

**Список литературы**

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**ПРОФЕССИИ В ОБЛАСТИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА**

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After graduation from university I will be able to work as a land surveyor, a realtor, a cadastral engineer and a geodesist. Now I would like to tell you about profession of geodesist.

Geodesy is a science about the study of the earth's surface. This science is widely used in construction [1]. So, geodesist is a person, who determines the position of the points and the distances and angles between them. A geodesist is a very actual profession. A geodesist develops a theoretical base by measuring the territory and calculates the coordinates of the locality. He makes topographical plans and maps. He should be good at geodesy, topography, cartography, mathematics, physics, geography and geometry. A geodesist must be attentive, careful, accurate and observant. He should have an analytical mind, mathematical skills, a good memory and physical training. There are three levels of geodetic works. The first level is a survey on location, i.e. determining the position of points on the earth's surface relatively to the local supporting points for the topographic maps. The topographic maps are necessary for construction and land registry systems. The second level is a survey across the country. The third level is global. It is a higher Geodesy that studies the shape of the Earth. The work of geodesist consists of two stages. The first stage is special measurements by means of geodetic instruments. The second stage is processing of the results using mathematical and graphical methods and mapping. Geodesist uses levels, theodolites, range finders and compasses for survey on location. Level is a geodetic device for determining the height difference of two points using the horizontal beam and leveling slats, vertically installed at these points. There are high precision, accurate and technical levels. Theodolite is a geodetic instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. Recently geodesists began to use special laser scanners. I think profession of geodesist is difficult enough, but demanded, highly paid and interesting. So I want to work as a geodesist.

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**ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ МОСТОВ**

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The modification of the world is carried out by dint of both natural and human interferences. Consequently, it leads to a co-called 'geodesign'. As a matter of fact, all technical reorganizations and engineering transformation create a feeling of efficiency, comfort, necessity. Besides, most constructions embellish the landscape or match the environment. So, in our case we can mention about the functional role of bridge design and engineering [1]. On the one hand, we consider that any bridge is an assembly of essential parts, materials and details, on the other hand, it's a practical designer's monument for a safe and rapid

transportation, a moderate time-consumption and a long distance-compensator. There are many various designs that serve essential purposes as military and commercial ones and apply to versatile situations. The bridge design varies depending on the function of the bridge itself, the nature of the terrain where the bridge is constructed and the material used to make it, and the funds available to build it. If we scrutinize the history age of bridge engineering that the greatest bridge builders were the ancient Romans. They were the first who built arch bridges and aqueducts of cement, wood and stone. Then, brick and mortar bridges appeared. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century there were many innovations both in design and engineering aspect due to Hans Ulrich, Johannes Grubenmann, Hubert Gautier, Stefan Bryla, etc. Nowadays, we can see around us a wide range of modernized bridge constructions namely, beam bridges, truss bridge, cantilever bridge, arch bridge, tied arch bridge, suspension bridge, cable-stayed bridge. As a result, they accommodate the whole society's necessities from time and distance [2].

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**УСТАНОВКА КОМПЛЕКСНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ НЕФТИ**

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The processes of dehydration, desalting and the stabilization of oil are carried out at complex oil preparation unit.

Cold «crude» oil from the tanks is directed through the heat exchanger into the settler of continuous action by pump. Here the most part of the mineralized water settles on the bottom of the apparatus and is drained for further preparation in order to pump in the layer. Then fresh water is introduced into the flow to reduce the concentration of salt in the remaining mineralized water. The final water separation from oil takes place in the electrical dehydrator and dry oil is delivered through a heat exchanger to the rectifier. Due to the pumping oil from the bottom of the column through the furnace by pump its temperature is brought up to 240°C.

Light oil fractions are evaporated, rise to the top of the column and then come in the condenser-cooler. Here the propane-butane and pentane fractions are mainly condensed, forming the so-called wide spread and non-condensed components are removed for use as a fuel. The wide spread is pumped out by the pump for fractionation and is partially used for the reflux in the column [2].

There are some processes in the complex oil preparation unit: dehydration, desalting and oil stabilization. And as for dehydration, heating, settling and electrical action are used at the same time, i.e. a combination of several methods [1].

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**СТОИМОСТЬ ПЕРЕВОЗОК**

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For any business, the cost of transportation is normally the largest single item in the overall cost of physi-