

### §B.3 FICK'S (FIRST) LAW OF BINARY DIFFUSION<sup>a</sup>

$$[\mathbf{j}_A = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \nabla \omega_A]$$

*Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z):*

$$j_{Ax} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial x} \quad (\text{B.3-1})$$

$$j_{Ay} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial y} \quad (\text{B.3-2})$$

$$j_{Az} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial z} \quad (\text{B.3-3})$$

*Cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z):*

$$j_{Ar} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial r} \quad (\text{B.3-4})$$

$$j_{A\theta} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial \theta} \quad (\text{B.3-5})$$

$$j_{Az} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial z} \quad (\text{B.3-6})$$

*Spherical coordinates (r, θ, φ):*

$$j_{Ar} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial r} \quad (\text{B.3-7})$$

$$j_{A\theta} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial \theta} \quad (\text{B.3-8})$$

$$j_{A\phi} = -\rho \mathcal{D}_{AB} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial \phi} \quad (\text{B.3-9})$$

<sup>a</sup> To get the molar fluxes with respect to the molar average velocity, replace  $j_A$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $\omega_A$  by  $\mathbf{J}_A^*$ ,  $c$ , and  $x_A$ .

### §B.4 THE EQUATION OF CONTINUITY<sup>a</sup>

$$[\partial \rho / \partial t + (\nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v}) = 0]$$

*Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z):*

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho v_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho v_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho v_z) = 0 \quad (\text{B.4-1})$$

*Cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z):*

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho r v_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\rho v_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho v_z) = 0 \quad (\text{B.4-2})$$

*Spherical coordinates (r, θ, φ):*

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\rho v_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\rho v_\phi) = 0 \quad (\text{B.4-3})$$

<sup>a</sup> When the fluid is assumed to have constant mass density  $\rho$ , the equation simplifies to  $(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = 0$ .

§B.5 THE EQUATION OF MOTION IN TERMS OF  $\tau$ 

$$[\rho D\mathbf{v}/Dt = -\nabla p - [\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}] + \rho \mathbf{g}]$$

*Cartesian coordinates  $(x, y, z)$ :*<sup>a</sup>

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \tau_{xx} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{zx} \right] + \rho g_x \quad (\text{B.5-1})$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \tau_{xy} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tau_{yy} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{zy} \right] + \rho g_y \quad (\text{B.5-2})$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \tau_{xz} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tau_{yz} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{zz} \right] + \rho g_z \quad (\text{B.5-3})$$

<sup>a</sup> These equations have been written without making the assumption that  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$  is symmetric. This means, for example, that when the usual assumption is made that the stress tensor is symmetric,  $\tau_{xy}$  and  $\tau_{yx}$  may be interchanged.

*Cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, z)$ :*<sup>b</sup>

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \tau_{\theta r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{zr} - \frac{\tau_{\theta\theta}}{r} \right] + \rho g_r \quad (\text{B.5-4})$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} - \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \tau_{\theta\theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{z\theta} + \frac{\tau_{\theta r} - \tau_{r\theta}}{r} \right] + \rho g_\theta \quad (\text{B.5-5})$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \tau_{\theta z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{zz} \right] + \rho g_z \quad (\text{B.5-6})$$

<sup>b</sup> These equations have been written without making the assumption that  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$  is symmetric. This means, for example, that when the usual assumption is made that the stress tensor is symmetric,  $\tau_{r\theta} - \tau_{\theta r} = 0$ .

*Spherical coordinates  $(r, \theta, \phi)$ :*<sup>c</sup>

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{v_\theta^2 + v_\phi^2}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\tau_{\theta r} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \tau_{\phi r} - \frac{\tau_{\theta\theta} + \tau_{\phi\phi}}{r} \right] + \rho g_r \quad (\text{B.5-7})$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r v_\theta - v_\phi^2 \cot \theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} - \left[ \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^3 \tau_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\tau_{\theta\theta} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \tau_{\phi\theta} + \frac{(\tau_{\theta r} - \tau_{r\theta}) - \tau_{\phi\phi} \cot \theta}{r} \right] + \rho g_\theta \quad (\text{B.5-8})$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_\phi v_r + v_\theta v_\phi \cot \theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \phi} - \left[ \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^3 \tau_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\tau_{\theta\phi} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \tau_{\phi\phi} + \frac{(\tau_{\phi r} - \tau_{r\phi}) + \tau_{\phi\theta} \cot \theta}{r} \right] + \rho g_\phi \quad (\text{B.5-9})$$

<sup>c</sup> These equations have been written without making the assumption that  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$  is symmetric. This means, for example, that when the usual assumption is made that the stress tensor is symmetric,  $\tau_{r\theta} - \tau_{\theta r} = 0$ .

§B.6
EQUATION OF MOTION FOR A NEWTONIAN FLUID WITH CONSTANT  $\rho$  AND  $\mu$

$$[\rho D\mathbf{v}/Dt = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} + \rho \mathbf{g}]$$

Cartesian coordinates  $(x, y, z)$ :

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_x \tag{B.6-1}$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_y \tag{B.6-2}$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_z \tag{B.6-3}$$

Cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, z)$ :

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial z^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right] + \rho g_r \tag{B.6-4}$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_\theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] + \rho g_\theta \tag{B.6-5}$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_z \tag{B.6-6}$$

Spherical coordinates  $(r, \theta, \phi)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{v_\theta^2 + v_\phi^2}{r} \right) &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \\ &+ \mu \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \phi^2} \right] + \rho g_r \end{aligned} \tag{B.6-7}^a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left( \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r v_\theta - v_\phi^2 \cot \theta}{r} \right) &= -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \\ &+ \mu \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\theta \sin \theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right] + \rho g_\theta \end{aligned} \tag{B.6-8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left( \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_\phi v_r + v_\theta v_\phi \cot \theta}{r} \right) &= -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \phi} \\ &+ \mu \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\phi \sin \theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v_\phi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] + \rho g_\phi \end{aligned} \tag{B.6-9}$$

<sup>a</sup> The quantity in the brackets in Eq. B.6-7 is *not* what one would expect from Eq. (M) for  $[\nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}]$  in Table A.7-3, because we have added to Eq. (M) the expression for  $(2/r)(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})$ , which is zero for fluids with constant  $\rho$ . This gives a much simpler equation.