

# LNG

## Seismic Design for Application of LNG Storage Tank Isolation System

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**Key Words :** LNG Storage Tank(LNG ), Isolation System( ), Seismic Design( ), Friction Pendulum Bearing( )

### ABSTRACT

The demand of natural gas is gradually increasing as a clean fuel in the world. Therefore, LNG storage tanks and related facilities of the importance of leading a community-based facility have emerged. The seismic design of LNG storage tank including seismic analysis have been developed steadily. But, the seismic analysis and design techniques for LNG storage tanks are lacking, in Korea. Consequently, it is necessary to develop an analysis model that LNG storage tanks in isolation system can describe the behavior. Further, LNG storage tank capable of ensuring safety and economy, it is necessary to develop design techniques. The studies have suggested seismic design procedures of LNG storage tanks with isolation system including triple-FPB and idealized complex hysteresis model of triple-FPB.

가 , LNG 가  
1. LNG 가  
가 가 가 LRB(lead-plug rubber bearing) 가  
가 LNG , FPB(friction pendulum bearing) 가  
, LNG 가 , 가  
LNG triple-FPB 가  
LNG T-FPB  
가

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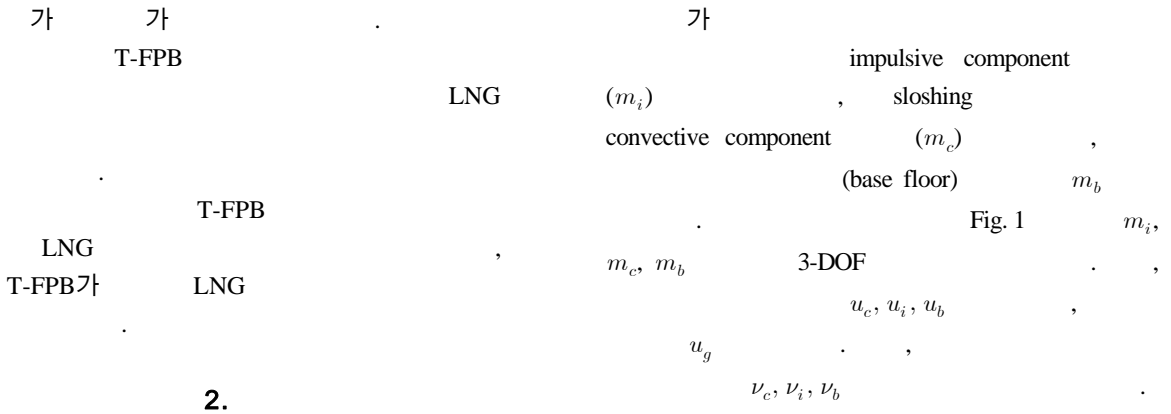
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2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu_c &= u_c - u_b (\nu_c : \text{convective mass}) \\
 \nu_i &= u_i - u_b (\nu_i : \text{impulsive mass}) \\
 \nu_b &= u_b - u_g (\nu_b : \text{mass})
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$(\nu_c, \nu_i, \nu_b)$  3-DOF

2-degree of freedom(DOF)

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_b(\ddot{\nu}_b + \ddot{u}_g) + c_b \dot{\nu}_b + k_b \nu_b &= -m_c(\ddot{\nu}_b + \ddot{\nu}_c + \ddot{u}_g) - m_i(\ddot{\nu}_b + \ddot{\nu}_i + \ddot{u}_g) \\
 (m_c)(\ddot{\nu}_b + \ddot{\nu}_c + \ddot{u}_g) + c_c \dot{\nu}_c + k_c \nu_c &= 0 \\
 (m_i)(\ddot{\nu}_b + \ddot{\nu}_i + \ddot{u}_g) + c_i \dot{\nu}_i + k_i \nu_i &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

2-DOF

Haroun<sup>(1)</sup> Malhotra<sup>(2)</sup>

3-DOF

$$\begin{aligned}
 (m_b + m_c + m_i)(\ddot{\nu}_b) + (m_c)(\ddot{\nu}_c) \\
 + (m_i)(\ddot{\nu}_i) + c_b \dot{\nu}_b + k_b \nu_b &= -(m_b + m_c + m_i)(\ddot{u}_g) \\
 (m_c)(\ddot{\nu}_b) + (m_c)(\ddot{\nu}_c) + c_c \dot{\nu}_c + k_c \nu_c &= -(m_c)(\ddot{u}_g) \\
 (m_i)(\ddot{\nu}_b) + (m_i)(\ddot{\nu}_i) + c_i \dot{\nu}_i + k_i \nu_i &= -(m_i)(\ddot{u}_g)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$M = m_b + m_c + m_i$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} M & m_c & m_i \\ m_c & m_c & 0 \\ m_i & 0 & m_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\nu}_b \\ \ddot{\nu}_c \\ \ddot{\nu}_i \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\nu}_b \\ \dot{\nu}_c \\ \dot{\nu}_i \end{Bmatrix} \\
 + \begin{bmatrix} k_b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \nu_b \\ \nu_c \\ \nu_i \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M & m_c & m_i \\ m_c & m_c & 0 \\ m_i & 0 & m_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_g
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

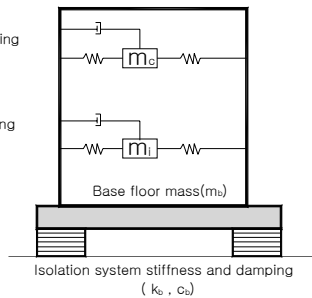


Fig. 1 3-DOF isolation system

(4)  $M\ddot{V} + C\dot{V} + KV = -Mr\ddot{u}_g$  (5)

(5)  $\gamma_c = m_c/M, \gamma_i = m_i/M$   
 $(\omega^2 = k/m)$

(6)  $(-1 + \gamma_c + \gamma_i)\omega^6 + [(1 - \gamma_c)\omega_i^2 + (1 - \gamma_i)\omega_c^2 + \omega_b^2]\omega^4 - (\omega_b^2\omega_i^2 + \omega_b^2\omega_c^2 + \omega_c^2\omega_i^2)\omega^2 + \omega_b^2\omega_c^2\omega_i^2 = 0$  (6)

(6)  $\omega^2$  3 3-DOF

3.

가 가 가 가

LRB

3.1 LRB(lead - plug rubber bearing)

LRB

3.2 FPB(friction pendulum bearing)

FPB

(concave surface)

가

FPB 1980 single-FPB(S-FPB)가 triple-FPB(T-FPB)

(1) S-FPB

S-FPB concave surface R S-FPB

Fig. 2

bilinear

(V) (u)

normalized shear force  $\tilde{V}$  (u)  $\mu$   $R$   $W$   $\tilde{V}(= V/W)$  normalized shear force

(2) T-FPB<sup>(4)</sup>

T-FPB Fig. 3 4  $(R_1(2), R_2, R_3)$  3  $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3)$

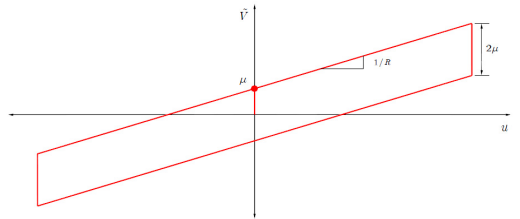


Fig. 2 Idealized hysteresis loop of S-FPB

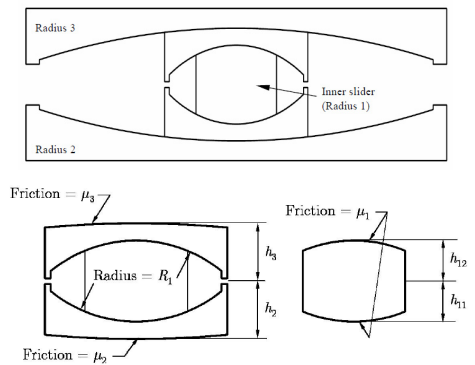


Fig. 3 Parameters characterizing of T-FPB

(effective length)  $L$

$$L_i = R_i - h_i \quad (7)$$

T-FPB

가.

T-FPB 3

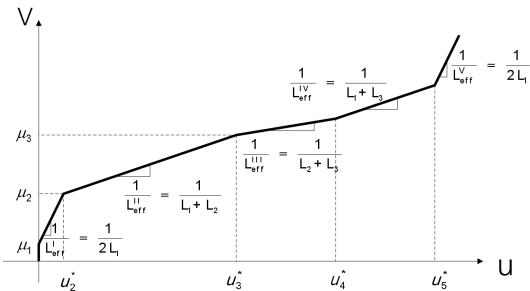
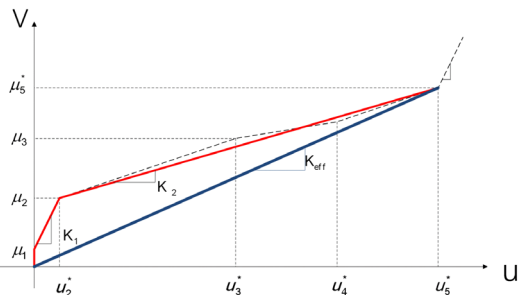
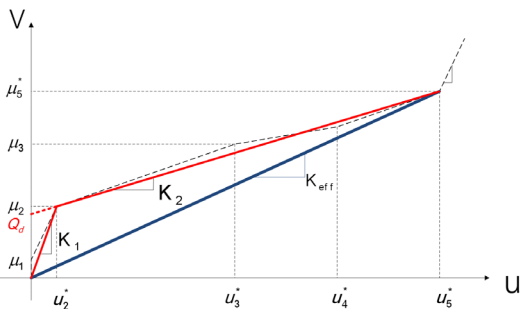


Fig. 4 Idealized force-displacement relationship for T-FPB



(a) Tri-linear hysteresis loop



(b) Bi-linear hysteresis loop

Fig. 5 Idealized hysteresis loop of T-FPB

Inner slider

inner

outer

$\tilde{V}$  inner slider

( $\tilde{V} > \mu_1$ )

Inner slider lower surface

Inner slider lower surface가

$\tilde{V}$  lower slider

( $\tilde{V} > \mu_2$ )

Lower and upper surfaces

( $\tilde{V}$ )

upper slider ( $\tilde{V} > \mu_3$ )

Inner slider upper surface

가 bottom slider

(displacement capacity)

Inner slider only ( )

upper slider

top slider 가 , 가

inner slider

inner slider

Fig. 4 T-FPB

5

가

, Fig. 5 tri-linear bi-linear

T-FPB 5 ( inner slider only )

4

## 4. LNG

### 4.1

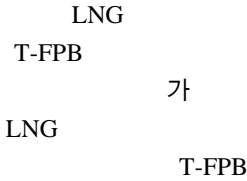
Malhatra Haroun

(5~7)

LNG tank

(2)

4.2



(1) LNG tank Fig. 7

- $m_l = 80,626.1$  ton ( $m_l =$  LNG liquid mass)
- $m_{in} = 1,674$  ton ( $m_{in} =$  )
- $m_{out(wall)}=16,354$  ton,  $m_{out(roof)}=12,066$  ton ( $m_{out} =$  )
- $m_{base}=24282.47$  ton( $m_{base} =$  )

- Determine type of seismic isolation system
- Tank parameter decision(Malhotra method)
- Define design response spectra
- Assume seismic isolation system displacement
- Calculate  $K_{eff}$  &  $\xi_{eq}$
- Calculate effective period of isolation system
- Determine natural frequencies
- Determine modal mass participation factors
- Calculate seismic design forces
- Calculate isolation system displacement
- Check seismic displacement

Fig. 6 Seismic design procedures

U.S Atomic Energy Commission  
 Regulatory Guide 1.60<sup>(8)</sup>( Reg. Guide 1.60)  
 . Reg. Guide  
 1.60 ground acceleration 1 g  
 0.3 g Fig. 8

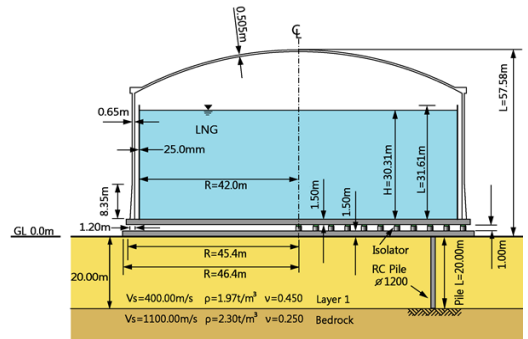


Fig. 7 Shape of the LNG storage tank at Mexico

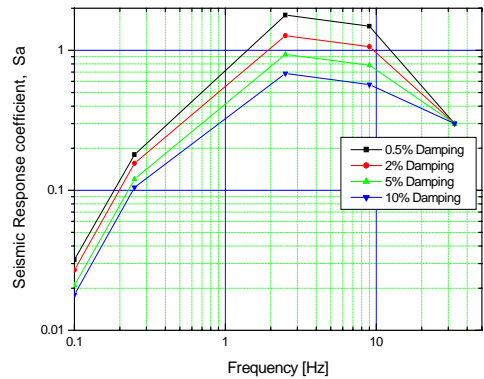
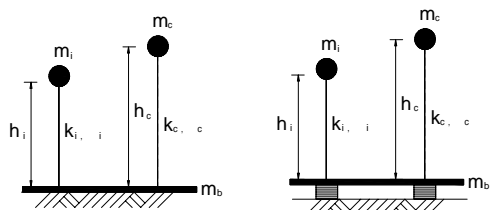


Fig. 8 Seismic response spectrum



(a) Fixed system

(b) Isolation system

Fig. 9 Simple model of the LNG storage tank

: Determine type of seismic isolation system  
 type fixed system, LRB system, T-FPB system  
 Fig. 9  
 : Tank parameter  
 Tank parameter  
 LNG  $H/R=0.722$  ,  
 tank parameter ( , )  
 Malhotra<sup>(2)</sup>  
 mode  $m_c = 46,440.6$  ton,  $m_i = 34,185.5$  ton  
 ,  $h_i = 12.184$  m,  $h_c = 17.398$  m,  $h'_i = 29.946$  m,  
 $h'_c = 30.128$  m  
 : Define design response spectra

Fig. 8

: Assume seismic isolation system displacement  
 (a) Fixed system  
 가 0(m)  
 가  
 (b) LRB system  
 LRB Pseudo-  
 displacement 0.12 m 가  
 (c) FPB system  
 LNG  
 0.254 m 가  
 : Calculate  $K_{eff}$  &  $\xi_{eq}$

Table 1 Isolation system parameters of LRB

	$d_m$ (m)	$K_{eff}$ (kN/m)	$\xi_{eq}$ (%)	$Q_d$ (kN)	$d_y$ (m)	$k_1$ (kN/m)	$k_2$ (kN/m)
LRB	0.12	2,603,678	10	250,198	0.096	3,112,134	518,689

Table 2 Isolation system parameters of FPB

	$d_m$ (m)	$K_{eff}$ (kN/m)	$\xi_{eq}$ (%)	$\mu$	$Q_d$ (kN)	$d_y$ (m)	$k_1$ (kN/m)	$k_2$ (kN/m)
FPB	0.254	615,977	32.4	0.059	79,651	0.036	2,237,392	302,627

(a) Fixed system  
 Fixed system 가  
 $K_{eff}$   $\xi_{eq}$  가  
 (b) LRB system<sup>(3)</sup>  
 LRB ( $K_{eff}$ ) ( $\xi_{eq}$ )  
 Table 1  
 (c) FPB system<sup>(4)</sup>  
 FPB  
 Table 2  
 : Calculate effective period of isolation system  
 Impulsive convective mode ( $T_{imp}, T_{con}$ )  
 Malhotra<sup>(2)</sup>  
 ( $T_{out}, T_{isol}$ )  
 : Determine natural frequencies  
 (4)  
 : Determine modal mass participation factors

, Table 3

Table 3 Period&response spectrum coefficient

		Fixed	Isolation	
			LRB	FPB
Period	$T_{imp}$ (sec)	0.608	0.608	0.608
	$T_{con}$ (sec)	10.330	10.330	10.330
	$T_{isol}$ (sec)	-	1.43	2.94
Response Spectrum coefficient	$S_a(T_{imp})$ (g)	0.900	0.900	0.900
	$S_a(T_{con})$ (g)	0.031	0.031	0.031
	$S_a(T_{isol})$ (g)	0.830	0.220	0.220
Modal mass participation	1 Mode(%)	-	35.28	38.21
	2 Mode(%)	-	63.45	61.72
	3 Mode(%)	-	1.27	0.07

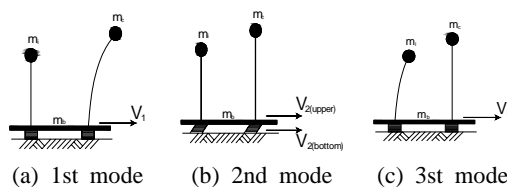


Fig. 10 Design seismic forces location

: Calculate seismic design forces

(a) Fixed system

flexible body 가

( $M_u$ )

$$V_u = m_i \times S_a(T_i) \quad (8)$$

$$M_u = m_i \times S_a(T_i) \times h_i \quad (9)$$

,  $m_i$  :

$S_a(T_i)$  :

$h_i$  :

( $M_b$ )

$$V_b = V_u + (m_{out} \times S_a(T_{out})) \quad (10)$$

$$M_b = m_i \times S_a(T_i) \times h_i' \quad (11)$$

,  $h_i'$  :

(b) Isolation system(LRB and FPB )

Fig. 10

(modal mass participation factor)

$$V_1 = C_{s1} \times M \times 1^{st} \text{ Mode 질량참여율} \times g$$

$$V_2 = C_{s2} \times M \times 2^{nd} \text{ Mode 질량참여율} \times g \quad (12)$$

$$V_3 = C_{s3} \times M \times 3^{st} \text{ Mode 질량참여율} \times g$$

( $M_u$ )

$$V_u = V_1 + V_{2(upper)} + V_3 \quad (13)$$

$$M_u = V_i \times h_i \quad (14)$$

( $V_b$ )

( $M_b$ )

$$V_b = V_u + V_{2(bottom)} \quad (15)$$

$$M_b = V_i \times h_i' \quad (16)$$

: Calculate isolation system displacement

Pseudo-displacement

: Check seismic displacement 가

(3) (beam stick model)

SAP 2000 beam

stick model<sup>(9)</sup>

Fig. 8 <sup>(10)</sup>

(4)

LRB FPB LNG

Table 4

(equivalent linear) (bi-linear)

eq. linear가

Table 5 LRB, Table 6 FPB

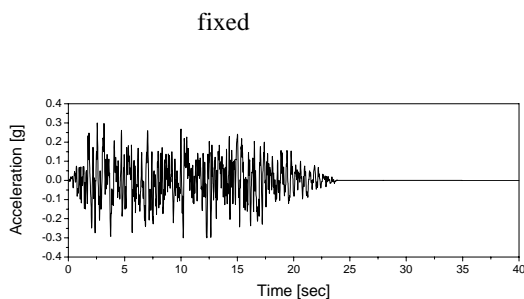


Fig. 11 Artificial seismic waves

Table 4 Displacement of isolation system

Isolation system	Response spectrum analysis	Time history analysis	
		Eq. linear	0.119 m
LRB	0.120 m	Bi-linear	0090 m
		Eq. linear	0.258 m
FPB	0.254 m	Bi-linear	0.144 m

**Table 5** Compare seismic forces used to LRB

Seismic force	Response spectrum analysis		Time history analysis		
	Damping (0.5, 2, 10 %)		Damping (0.5, 2, 10 %)		
	Fixed	Isolation	Fixed	Isolation	
LRB		Eq. linear		Bi-linear	
$V_u$ (MN)	331.20	142.39	268.7	122.803	90.004
$V_b$ (MN)	562.60	214.49	332.1	309.578	221.972
$M_u$ (GN·m)	4.16	2.063	4.18	1.665	1.297
$M_b$ (GN·m)	16.46	3.622	8.20	5.102	3.615

**Table 6** Compare seismic forces used to FPB

Seismic force	Response spectrum analysis		Time history analysis		
	Damping (0.5, 2, 10 %)		Damping (0.5, 2, 10 %)		
	Fixed	Isolation	Fixed	Isolation	
LRB		Eq. linear		Bi-linear	
$V_u$ (MN)	331.20	76.33	268.7	65.361	56.400
$V_b$ (MN)	562.60	114.59	332.1	159.196	112.114
$M_u$ (GN·m)	4.16	1.068	4.18	0.922	0.836
$M_b$ (GN·m)	16.46	1.908	8.20	2.551	1.938

(eq. linear) 가  
 (bi-linear) 가  
 Fixed system  
 (bi-linear)  
 ( $V_b, M_b$ )  
 ( $V_u, M_u$ )

**5.**

LNG

T-FPB

LNG

( )

가 beam-stick model

가

( ) ( )

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