

## 1. Boltzmann Equation

Boltzmann equation read as

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( v_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial x_i} + \dot{v}_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial v_i} + \mathcal{F} \frac{\partial \dot{v}_i}{\partial v_i} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{v}_i = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} + F_i \quad (2)$$

$$F_i = f(v_i - V_i)^s \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( v_i \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial x_i} + \left( -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} + f(v_i - V_i)^s \right) \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial v_i} + \mathcal{F} f s(v_i - V_i)^{s-1} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (4)$$

## 2. Moment Equation

$\int d\mathbf{v}$ :

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial x_i} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (5)$$

where  $\mathcal{N} = \int f d\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathcal{N} u_i = \int v_i \mathcal{F} d\mathbf{v}$   
 $\int v_i d\mathbf{v}$ :

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} - f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (6)$$

$\int v_i v_j d\mathbf{v}$  :

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j v_k \rangle}{\partial x_k} + \mathcal{N} u_j \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} + \mathcal{N} u_i \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_j} - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (7)$$

where  $\langle v_i \rangle = u_i$

Define:  $P_{ij} = \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} u_i u_j$  then the equation 6 could be written as

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} - f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} - f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{N} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} u_i + \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_j}{\partial x_j} u_i + \mathcal{N} u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} - f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{N} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i + \mathcal{N} u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} - f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{N} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c + f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \quad (12)$$

Then equation 7:

$$\frac{\partial (P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (P_{ijk} + u_i P_{jk} + u_j P_{ki} + u_k P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j u_k)}{\partial x_k} + \mathcal{N} u_i \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} u_j \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} \quad (13)$$

$$- \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (14)$$

where

$$P_{ijk} + u_i P_{jk} + u_j P_{ki} + u_k P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j u_k = \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j v_k \rangle \quad (15)$$

could be checked easily.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ijk}}{\partial x_k} + u_i u_j \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} &+ u_i u_j \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_k}{\partial x_k} + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + P_{ij} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_k} \\ &+ u_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c + f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_j \right) \quad (16) \\ &+ u_j \left( \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c + f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \right) \quad (17) \\ &- \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \quad (18) \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ijk}}{\partial x_k} &+ u_i u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + P_{ij} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_k} \\ &+ u_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c + f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_j \right) \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ u_j \left( \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c + f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \right) \quad (21)$$

$$- \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \quad (22)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ijk}}{\partial x_k} &+ P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + P_{ij} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_k} + u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle \\
&+ u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_i u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c \\
&\quad - u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c + u_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_j + u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \quad (24)
\end{aligned}$$

for the right side is

$$\left( \frac{\partial P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_i u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (25)$$

$$+ u_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_j + u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \quad (26)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_i u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_j}{\partial t} \right)_c - u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (27)$$

$$+ u_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_j + u_j \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \quad (28)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (29)$$

$\therefore$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ijk}}{\partial x_k} &+ P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + P_{ij} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_k} + u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle \\
&+ u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (30)
\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Final Form of Equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial x_i} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (32)$$

$$\mathcal{N} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \mathcal{N} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_i} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N} u_i}{\partial t} \right)_c + f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial t} \right)_c u_i \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{ijk}}{\partial x_k} &+ P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + P_{ij} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} + u_k \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_k} + u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle \\
&+ u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

Assumption :  $\frac{\partial P_{ijk}}{\partial x_k} = 0$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} &+ P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} + u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle + u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle \\ &- \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle = \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

#### 4. Cylindrical

Drag force on a sphere moving slowly in hot gas could be described by Oseen's formula<sup>1</sup>

$$F_{drag} = -6\pi\mu ua \left( 1 + \frac{3}{8} Re \right) \quad (36)$$

where  $Re = \rho ua / \mu$  is Reynolds number. We can see in the limit of low Reynolds number fluid, index  $s$  in equation 3 could be chosen as 1 while for a higher Reynolds fluid,  $s = 2$  is more realistic.

Before we perform our cylindrical description, we give the two choose about index  $s$ . In the following text, I give the derivation about the case  $s = 2$ , and leave  $s = 1$  in appendix.

##### 4.1. For $s = 2$

$$u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle = u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^2 \rangle = u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle v_j^2 - 2v_j V_j + V_j^2 \rangle \quad (37)$$

$$= u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle v_j^2 \rangle - u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle 2v_j V_j \rangle + u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle V_j^2 \rangle = u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle v_j^2 \rangle - u_i f \mathcal{N} 2 \langle v_j \rangle V_j + u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j^2 \quad (38)$$

$$= u_i f (P_{jj} + \mathcal{N} u_j u_j) - u_i f \mathcal{N} 2 u_j V_j + u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j^2 = u_i f P_{jj} + u_i f \mathcal{N} u_j u_j - u_i f \mathcal{N} 2 u_j V_j + u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j^2 \quad (39)$$

and

$$\mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^2 v_j \rangle = \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i^2 - 2v_i V_i + V_i^2) v_j \rangle = \mathcal{N} f \langle v_i^2 v_j - 2v_i v_j V_i + v_j V_i^2 \rangle \quad (40)$$

$$= \mathcal{N} f \langle v_i^2 v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle 2v_i v_j V_i \rangle + \mathcal{N} f \langle v_j V_i^2 \rangle = f \mathcal{N} \langle v_i^2 v_j \rangle - 2f V_i \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle + f V_i^2 \mathcal{N} \langle v_j \rangle \quad (41)$$

$$= f \mathcal{N} \langle v_i^2 v_j \rangle - 2f V_i \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j \rangle + f V_i^2 \mathcal{N} u_j \quad (42)$$

$$= f (P_{ij} + u_i P_{ij} + u_i P_{ji} + u_j P_{ii} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_i u_j) - 2f V_i (P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j) + f V_i^2 \mathcal{N} u_j \quad (43)$$

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<sup>1</sup>Landau, Fluid Mechanics, Page 62

where  $P_{ijk} + u_i P_{jk} + u_j P_{ki} + u_k P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j u_k = \mathcal{N} \langle v_i v_j v_k \rangle$  is used.

So

$$u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle = u_i f P_{jj} + u_i f \mathcal{N} u_j u_j - u_i f \mathcal{N} 2u_j V_j + u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j^2 \quad (44)$$

$$u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle = u_j f P_{ii} + u_j f \mathcal{N} u_i u_i - u_j f \mathcal{N} 2u_i V_i + u_j f \mathcal{N} V_i^2 \quad (45)$$

$$\mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^2 v_j \rangle = f (P_{iij} + u_i P_{ij} + u_i P_{ji} + u_j P_{ii} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_i u_j) - 2f V_i (P_{ij} + \mathcal{N} u_i u_j) + f V_i^2 \mathcal{N} u_j \quad (46)$$

$$\mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^2 v_i \rangle = f (P_{jji} + u_j P_{ji} + u_j P_{ij} + u_i P_{jj} + \mathcal{N} u_j u_j u_i) - 2f V_j (P_{ji} + \mathcal{N} u_j u_i) + f V_j^2 \mathcal{N} u_i \quad (47)$$

Then we have:

$$u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle + u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \quad (48)$$

$$\stackrel{s=2}{=} -f P_{iij} - f u_i P_{ij} - f u_i P_{ji} + 2f V_i P_{ij} - f P_{jji} - f u_j P_{ji} - f u_j P_{ij} + 2f V_j P_{ji} \quad (49)$$

$$\stackrel{P_{ij}=P_{ji}}{=} -f P_{iij} - 2f u_i P_{ij} + 2f V_i P_{ij} - f P_{jji} - 2f u_j P_{ij} + 2f V_j P_{ij} \quad (50)$$

$$= -f P_{iij} - f P_{jji} + 2f P_{ij} (V_i + V_j - u_i - u_j) \quad (51)$$

By this  $s = 2$  assumption:

$$\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} - f P_{iij} - f P_{jji} + 2f P_{ij} (V_i + V_j - u_i - u_j) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c$$

#### 4.2. DERIVATION: From Cartesian to Cylindrical

Here we collapse this equation:

$$\frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial t} + p_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} + p_{\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\gamma} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\gamma} (p_{\alpha\beta} u_\gamma) = \left( \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (52)$$

into cylindrical coordinate.

The first term  $\frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial t}$  is the coefficient of  $e_\alpha e_\beta$

The second term is a partial derivative about vector  $u_\beta$ .

$$P_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} = \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} = \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} \mathbf{e}_\beta + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} u_\beta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} \quad (53)$$

term  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma}$  is taken into account for the gradient of the base of cylindrical coordinate is non-trivial for

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{\partial \theta} = \mathbf{e}_\phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\phi}{\partial \theta} = -\mathbf{e}_R \quad (54)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} \mathbf{e}_\beta = \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\beta + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\theta} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{R \partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\beta + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha z} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_\beta \quad (55)$$

If we take  $\mathbf{u}$  only the function of  $R$ , so the only non-zero differential is  $\partial_R$ , so

$$\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} \mathbf{e}_\beta = \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\beta + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\theta} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{R \partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\beta} + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha z} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_\beta} \quad (56)$$

$$= \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\beta \quad (57)$$

$$= \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_z} \quad (58)$$

$$= \mathbf{e}_R P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R + \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_z P_{zR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R} \quad (59)$$

$$+ \mathbf{e}_R P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_z P_{zR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta} \quad (60)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} u_\beta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} = \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} u_R \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{\partial x_\gamma} + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} u_\theta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial x_\gamma} + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} u_z \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_z}{\partial x_\gamma}} \quad (61)$$

$$= \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} u_R \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{\partial R}} + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\theta} u_R \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{R \partial \theta} + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha z} u_R \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{\partial z}} \quad (62)$$

$$+ \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha R} u_\theta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial R}} + \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\theta} u_\theta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{R \partial \theta} + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha z} u_\theta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial z}} \quad (63)$$

$$= \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} \mathbf{e}_\theta - \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \quad (64)$$

$$= \mathbf{e}_R P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \cancel{\mathbf{e}_z P_{z\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} \mathbf{e}_\theta} \quad (65)$$

$$- \mathbf{e}_R P_{R\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R - \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R - \cancel{\mathbf{e}_z P_{z\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R} \quad (66)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_\alpha P_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} &= \mathbf{e}_R P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R + \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R + \mathbf{e}_R P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \\ &\quad + \mathbf{e}_R P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta - \mathbf{e}_R P_{R\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R - \mathbf{e}_\theta P_{\theta\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{R\theta} \Omega & P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & 0 \\ P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

The third and second term of equation 35 is transposed to each other. So

$$P_{\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{R\theta} \Omega & P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & 0 \\ P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (68)$$

The forth term in equation 35

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\gamma} (p_{\alpha\beta} u_\gamma) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\gamma} (p_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta u_\gamma) = \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta} u_\gamma}{\partial x_\gamma} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\alpha\beta} u_\gamma \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} \quad (69)$$

$$= \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta + \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta} u_\theta}{R \partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta + \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta} u_z}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta \quad (70)$$

$$+ p_{\alpha\beta} u_R \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial R} + p_{\alpha\beta} u_\theta \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta}{R \partial \theta} + p_{\alpha\beta} u_z \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial z} \quad (71)$$

$$= \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\alpha\beta} \Omega \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial \theta} \quad (72)$$

$$= \frac{\partial p_{\alpha\beta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\alpha\beta} \Omega \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\alpha}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\alpha\beta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\beta}{\partial \theta} \quad (73)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\partial p_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_R + \frac{\partial p_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial p_{\theta R} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_R + \frac{\partial p_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial p_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_z \mathbf{e}_z \\ &\quad + p_{R\beta} \Omega \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\theta\beta} \Omega \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\alpha R} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_R}{\partial \theta} + p_{\alpha\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{\partial p_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_R + \frac{\partial p_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial p_{\theta R} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_R + \frac{\partial p_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial p_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_z \mathbf{e}_z \\ &\quad + p_{R\beta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\beta - p_{\theta\beta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_\beta + p_{\alpha R} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\theta - p_{\alpha\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\alpha \mathbf{e}_R \\ &= \frac{\partial p_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_R + \frac{\partial p_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial p_{\theta R} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_R + \frac{\partial p_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{\partial p_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} \mathbf{e}_z \mathbf{e}_z \\ &\quad + p_{RR} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_R + p_{R\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta - p_{\theta R} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_R - p_{\theta\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_\theta \\ &\quad + p_{RR} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_\theta + p_{\theta R} \Omega \mathbf{e}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta - p_{R\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_R - p_{\theta\theta} \Omega \mathbf{e}_R \mathbf{e}_R \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial P_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} - 2P_{R\theta} \Omega & \frac{\partial P_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_{\theta R} u_R}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + 2P_{\theta R} \Omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial P_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

For stabile case, i.e.  $\partial_t = 0$ , we have the left side of equation 35

$$p_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\beta}{\partial x_\gamma} + p_{\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\gamma} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\gamma} (p_{\alpha\beta} u_\gamma) \quad (74)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{R\theta} \Omega & P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & 0 \\ P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{R\theta} \Omega & P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & 0 \\ P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial P_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} - 2P_{R\theta} \Omega & \frac{\partial P_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & 0 \\ \frac{\partial P_{\theta R} u_R}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \Omega & \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + 2P_{\theta R} \Omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial P_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} \end{pmatrix} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2P_{RR}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR}u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta}\Omega, & P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + P_{RR}\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} + P_{RR}\Omega - 2P_{\theta\theta}\Omega, & 0 \\ P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{RR}\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + P_{RR}\Omega - 2P_{\theta\theta}\Omega, & 2P_{\theta\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + 2P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial R} + 2P_{\theta R}\Omega, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (75)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2P_{RR}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR}u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta}\Omega, & P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta}, & 0 \\ P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta}, & 2P_{\theta\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{2P_{R\theta}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR}, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial P_{zz}u_R}{\partial R} \end{pmatrix} \quad (76)$$

equal above matrix to the right side of equation 35

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t}\right)_c, & \left(\frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t}\right)_c, & 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial P_{\theta R}}{\partial t}\right)_c, & \left(\frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t}\right)_c, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \left(\frac{\partial P_{zz}}{\partial t}\right)_c \end{pmatrix} \quad (77)$$

An easier looking edition for these equations is

$$2P_{RR}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR}u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta}\Omega = \left(\frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t}\right)_c \quad (78)$$

$$P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} = \left(\frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t}\right)_c \quad (79)$$

$$2P_{\theta\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{2P_{R\theta}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR} = \left(\frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t}\right)_c \quad (80)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{zz}u_R}{\partial R} = \left(\frac{\partial P_{zz}}{\partial t}\right)_c \quad (81)$$

#### 4.3. Cylindrical Description

From appendix section, we can see if we choose the ram pressure index  $s = 1$ , effect of the friction is only involved with  $f$

As has been derived in previous subsection,

$$P_{ik}\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} = \quad (82)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2P_{RR}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR}u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta}\Omega, & P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta}, & 0 \\ P_{R\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R}\frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta}, & 2P_{\theta\theta}\frac{u_R}{R} + \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{2P_{R\theta}}{R}\frac{dR^2\Omega}{dR}, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial P_{zz}u_R}{\partial R} \end{pmatrix} \quad (83)$$

for  $s = 2$ , follow the paper by Shu, F:



These authors start with the Boltzmann equation, modify it to allow collisions between identical spherical particles to be inelastic, close the hierarchy of moment equations by ignoring third-order moments, and evaluate the effect of inelastic collisions in changing the second-order moments under the assumption that the velocity distribution is a triaxial Gaussian whose principal axes may be tilted with respect to the natural configuration axes of the system.

— The Collisional Dynamics of Particulate Disks by Shu, F 1985

we set  $P_{ijk} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} + 2f P_{ij} (V_i + V_j - u_i - u_j) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c$$

$$2f P_{ij} (V_i + V_j - u_i - u_j) = \mathbf{e}_i 2f P_{ij} (V_i + V_j - u_i - u_j) \mathbf{e}_j \quad (84)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2f P_{RR} (V_R + V_R - u_R - u_R), & 2f P_{R\theta} (V_R + V_\theta - u_R - u_\theta), & 0 \\ 2f P_{\theta R} (V_\theta + V_R - u_\theta - u_R), & 2f P_{\theta\theta} (V_\theta + V_\theta - u_\theta - u_\theta), & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (85)$$

where  $P_{Rz} = P_{\theta z} = 0$   
for a steady state,  $\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} = 0$

$$P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} + 2f P_{ij} (V_i + V_j - u_i - u_j) = \begin{pmatrix} \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta R}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \left( \frac{\partial P_{zz}}{\partial t} \right)_c \end{pmatrix}$$

then we have equation list:

$$2P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega + 2f P_{RR} (V_R + V_R - u_R - u_R) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (86)$$

$$P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R} \frac{dR^2 \Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} + 2f P_{R\theta} (V_R + V_\theta - u_R - u_\theta) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (87)$$

$$2P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{2P_{R\theta}}{R} \frac{dR^2 \Omega}{dR} + 2f P_{\theta\theta} (V_\theta + V_\theta - u_\theta - u_\theta) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (88)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{zz}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (89)$$

## 5. Velocity Distribution

### 5.1. ICE

Suppose the average velocity in  $\theta$  direction is still Keperian.

$$u_\theta = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \quad (90)$$

Decrease of kinetic energy caused by dissipation force will account for sink in gravitational field, so

$$F_{Diss}v_\theta \simeq F_{Grav}v_R, \quad (91)$$

then we estimate the average velocity in  $R$  direction as

$$fu_{Kep}^2 u_\theta = \frac{GM}{R^2} u_R \quad (92)$$

So we take the form of  $u_R$  as

$$u_R = -fR u_\theta = -fR \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \quad (93)$$

To make this assumption consistent,  $u_R$  should much less than  $u_\theta$ .

### 5.2. GAS

We simply assuming the velocity distribution of gas as Keperian rotation:

$$V_R = 0, \quad V_\theta = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \quad (94)$$

## 6. Preparing Equations

$$2P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega + 2fP_{RR}(V_R + V_R - u_R - u_R) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (95)$$

$$3P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial R} u_R - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega + 2fP_{RR}(V_R + V_R - u_R - u_R) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (96)$$

$$-3P_{RR} f R \Omega \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega + 2fP_{RR}(+2fR^2 \Omega) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (97)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2} f R \Omega + 4f^2 R^2 \Omega \right) - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (98)$$

the second equation:

$$P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R} \frac{dR^2 \Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} + 2f P_{R\theta} (V_R + V_\theta - u_R - u_\theta) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (99)$$

$$-P_{R\theta} f R \Omega - P_{\theta R} \frac{1}{2} f R \Omega - P_{R\theta} \frac{1}{2} f R \Omega - \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega + \frac{P_{RR}}{R} \frac{1}{2} R \Omega - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} + 2f P_{R\theta} (+f R^2 \Omega) = \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (100)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega + P_{R\theta} (-2f R \Omega + 2f^2 R^2 \Omega) + \frac{1}{2} P_{RR} \Omega - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (101)$$

Third:

$$-2P_{\theta\theta} f R \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{1}{2} f R \Omega - \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega + P_{R\theta} \Omega = \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (102)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2} f R \Omega + P_{R\theta} \Omega = \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (103)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2} f R \Omega + 4f^2 R^2 \Omega \right) - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (104)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega + P_{R\theta} (-2f R \Omega + 2f^2 R^2 \Omega) + \frac{1}{2} P_{RR} \Omega - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (105)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2} f R \Omega + P_{R\theta} \Omega = \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (106)$$

So finally,

$$-\frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) - P_{R\theta} \frac{4}{f R^2} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (107)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{2}{R} + 2f \right) + P_{RR} \frac{1}{2f R^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{2}{f R^2} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (108)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial R} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} + P_{R\theta} \frac{1}{f R^2} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (109)$$

## 7. The Principal Axis Transformation

$$P_{RR} = \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 \delta)} P_{11} + \frac{\tan^2 \delta}{(1 + \tan^2 \delta)} P_{22} \quad (110)$$

$$P_{\theta\theta} = \frac{\tan^2 \delta}{(1 + \tan^2 \delta)} P_{11} + \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 \delta)} P_{22} \quad (111)$$

$$P_{R\theta} = \frac{\tan \delta}{1 + \tan^2 \delta} (P_{11} - P_{22}) \quad (112)$$

$$P_{zz} = P_{33} \quad (113)$$

simplify:

$$P_{RR} = \cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22} \quad (114)$$

$$P_{\theta\theta} = \sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22} \quad (115)$$

$$P_{R\theta} = \sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \quad (116)$$

$P_{RR}$  :

$$\frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22}}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta P_{22}}{\partial R} \quad (117)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta}{\partial R} P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta}{\partial R} P_{22} + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} \quad (118)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta}{\partial R} P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta}{\partial R} P_{22} + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} \quad (119)$$

$$= -2 \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} P_{22} + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} \quad (120)$$

$$= \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{22} - 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} \quad (121)$$

$P_{\theta\theta}$  :

$$\frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22}}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta P_{22}}{\partial R} \quad (122)$$

$$= \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + P_{11} \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta}{\partial R} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{22} \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta}{\partial R} \quad (123)$$

$$= \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + P_{11} 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - P_{22} 2 \cos \delta \sin \delta \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} \quad (124)$$

$$= \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11} - 2 \cos \delta \sin \delta P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} \quad (125)$$

$P_{R\theta}$  :

$$\frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial \sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22})}{\partial R} = \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial (P_{11} - P_{22})}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \sin \delta \cos \delta}{\partial R} (P_{11} - P_{22}) \quad (126)$$

$$= \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \sin \delta \cos \delta}{\partial R} (P_{11} - P_{22}) \quad (127)$$

$$= \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \sin \delta \cos \delta}{\partial R} (P_{11} - P_{22}) \quad (128)$$

$$= \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + (\cos^2 \delta - \sin^2 \delta) (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} \quad (129)$$

and then the collision terms:

$$\left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c = \left( \frac{\partial \cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (130)$$

$$= \cos^2 \delta \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \sin^2 \delta \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (131)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c = \left( \frac{\partial \sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (132)$$

$$= \sin^2 \delta \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \cos^2 \delta \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (133)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c = \left( \frac{\partial \sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22})}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (134)$$

$$= \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\partial (P_{11} - P_{22})}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (135)$$

$$= \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (136)$$

then the equations in principal axes are

$$\begin{aligned} & -\cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{22} - 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) \\ & - P_{R\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \end{aligned} \quad (137)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11} - 2 \cos \delta \sin \delta P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} \\ & + P_{R\theta} \frac{1}{fR^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \end{aligned} \quad (138)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - (\cos^2 \delta - \sin^2 \delta) (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{2}{R} + 2f \right) \\ & + P_{RR} \frac{1}{2fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{2}{fR^2} = \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \end{aligned} \quad (139)$$

### 7.1. Simplify

Combining equation 137 and equation 138, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{22} - 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) \\
& \quad - P_{R\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2} - \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11} - 2 \cos \delta \sin \delta P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} \\
& - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} + P_{R\theta} \frac{1}{fR^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \\
& - \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) - P_{R\theta} \frac{3}{fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c
\end{aligned} \tag{140}$$

Minus equation 137 and equation 138

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{22} - 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) \\
& - P_{R\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2} + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + (2 \sin \delta \cos \delta P_{11} - 2 \cos \delta \sin \delta P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} \\
& - P_{R\theta} \frac{1}{fR^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c
\end{aligned} \tag{142}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\cos 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \cos 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 \sin 2\delta (P_{22} - P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) \\
& - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} = \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c
\end{aligned} \tag{143}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 \tan 2\delta (P_{22} - P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} \\
& + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c
\end{aligned} \tag{144}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \cot 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \cot 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 (P_{22} - P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + \cot 2\delta P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - \cot 2\delta P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} \\
& + \cot 2\delta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} = \frac{\cot 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\cot 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c
\end{aligned} \tag{145}$$

recall the third equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2 \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 (\cos^2 \delta - \sin^2 \delta) (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) \\
& + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2} = \frac{2 \sin \delta \cos \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{2 \sin \delta \cos \delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c
\end{aligned} \tag{146}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\sin 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \sin 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 \cos 2\delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) \\
& + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2} = \frac{\sin 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (148)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 \cot 2\delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta \\
& + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (149)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\tan 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \tan 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + \tan 2\delta P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta \\
& + \tan 2\delta P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} - \tan 2\delta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} = \frac{\tan 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\tan 2\delta}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (150)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} - 2 \tan 2\delta (P_{22} - P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} \\
& + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (151)
\end{aligned}$$

so

$$-2 \cot 2\delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} \quad (152)$$

$$= -2 \tan 2\delta (P_{22} - P_{11}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} \quad (153)$$

$$-2 (\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta) (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} \quad (154)$$

$$= +P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} \quad (155)$$

$$-2 \frac{(P_{11} - P_{22})}{\sin 2\delta \cos 2\delta} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} \quad (156)$$

$$= +P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} \quad (157)$$

$$-2 (P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} + \cos 2\delta P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) + P_{RR} \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \quad (158)$$

$$= +\sin 2\delta P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) - \sin 2\delta P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2} - \sin 2\delta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} \quad (159)$$

$$-2(P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = +\sin 2\delta P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) - \sin 2\delta P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2} \quad (160)$$

$$- \sin 2\delta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} - \cos 2\delta P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - P_{RR} \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \quad (161)$$

$$-2(P_{11} - P_{22}) \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = +P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + P_{\theta\theta} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) \quad (162)$$

$$-P_{R\theta} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right) \quad (163)$$

$$-\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22}}{2(P_{11} - P_{22})} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22}}{2(P_{11} - P_{22})} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22})}{2(P_{11} - P_{22})} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right)$$

and

$$- \cot 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \cot 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + \cot 2\delta P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta - \cot 2\delta P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} + \cot 2\delta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \cos 2\delta} - \tan 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \tan 2\delta \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + \tan 2\delta P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta \quad (166)$$

$$+ \tan 2\delta P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} - \tan 2\delta P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} \quad (167)$$

$$= \frac{\cot 2\delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\cot 2\delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{\tan 2\delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\tan 2\delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (168)$$

$$- (\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta) \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + (\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta) \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R \sin 2\delta} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta + P_{RR} \frac{1}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} \quad (169)$$

$$= \frac{\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (170)$$

$$- \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{(\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta)} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) / \sin 2\delta - \frac{P_{R\theta}}{(\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta)} \frac{5}{fR^2 \sin 2\delta} + \frac{P_{\theta\theta}}{(\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta)} \frac{5}{2R \sin 2\delta} + \frac{P_{R\theta}}{(\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta)} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) / \cos 2\delta \quad (171)$$

$$+ \frac{P_{RR}}{(\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta)} \frac{1}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} - \frac{P_{\theta\theta}}{(\cot 2\delta + \tan 2\delta)} \frac{4}{fR^2 \cos 2\delta} \quad (172)$$

$$= \frac{1}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{1}{fR^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (173)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) \cos 2\delta - P_{R\theta} \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} + P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2R} + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4}{R} + 4f \right) \sin 2\delta \\
& + P_{RR} \frac{\sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (174)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) - P_{\theta\theta} \left( \frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2R} \right) \\
& + P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c - \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (175)
\end{aligned}$$

Combine the previous equation:

$$-\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) - P_{R\theta} \frac{3}{fR^2} - P_{\theta\theta} \frac{5}{2R} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c + \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c$$

$$-2\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{3}{2R} + 4f \right) - P_{\theta\theta} \left( \frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2R} + \frac{5}{2R} \right) \quad (176)$$

$$+ P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{3}{fR^2} \right) = \frac{2}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (177)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} + 4f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{2R} - 4f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + P_{\theta\theta} \left( -\frac{5}{2R} + \frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2R} \right) \\
& - P_{R\theta} \left( \frac{3}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) = \frac{2}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (178)
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) - P_{\theta\theta} \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \quad (179)$$

$$+ P_{R\theta} \left( -\frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{2fR^2} \right) = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (180)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + P_{RR} \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) + P_{\theta\theta} \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
& - P_{R\theta} \left( \frac{3}{2fR^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (181)
\end{aligned}$$

$$P_{RR} = \cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22} \quad (182)$$

$$P_{\theta\theta} = \sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22} \quad (183)$$

$$P_{R\theta} = \sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \quad (184)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{33} u_R}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (185)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{33} f R^2 \Omega}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (186)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega - P_{33} \frac{\partial f R^2 \Omega}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (187)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial R} f R^2 \Omega - P_{33} \frac{f R \Omega}{2} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (188)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial R} - P_{33} \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (189)$$

## 8. Collision Terms

Now we evaluate the terms  $(\partial p_{ii}/\partial t)_c$ . Consider a collision between two particles with velocities  $\mathbf{v}_1$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2$  which changes the velocities to  $\mathbf{v}'_1$  and  $\mathbf{v}'_2$ . Relative velocities before and after the collision are  $\mathbf{v}_r = \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2$  and  $\mathbf{v}'_r = \mathbf{v}'_1 - \mathbf{v}'_2$ . The center-of-mass velocity  $\mathbf{v}_c$  is conserved and the relative motion of the two particles is found by assuming that one acts as a fixed center of force while the other has the reduced mass  $\mu = m/2$ .

Assumption about energy dissipation

- The impact conserves the relative tangential velocity
- The impact reduce the absolute value of the relative normal velocity by a factor of  $\epsilon$

We have

$$\mathbf{v}'_r = \mathbf{v}_r - \lambda (1 + \epsilon) \mathbf{v}_r \cdot \lambda \quad (190)$$

$$\lambda \cdot \mathbf{v}_r = |v_r| (1 - b^2/4a^2)^{1/2} \quad (191)$$

The collision dynamics are conveniently described in a frame  $(X, Y, Z) \equiv (r, \theta, \phi)$  whose  $Z$  axis ( $\theta = 0$ ) is the direction of  $\mathbf{v}_r$ . This means we treat the collision as what we usually do in statistical physics.

A collision is completely specified by  $\mathbf{v}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2$ , and  $\lambda = (\theta_\lambda, \phi_\lambda)$  or, alternatively by  $\mathbf{v}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2$ ,  $b$ , and  $\phi_\lambda$  since  $\lambda \cdot \mathbf{v}_r = |v_r| \cos \theta_\lambda$  is given in terms of  $b$ .

Collision rate per unit volume in the interval  $\mathbf{v}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{v}_1 + d\mathbf{v}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{v}_2 + d\mathbf{v}_2$ ,  $b \rightarrow b + db$ ,  $\phi_\lambda \rightarrow \phi_\lambda + d\phi_\lambda$  is

$$f(\mathbf{v}_1) f(\mathbf{v}_2) d\mathbf{v}_1 d\mathbf{v}_2 |\mathbf{v}_r| b db d\phi_\lambda, \quad (192)$$

Expression  $\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c$  is not differential with time but the alteration of  $p_{ii}$  in an time interval, for each collision,

$$\left(\frac{\Delta p_{ii}}{\Delta t}\right)_c = \frac{p'_{ii} - p_{ii}}{\Delta t} \quad (193)$$

Definition of  $p_{ii}$  is

$$p_{ii} = \int f(v_i - \langle v_i \rangle)^2 d\mathbf{v} = \int f(v_i^2 - 2v_i \langle v_i \rangle + \langle v_i \rangle^2) d\mathbf{v} \quad (194)$$

$$= \int f v_i^2 d\mathbf{v} - \int f 2v_i \langle v_i \rangle d\mathbf{v} + \int f \langle v_i \rangle^2 d\mathbf{v} \quad (195)$$

$$= \int f v_i^2 d\mathbf{v} - \int f \langle v_i \rangle^2 d\mathbf{v} \quad (196)$$

with this formula, which could easily be simplified as  $p_{ii} = n \langle v_i^2 \rangle - n \langle v_i \rangle^2 = n \sigma_{ii}^2$ , the collision term could be expressed as

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{1}{2} \int f(\mathbf{v}_1) f(\mathbf{v}_2) d\mathbf{v}_1 d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_r| \quad (197)$$

$$\left[ (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_1)^2 - \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_1 \rangle^2 \right] \quad (198)$$

$$+ (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_2)^2 - \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_2 \rangle^2 \quad (199)$$

$$- (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_1)^2 + \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 \rangle^2 \quad (200)$$

$$- (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_2)^2 + \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle^2 \quad (201)$$

$$bdbd\phi_\lambda \quad (202)$$

where  $\langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_1 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_2 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle = \langle v_i \rangle$   
thus the collision term is

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{1}{2} \int f(\mathbf{v}_1) f(\mathbf{v}_2) d\mathbf{v}_1 d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_r| \left[ (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_1)^2 + (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_2)^2 - (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_1)^2 - (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_2)^2 \right] bdbd\phi_\lambda \quad (203)$$

The factor  $\frac{1}{2}$  has been inserted so that each collision is counted only once. We express  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}'_1, \mathbf{v}'_2$ , in terms of  $\mathbf{v}_c, \mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}'_r$ , and obtain

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{1}{4} \int f(\mathbf{v}_1) f(\mathbf{v}_2) d\mathbf{v}_1 d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_r| \left[ (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_r)^2 - (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_r)^2 \right] bdbd\phi_\lambda \quad (204)$$

From geometry relation between  $\mathbf{v}_c, \mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}'_r$  and  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}'_1, \mathbf{v}'_2$ , we have

$$(\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_r)^2 - (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_r)^2 = (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \lambda)^2 (\mathbf{v}_r \cdot \lambda)^2 (1 + \epsilon)^2 - 2(\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \lambda)(\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_r)(\mathbf{v}_r \cdot \lambda)(1 + \epsilon) \quad (205)$$

To evaluate the eight-dimensional integral in equation 204, we write

$$\lambda = (\sin \theta_\lambda \cos \phi_\lambda, \sin \theta_\lambda \sin \phi_\lambda, \cos \theta_\lambda) \quad (206)$$

and

$$\mathbf{e}_i = (e_{iX}, e_{iY}, e_{iZ}) \quad (207)$$

then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_\lambda (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \lambda) = 2\pi e_{iZ} \cos \theta_\lambda \quad (208)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_\lambda (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \lambda)^2 = \pi (e_{iX}^2 + e_{iY}^2) \sin^2 \theta_\lambda + 2\pi e_{iZ}^2 \cos^2 \theta_\lambda = \pi (1 - e_{iZ}^2) \sin^2 \theta_\lambda + 2\pi e_{iZ}^2 \cos^2 \theta_\lambda \quad (209)$$

These are the only factors in equation 205 which depend on  $\phi_\lambda$ . The integral of 205 over  $\phi_\lambda$  yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_\lambda [(\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_r)^2 - (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_r)^2] &= -4\pi e_{iZ}^2 v_r^2 \cos^2 \theta_\lambda (1 + \epsilon) \\ &+ \pi [(1 - e_{iZ}^2) \sin^2 \theta_\lambda + 2e_{iZ}^2 \cos^2 \theta_\lambda] v_r^2 \cos^2 \theta_\lambda (1 + \epsilon)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (210)$$

then for  $\theta_\lambda$  could be expressed in  $b$ , we obtain

$$\int_0^{2a} b db \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_\lambda [(\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}'_r)^2 - (\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_r)^2] = -4\pi a^2 v_r^2 e_{iZ}^2 (1 + \epsilon) + \frac{1}{3}\pi a^2 v_r^2 (1 + 3e_{iZ}^2) (1 + \epsilon)^2. \quad (211)$$

Replace  $e_{iZ}$  by  $v_{ri}/|v_r|$ , then  $\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c$  could rewrite as

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \int f(\mathbf{v}_1) f(\mathbf{v}_2) d\mathbf{v}_1 d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_r| \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( v_{ri}^2 + \frac{1}{3} |v_r|^2 \right) - v_{ri}^2 \right] \quad (212)$$

**Assumption:**

- $f$  is triaxial Gaussian in velocity space

$$f(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{n}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3} \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_j^2}{2\sigma_j^2} \right) \quad (213)$$

where  $\sigma_j^2 = p_{jj}/n$

$$\mathbf{v}_c = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) \quad (214)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_r = \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2 \quad (215)$$

$$f(\mathbf{v}_1) f(\mathbf{v}_2) d\mathbf{v}_1 d\mathbf{v}_2 = f(\mathbf{v}_r) f(\mathbf{v}_c) d\mathbf{v}_r d\mathbf{v}_c \quad (216)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \int f(\mathbf{v}_r) f(\mathbf{v}_c) d\mathbf{v}_r d\mathbf{v}_c |v_r| \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( v_{ri}^2 + \frac{1}{3} |v_r|^2 \right) - v_{ri}^2 \right] \quad (217)$$

$$f(\mathbf{v}_c) = \frac{n}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{c1} \sigma_{c2} \sigma_{c3}} \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_{cj}^2}{2\sigma_{cj}^2} \right) \quad (218)$$

$$f(\mathbf{v}_r) = \frac{n}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_{rj}^2}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} \right) \quad (219)$$

terms in  $\square$  have no relation with  $\mathbf{v}_c$ , so we can do the integration individually.

$$\int d\mathbf{v}_c f(\mathbf{v}_c) = n \quad (220)$$

After integration over  $\mathbf{v}_c$ ,

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = n\pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \int \frac{n}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_{rj}^2}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} \right) d\mathbf{v}_r |v_r| \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( v_{ri}^2 + \frac{1}{3} |v_r|^2 \right) - v_{ri}^2 \right] \quad (221)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int d\mathbf{v}_r \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_{rj}^2}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} \right) |v_r| \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( v_{ri}^2 + \frac{1}{3} |v_r|^2 \right) - v_{ri}^2 \right] \quad (222)$$

Then we change to polar coordinates in  $\mathbf{v}_r$ ,  $(|v_r|, \theta_v, \phi_v)$ , with  $\theta_v = 0$  along the  $\mathbf{e}_i$  axis.

Integrals over  $|v_r|, \theta_v$  are easily done leaving only a single integral over  $\mu = \cos \theta_v$

We define two principal axes normal to  $\mathbf{e}_i$  by  $\mathbf{e}_j$  and  $\mathbf{e}_k$

$$d\mathbf{v}_r = |v_r|^2 \sin \theta_v dv_r d\theta_v d\phi_v \quad (223)$$

$$|v_r| = v_r \quad (224)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_r = v_{ri} = v_r \cos \theta_v \quad (225)$$

$$v_{ri} = v_r \cos \theta_v \quad (226)$$

is the component of  $\mathbf{v}$  in  $\mathbf{e}_i$  direction and as  $\mathbf{e}_j$  and  $\mathbf{e}_k$  vertical to  $\mathbf{e}_i$

$$v_{rj} = v_r \sin \theta_v \cos \phi_v \quad (227)$$

## Schematic diagram

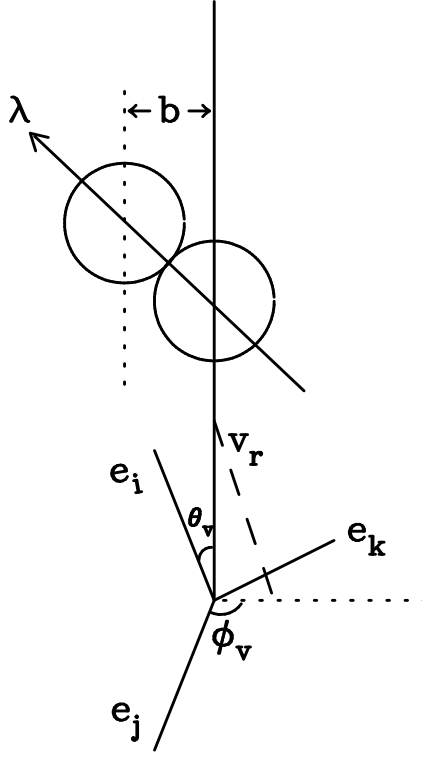


Figure 1: schematic

and

$$v_{rk} = v_r \sin \theta_v \sin \phi_v \quad (228)$$

so

$$\left( \frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t} \right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int |v_r|^2 \sin \theta_v dv_r d\theta_v d\phi_v \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_{rj}^2}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} \right) |v_r| \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( v_{ri}^2 + \frac{1}{3} |v_r|^2 \right) - v_{ri}^2 \right] \quad (229)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \exp \left( - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{v_{rj}^2}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} \right) &= \exp \left( - \frac{v_r^2 \cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} - \frac{v_r^2 \sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} - \frac{v_r^2 \sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) \\ &= \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) v_r^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (230)$$

then

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int v_r^2 \sin \theta_v dv_r d\theta_v d\phi_v \quad (232)$$

$$\exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) v_r^2 \right] \quad (233)$$

$$v_r \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( v_r^2 \cos^2 \theta_v + \frac{1}{3} v_r^2 \right) - v_r^2 \cos^2 \theta_v \right] \quad (234)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int v_r^2 \sin \theta_v dv_r d\theta_v d\phi_v \quad (235)$$

$$\exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) v_r^2 \right] \quad (236)$$

$$v_r^3 \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \cos^2 \theta_v + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \cos^2 \theta_v \right] \quad (237)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int \sin \theta_v d\theta_v \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \cos^2 \theta_v + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \cos^2 \theta_v \right] \quad (238)$$

$$\int d\phi_v \int v_r^5 dv_r \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) v_r^2 \right] \quad (239)$$

(240)

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta_v d\theta_v \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \cos^2 \theta_v + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \cos^2 \theta_v \right] \quad (241)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \int_0^\infty v_r^5 dv_r \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) v_r^2 \right] \quad (242)$$

(243)

$$\int_0^\infty x^5 \exp(-ax^2) dx = \frac{1}{a^3} \quad (244)$$

so the last integration over  $v_r$  is

$$\int_0^\infty v_r^5 dv_r \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) v_r^2 \right] = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right)^3} \quad (245)$$

then

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta_v d\theta_v \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \cos^2 \theta_v + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \cos^2 \theta_v \right] \quad (246)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta_v}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta_v \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right)^3} \quad (247)$$

denote  $\mu = \cos \theta_v$  the upper expression will be

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (248)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{(1-\mu^2) \cos^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} + \frac{(1-\mu^2) \sin^2 \phi_v}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \right)^3} \quad (249)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (250)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma_{ri}^2} + \frac{(1-\mu^2)}{2\sigma_{rj}^2} \cos^2 \phi_v + \frac{(1-\mu^2)}{2\sigma_{rk}^2} \sin^2 \phi_v \right)^3} \quad (251)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} 8\sigma_{ri}^6 \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (252)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \frac{1}{\left( \mu^2 + \frac{(1-\mu^2)\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rj}^2} \cos^2 \phi_v + \frac{(1-\mu^2)\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rk}^2} \sin^2 \phi_v \right)^3} \quad (253)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} 8\sigma_{ri}^6 \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (254)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \frac{1}{\left( \mu^2 (\cos^2 \phi_v + \sin^2 \phi_v) + \frac{(1-\mu^2)\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rj}^2} \cos^2 \phi_v + \frac{(1-\mu^2)\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rk}^2} \sin^2 \phi_v \right)^3} \quad (255)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} 8\sigma_{ri}^6 \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (256)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi_v \frac{1}{\left( \left( \mu^2 + (1-\mu^2) \frac{\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rj}^2} \right) \cos^2 \phi_v + \left( \mu^2 + (1-\mu^2) \frac{\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rk}^2} \right) \sin^2 \phi_v \right)^3} \quad (257)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(A \cos^2 \phi_v + B \sin^2 \phi_v)^3} d\phi_v = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( 3A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A^{-\frac{3}{2}} B^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A^{-\frac{5}{2}} B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (258)$$



where

$$A = \mu^2 + (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rj}^2} \quad (259)$$

$$B = \mu^2 + (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rk}^2} \quad (260)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t} \right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1 + \epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} 8 \sigma_{ri}^6 \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (261)$$

$$\times \frac{\pi}{4} \left( 3A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A^{-\frac{3}{2}} B^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A^{-\frac{5}{2}} B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (262)$$

define:

$$f_p(a, b) = (a^2 - a^2 b^2 + b^2)^{-p/2} \quad (263)$$

then

$$f_p \left( \mu, \frac{\sigma_{ri}}{\sigma_{rj}} \right) = A^{-\frac{p}{2}} \quad (264)$$

$$f_p \left( \mu, \frac{\sigma_{ri}}{\sigma_{rk}} \right) = B^{-\frac{p}{2}} \quad (265)$$

$$\sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3} = \sigma_{ri} \sigma_{rj} \sigma_{rk} \quad (266)$$

as

$$v_{ri} = v_{1i} - v_{2i} \quad (267)$$

$$\sigma_{ri}^2 = \langle v_{ri}^2 \rangle - \langle v_{ri} \rangle^2 \quad (268)$$

$$= \langle (v_{1i} - v_{2i})^2 \rangle - \langle v_{1i} - v_{2i} \rangle^2 \quad (269)$$

$$= \langle v_{1i}^2 - 2v_{1i}v_{2i} + v_{2i}^2 \rangle - \langle v_{1i} - v_{2i} \rangle^2 \quad (270)$$

$$= \langle v_{1i}^2 - 2v_{1i}v_{2i} + v_{2i}^2 \rangle - (\langle v_{1i} \rangle - \langle v_{2i} \rangle)^2 \quad (271)$$

$$= \langle v_{1i}^2 \rangle - \langle 2v_{1i}v_{2i} \rangle + \langle v_{2i}^2 \rangle - \left( \langle v_{1i} \rangle^2 - 2\langle v_{1i} \rangle \langle v_{2i} \rangle + \langle v_{2i} \rangle^2 \right) \quad (272)$$

$$= \langle v_{1i}^2 \rangle - \langle 2v_{1i}v_{2i} \rangle + \langle v_{2i}^2 \rangle - \langle v_{1i} \rangle^2 + 2\langle v_{1i} \rangle \langle v_{2i} \rangle - \langle v_{2i} \rangle^2 \quad (273)$$

$$= \sigma_{1i}^2 + \sigma_{2i}^2 - 2\langle v_{1i}v_{2i} \rangle + 2\langle v_{1i} \rangle \langle v_{2i} \rangle \quad (274)$$

with individual  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ ,

$$\langle v_{1i}v_{2i} \rangle = \langle v_{1i} \rangle \langle v_{2i} \rangle \quad (275)$$

and

$$\sigma_{1i} = \sigma_{2i} \quad (276)$$

so

$$\sigma_{ri}^2 = 2\sigma_i^2 \quad (277)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rj}^2} = \frac{\sigma_i^2}{\sigma_j^2} \quad (278)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{ri}^2}{\sigma_{rk}^2} = \frac{\sigma_i^2}{\sigma_k^2} \quad (279)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1+\epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} 8 \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\sigma_{ri}^6}{\sigma_{r1} \sigma_{r2} \sigma_{r3}} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (280)$$

$$\times \left( 3A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A^{-\frac{3}{2}} B^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A^{-\frac{5}{2}} B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (281)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = \frac{n^2 \pi a^2 (1+\epsilon)}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} 8 \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{8\sigma_i^6}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1 \sqrt{2}\sigma_2 \sqrt{2}\sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (282)$$

$$\times \left( 3A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A^{-\frac{3}{2}} B^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A^{-\frac{5}{2}} B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (283)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = 2\pi^{1/2} n^2 a^2 (1+\epsilon) \frac{\sigma_i^6}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (284)$$

$$\times \left( 3A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A^{-\frac{3}{2}} B^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A^{-\frac{5}{2}} B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (285)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = 2\pi^{1/2} n^2 a^2 (1+\epsilon) \frac{\sigma_i^5}{\sigma_j \sigma_k} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \quad (286)$$

$$\times \left( 3A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A^{-\frac{3}{2}} B^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A^{-\frac{5}{2}} B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (287)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{ii}}{\partial t}\right)_c = 2\pi^{1/2} n^2 a^2 (1+\epsilon) \frac{\sigma_i^5}{\sigma_j \sigma_k} [(1+\epsilon) J_P^i + J_Q^i] \quad (288)$$

We can see this equation is 2 times less than the result given by Goldreich 1978, which must be caused by some wrongly derivation.

Then we have these equations as follows:

$$-\frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial R} + (\cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22}) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) - (\sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22}) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\ + \sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \left( -\frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{2fR^2} \right) = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{11}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (289)$$

$$-\frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial R} + (\cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22}) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) + (\sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22}) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\ - \sin \delta \cos \delta (P_{11} - P_{22}) \left( \frac{3}{2fR^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{22}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (290)$$

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$$-\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta P_{11} + \sin^2 \delta P_{22}}{2(P_{11} - P_{22})} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta P_{11} + \cos^2 \delta P_{22}}{2(P_{11} - P_{22})} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right) \\ -\frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial R} - P_{33} \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P_{33}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (291)$$

where  $P_{ii} = \mathcal{N} \sigma_i^2$  and

$$\left( \frac{\partial P_{ii}}{\partial t} \right)_c = 2\pi^{1/2} \mathcal{N}^2 a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_i^5}{\sigma_j \sigma_k} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{ij}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{ik}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{ij}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{ik}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{ij}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{ik}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (292)$$

$$f_p(a, b) = (a^2 - a^2 b^2 + b^2)^{-p/2} \quad (293)$$

then

$$A_{ij}^{-\frac{p}{2}} = f_p \left( \mu, \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_j} \right), \quad B_{ik}^{-\frac{p}{2}} = f_p \left( \mu, \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_k} \right) \quad (294)$$

the derivation of this collision term in appendix.

Then we have these equations as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} + (\cos^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) - (\sin^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\
& \quad + \sin \delta \cos \delta (\mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2 - \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{-2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{2fR^2} \right) (295) \\
& = \frac{1}{fR^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \mathcal{N}^2 a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_1^5}{\sigma_2 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{12}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{12}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{12}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& -\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} + (\cos^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) + (\sin^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
& \quad - \sin \delta \cos \delta (\mathcal{N} \sigma_1^2 - \mathcal{N} \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{3}{2fR^2} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} - 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) (296) \\
& = \frac{1}{fR^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \mathcal{N}^2 a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_2^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{21}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{21}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{21}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right) \\
& -\frac{\partial \mathcal{N} \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} - \mathcal{N} \sigma_3^2 \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{1}{fR^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \mathcal{N}^2 a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_3^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{31}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{31}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{31}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& \quad (297)
\end{aligned}$$

## 9. Vertical Integration

In the limit of thin disk case, for a gas disk, the density distribution in  $z$  direction could be determined dynamically by

$$\frac{\partial p_{\text{gas}}}{\partial z} = -n \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \simeq -n \Omega_k^2 z, \quad (298)$$

where  $p_{\text{gas}} = \rho c_s^2$ , so

$$n(z) = n(0) \exp \left[ -\frac{\Phi(r, z)}{c_s^2} \right] = n(0) \exp \left[ -\frac{z^2}{2H^2} \right] \quad (299)$$

In our clumpy system, we assume that  $\mathcal{N}$  follow an similar distribution:

$$\mathcal{N}(z) = \mathcal{N}(0) \exp \left[ -\frac{\Phi(r, z)}{\sigma_3^2} \right] = \mathcal{N}(0) \exp \left[ -\frac{z^2}{2H^2} \right], \quad (300)$$

where  $H^2 = \frac{\sigma_3^2}{\Omega^2}$  is the scale height of the disk. Integrating over  $z$  using  $p_{ii} = \mathcal{N}(z)\sigma_i^2$  so

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{N}(z) dz = \sqrt{2\pi} H \mathcal{N}(0) \quad (301)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{N}(z)^2 dz = \sqrt{\pi} H \mathcal{N}(0)^2 \quad (302)$$

here we define collision depth of the icelets,

$$\tau = \pi a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{N}(z) dz = \sqrt{2\pi^3} a^2 \mathcal{N}(0) H = \sqrt{2\pi^3} a^2 \mathcal{N}(0) \sigma_3 \Omega^{-1} \quad (303)$$

so

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{N}(z) dz = \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \quad (304)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{N}(z)^2 dz = \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} \quad (305)$$

Integral equation 295, 296, 297, 297 in  $z$  direction, then we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} + \left( \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) - \left( \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\
& \quad + \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 - \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{2fR^2} \right) \quad (306) \\
& = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_1^5}{\sigma_2 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{12}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{12}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{12}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} + \left( \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) + \left( \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
& \quad - \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 - \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( \frac{3}{2fR^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) \quad (307) \\
& = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_2^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{21}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{21}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{21}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right) \\
& -\frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} - \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2 \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_3^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{31}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{31}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{31}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (308)
\end{aligned}$$

Distribution of  $\tau$  could be estimated as

$$\dot{M} = -2\pi R u_R \Sigma = -2\pi R u_R \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} m_c \mathcal{N}(z) dz = -2\pi R u_R \frac{\tau m_c}{\pi a^2} \quad (309)$$

so

$$\tau(R) = -\frac{\dot{M}\pi a^2}{2\pi R u_R m_c} = -\frac{\dot{M}a^2}{-2RfR\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}m_c} = \frac{\dot{M}a^2}{2f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-3/2} \quad (310)$$

$$\frac{\tau(R)}{\pi a^2} = \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-3/2} \quad (311)$$

and the differential

$$\frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} = \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2}}{\partial R} \sigma_3^2 = \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-3/2} \frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-5/2} \sigma_3^2 = \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} + \left(-\frac{3}{2R}\right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2 \quad (312)$$

also:

$$\frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} = \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-3/2} \frac{\partial \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-5/2} \sigma_1^2 = \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} + \left(-\frac{3}{2R}\right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 \quad (313)$$

$$\frac{\partial \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} = \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-3/2} \frac{\partial \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{\dot{M}}{2\pi f\sqrt{GM}m_c}R^{-5/2} \sigma_2^2 = \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} + \left(-\frac{3}{2R}\right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \quad (314)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_1^5}{\sigma_2 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{12}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{12}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{12}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& - \left( \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2f R^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) + \left( \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\
& \quad - \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 - \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2f R^2} - \frac{3}{2f R^2} \right) + \left( -\frac{3}{2R} \right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 \\
& -\frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_2^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{21}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{21}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{21}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& - \left( \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2f R^2} \right) - \left( \sin^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
& \quad + \sin \delta \cos \delta \left( \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2 - \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \left( \frac{3}{2f R^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2f R^2} \right) + \left( -\frac{3}{2R} \right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2 \\
& -\frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_3^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{31}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{31}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{31}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2 \frac{1}{2R} + \left( -\frac{3}{2R} \right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2 \\
& -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{f R^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right)
\end{aligned}$$



$\Xi$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\partial \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} &= \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_1^5}{\sigma_2 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{12}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{12}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{12}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
&\quad - (\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2f R^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) + (\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\
&\quad - \sin \delta \cos \delta (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} - 2f \sin 2\delta + \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2f R^2} - \frac{3}{2f R^2} \right) + \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} \right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_1^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\partial \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} &= \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_2^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{21}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{21}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{21}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
&\quad - (\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2f R^2} \right) - (\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
&\quad + \sin \delta \cos \delta (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{3}{2f R^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2f R^2} \right) + \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} \right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_2^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} &= \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \frac{1}{f R^2 \Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^2 \Omega}{2\pi^{5/2} a^4 \sigma_3} a^2 (1 + \epsilon) \frac{\sigma_3^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1 + \epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{31}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{31}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{31}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2 \frac{1}{2R} + \frac{\pi a^2}{\tau} \left( -\frac{3}{2R} \right) \frac{\tau}{\pi a^2} \sigma_3^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2 (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{f R^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2 (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{f R^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\partial \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} &= \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^1 \Omega}{2\pi^{3/2} a^2 \sigma_3} a^2 (1+\epsilon) \frac{\sigma_1^5}{\sigma_2 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{12}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{12}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{12}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
&\quad - (\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) + (\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\
&\quad - \sin \delta \cos \delta (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{2fR^2} \right) - \frac{3\sigma_1^2}{2R}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\partial \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} &= \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^1 \Omega}{2\pi^{3/2} a^2 \sigma_3} a^2 (1+\epsilon) \frac{\sigma_2^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{21}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{21}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{21}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
&\quad - (\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) - (\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
&\quad + \sin \delta \cos \delta (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{3}{2fR^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) - \frac{3\sigma_2^2}{2R}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{fR^2\Omega} 2\pi^{1/2} \frac{\tau^1 \Omega}{2\pi^{3/2} a^2 \sigma_3} a^2 (1+\epsilon) \frac{\sigma_3^5}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4} (1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{31}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{31}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{31}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{R}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\sigma_1 \frac{\partial \sigma_1}{\partial R} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_1^2}{\partial R} = \frac{\tau(1+\epsilon)}{fR^2\pi\sigma_3} \frac{\sigma_1^5}{\sigma_2\sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4}(1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{12}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{12}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{12}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{13}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& - (\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + 2f \cos 2\delta + \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{4R} + 2f \right) + (\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} + \frac{5}{4R} \right) \\
& - \sin \delta \cos \delta (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{-2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} - \frac{3}{2fR^2} \right) - \frac{3\sigma_1^2}{2R} \\
& -2\sigma_2 \frac{\partial \sigma_2}{\partial R} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_2^2}{\partial R} = \frac{\tau(1+\epsilon)}{fR^2\pi\sigma_3} \frac{\sigma_2^5}{\sigma_1\sigma_3} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4}(1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{21}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{21}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{21}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{23}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
& - (\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{3}{4R} + 2f + \frac{3 \cos 2\delta}{4R} - 2f \cos 2\delta - \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) - (\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2) \left( -\frac{5}{4R} + \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{4R} \right) \\
& + \sin \delta \cos \delta (\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2) \left( \frac{3}{2fR^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2\delta}{R} + 2f \sin 2\delta - \frac{5 \cos 2\delta}{2fR^2} \right) - \frac{3\sigma_2^2}{2R} \\
& -2\sigma_3 \frac{\partial \sigma_3}{\partial R} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_3^2}{\partial R} = \frac{\tau(1+\epsilon)}{fR^2\pi\sigma_3} \frac{\sigma_3^5}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_0^1 d\mu \left[ \frac{1}{4}(1+\epsilon) \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \mu^2 \right] \left( 3A_{31}^{-\frac{1}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 2A_{31}^{-\frac{3}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3A_{31}^{-\frac{5}{2}} B_{32}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{R} \\
& -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial R} = \frac{\cos^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \sin^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( -\frac{3 \sin 2\delta}{2R} + 4f \sin 2\delta - \frac{\cos 2\delta}{fR^2} \right) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta \sigma_1^2 + \cos^2 \delta \sigma_2^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2)} \left( \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{2R} \right) - \frac{\sin \delta \cos \delta}{2} \left( \frac{5 \sin 2\delta}{fR^2} - \frac{4 \cos 2\delta}{R} + 4f \cos 2\delta \right)
\end{aligned}$$



## Appendix A. For $s = 1$

$$u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle = u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j) \rangle = u_i f \mathcal{N} u_j - u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$\mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i) v_j \rangle = \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i v_j - V_i v_j) \rangle = \mathcal{N} f \langle v_i v_j \rangle - \langle v_j V_i \rangle = f P_{ij} + f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j - f \mathcal{N} V_i u_j \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^1 \rangle = u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i) \rangle = u_j f \mathcal{N} u_i - u_j f \mathcal{N} V_i \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j) v_i \rangle = \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j v_i - V_j v_i) \rangle = \mathcal{N} f \langle v_j v_i \rangle - \langle v_i V_j \rangle = f P_{ij} + f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j - f \mathcal{N} V_j u_i \quad (\text{A.4})$$

then we have

$$u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle + u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$= u_i f \mathcal{N} u_j - u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j + u_j f \mathcal{N} u_i - u_j f \mathcal{N} V_i - (f P_{ij} + f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j - f \mathcal{N} V_i u_j) - (f P_{ij} + f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j - f \mathcal{N} V_j u_i) \quad (\text{A.6})$$

$$= u_i f \mathcal{N} u_j - u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j + u_j f \mathcal{N} u_i - u_j f \mathcal{N} V_i - f P_{ij} - f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j + f \mathcal{N} V_i u_j - f P_{ij} - f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j + f \mathcal{N} V_j u_i \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$= u_i f \mathcal{N} u_j - f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j - u_i f \mathcal{N} V_j + f \mathcal{N} V_j u_i + u_j f \mathcal{N} u_i - f \mathcal{N} u_i u_j - u_j f \mathcal{N} V_i + f \mathcal{N} V_i u_j - f P_{ij} - f P_{ij} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

$$u_i f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_j - V_j)^s \rangle + u_j f \mathcal{N} \langle (v_i - V_i)^s \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_i - V_i)^s v_j \rangle - \mathcal{N} f \langle (v_j - V_j)^s v_i \rangle = -2f P_{ij} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} - 2f P_{ij} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_c$$

$$-2f P_{ij} = -\mathbf{e}_i 2f P_{ij} \mathbf{e}_j \quad (\text{A.10})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2f P_{RR}, & -2f P_{R\theta}, & 0 \\ -2f P_{\theta R}, & -2f P_{\theta\theta}, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial t} + P_{ik} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + P_{jk} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial (u_k P_{ij})}{\partial x_k} - 2f P_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta R}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c, & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \left( \frac{\partial P_{zz}}{\partial t} \right)_c \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A.12})$$

$$2P_{RR} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{RR} u_R}{\partial R} - 4P_{R\theta} \Omega + 2f P_{RR} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{RR}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (\text{A.13})$$

$$P_{R\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + P_{\theta R} \frac{\partial u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial P_{R\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{P_{RR}}{R} \frac{dR^2 \Omega}{dR} - 2\Omega P_{\theta\theta} - 2f P_{R\theta} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{R\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (\text{A.14})$$

$$2P_{\theta\theta} \frac{u_R}{R} + \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta} u_R}{\partial R} + \frac{2P_{R\theta}}{R} \frac{dR^2 \Omega}{dR} - 2f P_{\theta\theta} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{\theta\theta}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (\text{A.15})$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{zz} u_R}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{\partial P_{zz}}{\partial t} \right)_c \quad (\text{A.16})$$