Industry Overview



The global shipping industry is looking to reduce carbon intensity through alternative fuels. However, before clean alternatives can be adopted on a large scale, alternatives, such as Liquified Natural Gas (LNG), are needed. The maritime industry is looking at LNG as a transition fuel to decrease their GHG emissions and other pollutants, mitigating climate change.

After 2011, the sector has seen a shift towards ships powered by alternative fuels. In Europe, it is expected that by 2030 almost 1/4 of the EU fleet will be fuelled by LNG, compared to just 6% today. LNG emits around 20% less GHG, no sulphur oxides (SO_x) and 90% less nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions, compared to heavy fuel oil, improving air and water quality while contributing to climate action.

While the emissions profile of LNG is better than oil-based alternatives, the benefits of its use are threatened by methane slip: the escape of unburned methane as exhaust. With a warming potential 28 times higher than CO_2 , methane slip represents a significant hurdle for short- and medium-term decarbonisation efforts.





The global shipping industry is responsible for 3% of GHG emissions



LNG engines emit no SO_x and 90% less NO_x than conventional fuels



Methane has 28 times more warming potential than CO₂



LNG has been identified as a bridging fuel in the decarbonization of the sector

- RESOURCES
- Mind the methane gap
 - Fourth Greenhouse Gas Study 2020
 - Maritime Forecast to 2050
 - Pathways to Sustainable Shipping Report

Project Overview



ABOUT

GREEN RAY is an Horizon Europe project that aims at minimising methane slip from Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) vessels to enable clean waterborne transport. By developing three innovative technologies for LNG engines that can be installed on new and existing ships, GREEN RAY is working to reduce the negative impact of waterborne transport and protect human and environmental health.

GREEN RAY targets the low-pressure dual-fuel concept, as this is the mot popular LNG engine technology. To address the issue from multiple angles, the project will provide solutions to reduce methane slip in two- and four-stroke engines as well as tackle the remaining methane slip through the development of an aftertreatment technology to convert the escaping methane into a less potent greenhouse gas (GHG).



3UDGET

PARTNERS



CHANTIERS DE L'ATLANTIQUE



CMA SHIPS





Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor CINEA can be held responsible for them.

Total budget: € 6.793.122,50 For more details about Partners and Budget, visit CORDIS.

