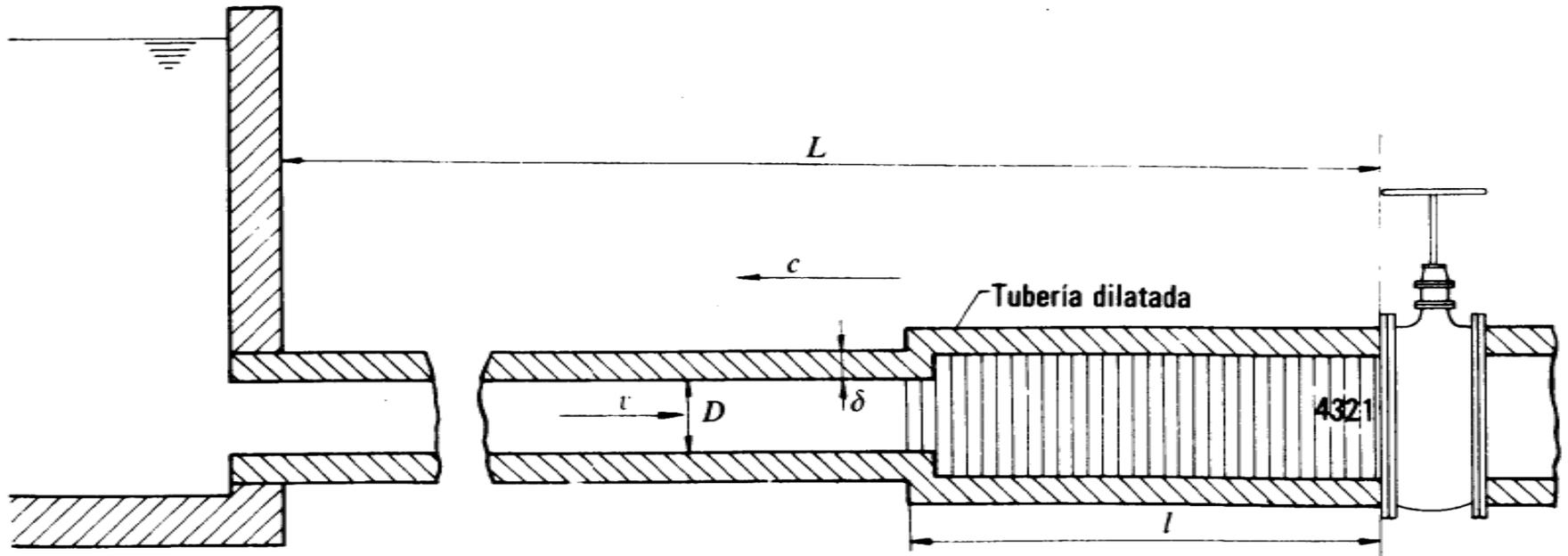
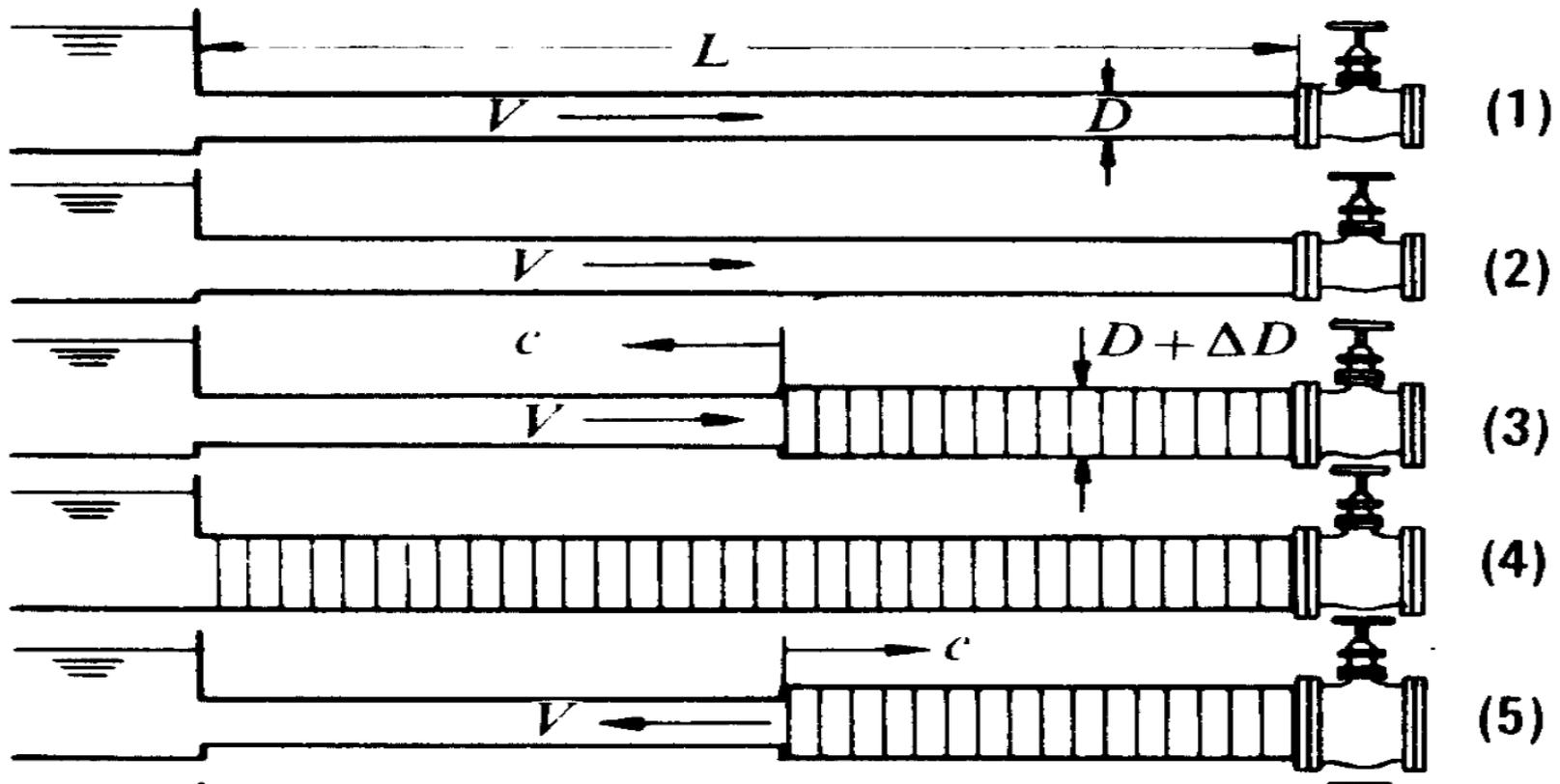


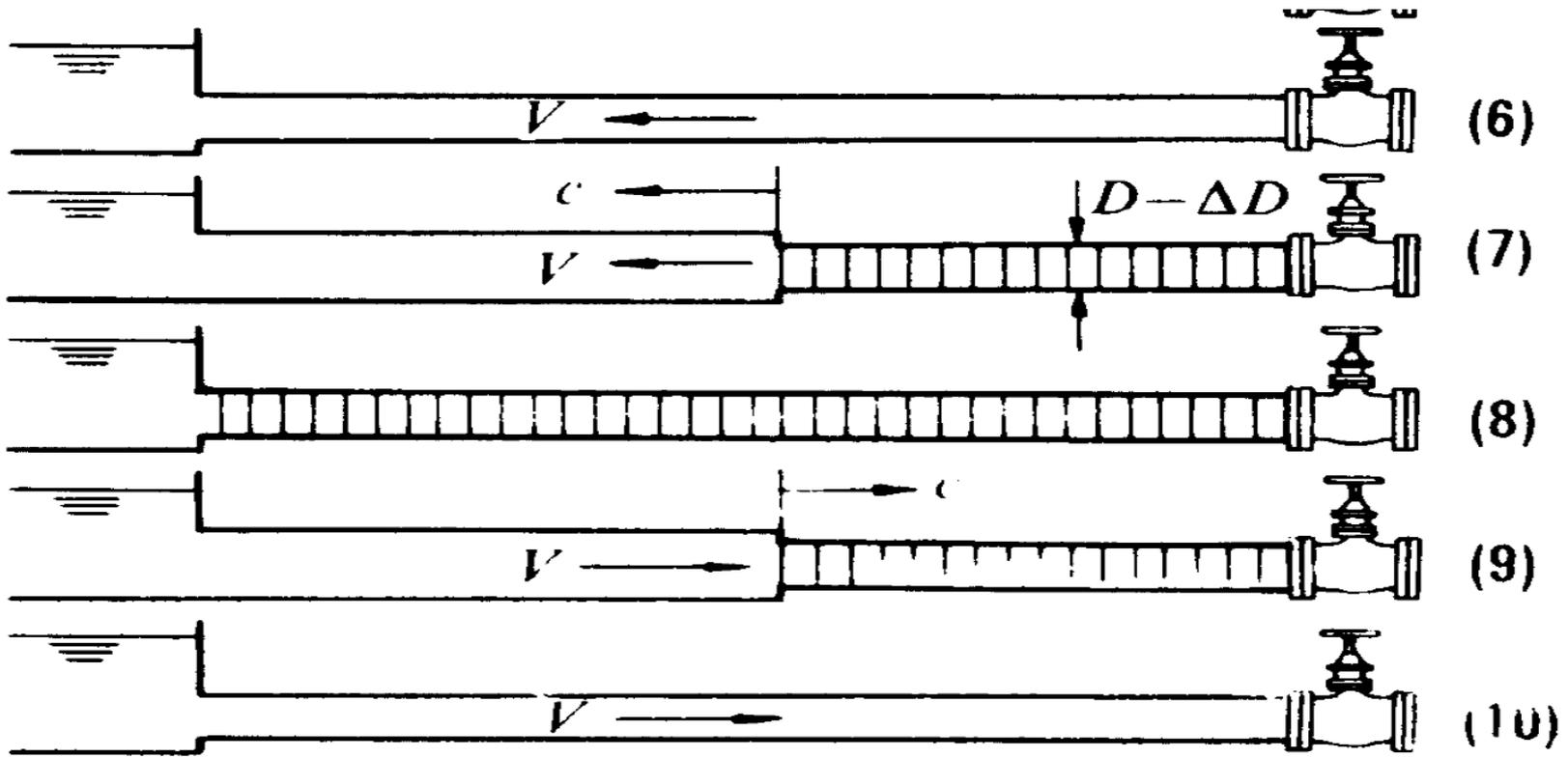
Golpe de ariete

Fenómeno transitorio

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E_v}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\gamma} E_v}$$



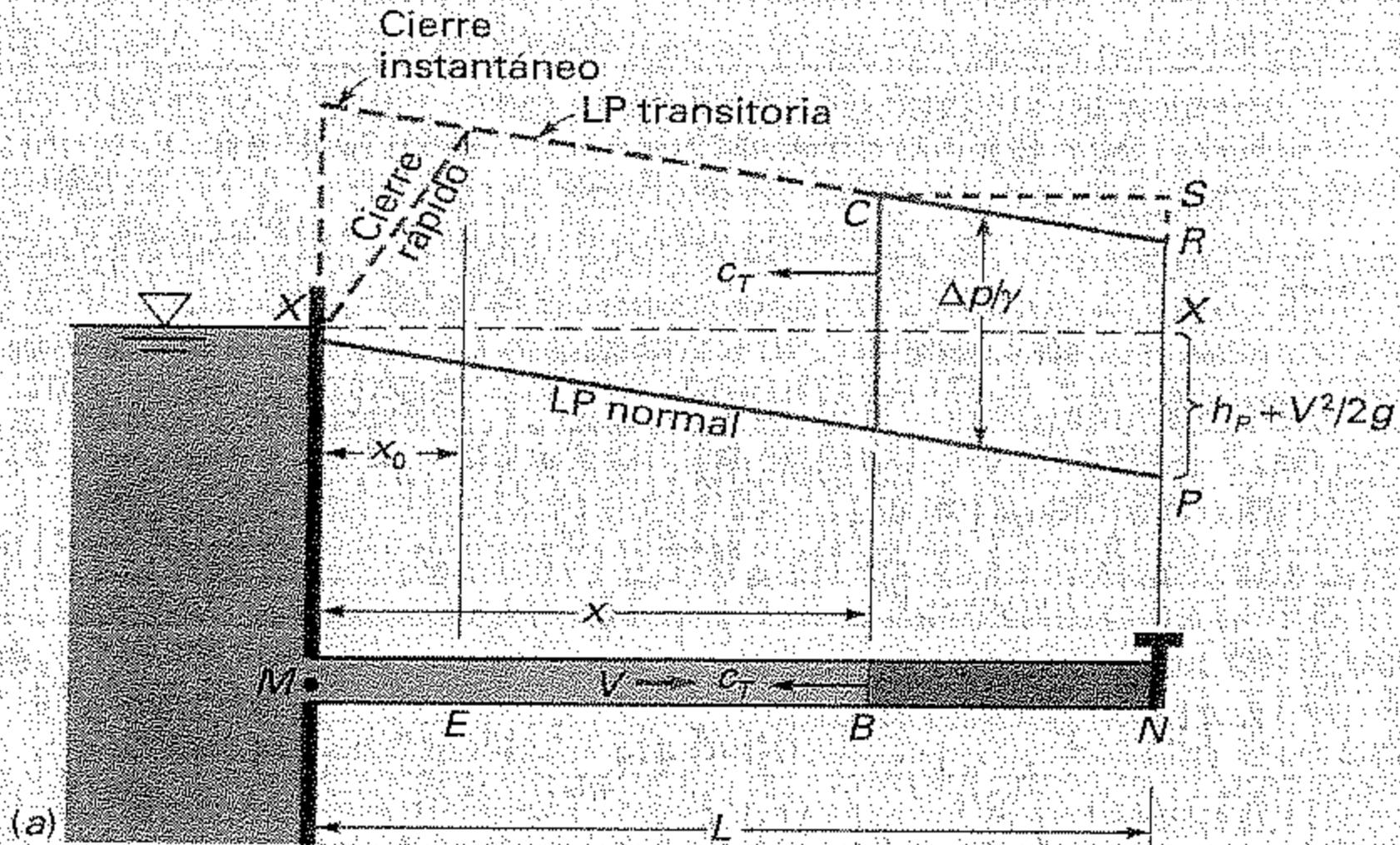




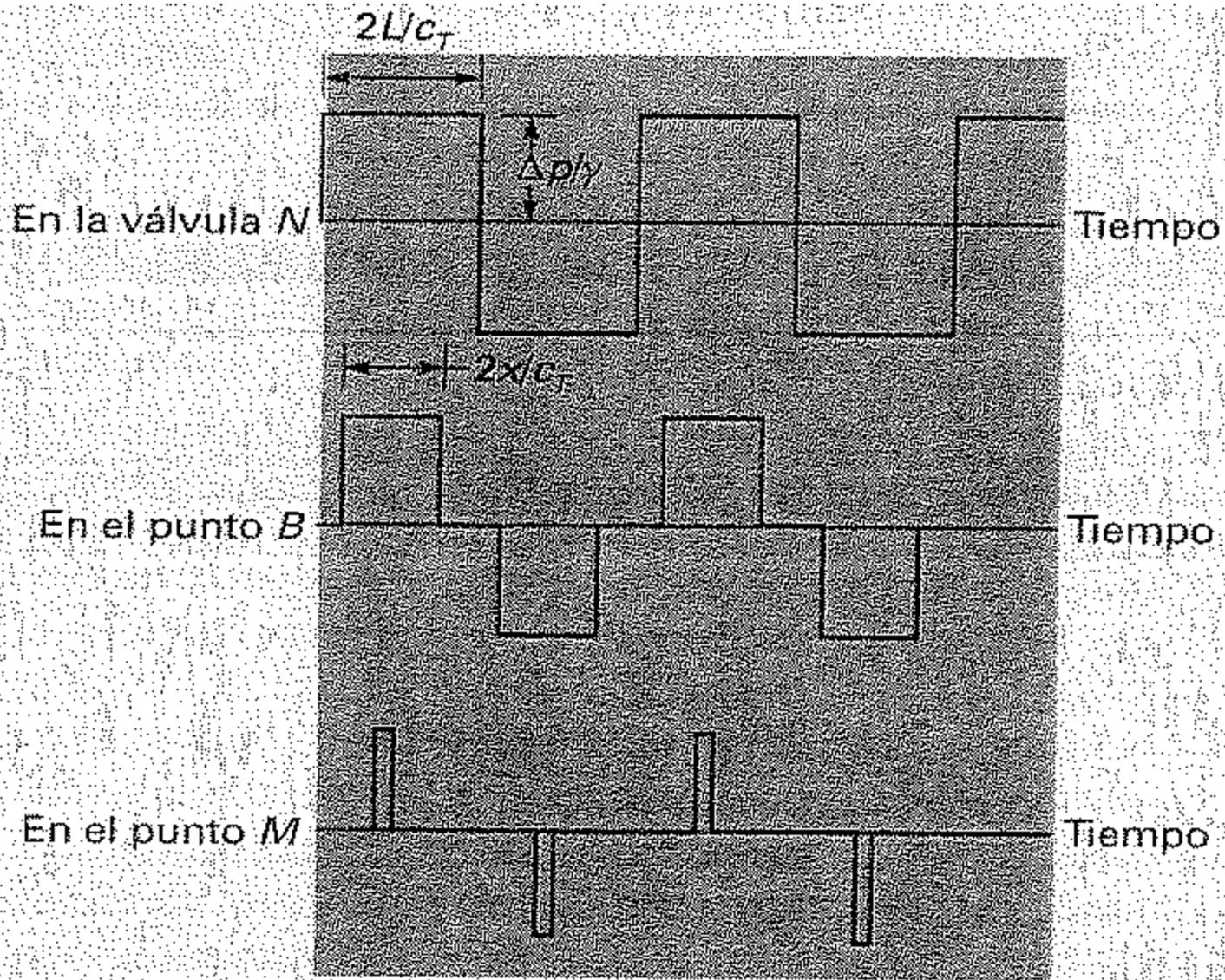
$$T_r = 2 \frac{L}{c_T}$$

$$(t_c < T_r)$$

$$(t_c > T_r)$$



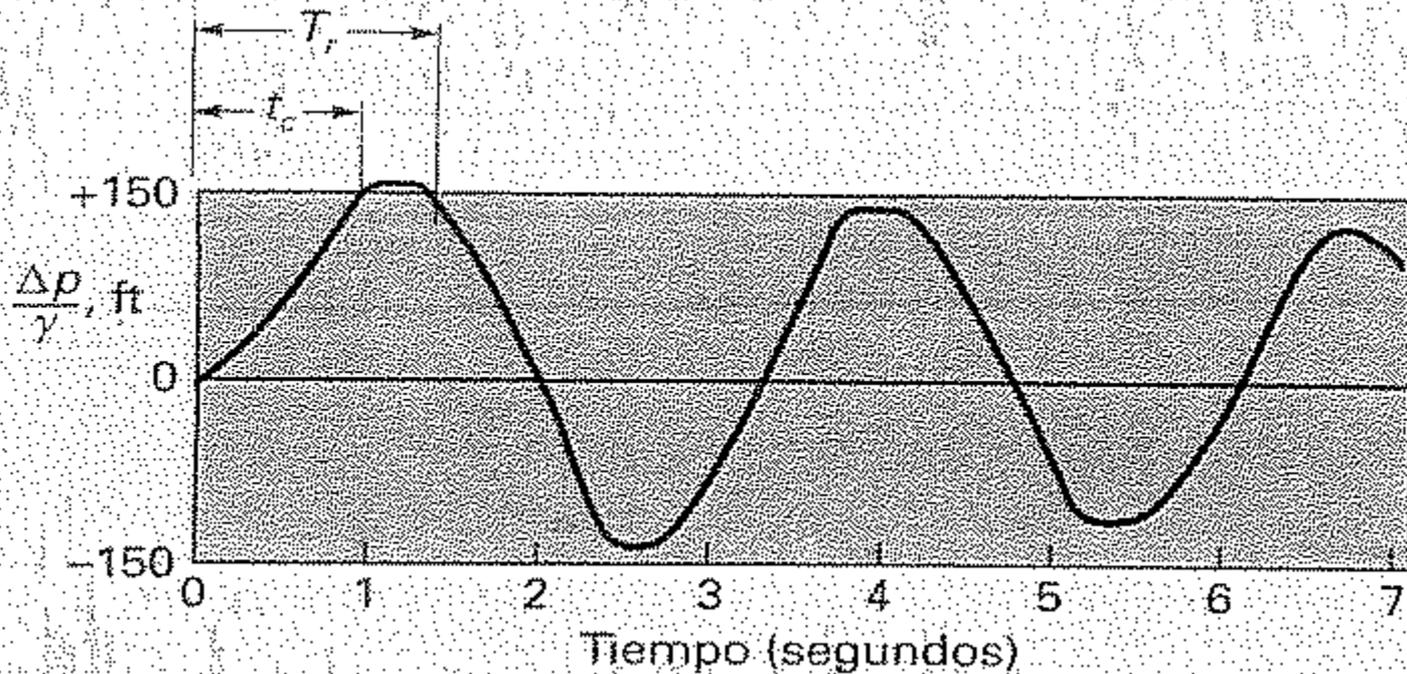
$$x_0 = \frac{c_T t_c}{2}$$



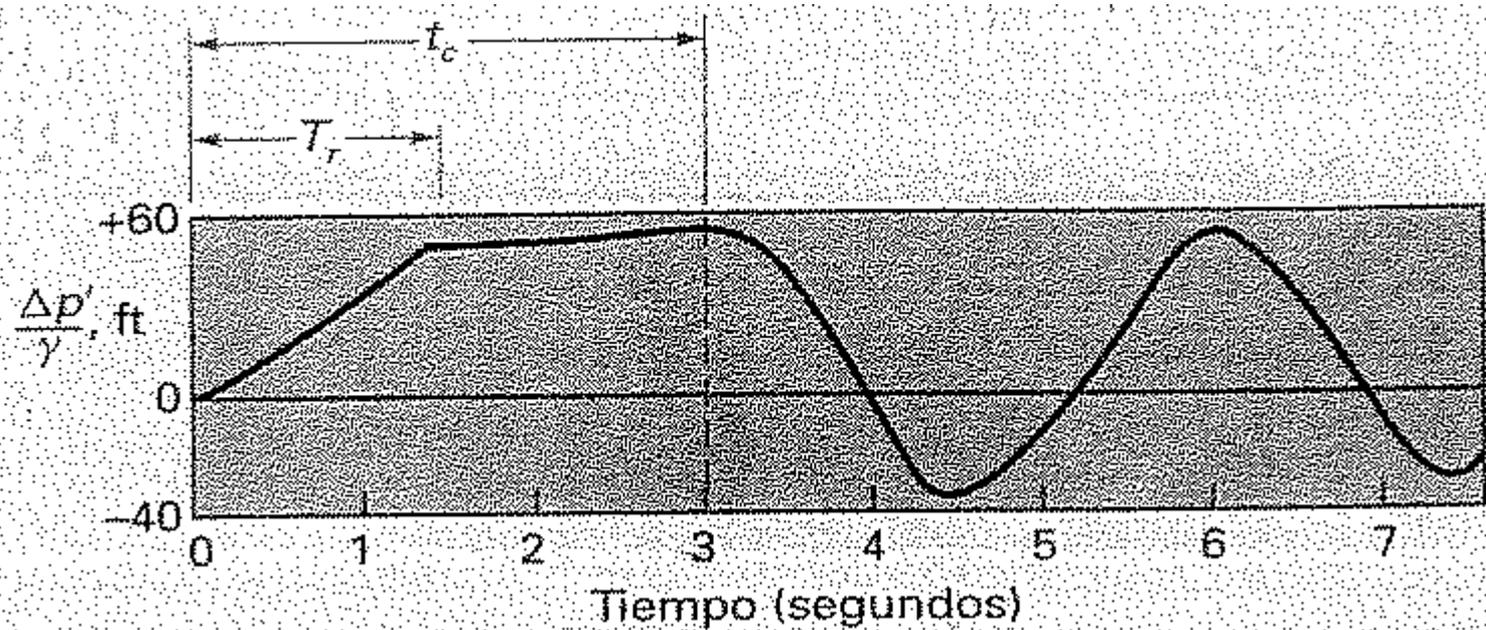
(b)

Cierre rápido ($t_c < T_r$)

$$x_0 = \frac{c_T t_c}{2}$$



Cierre gradual ($t_c > T_r$)



$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E_v}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\gamma}} E_v$$

Agua es de 1440 m/s,
Aire es de 320 m/s

En una cañería E_v se reemplaza por E_c .

Consideramos una variación de volumen dv' debida a la compresión de fluido y luego otra dv'' debido a la deformación de la cañería

$$E_c = -v dp / (dv' + dv'')$$

$$\frac{1}{E_c} = - \frac{dv'}{v dp} - \frac{dv''}{v dp}$$

$$dv'' / (v dp) = 2r/Et = D/Et,$$

$$E_c = \frac{E_v}{1 + \frac{D}{t} \frac{E_v}{E}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{E_v} + \frac{D}{tE}}$$

$$c_1 = \sqrt{\frac{E_c}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{E_c}{\rho} \frac{E_v}{E_v}} = c \sqrt{\frac{E_c}{E_v}} = c \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + (D/t)(E_v/E)}}$$



$$F \Delta t = m \Delta V$$

$$[pA - (p + \Delta p)A] \Delta t = (\rho A c_T \Delta t) \Delta V$$

$$\Delta p = -\rho c_T \Delta V$$

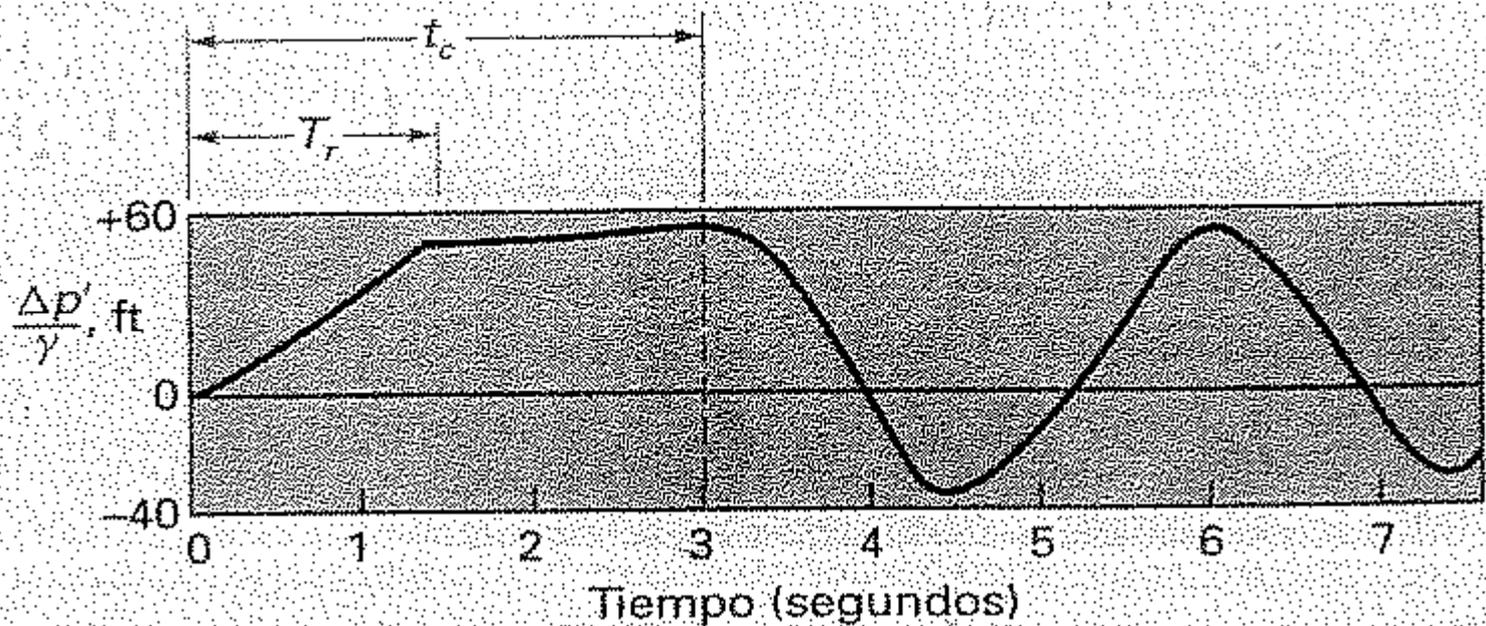
$$\Delta p = -\Delta V \sqrt{\rho E_c} = -\Delta V \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{g \left(\frac{1}{E_v} + \frac{D}{tE} \right)}}$$

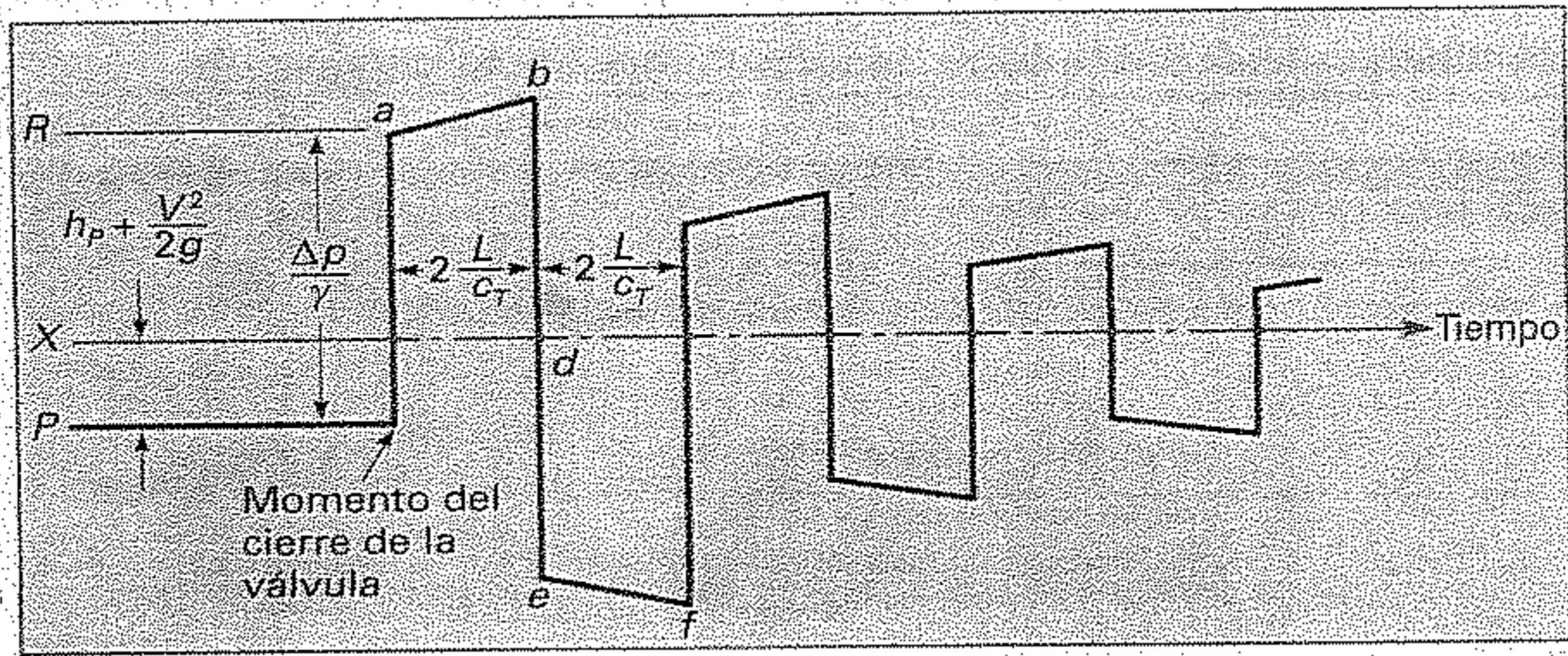
Esta fórmula es válida
para cierre instantáneo

Cierre gradual ($t_c > T_r$)

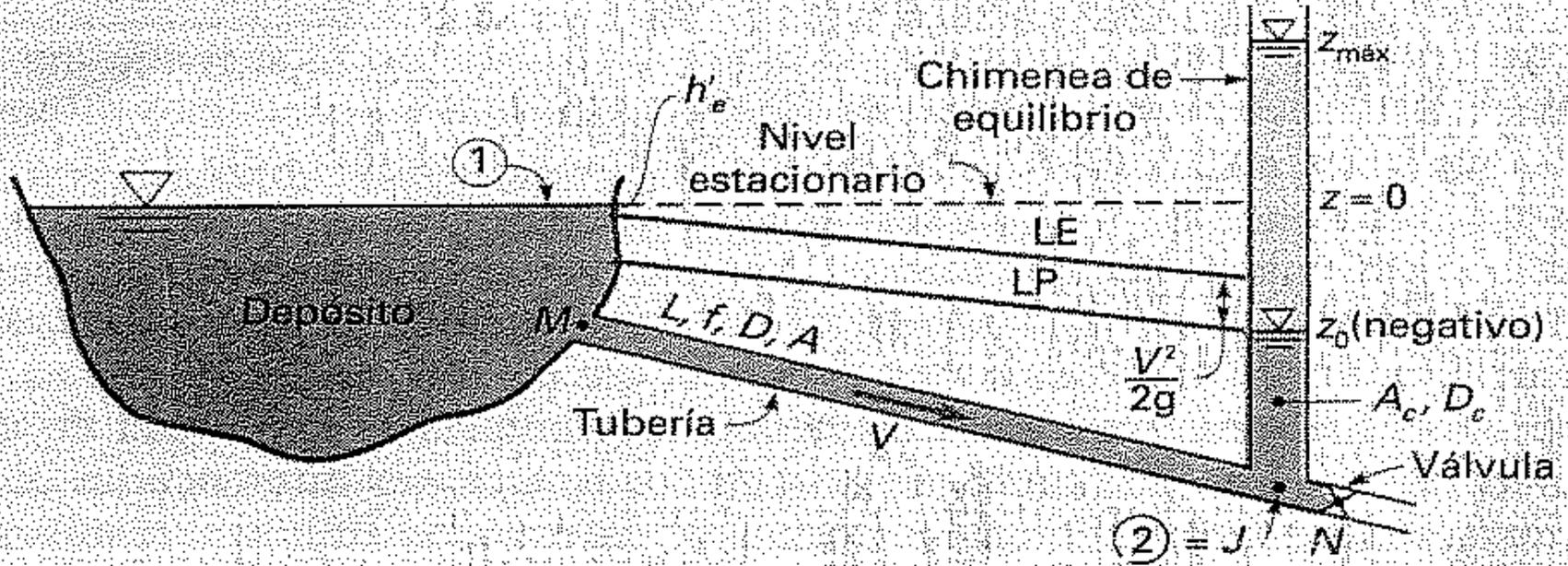
$$\frac{\Delta p'}{\Delta p} \approx \frac{L}{x_0}$$

$$\Delta p' \approx \frac{L}{x_0} \Delta p = \frac{2L}{c_T t_c} \Delta p = \frac{2L\rho \Delta V}{t_c}$$





Modelo para el análisis de las chimeneas de equilibrio.



El golpe de ariete es más peligroso cuando

- Cuanto mayor sea la longitud de la tubería
- Cuanto mayor sea la velocidad del líquido en la tubería
- Cuanto más rápido sea el cierre de la válvula