

Sustainability Studies for CLIC

Benno List

CLIC Project Meeting 7.12.2022

Sustainability: What It Is

OBJECT OF CONTRACT OF CONTRAC

Development that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs and aspirations. (WCED, 1987)

WCED (World Commission for Environment and Development) (1987) *Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.





07.12.2022



Cover of the "Brundtland Report" 1987

Our World in Data Demographers expect rapid population growt

7 billion

6 billion

Sustainability Considerations

Accelerators for High Energy Physics are at the leading edge of technology: beam energy, intensity, luminosity...

Ressource conservation is paramount:

- Tunnel length -> construction cost
- Power consumption -> operating costs

Sustainability adds new cost measures: e.g. CO₂, rare earth usage

Approaches to increase sustainability

Overall system design

- Compact (short) accelerator -> high gradient
- Energy efficient -> low losses
- Effective -> small beam sizes

Subsystem and component design, e.g.

- High-efficiency cavities and klystrons
- Permanent magnets
- Heat-recovery in tunnel linings

Sustainable operation concepts

- Recycle energy (heat recovery)
- Adapt to regenerative power availability
- Exploit energy buffering potential



Overall System Design



С

Challenge: Achieve target energy and luminosity with least possible amount of ressources

Conserve ressources for construction:

compact -> high acceleration gradient

Conserve ressources in operation:

- Energy-efficiency (limit losses in cavity walls): superconducting RF – ILC high frequency & ultra-short pulses: CLIC
- Effectiveness: maximum luminosity per charge
 -> nanobeam technology

ILC and CLIC:

- different solutions to the efficiency problem
- Final power consumption similar

Center-of-Mass Energy [TeV]







Optimization of Components and Subsystems













Ultra low R/Q Cavities + High efficiency klystrons => Tremendous Saving!

Reduced power -> reduced operating cost without large investment penalty



CLIC DRs: power reduction due to new design



A. Grudiev, CLIC Project Meeting 21.11.2021 https://indico.cern.ch/event/1101548/contributions/4635959



Unavoidable Embodied Emissions: Tunnel LCA Study

 CLIC Drive Beam tunnel, 5.6m internal diameter



Study under preparation with ARUP by John Osborne, Liam Bromiley

Goal: Determine the embodied and construction environmental impact of tunnel, caverns and shafts

-> perform a LCA (Lifecycle Assessment) for the construction stage

Generate solid data as basis for optimisation

Target date: LCWS at SLAC, May 2023



2. CLIC Klystron tunnel, 10m internal diameter





Trading Operation vs Invest



Magnets:

- Consume a lot of power
 -> dominates CO₂ footprint by far
- Have a high invest

Reducing power/CO2 is easy: bigger coil cross sections -> leads to higher embodied emissions and a higher invest

Balance

- Operation vs invest/embodied CO₂
- CO₂ vs Cost







Whole Lifecycle is Important – Lifecyle Assessment LCA

https://browningday.com/news/lca-stages-matter-when-tracking-embodied-carbon/ https://www.buildingenclosureonline.com/blogs/14-the-be-blog/post/ 89547-lca-stages-matter-when-tracking-embodied-carbon

Total Life Cycle Impact



Lifecycle stages according to EN 15978



Defining the Right System Boundary

Magnet is not isolated: requires cables, power supplies, water and air cooling

Consider the whole system to evaluate impact of changes

- Invest in larger coils saves invest in power supplies and cooling
- Savings in operation costs are larger than for magnet alone

Crucial when evaluating radical alternatives: permanent magnets





Magnets





ZEPTO: comparing carbon footprints

- Electromagnetic quadrupole
- Main materials: steel, copper
- Manufacture impacts



copper 52kg

- Operation costs
 - 856W at 100% excitation
 - Another 250W for cooling
 - Assume 251 days / year operation
 - 6.7 MWh / year
 - EU avg intensity 225 gCO2e/kWh

Permanent magnet quadrupole

- Main materials: steel, NdFeB, aluminium
- Manufacture impacts (kgCO₂e)

NdFeB 1097kg (big uncertainties in NdFeB footprint; using recycled magnets could significantly reduce it)

- Operation costs: negligible
- "Carbon payback": 1 year

electricity 1160 kgCO₂e / year

cooling 340 kgCO₂e / year

aluminium

210kg

91kg

steel

Ben Shepherd • Sustainable Accelerators • ESSRI Workshop 2022

Ben Shepherd, ESSRI Workshop 2022, https://indico.esrf.fr/event/2/contributions/108/



ILC center futuristic view



Sustainable Operation





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Regenerative Energy Power Supply Fluctuates



France (this week)



https://www.zeit.de/wirtschaft/energiemonitor-deutschland-gaspreis-spritpreis-energieversorgung

CERN

Collaborate: Demand Side Flexibility

(Regenerative) Power availability varies Linear accelerators have no stored beam -> ideal for flexible operation

Study by Fraunhofer institute considered running on renewables and participating in **demand side flexibility**



C. Gaunand, B. Remenyi: Introduction to Demand Side Flexibility ESSRI Workshop 2022 <u>https://indico.esrf.fr/event/2/contributions/94/</u>



Figure 1-1: Schematic representation of the finite state machine

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Relating to the UN Sustainable Development Goals



2015: "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted by UN

17 Sustainable Development Goals

Accelerator Projects and Laboratories contribute to many of these goals:

- Preservation of environment
- Society: Education, Peace&Understanding
- Economy: Spin Offs, Procurement



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