

ICHEP 2024

PRAGUE



ichep2024.org

42nd International Conference on High Energy Physics

18-24 July · 2024 · Prague · Czech Republic

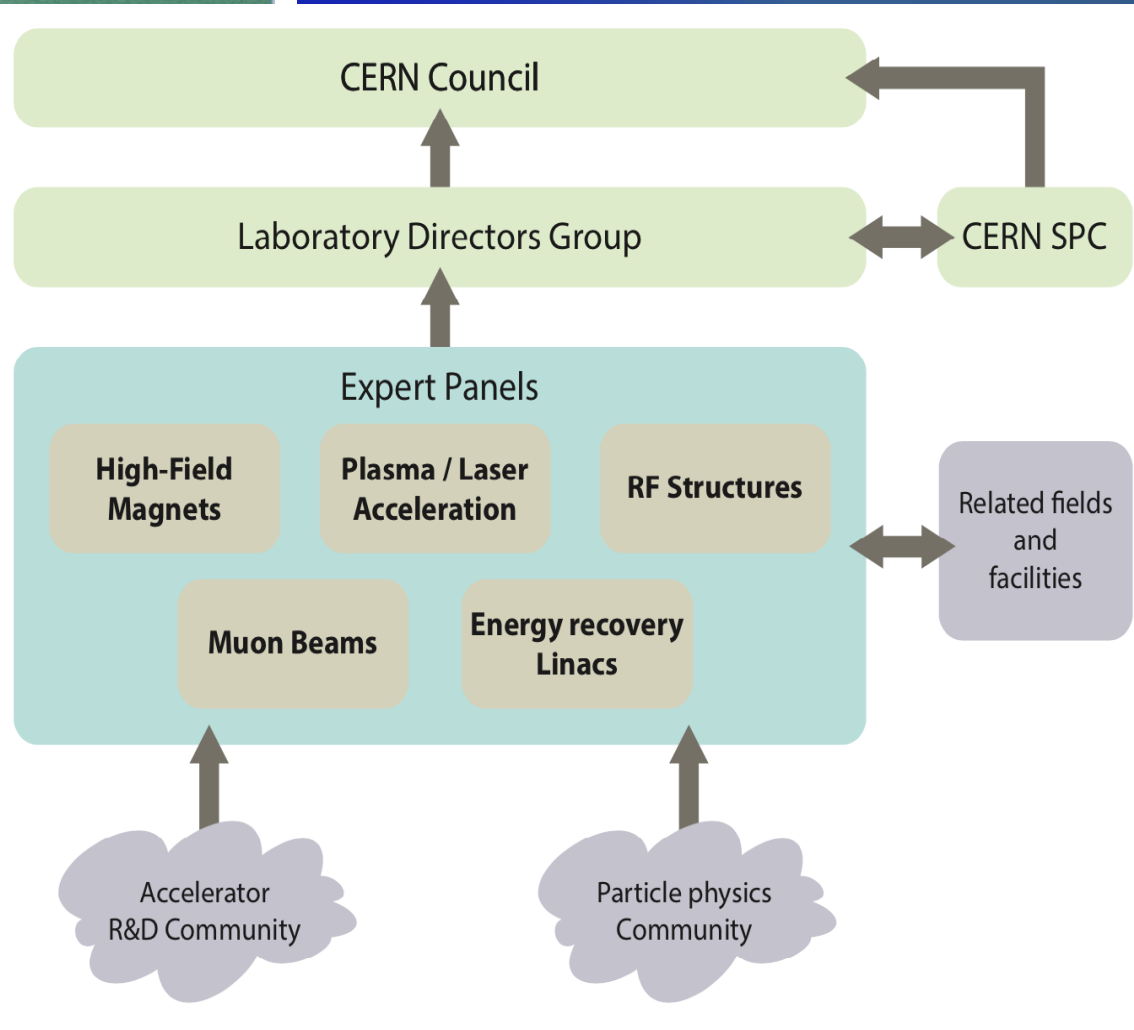
Sustainability Assessment of Future Accelerators: Laboratory Directors Working Group Report

***Caterina Bloise (INFN Frascati), Maxim Titov (CEA Saclay)
(on behalf of the LDG Working Group)***

**42nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS (ICHEP2024),
Prague, Czech Republic, July 18-24, 2024**



SYNOPSIS OF THE 2021 ECFA DETECTOR
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP
by the European Committee for Future Accelerator
Detector R&D Roadmap Process Group



**Sustainability Working Group
(added to 5 LDG Expert
Panels) since January 2024**

Mandate / Charge of Sustainability LDG Working Group

Charge for a Working Group on “Sustainability Assessment of Accelerators” for the next European Particle Physics Strategy Update (EPPSU)

J. Clarke, B. Heinemann, M. Seidel, June 23rd 2023

Sustainability is increasingly in the focus of public discourse. Accelerator facilities, in particular for High Energy Physics, are among the largest scientific endeavors in terms of construction and energy consumption, with lifetimes spanning decades. For this reason, and as a community representing forefront research, we have a special obligation to assess and optimize sustainability. Several next generation facilities were proposed at the last EPPSU and are expected to be proposed for the next update (likely in 2026/2027).

Recently, proponents of projects have started to report on and compare projects on the basis of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, predominantly from electric power consumption during operation, with first efforts to quantify also embodied GHG from construction. The quoted numbers differ in terms of parameters used for comparison, methodology, considered scope, and assumptions about current and future CO2 intensity e.g. of electrical power, making it difficult to compare projects impartially in terms of their sustainability. Energy consumption and construction result in GHG emissions, or rather Global Warming Potential (GWP). Other indicators such as water consumption, Helium consumption, Ozone depletion, ecotoxicity etc., habitually used in Lifecycle Assessments (LCA), may present important aspects for the environmental sustainability of specific proposals, and these should be assessed at least qualitatively.

This working group is asked to develop guidelines and a minimum set of key indicators pertaining to the methodology and scope of the reporting of sustainability aspects for future HEP projects:

- Define key indicators to be reported, such as peak (or instantaneous?), lifetime- and performance specific (per luminosity) energy consumption, lifetime- and specific GWP including the contribution of construction. These figures should be supplemented by margins of uncertainty and possibly an assessment of the potential for improvement.
- Define the methodology and assumptions to be applied, to allow a transparent determination and comparison of these key figures across the proposals. The maturity of a proposal should be determined, for example early concept phase, CDR, TDR or TRL levels.
- Identify other high level environmental impacts that may be relevant for all or specific collider proposals.

In general, best practices determining the GWP for large projects in Europe should be followed.

The working group may comment on other aspects if deemed appropriate, for example:

- Treatment of future carbon intensity of electricity and materials: what scenarios should be assumed?
- Assessing the potential for dynamic operation of the various facilities, i.e. the ability to adapt to a fluctuating energy supply in a grid fed by renewable energy sources. This may include standby mode power consumption, recovery time to full luminosity and fraction of integrated luminosity preserved in a dynamic operation scenario.
- Treatment of regional vs global parameters: How to treat differences e.g. in carbon intensity between different host countries? (Should one compare technical merit of projects by using globally averaged carbon intensities, or site dependency by using local carbon intensity?)
- Carbon intensity / lifecycle inventory (LCI) studies of materials specific to accelerator projects: high-purity niobium, permanent magnet alloys etc.

✓ Definition of key indicators to be reported

Possible examples:

- Peak / instantaneous lifetime- & specific (per luminosity) energy consumption
- Lifetime and specific Global Warming Potential (GWP), including construction
- Include margins of uncertainty and possibly an assessment of the potential for improvement

✓ Definition of methodology & assumptions to be applied for transparent determination of key figures across proposals.

- The maturity of a proposal should be determined, for example, at early concept phase, CDR, TDR levels

✓ Identification of additional high level environmental impacts that may be relevant for all or specific collider proposals

✓ Also, VERY IMPORTANT - impact on society and public appreciation of the WG report: HEP benefits and decarbonization path for the future large – scale accelerator RI's

Some Other (More Technical) Objectives

LDG WG may comment on other aspects if deemed appropriate, for example:

- Treatment of future carbon intensity of electricity and materials:
 - what scenarios should be assumed?
- Assessing the potential for dynamic operation of the various facilities:
 - i.e. the ability to adapt to a fluctuating energy supply in a grid fed by renewables. This may include standby mode power consumption, recovery time to full luminosity and fraction of integrated luminosity per year preserved in a dynamic operation scenario.
- Treatment of regional vs global parameters:
 - how to treat differences e.g. in carbon intensity between different host countries?
- Carbon intensity / lifecycle inventory (LCI) studies of materials specific to the accelerator projects: high-purity niobium, permanent magnet alloys etc.
- How to interface with open-source LCI databases and LCA tools to potentially ease/automate the assessment for future research infrastructures
- How the recommendations for colliders can be extended to other scientific /endeavours related to HEP
- How HEP labs represented in the LDG can share/build up expertise jointly

WG Composition (Endorsed by LDG in Mar. 2024)

Panel consisting of 15 members with technical expertise in evaluation of accelerator sustainability and future collider project representatives

Ensuring broad community representation:

- *Sustainability Lab. Panels established at CERN, DESY, ESS, NIKHEF, STFC*
 - *ICFA Sustainability Panel*
 - *EU- Horizon Programs*
 - *Future accelerator projects: FCC, ILC, CePC, CLIC/Muon, LHeC, C3*
 - *Invited experts on specific topics*
- Walib Kaabi
 - Mats Lindroos
 - Roberto Losito
 - Ben Shepherd
 - Andrea Klumpp
 - Hannah Wakeling
 - Patrick Koppenburg
 - Johannes Gutleber
 - Yuhui Li
 - Benno List
 - Emilio Nanni
 - Vladimir Shiltsev
 - Steinar Stapnes
 - Caterina Bloise
 - Maxim Titov
- PERLE, EU-iSAS
 - ESS (deceased May 2, 2024)
 - CERN Sust. Panel
 - STFC Sust. Task Force
 - DESY Sust. Panel, EU-iFAST
 - ISIS-II Neutron & Muon Source
 - NIKHEF Sust. Panel
 - FCC
 - CePC
 - ILC
 - ICFA Sust. Panel & C3
 - LHeC
 - CLIC & Muon collider
 - Co-Chair
 - Co-Chair, EU-EAJADE

LEARN, SHARE and BUILD-UP expertise with other HEP sustainability initiatives

LDG Working Group Activities (6 Meetings So Far)

Broad range of topics shared:

- Reports from the CERN and STFC Sustainability ESS, Snowmass ITF
- Evaluations carried out for Future Higgs Factories (FCC, ILC, C3, CEPC)
- On key LCA issues
- Invited contributions on Decarbonisation for Large RI, H. Pantelidou (ARUP),
- EU-Horizon Project RF2.0, G. DeCarne (KIT)
- Reduction of GHGs in particle detectors, B. Mandelli (CERN)

The image shows three overlapping screenshots of Zoom meeting agendas for the LDG Working Group. The top screenshot is for the 1st meeting on March 19, 2024, at 15:00. The middle screenshot is for the 2nd meeting on April 8, 2024, at 15:00, showing a detailed agenda with items like 'News, Minutes Approval (1st Meeting)', 'Sustainability Studies for ILC/CLIC', and 'Sustainability Studies for FCC'. The bottom screenshot is for the 3rd meeting on April 29, 2024, at 15:00, also showing a detailed agenda with items like 'News and Minutes Approval', 'Sustainability Studies for ILC/CLIC', and 'Sustainability Studies for CEPC'.

The image shows three overlapping screenshots of Zoom meeting agendas for the LDG Working Group. The top screenshot is for the 4th meeting on May 13, 2024, at 15:00. The middle screenshot is for the 5th meeting on June 3, 2024, at 15:00. The bottom screenshot is for the 6th meeting on June 24, 2024, at 15:00, showing a detailed agenda with items like 'News and Minutes Approval', 'RF2.0 Horizon Europe', 'Energy Efficiency of Future Colliders', and 'Initial Discussion about Strategies to reduce the use of GHGs in particle detectors'.

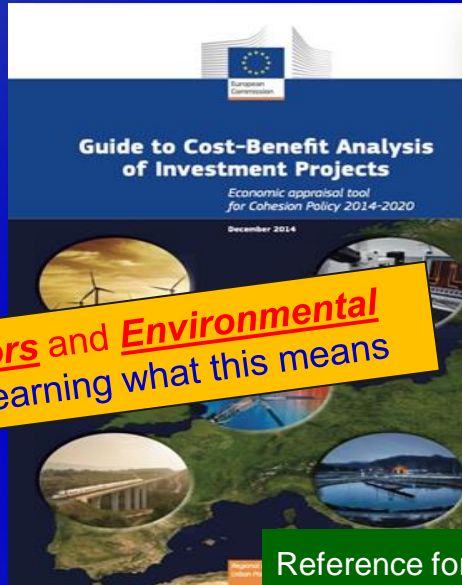
Elaboration of WG report started

- ✓ Structure and basic content suggested by reports to the WG and follow-up discussions
- ✓ Draft report is expected by end of 2024
- ✓ Report as an input document to the ESPPU due by March 2025

Sustainability Assessment of Research Infrastructures

Best practices determining the GWP for large-scale infrastructures has to be considered

Sustainability is much broader than considering energy management and carbon footprints

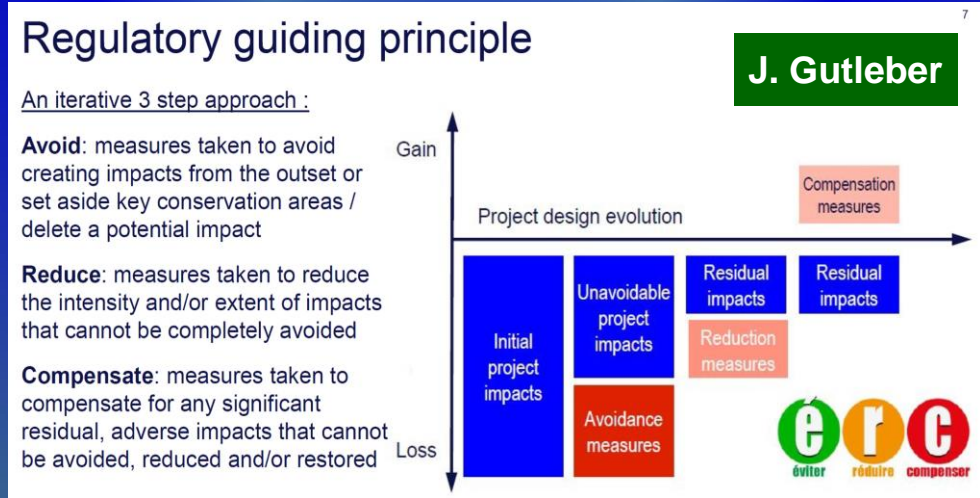


Sustainable Accelerators and Environmental Impact of RI's: we are learning what this means

Reference for the integrated model FCC



Long-Term Sustainability of Research Infrastructures



3 KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Limit temperature rise to 1.5C

2. Review countries' commitments to cutting emissions every five years

3. Provide climate finance to developing countries

WG REPORT DRAFT: TOPICS and CONTENT (Preliminary)

1	Foreword	
2	Executive Summary	
3	Introduction	
4	Social-economic Benefits in relation to UN Sustainable Development Goals	
4.1	Fundamental Physics Knowledge	.....
4.2	Accelerator and Detector R&D	.....
4.3	Education, Worldwide Cooperation, Peace	.....
5	Building Strategic Accountability	
5.1	Best Practices determining GWP	.....
5.2	European Policies	.....
5.3	Life Cycle Assessment	.....
5.3.1	Scope and boundaries	.....
5.3.2	Impact categories	.....
5.3.3	Sensitivity to methodology	.....
5.3.4	Evaluation of Uncertainties	.....
6	Green House Gas Emissions	
6.1	Civil Engineering Works	.....
6.2	Accelerator construction	.....
6.3	Accelerator operation	.....
6.4	Particle Detector operation	.....
6.5	Decommissioning	.....
7	Mitigation and Compensation Measures	
7.1	Better/greener materials and procedures for civil engineering works	.....
7.2	Responsible electricity procurement	.....
7.3	Carbon Taxes	.....
7.4	Heat selling	.....
7.5	Investment in R&D on green technologies	.....
7.6	Nature-based intervention for Carbon Removal	.....
8	Annex A - Methodologies and Sources	
9	Annex B - Decarbonization Scenarios	
10	Annex C - Legislation	
11	Annex D - Standards	

WG mandate :

Development of guidelines and a minimum set of key indicators pertaining to methodology and scope of reports on sustainability in future HEP projects

In what follows, the detailed outline and potential topics are presented:

- *not all of them can be addressed in a limited time by end of 2024*
- ***A homogeneous evaluations of all issues will probably need more time to develop and deserves a strategy to be pursued***

WG REPORT DRAFT: TOPICS and CONTENT (Preliminary)

- Foreword
- Executive Summary (for wide public) and Main Recommendations
- *Social – Economical Benefits of Particle Physics* in Relation to the UN Sustainability Development Goals (environment, economy, society):
 - Fundamental Physics Knowledge
 - Accelerator and Detector R&D (context of strategic ECFA R&D Roadmaps)
 - Education, Innovation, International Cooperation, Cultural Exchange
- Setting the *basis for sustainability of the long-term accelerator infrastructures*:
 - Best practices determining GWP for large-scale infrastructures
 - EU Policies (e.g. PNIEC, ...)
- *Life-Cycle Assessment* for Future Accelerators – *Methodology and Reporting*:
 - Scope and boundary: LCA for future facilities is “a MUST”
 - Overview with unified table for accelerator sustainability parameters, esp. GWP?
 - Common approach to report and evaluate the data, assessment methodologies:
 - impact categories
 - sensitivity of the footprint to the evaluation method and related uncertainties

WG REPORT DRAFT: TOPICS and CONTENT (Preliminary)

- *Green House Gas Emissions footprint for future accelerator facilities:*

Developing a tool and guidance for quantification could be a good recommendation for the strategy: e.g. evaluate and optimize CO₂ impact in a *staged approach* at early concept phase, CDR and at TDR level over the full lifecycle

- *civil construction*: LCA studies for accelerator infrastructure (e.g. tunnels, caverns) and Civil engineering (LCA A1-A5)
- *accelerator construction*: carbon intensity / lifecycle inventory studies for some major accelerator components (e.g. RF and magnets); develop reference set of impact values for some commonly used accelerator materials (high-purity niobium, permanent magnet alloys etc.)
- *accelerator operation*: Treatment of carbon intensity of electricity related to energy source - depending on future energy mixes and regions:
 - which scenarios should be assumed?
 - how to treat differences e.g. in carbon intensity between different host countries (regional vs globally averaged impacts)
 - the cost of carbon, shadow costs scenarios and associated uncertainties
- *particle detectors*: construction, impact of detector gases, computational footprint
- *decommissioning*: recycling and disposal of used components, site reuse; develop criteria to estimate impacts (?)

WG REPORT DRAFT: TOPICS and CONTENT (Preliminary)

- *Mitigation and Compensation Strategies, Decarbonisation and Impact Reductions:*
 - optimization of large civil & accelerator construction footprint & better/greener materials (inventory of concrete, steel, Cu, niobium)
 - responsible procurement
 - align to future energy markets & electricity provisioning

 - energy and power optimization (improving the key technologies energy efficiency and overall design) and recuperation (ERL, waste heat management, ...)
 - invest in *R&D on green technologies*

 - *sustainable operational concepts:* potential for dynamic operation of the various facilities; power purchase agreements & renewable energy sources
 - *“nature-based” interventions* for carbon removal (e.g. environmental studies)
 - integration in local environment / power grids
 - *Recommendations for Future Work / Optimization:*
 - additional high-level environmental impacts (e.g. rare earth, ...)
 - attribution of long-lived infrastructures to projects
 - where can large accelerator labs develop new common approaches
 - Summary of Evaluations
- Annexes – Decarbonization Scenarios, Legislations, Standards, etc ...

Life-Cycle Assessment: Targets and Issues

B. List,
H. Wakeling

optimize facility (internal); recommend improvements (Lab/FA); communicate to public (society)

LCA standards for the **assessment of future accelerator** infrastructures **are not set:**

- Common approach how to report and evaluate the data for accelerator RI's (which impact categories, treatment of CO₂ intensities, attribution of impacts to long term projects);
- Common table for sustainability parameters, esp. GWP;
- ISO standards may be too rigid for accelerators to perform full LCA → “simplified LCA”;
- Many LCA software available → different packages can give different results (data handling)
- LCA database is the most impactful element (global vs. local, age of database, accelerators use non-standard materials, often not available);
- Are there relevant differences in Standards / Methods (e.g. Midpoint ReCiPe 2016 (ILC) vs Endpoint EN 17472 (FCC)) that need to be addressed?

Ultimate Goal:

Collect and provide data in tabular form, provided and endorsed by the projects, for a figure as shown below

(E.g. metric to compare the carbon costs of Higgs factories, balancing physics reach, energy needs, and carbon footprint for both construction and operation)

E. Nanni, M. Breidenbach et al., PRX Energy 2, 047001

PRX ENERGY 2, 047001 (2023)

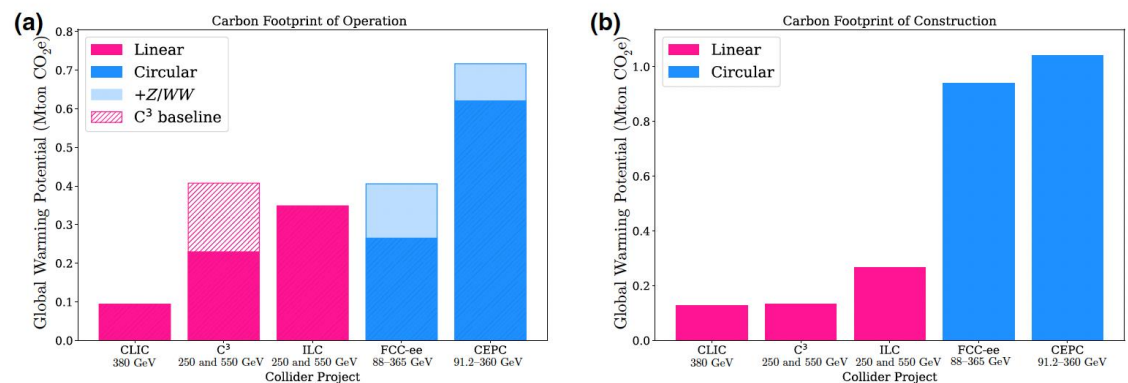


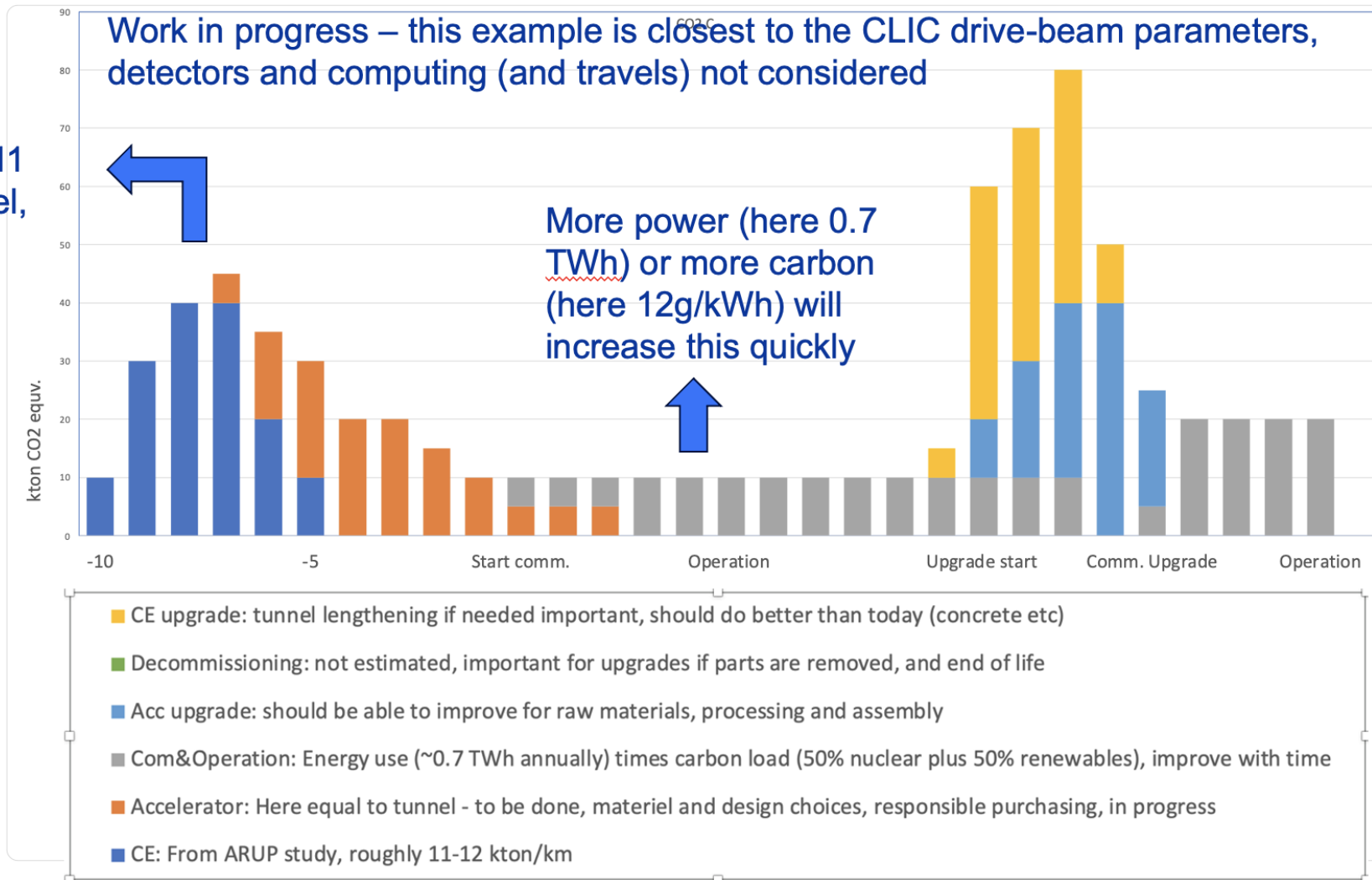
FIG. 5. Global warming potential from (a) operation and (b) construction of all collider concepts. The hashed pink component represents the additional costs of operating C³ without power optimization, while light blue regions account for additional run modes targeting Z and WW production.

Carbon Emission Profile Over Full Lifecycle

S. Stapnes

Towards Carbon Accounting with LCA

This is for 11 km of tunnel, scales with length



The Future: Fluctuating Energy Sources, Power Purchase Agreements, Running on Renewables

Switch to carbon-neutral energy sources & enabling framework for renewables:

- **power purchase agreement (PPA)** - long-term contract for the electricity supply (~ 20 years)

European Commission
Energy, Climate change, Environment

English

Energy

R. Losito

Home > Topics > Renewable energy > Enabling framework for renewables

Enabling framework for renewables

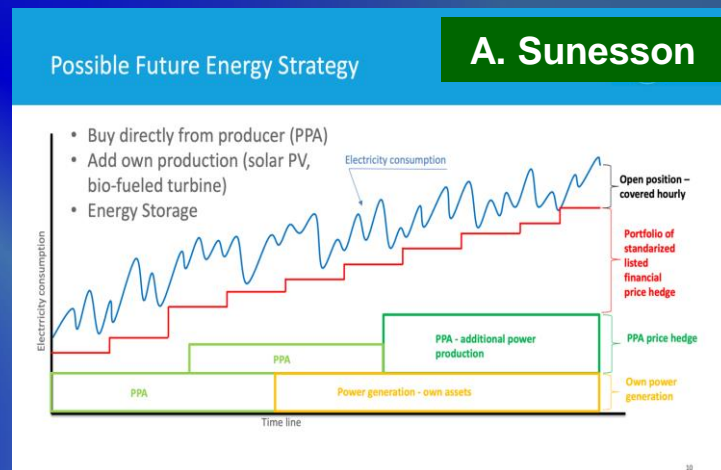
The EU aims to accelerate renewable energy projects, remove administrative obstacles in the permitting processes and further empower citizens.

Power purchase agreement

PAGE CONTENTS

- Simplifying permitting processes
- Power purchase agreements
- Study and public consultation
- Workshops

©(from left to right)AdobeStock/Gorodenkoff - iStock/kruwt



Linear Colliders

- full collider operation at times of high grid production
- reduced operation or standby modes with fast L recovery otherwise

Study by Fraunhofer institute (2018) considered running CLIC (380 GeV) for a total power of 200 MW (in reality only 110 MW needed) on renewables and participating in **demand side flexibility**:

- **CLIC's total energy consumption could be generated from renewables** (using local solar plant of 330 MWp a local wind farm of 220 MWp), but still needs public grid for continuity
- Operating modes with power modulation were investigated

Fraunhofer

FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTES FOR MATERIAL FLOW AND LOGISTICS (IML), INTEGRATED SYSTEMS AND DEVICE TECHNOLOGY (ISDT), SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (ISE), SYSTEMS AND INNOVATION RESEARCH (ISI)

CLIC Compact Linear Collider

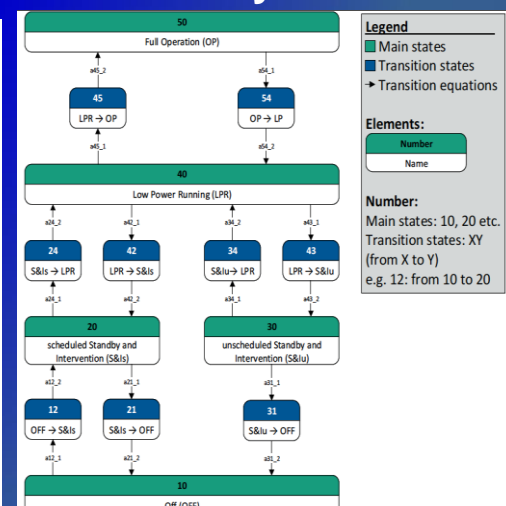
ENERGY LOAD AND COST ANALYSIS

Final Report
Version 1.0 | 29.11.2018

Dr. Richard Ochsenr (ISE), Christopher Lange (ISE), Andreas Nüs (ISE), Michael Steinberger (ISE), Dr. Thomas Erge (ISE), Dr. Sven Kilinger (ISE), Dr. Clemens Rohde (ISI), Markus Fritz (ISI)

Christian Prasse (IML), Fraunhofer Institute for Material Flow and Logistics, IML, Joseph-von-Fraunhofer-Str. 2-4 DE-4227 Dortmund

Together with the European Organization for Nuclear Research, Prof. Dr. Steinar Staples (CERN), Dr. Walter Wünsch (CERN)



Open Questions: Regional versus Globally Averaged Impacts

- Carbon intensity of electricity production varies enormously across regions & countries
→ reference values for assumed CO₂ intensity of electricity for relevant regions/labs
- Carbon intensity of materials also varies
 - Different local standards
 - Different geology, primary minerals, concentrations
 - Different carbon intensity for local energy, esp. electricity (-> copper, niobium)
- **Civil construction:** steel and cement mostly from local sources, adhere to local codes
- **Result of LCA depends heavily on**
 - Source of used materials
 - Construction and operation site
 - LCA Method: use local values or global averages

B. List

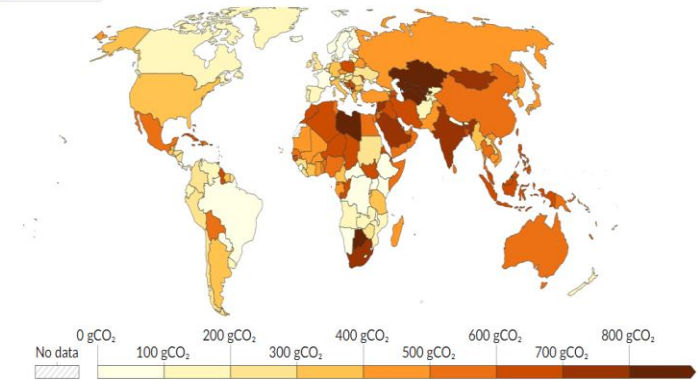
*Should one evaluate impacts using **site-specific** or **globally averaged impact** values?*

→ or use general LCA database and move to more local information as the project matures (for materials CO₂ content) ?

Carbon intensity of electricity generation, 2023

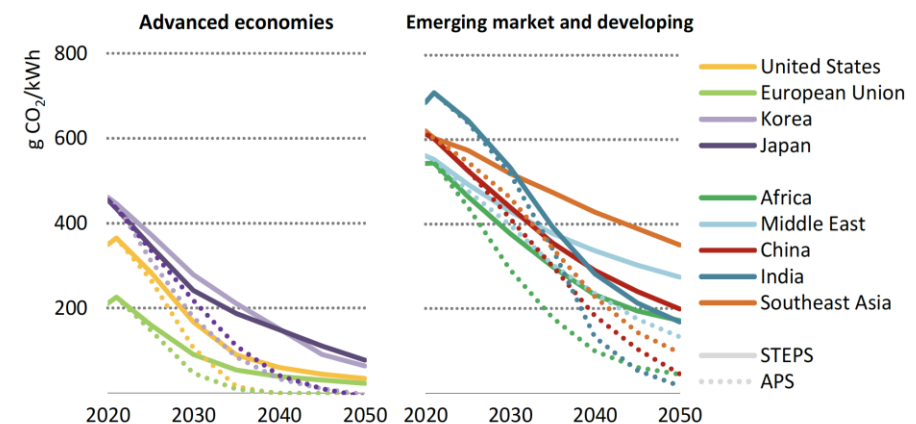
Carbon intensity is measured in grams of carbon dioxide-equivalents emitted per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated.

Table Map Chart



<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity>

Figure 6.14 ▶ Average CO₂ intensity of electricity generation for selected regions by scenario, 2020-2050

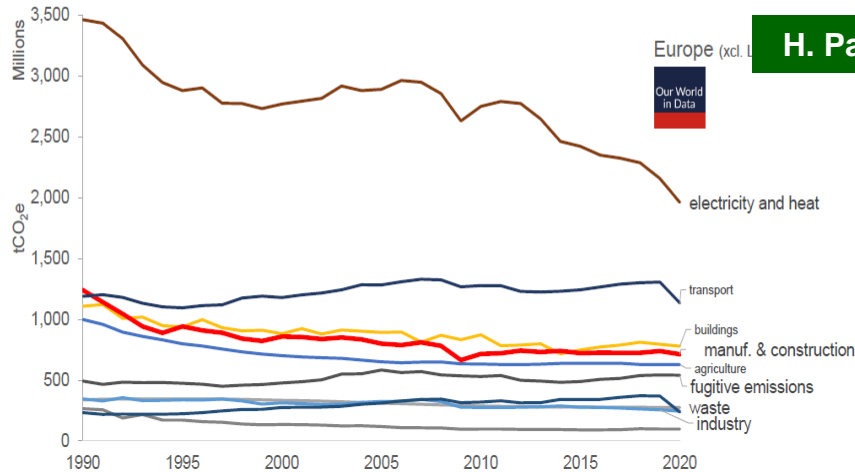


IEA (2022), World Energy Outlook 2022, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022>, License: CC BY 4.0 (report); CC BY NC SA 4.0 (Annex A)

Decarbonisation and Large Research Infrastructures

Europe's decarbonisation progress – by sector

Which sectors does Large Research impact on?

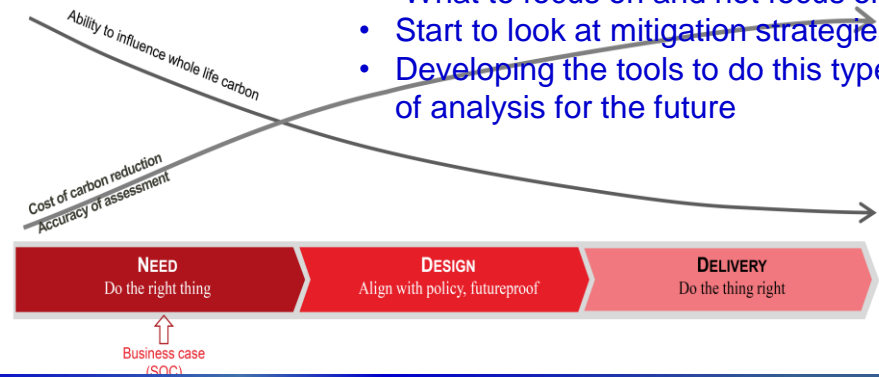


Prioritising and Decision-making

ARUP

Different carbon opportunities – different decision-makers

- Understand in each area what are the largest sources
- What to focus on and not focus on
- Start to look at mitigation strategies
- Developing the tools to do this type of analysis for the future



Context, progress and future needs

Transition risks for Large Research and potential financial impacts

ARUP



Net zero laggard | Fees to mitigate exposure to penalties, compliance costs and insurance premiums, asset impairment



Slow grid decarbonisation – not enough for all | Cost to deploy new agreements, capex to secure electricity supply, increased energy costs



Shift in market and research priorities | Reduced funding, changes in grant decisions, large research infrastructure maybe deemed a stranded asset

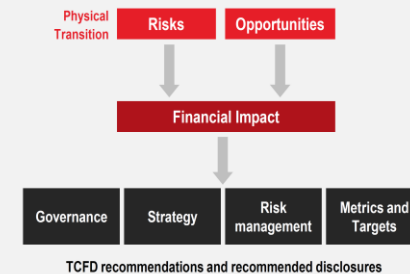


Organisational reputation | Stakeholder pressure, workforce management, employee attraction/retention, research restructuring

TCFD | TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

TCFD in a nutshell

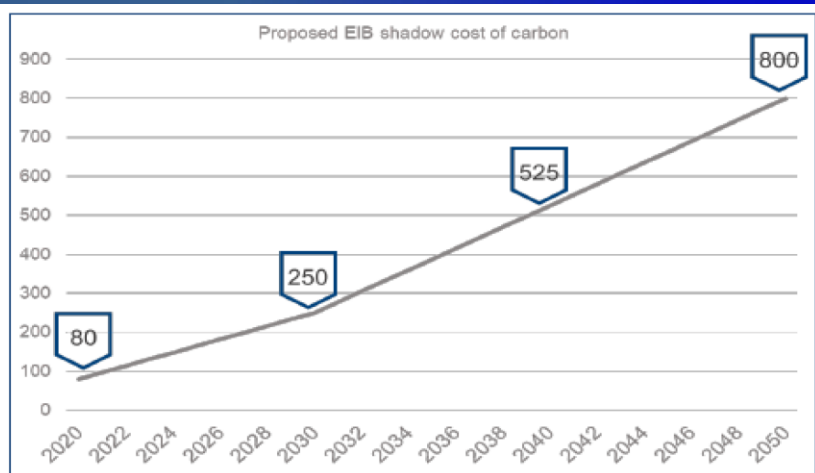
Framework to disclose risks, opportunities and financial impacts associated with climate change



- Funding and financing landscapes are changing rapidly in Europe and beyond, which will **require addressing carbon explicitly** in the business case **for large research infrastructure**
- **Mitigation of the transition risks for RI's: this can lead to increase of costs, reduced funding – maybe one of the future discussion topics within the WG – start developing thinking ...**

Decarbonisation: Prioritising Nature-Based Interventions

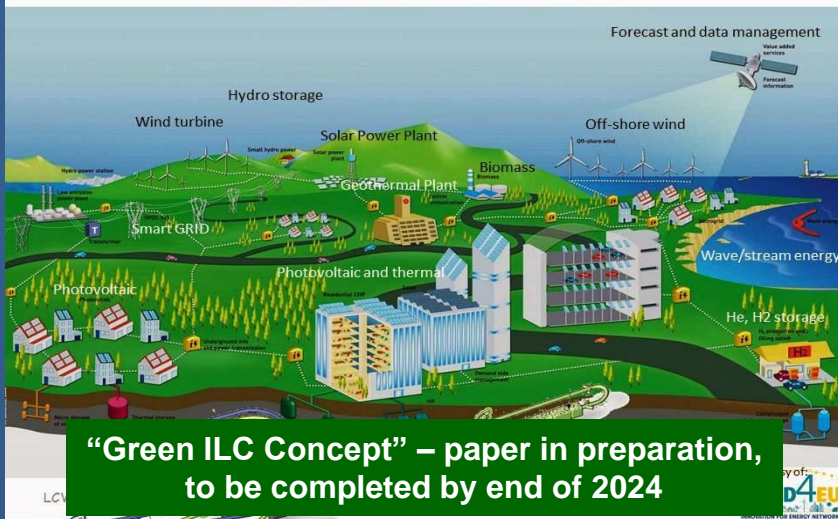
Construction of accelerator large-scale RI's has to face decarbonisation path, with the associated increase of the shadow Carbon cost over the years



https://www.eib.org/attachments/thematic/eib_group_climate_bank_roadmap_en.pdf

- Identifying relevant initiatives to complement decarbonisation efforts:
 - *prioritising nature-based interventions within and around RI's*, integration in local environment as part of the asset management (e.g. CERN generally, Green ILC concept)
 - potential to contribute towards carbon removal through environmental enhancement

ILC center futuristic view



“Green ILC Concept” – paper in preparation, to be completed by end of 2024



Figure 7: A single 25 MWh energy storage unit (white containers) built from used electric car batteries, deployed for a PV energy plant in Lancaster, CA (south of Los Angeles, US) put in operate by B2U Storage Solutions in early 2023. Capacities of new systems are increasing fast. A 260 MWh²⁵ is by now being commissioned and today's largest systems in the range of 1 400 MWh are being extended to 3 000 MWh²⁶.

J. Gutleber, FCC Renewable Energy Supply Fasibility Study, <https://zenodo.org/records/10023947>

Summary and Outlook

- The *WG mandate* is to develop a motivated list of key parameters for the sustainability assessment of future accelerators
 - *inputs* from different *sustainability initiatives* and panels are *strongly encouraged*
- *Sustainability assessment for future large-scale accelerator infrastructures is quite complex:*
 - assessment criteria needs to be properly tuned to the maturity of the project
 - differently developed for Researchers, Management and Society
- The WG aims to *elaborate a proposal* for the LDG on time to be submitted as an *input to the ESPPU in March 2025*
 - WG Report draft, containing detailed outline and potential topics, is being advanced
 - not all of them can be addressed by end of 2024, some might need more time to mature