JFM LaTeX submission template A framework for assessing the Reynolds analogy

Alan N. Jones[1], H.-C. Smith[1] and J.Q. Long[2]

[1]STM Journals, Cambridge University Press, The Printing House, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8BS, UK

[2]DAMTP, Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge CB3 0WA, UK

Corresponding author: Alan N. Jones, Jones@univ.edu

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This file contains information for authors planning to submit a paper to the *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*. The document was generated in LaTeX using the JFM class file and supporting files provided on the JFM website here, and the source files can be used as a template for submissions (please note that this is mandatory for *JFM Rapids*). Full author instructions can be found on the JFM website. The present paragraph appears in the `abstract` environment. All papers should feature a single-paragraph abstract of no more than 250 words which must not spill onto the second page of the manuscript.

Key words: Authors should not enter keywords on the manuscript, as these must be chosen by the author during the online submission process and will then be added during the typesetting process (see Keyword PDF for the full list). Other classifications will be added at the same time.

1. First-order heading

The layout design for the *Journal of Fluid Mechanics* journal has been implemented as a LaTeX style file.The FLM style file is based on the ARTICLE style as discussed in the LaTeX manual. Commands which differ from the standard LaTeX interface, or which are provided in addition to the standard interface, are explained in this guide. This guide is not a substitute for the LaTeX manual itself.

1.1. *Introduction to LaTeX*

The LaTeX document preparation system is a special version of the TeX typesetting program. LaTeX adds to TeX a collection of commands which simplify typesetting by allowing the author to concentrate on the logical structure of the document rather than its visual layout.

LaTeX provides a consistent and comprehensive document preparation interface. There are simple-to-use commands for generating a table of contents, lists of figures and/or tables,

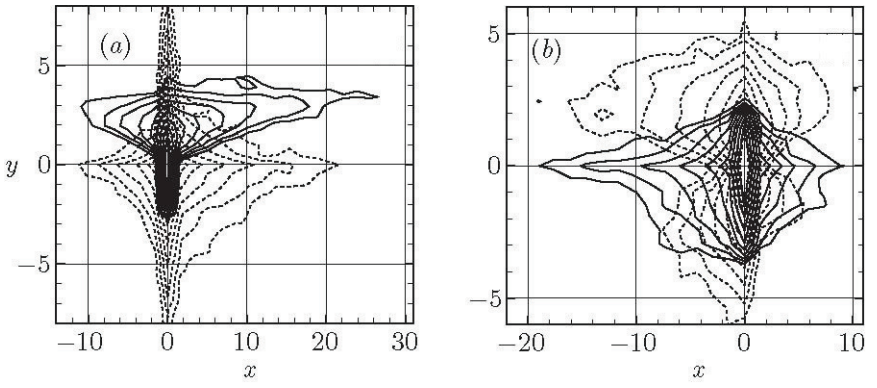

Figure 1. Trapped-mode wavenumbers, kd, plotted against a/d for three ellipses: ——, $b/a = 1$; · · · · · ·, $b/a = 1.5$. This is a sample figure caption extended to multiple rows. This is a sample figure caption extended to multiple rows. This is a sample figure caption extended to multiple rows.

and indexes. LaTeX can automatically number list entries, equations, figures, tables, and footnotes, as well as parts, chapters, sections and subsections. Using this numbering system, bibliographic citations, page references and cross references to any other numbered entity (*e.g.* chapter, section, equation, figure, list entry) are quite straightforward.

1.2. *The FLM document class*

The use of document class allows a simple change of style (or style option) to transform the appearance of your document. The CUP FLM class file preserves the standard LaTeX interface such that any document which can be produced using the standard LaTeX ARTICLE style can also be produced with the FLM style. However, the fonts (sizes) and measure of text is slightly different from that for ARTICLE, therefore line breaks will change and it is possible that equations may need re-setting.

2. Figures and Tables

2.1. *Figures*

Each figure should be accompanied by a single caption, to appear beneath, and must be cited in the text. Figures should appear in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. For example see figures 1 and 2.

2.2. *Tables*

Tables, however small, must be numbered sequentially in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. Words *table 1, table 2* should be lower case throughout. See table 1 for an example.

3. Notation and style

Generally any queries concerning notation and journal style can be answered by viewing recent pages in the Journal. However, the following guide provides the key points to note. It is expected that Journal style and mathematical notation will be followed, and authors should take care to define all variables or entities upon first use. Also note that footnotes are not normally accepted. Abbreviations must be defined at first use, glossaries or lists/tables of abbreviations are not permitted.

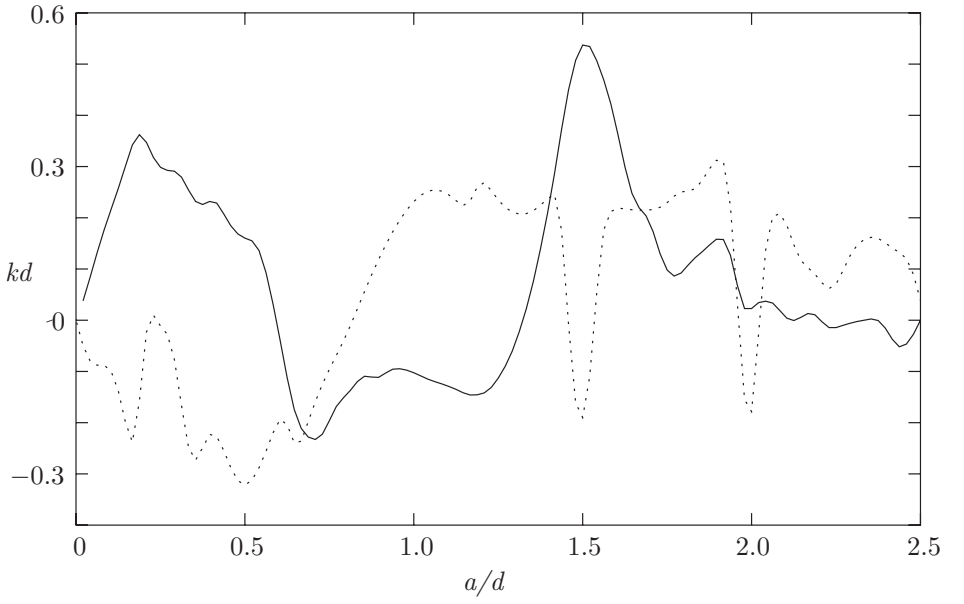

Figure 2. The features of the four possible modes corresponding to (*a*) periodic and (*b*) half-periodic solutions.

a/d	$M = 4$	$M = 8$	Callan *et al.*
0.1	1.56905	1.56	1.56904
0.3	1.50484	1.504	1.50484
0.55	1.39128	1.391	1.39131
0.7	1.32281	10.322	1.32288
0.913	1.34479	100.351	1.35185

Table 1. Values of kd at which trapped modes occur when $\rho(\theta) = a$.

3.1. *Mathematical notation*

3.1.1. *Setting variables, functions, vectors, matrices etc*

- **Italic font** should be used for denoting variables, with multiple-letter symbols avoided except in the case of dimensionless numbers such as *Re*, *Pr* and *Pe* (Reynolds, Prandtl, and Péclet numbers respectively, which are defined as `\Rey`, `\Pran` and `\Pen` in the template).
- **Upright Roman font** (or upright Greek where appropriate) should be used for:
  1. (vI) label, e.g. T. t (transpose)
  2. Fixed operators: sin, log, d, Δ, exp etc.
  3. Constants: i ($\sqrt{-1}$), π (defined as `\upi`),e etc.
  4. Special Functions: Ai, Bi (Airy functions, defined as `\Ai` and `\Bi`), Re (real part, defined as `\Real`), Im (imaginary part, defined as `\Imag`), etc.
  5. Physical units: cm, s, etc.
  6. Abbreviations: c.c. (complex conjugate), h.o.t. (higher-order terms), DNS, etc.
- **Bold italic font** (or bold sloping Greek) should be used for vectors (with the centred dot for a scalar product also in bold): $\boldsymbol{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{j}$

- **Bold sloping sans serif font**, defined by the `\mathsfbi` macro, should be used for tensors and matrices: $\boldsymbol{D}$
- **Calligraphic font** (for example $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{R}$) can be used as an alternative to italic when the same letter denotes a different quantity use `\mathcal` in LaTeX)

3.1.2. *Other symbols*

Large numbers that are not scientific powers should not include commas, but should use a non-breaking space, and use the form 1600 or 16 000 or 160 000. Use O to denote 'of the order of', not the LaTeX O.

The product symbol ($\times$) should only be used to denote multiplication where an equation is broken over more than one line, to denote a cross product, or between numbers . The $\cdot$ symbol should not be used, except to denote a scalar product of vectors specifically.

3.1.3. *Example Equations*

This section contains sample equations in the JFM style. Please refer to the LaTeX source file for examples of how to display such equations in your manuscript.

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)G_s = (\nabla^2 + k^2)G_a = 0 \tag{3.1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\boldsymbol{v} = 0, \quad \nabla^2 P = \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\boldsymbol{v}\times\boldsymbol{w}). \tag{3.2}$$

$$G_s, G_a \sim 1/(2\pi)\ln r \quad \text{as} \quad r \equiv |P-Q| \to 0, \tag{3.3}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial G_s}{\partial y} &= 0 \quad \text{on} \quad y = 0, \\ G_a &= 0 \quad \text{on} \quad y = 0, \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{3.4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^\infty \gamma^{-1}[exp(-k\gamma|y-\eta|)+exp(-k\gamma(2d-y-\eta))]\cos k(x-\xi)t\,\mathrm{d}t, \qquad 0 < y, \quad \eta < d, \tag{3.5}$$

$$\gamma(t) = \begin{cases} -\mathrm{i}(1-t^2)^{1/2}, & t \le 1 \\ (t^2-1)^{1/2}, & t > 1. \end{cases} \tag{3.6}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^\infty B(t)\frac{\cosh k\gamma(d-y)}{\gamma\sinh k\gamma d}\cos k(x-\xi)t\,\mathrm{d}t$$

$$G = -\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{i}(H_0(kr)+H_0(kr_1)) - \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-k\gamma d}}{\gamma\sinh k\gamma d}\cosh k\gamma(d-y)\cosh k\gamma(d-\eta) \tag{3.7}$$

Note that when equations are included in definitions, it may be suitable to render them in line, rather than in the equation environment: $\boldsymbol{n}_q = (-y'(\theta), x'(\theta))/w(\theta)$. Now $G_a = \frac{1}{4}Y_0(kr) + \widetilde{G_a}$ where $r = \{[x(\theta)-x(\psi)]^2 + [y(\theta)-y(\psi)]^2\}^{1/2}$ and $\widetilde{G_a}$ is regular as $kr \to 0$. However, any fractions displayed like this, other than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, must be written on the line, and not stacked (ie 1/3).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial n_q}\left(\frac{1}{4}Y_0(kr)\right) &\sim \frac{1}{4\pi w^3(\theta)}[x''(\theta)y'(\theta) - y''(\theta)x'(\theta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi w^3(\theta)}[\rho'(\theta)\rho''(\theta) - \rho^2(\theta) - 2\rho'^2(\theta)] \quad \text{as} \quad kr \to 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\phi_i = \frac{\pi}{M}\sum_{j=1}^{M}\phi_j K_{ij}^a w_j, \qquad i = 1, \ldots, M, \tag{3.9}$$

where

$$K_{ij}^a = \begin{cases} \partial G_a(\theta_i,\theta_j)/\partial n_q, & i \neq j \\ \partial \widetilde{G_a}(\theta_i,\theta_i)/\partial n_q + [\rho_i'\rho_i'' - \rho_i^2 - 2\rho_i'^2]/4\pi w_i^3, & i = j. \end{cases} \tag{3.10}$$

$$\rho_l = \lim_{\zeta \to Z_l^-(x)} \rho(x,\zeta), \quad \rho_u = \lim_{\zeta \to Z_u^+(x)} \rho(x,\zeta) \tag{3.11a,b}$$

$$(\rho(x,\zeta), \phi_{\zeta\zeta}(x,\zeta)) = (\rho_0, N_0) \quad \text{for} \quad Z_l(x) < \zeta < Z_u(x). \tag{3.12}$$

$$\tau_{ij} = (\overline{\overline{u}_i\overline{u}_j} - \overline{u}_i\overline{u}_j) + (\overline{\overline{u}_i u_j^{SGS} + u_i^{SGS}\overline{u}_j}) + \overline{u_i^{SGS}u_j^{SGS}}, \tag{3.13a}$$

$$\tau_j^{\theta} = (\overline{\overline{u}_j\overline{\theta}} - \overline{u}_j\overline{\theta}) + (\overline{\overline{u}_j\theta^{SGS} + u_j^{SGS}\overline{\theta}}) + \overline{u_j^{SGS}\theta^{SGS}}. \tag{3.13b}$$

$$\boldsymbol{Q}_C = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^{-2}V_w' & -(\alpha^t\omega)^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dfrac{\beta}{\alpha\omega^2}V_w' & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathrm{i}\omega^{-1} \\ \mathrm{i}\omega^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathrm{i}R_\delta^{-1}(\alpha^t + \omega^{-1}V_w'') & 0 & -(\mathrm{i}\alpha^t R_\delta)^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ \dfrac{\mathrm{i}\beta}{\alpha\omega}R_\delta^{-1}V_w''' & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (\mathrm{i}\alpha^t)^{-1}V_w' & (3R_\delta^{-1} + c^t(\mathrm{i}\alpha^t)^{-1}) & 0 & -(\alpha^t)^{-2}R_\delta^{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{3.14}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}^t = \hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}^t \exp[\mathrm{i}(\alpha^t x_1^t - \omega t)], \tag{3.15}$$

where $\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}}^t = \boldsymbol{b}\exp(\mathrm{i}\gamma x_3^t)$.

$$\mathrm{Det}[\rho\omega^2\delta_{ps} - C_{pqrs}^t k_q^t k_r^t] = 0, \tag{3.16}$$

$$\langle k_1^t, k_2^t, k_3^t\rangle = \langle \alpha^t, 0, \gamma\rangle \tag{3.17}$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}(\theta,\psi) = (g(\psi)\cos\theta, g(\psi)\sin\theta, f(\psi)). \tag{3.18}$$

$$f(\psi_1) = \frac{3b}{\pi[2(a+b\cos\psi_1)]^{3/2}}\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{(\sin\psi_1 - \sin\psi)(a+b\cos\psi)^{1/2}}{[1-\cos(\psi_1-\psi)](2+\alpha)^{1/2}}\mathrm{d}x, \tag{3.19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\psi_1) \;=\; & \frac{3}{\pi[2(a+b\cos\psi_1)]^{3/2}}\int_0^{2\pi}\left(\frac{a+b\cos\psi}{2+\alpha}\right)^{1/2}\left\{f(\psi)[(\cos\psi_1 - b\beta_1)S + \beta_1 P]\right. \\ & \times\frac{\sin\psi_1 - \sin\psi}{1-\cos(\psi_1-\psi)} + g(\psi)\left[\left(2+\alpha - \frac{(\sin\psi_1-\sin\psi)^2}{1-\cos(\psi-\psi_1)} - b^2\gamma\right)S\right. \\ & \left.\left. + \left(b^2\cos\psi_1\gamma - \frac{a}{b}\alpha\right)F(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi,\delta) - (2+\alpha)\cos\psi_1 E(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi,\delta)\right]\right\}\mathrm{d}\psi, \end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha(\psi,\psi_1) = \frac{b^2[1-\cos(\psi-\psi_1)]}{(a+b\cos\psi)(a+b\cos\psi_1)}, \quad \beta - \beta(\psi,\psi_1) = \frac{1-\cos(\psi-\psi_1)}{a+b\cos\psi}. \tag{3.21}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} H(0) &= \frac{\epsilon\overline{C}_v}{\tilde{v}_T^{1/2}(1-\beta)}, \quad H'(0) = -1 + \epsilon^{2/3}\overline{C}_u + \epsilon\hat{C}'_u; \\ H''(0) &= \frac{\epsilon u_*^2}{\tilde{v}_T^{1/2}u_P^2}, \quad H'(\infty) = 0. \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{3.22}$$

Lemma 1. *Let $f(z)$ be a trial Batchelor (1971, pp. 231–232) function defined on $[0,1]$. Let Λ_1 denote the ground-state eigenvalue for $-\mathrm{d}^2g/\mathrm{d}z^2 = \Lambda g$, where g must satisfy $\pm\mathrm{d}g/\mathrm{d}z + \alpha g = 0$ at $z = 0, 1$ for some non-negative constant α. Then for any f that is not identically zero we have*

$$\frac{\alpha(f^2(0) + f^2(1)) + \displaystyle\int_0^1 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}z}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}z}{\displaystyle\int_0^1 f^2 \mathrm{d}z} \geq \Lambda_1 \geq \left(\frac{-\alpha + (\alpha^2 + 8\pi^2\alpha)^{1/2}}{4\pi}\right)^2. \tag{3.23}$$

Corollary 1. *Any non-zero trial function f which satisfies the boundary condition $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ always satisfies*

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}z}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}z. \tag{3.24}$$

4. Additional facilities

In addition to all the standard LaTeX design elements, the FLM style includes the following feature:

- Extended commands for specifying a short version of the title and author(s) for the running headlines.

Once you have used this additional facility in your document, do not process it with a standard LaTeX style file.

4.1. *Titles authors' names and affiliation*

In the FLM style, the title of the article and the author's name (or authors' names) are used both at the beginning of the article for the main title and throughout the article as running headlines at the top of every page. The Journal title is used on odd-numbered pages (rectos) and the author's name appears on even-numbered pages (versos). Although the main heading can run to several lines of text, the running head line must be a single line.

Moreover, the main heading can also incorporate new line commands (*e.g.* \\) but these are not acceptable in a running headline. To enable you to specify an alternative short title and author's name, the standard `\righttitle` and `\lefttitle` commands have been used to print the running headline. `\corresau{}` command should be used to provide the corresponding author details as shown below.

```
\lefttitle{A.N. Jones, H.-C. Smith and J.Q. Long}
\righttitle{Journal of Fluid Mechanics}
\title{JFM {\LaTeX} submission template A framework for assessing the
Reynolds analogy}
\author{Alan N. Jones\aff{1}, H.-C. Smith\aff{1} \and J.Q. Long\aff{2}}
```

```
\affiliation{\aff{1}STM Journals, Cambridge University Press,
    The Printing House, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8BS, UK
\aff{2}DAMTP, Centre for Mathematical Sciences,
    Wilberforce Road, Cambridge CB3 0WA, UK}
\corresau{Alan N. Jones, \email{Jones@univ.edu}}
```

4.2. *Abstract*

The FLM style provides for an abstract which is produced by the following commands

`\begin{abstract} ... \end{abstract}`

4.3. *Keywords*

The FLM style provides for an keywords which is produced by the following commands

`\begin{keywords} ... \begin{keywords}`

4.4. *Lists*

The FLM style provides the three standard list environments.

- Bulleted lists, created using the `itemize` environment.
- Numbered lists, created using the `enumerate` environment.
- Labelled lists, created using the `description` environment.

4.5. *Footnotes*

The FLM journal style uses superior numbers for footnote references.[1]

5. Some guidelines for using standard facilities

The following notes may help you achieve the best effects with the FLM style file.

5.1. *Sections*

LaTeX provides five levels of section headings and they are all defined in the FLM style file:

- `\section`.
- `\subsection`.
- `\subsubsection`.
- `\paragraph`.
- `\subparagraph`.

Section numbers are given for sections, subsection and subsubsection headings.

5.2. *Running headlines*

As described above, the title of the journal and the author's name (or authors' names) are used as running headlines at the top of every page. The title is used on odd-numbered pages (rectos) and the author's name appears on even-numbered pages (versos).

The `\pagestyle` and `\thispagestyle` commands should *not* be used. Similarly, the commands `\markright` and `\markboth` should not be necessary.

[1]This shows how a footnote is typeset.

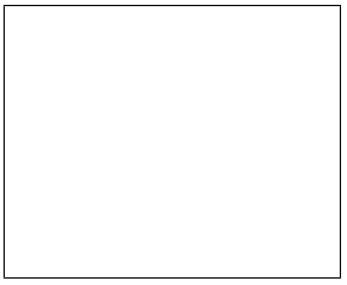

Figure 3. An example figure with space for artwork.

5.3. *Illustrations (or figures)*

The FLM style will cope with most positioning of your illustrations and you should not normally use the optional positional qualifiers on the `figure` environment which would override these decisions. Figure captions should be below the figure itself, therefore the `\caption` command should appear after the figure or space left for an illustration.

Figure 3 shows an example on working with LaTeX code to load art files. `\includegraphics` commnad is to load art files `scale` option used in `\includegraphics` is to reduce the art. EPS format will be compiled using LaTeX. Also, PNG, PDF and JPG format art files are loaded in the same command but the TeX file should be compiled using PDFLaTeX:

```
\begin{figure}
  \includegraphics[scale=.4]{sample.eps}
  \caption{An example figure with space for artwork.}
  \label{sample-figure}
\end{figure}
```

The vertical depth should correspond roughly to the artwork you will submit; it will be adjusted to fit the final artwork exactly.

5.4. *Creating new theorem-like environments*

You can create your own environments in LaTeX, and although you may already be familiar with `\newtheorem`, you will not have seen the other two commands explained below.

`\newtheorem` is a standard command used for creating new theorem-like environments, such as theorems, corollaries, lemmas, conjectures and propositions, with the body of the text (automatically) in italic.

6. List of packages used in the template

Below are the list of packages that are already used in template, so we don't need to copy these packages again in the TeX file.

- `\usepackage{etex}`
- `\usepackage{amsthm}`
- `\usepackage{amssymb}`
- `\usepackage{soul}`
- `\usepackage{calc}`
- `\usepackage{color}`
- `\usepackage{colortbl}`
- `\usepackage[boxed]{algorithm2e}`
- `\usepackage{epstopdf}`
- `\usepackage{booktabs}`

- \usepackage{natbib}
- \usepackage{hyperref}
- \usepackage{breakurl}
- \usepackage{bookmark}
- \usepackage{graphicx}
- \usepackage{caption}
- \usepackage{newtxtext}
- \usepackage{newtxmath}

7. Mathematics

The FLM class file will centre displayed mathematics, and will insert the correct space above and below if standard LaTeX commands are used; for example use `\[ ... \]` and *not* `$$ ... $$`. Do not leave blank lines above and below displayed equations unless a new paragraph is really intended.

`amsmath.sty` is common package to handle various type math equations was used in template. The amsmath descriptions are available in the document can be find in the web link `https://ctan.org/pkg/amsmath?lang=en`

7.1. *Numbering of equations*

The `subequations` and `subeqnarray` environments have been incorporated into the FLM class file (see Section 7.1.1 regarding the `subequations` environment). Using these two environments, you can number your equations (7.1*a*), (7.1*b*) etc. automatically. For example, you can typeset

$$a_1 \equiv (2\Omega M^2/x)^{\frac{1}{4}} y^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{7.1a}$$

and

$$a_2 \equiv (x/2\Omega)^{TeXtstyle\frac{1}{2}} k_y/M. \tag{7.1b}$$

by using the `subequations` environment as follows:

```
\begin{subequations}
\begin{equation}
  a_1 \equiv (2\Omega M^2/x)^{\textstyle\frac{1}{4}}
    y^{\textstyle\frac{1}{2}}\label{a1}
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
  a_2 \equiv (x/2\Omega)^{\textstyle\frac{1}{2}}k_y/M.\label{a2}
\end{equation}
\end{subequations}
```

7.1.1. *The `subequations` environment and the `AMSTEX` package*

The `amstex` (and the `amsmath`) packages also define a `subequations` environment. The environment in `JFM-FLM_Au.cls` is used by default, as the environments in the AMS packages don't produce the correct style of output.

Note that the `subequations` environment from the `amstex` package takes an argument – you should use an 'a' to give `\alph` style subequations. e.g.

```
\begin{subequations}{a}  ...  \end{subequations}
```

7.2. *Bibliography*

As with standard LaTeX, there are two ways of producing a bibliography; either by compiling a list of references by hand (using a `thebibliography` environment), or by using BibTeX with a suitable bibliographic database with the bibliography style provided with this FLMguide.tex like `\bibliographystyle{jfm}`. The "jfm.bst" will produce the bibliography which is similar to FLM style but not exactly. If any modification has to be made with "jfm.bst" can be adjusted during manuscript preparation but the updated bst file should be given with source files. However, contributors are encouraged to format their list of references style outlined in section 7.2.2 below.

7.2.1. *References in the text*

References in the text are given by author and date. Whichever method is used to produce the bibliography, the references in the text are done in the same way. Each bibliographical entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and used to refer to that entry in the text. There is one form of citation – `\cite{key}` – to produce the author and date. Thus, Arntzenius and Dorr (2012) is produced by

```
\cite{Arntzenius2012}.
```

In FLM, for references `natbib.sty` is used. `natbib.sty` is common package to handle various reference and its cross citations. There different type of cross citation such as `\citep`, `\citet` , `\citeyear` etc. of the natbib descriptions are available in the document can be find in the web link https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib?lang=en

Sample of basic cross citations examples from natbib (Arntzenius and Dorr 2012) and Arntzenius and Dorr (2012). Similarly other command can be utilized from referring the description from https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib?lang=en

If citations have to sort then use the class option "citesort".

7.2.2. *List of references*

The following listing shows some references prepared in the style of the journal.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{}
\bibitem[Batchelor (1971)]{Batchelor59}
{\sc Batchelor, G.K.} 1971 {Small-scale variation of convected
quantities like temperature in turbulent fluid part1, general
discussion and the case of small conductivity}, {\it J. Fluid
Mech.}, {\bf 5}, pp. 3-113-133.
\bibitem [Bouguet (2008)]{Bouguet01}
{\sc Bouguet, J.-Y} 2008 Camera Calibration Toolbox for Matlab
{\url{http://www.vision.caltech.edu/bouguetj/calib_doc/}}.
 \bibitem[Briukhanovetal et al (1967)] {Briukhanovetal1967}
{\sc Briukhanov, A. V.,  Grigorian, S. S., Miagkov,  S. M.,
Plam, M. Y., I. E. Shurova, I. E.,  Eglit, M. E. and Yakimov,
Y. L.} 1967 {On some new approaches to the dynamics of snow
avalanches}, {\it Physics of Snow and Ice,  Proceedings of the
International Conference on Low Temperature Science}
{Vol 1} pp. 1221--1241 {Institute of Low Temperature Science,
Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan}.
\bibitem[Brownell (2004)]{Brownell04}
{\sc Brownell,  C.J.  and Su,  L.K.} 2004  {Planar measurements
of differential diffusion in turbulent jets}, {\it AIAA Paper},
```


Rapids articles must not exceed this page length

pp. 2004-2335.
\bibitem[Brownell and Su (2007)] {Brownell07}
{\sc Brownell, C.J. and Su, L.K.} 2007 {Scale relations and
spatial spectra in a differentially diffusing jet}, {\it AIAA
Paper}, pp 2007-1314.
\bibitem [Dennis (1985)] {Dennis85}
{\sc Dennis, S.C.R.} 1985 {Compact explicit finite difference
approximations to the Navier--Stokes equation}, { In \it Ninth
Intl Conf. on Numerical Methods in Fluid Dynamics}, {ed
Soubbaramayer and J.P. Boujot}, {Vol 218},
{\it Lecture Notes in Physics}, pp. 23-51. Springer.
\bibitem [Edwards et al. (2017)]{EdwardsVirouletKokelaarGray2017}
{\sc Edwards, A. N., Viroulet, S., Kokelaar, B. P. and
Gray, J. M. N. T.} 2017 Formation of levees, troughs and elevated
channels by avalanches on erodible slopes {\it J. Fluid Mech.},
{\bf 823}, pp. 278-315.
\bibitem[Hwang et al (1970)] {Hwang70}
{\sc Hwang, L.-S. and Tuck, E.O.} 1970 On the oscillations of
harbours of arbitrary shape {\it J.˜Fluid Mech.}, {\bf42},
pp 447-464.
\bibitem[Josep and Saut (1990)] {JosephSaut1990}
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```

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  \bibitem[\protect\citename{Author(s), }Date]{tag}
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8. Notes for Editors

This appendix contains additional information which may be useful to those who are involved with the final production stages of an article. Authors, who are generally not typesetting the final pages in the journal's typeface (Monotype Times), do not need this information.

8.1. *Editing reference citations*

There different type of cross citation such as `\citep`, `\citet` , `\citeyear` etc. of the natbib descriptions are available in the document can be find in the web link https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib?lang=en.

Please use the exact natbib command to display reference citations like (Arntzenius and Dorr 2012) "(Author et al., 1990)" use `\citep{key}` to get the desired output.

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9. Citations and references

All papers included in the References section must be cited in the article, and vice versa. Citations should be included as, for example "It has been shown (Rogallo 1981) that..."

(using the `\citep` command, part of the natbib package) "recent work by Dennis (1985)..." (using `\citet`). The natbib package can be used to generate citation variations, as shown below.

`\citet[pp. 2-4]{Hwang70}`:
Hwang et al (1970, pp. 2-4)
`\citep[p. 6]{Worster92}`:
(Worster 1992, p. 6)
`\citep[see][]{Koch83, Lee71, Linton92}`:
(see Koch 1983; Lee 1971; Linton and Evans 1992)
`\citep[see][p. 18]{Martin80}`:
(see Martin 1980(@, p. 18)
`\citep{Brownell04,Brownell07,Ursell50,Wijngaarden68,Miller91}`:
(Brownell 2004; Brownell and Su 2007; Ursell 1950; Wijngaarden 1968; Miller 1991)
(Briukhanovetal et al 1967)
Bouguet (2008)
(Josep and Saut 1990)

The References section can either be built from individual `\bibitem` commands, or can be built using BibTex. The BibTex files used to generate the references in this document can be found in the JFM LaTeX template files folder provided on the website here.

Where there are up to ten authors, all authors' names should be given in the reference list. Where there are more than ten authors, only the first name should appear, followed by *et al.*

10. Miscellaneous section heads

Philosophy of Science asks authors to include Acknowledgments, Declarations (of competing interests), and Funding Information in your typeset manuscript. Please add three sections, reflecting each of these categories, using "bmhead" coding as shown below.

```
\begin{bmhead}[Xxxxxxx.]
For the custom heading such as acknowledgment, funding disclosure,
conflict disclosure and any other like-wise sections must be
mentioned in the optional braces as shown in this example.
\end{bmhead}
```

The output of the above coding is shown below:

Xxxxxxx. For the custom heading such as acknowledgment, funding disclosure, conflict disclosure and any other like-wise sections must be mentioned in the optional braces as shown in this example.

Appendix A

In order not to disrupt the narrative flow, purely technical material may be included in the appendices. This material should corroborate or add to the main result and be essential for the understanding of the paper. It should be a small proportion of the paper and must not be longer than the paper itself.

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