puters which are likely to be highly individualistic in their programming and input-output facilities. From the student's point of view it is unfortunate that the problems at the ends of the chapters, which have been increased by over 100 in this fifth edition, are without answers. While this is common practice in the United States, it is hardly calculated to increase sales of this rather expensive book overseas, particularly in the United Kingdom, when there are other texts which do so. Although the material is generally well presented, it is debatable whether the additions in this updated edition are always those best suited to current undergraduate needs.

B. W. Martin

1. **Hampson H. and Ozesek N.** An investigation into the condensation of steam. *Proc. I. Mech. E. 1953,* **1B**

2. **Kutataladze S. S.** Boiling heat transfer. *Int. J. Heat and Mass Transfer, 1961,* **4**

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Fluid Transients and Structural Interactions in Piping Systems

P. H. Rothe and D. C. Wiggert (Eds)

One of the outstanding fields facing technologists today is the acoustic and hydrodynamic coupling between a fluid and an elastic structure. This subject is not new, having reared its usually ugly head in many branches of engineering, and it probably received its most thorough attention in aeronautics under the title of 'aeroelasticity'. In recent years it has again become of concern, to nuclear engineers, particularly in the context of postulated accidents involving breached pressure vessels, as well as water-hammer phenomena. The subject has always been plagued by extraordinarily complex mathematics. Unfortunately, it has also been plagued by preconceptions originating in researchers' experiences in the prediction of vibrations of structures *in vacuo*, and it appears that few acknowledge the fact that, sometimes, the displacements of a fluid-loaded structure cannot be decomposed into sets of orthogonal modes.

This publication presents, in the editors' words, examples of contemporary work in this field. It is not a book, but rather a small volume containing six papers presented at a symposium in Colorado during June 1981; as such, it is not aimed at newcomers to this field, but at the designer or researcher in the nuclear or chemical industry who already possesses some knowledge of the subject.

Of the six papers, three in fact describe uncoupled phenomena in which the influence of structural motion on the fluid is ignored. Two of these are based on RELAP4 computations of two-phase blowdown transients associated with check valve closure, and they delineate topics for potential improvement in a subject which is difficult enough without the added complication of structural motion. It is noteworthy that wide use is made of an estimate of wave speed which is in fact the low-frequency limit for the dispersive medium, and one cannot help wondering whether this is appropriate during rapid transients. The third paper presents a general technique for determining the acoustic characteristics of bridge networks, compares theory with experiment, and then proceeds to predict the behaviour of a meter station on the Alaskan gas pipeline.

The remaining three papers do address structural motion. The first two recommend techniques which can be used in conjunction with existing structural computer codes, thereby facilitating relatively easy simulations of fluid-structure interactions. It is, however, vital for the reader to understand precisely which physical effects are accounted for, and this is not always clarified by the authors. The first paper is based on the notion that the fluid-structure coupling is weak and is therefore only suitable in those circumstances where the structural response time is much larger than the characteristic time scale of the imposed transient. Predictions are given of the response of a line containing two elbows to a single pressure pulse. The second paper presents a useful literature survey, a promising technique and encouraging comparisons with experiments. It does note the departure of resonance frequencies from the vacuum values, but it is based on a modal synthesis which again hinges on the classical concepts. The third of these papers presents the data from an experiment on the response of a U-shaped pipe to water-hammer. Comparison with theory indicates that the system behaviour may be explained on the basis of simple, uncoupled dynamics.

Overall, while I do not regard this publication as a major contribution to the fundamental study of fluid-structure interactions, it certainly constitutes a useful reference for those who have to answer pressing questions in contemporary engineering.

Y. L. Sinai
National Nuclear Power Company
Risley, UK

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Books received

Two-phase flow and heat transfer in the power and process industries, *Bergles, Collier, Delhaye, Hewitt and Mayinger*, $55.00, Hemisphere Publishing Corporation

Basic mechanisms in two-phase flow and heat transfer, *ed. P. H. Rothe and R. T. Lakey*, $28.00 (ASME members $14.00), pp 129, American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Fluid mechanics of combustion systems, *ed. Morel, Lohmann and Rackley*, $40.00 (ASME members $20.00), American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Centrifugal pump clinic, *I. J. Karassik*, *SFr* 118.00, Marcel Dekker AG

Process level instrumentation and control, *N. P. Cheremisinoff*, SFr 89.00, Marcel Dekker AG

Inclusion of a publication in this section does not necessarily preclude subsequent review