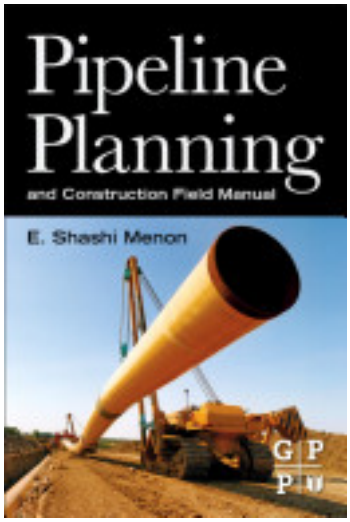

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"This general purpose guide for engineers provides detailed practical information on the design and construction of pipelines and attendant facilities. Authored by a team of experts with extensive

pipeline experience, the volume presents a comprehensive look at design criteria, planning considerations, and testing methodologies for many common tasks involved in pipeline construction. Topics discussed include route selection, environmental impact and regulations, right-of-way concerns, materials options, pipe strength, hydraulic analysis, pump and valve stations, leak detection, hydrostatic testing, and operations and maintenance protocols. Technical drawings, tables, and relevant formulas and equations are provided throughout."--Reference and Research Book News

This book is on of the best books in the subject of Pipeline. I have been in pipeline construction field for over 19 years, still i had less than complete understanding of many aspects of pipeline technology . But this book cleared away all my doubts & enhanced my undertsanding. The book contains subject in depth and is written in a seamless, step by step gradually progresing, very lucid, very easy to understand with a lot of worked example. One major advantage of this book is it contains both CGS & SI system material.

adiabatic affinity laws API gravity ASTM ball valves bbl/h bends block valves calculated centrifugal compressor Chapter coating Code COMPANY Representative compressibility factor compression ratio compressor station construction contâ€™d CONTRACTOR corrosion crude oil damage Darcy friction factor delivery pressure density dimensionless discharge pressure easement elevation equation equipment Example Problem facility FIGURE flow rate follows friction factor gal/min gas flow gas gravity hazardous liquid head loss hoop stress hydraulic hydrostatic test inspection installed internal leak length liquid pipelines manual MAOP meter minimum MMSCFD natural gas NPSH pipe diameter Pipe inside diameter pipe material pipe segment pipeline operator pipeline system pressure drop pressure required pseudo-critical psia psig pump station Reynolds number right-of-way right-of-way group route smart pig SMYS specific gravity steel suction pressure surface test pressure test section test water total pressure transmission factor Transportation USCS units velocity viscosity volume welder welding

E. Shashi Menon, P.E., has over 29 years' experience in the oil and gas industry, holding positions as design engineer, project engineer, engineering manager, and chief engineer for major oil and gas companies in the United States. He is the author of "Liquid Pipeline Hydraulics" and several technical papers. He has taught engineering and computer courses, and is also developer and co-author of over a dozen PC software programs for the oil and gas industry. Mr. Menon lives in Lake Havasu City, Arizona.

In this chapter, we outline the design basis that forms the foundation for the design of pipelines, pump stations, compressor stations, valves, and other facilities that comprise the pipeline system. The Design Basis Manual or Memorandum (DBM) is a document that is initially developed following discussions between the pipeline owner company and the engineering firm that is responsible for the designing and (in many cases) construction management of the pipeline. This document is continuously revised and updated during the project life. All participants in the project must have access to the DBM so that a consistent documented basis for all aspects of the pipeline will be followed throughout the design and construction of the project.

First, we review the units of measurement used in the pipeline industry. The various units of measurement and calculations used in the United States of America, Canada, and other countries will be discussed and the conversion between the commonly used units explained. Next, we address the physical properties of fluids (liquids and gases) that are transported in the pipeline. Chapters 7â€“9 will further describe the details of the pipeline design basis by analyzing the major components such as pipes, valves, pumps, compressors, and ancillary equipment. An outline of the various components that constitute a DBM is also provided in Appendix 1.

The units of measurement employed in the pipeline transportation industry consist mainly of the English or USCS system of units (US Customary System) and the metric or SI (SystÃ¨me International) system of units. USCS units are used exclusively in the United States of America, whereas SI units are used in the countries that use metric units, such as Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. In Canada and some South American countries, a combination of USCS and SI

units are used.

Derived units are those that are formed by combining base units, supplementary units, and other derived units. For example, area and volume are derived units formed by combination of the base unit length. Similarly, velocity (or speed) is derived from the base unit of length and time. It is important to note that numerically velocity and speed are the same, but velocity is a vector quantity, whereas speed is a scalar quantity. A vector has both magnitude and direction, whereas a scalar has only magnitude.

Since pipelines are used to transport liquids or gases (collectively referred to as fluids), we discuss some important physical properties of fluids that affect pipeline transportation. In liquid pipelines, these include specific gravity, viscosity, specific heat, bulk modulus, and vapor pressure. In compressible fluids, such as natural gas pipelines, the important properties are specific gravity, viscosity, molecular composition, heating value, specific heat, and the compressibility factor. These physical properties and how they are calculated including methods between various units will be illustrated using examples. The variation of these properties with the temperature and pressure of the fluid is important in both liquid and gas pipelines. In heavy crude oil pipelines, sometimes, the crude oil is heated to reduce viscosity and thus improve pumpability. This, in turn, reduces power requirements and hence cost of transportation. Therefore, the variation in viscosity and gravity with temperature become very important. Sometimes, a low-viscosity product (such as a diluent or light crude oil) is blended with a heavy crude oil to reduce the viscosity and enhance pumpability. We explain the methods commonly used to determine the blended properties of two or more liquids. Similarly for gases, knowing the molecular composition of individual gases, we explain the method of calculating the composition of the gas mixture and the corresponding gravity and viscosity.

This chapter forms the foundation for all calculations for designing and planning the pipelines used to transport liquids and gases. These include pressure drop due to friction in pipes, valves, and fittings, as well as pump and compressor power requirements, all of which will be addressed in Chapters 8 through 12. In Appendix 1, tables are included listing physical properties of commonly transported liquids and gases such as water, refined petroleum products, crude oils, and natural gas.

Mass is defined as the quantity of matter in a substance and it does not vary with temperature or pressure. It is a scalar quantity and hence has magnitude but no direction, compared to a vector quantity that has both magnitude and direction. Mass is measured in slug (slug) in USCS units and kilograms (kg) in SI units. The term weight depends on the mass and acceleration due to gravity at a particular location and is a vector quantity. Weight is actually the force acting on a mass and hence is a derived unit. In USCS units, weight is stated in pounds (lb) and in SI units it is measured in Newton (N). The quantity of liquid contained in a storage tank may be referred to as 5000 lb weight. This is sometimes referred to incorrectly as 5000 lb mass of liquid. The correct term would be to say the mass of liquid contained in the tank is 5000/32.17 = 155.4 slug. The factor 32.17 represents the acceleration due to gravity (32.17 ft/s2). This is based on Newton's second law of motion, represented by the following relationship:

Volume is defined as the space occupied by a given mass. In the case of a liquid in a tank, the liquid fills the tank up to a certain height. In comparison, a compressible fluid such as natural gas will fill an entire sphere or bullet used as a storage vessel. Thus, gas expands to fill its container. Consider a cylindrical storage tank for gasoline, if the inside diameter of the tank is 100 ft, the crosssectional area is

1. Design Basis 2. Route Selection 3. Alignment Sheets 4. Wall Thickness Definition 5. Pipeline Analyses 6. Pipeline End Expansion Analysis 7. Tie-In Spool Expansion Spool and Riser Design 8. Corrosion Protection 9. Specification Writing, Data Sheet Production, Requisition Development & Bid Analysis of Associated Materials and Valves 10. Installation Studies

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Short Description for Pipeline Planning and Construction Field Manual Provides engineers with the tools and techniques for formulating plans, designs, cost estimates and specifications for pipeline construction and field maintenance and modernization programs. This book covers the design, construction, and operation of onshore pipeline systems.

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