
Updates :

- Update from MSVC2010 to MSVC2017.
- Update from library Fox-1.7.60 to Fox-1.7.81.
- Update from library vtk5.10.1 to vtk6.1.0.
- Update from library curl-7.23.1 to curl-7.80.0.
- Integration of the Shapelib library 1.5.0.

1) UI (User Interface)

1.1) User interface :

- Modernisation of the user interface.

1.2) File saving :

- When saving files, an informative message is generalized in case the file cannot be saved (e.g. if the file or the directory is read-only mode, or if the target drive is full).

1.3) User interface :

- The unselection of selected objects when changing tabs is disabled. This should make it easier for the user to analyze trajectories and protections.

1.4) Graph view :

- Corrections applied to the default naming of files upon file printing (png image).
- The number of histogram classes is now adjusted by default according to the block number (N) of the analyzed population.

1.5) Definition of a default point of view (3D View) :

- It is now possible to change the default point of view (PoV) of the 3D view, by defining a user point of view.
- It is defined from the "3D Tools" groupbox :
 - The "Settings" button allows saving the current user point of view, or importing them from an existing RocPro3D project.
 - The choice list allows selecting the desired PoV.

2) DTM

2.1) Management of meshes with large coordinates :

- During certain operations (stl export and decimation) on meshes with large coordinates (typically greater than 1e6 m), a loss of geometry accuracy could be observed. This issue is now fixed.

2.2) Management of non-conforming meshes :

- Improvements made to the detection of non-conforming meshes (connectivity, 2-manifold character, absence of holes, absence of overhanging faces).
- Availability of a new tool for correcting meshes with overhangs, which removes all faces with at least one vertex under an overhanging area. The result is a mesh with holes, which must then simply be rebuilt (first reset the mesh). An appropriate tolerance (Delaunay) should be chosen.

2.3) DTM edition :

- During some DTM editing operations (resampling, zone extraction) carried out with previous versions (5.x.x), source and protection properties were lost. This has now been corrected, i.e. the source and protection properties are retained.
- Added a "Undo" feature when performing the following operations on the DTM :
 - Noising,
 - Smoothing,
 - Geometric transformation.
- Addition of 2D and 3D views in the DTM edition dialog.
- Calculation of the distance between meshes during an operation modifying the mesh, which makes it possible to quantify the error (in terms of signed distance) between the initial mesh and the modified mesh.

2.4) DTM level curves :

- The main and secondary level curves of the DTM computed from the DTM can be added to the 2D and 3D views.
- They can be displayed or not via the checkboxes CN1 (main) and CN2 (secondary).

- The user can choose 5 interval patterns (CN1-CN2): 5-1m; 10-2m; 25-5m; 50-10m; 100-20m (see "Advanced Visualization Settings" dialog).

3) IMPORT OF SOILS, SOURCES AND PROTECTIONS

3.1) Import of soils, sources and protections from an existing RocPro3D project :

- It is now possible to independently import into the current RocPro3D project (rpro file) different types of objects used in another RocPro3D project (rpro file) :
 - All soils -only properties- (see button added in the "Soils" tab)
 - All sources -geometry (X,Y) and properties- (cf. "rpro" format added in the choice list of imported file types in the "Import sources" dialog box, accessible from the "Run" tab.
 - All the protections -geometry (X,Y) and properties- (see "rpro" format added in the list of choice of the imported file types of the "Import protections" dialogue box, accessible from the "Run" tab.

4) SOILS

4.1) Import of soils raster :

- It is now possible to import soils in raster format from an asc file.
- The asc file must contain, for each cell, the soil Id, following the usage made in the RockyFor3D software. Soils are then automatically created and assigned to the corresponding faces in the RocPro3D mesh.

4.2) Export/Import of the soil mapping :

- It is now possible to export soils allocation, and import it on a new DTM. This is useful when the DTM of a model whose soils were already assigned has been modified (mesh edition).

4.3) Choice of the dissipation model for Rn :

- In previous RocPro3D version (5.x.x), the dissipation model for Rn was a global property that applied for all soils (defined in the "Computation settings", see "Run" tab).
- From now, the dissipation model for Rn is defined for each soil (see dialog "Soils settings" in the "Soils" tab).

5) SOURCES

5.1) New block source positioning mode :

- In previous versions (5.x.x), the 3D position of the sources was calculated by a vertical projection of the 2D geometry (XY plane view) on the DTM.
- A new type of source is now available, whose 3D position is calculated by horizontally projecting their 2D geometry (XY plane view) onto the DTM. This makes it much easier to define source lines that follow the topography more realistically (because only few points have to be defined by the user).
Thus, with this new type of source :
 - For source segments whose points are at the same altitude, the real source line (in the 3D view) follows the contour line corresponding to this altitude.
 - For segments whose points are not at the same altitude, the altitude of the real source line (in the 3D view) varies linearly between the altitude of the 2 points.
- The type of projection is selected in the "Block source properties" tab (see the "Projection" drop-down list in the "Block source geometry" groupbox). By default, the old positioning mode (i.e. vertical projection) is activated.
- Notes on visualizing sources :
 - In the 3D view, it is always the actual geometry of the source that is displayed, after projection (vertical or horizontal) on the DTM, and it is this geometry that is used to define the starting points of the blocks.
 - In the 2D view, the source geometry is displayed :
 - If the trajectories/envelopes have not been calculated :
 - With solid line, as it was defined from the points entered by the user (with mouse), therefore without any projection. It thus looks unrealistic, but allows easily to add additional points if needed and/or to modify the source geometry.
 - With dotted line, representing the real geometry after projection (vertical or horizontal) on the DTM.
 - If the trajectories/envelopes have been calculated :
 - With solid line, representing the real geometry after projection (vertical or horizontal) onto the DTM.

5.2) Import of sources from shapefiles (ESRI format) :

- It is now possible to import sources from the shapefile format :

- Geometries are defined in the couple of files *.shp and *.shx
 - Attributes (optional) are defined in the *.dbf file
 - Remarks :
 - These 3 files must have the same "root" name.
 - Only geometries of POLYGON type are imported.
 - Attributes must have the following fields (order does not matter), corresponding to data used in RocPro3D :
 - ROCKDENSITY (specific mass, in kg/m³)
 - GEOMTYPE (shape type of blocks : 0 = sphere ; 1 = disk)
 - DIAMETER (diameter, in m)
 - HEIGHT (height, in m - only for the disk shape type)
 - Attributes can also correspond to the data used in RockyFor3D :
 - ROCDENSITY
 - BLSHAPE
 - D1
 - D2
 - D3
 - RG70
 - RG20
 - RG10
 - SOILTYPE
 - Vol
- In this case, note that :
- Values of RG70, RG20, RG10, SOILTYPE and Vol fields are not used in RocPro3D.
 - Parallelepiped and ellipsoid shapes are converted to spheres of equivalent volumes.

5.3) Creation of surfacic sources :

- Correction of the surface source lines, for which the update was not carried out at the time of their creation in interactive mode in the 2D view.

5.4) Export of sources and protections :

- It is now possible to export the 2D (X-Y) geometry of each source and protection on ascii files in txt format (see buttons added in the "Sources" and "Protections" groupboxes of the "Run" tab).
- This offers the possibility to use them in third party applications.

5.5) Properties of the sources of blocks :

- In the "Block source properties" dialog, it is now possible to specify globally a lineic or surfacic density of blocks. This allows, among other things, to avoid defining the number of blocks for each source.
- The total number of blocks sources for the current project has been added to the dialog (for information).

6) PROTECTIONS

6.1) New positioning mode for protections :

- In the same way as for the sources (see §5.1), the 3D position of the protections can be defined by a horizontal projection of the 2D geometry (instead of the vertical projection used in previous versions).
- The choice of the type of projection is made in the "Protection properties" tab (see "Projection" drop-down list in the "Protection geometry" groupbox). By default, the old positioning mode (i.e. vertical projection) is activated.

6.2) Import of protections from shapefiles (ESRI format) :

- It is now possible to import protections from the shapefile format :
 - Geometries are defined in the couple of files *.shp and *.shx
 - Attributes (optional) are defined in the *.dbf file
- Remarks :
 - These 3 files must have the same "root" name.
 - Only geometries of POLYGON type are imported.
 - Attributes must have the following fields (order does not matter), corresponding to data used in RocPro3D :
 - PROTOTYPE (0 : fictitious ; 1 : Net ; 2 : Embankment)
 - HEIGHT (in m)
 - CAPACITY (in kJ)

6.3) Inclination of the protections :

- In previous versions (5.x.x), the protections were vertical.
- An inclination can now be specified for all types of protections (fictitious, nets, embankments). Several choices are available to define the inclination :

- Vertical (same as previous versions of RocPro3D)
 - Normal to the DTM: the protection is defined perpendicularly to the topography at the level of the protection baseline.
 - Angle: the protection is tilted downstream by the specified angle with respect to the vertical (value between 0 and 89°, 30° by default)
- The choice between the different types of tilt is made in the "Inclination" drop-down list (groupbox "Protection geometry") in the "Protection properties" dialog box).

6.4) Adding mixed starting conditions for block sources :

- It is now possible to specify both an initial speed and a drop height as starting conditions for the blocks.

6.5) Properties of the protections :

- The total number of blocks sources for the current project has been added to the dialog (for information).

6.6) Properties of the selected protection and stat file :

- The Q99 has been added to the protection parameters : drop-down lists, statistics tables and stat file.

6.7) Protections (ETAG 27) :

- For protections defined from ETAG 27, only the MEL properties were previously available.
- It is now possible, at the user's choice, to use the MEL or SEL protection properties. This choice must be made for each protection that is defined according to ETAG 27.

7) COMPUTATIONS

- Numerical optimization of calculations, which results in a significant improvement in the speed of calculations and user interaction, especially sensitive for large 3D models.

8) TRAJECTORIES

8.1) Export of trajectories :

- Exporting a trajectory to a *.traj file now also provides, in the same local reference frame as the trajectory, i.e. (L(X,Y),Altitude), the profile of the DTM as well as the geometry of any intersected protections.

9) ANALYSIS

9.1) Trajectories :

- In the graph view (located at the bottom right), the ability to view the histogram of distances (XY) reached by trajectories and of the travel time have been added, with the possibility of filtering trajectories by sources.

9.2) Protections :

- In the view of graphs (bottom right view), possibility to visualise histograms of masses and volumes has been added.
- Visualization of the evolution of any statistical parameter (Max, Average, CL, Q...) of the results (E, V, h...) on the protections, according to the number N of trajectories intercepted by the protection. This graph makes it possible to verify a posteriori the relevance of the result. This graph is called "Statistical Convergence".

9.3) Envelopes/Maps :

- Addition of new maps :
 - Map of number of originating cells NumTrajSrcCell (source cells) for trajectories of each cell.
 - Map of propagation probability (MEZAP 2022) + corresponding isolines.
 - Map of classes of propagation probability Classes-P(propag (i.e. propagation hazard)).