

MAQUINAS HIDRAULICAS: BOMBAS

UNA MAQUINA HIDRAULICA ES AQUELLA EN QUE EL FLUIDO QUE INTERCAMBIA ENERGIA CON LA MISMA NO MODIFICA SU DENSIDAD A SU PASO POR LA MAQUINA Y POR ENDE EN SU DISEÑO Y SU ESTUDIO SE CONSIDERA QUE $\rho = \text{CTE}$

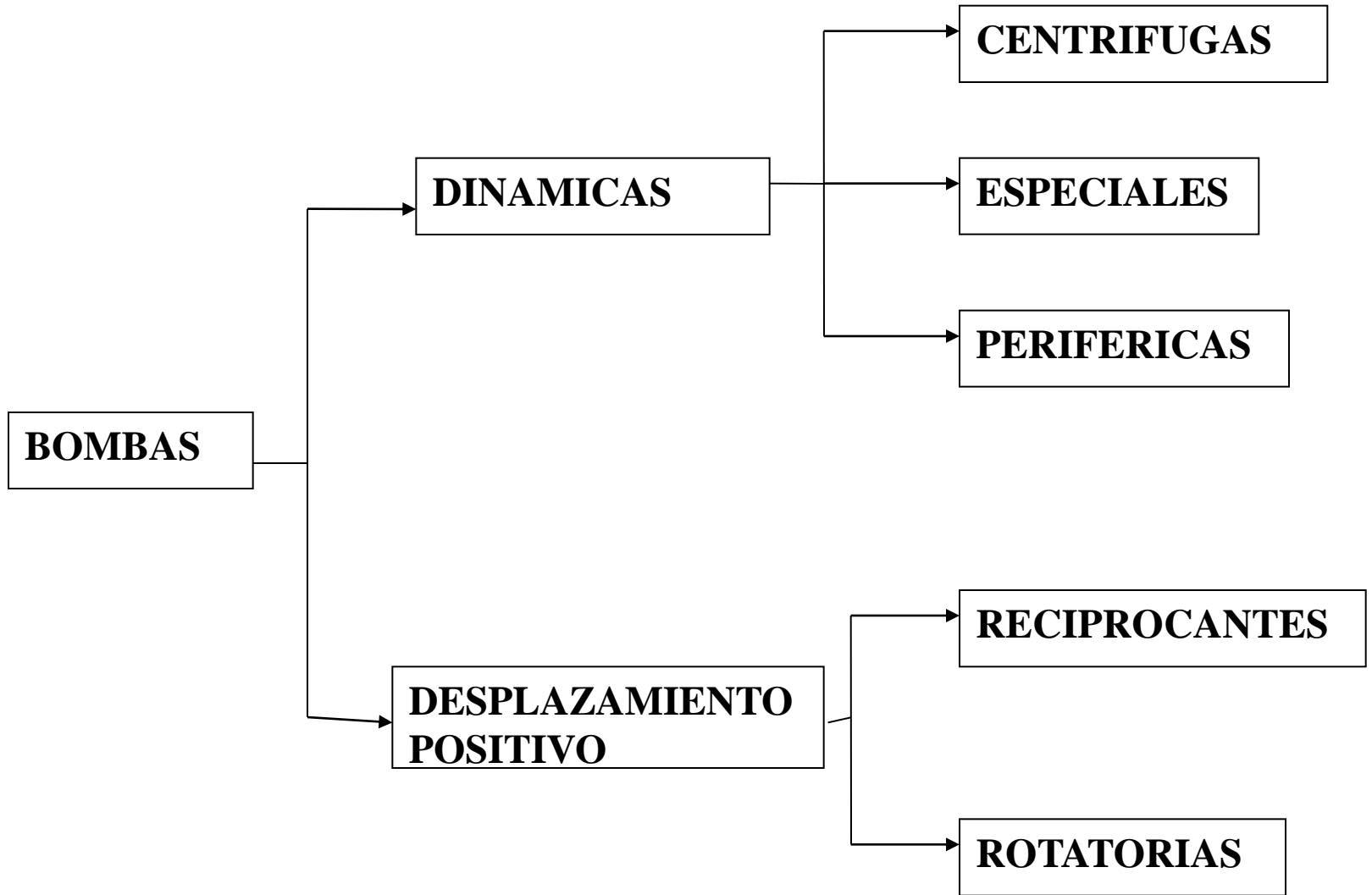
CLASIFICACION DE LAS MAQUINAS HIDRAULICAS

CONVERTIDOR DE PAR: TRANSFIEREN ENERGIA MEDIANTE UN FLUIDO

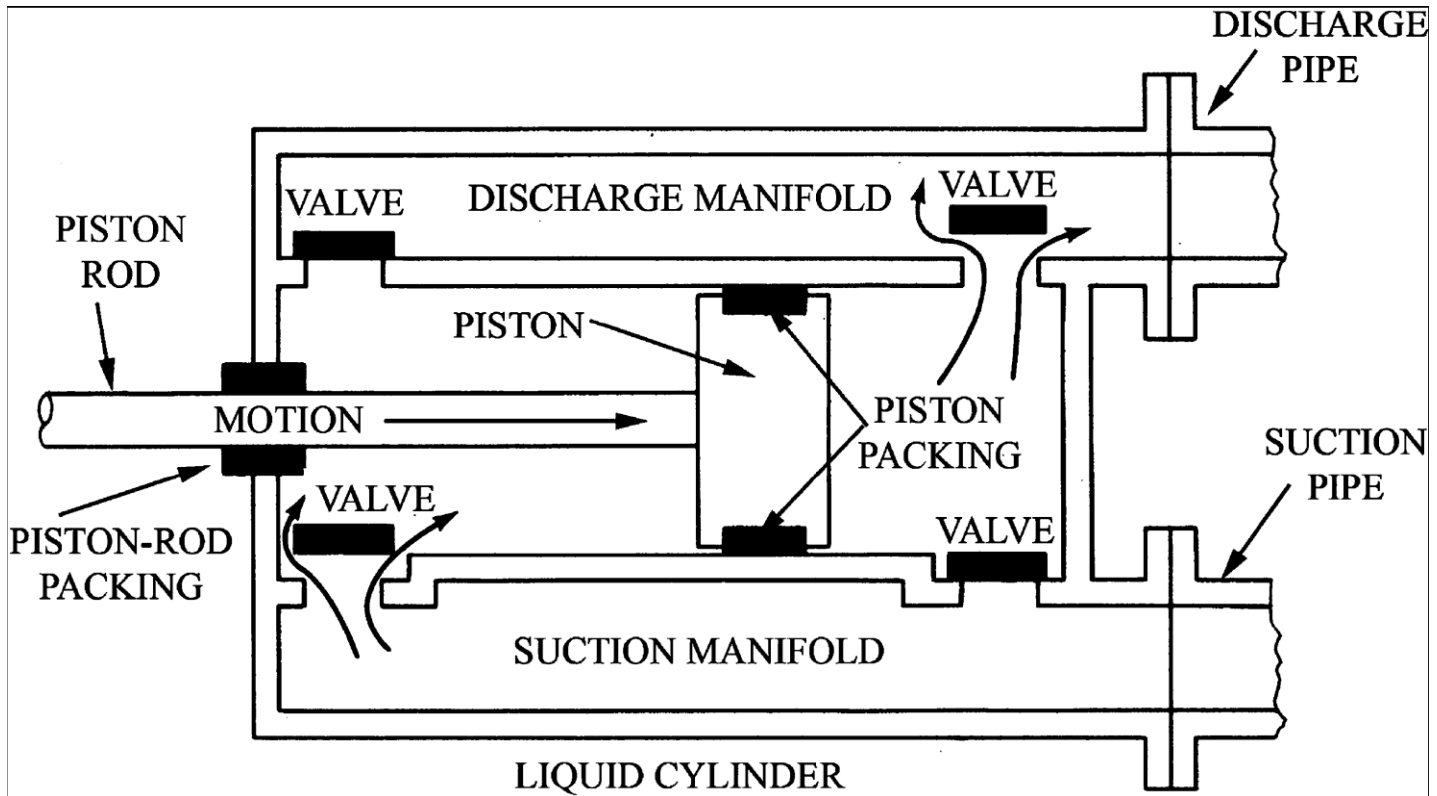
BOMBAS: TRANSFIEREN ENERGIA MECANICA A UN FLUIDO (LIQUIDO O GAS)

TURBINAS: RECIBEN ENERGIA MECANICA DE UN FLUIDO (LIQUIDO O GAS)

CLASIFICACION DE LAS BOMBAS

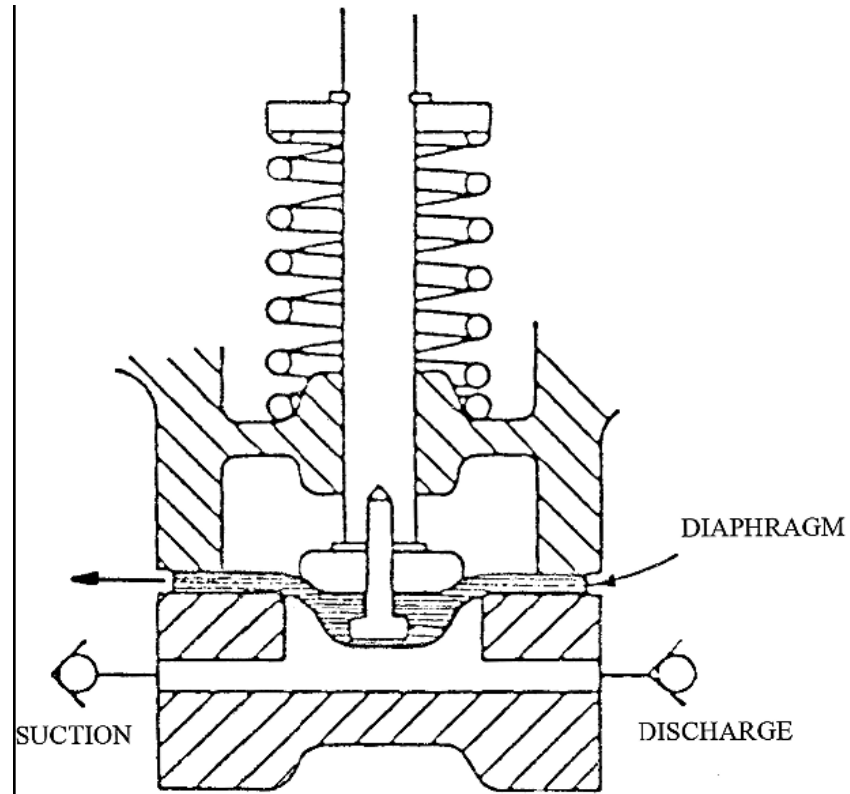


EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



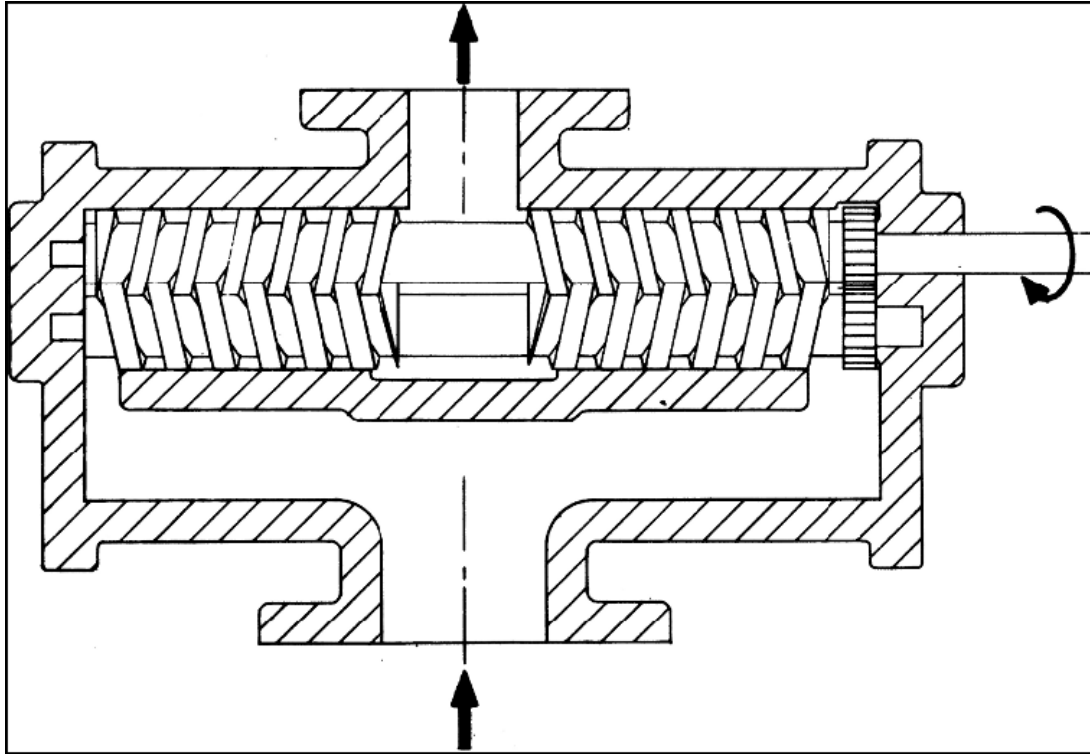
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE PISTON DE DOBLE EFECTO O RECIPROCANTE

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



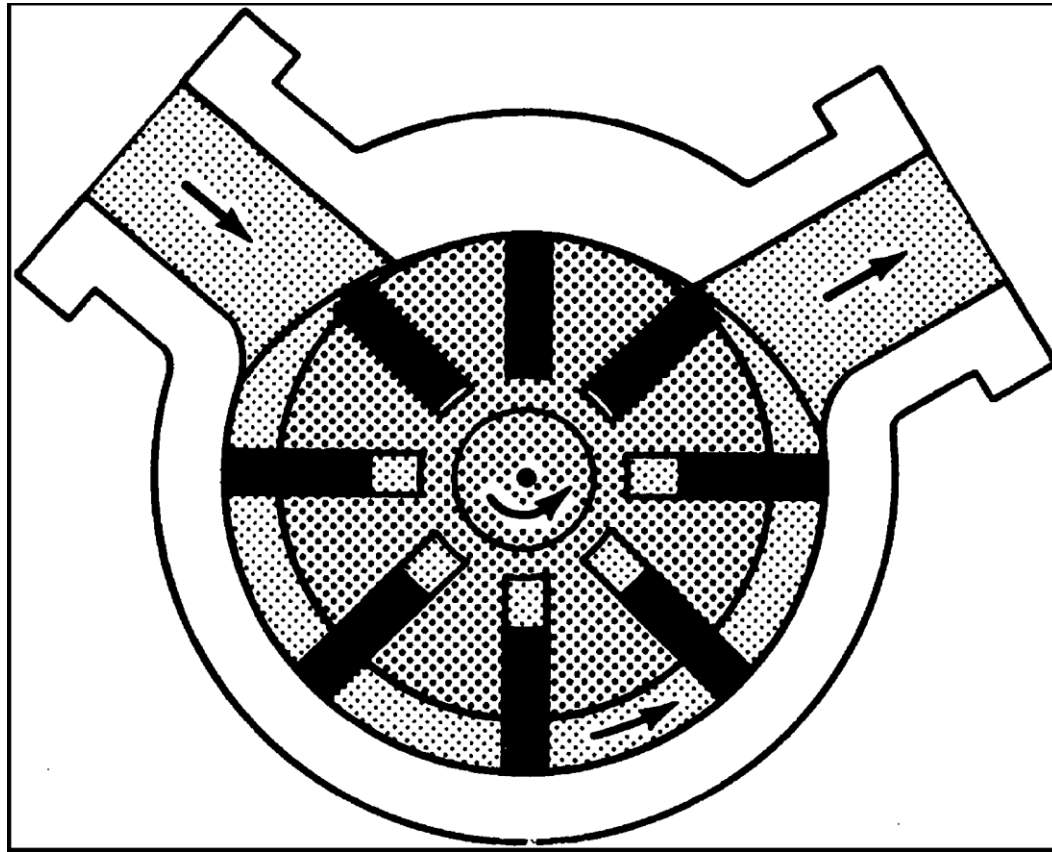
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE DIAFRAGMA

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



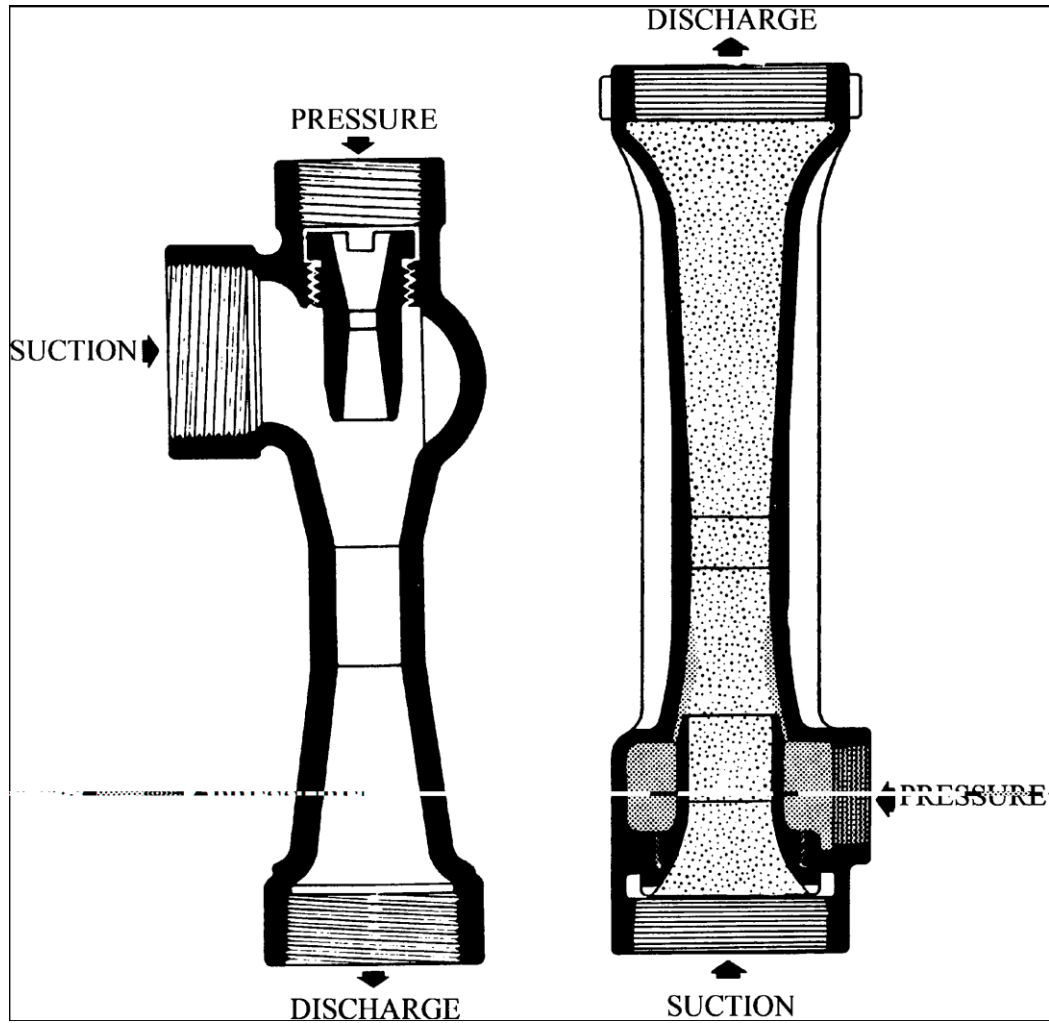
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE ROTOR

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



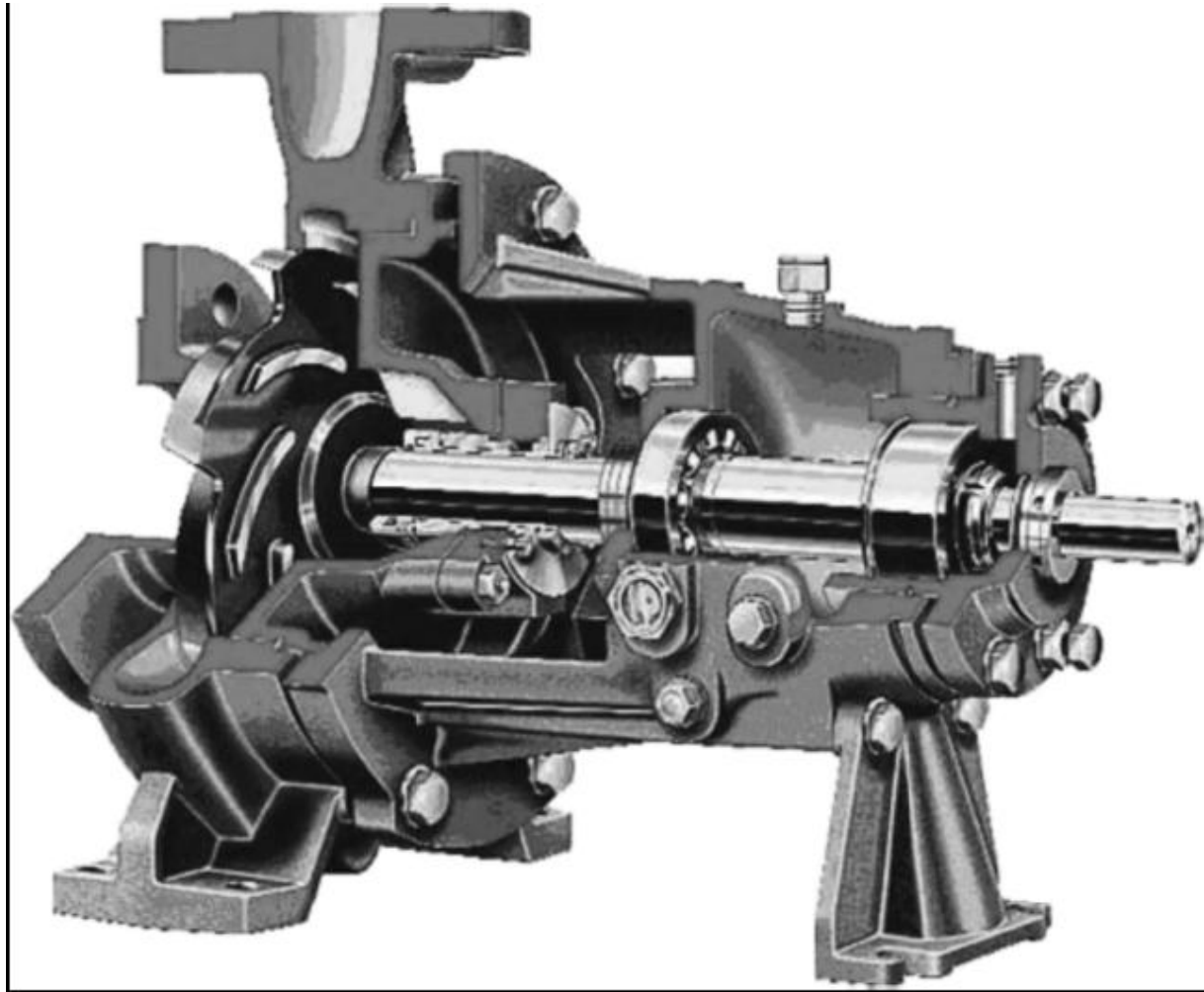
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE ROTOR
INTERNO

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS

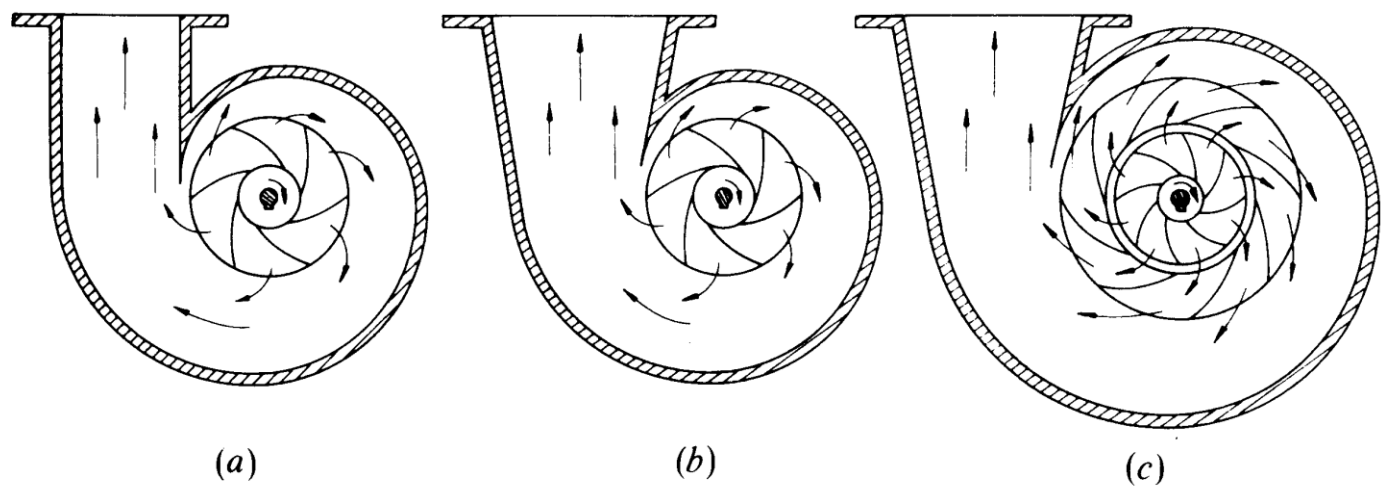
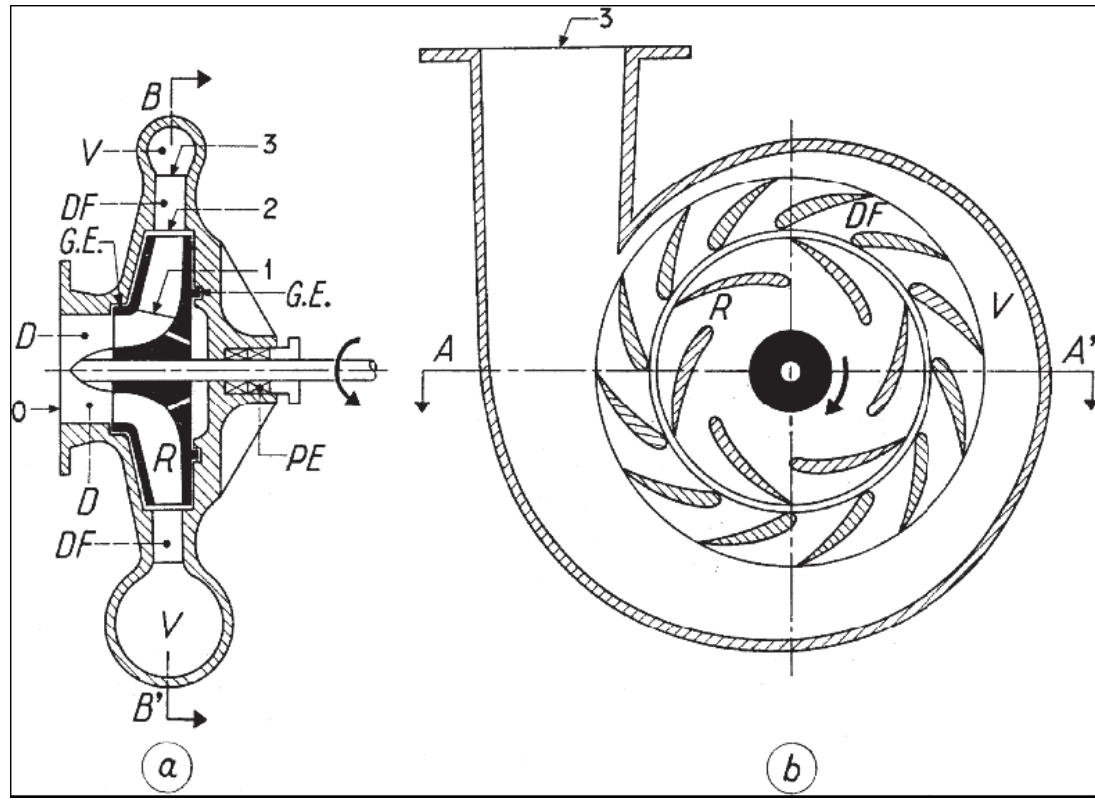


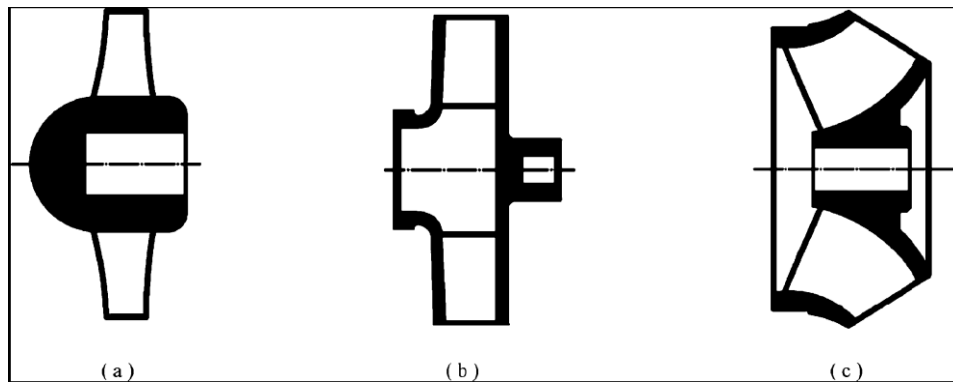
JET

BOMBAS CENTRIFUGAS



BOMBA CENTRIFUGA (CORTE)

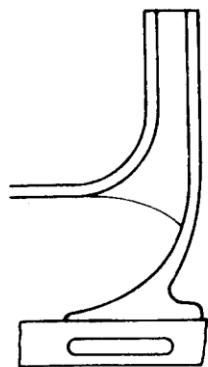




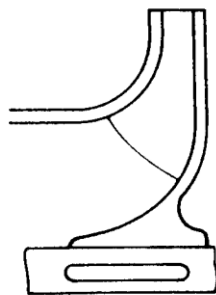
(a)

(b)

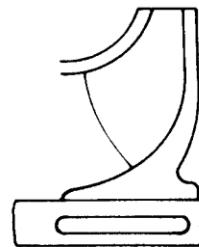
(c)



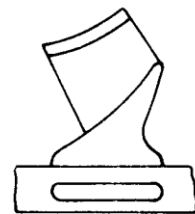
(a)



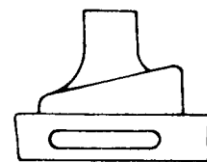
(b)



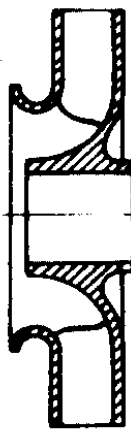
(c)



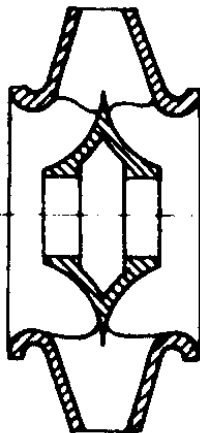
(d)



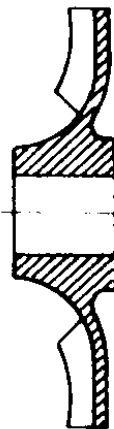
(e)



(a)



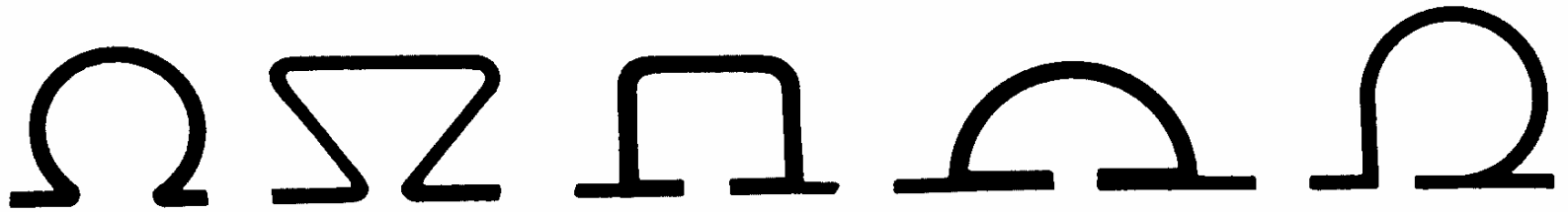
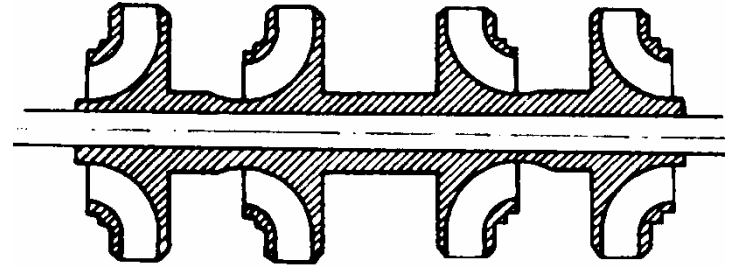
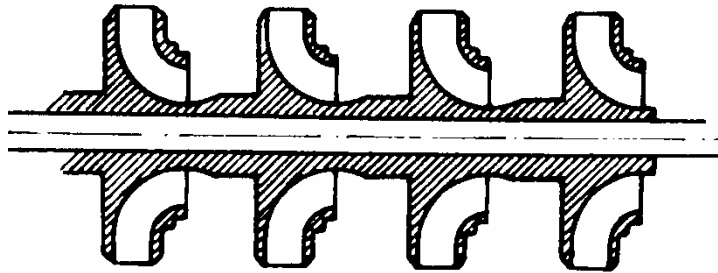
(b)



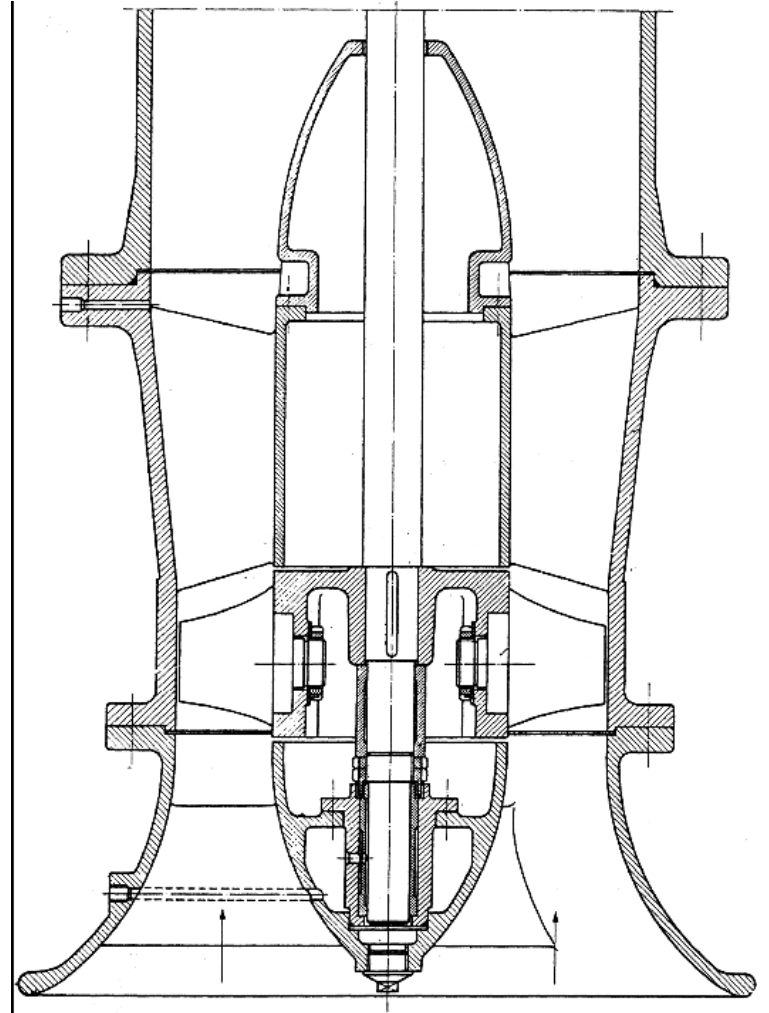
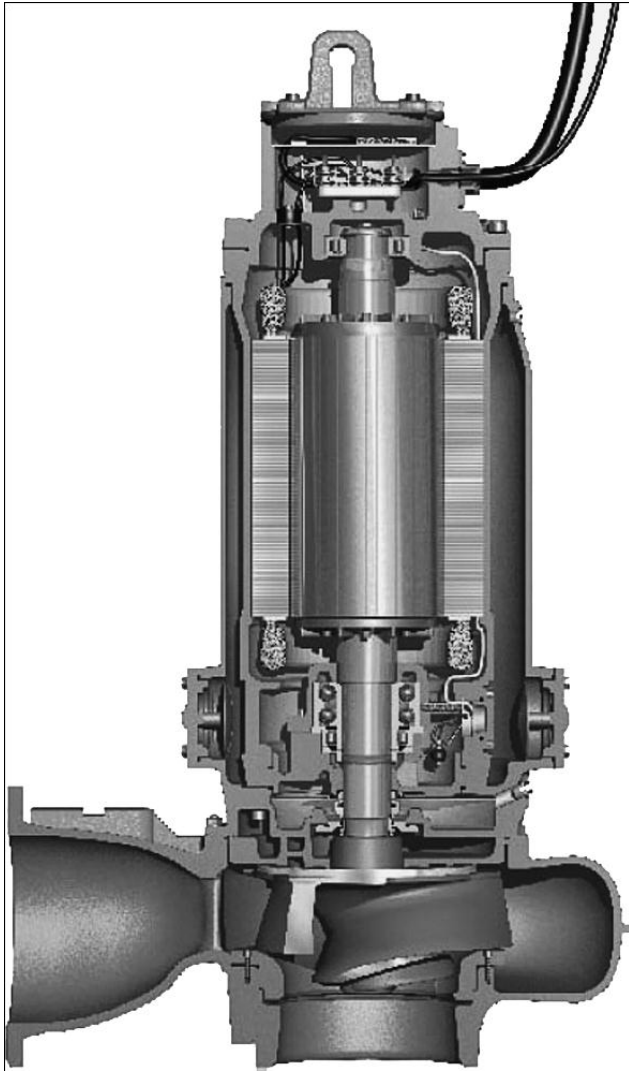
(c)

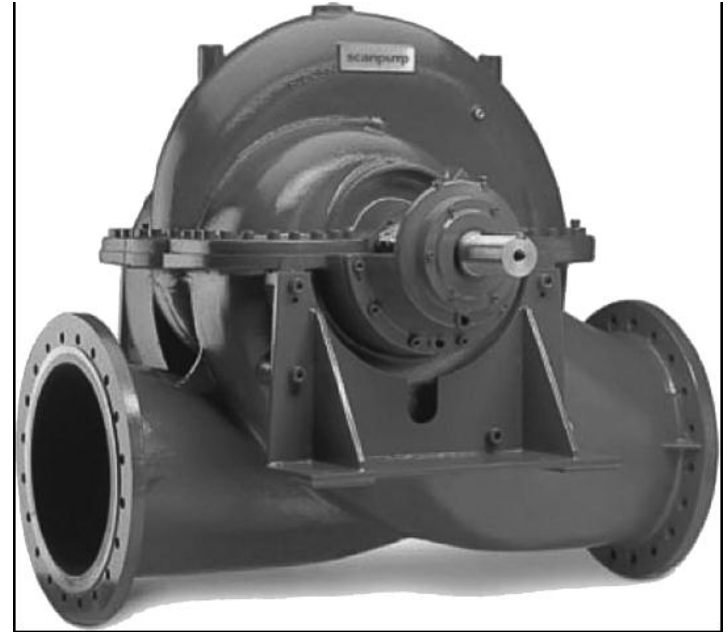
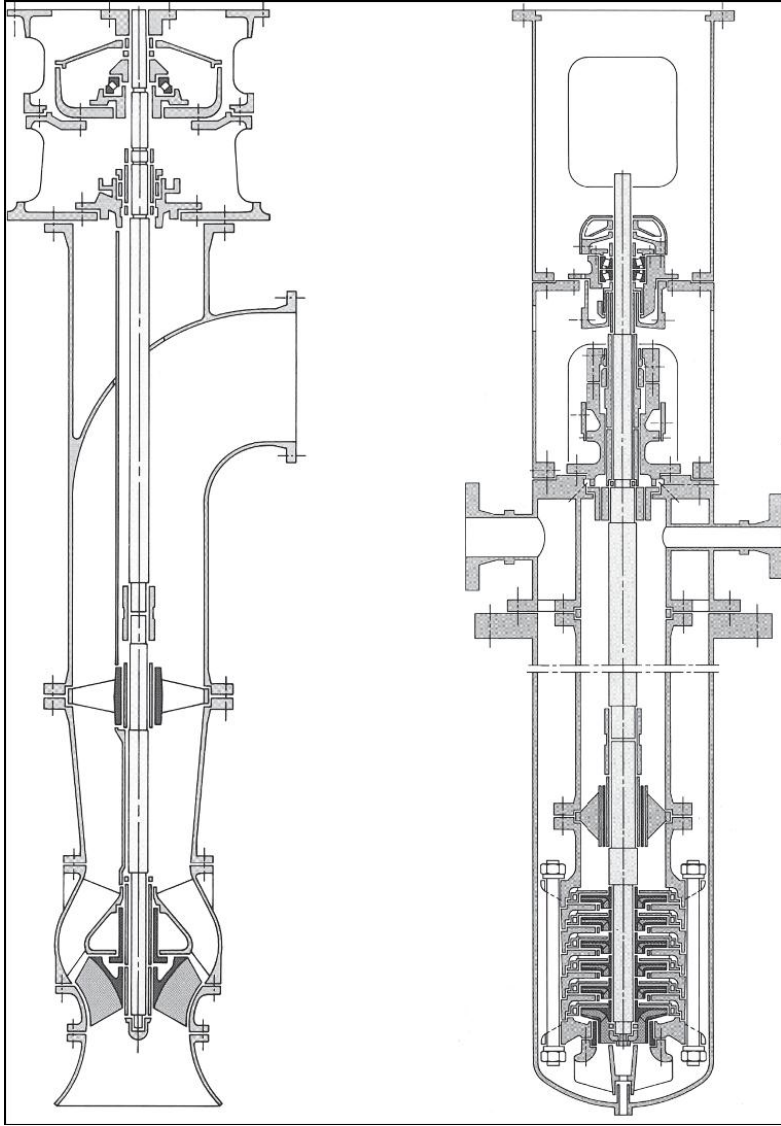


(d)

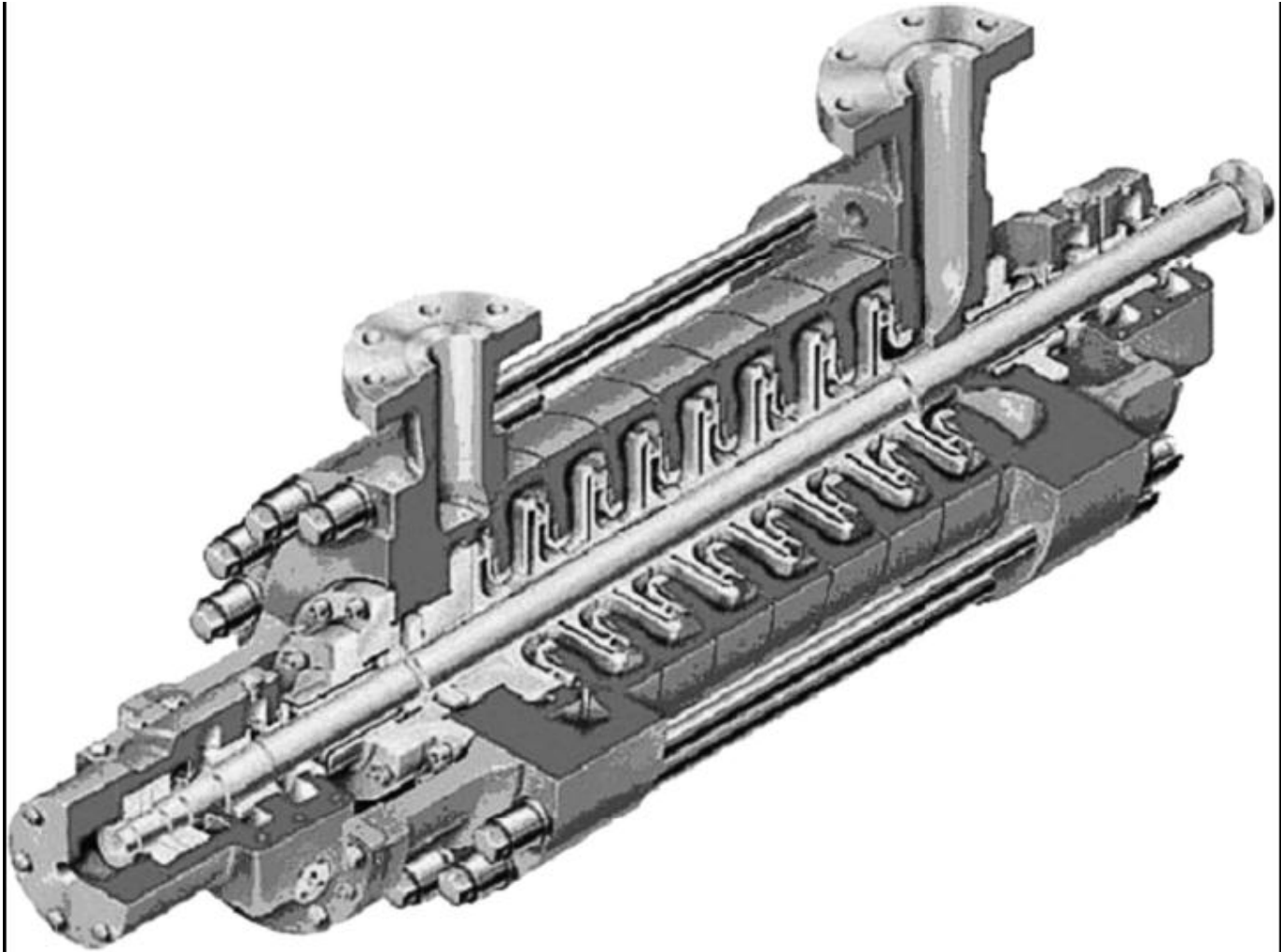


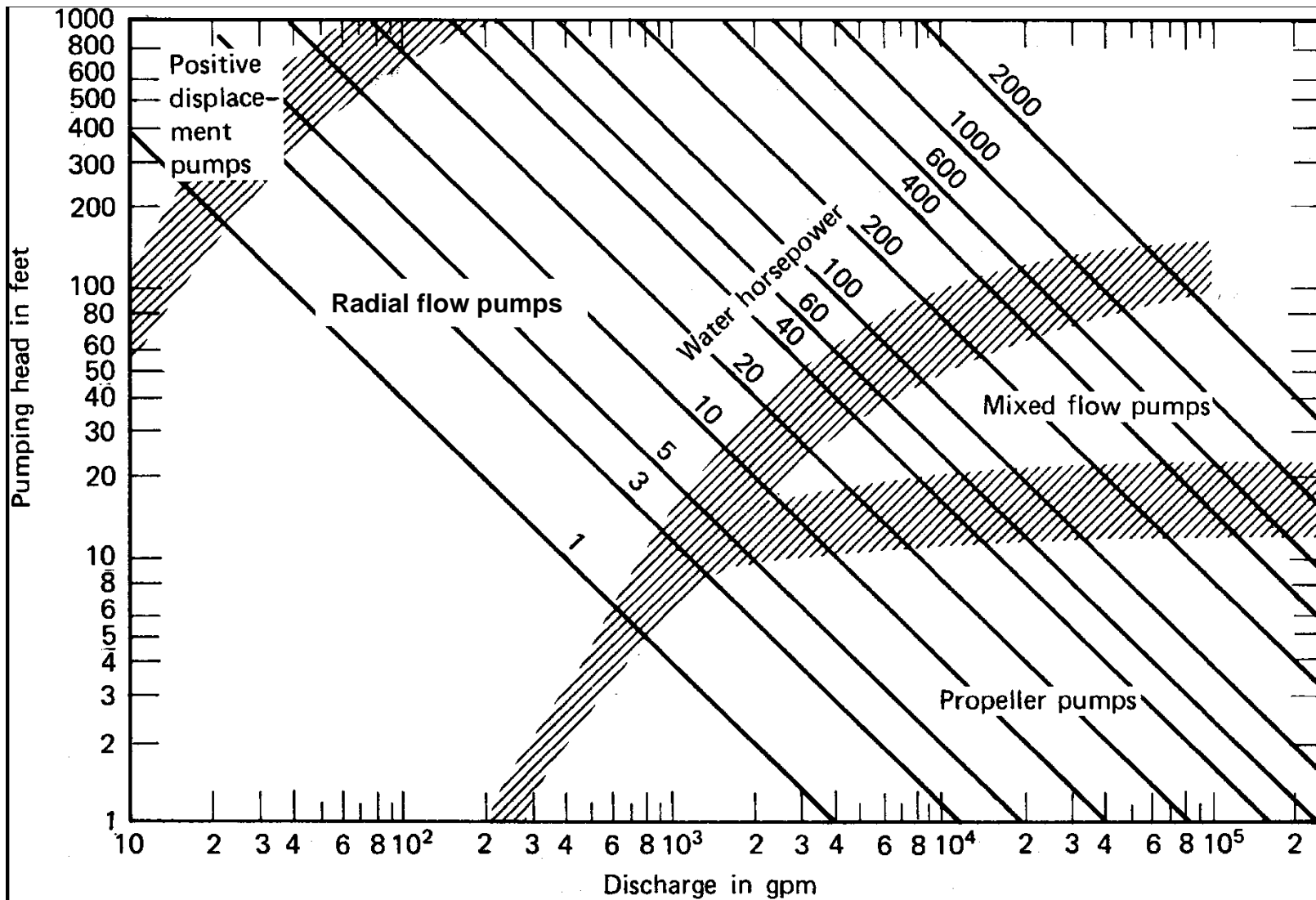
EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS CENTRIFUGAS



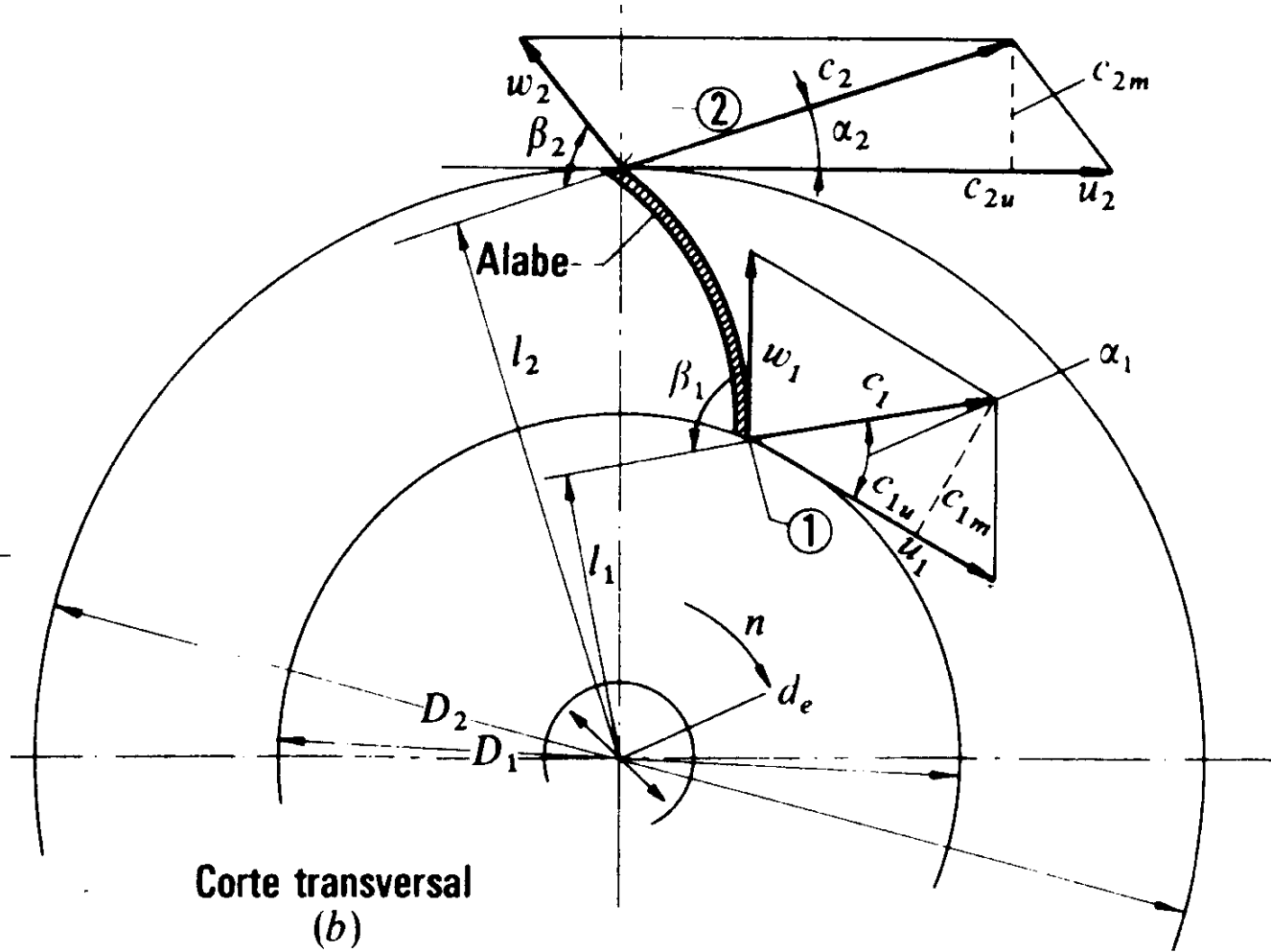
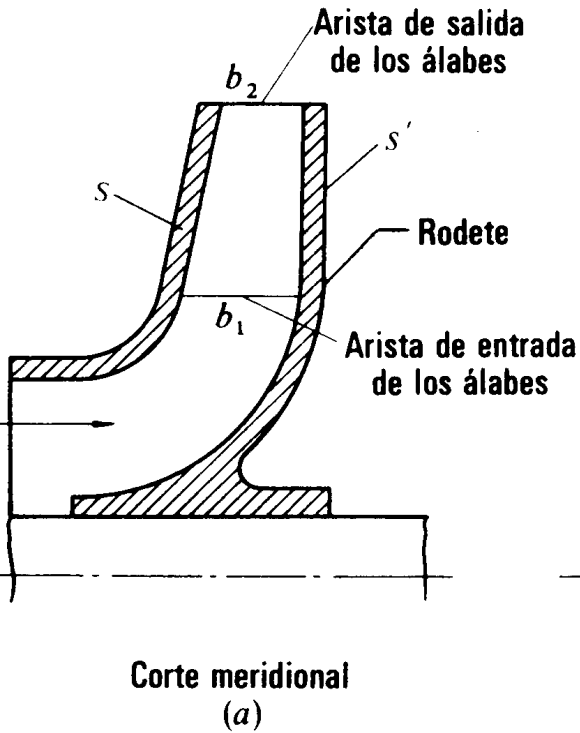


EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS CENTRIFUGAS





TRIANGULOS DE VELOCIDADES FORMULA DE EULER



$$\bar{w}_1 = \bar{c}_1 - \bar{u}_1$$

$$\bar{c}_2 = \bar{w}_2 + \bar{u}_2$$

$$d\bar{F} = dQ\rho(\bar{c}_2 - \bar{c}_1)$$

$$dM = dQ\rho(l_2 c_2 - l_1 c_1)$$

$$M = Q\rho(l_2 c_2 - l_1 c_1)$$

$$l_1 = r_1 \cos \alpha_1 \quad \text{y} \quad l_2 = r_2 \cos \alpha_2$$

$$M = Q \rho (r_2 c_2 \cos \alpha_2 - r_1 c_1 \cos \alpha_1)$$

$$P_u = M\omega = Q \rho \omega (r_2 c_2 \cos \alpha_2 - r_1 c_1 \cos \alpha_1) \quad \text{W, SI} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60}$$

$$P_u (\text{W}) = G \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \right) Y_u \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \right) = Q \left(\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \right) \rho \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right) g \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) H_u (\text{m})$$

$$Y_u \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \right) = Y_u \left(\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right) = H_u (\text{m}) g \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$Q \rho Y_u = Q \rho \omega (r_2 c_2 \cos \alpha_2 - r_1 c_1 \cos \alpha_1)$$

$$r_1 \omega = u_1 \qquad r_2 \omega = u_2$$

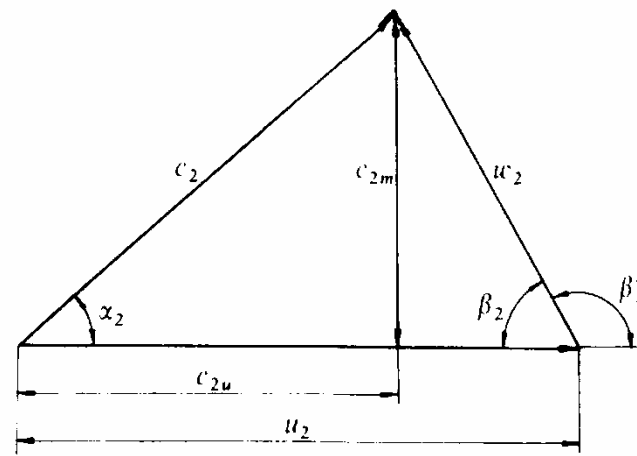
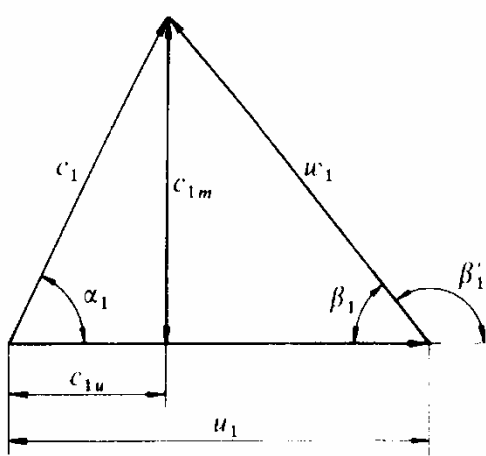
$$c_1 \cos \alpha_1 = c_{1u} \qquad c_2 \cos \alpha_2 = c_{2u}$$

PRIMERA FORMA DE LA ECUACION DE EULER
(Expresión energética)

$$Y_u = \pm (u_1 c_{1u} - u_2 c_{2u})$$

(Expresión en alturas)

$$H_u = \pm \frac{u_1 c_{1u} - u_2 c_{2u}}{g}$$



$$\bar{c}_1 = \bar{u}_1 + \bar{w}_1$$

$$\bar{c}_2 = \bar{u}_2 + \bar{w}_2$$

$$w_1^2 = u_1^2 + c_1^2 - 2u_1c_1 \cos \alpha_1 = u_1^2 + c_1^2 - 2u_1c_{1u}$$

$$u_1c_{1u} = 1/2(u_1^2 + c_1^2 - w_1^2)$$

$$u_2c_{2u} = 1/2(u_2^2 + c_2^2 - w_2^2)$$

SEGUNDA FORMA DE LA ECUACION DE EULER
(Expresión energética)

$$Y_u = \pm \left(\frac{u_1^2 - u_2^2}{2} + \frac{w_2^2 - w_1^2}{2} + \frac{c_1^2 - c_2^2}{2} \right)$$

(Expresión en alturas)

$$H_u = \pm \left(\frac{u_1^2 - u_2^2}{2g} + \frac{w_2^2 - w_1^2}{2g} + \frac{c_1^2 - c_2^2}{2g} \right)$$

$$H_u = \pm \left(\frac{u_1^2 - u_2^2}{2g} + \frac{w_2^2 - w_1^2}{2g} + \frac{c_1^2 - c_2^2}{2g} \right)$$

$$H_u = \pm \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{\rho g} + z_1 - z_2 + \frac{c_1^2 - c_2^2}{2g} \right)$$

ALTURA DE PRESIÓN DEL RODETE

$$H_p = \pm \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{\rho g} \right) = \pm \left(\frac{u_1^2 - u_2^2}{2g} + \frac{w_2^2 - w_1^2}{2g} \right)$$

(Signo + : turbinas; signo - : bombas)

ALTURA DINAMICA DEL RODETE

$$H_d = \pm \frac{c_1^2 - c_2^2}{2g}$$

GRADO DE REACCION DE LA BOMBA

$$\varepsilon = H_p/H_u$$

- Si $H_p < 0$, el grado de reacción es negativo;
- Si $H_p = 0$, el grado de reacción es 0;
- Si $0 < H_p < H_u$ el grado está comprendido entre 0 y 1, que es el caso normal;
- Si $H_p > H_u$, el grado de reacción es mayor que 1.

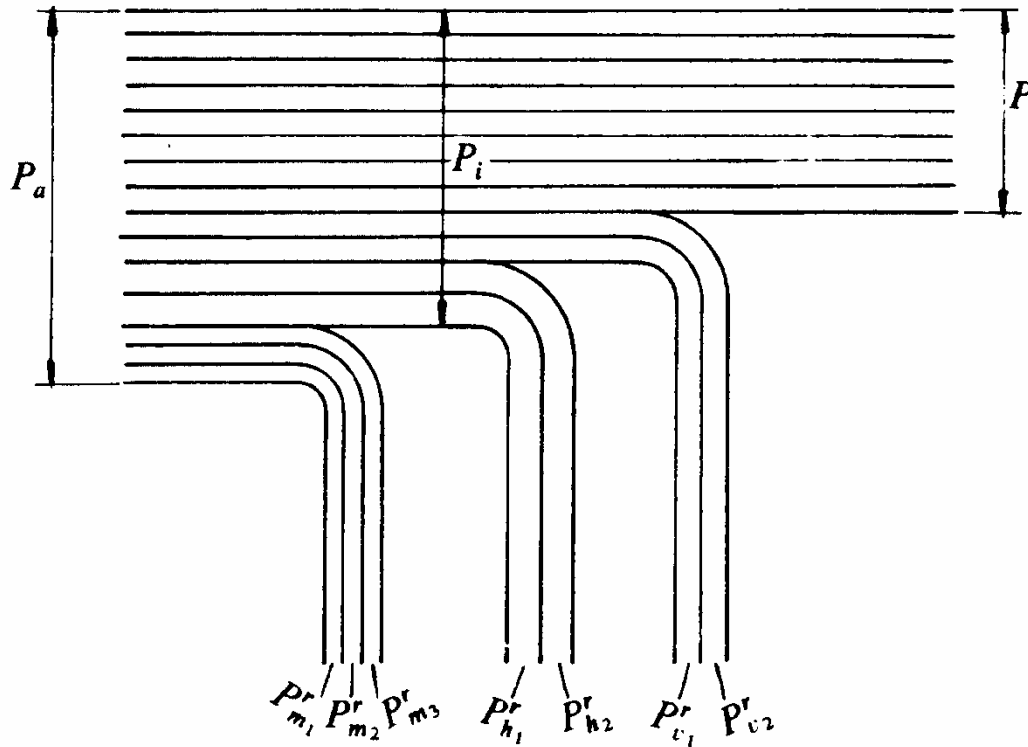
POTENCIA DE LA BOMBA

$$P = \text{ENERGIA / TIEMPO} = (\text{ENERGIA / PESO}) * (\text{PESO / TIEMPO})$$

$$P = H * G = H \gamma Q$$

$$P = Q \rho g H$$

RENDIMIENTO DE LA BOMBA



P_h^r — *pérdidas hidráulicas*: P_{h1}^r — pérdidas por rozamiento de superficie;
 P_{h2}^r — pérdidas por rozamiento de forma.

P_v^r — *pérdidas volumétricas*: P_{v1}^r — pérdidas por caudal al exterior; P_{v2}^r — pérdidas por cortocircuito.

P_m^r — *pérdidas mecánicas*: P_{m1}^r — pérdidas por rozamiento en el prensaestopas; P_{m2}^r — pérdidas por rozamiento en los cojinetes y accionamiento de auxiliares; P_{m3}^r — pérdidas por rozamiento de disco.

Rendimiento hidráulico, η_h

$$\eta_h = H/H_u$$

Rendimiento volumétrico, η_v

$$\eta_v = \frac{Q}{Q + q_e + q_i}$$

Rendimiento interno, η_i

$$\eta_i = \frac{P}{P_i} = \frac{Q \rho g H \eta_h \eta_v}{Q \rho g H}$$

$$\eta_i = \eta_h \eta_v$$

Rendimiento mecánico, η_m

$$\eta_m = P_i/P_a$$

Rendimiento total, η_{tot}

$$\eta_{tot} = \frac{P}{P_a} = \frac{P}{P_i} \frac{P_i}{P_a} = \eta_i \eta_m = \eta_v \eta_h \eta_m$$

$$P_a = \frac{Q \rho g H}{\eta_i \eta_m} = \frac{Q \rho g H}{\eta_v \eta_h \eta_m} = \frac{Q \rho g H}{\eta_{tot}}$$

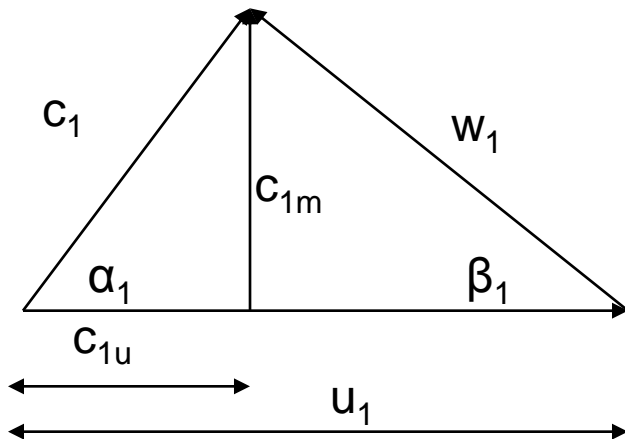
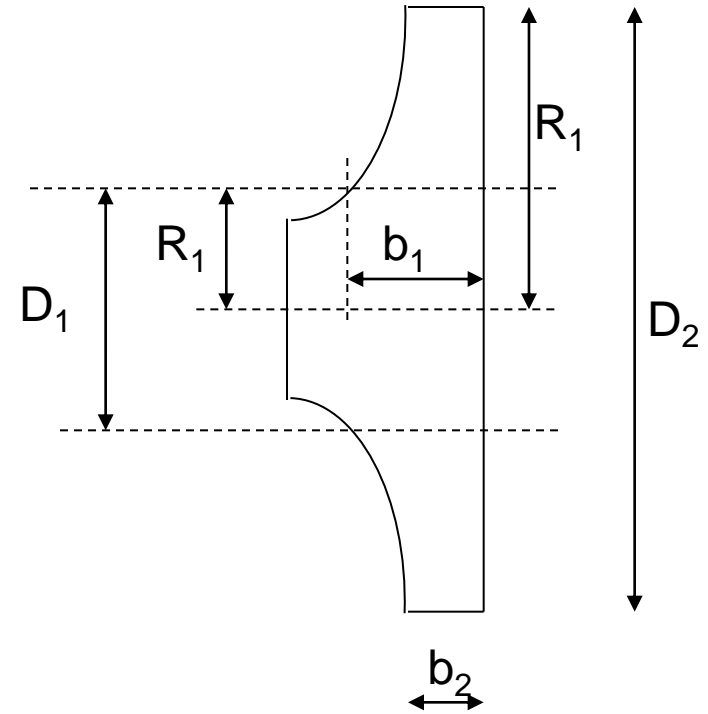
INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_1

$$Q = C_{1m} * 2\pi * r_1 * b_1 = C_{1m} * \pi * D_1 * b_1$$

$$U_1 = \omega_1 r_1$$

como ω y r son ctes por lo tanto $U_1 = \text{cte}$

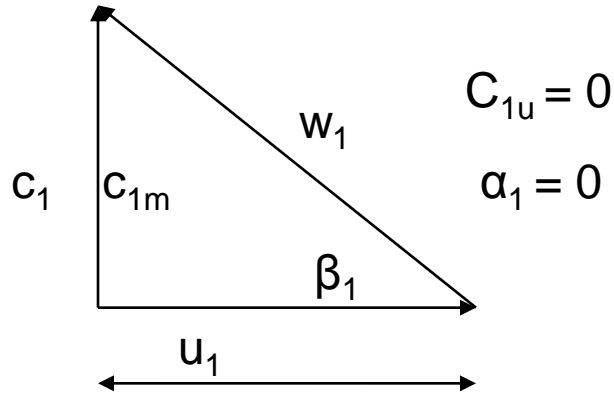
además $C_{m1} = \text{cte}$ ($Q = \text{cte}$, $D_1 = \text{cte}$, $b_1 = \text{cte}$)



a) β_1 es tal que $\alpha_1 < 90^\circ$

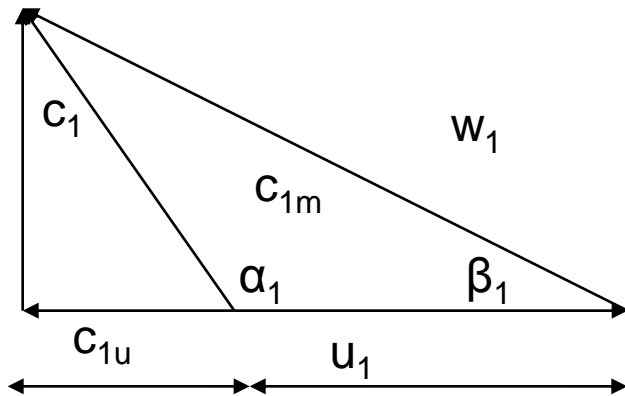
$$H_t = (C_{u2} U_2 - C_{u1} U_1) / g$$

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_1



b) β_1 es tal que $\alpha_1 = 90^\circ$

$$H_t = (C_{u2} U_2)/g$$

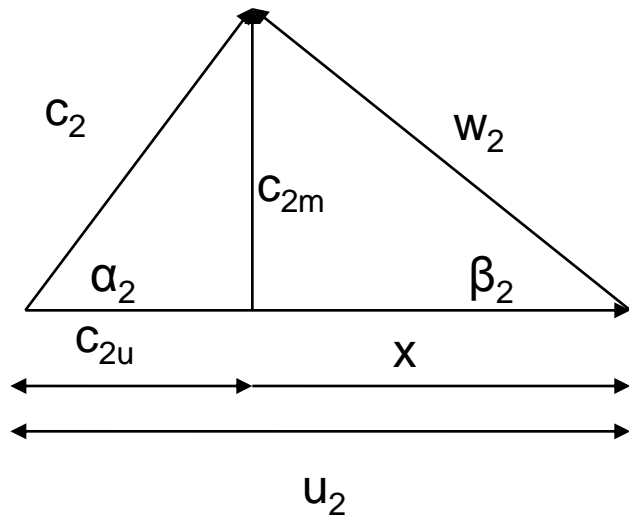


c) β_1 es tal que $\alpha_1 > 90^\circ$

$$H_t = (C_{u2} U_2 + C_{u1} U_1)/g$$

Conviene un β_1 tal que $\alpha_1 > 90^\circ$ pero tengo un álabe muy largo

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_2



β_1 es tal que $\alpha_1 = 90^\circ$

$$H_t = (C_{2u} U_2)/g$$

$$C_{2u} = U_2 - X = U_2 - C_{2m}/\text{tg } \beta_2$$

$$H_t = ((U_2 - C_{2m}/\text{tg } \beta_2) U_2)/g$$

$$H_t = (U_2^2 - U_2 C_{2m}/(\text{tg } \beta_2)) /g$$

$$H_t = U_2^2 (1 - C_{2m}/(U_2 \text{tg } \beta_2)) /g$$

$$H_d = (C_2^2 - C_1^2)/2g = (C_{2u}^2 + C_{2m}^2 - C_1^2)/2g$$

$C_{1m} = C_{2m} = C_1$ por que la veloc radial del impulsor es cte

$$H_d = (C_{2u}^2)/2g = (U_2 - X)^2/2g = (U_2 - C_{2m}/(\text{tg } \beta_2))^2 = f(\beta_2)$$

$$\varepsilon = 1 - H_d/H_t = 1/2 + 1/2 * (C_{2m}/(U_2 \text{tg } \beta_2))$$

$$H_p = H_t - H_d = (U_2^2/2g) * (1 - C_{2m}/(U_2 \text{tg}^2 \beta_2))$$

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_2

Consideremos un valor de β que anule H_t

$$H_t = U_2^2(1 - C_{2m}/(\text{tg } \beta_2 U_2)) / g = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{tg } \beta_2 = C_{2m} / U_2$$

$$\beta_{\min} \longrightarrow H_t = 0 \longrightarrow H_p = H_d \longrightarrow \varepsilon = 1$$

$$\beta_2 = \pi/2 \quad \text{tg } \beta_2 = \text{infinito} \quad H_t = U^2/g \quad H_d = U^2/2g \quad \varepsilon = 1/2$$

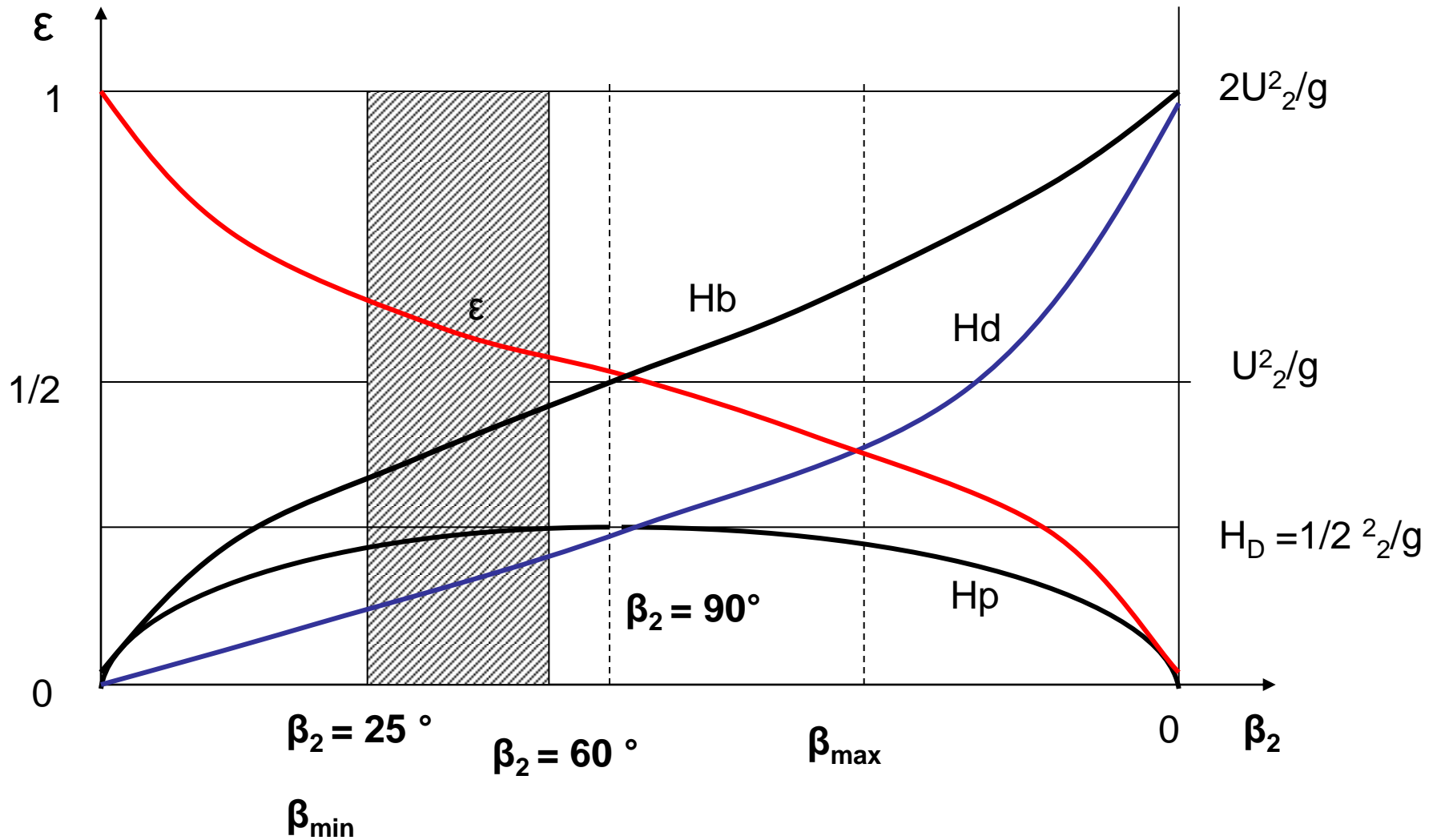
Finalmente H_t tendrá un máximo cuando

$$H_t = U^2/g(1 - (-1)) \quad \text{Esto implica que}$$

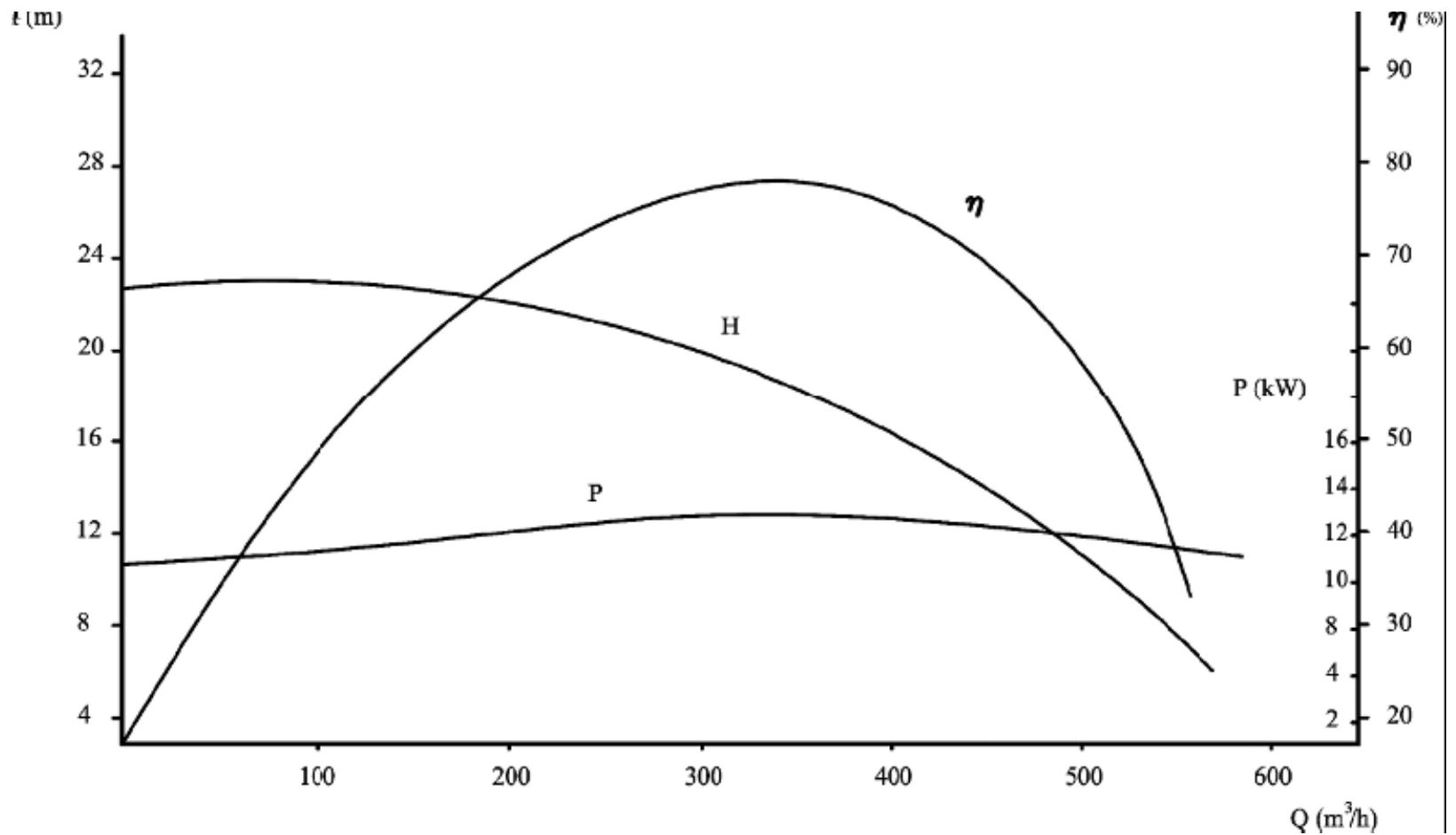
$$C_{2m}/(\text{tg } \beta_2 U_2) = -1 \quad \text{tg } \beta_2 = -C_{2m} / U_2$$

$$H_t = 2 U^2/g = H_d \quad H_p = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \varepsilon = 0$$

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_2



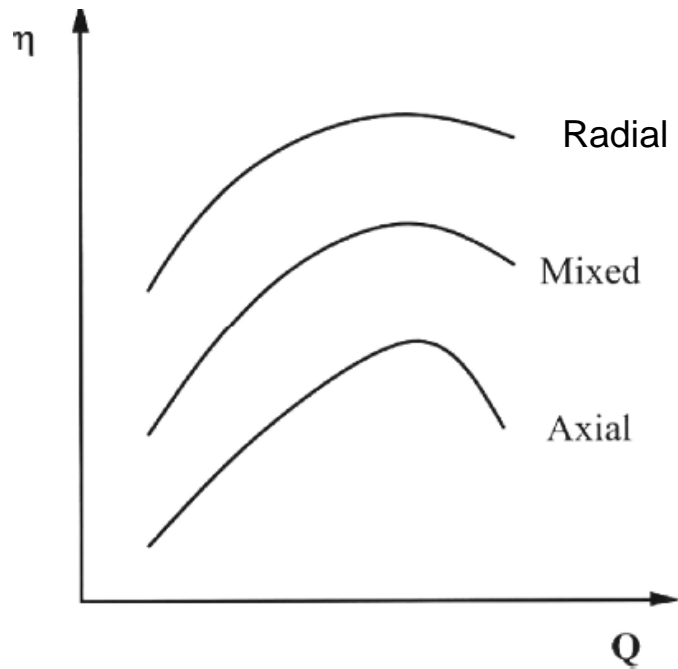
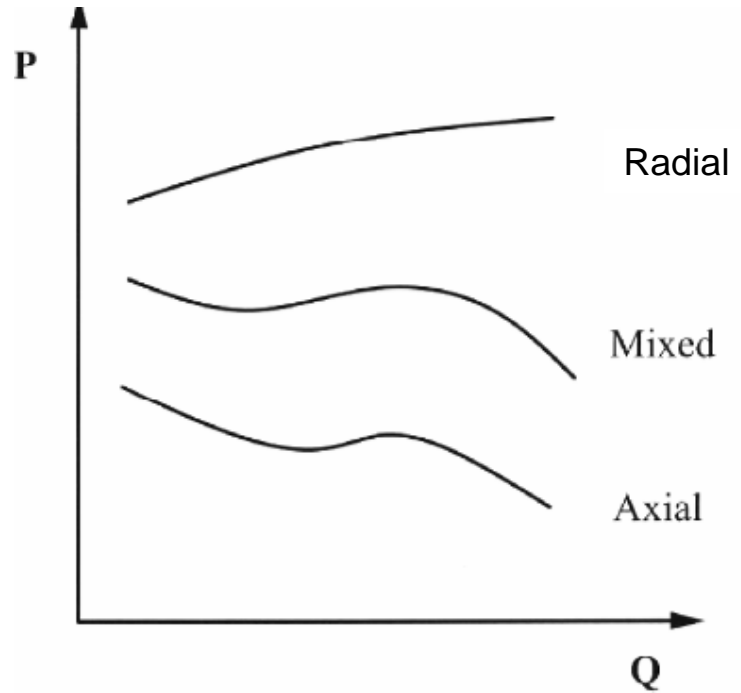
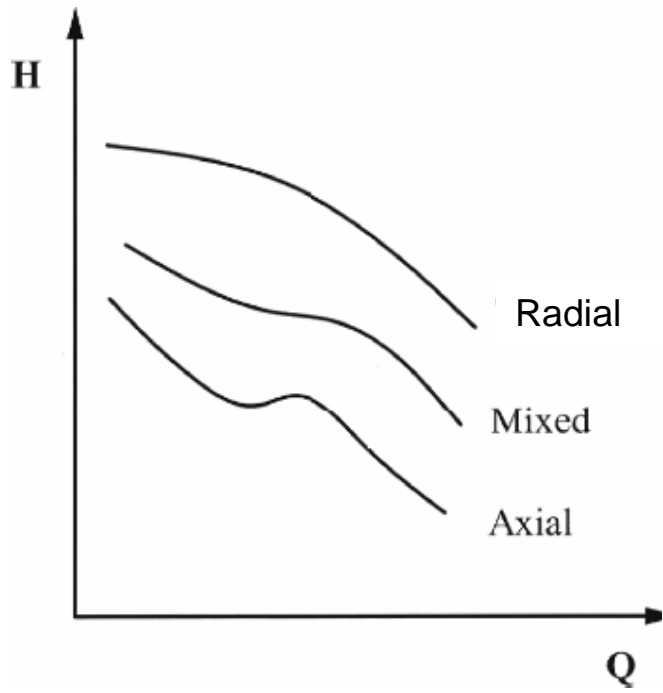
CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS DE LAS BOMBAS

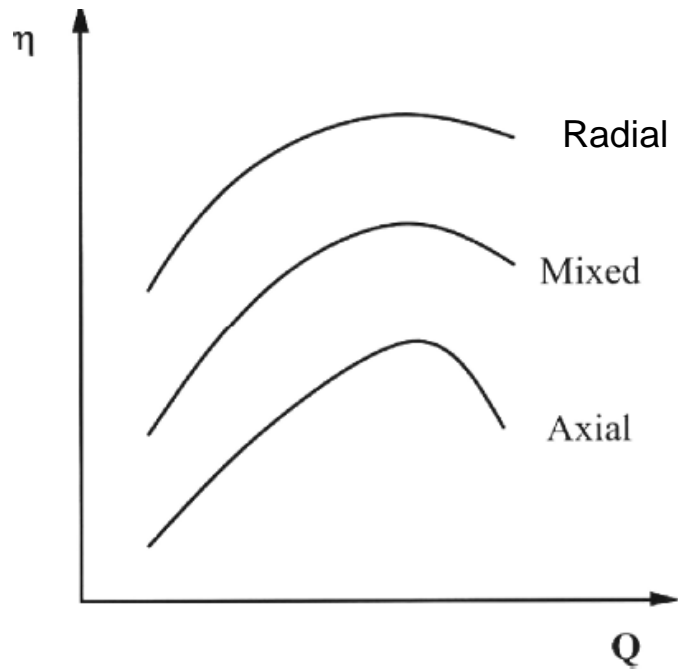
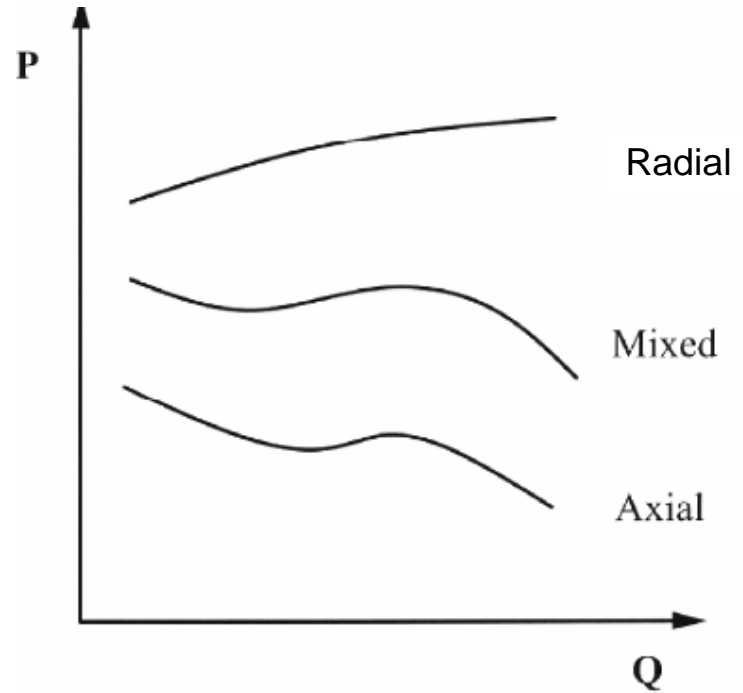
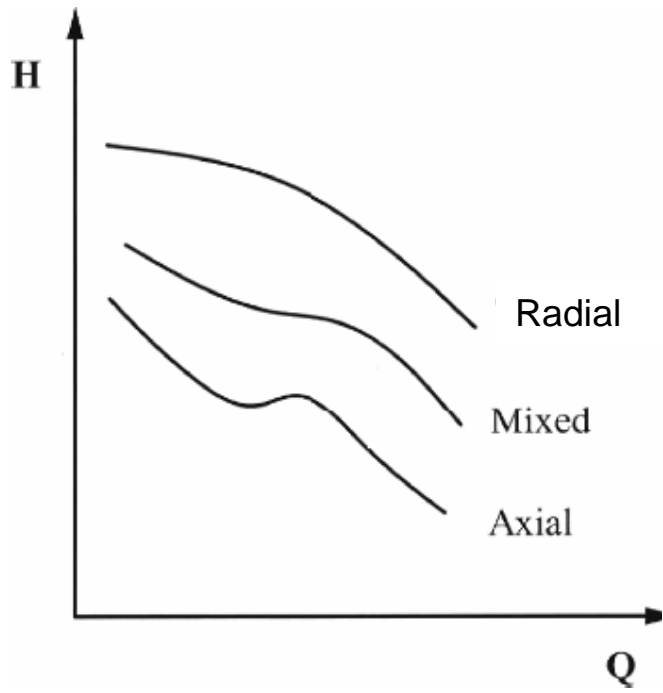


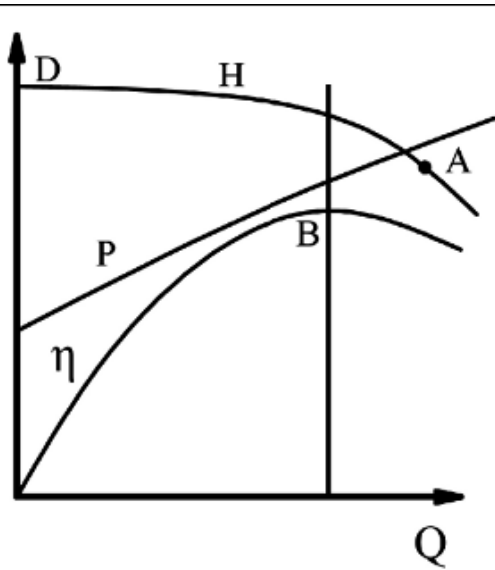
$$H = f_1(Q)$$

$$P = f_2(Q)$$

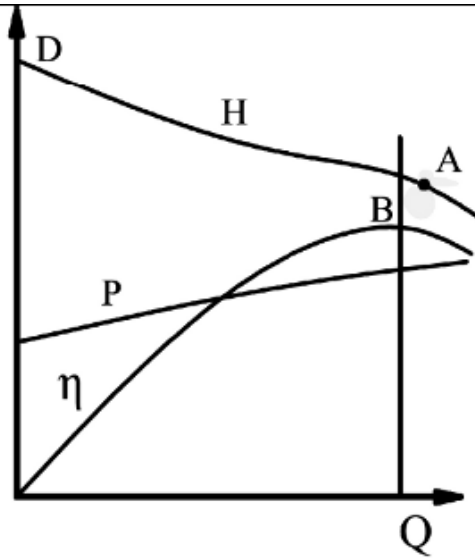
$$\eta = f_3(Q)$$



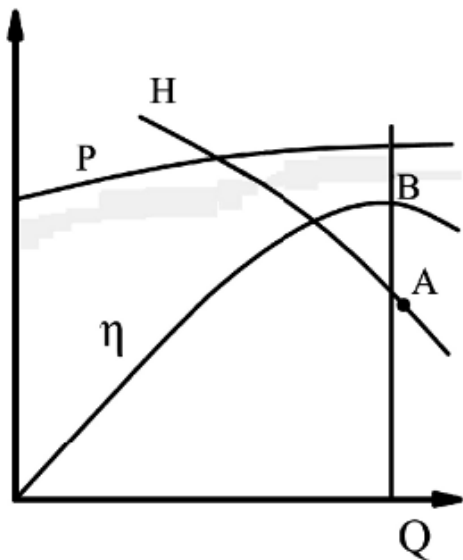




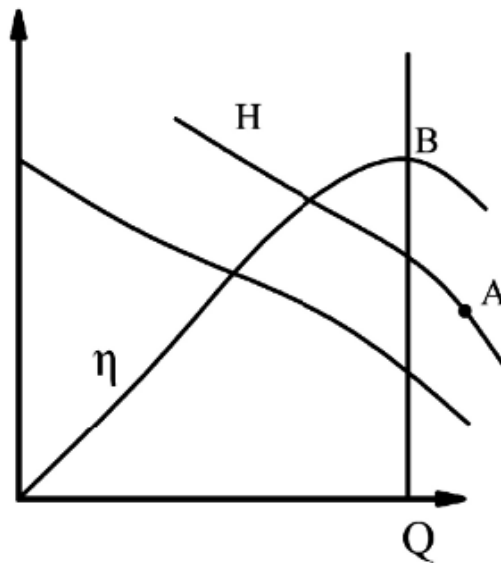
Flujo radial



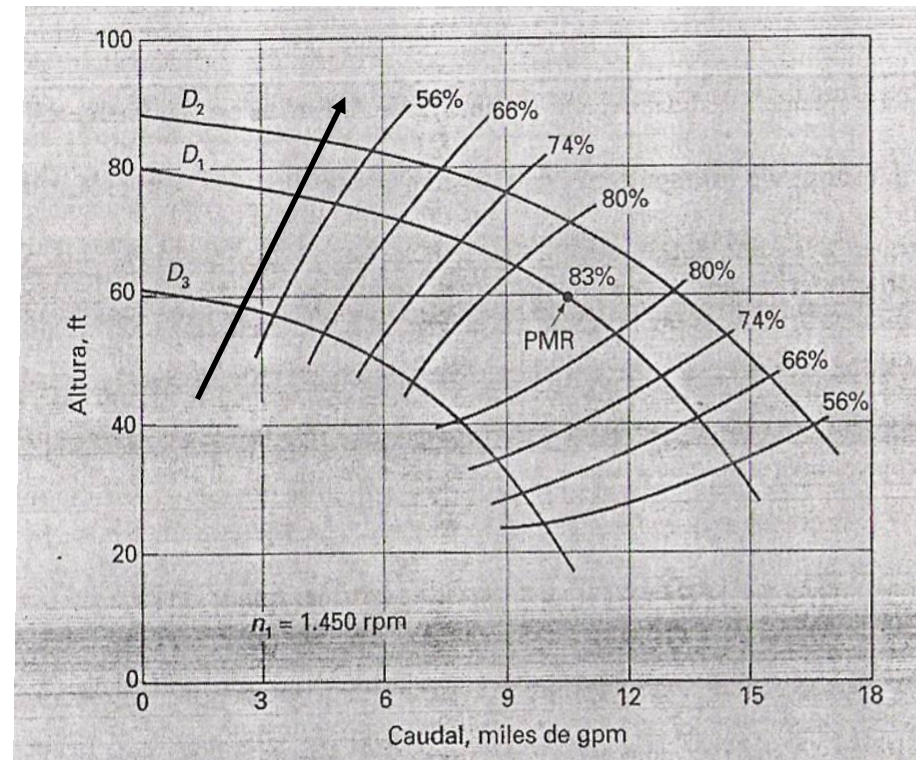
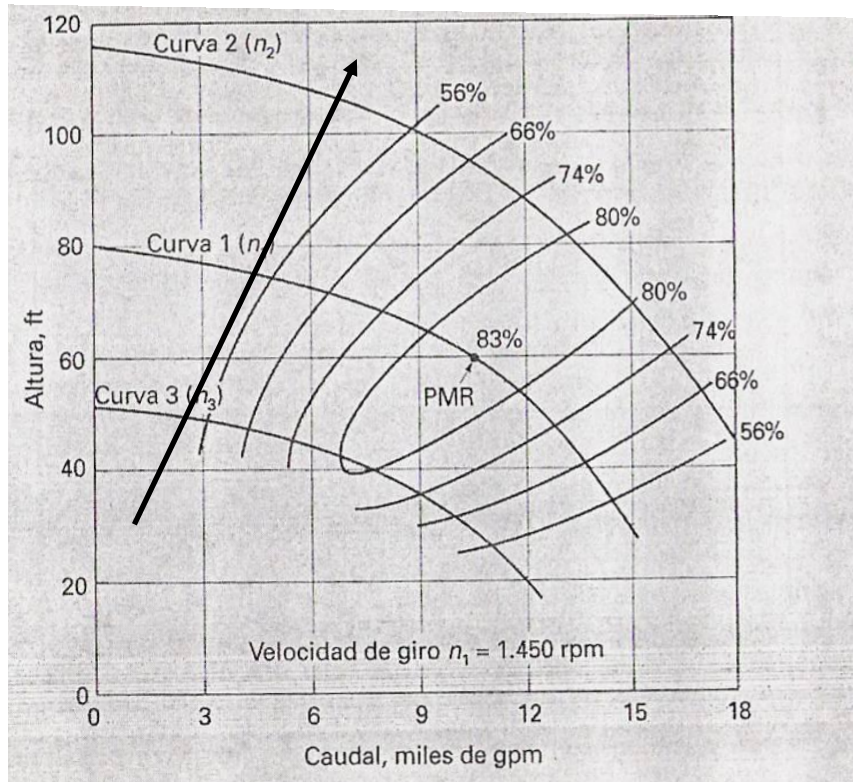
Flujo mixto



Flujo mixto



Flujo axial



LEYES DE SEMEJANZA DE LAS BOMBAS

Dos bombas son semejantes si existe:

- Semejanza Geométrica
- Semejanza Cinemática (cuando el triángulo de velocidad es semejante)
- Semejanza Dinámica (en 2 puntos tienen igual Reynold)

Las leyes de semejanza sirven para:

Predecir el comportamiento de una bomba de distinto tamaño, pero geoméricamente semejante a otra cuyo comportamiento (Q, N, etc.) se conocen trabajando en las mismas condiciones.

Predecir el comportamiento de una misma máquina (la igualdad es un caso particular de la semejanza) cuando varía una de sus características, por ejemplo, en una bomba para predecir como varia la altura manométrica cuando varia el número de revoluciones.

- $Q = C_m \cdot \pi \cdot D \cdot b$ pero $C_m = \text{fn}(n, D)$ y $b = \text{fn}(D)$
 $Q = \text{fn}(n, D^3)$

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{n_1 \cdot D_1^3}{n_2 \cdot D_2^3} \quad \text{Ley 1 de semejanza}$$

Si $n_1 = n_2$ entonces $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{D_1^3}{D_2^3} \quad (1')$

- Por Euler vimos que: $H_t = \frac{C_{2u} \cdot U_2}{g}$ y $C_{2u} = \text{fn}(n, D)$ y $U_2 = \text{fn}(n, D)$

$$H_t = \text{fn}(n^2, D^2)$$

$$\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \frac{n_1^2 \cdot D_1^2}{n_2^2 \cdot D_2^2} \quad \text{Ley 2 de semejanza}$$

Si $n_1 = n_2$ entonces $\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \frac{D_1^2}{D_2^2} \quad (2')$

$$\triangleright N = \frac{H \cdot Q \cdot \gamma}{75 \cdot \eta} \text{ por lo tanto } N = \text{fn}(Q, H)$$

$$Q = \text{fn}(n, D^3) \text{ y } H = \text{fn}(n^2, D^2)$$

$$N = \text{fn}(n^3, D^5)$$

$$\text{Entonces } \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{n_1^3 \cdot D_1^5}{n_2^3 \cdot D_2^5} \text{ Ley 3 de semejanza}$$

$$\text{Si } n_1 = n_2 \text{ entonces } \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{D_1^5}{D_2^5} \quad (3')$$

Para la misma bomba ($D_1 = D_2$)

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \frac{n_1^2}{n_2^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{n_1^3}{n_2^3} \quad (6)$$

De la ecuación 2 $\frac{D_1^2}{D_2^2} = \frac{H_1 \cdot n_2^2}{H_2 \cdot n_1^2}$ por lo tanto $\frac{D_1}{D_2} = \frac{H_1^{1/2} \cdot n_2}{H_2^{1/2} \cdot n_1}$ (7)

Reemplazamos (7) en (1): $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{H_1^{3/2} \cdot n_2^2}{H_2^{3/2} \cdot n_1^2}$,

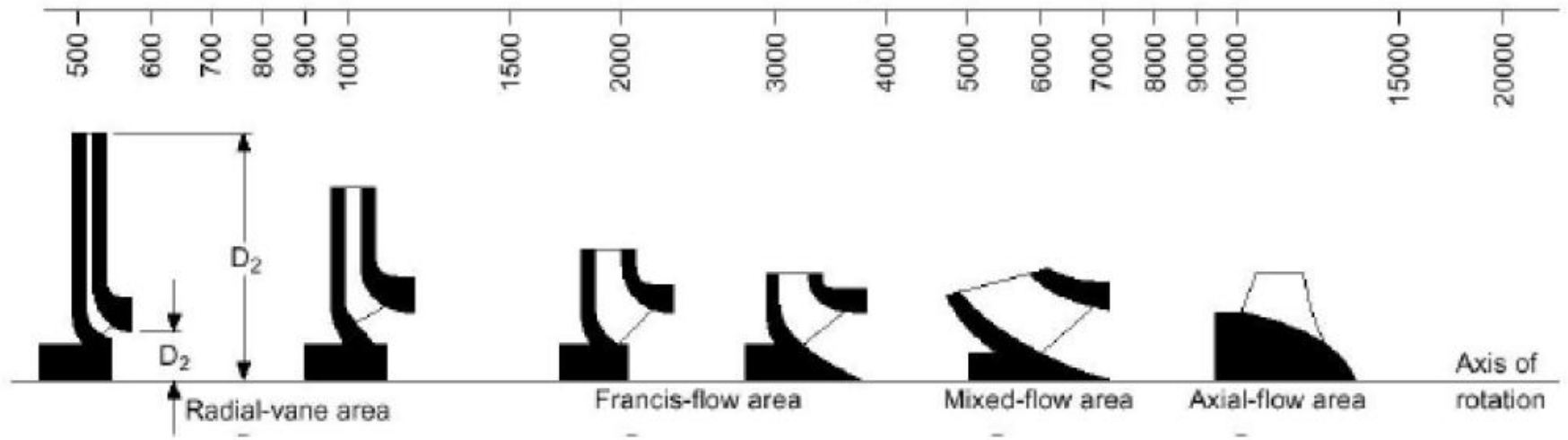
$$\boxed{\frac{Q_1^{1/2} \cdot n_1}{H_1^{3/4}} = \frac{Q_2^{1/2} \cdot n_2}{H_2^{3/4}} = \dots = \frac{Q^{1/2} \cdot n}{H^{3/4}}}$$

$$Q_s = 1m^3 / s \quad H_s = 1m,$$

$$\frac{n \cdot Q^{1/2}}{H^{3/4}} = \frac{n_s \cdot 1^{1/2}}{1^{3/4}}$$

$$\boxed{n_s = \frac{n \cdot Q^{1/2}}{H^{3/4}}}$$

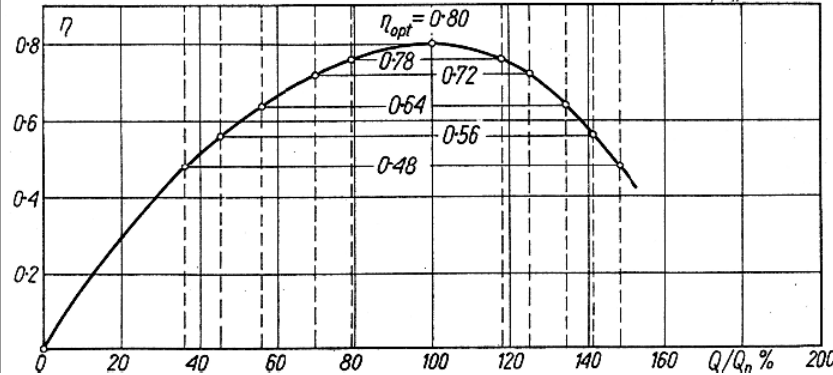
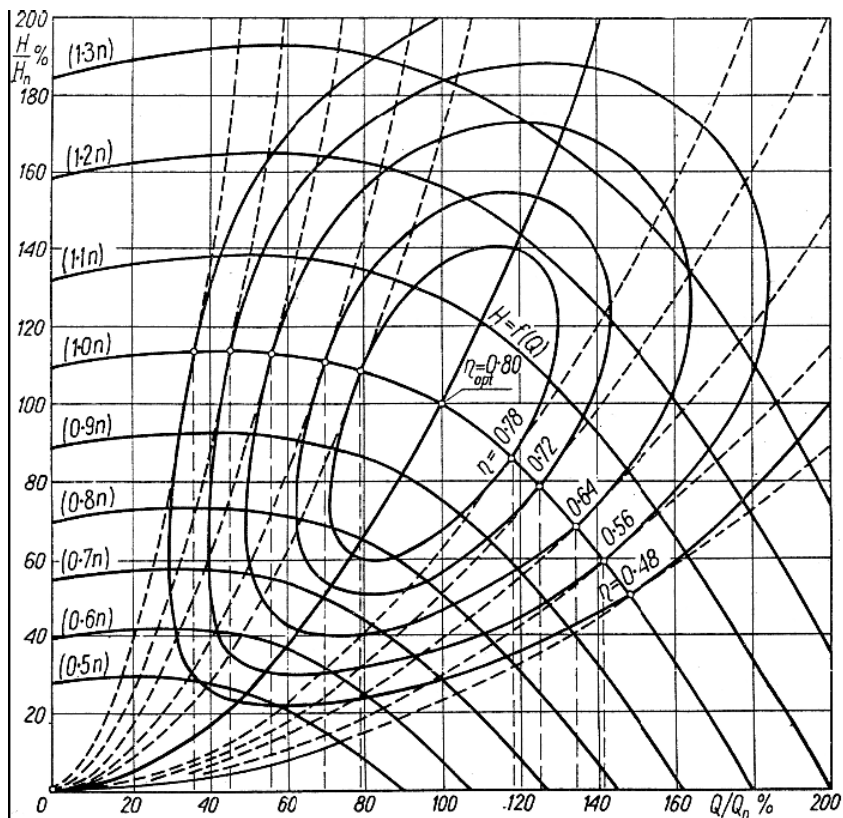
Values of specific speed, H_2



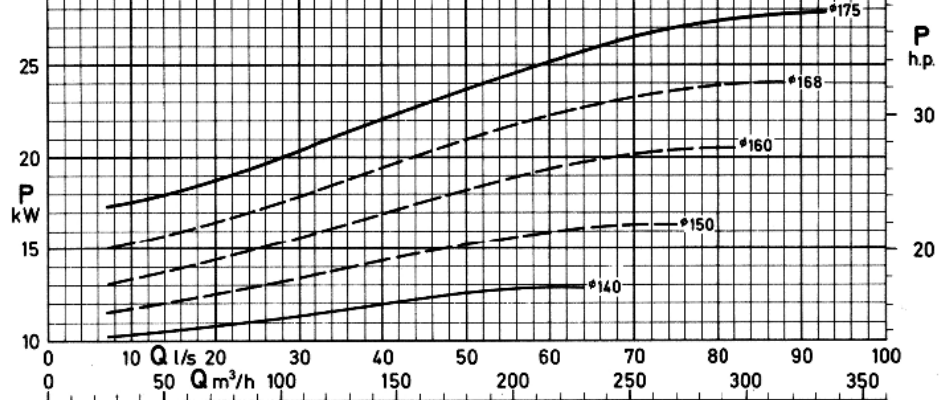
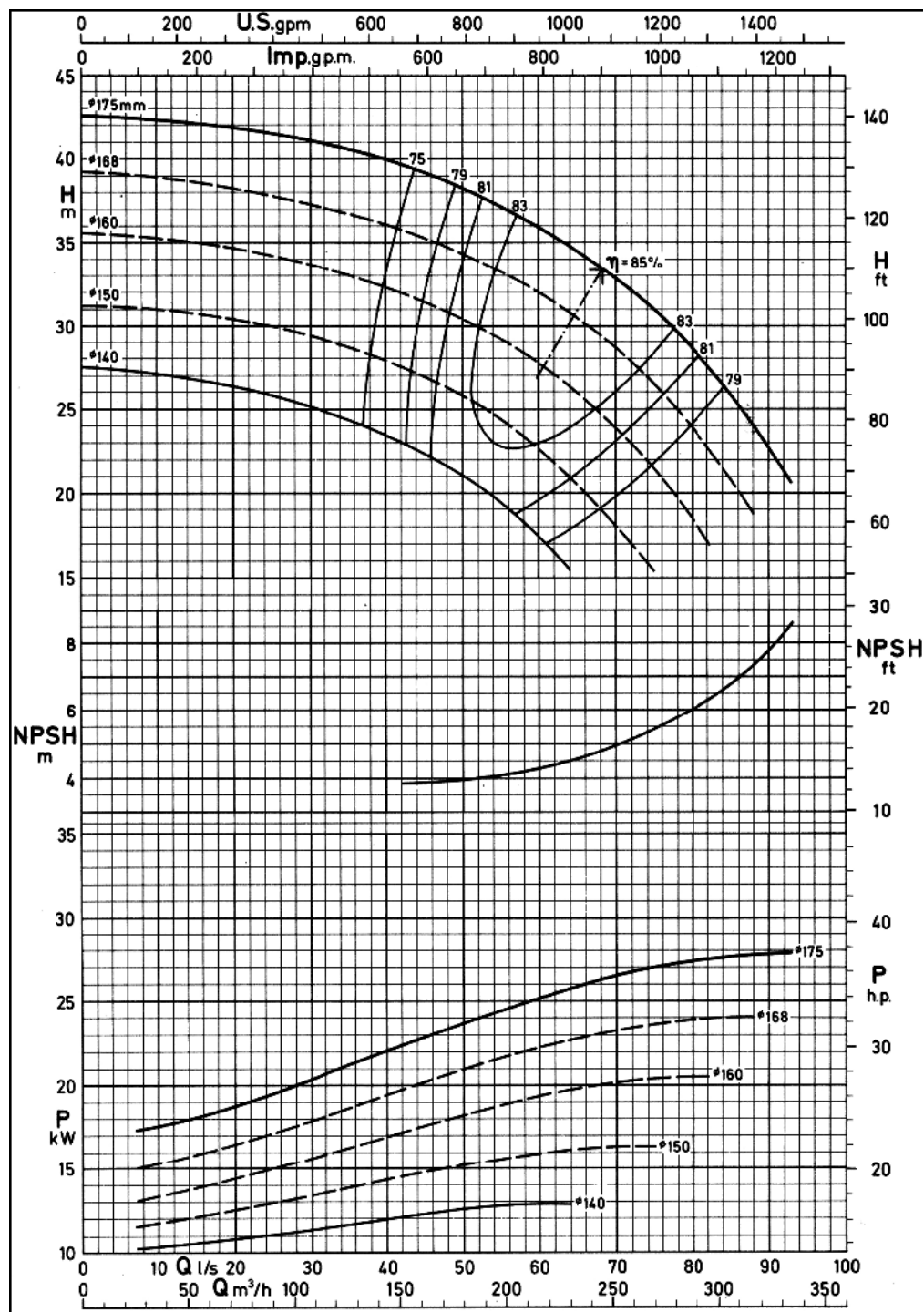
$$1,7 \leq \frac{D_2}{D_1} \leq 2,3$$

$$1,3 \leq \frac{D_2}{D_1} \leq 1,7$$

$$\frac{D_2}{D_1} \approx 1$$



CURVAS
CARACTERISTICAS
(CATALOGO KSB)

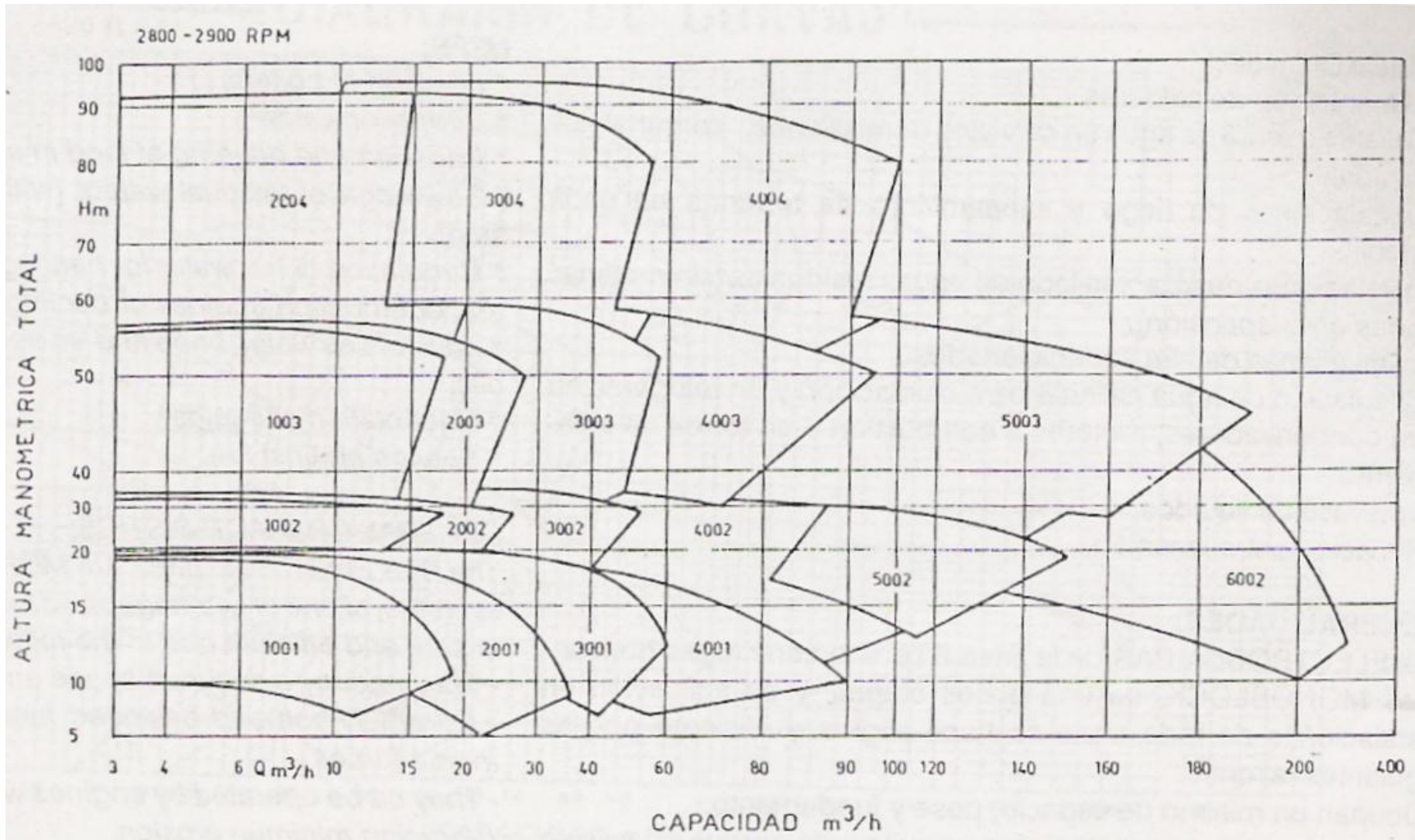


SELECCIÓN DE BOMBAS

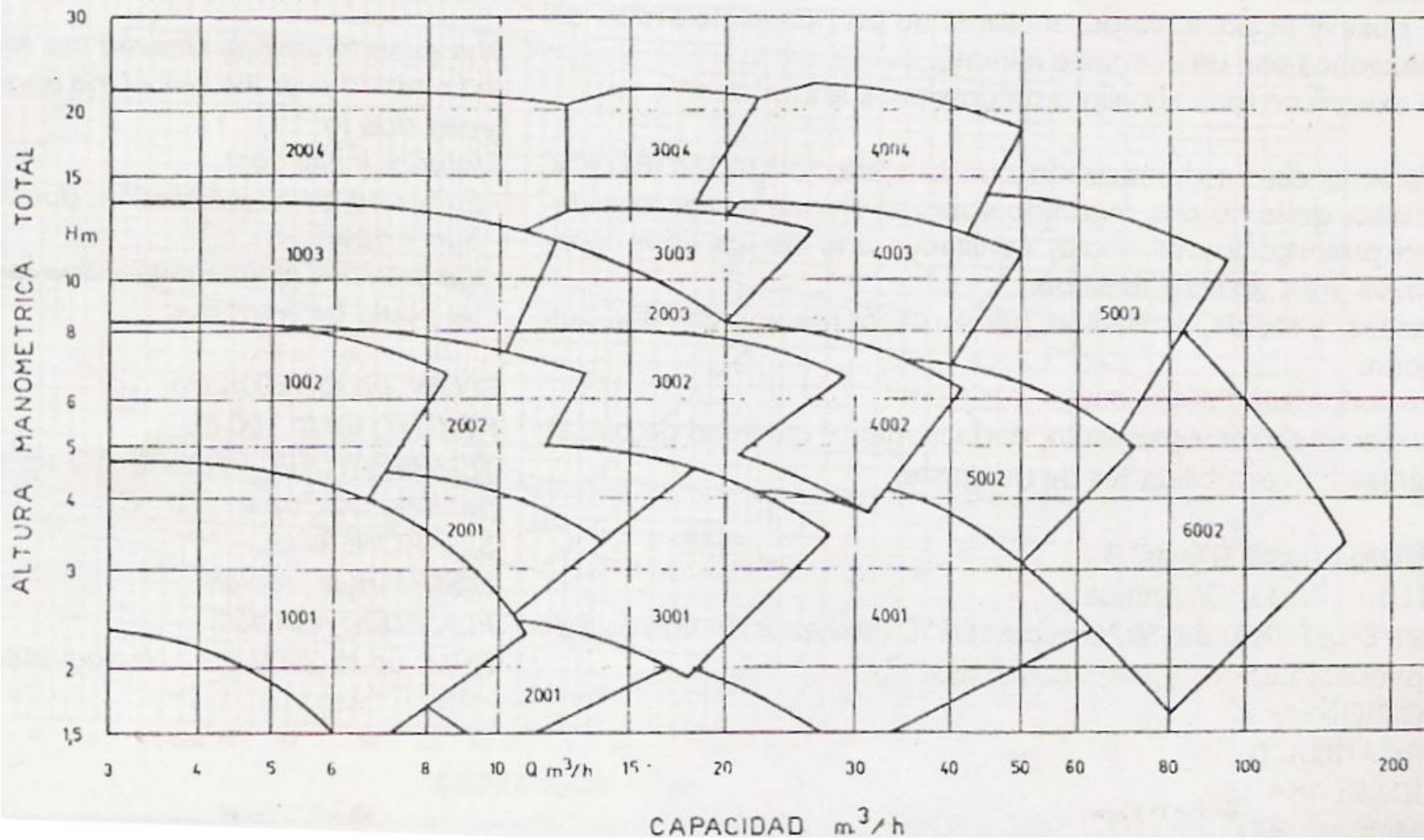
CONSIDERACIONES

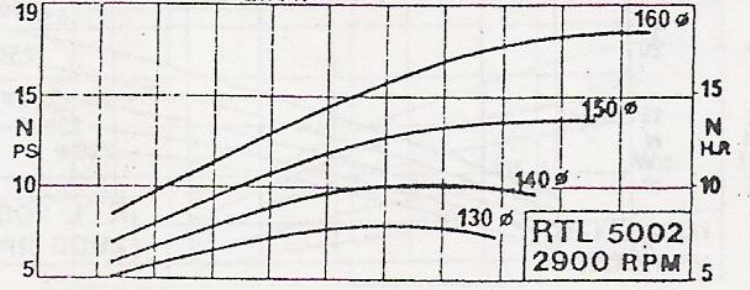
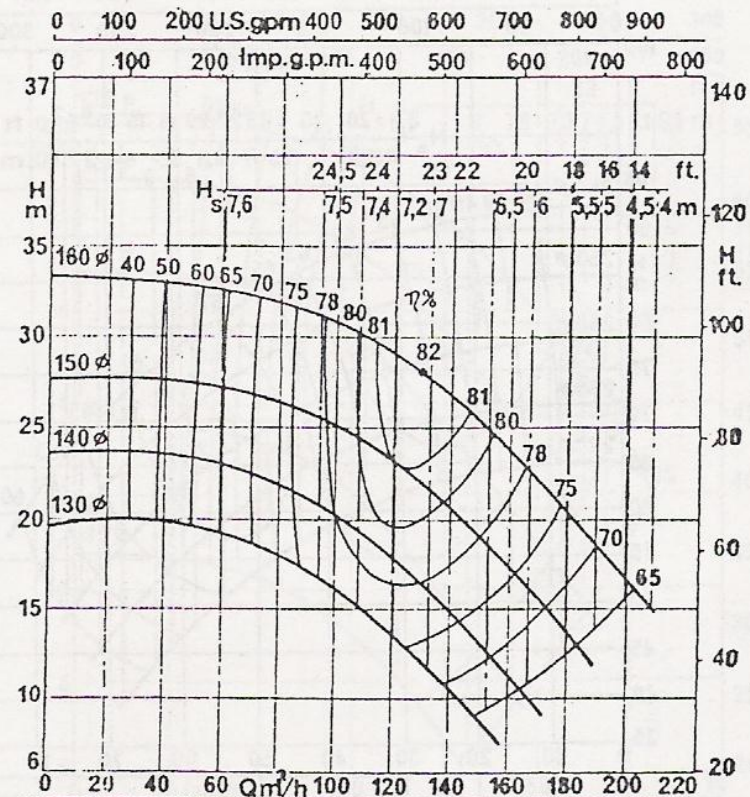
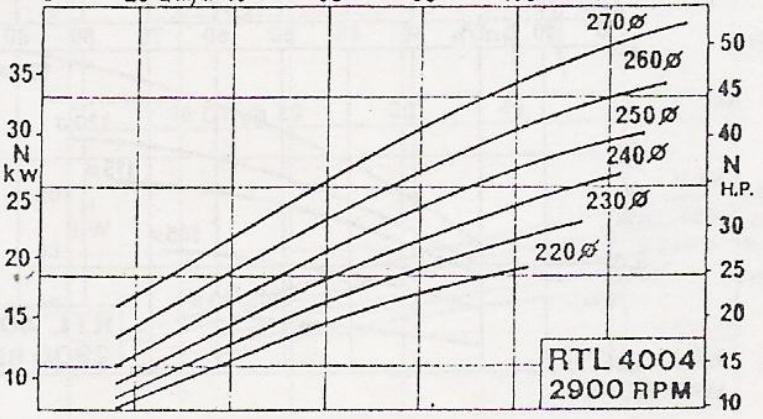
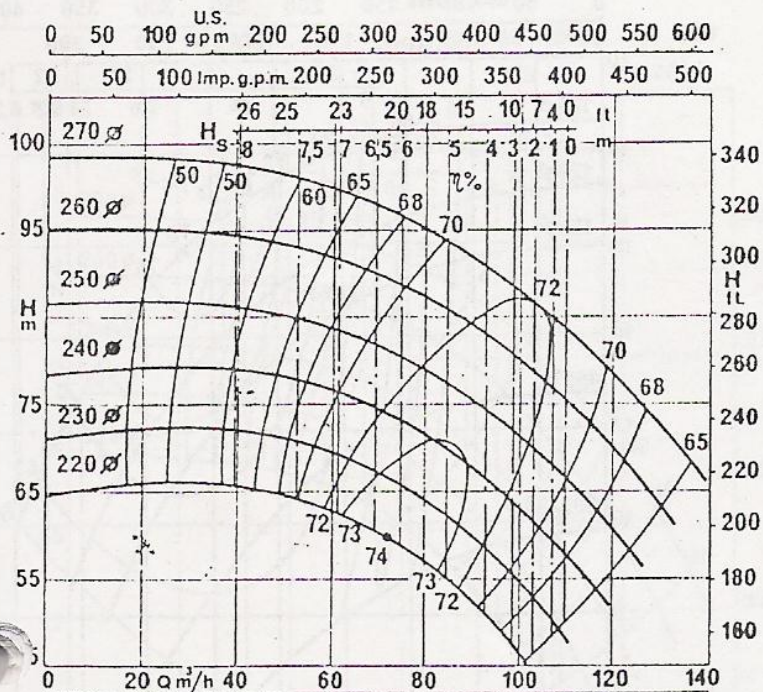
- 1- LOS GRÁFICOS BASICOS DE LOS CATÁLOGOS Y SOFTWARE ESTAN DISEÑADOS PARA AGUA
- 2- SE HACE NECESARIO OBTENER LOS EQUIVALENTES PARA AGUA (CAUDAL, ETC) DE LOS FLUIDOS QUE SE VAN A BOMBLEAR
- 3- A PARTIR DE ESTE PUNTO SE DEFINE EL GRUPO DE BOMBAS EN FUNCION DE CAUDAL Y ALTURA MANOMETRICA
- 4- EN LAS CURVAS DEL GRUPO DE BOMBAS SE SELECCIONA LA QUE POSEE MEJOR COMPORTAMIENTO EN NUESTRAS CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO (MAYOR RENDIMIENTO Y MAYOR ESTABILIDAD DE FUNCIONAMIENTO)

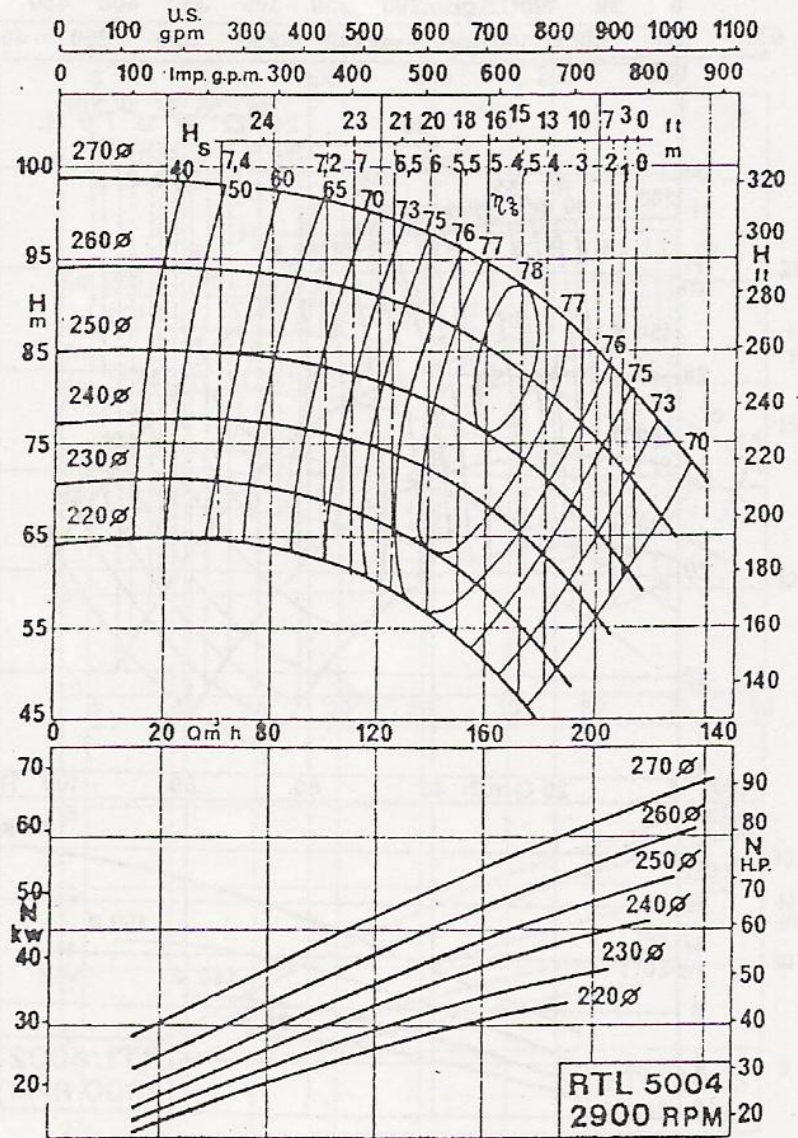
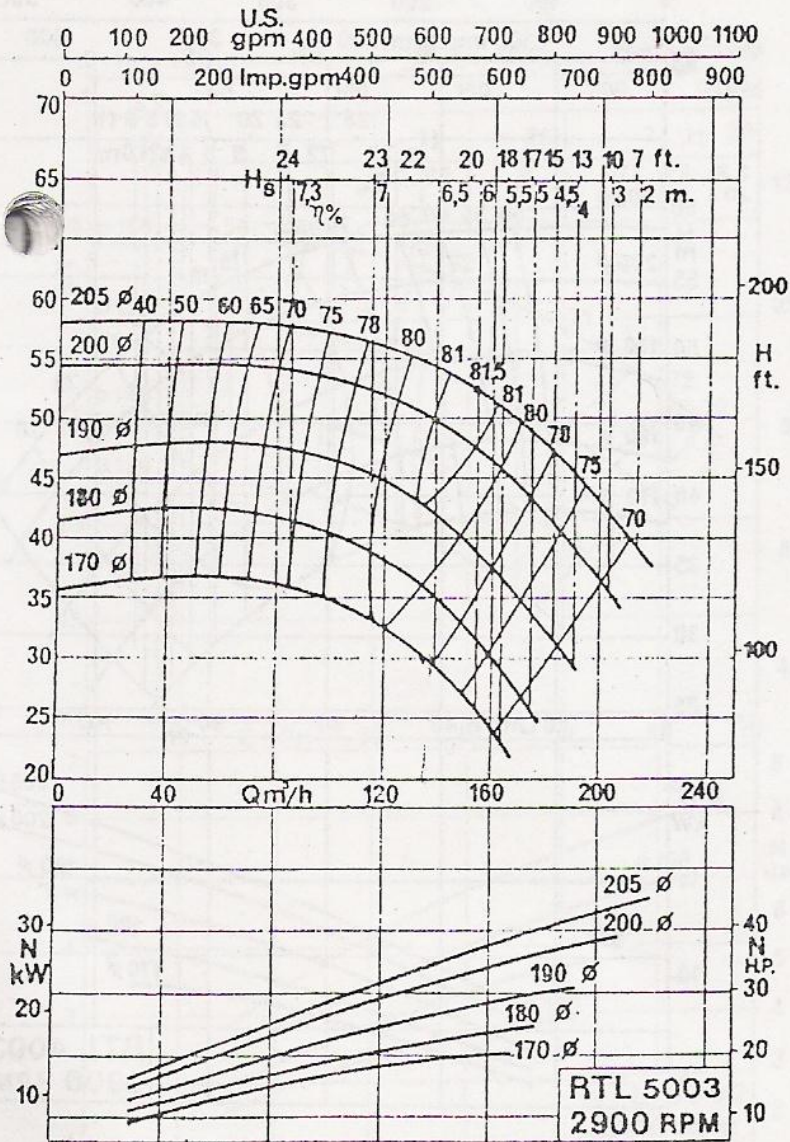
SELECCIÓN DE BOMBAS

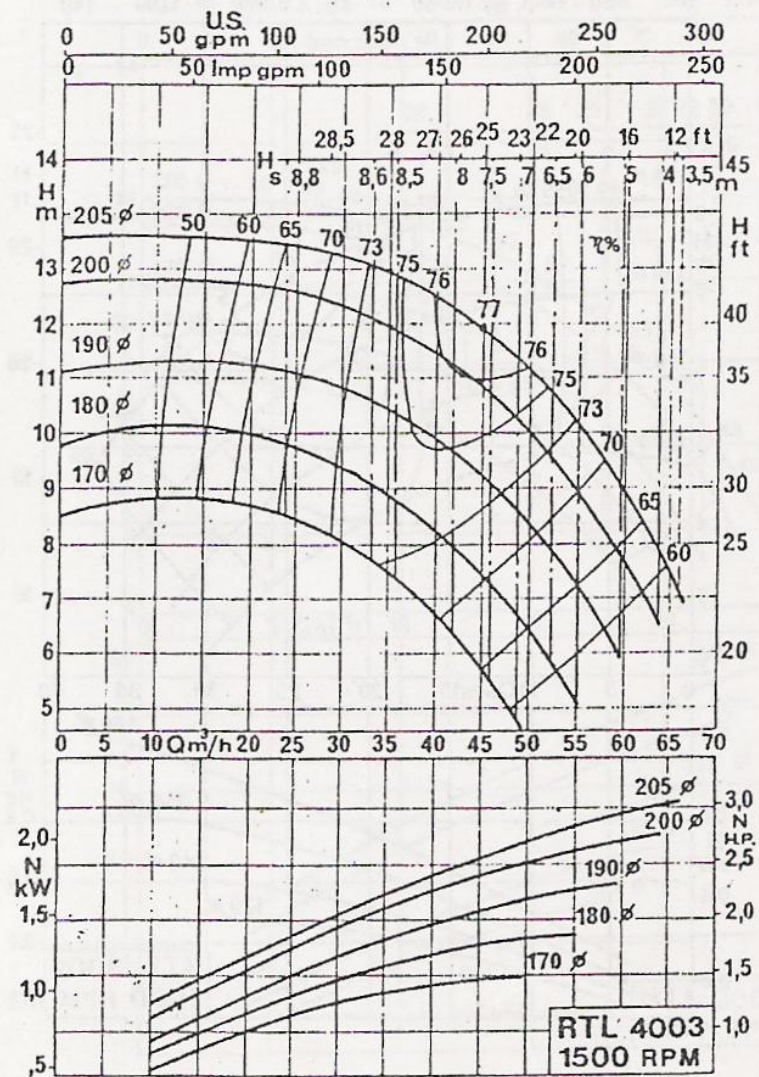
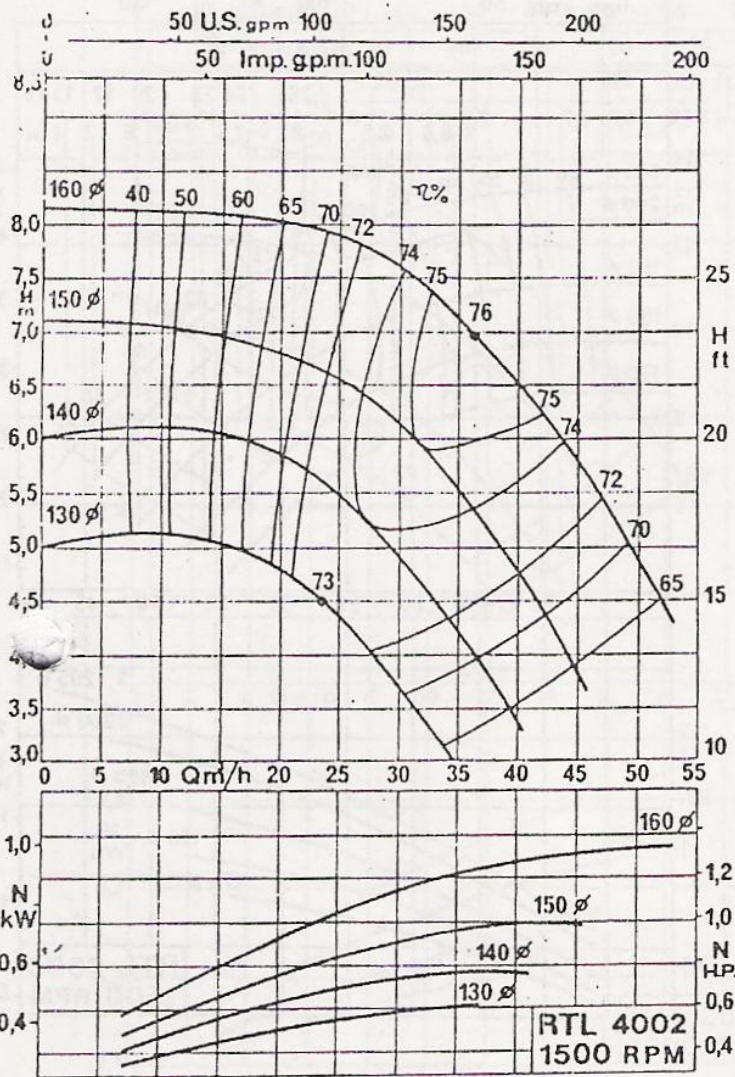


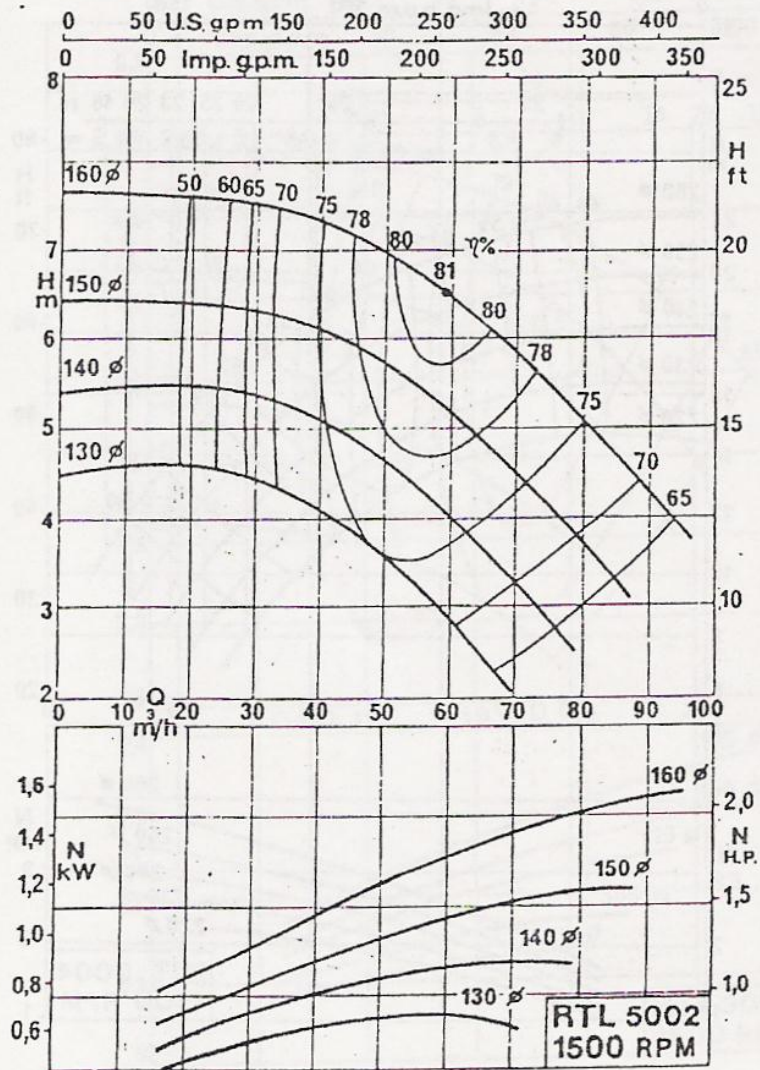
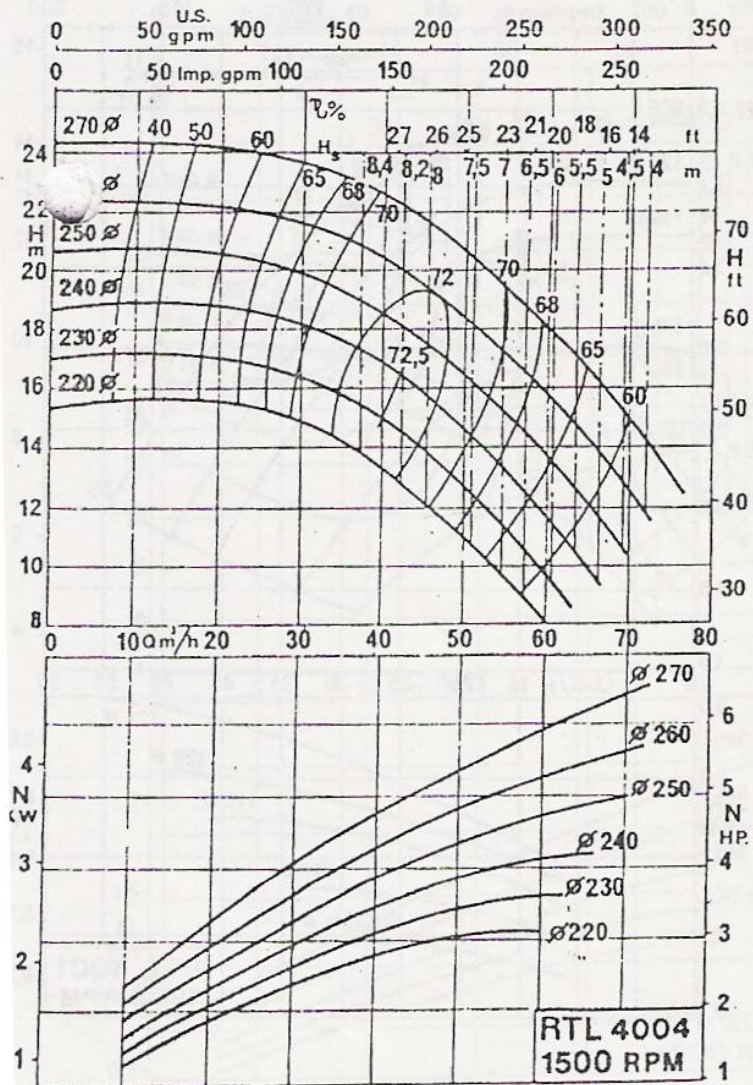
1400 - 1460 RPM.





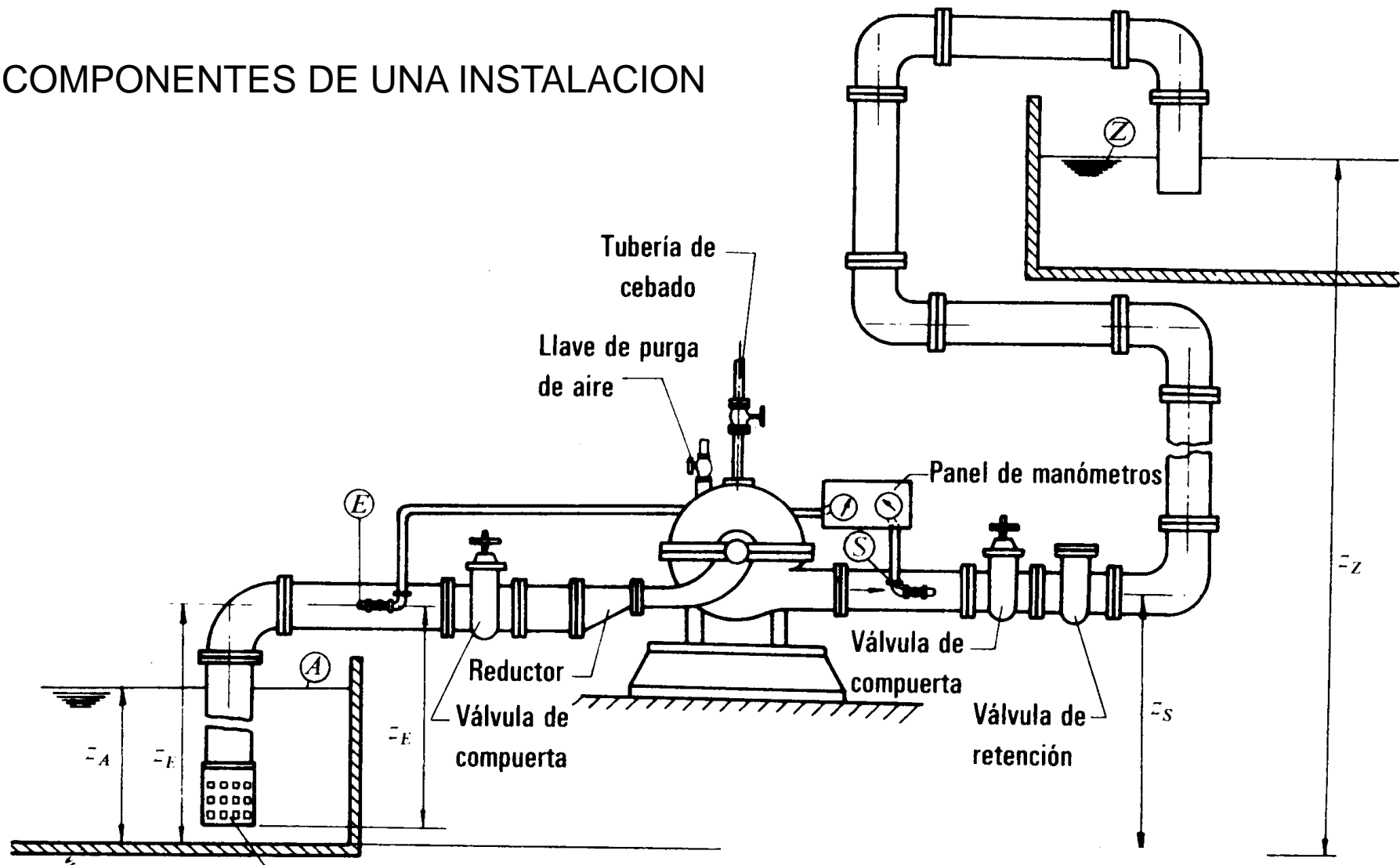






ALTURA DE ELEVACION DE LA BOMBA

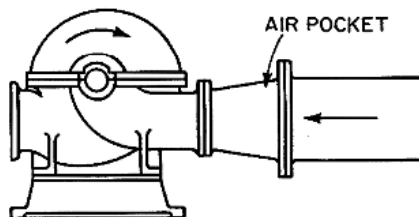
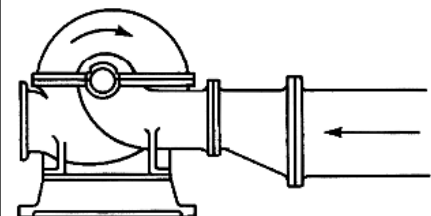
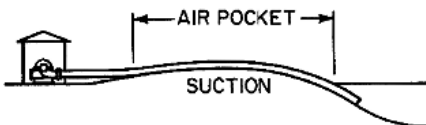
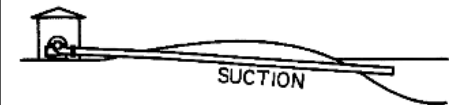
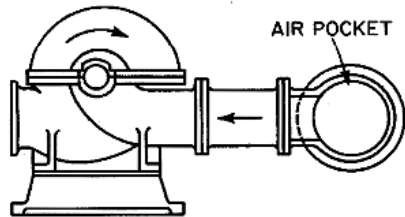
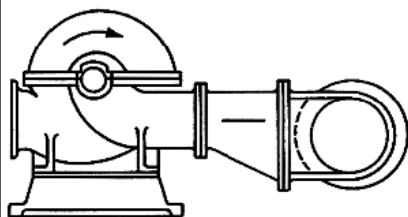
COMPONENTES DE UNA INSTALACION



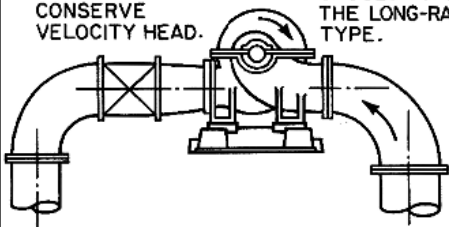
$$H = H_u - H_{r-int}$$

RECOMMENDED

NOT RECOMMENDED

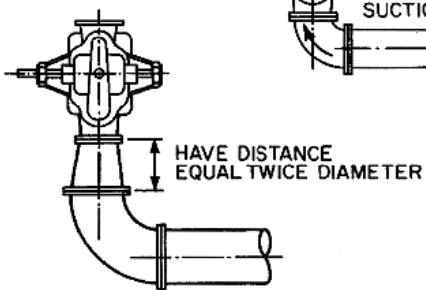
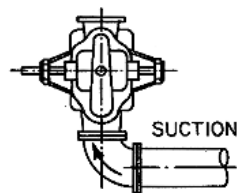


- (1) USE INCREASER AND LONG-RADIUS ELBOW ON DISCHARGE TO CONSERVE VELOCITY HEAD. (2) IF ELBOW IS NECESSARY, IT SHOULD BE OF THE LONG-RADIUS TYPE.



- (3) DESIRABLE TO LOCATE GATE VALVE BEYOND INCREASER. CHECK VALVE WHEN NEEDED SHOULD BE PLACED INSIDE GATE VALVE.

- (4) DISCHARGE PIPING SHOULD BE SUPPORTED CLOSE TO THE PUMP FLANGE TO PREVENT VIBRATION AND STRAIN ON PUMP CASING.



$$\frac{p_E}{\rho g} + z_E + \frac{v_E^2}{2g} + H = \frac{p_S}{\rho g} + z_S + \frac{v_S^2}{2g}$$

$$H = \left(\frac{p_S}{\rho g} + z_S + \frac{v_S^2}{2g} \right) - \left(\frac{p_E}{\rho g} + z_E + \frac{v_E^2}{2g} \right)$$

PRIMERA EXPRESION DE LA ALTURA UTIL

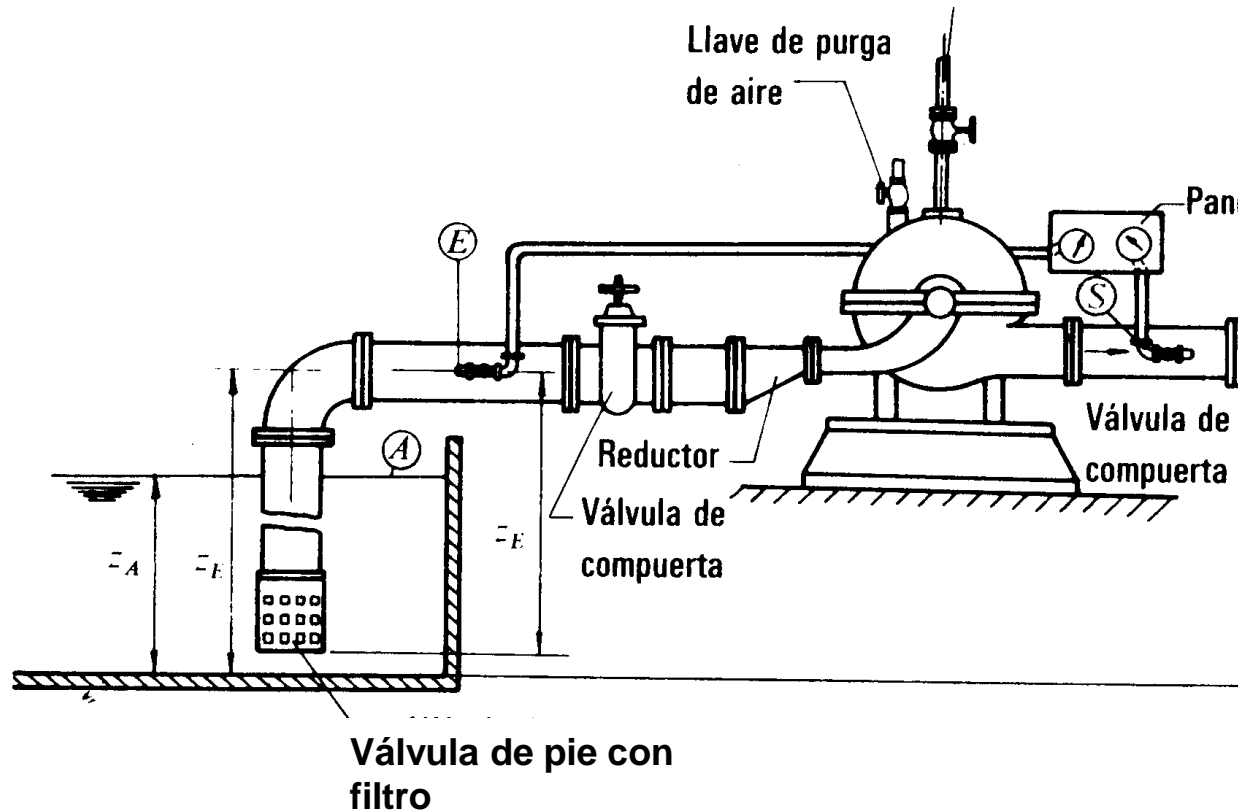
$$H = \frac{p_S - p_E}{\rho g} + z_S - z_E + \frac{v_S^2 - v_E^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{p_A}{\rho g} + z_A + \frac{v_A^2}{2g} - H_{r-\text{ext}} + H = \frac{p_Z}{\rho g} + z_Z + \frac{v_Z^2}{2g}$$

SEGUNDA EXPRESION DE LA ALTURA UTIL

$$H = \frac{p_Z - p_A}{\rho g} + z_Z - z_A + H_{ra} + H_{ri} + \frac{v_i^2}{2g}$$

CAVITACION



$$\frac{p_A}{\rho g} + z_A - H_{rA-E} = \frac{p_E}{\rho g} + z_E + \frac{c_E^2}{2g}$$

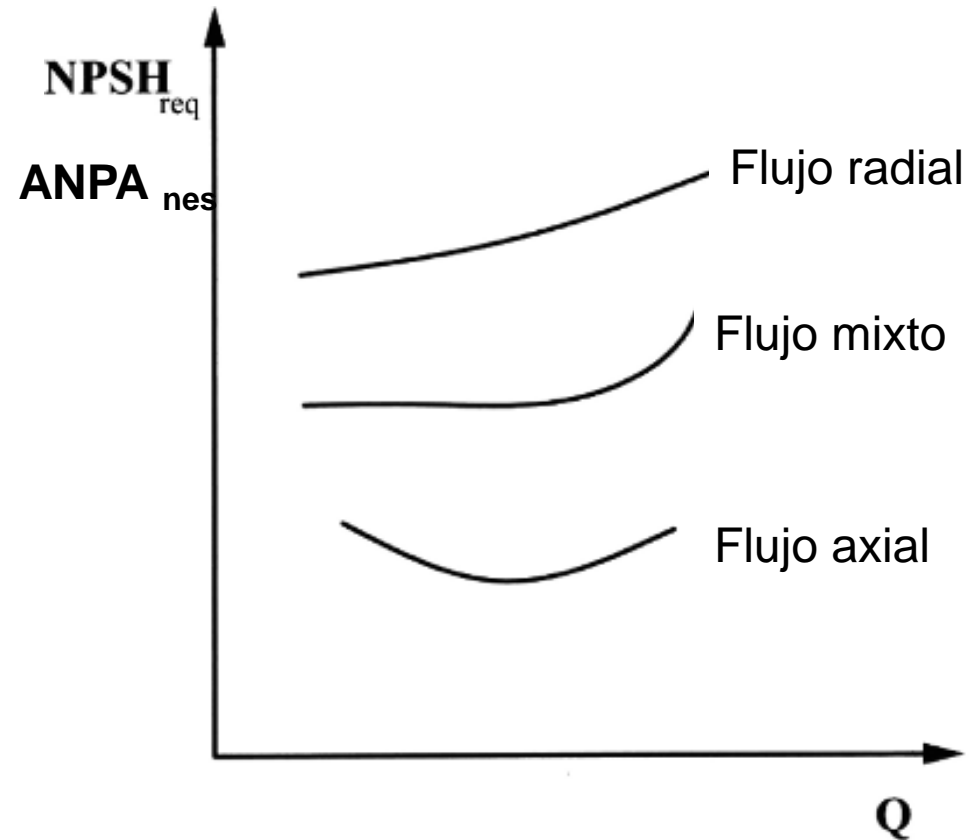
$$\frac{p_A}{\rho g} - H_s - H_{rA-E} = \frac{p_E}{\rho g} + \frac{c_E^2}{2g}$$

CAVITACION

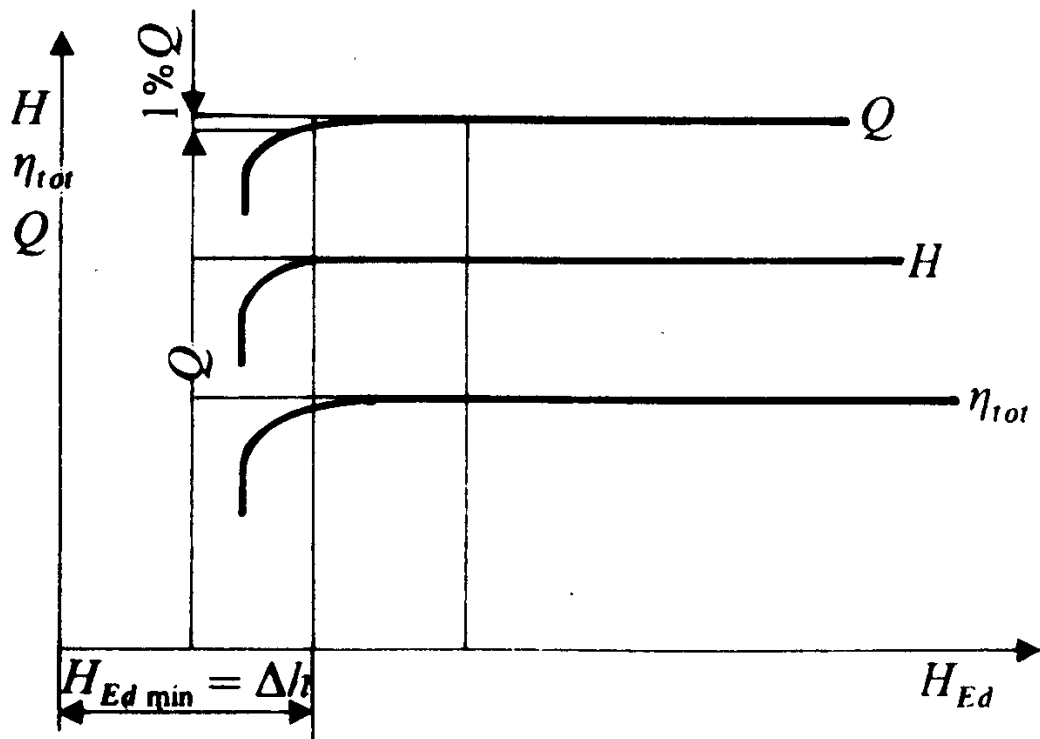
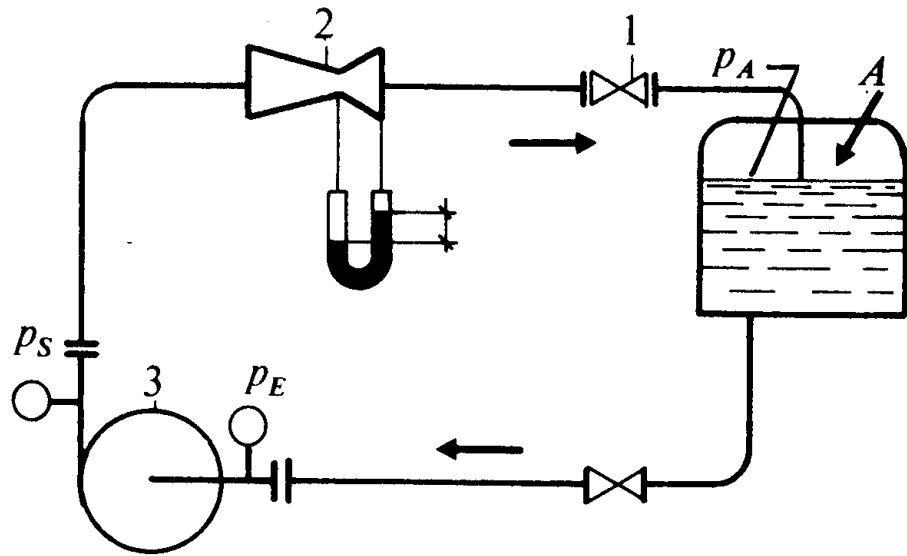
$$H_{Ed} = \frac{p_E - p_s}{\rho g} + \frac{c_E^2}{2g}$$

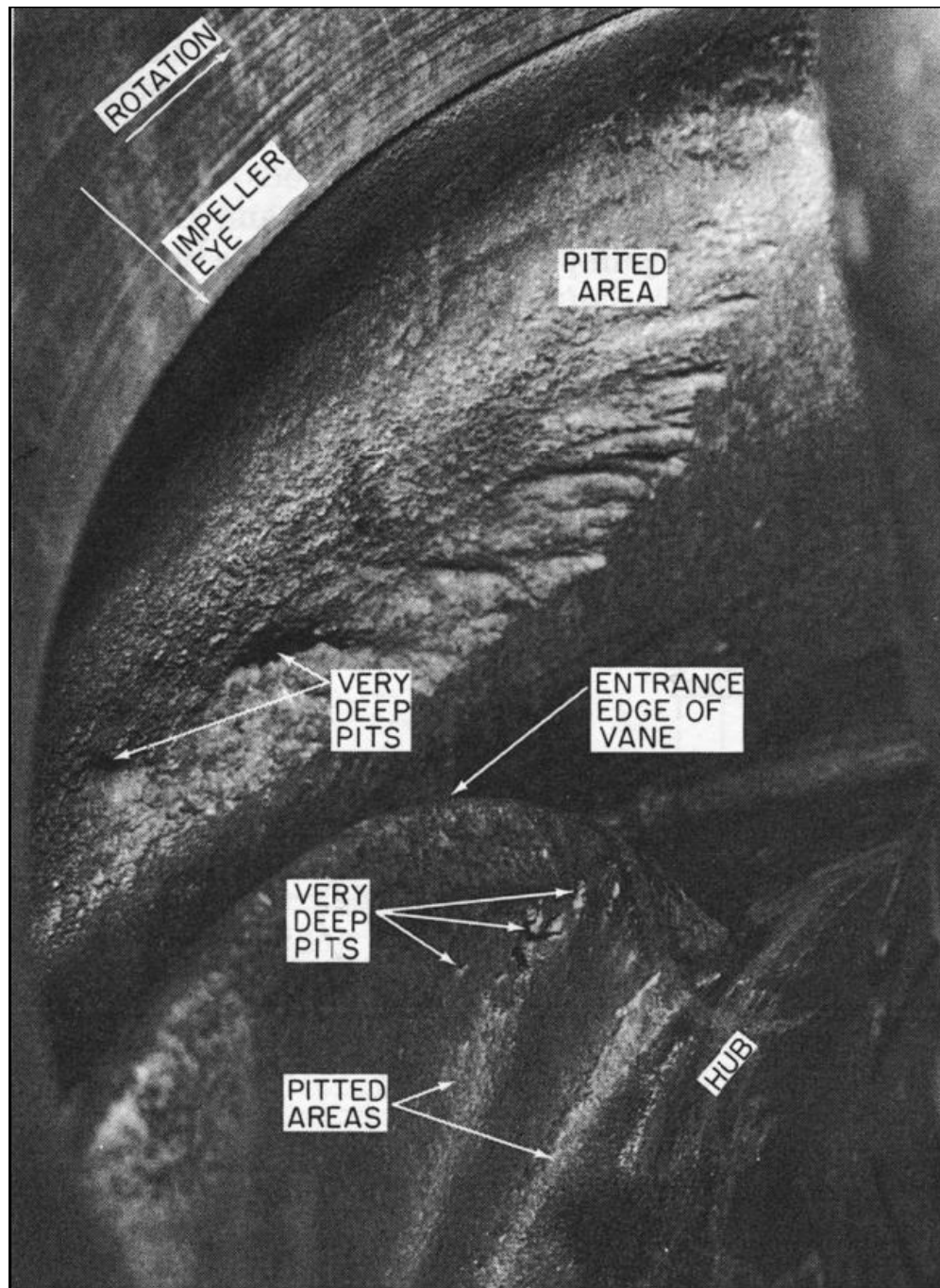
$$H_{Ed} = \frac{p_A - p_s}{\rho g} - H_s - H_{rA-E}$$

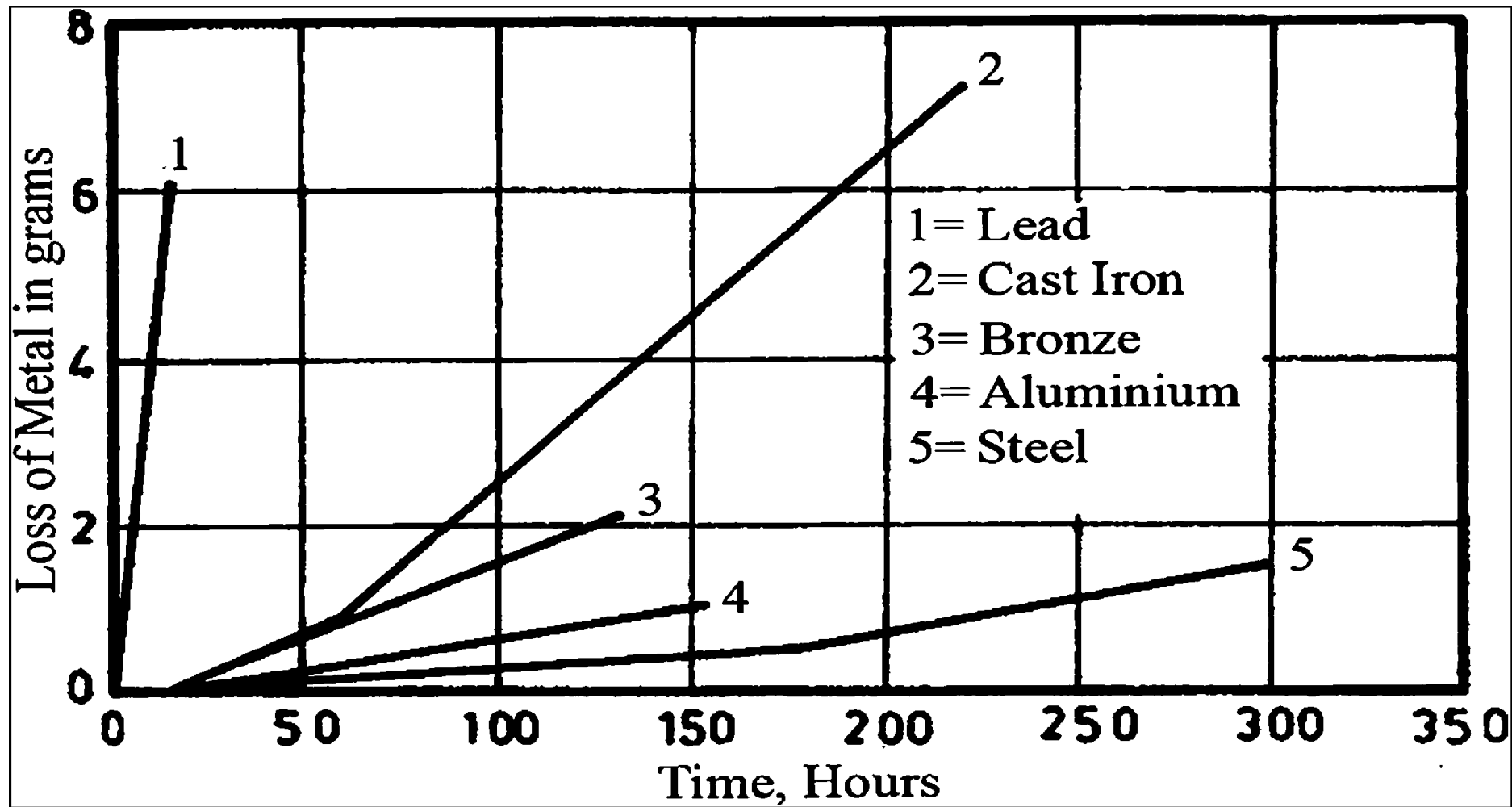
$$H_{s\max} = \frac{p_A - p_s}{\rho g} - H_{rA-E} - \Delta h$$



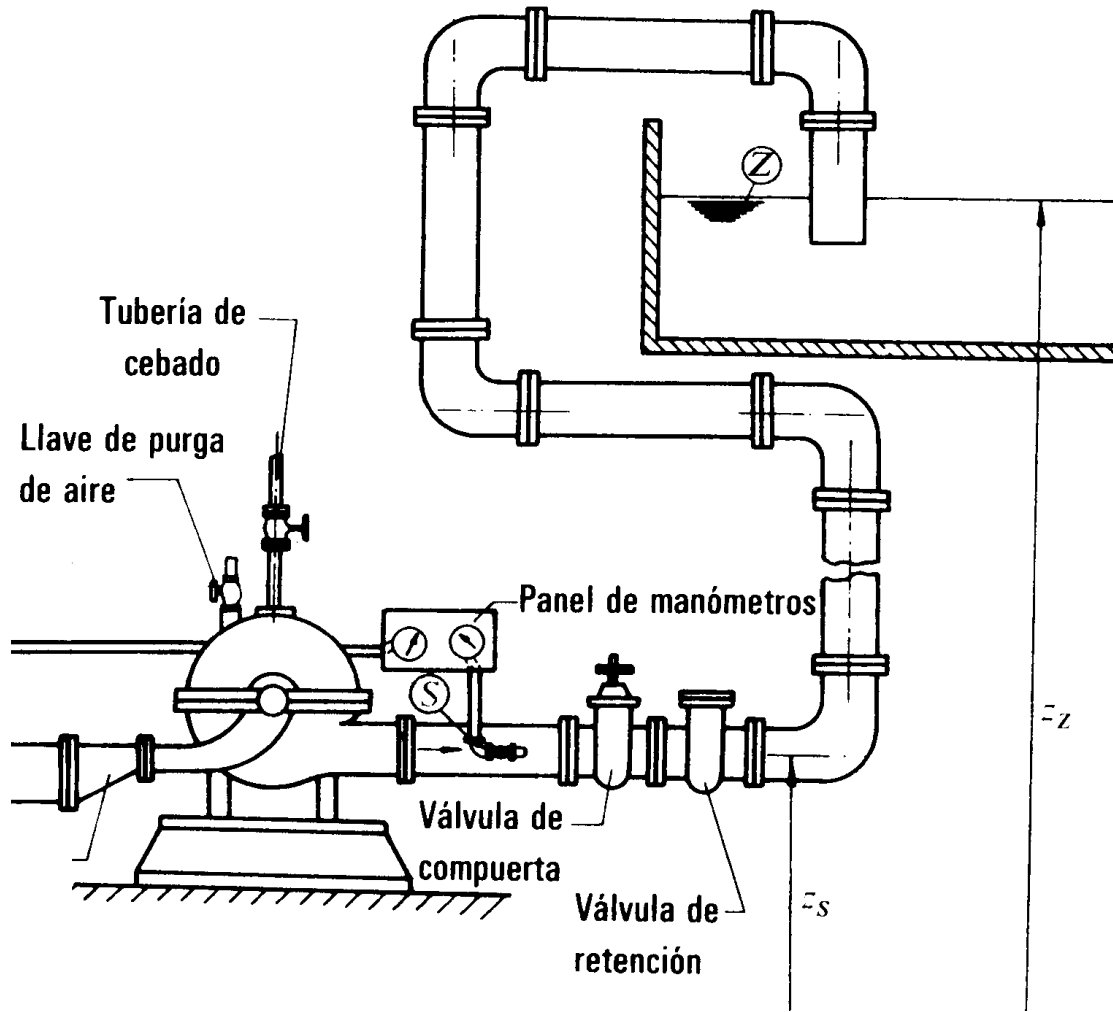
$$ANPA_{nes} = \Delta h = H_{Ed\min} = \left(\frac{p_A - p_s}{\rho g} - H_s - H_{rA-E} \right)_{\min}$$







GOLPE DE ARIETE

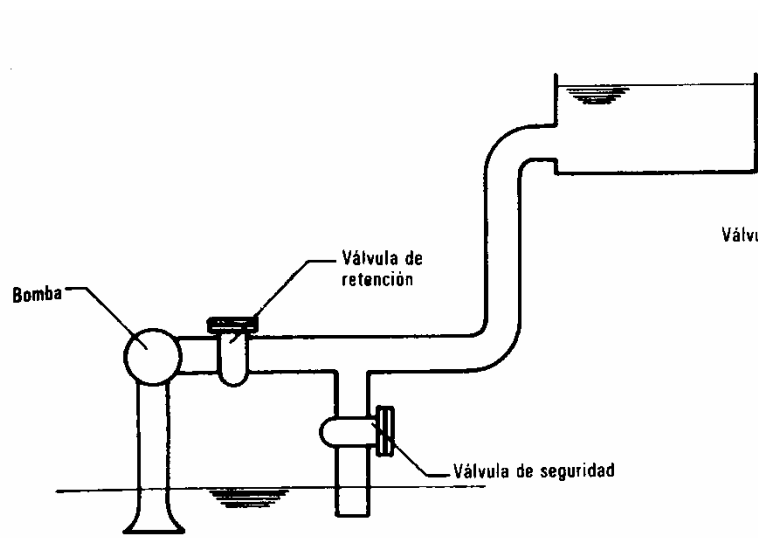


El golpe de ariete puede producirse

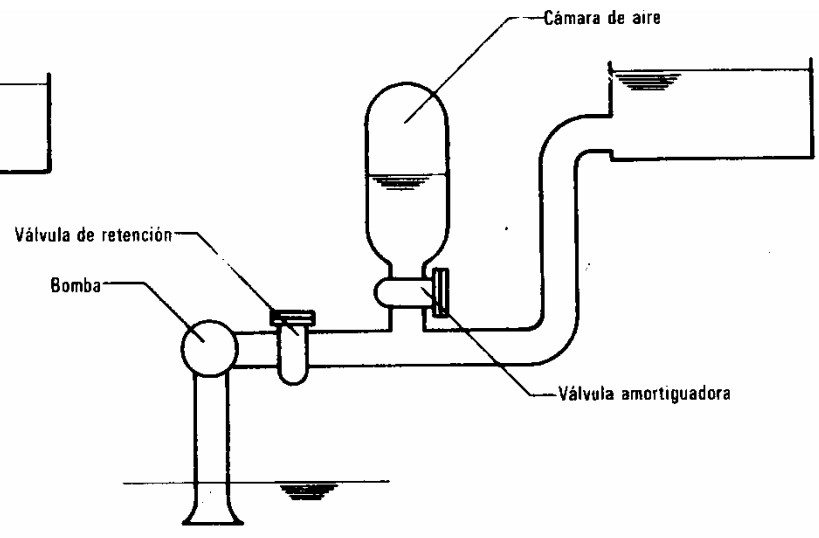
- si se para el motor de la bomba sin cerrar previamente la válvula de impulsión;
- si hay un corte imprevisto de corriente, en el funcionamiento de la bomba.

COMO EVITARLO

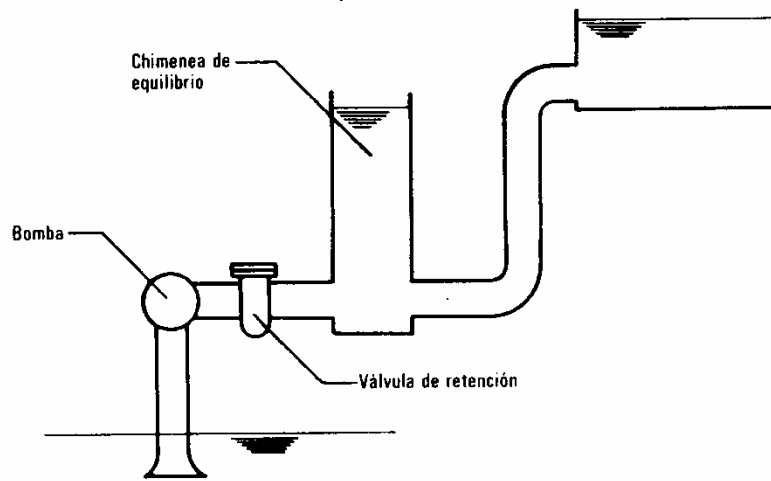
- *cerrar lentamente la válvula de impulsión;*
- *escoger el diámetro de la tubería de impulsión grande, para que la velocidad en la tubería sea pequeña;*
- *instalar la bomba con un volante que en caso de corte de la corriente reduzca lentamente la velocidad del motor y por consiguiente la velocidad del agua en la tubería;*
- *inyectar aire con un compresor para producir un muelle elástico durante la sobrepresión;*
- *utilizar uno de los esquemas de la Fig. 19-31 a, b, c.*



(a)



(b)



(c)