



Energy Innovation and the Road to Net-Zero

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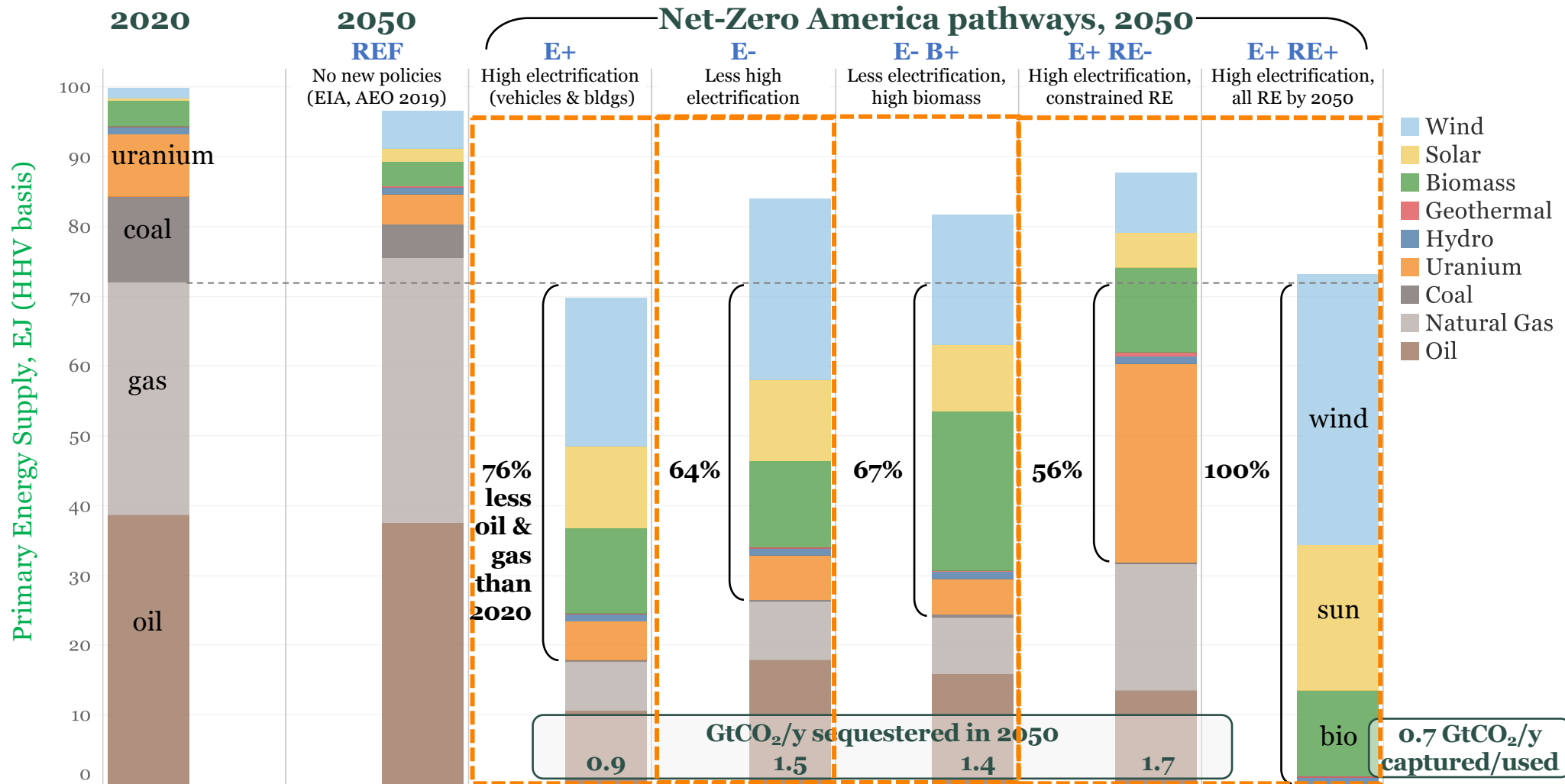
Presidential Council of Advisors on Science & Technology (PCAST) Public Meeting | October 18, 2021

NET-ZERO AMERICA: Potential Pathways, Infrastructure, and Impacts

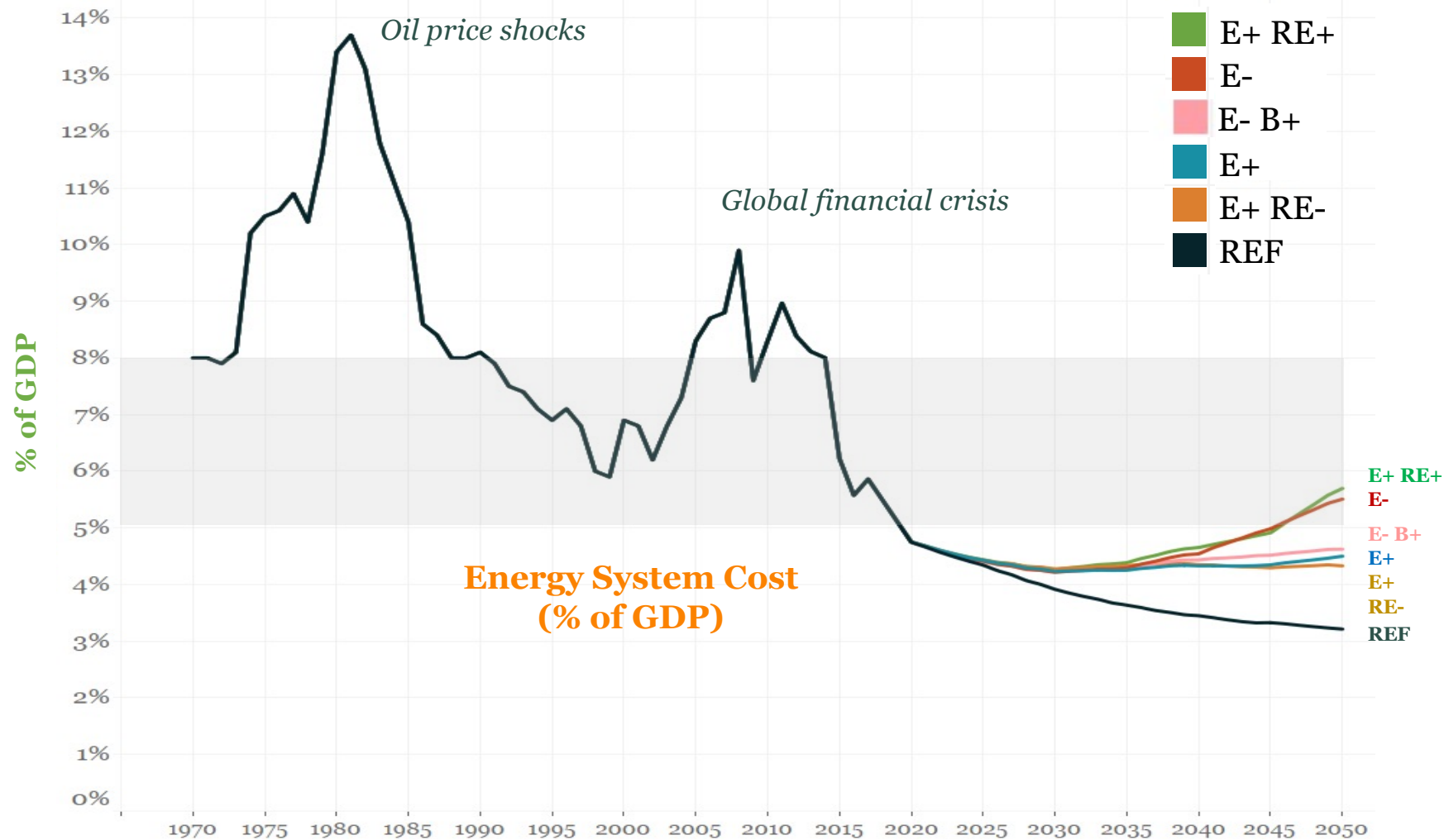
<https://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu/>



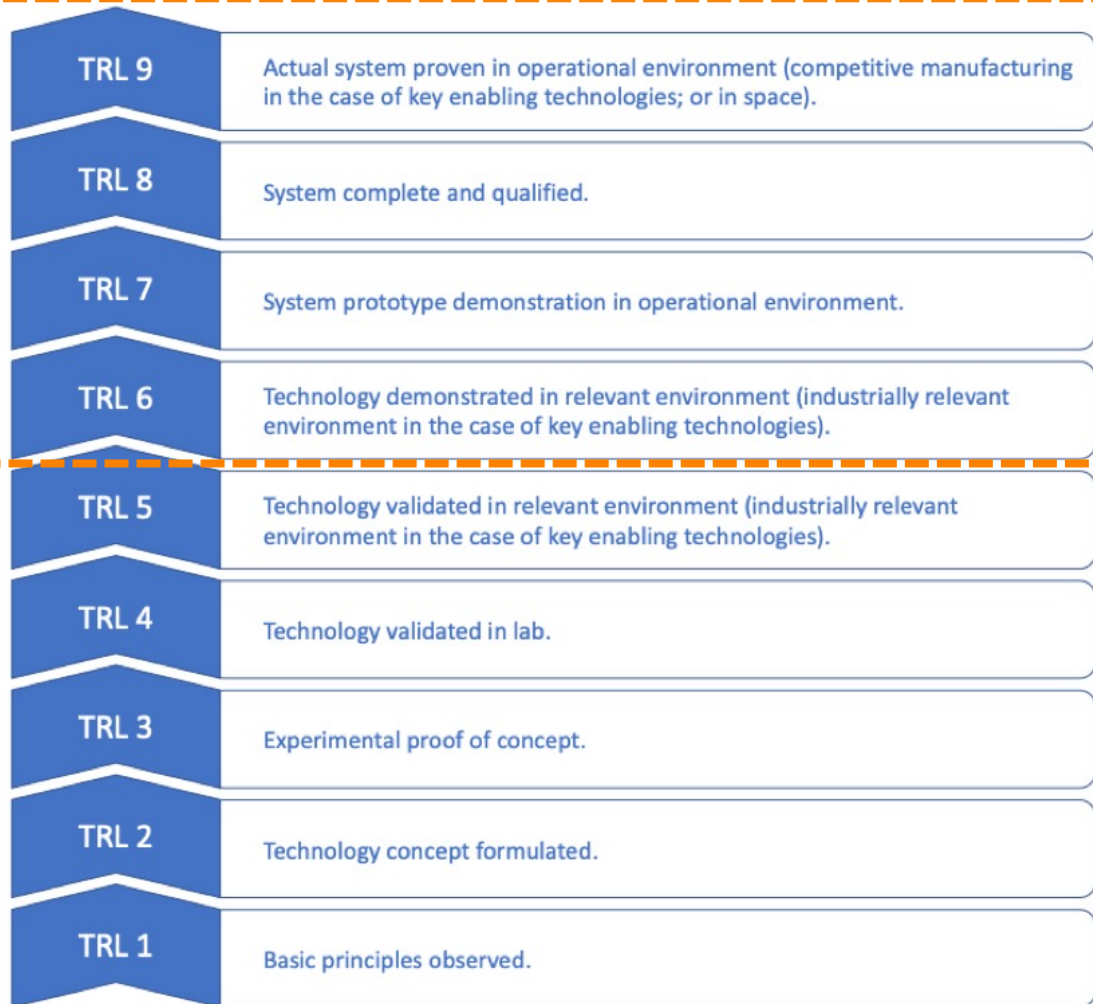
FIVE MODELED PATHS TO NET-ZERO IN 2020



TRANSFORMATIVE BUT AFFORDABLE



USING SOLUTIONS AT HIGH TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL



TRL9 (Commercially mature):

e.g. wind, solar PV, Li-ion batteries, electric vehicles, heat pumps, building efficiency

TRL 7-8 (Commercial-scale demonstration):

e.g. electrolysis, post-combustion CO₂ capture, geologic CO₂ storage, F-T fuels production

TRL 6-7 (Pilot stage):

e.g. oxyfuel Allam-cycle, biomass gasification, direct air capture, hydrogen combustion turbines

BUILDING BLOCKS OF A NET-ZERO EMISSIONS ECONOMY



1. Efficiency & Electrification



2. Clean Electricity

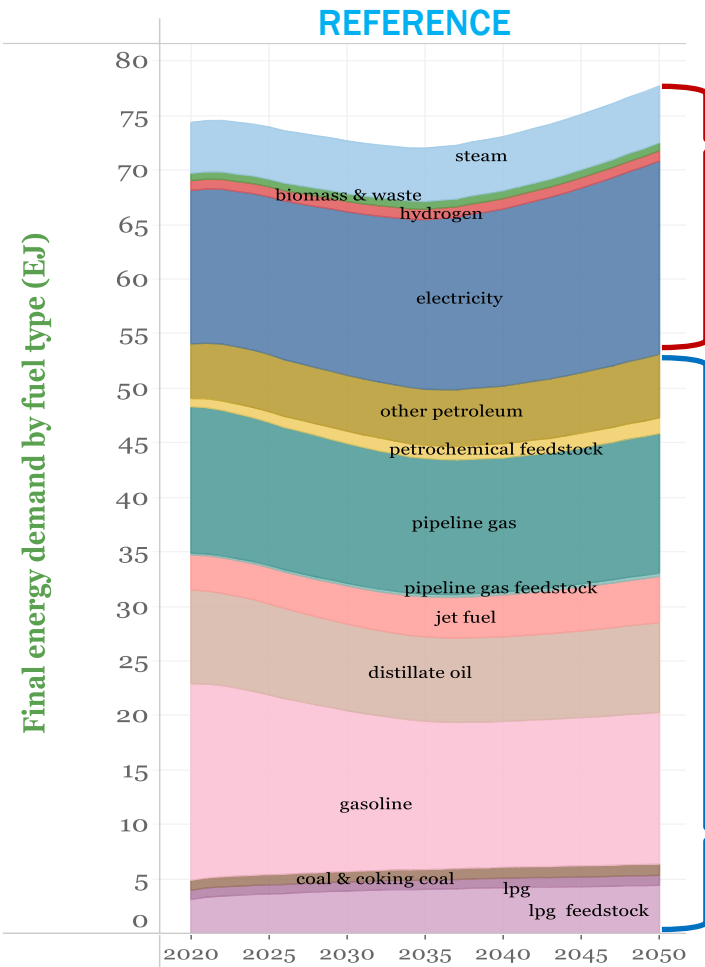


3. Net-Zero Carbon Fuels

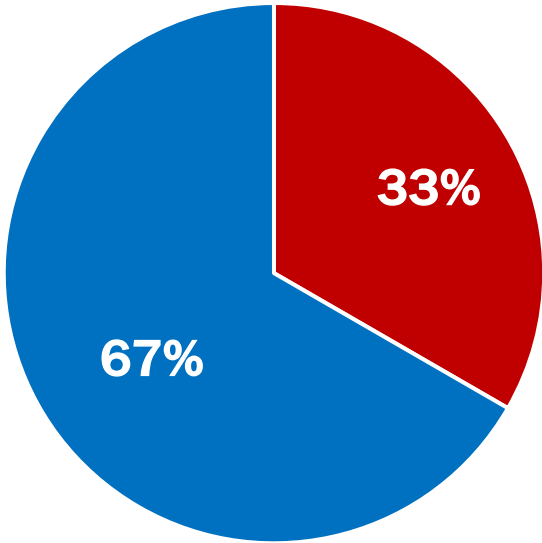


4. CO₂ Capture, Use & Storage

SIZING UP THE CHALLENGE

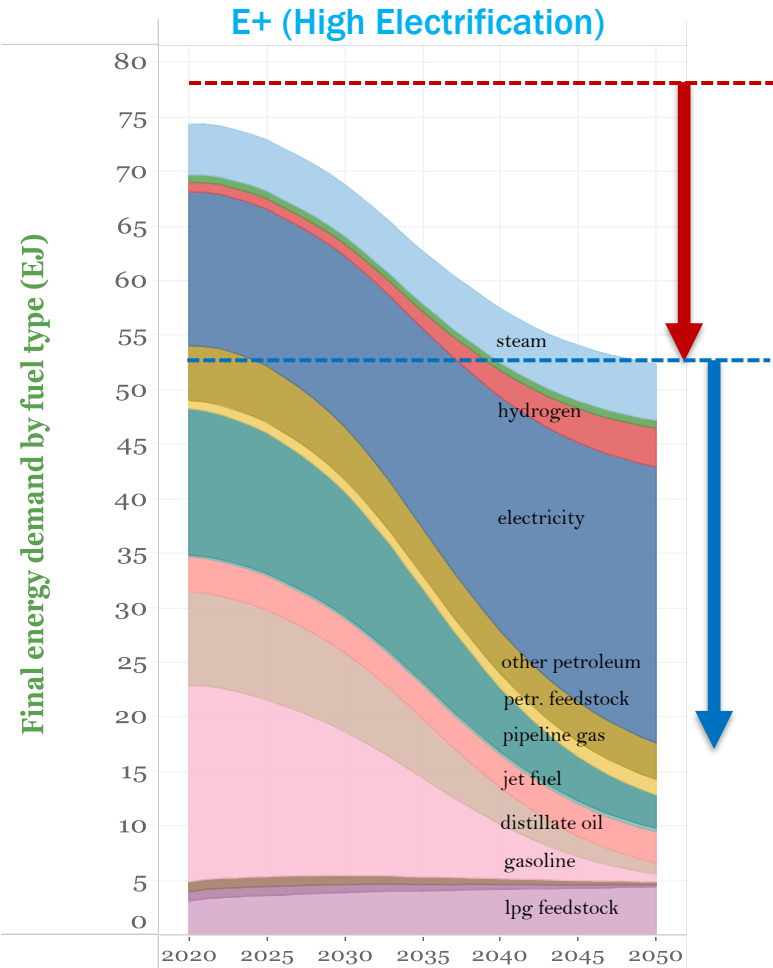


Demand for non-hydrocarbon final energy demands could be satisfied with **zero carbon electricity**



Demand for hydrocarbons;
too large to meet with biofuels or
offset with negative emissions.

1. KNOCKING IT DOWN TO SIZE: EFFICIENCY & ELECTRIFICATION



32% reduction in total final energy demand

Same-fuel efficiency: 8 EJ

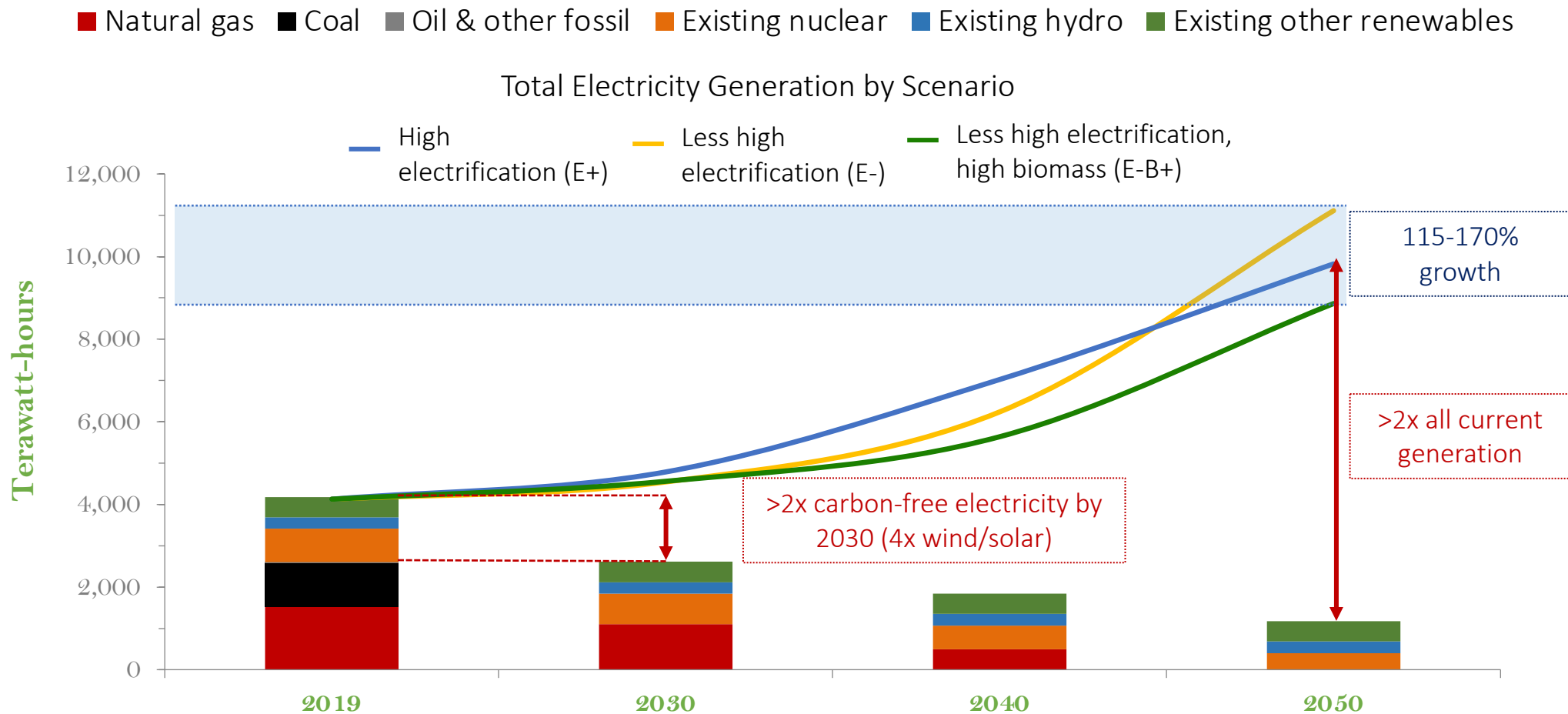
Electrification: 13 EJ

Oil refining (demand reduction): 4 EJ

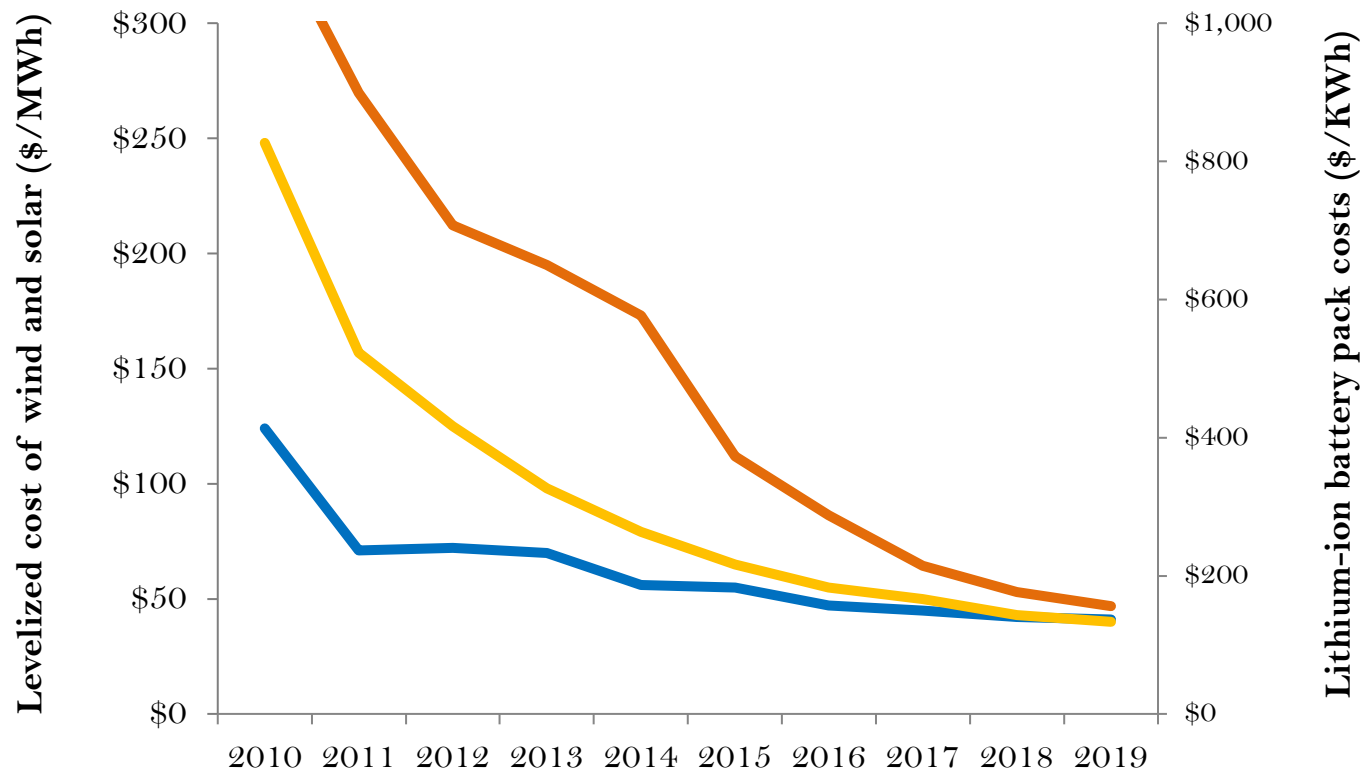
68% reduction in hydrocarbon fuel demand

36 EJ less demand for liquids & gaseous fuels

2. CLEAN ELECTRICITY: LINCHPIN FOR A NET-ZERO ECONOMY



THE GOOD NEWS: WIND, SOLAR, BATTERY COSTS PLUMET



**Total cost declines
(2010-2019)**

Utility Solar PV \$/MWh -84%

Onshore Wind \$/MWh -67%

Li-ion packs \$/kWh -87%

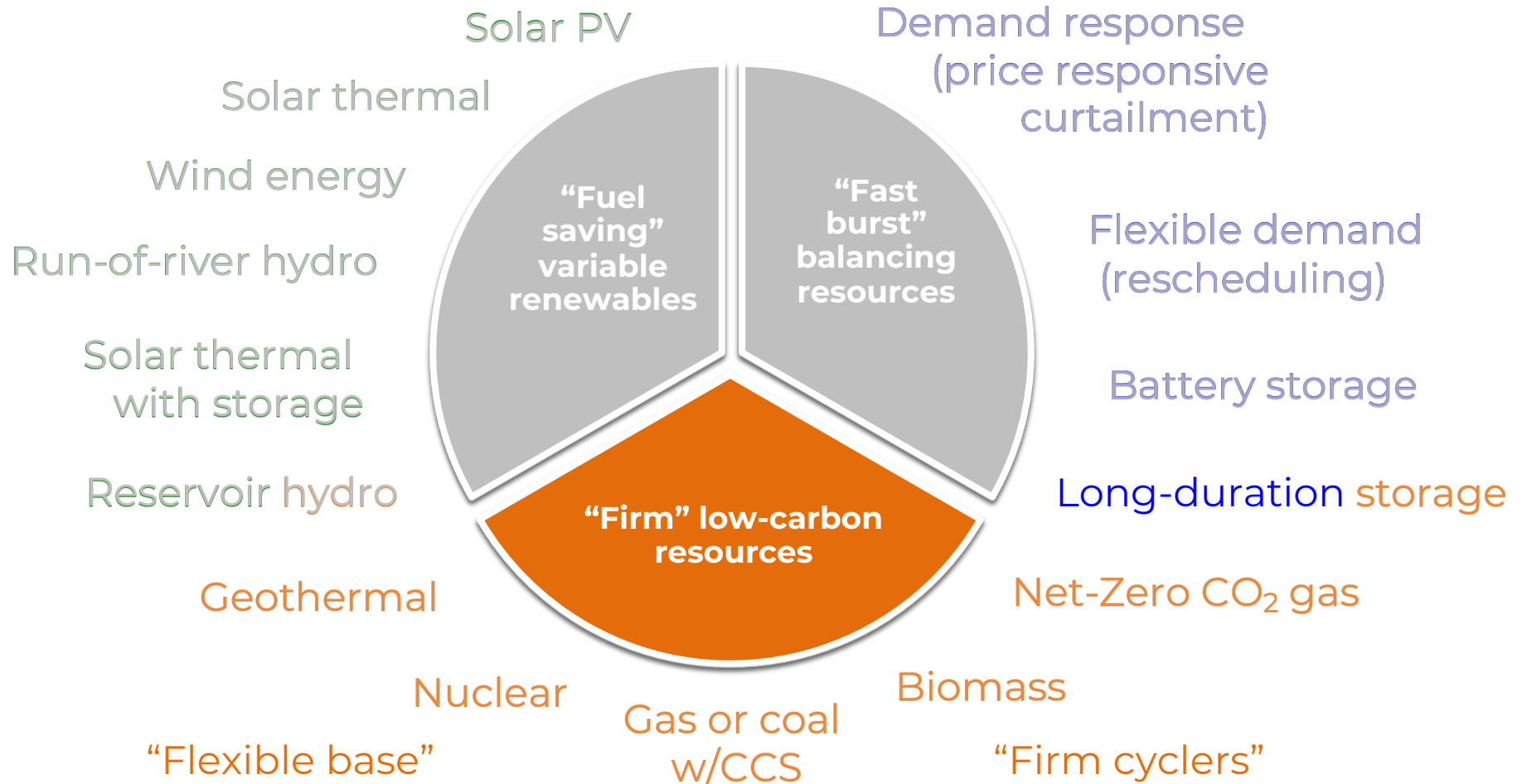
Data Sources: Wind & solar costs from Lazard (2019), Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis – Version 13.0.
Battery pack costs from Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2019), Battery Price Survey.



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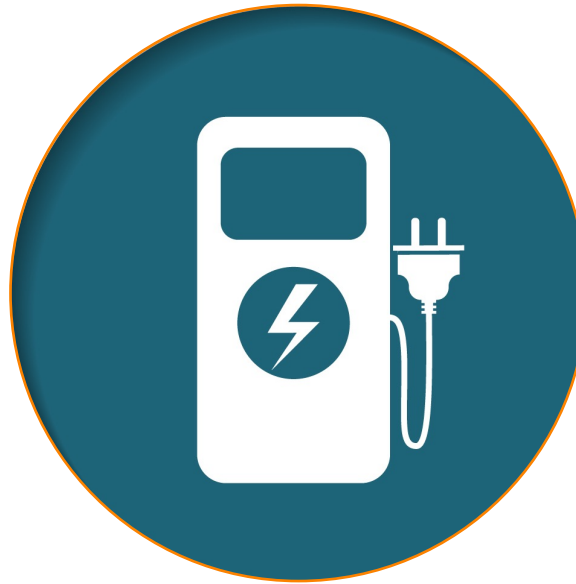


WE NEED TO COMPLETE THE BALANCED DIET



3. NET-ZERO CARBON FUELS

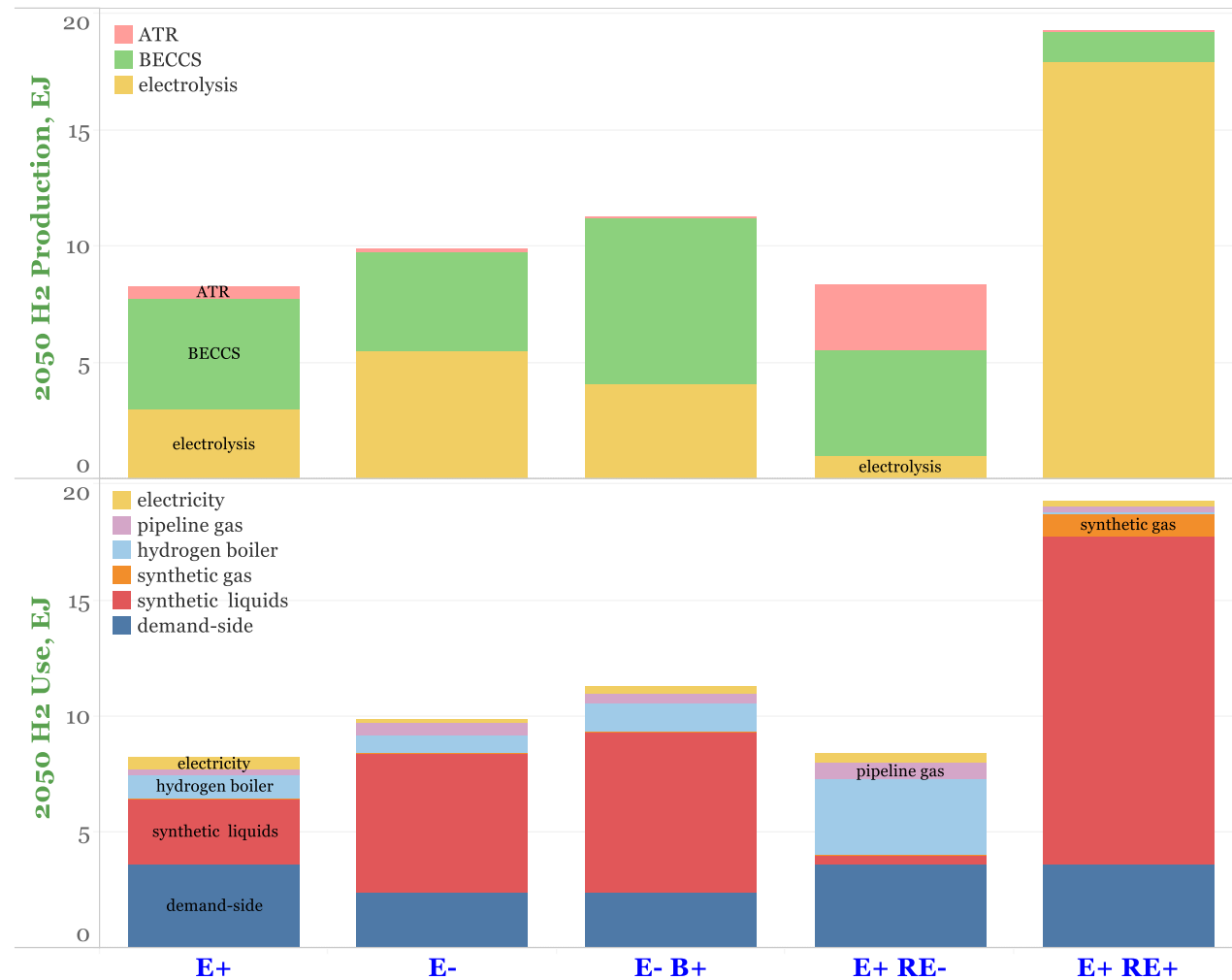
1. **Hydrogen made from a variety of sources:**
biomass, NG w/CCS, or electrolysis and used
directly or as hythane (blend of $H_2 + CH_4$)



2. **Drop-in synthetic liquid & gaseous fuels**
made from biomass or
synthesized from
 $H_2 + \text{captured } CO_2$

3. **Fossil-derived fuels with negative emissions offsets**
from biomass w/CCS or
direct air capture

HYDROGEN: A CRITICAL ZERO-CARBON ENERGY CARRIER & FUEL



H₂ sources

ATR = autothermal reforming of natural gas with CO₂ capture.

BECCS = biomass gasification to H₂ with CO₂ capture (negative net emissions).

Electrolysis = water splitting using electricity.

H₂ uses

Electricity = H₂ burned in gas turbines in high “hythane” blend with CH₄ (60% limit by energy).

Pipeline gas = H₂ used for “hythane” blend in CH₄ pipelines (7% limit by energy).

H₂ boiler = industrial steam generation.

Synthetic gas = CH₄ synthesis from H₂ and CO₂.

Synthetic liquids = Fischer Tropsch fuels from H₂ + CO₂.

Demand side = H₂ used in transport and for production of chemicals, direct-reduced iron, and process heat in various industries.

Note: All fuel values reported in this slide pack are on HHV basis.

4. CO₂ CAPTURE, STORAGE & USE: AT THE GIGATON SCALE

E+ scenario

~1 billion tCO₂/y
106,000 km pipelines
(~1/5th of US NG pipelines)
Capital in service: \$170B

CO₂ point source type

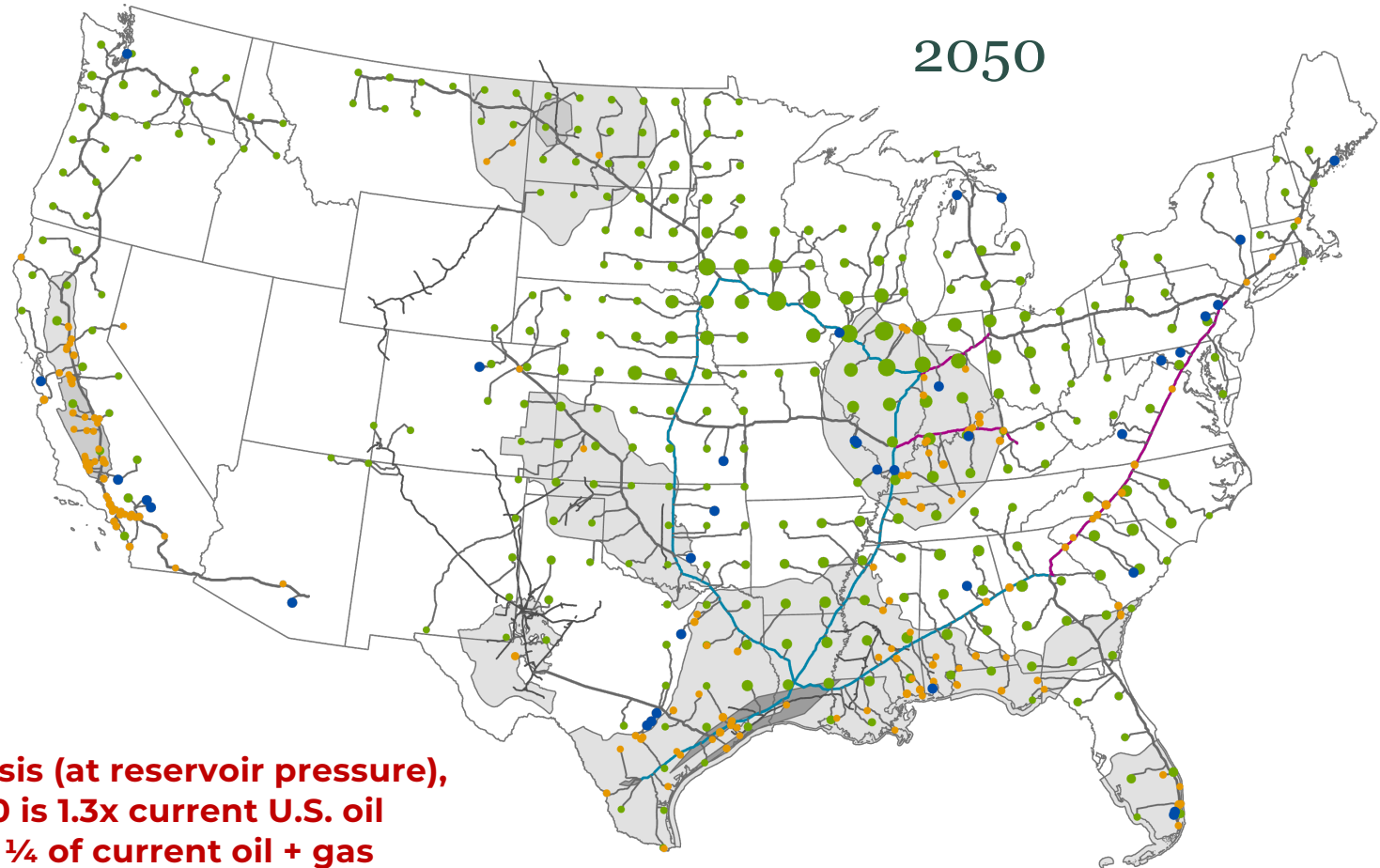
- CO₂ point sources
- BECCS - power and fuels
- Cement w/ ccs
- Natural gas power ccs oxyfuel

CO₂ captured (MMTPA)

- 0.0006449
- 7.9144
- 15.8282
- 23.7419

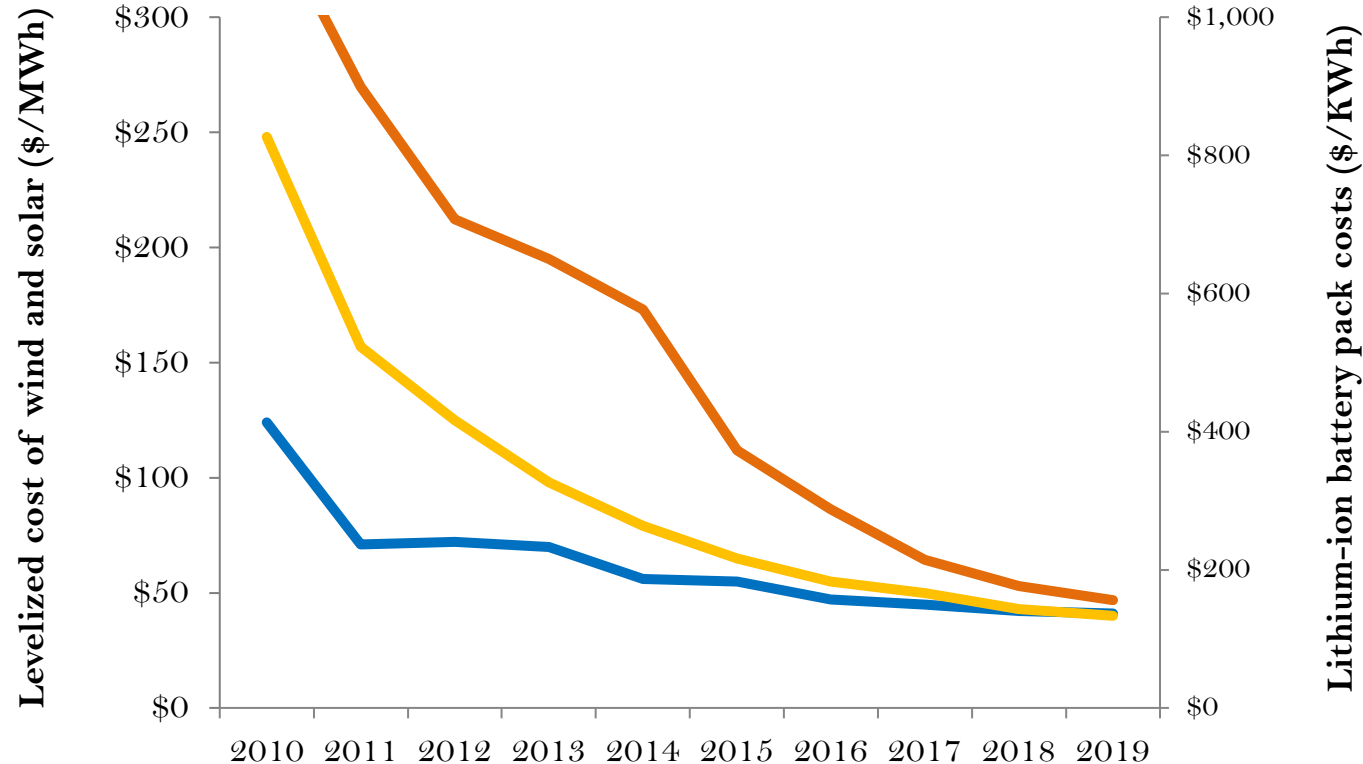
Trunk lines (capacity in MMTPA)

- < 100
- 100 - 200
- > 200



**On a volume basis (at reservoir pressure),
CO₂ flow in 2050 is 1.3x current U.S. oil
production and ¼ of current oil + gas
production.**

FROM “ALTERNATIVE ENERGY” TO *REAL* OPTIONS



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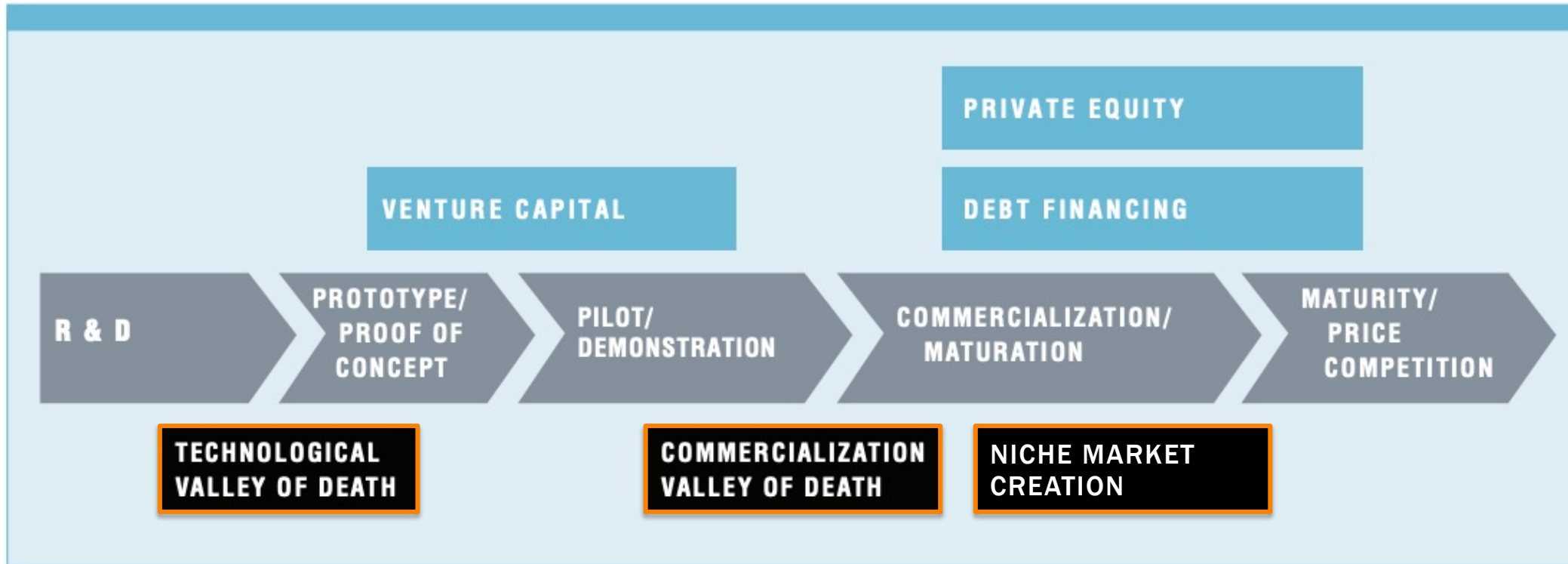
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THE 2020s: A DECADE TO COMPLETE THE NET-ZERO TOOLKIT

- ❑ **Clean firm electricity resources:** advanced nuclear, advanced geothermal, fossil and biomass with CO₂ capture (especially Allam cycle), low-NO_x 100% hydrogen combustion turbines & fuel cells; long duration energy storage.
- ❑ **Hydrogen production** via electrolysis, natural gas reforming with CO₂ capture, and biomass gasification with CO₂ capture.
- ❑ **CO₂ capture** in a range of industrial applications, including cement, ammonia, biofuels, and hydrogen.
- ❑ **Synthesis of fuels from biomass and H₂ + CO₂**, including methane and liquid hydrocarbons (e.g., Fischer-Tropsch fuels).
- ❑ **Direct hydrogen-reduced iron** and other carbon-free alternatives for primary steel production.
- ❑ **High-yield bioenergy crops** such as miscanthus.
- ❑ **Direct air capture** methods.
- ❑ **Technology innovation to reduce siting challenges.**

THE FORMULA FOR AMERICAN INNOVATION



See Jenkins & Mansur (2011), "Bridging the Clean Energy Valleys of Death: Helping American Entrepreneurs Meeting the Energy Innovation Imperative"
<https://thebreakthrough.org/articles/bridging-the-clean-energy-vall>

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RESOURCES

- Princeton University *Net-Zero America* Study: <http://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu>
- Jenkins & Sepulveda (2021), “Long duration energy storage: a blueprint for research and innovation,” *Joule*, 5(9): 2241-2246 https://bit.ly/LDES_Joule
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- de Sisternes, Jenkins & Botterud (2016), “The value of energy storage in decarbonizing the electricity sector,” *Applied Energy* 175. <https://bit.ly/ValueOfEnergyStorage>
- Jenkins & Mansur (2011), “Bridging the Clean Energy Valleys of Death: Helping American Entrepreneurs Meeting the Energy Innovation Imperative” <https://thebreakthrough.org/articles/bridging-the-clean-energy-vall>