



## Highlight Talk Nr.5

i.FAST 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting / April 20<sup>th</sup> 2023 / Trieste, Italy

Denise Völker / DESY / i.FAST WP 11

# Content

- The Challenge
- Example: Permanent Magnets
  - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
  - Recycling
  - CoC Certification
- Next steps





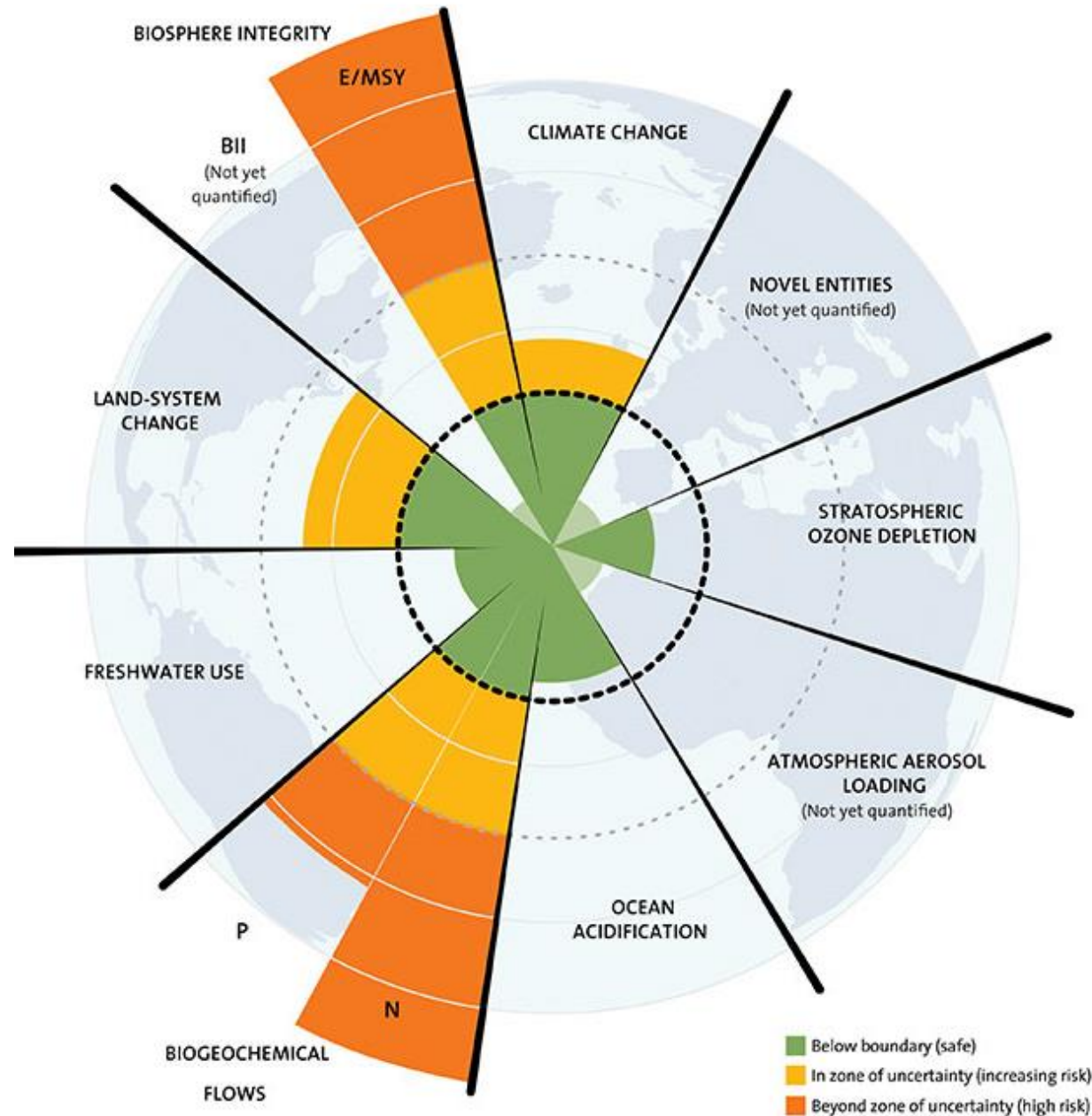
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under GA No 101004730.

# The Challenge

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# The Challenge



| Planetary Boundaries (including Climate Change)  
Credit: J. Lokrantz/Azote based on Steffen et al. 2015

# Public Perception

## Sünden für die Forschung

Expeditionen, Teleskope und Großgeräte belasten das Klima. Langsam kommt es zum Umdenken

VON RALF NESTLER

Reisen oder nicht? Diese Frage stellen sich viele Forscherinnen und Forscher. Denn: Die pandemiebedingten Beschränkungen sind weitgehend abgeschafft, sie könnten wieder durchstarten zu Expeditionen, Speziallaboren und Konferenzen. Doch die Reisen belasten das Klima und vergrößern weiter den CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck der je nach Disziplin ohnehin oft deutlich über dem Durchschnitt liegt.

Das liegt unter anderem an großen Forschungsbauten aus Beton und Stahl, die zudem viel Strom verbrauchen. Die Astronomie mit ihren Teleskopen und Rechenzentren gehört eindeutig zu den großen Emittenten. Doch auch die Teilchenphysik mit ihren Beschleunigern und die

Umweltforschung – Stichwort Expeditionslogistik – tragen zum Klimawandel bei.

Wie viel, das lässt sich kaum fassen. Der „Klimaaudruck“ einer Spiegeloptik, einschließlich Herstellung, eines Gebäudes oder von Dienstreisen, kann geschätzt werden. Studien haben daher eine gewisse Unsicherheit, können Tendenzen jedoch deutlich machen.

Demnach sind in der Astronomie die Infrastrukturen der dominierende Fak-



Sins for research

Fahrt fürs Klima. Der Polarstern hat auf der „Mosaic“-Expedition rund 7000 Tonnen Schiffsdiesel verbraucht.

Foto: dpa/AT

Brandbrief für Klimaschutz

02.09.2020, 17:34 Uhr

## Dicke Luft bei Helmholtz

Mitarbeiter der Forschungsorganisation fordern weitreichende Maßnahmen für sofortigen Klimaschutz. VON JAN KIXMÜLLER



Trouble's brewing @ Helmholtz

Die Standorte, wie hier am GFZ Potsdam, sollen klimaneutral werden. FOTO: SEBASTIAN GABSCH PINN

SPIEGEL Wissenschaft

Studie zu Emissionen

## Wie klimaschädlich darf Grundlagenforschung sein?

How climate-damaging is basic research allowed to be?

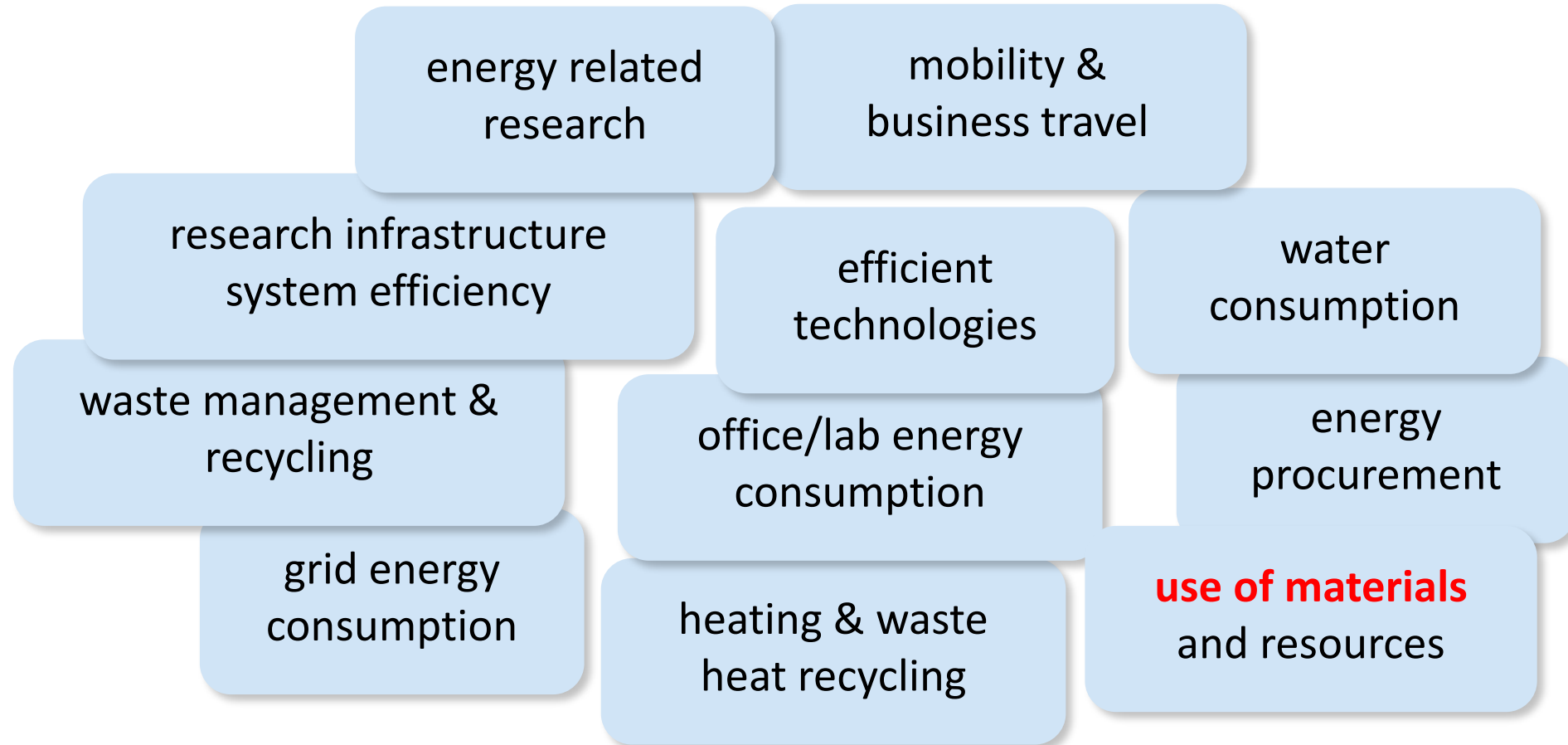
In China soll ein riesiges Neutrino-Observatorium entstehen. Schon vor Baubeginn wird über ökologische Auswirkungen diskutiert. Das Beispiel zeigt: Die Klimakrise ist bei den Astronomen und Astronominnen angekommen.

Von Christoph Seidler

16.01.2021, 19:12 Uhr



# Categories of Sustainability for RI's





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under GA No 101004730.

# Permanent Magnets

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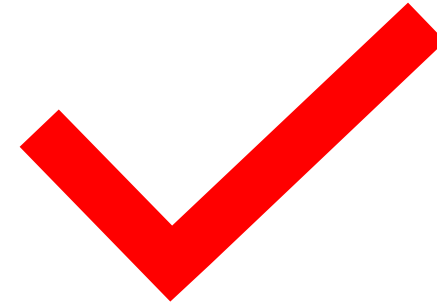
# Energy Consumption

- Increasing use of PM in new lattices
- PMs run without electricity
- High power savings

• ESRF:            before upgrade            **16.9 GWh / year**  
                      after upgrade            **8.5 GWh / year**

• PSI:             SLS                                **6.4 GWh / year**  
                      SLS2.0                            **2.6 GWh / year**

• HZB:            BESSY II                        **5.1 GWh / year**  
                      BESSY III                       **< 1.3 GWh / year**



| J.Chavanne, Permanent accelerator magnets for light sources, 5th ESSRI Workshop 2019, <https://indico.psi.ch/event/6754/contributions/18013/>

| M.Seidel, Technologies for Sustainable Accelerators, First iFAST annual meeting, 2022, <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1138690/contributions/4782721/>

| J.Völker, Overview permanent magnets at accelerator facilities, iFAST REE workshop 2023, <https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/timetable/#20230206.detailed>



# Current Situation

- Rare earths (REE) are mined and processed under destructive social and environmental conditions
- No alternative sources or certified mining and processing available
- So far no sufficient progress on recycling of old PM

Liam Young/Unknown Fields



I ORF, 2015, Auf der dunklen Seite des Fortschritts:  
<https://orf.at/v2/stories/2272650/2272651/>



I UK Guardian: article on shocking working conditions in cobalt mining, cobalt is also to be used in PM

## Children as young as seven mining cobalt used in smartphones, says Amnesty

Amnesty International says it has traced cobalt used in batteries for household brands to mines in DRC, where children work in life-threatening conditions

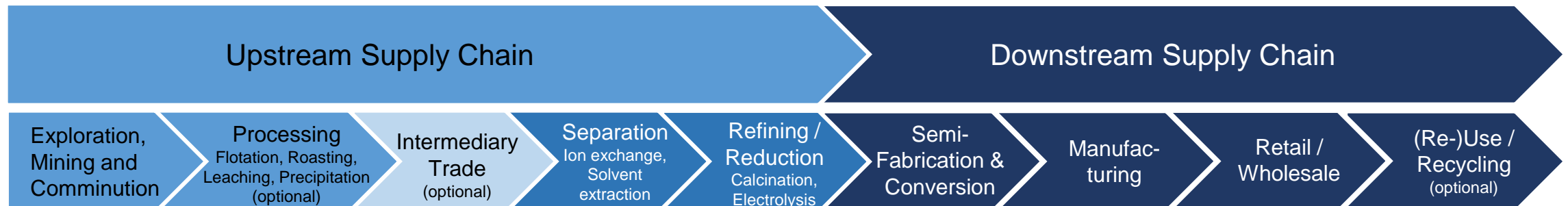
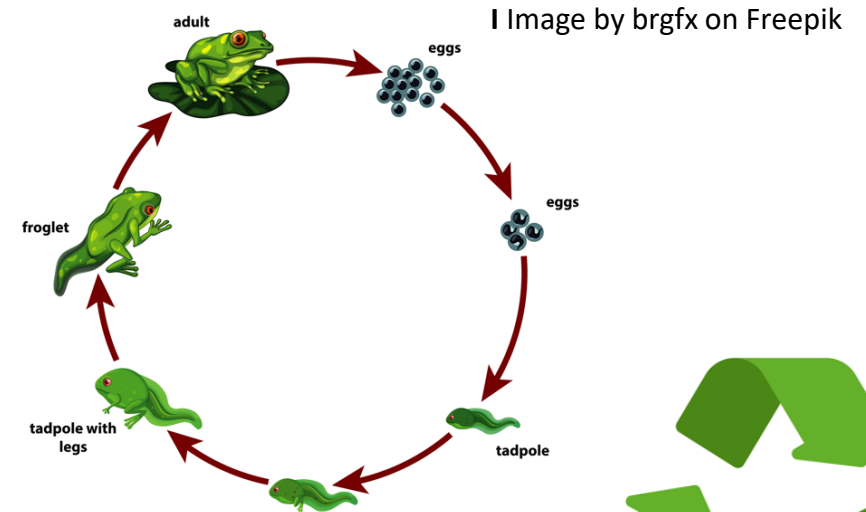


▲ A cobalt mine between Lubumbashi and Kolwezi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Photograph: Federico Scoppa/AFP/Getty Images

I Spektrum, 2020, Politik bedroht unberührte Amazonasgebiete, <https://www.spektrum.de/news/politik-bedroht-unberuehrte-amazonasgebiete/1754314>

# What to do?

- Implement life cycle management already in planning phase of new RIs
- Find best practice for recycling of these materials
- Support development of certification system for mining and processing of critical materials



I from M.Erdmann: <https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137541/>



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# Permanent Magnets → Life Cycle Assessment

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# What is LCA?

“LCA is a tool for the analysis of the **environmental** burden of **products** at all stages in their **life cycle**”

+ Social

+ Governance



European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Cristobal-Garcia, J., Pant, R., Reale, F., et al., *Life cycle assessment for the impact assessment of policies*, Publications Office, 2017, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2788/318544>



# What is being looked at?

## Indicator

- Climate Change Potential (Global Warming)
- Eutrophication Potential (Over-fertilization)
- Photochemical Ozone Depletion Potential (Summersmog)
- Ozone Depletion Potential (Ozone hole)
- Acidification Potential land and ocean (Acid rain)
- Human toxicity
- Ecotoxicity
- Abiotic Resource Depletion (Resource scarcity)
- Water scarcity
- Land use

GWP

EP

POCP

ODP

AP

HTP

FAETP / MAETP / TETP

ADP

## Unit

kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

kg P eq./kg N eq.

kg Ethene eq.

kg CFC-11 eq.

kg SO<sub>2</sub> eq.

kg 1,4-DCB eq.

kg 1,4-DCB eq.

kg Cu eq.

m<sup>3</sup> world eq.

m<sup>2</sup>a

# Neodymium

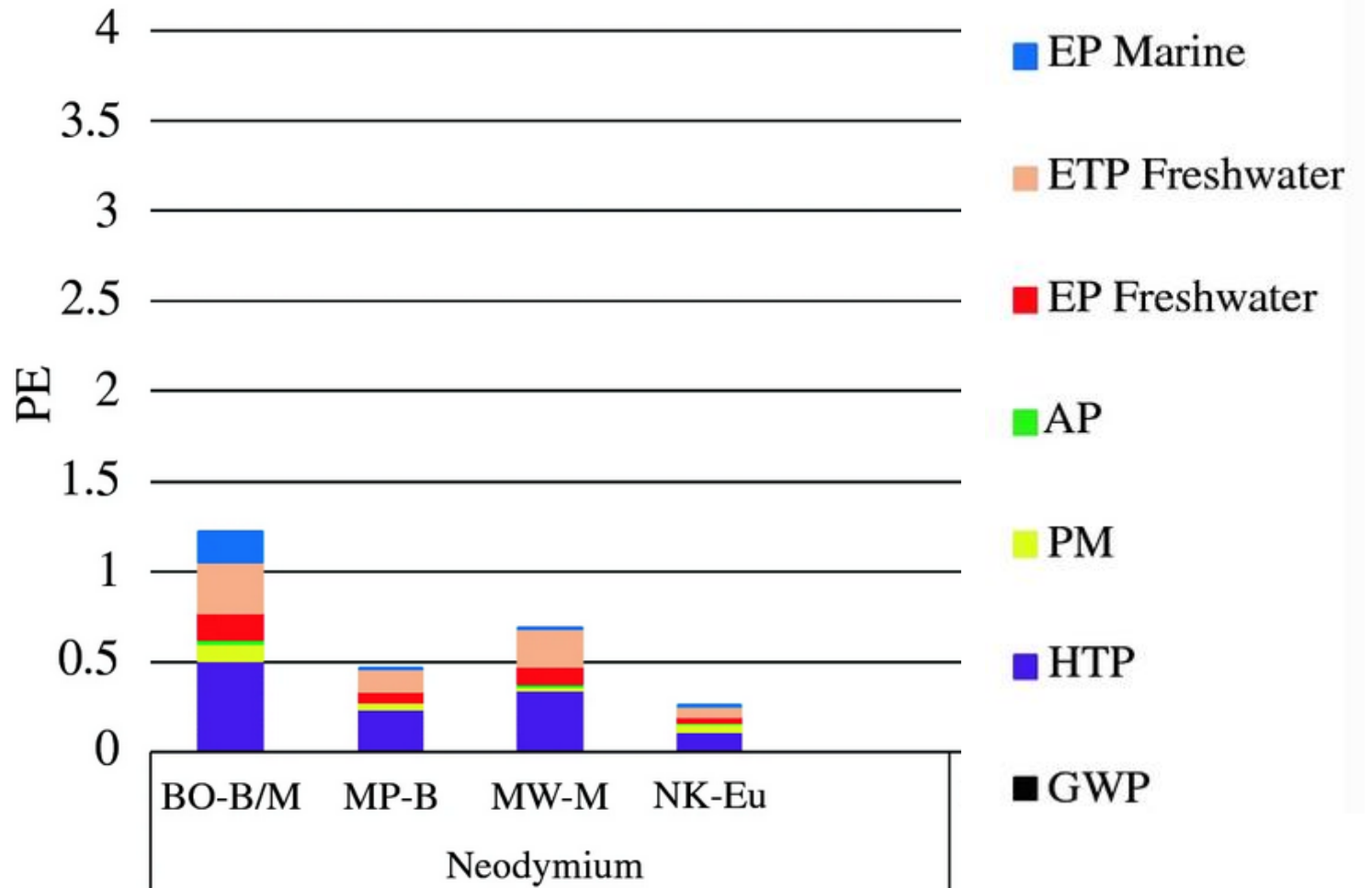
Normalized impacts of 1 kg of neodymium.

BO-B/M: Bayan Obo bastnäsite/monazite (China)

MP-B: Mountain Pass bastnäsite (U.S.)

MW-M: Mt. Weld monazite (Australia/Malaysia)

NK-Eu: Norra Kärr eudialyte (Sweden)



P. Zapp, A. Schreiber, J. Marx and W. Kuckshinrichs: Environmental impacts of rare earth production; MRS Bulletin 2022 Vol. 47 Issue 3 Pages 267-275



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# Permanent Magnets → Recycling

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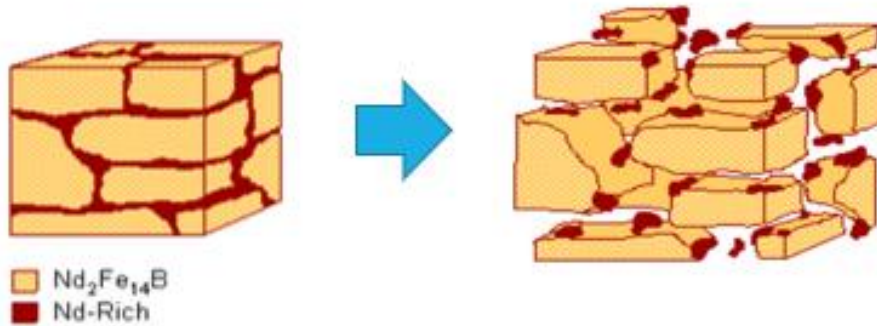


# Rare Earth Recycling

## Short loop

### Recycling is technically feasible

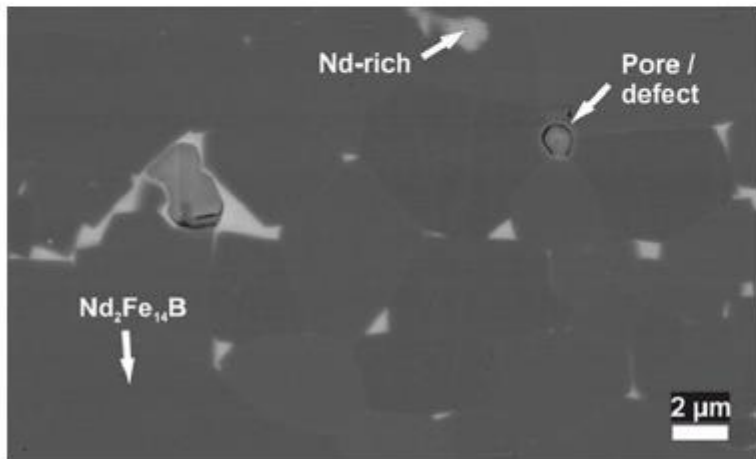
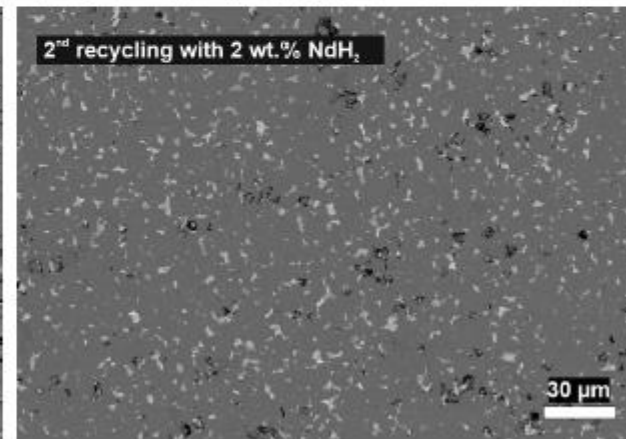
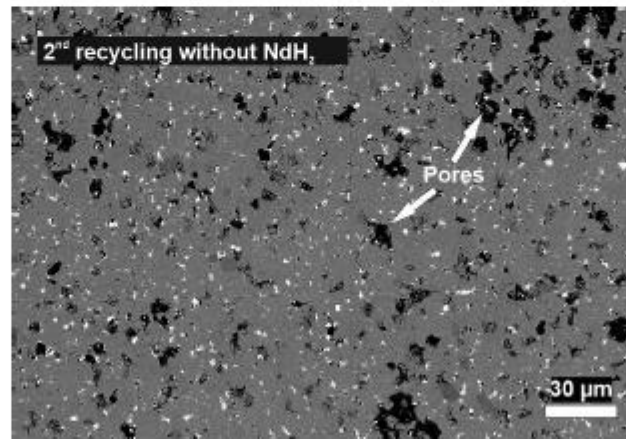
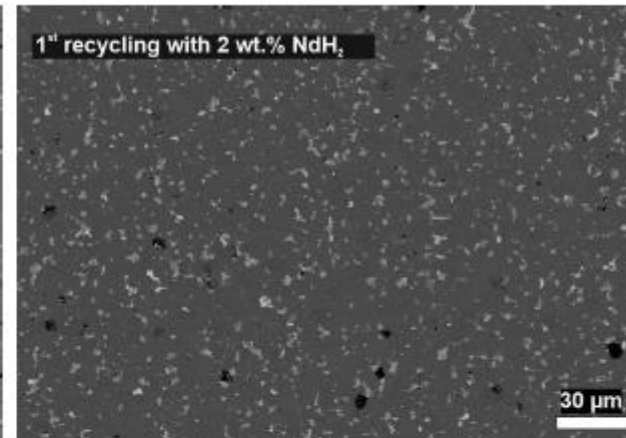
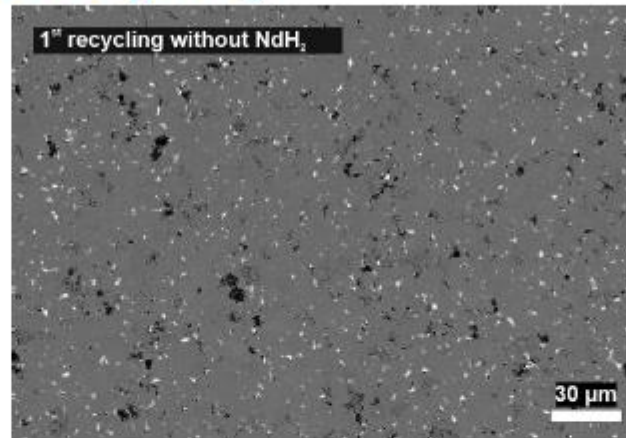
- High yield
- High quality
- Low carbon footprint



# Rare-earth permanent magnet recycling

## Sintered magnets multiple recycling

- Number of pores increases from scrap magnet to 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> recycled one
- NdH<sub>2</sub> leads to a decrease of porosity and increase in density

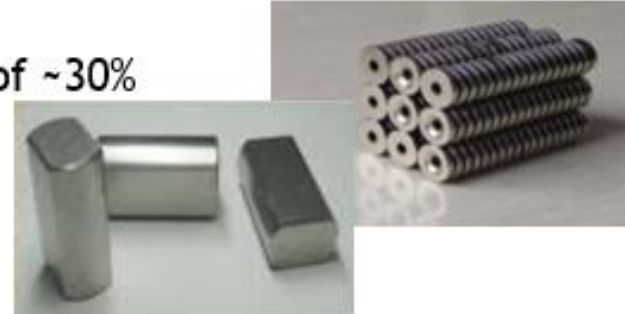


# RE Magnets Recycling

## Technical issues

Other technology metals (Ag, Pt, Pd) have recycling rates of ~30%

- Recycling rate of Nd is <1%
  - Large diversity of End-of-Life Magnets:
    - SmCo, Ferrite, NdFeB....
    - no design for recycling
  - Underdeveloped recycling schemes



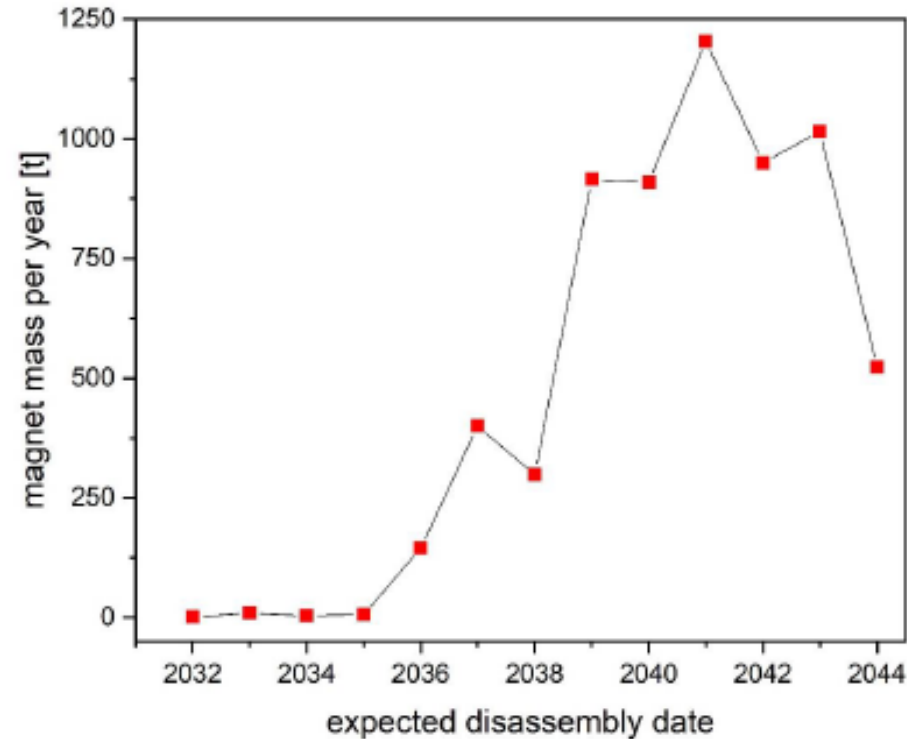


# Rare-earth permanent magnet

## Wind turbine application

### Scrap magnets at the EoL from wind turbines in Germany

- Wind turbines seems to be a great candidate for scrap magnets
  - Huge amount of magnets per device (approx. 500 kg per MW)
  - Big block magnets
  - Homogeneity in chemical composition
  - No dissipation losses
  - Wind turbines can be tracked easily
- First significant amount of PM driven turbines will be disassembled in the mid 30<sup>th</sup> in Germany
- Circular economy for magnets from wind turbines needs to be implemented when the device reach the EoL



I from J.Gassmann:  
<https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137452/>



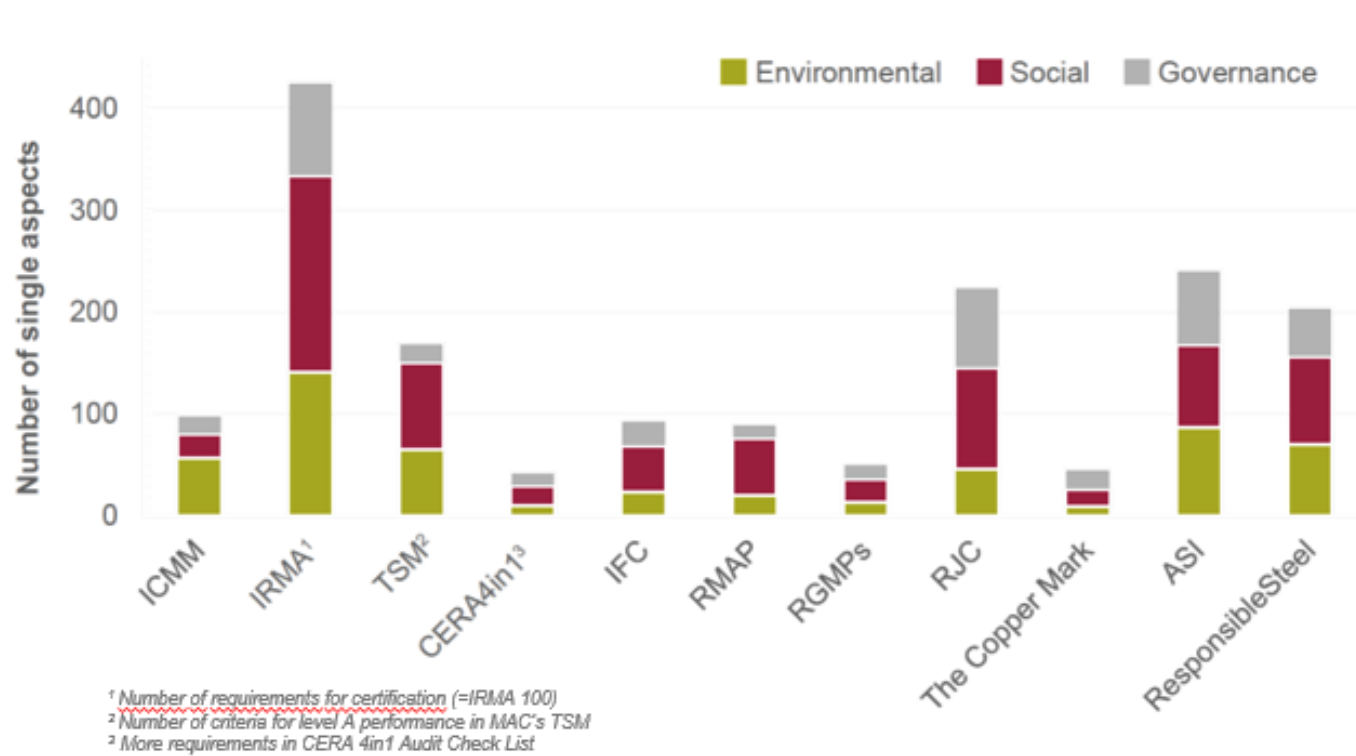
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# Permanent Magnets → Certification/Auditing

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# Voluntary Sustainability Standard Systems for Mineral Resources

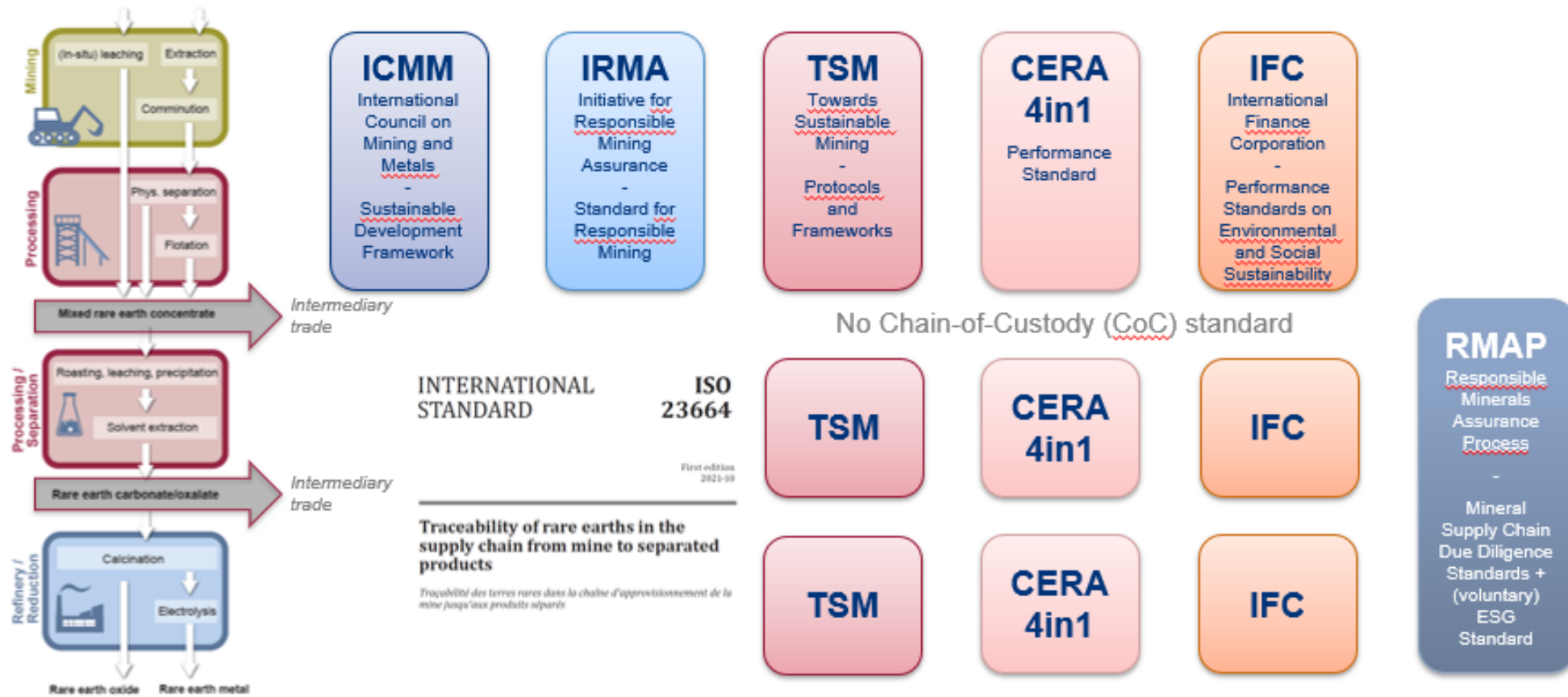


© BGR (2022) – Sustainability Standard Systems for Mineral Resources – A Comparative Overview



I from M.Erdmann:  
<https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137541/>

# General Applicability of Standard Systems\* for the Rare Earth Supply Chain



\*Standard systems that have been analyzed in BGR (2022) – Sustainability Standard Systems for Mineral Resources – A Comparative Overview

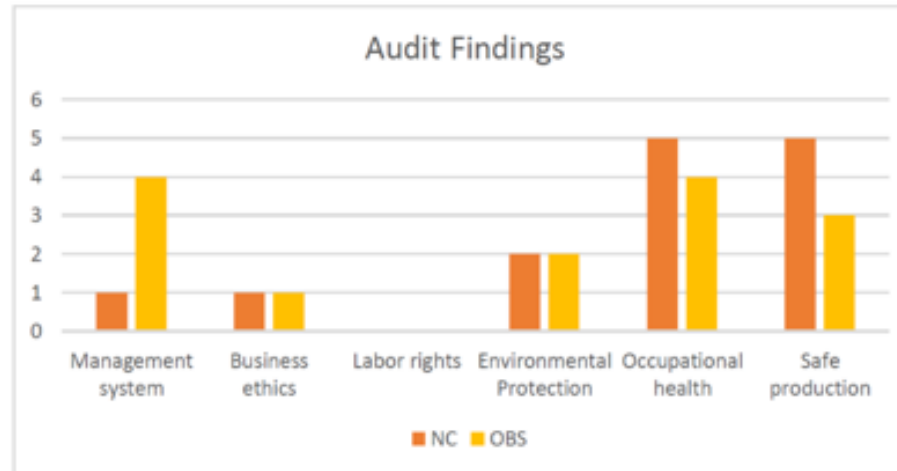
I from M.Erdmann:  
<https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137541/>



# Step 5: Certification Audit



CSR element	Full points	Applicable points	Scores	%	5 grading system
Management System	200	200	122	61%	3.05
Business Ethics	50	40	32	80%	4
Labor Rights	150	120	120	100%	5.00
Environmental Protection	250	215	181	84%	4.21
Occupational Health	300	200	121	61%	3.03
Safe Production	550	395	333	84%	4.22
Total	1500	1170	909	78%	3.88



Created by: Lutz Berners | 07 February 2023 | DESY Workshop on Magnets  
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12 | from L. Berners:  
<https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137504/>



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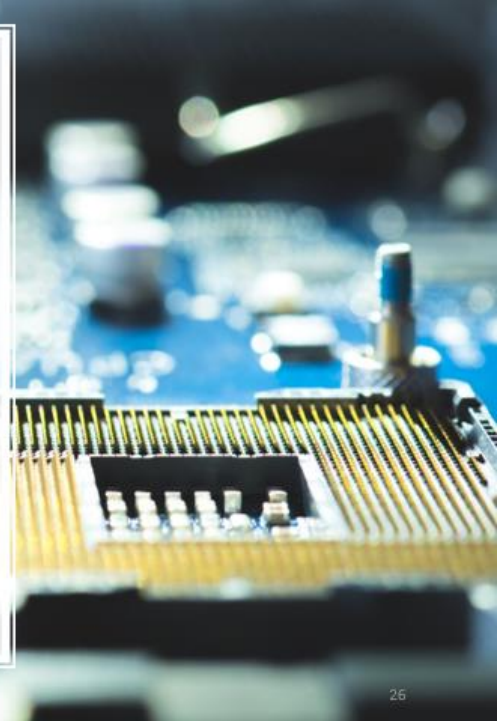
# Next Steps

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# Next steps LCA

- Analyse existing LCA on rare earth
- Develop further down the supply chain
- Start LCA on other (easier) technical components with better data available → electronics



Database and PCR (Product Category Rules)

- Database at GaBi LCA software - Extension Electronics and ECOINVENT 3.8
- Decide on the available relevant Product Category Rule – PCR at EPDItaly
  - PCR EPDItaly007 - Electronic and Electrical Products and Systems
  - Sub PCR EPDItaly011 – Electronic and Electrical Products and Systems - Meters

25

I from A.Lotan: <https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137465/>

# Next steps Recycling

- Include questions of RC already in design
- Help make REE recycling a successful business case
- Cooperation with institutes and industry developing REE RC



European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Cristobal-Garcia, J., Pant, R., Reale, F., et al., *Life cycle assessment for the impact assessment of policies*, Publications Office, 2017, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2788/318544>

# Next steps Certification

- Raise awareness
- Get better data/transparency
- develop and establish a first set of criteria to be specified in the procurement tenders → together
- start with transparency, auditability and initial questions on the biggest issues
- become more stringent over time
- Support political processes for CoC Certification

## Approaches for Sustainable Raw Material Supply Chains



- Governance in resource rich countries
- Technological development
- Commitment to international standards
- Business initiatives in the mining industry
- etc.

- Regulations
- Supply chain initiatives
- Pilot projects from OEMs
- etc.

I from M.Erdmann: <https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/contributions/137541/>

# Scources

- Infos taken from several presentations given at the iFAST Workshop “Critical Materials and Life Cicly Management: The example of Rare Earths – curse or blessing” 06.-08.02.2023 at DESY; indico: <https://indico.desy.de/e/ree>

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## THANK YOU!



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