

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 $\rho = \text{CTE}$

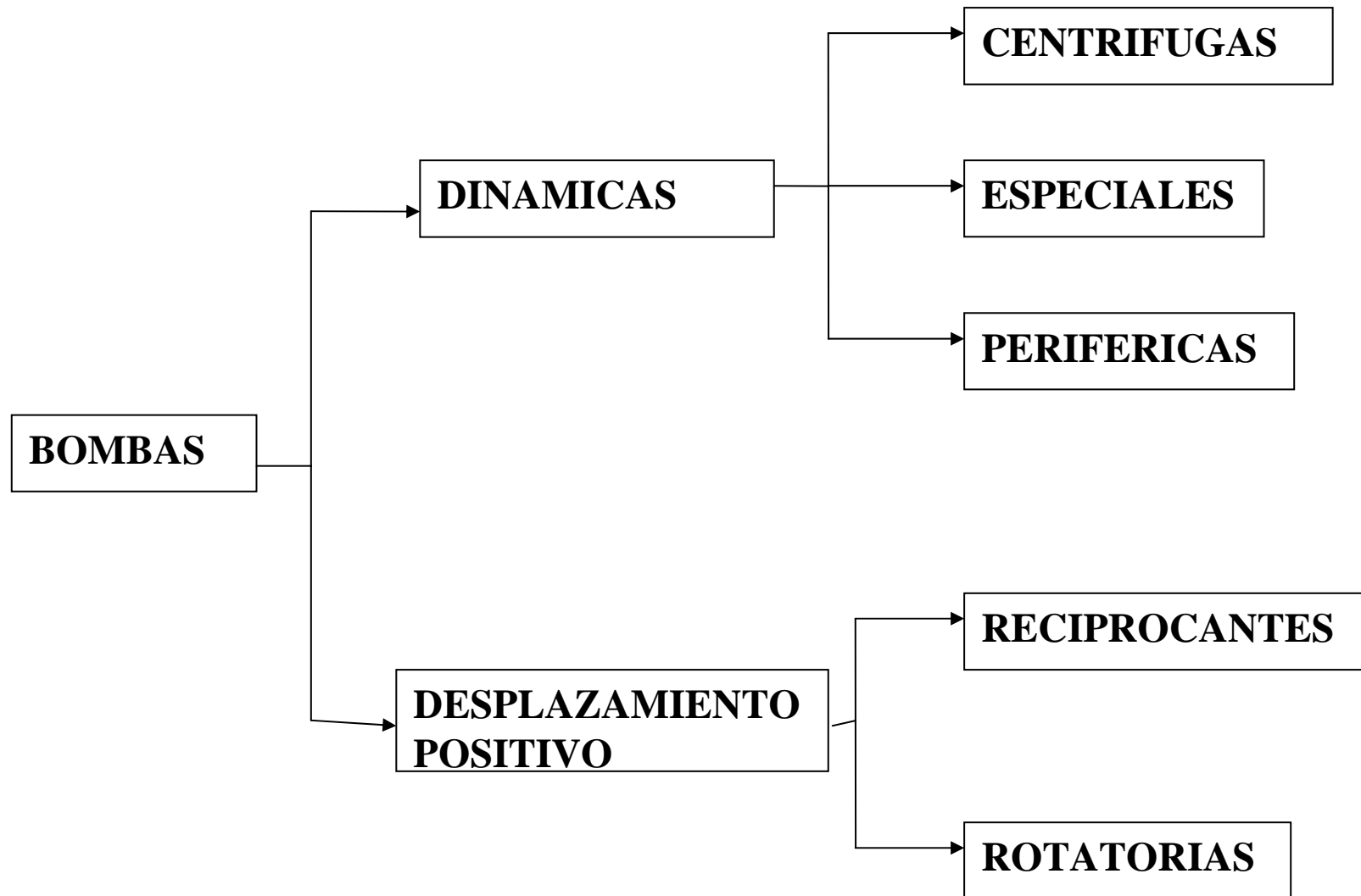
CLASIFICACION DE LAS MAQUINAS HIDRAULICAS

CONVERTIDOR DE PAR: TRANSFIEREN ENERGIA MEDIANTE UN FLUIDO

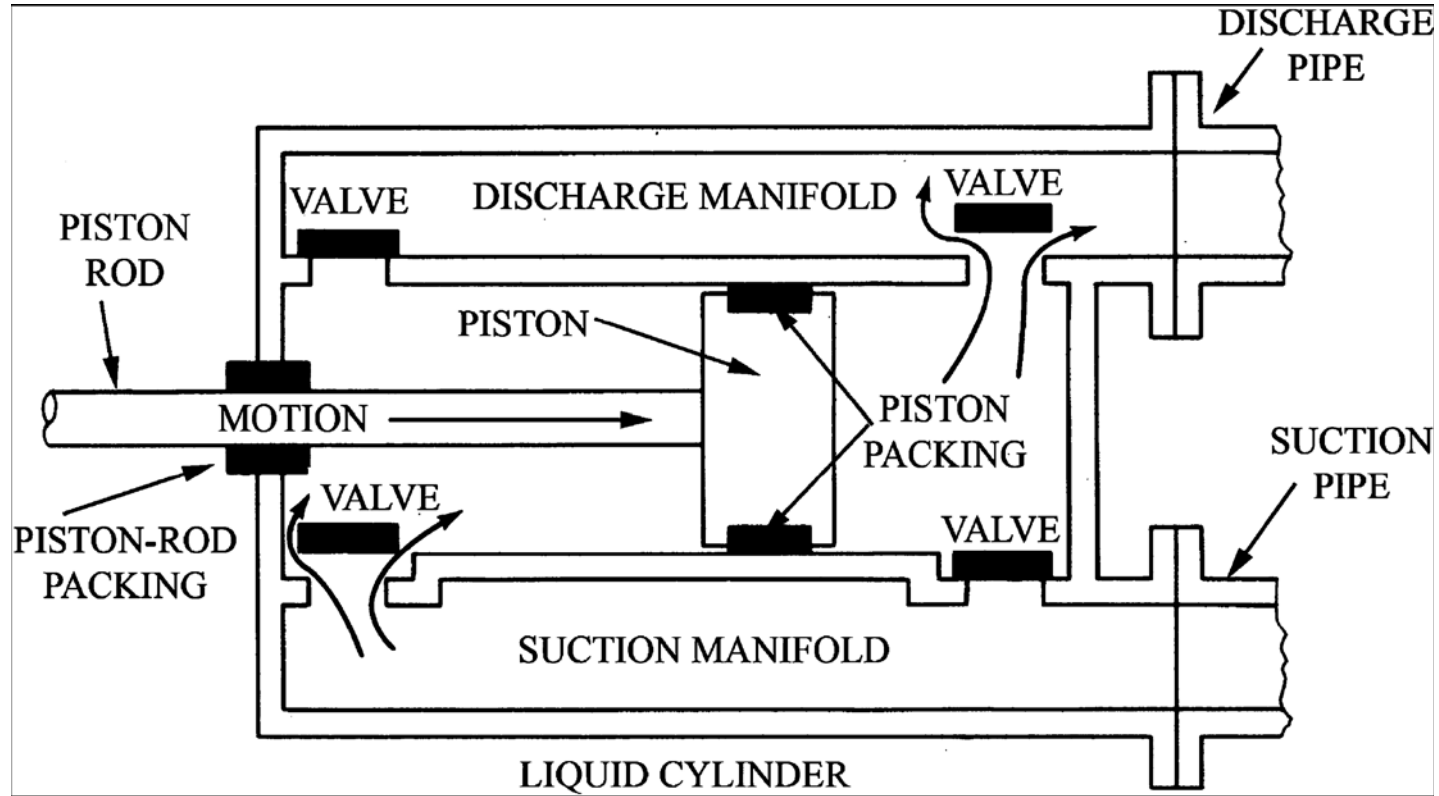
BOMBAS: TRANSFIEREN ENERGIA MECANICA A UN FLUIDO (LIQUIDO O GAS)

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

CLASIFICACION DE LAS BOMBAS

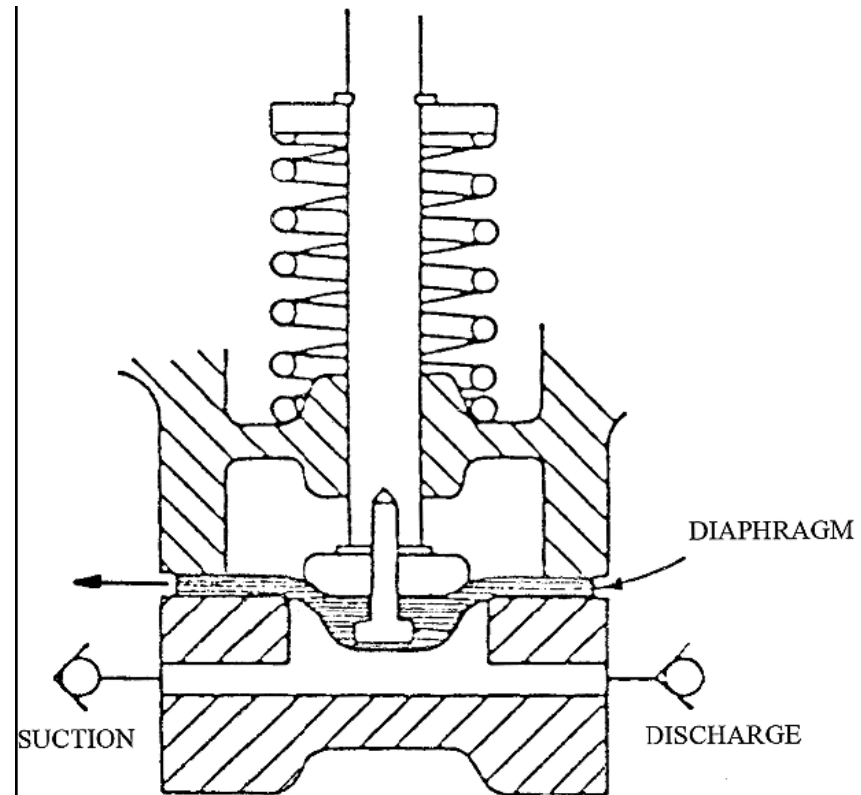


EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



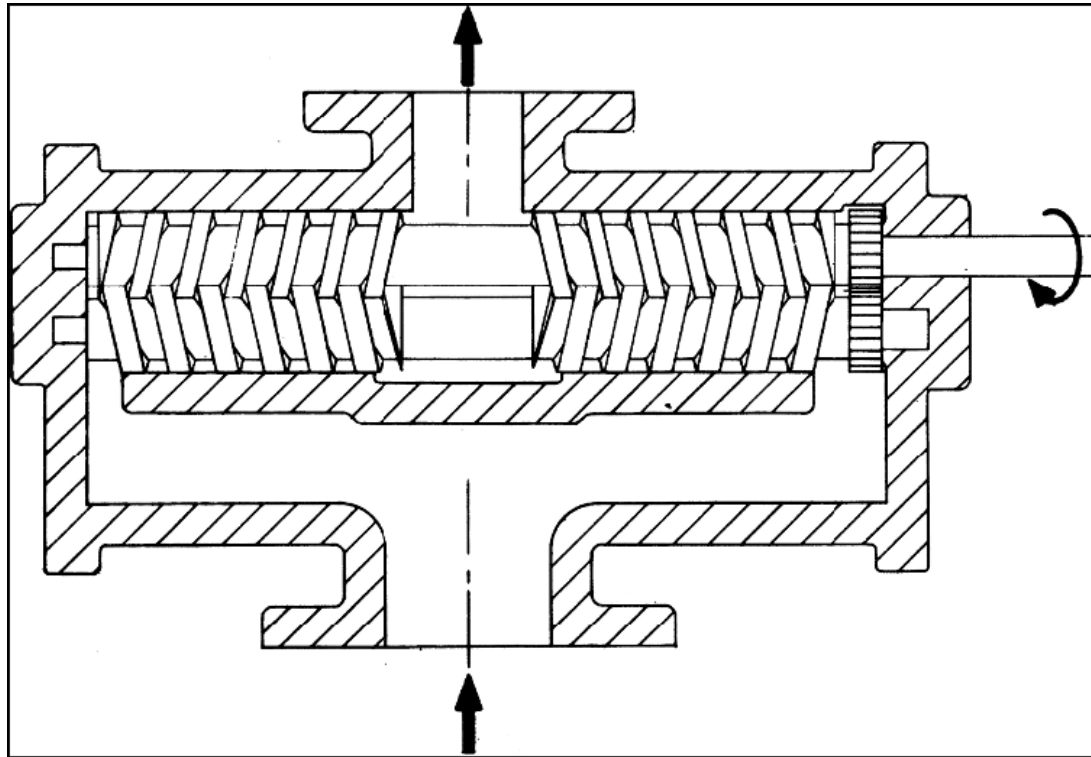
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE PISTON DE DOBLE EFECTO O RECIPROCANTE

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



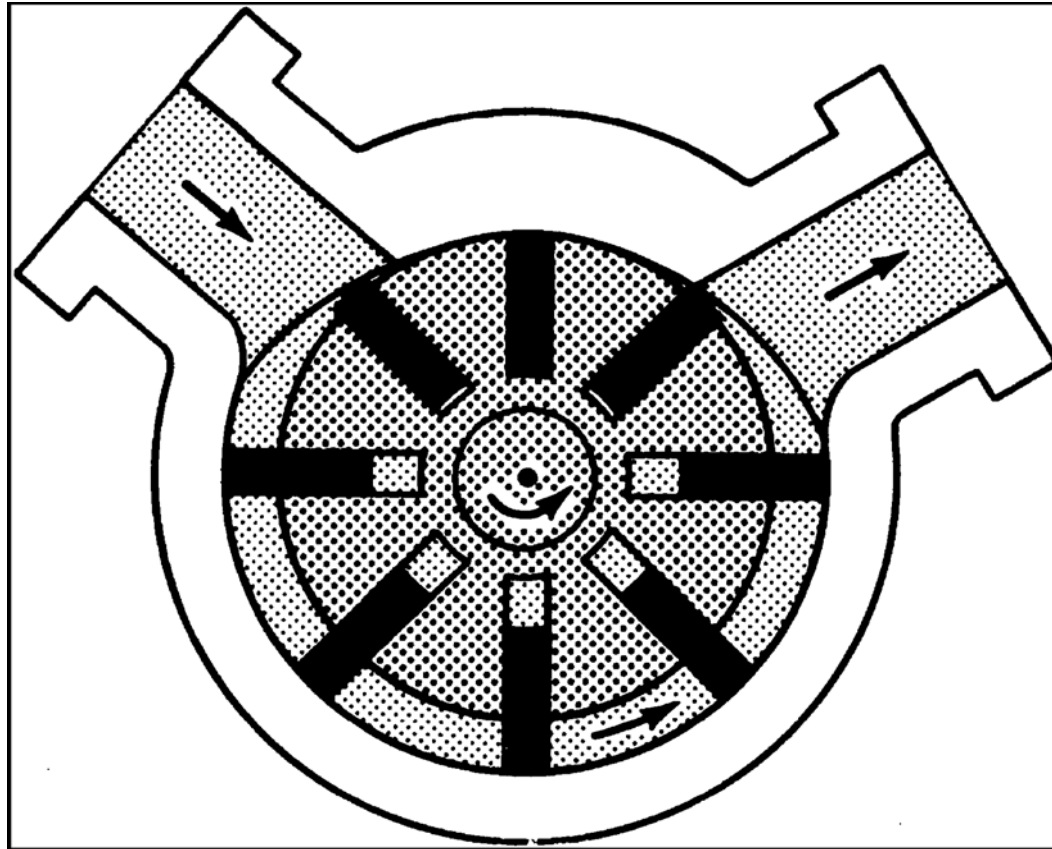
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE DIAFRAGMA

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



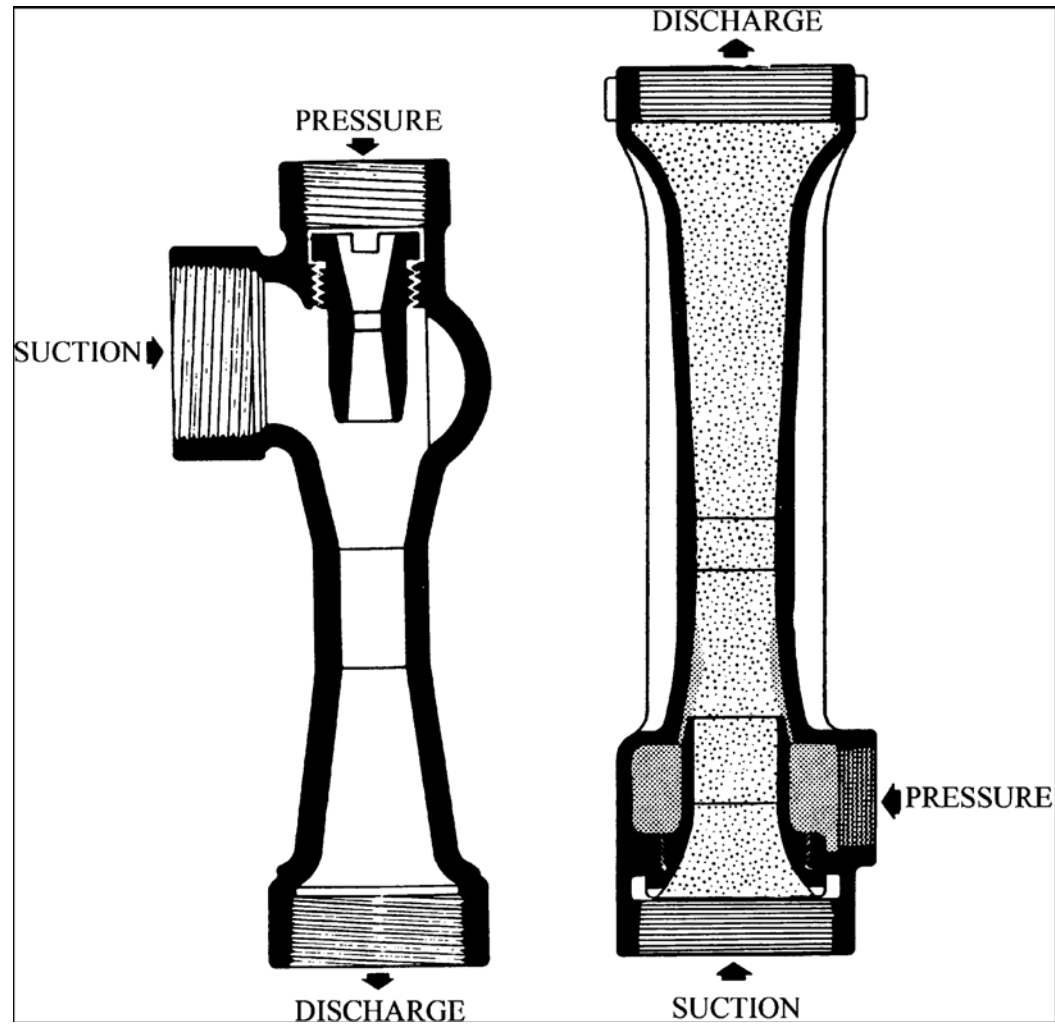
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE ROTOR

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS



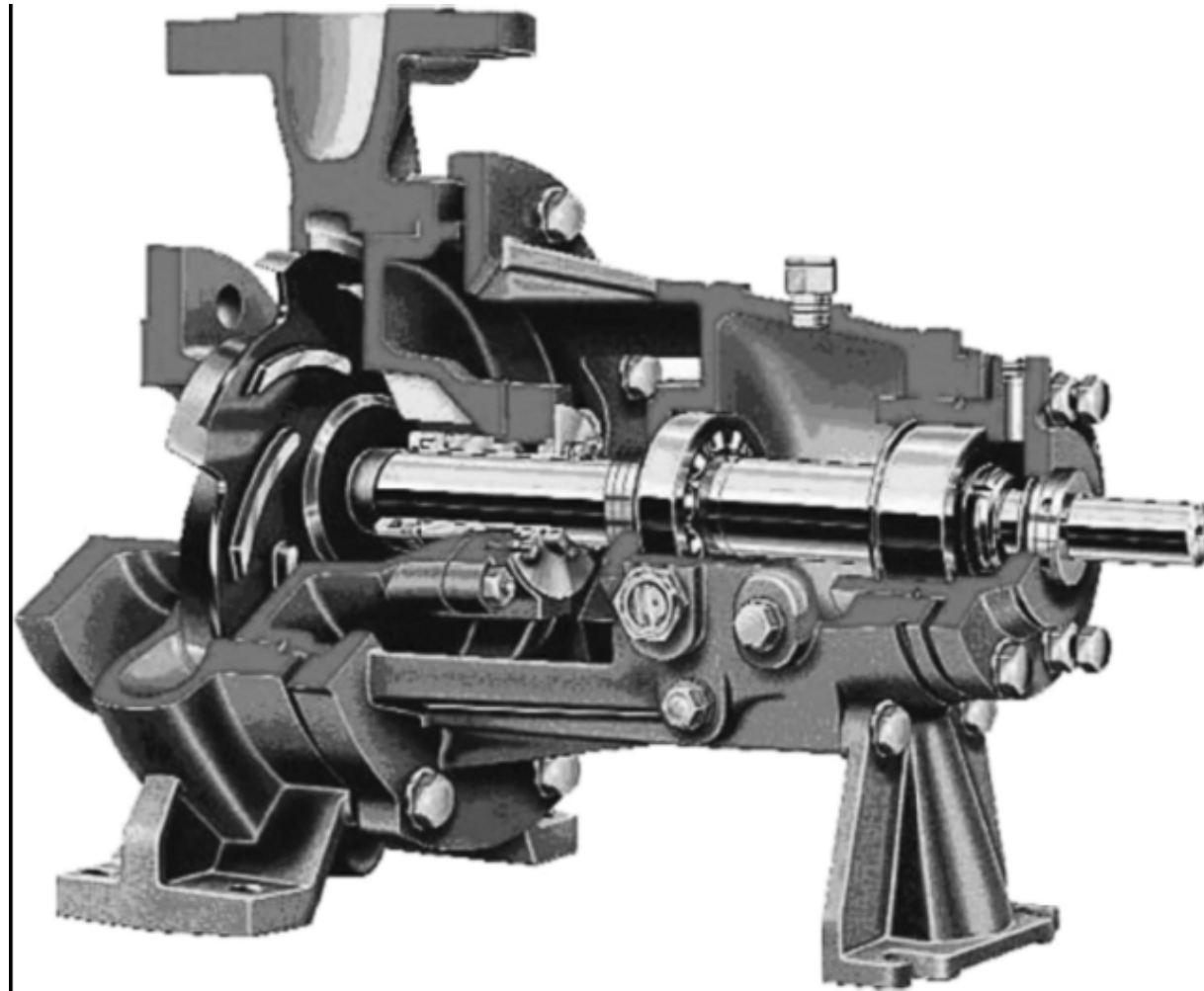
DESPLAZAMIENTO POSITIVO DE ROTOR
INTERNO

EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS

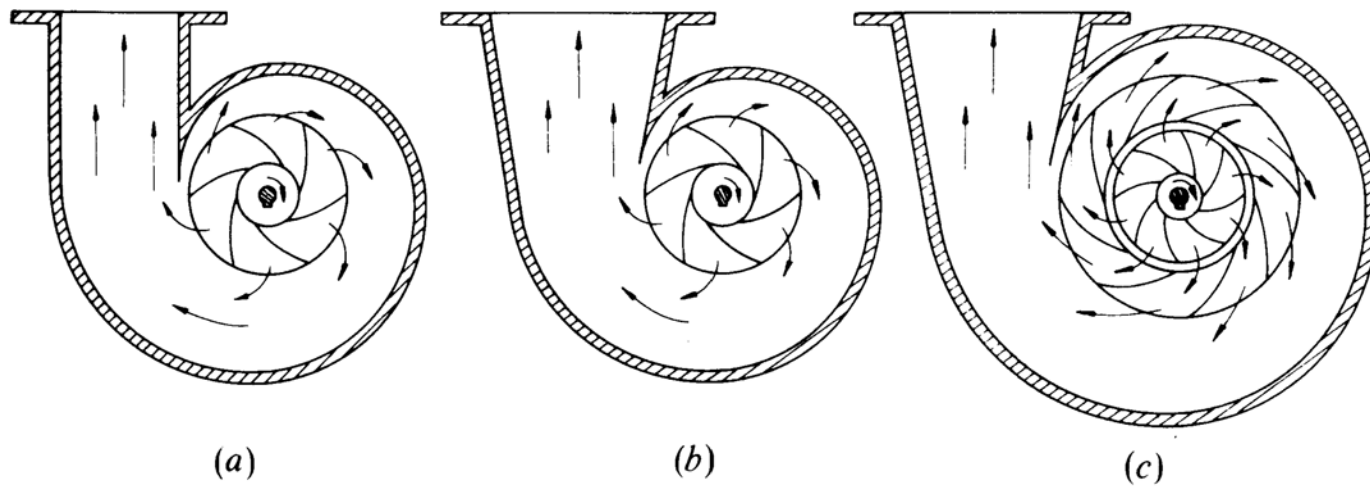
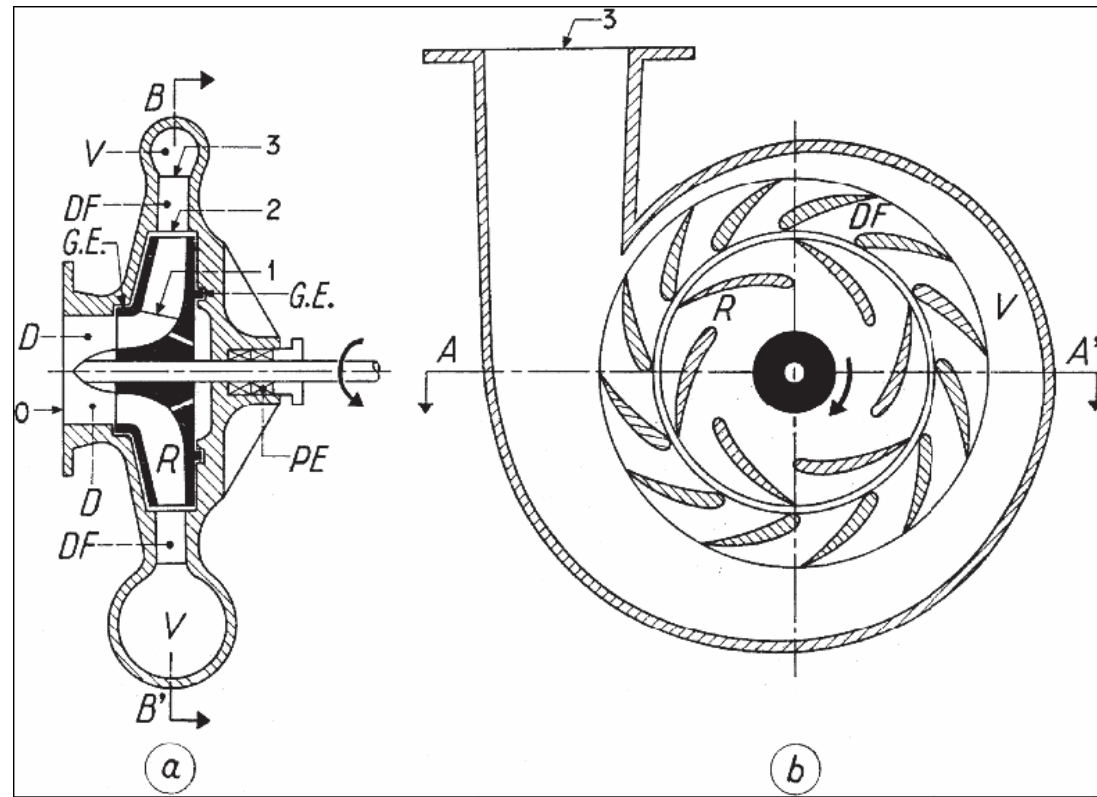


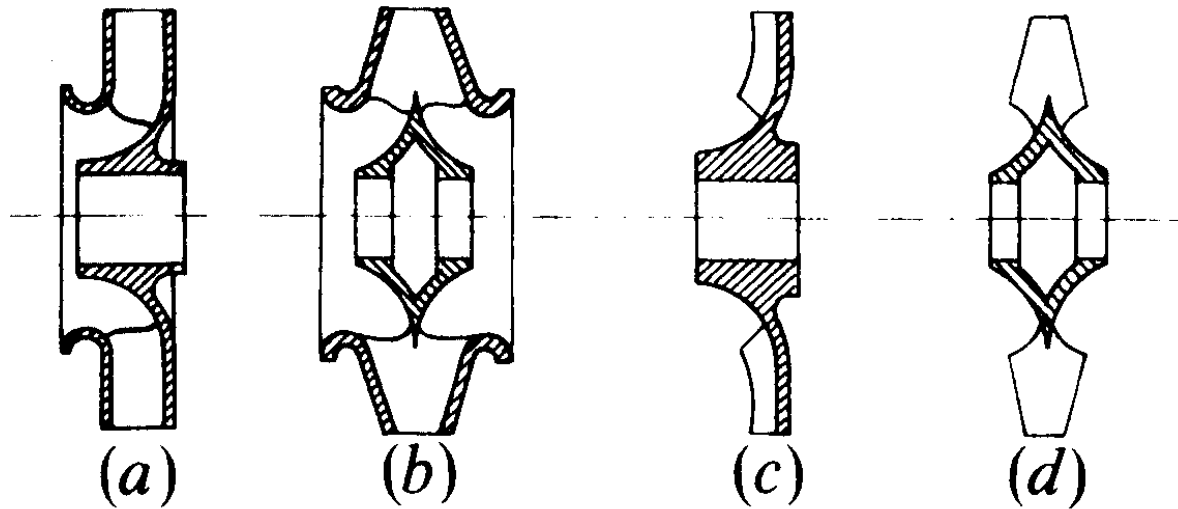
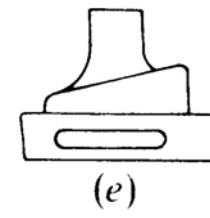
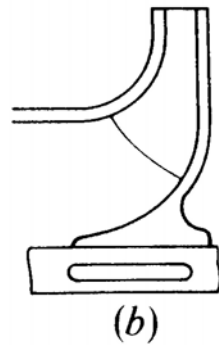
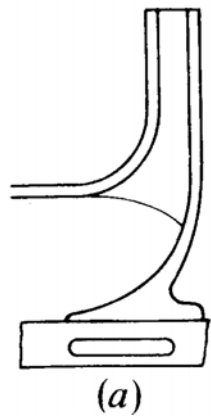
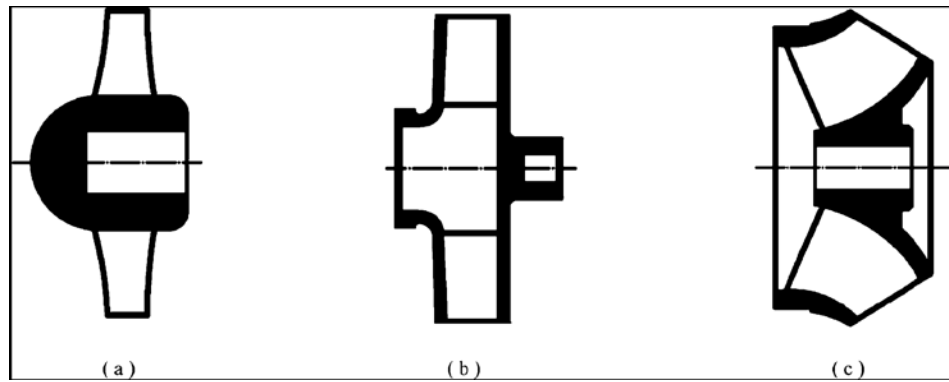
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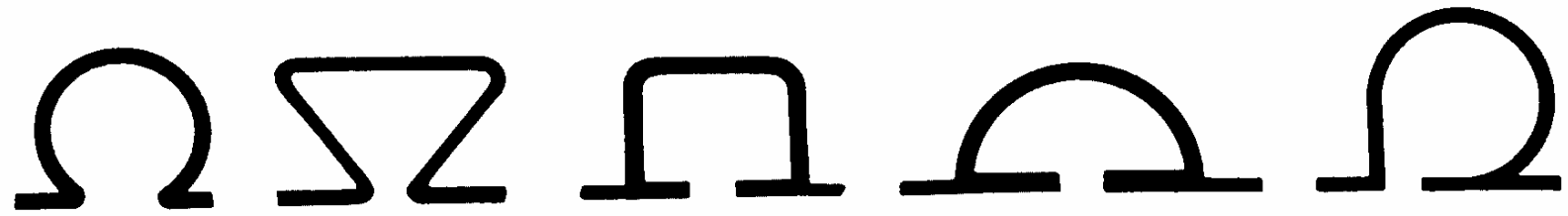
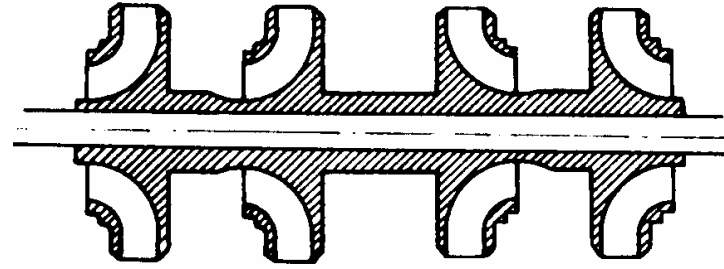
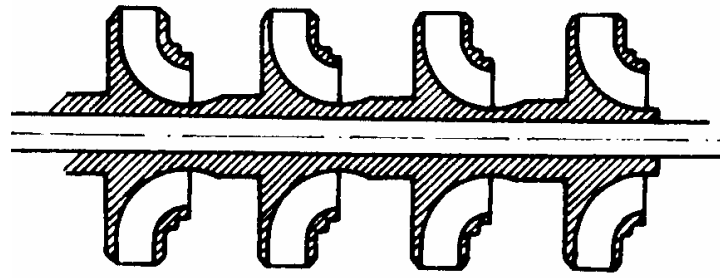
BOMBAS CENTRIFUGAS



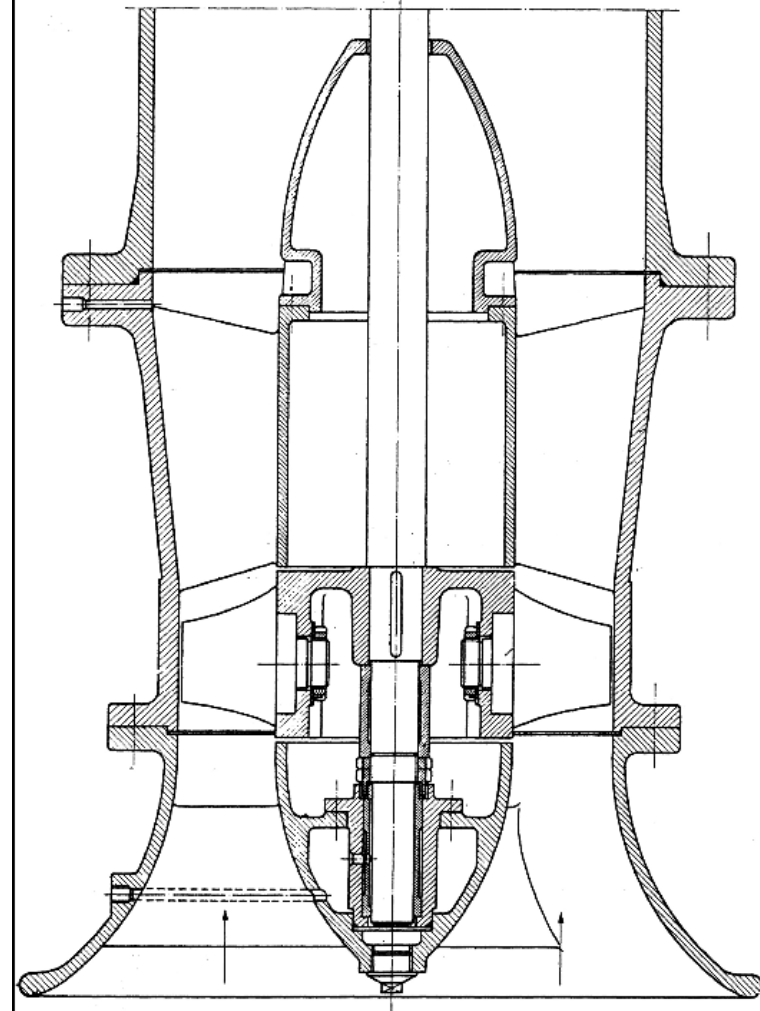
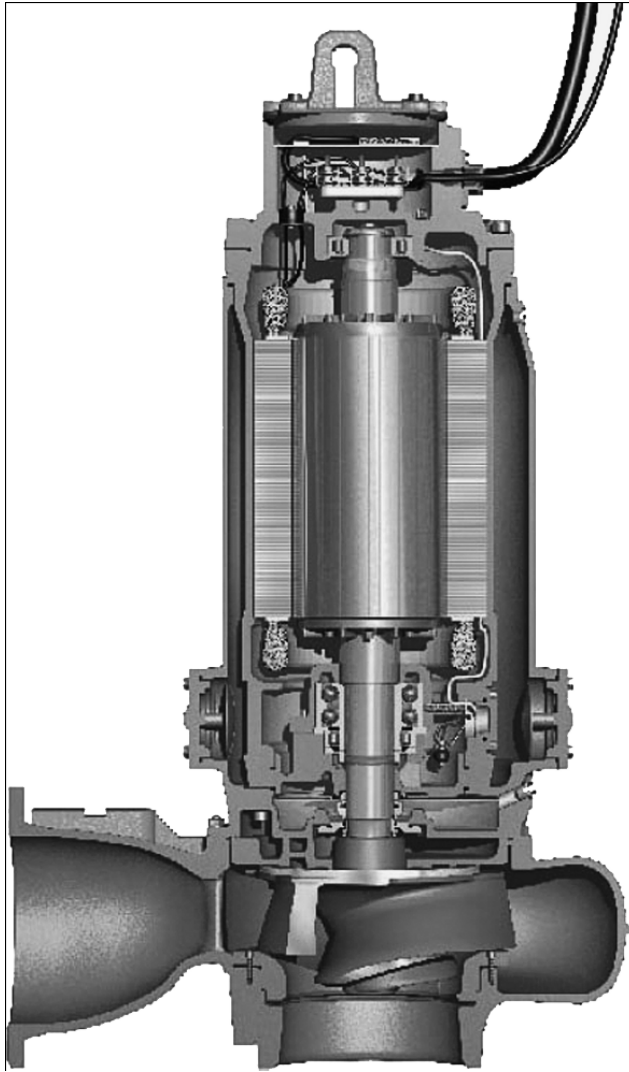
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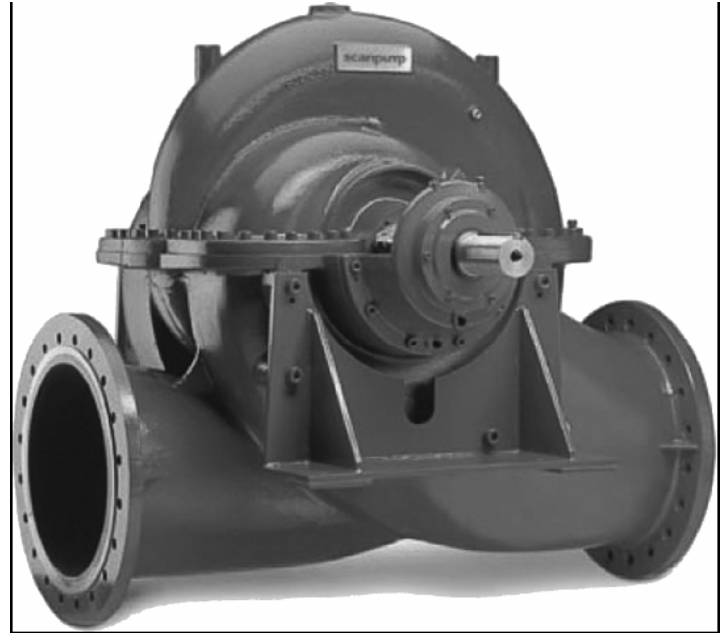
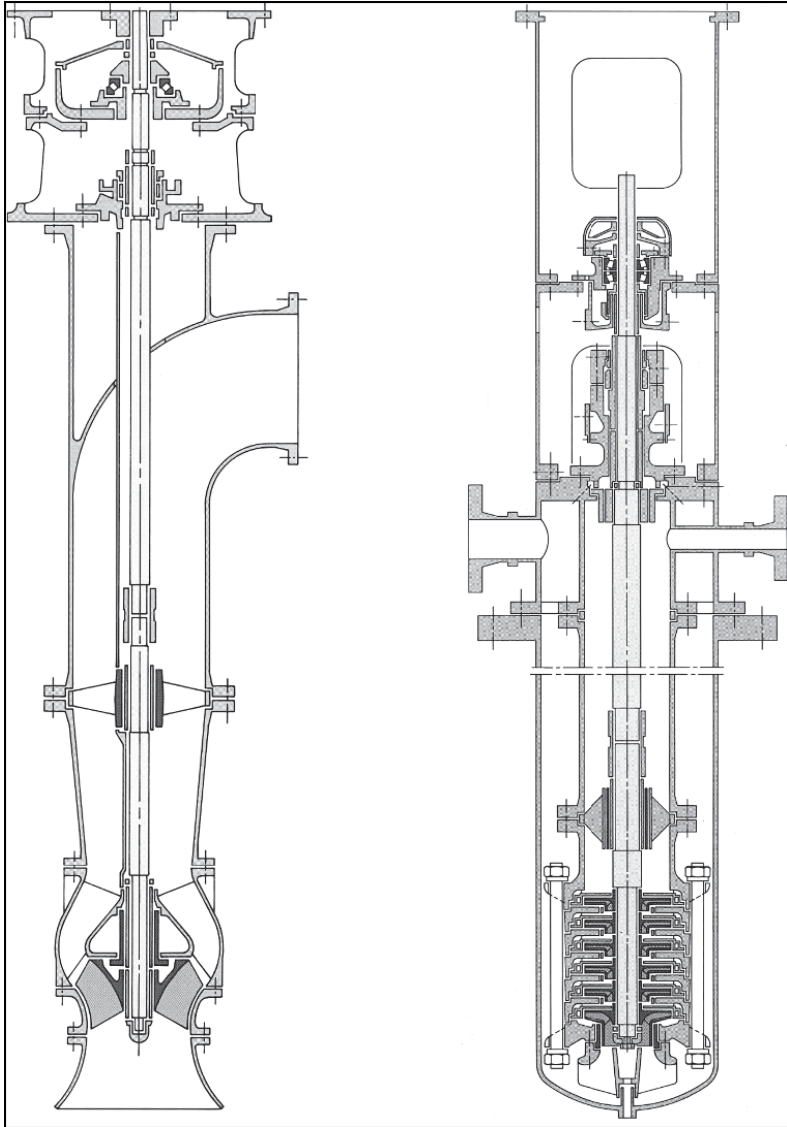




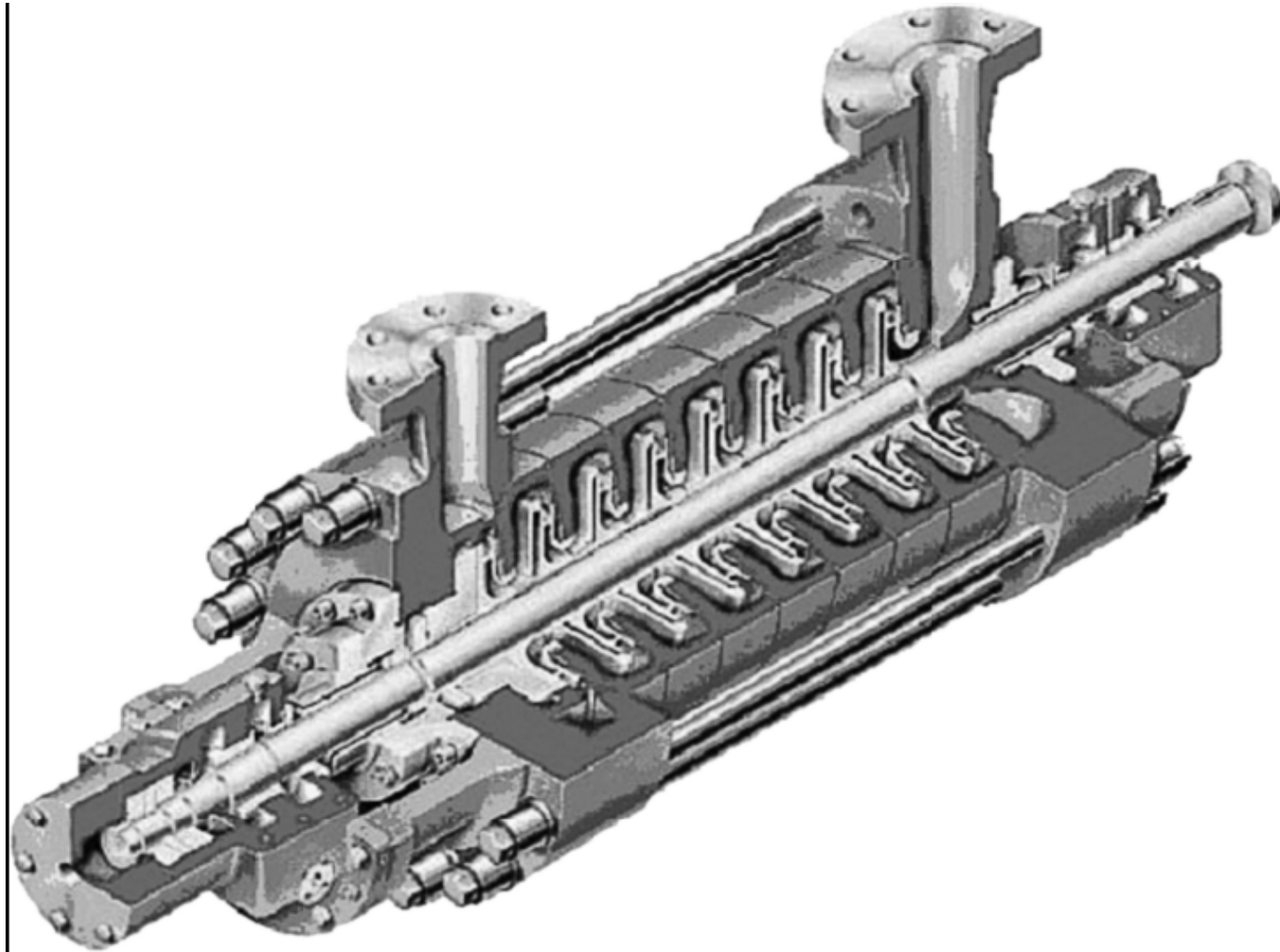


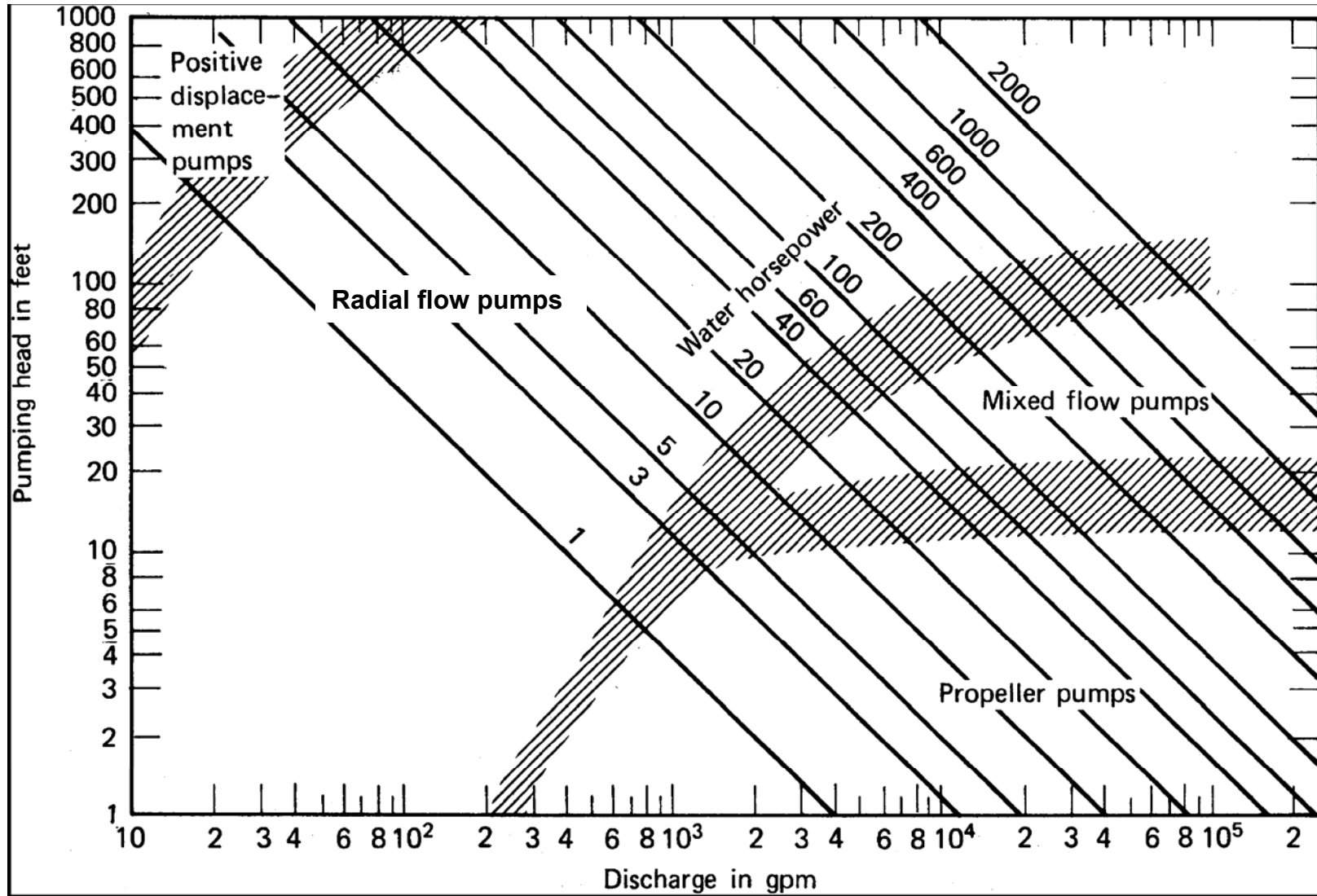
EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS CENTRIFUGAS



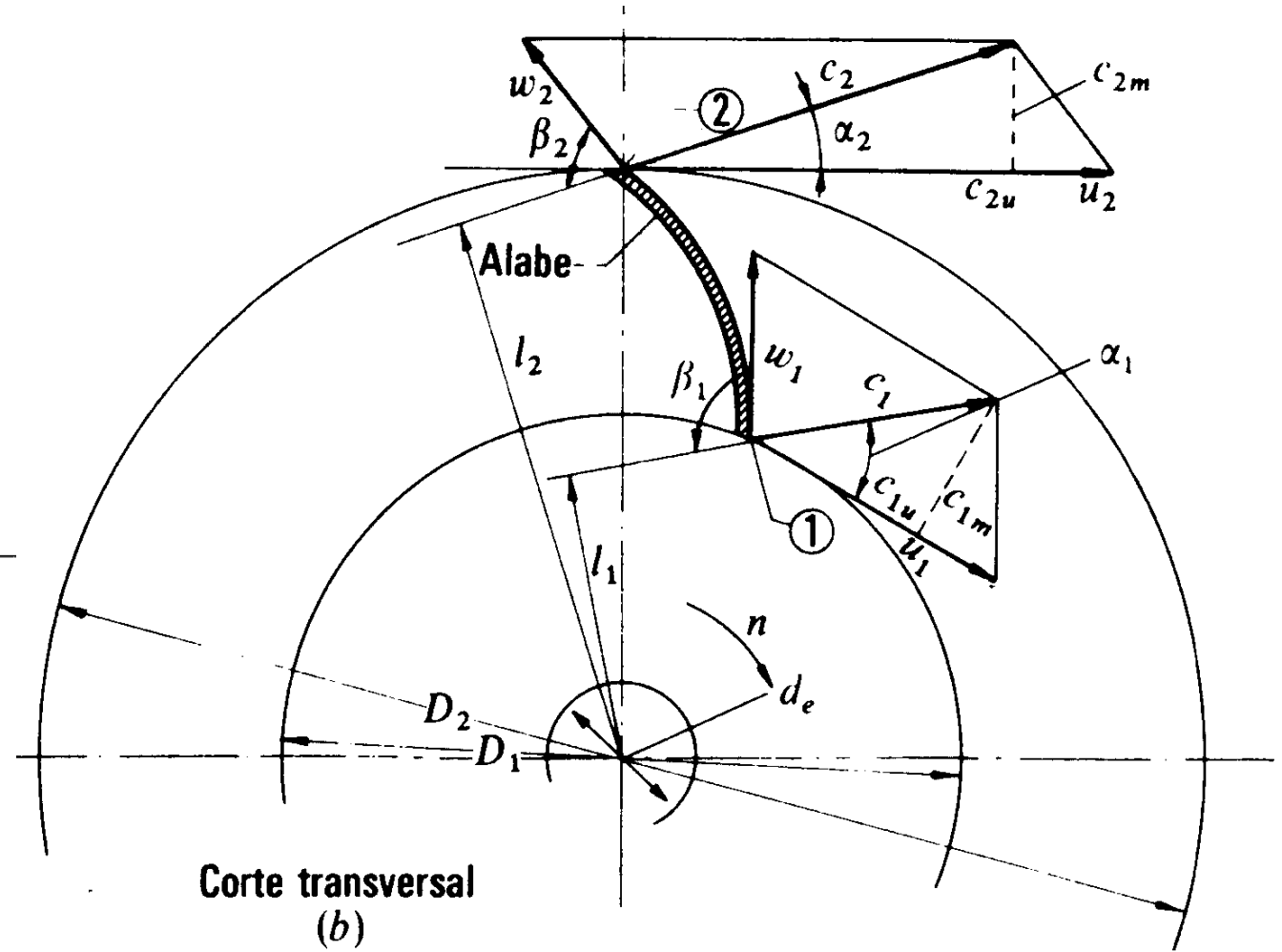
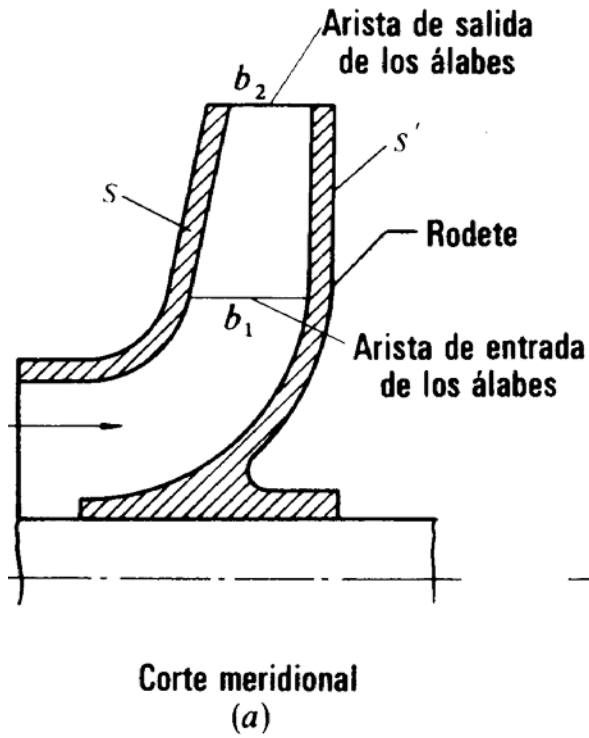


EJEMPLOS DE BOMBAS CENTRIFUGAS





TRIANGULOS DE VELOCIDADES FORMULA DE EULER



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

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

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

$$dM = dQ\rho(l_2c_2 - l_1c_1)$$

$$M = Q\rho(l_2c_2 - l_1c_1)$$

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

$$M = Q\rho(r_2c_2 \cos \alpha_2 - r_1c_1 \cos \alpha_1)$$

$$P_u = M\omega = Q\rho\omega(r_2c_2 \cos \alpha_2 - r_1c_1 \cos \alpha_1) \quad \text{W, SI} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60}$$

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

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

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

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

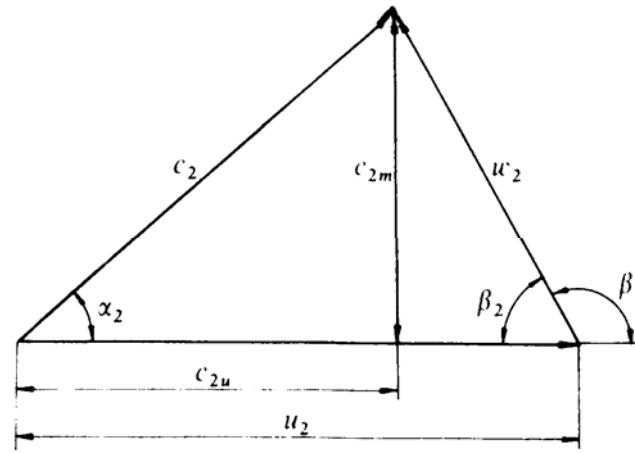
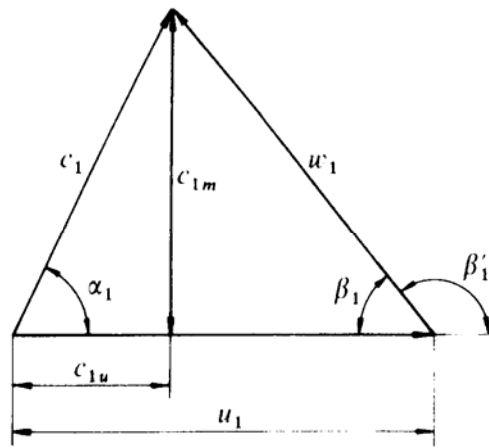
$$c_1 \cos \alpha_1 = c_{1u} \qquad c_2 \cos \alpha_2 = c_{2u}$$

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 PRESION 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.

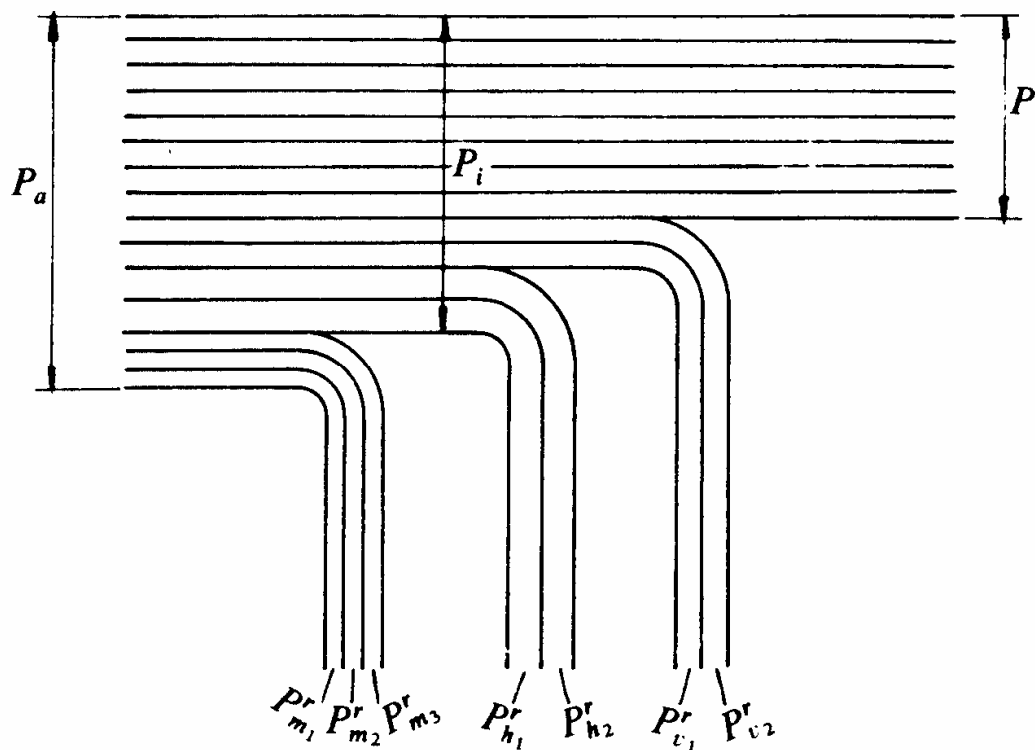
POTENCIA DE LA BOMBA

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

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

$$P = Q \rho g H$$

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}

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

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

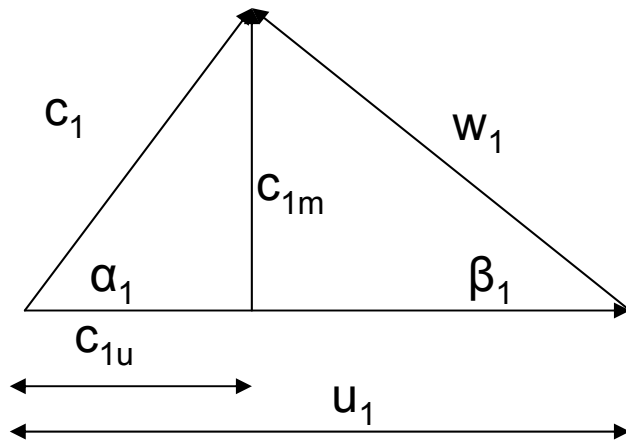
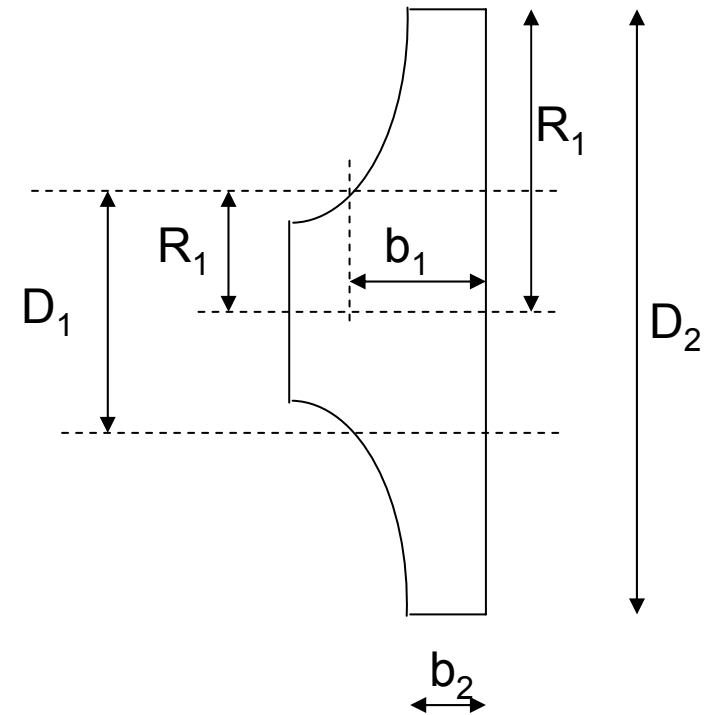
INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_1

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

$$U_1 = \omega_1 r_1$$

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

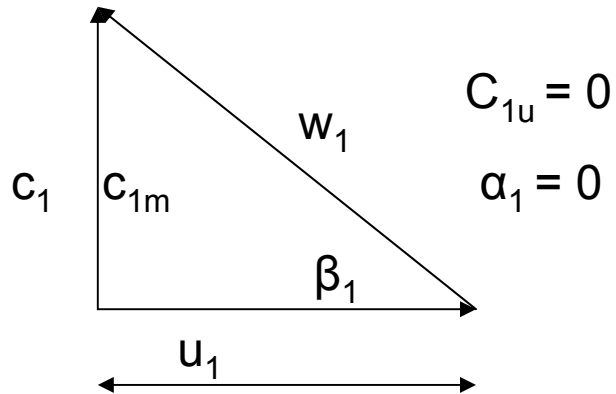
además $C_{m1} = \text{cte}$ ($Q = \text{cte}$, $D_1 = \text{cte}$, $b_1 = \text{cte}$)



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

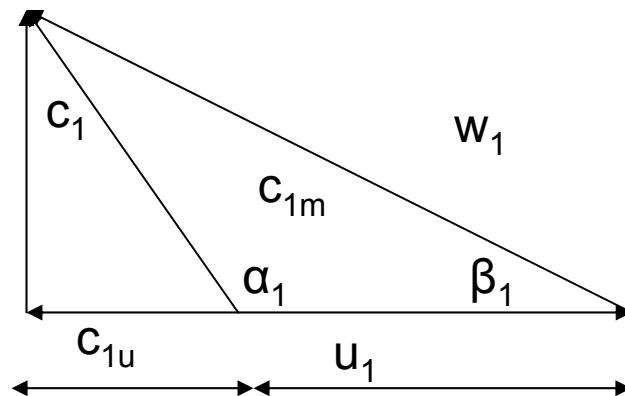
$$H_t = (C_{u2} U_2 - C_{u1} U_1) / g$$

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_1



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

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



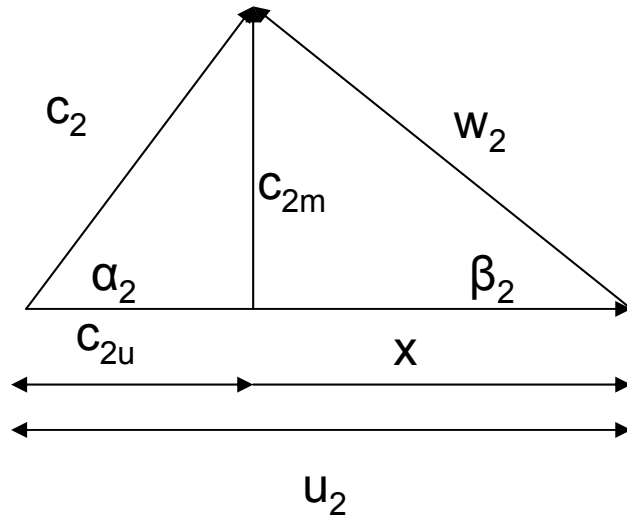
c) β_1 es tal que $\alpha_1 > 90^\circ$

$$C_{1u} < 0$$

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

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 $\alpha_1 = 90^\circ$

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

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

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

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

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

$C_{m1} = C_{m2} = C_1$ por que la veloc radial del impulsor es cte

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

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

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

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_2

Consideremos un valor de β que anule H_t

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

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

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

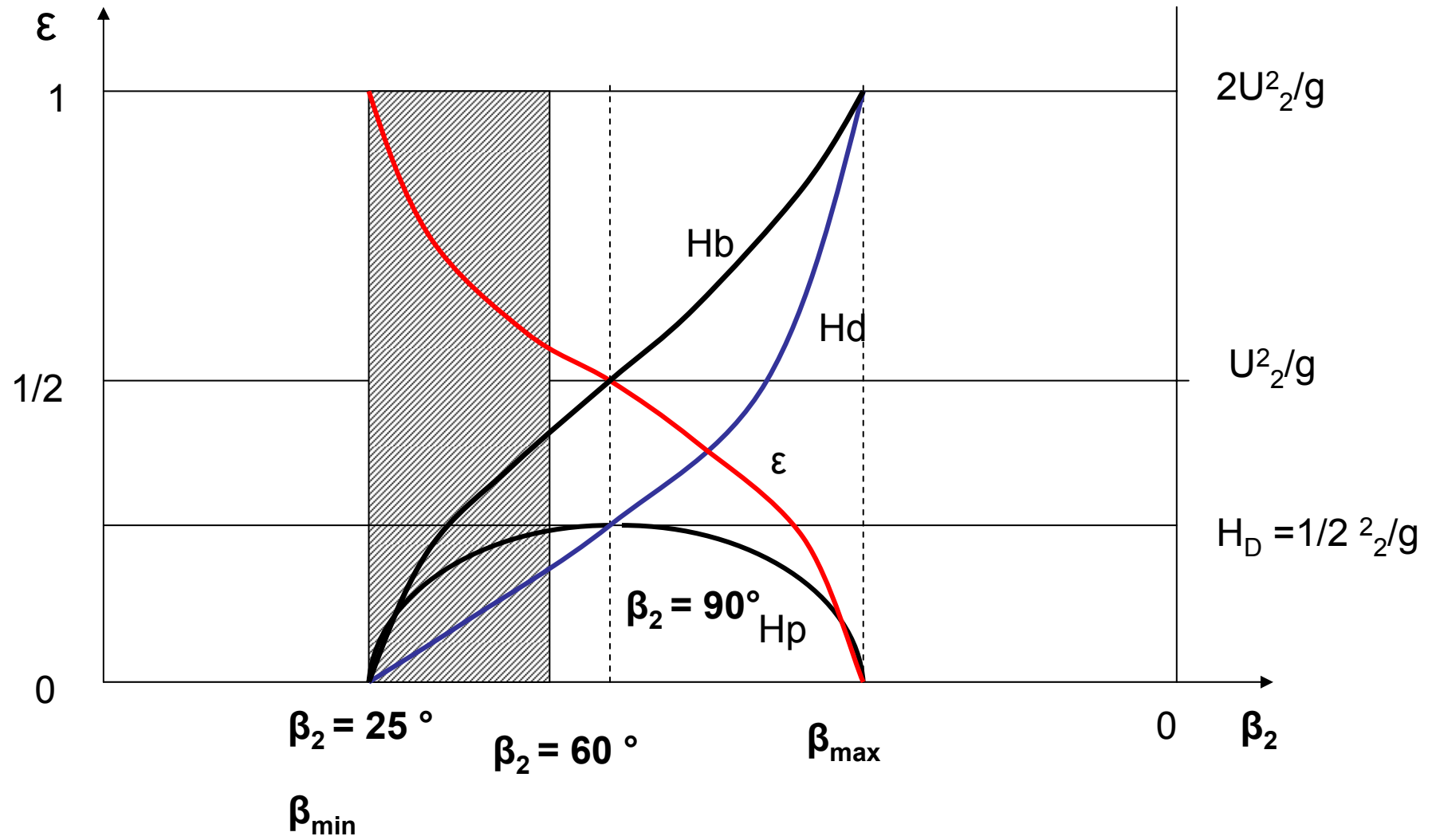
Finalmente H_t tendrá un máximo cuando

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

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

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

INFLUENCIA DE LOS ANGULOS DE LOS ALABES: β_2



LEYES DE SEMEJANZA DE LAS BOMBAS

Dos bombas son semejantes si existe:

Semejanza Geométrica (relación entre: dimensiones, formas, etc.)

Semejanza Cinemática (cuando el triángulo de velocidad es semejante)

Semejanza Dinámica (en 2 puntos homólogos, tienen igual Reynold)

Las 3 primeras leyes se refieren a 2 bombas semejantes funcionando en iguales condiciones.

➤ $Q = A \cdot C_m = C_m \cdot \pi \cdot D \cdot b$ pero $C_m = f_n(n, D)$ y $b = f_n(D)$ entonces $Q = f_n(n, D^3)$ donde

C_m es el caudal másico,

D es el diámetro del rodete,

n es la velocidad de rotación,

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{n_1 \cdot D_1^3}{n_2 \cdot D_2^3}$$

Ley 1 de semejanza (1)

Si $n_1 = n_2$ entonces

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

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

y $U_2 = \text{fn}(n, D)$, entonces $H_t = \text{fn}(n^2, D^2)$

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

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

Potencia $N = \frac{H \cdot Q \cdot \gamma}{75 \cdot \eta}$ por lo tanto $N = \text{fn}(Q, H)$ de lo visto en los dos puntos anteriores

decimos que: $Q = \text{fn}(n, D^3)$ y $H_t = \text{fn}(n^2, D^2)$ entonces

$$N = fn(n^3, D^5)$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{n_1^3 \cdot D_1^5}{n_2^3 \cdot D_2^5}$$

Ley 3 de semejanza

Si $n_1 = n_2$ entonces

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{D_1^5}{D_2^5} \quad (3')$$

Las 3 siguientes son para una misma bomba ($D = \text{cte}$) que funciona en 2 condiciones distintas:

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

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

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

De la ecuación 2 despejamos

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

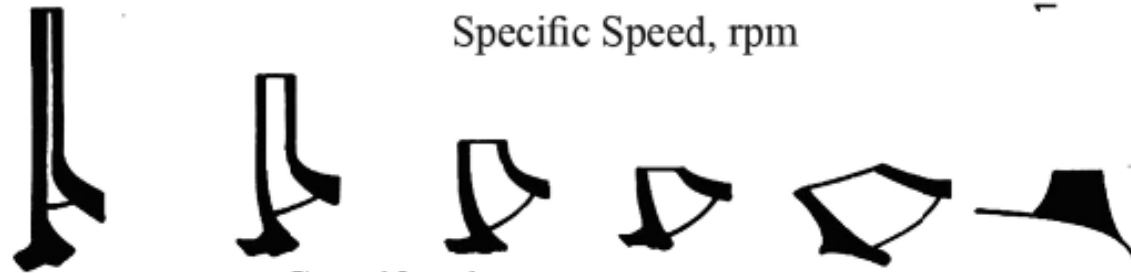
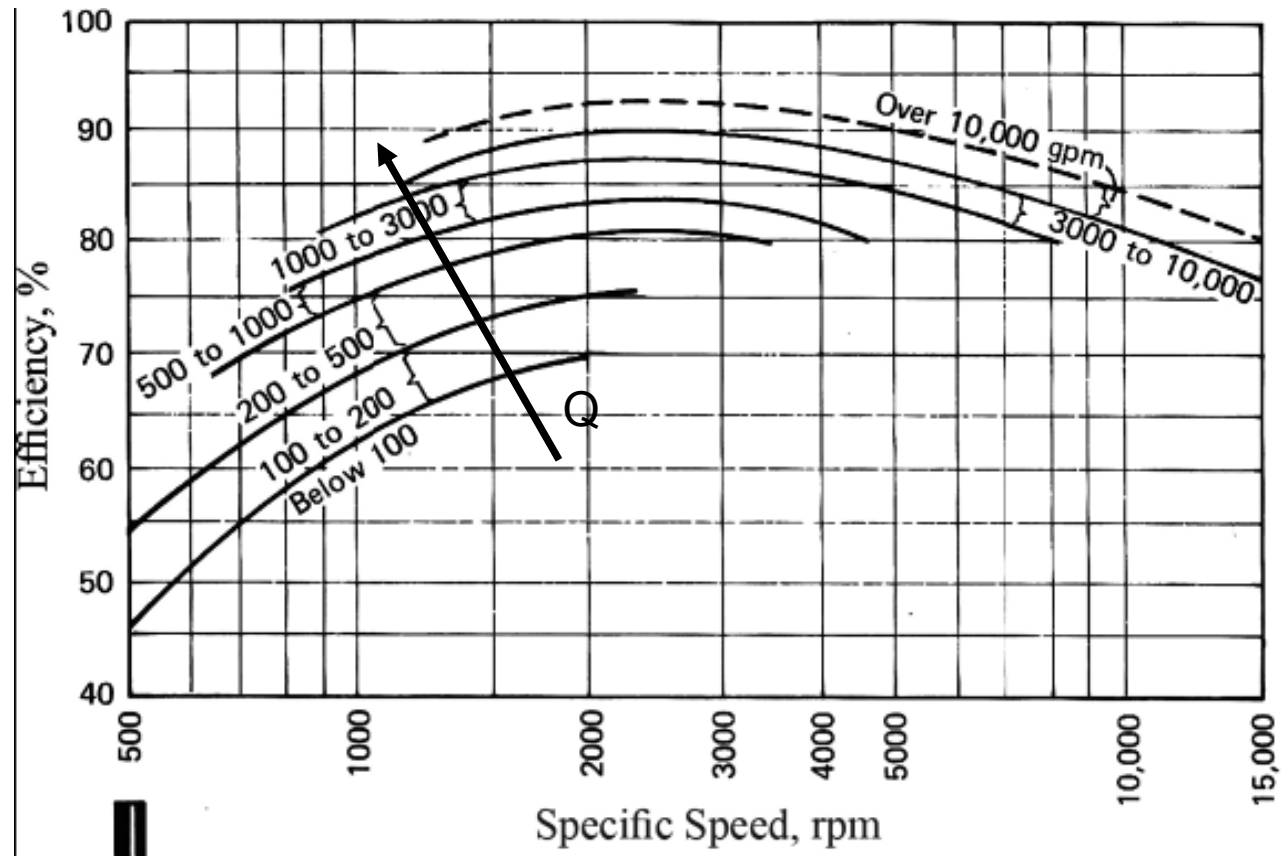
Reemplazamos (7) en (1):

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{H_1^{3/2} \cdot n_2^2}{H_2^{3/2} \cdot n_1^2} \quad \text{saco raíz cuadrada} \quad \frac{Q_1^{1/2}}{Q_2^{1/2}} = \frac{H_1^{3/4} \cdot n_2}{H_2^{3/4} \cdot n_1}$$

Por lo tanto reordenando la ecuación anterior:

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

Número específico de revoluciones. Constante para una serie de bombas semejantes

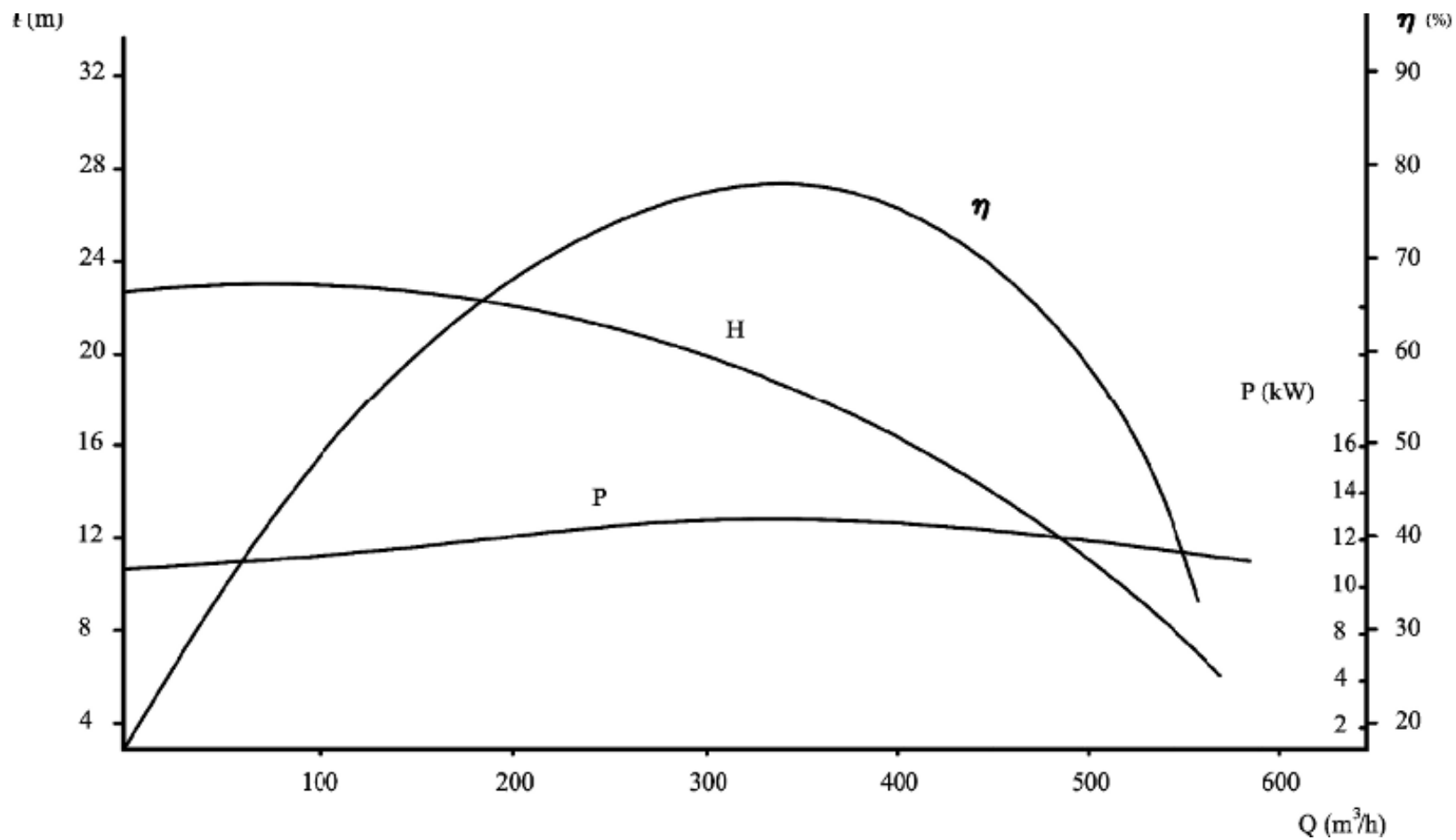


Flujo radial

Flujo Mixto

Flujo axial

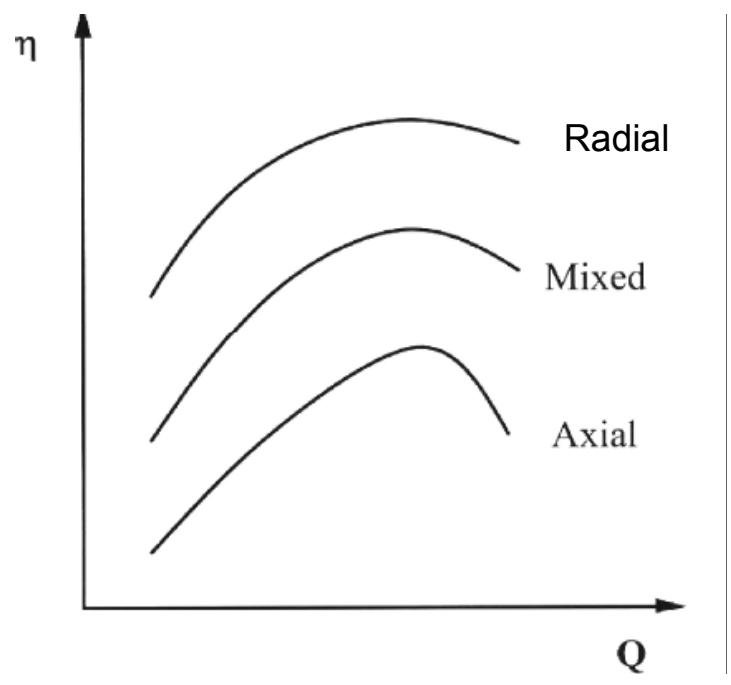
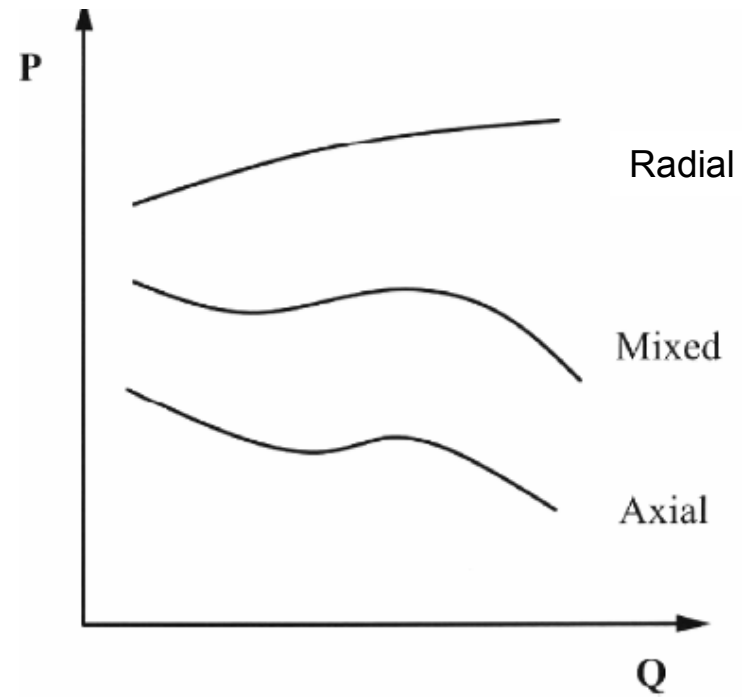
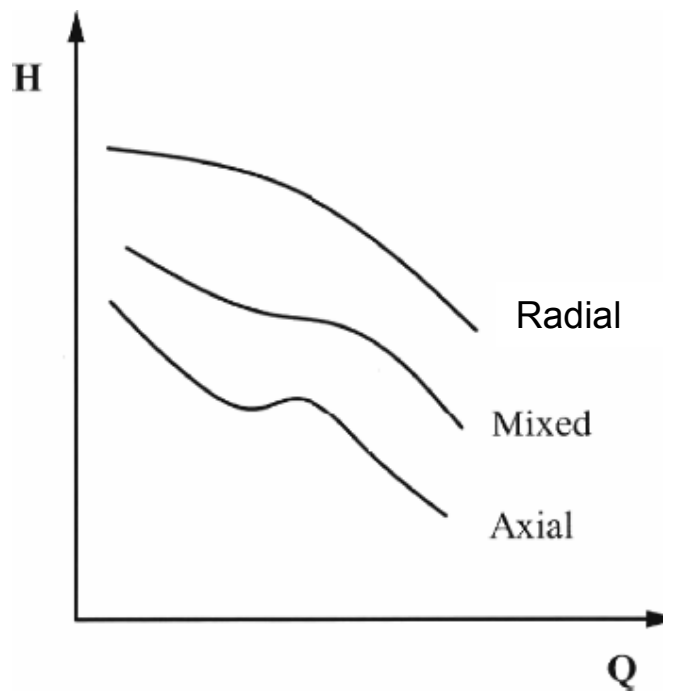
CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS DE LAS BOMBAS

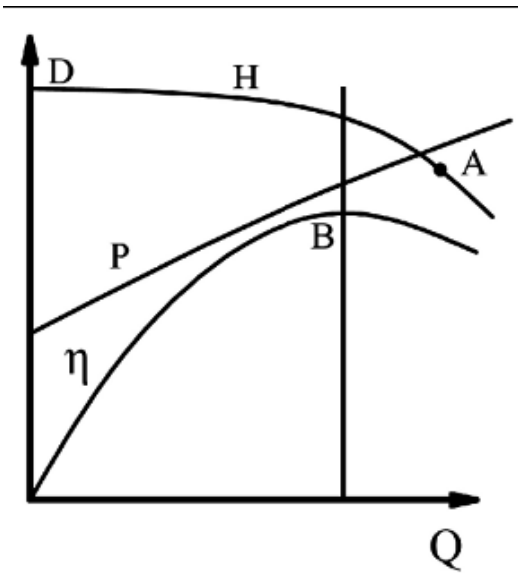


$$H = f_1(Q)$$

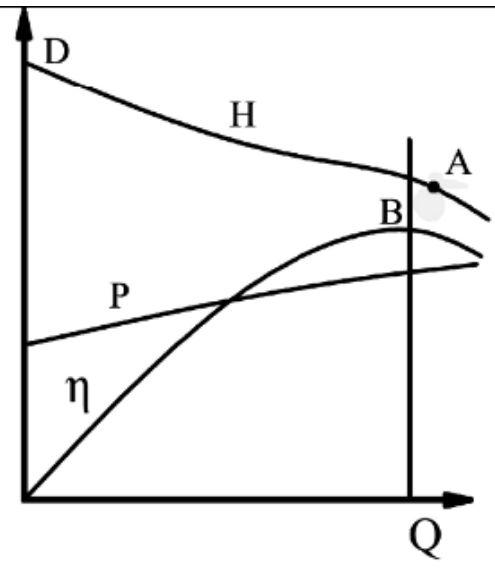
$$P = f_2(Q)$$

$$\eta = f_3(Q)$$

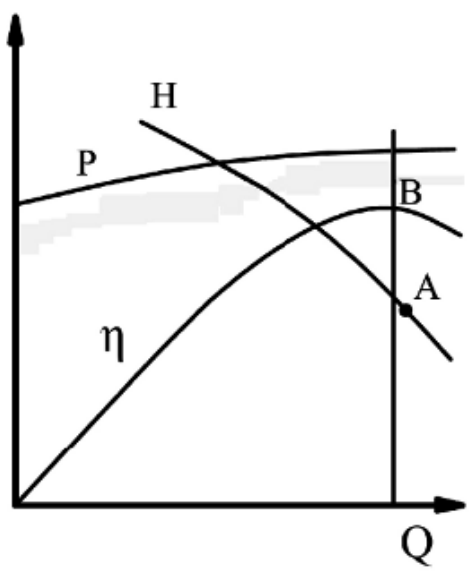




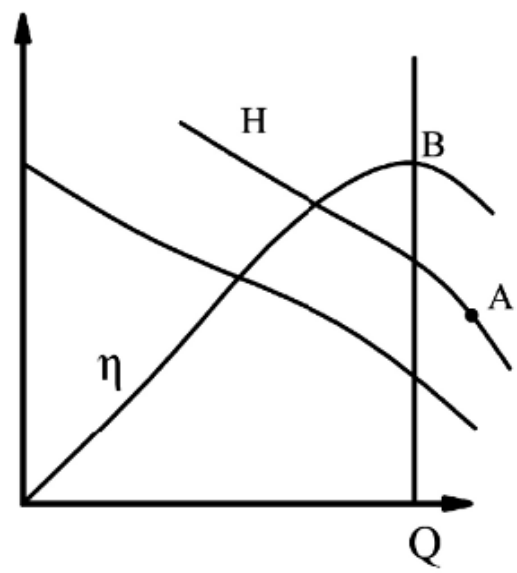
Flujo radial



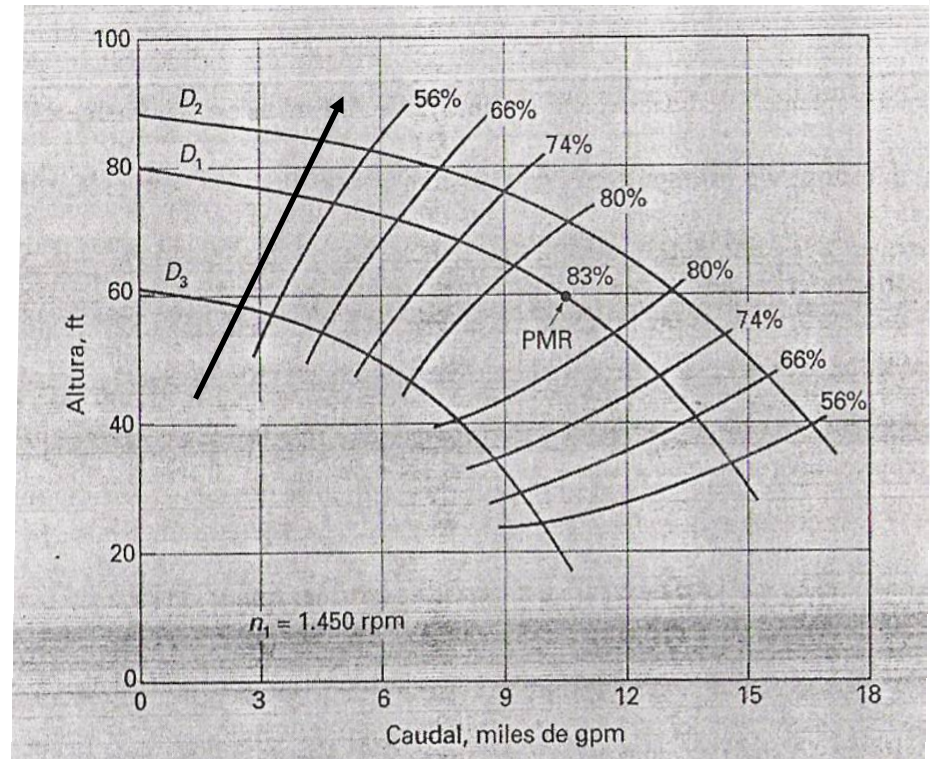
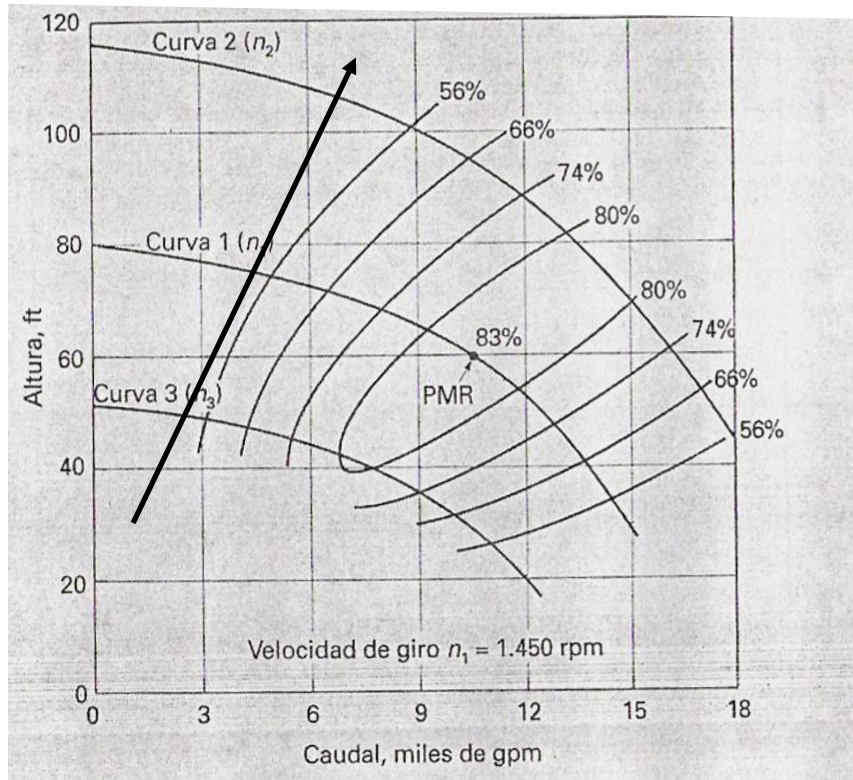
Flujo mixto

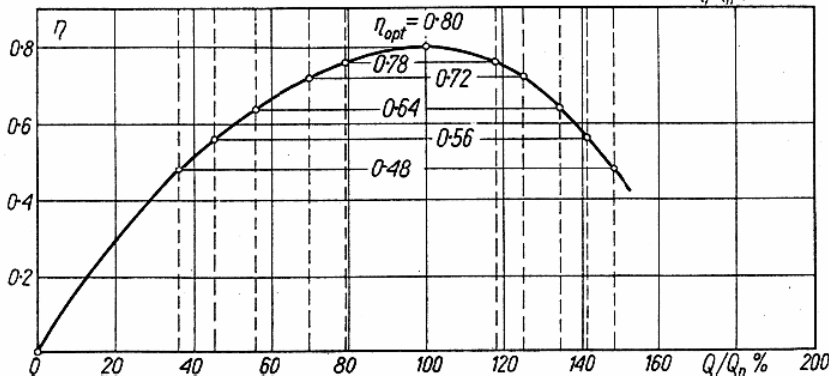
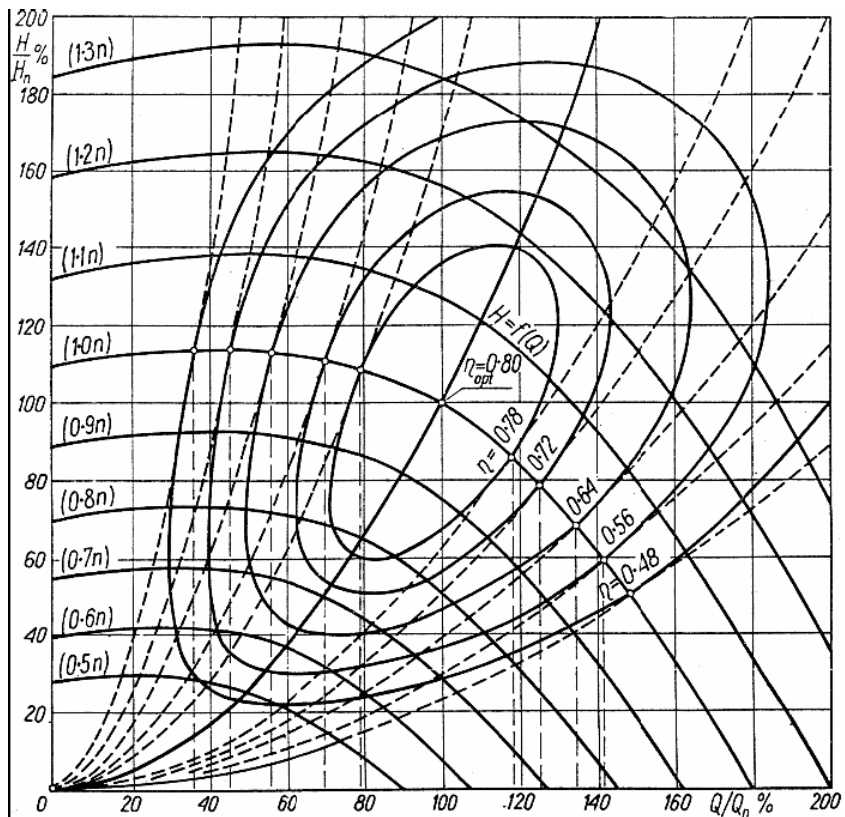


Flujo mixto

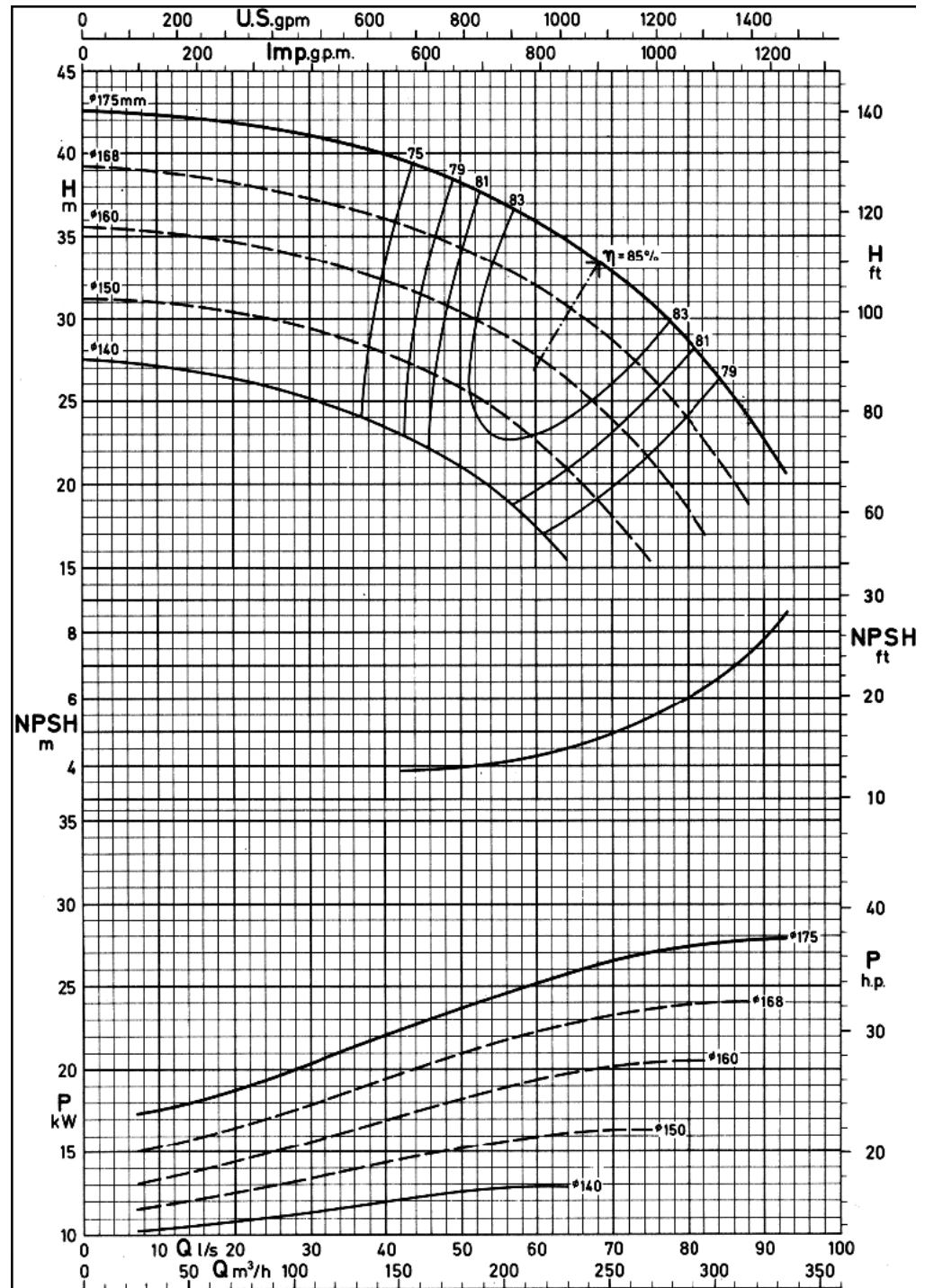


Flujo axial





CURVAS
CARACTERISTICAS
(CATALOGO KSB)



SELECCIÓN DE BOMBAS

CONSIDERACIONES

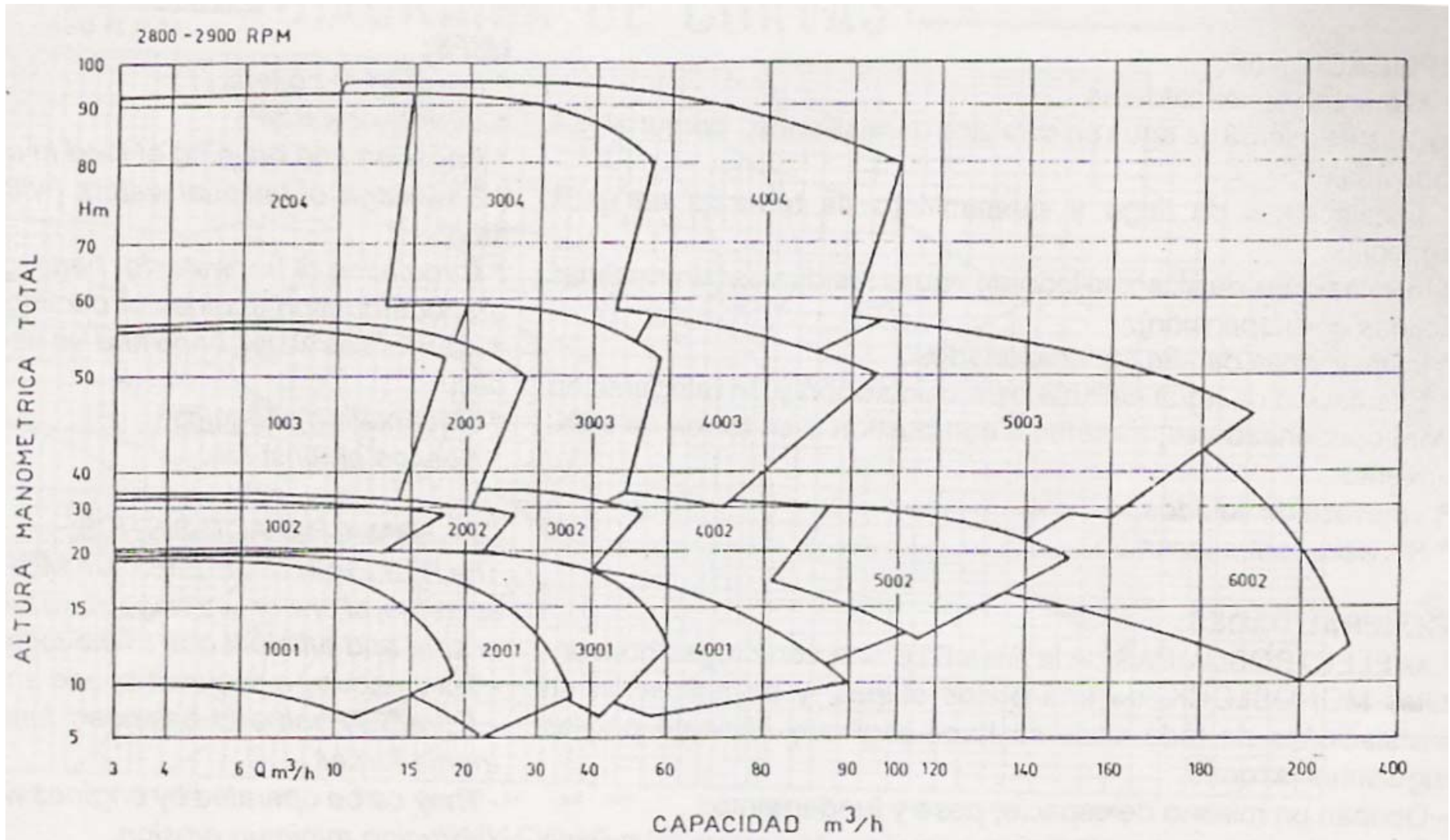
1- LOS GRÁFICOS BÁSICOS DE LOS CATÁLOGOS Y SOFTWARE ESTÁN DISEÑADOS PARA AGUA

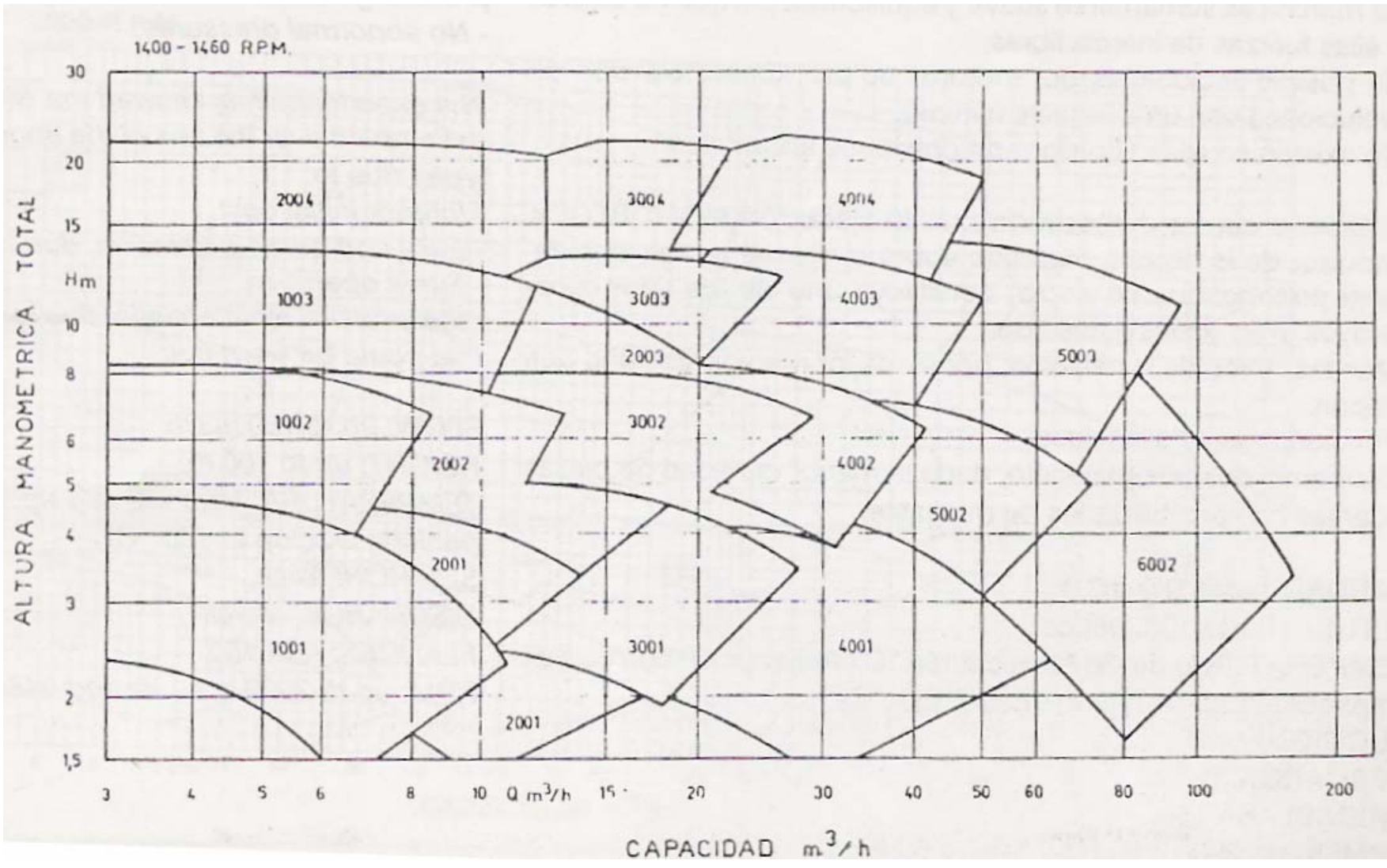
2- SE HACE NECESARIO OBTENER LOS EQUIVALENTES PARA AGUA (CAUDAL, ETC) DE LOS FLUIDOS QUE SE VAN A BOMBLEAR

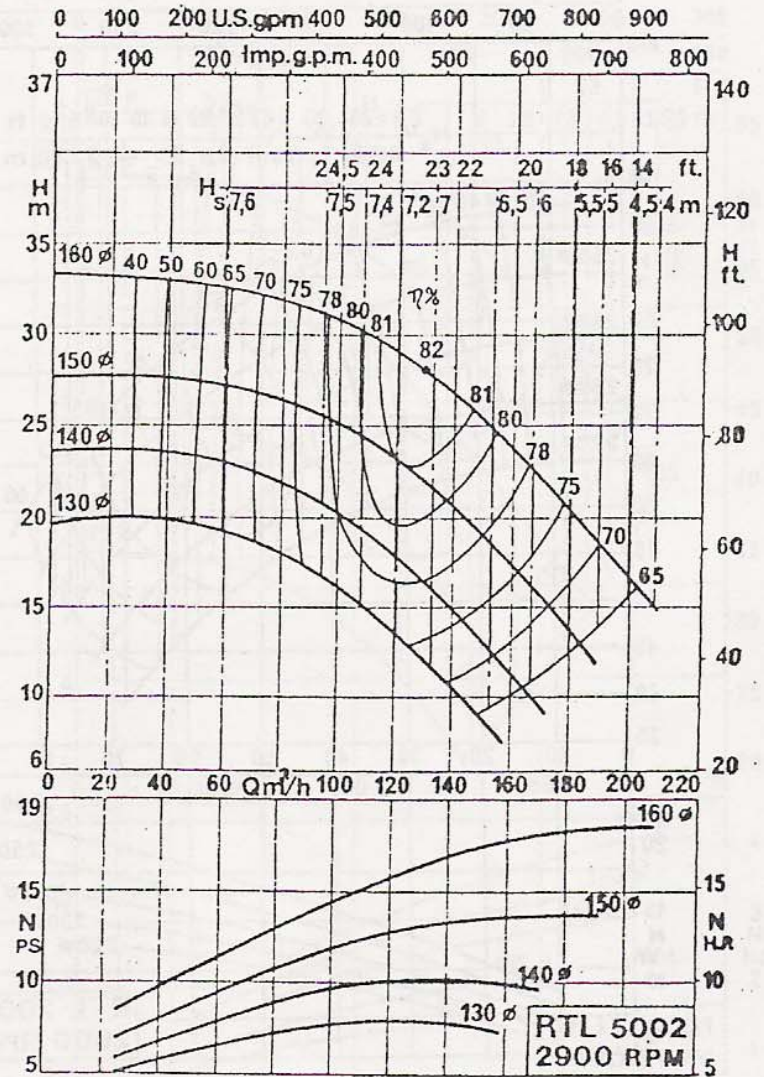
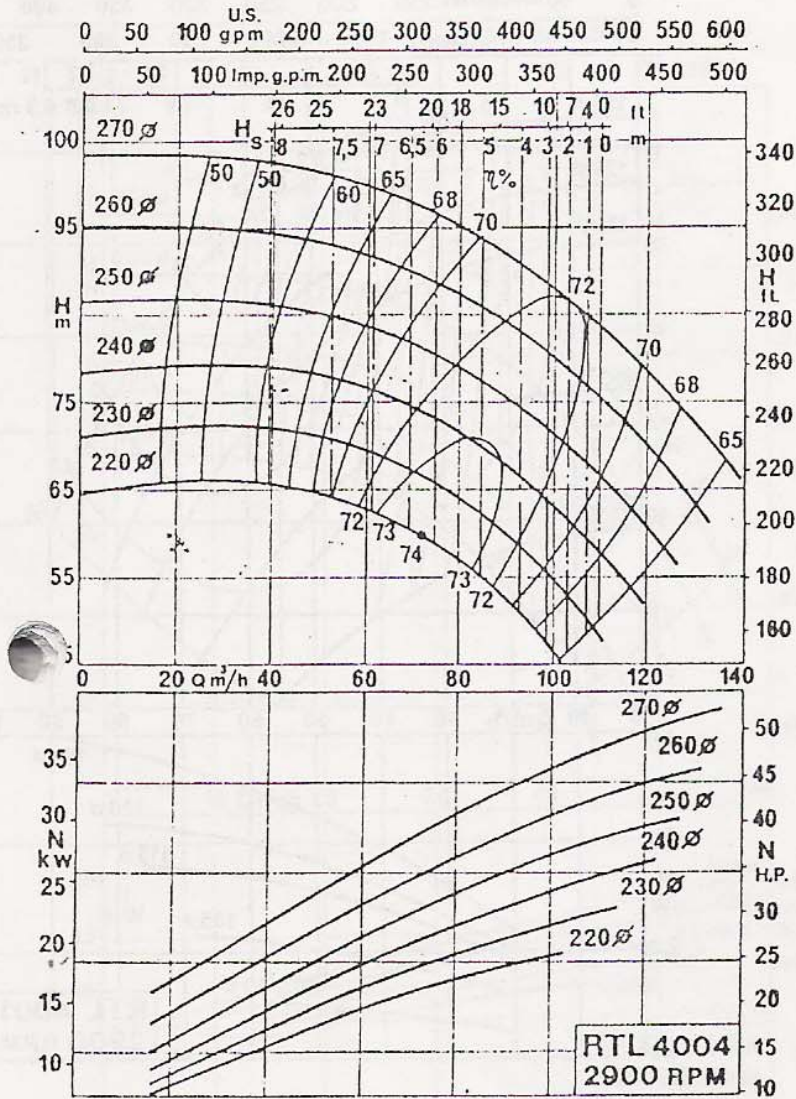
3- A PARTIR DE ESTE PUNTO SE DEFINE EL GRUPO DE BOMBAS EN FUNCIÓN DE CAUDAL Y ALTURA MANOMÉTRICA

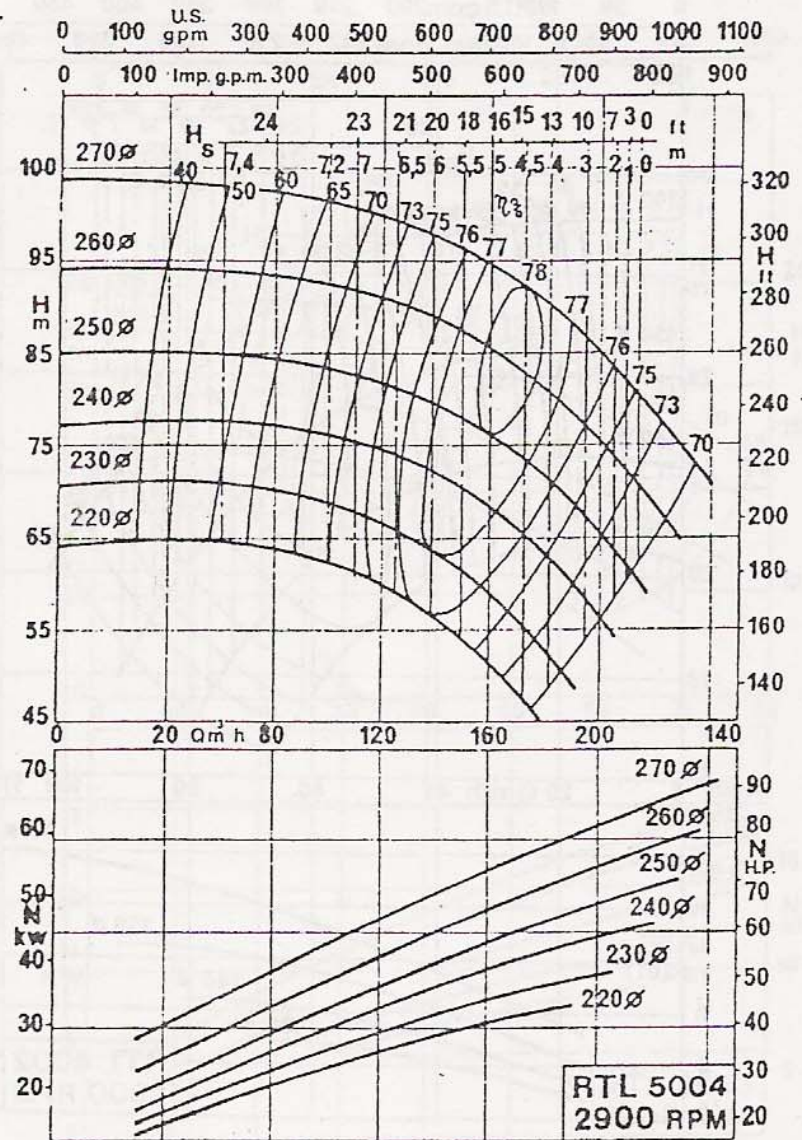
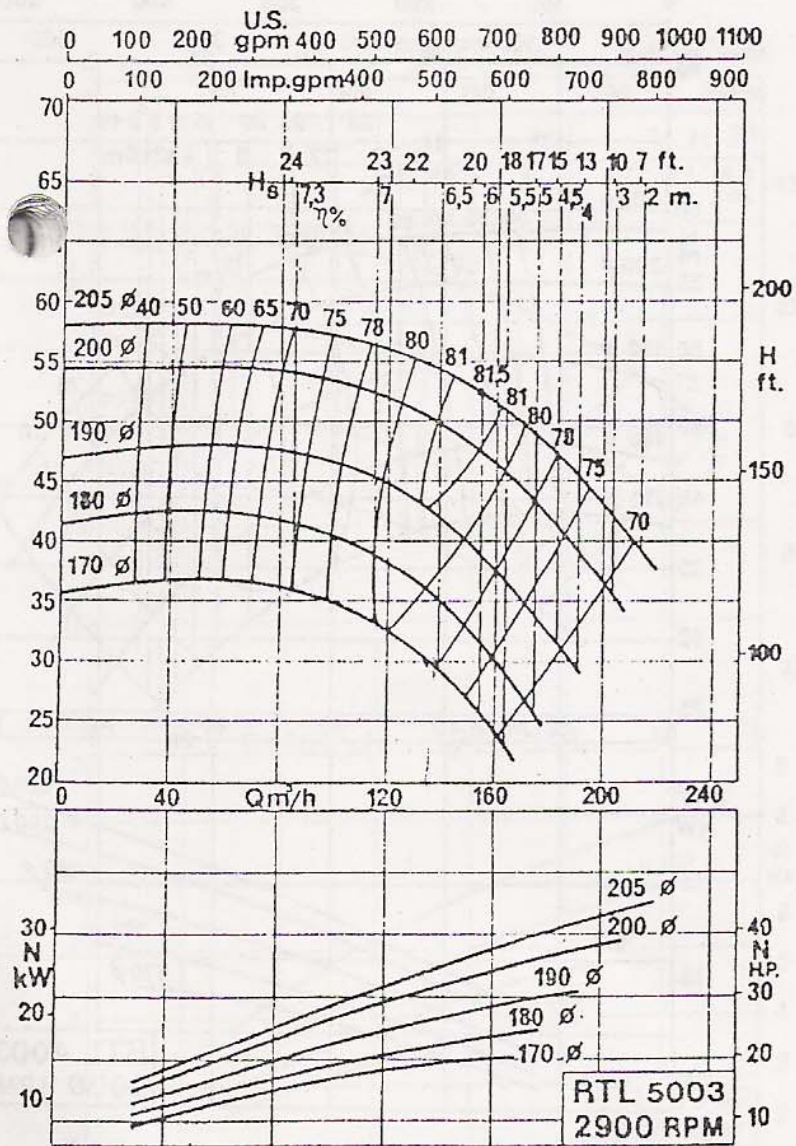
4- EN LAS CURVAS DEL GRUPO DE BOMBAS SE SELECCIONA LA QUE POSEE MEJOR COMPORTAMIENTO EN NUESTRAS CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO (MAYOR RENDIMIENTO Y MAYOR ESTABILIDAD DE FUNCIONAMIENTO)

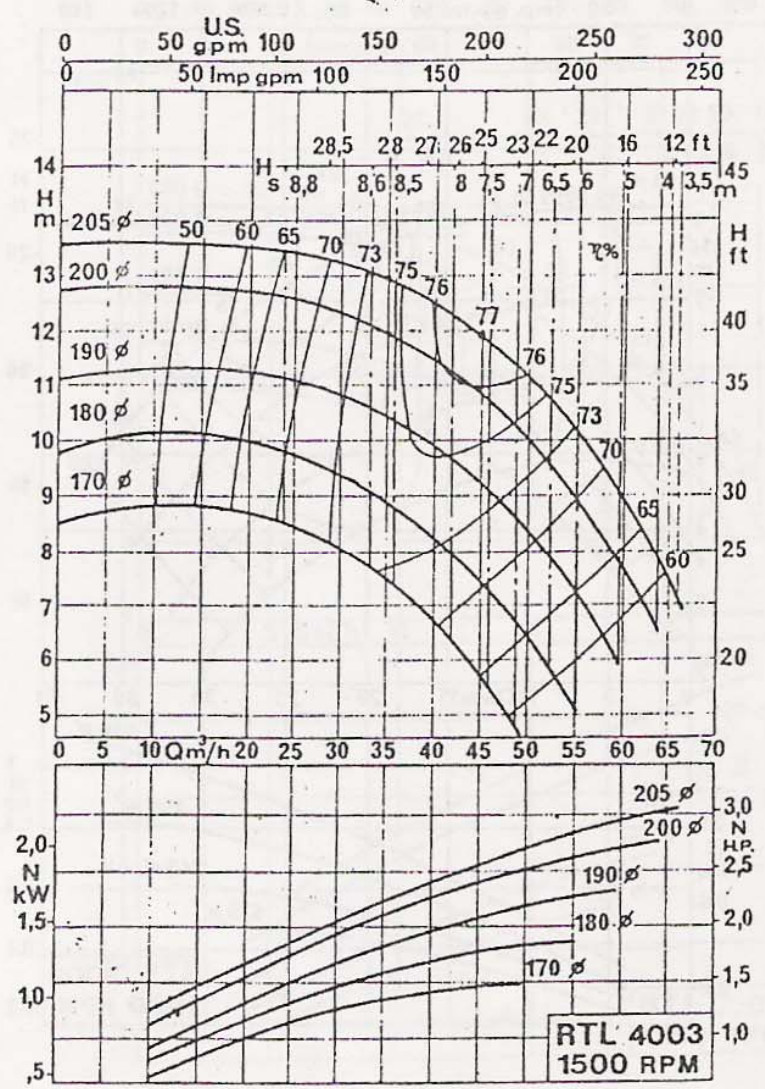
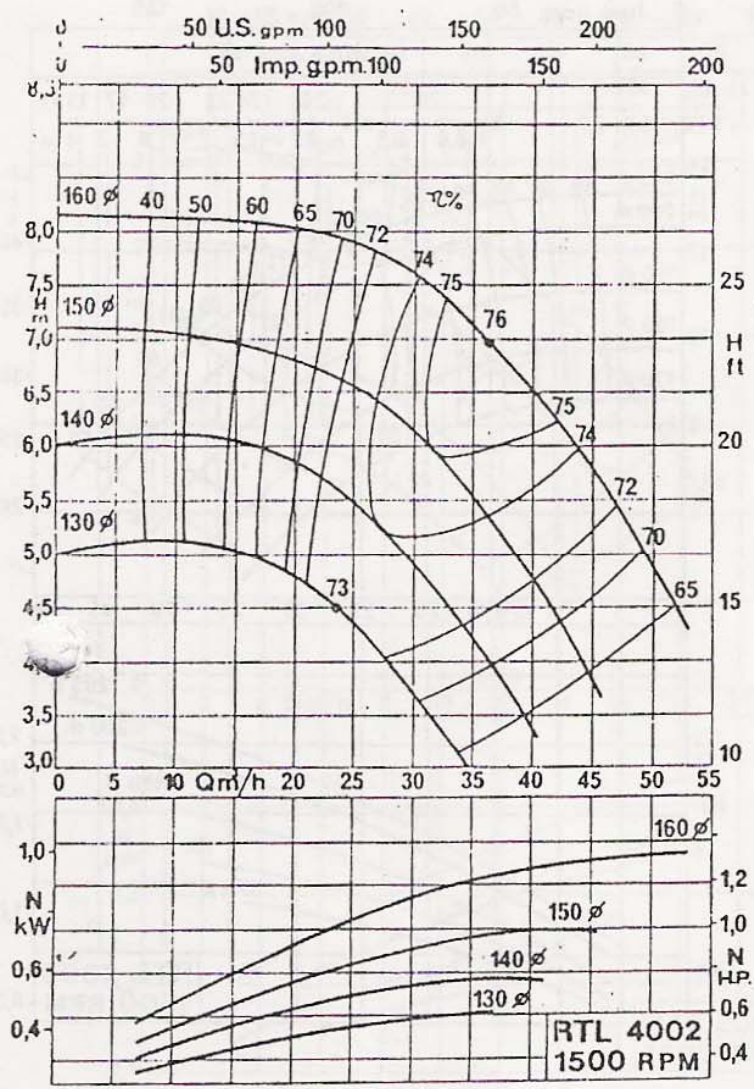
SELECCIÓN DE BOMBAS

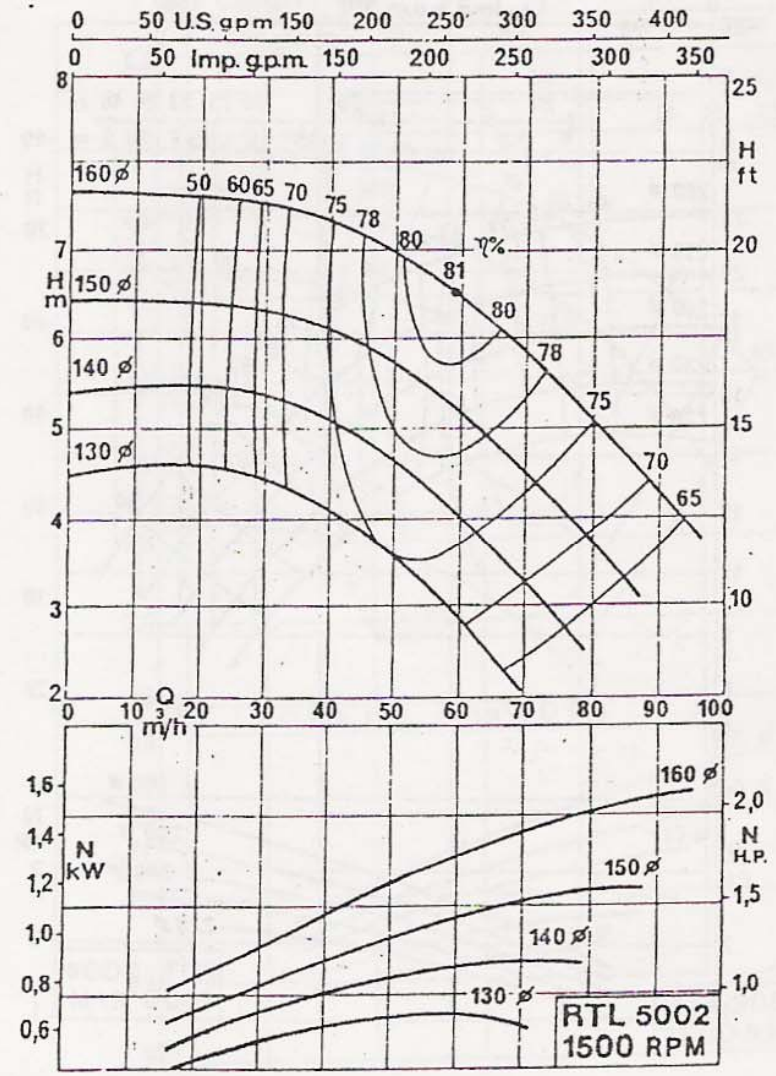
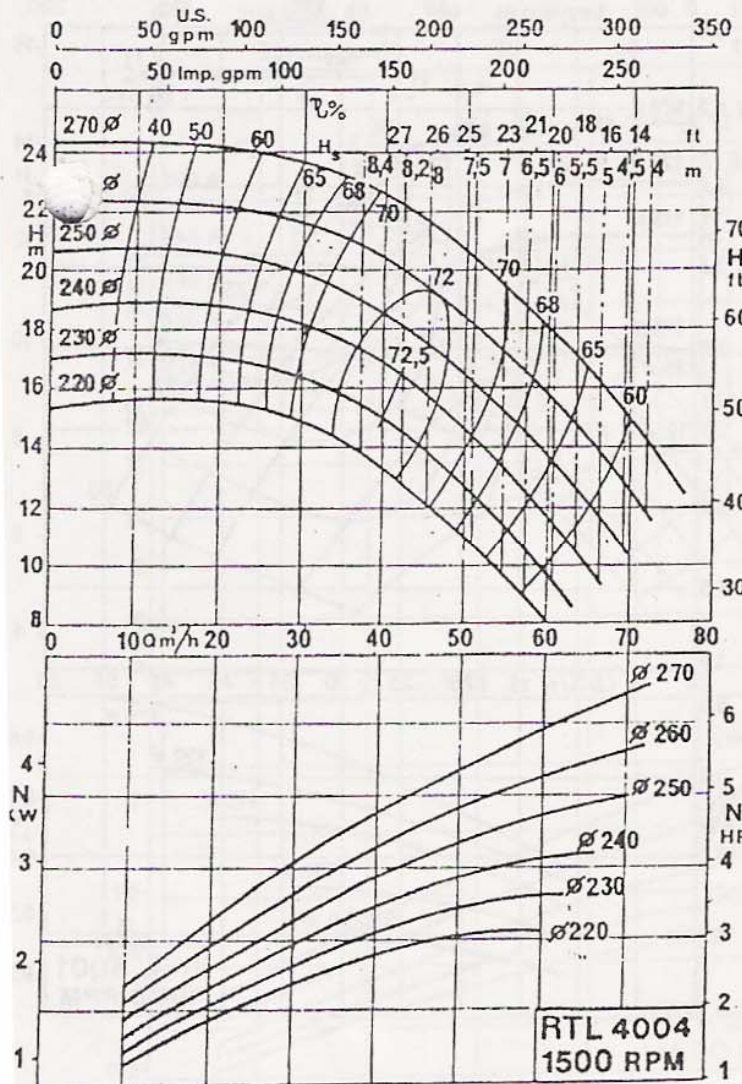






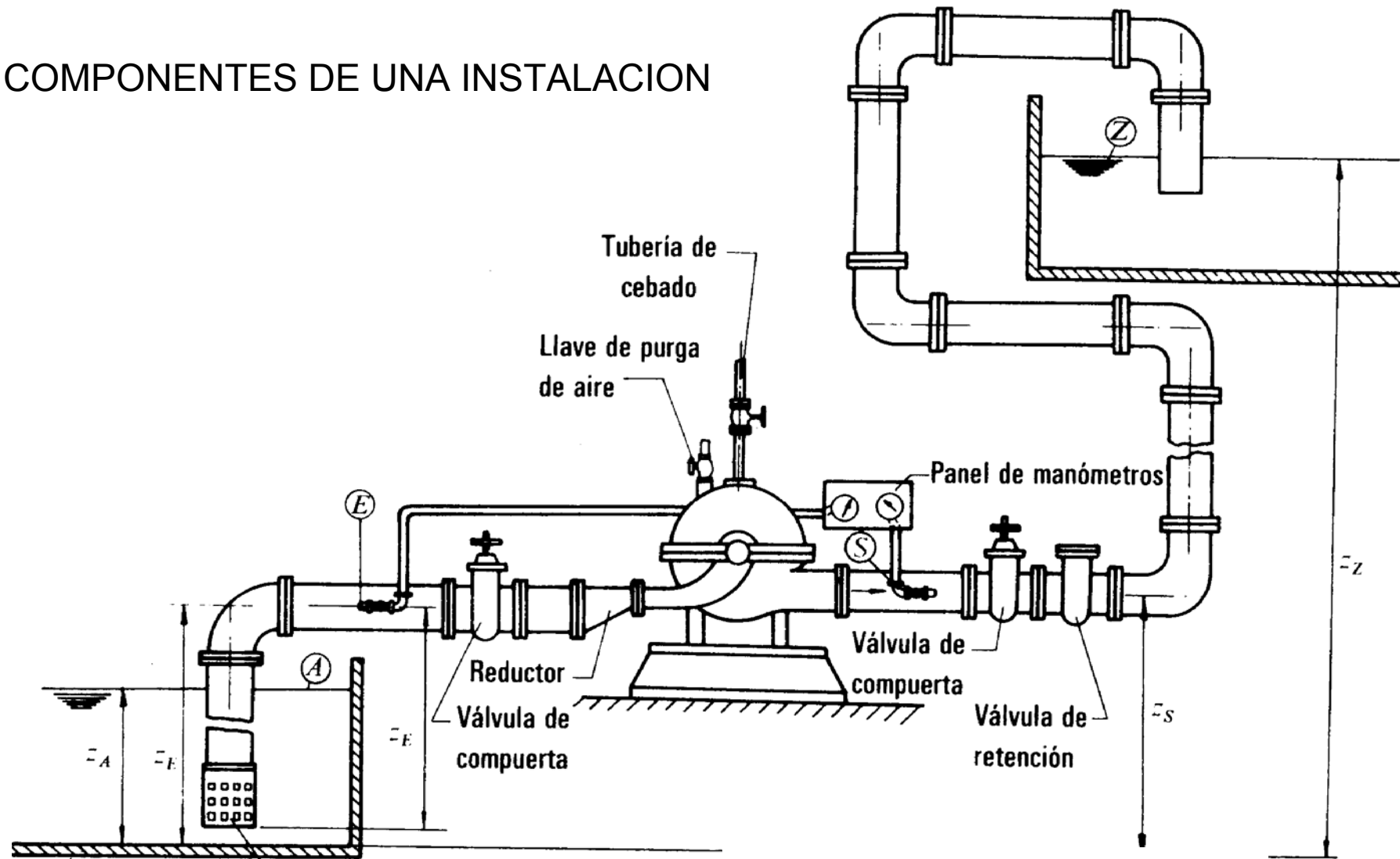






ALTURA DE ELEVACION DE LA BOMBA

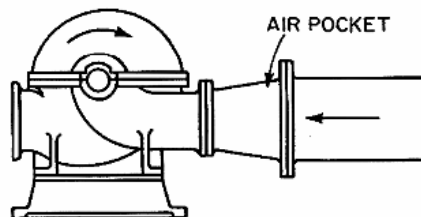
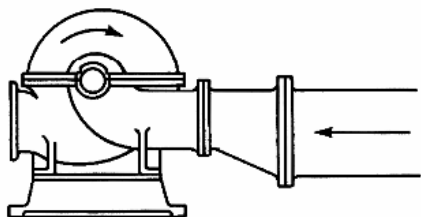
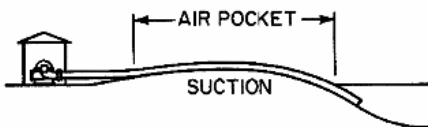
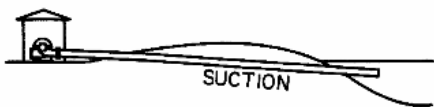
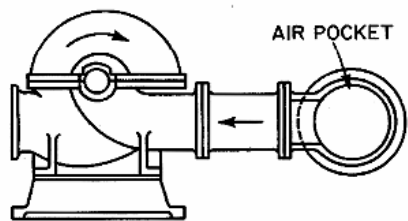
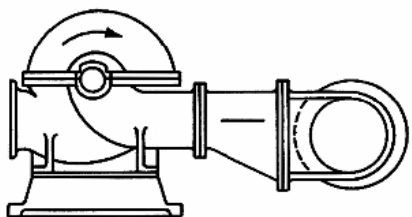
COMPONENTES DE UNA INSTALACION



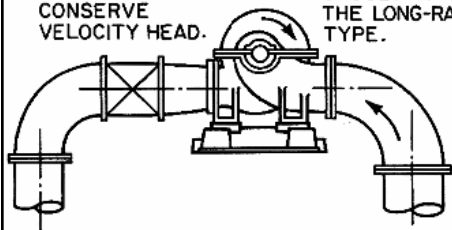
$$H = H_u - H_{r-int}$$

RECOMMENDED

NOT RECOMMENDED

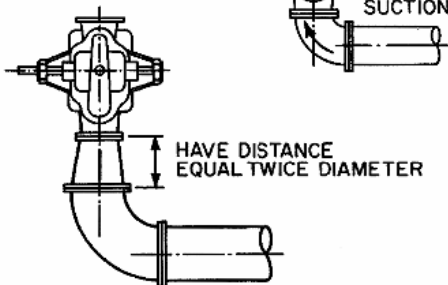
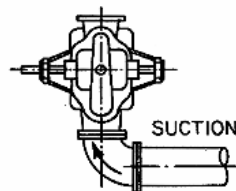


- (1) USE INCREASER AND LONG-RADIUS ELBOW ON DISCHARGE TO CONSERVE VELOCITY HEAD. (2) IF ELBOW IS NECESSARY, IT SHOULD BE OF THE LONG-RADIUS TYPE.



- (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

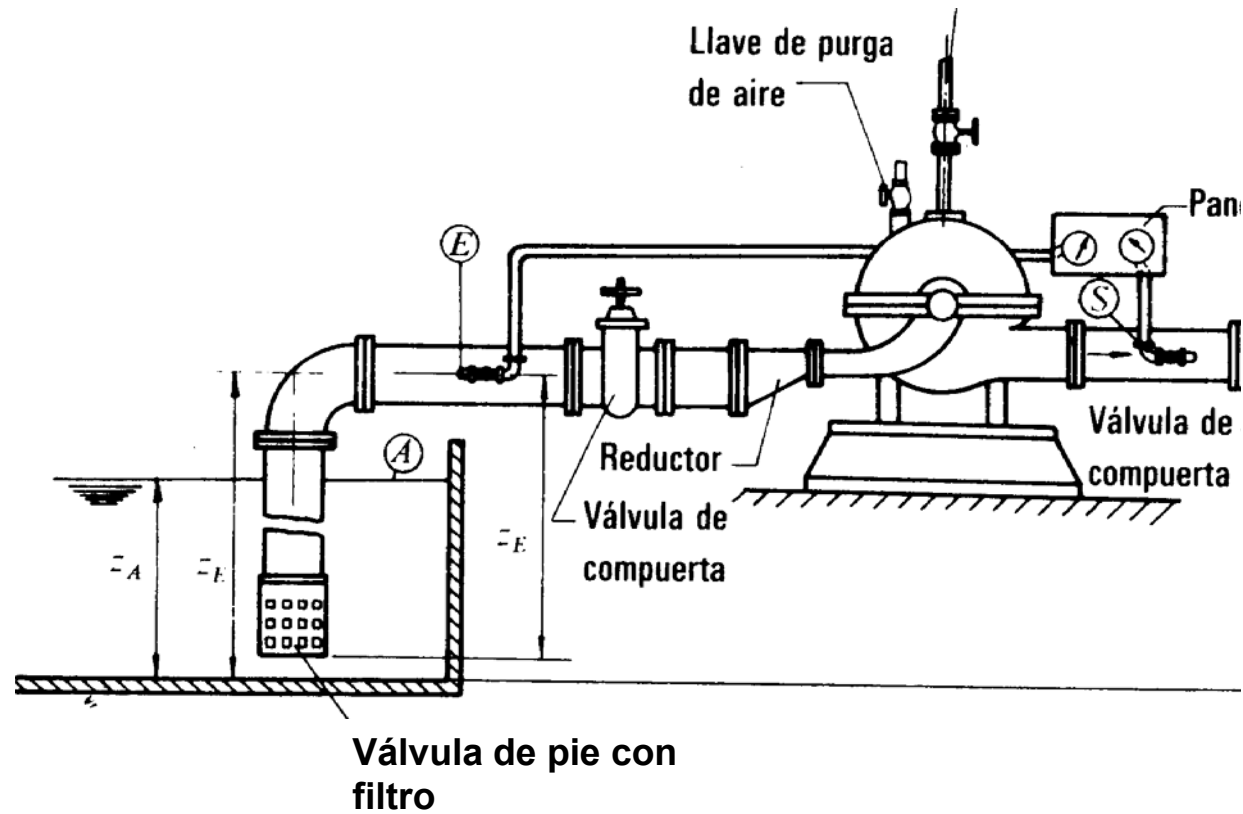
$$H = \frac{p_S - p_E}{\rho g} + z_S - z_E + \frac{v_S^2 - v_E^2}{2g}$$

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

SEGUNDA EXPRESION DE LA ALTURA UTIL

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

CAVITACION



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

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

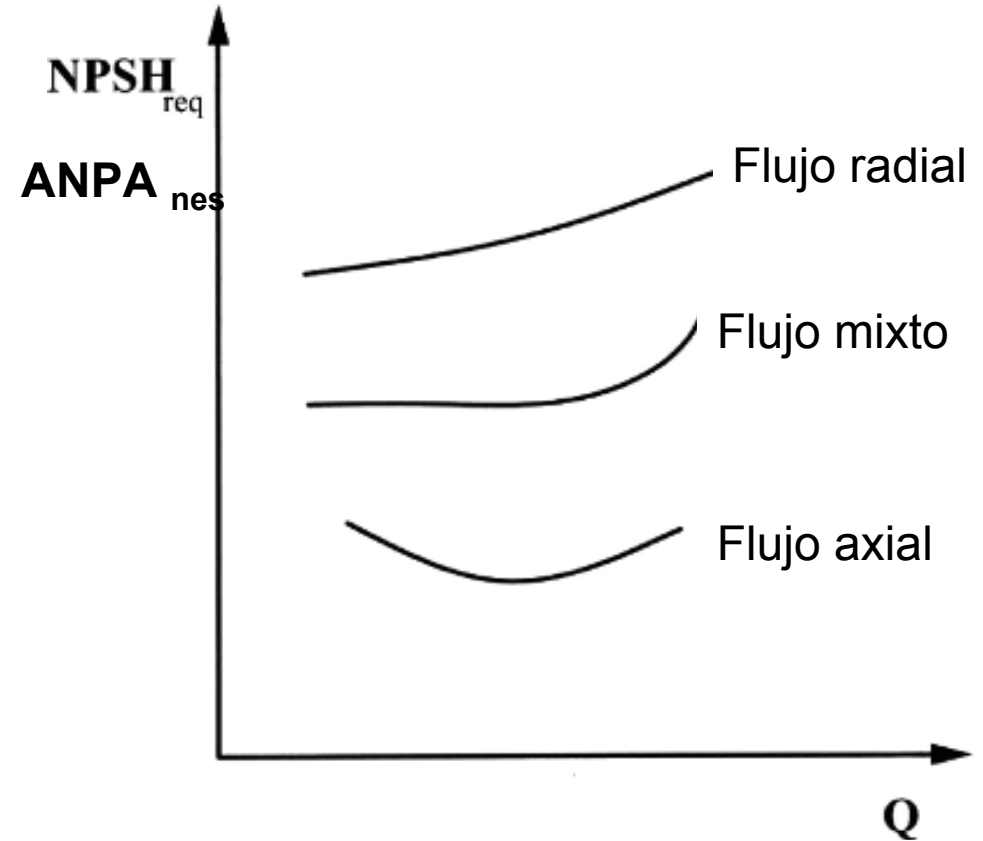
CAVITACION

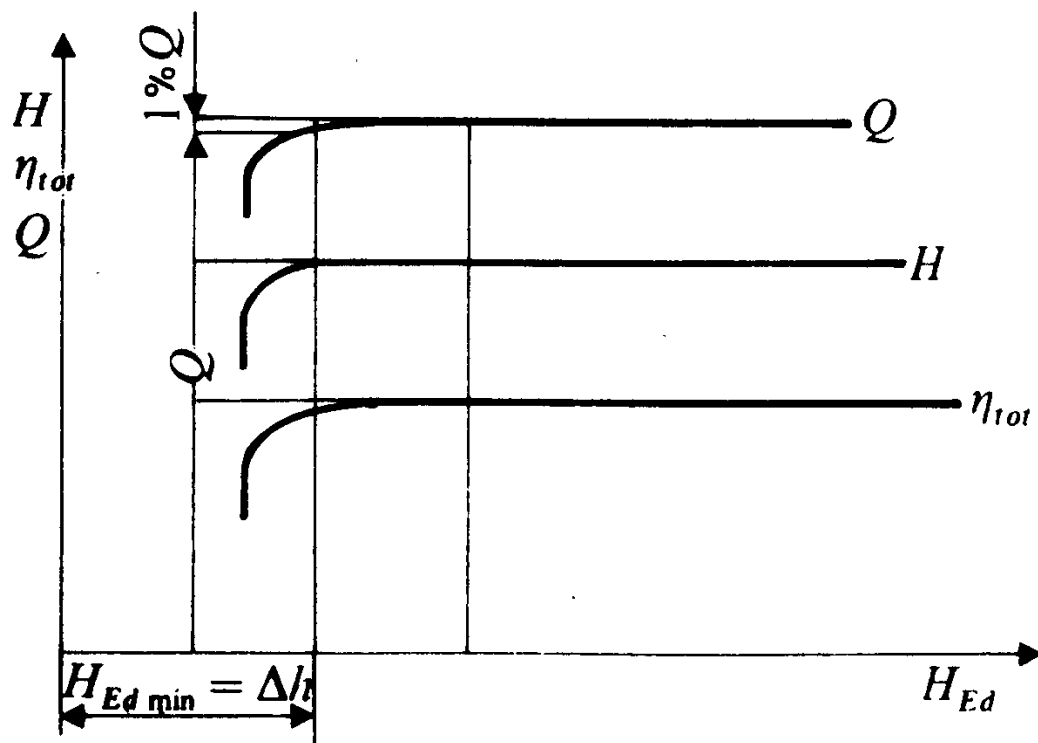
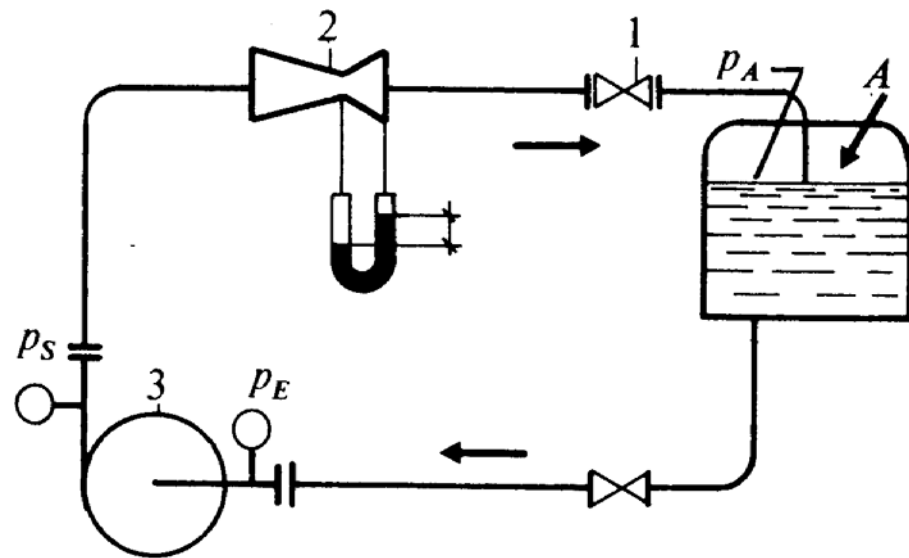
$$H_{Ed} = \frac{p_E - p_s}{\rho g} + \frac{c_E^2}{2g}$$

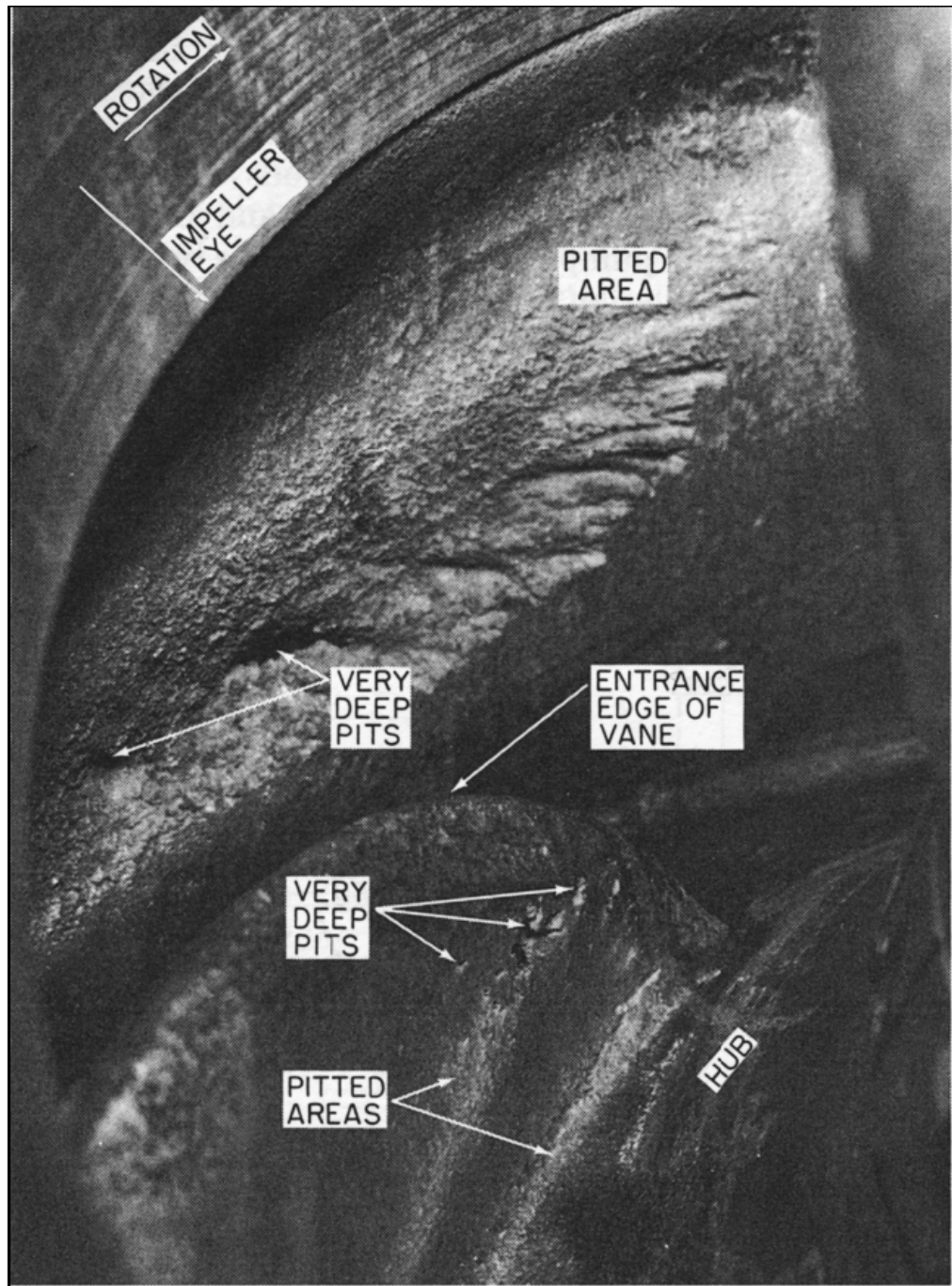
$$H_{Ed} = \frac{p_A - p_s}{\rho g} - H_s - H_{rA-E}$$

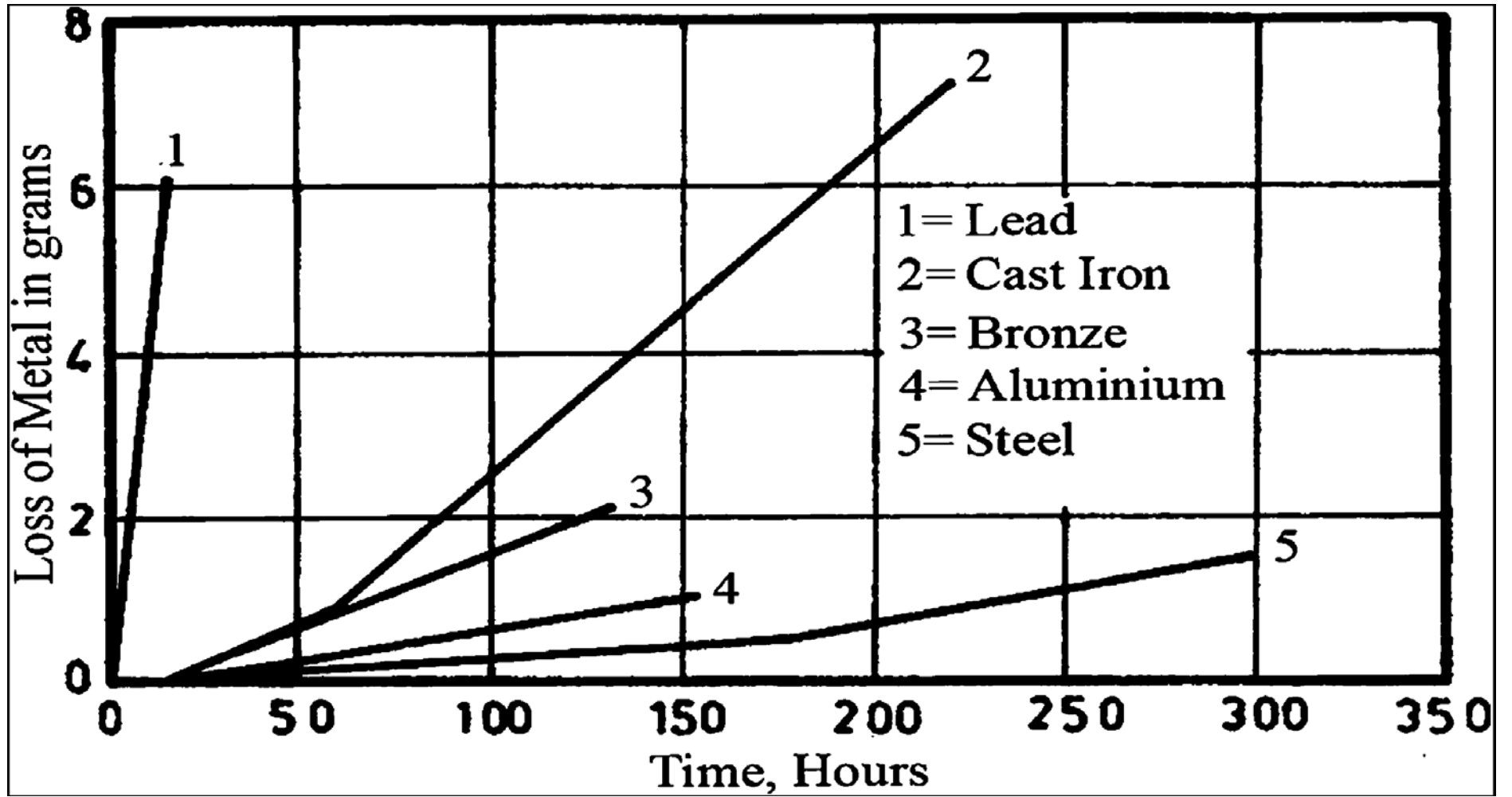
$$H_{smax} = \frac{p_A - p_s}{\rho g} - H_{rA-E} - \Delta h$$

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

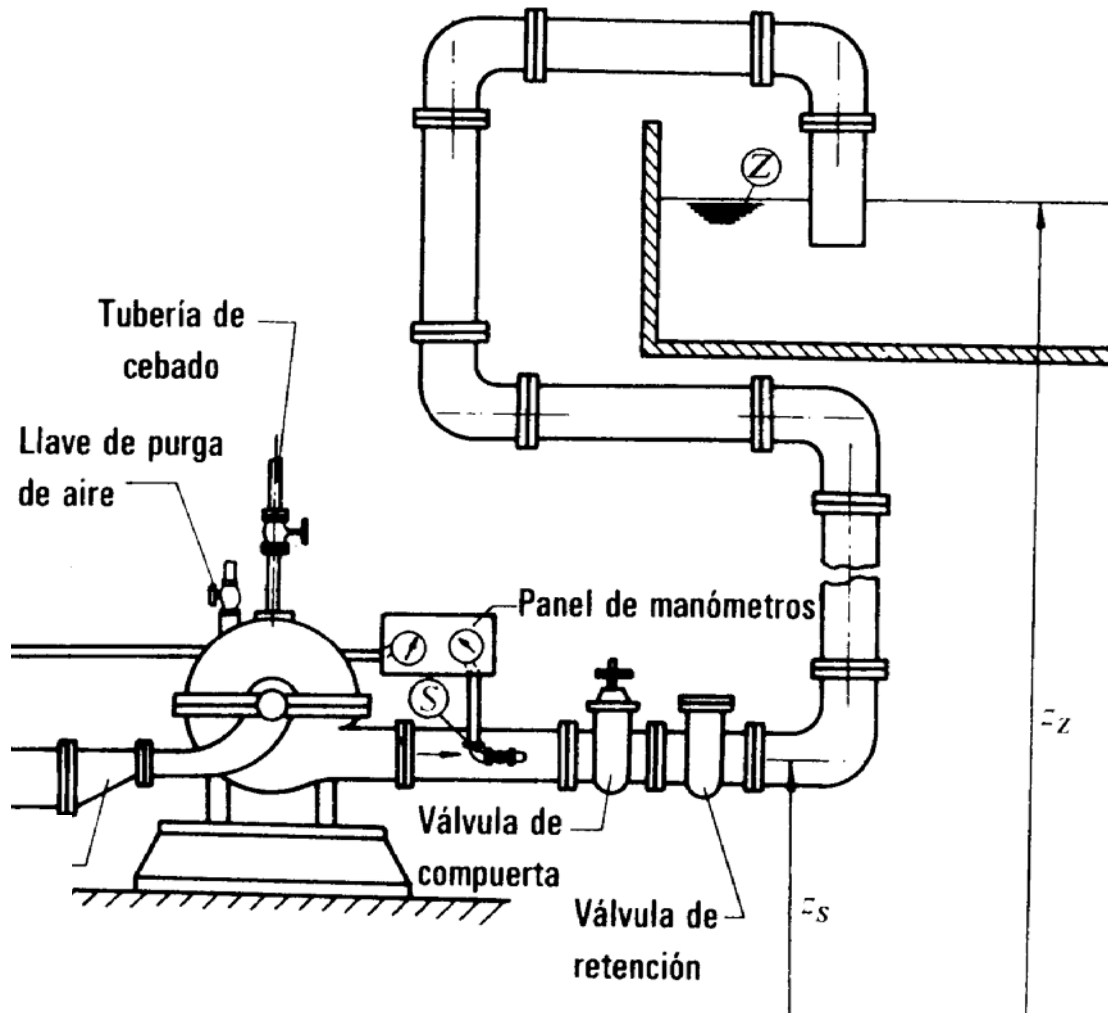








GOLPE DE ARIETE

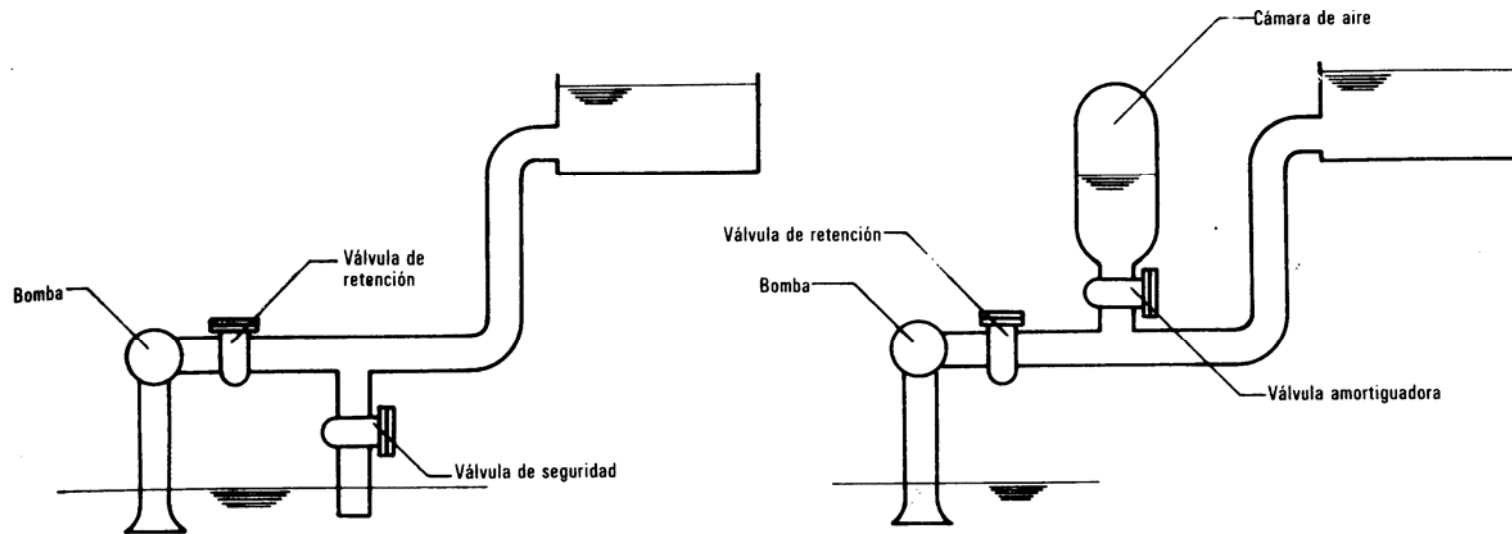


El golpe de ariete puede producirse

- 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.

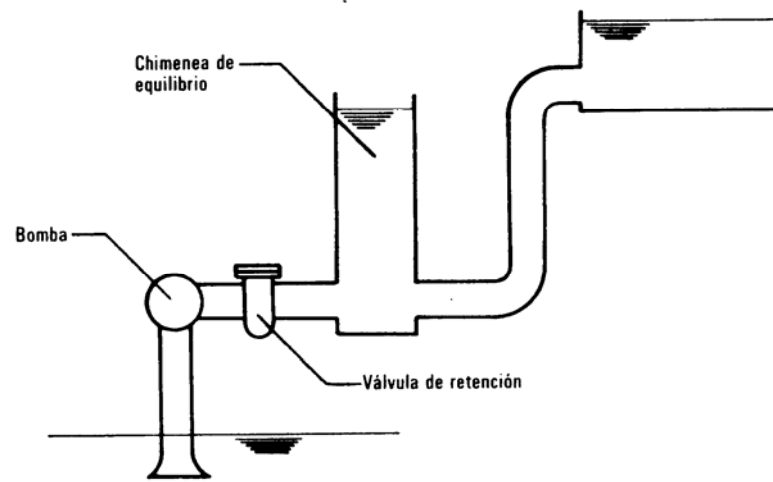
COMO EVITARLO

- *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)