



**MIT Climate Action Symposium**  
**Economy-wide Deep Decarbonization**  
February 25, 2020

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# Pop Quiz

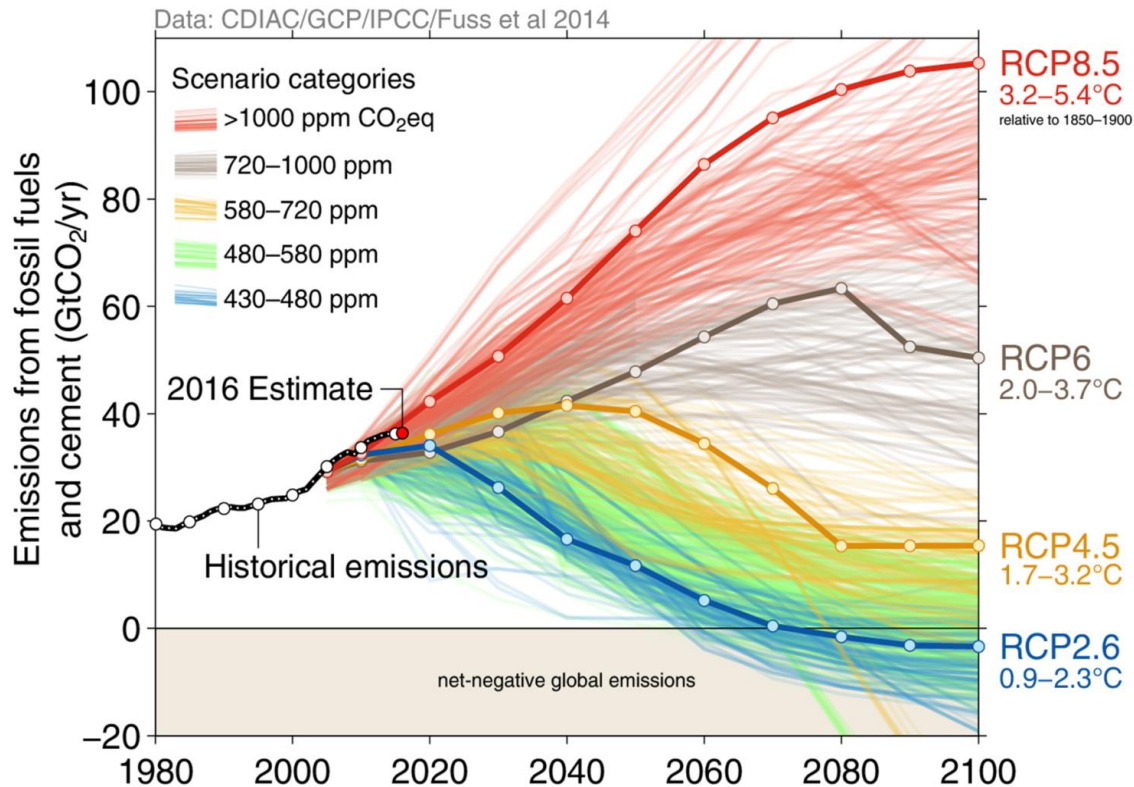
1 °C

2 °C

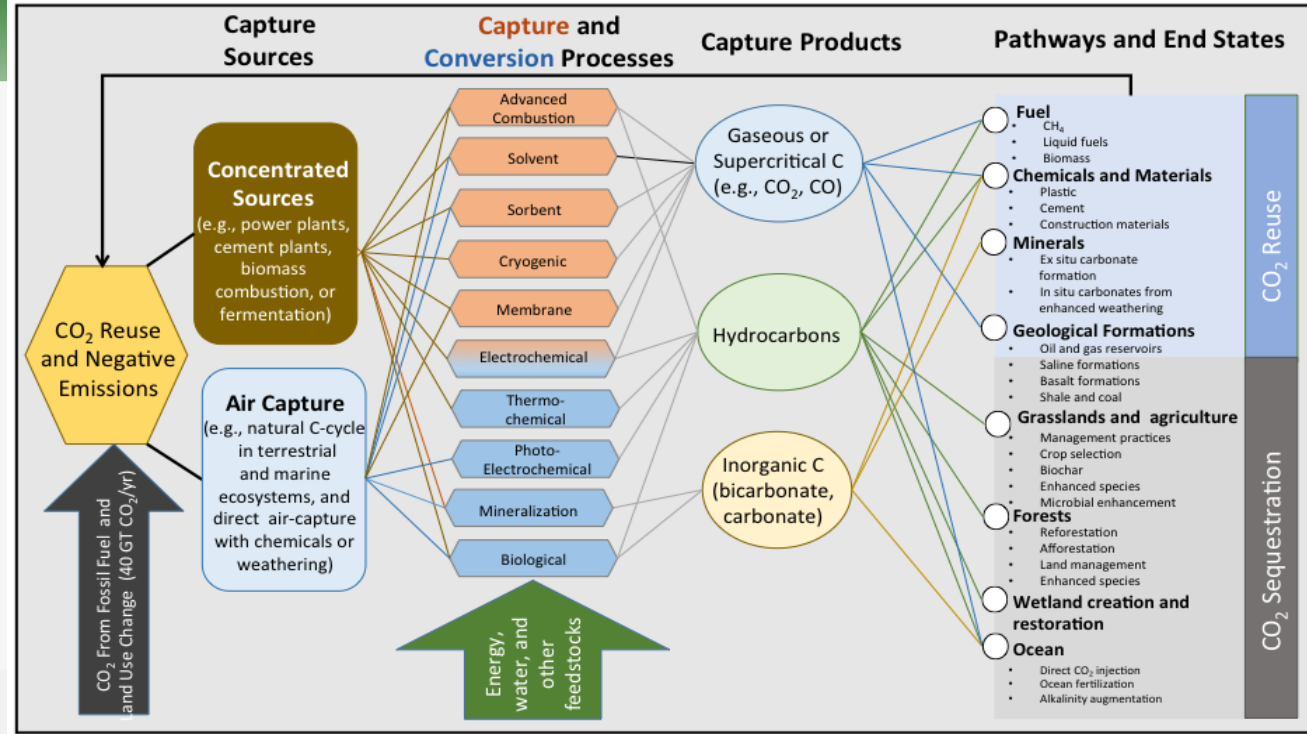
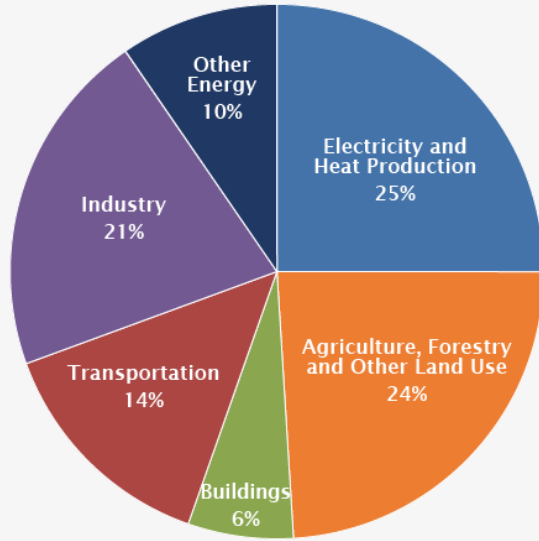
800 GtCO<sub>2</sub>

40 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr

20 years



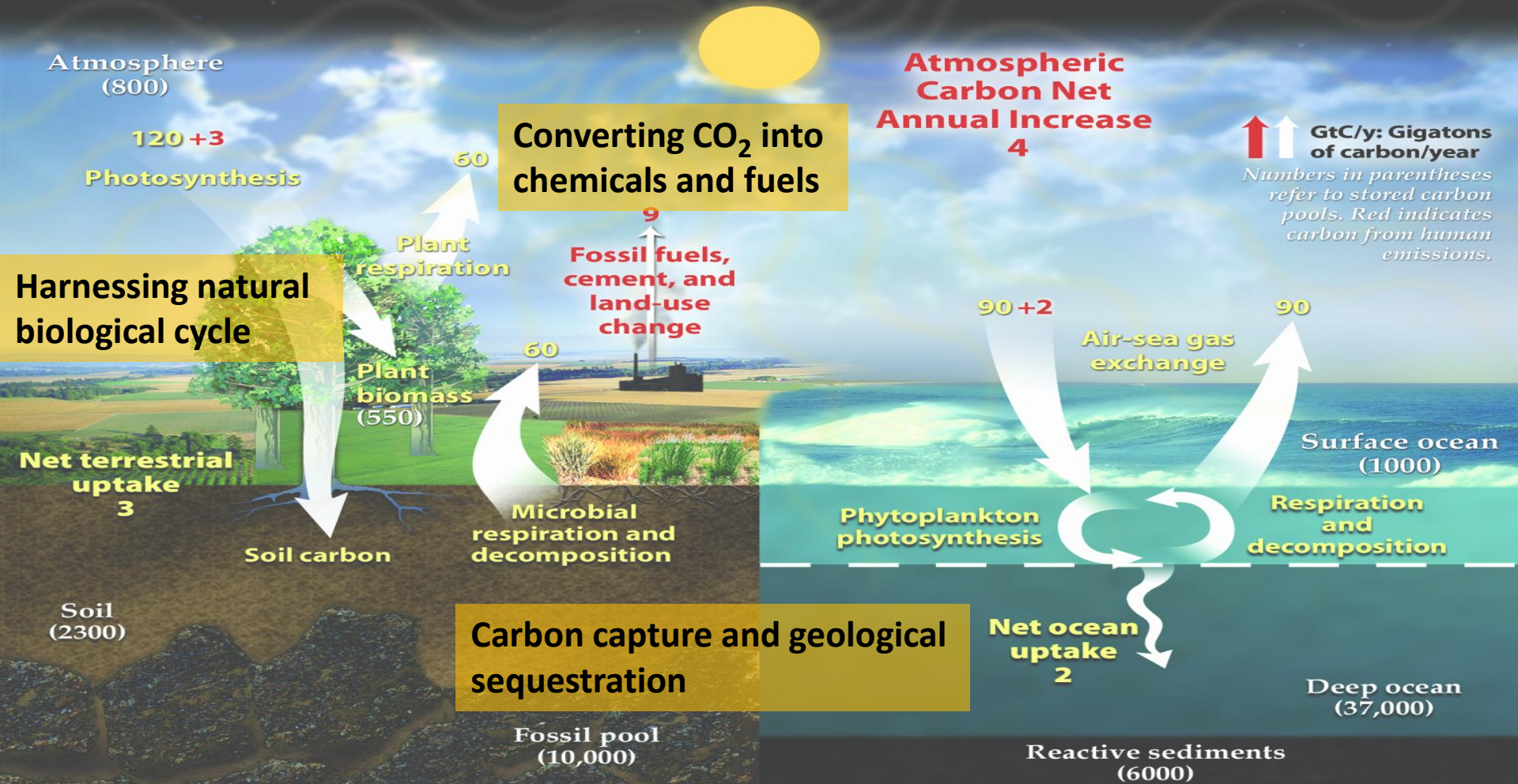
Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector



IT IS COMPLEX: Many options, multiple pathways – science, engineering, economics, scale, finance, markets, regulations, supply chains, policy, consequences interplay



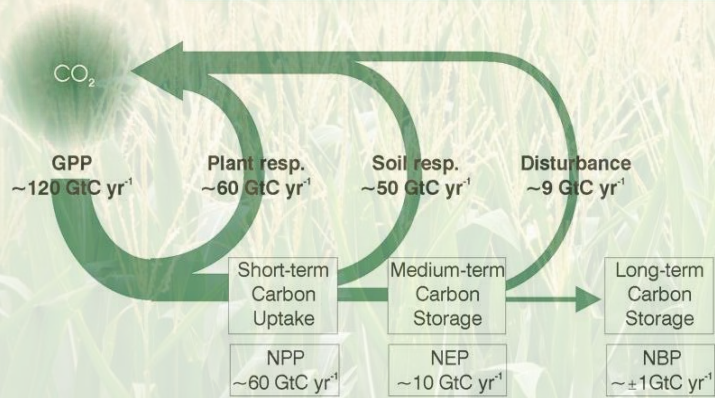
# Global Carbon Management at Gigaton Scale





# Harnessing Natural Biological Carbon Cycle

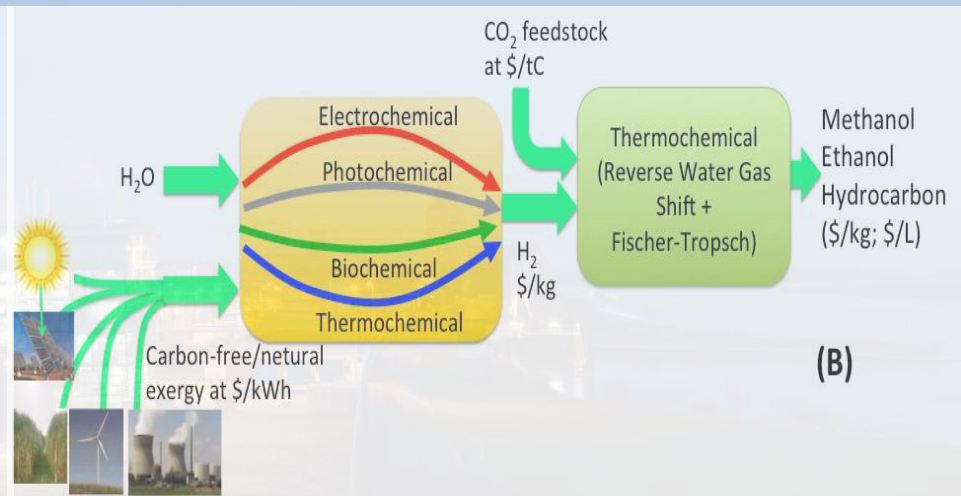
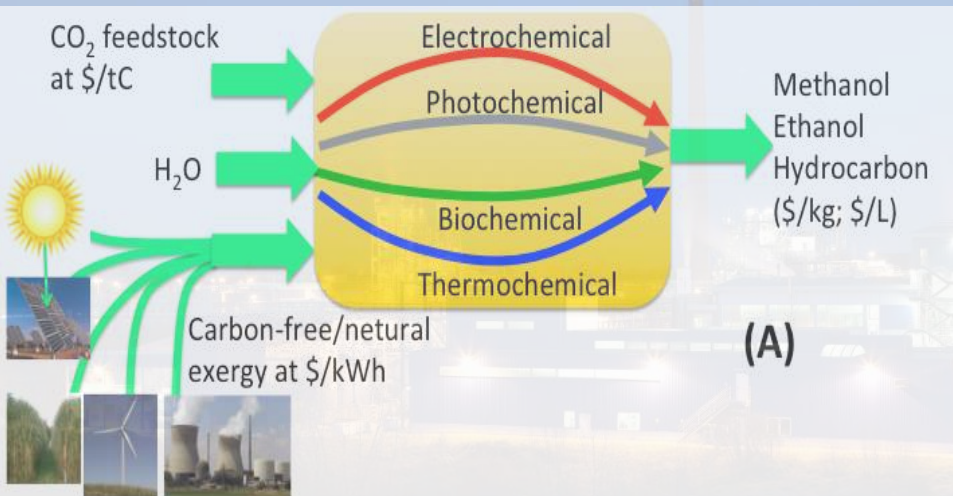
## Terminology



**GPP** Gross primary productivity (photosynthesis)  
**NPP** Net primary productivity (plant growth)  
**NEP** Net ecosystem productivity (undisturbed C storage)  
**NBP** Net biome productivity (C storage)

## Research Needs

- How can we increase photosynthetic efficiency in crops and trees?
- Can we increase marine biomass (macroalgae) at scale?
- Can we develop crops with deeper roots and higher lignin to increase soil carbon?
- Can we develop seeds and land management for no-till agriculture?
- How can we understand and manage ecological impact of such agriculture?

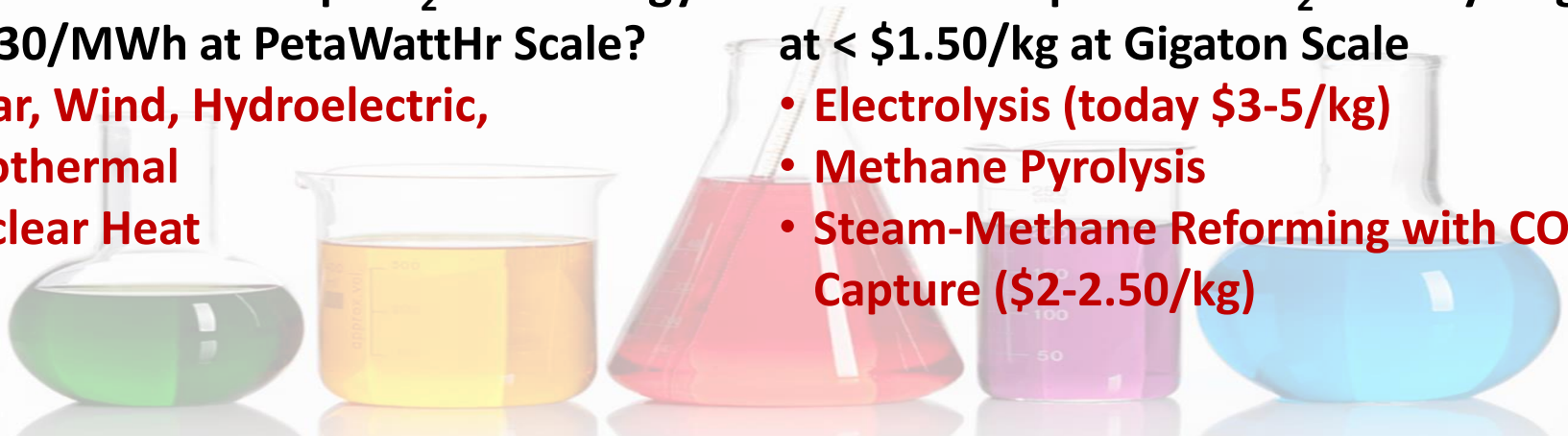


**How can one develop  $\text{CO}_2$ -Free Exergy at  $<\$30/\text{MWh}$  at PetaWattHr Scale?**

- **Solar, Wind, Hydroelectric, Geothermal**
- **Nuclear Heat**

**How can we produce  $\text{CO}_2$ -free Hydrogen at  $<\$1.50/\text{kg}$  at Gigaton Scale**

- **Electrolysis (today  $\$3-5/\text{kg}$ )**
- **Methane Pyrolysis**
- **Steam-Methane Reforming with  $\text{CO}_2$  Capture ( $\$2-2.50/\text{kg}$ )**





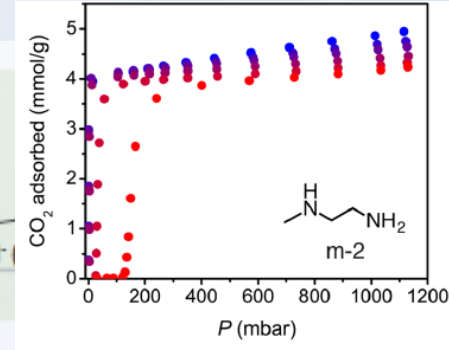
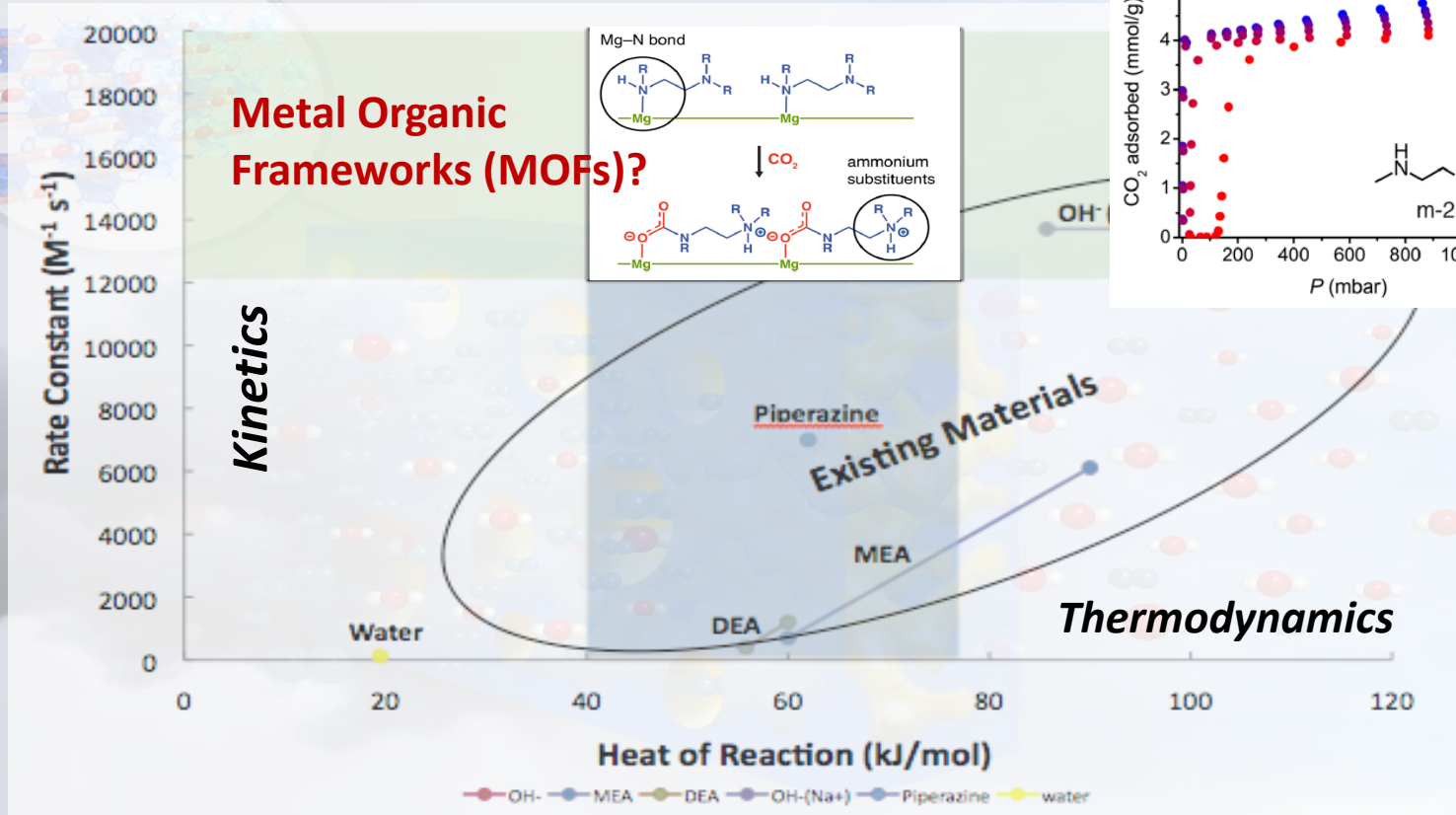
# Sorbents for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

Siegelman et al., *JACS*  
139, 10526 (2017)

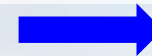
Increasing  
Capital Costs



Low  
Selectivity

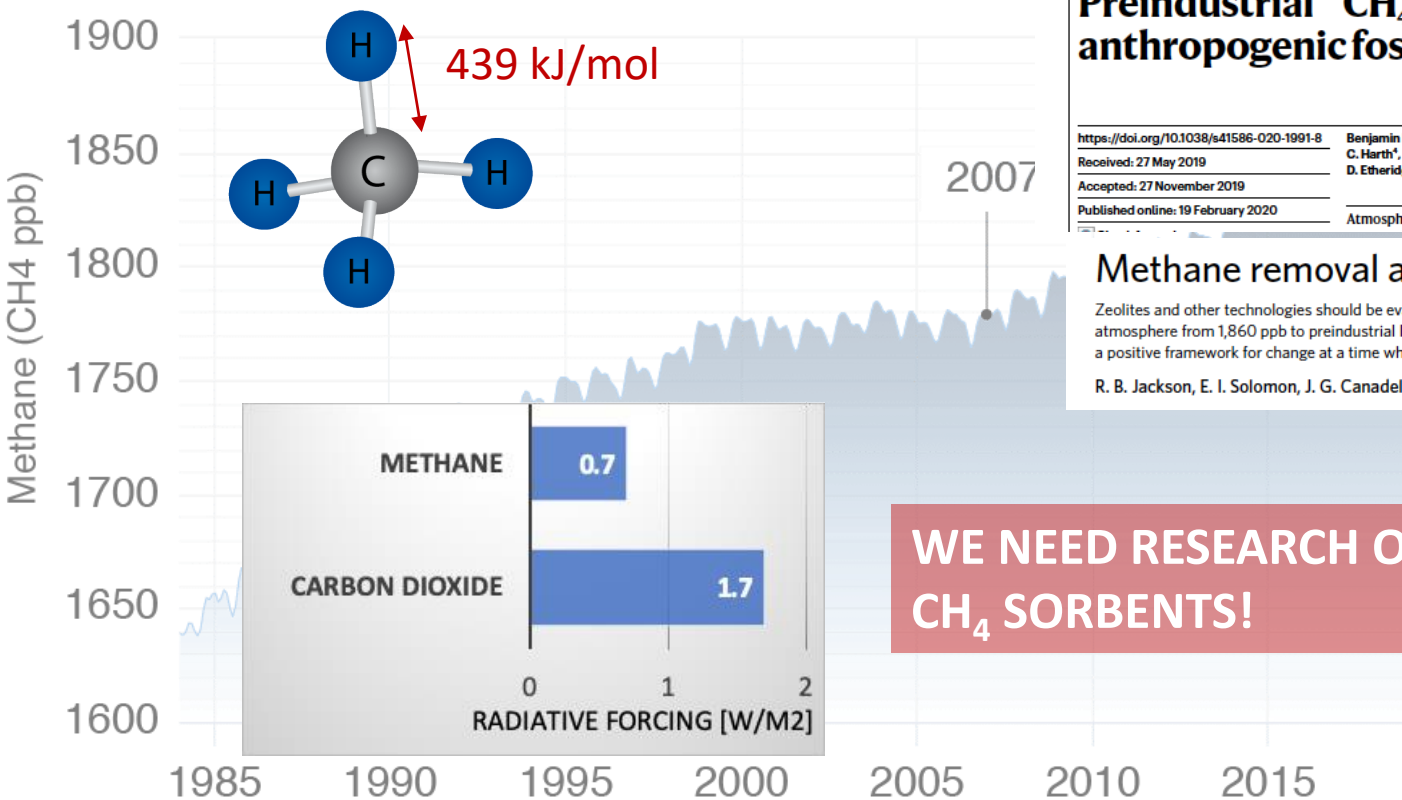


Increasing Energy/Operating Costs



# Average Atmospheric Methane Concentrations

Measured in parts per billion, or ppb



## Article

### Preindustrial <sup>14</sup>CH<sub>4</sub> indicates greater anthropogenic fossil CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-1991-8>

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Benjamin Hmiel<sup>1,2</sup>, V. V. Petrenko<sup>1</sup>, M. N. Dyonisius<sup>1</sup>, C. Buizert<sup>1</sup>, A. M. Smith<sup>3</sup>, P. F. Place<sup>1</sup>, C. Harth<sup>1</sup>, R. Beaudette<sup>1</sup>, Q. Hua<sup>1</sup>, B. Yang<sup>1</sup>, I. Vimont<sup>4</sup>, S. E. Michel<sup>1</sup>, J. P. Severinghaus<sup>1</sup>, D. Etheridge<sup>1</sup>, T. Bromley<sup>1</sup>, J. Schmitt<sup>1</sup>, X. Fain<sup>1</sup>, R. F. Weiss<sup>1</sup> & E. Dtugokencky<sup>1</sup>

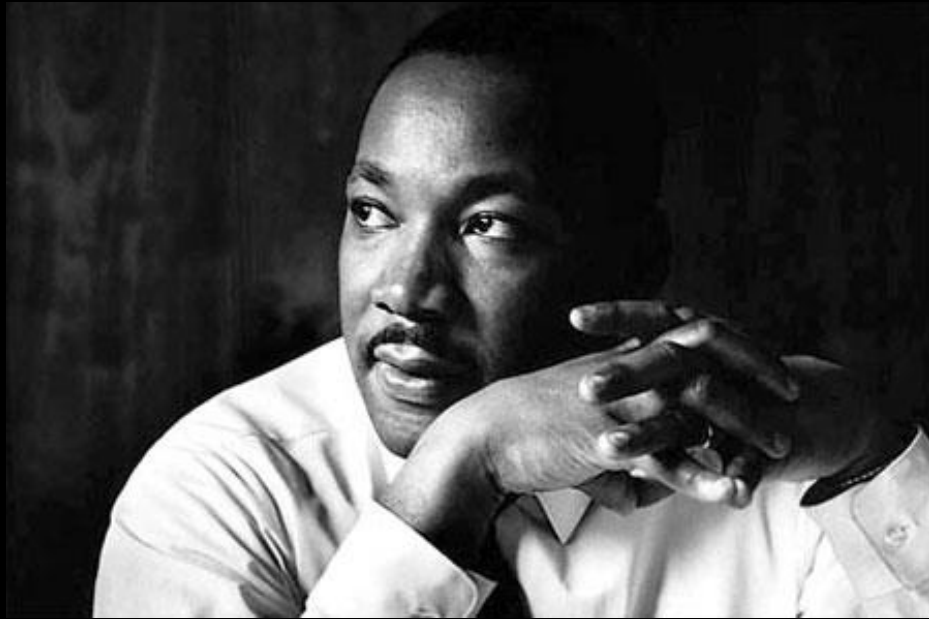
Atmospheric methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) is a potent greenhouse gas, and its mole fraction has

### Methane removal and atmospheric restoration

Zeolites and other technologies should be evaluated and pursued for reducing methane concentrations in the atmosphere from 1,860 ppb to preindustrial levels of ~750 ppb. Such a goal of atmospheric restoration provides a positive framework for change at a time when climate action is desperately needed.

R. B. Jackson, E. I. Solomon, J. G. Canadell, M. Cargnello and C. B. Field





*“We are now faced with the fact that tomorrow is today. We are confronted with the fierce urgency of now. In this unfolding conundrum of life and history, there ‘is’ such a thing as being too late.”*

Martin Luther King Jr.