



FC-HYPERMESH Matlab toolbox, User's Guide *

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Abstract

This object-oriented Matlab toolbox allows to mesh any d-orthotopes (hyperrectangle in dimension d) and their m-faces by simplices or orthotopes. It was created to show the implementation of the algorithms of the report Vectorized algorithms for regular tessellations of d-orthotopes and their faces. The FC-HYPERMESH toolbox uses Matlab objects and is provided with meshes visualisation tools for dimension leather or equal to 3.

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*Compiled with Matlab 2015b

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1 Introduction

The FC-HYPERMESH toolbox contains a simple class object `OrthMesh` which permits, in any dimension $d \geq 1$, to obtain a simplicial mesh or orthotope mesh with all their m -faces, $0 \leq m < d$. It is also possible with the method function `plot` of the class object `OrthMesh` to represent a mesh or its m -faces for $d \leq 3$.

In the following section, the class object `OrthMesh` is presented. Thereafter some warning statements on the memory used by these objects in high dimension are given. Finally computation times for orthotope meshes and simplicial meshes are given in dimension $d \in \llbracket 1, 5 \rrbracket$.

2 Installation of the fc-hypermesh toolbox

For a better presentation, the following notation is used in various linux command

<HREF> equal to
<http://www.math.univ-paris13.fr/~cuvelier/software/codes/>

2.1 Automatic installation, all in one (recommended)

For this method, one just have to get/download the install file `mfc_hypermesh_install.m` and run it under Matlab. This command download, extract and configure the *fc-hypermesh* and the required *fc-tools* toolbox in the current directory.

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

Terminal

```
mkdir -p ~/Matlab/toolboxes
cd ~/Matlab/toolboxes
wget <HREF>/fc-hypermesh/0.0.2/mfc_hypermesh_install.m
```

Then in a Matlab terminal run the following commands

Command Window

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

There is the output of the `mfc_oogmsh_install` command:

```
1- Downloading and extracting the toolboxes
-> <fc-tools>[0.0.14] ... OK
-> <fc-hypermesh>[0.0.2] ... OK
2- Setting the <fc-hypermesh> toolbox
Write in ~/Matlab/toolboxes/fc-hypermesh-full/mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2/configure_loc.m ...
-> done
3- Using the <fc-hypermesh> toolbox
Under Matlab:
```

```
addpath('~\Matlab\toolboxes\fc-hypermesh-full\mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2')
fc_hypermesh.init()
```

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

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

Command Window

```
> addpath('~\Matlab\toolboxes\fc-hypermesh-full\mfc-hypermesh-0.0.1')
fx > fc_hypermesh.init()
```

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

2.2 Manual installation

- Installation of the **FC-TOOLS** toolbox by downloading/extracting in `~/Toolboxes` directory

Terminal

```
cd ~/Toolboxes
wget <HREF>/fc-tools/0.0.14/mfc-tools-0.0.14.tar.gz
tar xzf mfc-tools-0.0.14.tar.gz
```

Then the **FC-TOOLS** toolbox directory is `~/Toolboxes/mfc-tools-0.0.14`

- Installation of the **FC-HYPERMESH** toolbox by downloading/extracting in `~/Toolboxes` directory

Terminal

```
cd ~/Toolboxes
wget <HREF>/fc-hypermesh/0.0.2/mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2.tar.gz
tar xzf mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2.tar.gz
```

Then the **FC-HYPERMESH** toolbox directory is `~/Toolboxes/mfc-hypermesh-0.0.1`

- Configuration of the **FC-HYPERMESH** toolbox: one must specify it where to found the **FC-TOOLS** toolbox. So under Matlab we do:

Command Window

```
> cd ~/Toolboxes/mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2
> fc_hypermesh.configure('fc_tools_dir','~/Toolboxes/mfc-tools-0.0.14')
Write in /home/cuvelier/tmp/Matlab/mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2/configure_loc.m ...
fx -> done
```

- Using the **FC-HYPERMESH** toolbox: in any Matlab session, one must :

Command Window

```
>> addpath('~\Toolboxes\mfc-hypermesh-0.0.2')
fx >> fc_hypermesh.init()
```

First of all, the main class object `OrthMesh` is presented. A complete report was written to describe the algorithms used [1]. Thereafter some usage samples are given.

The aim of the class object `OrthMesh` is to efficiently create an object which contains a mesh of a d -orthotope and all its m -face meshes. An elementary mesh class object `EltMesh` is used to store only one mesh, the main mesh as well as any of the m -face meshes. This class `EltMesh` also simplifies (for me) the codes writing. Its fields are the following:

- d , space dimension
- m , kind of mesh ($m = d$ for the main mesh)
- type, 0 for simplicial mesh or 1 for orthotope mesh
- n_q , number of vertices
- q , vertices array of dimension d -by- n_q
- n_{me} , number of mesh elements
- me , connectivity array of dimension $(d + 1)$ -by- n_{me} for simplices elements or 2^d -by- n_{me} for orthotopes elements
- `toGlobal`, index array linking local array q to the one of the main mesh
- label, name/number of this elementary mesh
- color, color of this elementary mesh (for plotting purpose)

Let the d -orthotope defined by $[a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_d, b_d]$. The class object `OrthMesh` corresponding to this d -orthotope contains the main mesh and all its m -face meshes, $0 \leq m < d$. Its Fields are the following

- d : space dimension
- type: string 'simplicial' or 'orthotope' mesh
- Mesh: main mesh as an `EltMesh` object
- Faces: list of arrays of `EltMesh` objects such that `Faces(1)` is an array of all the $(d - 1)$ -face meshes, `Faces(2)` is an array of all the $(d - 2)$ -face meshes, and so on
- box: a d -by-2 array such that $\text{box}(i, 1) = a_i$ and $\text{box}(i, 2) = b_i$.

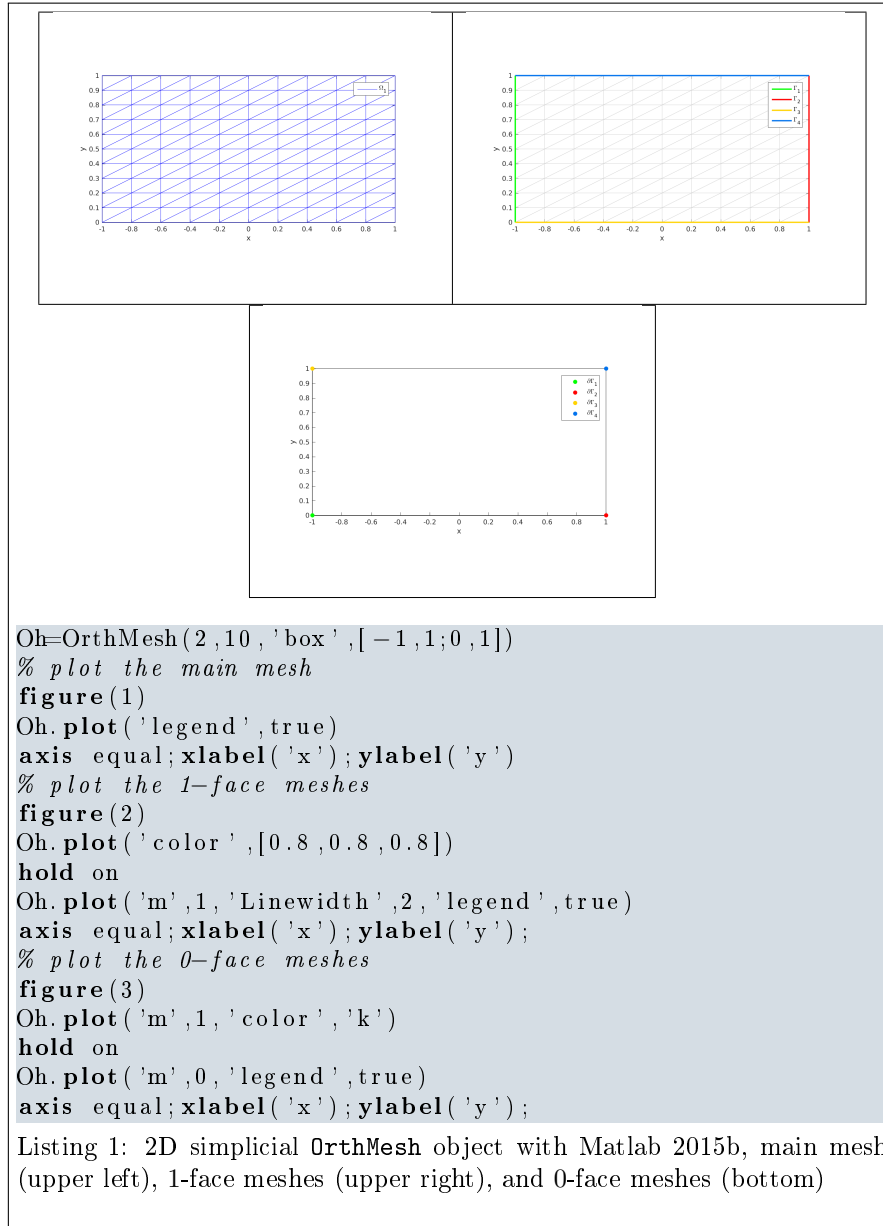
The `OrthMesh` constructor is

$$Oh \leftarrow \text{ORTHMESH}(d, \mathbf{N}, < \text{box} >, < \text{type} >)$$

where $\mathbf{N}$ is either a 1-by-d array such that $\mathbf{N}(i)$ is the number of discretization for $[a_i, b_i]$ or either an integer if the the number of discretization is the same in all space directions. The optional parameter box previously described as for default value $a_i = 0$ and $b_i = 1$. The default value for optional parameter type is 'simplicial' and ortherwise 'orthotope' can be used.

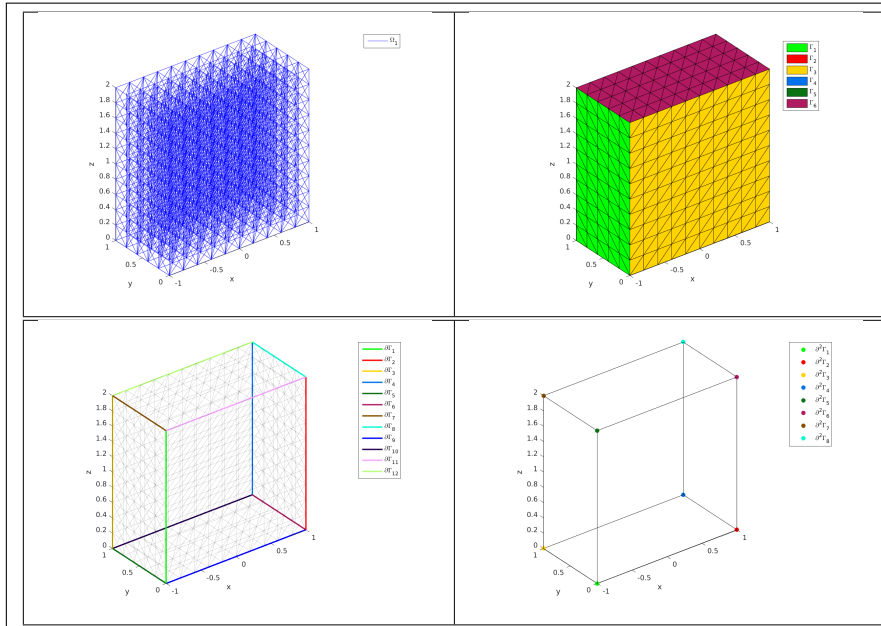
3.2 2d-orthotope meshing by simplices

In Listing 22, an `OrthMesh` object is built under Matlab for the orthotope $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$ with simplicial elements and $\mathbf{N} = (10, 5, 10)$. The main mesh and all the m -face meshes of the resulting object are plotted.



3.3 3d-orthotope meshing by simplices

In Listing 22, an `OrthMesh` object is built under Matlab for the orthotope $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$ with simplicial elements and $\mathbf{N} = (10, 5, 10)$. The main mesh and all the m -face meshes of the resulting object are plotted.



```

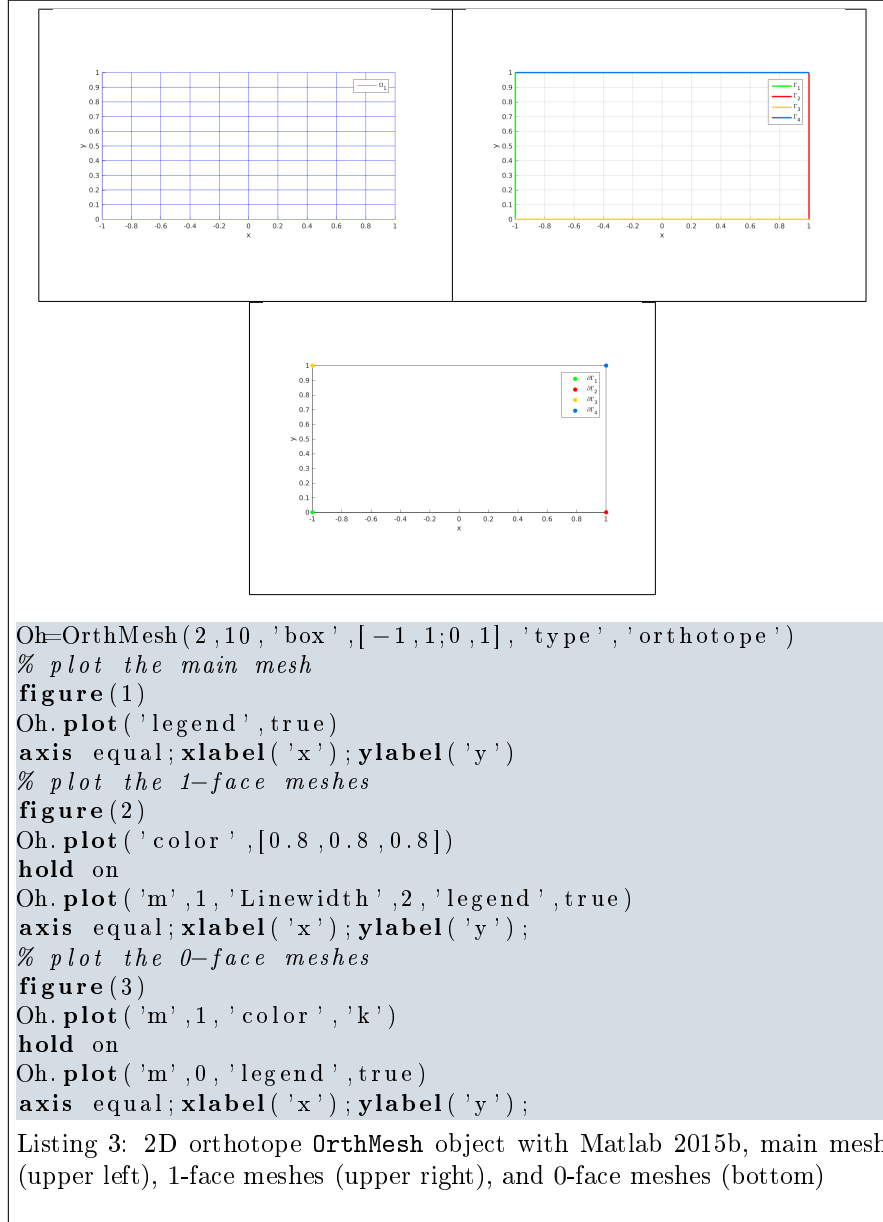
Oh=OrthMesh(3,[10,5,10], 'box', [-1,1;0,1;0,2])
% plot the main mesh
figure(1)
Oh.plot('legend',true)
axis equal; xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z')
% plot the 2-face meshes
figure(2)
Oh.plot('m',2,'legend',true)
axis equal; xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z')
% plot the 1-face meshes
figure(3)
Oh.plot('m',2,'color',[0.8,0.8,0.8], 'EdgeAlpha',0.2, ...
'FaceColor','none')
hold on
Oh.plot('m',1,'Linewidth',2,'legend',true)
axis equal; xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z')
% plot the 0-face meshes
figure(4)
Oh.plot('m',1,'color','k')
hold on
Oh.plot('m',0,'legend',true)
axis equal; xlabel('x'); ylabel('y'); zlabel('z')

```

Listing 2: 3D simplicial `OrthMesh` object with Matlab 2015b, main mesh (upper left), 2-face meshes (upper right), 1-face meshes (bottom left) and 0-face meshes (bottom right)

3.4 2d-orthotope meshing by orthotopes

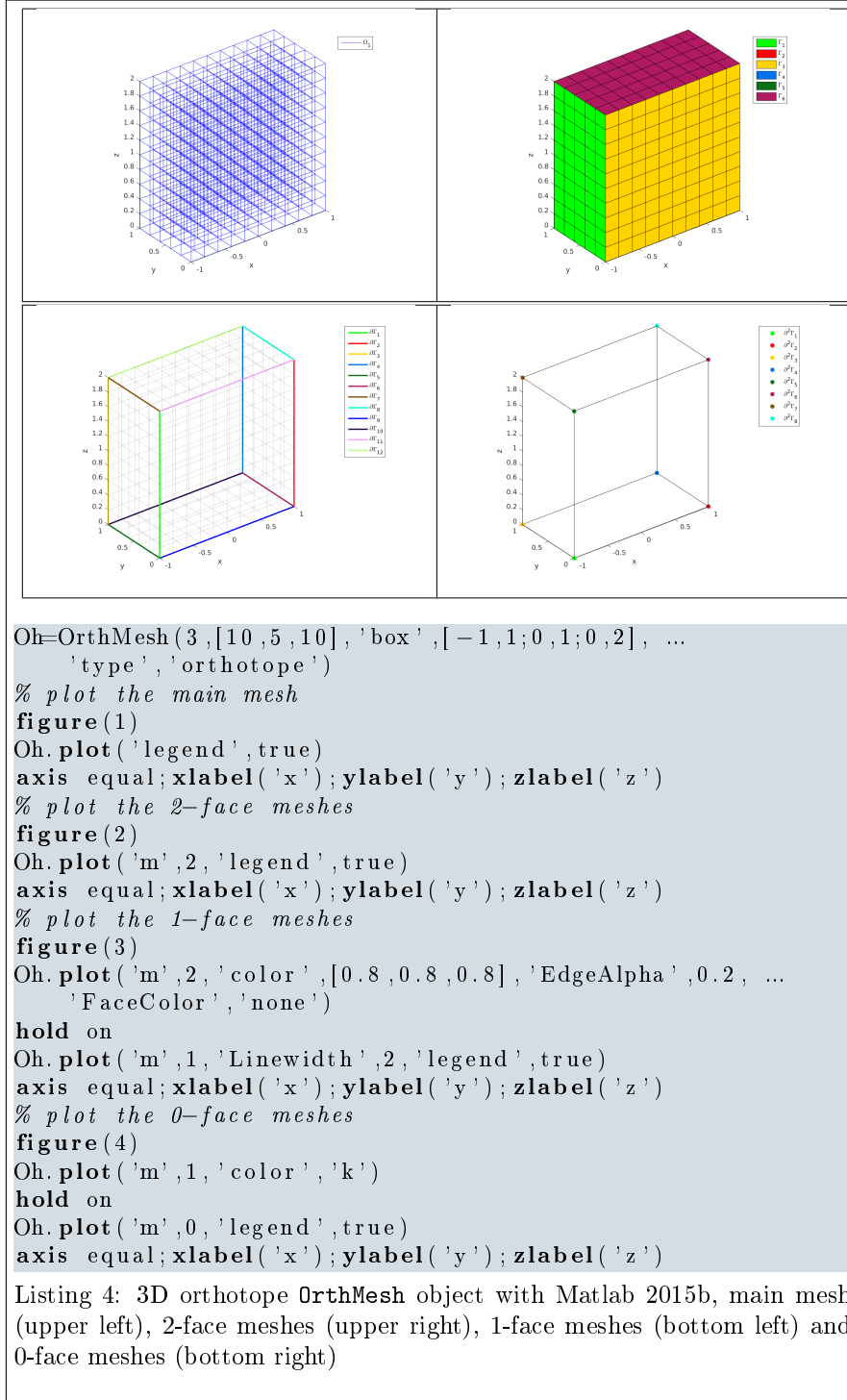
In Listing 22, an `OrthMesh` object is built under Matlab for the orthotope $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$ with orthotope elements and $\mathbf{N} = (10, 5, 10)$. The main mesh and all the m -face meshes of the resulting object are plotted.



3.5 3d-orthotope meshing by orthotopes

In Listing 22, an `OrthMesh` object is built under Matlab for the orthotope $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$ with orthotope elements and $\mathbf{N} = (10, 5, 10)$. The main mesh and

all the m -face meshes of the resulting object are plotted.

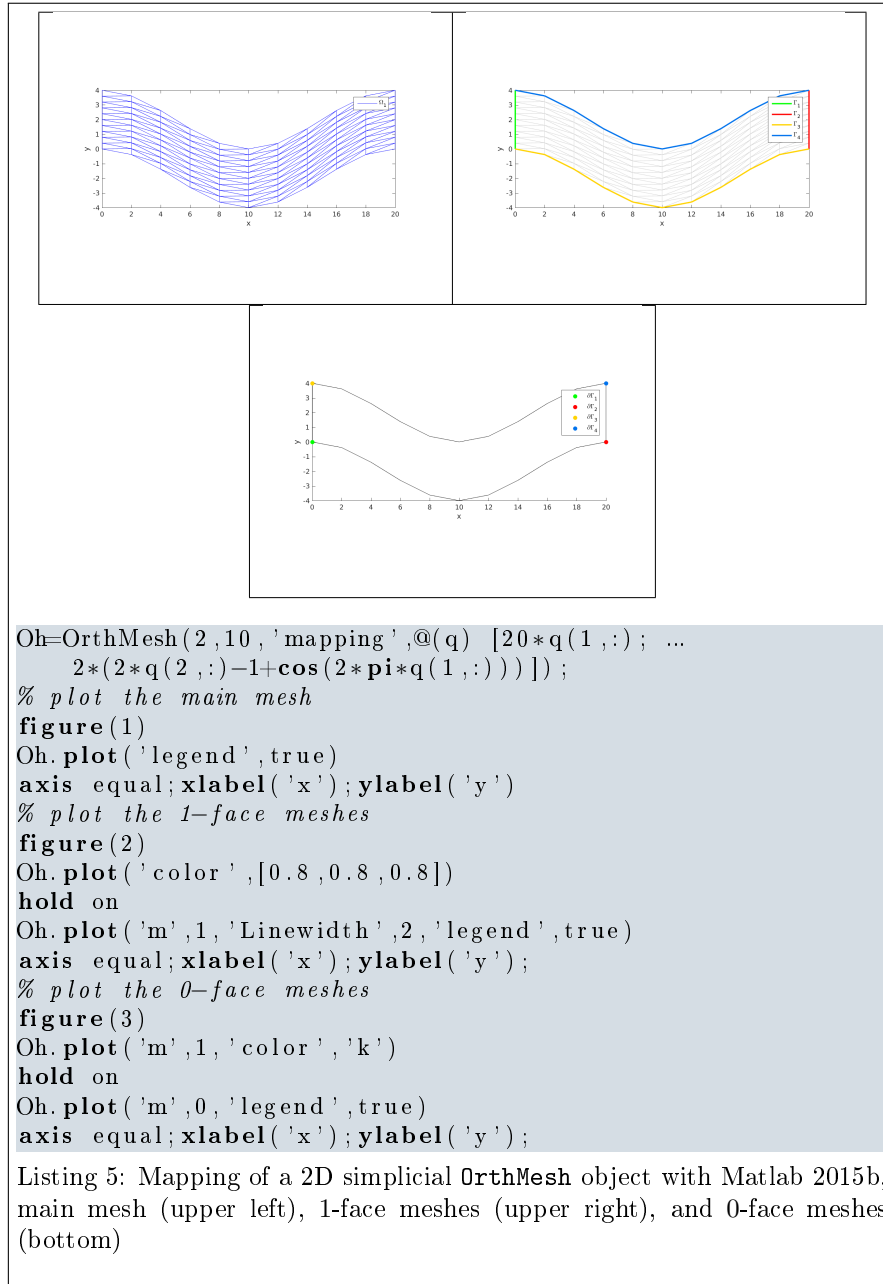


3.6 Mapping of a 2d-orthotope meshing by simplices

For example, the following 2D geometrical transformation allows to deform the reference unit hypercube.

$$[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

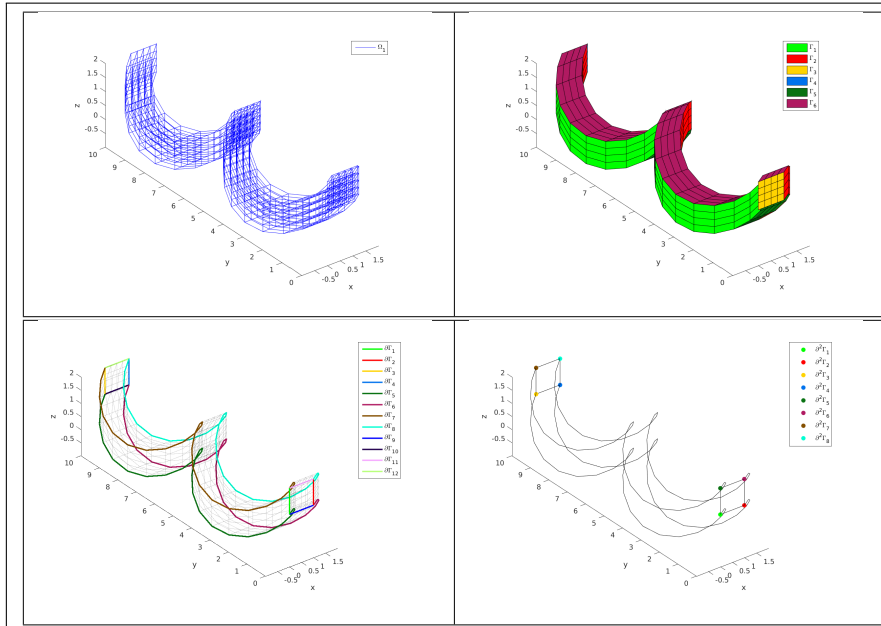
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow F(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 20x \\ 2(2y - 1 + \cos(2\pi x)) \end{pmatrix}$$



3.7 3d-orthotope meshing by orthotopes

For example, the following 3D geometrical transformation allows to deform the reference unit hypercube.

$$\begin{aligned} [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &\longrightarrow F(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x + \sin(4\pi y) \\ 10y \\ z + \cos(4\pi y) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



```

Map=@(q) [q(1,:)+ sin(4*pi*q(2,:)); 10*q(2,:); ...
          q(3,:)+cos(4*pi*q(2,:))];
Oh=OrthMesh(3,[4,25,4], 'mapping',Map, 'type', 'orthotope');
% plot the main mesh
figure(1)
Oh.plot('legend',true)
xlabel('x');ylabel('y');zlabel('z');axis image;axis equal;
% plot the 2-face meshes
figure(2)
Oh.plot('m',2,'legend',true)
xlabel('x');ylabel('y');zlabel('z');axis image;axis equal;
% plot the 1-face meshes
figure(3)
Oh.plot('m',2,'color',[0.8,0.8,0.8], 'EdgeAlpha',0.2, ...
        'FaceColor','none')
hold on
Oh.plot('m',1,'Linewidth',2,'legend',true)
xlabel('x');ylabel('y');zlabel('z');axis image;axis equal;
% plot the 0-face meshes
figure(4)
Oh.plot('m',1,'color','k')
hold on
Oh.plot('m',0,'legend',true)
xlabel('x');ylabel('y');zlabel('z');axis image;axis equal;

```

Listing 6: Mapping of a 3D orthotope `OrthMesh` object with Matlab 2015b, main mesh (upper left), 2-face meshes (upper right), 1-face meshes (bottom left) and 0-face meshes (bottom right)