

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Computational Physics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jcp



Coupled VOF and level set method in OpenFOAM*

Linfan Zhang^{a,*}, Weimin Ma^{a,1}, Arthur Morgan^b, Edward Conway^b

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 1 Jan 2019
Received in final form 10 Jan 2019
Accepted 13 Jan 2019
Available online 15 Jan 2019

Communicated by S. Sarkar

VOF, level set, OpenFOAM

ABSTRACT

Motivated by the need to precisely capture the interface in the fuel and coolant reaction, a coupled level set and volume of fluid method (VOF) is implemented into OpenFOAM, the open source CFD code, for calculating incompressible two-phase flow. IsoAdvector as a VOF method using the concept of isosurface was implemented as an OpenFOAM extension and published as open source. This article takes isoAdvector method as the main VOF method and couples it with level set method. Use the level set function to calculate the normal direction and use the VOF function to calculate the void fractions of each cells. The coupled VOF and level set method can be used on both structured and unstructured meshes.

© 2018 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

The application of interface flow solver. bubble, droplet, water wave, jet break and so on. The main method of interface capturing. VOF, front tracking, level set, coupled vof and level set.

1.1. Volume of fluid methods

Algebraic VOF. Geometrical VOF.

1.2. Level set methods

Level set function. WENO scheme. Reinitialization function.

^aAffiliation 1, Address, City and Postal Code, China

^bAffiliation 2, Address, City and Postal Code, Country

^{*}This is my first English paper.

^{*}Corresponding author: Tel.: +0-000-000-0000; fax: +0-000-000-0000; e-mail: zlf0030@163.com (Arthur Morgan)

¹This is author footnote for second author.

1.3. Reproducibility

2. Typesetting your paper

Please use elsarticle.cls for typesetting your paper. Additionally load the package jcomp.sty in the preamble using the following command:

```
\usepackage{jcomp}
```

Following commands are defined for this journal which are not in elsarticle.cls.

```
\received{}
\finalform{}
\accepted{}
\availableonline{}
\communicated{}
```

Any instructions relevant to the elsarticle.cls are applicable here as well. See the online instruction available on:

```
http://support.stmdocs.in/wiki/index.php?title=Elsarticle.cls
```

3. The first page

Avoid using abbreviations in the title. Next, list all authors with their first names or initials and surnames (in that order). Indicate the author for correspondence (see elsarticle documentation).

Present addresses can be inserted as footnotes. After having listed all authors' names, you should list their respective affiliations. Link authors and affiliations using superscript lower case letters.

4. The main text

Please divide your article into (numbered) sections (You can find the information about the sections at http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505619/authorinstructions). Ensure that all tables, figures and schemes are cited in the text in numerical order. Trade names should have an initial capital letter, and trademark protection should be acknowledged in the standard fashion, using the superscripted characters for trademarks and registered trademarks respectively. All measurements and data should be given in SI units where possible, or other internationally accepted units. Abbreviations should be used consistently throughout the text, and all nonstandard abbreviations should be defined on first usage [1].

4.1. Tables, figures and schemes

Graphics and tables may be positioned as they should appear in the final manuscript. Figures, Schemes, and Tables should be numbered. Structures in schemes should also be numbered consecutively, for ease of discussion and reference in the text. Figures should be maximum half a page size.

Depending on the amount of detail, you can choose to display artwork in one column (20 pica wide) or across the page (42 pica wide). Scale your artwork in your graphics program before incorporating it in your text. If the artwork turns out to be too large or too small, resize it again in your graphics program and re-import it. The text should not run along the sides of any figure. This is an example for citation [2].

You might find positioning your artwork within the text difficult anyway. In that case you may choose to place all artwork at the end of the text and insert a marker in the text at the desired place. In any case, please keep in mind that the placement of artwork may vary somewhat in relation to the page lay-out [3].

This can easily be achieved using endfloat.sty package. Please refer the following documentation to use this package.

http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/endfloat/endfloat.pdf

You should insert a caption for the figures below the figures and for the tables the caption should be above the tables.

Please remember that we will always also need highresolution versions of your artwork for printing, submitted as separate files in standard format (i.e. TIFF or EPS), not included in the text document. Before preparing your artwork, please take a look at our Web page: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/authorartwork.

Table 1. Summary of	f different works	pertaining to face and	d speech fusion

Study	Algorithm	DB Size	Covariates of interest	Top individual per-	Fusion
	used			formance	Performance
UK-BWG	Face, voice:	200	Time: 1–2 month	TAR* at 1% FAR#	_
(Mansfield et	Commercial		separation (indoor)	Face: 96.5%	
al., 2001)				Voice: 96%	
Brunelli	Face:	87	Time: 3 sessions, time	Face:	TAR =98.5%
(Brunelli	Hierarchical		unknown (indoor)	TAR = 92% at	at 0.5% FAR
and Falavigna,	correlation			4.5% FAR	
1995)	Voice:			Voice:	
	MFCC			TAR = 63% at	
				15% FAR	
Jain (Jain et al.,	Face:	50	Time: Two weeks (indoor)	TAR at 1% FAR	Face + Voice
1999)	Eigenface			Face: 43%	+
	Voice:			Voice: 96.5%	Fingerprint =
	Cepstrum			Fingerprint: 96%	98.5%
	Coeff. Based				
Sanderson	Face: PCA	43	Time: 3 sessions (indoor)	Equal Error Rate	Equal Error
(Sanderson and	Voice: MFCC		Noise addition to voice	Face: 10%	Rate 2.86%
Paliwal, 2002)				Voice: 12.41%	
Proposed study	Face, voice:	116	Location: Indoor and	TARs at 1% FAR	TAR = 98%
	Commercial		Outdoor (same day)	Indoor-Outdoor	at 1% FAR
			Noise addition to eye	Face: 80%	
			coordinates	Voice: 67.5%	

^{*}TAR-True Acceptance Rate

[#] FAR-False Acceptance Rate

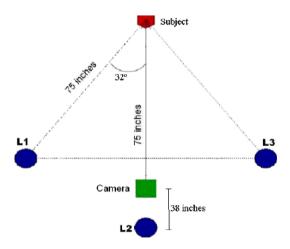


Fig. 1. Studio setup for capturing face images indoor. Three light sources L1, L2, L3 were used in conjunction with normal office lights.

4.2. Lists

For tabular summations that do not deserve to be presented as a table, lists are often used. Lists may be either numbered or bulleted. Below you see examples of both.

- 1. The first entry in this list
- 2. The second entry
 - 2...1 A subentry
- 3. The last entry

- A bulleted list item
- Another one

4.3. Equations

Conventionally, in mathematical equations, variables and anything that represents a value appear in italics. All equations should be numbered for easy referencing. The number should appear at the right margin.

$$S'_{pg} = \frac{S_{pg} - \min(S_{pG})}{\max(S_{pG} - \min(S_{pG})}$$
(1)

In mathematical expressions in running text "/" should be used for division (not a horizontal line).

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments should be inserted at the end of the paper, before the references, not as a footnote to the title. Use the unnumbered Acknowledgements Head style for the Acknowledgments heading.

References

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa).

Reference style

Text: All citations in the text should refer to:

- 1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
- 2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
- 3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

References

- [1] C. Vehlow, T. Reinhardt, D. Weiskopf, Visualizing fuzzy overlapping communities in networks, IEEE Trans. Vis. Comput. Graph. 19 (2013) 2486–2495.
- [2] M. E. J. Newman, M. Girvan, Finding and evaluating community structure in networks, Phys. Rev. E. 69 (2004) 026113.
- [3] E. Hullermeier, M. Rifqi, A fuzzy variant of the rand index for comparing clustering structures, in: in Proc. IFSA/EUSFLAT Conf., 2009, pp. 1294–1298.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.