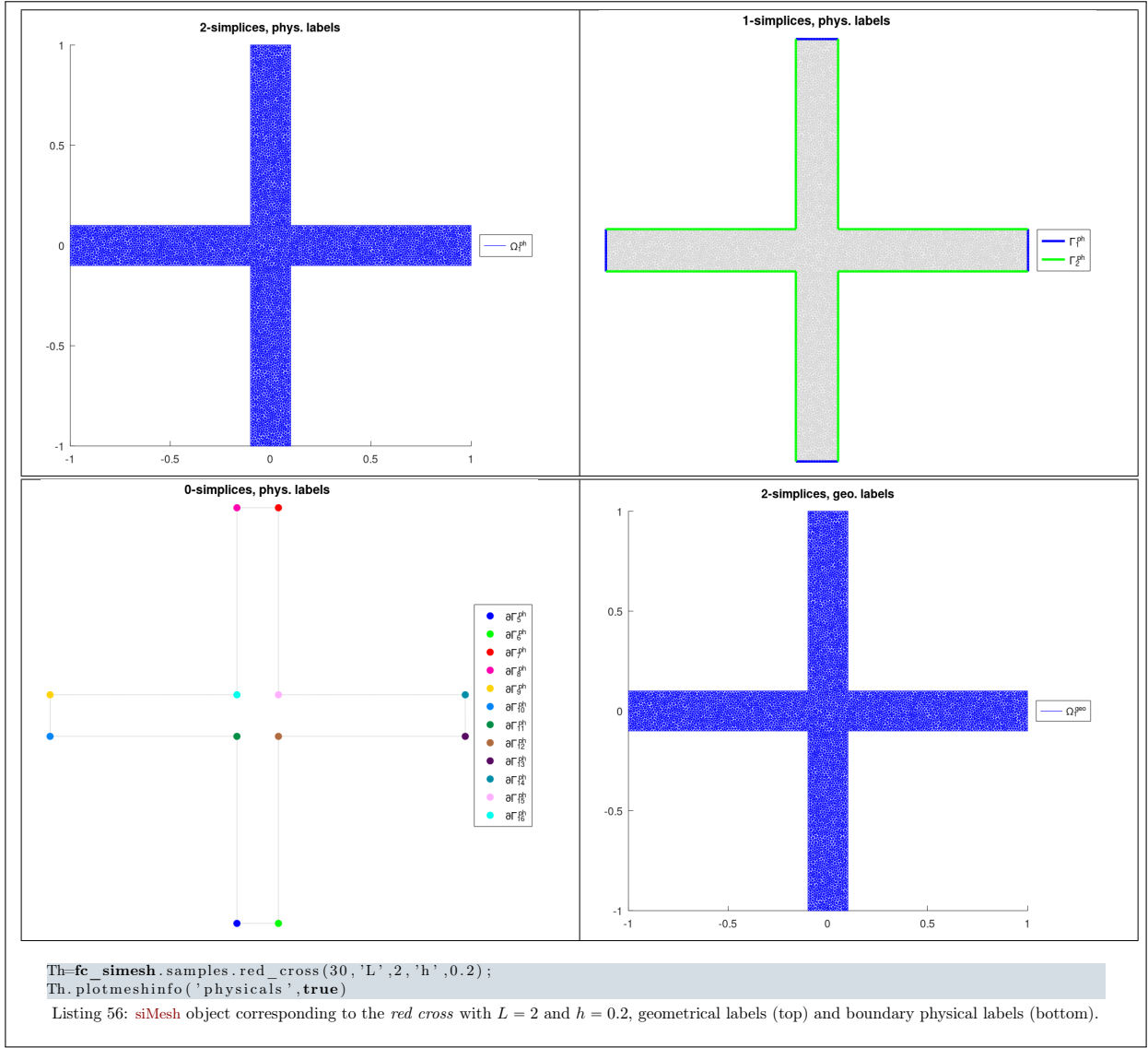
`fc_simesh.samples.red_cross(N)` returns the red cross, centered in $[0,0]$ with global width $L = 3$ and arm width $h = 1$, as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`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.





4.1.1.9 `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,...)
```

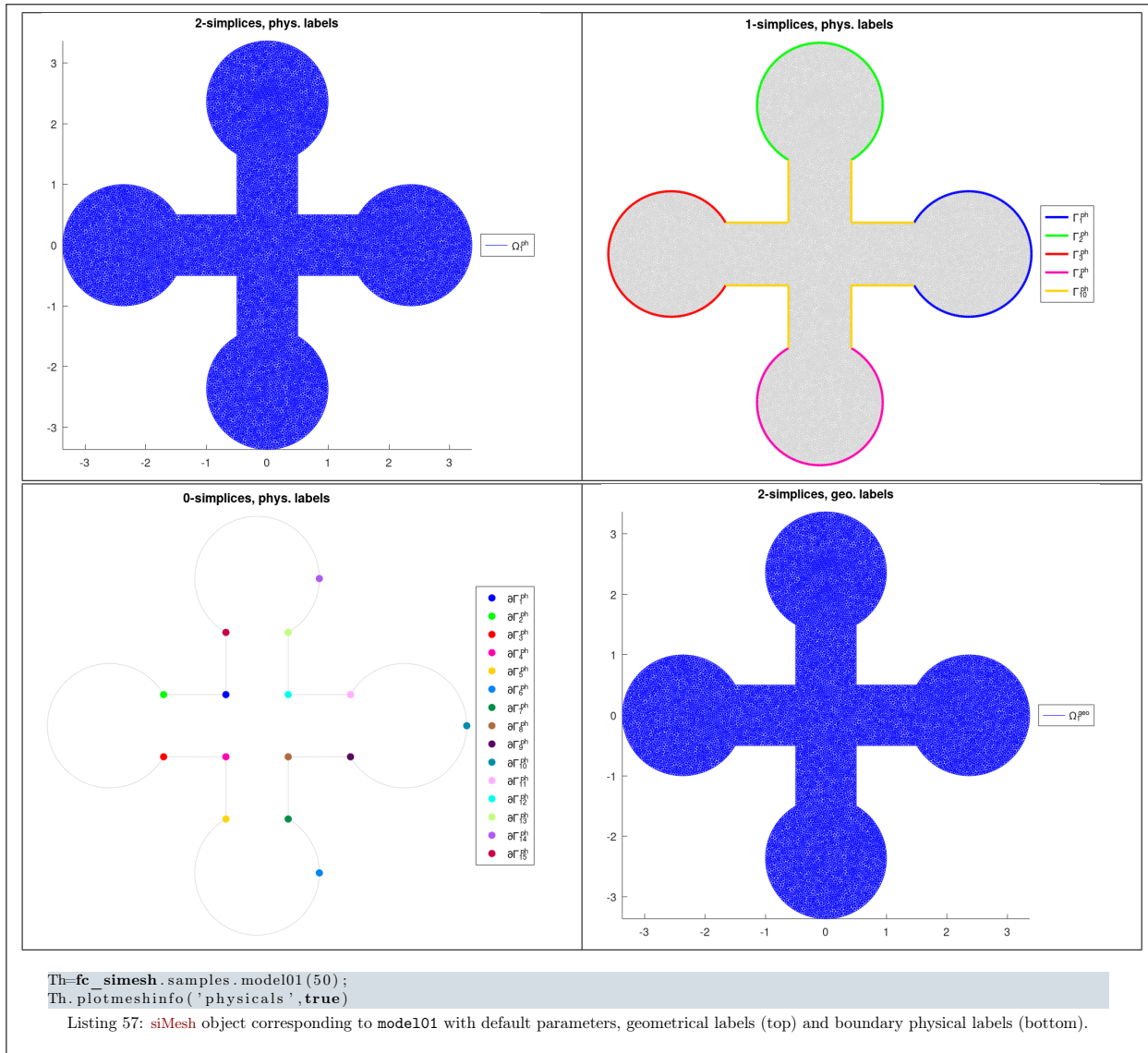
Description

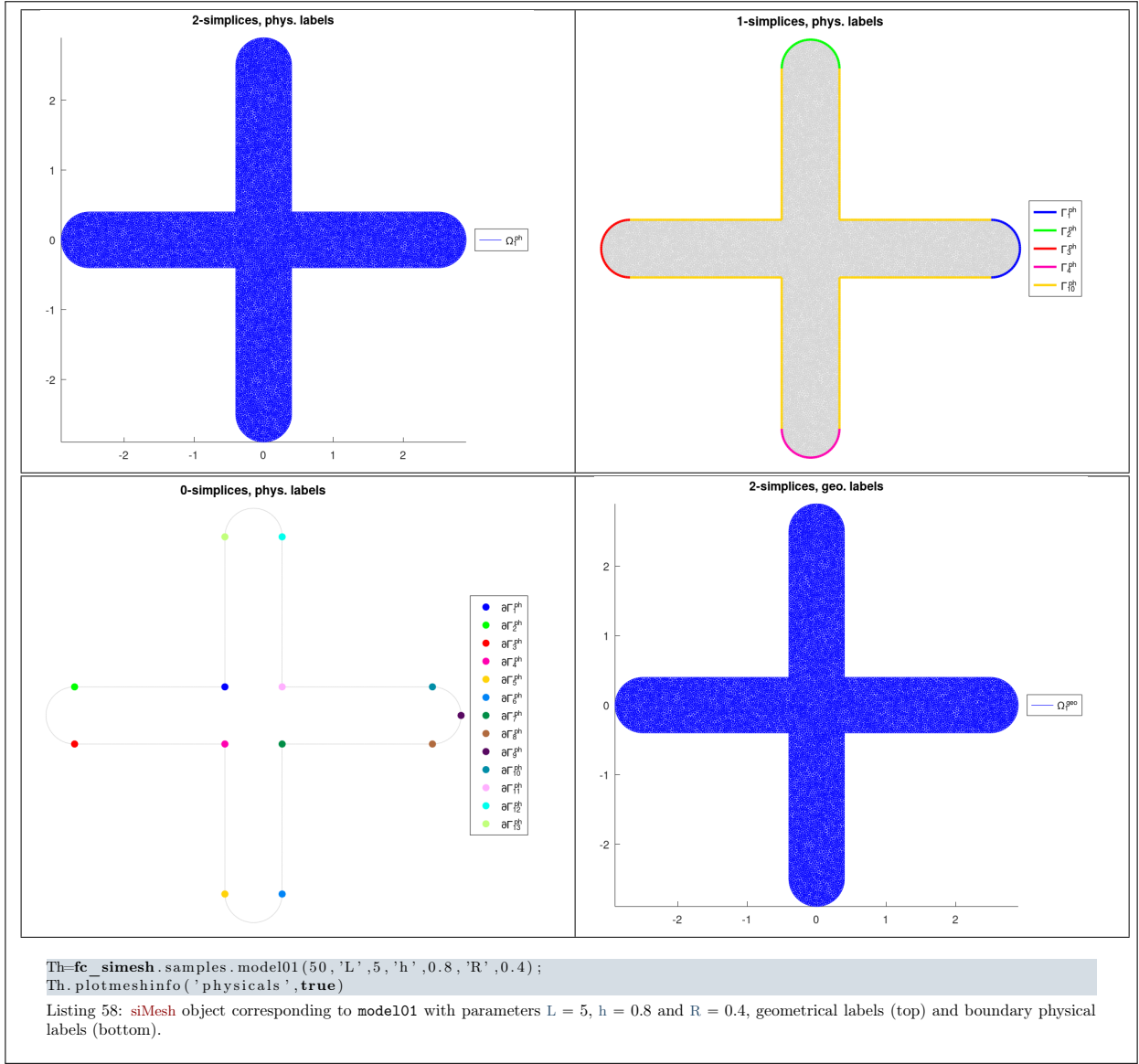
`fc_simesh.samples.model01(N)` returns a `siMesh` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`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.





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

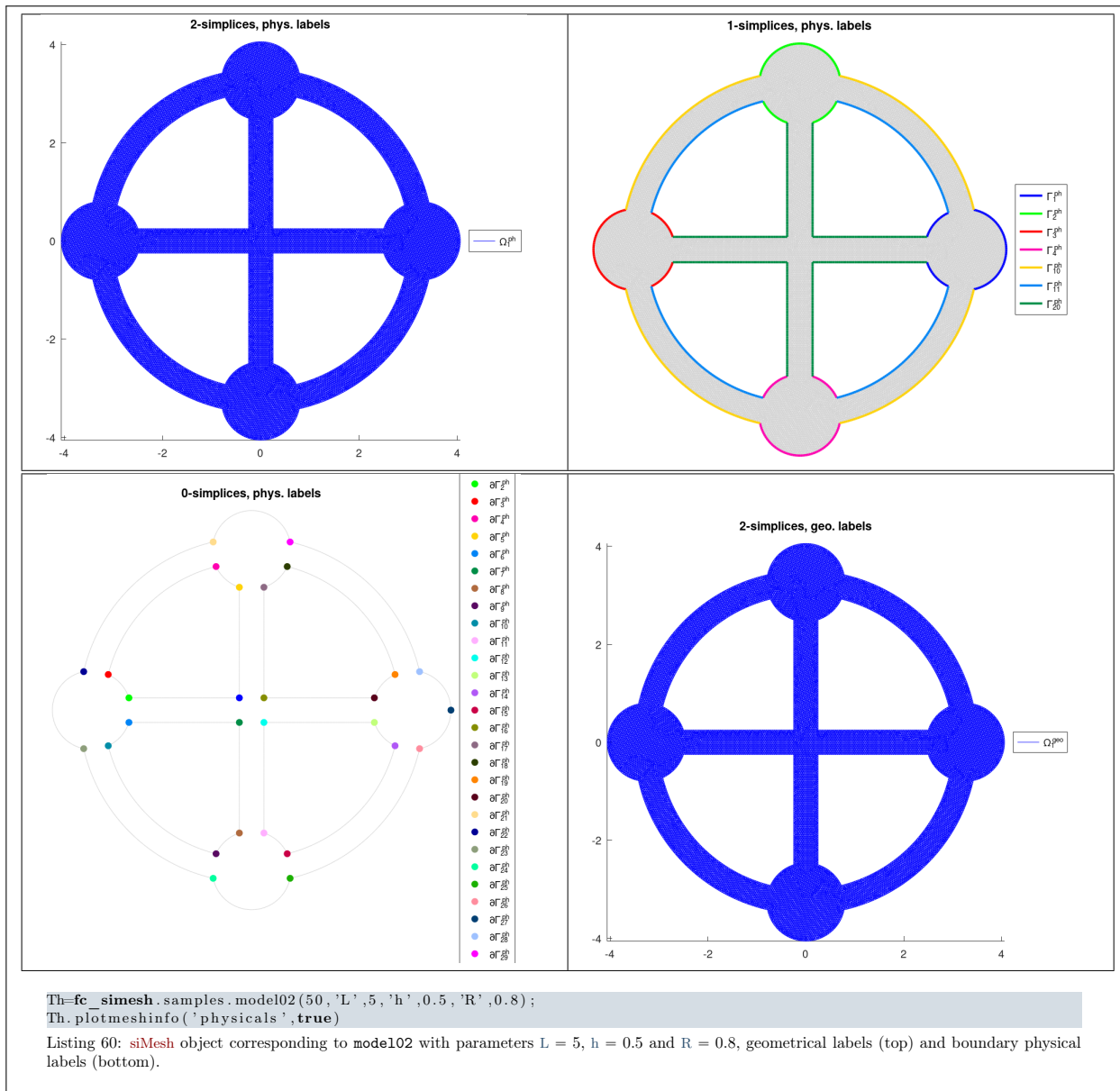
```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model02(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.model02(N,Name,Value,...)
```

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...



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.

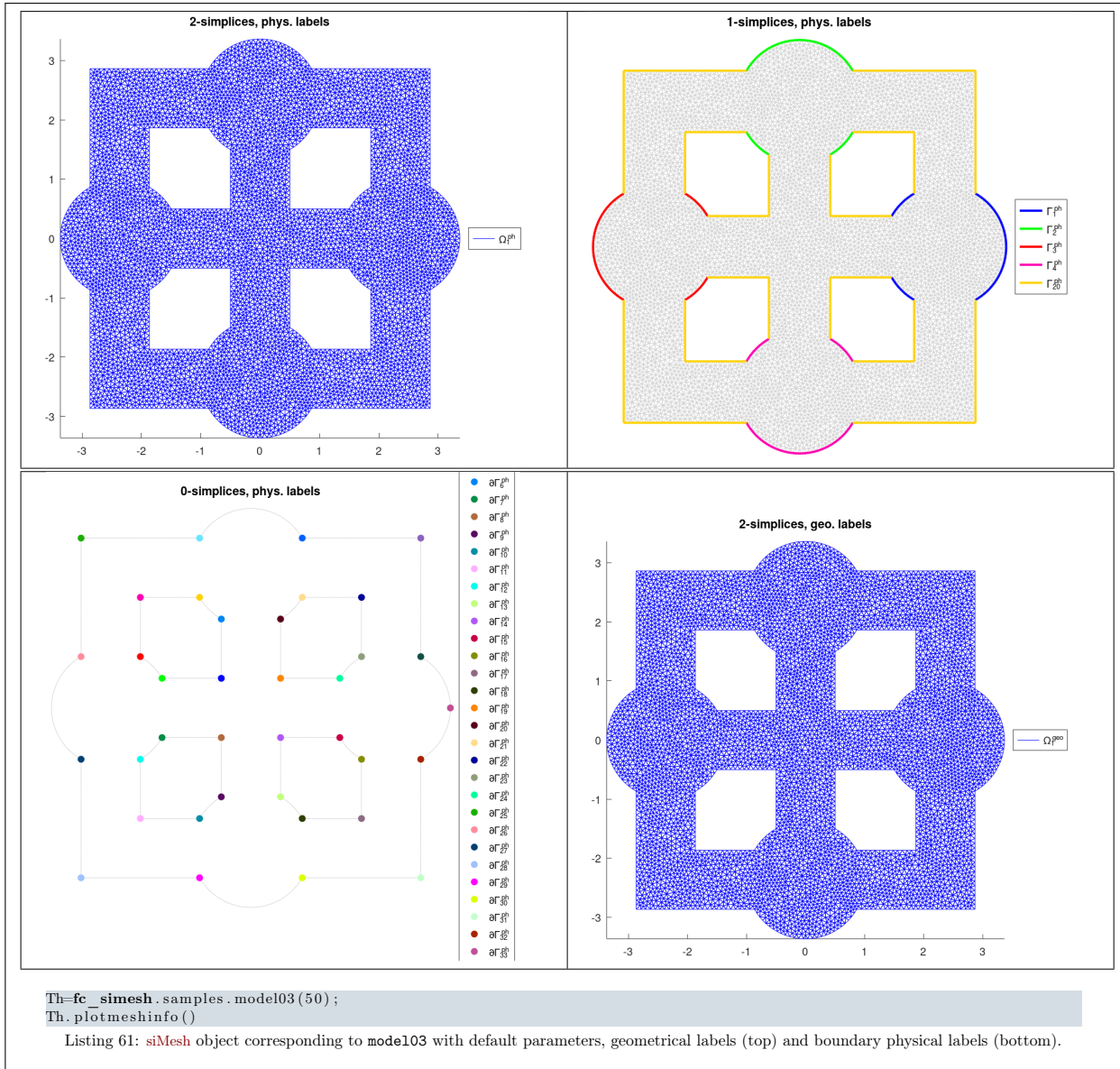
`fc_simesh.samples.model03(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

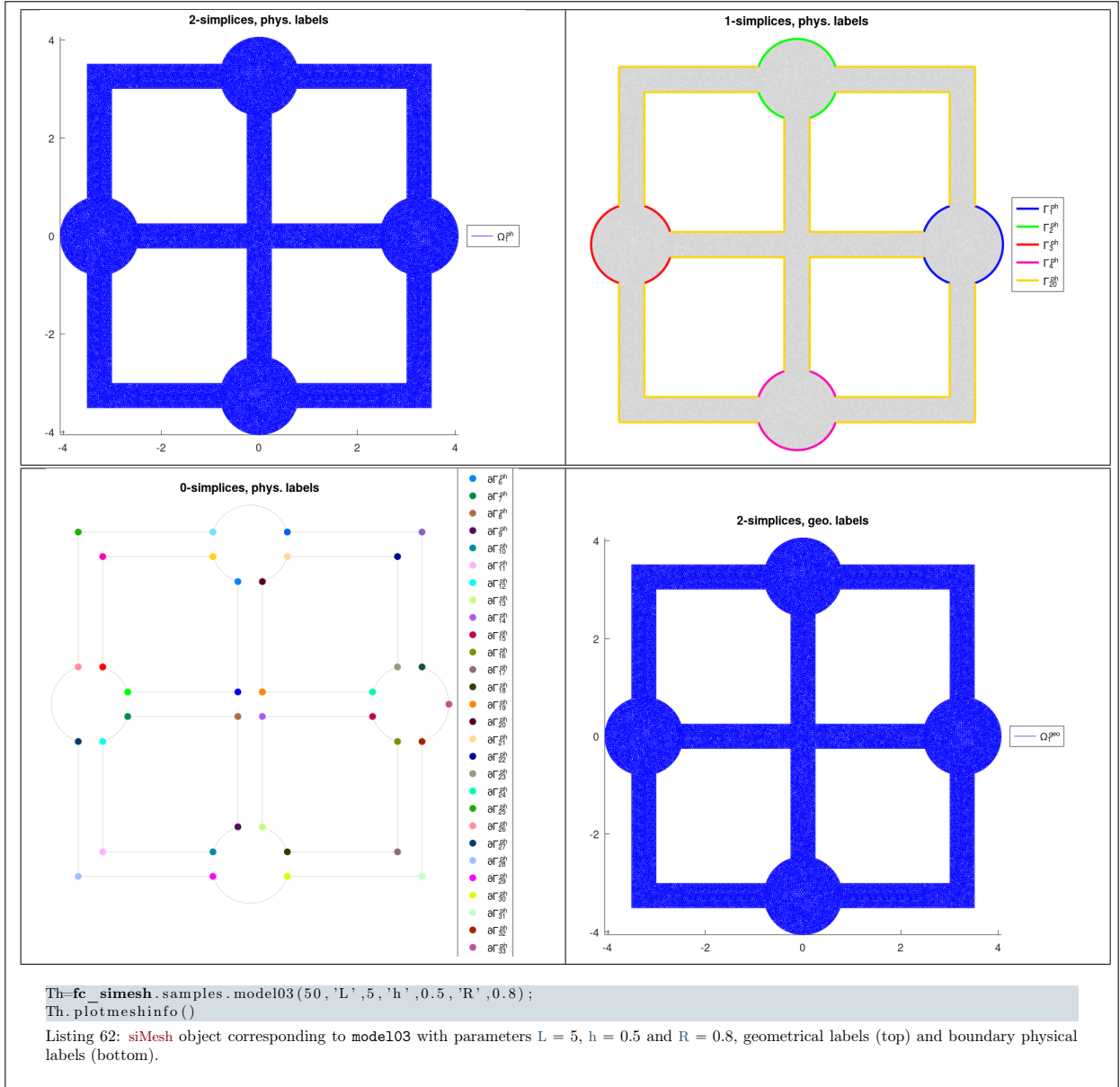
- `'L'` : to specify the length L (default 3),
- `'h'` : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- `'R'` : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- `'renumbering'` : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)

- '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.

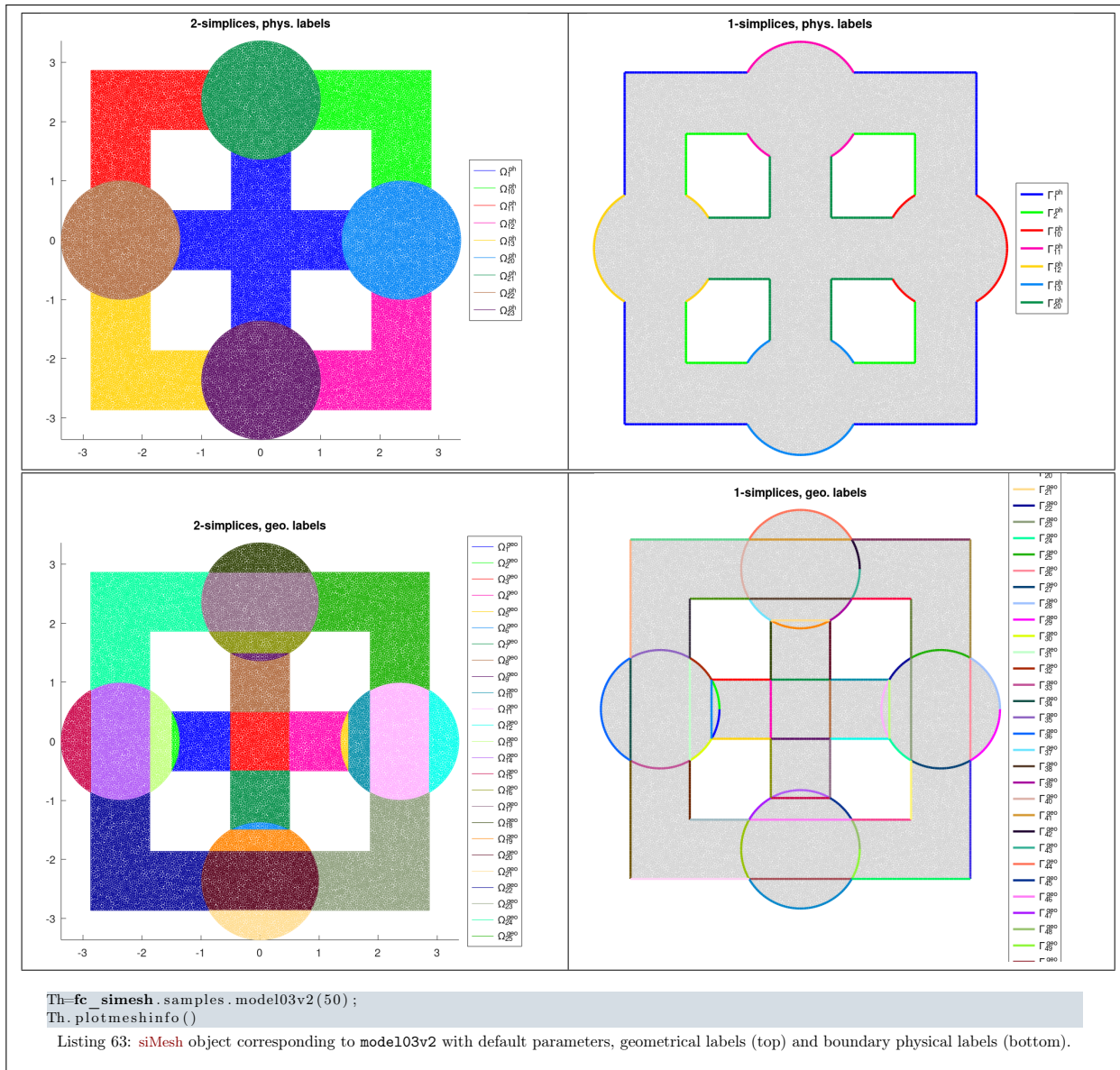
`fc_simesh.samples.model03v2(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

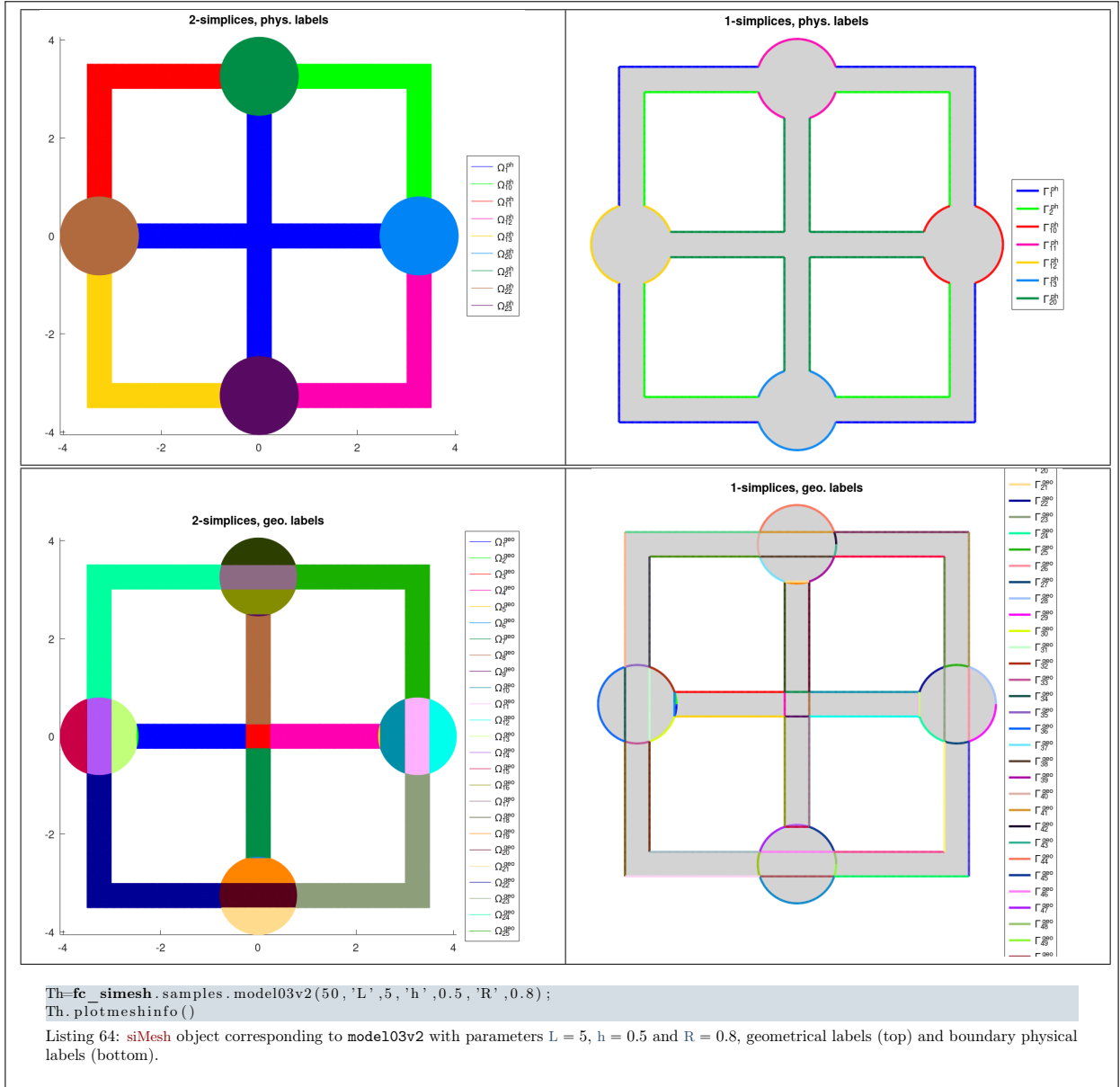
- 'L' : to specify the length L (default 3),
- 'h' : to specify the arm width h (default 1),
- 'R' : to specify the radius R (default 1),
- 'renumbering' : if `true`, physical tags are set to boundary elements (default `true`)

- '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

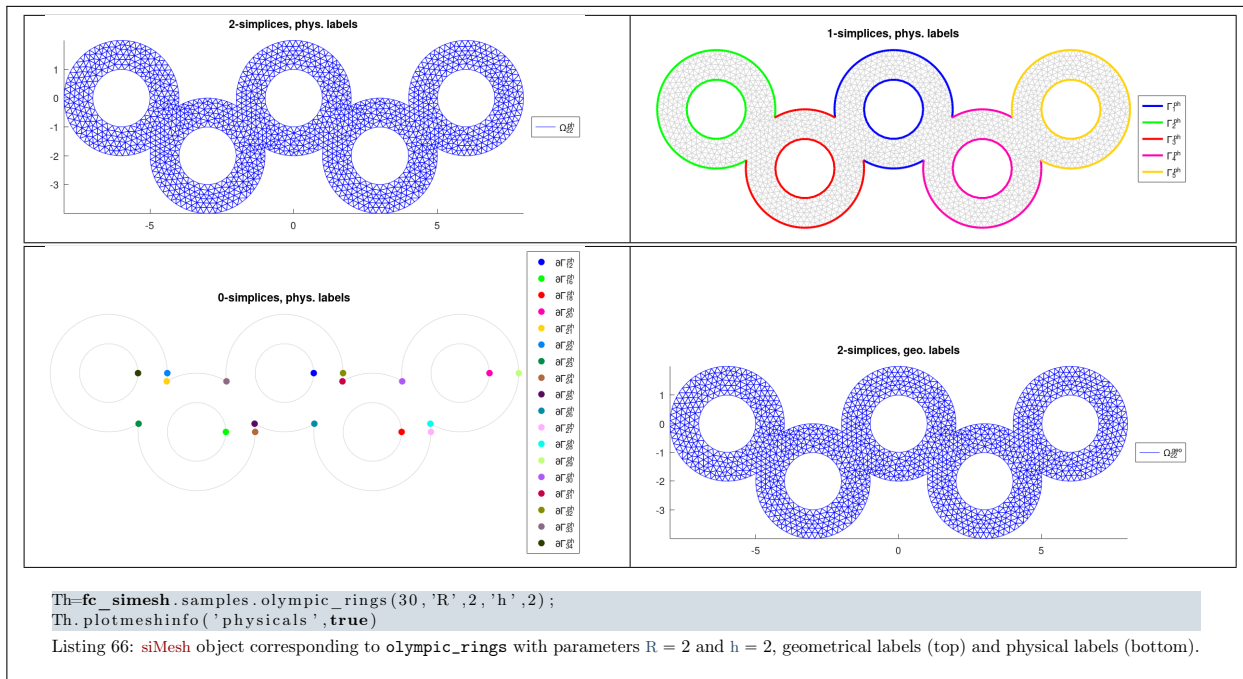
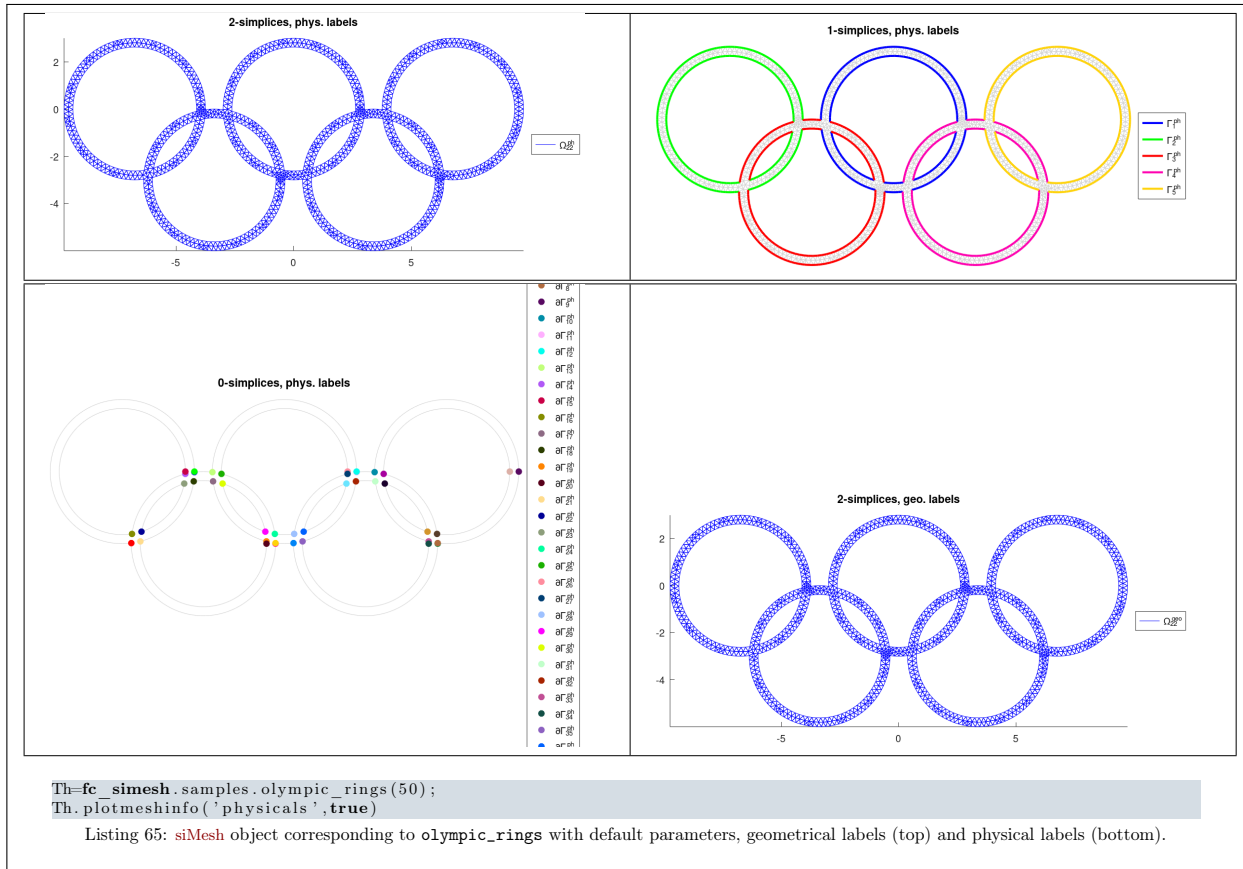
`fc_simesh.samples.olympic_rings(N)` returns a `siMesh` object where N is a refinement parameter.

`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.geo** file.

Syntaxe

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

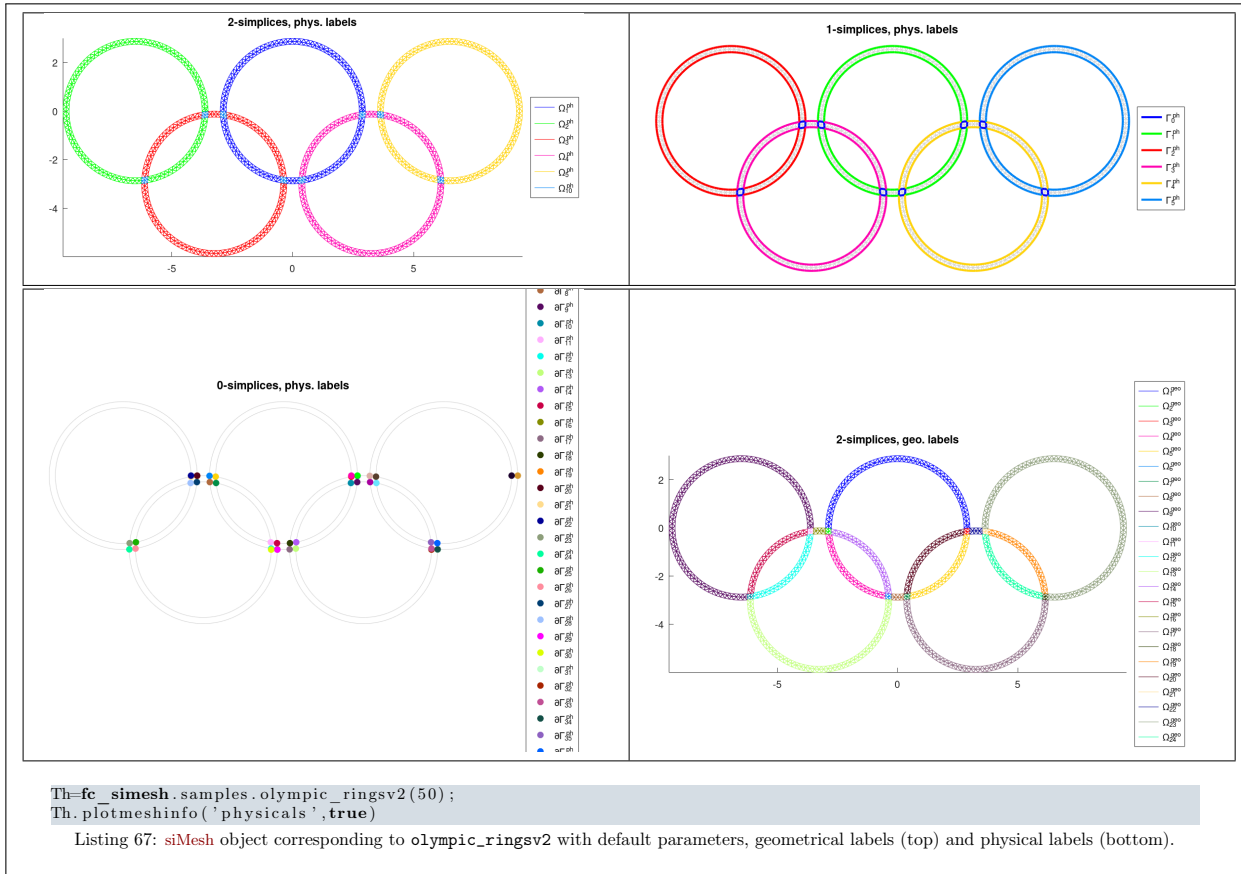
Description

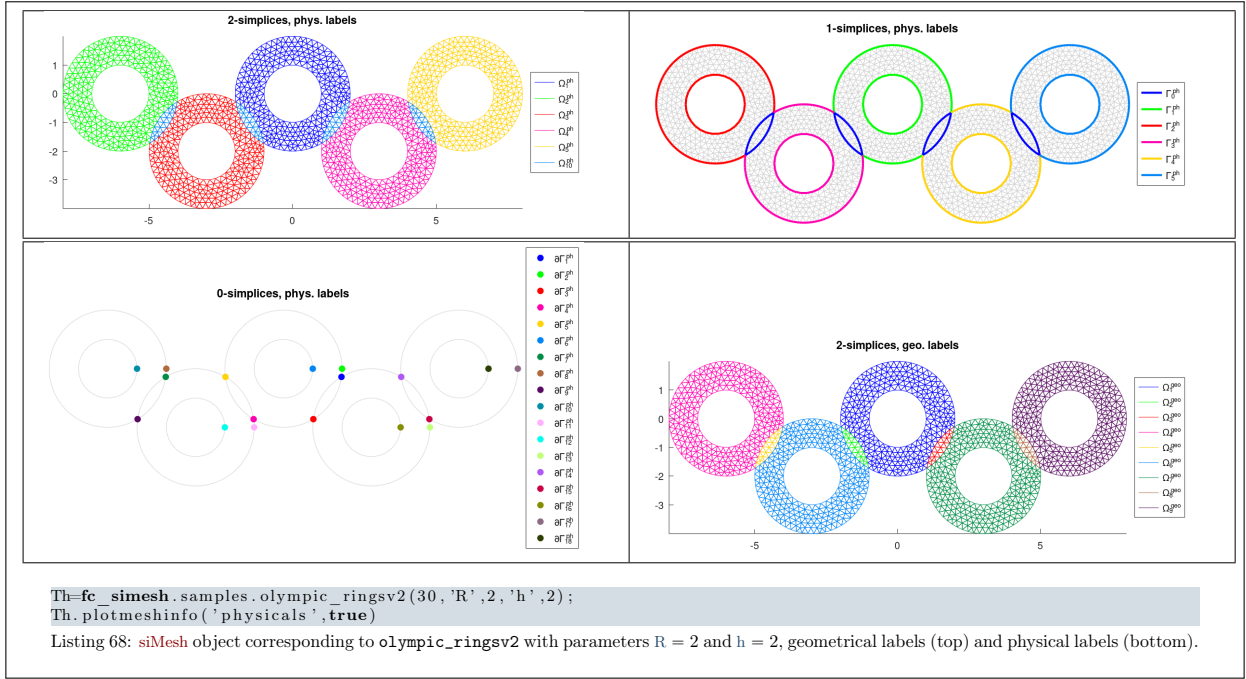
`fc_simesh.samples.olympic_ringsv2(N)` returns a `siMesh` object where `N` is a refinement parameter.

`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,...)

```

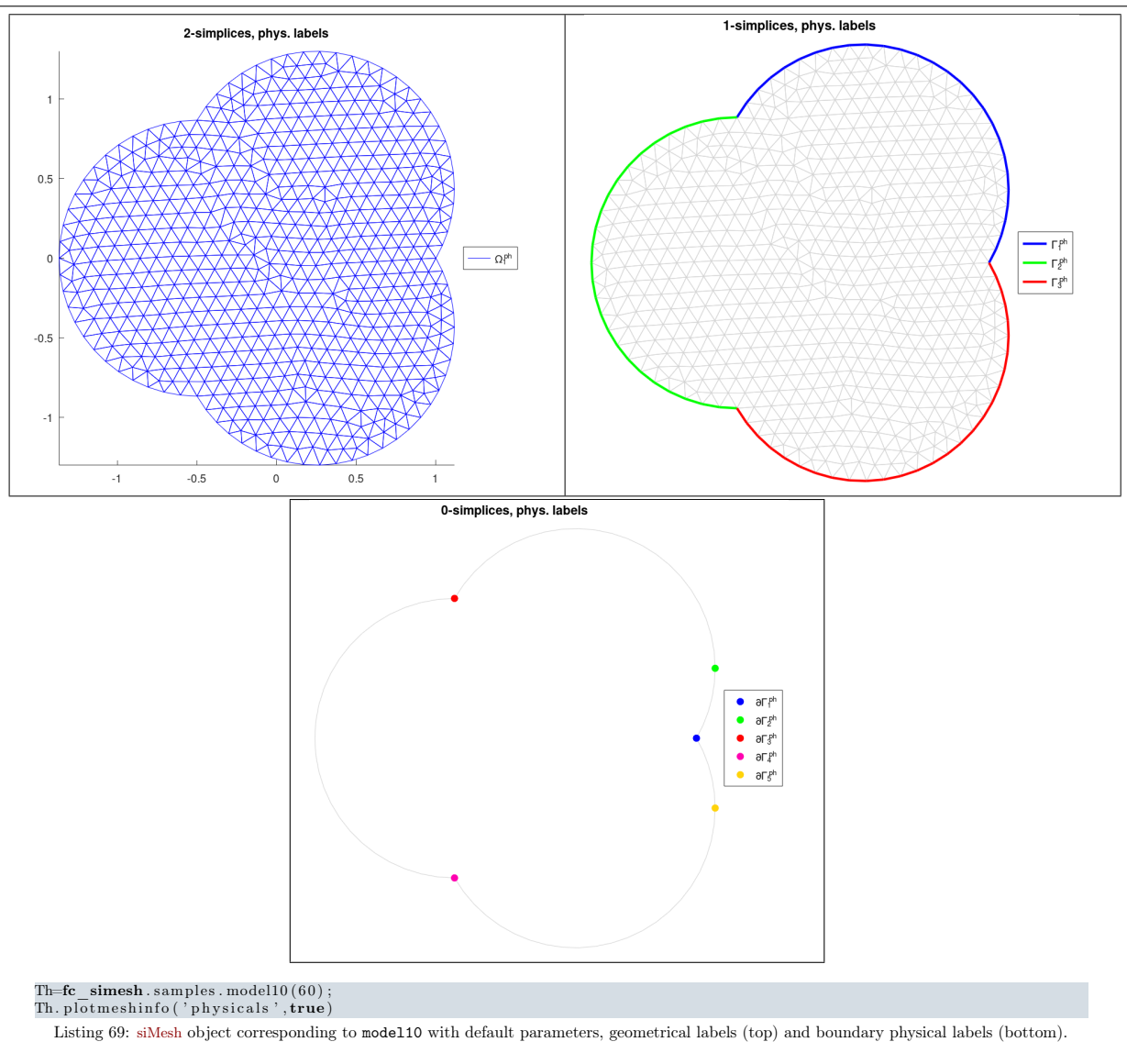
Description

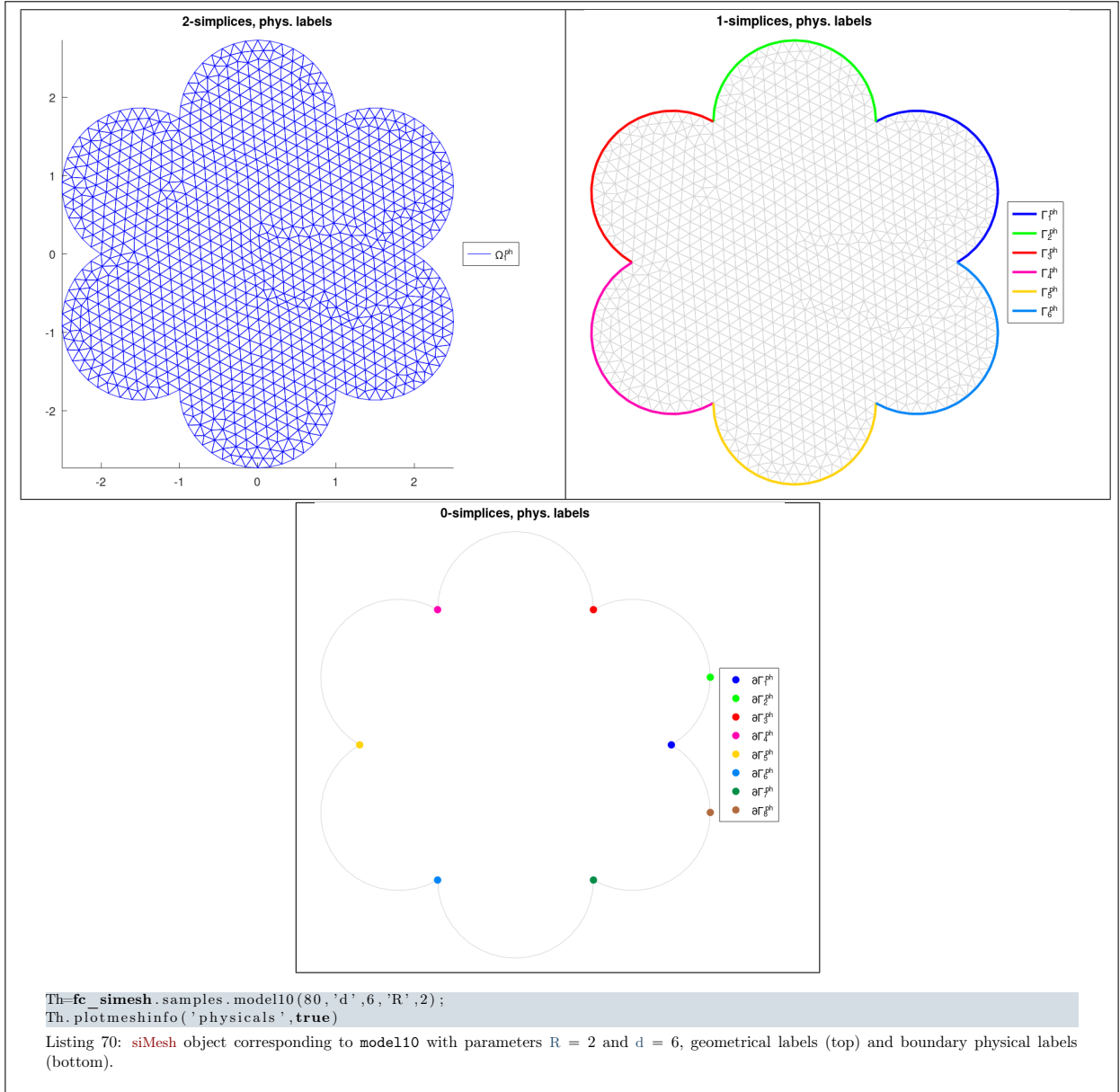
`fc_simesh.samples.model10(N)` returns a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`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.





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

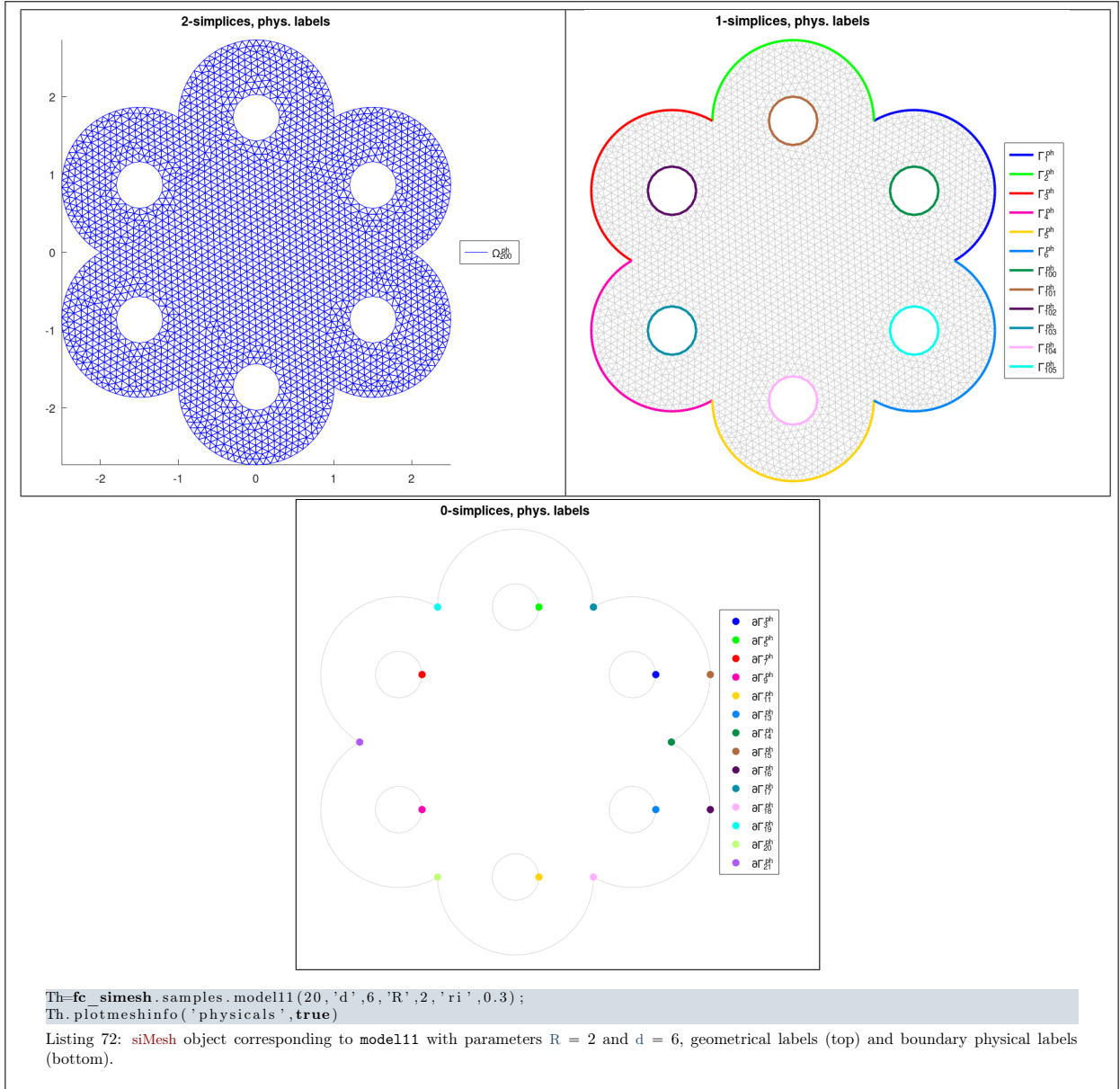
`fc_simesh.samples.model11(N)` returns a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`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),

- See Listings 71 and 72.





4.2 3-simplicial and 2-simplicial meshes in $\mathbb{R}^3$

4.2.1 fc_simesh.samples.box function

The `fc_simesh.samples.box` function returns an `siMesh` object corresponding to a box obtain by using `gmsh` with `box0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.box(N)` returns a box as a `siMesh` object where N is a refinement parameter. By default, the box is

$$[X, X + DX] \times [Y, Y + DY] \times [Z, Z + DZ]$$

where $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 1$ and $DZ = 1$.

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

- 'd' : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- 'X' : to specify X value (default 0),
- 'Y' : to specify Y value (default 0),
- 'Z' : to specify Z value (default 0),
- 'DX' : to specify DX value (default 1),
- 'DY' : to specify DY value (default 1),
- 'DZ' : to specify DZ value (default 1),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.box(10);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 5 and in Figure 6.

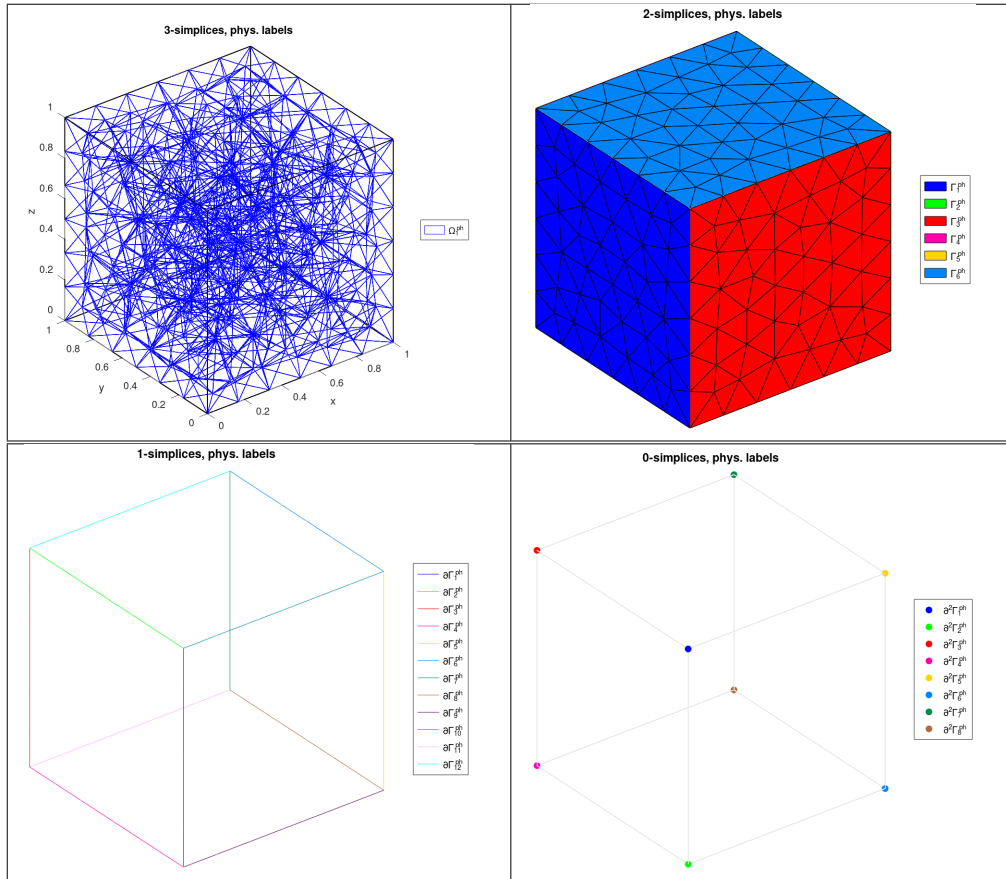


Figure 5: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default box (i.e. the unit cube). Representation of the physical labels.

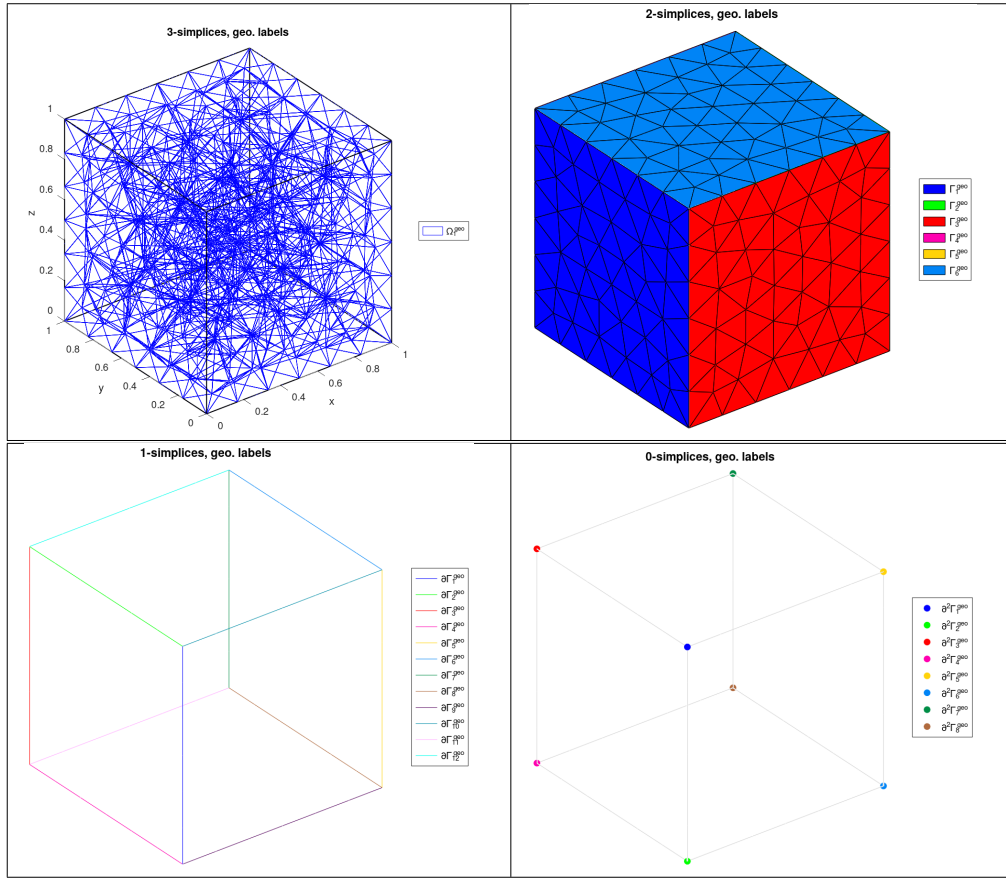


Figure 6: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default box (i.e. the unit cube). Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.box(10,'X',-1,'Y',-1,'Z',0,'DX',2,'DY',2,'DZ',3);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 7 and in Figure 8.

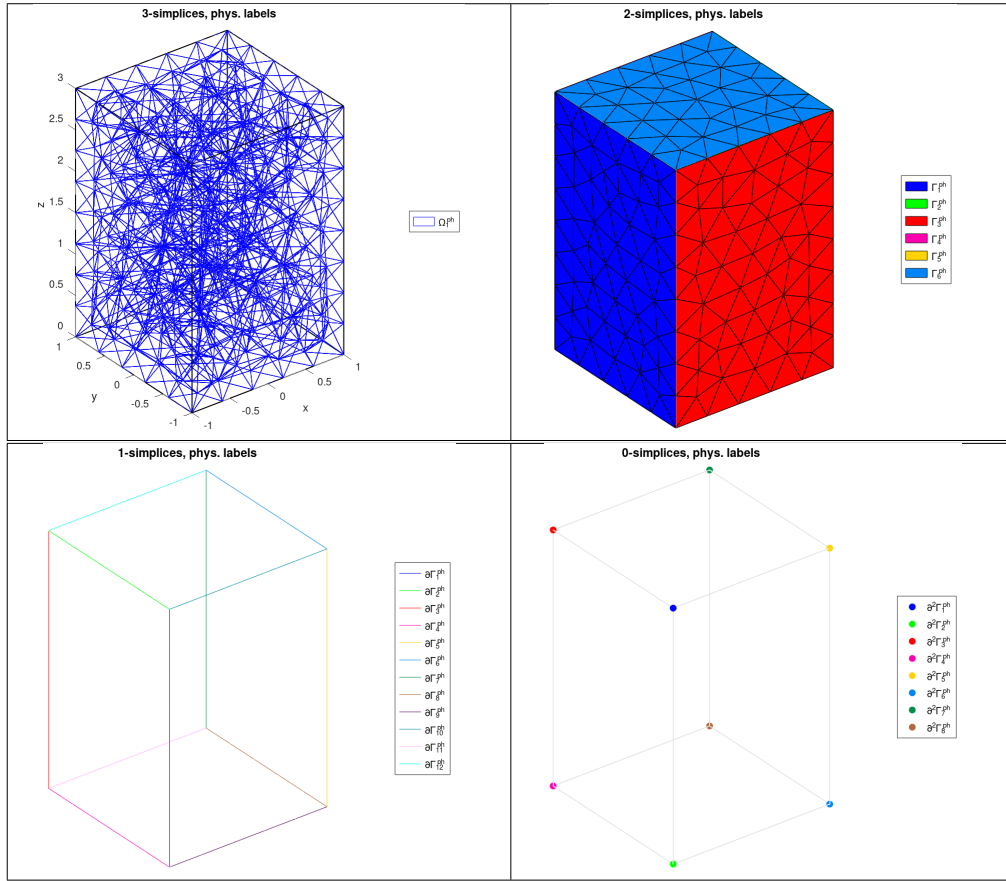


Figure 7: **siMesh** object corresponding to the box with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = -1$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 2$, $DY = 2$, $DZ = 3$. Representation of the physical labels.

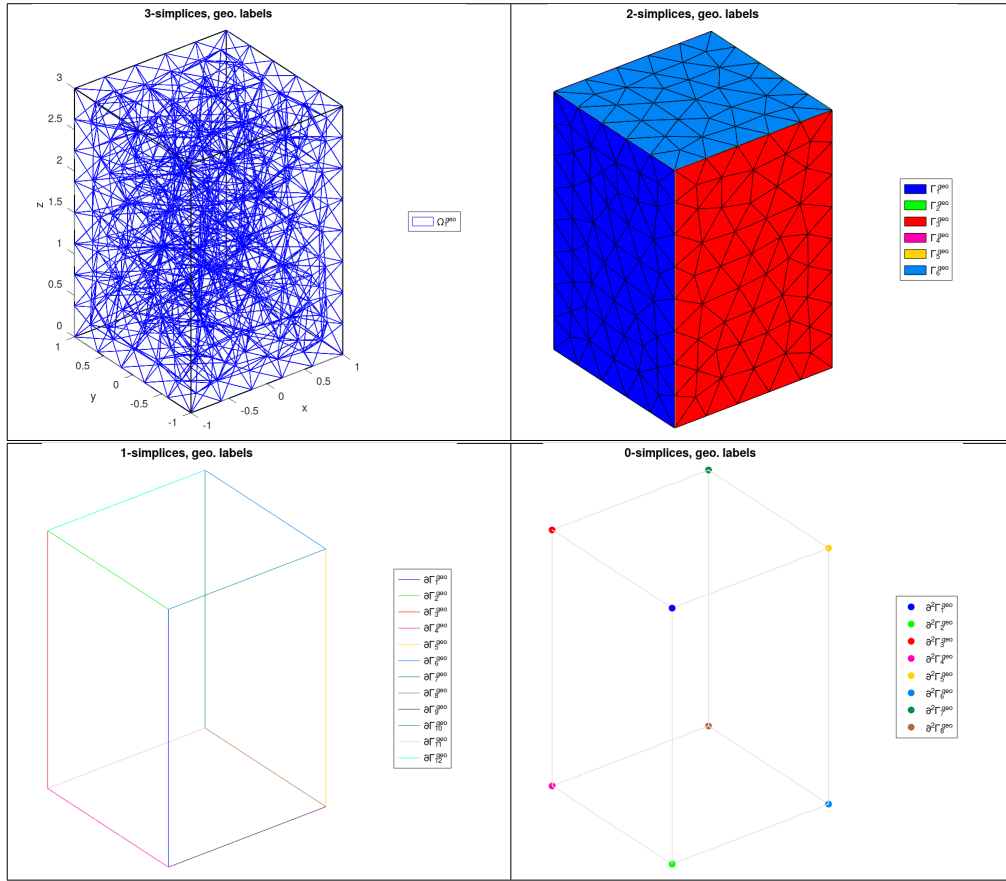


Figure 8: **siMesh** object corresponding to the box with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = -1$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 2$, $DY = 2$, $DZ = 3$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.box(20,'d',2,'X',-1,'Y',-1,'Z',-1,'DX',2,'DY',2,'DZ',2);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 9 and in Figure 10.

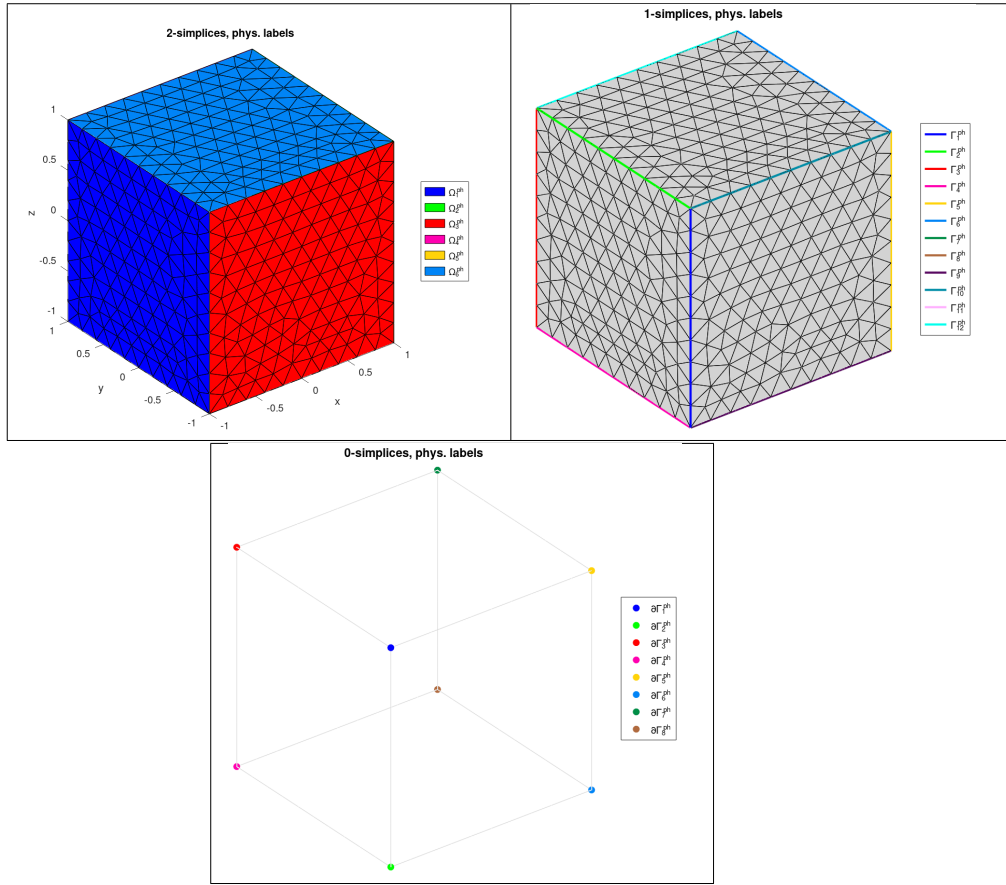


Figure 9: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the box with parameters $d = 2$, $X = -1$, $Y = -1$, $Z = -1$, $DX = 2$, $DY = 2$, $DZ = 2$. Representation of the physical labels.

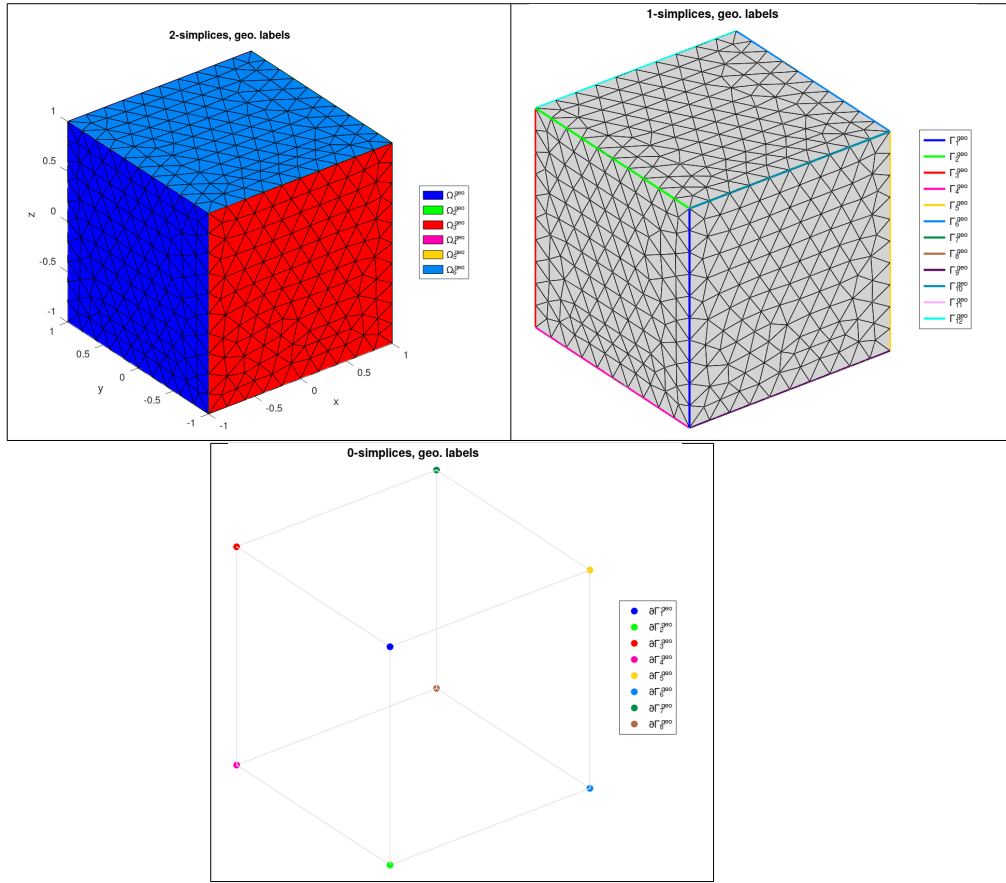


Figure 10: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the box with parameters $d = 2$, $X = -1$, $Y = -1$, $Z = -1$, $DX = 2$, $DY = 2$, $DZ = 2$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.2 `fc_simesh.samples.sphere` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.sphere` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a sphere obtain by using `gmsh` with `sphere0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.sphere(N)` returns a sphere as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter. By default, the sphere is centered in $(X = 0, Y = 0, Z = 0)$ with radius $R = 1$.

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

- `'d'` : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- `'X'` : to specify X value (default 0),
- `'Y'` : to specify Y value (default 0),
- `'Z'` : to specify Z value (default 0),
- `'R'` : to specify R value (default 1)
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.sphere(20);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 11 and in Figure 12.

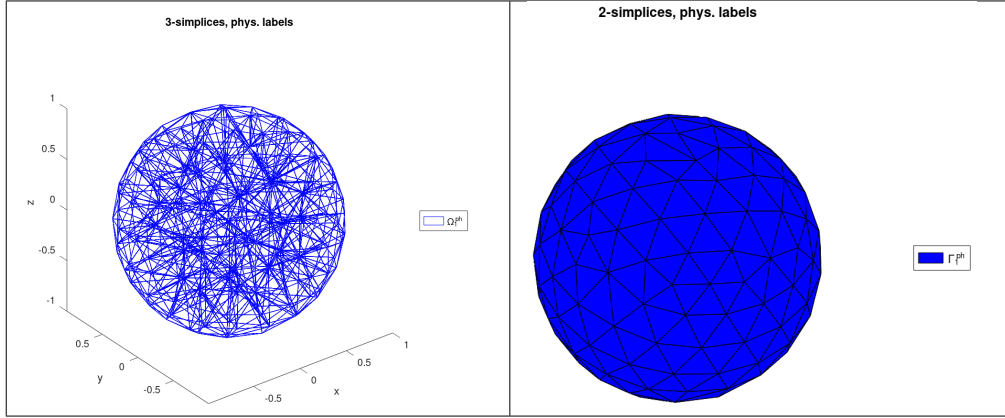


Figure 11: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default sphere (i.e. the unit sphere). Representation of the physical labels.

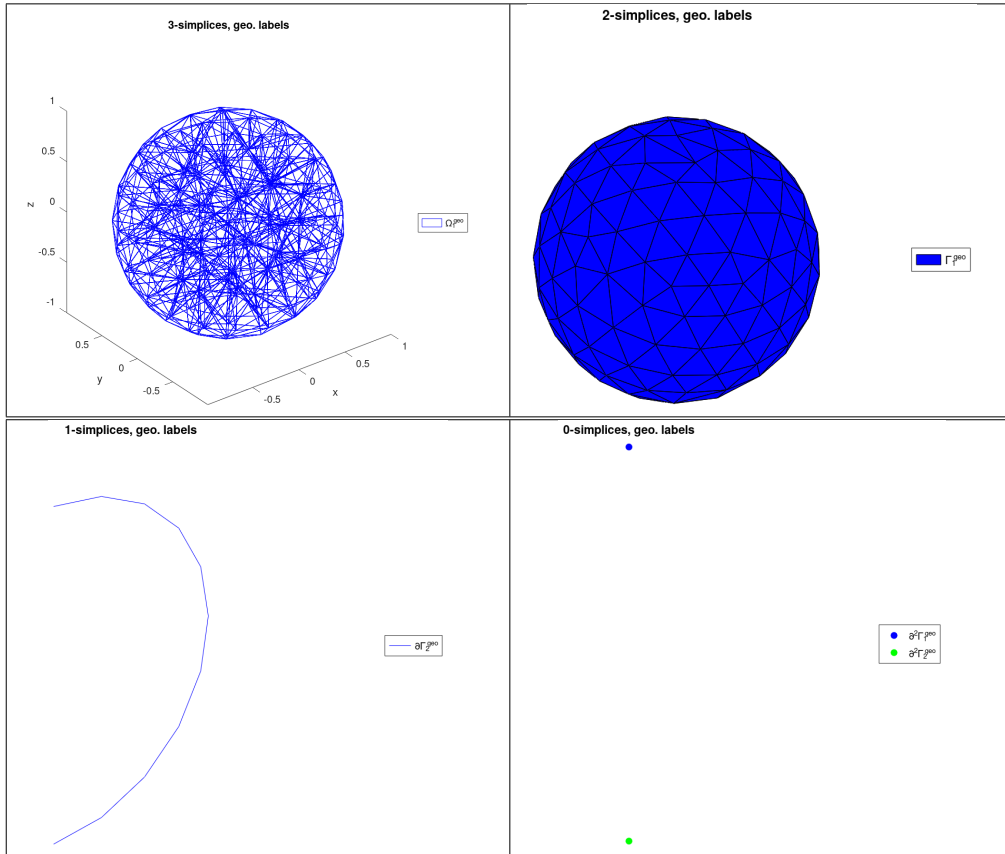


Figure 12: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default sphere (i.e. the unit sphere). Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.sphere(20, 'X', -1, 'Y', 2, 'Z', 0, 'R', 2);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 13 and in Figure 14.

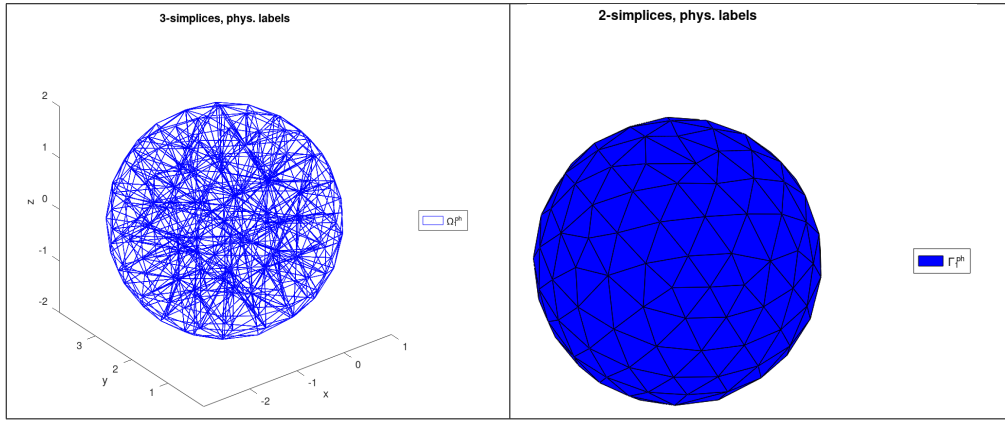


Figure 13: **siMesh** object corresponding to the sphere centered in $(-1, 2, 0)$ with radius $R = 2$. Representation of the physical labels.

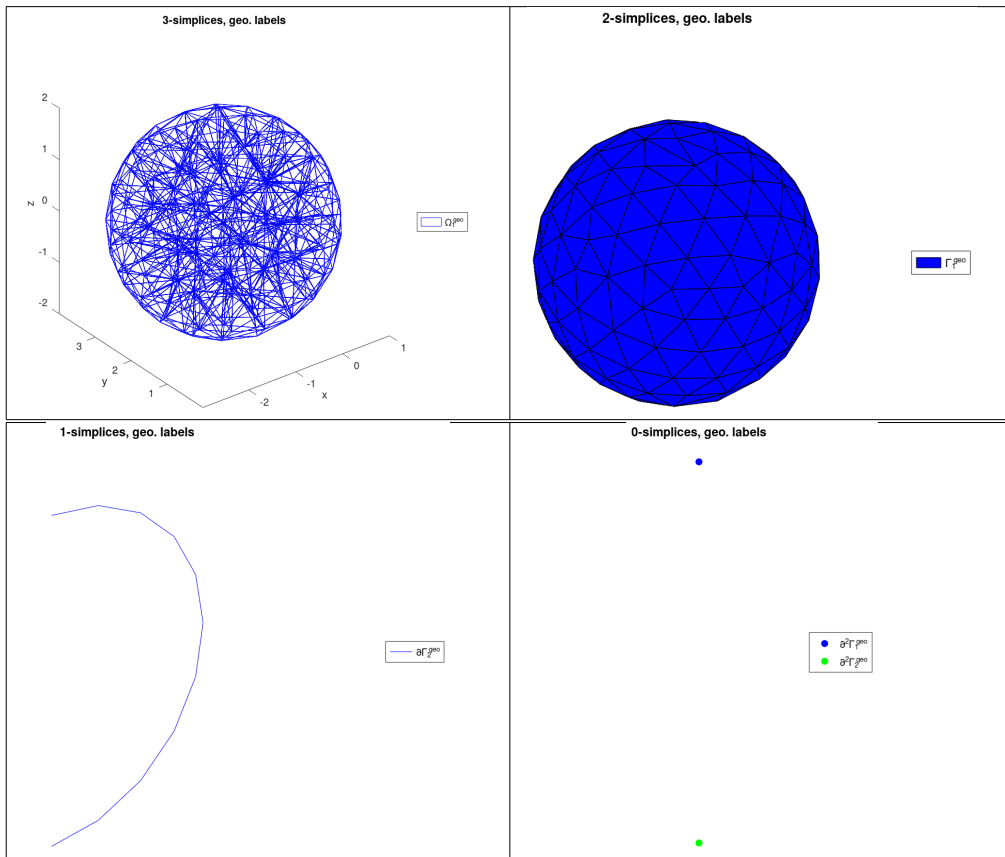


Figure 14: **siMesh** object corresponding to the sphere centered in $(-1, 2, 0)$ with radius $R = 2$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.sphere(20, 'd', 2, 'R', 0.5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 15 and in Figure 16.

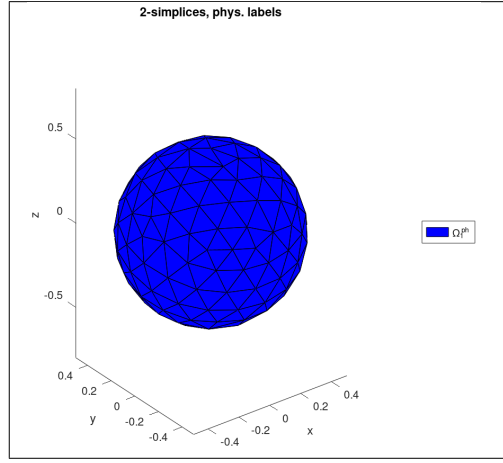


Figure 15: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the sphere centered in $(0,0,0)$ with parameters $d = 2$, $R = 0.5$. Representation of the physical labels.

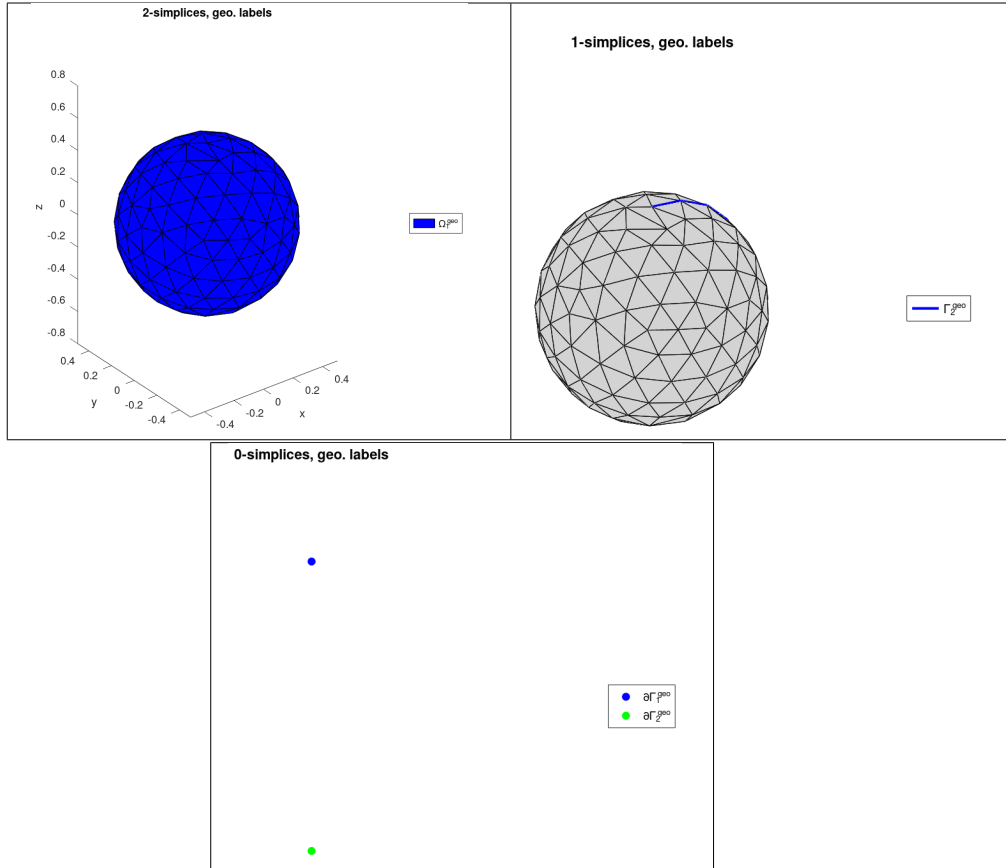


Figure 16: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the sphere centered in $(0,0,0)$ with parameters $d = 2$, $R = 0.5$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.3 `fc_simesh.samples.ellipsoid` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.ellipsoid` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a ellipsoid obtain by using gmsh with `ellipsoid0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.ellipsoid(N)` returns a ellipsoid as a `siMesh` object where `N` is a refinement parameter. By default, the ellipsoid is centered in $(X = 0, Y = 0, Z = 0)$ with radius $RX = 1$, $RY = 1$ and $RZ = 1$.

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

- `'d'` : to specify `d` value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- `'X'` : to specify `X` value (default 0),
- `'Y'` : to specify `Y` value (default 0),
- `'Z'` : to specify `Z` value (default 0),
- `'RX'` : to specify `RX` value (default 1), radius along x -axis,
- `'RY'` : to specify `RY` value (default 1), radius along y -axis,
- `'RZ'` : to specify `RZ` value (default 1), radius along z -axis,
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

`Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipsoid(15)`

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 17 and in Figure 18.

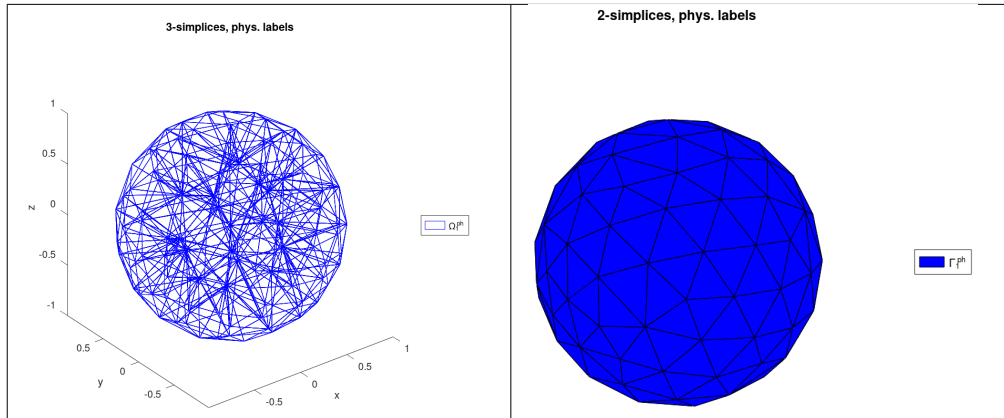


Figure 17: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default ellipsoid (i.e. the unit sphere). Representation of the physical labels.

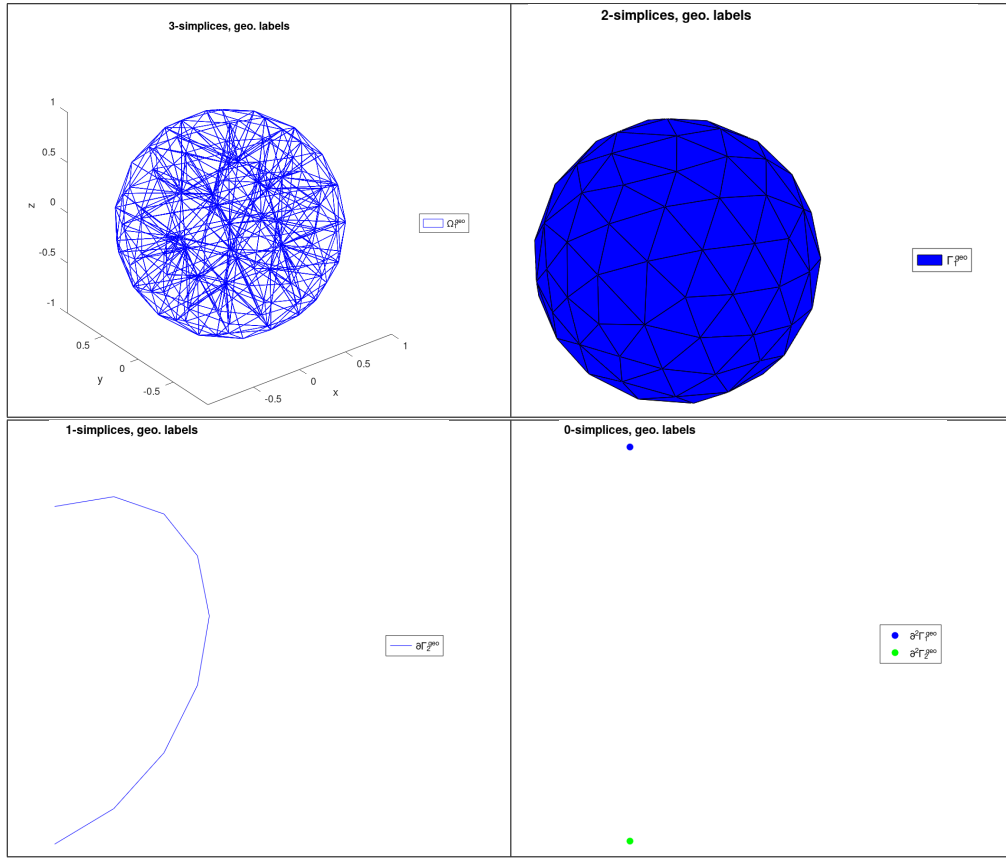


Figure 18: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default ellipsoid (i.e. the unit sphere). Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipsoid(15,'X',-1,'Y',2,'Z',0,'RX',2,'RY',1,'RZ',0.5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 19 and in Figure 20.

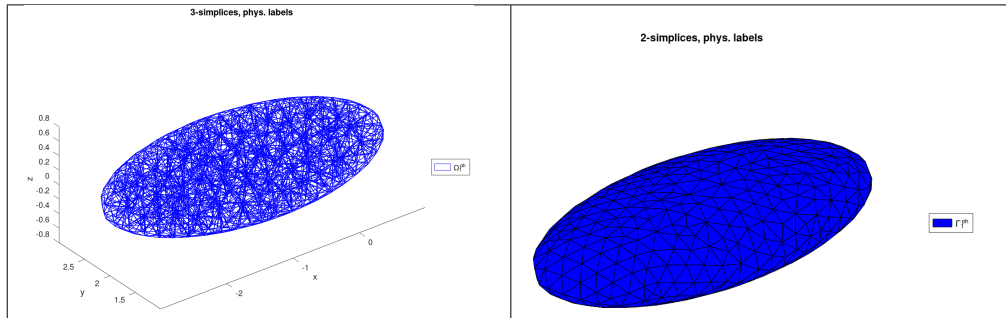


Figure 19: **siMesh** object corresponding to the ellipsoid centered in $(-1, 2, 0)$ with radii $R_X = 2$, $R_Y = 1$ and $R_Z = 1$. Representation of the physical labels.

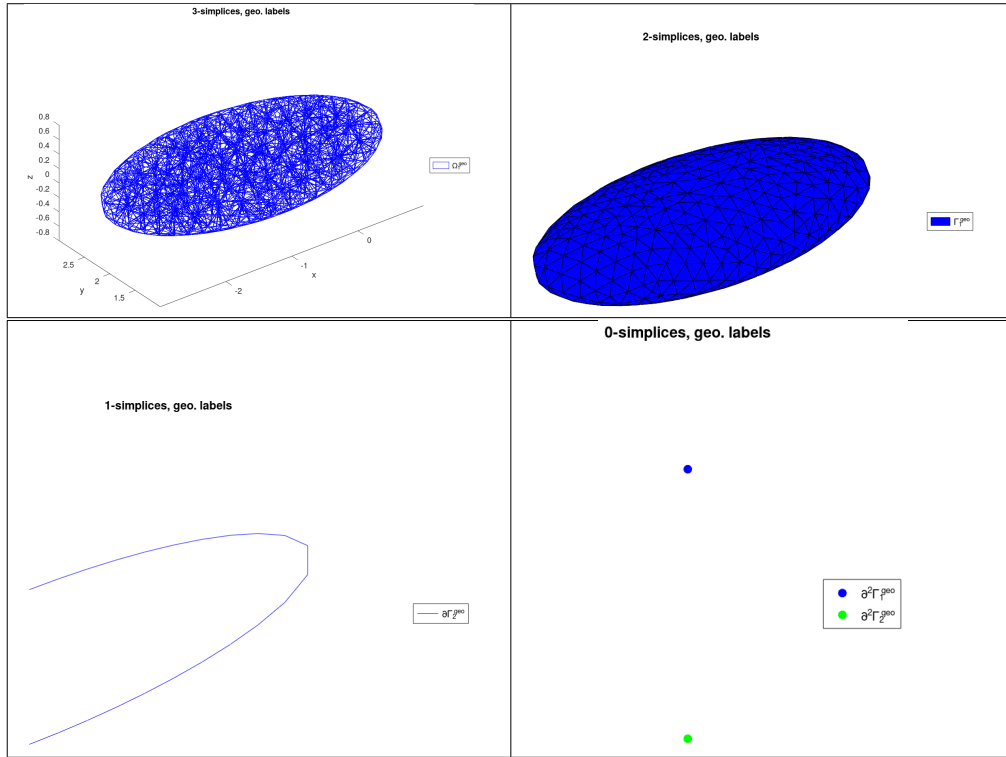


Figure 20: **siMesh** object corresponding to the ellipsoid centered in $(-1, 2, 0)$ with radii $R_X = 2$, $R_Y = 1$ and $R_Z = 1$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ellipsoid(15,'d',2,'RX',1.5,'RZ',0.5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 21 and in Figure 22.

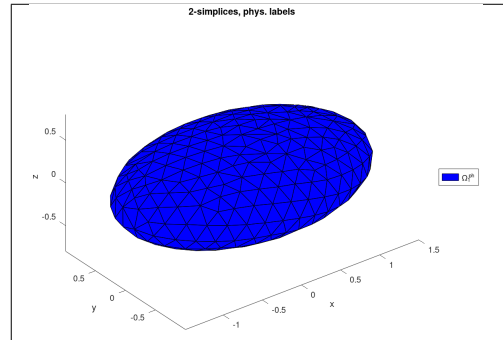


Figure 21: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the ellipsoid centered in $(0, 0, 0)$ with parameters $d = 2$, $R_X = 1.5$, $R_Y = 1$ and $R_Z = 0.5$. Representation of the physical labels.

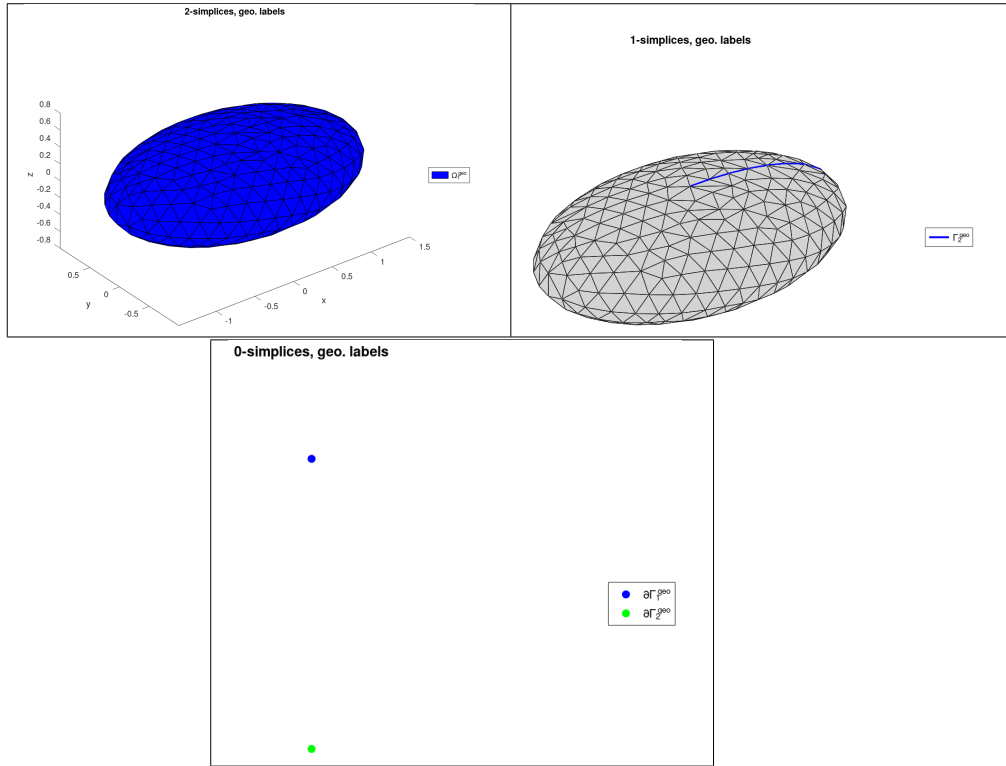


Figure 22: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the ellipsoid centered in $(0, 0, 0)$ with parameters $d = 2$, $R_X = 1.5$, $R_Y = 1$ and $R_Z = 0.5$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.4 `fc_simesh.samples.cylinder` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.cylinder` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a cylinder obtained by using `gmsh` with `cylinder0C.geo` file. The cylinder is defined by

- the 3 coordinates of the center of the first circular face $(X, (Y, (Z)$, default $(0, 0, 0)$,
- the 3 components of the vector defining its axis $(DX, (DY, (DZ)$, default $(0, 0, 1)$,
- its radius R , default 0.5 ,
- the angular opening $\theta \in]0, 2 * \pi]$, default 2π .

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.cylinder(N)` returns the default cylinder as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

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

- ' d ' : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- ' X ' : to specify X value (default 0),
- ' Y ' : to specify Y value (default 0),
- ' Z ' : to specify Z value (default 0),
- ' DX ' : to specify DX value (default 0),
- ' DY ' : to specify DY value (default 0),
- ' DZ ' : to specify DZ value (default 1),

- 'R' : to specify R value (default 0.5),
- 'theta' : to specify theta value (default 2π)
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4... (default 0, no verbosity)
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

`Th=fc_simesh.samples.cylinder(20)`

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 23 and in Figure 24.

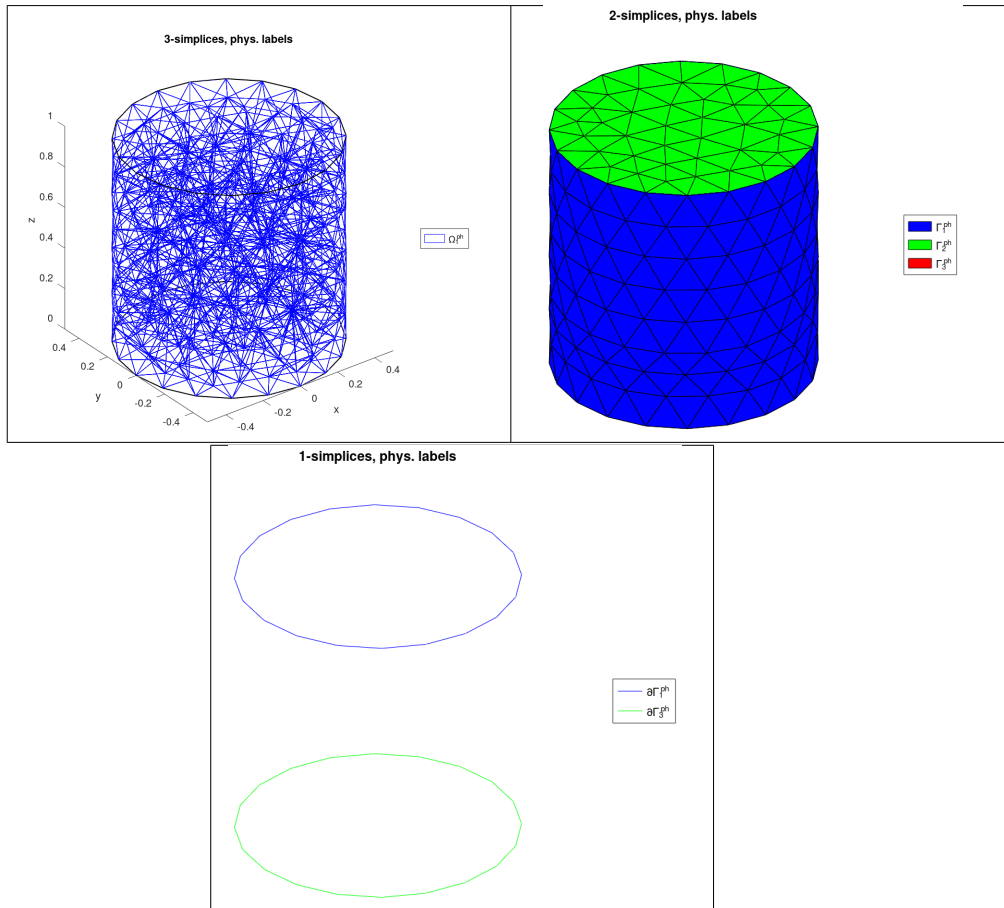


Figure 23: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default cylinder. Representation of the physical labels.

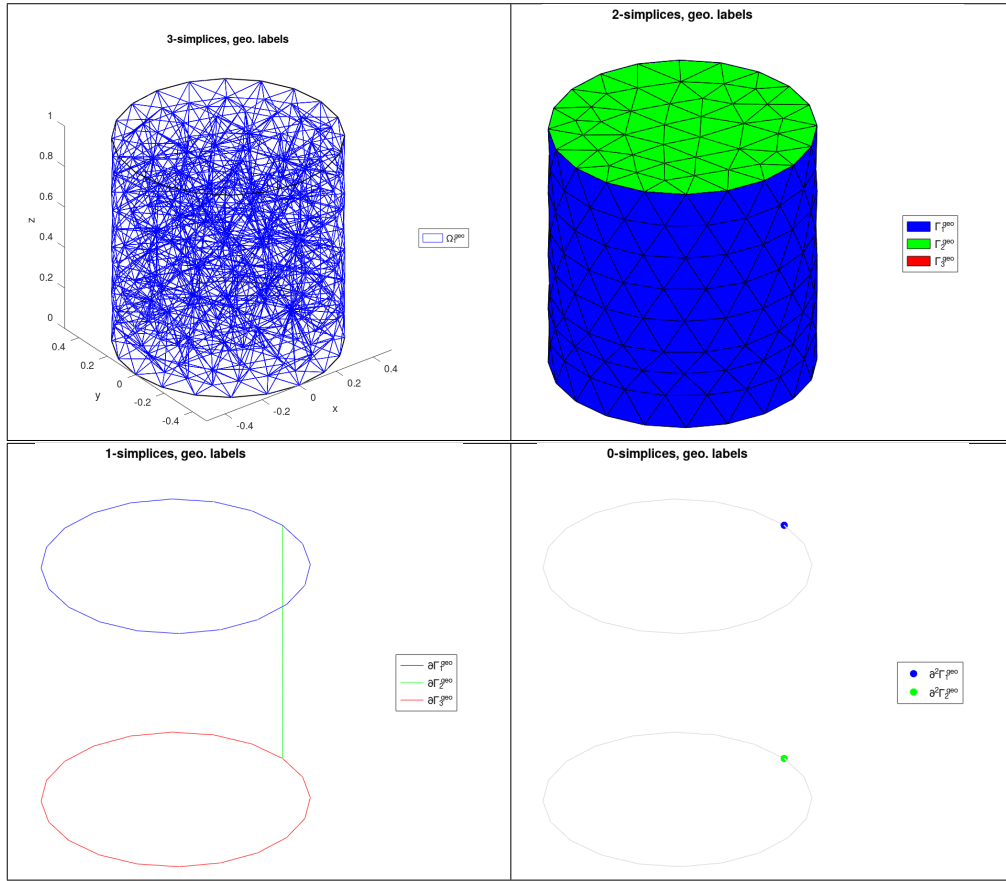


Figure 24: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default cylinder. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

`Th=fc_simesh.samples.cylinder(25,'X',-1,'Y',2,'Z',0,'DX',0,'DY',3,'DZ',0,'R',1,'theta',3*pi/2)`

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 25 and in Figure 26.

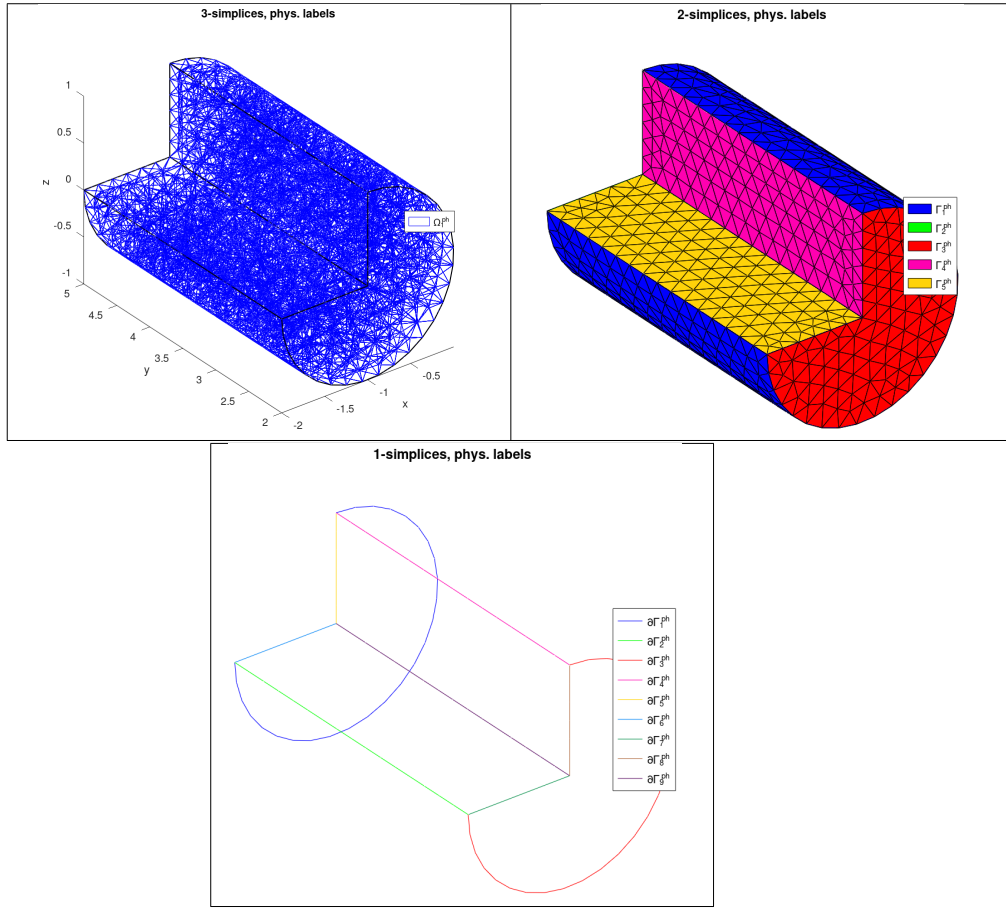


Figure 25: **siMesh** object corresponding to the cylinder with parameter $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 0$, $DY = 3$, $DZ = 0$, $R = 1$ and $\text{theta} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Representation of the physical labels.

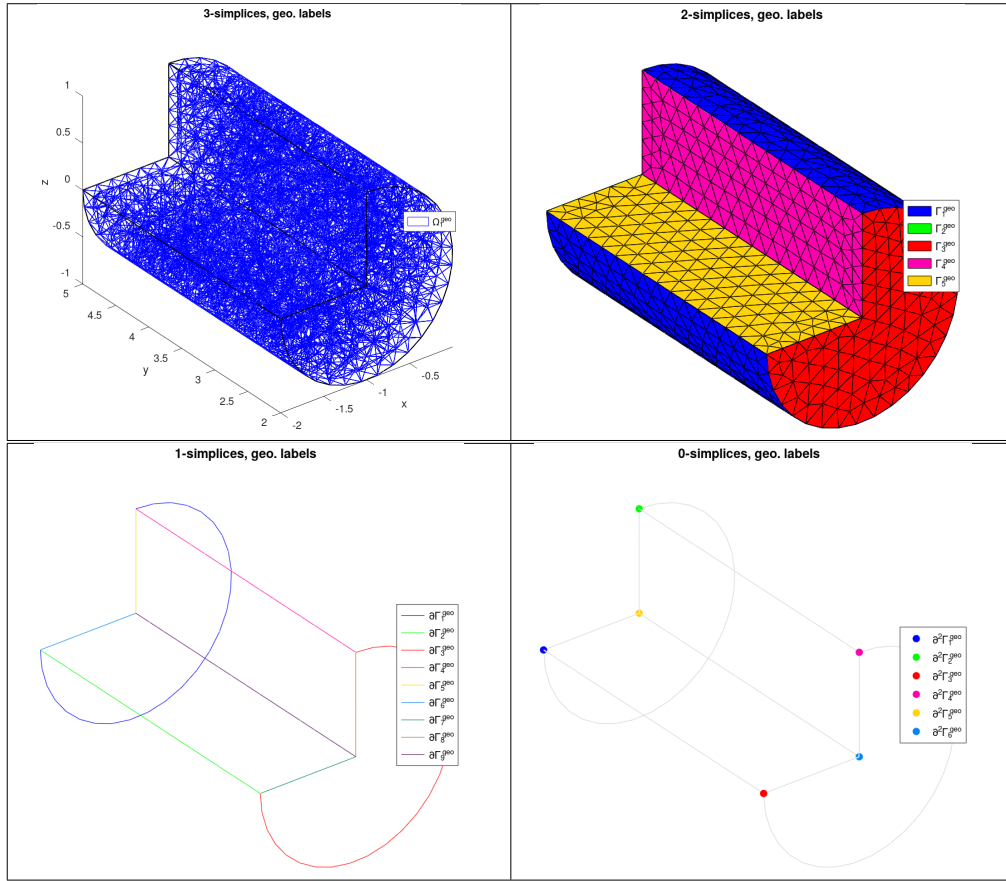


Figure 26: **siMesh** object corresponding to the cylinder with parameter $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 0$, $DY = 3$, $DZ = 0$, $R = 1$ and $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.cylinder(25,'d',2,'DX',1,'DY',1,'DZ',1,'R',0.5,'theta',3*pi/4)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 27 and in Figure 28.

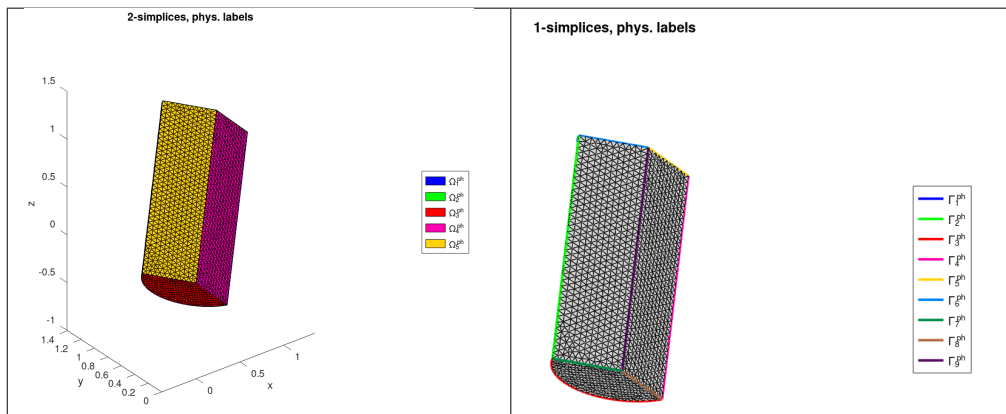


Figure 27: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the cylinder with parameter $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 1$, $DZ = 1$, $R = 0.5$ and $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$. Representation of the physical labels.

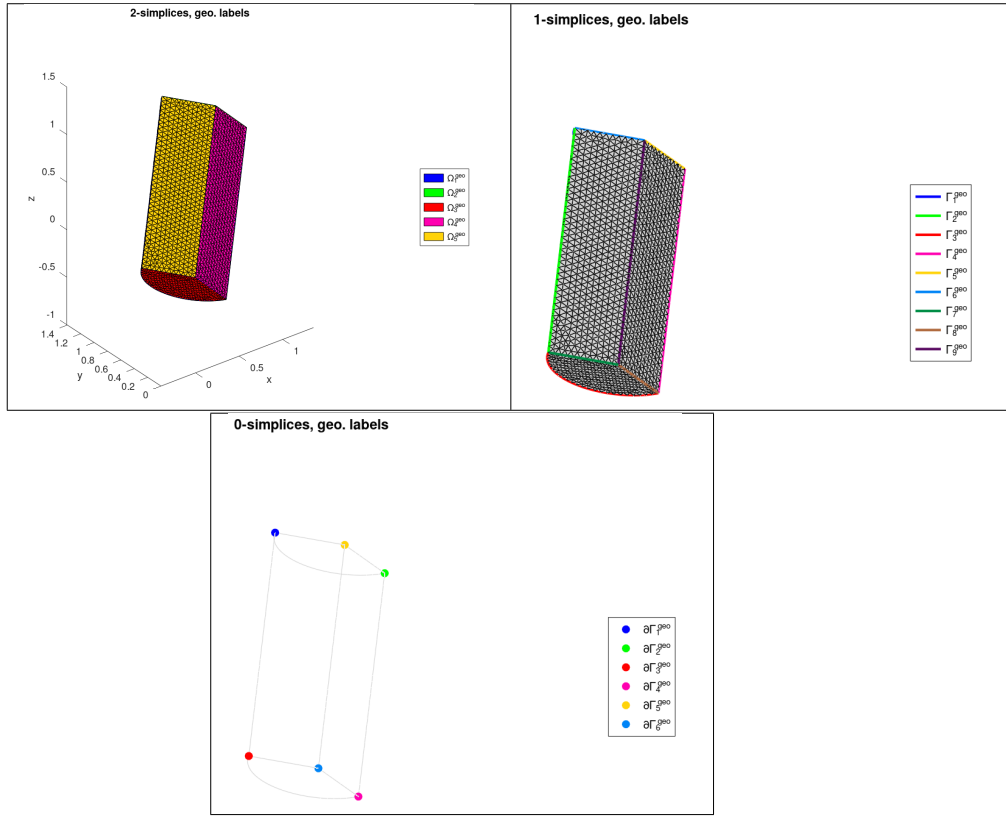


Figure 28: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the cylinder with parameter $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 1$, $DZ = 1$, $R = 0.5$ and $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.5 `fc_simesh.samples.cone` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.cone` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a cone obtained by using `gmsh` with `cone0C.geo` file. The cone is defined by

- the 3 coordinates of the center of the first circular face ($X, (Y, (Z))$, default $(0, 0, 0)$),
- the 3 components of the vector defining its axis ($DX, (DY, (DZ))$, default $(0, 0, 1)$),
- two radii of the faces (these radii can be zero), $R1$, default 0.5 , $R2$, default 0.2 ,
- the angular opening $\theta \in]0, 2 * \pi]$, default 2π .

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.cone(N)` returns the default cone as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

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

- 'd' : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- 'X' : to specify X value (default 0),
- 'Y' : to specify Y value (default 0),
- 'Z' : to specify Z value (default 0),
- 'DX' : to specify DX value (default 0),
- 'DY' : to specify DY value (default 0),

- 'DZ' : to specify DZ value (default 1),
- 'R1' : to specify R1 value (default 0.5)
- 'R2' : to specify R2 value (default 0.2)
- 'theta' : to specify theta value (default 2π)
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

`Th=fc_simesh.samples.cone(30)`

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 29 and in Figure 30.

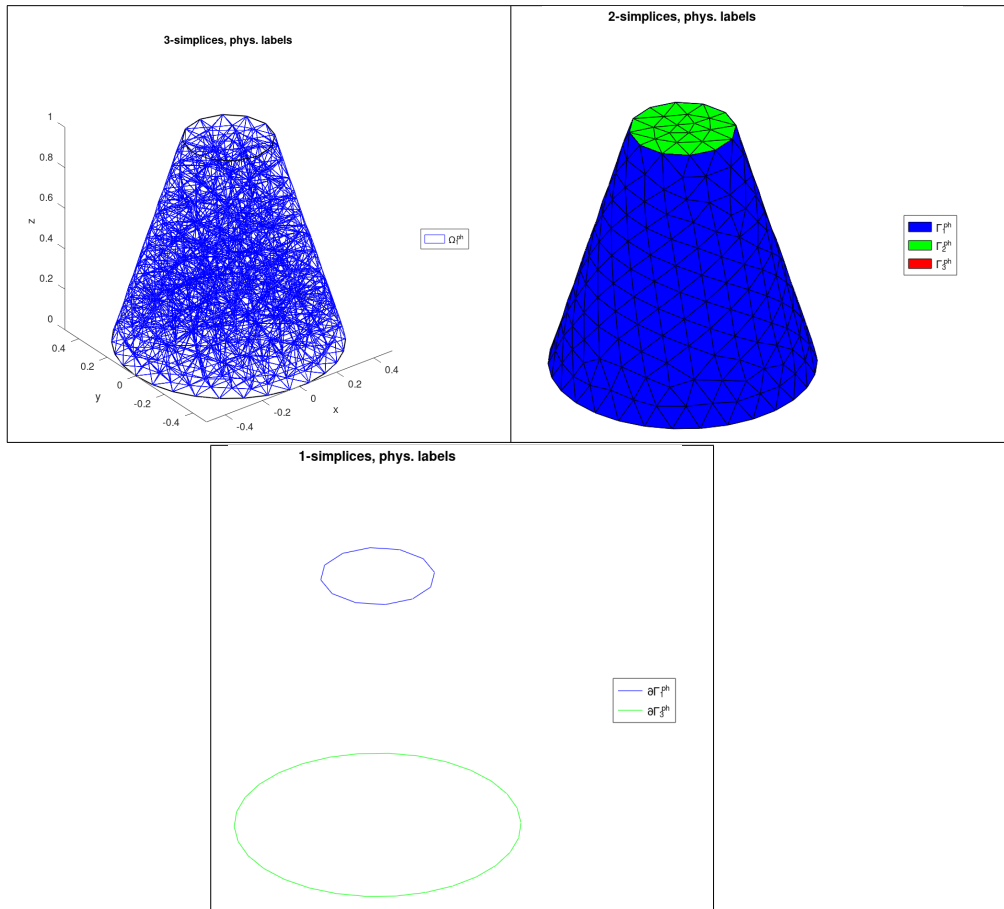


Figure 29: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default cone. Representation of the physical labels.

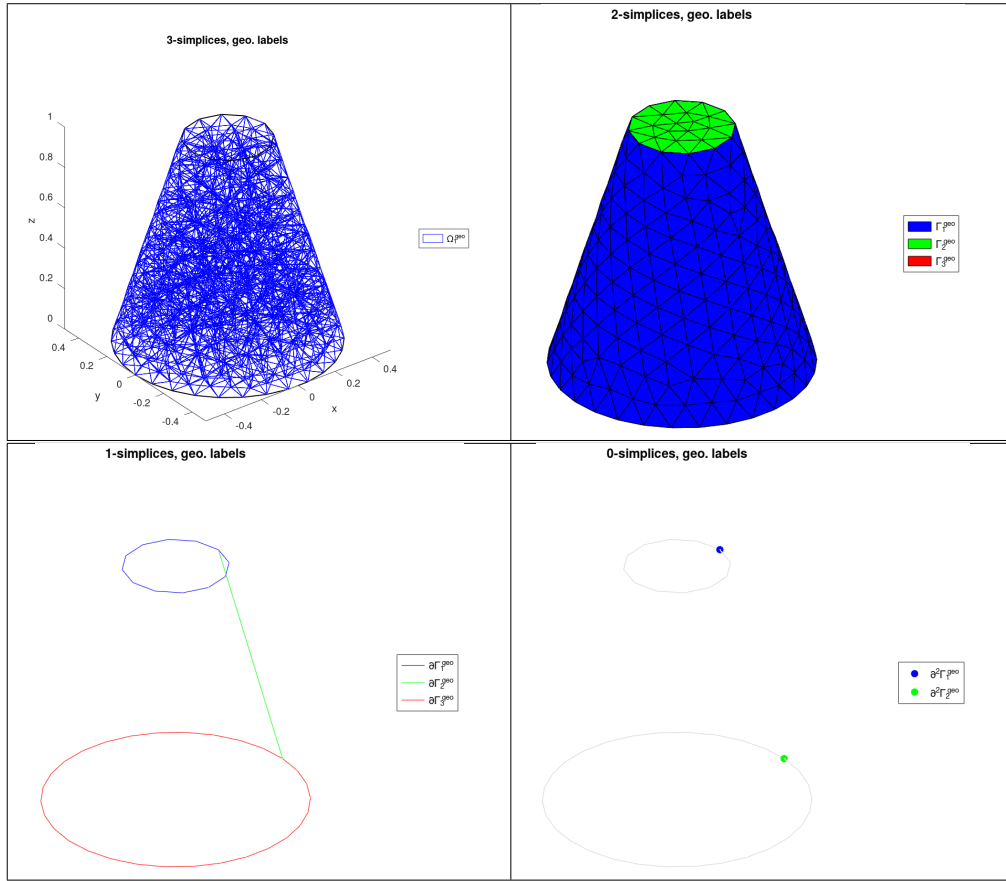


Figure 30: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default cone. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.cone(30,'X',-1,'Y',2,'Z',0,'DX',0,'DY',3,'DZ',0,'R1',0.3,'R2',0.8,'theta',3*pi/2)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 31 and in Figure 32.

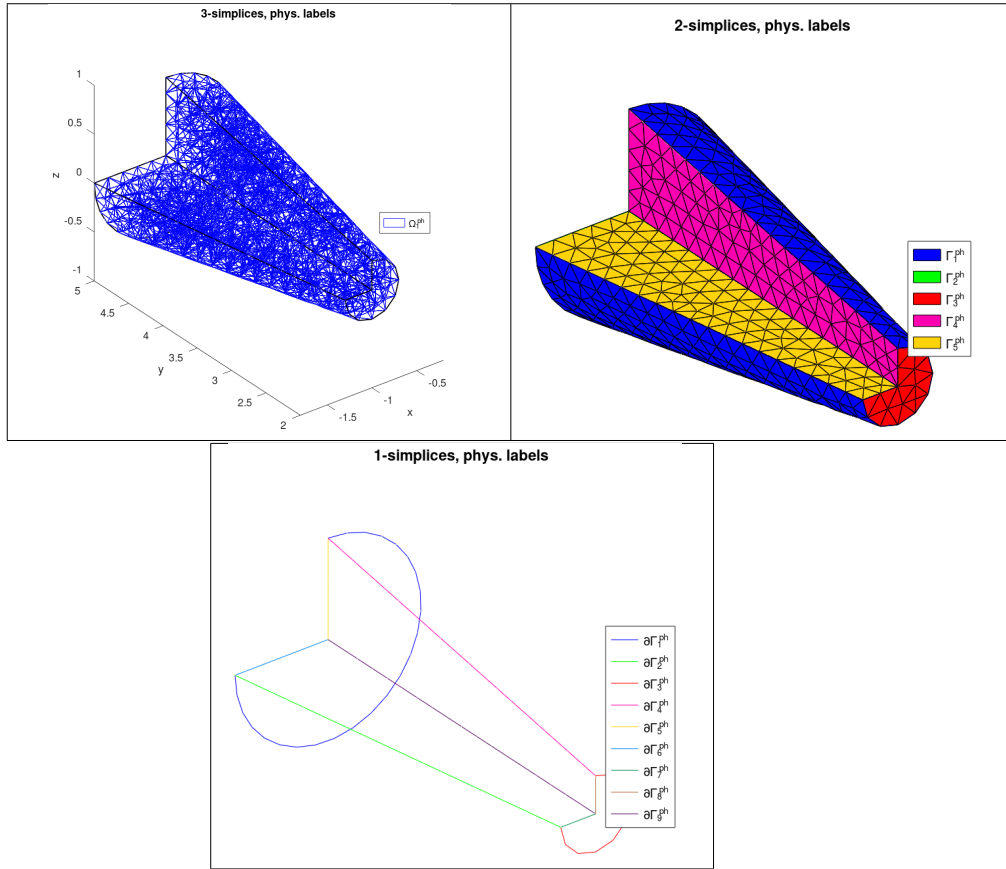


Figure 31: **siMesh** object corresponding to the cone with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 0$, $DY = 3$, $DZ = 0$, $R = 1$ and $\text{theta} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Representation of the physical labels.

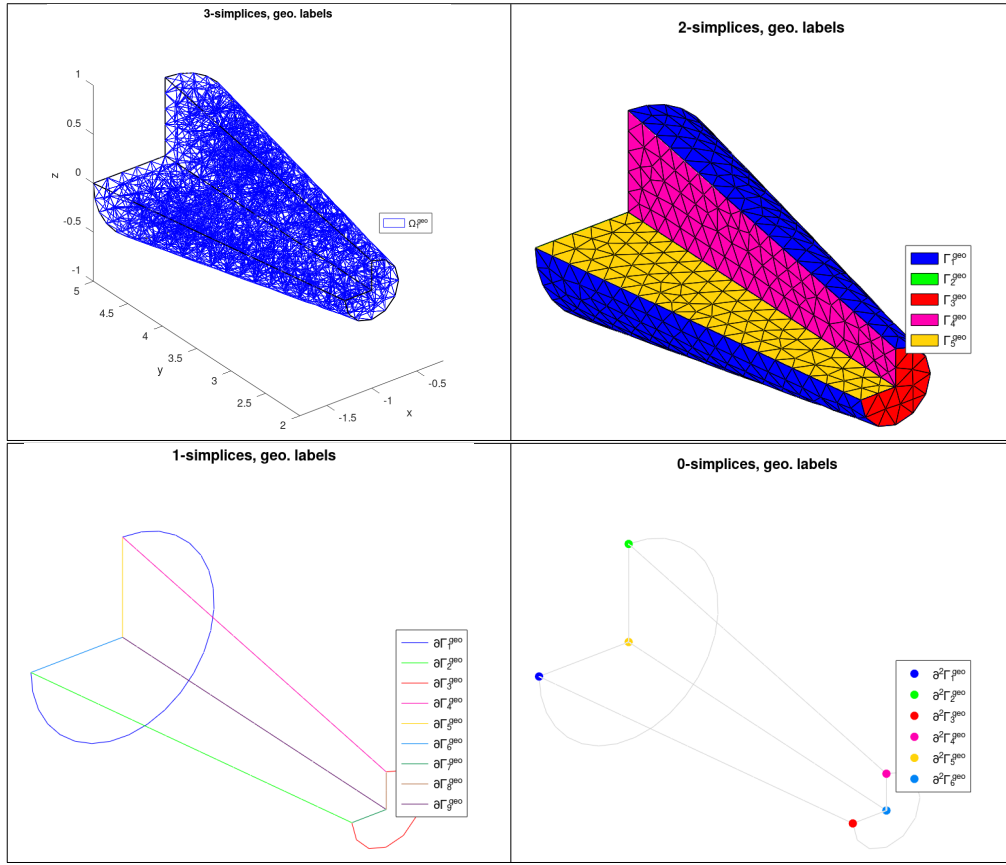


Figure 32: **siMesh** object corresponding to the cone with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 0$, $DY = 3$, $DZ = 0$, $R = 1$ and $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.cone(30,'d',2,'DX',1,'DY',0.5,'DZ',1,'R1',0.5,'R2',0,'theta',3*pi/4)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 33 and in Figure 34.

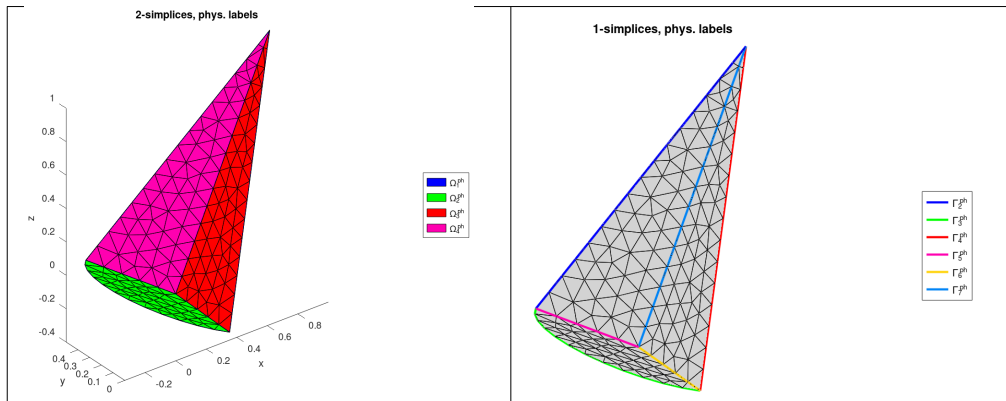


Figure 33: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the cone with parameters $d = 2$, $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 0.5$, $DZ = 1$, $R1 = 0.5$, $R2 = 0$, and $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$. Representation of the physical labels.

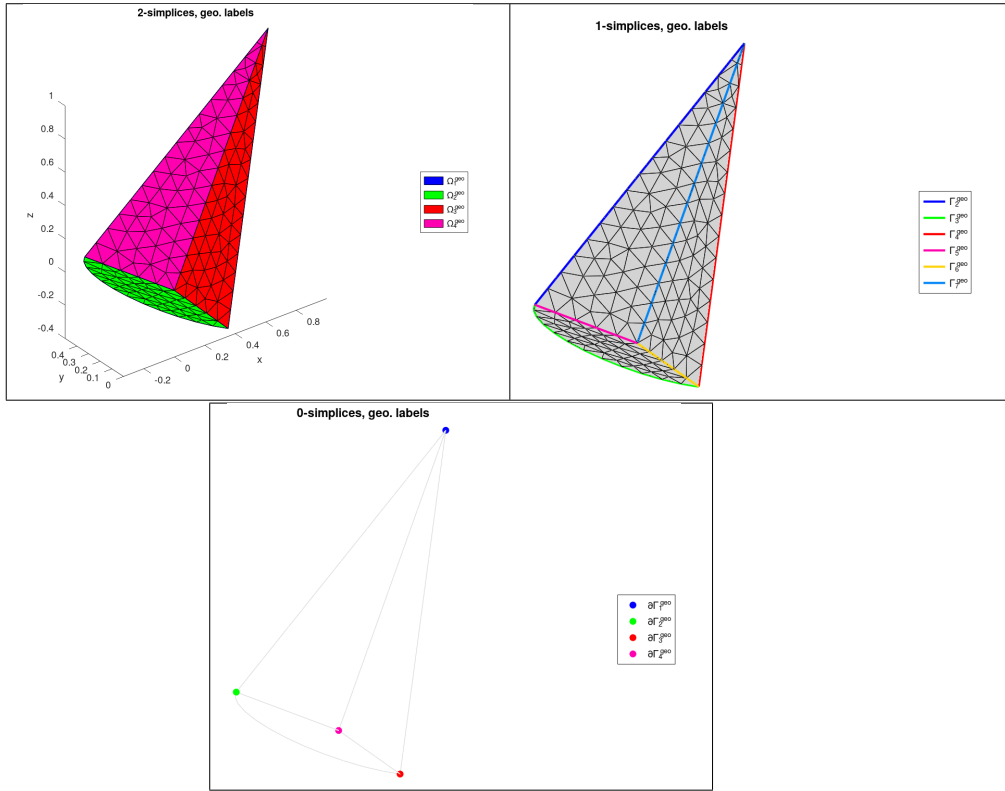


Figure 34: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the cone with parameters $d = 2$, $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 0.5$, $DZ = 1$, $R1 = 0.5$, $R2 = 0$, and $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.6 `fc_simesh.samples.dice` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.dice` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a dice obtain by using **gmsh** with `dice0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.dice(N)` returns a dice as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter. By default, the dice is centered in $(0, 0, 0)$ and its the intersection between the box $[-L/2, L/2]^3$, $L = 1$ by default, and the sphere centered in $(0, 0, 0)$ with radius $R = -\frac{L}{2} + T(\frac{L}{2}(\sqrt{2} - 1))$ with $T \in]0, 1[$ (default 0.7).

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

- `'d'` : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- `'L'` : to specify L value (default 1),
- `'T'` : to specify T value (default 0.7),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.dice(15)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 35 and in Figure 36.

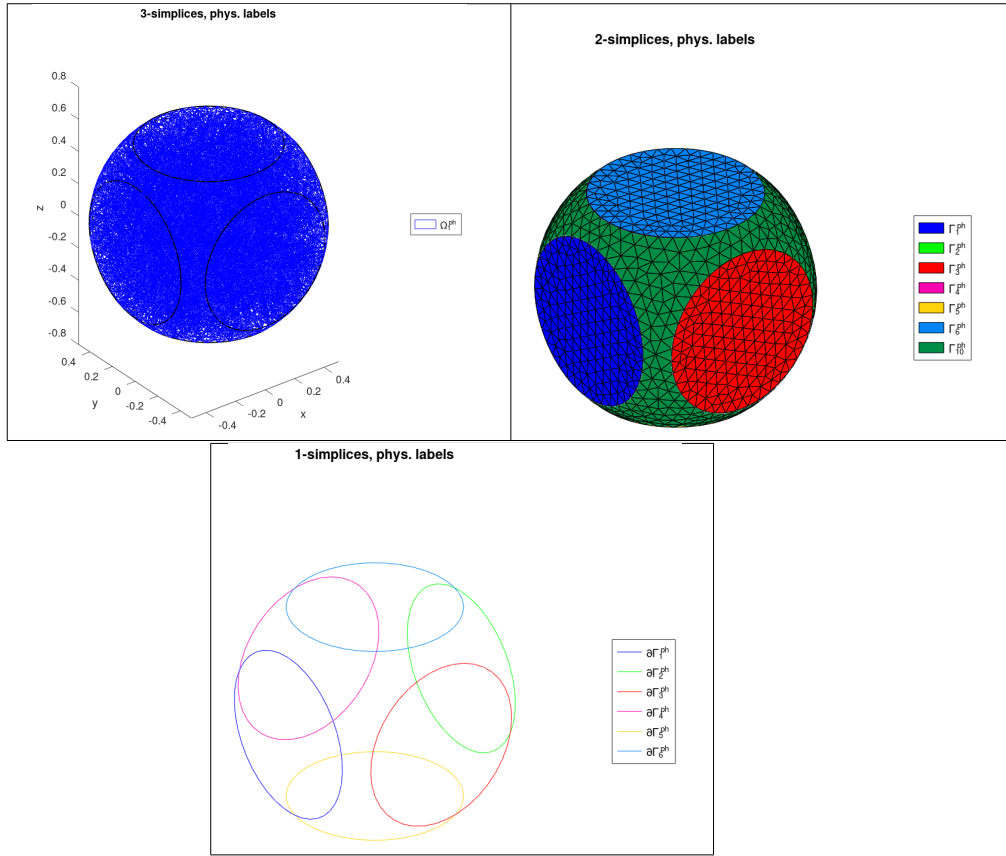


Figure 35: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default dice. Representation of the physical labels.

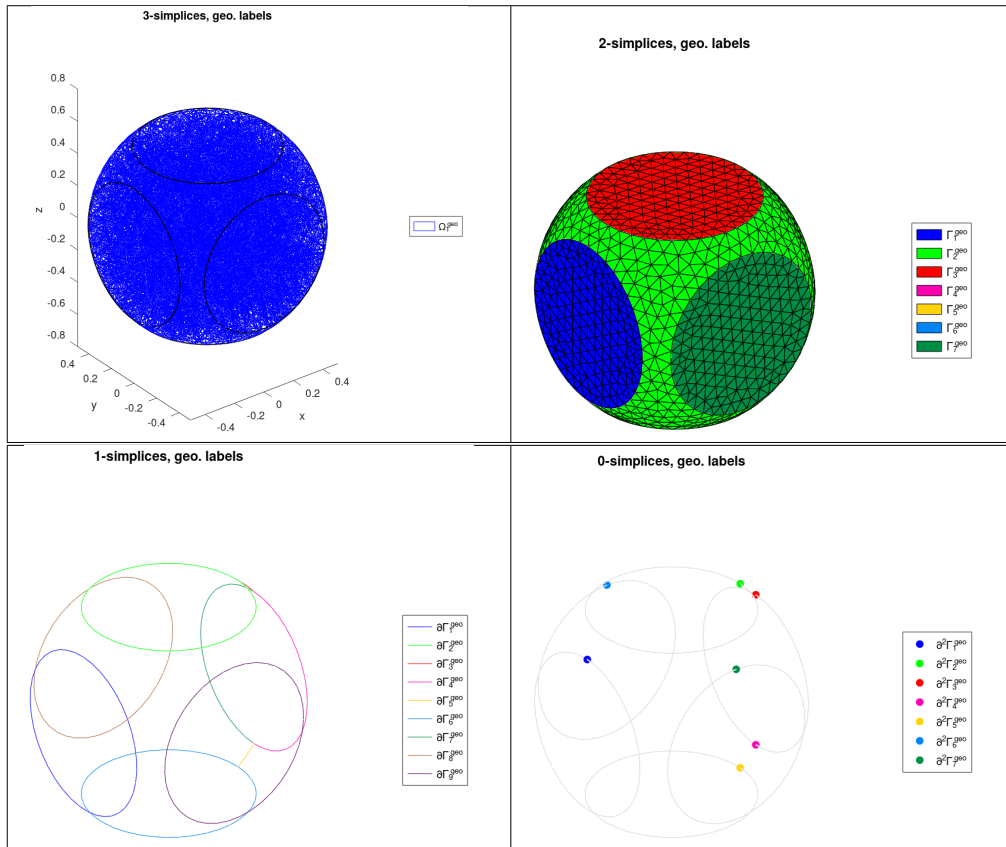


Figure 36: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default dice. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.dice(15,'L',2,'T',0.2);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 37 and in Figure 38.

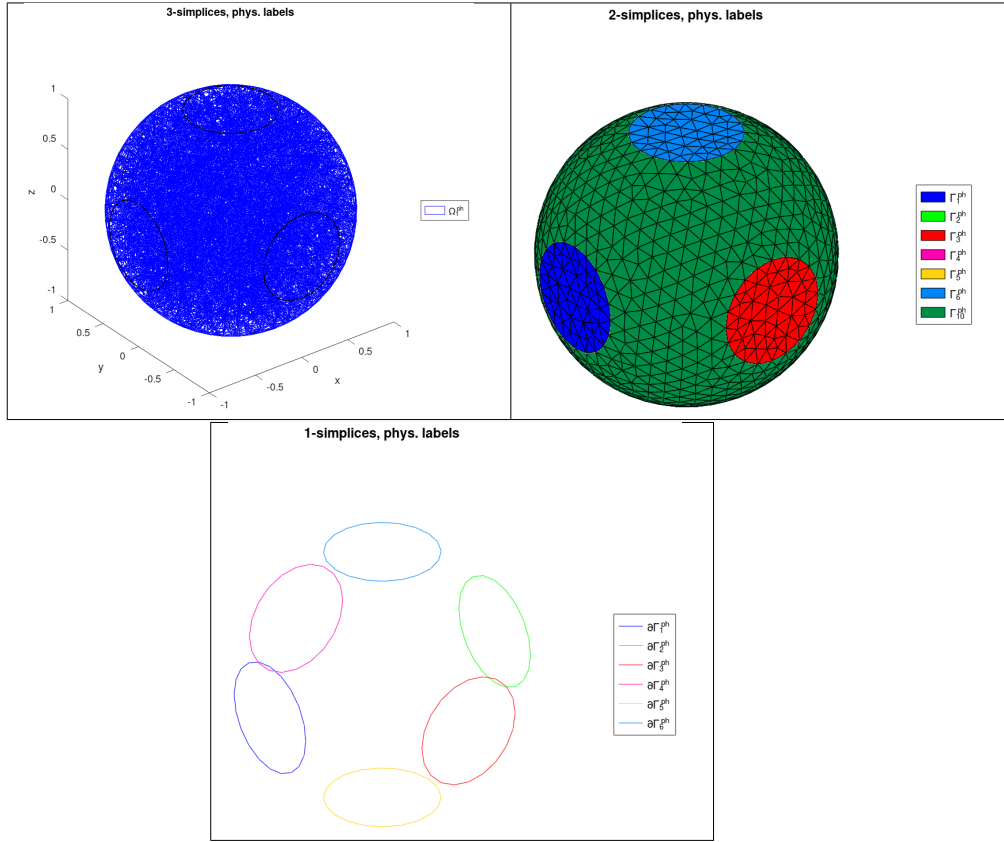


Figure 37: `siMesh` object corresponding to the dice with $L = 2$ and $T = 0.2$. Representation of the physical labels.

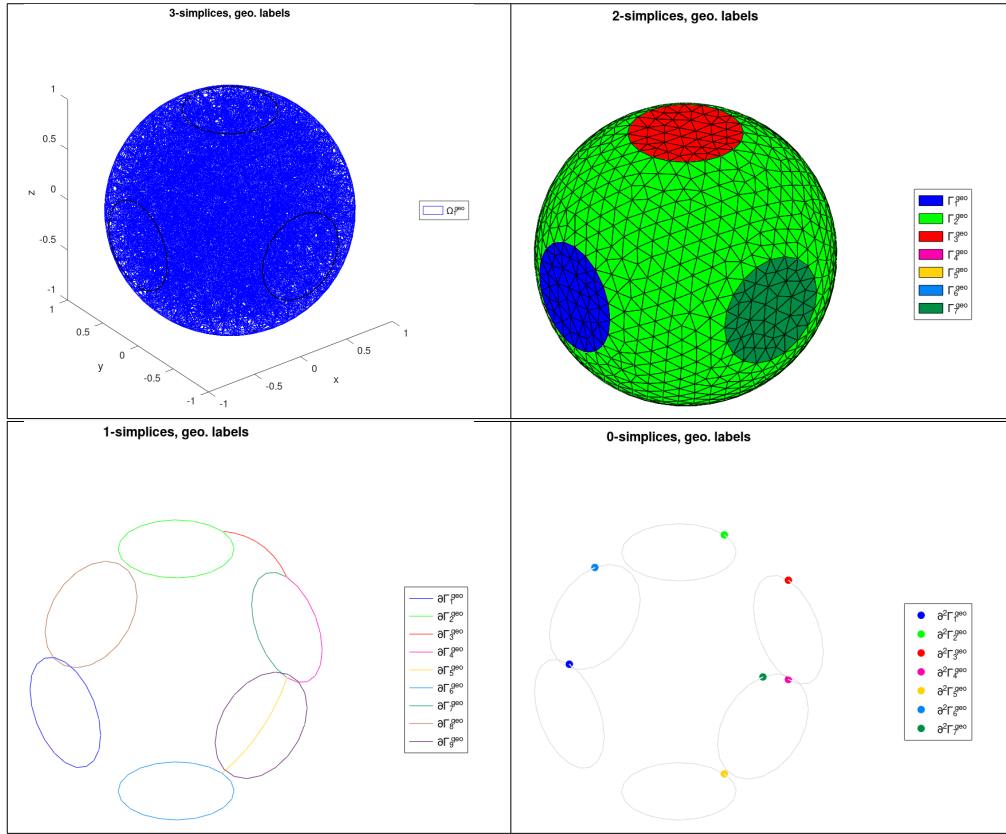


Figure 38: **siMesh** object corresponding to the dice with $L = 2$ and $T = 0.2$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.dice(15,'d',2,'T',0.85);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 39 and in Figure 40.

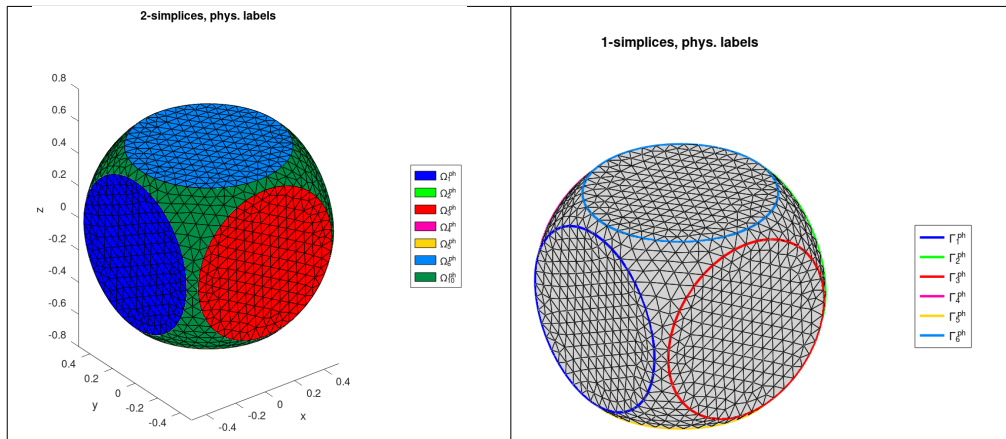


Figure 39: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the dice with parameters $L = 1$ and $T = 0.85$. Representation of the physical labels.

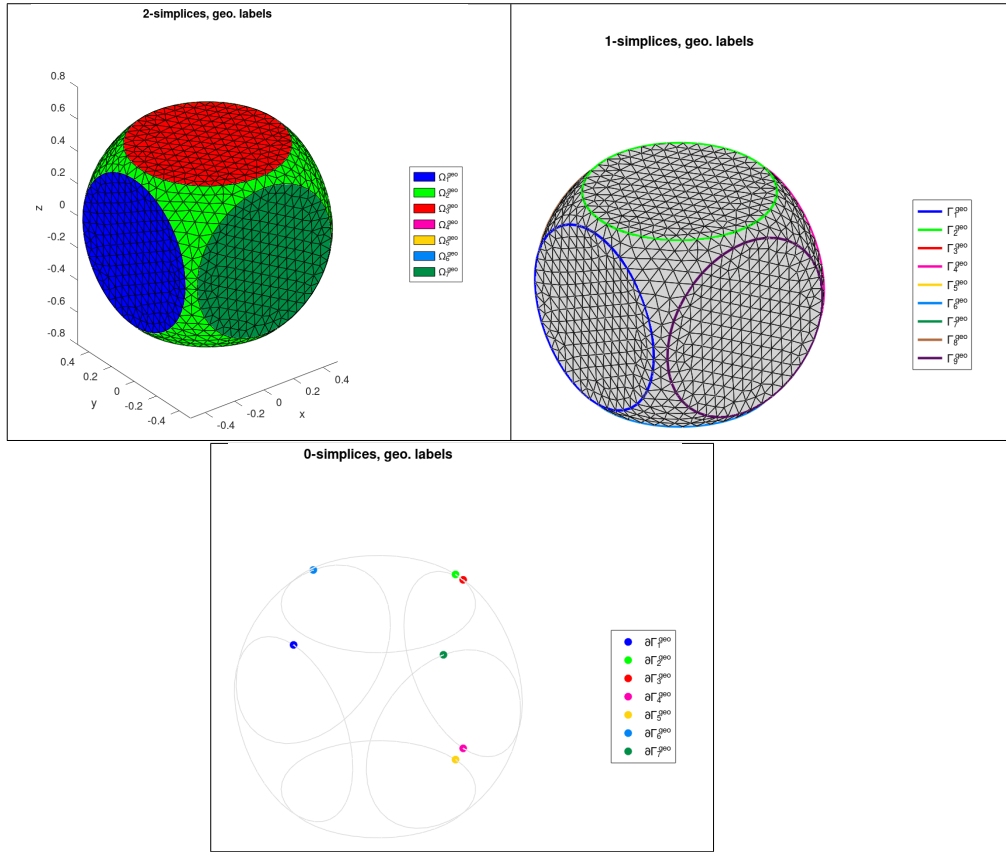


Figure 40: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the dice with parameters $L = 1$ and $T = 0.85$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.7 `fc_simesh.samples.wedge` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.wedge` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a right angular wedge obtain by using **gmsh** with `wedge0C.geo` file. The right angular wedge is defined by

- the 3 coordinates of the right-angle point $(X, (Y, (Z), \text{default } (0, 0, 0))$,
- the 3 extends $(DX, (DY, (DZ), \text{default } (1, 1, 1))$,
- the top X extent `topDX`, default 0.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.wedge(N)` returns the default wedge as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

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

- 'd' : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- 'X' : to specify X value (default 0),
- 'Y' : to specify Y value (default 0),
- 'Z' : to specify Z value (default 0),
- 'DX' : to specify DX value (default 1),
- 'DY' : to specify DY value (default 1),

- 'DZ' : to specify DZ value (default 1),
- 'topDX' : to specify topDX value (default 0),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.wedge(10);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 41 and in Figure 42.

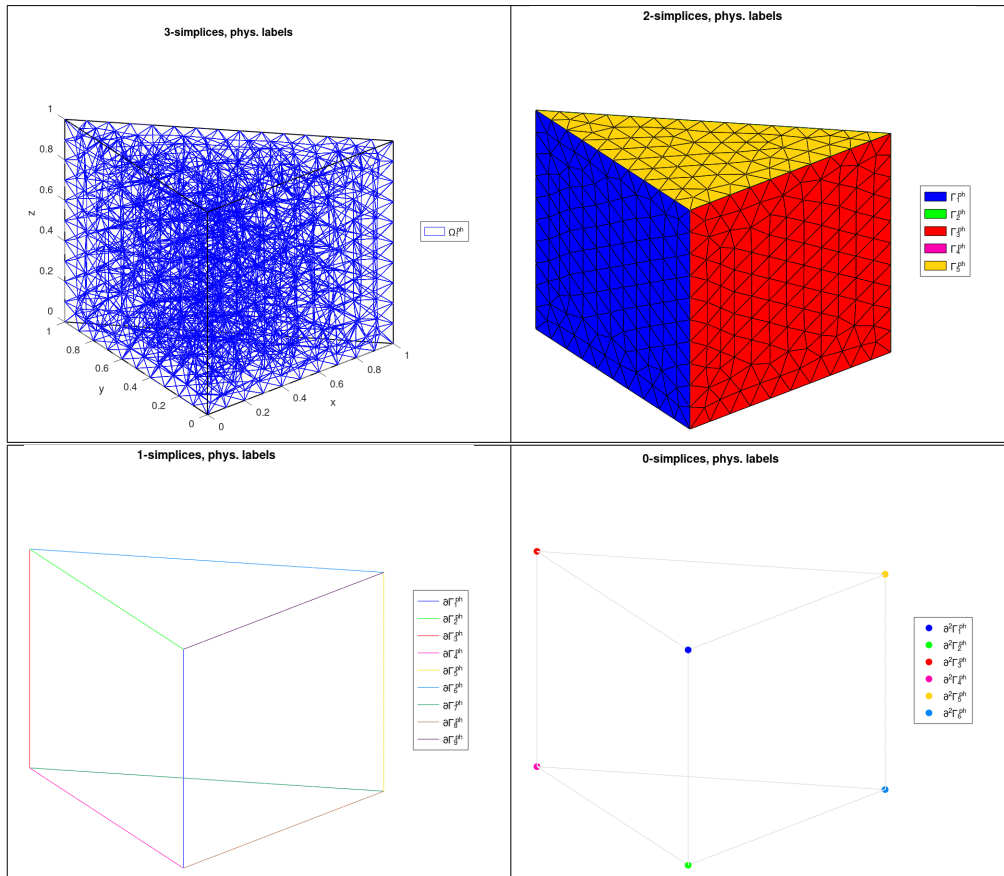


Figure 41: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default wedge. Representation of the physical labels.

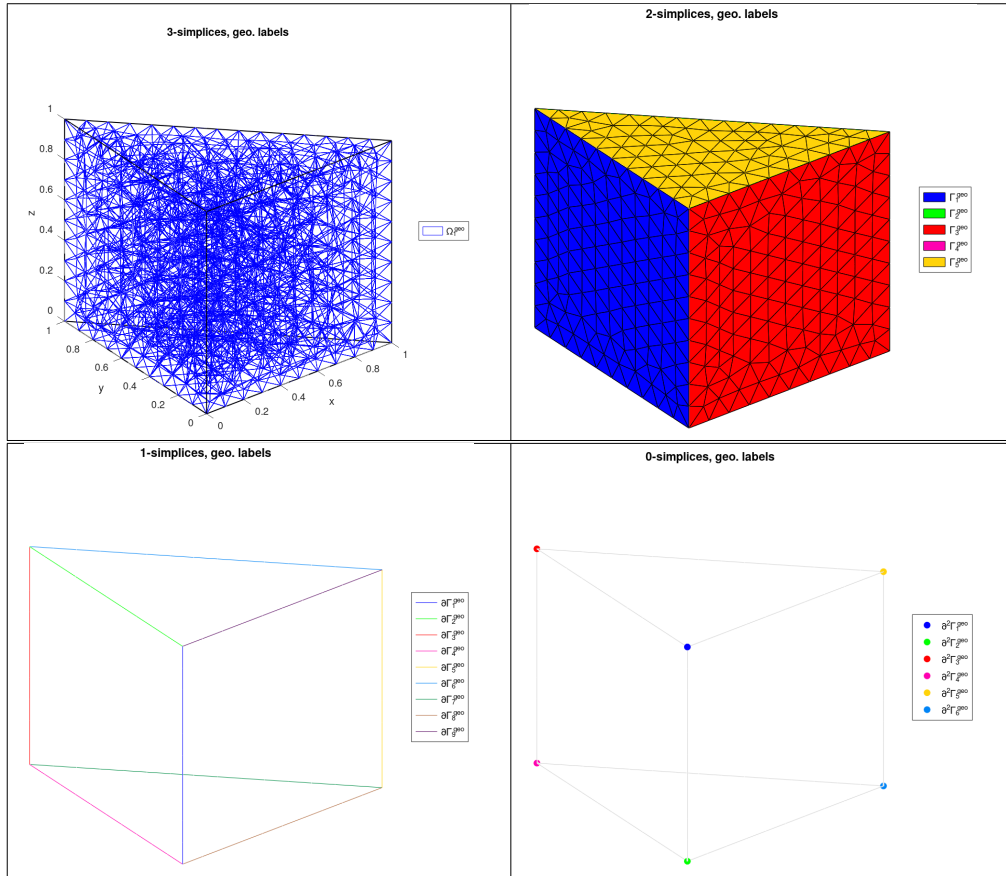
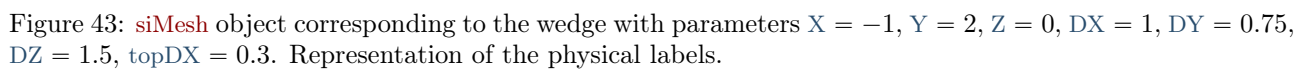


Figure 42: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default wedge. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.wedge(10, 'X', -1, 'Y', 2, 'Z', 0, 'DX', 1, 'DY', 0.75, 'DZ', 1.5, 'topDX', 0.3);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh**.**siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 43 and in Figure 44.



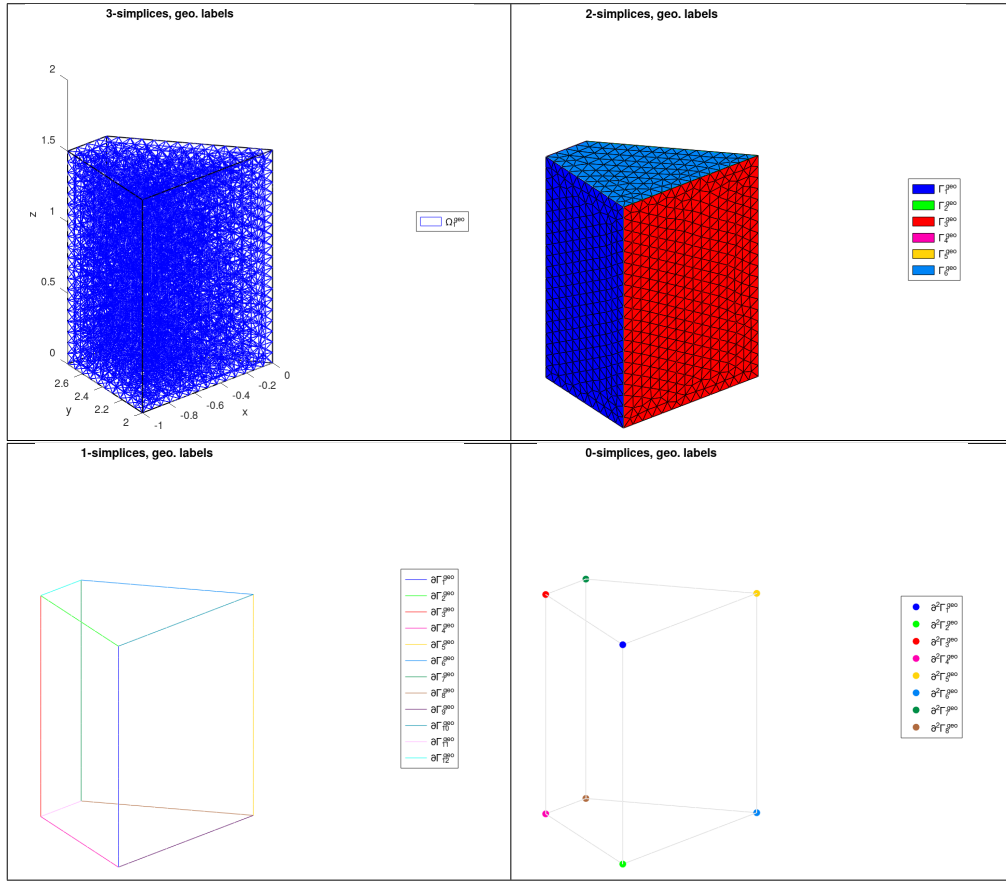


Figure 44: **siMesh** object corresponding to the wedge with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 0.75$, $DZ = 1.5$, $\text{topDX} = 0.3$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.wedge(10,'d',2,'topDX',0.3);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 45 and in Figure 46.

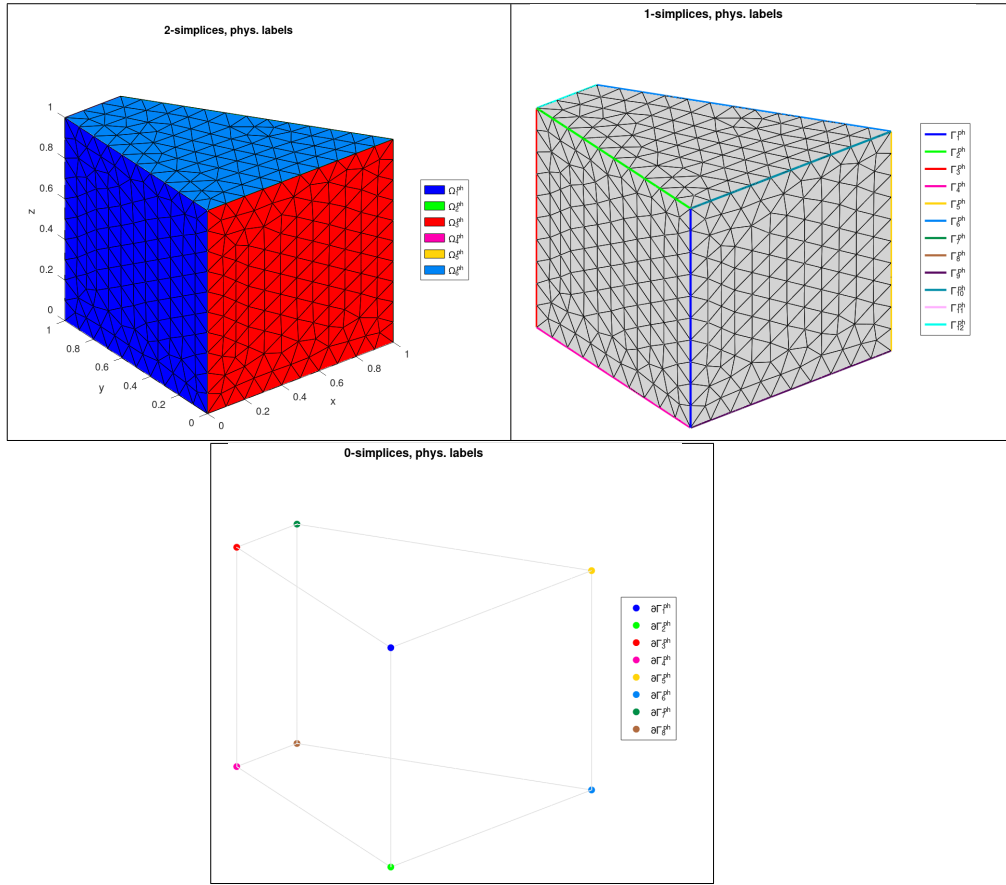


Figure 45: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the wedge with parameters $d = 2$, $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 1$, $DZ = 1$, $topDX = 0.3$. Representation of the physical labels.

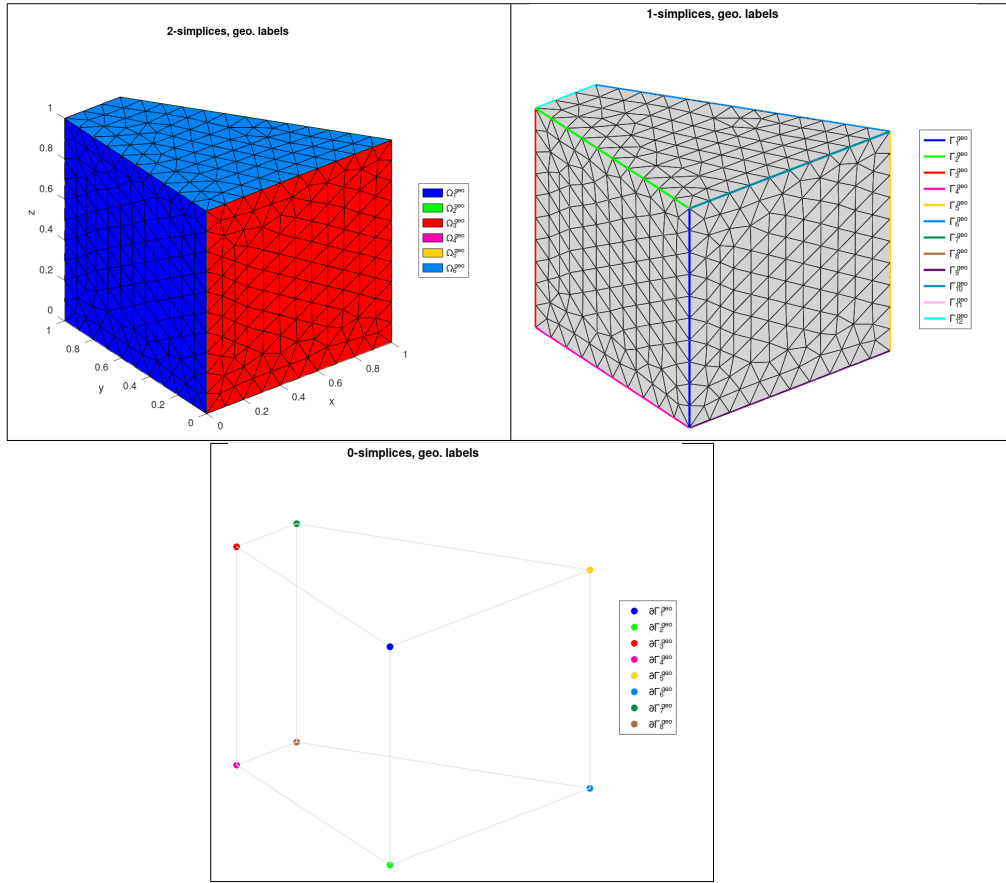


Figure 46: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the wedge with parameters $d = 2$, $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 1$, $DZ = 1$, $topDX = 0.3$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.8 `fc_simesh.samples.torus` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.torus` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a torus obtain by using **gmsh** with `torus0C.geo` file. The torus is defined by

- the 3 coordinates of the center of the first circular face ($X, (Y, (Z)$, default $(0, 0, 0)$),
- two radii $R1$, default 0.5, $R2$, default 0.2,
- the angular opening $\theta \in]0, 2 * \pi]$, default 2π .

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.torus(N)` returns the default torus as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

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

- ' d ' : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- ' X ' : to specify X value (default 0),
- ' Y ' : to specify Y value (default 0),
- ' Z ' : to specify Z value (default 0),
- ' $R1$ ' : to specify $R1$ value (default 0.5)
- ' $R2$ ' : to specify $R2$ value (default 0.2)

- 'theta' : to specify theta value (default 2π)
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.torus(40);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 47 and in Figure 48.

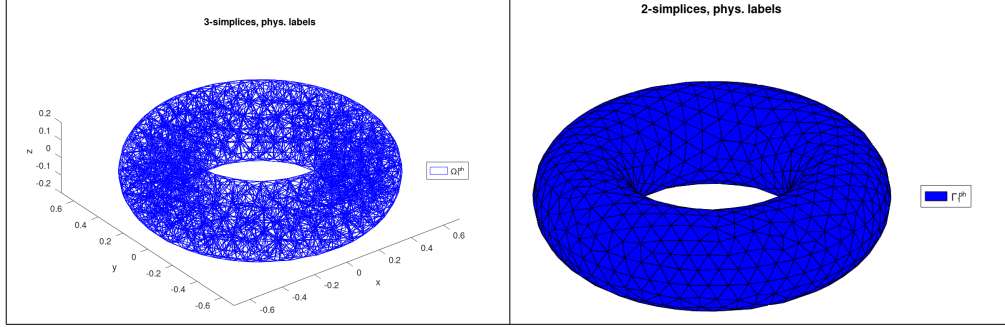


Figure 47: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default torus. Representation of the physical labels.

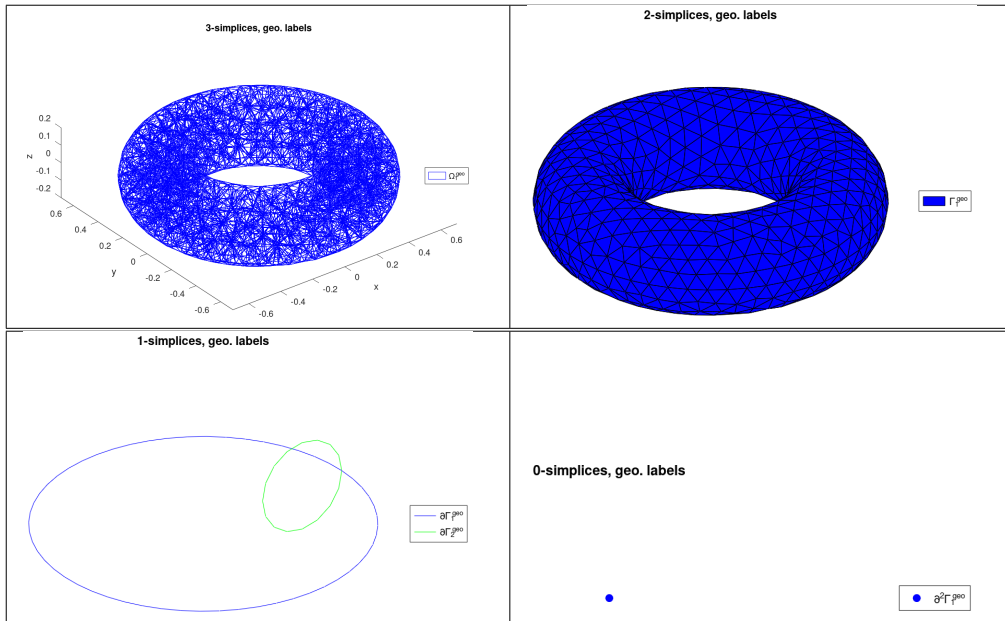


Figure 48: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default torus. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.torus(40, 'X', -1, 'Y', 2, 'Z', 0, 'R1', 1, 'R2', 0.3, 'theta', 3*pi/2);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 49 and in Figure 50.

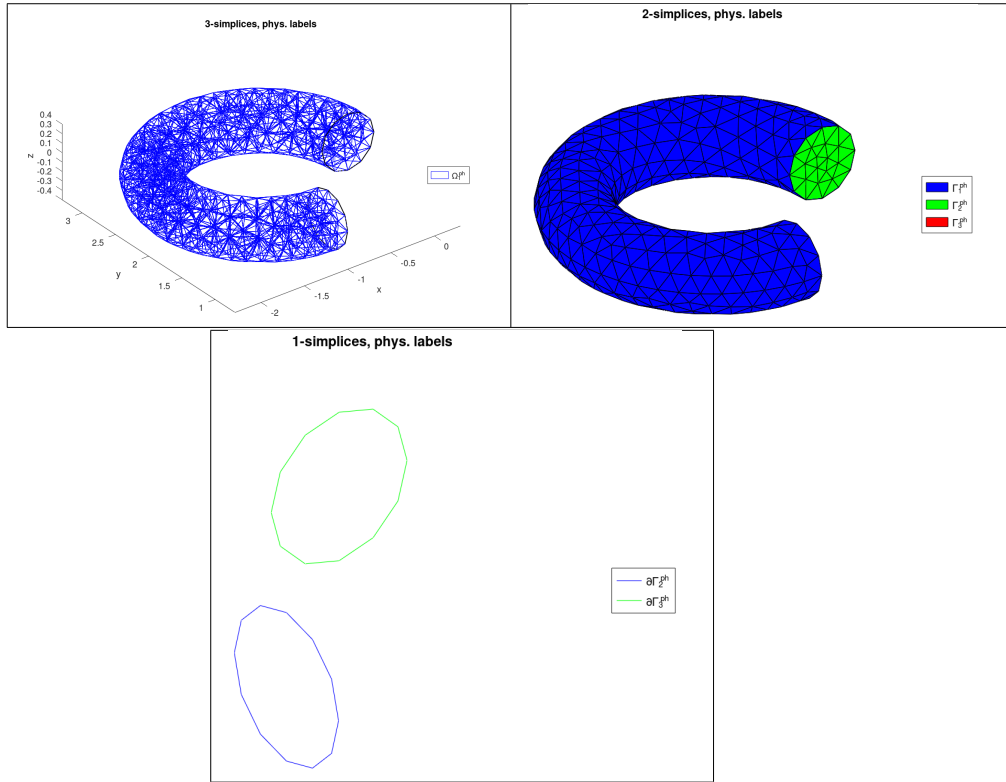


Figure 49: **siMesh** object corresponding to the torus with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 0$, $DY = 3$, $DZ = 0$, $R = 1$ and $\text{theta} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Representation of the physical labels.

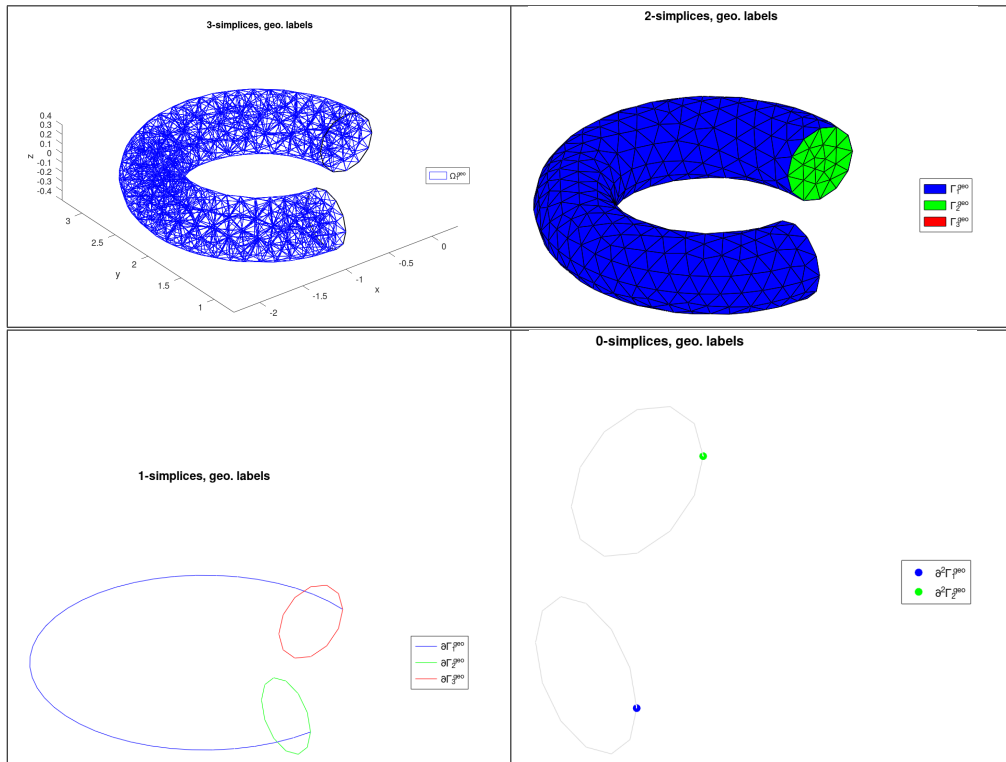


Figure 50: **siMesh** object corresponding to the torus with parameters $X = -1$, $Y = 2$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 0$, $DY = 3$, $DZ = 0$, $R = 1$ and $\text{theta} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.torus(50,'d',2,'R1',1,'R2',0.2,'theta',3*pi/4);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 51 and in Figure 52.

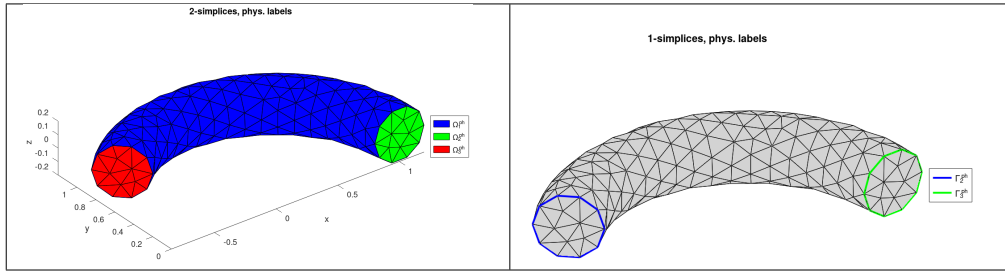


Figure 51: `siMesh` object corresponding to the surface of the torus with parameters $d = 2$, $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 0.5$, $DZ = 1$, $R1 = 0.5$, $R2 = 0$, and $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$. Representation of the physical labels.

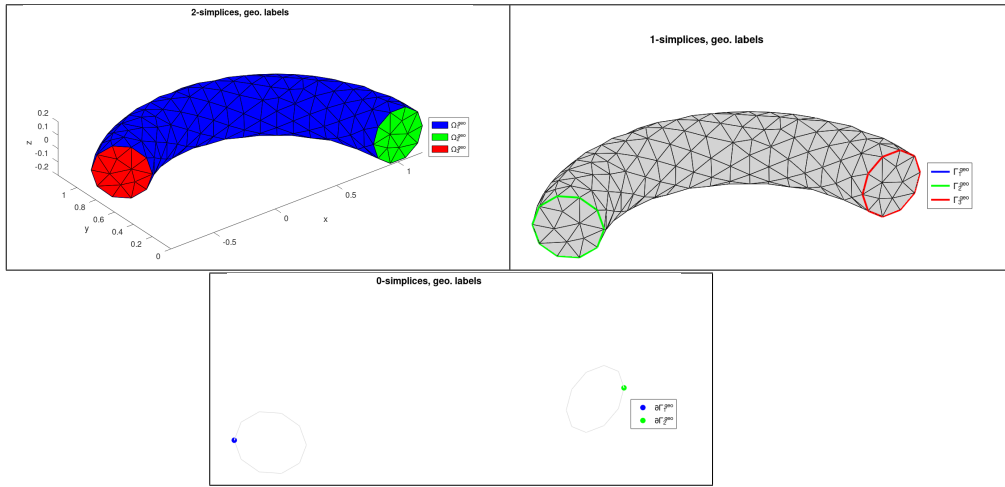


Figure 52: `siMesh` object corresponding to the surface of the torus with parameters $d = 2$, $X = 0$, $Y = 0$, $Z = 0$, $DX = 1$, $DY = 0.5$, $DZ = 1$, $R1 = 0.5$, $R2 = 0$, and $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.9 `fc_simesh.samples.ladder` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.ladder` function returns an `siMesh` object corresponding to a ladder obtain by using `gmsh` with `ladder0C.geo` file. The ladder is made of `NB` cylindrical rungs of radius `Rr` and length `W`. The two slide rail are cylindrical wity radius `Rs` and with length `L`. The default parameters are $L = 500$, $Rs = 2$, $W = 50$, $Rr = 1$, $NB = 10$.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.ladder(N)` returns the ladderwith default parameters as a `siMesh` object where `N` is a refinement parameter.

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

- '`d`' : to specify `d` value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- '`L`' : to specify `L` value (default 500),
- '`Rs`' : to specify `Rs` value (default 2),
- '`W`' : to specify `W` value (default 40),

- 'Rr' : to specify Rr value (default 1),
- 'NB' : to specify NB value (default 10),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder(5)

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object Th are respectively represented in Figure 53 and in Figure 54.

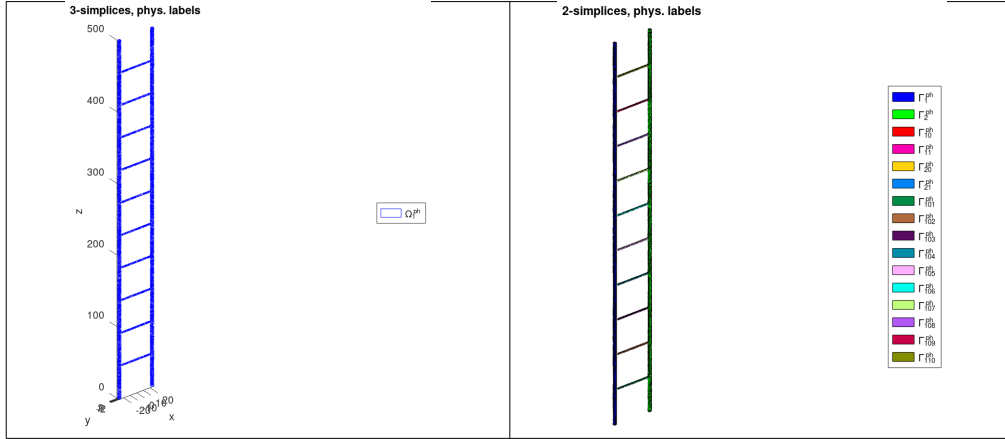


Figure 53: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default ladder. Representation of the physical labels.

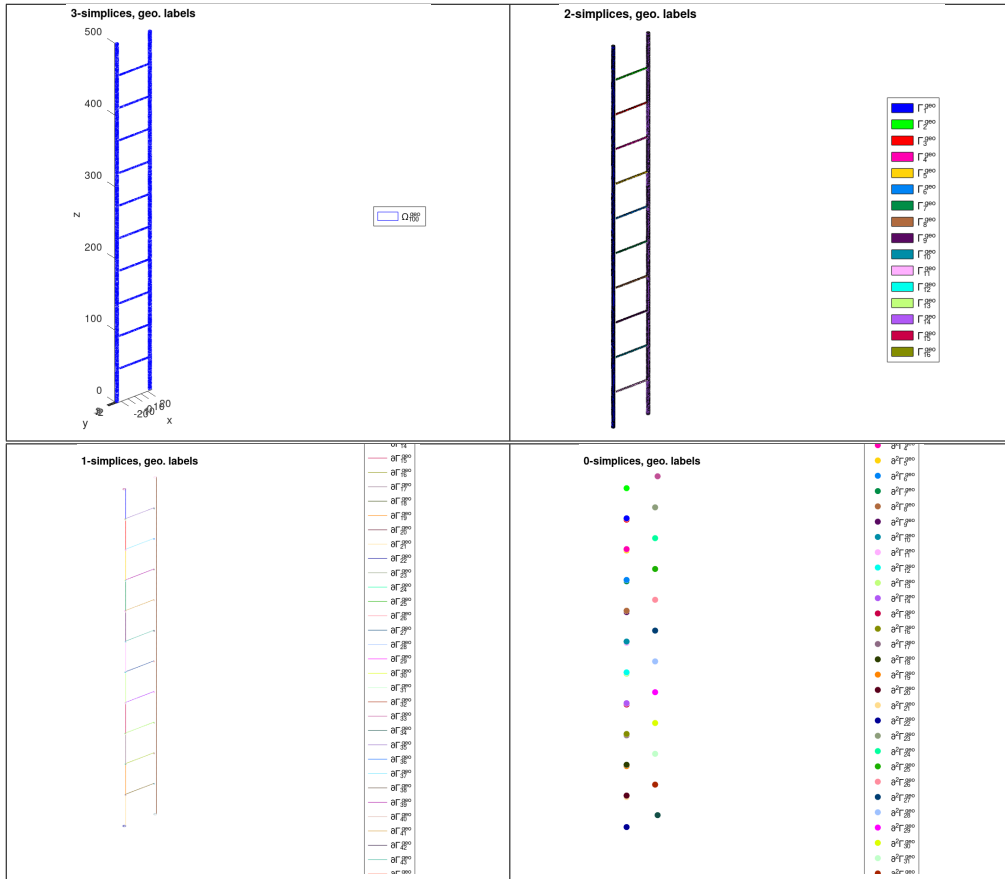


Figure 54: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default ladder. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder(5, 'NB', 2, 'L', 100);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 55 and in Figure 56.

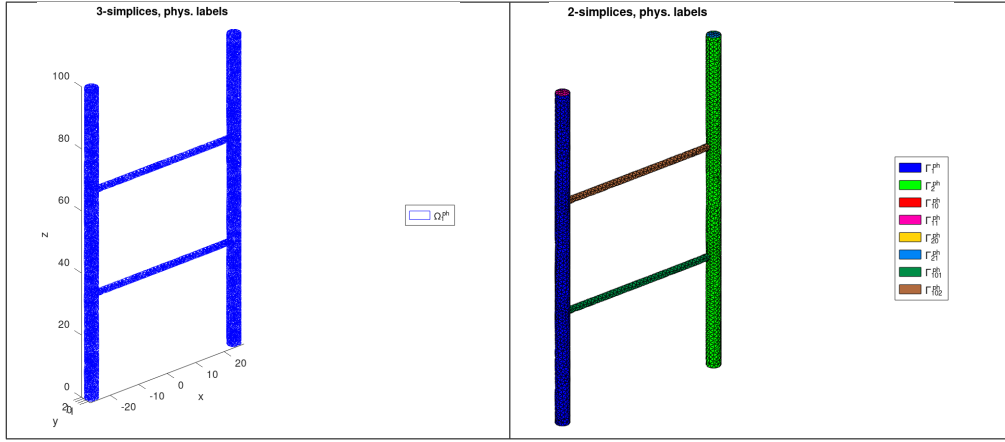


Figure 55: `siMesh` object corresponding to the ladder with $NB = 2$ and $l = 100$. Representation of the physical labels.

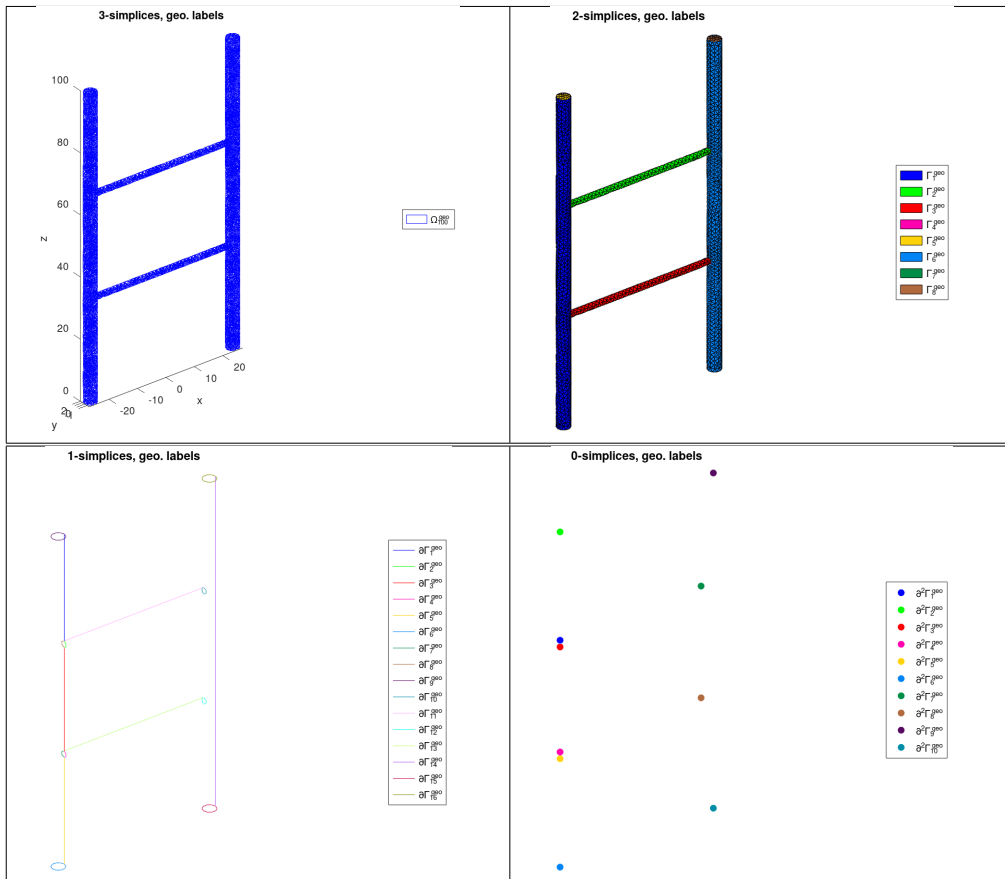


Figure 56: `siMesh` object corresponding to the ladder with $NB = 2$ and $l = 100$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder(10, 'd', 2, 'NB', 2, 'L', 120, 'W', 40, 'Rs', 5, 'Rr', 5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 57 and in Figure 58.

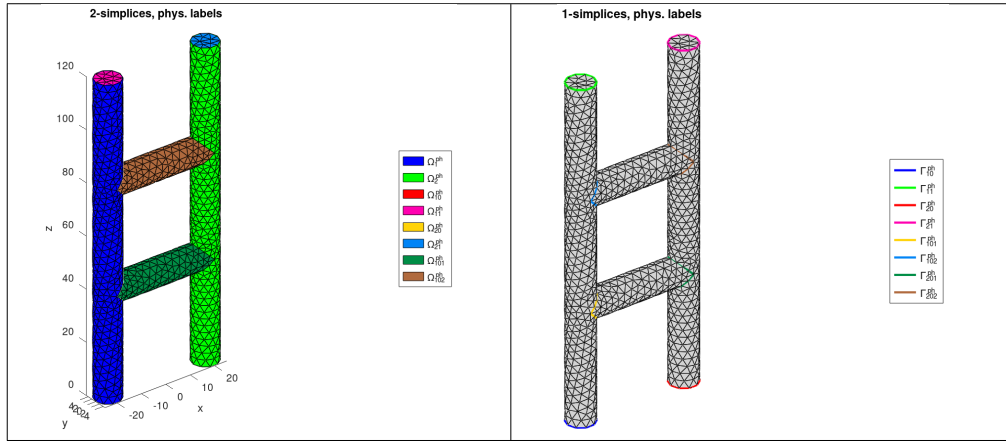


Figure 57: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the ladder with parameters $d = 2$, $LL = 120$, $l = 180$, $RR = 50$ and $r = 15$. Representation of the physical labels.

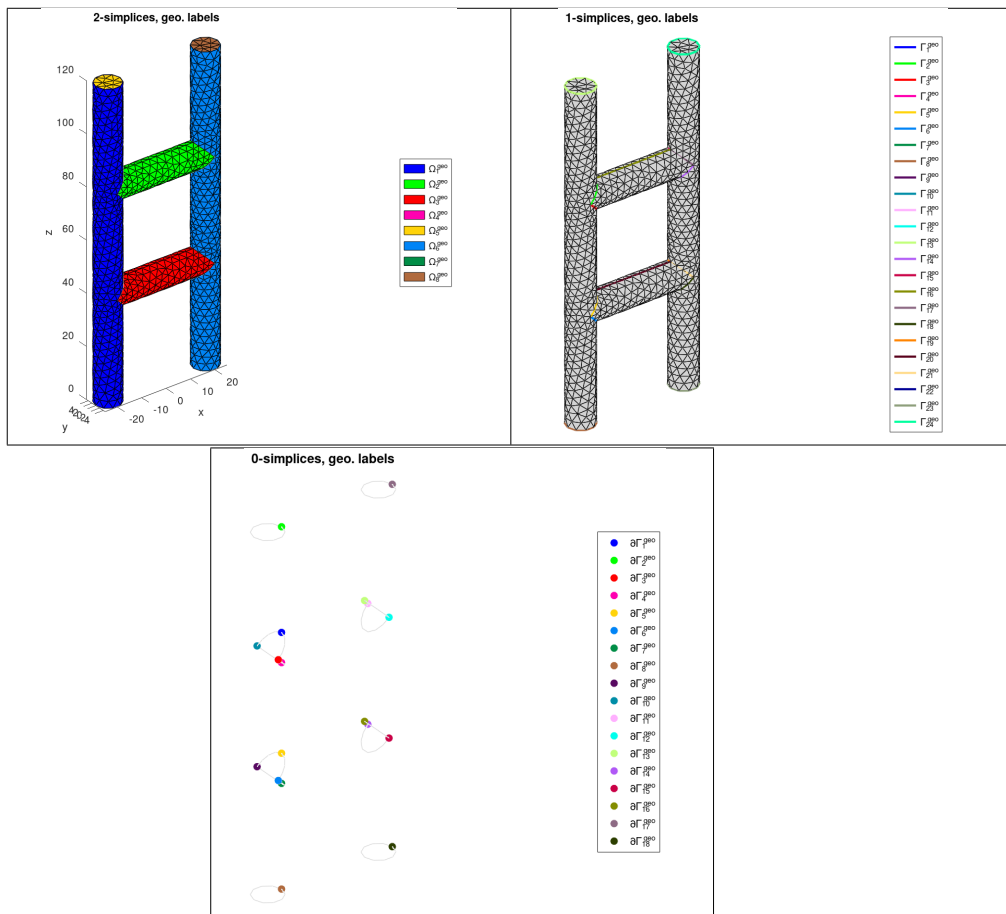


Figure 58: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the ladder with parameters $d = 2$, $LL = 120$, $l = 180$, $RR = 50$ and $r = 15$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.10 `fc_simesh.samples.ladder02` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.ladder02` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a ladder obtain by using **gmsh** with `ladder020C.geo` file. The ladder is made of NB cylindrical rungs of radius R_r and length W . The two slide rail are cylindrical wity radius R_s and with length L . The default parameters are $L = 500$, $R_s = 2$, $W = 50$, $R_r = 1$, $NB = 10$.

One cannot get a surface mesh from this function.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder02(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder02(N,Name,Value, ...)
```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.ladder02(N)` returns the ladder with default parameters as a `siMesh` object where `N` is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.ladder02(N,Name,Value, ...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- 'L' : to specify `L` value (default 500),
- 'Rs' : to specify `Rs` value (default 2),
- 'W' : to specify `W` value (default 40),
- 'Rr' : to specify `Rr` value (default 1),
- 'NB' : to specify `NB` value (default 10),
- 'verbose' : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- 'delete' : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder02(5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 59 and in Figure 60.

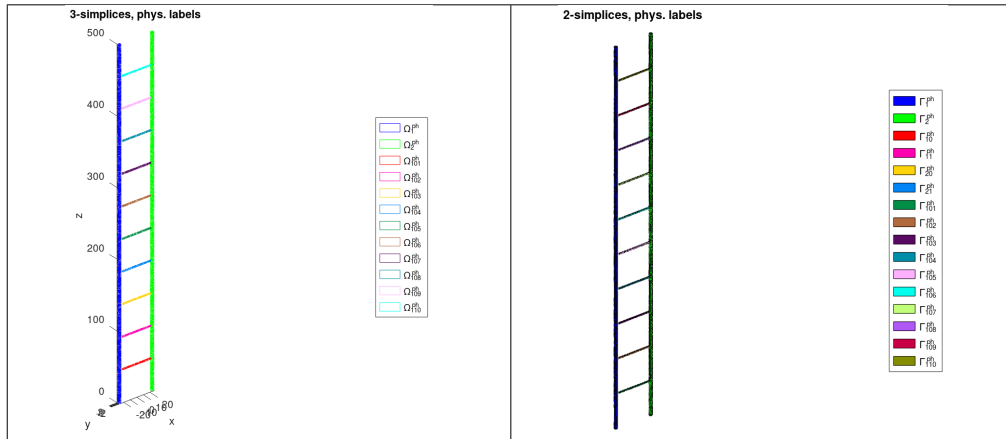


Figure 59: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default ladder. Representation of the physical labels.

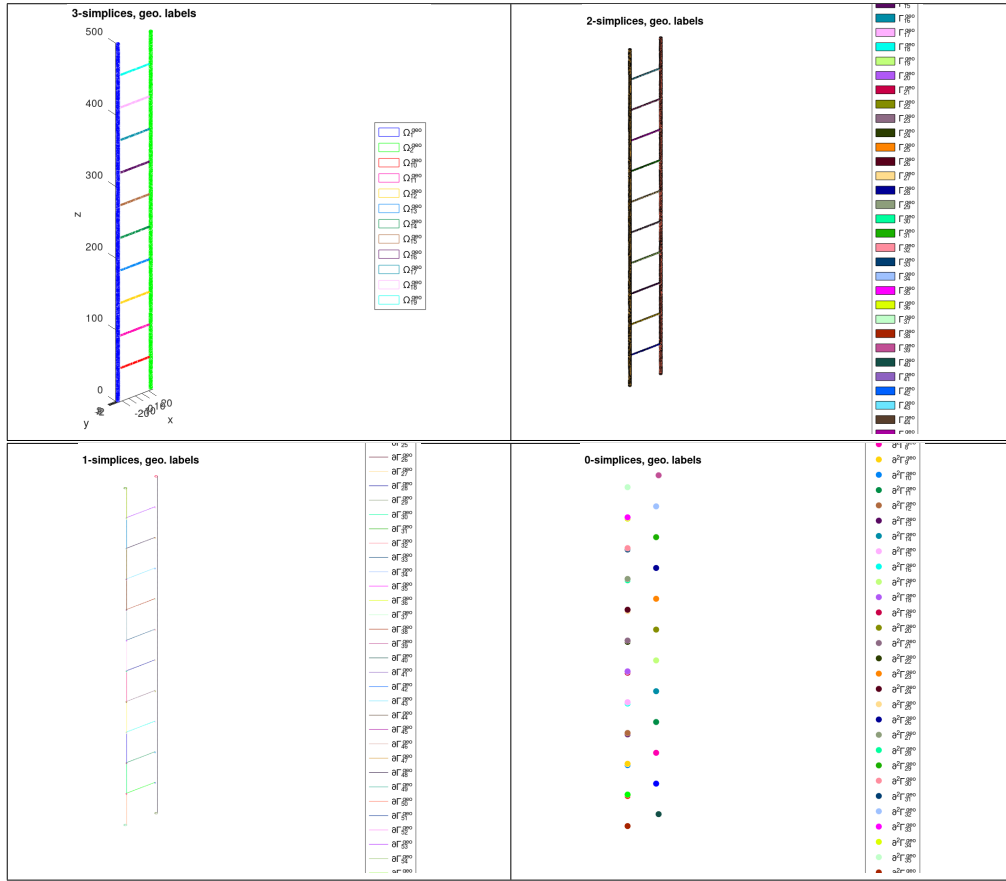


Figure 60: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default ladder. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.ladder02(9, 'NB', 2, 'L', 120, 'W', 40, 'Rs', 5, 'Rr', 5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 61 and in Figure 62.

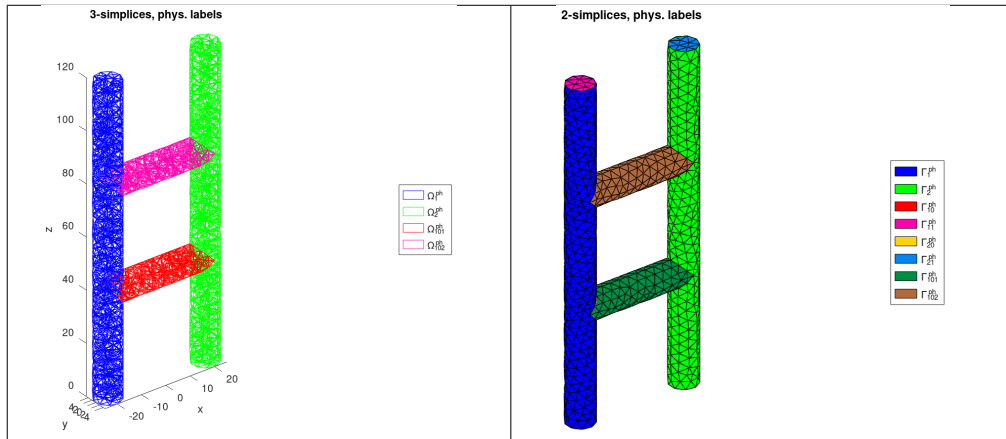


Figure 61: `siMesh` object corresponding to the ladder with $NB = 2$, $L = 120$, $W = 40$, $Rs = 5$ and $Rr = 5$. Representation of the physical labels.

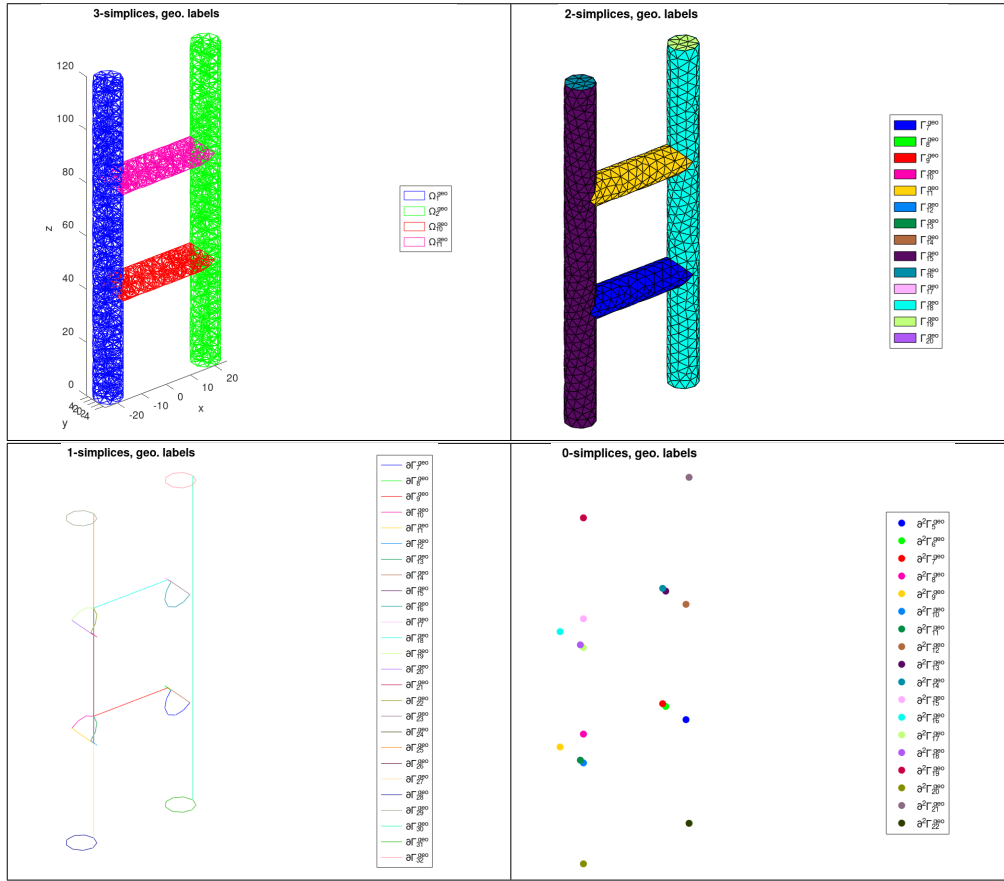


Figure 62: **siMesh** object corresponding to the ladder with $NB = 2$, $L = 120$, $W = 40$, $Rs = 5$ and $Rr = 5$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.11 `fc_simesh.samples.tuning_fork` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.tuning_fork` function returns an **siMesh** object corresponding to a tuning fork obtain by using `gmsh` with `tuning_fork0C.geo` file.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.tuning_fork(N)` returns a tuning fork as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

By default, the tuning fork is : to do!

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

- `'d'` : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- `'LL'` : to specify LL value (default 120),
- `'l'` : to specify l value (default 80),
- `'RR'` : to specify LL value (default 40),
- `'r'` : to specify l value (default 10),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : `true`)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.tuning_fork(15)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 63 and in Figure 64.

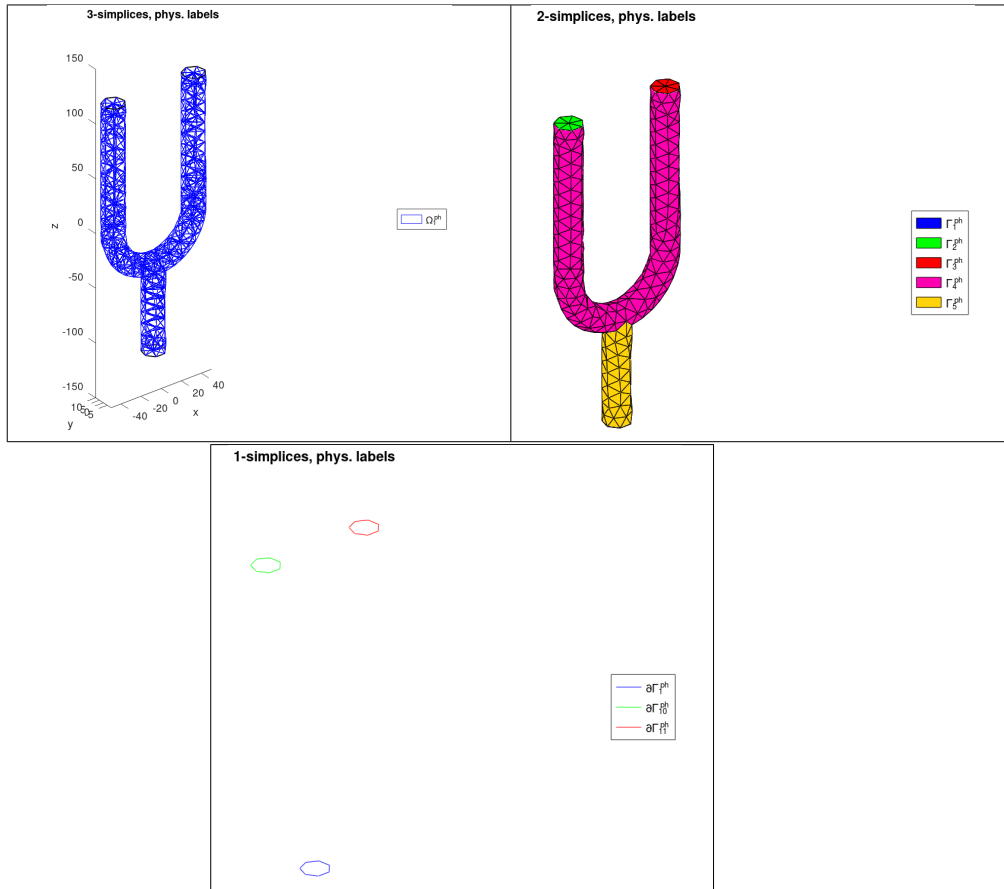


Figure 63: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default tuning fork. Representation of the physical labels.

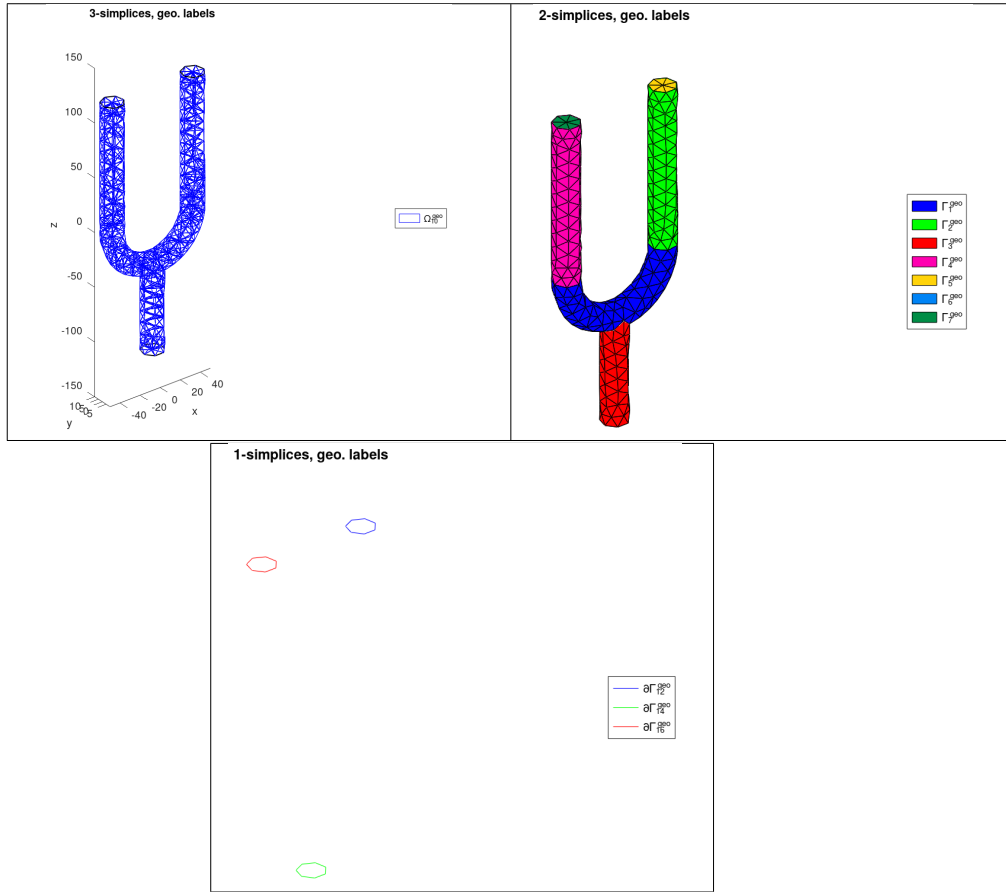


Figure 64: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default tuning fork. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.tuning_fork(15, 'LL', 200, 'l', 50);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object Th are respectively represented in Figure 65 and in Figure 66.

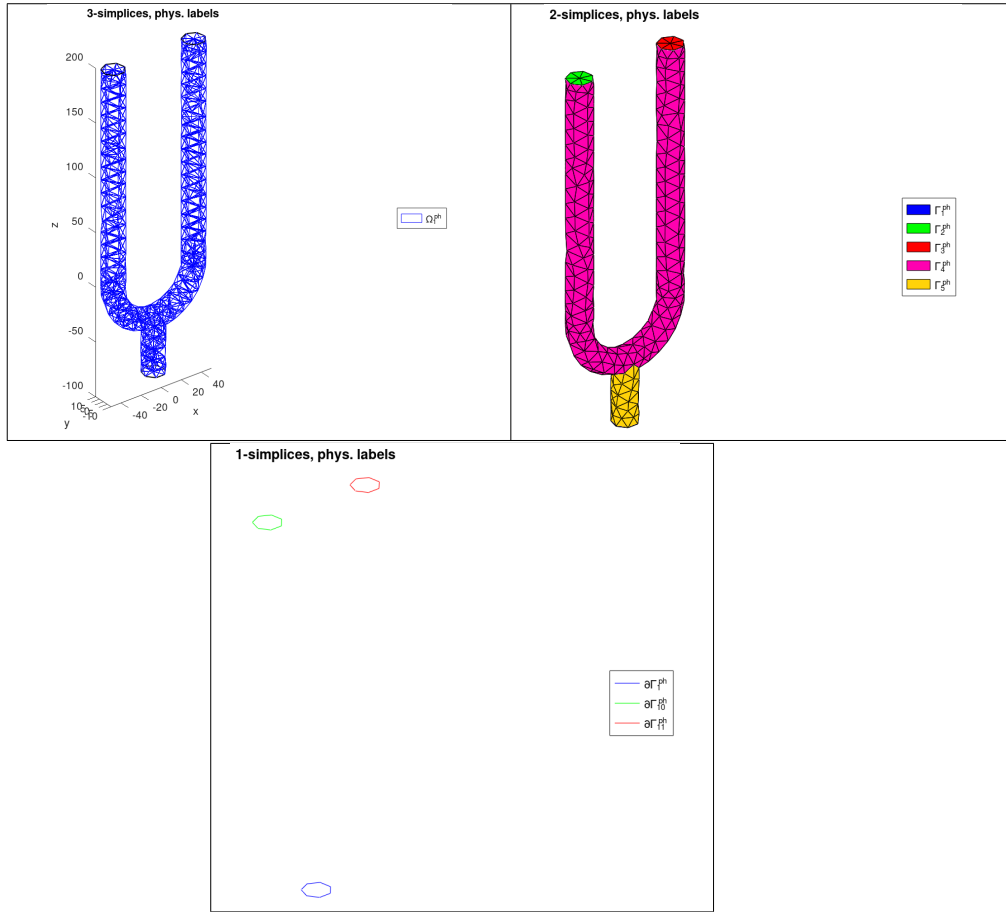


Figure 65: **siMesh** object corresponding to the tuning fork with $LL = 200$ and $l = 50$. Representation of the physical labels.

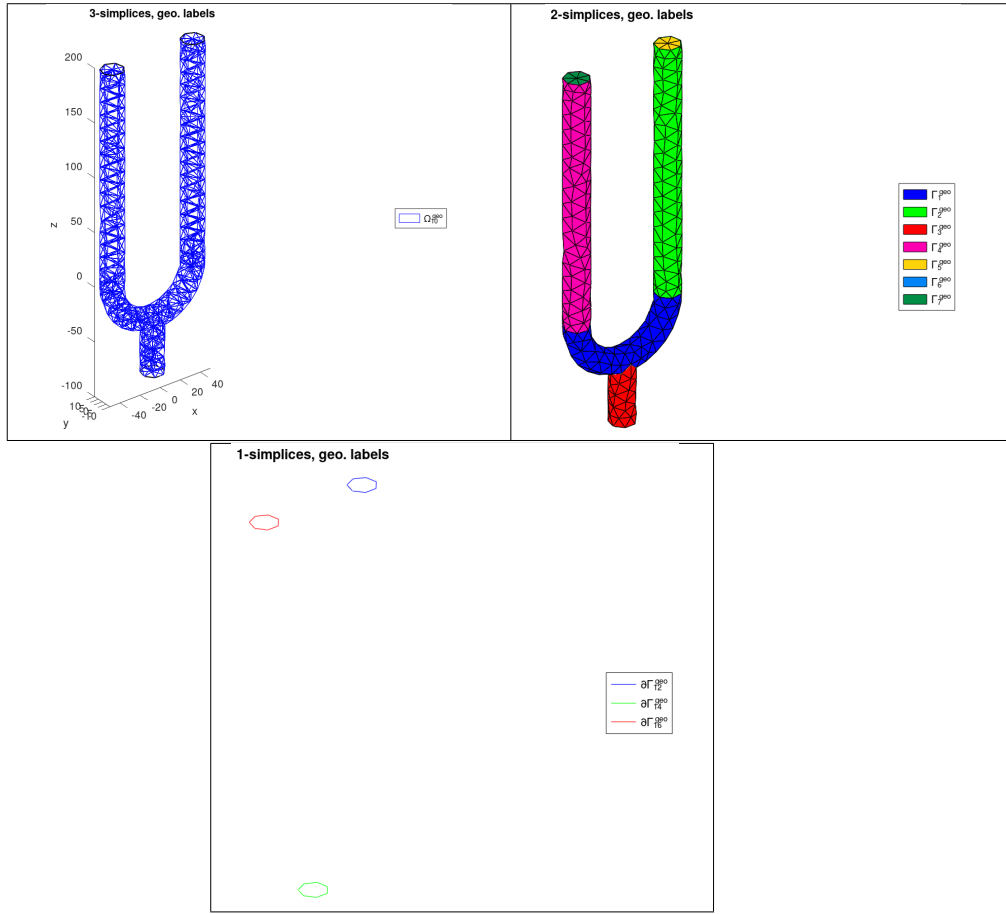


Figure 66: **siMesh** object corresponding to the tuning fork with $LL = 200$ and $l = 50$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.tuning_fork(15,'d',2,'LL',120,'l',180,'RR',50,'r',15);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 67 and in Figure 68.

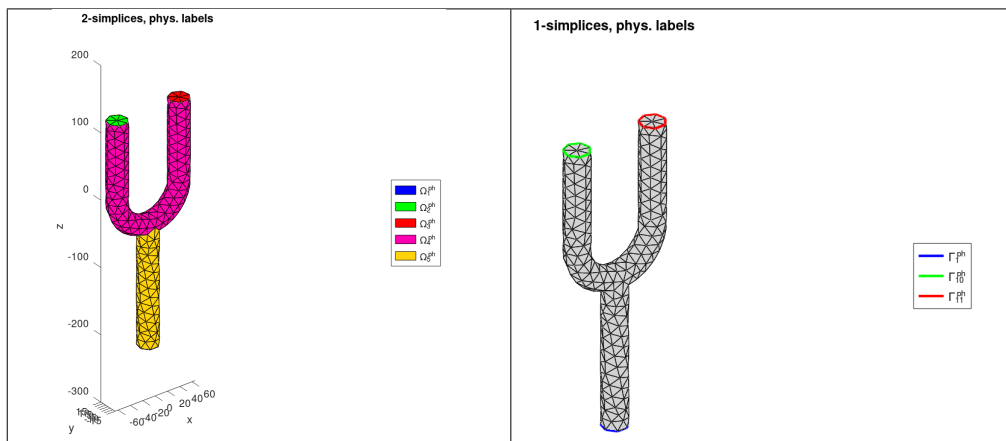


Figure 67: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the tuning fork with parameters $d = 2$, $LL = 120$, $l = 180$, $RR = 50$ and $r = 15$. Representation of the physical labels.

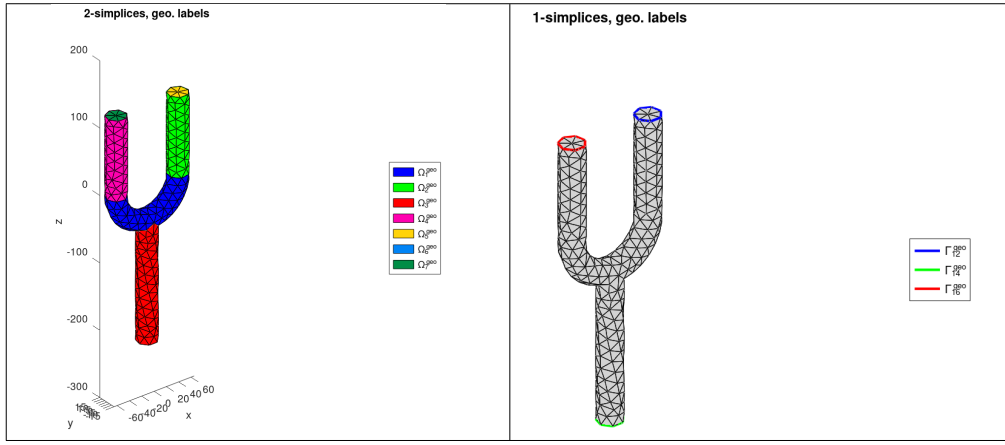


Figure 68: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the tuning fork with parameters $d = 2$, $LL = 120$, $l = 180$, $RR = 50$ and $r = 15$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.12 `fc_simesh.samples.construction01` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.construction01` function returns an **siMesh** object obtain by using `gmsh` with `construction010C.geo` file. The object is made of seven balls of radius $R2$, one centered in the origin, the others centered on the sphere of radius $R1$ connected with some torus of small radius r .

Restricted to : $r \leq R2/2$ and $R1 \geq 2 \cdot R2$.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction01(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction01(N,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.construction01(N)` returns the construction01 with default parameters as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.construction01(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'d'` : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- `'R1'` : to specify $R1$ value (default 15),
- `'R2'` : to specify $R2$ value (default 5),
- `'r'` : to specify r value (default 1),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction01(8)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 69 and in Figure 70.

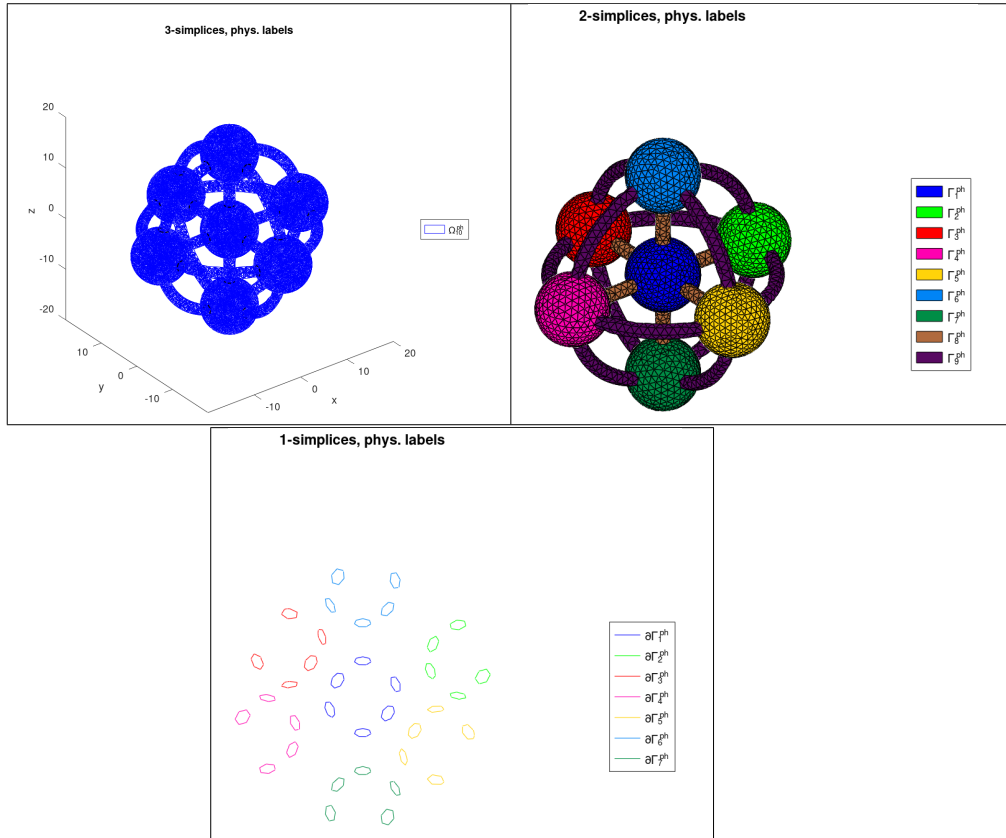


Figure 69: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default construction01. Representation of the physical labels.

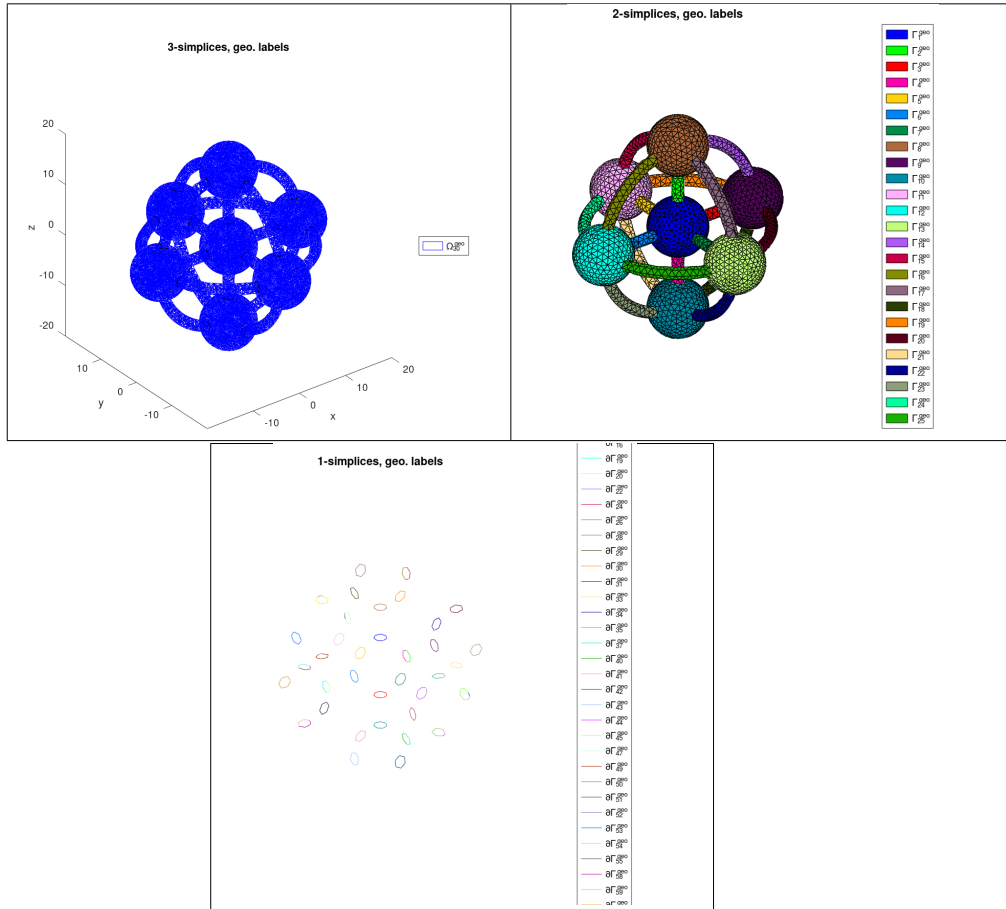


Figure 70: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default construction01. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction01(8,'R1',25,'R2',4,'r',2);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 71 and in Figure 72.

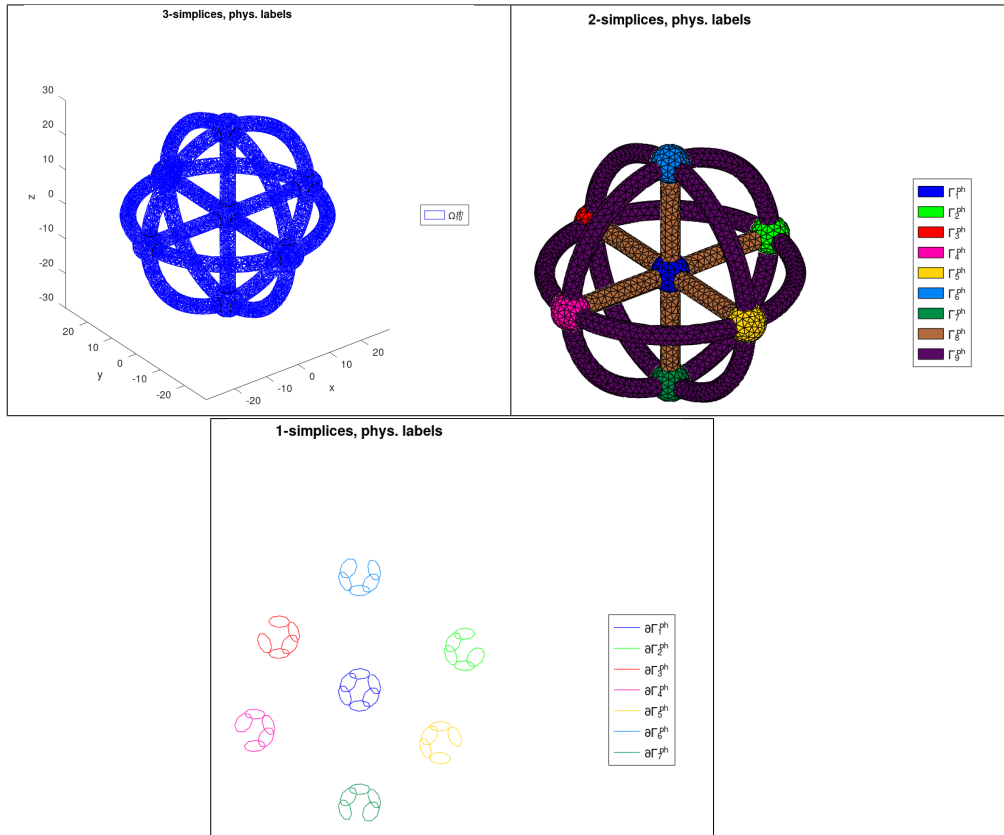


Figure 71: `siMesh` object corresponding to the construction01 with $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 4$ and $r = 2$. Representation of the physical labels.

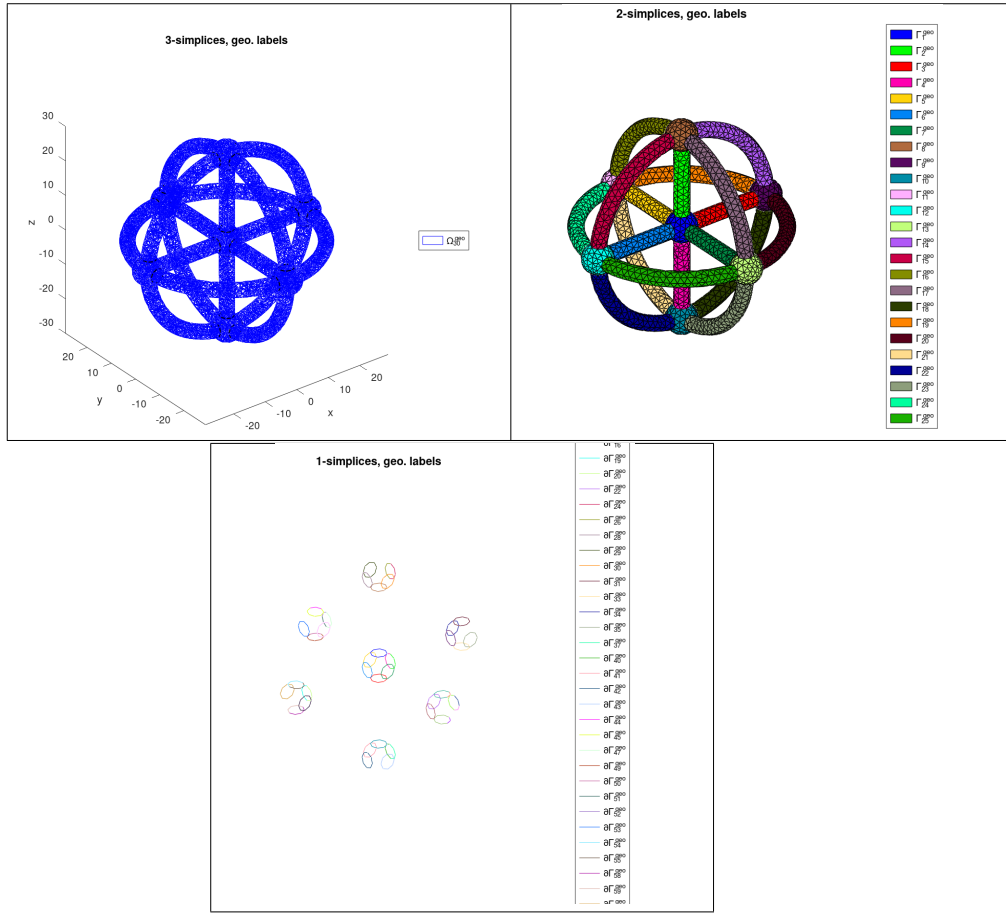


Figure 72: **siMesh** object corresponding to the construction01 with $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 4$ and $r = 2$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction01(8,'d',2,'R1',25,'R2',8,'r',2);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 73 and in Figure 74.

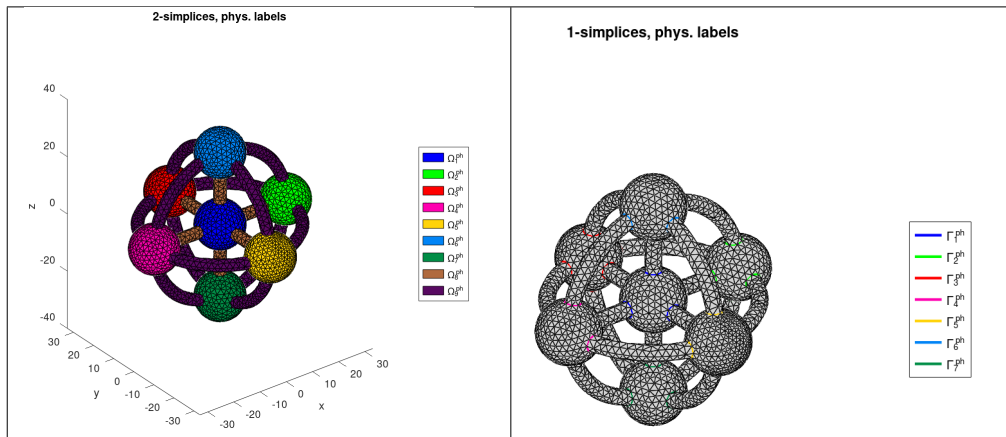


Figure 73: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the construction01 with parameters $d = 2$, $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 8$ and $r = 2$. Representation of the physical labels.

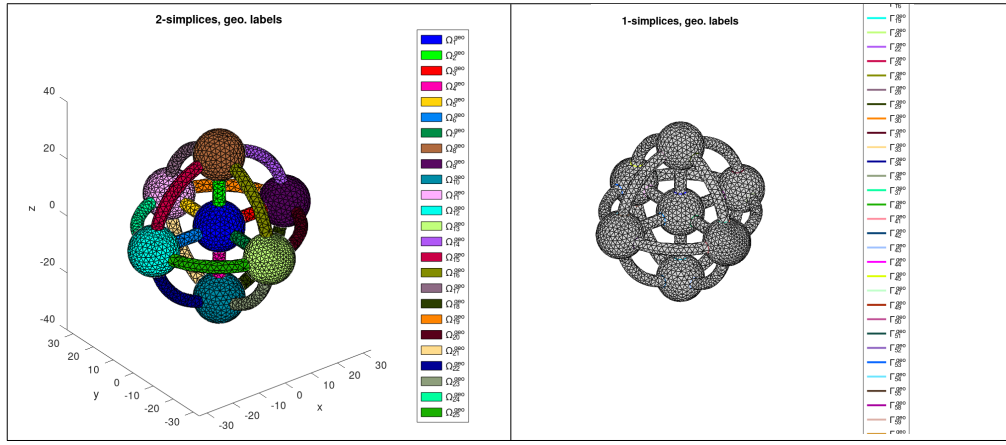


Figure 74: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the construction01 with parameters $d = 2$, $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 8$ and $r = 2$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.13 `fc_simesh.samples.construction02` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.construction02` function returns an **siMesh** object obtain by using **gmsh** with `construction020C.geo` file. The object is made of seven balls of radius $R2$, one centered in the origin, the others centered on the sphere of radius $R1$ connected with some torus of small radius r . The object can be dilated in each direction by using dX , dY , dZ parameters (all defaults are 1).

Restricted to : $r \leq R2/2$ and $R1 \geq 2 \cdot R2$.

Syntaxe

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction02(N)
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction02(N,Name,Value,...)
```

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.construction02(N)` returns an object with default parameters as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

`fc_simesh.samples.construction02(N,Name,Value,...)` specifies function options using one or more `Name,Value` pair arguments. Options are

- `'d'` : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- `'R1'` : to specify $R1$ value (default 15),
- `'R2'` : to specify $R2$ value (default 5),
- `'r'` : to specify r value (default 1),
- `'dX'` : to specify dX value (default 1),
- `'dY'` : to specify dY value (default 1),
- `'dZ'` : to specify dZ value (default 1),
- `'verbose'` : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- `'delete'` : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction02(8)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object `Th` are respectively represented in Figure 75 and in Figure 76.

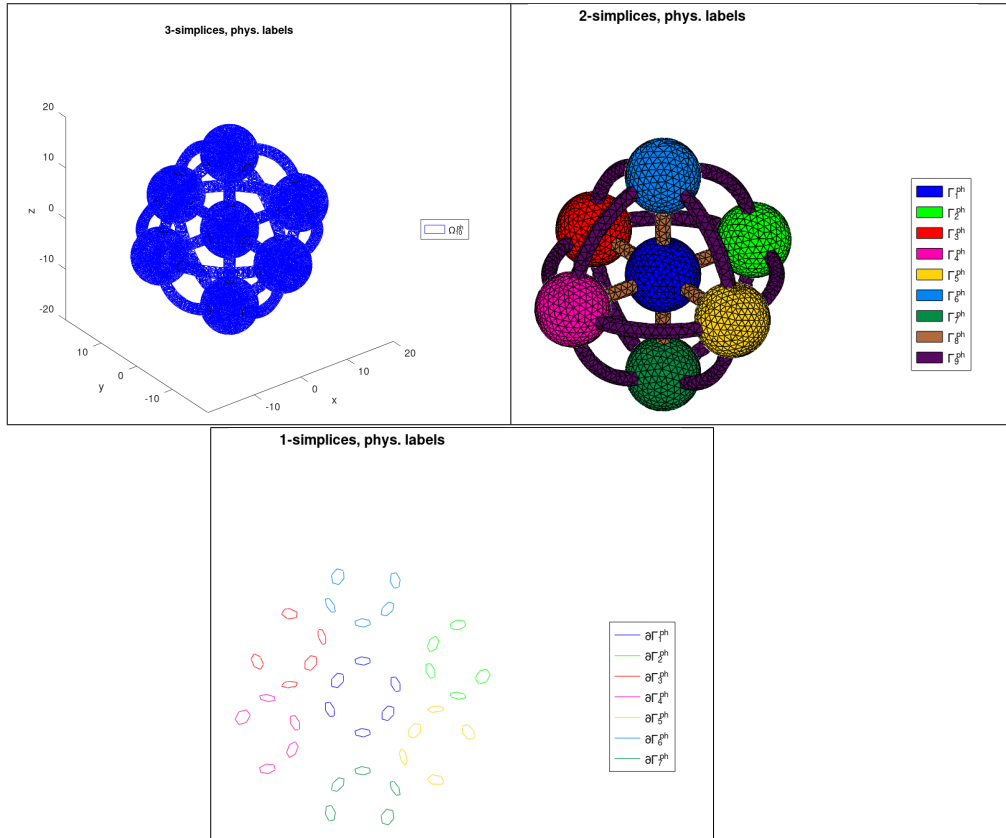


Figure 75: `siMesh` object corresponding to the default `construction02` object. Representation of the physical labels.

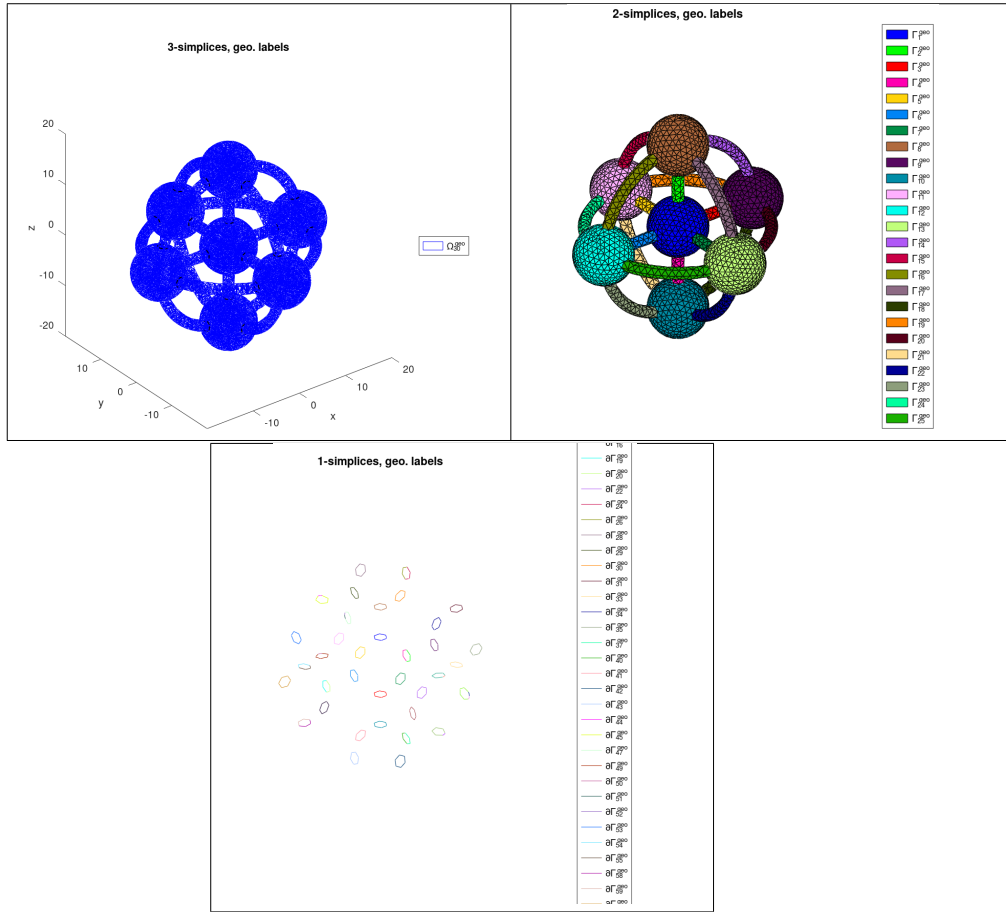


Figure 76: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default **construction02** object. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction02(8,'R1',25,'R2',8,'r',2,'dZ',1.5);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 77 and in Figure 78.

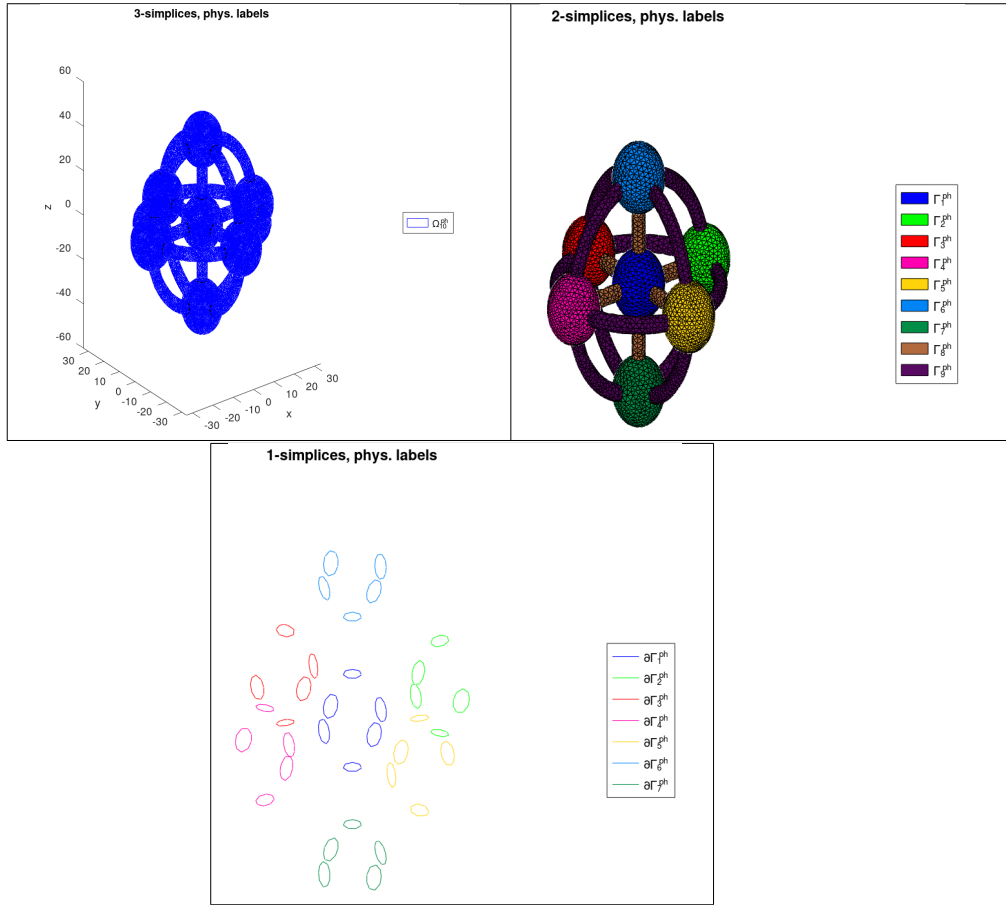


Figure 77: **siMesh** object corresponding to the **construction02** object with $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 8$, $r = 2$ and $dZ = 1.5$. Representation of the physical labels.

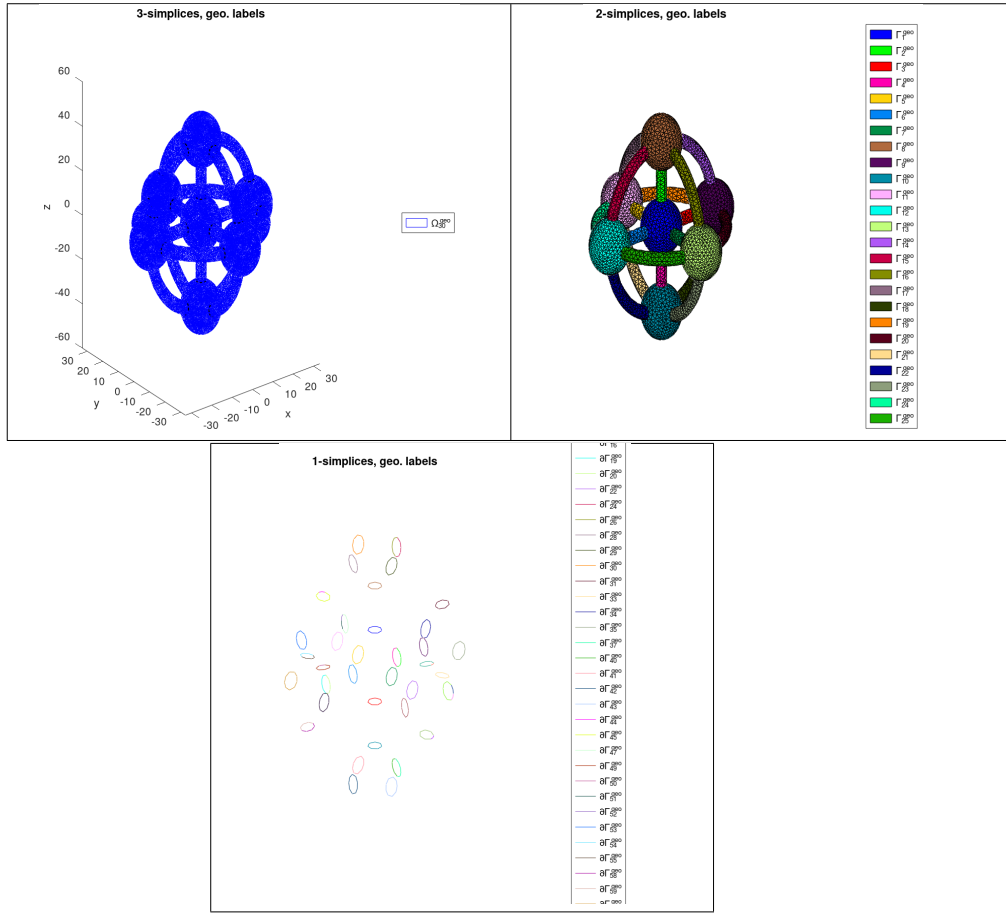


Figure 78: **siMesh** object corresponding to the **construction02** object with $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 8$, $r = 2$ and $dZ = 1.5$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

`Th=fc_simesh.samples.construction02(8,'d',2,'R1',25,'R2',7,'r',3,'dZ',0.75,'dX',1.5,'dY',1.5);`

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 79 and in Figure 80.

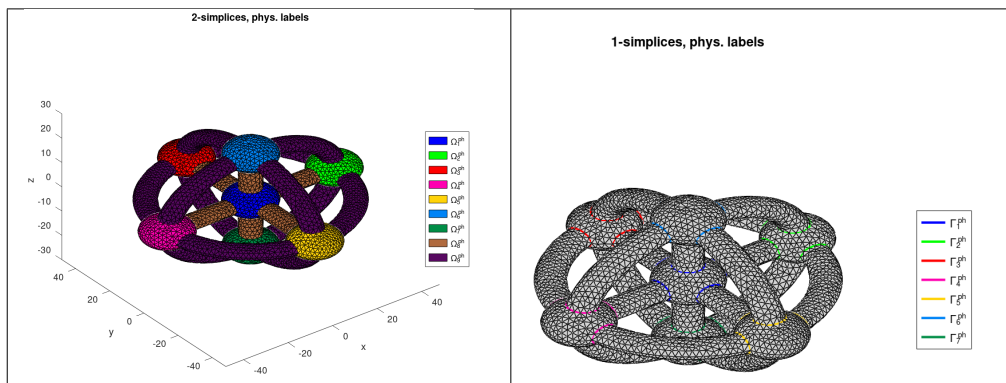


Figure 79: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the **construction02** object with parameters $d = 2$, $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 7$, $r = 3$, $dX = 1.5$, $dY = 1.5$ and $dZ = 0.75$. Representation of the physical labels.

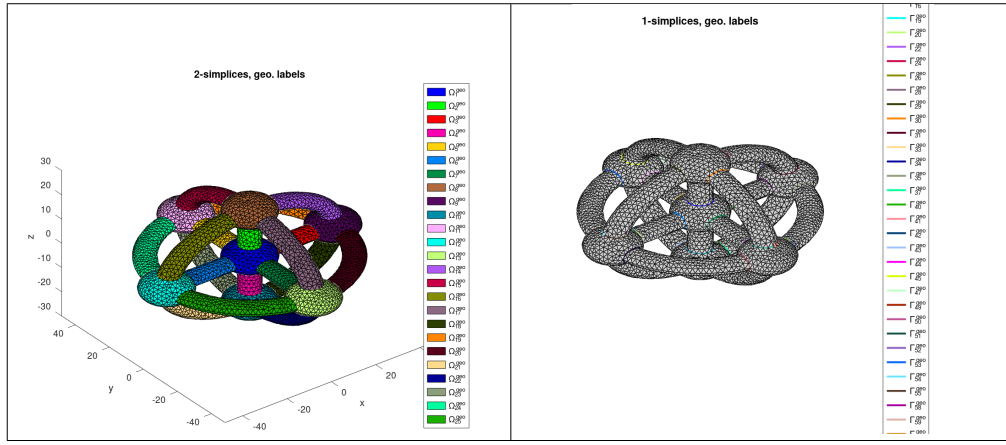


Figure 80: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the **construction02** object with parameters $d = 2$, $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 7$, $r = 3$, $dX = 1.5$, $dY = 1.5$ and $dZ = 0.75$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

4.2.14 `fc_simesh.samples.spatial` function

The `fc_simesh.samples.spatial` function returns an **siMesh** object obtain by using **gmsh** with **spatial0C.geo** file. The object is made of seven balls of radius $R2$, one centered in the origin, the others centered on the sphere of radius $R1$ connected with some torus of small radius r . The object can be dilated in each direction by using dX , dY , dZ parameters (all defaults are 1).

Restricted to : $r \leq R2/2$ and $R1 \geq 2 \cdot R2$.

Syntaxe

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

Description

`fc_simesh.samples.spatial(N)` returns an object with default parameters as a **siMesh** object where N is a refinement parameter.

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

- **'d'** : to specify d value, $d \in \{2, 3\}$, volume mesh (3 default) or surface mesh (2),
- **'R1'** : to specify $R1$ value (default 15),
- **'R2'** : to specify $R2$ value (default 5),
- **'r'** : to specify r value (default 1),
- **'dX'** : to specify dX value (default 1),
- **'dY'** : to specify dY value (default 1),
- **'dZ'** : to specify dZ value (default 1),
- **'verbose'** : to specify verbosity from 0 to 4...
- **'delete'** : if true, deletes generated mesh file (default : **true**)

Sample 1 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.spatial(8)
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the `fc_simesh.siMesh` object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 81 and in Figure 82.

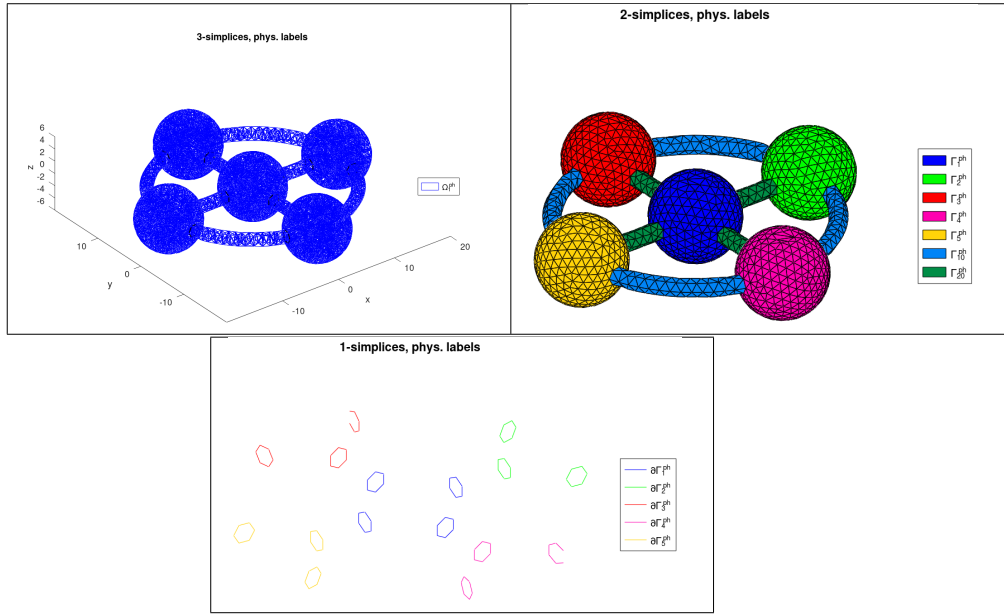


Figure 81: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default **spatial** object. Representation of the physical labels.

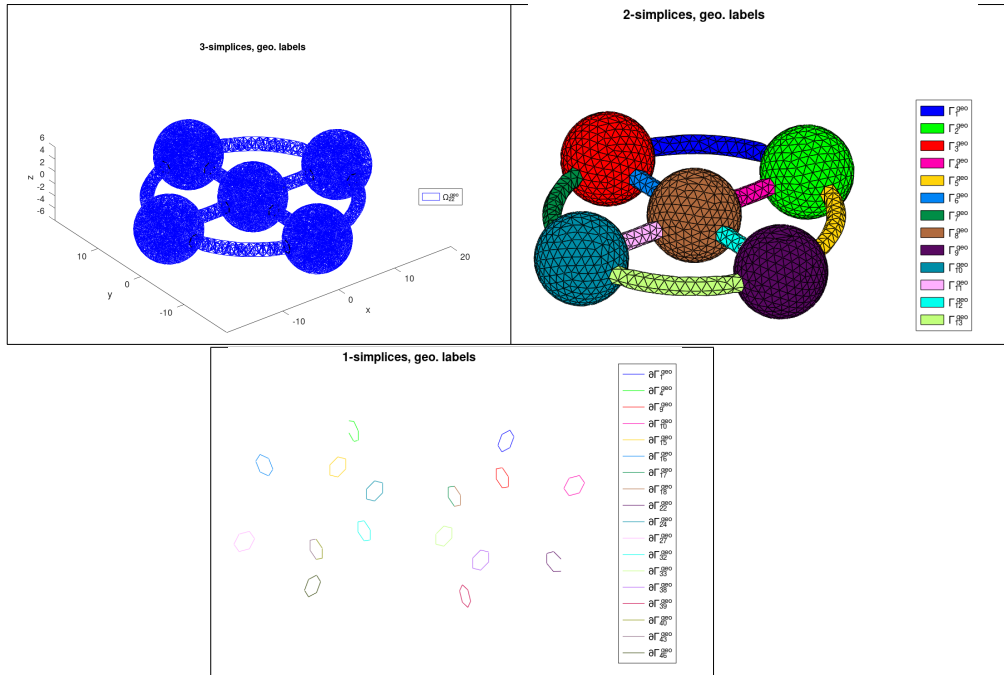


Figure 82: **siMesh** object corresponding to the default **spatial** object. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 2 (volume mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.spatial(8,'R1',25,'R2',8,'r',2,'dY',0.8);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 83 and in Figure 84.

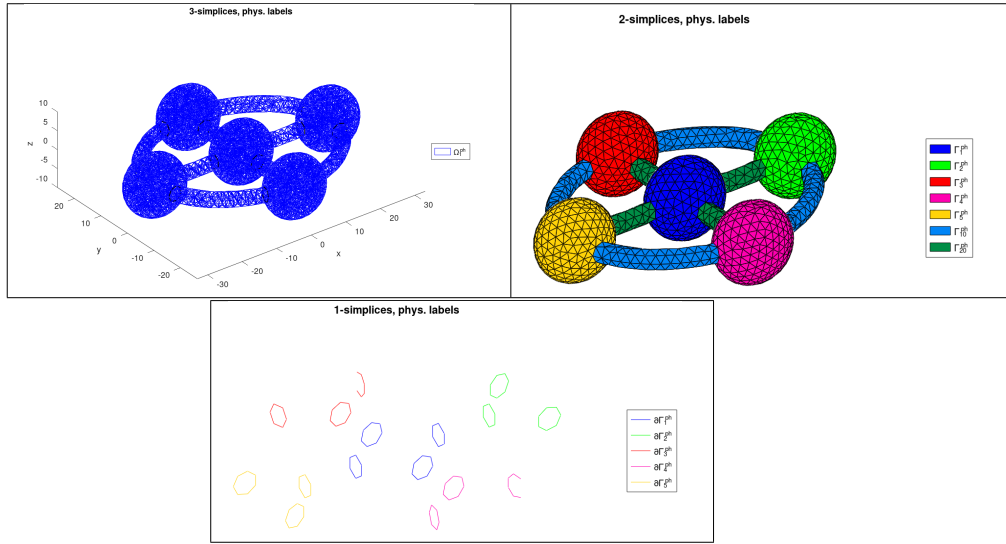


Figure 83: **siMesh** object corresponding to the **spatial** object with $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 8$, $r = 2$ and $dY = 0.8$. Representation of the physical labels.

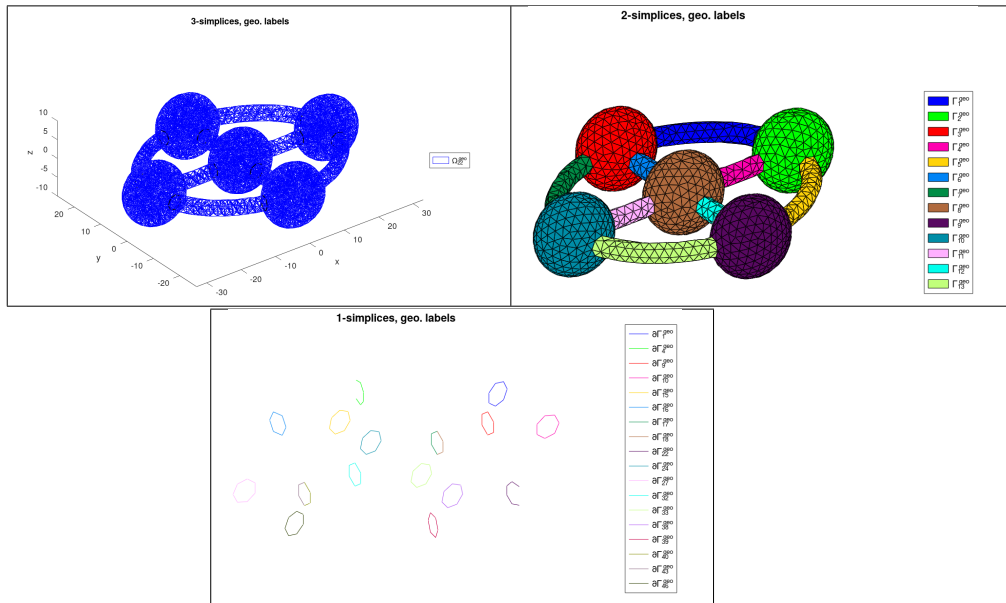


Figure 84: **siMesh** object corresponding to the **spatial** object with $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 8$, $r = 2$ and $dY = 0.8$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

Sample 3 (surface mesh)

```
Th=fc_simesh.samples.spatial(8,'d',2,'R1',25,'R2',7,'r',3,'dZ',0.75,'dX',1.5,'dY',0.75);
```

The physical and geometrical labels of the **fc_simesh.siMesh** object **Th** are respectively represented in Figure 85 and in Figure 86.

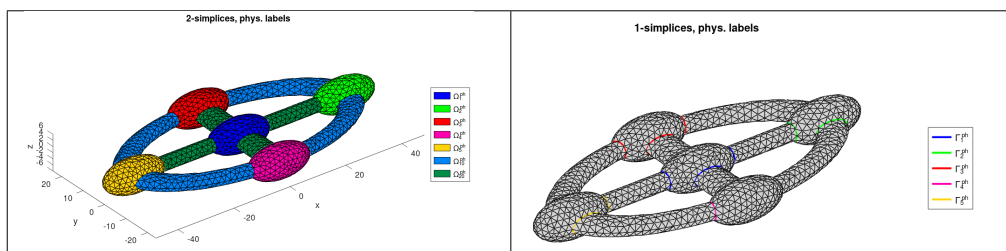


Figure 85: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the **spatial** object with parameters $d = 2$, $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 7$, $r = 3$, $dX = 1.5$, $dY = 1.5$ and $dZ = 0.75$. Representation of the physical labels.

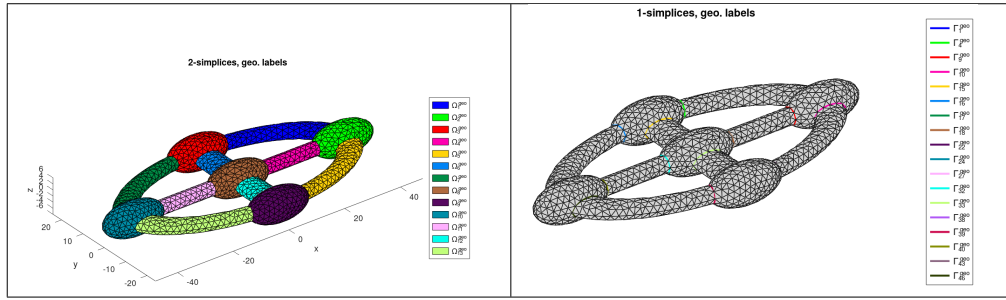


Figure 86: **siMesh** object corresponding to the surface of the **spatial** object with parameters $d = 2$, $R1 = 25$, $R2 = 7$, $r = 3$, $dX = 1.5$, $dY = 1.5$ and $dZ = 0.75$. Representation of the geometrical labels.

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B References

- [1] F. Cuvelier. `fc_oogmsh`: an object-oriented Octave package to run **gmsh** and read mesh files. <http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/software/>, 2017. User's Guide.
- [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 : 0.4.7
commit : f19b2f5678dc253ecb7ea822f1f9be9a094a497d
date : 2025-01-30
time : 11-29-09
status : 0
-----
name : fc-tools
tag : 0.0.36
commit : 00c110c58dff7e001ec8130802d1725abf991f33
date : 2025-01-26
time : 05-09-25
status : 0
-----
name : fc-bench
tag : 0.1.4
commit : b00bc133994a648d8909c4952f01659f8dbb5a8f
date : 2025-01-26
time : 05-13-31
status : 0
-----
name : fc-amat
tag : 0.1.4
commit : c8ac405135a3606b8c2809d9d2dd71ee0989b5b8
date : 2025-01-26
time : 05-19-40
status : 0
-----
name : fc-hypermesh
tag : 1.0.5
commit : 2c8ceb7f897520cecc80ea9b69f31071c29ce610
date : 2025-01-28
time : 09-53-41
status : 0
-----
name : fc-meshtools
tag : 0.1.5
commit : b7ff9340a05d6fb443c84cc27ca6b13339c2fd81
date : 2025-01-26
time : 07-33-01
status : 0
-----
name : fc-graphics4mesh
tag : 0.1.7
commit : 795429326c1c20a60c186f27df2fef24680a431
date : 2025-01-28
time : 08-12-35
status : 0
-----
name : fc-oogmsh
tag : 0.3.1
commit : 0b324a10b6d93dae7cb37fc9cf1d811584f1e18a
date : 2025-01-29
time : 08-35-39
status : 0
-----
name : fc-siplt
tag : 0.2.7
commit : 2eb4295cf81bc69179ac0a5790fe1d724ea3f7bb
date : 2025-01-30
time : 11-30-29
status : 0
-----
```

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

```
-----
name : fctools
tag :
commit : 03d38737a795cdbf4e1a8754470e963cdfe83316
date : 2025-01-24
time : 09:58:52
status : 1
-----
```

Using the remote configuration repository:

```
url      ssh://lagagit/MCS/Cuvelier/Matlab/fc-config
commit   27c3da029668900f91e2968ecc7fc7e9e5287a32
```