

Advanced Transport Phenomena

An integrated, modern approach to transport phenomena for graduate students, featuring traditional and contemporary examples to demonstrate the diverse practical applications of the theory. Written in an easy-to-follow style, the basic principles of transport phenomena and model building are recapped in Chapters 1 and 2 before progressing logically through more advanced topics including physicochemical principles behind transport models. Treatments of numerical, analytical, and computational solutions are presented side-by-side, often with sample code in MATLAB, to aid students' understanding and develop their confidence in using computational skills to solve real-world problems.

Learning objectives and mathematical prerequisites at the beginning of chapters orient students to what is required in the chapter, and summaries and over 400 end-of-chapter problems help them retain the key points and check their understanding. Online supplementary material including solutions to problems for instructors, supplementary reading material, sample computer codes, and case studies completes the package (available at www.cambridge.org/ramachandran).

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P. A. Ramachandran

Frontmatter

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“Anyone who teaches transport phenomena will treasure this book because it provides an integrated approach to help students better understand the core theories through both traditional and contemporary examples of transport phenomena problems, along with side-by-side presentations of both analytical and numerical methods and sample MATLAB codes – the long-awaited, all-in-one solution.”

Roger Lo

California State University

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ANALYSIS, MODELING, AND COMPUTATIONS

P. A. RAMACHANDRAN

Washington University, St. Louis



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CONTENTS

Preface	<i>page</i> xvii
Topical outline	xxi
Notation	xxiii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 What, why, and how?	2
1.1.1 What?	2
1.1.2 Why?	3
1.1.3 How?	6
1.1.4 Conservation statement	6
1.1.5 The need for constitutive models	7
1.1.6 Common constitutive models	8
1.2 Typical transport property values	10
1.2.1 Viscosity: pure gases and vapors	10
1.2.2 Viscosity: liquids	11
1.2.3 Thermal conductivity	11
1.2.4 Diffusivity	12
1.3 The continuum assumption and the field variables	13
1.3.1 Continuum and pointwise representation	13
1.3.2 Continuum vs. molecular	16
1.3.3 Primary field variables	16
1.3.4 Auxiliary variables	16
1.4 Coordinate systems and representation of vectors	18
1.4.1 Cartesian coordinates	18
1.4.2 Cylindrical coordinates	19
1.4.3 Spherical coordinates	20
1.4.4 Gradient of a scalar field	20
1.5 Modeling at various levels	22
1.5.1 Levels based on control-volume size	22
1.5.2 Multiscale models	24
1.5.3 Multiscale modeling below the continuum level	25
1.6 Model building: general guidelines	25
1.7 An example application: pipe flow and tubular reactor	27
1.7.1 Pipe flow: momentum transport	28
1.7.2 Laminar or turbulent?	28
1.7.3 Use of dimensionless numbers	30
1.7.4 Pipe flow: heat transport	32
1.7.5 Pipe flow: mass exchanger	35
1.7.6 Pipe flow: chemical reactor	35
1.8 The link between transport properties and molecular models	36
1.8.1 Kinetic theory concepts	37
1.8.2 Liquids	42
1.8.3 Transport properties of solids	44

1.9	Six decades of transport phenomena	45
1.10	Closure	48
	Summary	49
	Additional Reading	50
	Problems	50
2	Examples of transport and system models	56
2.1	Macroscopic mass balance	58
2.1.1	Species balance equation	58
2.1.2	Transient balance: tracer studies	63
2.1.3	Overall mass balance	65
2.2	Compartmental models	68
2.2.1	Model equations	68
2.2.2	Matrix representation	69
2.2.3	A numerical IVP solver in MATLAB	70
2.3	Macroscopic momentum balance	72
2.3.1	Linear momentum	72
2.3.2	Angular momentum	77
2.4	Macroscopic energy balances	79
2.4.1	Single inlet and outlet	79
2.4.2	The Bernoulli equation	81
2.4.3	Sonic and subsonic flows	85
2.4.4	Cooling of a solid: a lumped model	91
2.5	Examples of differential balances: Cartesian	97
2.5.1	Heat transfer with nuclear fission in a slab	97
2.5.2	Mass transfer with reaction in a porous catalyst	99
2.5.3	Momentum transfer: unidirectional flow in a channel	101
2.6	Examples of differential models: cylindrical coordinates	102
2.6.1	Heat transfer with generation	102
2.6.2	Mass transfer with reaction	104
2.6.3	Flow in a pipe	105
2.7	Spherical coordinates	106
2.8	Examples of mesoscopic models	108
2.8.1	Tubular reactor with heat transfer	108
2.8.2	Heat transfer in a pin fin	109
2.8.3	Countercurrent heat exchanger	110
2.8.4	Counterflow: matrix method	115
	Summary	116
	Problems	119
3	Flow kinematics	126
3.1	Eulerian description of velocity	128
3.2	Lagrangian description: the fluid particle	128
3.3	Acceleration of a fluid particle	130
3.4	The substantial derivative	130
3.5	Dilatation of a fluid particle	132
3.6	Mass continuity	134
3.7	The Reynolds transport theorem	135
3.8	Vorticity and rotation	136

3.8.1	Curl in other coordinate systems	137
3.8.2	Circulation along a closed curve	139
3.9	Vector potential representation	140
3.10	Streamfunctions	141
3.10.1	Two-dimensional flows: Cartesian	141
3.10.2	Two-dimensional flows: polar	143
3.10.3	Streamfunctions in axisymmetric flows	143
3.10.4	The relation to vorticity: the E^2 operator	144
3.11	The gradient of velocity	145
3.12	Deformation and rate of strain	146
3.12.1	The physical meaning of the rate of strain	148
3.12.2	Rate of strain: cylindrical	151
3.12.3	Rate of strain: spherical	151
3.12.4	Invariants of a tensor	152
3.13	Index notation for vectors and tensors	152
	Summary	154
	Problems	155
4	Forces and their representations	159
4.1	Forces on fluids and their representation	160
4.1.1	Pressure forces	161
4.1.2	Viscous forces	163
4.1.3	The divergence of a tensor	167
4.2	The equation of hydrostatics	169
4.2.1	Archimedes' principle	169
4.2.2	The force on a submerged surface: no curvature	170
4.2.3	Force on a curved surface	171
4.3	Hydrostatics at interfaces	172
4.3.1	The nature of interfacial forces	172
4.3.2	Contact angle and capillarity	174
4.3.3	The Laplace–Young equation	175
4.4	Drag and lift forces	177
	Summary	180
	Problems	181
5	Equations of motion and the Navier–Stokes equation	184
5.1	Equation of motion: the stress form	185
5.1.1	The Lagrangian point particle	185
5.1.2	The Lagrangian control volume	186
5.1.3	The Eulerian control volume	187
5.2	Types of fluid behavior	189
5.2.1	Types and classification of fluid behavior	189
5.2.2	Stress relations for a Newtonian fluid	191
5.3	The Navier–Stokes equation	191
5.3.1	The Laplacian of velocity	192
5.3.2	Common boundary conditions for flow problems	193
5.4	The dimensionless form of the flow equation	195
5.4.1	Key dimensionless groups	195
5.4.2	The Stokes equation: slow flow or viscous flow	196
5.4.3	The Euler equation	197

5.5	Use of similarity for scaleup	197
5.6	Alternative representations for the Navier–Stokes equations	201
5.6.1	Plane flow: the vorticity–streamfunction form	201
5.6.2	Plane flow: the streamfunction representation	201
5.6.3	Inviscid and potential flow	202
5.6.4	The velocity–vorticity formulation	202
5.6.5	Slow flow in terms of vorticity	202
5.6.6	The pressure Poisson equation	203
5.7	Constitutive models for non-Newtonian fluids	203
	Summary	205
	Problems	206
6	Illustrative flow problems	208
6.1	Introduction	210
6.1.1	Summary of equations	210
6.1.2	Simplifications	211
6.1.3	Solution methods	211
6.2	Channel flow	212
6.2.1	Entry-region flow in channels or pipes	212
6.2.2	General solution	214
6.2.3	Pressure-driven flow	215
6.2.4	Shear-driven flow	215
6.2.5	Gravity-driven flow	216
6.3	Axial flow in cylindrical geometry	218
6.3.1	Circular pipe	219
6.3.2	Annular pipe: pressure-driven	219
6.3.3	Annular pipe: shear-driven	220
6.4	Torsional flow	220
6.5	Radial flow	222
6.6	Flow in a spherical gap	223
6.7	Non-circular channels	224
6.8	The lubrication approximation	227
6.8.1	Flow between two inclined plates	227
6.8.2	Flow in a tapered pipe	228
6.9	External flow	230
6.10	Non-Newtonian viscoelastic fluids	233
6.10.1	A power-law model	233
6.10.2	Flow of a Bingham fluid in a pipe	234
6.10.3	The Rabinowitsch equation	236
6.11	The effect of fluid elasticity	237
6.12	A simple magnetohydrodynamic problem	240
	Summary	244
	Additional Reading	246
	Problems	246
7	The energy balance equation	251
7.1	Application of the first law of thermodynamics to a moving control volume	252
7.2	The working rate of the forces	253

7.3	Kinetic energy and internal energy equations	256
7.4	The enthalpy form	257
7.5	The temperature equation	257
7.6	Common boundary conditions	259
7.7	The dimensionless form of the heat equation	261
7.8	From differential to macroscopic	262
7.9	Entropy balance and the second law of thermodynamics	263
7.9.1	Some definitions from thermodynamics	263
	Summary	267
	Problems	268
8	Illustrative heat transport problems	269
8.1	Steady heat conduction and no generation	270
8.1.1	Constant conductivity	270
8.1.2	Variable thermal conductivity	273
8.1.3	Two-dimensional heat conduction problems	274
8.2	Heat conduction with generation: the Poisson equation	276
8.2.1	The constant-generation case	276
8.3	Conduction with temperature-dependent generation	277
8.3.1	Linear variation with temperature	277
8.3.2	Non-linear variation with temperature	279
8.3.3	Two-dimensional Poisson problems	281
8.4	Convection effects	282
8.4.1	Transpiration cooling	282
8.4.2	Convection in boundary layers	285
8.5	Mesosopic models	286
8.5.1	Heat transfer from a fin	286
8.5.2	A single-stream heat exchanger	288
8.6	Volume averaging or lumping	290
8.6.1	Cooling of a sphere in a liquid	290
8.6.2	An improved lumped model	291
	Summary	292
	Problems	293
9	Equations of mass transfer	296
9.1	Preliminaries	298
9.2	Concentration jumps at interfaces	300
9.3	The frame of reference and Fick's law	302
9.4	Equations of mass transfer	307
9.4.1	Mass basis	308
9.4.2	Mole basis	310
9.4.3	Boundary conditions	311
9.5	From differential to macroscopic	312
9.6	Complexities in diffusion	313
	Summary	316
	Problems	317
10	Illustrative mass transfer problems	321
10.1	Steady-state diffusion: no reaction	322
10.1.1	Summary of equations	322

Contents

10.2	The film concept in mass-transfer analysis	328
10.2.1	Fluid–solid interfaces	328
10.2.2	Gas–liquid interfaces: the two-film model	331
10.3	Mass transfer with surface reaction	333
10.3.1	Heterogeneous reactions: the film model	333
10.4	Mass transfer with homogeneous reactions	334
10.4.1	Diffusion in porous media	334
10.4.2	Diffusion and reaction in a porous catalyst	335
10.4.3	First-order reaction	335
10.4.4	Zeroth-order reaction	339
10.4.5	Transport in tissues: the Krogh model	340
10.4.6	m th-order reaction	342
10.5	Models for gas–liquid reaction	343
10.5.1	Analysis for the pseudo-first-order case	346
10.5.2	Analysis for instantaneous asymptote	347
10.5.3	The second-order case: an approximate solution	347
10.5.4	The instantaneous case: the effect of gas film resistance	348
10.6	Transport across membranes	350
10.6.1	Gas transport: permeability	350
10.6.2	Complexities in membrane transport	352
10.6.3	Liquid-separation membranes	353
10.7	Transport in semi-permeable membranes	354
10.7.1	Reverse osmosis	355
10.7.2	Concentration-polarization effects	356
10.7.3	The Kedem–Katchalsky model	358
10.7.4	Transport in biological membranes	360
10.8	Reactive membranes and facilitated transport	360
10.8.1	Reactive membrane: facilitated transport	360
10.8.2	Co- and counter-transport	363
10.9	A boundary-value solver in MATLAB	364
10.9.1	Code-usage procedure	364
10.9.2	BVP4C example: the selectivity of a catalyst	364
	Summary	367
	Additional Reading	370
	Problems	370
11	Analysis and solution of transient transport processes	377
11.1	Transient conduction problems in one dimension	378
11.2	Separation of variables: the slab with Dirichlet conditions	380
11.2.1	Slab: temperature profiles	383
11.2.2	Slab: heat flux	384
11.2.3	Average temperature	384
11.3	Solutions for Robin conditions: slab geometry	385
11.4	Robin case: solutions for cylinder and sphere	387
11.5	Two-dimensional problems: method of product solution	388
11.6	Transient non-homogeneous problems	389
11.6.1	Subtracting the steady-state solution	390
11.6.2	Use of asymptotic solution	391

Contents

11.7	Semi-infinite-slab analysis	391
11.7.1	Constant surface temperature	392
11.7.2	Constant flux and other boundary conditions	393
11.8	The integral method of solution	394
11.9	Transient mass diffusion	396
11.9.1	Constant diffusivity model	396
11.9.2	The penetration theory of mass transfer	399
11.9.3	The effect of chemical reaction	399
11.9.4	Variable diffusivity	403
11.10	Periodic processes	404
11.10.1	Analysis for a semi-infinite slab	405
11.10.2	Analysis for a finite slab	407
11.11	Transient flow problems	408
11.11.1	Start-up of channel flow	409
11.11.2	Transient flow in a semi-infinite mass of fluid	409
11.11.3	Flow caused by an oscillating plate	409
11.11.4	Start-up of Poiseuille flow	411
11.11.5	Pulsatile flow in a pipe	412
11.12	A PDE solver in MATLAB	413
11.12.1	Code usage	413
11.12.2	Example general code for 1D transient conduction	415
	Summary	417
	Additional Reading	418
	Problems	419
12	Convective heat and mass transfer	425
12.1	Heat transfer in laminar flow	427
12.1.1	Preliminaries and the model equations	427
12.1.2	The constant-wall-temperature case: the Graetz problem	430
12.1.3	The constant-flux case	434
12.2	Entry-region analysis	435
12.2.1	The constant-wall-temperature case	435
12.2.2	The constant-flux case	437
12.3	Mass transfer in film flow	437
12.3.1	Solid dissolution at a wall in film flow	438
12.3.2	Gas absorption from interfaces in film flow	439
12.4	Laminar-flow reactors	440
12.4.1	A 2D model and key dimensionless groups	440
12.4.2	The pure convection model	443
12.5	Laminar-flow reactor: a mesoscopic model	444
12.5.1	Averaging and the concept of dispersion	444
12.5.2	Non-linear reactions	446
12.6	Numerical study examples with PDEPE	446
12.6.1	The Graetz problem	446
	Summary	449
	Problems	450
13	Coupled transport problems	453
13.1	Modes of coupling	454
13.1.1	One-way coupling	454

13.1.2	Two-way coupling	455
13.2	Natural convection problems	455
13.2.1	Natural convection between two vertical plates	455
13.2.2	Natural convection over a vertical plate	459
13.2.3	Natural convection: concentration effects	460
13.3	Heat transfer due to viscous dissipation	460
13.3.1	Viscous dissipation in plane Couette flow	460
13.3.2	Laminar heat transfer with dissipation: the Brinkman problem	461
13.4	Laminar heat transfer: the effect of viscosity variations	463
13.5	Simultaneous heat and mass transfer: evaporation	465
13.5.1	Dry- and wet-bulb temperatures	465
13.5.2	Evaporative or sweat cooling	468
13.6	Simultaneous heat and mass transfer: condensation	468
13.6.1	Condensation of a vapor in the presence of a non-condensable gas	468
13.6.2	Fog formation	472
13.6.3	Condensation of a binary gas mixture	472
13.7	Temperature effects in a porous catalyst	476
	Summary	480
	Additional Reading	481
	Problems	481
14	Scaling and perturbation analysis	484
14.1	Dimensionless analysis revisited	485
14.1.1	The method of matrix transformation	486
14.1.2	Momentum problems	486
14.1.3	Energy transfer problems	489
14.1.4	Mass transfer problems	491
14.1.5	Example: scaleup of agitated vessels	492
14.1.6	Example: pump performance correlation	493
14.2	Scaling analysis	495
14.2.1	Transient diffusion in a semi-infinite region	495
14.2.2	Example: gas absorption with reaction	496
14.2.3	Kolmogorov scales for turbulence: an example of scaling	496
14.2.4	Scaling analysis of flow in a boundary layer	497
14.2.5	Flow over a rotating disk	501
14.3	Perturbation methods	503
14.3.1	Regular perturbation	503
14.3.2	The singular perturbation method	506
14.3.3	Example: catalyst with spatially varying activity	507
14.3.4	Example: gas absorption with reversible reaction	508
14.3.5	Stokes flow past a sphere: the Whitehead paradox	511
14.4	Domain perturbation methods	513
	Summary	515
	Additional Reading	516
	Problems	516
15	More flow analysis	523
15.1	Low-Reynolds-number (Stokes) flows	525
15.1.1	Properties of Stokes flow	525
15.2	The mathematics of Stokes flow	527

15.2.1	General solutions: spherical coordinates	527
15.2.2	Flow past a sphere: use of the general solution	528
15.2.3	Bubbles and drops	531
15.2.4	Oseen's improvement	533
15.2.5	Viscosity of suspensions	534
15.2.6	Nanoparticles: molecular effects	535
15.3	Inviscid and irrotational flow	536
15.3.1	Properties of irrotational flow	536
15.3.2	The Bernoulli equation revisited	537
15.4	Numerics of irrotational flow	539
15.4.1	Boundary conditions	539
15.4.2	Solutions using harmonic functions	540
15.4.3	Solution using singularities	542
15.5	Flow in boundary layers	546
15.5.1	Relation to the vorticity transport equation	547
15.5.2	Flat plate: integral balance	548
15.5.3	The integral method: the von Kármán method	549
15.5.4	The average value of drag	550
15.5.5	Non-flat systems: the effect of a pressure gradient	550
15.6	Use of similarity variables	551
15.6.1	A simple computational scheme	553
15.6.2	Wedge flow: the Falkner–Skan equation	554
15.6.3	Blasius flow	554
15.6.4	Stagnation-point (Hiemenz) flow	555
15.7	Flow over a rotating disk	556
	Summary: Stokes flow	557
	Summary: potential flow	558
	Summary: boundary-layer theory	558
	Additional Reading	559
	Problems	559
16	Bifurcation and stability analysis	566
16.1	Introduction to dynamical systems	567
16.1.1	Arc-length continuation: a single-equation example	571
16.1.2	The arc-length method: multiple equations	572
16.2	Bifurcation and multiplicity of DPSS	576
16.2.1	A bifurcation example: the Frank-Kamenetskii equation	576
16.2.2	Bifurcation: porous catalyst	577
16.3	Flow-stability analysis	578
16.3.1	Evolution equations and linearized form	578
16.3.2	Normal-mode analysis	580
16.4	Stability of shear flows	581
16.4.1	The Orr–Sommerfeld equation	581
16.4.2	Stability of shear layers: the role of viscosity	583
16.4.3	The Rayleigh equation	583
16.4.4	Computational methods	584
16.5	More examples of flow instability	585
16.5.1	Kelvin–Helmholtz instability	585
16.5.2	Rayleigh–Taylor instability	586
16.5.3	Thermal instability: the Bénard problem	587

16.5.4	Marangoni instability	588
16.5.5	Non-Newtonian fluids	588
	Summary	589
	Additional Reading	589
	Problems	589
17	Turbulent-flow analysis	592
17.1	Flow transition and properties of turbulent flow	593
17.2	Time averaging	594
17.3	Turbulent heat and mass transfer	597
17.4	Closure models	598
17.5	Flow between two parallel plates	599
17.6	Pipe flow	603
17.6.1	The effect of roughness	605
17.7	Turbulent boundary layers	606
17.8	Other closure models	607
17.8.1	The two-equation model: the $k-\epsilon$ model	608
17.8.2	Reynolds-stress models	609
17.8.3	Large-eddy simulation	610
17.8.4	Direct numerical simulation	610
17.9	Isotropy, correlation functions, and the energy spectrum	610
17.10	Kolmogorov's energy cascade	613
17.10.1	Correlation in the spectral scale	614
	Summary	615
	Additional Reading	616
	Problems	616
18	More convective heat transfer	619
18.1	Heat transport in laminar boundary layers	620
18.1.1	Problem statement and the differential equation	620
18.1.2	The thermal boundary layer: scaling analysis	621
18.1.3	The heat integral equation	624
18.1.4	Thermal boundary layers: similarity solution	627
18.2	Turbulent heat transfer in channels and pipes	628
18.2.1	Pipe flow: the Stanton number	633
18.3	Heat transfer in complex geometries	635
18.4	Natural convection on a vertical plate	636
18.4.1	Natural convection: computations	640
18.5	Boiling systems	641
18.5.1	Pool boiling	641
18.5.2	Nucleate boiling	641
18.6	Condensation problems	645
18.7	Phase-change problems	647
	Summary	650
	Additional reading	651
	Problems	651

19	Radiation heat transfer	656
19.1	Properties of radiation	657
19.2	Absorption, emission, and the black body	657
19.3	Interaction between black surfaces	661
19.4	Gray surfaces: radiosity	664
19.5	Calculations of heat loss from gray surfaces	666
19.6	Radiation in absorbing media	670
	Summary	674
	Additional Reading	675
	Problems	675
20	More convective mass transfer	678
20.1	Mass transfer in laminar boundary layers	679
20.1.1	The low-flux assumption	679
20.1.2	Dimensional analysis	680
20.1.3	Scaling analysis	681
20.1.4	The low-flux case: integral analysis	682
20.1.5	The low-flux case: exact analysis	685
20.2	Mass transfer: the high-flux case	686
20.2.1	The film model revisited	686
20.2.2	The high-flux case: the integral-balance model	688
20.2.3	The high-flux case: the similarity-solution method	689
20.3	Mass transfer in turbulent boundary layers	689
20.4	Mass transfer at gas–liquid interfaces	691
20.4.1	Turbulent films	691
20.4.2	Single bubbles	692
20.4.3	Bubble swarms	693
20.5	Taylor dispersion	693
	Summary	696
	Additional Reading	696
	Problems	697
21	Mass transfer: multicomponent systems	700
21.1	A constitutive model for multicomponent transport	701
21.1.1	Stefan–Maxwell models	701
21.1.2	Generalization	702
21.2	Non-reacting systems and heterogeneous reactions	703
21.2.1	Evaporation in a ternary mixture	703
21.2.2	Evaporation of a binary liquid mixture	704
21.2.3	Ternary systems with heterogeneous reactions	707
21.3	Application to homogeneous reactions	709
21.3.1	Multicomponent diffusion in a porous catalyst	709
21.3.2	MATLAB implementation	710
21.4	Diffusion-matrix-based methods	713
21.5	An example of pressure diffusion	717
21.6	An example of thermal diffusion	719

Contents

Summary	720
Additional Reading	721
Problems	721
22 Mass transport in charged systems	725
22.1 Transport of charged species: preliminaries	726
22.1.1 Mobility and diffusivity	726
22.1.2 The Nernst–Planck equation	727
22.1.3 Potential field and charge neutrality	728
22.2 Electrolyte transport across uncharged membranes	732
22.3 Electrolyte transport in charged membranes	734
22.4 Transport effects in electrodialysis	735
22.5 Departure from electroneutrality	738
22.6 Electro-osmosis	741
22.7 The streaming potential	744
22.8 The sedimentation potential	746
22.9 Electrophoresis	747
22.10 Transport in ionized gases	748
Summary	750
Additional Reading	751
Problems	751
Closure	757
References	758
Index	766

PREFACE

The analysis, modeling, and computation of processes involving the transport of heat, mass, and momentum (transport phenomena) play a central role in engineering education and practice. The study of this subject originated in the field of chemical engineering but is now an integral part of most engineering curricula, for example, in biological, biomedical, chemical, environmental, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering both at undergraduate and at graduate level. There are many textbooks in this area, with varying levels of treatment from introductory to advanced, all of which are useful to students at various levels. However, my teaching experience over thirty years has convinced me that there is a need for a book that develops the subject of transport phenomena in an integrated manner with an easy-to-follow style of presentation. A book of this nature should ideally combine theory and problem formulation with mathematical and computational tools. It should illustrate the usefulness of the field with regard to practical problems and model development. This is the primary motivation for writing this book. This comprehensive textbook is intended mainly as a graduate-level text in a modern engineering curriculum, but parts of it are also useful for an advanced senior undergraduate class. Students studying this book will understand the methodology of modeling transport processes, along with the fundamentals and governing differential equations. They will develop an ability to think through a given physical problem and cast an appropriate model for the system. They will also become aware of the common analytical and numerical methods to solve these models, and develop a feel for the diverse technological areas where these concepts can be used.

Goals and outcome

The book is written with the objective that students finishing a first-year-level graduate course in this field should acquire the following skills and knowledge.

- **Fundamentals and basic understanding** of the phenomena and the governing differential equations. They should develop an ability to analyze a given physical problem and cast an appropriate model for the system. They should be exposed to the philosophy of the modeling process and appreciate the various levels at which models can be developed, and the interconnection and parameter requirements of various models.
- **Analytical and numerical skills** to solve these problems. They should develop the capability to solve some of the transport problems in a purely analytical setting and also expand their capability using numerical methods with some common software or programming tools. Often solving the same problem by both methods reinforces the physics and speeds up the learning process.
- **An understanding of technological areas** where transport models are useful. Students should develop an understanding of the diverse range of applications of this subject and

Preface

understand how the basic theory, models, and computations can be used in practical applications.

To achieve these goals the book focuses on analysis and model development of transport process in detail, starting from the very basics. It illustrates the solution methods by using the classical analytical tools as well as some common computational tools. The application of the theory is demonstrated with numerous illustrative problems; some sample numerical codes are provided for some problems to facilitate learning and the development of problem-solving abilities. References to many areas of application are provided, and some case-study problems are included.

Intended audience

The level and the sequence of presentation are such that the book is suitable for a first-level graduate course or a comprehensive advanced undergraduate course. In a modern graduate engineering curriculum, the entering students often have diverse backgrounds, and some graduate students might not have taken introductory undergraduate courses in transport phenomena. The introductory part of the book presented in the first two chapters is expected to bring these students up to speed.

Style and scope

The style of presentation is informal, and has more of a “classroom” conversational tone rather than being heavy scholarly writing. Each chapter starts off with clearly defined learning objectives and ends with a summary of “must-know” things that should have been mastered from that chapter. Computer simulations are also illustrated, together with analytical solutions. Often solutions to the same problem obtained by both analytical and numerical methods are shown. This helps the students to validate and benchmark their solutions, and to develop confidence in their computational skills. Also sample packages are included to accelerate the application of computer-aided problem solving in the classroom. These sample codes are presented in separate subsections or are boxed off for easier reading of the main text. Key equations are shown in boxes for easy reference. Case studies are given in several chapters, although the space limitation prohibits an extensive discussion of these applications. Additional material and computer codes will be posted on the accompanying website, which is being developed as supplementary material. This web-based material can be viewed as a living and evolving component of the book.

For instructors

Instructors will find the presentations novel and interesting and will be able to motivate the students to appreciate the beauty in the integrated structure of the field. They will also find

Preface

the worked examples and exercise problems useful to amplify the class lectures and illustrate the theory. Also the mathematical prerequisites listed at the beginning of each chapter will help the instructor to adjust the lecture content according to the students' mathematical preparedness. Additional web-based material that will aid the teaching of these necessary mathematical tools in a concise manner is being planned.

The book has more material than can be covered in one semester, and it can be used in the following manner in teaching.

- For an integrated course for students entering a modern graduate program with **diverse** undergraduate background, Chapters 1–13 can be covered at a reasonable pace in a one-semester course with some reading materials assigned from the other chapters.
- For a course focused mainly on flow problems Chapters 3–6 followed by Chapters 14–17 will provide a nice one-semester textbook.
- For a course focused mainly on heat and mass transfer the course can start with Chapters 7–13 and end with Chapters 18–22.

Distinguishing features

The book provides an integrated approach to the field. Theory is illustrated with many worked examples and case-study problems are indicated. The book also discusses many important and practically relevant topics that are not adequately covered in many earlier books. Some novel topics and features of the current book are indicated below.

- Discussion on multiscale modeling, model reduction by averaging and “information” flow.
- Solution of illustrative problems by both numerical and analytical methods.
- Sample codes in MATLAB for help in the development of numerical problem-solving skills.
- Detailed analysis of coupled transport problems.
- Introduction to non-Newtonian flow, microfluid analysis, and magnetohydrodynamics.
- Introduction to perturbation, bifurcation, and stability analysis.
- Detailed discussion on analysis of transport with chemical reaction.
- Detailed analysis of multicomponent diffusion with many worked examples.
- A full chapter on electrochemical systems and ionic transport.
- Application examples drawn from a wide range of areas and some suggested case-study problems.

Acknowledgement

Washington University, St. Louis, provided me with an academic home, and I wish to express my gratitude. Many summers of being visiting professor at Kasetsart University,

Preface

Bangkok, helped me to teach and fine-tune many topics. I would like to mention my appreciation of my *alma mater*, ICT, Mumbai, formerly known as UDCT. In a significant manner, I have been beneficiary of the rigorous and often disciplinary system of education in India, starting from my elementary school and continuing all the way to UDCT. I would like to acknowledge my many mentors and colleagues, too numerous to thank individually, from whom I have benefited throughout my career. Most of all I would like to thank all my students. My real education started with them, and still continues.

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On the editorial side, many thanks are due to Cambridge editors and especially to Claire Eudall, who provided valuable advice on the style and structure of various chapters. Also I appreciate the help of Ramesh Prajapati for the preparation of many figures in the text.

TOPICAL OUTLINE

The topical organization of this book is as follows.

Chapter 1 is the basic introductory material which illustrates the richness of the subject, spanning applications to a wide range of problems in science and engineering. This chapter also provides the introduction to the basics of model building and shows the relationships among models of various levels of hierarchy. The basic vocabulary is introduced, and the physical properties needed in transport problems are discussed. The link between continuum and molecular models is indicated. The chapter concludes with a brief note on the historical development of the subject.

Chapter 2 illustrates the formulation of model equations for many common transport problems using a basic control-volume-balance type of approach. All three modes of transport are illustrated so that the student can grasp the similarities. Some “standard” problems are illustrated. This chapter is written assuming no significant earlier background knowledge in this field, and is therefore useful to bring such students up to speed.

The next few chapters, Chapters 3–6, provide the detailed framework for the analysis of momentum transport problems. The kinematics of flow are reviewed in Chapter 3, while the kinetics of flow are discussed in Chapter 4, leading to the derivation of the differential equations for the stress field and the velocity field in Chapter 5. Solutions to illustrative flow problems are then reviewed in Chapter 6, and here some “standard” flow problems shown in Chapters 1 and 2 are revisited in a more general setting, and solutions to some additional complex problems are reviewed. Flows involving non-Newtonian fluids and magnetohydrodynamics are also treated briefly, since they find extensive applications in practice and it is necessary to expose the student to these topics.

Chapters 7 and 8 deal with the differential equations for energy transport and the temperature field, with many illustrative heat-transfer problems in Chapter 8. Similarly, Chapters 9 and 10 deal with differential equations for mass transport and illustrative applications. These chapters bring out the close analogy and common problem-solving strategies for these two transport processes. In the heat-transfer context entropy balance is introduced in a simple manner and the relation to the second law is pointed out in a succinct manner. In the mass-transfer context several important topics such as gas–liquid reactions, membrane transport, and dispersion are presented in detail. Numerical methods involving MATLAB for both ODE and PDE are presented. Sample codes are provided as examples, and side-by-side comparisons with analytical solutions are provided for many problems, so that the students can benchmark their results. The transient problems for both heat and mass are then analysed in Chapter 11 in a unified setting, while some convective transport problems are studied in Chapter 12.

Chapter 13 provides an analysis of a number of coupled problems, for example natural convection, simultaneous heat and mass transfer, condensation, fog formation, and temperature effects in porous catalysts.

Topical outline

Chapter 14 develops some tools to analyze transport problems in further detail. The dimensionless analysis is revisited using novel matrix-algebra-based methods. The concept of scaling and perturbation methods is introduced together with many applications. The scaling tools also provide the necessary background to the boundary-layer flows discussed in Chapter 15. Chapter 15 also discusses additional topics in fluid mechanics such as low-Reynolds-number flow and irrotational flows. Chapter 16 deals with bifurcation and stability analysis. Chapter 17 provides an introductory treatment of turbulent flows.

Chapters 18 and 19 deal with additional topics in heat transfer, including convection in turbulent flow, boiling, condensation, and radiation heat transfer (Chapter 19). The final three chapters (Chapters 20–22) discuss some topics in mass transfer, including more discussion on convective transport and axial dispersion (Chapter 20), multicomponent systems (Chapter 21), and transport of charged species (Chapter 22).

NOTATION

a_w	activity of water or solute indicated in the subscript in Section 10.7
A	area of cross-section for flow
A	Arrhenius pre-exponential factor in Section 8.3.2
A	amplitude of surface temperature oscillation in Section 11.10, K
A_1, A_2	usually integration constants
A_p	projected area of solid in the direction of flow
Ar	Archimedes number
B	dimensionless parameter defined as $(L/R)Pe$ in Section 12.4
Bi_G	Biot number in gas–liquid mass transfer, $k_G H_A / k_L$
Bi_h	Biot number for heat transfer, $h L_{\text{ref}} / k_{\text{solid}}$
Bi_m	Biot number for mass transfer, $k_m L_{\text{ref}} / D$
Bo	Bond number
Br	Brinkman number for viscous production of heat, Eq. (13.23)
C	total molar concentration of a multicomponent mixture, mol/m ³
Ca	capillary number, $\mu v_{\text{ref}} / \sigma$
C_A	local concentration of species indicated in the subscript (A here), mol/m ³
C_A^*	concentration of A in liquid if in equilibrium with the bulk gas (Section 10.5)
$\langle C_A \rangle$	cross-sectionally averaged concentration
C_{Ab}	concentration of species A indicated in the bulk phase, mol/m ³
C_{Ab}	cup mixed average concentration of species A, Section 12.4
C_{Ai}	concentration of species A at the interface, mol/m ³
$C_{A,i}$	inlet concentration of species A for flow reactor, Chapter 2, mol/m ³
C_{As}	concentration of species A at a solid surface, mol/m ³
C_{AG}	Concentration of species indicated in the subscript in the bulk gas, mol/m ³
C_{AL}	Concentration of species indicated in the subscript in the bulk liquid, mol/m ³
C_{AL}^*	hypothetical concentration of A if in equilibrium with the bulk gas, mol/m ³
$C_{A,e}$	concentration of species indicated in the subscript exit
C_b	cup mixed (flow) average concentration of species A, Section 20.5
C_{BL}	concentration of liquid-phase reactant in bulk liquid in Section 10.5
c	molecular speed in Chapter 1 (kinetic theory)
\bar{c}	average molecular speed in Chapter 1 (kinetic theory)
\bar{c}^2	average of the squares of the molecular speed in Chapter 1 (kinetic theory)
c	speed of sound in Chapter 2
c	speed of light in radiation heat transfer in Chapter 19
c_A	dimensionless concentration of species indicated in the subscript (A here), C_A / C_{ref}
\bar{c}	average speed of molecules in Section 1.8.1
C_D	drag coefficient
C_L	lift coefficient
c_p	specific heat of a species, mass basis, under constant-pressure conditions, J/kg · K

Notation

C_p	specific heat of a species, mole basis, J/mol · K
c_v	specific heat of a species, mass basis, under constant-volume conditions, J/kg · K
d	diameter of the molecules treated as rigid spheres in Section 1.8.1
d, d_t	diameter of a tube or pipe
d_I	impeller or pump diameter, Sections 14.1.5 and 14.1.6
d_p	particle or solid diameter
D_e	effective diffusivity of a species in a heterogeneous medium
D_i	molecular diffusivity of species i
D_K	Knudsen diffusion coefficient for small pores
D_t	turbulent mass diffusivity, m ² /s
Da	Damköhler number Vk/Q
e	charge on an electron in Chapter 22
e	pipe roughness parameter in Sections 5.5 and 17.6.1
e	total energy content per unit mass
e_x	unit vector in the x -direction
\mathbf{E}	electric field
E^2	operator defined by Eq. (3.53) or Eq. (3.55)
E^4	Stokes operator defined as $E^2 E^2$
E	emissive power of a gray body
E_b	emissive power of a black body, W/m ²
E_{bk}	emissive power of a black body from surface k , W/m ²
$E_{b\lambda}$	spectral emissive power, W/m ² nm
\tilde{E}	rate-of-strain tensor
f	dimensionless streamfunction in boundary-layer flow
f	Fanning friction factor
F_{ik}	radiation view factor, surface i to k
F	Faraday constant = 96 485 C/mol
\mathbf{F}	force acting on a control volume
$\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_m$	correction factor for unidirectional mass transfer, Sections 10.1 and 20.2.1
\mathcal{F}_h	augmentation factor for heat transfer due to blowing
g	acceleration due to gravity
g_s	rate of production of entropy per unit volume, W/K · m ³
G	pressure-drop parameter defined as $-dP/dx$
\dot{G}	superficial gas velocity, kg/m ² · s
Gr	Grashof number
\hat{h}	enthalpy per unit mass
h	heat transfer coefficient (usually from solid to fluid), W/m ² · K
h	elevation or height from a datum plane for flow problems
h	Planck's constant in radiation chapter, 6.6208×10^{-34} J · s
h_f	head loss due to friction
h_G	heat transfer coefficient in the gas film
h_L	heat transfer coefficient in the liquid film
\hat{h}_{gl}	heat released on condensation of a species, J/kg
\hat{h}_{lg}	heat of vaporization, J/kg
\hat{h}_{sl}	heat needed for melting a solid, J/kg
H_A	Henry's-law constant for solubility of A defined by $P_A = H_A C_A$, Pa m ³ /mol

Notation

Ha	Hartmann number
Ha	Hatta number for gas–liquid reactions
i	current density in Chapter 22, A/m^2
i	square root of -1 in Section 11.11
I	intensity of radiation, W/m^2
j_A	mass diffusion flux of A (mass reference), $kg/m^2 \cdot s$
J_A	molar diffusion flux of A (mole reference), $mol/m^2 \cdot s$
J_k	radiosity of a surface in radiation, W/m^2
k_G	mass transfer coefficient from gas to interface (partial pressure driving force), $mol/Pa \cdot m^2 \cdot s$
k_L	mass transfer coefficient from an interface to bulk liquid (concentration driving force), m/s
k	thermal conductivity of a species, subscript l for liquid, g for gas, s for solid, $W/m \cdot K$
k	turbulent kinetic energy per unit mass, m^2/s^2
k	rate constant for reaction, general
k_B	Boltzmann constant, $1.38 \times 10^{-23} J/K$
k_0	rate constant for a zeroth-order reaction, $mol/m^3 \cdot s$
k_1	rate constant for a first-order reaction, $1/s$
k_2	rate constant for a second-order reaction, $m^3/mol \cdot s$
k_m	mass transfer coefficient from a solid to fluid (concentration driving force), m/s
k_m^o	mass transfer coefficient under low-mass-flux conditions, m/s
\tilde{K}	diffusivity matrix in Section 21.4
\tilde{K}	matrix of multicomponent diffusion coefficient in Section 21.4
K_G	overall mass transfer coefficient from a bulk gas to a bulk liquid (gas phase partial pressure driving force), $mol/m^2 \cdot s \cdot Pa$
K_L	overall mass transfer coefficient from a bulk gas to a bulk liquid (liquid concentration driving force), m/s
L	length of the plate or tube or catalyst slab, m
M	local Mach number, v/c
m	mass of a molecule in Section 1.8.1
\dot{m}	mass flow rate, kg/s
$m_{A,tot}$	total mass of A in an unit or control volue, kg
\dot{m}_{Ai}	mass flow rate of A entering a unit, kg/s
\dot{m}_{Ae}	mass flow rate of A exiting a unit, kg/s
$\dot{m}_{AW,tot}$	total mass of A transferred to walls from an unit or procss, kg/s
\bar{M}	average molecular weight of a mixture, $kg/g.mol$
\mathbf{M}	momentum flow rate vector, N
M_A	molecular weight of species indicated in the subscript, $kg/g.mol$
M_w	molecular weight in general
\mathcal{M}	total moles present in a control volume, $g.mol$
$\dot{\mathcal{M}}$	moles per second entering/leaving the unit, i = inlet, e = exit
\mathcal{M}_A	moles of A in the system or control volume
Nu	Nusselt number, usually defined as hd_t/k or hx/k
N_{Av}	Avogadro number = 6.23×10^{23} molecules/g-mol
n	number density of molecules in Section 1.8.1

Notation

n	normal vector outward from a control surface
n_A	mass flux vector of species A, stationary frame, $\text{kg-A/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$
n_{Ax}	component of mass flux vector of A in the x -direction, $\text{kg-A/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$
N_{tu}	number of transfer of unit parameter
p	fluid pressure; equal to the average normal stress, Pa
p_{vap}	vapor pressure of a species, Pa
P	thermodynamic pressure used in equation of state, Pa
p	the concentration gradient or temperature gradient in the p -substitution method
p^*	dimensionless pressure, $p/\rho v_{\text{ref}}^2$
p^{**}	dimensionless pressure, $p^* Re$
P	power input for agitated vessels, W
P_c	critical pressure of a species, Pa
\mathcal{P}	modified pressure defined as $p + \rho gh$
p	temperature gradient in Example 8.3 and concentration gradient in Section 10.4.6
Pe	Péclet number, $d_t \langle v \rangle / \alpha$
Pe_R	Péclet number based on pipe radius, $d_t \langle v \rangle / D$
Pe^*	dispersion Péclet number in Section 12.5, $\langle v \rangle L / D_E$
Po	power number as $p/(\rho N_i^3 d_i^5)$ in Section 14.15
Pr	Prandtl number, $c_p \mu / k$
q	dimensionless stoichiometric ratio defined by Eq. (10.44) in Section 10.5
Q	volumetric flow rate in a pipe, m^3/s
$(\dot{Q})_v$	internal heat generation rate, W/m^3
\mathbf{q}	heat flux vector (molecular) W/m^2
$\mathbf{q}^{(m)}$	heat flux vector (molecular), same as \mathbf{q} , W/m^2
q_s	heat flux from a surface or wall to a flowing fluid
$\mathbf{q}^{(t)}$	heat flux vector due to turbulence, W/m^2
q_x	component of the heat flux vector in the x -direction
q_y	component of the heat flux vector in the y -direction
q_w	heat flux to the wall of a pipe from a fluid
\dot{Q}	rate at which heat is added to the control volume; unit volume basis, W/m^3
\dot{Q}_V	rate at which heat is generated within control volume per unit volume, W/m^3
q_z	component of the heat flux vector in the z -direction
r	radial coordinate in cylindrical and spherical system
R	radius of cylinder or catalyst particle
r_A	local rate of mass production of A by reaction per unit volume, mass units, $\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}$
R_A	local rate of mole production of A by reaction per unit volume, mole units, $\text{mol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}$
R^*	gas constant defined as R_G/M_w
R_A	rate of production of a species A by reaction
Re	Reynolds number, $L_{\text{ref}} v_{\text{ref}} \rho / \mu$
R_G	gas constant, $8.314 \text{ Pa m}^3/\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}$
\hat{s}	entropy energy per unit mass of fluid, $\text{J/K} \cdot \text{kg}$
\mathbf{s}	entropy flux vector, $\text{W/K} \cdot \text{m}^2$
s	shape parameter for conduction or diffusion, 1 for slab, 2 for long cylinder, 3 for sphere

Notation

Sc	Schmidt number, $\mu/(\rho D)$
Sh	Sherwood number, $k_m x/D$
St	Stanton number, $Nu/(RePr)$ or $Sh/(ReSc)$
t	time variable
t_E	exposure time for a gas–liquid interface
T	local temperature in the medium
T_a	temperature of the surroundings
$\langle T \rangle$	cross-sectionally averaged temperature
T_b	cup mixing (flow-averaged) temperature
T_c	critical temperature of a species
T_f	temperature of the surrounding fluid in contact with a solid
T_i	temperature of a gas–liquid interface
T_w	temperature of a wall or tube
T_∞	temperature of the approaching fluid
\hat{u}	internal energy unit mass of fluid, J/kg
\hat{U}	internal energy per unit mole of fluid, J/mol
U	overall heat transfer coefficient from hot fluid to cold fluid, $W/m^2 \cdot K$
\hat{v}	specific volume, $1/\rho$, m^3/kg .
\mathbf{v}	velocity vector; also mass-fraction-averaged velocity in a multicomponent mixture, m/s
\mathbf{v}'	fluctuating velocity vector in turbulent flow
$\bar{\mathbf{v}}$	time-averaged velocity vector in turbulent flow
\mathbf{v}^*	mole-fraction-averaged velocity in a multicomponent mixture, m/s
v_x	x -component of the velocity; v_y and v_z defined similarly
v_z	axial (z -) component of velocity in cylindrical coordinates
v_θ	velocity component in the tangential (θ) direction
\mathbf{v}_A	velocity of species A in a multicomponent mixture, stationary frame, m/s
\mathbf{v}_e	velocity component in the fluid outside the boundary layer, m/s
V	total control volume
\hat{V}	molar volume, m^3/mol
V	speed of a moving solid in shear flow in flow direction, m/s
v_b	molecular volume at boiling point of solvent
V_f	friction velocity defined as $\sqrt{\tau_f/\rho}$ used in turbulent flow, m/s
\dot{W}	rate at which work is done on the control volume, W/m^3
\dot{W}_s	rate at which work is done by a moving part on the control volume, W/m^3
\dot{W}_f	rate at which heat energy is produced by friction, W/m^3
x	distance variable in the x -direction, y and x defined similarly.
x_i	mole fraction of species indicated by the subscript (usually in the liquid phase)
y	distance variable in the y -direction
y_i	mole fraction of species indicated by the subscript (usually in the gas phase)
y^+	dimensionless length used in turbulence analysis near a wall
$y_B(l.m)$	log-mean mole fraction of the non-diffusing component
z	axial distance variable in cylindrical coordinates
z^*	dimensionless axial distance variable in cylindrical coordinates, z/R
z_i	number of charges on an ionic species
Z	frequency of molecular collisions in Section 1.8.1

Notation

Greek letters and other symbols

α	thermal diffusivity of a solid, m^2/s
α	absorptivity of a surface in radiation
α_t	turbulent heat diffusivity, m^2/s
ϵ_H	turbulent heat diffusivity, m^2/s
β	bulk modulus of elasticity, N/m^2
β	angular velocity vector
γ	dimensionless activation energy in Section 13.7 and Example 16.1
γ	ratio of specific-heat values, c_p/c_v
∇	gradient operator
∇_*	gradient operator in dimensionless coordinates
∇^2	Laplacian operator defined by Eqs. (1.56)–(1.58) for scalars
∇^2	Laplacian operator defined in Sections 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 for vectors
∇^4	biharmonic operator defined by Eq. (5.31)
Δ	difference operator, out – in,
Δ	ratio of boundary-layer thickness, heat/mass to momentum
ΔH	heat of reaction, J/mol
ΔH_v	heat of vaporization, mole basis, J/mol
$\Delta\pi$	osmotic pressure difference in Section 10.7, Pa
δ	parameter in Frank-Kamenetskii model
δ	thickness of momentum boundary layer in general
δ_f	film thickness for mass transfer, abbreviated as δ in Chapter 10
δ_m	thickness of mass-transfer boundary layer
δ_t	thickness of thermal boundary layer
ϵ	dielectric permittivity of a medium in Chapter 22
ϵ	emissivity of the medium
ϵ	energy dissipation rate in turbulent flow analysis
ϵ	a parameter in Lennard-Jones model in Chapter 1
η	effectiveness factor of a porous catalyst in Chapter 10
ζ	dimensionless axial distance, z^*/Pe
η	similarity variable defined by Eq. (11.30) in Chapter 11 for heat conduction
η	similarity variable defined in Chapter 12.2 for convective heat transfer
κ	circulation (line integration of tangential velocity) in Section 15.4.3
κ	conductivity of an ionized liquid in Section 22.1.3
κ	ratio of radius values, R_c/R_o , in Chapter 6
κ	Boltzmann constant, also denoted as k_B
λ	Debye length in Sections 22.5 and 22.6
λ	mean free path in Section 1.8.1
Λ	consistency index parameter for power law fluids
θ	angular direction in polar coordinates

Notation

θ	latitude direction in spherical coordinates
θ	dimensionless temperature in heat transfer examples
μ	coefficient of viscosity, Pa · s
μ_i	mobility of charged species i in Chapter 22
μ_w	chemical potential of water in Section 10.7
ν	coefficient of kinematic viscosity, μ/ρ , m ² /s
ν_t	turbulent kinematic viscosity, μ_t/ρ , m ² /s
ν_T^+	dimensionless total (molecular + turbulent) kinematic viscosity
ρ	density of the medium or the fluid, kg/m ³
ρ_c	electric charge density in Chapter 22
ρ_A	density of A in a multicomponent mixture, kg/m ³
σ	surface tension, N/m
σ_{xx}	total stress (viscous and pressure) in the x -direction
σ	Staverman constant in Section 10.7.1
σ_{yx}	same as τ_{yx} since shear stress has no pressure contribution
σ	Stefan–Boltzmann constant
τ	dimensionless time in Chapter 11, t/t_{ref}
$ \tau_w $	stress exerted by the wall opposite to the flow direction in response to $-\tau_w$
τ_w	stress exerted by the solid on the fluid in pipe flow, $\mu dv_z/dr$ at $r = R$, usually negative in the flow direction
τ_f	stress exerted by the fluid on the solid, $\mu dv_x/dy$ at $y = 0$
τ_0	yield stress for Bingham flow
τ_{xx}	viscous stress in the x -direction on a plane whose unit normal is in the x -direction
τ_{yx}	viscous stress in the x -direction on a plane whose unit normal is in the y -direction; other components are defined similarly
ϕ	blowing parameter in Section 13.6.1
ϕ	electric potential in Chapter 22
ϕ	longitude in the spherical coordinate system
ϕ	velocity potential defined by Eq. (3.49) in Section 3.10
ϕ	Thiele parameter for a first-order reaction
ϕ_0	Thiele parameter for a zeroth-order reaction defined by Eq. (10.34)
Φ_v	rate of heat production by viscosity per unit volume, Eq. (7.12), W/m ³
ψ	streamfunction defined by Eq. (3.39) or Eq. (3.40)
ω	frequency of oscillation in periodic flow, s ⁻¹
ω^*	dimensionless frequency of oscillation in periodic flow, ωt_{ref}
ω	vorticity for a plane flow defined as ω_z
$\boldsymbol{\omega}$	vorticity vector for a general 3D flow, $\nabla \times \mathbf{V}$
ω	specific energy-dissipation rate in turbulent flow
ω_A	mass fraction of species indicated by the subscript, kg-A/kg-total
ξ	dimensionless radial position, r/R or x/L
Ω	angular velocity, rotational speed
Ω_i	speed of rotation or agitation in Section 14.1.5 and 14.1.6, r.p.s.

xxx

Notation

Common subscripts

- b bulk conditions
- g, G gas-phase properties
- e exit values (Chapter 2)
- i inlet values (Chapter 2)
- i interface conditions (Chapters 9 and 10)
- l, L liquid-phase properties
- s conditions at a surface of a solid or catalyst