

# Tramos Revestidos

## Trabajo Práctico

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### Tramo 1

$$h = 1.42m \quad B_f = 5m \quad m = 1 \quad V_{max} = 5m/s$$

$$n = 0.016m^3/s \quad Q_t = 11.63 \quad I = 0.00785$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} I^{1/2} A \quad R = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{Qn}{I^{1/2}} = R^{2/3} A = \frac{A^{5/3}}{P^{2/3}} \\ A = B_f y + m y^2 \\ P = B_f + 2y\sqrt{1 + m^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Qn}{I^{1/2}} = \frac{A^{5/3}}{P^{2/3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{A^5}{P^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{Qn}{I^{1/2}}^3 = \frac{A^5}{P^2}$$

$$\frac{A^5}{P^2} = \frac{(5y + y^2)^5}{(5 + 2\sqrt{2}y)^2} = 9.19 \Rightarrow y_1 = -5.7157 \vee y_2 = 0.5955$$

Como el valor de  $y$  no puede ser negativo, consideramos el valor de  $y_2$

$$\begin{cases} A = 5y - y^2 = 3.33m^2 \\ P = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}y = 6.68m \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = 0.50m \Rightarrow \tau = \gamma R S 0.97 = 3.81kg/m^2$$

### Verificación

#### Escurrimiento

- De la ecuación de continuidad obtenemos la velocidad media:

$$V_m = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{11.6}{3.93} = 2.95m/s$$

- Para obtener la  $V_{min}$ , sabiendo el tirante y el tipo de agua, poco limoso de limo fino, buscamos en la tabla de velocidades mínimas y obtenemos  $V_{min} = 0.36m/s$ .

$$\begin{cases} V_{min} = 0.36m/s \\ V_{max} = 5m/s \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_m = 2.95m/s \quad \therefore VERIFICA$$

## Desborde

$$r = 20\% \quad h_{disp} = 1.42m$$

$$\begin{aligned} y + r &\leq h_{disp} \\ 0.5955m + 0.2 \times 0.5955m &\leq h_{disp} \\ 0.7146m &\leq 1.42m \quad \therefore VERIFICA \end{aligned}$$

## Tramo 2

$$h = 1.82m(\text{progresiva } 0.1km) \quad B_f = 5m \quad m = 1 \quad V_{max} = 5m/s$$

$$n = 0.016m^3/s \quad Q_t = 11.6m^3 \quad I = 0.00113$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} I^{1/2} A \quad R = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{Qn}{I^{1/2}} = R^{2/3} A = \frac{A^{5/3}}{P^{2/3}} \\ A = B_f y + m y^2 \\ P = B_f + 2y\sqrt{1+m^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Qn}{I^{1/2}} = \frac{A^{5/3}}{P^{2/3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{A^5}{P^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{Qn^3}{I^{1/2}} = \frac{A^5}{P^2}$$

$$\frac{A^5}{P^2} = \frac{(5y + y^2)^5}{(5 + 2\sqrt{2}y)^2} = 168.31m \Rightarrow y_1 = -6.2333m \vee y_2 = 1.0568m$$

Como el valor de  $y$  no puede ser negativo, consideramos el valor de  $y_2$

$$\begin{cases} A = 5y - y^2 = 6.40m^2 \\ P = 5 + 2\sqrt{2}y = 7.99m \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = 0.80m \Rightarrow \tau = \gamma R S 0.97 = 0.88kg/m^2$$

## Verificación

### Escurrimiento

- De la ecuación de continuidad obtenemos la velocidad media:

$$V_m = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{11.6}{6.4} = 1.81m/s$$

- Para obtener la  $V_{min}$ , sabiendo el tirante y el tipo de agua, poco limoso de limo fino, buscamos en la tabla de velocidades mínimas y obtenemos  $V_{min} = 0.47m/s$ .

$$\begin{cases} V_{min} = 0.47m/s \\ V_{max} = 5m/s \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_m = 1.81m/s \quad VERIFICA$$

## Desborde

$$r = 20\% \quad h_{disp} = 1.82m$$

$$\begin{aligned} y + r &\leq h_{disp} \\ 1.0568m + 0.2 \times 1.0568m &\leq h_{disp} \\ 1.27m &\leq 1.82m \quad VERIFICA \end{aligned}$$

## Conducto Circular

### Dos Conductos

$$D = 1m \quad n = 0.016m^3/s$$

$$Q_1 = 2.75m/s^2 \quad Q_{PC} = \frac{Q_1}{2} = 1.375m^3/s$$

$$\begin{cases} Q = VA \\ V = \frac{1}{n}R^{2/3}I^{1/2} \end{cases} \implies Q = \frac{1}{n}R^{2/3}I^{1/2}A = \frac{1}{0.016}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2/3}0.007^{1/2}\frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 1.63m^3/s$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \frac{1}{\pi D} = \frac{D}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{Q}{Q_0} = \frac{1.375}{1.63} = 0.84 \implies y = 0.7m$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{V}{V_0} = 1.13 \\ V_0 = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{1.375}{\pi D^2} 4 = 1.75m/s \end{cases} \implies V = 1.13 \cdot 1.75 = 1.98 < V_{max} = 5m/s \quad VERIFICA$$

### Verificación

$$\frac{Q_m}{I^{1/2}} = 0.263$$

Propongo:  $y = 0.7m$

$$\theta = 2 \cos 1 - \frac{2y^{-1}}{D} = 3.965$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{8}(\theta - \sin \theta)D^2 = 0.587m^2 \\ P = \frac{1}{2}\theta D = 1.9825m \end{cases} \implies R = 0.296m$$

$$AR^{2/3} = 0.261$$

$$\frac{Q_n}{I^{1/2}} \cong AR^{2/3}$$

$\therefore$  ES CORRECTO

### Diagrama de Flujo del método de la fuerza tractiva

