

**Anejos**



# Anejo 1 Balance entre flujo y término independiente en régimen permanente

Con el objetivo de ver la capacidad del método de Godunov con el *Riemann solver* de Roe para reproducir correctamente el régimen permanente, se aplica el método a un volumen finito, suponiendo régimen permanente y sin considerar la fricción con el fondo. En régimen permanente se cumple

$$\mathbf{U}_i^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_i^n \quad (\text{A.1})$$

y se debe cumplir también

$$Q_{i-1} = Q_i = Q_{i+1} = Q \quad (\text{A.2})$$

para cualquier elemento de volumen  $i$ .

El desarrollo se realizará para las siguientes situaciones:

1. Flujo subcrítico en el elemento de volumen
2. Flujo supercrítico en el elemento de volumen
3. Flujo transcrítico (lento a rápido) en el elemento de volumen
4. Flujo transcrítico (rápido a lento) en el elemento de volumen

## Ecuaciones

En primer lugar recordamos las expresiones que definen el método de Godunov con el *Riemann solver* de Roe para las ecuaciones de Saint Venant 1D sin fricción, con la notación utilizada en la tesis:

Sistema a resolver:

$$\mathbf{U}_t + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U})_x = \mathbf{H} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

con:

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ Q \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}^1 \\ \mathbf{F}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ \frac{Q^2}{A} + gI_1 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}^1 \\ \mathbf{H}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ gI_2 + gAS_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^h (h - \eta) b(x, \eta) d\eta \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^h (h - \eta) \frac{\partial b(x, \eta)}{\partial x} d\eta \quad (\text{A.6})$$

## Esquema numérico:

$$\mathbf{U}_i^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_i^n + \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left( \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^* - \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^* + \mathbf{H}_{i,i-1/2}^* + \mathbf{H}_{i,i+1/2}^* \right) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

## Flujo numérico:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{F}_{i+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^2 \tilde{\alpha}_j \varphi_j \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_j + \sum_{j=1}^2 \tilde{\gamma}_j \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_j) \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_j \right) \quad (\text{A.8})$$

$$\varphi_j = \begin{cases} |\tilde{\lambda}_j| & \text{si } |\tilde{\lambda}_j| \geq \varepsilon_j \\ \varepsilon_j & \text{si } |\tilde{\lambda}_j| < \varepsilon_j \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\varepsilon_{j,i+1/2} = \max \left[ 0, (\tilde{\lambda}_{j,i+1/2} - \lambda_{j,i}), (\lambda_{j,i+1} - \tilde{\lambda}_{j,i+1/2}) \right] \quad (\text{A.10})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,2} = \tilde{u} \pm \tilde{c} \quad ; \quad \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \tilde{u} \pm \tilde{c} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\alpha}_1 &= \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A + \Delta Q}{2\tilde{c}} \\ \tilde{\alpha}_2 &= \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A - \Delta Q}{2\tilde{c}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.12})$$

$$\tilde{u} = \frac{\frac{Q_{i+1}}{\sqrt{A_{i+1}}} + \frac{Q_i}{\sqrt{A_i}}}{(\sqrt{A_i} + \sqrt{A_{i+1}})} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

$$\tilde{c}^2 = g \frac{(I_{i+1} - I_i) - (\Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}})_{i+1/2}}{A_{i+1} - A_i} \quad (\text{A.14})$$

$$(\Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}})_{i+1/2} = (I_1|_{\tilde{A}})_{i+1} - (I_1|_{\tilde{A}})_i \quad (\text{A.15})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\gamma}_1 &= \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta(I_1|_{\tilde{A}}) \\ \tilde{\gamma}_2 &= -\tilde{\gamma}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

Término independiente:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_{i,i-1/2}^* &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^2 \tilde{\beta}_j (1 + \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_j)) \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_j \right)_{i-1/2} \\ \mathbf{H}_{i,i+1/2}^* &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^2 \tilde{\beta}_j (1 - \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_j)) \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_j \right)_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.17})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\beta}_1 &= -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (\Delta z + \Delta h) + \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_2 &= -\tilde{\beta}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.18})$$

$$\tilde{A} = \frac{2A_i A_{i+1}}{A_i + A_{i+1}} \quad (\text{A.19})$$

Relaciones útiles:

$$g \Delta(I_1)_{i+1/2} = \tilde{c}^2 \Delta A_{i+1/2} + g \Delta(I_1|_{\tilde{A}})_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.20})$$

## A1.1. Flujo subcrítico

En este caso:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.21})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} < 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}| = \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}) = -1 \quad (\text{A.22})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.23})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} < 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}| = \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}) = -1 \quad (\text{A.24})$$

### A1.1.1. Ecuación de continuidad

De (A.8), para la primera ecuación de (2.52) se obtiene:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = Q - & \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (-\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} - \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right) = Q - \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{c}^2 \Delta A + \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{u}^2 \Delta A - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \Big|_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.25})$$

De (4.48):

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = \left( -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (-\Delta z - \Delta h) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1 \right)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.26})$$

y ecuaciones análogas para el contorno  $i-1/2$ , de donde:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{1*} - \mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = Q + \left( \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{u}^2 \Delta A - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (\Delta z + \Delta h) \right)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.27})$$

Igualmente se obtiene:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{1*} + \mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{1*} = Q + \left( \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{u}^2 \Delta A - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (\Delta z + \Delta h) \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.28})$$

De estas dos últimas expresiones, Por otro lado, de (4.49) y (A.1) resulta

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{1*} - \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{1*} + \mathbf{H}_{i,i-1/2}^{1*} + \mathbf{H}_{i,i+1/2}^{1*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.29})$$

Sustituyendo (A.27) y (A.28) en esta expresión, y utilizando (4.55), resulta tanto para  $i+1/2$  como  $i-1/2$ :

$$\tilde{u}^2 \Delta A = g \tilde{A} (\Delta z + \Delta h) \quad (\text{A.30})$$

### A1.1.2. Ecuación del movimiento:

De (A.8), para la segunda ecuación de (2.52) se obtiene:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = & \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Q^2}{A_i} + \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}} + g I_{1,i} + g I_{1,i+1} \right] + \\ & + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c})(\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c})(\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i+1/2} = \\ = & \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i+1}} \right) + g I_{1,i} + g I_{1,i+1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{c}^2 \tilde{u} - \tilde{u}^3) - \frac{\tilde{u}}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.31})$$

para el término independiente (4.48):

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = \left( -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (-\Delta z - \Delta h)(\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1 (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.32})$$

y ecuaciones análogas para el contorno  $i-1/2$ , de donde:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{2*} - \mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = & \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i+1}} \right) + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i+1} \right] + \\ & + \left( \frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{u}^3 - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g\tilde{A}(\Delta z + \Delta h)\tilde{u} + \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g\tilde{A}(\Delta z + \Delta h)\tilde{c} - \frac{\tilde{u}}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.33})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{2*} + \mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = & \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i+1}} \right) + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i-1} \right] + \\ & + \left( \frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{u}^3 - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g\tilde{A}(\Delta z + \Delta h)\tilde{u} + \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g\tilde{A}(\Delta z + \Delta h)\tilde{c} - \frac{\tilde{u}}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i-1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.34})$$

El equivalente de (A.29) es ahora

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{2*} - \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{2*} + \mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{2*} + \mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.35})$$

y para que se satisfaga resulta precisamente que debe cumplirse (A.30) tanto para  $i+1/2$  como  $i-1/2$ .

## A1.2. Flujo supercrítico

En este caso:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.36})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.37})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.38})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.39})$$

### A.2.1. Ecuación de continuidad

Un proceso análogo al realizado en el apartado anterior conduce ahora a:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = & Q - \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{c} - \tilde{u}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} = Q \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.40})$$

De (4.48):

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.41})$$

y ecuaciones análogas para el contorno  $i-1/2$ , de donde:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{1*} - \mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{1*} = Q \quad (\text{A.42})$$

igualmente se obtiene:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{1*} + \mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{1*} = Q \quad (\text{A.43})$$

por lo que hora (A.29) se cumple sin ninguna restricción adicional

### A1.2.2. Ecuación del movimiento:

De (A.8), para la segunda ecuación de (2.52) se obtiene:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{2*} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Q^2}{A_i} + \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}} + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i+1} \right] + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c})(\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c})(\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i+1/2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i+1}} \right) + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i+1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{c}^2 + \frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.44})$$

para el término independiente (4.48)

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.45})$$

y ecuaciones análogas para el contorno  $i-1/2$ :

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Q^2}{A_i} + \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}} + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i-1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2} \tilde{c}^2 + \frac{\Delta A}{2} \tilde{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.46})$$

y

$$\mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \left( g\tilde{A} - (\Delta z - \Delta h) - g\Delta I_1 \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.47})$$

Combinando estas cuatro expresiones en (A.35) resulta de nuevo que debe cumplirse (A.30) en  $i-1/2$ .

### A1.3. Flujo Transcrítico de lento a rápido

En este caso:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.48})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} < 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}| = \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}) = -1 \quad (\text{A.49})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.50})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.51})$$

#### A1.3.1. Ecuación de continuidad

Ahora tendremos en  $i+1/2$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{1*} &= Q - \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (-\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right) = Q - \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{c}^2 \Delta A + \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{u}^2 \Delta A - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.52})$$

y

$$\mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{1*} = \left( -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g\tilde{A}(-\Delta z - \Delta h) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g\Delta I_1 \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.53})$$

Para el lado  $i+1/2$  se tendrán las mismas condiciones que para flujo rápido:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = Q \quad (\text{A.54})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.55})$$

De imponer (A.29) resulta ahora de nuevo (A.30) pero sólo para el contorno  $i-1/2$ .

### A1.3.2. Ecuación del movimiento:

Ahora:

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i-1}} \right) + g I_{1,i} + g I_{1,i-1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{c}^2 \tilde{u} - \tilde{u}^3) - \frac{\tilde{u}}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.56})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \left( -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (-\Delta z - \Delta h) (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1 (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.57})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{2*} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Q^2}{A_i} + \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}} + g I_{1,i} + g I_{1,i+1} \right] + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u}) \Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u}) \Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i+1/2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i+1}} \right) + g I_{1,i} + g I_{1,i+1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{c}^2 + \frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.58})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.59})$$

Combinando estas cuatro expresiones en (A.35) vuelve a resultar que debe cumplirse (A.30) pero ahora solo en  $i-1/2$

### A1.4. Flujo Transcrítico de rápido a lento

En este caso, en el que habrá resalto:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i-1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.60})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i-1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i-1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i-1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.61})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} > 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}| = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} + \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,i+1/2}) = 1 \quad (\text{A.62})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2} = \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} < 0 \quad ; \quad |\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}| = \tilde{c}_{i+1/2} - \tilde{u}_{i+1/2} \quad ; \quad \text{signo}(\tilde{\lambda}_{2,i+1/2}) = -1 \quad (\text{A.63})$$

#### A1.4.1. Ecuación de continuidad

Ahora tendremos:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{1*} &= Q - \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u}) \Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u}) \Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (-\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right) = Q - \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{c}^2 \Delta A + \frac{1}{2c} \tilde{u}^2 \Delta A - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.64})$$

De (4.48):

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{1*} = \left( -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (-\Delta z - \Delta h) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1 \right)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.65})$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{1*} = Q \quad (\text{A.66})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{1*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.67})$$

que sustituidas en (A.29) dan de nuevo (A.30) en  $i+1/2$  ..

### A1.4.2. Ecuación del movimiento:

Para la segunda ecuación tendremos:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{2*} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Q^2}{A_i} + \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}} + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i+1} \right] + \\ &+ \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c})(\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c})(\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\tilde{c} + \tilde{u})\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{c} - \tilde{u})(\tilde{c} - \tilde{u}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} + \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i+1/2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i+1}} \right) + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i+1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} (\tilde{c}^2 \tilde{u} - \tilde{u}^2) - \frac{\tilde{u}}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.68})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{i+1/2}^{2*} = \left( -\frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \tilde{A} (-\Delta z - \Delta h) (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} g \Delta I_1 (\tilde{u} - \tilde{c}) \right)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.69})$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ Q^2 \left( \frac{1}{A_i} + \frac{1}{A_{i-1}} \right) + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i-1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{c}^2 + \frac{\Delta A}{2\tilde{c}} \tilde{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.70})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = 0 \quad (\text{A.71})$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{Q^2}{A_i} + \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}} + gI_{1,i} + gI_{1,i-1} \right] + \left( -\frac{\Delta A}{2} \tilde{c}^2 + \frac{\Delta A}{2} \tilde{u}^2 - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta I_1|_{\tilde{A}} \right)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.72})$$

y

$$\mathbf{H}_{i-1/2}^{2*} = \left( g \tilde{A} - (\Delta z - \Delta h) - g \Delta I_1 \right)_{i-1/2} \quad (\text{A.73})$$

y al considerar (A.35) vuelve a resultar (A.30) ahora en  $i-1/2$ .

### A1.5. Discusión

Se ha demostrado que el esquema numérico utilizado (método de Godunov con el *Riemann solver* de Roe para geometrías irregulares) convergerá a una solución estacionaria con caudal constante sólo si se cumple (A.30) entre dos elementos contiguos.

Si en (A.30) se sustituye la expresión de  $\tilde{u}$  (4.33) se obtiene la ecuación equivalente

$$\frac{Q^2}{\tilde{A}_{i+1/2}} \left( \frac{A_{i+1} - A_i}{A_{i+1} A_i} \right) = g (\Delta z + \Delta h)_{i+1/2} \quad (\text{A.74})$$

y si en ésta última utilizamos (4.127) se llega a

$$\Delta(z + h)_{i+1/2} = -\frac{1}{2g} \left( \frac{Q^2}{A_{i+1}^2} - \frac{Q^2}{A_i^2} \right) \quad (\text{A.75})$$

que, en función de la velocidad  $v_i = Q/A_i$ , queda:

$$\Delta(z + h)_{i+1/2} = -\left( \frac{v_{i+1}^2}{2g} - \frac{v_i^2}{2g} \right) \quad (\text{A.76})$$

Por lo tanto, resulta que el método sólo converge a soluciones estacionarias con caudal constante si se cumple la conservación de energía (A.76) entre secciones, o volúmenes finitos, contiguos. Esto es correcto en régimen lento, régimen rápido, o paso de lento a rápido, pero en el caso de resalto hidráulico el esquema no tiene en cuenta las pérdidas adicionales del resalto. Por ello el método no puede converger a una solución compatible con la ley de conservación de la energía, y lo hace a una solución estacionaria con un caudal en el elemento transcrítico incorrecto.

Este efecto es el resultado de considerar un único caudal y una única área en todo el volumen finito, que representa un promedio, con el cual se calculan los flujos numéricos en cada contorno. Es claro que si en el elemento transcrítico existe un resalto hidráulico, el flujo numérico en el contorno aguas arriba debería calcularse con el área y caudal antes del resalto, y el flujo en el contorno aguas abajo con el área y calado pasado el resalto. Esto sin embargo requeriría un seguimiento del resalto dentro del elemento de volumen, es decir, algún tipo de *shock-tracking*, lo que es contrario al objetivo de esta tesis.

De todos modos, ya se ha comentado en el Capítulo 4 y en el Capítulo 7 que las oscilaciones de caudal que se producen en el paso de rápido a lento se concentran únicamente en un elemento de volumen, el elemento transcrítico, y no tienen repercusión global en el resto del dominio. Es más, si se comprueba el flujo de masa (que no es más que caudal) a través de los contornos de los elementos, este sí que se estabiliza a un único valor en todo el dominio en la solución estacionaria. También se ha destacado que el posible efecto sobre la posición del resalto de estas oscilaciones es nulo, como queda patente en el Capítulo 7 de verificación.

Por otro lado, incluso en ausencia de resalto hidráulico, cualquier expresión para  $\tilde{A}$  distinta de (4.127) provocará que el método converja a una solución equivocada, pues no se respetará la ley de conservación de la energía.

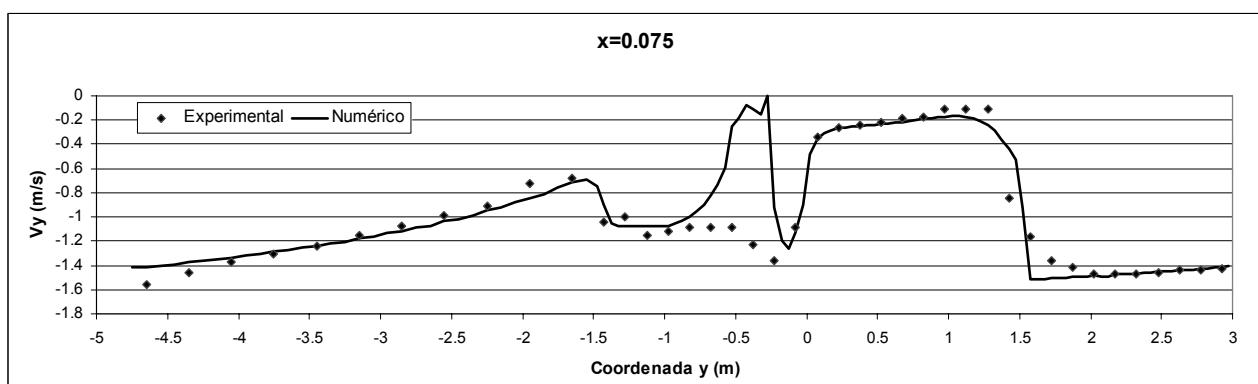
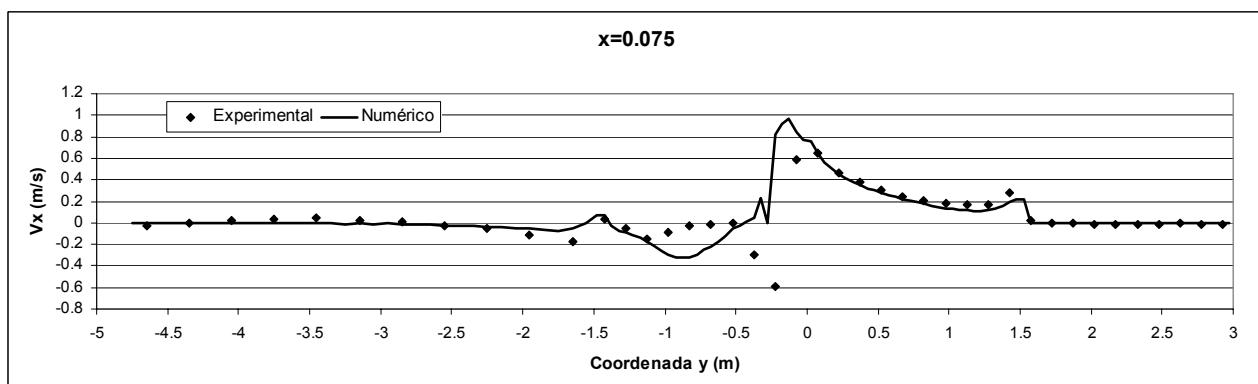
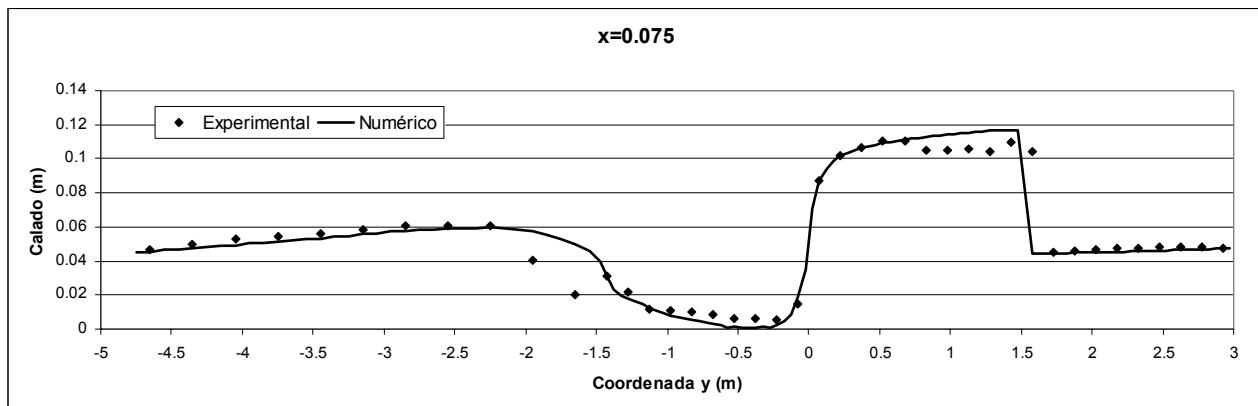
## Anejo 2

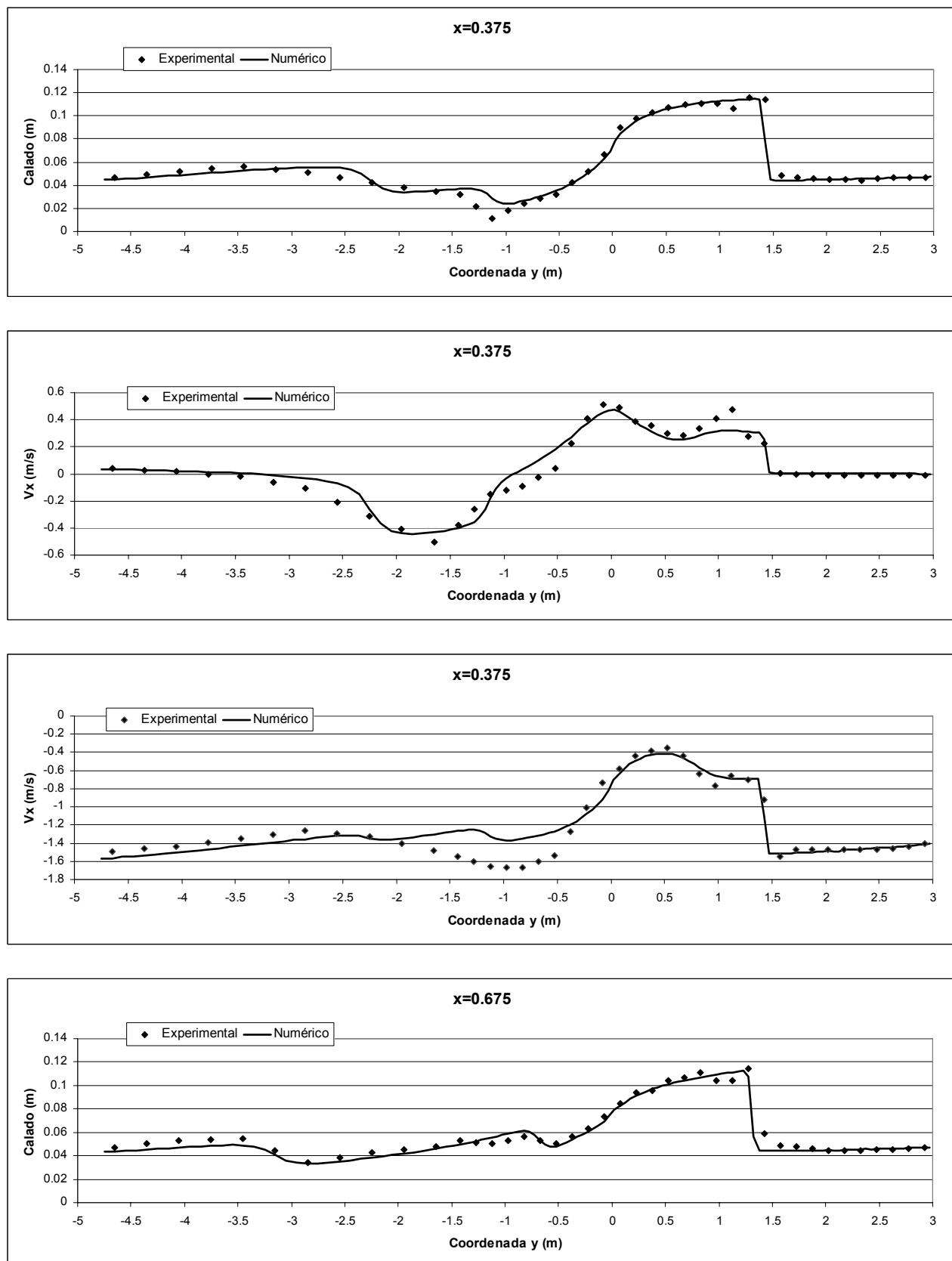
## Verificación numérico-experimental. cruce de

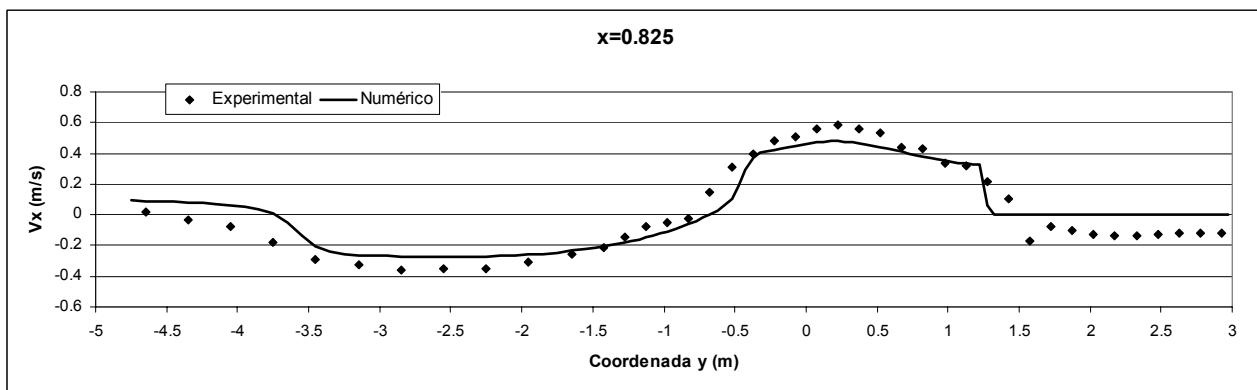
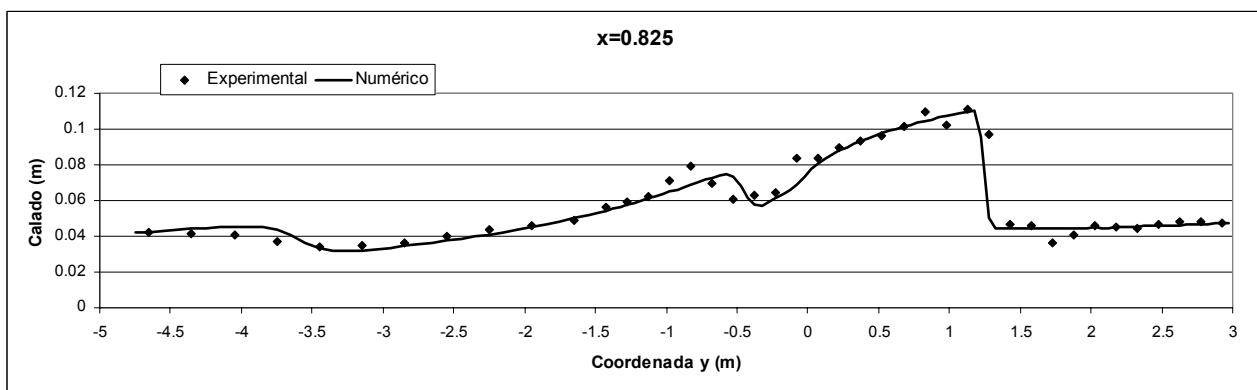
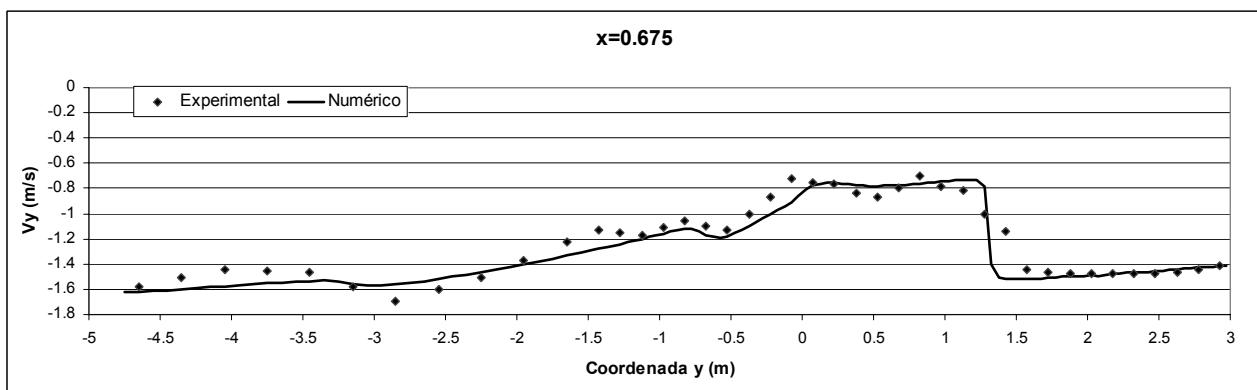
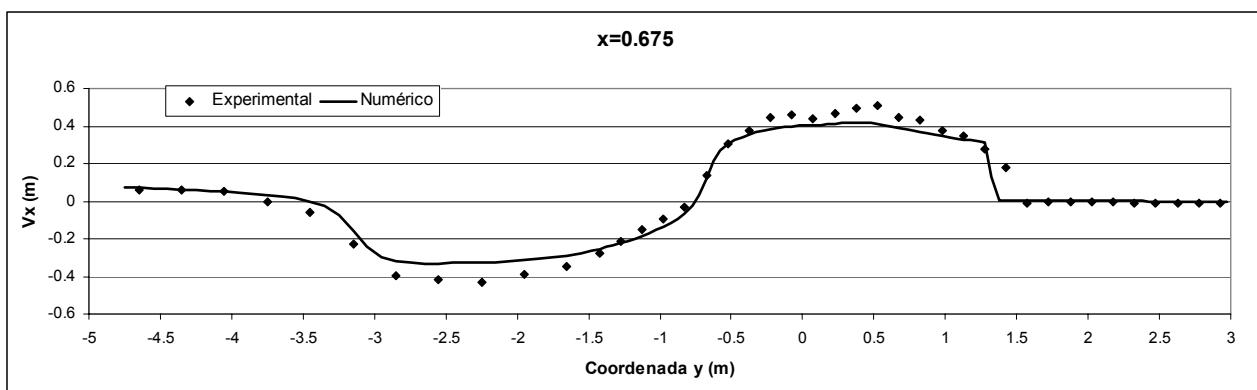
### calles

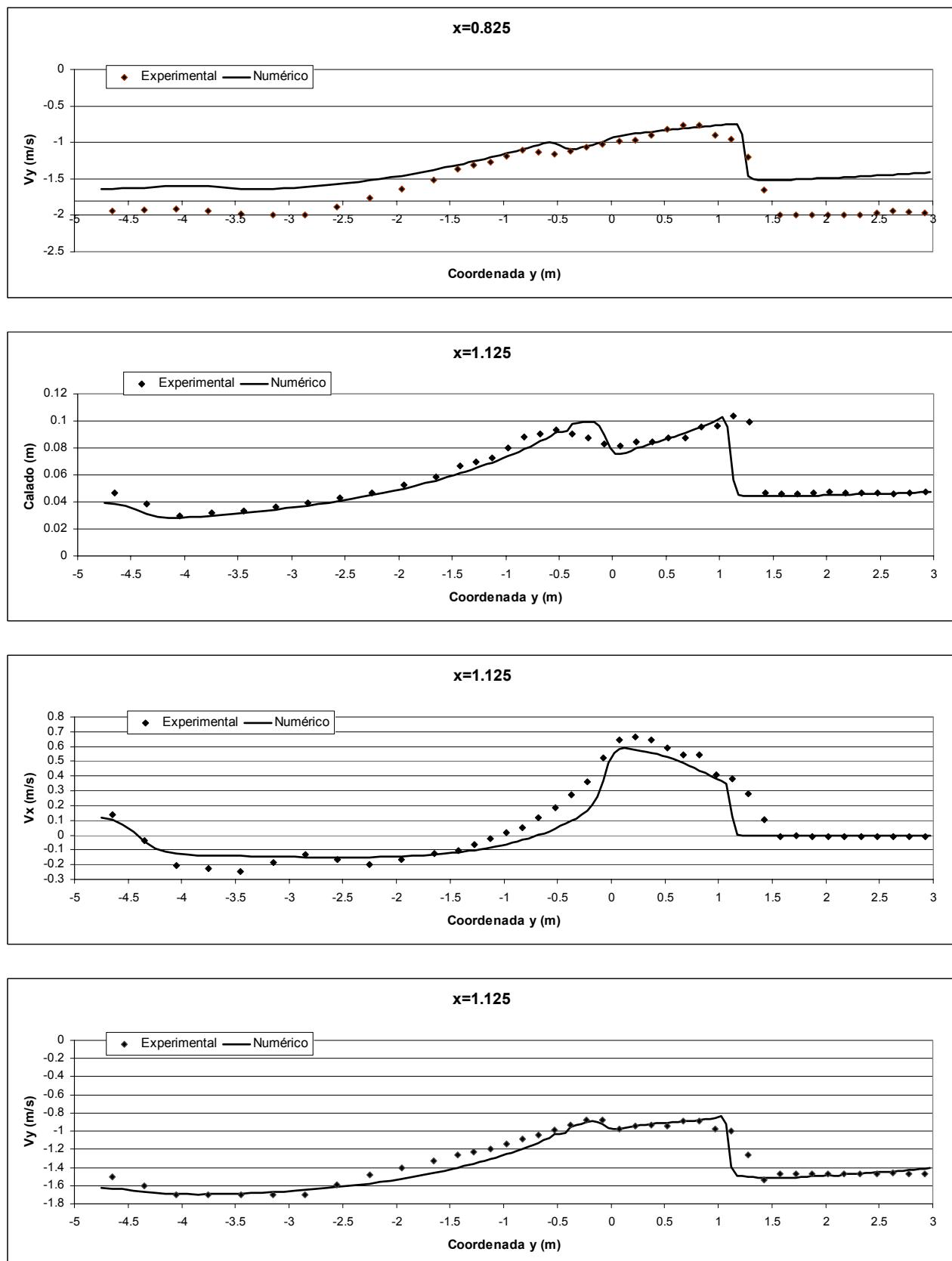
Se presentan las gráficas de comparación entre las medidas de laboratorio y el cálculo numérico para el caso del cruce de calles (apartado 7.7.1 del Capítulo 7). Las gráficas corresponden, en este orden a:

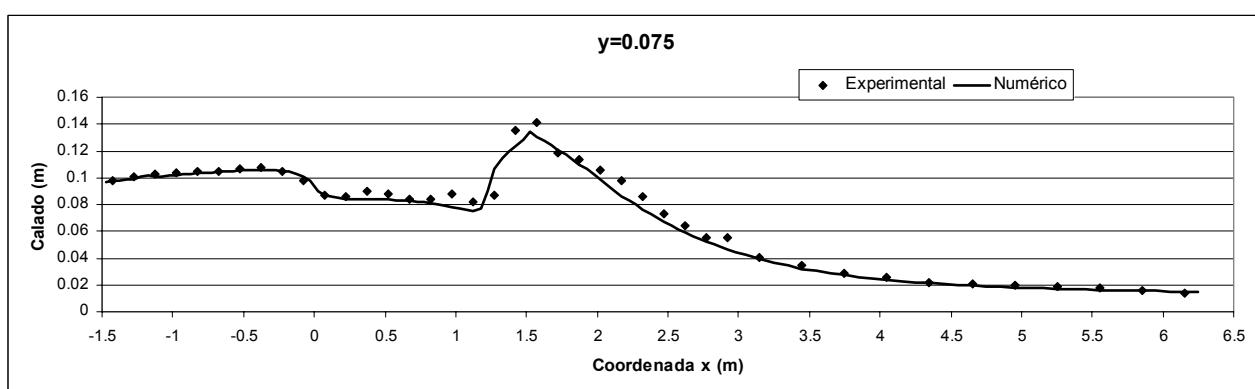
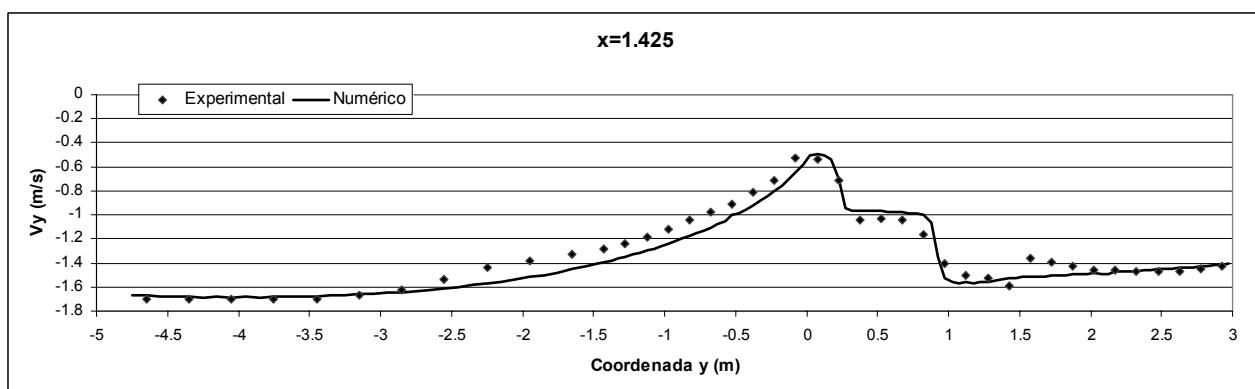
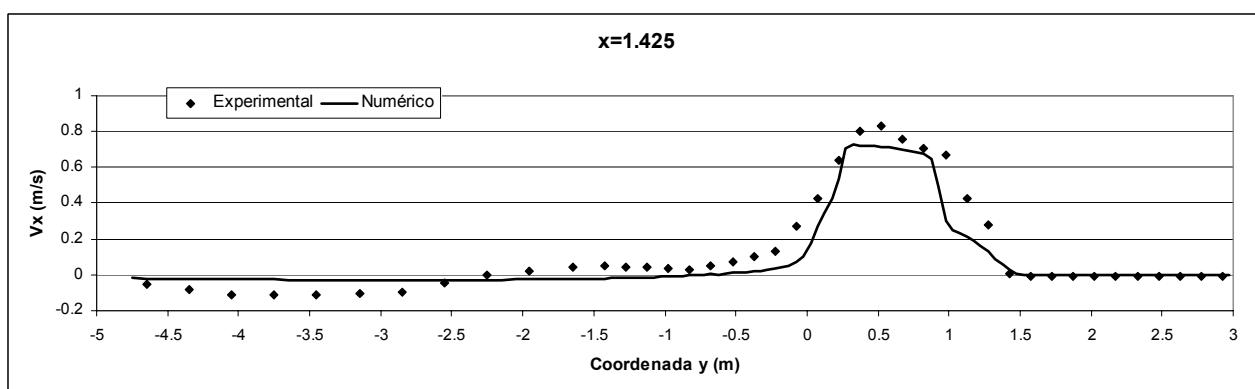
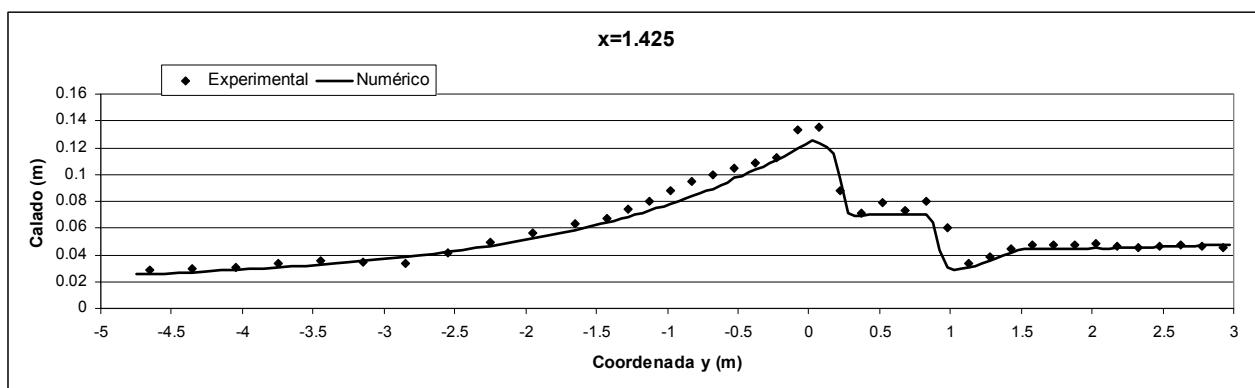
- Perfil longitudinal de calados,  $V_x$  y  $V_y$  a lo largo de cortes paralelos al eje  $y$  por  $x=0.075$ ,  $x=0.375$ ,  $x=0.675$ ,  $x=0.825$ ,  $x=1.125$ ,  $x=1.425$ .
- Perfil longitudinal de calados,  $V_x$  y  $V_y$  a lo largo de cortes paralelos al eje  $x$  por  $y=0.075$ ,  $y=0.375$ ,  $y=0.675$ ,  $y=0.825$ ,  $y=1.125$ ,  $y=1.425$ .

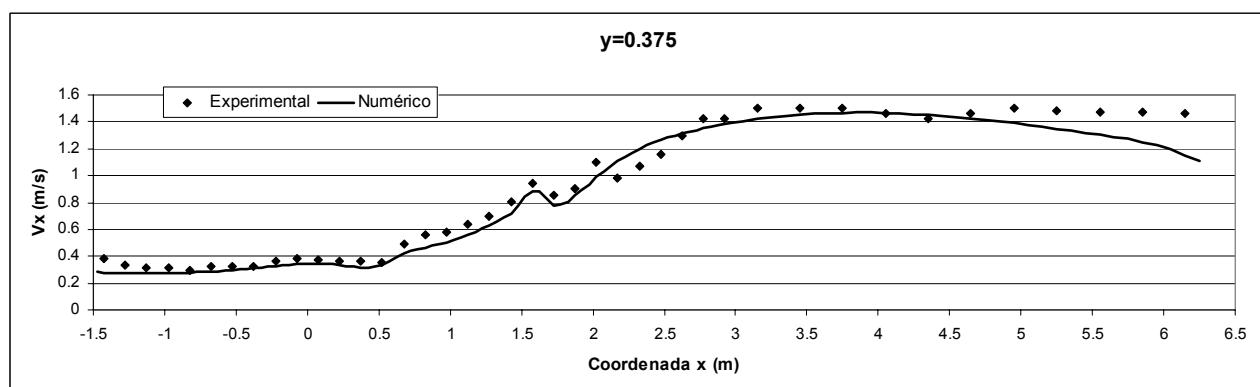
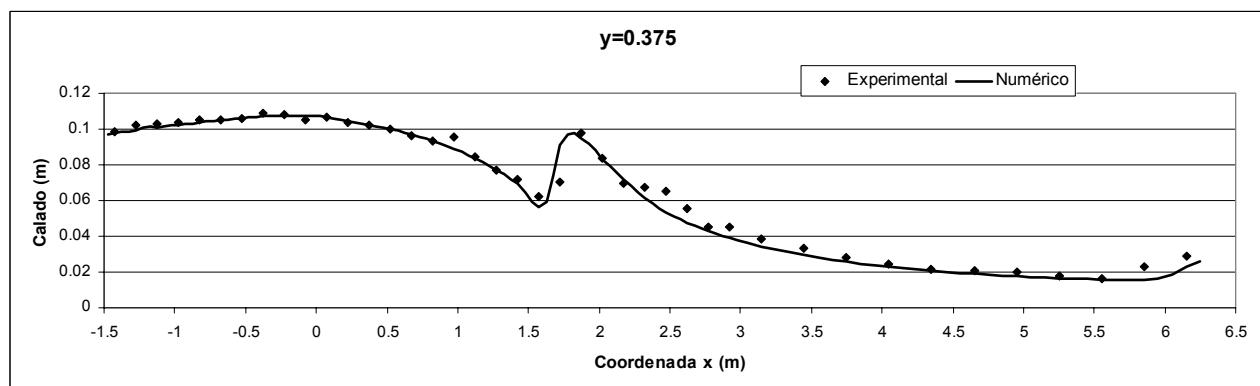
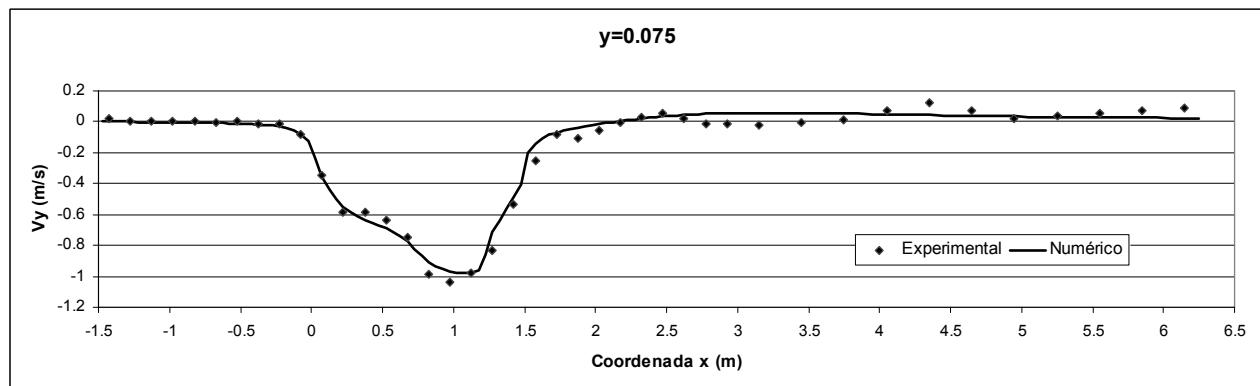
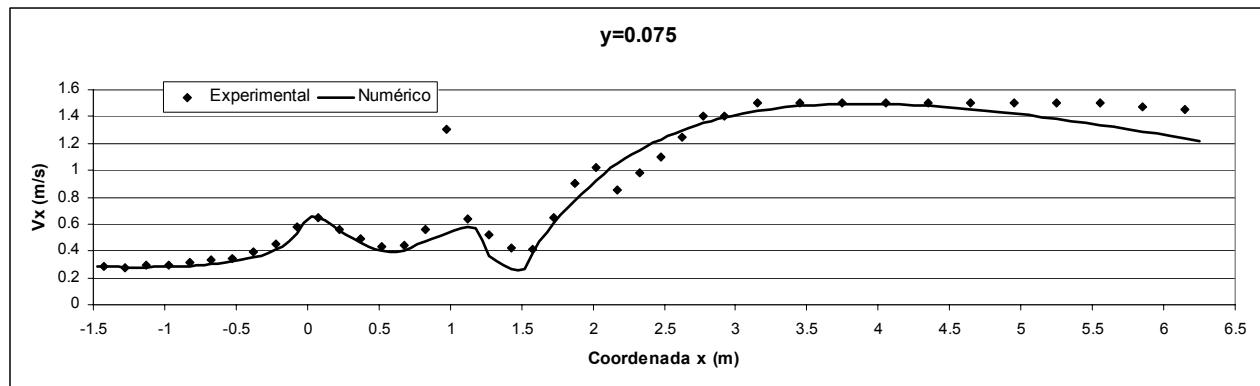


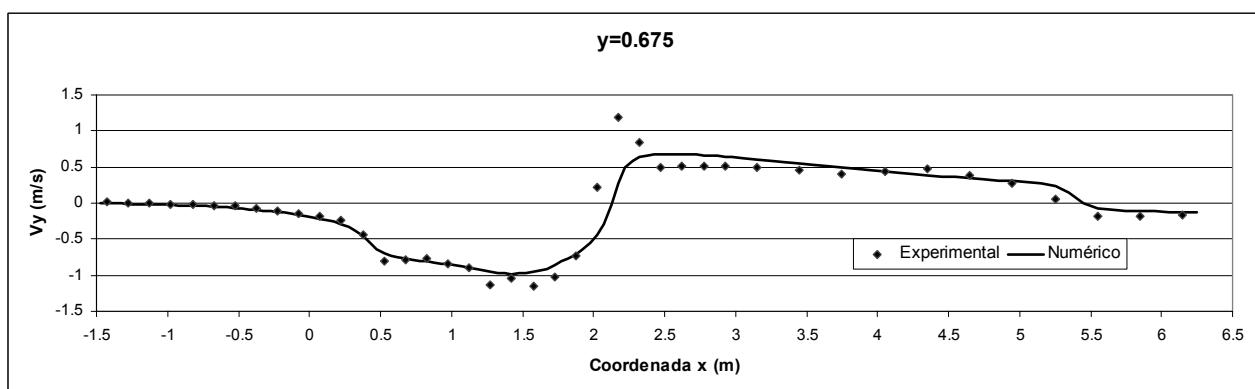
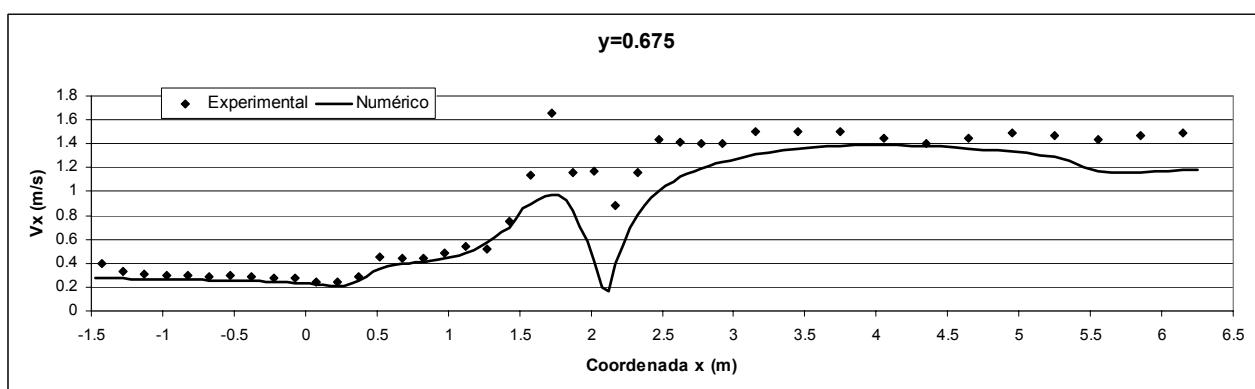
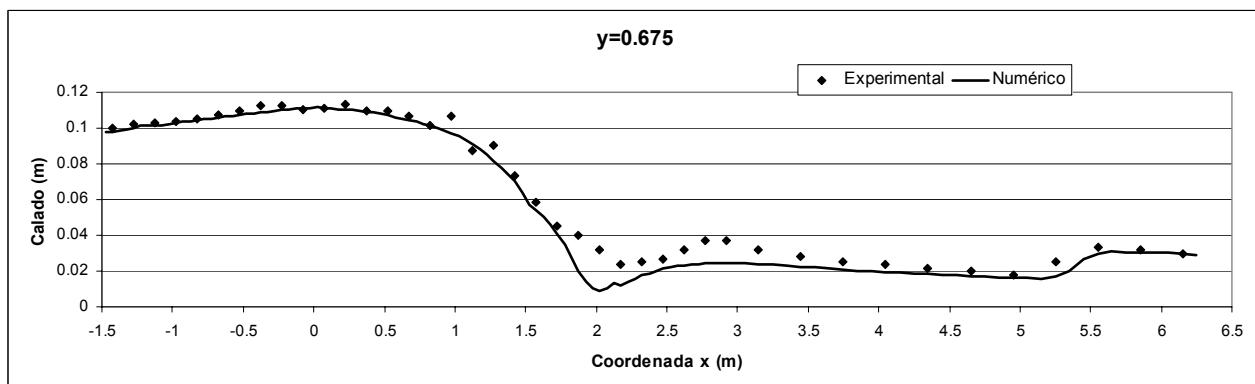
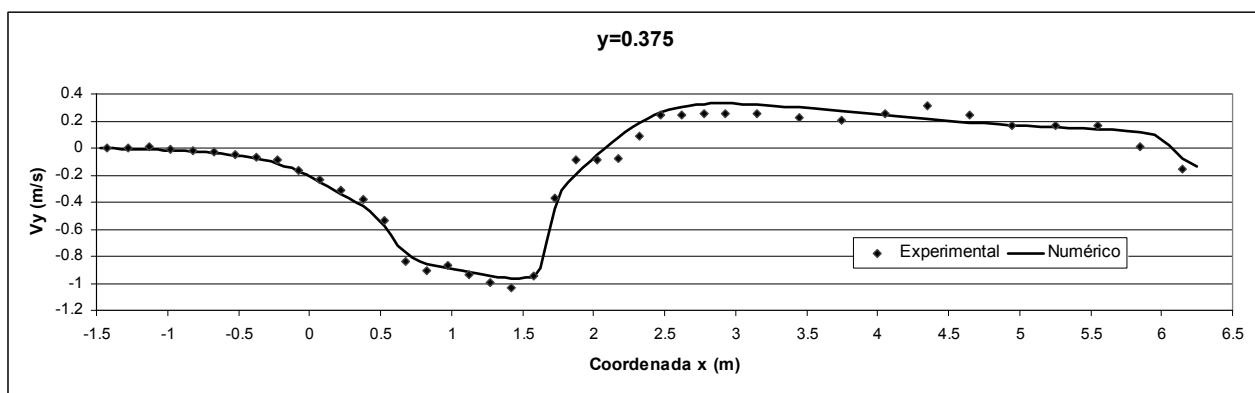


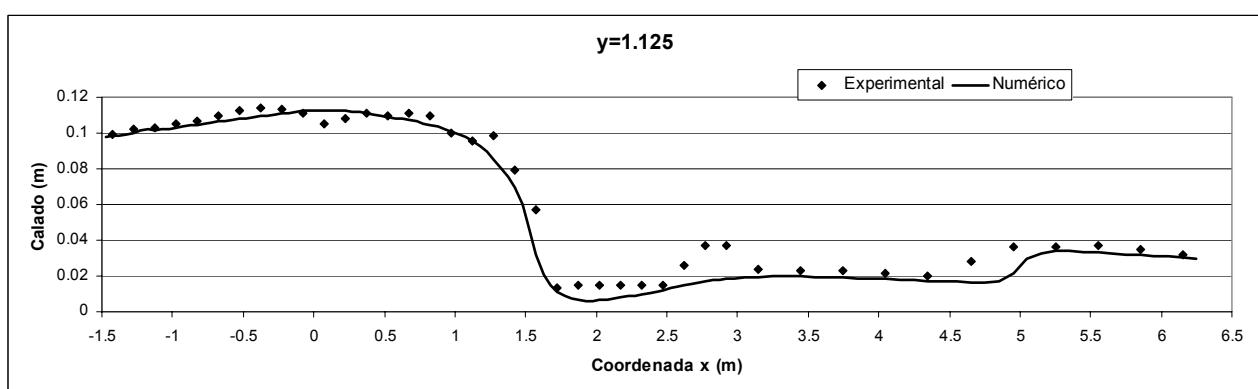
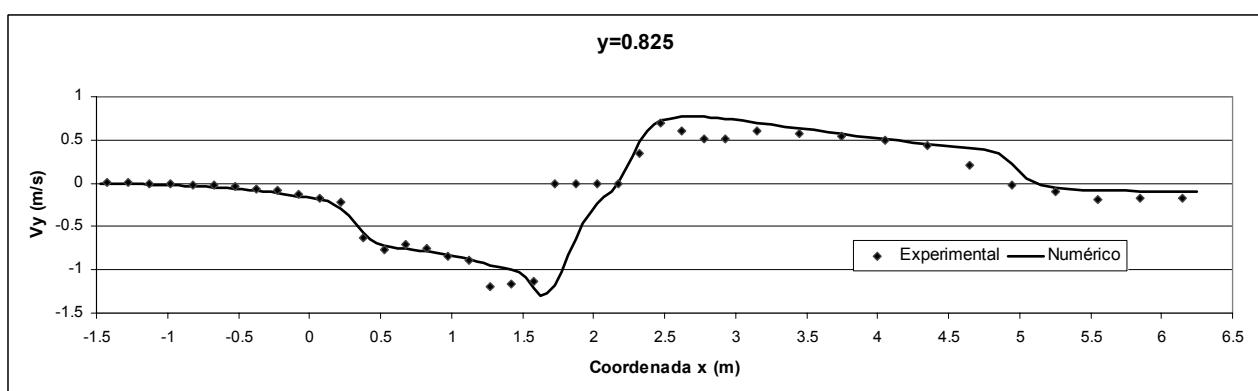
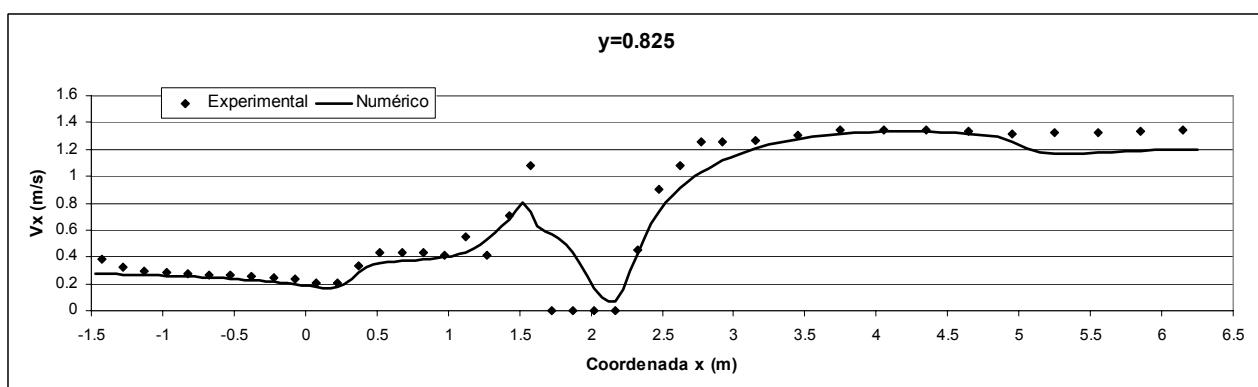
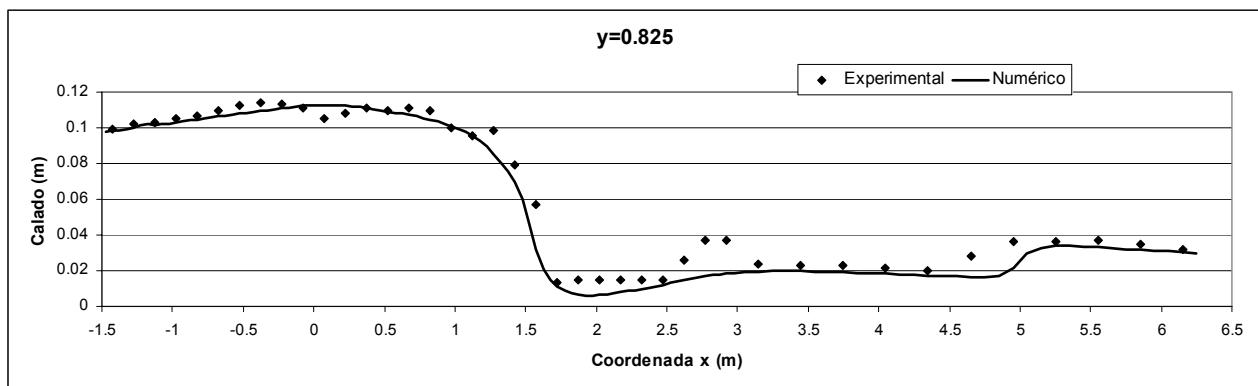


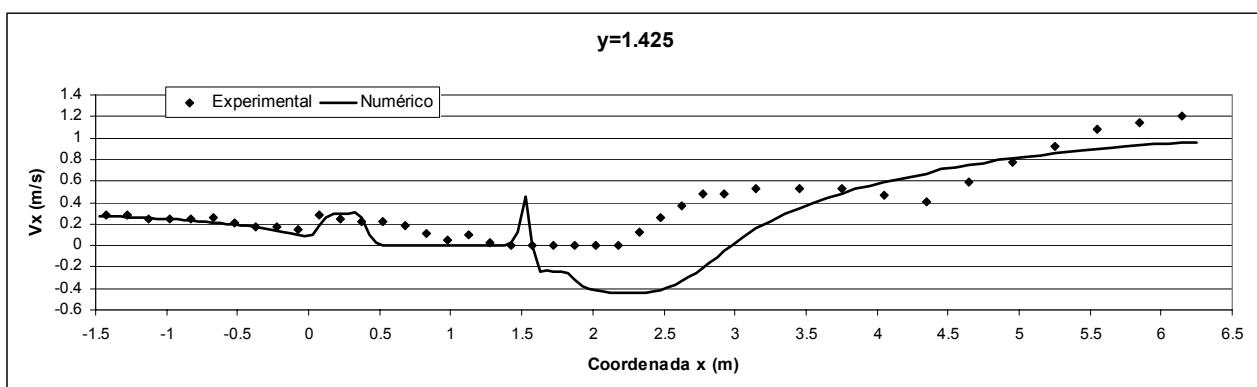
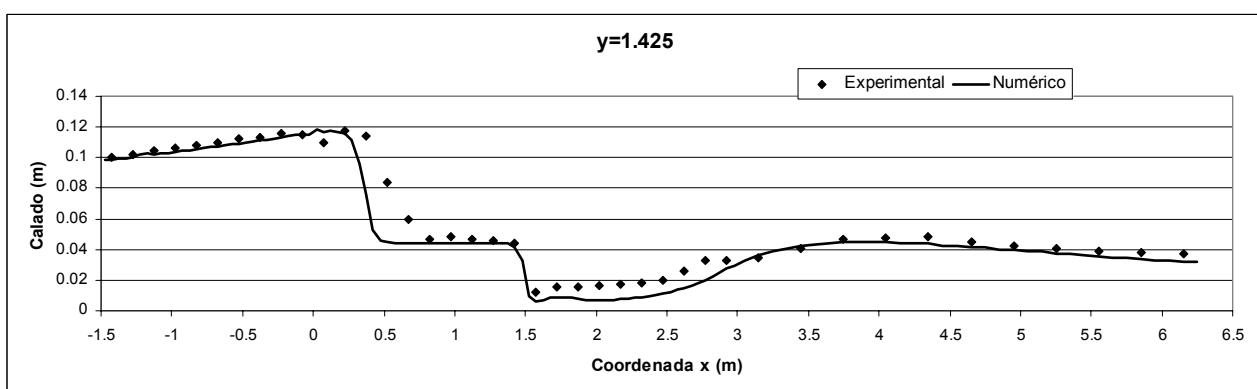
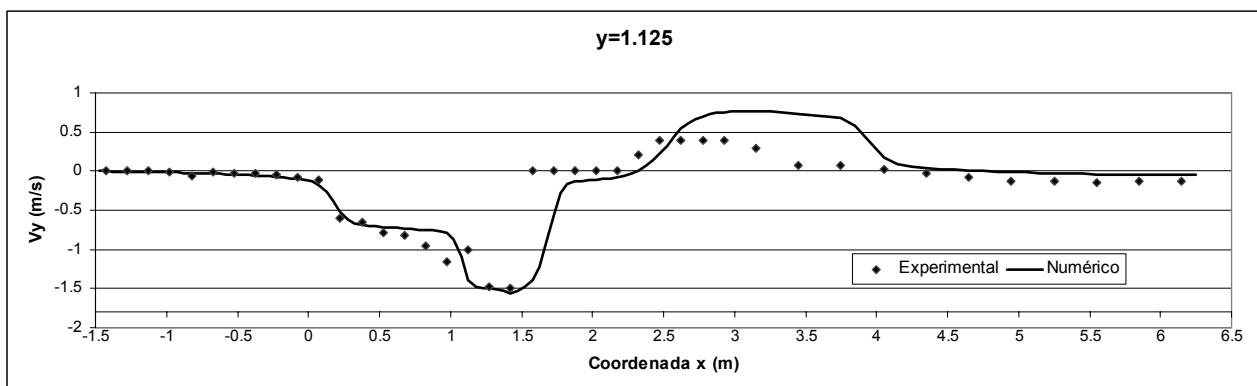
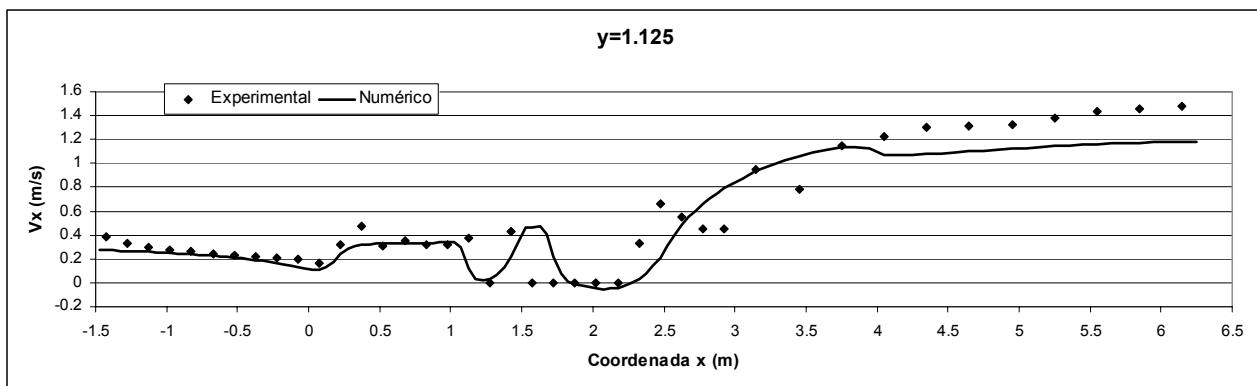


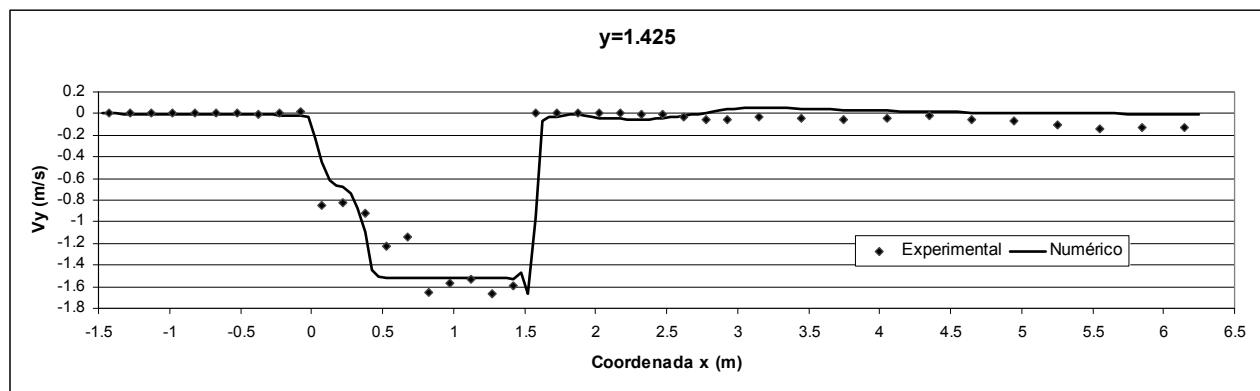












## Anejo 3 Verificación numérico-experimental. modelo reducido del río Besòs

Se presentan las gráficas de comparación entre las medidas de laboratorio y el cálculo numérico para el modelo reducido del río Besòs (apartado 7.9.2 del Capítulo 7). Las gráficas corresponden a 4 simulaciones de las 13 realizadas para la calibración. Las mismas simulaciones para las que se presentan resultados gráficos en el Capítulo 7.

En concreto, para cada simulación, se presenta:

- Comparación numérico-experimental, sección a sección, de cotas de lámina de agua y componentes de la velocidad.
- Comparación numérico-experimental de perfiles longitudinales de cota de lámina de agua por la margen izquierda, centro del cauce principal, y margen derecha.
- Comparación numérico-experimental de perfiles longitudinales de  $V_x$  por la margen izquierda, centro del cauce principal, y margen derecha.
- Comparación numérico-experimental de perfiles longitudinales de  $V_y$  por la margen izquierda, centro del cauce principal, y margen derecha.
- Comparación numérico-experimental (nube de puntos) de la componente de la velocidad en la dirección perpendicular a las secciones transversales ( $V_x$ )
- Comparación numérico-experimental (nube de puntos) de la componente de la velocidad en la dirección tangente a las secciones transversales ( $V_y$ )

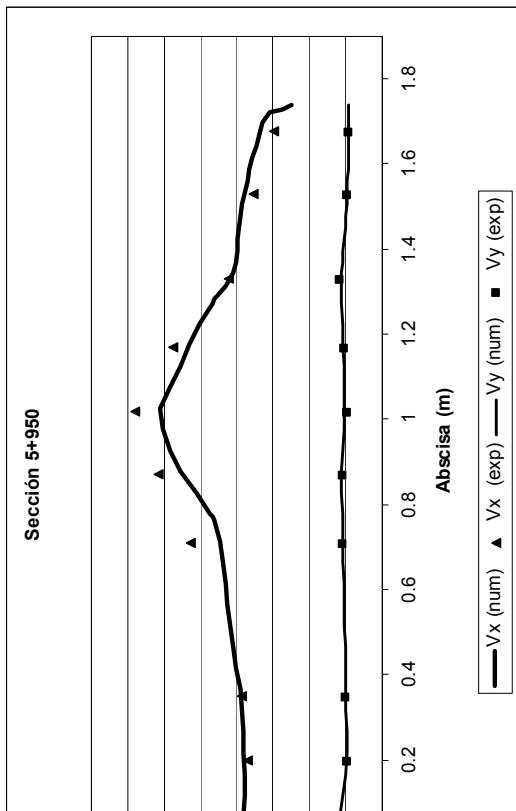
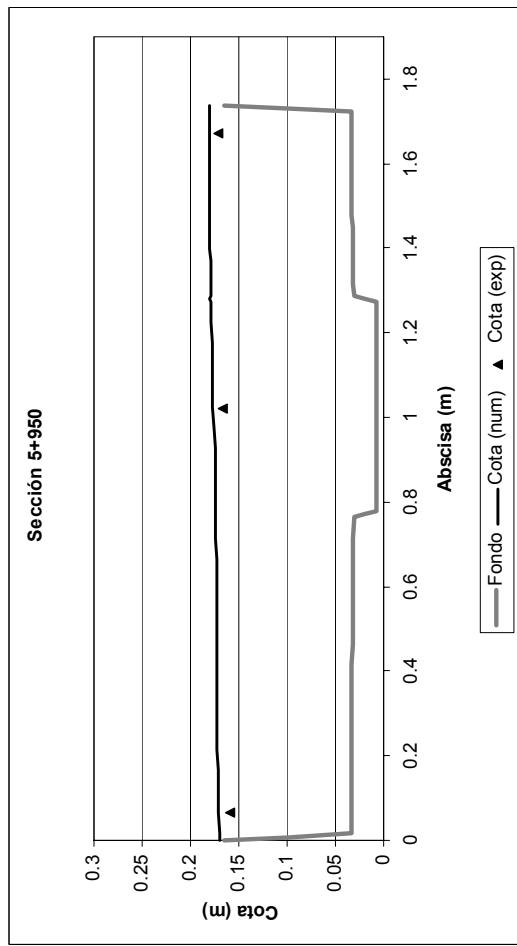
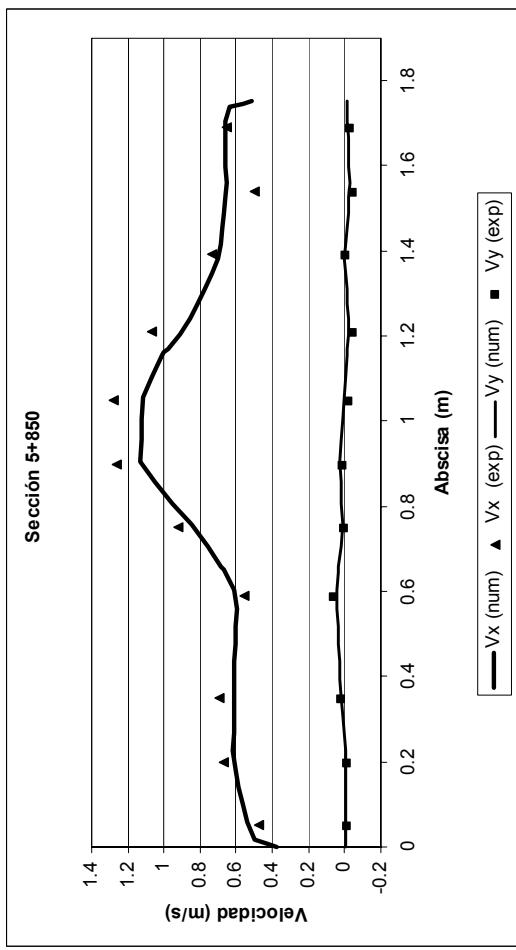
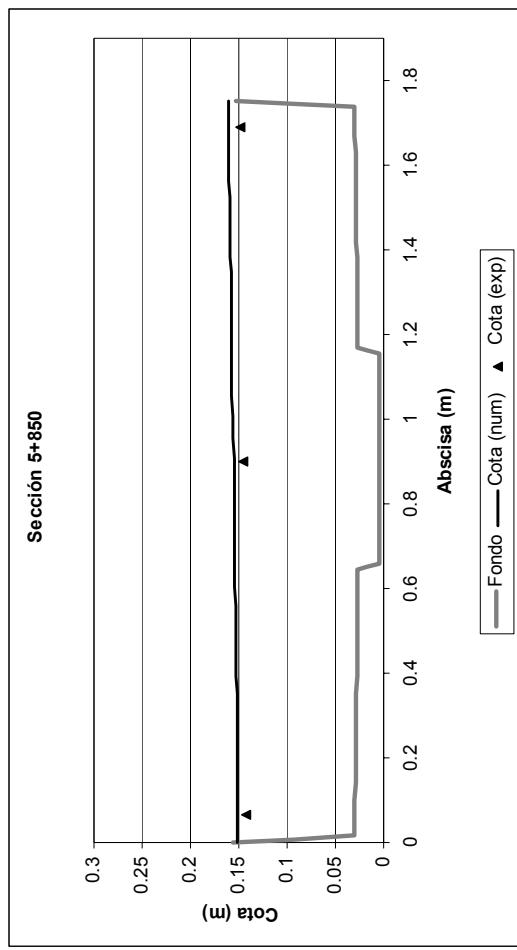
Las características de rugosidad de cada simulación se detallan en la tabla siguiente.

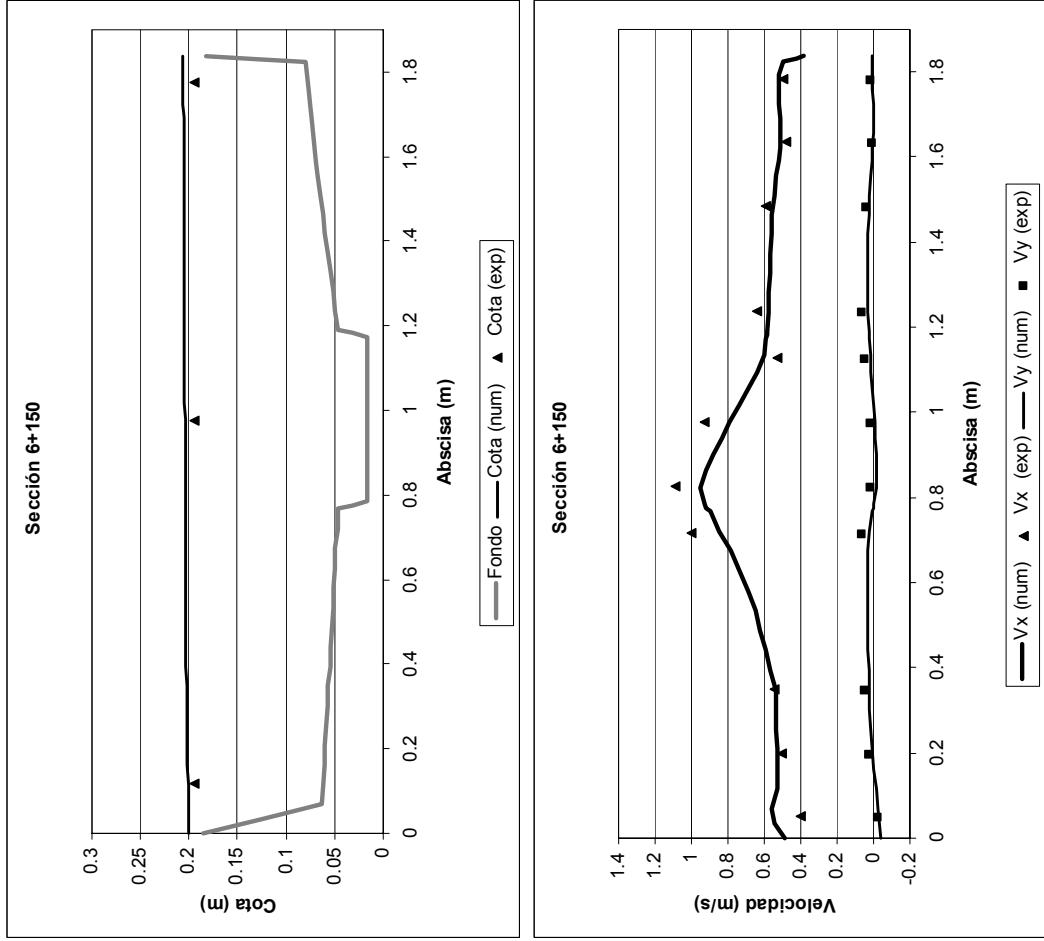
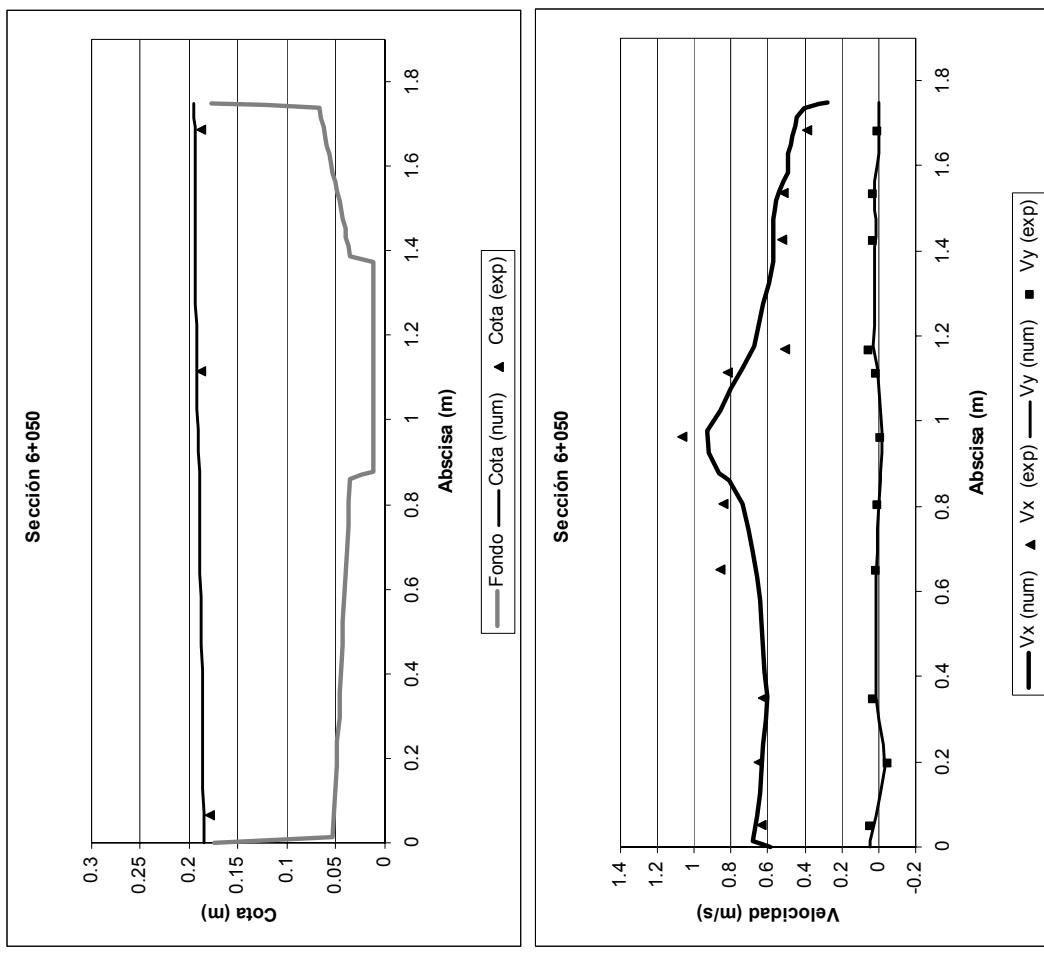
Simulación	Rugosidad en el cauce ( $n_c$ )	Rugosidad en las llanuras ( $n_{ll}$ )
1	0.025	0.0487
3	0.018	0.0475 (95% original)
4	0.025	Original
10	0.018	97.5% de la original



# Simulación 1

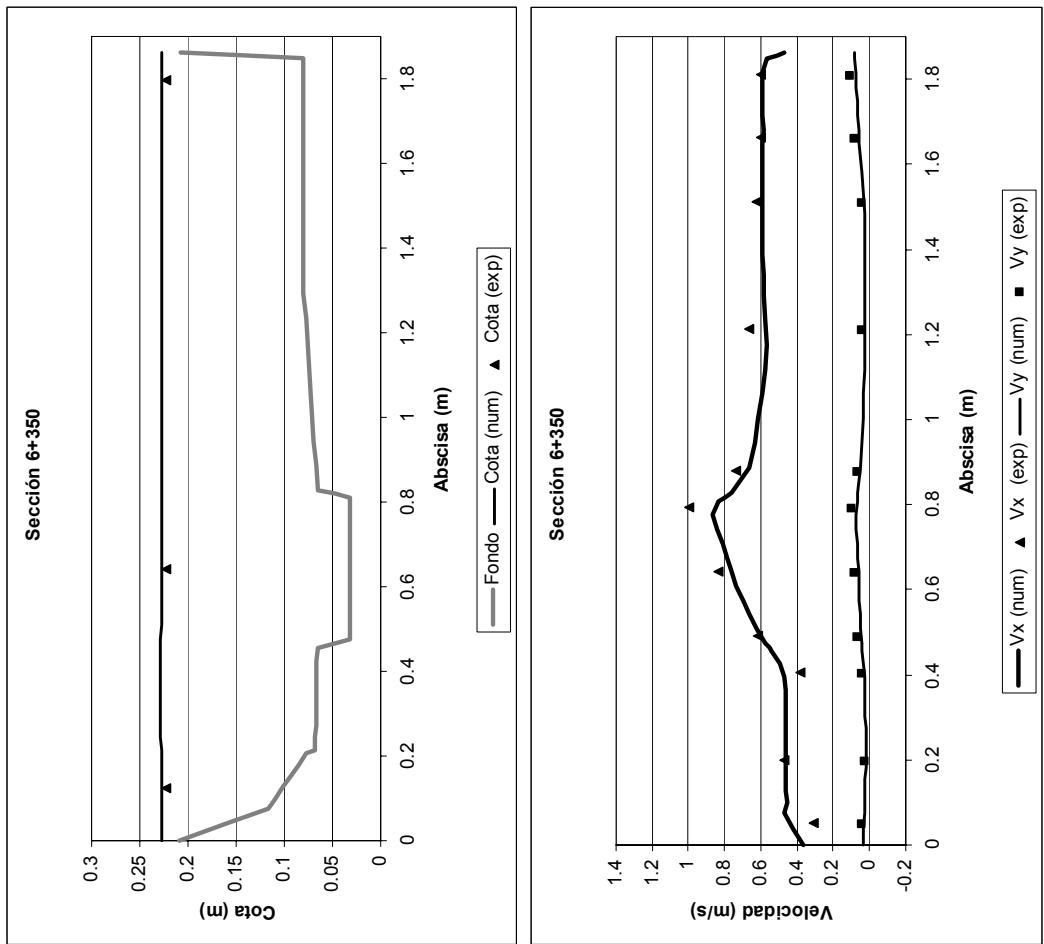
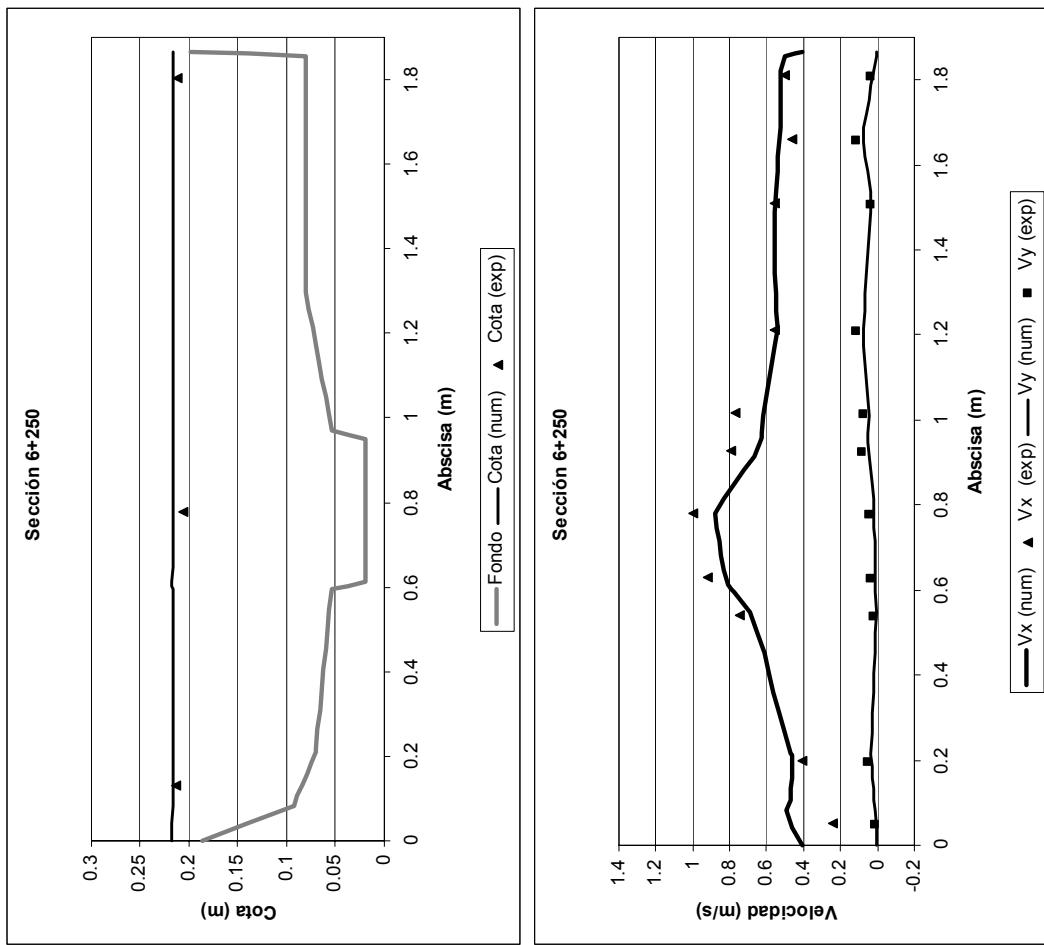
## Anejo 3 A3-III

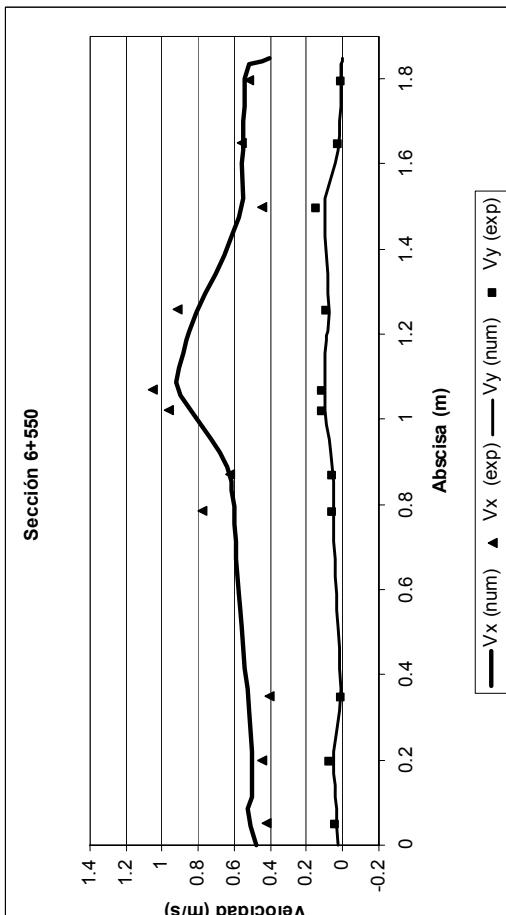
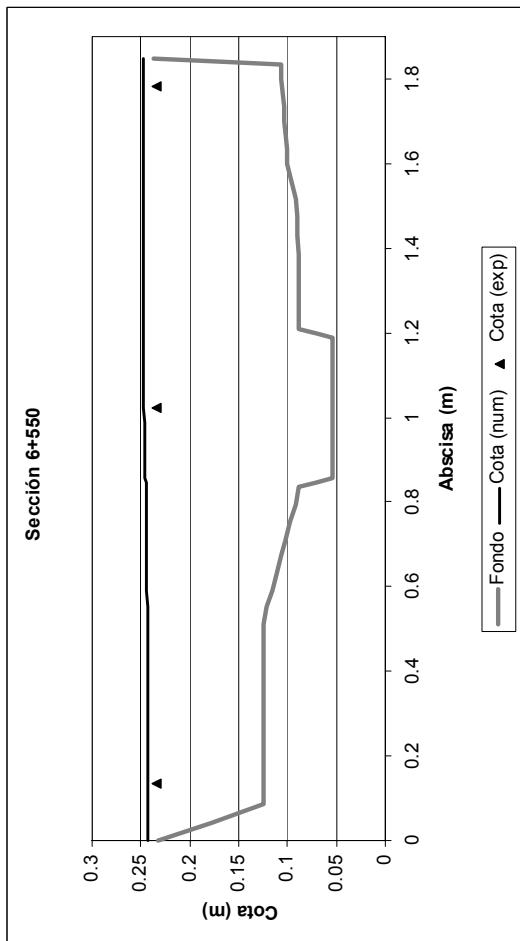
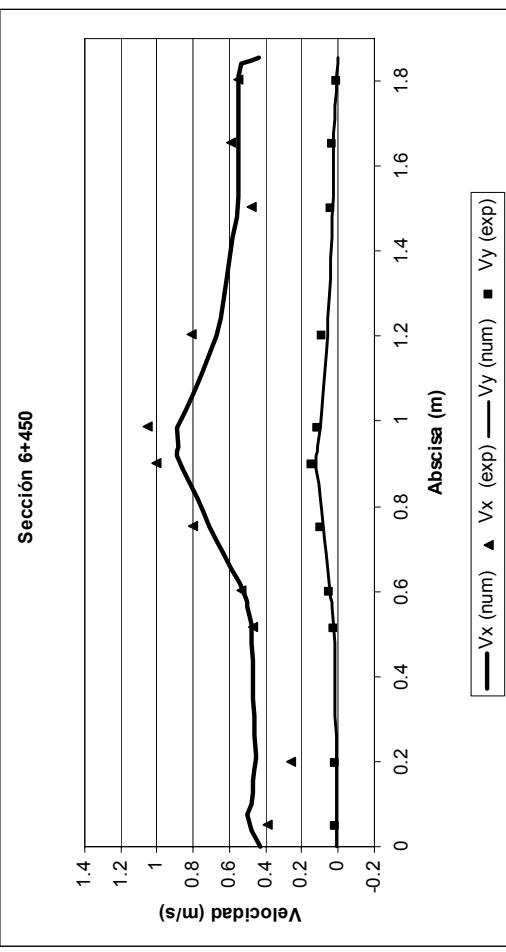
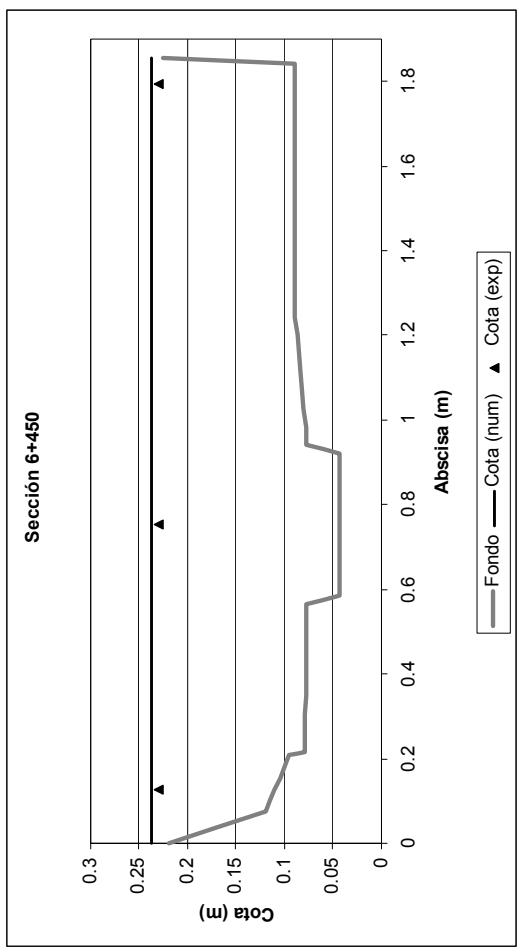


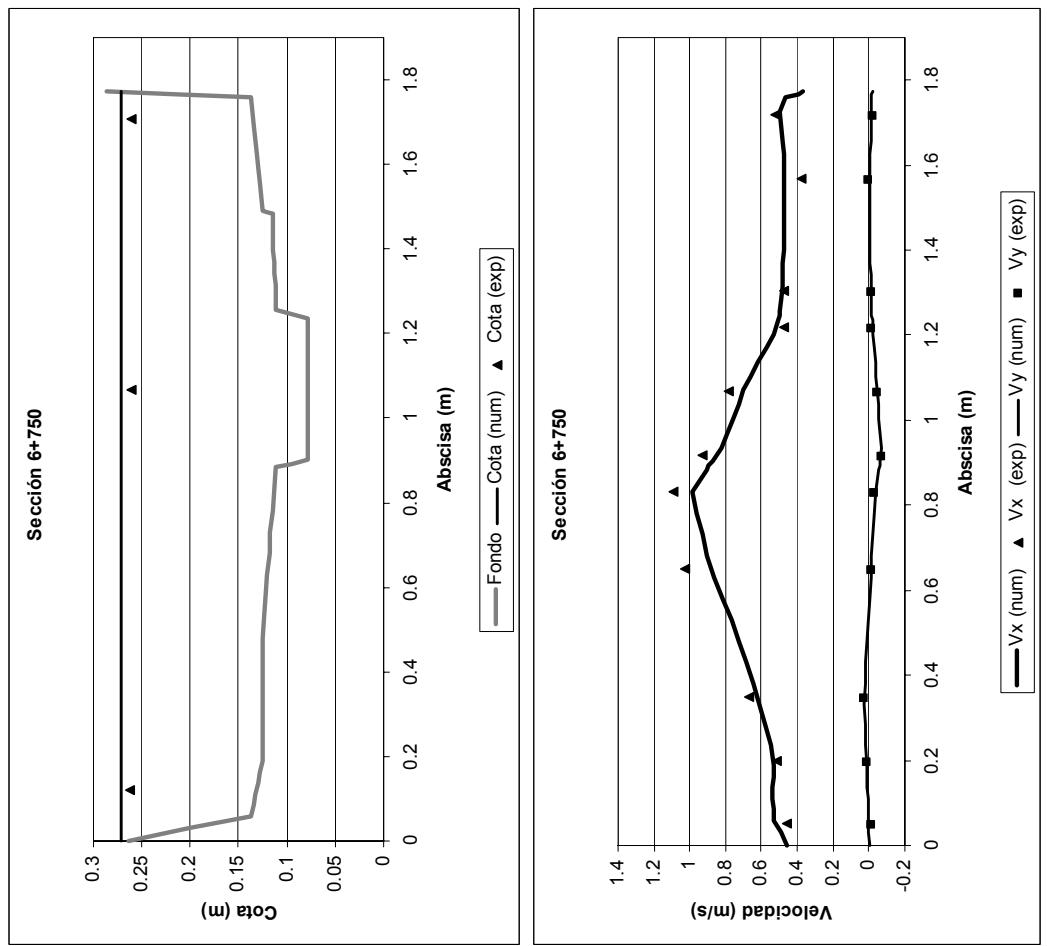
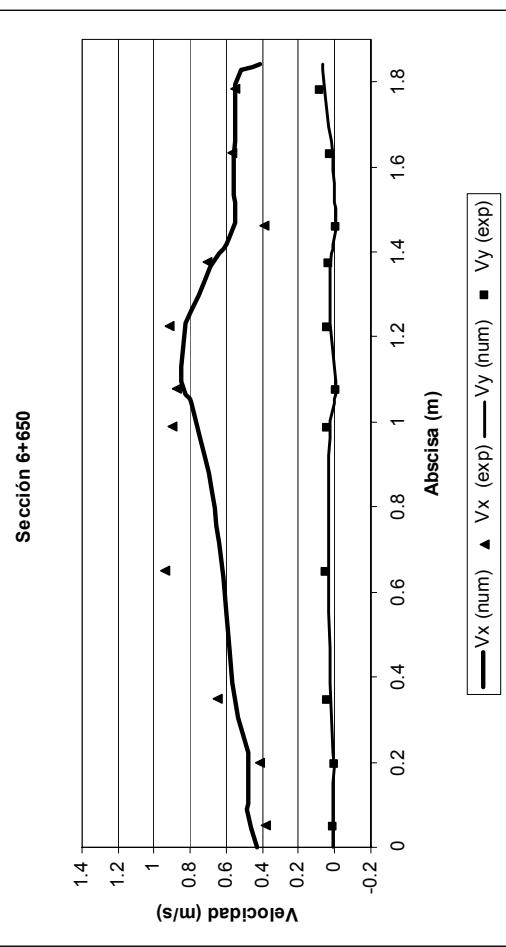
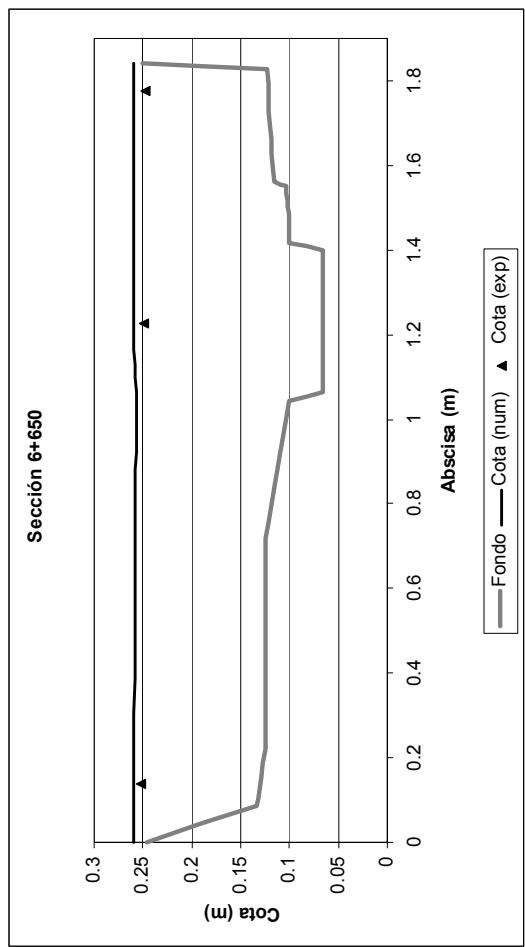


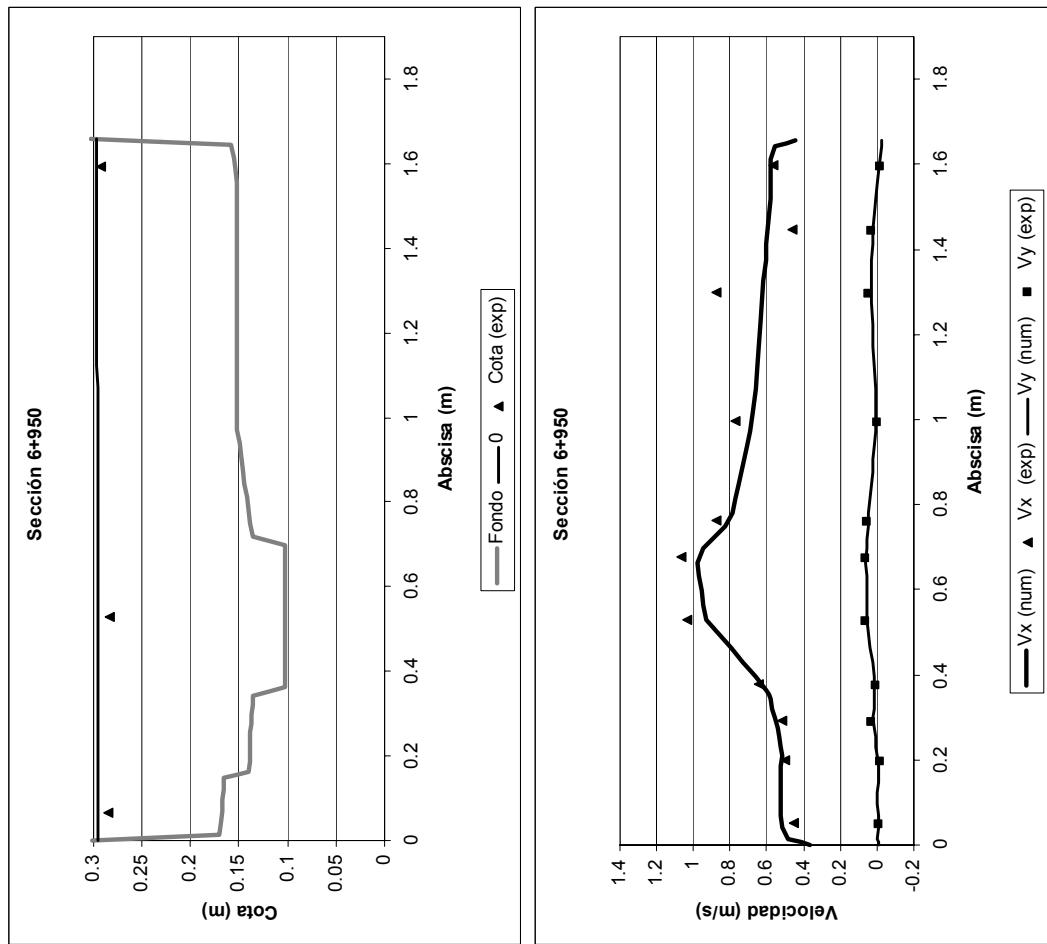
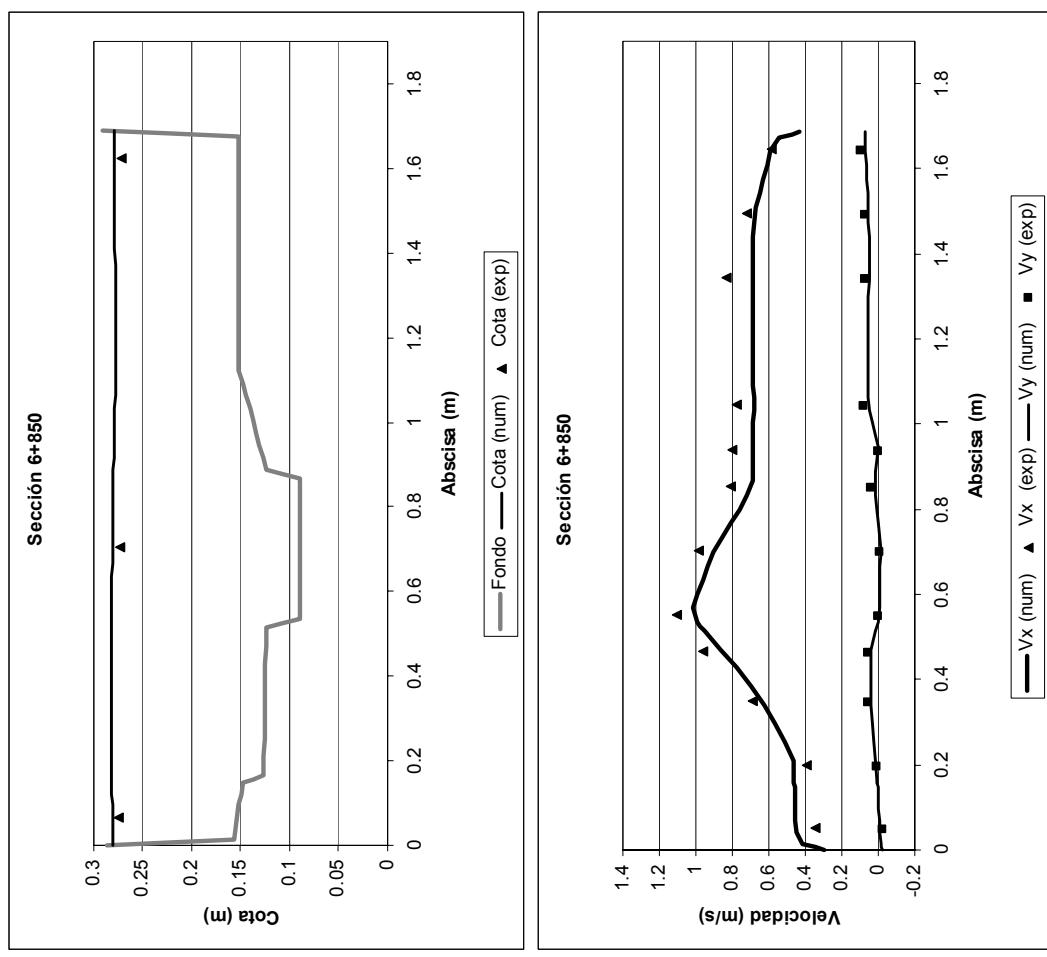
## Simulación 1

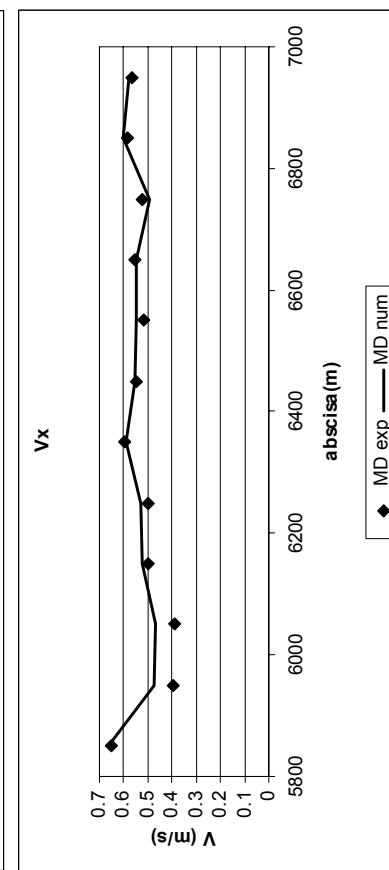
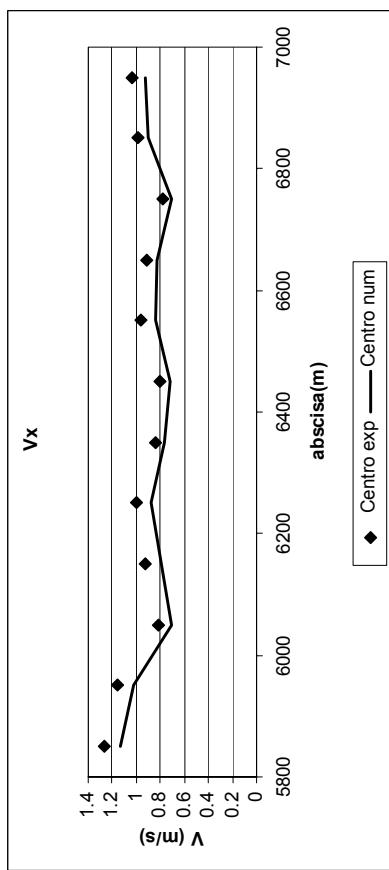
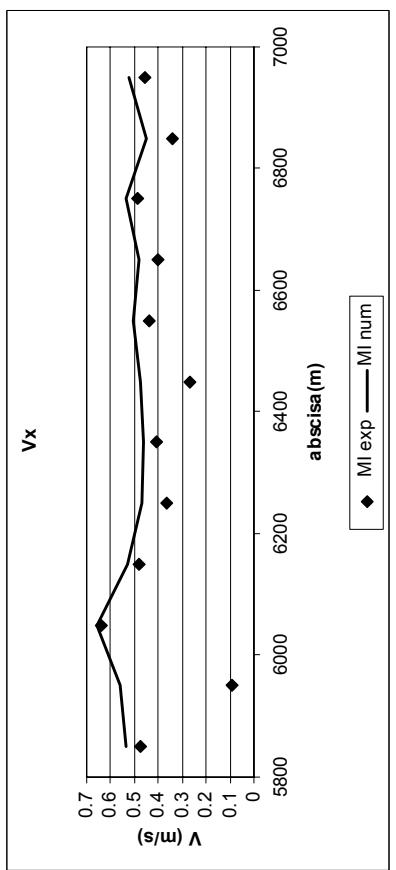
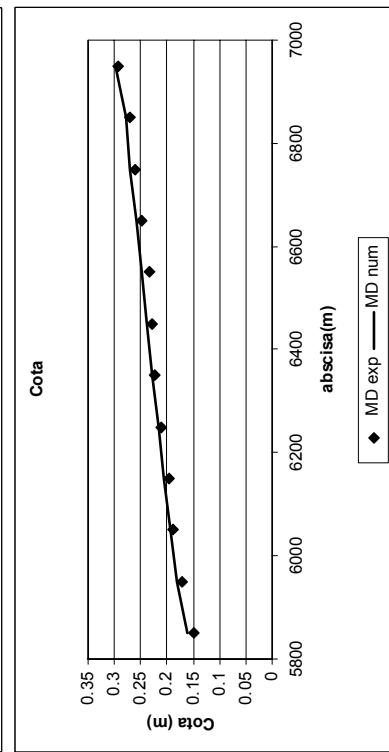
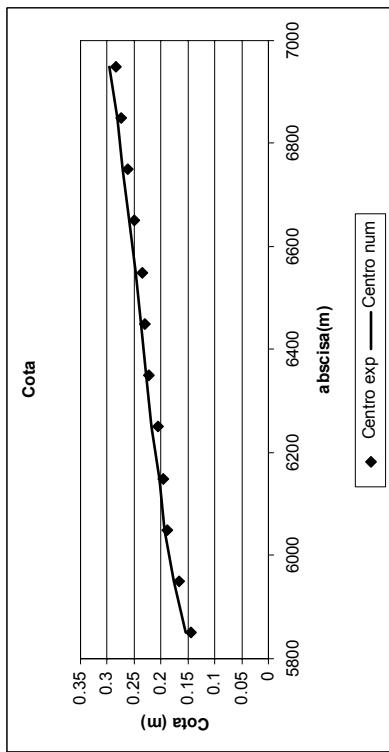
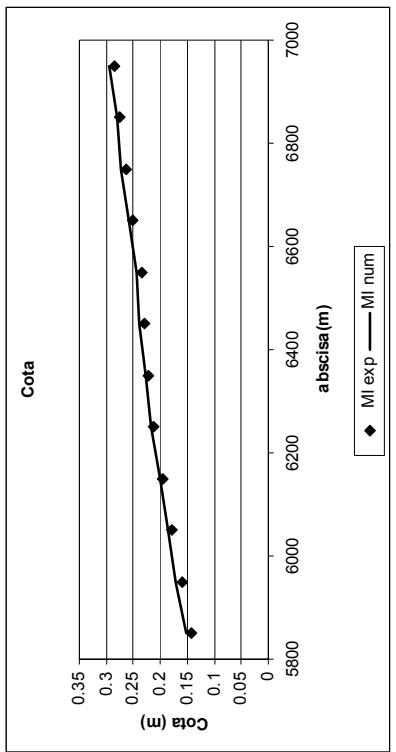
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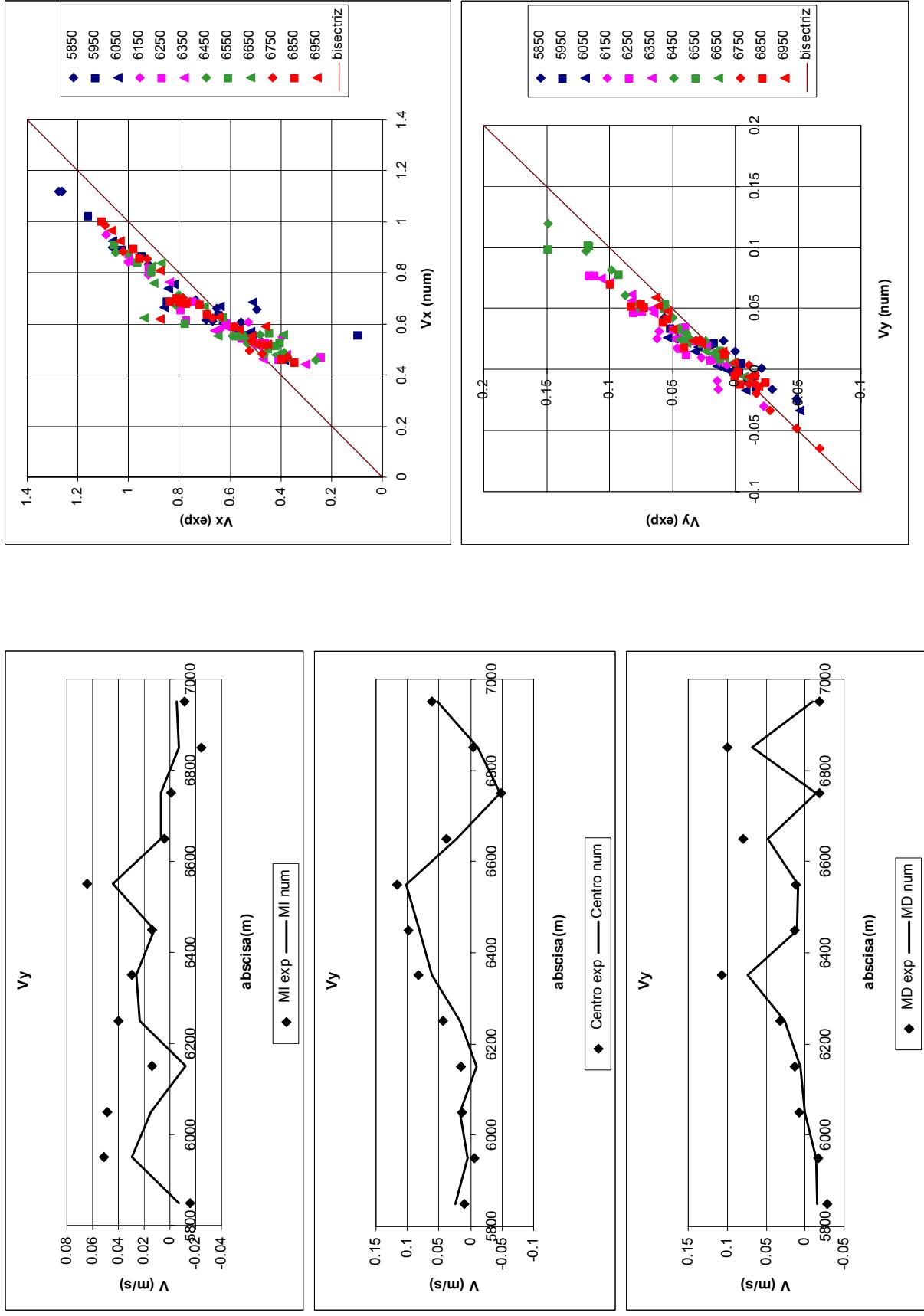






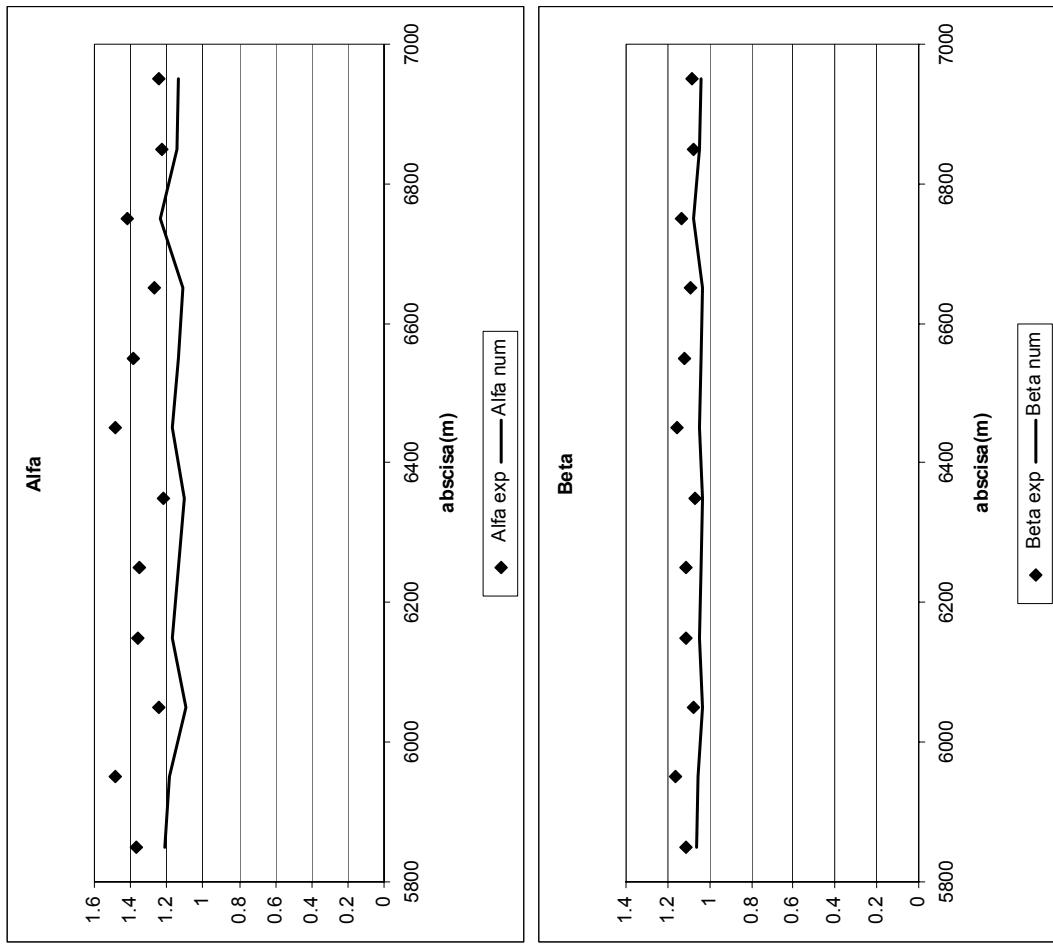




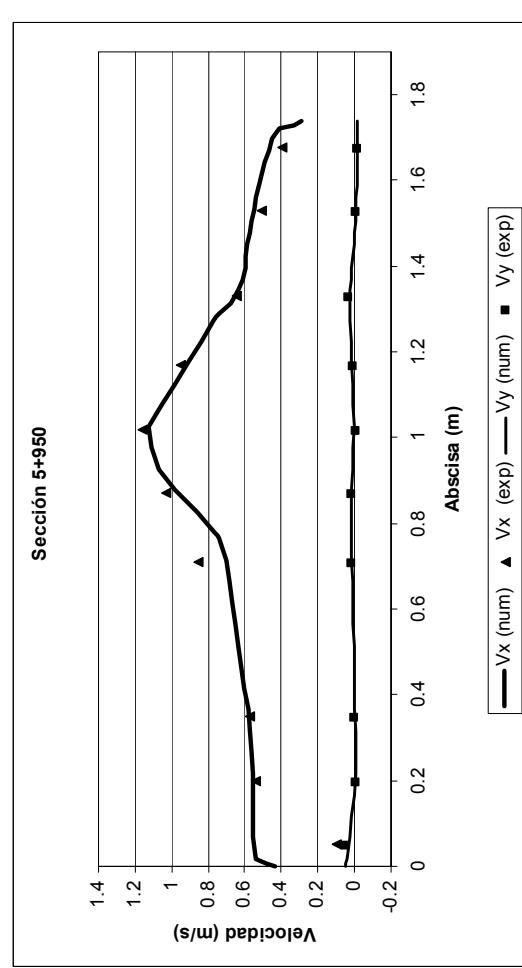
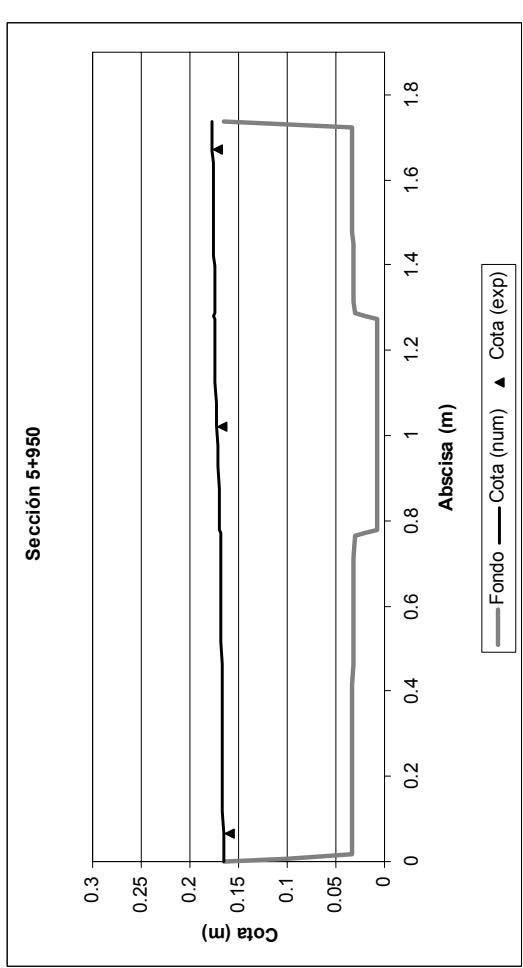
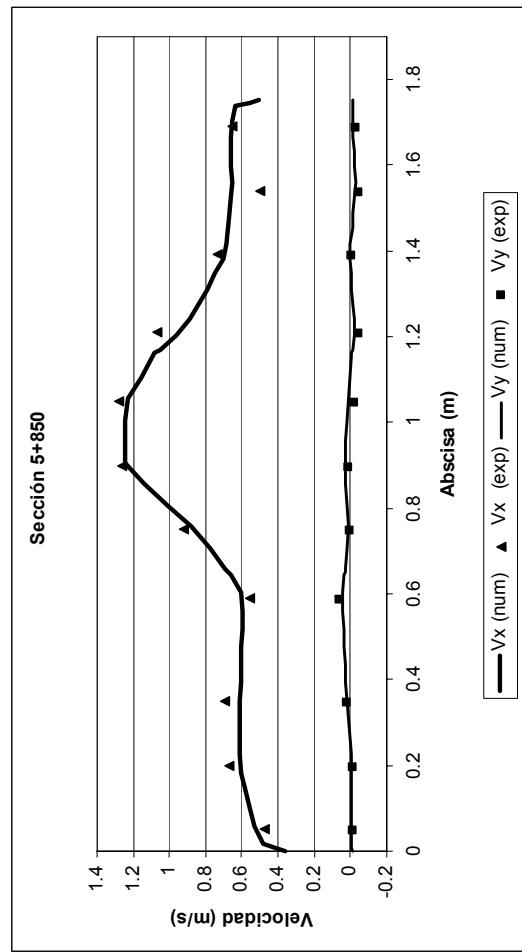
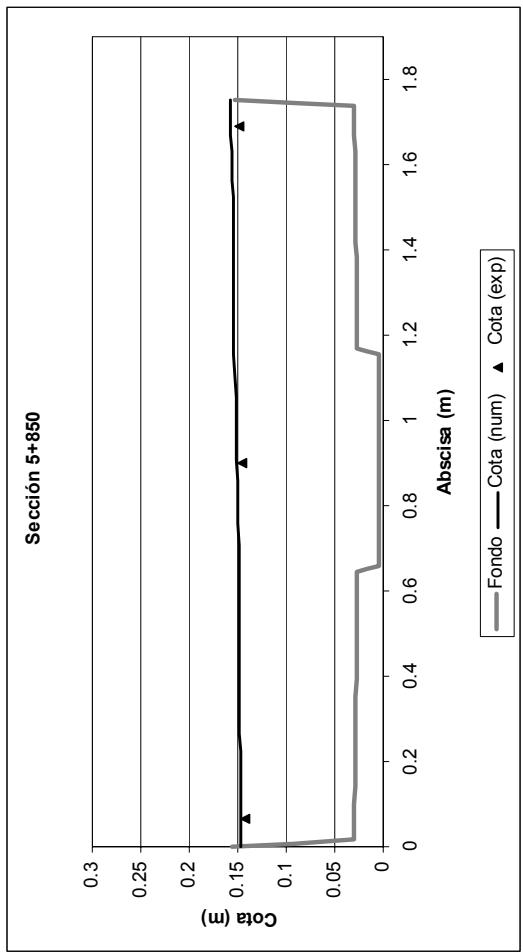


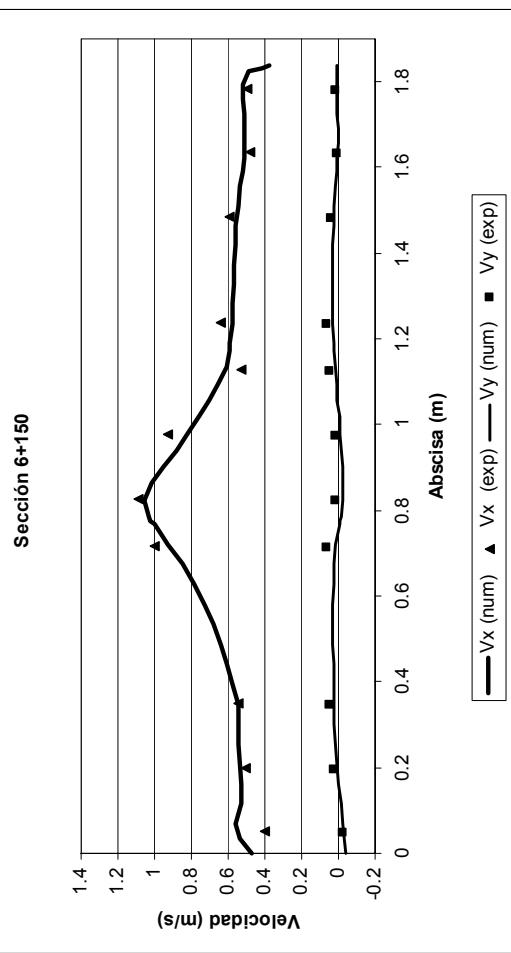
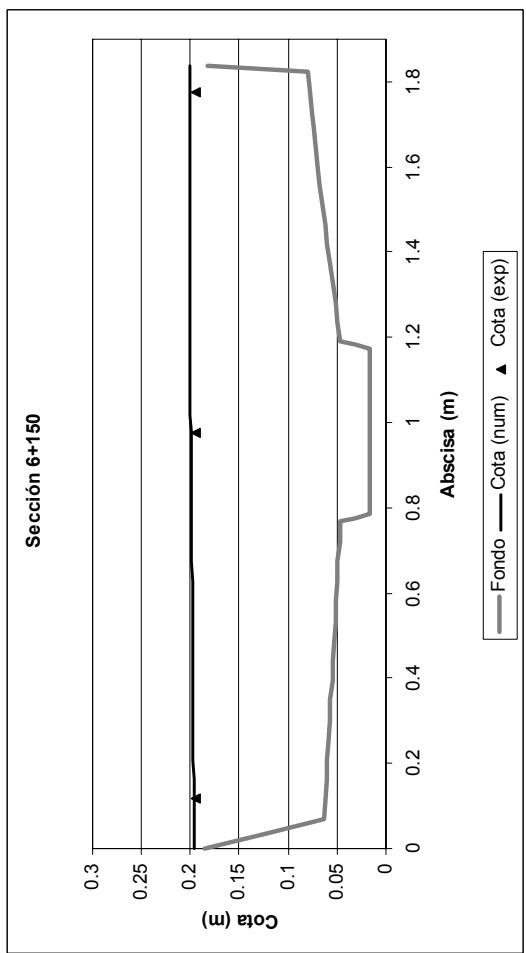
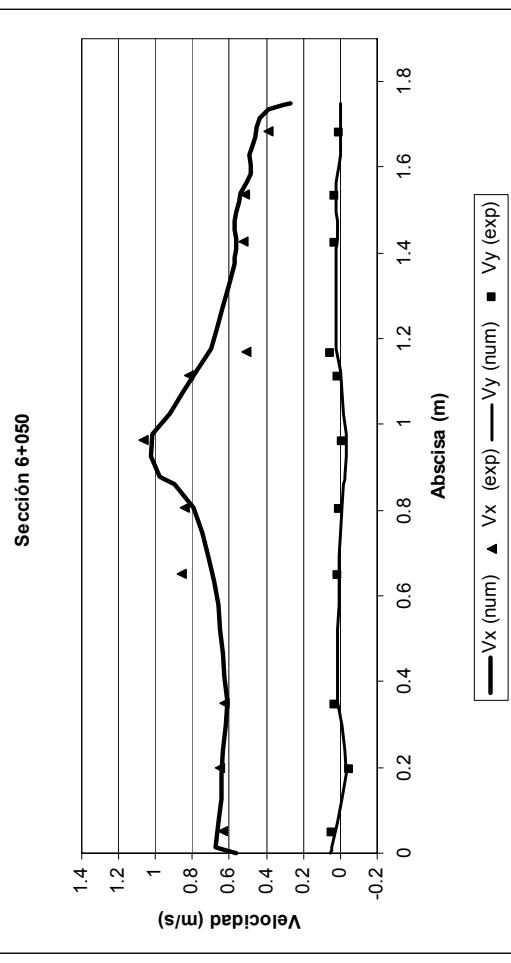
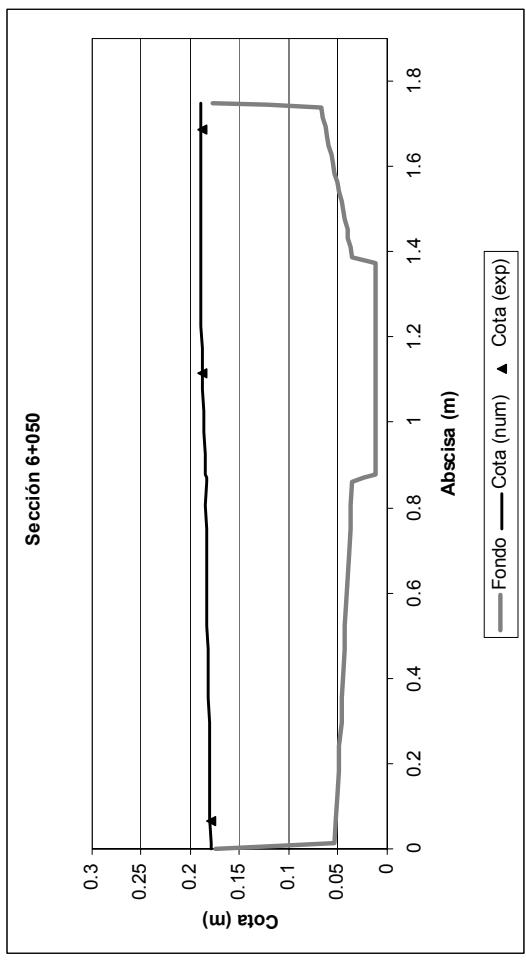
## Simulación 1

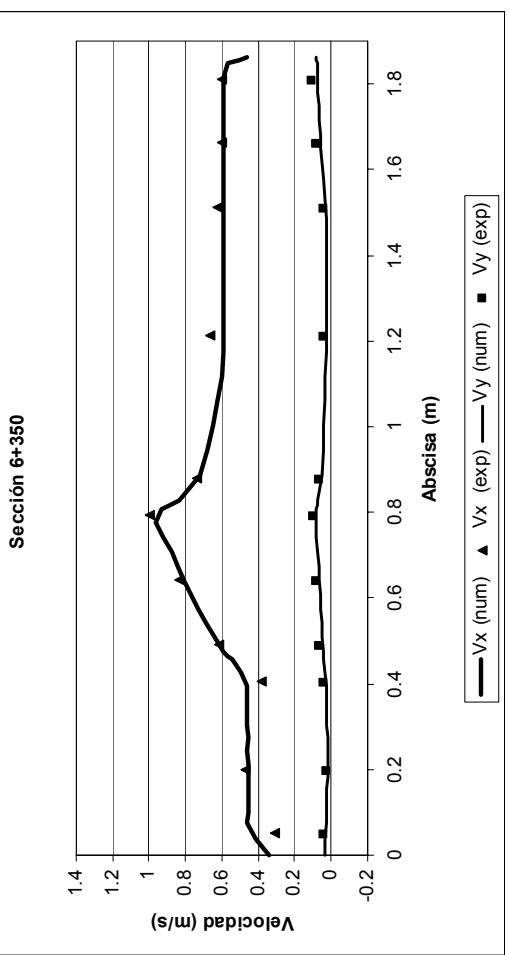
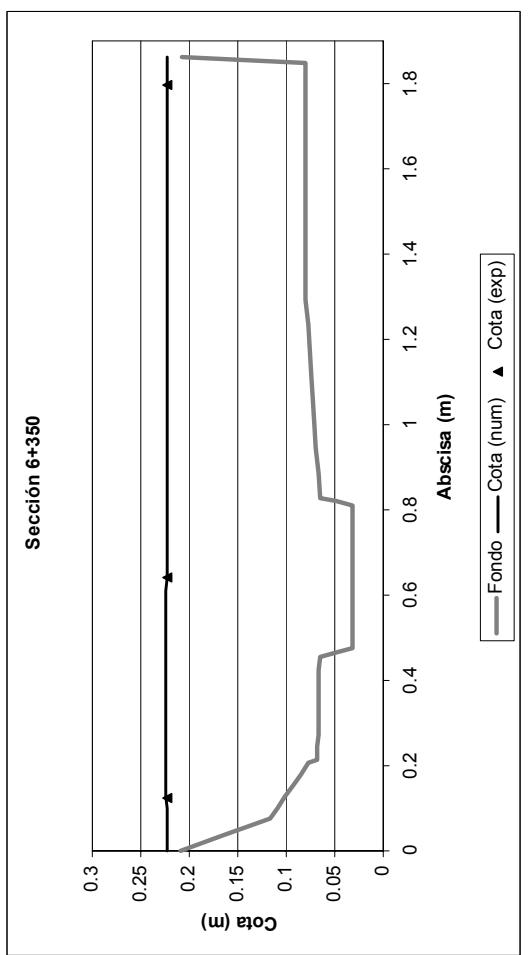
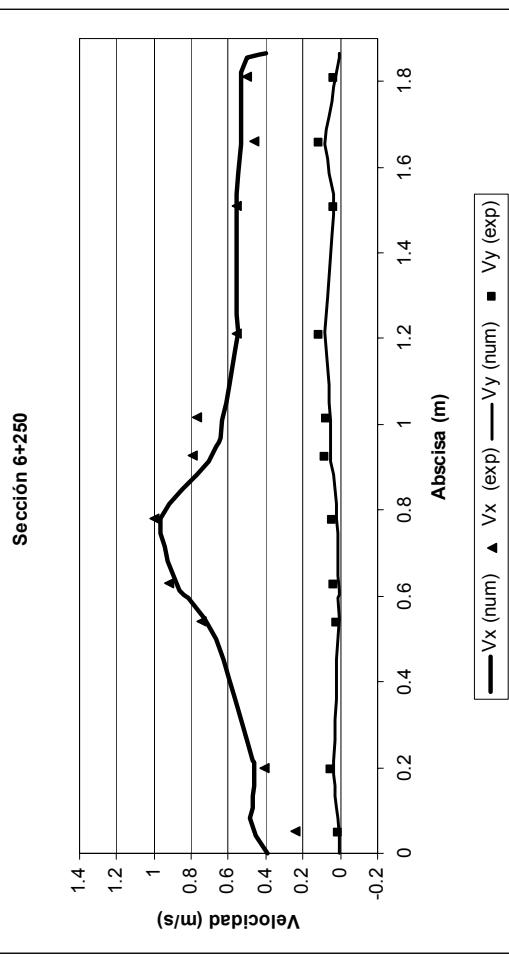
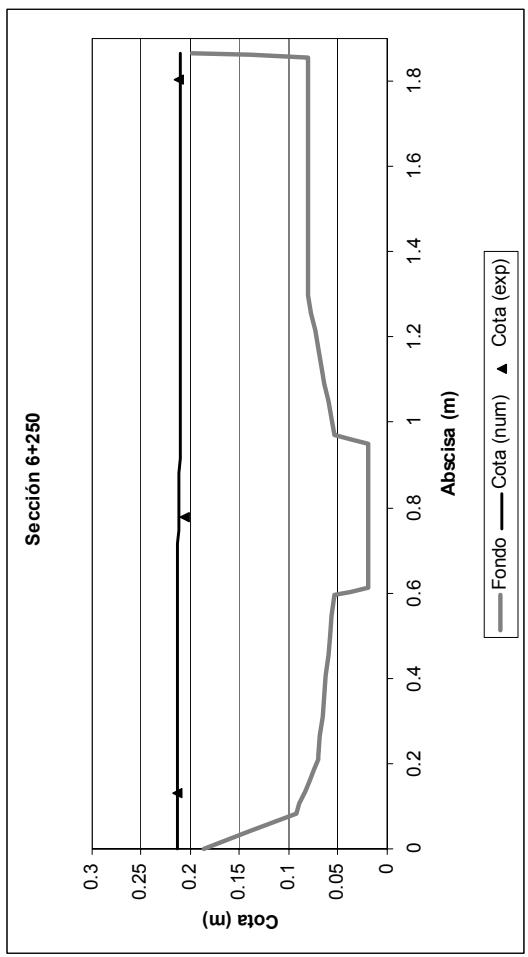
## Anexo 3 A3-XI

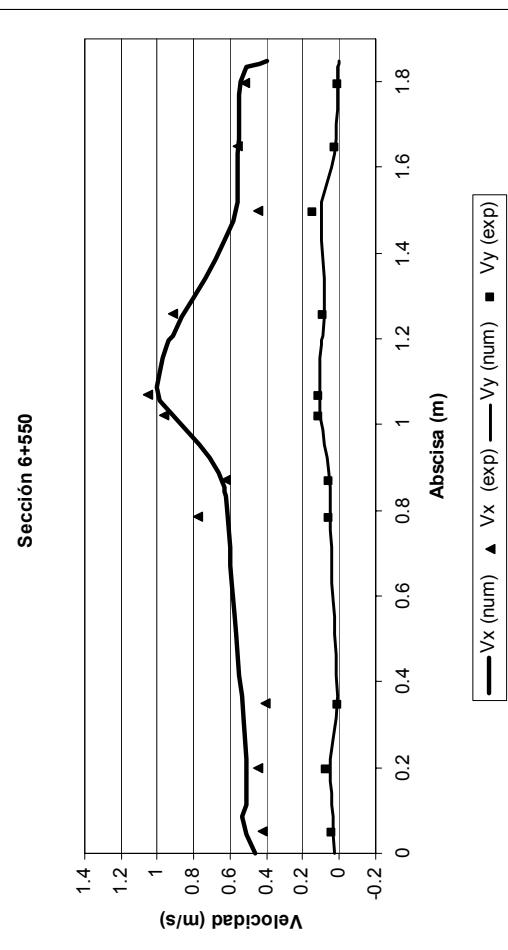
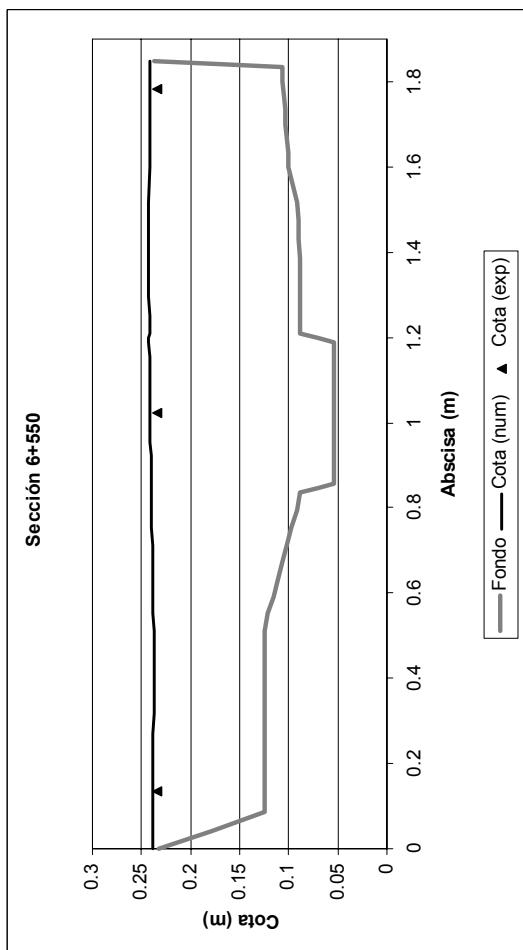
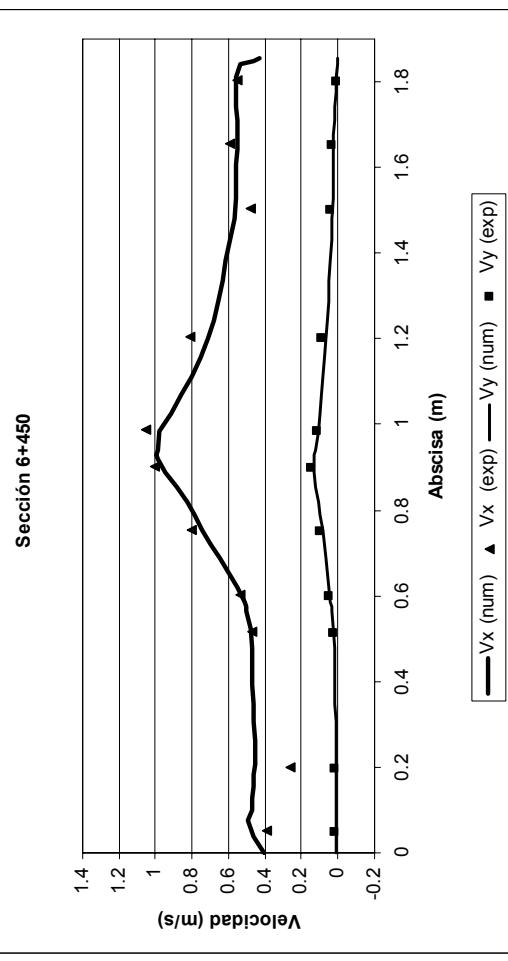
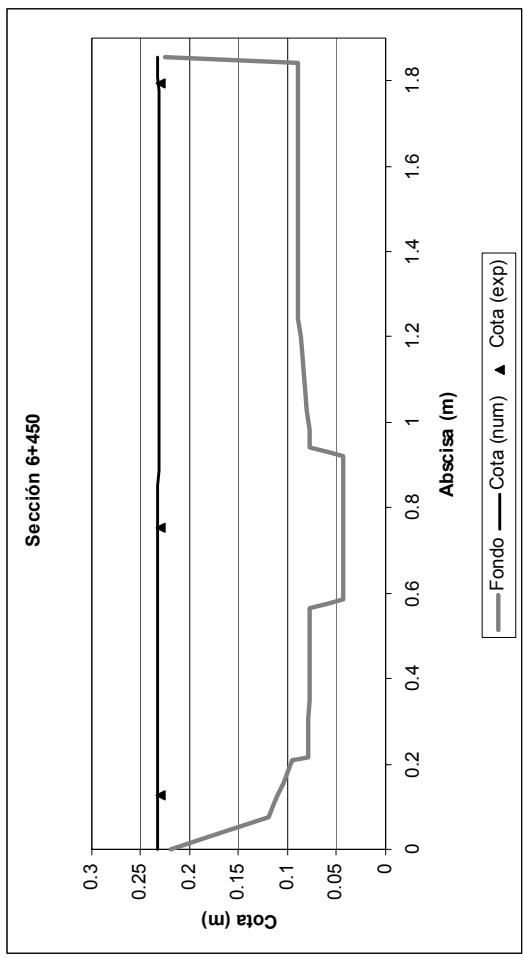


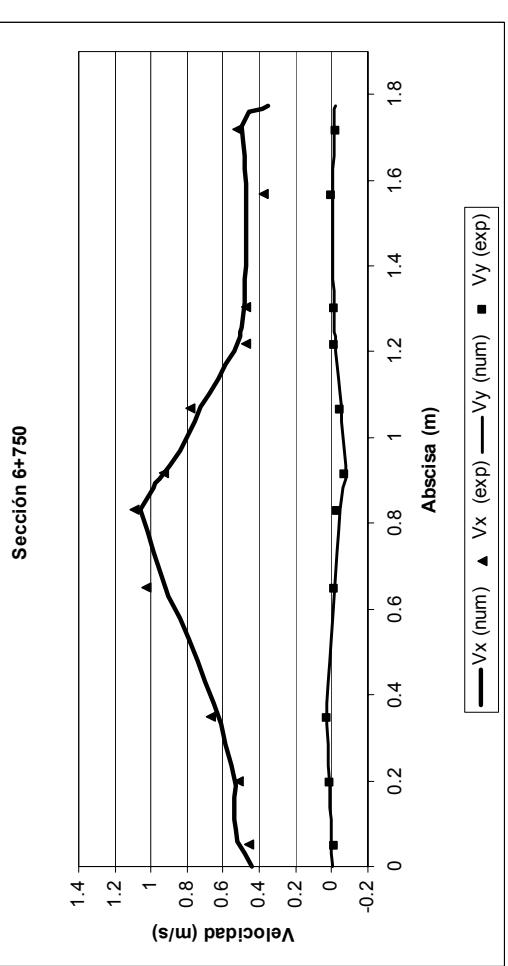
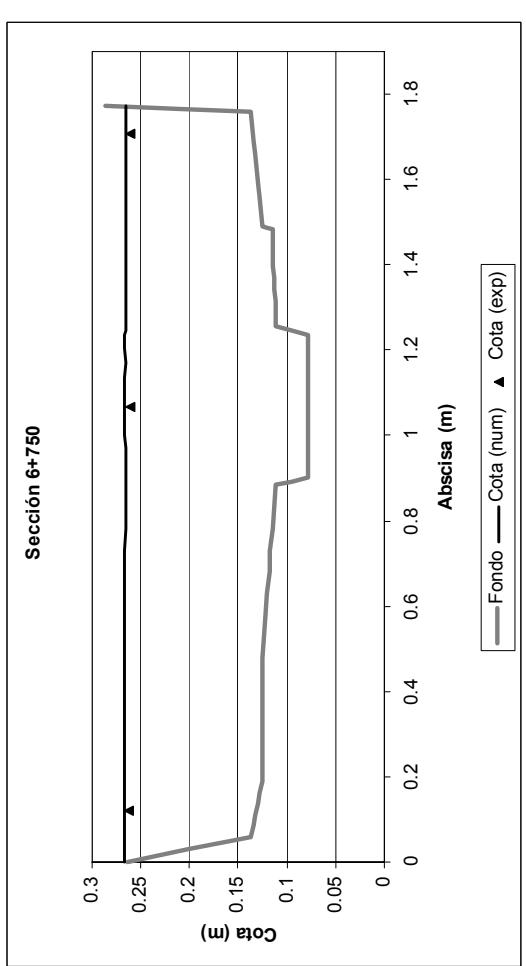
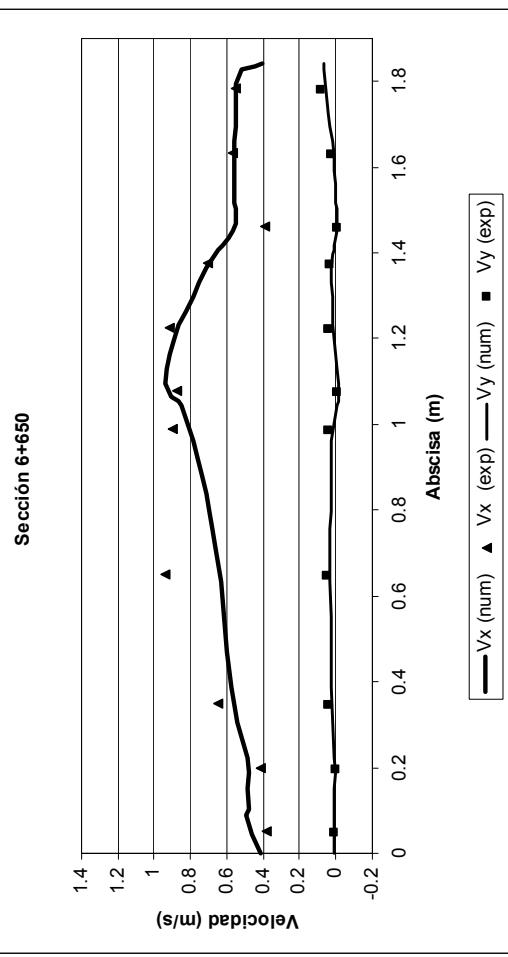
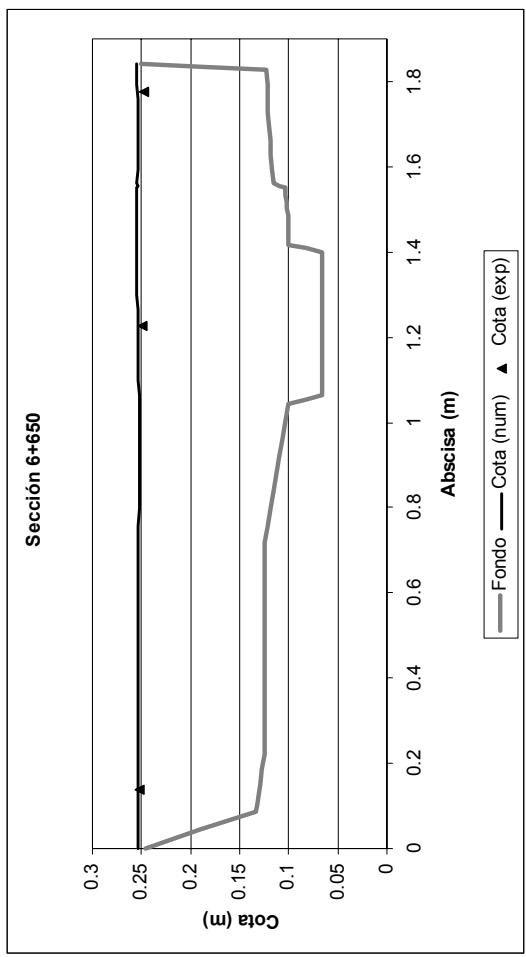


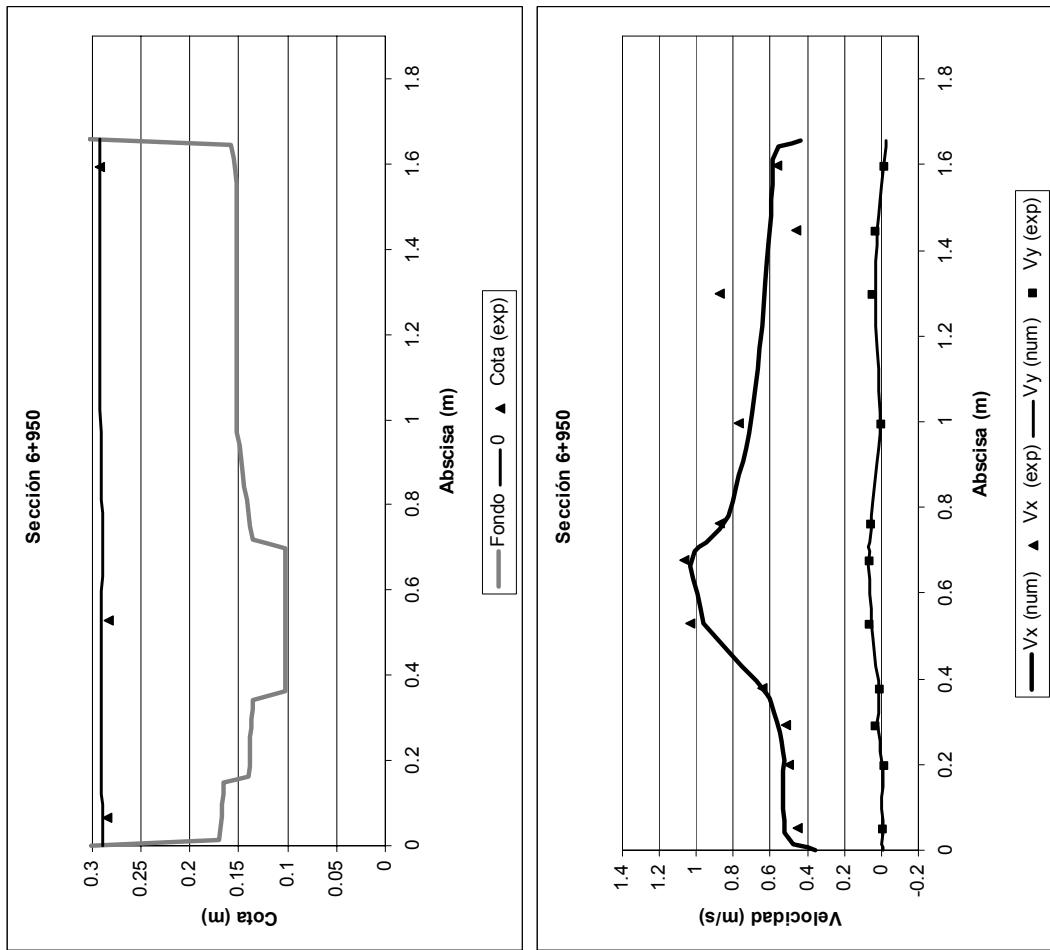
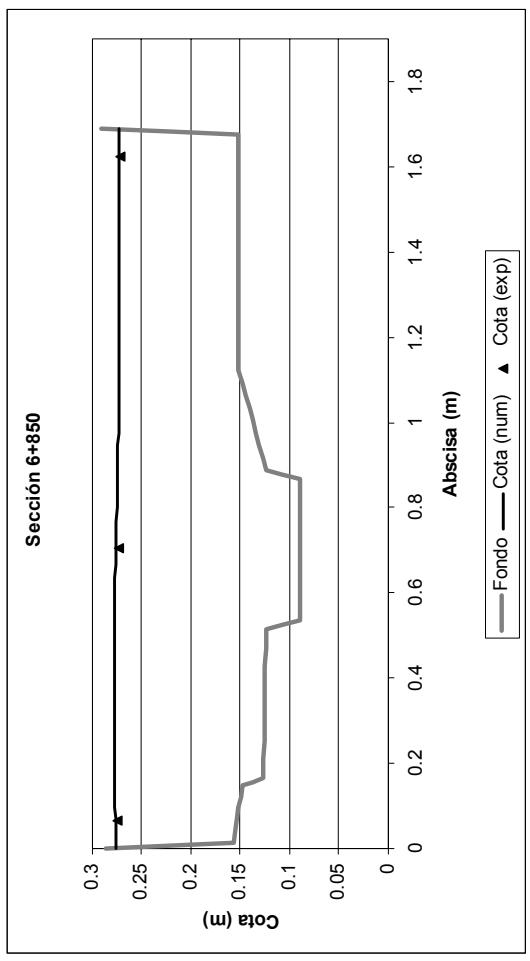






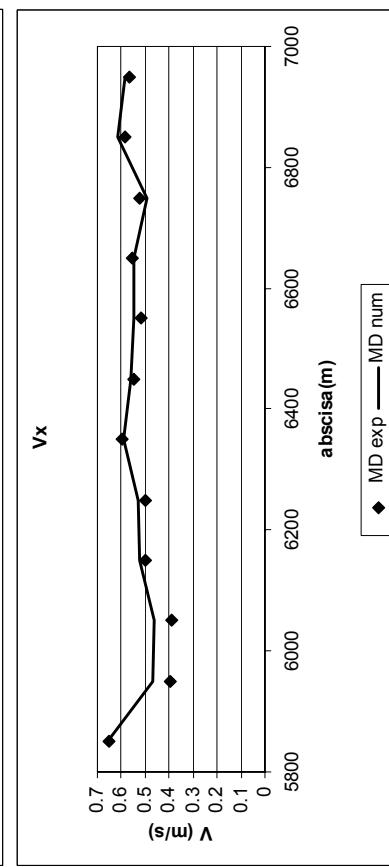
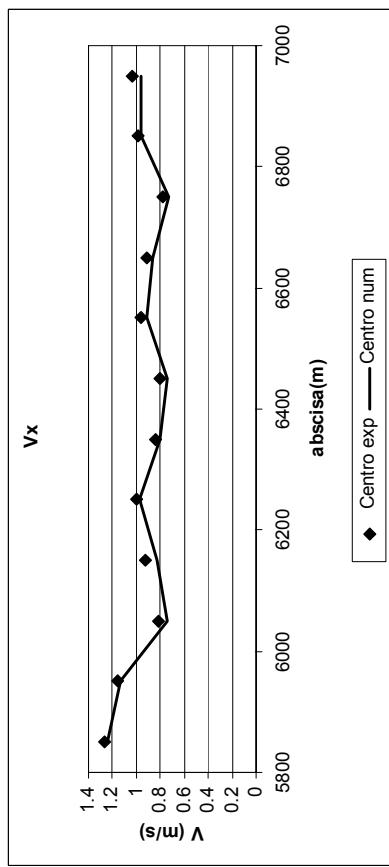
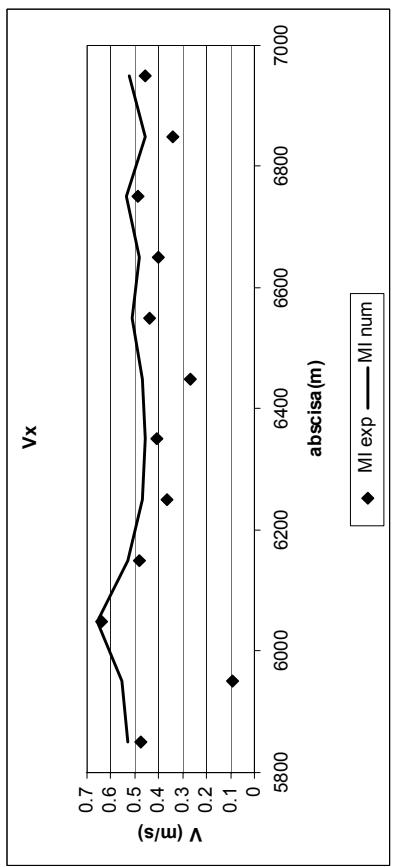
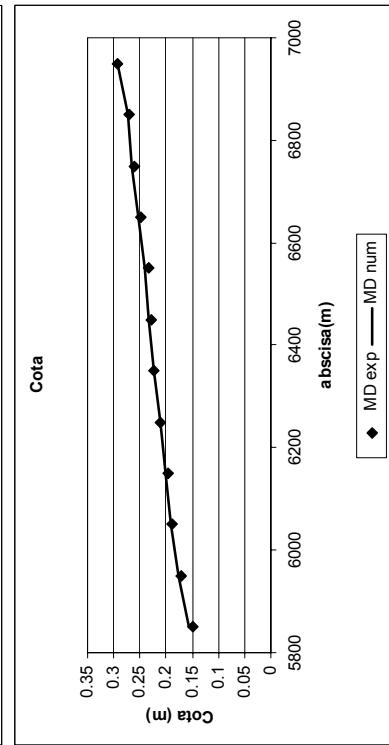
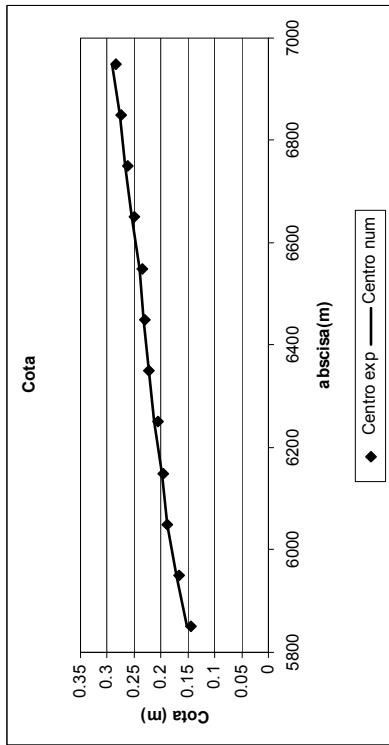
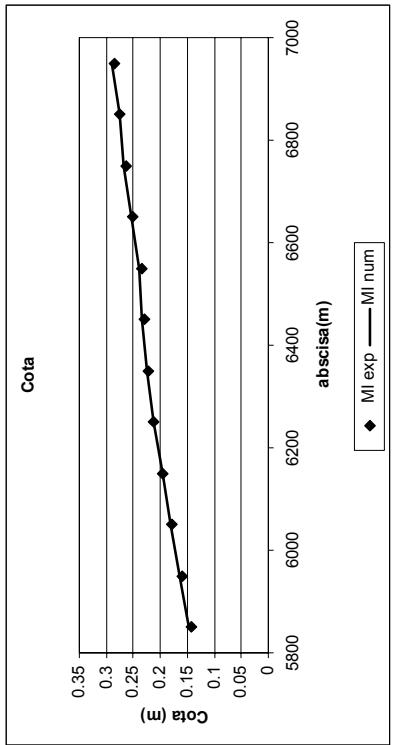


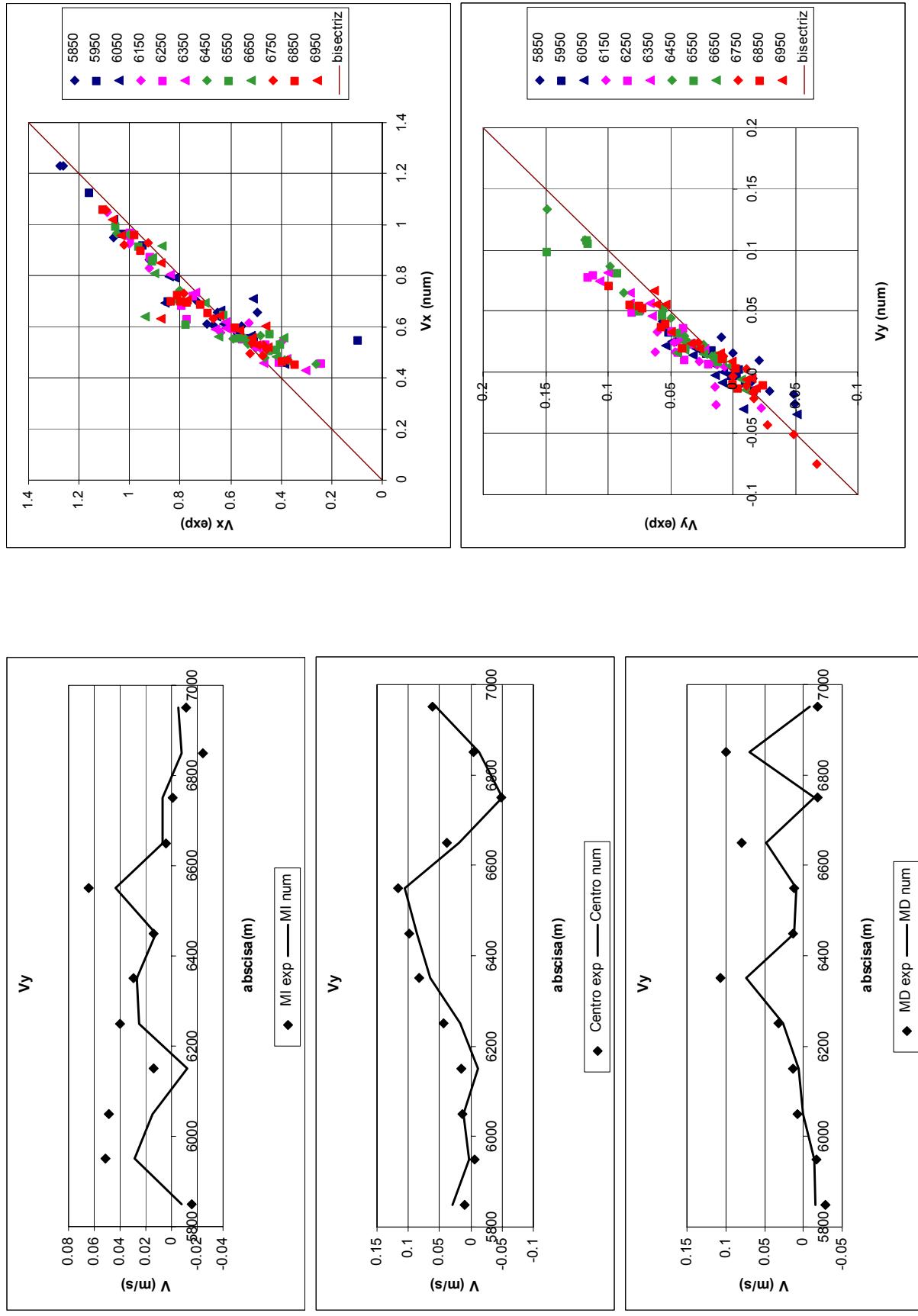


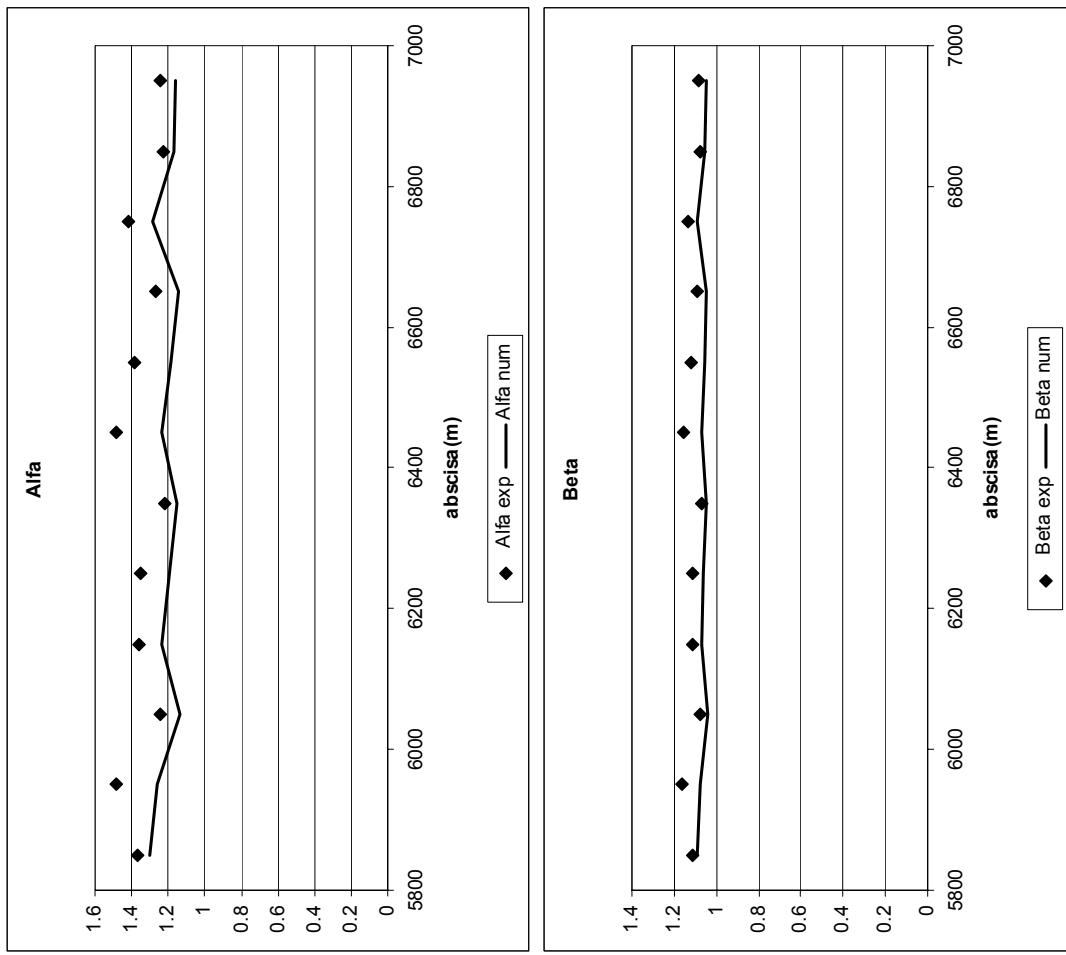


### Simulación 3

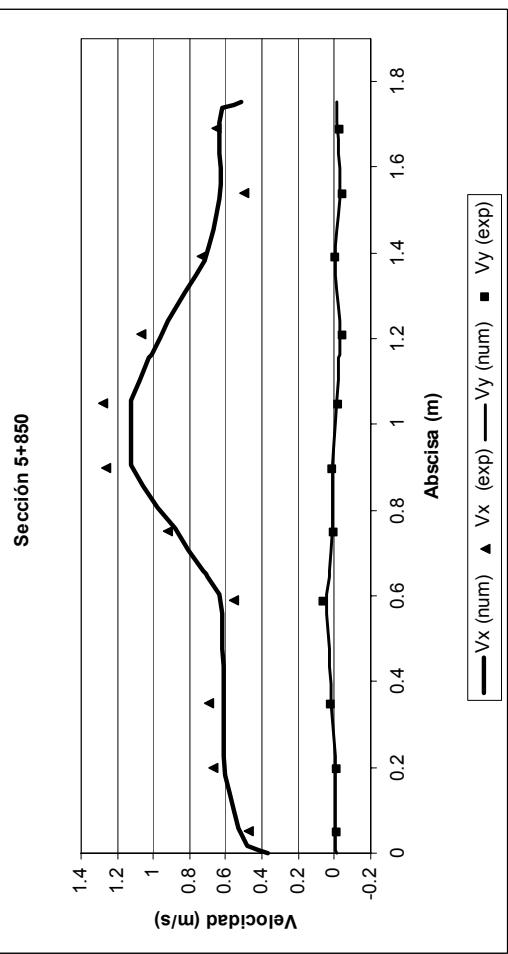
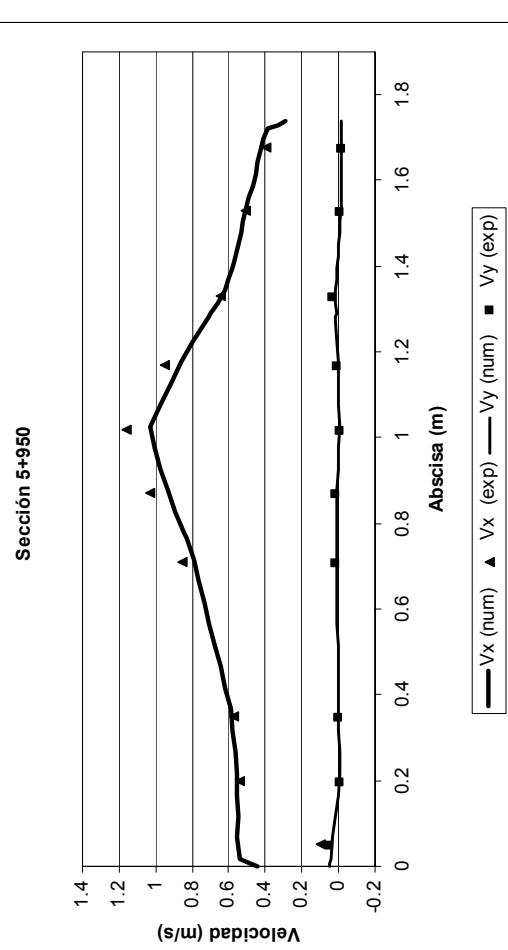
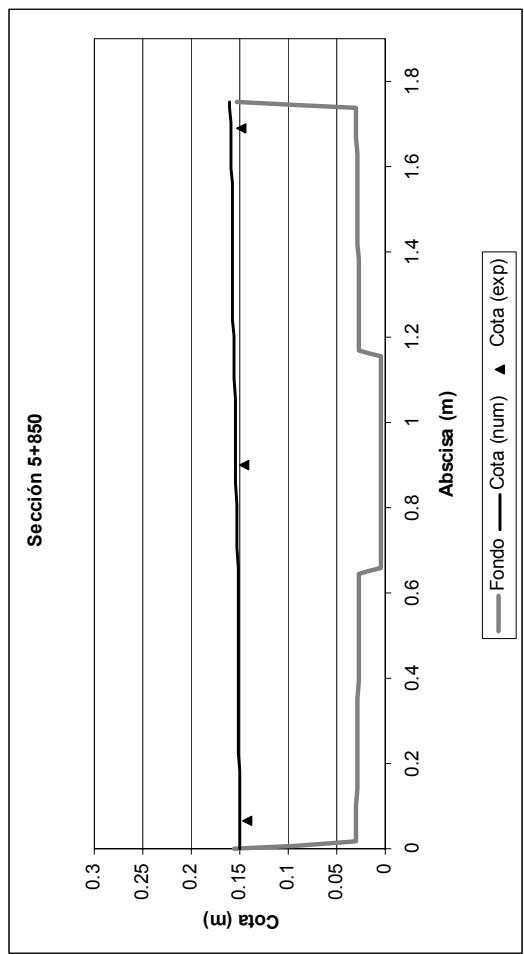
### Anejo 3 A3-XIX

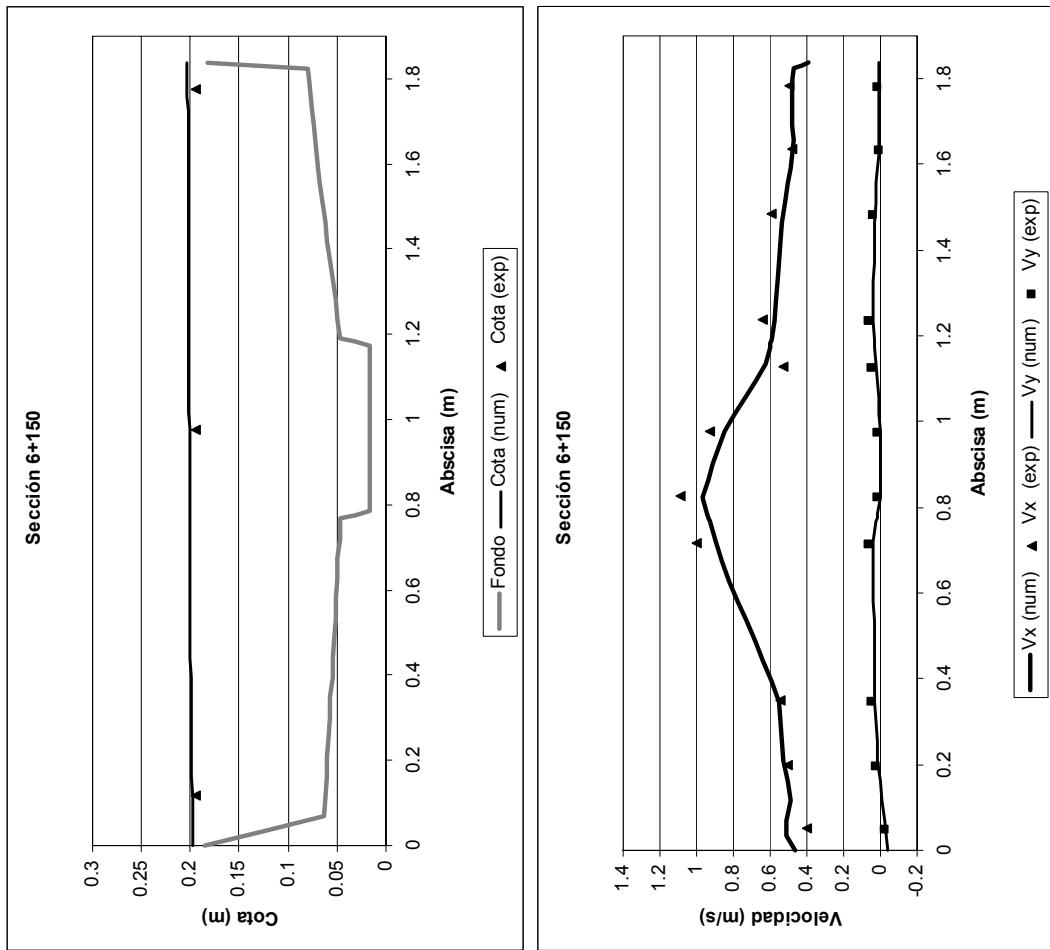
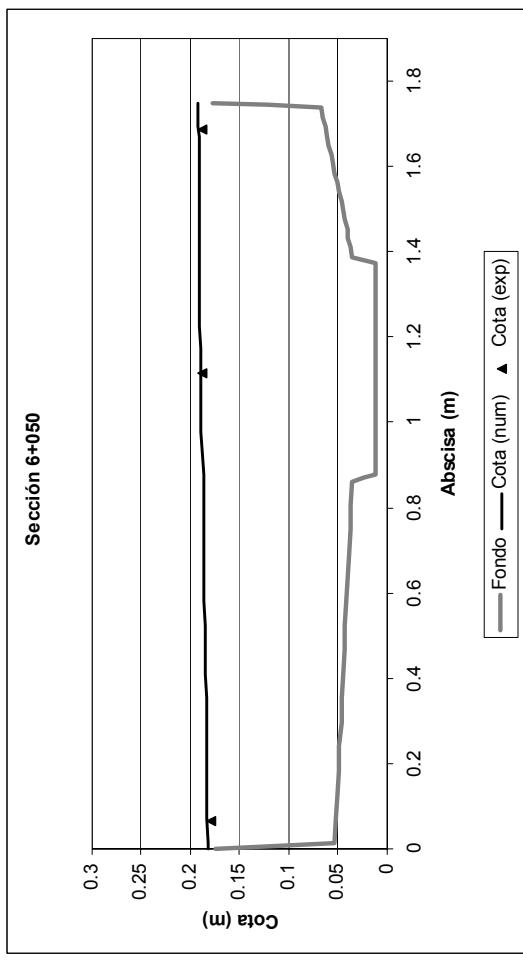


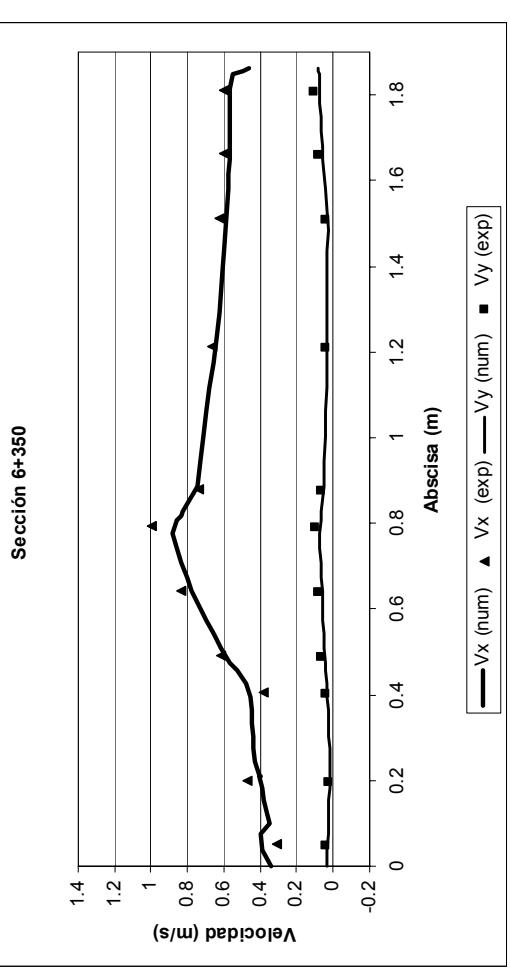
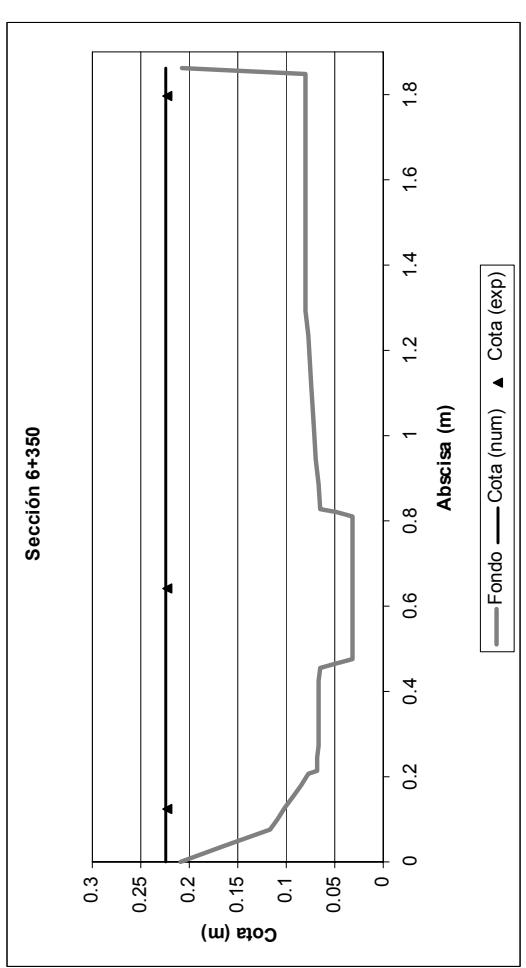
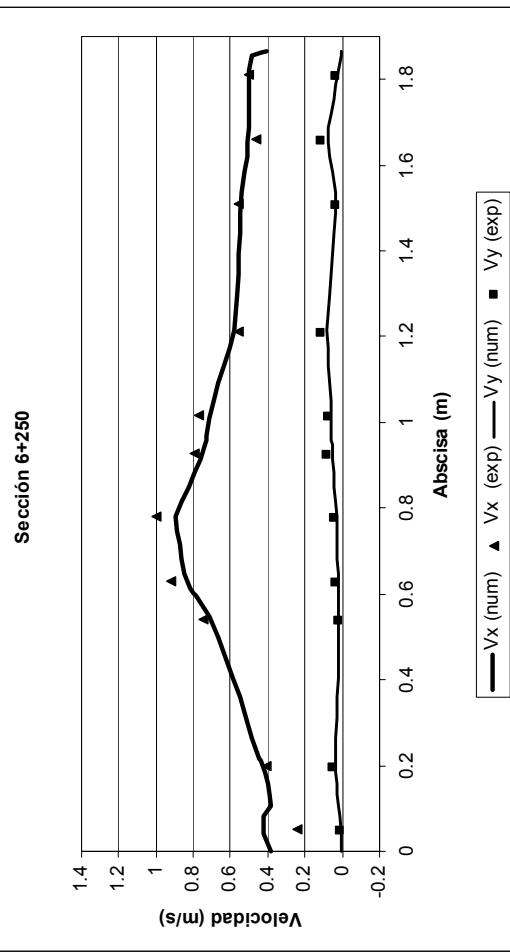
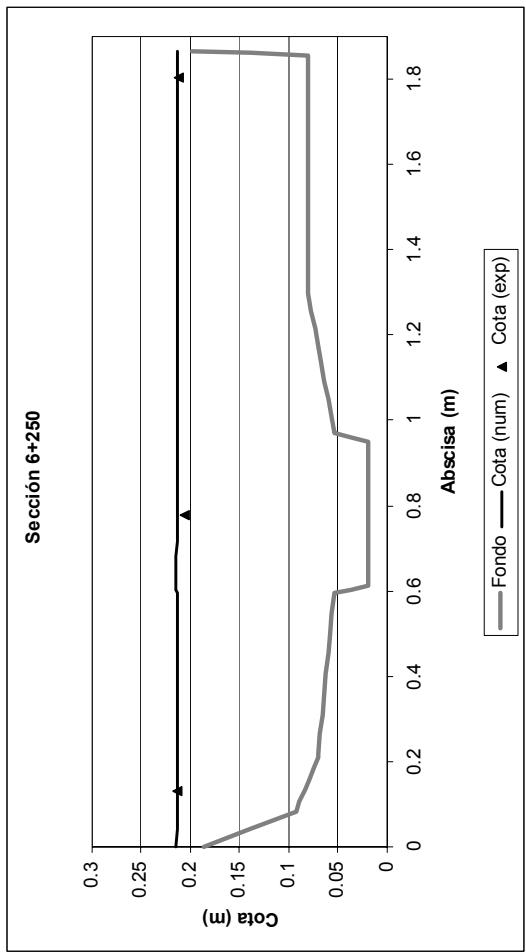


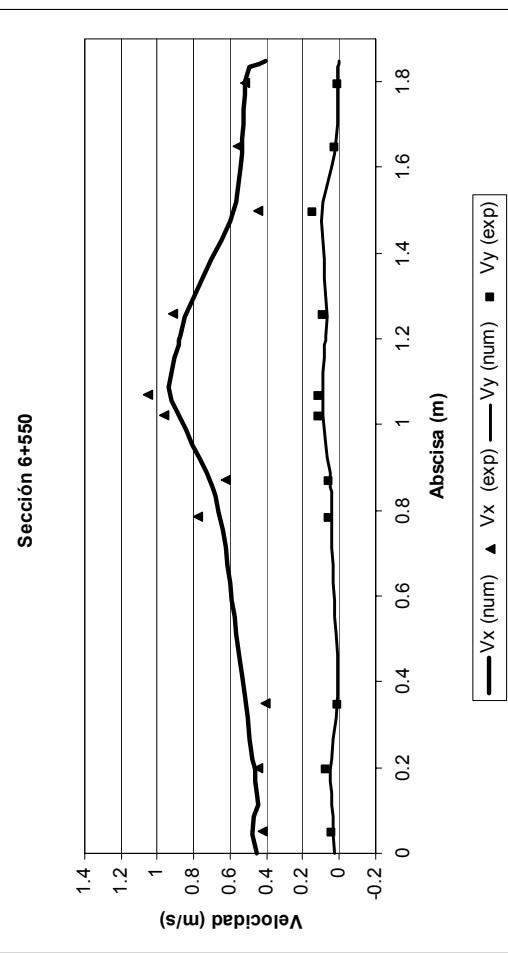
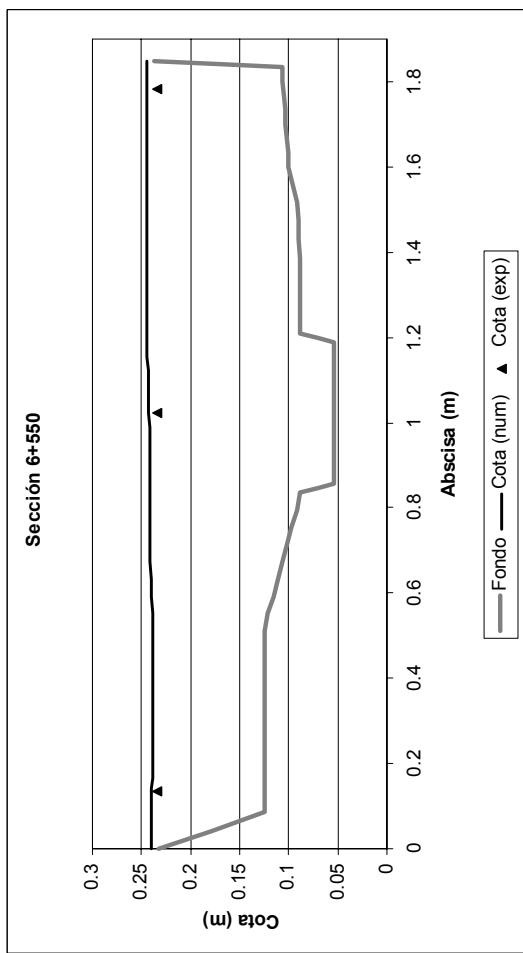
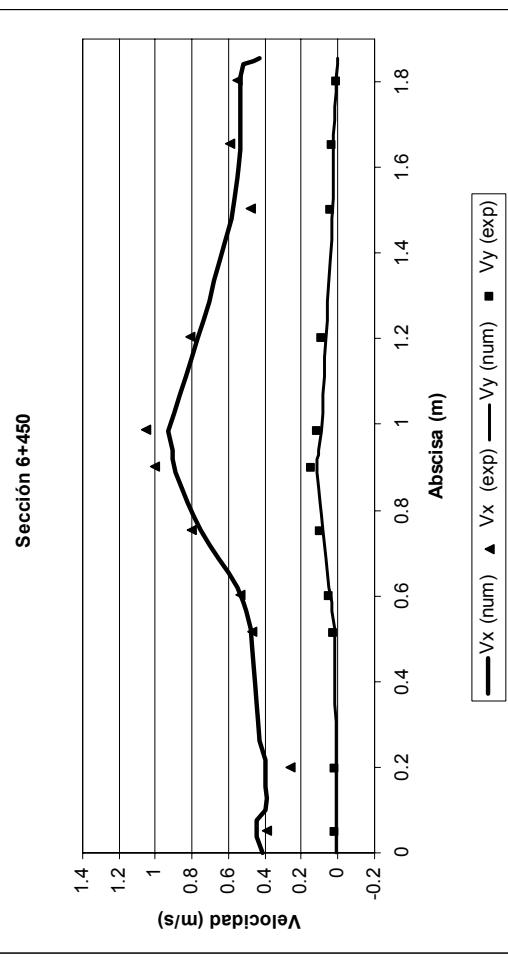
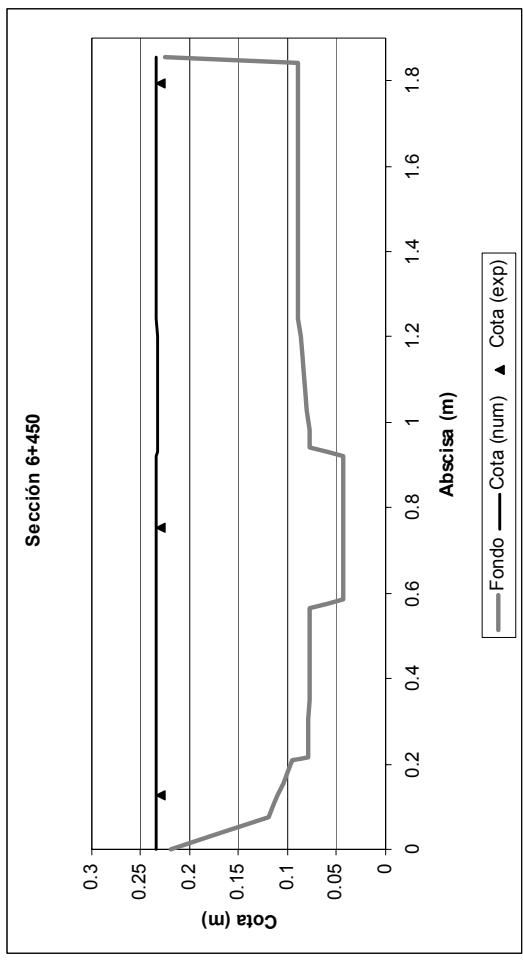


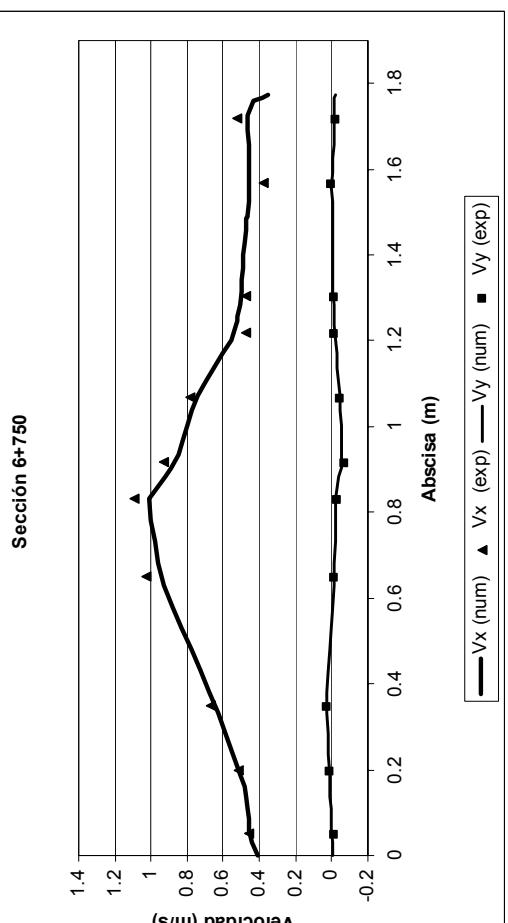
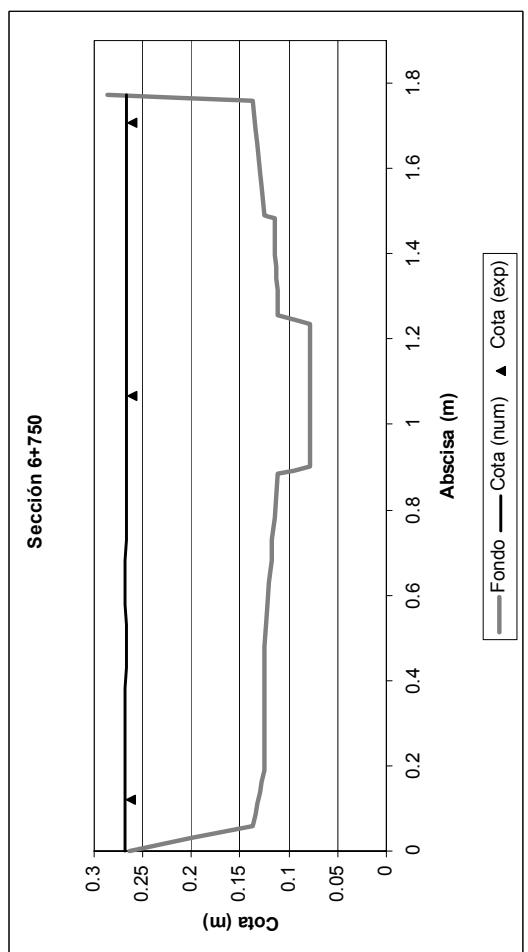
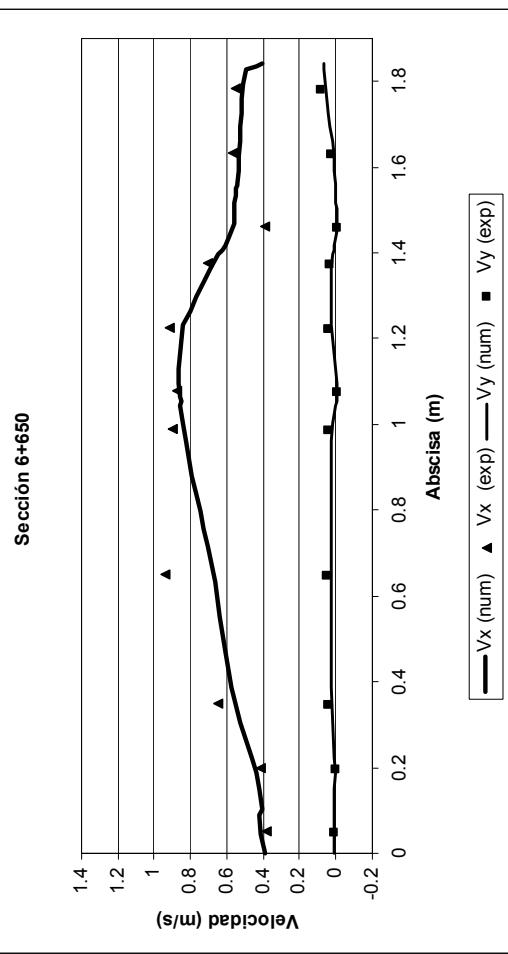
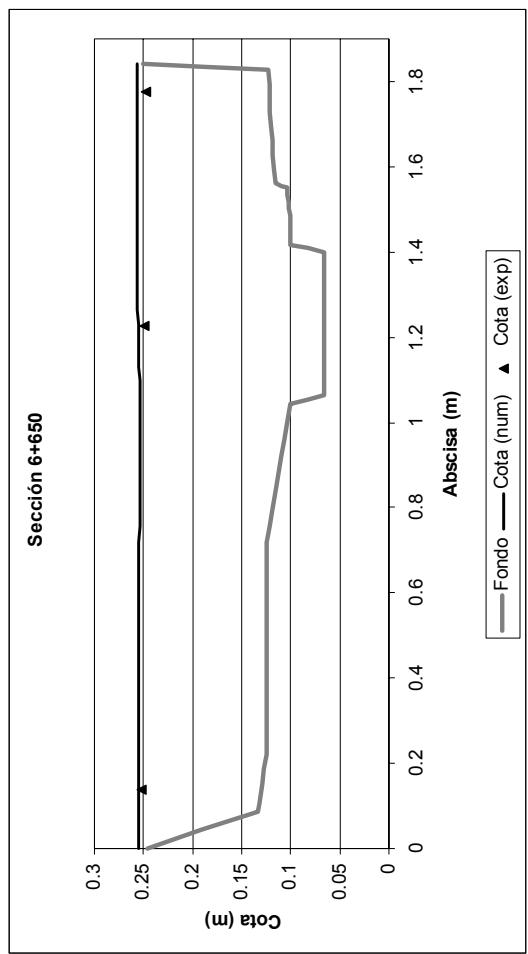


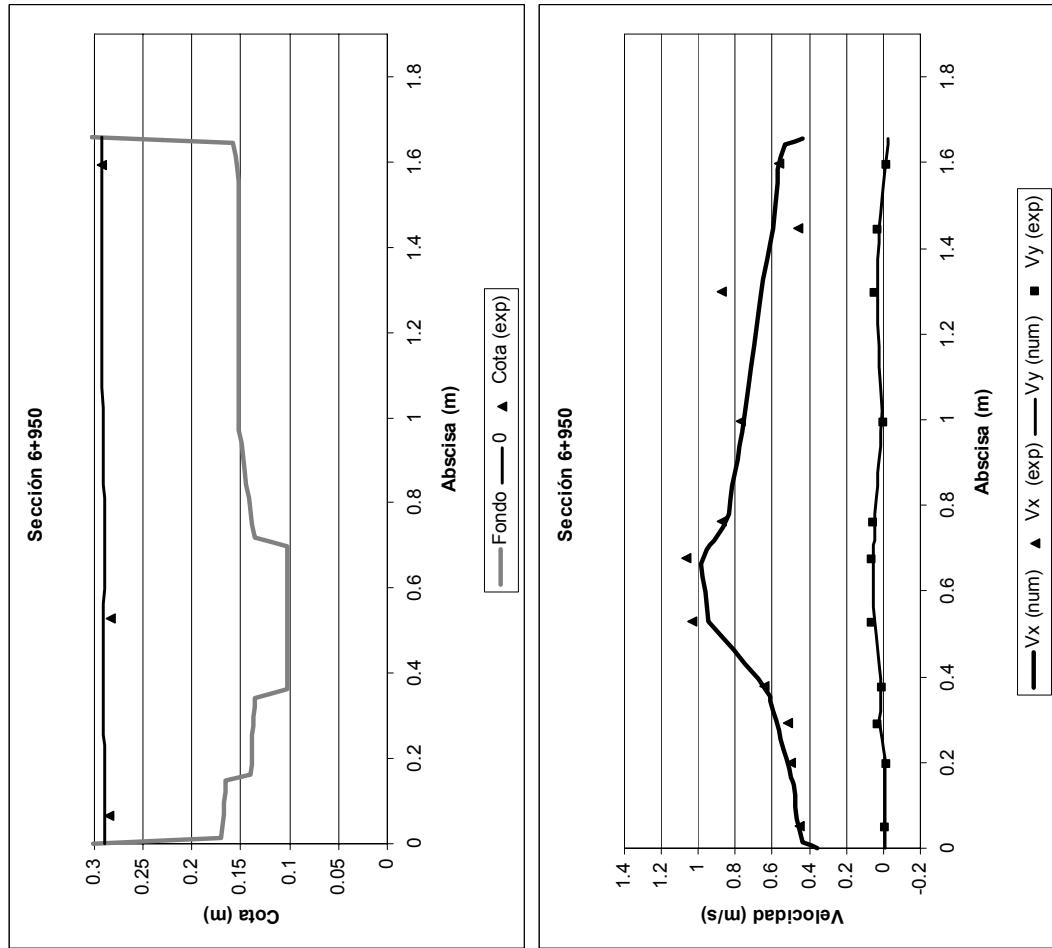
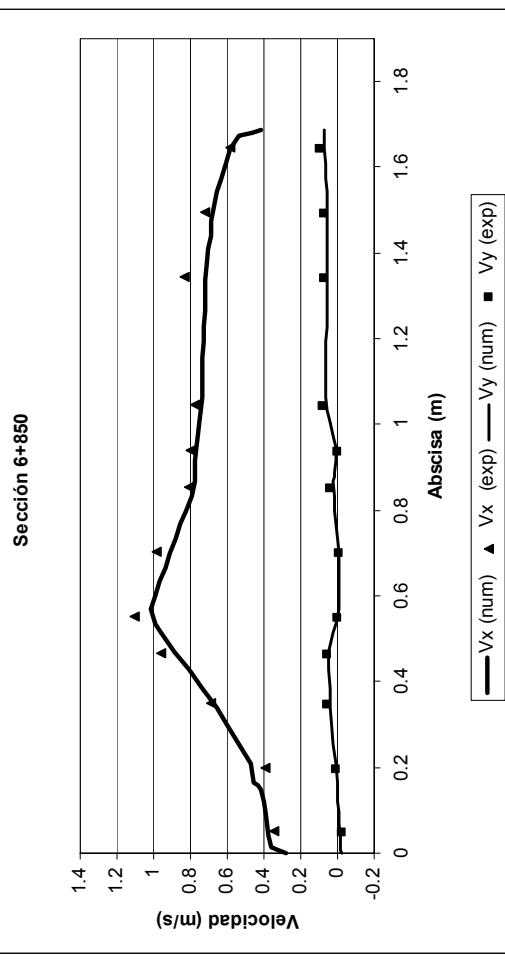
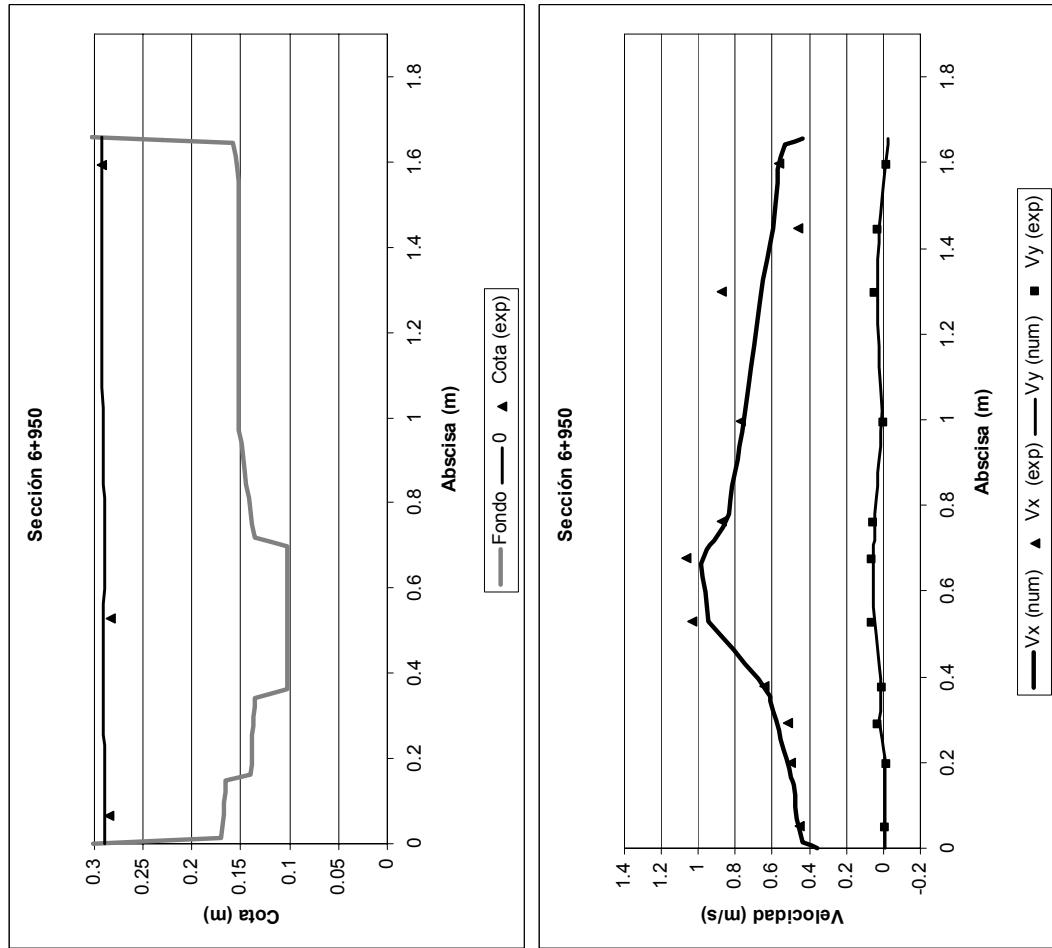
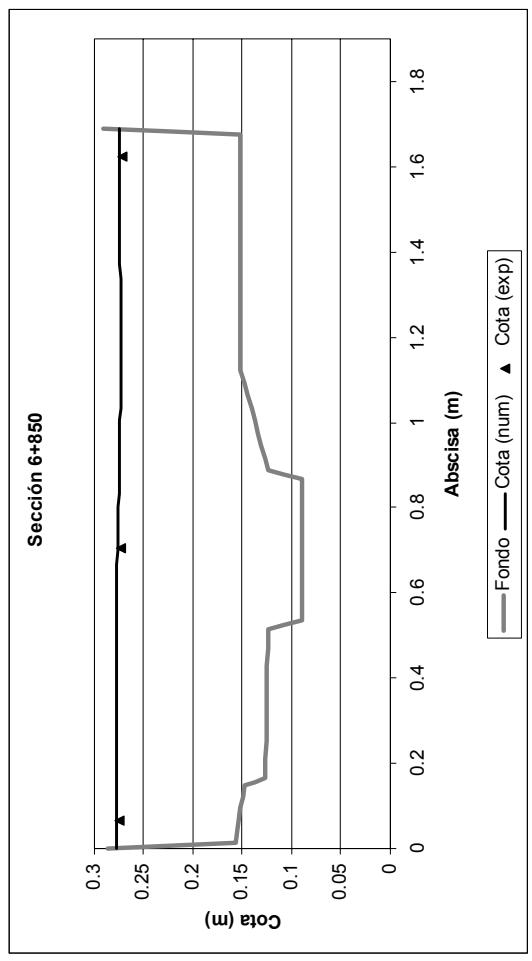


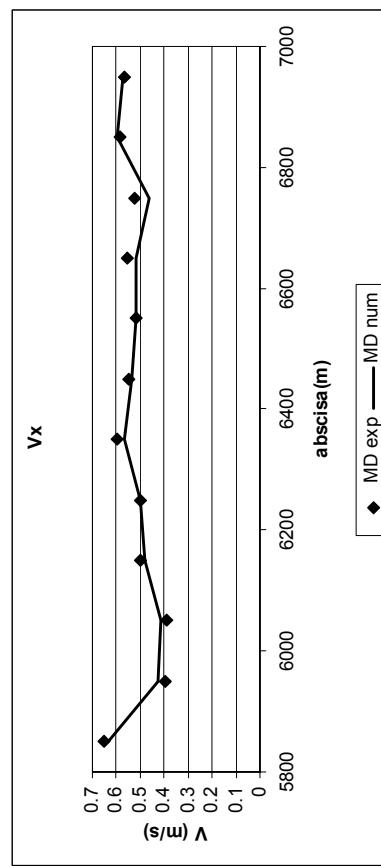
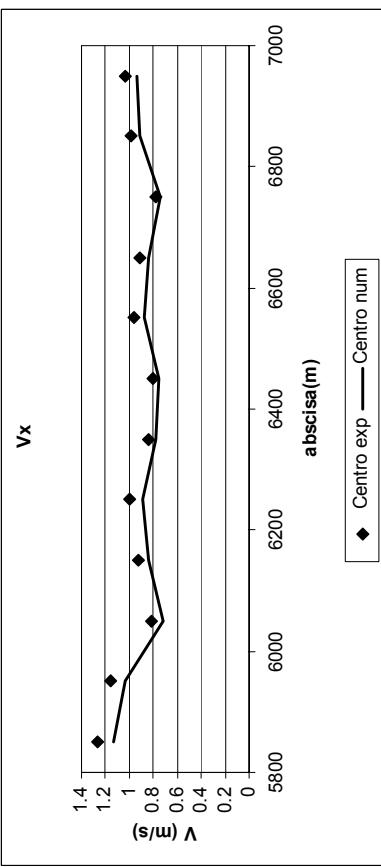
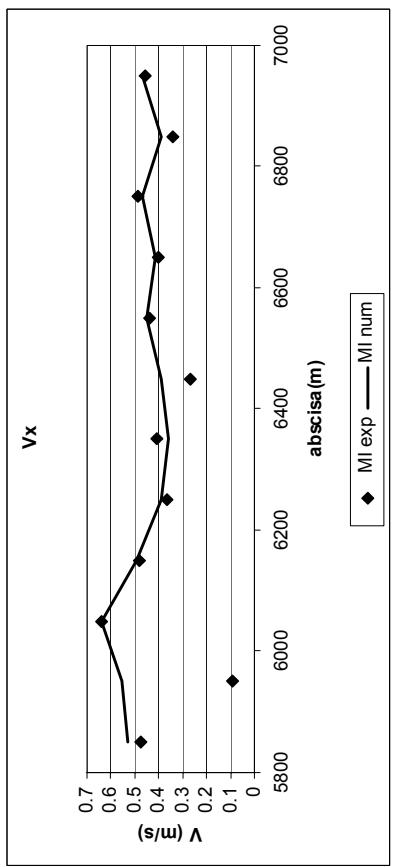
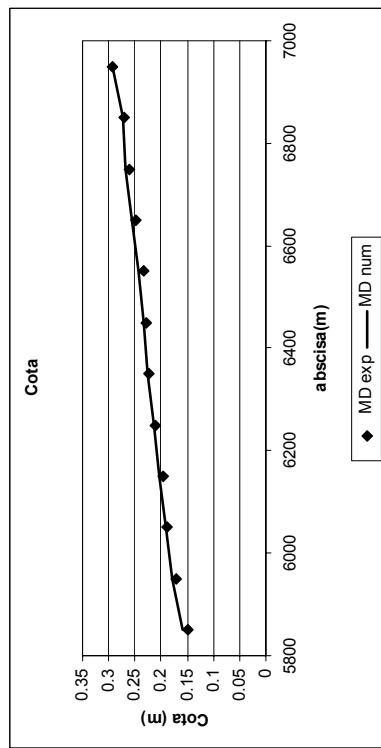
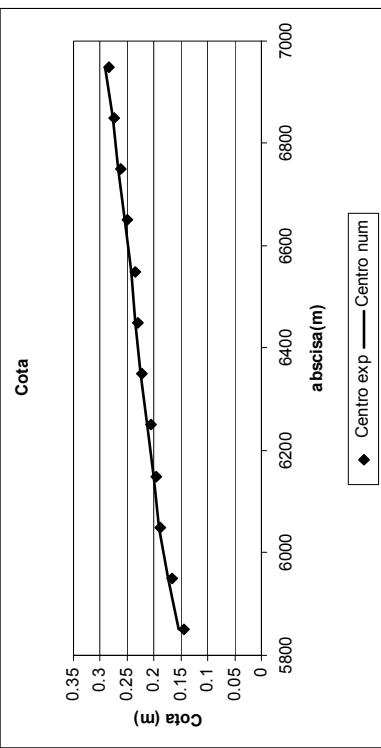
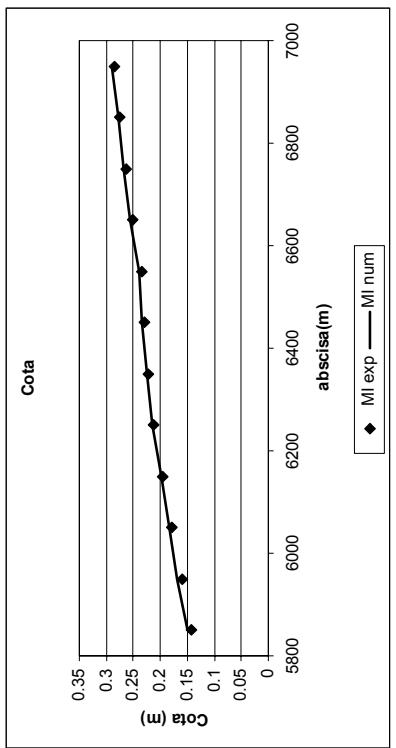


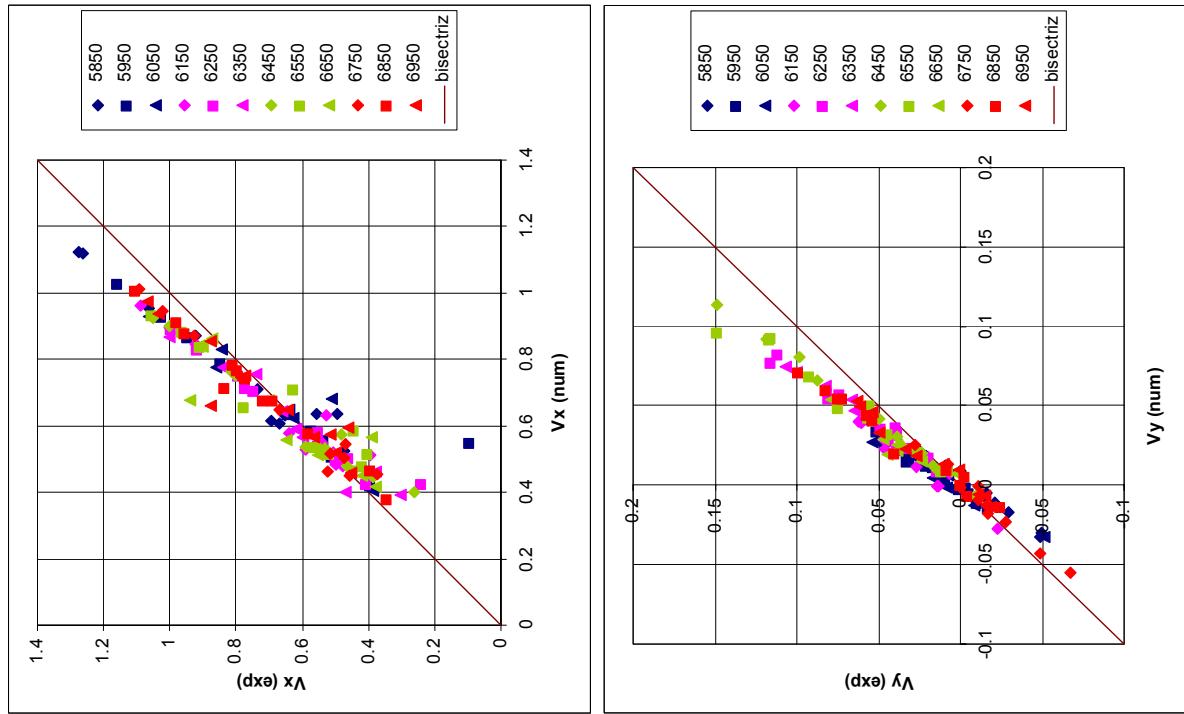
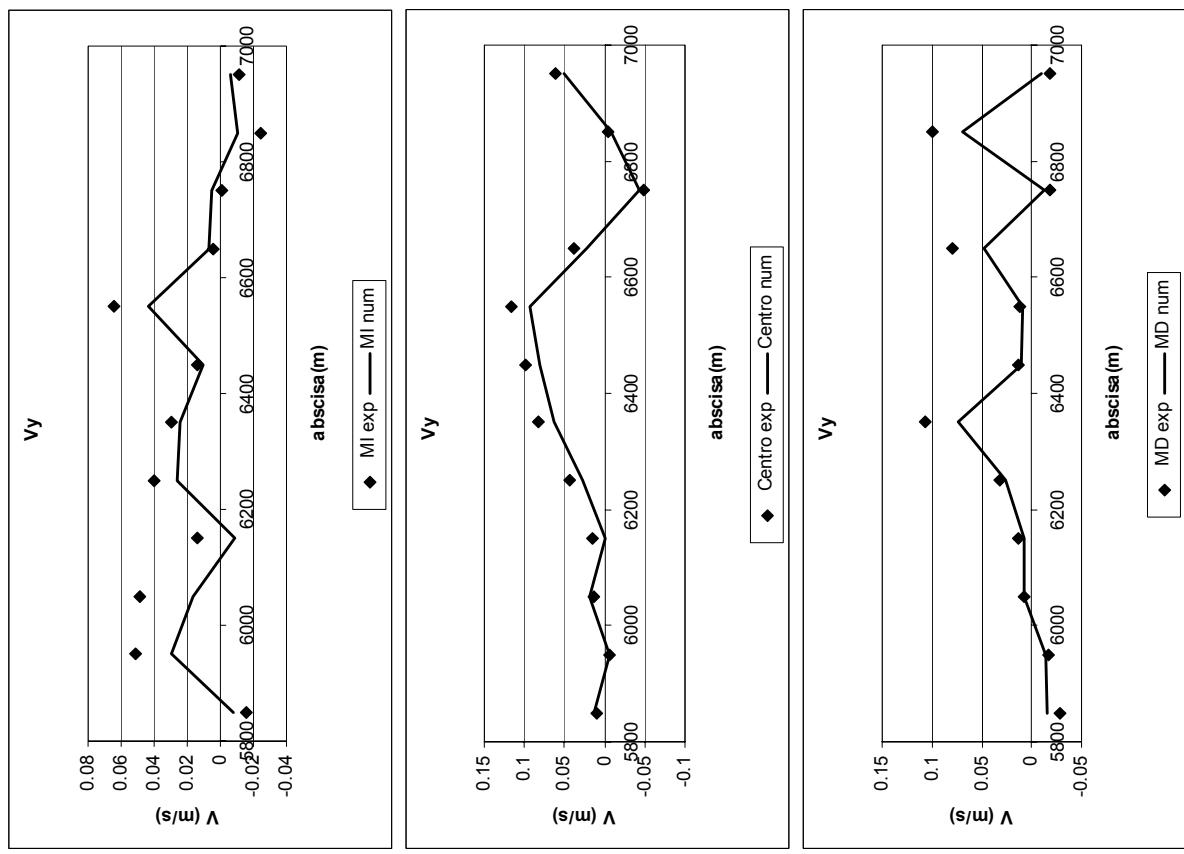












#### Simulación 4

Anejo 3 A3-XXI

