Contents

Proj	fessor	J. M.	Coulson	xiii
Prej	face t	o Sixth	Edition	xv
Pref	ace t	o Fifth	Edition	xvii
Pref	face t	o Four	th Edition	xix
Pref	ace t	o Thire	d Edition	xxi
Pref	ace t	o Seco	nd Edition	xxiii
Pref	ace t	o First	Edition	xxv
Ack	nowle	edgeme	ents	xxvii
1.	Uni	ts and	Dimensions	1
	1.1	Introdu		
	1.1		ns of units	1 2 2
	1,2	1.2.1	The centimetre-gram-second (cgs) system	2
		1.2.2	The metre-kilogram-second (mks system) and the Système International d'Unités (SI)	4
		1.2.3	The foot-pound-second (fps) system	5
		1.2.4	The British engineering system	5
		1.2.5	Non-coherent	6
			system employing pound mass and pound force simultaneously	
		1.2.6	Derived units	6
		1.2.7	Thermal (heat) units	7
		1.2.8	Molar units	7 8 8 9
		1.2.9	Electrical units	8
	1.3		rsion of units	
	1.4		sional analysis	12
	1.5		ngham's Π theorem	15
	1.6		nition of the length and mass dimensions	20
		1.6.1	Vector and scalar quantities	20
	17	1.6.2	Quantity mass and inertia mass	21
	1.7	Refere	r reading	22
	1.9		nclature	22 22
	1.7	Nome	iciature	22
Part	1 Fl	uid Flo	ow -	25
2.	Flor	w of Fl	uids—Energy and Momentum Relationships	27
	2.1	Introdu	action	27
	2.2		l energy	27
	III SO	A STATE OF THE STA		1000

	2.3	Types of 2.3.1 2.3.2	The incompressible fluid (liquid)		30 31 31
		2.3.3	The ideal gas The non-ideal gas		34
	2.4		d in motion		39
	2.7	2.4.1	Continuity		39
		2.4.2	Momentum changes in a fluid		41
		2.4.3	Energy of a fluid in motion		44
		2.4.4	Pressure and fluid head		46
		2.4.5			47
		2.4.6	Constant flow per unit area Separation		47
	25				48
	2.5		e-volume relationships		48
		2.5.1	Incompressible fluids		48
	01	2.5.2	Compressible fluids		
	2.6		nal or vortex motion in a fluid		50
		2.6.1	The forced vortex		52
		2.6.2	The free vortex		54
	2.7	Further			55
	2.8	Referen			56
	2.9	Nomeno	clature		56
3.	Flor	w of Lie	quids in Pipes and Open Channels		58
			ORIGINAL TO A STATE OF THE STAT		
	3.1	Introduc	etion		58
	3.2		ure of fluid flow		59
	٧.٣	3.2.1	Flow over a surface		60
		3.2.2	Flow in a pipe		61
	3.3		ian fluids		62
	3.3	3.3.1	Shearing characteristics of a Newtonian fluid		62
		3.3.2	Pressure drop for flow of Newtonian liquids through a pipe		63
		3.3.3	Reynolds number and shear stress		74
		3.3.4	Velocity distributions and volumetric flowrates for streamline flow		75
		3.3.5	The transition from laminar to turbulent flow in a pipe		82
					83
		3.3.6	Velocity distributions and volumetric flowrates for turbulent flow		87
		3.3.7	Flow through curved pipes		87
		3.3.8	Miscellaneous friction losses		
		3.3.9	Flow over banks of tubes		93
			Flow with a free surface		94
	3.4		ewtonian Fluids	10/42	103
		3.4.1	Steady-state shear-dependent behaviour		105
		3.4.2	Time-dependent behaviour		113
		3.4.3	Viscoelastic behaviour		114
		3.4.4	Characterisation of non-Newtonian fluids		118
		3.4.5	Dimensionless characterisation of viscoelastic flows		120
		3.4.6	Relation between rheology and structure of material		120
		3.4.7	Streamline flow in pipes and channels of regular geometry		121
		3.4.8	Turbulent flow		136
		3.4.9	The transition from laminar to turbulent flow		138
	3.5	Further	reading		138
	3.6	Referen			139
	3.7	Nomen	clature		140
1	Elec	w of C	amprassible Fluids		143
4.	L 10,	w of Co	ompressible Fluids		143
	4.1	Introdu			143
	4.2	Flow of	f gas through a nozzle or orifice		143
		4.2.1	Isothermal flow		144
		4.2.2	Non-isothermal flow		147
	4.3	Velocity	y of propagation of a pressure wave		152

			CONTENTS			VII
	4.4	Conver	rging-diverging nozzles for gas flow			154
		4.4.1	Maximum flow and critical pressure ratio			154
		4.4.2	The pressure and area for flow			156
		4.4.3	Effect of back-pressure on flow in nozzle			158
	4.5		n a pipe			158
	1.5	4.5.1	Energy balance for flow of ideal gas			159
		4.5.2	Isothermal flow of an ideal gas in a horizontal pipe			160
		4.5.3	Non-isothermal flow of an ideal gas in a horizontal pipe			169
		4.5.4	Adiabatic flow of an ideal gas in a horizontal pipe			170
		4.5.5	Flow of non-ideal gases			174
	4.6	Shock				174
	4.7		reading			178
	4.8	Referen				179
	4.9		clature			179
		, 1011101			W	
4	272					101
5.	Flo	w of M	ultiphase Mixtures			181
	5.1	Introdu	action			181
	5.2		hase gas (vapour)-liquid flow			182
	3.4	5.2.1	Introduction			182
		5.2.2	Flow regimes and flow patterns			183
		5.2.3	Hold-up			186
		5.2.4	Pressure, momentum, and energy relations			187
		5.2.5	Erosion			194
	5.3		of solids-liquid mixtures			195
	5.5	5.3.1	Introduction			195
		5.3.2	Homogeneous non-settling suspensions			196
		5.3.3	Coarse solids			198
		5.3.4	Coarse solids in horizontal flow			198
		5.3.5	Coarse solids in vertical flow			210
	5.4		of gas-solids mixtures			213
	J.4	5.4.1	General considerations			213
		5.4.2	Horizontal transport			214
		5.4.3	Vertical transport			223
		5.4.4	Practical applications		140	224
	5.5		r reading			226
	5.6	Refere				227
	5.7		nclature			229
	3.1	Nome	iciature			
10020						222
6.	Flo	w and	Pressure Measurement			232
	6.1	Introdu	action			232
	6.2		pressure			233
		6.2.1	Static pressure			233
		6.2.2	Pressure measuring devices			234
		6.2.3	Pressure signal transmission—the differential pressure c	ell		237
		6.2.4	Intelligent pressure transmitters			240
		6.2.5	Impact pressure			242
	6.3		rement of fluid flow			243
		6.3.1	The pitot tube			244
		6.3.2	Measurement by flow through a constriction			245
		6.3.3	The orifice meter			248
		6.3.4	The nozzle			254
		6.3.5	The venturi meter			255
		6.3.6	Pressure recovery in orifice-type meters			256
		6.3.7	Variable area meters — rotameters			257
		6.3.8	The notch or weir			261
		6.3.9	Other methods of measuring flowrates			264
	6.4		r reading			272
	6.5	Refere				272
	6.6		nclature			272

/.	Liq	uiu iv	uxing		274
	7.1	Introd	duction — types of mixing		27
	4.5	7.1.1			274
		7.1.2			274
					274
		7.1.3			275
		7.1.4			275
		7.1.5			275
		7.1.6	Solids-solids mixing		275
		7.1.7	Miscellaneous mixing applications		276
	7.2	Mixir	ng mechanisms		277
		7.2.1			
		7.2.2			277
	7.3				279
			-up of stirred vessels		280
	7.4	Powe	r consumption in stirred vessels		282
		7.4.1	Low viscosity systems		282
		7.4.2	High viscosity systems		288
	7.5	Flow	patterns in stirred tanks		294
	7.6	Rate a	and time for mixing		298
	7.7		ig equipment		
		771	Mechanical agitation		301
		7772	Portable mixers		301
					306
			Extruders		306
			Static mixers		307
		7.7.5	Other types of mixer		310
	7.8		g in continuous systems		310
	7.9		er reading		311
	7.10	Refere			
	7.11		nclature		311
	7.11	Tionic	nerature		312
8.	Pun	nping	of Fluids		314
		Commence of the Commence of th		THE THE THE	314
	8.1	Introd	uction		314
	8.2	Pumpi	ing equipment for liquids		315
			Reciprocating pump		
		8.2.2			316
		8.2.3	The centrifugal pump		321
	8.3		ing againment for any		329
	0.0		ing equipment for gases		344
		8.3.1	Fans and rotary compressors		344
		8.3.2	Centrifugal and turbocompressors		346
		8.3.3	The reciprocating piston compressor		347
		8.3.4	Power required for the compression of gase		347
	8.4	The us	se of compressed air for pumping		
		8.4.1	The air-lift pump		358
	8.5		m pumps		358
	8.6				364
	0.0	rower	requirements for pumping through pipelines		367
		8.6.1	Liquids		368
		8.6.2	Gases		374
	8.7		r reading		376
	8.8	Refere	nces		376
	8.9	Nomer	nclature		
	· · ·	1,011101	. Contained		377
- 101 Page	VIII CONTRACTOR				
Part	2 He	at Tra	ansfer		270
	The state of the s		(A)		379
9.	Пос	Tun	ofor		
7.	пеа	Tran	Sier		381
	9.1	Introdu	iction		
	9.2				381
	9.2		considerations	The state of the s	381
		9.2.1	Individual and overall coefficients of heat to	ransfer	381
		9.2.2	Mean temperature difference		384

CONTENTS	ix
0011121110	10.3

9.3		ransfer by conduction		387
	9.3.1	Conduction through a plane wall		387
	9.3.2	Thermal resistances in series		390
	9.3.3	Conduction through a thick-walled tube		392
	9.3.4	Conduction through a spherical shell and to a particle		392
	9.3.5	Unsteady state conduction		394
	9.3.6	Conduction with internal heat source		412
9.4	Heat to	ransfer by convection		414
	9.4.1	Natural and forced convection	112	414
	9.4.2	Application of dimensional analysis to convection		415
	9.4.3	Forced convection in tubes		417
	9.4.4	Forced convection outside tubes		426
	9.4.5	Flow in non-circular sections		433
	9.4.6	Convection to spherical particles		434
	9.4.7	Natural convection		435
9.5		ransfer by radiation		438
7.0	9.5.1	Introduction		438
	9.5.2	Radiation from a black body		439
	9.5.3	Radiation from real surfaces		441
	9.5.4	Radiation transfer between black surfaces		447
	9.5.5	Radiation transfer between grey surfaces		458
	9.5.6	Radiation from gases		465
9.6		ransfer in the condensation of vapours		471
7.0	9.6.1	Film coefficients for vertical and inclined surfaces		471
	9.6.2	Condensation on vertical and horizontal tubes		474
	9.6.3	Dropwise condensation		476
	9.6.4	Condensation of mixed vapours		478
9.7		g liquids		482
2.1	9.7.1	Conditions for boiling		482
	9.7.2	Types of boiling		484
	9.7.3	Heat transfer coefficients and heat flux		486
	9.7.4	Analysis based on bubble characteristics		490
	9.7.5	Sub-cooled boiling		492
	9.7.6	Design considerations		494
9.8		ransfer in reaction vessels		496
2.0	9.8.1	Helical cooling coils		496
	9.8.2	Jacketed vessels		499
	9.8.3			501
9.9		Time required for heating or cooling and tube heat exchangers		503
7.7	9.9.1	General description		503
	9.9.2	Basic components		506
	9.9.2	Mean temperature difference in multipass exchangers		510
	9.9.3	Film coefficients		517
	9.9.4			523
	9.9.5	Pressure drop in heat exchangers		526
	9.9.0	Heat exchanger design		
		Heat exchanger performance		534
0.10	9.9.8	Transfer units		535
9.10		forms of equipment		540
	9.10.1	Finned-tube units		540
		Plate-type exchangers		548
	9.10.3			550
	9.10.4			550
0.11	9.10.5	Scraped-surface heat exchangers		553
9.11		al insulation		555
	9.11.1	Heat losses through lagging		555
		Economic thickness of lagging		557
0.45		Critical thickness of lagging		557
9.12		r reading		561
9.13	Refere			562
9.14	Nomer	nclature		566

*

Part	3 M	ass Tr	ansfer	57
10.	Mass Transfer			
	10.1	Introdu	action	57:
	10.2	Diffusi	on in binary gas mixtures	57:
			Properties of binary mixtures	575
			Equimolecular counterdiffusion	570
			Mass transfer through a stationary second component	57
2.35		10.2.4	Diffusivities of gases and vapours	58
		10.2.5	Mass transfer velocities	586
		10.2.6	General case for gas-phase mass transfer Diffusion as a mass flux	58
		10.2.7	Diffusion as a mass flux	588
			Thermal diffusion	589
			Unsteady-state mass transfer	590
	10.3		omponent gas-phase systems	593
			Molar flux in terms of effective diffusivity	593
	2527.31		Maxwell's law of diffusion	594
	10.4		on in liquids	596
	10.5		Liquid phase diffusivities	597
	10.5		ransfer across a phase boundary	599
		10.5.1	The two-film theory	600
		10.5.2	The penetration theory	602
		10.5.5	The film-penetration theory	614
		10.5.4	Mass transfer to a sphere in a homogenous fluid Other theories of mass transfer	617
			Interfacial turbulence	618
			Mass transfer coefficients	618
			Countercurrent mass transfer and transfer units	619
	10.6		ransfer and chemical reaction	621
	10.0	10.6.1		626
			Unsteady-state process	626
	10.7		ransfer and chemical reaction in a catalyst pellet	634
	10.7		Flat platelets	636
			Spherical pellets	638
			Other particle shapes	642
			Mass transfer	644
		20	and chemical reaction with a mass transfer resistance external to the pelle	
	10.8	Practica	al studies of mass transfer	646
		10.8.1	The j-factor of Chilton and Colburn for flow in tubes	646
		10.8.2	Mass transfer at plane surfaces	649
			Effect of surface roughness and form drag	651
			Mass transfer from a fluid to the surface of particles	651
	10.9		reading	654
	10.10	Referen	nces	655
	10.11	Nomen	clature	656
Dort	1 M	mont	um, Heat and Mass Transfer	***
	4 1VIC	miciiu	uni, freat and wass fransier	661
11.	The	Bound	lary Layer	663
	11.1	Introdu	ction	663
			omentum equation	668
			eamline portion of the boundary layer	670
			bulent boundary layer	675
			The turbulent portion	675
			The laminar sub-layer	677
	11.5		ary layer theory applied to pipe flow	681
			Entry conditions	681
			Application of the boundary-layer theory	682

Xi

	11.6	The bo	oundary layer for heat transfer		685
			Introduction		685
		11.6.2	The heat balance		685
			Heat transfer for streamline flow over a plane surface - constant		002
			surface temperature	4 4	687
		11.6.4	Heat transfer for streamline flow over a plane surface — constant		007
			surface heat flux		690
	11.7	The bo	oundary layer for mass transfer		691
			r reading		692
	11.9				692
	11.10	Nomer	nclature		692
					0,2
12.	Mor	nentui	n, Heat, and Mass Transfer	6	594
	12.1	Introdu			694
	12.2		er by molecular diffusion		696
			Momentum transfer		696
			Heat transfer		696
			Mass transfer		696
			Viscosity	to the same of	697
			Thermal conductivity		698
			Diffusivity	(699
	12.3	Eddy t		2521123	700
		12.3.1	The nature of turbulent flow		701
		12.3.2	Mixing length and eddy kinematic viscosity	E 25	702
	12.4	Univer	sal velocity profile		706
			The turbulent core	7	706
		12.4.2	The laminar sub-layer	7	707
		12.4.3	The buffer layer	7	707
		12.4.4	Velocity profile for all regions		708
			Velocity gradients		708
			Laminar sub-layer and buffer layer thicknesses		709
			Variation of eddy kinematic viscosity		710
			Approximate form of velocity profile in turbulent region		711
			Effect of curvature of pipe wall on shear stress		712
	12.5		factor for a smooth pipe		713
	12.6	Effect	of surface roughness on shear stress		715
	12.7	Simulta	neous momentum, heat and mass transfer		717
			ds analogy		720
		12.8.1	Simple form of analogy between momentum, heat and mass transfer		720
		12.8.2	Mass transfer with bulk flow		723
		12.8.3	Taylor-Prandtl modification of Reynolds analogy for heat		725
			transfer and mass transfer		
		12.8.4	Use of universal velocity profile in Reynolds analogy	7	727
			Flow over a plane surface		729
			Flow in a pipe		731
	12.9		reading		735
	12.10	Referen	nces		735
	12.11	Nomen	clature		735
20025		17210E-12002			
13.	Hum	idifica	tion and Water Cooling	7.	38
	13.1	Introdu	ction	7	738
			fication terms		739
	UK 1970 (C.)	13.2.1	Definitions		739
			Wet-bulb temperature		142
			Adiabatic saturation temperature		743
	13.3		ty data for the air-water system		146
	PER SECTION		Temperature – humidity chart		149
			Enthalny-humidity chart		151

CONTENTS

	13.4	Determ	ination of humidity				756
	13.5		fication and dehumidification				759
		13.5.1	Methods of increasing humidity				759
			Dehumidification				761
	13.6	Water o	cooling				762
		13.6.1	Cooling towers				762
		13.6.2	Design of natural-draught towers	3			765
		13.6.3	Height of packing for both natur	al and mechanical	draught towers	3	767
		13.6.4					772
		13.6.5	Temperature and humidity gradie	ents in a water coo	oling tower		773
		13.6.6	Evaluation of heat and mass tran	sfer coefficients			774
		13.6.7	Humidifying towers				778
	13.7	System	s other than air-water				779
	13.8	Further	reading				785
	13.9	Referen	nces				786
	13.10	Nomen	clature				787
							700
App	endix						789
	Δ1 7	Tables of	physical properties				790
		steam tal					806
			tical tables				815
		out char					10.54
Pro	blems						825
Ind	Facilities in Control						869
ma	OV						an