### Oaktree Manual



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## Introduction

## Installation

# Running

### Input

Oaktree input language extends Python. Subroutines and objects related to input processing are listed below.

#### 4.1 SIMULATION

SIMULATION object stores data specific to one distinct analysis.

#### obj = SIMULATION (outpath, duration, step, cutoff, extents)

- $\bullet~{\bf obj}$  SIMULATION object
- outpath output directory path
- duration simulation duration
- step time step
- cutoff cutoff length below which geometrical details are not resolved
- extents tuple  $(x_{min}, y_{min}, z_{min}, x_{max}, y_{max}, z_{max})$  of domain extents beyond which bodies are deleted

#### 4.2 SPHERE

A sphere shape.

#### obj = SPHERE (center, r, vcolor, scolor)

- **obj** SHAPE object
- center tuple (x, y, z) defining the center
- $\bullet$  **r** radius
- vcolor integer volume color
- scolor integer surface color

#### 4.3 CYLINDER

A cylinder shape.

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#### obj = CYLINDER (base, h, r, vcolor, scolor)

- **obj** SHAPE object
- base tuple (x, y, z) defining the base center
- $\mathbf{h}$  height along z
- $\bullet$  **r** radius
- vcolor integer volume color
- scolor integer tuple  $(s_{base}, s_{side}, s_{top})$  of surface colors

#### **4.4** CUBE

A cube shape.

#### obj = CUBE (corner, u, v, w, vcolor, scolor)

- $\bullet~{\bf obj}$  SHAPE object
- corner tuple (x, y, z) defining the minimum coordinate corner
- $\mathbf{u}$  length along x
- ullet w length along z
- ullet vcolor integer volume color
- scolor integer tuple  $(s_{xmin}, s_{ymax}, s_{zmin}, s_{xmax}, s_{ymax}, s_{zmax})$  of surface colors

#### 4.5 UNION

Set theoretic union of two shapes.

#### obj = UNION (shape1, shape2)

- $\bullet$  **obj** SHAPE object
- shape1 first input SHAPE object
- shape2 second input SHAPE object

#### 4.6 INTERSECTION

Set theoretic intersection of two shapes.

#### obj = INTERSECTION (shape1, shape2)

- $\bullet$  **obj** SHAPE object
- shape1 first input SHAPE object
- shape2 second input SHAPE object

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#### 4.7 DIFFERENCE

Set theoretic difference of two shapes.

#### obj = DIFFERENCE (shape1, shape2)

- $\bullet \ \mathbf{obj}$  SHAPE object
- shape1 first input SHAPE object
- shape2 second input SHAPE object

#### 4.8 MOVE

Move shape linearly.

#### MOVE (shape, vector)

- shape input SHAPE object
- $\bullet$   $\mathbf{vector}$  tuple (u,v,w) defining the translation

#### 4.9 ROTATE

Rotate shape about an axis.

#### ROTATE (shape, point, vector, angle)

- shape input SHAPE object
- **point** tuple (x, y, z) defining axis point
- vector tuple (u, v, w) defining axis direction
- angle oriented angle in degrees

#### 4.10 SOLID

A solid is created in a simulation.

#### obj = SOLID (simu, shape, label)

- obj SOLID object
- $\bullet~\mathbf{simu}$  simulation in which the solid is created
- shape solid shape
- label solid label

Output

Viewer

**Tutorials** 

Theory