

Fade3D

v0.98

Generated by Doxygen 1.8.13

Contents

1	Main Page	2
1.1	3D Delaunay Triangulation for C++: Fade3D	2
1.1.1	Background and Development State	2
1.1.2	Download and Getting Started	2
1.1.3	License	3
1.1.4	Release notes / History	3
2	Class Index	3
2.1	Class List	3
3	Class Documentation	4
3.1	FADE3D::Ball3 Class Reference	4
3.1.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	4
3.1.2	Member Function Documentation	4
3.2	FADE3D::Bbox3 Class Reference	5
3.2.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	6
3.2.2	Member Function Documentation	7
3.3	FADE3D::Edge3 Class Reference	10
3.3.1	Detailed Description	11
3.3.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	11
3.3.3	Member Function Documentation	12
3.4	FADE3D::Facet3 Class Reference	12
3.4.1	Detailed Description	13
3.4.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	13
3.4.3	Member Function Documentation	14
3.5	FADE3D::Fade_3D Class Reference	15
3.5.1	Detailed Description	16
3.5.2	Member Function Documentation	16
3.6	FADE3D::Point3 Class Reference	19
3.6.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	20
3.6.2	Member Function Documentation	20
3.6.3	Member Data Documentation	21
3.7	FADE3D::Segment3 Class Reference	21
3.8	FADE3D::Tet3 Class Reference	21
3.8.1	Detailed Description	22
3.8.2	Member Function Documentation	23
3.9	FADE3D::Vector3 Class Reference	25
3.10	FADE3D::Visualizer3 Class Reference	26

1 Main Page

1.1 3D Delaunay Triangulation for C++: Fade3D

Fade3D is a 3D Delaunay triangulation (tetrahedralization) library for C++. It generalizes the algorithms of the established [Fade2D library](#) from 2D to 3D. Fade3D is very fast.

1.1.1 Background and Development State

Development of Fade2D and Fade3D has started in 2009. The triangulation library Fade2D has gone public in 2010, it was successful and consequently most development time ran into Fade2D and its extensions while the tetrahedralization library Fade3D has been kept for internal use. This year Fade3D has received new attention and development work. It has been turned into a C++ library, more documentation has been written and test routines with random geometric objects have been run for weeks to ensure to the greatest possible extent that Fade3D is stable and robust. And this is still the primary goal: Making Fade3D absolutely stable and robust. All bugs and inconveniences from earlier beta versions have been fixed and there are no known problems in Fade3D v0.99. The software is now on the threshold of industrial usability, commercial testers are welcome.

Nevertheless we call the present Fade3D tetrahedralization v0.99 a beta version. Please don't hesitate to [report](#) anything you discover.

1.1.2 Download and Getting Started

Download Fade3D 0.99beta

Fade works without installation. Just unzip and compile the contained example source codes.

1.1.2.1 Linux and Apple Users:

- Enter the **examples** directory, type **make** and start the executable **./allExamples3D**

1.1.2.2 Windows Users:

- Enter the **examples/vs20XX_exampleProject/** directory, open the contained solution (*.sln) file and compile. Find the executable in the Win32 or x64 folder. It is best to run the example from a command line window.

1.1.2.3 Directory Contents

- **examples**
Source code of the examples.
- **include_fade3d**
Header files
- **Win32** and **x64**
The DLL's for 32- and 64-bit Windows. Visual Studio 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2017 is supported
- **lib_\${DISTRO}_\${ARCHITECTURE}**
The shared libraries (*.so) for Linux and Mac.
- **doc**
PDF Documentation

1.1.3 License

A student license for non-commercial research software is available free of charge. Soon Fade3D will exit the beta testing stage and then commercial licenses will also be available. Commercial testers are already welcome. If you use a free-of-charge version please put a link to this software on your website.

1.1.4 Release notes / History

Version 0.99beta, October 29th., 2017

In previous versions `insert(vector<Point3> vPoints, vector<Point3*> &vHandles)` returned the pointers in `vHandles` in arbitrary order. Although this was not really a bug it was unexpected and is fixed now: The order of the pointers returned in `vHandles` corresponds to the order in `vPoints` now. Small internal improvements have been made to detect duplicate vertices early. Support for Raspberry PI has been added.

Version 0.98beta, September 26th. , 2017

Bugfix: Now the `locate()` method works

Version 0.97beta, September 19th. , 2017

First public release of the Fade3D library. Please report any problems you may find so that they can be fixed quickly.

2 Class Index

2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

FADE3D::Ball3	
Sphere	4
FADE3D::Bbox3	
Axis-aligned minimal 3D bounding box	5
FADE3D::Edge3	
Edge of a tetrahedron	10
FADE3D::Facet3	
Side of a tetrahedron	12
FADE3D::Fade_3D	
3D Delaunay triangulation - the main class	15
FADE3D::Point3	
Vertex	19
FADE3D::Segment3	
Line segment	21
FADE3D::Tet3	
Tetrahedron	21
FADE3D::Vector3	
3D Vector	25
FADE3D::Visualizer3	
Geomview visualizations	26

3 Class Documentation

3.1 FADE3D::Ball3 Class Reference

Sphere.

```
#include <Ball3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Ball3](#) (double x, double y, double z, double sqRadius_)
- double [getRadius](#) () const
- double [getSqRadius](#) () const
- [Point3](#) [getCenter](#) () const

Protected Attributes

- [Point3](#) **center**
- double **sqRadius**

Friends

- std::ostream & **operator**<< (std::ostream &stream, const [Ball3](#) &b)

3.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.1.1.1 Ball3()

```
FADE3D::Ball3::Ball3 (
    double x,
    double y,
    double z,
    double sqRadius_ )
```

Parameters

x, y, z	coordinates of the center
$sqRadius_$	is the squared radius

3.1.2 Member Function Documentation

3.1.2.1 getCenter()

```
Point3 FADE3D::Ball3::getCenter ( ) const
```

Get the center

3.1.2.2 getRadius()

```
double FADE3D::Ball3::getRadius ( ) const
```

Get the radius

3.1.2.3 getSqRadius()

```
double FADE3D::Ball3::getSqRadius ( ) const
```

Get the squared radius

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Ball3.h

3.2 FADE3D::Bbox3 Class Reference

Axis-aligned minimal 3D bounding box.

```
#include <Bbox3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Bbox3](#) ()
Constructor.
- [Bbox3](#) (const std::vector< [Point3](#) > &vPoints)
Constructor.
- bool [isValid](#) ()
Check if the bounding box is valid.
- bool [add](#) (const std::vector< [Point3](#) > &vPoints)
Add points to the bounding box.
- bool [add](#) (const [Point3](#) &p)
Add a point to the bounding box.
- [Bbox3](#) operator+ ([Bbox3](#) &b)
Add another bounding box.
- [Point3](#) [getMinPoint](#) ()
Get the minimum corner.
- [Point3](#) [getMaxPoint](#) ()
Get the maximum corner.
- double [getMinCoord](#) ()
Get the smallest coordinate.
- double [getMaxCoord](#) ()
Get the largest coordinate.

- double `getRangeX ()` const
Get the x-range.
- double `getRangeY ()` const
Get the y-range.
- double `getRangeZ ()` const
Get the z-range.
- double `getMaxRange ()` const
Get the maximum range.
- double `getMinX ()` const
Get the minimal x coordinate.
- double `getMinY ()` const
Get the minimal y coordinate.
- double `getMinZ ()` const
Get the minimal z coordinate.
- double `getMaxX ()` const
Get the maximal x coordinate.
- double `getMaxY ()` const
Get the maximal y coordinate.
- double `getMaxZ ()` const
Get the maximal z coordinate.

Protected Attributes

- double `minX`
- double `minY`
- double `minZ`
- double `maxX`
- double `maxY`
- double `maxZ`

Friends

- class `HC3`
- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &stream, Bbox3 &pC)`

3.2.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.2.1.1 `Bbox3()` [1/2]

```
FADE3D::Bbox3::Bbox3 ( ) [inline]
```

Constructor. The bounds of the bounding box are initialized to -DBL_MAX and +DBL_MAX values. The bounding box becomes valid as soon as points are added.

3.2.1.2 Bbox3() [2/2]

```
FADE3D::Bbox3::Bbox3 (
    const std::vector< Point3 > & vPoints ) [inline], [explicit]
```

This constructor computes the axis aligned minimal bounding box of the points in `vPoints`

3.2.2 Member Function Documentation

3.2.2.1 add() [1/2]

```
bool FADE3D::Bbox3::add (
    const std::vector< Point3 > & vPoints ) [inline]
```

Add `vPoints` to the bounding box.

Returns

true if the bounds of the present `Bbox3` have changed
false otherwise

3.2.2.2 add() [2/2]

```
bool FADE3D::Bbox3::add (
    const Point3 & p ) [inline]
```

Add `p` to the bounding box

Returns

true if the bounds of the present `Bbox3` have changed
false otherwise

3.2.2.3 getMaxCoord()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMaxCoord ( ) [inline]
```

Returns

the maximum of (maxX,maxY,maxZ)

3.2.2.4 getMaxPoint()

```
Point3 FADE3D::Bbox3::getMaxPoint ( ) [inline]
```

Returns

the point with the largest coordinates of the bounding box

3.2.2.5 getMaxRange()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMaxRange ( ) const [inline]
```

Returns

the maximum of rangeX,rangeY and rangeZ

3.2.2.6 getMaxX()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMaxX ( ) const [inline]
```

3.2.2.7 getMaxY()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMaxY ( ) const [inline]
```

3.2.2.8 getMaxZ()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMaxZ ( ) const [inline]
```

3.2.2.9 getMinCoord()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMinCoord ( ) [inline]
```

Returns

the minimum of (minX,minY,minZ)

3.2.2.10 getMinPoint()

```
Point3 FADE3D::Bbox3::getMinPoint ( ) [inline]
```

Returns

the point with the smallest coordinates of the bounding box

3.2.2.11 getMinX()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMinX ( ) const [inline]
```

3.2.2.12 getMinY()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMinY ( ) const [inline]
```

3.2.2.13 getMinZ()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getMinZ ( ) const [inline]
```

3.2.2.14 getRangeX()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getRangeX ( ) const [inline]
```

Returns

the x-range maxX-minX

3.2.2.15 getRangeY()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getRangeY ( ) const [inline]
```

Returns

the y-range maxY-minY

3.2.2.16 getRangeZ()

```
double FADE3D::Bbox3::getRangeZ ( ) const [inline]
```

Returns

the z-range maxZ-minZ

3.2.2.17 isValid()

```
bool FADE3D::Bbox3::isValid ( ) [inline]
```

Check if the bounding box has valid bounds. After construction the bounds are initialized to DBL_MAX and DBL_MIN. As soon as the first point is added [Bbox3](#) becomes valid.

3.2.2.18 operator+()

```
Bbox3 FADE3D::Bbox3::operator+ (
    Bbox3 & b ) [inline]
```

Add another [Bbox3](#) to the present one.

Returns

the axis aligned minimal bounding box of the union of the two boxes.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Bbox3.h

3.3 FADE3D::Edge3 Class Reference

Edge of a tetrahedron.

```
#include <Edge3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Edge3](#) ([Tet3](#) *pTet_, const int opp3_, const int opp2_)
Constructor of [Edge3](#).
- [Tet3](#) * [getTet](#) () const
Get the tetrahedron.
- int [getOpp3Index](#) () const
Get the opp3ITI index.
- int [getOpp2Index](#) () const
Get the opp2ITI index.
- int [getSourceIndex](#) () const
Get the source index.
- int [getTargetIndex](#) () const
Get the target index.
- [Point3](#) * [getSourceVtx](#) () const
Get the source vertex of the edge.
- [Point3](#) * [getTargetVtx](#) () const
Get the target vertex of the edge.
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Edge3](#) &rhs) const
Check if two undirected edges coincide.
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [Edge3](#) &rhs) const
Check if two undirected edges are different.

Friends

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &stream, Edge3 &e)`

3.3.1 Detailed Description

An [Edge3](#) is represented by a [Tet3](#) pointer and two two IntraTetIndices *opp3* and *opp2*. The Edge of the tetrahedron is selected as follows: At first, *opp3* selects the facet (triangle) of the tetrahedron opposite to the corner addressed by *opp3*. Then *opp2* selects the edge in this triangle opposite to the vertex at position *opp2*. See the image where *opp3*=3 and *opp2*=0. The edge proceeds from corner 1 to corner 2.

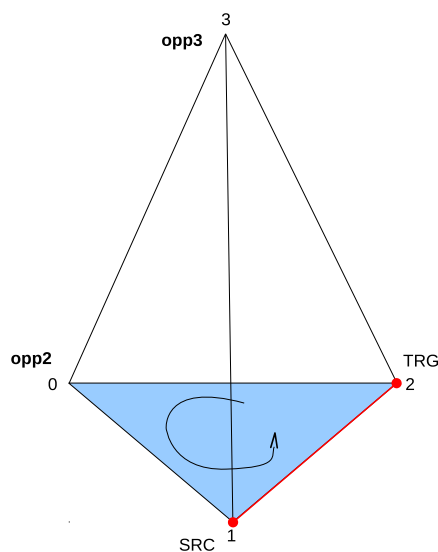


Figure 1 Edge (0,1) of a tetrahedron, selected by *opp3*=3 and *opp2*=0

3.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.3.2.1 Edge3()

```
FADE3D::Edge3::Edge3 (
    Tet3 * pTet_,
    const int opp3_,
    const int opp2_ )
```

Parameters

<i>p</i> _↔ <i>Tet</i> _↔ —	Tetrahedron
<i>opp3</i> _↔ —	selects one of the four triangles of the tetrahedron
<i>opp2</i> _↔ —	selects one of the edges of the triangle

3.3.3 Member Function Documentation

3.3.3.1 getSourceIndex()

```
int FADE3D::Edge3::getSourceIndex ( ) const
```

Returns

the index of the tetrahedron which selects the source vertex of the edge

3.3.3.2 getTargetIndex()

```
int FADE3D::Edge3::getTargetIndex ( ) const
```

Returns

the index of the tetrahedron which selects the target vertex of the edge

3.3.3.3 operator!=()

```
bool FADE3D::Edge3::operator!= (
    const Edge3 & rhs ) const
```

Two [Edge3](#) objects are different when they do not refer to the same undirected edge.

3.3.3.4 operator==()

```
bool FADE3D::Edge3::operator== (
    const Edge3 & rhs ) const
```

Two edges are equal when their vertices coincide (undirected edge) even if the two objects use different tetrahedra that meet on this edge.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Edge3.h

3.4 FADE3D::Facet3 Class Reference

Side of a tetrahedron.

```
#include <Facet3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Facet3](#) ([Tet3](#) *pTet_, const int opp3_)
- [Tet3](#) * [getTet](#) ()
- int [getOpp3Index](#) () const
- int [getIntraTetIndex](#) (int ith) const
- [Edge3](#) [getEdge](#) (int ith) const
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Facet3](#) &other) const
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [Facet3](#) &other) const

3.4.1 Detailed Description

A [Facet3](#) is one of the four sides (triangles) of a tetrahedron and it is represented by a [Tet3](#) pointer and the opposite IntraTetIndex.

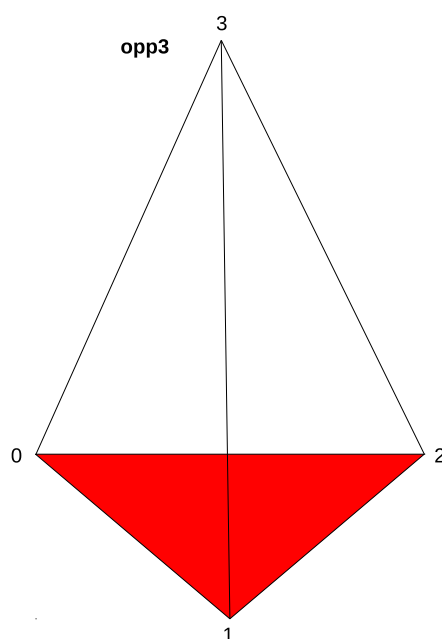


Figure 2 Edge (0,1,2) of a tetrahedron, selected by opp3=3

3.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.4.2.1 Facet3()

```
FADE3D::Facet3::Facet3 (
    Tet3 * pTet_,
    const int opp3_ )
```

Parameters

$p \leftrightarrow$ $Tet \leftrightarrow$	is a pointer to a Tet3
$opp3 \leftrightarrow$	selects the side of pTet

3.4.3 Member Function Documentation

3.4.3.1 `getEdge()`

```
Edge3 FADE3D::Facet3::getEdge (
    int ith ) const
```

Get the *ith* edge of the facet

Parameters

<i>ith</i>	{0,1,2} selects the edge to be returned
------------	---

3.4.3.2 `getIntraTetIndex()`

```
int FADE3D::Facet3::getIntraTetIndex (
    int ith ) const
```

Get the index of the *ith* vertex of the facet

3.4.3.3 `getOpp3Index()`

```
int FADE3D::Facet3::getOpp3Index ( ) const
```

Get the IntraTetIndex

Returns

the IntraTetIndex of the tetrahedron which selects the side

3.4.3.4 `getTet()`

```
Tet3* FADE3D::Facet3::getTet ( )
```

Get the [Tet3](#)

3.4.3.5 `operator!=(())`

```
bool FADE3D::Facet3::operator!= (
    const Facet3 & other ) const
```

Check if two [Facet3](#) objects refer to a different triangle

3.4.3.6 operator==()

```
bool FADE3D::Facet3::operator== (
    const Facet3 & other ) const
```

Check if two [Facet3](#) objects refer to the same triangle

Returns

true if the present [Facet3](#) and `other` refer to the same facet and false otherwise

Note

Inner facets of a triangulation are shared by two tetrahedra, thus the same facet can be expressed with two different [Tet3](#) objects and opposite indices.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Facet3.h`

3.5 FADE3D::Fade_3D Class Reference

3D Delaunay triangulation - the main class

```
#include <Fade_3D.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- void [getTetsAroundVertex](#) ([Point3](#) *pVtx, std::vector< [Tet3](#) *> &vTetOut)
Get all tetrahedra around a vertex.
- bool [checkValidity](#) (const std::string &msg, bool bCheckSpherelnc)
Check validity of the tetrahedral mesh.
- void [show](#) (const std::string &filename, [Point3](#) *pVtx=NULL)
Draw a 3D scene.
- [Point3](#) * [insert](#) ([Point3](#) &p)
Insert a single 3D point.
- void [insert](#) (std::vector< [Point3](#) > &vInputPoints)
Insert a vector of 3D points.
- void [insert](#) (std::vector< [Point3](#) > &vInputPoints, std::vector< [Point3](#) *> &vHandlesOut)
Insert 3D points from vInputPoints and store pointers in vHandles.
- [Tet3](#) * [locate](#) (const [Point3](#) &p)
Locate a tetrahedron which contains p The Fade_3D class can be used as a data structure for point location. This method returns a pointer to a tetrahedron which contains p.
- void [getTetrahedra](#) (std::vector< [Tet3](#) *> &vTetrahedra) const
Get all Tet3 (tetrahedra)
- void [getVertices](#) (std::vector< [Point3](#) *> &vVertices) const
Get all vertices.
- bool [is3D](#) () const
Check if the triangulation is 3D.

Static Public Member Functions

- static void `printLicense` ()
Print your license type.

3.5.1 Detailed Description

`Fade_3D` represents a 3D Delaunay triangulation (tetrahedralization)

3.5.2 Member Function Documentation

3.5.2.1 `checkValidity()`

```
bool FADE3D::Fade_3D::checkValidity (
    const std::string & msg,
    bool bCheckSphereInc )
```

This is a debug method, primary ment for internal use to check if the internal data strucutre is valid. It may be time-consuming. Don't use this method unless you assume that something is wrong.

Parameters

<code>msg</code>	is a debug string that will be shown when the check fails
<code>bCheckSphereInc</code>	specifies if the empty sphere property shall be checked also

3.5.2.2 `getTetrahedra()`

```
void FADE3D::Fade_3D::getTetrahedra (
    std::vector< Tet3 *> & vTetrahedra ) const
```

Parameters

out	<code>vTetrahedra</code>	is used to return <code>Tet3</code> pointers.
-----	--------------------------	---

3.5.2.3 `getTetsAroundVertex()`

```
void FADE3D::Fade_3D::getTetsAroundVertex (
    Point3 * pVtx,
    std::vector< Tet3 *> & vTetOut )
```

Parameters

in	<code>pVtx</code>	is the query vertex
out	<code>vTetOut</code>	is used to return the incident tetrahedra

3.5.2.4 getVertices()

```
void FADE3D::Fade_3D::getVertices (
    std::vector< Point3 *> & vVertices ) const
```

Parameters

out	<i>vVertices</i>	is used to return Point3 pointers. The order does not necessarily coincide with the insertion order.
-----	------------------	--

Note

When duplicate points are inserted then only one copy is made and consequently only one vertex pointer is returned for them. Thus the number of points returned by the present method can be smaller than the number of inserted points.

3.5.2.5 insert() [1/3]

```
Point3* FADE3D::Fade_3D::insert (
    Point3 & p )
```

Parameters

<i>p</i>	is the point to be inserted.
----------	------------------------------

The triangulation keeps a copy of *p* and returns a pointer to this copy. If duplicate points are inserted the returned pointer is always the same (the one of the very first insertion).

Returns

a pointer to the point in the triangulation

Note

This method is fast but it is even faster to pass all points at once if possible. See `void insert(const std::vector<Point3>& vInputPoints)`

3.5.2.6 insert() [2/3]

```
void FADE3D::Fade_3D::insert (
    std::vector< Point3 > & vInputPoints )
```

Parameters

<i>vInputPoints</i>	contains the points to be inserted.
---------------------	-------------------------------------

3.5.2.7 insert() [3/3]

```
void FADE3D::Fade_3D::insert (
    std::vector< Point3 > & vInputPoints,
    std::vector< Point3 *> & vHandlesOut )
```

Parameters

in	<i>vInputPoints</i>	contains the points to be inserted.
out	<i>vHandlesOut</i>	(empty) is used to return Point3 pointers

Internally, the triangulation keeps copies of the inserted points which are returned in *vHandles* (in the same order). If duplicate points are contained in *vInputPoints* then only one copy will be made and a pointer to this unique copy will be stored in *vHandles* for every occurrence.

3.5.2.8 is3D()

```
bool FADE3D::Fade_3D::is3D ( ) const
```

Check if the triangulation contains tetrahedra. This is the case if at least 4 non-coplanar vertices exist.

3.5.2.9 locate()

```
Tet3* FADE3D::Fade_3D::locate (
    const Point3 & p )
```

Parameters

<i>p</i>	is the query point
----------	--------------------

Returns

a pointer to a [Tet3](#) object (or NULL if [is3D\(\)](#)==false or if *p* is outside the triangulation)

3.5.2.10 show()

```
void FADE3D::Fade_3D::show (
    const std::string & filename,
    Point3 * pVtx = NULL )
```

This method draws all tetrahedra. The output is a *.list file for Geomview

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Fade_3D.h

3.6 FADE3D::Point3 Class Reference

Vertex.

```
#include <Point3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Point3](#) ()
Constructor.
- [Point3](#) (const double [x](#), const double [y](#), const double [z](#))
- [Point3](#) (const [Point3](#) &p_)
- double [x](#) () const
Get the x coordinate.
- double [y](#) () const
Get the y coordinate.
- double [z](#) () const
Get the u coordinate.
- void [xyz](#) (double &x_, double &y_, double &z_) const
Access all coordinates at once.
- [Tet3](#) * [getOneTet](#) () const
Get one incident tetrahedron.
- void [exchange](#) (double [x](#), double [y](#), double [z](#))
- void [debug](#) ()
- int [getCustomIndex](#) ()
- bool [operator<](#) (const [Point3](#) &p) const
Less than operator.
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Point3](#) &p) const
Equality operator.
- [Vector3](#) [operator-](#) (const [Point3](#) &other) const
- [Point3](#) [operator+](#) (const [Vector3](#) &vec) const

Protected Attributes

- double [coordX](#)
- double [coordY](#)
- double [coordZ](#)
- [Tet3](#) * [pAssociatedTet](#)
- int [customIndex](#)

Friends

- class [Tet3](#)
- class [HC3](#)
- struct [Validator](#)
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &stream, const [Point3](#) &pnt)
- std::istream & [operator>>](#) (std::istream &stream, [Point3](#) &pnt)

3.6.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.6.1.1 `Point3()` [1/3]

```
FADE3D::Point3::Point3 ( )
```

Coordinates are initialized to -DBL_MAX, the custom index is initialized to -1, the associated incident tetrahedron pointer is initialized to NULL.

3.6.1.2 `Point3()` [2/3]

```
FADE3D::Point3::Point3 (
    const double x,
    const double y,
    const double z )
```

This constructor initializes the custom index to -1 and the associated incident tetrahedron to NULL.

3.6.1.3 `Point3()` [3/3]

```
FADE3D::Point3::Point3 (
    const Point3 & p_ )
```

The copy constructor copies the coordinates and the custom index but not the associated incident tetrahedron

3.6.2 Member Function Documentation

3.6.2.1 `getOneTet()`

```
Tet3* FADE3D::Point3::getOneTet ( ) const
```

Returns

an incident tetrahedron if one exists
NULL otherwise

3.6.2.2 `operator<()`

```
bool FADE3D::Point3::operator< (
    const Point3 & p ) const
```

Compares the coordinates of the points

3.6.2.3 operator==()

```
bool FADE3D::Point3::operator== (
    const Point3 & p ) const
```

Compares the coordinates of the points

3.6.3 Member Data Documentation

3.6.3.1 coordX

```
double FADE3D::Point3::coordX [protected]
```

Deprecated, will be removed

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Point3.h`

3.7 FADE3D::Segment3 Class Reference

Line segment.

```
#include <Segment3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Segment3** (const [Point3](#) &src, const [Point3](#) &trg)
- [Point3](#) getSrc () const
Get the source point.
- [Point3](#) getTrg () const
Get the target point.

Friends

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &stream, Segment3 seg)`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Segment3.h`

3.8 FADE3D::Tet3 Class Reference

Tetrahedron.

```
#include <Tet3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Point3](#) [getCircumcenter](#) ()
Get Circumcenter.
- void [getCorners](#) ([Point3](#) *&p0, [Point3](#) *&p1, [Point3](#) *&p2, [Point3](#) *&p3) const
Get Corners.
- [Point3](#) * [getCorner](#) (const int ith) const
Get Corner.
- bool [hasVertex](#) (const [Point3](#) *p) const
Has Vertex.
- bool [hasVertex](#) (const [Point3](#) &p) const
Has Vertex.
- int [getIntraTetIndex](#) (const [Point3](#) *p) const
Get IntraTetIndex.
- int [getIntraTetIndex](#) (const [Tet3](#) *pNeigTet) const
Get IntraTetIndex.
- [Tet3](#) * [getOppTet](#) (const int ith) const
Get Opposite Tetrahedron.
- [Tet3](#) * [getOppTet](#) (const [Point3](#) *pOppVtx) const
Get Opposite Tetrahedron.
- [Point3](#) * [getOppVtxInOppTet](#) (const int ith, bool bNullAllowed) const
Get Opposite Tetrahedron.
- [Edge3](#) [getEdge](#) (const int opp3, const int opp2)
Get Edge.
- [Facet3](#) [getFacet](#) (const int opp3)
Get Facet.

Static Public Member Functions

- static std::pair< int, int > [getEdgeIndices](#) (int opp3, int opp2)
Get Edge Indices.

Friends

- std::ostream & **operator**<< (std::ostream &stream, const [Tet3](#) &pC)

3.8.1 Detailed Description

The 4 corners of a Tetrahedron ([Tet3](#)) are addressed by the Intra-Tetrahedron-Indices 0,1,2 and 3. For short we refer to them as the IntraTetIndices. A [Tet3](#) is oriented and thus its IntraTetIndices appear in a specific order. Here is a memory hook (see the image): When a triangle with counterclockwise indices 0,1,2 lies on the floor then the remaining vertex 3 of the tetrahedron lies above this triangle.

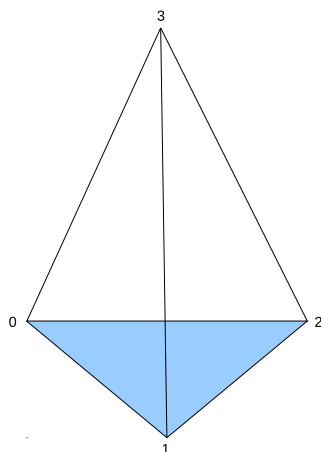


Figure 3 IntraTetIndices: A counterclockwise triangle 0,1,2 on the floor and corner 3 above

3.8.2 Member Function Documentation

3.8.2.1 getCircumcenter()

```
Point3 FADE3D::Tet3::getCircumcenter ( )
```

Returns

the center of a sphere that passes through the 4 corners of the present [Tet3](#).

3.8.2.2 getCorner()

```
Point3* FADE3D::Tet3::getCorner (
    const int ith ) const
```

Returns

the corner with the `ith` IntraTetIndex

3.8.2.3 getCorners()

```
void FADE3D::Tet3::getCorners (
    Point3 *& p0,
    Point3 *& p1,
    Point3 *& p2,
    Point3 *& p3 ) const
```

Used to access all corners of the present [Tet3](#) at once

3.8.2.4 getEdge()

```
Edge3 FADE3D::Tet3::getEdge (
    const int opp3,
    const int opp2 )
```

return an [Edge3](#) addressed by the two IntraTetIndices opp3 (selects the opposite triangle) and opp2 (selects the edge of this triangle)

3.8.2.5 getEdgeIndices()

```
static std::pair<int,int> FADE3D::Tet3::getEdgeIndices (
    int opp3,
    int opp2 ) [static]
```

return a pair of IntraTetIndices that specify an edge of the tetrahedron.

The edge is selected through two IntraTetIndices: At first opp3 selects the opposite triangle. Then opp2 selects the opposite edge in this triangle. The triangle has a counterclockwise orientation (see the image) and thus the two returned indices are exactly defined.

3.8.2.6 getFacet()

```
Facet3 FADE3D::Tet3::getFacet (
    const int opp3 )
```

return the [Facet3](#) opposite from the vertex addressed by opp3.

3.8.2.7 getIntraTetIndex() [1/2]

```
int FADE3D::Tet3::getIntraTetIndex (
    const Point3 * p ) const
```

Returns

the IntraTetIndex of the vertex p.

3.8.2.8 getIntraTetIndex() [2/2]

```
int FADE3D::Tet3::getIntraTetIndex (
    const Tet3 * pNeigTet ) const
```

The present [Tet3](#) and pNeigTet must be neighbors. The present method returns the IntraTetIndex of the corner of the present [Tet3](#) opposite to the shared triangle.

3.8.2.9 getOppTet() [1/2]

```
Tet3* FADE3D::Tet3::getOppTet (
    const int ith ) const
```

return the opposite tetrahedron of the ith corner, i.e., the tetrahedron adjacent at the facet opposite to the ith vertex.

3.8.2.10 getOppTet() [2/2]

```
Tet3* FADE3D::Tet3::getOppTet (
    const Point3 * pOppVtx ) const
```

return the opposite tetrahedron of pOppVtx, i.e., the tetrahedron adjacent at the facet opposite to pOppVtx.

3.8.2.11 getOppVtxInOppTet()

```
Point3* FADE3D::Tet3::getOppVtxInOppTet (
    const int ith,
    bool bNullAllowed ) const
```

return the opposite vertex in the ith opposite tetrahedron.

3.8.2.12 hasVertex() [1/2]

```
bool FADE3D::Tet3::hasVertex (
    const Point3 * p ) const
```

Returns

true if any of the four vertex pointers corresponds to p

3.8.2.13 hasVertex() [2/2]

```
bool FADE3D::Tet3::hasVertex (
    const Point3 & p ) const
```

Returns

true if the coordinates of any of the four corner vertices correspond to the coordinates of p.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Tet3.h

3.9 FADE3D::Vector3 Class Reference

3D Vector

```
#include <Vector3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Vector3** (const double x_, const double y_, const double z_)
Constructor.
- **Vector3** ()
Constructor The vector is initialized to (0,0,0)
- double **x** () const
Get the x-value.
- double **y** () const
Get the y-value.
- double **z** () const
Get the z-value.
- void **set** (const double x_, const double y_, const double z_)
Set the values.
- double **length** () const
Get the length of the vector.
- double **operator*** (const **Vector3** &other) const
Scalar product.
- **Vector3 operator*** (double val) const
Multiply by a scalar value.
- **Vector3 operator/** (double val) const
Divide by a scalar value.

Protected Attributes

- double **valX**
- double **valY**
- double **valZ**

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Vector3.h

3.10 FADE3D::Visualizer3 Class Reference

Geomview visualizations.

```
#include <Visualizer3.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- **Visualizer3** (const std::string &filename)
- void **closeFile** ()
- void **openFile** (std::string filename)
- void **writeBall** (**Ball3** *ball)
- void **writeBall** (const **Point3** ¢er, double weight, bool bTransparent=false)
- void **writeBalls** (const std::vector< **Ball3** > &vBalls, bool bTransparent=false)
- void **writeSegment** (const **Point3** &src, const **Point3** &trg, const std::string &c)
- void **writePolygon** (std::vector< **Point3** > &vPoints, const std::string &c)
- void **writeTetrahedron** (**Tet3** *pTet, const std::string &c)
- void **writeTriangle** (**Triangle3** *pT, const std::string &c)
- void **writeTriangles** (std::vector< **Triangle3** * > vTriangles, const std::string &c)
- void **writeBbox** (const **Bbox3** &bbx, const std::string &c)
- void **writePoint** (const **Point3** &p, unsigned lineWidth, const std::string &color)
- void **writePoints** (std::vector< **Point3** > &vPoints, unsigned lineWidth, const std::string &color)
- void **writePoints** (std::vector< **Point3** * > &vPoints, unsigned lineWidth, const std::string &color)

Static Public Member Functions

- static std::string **getNextColor** ()
- static std::string **getColor** (unsigned ith)
- static std::string **getColorName** (unsigned ith)

Static Public Attributes

- static std::string **CLIGHTBLUE**
- static std::string **CDARKBLUE**
- static std::string **CYELLOW**
- static std::string **CPINK**
- static std::string **CBLACK**
- static std::string **CLIGHTBROWN**
- static std::string **CDARKBROWN**
- static std::string **CORANGE**
- static std::string **CPURPLE**
- static std::string **CGRAY**
- static std::string **CLIGHTGRAY**
- static std::string **CRED**
- static std::string **CGREEN**
- static std::string **CWHITE**
- static std::string **CRIMSON**
- static std::string **CDARKORANGE**
- static std::string **CGOLDENROD**
- static std::string **COLIVE**
- static std::string **CLAWNGREEN**
- static std::string **CGREENYELLOW**
- static std::string **CPALEGREEN**
- static std::string **CMEDSPRINGGREEN**
- static std::string **CLIGHTSEAGREEN**
- static std::string **CCYAN**
- static std::string **CSTEELBLUE**
- static std::string **MIDNIGHTBLUE**
- static std::string **CWHEAT**

Protected Member Functions

- void **startList** (const size_t numPoints, const size_t numTriangles, bool bWithEdges=true)
- void **endList** ()

Protected Attributes

- std::ofstream **outFile**

Static Protected Attributes

- static const std::string **colorNames** [27]
- static const std::string **colorArray** [27]
- static int **nextColorIdx**

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /home/geom/repo/dev/geomDev/dt3/dt3Library/Visualizer3.h

Index

- add
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, 7
- Ball3
 - FADE3D::Ball3, 4
- Bbox3
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, 6
- checkValidity
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, 16
- coordX
 - FADE3D::Point3, 21
- Edge3
 - FADE3D::Edge3, 11
- FADE3D::Ball3, 4
 - Ball3, 4
 - getCenter, 4
 - getRadius, 5
 - getSqRadius, 5
- FADE3D::Bbox3, 5
 - add, 7
 - Bbox3, 6
 - getMaxCoord, 7
 - getMaxPoint, 7
 - getMaxRange, 8
 - getMaxX, 8
 - getMaxY, 8
 - getMaxZ, 8
 - getMinCoord, 8
 - getMinPoint, 8
 - getMinX, 9
 - getMinY, 9
 - getMinZ, 9
 - getRangeX, 9
 - getRangeY, 9
 - getRangeZ, 9
 - isValid, 10
 - operator+, 10
- FADE3D::Edge3, 10
 - Edge3, 11
 - getSourceIndex, 12
 - getTargetIndex, 12
 - operator!=, 12
 - operator==, 12
- FADE3D::Facet3, 12
 - Facet3, 13
 - getEdge, 14
 - getIntraTetIndex, 14
 - getOpp3Index, 14
 - getTet, 14
 - operator!=, 14
 - operator==, 14
- FADE3D::Fade_3D, 15
 - checkValidity, 16
 - getTetrahedra, 16
 - getTetsAroundVertex, 16
 - getVertices, 17
 - insert, 17, 18
 - is3D, 18
 - locate, 18
 - show, 18
- FADE3D::Point3, 19
 - coordX, 21
 - getOneTet, 20
 - operator<, 20
 - operator==, 20
 - Point3, 20
- FADE3D::Segment3, 21
- FADE3D::Tet3, 21
 - getCircumcenter, 23
 - getCorner, 23
 - getCorners, 23
 - getEdge, 23
 - getEdgeIndices, 24
 - getFacet, 24
 - getIntraTetIndex, 24
 - getOppTet, 24
 - getOppVtxInOppTet, 25
 - hasVertex, 25
- FADE3D::Vector3, 25
- FADE3D::Visualizer3, 26
- Facet3
 - FADE3D::Facet3, 13
- getCenter
 - FADE3D::Ball3, 4
- getCircumcenter
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 23
- getCorner
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 23
- getCorners
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 23
- getEdge
 - FADE3D::Facet3, 14
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 23
- getEdgeIndices
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 24
- getFacet
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 24
- getIntraTetIndex
 - FADE3D::Facet3, 14
 - FADE3D::Tet3, 24
- getMaxCoord
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, 7
- getMaxPoint
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, 7
- getMaxRange
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, 8
- getMaxX

- FADE3D::Bbox3, [8](#)
- getMaxY
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [8](#)
- getMaxZ
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [8](#)
- getMinCoord
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [8](#)
- getMinPoint
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [8](#)
- getMinX
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [9](#)
- getMinY
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [9](#)
- getMinZ
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [9](#)
- getOneTet
 - FADE3D::Point3, [20](#)
- getOpp3Index
 - FADE3D::Facet3, [14](#)
- getOppTet
 - FADE3D::Tet3, [24](#)
- getOppVtxInOppTet
 - FADE3D::Tet3, [25](#)
- getRadius
 - FADE3D::Ball3, [5](#)
- getRangeX
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [9](#)
- getRangeY
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [9](#)
- getRangeZ
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [9](#)
- getSourceIndex
 - FADE3D::Edge3, [12](#)
- getSqRadius
 - FADE3D::Ball3, [5](#)
- getTargetIndex
 - FADE3D::Edge3, [12](#)
- getTet
 - FADE3D::Facet3, [14](#)
- getTetrahedra
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [16](#)
- getTetsAroundVertex
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [16](#)
- getVertices
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [17](#)
- hasVertex
 - FADE3D::Tet3, [25](#)
- insert
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [17](#), [18](#)
- is3D
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [18](#)
- isValid
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [10](#)
- locate
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [18](#)
- operator!=
 - FADE3D::Edge3, [12](#)
 - FADE3D::Facet3, [14](#)
- operator<
 - FADE3D::Point3, [20](#)
- operator+
 - FADE3D::Bbox3, [10](#)
- operator==
 - FADE3D::Edge3, [12](#)
 - FADE3D::Facet3, [14](#)
 - FADE3D::Point3, [20](#)
- Point3
 - FADE3D::Point3, [20](#)
- show
 - FADE3D::Fade_3D, [18](#)