



Figura 17.1 - Partizione della portata in uno scaricatore di piena.

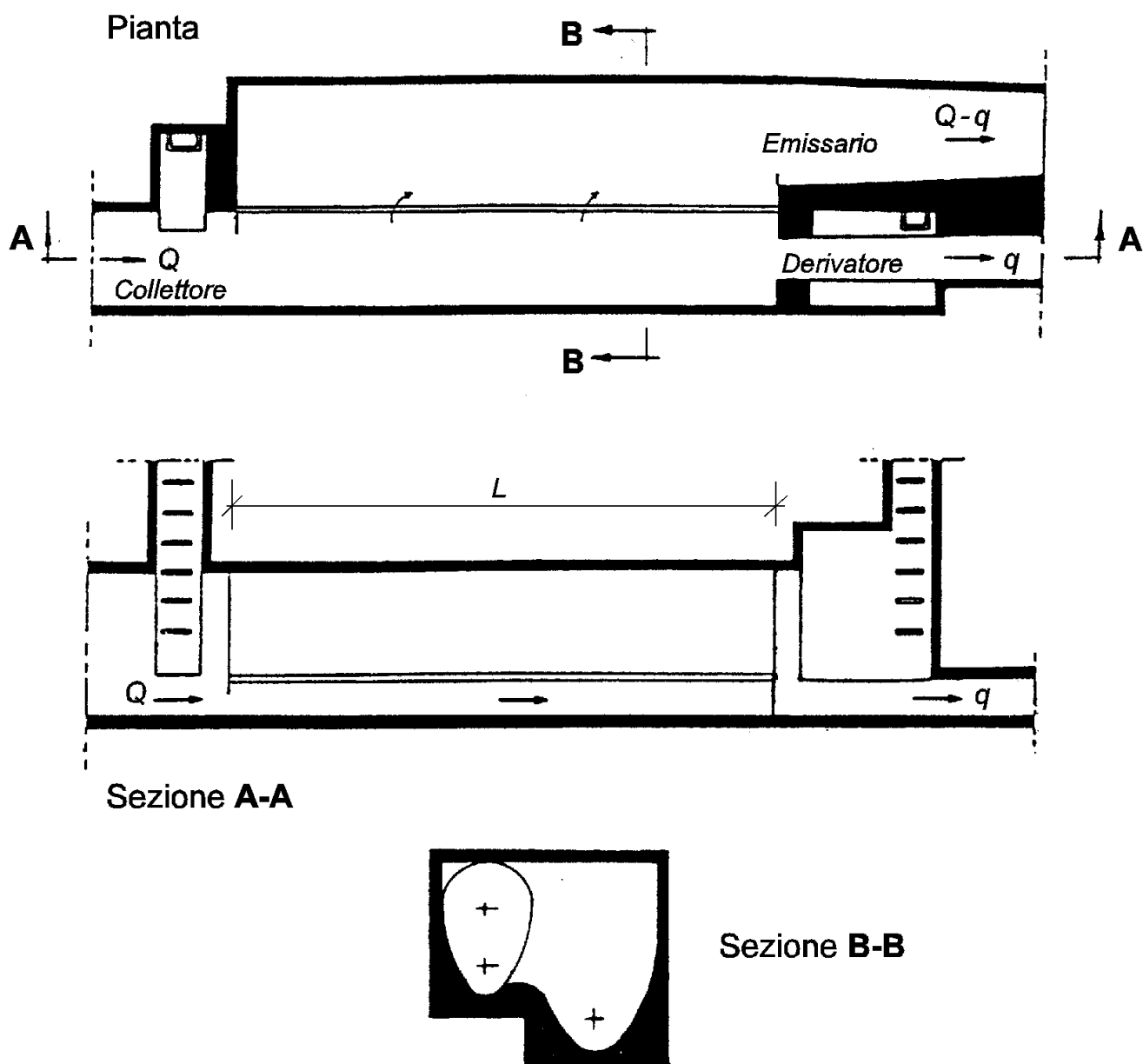
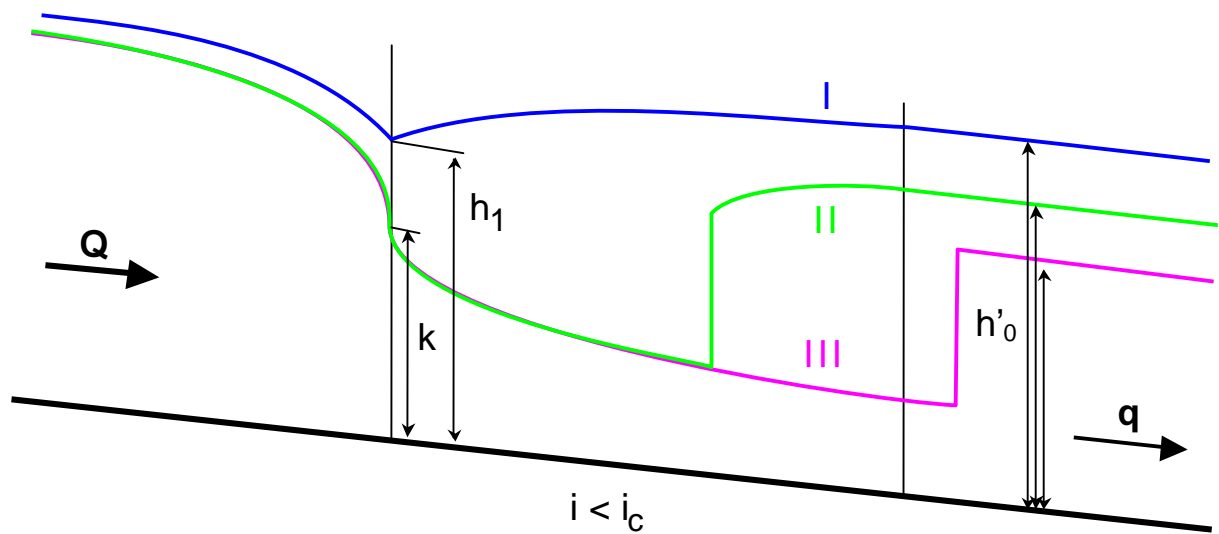
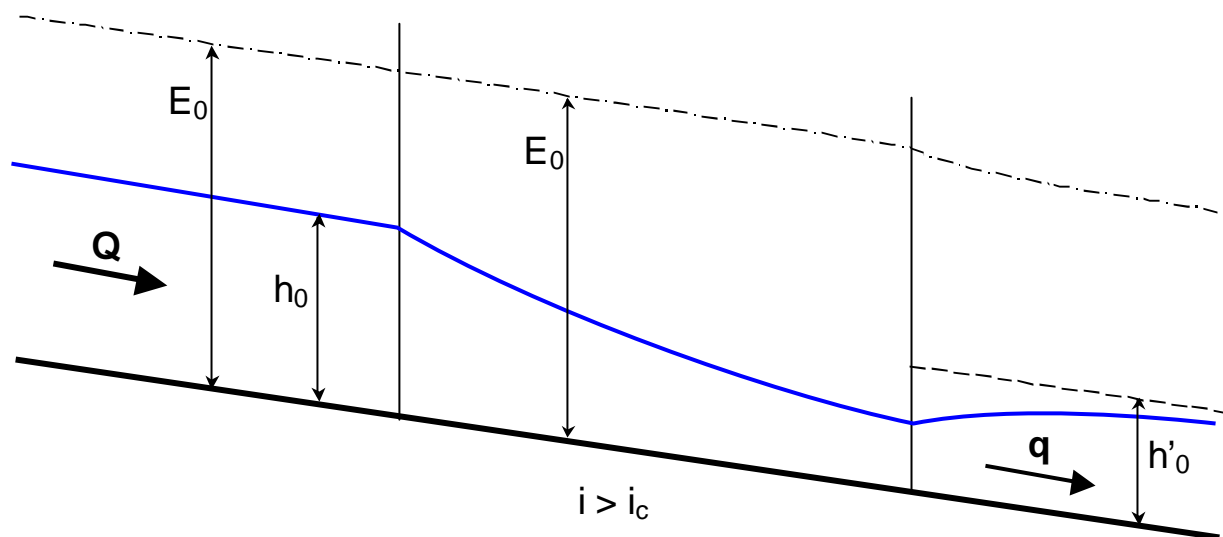


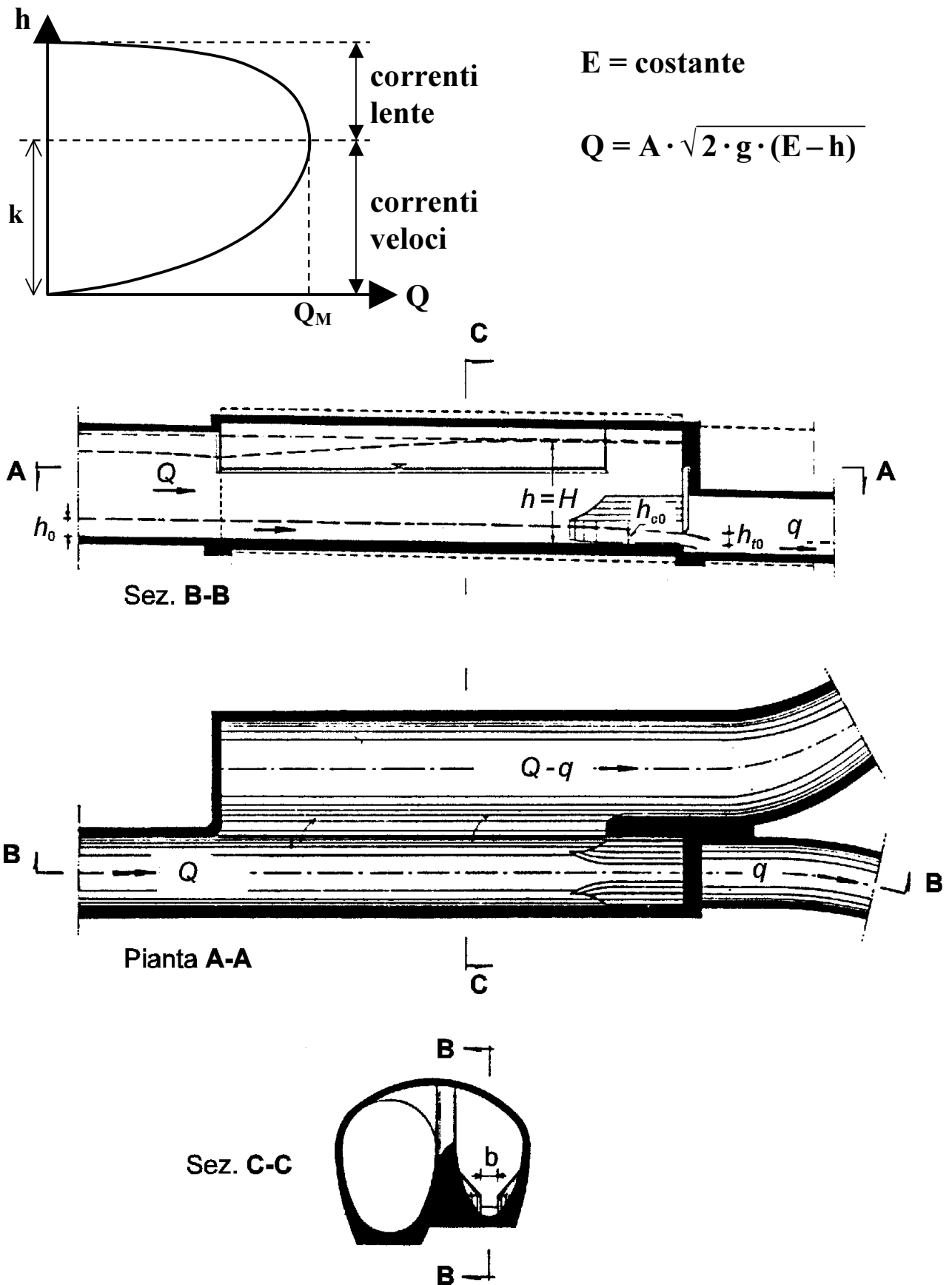
Figura 17.2 - Sfiatore laterale a soglia bassa.



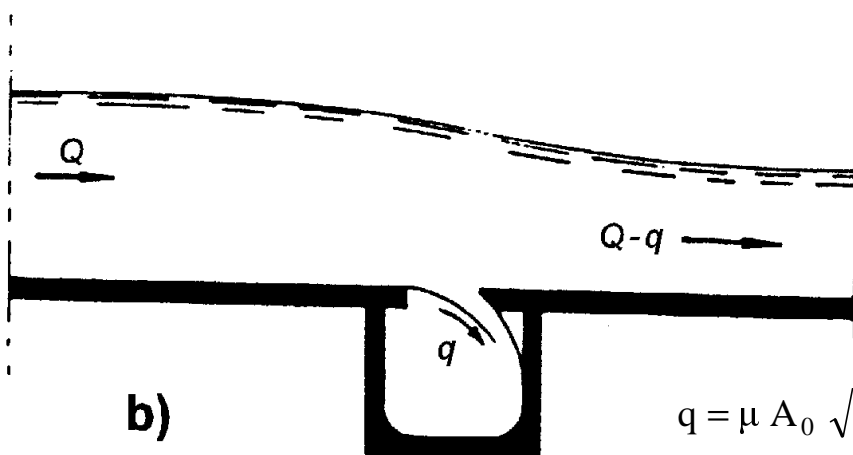
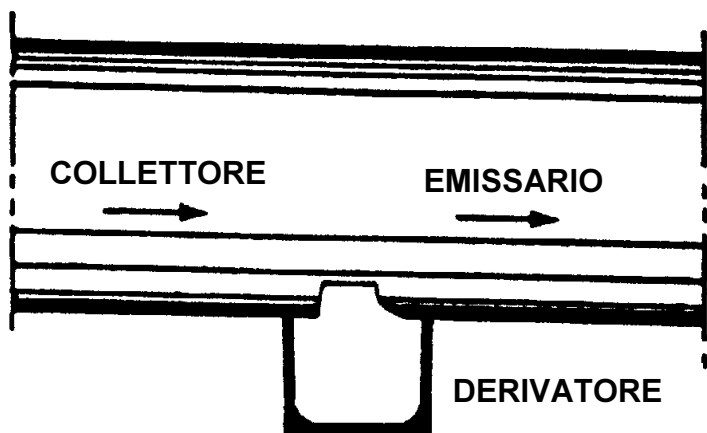
*Correnti a pelo libero con portata decrescente: andamenti del profilo del pelo libero in alvei a DEBOLE PENDENZA.*



*Correnti a pelo libero con portata decrescente: andamenti del profilo del pelo libero in alvei a FORTE PENDENZA.*



*Figura 17.13 - Sfioratore laterale a soglia alta con venturimetro (restringimento) e luce di fondo.*



$$q = \mu A_0 \sqrt{2 g h}$$

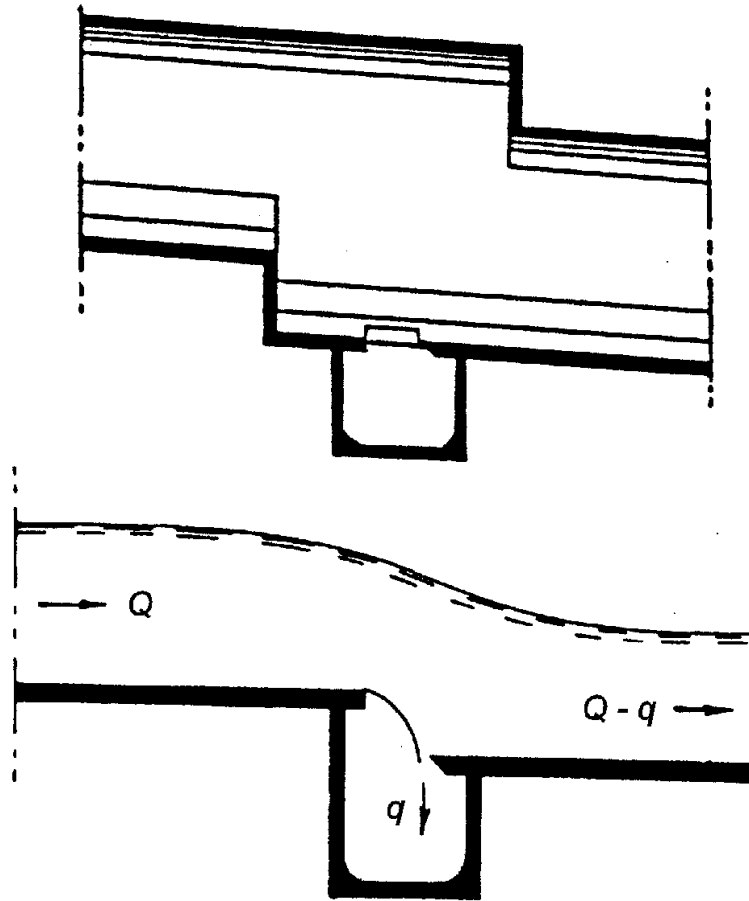
$$\mu = 0.69 \quad \text{corr. lente}$$

$$\mu = 0.69 - 0.09 Fr \quad \text{corr. veloci}$$

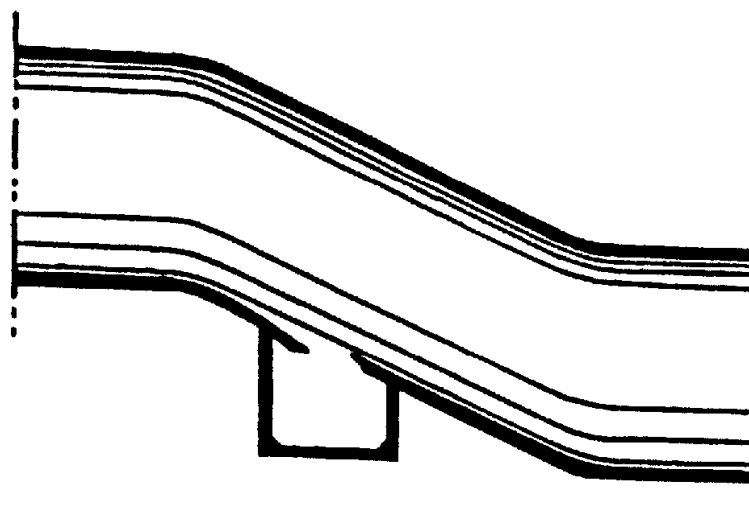
Figura 17.5 - Scaricatori a salto a fondo allineato e schema di funzionamento:

a) per  $Q = q_0$ ,

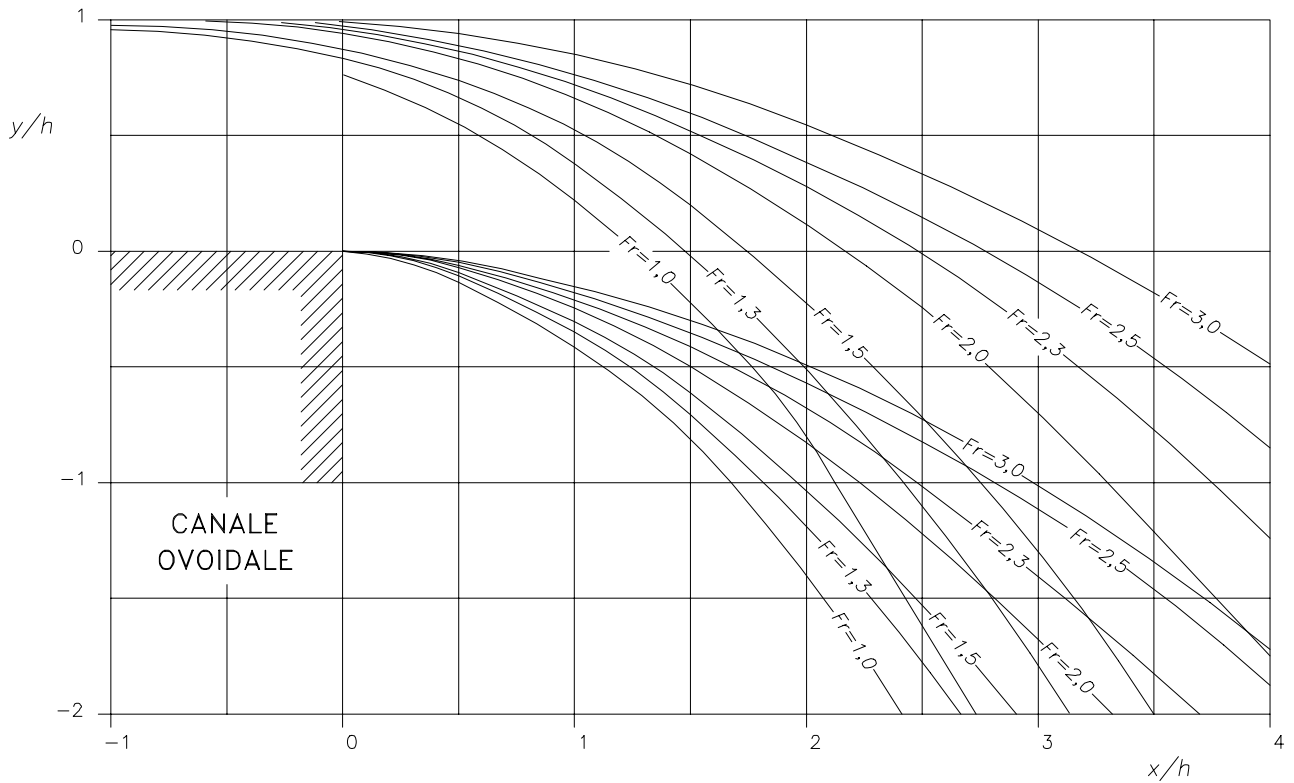
b) per  $Q > q_0$ .



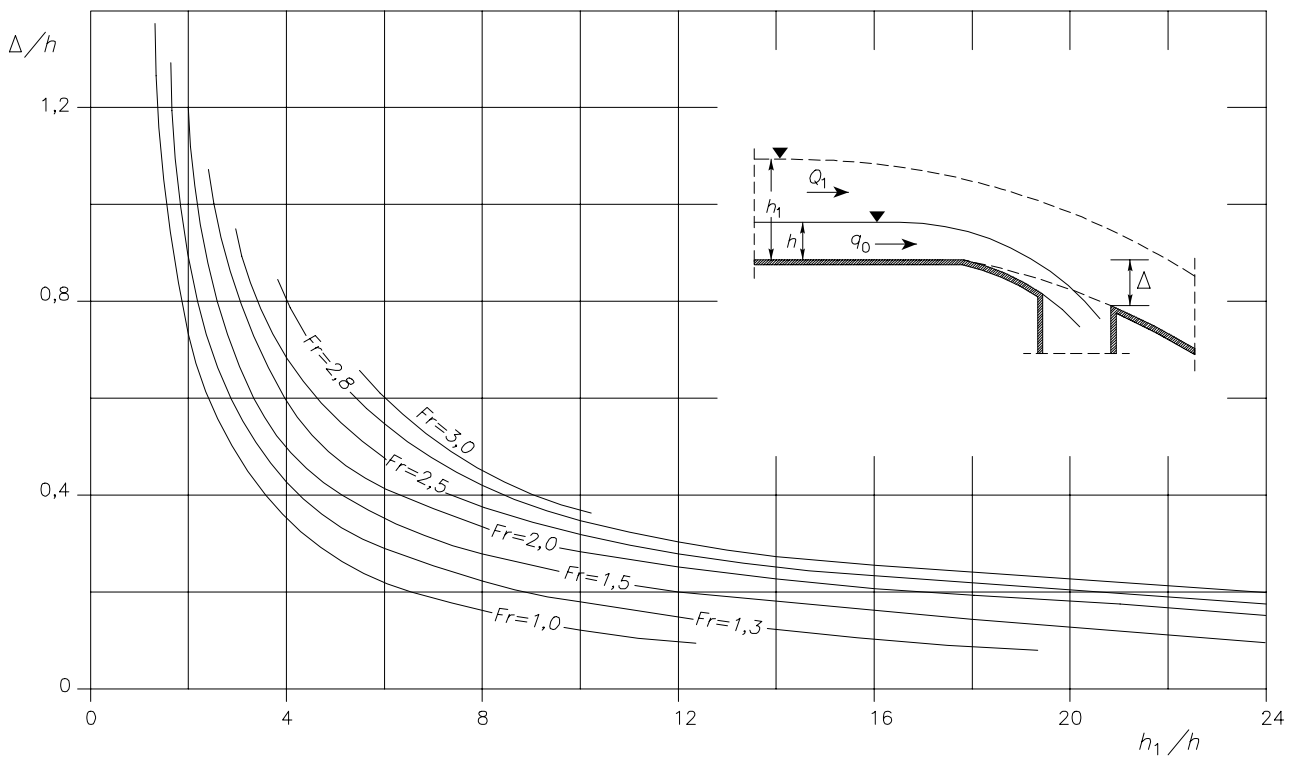
*Figura 17.6 - Scaricatori a salto brusco e schema di funzionamento per  $Q > q_0$ .*



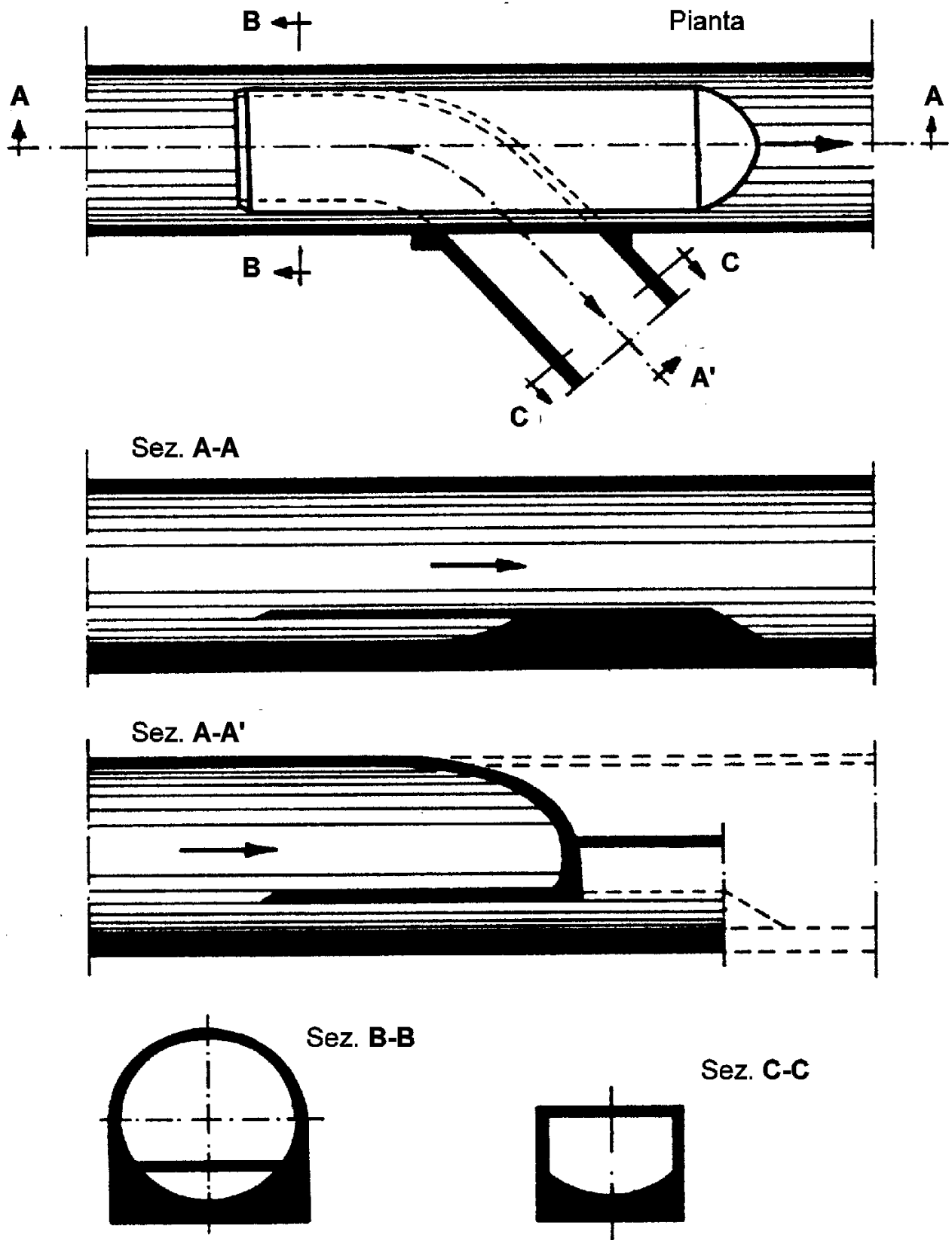
*Figura 17.7 - Scaricatori a salto con scivolo di raccordo.*



*Figura 17.8 - Profili in coordinate adimensionali delle vene in caduta libera da canale semiovoidale, rilevati nel piano di simmetria.*



*Figura 17.9 - Valori del rapporto  $h_1/h$  in funzione di  $\Delta/h$ , al variare del numero di Froude  $Fr$  della corrente in arrivo  $q_0$ .*



*Figura 17.10 - Derivatore frontale per sezione circolare.*

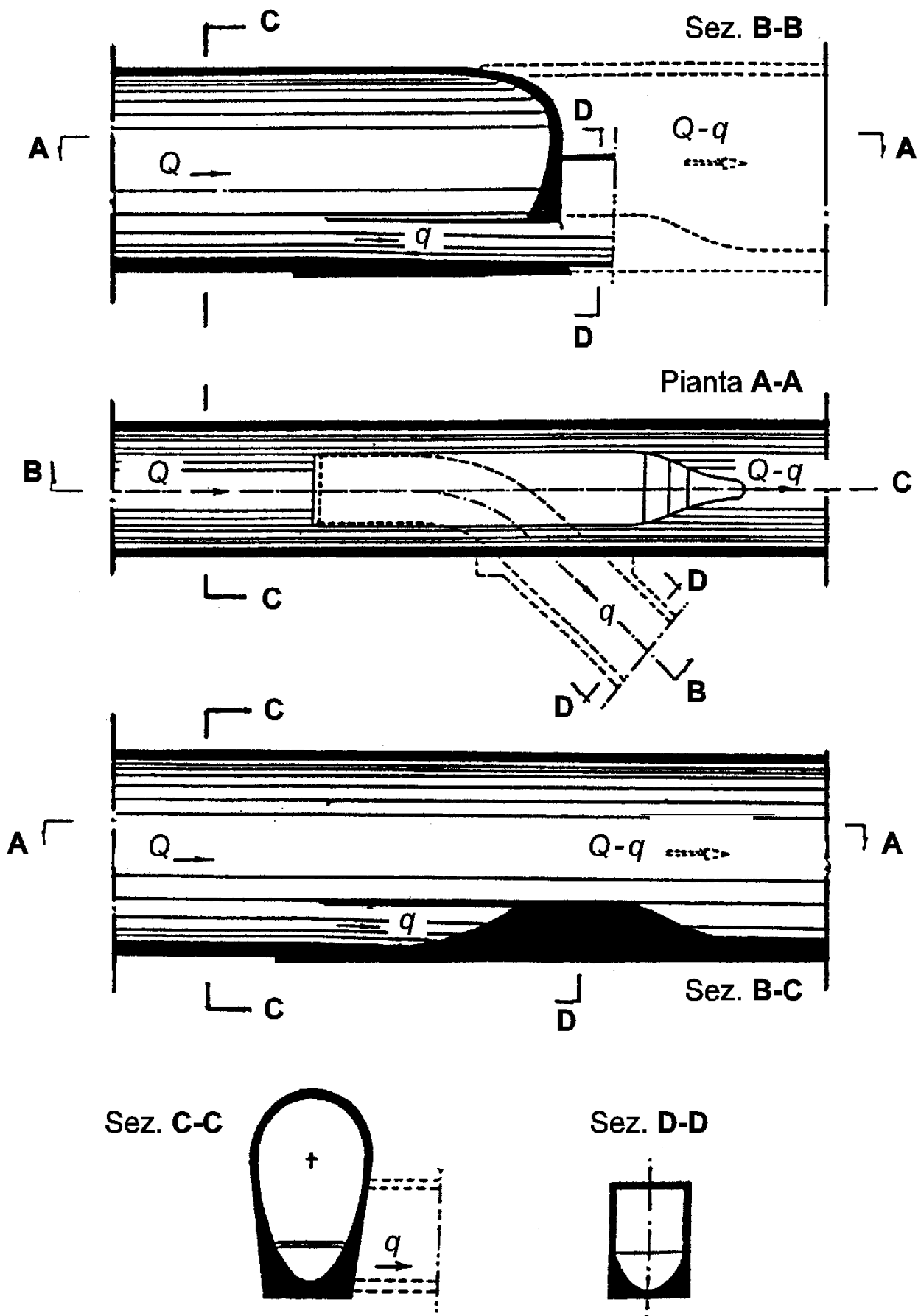
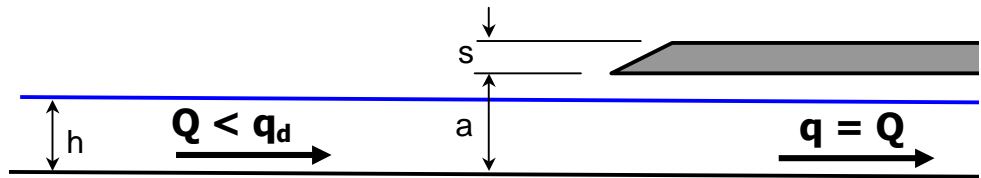


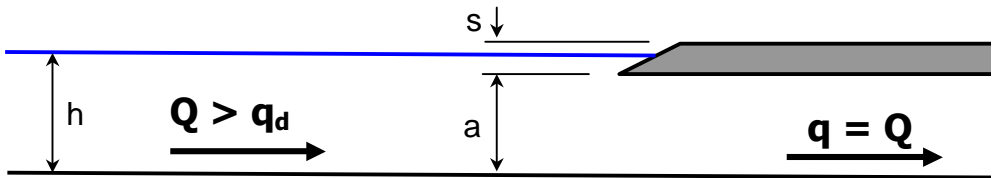
Figura 17.11 - Derivatore frontale per sezione ovoidale.



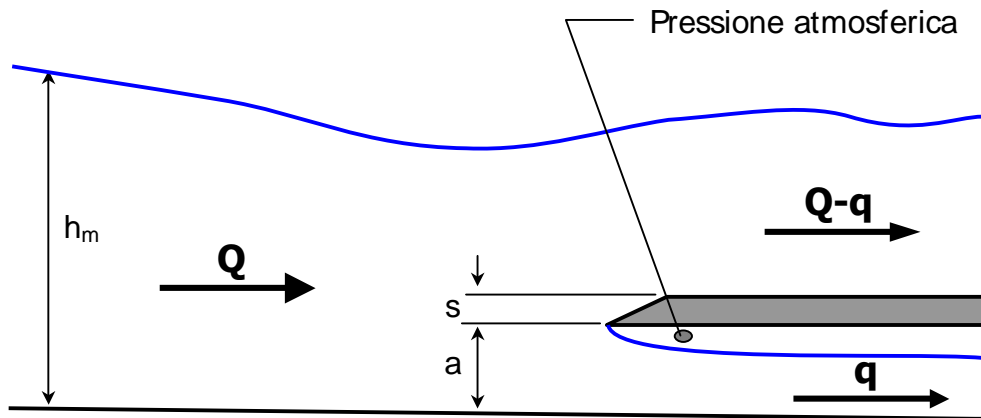
a)  $Q < q_d$



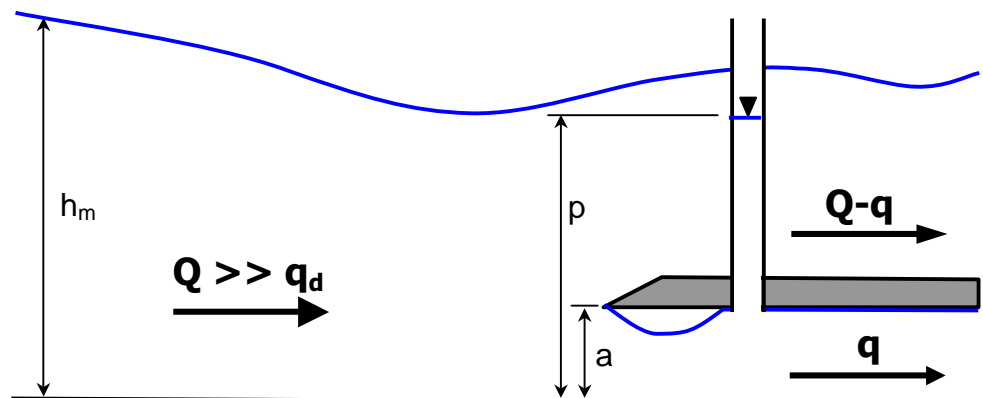
b)  $Q > q_d$ , con  $h < a+s$



c)  $Q \gg q_d$ , con vena inferiore ben aerata



d)  $Q \gg q_d$ , con vena inferiore NON aerata



*Andameno qualitativi del profilo di corrente in un derivatore frontale nel caso di canale a debole pendenza.*