THE ACTUAL DOCUMENT STARTS ON NEXT PAGE. SOME INSTRUCTIONS:

HOW TO TRACK CHANGES

• Add your initials by \definechangesauthor above \begin{document}.	
Pick your favourite color: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Colors	s
• This is how you $\underline{\text{add}}^{\text{HN}}$ text:	
\added[id=HN]{add}	
• This is how you add (with comment) text:	[HN 1] comment
\added[id=HN, remark={comment}]{add (with comment)}	
\bullet This is how you delete HN text:	
\deleted[id=HN]{delete}	
• This is how you delete (with comment) text:	[HN 2] comment
<pre>\deleted[id=HN, remark={comment}]{delete (with comment)}</pre>	
• This is how you make a note :	[HN 3] A note
<pre>\note[id=HN]{A note}</pre>	
\bullet This is how you <u>replace</u> relapee HN text:	
\replaced[id=HN]{relapce}{replace}	
• This is how you replace (with comment) relapce (wthi coment) text:	[HN 4] mis-
\replaced[id=HN, remark={mis-spelled}]{relapse}{replace}	spelled
$\bullet \ \text{All markups can be removed by changing the header to \verb \usepackage[final]{changes} }$	
later.	



Volume 00, Pages 000-000 (Xxxx XX, XXXX)

DOI: 00.1000/xxx

Version(s): OpenFOAM® v19xx

Repo: https://github.com/xxx

ABSTRACT. This is the place for an abstract.

1. Introduction

This is the place for introduction.

1

3 1.1. **Subsection.** Example text:

We shall consider the specific transport property ϕ and note that its spatial and temporal variation is governed by a second-order partial differential equation (PDE), viz.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho\phi) + \nabla \cdot (\rho\phi \mathbf{U}) - \Gamma_{\phi}\nabla^{2}\phi - S_{\phi}(\phi) = 0. \tag{1.1}$$

- 4 Herein, $\phi = \phi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ is an arbitrary general intensive physical quantitity, e.g., a fluid
- 5 property (scalar or tensor of any rank). Thus, (1.1) is often referred to as generic
- 6 transport equation.
- OpenFOAM® (Open Field Operation And Manipulation) is a flexible and ma-
- 8 ture C++ Class Library for Computational Continuum Mechanics (CCM) and Mul-
- 9 tiphysics. Its Object-Oriented-Programming (OOP) paradigm enables to mimic
- data types and basic operations of CCM using top-level syntax as close as possi-
- 11 ble to the conventional mathematical notation for tensors and partial differential
- 12 equations:

Received by the editors May 10, 2021.

Table 1. Finite Volume Notation

```
\begin{array}{c|c} \text{implicit differential operators} \\ \\ \text{rate of change} & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial [\rho\phi]}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \text{convection term} & \begin{bmatrix} \nabla \cdot \left( F[\phi]_{f(F,S,\gamma)} \right) \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \text{diffusion term} & \begin{bmatrix} \nabla \cdot (\Gamma \nabla [\phi]) \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \text{linear part of source term} & \begin{bmatrix} S_p \left[ \phi \right] \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \text{explicit differential operators} \\ \\ \text{temporal term} & \frac{\partial \rho \phi}{\partial t} \\ \\ \text{divergence term} & \nabla \cdot \left( \rho \mathbf{U} \phi_{f(\rho \mathbf{U},S,\gamma)} \right) \\ \\ \text{laplacian term} & \nabla \cdot \left( \Gamma \nabla \phi \right) \\ \\ \text{constant part of source} & S_u \\ \\ \text{term} \\ \\ \end{array}
```

- 23 Beside providing OpenFOAM code itself, spatial and temporal discretisation of Eq.
- 1.1 can be also described in a precise and concise manner using the finite-volume
- notation [1] see Tab. 1.

26

28

2. Theoretical backgroud

Text in this section. Here is an examplary figure 1.

```
3. Conclusion
```

- This is a conclusion.
- 30 Author Contributions: Conceptualisation, J.S.; methodology, J.S.; software, J.S;
- validation, J.S. and P.M.; formal analysis, J.S. and P.M.; investigation, J.S.; resources,

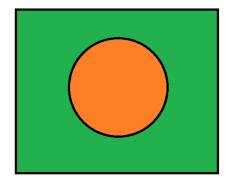


FIGURE 1. Examplary figure

- 32 P.M.; data curation, P.M.; writing—original draft preparation, J.S.; writing—review and
- 33 editing, J.S. and P.M.; visualisation, J.S.; supervision, P.M.; project administration, P.M.;
- funding acquisition, P.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of
- 35 the manuscript. Please turn to the CRediT taxonomy for the term explanation.

36 References

- [1] H. G. Weller, G. Tabor, H. Jasak, and C. Fureby, "A tensorial approach to computational
 continuum mechanics using object orientated techniques," Computers in Physics, vol. 12, pp.
- 39 620–631, 1998.