

Experience of Designing Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines in Super Challenging Geological and Environmental Conditions of Eastern Siberia and the Far East

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Venue: WOC-3

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Basic technical characteristics:

Route length -	1,836.7 km
- incl. the first start-up complex -	1,227.6 km
Branch length to Vladivostok -	116 km
Operating pressure -	9.8 MPa
Gas pipeline diameter -	1,220 mm
- at crossing via Nevelsky Strait -	1,020 mm (2 lines)
Number of CS/capacity -	14/1,136 unit/MW

The first start-up complex of the gas pipeline was put into operation in September 2011



- High seismotectonic activity;
- Considerable hydrographic and ravine/draw relief dismemberment;
- Significant swampiness;
- Abundant floods in the area;
- Complexity and high variability of geologic and lithologic structures;
- Plots with close bedding of rocks and metamorphic formations;
- High activity of erosion and suffosion processes and gulying;
- Significant dynamics of lateral and vertical erosions of river valleys.

Pipeline length in areas with high seismic activity

112 km

Overall tectonic faults including areas with:

- High activity
- Medium activity
- Low activity

56

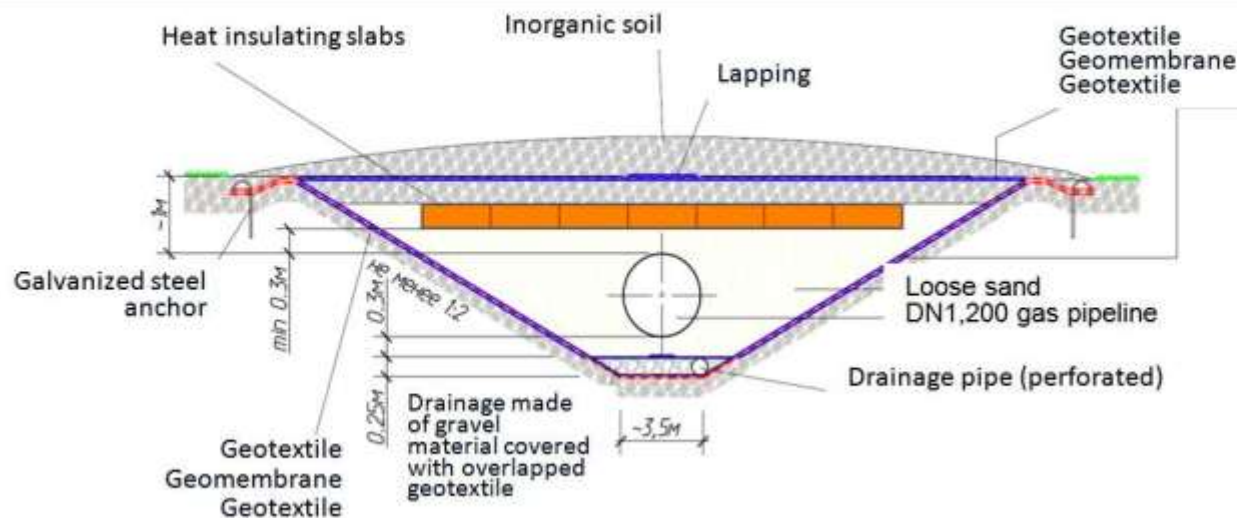
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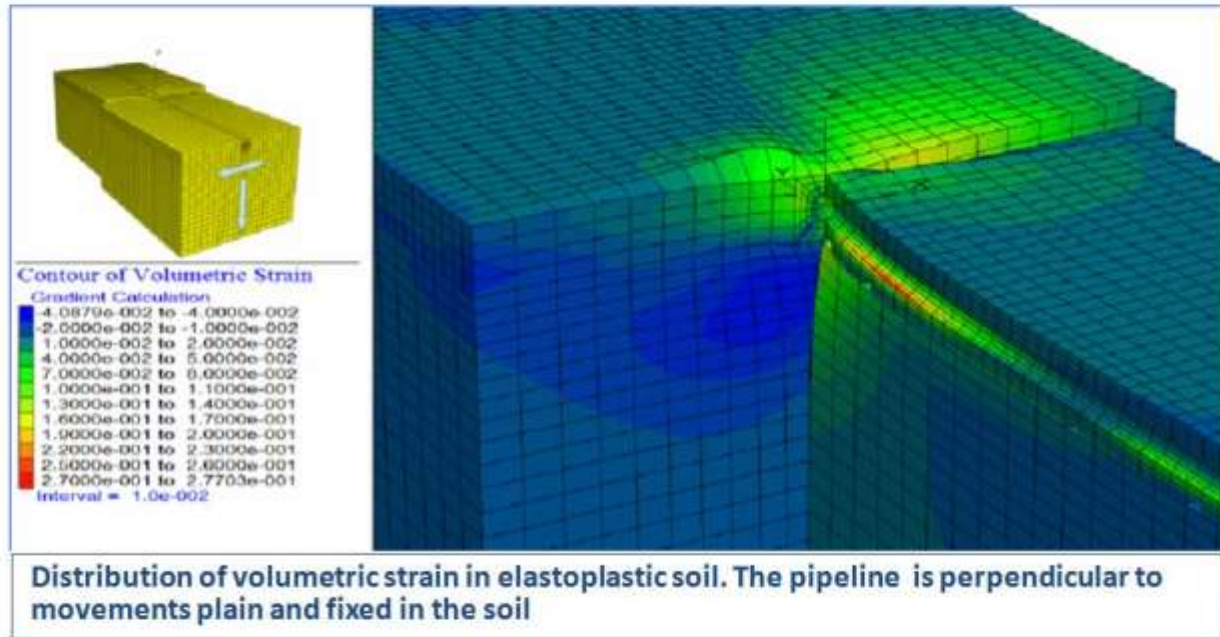
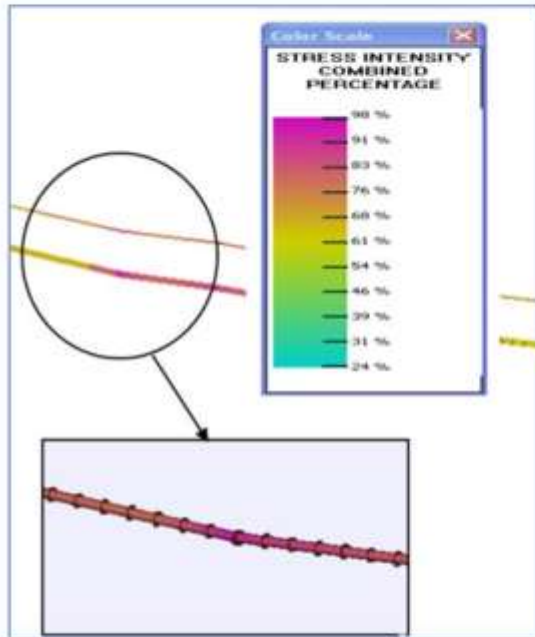
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- Dedicated mechanical characteristics of pipe material and its nominal sizes, taking into consideration soil deformation and type of soil mechanical displacement;
- Gas pipeline horizontal and vertical turns by elastic bending with the radius of $1,500DN$ (minimum);
- Special configuration of trenches at tectonic fault crossings and at 100 m (both directions) from them;
- Limitation of a gas pipeline laying depth;
- Trench filling and back filling with loose soil (coarse-grained sand, fine gravel);
- Fiber-optic system of continuous geotechnical monitoring;
- Gas pipeline design and construction in areas with tectonic faults implemented under the Special Technical Specifications approved in due order.





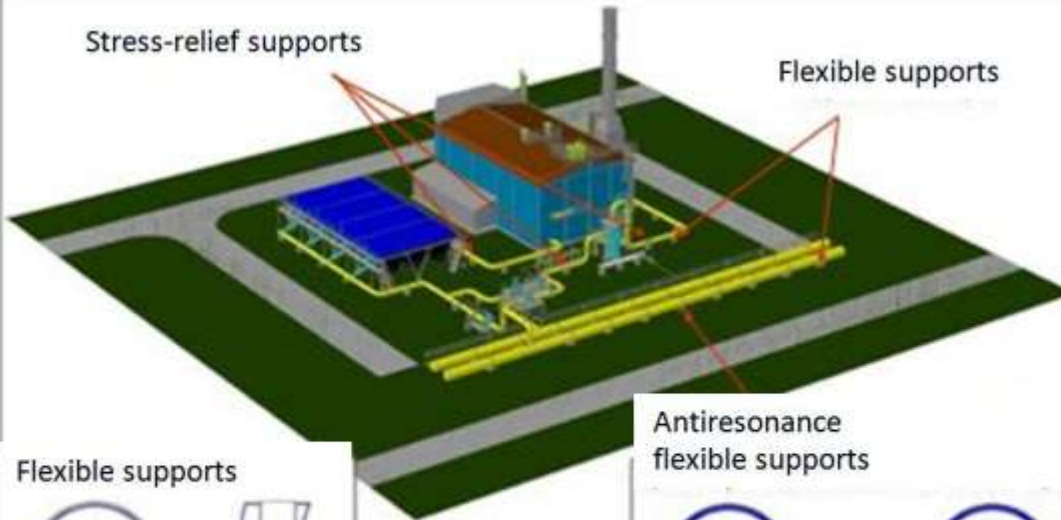
- Computation of the endurance capability, deformation characteristics and axial stability under the normal operational conditions;
- Computation of the endurance capability and axial stability under soil deformations during the tensile-and-compression axial seismic wave;
- Computation of the endurance capability and stability under the effect of transcurrent fault wall movements subject to a type of mechanical displacement and anticipated magnitude of irreversible soil displacement.



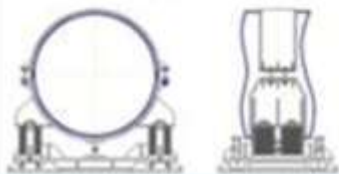
General view of a technical module

Stress-relief supports

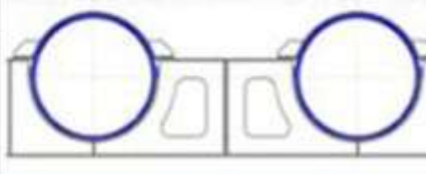
Flexible supports



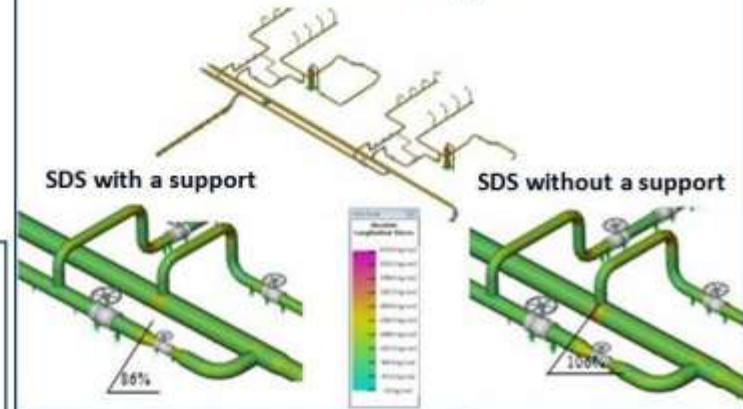
Flexible supports



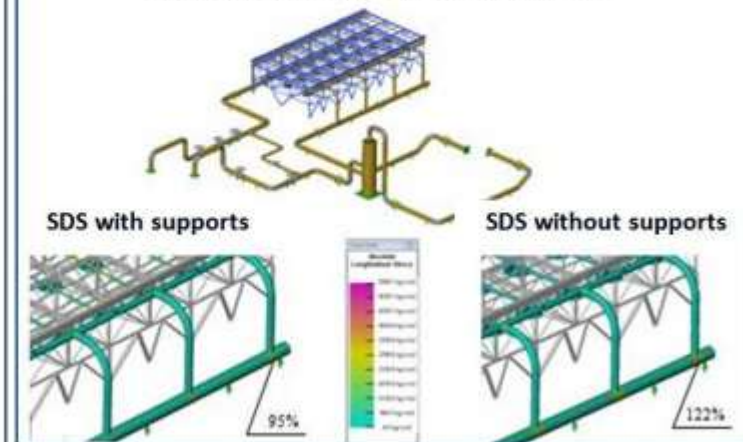
Antiresonance
flexible supports

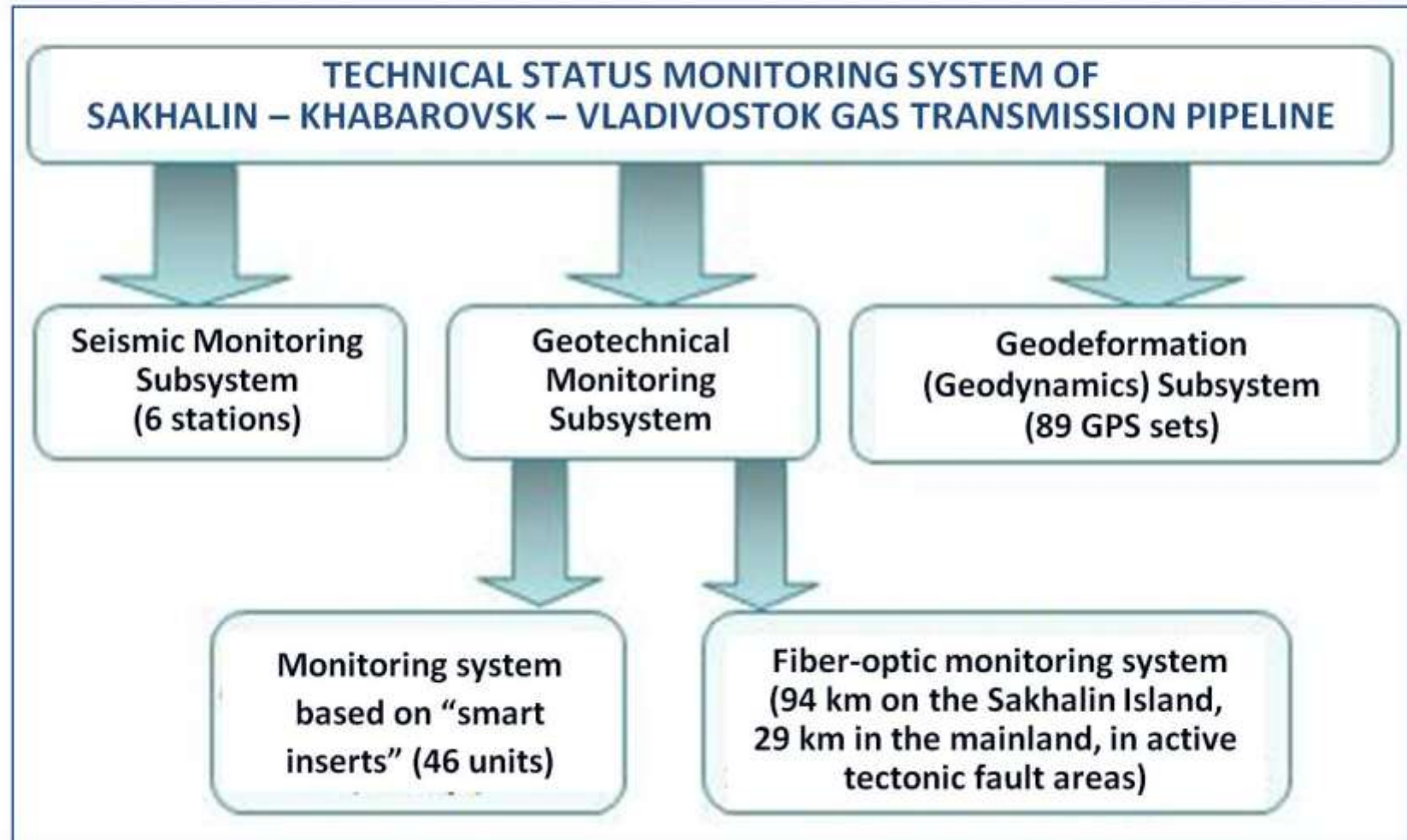


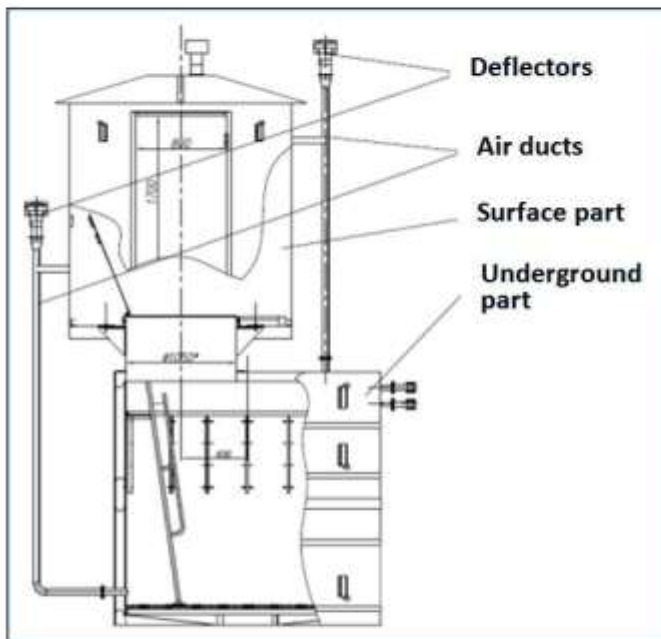
Comparison of the pipeline stress-deformed state (SDS) depending on the presence of an antiresonance support



Comparison of the pipeline SDS depending on the presence of a stress-relief support

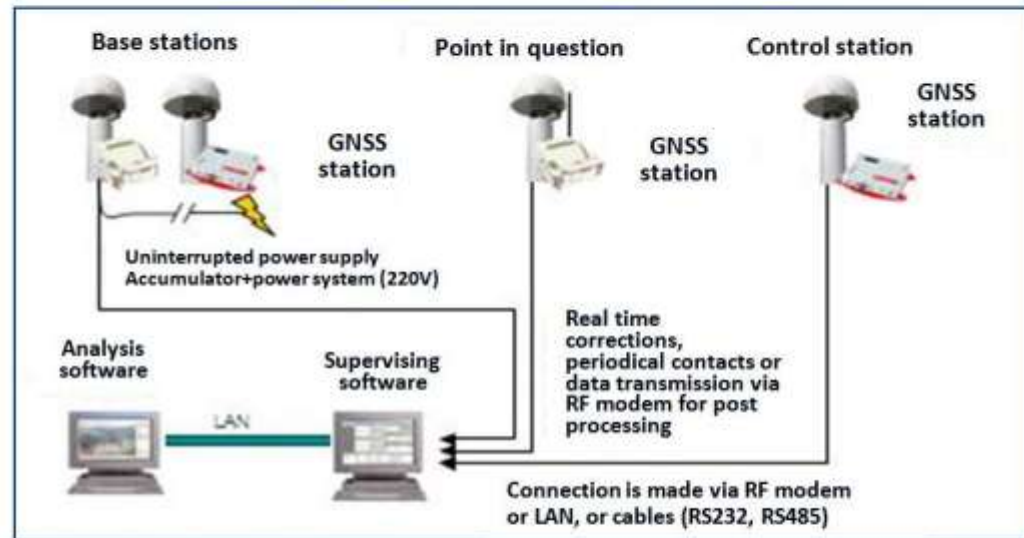




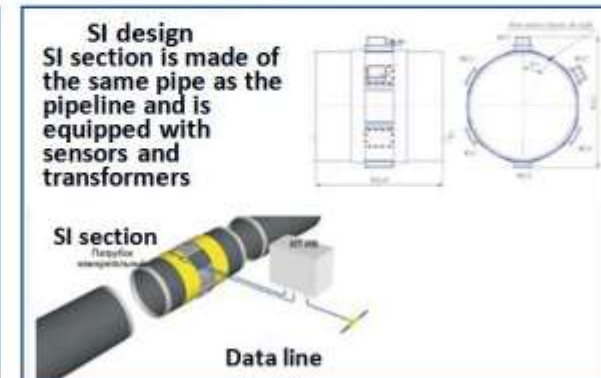
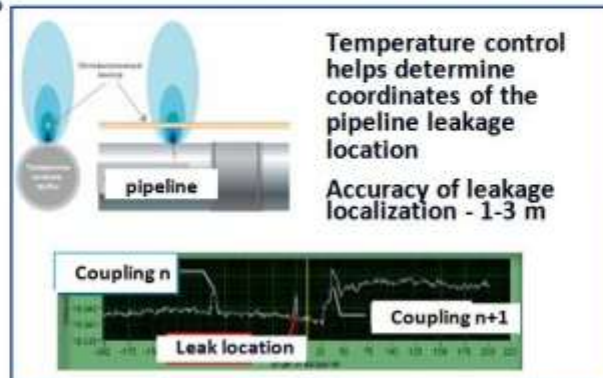


Seismic Monitoring Subsystem using seismic monitoring posts (SMP)

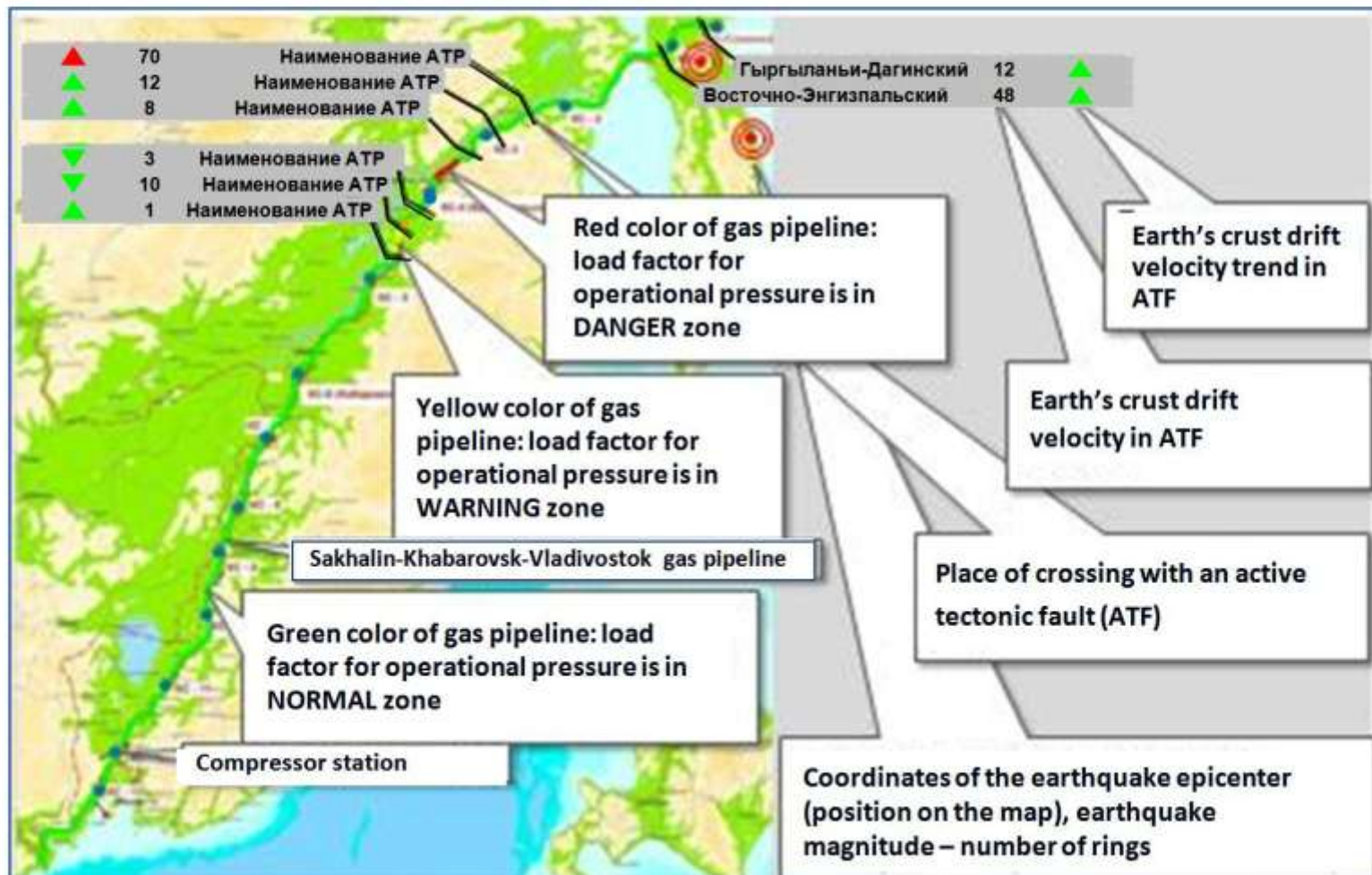
Geodynamic Monitoring Subsystem

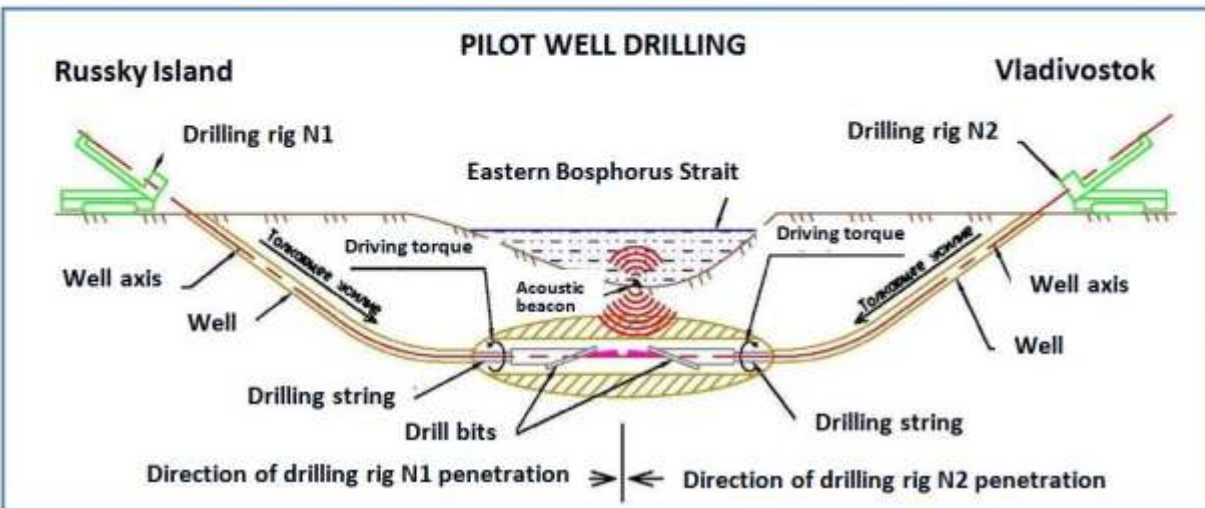
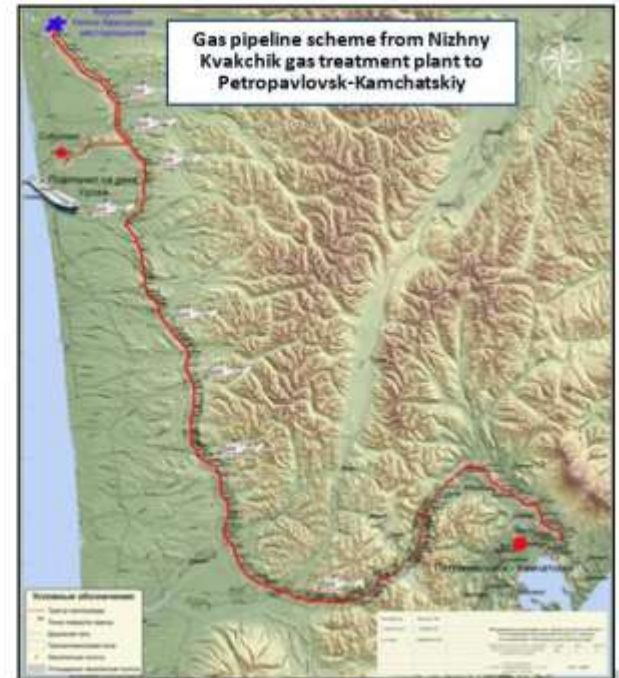


Geotechnical Monitoring Subsystem using fiber-optic sensors and "smart inserts" (SI)

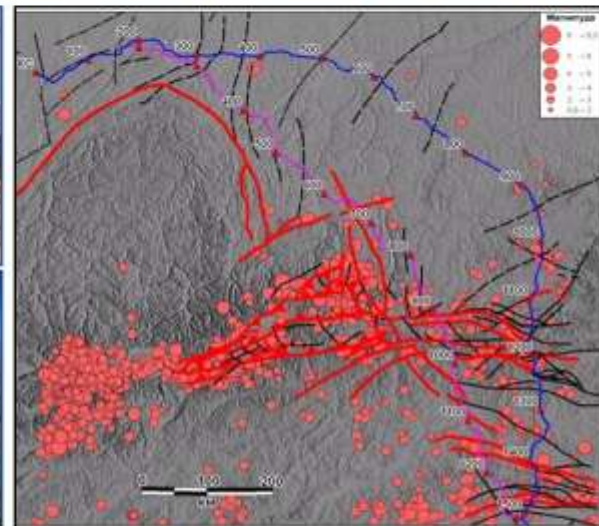


A Snapshot of Operator's Console Image (version)





BASIC CONFIGURATION OF UNIFIED GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM OF RUSSIA IN EASTERN SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST



**Thank You for
Your Attention!**