PLANX

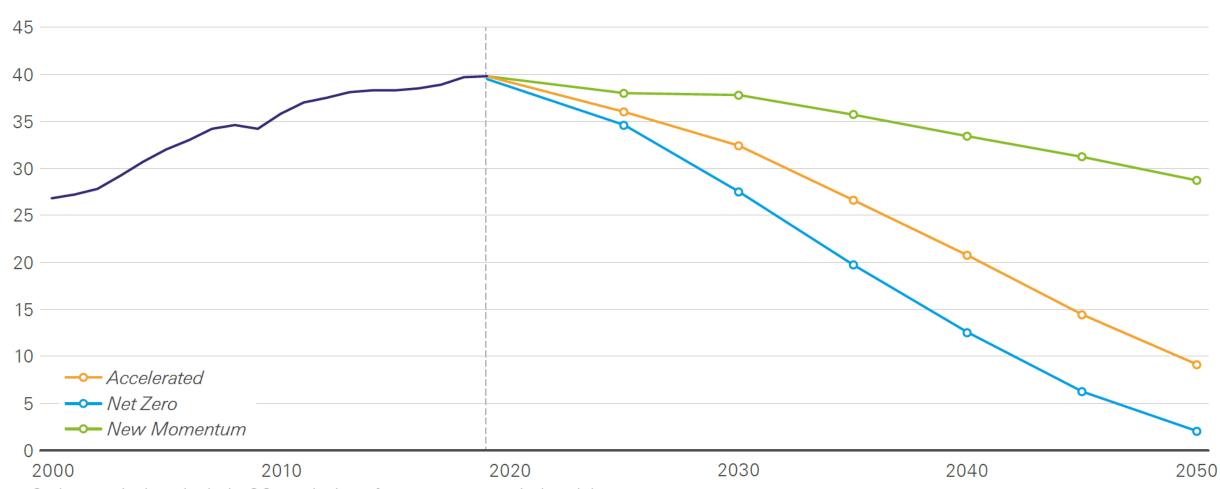
SERGEY IVLIEV

PERM SUMMER SCHOOL 2023

PLAN A: NET ZERO

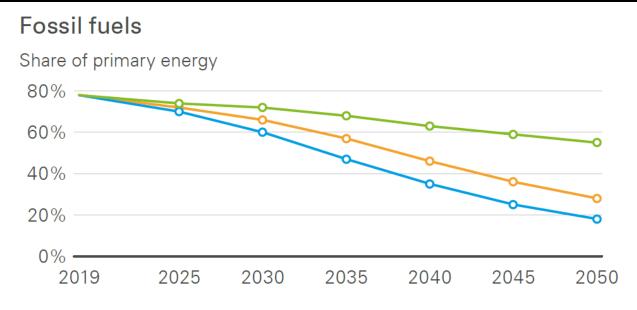
Carbon emissions

Gt of CO₂e



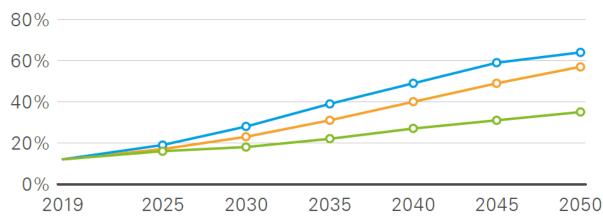
Carbon emissions include CO₂ emissions from energy use, industrial processes, natural gas flaring, and methane emissions from energy production.

PLAN A: ENERGY TRANSITION



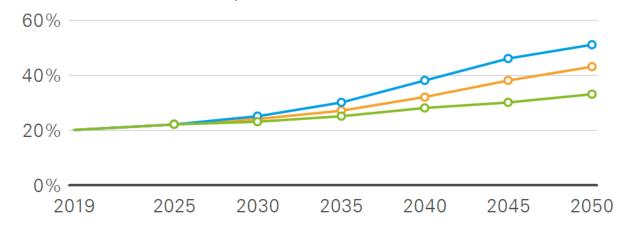
Renewables





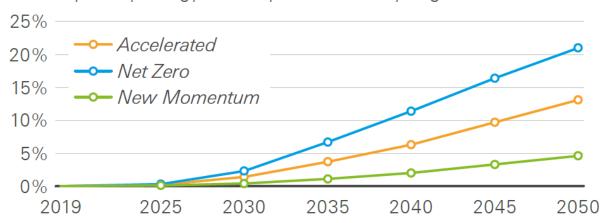
Electricity

Share of total final consumption



Low-carbon hydrogen

Share of primary energy used in production of hydrogen



PLAN A: ENERGY TRANSITION

Electricity generation by fuel

50000

40000

30000

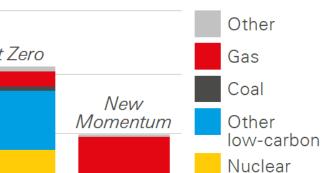
20000

10000

2019

TWh 70000 Net Zero 60000 Accelerated

2050-

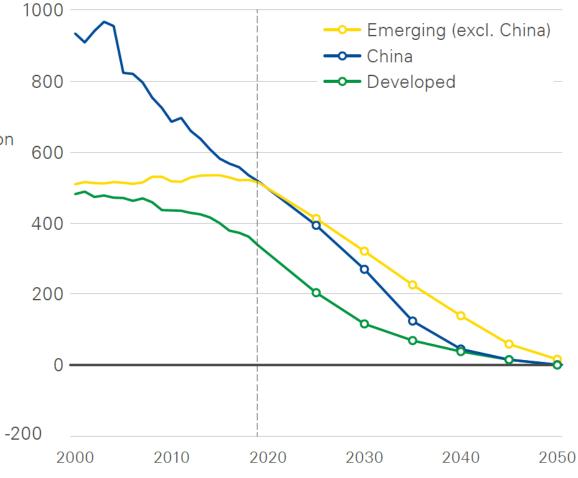




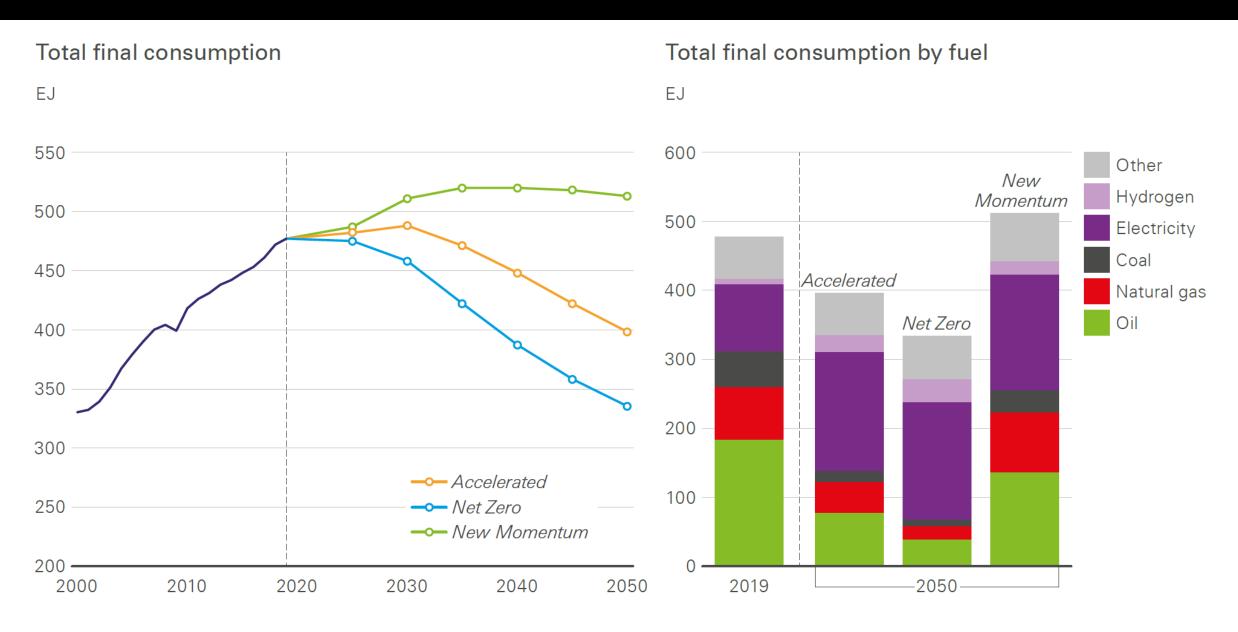


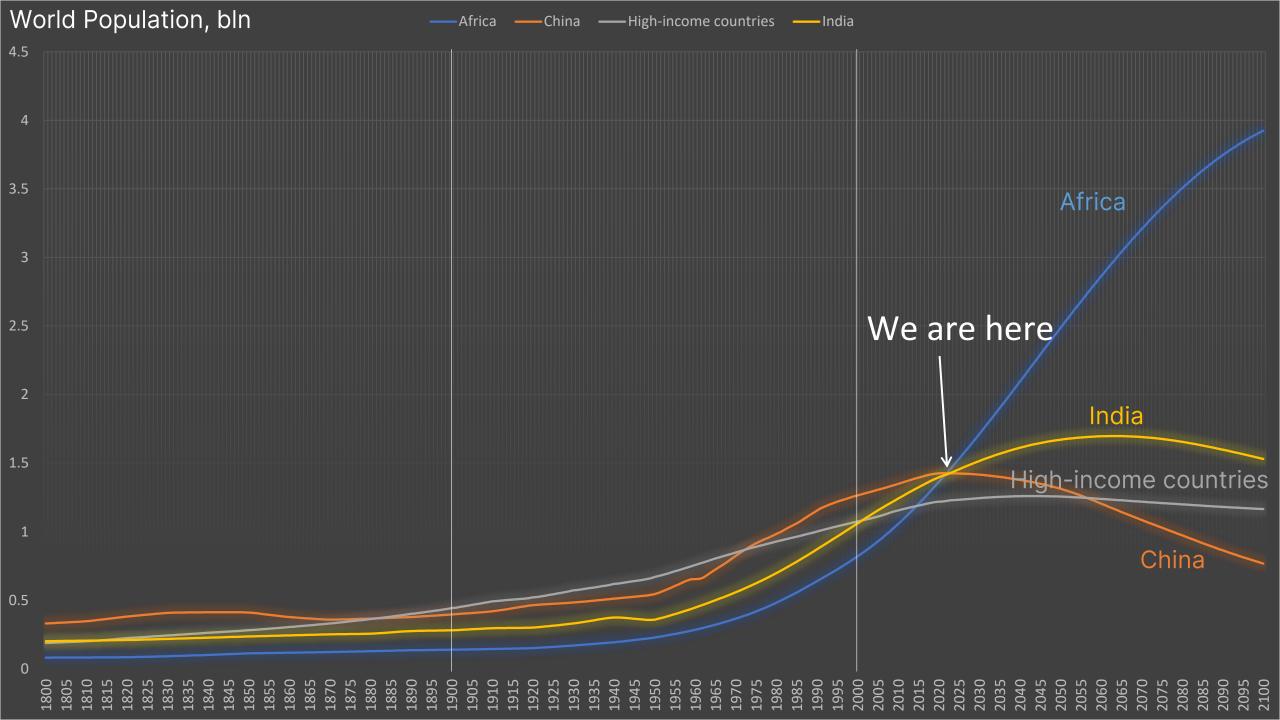
Carbon intensity of power generation in Accelerated

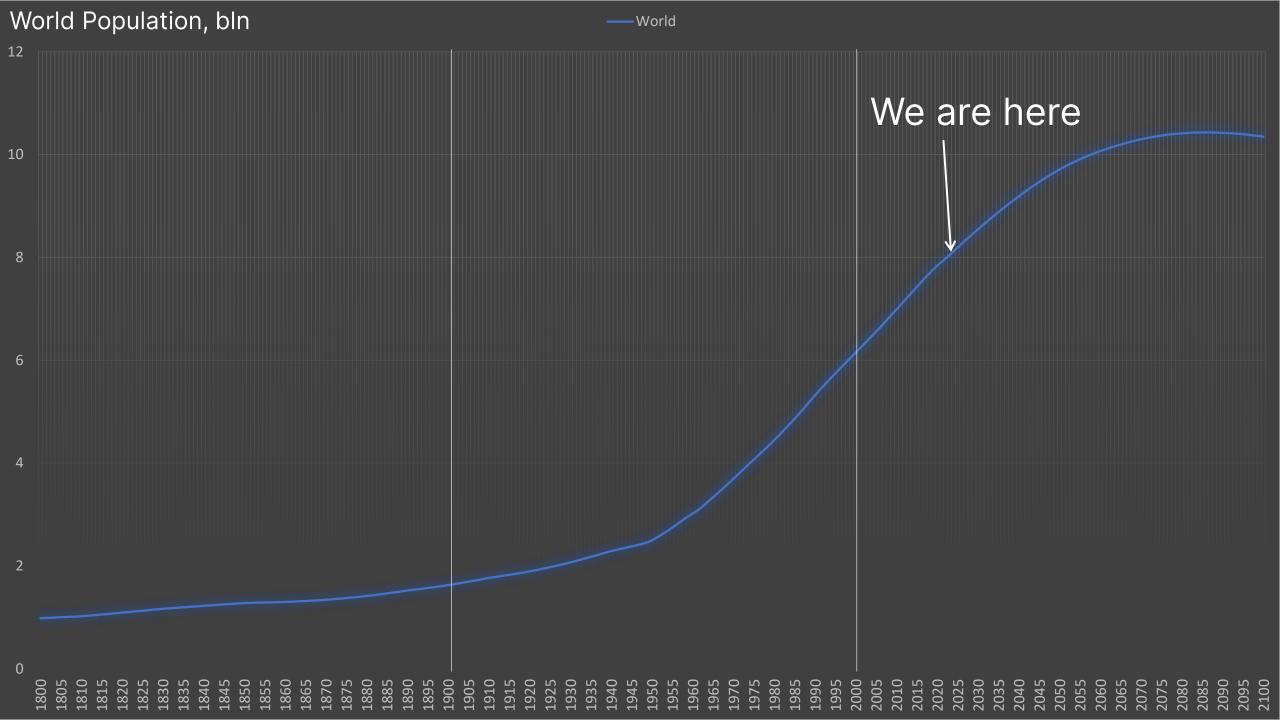
gCO₂/kWh

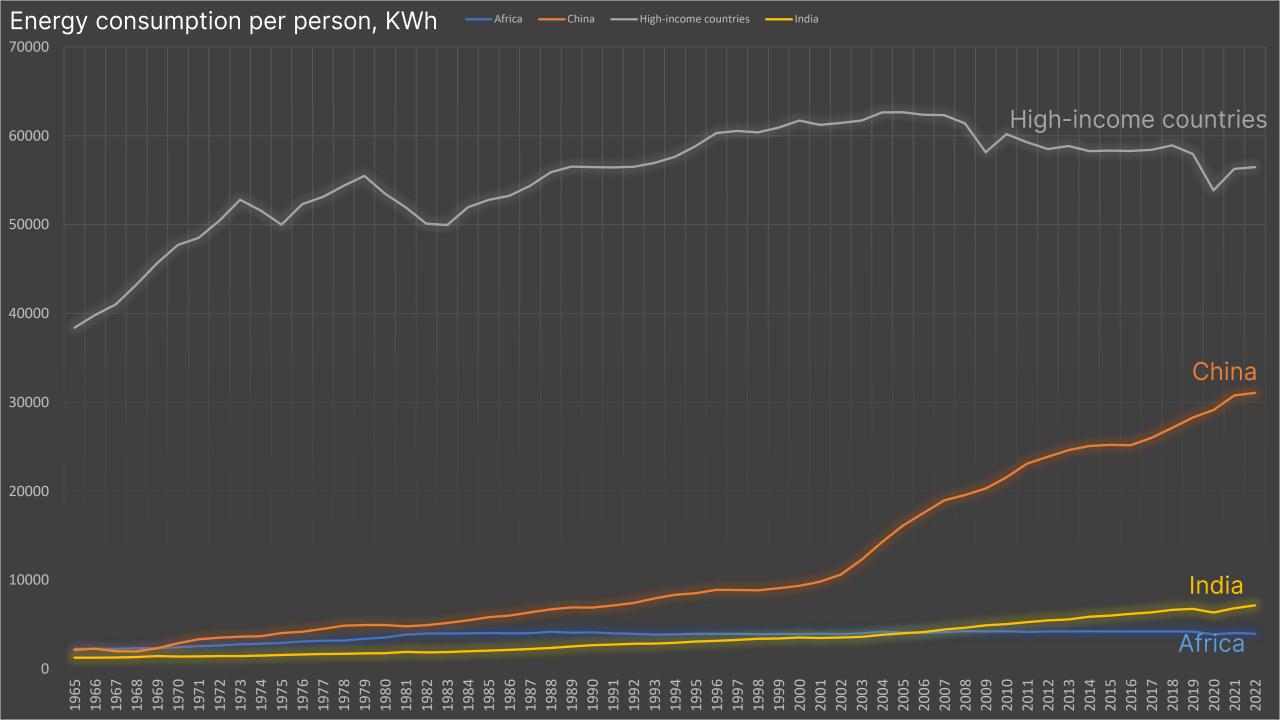


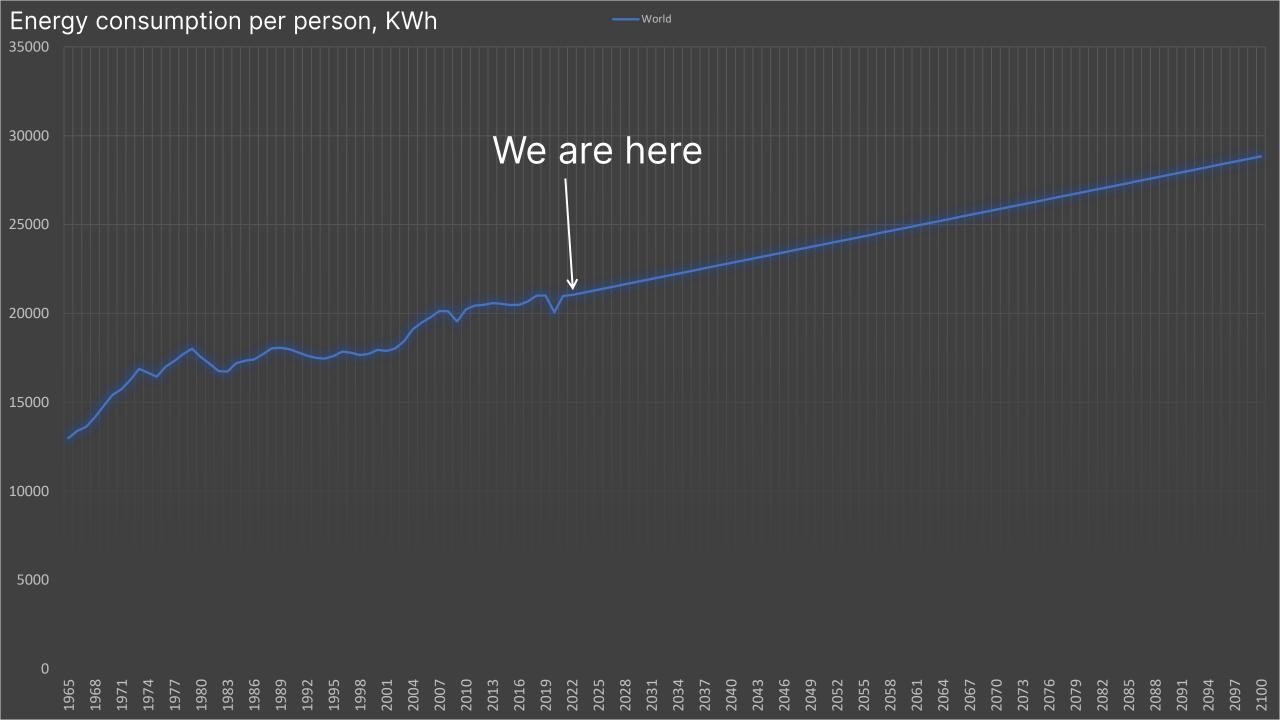
PLAN A: ENERGY TRANSITION

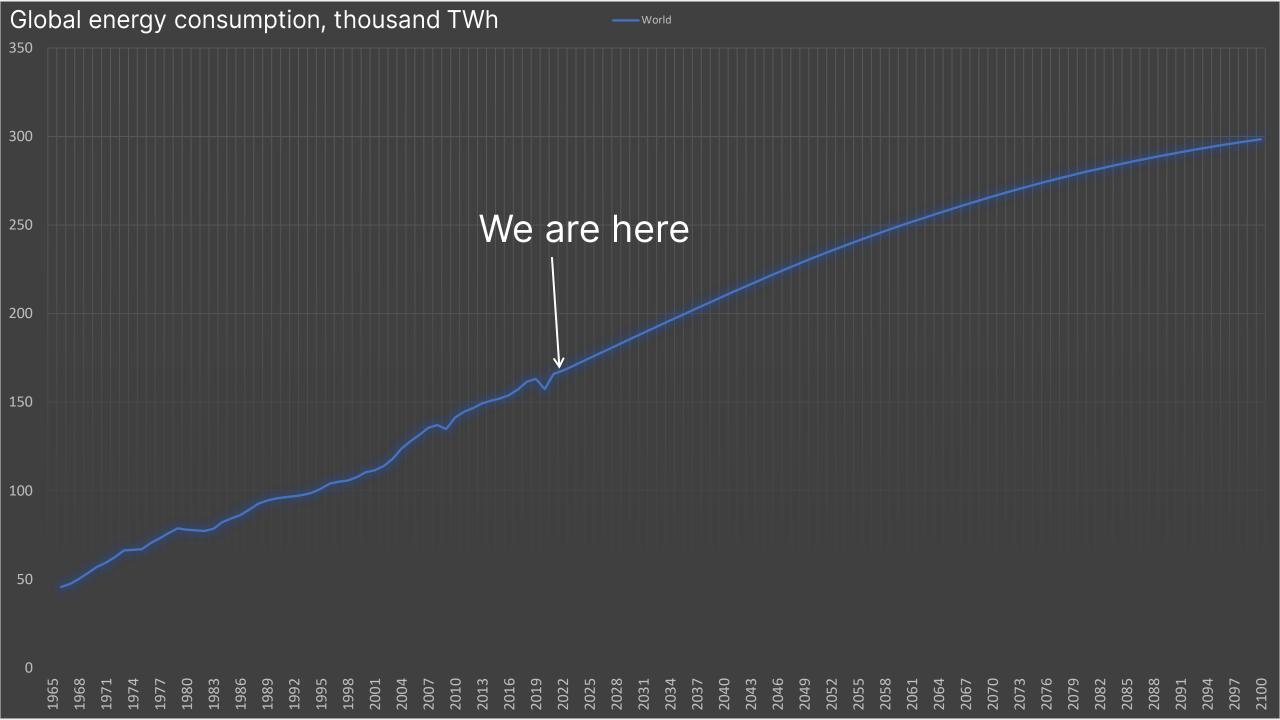








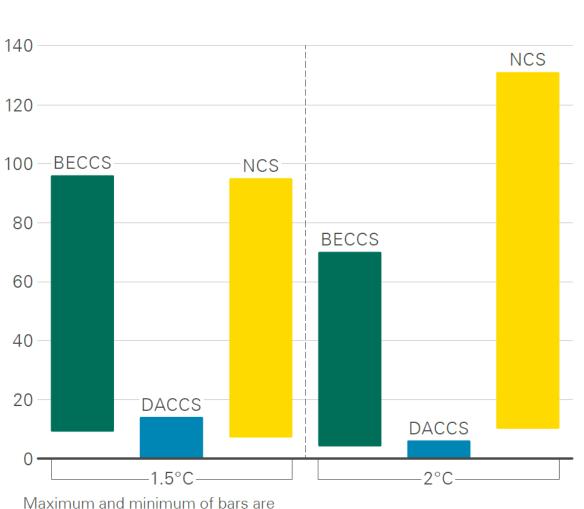




PLAN A: CARBON REMOVAL

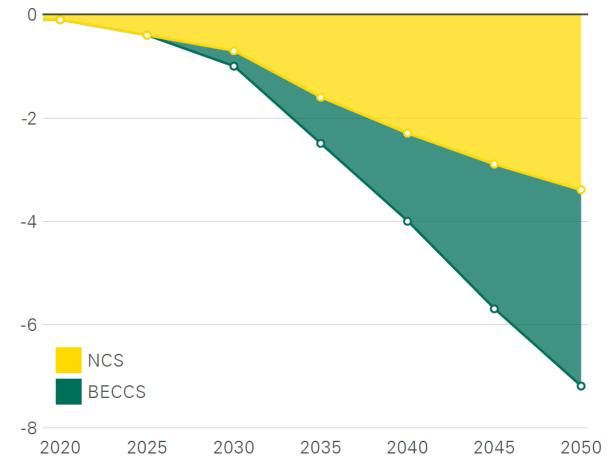
Gt CO₂





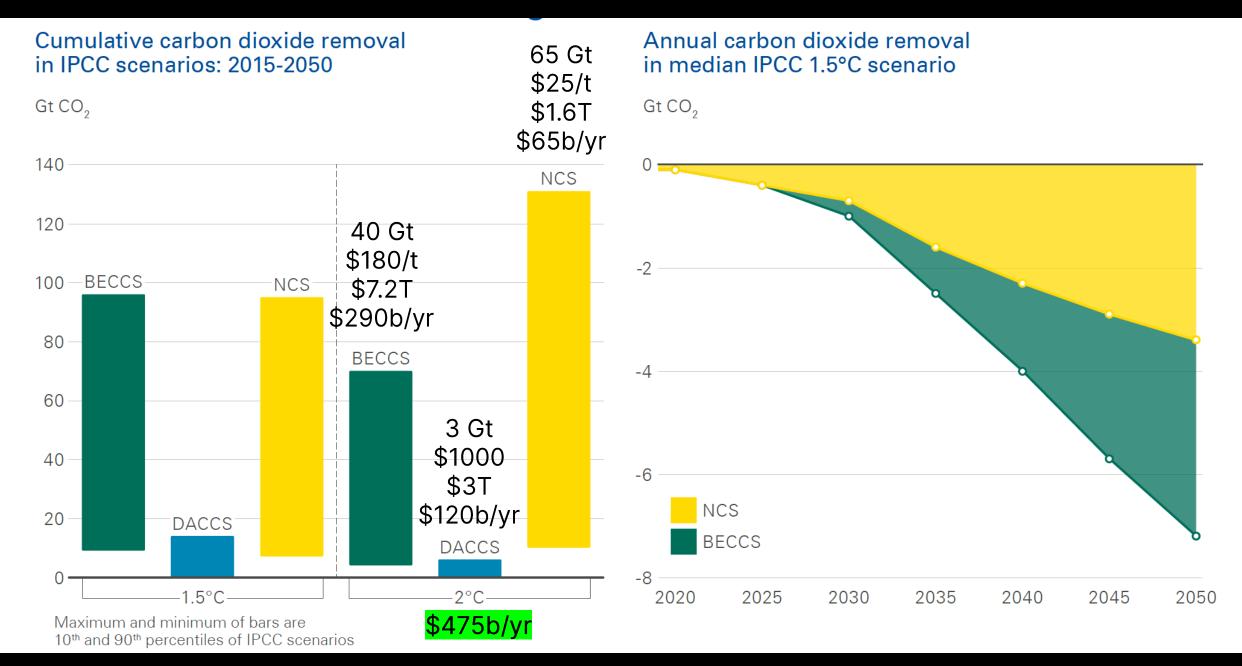
Annual carbon dioxide removal in median IPCC 1.5°C scenario

 $\mathsf{Gt}\,\mathsf{CO}_2$

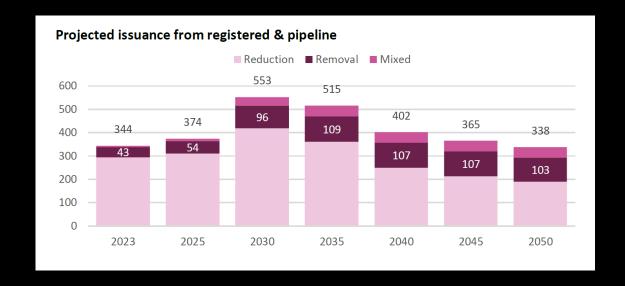


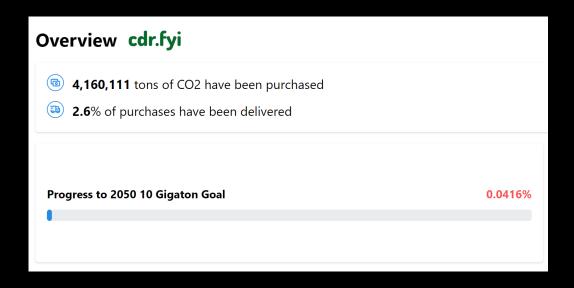
Maximum and minimum of bars are 10th and 90th percentiles of IPCC scenarios

PLAN A: CARBON REMOVAL



PLAN A: CARBON REMOVAL





- 0.1 GtCO2 NCS removals expected by 2030
- 0.7 GtCO2 needed by 2030

- 0.004 GtCO2 durable CDR purchased
- 0.3 GtCO2 needed by 2030

PLAN A DELAY?

What if we might be unable to reach Net Zero in time:

- some unexpected disaster
- some unexpected tipping point
- lower global coordination & selfish states
- Global South welfare, higher energy consumption
- humble corporate climate action, consumers not willing to pay
- not enough risk capital for frontload investment in carbon removals
- harder to abate emissions in some industries (agriculture, shipping, construction, etc.)

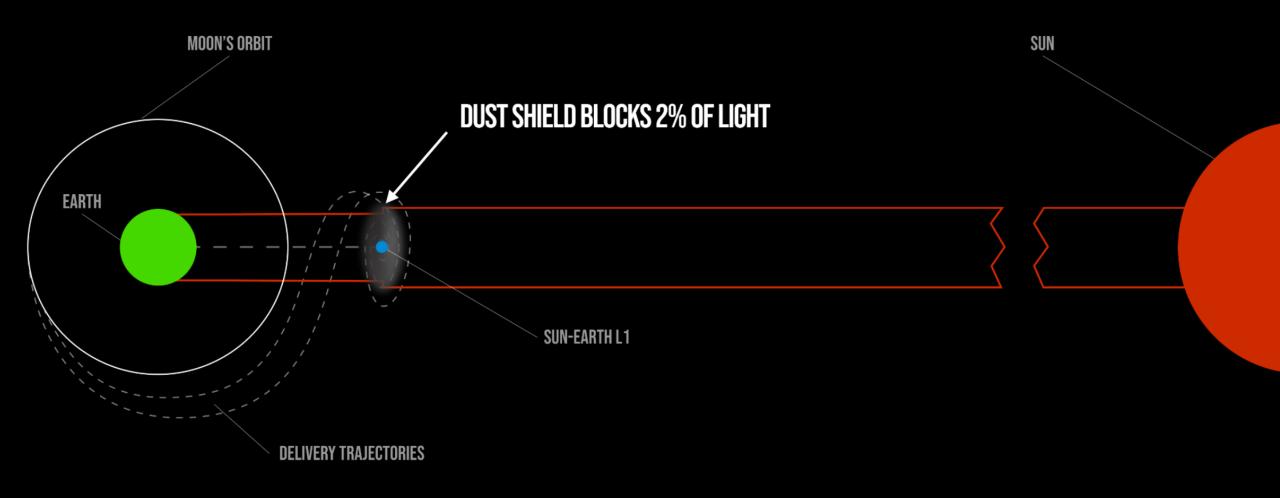
IS THERE A PLAN X THAT WE COULD USE IF NEEDED FOR DAMAGE CONTROL?

PLAN X: CRITERIA

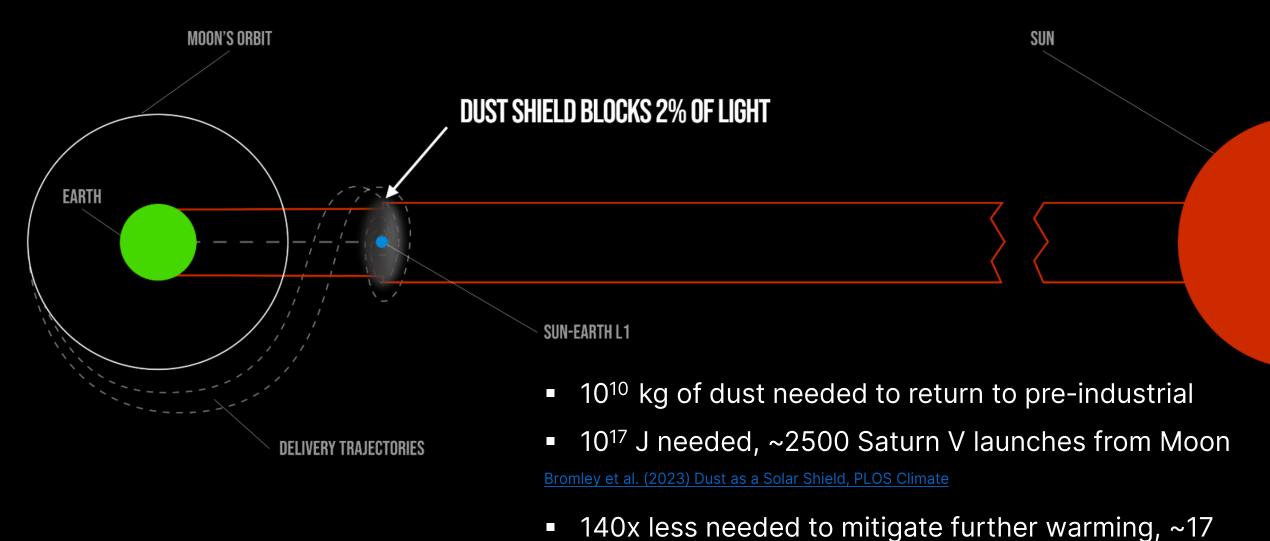
Plan X should be:

- Safe: no possible danger or permanent damage!
- Lowest cost or best investment
- Can be tested at small scale
- Discussed, assessed, publicly accepted

IDEA



IDEA

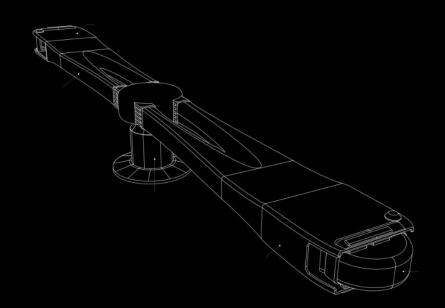


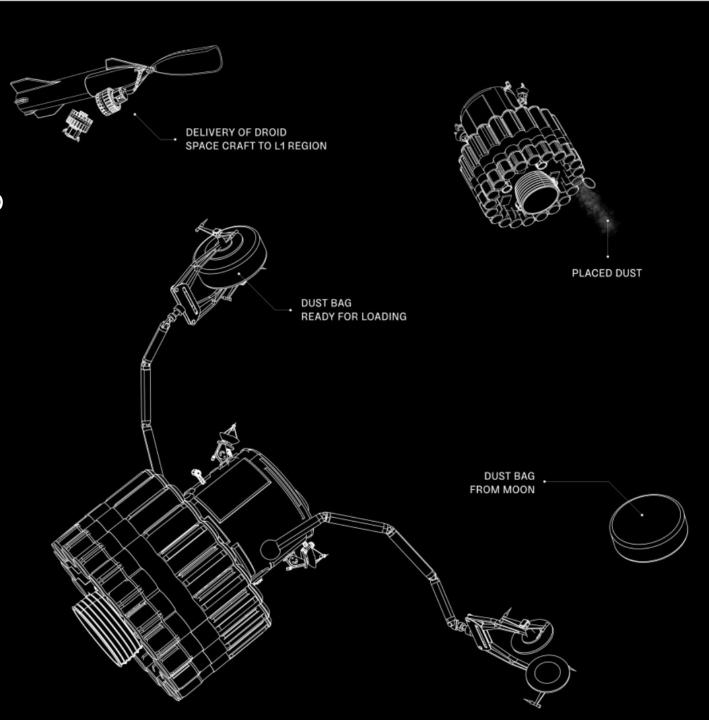
launches from Moon

Schematic illustration

HOW IT'S DONE

- 1. Lunar dust launched to the orbit using centrifuges (TRL 7) or Starship
- Interceptor robot catches it and distributes it at L1 (TRL 6)
- Maximum persistence of dust
 180 days (we want to test)





WHERE IS BEST PLACE FOR SHIELD?

	SAFETY	COST
SUN-EARTH LAGRANGE L1 (ASTROCOOL)	Drifts to sun in 180 days max (science fact)	Can use moon dust; Least amount needed; Infrastructure investment
GEOSYNCHRONOUS ORBIT (LIKE SATURN RINGS)	Lasts indefinitely! Cannot remove!	Can use moon dustMore dust neededInfrastructure investment
TROPOSPHERE/SURFACE "GEOENGINEERING"	Lasts years and will land on Earth!	— Sulfur from Earth— Maybe cheaper— Not an investment

PLAN X: CHALLENGES & BENEFITS

Challenges:

- Technical (e.g. fuel production on the Moon)
- Risks humanity and climate system, e.g. agriculture (see G1 experiment in GeoMIP)
- Government-level funding needed, e.g. ~5 \$bln Artemis lunar program)
- Governance (global coordination?)

Collateral benefits:

- Kickstart "cis-lunar" economy with infrastructure
- Global engagement towards agreed common goal
- Boost research and innovation
- Might find some valuable resources on the Moon! => Delivery to Earth

PLAN X: NEXT STEPS

- AstroCool public benefit corporation
- Crowdfunding (Gitcoin GR18)
- R&D: tech, orbits, climate modeling, risk mitigation
- Test Mission

astrocool.com



5-7 December, 2023

Slovenian Pavilion

