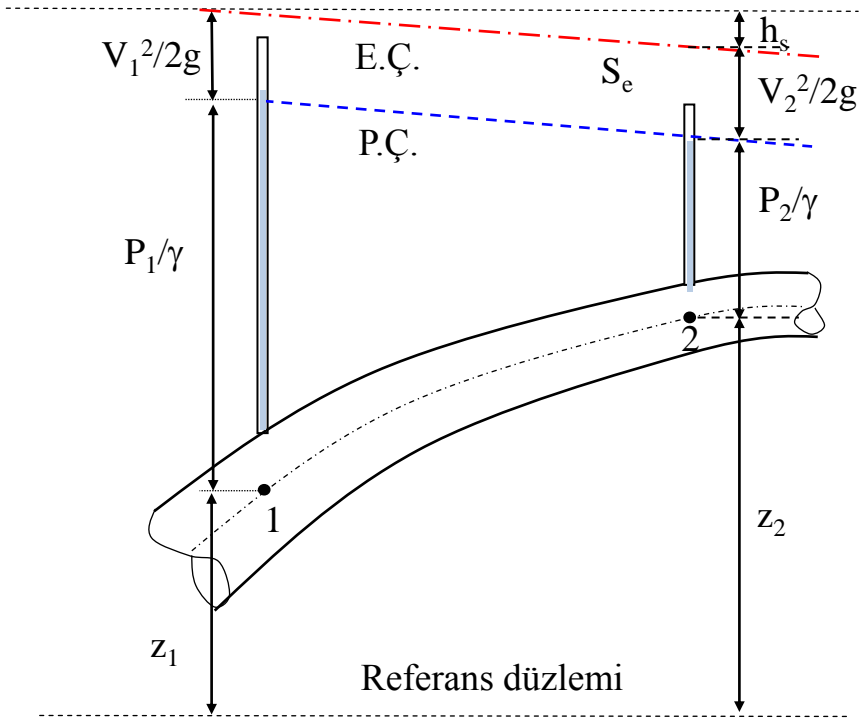




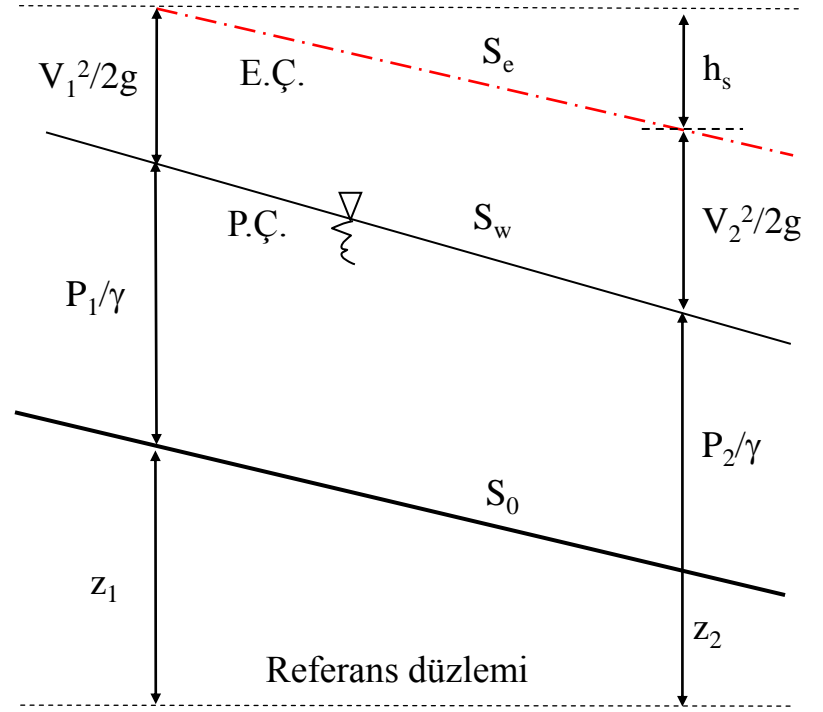
## BÖLÜM 8

## AÇIK KANAL AKIMLARI

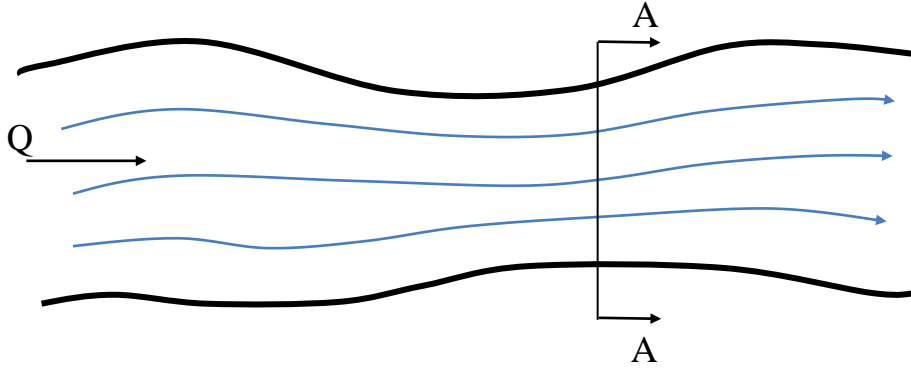




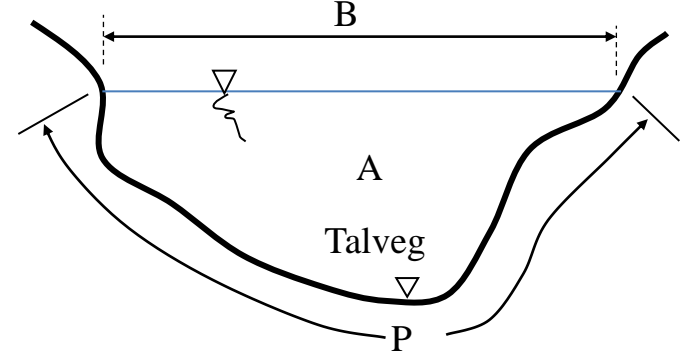
Boru akımı



Açık Kanal Akımı



(a)Plan

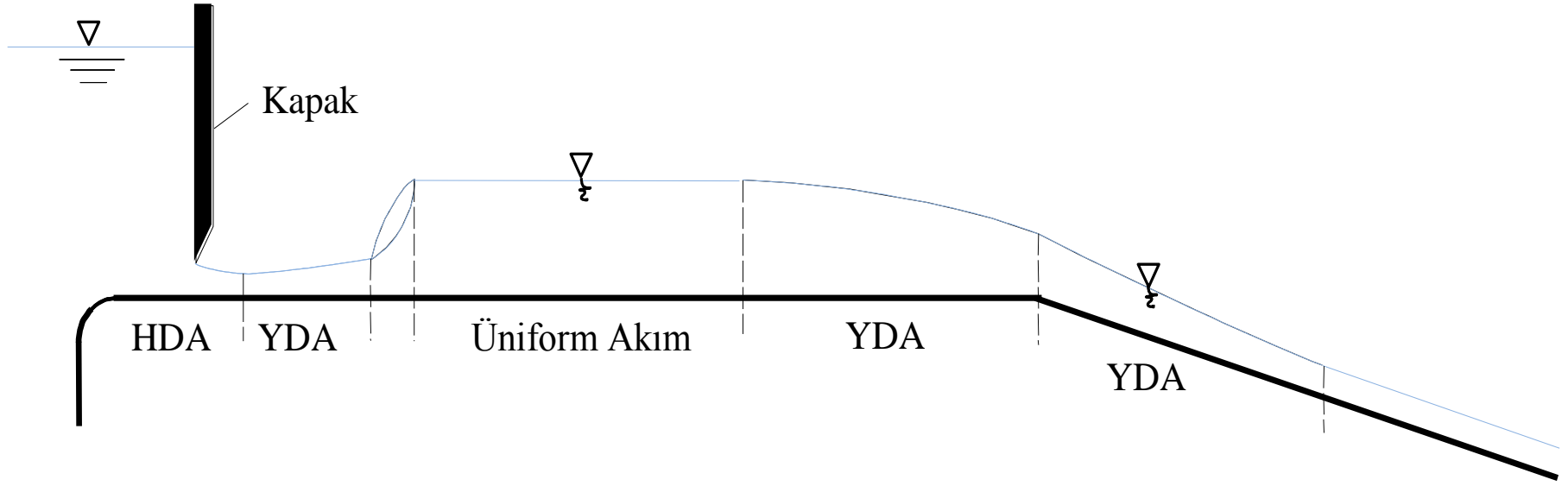


(b)A-A Enkesiti

Hidrolik yarıçap:  $R=A/P$  (m)

Hidrolik derinlik:  $D=A/B$  (m)

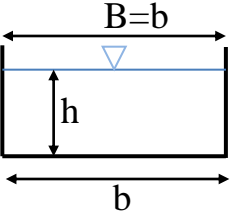
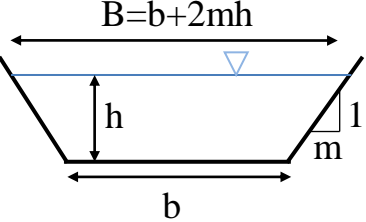
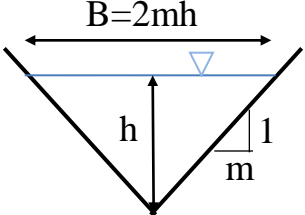
Ortalama hız:  $V=Q/A$  (m/s)



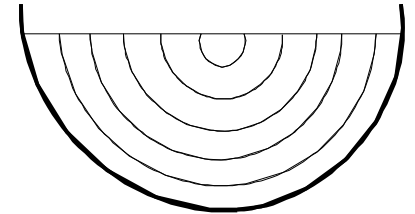
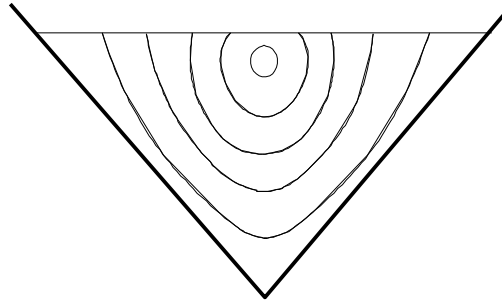
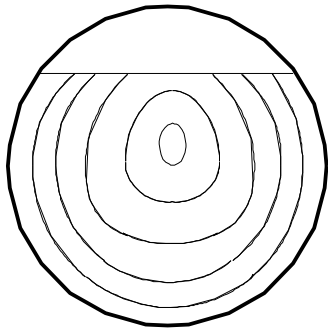
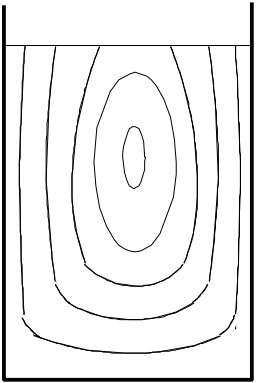
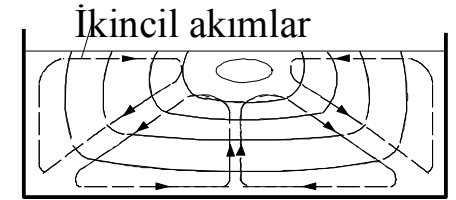
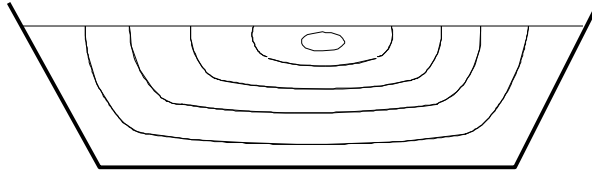
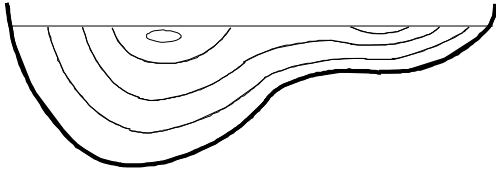
HDA : Hızlı deęişen akım

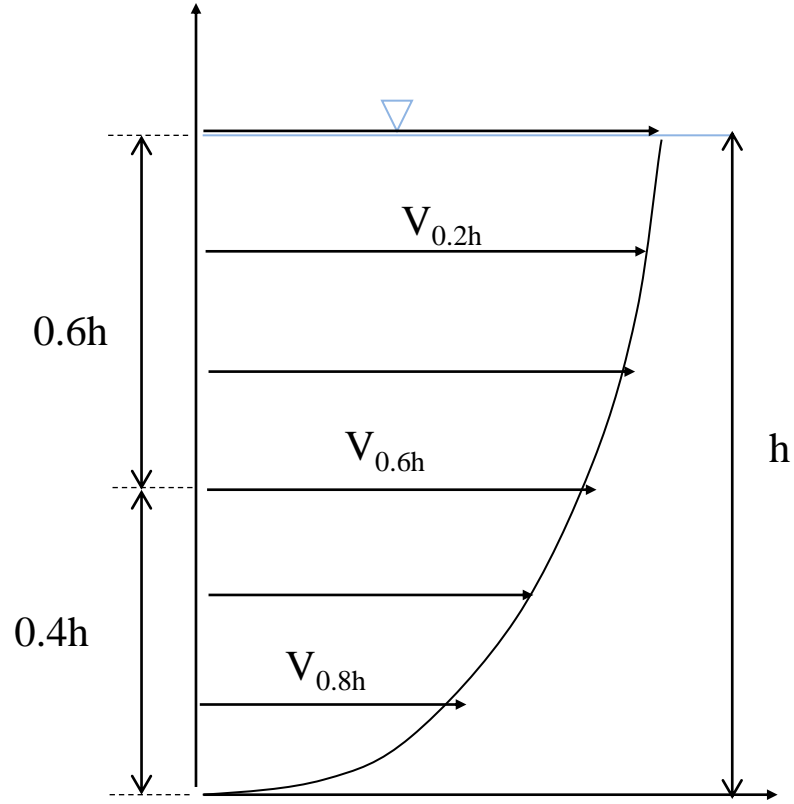
YDA : Yavaş deęişen akım

## Tablo Kanal kesitlerinin geometrik elemanları

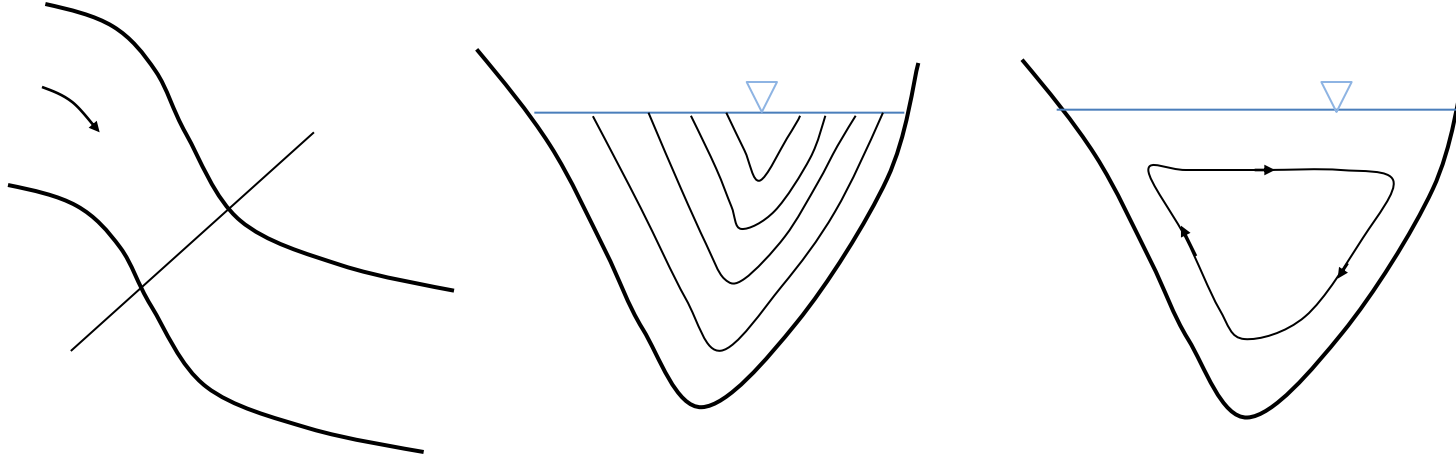
Kesit	<u>Alan (A)</u>	<u>Islak çevre (P)</u>	<u>Hidrolik yarıçap (R)</u>	<u>Su yüzü (B)</u>	<u>Hidrolik derinlik (D)</u>
	$bh$	$b+2h$	$\frac{bh}{b+2h}$	$b$	$h$
	$(b+mh)h$	$b+2h\sqrt{1+m^2}$	$\frac{(b+mh)h}{b+2h\sqrt{1+m^2}}$	$b+2mh$	$\frac{(b+mh)h}{b+2mh}$
	$mh^2$	$2h\sqrt{1+m^2}$	$\frac{mh^2}{2h\sqrt{1+m^2}}$	$2mh$	$\frac{1}{2}h$

# Açık Kanallarda Hız Dağılımı





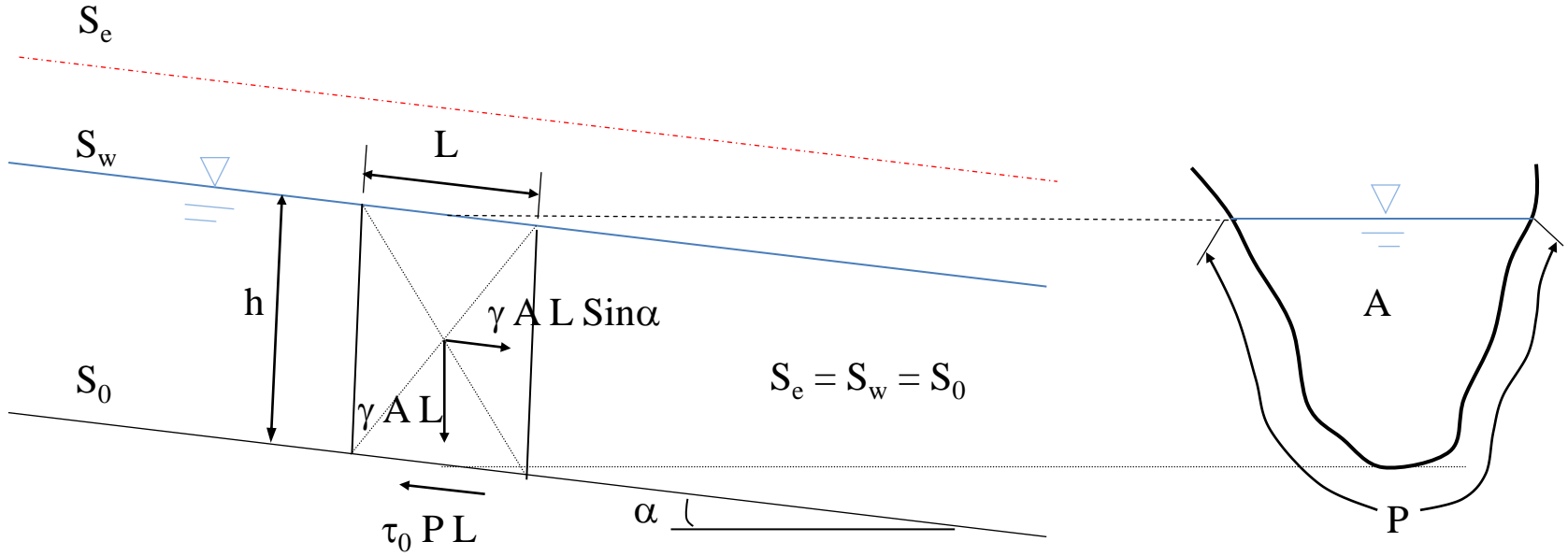
Düŝey hız dađılımı



Akarsu kıvrımında hız dağılımı



# Düzenli Üiform Açık Kanal Akımları



Üiform kanal akışı

$$\gamma A L \sin \alpha = \tau_0 P L$$

$$\tau_0 = \gamma R S_0$$

Eğimin küçük olduğu durumlarda:  $S_0 = \sin \alpha$

hidrolik yarı çap :  $R = A/P$  olduğundan:

## Üniform akımlarda kullanılan formüller

$$V = C R^a S^b$$

V : ortalama hız,

R : hidrolik yarıçap,

S : enerji çizgisinin eğimi,

üniform akımda  $S_0$  taban eğimi,

C : akımın direncini ifade eden bir katsayıdır.

Bu katsayı ortalama hıza, hidrolik yarı çapa, kanal pürüzlülüğüne ve viskoziteye bağlıdır.

## Chezy formülü:

$$V = C \sqrt{RS}$$

C : Chezy katsayısı ( $L^{1/2} T^{-1}$ ).

Bazin C katsayısını aşağıdaki gibi vermiştir.

$$C = \frac{87 \sqrt{R}}{\gamma_b + \sqrt{R}}$$

Bazin katsayısı

<u>Kanal Yüzeyi</u>	$\gamma_b$
Beton kaplama	0.06
Taş duvarlı yüzey	0.46
Toprak kanallar	1.3
Karışık malzemeli yüzeyler	0.85
Kaya zemin	>1.75

## Manning Formülü:

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

n: pürüzlülük katsayısı ( TL<sup>-1/3</sup> )

### Manning n değerleri

<u>Kanal Yüzeyi</u>	<u>n</u>
Cam metal	0.009 - 0.010
Ahşap	0.011 - 0.013
Beton	0.012 - 0.017
Asfalt	0.013 - 0.016
Kaya	0.025 - 0.045
Toprak	0.020 - 0.040
Çakıl	0.040 - 0.070
Doğal akarsular	0.025 - 0.150

## Darcy-Weisbach formülü

$$h_s = \lambda \frac{L}{D} \frac{V^2}{2g} \Rightarrow \frac{h_s}{L} = S = \lambda \frac{1}{D} \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$D = 4R \Rightarrow S = \lambda \frac{1}{4R} \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{8g}{\lambda}} R^{1/2} S^{1/2}$$

$\lambda$  için  $Re=4VR/\nu$  ve  $k/D=k/4R$  alınarak Moody diyagramından alınabilir.

Açık kanalda laminer-türbülans sınırı:

$$500 < Re = \frac{VR}{\nu} < 2000$$

## Türbülanslı akımda $\lambda$ için ampirik ifadeler:

Hidrolik cilalı taban :

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \log \frac{\text{Re} \sqrt{\lambda}}{3.4}$$

Hidrolik pürüzlü taban :

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \log 3.1 \frac{4R}{k_s} = 2 \log 12.4 \frac{y}{k_s}$$

Geçiş bölgesi için Colebrook-White formülü uygulanabilir.

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = -2 \log \left( \frac{k_s}{12.4R} + \frac{3.4}{\text{Re} \sqrt{\lambda}} \right)$$

## Üniform Akımın Hesabı

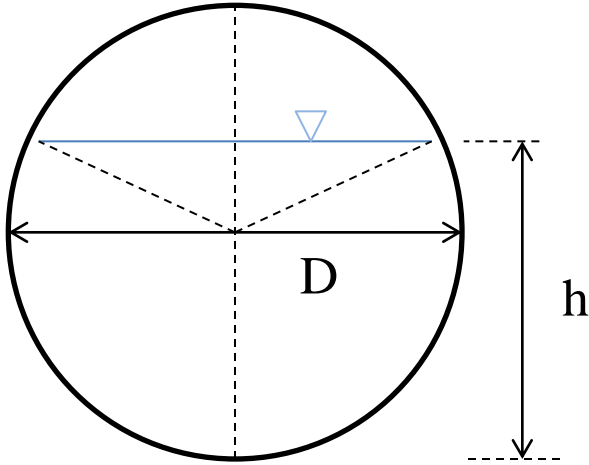
$$Q = V A = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2} A$$

$$K = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} A$$

K=konveyans

$$Q = K S^{1/2}$$

## Dairesel Kesitlerde Üniform Akım Hesabı



$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} - \frac{D^2}{8} (\theta - \sin \theta) = \frac{D^2}{4} \left( \pi - \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right)$$

$$P = \pi D - \frac{D}{2} \theta = D \left( \pi - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{D}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{2\pi - \theta} \right)$$



Manning formülü kullanılarak ortalama hız :

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2} = \frac{1}{n} S^{1/2} \left[ \frac{D}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{2 \pi - \theta} \right) \right]^{2/3}$$

$\theta=0$  için kesit dolu olup akım hızı  $V=V_F$  :

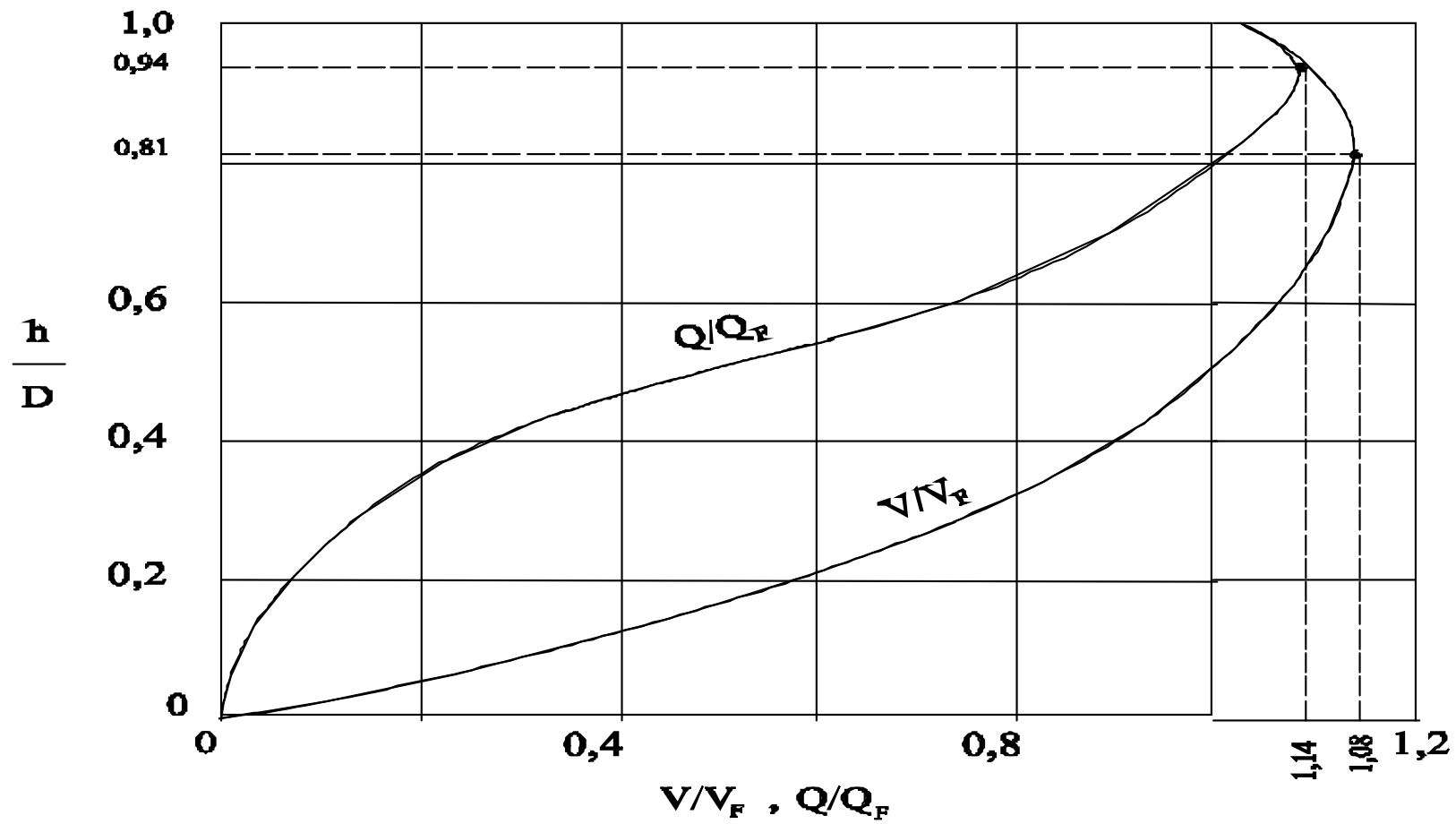
$$V_F = \frac{1}{n} S^{1/2} \left( \frac{D}{4} \right)^{2/3}$$

Buradan  $V/V_F$  oranı aşağıdaki gibi olur:

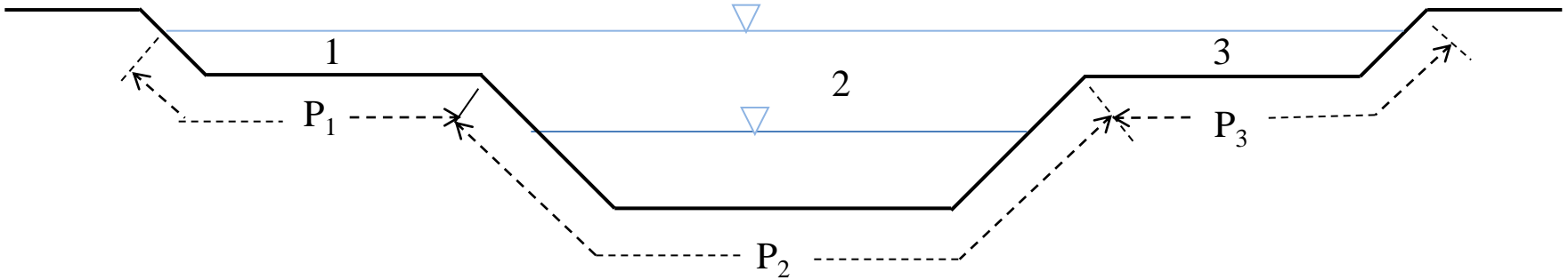
$$\frac{V}{V_F} = \left( 1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{2 \pi - \theta} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_F} = \frac{\frac{D^2}{4} \left( \pi - \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right)}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \pi - \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{Q_F} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \pi - \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{2 \pi - \theta} \right)^{2/3}$$



# Birleşik Kesitli Kanalda Üniform Akım



Birleşik kesit akımının debisi :

$$Q = \sum_{n=1}^N Q_n = \left( \sum_{n=1}^N K_n \right) S^{1/2}$$

Kesit ortalama hızı :

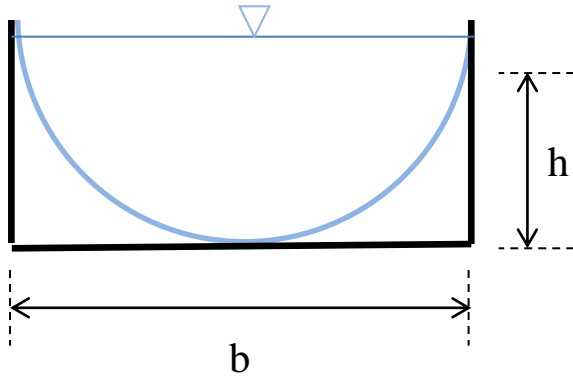
$$V = \frac{1}{A} \left( \sum_{n=1}^N K_n \right) S^{1/2}$$

## Açık Kanalda En İyi Hidrolik Kesit

$$Q = \frac{1}{n} \frac{A^{5/3}}{P^{2/3}} S^{1/2}$$

- Verilen bir A değerinde Q' nun maksimum olabilmesi için P' nin minimum olması gerekir.
- Tüm kesit şekilleri arasında bu özelliği taşıyan şekil yarım dairedir.

## En iyi Dikdörtgen Kesit



$$A = b h, \quad P = b + 2 h$$

Verilen bir  $A$  için,  $b = A/h$

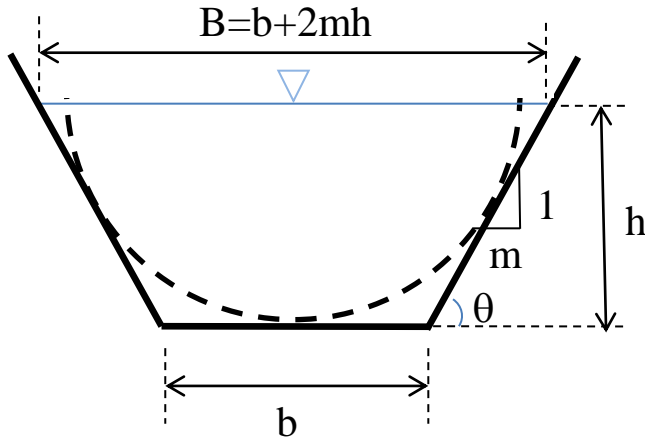
$$P = \frac{A}{h} + 2 h$$

Minimum  $P$  durumunda:

$$\frac{dP}{dh} = -\frac{A}{h^2} + 2 = -\frac{b h}{h^2} + 2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = 2 h$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{b h}{b + 2 h} = \frac{2 h h}{2 h + 2 h} = \frac{h}{2}$$

## Trapez Kesit



$$A = (b + m h) h, \quad P = b + 2 h \sqrt{1 + m^2}$$

$$b = \frac{A}{h} - m h$$

$$P = \frac{A}{h} - m h + 2 h \sqrt{1 + m^2}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dh} = -\frac{A}{h^2} - m + 2\sqrt{1 + m^2} = 0$$

Minimum P durumunda:

$$\frac{(b + m h) h}{h^2} + m = 2\sqrt{1 + m^2}$$

$$b + 2 m h = 2 h \sqrt{1 + m^2}$$

Üst genişliği şevler toplamına eşittir.

**En iyi trapez kesit için hidrolik yarıçap:**

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{(b + m h) h}{b + 2 h \sqrt{1 + m^2}} = \frac{(b + m h) h}{b + b + 2 m h} = \frac{h}{2}$$

Trapez kesit için en iyi şev açısı :

$$\frac{dP}{dm} = -h + \frac{2h \cdot 2m}{2(1 + m^2)^{1/2}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m = 1/\sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = 60^\circ$$



# Üniform Akışa Sahip Kanalların Projelendirilmesinde Dikkat Edilecek Özellikler

Kanalların projelendirilmesinde dikkat edilmesi gerekli iki önemli durum vardır:

- 1) Kanalın şevleri ve tabanı oyulmamalıdır,
- 2) Kanal içinde çökme meydana gelmemelidir.

Kanalın ıslak çevresi üzerine etkili kuvvete “Sürüklenme Kuvveti” veya “Sınır Kayma Gerilmesi” denir:

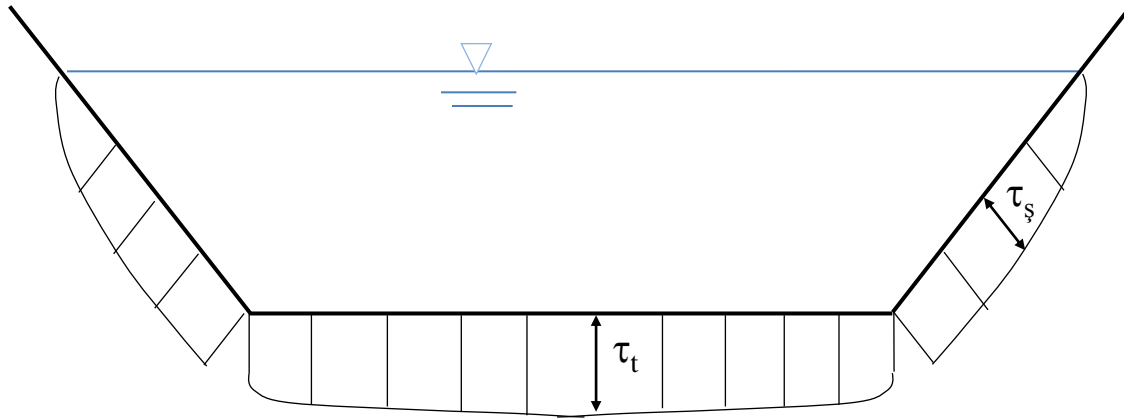
$$\tau_0 = \rho g R S_0$$

Maksimum kayma gerilmesi ile tabanda meydana gelir:

$$\tau_t = \rho g R S_0$$

Şevlerde meydana gelen kayma gerilmesi:

$$\tau_s = 0.76 \rho g R S_0$$



Kanal cidarı üzerinde kayma gerilmesi dağılımı

$$\tau_{krş} = \tau_{krt} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \phi}}$$

$\theta$  şev açısı,

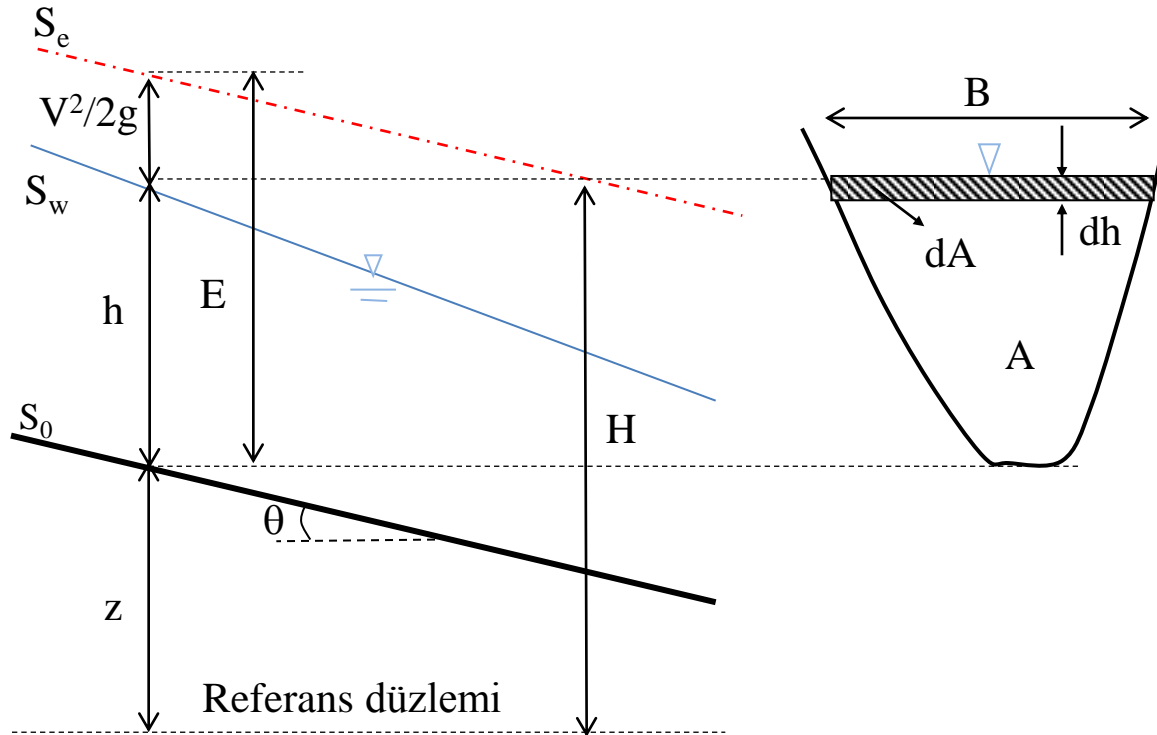
$\phi$  tabi zemin şev açısıdır.

- Kanallarda minimum hız hiçbir zaman 0.25-0.50 m/sn nin altına düşmemelidir.
- Bu durumda kanalda oyulma meydana geliyorsa böyle zeminlerde kaplama yapılmalıdır.
- Beton kaplamalı kanallarda maksimum hız 4.5 m/sn ye kadar çıkabilir.

## Tablo Zemin cinsine göre Őev eęimleri

<u>Zemin cinsi</u>	<u>m</u>
Kil	1/1 - 1.25/1
Adi Toprak	2/1
Killi Toprak	1.5/1
GevŐek zemin	2.5/1 -3/1
Kaya, Beton, Kargir	1/4

# ÖZGÜL ENERJİ



$$E = h + \frac{V^2}{2g} = h + \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2}$$

## 1- Q sabit hali: $E=f(h)$

$$E = h + \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2} \quad A = f(h)$$

$$h \rightarrow \infty \text{ ise } \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ ve } E \rightarrow \infty$$

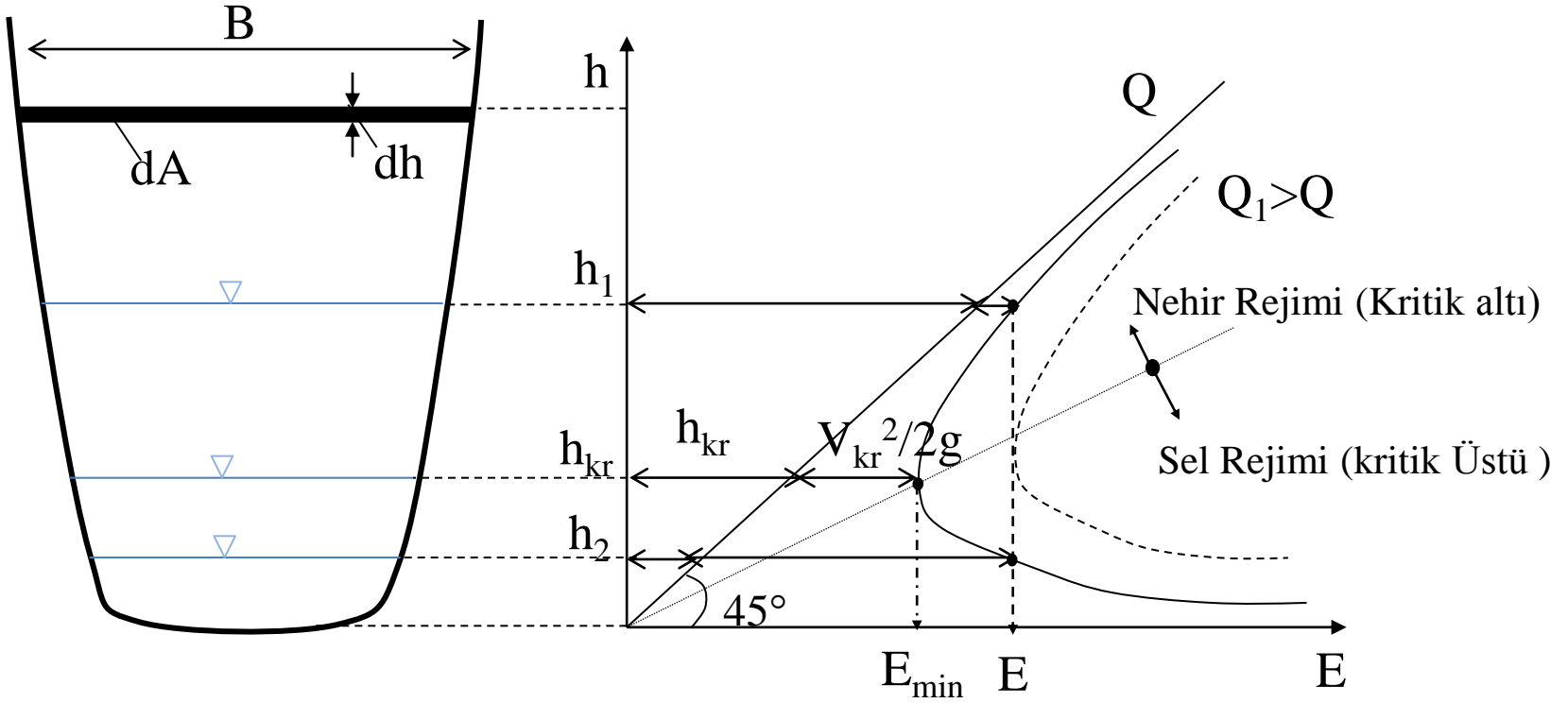
$$h \rightarrow 0 \text{ ise } \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2} \rightarrow \infty \text{ ve } E \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{dE}{dh} = 1 - \frac{Q^2}{gA^3} \frac{dA}{dh} \quad dA=Bdh$$

$$\frac{dE}{dh} = 1 - \frac{Q^2}{gA^3} B$$

$$1 - \frac{Q^2 B}{gA^3} = 0$$

$$\frac{Q^2 B}{gA^3} = 1 \quad \text{Kritik akımın genel ifadesi}$$



Özgül Enerji Eğrisi



$$\frac{Q^2 B_{kr}}{g A_{kr}^3} = 1$$

$$Fr^2 = \frac{V_{kr}^2}{g \frac{A_{kr}}{B_{kr}}} = \frac{V_{kr}^2}{g h_{mkr}} = 1 \quad \text{veya} \quad Fr = 1$$

$Fr < 1$  Nehir rejimi

$Fr > 1$  Sel rejimi

$$V_2 = \frac{Q}{A_2} > V_{kr} = \frac{Q}{A_{kr}} > V_1 = \frac{Q}{A_1}$$

$V_1 < V_{kr}$  Nehir Rejimi

$V_2 > V_{kr}$  Sel Rejim

$$E_{\min} = h_{kr} + \frac{V_{kr}^2}{2g} = h_{kr} + \frac{h_{mkr}}{2}$$

$$V_{kr}^2 = \left( \frac{1}{n_{kr}} R_{kr}^{2/3} S_{kr}^{1/2} \right)^2 = g h_{mkr}$$

$$S_{kr} = \frac{n_{kr}^2 g h_{mkr}}{R_{kr}^{4/3}}$$

$$S_{kr} = \frac{g h_{mkr}}{C_{kr} R_{kr}} \quad V \uparrow, S \uparrow \text{ veya } V \downarrow, S \downarrow$$

$S < S_{kr}$  Nehir rejiminde

$S > S_{kr}$  Sel rejiminde

Dikdörtgen Kesitli Bir Kanalda:

$$\frac{Q^2}{g} = \frac{(B_{kr} h_{kr})^3}{B_{kr}} \Rightarrow h_{kr} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{Q^2}{B_{kr}^2 g}}$$

B sabit olacağından  $B=B_{kr}$  ,  $q=Q/B$  birim debi tarifinden:

$$h_{kr} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{q^2}{g}}$$

$$h_{mkr} = \frac{A_{kr}}{B_{kr}} = \frac{B h_{kr}}{b} = h_{kr} \Rightarrow h_{mkr} = h_{kr} \text{ ve } h_m = h$$

Minimum enerji:

$$E_{min} = h_{kr} + \frac{h_{kr}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} h_{kr} \Rightarrow E_{min} = \frac{3}{2} h_{kr}$$

**E=Sabit hali;Q=f(h)**

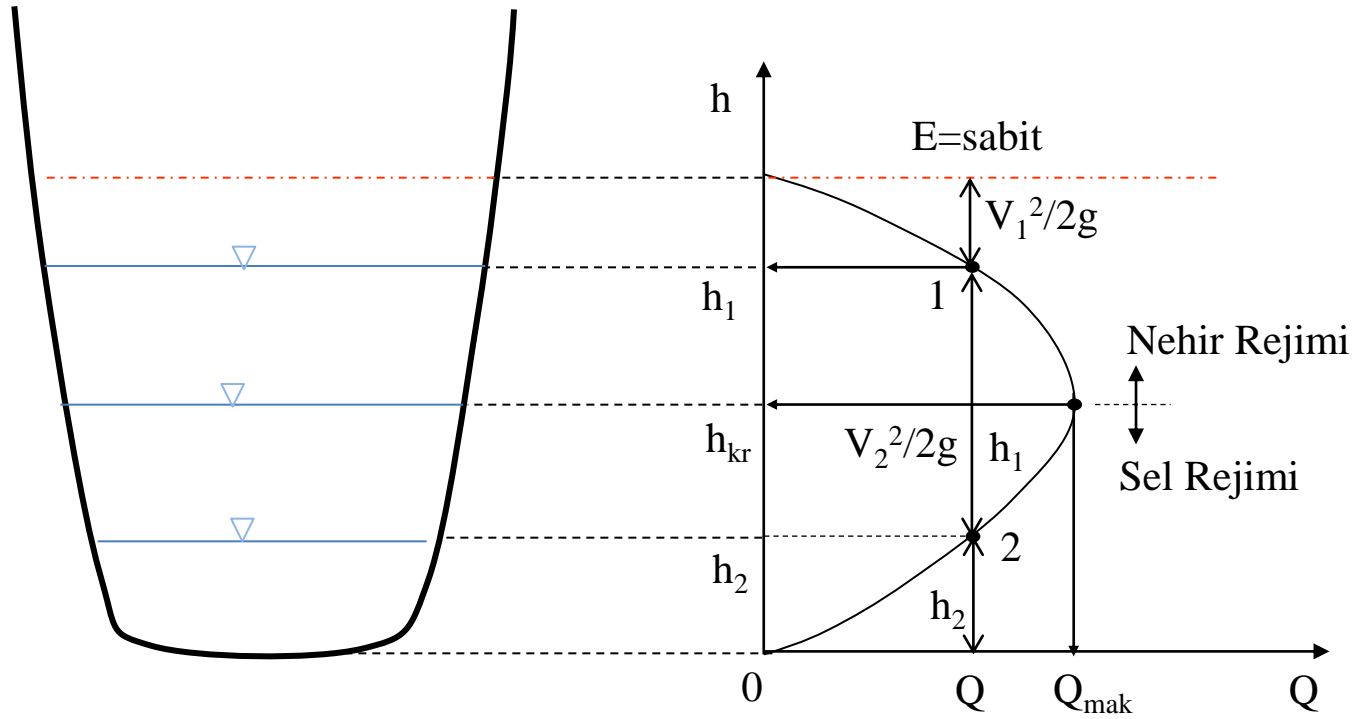
$$E = h + \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2} \implies Q = A\sqrt{2g(E-h)}$$

*h* → 0 ise *A* → 0 ve *Q* → 0

*h* → *E* ise *E-hA* → 0 ve *Q* → 0

$$\frac{dQ}{dh} = \sqrt{2g} \left( \sqrt{E-h} \frac{dA}{dh} - \frac{A}{2\sqrt{E-h}} \right) = 0$$

$$dA / dh = B$$



Koch parabolü

$$\frac{2(E - h)}{A} = 1$$

$$E - h_{kr} = \frac{A_{kr}}{2B_{kr}}$$

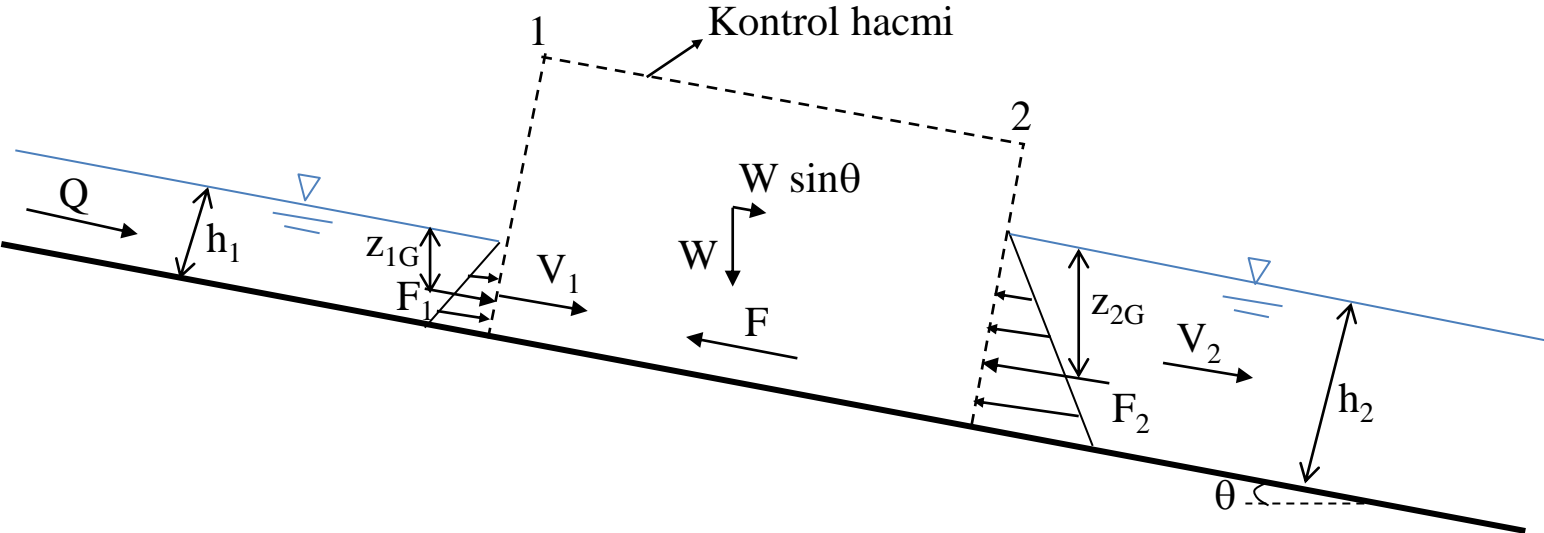
$$Q_{mak} = A_{kr} \sqrt{2g(E - h_{kr})}$$

$$E - h_{kr} = \frac{Q_{mak}^2}{A_{kr}^2 2g}$$

$$\frac{Q_{mak}^2}{A_{kr}^2 2g} = \frac{A_{kr}}{2B_{kr}}$$

$$\frac{Q_{mak}^2 B_{kr}}{g A_{kr}^3} = 1$$

# MOMENTUM FONKSİYONU



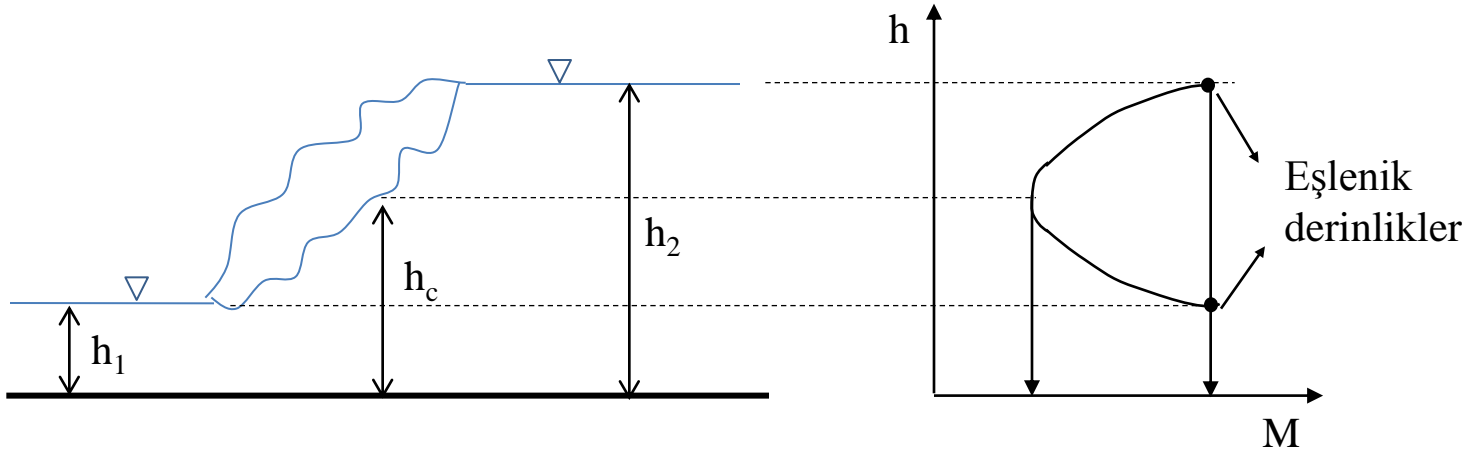


$$F_1 - F - F_2 = \rho Q(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\rho g A_1 z_{1G} - F - \rho g A_2 z_{2G} = \frac{\rho Q^2}{A_2} - \frac{\rho Q^2}{A_1}$$

$$\frac{F}{\rho g} = \left( A_1 z_{1G} \frac{Q^2}{A_1 g} \right) - \left( A_2 z_{2G} \frac{Q^2}{A_2 g} \right)$$

$$\frac{F}{\rho g} = M_1 - M_2$$



Momentum fonksiyonunun deęiřimi

$$z_G = h / 2$$

$$M = \frac{h}{2} + \frac{q^2}{gh}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dh} = 0 \Rightarrow h = h_{kr} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{q^2}{g}}$$

Momentum denklemi:  $F_1$ ,  $Q_1$ ,  $A_1$  ve  $A_2$  nin hesaplanmasını sağlar.

$$\left( A_1 z_{1G} \frac{Q^2}{A_1 g} \right) - \left( A_2 z_{2G} \frac{Q^2}{A_2 g} \right) = 0$$

Dikdörtgen kesitli kanalda:

$$\left( b_1 h_1 \frac{h_1}{2} \frac{q^2 b_1^2}{b_1 h_1 g} \right) - \left( b_2 h_2 \frac{h_2}{2} \frac{q^2 b_2^2}{b_2 h_2 g} \right) = 0$$

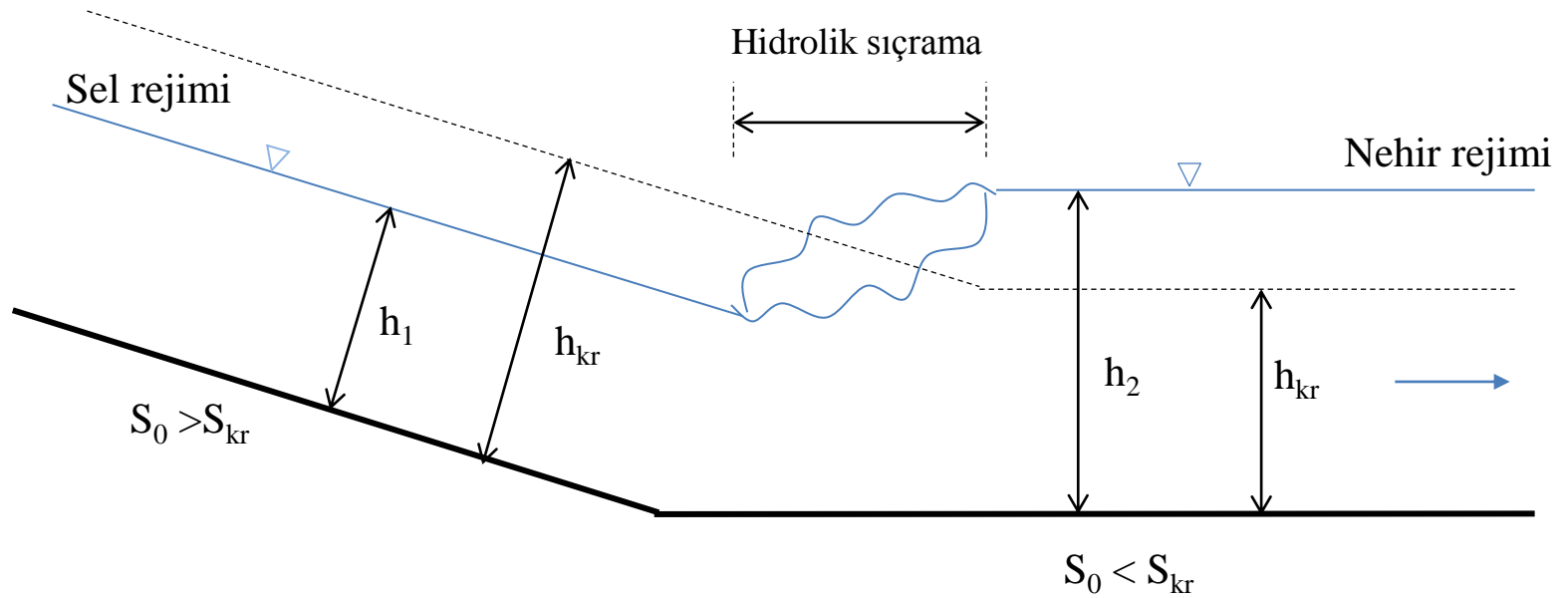
$$b_1 = b_2 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{h_1^2}{2} + \frac{q^2}{h_1 g} \right) - \left( \frac{h_2^2}{2} + \frac{q^2}{h_2 g} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 + \sqrt{1 + 8 \frac{V_1^2}{gh_1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 + \sqrt{1 + 8 Fr_1^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 + \sqrt{1 + 8 Fr_2^2} \right)$$

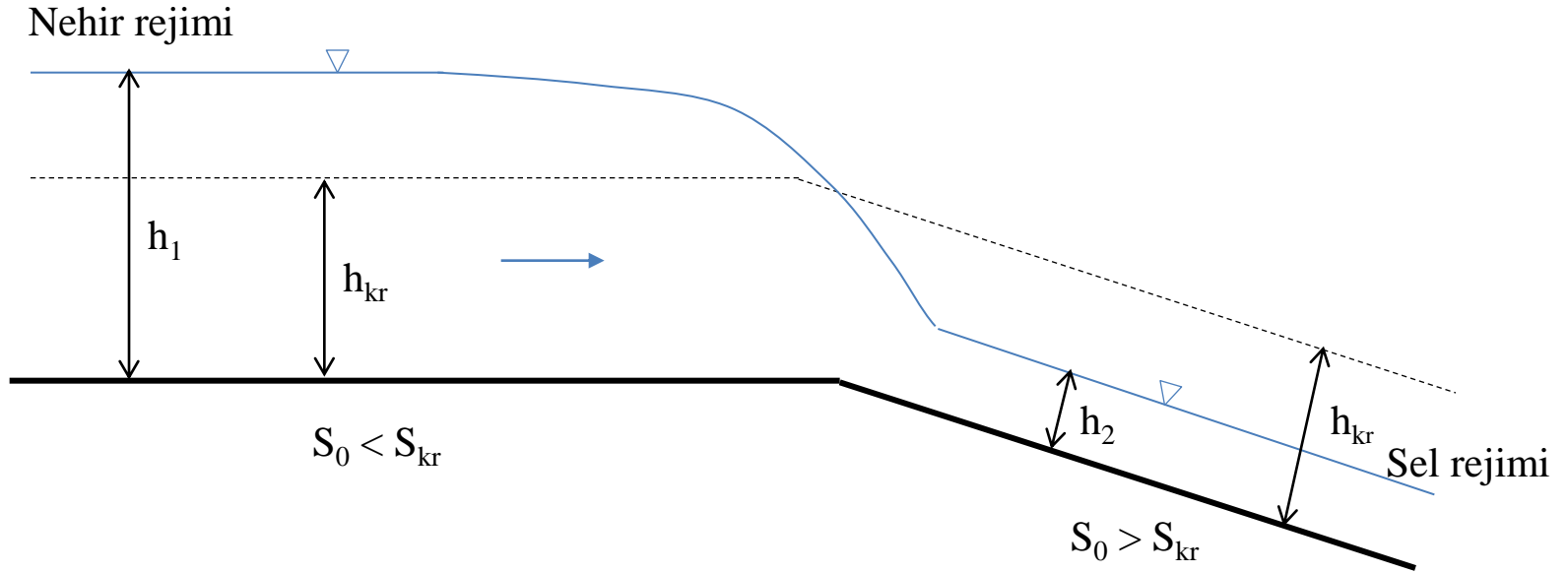
# Nehir ve Sel Rejimlerinin Özellikleri



Sel rejiminden nehir rejimine geçiş

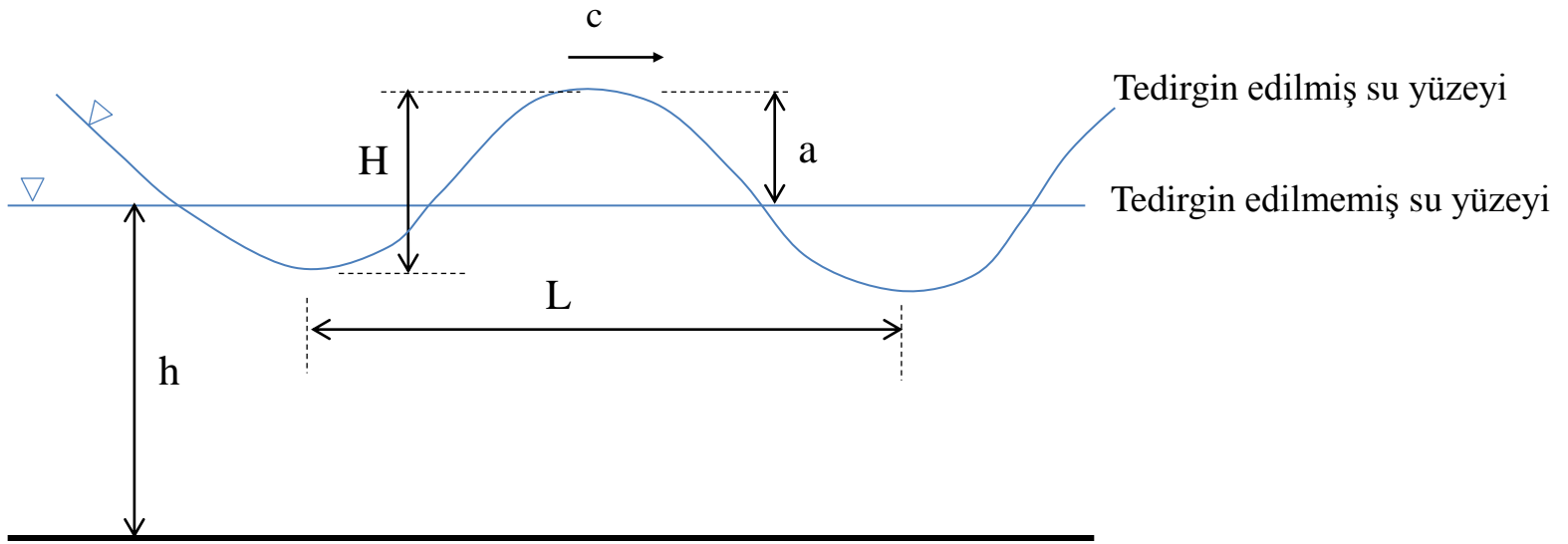


Keban barajı, dolu savak ve cebri borular



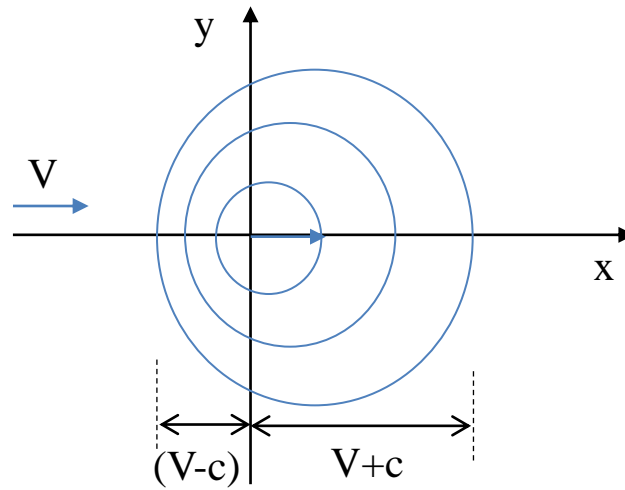
Nehir rejiminden sel rejimine geçiş





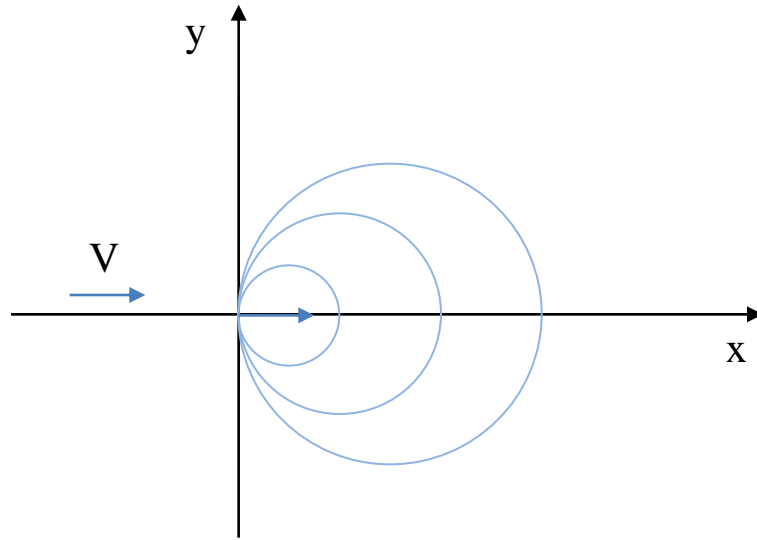
## Tablo Dalga tipler ve yayılma hızları

<u><math>h/L</math></u>	<u>Dalga tipi</u>	<u>Yayımla hızı</u>
$<1/20$	Sığ su dalgası	$c = \sqrt{gh}$
$1/20 - 1/2$	Geçiş derinliği dalgası	$c = \left( \frac{gL}{2\pi} \tanh \frac{2\pi h}{L} \right)^2$
$>1/2$	Derin su dalgası	$c = \sqrt{\frac{gL}{2\pi}}$

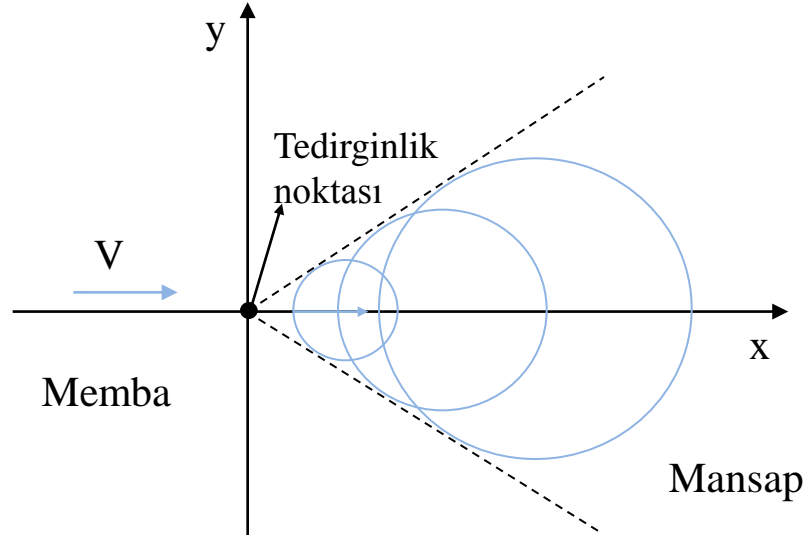


$$\text{Fr} = \frac{V}{c} < 1 \Rightarrow V < c$$

Kritik altı akımda dalga membaya

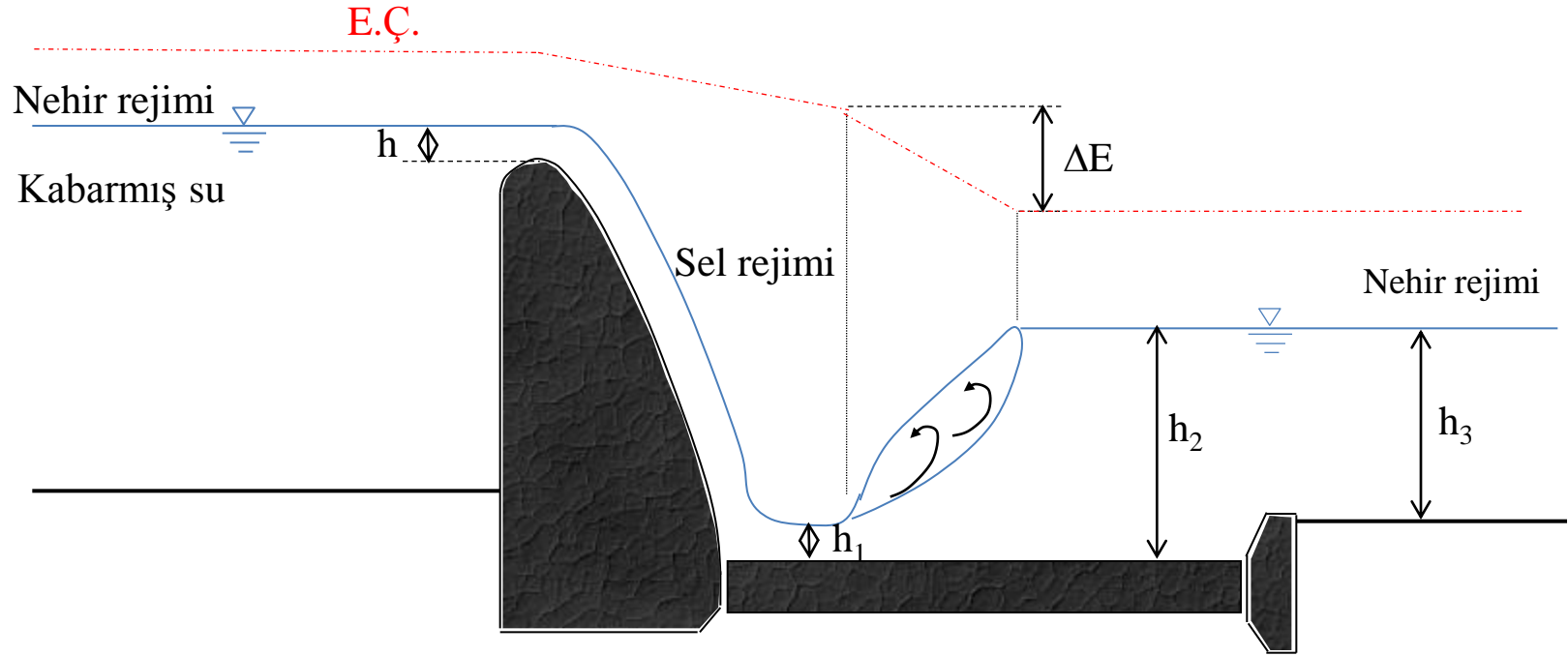


$$\text{Fr} = \frac{V}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow V = c \quad \text{Kritik rejimdeki akımlarda dalga mansaba}$$



$$Fr = \frac{V}{c} > 1 \Rightarrow V > c \quad \text{Sel rejimindeki akımlar}$$

# Hidrolik Sıçrama



$$E_1 = E_2 + \Delta E$$

$$\Delta E = h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} - h_2 - \frac{V_2^2}{2g} = h_1 - h_2 + \frac{1}{2g} \left( \frac{q^2}{h_1^2} - \frac{q^2}{h_2^2} \right)$$

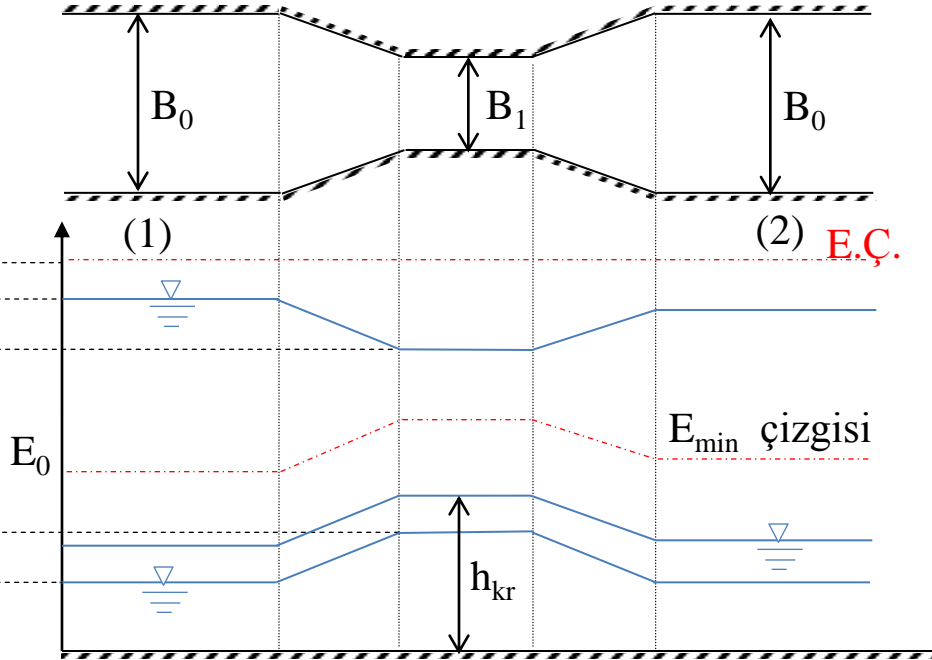
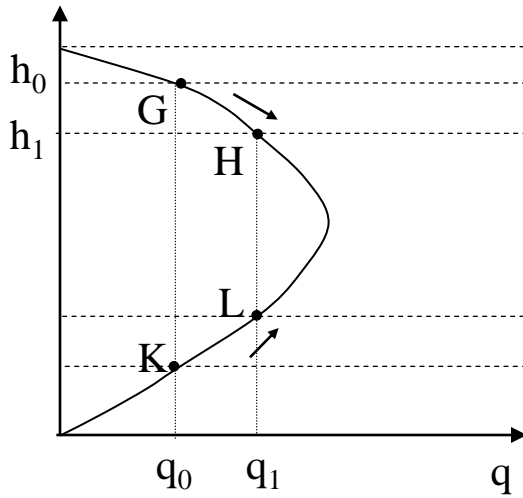
$$\Delta E = \frac{(h_2 - h_1)^3}{4h_1h_2}$$

Dikdörtgen kanalda hidrolik sıçrama durumunda enerji kaybı.

# Açık Kanallarda Enkesit Değişimi

## 1-Kanal genişliğinin küçülmesi:

$$Q = B_0 q_0 = B_1 q_1$$



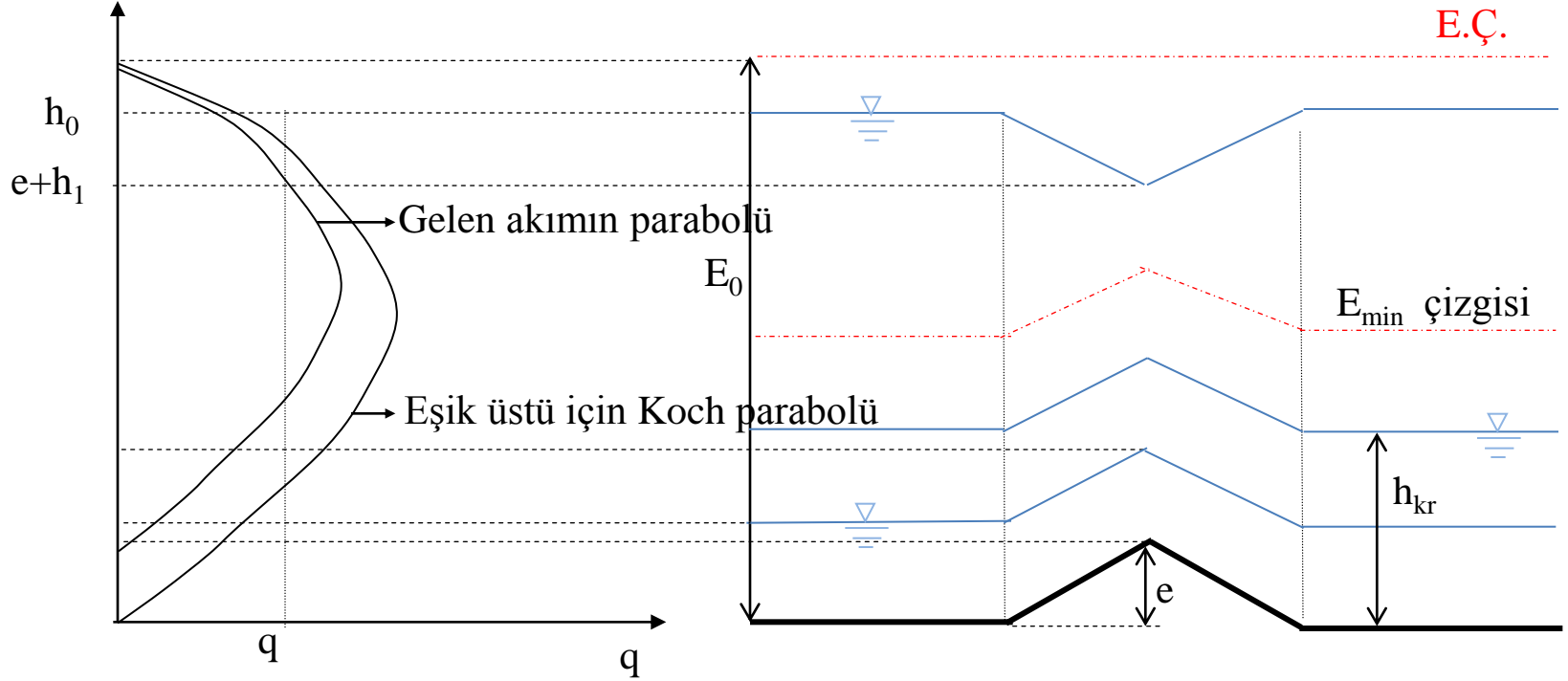


$$E = h_0 + \frac{Q_2}{2gA_0^2} = h_1 + \frac{Q_2}{2gA_1^2}$$

$$h_0 - h_1 = \frac{Q^2}{2g} \left( \frac{1}{B_1^2 h_1^2} - \frac{1}{B_0^2 h_0^2} \right)$$

$$Q = \sqrt{2g} B_0 B_1 \frac{h_0 h_1 \sqrt{h_0 - h_1}}{\sqrt{B_0^2 h_0^2 - B_1^2 h_1^2}}$$

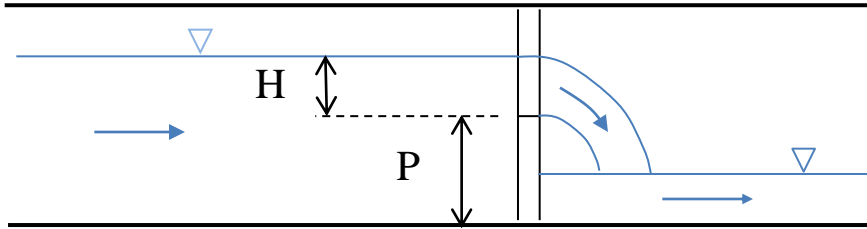
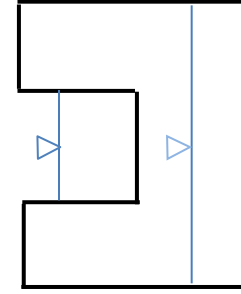
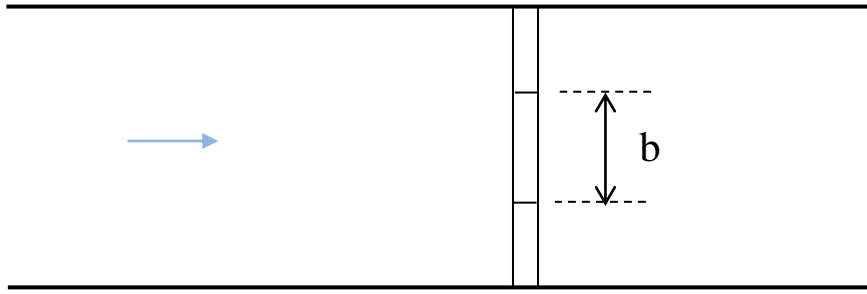
## 2- Kanal tabanının yükselmesi (Eşik):



Eşik üzerindeki akım

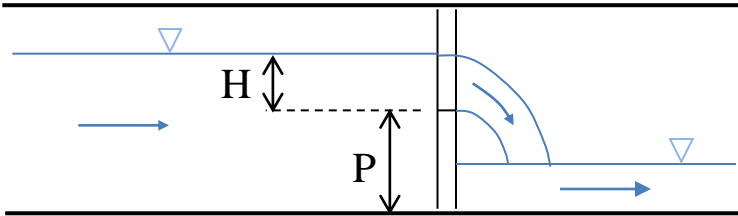
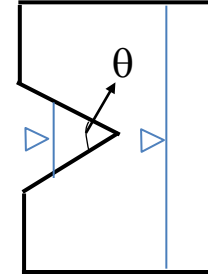
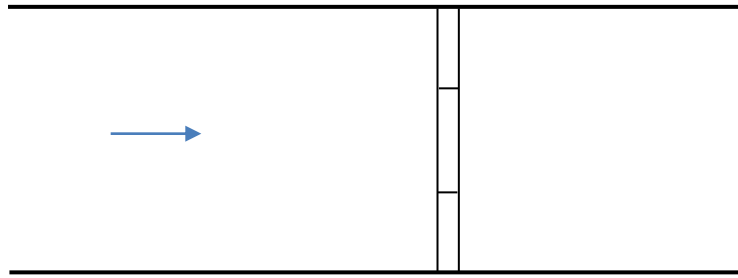
# Kanallarda debi ölçüm yapıları

1-Dikdörtgen kesitli keskin kenarlı savak:



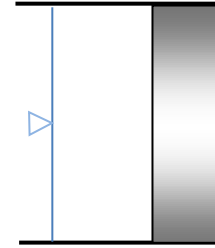
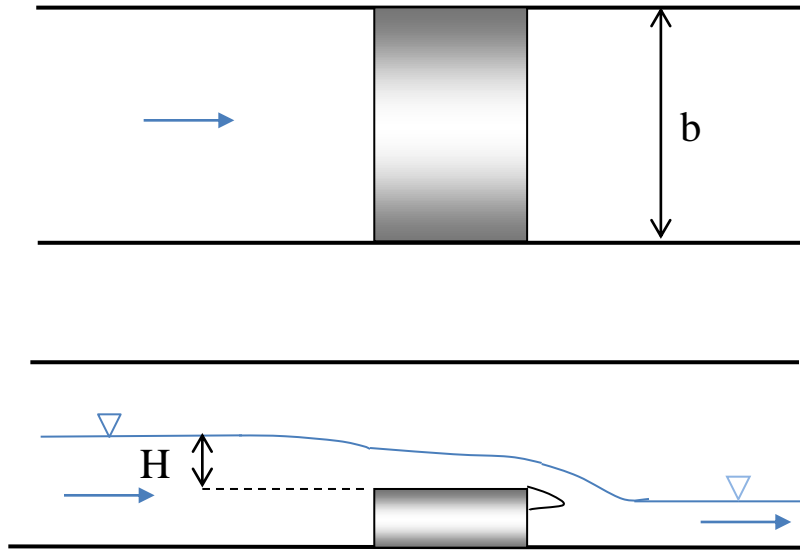
$$Q = C_s \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2g} b H^{3/2}$$

## 2-Üçgen kesitli keskin kenarlı savak:



$$Q = C_s \frac{8}{15} \sqrt{2g} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} H^{5/2}$$

### 3-Geniş başlıklı savak



$$Q = C_s 1.7 b H^{3/2}$$