

What Is LNG?

LNG = Liquefied **Natural Gas**.

What is the point of liquefying natural gas?

To reduce its volume and make it easier and more cost-effective to transport.

How does it work?

- Departure from extraction site. / Transportation through gas pipelines. / Arrival at liquefaction plant.
- Initial cooling of gas + distillation / to separate out hydrocarbons (propane, butane, etc.). /
- Gas temperature reduced as low as -160°C . It becomes liquid and 600 times less voluminous.
- Transportation in tankers. / Delivery to specialized ports.
- Pumping and regasification through heating. The liquid becomes a gas again. / Injection into the natural gas transmission network.

Disadvantages of LNG.

- Need to build costly special infrastructure.

Advantages of LNG.

- The least carbon-intensive fossil fuel.
- Transportation in tankers more cost-effective than through gas pipelines over long distances.
- Shipping also more flexible: tankers can be redirected (unlike pipelines).
- Way to sidestep the technical and geopolitical problems of pipelines.

= Simpler connection between producer and consumer countries, which can be very far apart.

With these advantages, LNG promises to play a growing role in the global energy supply.

Natural gas, the 3rd-ranked primary energy source in the world behind oil and coal, has averaged growth of 3% a year over the last several decades. Production is expected to increase by 50% by 2030, making it the second most widely used fossil fuel in the world.

Summary:

LNG = Liquefied **Natural Gas**. Liquefaction reduces the volume of the natural gas.

Transportation in tankers more cost-effective, more flexible and simpler than through pipelines.

3rd-ranked primary energy source in the world, behind oil and coal. The least carbon-intensive fossil fuel.