



Net-Zero America

February 23, 2021

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CleanEnergy States Alliance



GOVERNOR'S
Energy Office



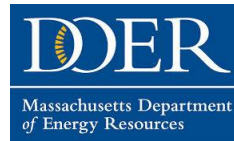
Maryland
Energy
Administration



NYSERDA



Department of Commerce
Innovation is in our nature.



Webinar Speakers

- **Eric Larson**, Senior Research Engineer, Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment, Princeton University
- **Jesse Jenkins**, Assistant Professor, Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Department and Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment, Princeton University
- **Warren Leon**, Executive Director, Clean Energy States Alliance (moderator)



Clean Energy States Alliance webinar
23 February 2021

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

NET-ZERO AMERICA

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND IMPACTS

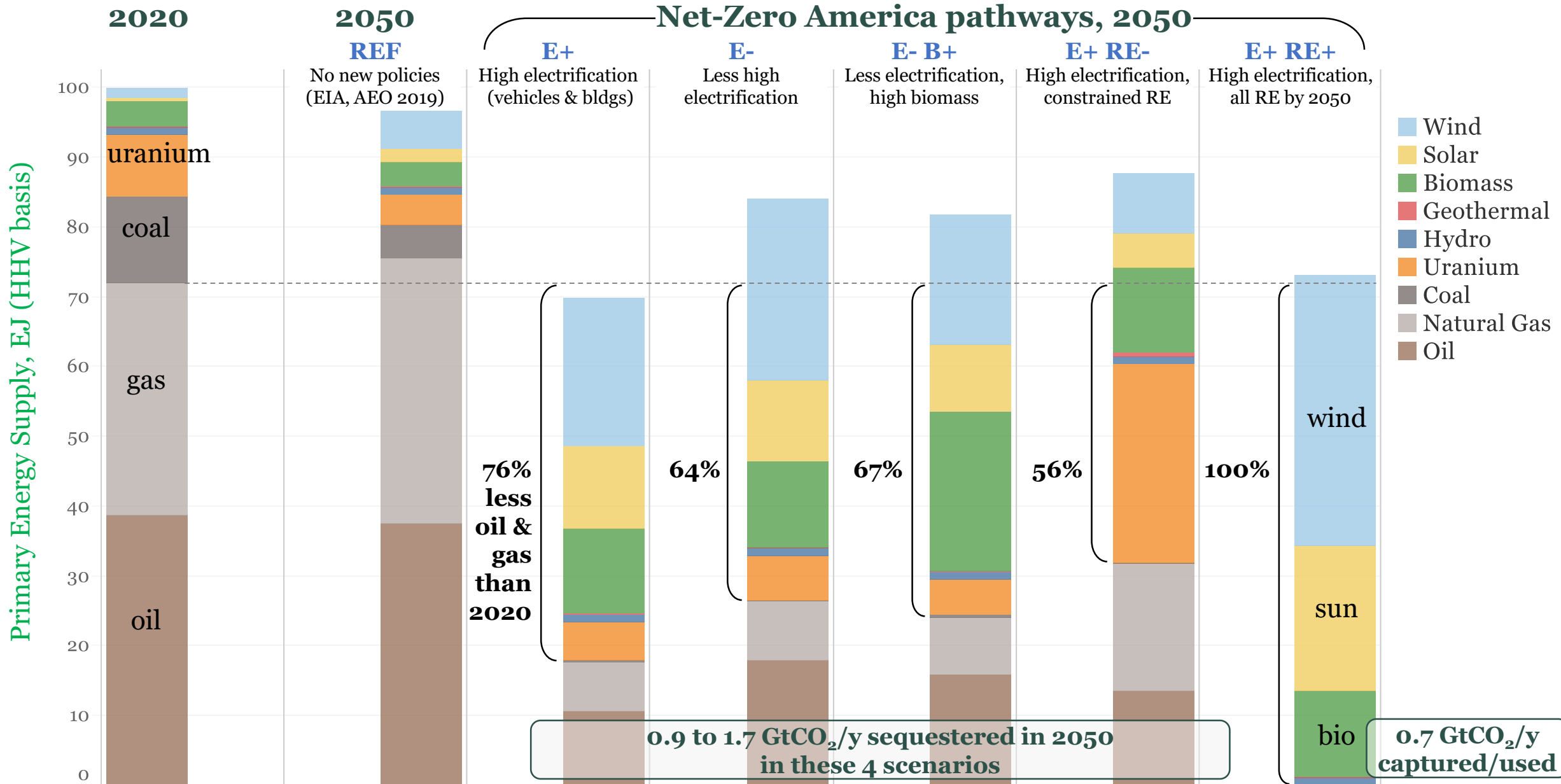
E. Larson, C. Greig, J. Jenkins, E. Mayfield, A. Pascale, C. Zhang, J. Drossman, R. Williams, S. Pacala, R. Socolow, EJ Baik, R. Birdsey, R. Duke, R. Jones, B. Haley, E. Leslie, K. Paustian, and A. Swan, *Net-Zero America: Potential Pathways, Infrastructure, and Impacts*, interim report, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, December 15, 2020. Full report available for download at <https://environmenthalfcentury.princeton.edu/>.



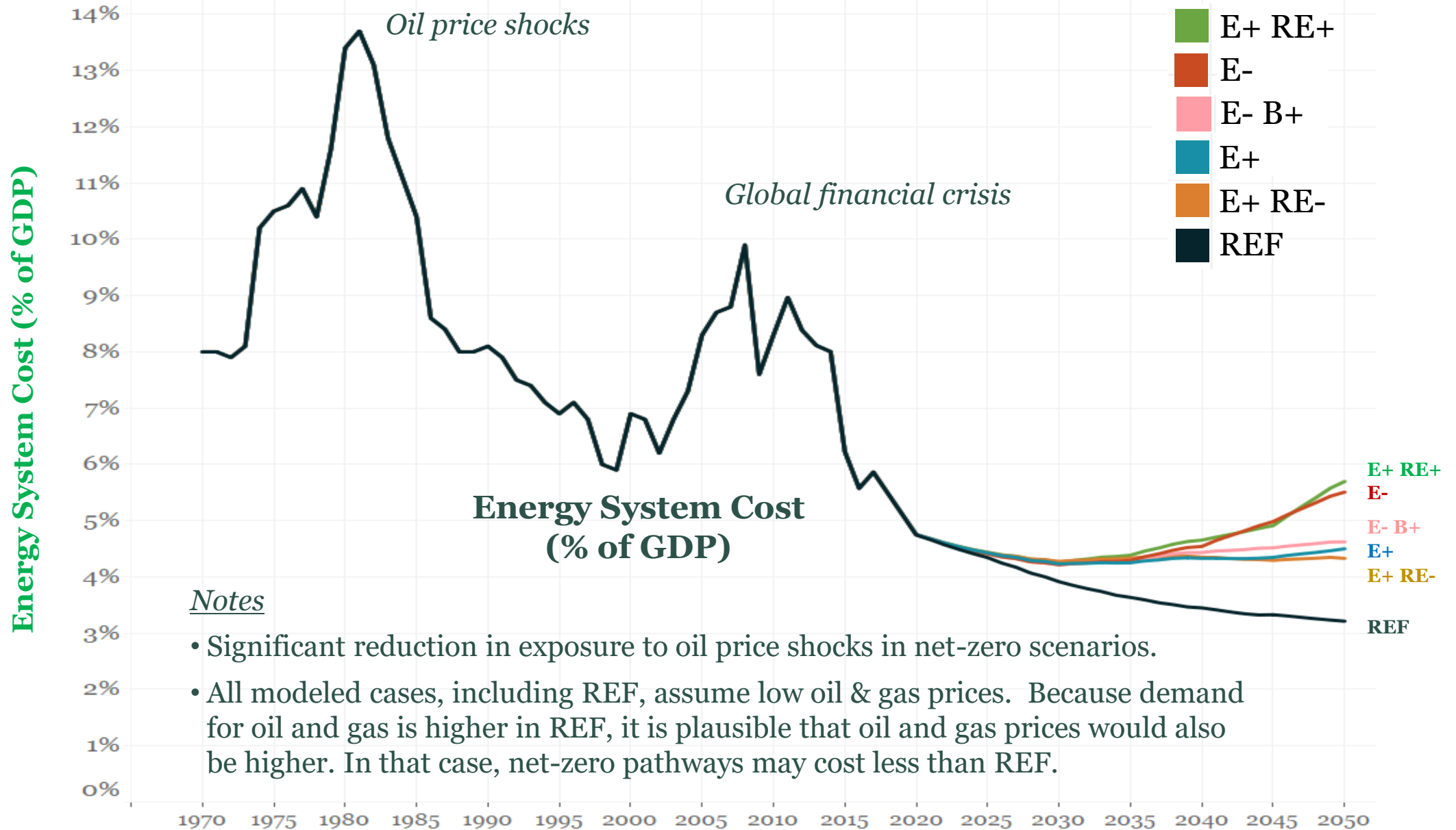
High Meadows
Environmental
Institute

Carbon
Mitigation
Initiative

FIVE MODELED LEAST-COST PATHS TO NET-ZERO IN 2050 SHOW IMPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES



BIG, BUT AFFORDABLE, TRANSITION: SHARE OF GDP SPENT ON ENERGY IS BELOW HISTORICAL LEVELS



ALL PATHS EMPLOY SIX KEY PILLARS OF DECARBONIZATION



- 1 End-use energy efficiency and electrification
- 2 Clean electricity: wind & solar generation, transmission, firm power
- 3 Bioenergy and other zero-carbon fuels and feedstocks
- 4 CO₂ capture, utilization, and storage
- 5 Reduced non-CO₂ emissions
- 6 Enhanced land sinks

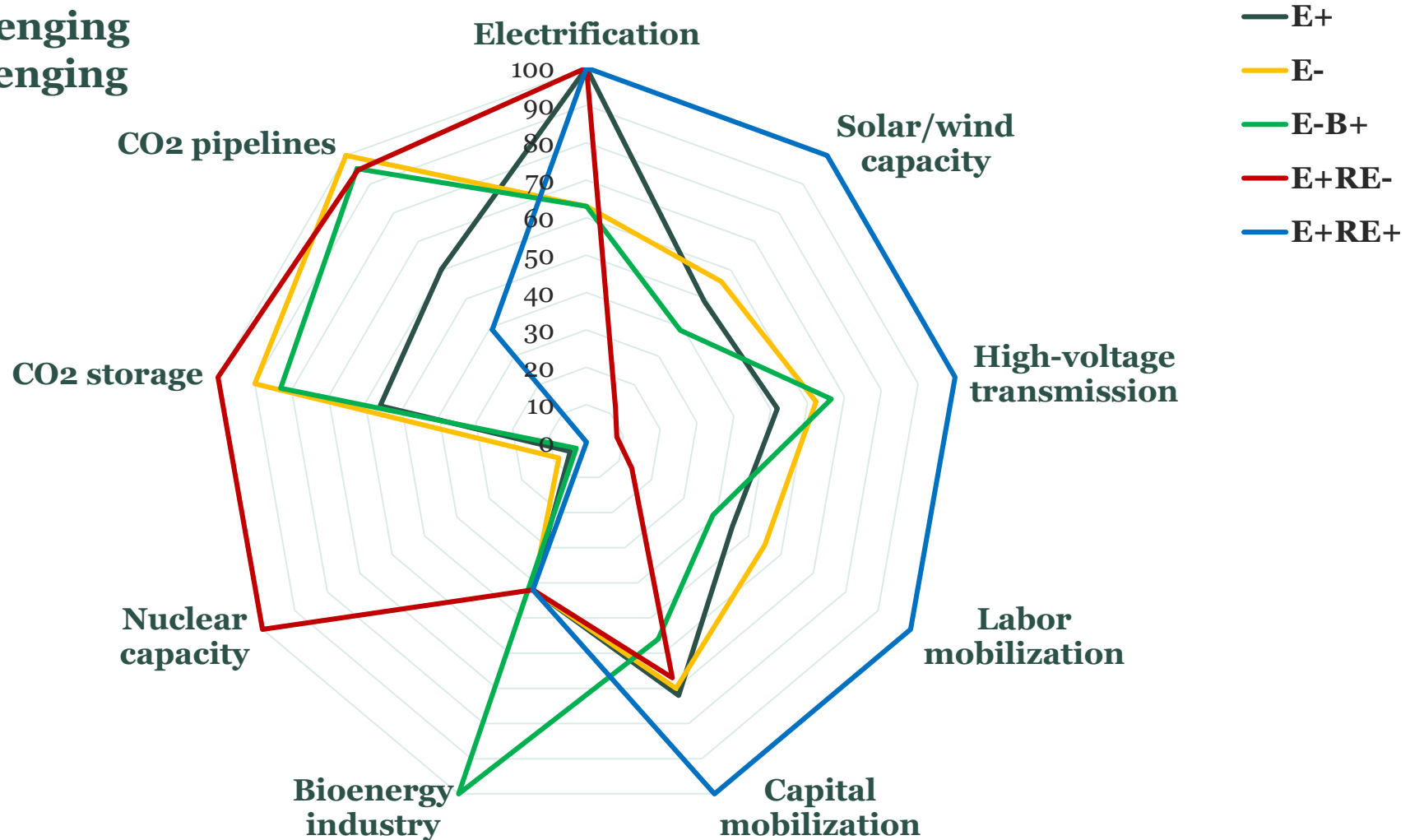
CHALLENGES RELATIVE TO BUSINESS-AS-USUAL IN EXECUTING THE TRANSITION VARY ACROSS NET-ZERO PATHWAYS



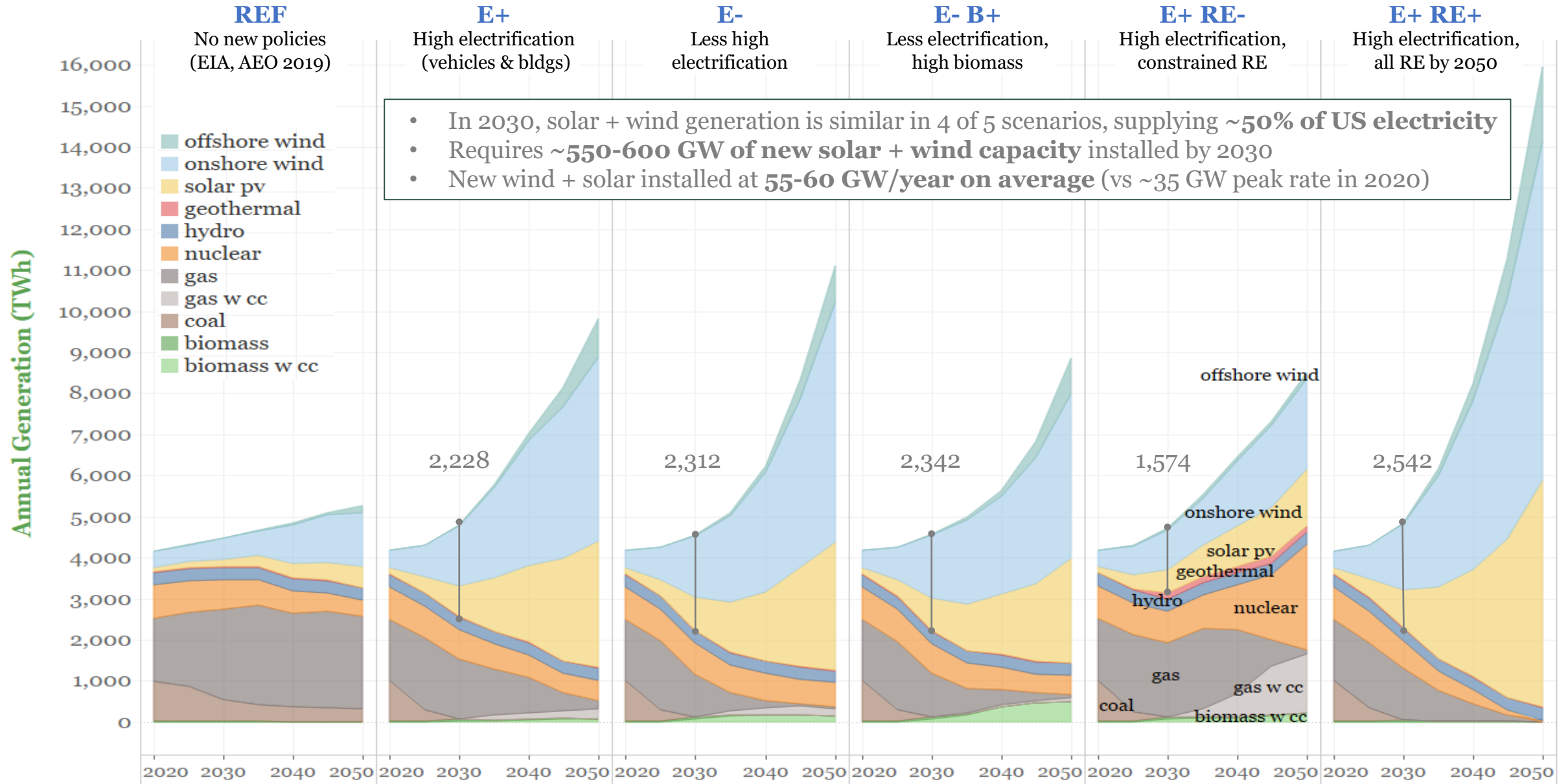
ordinal ranking

100 = most challenging

0 = least challenging



SOLAR AND WIND ARE CORNERSTONES FOR EACH PATH

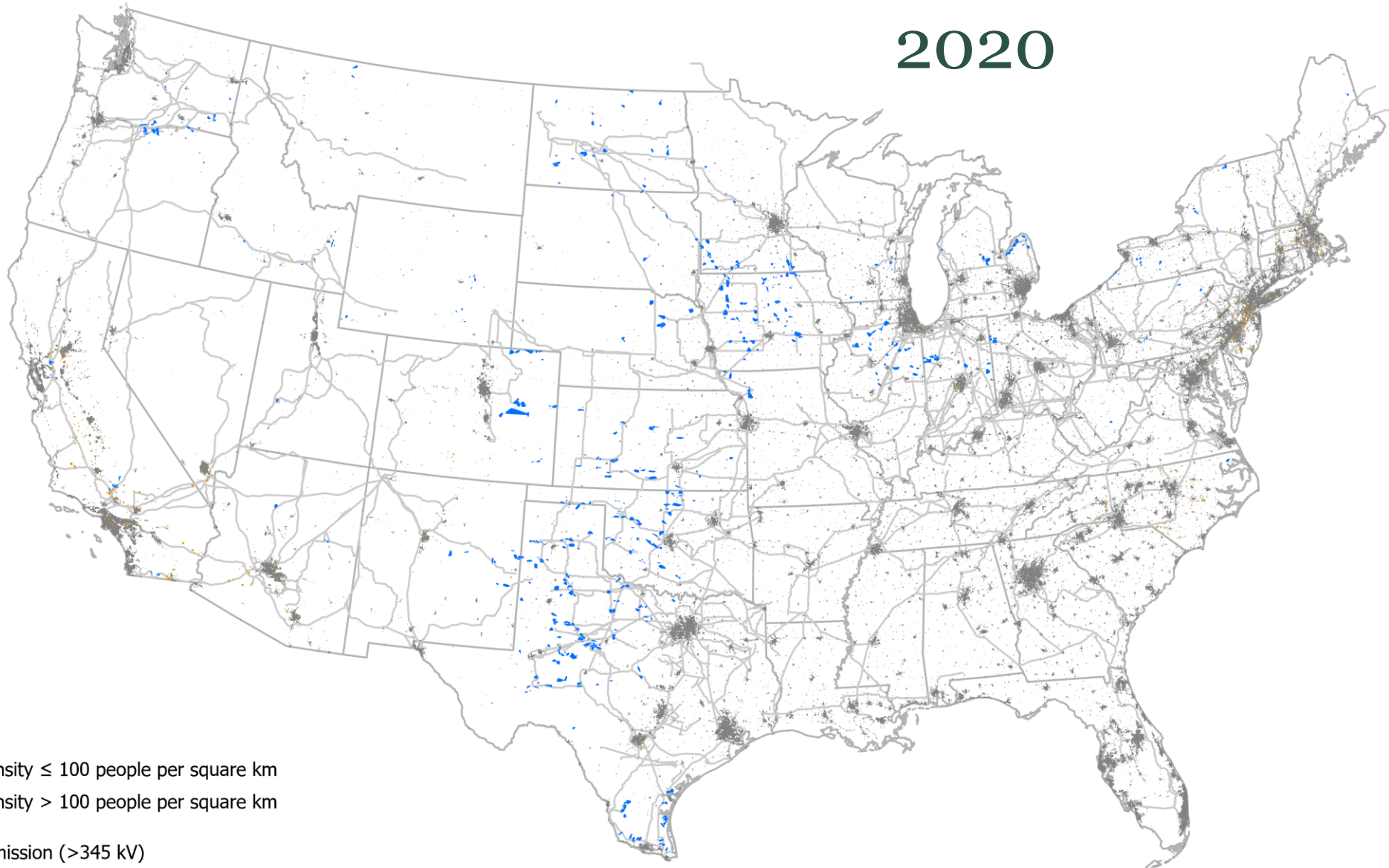


EXTENSIVE SOLAR, WIND & TRANSMISSION BUILD ACROSS U.S.



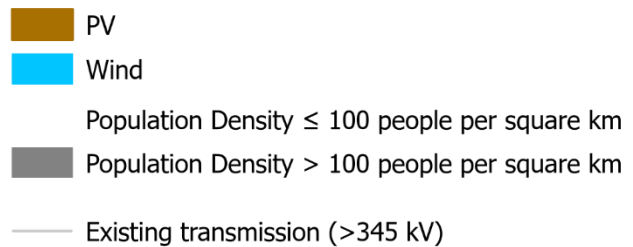
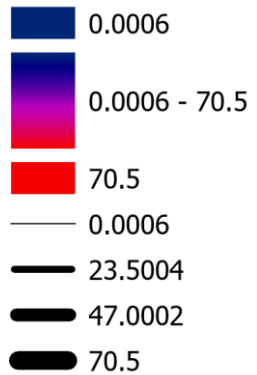
**As of end of 2020
(modeled year)**

	Wind	Solar
Capacity installed (TW)		
	0.15	0.07
Land used (1000 km²)		
Total	58	1.08
Direct	0.6	0.97
Transmission capacity		
GW-km	320,000	



2020

Transmission Capacity (GW)



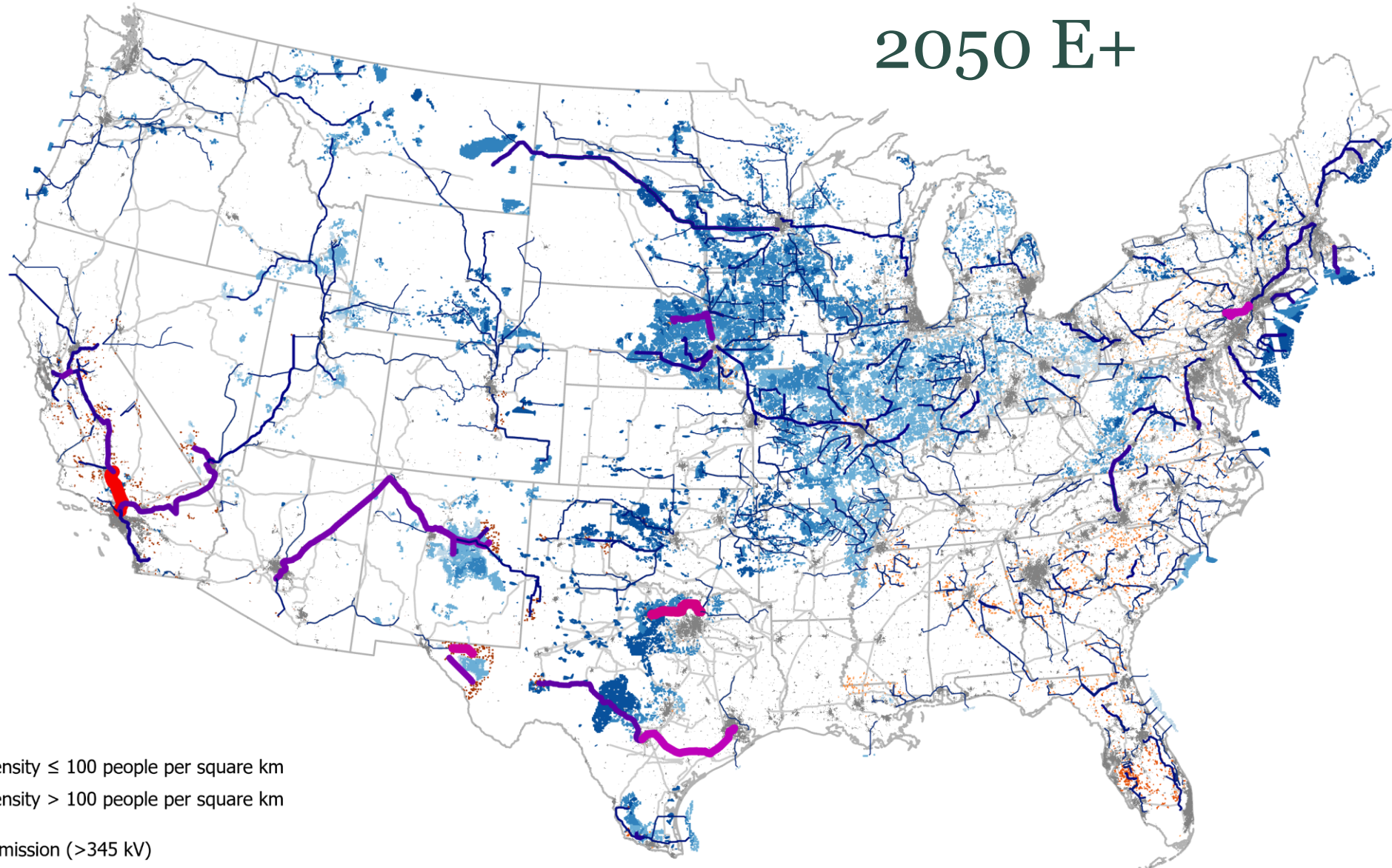
Note: Transmission expansion is visualized along existing rights of way (>160 kV); paths are indicative not definitive.

EXTENSIVE SOLAR, WIND & TRANSMISSION BUILD ACROSS U.S.

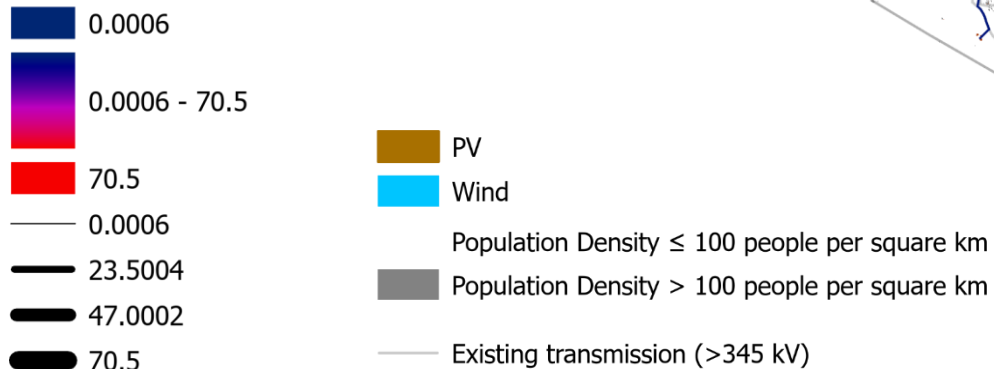


2020 - 2050 (cumulative)		
	Wind	Solar
Capacity installed (TW)		
	1.48	1.45
Land used (1000 km²)		
Total	550	38.3
Direct	5.5	34.5
Capital invested (2018\$)		
Trillion \$	1.84	1.39
Transmission capacity		
GW-km	1,012,000 (3.2x 2020)	

2050 E+

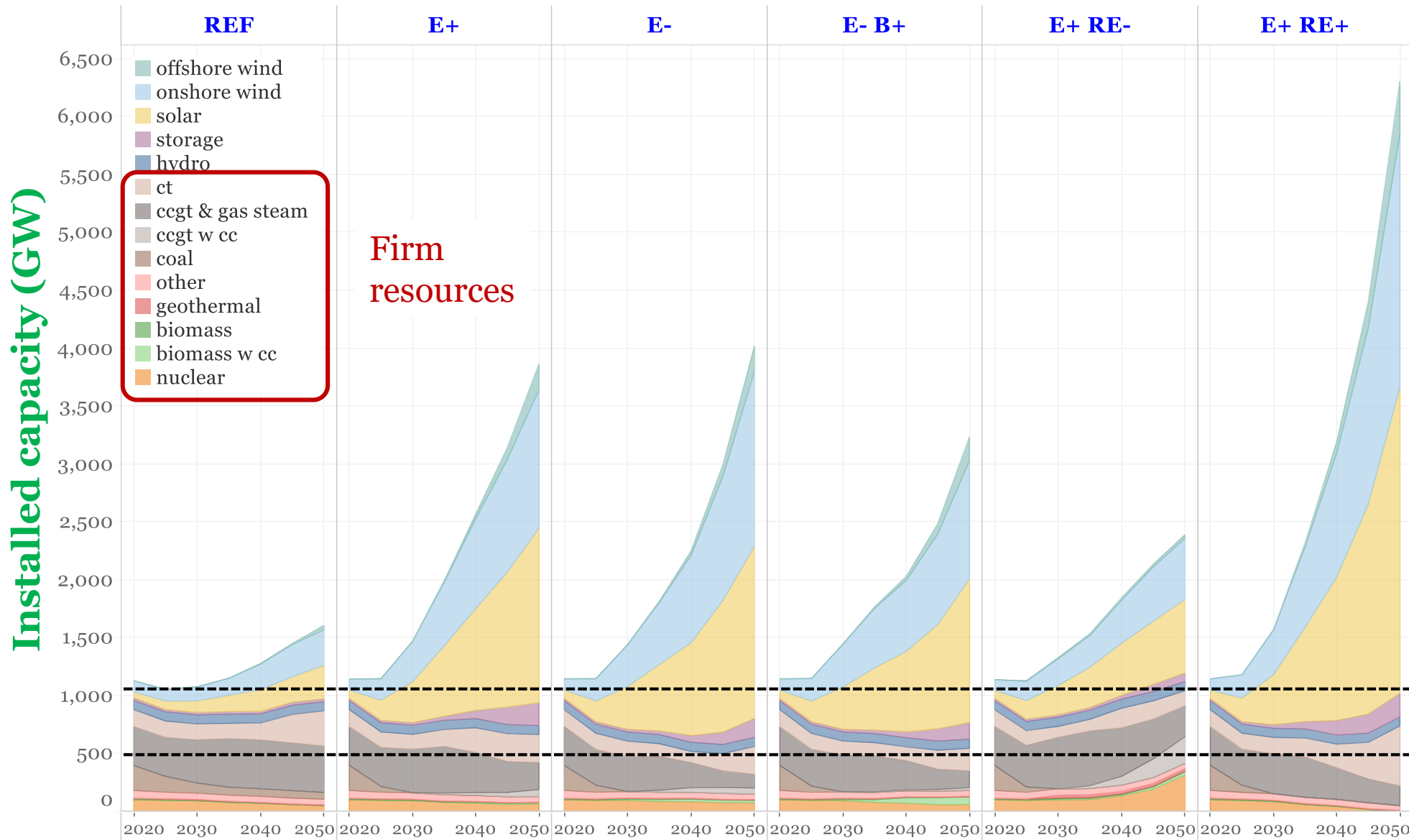


Transmission Capacity (GW)



Note: Transmission expansion is visualized along existing rights of way (>160 kV); paths are indicative not definitive.

CLEAN FIRM CAPACITY IS KEY; H₂ TURBINES PLAY BIG ROLE



Note:

To reduce the carbon intensity of CCGT and CT generation, H₂ is blended as an increasing fraction of fuel to these units, up to an exogenously specified cap of 60% (HHV basis).

In sensitivities with 100% H₂ firing allowed, the model prefers 100% blend which modestly reduces total energy system costs.

**Firm capacity
(across all years)**

~500-1000 GW

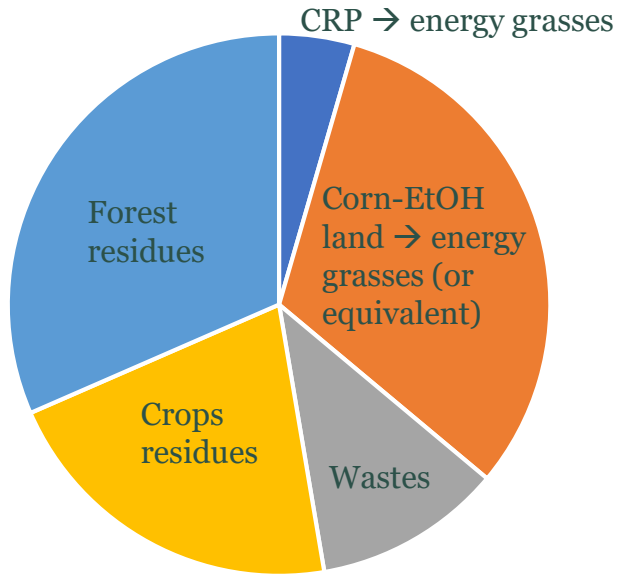
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750 B\$ IN CAPITAL INVESTED ACROSS RURAL AMERICA BY 2050 TO BUILD AN ENTIRELY NEW BIOENERGY INDUSTRY

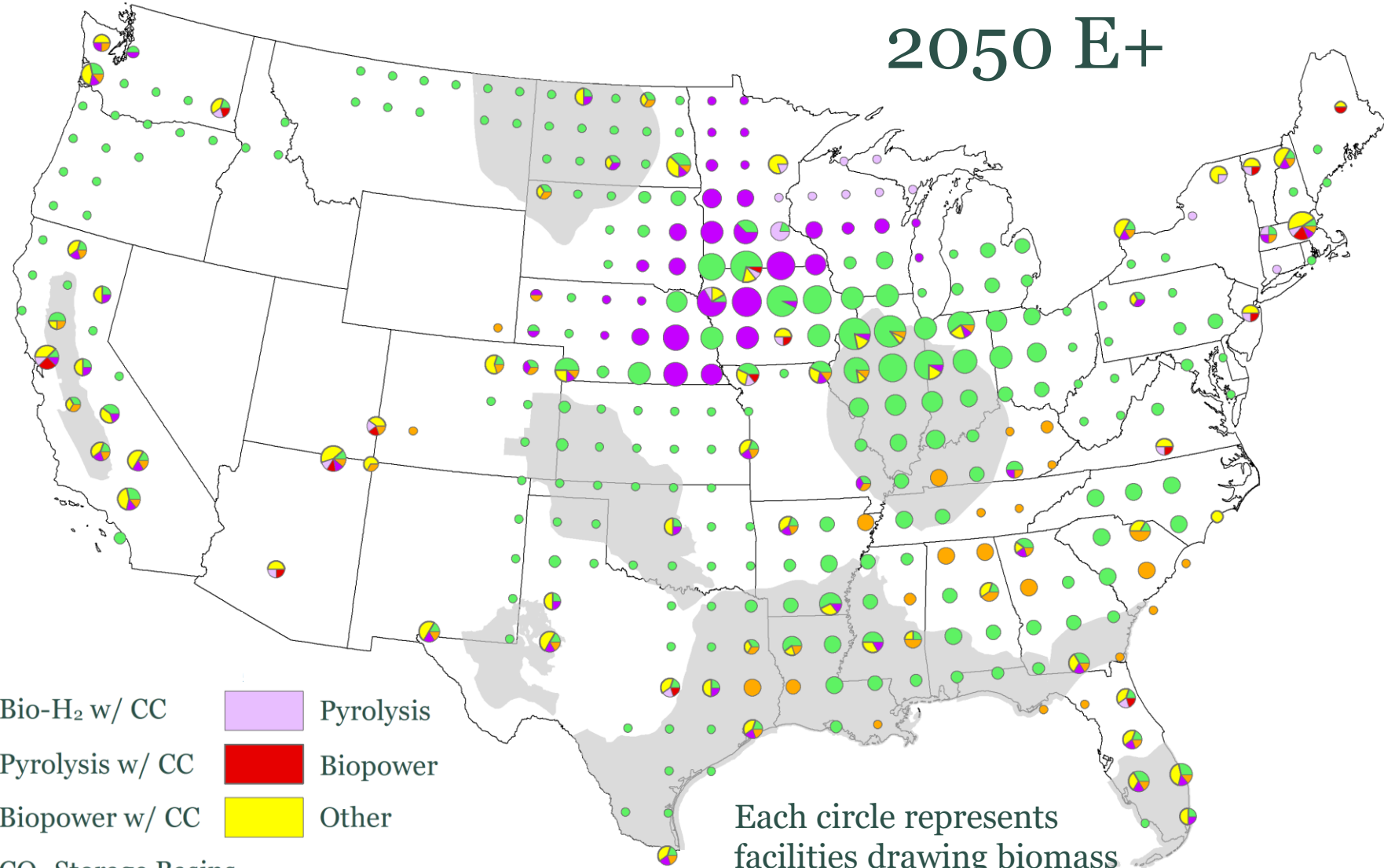


2050 non-food biomass use:

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



2050 E+



- 16 Facilities
- 8 Facilities
- 1 Facility

- Bio-H₂ w/ CC
- Pyrolysis w/ CC
- Biopower w/ CC
- Pyrolysis
- Biopower
- Other
- CO₂ Storage Basins

Average facility capacity is 2,100 dry t/day biomass input

Other includes a collectively small level of biomass converted to diesel, synthetic methane, and/or electricity.

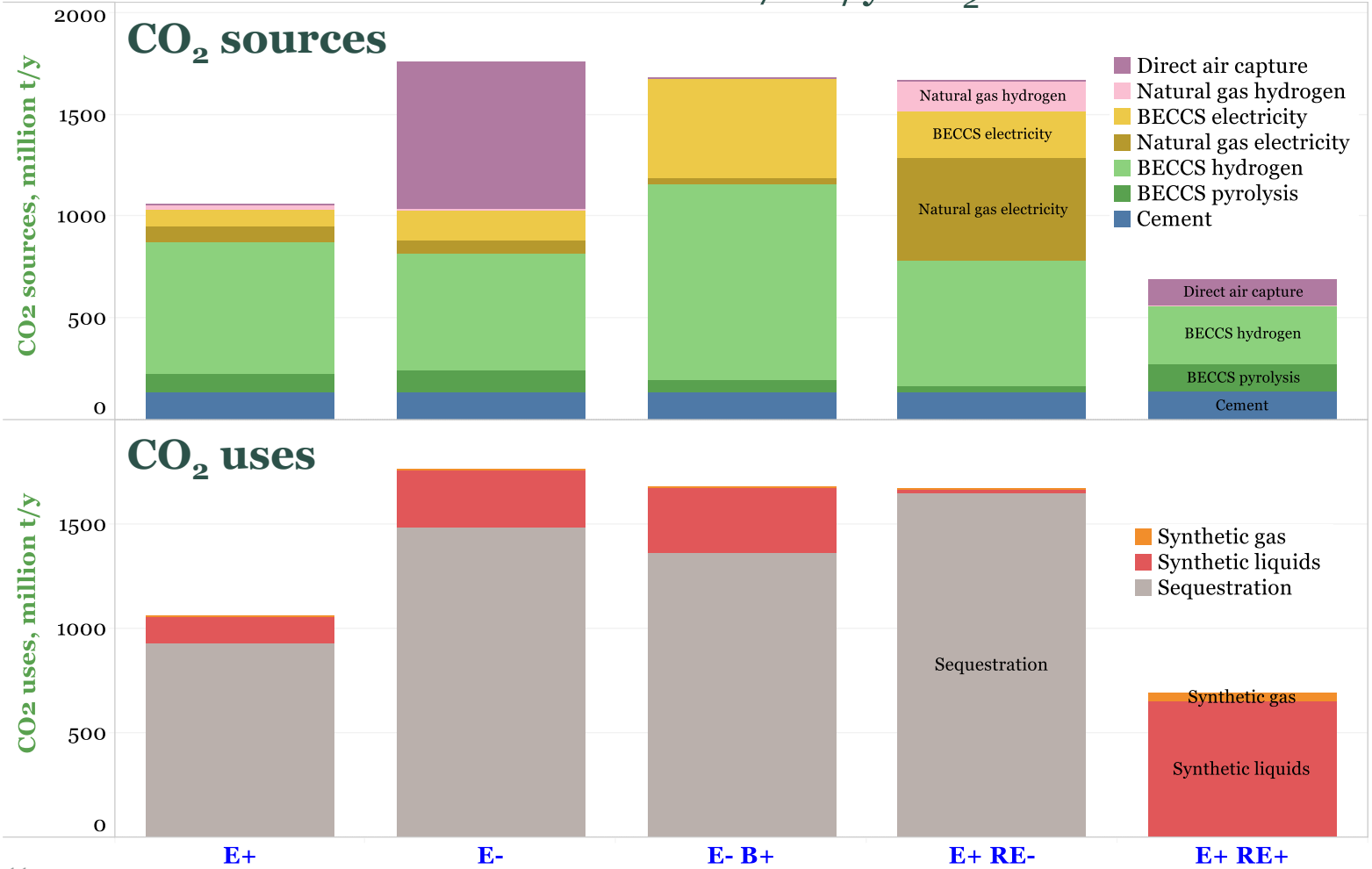
Each circle represents facilities drawing biomass from a surrounding grid cell area 100 mi x 100 mi.

CO₂ CAPTURE AND SOME CO₂ UTILIZATION IN ALL PATHWAYS; SIGNIFICANT CO₂ STORAGE IN ALL BUT ONE PATHWAY



By 2050

- 0.7 to 1.8 Gt/y CO₂ captured.
- 0.9 to 1.7 Gt/y CO₂ sequestered.
- 0.1 to 0.7 Gt/y CO₂ converted to fuels.



CO₂ sources

Direct air capture

Natural gas hydrogen (autothermal reforming)

BECCS electricity (gasifier-Allam cycle)

Natural gas electricity (Allam cycle)

BECCS hydrogen (gasifier/water gas shift)

BECCS pyrolysis (hydrocatalytic)

Cement via 90% capture (post-combustion).

CO₂ uses

Synthetic liquids = synthesis of fuels from H₂ + CO₂.

Synthetic gas = methane synthesis from H₂ + CO₂.

Sequestration = geological storage

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A NEW NATIONAL CO₂ TRANSPORT & STORAGE NETWORK



The 2050 U.S. CO₂ transport network

- ~1 billion tCO₂/yr transported
- ~106,00 km of pipelines
- \$170 billion in capital

2050 E+

CO₂ point source type

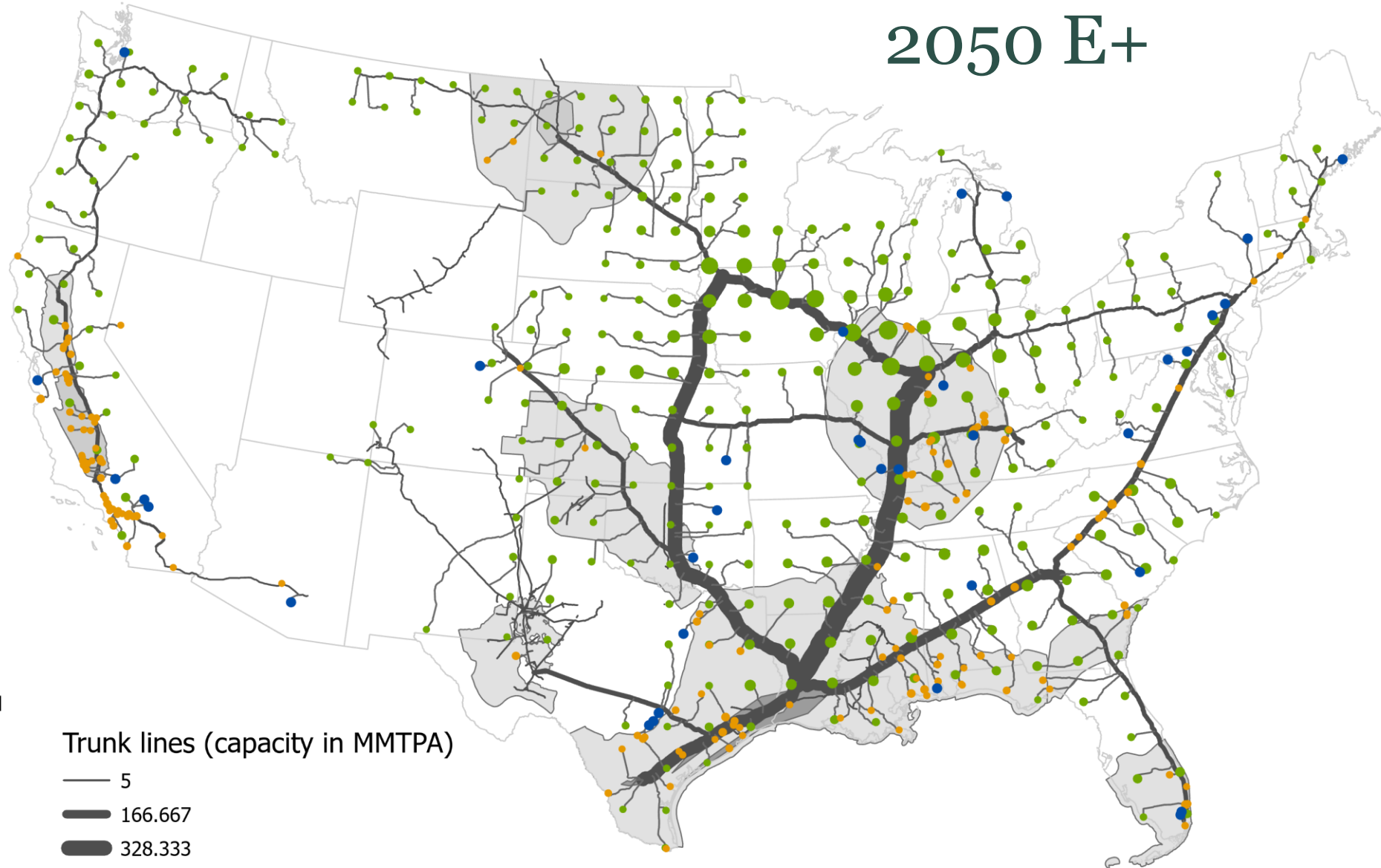
- CO₂ point sources
- BECCS - power and fuels
- Cement w/ ccs
- Natural gas power ccs oxyfuel

CO₂ captured (MMTPA)

- 0.0006449
- 7.9144
- 15.8282
- 23.7419

Trunk lines (capacity in MMTPA)

- 5
- 166.667
- 328.333
- 490



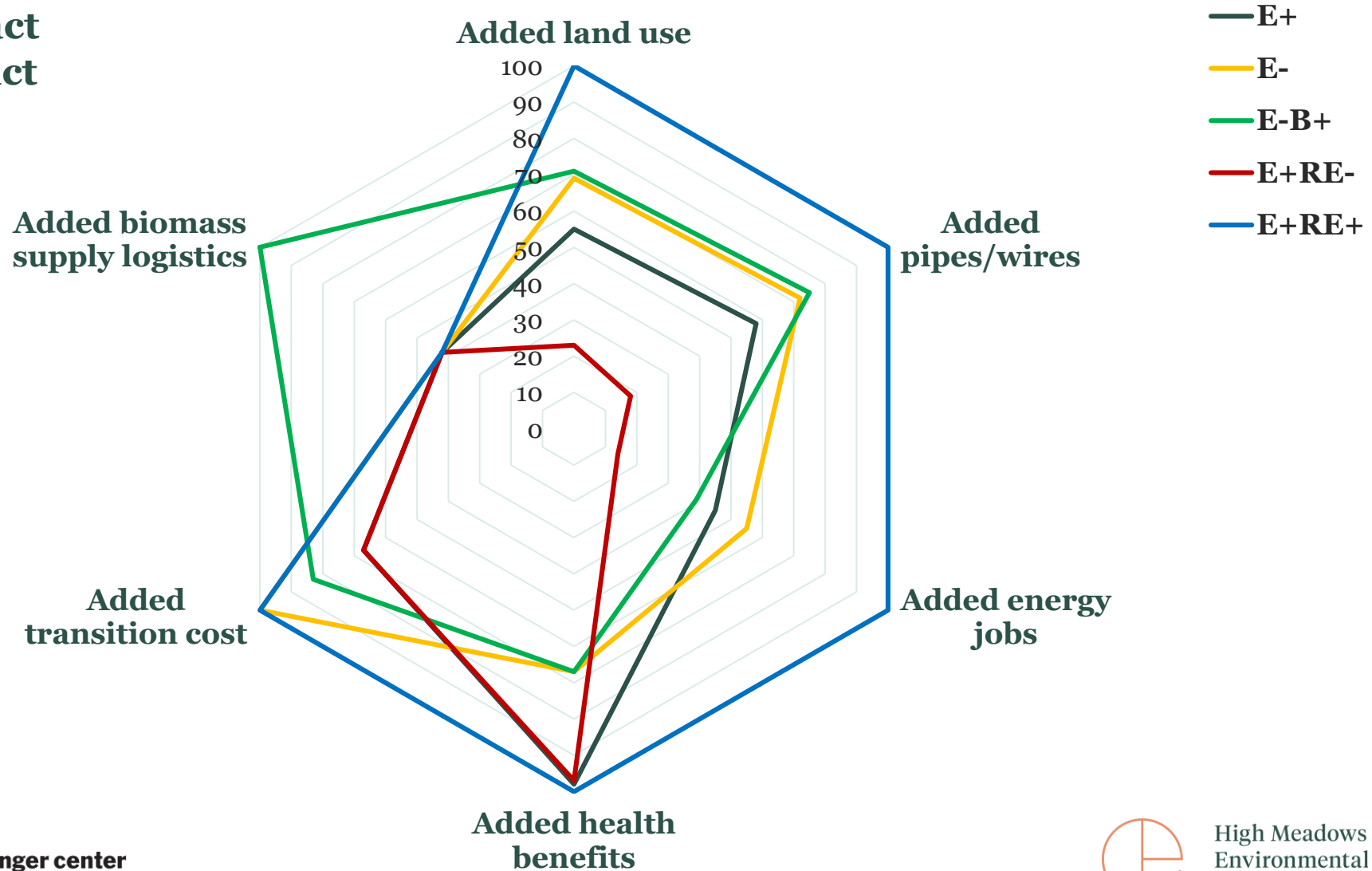
A SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO NET-ZERO IN 2050 IMPLIES IMPACTS (RELATIVE TO BUSINESS-AS-USUAL) THAT VARY ACROSS PATHWAYS



ordinal ranking

100 = most impact

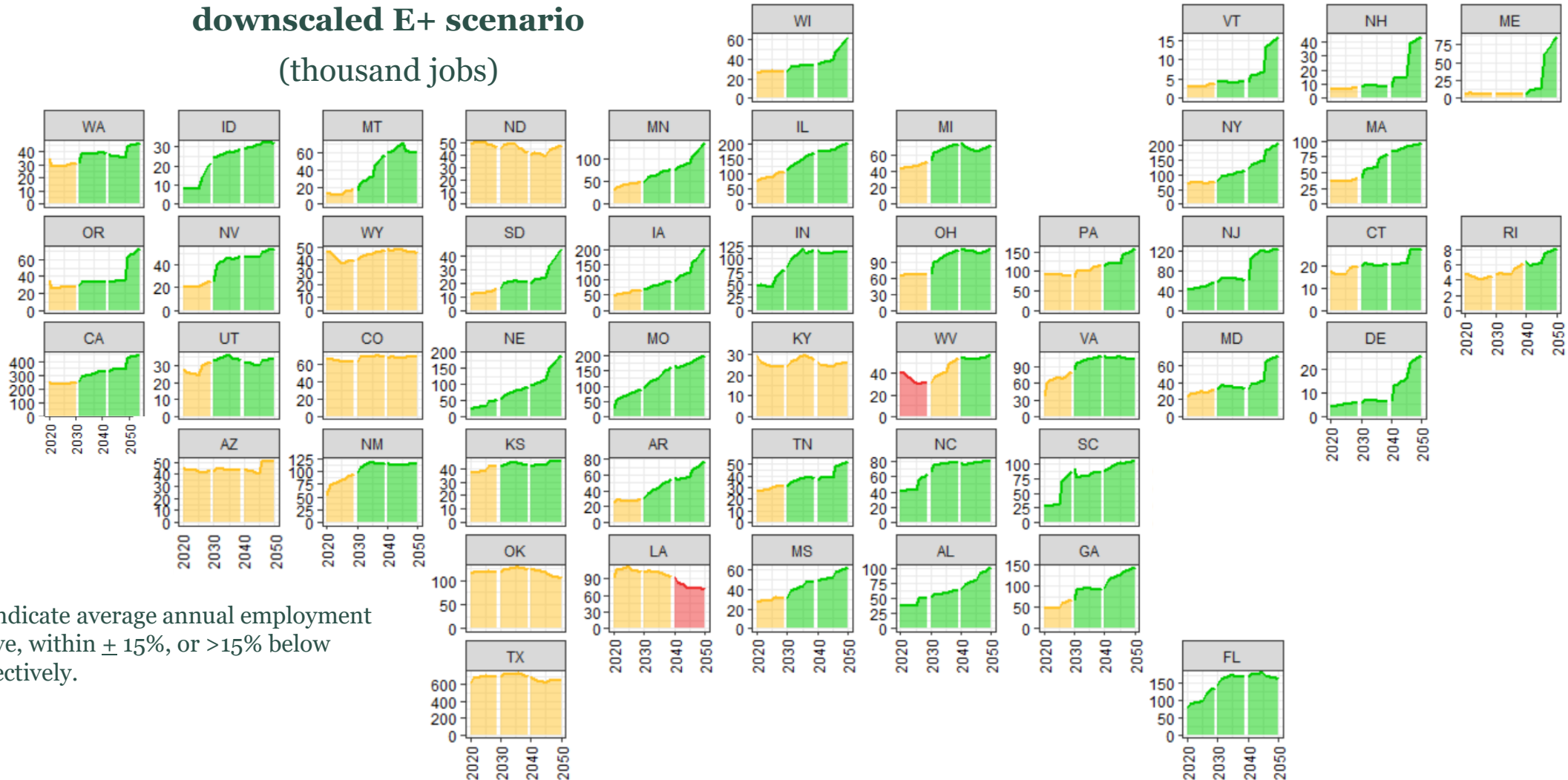
0 = least impact



MOST STATES SEE NET GROWTH IN ENERGY-RELATED EMPLOYMENT, BUT MAJOR SHIFTS IN LOCAL ECONOMIES MUST BE MANAGED



Annual employment based on
downscaled E+ scenario
(thousand jobs)



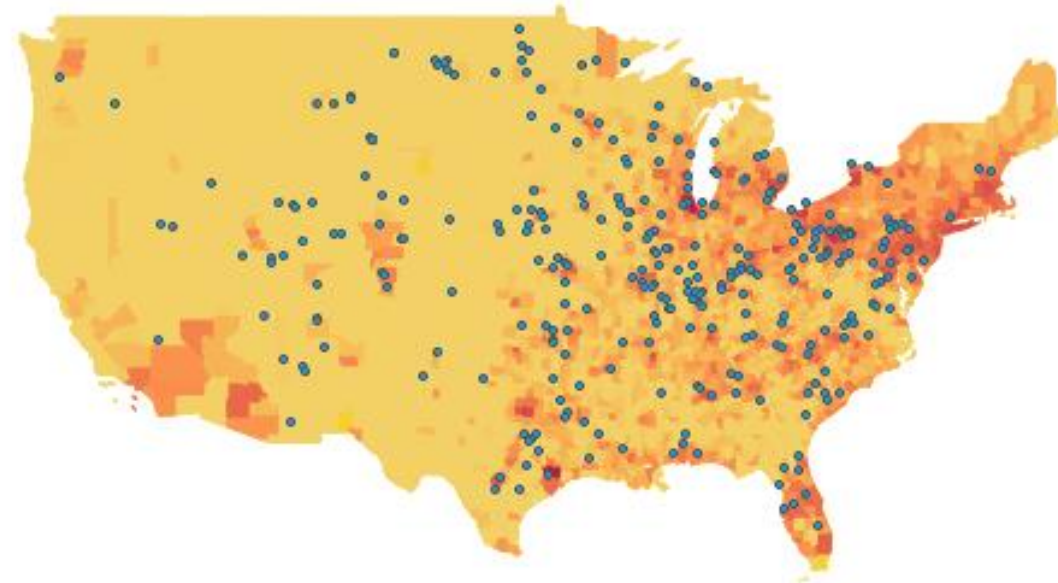
Green, yellow, and red indicate average annual employment in a decade is >15% above, within $\pm 15\%$, or >15% below 2021 employment, respectively.

Note: Spatial redistribution of solar and wind manufacturing facilities and increasing the domestic manufacturing share offer opportunities to ameliorate losses in fossil fuel extraction states. For assumptions used here in siting solar and wind manufacturing jobs.

CLEAN ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRIFYING VEHICLES DELIVER LARGE AIR QUALITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS ACROSS STATES



2020



Coal Plants

premature deaths per county (log scale)

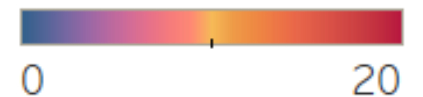


● Coal power plant



Motor Vehicles

premature deaths per county per 100,000 people



200,000-300,000 PREMATURE DEATHS AVOIDED THROUGH 2050 BY A NET-ZERO TRANSITION (~\$2-3T IN DAMAGES)



2050
E+



Coal Plants

premature deaths per county (log scale)

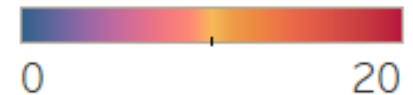


● Coal power plant



Motor Vehicles

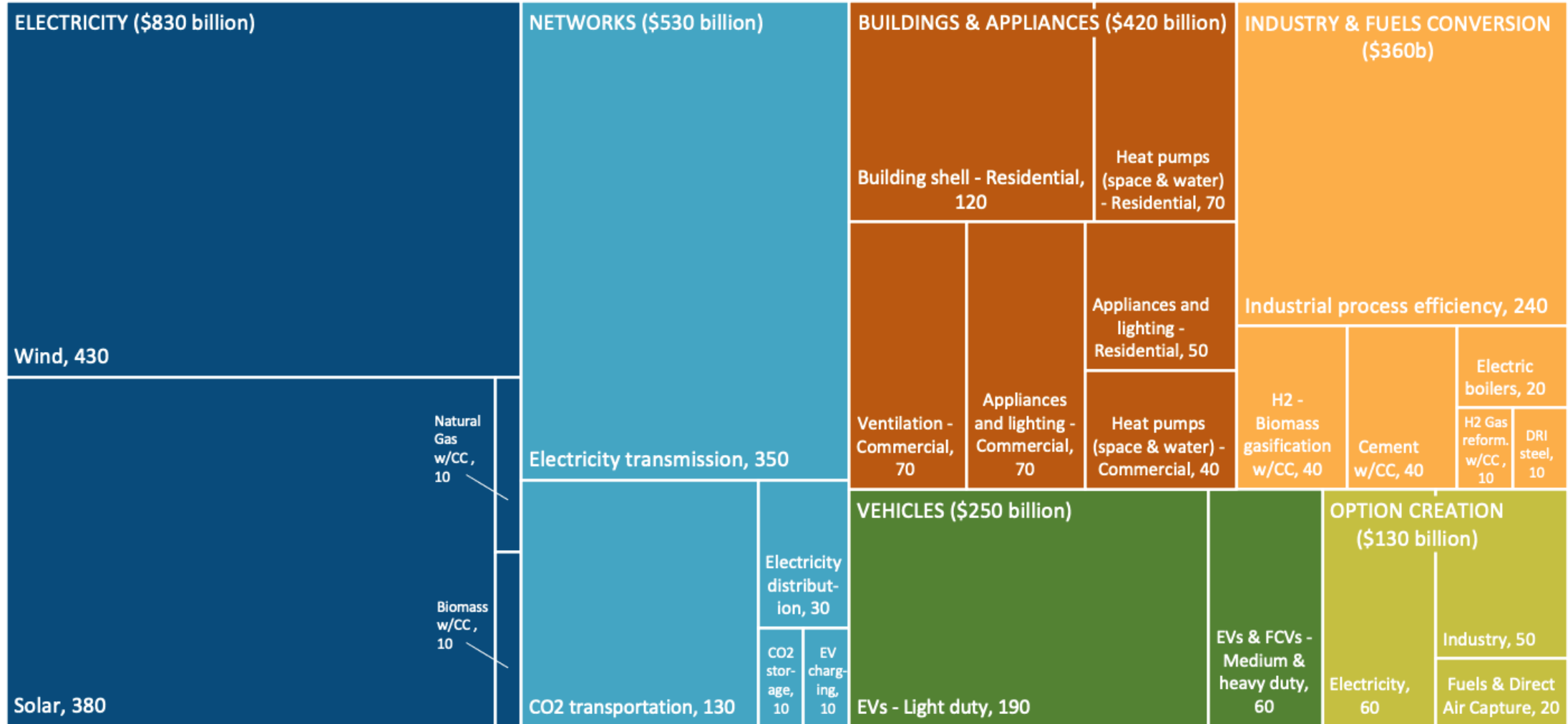
premature deaths per county per 100,000 people



ENERGY SPENDING IS MUCH MORE CAPITAL INTENSIVE: 2.5 T\$ OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SPENT OVER THE NEXT DECADE



Total additional capital invested, 2021-2030, by sector and subsector for any of the net-zero pathways vs. REF (billion 2018\$)



Includes capital invested pre-financial investment decision (pre-FID) and capital committed to projects under construction in 2030 but in-service in later years. All values rounded to nearest \$10b and should be considered order of magnitude estimates. Incremental capital investment categories totaling less than \$5B excluded from graphic. **Other potentially significant capital expenditures not estimated** in this study include establishment of bioenergy crops, decarbonization measures in other industries besides steel and cement, non-CO₂ GHG mitigation efforts, and establishing enhanced land sinks.

NET-ZERO BY 2050 REQUIRES AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO START NOW. EIGHT KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE 2020'S:



- 1 Build societal commitment, investment environment, and delivery capabilities
- 2 Improve end-use energy productivity and efficiency
- 3 Electrify energy demand, especially transportation and buildings
- 4 Decarbonize and expand electricity
- 5 Prepare for major expansion and transformation of the bioenergy industry
- 6 Build infrastructures: electricity transmission and CO₂ transport/storage
- 7 Enhance land sinks and reduce non-CO₂ emissions
- 8 Innovate to enlarge the net-zero-carbon technology toolkit

Upcoming Webinars

- State of the U.S. Energy Storage Industry: 2020 Year in Review (2/25)
- Designing Hybrid Combined Heat and Power Systems: An Introduction to New Features in NREL's REopt Lite Tool (3/2)
- Solar+Storage for Puerto Rico Fire Station Resilience (3/3)
- Building Community Resilience Hubs: A Conversation with the Asian Pacific Environmental Network and RYSE Center (3/10)
- ConnectedSolutions: How a New Program Improves the Economics and Social Benefits of Solar+Storage in Massachusetts and Beyond (3/12)
- Collaborating with Community-Based Organizations: An Energy Justice Primer for States (3/23)

Read more and register at: www.cesa.org/webinars



Thank you for attending our webinar

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Executive Director

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