

Evaluating the trade-off : mid-scale vs large-scale LNG trains in the modern energy landscape

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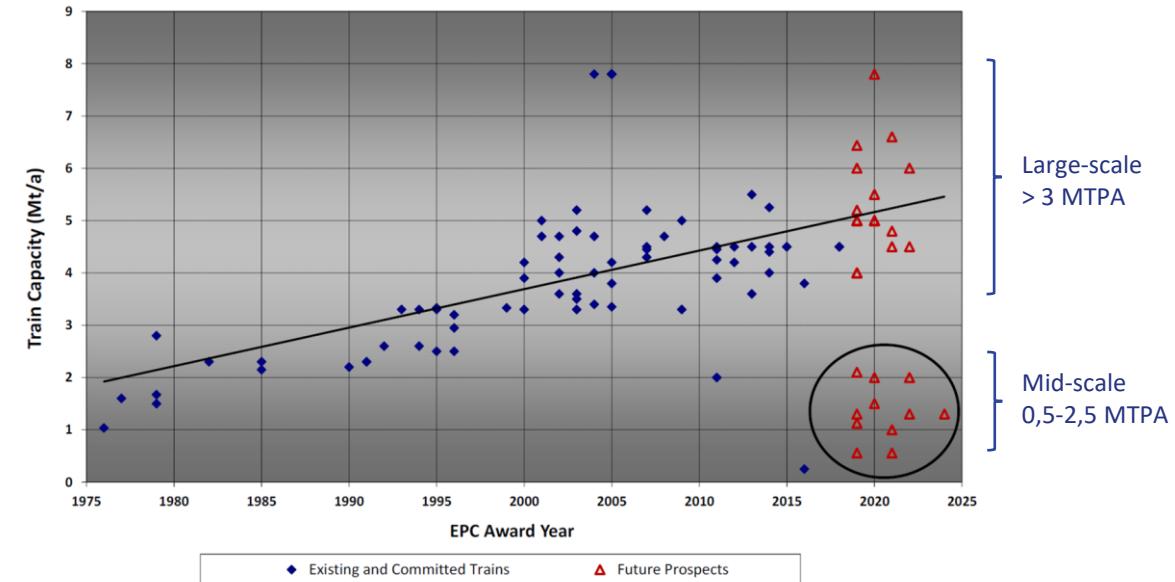
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Train Sizing for LNG facility

- Context : Trends / Drivers for mid-scale
- Question :
3 x 1,5 MTPA or 4,5 MTPA ?
 - Large-scale ←→ Economies of Scale
 - Mid-scale ←→ Risk / NPV / Certainty
- A Complex / Multilayered problem :
 - Technology selection
 - Economics / Context / Market
 - Construction Strategy / ***Modularization*** / O&M
- Difficulty:
 - Grasp tendencies through complex system modelling
 - identify relevant constraints & parameters
- Present analysis focuses on:
 - Modularization (Size)
 - Schedule
 - Train scale and module size : how modules size impact the execution?
 - How modularization specificities help to get insights into train sizing?

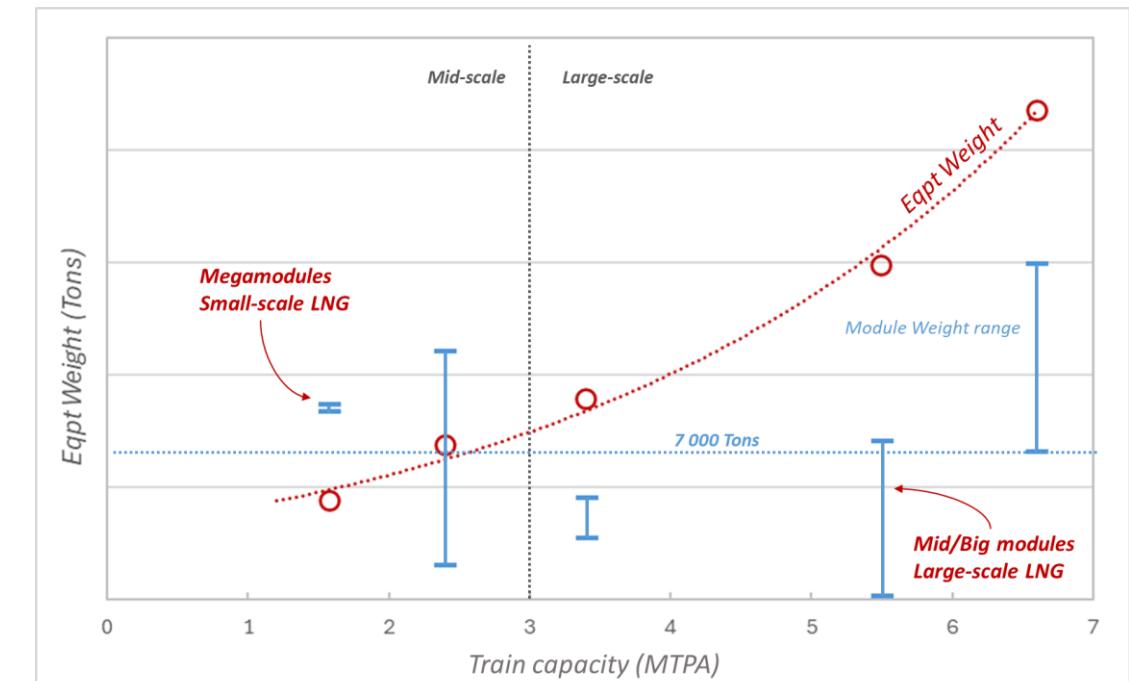
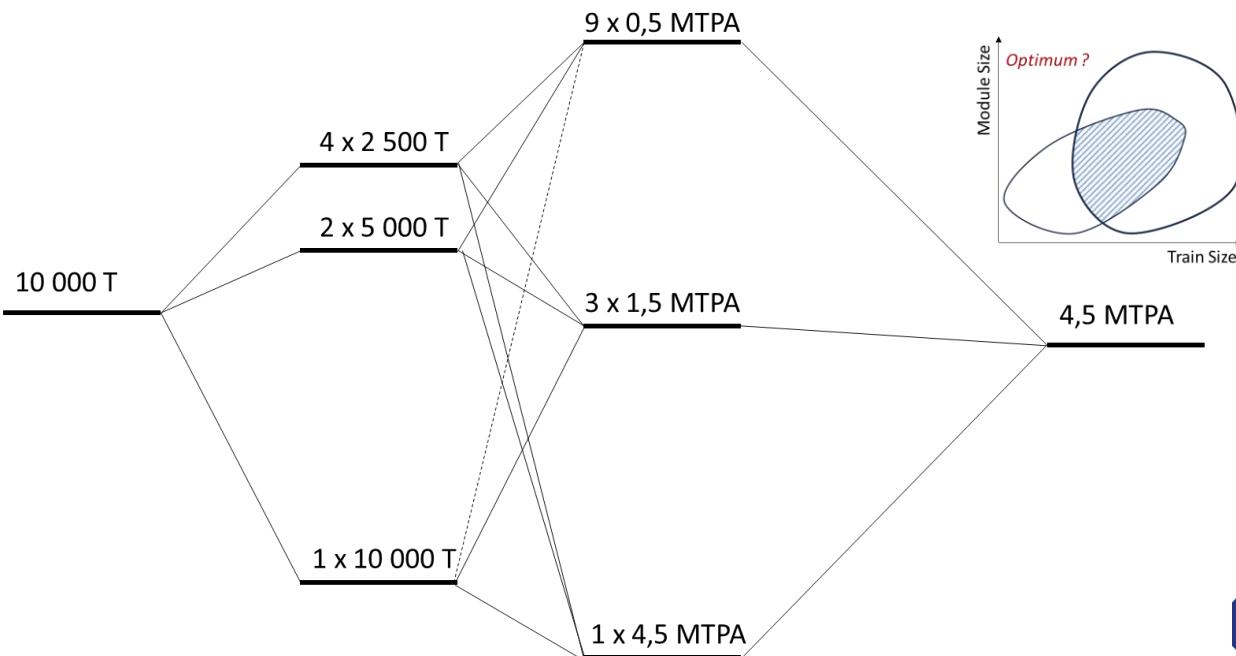


From Caswell, C. & Attaway, D. LNG2019, Shanghai (2019).

Module size & Train size

- Modules dimensions are a consequence of logistics constraints
- Train Size and Module Size are not correlated
- New side question:

How module size impact Execution ?



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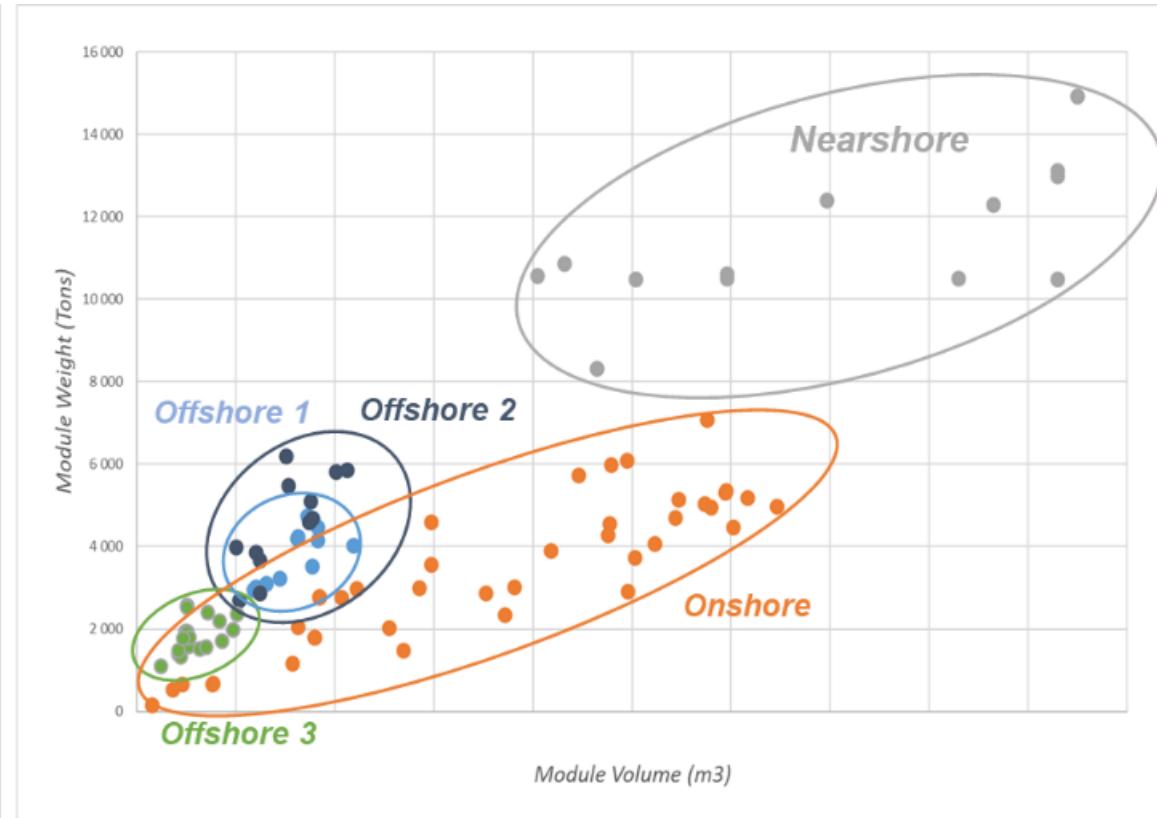
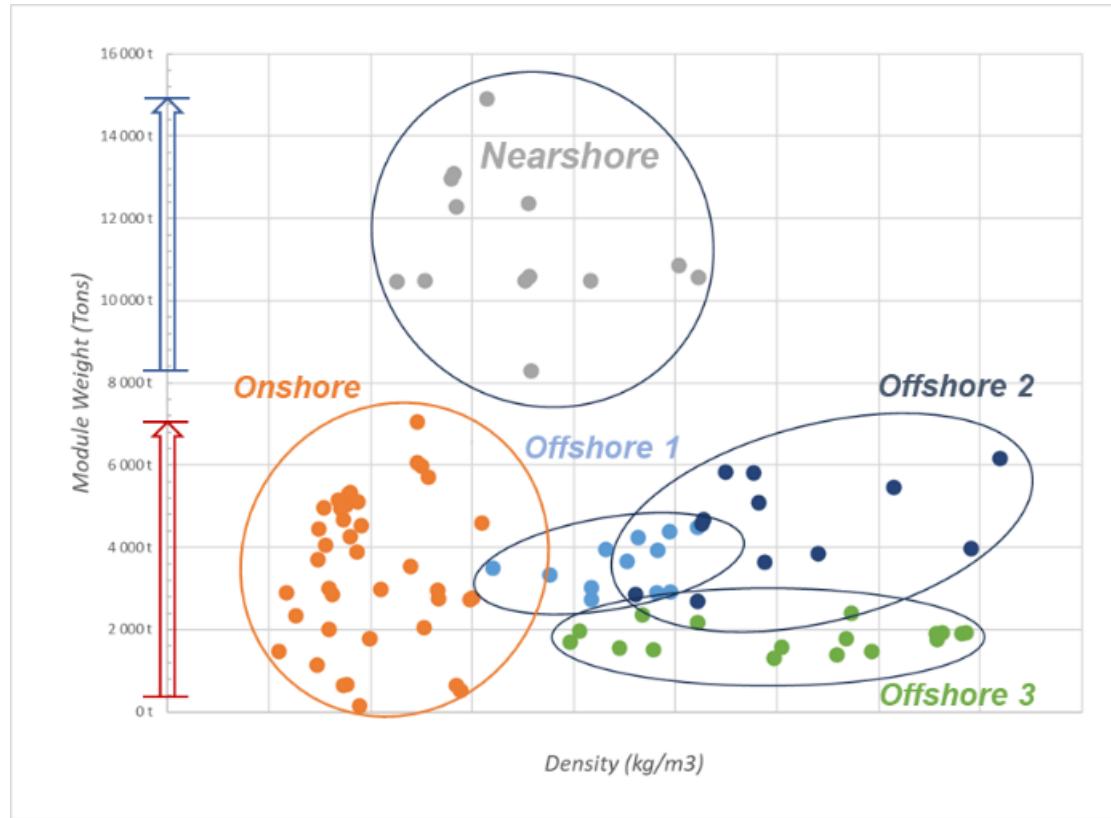


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Module Size & Weight : an overview



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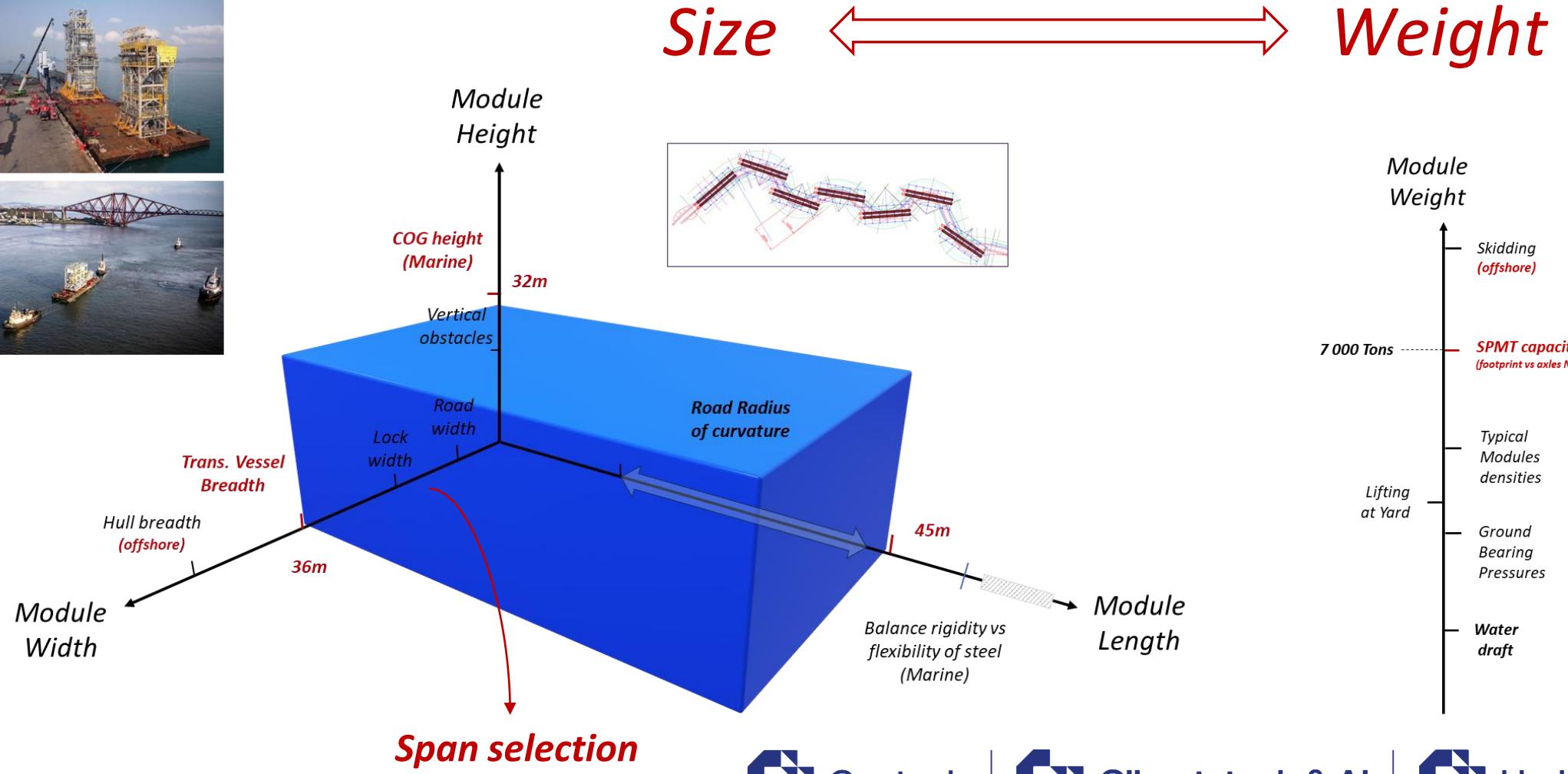
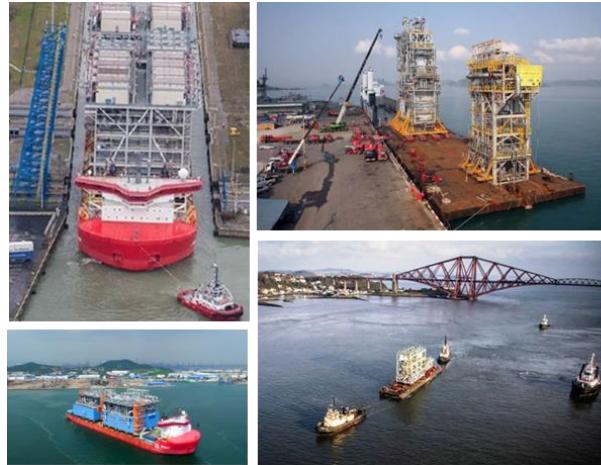


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Module Size derives from logistics constraints



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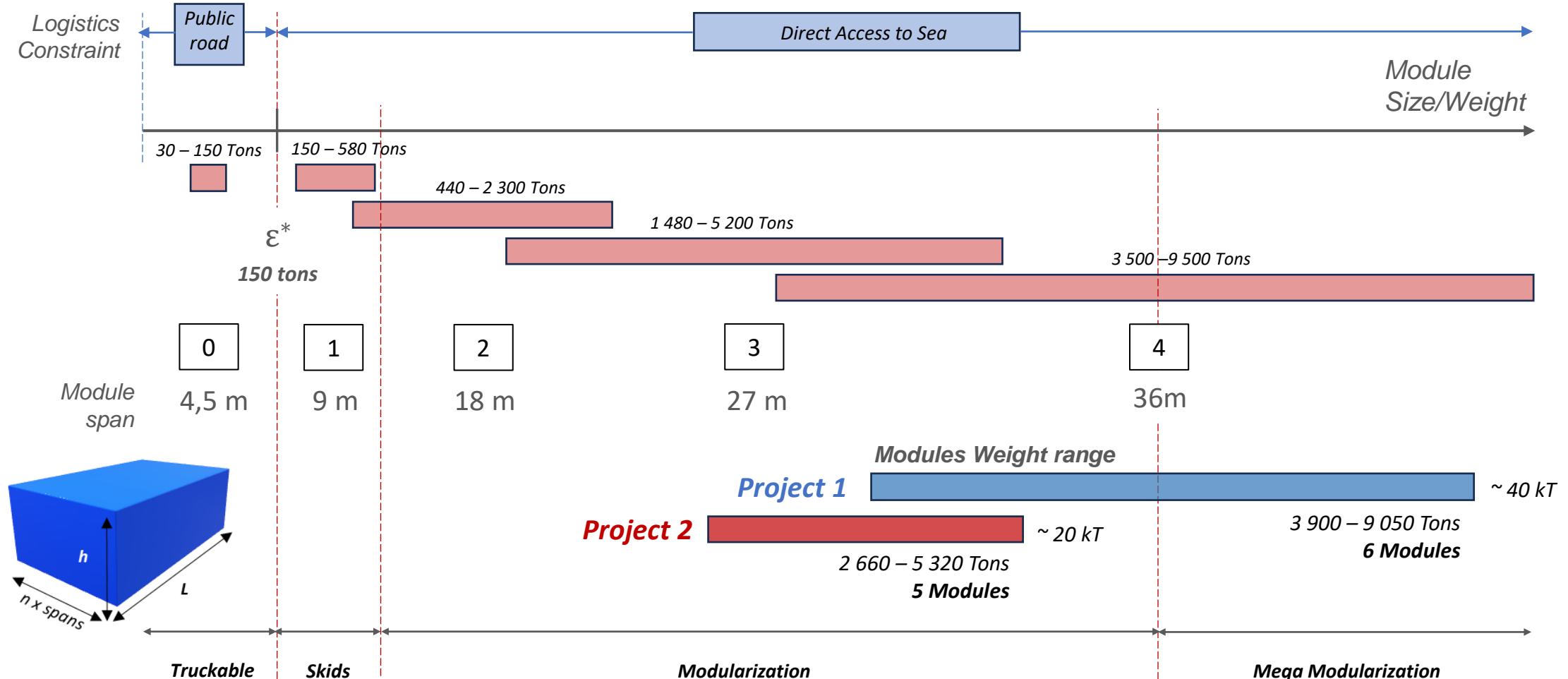


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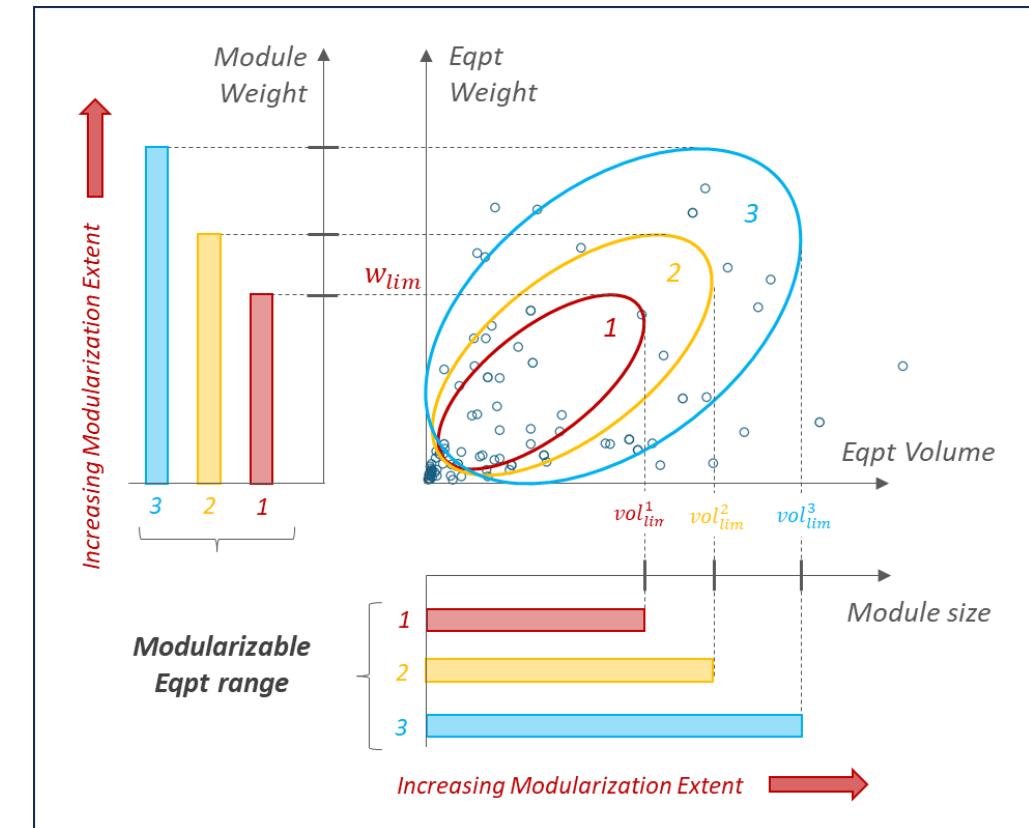
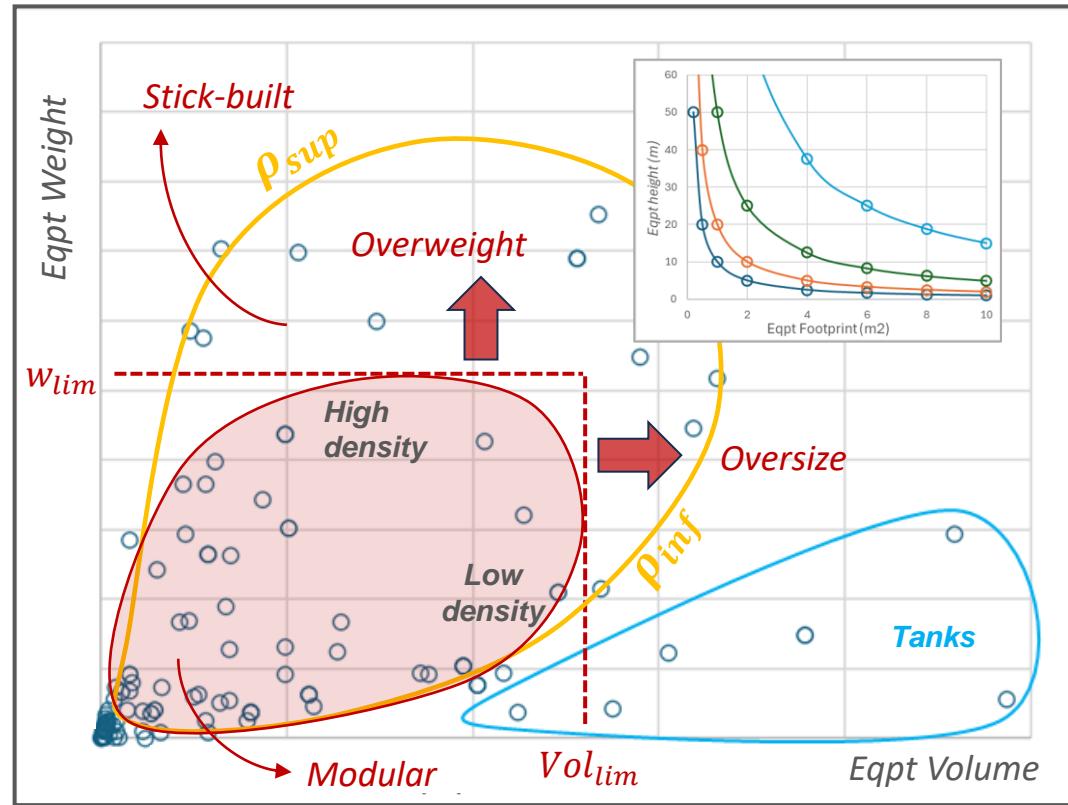
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Modularization : from a continuum of size/weight to *only a few possibilities*



Equipment, Modules & Modularization Extent

- Criteria to modularize equipment : Eqpt vs Module size & weight
- How module size impact the modularization extent



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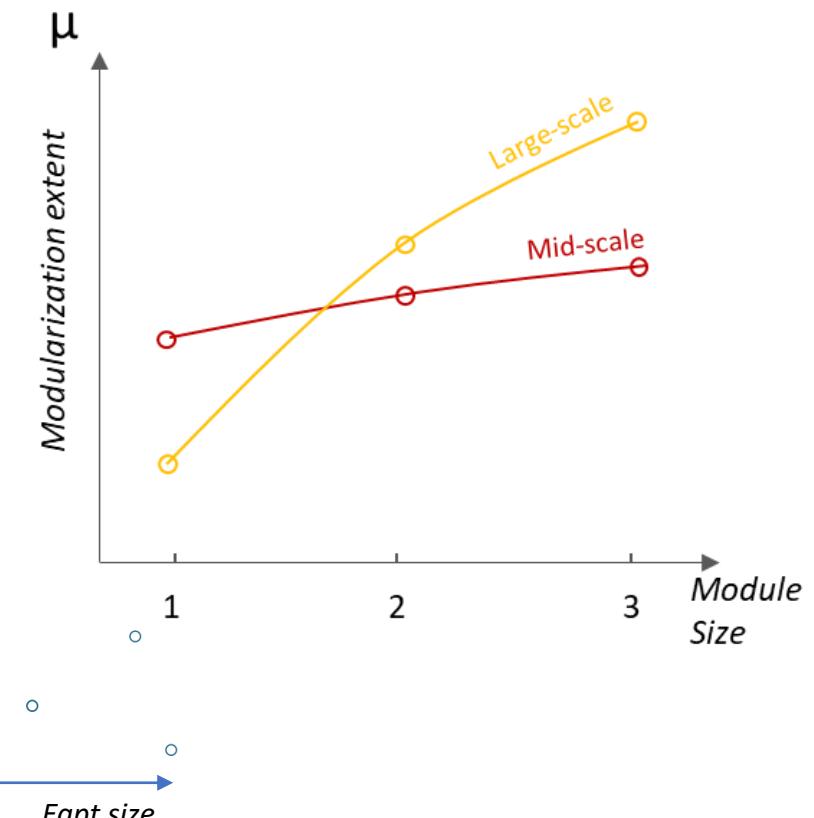
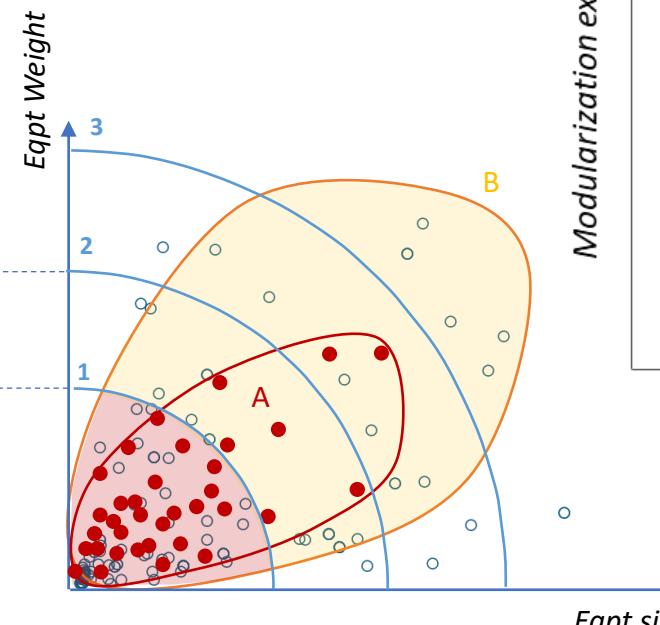
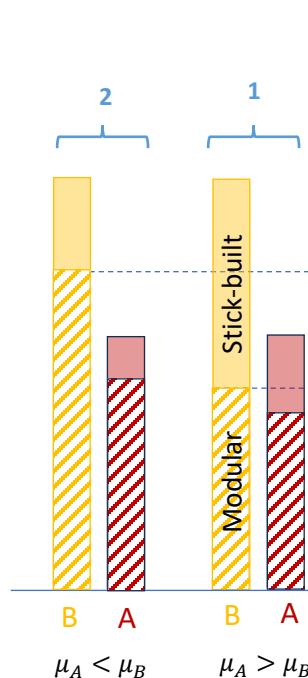
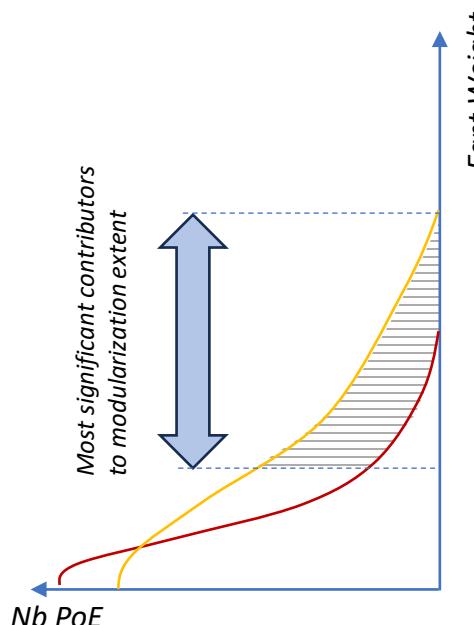


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A first comparison : Mid/large scale Trains & Modularization Extent

- **Eqpt signature (Weight & size)** for Mid & Large-scale Trains and **module envelope**
- Modularization extent (one way to define) : $\mu = \frac{1}{W} \sum_i w_i x_i$
- One selection criteria : Logistics & Eqpt signature:

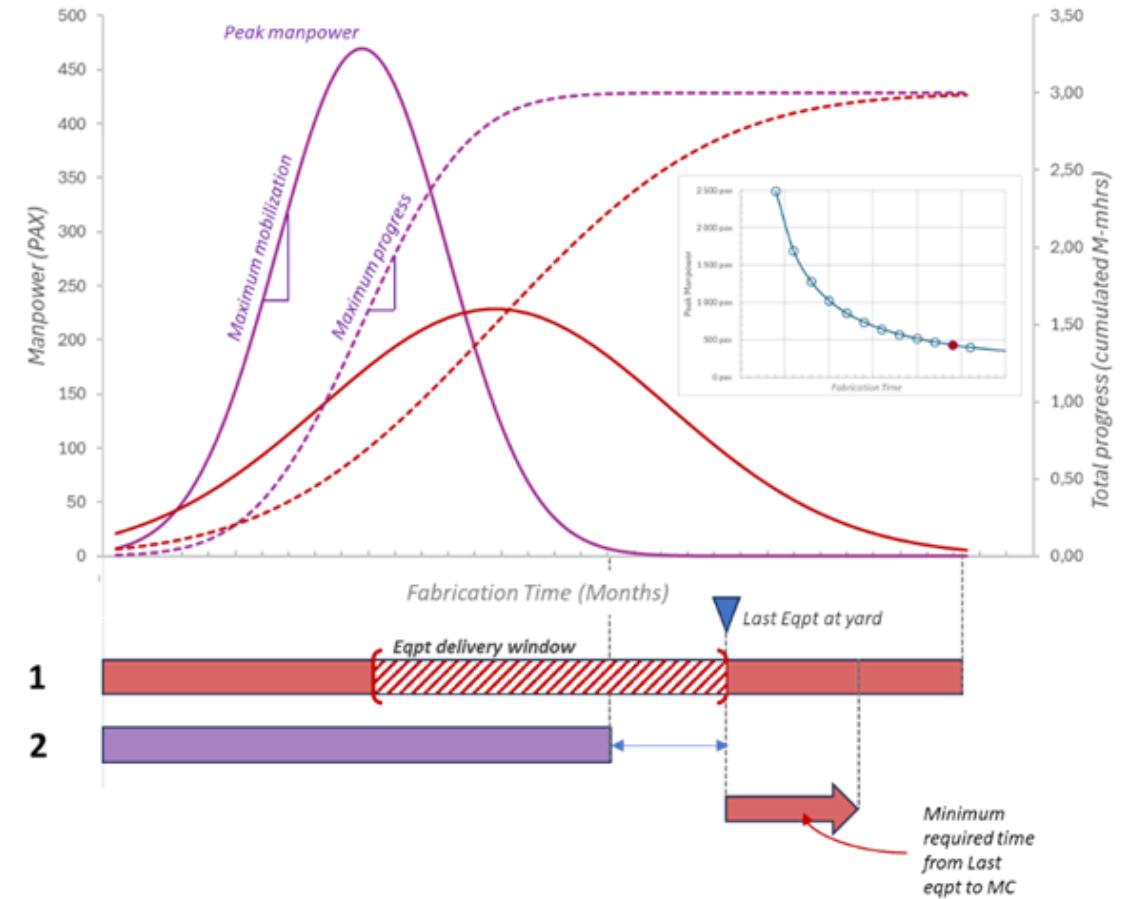
Maximizing modularization may drive train size



Schedule Considerations : Single Module Fabrication

- Understand ***what drives module fabrication*** to get insight into train size selection.
From single module level to overall schedule
- Question : To which extent can module fabrication time be reduced?
- Key factors:
 - Sequencing → ***upper limit for progress***
→ max manpower (congestion)
 - Equipment Delivery → ***uncompressible window***
→ minimum time to MC
 - Yard workload/capacity → ***manpower mobilization***

What is the limiting factor ?



Schedule Considerations : Single Module Fabrication

- Maximum Monthly progress β : 5%-6%

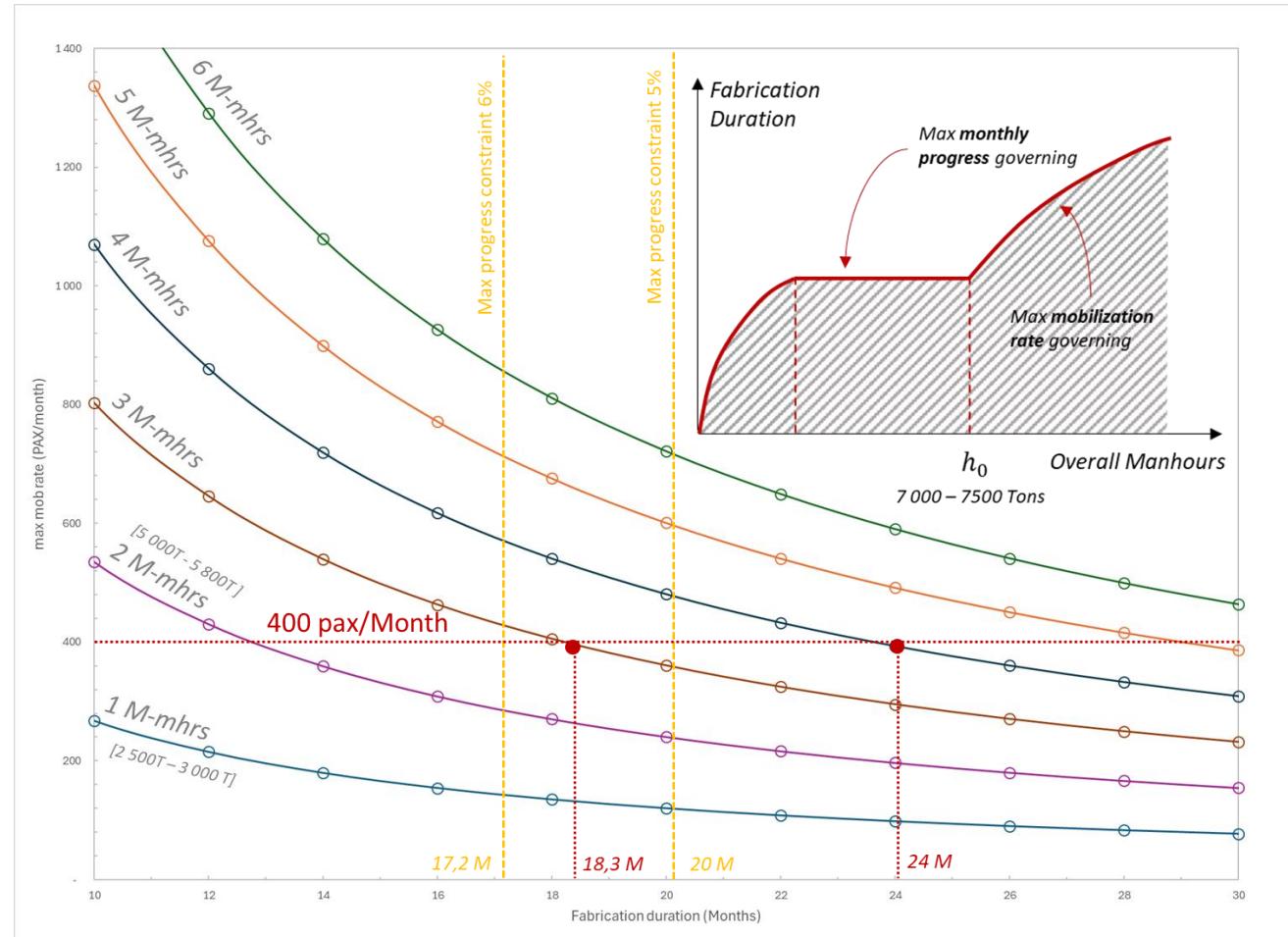
$$d_{min} \propto \frac{2}{\alpha \beta \sqrt{2\pi}}$$

Max monthly progress
Dispersion coefficient

$$d_{min} \in [17.2 \text{ Months} ; 20.5 \text{ Months}]$$

- Max manpower mobilization : 300-400 PAX/month

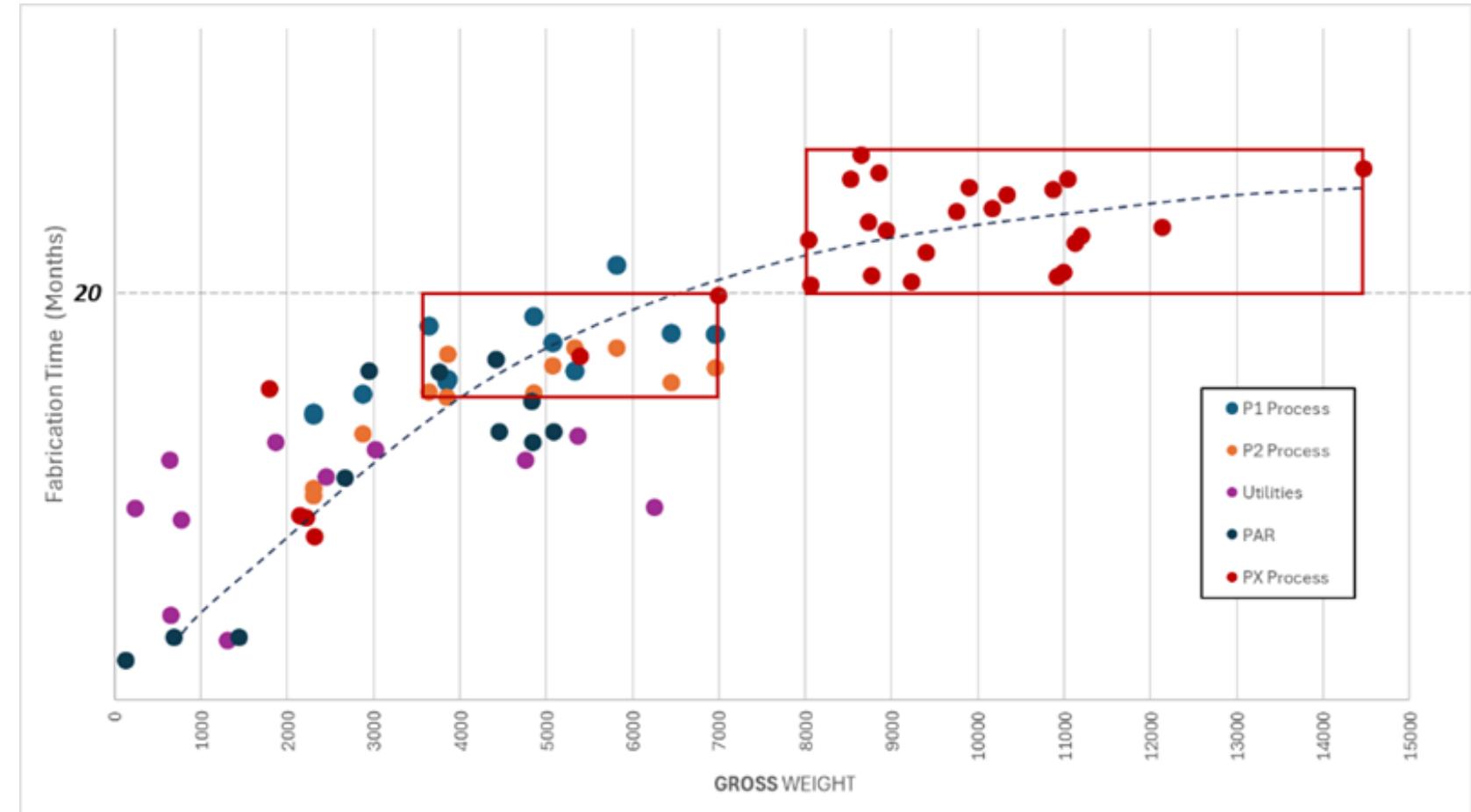
$$d_{min} \propto h_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



Schedule Considerations : Single Module Fabrication

Link to reality:

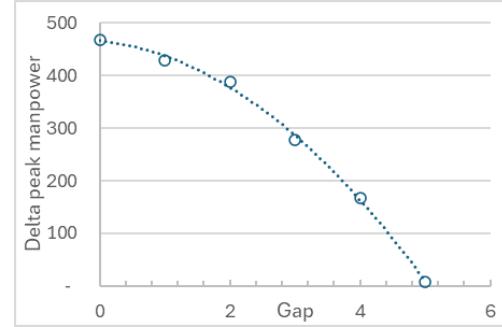
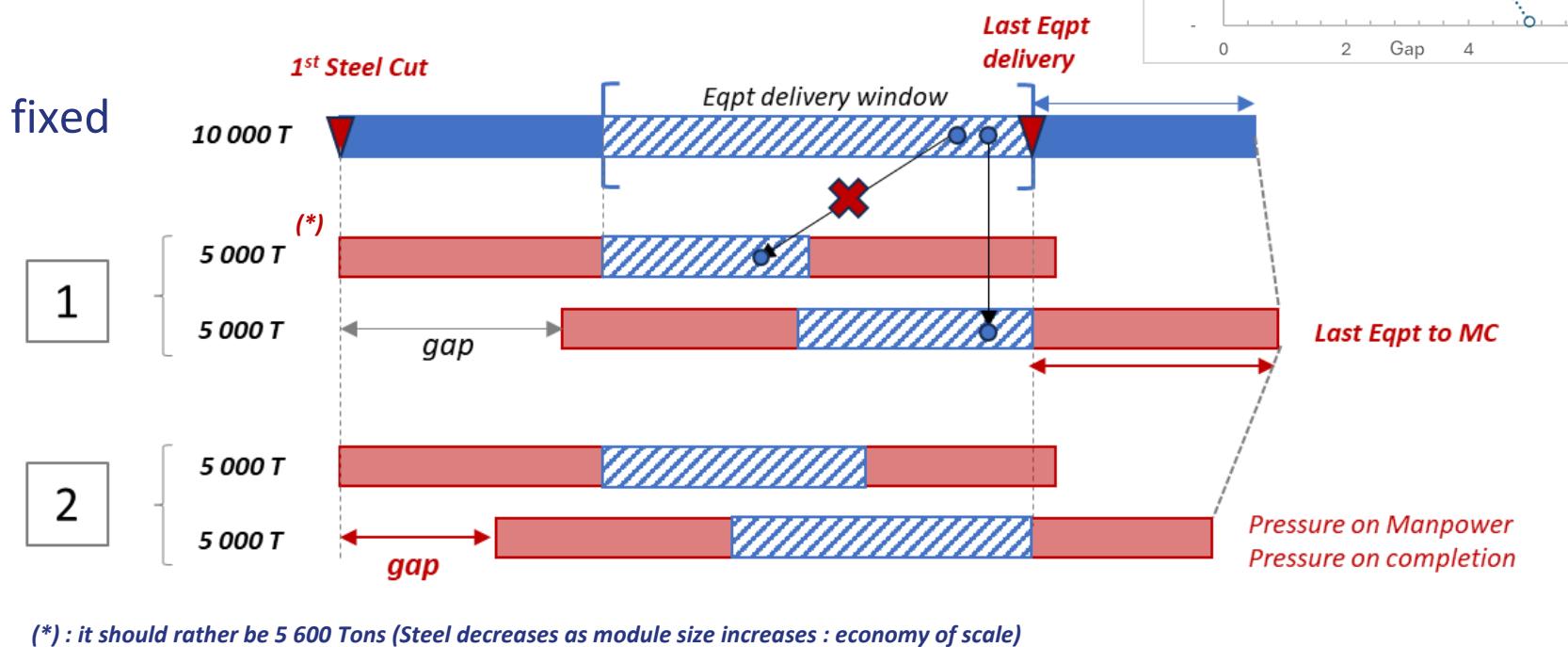
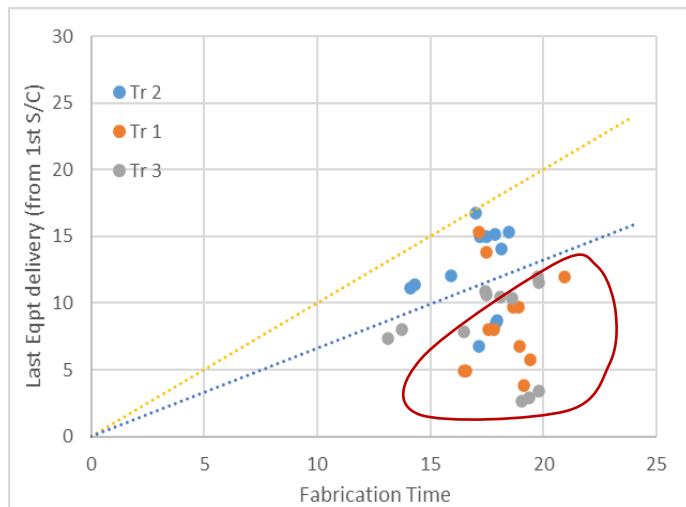
- Non-linear scaling
- Small/Mid/Large scale



Going further : multiple modules

Case Study : 10 000 T vs 2 x 5 000 T^(*)

- Uncompressible milestones:
 - 1st Steel Cut
 - Equipment Delivery
- Last Eqpt delivery drives → gap fixed
- Gap drives → Last Eqpt fixed



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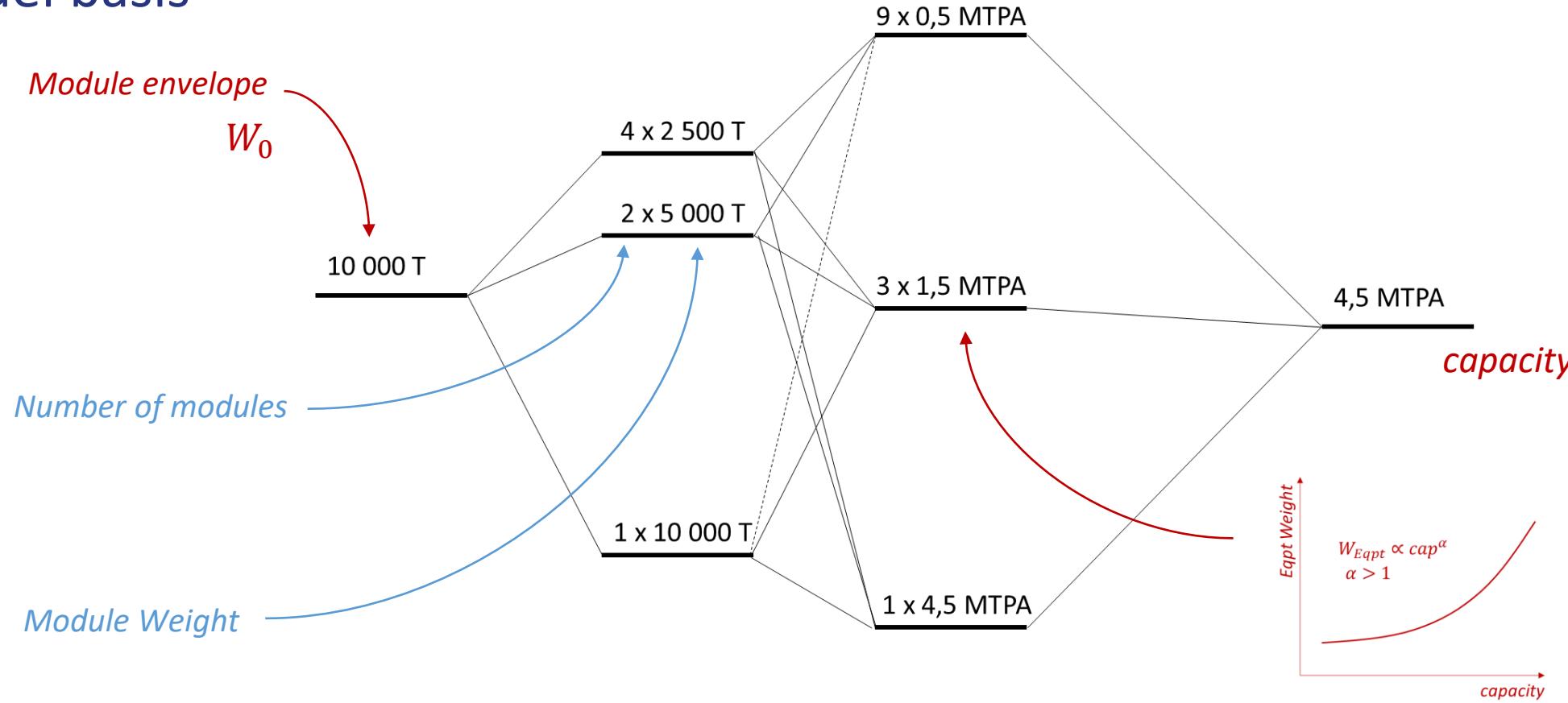
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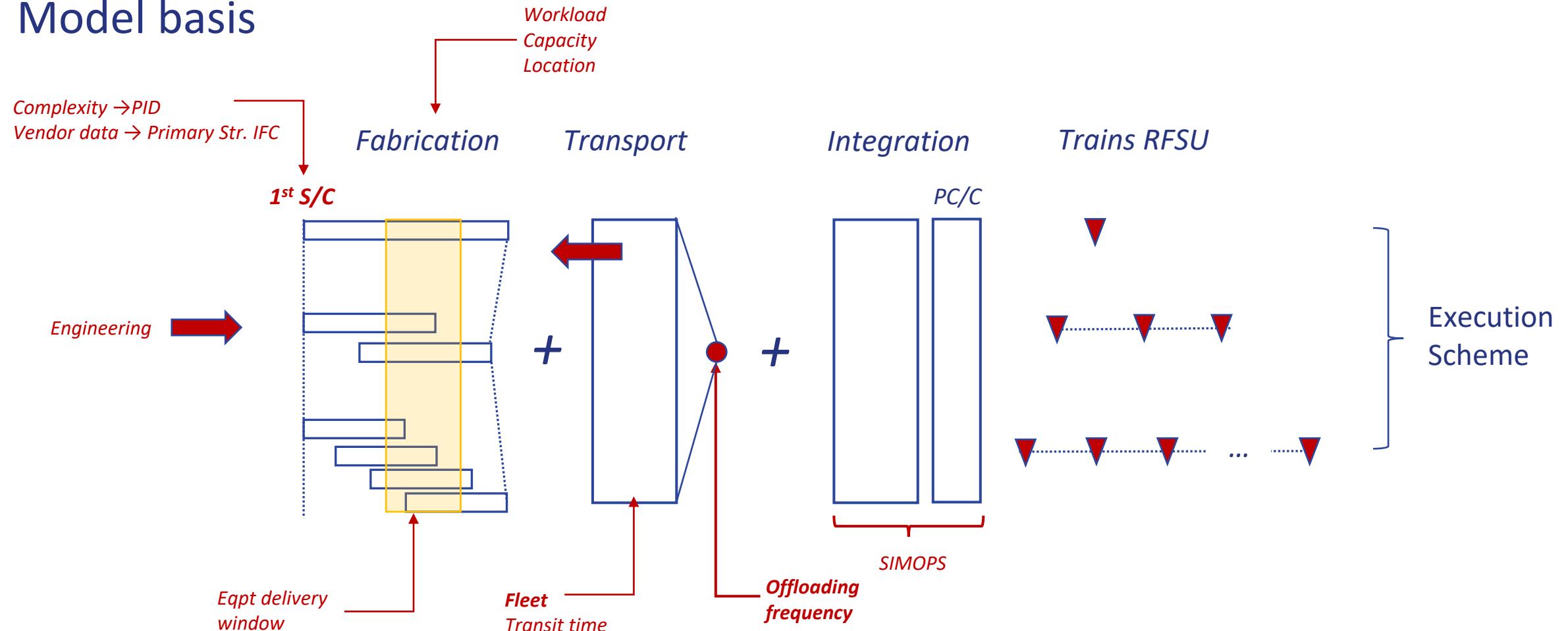
Going further : Overall Schedule

Model basis



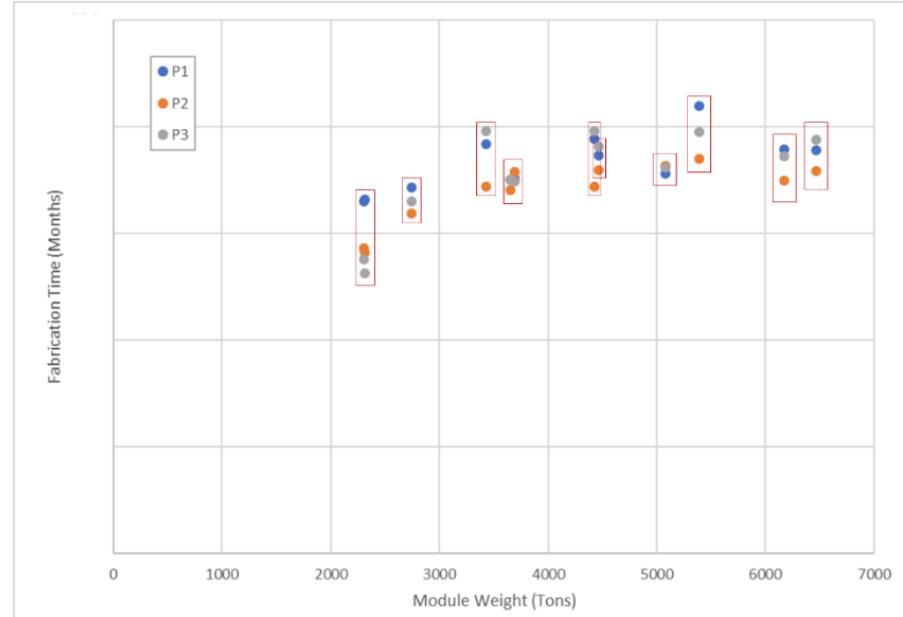
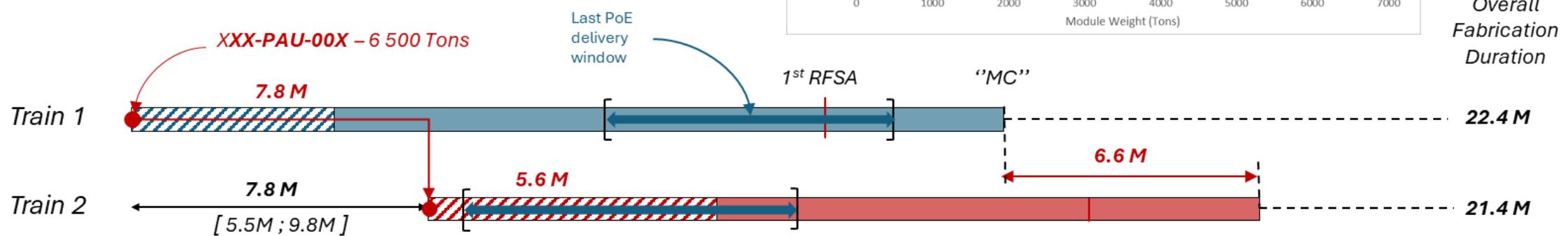
Going further : Overall Schedule

Model basis



Replicability & Staggering

- Parallel or Staggered Construction?
- Learning Effect / Benefit of replicability



Overall
Fabrication
Duration



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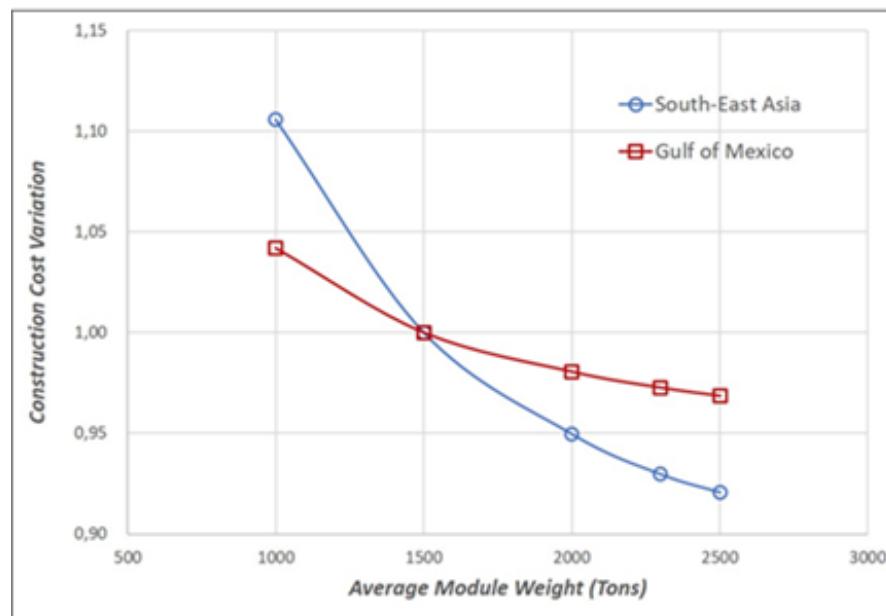


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Module scale and Cost considerations

Illustrations of size effect

Crossover Small / Big Modules



When space drive fabrication cost

