Patent Search

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Abstract:

CONTINUOUS FLUID TIGHTNESS FOR A CIVIL ENGINEERING WORK A civil engineering project has a front face, a facing with a rear surface and a front surface that is n identical to the front face, and a fluid-tight covering on the facing a facing with a cavity inside of which a portion of the fluid-tight covering is arranged to create a rece an anchoring element that is a part of said anchoring device is inserted, a fill positioned behind said fluid-tight covering, and an anchoring device ensuring a mechani between the facing and the fill, and a method for implementing the above. The approach entails pumping fluid from rock using a pump installed in a well while simul measuring fluid pressure and volume with sensors installed in the well. The volume of fluid pumped out is measured during pumping, the rate of fluid inflow is asses measurements of pressure and volume, and the rate of fluid pumping out is controlled to make it easier for fluid to flow practically in a one-phase state.

Complete Specification

Description:CONTINUOUS FLUID TIGHTNESS FOR A CIVIL ENGINEERING WORK

BACKGROUND

Technical Field

[0001] The embodiments herein generally relate to a continuous fluid tightness for a civil engineering work.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] A method behind the fluid-tight covering is a fill, and there must be at least one anchoring mechanism to ensure a mechanical connection between the fac the fill. In generally applies to quality control when sampling formation fluids, and specifically relates to figuring out how rock permeability and fluid mobility vary o offer an indicator or criterion of whether a fluid sample is in a single-phase state. A fluid particle is a mesoscopic scale that is significantly smaller than the macrosc scale and contains a very large number of fluid molecules. Three hydrostatics issues: elevation of an empty swimming pool tunnel, pressure force on a dam.

[0003] The system with the anchoring device in the method outlined in that paper passes through the fluid-tight covering, necessitating the installation of expens complicated supplemental measures for establishing fluid-tightness at those locations. By matching the pumping rate to the formation's filtration characteristics, th invention's method and device also enables the identification of problems associated with pumping out the sample based on the correlation coefficient for the rela between pressure and flow rate of the formation fluid. The conservation laws relate about the Newton's law for fluids, mass conservation equation, momentum conservation equation, and a general transportation law

View Application Status

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
Government of India