

# Decarbonisation Beyond the Electric Sector

Applications and  
Business Models

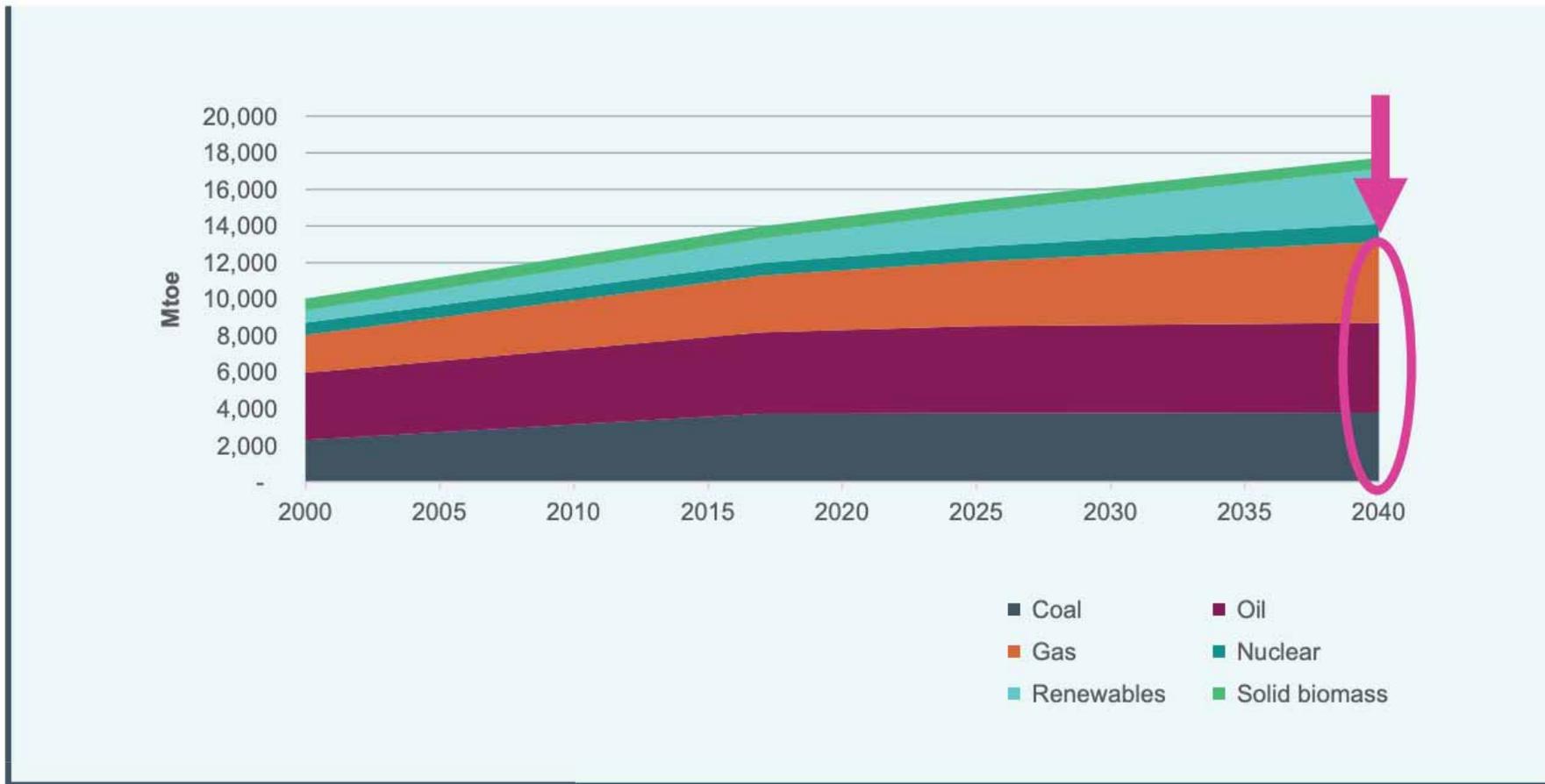
Eric Ingersoll

LUCID  
CATALYST

29 years to 2050



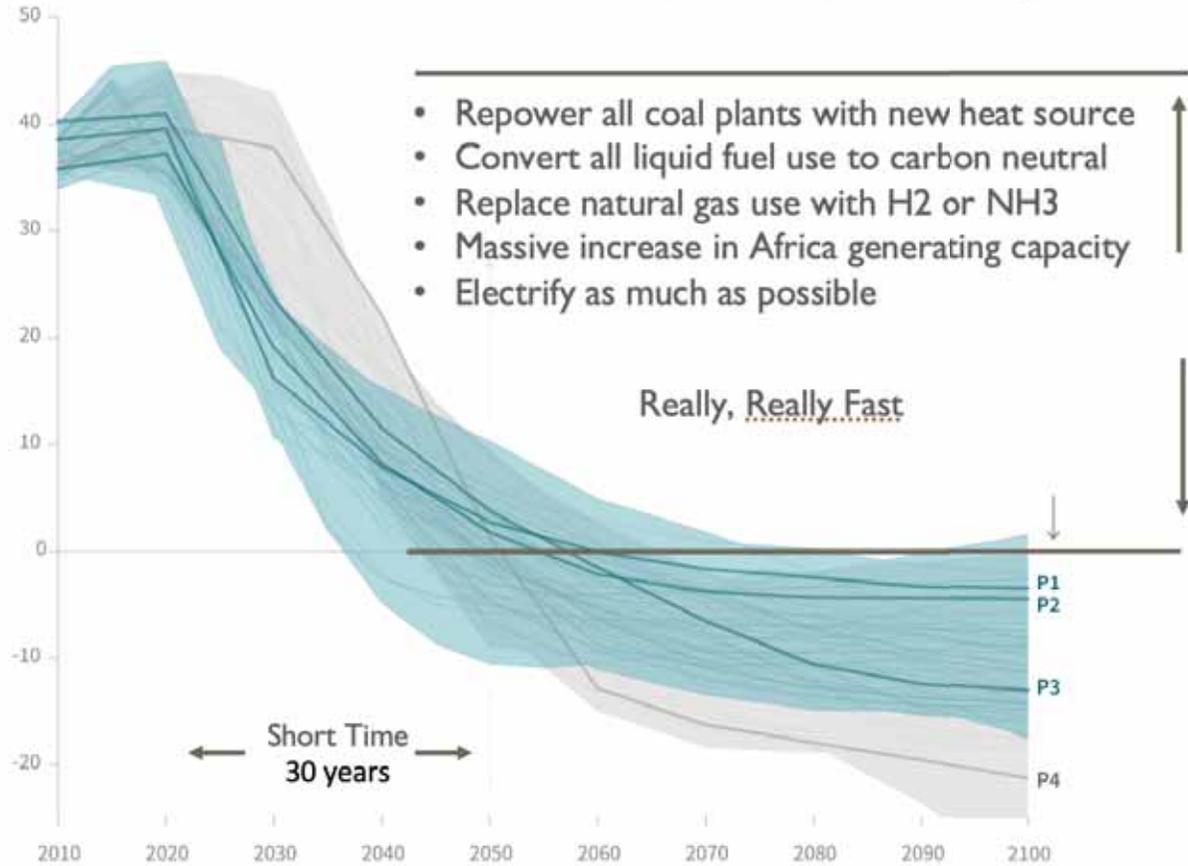
# Stated Policies Scenario: World Energy by Source (IEA 2018)





## Global total net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>/yr



Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C 2018

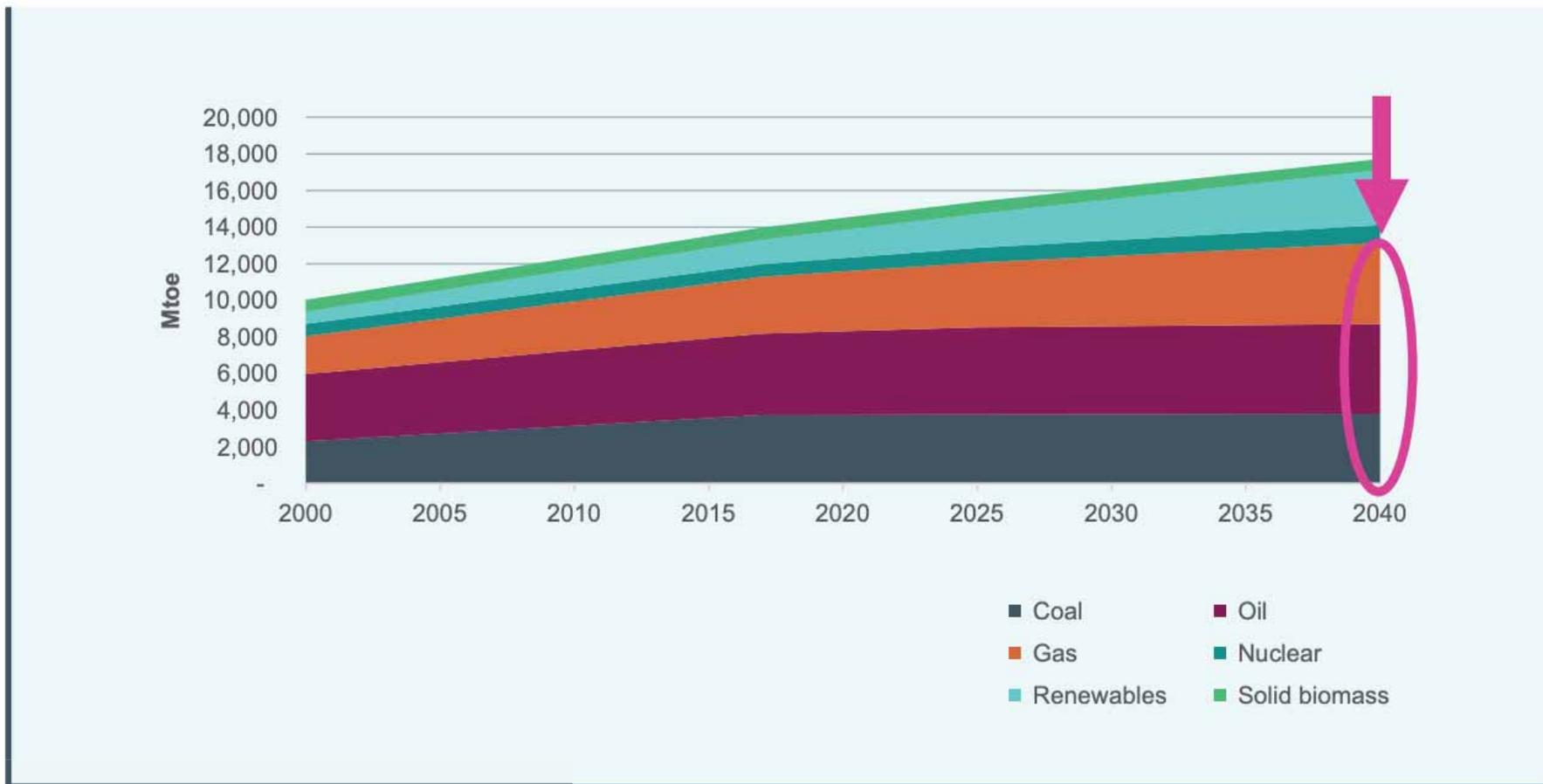
# Our Climate Solutions need to be Impossible Burgers



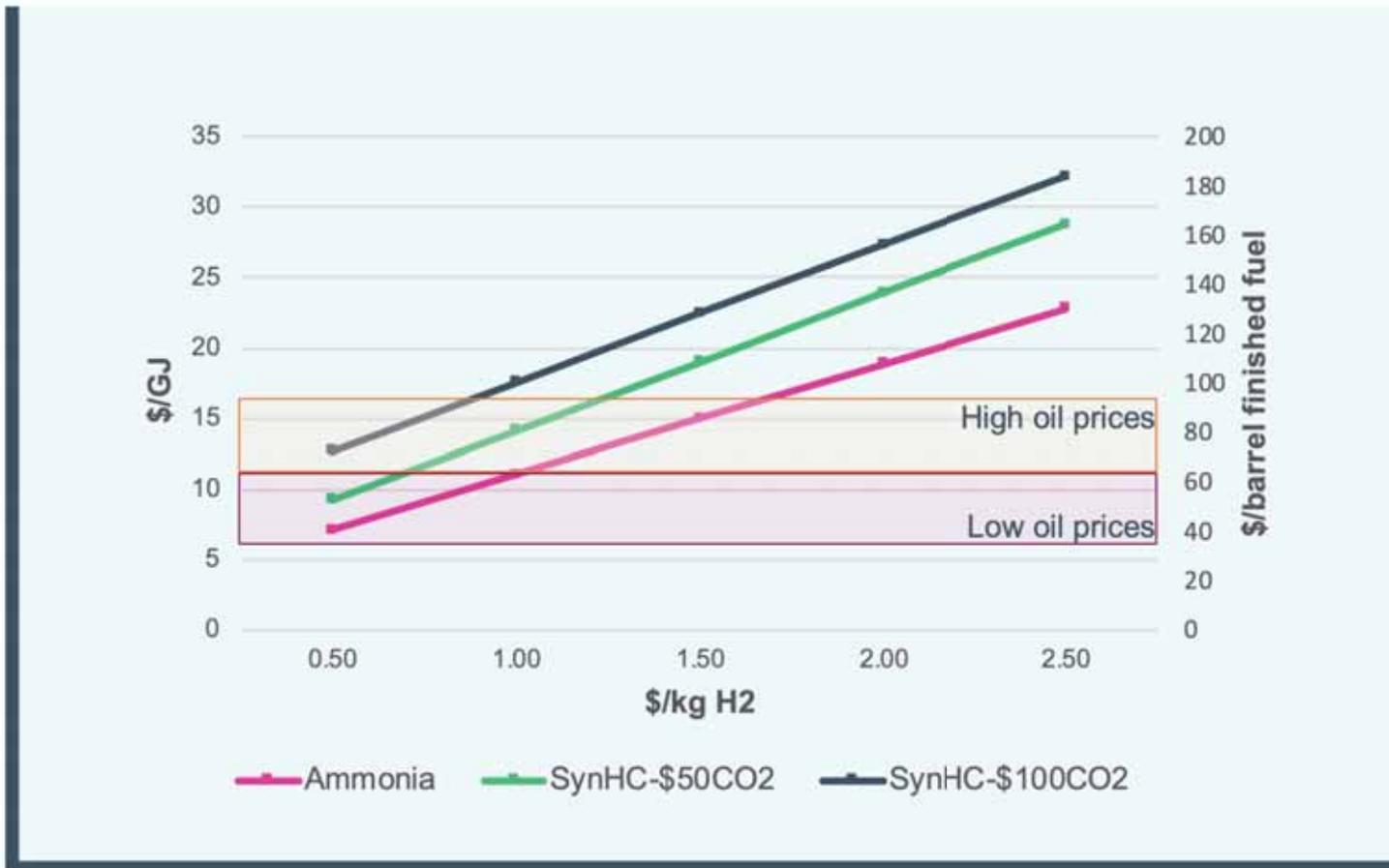


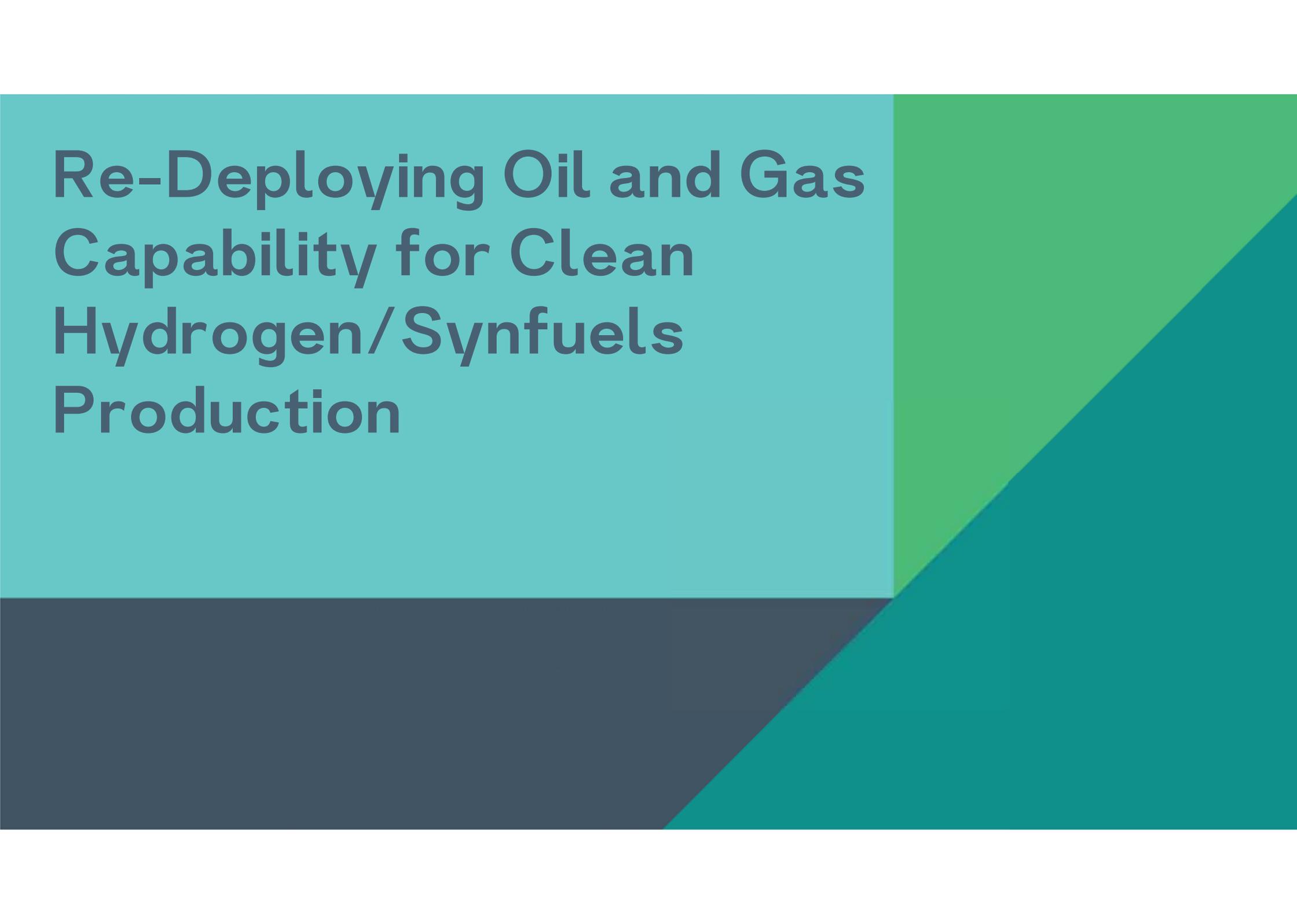
# The Fuels Decarbonization Challenge

# Scale: Oil use alone is >100 million barrels per day



# Cost: Oil Price “Guardrails” of the Hydrogen Economy (\$0.50-\$1.50/kg)





# Re-Deploying Oil and Gas Capability for Clean Hydrogen/Synfuels Production

# Refinery-Scale Hydrogen/Synfuel Gigafactory



# Shipyard Construction of Floating Production Platform (FPSO)



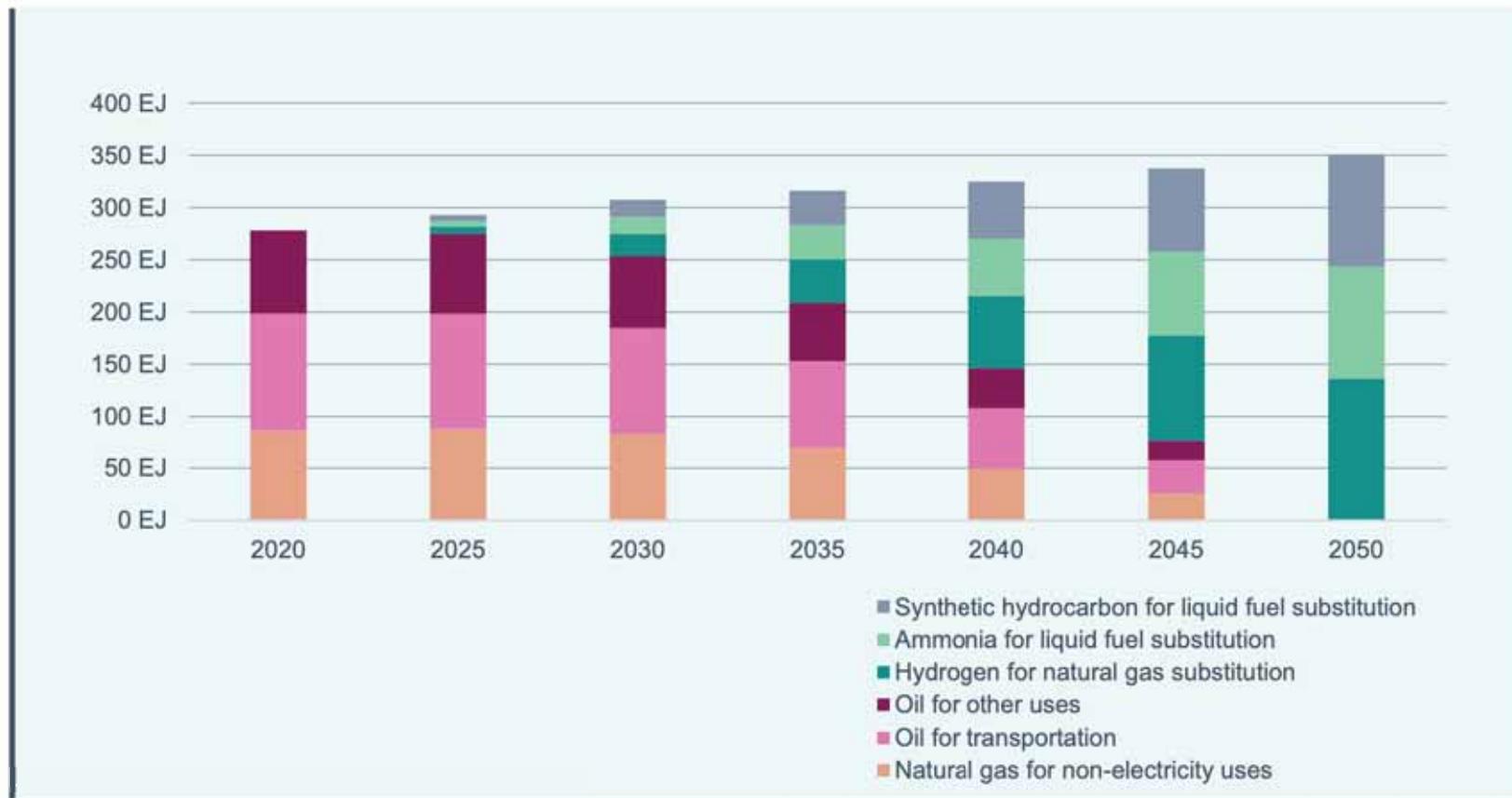
Modular blocks are added to an FPSO under construction in a dry dock.

# Rendering of ammonia bunker offloading ammonia from a production platform

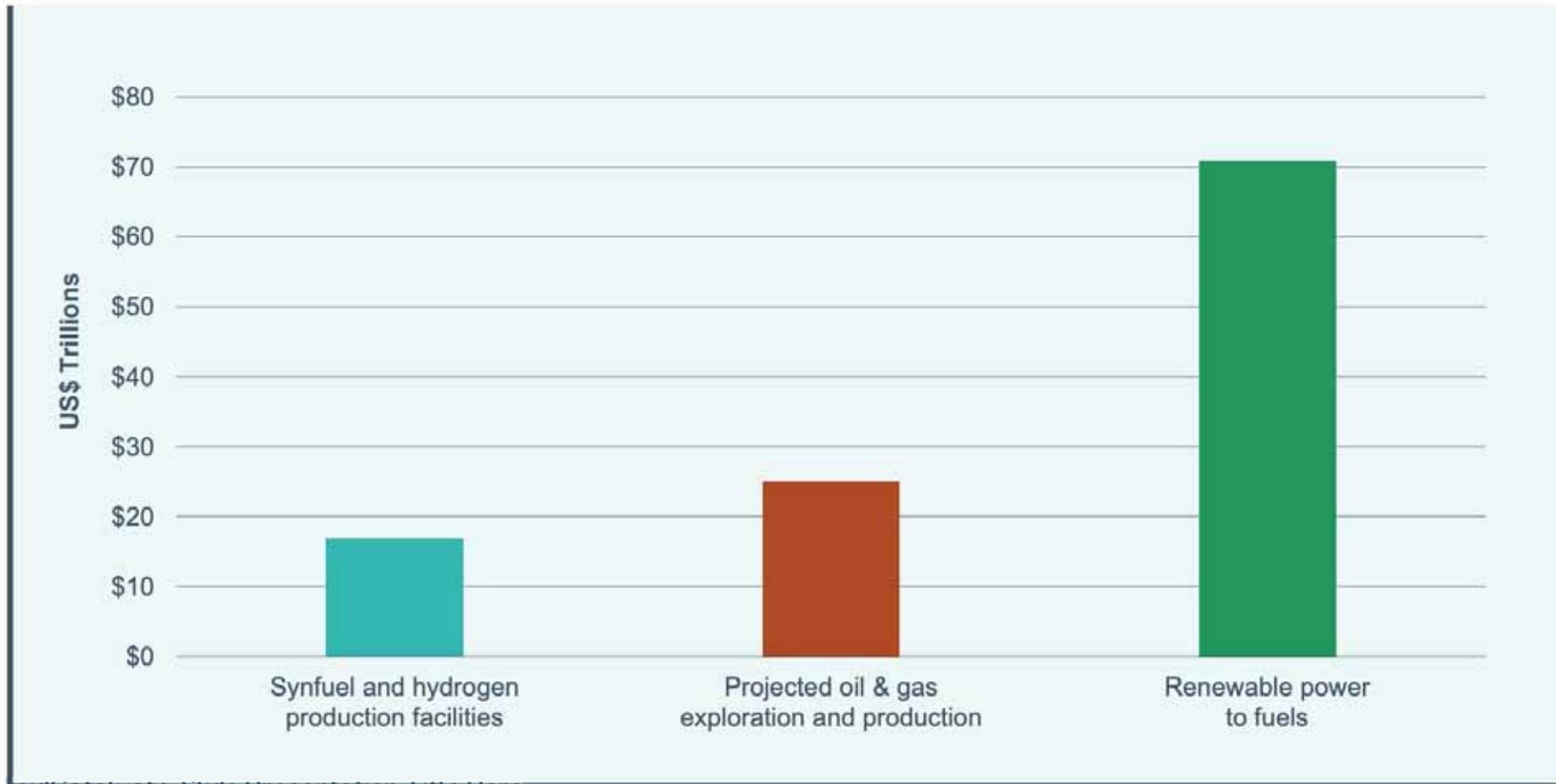




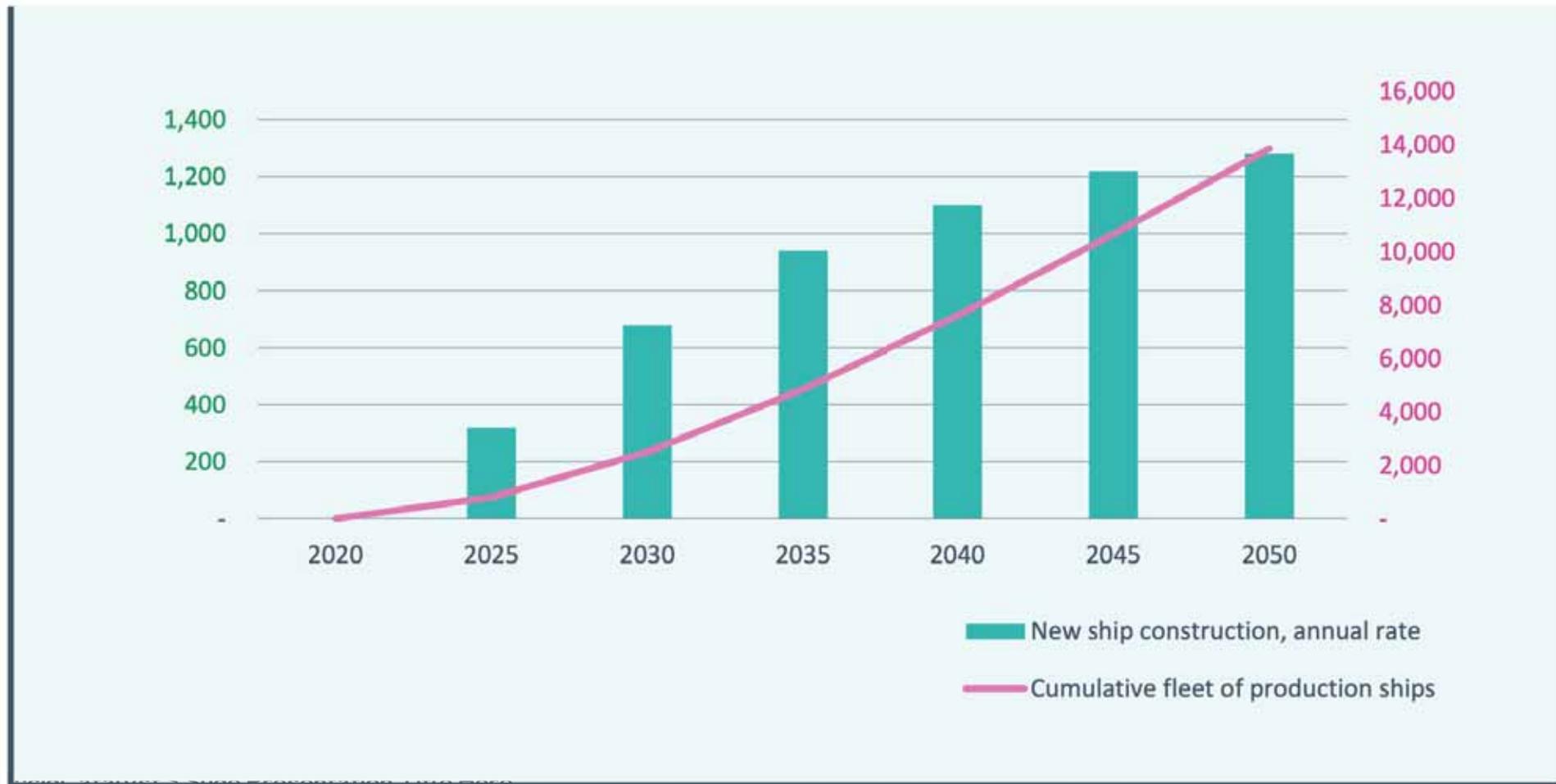
# Fuel substitution in difficult to decarbonize sectors from ultra-cheap hydrogen generated by advanced heat sources 2020-2050



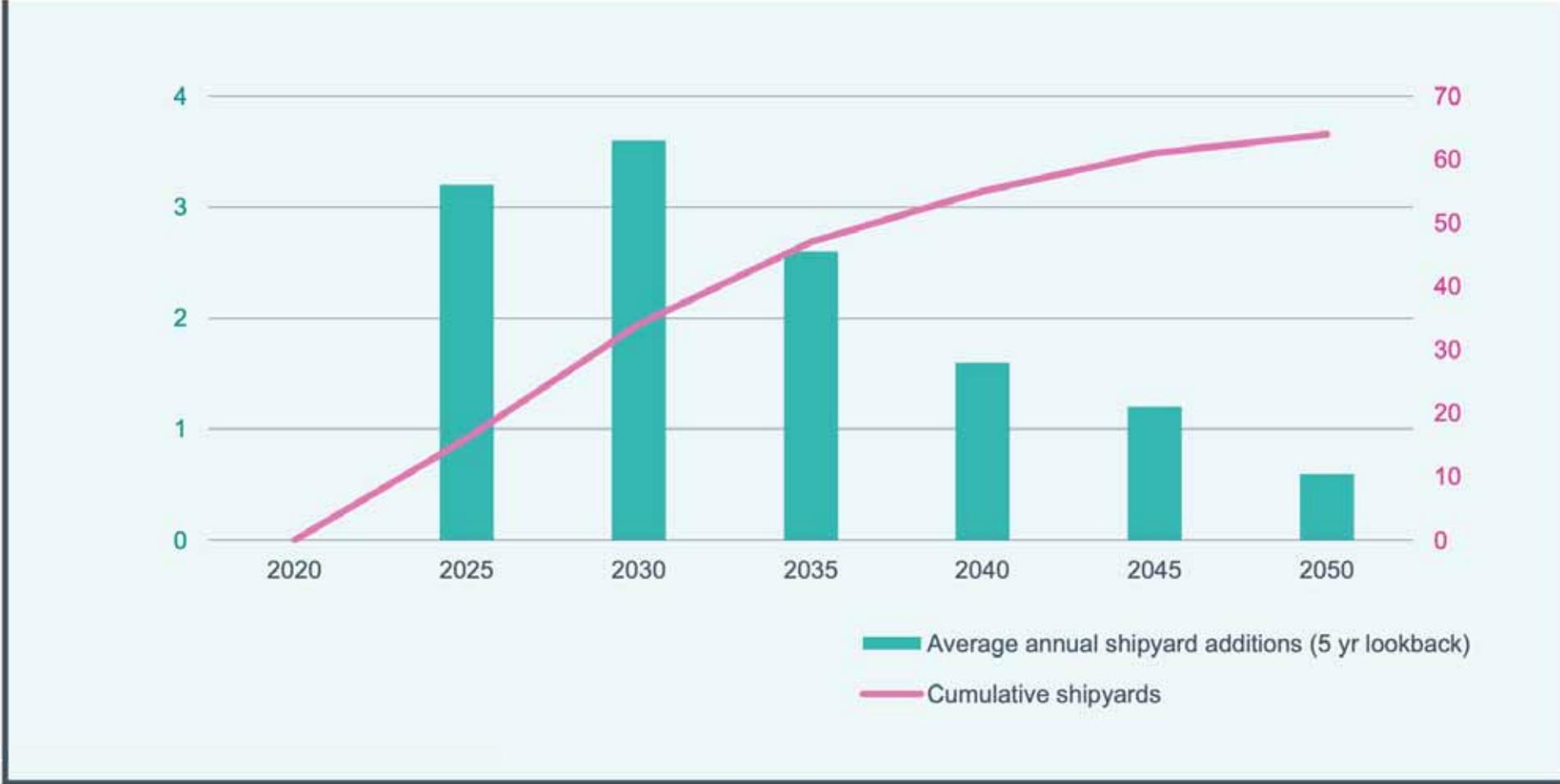
# Comparative investment for fuel substitution by 2050



# Additions and cumulative production facilities

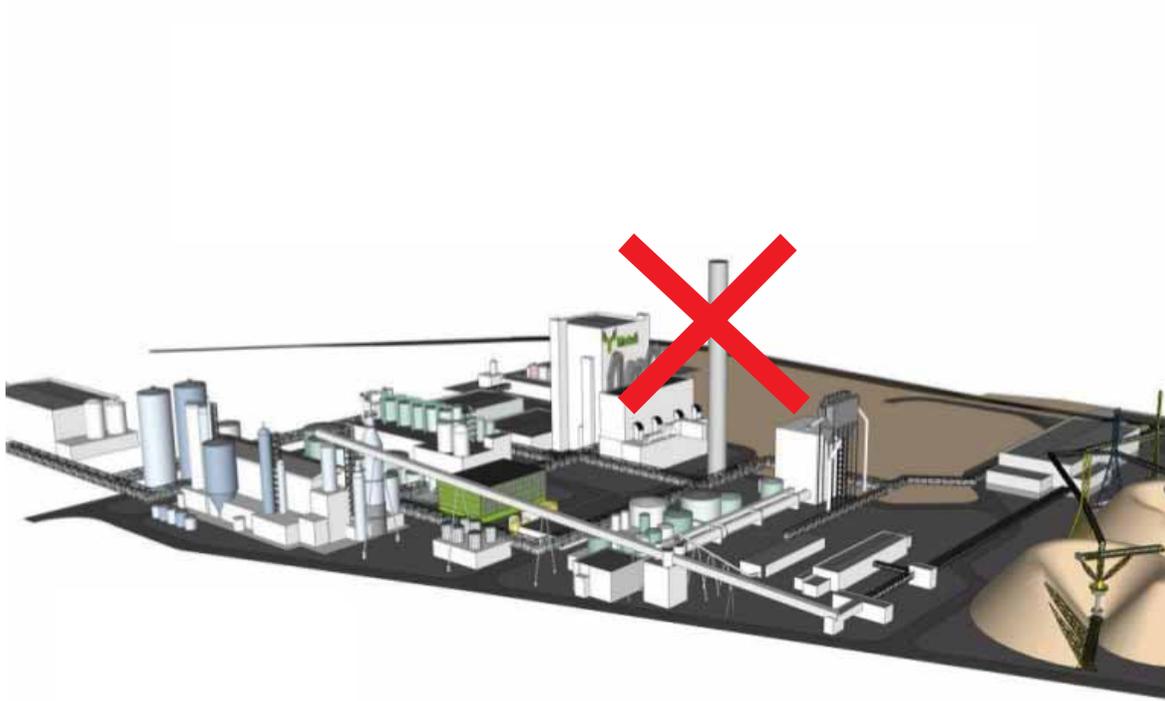


# Shipyard starts and cumulative operating shipyards



**Where do we get the  
biocarbon for large  
scale synthetic drop  
in hydrocarbons?**

# Stop Burning It!



**Provide heat  
with SMR**

**Convert excess  
biomass to  
liquid fuel**

## Nuclear + Biomass

Nuclear enabled biomass gasification increases carbon efficiency by getting the heat and hydrogen required from a nuclear source.

This can produce up to 3x the fuel compared with traditional biomass to liquids

Enables large new markets outside the less profitable paper sector

Combines two industrial sectors where Sweden is very strong

Addresses a critical global need for decarbonization



## Conclusion

Given the scale and urgency of the required clean transition combined with growth of the global energy system, all zero-carbon hydrogen production options should be pursued.

The potential of advanced heat sources to power the production of large-scale, very low-cost hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels could transform global prospects for near-term decarbonization and prosperity.

Our report: *Missing Link to a Livable Climate* sets out a pathway to decarbonize a substantial portion of the global energy system, for which there is currently no viable alternative.



LucidCatalyst delivers strategic thought leadership to enable rapid decarbonization and prosperity for all.

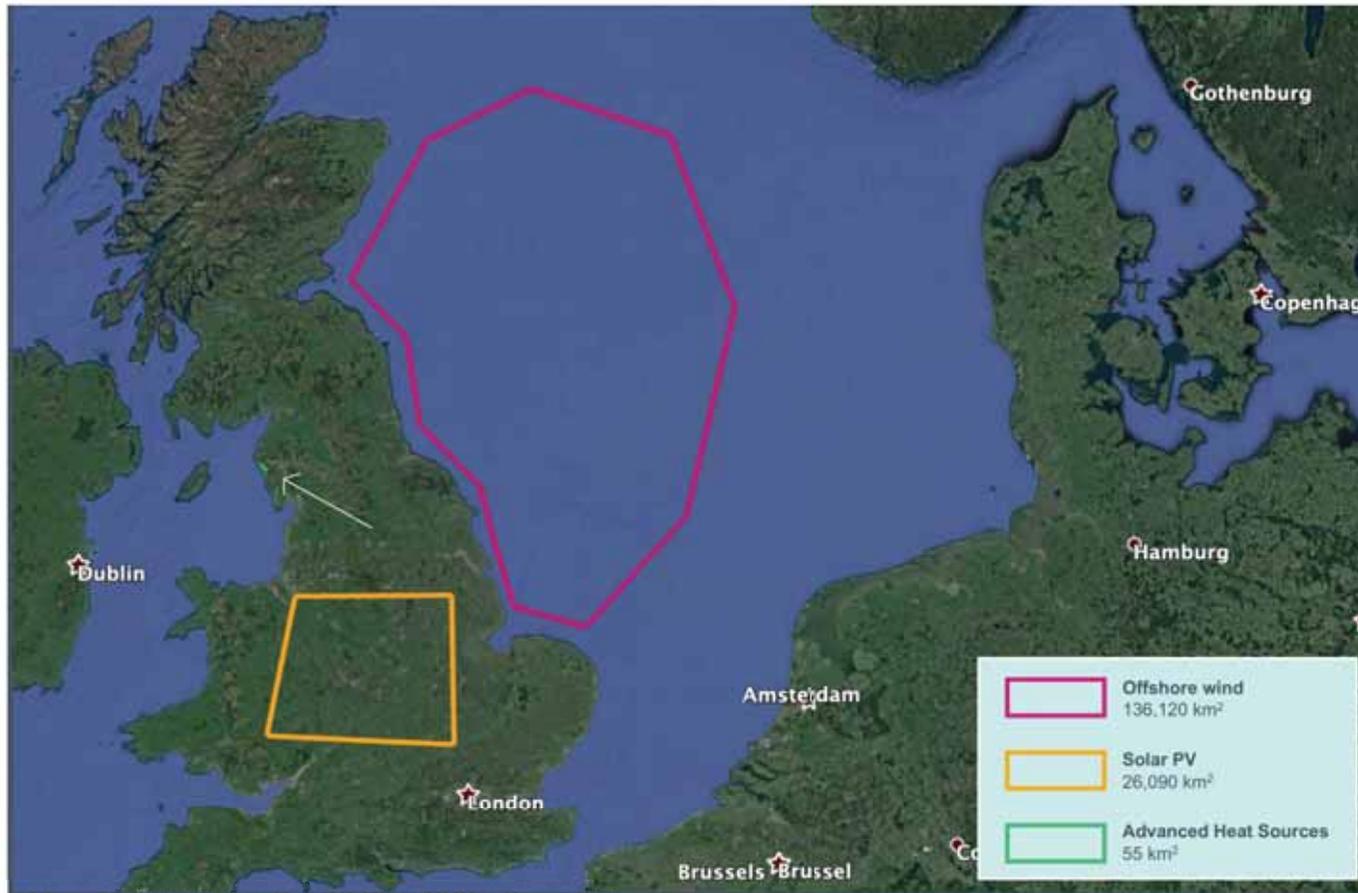


[lucidcatalyst.com](https://lucidcatalyst.com)



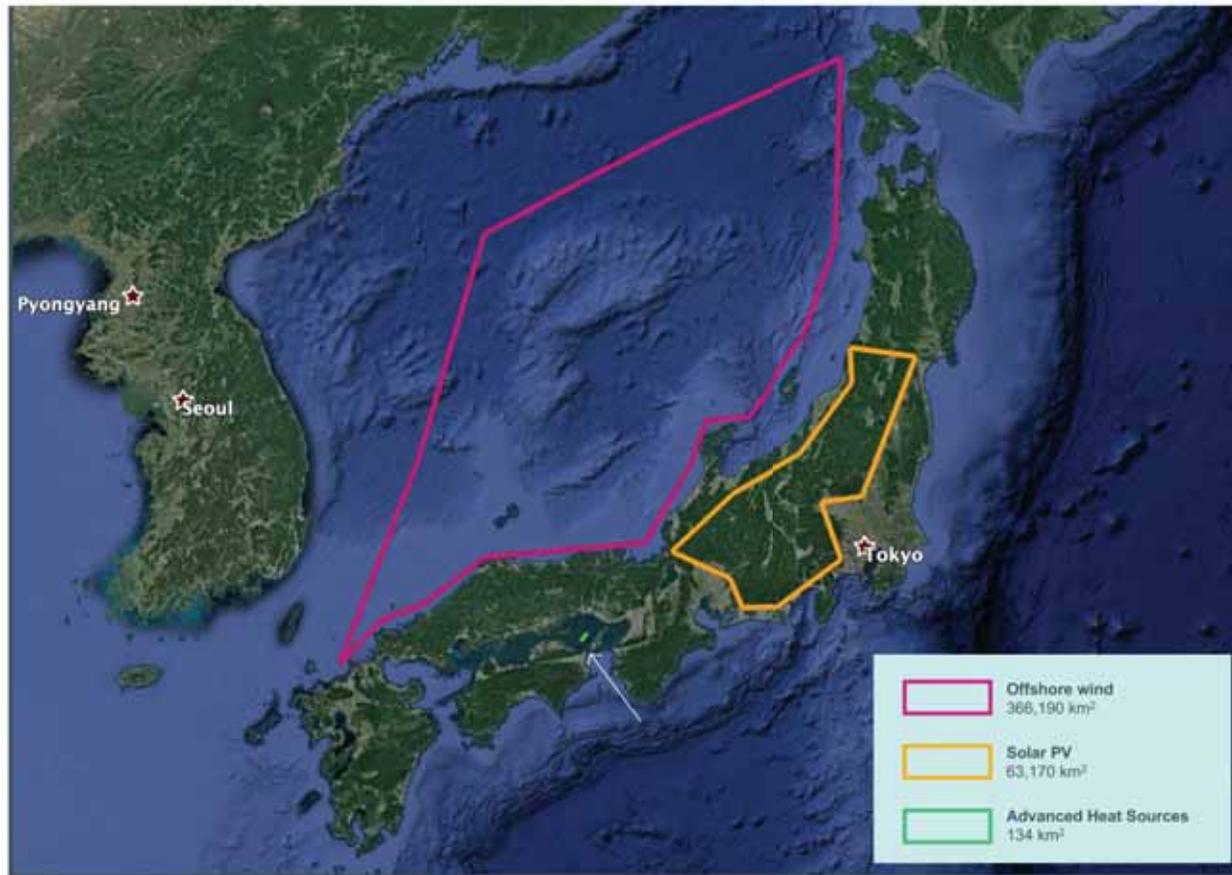
# Physical Space Constraints: A Reality Check

# Comparing area required to replace the UK's current oil consumption with hydrogen generated from either wind, solar, or advanced heat sources



Each colored outline represents the total area that would be required for the siting of each type of resource if it were to be the only one used to generate enough hydrogen to replace current oil consumption in the UK.

# Comparing area required to replace Japan's current oil consumption with hydrogen generated from either wind, solar, or advanced heat sources



Each colored outline represents the total area that would be required for the siting of each type of resource if it were to be the only one used to generate enough hydrogen to replace current oil consumption in Japan.

# Comparing area required to replace South Korea's current oil consumption with hydrogen generated from either wind, solar, or advanced heat sources



Each colored outline represents the total area that would be required for the siting of each type of resource if it were to be the only one used to generate enough hydrogen to replace current oil consumption in South Korea.

## Conclusion

Given the scale and urgency of the required clean transition combined with growth of the global energy system, all zero-carbon hydrogen production options should be pursued.

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# FPSO for Hydrogen, Power, Ammonia, Desalination



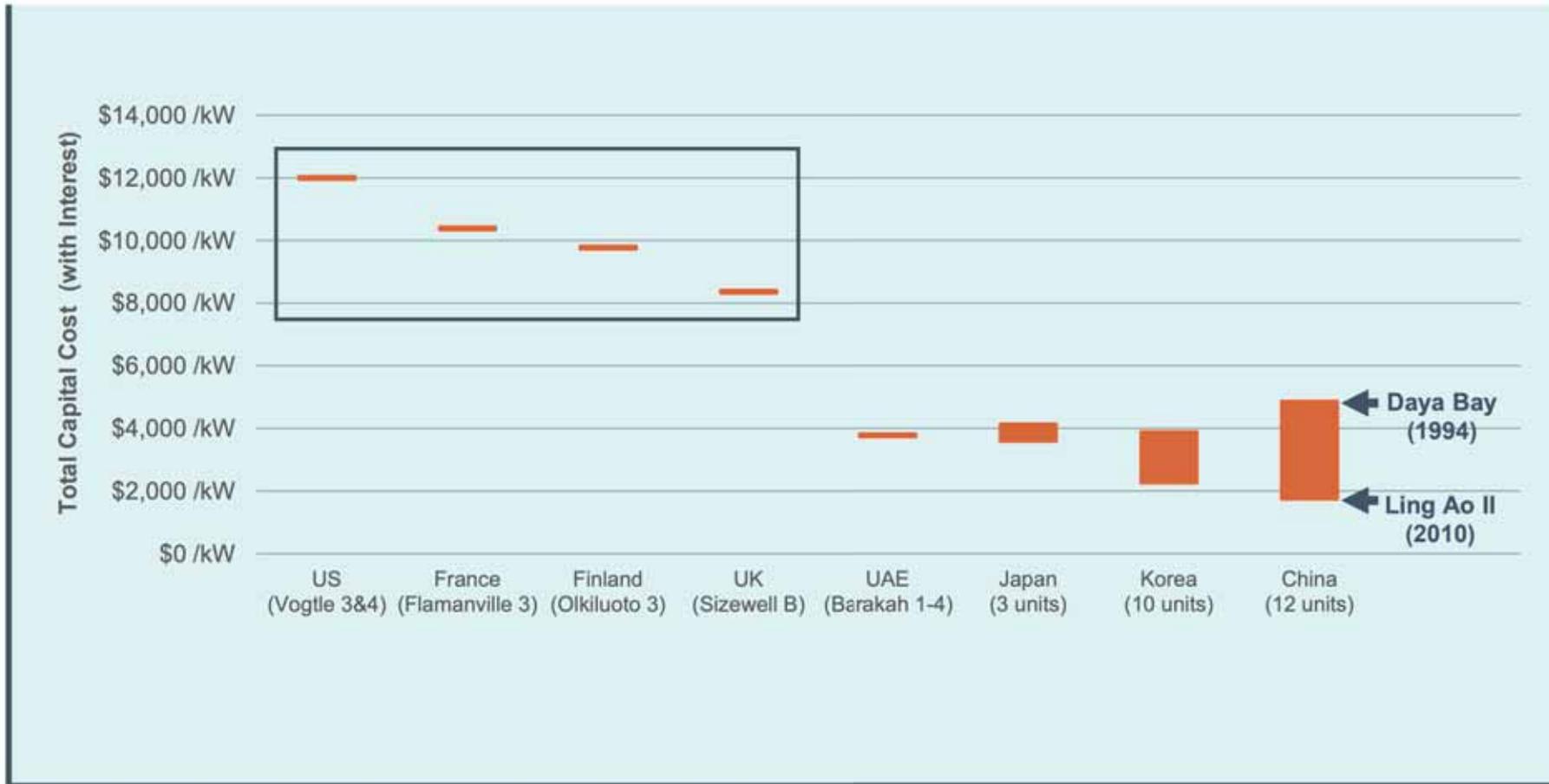
# Hydrogen Production Costs: 2050



# Cost Reduction from Shipyard Manufacturing

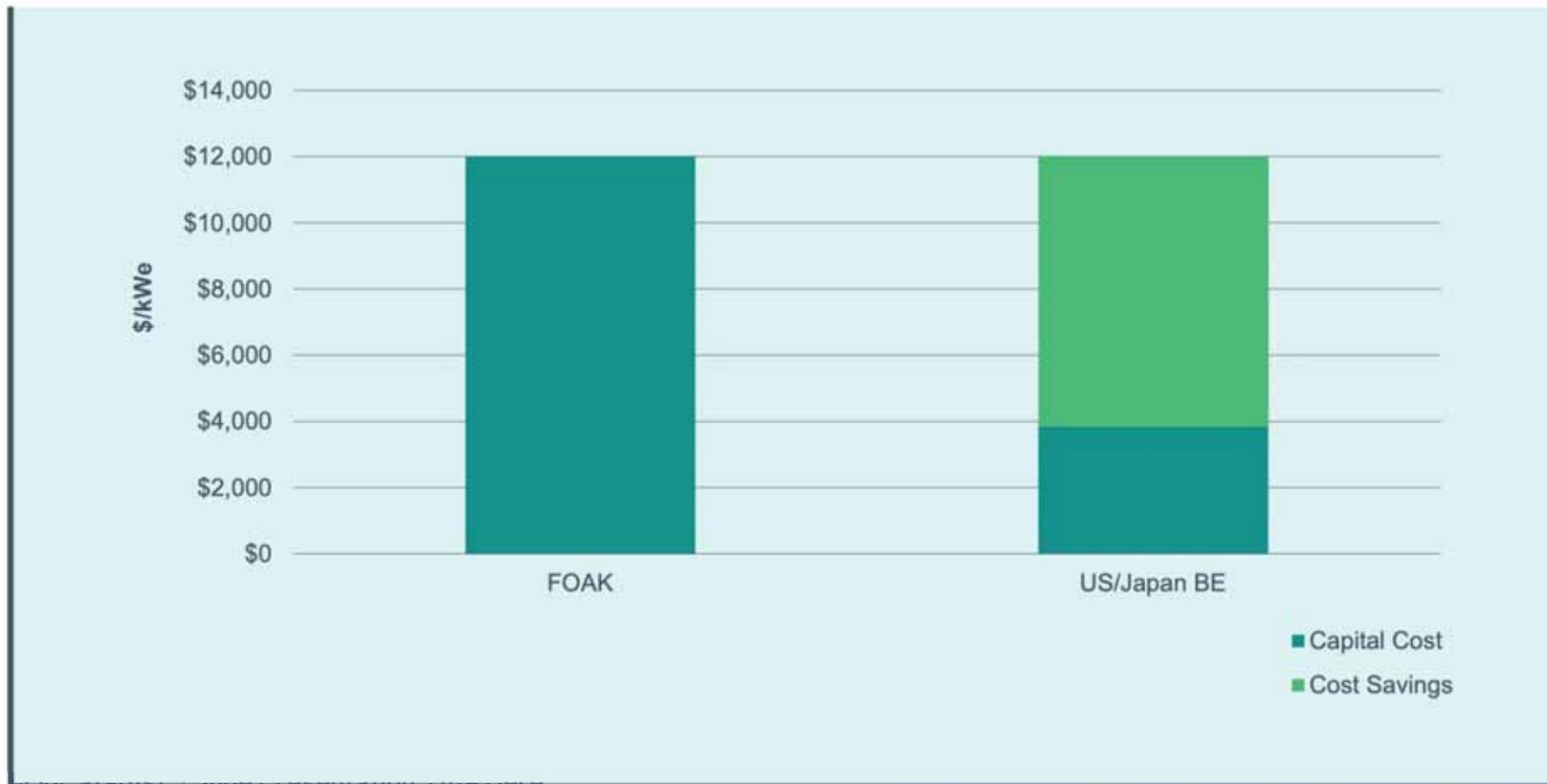
The background features a composition of geometric shapes. A large teal rectangle occupies the top-left portion. To its right is a green trapezoidal shape. Below the teal rectangle is a dark blue trapezoidal shape. The bottom-right corner is filled with a dark teal color, creating a diagonal split between the dark blue and dark teal areas.

# Costs of recent nuclear plants

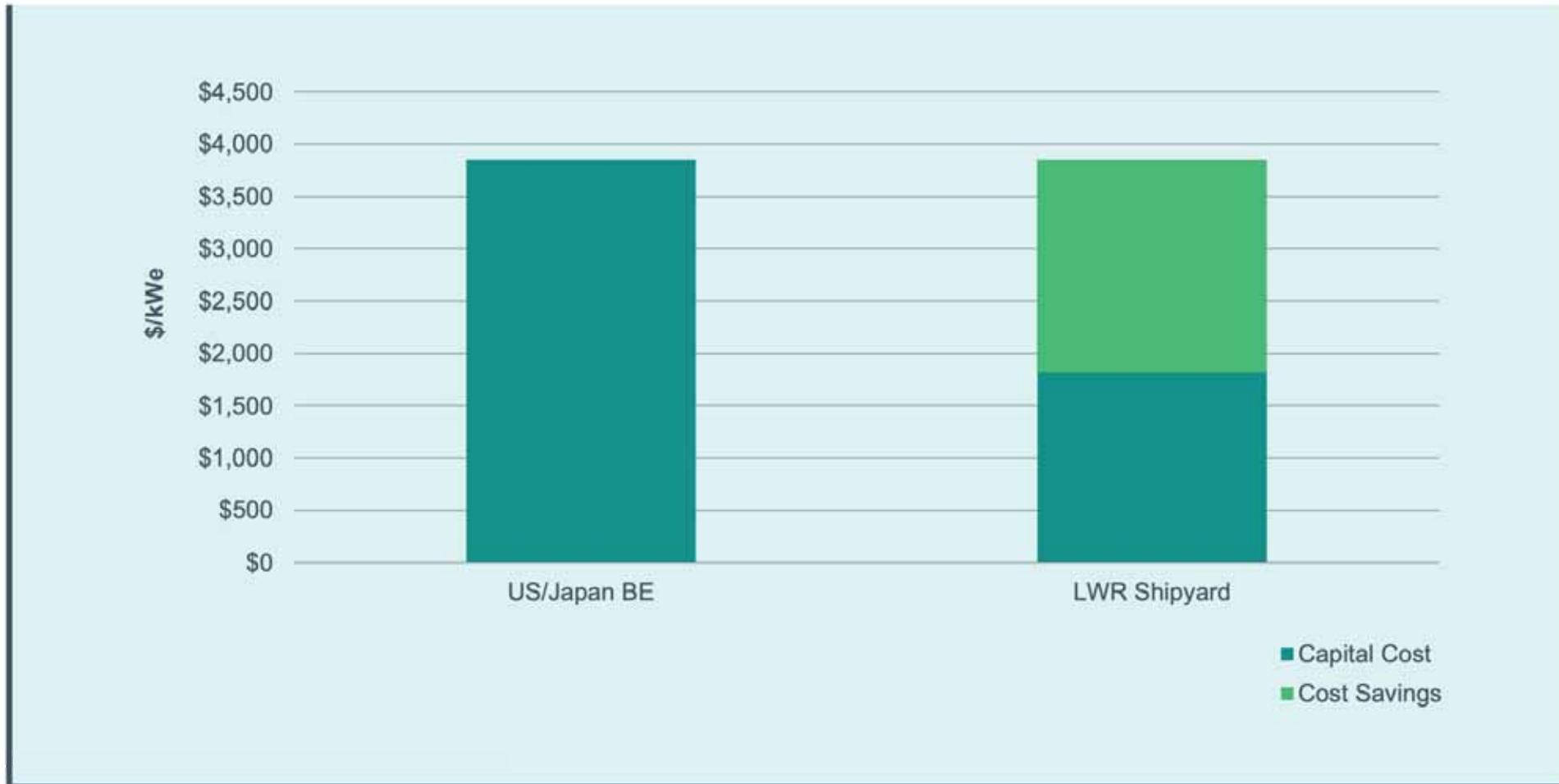


Source: [LucidCatalyst, Eric Ingersoll, Kirsty Gogan, et al., "The ETI Nuclear Cost Drivers Project: Full Technical Report," September 2020.](#)

# Cost reduction from first-of-a-kind (FOAK) to program build



# Shipyard starts and cumulative operating shipyards



# Evolution of cost reduction from first-of-a-kind construction projects to mass manufactured products

