



Modern Reservoirs with Dam Heights of Tens and Hundreds of Meters Above the River Coastline with Flooding of Cities, Fields and Villages – This is a Crime Against Humanity and Nature

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Abstract

Massive floods on the rivers of all continents oblige us to delve deeper into the analysis of the contents of river bottoms. The coastline or river water level in relation to the relief of the coastal zone varies over a fairly wide range. In places where the edge or water level connects with the plain, during floods the water overflows the banks and the flood destroys and kills. In other places, the water level sinks to the bottom of a canyon or river valley. The difference between the levels of the valley bank and the river water can reach tens and hundreds of meters. It is only in such places that water must be kept for consumption during low water - summer time - and installed hydroelectric power stations. The dam must be raised to the shoreline of a canyon or river valley. Megatons of concrete and many other construction materials and works will not be needed.

Keywords: Floods; Dam; River Valley

Introduction

By controlling a device installed on the river bottom, you can stir up and move bottom sediments and create dams from them that reach the height of the canyon. And by regulating valves in the pipes that remain along the river bottom and locks, you can maintain the water level near the middle of the entire depth of the canyon. This water will be a reserve for the summer period, and the difference in levels between the water and the canyon bank is insurance in case of floods. If the valley or canyon is long, then several dams with different levels can be made.

Considering modern dredging technology, we can conclude that bulky, metal-intensive, powerful equipment with a staff of maintenance personnel and the consumption of many tons of fuel is unprofitable for the budget of any country. It is necessary to radically reconsider the technology of modern dredging.

If you look at the movement of water in the riverbed and beyond, during floods, you will notice that water has its own energy, which erodes dams, roads, demolishes houses, roads, bridges.

A new dredging concept is needed. The energy of destruction can be used for construction - creation.

The search for devices that use current forces is found in the form of technical solutions in the patent literature. Consideration and analysis of the means of the method for implementing structures leads to the conclusion that the most important drawback in design and implementation is the stabilization of the device in a given place and its movement at a given speed and in a given direction. My son and I developed and solved this problem at the inventive level. The proposed anchoring mechanism solves this problem, and the implementation of the entire process of deepening the river bottom by the natural flow of the river becomes feasible for any coastal farm.

Small and inexpensive to manufacture and operate, underwater devices will provide deepening without the involvement of third-party energy and continuous maintenance. Actuation of small devices that, under the influence of the current, can cut off a layer of bottom sediments, mix them with the main flow of the river and themselves follow the moving clouds of suspended silt.

Conclusion

The algorithm of operation of the device depends solely on the strength, direction and power of the river flow, bottom sediments and the required performance. Each river in its longitudinal section

has a saw-tooth profile with teeth upward - made up of ripples and reaches. These combinations must be preserved, but the depths of both should be increased for the movement of ships.

And if the raised silt is distilled to one given place, then in this place the bottom can be raised to any height, right up to the edge of the canyon. And then release half of the accumulated water to the middle.

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The main secret of this device is contained in the description and claims. It must be designed and tested.

Can act without human intervention. A dozen or hundreds of such devices, made from waste mechanisms of decommissioned machines from other industries, will be able to deepen rivers along their entire length and relieve coastal settlements from flooding. Let's call this device: "TRITON".

He is waiting for a contractor who could undertake this work and become a legal licensee of the new technology.

Depending on the investment, you can create a variety of autonomous device options.

- The simplest machine with a single setting. Automatically selects and sets the speed of movement, the layer of sludge to be removed, and the direction of movement. Control by video cameras and simple sensors is possible.
- Universality of actions appears. Remotely controlled – with monitoring and control devices. For rivers with a complicated profile and bottom clogging with sunken objects. Equipped with any known attachments, pumps, grab buckets, mowers.
- Robot with software. Adopts an action strategy depending on the conditions of water movement, obstacles, and tasks.

- The addition of a motor, a lead screw and a float mechanism can result in a versatile underwater vessel that can increase work productivity and move in any direction and even against the current.
- Life support in a special cabin with a lead screw will allow for bottom research and any underwater work at any point of the river.

Each type can be the basis for many other works, for example, the extraction of sapropel, minerals, and sunken objects.

The theoretical foundations for creating a new device are presented in some publications:

- <http://medcraveonline.com/JAMB/JAMB-06-00155.pdf> Flood Prevention Method.
- ASMI-03-0488.pdf (actascientific.com) Rivers and Climate.
- AOMB.MS.ID.000514.pdf (irispublishers.com) On Climate in General and the Role of Dams.
- GEMS-3-335.pdf (researchopenworld.com) About Climate, Flooding and Underwater Technologies.