Types of LNG
Containment Systems

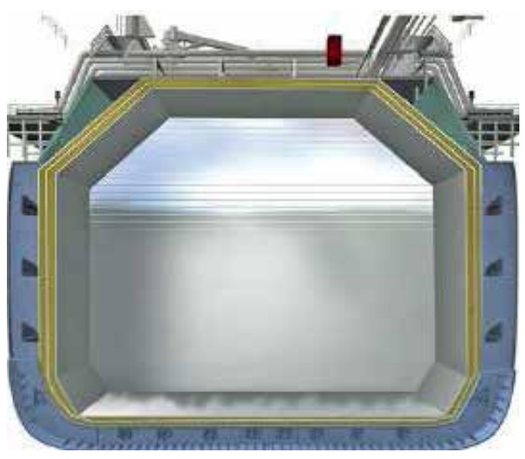
The Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) carriers are designed, constructed and equipped to safely carry cryogenic LNG stored at a minimum temperature of -163^{0}C and atmospheric pressure with density of 500 kg/m^3.

MOSS and membrane type tank systems are accepted worldwide as LNG containment systems, with each types having its own distinctive advantages.

MOSS-TYPE

The Independent Self Supporting (Type B) Tank System

- Robust tank construction contribute to operational flexibility
- Toughness against collision/ stranding
- No filling limit restriction



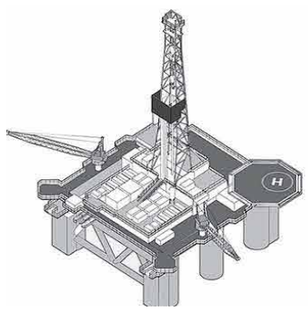
MEMBRANE-TYPE

The Integrated Tank System

-Flat deck - easy maintenance, low windage area, maneuverability
-Low Gross Registered Tonne (GRT) - port charges, tug assistance, mooring equipment
-Fast cooling down operation

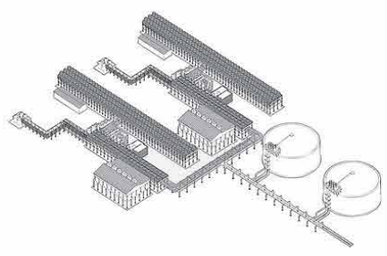
The LNG Chain

Gas Production



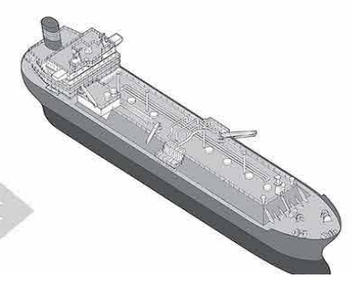
Onshore and offshore production facilities collect gas from drilling wells. It is then transported via pipeline to liquefaction facilitites

Liquefaction



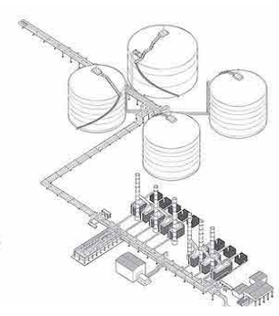
A liquefaction facility cools gas to -160^{o}C, condensing it to 1/600 of its volume, allowing for economical transportation

Shipping



LNG is loaded onto specially built ships designed to hold super-cooled gas. LNG can be transported to any country in the world with a regasification terminal

Regasification



LNG is warmed at an onshore or floating regasification facility, converting it back to gas for distribution

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