

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

D06ACF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

D06ACF generates a triangular mesh of a closed polygonal region in \mathbb{R}^2 , given a mesh of its boundary. It uses an Advancing Front process, based on an incremental method.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE D06ACF(NVB, NVINT, NVMAX, NEDGE, EDGE, NV, NELT, COOR, CONN,
1          WEIGHT, ITRACE, RWORK, LRWORK, IWORK, LIWORK, IFAIL)
  INTEGER          NVB, NVINT, NVMAX, NEDGE, EDGE(3,NEDGE), NV, NELT,
1          CONN(3,2*NVMAX+5), ITRACE, LRWORK, IWORK(LIWORK),
2          LIWORK, IFAIL
  real           COOR(2,NVMAX), WEIGHT(*), RWORK(LRWORK)

```

3 Description

D06ACF generates the set of interior vertices using an Advancing Front process, based on an incremental method. It allows the user to specify a number of fixed interior mesh vertices together with weights which allow concentration of the mesh in their neighbourhood. For more details about the triangulation method, consult the D06 Chapter Introduction as well as George and Borouchaki (1998).

This routine is derived from material in the MODULEF package from INRIA (Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et Automatique).

4 References

George P L and Borouchaki H (1998) *Delaunay Triangulation and Meshing: Application to Finite Elements* Editions HERMES, Paris

5 Parameters

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1: | NVB – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the number of vertices in the input boundary mesh. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $NVB \geq 3$. | |
| 2: | NVINT – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the number of fixed interior mesh vertices to which a weight will be applied. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $NVINT \geq 0$. | |
| 3: | NVMAX – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the maximum number of the vertices in the mesh to be generated. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $NVMAX \geq NVB + NVINT$. | |
| 4: | NEDGE – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the number of boundary edges in the input mesh. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $NEDGE \geq 1$. | |

- 5: EDGE(3,NEDGE) – INTEGER array Input
On entry: the specification of the boundary edges. EDGE(1 : 2, j) contains the vertex number of the two end-points of the j th boundary edge. EDGE(3, j) is a user-supplied tag for the j th boundary edge and is not used by this routine.
Constraint: $1 \leq \text{EDGE}(i, j) \leq \text{NVB}$ and $\text{EDGE}(1, j) \neq \text{EDGE}(2, j)$, for $i = 1, 2$; $j = 1, \dots, \text{NEDGE}$.
- 6: NV – INTEGER Output
On exit: the total number of vertices in the output mesh (including both boundary and interior vertices). If $\text{NVB} + \text{NVINT} = \text{NVMAX}$, no interior vertices will be generated and $\text{NV} = \text{NVMAX}$.
- 7: NELT – INTEGER Output
On exit: the number of triangular elements in the mesh.
- 8: COOR(2,NVMAX) – *real* array Input/Output
On entry: COOR(1, i) contains the x -coordinate of the i th input boundary mesh vertex, for $i = 1, \dots, \text{NVB}$. COOR(1, i) contains the x -coordinate of the $(i - \text{NVB})$ th fixed interior vertex, for $i = \text{NVB} + 1, \dots, \text{NVB} + \text{NVINT}$. While COOR(2, i) contains the corresponding y -coordinate, for $i = 1, \dots, \text{NVB} + \text{NVINT}$.
On exit: the input elements COOR(1 : 2, 1 : (NVB + NVINT)) are unchanged. COOR(1, i) will contain the x -coordinate of the $(i - \text{NVB} - \text{NVINT})$ th generated interior mesh vertex, for $i = \text{NVB} + \text{NVINT} + 1, \dots, \text{NV}$; while COOR(2, i) will contain the corresponding y -coordinate.
- 9: CONN(3,2*NVMAX+5) – INTEGER array Output
On exit: the connectivity of the mesh between triangles and vertices. For each triangle j , CONN(i, j) gives the indices in COOR of its three vertices (in anticlockwise order), for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $j = 1, \dots, \text{NELT}$.
- 10: WEIGHT(*) – *real* array Input
Note: the dimension of the array WEIGHT must be at least $\max(1, \text{NVINT})$.
On entry: the weight of fixed interior vertices. It is the diameter of triangles (length of the longer edge) created around each of the given interior vertices.
Constraint: if $\text{NVINT} > 0$, $\text{WEIGHT}(i) > 0.0$, for $i = 1, \dots, \text{NVINT}$.
- 11: ITRACE – INTEGER Input
On entry: the level of trace information required from D06ACF as follows:
 if $\text{ITRACE} \leq 0$, no output is generated;
 if $\text{ITRACE} \geq 1$, then output from the meshing solver is printed on the current advisory message unit (see X04ABF). This output contains details of the vertices and triangles generated by the process.
Users are advised to set $\text{ITRACE} = 0$, unless they are experienced with the Finite Element meshes.
- 12: RWORK(LRWORK) – *real* array Workspace
13: LRWORK – INTEGER Input
On entry: the dimension of the array RWORK as declared in the (sub)program from which D06ACF is called.
Constraint: $\text{LRWORK} \geq 12 \times \text{NVMAX} + 30015$.

- 14: IWORK(LIWORK) – INTEGER array *Workspace*
 15: LIWORK – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: the dimension of the array IWORK as declared in the (sub)program from which D06ACF is called.

Constraint: $LIWORK \geq 8 \times NEDGE + 53 \times NVMAX + 2 \times NVB + 10078$.

- 16: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, for users not familiar with this parameter the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, NVB < 3,
 or NVINT < 0,
 or NVB + NVINT > NVMAX,
 or NEDGE < 1,
 or $EDGE(i, j) < 1$ or $EDGE(i, j) > NVB$, for some $i = 1, 2$ and $j = 1, \dots, NEDGE$,
 or $EDGE(1, j) = EDGE(2, j)$, for some $j = 1, \dots, NEDGE$,
 or if NVINT > 0, $WEIGHT(i) \leq 0.0$, for some $i = 1, \dots, NVINT$,
 or $LRWORK < 12 \times NVMAX + 30015$,
 or $LIWORK < 8 \times NEDGE + 53 \times NVMAX + 2 \times NVB + 10078$.

IFAIL = 2

An error has occurred during the generation of the interior mesh. Check the definition of the boundary (arguments COOR and EDGE) as well as the orientation of the boundary (especially in the case of a multiple connected component boundary). Setting ITRACE > 0 may provide more details.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

The position of the internal vertices is a function of the vertices positions on the given boundary. A fine mesh at the level of the boundary introduces a fine mesh of the interior. During the process vertices are generated on edges of the mesh \mathcal{T}_i to obtain the mesh \mathcal{T}_{i+1} in the general incremental method (consult the D06 Chapter Introduction or George and Borouchaki (1998)).

To ensure correct functioning of the routine, the user is advised to set the boundary inputs properly especially for a boundary with multiply connected components. The orientation of the interior boundaries should be in **clockwise** order and opposite to that of the exterior boundary. If the boundary has only one connected component, its orientation should be **anticlockwise**.

9 Example

In this example, a geometry with two holes (two wings inside an exterior circle) is meshed using a Delaunay-Voronoi method. The exterior circle is centred at the point (1.5,0.0) with a radius 4.5, the first wing begins at the origin and it is normalised, finally the last wing is also normalised and begins at the point (0.8,-0.3). To be able to carry out some realistic computation on that kind of geometry, some interior points have been introduced to have a finer mesh in the wake of those airfoils.

The boundary mesh has 120 vertices and 120 edges (see Figure 1 top). Note that the particular mesh generated could be sensitive to the machine precision and therefore may differ from one implementation to another. Contains the generated mesh Figure 1.

9.1 Program Text

Note: the listing of the example program presented below uses *bold italicised* terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
*      D06ACF Example Program Text
*      Mark 20 Release. NAG Copyright 2001.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER       (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
      INTEGER          NEDMX, NVMAX, NLINESX, NUS, NCOMPX, MAXCAN,
+                    NVIMX, LRWORK, LIWORK
      PARAMETER       (NEDMX=200,NVMAX=2000,NLINESX=50,NUS=100,
+                    NCOMPX=5,MAXCAN=10000,NVIMX=40,
+                    LRWORK=12*NVMAX+3*MAXCAN+15,
+                    LIWORK=8*NEDMX+55*NVMAX+MAXCAN+78)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      real            DNVINT, RADIUS, X0, X1, Y0, Y1
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, ITRACE, J, K, NCOMP, NEDGE, NELT,
+                    NLINES, NV, NVB, NVINT, NVINT2, REFTK
      CHARACTER       PMESH
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      real            COOR(2,NVMAX), COORCH(2,NLINESX), COORUS(2,NUS),
+                    RATE(NLINESX), RUSER(5), RWORK(LRWORK),
+                    WEIGHT(NVIMX)
      INTEGER          CONN(3,2*NVMAX+5), EDGE(3,NEDMX), IUSER(1),
+                    IWORK(LIWORK), LCOMP(NLINESX), LINE(4,NLINESX),
+                    NLCOMP(NCOMPX)
*      .. External Functions ..
      real            FBND
      EXTERNAL        FBND
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL        D06ACF, D06BAF
*      .. Intrinsic Functions ..
      INTRINSIC       ABS, real
*      .. Executable Statements ..
*
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'D06ACF Example Program Results'
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
*
*      Skip heading in data file
*
      READ (NIN,*)
*
*      Initialise boundary mesh inputs:
*      the number of line and of the characteristic points of
*      the boundary mesh
*
      READ (NIN,*) NLINES
*
      READ (NIN,*) (COORCH(1,J),J=1,NLINES)
*
      READ (NIN,*) (COORCH(2,J),J=1,NLINES)
*
*      The Lines of the boundary mesh
*
```

```

      READ (NIN,*) ((LINE(I,J),I=1,4),RATE(J),J=1,NLINES)
*
*   The number of connected components to the boundary
*   and their informations
*
      READ (NIN,*) NCOMP
      J = 1
      DO 20 I = 1, NCOMP
        READ (NIN,*) NLCOMP(I)
*
        READ (NIN,*) (LCOMP(K),K=J,J+ABS(NLCOMP(I))-1)
        J = J + ABS(NLCOMP(I))
20  CONTINUE
*
      READ (NIN,*) PMESH
*
*   Data passed to the user-supplied function
*
      XO = 1.5e0
      YO = 0.e0
      RADIUS = 4.5e0
      X1 = 0.8e0
      Y1 = -0.3e0
*
      RUSER(1) = XO
      RUSER(2) = YO
      RUSER(3) = RADIUS
      RUSER(4) = X1
      RUSER(5) = Y1
      IUSER(1) = 0
*
      ITRACE = 0
*
*   Call to the 2D boundary mesh generator
*
      IFAIL = 0
*
      CALL D06BAF(NLINES,COORCH,LINE,FBND,COORUS,NUS,RATE,NCOMP,NLCOMP,
+              LCOMP,NVMAX,NEDMX,NVB,COOR,NEDGE,EDGE,ITRACE,RUSER,
+              IUSER,RWORK,LRWORK,IWORK,LIWORK,IFAIL)
*
      IF (PMESH.EQ.'N') THEN
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Boundary mesh characteristics'
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'NVB   =', NVB
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'NEDGE =', NEDGE
      ELSE IF (PMESH.EQ.'Y') THEN
*
*   Output the mesh to view it using the NAG Graphics Library
*
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) NVB, NEDGE
*
        DO 40 I = 1, NVB
          WRITE (NOUT,99997) I, COOR(1,I), COOR(2,I)
40      CONTINUE
*
        DO 60 I = 1, NEDGE
          WRITE (NOUT,99996) I, EDGE(1,I), EDGE(2,I), EDGE(3,I)
60      CONTINUE
      ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Problem with the printing option Y or N'
        STOP
      END IF
*
*   Initialise mesh control parameters
*
      ITRACE = 0
*
*   Generation of interior vertices
*   for the wake of the first NACA
*
      NVINT = 40

```

```

NVINT2 = 20
DNVINT = 5.e0/real(NVINT2+1)
DO 80 I = 1, NVINT2
  REFTK = NVB + I
  COOR(1,REFTK) = 1.e0 + real(I)*DNVINT
  COOR(2,REFTK) = 0.e0
  WEIGHT(I) = 0.05e0
80 CONTINUE
*
*   for the wake of the second one
*
DNVINT = 4.19e0/real(NVINT2+1)
DO 100 I = NVINT2 + 1, NVINT
  REFTK = NVB + I
  COOR(1,REFTK) = 1.8e0 + real(I-NVINT2)*DNVINT
  COOR(2,REFTK) = -0.3e0
  WEIGHT(I) = 0.05e0
100 CONTINUE
*
*   Call to the 2D Advancing front mesh generator
*
IFAIL = 0
*
CALL D06ACF(NVB,NVINT,NVMAX,NEDGE,EDGE,NV,NELT,COOR,CONN,WEIGHT,
+          ITRACE,RWORK,LRWORK,IWORK,LIWORK,IFAIL)
*
IF (PMESH.EQ.'N') THEN
  WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Complete mesh characteristics'
  WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'NV =', NV
  WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'NELT =', NELT
ELSE IF (PMESH.EQ.'Y') THEN
*
*   Output the mesh to view it using the NAG Graphics Library
*
  WRITE (NOUT,99998) NV, NELT
  DO 120 I = 1, NV
    WRITE (NOUT,99995) COOR(1,I), COOR(2,I)
120  CONTINUE
*
  REFTK = 0
  DO 140 K = 1, NELT
    WRITE (NOUT,99994) CONN(1,K), CONN(2,K), CONN(3,K), REFTK
140  CONTINUE
  END IF
*
  STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I6)
99998 FORMAT (1X,2I10)
99997 FORMAT (2X,I4,2(2X,E12.6))
99996 FORMAT (1X,4I4)
99995 FORMAT (2(2X,E12.6))
99994 FORMAT (1X,4I10)
  END
*
real FUNCTION FBND(I,X,Y,RUSER,IUSER)
*
.. Scalar Arguments ..
real X, Y
INTEGER I
*
.. Array Arguments ..
real RUSER(*)
INTEGER IUSER(*)
*
.. Local Scalars ..
real C, RADIUS, X0, X1, Y0, Y1
*
.. Intrinsic Functions ..
INTRINSIC SQRT
*
.. Executable Statements ..
FBND = 0.e0
IF (I.EQ.1) THEN
*
*   upper NACA0012 wing beginning at the origin

```

```

*
      C = 1.008930411365e0
      FBND = 0.6e0*(0.2969e0*SQRT(C*X)-0.126e0*C*X-0.3516e0*(C*X)
+
      **2+0.2843e0*(C*X)**3-0.1015e0*(C*X)**4) - C*Y
      ELSE IF (I.EQ.2) THEN
*
*   lower NACA0012 wing beginning at the origin
*
      C = 1.008930411365e0
      FBND = 0.6e0*(0.2969e0*SQRT(C*X)-0.126e0*C*X-0.3516e0*(C*X)
+
      **2+0.2843e0*(C*X)**3-0.1015e0*(C*X)**4) + C*Y
      ELSE IF (I.EQ.3) THEN
      XO = RUSER(1)
      YO = RUSER(2)
      RADIUS = RUSER(3)
      FBND = (X-XO)**2 + (Y-YO)**2 - RADIUS**2
      ELSE IF (I.EQ.4) THEN
*
*   upper NACA0012 wing beginning at (X1;Y1)
*
      C = 1.008930411365e0
      X1 = RUSER(4)
      Y1 = RUSER(5)
      FBND = 0.6e0*(0.2969e0*SQRT(C*(X-X1))-0.126e0*C*(X-X1)
+
      -0.3516e0*(C*(X-X1))**2+0.2843e0*(C*(X-X1))
+
      **3-0.1015e0*(C*(X-X1))**4) - C*(Y-Y1)
      ELSE IF (I.EQ.5) THEN
*
*   lower NACA0012 wing beginning at (X1;Y1)
*
      C = 1.008930411365e0
      X1 = RUSER(4)
      Y1 = RUSER(5)
      FBND = 0.6e0*(0.2969e0*SQRT(C*(X-X1))-0.126e0*C*(X-X1)
+
      -0.3516e0*(C*(X-X1))**2+0.2843e0*(C*(X-X1))
+
      **3-0.1015e0*(C*(X-X1))**4) + C*(Y-Y1)
      END IF
*
      RETURN
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

D06ACF Example Program Data

```

8                                     :NLINES (m)
  0.0000   1.0000  -3.0000   6.0000   0.8000
  1.8000   1.5000   1.5000                                     :(COORCH(1,1:m))
  0.0000   0.0000   0.0000   0.0000  -0.3000
 -0.3000   4.5000  -4.5000                                     :(COORCH(2,1:m))
21  2  1  1   1.0000  21  1  2  2   1.0000
11  3  8  3   1.0000  11  4  7  3   1.0000
21  6  5  4   1.0000  21  5  6  5   1.0000
11  7  3  3   1.0000  11  8  4  3   1.0000 :(LINE(:,j),RATE(j),j=1,m)
  3                                     :NCOMP (n, number of contours)
 -2                                     :number of lines in contour 1
  1  2                                     :lines of contour 1
  4                                     :number of lines in contour 2
  3  8  4  7                                     :lines of contour 2
 -2                                     :number of lines in contour 3
  5  6                                     :lines of contour 3
'N'                                     :Printing option 'Y' or 'N'

```

9.3 Program Results

D06ACF Example Program Results

```
Boundary mesh characteristics
NVB = 120
NEDGE = 120
Complete mesh characteristics
NV = 1892
NELT = 3666
```

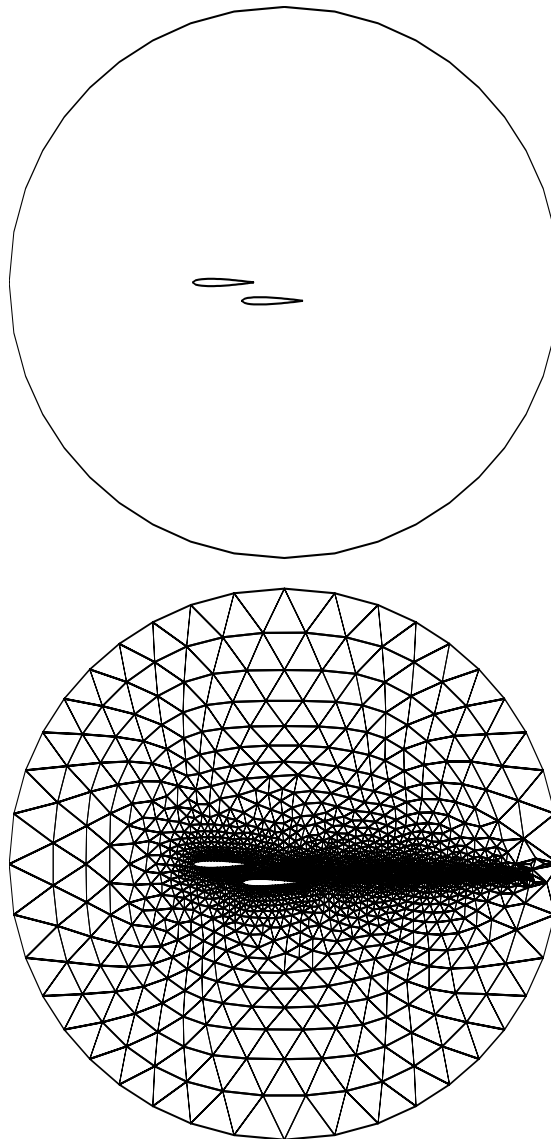


Figure 1

The boundary mesh (top), the interior mesh (bottom) of a double wing inside a circle geometry