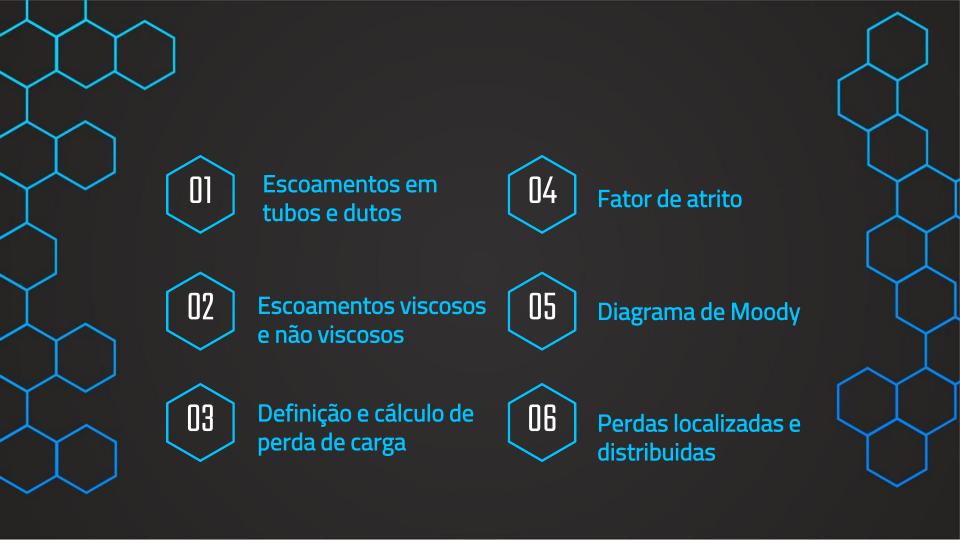


## Considerações

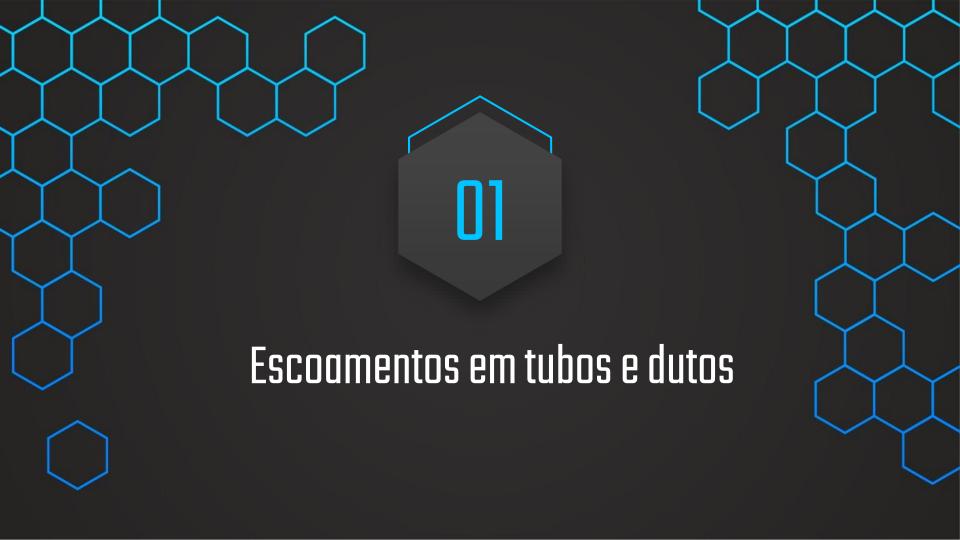
Os condutos hidráulicos podem ser classificados em:

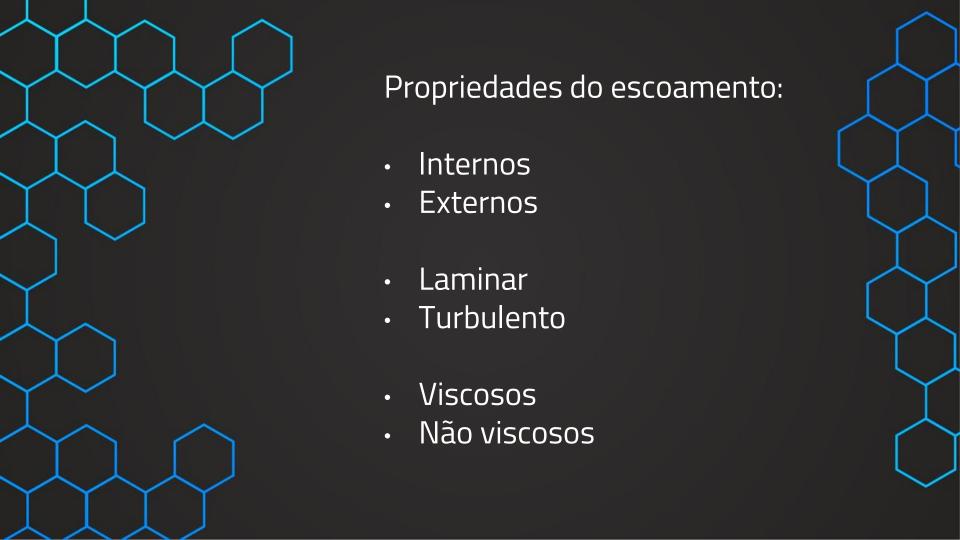
Condutos forçados

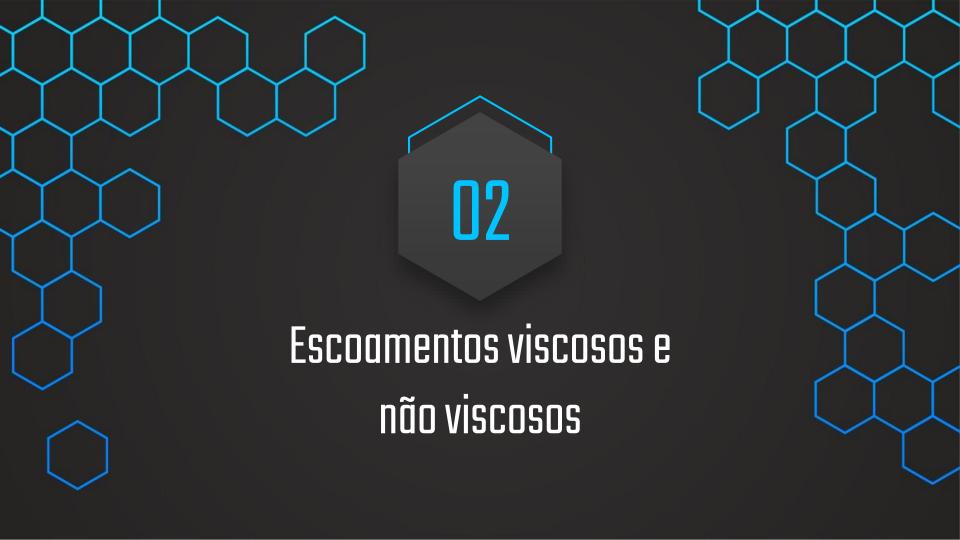
Condutos livres

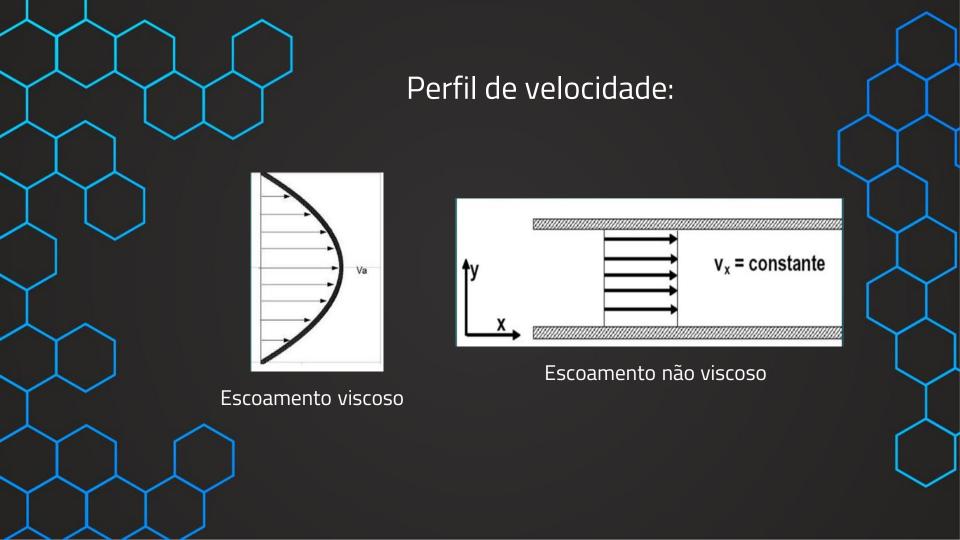


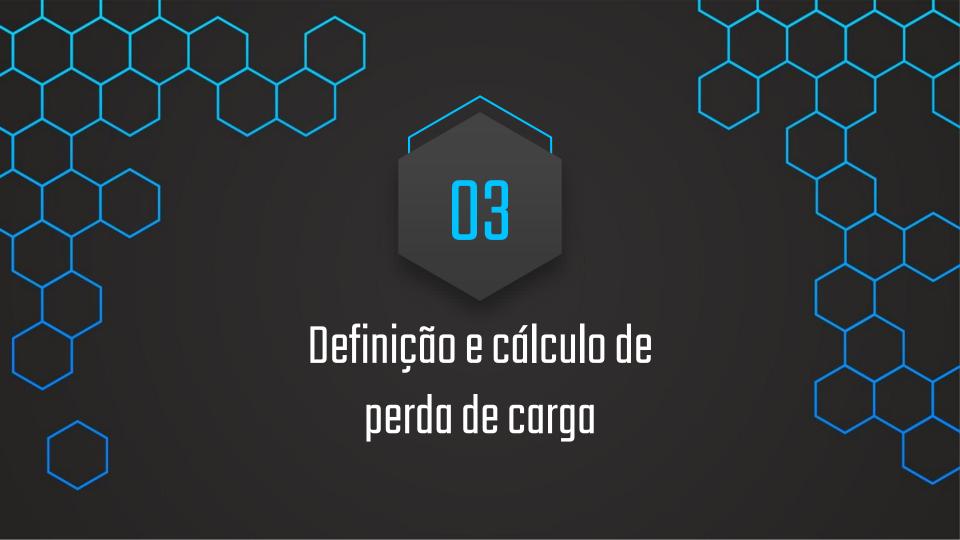


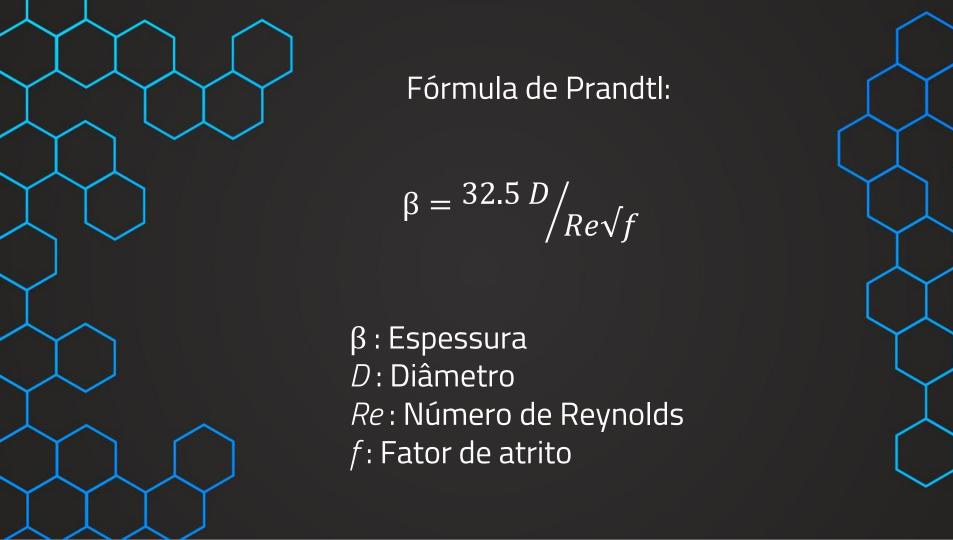




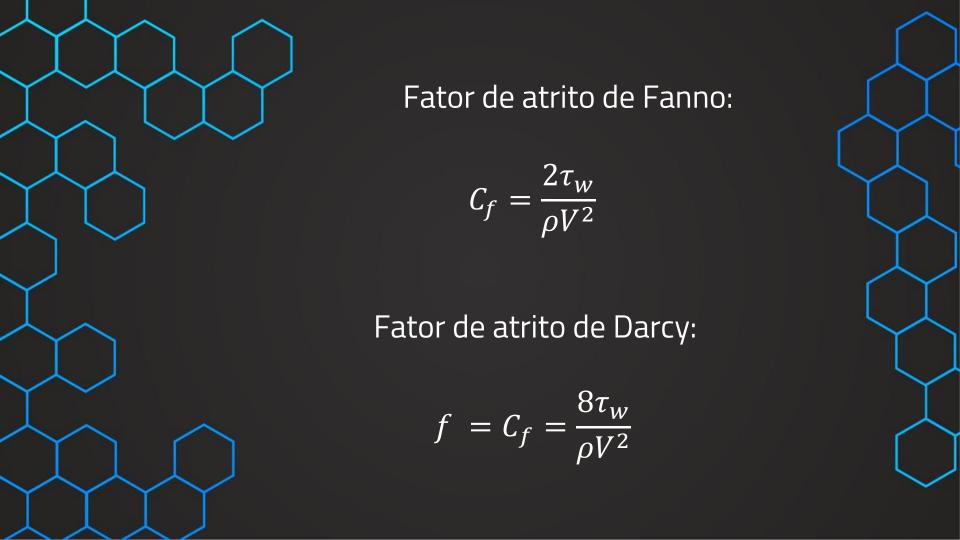




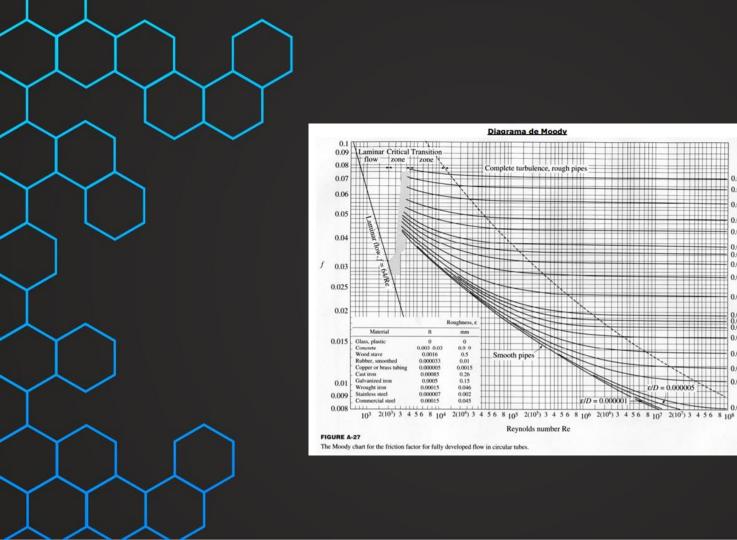












0.04

0.03

0.02 0.015

0.01 0.008

0.006 0.004

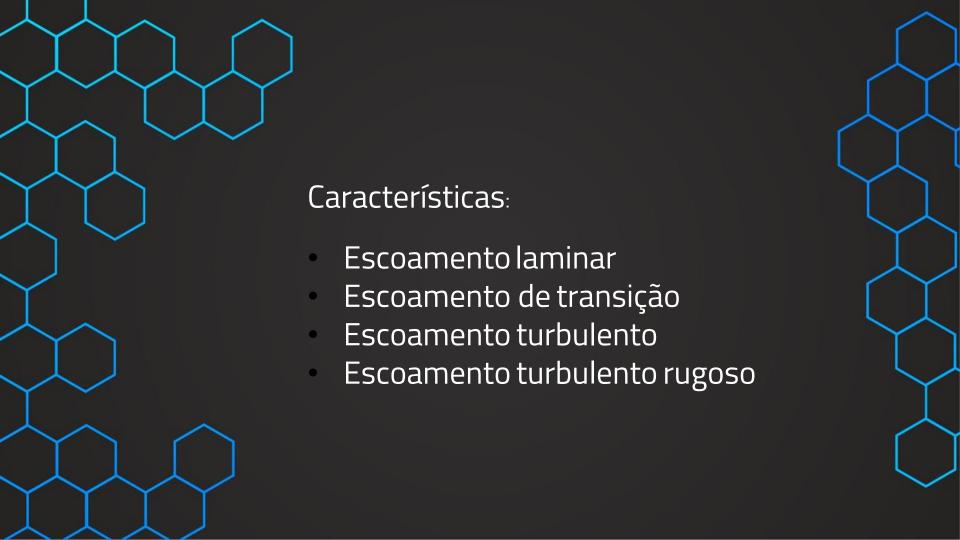
0.002 0.001 0.0008 0.0006

0.0004

0.0002

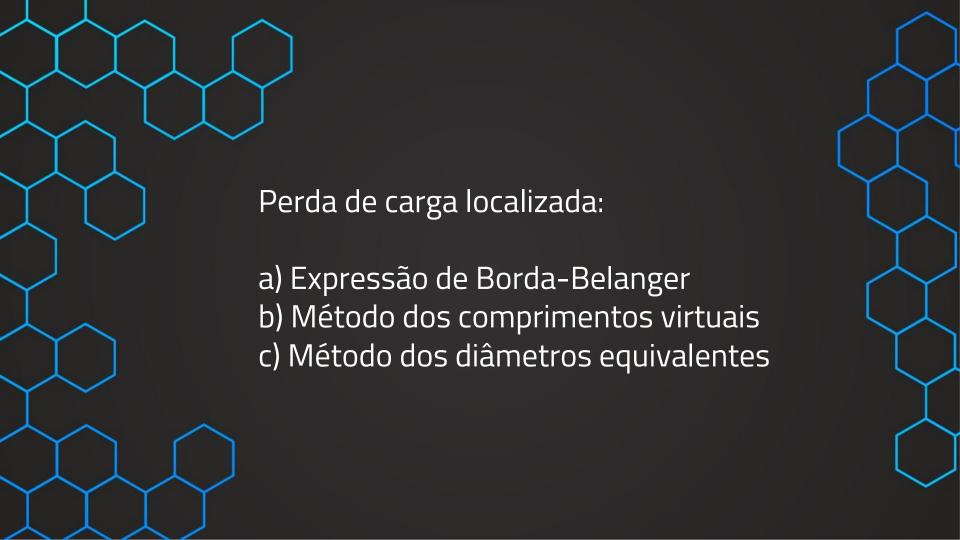
0.0001

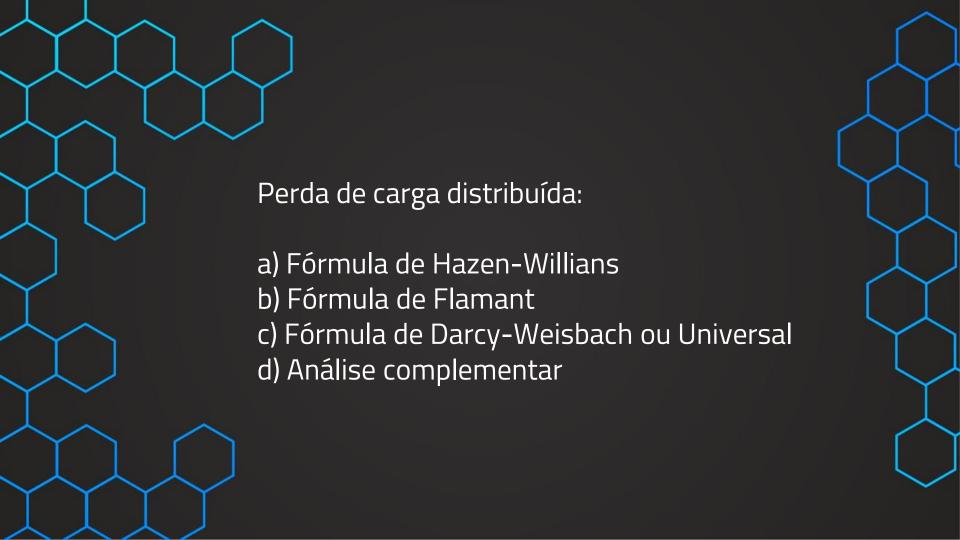
0.00005



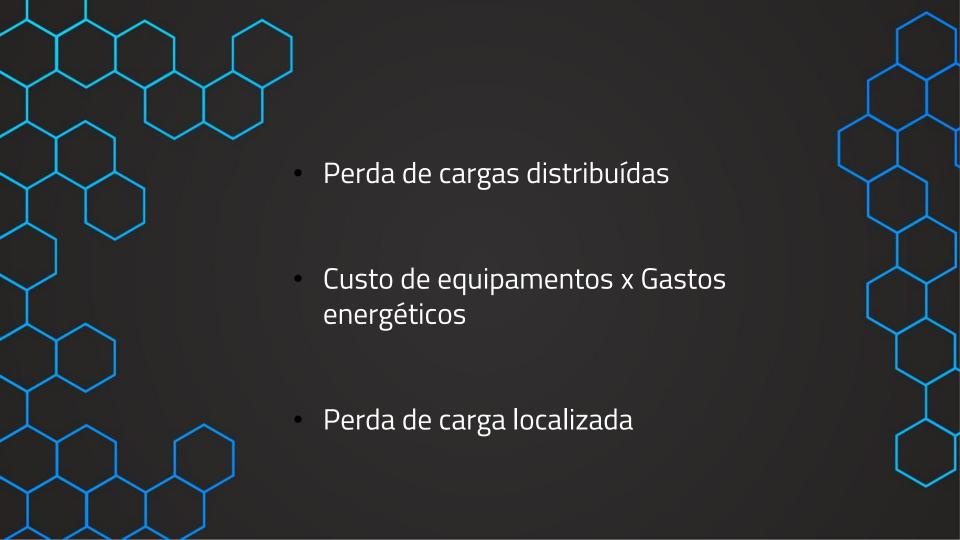
Escoamento turbulento: 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 2,0. \log Re. \sqrt{f} - 0.8$$
 Escoamento turbulento rugoso: 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 1,14 - 2.0. \log^{\varepsilon}/D$$

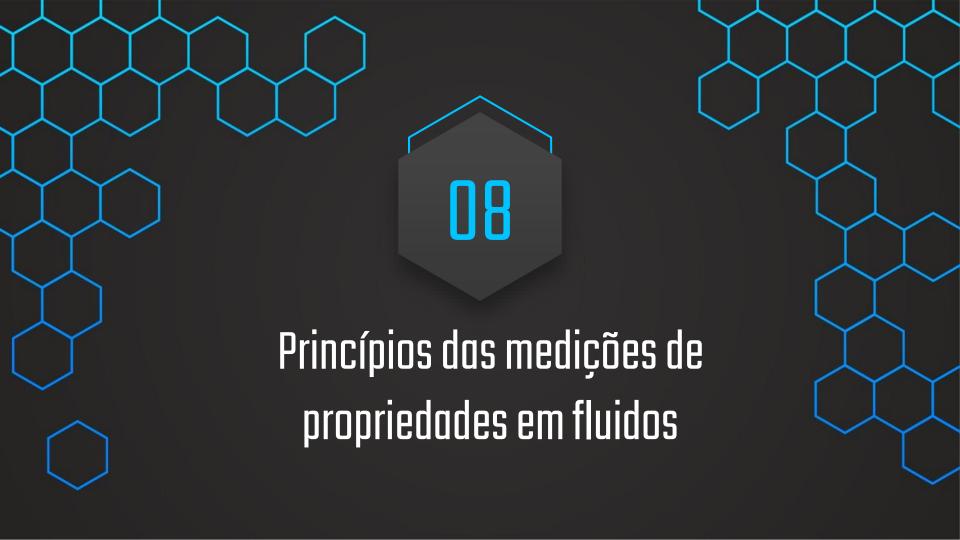


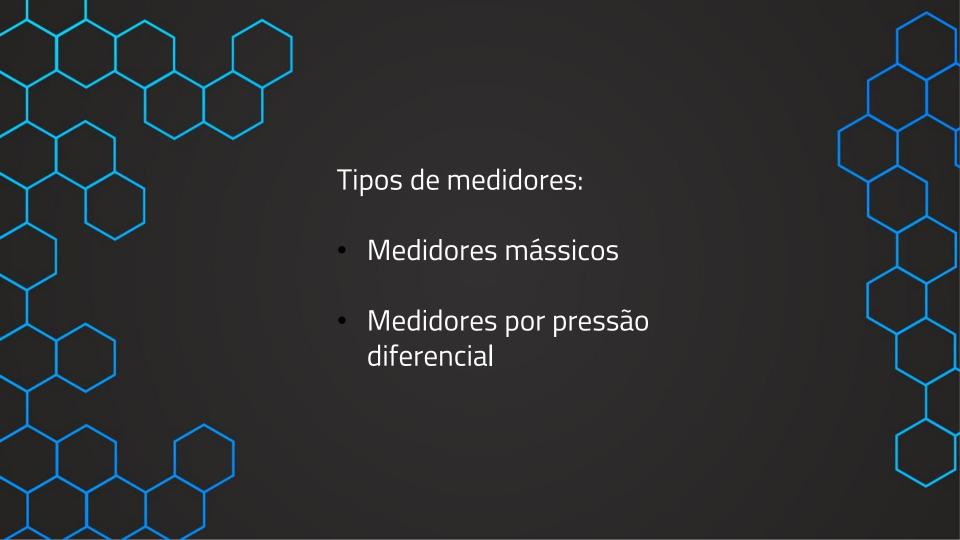


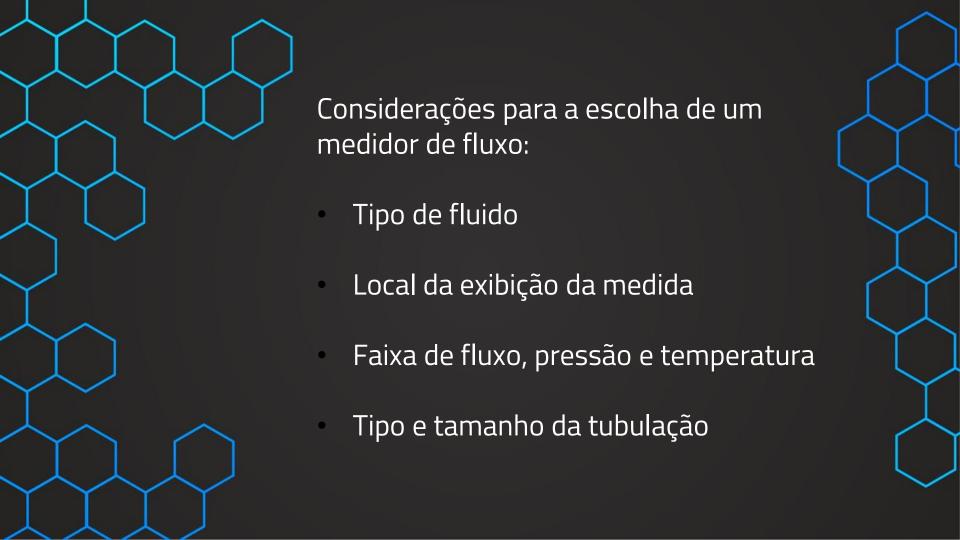




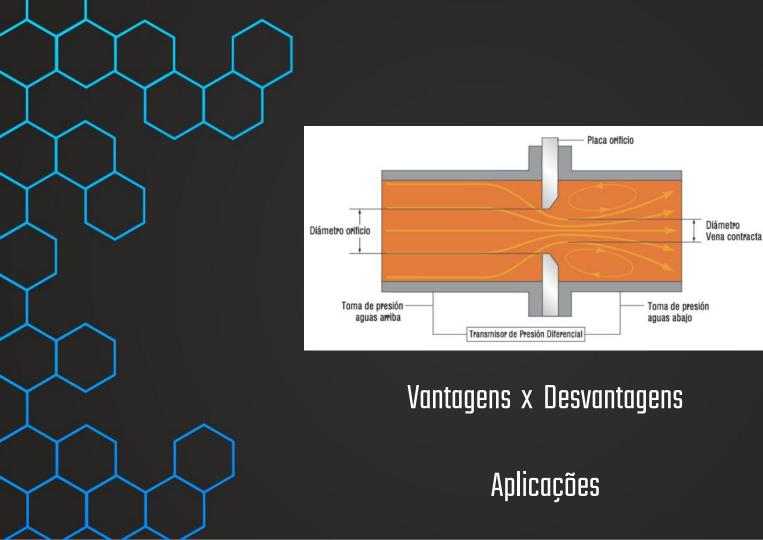




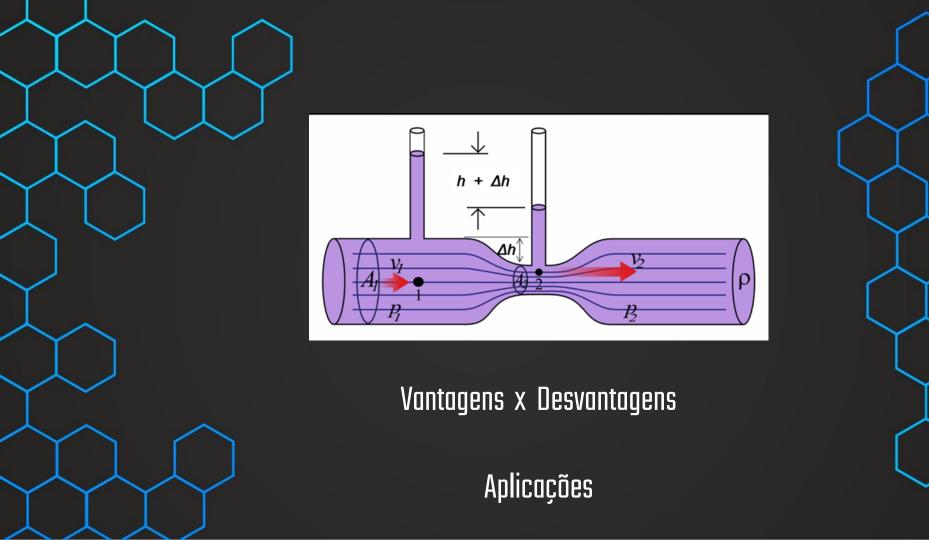






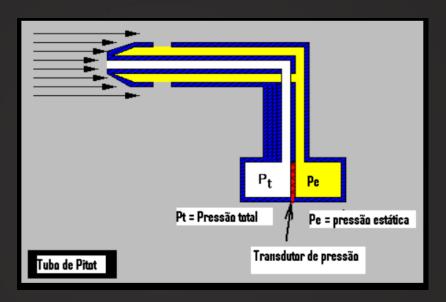












Vantagens x Desvantagens

**Aplicações** 





A figura mostra dois reservatórios de água à temperatura ambiente, abertos e interligados por uma tubulação. O escoamento ocorre em um tubo de PVC de diâmetro D = 50mm e uma extensão L = 20 m. Se a vazão escoada é igual a 4L/s (0,004 m³/s). Determine o valor da perda de carga contínua na tubulação

