

CCS in the U.S. Energy Ecosystem and Policy

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Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) & Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) Are Essential for Net Zero by 2050



1970's

- CO₂-EOR
- CO₂ sourced from natural and industrial sources

1990's

Norwegian Sleipner Offshore CO₂ Capture and Storage Project

2000's

- IPCC Special Report on Carbon Capture and Storage
- Government research support for Carbon Capture and Storage

2010's

- Recognize "hard-to-abate" sectors of the economy need CCS
- Net zero is required to stabilize warming
- Carbon dioxide removal is needed
- Accelerating deployment of Carbon Capture, Storage, and Utilization

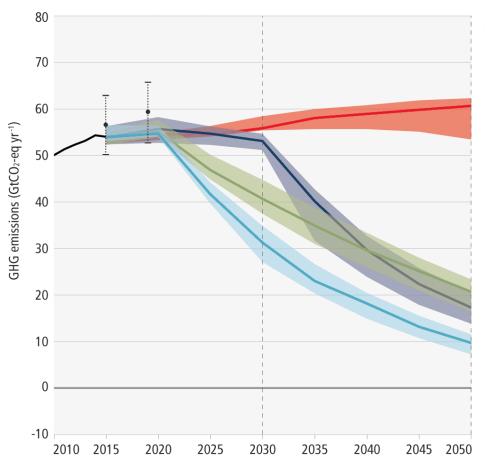
2020's

- Large scale demos
- Incentives drive deployment



Rapid and Large Emission Reductions are Needed to Limit Warming to Less Than 1.5 to 2 °C





Modelled pathways:

Trend from implemented policies

Limit warming to 2°C (>67%) or return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot, NDCs until 2030

Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)

Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot

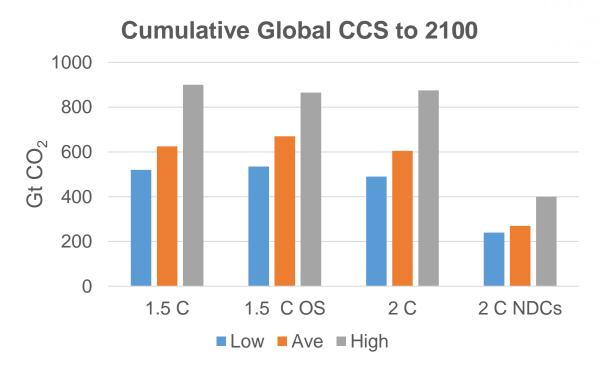
Past GHG emissions and uncertainty for 2015 and 2019 (dot indicates the median)

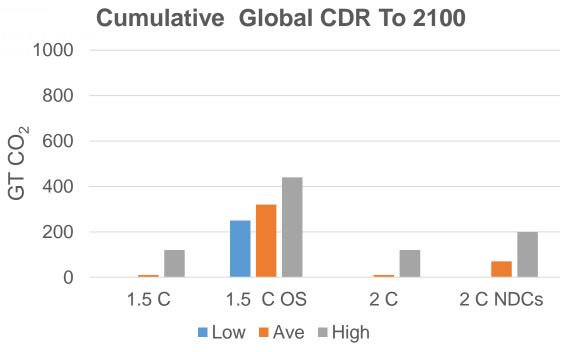
IPCC, Working Group III, April 2022



Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCS) & Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) are Necessary to Meet Emission Reduction Goals







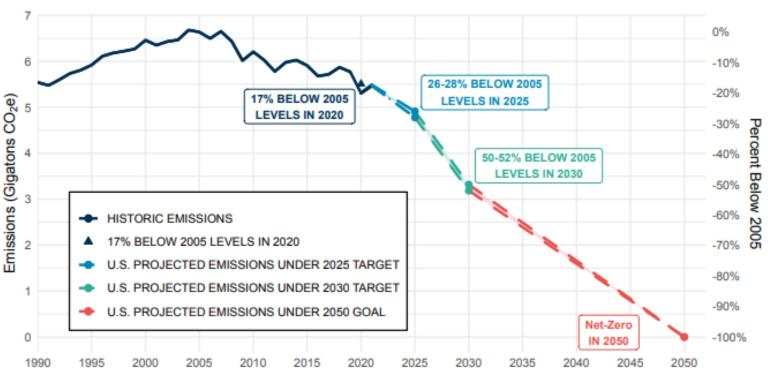
IPCC, Working Group III, April 2022



The U.S. National Long Term Climate Strategy Maps Out Pathways to Net Zero By 2050



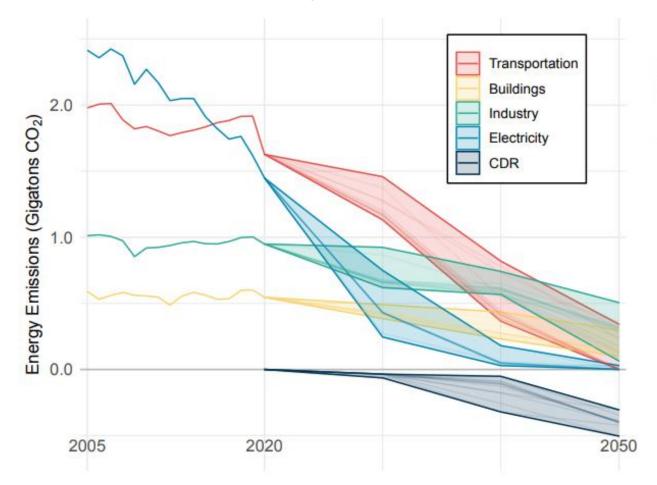






Sectoral Pathways to Net Zero 2050 Include CCS and CDR





Transportation

- H₂ from natural gas & CCS
- Biofuels with CCS

Buildings

H₂ from natural gas & CCS

Industry

- CCS for steel, cement, ammonia, and chemicals
- H₂ from natural gas & CCS

Electricity

- Natural gas or coal & CCS
- Biomass plus CCS
- H₂ from natural gas & CCS
- H₂ from biomass & CCS

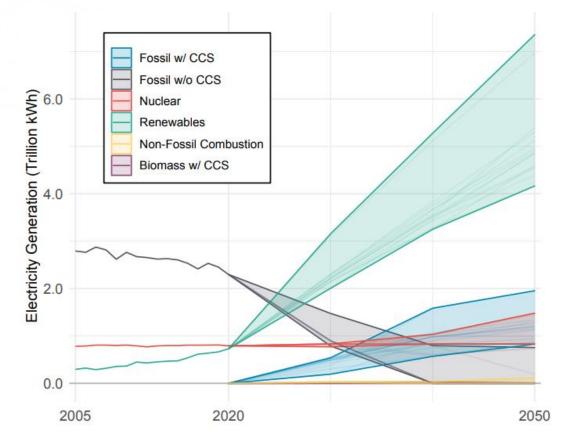


Multiple Synergistic Actions Result in Cost Effective Net Zero Solutions



Electricity Sector

- Renewables
- Energy storage
- "Clean-firm power"
 - Nuclear fission
 - Natural gas or coal with CCS
 - Bio energy with CCS (BECCS) provides electricity and CDR
 - Renewable gas
 - $-H_2$



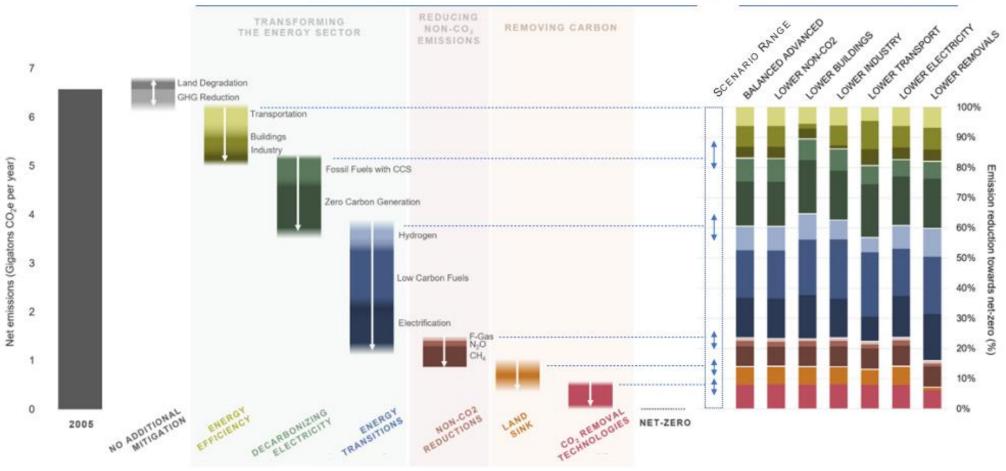


CCS/CDR provide 10-20% of Emission Reductions



REPRESENTATIVE PATHWAY TO 2050 NET-ZERO

ALTERNATE PATHWAYS TO 2050 NET-ZERO



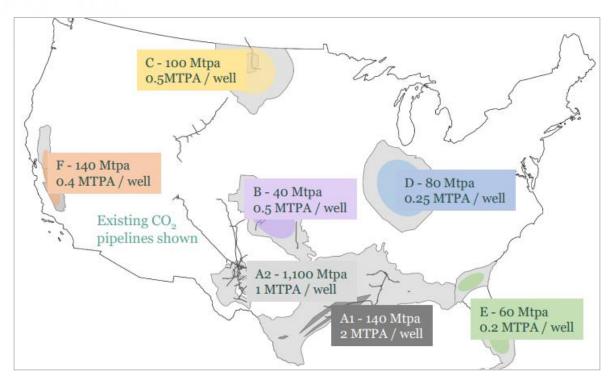


Bottoms-Up Modeling Confirms the Important Role of CCS/CDR





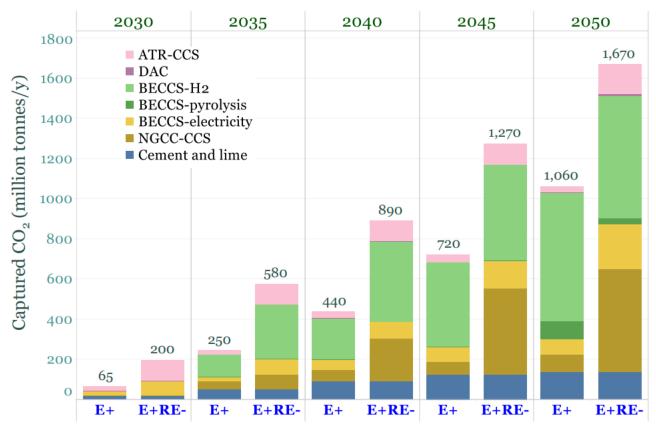
https://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu/the-report





U.S. Energy System Requires Growing Deployment of CCS for a Wide Variety of Energy Applications



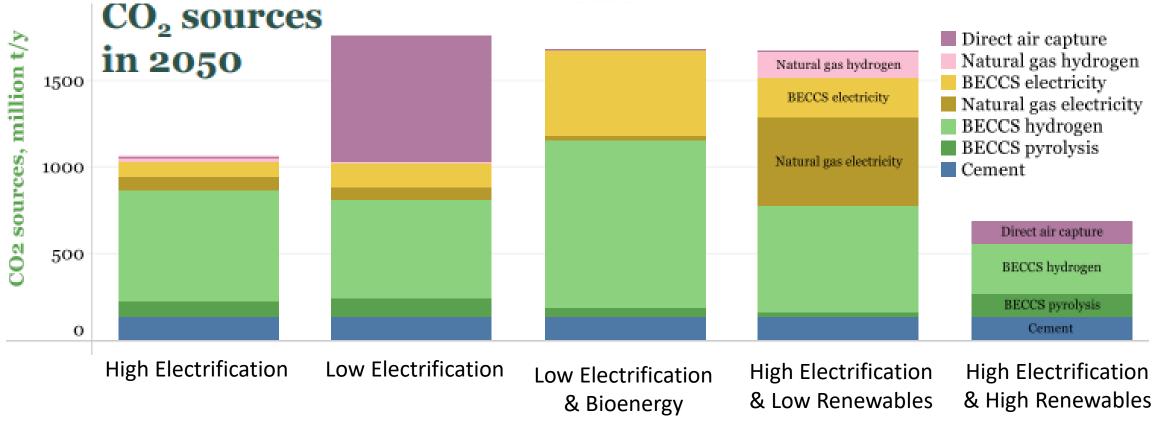


https://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu/img/Princeton%20NZA%20FINAL%20REPORT%20SUMMARY%20(29Oct2021).pdf



Large Amounts of Carbon Capture and Storage are Anticipated for All Scenarios



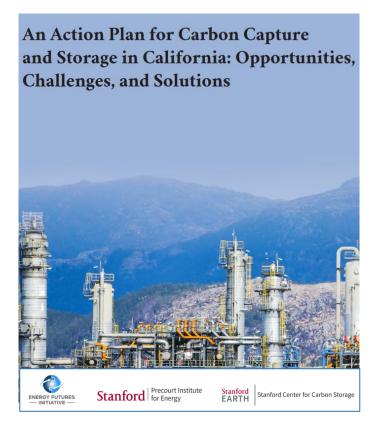


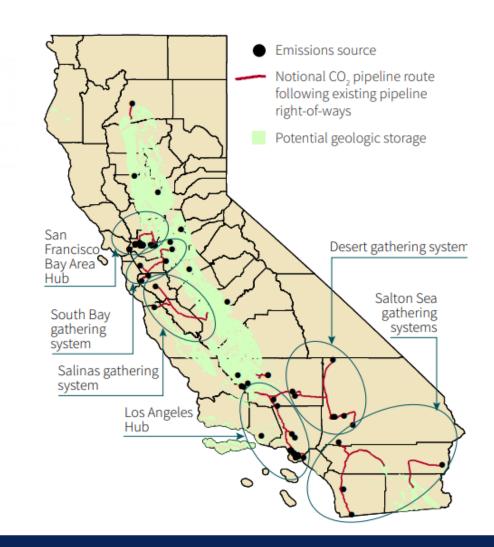
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State-Level Technoeconomic Assessment of the Role CCS







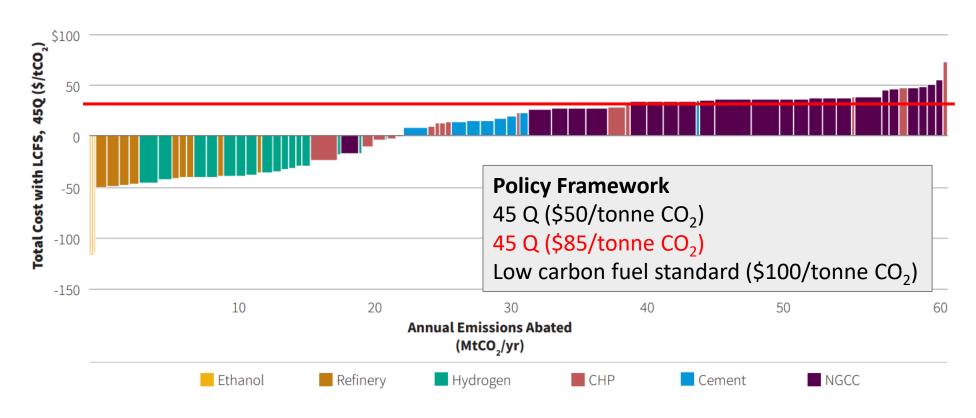
https://sccs.stanford.edu/ccs-in-ca/full-report-form



With Current Policy Frameworks, Some Applications of CCUS Are Cost Competitive Today, More in the Future



MARGINAL ABATEMENT CURVE BY FACILITY



https://sccs.stanford.edu/ccs-in-ca/full-report-form



In short... it's time to get going

- Carbon capture and storage & carbon dioxide removal are needed for Net Zero 2050
- Expected to contribute between 10-20% of needed emission reductions
- Pathways to net zero are uncertain, but CCS plays an important role in all of them
- Contributes to emission reductions in every energy sector
- Cost reductions and technology maturation are needed to realize the full potential
- Addressing justice and equity concerns must be a central part of project planning and implementation
- Now's the time to begin scaling up

