

3rd Edition

nics

第3版

J.F. Douglas
J.M. Gasiorek
J.A. Swaffield

兴界怎么是版公司

Fluid Mechanics

J. F. DOUGLAS J. M. GASIOREK

M.Sc. (Eng.), Ph.D., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. Formerly of Mechanical Engineering Department, University of the South Bank, London B.Sc. (Eng.), Ph.D., C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., M.C.I.B.S Formerly of Mechanical Engineering Department, University of the South Bank, London

and

J. A. SWAFFIELD

B.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D., C.Eng., M.R.Ae.S., F.I.W.E.M., M.C.I.B.S.E.
William Watson Professor of Building Engineering
Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh

Third edition



书 名: Fluid Mechanics 3rd ed.

作 者: J.F.Douglas, J.M.Gasiorek, et al.

中译名:流体力学 第3版

出版者:世界图书出版公司北京公司

印刷者:北京中西印刷厂

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司 (北京朝内大街 137号 100010)

开 本: 1/24 711×1245 印 张: 35.5

出版年代: 2000年 6月

书 号: ISBN 7-5062-4706-2/O · 289

版权登记: 图字 01-1999-2128

定 价: 145.00 元

世界图书出版公司北京公司已获得 Pearson Education Limited 授权在中国 大陆独家重印发行。 Addison Wesley Longman Limited Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE. United Kingdom and Associated Companies throughout the world.

© J. F. Douglas, J. M. Gasiorek and J. A. Swaffield, 1979, 1985 © Longman Group Limited 1995 Reprinted 1995, Reprinted 1996, Reprinted 1998

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without either the prior written permission of the Publishers or a licence permitting restricted copying in the United Kingdom issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd., 90 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9HE.

First edition published by Pitman Publishing Limited 1979 Second edition 1985 Third edition published by Longman Scientific & Technical 1995

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue entry for this title is available from the British Library.

ISBN 0-582-23408-5

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Douglas, John F.

Fluid mechanics / J. F. Douglas, J.M. Gasiorek, and J. A. Swaffield. —3rd ed. p. cm.
Included bibliographical references and index.
1. Fluid mechanics. I. Swaffield. J. A., 1943—

II. Gasiorek, J. M. (Janusz Maria), 1927— . III. Title. TA357.D68 1995 620.1 06—dc20 94-18461 CIP

This edition of Fluid Mechanics, Third Edition is published by arrangement with Pearson Education Limited.

Preface to the Third Edition

This third edition of *Fluid Mechanics* has retained the aims of the original text in providing a broad-based approach to the study of fluid flow together with a detailed and more advanced treatment of specialist topics that find wide application within the design and analysis of flow systems. The text repeats the previous mix of exposition and example shown to be successful by earlier editions.

The study of fluid flow is one of the few areas within engineering that truly crosses the boundaries between the various engineering disciplines. It is of equal importance to mechanical, civil, chemical and process, aeronautical and environmental and building services engineers and is to be found as a fundamental building block in the education and formation of these engineers. While this has remained true, the techniques available to enable students to achieve an understanding of fluid mechanics have been revolutionized by the readily available access to computing facilities; facilities that have already advanced immeasurably since the second edition of this text was published. The use of the computer to aid understanding through the provision of interactive simulations, including the use of multi-media packages, will undoubtedly advance even more rapidly during the lifetime of this edition. Whereas the second edition was accompanied by an optional floppy disk containing the programs presented in the text, this is no longer appropriate. Instead the program listings, including a number of new or enhanced programs, have been presented in a format that will make them readily scannable and so usable on a wide range of machines.

While the third edition text retains the philosophy and methodology introduced with the earlier editions, the content has been refined to both extend and, in the authors' view, improve the presentation of existing material. In particular the text has been reordered to present earlier the fundamentals of dimensional analysis and the laws of similarity. The treatment given to the steady flow energy equation has been extended, together with a general enhancement of the analysis of air and gas flow networks. In this context the coverage of fans within rotodynamic machinery has been strengthened and new material covering the use of fans in ventilation, and the ventilation of tunnels by jet fans in particular, has been presented. A new chapter dealing with the mechanisms of mechanical and natural ventilation has been added to provide both a treatment of this important topic and a background to one of the most common applications for fan technology.

As in previous editions current research has been utilized in the treatment of specialist topics, such as the jet fan tunnel ventilation and the unsteady flow analysis presentations. In the latter case the treatment presented in this edition

xviii

seeks to emphasize the commonality of a range of unsteady flow analyses, from classical waterhammer to free surface waves and low-amplitude transient propagation in gas flows, by demonstrating the general development of the defining equations and the identical solution by finite difference techniques, allied to computer simulation, once the appropriate terms have been identified for each application.

Once again the authors would like to thank all their colleagues in the many universities in the UK and overseas who have contributed to this text by their support for, and comments on, the earlier editions. The authors are grateful to the staff at Longman, particularly Ian Francis and Chris Leeding, who have both supported us in completing this edition and shown considerable patience with the process. Nevertheless, any errors, factual or of understanding, remain ours. We have found fluid mechanics, in all its multi-disciplinary manifestations, to be the most stimulating of engineering areas; we hope that this text will communicate some of that experience and enthusiasm to students of this most demanding of engineering disciplines.

J. F. Douglas J. M. Gasiorek J. A. Swaffield

Edinburgh, December 1993

Preface to the Second Edition

In the preparation of this second edition we have retained the aims of the original text, namely to provide a broad-based treatment of the essentials of Fluid Mechanics, while at the same time demonstrating the application of the subject, particularly to the study and solution of higher level problems in selected areas. In retaining this 'applications' approach we are both aware and pleased that this technique currently features in the UK Engineering Council statements on the training, education and 'formation' of engineers, strengthening our view that this is one of the most efficient and relevant methods of helping students in general to understand our subject. We believe that such an approach should also include the use of improved computer-based numerical solutions as these will become part of the engineer's everyday activities.

In the five years since the first edition was published there has been a significant change in the availability of and access to micro and other computers for both the student and the practising engineer. Computers and programs are of course not ends in themselves but rather they are powerful tools that we can utilize to dispense with many tedious and repetitive calculations, thereby allowing the study, within an educational framework, of problems of greater complexity and relevance, including time-dependent phenomena that were previously beyond our capability without recourse to simplifying assumptions. This second edition therefore includes a series of computer programs chosen to illustrate these aspects of computer application and to be of direct use to both student and practising engineer alike. While the programs have been written in BBC Basic they may be transferred with little difficulty to Apple, Commodore or Sinclair machines. A program cassette tape will also be available to support the text.

None of this of course removes the necessity to provide a thorough basis for the subject and this remains one of the text's main objectives. We have included new material in areas that have been found particularly interesting by our readers, as well as updating and refining the existing text. The treatment of incompressible flows around a body has been extended to include the study of wakes, while the coverage of fluid machinery has been strengthened by the inclusion of a major new chapter on positive displacement machines. The existing treatment of unsteady flow has been extended to allow the application of numerical modelling techniques to unsteady open channel or partially filled pipe flows. Taken together with the introduction of computing methods we

view these additions as supporting and reaffirming the aims and objectives of the original text.

Once again we would like to thank all our colleagues in many universities and polytechnics in the UK and overseas who have encouraged us by their positive response to and constructive comments on the first edition. All have helped us to formulate this new edition which we hope will fulfil a useful role for both the student and the practising engineer.

J. F. Douglas J. M. Gasiorek J. A. Swaffield London, May 1984

Preface to the First Edition

This is a textbook for all manner of engineers. Whether the reader is concerned with Civil, Mechanical or Chemical Engineering, Building Services or Environmental Engineering, the principles of fluid mechanics remain the same. Drawing on our joint experience of teaching students in all these disciplines, we have tried to set out these principles simply and clearly and to illustrate their application by examples drawn from the various branches of engineering.

In the planning of this book we are indebted to our colleagues in other Colleges, Polytechnics and Universities for the opportunity to study their syllabuses and examination papers which has enabled us to cover the general requirements of the Honours Degree and Professional examinations. We have also deliberately dealt with the elementary aspects of the subject very fully and so the book will meet the requirements of those studying for the Higher National Diploma or for the Higher Diploma or Higher Certificate of the Business and Technician Education Council (B.T.E.C.).

For ease of reference the contents has been divided into Parts which are substantially self-contained and we hope that they will provide a convenient source of information for the practising engineer in his day to day activities.

> J. F. Douglas J. M. Gasiorek J. A. Swaffield

List of Symbols

а	acceleration, area
A	area, constant
b	width, breadth
В	width, breadth, constant
c	chord length, velocity of sound
Cp -	specific heat at constant pressure
C _v	specific heat at constant volume
Ċ	constant
Ce	coefficient of contraction
C_{d}	coefficient of discharge
C_{D}	coefficient of drag
C,	coefficient of friction
C_f	coefficient of lift
C_{r}	coefficient of velocity
d ·	diameter
D	drag, diameter, depth
e	base of natural logarithms
e	error, internal energy per unit mass
E	modulus of elasticity, energy
f	friction factor
f()	reflected pressure wave
F	force, stress
F()	pressure wave
g	gravitational acceleration
h ;	vertical height, depth
h	head loss
H	head, enthalpy
i	hydraulic gradient
I	moment of inertia
k	constant, radius of gyration
K	bulk modulus
1	length
L	lift
m	mass, area ratio, doublet strength, hydraulic mean depth
M	molecular weight
n at its plants	number of, polytropic index

xxii List of symbols

N	rotational speed
p	pressure
P	force, power, wetted perimeter
q	flow rate per unit width or unit depth
o	volumetric flow rate
r	radius, radial distance
R	radius, reaction force
R.	gas constant
S	slope, distance, arbitrary coordinate within Cartesian sy
	slip
S	surface, entropy
t	time
T	temperature, torque surface width
и	velocity, peripheral blade velocity
U	internal energy, velocity
v. V	velocity
v_f	velocity of flow
v,	relative velocity
v_x	velocity component in x direction
$v_{\rm v}$	velocity component in v direction
	velocity component in z direction
v ₌	radial velocity
v,	tangential velocity
v_{θ}	
V	volume
w	specific weight
W	weight, work
x, y, z	orthogonal coordinates
У	gas content (per cent)
Z	potential head, depth
α	angle, angular acceleration
β	angle
γ	adiabatic index (c_n/c_v)
ŕ	circulation
δ	difference, increment
	The state of the s
Δ	change in
3	absolute roughness, eddy viscosity
ζ	vorticity
η	efficiency
θ	angle
μ	coefficient of dynamic viscosity
v	coefficient of kinematic viscosity, Poisson's ratio
ρ	mass density
σ	relative density (specific gravity), surface tension
τ	shear stress
φ	shear strain, angle
Φ	velocity potential
Ψ	stream function
	angular (rotational) velocity, stage variable
ω	angular (rotational) velocity, stage variable

stem,

List of symbols

Fr	Froude number
Ma	Mach number
Re	Reynolds number
Str	Strouhal number
We	Weber number

L	Dimensions of length
M	Dimensions of mass
T	Dimensions of time
Θ	Dimensions of temperature

List of Computer Programs

	Program	Description	Pag
6.8	VOLFLO	Flow summation at a duct cross-section based on velocity traverse data	160
7.11	ROTCYL	Stagnation points and lift coefficient for rotating cylinder	226
10.10	CBW	Friction factor based on Colebrook-White equa- tion for circular pipes	321
12.10	WAKE	Drag on body from traverse across its wake	390
13.5	NORSH	Parameters of state across normal shock in gas flow	413
14.3	SIPHON	Flow between reservoirs including pipes with a point of high elevation between the reservoirs	425
14.12	HARDYC	Hardy-Cross methods for flow in pipe networks	449
16.3	CRITNOR	Normal and critical depth in open channels	482
16.13	CHANNEL	Flow/depth profiles in open channels for gradually varied flow	499
19.3	SHAFT	Surge tank oscillations	553
20.3	WAVESPD	Velocity of transient pressure propagation in pipes	574
20.8	SURGE	Pressure transient propagation in a pipeline	601
20.11	WAVES	Wave attenuation in an open channel	614
23.4	SIMPUMP	Similarity laws for pumps and fans	678
25.9	MATCH	Operating point of matching pump and system	772
26.2	CONTAM	Contomination decay in a vantilated areas	706

Contents are a processing to the same of t

Prefac	re to the Third Edition	xvi
Prefac	e to the Second Edition	xix
Prefac	e to the First Edition	xx
Tine a	f Sk ala	
List o	f Symbols	xxi
List o	f Computer Programs	xxiv
Part	Elements of Fluid Mechanics	
Fluid	s and their Properties	3
1.1	Fluids	3
1.2	Shear stress in a moving fluid	4
1.3	Differences between solids and fluids	5
1.4	Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids	5
1.5	Liquids and gases	6
1.6	Molecular structure of materials	7
1.7	The continuum concept of a fluid	9
1.8	Density	9
1.9	Viscosity	10
1.10	Causes of viscosity in gases	11
1.11/	Causes of viscosity in a liquid	12
1.12	Surface tension	13
1.13	Capillarity	14
1.14	Vapour pressure	16
1.15	Cavitation	16
1.16	Compressibility and the bulk modulus	16
1.17	Equation of state of a perfect gas	18
1.18	The universal gas constant	18
1.19	Specific heats of a gas	18
1.20	Expansion of a gas	19
1.21	Concluding remarks	21

Frequere and Hendard hands he

Pressing.

2	Pressu	ire and Head	2
	2.1	Statics of fluid systems	2
	2.2	Pressure	2
	2.3	Pascal's law for pressure at a point	
	2.4	Variation of pressure vertically in a fluid under gravity	2
	2.5	Equality of pressure at the same level in a static fluid	2
	2.6	General equation for the variation of pressure due to gravity	
	2.0	from point to point in a static fluid	2
	2.7	Variation of pressure with altitude in a fluid of constant density	2
	2.8	Variation of pressure with altitude in a gas at constant	-
	2.0	temperature	3
	2.9	Variation of pressure with altitude in a gas under adiabatic	3
	2.9	conditions	3
	2.10	Variation of pressure and density with altitude for a constant	3
	2.10	temperature gradient	3.
	2.11	Variation of temperature and pressure in the atmosphere	3
	2.11	Stability of the atmosphere	
			3
	2.13	Pressure and head	3
	2.14	The hydrostatic paradox	3
	2.15	Pressure measurement by manometer	
	2.16	Relative equilibrium	4
	2.17	Pressure distribution in a liquid subject to horizontal acceleration	4
	2.18	Effect of vertical acceleration	4
	2.19	General expression for the pressure in a fluid in relative	
	1	equilibrium	4
	2.20	Forced vortex	5
	2.21	Concluding remarks	5
		Problems	5
3	Static	Forces on Surfaces. Buoyancy	56
	-3.1	Action of fluid pressure on a surface	56
	3.2	Resultant force and centre of pressure on a plane surface	
	J.2	under uniform pressure	57
	3.3	Resultant force and centre of pressure on a plane surface	
	5.5	immersed in a liquid	57
	3.4	Pressure diagrams	63
	3.5	Force on a curved surface due to hydrostatic pressure	65
	3.6	Buovancy	68
	3.7	Equilibrium of floating bodies	70
	3.8	Stability of a submerged body	70
	3.9	Stability of floating bodies	71
	3.10	Determination of the metacentric height	72
		- Control of the Cont	12
	3.11	Determination of the position of the metacentre relative to	72
	2.12	the centre of buoyancy	35
	3.12	Periodic time of oscillation	75
	3.13	Stability of a vessel carrying liquid in tanks with a free surface	76
	3.14	Concluding remarks	79
		Problems	79

Part II Concepts of Fluid Flow

4	Motio	on of Fluid Particles and Streams	87
	4.1	Fluid flow	87
	4.2	Uniform flow and steady flow	88
	4.3	Frames of reference	89
	4.4	Real and ideal fluids	89
	4.5	Compressible and incompressible flow	90
	4.6	One-, two- and three-dimensional flow	90
	4.7	Analysing fluid flow	91
	4.8	Motion of a fluid particle	92
	4.9	Acceleration of a fluid particle	93
	4.10	Laminar and turbulent flow	95
	4.11	Discharge and mean velocity	97
	4.12	Continuity of flow	99
	4.13	Continuity equations for three-dimensional flow using Cartesian	,,
		coordinates	102
	4.14	Continuity equation for cylindrical coordinates	103
	4.15	Concluding remarks	104
		Problems	104
			. 104
5	The M	Iomentum Equation and its Applications	108
			2.7.7
	5.1	Momentum and fluid flow	108
	5.2	Momentum equation for two- and three-dimensional flow	
	272	along a streamline	110
	5.3	Momentum correction factor	111
	5.4	Gradual acceleration of a fluid in a pipeline neglecting elasticity	113
	5.5	Force exerted by a jet striking a flat plate	114
	5.6	Force due to the deflection of a jet by a curved vane	117
	5.7	Force exerted when a jet is deflected by a moving curved vane	118
	5.8	Force exerted on pipe bends and closed conduits	120
	5.9	Reaction of a jet	122
	5.10	Drag exerted when a fluid flows over a flat plate	129
	5.11	Angular motion	132
	5.12	Euler's equation of motion along a streamline	134
	5.13	Pressure waves and the velocity of sound in a fluid	136
	5.14	Velocity of propagation of a small surface wave	139
	5.15	Concluding remarks	141
		Problems	141
6	The E	nergy Equation and its Applications	145
	6.1	Mechanical energy of a flowing fluid	145
	6.2	Steady flow energy equation	149
	6.3		151
	6.4	Applications of the steady flow energy equation	152
	6.5	Representation of energy changes in a fluid system	155

viii Contents

6.6	The Pitot tube	158
6.7	Determination of volumetric flow rate via Pitot tube	158
6.8	Computer program 'VOLFLO'	160
6.9	Changes of pressure in a tapering pipe	16
6.10	Principle of the venturi meter	16
6.11	Pipe orifices	16
6.12	Limitation on the velocity of flow in a pipeline	16
6.13	Theory of small orifices discharging to atmosphere	16
6.14	Theory of large orifices	17
6.15	Elementary theory of notches and weirs	17:
6.16	The power of a stream of fluid	170
6.17	Radial flow	17
6.18	Flow in a curved path. Pressure gradient and change of total	
0.10	energy across the streamlines	179
6.19	Vortex motion	18
6.20	Concluding remarks	180
0.20	Problems	18
Two-	dimensional Ideal Flow	19
	B	. 19
7.1	Rotational and irrotational flow	
7.2	Circulation and vorticity	19
7.3	Streamlines and the stream function	19
7.4	Velocity potential and potential flow	19
7.5	Relationship between stream function and velocity potential: flow nets	20
7.6	Straight line flows and their combinations	20
7.7	Combined source and sink flows; doublet	21
7.8	Flow past a cylinder	21
7.9	Curved flows and their combinations	21
7.10	Flow past a cylinder with circulation; Kutta-Joukowski's law	22
7.11	Computer program 'ROTCYL'	22
7.12	Concluding remarks	22
Tager	Problems	22
Part	III Dimensional Analysis and Similarity	
	Parties and the second	
Dime	nsional Analysis	233
8.1	Dimensional analysis	233
8.2	Dimensions	233
8.3	Units	234
8.4	Dimension reasoning	234
8.5	Dimensional quantities	235
8.6	Fundamental and derived units and dimensions	235
8.7	Dimensions of derivatives and integrals	240
8.8	Use of dimensional reasoning to check calculations	240
8.9	Units of derived quantities	24
8.10	Conversion from one system of units to another	24
	•	

8.11		i
2112	Conversion of dimensional constants	244
8.12	Construction of relationships by dimensional analysis using	
	the indicial method	245
8.13	Dimensional analysis by the group method	247
8.14	The significance of dimensionless groups	251
8.15	The use of dimensionless groups in experimental investigation	252
8.16	Concluding remarks	255
8.17	Further reading	255
	Tatalor reading	William
Simil	arity	256
9.1	Geometric similarity	256
9.2	Dynamic similarity	262
9.3	Model studies for flows without a free surface – introduction to	
3.5	approximate similitude at high Reynolds numbers	267
9.4	Zone of dependence of Mach number	269
9.5	Significance of the pressure coefficient	270
9.6	Model studies in cases involving free surface flow	271
9.7	Similarity applied to rotodynamic machines	274
9.8	River and harbour models	276
9.9	Concluding remarks	282
9.10	Further reading	282
9.10	Problems	282
Part I	V Behaviour of Real Fluids	
-		
	*	
Lamii	nar and Turbulent Flows in Bounded Systems	287
Lamii 10.1	nar and Turbulent Flows in Bounded Systems Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between	287
	E the best of partition that the contract of	287
	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between	-
10.1	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates	-
10.1	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular	287
10.1	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes	287
10.1	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded	287
10.1 10.2 10.3	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits	287
10.1 10.2 10.3	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular	287 293 296
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes	287 293 296 299
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow	287 293 296 299 303
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in	287 293 296 299 303
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in open channels	287 293 296 299 303 304
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in open channels Separation losses in pipe flow	287 293 296 299 303 304 312
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in open channels Separation losses in pipe flow Significance of the Colebrook-White equation in pipe and duct	287 293 296 299 303 304 312
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in open channels Separation losses in pipe flow Significance of the Colebrook—White equation in pipe and duct design	287 293 296 299 303 304 312 312
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in open channels Separation losses in pipe flow Significance of the Colebrook—White equation in pipe and duct design Computer program 'CBW'	287 293 296 299 303 304 312 312
10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7 10.8 10.9	Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow between parallel plates Incompressible, steady and uniform laminar flow in circular cross-section pipes Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in bounded conduits Incompressible, steady and uniform turbulent flow in circular cross-section pipes Steady and uniform turbulent flow in open channels Velocity distribution in turbulent, fully developed pipe flow Velocity distribution in fully developed, turbulent flow in open channels Separation losses in pipe flow Significance of the Colebrook—White equation in pipe and duct design	287 293 296 299 303 304 312 319 321