



# SUSTAINABILITY IN PRACTICE

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DELIVERING HIGHER GROWTH AND LOWER RISK

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A FORUM FOR CIOs AND INVESTMENT LEADERS

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# NET-ZERO AMERICA

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

# NET-ZERO AMERICA

## POTENTIAL PATHWAYS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND IMPACTS

E. Larson, C. Greig, J. Jenkins, E. Mayfield, A. Pascale, C. Zhang, J. Drossman, R. Williams, S. Pacala, R. Socolow, EJ Baik, R. Birdsey, R. Duke, R. Jones, B. Haley, E. Leslie, K. Paustian, and A. Swan, *Net-Zero America: Potential Pathways, Infrastructure, and Impacts*, interim report (345 pages), Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, December 15, 2020. Report, annexes, and data downloadable at

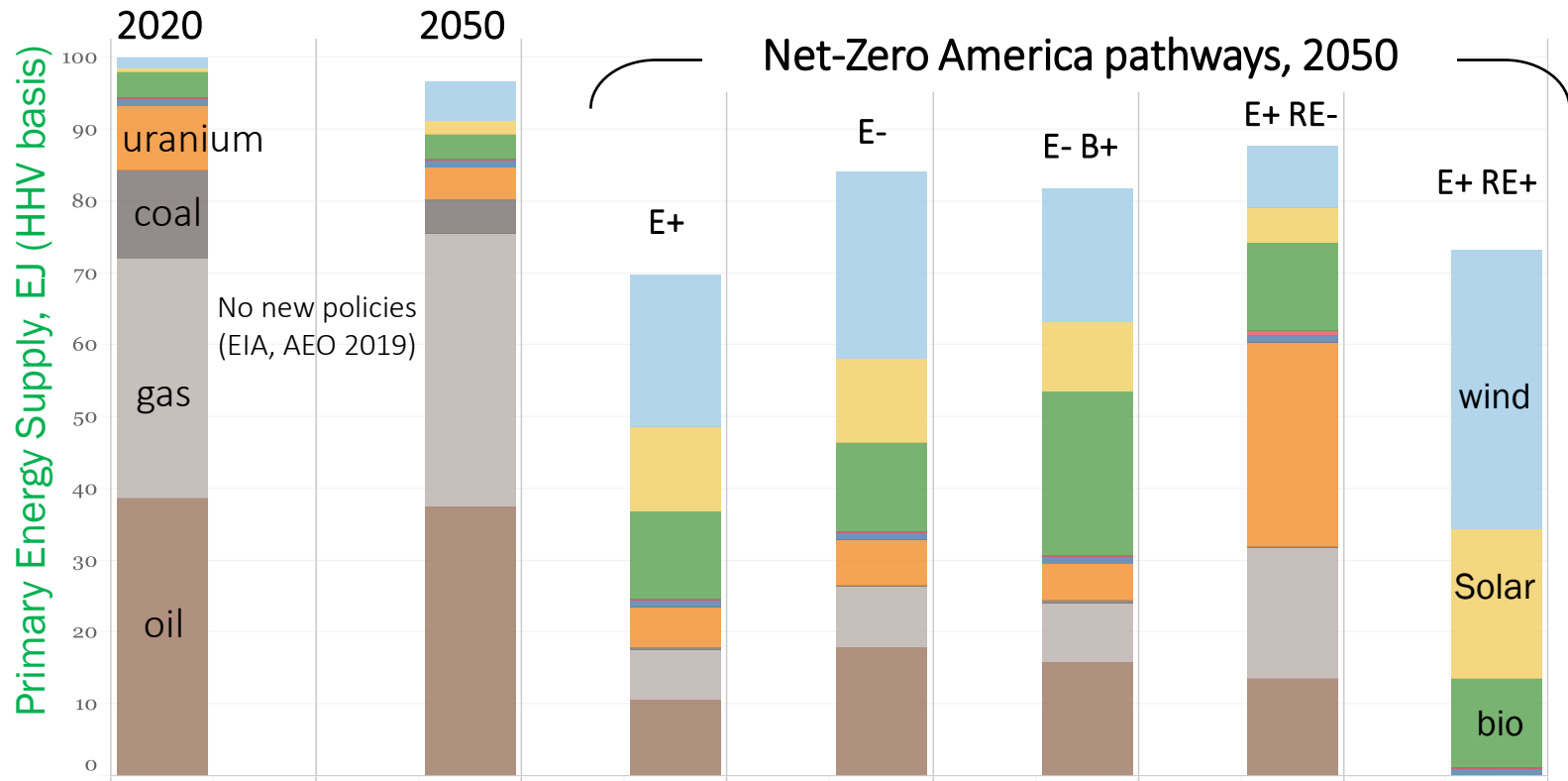
<https://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu>




High Meadows  
Environmental  
Institute

Carbon  
Mitigation  
Initiative

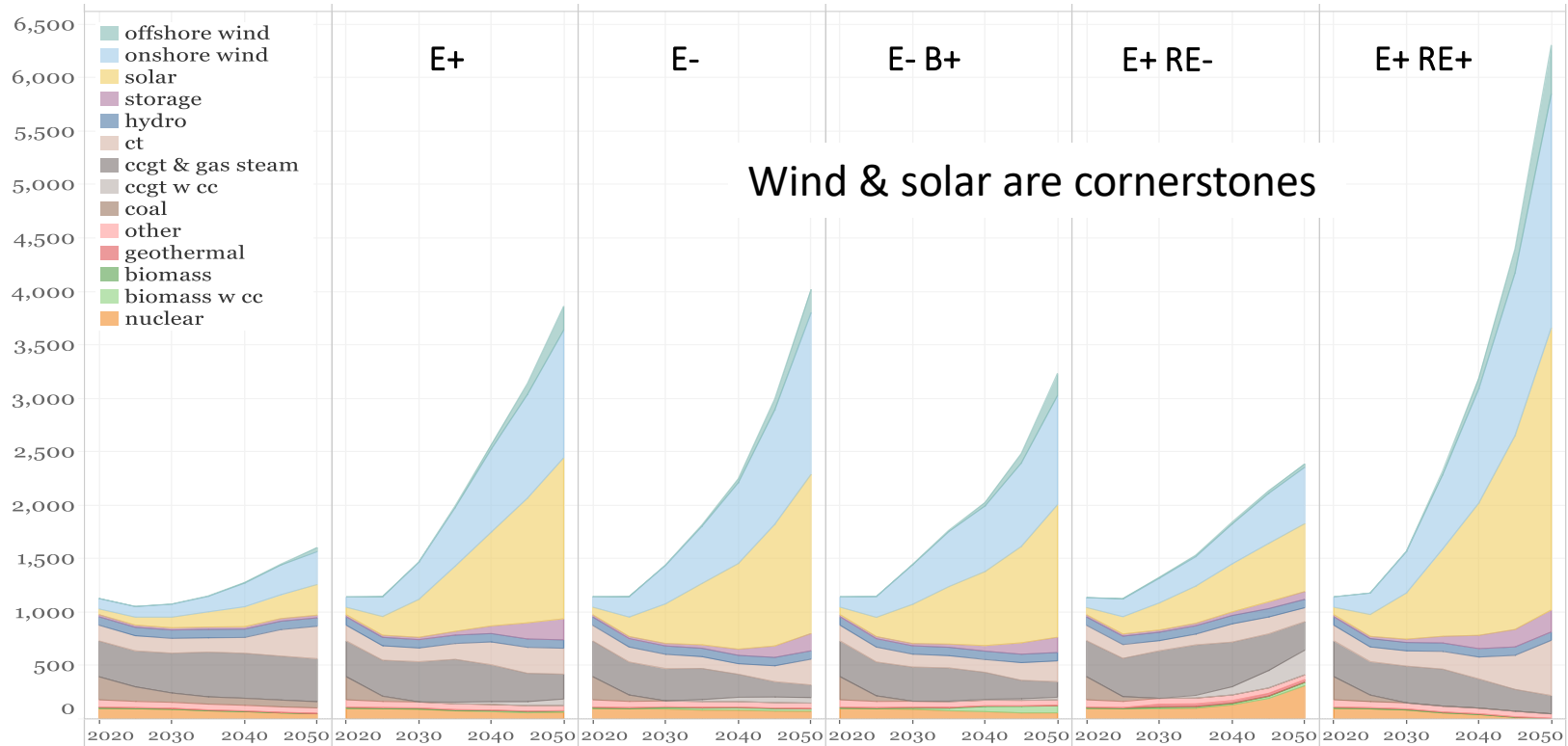
# 5 Technologically Diverse Pathways to Net-Zero in 2050





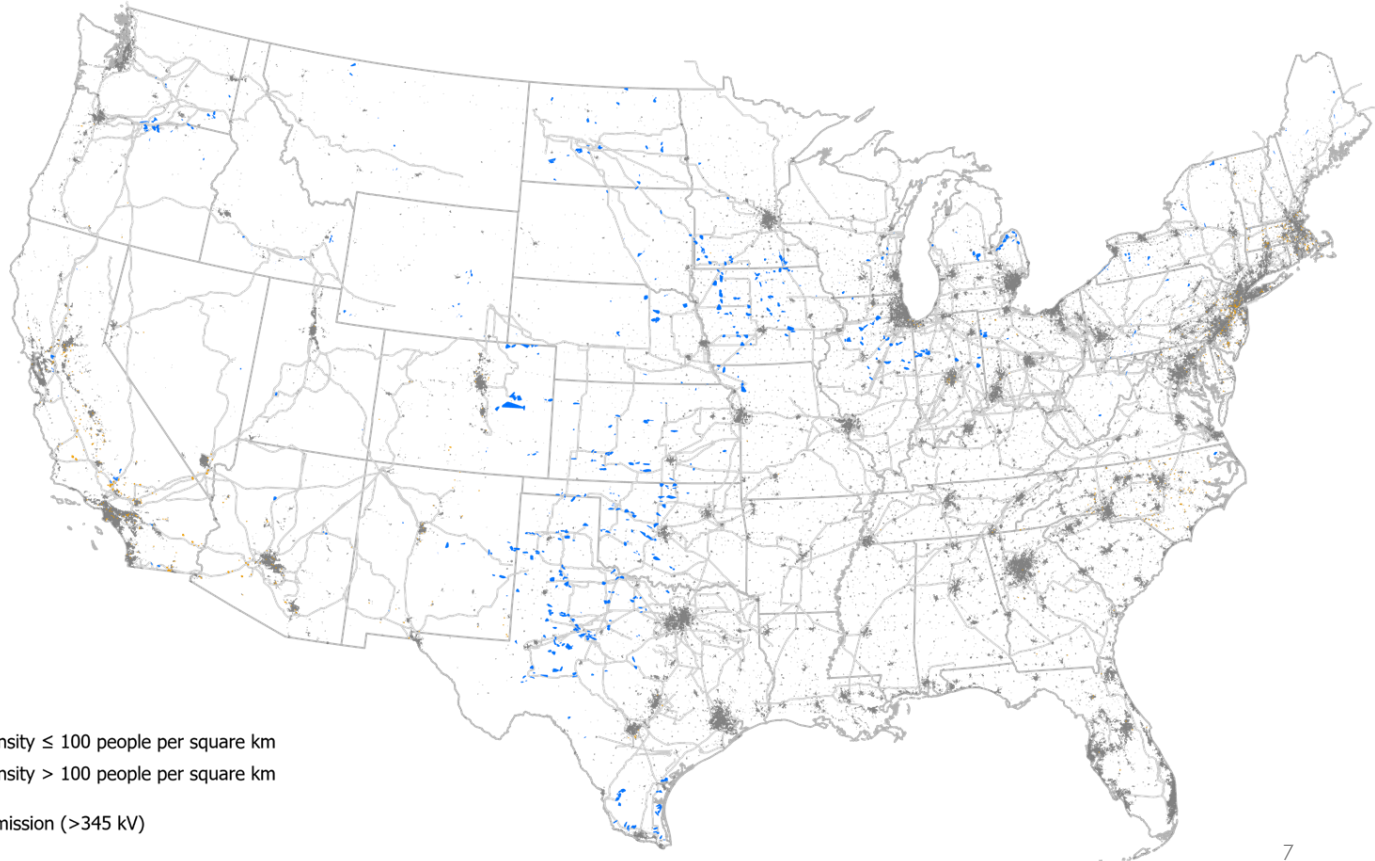
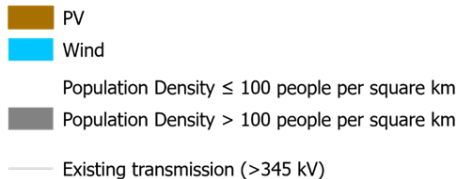
Unprecedented Infrastructure build over 3 decades  
Supply – Demand - Transmission

# Electricity generation capacity increases 2-6 times



# Wind, solar and HV transmission in 2020

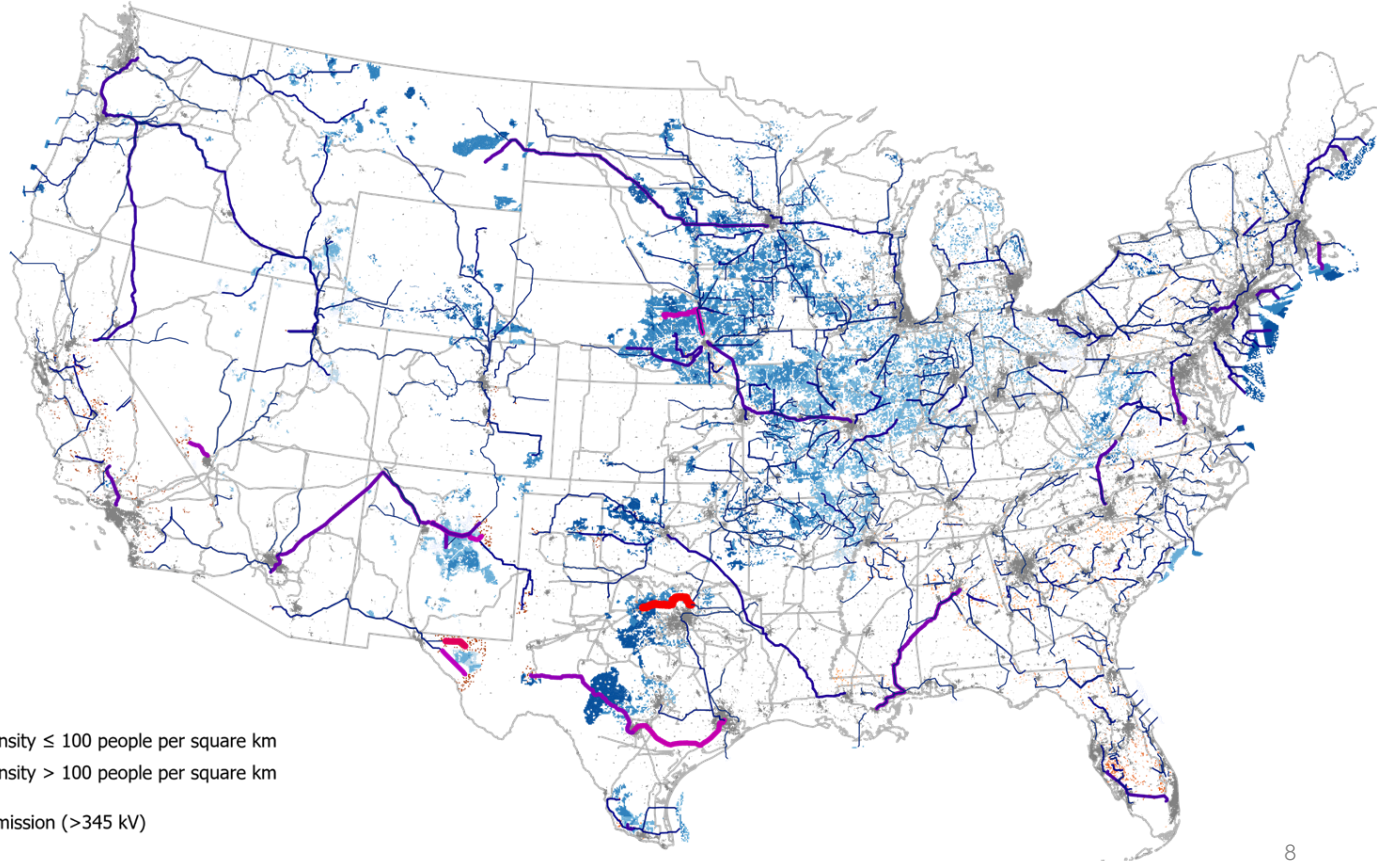
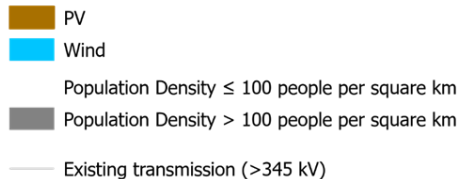
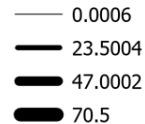
As of end of 2020 (modeled year)		
	Wind	Solar
Capacity installed (TW)		
	0.15	0.07
Land used (1000 km <sup>2</sup> )		
Total	58	1.08
Direct	0.6	0.97
Transmission capacity		
GW-km	320,000	



# Wind, solar and HV transmission in 2050 – E+ pathway

2020 - 2050 (cumulative)		
	Wind	Solar
Capacity installed (TW)		
	1.42	1.32
Land used (1000 km <sup>2</sup> )		
Total	551	37.1
Direct	5.5	33.4
Capital invested (2018\$)		
Trillion \$	1.84	1.39
Transmission capacity		
GW-km	992,900 (3.1x 2020)	

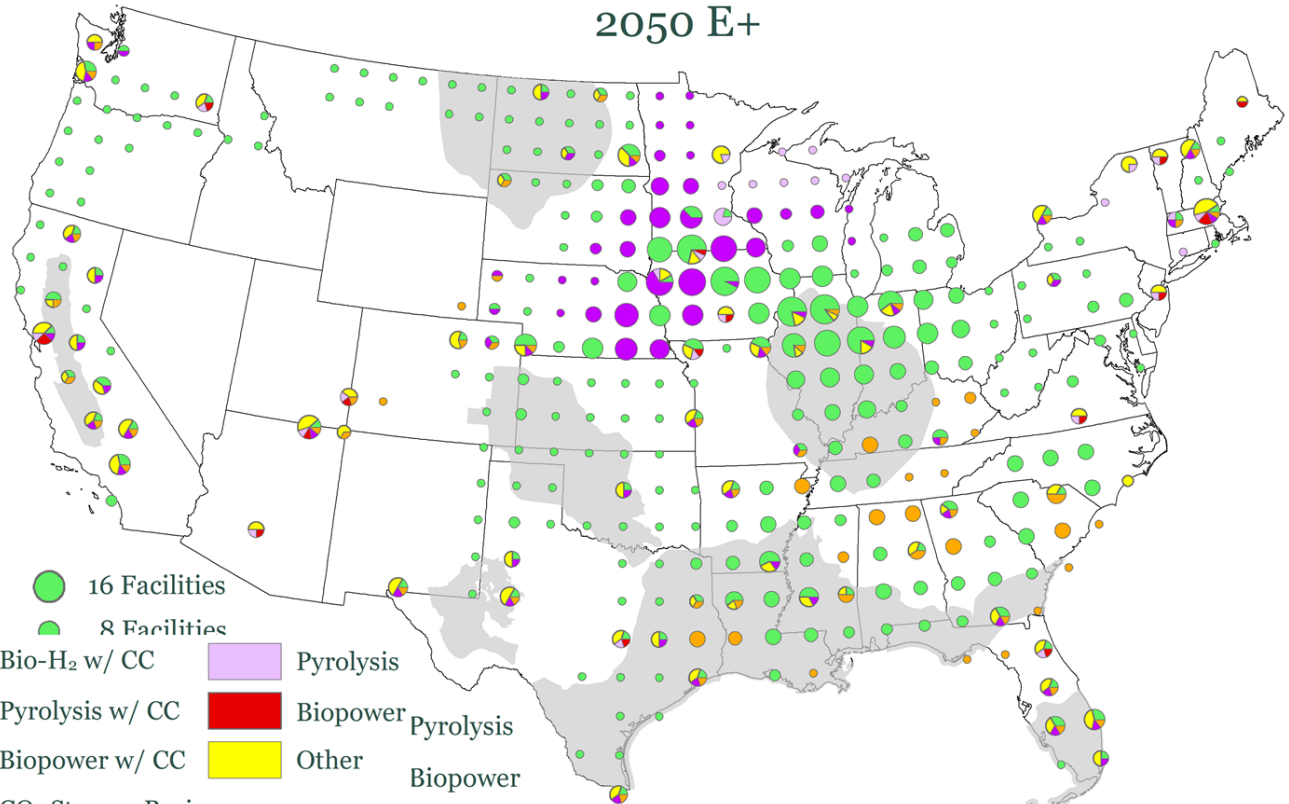
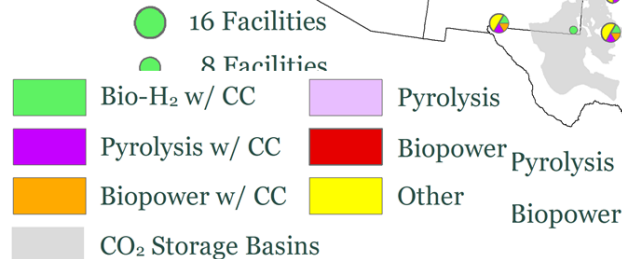
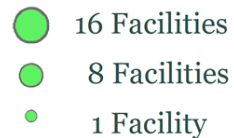
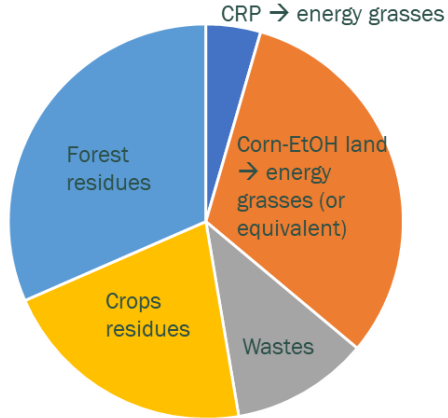
## Transmission Capacity (GW)



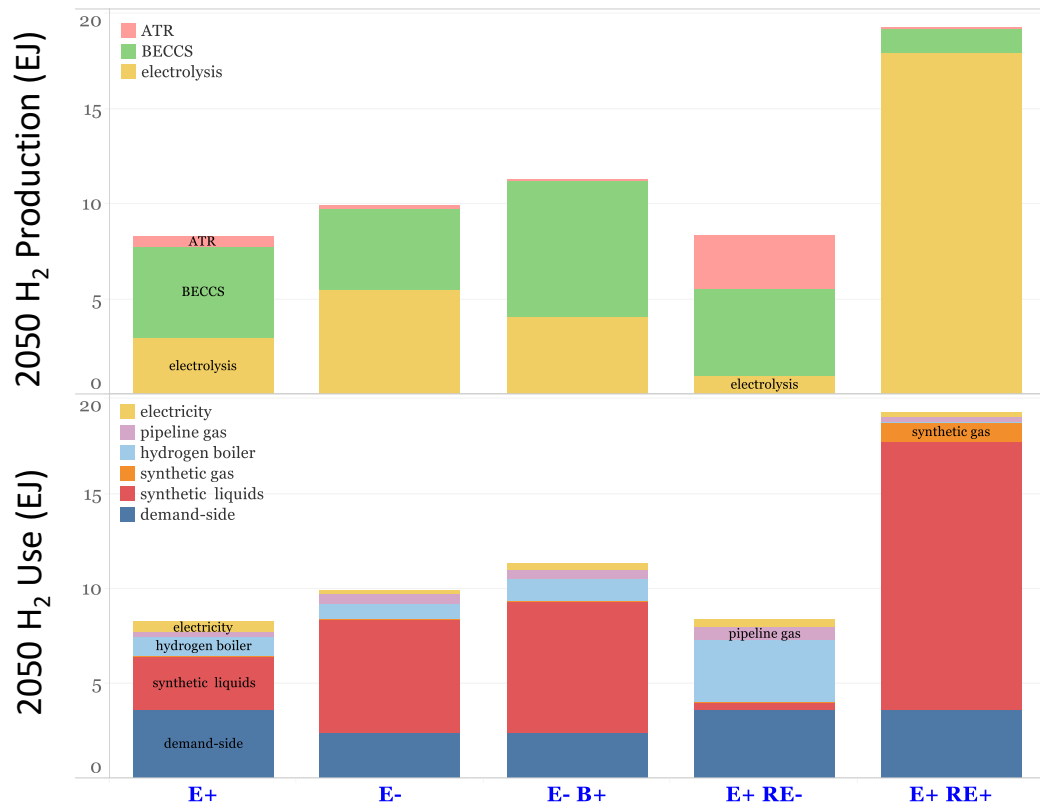
# Almost \$1 trillion invested in a major new bioenergy in industry

## 2050 non-food biomass use:

- 618 million dry t (12.2 EJ)
- 17% of primary energy
- Sources:



# 60 – 130 million tonnes/year of hydrogen produced in 2050



## H<sub>2</sub> sources

ATR = natural gas reforming with CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

BECCS = biomass gasification with CO<sub>2</sub> capture (negative net emissions).

Electrolysis = water splitting using electricity.

## H<sub>2</sub> uses

Electricity = H<sub>2</sub> burned in gas turbines

Pipeline gas = “hythane” blend in NG pipelines

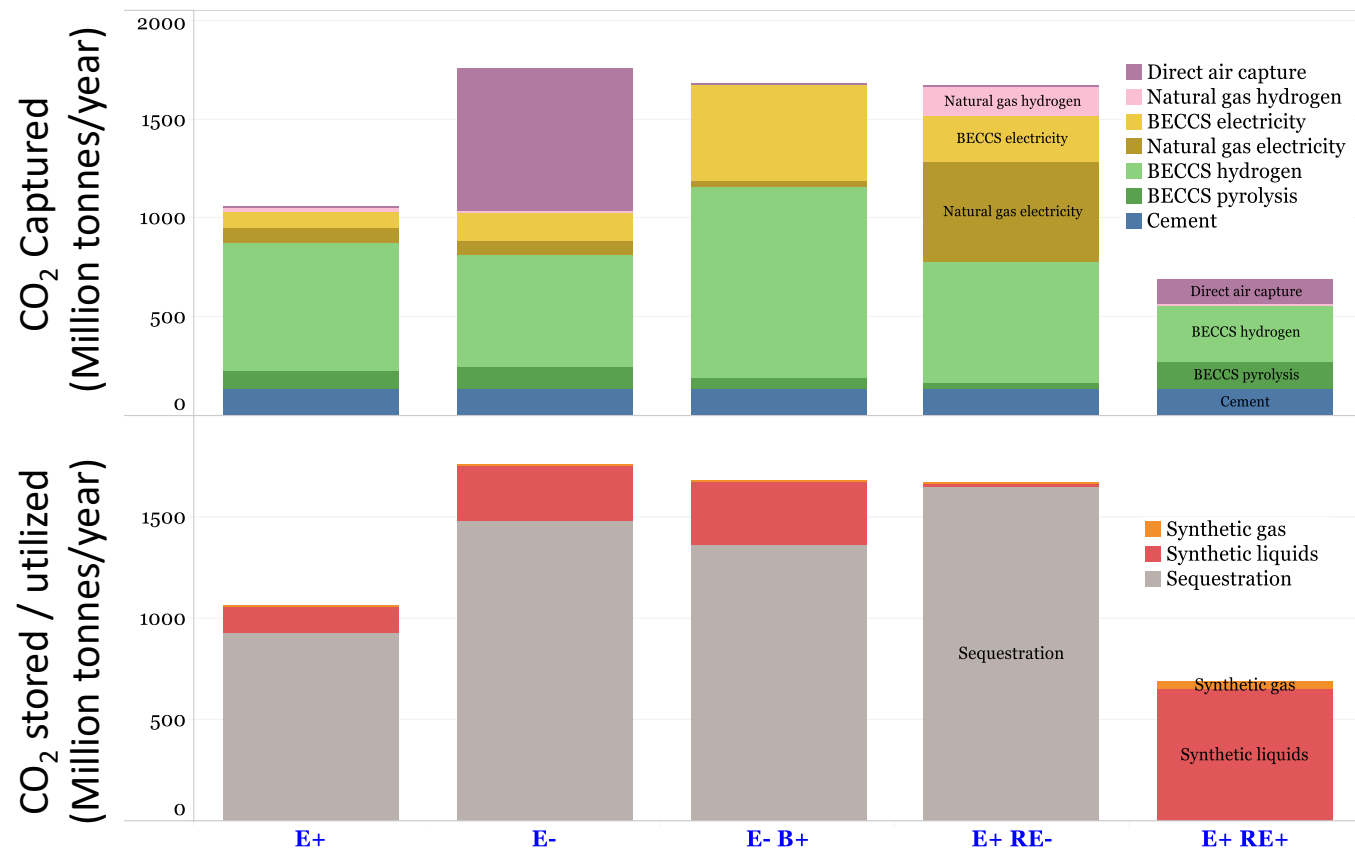
H<sub>2</sub> boiler = industrial steam generation.

Synthetic gas

Synthetic liquids

Demand side = transport, chemicals, steel

# 700 to 1.700 million tonnes/year CO<sub>2</sub> capture, utilization & storage (CCUS)



## CO<sub>2</sub> sources

Direct air capture  
 Natural gas BECCS electricity  
 Natural gas electricity  
 BECCS hydrogen  
 BECCS pyrolysis  
 Cement

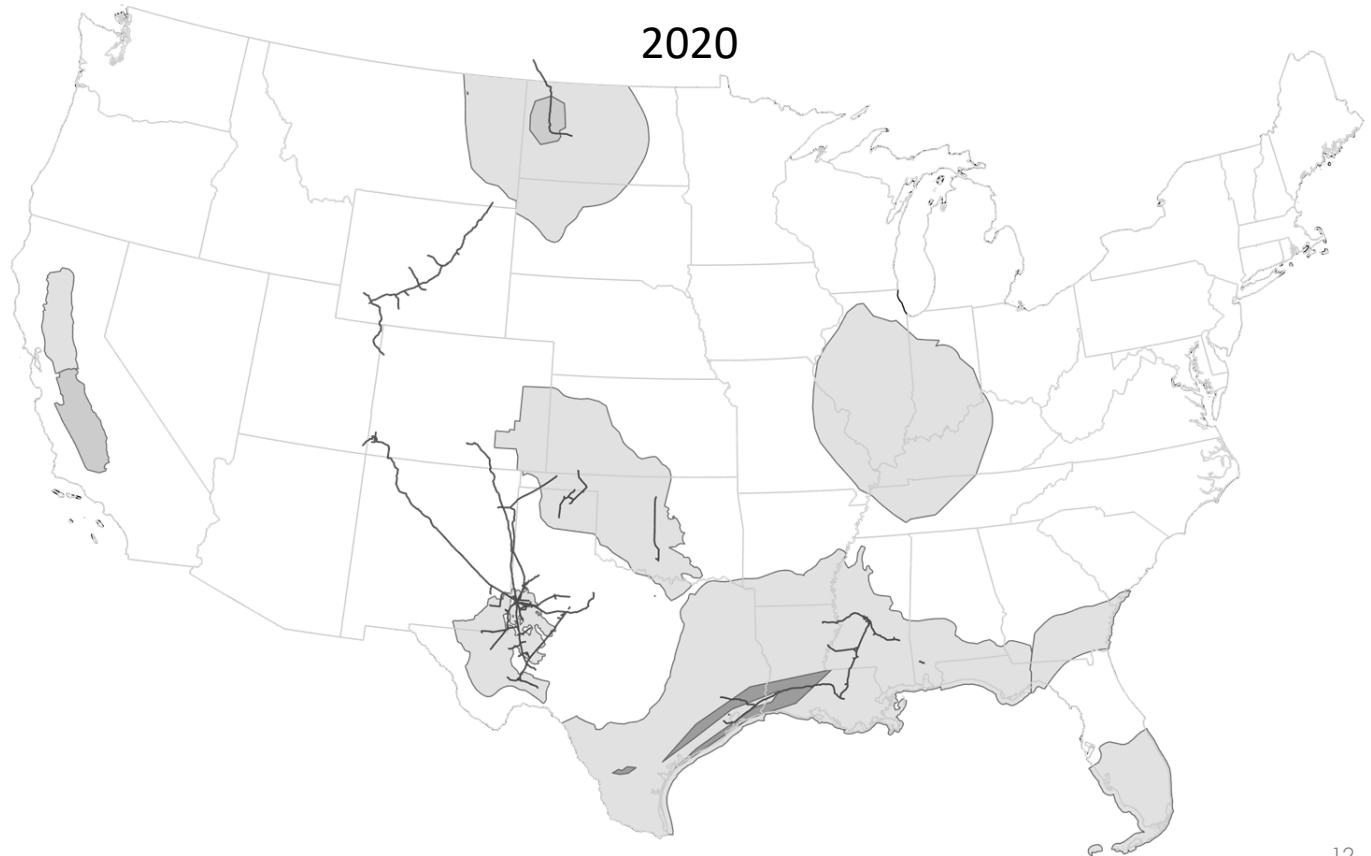
## CO<sub>2</sub> Destination

Synthetic liquid fuels  
 Synthetic gas  
 Geologic storage

# A new national CO<sub>2</sub> transport & storage network

## The 2020 U.S. CO<sub>2</sub> transport network

- 80 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr transported
- 8,500 km of pipelines



# A new national CO<sub>2</sub> transport & storage network

## E+ scenario

929 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/y

106,000 km pipelines

Capital in service: \$170B

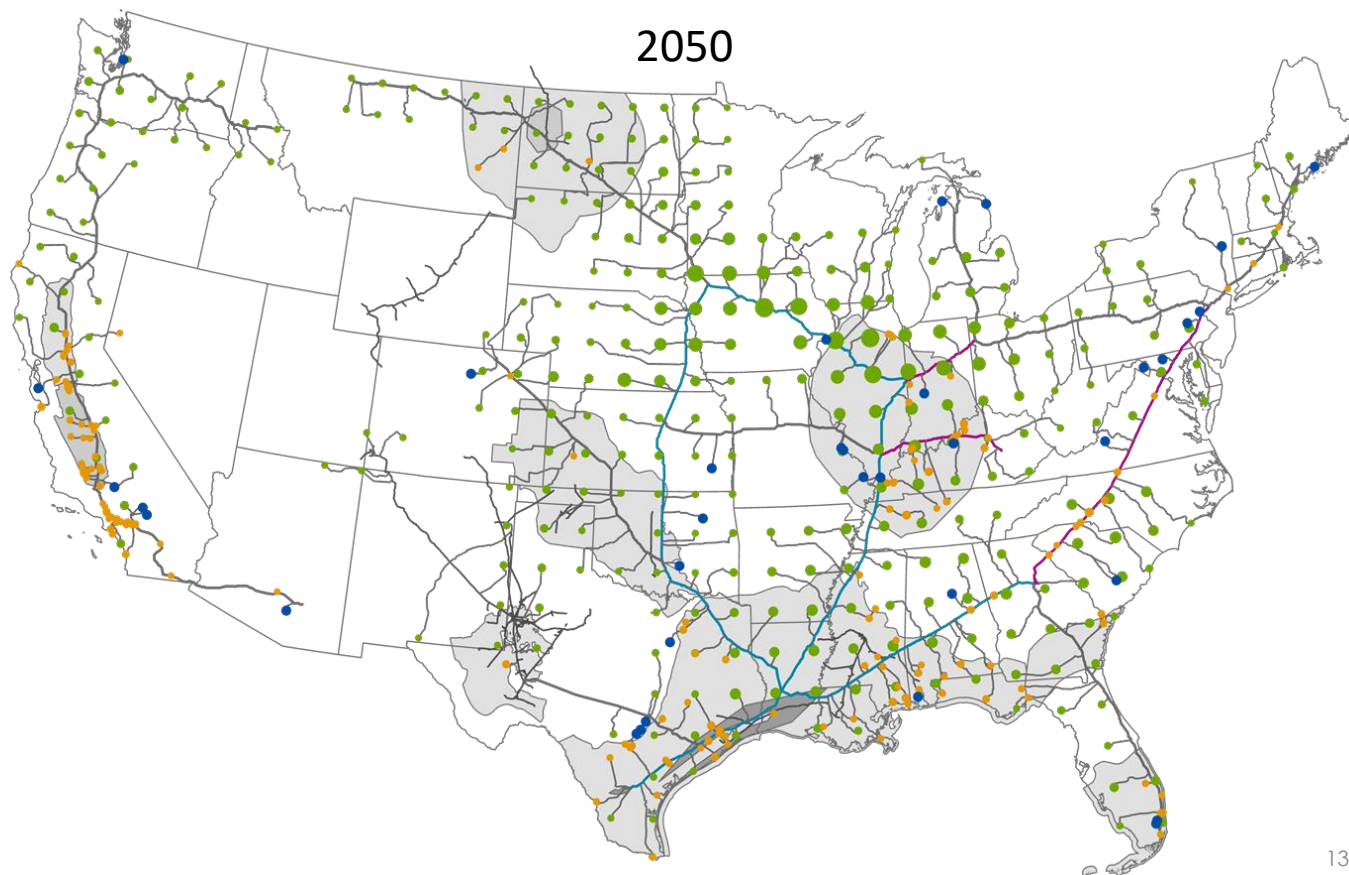
### CO<sub>2</sub> point source type

- CO<sub>2</sub> point sources
- BECCS - power and fuels
- Cement w/ ccs
- Natural gas power ccs oxyfuel

### CO<sub>2</sub> captured (MMTPA)

- 0.0006449
- 7.9144
- 15.8282
- 23.7419

- < 100
- 100 - 200
- > 200

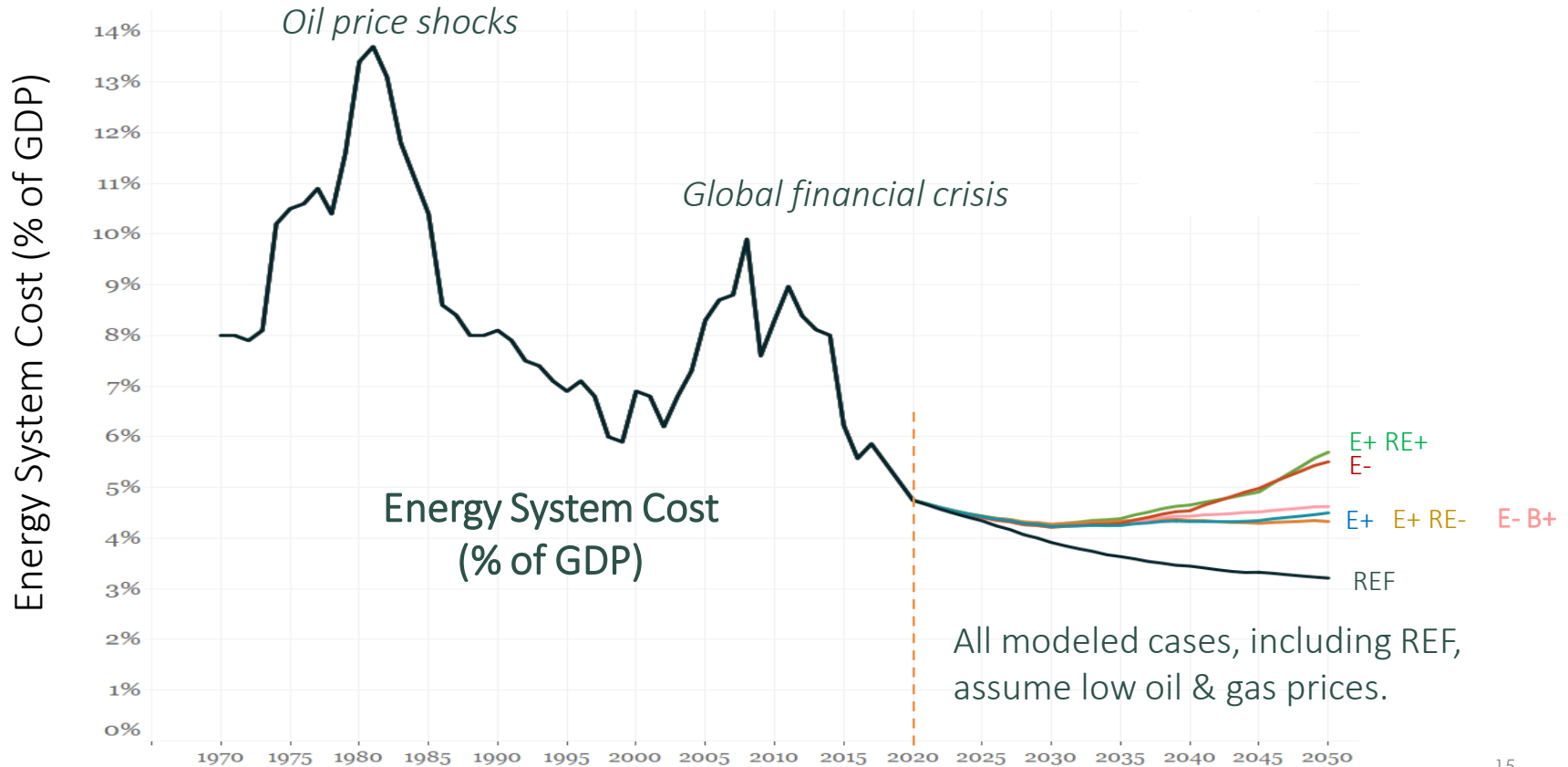




Energy services remain in line with current costs,  
but sector becomes much more capital-intensive

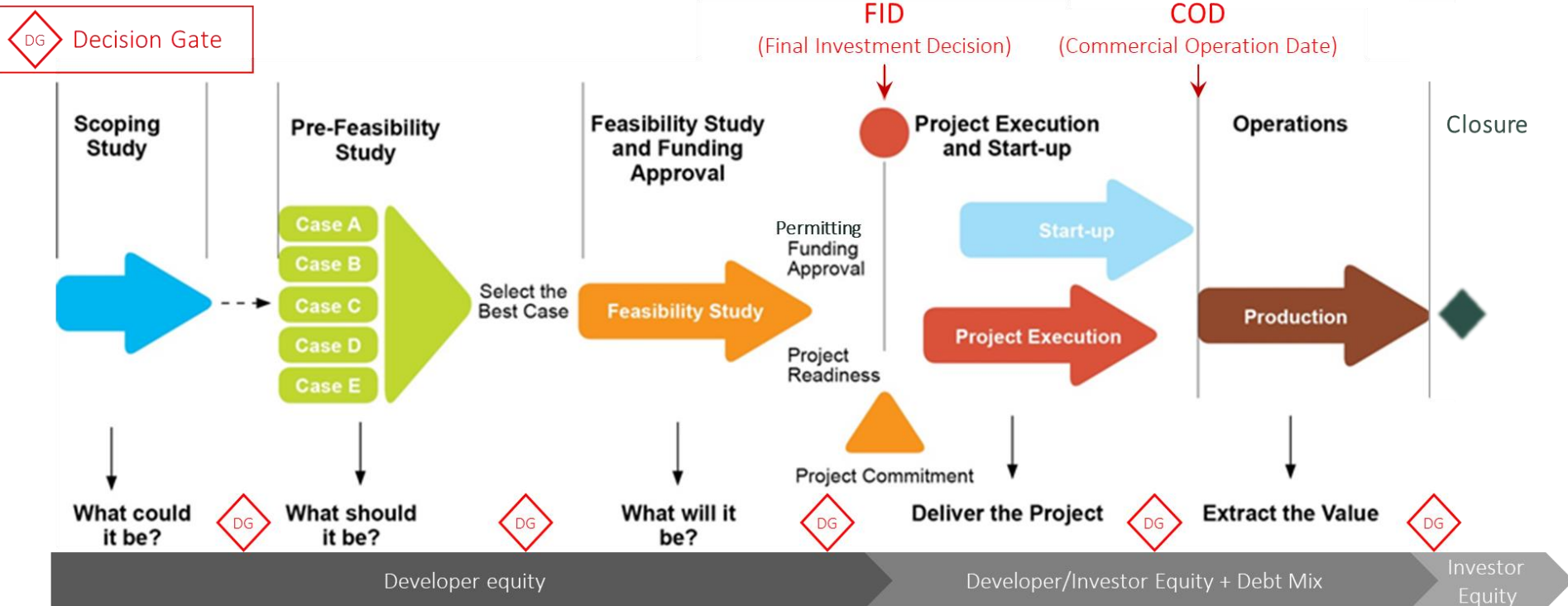


# Energy services remain in line with current costs as a % of GDP



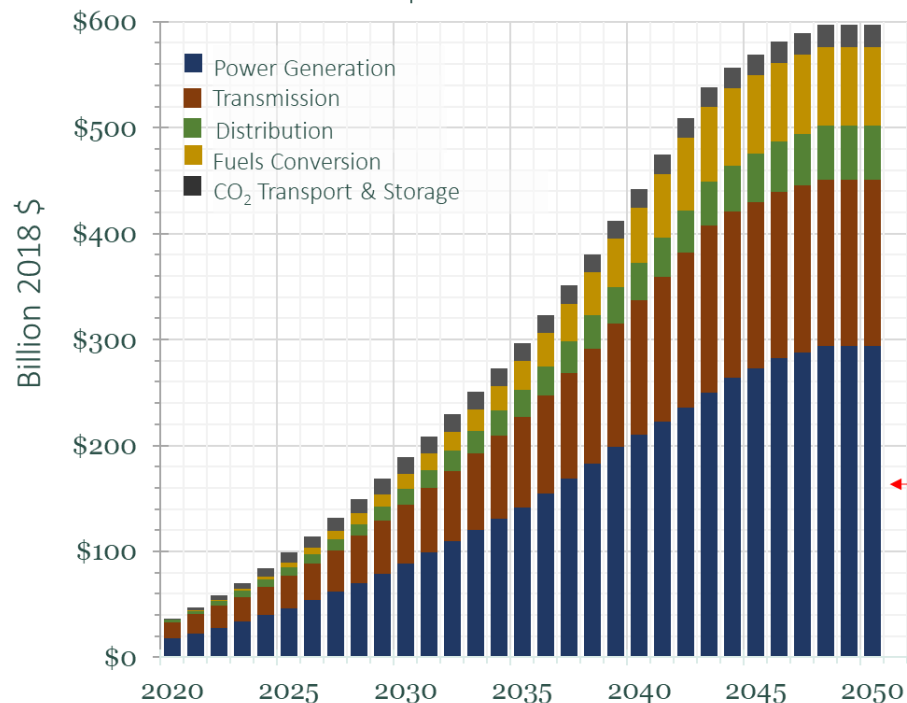
# Capital Mobilization Challenge

Lead-times, risk capital to fund decision sequence

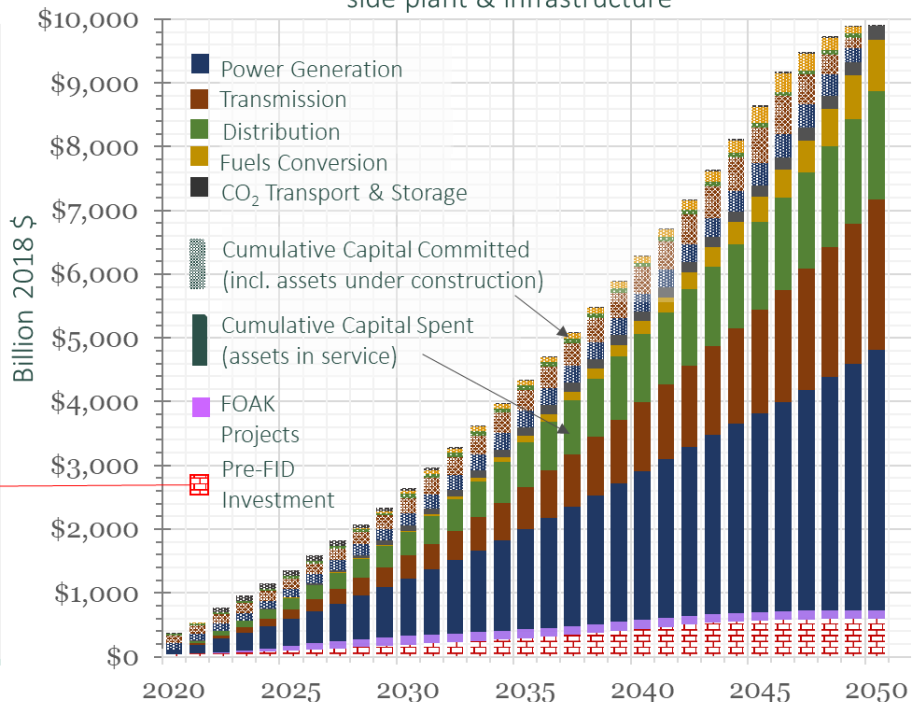


# E+ Pathway involves more that \$10 trillion supply side capital (2.5 X BAU)

\$600 billion at-risk Pre-FID development costs to support >\$9 trillion in capital investment decisions



>\$10 trillion cumulative capital investment in supply-side plant & infrastructure

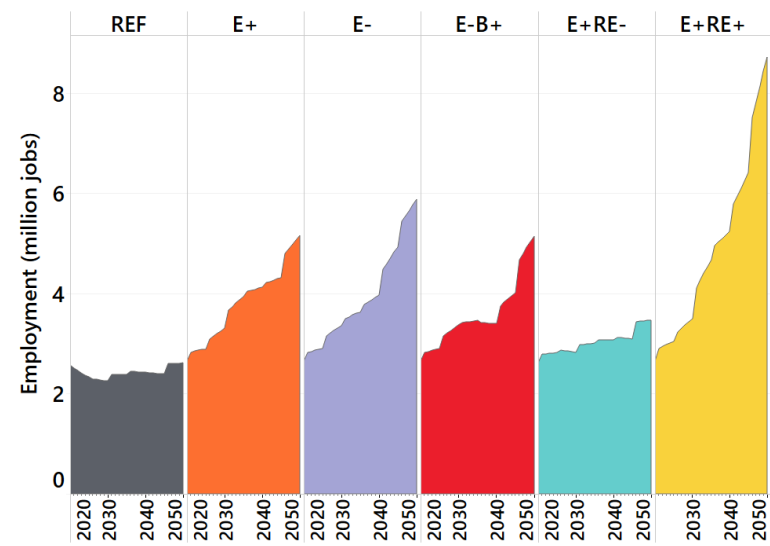


Note: Excludes investments in demand-side transport, buildings and industry; biomass crop establishment; and land sink enhancements.

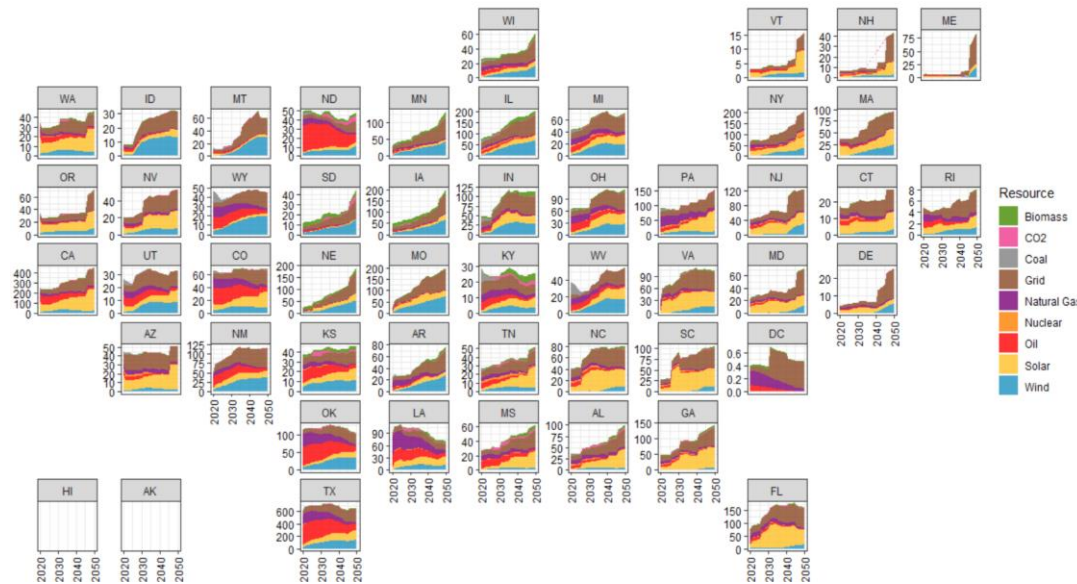


Energy work force – huge boost in jobs but  
mobilization challenge?

Energy sector (supply-side) jobs  
increase by 1.5 to 4 times to 2050



But benefits (and challenges)  
are not homogeneous



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