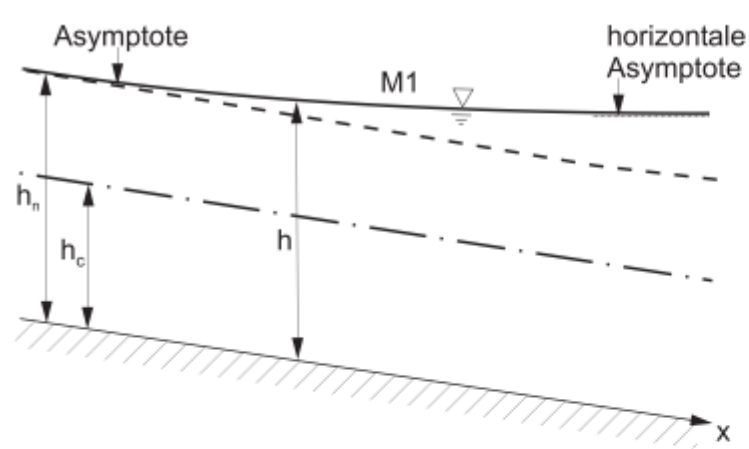
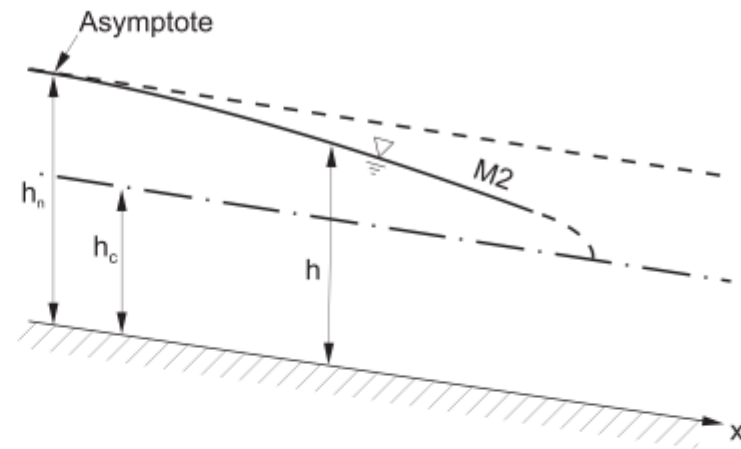


Tobias Bleninger

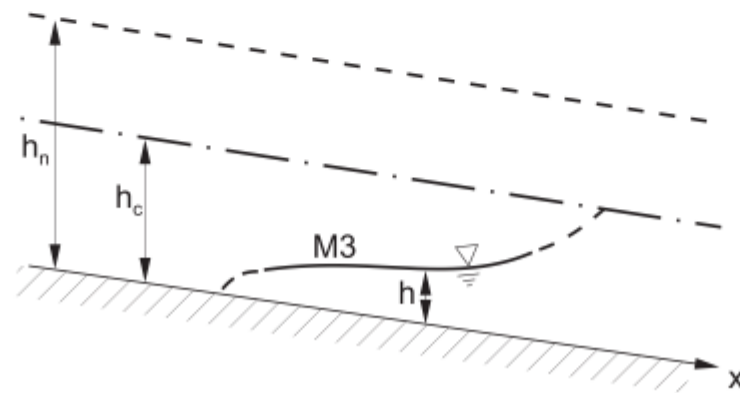
# **MECÂNICA DOS FLUIDOS AMBIENTAL II**



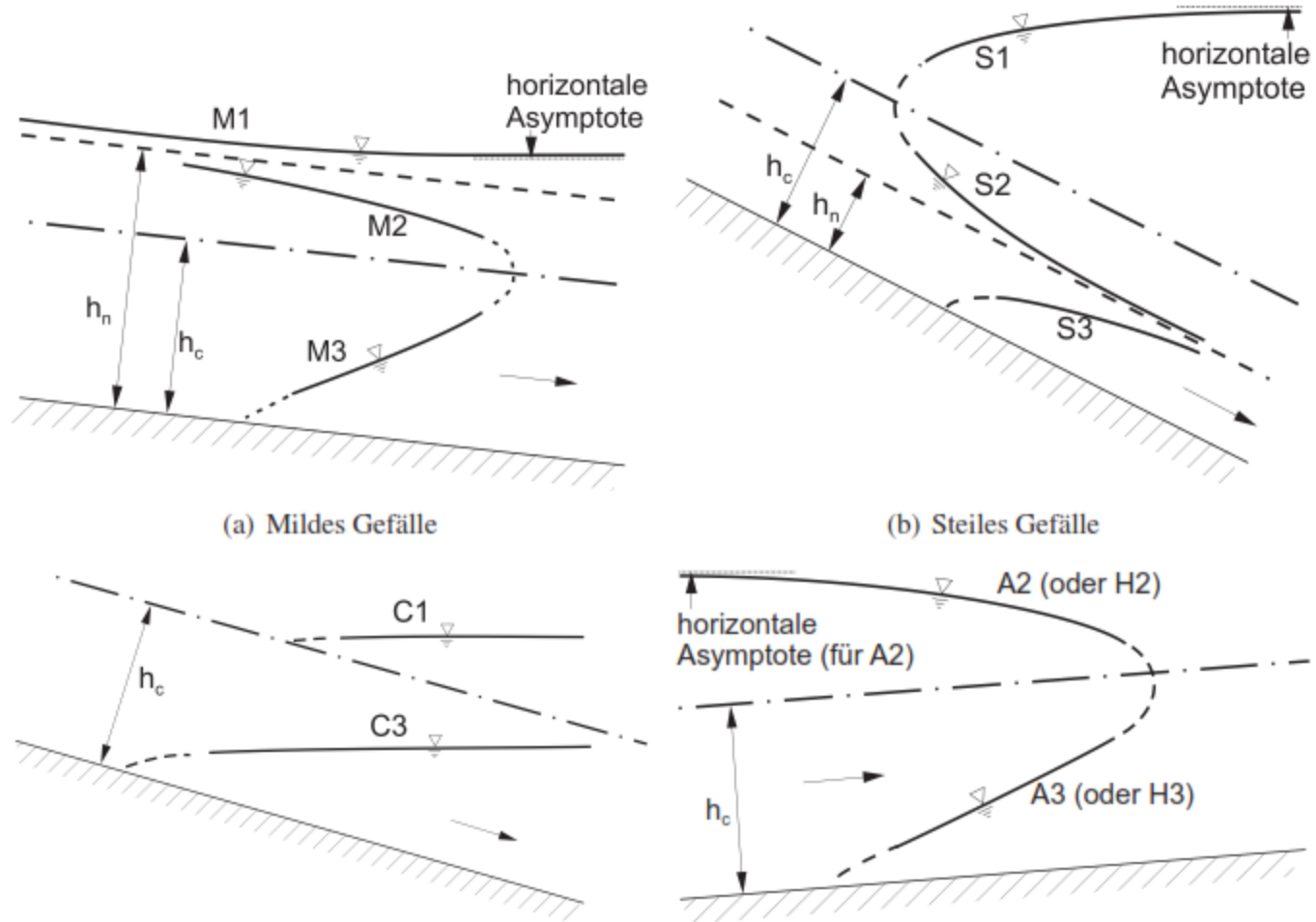
(a) Typus M1

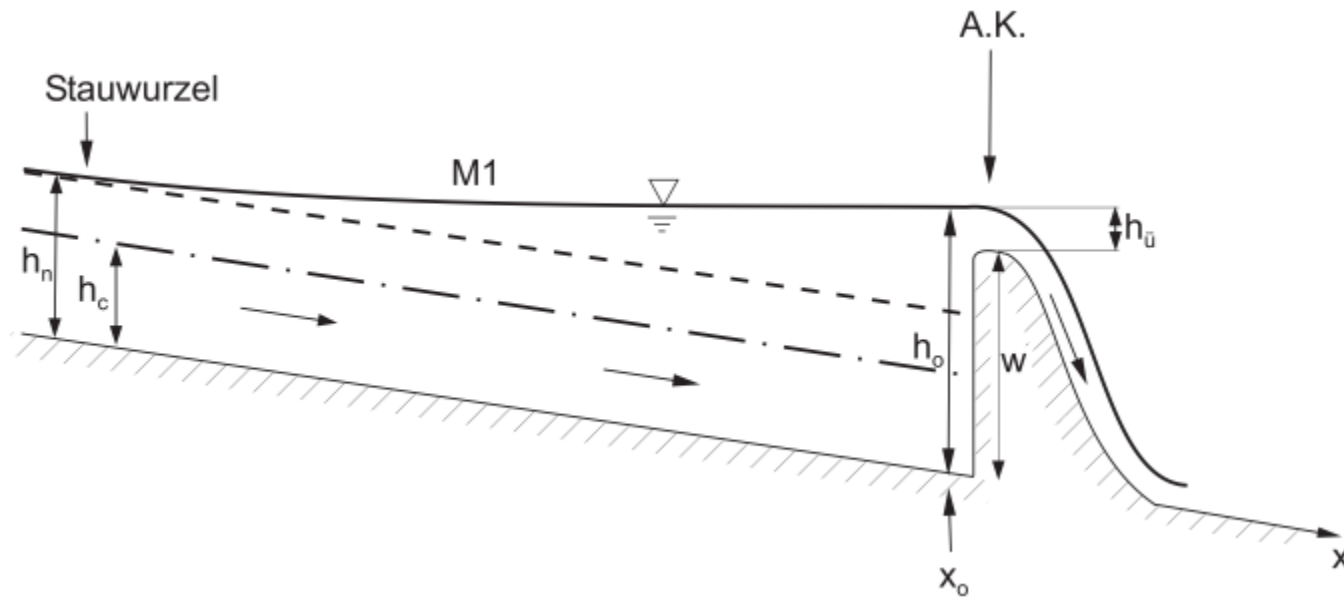


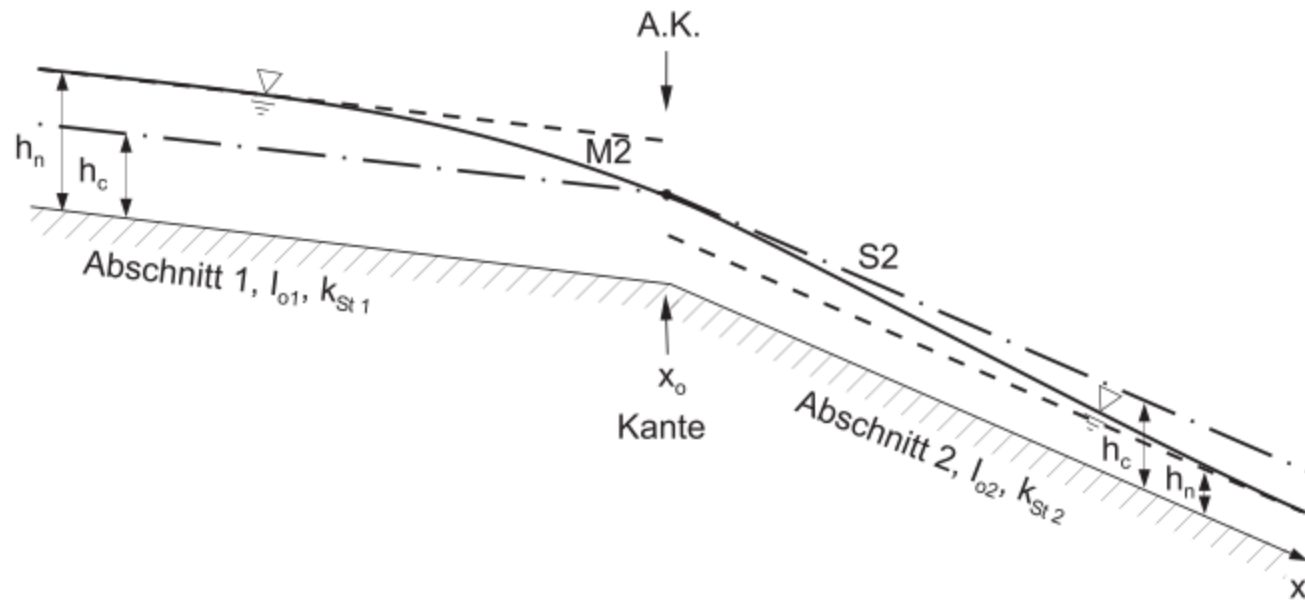
(b) Typus M2

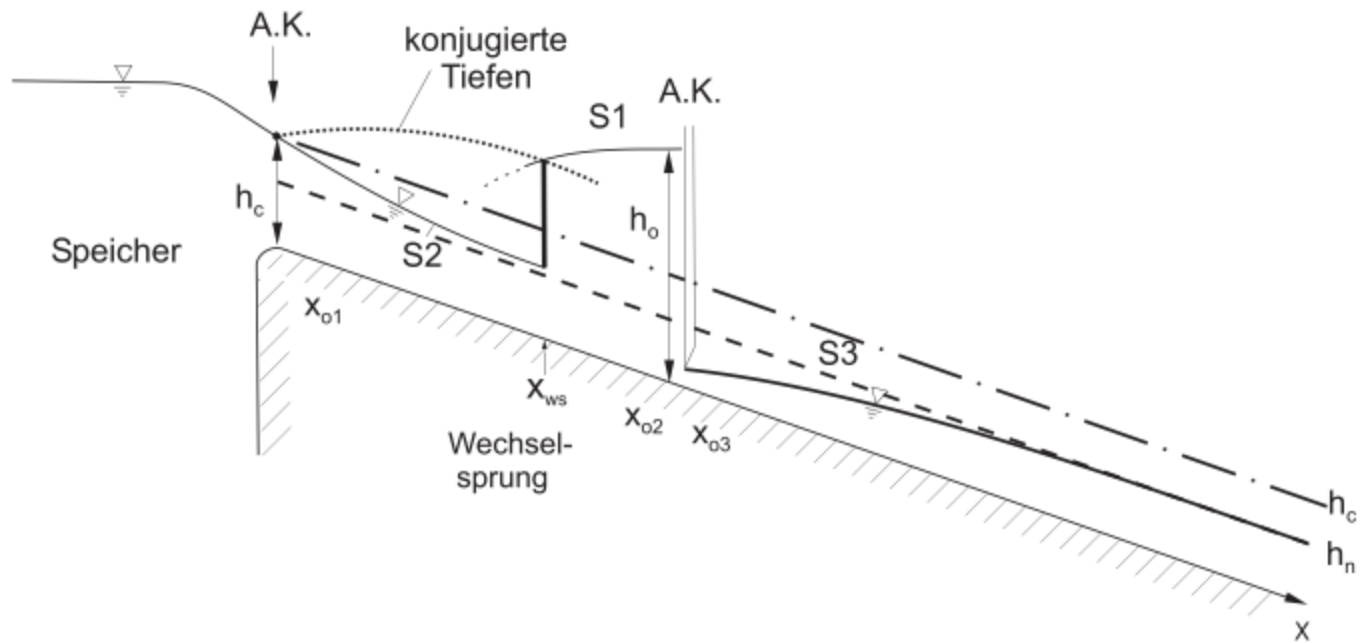


(c) Typus M3

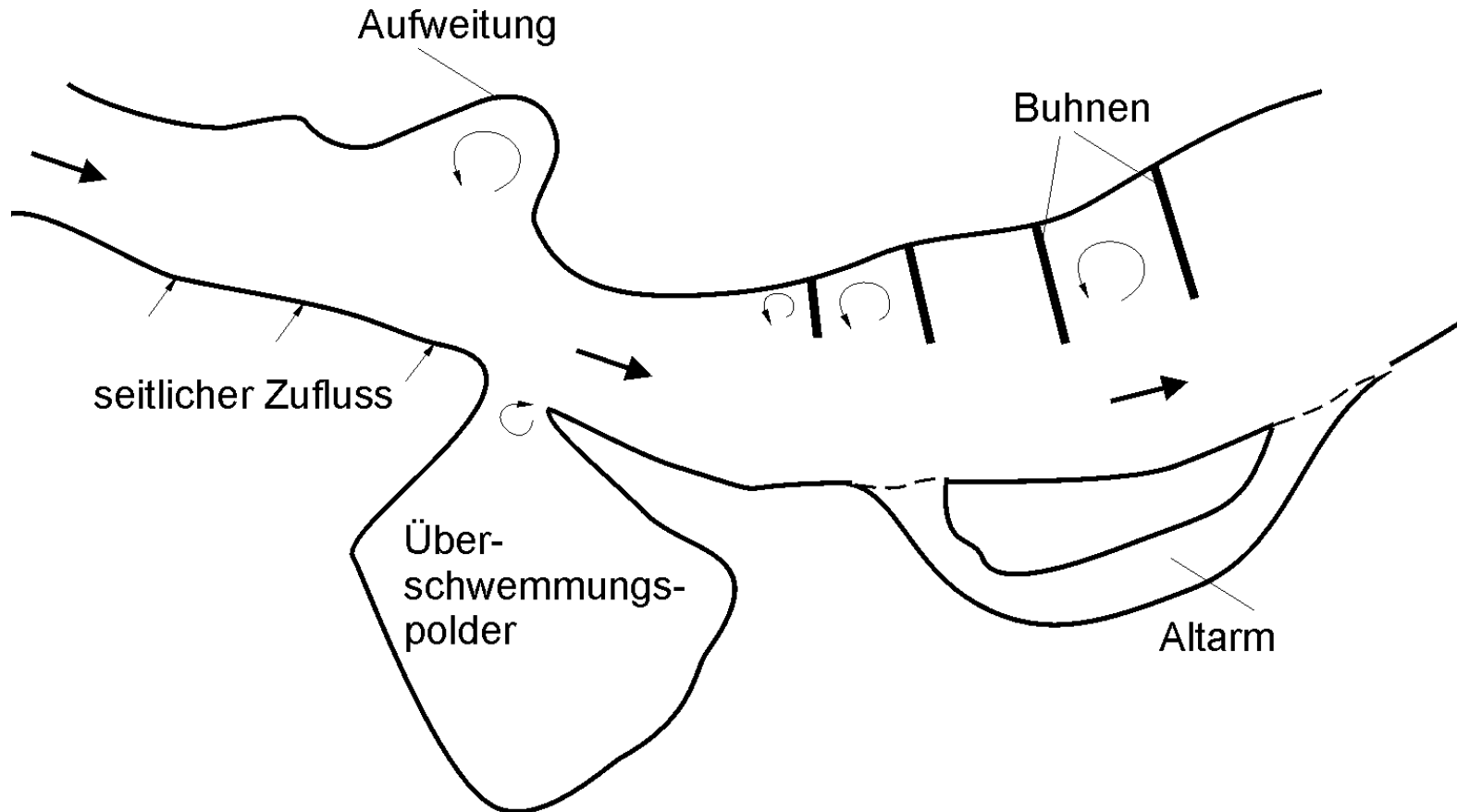




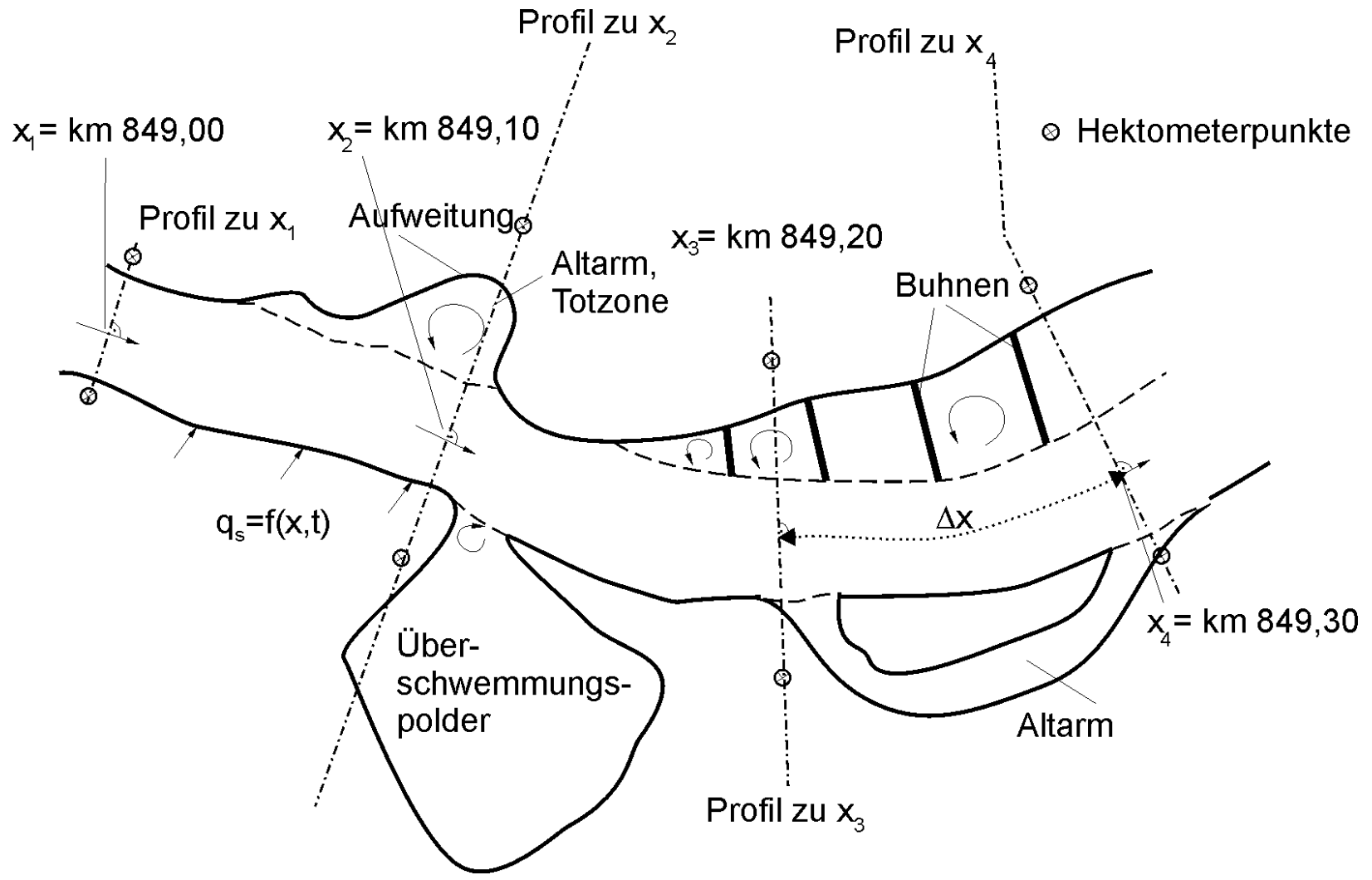




# Variação espacial

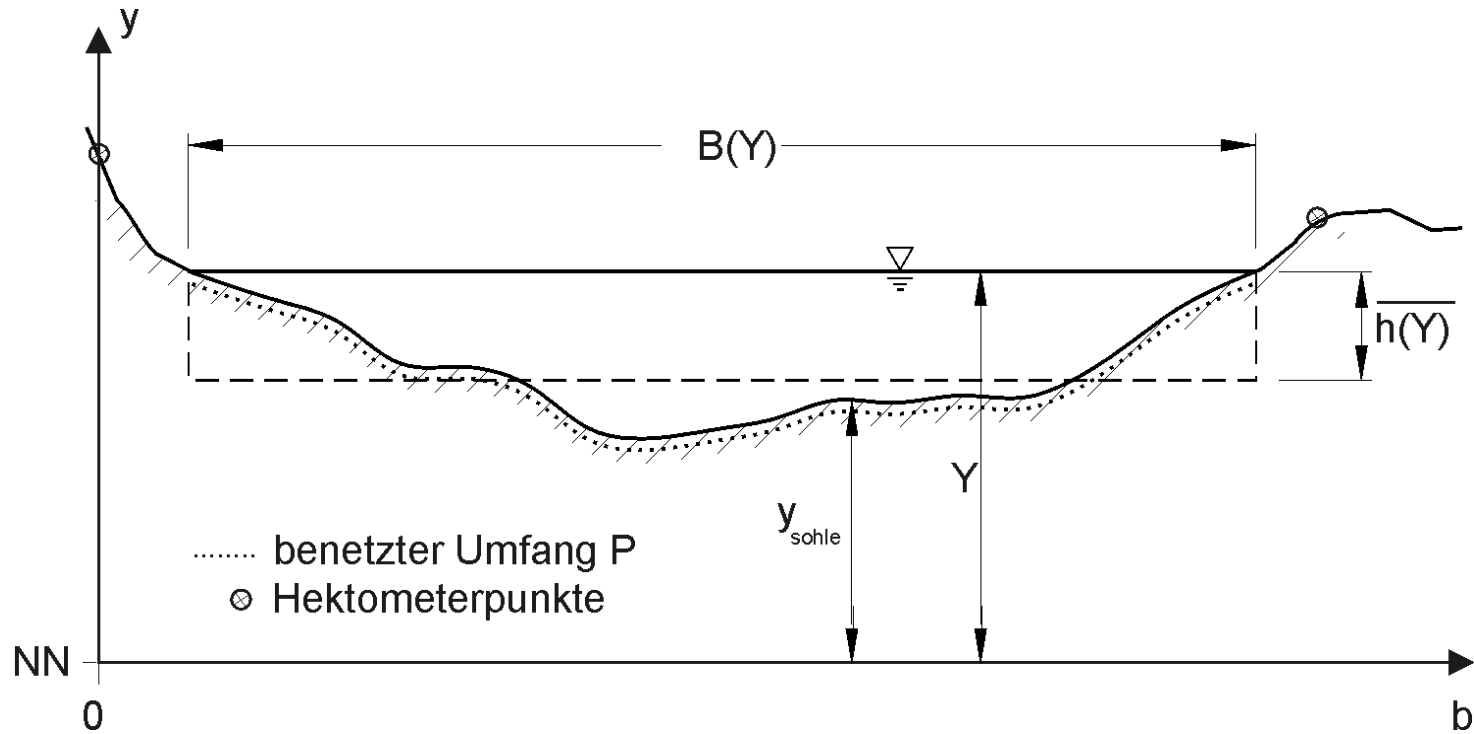


# Sistema de coordenadas

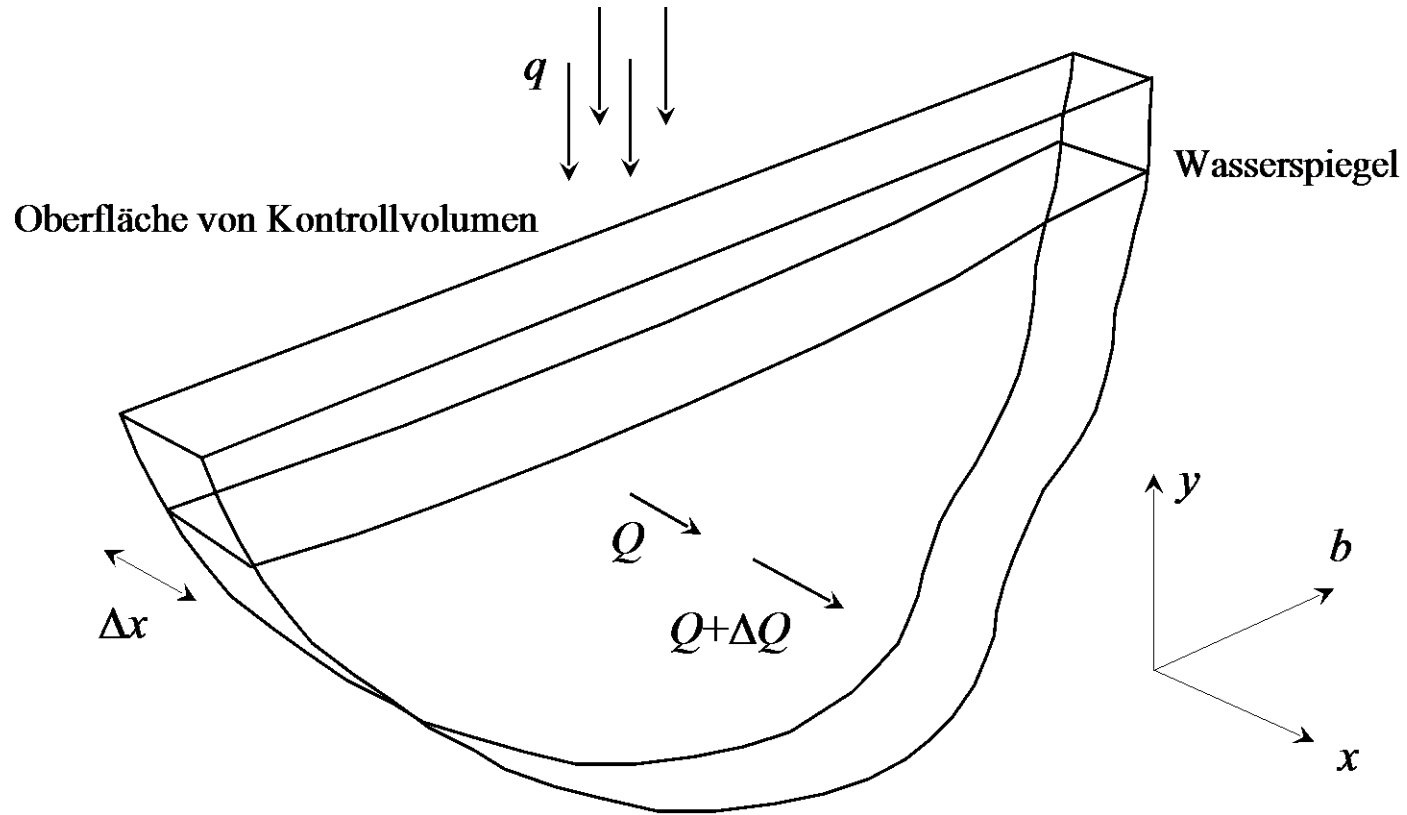




# Sistema de coordenadas



# Volume de controle



# Escoamento permanente

## Equations for Basic Profile Calculations

Water surface profiles are computed from one cross section to the next by solving the Energy equation with an iterative procedure called the standard step method. The Energy equation is written as follows:

$$Z_2 + Y_2 + \frac{a_2 V_2^2}{2g} = Z_1 + Y_1 + \frac{a_1 V_1^2}{2g} + h_e \quad (2-1)$$

Where:  $Z_1, Z_2$  = elevation of the main channel inverts

$Y_1, Y_2$  = depth of water at cross sections

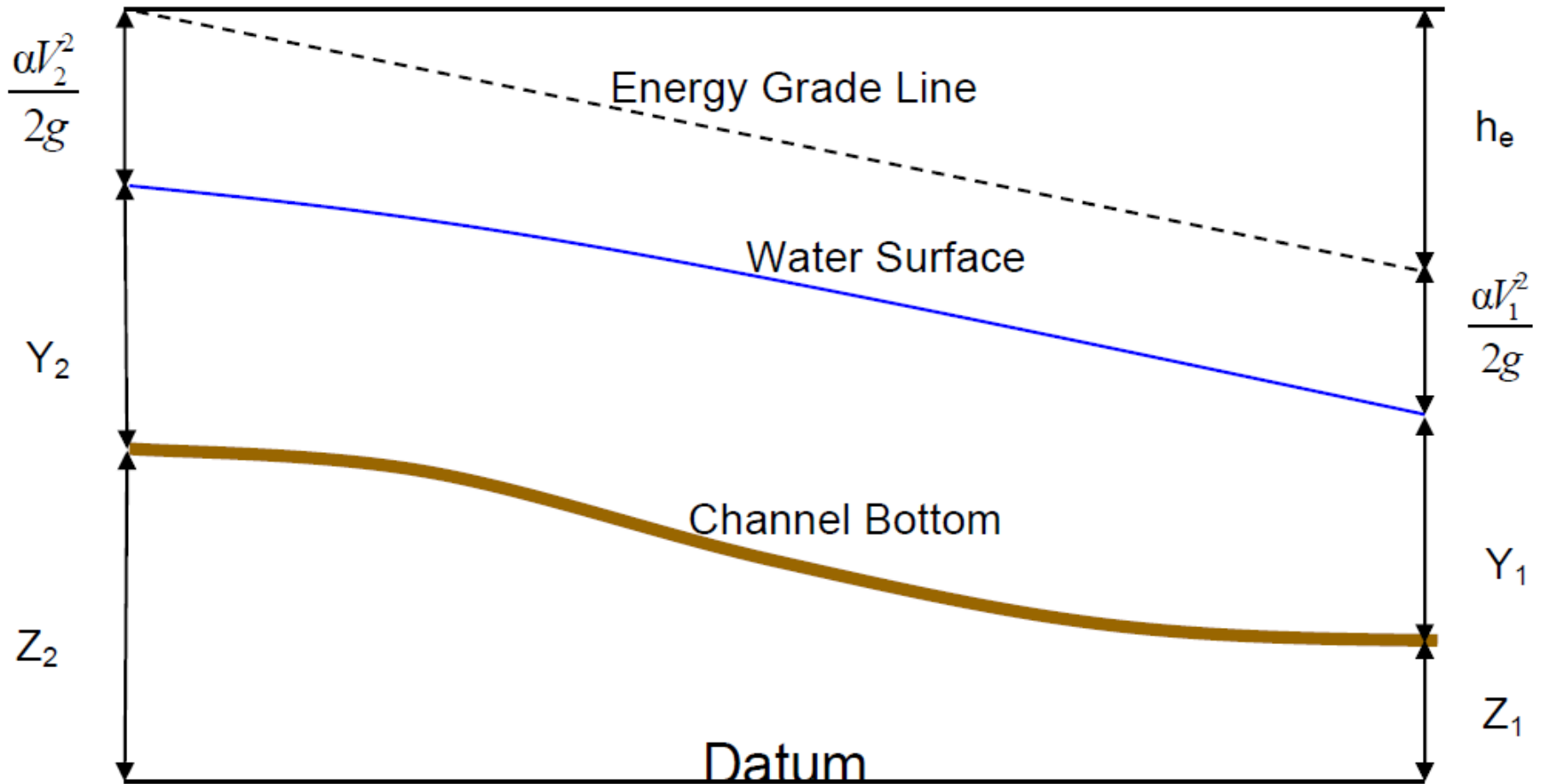
$V_1, V_2$  = average velocities (total discharge/ total flow area)

$a_1, a_2$  = velocity weighting coefficients

$g$  = gravitational acceleration

$h_e$  = energy head loss

# Escoamento permanente



# Escoamento permanente

The energy head loss ( $h_e$ ) between two cross sections is comprised of friction losses and contraction or expansion losses. The equation for the energy head loss is as follows:

$$h_e = L\bar{S}_f + C \left| \frac{a_2 V_2^2}{2g} - \frac{a_1 V_1^2}{2g} \right| \quad (2-2)$$

Where: L = discharge weighted reach length

$\bar{S}_f$  = representative friction slope between two sections

C = expansion or contraction loss coefficient

The distance weighted reach length, L, is calculated as:

$$L = \frac{L_{lob}\bar{Q}_{lob} + L_{ch}\bar{Q}_{ch} + L_{rob}\bar{Q}_{rob}}{\bar{Q}_{lob} + \bar{Q}_{ch} + \bar{Q}_{rob}} \quad (2-3)$$

where:  $L_{lob}, L_{ch}, L_{rob}$  = cross section reach lengths specified for flow in the left overbank, main channel, and right overbank, respectively

## *Sub - critico*

$$x = 0 : Q_o = f(0, t)$$

$$x = L : A_L = f(L, t) \text{ bzw. } \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right|_{x=L} = f(t)$$

## *Super - critico*

$$x = 0 : A_o = f(t), Q_o = f(t)$$

# Esquematisização

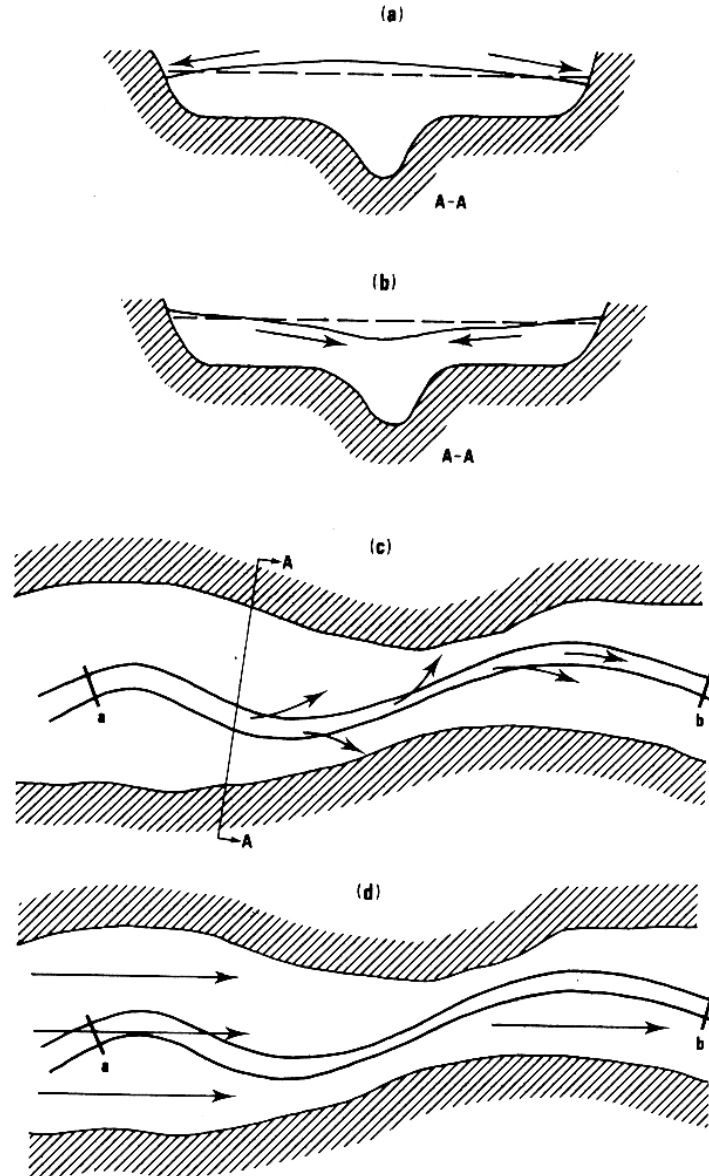


# Esquematisação



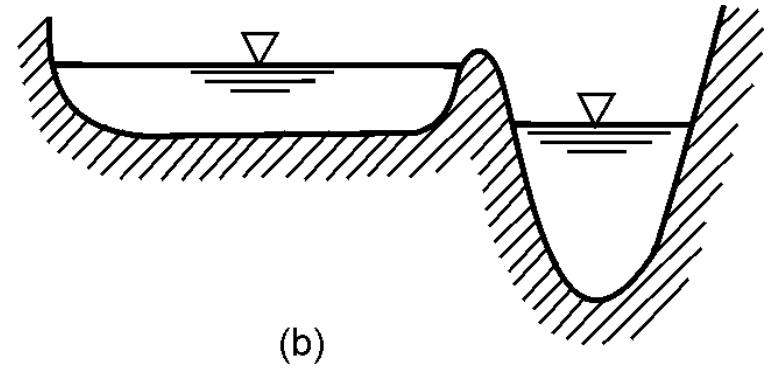
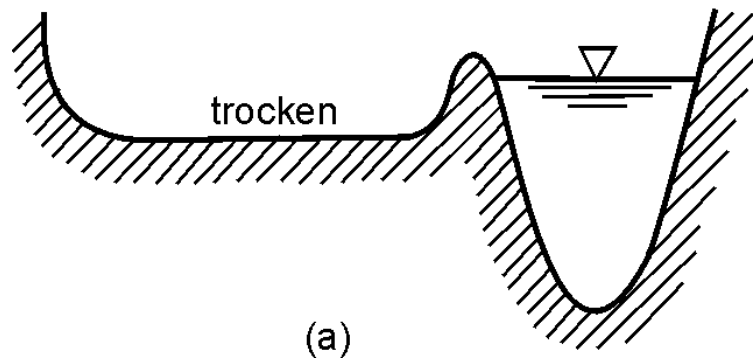


# Esquematisação

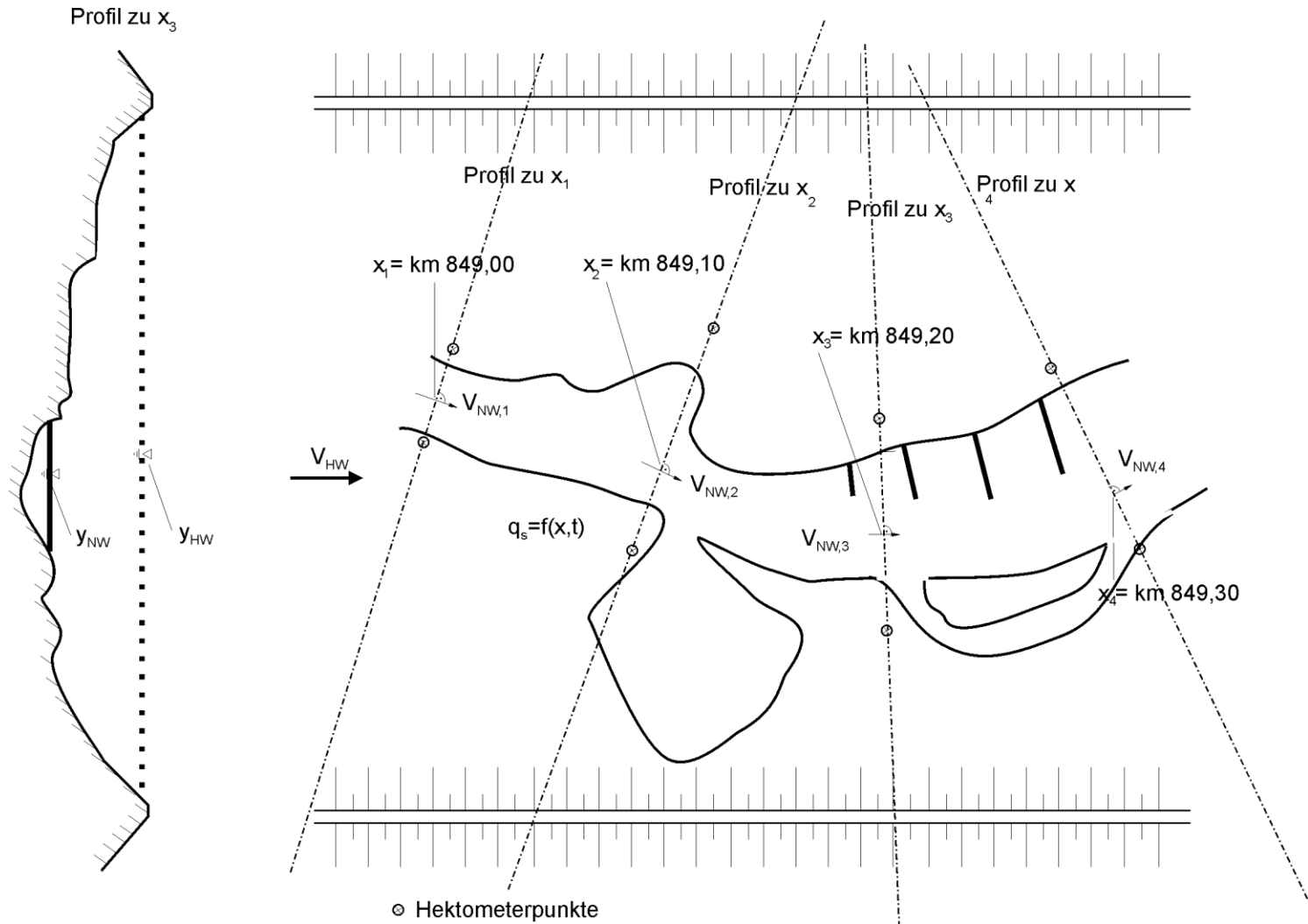


Fonte: Cunge et al., 1980

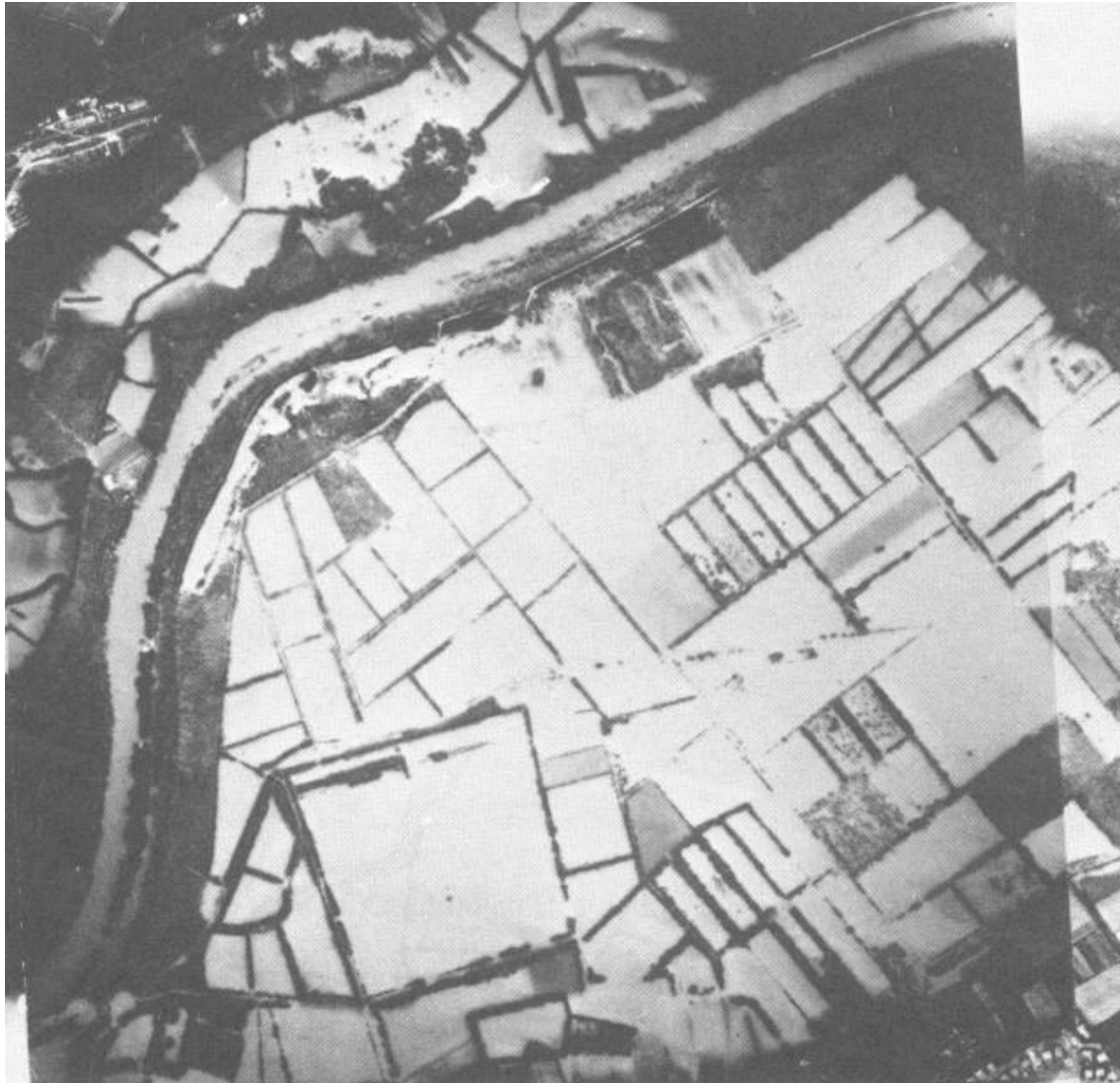
# Esquematização



# Esquemática

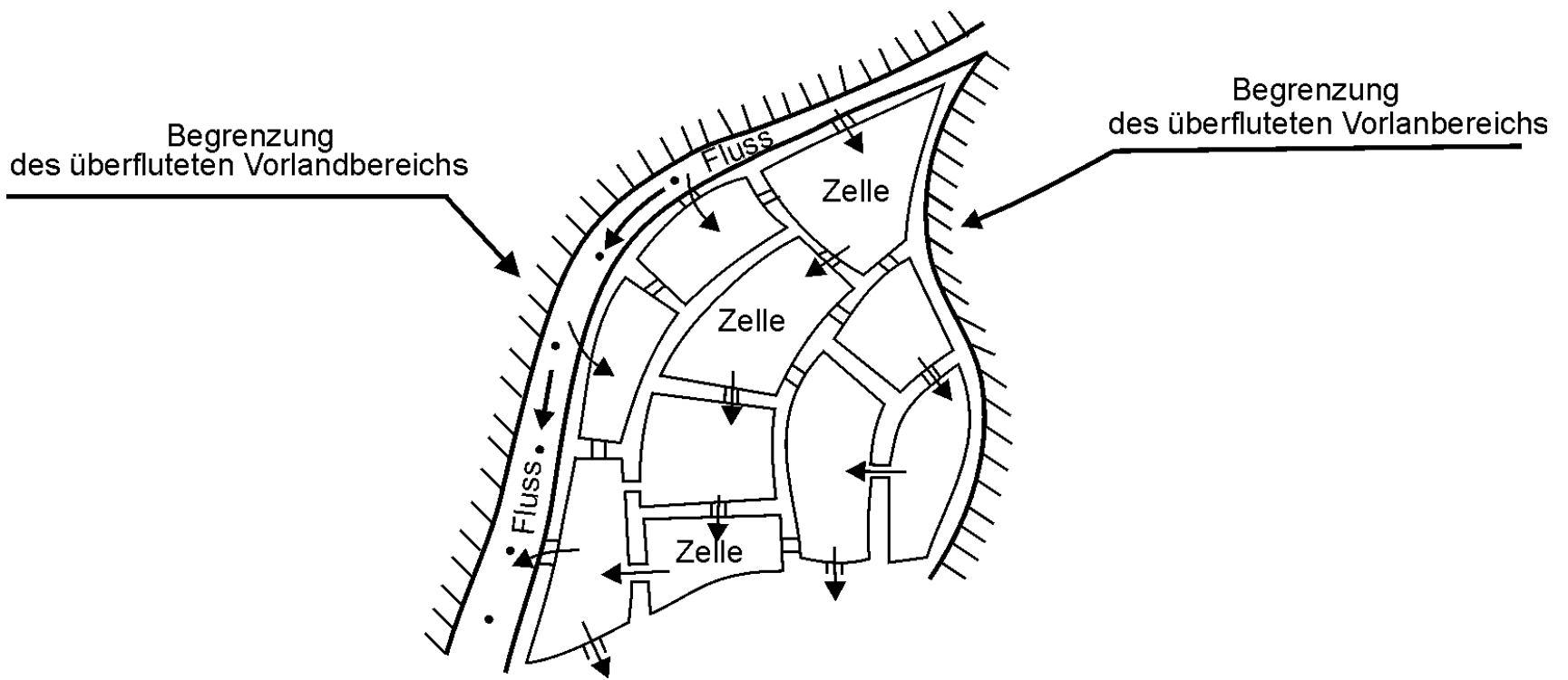


# Esquematisação



Fonte: Cunge et al., 1980

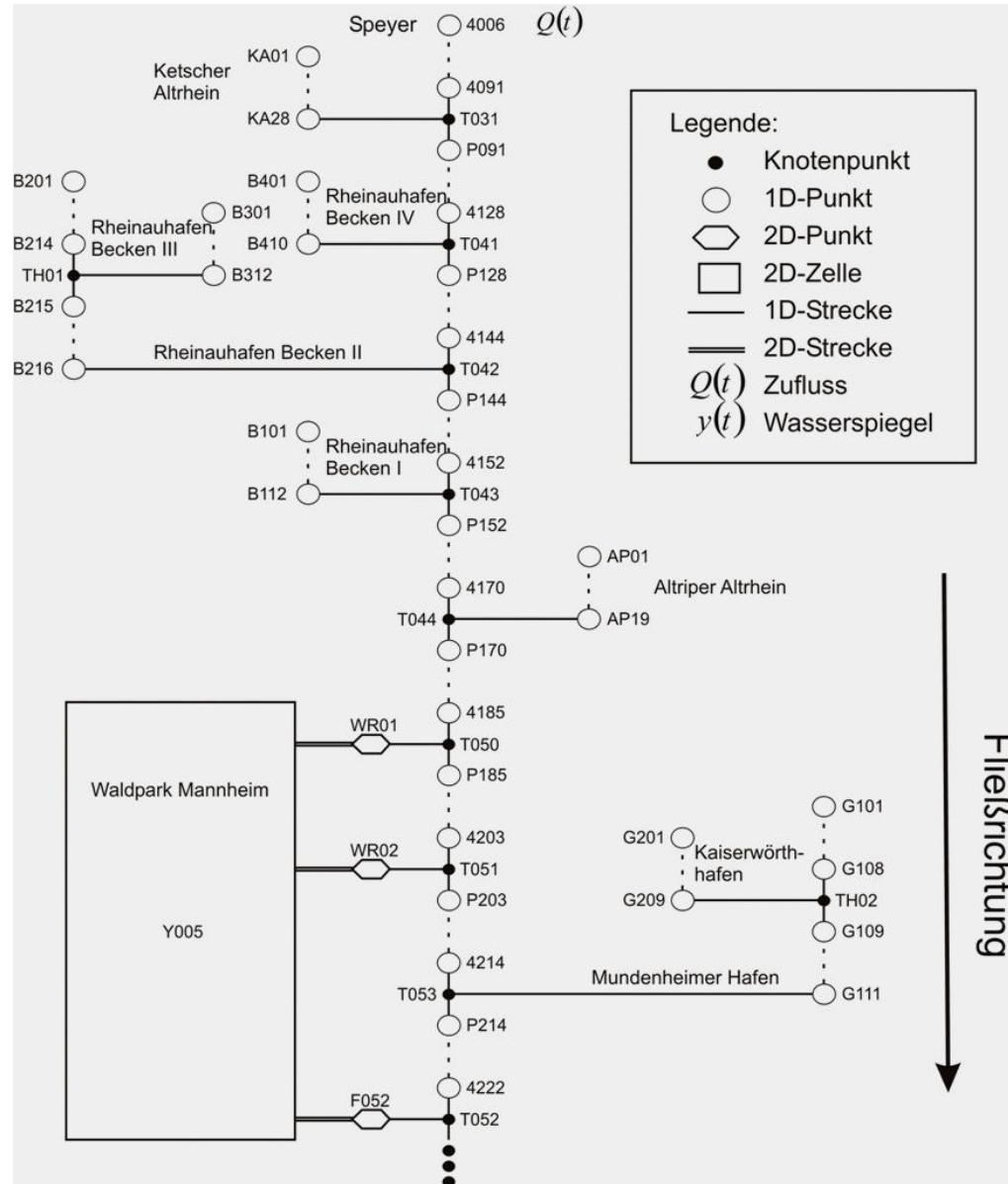
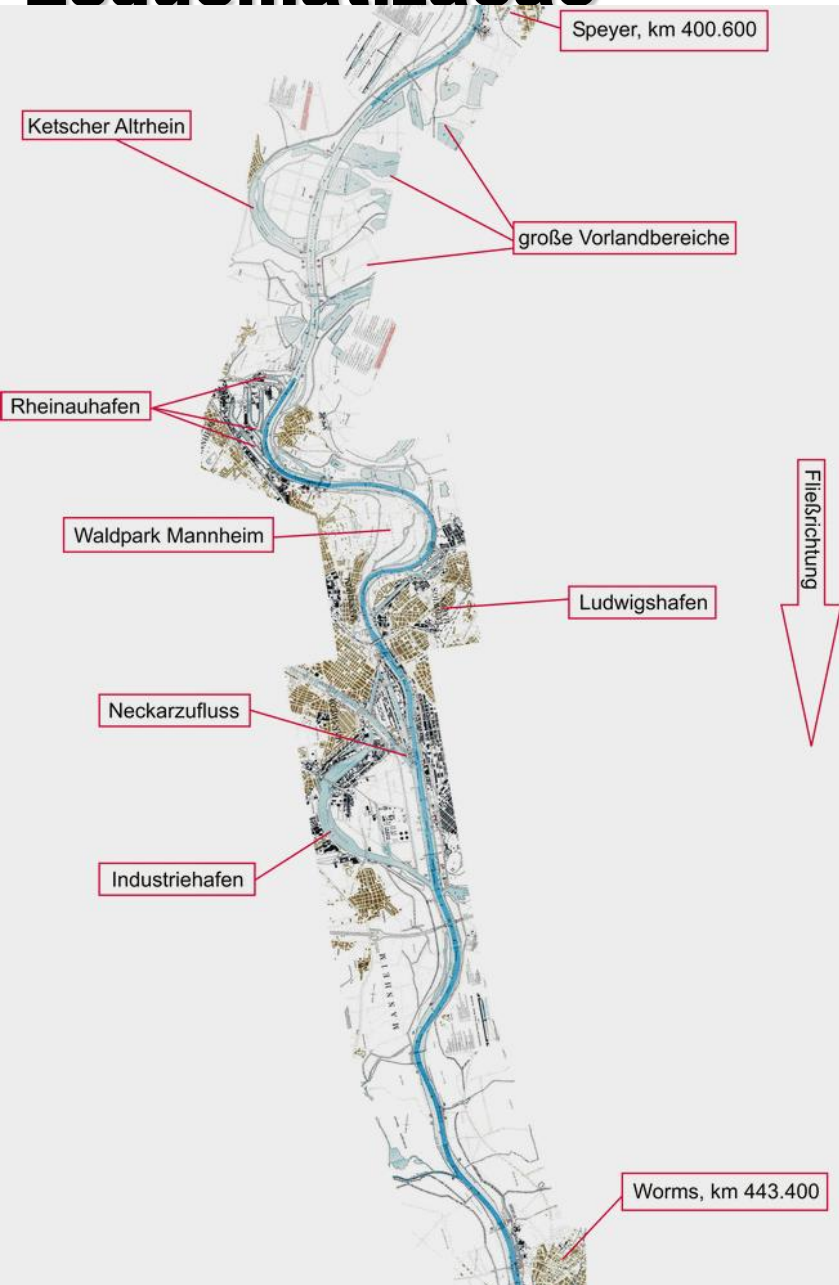
# Esquematização



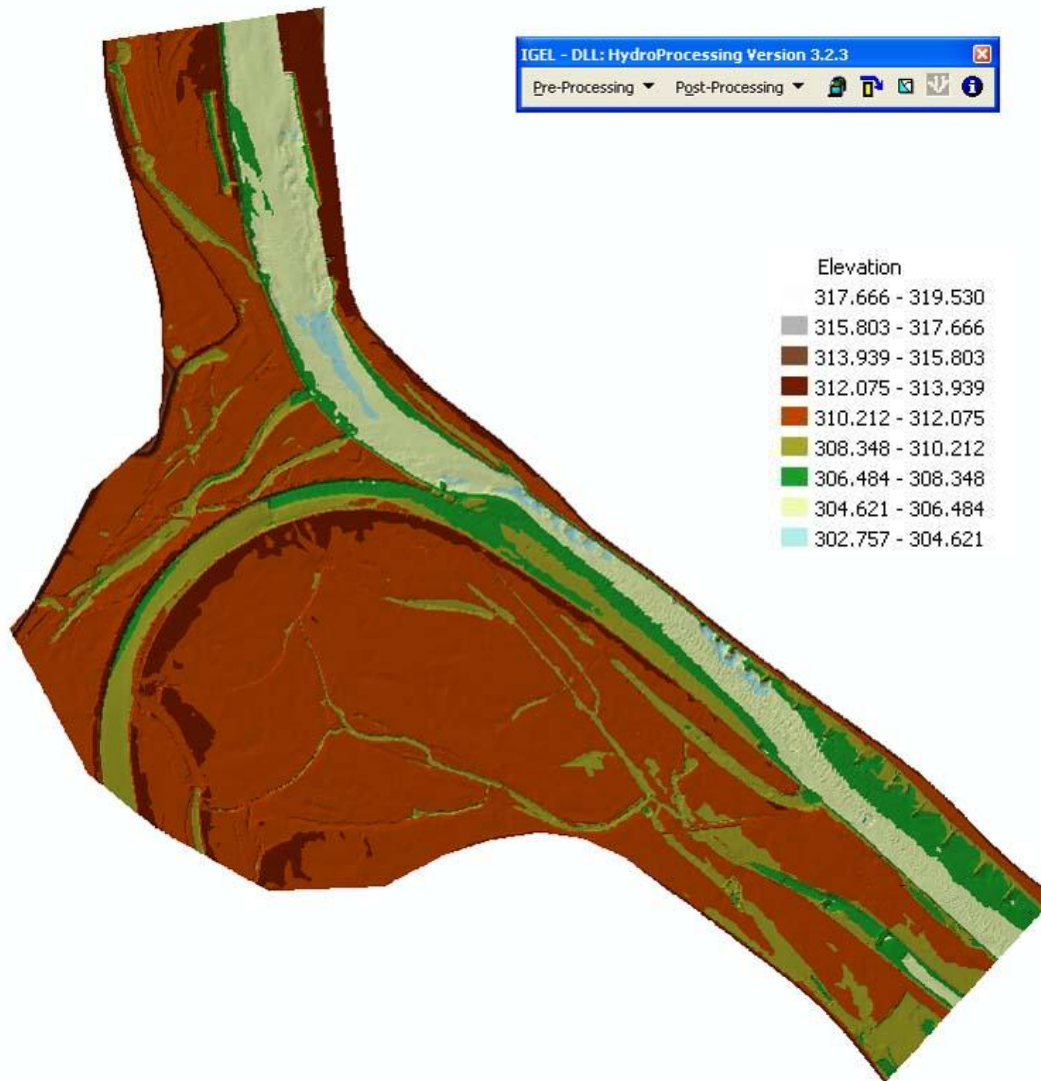
$$S_i(Y_i) \frac{dY_i}{dt} = \sum_k Q_{i,k}(Y_i, Y_k)$$

Fonte: Cunge et al., 1980

# Esquematisação



# Topobatismetria



# Eixo e perfil

**Layers**

- Preprocessing
  - Achse\_Isarmnd
    -
  - Profile\_Isarmnd
- Landnutz\_Isarmnd
- DGM
- DGM\_Buhen
- Postprozessing

Display Source Selection





# Uso do solo e rugosidade

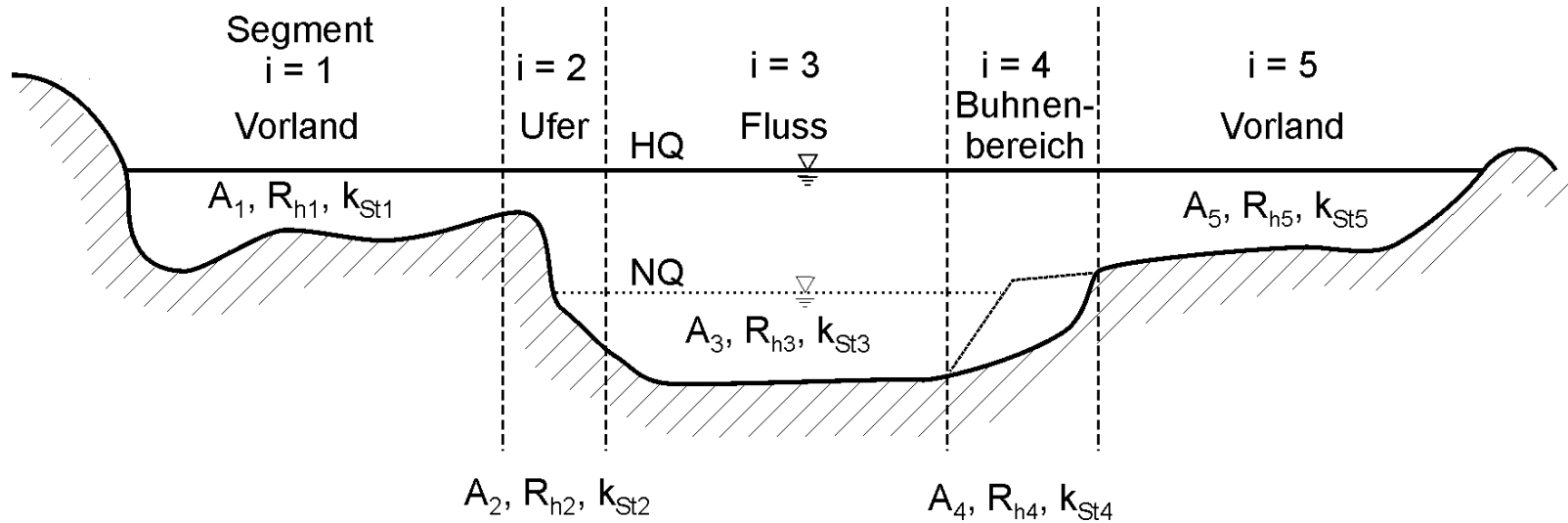
**Layers**

- Preprozessing
  - Achse\_Isarmnd
  - Profile\_Isarmnd
- Landnutz\_Isarmnd
- DGM
- DGM\_Buhen
- Postprozessing



	OID	OBJART	Rauheit St	Nutzuna
▶	0	2113	0	Totzonen
	1	3402	17	Parallelwerke
	2	3501	18	Altarme mit Anschluss
	3	4101	25	Wiese
	4	4102	10	Wald
	5	4105	15	Sumpf mit Wald
	6	4120	5	Anlandungszonen
	7	5101	43	Fluss OI (unterstrom)
	8	5103	5	Schöpfwerk
	9	5110	37	Fluss OI (oberstrom)
	10	5112	40	Altarme ohne Anschluss
	11	5120	39	Fluss UI
	12	Buhenfeld	40	Buhen

# Esquematisação



$$K_i = A_i R_{h,i}^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{8g}{\lambda_i}}$$

$$K_i = A_i R_{h,i}^{2/3} k_{St,i}$$

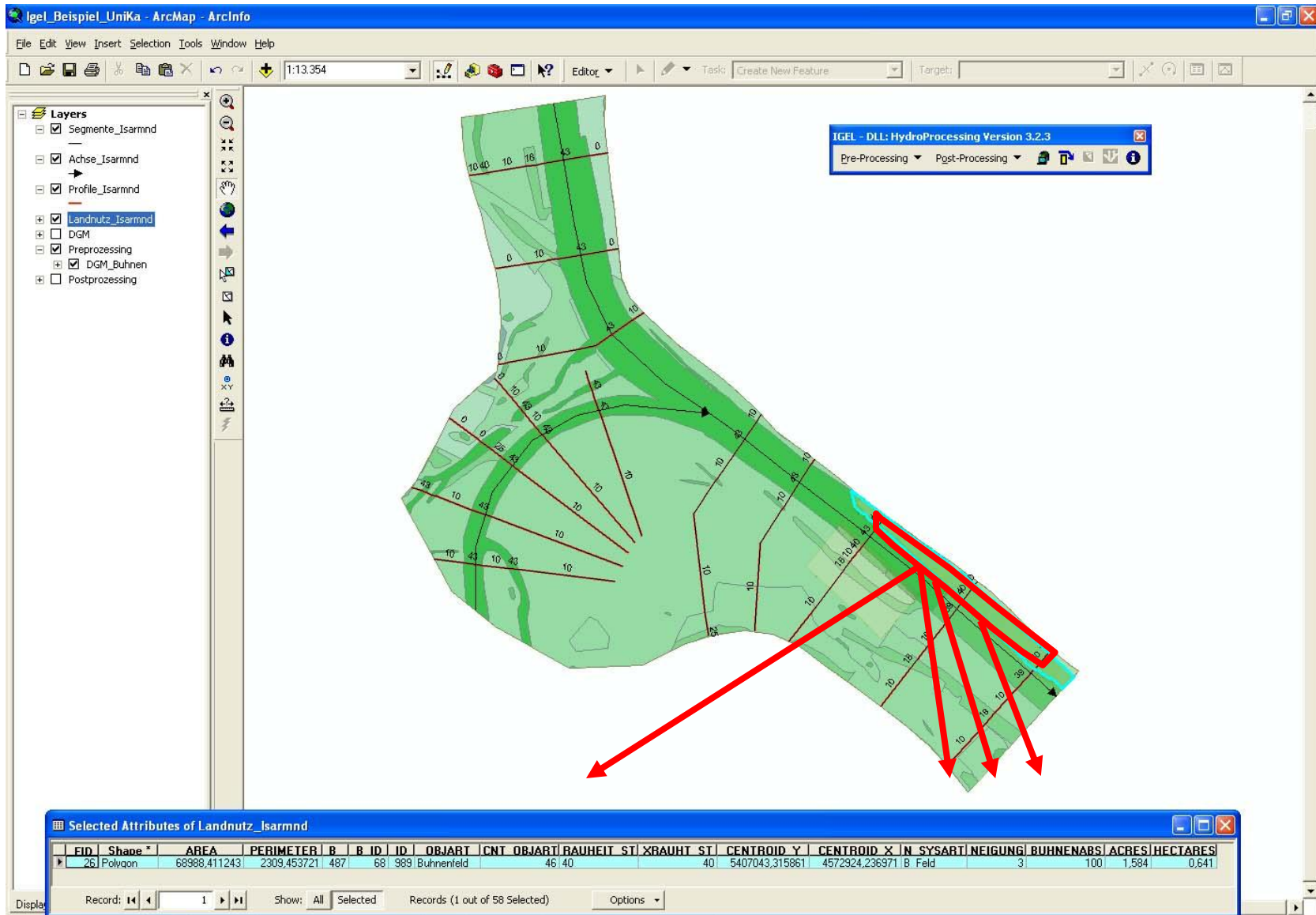
$$Q = \sum_i^N Q_i = \sum_i^N K_i \sqrt{I_e} = K \sqrt{I_e}$$

OU

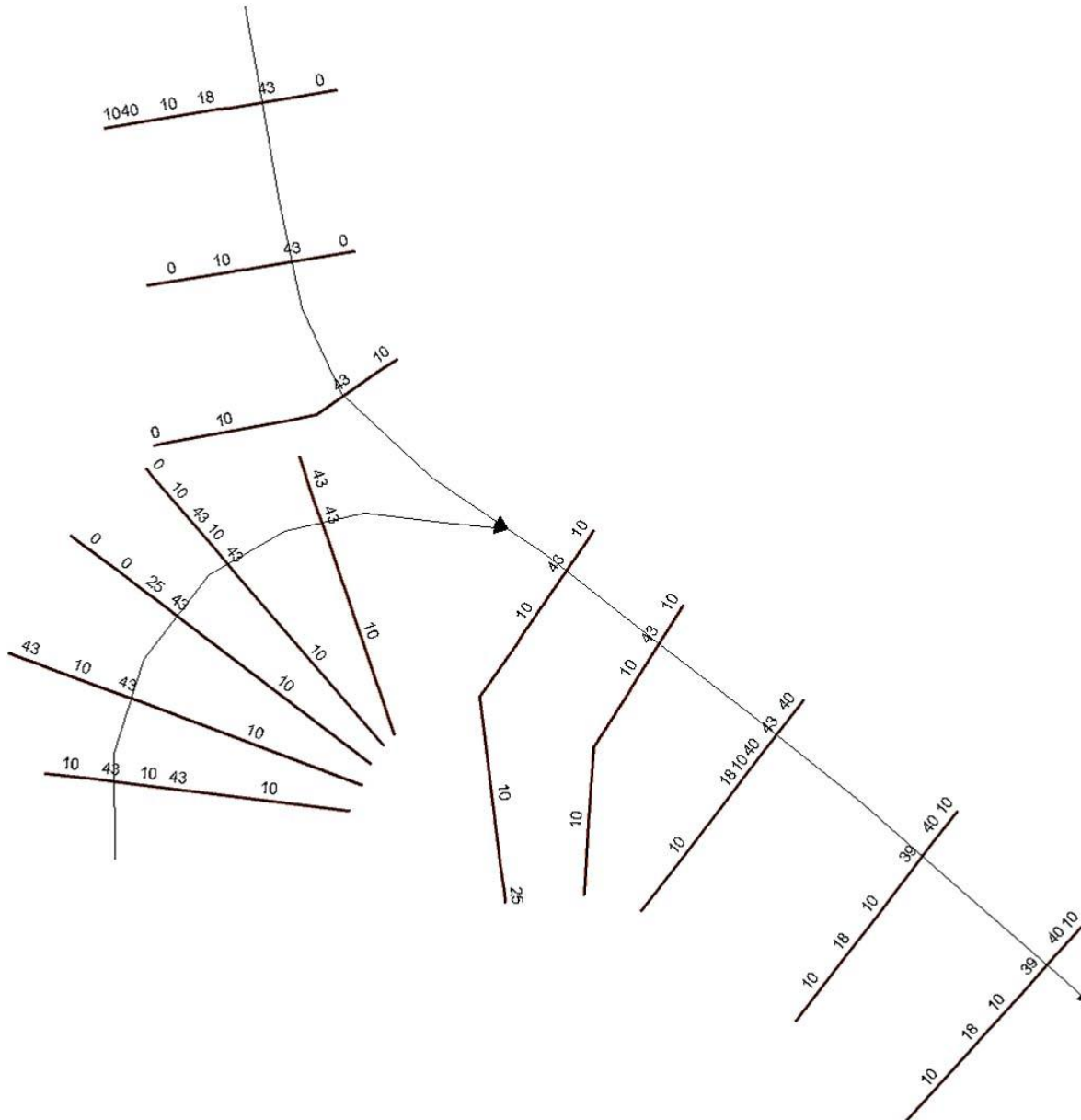
$$I_e = Q^2 / K^2$$

$$v_i = K_i / A_i I_e^{0.5}$$

# Espigoes



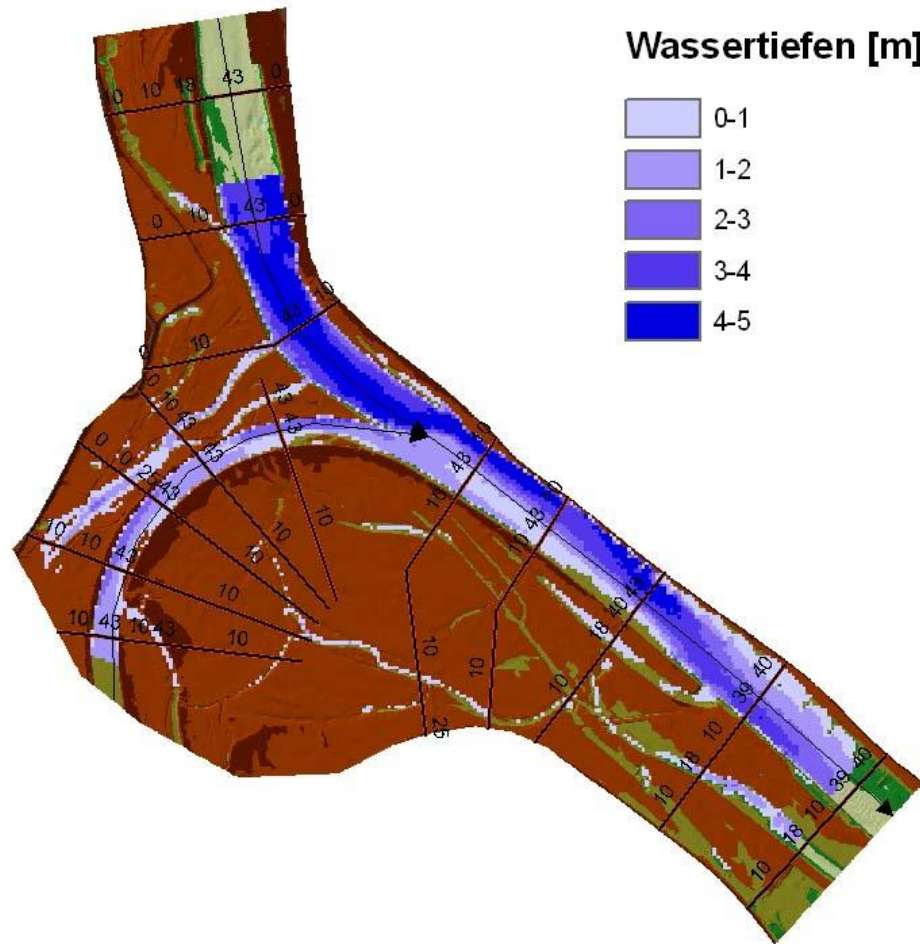
# Modelo

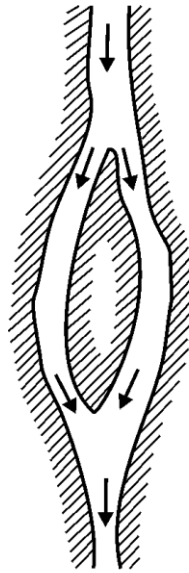


# Modelo

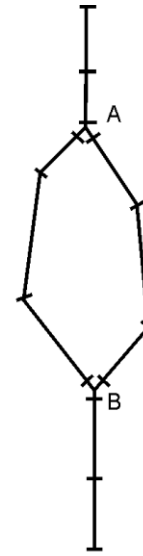


# Modelo

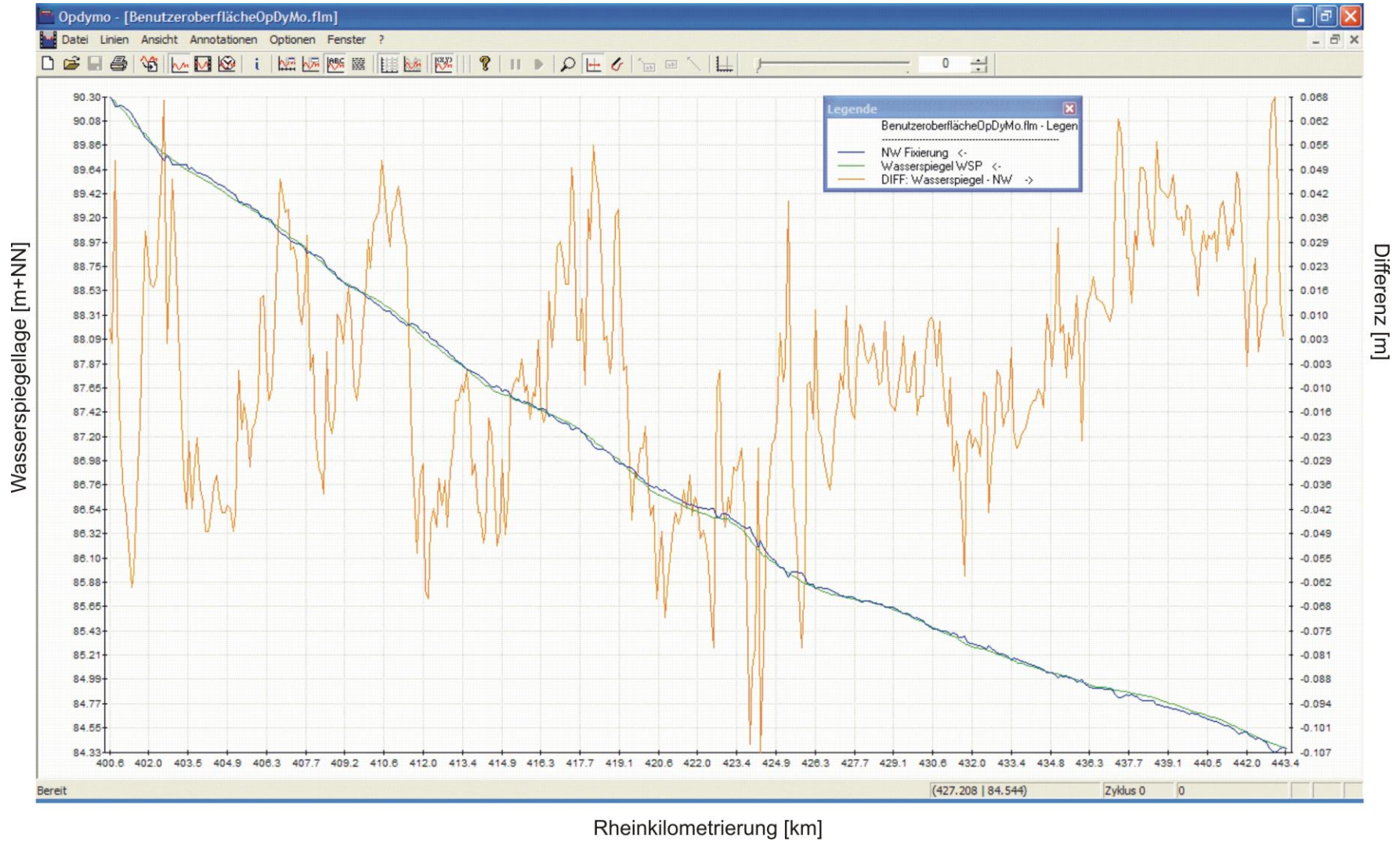




(a)



(b)





# Referencias

- Lista de livros recomendados sobre Hidráulica Fluvial: [www.iahr.net](http://www.iahr.net) --> E-library --> Ressources --> River Engineering Textbook list
- Graf, W.H. (1998). Fluvial Hydraulics: Flow and Transport Processes in Channels of Simple Geometry. In collaboration with M.S. Altinakar, John Wiley and Sons, England, 681 pages [ISBN 0-471-97714-4] ([capitulo de transporte de sedimentos online](#))
- Gerhard H. Jirka, Cornelia Lang. 2009. Einführung in die Gerinnehydraulik. Universitätsverlag Karlsruhe. ISBN: 978-3-86644-363-1. <http://digbib.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/volltexte/1000011374>
- Eduard Naudascher. 1992. Gerinne und Gerinnebauwerke. Springer-Verlag Wien New York. ISBN 3-21 1-82366-2
- [Software e manuais do modelo HEC-RAS](#)