

Negative-emissions technology portfolios to meet the 1.5 °C target

Negative-emissions technology framework

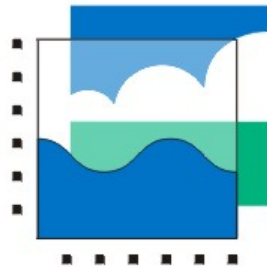
Oscar Rueda

PCF Dialogue 2: Avoiding Permafrost Thaw: Managing Temperature

March 11, 2021



**Universiteit
Leiden**
The Netherlands



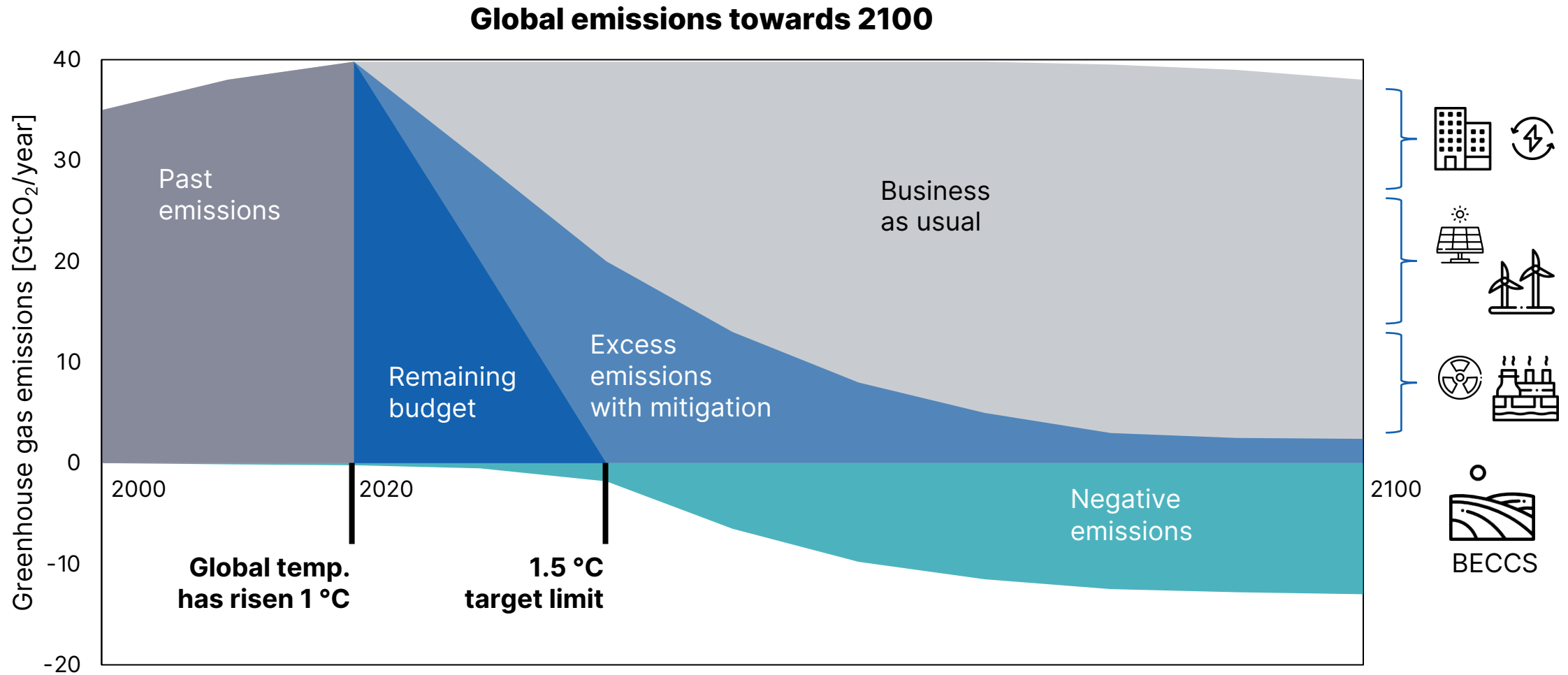
CML

Institute of Environmental Sciences



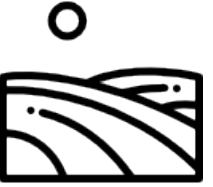
**Sustainability
Priorities
Research**

With a dwindling emissions budget, we need negative emissions to stabilize the climate.



The graph shows a plausible scenario without accurate values.
The icons were made by Freepik from flaticon.com.

Many expect BECCS to deliver most of the negative emissions needed, but it is far from an ideal solution.



BECCS has a **large potential** to deliver **baseload, low-carbon energy**

Its **potential** to achieve sustainable **negative emissions** could be **limited**

Large-scale BECCS **can compromise biodiversity** and **food security**

BECCS could take a secondary role in negative-emissions portfolios



Afforestation and reforestation: a sustainable, low-tech, and low-cost solution with limited potential



Photo by Olena Sergienko on Unsplash

AR can help **improve biodiversity and ecosystem services.**

Its **potential is limited and vulnerable** to disturbances.

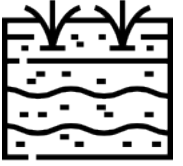
AR is **already late** to deliver its full potential this century.

Its **implementation** can be **challenging.**



Sustainability Priorities Research

Soil carbon sequestration is a no-regrets climate solution with negative-costs opportunities.



SCS side impacts – improved resilience and production – **justify its adoption.**

Soil sinks **saturate very quickly and are reversible** if management practice ceases.

SCS impact is vulnerable and difficult to measure.

Its **potential is limited** but we can harness it **in the short to mid term.**



Biochar: carbonize biomass to store carbon and improve soil health



Biochar can have **positive side impacts** like increasing crop productivity and reducing drought.

It can **compete for biomass** resources.

Its effect and **impacts** remain **uncertain**. It has **not** been **implemented at a large scale**.

Biochar is **not as cheap** as afforestation or soil carbon sequestration.



Enhanced weathering: an engineered solution with a large but uncertain potential worth further exploring



Terrestrial EW can have a large **cost-effective potential by 2050**.

In oceans (ocean alkalinity), its effect and impacts remain **highly uncertain**.

EW **permanence** of storage can be the **highest** among NETs (up to 10^6 years).

More field experiments can clarify potential, impacts, and feasibility.



Direct air capture: once it becomes viable at scale, it can be the most effective NET to mitigate climate change.

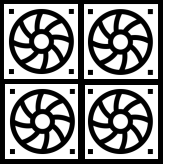
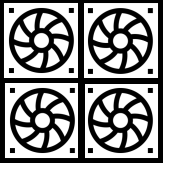


Photo by Carbon Engineering

Direct air capture: once it becomes viable at scale, it can be the most effective NET to mitigate climate change.



DAC has seemingly **unlimited potential** but **scaling it up is challenging**.

Its **accountability** and **controllability** are the highest among NETs.

It can become **cost-effective** under **1.5°C climate policies**.



Several promising negative-emissions solutions can make up a diversified technology mix.

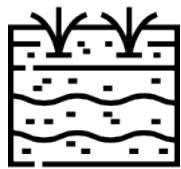
Natural solutions



Afforestation & reforestation



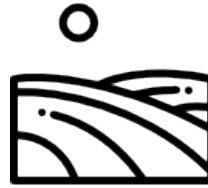
Biochar



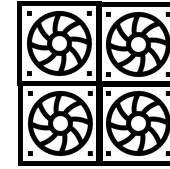
Soil carbon sequestration



Engineered solutions



Bioenergy with CCS



Direct air capture



Enhanced weathering

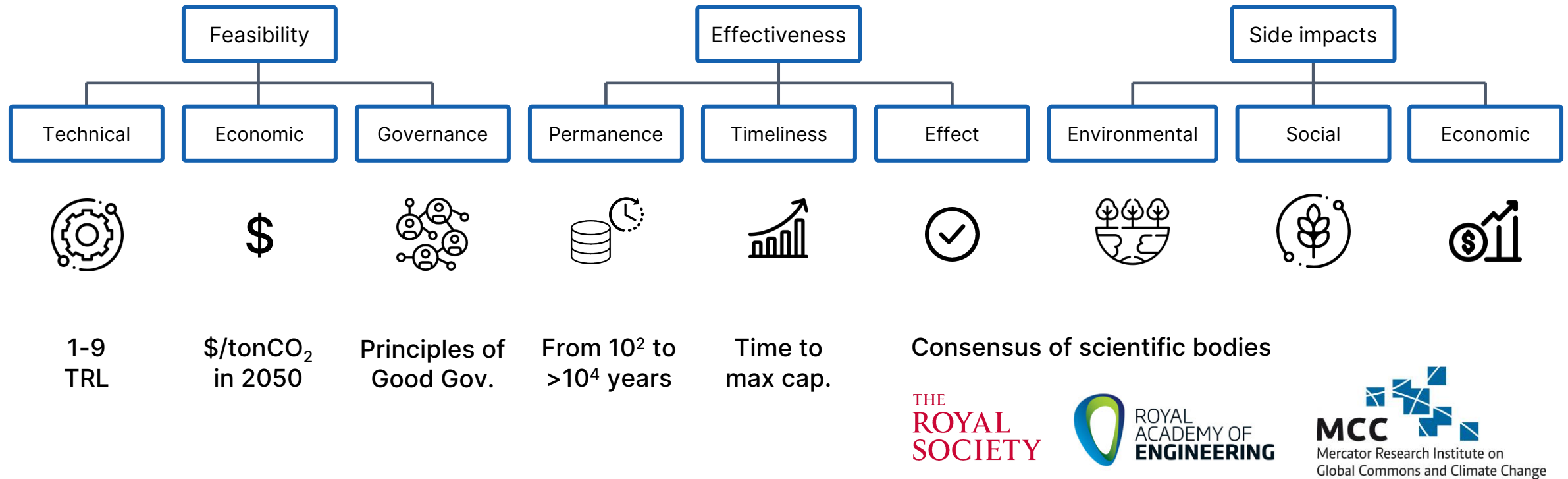


\$\$\$\$



An intuitive and comprehensive framework helped evaluate alternatives and define sound portfolios.

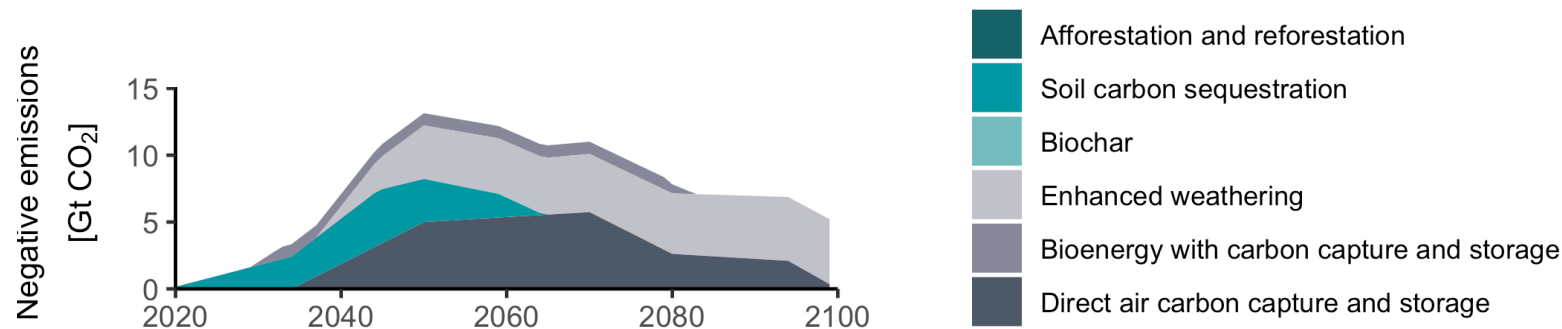
Evaluation criteria



Main sources considered for the side impacts evaluation: Fuss et al., 2018; Minx et al., 2018; Shepherd, 2009; Royal Society and Royal Academy of Engineering, 2018

An intuitive and comprehensive framework helped evaluate alternatives and define sound portfolios.

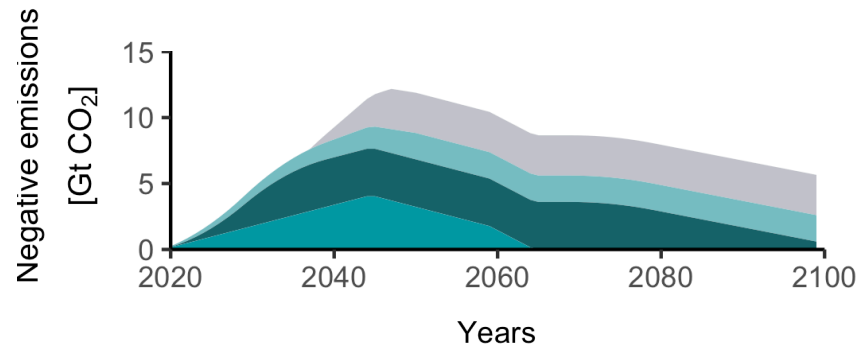
Balanced portfolio



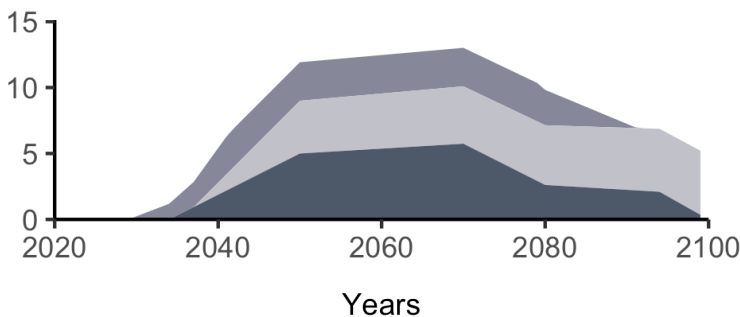
Medium-need estimate
for negative emissions
(i.e., under SSP2)

Total: 620 GtCO₂

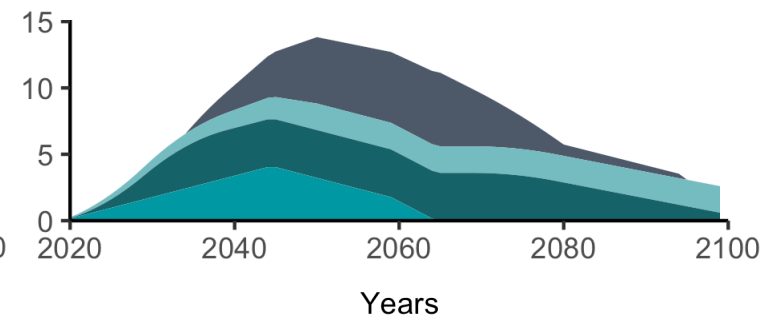
Most affordable portfolio



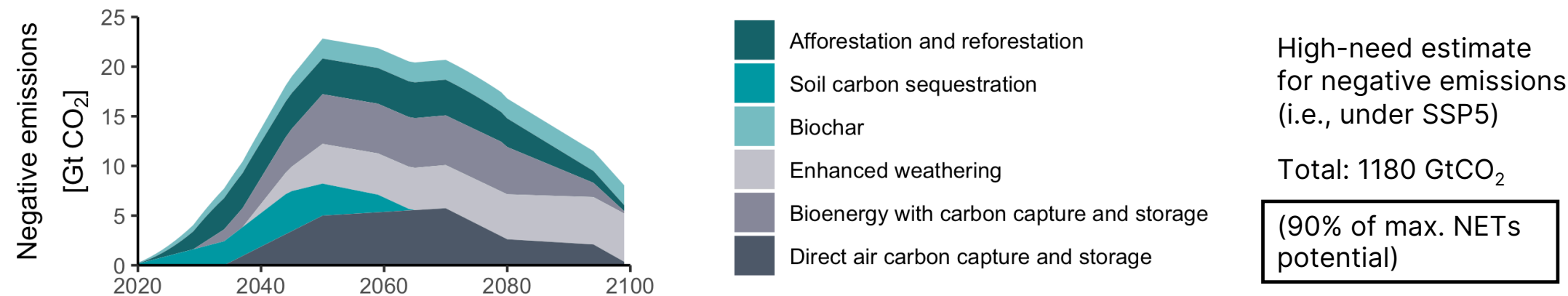
Most effective portfolio



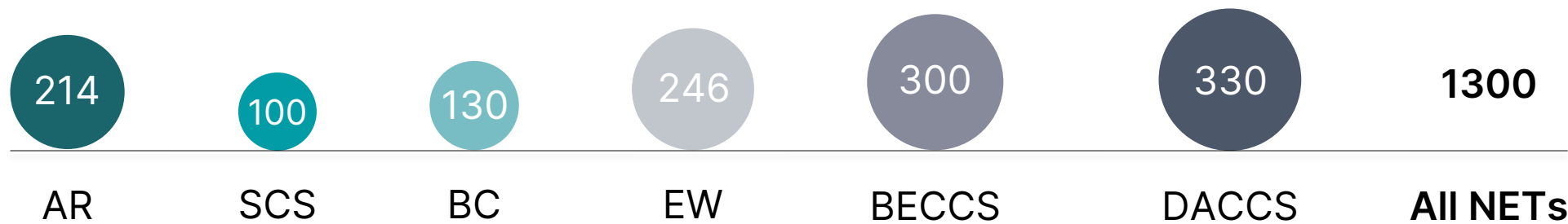
Most sustainable portfolio



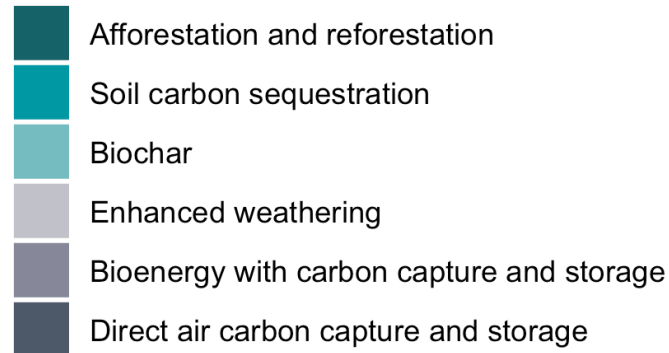
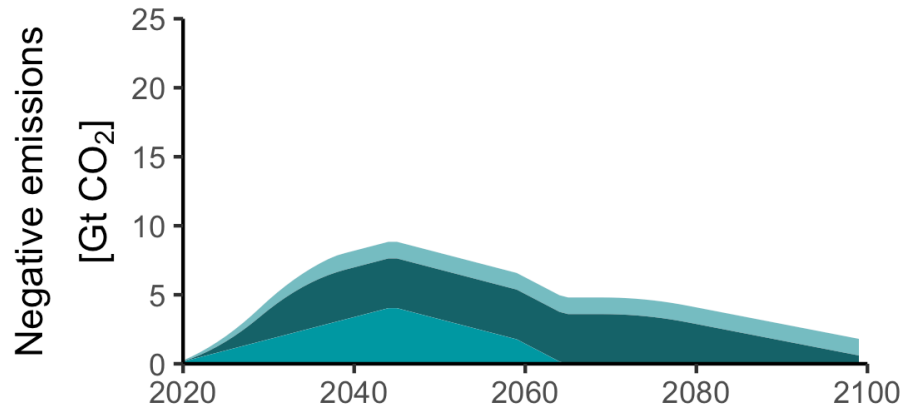
A high need for negative emissions requires all NETs potential.



Maximum potential [GtCO₂] for the period 2021-2100



Systemic changes can minimize – for free – our reliance on negative emissions.



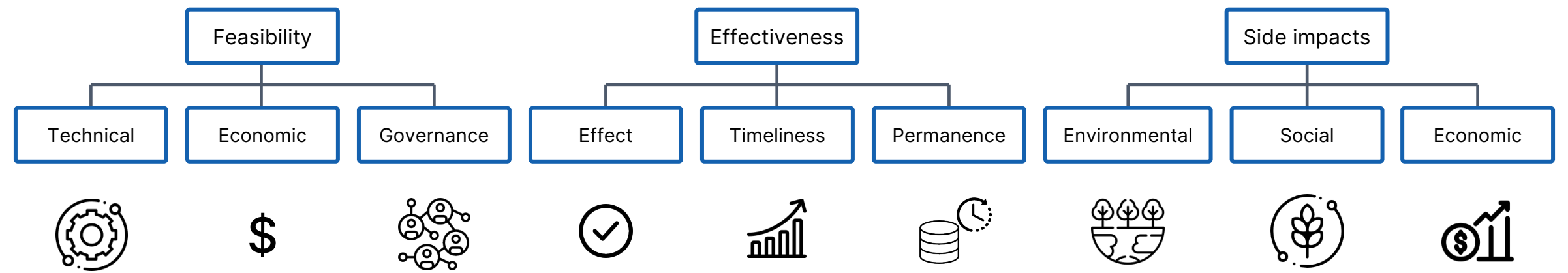
*IPCC estimates that adopting plant-based diets globally would reduce emissions by 8 GtCO₂ per year

Maximum potential [GtCO₂ per year] in 2050



NETs tackle global warming's root cause, but they have a small window of opportunity.

SRM methods can provide a valuable temporary solution



Stratospheric aerosols, compared to direct air capture, can have a faster but riskier effect



Performance of stratospheric aerosols in comparison to direct air capture is based on the assessment made by Shepherd, 2009.

SustainabilityPriorities.org



[@SustainPrior](#)

[@OscarR_Rueda](#)



info@sustainabilitypriorities.org

o.rueda@cml.leidenuniv.nl



Sustainability
Priorities
Research