در جریان درون کانالهای باز توزیع فشار بعد از توسعه یافتن جریان تقریبا چگونه است و چرا ؟

Any attempt to impose a pressure gradient in the flow direction is met with failure because

of the negligible inertial and viscous effects of the gas 1atmosphere2 above the flowing fluid. For steady, fully developed channel flow, the pressure distribution within the fluid is merely hydrostatic. (Munson, Chapter10, Page 621)

تغییر عدد فرود در دوطرف یک پرش هیدرولیکی چگونه است؟ چرا؟ آیا می توان از پرش هیدرولیکی استفاده کرد.

The fact that there is an energy loss across a hydraulic jump is useful in many situations. For example, the relatively large amount of energy contained in the fluid flowing down the spillway of a dam could cause damage to the channel below the dam. By placing suitable flow control objects in the channel downstream of the spillway, it is possible 1if the flow is supercritical2 to produce a hydraulic jump on the apron of the spillway and thereby dissipate a considerable portion of the energy of the flow. That is, the dam spillway produces supercritical flow, and the channel downstream of the dam requires subcritical flow. The resulting hydraulic jump provides the means to change the character of the flow.

(munson, Chanpter 10, Page 655)









