

# Approach to sustainability at DESY

## Focus PETRA IV.

**A sustainable accelerator and high research performance? How can we manage it?**

**Concepts and first steps taken**

Andrea Klumpp

9th Low Emittance Rings Workshop 2014

- Technical monitoring
- Civil construction
- Waste heat usage
- PETRA IV**
- Permanent magnets
- Tunnel
- Robotics and telepresence
- Automated beamlines
- Remote access
- Data management
- Research

# What is sustainability at DESY

**Broad approach with focus on energy efficiency**

## Science

- Science case supports sustainability goals
- High number of beamlines
- Innovation and technology transfer

## Personnel

- Sustainable career development
- Keep knowledge on campus and attract best talents



## Infrastructure

- Reuse of infrastructure
- Energy saving technologies
- New building concepts and materials

## Supporting processes

- Key infrastructure of Science City Bahrenfeld
- Cooperation in campus security, safety, environmental protection and mobility

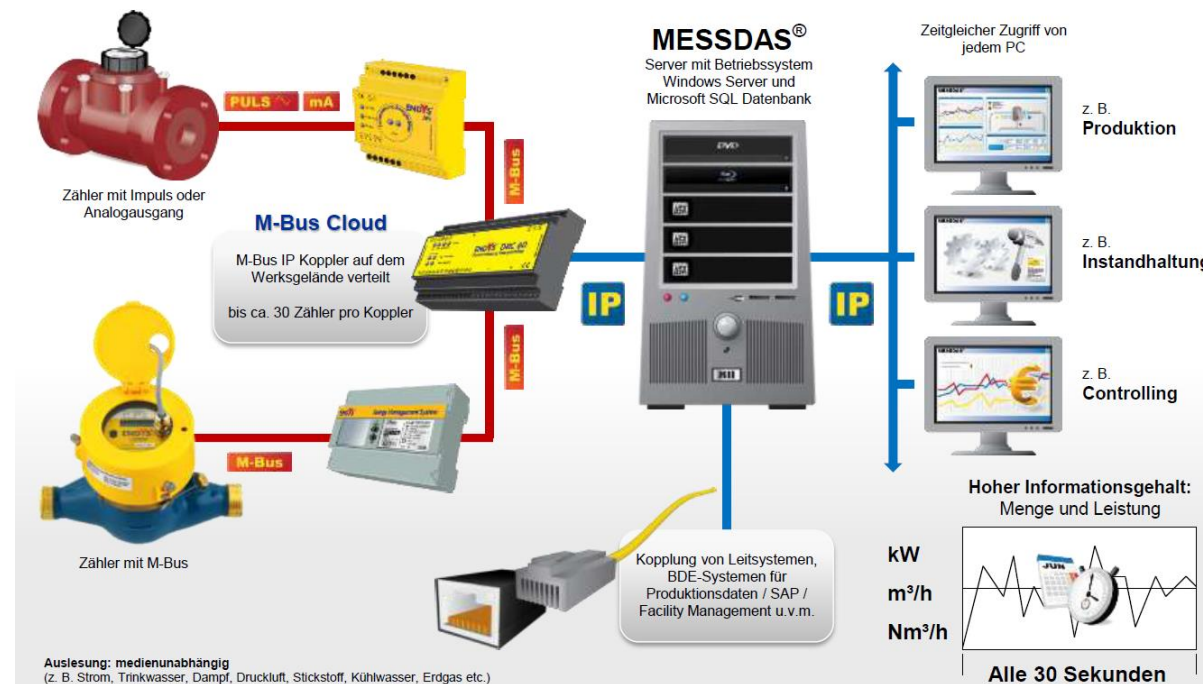
## Management

- Transparent to employees and stakeholders
- Documentation of processes and decisions
- Boost socio-economic impact (education, employment...)

# Energy approach

## Energy monitoring system

- Detailed, unified meter marking, centralized data collection and analysis, meters directly connected to database
  - For Electricity, Water, Heat, Cooling
- ➔ Enables for user-based/source-related accounting, identification of efficiency potentials and therefore more awareness



## DESY

➤ Technical monitoring

➤ **Civil construction**

➤ Waste heat usage

## PETRA IV

➤ Permanent magnets

➤ Tunnel

➤ Robotics and telepresence

➤ Automated beamlines

➤ Remote access

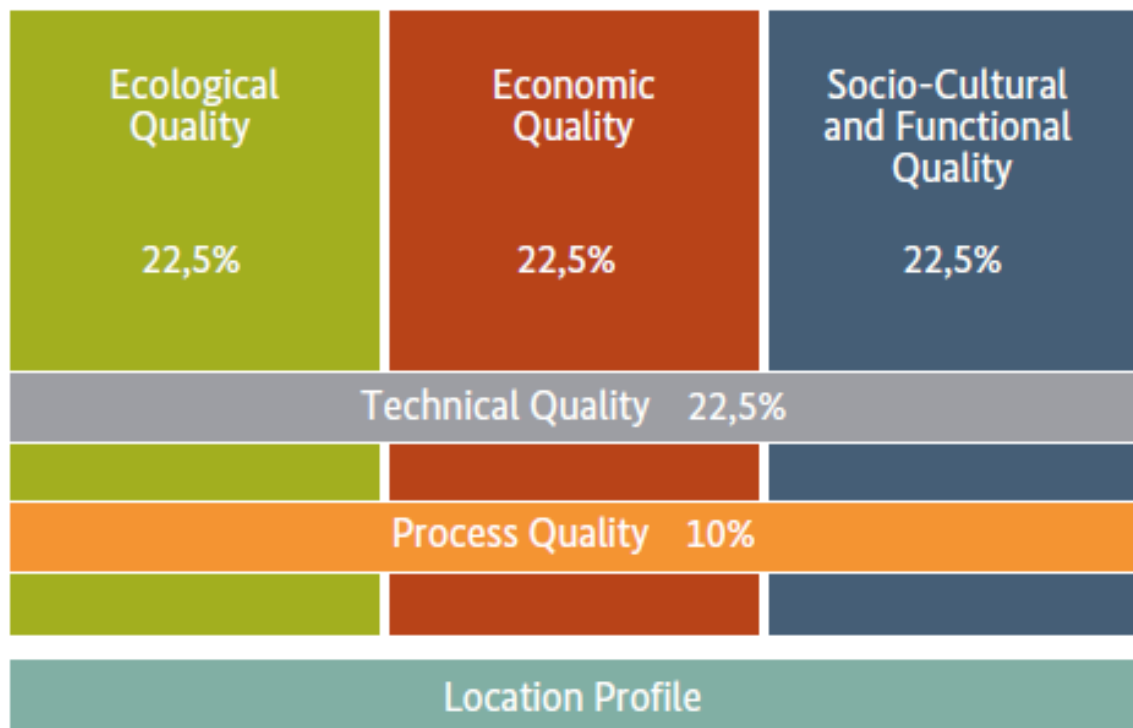
➤ Data management

➤ Research

# Civil construction

## LCA for buildings

### Main Criteria Groups of the BNB System



Source: BBSR

National certification system for sustainable building (BNB):

- Consideration of the whole life cycle of the building (LCA)
- Ecological, economic, socio-cultural and technical qualities are rated equally
- End of life and recycling are included
- BNB silver for all new buildings at DESY

# Waste heat usage

## Potential at DESY Campus in Hamburg

➤ Technical monitoring

➤ Civil construction

➤ **Waste heat usage**

- Currently heating is DESYs biggest CO<sub>2</sub> emission source
- Project with University of applied science in Hamburg (HAW) to identify potential

### PETRA IV

➤ Permanent magnets

➤ Tunnel

➤ Robotics and telepresence

➤ Automated beamlines

➤ Remote access  
➤ Data management

➤ Research

- Result: 129 GWh/y of waste heat available at a temperature level of 30°C - 40°C
- Possible CO<sub>2</sub> savings at DESY campus of about 4.000 tons/y
- Surplus can be used in neighborhood; if we get the 129GWh in use saving will be up to 40.000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>/y



**DESY Hamburg<sup>1</sup>:**

Wärmebedarf:	23,13 GWh
WRG Kryogenik:	9,40 GWh
Fernwärmebezug:	15,73 GWh

**Abwärmequellen<sup>2</sup>:**

AMTF:	3,86 GWh	(22°C)
DESY 16d:	8,74 GWh	(30°C)
Flash PH1:	3,77 GWh	(30°C)
Flash PH2:	5,44 GWh	(30°C)
Hera West:	19,6 GWh	(29°C)
Petra Nord Ost:	26,8 GWh	(30-38°C)
Petra Süd:	16,3 GWh	(35°C)
XFEL-XHM:	44,9 GWh	(34-38°C)

<sup>1</sup>: Daten aus dem Jahr 2019 (Zertifizierung TU Dresden).  
<sup>2</sup>: Daten aus dem Zeitraum ab dem 01.04.2019 bis zum 01.04.2020.

**PETRA IV.**  
NEW DIMENSIONS

# PETRA IV and Sustainability



HELMHOLTZ



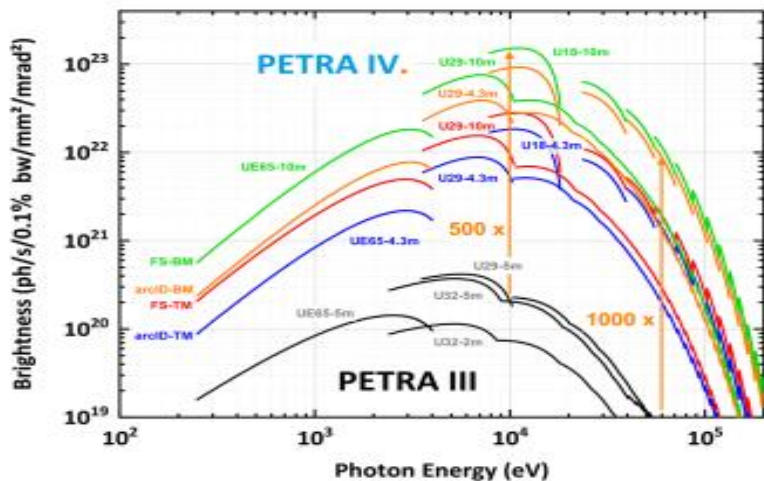
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PETRA IV

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# Upgrade PETRA III : PETRA IV.

## What is the benefit of the upgrade?

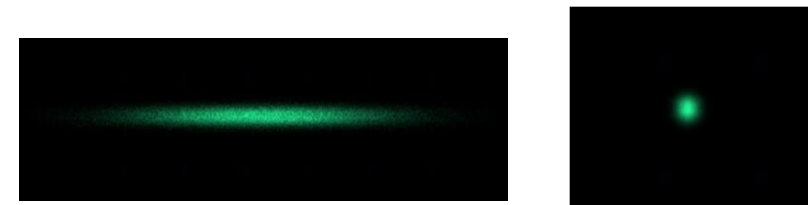


Spectral brightness of PETRA IV (H6BA lattice) compared to PETRA III [1]

Brilliance increase by  
 → 500 x (hard X-rays)  
 → 1000 x (high-energy X-rays)

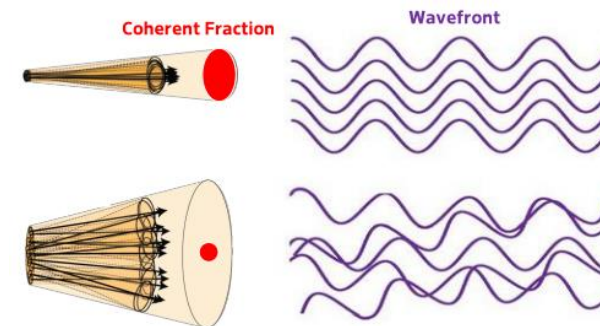
**PETRA IV.** brilliance at 100 keV  
 higher than for 10 keV at PETRA III today!!

## Photon source size –ideal imaging capabilities



Comparison of the beam emittance for PETRA III (left) and PETRA IV (right)

	PETRA III	PETRA IV
Horizontal	1300 pm rad	20 pm rad
Vertical	10 pm rad	5 pm rad



Coherence of the emitted light for PETRA III (bottom) and **PETRA IV.** (upper figure)



## DESY

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## PETRA IV

- Permanent magnets
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# DESY sustainability approach for PETRA IV.



- BNB silver for all new buildings at **PETRA IV.**
- New experimental hall with equivalent criteria
- Low temperature network for heating including new buildings with low temperature heating
- Technical monitoring (energy, heat and cooling)
- Energy efficiency
- Life cycle assessment
- Documentation and processes



- Technical monitoring
- Civil construction
- Waste heat usage

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# Sustainable construction

## Life cycle assessment (LCA)

Consider entire life meaning:

**from the cradle to the cradle/grave**

LCA contains:

- Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)
- Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)
- Life Cycle Interpretation phase

Cost analysis

- Lower operation cost justify higher investment cost, not to forget costs for decommissioning
- To lose high level materials is not only an ecological but also an economical problem

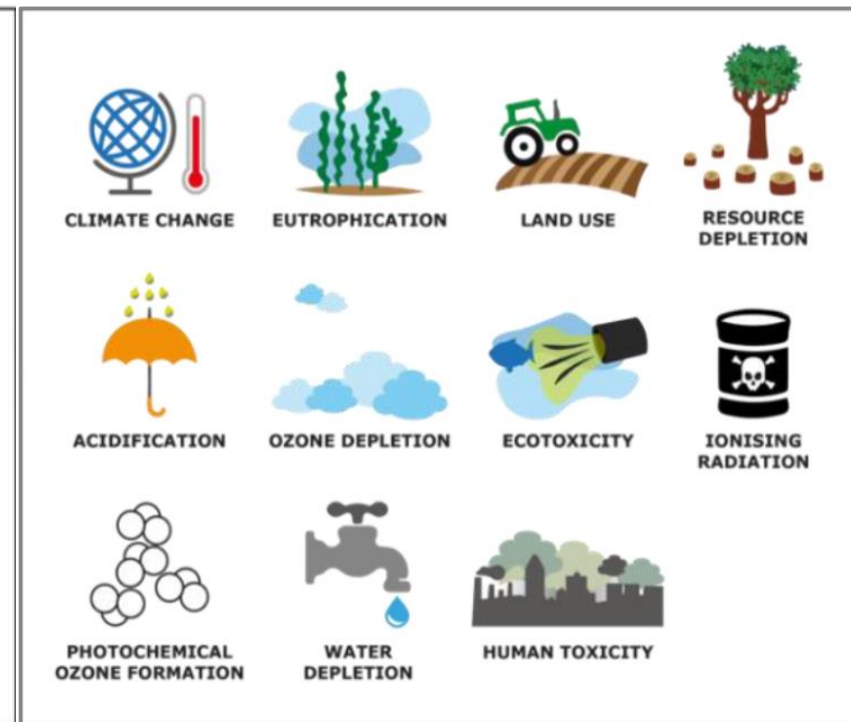


**Start with LCA for power supplies**  
**First calculations for permanent magnets are done.**

Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)



Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)



- Technical monitoring
- Civil construction
- Waste heat usage

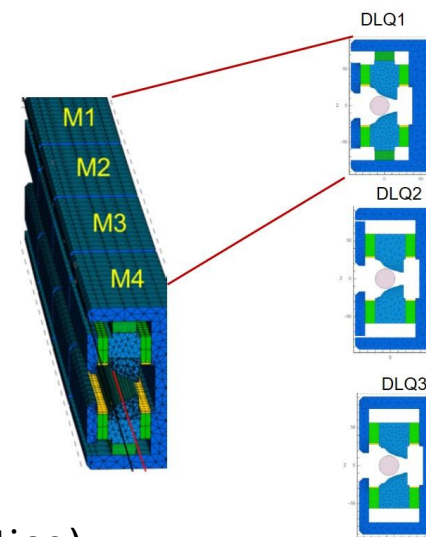
## PETRA IV

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# Bending magnets at PETRA IV.



- H6BA lattice: DLQs combine the function of a dipole and quadrupole magnets to save space
- Soft iron poles and yoke; SmCo magnets
- Thermal shims for temperature compensation
- Energy savings: **nearly 2.87 GWh/year**  
(calculated with 6500 h operation time per year; without cooling and heating)  
for all electromagnets in PETRA IV nearly **6.4 GWh per annum** (6500 h operation time)



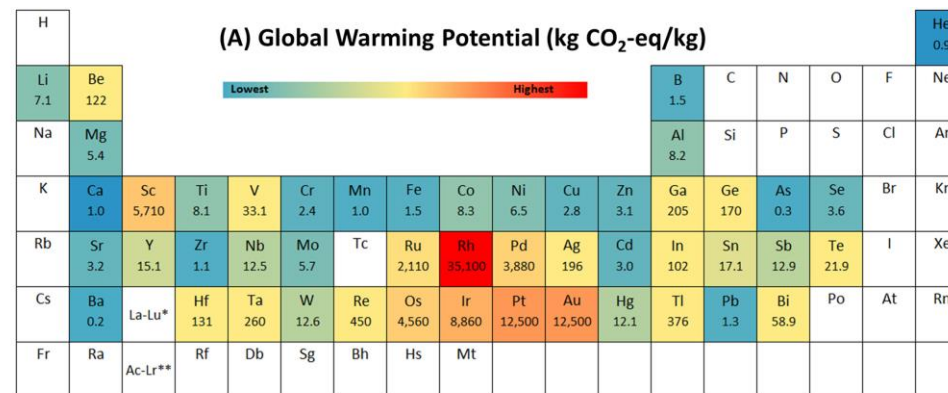
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# GHG footprint for bending magnets



- First calculations for material and energy: NO! production, transport and cooling in operation included
- Literature research for Global warming potential (GWP) for materials
- Depending from included processes (eg. mining, sintering ...) and mining/production region but also from data base, program for calculation values for one material differ a lot
- Here only cradle to gate calculations (for SmCo only the raw material Sm and Co)



*Group of Lanthanide	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
**Group of Actinide	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

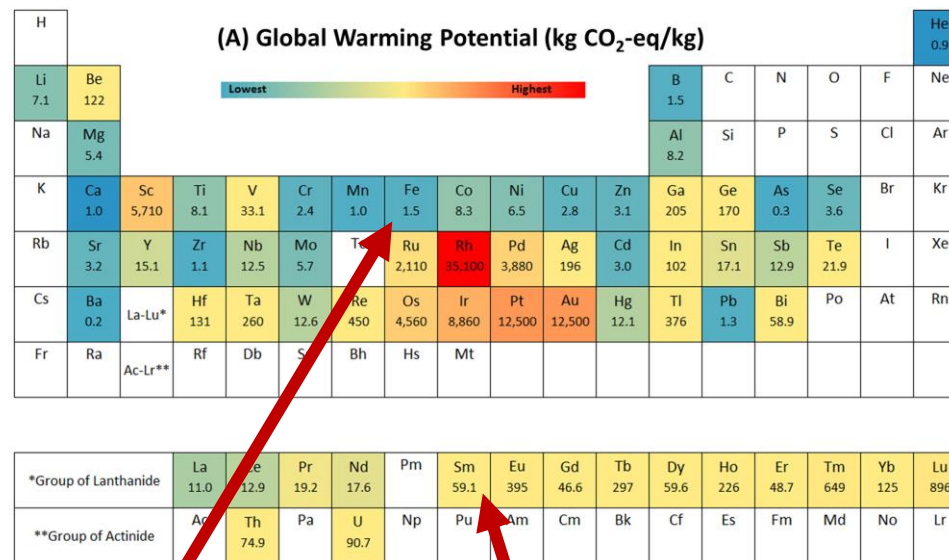
Life Cycle Assessment of Metals: A Scientific Synthesis  
 Philip Nuss, Matthew J. Eckelman  
[www.plosone.org](http://www.plosone.org) 1 July 2014 | Volume 9 | Issue 7 | e101298



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 Philip Nuss, Matthew J. Eckelman  
[www.plosone.org](http://www.plosone.org) 1 July 2014 | Volume 9 | Issue 7 | e101298

Fe 1.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kg

Sm 59.1 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq/kg

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## PETRA IV

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# First calculations - for bending magnets



	DLQ1		DLQ2		DLQ3	
	Emag	Pmag	Emag	Pmag	Emag	Pmag
operation [kW]	1,27		0,67		1,11	
Fe [kg]	189,6	114,33	170,6	114,33	287,6	171,40
Cu [kg]	34		31		50	
Al [kg]		20		20		30
Sm <sub>2</sub> Co <sub>17</sub> [kg]		16,47		16,47		24,70
FeNi [kg]		1,2		1,2		1,8
Total weight [kg]	223,6	152,0	201,6	152,0	337,6	227,9

Material and energy consumption for DLQs

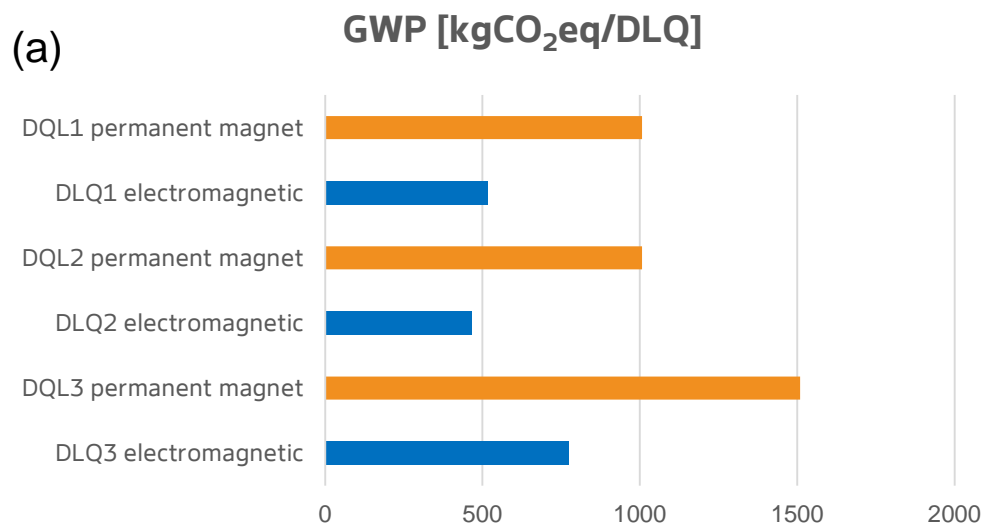
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Material and energy consumption for DLQs



GWP for (a) material (electromagnets- blue and permanent magnets - orange)



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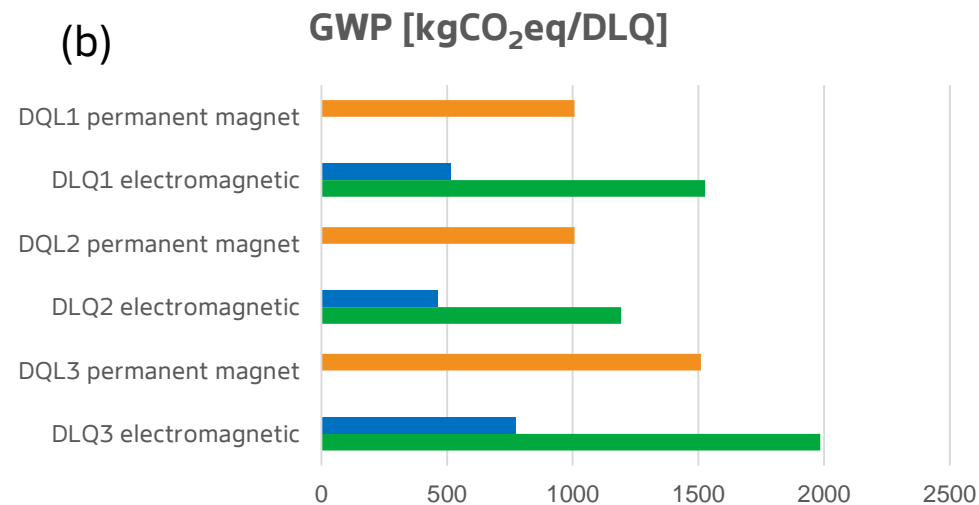
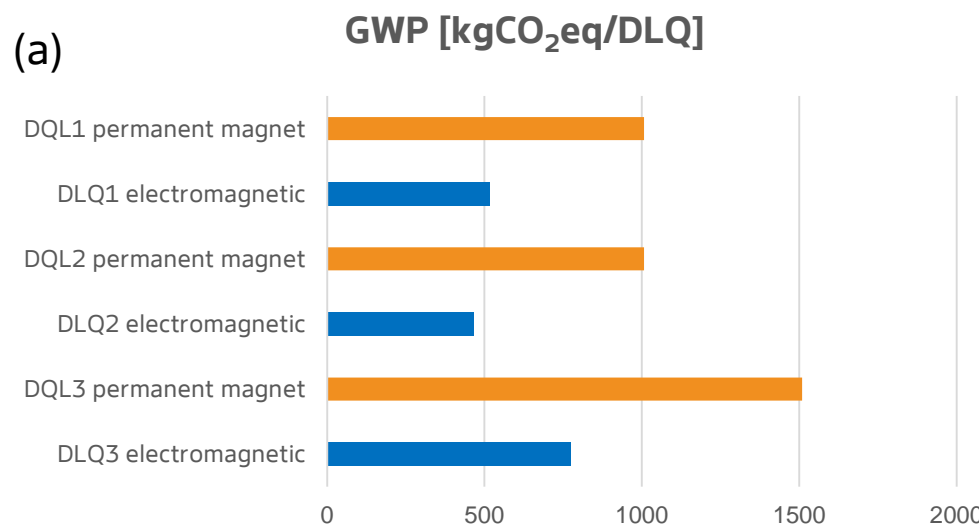
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Material and energy consumption for DLQs

PETRA IV



GWP for (a) material (electromagnets- blue and permanent magnets - orange) and (b) including estimated energy consumption (material + renewable electricity for 2 years - green)



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# Problems and challenges of permanent magnets

## Beginning of life cycle: Mining and Processing

- Rare earths are mined and processed under destructive social and environmental conditions
- No alternative sources or certified mining and processing available

## In operation

- Temperature fluctuations and radiation damages reduce the life span
- Magnetic field is not adjustable, so changes in trajectories can not be compensated
- Magnetic field can not be switched off (Safety aspects like maintenance)

## End of life cycle: Recycling

- So far no industrial recycling chain



- a) **Private, illegal minning in China**; <http://www.chinahush.com/2009/10/21/amazing-pictures-pollution-in-china/>; 2009 - 2011 ChinaHush is licensed under a Creative Commons License *Copyright: Lu Guang*;
- b) **air pollution by heavy industries**; Quelle: china-digital-times *Copyright: My Essentia com blog*;
- c) **In-Situ-Leaching**; Quelle: Web-Page Bellona *Copyright: Andrej Ozharovsky*;
- d) **Entrance to waste disposal for radioactive waste from REE production in Bukit Merah** in Kledang mountains; built for 20 years storage of radioactive waste (14 Mrd years radioactive half-life); 1985 *Copyright: Consumer Assciation Penang*

Beitrag: Collector  
Lizenz: Creative Commons (CC-BY-NC-SA) V.3.0

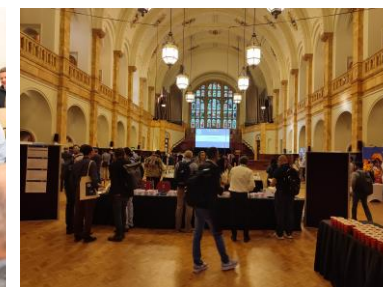


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# What to do?

- **Awareness:**
  - **Workshop: Critical Materials and Life Cycle Management: The Example of Rare Earths – curse or blessing?**  
<https://indico.desy.de/event/35655/overview>
    - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Recycling for permanent magnets
    - Certification and auditing for rare earth elements
  - **REPM2023 in Birmingham** [REPM 2023 \(eventsair.com\)](https://eventsair.com)
  - **IFAST workshop:** <https://indico.cells.es/event/1373/>  
 Low emittance ring – Permanent magnets workshop
- **Recycling**
  - Reuse and recycling of old undulators
  - Include questions of RC already in design (eg. coating, glue ...)
- **Certification**
  - Development of a procurement scheme for sustainable magnets (in cooperation with other accelerator facilities)
  - Cooperations with consultant is planned
  - iFAST Workshop



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# Sustainability in operation



- Technical components with less power consumption (eg. permanent magnets)
- Reduction of redundancies (eg. hot swap system for power supplies)
- **Optimization of operation parameters**
- Discussions for cooling agents and energy efficient cooling
- Waste heat
- **Reliability**
- **Efficient use of beamtime**
- **Reduction of traveling**
- **Data management**

## DESY

➤ Technical monitoring

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➤ Waste heat usage

## PETRA IV

➤ Permanent magnets

➤ **Tunnel**

➤ Robotics and telepresence

➤ Automated beamlines

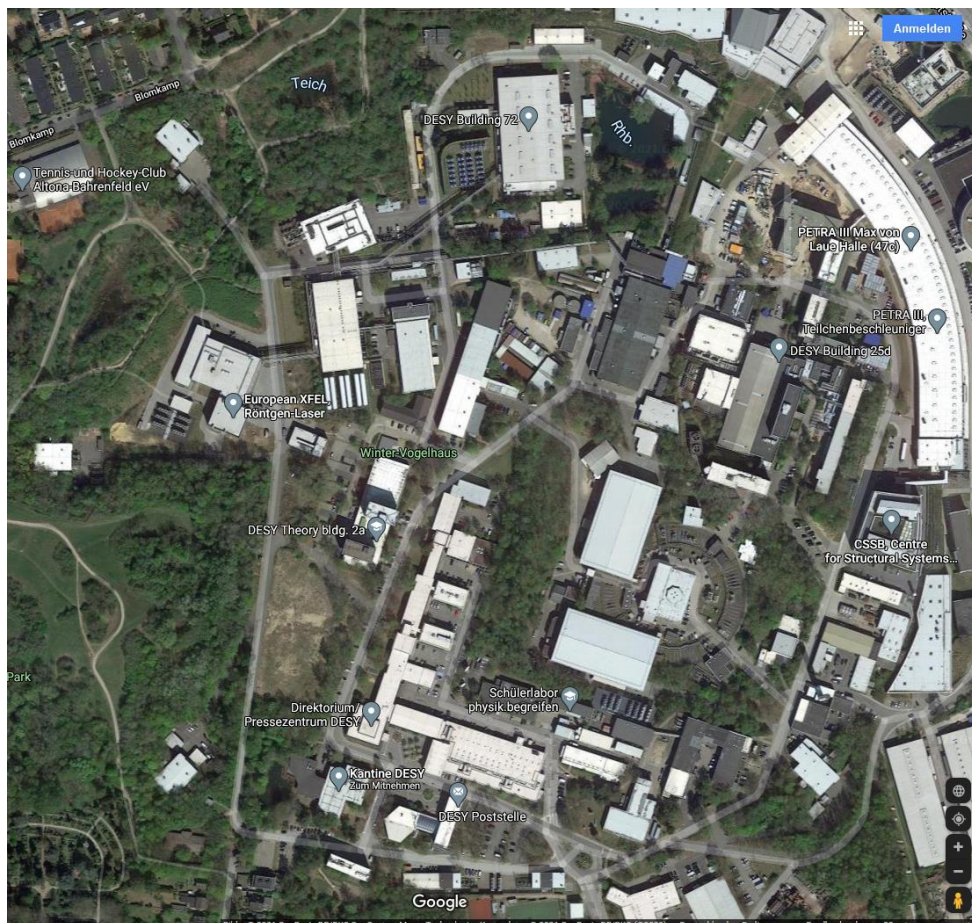
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# Heritage from PETRA I

**PETRA I tunnel reused for Petra IV.**



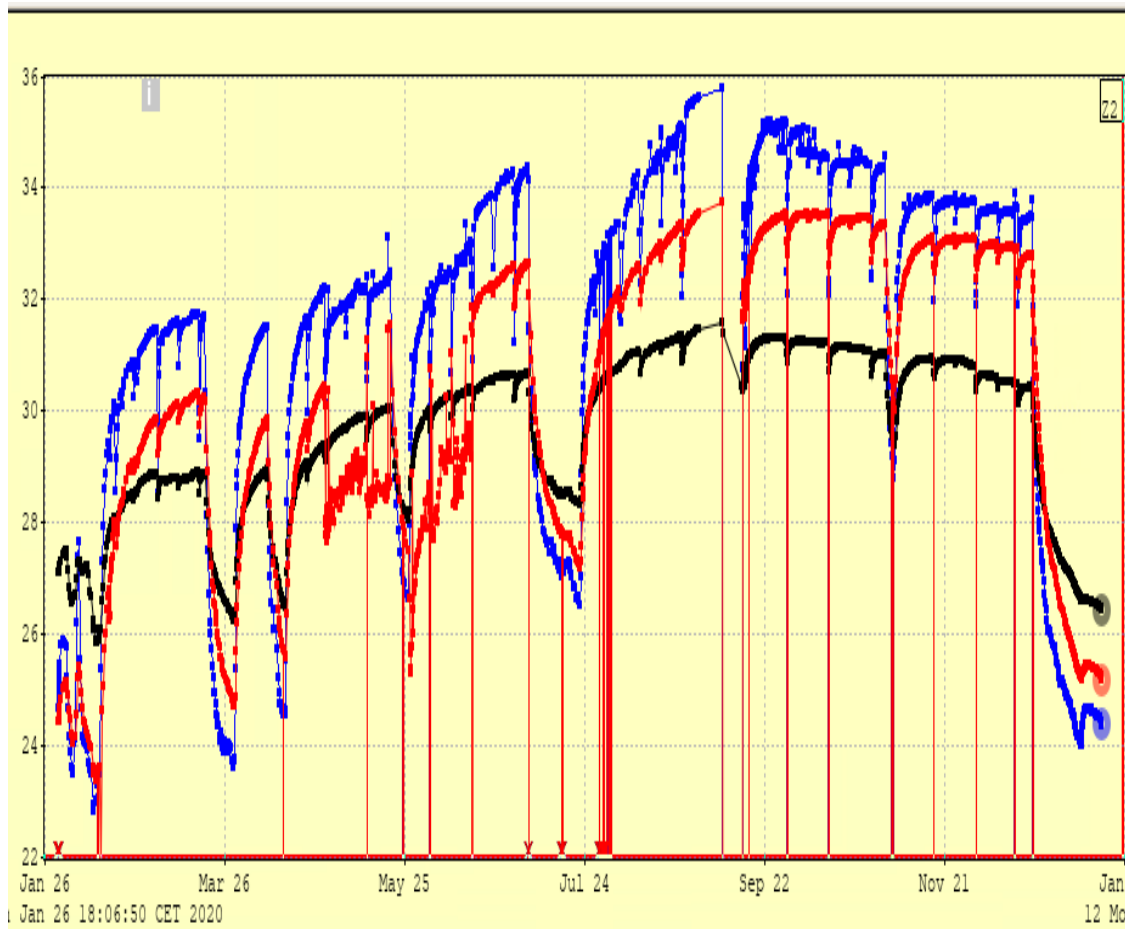
## PETRA IV Tunnel

Outside the experimental halls the old PETRA I tunnel will be reused

- 6 old sections, 100 – 300 m long, in total ~1 km
- The old sections of the tunnel are below streets, buildings, a park.
- The tunnel is covered by 3 – 10 m of soil.

# Tunnel temperature PETRA III

## Heated and unheated sections



Black curve, 26° – 31° C: Concrete floor, OR59, air temperature regulated (30° C)  
 Red curve, 23° – 34° C: Concrete floor, SOR87, air temperature unregulated  
 Blue curve, 23° – 36° C: Air temperature, SOR85, air temperature unregulated

### Tunnel Climatization today:

- Air (25° C) blown in every 300/600 m
- Cooling water inlet: 25° C

### Temperature over one year

- Temperature difference between positions **up to 5° C**
- Operating schedule of PETRA clearly visible
- Summer and winter time visible

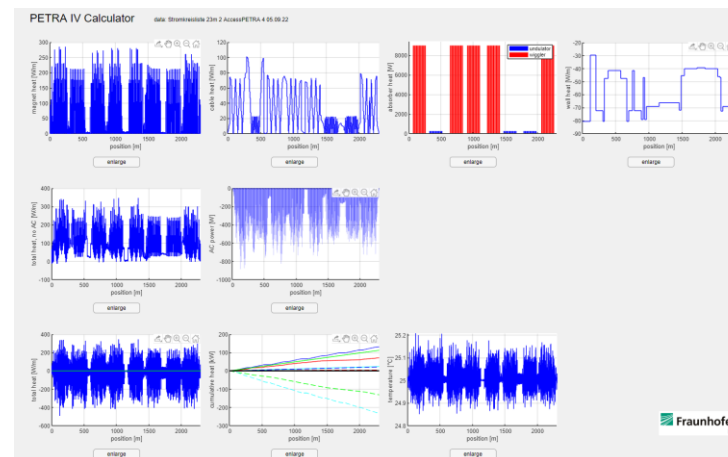
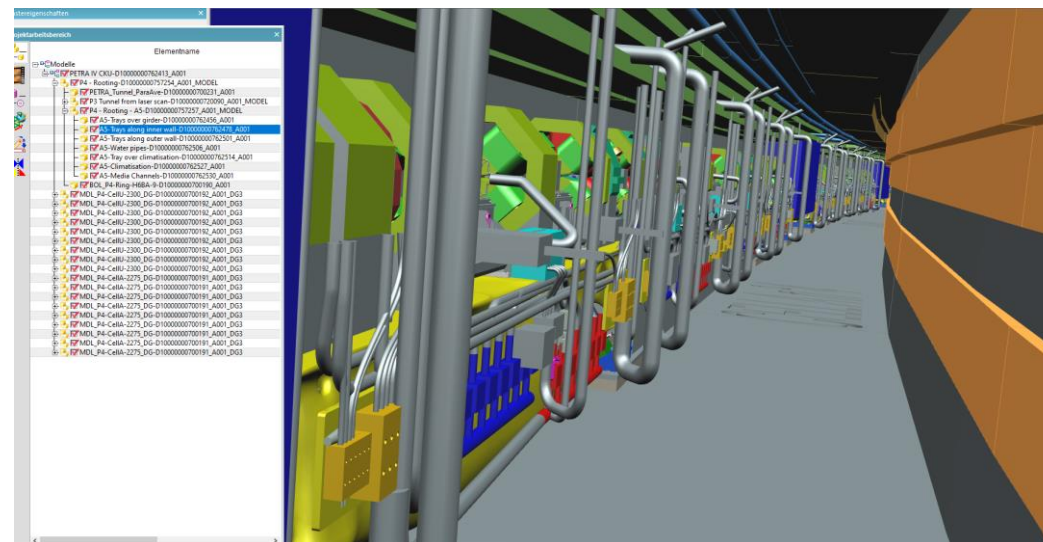
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# 3D calculation of tunnel air and heat flows

## Cooperation with Fraunhofer Magdeburg for CFD-simulation (fluid dynamic)



- **Digital Twin** of the tunnel in CAD (not yet completed)  
Single parts can be selected and hidden  
It can be rotated etc.
- A list with all consumer of electricity with their heat input (called **Stromkreisliste**)
- Including the cooling capacity and the position of air conditioners
- **Fluid dynamical simulations:**
  - Heat distribution also for corners and hidden places
  - Optimization for cooling and heating (in shutdowns)
  - Optimization of cabling



(Cedric Kula TAC)

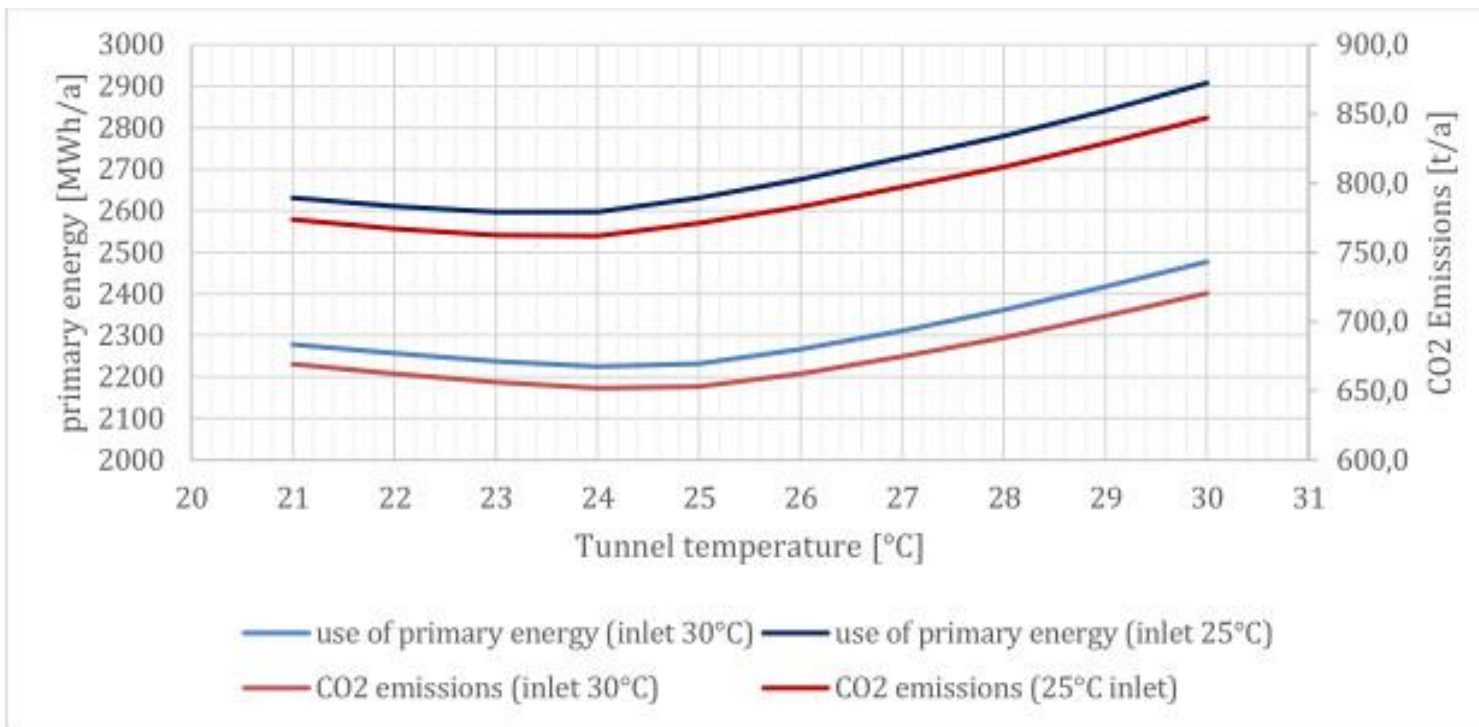
screenshot of the app and first test results (R. Zimmermann)



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# Energy consumption for different tunnel temperatures



Including shutdowns, when we have to heat for a constant temperature.

**Optimal temperature in the tunnel are:**

**Water: 30°C**  
**Air: 25°C**

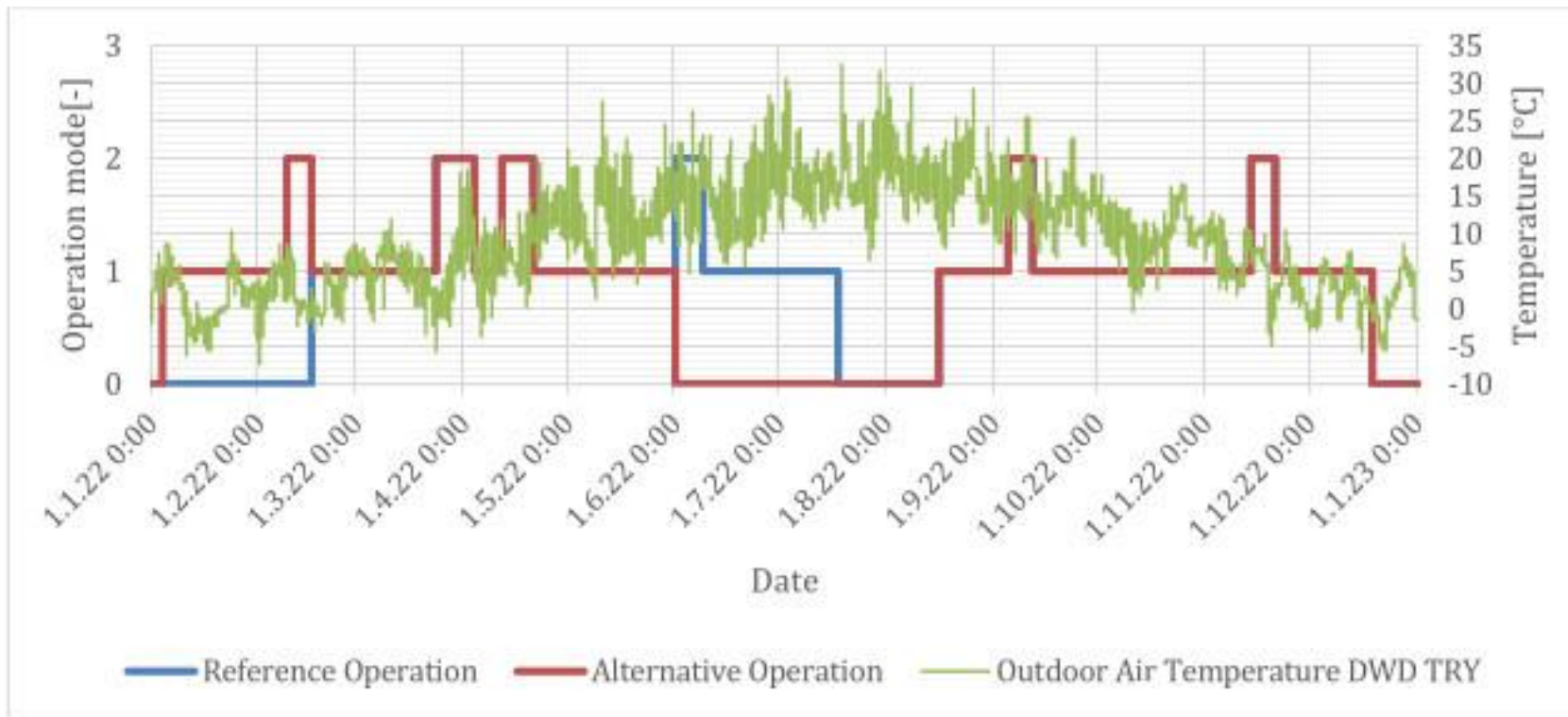
Primary energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission for different tunnel temperatures and cooling water inlet temperatures with reference PETRA IV operation (T. Warnecke „Report on thermal parameters of PETRA IV“)



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# Temperature vs. operation mode



Reference and alternative operation schedule and outdoor air temperature

(T. Warnecke „Report on thermal parameters of PETRA IV“)



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# Reliability in operation

## Use of robotics and telepresence of experts



MARWIN2

(Reinhard Bacher)



MARWIN3

### MARWIN: Mobile Autonomous Robot for Maintenance and Inspection

- Routinely used for radiation measurements with the EuXFEL accelerator switched on

### Project Proposal RobotiX: Robotics and Immersive User Experience

- Versatile platform based on MARWIN3 that provides
  - Multiple sensors
  - Multi-axis manipulators
- Immersive remote control interface using mixed reality technologies
- Project partners: Hochschule21, HAW, UHH, DESY



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### PETRA IV

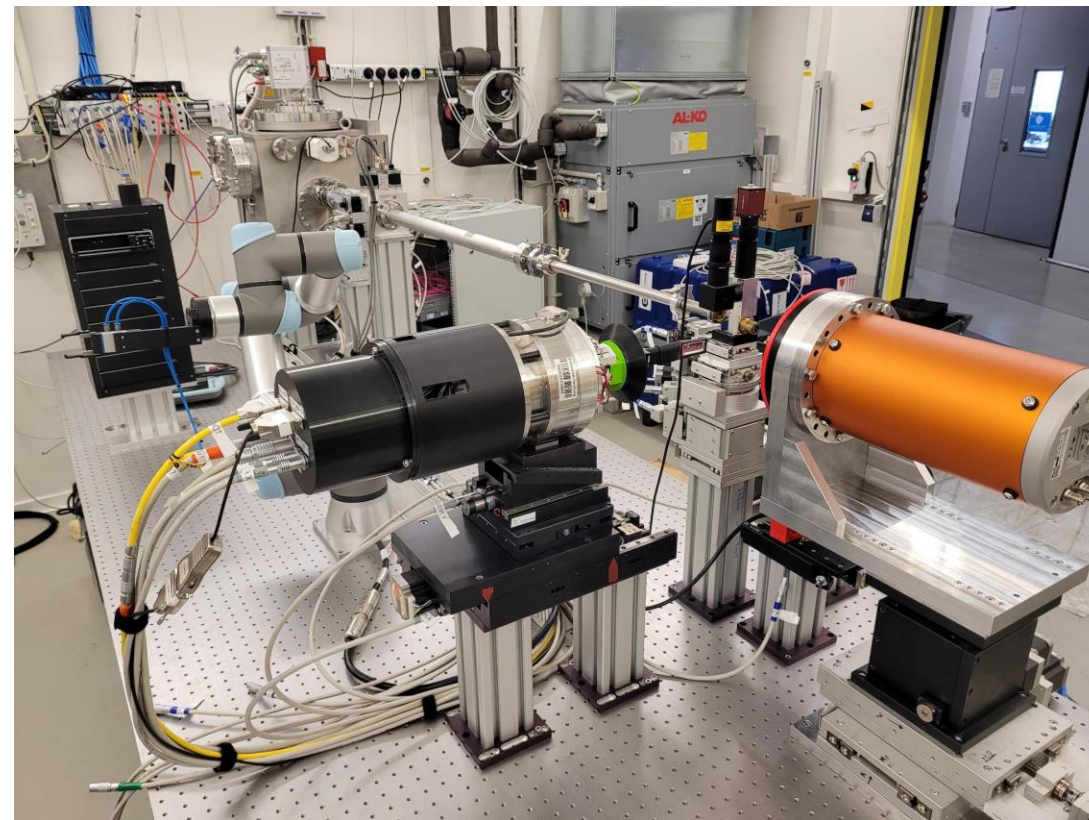
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# Efficient use of beamtime – every photon counts

## HiPhax: Highly automated pharmaceutical screening beamline for room temperature measurements



- Designed for high-throughput pharmaceutical screening at cryogenic temperatures and room temperature
- >1000 samples/24 h
- Goal: Fully automatic, AI- supported data collection
- Multicrystal samples holders (Si-chips) for highest throughput
- Robotic exchange of chips
- Hotel for chip storage
- Sample delivery format compatible with installation at SPB/SFX at EuXFEL



First successful test experiments in June/July 2022 at beamline P09 at PETRA III

Hardware installation of automatic sample changer: HIR3X milestone M1.1

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## PETRA IV

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# Petra IV. - Remote access – high-throughput MX

**Petra IV. will enable remote access for mature and highly standardized X-ray techniques**



Prime example P11 beamline PETRA III:

- Experienced users have the possibility to collect data remotely
  - No travel of persons, just sending samples
  - Access via remote session from internet browser
  - Guidelines for remote access (safety aspect)
  - Need to register for access

If all scheduled beamtimes would be remote (example):

- Users just from EU (only single P11 beamline)
- Ca. 17 tons CO<sub>2</sub> savings from flight travels / year (<https://www.carbonfootprint.com>)



The technical equipment at PETRA III's P11 beamline includes a robotic arm that can execute fully automated sample changes

(Johanna Hakanpää)

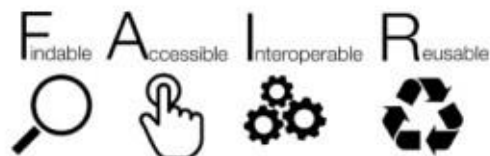
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# Keeping Data

## Value of data

- Academic tradition
  - 'Good scientific practice'
  - Sometimes mandated by law (USA)?
  - Typically archive all 'raw' data for 10 years
  - Including data known to be 'dud'
  - A 'nice to have' or 'must have'
- Keeping raw data costs significant money (M€) and energy (MW)
  - Keeping all data for lots of experiments becomes expensive very quickly
  - Facility cost or user's own cost
  - Sustainability?



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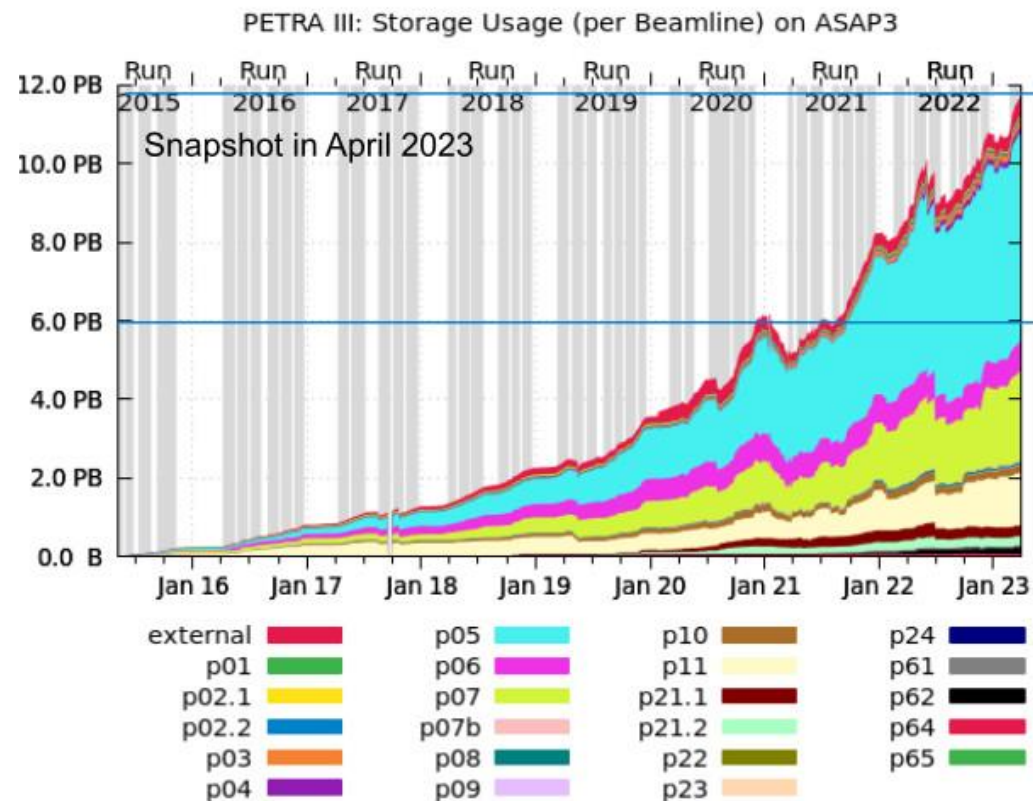
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# Data management

## A snapshot of the status quo

- Data policy
  - Data on disk for 180 days after measurement (was :180 days after last access)
  - Data migrated to tape after 180 days
    - retention on site (dCache), dual tape copy
    - 4.5 PB ingested to GPFS in past 12 months
    - 6 PB/year archived to tape
    - 12 PB tapes/yr with dual copy (€20K/PB/10YR)
- Usage highly variable between instruments
- Time to analyse data often limits publication rate  
~2 years from measurement to publication
- Hardware typically has a 5 year lifetime  
Budget for regular replacement



DESY

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- Civil construction
- Waste heat usage

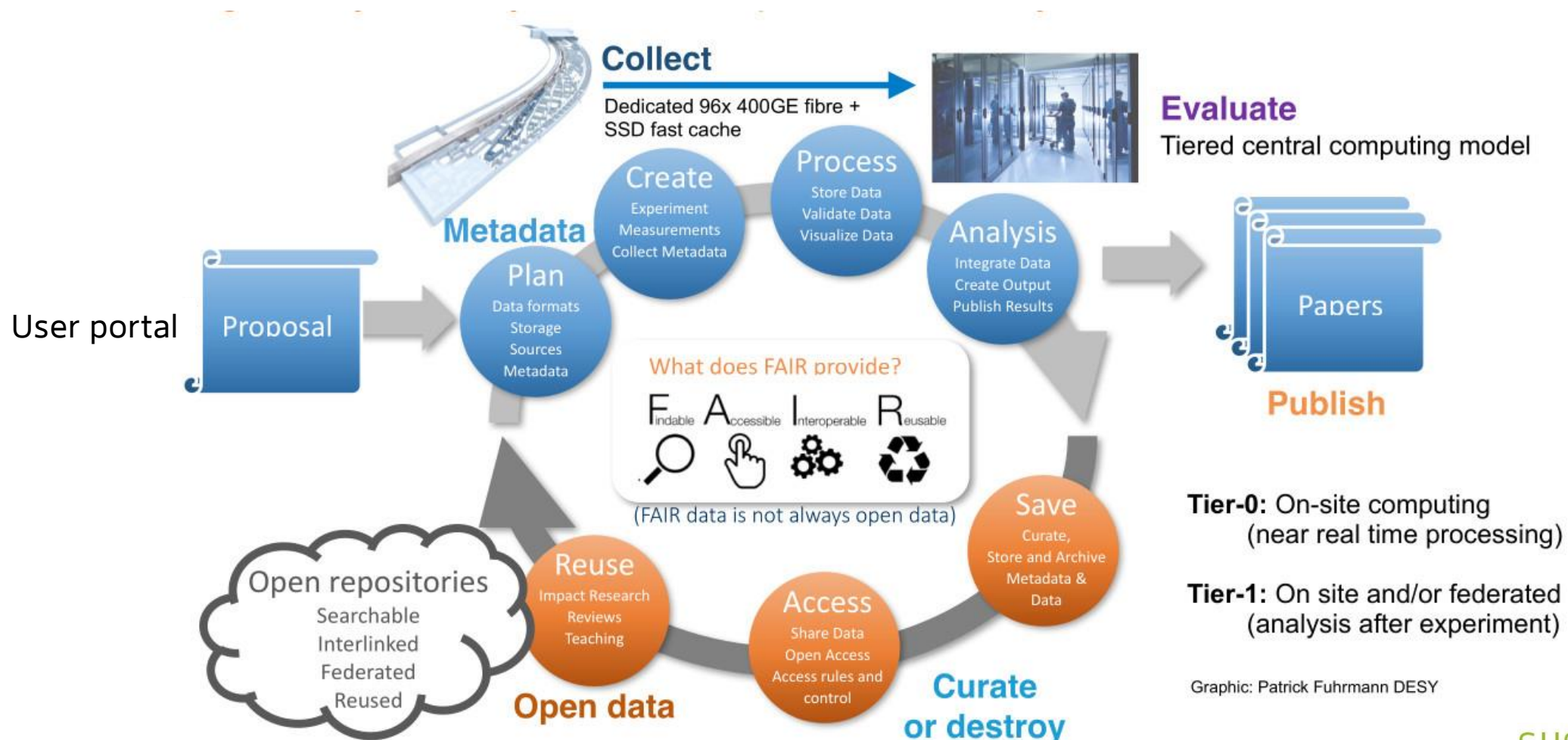
PETRA IV

- Permanent magnets
- Tunnel
- Robotics and telepresence
- Automated beamlines
- Remote access
- **Data management**
- Research

# Petra IV. will offer services for the complete data life cycle



## Data management by the facility



Graphic: Patrick Fuhrmann DESY



- Technical monitoring
- Civil construction
- Waste heat usage

## PETRA IV

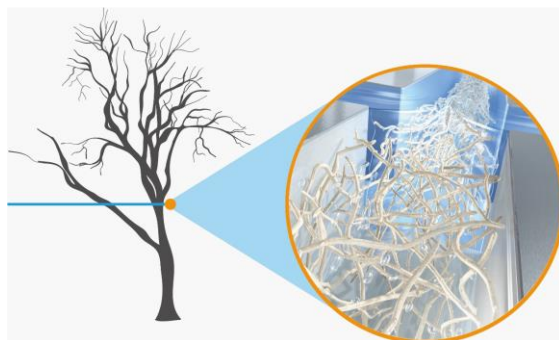
- Permanent magnets
- Tunnel
- Robotics and telepresence
- Automated beamlines
- Remote access
- Data management
- **Research**

# Petra IV. - Research for sustainability



**What makes an accelerator sustainable is the research we do with it.**

- Future trends: research for sustainable technology
- New experimental hall with 18 beamlines
- New access and business model to achieve faster access to the facility for industry and to avoid traveling

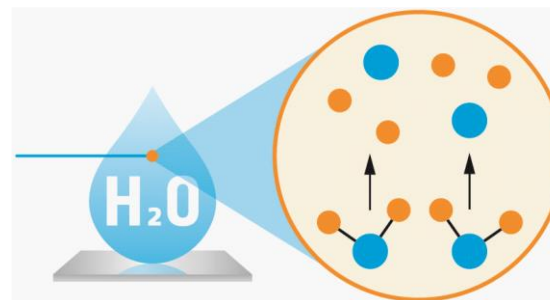
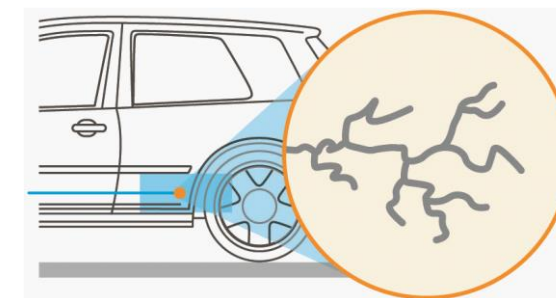


## Plastic alternatives

- Cellulose nano-fibres derived from wood make for a sustainable version of our everyday plastics
- Using the light from PETRA IV, the production process can be followed in much greater detail and 100 times faster than before

## Green hydrogen

- Processes for generating hydrogen fuels are not sustainable
- By using PETRA IV to examine water-splitting reactions in nature and understand at the atomic level how they progress
- We can develop more efficient processes



## Long-lasting solar cells and new batteries

- Optimize the electronic structure of materials of solar cells and batteries by using atomic-level imaging and spectroscopy

# Thank you for your attention!

## Contact

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