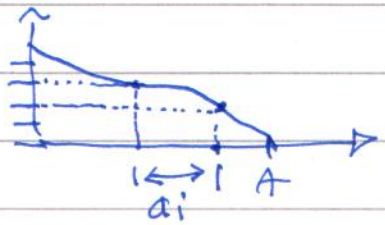
CHECK LIST METODO DELLA CORRIVAZIONE

A) Caratteristiche del bacino

A = area [Km²]

CURVA IPSOGRAFICA



L = lunghezza asta principale (longest drainage path)

$\bar{z}$ = quota media bacino

B) tempo di corrivazione

$t_c = L / V_m$ $\quad V_m = 1$ m/s

$$t_c = \frac{4\sqrt{A} + 1.5L}{0{,}8\sqrt{\bar{z} - z_{min}}}$$

GIANDOTTI

L = Km
A = Km²
Δz = m
t_c = ore

$$t_c = \frac{3{,}25\, 10^{-4}\, L^{0{,}77}}{i_m^{0{,}385}}$$

= Kirpich

L(m) t_c (ore)

C) pluviogramma = curva IDF (T)

$h_{d,T} = K(T) \cdot a \cdot d^n$

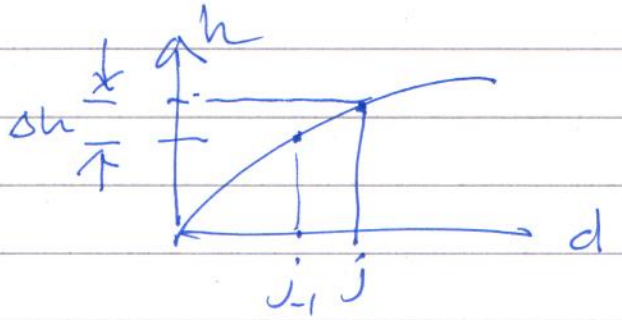
ietogramma CHICAGO

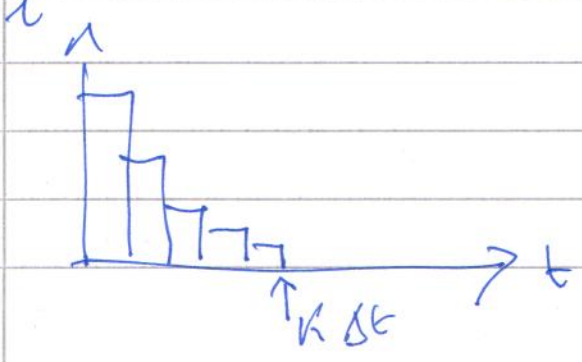
b. con $t_p = t_c$

decido Δt^* ragionevole

$t_c = t_p = K \Delta t^*$

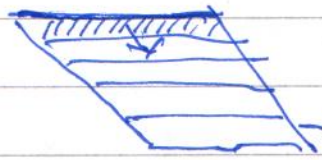
$$i_j = \frac{h_j - h_{j-1}}{\Delta t}$$

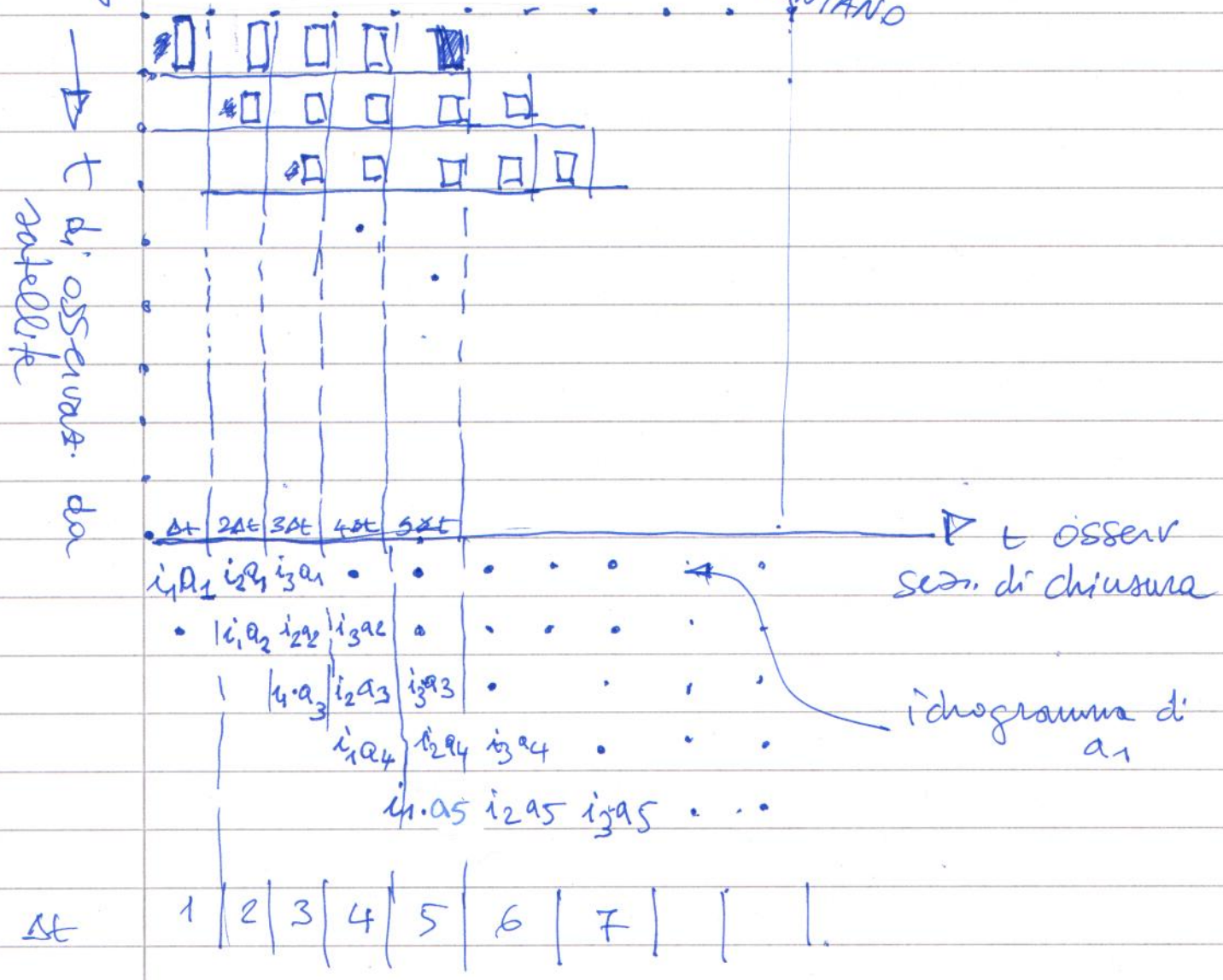




$K=5 \Rightarrow \Delta t^* = t_c/5$

$t_c = t_p$





$Q_5 = i_1 a_5 + i_2 a_4 + i_3 a_3$

se $t_p = t_c$

quando $t = K\Delta t$

(dove $K\Delta t = t_c$)

si ha $Q_K = \sum$ tutti i contributi unici possibili (K)

$\Rightarrow$ pioggia progetto deve durare $t_p = t_c$

$$Q_{m\Delta t} = \left(\frac{1}{3.6}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{m} i(j) \cdot a(m-j+1) \quad [m^3/s]$$

$t_p = 3\Delta t \qquad t_c = 5\Delta t$

durata idrogramma $= t_c + t_p$

$\hookrightarrow N \cdot \Delta t \qquad N = K + t_p/\Delta t - 1$