

Table 2.7 Components of the stress tensor in spherical coordinates (r, θ, ϕ)

$$\tau_{rr} = -\eta \left[2 \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\tau_{\theta\theta} = -\eta \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} \right) - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{B})$$

$$\tau_{\phi\phi} = -\eta \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r}{r} + \frac{v_\theta \cot \theta}{r} \right) - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{C})$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r} = -\eta \left[r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\tau_{\theta\phi} = \tau_{\phi\theta} = -\eta \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{v_\phi}{\sin \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \quad (\text{E})$$

$$\tau_{\phi r} = \tau_{r\phi} = -\eta \left[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v_\phi}{r} \right) \right] \quad (\text{F})$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \quad (\text{G})$$

Table 2.5 Components of the stress tensor in rectangular coordinates (x, y, z)

$$\tau_{xx} = -\eta \left[2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\tau_{yy} = -\eta \left[2 \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{B})$$

$$\tau_{zz} = -\eta \left[2 \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{C})$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = -\eta \left[\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right] \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy} = -\eta \left[\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} \right] \quad (\text{E})$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz} = -\eta \left[\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right] \quad (\text{F})$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \quad (\text{G})$$

Table 2.6 Components of the stress tensor in cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z)

$$\tau_{rr} = -\eta \left[2 \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\tau_{\theta\theta} = -\eta \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} \right) - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{B})$$

$$\tau_{zz} = -\eta \left[2 \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) \right] \quad (\text{C})$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r} = -\eta \left[r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\tau_{\theta z} = \tau_{z\theta} = -\eta \left[\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} \right] \quad (\text{E})$$

$$\tau_{zr} = \tau_{rz} = -\eta \left[\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right] \quad (\text{F})$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \quad (\text{G})$$

Table 2.4 The momentum equation in spherical coordinates (r, θ, ϕ)In terms of τ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 r\text{-component} \quad & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{v_\theta^2 + v_\phi^2}{r} \right) \\
 & = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} - \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\tau_{r\theta} \sin \theta) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\phi}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\tau_{\theta\theta} + \tau_{\phi\phi}}{r} \right) + \rho g_r
 \end{aligned} \tag{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta\text{-component} \quad & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} - \frac{v_\phi^2 \cot \theta}{r} \right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} - \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\tau_{\theta\theta} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \phi} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{\tau_{r\theta}}{r} - \frac{\cot \theta}{r} \tau_{\phi\phi} \right) + \rho g_\theta
 \end{aligned} \tag{B}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi\text{-component} \quad & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_\phi v_r}{r} + \frac{v_\theta v_\phi}{r} \cot \theta \right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \phi} - \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \tau_{\phi\phi}}{\partial \phi} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{\tau_{r\phi}}{r} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} \tau_{\theta\phi} \right) + \rho g_\phi
 \end{aligned} \tag{C}$$

In terms of velocity gradients for a Newtonian fluid with constant ρ and η :

$$\begin{aligned}
 r\text{-component} \quad & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{v_\theta^2 + v_\phi^2}{r} \right) \\
 & = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} + \eta \left(\nabla^2 v_r - \frac{2}{r^2} v_r - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2}{r^2} v_\theta \cot \theta \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right) + \rho g_r
 \end{aligned} \tag{D}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta\text{-component} \quad & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} - \frac{v_\phi^2 \cot \theta}{r} \right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \eta \left(\nabla^2 v_\theta + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right) + \rho g_\theta
 \end{aligned} \tag{E}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi\text{-component} \quad & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_\phi v_r}{r} + \frac{v_\theta v_\phi}{r} \cot \theta \right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \phi} + \eta \left(\nabla^2 v_\phi - \frac{v_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right) + \rho g_\phi
 \end{aligned} \tag{F}$$

Table 2.3 The momentum equation in cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z)

In terms of τ :

$$\begin{aligned} r\text{-component}^* \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\tau_{\theta\theta}}{r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} \right) + \rho g_r \quad (\text{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta\text{-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial z} \right) + \rho g_\theta \quad (\text{B}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\text{-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\tau_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) + \rho g_z \quad (\text{C}) \end{aligned}$$

In terms of velocity gradients for a Newtonian fluid with constant ρ and η :

$$\begin{aligned} r\text{-component}^* \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \\ &\quad + \eta \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_r \quad (\text{D}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta\text{-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \\ &\quad + \eta \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_\theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_\theta \quad (\text{E}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\text{-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ &\quad + \eta \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_z \quad (\text{F}) \end{aligned}$$

*The term $\rho v_\theta^2 / r$ is the *centrifugal force*. It gives the effective force in the r -direction resulting from fluid motion in the θ -direction. This term arises automatically on transformation from rectangular to cylindrical coordinates; it does not have to be added on physical grounds.

Table 2.2 The momentum equation in rectangular coordinates (x, y, z)In terms of τ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{x-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \\ & - \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right) + \rho g_x \quad (\text{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{y-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) = & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \\ & - \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) + \rho g_y \quad (\text{B}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{z-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ & - \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) + \rho g_z \quad (\text{C}) \end{aligned}$$

In terms of velocity gradients for a Newtonian fluid with constant ρ and η :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{x-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \\ & + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_x \quad (\text{D}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{y-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) = & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \\ & + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_y \quad (\text{E}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{z-component} \quad \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = & -\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ & + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} \right) + \rho g_z \quad (\text{F}) \end{aligned}$$

Table 2.1 The continuity equation in different coordinates systems

Rectangular coordinates (x, y, z) :

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho v_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho v_z) = 0 \quad (\text{A})$$

Cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z) :

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

Spherical coordinates (r, θ, ϕ) :

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

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