
gmsh scripts

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3D structured/unstructured tetrahedral/hexahedral multi-block mesh generator with boolean operations based on [gmsh](#)

TUTORIALS

1.1 Simple Children

1.1.1 Concept

Each successor of class *Block* can have children blocks. Each class with *items* (currently *Matrix* and *Layer*) can have children for each *item*.

Every child is a gmsh_scripts file in JSON or YAML format.

Children are specified in `data.children` field. One could set transforms for children at `data.children_transforms` field.

Items children are specified in `data.items_children`. One should set `data.items_children_transforms` and `data.items_children_transforms_map` to apply transformations to them.

1.1.2 Children

Let's create two children and one parent. Children are instances of class *Layer*, i.e. they are cylinders with different radius. Parent is an instance of class *Block* and has 3 *items* arranged along X-axis.

We create them structured and quadrated for convenience.

- Child 1

```
1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Layer
8   layer: [ [ 0.05;;4, 0.15;;4 ],
9           [ 0.1;;2, 0.3;;2 ] ]
10  layer_curves: [ [ line, circle_arc ],
11                 [ line, line ] ]
12  items_zone: [ CHILD_1 ]
13  items_do_structure_map: 1
14  items_do_quadrature_map: 1
```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts child_1.yaml
```

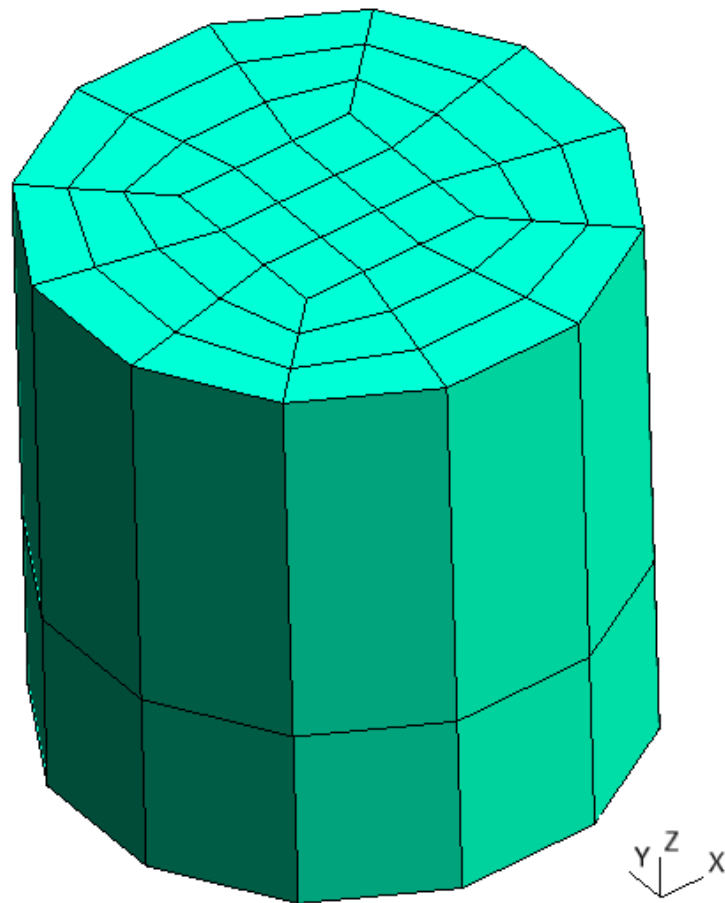


Fig. 1: Child 1

- Child 2

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Layer
8   layer: [ [ 0.1;;4, 0.3;;4 ],
9           [ 0.1;;2, 0.3;;2 ] ]
10  layer_curves: [ [ line, circle_arc ],
11                 [ line, line ] ]
12  items_zone: [ CHILD_2 ]
13  items_do_structure_map: 1
14  items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts child_2.yaml
```

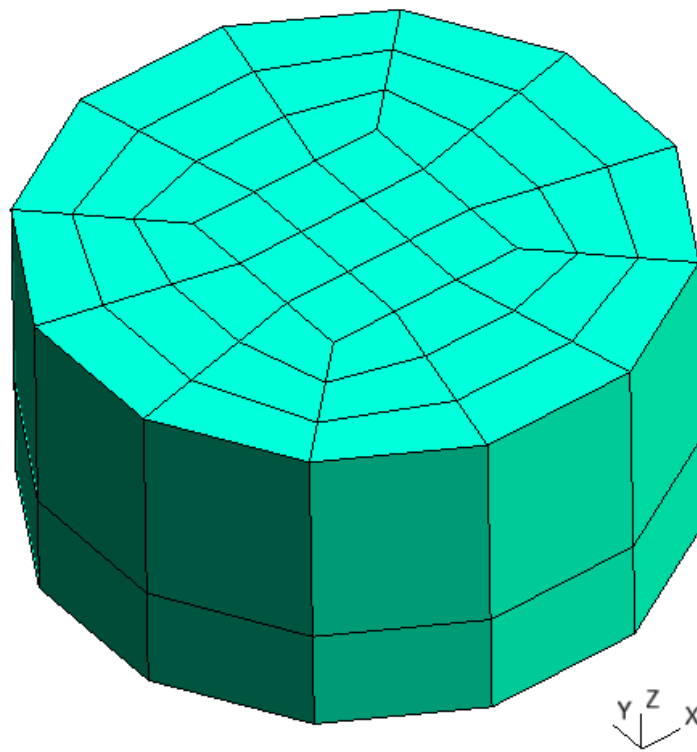


Fig. 2: Child 2

- Parent

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo

```

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```

4   strategy:
5     class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
11  items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12  items_do_structure_map: 1
13  items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts parent.yaml
```

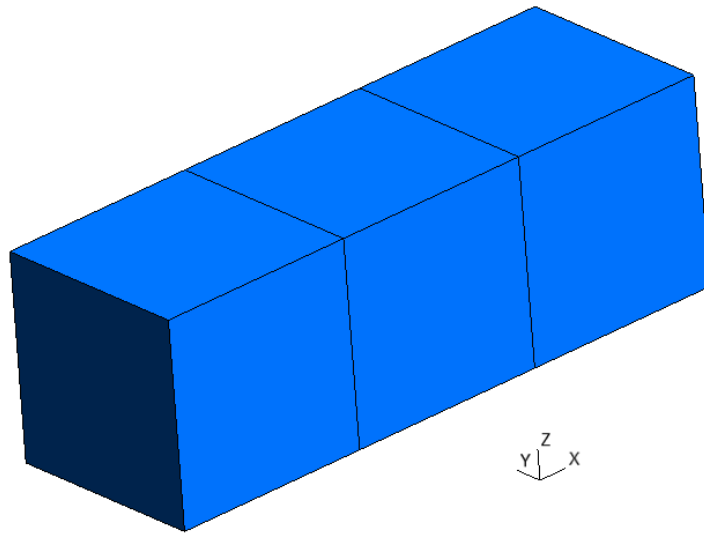


Fig. 3: Parent

One can add children to parent specifying `data.children` with list of file names of children started with `/` character.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
11  items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12  children: [
13    /child_1.yaml,
14    /child_2.yaml

```

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```

15 ]
16 items_do_structure_map: 1
17 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

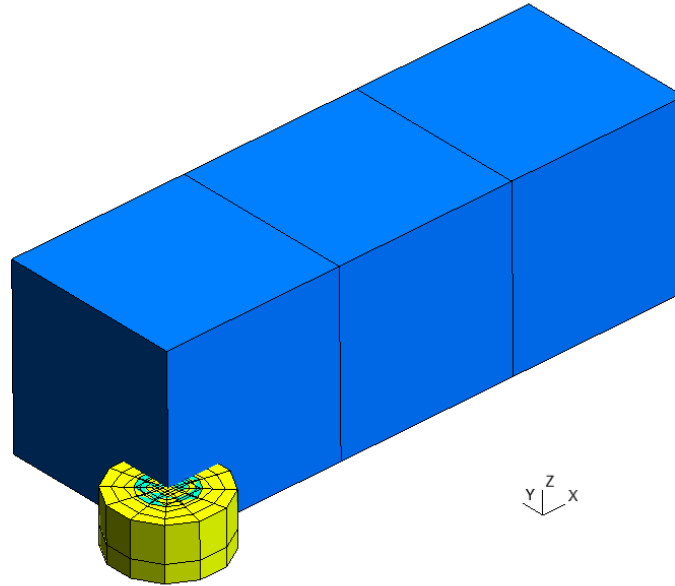


Fig. 4: Parent with children without children_transforms

As one can see, children are placed in their origin $(0, 0, 0)$. To move them to another location use `data.children_transforms` field that contains transforms for each children according with their position in `data.children` field.

In this example, we move first child by -1 and second child by 2 along Y-axis.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
11   items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12   children: [
13     /child_1.yaml,
14     /child_2.yaml
15   ]
16   children_transforms: [
17     [ [ 0, -1, 0 ] ],
18     [ [ 0, 2, 0 ] ]
19   ]

```

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```

20 items_do_structure_map: 1
21 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

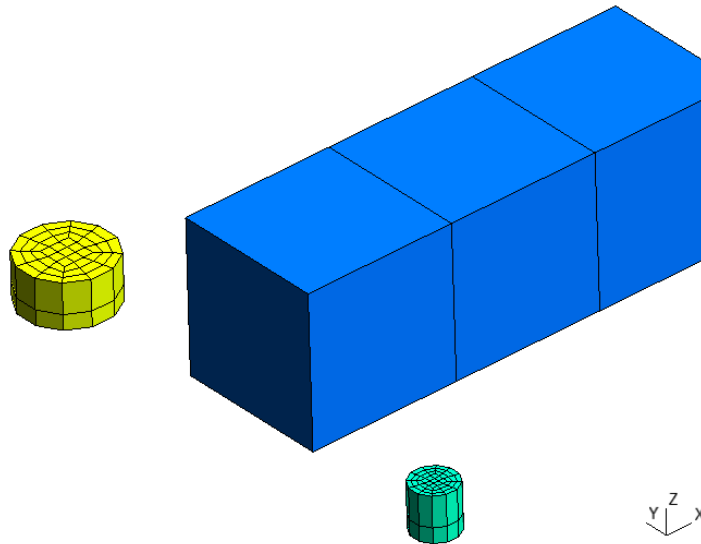


Fig. 5: Parent with children with children_transforms

1.1.3 Items Children

Adding items children is a little trickier: first we need specify children for each item, then apply transformations to each child of each item.

Working with `items` consists of 2 steps: creating `main field` with options and then creating `addressing field`, that ends with `_map` suffix with exception of fields with `do_` prefix, they don't need `main field`. Each value in `addressing field` is an index in `main field` and position of value indicates to which item of *Matrix* or *Layer* should be assigned option from `main_field`.

In this example, parent has 3 items, so addressing fields will have length of 3. First we need to define `main field` for children `items_children` then addressing field `items_children_map`.

`items_children` consists of 3 options, first and second assign one child to an item and third - two:

1. `/child_1.yaml`,
2. `/child_2.yaml`,
3. `/child_1.yaml` and `/child_2.yaml`.

`items_children_map` assigns first option from `items_children` to first item, second option from `items_children` to second item, and third to third: `[0, 1, 2]`.

Similarly fields `items_children_transforms` and `items_children_transforms_map` are set.

`items_children_transforms` consists of 2 options, first assign no transforms to one child and third one transform to two children:

1. [[]],
2. [[[0, 0, 0.1]], [[0, 0, -0.3]]].

items_children_transforms_map assigns first option from items_children to first and second items and second option to third: [0, 0, 1].

It's convenient to create only geometry instead of mesh while working with children and their transformations.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4 data:
5   class: block.Matrix
6   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ],
7             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
8             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
9   items_zone: [ PARENT ]
10  items_children: [
11    [ /child_1.yaml ],
12    [ /child_2.yaml ],
13    [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],
14  ]
15  items_children_map: [
16    0, 1, 2
17  ]
18  items_children_transforms: [
19    [ [ ] ],
20    [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
21  ]
22  items_children_transforms_map: [
23    0, 0, 1
24  ]
25  items_do_structure_map: 1
26  items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts parent_items.yaml
```

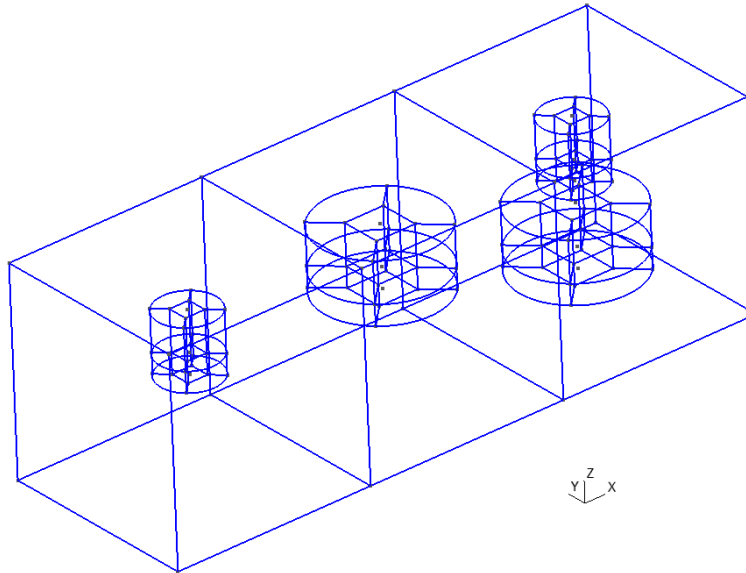
After that we could add strategy to create the mesh.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
11  items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12  items_children: [
13    [ /child_1.yaml ],
14    [ /child_2.yaml ],
15    [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],

```

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Fig. 6: Parent with `items_children` in `geo_unrolled` output format

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```

16 ]
17 items_children_map: [
18     0, 1, 2
19 ]
20 items_children_transforms: [
21     [ [ ] ],
22     [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
23 ]
24 items_children_transforms_map: [
25     0, 0, 1
26 ]
27 items_do_structure_map: 1
28 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

We could suppress generation of items (not their children) by setting `items_do_register_map` to 0.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
11   items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12   items_children: [
13     [ /child_1.yaml ],

```

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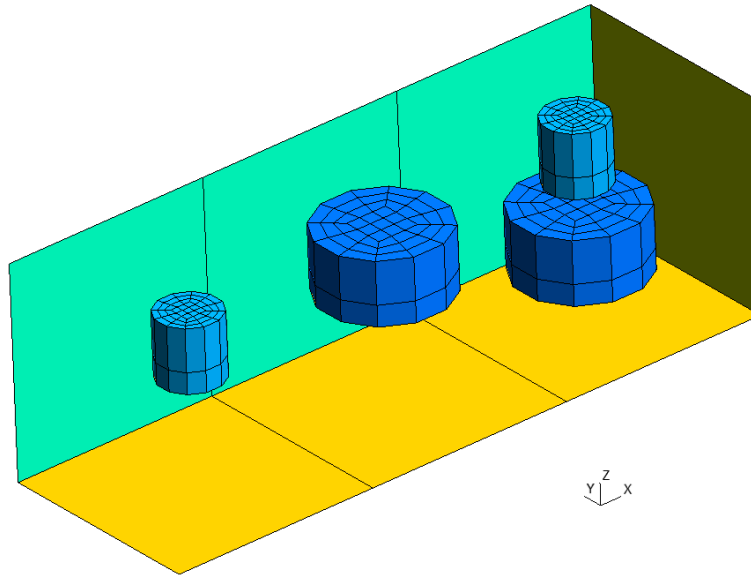


Fig. 7: Parent with items_children

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```

14     [ /child_2.yaml ],
15     [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],
16   ]
17   items_children_map: [
18     0, 1, 2
19   ]
20   items_children_transforms: [
21     [ [ ] ],
22     [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
23   ]
24   items_children_transforms_map: [
25     0, 0, 1
26   ]
27   items_do_structure_map: 1
28   items_do_quadrature_map: 1
29   items_do_register_map: 0

```

We could also create many copies of children inside an item adding additional parameter after coordinate with : separator, e.g. 5:4 divides last item into 3 parts (with 4 nodes) and creates children inside each part.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 5:4;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]

```

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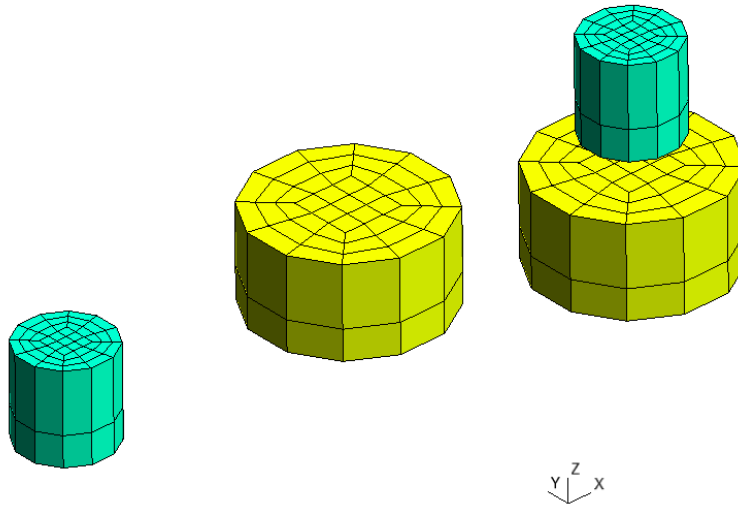


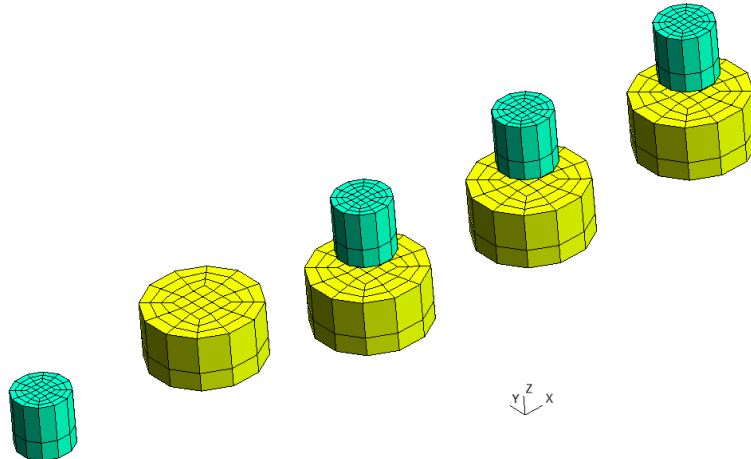
Fig. 8: Parent with items_children without items

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```

11 items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12 items_children: [
13   [ /child_1.yaml ],
14   [ /child_2.yaml ],
15   [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],
16 ]
17 items_children_map: [
18   0, 1, 2
19 ]
20 items_children_transforms: [
21   [ [ ] ],
22   [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
23 ]
24 items_children_transforms_map: [
25   0, 0, 1
26 ]
27 items_do_structure_map: 1
28 items_do_quadrature_map: 1
29 items_do_register_map: 0

```


Fig. 9: Parent with `items_children` with extended third item

1.1.4 All together

One could combine `children` and `items_children`, e.g. to add arbitrarily and regularly located children.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: occ
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 5:4;;2 ],
9             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
10            [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
11   items_zone: [ PARENT ]
12   children: [
13     /child_1.yaml,
14     /child_2.yaml
15   ]
16   children_transforms: [
17     [ [ 0, -1, 0 ] ],
18     [ [ 0, 2, 0 ] ]
19   ]
20   items_children: [
21     [ /child_1.yaml ],
22     [ /child_2.yaml ],
23     [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],
24   ]
25   items_children_map: [
26     0, 1, 2
27   ]
28   items_children_transforms: [
29     [ [ ] ],

```

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```

30     [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
31 ]
32 items_children_transforms_map: [
33     0, 0, 1
34 ]
35 items_do_structure_map: 1
36 items_do_quadrature_map: 1
37 items_do_register_map: 0

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts parent_all.yaml
```

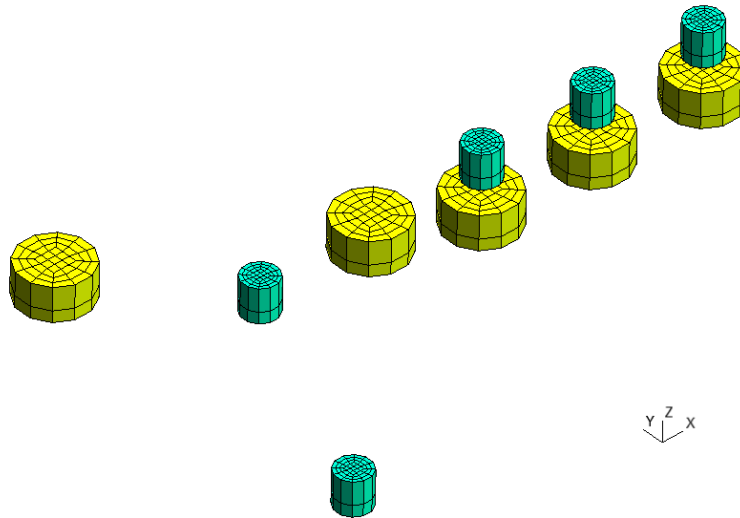


Fig. 10: Parent with children and items_children

1.1.5 Mesh

To create mesh we need boolean operations that are available in occ factory.

Warning: It's recommended to disable `items_do_structure_map` and `items_do_quadrature_map` fields, i.e. to create unstructured tetrahedral mesh while using boolean operations to achieve better stability of mesh generation.

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Layer
3   layer: [ [ 0.05;;4, 0.15;;4 ],
4           [ 0.1;;2, 0.3;;2 ] ]
5   layer_curves: [ [ line, circle_arc ],
6                  [ line, line ] ]
7   items_zone: [ CHILD_1 ]
8   items_do_structure_map: 0
9   items_do_quadrature_map: 0

```

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Layer
3   layer: [ [ 0.1;;4, 0.3;;4 ],
4           [ 0.1;;2, 0.3;;2 ] ]
5   layer_curves: [ [ line, circle_arc ],
6                  [ line, line ] ]
7   items_zone: [ CHILD_2 ]
8   items_do_structure_map: 0
9   items_do_quadrature_map: 0

```

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: occ
4 data:
5   class: block.Matrix
6   matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 5:4;;2 ],
7             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
8             [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
9   items_zone: [ PARENT ]
10  children: [
11    /child_1.yaml,
12    /child_2.yaml
13  ]
14  children_transforms: [
15    [ [ 0, -1, 0 ] ],
16    [ [ 0, 2, 0 ] ]
17  ]
18  items_children: [
19    [ /child_1.yaml ],
20    [ /child_2.yaml ],
21    [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],
22  ]
23  items_children_map: [
24    0, 1, 2
25  ]
26  items_children_transforms: [
27    [ [ ] ],
28    [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
29  ]
30  items_children_transforms_map: [
31    0, 0, 1
32  ]
33  items_do_structure_map: 0
34  items_do_quadrature_map: 0
35  items_do_register_map: 1

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts parent_all.yaml
```

One could customize mesh quality using `run.options` fields, e.g:

1. `Mesh.MeshSizeFactor` - factor applied to all mesh element sizes,
2. `Mesh.MeshSizeMin` - minimum mesh element size,

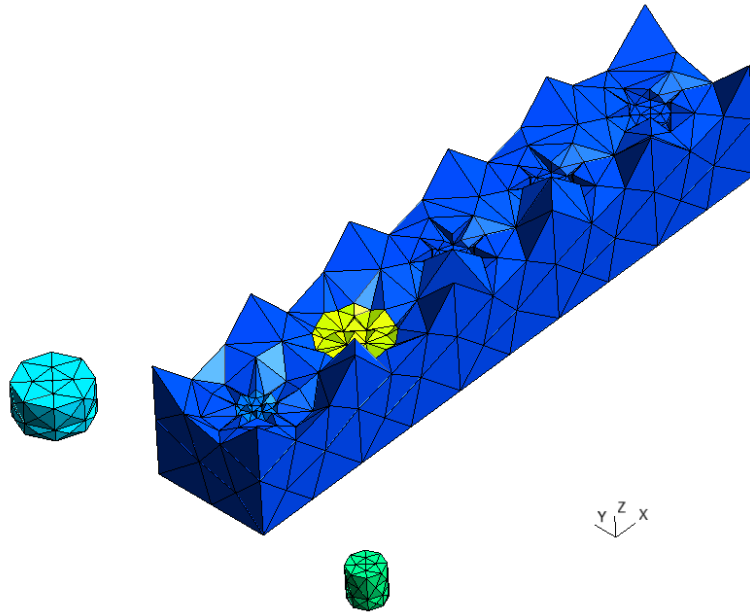


Fig. 11: Mesh generated with occ factory

3. `Mesh.MeshSizeMax` - maximum mesh element size,
4. `Mesh.MeshSizeExtendFromBoundary` - extend computation of mesh element sizes from the boundaries into the interior (0: never; 1: for surfaces and volumes; 2: for surfaces and volumes, but use smallest surface element edge length instead of longest length in 3D Delaunay; -2: only for surfaces; -3: only for volumes),
5. `Mesh.MeshSizeFromCurvature` - automatically compute mesh element sizes from curvature, using the value as the target number of elements per $2 * \text{Pi}$ radians.

Note: See [documentation](#) of gmsh for more information about options and their description.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: occ
4     options:
5       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 1.0
6       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0.1
7       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 0.3
8       Mesh.MeshSizeExtendFromBoundary: 2
9       Mesh.MeshSizeFromCurvature: 12
10  data:
11    class: block.Matrix
12    matrix: [ [ 0;;2, 1;;2, 2;;2, 5:4;;2 ],
13              [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ],
14              [ 0;;2, 1;;2 ] ]
15    items_zone: [ PARENT ]
16    children: [
17      /child_1.yaml,
18      /child_2.yaml

```

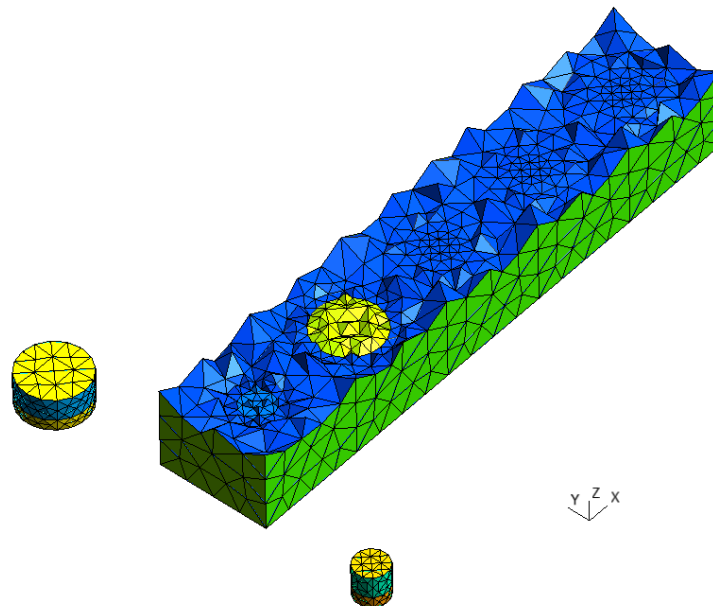
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```

19 ]
20 children_transforms: [
21   [ [ 0, -1, 0 ] ],
22   [ [ 0, 2, 0 ] ]
23 ]
24 items_children: [
25   [ /child_1.yaml ],
26   [ /child_2.yaml ],
27   [ /child_1.yaml, /child_2.yaml ],
28 ]
29 items_children_map: [
30   0, 1, 2
31 ]
32 items_children_transforms: [
33   [ [ ] ],
34   [ [ [ 0, 0, 0.1 ] ], [ [ 0, 0, -0.3 ] ] ],
35 ]
36 items_children_transforms_map: [
37   0, 0, 1
38 ]
39 items_do_structure_map: 0
40 items_do_quadrature_map: 0
41 items_do_register_map: 1

```

Fig. 12: Mesh configured with `metadata.run.options`

1.2 Simple Layer

1.2.1 Concept

Class *Layer* is a successor of class *Matrix*, which is a collection of *Block* in a structure of 3D regular grid.

Class *Layer* removes *Block* from *Matrix* that do not have 0 coordinate by X or Y axes and applies transformations to remaining blocks *Block* that are connect their sides.

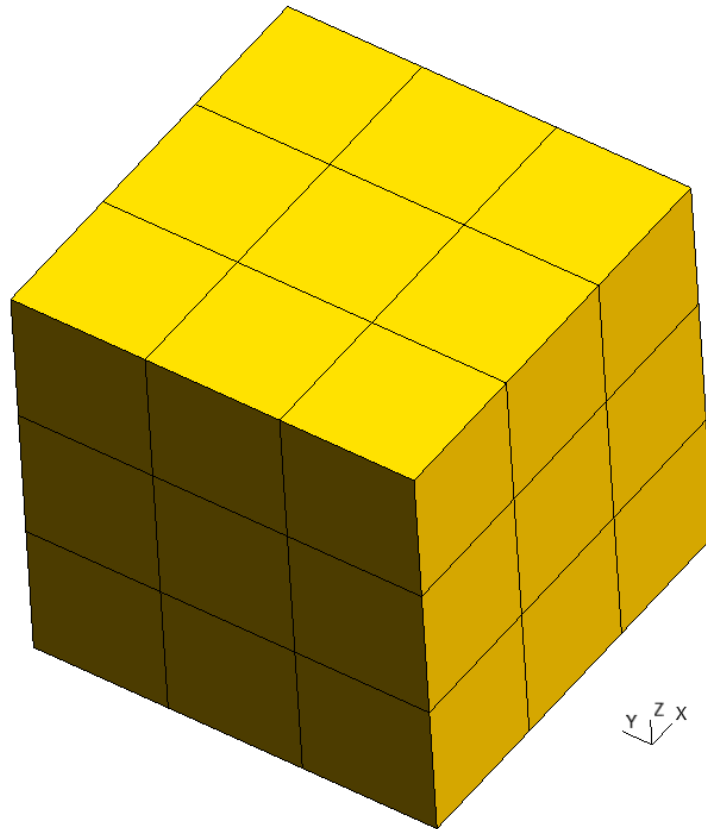


Fig. 13: Matrix

We can change type of surfaces by X and Y axes to curved ones. Number of nodes by circumferential direction is determined by last number 0.5;;8 at first radial layer:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Layer
8   layer: [ [ 0.5;;8, 1.5;;2 ],
9           [ 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ] ]
10  "layer_curves": [ [ line, circle_arc ],
11                   [ line, line, line ] ]

```

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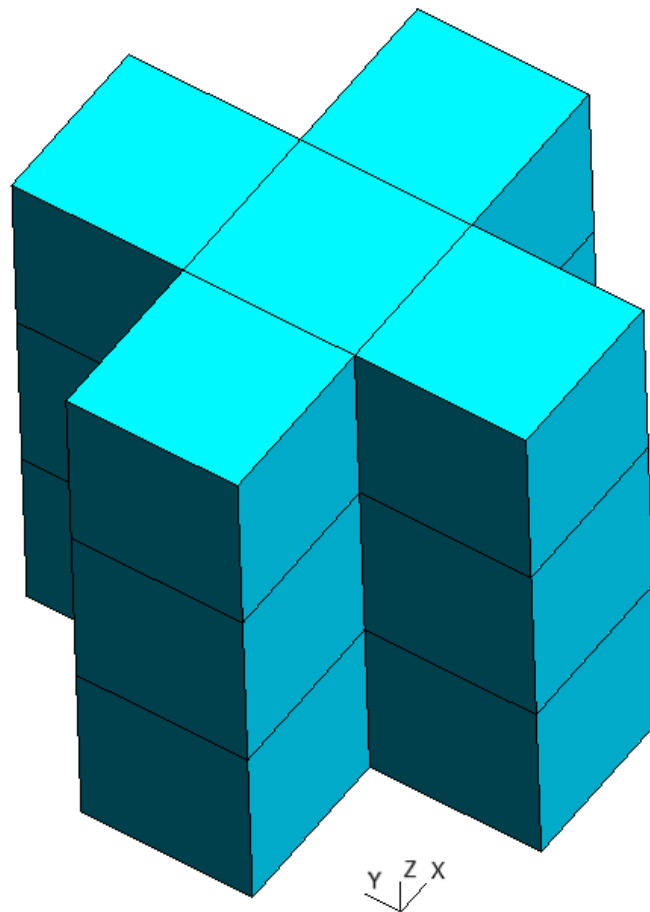


Fig. 14: Filtered Matrix

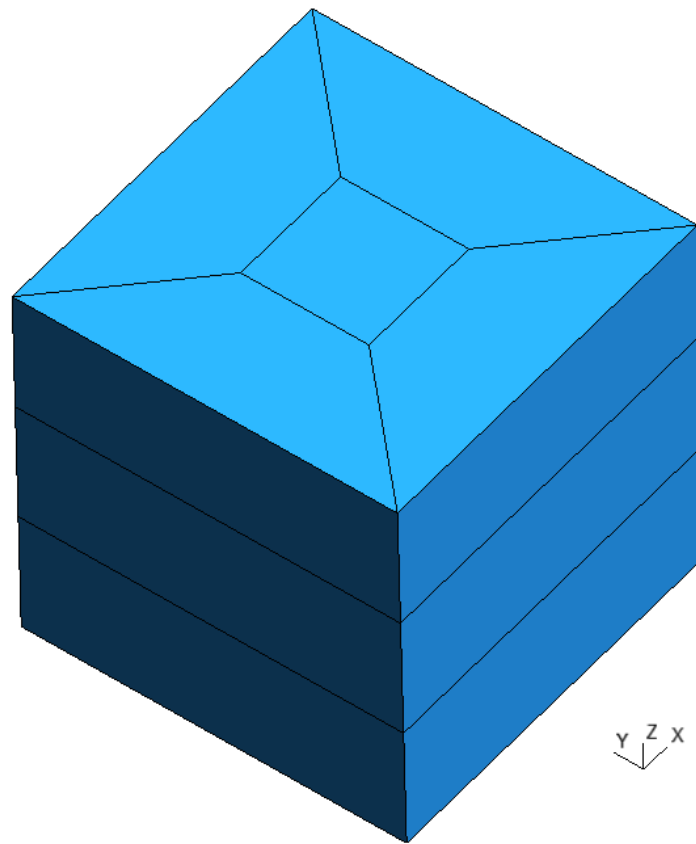


Fig. 15: Layer

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```

12 items_do_structure_map: 1
13 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

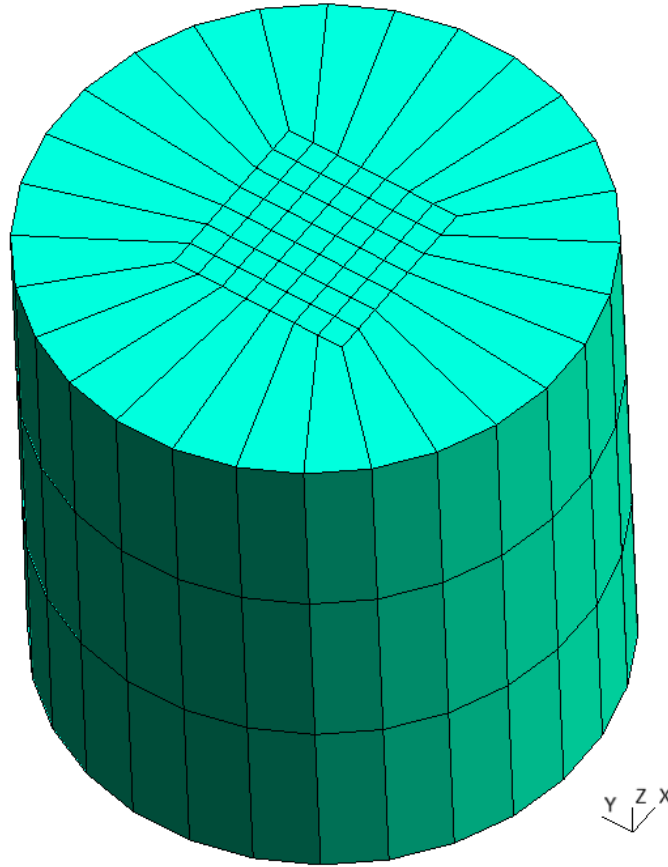


Fig. 16: Curved Layer

One can also change number of nodes by radial/height layer changing last number of subfields of first/second layer:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Layer
8   layer: [ [ 0.5;;8, 1.5;;4 ],
9           [ 1;;4, 2;;8, 3;;16 ] ]
10  "layer_curves": [ [ line, circle_arc ],
11                  [ line, line, line ] ]
12 items_do_structure_map: 1
13 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

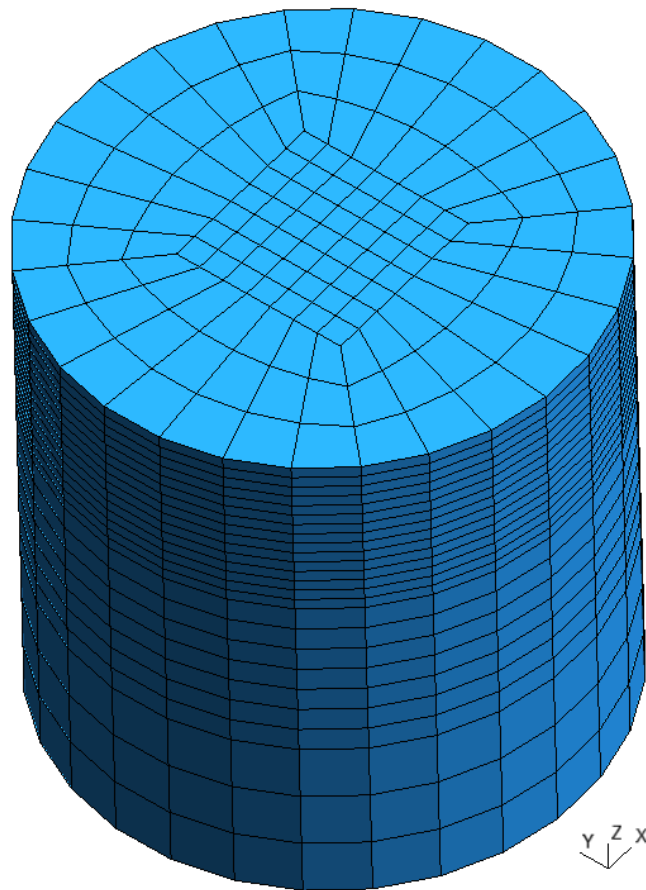


Fig. 17: Layer with different number of nodes by radial/height layers

1.2.2 Number of layers

One can add radial layers by appending additional items in the first layer subfield:

```

1 metadata:
2 run:
3   factory: geo
4   strategy:
5     class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7 class: block.Layer
8 layer: [ [ 0.5;;8, 1.5;;2, 2.5;;2, 4;;2, 5;;2 ],
9         [ 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2 ] ]
10 "layer_curves": [ [ line, circle_arc, line, circle_arc, line ],
11                  [ line, line, line ] ]
12 items_do_structure_map: 1
13 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

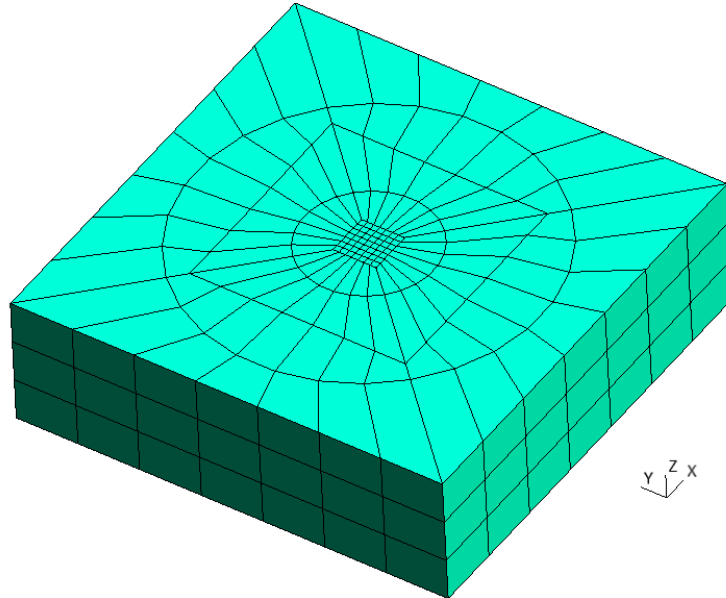


Fig. 18: Multi Layer

One can add height layers by appending additional items in the second layer subfield:

```

1 metadata:
2 run:
3   factory: geo
4   strategy:
5     class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7 class: block.Layer
8 layer: [ [ 0.5;;8, 1.5;;2, 2.5;;2, 4;;2, 5;;2 ],
9         [ 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2, 6;;2, 10;;2 ] ]
10 "layer_curves": [ [ line, circle_arc, line, circle_arc, line ],

```

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```
11         [ line, line, line, line, line ] ]  
12 items_do_structure_map: 1  
13 items_do_quadrature_map: 1
```

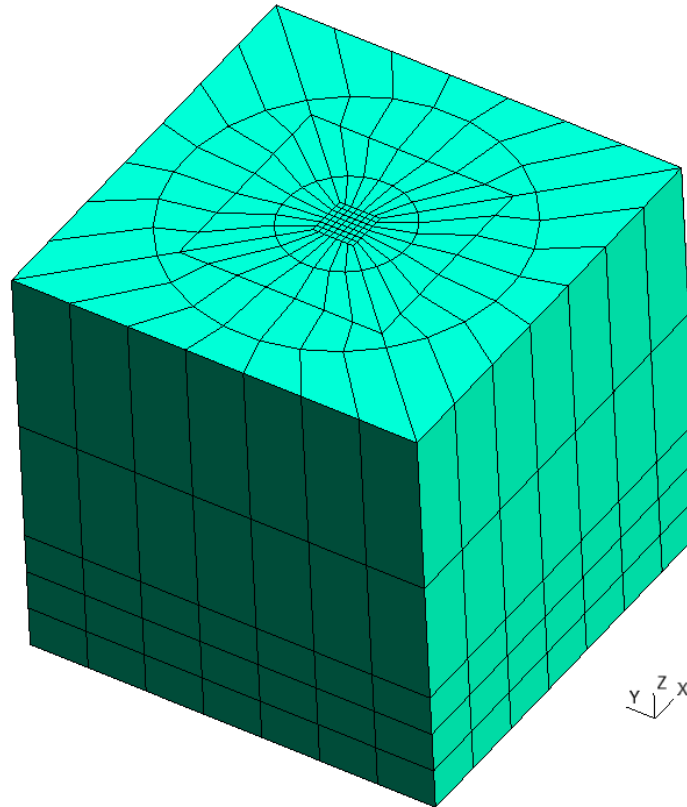


Fig. 19: Multi Height Layer

1.2.3 Zones

To specify zones one needs add `items_zones` and `items_zones_map` fields. Where `items_zones` is a list of pairs of volume and six surfaces names, e.g. [Volume, [NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z]]:

1. Volume - volume name
2. [NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z] - surfaces names:
 - NX - surface pointing in the opposite direction of X-axis
 - X - surface pointing in the direction of X-axis
 - NY - surface pointing in the opposite direction of Y-axis
 - Y - surface pointing in the direction of Y-axis
 - NZ - surface pointing in the opposite direction of Z-axis
 - Z - surface pointing in the direction of Z-axis

`items_zones_map` (and all fields that ends with `_map`) is an addressing array between items (Blocks in Layer) and corresponding index in some list with properties (e.g. `items_zones`) and has shape `number-of-height` by `number-of-radial` layers.

If one want to assign zone names with index 1 from `items_zones` ([`B`, [`NX_B`, `X_B`, `NY_B`, `Y_B`, `NZ_B`, `Z_B`]]) to 3th height layer and 5th radial layer one can set 1 to `items_zones_map` at [3, 5] location.

In this example we set:

1. 0 index of `items_zones` to middle (3th) height layer by all radial layers except last (5th);
2. 1 index of `items_zones` to 2nd and 4th height layer by all radial layers and also last (5th) radial layer in the middle (3th) height layer;
3. 2 index of `items_zones` to bottom (1st) and top (5th) height layer by all radial layers.

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Layer
8   layer: [ [ 0.5;;8, 1.5;;2, 2.5;;2, 4;;2, 5;;2 ],
9           [ 1;;2, 2;;2, 3;;2, 6;;2, 10;;2 ] ]
10  "layer_curves": [ [ line, circle_arc, line, circle_arc, line ],
11                  [ line, line, line, line, line ] ]
12  items_do_structure_map: 1
13  items_do_quadrature_map: 1
14  items_zone: [
15    [ Red, [ NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z ] ],
16    [ Green, [ NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z ] ],
17    [ Blue, [ NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z ] ]
18  ]
19  items_zone_map: [
20    [ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ],
21    [ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ],
22    [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ],
23    [ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ],
24    [ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ]
25  ]

```

1.3 Cross section 2

Let's consider a cross section (See [examples/matrix/cross_section_2](#))

We can use `Matrix` class to create this type of geometry. First we need to decompose geometry into blocks and then modify each of them according to the dimensions.

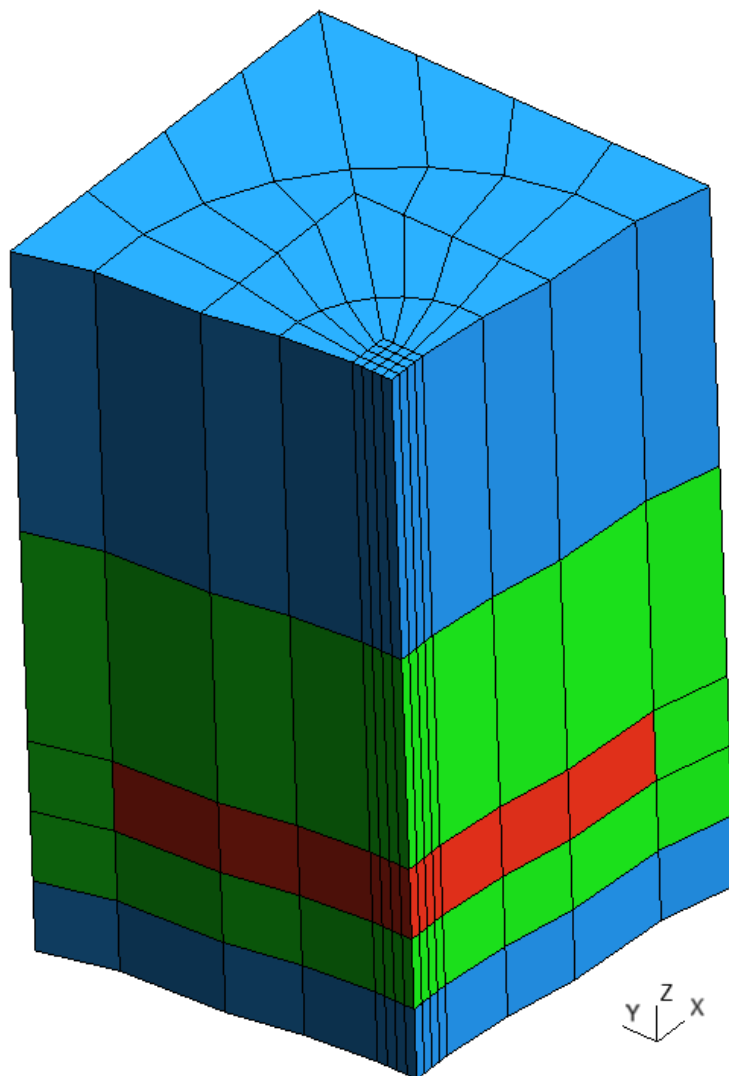


Fig. 20: Section by X and Y axes of Layer with zones: red - 0, green - 1, blue - 2

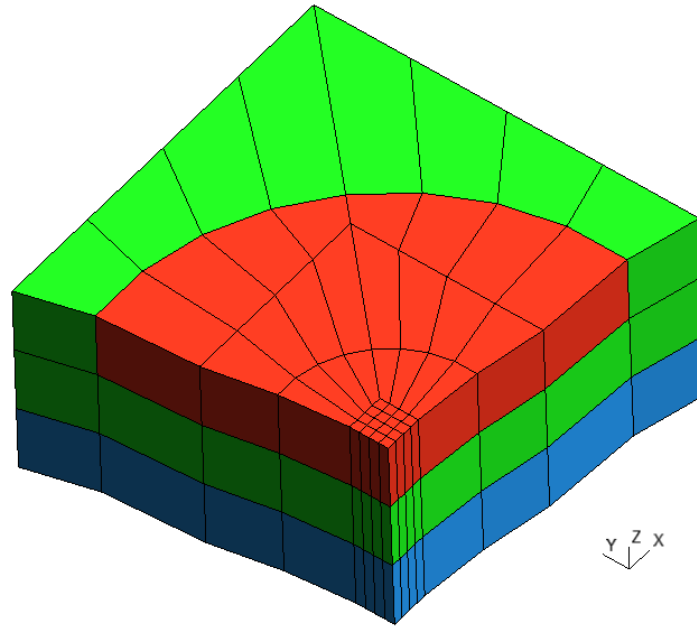


Fig. 21: Section by X, Y and Z axes of Layer with zones: red - 0, green - 1, blue - 2

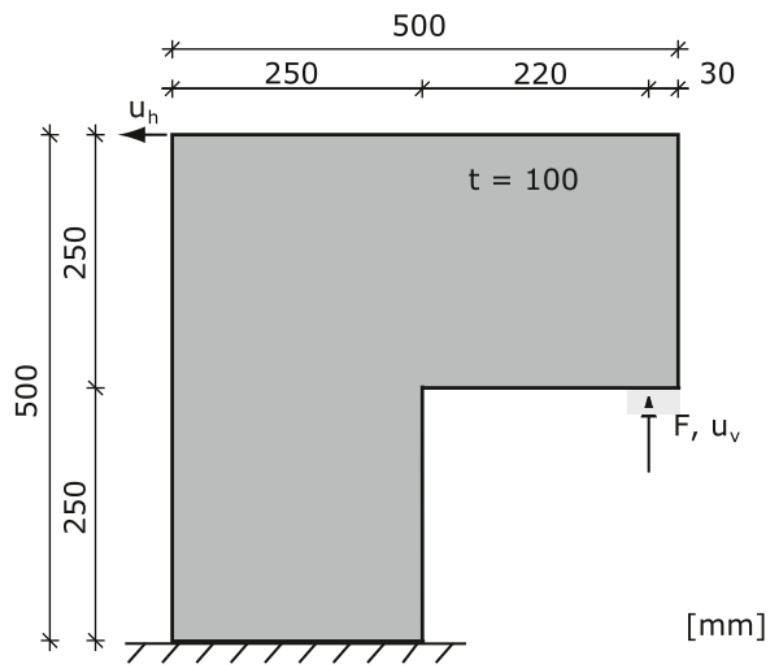


Fig. 22: Cross section

1.3.1 Decomposition

Geometry could be decomposed into 4 blocks: BOTTOM, TOP1, TOP2 and TOP3, where TOP3 part is required for a small surface with F , u_v boundary condition at the end of the upper part of the geometry. Without the boundary condition, 3 blocks would be enough. Each of these blocks will be described by *Matrix* class.

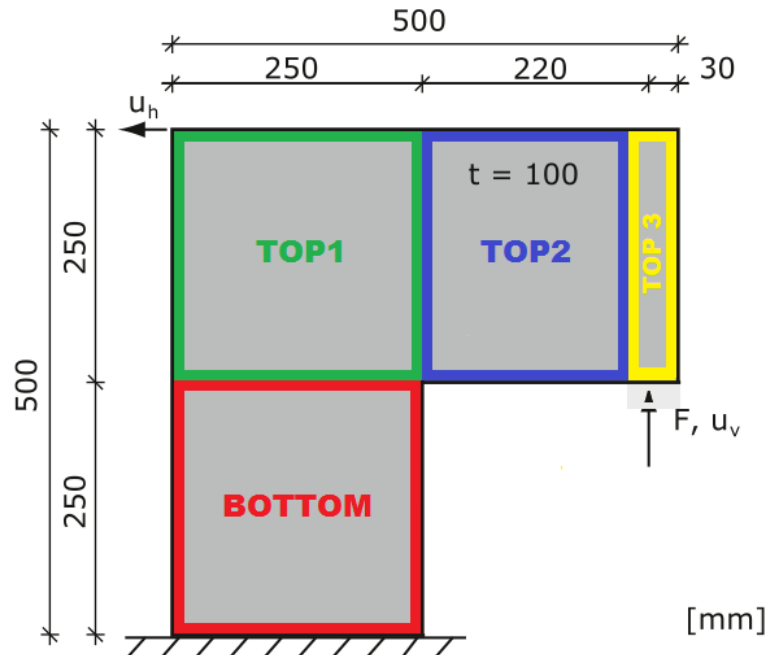


Fig. 23: Decomposition of geometry

1.3.2 Geometry

Let's define that X-axis is directed to the right, Y - in the depth and Z - upward, i.e cross section is symmetric along Y-axis.

First we should create a separate file for each of the blocks:

- top_1.yaml

```
1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0, 0.250 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0.250 ] ]
```

- top_2.yaml

```
1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0, 0.220 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0.250 ] ]
```

- top_3.yaml

```
1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0, 0.030 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0.250 ] ]
```


- bottom.yaml

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0, 0.250 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0.250 ] ]

```

Each of the files consists of one high level field data whose has 2 fields: 1. `class` - name of the class of the block 2. `matrix` - lists of point coordinates by axes

For example Matrix has 2 points by X-axis with coordinates 0 and 0.250.

Matrix also has 2 points by Y-axis with 0 and 1 coordinates and 2 points by Z-axis with 0 and 0.250. Thus Matrix is a box with dimensions: 0.250, 1 and 0.250 by X, Y and Z axis respectively and origin at point (0, 0, 0).

We could generate geometry of bottom.yaml into bottom.geo_unrolled file:

```
python -m gmsh_scripts bottom.yaml
```

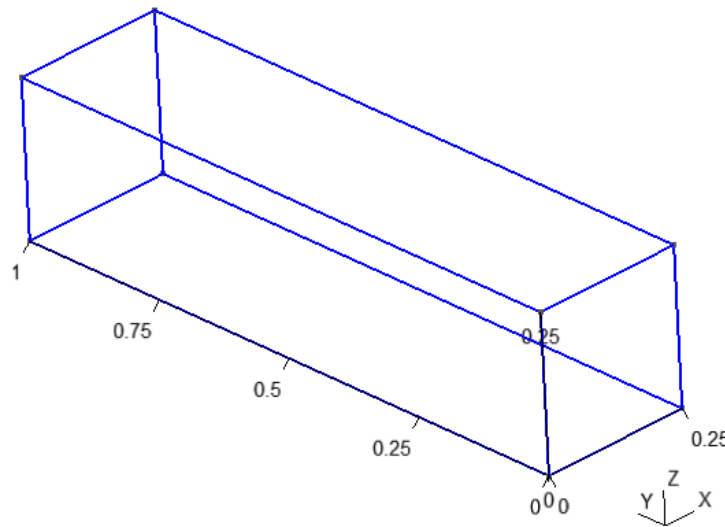


Fig. 24: Geometry of the the BOTTOM block

Now we should create main file main.yaml with all blocks:

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Block
3   do_register: 0
4   children: [
5     /bottom.yaml,
6     /top_1.yaml,
7     /top_2.yaml,
8     /top_3.yaml
9   ]
10  children_transforms: [
11    [ ],
12    [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
13    [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
14    [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
15  ]

```

File also has one high level field data with 4 sub-fields:

1. `class` - name of the class of the block
2. `do_register` - create this block? (set 0 because we don't need this block itself, i.e. it's only a container for other blocks)
3. `children` - references to other block files (should start with / character)
4. `children_transforms` - transforms of other blocks

Field `children_transforms` is a list of *Transform* for each `children`. In this tutorial we only need simple *Translate* that are given by 3 numbers - offset along X, Y and Z axes respectively.

For example:

1. Child `bottom.yaml` has no transforms
2. Child `top_1.yaml` has one *Translate* [0, 0, 0.250] with offset 0.250 by Z-axis and no offsets by X and Y (we just need to elevate to the `bottom.yaml`)
3. Child `top_2.yaml` has one *Translate* [0.250, 0, 0.250]
4. Child `top_3.yaml` has one *Translate* [0.470, 0, 0.250]

Let's generate geometry with all blocks into `main.geo_unrolled`:

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

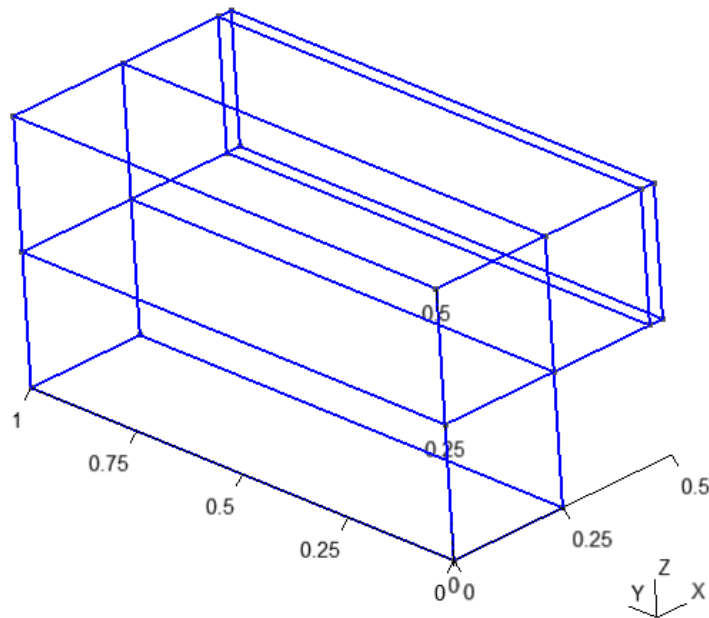


Fig. 25: Geometry with all blocks

1.3.3 Mesh

To generate mesh we should add metadata field to the main.yaml file:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Block
8   do_register: 0
9   children: [
10    /bottom.yaml,
11    /top_1.yaml,
12    /top_2.yaml,
13    /top_3.yaml
14  ]
15   children_transforms: [
16     [ ],
17     [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
18     [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
19     [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
20  ]

```

File metadata has run sub-field with fields:

1. factory - Which kernel of gmsh to use for mesh generation? Currently, gmsh has two [kernels](#): geo and occ. We use geo because it's faster
2. strategy - [Strategy](#) of mesh generation
3. strategy.class - Class of the strategy. We use [NoBoolean](#) because we don't need boolean operations

Warning: If we need boolean operations we MUST use occ factory with default strategy (just don't set it in the metadata)

Now mesh generator will return mesh into main.msh2 file (it also returns main.geo_unrolled as before). Generator creates unstructured tetrahedral mesh by default.

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

1.3.3.1 Unstructured Tetrahedral

We can customize unstructured mesh with parameters in input files.

First type of parameters aka point parameters is set in matrix field (e.g. bottom.yaml):

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ] ]

```

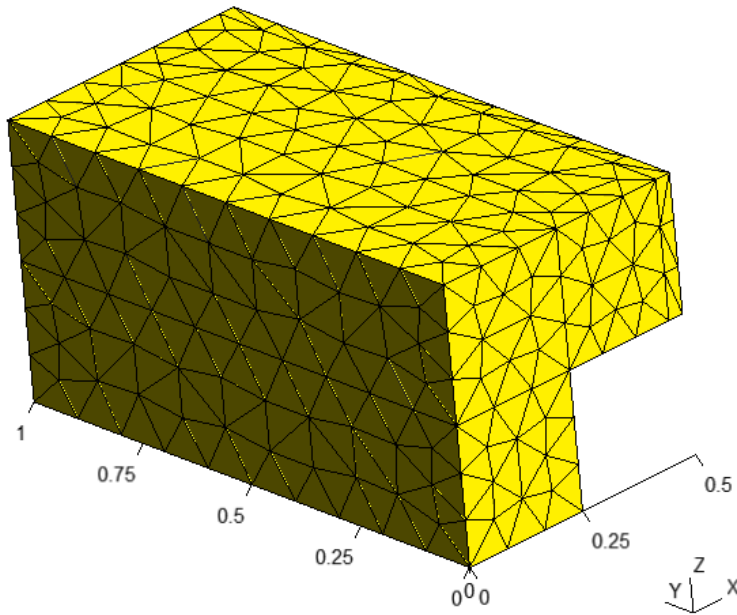


Fig. 26: Default mesh

As one can see, for each point a new parameter have been added with ; separator, e.g. `0;0.01` for first point by X-axis or `0.250;0.1` for second point by Z-axis. Parameters `0.01` or `0.1` are approximate sizes of the mesh near the corresponding points.

In this example, mesh is finer near the $(0, 0, 0)$ point with size `0.01` and coarser near the $(0.250, 1, 0.250)$ point with size `0.1`.

Let's add metadata field to `bottom.yaml` and generate mesh:

```
python -m gmsh_scripts bottom.yaml
```

```
1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ] ]
```

One could fix mesh size along one of the axis (e.g. Y with `0.01`):

```
1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Matrix
8   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.01 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ] ]
```

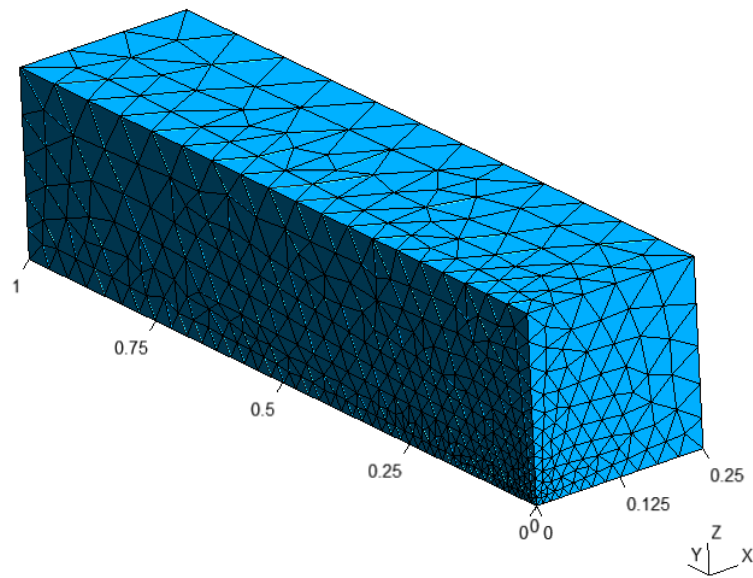


Fig. 27: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh of the BOTTOM block

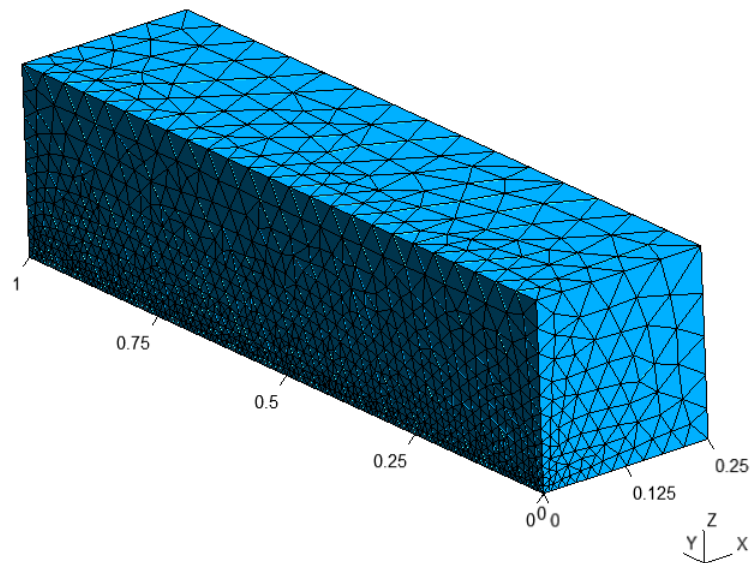


Fig. 28: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh with fixed size along Y-axis of the BOTTOM block

To generate all blocks, one needs to specify point parameters at all blocks and run generator:

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

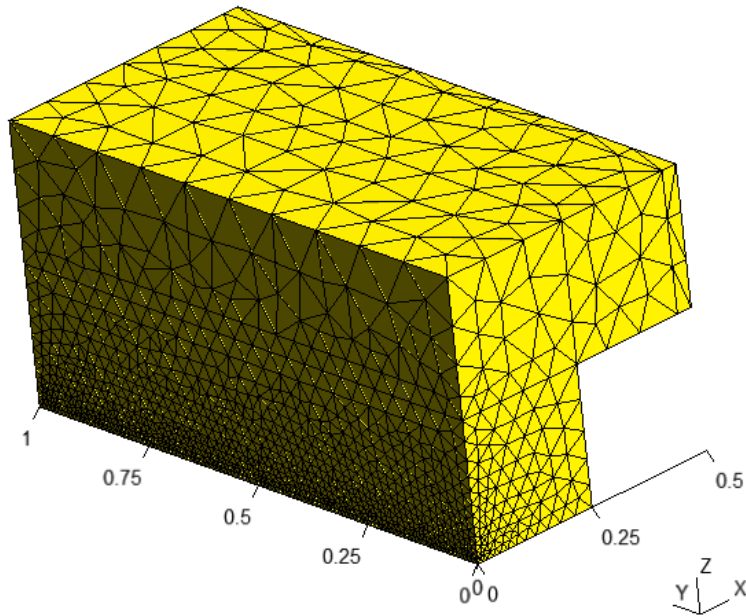


Fig. 29: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh with fixed size along Y-axis at BOTTOM block

Second type of parameters aka global parameters is set in `metadata.run.options` field (e.g. `bottom.yaml`):

```
1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6     options:
7       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 0.5
8       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0
9       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 1.0e+22
10      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints: 1
11 data:
12   class: block.Matrix
13   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.01 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ] ]
```

Here are 4 options (many other options available, see [gmsh documentation](#)): 1. `Mesh.MeshSizeFactor` - factor applied to all mesh element sizes 2. `Mesh.MeshSizeMin` - minimum mesh element size 3. `Mesh.MeshSizeMax` - maximum mesh element size 4. `Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints` - compute mesh element sizes from values given at geometry points (e.g. in `matrix` field)

In this example `Mesh.MeshSizeFactor` is set to `0.5` that generate mesh that is twice as fine.

One could disable `Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints` (set to `0`) to create uniform mesh whose size is controlled only by global parameters.

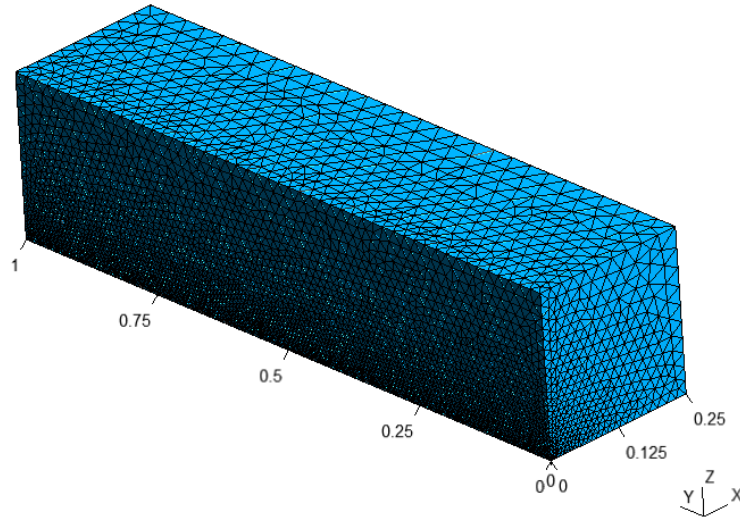


Fig. 30: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh with `Mesh.MeshSizeFactor = 0.5`

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6     options:
7       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 1
8       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0
9       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 1.0e+22
10      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints: 0
11 data:
12   class: block.Matrix
13   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.01 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1 ] ]

```

Then we could use to control mesh size, e.g with `Mesh.MeshSizeMax = 0.1`:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6     options:
7       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 1
8       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0
9       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 0.1
10      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints: 0
11 data:
12   class: block.Matrix
13   matrix: [ [ 0, 0.250 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0.250 ] ]

```

To generate all blocks, one needs to specify global parameters in `main.yaml`:

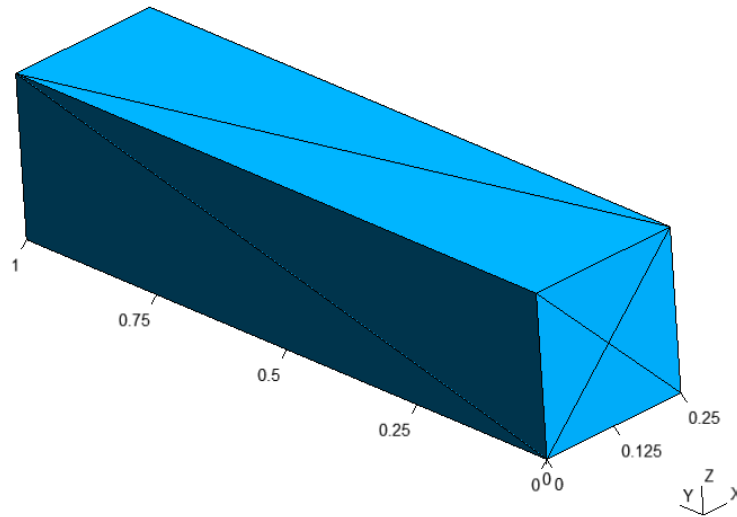


Fig. 31: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh with `Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints = 0`

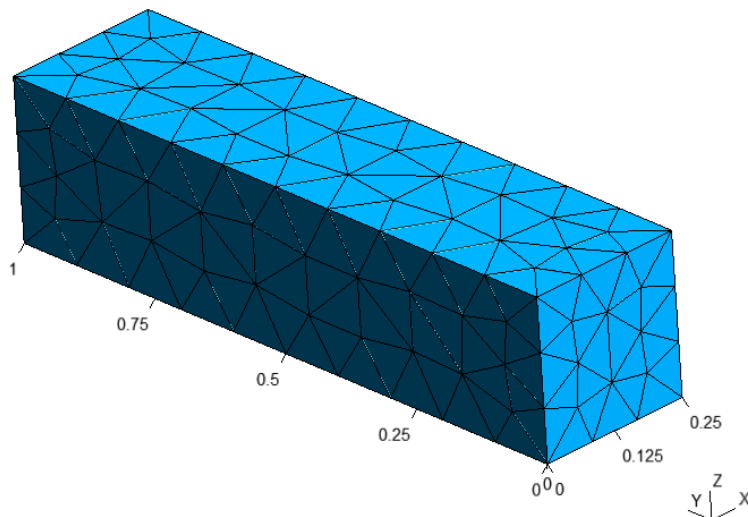


Fig. 32: Unstructured mesh with `Mesh.MeshSizeMax = 0.1`


```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6     options:
7       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 1
8       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0
9       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 0.1
10      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints: 0
11 data:
12   class: block.Block
13   do_register: 0
14   children: [
15     /bottom.yaml,
16     /top_1.yaml,
17     /top_2.yaml,
18     /top_3.yaml
19   ]
20   children_transforms: [
21     [ ],
22     [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
23     [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
24     [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
25   ]

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

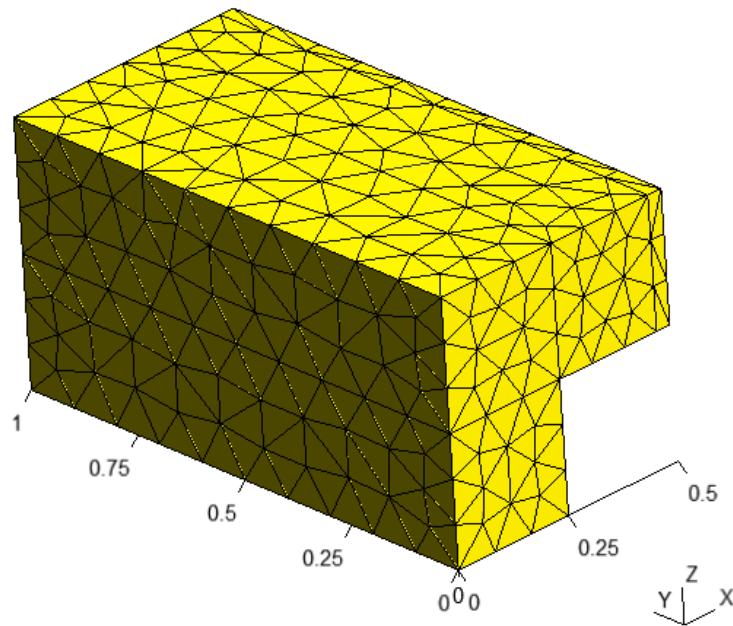


Fig. 33: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh controlled by global parameters

1.3.3.2 Unstructured Hexahedral

Warning: Generation of hexahedral unstructured mesh is [experimental](#) so not always creates a quality mesh, it depends on the complexity of the geometry.

Unstructured hexahedral parameters are set in `metadata.run.options` field and have `Recombine` in their names (see [gmsh options](#))

To generate unstructured hexahedral mesh parameter `Mesh.SubdivisionAlgorithm` should be set greater than 1 (see [tutorial 11](#) of [gmsh](#) for more information)

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6     options:
7       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 1
8       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0
9       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 0.1
10      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints: 0
11      Mesh.SubdivisionAlgorithm: 2
12 data:
13   class: block.Matrix
14   matrix: [ [ 0, 0.250 ], [ 0, 1 ], [ 0, 0.250 ] ]

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts bottom.yaml
```

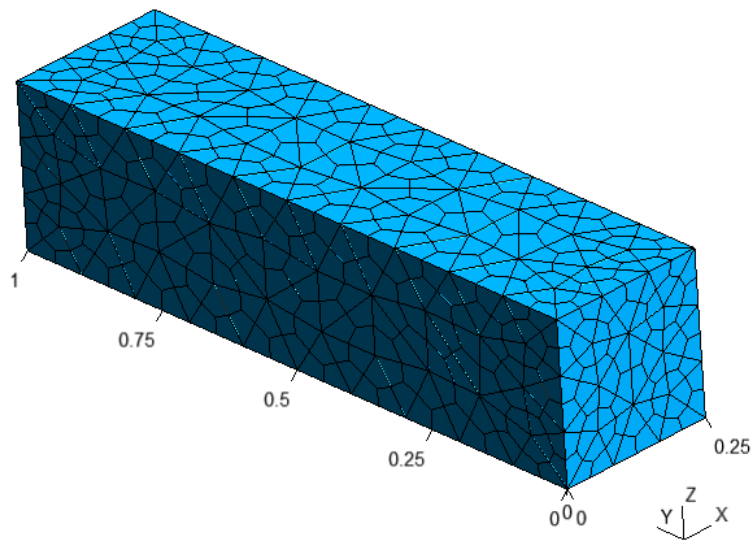


Fig. 34: Unstructured hexahedral mesh of `bottom.yaml`

To generate unstructured hexahedral mesh of all blocks add parameters to `metadata` of `main.yaml`:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6     options:
7       Mesh.MeshSizeFactor: 1
8       Mesh.MeshSizeMin: 0
9       Mesh.MeshSizeMax: 0.1
10      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints: 0
11      Mesh.SubdivisionAlgorithm: 2
12 data:
13   class: block.Block
14   do_register: 0
15   children: [
16     /bottom.yaml,
17     /top_1.yaml,
18     /top_2.yaml,
19     /top_3.yaml
20   ]
21   children_transforms: [
22     [ ],
23     [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
24     [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
25     [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
26   ]

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

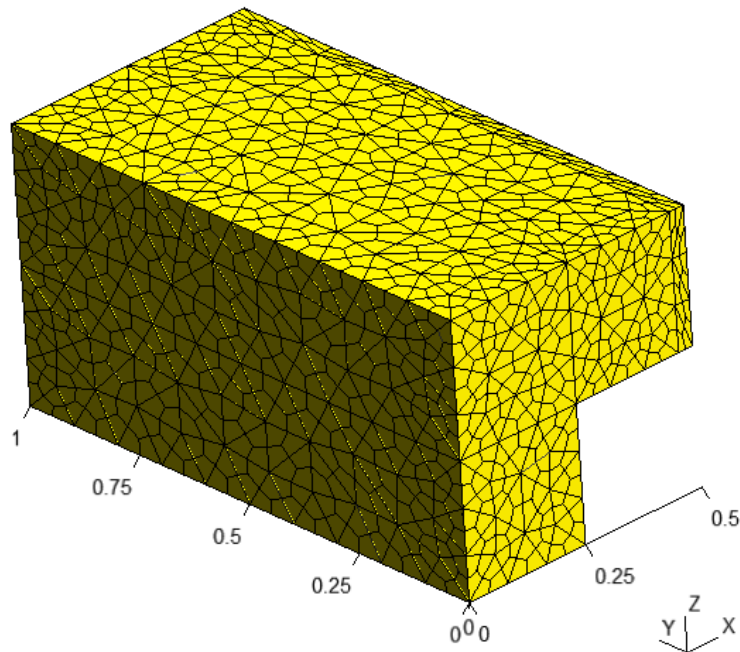


Fig. 35: Unstructured hexahedral mesh

1.3.3.3 Structured Tetrahedral

To create structured tetrahedral mesh one should add third parameter to the points at matrix field with ; separator, e.g. in bottom.yaml:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]

```

Third argument should be set only for second point and specifies number of nodes along corresponding direction. E.g. 4 nodes by X-axis, 8 nodes by Y and 16 by Z.

```
python -m gmsh_scripts bottom.yaml
```

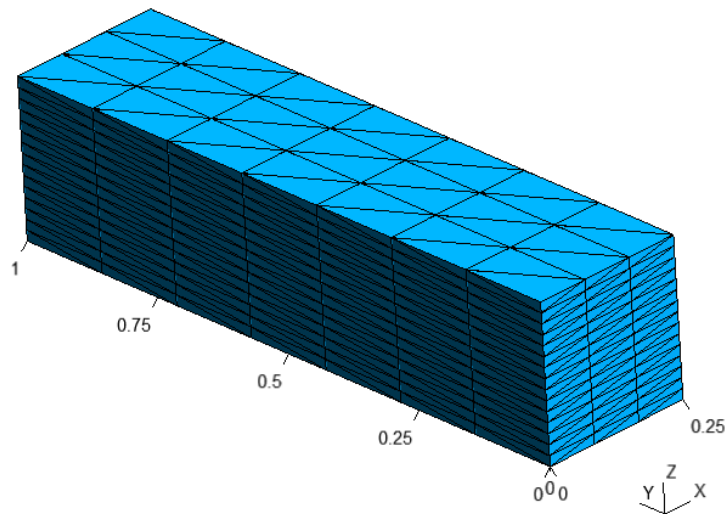


Fig. 36: Structured tetrahedral mesh of the BOTTOM block

One could disable structured mesh generation by setting `items_do_structure_map` to 0 (1 by default) in the data field:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix

```

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```

9  matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]
10 items_do_structure_map: 0

```

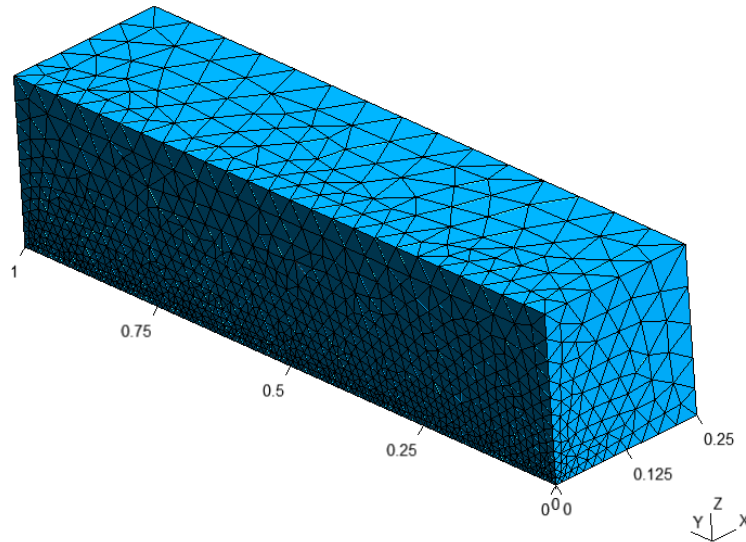


Fig. 37: Unstructured tetrahedral mesh of the BOTTOM block with `items_do_structure_map = 0`

To create structured tetrahedral mesh with all blocks one should set third parameter in each of the blocks and run `main.yaml`

Warning: Number of nodes MUST be consistent between adjacent blocks, e.g. all TOP blocks should have the same number of nodes by Y and Z axis

- `top_1.yaml`

```

1  data:
2    class: block.Matrix
3    matrix: [ [ 0, 0.250;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]

```

- `top_2.yaml`

```

1  data:
2    class: block.Matrix
3    matrix: [ [ 0, 0.220;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]

```

- `top_3.yaml`

```

1  data:
2    class: block.Matrix
3    matrix: [ [ 0, 0.030;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]

```

- `bottom.yaml`

```

1  data:
2    class: block.Matrix
3    matrix: [ [ 0, 0.250;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

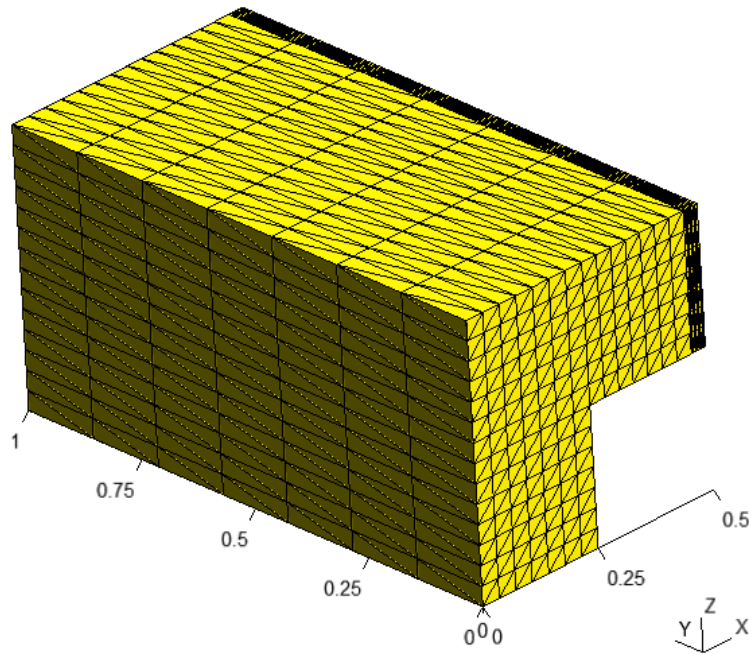


Fig. 38: Structured tetrahedral mesh

To disable generation of structured mesh for all blocks at once one should set `children_items_do_structure_map` = `[0, ..., number of children]` at parent block, e.g. for `main.yaml`:

```

1  metadata:
2    run:
3      factory: geo
4      strategy:
5        class: strategy.NoBoolean
6  data:
7    class: block.Block
8    do_register: 0
9    children: [
10     /bottom.yaml,
11     /top_1.yaml,
12     /top_2.yaml,
13     /top_3.yaml
14   ]
15   children_transforms: [
16     [ ],
17     [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
18     [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
19     [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
20   ]
21   children_items_do_structure_map: [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

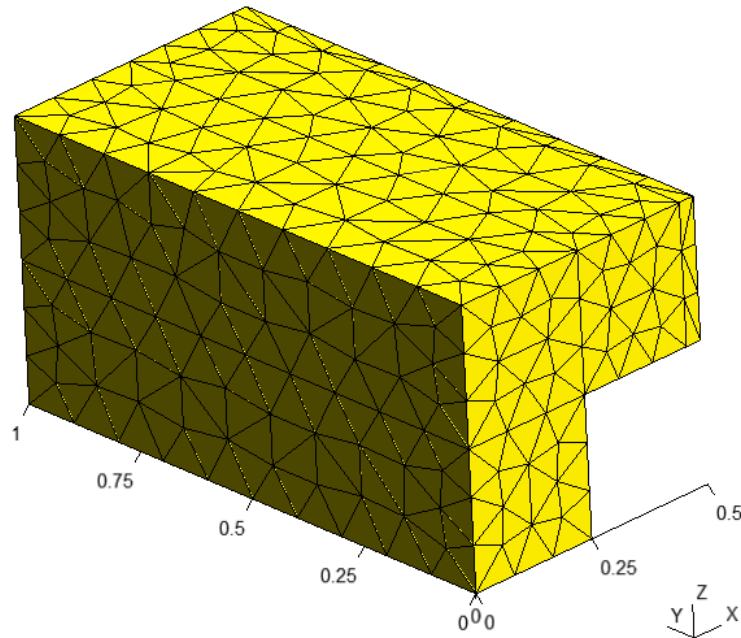


Fig. 39: Structured tetrahedral mesh with disabled `children_items_do_structure_map`

1.3.3.4 Structured Hexahedral

For creating structured hexahedral mesh one could do the same steps as for *Structured Tetrahedral* but with `items_do_quadrate_map = 1` (0 by default) in the data field:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]
10  items_do_quadrate_map: 1

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts bottom.yaml
```

One could change positions of nodes along axes using one of the two methods:

1. `progression` - increase/decrease space between nodes from start point to end point
2. `bump` - increase/decrease space between node from center to points

To use `progression` we should specify 2 additional sub-parameters to the third parameter separated by `::`

1. The first one is 0 (which choose `progression` type)
2. The second is a coefficient of the `progression` - if coefficient > 1 space will be increasing from first point to second else decreasing

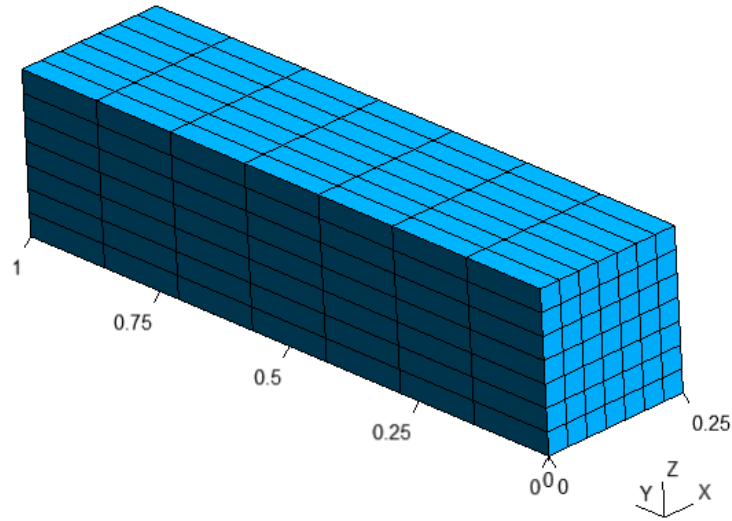


Fig. 40: Structured hexahedral mesh of the BOTTOM block

For example, progression sub-parameters 0:1.5 for Y-axis:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8:0:1.5 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]
10  items_do_quadrate_map: 1

```

For example, progression sub-parameters 0:0.75 for Y-axis:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8:0:0.75 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]
10  items_do_quadrate_map: 1

```

To use bump we should specify 2 additional sub-parameters to the third parameter separated by ::

1. The first one is 1 (which choose bump type)
2. The second is a coefficient of the bump - if coefficient > 1 space will be increasing from the center else decreasing

For example, bump sub-parameters 1:2.0 for Y-axis:

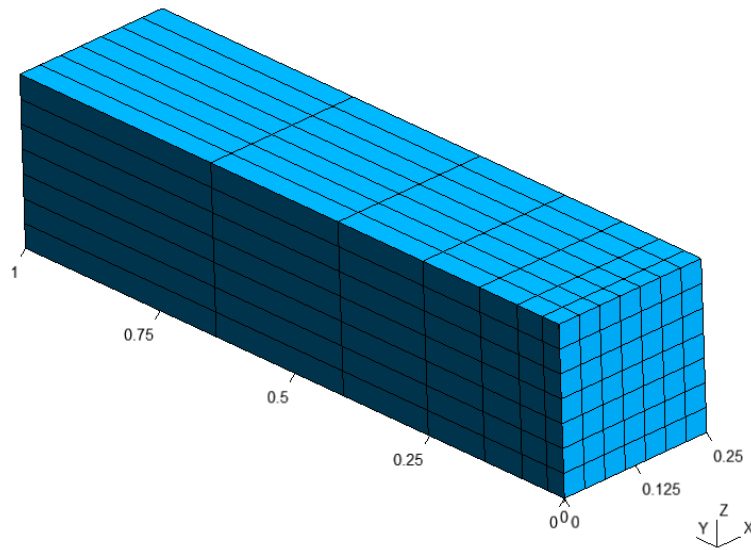


Fig. 41: Structured hexahedral mesh with $\text{progression} = 1.5$

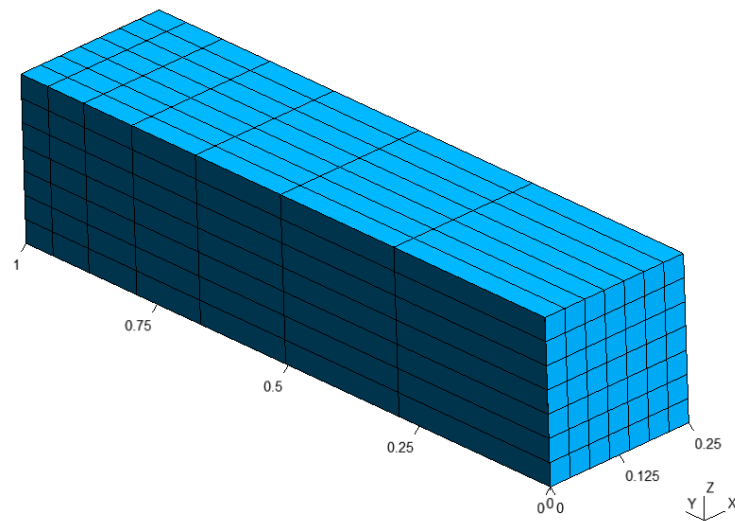


Fig. 42: Structured hexahedral mesh with $\text{progression} = 0.75$

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8:1:2.0 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]
10  items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

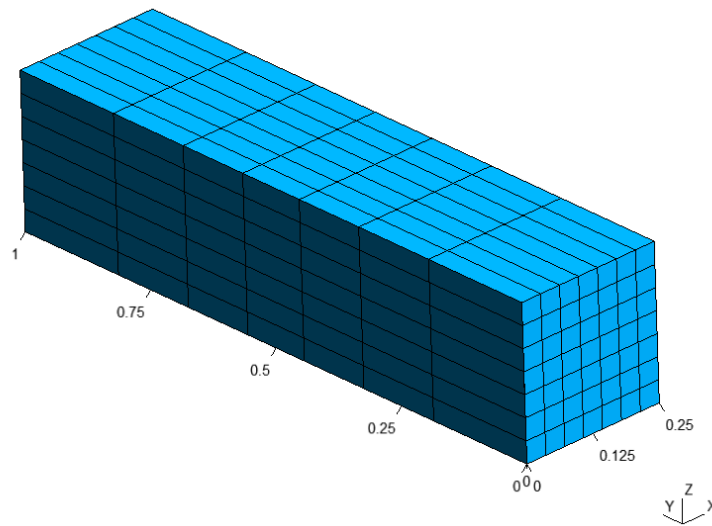


Fig. 43: Structured hexahedral mesh with bump = 2.0

For example, bump sub-parameters 1:0.5 for Y-axis:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8:1:0.5 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]
10  items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

To generate structured hexahedral mesh of all blocks one could set `items_do_quadrature_map = 0` at each of the blocks or set `children_items_do_quadrature_map = [0, ..., number of children]` at parent block, e.g. for `main.yaml`:

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo

```

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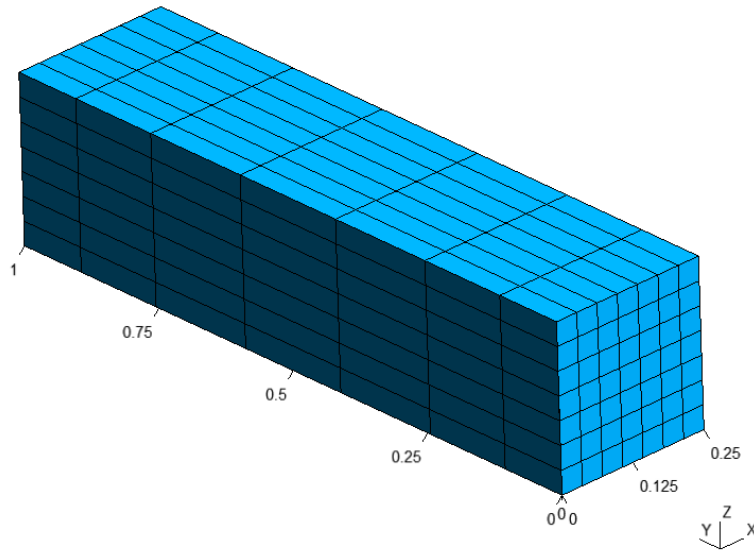


Fig. 44: Structured hexahedral mesh with bump = 0.5

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```

4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6 data:
7   class: block.Block
8   do_register: 0
9   children: [
10    /bottom.yaml,
11    /top_1.yaml,
12    /top_2.yaml,
13    /top_3.yaml
14  ]
15  children_transforms: [
16    [ ],
17    [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
18    [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
19    [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
20  ]
21  children_items_do_quadrature_map: [1, 1, 1, 1]

```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

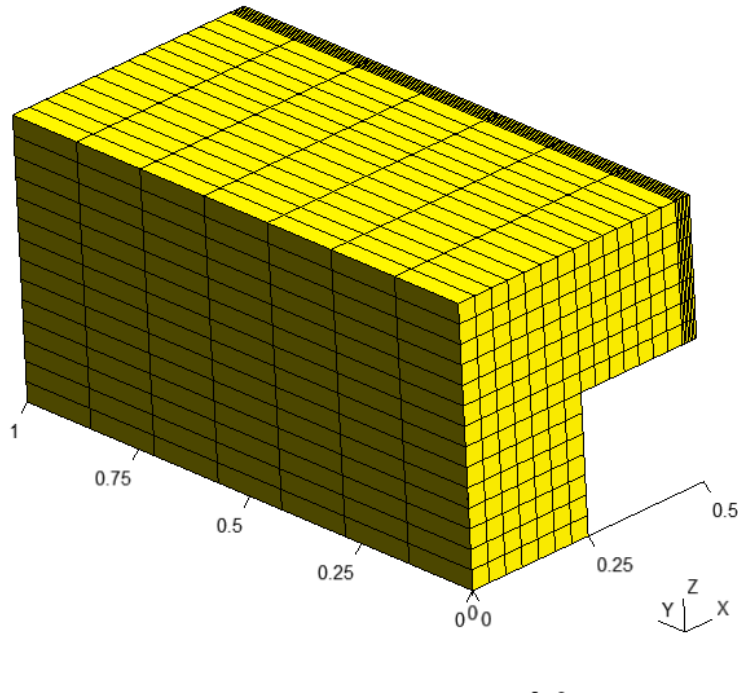


Fig. 45: Structured hexahedral mesh

1.3.4 Zones

If we want to add names to entities of the mesh (e.g. volumes or surfaces) we should set additional field `items_zones` in the data field

For example, we can add `[[Volume, [NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z]]]` in the `bottom.yaml`, where:

1. Volume - volume name
2. `[NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z]` - surfaces names:
 - NX - surface pointing in the opposite direction of X-axis
 - X - surface pointing in the direction of X-axis
 - NY - surface pointing in the opposite direction of Y-axis
 - Y - surface pointing in the direction of Y-axis
 - NZ - surface pointing in the opposite direction of Z-axis
 - Z - surface pointing in the direction of Z-axis

```

1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6
7 data:
8   class: block.Matrix
9   matrix: [ [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;4 ], [ 0;0.01, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.01, 0.250;0.1;16 ] ]

```

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```

10 items_zone: [ [ Volume, [ NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z ] ] ]
11 items_do_quadrature_map: 1

```

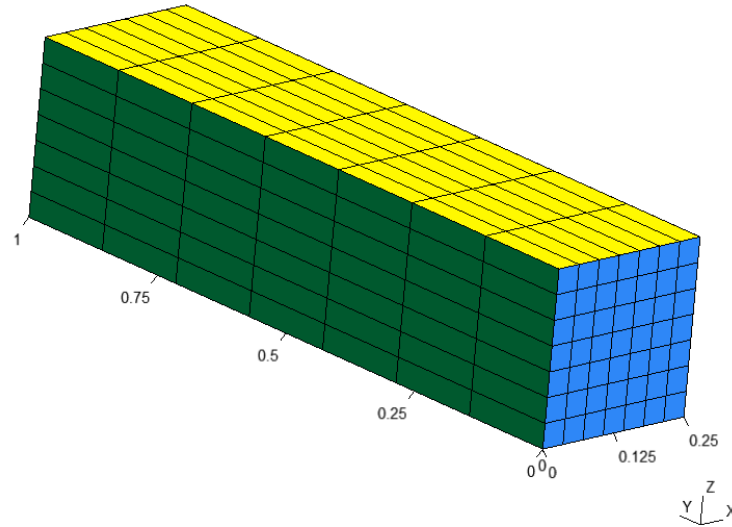


Fig. 46: Structured hexahedral with zones

1.3.5 Result

Note: We should define different zone names of bottom surfaces of TOP2 and TOP3, e.g. Top2NZ and Top3NZ respectively

- top_1.yaml

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0;0.1, 0.250;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.1, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.1, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]
4   items_zone: [ [ Volume, [ NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z ] ] ]

```

- top_2.yaml

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0;0.1, 0.220;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.1, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;.1, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]
4   items_zone: [ [ Volume, [ NX, X, NY, Y, Top2NZ, Z ] ] ]

```

- top_3.yaml

```

1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0;0.1, 0.030;0.1;8 ], [ 0;0.1, 1;0.1;8 ], [ 0;.1, 0.250;0.1;8 ] ]
4   items_zone: [ [ Volume, [ NX, X, NY, Y, Top3NZ, Z ] ] ]

```

- bottom.yaml

```
1 data:
2   class: block.Matrix
3   matrix: [ [ 0;.1, 0.250;.1;8 ], [ 0;.1, 1;.1;8 ], [ 0;.1, 0.250;.1;8 ] ]
4   items_zone: [ [ Volume, [ NX, X, NY, Y, NZ, Z ] ] ]
```

- main.yaml

```
1 metadata:
2   run:
3     factory: geo
4     strategy:
5       class: strategy.NoBoolean
6   data:
7     class: block.Block
8     do_register: 0
9     children: [
10       /bottom.yaml,
11       /top_1.yaml,
12       /top_2.yaml,
13       /top_3.yaml
14     ]
15     children_transforms: [
16       [ ],
17       [ [ 0, 0, 0.250 ] ],
18       [ [ 0.250, 0, 0.250 ] ],
19       [ [ 0.470, 0, 0.250 ] ]
20     ]
21     children_items_do_quadrature_map: [ 1, 1, 1, 1 ]
22     children_items_do_structure_map: [ 1, 1, 1, 1 ]
```

```
python -m gmsh_scripts main.yaml
```

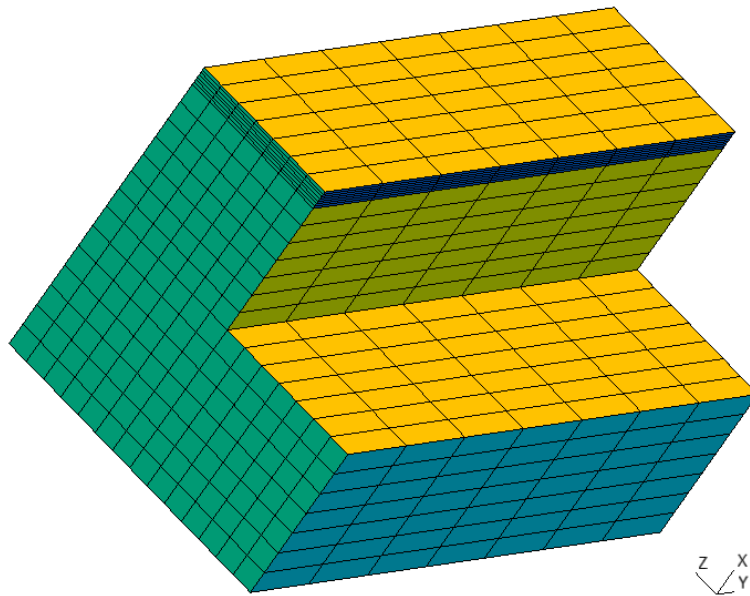


Fig. 47: Mesh

API REFERENCE

This page contains auto-generated API reference documentation¹.

2.1 gmsh_scripts

2.1.1 Subpackages

2.1.1.1 gmsh_scripts.block

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.block.block

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Block</i>	Basic building block of the mesh
--------------	----------------------------------

Attributes

<i>str2obj</i>

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.block.Block(points=None, curves=None, surfaces=None, volume=None,
    do_register=True, do_register_children=True, do_unregister=False,
    do_unregister_children=True, do_unregister_boolean=False,
    transforms=None, self_transforms=None, do_quadrate=False,
    do_structure=True, structure=None, structure_type=None,
    zone=None, boolean_level=None, path=None, parent=None,
    children=None, children_transforms=None)
```

Basic building block of the mesh

Block is a cuboid with 8 points, 12 curves, 6 surfaces and 1 volume.

¹ Created with sphinx-autoapi

Axes

Y

Z X

NX, NY and NZ are negative X, Y and Z directions

Points

NZ:

P1 P0

P2 P3

Z:

P5 P4

P6 P7

Curves

X direction curves from P0 by right-hand rule:

C0: P1 -> P0

C1: P5 -> P4

C2: P6 -> P7

C3: P2 -> P3

Y direction curves from P0 by right-hand rule:

C4: P3 -> P0

C5: P2 -> P1

C6: P6 -> P5

C7: P7 -> P4

Z direction curves from P0 by right-hand rule:

C8: P0 -> P4

C9: P1 -> P5

C10: P2 -> P6

C11: P3 -> P7

Surfaces

NX surface

S0: C5 -> C9 -> -C6 -> -C10

X surface

S1: -C4 -> C11 -> C7 -> -C8

NY surface

S2: -C3 -> C10 -> C2 -> -C11

Y surface

S3: C0 -> C8 -> -C1 -> -C9

NZ surface

S4: -C0 -> -C5 -> C3 -> C4

Z surface

S5: C1 -> -C7 -> -C2 -> C6

Parameters

- **points** (*list of dict, list of list, list*) – 8 corner points of the block
- **curves** (*list of dict, list of list, list, list of Curve*) – 12 edge curves of the block
- **surfaces** (*list of dict, list of list, list, list of Surface*) – 6 boundary surfaces of the block
- **volume** (*list of dict, list of list, list, list of Volume*) – volumes of the block (1 by now, TODO several volumes)
- **do_register** (*bool or int*) – register Block in the registry
- **do_unregister** (*bool*) – unregister Block from the registry
- **do_register_children** (*bool*) – invoke register for children
- **do_unregister_children** (*bool*) – invoke unregister for children 0 - not unregister 1 - unregister in any case if you are owner 2 - decide to unregister by all owners 3 - decide to unregister by all members
- **transforms** (*list of dict, list of list, list of Transform*) – points and curves points transforms (Translation, Rotation, Coordinate Change, etc)
- **do_quadrate** (*list of dict, bool*) – transform triangles to quadrangles for surfaces and tetrahedra to hexahedra for volumes
- **structure** (*list of dict, list of list, list of Transform*) – make structured mesh instead of unstructured by some rule
- **parent** (*Block*) – parent of the Block
- **children** (*list of Block*) – children of the Block
- **children_transforms** (*list of list of dict, list of list of list, list of list of Transform*) – transforms for children Blocks
- **boolean_level** (*int*) – Block boolean level, if the Block level > another Block level, then intersected volume joins to the Block, if levels are equal third Block is created, if None - don't do boolean

```
curves_points = [[1, 0], [5, 4], [6, 7], [2, 3], [3, 0], [2, 1], [6, 5], [7, 4], [0, 4], [1, 5], [2, 6], [3, 7]]
```

```
surfaces_curves = [[5, 9, 6, 10], [4, 11, 7, 8], [10, 2, 11, 3], [0, 8, 1, 9], [0, 5, 3, 4], [7, 2, 6, 1]]
```

```
surfaces_curves_signs = [None, None, None, None, None, None]
```

```
static parse_points(points)
```

```
static parse_curves(curves)
```

```
static parse_surfaces(surfaces)
```

```
static parse_volumes(volumes)
```

```
static parse_transforms(transforms, parent)
```

```
static parse_structure(structure, do_structure)
```

```
static parse_do_quadrate(do_quadrate)
```

```
static parse_zone(zone)
```

```
static parse_structure_type(structure_type)
```

Parse structure type

<https://gitlab.onelab.info/gmsh/gmsh/-/blob/master/Mesh/meshGRegionTransfinite.cpp>

Transfinite surface meshes

```
s4 +---c3---+ s3
```

```
|
|
```

```
c4 c2
```

```
|
|
```

```
s1 +---c1---+ s2
```

```
f(u,v) = (1-u) c4(v) + u c2(v) + (1-v) c1(u) + v c3(u) - [ (1-u)(1-v) s1 + u(1-v) s2 + uv s3 + (1-u)v s4 ]
```

Transfinite volume meshes

```
a0 s0 s1 f0 s0 s1 s5 s4 s6
```

```
s7 s6 a1 s1 s2 f1 s1 s2 s6 s5 *
```

```
----- a2 s3 s2 f2 s3 s2 s6 s7 /| \|s4 \| a3 s0 s3 f3 s0 s3 s7 s4 /| | *-----* s5 a4 s4
s5 f4 s0 s1 s2 s3 s7/s4/ |s2 | | s2| | a5 s5 s6 f5 s4 s5 s6 s7 -----* s5
```

```
s3 -|--- | a6 s7 s6 /| |
```

```
| | a7 s4 s7 /| |
```

```
----- a8 s0 s4 /| |
```

```
v w s0 s1 a9 s1 s5 -----
```

```
| a10 s2 s6 v w s3/s0 s1
```

```
*-u a11 s3 s7 |
```

```
*-u
```

TODO How to create other types? (RLL, LRL, LLR, RRR)

Tried to rotate volume_points = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] # LLL volume_points = [1, 2, 3, 0, 5, 6, 7, 4]
 # LRR volume_points = [2, 3, 0, 1, 6, 7, 4, 5] # RRL volume_points = [3, 0, 1, 2, 7, 4, 5, 6] # RLR
 Tried to swap top and bottom volume_points = [4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3] # RRL volume_points = [5, 6, 7, 4, 1, 2, 3, 0] # RLR volume_points = [6, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 0, 1] # LLL volume_points = [7, 4, 5, 6, 3, 0, 1, 2] # LRR
 Tried to reverse volume_points = [3, 2, 1, 0, 7, 6, 5, 4] # RLR volume_points = [0, 3, 2, 1, 4, 7, 6, 5] # LLL volume_points = [1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6] # LRR volume_points = [2, 1, 0, 3, 6, 5, 4, 7] # RRL
 Tried to swap top and bottom with reverse after volume_points = [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0] # LRR volume_points = [4, 7, 6, 5, 0, 3, 2, 1] # RRL volume_points = [5, 4, 7, 6, 1, 0, 3, 2] # RLR
 volume_points = [6, 5, 4, 7, 2, 1, 0, 3] # LLL

Parameters

structure_type (str) – LLL, LRR, LRR or RRL, L/R - Left/Right triangles arrangement

of X (NX), Y (NY), Z (NZ) surfaces respectively, e.g. LRR - Left arrangement for X and NX surfaces, Right for Y and NY, Right for Z and NZ

Returns

tuple of:

surfaces_arrangement (list of str): surfaces arrangement:

Left or Right (AlternateLeft and AlternateRight are incompatible with structured meshes)

surfaces_points (list of list of int): surfaces points tags

(s1, s2, s3, s4)

volume_points (list of int): volume points tags

(s0, s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6, s7)

Return type

tuple

register()

add_child(child, transforms=None)

transform()

register_points()

register_curve_points()

register_curves()

register_curves_loops()

register_surfaces()

register_surfaces_loops()

register_volumes()

register_structure()

register_quadrate()

pre_unregister()

unregister()

make_tree()

Tree of blocks

Returns

children of blocks

Return type

dict

gmsh_scripts.block.block.str2obj

gmsh_scripts.block.layer

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Layer</i>	Matrix
--------------	--------

Attributes

<i>str2obj</i>

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.layer.Layer(layer=None, layer_curves=None, layer_types=None,
                                     items_do_register_map=None,
                                     items_do_register_children_map=None,
                                     items_do_register_mask=None, items_do_unregister_map=None,
                                     items_do_unregister_children_map=None,
                                     items_do_unregister_boolean_map=None,
                                     items_do_quadrate_map=None, items_do_structure_map=None,
                                     items_boolean_level_map=None, items_zone=None,
                                     items_zone_map=None, items_transforms=None,
                                     items_transforms_map=None, items_self_transforms=None,
                                     items_self_transforms_map=None, items_children=None,
                                     items_children_map=None, items_children_transforms=None,
                                     items_children_transforms_map=None, points=None, curves=None,
                                     surfaces=None, volume=None, do_register=False,
                                     do_unregister=False, do_register_children=True,
                                     do_unregister_children=True, do_unregister_boolean=False,
                                     transforms=None, self_transforms=None, do_quadrate=False,
                                     do_structure=True, structure=None, structure_type='LLL',
                                     zone=None, parent=None, children=None,
                                     children_transforms=None, boolean_level=None, path=None)
```

Bases: [gmsh_scripts.block.matrix.Matrix](#)

Matrix

Args:

static [parse_layers_map](#)(old_layers, n2o_l2l_l2l, default=None)

static [parse_layers_block_map](#)(m, default, new2old, item_types=())

static [parse_layers_block_mask](#)(m, default, new2old, item_types=())

static [get_layers_curves](#)(parsed_layers_curves, parsed_g2l_b2b_l2l, parsed_layers_coordinates)

Parse layers curves

Parameters

- [parsed_layers_curves](#) (list of list) – curves of layers

- **parsed_g2l_b2b_l2l** (*dict*) – local index of a block of the matrix to local index of a block of the parsed layer
- **parsed_layers_coordinates** (*list of list*) – layers

Returns

curves (list) curves map of the matrix (list)

Return type

tuple

static **get_structure_type**(*parsed_g2l_b2b_l2l*)

gmsh_scripts.block.layer.str2obj

gmsh_scripts.block.matrix

Module Contents**Classes**

Matrix

Matrix

Attributes

str2obj

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.matrix.Matrix(matrix=None, items_curves=None, items_curves_map=None,
                                         items_do_register_map=None,
                                         items_do_register_children_map=None,
                                         items_do_unregister_map=None,
                                         items_do_unregister_children_map=None,
                                         items_do_unregister_boolean_map=None,
                                         items_transforms=None, items_transforms_map=None,
                                         items_self_transforms=None, items_self_transforms_map=None,
                                         items_do_quadrature_map=None, items_do_structure_map=None,
                                         items_structure_type=None, items_structure_type_map=None,
                                         items_zone=None, items_zone_map=None,
                                         items_boolean_level_map=None, items_children=None,
                                         items_children_map=None, items_children_transforms=None,
                                         items_children_transforms_map=None, points=None,
                                         curves=None, surfaces=None, volume=None, do_register=False,
                                         do_register_children=True, do_unregister=False,
                                         do_unregister_children=True, do_unregister_boolean=False,
                                         transforms=None, self_transforms=None, do_quadrature=False,
                                         do_structure=True, structure=None, structure_type='LLL',
                                         zone=None, boolean_level=None, path=None, parent=None,
                                         children=None, children_transforms=None)
```

Bases: *gmsh_scripts.block.block.Block*

Matrix

Args:

```
static evaluate_items_values(values, b2ids, gm=0.0, gs=None, gcs='Cartesian')
```

```
static parse_matrix_items_map(m, default, new2old, item_types=(bool, str, int, float))
```

```
gmsh_scripts.block.matrix.str2obj
```

```
gmsh_scripts.block.polyhedron
```

Module Contents

Classes

Polyhedron

Attributes

str2obj

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.polyhedron.Polyhedron(points=None, polygons=None, do_register=True,
                                                do_register_children=True, do_unregister=False,
                                                do_unregister_children=True,
                                                do_unregister_boolean=False, transforms=None,
                                                self_transforms=None, zone=None,
                                                boolean_level=None, path=None, parent=None,
                                                children=None, children_transforms=None)
```

Bases: *gmsh_scripts.block.Block*

```
static parse_points(points)
```

```
static parse_polygons(polygons)
```

```
static parse_curves(curves)
```

```
static parse_surfaces(surfaces)
```

```
static parse_volumes(volumes)
```

```
static parse_structure(structure, do_structure)
```

```
static parse_do_quadrate(do_quadrate)
```

```
register_curves_loops()
```

```
register_surfaces()
```

```
gmsh_scripts.block.polyhedron.str2obj
```


Package Contents

Classes

<i>Block</i>	Basic building block of the mesh
<i>Layer</i>	Matrix
<i>Matrix</i>	Matrix

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.Block(points=None, curves=None, surfaces=None, volume=None,
                                do_register=True, do_register_children=True, do_unregister=False,
                                do_unregister_children=True, do_unregister_boolean=False,
                                transforms=None, self_transforms=None, do_quadrate=False,
                                do_structure=True, structure=None, structure_type=None, zone=None,
                                boolean_level=None, path=None, parent=None, children=None,
                                children_transforms=None)
```

Basic building block of the mesh

Block is a cuboid with 8 points, 12 curves, 6 surfaces and 1 volume.

Axes

Y

Z X

NX, NY and NZ are negative X, Y and Z directions

Points

NZ:

P1 P0

P2 P3

Z:

P5 P4

P6 P7

Curves

X direction curves from P0 by right-hand rule:

C0: P1 -> P0

C1: P5 -> P4

C2: P6 -> P7

C3: P2 -> P3

Y direction curves from P0 by right-hand rule:

C4: P3 -> P0

C5: P2 -> P1

C6: P6 -> P5

C7: P7 -> P4

Z direction curves from P0 by right-hand rule:

C8: P0 -> P4

C9: P1 -> P5

C10: P2 -> P6

C11: P3 -> P7

Surfaces

NX surface

S0: C5 -> C9 -> -C6 -> -C10

X surface

S1: -C4 -> C11 -> C7 -> -C8

NY surface

S2: -C3 -> C10 -> C2 -> -C11

Y surface

S3: C0 -> C8 -> -C1 -> -C9

NZ surface

S4: -C0 -> -C5 -> C3 -> C4

Z surface

S5: C1 -> -C7 -> -C2 -> C6

Parameters

- **points** (*list of dict, list of list, list*) – 8 corner points of the block
- **curves** (*list of dict, list of list, list, list of [Curve](#)*) – 12 edge curves of the block
- **surfaces** (*list of dict, list of list, list, list of [Surface](#)*) – 6 boundary surfaces of the block
- **volume** (*list of dict, list of list, list, list of [Volume](#)*) – volumes of the block (1 by now, TODO several volumes)
- **do_register** (*bool or int*) – register Block in the registry
- **do_unregister** (*bool*) – unregister Block from the registry
- **do_register_children** (*bool*) – invoke register for children
- **do_unregister_children** (*bool*) – invoke unregister for children 0 - not unregister 1 - unregister in any case if you are owner 2 - decide to unregister by all owners 3 - decide to unregister by all members
- **transforms** (*list of dict, list of list, list of [Transform](#)*) – points and curves points transforms (Translation, Rotation, Coordinate Change, etc)
- **do_quadrate** (*list of dict, bool*) – transform triangles to quadrangles for surfaces and tetrahedra to hexahedra for volumes
- **structure** (*list of dict, list of list, list of [Transform](#)*) – make structured mesh instead of unstructured by some rule
- **parent** ([Block](#)) – parent of the Block
- **children** (*list of [Block](#)*) – children of the Block
- **children_transforms** (*list of list of dict, list of list of list, list of list of [Transform](#)*) – transforms for children Blocks

- **boolean_level** (*int*) – Block boolean level, if the Block level > another Block level, then intersected volume joins to the Block, if levels are equal third Block is created, if None - don't do boolean

```
curves_points = [[1, 0], [5, 4], [6, 7], [2, 3], [3, 0], [2, 1], [6, 5], [7, 4], [0, 4], [1, 5], [2, 6], [3, 7]]
```

```
surfaces_curves = [[5, 9, 6, 10], [4, 11, 7, 8], [10, 2, 11, 3], [0, 8, 1, 9], [0, 5, 3, 4], [7, 2, 6, 1]]
```

```
surfaces_curves_signs = [None, None, None, None, None, None]
```

```
static parse_points(points)
```

```
static parse_curves(curves)
```

```
static parse_surfaces(surfaces)
```

```
static parse_volumes(volumes)
```

```
static parse_transforms(transforms, parent)
```

```
static parse_structure(structure, do_structure)
```

```
static parse_do_quadrate(do_quadrate)
```

```
static parse_zone(zone)
```

```
static parse_structure_type(structure_type)
```

Parse structure type

<https://gitlab.onelab.info/gmsh/gmsh/-/blob/master/Mesh/meshGRegionTransfinite.cpp>

Transfinite surface meshes

```
s4 +—c3—+ s3
```

```
|
|
```

```
c4 c2
```

```
|
|
```

```
s1 +—c1—+ s2
```

```
f(u,v) = (1-u) c4(v) + u c2(v) + (1-v) c1(u) + v c3(u) - [ (1-u)(1-v) s1 + u(1-v) s2 + uv s3 + (1-u)v s4 ]
```

Transfinite volume meshes

```
a0 s0 s1 f0 s0 s1 s5 s4 s6
```

```
s7 s6 a1 s1 s2 f1 s1 s2 s6 s5 *
```

```
—— a2 s3 s2 f2 s3 s2 s6 s7 /| \s4 \ a3 s0 s3 f3 s0 s3 s7 s4 /| | *-----* s5 a4 s4  
s5 f4 s0 s1 s2 s3 s7/s4/ |s2| | s2| | a5 s5 s6 f5 s4 s5 s6 s7 ——* s5
```

```
s3 -|— | a6 s7 s6 /| |
```

```
|| a7 s4 s7 || |
—— a8 s0 s4 | / |

v w s0 s1 a9 s1 s5 ——
| a10 s2 s6 v w s3/s0 s1

*-u a11 s3 s7 |
*-u
```

TODO How to create other types? (RLL, LRL, LLR, RRR)

Tried to rotate volume_points = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] # LLL volume_points = [1, 2, 3, 0, 5, 6, 7, 4]
LRR volume_points = [2, 3, 0, 1, 6, 7, 4, 5] # RRL volume_points = [3, 0, 1, 2, 7, 4, 5, 6] # RLR
Tried to swap top and bottom volume_points = [4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3] # RRL volume_points = [5, 6, 7,
4, 1, 2, 3, 0] # RLR volume_points = [6, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 0, 1] # LLL volume_points = [7, 4, 5, 6, 3, 0,
1, 2] # LRR Tried to reverse volume_points = [3, 2, 1, 0, 7, 6, 5, 4] # RLR volume_points = [0, 3, 2,
1, 4, 7, 6, 5] # LLL volume_points = [1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6] # LRR volume_points = [2, 1, 0, 3, 6, 5,
4, 7] # RRL Tried to swap top and bottom with reverse after volume_points = [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
LRR volume_points = [4, 7, 6, 5, 0, 3, 2, 1] # RRL volume_points = [5, 4, 7, 6, 1, 0, 3, 2] # RLR
volume_points = [6, 5, 4, 7, 2, 1, 0, 3] # LLL

Parameters

structure_type (*str*) – LLL, LRR, LRR or RRL, L/R - Left/Right triangles arrangement
of X (NX), Y (NY), Z (NZ) surfaces respectively, e.g. LRR - Left arrangement for X and NX
surfaces, Right for Y and NY, Right for Z and NZ

Returns**tuple of:****surfaces_arrangement (list of str): surfaces arrangement:**

Left or Right (AlternateLeft and AlternateRight are incompatible with structured
meshes)

surfaces_points (list of list of int): surfaces points tags

(s1, s2, s3, s4)

volume_points (list of int): volume points tags

(s0, s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6, s7)

Return type

tuple

register()

add_child(*child*, *transforms=None*)

transform()

register_points()

register_curve_points()

register_curves()

register_curves_loops()

register_surfaces()

register_surfaces_loops()

register_volumes()

register_structure()

register_quadrate()

pre_unregister()

unregister()

make_tree()

Tree of blocks

Returns

children of blocks

Return type

dict

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.Layer(layer=None, layer_curves=None, layer_types=None,
                               items_do_register_map=None, items_do_register_children_map=None,
                               items_do_register_mask=None, items_do_unregister_map=None,
                               items_do_unregister_children_map=None,
                               items_do_unregister_boolean_map=None, items_do_quadrate_map=None,
                               items_do_structure_map=None, items_boolean_level_map=None,
                               items_zone=None, items_zone_map=None, items_transforms=None,
                               items_transforms_map=None, items_self_transforms=None,
                               items_self_transforms_map=None, items_children=None,
                               items_children_map=None, items_children_transforms=None,
                               items_children_transforms_map=None, points=None, curves=None,
                               surfaces=None, volume=None, do_register=False, do_unregister=False,
                               do_register_children=True, do_unregister_children=True,
                               do_unregister_boolean=False, transforms=None, self_transforms=None,
                               do_quadrate=False, do_structure=True, structure=None,
                               structure_type='LLL', zone=None, parent=None, children=None,
                               children_transforms=None, boolean_level=None, path=None)
```

Bases: [gmsh_scripts.block.matrix.Matrix](#)

Matrix

Args:

static **parse_layers_map**(old_layers, n2o_l2l_l2l, default=None)

static **parse_layers_block_map**(m, default, new2old, item_types=())

static **parse_layers_block_mask**(m, default, new2old, item_types=())

static **get_layers_curves**(parsed_layers_curves, parsed_g2l_b2b_l2l, parsed_layers_coordinates)

Parse layers curves

Parameters

- **parsed_layers_curves** (*list of list*) – curves of layers
- **parsed_g2l_b2b_l2l** (*dict*) – local index of a block of the matrix to local index of a block of the parsed layer
- **parsed_layers_coordinates** (*list of list*) – layers

Returns

curves (list) curves map of the matrix (list)

Return type

tuple

static **get_structure_type**(*parsed_g2l_b2b_l2l*)

```
class gmsh_scripts.block.Matrix(matrix=None, items_curves=None, items_curves_map=None,  
                                items_do_register_map=None, items_do_register_children_map=None,  
                                items_do_unregister_map=None,  
                                items_do_unregister_children_map=None,  
                                items_do_unregister_boolean_map=None, items_transforms=None,  
                                items_transforms_map=None, items_self_transforms=None,  
                                items_self_transforms_map=None, items_do_quadrate_map=None,  
                                items_do_structure_map=None, items_structure_type=None,  
                                items_structure_type_map=None, items_zone=None,  
                                items_zone_map=None, items_boolean_level_map=None,  
                                items_children=None, items_children_map=None,  
                                items_children_transforms=None, items_children_transforms_map=None,  
                                points=None, curves=None, surfaces=None, volume=None,  
                                do_register=False, do_register_children=True, do_unregister=False,  
                                do_unregister_children=True, do_unregister_boolean=False,  
                                transforms=None, self_transforms=None, do_quadrate=False,  
                                do_structure=True, structure=None, structure_type='LLL', zone=None,  
                                boolean_level=None, path=None, parent=None, children=None,  
                                children_transforms=None)
```

Bases: [*gmsh_scripts.block.block.Block*](#)

Matrix

Args:

static **evaluate_items_values**(*values, b2ids, gm=0.0, gs=None, gcs='Cartesian'*)**static** **parse_matrix_items_map**(*m, default, new2old, item_types=(bool, str, int, float)*)

2.1.1.2 gmsh_scripts.boolean

Submodules

[`gmsh_scripts.boolean.boolean`](#)

Module Contents

Classes

[*Boolean*](#)

[*NoBoolean*](#)

[*BooleanAllBlock*](#)

Attributes

str2obj

class gmsh_scripts.boolean.boolean.**Boolean**

class gmsh_scripts.boolean.boolean.**NoBoolean**

Bases: *Boolean*

class gmsh_scripts.boolean.boolean.**BooleanAllBlock**

Bases: *Boolean*

gmsh_scripts.boolean.boolean.**str2obj**

2.1.1.3 gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system

Module Contents

Classes

<i>CoordinateSystem</i>	Abstract
<i>Affine</i>	Affine coordinate system
<i>Cartesian</i>	Affine coordinate system
<i>Cylindrical</i>	Cylindrical coordinate system
<i>Spherical</i>	Spherical coordinate system
<i>Toroidal</i>	Abstract
<i>Tokamak</i>	Abstract
<i>Hexahedral</i>	Natural Hexahedral Coordinate System
<i>Block</i>	Block Coordinate System
<i>Path</i>	Path coordinate system
<i>Layer</i>	Different layers by X, Y and Z axis
<i>QuarterLayer</i>	Quarter of Layer by +X and +Y directions

Attributes

str2obj

class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.**CoordinateSystem**(*dim=None*,
origin=None,
***kwargs*)

Abstract

Parameters

- **dim** (*int*) – Dimension
- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.Affine(origin=np.zeros(3), vs=np.eye(3), **kwargs)
```

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Affine coordinate system

Parameters

- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin
- **vs** (*np.ndarray or list of list*) – Basis vectors

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.Cartesian(**kwargs)
```

Bases: [Affine](#)

Affine coordinate system

Parameters

- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin
- **vs** (*np.ndarray or list of list*) – Basis vectors

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.Cylindrical(origin=np.zeros(3), **kwargs)
```

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Cylindrical coordinate system

- **r** - radius [0, inf)
- **phi** - azimuthal angle or longitude [0, 2pi) (counterclockwise from X to Y)
- **z** - height

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.Spherical(origin=np.zeros(3), **kwargs)
```

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Spherical coordinate system

- **r** - radius [0, inf)
- **phi** - azimuthal angle [0, 2pi) (counterclockwise from X to Y)
- **theta - polar (zenith) angle or colatitude = pi/2 - latitude** [0, pi]
(from Z to -Z, i.e XY-plane is pi/2)

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.Toroidal(origin=np.zeros(4), **kwargs)
```

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Abstract

Parameters

- **dim** (*int*) – Dimension
- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin

class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.**Tokamak**(*origin=np.zeros(6), **kwargs*)

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Abstract

Parameters

- **dim** (*int*) – Dimension
- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin

class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.**Hexahedral**(*origin=np.zeros(3), ps=None, order=None, **kwargs*)

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Natural Hexahedral Coordinate System

- xi [-1, 1]
- eta [-1, 1]
- zeta [-1, 1]

Parameters

- **ps** (*np.ndarray or list of list*) – points coordinates of hexahedron
- **order** (*np.ndarray or list of list*) – order of points
- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin

class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.**Block**(*origin=np.zeros(3), ps=None, order=None, **kwargs*)

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Block Coordinate System

- xi [-1, 1]
- eta [-1, 1]
- zeta [-1, 1]

Parameters

- **ps** (*np.ndarray or list of list*) – points coordinates of the block
- **order** (*np.ndarray or list of list*) – order of points
- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin

class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.**Path**(*origin=np.zeros(3), curves=None, orientations=None, transforms=None, weights=None, local_weights=None, do_normalize=False, normalize_kind=1, normalize_local_kind=1, **kwargs*)

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Path coordinate system

- xi - X, transverse, right axis, axis of pitch rotation (-inf, inf)
- eta - Y, vertical, down axis, axis of yaw rotation (-inf, inf)

- **zeta** - Z, longitudinal, front axis, axis of roll rotation [0, 1]

Parameters

- **origin** (*np.ndarray or list*) – Origin
- **curves** (*list of Curve or list of Curve*) – Curves
- **orientations** (*list*) – Orientation in curves points (number of curves + 1)
- **transforms** (*list of list*) – Curves points transforms
- **weights** (*list of float*) – Curves weights in global path coordinate system
- **local_weights** (*list of list*) – Curves weights in local curve coordinate system

parse_orientations(*orientations, do_deg2rad*)

register()

transform()

evaluate_bounds()

get_value_derivative_orientation(*u*)

get_local_coordinate_system(*u*)

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.Layer(origin=np.zeros(3), layers=None,
                                                             layers_curves=None,
                                                             layers_types=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Different layers by X, Y and Z axis

Parameters

- **layers** (*list*) – [[*c_x_1, c_x_2, ..., c_x_NX*], [*c_y_1, c_y_2, ..., c_y_NY*], [*c_nx_1, c_nx_2, ..., c_nx_NNX*], [*c_ny_1, c_ny_2, ..., c_ny_NNY*]], [*c_z_1, c_z_2, ..., c_z_NZ*]], [*c_nz_1, c_nz_2, ..., c_nz_NNZ*]], where N - number of layers, c (float): coordinate (0, inf).
- **layers_curves** (*list*) – [[*name_x_1, name_x_2, ..., name_x_NX*], [*name_y_1, name_y_2, ..., name_y_NY*], [*name_nx_1, name_nx_2, ..., name_nx_NNX*], [*name_ny_1, name_ny_2, ..., name_ny_NNY*]], [*name_z_1, name_z_2, ..., name_z_NZ*]], [*name_nz_1, name_nz_2, ..., name_nz_NNZ*]], where N - number of layers, name - curve name (see `py:class:curve.Curve` class)
- **layers_types** (*list*) –
[[**type_x_1, type_x_2, ..., type_x_NX**],
[**type_y_1, type_y_2, ..., type_y_NY**], [**type_z_1, type_z_2, ..., type_z_NZ**]],
[**type_nz_1, type_nz_2, ..., type_nz_NNZ**]],
where type (str): 'in' - inscribed, 'out' - circumscribed.

```
class gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.QuarterLayer(origin=np.zeros(3),
                                                                     layers=None,
                                                                     layers_curves=None,
                                                                     layers_types=None,
                                                                     **kwargs)
```

Bases: [CoordinateSystem](#)

Quarter of Layer by +X and +Y directions

Parameters

- **layers** (*list*) –
`[[c_x_1, c_x_2, ..., c_x_NX],
[c_y_1, c_y_2, ..., c_y_NY], [c_z_1, c_z_2, ..., c_z_NZ]], [c_nz_1, c_nz_2, ..., c_nz_NNZ]]`,
where N - number of layers, c (float): coordinate (0, inf).
- **layers_curves** (*list*) –
`[[name_x_1, name_x_2, ..., name_x_NX],
[name_y_1, name_y_2, ..., name_y_NY], [name_z_1, name_z_2, ..., name_z_NZ]],
[name_nz_1, name_nz_2, ..., name_nz_NNZ]]`,
where N - number of layers, name - curve name (see `py:class:curve.Curve` class)
- **layers_types** (*list*) –
`[[type_x_1, type_x_2, ..., type_x_NX],
[type_y_1, type_y_2, ..., type_y_NY], [type_z_1, type_z_2, ..., type_z_NZ]],
[type_nz_1, type_nz_2, ..., type_nz_NNZ]]`,
where type (str): 'in' - inscribed, 'out' - circumscribed.

`gmsh_scripts.coordinate_system.coordinate_system.str2obj`

2.1.1.4 gmsh_scripts.entity**Submodules**

`gmsh_scripts.entity.curve`

Module Contents**Classes**

<i>Curve</i>	Curve
--------------	-------

Attributes

str2obj

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.curve.Curve(tag=None, name='line', zone=None, points=None,  

                                     structure=None, **kwargs)
```

Curve

Parameters

- **tag** (*int*) – unique id
- **name** (*str*) – type of the curve: line, polyline, circle_arc, ellipse_arc, spline, bspline, bezier

- **zone** (*str*) – zone
- **points** (*list of Point*) – curve points
- **structure** (*Structure*) – curve structure
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – other keyword arguments

gmsh_scripts.entity.curve.str2obj

gmsh_scripts.entity.curve_loop

Module Contents

Classes

CurveLoop

Attributes

str2obj

class gmsh_scripts.entity.curve_loop.**CurveLoop**(*tag=None, name=None, zone=None, curves=None, curves_signs=None, **kwargs*)

gmsh_scripts.entity.curve_loop.str2obj

gmsh_scripts.entity.point

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Point</i>	Point
--------------	-------

Attributes

str2obj

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.point.Point(*args, tag=None, zone=None, coordinate_system=None,
                                     coordinates=None, **kwargs)
```

Point :param tag: unique id :type tag: int or None :param zone: zone :type zone: str or None :param coordinate_system: coordinate system :type coordinate_system: str or dict or *CoordinateSystem* or None :param coordinates: coordinates values :type coordinates: list of float or np.ndarray or None

tag

unique id

Type

int or None

zone

zone

Type

str or None

coordinate_system

coordinate system

Type

CoordinateSystem

coordinates

coordinates values

Type

np.ndarray

kwargs

other keyword arguments (e.g. meshSize)

Type

dict or None

```
static parse_coordinate_system(coordinate_system, default=Cartesian(), name_key='name')
```

```
static parse_coordinates(coordinates, coordinate_system)
```

```
static parse_args(args)
```

Parse list Patterns: 1. [coordinates] 2. [coordinates, meshSize] 3. [coordinates, coordinate_system] 4. [coordinates, zone] 5. [coordinates, meshSize, coordinate_system] 5. [coordinates, coordinate_system, zone] 5. [coordinates, meshSize, zone] 5. [coordinates, meshSize, coordinate_system, zone]

Parameters

args (*list*) –

Return type

int or None, str or None, *CoordinateSystem* or None, list of float, dict

```
static parse_points(points=None, do_deg2rad=False)
```

Parse list of raw points Patterns 1. [[], [], [], ...] 2. [[], [], [], ..., meshSize] 3. [[], [], [], ..., coordinate_system] 4. [[], [], [], ..., zone] 5. [[], [], [], ..., meshSize, coordinate_system] 6. [[], [], [], ..., coordinate_system, zone] 7. [[], [], [], ..., meshSize, zone] 8. [[], [], [], ..., meshSize, coordinate_system, zone] 9. [{}, {}, {}, ...] 10. [{}, {}, {}, ..., meshSize] 11. [{}, {}, {}, ..., coordinate_system] 12. [{}, {}, {}, ..., zone] 13. [{}, {}, {}, ..., meshSize, coordinate_system] 14. [{}, {}, {}, ..., coordinate_system, zone] 15. [{}, {}, {}, ..., meshSize, zone] 16. [{}, {}, {}, ..., meshSize, coordinate_system, zone]

Parameters

- **points** (*list or None*) – raw points
- **do_deg2rad** (*bool*) – do degrees to radians conversion

Returns

points objects

Return type

list of *Point*

`gmsh_scripts.entity.point.str2obj`

`gmsh_scripts.entity.surface`

Module Contents

Classes

Surface

Attributes

str2obj

class `gmsh_scripts.entity.surface.Surface`(*tag=None, name='line', zone=None, curves_loops=None, structure=None, quadrate=None, **kwargs*)

`gmsh_scripts.entity.surface.str2obj`

`gmsh_scripts.entity.surface_loop`

Module Contents

Classes

SurfaceLoop

Attributes

str2obj

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.surface_loop.SurfaceLoop(tag=None, name=None, zone=None,
                                                    surfaces=None, **kwargs)
```

```
gmsh_scripts.entity.surface_loop.str2obj
```

```
gmsh_scripts.entity.volume
```

Module Contents

Classes

Volume

Attributes

str2obj

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.volume.Volume(tag=None, name=None, zone=None, surfaces_loops=None,
                                          structure=None, quadrate=None, **kwargs)
```

```
gmsh_scripts.entity.volume.str2obj
```

Package Contents

Classes

<i>Point</i>	Point
<i>Curve</i>	Curve
<i>CurveLoop</i>	

Surface

SurfaceLoop

Volume

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.Point(*args, tag=None, zone=None, coordinate_system=None,  
                                coordinates=None, **kwargs)
```

Point :param tag: unique id :type tag: int or None :param zone: zone :type zone: str or None :param coordinate_system: coordinate system :type coordinate_system: str or dict or `CoordinateSystem` or None :param coordinates: coordinates values :type coordinates: list of float or `np.ndarray` or None

tag

unique id

Type

int or None

zone

zone

Type

str or None

coordinate_system

coordinate system

Type

CoordinateSystem

coordinates

coordinates values

Type

`np.ndarray`

kwargs

other keyword arguments (e.g. `meshSize`)

Type

dict or None

```
static parse_coordinate_system(coordinate_system, default=Cartesian(), name_key='name')
```

```
static parse_coordinates(coordinates, coordinate_system)
```

```
static parse_args(args)
```

Parse list Patterns: 1. [`coordinates`] 2. [`coordinates`, `meshSize`] 3. [`coordinates`, `coordinate_system`] 4. [`coordinates`, `zone`] 5. [`coordinates`, `meshSize`, `coordinate_system`] 5. [`coordinates`, `coordinate_system`, `zone`] 5. [`coordinates`, `meshSize`, `zone`] 5. [`coordinates`, `meshSize`, `coordinate_system`, `zone`]

Parameters

args (*list*) –

Return type

int or None, str or None, *CoordinateSystem* or None, list of float, dict

```
static parse_points(points=None, do_deg2rad=False)
```

Parse list of raw points Patterns 1. [[], [], [], ...] 2. [[], [], [], ..., `meshSize`] 3. [[], [], [], ..., `coordinate_system`] 4. [[], [], [], ..., `zone`] 5. [[], [], [], ..., `meshSize`, `coordinate_system`] 6. [[], [], [], ..., `coordinate_system`, `zone`] 7. [[], [], [], ..., `meshSize`, `zone`] 8. [[], [], [], ..., `meshSize`, `coordinate_system`, `zone`] 9. [{}, {}, {}, ...] 10. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `meshSize`] 11. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `coordinate_system`] 12. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `zone`] 13. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `meshSize`, `coordinate_system`] 14. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `coordinate_system`, `zone`] 15. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `meshSize`, `zone`] 16. [{}, {}, {}, ..., `meshSize`, `coordinate_system`, `zone`]

Parameters

- **points** (*list or None*) – raw points
- **do_deg2rad** (*bool*) – do degrees to radians conversion

Returns

points objects

Return typelist of *Point*

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.Curve(tag=None, name='line', zone=None, points=None, structure=None,
                               **kwargs)
```

Curve

Parameters

- **tag** (*int*) – unique id
- **name** (*str*) – type of the curve: line, polyline, circle_arc, ellipse_arc, spline, bspline, bezier
- **zone** (*str*) – zone
- **points** (*list of Point*) – curve points
- **structure** (*Structure*) – curve structure
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – other keyword arguments

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.CurveLoop(tag=None, name=None, zone=None, curves=None,
                                     curves_signs=None, **kwargs)
```

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.Surface(tag=None, name='line', zone=None, curves_loops=None,
                                  structure=None, quadrate=None, **kwargs)
```

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.SurfaceLoop(tag=None, name=None, zone=None, surfaces=None, **kwargs)
```

```
class gmsh_scripts.entity.Volume(tag=None, name=None, zone=None, surfaces_loops=None,
                                  structure=None, quadrate=None, **kwargs)
```

2.1.1.5 gmsh_scripts.optimize**Submodules**`gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize`**Module Contents****Classes**

<i>Optimize</i>	Abstract
<i>NoOptimize</i>	Abstract
<i>OptimizeOne</i>	Optimize once
<i>OptimizeMany</i>	Optimize several times

Attributes

str2obj

n

class gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize.**Optimize**

Abstract

class gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize.**NoOptimize**

Bases: *Optimize*

Abstract

class gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize.**OptimizeOne**(*method=None, force=False, n_iterations=1, threshold=0.3*)

Bases: *Optimize*

Optimize once

Parameters

- **method** (*str*) – Optimization method: “” for default tetrahedral mesh optimizer “Netgen” for Netgen optimizer, “HighOrder” for direct high-order mesh optimizer, “HighOrderElastic” for high-order elastic smoother, “HighOrderFastCurving” for fast curving algorithm, “Laplace2D” for Laplace smoothing, “Relocate2D” and “Relocate3D” for node relocation
- **force** (*bool*) – Apply to discrete entities
- **n_iterations** (*int*) – Number of iterations
- **threshold** (*float*) – Optimize tetrahedra with quality below threshold

class gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize.**OptimizeMany**(*optimizers=None, force=False, threshold=0.3*)

Bases: *Optimize*

Optimize several times

Parameters

- **optimizers** (*list*) – [[opt1, n_iter1], [opt2, n_iter2], ...]
- **force** (*bool*) – Apply to discrete entities
- **threshold** (*float*) – Optimize tetrahedra with quality below threshold

gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize.**str2obj**

gmsh_scripts.optimize.optimize.**n**

2.1.1.6 gmsh_scripts.parse

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.parse.parse

Module Contents

Functions

<code>parse_row(row[, sep_i, sep_si])</code>	Parse row of grid or layers
<code>parse_row_item(item, item_t, pc, pm, ps, sep_i, sep_ii)</code>	
<code>parse_row_item_coordinate(c, pc, item_t, sep)</code>	Parse coordinate item of grid row
<code>parse_row_item_mesh_size(m, pm, cs, pc, sep)</code>	Parse mesh size item of grid row
<code>parse_row_item_structure(s, cs[, sep])</code>	Parse structure col of grid row
<code>parse_grid(grid[, sep_i, sep_si])</code>	Parse grid
<code>parse_layers2grid(layers[, sep_i, sep_si])</code>	Parse layers
<code>correct_layers(layers)</code>	Correct layers
<code>parse_layers(layers[, sep_i, sep_si])</code>	Parse layers

gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.**parse_row**(row, sep_i=';', sep_si=':')

Parse row of grid or layers

Item types:

1. 'v' - value
2. 'i' - increment

Row types:

1. 'p' - product
2. 's' - slice

Types (first item of the row):

1. 'v;p' - item value, row product
2. 'v;s' - item value, row slice
3. 'i;p' - item increment, row product
4. 'i;s' - item increment, row slice

Parameters

- **row** (*list*) – row to parse, [t, i0 (origin), i1, i2, ..., iN], where t - type, i - item
- **sep_i** (*str*) – items separator
- **sep_si** (*str*) – sub-items separator

Returns

row (*list*): corrected row, values (*list*): [coordinates, mesh sizes, structures], maps (*list*): [o_b2is, o_is2b, n_b2is, n_is2b, n2o_i2i, n2o_b2b],

where 2 - to, o - old, n - new, b - block, is - indices

Return type

tuple

`gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.parse_row_item(item, item_t, pc, pm, ps, sep_i, sep_ii)``gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.parse_row_item_coordinate(c, pc, item_t, sep)`

Parse coordinate item of grid row

Parameters

- **c** (*str*) – col to parse, variants: 1. “c:n” (uniform): coordinate (float), number of steps (int)
2. “c:n:a:b” (Beta CDF): coordinate (float), number of steps (int),
alpha (float), beta (float)
- **pc** (*float*) – previous coordinate
- **item_t** (*str*) – item type
- **sep** (*str*) – values separator

Returns

new coordinates

Return type

list of float

`gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.parse_row_item_mesh_size(m, pm, cs, pc, sep)`

Parse mesh size item of grid row

Parameters

- **m** (*str*) – col to parse, variants: 1. “m” (direct): mesh size (float) 2. “m:w:a:b” (Beta PDF):
mesh size (float), weight (float),
alpha (float), beta (float)
- **pm** (*float*) – previous mesh size
- **cs** (*list of float*) – coordinates
- **pc** (*float*) – previous coordinate
- **sep** (*str*) – values separator

Returns

mesh size for each coordinate

Return type

list of float

`gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.parse_row_item_structure(s, cs, sep=':')`

Parse structure col of grid row

TODO interpolation of number of nodes between coordinates? :param s: col to parse, variants:

1. “n”: number of nodes (int)
2. “n:t”: **number of nodes (int), type (int):**
0 - Progression (default), 1 - Bump, 2 - Beta
3. “n:t:k”: **number of nodes (int), type (int):**
0 - Progression (default), 1 - Bump, 2 - Beta, coefficient (float) from 0 to inf, default 1.0

Parameters

- **cs** (*list of float*) – coordinates,
- **sep** (*str*) – values separator

Returns

[[number of nodes, type, coefficient], ..., n coordinates]

Return type

list of list

gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.**parse_grid**(*grid, sep_i=';', sep_si=':'*)

Parse grid

Parameters

- **grid** (*list of list*) – list of rows
- **sep_i** (*str*) – items separator
- **sep_si** (*str*) – sub-items separator

Returns

grid, values, maps

Return type

tuple

gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.**parse_layers2grid**(*layers, sep_i=';', sep_si=':'*)

Parse layers

0. **From list of rows (2D ragged array 6xNI), where**

NI - number of items/blocks by each direction (type item excluded!). First item of Z/NZ rows implicitly set to 0 [

[0 1 2 3] X [4 5 6] Y [7 8] NX [9] NY [10 11] Z [12 13] NZ

] layers

1. Corrected layers

2. **To layers block map (4D ragged array 4x2xNJxNI), where**

NJ - number of items/blocks by Z/NZ respectively, NI - number of items/blocks by X/Y/NX/NY respectively

[

[

[

[0 1 2 3] Z0 [4 5 6 7] Z1

X0 X1 X2 X3

] Z [

[8 9 10 11] NZ0 [12 13 14 15] NZ1

X0 X1 X2 X3

] NZ

] X [

[

[16 17 18] Z0 [19 20 21] Z1

```

        Y0 Y1 Y2
    ] Z [
        [22 23 24] NZ0 [25 26 27] NZ1
        Y0 Y1 Y2
    ] NZ
] Y [
    [
        [ 28 29] Z0 [ 30 31] Z1
        NX0 NX1
    ] Z [
        [ 32 33] NZ0 [ 34 35] NZ1
        NX0 NX1
    ] - NZ
] NX [
    [
        [ 36] Z0 [ 37] Z1
        NY0
    ] Z [
        [ 38] NZ0 [ 39] NZ1
        NY0
    ] NZ
] NY

] - layers block map
To grid (3D array, 3xNI), NI - number of items by X/Y/Z respectively [
    NX + X - X, where NX is negated and reversed NY + Y - Y, where NY is negated and reversed NZ
    + [0] + Z - Z, where NZ is negated and reversed
] - grid
To block map of the grid (3D array, NZN+ZN x NYN+YN-1 x NXN+XN-1) [
    [
        [ 0 1 2 3 4] NY0/Y0 [ 5 6 7 8 9] Y1 [ 10 11 12 13 14] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
    ] NZ1 [
        [ 15 16 17 18 19] NY0/Y0 [ 20 21 22 23 24] Y1 [ 25 26 27 28 29] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
    ] NZ0 [
        [ 30 31 32 33 34] NY0/Y0 [ 35 36 37 38 39] Y1 [ 40 41 42 43 44] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
```

```

] Z0 [
    [ 45 46 47 48 49] NY0/Y0 [ 50 51 52 53 54] Y1 [ 55 56 57 58 59] Y2
    NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
] Z1
] grid block map
Global indexes of layers block map at grid block map [
    [
        [ 35 12/25/34/39 13 14 15] NY0/Y0 [ - 26 - - -] Y1 [ - 27 - - -] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
    ] NZ1 [
        [ 33 8/22/32/38 9 10 11] NY0/Y0 [ - 23 - - -] Y1 [ - 24 - - -] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
    ] NZ0 [
        [ 29 0/16/28/36 1 2 3] NY0/Y0 [ - 17 - - -] Y1 [ - 18 - - -] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
    ] Z0 [
        [31 4/19/30/37 5 6 7] NY0/Y0 [ - 20 - - -] Y1 [ - 21 - - -] Y2
        NX1 NX0/X0 X1 X2 X3
    ] Z1
] block map of the grid

```

Parameters

- **layers** (*list of list*) – list of rows
- **sep_i** (*str*) – items separator
- **sep_si** (*str*) – sub-items separator

Returns

new_layers, values, maps

Return type

tuple

gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.**correct_layers**(layers)

Correct layers

```

[
    [0 1 2 3] X [4 5 6] Y [7 8] NX [9] NY [10 11] Z [12 13] NZ
] layers with variants:

```

1. X/Z (2xN)

```

[
    [0 1 2 3] X [4 5] Z
] layers

```

2. X/Y/Z (3xN)

```
[
    [0 1 2 3] X [4 5 6] Y [7 8] Z
] layers
```

3. **X/Y/Z/NZ (4xN)**

```
[
    [0 1 2 3] X [4 5 6] Y [7 8] Z [9 10] NZ
] layers
```

4. **X/Y/NX/NY/Z (5xN)**

```
[
    [0 1 2 3] X [4 5 6] Y [7 8] NX [9] NY [10 11] Z
] layers
```

Parameters

layers (*list of list*) – layers

Returns:

gmsh_scripts.parse.parse.**parse_layers**(layers, sep_i=';', sep_si=':')

Parse layers

2.1.1.7 gmsh_scripts.quadrate

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.quadrate.quadrate

Module Contents

Classes

Quadrate

NoQuadrate

QuadrateBlock

Attributes

str2obj

class gmsh_scripts.quadrate.quadrate.**Quadrate**(name=None, **kwargs)

class gmsh_scripts.quadrate.quadrate.**NoQuadrate**


```
class gmsh_scripts.quadrate.quadrate.QuadrateBlock
```

```
gmsh_scripts.quadrate.quadrate.str2obj
```

2.1.1.8 gmsh_scripts.refine

Submodules

```
gmsh_scripts.refine.refine
```

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Refine</i>	Abstract
<i>NoRefine</i>	Abstract
<i>RefineBySplit</i>	<p>param n_iterations Number of iterations</p>

Attributes

<i>str2obj</i>

```
class gmsh_scripts.refine.refine.Refine
```

Abstract

```
class gmsh_scripts.refine.refine.NoRefine
```

Bases: *Refine*

Abstract

```
class gmsh_scripts.refine.refine.RefineBySplit(n_iterations=1)
```

Bases: *Refine*

Parameters

n_iterations (*int*) – Number of iterations

```
gmsh_scripts.refine.refine.str2obj
```

2.1.1.9 gmsh_scripts.size

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.size.size

Module Contents

Classes

Size

NoSize

BooleanPoint

BooleanEdge

Bagging

Attributes

str2obj

class gmsh_scripts.size.size.**Size**

evaluate_map(*block*)

class gmsh_scripts.size.size.**NoSize**

 Bases: *Size*

class gmsh_scripts.size.size.**BooleanPoint**(*intra_function='min', inter_function='min', factor=1.0, min_size=0.0, max_size=1e+22*)

 Bases: *Size*

evaluate_map(*block*)

class gmsh_scripts.size.size.**BooleanEdge**(*intra_function='min', inter_function='min', factor=1.0, min_size=0.0, max_size=1e+22*)

 Bases: *Size*

evaluate_map(*block*)

class gmsh_scripts.size.size.**Bagging**(*sizes=(), inter_function='mean'*)

 Bases: *Size*

evaluate_map(*block*)

gmsh_scripts.size.size.**str2obj**

2.1.1.10 gmsh_scripts.smooth

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.smooth.smooth

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Smooth</i>	Abstract
<i>NoSmooth</i>	
<i>SmoothByDim</i>	param dims Dims to smooth

Attributes

<i>str2obj</i>

class gmsh_scripts.smooth.smooth.**Smooth**

Abstract

class gmsh_scripts.smooth.smooth.**NoSmooth**

class gmsh_scripts.smooth.smooth.**SmoothByDim**(*dims=None, n_iterations=1, smooth_normals=False, smooth_cross_field=False*)

Bases: *Smooth*

Parameters

- **dims** (*list*) – Dims to smooth
- **n_iterations** (*int*) – Number of iterations
- **smooth_normals** (*bool*) – Do smooth normals?
- **smooth_cross_field** (*bool*) – Do smooth cross fields?

gmsh_scripts.smooth.smooth.**str2obj**

2.1.1.11 gmsh_scripts.strategy

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.strategy.strategy

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Strategy</i>	Abstract strategy
<i>Base</i>	Default strategy
<i>Fast</i>	Generates geometry only (.geo_unrolled file)
<i>NoBoolean</i>	Doesn't use boolean operations

Attributes

<i>str2obj</i>

```
class gmsh_scripts.strategy.strategy.Strategy(factory=None, model_name=None, output_path=None,
                                              output_formats=None)
```

Abstract strategy

```
class gmsh_scripts.strategy.strategy.Base(factory=None, model_name=None, output_path=None,
                                           output_formats=None, boolean_function=BooleanAllBlock(),
                                           zone_function=DirectionByNormal(),
                                           size_function=NoSize(), structure_function=StructureBlock(),
                                           quadrate_function=NoQuadrate(),
                                           optimize_function=OptimizeOne(),
                                           refine_function=NoRefine(), smooth_function=NoSmooth())
```

Bases: *Strategy*

Default strategy

```
class gmsh_scripts.strategy.strategy.Fast(factory=None, model_name=None, output_path=None,
                                           output_formats=None)
```

Bases: *Strategy*

Generates geometry only (.geo_unrolled file)

```
class gmsh_scripts.strategy.strategy.NoBoolean(factory=None, model_name=None, output_path=None,
                                                output_formats=None, zone_function=BlockZone(),
                                                size_function=NoSize(),
                                                structure_function=StructureBlock(),
                                                quadrate_function=NoQuadrate(),
                                                optimize_function=OptimizeOne(),
                                                refine_function=NoRefine(),
                                                smooth_function=NoSmooth())
```

Bases: *Strategy*

Doesn't use boolean operations

```
gmsh_scripts.strategy.strategy.str2obj
```

2.1.1.12 gmsh_scripts.structure

Submodules

```
gmsh_scripts.structure.structure
```

see https://gitlab.onelab.info/gmsh/gmsh/blob/gmsh_4_8_4/tutorial/python/x2.py # Set this to True to build a fully hex mesh: #transfinite = True transfinite = False transfiniteAuto = False

if transfinite:

```
    NN = 30 for c in gmsh.model.getEntities(1):
```

```
        gmsh.model.mesh.setTransfiniteCurve(c[1], NN)
```

for s in gmsh.model.getEntities(2):

```
    gmsh.model.mesh.setTransfiniteSurface(s[1])          gmsh.model.mesh.setRecombine(s[0],          s[1])
```

```
    gmsh.model.mesh.setSmoothing(s[0], s[1], 100)
```

```
gmsh.model.mesh.setTransfiniteVolume(v1)
```

elif transfiniteAuto:

```
    gmsh.option.setNumber('Mesh.MeshSizeMin', 0.5) gmsh.option.setNumber('Mesh.MeshSizeMax',
    0.5) # setTransfiniteAutomatic() uses the sizing constraints to set the number # of points
    gmsh.model.mesh.setTransfiniteAutomatic()
```

else:

```
    gmsh.option.setNumber('Mesh.MeshSizeMin', 0.05) gmsh.option.setNumber('Mesh.MeshSizeMax', 0.05)
```

```
def setTransfiniteAutomatic(dimTags=[], cornerAngle=2.35, recombine=True):
```

Set transfinite meshing constraints on the model entities in `dimTag`. Transfinite meshing constraints are added to the curves of the quadrangular surfaces and to the faces of 6-sided volumes. Quadrangular faces with a corner angle superior to `cornerAngle` (in radians) are ignored. The number of points is automatically determined from the sizing constraints. If `dimTag` is empty, the constraints are applied to all entities in the model. If `recombine` is true, the recombine flag is automatically set on the transfinite surfaces.

Module Contents

Classes

Structure

NoStructure

StructureAuto

param corner_angle

Quadrangular faces with a corner angle superior

StructureBlock

Attributes

[*str2obj*](#)

```
class gmsh_scripts.structure.structure.Structure(name=None, **kwargs)
```

```
class gmsh_scripts.structure.structure.NoStructure
```

```
class gmsh_scripts.structure.structure.StructureAuto(corner_angle=np.rad2deg(2.35),
                                                    quadrate=True)
```

Parameters

- **corner_angle** (*float*) – Quadrangular faces with a corner angle superior to corner_angle (in degree) are ignored
- **quadrate** (*bool*) – Quadrate surfaces

```
class gmsh_scripts.structure.structure.StructureBlock(do_quadrate=True, do_structure=True)
```

```
gmsh_scripts.structure.structure.str2obj
```

2.1.1.13 gmsh_scripts.support

Submodules

[`gmsh_scripts.support.support`](#)

Module Contents

Classes

<i>LoggingDecorator</i>	Decorator for logger initialization
<i>GmshDecorator</i>	Decorator for gmsh initialization
<i>GmshOptionsDecorator</i>	Decorator for setting gmsh options
<i>DataTree</i>	Volumes data tree

Functions

<code>flatten(iterable[, types])</code>	Flatten iterable through types
<code>plot_quality()</code>	
<code>plot_statistics()</code>	
<code>timeit(f)</code>	
<code>beta_function(xs, a, b[, n])</code>	Beta function
<code>beta_pdf(xs, a, b[, n])</code>	Beta probability density function
<code>beta_cdf(xs, a, b[, n])</code>	Beta cumulative distribution function
<code>check_on_file(path)</code>	Check path on the file
<code>volumes_surfaces_to_volumes_groups_surfaces(..)</code>	For Environment object. For each distinct inner volume in Environment

class gmsh_scripts.support.support.**LoggingDecorator**(*filename=None, filemode='a', fmt=None, datefmt=None, level='INFO'*)

Decorator for logger initialization

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – path to log file
- **filemode** (*str*) – mode of log file
- **fmt** (*str*) – format of messages See <https://docs.python.org/3/library/logging.html#logrecord-attributes>
- **datefmt** (*str*) – format of the date
- **level** (*int or str*) – CRITICAL = 50, FATAL = CRITICAL, ERROR = 40, WARNING = 30, WARN = WARNING, INFO = 20, DEBUG = 10, NOTSET = 0

class gmsh_scripts.support.support.**GmshDecorator**

Decorator for gmsh initialization

1. Initialize
2. Call function
3. Finalize

class gmsh_scripts.support.support.**GmshOptionsDecorator**(*options=None*)

Decorator for setting gmsh options

1. Set options
2. Call function

Options:

<https://gmsh.info/doc/texinfo/gmsh.html#Options>

Unstructured mesh:

Gmsh provides a choice between several 2D and 3D unstructured algorithms. Each algorithm has its own advantages and disadvantages.

For all 2D unstructured algorithms a Delaunay mesh that contains all the points of the 1D mesh is initially constructed using a divide-and-conquer algorithm⁵. Missing edges are recovered using edge swaps⁶. After this initial step several algorithms can be applied to generate the final mesh:

The “MeshAdapt” algorithm⁷ is based on local mesh modifications. This technique makes use of edge swaps, splits, and collapses: long edges are split, short edges are collapsed, and edges are swapped if a better geometrical configuration is obtained. The “Delaunay” algorithm is inspired by the work of the GAMMA team at INRIA⁸. New points are inserted sequentially at the circumcenter of the element that has the largest adimensional circumradius. The mesh is then reconnected using an anisotropic Delaunay criterion. The “Frontal-Delaunay” algorithm is inspired by the work of S. Rebay⁹. Other experimental algorithms with specific features are also available. In particular, “Frontal-Delaunay for Quads”¹⁰ is a variant of the “Frontal-Delaunay” algorithm aiming at generating right-angle triangles suitable for recombination; and “BAMG”¹¹ allows to generate anisotropic triangulations. For very complex curved surfaces the “MeshAdapt” algorithm is the most robust. When high element quality is important, the “Frontal-Delaunay” algorithm should be tried. For very large meshes of plane surfaces the “Delaunay” algorithm is the fastest; it usually also handles complex mesh size fields better than the “Frontal-Delaunay”. When the “Delaunay” or “Frontal-Delaunay” algorithms fail, “MeshAdapt” is automatically triggered. The “Automatic” algorithm uses “Delaunay” for plane surfaces and “MeshAdapt” for all other surfaces.

Several 3D unstructured algorithms are also available:

The “Delaunay” algorithm is split into three separate steps. First, an initial mesh of the union of all the volumes in the model is performed, without inserting points in the volume. The surface mesh is then recovered using H. Si’s boundary recovery algorithm Tetgen/BR. Then a three-dimensional version of the 2D Delaunay algorithm described above is applied to insert points in the volume to respect the mesh size constraints. The “Frontal” algorithm uses J. Schoeberl’s Netgen algorithm¹². The “HXT” algorithm¹³ is a new efficient and parallel reimplementaton of the Delaunay algorithm. Other experimental algorithms with specific features are also available. In particular, “MMG3D”¹⁴ allows to generate anisotropic tetrahedralizations. The “Delaunay” algorithm is currently the most robust and is the only one that supports the automatic generation of hybrid meshes with pyramids. Embedded model entities and the Field mechanism to specify element sizes (see Specifying mesh element sizes) are currently only supported by the “Delaunay” and “HXT” algorithms.

If your version of Gmsh is compiled with OpenMP support (see Compiling the source code), most of the meshing steps can be performed in parallel:

1D and 2D meshing is parallelized using a coarse-grained approach, i.e. curves (resp. surfaces) are each meshed sequentially, but several curves (resp. surfaces) can be meshed at the same time. 3D meshing using HXT is parallelized using a fine-grained approach, i.e. the actual meshing procedure for a single volume is done in parallel. The number of threads can be controlled with the `-nt` flag on the command line (see Command-line options), or with the `General.NumThreads`, `Mesh.MaxNumThreads1D`, `Mesh.MaxNumThreads2D` and `Mesh.MaxNumThreads3D` options (see General options list and Mesh options list). To determine the size of mesh elements, Gmsh locally computes the minimum of

- 1) the size of the model bounding box;
- 2) if ``Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints`` is set, the mesh size specified at geometrical points;
- 3) if ``Mesh.MeshSizeFromCurvature`` is positive, the mesh size based on curvature (the value specifying the number of elements per $2 * \pi$ rad);
- 4) the background mesh size field;
- 5) any per-entity mesh size constraint.

This value is then constrained in the interval `[`Mesh.MeshSizeMin`, `Mesh.MeshSizeMax`]` and multiplied by ``Mesh.MeshSizeFactor``. In addition, boundary mesh sizes (on curves or surfaces) are interpolated inside the enclosed entity (surface or volume, respectively) if the option ``Mesh.MeshSizeExtendFromBoundary`` is set (which is the case by default).

When the element size is fully specified by a background mesh size field (as it is in this example), it is thus often desirable to set

```
Mesh.MeshSizeExtendFromBoundary = 0;      Mesh.MeshSizeFromPoints = 0;
Mesh.MeshSizeFromCurvature = 0;
```

This will prevent over-refinement due to small mesh sizes on the boundary.

Quadrature:

To generate quadrangles instead of triangles, we can simply add `gmsh.model.mesh.setRecombine(2, pl)` If we'd had several surfaces, we could have used the global option “Mesh.RecombineAll”:

```
gmsh.option.setNumber("Mesh.RecombineAll", 1)
```

The default recombination algorithm is called “Blossom”: it uses a minimum cost perfect matching algorithm to generate fully quadrilateral meshes from triangulations. More details about the algorithm can be found in the following paper: J.-F. Remacle, J. Lambrechts, B. Seny, E. Marchandise, A. Johnen and C. Geuzaine, “Blossom-Quad: a non-uniform quadrilateral mesh generator using a minimum cost perfect matching algorithm”, International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering 89, pp. 1102-1119, 2012.

For even better 2D (planar) quadrilateral meshes, you can try the experimental “Frontal-Delaunay for quads” meshing algorithm, which is a triangulation algorithm that enables to create right triangles almost everywhere: J.-F. Remacle, F. Henrotte, T. Carrier-Baudouin, E. Bechet, E. Marchandise, C. Geuzaine and T. Mouton. A frontal Delaunay quad mesh generator using the L^∞ norm. International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering, 94, pp. 494-512, 2013. Uncomment the following line to try the Frontal-Delaunay algorithms for quads:

```
gmsh.option.setNumber("Mesh.Algorithm", 8)
```

The default recombination algorithm might leave some triangles in the mesh, if recombining all the triangles leads to badly shaped quads. In such cases, to generate full-quad meshes, you can either subdivide the resulting hybrid mesh (with ‘Mesh.SubdivisionAlgorithm’ set to 1), or use the full-quad recombination algorithm, which will automatically perform a coarser mesh followed by recombination, smoothing and subdivision. Uncomment the following line to try the full-quad algorithm:

```
gmsh.option.setNumber("Mesh.RecombinationAlgorithm", 2) # or 3
```

You can also set the subdivision step alone, with

```
gmsh.option.setNumber("Mesh.SubdivisionAlgorithm", 1)
```

```
gmsh.model.mesh.generate(2)
```

Note that you could also apply the recombination algorithm and/or the subdivision step explicitly after meshing, as follows:

```
gmsh.model.mesh.generate(2) gmsh.model.mesh.recombine() gmsh.option.setNumber("Mesh.SubdivisionAlgorithm",
1) gmsh.model.mesh.refine()
```

```
gmsh_scripts.support.support.flatten(iterable, types=(list,))
```

Flatten iterable through types

Parameters

- **iterable** – some iterable
- **types** – types to recurse

Returns

elements

Return type

generator of object

class gmsh_scripts.support.support.**DataTree**(*vs_dt*)Volumes data tree # TODO add surfaces loops :param *vs_dt*: Volumes dim-tags :type *vs_dt*: list of tuple**vs_dt**

Volumes dim-tags

Type

list of tuple

vs_ss_dt

Surfaces dim-tags of volumes

Type

list of tuple

vs_ss_cs_dt

Curves dim-tags of surfaces of volumes

Type

list of tuple

vs_ss_cs_ps_dt

Points dim-tags of curves of surfaces of volumes

Type

list of tuple

ps_dt_to_cs

Points dim-tags to coordinates

Type

dict

static evaluate_boundary_surfaces(*vs_ss_dt*)**static evaluate_global_surfaces_loops**(*vs_ss_dt*, *vs_ss_cs_dt*)gmsh_scripts.support.support.**plot_quality**()gmsh_scripts.support.support.**plot_statistics**()gmsh_scripts.support.support.**timeit**(*f*)gmsh_scripts.support.support.**beta_function**(*xs*, *a*, *b*, *n=10000*)

Beta function

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_function#Incomplete_beta_function**Parameters**

- **xs** (*float*, *np.ndarray*) – argument(s)
- **a** (*float*) – alpha
- **b** (*float*) – beta
- **n** (*int*) – number of integration steps

Returns

value

Return type

float, np.ndarray

gmsh_scripts.support.support.**beta_pdf**(*xs*, *a*, *b*, *n*=10000)

Beta probability density function

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_distribution#Probability_density_function**Parameters**

- **xs** (*float*, *np.ndarray*) – argument(s)
- **a** (*float*) – alpha
- **b** (*float*) – beta
- **n** (*int*) – number of integration steps

Returns

value

Return type

float, np.ndarray

gmsh_scripts.support.support.**beta_cdf**(*xs*, *a*, *b*, *n*=10000)

Beta cumulative distribution function

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_distribution#Cumulative_distribution_function
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_function#Incomplete_beta_function
Parameters

- **xs** (*float*, *np.ndarray*) – argument(s)
- **a** (*float*) – alpha
- **b** (*float*) – beta
- **n** (*int*) – number of integration steps

Returns

value [0, 1]

Return type

float, np.ndarray

gmsh_scripts.support.support.**check_on_file**(*path*)

Check path on the file

In the order: 1. If file at absolute path 2. Else if file at relative to current working directory path 3. Else if file at relative to running script directory path 4. Else if file at relative to real running script directory path (with eliminating all symbolics links) 0. Else no file

Parameters**path** (*str*) – path to check**Returns**

result, expanded path to file or None

Return type

tuple

`gmsh_scripts.support.support.volumes_surfaces_to_volumes_groups_surfaces(volumes_surfaces)`

For Environment object. For each distinct inner volume in Environment should exist the surface loop. If inner volumes touch each other they unite to volume group and have common surface loop. :param volumes_surfaces: [[v1_s1, ..., v1_si], ..., [vj_s1, ..., vj_si]] :return: volumes_groups_surfaces [[vg1_s1, ..., vg1_si], ...]

2.1.1.14 gmsh_scripts.transform

Submodules

`gmsh_scripts.transform.transform`

Module Contents

Classes

<i>Transform</i>	General transformation of Point coordinates.
<i>Translate</i>	Translate coordinates of the Point by the displacement
<i>Rotate</i>	TODO only for 3D coordinate systems
<i>CartesianToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Cartesian to Cartesian system.
<i>CylindricalToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Cylindrical to Cartesian system.
<i>SphericalToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Spherical to Cartesian system.
<i>ToroidalToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Toroidal to Cartesian system.
<i>TokamakToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Tokamak to Cartesian system.
<i>BlockToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Block to Cartesian system.
<i>CartesianToCartesianByBlock</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Cartesian to Cartesian system by Block coordinates.
<i>AffineToAffine</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Affine to Affine system.
<i>AffineToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Affine to Cartesian system.
<i>PathToCartesian</i>	Convert coordinates of the Point from Path to Cartesian system.
<i>LayerToCartesian</i>	General transformation of Point coordinates.
<i>QuarterLayerToCartesian</i>	General transformation of Point coordinates.
<i>AnyAsSome</i>	Treat any coordinate system as some coordinate system without coordinates transformation
<i>TransformationMatrix</i>	Affine transformation matrix

Functions

<code>reduce_transforms(transforms, point)</code>	Apply transformations on the point.
---	-------------------------------------

Attributes

<code>str2obj</code>

`gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.reduce_transforms(transforms, point)`

Apply transformations on the point.

Parameters

- **transforms** (*list*) – Transformations
- **point** (*Point*) – Point

Returns

Transformed point.

Return type

Point

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.Transform(cs_from=None, cs_to=None, cs_self=None,
                                                **kwargs)
```

General transformation of Point coordinates.

Parameters

- **cs_from** (*CoordinateSystem*) – CoordinateSystem from
- **cs_to** (*CoordinateSystem*) – CoordinateSystem to
- **cs_self** (*CoordinateSystem*) – CoordinateSystem self

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.Translate(delta, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *Transform*

Translate coordinates of the Point by the displacement

Parameters

delta (*list or np.ndarray*) – displacement

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.Rotate(origin, direction, angle, **kwargs)
```

Bases: *Transform*

TODO only for 3D coordinate systems :param origin: origin of rotation :type origin: list or np.ndarray :param direction: rotation axis :type direction: list or np.ndarray :param angle: counterclockwise angle of rotation in radians [0, 2*pi) :type angle: float

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.CartesianToCartesian(**kwargs)
```

Bases: *Transform*

Convert coordinates of the Point from Cartesian to Cartesian system.

For compatibility.

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.CylindricalToCartesian(**kwargs)

Bases: *Transform*

Convert coordinates of the Point from Cylindrical to Cartesian system.

[r, phi, z] -> [x, y, z] r - radius [0, inf), phi - azimuthal angle [0, 2*pi) (counterclockwise from X to Y), z - height

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.SphericalToCartesian(**kwargs)

Bases: *Transform*

Convert coordinates of the Point from Spherical to Cartesian system.

[r, phi, theta] -> [x, y, z]

- r - radius [0, inf)
- phi - azimuthal angle [0, 2*pi) (counterclockwise from X to Y)
- theta - polar angle [0, pi] [from top to bottom, i.e XY-plane is pi/2]

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.ToroidalToCartesian(**kwargs)

Bases: *Transform*

Convert coordinates of the Point from Toroidal to Cartesian system.

[r, phi, theta, r2] -> [x, y, z]

r - inner radius ($r < r2$)

phi - inner angle [0, 2*pi)

theta - outer angle [0, 2*pi)

r2 - outer radius

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.TokamakToCartesian(**kwargs)

Bases: *Transform*

Convert coordinates of the Point from Tokamak to Cartesian system.

[r, phi, theta, r2, kxy, kz] -> [x, y, z]

r - inner radius ($r < r2$)

phi - inner angle [0, 2*pi)

theta - outer angle [0, 2*pi)

r2 - outer radius

kxy - inner radius XY scale coefficient in positive outer radius direction

kz - inner radius Z scale coefficient

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.BlockToCartesian(cs_from=None, **kwargs)

Bases: *Transform*

Convert coordinates of the Point from Block to Cartesian system.

[xi, eta, zeta] -> [x, y, z]

xi, eta, zeta - local block coordinates

Parameters

cs_from (*coordinate_system.Block*) – Block Coordinate System

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.CartesianToCartesianByBlock(block=None,
                                                                    block_coordinates=None,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Bases: [Transform](#)

Convert coordinates of the Point from Cartesian to Cartesian system by Block coordinates.

$[x, y, z] \rightarrow [x, y, z] + [dx, dy, dz]$

$[dx, dy, dz] = [xi, eta, zeta] - \text{block_coordinates}$ in Cartesian system

Parameters

- **block** ([block.Block](#)) – Block object
- **block_coordinates** (*list or np.ndarray*) – xi, eta, zeta - block local coordinates

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.AffineToAffine(cs_to, **kwargs)
```

Bases: [Transform](#)

Convert coordinates of the Point from Affine to Affine system.

$[x0, y0, z0] \rightarrow [x1, y1, z1]$

Parameters

- **cs_to** ([Affine](#)) – Affine coordinate system

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.AffineToCartesian(**kwargs)
```

Bases: [Transform](#)

Convert coordinates of the Point from Affine to Cartesian system.

$[x0, y0, z0] \rightarrow [x, y, z]$

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.PathToCartesian(**kwargs)
```

Bases: [Transform](#)

Convert coordinates of the Point from Path to Cartesian system.

$[x, y, u] \rightarrow [x, y, z]$

u - relative path coordinate [0, 1], where 0 - start of the path, 1 - end.

x, y - Cartesian coordinates $[-\infty, \infty]$ on the normal plane to direction of the path derivative at the point with relative path coordinate u.

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.LayerToCartesian(**kwargs)
```

Bases: [Transform](#)

General transformation of Point coordinates.

Parameters

- **cs_from** ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – CoordinateSystem from
- **cs_to** ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – CoordinateSystem to
- **cs_self** ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – CoordinateSystem self

static update_coordinate(p0, pn, n0, nn, l00, l0n, ln0, lnn, lt)

```
class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.QuarterLayerToCartesian(**kwargs)
```

Bases: [Transform](#)

General transformation of Point coordinates.

Parameters

- **cs_from** ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – CoordinateSystem from
- **cs_to** ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – CoordinateSystem to
- **cs_self** ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – CoordinateSystem self

static update_coordinate(*p0, pn, n0, nn, l00, l0n, ln0, lnn, lt*)

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.**AnyAsSome**(*cs_to, **kwargs*)

Bases: [Transform](#)

Treat any coordinate system as some coordinate system without coordinates transformation

Parameters

cs_to ([CoordinateSystem](#)) – some coordinate system

class gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.**TransformationMatrix**(*matrix, **kwargs*)

Bases: [Transform](#)

Affine transformation matrix

Matrix could describe translation, rotation, reflection and dilation

See also:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affine_transformation#Representation

Parameters

matrix (*list or list of list or np.ndarray*) – transformation matrix

gmsh_scripts.transform.transform.**str2obj**

2.1.1.15 gmsh_scripts.utils

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.utils.obj2gmsh

Module Contents**Functions**

main(lines)

Attributes

parser

gmsh_scripts.utils.obj2gmsh.**main**(*lines*)

gmsh_scripts.utils.obj2gmsh.**parser**

2.1.1.16 gmsh_scripts.zone

Submodules

gmsh_scripts.zone.zone

Module Contents

Classes

Zone

<i>Block</i>	Name from zone field of entity
<i>NoZone</i>	Name from zone field of entity
<i>DirectionByNormal</i>	Construct zones from boolean map and Block's zones
<i>Mesh</i>	Construct zones from mesh instead of Block's zones

Attributes

str2obj

class gmsh_scripts.zone.zone.**Zone**

evaluate_map(*block*)

class gmsh_scripts.zone.zone.**Block**(*dims=None, dims_interfaces=None, inter_separator='|'*)

 Bases: *Zone*

 Name from zone field of entity

evaluate_map(*block*)

class gmsh_scripts.zone.zone.**NoZone**

 Bases: *Zone*

 Name from zone field of entity

```
class gmsh_scripts.zone.zone.DirectionByNormal(dims=None, dims_interfaces=None,
                                                join_interfaces=None, self_separator='_',
                                                intra_separator='-', inter_separator='|', zones=None,
                                                zones_directions=None)
```

Bases: [Zone](#)

Construct zones from boolean map and Block's zones

Parameters

- **dims** (*list*) – Which dims to zones
- **dims_interfaces** (*list*) – Which dims to interfaces zones
- **join_interfaces** (*list*) – Which interfaces should be joined together, Variants:
 1. [[volumes zones], [volumes zones], ...]
 2. [[[volumes zones], [entities zones]], ...]If the zone set with * symbol then join all zones which includes the zone else only zones that fully match the zone.
- **self_separator** (*str*) – separator in volume, surface, curve and point
- **intra_separator** (*str*) – separator between volume, surface, curve and point
- **inter_separator** (*str*) – separator between interfaces

evaluate_map(*block*)

```
class gmsh_scripts.zone.zone.Mesh(dims=(0, 1, 2, 3), dims_interfaces=(0, 1, 2, 3), join_interfaces='all',
                                  entities_separator='_', join_separator='-')
```

Bases: [Zone](#)

Construct zones from mesh instead of Block's zones

Parameters

- **dims** (*tuple of int*) – Which dims to zones
- **dims_interfaces** (*tuple of int*) – Which dims to interfaces zones
- **join_interfaces** (*str*) – Join interfaces zones 'all' - join all in alphabetical order 'first' - get first only in alphabetical order None - don't join
- **entities_separator** (*str*) – separator between volume, surface, curve and point
- **join_separator** (*str*) – separator used in join_interfaces

evaluate_map(*block*)

gmsh_scripts.zone.zone.str2obj

2.1.2 Submodules

2.1.2.1 gmsh_scripts.factory

Module Contents

Classes

Factory

Attributes

FACTORY

exception gmsh_scripts.factory.**FactoryClassError**(*value*)

Bases: Exception

Common base class for all non-exit exceptions.

exception gmsh_scripts.factory.**FactoryKeyError**(*value*)

Bases: Exception

Common base class for all non-exit exceptions.

exception gmsh_scripts.factory.**FactoryValueError**(*value*)

Bases: Exception

Common base class for all non-exit exceptions.

class gmsh_scripts.factory.**Factory**

gmsh_scripts.factory.**FACTORY**

2.1.2.2 gmsh_scripts.load

Module Contents

Functions

load(*path*)

gmsh_scripts.load.**load**(*path*)

2.1.2.3 gmsh_scripts.plot

Module Contents

Functions

plot_action(a[, output, height, width, title, ...])

main()

gmsh_scripts.plot.**plot_action**(a, output=None, height='600px', width='600px', title='', options=False, no_hierarchy=False, background='white', font='black')

gmsh_scripts.plot.**main**()

2.1.2.4 gmsh_scripts.registry

Module Contents

Functions

```
reset([factory, point_tol])
```

```
correct_kwargs(entity, name)
```

```
register_point(point)
```

```
register_curve(curve)
```

```
register_curve_loop(curve_loop)
```

```
register_surface(surface)
```

```
register_surface_loop(surface_loop)
```

```
register_volume(volume)
```

```
register_quadrate_surface(surface)
```

```
register_structure_curve(curve)
```

```
register_structure_surface(surface)
```

```
register_structure_volume(volume)
```

```
pre_unregister_volume(volume)
```

```
unregister_volumes()
```

```
get_unregistered_volumes()
```

```
register_curve_structure(points, structure)
```

```
register_surface_structure(points, structure)
```

```
register_volume_structure(tag, structure)
```

```
register_surface_quadrate(points, quadrate)
```

```
get_curve_structure(points)
```

```
get_surface_structure(points)
```

```
get_volume_structure(tag)
```

```
get_surface_quadrate(points)
```

```
register_boolean_new2olds(m)
```

```
register_boolean_old2news(m)
```

```
get_boolean_new2olds()
```

```
get_boolean_old2news()
```

```
register_volume2block(volume_tag, block)
```

Attributes

FACTORY

POINT_TOL

POINTS

CURVES

CURVES_LOOPS

SURFACES

SURFACES_LOOPS

VOLUMES

POINT_TAG

CURVE_TAG

CURVE_LOOP_TAG

SURFACE_TAG

SURFACE_LOOP_TAG

VOLUME_TAG

QUADRATED_SURFACES

STRUCTURED_CURVES

STRUCTURED_SURFACES

STRUCTURED_VOLUMES

CURVE_STRUCTURE

SURFACE_STRUCTURE

VOLUME_STRUCTURE

SURFACE_QUADRATE

BOOLEAN_NEW2OLDS

BOOLEAN_OLD2NEWS

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<i>VOLUME2BLOCK</i>
<i>USE_REGISTRY_TAG</i>
<i>UNREGISTERED_VOLUMES</i>
<i>POINT_KWARGS</i>
<i>CURVE_KWARGS</i>
<i>CURVE_LOOP_KWARGS</i>
<i>SURFACE_KWARGS</i>
<i>SURFACE_LOOP_KWARGS</i>
<i>VOLUME_KWARGS</i>
<i>RECOMBINE_KWARGS</i>
<i>TRANSFINITE_CURVE_KWARGS</i>
<i>TRANSFINITE_CURVE_TYPES</i>
<i>TRANSFINITE_SURFACE_KWARGS</i>
<i>TRANSFINITE_VOLUME_KWARGS</i>
<i>name2kwargs</i>
<i>add_point</i>
<i>add_curve</i>
<i>add_curve_loop</i>
<i>add_surface</i>
<i>add_surface_loop</i>
<i>add_volume</i>
<i>add_quadrate</i>
<i>add_structure_curve</i>
<i>add_structure_surface</i>
<i>add_structure_volume</i>

```
gmsh_scripts.registry.FACTORY = 'geo'
```

```
gmsh_scripts.registry.POINT_TOL = 12
gmsh_scripts.registry.POINTS
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVES
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVES_LOOPS
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACES
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACES_LOOPS
gmsh_scripts.registry.VOLUMES
gmsh_scripts.registry.POINT_TAG = 1
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVE_TAG = 1
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVE_LOOP_TAG = 1
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACE_TAG = 1
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACE_LOOP_TAG = 1
gmsh_scripts.registry.VOLUME_TAG = 1
gmsh_scripts.registry.QUADRATED_SURFACES
gmsh_scripts.registry.STRUCTURED_CURVES
gmsh_scripts.registry.STRUCTURED_SURFACES
gmsh_scripts.registry.STRUCTURED_VOLUMES
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVE_STRUCTURE
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACE_STRUCTURE
gmsh_scripts.registry.VOLUME_STRUCTURE
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACE_QUADRATE
gmsh_scripts.registry.BOOLEAN_NEW2OLDS
gmsh_scripts.registry.BOOLEAN_OLD2NEWS
gmsh_scripts.registry.VOLUME2BLOCK
gmsh_scripts.registry.USE_REGISTRY_TAG = True
gmsh_scripts.registry.UNREGISTERED_VOLUMES
gmsh_scripts.registry.POINT_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVE_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.CURVE_LOOP_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACE_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.SURFACE_LOOP_KWARGS
```

```
gmsh_scripts.registry.VOLUME_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.RECOMBINE_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.TRANSFINITE_CURVE_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.TRANSFINITE_CURVE_TYPES = ['Progression', 'Bump', 'Beta']
gmsh_scripts.registry.TRANSFINITE_SURFACE_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.TRANSFINITE_VOLUME_KWARGS
gmsh_scripts.registry.name2kwargs
gmsh_scripts.registry.reset(factory='geo', point_tol=8)
gmsh_scripts.registry.correct_kwargs(entity, name)
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_point
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_curve
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_curve_loop
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_surface
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_surface_loop
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_volume
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_quadrature
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_structure_curve
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_structure_surface
gmsh_scripts.registry.add_structure_volume
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_point(point)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_curve(curve)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_curve_loop(curve_loop)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_surface(surface)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_surface_loop(surface_loop)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_volume(volume)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_quadrature_surface(surface)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_structure_curve(curve)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_structure_surface(surface)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_structure_volume(volume)
gmsh_scripts.registry.pre_unregister_volume(volume)
gmsh_scripts.registry.unregister_volumes()
```

```
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_unregistered_volumes()
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_curve_structure(points, structure)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_surface_structure(points, structure)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_volume_structure(tag, structure)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_surface_quadrate(points, quadrate)
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_curve_structure(points)
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_surface_structure(points)
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_volume_structure(tag)
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_surface_quadrate(points)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_boolean_new2olds(m)
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_boolean_old2news(m)
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_boolean_new2olds()
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_boolean_old2news()
gmsh_scripts.registry.register_volume2block(volume_tag, block)
gmsh_scripts.registry.get_volume2block()
gmsh_scripts.registry.synchronize()
```

2.1.2.5 gmsh_scripts.run

Module Contents

Functions

```
init_walk(obj[, prev_obj, prev_indices, prev_keys])
```

```
set_parent(parent)
```

```
parse_arguments()
```

```
run(args)
```

```
main()
```

```
gmsh_scripts.run.init_walk(obj, prev_obj=None, prev_indices=None, prev_keys=None)
```

```
gmsh_scripts.run.set_parent(parent)
```

```
gmsh_scripts.run.parse_arguments()
```

```
gmsh_scripts.run.run(args)
```

```
gmsh_scripts.run.main()
```

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