



Conference Guide

Conference Venue

The conference will take place at the **Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University**



Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University - SPbSPU

Address: 29, Polytechnicheskaya st., 195251,
St.Petersburg, Russia

Tel: +7 (812) 552-97-14

Fax: +7 (812) 552-60-80

Email: expert@spbstu.ru

URL: <http://www.spbstu.ru/>

How to get to Saint Petersburg

By Plane

Pulkovo Airport serves a wide variety of destinations both international and domestic. A new terminal, which is simply referred to as New Terminal, was opened in the end of 2013. As of April 2014, New Terminal serves all the domestic and international flights. Older Terminal 1 has been closed for reconstruction and Terminal 2 was shut down. The airport is located approximately 17 kilometers south from the center.

Airport: Pulkovo Airport

Address: Northern Capital Gateway, LLC,
Pulkovskoye Shosse, 41, lit. ZI Saint Petersburg, 196140, Russia

Tel.: +7 812 337-38-22, +7 812 337-34-44

Lost and Found: +7 812 331-49-33

URL: <http://www.pulkovoairport.ru/en/>

Email: office@pulkovo-airport.com

How to get to the university

From the Airport Terminal Pulkovo-1 to Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University - SPbSPU.

1. Take the public bus No. 39 or shuttle bus K39 till the metro station **Moskovskaya**.
2. Then take the metro W2 (blue line, on the right side of the metro entrance) and go to the station **Tekhnologicheskii Institute**. Change to the red line W1 (just opposite side) and step down at to the Politekhnikeskaya metro station.

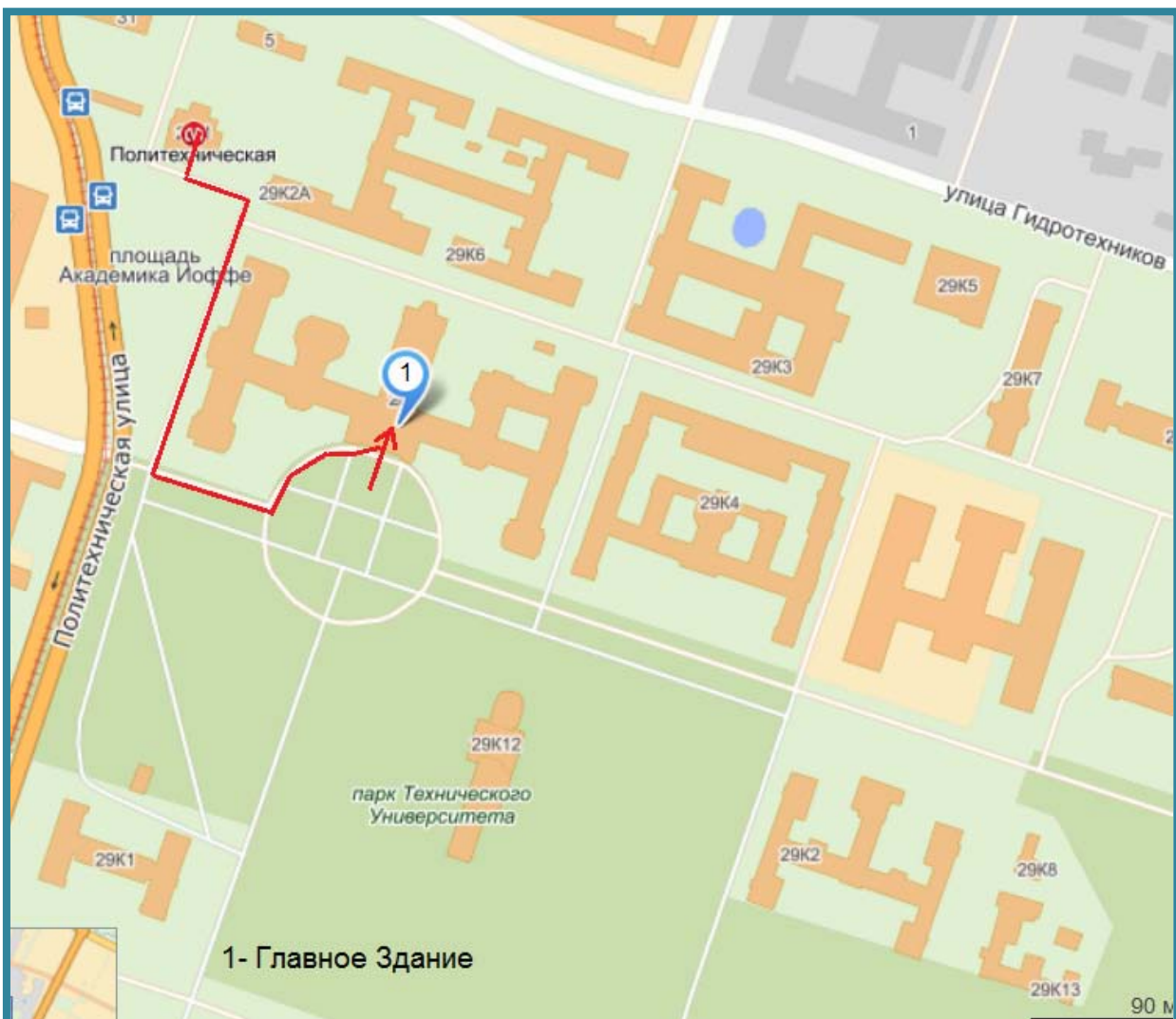
Tickets:

Public bus: 25 rub. Tickets can be purchased from bus driver or bus conductor if any.

Minibus: 35 rub. Tickets can be purchased from the driver

Metro: 27 rub. Tickets can be purchased from the ticket office.

From the Politekhnikeskaya metro station (Russian: Политехническая) to the Main building of the Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University - SPbSPU.



UNIVERSITY CAMPUS



- 1 1st University Building
Institute of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics
- 2 2nd University Building
Institute of Physics, Nanotechnology and Telecommunications
- 3 Main University Building
Institute of Humanities
Institute of Energy and Transport Systems
- 4 Chemistry Building
Institute of Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering and Transport
- 5 Mechanics Building
- 6 4th University Building
- 7 Laboratories Building
- 8 3rd University Building
Institute Industrial Economics and Management
- 9 Annex to Hydro Building
Institute of Construction Engineering
- 10 Hydro Building
Institute of Military Education and Safety
- 11 Hydro Tower Building
- 12 2nd Residence
- 13 House of Scientists
- 14 1st Residence
- 15 Sporting Complex
- 16 Center of Science PhIT-SPbSPU
- 17 9th University Building
Institute Computing and Control
- 18 Institute of Applied Linguistics
- 19 Laser Technologies Center
- 20 Student's Hostel №7
- 21 Student's Hostel №8
- 22 Student's Hostel №10
- 23 University Clinic
- 24 Student's Hostel №14
- 25 Student's Hostel №12
- 26 Institute of International Educational Programs
International Office of SPbSPU
Admission Office
- 27 New Study Building
International Education & Science
Supply Center
- 28 International Student's Hostel
- 29 Retraining Faculty

СХЕМА ЛИНИЙ ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОГО МЕТРОПОЛИТЕНА
THE SAINT PETERSBURG SUBWAY MAP



УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ MAP SYMBOLS






 ЛИНИИ МЕТРОПОЛИТЕНА
SUBWAY LINES


 СТАНЦИИ ПЕРЕСАДОК
CHANGE FOR ANOTHER LINE



 СТАНЦИЯ СТРОИТСЯ ИЛИ ПРОЕКТИРУЕТСЯ
THE STATION IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION


 ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЕ ВОКЗАЛЫ, СТАНЦИИ, ПЛАТФОРМЫ
RAILROAD STATIONS


 АВТОВОКЗАЛ
BUS STATION


 АВТОВОС В АЭРОПОРТ
BUS TO AIRPORT


 МУЗЕЙ МЕТРО
METRO MUSEUM


 ПОРТЫ
SEA AND RIVER PORTS

During the day, trains arrive every 2-3 minutes, with slightly longer waiting periods early in the morning and late at night. On average, the stations open at about 5:45am and close between midnight and 0:30am

Ticket fares: 28 rubles and you will pay only to enter the Russian subway for unlimited distance traveled.

Bus

The bus network of St. Petersburg is extensive, but can be a bit confusing for a foreigner. Bus stops are marked by signs with the letter "A", which stands for autobus. Routes are listed on signs (double-sided) at most bus stops, but only in Cyrillic alphabet.

Regular buses are usually green-and-white or yellow and nearly always have conductors on board, although on a few routes you will need to pay the driver as you exit the bus. Normally, you should pay for your ticket in cash to a conductor or check your electronic pass on a card reader (the conductor may then check your card again).

T-buses are privately operated commercial buses (the K comes before the number on the front of the bus). They can charge more for tickets, and will not accept travel cards.

Fares: Buses to suburbs cost 19 or 36 rubles within the territory of St. Petersburg

<http://www.saint-petersburg.com/transport/bus/>

Trolleybuses

Trolleybus stops are marked with signs with blue letter "T". They operate exactly the same way as St. Petersburg's buses and are very common in the centre of the city.

Read more about it: <http://spb.rusavtobus.ru/en/>

Marshrutka

A *marshrutka* or *marshrutnoe* taxi is a privately owned mini van or small bus that follows a fixed route, collecting and depositing passengers anywhere along the way. Visitors may find the network of *marshrutki* a little too complicated to be worth using in the city center, especially now that they can longer run along Nevsky Prospekt, but they are often the best means of getting to St. Petersburg's suburban attractions, and are the cheapest way to get to/from the city's airports.

Read more about it: <http://www.saint-petersburg.com/transport/marshrutka/>

Taxis

Official taxis (four-door Volga sedans with a chequer board strip down the side and a green light in the front window) have meters that drivers sometimes use, though you most often pay a negotiated price. If you want to book a taxi in advance try Taxi Blues.

Rates: 1km within the city of Saint Petersburg costs about 30 Rubles.

Minimum charges: 320 Rubles from 07:00 to 22:00

270 Rubles from 22:00 to 07:00

Tel: +7 812 271 8888

URL: <http://www.taxiblues.ru/>

Read more about it: http://www.st-petersburg-essentialguide.com/saint-petersburg-metro.html#HOW_TO_TAKE_THE_METRO

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/russia/st-petersburg/transport/other/taxi-blues#ixzz36IBSszWB2>

From the city center to Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University - SPbSPU.

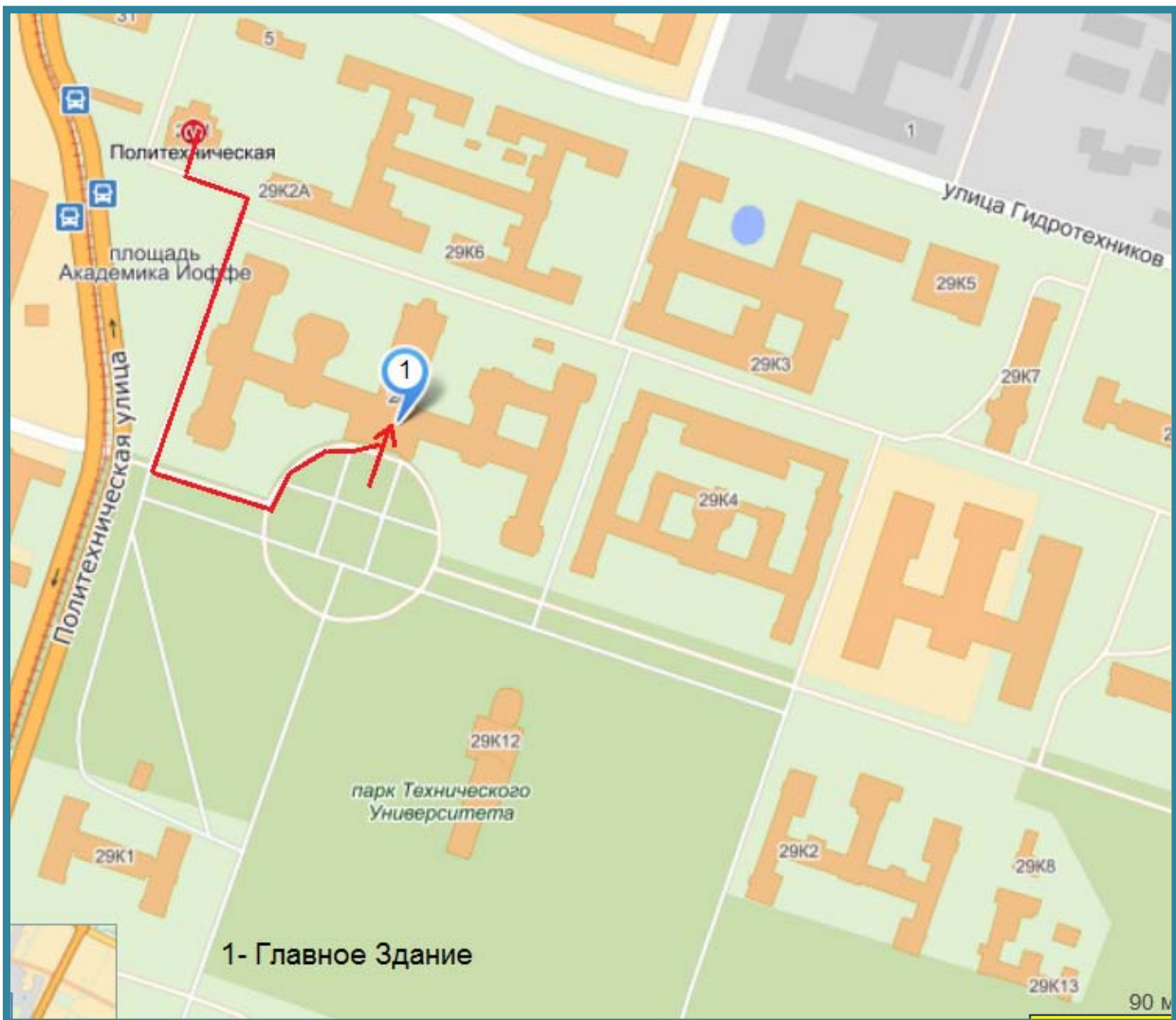
The best way to reach the university from the city center is via metro. From any metro line you would be able to change to the red line W1 and go to the station Politekhnicheskaya (Russian: Политехническая). This way is the most comfortable.

Depending on the place where you are you also can get to SPbSPU by the following public transport:

Trolley: 4, 21, 13

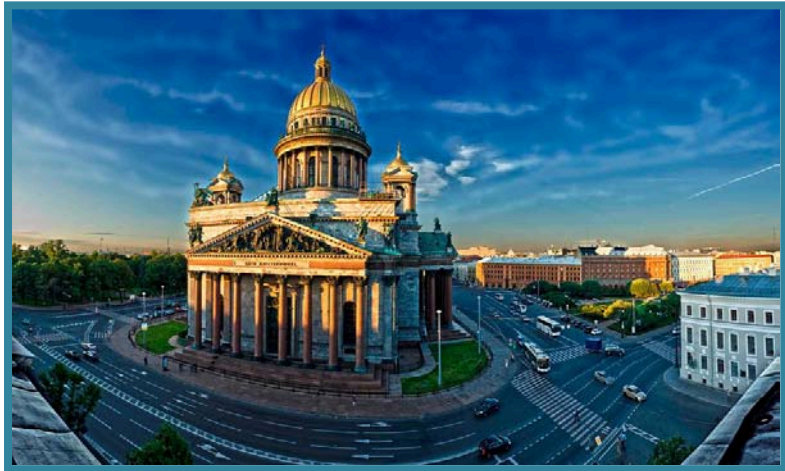
Tram: 38, 40, 55, 61

Step down to the trolley/tram stop Politekhnicheskii Universitet. All the stops are in the same place as the metro station. Then you can walk to the university from the same path;



History

St Petersburg is a relatively young city, by both Russian and European standards, and was only founded in 1703 by Tsar Peter the Great. Despite its short life so far, Petersburg has a rich and exciting history. From the early days of Peter the Great's "Venice of the North" to the modern events of the 1991 coup d'etat, the city has always bustled with life and intrigue, revolution and mystery. During the course of the Northern War



with Sweden, Russia's forces gradually moved from Lake Ladoga down the Neva River to the Swedish fort of Nienchanz. After an 8-day siege on May 1 1703, the Swedish garrison surrendered. To protect the newly conquered lands on the Neva delta Peter the Great needed a fortress, but Nienchanz was small and badly damaged. Looking for a site for his new fortress Peter the Great chose the Island of Enisaari (Hare's Island), which was known to the Russians as Zayachii Astrov. On May 16 1703 (May, 27 by the modern calendar) St. Petersburg's was founded and that day became the official birthday of the city. Several days later a wooden Cabin of Peter the Great was built, and became the first residential building in the new city. During the first few years of St. Petersburg's history, the banks of the Neva saw an amazing transition from a swampy, scarcely populated area to a fine European capital. The first structure to be built in the new city was the Peter and Paul fortress. Although it was originally designed to protect the area from possible attacks by the Swedish army and navy, the fort did not actually take part in any fighting. Just across the River Neva from the fortress Peter built the fortified Admiralty complex, where the most powerful ships of Russia's Baltic Fleet were built. When Peter the Great died in 1725, his wife Catherine assumed power and the city experienced a short decline while various rulers fought over the throne. For a short period, in the late 1720s, the royal court was moved back to Moscow. Many of the nobility and merchants, forced by Peter the Great to move to St. Petersburg, now chose to leave the city. St. Petersburg was only fully revived when Peter's daughter Elizabeth became Empress in 1741.

Read more: <http://www.saint-petersburg.com/history/st-petersburg-today.asp>

Sights

State Hermitage Museum

St. Petersburg's most popular visitor attraction, and one of the world's largest and most prestigious museums, the Hermitage is a must-see for all first-time travelers to the city. With over 3 million items in its collection, it also definitely rewards repeat visits, and new-comers can only hope to get a brief taste of the riches on offer here, from Impressionist masterpieces to fascinating Oriental treasures. One estimate has it that you would need eleven years to view each exhibit on display for just one minute, so many visitors prefer to organize a guided tour to ensure they have time to catch all the collection's highlights. Art aficionados, however, may find it more rewarding to seek out for themselves the works that they are particularly interested in.

Address: 2, Dvortsovaya Ploshchad (Dvortsovaya Square)

Opening hours: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday: 10:30am-18:00pm

Wednesday: 10:30am-21:00pm

Admission prices: 400,00 RUB \approx 8,36 €

350,00 RUB \approx 6,27 €- for citizens of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus (upon the presentation at the ticket office of a document confirming entitlement to reduced rates)

Free – for children and students (regardless of citizenship), and Russian senior citizens (upon the presentation at the ticket office of a document confirming entitlement to reduced rates)

500,00 RUB \approx 10,45 € – admission ticket, valid for two days from the moment of ticket purchase, to visit the Main Museum Complex (once) and exhibitions at the General Staff Building (once)

Every first Thursday of the month – free admittance to the museum for all visitor categories.

Read more: http://www.hermitagemuseum.org/html_En/



Winter Palace and Main Museum Complex

Sprawling across the connected buildings of the Winter Palace, the Small Hermitage and the Old Hermitage, this vast, chaotic and incredibly rich collection is unquestionably the biggest draw for visitors to St. Petersburg. Founded by Catherine the Great, who bought up artwork and masse from European aristocrats, embellished by each of her successors, and then massively enriched by Bolshevik confiscations and Red Army seizures in conquered Germany, the Hermitage collection is incredibly varied, ranging from ancient Siberian artifacts to post-impressionist masterpieces by Matisse and Picasso. Equally impressive are the lavishly decorated State Rooms of the Winter Palace, testament to the incredible wealth and extravagant tastes of the Romanov Tsars.



Address: Palace Square, 2, St Petersburg, Russia, 190000

Tel: +7 812 710-90-79

Opening Hours: 10:30 am - 6:00 pm

Hermitage Theatre

The Hermitage Theatre, which stands at the eastern end of the Hermitage complex, across the Winter Channel, was built as a private theatre for Catherine the Great by renowned St. Petersburg architect Giacomo Quarenghi between in 1782-1787. A keen theatergoer, Catherine even wrote libretti for some of the operas performed there, and arranged for St. Petersburg's various theatre troupes to stage performances there two or three times a week. Most performances were attended by a select group of the empress's closest friends and advisers, and a once a fortnight she opened the theatre's doors to the city's diplomatic guests.



Address: Palace Embankment, 34, St Petersburg, Russia

Tel: +7 812 710-90-30

St Isaac's Cathedral

The golden dome of St Isaac's Cathedral, looming just south of Dekabristov square, dominates the St Petersburg skyline. Its obscenely lavish interior is open as a museum, although services are held in the cathedral on major religious holidays.

Address: Street Isaakiyevskaya pl

Tel: +7 812 315 9732

Opening hours: 10am-8pm Thu-Mon, closed last Mon of the month

Official site: <http://eng.cathedral.ru/>



Alexander Nevsky Monastery

The Alexander Nevsky Monastery - named for the patron saint of St Petersburg - is the city's most ancient and eminent monastery. Peter the Great made a mistake when he founded the Alexander Nevsky Monastery on this spot at the far end of Nevsky pr. He wrongly thought that this was where Alexander of Novgorod had beaten the Swedes in 1240. Nonetheless, in 1797 it became a lavra, the most senior grade of Russian Orthodox monasteries. Today it is a working monastery that attracts the most devout believers - a revered and holy place - and the gravesite of some of Russia's most famous artistic figures.

Address: Street pl. Alexandra Nevskogo

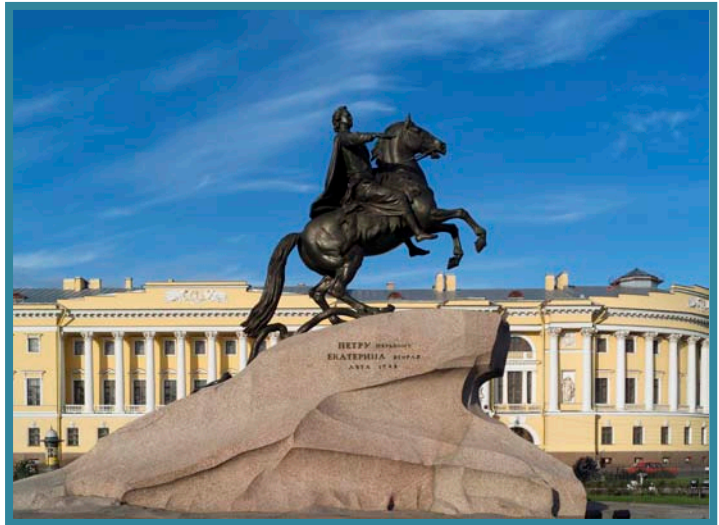
Tel: +7 812 274 0409

Opening hours: 06:00am-22:00pm graveyards 11:00am-19:00pm Fri-Wed Mar-Sep

Official site: <http://www.lavra.spb.ru/>

The Decembrists' Square

The Decembrists' Square was given its present name in 1925 in honor of the first feeble attempt at a Russian revolution - the Decembrists' Uprising of 14 December 1825. Inspired by radical ideas from France during the Napoleonic campaigns, young officers tried to depose the new Tsar Nicholas I by drawing up troops in the square. But they allowed their opponents to argue with them and were finally dispersed with grapeshot. Most of the leaders ended up on the gallows or in Siberia.



Alexander Pushkin Museum and Memorial Apartment

This literary museum, dedicated to Russia's most celebrated poet, stands just a few yards away from Palace Square and two blocks from Nevsky Prospekt on the quiet embankment of the Moika River. The museum is housed in Alexander Pushkin's memorial apartment where he lived between 1836 and 1837, and died after being mortally wounded in a dramatic duel. On a wave of nationwide grief for the untimely death of this major Russian literary figure, Pushkin's apartment was carefully preserved and remains a fine example of a nobleman's residence of the 1830s. Visitors can step into the museum and see the study of the great poet and writer of the famous epic novel in verse, "Eugene Onegin", and the well-known story "The Queen of Spades", both of which were later turned into operas by the Great Russian composer Tchaikovsky.



Address: 12 Naberezhnaya Reki Moyki

Telephone: +7 (812) 311-3531, +7 (812) 314-0006

Opening hours: Wednesday to Monday, 10:30 am to 18:00 pm.

Last admission is at 17:00pm. Closed - Tuesday and the last Friday of each month.

Admission: Adult: RUB 200,00 ≈ 4,18 €

Children: RUB 40,00 ≈ 0,85 €

Official site: <http://www.museumpushkin.ru/eng/>

Russian cuisine

- **Borshch** of course, is beet soup, and one of the most famous Russian traditional foods. Beets seem a strange base for soup to many Westerners, but there are plenty of reasons that this hearty soup is one of Russia's most famous dishes. Full of vegetables and meat, the layered flavors in this soup are especially nice with a dollop of fresh sour cream.
- **Caviar** or ikra is really something to get worked up about in Russia. Briny and sharp, it is often served on dark, crusty bread or with blini, which are like pancakes or crepes. Caviar on buttered bread is a popular zakuska.
- **Blini** are also served rolled with a variety of fillings: jam, cheese, onions, or even chocolate syrup. At any restaurant where you aren't sure of any of the other dishes, blini are always a safe bet. Blini are such an important part of Russian cuisine, a festival called Maslenitsa celebrates the beginning of spring with them.
- **Pelmeni** are pastry dumplings filled typically with meatballs. They can be served alone, slathered in butter and topped with sour cream, or in a soup broth. Definitely a favorite in Russia and abroad!

Read more: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_cuisine



Dining in Saint Petersburg

Cafe Abajour

Address: 9th Line V.O., House 20

St. Petersburg 199004, Russia

Tel: +7 (812) 325-22-36

Cuisine: European



Red Steak & Wine

Address: Lenina St. 9/51,

St. Petersburg 197110, Russia

Tel: +7 911 927-46-64

Cuisine: European, Steakhouse, Grill,
Wine Bar

More info: <http://redrestaurant.ru/>



Percorso

Address: 1 Voznesensky Prospekt

Four Seasons Hotel Lion Palace St.

Petersburg, 1st floor

St. Petersburg 190000, Russia

Tel: +7 (812) 339 8000

More info:

<http://www.fourseasons.com/stpetersburg/dining/restaurants/percorso/>



Restaurant KrolikBar

Address: St. Petersburg, Begovaya str, 3

Tel: +7 (812) 425 31 67

Cuisine: European, Russian

Opening hours:

Mon-Thu: 12:00pm - 24:00am

Fri: 12:00pm - 06:00am

Sat: from 15:00pm - 06:00am

Sun: from 15:00pm - 24:00am

Web: <http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant/restaurant-krolikbar-r1649>

**Restaurant Luzhayka**

Address: St. Petersburg, Aptekarskiy pr, 16

Tel: +7 (812) 425 31 67

Cuisine: European, Italian, Japanese, Uzbekistan

Opening hours: 13:00pm - 23:00pm

Web: <http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant/restaurant-luzhayka-r1645>

**Restaurant Valenki & Varezhka**

Address: St. Petersburg, Moika river quay, 87

Tel: +7 (812) 425 31 67

Cuisine: Russian

Opening hours: Mon-Fri: 12:00pm - 22:00pm; Sat-Sun: 13:00pm - 21:00pm

Web: <http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant/restaurant-valenki--varezhka-r1595>

See more options: <http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant>

Sources:

<http://www.spbstu.ru/>

<http://www.pulkovoairport.ru/en/>

<http://www.saint-petersburg.com/transport/bus/>

<http://spb.rusavtobus.ru/en/>

<http://www.saint-petersburg.com/transport/marshrutka/>

<http://www.taxiblues.ru/>

http://www.st-petersburg-essentialguide.com/saint-petersburg-metro.html#HOW_TO_TAKE_THE_METRO

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/russia/st-petersburg/transport/other/taxi-blues#ixzz36IBSzWB2>

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http://www.hermitagemuseum.org/html_En/

<http://eng.cathedral.ru/>

<http://www.lavra.spb.ru/>

<http://www.museumpushkin.ru/eng/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_cuisine

<http://redrestaurant.ru/>

<http://www.fourseasons.com/stpetersburg/dining/restaurants/percorso/>

<http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant/restaurant-krolikbar-r1649>

<http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant/restaurant-luzhayka-r1645>

<http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant/restaurant-valenki--varezhka-r1595>

<http://spb.gurmanization.ru/restaurant>