

## Technical Design Report HBS Volume 4 – Infrastructure and Sustainability

T. Gutberlet (Vol. Eds.), T. Brückel, T. Gutberlet (Ser. Eds.)

T. Claudio Weber, F. Galeazzi, D. Haar, N. Krause, B. Kreft, O. Krieger, E. Mauerhofer, J. Ottersbach, M. Pauli, A. Schreyer, J. Womersley

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Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH Jülich Centre for Neutron Science (JCNS) Quantenmaterialien und kollektive Phänomene (JCNS-2/PGI-4)

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## **FOREWORD**

The production of neutrons for scientific use has been governed mainly by access to fission based research reactors and in recent time by accelerator driven spallation neutron sources. A less considered process for the production of neutrons is based on low energy proton and electron accelerator systems. Due to aging of most of existing reactor-based neutron facilities in Europe, and the high demand for neutrons, a growing interest has evolved in several countries in recent years to develop competitive accelerator-driven neutron sources as national research infrastructures for neutron scattering.

A main driver for these developments is the access to high current linear proton accelerators developed in recent years, which offer the opportunity to design such novel High-Current Accelerator driven Neutron Sources, termed HiCANS, competitive to the existing ones with the potential to replace such sources. In Germany this is reflected in the High Brilliance neutron Source (HBS) project launched by Forschungszentrum Jülich some years ago (Fig. I.1). The innovative concept for this accelerator-based neutron sources stands out by an extremely high degree of flexibility and scalability. Such accelerator-based neutron sources, under development in several European countries, have the potential to become the backbone of the European neutron ecosystem, supporting the flagship international facility European Spallation Source (ESS), currently under construction in Sweden.

The scientific community will greatly benefit from the construction of this facility which will offer novel opportunities for researchers across the spectrum of scientific discovery, in physics, chemistry,

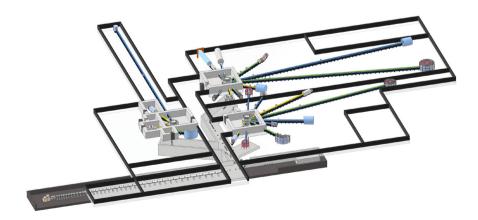


Figure 1.1: General layout of the HBS facility

material science, life sciences, energy, environmental technology, cultural heritage and fundamental physics. With three target stations and a full suite of highly competitive instruments, the HBS source will also benefit of state-of-the-art accelerator technology, combined with highly innovative target-moderator concepts.

In the HBS TDR on "Infrastructure and Sustainability" a proposal for the construction and management of the facility is given based on the requirements from accelerator, target and instruments. Furthermore, sustainability, socio-economic impact, decommissioning, and lessons learned from other facilities are presented here. As many of these aspects are subject to continuous changes mostly by societal requirements this part of the HBS TDR is different compared to the technical parts of the TDR reports. It will present a basic framework in which the mentioned items for HBS as a large scale research infrastructure are considered and tackled.

While writing this TDR the site for the planned research facility has not yet been determined. It will have to be decided at a later stage in consultation with the involved financing bodies and operators of the research facility, where the facility can be placed best. For the present report, it is assumed that the facility will be realised on the campus or in immediate vicinity of Forschungszentrum Jülich. Here an administrative and scientific infrastructure exists leading to certain boundary conditions regarding schedule, costs and scope as described. Furthermore to these boundary conditions all costs are calculated in 2021 prices as calculations on more recent numbers have high uncertainties due to the current unstable economic situation in Europe caused by the pandemic, the war and the resulting supply chain disruptions. In case the HBS facility will be build "on the green field" elsewhere the cost and time for realization will have to be modified and adapted, leading to substantial increases of construction time and budget.

## INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

The main installations comprising the HBS are the accelerator, the targets and the instruments (Fig. II.1). Each of these components requires its specific building structure including support structures, offices and infrastructures.

The main parameters influencing the design of the buildings are space requirements, deformation requirements, radiation protection, required volumes, logistics and costs. Many of the buildings are technical utility buildings of an industrial nature, which poses specific limits and further challenges on the architectural design. The mechanical and electrical services of the facility include supply of high and low voltage electrical systems, water cooling, climate control systems, water and gas supply systems, waste water systems, ventilation systems and controls and monitoring of these systems.

The facility will be constructed in compliance with the German general construction laws, and in compliance with the German Radioprotection Law and Ordinance: "Gesetz zum Schutz vor der schädlichen Wirkung ionisierender Strahlung (Strahlenschutzgesetz - StrlSchG)". Furthermore, the facility shall comply with standard considerations for Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S).

Sustainability is of special importance and this includes meeting energy-related objectives, creating a good working environment for employees and users (guests) during operations, accessibility, an outdoor environment, sustainable transportation and using environmentally sound material. The design and construction will follow state-of-the-art engineering using low carbon emissions to minimize the CO2 footprint and appropriate energy saving technologies. In particular efforts will be made to stick to the minimum amount of concrete requested by the requirements on radiation safety, e.g. by underground construction of the accelerator systems. Further aspects on environmental sustainability will be described in the corresponding chapter in this report.

#### II.1 Accelerator and beam transport

The accelerator hall has a floor area demand of approximately 126 m in length and 11 m in width and is located in the basement for radiation safety reasons. It is composed by the linac tunnel, amplifier galleries, beam dump, multiplexer and beam transport tunnels, and operating rooms. The operation of the accelerator requires a connection load of around 12 MW and a coolant capacity in the same order of magnitude. The different compartments will be equipped with a crane with a load bearing capacity of 5 t.

The accelerator tunnel shall "host" the 95 m accelerator (from 0 to 70 MeV, including front end) and shall have another 5 m length to allow for safety and common utilities. While the ion source shall occupy 4 m in width, the accelerator shall occupy 2 m in width (1 m for the cavities and another 1 m for auxiliary systems). The tunnel shall have a width considering 2 m for the accelerator, 2 m

Figure II.1: Top and side view of the HBS facility. The accelerator and HEBT are below ground level of the facility. The following instruments are indicated: SANS, SANS with GISANS option (GISANS), Offspecular Reflectometer (OffRef), NSE, NSRE, Backscattering Spectrometer (BSS), Tof-PGNAA (T-PGA), Neutron Depth Profiling (NDP), Horizontal Reflectometer (HorRef), Engineerting Diffractometer (EngDi), Diffuse Elastic Neutron Scattering (DENS), Polarized Diffuse Neutron Scattering (PDNS), Single Crystall Diffractometer (MMD), Cold Chopper Spectrometer (CCS), Indirect Geometry Spectrometer (CAS), Cold Neutron Imaging (C-NI), Thermal Neutron Imaging (T-NI), Diffractive Neutron Imaging (D-NI), Disordered Material Diffractometer (DMD), PGAINS, Epithermal Neutron Imaging (Epi-NI), High Energy Neutron Imaging (HE-NI), CRYSTOF.

between the accelerator and the common utilities wall, and space between the accelerator and the other wall for transportation. Transportation will be done by forklifts. Therefore, the tunnel width will be about 10 m including wall thickness of shielding. The tunnel will have emergency exits (according to German safety regulations). The access points and exits shall comply with radiation protection rules.

The tunnel has at least one access point for transporting components between levels. This should be either elevators or a loading dock. The transportation between levels will provide capacity to transport components of up 2.5 by 2.5 m2 and up to 5 t (cavities are 2 x 1.5 m and weight 2 t). Since the cavities weigh up to 2 t, the floor load of the accelerator tunnel is dependent on the shielding weight (concrete). Shielding should be considered a priori as 1 m thick of heavy concrete and weight approximately 5 t/m<sup>2</sup>. Calculations focus mainly on neutron and x-ray generation. The beam height shall be between 1.6 and 1.8 m (considering the vacuum pumps below the cavities). The cavities shall have a radius of 0.5 m and another 0.5 m shall be considered for the power coupler. Therefore, the total height from the floor to the highest part of the cavity shall be 2.5 m. Above this height, a space of at least 1.7 m shall be considered to move components above the cavities. Therefore, the total height of the accelerator tunnel shall be at least 5 m depending on the final choice of cranes, plus shielding. The tunnel shall be equipped with either an overhead crane, or a portable crane with capacity for 5 t. No temperature control is needed in the tunnel.

The accelerator will have a closed cooling system using  $1000 \text{ m}^3$  of deionized water. The tunnel will be equipped with the water supply, as well as a drainage system in case a pipe bursts. The cavities will be heated to about  $35\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  and on the hot spots, i.e. parts of indirect cooling, the temperature might reach 60 to 70  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The variance in temperature to be considered for waste heat recovery is between 5 and  $10\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The maximum average power of the cavities will be  $10\,^{\circ}\text{MW}$  (RF power), and 20% can be consider as heat losses (2 MW).

The galleries to host the RF amplifiers and power supplies is on the level above the tunnel. The connection between galleries and tunnel is an "S" shaped connection, avoiding line of sight. The galleries contain the AC racks to keep the electronics temperature constant, and will have a humidity control.

The accelerator control room shall be occupied for about 5 people 24 hours per day. Facilities such as toilets, vending machines and kitchen should be in close proximity.

The multiplexer and the HEBT will be installed in the two floor basement structure underneath the target and experimental hall areas attached with the accelerator structure to allow the proton beam to impinge from the bottom on the target (Fig. II.2). These basement areas will constructed with a 1 m thick concrete shielding for radiation safety. In the first basement floor on the level of the accelerator underneath the target handling area space for technical infrastructure as air condition, heating, ventillation, power supply system, server rooms etc. will be hosted.

#### II.2 Target

The HBS will have three target stations in its final configuration which are placed at the individual instrument halls. These target station which will contain the target-moderator-reflector unit (TMR) and are radiation-controlled areas with no access allowed during beam operation. Allowed access to radiation protection supervised personnel is given during beam shutdown. The rooms should have an outer size of  $12 \times 12 \text{ m}^2$  and a height of 10 m including a 1.4 m shielding (wall thickness) also called bunker. It will have a soil bearing capacity of  $5 \text{ t/m}^2$  and will be equipped with a crane.

The target-moderator-reflector unit (TMR) itself does have a diameter of max. 4 m. The technical details of the TMR unit, its construction and composition is described in the TDR "Target". It will have a total weight of about 90 tons. The shielding blocks within the TMR have a similar size and a maximum weight less than 10 t to be handled with the installed crane in the target bunker. A movable gate within the TMR unit allows one to open the system for repair or maintenance of the target and moderator systems. The proton beam inside a vacuum tube reaches the TMR unit from below. The TMR units will be placed acentric inside the bunker depending on instrument requirements.

The operation of each target station requires a closed cooling circuit with 120 kW cooling capacity. The ground will be equipped with a collection tray to catch possible coolant leakage. All three target zones will be connected at the ground floor for maintenance access and transport of used targets to the central target storage and handling area. A gate with a size of 3.5 m width and 3.5 m height connects the target station rooms with the transport area. The gate is of the same material as the walls of the target room.

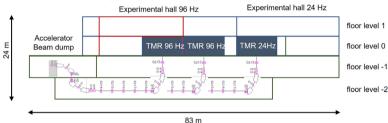


Figure II.2: Outline proton beam transfer from top and from sideview

The TMR station will have an octagonal shape and shall have a diameter of at least 4 m and a height of at least 4 m and a weight of 90 tons. This 8-cornered monolith will have 12 extraction channels in an angle of around 20° in 6 of the sections of the octagon constructed of single steel segments filled with Bor-PE and lead as shielding material as described in detail in the TDR Target. The inner part of the TMR shall also be 8-cornered with 1 m distance between opposite sides to host a thermal moderator-reflector unit with a liquid water moderator tank and lead reflector plates. The 12 extraction channels are arranged to meet in the centre of the TMR to extract the released and moderated neutrons to the instruments. To avoid interference of the extraction channels the extraction ducts are placed at different heights above the target depending on the position of the moderator material. The extraction ducts have internal cross sections of 150 x 400 mm.

One section of the TMR shielding structure is dedicated to allow access to the target facing the gate of the target room. The last section of the octagon can be opened to access the inner core. Elements belonging to the instruments like neutron guides are placed along the extraction ducts penetrating the outer target room wall going into the instrument halls. The target stations are water cooled and have a temperature control. Each target can support up to 12 instruments and a minimum distance between the far end of the instruments and the end of the hall shall include a transportation area large enough for forklifts and possibly mobile cranes.

#### II.3 Target handling

For the handling of the tantalum target certain boundary conditions regarding operation and radiation safety have to be taken into account. There are 3 target stations operated with 1 target per year per target station. Each tantalum target has a weight of 4.43 kg with with size of  $120 \times 120 \times 20 \text{ mm}^3$ . The activity of the target after 1 year (360 days) of continuous, uninterrupted full-power operation is calculated to be 0.76 PBq one week after end of irradiation. Two target handling tools are required for exchange of the target from the TMR units and two hot cells for handling of activated targets (redundancy needed).

Between the three target stations a connection hall for handling of the activated target which is Located, which is foreseen for the regular exchange of targets after one year of operation. Details of the procedure to exchange the targets are described in the Volume TDR Target Stations and Moderators.

For the safe handling and storage of the activated targets two hot cell systems are required for redundancy. The hot cells will be installed as part of the target storage area directly connected with the target transportation zone connecting the individual target zones and separated from the experimental halls and the accelerator systems.

#### II.4 Storage areas

In the target storage area for 3 target stations operated and assuming a 5 year decay time for each target after replacement, 15 decay positions are needed. With 15 reserve positions, this number increases to 30 decay positions. The decay positions are mounted vertically with appropriate holes for the target plugs in the floor. Here, no basement can be placed underneath target storage area.

For long term storage needed for 30 years of operation, about 100 target storage positions are needed. Decay positions are mounted vertically (holes for target plug in floor, no cellar under storage). After 5 years of decay the target can be transferred towards the long term storage area As each target will be separated from the target plug after 5 year decay time up to 10 targets can be stored together in an appropriate container. Alternatively one could store the targets in a commercial mosaic container for direct long-term storage.

#### II.5 Experimental halls

The experimental halls have the largest space requirements. Containing the targets and instruments, the three experimental halls have an approximate area of 3100 m², 5700 m² and 2000 m², respectively, with extensions in order to provide sufficient space for very long instruments (see Fig. II.1). At the entrance area to the halls space is provided to contain the dosimeters for staff and users, lab coats, lockers, the radiation control equipment, a recreation area with vending machine, water, rest rooms etc. There will be a total of three instruments hall constructed in three phases. Each hall will be build in the corresponding phase and will "host" one target station.

Three types of laboratories will be provided: i) chemical (with powder cabins and glove box), ii) biological (with fume hood) and iii) activated samples handling (radiation protection). Each laboratory shall support work of about 8 people (staff or user) in parallel and each instruments hall shall contain at least one of each laboratories mentioned above. Although, at least four types of workshops will be covered for: i) mechanical, ii) electrical, iii) detector, and iv) sample environment work. Each working space shall support work of about 5 people (staff) in parallel and the instruments hall 1 and 2 will contain at least one of each working spaces mentioned above, while instruments hall 3 will contain

one mechanical working space. Combined space for sample preparation laboratories, workshops and instrument control rooms of  $1750 \text{ m}^2$  is planned.

The halls will have one loading bay with a door which fits a truck and shall have at least one access point for transporting components between levels. Each experimental hall requires the appropriate assembly hall cranes and a lifting range. The halls shall be a restricted access area with radiation control following the regulations mentioned previously. The halls shall have emergency exits according to German regulations. The access points and exits shall comply with radiation protection rules.

The total height from the floor to the highest part of the instruments / TMR-unit shall be up to 6 m with the shielding bunker itself is 10 m high. Above this height, a space of at least 3 m shall be considered to move the components above the instruments. Therefore, the total height of the halls shall be of 11 to 12 m depending on the final choice of cranes. The halls will be equipped with an overhead crane with capacity of 10 t and will have a floor load of 5 t/m2. The halls will have a humidity and temperature control, and the humidity and the temperature shall be kept constant at standard levels of room temperature. The occupancy of the hall can vary significantly throughout the day (24 hours per day). A maximum occupancy can be expected to be approximately 8 people per instrument. The halls will be equipment to provide a general distribution of common utilities for each instrument as electric power, cooling water, vacuum pumps, etc. Further considerations refer to a room for high power vacuum pumps to be considered due to possible noise upper limits in common working areas.

All the technical areas will be supported by sample preparation laboratories, workshop, storage room, server rooms, outdoor facilities, office spaces, and possibly a guest house which could be shared with other institutes. The offices for permanent and fixed-contract staff will host up to 240 persons in total when the facility is in full operation.

The offices for users could be planned as an open space office to host up to 50 users when the facility is in full operation. It will focus on a sustainable comfort, and will have proximity to amenities such as kitchen, vending machines, restrooms, resting and socializing areas. In addition an external meeting area will be implemented to allow small meetings, working groups or seminars.

Buildings	Length [m]	Width [m]	Area $[m^2]$
Accelerator tunnel	126	11	1386
Beam transport area	83	15	1245
Experimental hall I	69	45	3105
Experimental hall II	102	56	5712
Experimental hall III	53	38	2014
Maintenance & storage area	62	11	682
Total			14146

Table II.1: Floor space of main HBS buildings

A draft floor plan with the relative dimensions of the HBS is depicted in Figure II.1. The required space of HBS in this floor plan totals about 14150 m<sup>2</sup> without instrument extensions.

#### II.6 Server rooms, IT, software

A management and maintenance structure for a fast access cloud storage for storage, analysis and archiving of collected neutron data will be implemented. A data flow in event mode recording of about 2000-3000 Tb per year (e.g. 10-15 Tb per operational day) is expected at HBS. The storage structure will be fast enough to enable reading and writing of this amount of data within a reasonable time. The necessary IT infrastructure with fast servers and networking will be maintained by the HBS cloud infrastructure group.

All HBS instruments will be available as digital twins. The HBS instrument control systems will be implemented with the same architecture and technologies based on TANGO and NICOS. Appropriate server systems and high speed network connections will be installed. All instrument computers running TANGO device servers, middle tier components or clients in the presentation tier will use a Linux operating system.

#### II.7 Energy consumption

Consumption unit	An	Annual consumption of electric energy			
	Operation	Base load	Office load	Air conditioning	
	[MWh]	[MWh]	[MWh]	[MWh]	
Accelerator	60000	876			
Beam transport	2500	438			
Target station I	25	70			
Target station II	25	70			
Target station III	25	70			
Experimental hall I	2000	876		5242	
Experimental hall II	2400	1051		3669	
Experimental hall III	800	350		3800	
Offices		491	85	271	
Total	67775	4292	85	12982	

**Table II.2:** Predicted energy consumption of the HBS facility. Operation: 5000 h/y, base load: 8760 h/y, office load: 2016 h/y, air conditioning: 1760 h/y (offices) and 6552 h/y (experimental halls), based on calculated electric power demand as given in Table IV.1

In Table II.2 an overview is given of the estimated power consumption of the various installments and buildings. The power requirements estimated of the HBS are essentially distributed over the accelerator, beams transport, target stations, instrument halls and the corresponding office and workshop spaces. With a share of 71.5%, the consumption of the accelerator represents the largest requirement of the total of 85.1 GWh annual demand.

According to the current framework, an annual operating time of 5000 h is targeted. During this period of full operation, the aim is to operate as continuously as possible. A two-week cycle is assumed,

in which the accelerator is operated continuously for 11 days, followed by a small modification and maintenance phase of 3 days until the new cycle begins.

To supply the various installations at HBS sufficient electrical power connections have to be implemented to operate all technical devices, ventilation, air conditioning systems as well as IT services and heating systems appropriately. Space to accommodate this technical infrastructure is foreseen in the basement area above the beam transfer area and below the target handling floor as well as on top of the experimental hall ceilings or the ceilings of the connecting buildings between the experimental halls.

For the operation of the HBS, the electricity costs represent a significant cost item. A calculation based on historical (hourly) electricity prices for the year 2021 and the (hourly) electricity prices determined with a model [KO22] can indicate the costs to be expected during operation costs of the accelerator, including the ancillary facilities, research facilities and office spaces. If the corresponding hourly energy consumption is evaluated with the historical spot prices of the leading exchange for the German market EPEX SPOT SE, an absolute cost amount of approx. 7.75 million € is obtained as a first approximation for the simulation year 2021. This would correspond to a relative cost rate of 90.97 €/MWh. For an estimation of the future costs for the year 2030, the B E T fundamental model with the framework conditions "KN 45 electrons Q4 2022" was used as a forecast. The load flow simulation with calibration to the year 2030 evaluates the electricity-related operating costs for the year 2030 at approx. 8.65 million €, which corresponds to a relative cost rate of 101.49 €/MWh (see Table II.3). The prices refer to the real price level of the year 2022. The calculated future electricity prices are based on energy market forecasts (natural gas, coal, CO2) and are therefore highly dependent on the latter. A change in the existing market design away from the current EOM market, which cannot be ruled out at present, also represents an uncertainty.

Year	Demand MWh	Total cost k€	Relative cost €/MWh
2021	85.126	7744	90.97
2030	85.249	8651	101.49

**Table II.3:** Operating cost estimate for electricity for years 2021 and 2030 (without additional levies, taxes and grid costs) determined with model [KO22]

#### **II.8** Realization

#### T. Gutberlet, D. Haar, N. Krause

The site for the HBS facility has not yet been finally determined, as this will have to be decided at a later date by the involved financing bodies and operators of the research facility. In the report present, it is assumed that the facility is being realised on the campus of Forschungszentrum Jülich, taking into account existing administrative, technical and scientific infrastructure.

Based on this boundary condition a feasibility study to realize HBS at an appropriate space at Forschungszentrum Jülich has been performed [ham23]. The report is given in the Appendix A.1. At the area chosen to host the facility, some changes on the footprint of the facility had to be done to accommodate the structure within the available area. The modified arrangement of the footprint is shown in Figure II.3.

The target stations and experimental halls have been rearranged placing the first and second target station and experimental hall to the left side of the target handling area and the third target station and experimental hall to the right side. The target storage area has been relocated from below to the

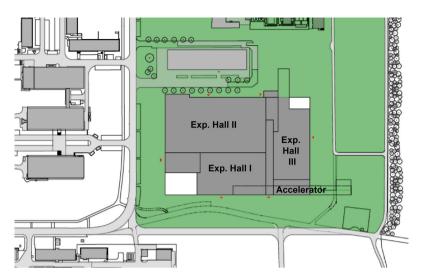
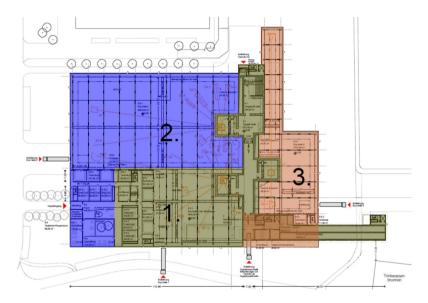


Figure II.3: Footprint of the HBS facility at campus of Forschungszentrum Jülich taken from hammeskrause architekten [ham23]



**Figure II.4:** Realization of the HBS facility at campus of Forschungszentrum Jülich in subsequent building blocks taken from hammeskrause architekten [ham23].

top at the end of the target handling area. The first experimental hall also has been reduced in size and the second experimental hall has become enlarged to accommodate the suggested instruments around the two target stations. Overall the footprint of the facility has become more compact to fit in the available space at the site at Forschungszentrum Jülich.

The construction of the facility will be realized in three building blocks (see Section III.2) with the construction of the halls, tunnels and galleries of the accelerator and beam transport areas first (Fig. II.4). The construction of the basement areas for the accelerator and beam transport systems

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**Figure II.5:** Vertical cut through the experimental hall and beam transport areas viewed along the beam transfer area (bottom) and in direction of the beam transfer (top) taken from hammeskrause architekten [ham23]

have to accommodate the corresponding areas in the basement to connect the target stations in the second and third building block of the project as planned. The basement structures here will have a similar depth underground as the height of the experimental halls above ground (Fig. II.5). Based on this the target bunker and the target handling area will be added and the first experimental hall. Corresponding technical workshops, laboratories and offices are also included.

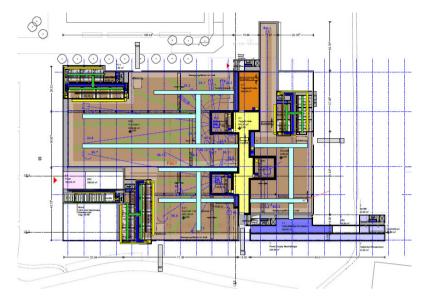
In the second building block the second target structure will be built together with the second experimental hall. The corresponding target and storage areas will be attached to the existing structure and connected with the beam transport systems underground. Finally, the third target station and experimental hall will be constructed, connected and realized after completion of the previous stages.

The corresponding infrastructure regarding power connection, power supply, air conditioning, ventilation, heating systems, IT infrastructure etc. are adopted to the staged approach to realize HBS. A proposed outline of the air conditioning and ventilation structure of the final HBS is depicted in Fig II.6 Iham231.

In order to achieve the construction in a sustainable and climate efficient manner, the use of sustainable, locally available building materials will be favoured. This is also an asset against the background of the unavoidable use of concrete due to the strong radiation protection requirements. The testing of wood as a construction material for halls and office areas or as a secondary construction for the roof is being considered. By improving the CO2 balance of the concrete, the additional storage of CO2 in the concrete mass is another measure. Likewise, a substitution of Portland cements of up to 60% in the concrete can be considered.

#### II.8.1 Management

HBS will be operated as a national neutron user source as an LK II facility within the Helmholtz research programme "From Matter to Materials and Life (MML)" in the Helmholtz research field "Matter". Following best practice within large scale research infrastructures within Helmholtz a project management (PM) model is proposed to manage the HBS and the construction of the facility, which was developed at JCNS. The model bridges the essential principles of PRINCE2® and the PMBOK® (by the Project Management Institute PMI) methodologies, adds a technique for measuring project performance and progress through Earned Value Management (EVM), and a stage gate approach. The



**Figure II.6:** Outline of ventilation and air conditioning architecture for the HBS facility at campus of Forschungszentrum Jülich taken from hammeskrause architekten [ham23]. The light blue strips show the ground channels for the ventilation, water and heat pipes in the three experimental halls. The yellow and blue strips show the inwards and outwards air flow channels. The green strips show the channels for electric wiring and lightning.

project will be lead as a strong projectized matrix endeavour which is outlined in the "Organisation and governance" Section in the next Chapter. It reflects mainly the two stages of the project which are i) the project and construction period and ii) the facility operation period.

#### II.9 Costing

The total costs for buildings sum up to an estimated amount of 291.3 Mio EUR (Tab. II.4) [ham23]. The total costs on installations sum up to 249.3 Mio EUR, of which the accelerator systems comprise 115.0 Mio EUR, the target stations 19.0 Mio EUR and the instruments at the three target station 115.3 Mio EUR. Hence, the total cost for the HBS facility sums up to 540.6 Mio EUR on the basis of 2021 cost reference. All costs do not include VAT or contingency.

The distribution of the costs at each period of realization will vary depending on the number of instruments to be installed in the corresponding stage, the number of cavities installed at the accelerator to reach a certain energy and the corresponding construction of the experimental halls and target stations (see Section III.3.2).

After construction the operational costs of the facility will have to be estimated. Main cost drivers here are the power purchase on electricity (see Tab. II.3), consumables for the operation of the equipment and experiments and the staff hired. As these numbers are subject to changes in future perspectives. Based on 2021 cost reference an estimate on the operational cost is shown in Table II.6. The operation of the final HBS facility with 3 target stations and 25 instruments in operation is assumed.

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Installations	Total
Accelerator	115.0
Target system	19.0
Instrumentation	115.3
Total	249.3
Buildings	Total
Accelerator	52.4
HEBT Transfer	64.9
Target Transfer	36.4
Target areas	11.3
Experimental halls	82.3
Labs and offices	44.0
Total	291.3

Table II.4: Cost estimates for HBS installations and buildings in Mio EUR based on 2021 cost reference.

Installations	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Total
Accelerator	62.0	49.0	4.0	115.0
Target system	7.0	6.0	6.0	19.0
Instrumentation	32.2	46.0	37.1	115.3
Total	101.2	101.0	47.1	249.3
Buildings	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Total
	185.3	65.6	40.4	291.3
Total	286.5	166.6	87.5	540.6

Table II.5: Cost estimates for HBS installations and buildings for the different construction blocks in Mio EUR based on 2021 cost reference VAT and contingency are not included.

	on-site	green field
Electricity	7.7	7.7
Consumables	6.3	6.3
Staff	23.0	44.0
Total	37.0	58.0

Table II.6: Cost estimates for HBS operation in Mio EUR based on 2021 cost reference, according to [ham23], VAT and contingency are not included.

III.

### ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

T. Claudio Weber

### III.1 Project description

The goal of the High-Brilliance neutron Source (HBS) project is to build and operate a novel and powerful neutron source, enabling the scientific community and industry to make breakthroughs in research related to materials. Thus, HBS will address some of the most important societal challenges of our time. Although the HBS is designed to be a national facility, it will be an essential element of the European ecosystem of neutron research with worldwide significance. With several unique and outstanding features, and belonging to the class of High-Current Accelerator-based Neutron Sources (HiCANS), the HBS will lead the way to the next generation of neutron research facilities. To date, no such neutron source exists anywhere in the world, but several projects are underway in Europe aimed at realizing a HiCANS demonstrator. The European institutions which are working on the development of a HiCANS have united and formed the European Low Energy accelerator-based Neutron facilities Association (ELENA). [ELE].

The German project, the HBS, developed at the Jülich Centre for Neutron Science (JCNS) at the Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ), is the most ambitious of these projects and the technology leader. It is based on a low-energy high-current proton accelerator producing a pulsed beam accelerated towards a heavy metal target (tantalum), where neutrons are produced by a nuclear reaction (other than spallation). Low-dimensional moderators adapted to the needs of every single instrument, in combination with modern beam extraction optics, produce high brightness beams serving a diverse suite of highly competitive neutron instruments. The high brilliance accelerator-driven neutron sources aim at maximizing the brightness of its neutron beams while maintaining their high flux. The best brightness for a specific experiment is achieved by the optimized setup, starting from a dedicated target-moderator unit for each individual neutron instrument.

#### III.2 Project construction realization

In its final configuration, the HBS will be composed of an accelerator tunnel, galleries, control room, a multiplexer system, three instruments' halls (each with a target station adapted to the respective instruments) connected by a target handling area, a hot cell area, labs, workshops, offices and user offices, and all required amenities. The facility will be fully equipped to support users and staff for a total of 25 instruments operating for 5000 hours per year for a minimum of 30 years, and with an upgrade capacity to host up to 36 instruments overall, and possibly further target stations. One

possibility is to install dedicated target stations for production of radionuclides, both through reactions with neutrons and protons.

Management of the HBS construction project is structured in a way to allow the start of operation as soon as the first target station and corresponding instruments are finalized and will run in parallel the continuation and completion of the construction period, which is estimated to a total timeline of 10 years from groundbreaking. This can be achieved through a carefully managed design update phase where all subprojects necessary for operation of the first target station already passed the Preliminary Design Review (PDR), and all CAD drawings are integrated into a master file, including Eplan and common utilities. In summary, with this unique concept the Start of User Operation (SOUP) is feasible after only four to five years after groundbreaking.

The construction will be done following the general FZJ building requirements, in compliance with the general laws for construction in Germany, and in compliance with the German Radioprotection Law and Ordinance: "Gesetz zum Schutz vor der schädlichen Wirkung ionisierender Strahlung (Strahlenschutzgesetz - StrlSchG)". Furthermore, the facility shall comply with standard requirements for Environment, Safety, Health and Quality (ESH&Q).

The following sections will detail the construction of the HBS facility at the Forschungszentrum Jülich and the management by the Jülich Centre for Neutron Science (JCNS), illustrating the necessary resources for the administrative, engineering and building services. Assumptions made in the following sections are that there are no in-kind contributions, and that the entire budget to construct the full scope facility is available. However, in case partners for in-kind could be found, the HBS facility will be constructed at another research centre, or as a green-field facility, the outlined organisation and structure would have to be adapted to the scenario decided.

#### III.3 HBS construction project: organisation and management

Following best practice for construction and transition to operation of large-scale research infrastructures a Project Management (PM) methodology is being developed internally at JCNS, and will be used to manage the HBS construction project. The model bridges the essential principles of PRINCE2®, P3O® and the PMBOK® (by the Project Management Institute PMI) methodologies, adds a technique for measuring project performance and progress through Earned Value Management (EVM) and Schedule Performance Index (SPI), as well as a stage gate approach. Furthermore, the methodology includes a systems engineering approach, and focuses on the peculiarities of the stakeholders involved in research infrastructure projects.

#### III.3.1 Project organisation and governance

The functional structure of the HBS Construction Project is shown below, and accounts for the in-line managers / Heads of Departments, as well as an example of the matrix structure for the subprojects (Figure III.1). In the construction period the project is divided into four main management departments dealing with the project itself, technical issues, scientific issues and the management of the preoperational phase. Any routine decisions about the project are made in the executive board which consists of the project director and the corresponding department managers. A communication office will serve the executive board to assist and promote the project, and a science and industry liaison office will lobby for the engagement with universities, industry and other research facilities. Furthermore, a programme manager, without in-line management responsibilities, will be in charge of the integrated schedule and budget management of all subprojects.

Dedicated independent advisory committees on project (PAC), technical (TAC) and scientific (SAC) topics will support and review any progress of the project on a regular basis. The steering board,

composed by members of the funding agency, members of the board of directors of FZJ and key institute leaders across FZJ involved in the project, will supervise the project and the decisions of the executive board.

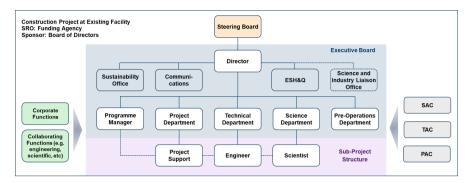


Figure III.1: Governance, matrix and functional structure of the HBS construction project. The fields highlighted in green are existing support structures from the Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ) (e.g., administration, engineering, safety, etc.)

The four project departments will deal with individual task as outlined below.

- **Project Management:** In this department subtasks are given on i) administrative project support, ii) project planning, iii) procurement, iv) coordination of facility construction, v) coordination of technical installations, vi) controlling, vii) risk management, viii) stakeholder management, ix) change management and x) communication.
- Technical Management: In this department subtasks are given on i) engineering resources, ii) accelerator systems, iii) target systems, iv) instrument technologies, and v) control systems. Each of these subtasks is further broken down into individual aspects such as, e.g., on accelerator systems, on beam physics and diagnostics, ion source, linac and RF sources.
- Science Management: In this department subtasks are given on i) scientific demand and user requirements, ii) software and data requirements, iii) remote experiments, iv) scientific technologies, v) scientific instrumentation and operation.
- Pre-Operation Management: In this department subtasks are given on i) facility management and ii) operations requirements.

By constructing HBS as a part of the FZJ with well-defined roles and responsibilities, with support structures (i.e. administrative, engineering, etc.), and with a pre-planned structure to manage the project (considering also risk and stakeholder management, contingencies, among others), the project will be managed in a lean and cost-effective way. With the technical design of the HBS following best engineering practice, a reliable and safe facility will be delivered.

#### 3.1.1 Subproject management.

The HBS construction project will be lead as a strong projectized matrix endeavour where each subproject will have its own Project Board composed by the Programme Manager in the role of Executive, and the direct in-line managers in the roles of Senior User and Senior Supplier. Further members could be added to the Project Board or outsourced as needed as long as the governance

structure is well-defined before the subproject starts. Management of the subproject will be done by a Project Manager and respective specialists as needed, e.g. mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, designers, planners and further experts. Furthermore, supporting roles such as Project Assurance, Project Support and, if necessary, external Independent Advisors will also be considered depending on the scope of the subproject. The resulting organigram for each subproject based on the PRINCE2® methodology is shown in Figure III.2.

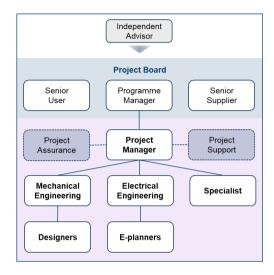


Figure III.2: Example of a subproject structure of the HBS construction project.

In this matrix the Project Manager has the authority to run the subproject on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the later. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the subproject produces the required products within the specified tolerances of time, cost, quality, scope, risk and benefits.

#### 3.1.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the different advisory boards, committees and managers are described below.

The **Steering Board** will be composed of high-level stakeholders, i.e. the Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) which is represented by the funding agency (BMBF); the Sponsor, which is represented by a member of the Board of Directors; representants from the internal suppliers and partners (such as JCNS, ZEA-1, Infrastructure, etc.); and representants from external suppliers and partners (such as Frankfurt University, Hereon, industry etc.). The Steering Board is accountable for the success of the project and has the authority to direct the HBS project during construction within the remit set by the corporate management. It is also responsible for the communications between the project team and high-level external stakeholders, in particular the funding agency. Furthermore, the Steering Board shall perform the role of project assurance and have a final say on essential change requests. Such tasks could also be delegated to separate individuals depending on the degree of complexity of the particular subproject.

The **Executive Board** will include the Project Director, the Programme Manager and all the department leaders (Project, Technical, Science and Pre-operations). It will set tolerances, approve plans, authorize management, and approve goals for each stage. It will approve exception plans when

stage-level tolerances are forecast to be exceeded. It will communicate with stakeholders as defined in the Communication Management Strategy (including briefing corporate and steering board about project progress). It will provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains viable and within the specified constrains, respond to requests for advice from the subprojects, ensure that risks and issues are being tracked and managed as effectively as possible. It will approve changes (unless delegated to a Change Authority), make decisions on escalated issues and approve completed products.

The **Project Director** is responsible for providing clear leadership and direction throughout the project's lifecycle and ensure backing of the project by FZJ Board of Directors and BMBF, negotiate necessary adjustments of the project with respect to strategic directions, budget, and non-financial resources.

The **Head of Project Department** shall provide project management expertise in the construction of research infrastructures, and address all aspects related to project management from design of the project teams, blueprint and close of the project. They shall be responsible for the project performance, project report, reducing project risks related to costs and schedule, among others.

The **Head of Technical Department** shall provide engineering expertise in technical construction of research infrastructures, and address all aspects related to engineering challenges throughout all the phases of systems engineering. They shall be responsible for the technical performance, design/technical report, reducing technical risks minimizing impact on the project costs and schedule and overall optimization between all systems.

The **Head of Science Department** shall provide scientific expertise in the design and construction of neutron scattering instrumentation and methods, and address all aspects related to scientific excellence throughout the project's lifecycle. They shall ensure that the facility will be constructed to attend the needs of the user community including instrument design, accelerator/target parameters, laboratories, sample environment, software, among others.

The **Head of Pre-Operations Department** shall provide operations expertise in accelerator-based neutron facilities, and address all aspects related to operations throughout the project's construction period. They shall ensure that the facility will be constructed towards operation of 25 instruments for 5000 hours per year at three target stations in three instrument halls for a lifetime of minimum 30 years.

The **Project Director and Heads of Departments** will have direct (in line) management over all the personnel in the project and should have exceptional leadership skills, caring first and foremost about the well-being and personal development of the employees, while the **Programme Manager and the members of the project team** should have project and programme related management skills.

The **Programme Manager** shall have an overview of the schedule, costs, scope and risks of all subprojects, with integrated schedule plans. They shall coordinate the interdependencies between the subprojects, monitor the expenditures and costs against Earned Value, ensure that the delivery outputs or services from the subprojects meet the requirements, report on progress and changes at regular intervals within the Executive Board, and implement a lessons learned log and an issues escalation tracking and reporting process.

The **Science and Industry Liaison Officer** shall keep the science community involved, develop further collaboration with university partners as well as with industrial partners.

The **Sustainability Officer** shall be responsible for overseeing and implementing sustainability initiatives within the construction project and addressing all sustainability aspects related to operation. Under the leadership of the Project Director and working closely with the other departments, the sustainability officer will develop and execute strategies that promote environmentally responsible practices, social equity, and economic viability (among others) to integrate sustainability principles

The **ESH&Q** (Environment, Safety, Health, and Quality) Officer shall be responsible for managing and ensuring compliance with environmental, safety, health, and quality regulations and standards as described under the section: "Quality management and assurance".

The **members of the committees** shall be highly qualified and experienced experts in their particular field, i.e. people with experience in project oversight of construction of large scientific or similar complex technical facilities; with expertise in engineering and technical aspects of such facilities. Renowned scientist will be proposed by the Executive Board and appointed by the Steering Board.

The **Project Advisory Committee (PAC)** will give advice on all project management related issues, the effective and optimal use of the resources for fulfilling the goals of the project relating to cost, schedule, and scope. It will indicate remedial actions needed to address any problems as they arise and give advice on project control, risk and contingency management.

The **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** will give advice on the parameters of the accelerator and target, moderators and ancillary systems, and the related infrastructure with are relevant for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the facility. It will assess the technical design of the facility and providing advice on how to optimise and improve its performance in accordance with the scientific goals.

The **Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)** will help to assess the scientific goals and the overall layout and advises on the scientific objectives. It will give advice on relevant scientific and technical issues related to the instrument suite, the desired characteristics of the neutron beams and the accelerator performance, facilities for scientific support and the scientific operation of the facility.

These committees will advise on several aspects related to the construction of the HBS and help secure continuous improvement and state-of-the-art operation.

#### III.3.2 Schedule and timeline

As mentioned above the construction of the HBS will be managed in order to optimize the start of operation, and will last 10 years from groundbreaking. The construction of the buildings (Conventional Facilities) is planned accordingly. A preliminary proposal for the timeline can be seen in Figure III.3. The timeline for the technical components consists of the following stages: design, procurement and manufacturing, installation, commissioning, and operations. After installation, a cold commissioning phase (without neutrons) is foreseen to test all installed devices before the hot commissioning (with neutrons). Many subprojects will run in parallel and managed according to the available financial and human resources, as well as suppliers and materials availability. While construction of the entire facility lasts 10 years, the first instruments become operational after 5 years, followed by further 8 instruments in year 8.



Figure III.3: Proposed timeline for construction and commissioning of HBS.

#### 3.2.1 Schedule Management Plan

A web-based project management software will be used to perform schedule management. The Project Directorate will develop a template for the subprojects plan based on the product breakdown structure of the technical components with the input from the subproject leaders. The schedule set out in the beginning of the project will serve as a baseline for the entire project and any deviations will be evaluated and managed against this baseline plan.

The subproject leaders will be responsible for updating the dates on the project plan, producing monthly reports, and raise any schedule related risks when necessary. The Programme Manager will oversee the integration of each subproject plan into the master project plan of the construction of the HBS facility and use tools such as Schedule Performance Index (SPIs) to benchmark the subprojects and to propose corrective actions when necessary. Such proposals shall be discussed within the Executive Board and escalated to the Steering Board when necessary.

The technical projects will be managed using a stage-gate approach. At the end of each stage, a gate review, will be performed to check the deliverables of the stage against the requirements. Such regular reviews will be performed to ensure that the subprojects are on schedule and to find an adequate solution if this is not the case. A systems engineering approach will be used to define the stages as shown in Figure III.4 below: Functional Review (FR), Preliminary Design Review (PDR), Critical Design Review (CDR), Test Readiness Review (TRR), Systems Acceptance Review (SAR), Operation Readiness Review (ORR).



Figure III.4: Systems engineering approach.

#### III.3.3 Staffing profile and HR management

The staffing profile of the HBS will vary significantly throughout the project. After successful completion of the essential parts of the facility and the first instruments, operations will be running in parallel to the continuation of the construction project. This transition will be managed carefully and the Project Director for the construction of the HBS and the final HBS Director, who will manage the facility during operation, are not necessarily the same person. (see Fig. III.5).

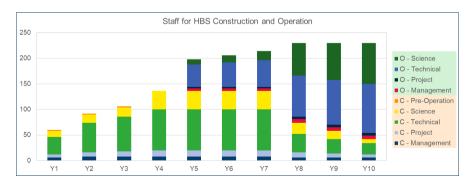


Figure III.5: Proposed HBS staffing profile during construction and operation.

For the construction project, a breakdown of staff is given as follows:

- 120 employees (scientists, engineers, technicians, designers, etc) are needed to develop, design and support the design, construction and installation of all technical components.
- 20 employees are planned for administrative tasks including management, project management and pre-operations.

Although some personnel can transition from construction to operation, or could work on both phases in parallel, the competencies needed during operation of a facility are significantly different than the competencies needed during the construction project. Therefore, it is planned (if possible) to have the personnel involved in the construction at least to some extend seconded from other departments, institutes, or even other research facilities.

These numbers will be reached starting with a core group of 60 people and ramping up to the final number for construction, where the project team will be composed of approximately 140 FTE employees (see Fig. III.5).

#### III.3.4 Financial management

The HBS construction project will be divided into subprojects following the technical product breakdown structure. The budget will then be allocated to each of the subprojects and will be considered as the baseline costs of the project. Any variance will be analysed against this value as in-year costs.

#### 3.4.1 Budget allocation

In Figure III.6, a preliminary proposal for the yearly budget allocation throughout the construction period is given. The construction budget excluding personnel, VAT or contingency based on 2021 prices is:

· Conventional facilities: 291,3 Mio EUR

Investments: 249.3 Mio EUR

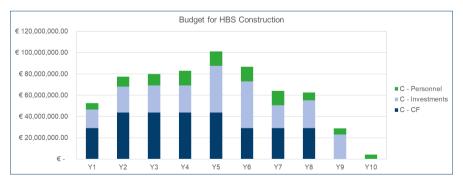


Figure III.6: Proposed HBS financial scheme for construction of HBS.

The total budget for personnel, overheads and other services is estimated to be 97,6 Mio EUR for the entire construction period, from which 40% is expected to be contributions from the collaborating facilities.

#### 3.4.2 Monitoring and control

At Forschungszentrum Jülich a financial booking system is established based on SAP software. The HBS project is already using this tool during the CDR and TDR phase and will continue in the construction and operation phase of the project. Based on the costs which are booked on SAP, and on a controlling system which was developed at JCNS, a monthly financial report will be delivered to each subproject. The subproject leaders are responsible for evaluating the costs booked on the subproject and updating the information about the Estimate at Completion (EAC) costs progressively throughout the lifetime of the project.

Furthermore, an integrated financial report will also be produced enabling the Programme Manager to monitor and control expenses, money flow, compare the actual costs to the baseline costs and the Estimate at Completion (EAC). This tool enables the Programme Manager to benchmark the projects, and propose corrective actions when necessary. Such proposals shall be discussed within the Executive Board and escalated to the Steering Board when necessary.

#### III.3.5 Procurement

Procurement is an essential part of the HBS projects and at the same time amounts to a significant share of the total investment. Procurements will follow EU and national regulations as well as the established regulations at Forschungszentrum Jülich. Depending on the value (> 207 kEUR) an "Open Procedure" is applied which must be published on the European Supplement Platform (e-notices). For procurements under 207 kEUR, a tender procedure is executed on a national level.

The Project Managers and Project Engineers are expected to prepare plausible and reasonable technical specifications, descriptions, rating matrices, etc. This document shall pass an evaluation process involving technical specialists, project personnel (financial and planner), quality management personnel, among others as required. The signing authority lies with the Project Director for procurements above € 30,000.00, and within the Members of the Executive Board for procurements below this value. All relevant documentation, including the final contract, shall be stored in a designated cloud folder, or according to the documentation management system chosen.

#### III.3.6 Quality management and assurance

As a part of the quality management system, the previously described systems engineering approach will be followed as means to support the successful realization, integration and operation of all systems.

Furthermore, the HBS facility will be constructed in compliance with the German general construction laws, and in compliance with the German Radioprotection Law and Ordinance: "Gesetz zum Schutz vor der schädlichen Wirkung ionisierender Strahlung (Strahlenschutzgesetz - StrlSchG)". The facility will comply with standard considerations for ESH&Q and implement an ISO9001:2015 compliant quality management system.

Within the construction and operation of HBS, many components (products) will be delivered where European regulations apply. Examples of this are DIRECTIVE 2014/35/EU (low voltage directive), DIRECTIVE 2006/42/EC (machinery directive), etc. Any contract with suppliers shall contain the declaration of compliance with EU regulations.

All Environment, Safety, Health and Quality (ESH&Q) management policies and procedures will be described in the beginning of the construction project, and the management responsibilities will be defined by implementing a RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) matrix. This will indicate all documentation necessary and the responsibilities of each stakeholder. The Project

Director has the overall responsibility for the quality of the HBS Construction Project and the Quality Management is delegated to the Quality Manager. Furthermore, the responsibility for quality control within the projects themselves lies with the Project Managers of the individual projects. The Project Managers are supported in quality issues by the Quality Manager.

Finally, to facilitate an established process which guarantees compliant products, a software (e.g. "Safexpert") will be used. This software guides the process of designing and manufacturing a compliant product, performing the required tests, and producing the required documentation.

#### III.3.7 Risk management

Risk management represents a Project Management technique to assist the execution of the project. As an integral part of the overall management process for the construction of the HBS facility, risk management will help to recognize and assess risks early enough to take actions for mitigation.

Risk management shall be characterized by risk awareness and open communication regarding risks. The common view of risks and uncertainties shall be utilized as a stepping-stone to the identification and exploitation of opportunities. It is the responsibility of everyone working on the HBS Construction Project to report on identified risks.

The process to manage risks consists of the following steps: i) Identify risks and list it in the Risk Register, ii) Assess risks based on the Risk Criteria, iii) Plan an appropriate Risk Treatment, and iv) Monitor and control of risks through the Risk Status Report. All risks will be listed in a risk register, containing the gathered knowledge of identified risks, the agreed mitigations, actions and the status of these actions. It also contains the definitions for categories of risk levels and likelihood in accordance with the rules implemented at JCNS for risk criteria and risk treatment.

The risk register template shall be created and managed by the Project Management Department, who will also be responsible for integrating all sub-projects risk registers into an overall HBS Construction Project risk register. The risk registers could be done on excel or preferably in a web-based software, such as OneTrust. It is the responsibility of each sub-project leader to update and maintain the risk register of their sub-project, and to report on the risk treatments and the measures being taken in order to mitigate the risk to the Members of the Executive Board. Such measures shall be discussed within the Executive Board and escalated to the Steering Board when necessary.

#### III.3.8 Change management

Any variation to the scope, budget, or schedule of a deliverable shall be proposed in written form and shall at least include the description of the proposed change, its reason for the change and all known items of the change analysis. The project team shall analyse the change according to the classification with respect to the above categories; its impact on safety, function, cost, schedule, or interfaces; its risks; and propose alternative actions in case the change is rejected. The results of the evaluation shall be documented. Based on the evaluation, the change shall either be accepted or rejected by the Executive Board, or a dedicated Change Authority selected by the Executive Board. The HBS governance will deal with such changes in a timely manner and develop efficient and transparent strategies to adapt the project to such interactions.

#### III.3.9 Stakeholder and communication management

As a project of national and international interest within the landscape of the European neutron ecosystem the HBS has a broad variety of stakeholders ranging from politicians to scientific users, project staff and society in general. A preliminary identification of the stakeholders has led to two

#### main categories:

- External: Funding agency (BMBF), state of Nordrhein-Westfalen (where FZJ is located) Helmholtz
  Association, partners (Hereon, Uni Frankfurt, Uni Dresden, etc.), user community (KFN, ENSA,
  etc.), universities, industries, suppliers, society in general, and national and international neutron research facilities (MLZ, ILL, ESS, PSI, ISIS, J-PARC, etc.) represented by several initiatives
  such as LENS, ELENA, ISNIE, etc.
- Internal: direct staff, engineering department (ZEA-1), institute directors, board of directors, infrastructure departments / corporate functions (construction, legal, finance, external funding management, logistics, procurement, safety/licensing, etc.)

Key stakeholders of this project range from the German government (BMBF) and the state of Nordrhein-Westfalen (NRW), where the FZJ is located, to the Helmholtz Association, local project staff, general user community, universities, industry and society in general. In order to identify all key stakeholder groups, we have divided these into three main categories: external, internal and others.

Distinct external stakeholders are the partners involved in the conceptual and technical design report of the HBS, e.g. Frankfurt University, Technical University Dresden, and in particular the Helmholtz-Zentrum Hereon, with whom a close collaboration during the construction and operation phases is expected. A close interaction with the neutron communities including facilities and users will be carried out throughout the construction and operation of the facility (e.g. LENS, ELENA, ENSA, KFN, etc.).

For the construction of the facility at the FZJ, a close collaboration between JCNS and the FZJ building department has been established and will be essential throughout the lifetime of the project. The internal interface between the project and the engineering departments of FZJ, in particular ZEA-1, is essential due to the strong focus on technical design and construction of the targets and instruments and will greatly benefit from the long-standing constructive collaboration between JCNS and these departments throughout the instrument projects for outstations at MLZ, SNS, ILL and ESS.

On the administrative side, intensive participation from the legal, financial and external funding management departments of FZJ is expected. The large number of high value procurements and transportation will make regular coordination with the logistics and procurement departments indispensable. Moreover, interactions with the quality and safety departments will be established to make sure the facility will fulfil all licensing requirements. To ensure that all relevant administrative departments of FZJ are involved and fully informed, regular "HBS Infrastructure Meetings" will be implemented.

#### 3.9.1 Stakeholder management plan

Stakeholder Management helps to ensure that stakeholders are effectively involved in Project's decisions and execution throughout the lifecycle of the Project. Therefore, following the "identify-planmanage-monitor" approach, a stakeholder register will be created and managed by the Project Management Department, and the previously categorized stakeholders shall be identified, and the following information should be entered into the stakeholder register:

- Relevant information: name, title, groups, organizations, interests, involvement, interdependencies, influence, and potential impact on Programme success
- Group information: name, number of stakeholders, description, level of impact, issues, opportunities, risks, and current and desired state of change-readiness.

To ensure that the correct approach is developed for each stakeholder or each group, the Project Management Department should use standard PM methodologies to further categorize and analyse all stakeholders, such as:

- Categorizing the stakeholder as unaware, resistant, neutral, supportive or leading
- Defining the status of stakeholder's category as current or desirable
- Measuring impact on the Project by classifying this as High (H), Medium (M) or Low (L)
- Categorizing each stakeholder group using the Power/Interest Grid

Once the stakeholder register is complete, the communication measures shall be refined and also added to the stakeholder register.

#### 3.9.2 Communication management plan

The construction of a large-scale research facility of the size of HBS needs continuous communication and outreach to a variety of groups. The forms of communication will range from regular meetings to social media. The regular meetings will address the high interest stakeholders and will include, but not be limited to Jour Fixes, infrastructure meetings, board meetings, committees' meetings, resource management meetings, etc. Communication with external stakeholders with low interest/impact on the project will be done via website, social media, and regular news. A quarterly report will be produced and distributed to the appropriate levels. Engagement with scientists and engineers will be done also by participation, presentation, networking in national and international conferences. Another type of interaction is the engagement of the instrument scientists with the future user community through regular reporting at conferences, workshops and at HBS meetings. This form of communication and the management of this type of stakeholder should be highly supported by the executive board. Furthermore, workshops should be organized to engage suppliers and ILOs.

#### III.3.10 Documentation

In order to serve as an example for the construction of future research facilities, English will be the preferred language for all documentation related to the construction project, with exception of documentation required for the licensing authorities. A unique identity number will be used, and the documents should be stored in a document management system to be chosen before the HBS construction project starts. The documents should contain the names of all relevant stakeholders, such as authors, approvers, reviewers, etc. They should also include the relevant dates of authorship, review, approval and release. The preferred document format for final documents is the PDF-format. This is also applicable for mechanical and electrical drawings, parts lists, purchase orders, material certificates etc. Intermediary CAD-models and EPlan-files can be excluded from this rule. All project-related documents will be retained for a minimum of ten years after the closure of the project. All engineering documents must be guaranteed for more than ten years, and if possible, during the whole lifetime of the facility.

#### III.4 Operation

HBS might be operated as a national neutron user source embedded as LK II facility in the Helmholtz research programme "From Matter to Materials and Life" (MML) in the Helmholtz research field Matter.

The new methodology used during the construction project of the HBS allows for a smooth transition into operation. Continuous review of potential strategy developments, risk management and stakeholder engagement (among others) will not only facilitate this transition but also secure a sustainable and long-term operation of the facility. It will also help shifting the focus from technical project management to scientific driven operation of the facility.

Since for a period of time, construction and operation will run in parallel, particular attention has to be paid to the staff profile. While for other facilities construction and operation are well separated, for the HBS project hiring of new staff with competences needed to operate the facility or transition of personnel from the construction has to start early. While the Project and Technical Departments are heavily populated during the construction project, the priority will start shifting to operation early, with the majority of the staff working in the Scientific and Neutron Source Department.

Based on best practices developed in several neutron research facilities, and considering the construction of the HBS as an integral part of the Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ), a proposal for the organigram during operation is shown below (Figure III.7).

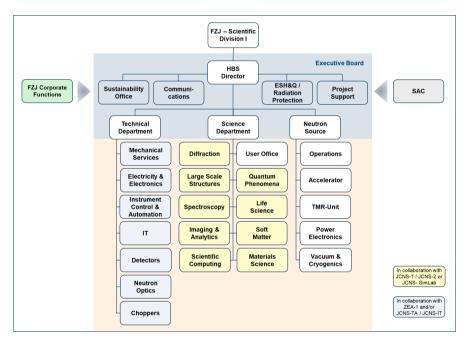


Figure III.7: Proposed organigram for the operation phase of the HBS facility, where the science department has a matrix structure with scientists as member of both, an instrument and a disciplinary science department.

The roles and responsibilities of the various boards, committees and managers as described for the construction project will evolve into a new scheme adjusted to the operation period. The transition will be realized in close collaboration with the other scientific and technical JCNS institutes and departments, and with the engineering department (ZEA-1) at Forschungszentrum Jülich.

All best practices achieved during construction will be transferred / continued during operation. This applies to ESH&Q, stakeholder and communication management, and to documentation management, among others. Furthermore, all data measured at the HBS shall adhere to all FAIR principles.

In case an upgrade project is considered, the best practices related to "Project Organization and

Management", as well as Schedule, HR. Financial, Procurement, Risk and Change Management will be applied.

For the operations of the HBS as an integral part of the Forschungszentrum Jülich, a breakdown of staff is given as follows:

- 220 employees (scientists, engineers, technicians, designers, etc) are involved in the operation of the facility and responsible for users and scientific output of the facility.
- 15 employees are planned for administrative tasks and radiation safety

The full facility after completion of construction will reach a total staff number of about 230-240 FTEs.

In case HBS will not be constructed within, but still in the vicinity of the Forschungszentrum Jülich, additional staff will have to be hired to provide access to the site entrance and various technical and administrative services to secure the operation of the facility.

In case the HBS would be constructed as a green-field facility without access to the services and infrastructures of Forschungszentrum Jülich, and based on existing facilities such as MLZ, SINQ or ISIS operating at a similar scale, the HBS staff demand would be approximately 570 FTEs. A proposal for the organigram of the HBS as a green field facility can be found below (Figure III.8).

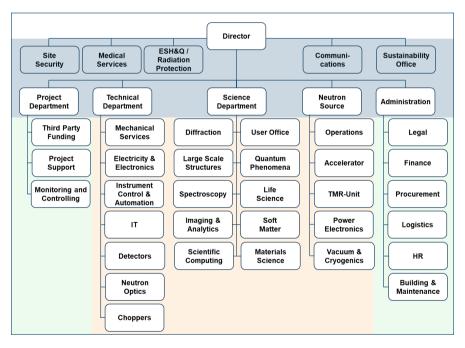


Figure III.8: Proposed organigram for the operation phase of the HBS facility as a areen-field facilitu.

#### III.4.1 Diversity and inclusion

HBS will follow the diversity and inclusion activities launched at Forschungszentrum Jülich and the Helmholtz Association. This includes not only a gender equality and anti-discrimination plan [FZJ],

but also a commitment to invest time and resources to ensure that the environment, processes and infrastructure are as equitable as possible for people from a variety of backgrounds and life experiences. All staff members will be equally valued, with equal rights, duties and the same opportunities to work, influence and progress. This refers to terms of employment, working conditions, development opportunities, work-life balance, among others.

#### III.4.2 Management of radioactive hazards

HBS will be designed and constructed in accordance with regulatory requirements in order to guarantee a high level of radiological and non-radiological safety during operation, maintenance and handling of radioactive materials and thus offer personnel and users a safe, open and friendly working atmosphere. A general safety concept is provided for HBS based on knowledge and experience gained collectively for the safe operation of accelerators and neutron sources around the world.

Radiological safety at HBS will ensure that during normal operation, the maintenance and handling of radioactive components, the radiation exposure for personnel, users and population is kept below the limit values defined by the authorities. It will be ensured that any unnecessary radiation exposure and contamination is avoided and is kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA principle). These objectives will be met by maintaining safety features which comprise: appropriate shielding, safety interlocks, access to control systems, switches, and alert and caution systems. The German radiation protection ordinance (StrSchV) forms the legal basis for the construction and operation of the HBS facility.

A sufficient number of radiation protection commissioners will be installed for the safe operation. The facility will be classified into the following zones: i) areas which are accessible at all times, ii) supervised/controlled/restricted entry areas, iii) areas accessible with appropriate administrative controls and iv) inaccessible areas during accelerator operation and controlled entry during shutdown. All entrances of the latter areas will be interlocked during accelerator operation. The accelerator hall/tunnel, the instrument hall and the neutron source rooms will be equipped with safety interlock switches and buttons for search and secure procedure. Several emergency proton/neutron beam shut-off-switches will be installed to shut down the accelerator or close the neutron shutters. Optical and acoustic warning systems will be placed in the relevant parts of the facility to alert/caution the personnel inside the facility of the operational status. Locations with radiological hazards will be demarcated from other areas by putting appropriated symbols indicating the radiation level in work areas and precaution to be taken by working personnel. Neutron and gamma dose rate monitoring systems will be placed along the proton beam line, in the neutron source rooms and at the position of the neutron instruments. All systems for radiological safety will be monitored during HBS operation and their functionalities periodically inspected according to a maintenance plan.

Non-radiological safety deals with the safety from all conventional hazards and non-ionizing radiation which may arise from operation of various subsystems in the HBS facility. The accelerator as well the instruments will be equipped with state-of-the-art safety systems to protect from high-voltages, high magnetic fields and radio frequency radiations. Appropriated warning boards with danger signs and visual indications will be placed near such locations. High-voltage devices will be isolated from working environments by suitable grounded cages with interlocked doors. For the cryogenic systems used to produce cold neutrons appropriate safety measures will be included. Persons handling cryogenic liquids will be adequately trained and provided with proper personal equipment. An efficient fire protection system will be installed in the whole facility.

**Waste management** for radioactive waste produced during the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the HBS facility will be performed in compliance with the German radiation protection ordinance (StrSchV) and in agreement with the regulatory bodies. As far as possible clearance procedure will be applied in order to minimize the amount of radioactive waste. The management of

IV.

# SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

The HBS will be a leading centre for neutron science on the national and international stage, supporting academics and businesses to undertake research in a diverse set of areas and sectors. Neutron sources are one of the most important types of research facilities for probing structure and dynamics of matter, nondestructive testing of materials and components, imaging and analytics. This accelerates the discovery of new materials and enables research that is often not achievable by other means. Neutrons provide unique knowledge on nearly all fields and sectors, science and innovation, and are unrivaled in the breadth of research they support and the range of users they attract.

The HBS will represent a critical piece of the national and European analytical infrastructure for science and industry. The main goals and expected impact of the HBS facility can be summarized as follows:

#### Goals

- Enable leading neutron research and innovation on national and international level by
  - providing a highly reliable and high performing neutron source of cold, thermal and epithermal neutrons,
  - offering leading and innovative neutron scattering and analytical instruments,
  - providing outstanding and innovative technical and scientific support for experiments,
  - administer leading data handling and analysis managed throughout the research infrastructure life time.
  - attracting, recruiting and retain the best talents in the field,
  - maintaining world leading technology and innovation at highest level of competitiveness.
- · Maximise the scientific, economic and societal impact by
  - attracting and supporting the best research groups in universities and research institutes,
  - strongest engagement and support for industry,
  - working in partnership with other related organisations,
  - building strong collaborations at European and international levels,
  - ensuring the widest possible dissemination of HBS scientific output.
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of HBS as a national facility by
  - delivering value for money in all aspects of the operation,
  - engaging effectively with the stakeholders at all levels,
  - responding to general strategic objectives,
  - setting up and securing funding with long-term commitment,
  - maintaining an efficient and resilient operational infrastructure,
  - identifying and utilizing new routes to promote neutron use and gain additional income,
  - ensuring a clear planning cycle for delivery of activities,

- maintaining health and safety at the forefront of operations,
- ensuring a fully transparent governance,
- adapting the operating model to changing requirements.
- Engage and inspire the general public through promoting science by
  - strengthening educational activities for students at all levels,
  - enlightening the importance of STEM skills in society,
  - public engagement and communications by the facility,
  - increase exploitation of opportunities to disseminate science at all levels, and
  - ensuring effective two-way communication anywhere and everywhere.

## **Impact**

- Societal well-fare due to innovations and technological and cultural achievements by scientific discoveries and innovation.
- Well-being and competitive capacity with the development of new technologies, open access data and software for societal use or applications for everyday use and for industry.
- Knowledge benefits for society in all relevant societal domains and societal challenges including health, well-being, public-sector challenges, social sustainability and environment.
- High level education for new or young scientists by acquiring new skills and achievements.
- A sustainable and ecological footprint by environmental practices within the facility and best practise for research infrastructures.
- Public awareness and engagement with science by public understanding of the benefits of science and their role in addressing societal challenges, e.g. through outreach, training, interaction with journalists and stakeholders
- Societal awareness on the benefits of science by regular visitors and events to make scientific processes more visible and transparent to the public.
- Cultural impact by enabling cultural shifts in the way knowledge is created and disseminated.
- Sustainable interaction with stake holders and policy-makers to value facility's contribution for technology, innovation, health, education, and societal well-being.
- Strengthen socio-economic impact as attractive nucleus for innovation driven companies and institutions

The development and facilitation of the sustainability and efficiency of research infrastructures (RI) is a complex endeavour due to the increasingly diverse structure and nature of them [OEC17, ESF17]. They can operate under very different models of governance and financing, and diverse and evolving financial and political contexts.

As described by the OECD "RIs are designed to support research needs, their impact goes beyond the production of scientific results and knowledge. Their conception, construction and operation can involve and require unique technological developments, data management systems and highly-skilled staff. RIs offer opportunities for innovation and market development, can attract investments and contribute broadly to socio-economic development" [OEC17].

Funding organisations and stakeholders have to manage and develop together with the managements and administrators models that can ensure the successful operation of the infrastructures, taking into account the evolving needs of the different scientific communities. In this context the

most common challenges to be addressed deal with i) setting up and securing funding with long-term commitment based on a solid business case, ii) maintaining a high level of competitiveness, iii) managing data throughout the research infrastructure life time, and iv) to respond to general strategic objectives of the host country, particularly for socio-economic returns and cost effectiveness.

For an accelerator based facility as HBS a crucial point in cost efficiency and sustainable operation is the energy consumption to operate the facility. The consumed electricity is also a driving source of greenhouse gas emissions, since usually suppliers are using fossil fuels as source of provided energy. In addition, from the manufacturing of cement for construction of the facility, to the user operation with scientists flying in from around the globe, the  $\rm CO_2$  footprint of Rls has been less than optimal. To bring this sector to a  $\rm CO_2$  neutral future and to keep operational costs affordable, efforts to design sustainable green research facilities have to be considered and speed up.

In general, however, the idea of conserving resources must become even more strongly integrated into everyday work. "Science organisations must not only conduct research on sustainability, but also take a pioneering approach to the topic" (Otmar D. Wiestler, President Helmholtz Association) [Wie].

A common model to address the objective of sustainability is the so-called three-bottom-line framework (Fig. IV.1. According to this, sustainability includes three equally important dimensions: social, economic and environmental sustainability.

- First, social sustainability includes the idea that the "social footprint" of the resources used should be considered. Questions to be asked in this context would be e.g.: From which countries do the resources used come? Under what conditions (keywords forced and child labour) were they extracted? Answering these questions is not always easy, as supply chains often span the globe and are difficult to trace.
- Second, economic sustainability includes careful consideration of a company's necessary profit
  interests on the one hand and consideration of a society's common good on the other. This
  includes pursuing long-term business strategies and new goals, such as improving the quality
  of life and protecting the environment.
- Third, environmental sustainability includes the conservation of natural (finite) resources. In the context of the planned HBS, the focus is particularly on its supply with energy from renewable

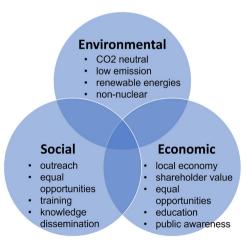


Figure IV.1: Framework of three-bottom-line sustainability

sources of electricity and a CO2 friendly construction.

Using this framework to rationalize HBS as large scale research infrastructure to be constructed and operated as sustainable and cost efficient as possible, each dimension will have to be addressed based on the main goals and the impacts of HBS as a high-level neutron research infrastructure in Germany and Europe. The HBS project will work along the "Leitfaden Nachhaltigkeitsmanagement (LeNa)" guidelines [LeN] and their management ideas, which focus on good governance and responsibility which also includes aspects of organisational development, research orientation as well as technical design questions.

#### IV.1 Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability can be described as responsible interaction with the environment to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources and allow for long-term environmental quality. With respect to the construction and operation of a research facility this requires a careful use of the space and the resources to build the facility and an operation of the facility without any or only minimized harm and interaction with the natural environment. Main topics to be addressed include climate neutrality, low carbon emission, energy efficiency, renewable energy consumption,  $CO_2$  footprint etc. HBS will address these aspects pro-active and implement appropriate systems and procedures for a green user facility.

HBS will be an active partner within the Jülich Living Lab Energy Campus (LLEC) [LLE] participating in the utilisation of highly integrated energy supply systems to optimize energy and heat consumption of a large scale facility for a sustainable and energy efficient construction and operation of the project. As new developments and requirements will arise in the course of the projecting, construction and operation of HBS, these systems and procedures will have to be continuously updated and reviewed, which will be an essential part of the project and operation management of HBS. In the following sections the framework within HBS will operate to achieve a green user facility environmental sustainable will be outlined.

#### IV.1.1 Climate neutral facility

The goal of a climate neutral facility can only be achieved if all emissions are fully eliminated. To achieve this goal three main principles can be distinguished and are shown in Figure IV.2.

The overall priority should be to avoid green house gas (GHG) emissions. Here the most associated measure is the switch to a 100% renewable electricity and heat supply. Against this background efficient means would be the replacement of low-cost renewable energy certificates (RECS) by power

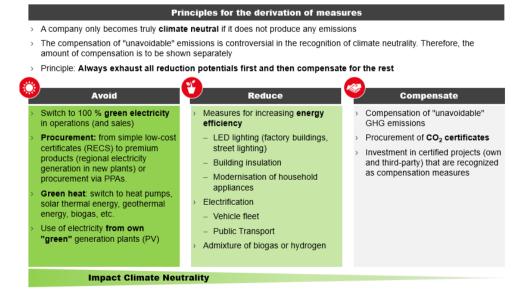


Figure IV.2: Strategies for achieving climate neutrality as taken from BET [KO22]

purchase agreements (PPAs), the use of self-generated renewable energy and heat, e.g., the use of heat pumps, solar and geothermal energy and biogas.

Location of the facility in the Jülich region offers another highly attractive opportunity namely the cooperation with the Brainergy Park [Bra], which is dedicated to advance the energy transition in the context of the structural change in a former lignite mining region. Using the renewable energies from wind and solar and energy storage through green hydrogen, the goal to operate a large scale facility entirely from self-generated renewable energy sources would become true for the first time world wide <sup>1</sup> Such a project, complementing the HBS project, would serve as a demonstrator for future green energy supply on even larger scales.

The second principle is reduction. This includes all steps to increase energy efficiency. Practical examples include the installation of LED lights, the energy-efficient refurbishment of buildings and the electrification of an organization's vehicle fleet.

The third principle is compensation of non-avoidable emissions. Measures of compensation are for instance the procurement of CO2-certificates or the investment in certified projects that are recognized as compensation measures. However, the strategy of compensating GHG-emissions is being discussed controversially. It is beyond the scope of this report to list all the criticisms of offsetting GHG emissions. Examples would be that offsets can only mitigate an increase in CO2 emissions, but does not reduce the amount of emissions, or that the CO2 release of certain activities is often underestimated, while the CO2 reduction of offset projects is often overestimated. Therefore, exploiting reduction potentials should take priority and offsetting should only be used to limit the impact of (technically) unavoidable emissions.

## IV.1.2 Climate neutral buildings

Climate neutrality of buildings has to be considered on several levels. The requirements for climate neutral buildings can be clearly named or calculated with reference to established assessment systems (minimization of grey emissions; energy efficiency in operation), but are partly subject to concept-dependent assessments (e.g. solar coverage). It also includes, for example, the greening of buildings, improved insulation, LED lighting and controlled ventilation.

As the Forschungszentrum Jülich focuses strongly on sustainable development, the infrastructure is to be developed according to exemplary criteria of sustainable development in relation to resources, energy and health. From the very beginning of the project consultations with external services providing support to establish a minimized and CO2-neutral construction and operation of the HBS projects have been established. For the requirements for the buildings - primarily laboratory buildings - around the neutron target the balance framework of the German Building Energy Act (GEG) applies (DIN V 18599). The clear aim is to achieve a climate neutral operation of the buildings. In this context, climate neutrality means that the emissions from the operation of the building are zero or less than zero in the annual balance.

Based on the assessment following DIN 15978 (GEG) an optimisation during operation (operational energy) and a minimization of grey energy (grey emissions) during construction of the buildings will have to be applied [ARU21]. The reduction of grey emissions often goes hand in hand with the saving of materials, which also contributes to the reduction of construction costs.

To minimize the emissions of grey energy suitable strategies include the use of timber/hybrid construction or the use of CO2-reduced concrete. More important than the material-specific is an effective quantity optimization, which is achieved through an integrated planning process (architecture, structural design and building services engineering) and enables requirements planning geared to-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>There is one exception: The SESAME facility in Jordan with its very particular operation model and location in the desert, which cannot be considered as a model for most other facilities.

wards sufficiency, flexibility of use and circular economy. A sustainable design (cubature, orientation) to reduce concrete, offers important options for action. The construction accounting framework includes the greenhouse gas emissions caused by the production, construction, use, end-of-life and recycling of the materials and products required for the building. The useful life of the building is decisive here. According to DIN EN 15978, the rules for the balance framework of the construction are divided into i) production phase, ii) operational phase and iii) post-operational or decommissioning phase [ARU21]. By reducing the grey emissions and complying with the target values, a strong contribution is made to reducing greenhouse gases and thus to climate protection. The reduction in grey emissions often goes hand in hand with the saving of materials, which also can contribute to lower construction costs. Active energy management can further uncover potential for optimization and identify options for action to implement additional energy and cost savings,

The planned new buildings will mainly comprise laboratories or laboratory-like uses and will only be intended for office use to a limited extent. The technical requirements of the new buildings are therefore to be based on the certification variant "BNB-Systemvariante Laborgebäude, Modul Neubau", in the current version (currently: BNB-LN - V2020). Following the energy efficiency standard EG 40, a minimization of the final and primary energy demand therefore will make a substantial contribution to the climate protection goal. It also meets the requirements of the EU taxonomy in the climate protection criterion for the construction and operation of HBS.

The share of solar energy quantities on the building design contributes significantly to the integration of renewable energies. In particular, the focus is on the use of photovoltaic and solar thermal systems on roof and facade surfaces. This proportion is to be maximized in the concepts to be submitted. Suitable roof- and, if applicable, facade-surfaces are to be used for solar energy. The orientation and inclination of the solar-active surfaces are optimized in the design concept in order to optimize the solar yield. A high degree of solar coverage of the building allows a substantial part of the building's energy demand to be covered economically. Temporarily unusable energy quantities can be stored or fed into the grid. The use improves the CO2 balance, contributes to the acceleration of the energy transition and makes a contribution to climate protection.

With HBS at or in proximity to Forschungszentrum Jülich emphasis will also be put on synergies between the general campus development and the HBS facility. The new laboratory, halls and office buildings of the HBS can play a pioneering role and show what potential there is and what adjustments are necessary in the previous building planning for the goal of climate neutrality at Forschungszentrum Jülich till 2030 [FZJ16]. In addition to energy efficiency and climate-neutral construction and operation of the planned buildings, the ecological and energetic performance over the entire life cycle will also be taken into account.

For the investigations and interactions with the energy sources available on campus (e.g. waste heat from data centers) and amounts of energy for heating, cooling and electricity used for the buildings a detailed evaluation will be performed by the central energy management of the campus. This evaluation will relate into a comprehensive balance sheet including the process energy in the building and the proton accelerator as well as target stations and instrumentation of HBS will be added.

#### IV.1.3 Renewable energy and energy procurement

According to Germany's central law for the expansion of renewable energies, the "Law for the Expansion of Renewable Energies" (EEG), the following forms of energy are defined as renewable energies: Hydropower, wind energy, solar radiation energy (photovoltaics, PV for short), geothermal energy, energy from biomass (including biogas, biomethane, landfill gas and sewage gas) as well as from the biodegradable fraction of waste from households and industry. Electricity from wind energy and photovoltaics are considered as technologically mature and marketable in this context. Together,

they generate the lion's share of renewable energy both globally and in Germany, where the highest growth rates are expected in the coming years and decades. Storage of this electrical energy by means of hydrogen storage will have to be considered and explored for a secure electricity provision for a resilient facility operation. Forschungszentrum Jülich has recently founded a new institute for sustainable Hydrogen Economy INW, located on the Brainergy campus [Bra] in Jülich. The goal of the Brainergy Park is to advance the energy transition through research and concrete projects. For the HBS project this offers the opportunity for partnerships and establish and accompanying project for local sustainably energy supply of a large research infrastructure.

The shift towards renewable energies is being pushed ever harder politically. Figure IV.3 illustrates the expansion of PV and onshore wind energy planned by the German government [BMW]. In the wake of the energy crisis, these were raised again a few months ago. By 2030, the share of renewable energies in gross electricity consumption is now to be 80% (41.8% in 2019). This requires a total expansion of photovoltaics to 215 GW and 115 GW of onshore wind by 2030. To achieve these levels, annual expansion rates should increase from the current 5.7 GW (PV) and 1.7 GW (onshore) to 18 GW (PV) and 10 GW (onshore) by 2025.

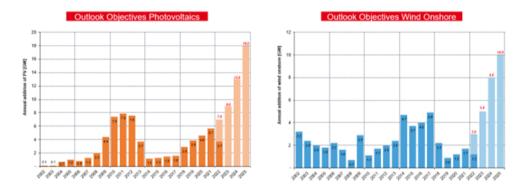


Figure IV.3: Outlook objectives of PV and Wind Onshore until 2025 taken from BET [KO22, BMW]

To achieve a self-sufficient supply of renewable energies for HBS, i.e. complete coverage of the electricity demand without a connection to the public electricity grid, technically and economically complex electricity production and storage technologies will have to be considered. Also of importance is the use of waste heat generated during operation. The use of waste heat on the one hand increases the overall efficiency by reducing the heat demand and on the other hand reduces the purchase of (fossil and thus finite) energy resources.

#### IV.1.4 Electricity demand of the HBS

Based on data from similar facilities, possible power requirements of the HBS were derived from, which are essentially distributed over accelerator, beams transport, target stations, instrument halls and the associated offices [KPGS17, GS17, Glo, Fin]. With a share of 71.5%, the consumption of the accelerator represents the largest requirement of the total of 85.1 GWh annual demand (cf. Figure IV.4 and Table II.2) [KO22].

When considering the energy demand, a fundamental distinction must be made between two states: full operation and maintenance. The accelerator causes more as 2/3 of the energy demand and thus has the greatest influence on the load profile. According to the current framework, an annual operating time of 5000 h is targeted. During this period of full operation, the aim is to operate as

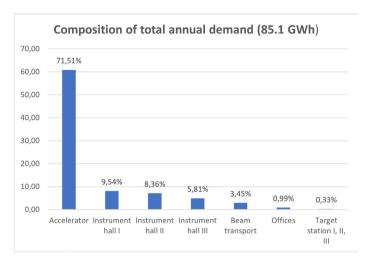


Figure IV.4: Composition of total annual demand taken from BET [KO22]

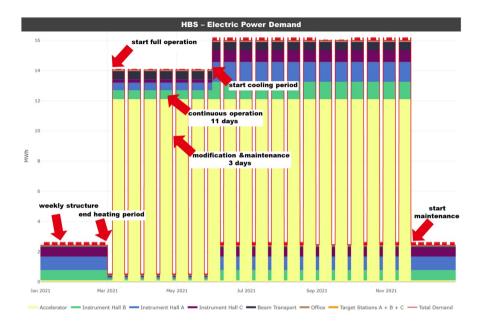
continuously as possible. For the load model, a two-week cycle is assumed, in which the accelerator is operated continuously for 11 days, followed by a small modification and maintenance phase of 3 days until the new cycle begins. The rebuild and maintenance phase will occur every two weeks Tuesday through Thursday. Full operation will be from the beginning of March to the end of November. Following the full operation phase, a longer maintenance phase of 16 weeks is planned.

In addition to the full operating cycle of the accelerator, the weekday working hours of as well as the general heating and cooling period are decisive factors in the profiling of the energy demand. The modelling assumes a working day from 09:00 to 17:00. The heating period covers the months of October to February (5 months), the cooling period from June to September inclusive (4 months). For reasons of simplification, no distinction is made between the respective months with regard to heating and cooling requirements.

	Operation 5000 h/y	Base load 8760 h/y	Office load 2016 h/y	Air conditioning office 1760 h/y halls 6552 h/y
	[kW]	[kW]	[kW]	[kW]
Accelerator	12000	100		
Beam transport	500	50		
Target station I	5	8		
Target station II	5	8		
Target station III	5	8		
Experimental hall I	400	100		800
Experimental hall II	480	120		560
Experimental hall III	160	40		580
Offices		56	42	154
Total	13555	490	42	2094

Table IV.1: Predicted electric power demand of the HBS facility.

Detailed information on the assumptions, marginal conditions and power demand for each consumption unit can be found in Table II.2 and IV.1 [KO22].



**Figure IV.5:** HBS - electric power demand taken from BET [KO22]. Yellow: Accelerator, green: Instrument hall I, blue: Instrument hall II, violet: Instrument hall III, dark grey: Beam transport, brown: Offices, orange: Target stations, red: total demand.

Based on the assumptions made, an hourly load profile can be generated for each of the consumption units. Figure IV.5 shows the expected electricity demand in hourly resolution for the example year 2021. Each color represents the energy demand per hour in MWh for a specific consumption unit, which add up in total. The accumulation is shown by the stacking line plot, the red line represents the total demand.

In order to enable a sustainable power supply, the power demand should ideally be provided by power sources with renewable energies. At the Jülich site, 0.88 MWh per installed kilowatt peak (kWp) of photovoltaics (PV) can be generated annually. This results in a demand for around 97 megawatt peak (MWp) of installed PV total capacity to cover the total amount of electricity demand of HBS. If 6 m² of space are required per installed kWp, the total area required for PV is 580.000 m². A potential analysis has shown a high wind height for the campus indicating very good economic viability for wind turbines [FZJ16]. For onshore wind energy, an average installed capacity of 2 MW per turbine results in a demand of around 21 wind turbines to cover the demand for HBS. Assuming a land requirement of 3000 m² per turbine a total requirement of 63.000 m² of sealed area would be needed. These initial rough calculations show the amount of land required for the necessary renewable energies for HBS at the campus. These necessarily have not to be built on site, but can be realized at other locations. The transport of the generated energy would then take place via the public grid, the (balance sheet) supply of the electricity would be handled via PPAs.

The difficulty of sustainable energy supply is that in most cases the volatile and seasonal generation from renewables such as PV and wind does not match the profile of energy demand. This leads

to the so-called problem of simultaneity of energy production and consumption. Zooming into a time period, the described dilemma becomes concretely visible (cf. Figure IV.6). The total energy demand (red) as well as the generation from photovoltaic (green) and wind onshore (blue) is shown. Shown is March 2021, in which by definition the full operation of the accelerator starts, shown by the staircase-like increase of the energy demand.

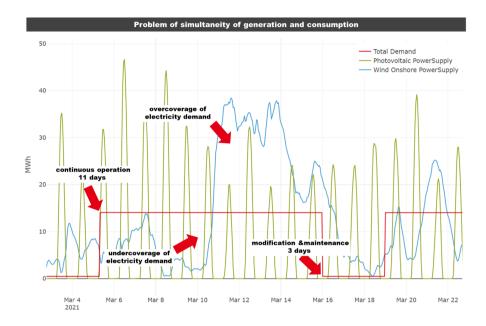


Figure IV.6: Problem of simultaneity of generation and consumption taken from BET [KO22]

It becomes clear that at no time the energy demand fits exactly to the available generation. There are times when the demand is significantly higher than the generation, this is called a shortfall or undercoverage. When the sun is at its peak and solar radiation is at its maximum, generation is significantly higher than demand. This situation is called over-coverage.

In both cases, the use of energy storage systems theoretically represents a technical solution that could bring about a balance between load and volatile generation. Battery storage is a typical technology that can be used to compensate for fluctuations during the course of a day. To compensate for seasonal fluctuations, storage over long periods is required. Technologies that can be used here usually rely on power-to-gas technology based on electrolysis, storage of the gas as hydrogen or methane produced and later reconversion into electricity. While battery technology is commercially available today, only initial pilot plants exist for power-to-gas technology. Within the recently started Brainergy Park near Jülich innovative concepts for such applications will be developed [Bra]. Both technologies do not represent an economic option today to operate HBS. However, a project accompanying the HBS project with the goal to demonstrate feasibility of local supply with renewable energies could advance the energy transition in Germany and lead to an economic option for HBS in the future. Before this one has to exploit the portfolio effects of different generation technologies in the (German) electricity market and (future) flexibility available.

Nevertheless, the (local) production of renewable energies represents a (visible) contribution to elec-

tricity generation. It can be assumed that especially the use of (new) roof areas for PV systems will become a legal requirement in the future. As a first approximation, it is assumed that the roof areas created within the frame-work of the HBS (sum of all rooms on the first floor, excluding office space because no areas are known here) will amount to approx.  $14,000~\text{m}^2$ . As assumed above at the Jülich site, 0.88~MWh per installed kWp of photovoltaics can be generated annually. Assuming 6 m<sup>2</sup> of space to be required per installed kWp a capacity of about 2.333~kWp could be realized and total amount of 2.05~MWh could be generated – this is 0.2~% of the total electricity demand of HBS (see Fig. IV.4).

To secure an energy efficient operation and CO2-neutral operation of HBS the demand on electricity can be provided by external and internal sources using renewable energy systems for the production and storage. Most suitable procurement strategy for this purpose are appropriate off-site power purchase agreements (PPAs).

#### 1.4.1 Electricity Procurement

As a rule, electricity is procured by concluding a supply contract with a supplier - who can be freely chosen in the present liberalised energy market. In addition to the general supply conditions (pricing, quantity and structure of the energy supply, minimum and maximum supply quantities, duration, etc.), the quality of the electricity supply can also be defined in the supply contract. In most cases, electricity is supplied as so-called "grey electricity", i.e., without any special designation - in this case it is an unspecified electricity quality that reflects the electricity mix of the respective market area. In the case of HBS, being in the market area Germany and the German electricity mix on which it is based, procurement carried out as described can therefore be classified as "not sufficiently sustainable", as in this case electricity from sources with non-sustainable, i.e., fossil generation would also be used.

As shown in Figure IV.7 there are various options for sustainable electricity procurement. They

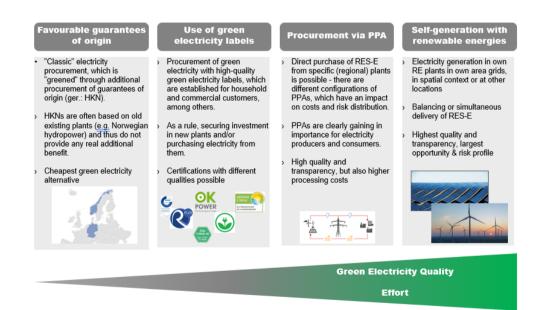


Figure IV.7: Options for procuring renewable electricity taken from BET [KO22]

range from the procurement of low-cost guarantees of origin to the use of high-quality labels to the procurement of "green PPAs" or green self-generation of electricity.

In the first option, there is the possibility of acquiring guarantees of origin (Ger.: Herkunftsnachweise (HKN)). These are often based on older RE plants and are considered the cheapest but also the one with the lowest quality of all four alternatives. The second option is to purchase electricity that has been certified with green electricity labels. These differ from one another in terms of quality and are intended to ensure investment in and purchase from renewable energy plants. The third option procures electricity via PPAs. These enable the direct procurement of renewable energy sources on electricity (RES-E) from specific regional sources. PPAs exist in different configurations, which differ in terms of costs and risk structure as described in the next section. In general, it can be said that PPAs are becoming increasingly important for the energy market. They guarantee high quality and transparency - but at higher process costs than the first-mentioned alternatives.

There is of course also the possibility of producing renewable electricity directly in one's own plants. This can be done directly on site or at other locations. The electricity produced can then be used for balancing the grid and / or simultaneous delivery. The option of self-production guarantees the highest level of quality and transparency but is associated with the most complex benefit/risk profile. To avoid such risks it is more preferable - also for reasons of redundancy - to obtain electricity from the public grid, which may then be equipped with local backups. In terms of long-term energy and price security and against the backdrop of the highest level of authenticity, the use of green PPAs in combination with own generation of green electricity is most recommended.

Power purchase agreement (PPA) is a long-term electricity supply contract between two parties, usually between an electricity producer and an electricity buyer. For new plants, the term is usually 3-15 years while for existing plants it is 1-5 years. Besides, a PPA specifies all relevant terms and conditions of power trading - such as the amount of electricity to be supplied, the negotiated prices, the accounting treatment, and the penalties for non-compliance with the contract. There are various ways in which a PPA can be structured. Figure IV.8 provides a brief overview of the most common practices regarding PPAs.

In the first step, a distinction is made between physical and virtual PPAs. In the case of physical PPAs, an agreement is reached regarding price, quantity, and period directly between seller and buyer. Most common are so-called off-site (sleeved) PPAs where the generated energy is supplied via the

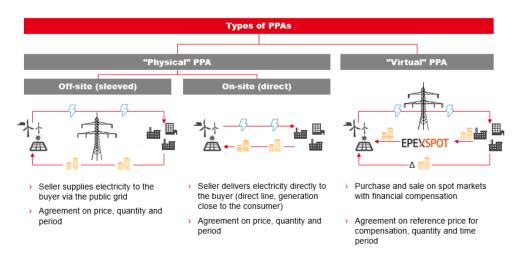


Figure IV.8: Characterization of different types of PPAs taken from BET [KO22]

public grid. In comparison, on-site PPAs deliver electricity locally via direct line from the seller to the buyer.

In the case of virtual PPAs (also called synthetic PPAs), physical electricity flows are decoupled from financial electricity flows. Acquisition and sale take place on the spot market for electricity (European Power Exchange - EPEX Spot). Hence, financial compensation must be paid. Virtual PPAs make an agreement regarding the reference price for the compensation, the traded quantity, and the concerned period.

#### IV.1.5 Climate neutral operation

HBS will be operated as climate-neutral facility as a whole. This will also support the energy and cost efficient operation in particular to reduce growing costs in energy supply. The climate-neutral operation will be shown by corresponding certification based on

- exploiting and installing all available technical and economic potentials at the site as photovoltaic devices, solar and, if applicable, wind systems.
- purchase of renewable energies (Power Purchase Agreement) by external providers.
- continuous active energy management to uncover and exploit optimization potential.
- implement and exploit active waste water management as well as recovery of used supplies as e.g. He recovery.
- identify any opportunities to implement energy and cost savings as e.g. temporarily unusable energy quantities binge fed back into local grid.

The combined activities will improve the CO2 balance, contribute to the climate protective operation of HBS and help to reduce operational costs (Fig. IV.9).

The aim is to achieve climate-neutral operation of the building and the facility. In this context, climate neutrality means that the emissions from the building's and facilities operation are zero or less than zero in the annual balance. This is to be done initially for the balance sheet framework according to GEG.

Climate-neutral operation - or the corresponding certification - will be realized by exploiting all the technical and economic potential at the site (PV, solar and, if necessary, wind). Efficient and long-term energy storage systems as power-to-gas concepts using hydrogen to store and use electric energy will be investigated and used [Bra]. As this might not be sufficient fully to reach this goal, renewable energies will be purchased (Power Purchase Agreement, PPA) to reach full climate-neutral operation. Here, preference should be given to energy sources from plants with a direct line to the site to enable a direct technical connection. If this is not possible, energy sources generated off-site by grid-connected suppliers can also be included, contractually guaranteeing exclusive use and thus making a clearly defined and quantifiable contribution to climate neutrality.

For a sustainable and efficient operation the overall energy balance of the facility itself during the full life cycle of the facility will have to be studied in depth and optimized. After construction the operation of the accelerator-based infrastructure has the largest impact on the CO2 footprint during its lifespan. Integration of the facility into existing district energy systems of potential sites will be investigated, to leverage synergies by e.g. sector coupling to reduce CO2 footprint in a sustainable way.

Special emphasis will be put on the effective reuse of waste energy flows, e.g. waste heat. The accelerator has a high share in the overall energy demand, but forms a potential stable source

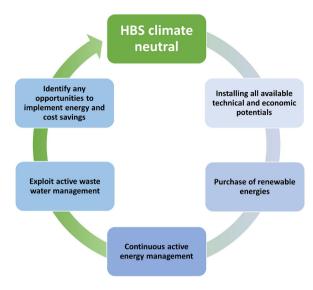


Figure IV.9: Activities to achieve HBS climate neutral operation.

of waste heat at moderate temperature levels at the same time. Besides the fact that this energy potential remains unused so far, a large amount of cooling has to be provided for stable operation of the facility. This waste heat can be either used to cover other heat demands in the facility itself, e.g. heating the office buildings, or even be used within the surrounding district energy systems to cover other heat demands. The integration of the heat source of HBS into district heating networks forms a promising and proven way to an effective and large-scale use of the waste heat and to lower the CO2 footprint of the facility in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. It gives also a direct economic and societal impact.

In collaboration with the Jülich Living Lab Energy Campus (LLEC) [LLE] and Brainergy Park [Bra] HBS will optimize the energy and heat consumption of the facility to assure a state-of-the-art climate neutral operation. Active energy management will uncover optimization potential and identify opportunities for action to implement energy and cost savings. Avoiding greenhouse gas emissions in operations also will protect against a financial risk of CO2 pricing of the energy supply.

During the operation continuous support will be given by specialized external agencies for saving energy and reducing CO2 footprint in order to keep the facility energy and cost efficient and improve further.

In addition efforts to minimize and avoid CO2 production due to mobility and travel requirements will be incorporated in the operation of HBS. To achieve this goal HBS will be engaged in the existing mobility arrangements at Forschungszentrum Jülich and the local region as shuttle buses and available commuter trains, electric cars including charging stations, cargo and city bikes, and more.

#### IV.1.6 Safety and emissions

Sustainability also comprises topics essential for running an infrastructure as a large-scale user facility such as the handling of chemicals and problematic substances, the disposal of dangerous waste, the reduction of emissions as well as the handling of accidents. HBS will be designed and constructed in accordance with regulatory requirements in order to guarantee the highest level of safety during the operation, maintenance and handling of radioactive materials, and thus to offer

personnel, users and local environment a safe, open and friendly working atmosphere.

The objectives of radiation safety at HBS are to ensure that during normal operation, the maintenance and handling of radioactive components, the radiation dose to personnel, users and population is kept below the limit values defined by the authorities. Furthermore, it must be ensured that any unnecessary radiation exposure and contamination are avoided and radiation exposure is kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA principle). The German radiation protection ordinance (StrSchV) forms the legal basis for the construction and operation of a facility producing ionizing radiation. According to Art 1 § 7 StrSchV a licence including all safety requirements is mandatory to operate HBS (accelerator and target stations). Since accelerator-based neutron sources refer to the German radiation protection ordinance (StrSchV) approved safety concept utilized at various accelerator facilities as COSY at Forschungszentrum Jülich can be adapted.

As discussed in Chapter III, organisational details and realization of the safety procedures, including risk management, will be embedded within established structures at Forschungszentrum Jülich, which ensures HBS is a secure employer and safe workplace. These aspects are also represented in the management and governance structure of the HBS facility within the units regarding "Radiation Safety", or "Risk Management" (see also Fig. III.8 and Section III.4).

#### IV.2 Economic sustainability

Economic sustainability refers to practices that support the long-term economic development of a company or nation while also protecting environmental, social, and cultural elements. As research infrastructures (Rls) play a vital role in research and innovation in modern societies, offering great opportunities and are recognized as key-drivers of economic growth, they also present the challenge of ensuring sustainably operation at a high level [ESF17]. Rls have to be recognized as long-term strategic investments at all levels, deeply rooted in society, and indispensable both for enabling and developing excellence in their respective scientific domains. They act also as key players in contributing to long term economic competitiveness based on high level curiosity driven research.

A robust long-term vision is the most important prerequisite in order to successfully and sustainably build and operate a RI. Such a vision requires an adequate framework and has to be embedded in a supportive policy driven environment to be successful. As infrastructures as HBS are typically operational for several decades, they require continuous and stable support. Also sufficient time and support must be given to the facility to fully unfold and develop its full potential.

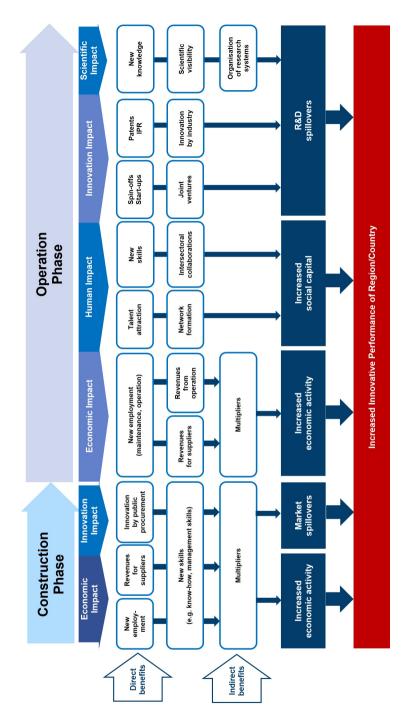
In a report by ESFRI is stated that "unintended discoveries resulting from long-term RI operations may have a similar impact as the scientific achievements that are foreseeable. Large scale scientific installations intrinsically shape the region where they are located and as such they are important not only as contributors to competitiveness, but also to agendas for cohesion and integration. RIs also have a tremendous impact on skills and education agendas irrespective of their size, increasing the competences of their staff, researchers and students, and through their outreach to pupil and students and the general public they steadily improve the perception and understanding of science and technology in society at large" [ESF17].

In order to disentangle and characterise the direct and indirect benefits of a large-scale research infrastructure one has to clarify the impact of such an RI on various stakeholders and levels. In Fig. IV.10 a general schematic overview of various pathways and contributions on the socio-economic impacts is given, divided into the design and construction phase and the operational phase of the facility [Gri15]. Based on this framework the assessment of the economic and social impact of the ISIS Neutron and Muon Source [ISI16] and the Diamond Light Source [Dia21] have been conducted. For HBS the assessment of the socio-economic impact can only be done in perspective and with reference to existing facilities and examples.

#### IV.2.1 Socio-economic impact

Following the framework on impact assessment and the socio-economic metrics and indicators developed to evaluate several EU research infrastructures [Dia21, ISI16, MLZ19, ESS21] the construction and operation of HBS provides manifold direct as well as indirect socio-economic impact. Employment and procurement, but also innovation impact based on newly developed technologies, new skills and management has to be considered as a direct benefit. Further direct benefit arise in the operational phase of the facility on human and scientific impact by the attraction of talents, development and training of new skills, new science, visibility, networking, start-ups etc. [Gri15]. Most indirect benefits are realized during construction by increased economic activity and spillovers. This is accompanied in the operational phase by increased social capital due to human impact research and development spillovers and scientific impact on the grand challenges of society.

The overall impact of HBS will give strong support to the economic progression on national (Germany), regional (North-Rhine Westfalia) and local (Jülich) scale with its increased innovative performance of the region. A crucial point here is the support of the "Strukturwandel" of the region by a new and innovative facility as a hub for training and innovation. With improving local infrastructure, urban planning and community services, the investment into HBS may help to revitalise and improve the



**Figure IV.10:** Impact assessment framework for the socio-economic impact of research infrastructures (Adopted and modified from [Gril5])

area with important direct and indirect societal benefits. These activities can further shape local cultural and citizen lifestyles. A facility as HBS can act as a lighthouse for attracting talents and companies exploiting the unique offers by such a research infrastructure and increase the general attractiveness of the region.

• Construction phase. The two routes fueling the socio-economic impact during the construction phase of the project are given by direct economic activities by the engagement of local and national suppliers, which are expected to receive a large fraction of the procurement, and by innovation by public procurement, based on the high-level requirements in the technical and organisational skills to realize the facility construction, which leads to considerable impact in extending technological frontiers and fostering innovation (Fig. IV.10).

Thus during construction, a large economic benefit remains to the local region of hosting HBS, despite the efforts to spread the impact widely and with Europe-wide procurement. In particular civil construction contracts should benefit local suppliers which may comprise about more as 50 % of the total investment for HBS and annual orders in the range of 10-50 MEUR (Fig. III.6).

The specialised technical demands for HBS construction and installations will improve the know-how of the companies and institutions and raise their profile and competitiveness in the market. The facility, involved universities, and responsible government agencies can acquire additional project management skills and foster collaboration among involved suppliers, facility managers and scientists in developing innovative design solutions and building functionalities. These indirect economic benefits will lead to multiplying effects with increased economic activity and market spillovers [Gri15].

• Operational phase. Within the operational phase socio-economic impact is more widely spread with direct benefit by new employment of technical, administrative and scientific staff at the facility and the supporting suppliers as economic impact (Fig. IV.10). Maintenance and operation of the facility involves longer-term effects on employment with additional jobs for scientists, technicians, administrative and support personnel. As given in Section III.5 between 230 to 440 FTEs will be offered to run HBS depending on location. The operation of the facility also includes expenditure on goods and services, routine upgrades with additional procurement design and associated equipment. All these activities have direct multiplier effects on the local economy and relevant global supply chains.

Human impact will be given by new skills and knowledge dissemination, education and training which will lead to new and innovative network formation and intersectoral collaborations between science and industry and vice versa. The build up of such human resource capital is an additional major benefit of the project. HBS can concentrate skilled staff holding the required knowledge to operate and to develop it. Only with the help of skilled technicians and experienced researchers, students and other interested stakeholders can learn to set up experiments and interpret the results. Location of the HBS in the Rhineland lignite-mining region ("Rheinisches Revier") offers opportunities for employment of highly skilled technicians and engineers, which risk to become unemployed after the end of coal mining in the region.

Being located in the middle of the triangle of leading German Universities in Aachen, Düsseldorf, Köln and Bonn, the HBS will offer exceptional opportunities for training of students in the highly motivating environment of a large scale facility with an international user program. The highlevel knowledge transfer capabilities make research facilities to basic entry points for networks of knowledge, expertise and practice. The creation of spin-offs and start-ups are innovation impacts by the operation of the facility including or leading to new patents, joint ventures and innovation. Finally the scientific impact and merit of the facility will be establish and grow leading scientific impact and reputation which in return will lead to attract new talents and trigger again the innovation cycle and its economic impact. Advanced equipment and

experimental opportunities as provided by HBS will have a positive effect on shaping the scientific communities and can significantly increase the productivity of research teams. It will also help to improve the reputation of researchers and the local region and the country to gain national and international visibility. This has been shown in the lifetime impact study on the ISIS facility [ISI16] which also revealed a strong direct economic impact by attraction of regular international funding schemes of several million Euros each year.

Overall the operation phase of the facility will lead to an increased economic activity, increase the social capital of the region and initiate spillovers by research and development into the region. It will initiate the development of the area being attractive to innovation driven companies and institutions to join as shown by comparable developments e.g. the Research Complex at Harwell, UK, the Technologiepark Adlershof, Germany or the Ideon Science Park in Lund, Sweden. HBS being located in Europe's strongest chemical region, see CHEMCOLOGNE [ChC] offers countless opportunities for industrial innovation.

#### IV.2.2 Net economic impact.

The direct and indirect economic benefits of the HBS facility are triggered mainly by the expenditure on components and devices, consumables and staff costs but also on activities related to knowledge dissemination, innovation, education and training, communication and public awareness.

• Procurement and services. As shown for comparable large scale user facilities as the ISIS Neutron and Muon Source [ISI16] and the Diamond Light Source [Dia21] the HBS operational expenditure trigger directly net economic impact to the local economy arising from hiring qualified staff and payment of salaries generating economic activity by these employees spending their incomes. Substantial further economic impact arises through the purchase of goods and services from local and national suppliers. Hence the local and regional economic impact of HBS are at least some tens of millions of euros each year as known from facilities comparable, e.g. ISIS [ISI16]. It stabilizes local and regional economy and secures and develops infrastructure and welfare.

Additional economic revenue is collected by the user service related to HBS. Scientists are travelling from abroad for doing experiments on side of HBS which requires accommodation in local hotels, transportation and also local beverage. Assuming a similar number of scientific visits to HBS as to the MLZ facility, each year about 1000 visitors can be counted. With an average stay of 4-5 days in the region expenditures of 4-500 Euros for each visitor can be calculated which relates to a total annual economic benefit of 0.4 to 0.5 Mio Euros without taken into account costs of traveling.

Access given to non-proprietary research at the instruments at HBS also generates a socio-economic benefit to the user community and society. Depending on the operational costs of HBS (Tab. II.6) a daily beam fee between 8000 to 12000 EUR per experiment can be estimated. The operational costs due to the costs of electricity and the amount of staff may vary and increase during operation. Assuming about 1300 experiments per year at the 25 instruments and each experiment lasting about 4 days on average, a cumulative economic benefit for the users of 41.6 to 62.4 Mio Euros each year of operation could be rationalized.

• **Knowledge dissemination.** Some of the most challenging scientific questions being investigated by its 1500-strong user community in Germany, will play direct part in 21st century challenges, helping to develop new technologies and environmental remediation to health, well-being and the preservation of our planet. Being involved in the publication of scientific results open access, this knowledge disseminated can be related to an socio-economic benefit of some million Euros each year depending on the number of publications. As an example

one can take the average number of publications by MLZ of about 300 per year [MLZ19] as baseline. The estimated costs per publications in the range of 85.000 EUR (see [Dia21]) would generate a minimum value of scientific output of 25 Mio Euros each year at HBS.

• Innovation. A critical item is the involvement in innovation and intellectual property as patents by using the facility or gaining knowledge in innovation by open access data and publications by HBS. It has been estimated that the economic contribution to the value of patents can be up to 1% of the value of the corresponding patent [Dia21]. As the value of such patents usually grow with time the contribution of a facility as HBS over its lifetime can reach 10s or even 100s of millions of euros [Dia21]. To compare the financial impact of a large research infrastructure as HBS on national economy it is referred to the case studies presented in the ISIS lifetime impact study which calculate a net economic benefit of up to 10 MEUR each year of operation [ISI16].

With its high current proton accelerator and high epithermal neutron flux, the HBS could offer exceptional condition not only for academic research, but also for the commercial production of medical radionuclides. Besides radionuclides produced by neutron capture, novel radionuclides could be developed and marketed, produced by proton induced nuclear reaction at the high energy of 70 MeV and exceptionally high proton current of 14 mA average. This radionuclide production can take place completely in parallel to the user operation without interference. It is estimated that HBS could provide for the German demand of Mo-99, the mother-nuclide of Tc-99m, which is the most widely used radionuclide for diagnos. It's worldwide market-value amounts to 5 billion \$ per year. Germany uses nearly 10 % of the Tc-99m production. Thus, radionuclide production at HBS could have an economic benefit in the range of many million Euros.

- Education and training. The education and training provided through internships, training courses and education to potential users will generate a socio-economic impact. This impact could be estimated based on willingness to pay for similar training or the costs to offer and organize such training as e.g. by the Jülich Neutron Labcourse. This two weeks training course for about 50 participants can be related to an effort by staff scientists involved and access to beam time with a value of about 300 kEur each year. Further education and training activities including internships, bachelor, master and Phd thesis work, PostDoc fellowships and workshops and seminars could easily sum up to several Mio Euros each year in socio-economic benefit by the facility. For comparison the annual amount of economic benefit by training of next generation of scientists and engineers is given with up to 3-4 Mio Euros in the ISIS lifetime impact study [ISI16].
- Public awareness. Being engaged to host visitors like pupils, undergraduate and graduate students at the heart of the facility, HBS actively will support skills' agenda in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) for the next generation of engineers, technicians and scientists. These actions help to widespread the awareness of the value and relevance of STEM subjects to our everyday lives through regular events and outreach activities for the general public or for schools including media contacts. The decision on investment in HBS can also be widely reflected in the press leading to increased public awareness of science.

Long term net economic impact will occur over the life time of the facility in particular by developing the area and attracting innovation driven companies and institutions to exploit the possibilities initiated by the HBS facility. In the local triangle between the cities of Cologne, Dusseldorf and Aachen in North-Rhine Westfalia and the lignite area in western Germany, which is facing a crucial turnover in its economic basis within the upcoming years, the HBS facility will act as an innovative lighthouse to initiate and stimulate science and innovation by local universities and companies leading to the creation of new ideas and knowledge to be exploited with start-ups, innovative companies and attracted talents to generate new economic benefit.

## IV.3 Social sustainability

Social sustainability includes a large variety of issues as human rights, fair labor practices, living conditions, health, safety, wellness, diversity, equity, work-life balance, empowerment, community engagement, philanthropy, volunteerism, and more. Social sustainability should be a critical part of any business because it affects the quality of a business' relationships with stakeholders, local communities, costumers and staff. It is a proactive way of managing and identifying business impacts on all these participants and mitigates real and potential risks in construction and operation of the RI

Over many decades research infrastructures have transformed the way science is done as they facilitate access to large-scale facilities to perform excellent and ground-breaking research. Moreover, research infrastructures support in building bridges and linking communities across different regions, in Europe as well as globally, through scientific research and collaborations. The value of RIs, as innovation hubs and pillars of the science and innovation system, requires long-term sustainability, which represents a crucial, important and challenging aspect for the infrastructure and for policy makers, funders and stake holders, as well as a high level of social interaction and soft skills. The main interactions to be considered should include the development of staff skills, training, education, knowledge generation, innovation support, the development of the user base and public awareness at the facility.

• Education, training, and skills. RIs like HBS have a broad impact on scientists' and technical staff skills development. The availability of competent managers and technical staff running the RI is also a critical requirement for any RI to guarantee a high quality of its output. During the lifecycle of the facility, staff skills requirements change as the RI evolves from a design/construction phase to an operation/service provision phase, which represents a challenge to train and keep staff at highest levels. A basic set of skills, mainly related to governance and business plans development, remain stable, however.

The development of the right set of accredited facility staff skills and a career track requires a close link with academia. With HBS in conjunction with Forschungszentrum Jülich owns an excellent track record in the collaboration and exchange of students and staff between the universities in the region of Aachen-Bonn-Cologne-Duesseldorf as well as beyond North-Rhine Westfalia. It is an international recognised place for excellent research and attracts students, scientists, and engineers from all over the world.

Critical mass of scientific talent is continuously built up through mechanisms as attractive employment conditions, transparent recruitment practices, openness to diversity and adaptable PhD and post-doctoral curricula. Doctoral and post-doctoral programmes are and will be designed together with universities, enabling young researchers to acquire hands-on experience at the RI while maintaining links to the home universities.

Human resources. Sustainability-oriented human resources management aligns its measures
with the strategy and organisational goals of the research institution. Sustainable human resource management here means that researchers can develop and use their creative and
knowledge potential [LeN]. An important task is to support the scientific, technical and administrative staff in their career development in the science system and in other social areas and
functions by providing suitable framework conditions. Future-oriented and thus sustainable
means creating working conditions that are health-preserving and enable the reconciliation of
work and private life.

In order to promote health and safety of people a sustainable labour risk prevention management system will be implemented at HBS to prioritise health and safety actions and the progressive implementation of any preventive measures that are deemed necessary. Training

and awareness programmes focused on the importance of doing things right and encouraging all workers to play their part in meeting HBS overall goals and targets.

A common gender equality plan will provide a guideline to promote and support women, men and divers people equal rights about work, terms of employment, working conditions and development opportunities following the commitment to Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI). This means that all staff members are equally valued, having equal rights, duties and the same opportunities to work, influence, and progress. The gender equality policy will be promoted and disseminated among all activities of HBS and will pay special attention to female and divers researchers. It will help to develop a sustainability culture at HBS.

- Knowledge generation. Rls have a direct impact on society primarily in function of the knowledge generated through the services they offer. This is complemented by a set of direct economic impacts tied to activities such as the employment of work force during their construction phase or the creation of new jobs and services for their operation and maintenance. Indirect socio-economic impacts related to Rl investment which are not directly related to the scientific objectives of the Rl itself are also of importance as a source of macro-economic growth. They can be related to knowledge creation and intangible capital return including R&D and the complementarity and synergies with other intangibles, such as computerised information and economic competences.
- Innovation hub. By attracting hi-tech companies and specialized facilities, educational establishments, and offering new employment possibilities, a facility as HBS creates an innovation hub in its region which, can then play an important role in the upskilling of staff and user communities. A strong focus has also to be implemented to raise awareness continuously on the services and tools of HBS, in order to improve and strengthen cooperation with industry and academia further.
- Open science and data access. Research is increasingly data-driven and RI are nowadays
  becoming research data factories, while the complexity and volume of data sets grows exponentially. In parallel, the principles of open science are becoming widely accepted. Data
  produced with HBS should be as open as possible and as closed as necessary under the FAIR
  data principles (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable). Capitalizing on the power of
  data, HBS will adopt and implement a consistent data management policy including the use
  of an effective data management plan (DMP).
- User interaction. Addressing users' needs and providing users' training is crucial for the
  evolution of the scientific case of the facility, and, therefore, sustainability. The evolution of the
  transnational research facilities implies that RIs become elements of "supra-national innovation
  systems" and, in this setting, industrial players can play the role of potential suppliers (of the
  required technologies), users and co-developers. Transnational mobility also boosts the quality
  of the research and innovation.
- Public awareness. One of the main impacts that RI like HBS have is the visibility they provide to science. In this respect RIs often have features that appeal to the public and therefore have a complementary role to the universities when it comes to public outreach that may stimulate, when appropriately communicated, interest in science and technology of young people and students. The correlation of RIs visibility with the societal impact is extremely strong although in many cases still understated. In this respect, visible and open communication is an important instrument to establish a sustainability culture and enhance the societal impact of the research infrastructure.

#### IV.4 Decommissioning

#### E. Mauerhofer, T. Gutberlet

Decommissioning refers to the administrative and technical actions taken to remove all or some of the regulatory controls from an authorized facility [IAE14]. It includes the administrative operations such as the elaboration of decommissioning plans and the application for free-release authorizations as well as technical operations such as decontamination, the dismantling and the management of non-radioactive and radioactive materials. Planning the decommissioning of the HBS facility will be considered at the earliest stage of its development i.e. at the design and construction stages and will continue during the lifetime of the facility starting at the stages of commissioning and operation and potential upgrades (Fig. IV.11).



Figure IV.11: Life cycle of a research infrastructure as found in [ESF19].

Key elements of the decommissioning plan for the HBS facility will include i) licensing conditions, ii) staffing and training, iii) organization and administrative control, iv) cost estimation, v) waste management, vi) emergency management, vii) radiation and physical protection, viii) on and off site monitoring, and ix) quality assurance. The baseline plan for decommissioning consists of removing the components in a sequence starting with the most radioactive parts and ending with the least radioactive ones. Main tasks and time-scaling are roughly shown in Table IV.2. The approach to be used involves the dismantling, segmenting and decontamination techniques that are expected to be effective for the HBS facility.

Schedule	Task
Stage 1	Remove highly activated components
Stage 2	Remove other intermediate level waste
Stage 3	Remove other low level waste
Stage 4	Radiological clearance of buildings and site

Table IV.2: Main tasks of the HBS decommissioning project.

In order to ensure safe dismantling, the HBS facility will be designed and constructed to minimize the amount of radioactive and hazardous materials and to facilitate the management of activated materials by using modular shielding and technical components.

As part of the facility's initial authorization, an initial decommissioning plan including risk analysis, will be developed to demonstrate the feasibility of decommissioning, to define a decommissioning strategy and to estimate costs. It will include the collection of relevant information and data as well as the radiological characterization of the different parts of the HBS facility (accelerator hall, target stations and experimental halls) according to their final designs and in view of radiation safety requests. The amounts of radioactive waste and classifications of the HBS will be derived using: i) precise calculations performed by means MCNPX2.6.0 computer codes ii) scaling the activity from the operation experience of existing accelerator based neutron source installations.

The main materials used in the construction of the TMR unit and the target bunker are concrete, lead, aluminium and borated PE by volume. The activity of the main isotopes  ${}^{3}H$  ( $T_{1/2}$ =12.33 y),  $^{14}$ C ( $T_{1/2}$ =5370 y) to be considered on decommissioning of this components of the facility is in the MBg range. A free release of this material will probably not be possible due to the activity of <sup>14</sup>C and therefore it will have to be disposed as radioactive waste. In the case of the borated polyethylene as part of the shielding, the activity of the above-mentioned radionuclides is lower than 1 MBa. The main part of the activity is located in the first layer of borated polyethylene. The corresponding specific activity of this material layer is lower than 0.5 Bg/g so that a free release of the complete material can be considered after a short waiting time. For the reflector, after a decay time of about fifteen years, the total activity of the lead reflector is 160 MBg and is related mainly to the long-lived activation products  $^{204}$ Tl ( $T_{1/2}$ =3.78 y) and  $^{205}$ Pb ( $T_{1/2}$ =1.51 My). The specific activity of the two radionuclides becomes 25 Bg/g so that a free release of the lead reflector can be envisaged. After one-year's decay time the specific activity of the lead shielding is 0.04 Bg/g and its free release can be considered. Regarding the aluminium used in the technical design of the target-monolith as structural material, the interaction of neutrons with aluminium produces mainly short-lived radionuclides such as  $^{28}$ Al ( $T_{1/2}$ =2.24 m),  $^{27}$ Mg ( $T_{1/2}$ =9.46 m) and  $^{24}$ Na ( $T_{1/2}$ =14.96 h) and the long-lived radionuclide  $^{26}$ Al ( $T_{1/2}$ =0.71 My).

Additional information to improve and update the initial decommissioning plan will be gained continuously during the commissioning and operation of the HBS facility.

Before the final shutdown of the HBS facility, a final decommissioning plan will be established ensuring the safety and protection of workers and the public from radiation, the safe management of radioactive and non-radioactive waste, as well as environmental protection. In order to meet safety requirements for the decommissioning process, internationally approved safety standards developed by IAEA [IAE14] will be adapted in accordance with the national radiation protection regulations.

#### IV.5 Lessons learned

J. Womersley, T. Gutberlet

## IV.5.1 Best practice from other facilities

Although each research infrastructure is different regarding their scientific and societal aims, there are a lot of benefits in learning from each other. Overall knowledge and best practice regarding organisation, management, engagement of stake holders and communication with the various communities have to be tackled and processed to help the project. The most basic aspects to look on lessons learned and shared can be broken down as follows:

- A strong science case, endorsed by acknowledged experts in the field.
- Technical research and development carried out to the level where the remaining risks are understood and cost estimates can be made, including appropriate contingency at perhaps the 30% level.
- A project management plan following international best practices.
- A credible funding and governance plan.
- Stakeholder engagement and support for the project from a wide range of actors.
- A compelling investment case including the anticipated societal benefits of the project.

Any major scientific facility needs a compelling investment case – and clearly explaining the economic and societal benefits of its construction and operation forms a key part of that case. Any new proposed project should set out to do even better – it can expect an even greater degree of scrutiny on these benefits, along with increased focus on its energy use and climate impact. Fortunately there is a growing body of good practice and experience to be drawn on, and real-world evidence from facilities such as ESS and Diamond that can be cited to support the case.

The HBS project demonstrates a strong engagement towards those aspects. On each stage of the project dedicated reviews will help to manage and steer the project successfully and match each aspect as best as possible.

#### IV.5.2 Socio-economic impact

The societal and economic impact of a research infrastructure can be drawn from the experience of other large scale research infrastructures. A useful example to draw on experience is the European Spallation Source, as it is the largest scientific user facility under construction in Europe and provides an example of how to make a successful investment case in neutron scattering capability [ESS21]. Further most useful examples to draw upon at impact studies undertaken are the Diamond Light Source [Dia21], which was the largest scientific investment ever made in the UK when it was constructed; and the ISIS neutron scattering facility at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in England [ISI16]. Most major lessons to be learned are:

Consideration of impact needs to be a core part of the investment case from the start: scientific
excellence is essential, but it needs to be explained why and how this scientific excellence will
translate into societal outcomes. The investment case needs to be tailored to the audience –
in this case, governments.

- Before construction begins, it is important to start planning for how to assess the impacts of the
  facility and to start collecting data on procurements, staff recruitment, and in-kind contributions.
   Surveys of commercial and in-kind suppliers are a useful source of data.
- Regular impact reports capturing and publicising the economic and societal benefits of the facility are extremely useful. A number of scientific consultancy companies across Europe now have the expertise to deliver credible reports.
- Environmental impacts and CO2 emissions of construction and operation have not so far been major factors in the approval process for new scientific facilities. This is changing and any new research infrastructure has to react and provide concepts in this area.

The case for investment in any new scientific facility starts from the viewpoint that scientific and technical Innovation is essential if we are to address the biggest challenges we face. These include the global challenges of energy, climate, environment, and healthcare – it is not enough to roll out existing technologies, the toolkit is simply not sufficient. Scientific and technological innovation is also essential to address the economic and societal challenges in developed economies driven by de-industrialisation, stalled productivity and long term wage stagnation. These are complex problems and the solutions are complex, but innovation and STEM skills will position economies and societies dramatically better to weather these challenges by generating higher-value knowledge-based employment and societies. The experience with Covid-19 during 2020 and 2021 has served to dramatically re-emphasise the importance of scientific capacity and capability in dealing not just with the challenges known about, but with the unexpected.

Scientific and technical innovation takes place in a complex ecosystem that requires strong support for higher education, for university and laboratory-based research, for business, and for knowledge exchange between these actors. A key part of this ecosystem is research infrastructures, by which we mean national and international scale investments in shared research capability that go beyond what any single institution can support. Such projects have a key role to play in the overall success of the ecosystem because they dramatically increase scientific reach, address research questions of long duration requiring pooled effort, and promote collaboration, interdisciplinarity and interaction with industry. However, such large scale investments naturally attract a lot of scrutiny and therefore require a robust investment case.

The science impact of any facility is the key deliverable. It is key to the development of new materials, new drugs, new chemical processes, food technology, engineering, and new energy capture and storage technologies. But since the science impact of any facility cannot be measured in advance, the business cases of facilities as ESS and Diamond rested on the following observations:

- European (for ESS) and UK (in the case of Diamond) researchers are world-leading in these important areas of science.
- The need for access to facilities of this type is growing rather than diminishing, because of the relevance of the technique to pressing challenges.
- This growing need is recognised by major new investments in (among others) the US and China.
- At the same time, existing facilities are becoming outdated in the case of ESS, this was a large number of obsolescent European reactor-based sources, while for Diamond it was the SLS synchrotron at Daresbury Laboratory.

Both cases, ESS and Diamond, could therefore be considered as wise investments in an important area of scientific capability, which were almost guaranteed to deliver major pay-offs in terms of

important research outputs. It is also important to explain how these research outputs would be translated into society and the economy – through industrial engagement programmes, and by locating the facilities in science and innovation campuses which could attract R&D activities of large companies and SMEs alike. Just as for the science outputs, having some good examples of very significant impacts from previous generation facilities helps to make this argument credible.

It is important to develop metrics and to start collecting data as soon as – even before – construction begins. Investment in construction of a large research infrastructure will itself have a significant positive impact on the local economy, on suppliers, and on the community (by attracting skilled staff and their families). Quantitative data on recruitment, contracts placed and in-kind contributions needs to be complemented by surveys of companies and suppliers to capture the ways in which they have benefited – usually these will need to be anonymised in some way to avoid compromising intellectual property.

ESS produced its first impact report in 2019-20 [ESS21]. The motivation here was first to start to capture the impacts of the construction of the facility, while the procurement and supply chains were still in place to be queried; and secondly to start to prototype and develop methodologies and metrics for use during operations. The kinds of impacts summarised below serve as good examples of what any future facility in the construction phase should attempt to measure:

**Publications.** Scientific data and publications will be one of the key metrics of success once the facility is in operation. But even during construction, one can see innovative techniques and developments that are required to be published and disseminated. Facility scientists should also continue to be active researchers and build collaborations with the future user community. At ESS over the five years considered, 654 papers were published by ESS scientists. Of these, 64% were co-authored with scientists from other research facilities, 54% with universities and 8% with industry. These papers had been cited 4671 times by the end of 2018. 42% are freely available through Open Access – perhaps less than ideal, but still higher than the global average.

**Communications and Outreach.** An important aspect of dissemination is through broader communications and outreach activities. Construction of a new scientific facility is an attractive and interesting subject. Again at ESS during the five year period, ESS hosted 19,465 visitors to the site. These visits included everything from school groups, fellow scientists and future ESS users up to and including science ministers, HM the King of Sweden, the Governor-General of Canada, and the United Nations Security Council. ESS featured in 11,293 online articles with a potential readership of over 7 million.

Impacts of Constructing the Facility. It is obvious that any large construction project (highway, bridge, airport) will have a significant impact on the local and regional economy. What needs to be captured then is the extra value that is added by the scientific character of the investment. This extra value includes the role of the new facility in attracting and training skilled staff, in upskilling suppliers and in driving innovation. Over the period considered, the ESS attracted 214 highly qualified people from over 45 countries. 32% of the staff are female, which is not too bad for a highly technical workforce. Something that ESS does not over-emphasise, but which is nonetheless true, is that there remains a huge economic benefit to the local region of hosting ESS, despite the efforts to spread the impact widely through in-kind contributions and Europe-wide procurement. Over 80% of commercial contracts (and 66% of the high value contracts) went to Swedish suppliers.

In contrast to ESS, the Diamond Light Source is a mature facility and its impacts accrue primarily through the research carried out. The 2022 Diamond Impact study reported 2.6 billion GBP in accrued benefits [Dia21]. This study attracted a certain degree of criticism for being overly conservative in its methodology and illustrates one of the implicit challenges in this field.

It is relatively straightforward to capture the inputs and outputs of the facility – the operational cost and the user access days and publications generated. To capture the eventual impacts of this

knowledge is much harder. It is simpler therefore to focus purely on the outputs, and to try to assign a value to each paper written or user access day paid – but this approach is somewhat simple and vastly undervalues the true impact.

#### IV.5.3 Environmental impact

When the Diamond Light Source was constructed, the major environmental concerns were local - opposition to the land use, to the cutting down of trees, and additional traffic on the local roads. Of course all of these factors are still in play, but at newer facilities like ESS much greater concern is seen with the global impact in terms of climate and CO2 emissions. At ESS, the office buildings meet modern energy use criteria (BREEAM certification), the construction site is "green" with 100% biodiesel-fueled machinery and no waste taken to landfill. The project is committed to purchase all electrical power from renewable sources, and the waste heat from the electrical machines and accelerator power supplies is recovered.

Growing societal focus both on climate and on energy security and supply issues, mean that for any facility proposed today, an even greater scrutiny can be expected. The lifetime CO2 footprint of construction and operation is likely to be questioned along with the level of travel required for scientists using the facility (remote access being emphasised). Rising energy costs also create a strong internal financial driver to reduce power usage during operation. All of this of course needs to be balanced by an appreciation of the value that the research done at the facility can deliver in these same areas, by helping develop better energy capture and storage technologies, more energy efficient materials, and so on.

#### Blueprint for a Green User Research Facility **New Concept Green Research Facility** Reduction Renewable energies for ower and heat Minimized CO<sub>2</sub>-Low CO<sub>2</sub>-**Energy** budget of user budget of efficiency of all waste for operation building buildings material (sustainability) . dismantling **Blueprint for** world wide Energy efficient buildings (BMWi), National Action Plan Energy Efficiency (NAPE), research Future Campus Jülich, Green Building Certification, Industry 4.0, Internet of Things (IoT), infrastructures

Figure IV.12: HBS as a green user facility.

The investment in research capability is essential to address the challenges facing society and the economy and research infrastructures are a key part of the solution. Based on experience it can be confidently stated that

• HBS will address scientific areas of great relevance to society and the economy.

NER300 Climate Policy, Neutron Users in Europe (BrightnESS), LENS, etc.

- HBS will provide important capability for German and international researchers.
- Construction of HBS will have a real and positive impact in attracting a talented workforce and in driving innovation in the high-tech supply chain.
- Operation of HBS will secure a constant and sustainable economic benefit to the local region and beyond.
- · HBS as a next generation research facility will be built in a way that minimises its environmental and climate impact both during construction and operation.

It will be a constant process and will be adjusted continuously to secure a sustainable development of the research facility for the benefit of society.



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## A.

# **APPENDICES**

A.1 Feasibility study to the TDR Technical Design Report HBS hammeskrause architekten

**A.2 HBS - Guidelines on sustainability requirements** ARUP Deutschland GmbH

**A.3 Procurement of green electricity for the HBS**BET Büro für Energiewirtschaft und technische Planung GmbH

## A.1 Feasibility study to the TDR Technical Design Report HBS

#### hammeskrause architekten

Forschungszentrum Jülich

## HBS "High Brilliance Neutron Source"

Machbarkeitsstudie zum TDR-Technical Design Report, JCNS

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## hammeskrause architekten

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#### Beauftragung 1.0

hammeskrause architekten wurden im September 2022 vom Jülich Center for Neutron Science JCNS, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH mit der Machbarkeitsstudie HBS "High Brilliance Neutron Source" zum TDR-Technical Design Report beauftragt (Bearbeitungszeitraum 6 Monate). Begleitet wird es von dem Geschäftsbereich B-MP3.

Auslöser der Beauftragung ist der Bedarf für eine vertiefende Stufe der Projektentwicklung, eine weitere Grundlagenermittlung und Präzisierung des Raumbedarfs und der Raumqualitäten für die HBS für ein zukunftsweisendes Forschungsvorhaben, eine Art "wissenschaftliches Großgerät" des Jülich Centre for Neutron Science (JCNS).

... Das Projekt einer hochbrillanten beschleunigerbasierten Neutronenquelle HBS zielt darauf ab, eine einzigartige Infrastruktur für die Neutronenanalyse (bildgebende Verfahren und Streuung) zu entwickeln und zu etablieren, die in einer Vielzahl wissenschaftlicher Disziplinen wie Physik, Chemie, Biologie, Geologie, Material- und Ingenieurwissenschaften eingesetzt werden kann. ...

Die Machbarkeitsstudie wird gemeinsam mit B-MP3 und einer eigenen Arbeitsgruppe des JCNS unter der Führung von Herrn Dr. Gutberlet erarbeitet.

#### Aufgabenstellung

Der Auftraggeber ist dabei einen Technical Design Report für dieses HBS-Projekt zu erstellen. Hierfür benötigt er auch Angaben für die räumliche Hülle und die baulichen Konsequenzen aus den Anforderungen Strahlenschutz und der Ver- und Entsorgungstechnik. Dabei ist der Erkenntnisgrad für die tatsächlichen Bedarfe technischer und baulicher Art von Seiten JCNS für die Anlage verständlicherweise im Fluss und zeigt kontinuierliche Präzisierung.

Die Wahl eines finalen Grundstückes ist nicht getroffen. Für die Machbarkeitsstudie wird ein unbebautes Wald-Grundstück (am Südost Rand des FZJ-Campus südlich von Bau 10.22u) angenommen.

Entlang der aus dem Beschleuniger- und Experimentaufbau geometrisch zwingend vorgegebenen Hüll-Volumina sind weitere, notwendige Funktionsflächen für den Betrieb des Experiments (des Beschleunigers), die Forschung und die Ver- und Entsorgung zu

Anhand von Lageplanstudien und Funktionslayouts in Grundriss, Schnitt, Ansicht und 3D Visualisierungen soll sich einer geeigneten, funktionalen und wirtschaftlichen Gebäudekonfiguration genähert werden. Diese ist mit einer überschlägigen Kostenermittlung zu plausibilisieren.

Zu berücksichtigen ist eine Errichtung der Gesamtanlage in 3 Phasen.

#### Herangehensweise

Für die Erarbeitung der Studie zieht hammeskrause architekten folgende Fachplanungen hinzu:

- Tragwerksplanung, Herr Dr. Ulrich Bräuninger, Weiske und Partner, Stuttgart
- Brandschutz, Herr Klaus Föckeler, Föckeler & Ursprung, Arnsberg
  Die Projektleitung Herr Volker Klagges, B-MP3 ergänzt folgende Fachplanungen:

- · Fachplanung ELT, Herr Dirk Schumachers, B-EN
- · Fachplanung HLSK, Herr Feldmeier, IGF Feldmeier mbH, Münster

Herr Dr. Gutberlet JCNS, ergänzt die Fachrichtung Strahlenschutz durch

Herrn Dr. Mauerhofer, JCNS

Für diese Aufgabe werden folgende Prozess-Schritte durchlaufen:

- · Recherche und Analyse, Grundlagen hierfür sind
  - o Leistungsbeschreibung HBS-Machbarkeitsstudie (TDR), 07/2022
  - o der Conceptual Design Report
  - Jülich High Brillance Neutron Source (HBS), 2020
  - Führung Versuchsaufbau JCNS, eigene Experimentalflächen Jülich
  - Exkursion Heinz-Meier-Leibnitz Zentrum, Garching, 08.11.2022 Exkursion Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, CH, 05.12.2022 Baugrundgutachten HQC+ (Entfernung ca. 200m)
- es werden der Beschleunigeraufbau, die Experimentaufbauten analysiert. Die verschiedenen Nutzergruppen (Betrieb, Forschung JCNS, Forschung Extern) herausgearbeitet. Wartungs- und Betriebsprozesse für den Beschleuniger und der Experimentaufbauten, der Beschickung der Targets, Entsorgung der Targets mit den Nutzern intensiv diskutiert.
- die tatsächlich räumlich erforderlichen Geometrien und betrieblichen Notwendigkeiten werden hinterfragt und daraus für diesen Planungsstand
- Eine Entwicklung von Probeentwürfen erscheint nicht zielführend auf Grund der fixen Geometrie der Anlage bzw. der Anlagenteile zueinander.
- die baulichen, technischen und funktionalen Anforderungen an die Räume werden erarbeitet und im Raumbedarfsplan dokumentiert.
- es wird eine überschlägige Kostenermittlung des Projektes erstellt.

#### Zusammenfassung

Die Studie ergibt folgende Erkenntnis:

- Die bauliche Geometrie des Projektes ist an dem gewählten Standort abbildbar. Im Nordwesten und Südwesten ist der Standort begrenzt durch Erschließungsstraßen des Campus, bzw. durch einen Trinkwasserbrunnen. Im Nordosten grenzt der Standort an die Anlieferstraße des neuerrichteten Gebäude 10.22u an. Flächen für Erweiterungen gibt es nach Südosten.
- Die Ver- und Entsorgung, sowie die Erschließung mit den technischen Medien kann hergestellt werden. Hier sind vor allem die erheblichen Mengen an Strom maßgeblich. Erschließung für den Anlieferverkehr incl. der erforderlicher Rangierflächen sind dem Grunde nach abbildbar.
- Die Lage des Beschleunigers und seiner Protonenleitungsstrecken und der Einleitung der Protonen senkrecht von unten in die Target-Räume ist begründet in der Beschickung (Be- und Entladen) des Target-Bunkers mit dem Target von oben über eine Kranbahn.
- Der spezifische Baugrund im Forschungszentrum Jülich begünstigt die Konfiguration der Protonenstrecken-Führung nicht. In einer Höhe von ca. 3m unter GOK (Geländeoberkante) steht Grundwasser an. Die bauliche Geometrie des Beam-Transfers erfordert einen Aushub bis in eine Tiefe von ca. 14m mit einer wasserdichten Spundwand und Grubensole.
- Die Ermittlung des Raumbedarfsplanes bildet einen Bedarf von:
  - o ca. 18.784m<sup>2</sup> NUF (1-7),
  - o ca. 36.915m2 BGF
  - o ca. 368.769m3 BRI

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- und einen Bedarf an funktionalen Außenflächen (Anlieferung, Gasetanks, Zufahrt Trafo-Räume, Notstromaggregat, etc.) von ca. 6.000 m².
- Im Vollausbau auf dem Gelände FZJ ist derzeit von ca. 150 Mitarbeiter\*innen auszugehen. Hierbei werden die "internen Forschungsgruppen JCNS" innerhalb der bestehenden Gebäude des JCNS untergebracht.
- Das Gebäude "HBS" ist im Wesentlichen bei Vollausbau geprägt von drei ca. 16m hohen Experimentalhallen in denen, von den Target-Räumen aus. sternförmig die Neutronenleiter zu spezifischen Experimenten führen. Begründet in kurzen Wegen für die technische Ver- und Entsorgung der Anlage begründet in kürzen wegen in die technische ver- und Entsorgung der Anlage und seiner Experimenthallen mit Strom, Kühlwasser, Zu- und Abluft und mit t.w. redundanter Anforderung aus dem Strahlenschutz, lassen einen zentralangeordneten "baulichen Rücken" über der Protonenleitungsstrecke und der Transferhalle mit einer weiteren Höhenentwicklung von ca. 9m über Attika der Hallen sinnvoll erscheinen. Die unmittelbare räumliche Nachbarschaft von Werkstätten und Laboren zu den

Experimentalhallen erfordern den direkten Anbau eines Gebäudes für Werkstätten, Labore und Büroflächen (externe Forschungsgruppen).

Die Kostenermittlung erfolgt über die Abbildung eines Kostenkorridors der Gesamtbaukosten (GBK) (KGR 200 – 700, netto, gerundet). Er bildet sich zum einen aus der Herleitung über die Kostenflächenarten (KFA) für die KGR 300 + 400, incl. prozentuale Annahmen für KGR 500 und Angaben des Auftraggebers für KGR 200, 600, 700. Zum anderen aus dem Benchmark vergleichbarer Gebäude von hammeskrause architekten

Beide Ermittlungswege sind ergänzt um zusätzliche Kosten für die spezifische Bauaufgabe und seinen spezifischen Baugrund in Höhe von 15 Mio. €.

Untere Grenze Kostenkorridor 254 491 000 € Mittlere Zone Kostenkorridor 291.318.500 € Obere Grenze Kostenkorridor 317.289.300 €

- Die Errichtungszeit Bauwerk in einer phasenweisen Errichtung wird mit ca. 10 Jahren angenommen. Das gleiche gilt in etwa für die Beschleuniger und Experimentalstruktur.
- Beim Mittelabfluss bei o.g. GBK ist mit halbjährlichen Spitzen von bis zu knapp 30 Mio. € netto zu rechnen. Was auf den Monat runtergebrochen ca. 5 Mio. € Baukosten und Baunebenkosten bedeutet. (Details s. Punkt 16.0)

#### Baugrundstück

#### Städtebauliche Situation

Das Baugrundstück befindet sich in der südöstlichen Ecke des Campus Für das Campusgelände ist kein städtischer Bebauungsplan vorhanden. Masterplan 2.0

Das Gelände rund um den Standort ist als nahezu eben anzusehen. Die Gelände Oberkante (GOK) befindet sich auf ca. 91,23m ü. NN (Gebäude 10.22u).

#### 5.3 Boden und Grundwasser

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Es liegt zum Grundstück kein Bodengutachten / Gründungsgutachten vor. Herangezogen wurde mit einer Entfernung von ca. 200m Luftlinie ein Gutachten eines in Planung befindlichen Neubaus. Was für das Planungsniveau einer Machbarkeitsstudie zunächst als ausreichend erachtet wird. Boden und Grundwasser erfordern besondere Maßnahmen für die Erstellung der Baugrube und die Gründung.

Ebenso ist für die Untergeschosse mit der Ausführung einer sogenannten "Weißen Wanne" und mit erheblichem Grundwassermanagement zu rechnen.

#### 6.0 Erschließung

#### 6.1 Erschließung / Anlieferung / ÖPNV

Das Grundstück grenzt an drei Erschließungsstraßen des FZJ-Campus an. Im Nordwesten ist es der Südring im Südwesten ist es eine Nebenstraße, die an ein Tor des Außenzaunes führt. Im Nordosten ist es die Stichstraße zu Erschließung Gebäude 10.22 i.

Die Anlieferung der 3 Experimental-Hallen über den Südring mit schweren Gütern ist möglich. Jede Halle verfügt über ein schleusenartiges Anliefertor und innere Abladefläche. Zusätzlich gibt es für die Transferhalle eine strahlenschutztaugliche Anlieferung für die Ver- und Entsorgung von Targets oder auch Beschleunigerbauteilen.

Über die Buslinie 219, 220, SB20, SB35 der Rurtalbus mit den Haltestellen "Heizwerk" oder "Plasmaphysik" ist der Standort über ÖPNV gut zu erreichen.

#### 6.2 Erschließung Medien

Die wesentlichen Medien liegen unter dem Südring und müssen von dort aus in das Gebäude verzogen werden.
Alleine der Strombedarf der HBS ist so hoch, dass dafür von der Zentralen Umspannstation eine neue Trasse über eine beachtliche Strecke herangeführt werden muss. Diese Überlegungen hierfür und die Ermittlung der Kosten liegen bei der entsprechenden Abteilung des FZJ.

## 7.0 Bestandsbebauung

Es gibt auf dem vorgesehenen Wald-Grundstück zurzeit keine bestehende Bebauung. Die Abstände zu Bau 10.22u und zum Trinkwasserbrunnen liegen im Rahmen des üblichen. Aus Sicht des Strahlenschutzes sind hier keine Einschränkungen zu erwarten. Über zu verlegende Medientrassen liegen keine Erkenntnisse vor.

#### 8.0 Tragstruktur / Baugrube / Verbau

Dr. U. Breuninger, Weiske Partner

Das Gebäudeensemble kann, in funktionaler und in tragstruktureller Hinsicht, in verschiedene Bereiche aufgeteilt werden:

- Labor- und Bürobereiche
- Experimentierhallen 1 bis 3
- Targeträume, Targettransferhalle, Targetaufbewahrungshalle, Beschleunigerhalle

Die angegebenen Gebäudebereiche werden im Folgenden in tragstruktureller Hinsicht beschrieben. Es werden zusätzlich Hinweise zur Baugrube und zum Verbau gegeben. Vorab werden begründete Annahmen für die Baugrundverhältnisse festgehalten.

#### Baugrundverhältnisse

Das Baugelände liegt nahe am Baufeld des HQC+. Für dieses Bauvorhaben liegt, mit Datum vom 20. Juni 2022, das Gutachten "Forschungszentrum Jülich, Gebäude 02.21u, Helmholtz Quantum Center X, Neubau Baugrunderkundung" vor. Gemäß dieses Bodengutachtens können folgende Baugrundverhältnisse angenommen werden: Unterhalb des Oberbodens und nichtbindiger Auffüllungen liegen Tallehme und -sande (Schicht 3) bis in eine Tiefe von circa 2 bis 3 m. Die Tallehme und -sande sind für die Abtragung von Bauwerkslasten mäßig geeignet.

Unter den Tallehmen und -sanden folgen Terrassensedimente (Schicht 4), die bis in eine Tiefe von circa 7 bis 8,5 m gehen. Die Terrassensedimente sind für die Abtragung von Bauwerkslasten aut geeignet.

Unter den Terrassensedimenten folgen quartäre Sedimente (Schicht 5, überwiegend schluffiger Ton in halbfester bis fester Konsistenz). Deren Endtiefe wurde nicht erkundet.

Gemäß Aussage Herr Steins (Geotec GmbH, Telefonat am 01. 02. 2023) weist der an diesem Ort und in der gegebenen Tiefe, gemäß der geologischen Literatur, vorhandene Baugrund (quartäre Sedimente, Schicht 5), wechselnde Festigkeiten und Wasserdichtigkeiten auf. Es ist im Rahmen von geotechnischen Untersuchungen zu klären, ob die quartären Sedimente zu Abtragung von Bauwerkslasten geeignet sind.

Gegebenenfalls sind ergänzende Maßnahmen erforderlich. Gemäß Grundwassergleichenkarte liegt der maximal gemessene Grundwasserstand im Baufeld bei -3,3m, oder 88,0 mNHN.

Auf Grundlage dieser Aussagen werden im Folgenden erste Annahmen für eine Gründung der Bauteile getroffen.

#### Labor- und Bürobereiche

Der wesentliche Teil der Labor- und Bürobereiche liegt am Haupteingang des Gebäudeensembles an der westlichen Ecke des Grundstücks. Er ist als zweigeschossiges Gebäude mit partieller Technikbelegung auf dem Dach vorgesehen. Ein Untergeschoss ist nicht vorgesehen.

Es ergeben sich übliche Deckenspannweiten für Büro- und Laborbauten. Es bietet sich eine Skelettbauweise in Stahlbeton- oder auch in Holz-Beton-Verbundbauweise an. Die Aussteifung erfolgt durch die Treppenhaus- und Aufzugskerne.

Die Gründung kann mittels elastisch gebetteter Bodenplatte erfolgen. Gegebenenfalls ist ein Bodenaustausch bis auf die Terrassensedimente (Schicht 5) erforderlich.

#### Experimentierhallen 1 bis 3

Die Experimentierhallen 1 und 2 sind als zweischiffige Hallen mit je einer Kranbahn pro Hallenschiff, die Experimenttierhalle 3 ist als einschiffige Halle mit einer Kranbahn vorgesehen. Alle Kranbahnen haben eine Tragfähigkeit von 10 to.

Die Spannweite der Hallenschiffe beträgt bis zu circa 33,3 m. Spannbetonbinder mit einer Bauhöhe von circa 2,3 m überspannen die Hallenschiffe. Es ist ein leichter Dachaufbau mit Stahlpfetten und Sandwicheindeckung geplant. Der Achsabstand der Träger und damit der Stützenachsabstand beträgt circa 10 m. Die Stützen, auf denen mittels Konsolen auch die Kranbahnträger aufgelagert werden, sind als Stahlbetonfertiateile in Köcherfundamenten vorgesehen.

Die Gründung der Köcherfundamente kann über Bodenaustauschmaßnahmen auf den Terrassensedimenten (Schicht 5) erfolgen. Für die Bodenplatte der Hallen muss separat erkundet werden, ob ein Bodenaustausch erforderlich wird.

Targeträume, Targettransferhalle, Targetaufbewahrungshalle, Beschleunigerhalle Diese Räume sind im Erdgeschoss und im 1. und 2. Untergeschoss angeordnet. Die Oberkante der Bodenplatte im 2. Untergeschoss liegt bei circa –12 m. An die umfassenden Bauteile (Wände, Decken und Bodenplatten) der Räume ergeben sich wesentliche Anforderungen aus dem Strahlenschutz. Die Targeträume sind mit umfassenden Stahlbetonbauteilen der Dicke circa 2m vorzusehen. Durch Verwendung

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von schweren, eisenhaltigen Zuschlägen kann die Dicke der Stahlbetonbauteile entsprechend reduziert werden (bis zu circa 1,4 m). An die Targettransferhalle, die Targetaufbewahrungshalle und die Beschleunigerhalle sind die Anforderungen etwas geringer. Die umfassenden Stahlbetonbauteile können in der Dicke etwas reduziert werden (bis zu circa 1,0 m bei schweren Zuschlägen). Im Rahmen einer vertieften Planung ist besonderes Augenmerk auf die Anforderungen auf die Bauteile aus dem Strahlenschutz zu legen.

Gemäß Grundwassergleichenkarte liegt der maximal gemessene Grundwasserstand im Baufeld bei -3,3m, oder 88,0 mNHN. Somit liegen die Untergeschosse dieser Gebäudebereiche bis zu circa 10 m im Grundwasser. Die unterhalb des Bemessungswasserstandes liegenden Bauteile sind als weiße Wanne auszuführen. Gegebenenfalls und in Abhängigkeit von der konkreten Nutzung sind zusätzliche Maßnahmen zur Sicherstellung der Dichtheit des Bauwerks zu treffen. Die Gründung kann mittels elastisch gebetteter Bodenplatten im 1. UG auf den Terrassensedimenten (Schicht 4) und im 2.UG auf den quartären Sedimenten (Schicht 5) erfolgen. Eventuell sind bei einer Gründung im Bereich der quartären Sedimente (Schicht 5) auch Bodenaustauschmaßnahmen erforderlich.

#### Baugrube / Verbau

Zur Errichtung des Kellerkastens im 1. und 2. Untergeschoss (Targeträume, Targettransferhalle, Targetaufbewahrungshalle, Beschleunigerhalle) wird eine Baugrube mit einem wasserdichten Verbau erforderlich. Es bietet sich die Ausführung eines verankerten Spundwandverbaus mit wasserdichten Schlössern an. Die Spundwanddielen müssen in eine wasserdichte Bodenschicht einbinden. Erste, qualitative Entwurfsskizzen für den Baugrubenverbau liegen als Anlage bei. In den Bereichen mit einem Untergeschoss liegt die Baugrubensohle bei circa -6,3 m (84,93 mNHN). Der verankerte Spundwandverbau muss ausreichend in die anstehenden, abdichtenden quartären Tone (Schicht 5, überwiegend schluffiger Ton in halbfester bis fester Konsistenz) einbinden. Gemäß den vorliegenden Unterlagen ist dies möglich. Die Sicherheit gegen hydraulischen Grundbruch ist nachzuweisen. In den Bereichen mit zwei Untergeschossen liegt die Baugrubensohle bei circa -13,1 m (78,13 mNHN). Der verankerte Spundwandverbau muss ausreichend in eine wasserdichte Bodenschicht einbinden. Gemäß den vorliegenden Unterlagen kann dies nicht verifiziert werden. Ebenso ist die Sicherheit gegen hydraulischen Grundbruch nachzuweisen.

Folgende Punkte sind im Kontext der Baugrube, insbesondere bezüglich der Baugrubensohle 2.UG, zu klären:

- gibt es unterhalb der gegebenen Baugrubensohle 2. UG (-13,1 m) eine ausreichend abdichtende Bodenschicht?
- kann mit einer Wasserhaltung eine ausreichende Absenkung des Grundwassers zur Trockenlegung der Baugrube 2.UG erreicht werden?
- kann ausgeschlossen werden, dass die Wasserhaltung die Standsicherheit von benachbarten Gebäuden gefährdet?
- gibt es eine ausreichende Sicherheit gegen hydraulischen Grundbruch im 2.UG?

Die genannten Punkte machen deutlich, dass zu Beginn einer weiterführenden Planung, im Rahmen der Grundlagenermittlung, eine Baugrunduntersuchung, insbesondere zur Klärung der Herstellung der Baugrube, erforderlich ist.

#### 9.0 Brandschutz

Dipl.-Ing. Architekt Klaus Föckeler, Föckeler Ursprung Brandschutz

Die geplante bauliche Anlage hat mit seinen Brandabschnittsgrößen, den Kranbahnen, den Maschinen und der angedachten Technik einen industriellen Charakter, sodass eine Beurteilung bzw. Einhaltung der Schutzziele nach der Muster- Industriebau-Richtlinie insbesondere in Kombination mit den DIN-Vorgaben für die speziellen Anforderungen, die sich aus dem Umgang, bei der Lagerung und der Aufbewahrung von radioaktive Stoffe ergeben, sind insbesondere zu berücksichtigen. Brandschutztechnische Schutzmaßnahmen nach den anerkannten Regeln der Technik zur Verhinderung von Kritikalitätsunfällen von sog. Heißen Zellen, Radionuklidlaboren etc. sind zudem zu beachten. Brandabschnitte sind mit Werkfeuerwehr ohne Löschanlage bis max.7.500 m² und mit Löschanlage bis 10.000 m² zulässig. Für das zusammenhängende Gebäude ist eine sicherheitstechnische Infrastruktur vorzusehen. die u. a. aus:

- Löschanlagen in bestimmten Bereichen
- Sicherheitsstromversorgung
- Sicherheitsbeleuchtung
- Brandmelde- und Alarmierungsanlage
- Rauchableitung/Entrauchung (natürlich und maschinell) Gebäudefunkanlage (Betriebsfunk)
- Aufzüge mit Brandfallsteuerung
- Ggf. Druckerhöhungsanlagen in bestimmten Treppenräumen
- Werkfeuerwehr des FZJ

#### besteht.

In dem Gebäude sind abhängig von der Nutzung und der Raumhöhe jeweils zwei bauliche Rettungswege erforderlich, die nach 25m (Labore mit besonderen Gefahren), 35m (normalen Gebäudeteilen Büro u. Untergeschossen, etc.), 50m (Hallen mit Raumhöhen bis 5m) oder nach bis zu 70m (Hallen mit Raumhöhen von mind. 10 m) ins Freie oder in einen notwendigen Treppenraum führen. Die Untergeschosse werden über Treppenräume erschlossen, die nach max. 35 m erreicht werden sollen, die hier zu erkennende Längenüberschreitung ist durch u. a. eine BMA, Löschanlagen und maschinelle Entrauchung zu kompensieren.

Das Gebäude ist im Umfeld mit einer Löschwasserversorgung über Außenhydranten zu versorgen, die an einer Feuerwehrumfahrt anzuordnen sind.

Eine Löschwasserrückhaltung ist in den Bereichen erforderlich in denen gemäß AwSV mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen (WGKs), radioaktiven Stoffen und Biostoffe i. S.d. BioStoffVO umgegangen wird.

Tragende und aussteifende Wände und Stützen sowie Decken müssen bei den unterirdischen Bauteilen feuerbeständig sein. Je nach brandschutztechnischer Infrastruktur und Brandabschnittsgröße, insbesondere in den Hallen, sind die tragenden und aussteifenden Bauteile mind, aus nicht brennbaren Baustoffen oder feuerhemmend (F30) herzustellen.
Brandwände zur Trennung von Brandabschnitten sind u. a. mindestens 0,5 m über Dach zu führen; darüber dürfen brennbare Teile nicht hinweggeführt werden. Zusammenhängende Dachflächen sind so auszubilden, dass eine Brandweiterleitung innerhalb eines Brandabschnitts über das Dach behindert wird. Dies gilt im Sinne dieser Richtlinie z. B. als erfüllt bei Dächern nach DIN 18234-1/DIN 18234-2.

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#### 10.0 Technische Gebäudeausrüstung TA

#### 10.1 HLS & GA

Dipl.-Ing. Arne-Christian Feldmeier M.Eng., IGF Ingenieure GmbH

#### Abwasseranlagen

Das anfallende Schmutzwasser wird in drei Schmutzwasserarten unterteilt:

- Schmutzwasser allgemein
- Laborabwasser
- Laborabwasser, potenziell kontaminiert

- Laborabwasser, potenziell kontaminert Nach DIN 1986-100 und DIN EN 12056 ist die Rückstauebene die Straßenoberkante am Scheitelpunkt der Verbindung zwischen Hausanschlusskanal und Straßenkanal. Abwasseranschlüsse im UG liegen unterhalb der Rückstauebene. Die anfallenden Abwässer aus den Untergeschossen werden über Hebeanlagen entwässert. Für das potenziell radioaktive Abwasser werden geeignete Maßnahmen vorgesehen, um eine kontrollierte Entsorgung gemäß den geltenden Vorschriften und Bestimmungen für radioaktives Material sicherzustellen. Insbesondere das Kühlwasser der Targetstationen wird im fortschreitenden Betrieb immer weiter radioaktiv angereichert und muss entsprechend im Jahreszyklus getauscht werden bzw. ist in Abklingbecken in einem gesonderten Technikraum mit Strahlenschutzanforderungen zu lagern. Grundlage für die Auslegung der Entwässerungsanlage sind die baulichen Voraussetzungen und die zu entwässernden Sanitärgegenstände, Bodenabläufe, Geräte und Laborgegenstände.

#### Entwässerung Regenwasser

Die Ermittlung der Regenwassermenge wird nach der DIN 1986-100, Ausgabe 2016-12, durchgeführt.

#### Wasserversorgung

Grundlage für die Auslegung der Wasserinstallation sind die baulichen Voraussetzungen und die zu versorgenden Zapfstellen und Geräte. Als Grundlagen werden auch die geltenden Normen, Richtlinien und die anerkannten Regeln der Technik herangezogen. Berücksichtigt werden im Besonderen Trinkwasserhygiene und Betriebssicherheit.

#### Betriebswasserinstallation Laborbereiche

Nach DIN EN 1717 und DIN 1988-100 erfolgt die Einteilung der Fluide, die mit Trinkwasser in Berührung kommen könnten in 5 Flüssigkeitskategorien. In Kategorie 5 fallen Flüssigkeiten, die durch eine potenzielle Kontamination eine Gesundheitsgefährdung für Menschen darstellen.

#### VE-Wasserinstallation Laborbereiche

In der Machbarkeitsstudie wurde ein VE-Wassererzeugung im Untergeschoss berücksichtigt. Neben den erwarteten geringen Abnahmemengen innerhalb der Labore wird das VE-Wasser ebenfalls für die Luftbefeuchtung verwendet.

#### Trinkwasserinstallation

Die Trinkwasserversorgung erfolgt über die Anbindung an die zentrale Infrastruktur des Forschungszentrum Jülich. Die Warmwasserbereitung erfolgt dezentral in den Nutzungsbereichen.

Die Ermittlung der Trinkwassermenge wird nach der DIN 1988-300, Ausgabe 2012-05, durchgeführt.

Gase

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Für die Versorgung der einzelnen Mess- und Versuchsapparaturen wurden innerhalb der Experimentierhallen Fertigteilkanäle mit Halfenprofilen vorgesehen, welche eine flexible und nachhaltige Lösung zur Bereitstellung der benötigten Medien darstellen. Innerhalb dieser Bodenkanäle können nach Bedarf liquide wie gasförmige Medien sowie Strom- und Datenkabel aus der Medientransferhalle im 1. Untergeschoss an die einzelnen Versuchsaufbauten herangeführt werden.

#### Wärmeversorgungsanlagen

Die Wärmeversorgung erfolgt aus dem zentralen Nahwärmenetz des Forschungszentrum Jülich und dient zur Deckung des Wärmebedarfs des Gebäudes sowie zur Versoraung der Zulldfanlagen in den Technikzentralen.

Durch die zahlreichen Wärmequellen im Gebäude wurde zudem eine umfangreiche Abwärmenutzung dieser Prozesswärme berücksichtigt. Da den meisten Apparaturen der Beschleunigersanlage eine Vorlauftemperatur von 35 °C ausreicht, kann die Kühlung dieser Geräte auf einem für den Gebäudebetrieb nutzbarem Temperaturniveau erfolgen. Dadurch kann bei Betrieb der Anlagen nahezu der vollständige Wärmebedarf des Gebäudes aus der Prozessabwärme bedient werden. Die statischen Heizkreise werden dabei getrennt nach Nord- und Südseite erschlossen.

werden dabei getrennt nach Nord- und Südseite erschlossen.

Der Wärmedarf wurde über spezifische Flächenwerte 30 W/m² für die Etagen ermittelt, wobei die Kernzonen als innenliegende Bereiche nicht berücksichtigt wurden. Für die Experimentierhallen wurde durch die beachtlichen Deckenhöhen ein volumenbezogener Ansatz von 8 W/m³ gewählt. Die Klimatisierung der Hallen erfolgt aus Effizienzgründen über gesonderte Flächenheiz- und Kühlsysteme bzw. auch zum Ausschluss von Messbeeinflussungen bevorzugt nicht über die Lüftung. Eine Ermittlung des Bedarfs anhand einer detaillierten Heizlastberechnung über die tatsächlichen Gebäudekenngrößen und U-Werte muss im Rahmen der weiteren Planung erfolgen. Das gesamte Versorgungsnetz ist auf Basis einer effizienten Energienutzung als Niedertemperaturanlage mit Vorlauf 45°C angesetzt. Die Erschließung erfolgt vom Hausanschlussraum im 1. Untergeschoss und die Übergabe erfolgt über einen angrenzenden Raum, in welchem die zugehörigen Wärmetauscher und Verteiler positioniert werden. Die Wärmeverteilung erfolgt nachfolgend flexibel und nachhaltig über die Medientransferhallen und Schächte. Zur Kostenoptimierung wurde zudem eine Erschließung über einen Medientransfertunnel zwischen den unterschiedlichen Gebäudeteilen berücksichtigt.

#### Lufttechnische Anlagen

Durch die hohen und komplexen Anforderungen an die lufttechnische Versorgung des Gebäudes wurde es erforderlich die Versorgung über insgesamt 18 RLT-Anlagen zu konzipieren. Diese wurden auf 5 Lüftungszentralen in den Dachgeschossen der Baukörper verteilt. Die Laborbereiche müssen auf Grund der Anforderungen komplett gelüftet werden wobei die DIN 1946 Teil 7 einen Luftwechsel von 25 m3/h je Quadratmeter Nutzfläche vorgibt.

Für die Experimentierhallen wurde ein Ansatz von 12,5 m3/h je Quadratmeter getroffen. Für die Belüftung und Klimatisierung der Target-Stationen kann die Zuluft abstimmungsgemäß auf bis zu 15 °C Zulufttemperatur abgesenkt werden. Die Abluft kann bis auf 35 °C ansteigen. Als hygienischer Luftwechselanteil (Frischluftanteil) für die Target-Stationen wurden 300 m³/h angesetzt. Die restliche Luftmenge wird im Umluftbetrieb gefahren und dient ausschließlich der zwingend notwendigen Wärmeabfuhr. Für die Beschleunigerhalle wurde ebenfalls ein Ansatz von 12,5 m3/h je Quadratmeter getroffen. Eine besondere Herausforderung stellten die Bereiche mit Strahlenschutzanforderungen dar. Für diese Bereiche wurden gesonderte Abluftanlagen mit speziellen Filtersystemen planerisch berücksichtigt.

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Gesamt ergaben sich die folgenden Gesamtluftmengen für die einzelnen Zentralen:

Bezeichnung	Erforderliche Gesamtluftmenge
RLT-Anlagen in Zentrale 1	125.812 m³/h
RLT-Anlagen in Zentrale 2	32.038 m³/h
RLT-Anlagen in Zentrale 3	24.375 m³/h
RLT-Anlagen in Zentrale 4	57.996 m³/h
RLT-Anlagen in Zentrale 5	32.650 m <sup>3</sup> /h

Sämtliche RLT-Anlagen wurden zur Sicherstellung eines unterbrechungsfreien Betriebes und aus Gefährdungsgründen redundant aufgebaut. Die Wärmerückgewinnung erfolgt über optimiert zusammengelegte Kreislaufverbundsysteme. So können mehrere RLT-Anlagen über gemeinsame Hydraulikstationen versordt werden.

Zusätzlich ist Platz vorgehalten, sollte eine separate 24h-Abluft benötigt werden. Die Erschließung erfolgt über optimiert auf der Fläche verteilte Schächte nahezu kreuzungsfrei. Bei der Bemessung der Schachtquerschnitte wurden bewusst geringe Geschwindigkeiten von < 5 m/s angesetzt, um die Druckverluste im Kanalnetz zu begrenzen und zudem eine ausreichende Reserve zu erhalten. Innerhalb der Laborflächen erfolgt die nachfolgende Kanalquerschnittsauslegung gemäß den neusten Forderungen der DIN 1947 Teil 7 auf eine maximale Strömungsgeschwindigkeit von < 4 m/s.

#### Kälteanlagen

Für die äußerst anspruchsvolle Kälteversorgung des Gebäudes soll eine bivalente Versorgung mit zum einen eigenen luftgekühlten Kältemaschinen auf dem Dach des Gebäudes sowie zum anderen einer Anbindung an das zentrale Nahkältenetz des Forschungszentrum Jülich vorgesehen werden. Durch die Aufteilung des Bedarfs wird eine hohe Verfügbarkeit bei Ausfall oder Störung einer Versorgungseite erreicht, zudem werden einzelne Kältemaschinen über die gesicherte Stromversorgung (SV-Netz) eingespeist. Als Kältemedium wird aus Frostschutzgründen ein Wasser-Glykol-Gemisch eingesetzt, die Trennung zum Kältenetz des Gebäudes erfolgt über einen Wärmetauscher in der Technikzentrale.

An den Kältemaschinen und dem Wärmetauscher sind Auffangwannen vorzusehen. Das Kältemittel muss zum Schutz der Umwelt und unter Berücksichtigung der langfristigen Einsatzfähigkeit hinsichtlich der F-Gase-Verordnung einen niedigen GWP-Wert aufweisen. Hier bieten sich auf Grund der Aufstellung im Freien die relativ neuen Kältemittel r1234yf (GWP 4) an, deren Einsatz innerhalb des Gebäudes auf Grund der Brennbarkeit nur unter erschwerten Bedingungen möglich ist, oder auch das natürliche Kältemittel Propan R290 (GWP 3) an, die nur einen Bruchteil des Erwärmungspotentials von z.B. R134A mit einem GWP von 1400 besitzen. Neben dem Wärmetauscher zur Netztrennung und der zentralen Kältewerteilung werden in der Technikzentrale Pufferspeicher für den Teillastbetrieb vorgesehen, damit ein taktender Betrieb der Kältemaschinen mit häufigem Anlauf reduziert wird.

Ergänzend wird eine Prozesskälteerzeugung mit einem nahezu drucklosen Rücklauf vorgesehen für Bereiche und Messapparaturen welche zwingend tauwasserfrei zu halten sind.

Bei den Kälteverbrauchern im Gebäude erfolgt eine Aufteilung nach der Ausfallsicherheit. An einem gesonderten Netz werden alle Verbraucher mit erhöhter Versorgungssicherheit angebunden, so dass die Versorgung dieser Verbraucher bei Störungen in der Kälteerzeugung in jedem Fall gesichert ist.

Für die Hohlraumresonatoren/Cavities ist bei der relativen Einschaltdauer von maximal 25% eine thermische Wärmedauerabgabe von maximal 45 kW pro Cavity zu erwarten.

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Bei der bisher geplanten Gesamtanzahl der Cavities von 35 Stück ergibt sich eine Gesamtkühlleistung von beachtlichen 1,575 MW.

Pro Hohlraumresonatoren/Cavities ist züdem die Abwärmeleistung der zugehörigen Vakuumpumpe von 2 kW berücksichtigt die wassergeführt (Vorlauf 35 °C / Rücklauf 45°C) abgeführt werden kann.

Die einzelnen Target-Stationen sind aus Strahlenschutzgründen über ein eigenes Kühlwassernetz zu versorgen. Hier wurde die maximal zulässige Spreizung von 25 K bei einer gewünschten Vorlauftemperatur von 35 °C berücksichtigt. Die vorzuhaltende Kühlleistung pro Target-Station wurde mit jeweils 150 kW aufgenommen. Auch die erforderlichen Kälteleistungen der Strahlenschutzfalle (Beam dump mit 200 kW), der Multiplexer (5 kW), Chopper (45 kW) und der Vielzahl von Magneten (190 kW) wurden wie Versorgung der RLT-Geräte (insgesamt 501 kW) planerisch berücksichtigt.

#### Druckluft

Die Drucklufterzeugung ist im Untergeschoss verortet, die Verteilung erfolgt von dort in einer Ringleitung und dient über die Medientransferhalle sämtliche Schächte an. Es wird zur Kostenoptimierung eine zentrale Drucklufterzeugung für sämtliche Gebäudeteille geplant. Die Verbraucher binden durch Stichleitungen an. Als Übergabestellen zu den Laborzeilen wird ein Kugelhahn DN15 vorgesehen.

#### Kryotechnik

Dié Target-Station 1 und 2 erfordern jeweils 6 Instrumente, von denen etwa die Hälfte eine kalte Quelle benötigt. Von diesen 6 Instrumente verwenden 4 Instrumente kalten Wasserstoff und 2 Instrumente verwenden ein anderes kaltes Moderator-Material. Zwei gegenüberliegende Instrumente können sich einen Wasserstoffmoderator teilen. Daher werden jeweils 2 kalte Wasserstoffmoderatoren und 2 andere kalte Moderatoren für jede Target-Station benötigt.

Die Wasserstoffmoderatoren sind geschlossene Gaskreisläufe und werden durch einen Kaltkopf gekühlt, der nach dem Kühlschrank-Prinzip arbeitet. Jeder Moderator verbraucht etwa 12 kW Strom im Betrieb, der nur während der Strahlbetriebszeiten von 5000 Stunden pro Jahr läuft. Der Kaltkopf sitzt in einem Rohr und ist etwa 1 Meter hoch. Der Verdichter, der die meiste Stromwärme erzeugt, befindet sich in einer kompakten Box in der Nähe des Kaltkopfs.

Die anderen beiden Moderatoren werden mit Helium gekühlt. Eine kleine Heliumkanne steht in der Nähe jeder Target-Station, und kontinuierlich wird Helium entnommen, um den Moderator zu kühlen. Das verbrauchte Helium wird zu einer zentralen Helium-Wiederaufbereitungsanlage geführt, die etwa 6 m² groß ist. Hier wird das Helium gekühlt und über eine isolierte Leitung zurück zur Heliumkanne geleitet. Die Helium-Wiederaufbereitung verbraucht vermutlich etwa 80 kW Strom.

Die Wärmeentwicklung der Instrumente und der Helium-Wiederaufbereitungsanlage sind Teil der angenommenen durchschnittlichen Leistungsaufnahme von 50 kW pro Instrument.

#### Gebäudeautomation

Die im Gebäude installierten technischen Anlagen für HKLS sowie Elektro- und Labortechnik werden mittels der Gebäudeautomation erfasst, gesteuert, geregelt und überwacht. Hierzu werden einzelne Informationsschwepunkte je nach Umfang definiert, welche spezifische Aufgaben übernehmen. Die einzelnen Informationspunkte (Sensoren, Aktoren und Zustandsmeldungen intern/extern) werden auf der sogenannten Feldebene erfasst.

Auf der Automationsebene werden die Daten zusammengeführt und durch logische Verknüpfungen und regelungstechnische Verschaltungen zu jeweils funktionsfähigen Anlagenfunktionen kombiniert.

Mittels des vorhandenen IT- Netzwerks werden alle Daten an die bestehende GLT des Forschungszentrum Jülich übertragen. Die Datenübergabe erfolgt auf Basis des GLT-Standards des Forschungszentrums.

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Die Auslegung der Anlage erfolgt auf Basis der im Gebäude zu errichtenden und zu erfassenden Anlagen.
Durch einen strukturierten Anlagenaufbau auf Basis der erforderlichen ISPs werden die Aufgaben der Gebäudeautomation nach dem Prinzip der verteilten Intelligenz logisch geordnet und den Anforderungen an einen sicheren Betrieb gerecht verteilt.

#### 10.2 FLT

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#### Mittelspannungsanlagen

Der elektrische Leistungsbedarf für das gesamte Gebäude beträgt schätzungsweise 15 MVA. Die Energie gelangt in Form von Mittelspannung (10 kV) zum Gebäude. Innerhalb des Gebäudes sind eine Mittelspannungsschaltanlage mit etwa 8 Feldern (inkl. 1x Eingangsfeld und 1x Ausgangsfeld) und 6 Transformatoren (a 2500 kVA) für die Heruntertransformierung auf 400V Niederspannung erforderlich.

#### Eigenstromversorgungsanlagen

Zur Aufrechterhaltung der Notstrom-Versorgung ist eine Netzersatzanlage erforderlich. Diese kann in Form von Dieselgeneratoren realisiert werden. Unterbrechungsfreie und kurzzeitige Pufferungen erfolgen über USV-Anlagen auf Batteriebasis.

#### Niederspannungsschaltanlagen

Nahe der Mittelspannungsschaltanlagen ist die Niederspannungshauptverteilung (NSHV)/Gebäudehauptverteilung (GHV) geplant. Von dort werden nachfolgende Elektro-Unterverteilungen gespeist.

#### Niederspannungsinstallationsanlagen

Die Niederspannungsinstallation richtet sich nach den jeweiligen Anforderungen in den einzelnen Bereichen. Vorrangig werden offene Kabeltrassen-Systeme verwendet, um spätere Änderungen flexibel durchführen zu können.

#### Beleuchtungsanlagen

In dem Gebäude wird LED-Technik als Beleuchtungsmedium gewählt.
Die Beleuchtung wird so dimensioniert, dass die vorgeschriebenen
Mindestbeleuchtungsstärken nach DIN EN 12464-1 eingehalten werden.
Die Grundbeleuchtung der Versuchshallen erfolgt vorzugsweise durch Deckenstrahler.
Die Bürobeleuchtung kann in Form von blendfreien Deckeneinbauleuchten erfolgen.

#### Blitzschutz- und Erdungsanlagen

Zum Schutz des Gebäudes und der sensiblen Technik vor Blitz- und Überspannungsschäden wird das Gebäude mit einem äußeren Blitzschutz in Form von Fangleitungen und Fangstangen, einer Erdungsanlage in Form von Fundamenterdern und bedarfsweise Tiefenerdfern versehen. Kabel, welche aus dem Außenbereich kommen, werden mit Blitz- und Überspannungsableitern abgesichert.

#### Telekommunikationsanlage

Die Telefonie findet via Voice over IP (VoIP) statt. Wahlweise befinden sich Telefongeräte am Arbeitsplatz oder Soft-Clients auf den Arbeitsplatzrechnern. Die Anbindung der Telefone findet über die strukturierte Netzwerkverkabelung statt (s. Übertragungsnetze). Zusätzlich werden an zentralen Stellen Notruftelefone installiert, die direkt mit der Sicherheitszentrale verbunden sind. Das Gebäude verfügt über keine eigene Telefonzentrale, sondern ist über das campusinterne Netzwerk (JUNET) mit der Telefon-Zentraleinheit in Geb. 14.5 verbunden.

#### Zeitdienstanlagen

Das Gebäude enthält an relevanten Ein- und Ausgängen Terminals für die Arbeitszeiterfassung der Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter. Diese Terminals werden an das übergreifende Zeiterfassungssystem des Forschungszentrum Jülich angeschlossen.

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#### Elektroakustische Anlagen

Sämtliche Räume in dem Gebäude sind über eine akustische Durchsagen-Anlage (ENS/ELA-Anlage) erreichbar. Dazu werden von einer in dem Gebäude befindliche ELA-Zentrale Lautsprecher in jedem Raum angesteuert. An relevanten Stellen können sich Sprechstellen befinden. Die ELA-Zentrale in dem Gebäude wird zudem von der zentralen Sprechstelle (Sicherheitszentrale) des Forschungszentrum Jülich (in Geb. 14.5) angesteuert. Die Anbindung an Geb. 14.5 erfolgt über eine Lichtwellenleiter-Singlemode-Strecke.

#### Gefahrmeldeanlagen

Das Gebäude verfügt über eine flächendeckende Brandmeldeanlage, bestehend aus Brandmeldezentrale, Brandmeldern, Feuerwehrinformations- und Bedienfeld (FIBS), etc. Brand- und Störmeldungen werden direkt zur Sicherheitszentrale (Geb. 14.5) weitergeleitet. Weitere Informationen sind unter Punkt 9.0 zu sehen. An Stellen, wo die Gefahr besteht, dass toxische, explosive oder sauerstoffverdrängenden Gase austreten, werden Gaswarnsensoren installiert. Die angeschlossene Gaswarnzentrale alarmiert über optische und elektroakustische Warngeber per Vor- und Hauptalarm. Auch hier erfolgt eine direkte Meldung zur Sicherheitszentrale.

#### Übertragungsnetze

Das Gebäude wird mit einer strukturierten, kupferbasierten Netzwerkverkabelung mit Komponenten der Kategorie 6A und Leitungen der Kategorie 7 ausgestattet. Standardmäßig erhält jeder Arbeitsplatz 4 Netzwerkanschlüssen. Über die Netzwerkverkabelung laufen die Dienste Telefonie und Daten. Aufgrund der Gebäudeabmessungen sind mindestens 2 Netzwerkräume erforderlich. Die Netzwerkräume werden über LWL-Leitungen (Multimode und Singlemode) miteinander verbunden. Die aktiven Netzwerkschränke werden mit einer USV-Anlage versorgt, die mindestens 30 Minuten Stromausfall überbrückt.

Das Gebäude wird über einen Außenverteiler mit LWL-Singlemodeleitungen (LC APC) an die Infrastruktur des FZ Jülich angebunden.

#### 11.0 Strahlenschutz

Zusammen mit JCNS ist eine vorläufige qualitative Einschätzung der Strahlenschutzbereiche nach StrIVO vorgenommen worden. Wo erforderlich sind massive bauliche Schleusen (Labyrinthe) aus Abschirmbetonen, bzw. organisatorische Schleusen vorgesehen. Die Einschätzung JCNS-Strahlenschutz der Betondicken für die Abschirmung ist in den Testentwurf eingeflossen. Die Führung der Protonenleitungsstrecken in einem Bauwerk im Erdreich hat dem Grunde nach Vorteile für den Strahlenschutz. Er stellt gegen Erdreich geringere Anforderungen an die Abschirmung als überirdisch.

#### 12.0 Nachhaltigkei

Eine Zertifizierung nach BNB wurde nicht vertieft. Grundsätzlich ist der Einsatz von nachhaltigen, vor Ort vorhandenen Baumaterialien sinnvoll. Dies auch vor dem Hintergrund des unvermeidbaren Einsatzes von Beton für die Strahlenschutzbereiche. Begünstigend ist die Prüfung Holz als Konstruktionsmaterial im Bereich Eingangsgebäude bzw. Nebenkonstruktion des Daches. Über eine Verbesserung der CO2 Bilanz des Betons ist die zusätzliche Einlagerung von CO2 in die Betonmassen vorstellbar. Ebenso kann über einen Ersatz von Portlandzementen von bis zu 60% in den Betonen nachgedacht werden.

#### 13.0 Raumbedarfsplan

Die genaue Aufteilung der Raumbedarfe ist auf der Grundlage Testentwurf in der Anlage HBS-Raumbedarfsplan-Muster 13 abgebildet.

#### 13.1 Nutzergruppen

Im HBS sind 5 Nutzergruppen zu unterscheiden:

- Technisches Personal für den Betrieb und Überwachung der Beschleuniger Anlage
- Wissenschaftliches Personal Betrieb der Experimente
- Forschungsgruppen JCNS intern
- Forschungsgruppen extern
- · Administratives Personal

Ein Stellenplan ist in Erarbeitung des JCNS, derzeit ist im Vollausbau von 150 Mitarbeiter\*innen auszugehen, verteilt auf:

- o ca. 20-25 Pers. Betrieb Beschleuniger, Target-Stationen
- o ca. 100 Pers. Für die Nutzung der Instrumente
- o ca. 20 Pers. Für administrative Aufgaben

In den Phasen 1-3 sind folgende Aufteilungen angedacht

- o Phase 1 ca. 75 Pers.
- o Phase 2 ca. zusätzlich 55 Pers.
- o Phase 3 ca. zusätzlich 20 Pers.

Sofern die "HBS" im FZJ verortet wird, werden die "internen Forschungsgruppen JCNS" innerhalb der bestehenden Gebäude des JCNS untergebracht. Im Falle einer externen Verortung muss mit einem zusätzlichen Bürogebäude für die Unterbringung der Forschungsgruppen JCNS gerechnet werden.

#### 13.2 Eingangsbereich, Zugang, Schleusen

Eingangsbereich

Es wird in unterschiedliche Eingangsbereiche unterschieden. Im eigenständigen Büro- und Laborgebäude befindet sich der Haupteingang mit

zugeordneten Funktionen wie Pförtner/Wache, Umkleiden. Zugang Experimentierhallen (Wissenschaftler, ggf. techn. Personal)

Die Zugänge zu den Experimentierhallen sind aufgrund der

Strahlenschutzanforderungen nur über bauliche, organisatorische Schleusen möglich. Für Exp.-Halle 1+2 +3 über das Eingangsgebäude. (Ansonsten siehe Anlieferung).

Schleusen

Die Zugänglichkeit zu den Bereichen mit höheren Strahlenschutzanforderungen erfolgt über sogenannte Labyrinth-Schleusen, (massive Strahlenschutzbetone, die in einer Art "S-Schleife" gebaut werden und den Austritt von Strahlen verhindert.

#### 13.3 Raumbedarf Büro / Labor / Werkstätten

Büro

Der Büroraumbedarf (Gäste) ist auf 56 Arbeitsplätze ausgelegt und ist als "Open Space" für jeweils 12-14 Arbeitsplätze konzipiert. Der Flächenbedarf pro Arbeitsplatz liegt bei ca. 9,3m².

Labor

Die biologischen, chemischen und Strahlenschutzlabore sind als Räume mit jeweils 4 Arbeitsplätzen mit Abmessungen 9,6m x 7,15m geplant. Zugang erfolgt direkt aus den Experimentalhallen ohne Schleuse.

Werkstätten

Die Werkstätten befinden sich räumlich direkt angrenzend an die Experimentierhallen, so dass der direkte Zugang bzw. die Andienung von der Experimentierhalle möglich ist. Die Werkbänke sind u-förmig an den Wänden angeordnet. Die Raumgröße liegt bei 60m² mit Abmessungen 8,4m x 7,2m.

#### 13.4 Raumbedarf Beschleunigerhalle

Zum Raumbedarf Beschleunigerhalle gehören weitere solche Funktionen/Räume wie Protonenstrahlfangraum, Kontrollraum, Einbringung, Labyrinth-Schleusen (Strahlenschutz), Power Supply Räume für die Energiebereitstellung des Beschleunigers, sowie ein Sozialbereich (Pausenraum, Sanitär o.ä.). Die Beschleunigerhalle mit angrenzendem Protonenstrahlfangraum liegt im 1. Untergeschoss und ist derzeit mit Abmessungen von 97m x 8m x 4,2m sowie 28m x 8m x 4,2m geplant. Der Bereich Power Supply Beschleuniger liegt direkt oberhalb der Beschleunigerhalle mit ca. 67m x 4m x 4m.

#### 13.5 Raumbedarf Transferhalle

Die Hauptfläche Transferhalle mit ca. 1.500m² liegt im 2. Untergeschoss mit vertikaler Verbindung zur Beschleunigerhalle im 1. Untergeschoss sowie weiteren vertikalen Verbindungen ins Erdgeschoss in die darüber liegenden Target-Räume.

#### 13.6 Raumbedarf Target-Transporthalle

Die Target-Transporthalle erstreckt sich nahezu über die ganze Breite des Gebäudes (63m) und ist das Bindeglied von allen Experimentierhallen und Target-Räume mit einer Breite von ca. 6m. Hier werden die neuen Targets in die Target-Räume verbracht bzw. die verbrauchten Targets aus den Target-Räumen in die Target-Aufbewahrungshalle zum Abklingen geliefert. Als Auftakt der Target-Transporthalle dient eine davorliegende LKW-Schleuse für die Anlieferzwecke.

## 13.7 Raumbedarf Target-Aufbewahrungshalle

Im Anschluss an die Target-Transporthalle befindet sich die Target-Aufbewahrungshalle (Abklingraum) sowie der Raum für die Unterbringung der "Heiß-Labor / Aktiv-Labor"

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(HotCell), das Radionuklid-Labor und der Strahlenschutz. Der Flächenbedarf liegt bei 20m x 20m x 8m.

#### 13.8 Raumbedarf Experimenthallen und Target-Räume

Experimenthalle 1

Die Größe der Experimenthalle 1 liegt in Abmessungen bei 50m x 56m und inkludiert die Flächen des in der Experimenthalle liegenden Target-Raum und der Tragstruktur. Eine bzw. mehrere flächendeckende Kranbahnen sind erforderlich mit Hakenhöhe von ca. 11,70m.

Experimenthalle 2

Die Experimenthalle 2 ist ca. 110m x 61m, inkludiert in den Abmessungen den Target-Raum sowie eine Lagerfläche in Größe von 70m x 15m und Fläche der Tragstruktur. Eine bzw. mehrere flächendeckende Kranbahnen sind erforderlich mit Hakenhöhe von ca. 11,70m.

Experimenthalle 3

Die Experimenthalle 3 ist 34m x 52m plus 12m x 68m für das herausstehende Instrument. Die Fläche inkludiert ebenfalls die Fläche des Target-Raums sowie der Tragstruktur. Eine bzw. mehrere flächendeckende Kranbahnen sind erforderlich mit Hakenhöhe von ca. 11,70m.

Target-Räume

Der Flächenbedarf für die Target-Räume liegt bei 3 Mal 12m x 12m x 8,3m, ausgeführt in 1,4m starken Baryt-Beton-Wänden und Decken. Eine flächendeckende Kranbahn ist erforderlich mit Hakenhöhe von ca. 7,50m.

#### 13.9 Raumbedarf Technik Betrieb Gebäude

Zum Raumbedarf Technik Gebäude gehören folgende Räume:

- Hausanschlussraum mit Wärmeübergabe
- · Heiz.- und Kälteverteilung
- Prozesskühlwassererzeugung
   Kryotechnik
- RTL-Zentrale 1, RTL-Zentrale 2, RTL-Zentrale 3, RTL-Zentrale 4, RTL-Zentrale 5
- Rückkühler 1, Rückkühler 2, Rückkühler 3, Rückkühler 4
- VE-Wassererzeugung
- Drucklufterzeugung
- BMA, SiBe
- · Elektrounterverteilung
- ELA, BOS, Netzwerk
- MSSA, NSHV/GHV, NEA
- Netzwerkräume
- Trafo-Räume
- Allgemeine Flächen Elektro

Der Bedarf an Technischer Versorgung macht folgende dienende Baustrukturen erforderlich:

- Medientransferhalle
- Technikschächte ca. 6m x 15m
- Unterflur Versorgungskanäle Medien in den Experimentalhallen.

## 13.10 Raumbedarf Technik Betrieb Beschleuniger, Target-Räume, Experimentierhallen

#### Experimentierhallen

Eine Trennung wurde in der erforderlichen hier darstellbaren Deutlichkeit bisher noch nicht vorgenommen.

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13.11 Raumbedarf Technische Flächen Außenanlagen Im Außenbereich ist mit der Aufstellungsfläche für Gase zu planen. Ebenso die Anlieferflächen und temporäre Lagerflächen für Gerät, das auf Einbau wartet bzw. aufgebaut wurde und auf den Abtransport wartet.

#### Außenanlagen

Die Freianlagen bilden ohne entwurfliche Bearbeitung zunächst lediglich die notwendigen funktionalen Anforderungen für eine angemessene Zuwegung, eine Anlieferung und Ver- und Entsorgungsprozesse ab. Zudem kommt den Freianlagen die Bearbeitung der Übergänge in das bestehende Grün zu sowie Aufenthaltsbereiche im Grünen für die unterschiedlichsten Pausenaktivitäten bzw. Aktivitäten des sozialen Miteinanders (Team Building) zu.

Die Notwendigkeit von und anfallende Kosten für Eingriffsausgleichsmaßnahmen wurden nicht geprüft.

#### 14 1 Masterplan 2.0

Im Rahmen der Freiraumgestaltung können die Anregungen für die Steigerung der Aufenthaltsqualitäten und der Bildung von Orten im Campus umgesetzt werden. Die Gestaltungsvorschläge des Masterplan 2.0. liegen vor.

#### Stellplätze

Im Rahmen der Neugliederung des fließenden und ruhenden Verkehrs auf dem Campus sind für den Standort direkt Behinderten Stellplätze vorzusehen.

Der Testentwurf versteht sich nicht als architektonischer Entwurf! Eine das "Marketing" der Großforschungseinrichtung unterstützende "Signature"-Architektur ist nicht untersucht worden.

Lage des Testentwurfes ist ein eben anzunehmendes Waldgrundstück gut angebunden an die Wege und Infrastruktur des Forschungszentrums.

Der Testentwurf ist zunächst einmal eine zeichnerische und 3D überprüfte Plausibilisierung der funktionalen Abläufe (Funktionslayout), Prozesse und wissenschaftlichen Zusammenhänge unter der Berücksichtigung der für diese Bauaufgabe besonderen geometrischen (z.B. Hakenhöhe Kranbahnen) Konstruktionsbedingungen (Strahlenschutzbetone, Experimentalhallen, redundante Gebäudetechnik), unter Beachtung gewisser, wirtschaftlicher Grundzüge der Planung am gegebenen Standort.

Alternative Testentwürfe (Standort und Funktionsgliederung) haben sich auf Grund der besonderen Determination der wissenschaftlich bedingten Konfiguration der Anlage nicht ergeben; bzw. hätten nicht ohne massive Eingriffe/Änderungen in die bisher gefundene, o.g. Konfiguration durch die Wissenschaftler erfolgen können. Insofern zeigt sich folgender Testentwurf:

Es entsteht ein kompakter ca. 16,5m hoher, rechteckiger Baukörper mit Seitenlängen von ca. 110 x 160m. Nach Nordosten bzw. nach Südosten sind, versuchsbedingt, schlanke, eingeschossige, zwischen 14m und 16m breite Erweiterungen erforderlich, in einer Länge von ca. 30m und 43m.

Der Gesamtbaukörper ergibt sich aus den drei unterschiedlich großen, ebenerdigen Experimentalhallen, die sich asymmetrisch um einen ca. 20m breiten und 120m langen Gebäuderücken gliedern, mit einer Höhe von ca. 26m und einer Einbindung ins Erdreich von bis zu 14m. Im Südwesten ist ein quadratischer, 2-geschossiger Labor/Büro/Werkstattbau eingefügt, der durch einen Innenhof belichtet wird und über eine Dachtechnikzentrale verfügt, die die Attika dieses Gebäudeteiles bis auf die Höhe der Hallen ergänzt.

Das Beschleuniger Bauwerk mit seinen Transfer-Beamlines bis hin zu den Bodenplatten der Target-Räume sind unterirdischen Bauwerke. Von den Targeträumen (Zentrum ist

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der Target-Bunker) verlaufen in die Experimentalhallen, radial und in gerader Linie, unterschiedlich lange Neutronenleiter zu den Experimenten. Die Spreizung der Radialen sowie die geforderte Hakenhöhe der Kranbahnen über den Halleneinbauten ergeben die lichte Hallenhöhe.

Der Gebäuderücken beinhaltet auf vier von seinen sechs Geschossen (über der Protonenleitungsstrecke und unter bzw. über Transferhalle) die strahlenschutzrelevante Gebäudetechnik (Luft, Kühlung, Vakuum, Wasser, etc.) für die Beschleunigerstrecke, sowie für die Lüftung und Kühlung der 3 Experimentierhallen. Aus ihm verteilt sich von dort zentral auf kurzem Wege die Zu- und Abluft der Kälte und Kühlleistungen in die verschiedenen Beschleunigerstrukturen und Versuchsaufbauten. Ziel der Bündelung sind kurze Wege der Medienführung und die Entlastung der Tragstruktur der Hallendächer von zusätzlichen Punkt-. Linien- und Flächenlasten.

Die anderen beiden Geschosse des Gebäuderückens dienen dem Betrieb der Neutronenquellen. Es sind Räume für den Protonenstrahl-Transfer im 2. UG mit den vertikalen Einleitungsbauwerken in die drei Target-Räume / Bunker. Und ebenerdig die Target-Transferhalle mit der geschleusten Anlieferung an einem Ende und den Strahlenschutztoren in die Target-Räume und der Target-Aufbewahrungshalle (Target-Abklinglager) mit der Hot Cell am anderen Ende.

#### 16.0 Kostenermittlung

Die Darstellung der Ergebnisse der Kostenermittlung erfolgt über einen Kostenkorridor (netto). Er bildet sich:

- zum einen aus der Herleitung der Kosten für die KGR 300 und 400 über Kostenflächenarten (KFA) auf Grundlage der Nutzflächen des Raumbedarfsplanes versehen mit spezifischen Raumnutzungscodes und spezifischen Raumkosten je m² (KGR 300 + 400), sowie pauschalen prozentualen Annahmen für die KGR 500, 600, 700.
- zum anderen aus den Benchmarks vergleichbarer Gebäude von hammeskrause architekten bezogen auf die KGR 300.
- Die Plausibilisierung der KGR 400 erfolgt über die Fachplanung TA IGF und wird in der Kostenermittlung explizit aufgeführt.

Beide Ermittlungswege müssen ergänzt werden mit zusätzlichen Kosten für die spezifische Bauaufgabe und seinen spezifischen Baugrund in Höhe von ca. 15 Mio. €.

Die überschlägige Kostenermittlung der Gesamtbaukosten (netto) ergibt für den beispielhaften Testentwurf einen Korridor zwischen 254.491.000 € und 317.289.300 €. (Das entspricht einer Spreizung von ca. 62.800.000 € (ca. 20%).

Die Ermittlung der überschlägigen Kosten über KFA liegen ungefähr in der Mitte des Korridors (bezogen auf die KGR 300) und ergeben geschätzte Kosten in Höhe von (netto, gerundet):

KGR 200 (Angabe FZJ)	7.000.000 €
KGR 300 (KFA, hka)	92.787.000 €
KGR 400 (KFA, hka) plausibilisiert durch IGF	101.000.000 €
KGR 500 (0,89% BK, hka)	1.856.000 €
KGR 600 (0,30% BK, FZJ)	626.300 €
KGR 700 (35% BK, FZJ)	73.068.100 €
Zusatzkosten von:	15.000.000 €

Und damit ca. mittlere Gesamtbaukosten gerundet, netto von: 291.318.500 € (s. Anlage 05 Kostenermittlung)

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#### 17.0 Phasenweise Errichtung / Mittelabfluss

Die grundlegende Baustruktur der Anlage, bestehend aus einer Beschleunigerstruktur und 3 Experimentalhallen, lässt durchaus ein gegliedertes Bauen in Erwägung ziehen.

In Anbetracht der Gesamtprojektkosten, Gesamtprojektdauer und möglicher, baulicher Realisierungshorizonte einerseits, aber auch auf Grund der Dauer für die Erstellung, Montage und Einrichtung der Beschleuniger- und Experimentalstruktur für sich selbst, entsteht berechtigter Weise eine intensive Diskussion in der Arbeitsgruppe über eine bauabschnittsweise bzw. phasenweise Errichtung der Anlage.

Aus heutiger Sicht spricht nichts für eine bauabschnittweise Errichtung mit zeitlicher Unterbrechung der Planungs- und Bautätigkeit, meint:

- Die Findung ausführender Firmen für jeden der 3 Bauabschnitte,
- Die Findung ggf. neuer Fachplanungen für jeden der 3 Bauabschnitte,
- · Die Erzeugung von 3 Genehmigung nach Baurecht und StrlSchV,
- usw. Mehrkosten in der Baustelleinrichtung, Aufrüstkosten der Bau und Planungsbeteiligten, Anbaukosten durch statisch konstruktiven Mehraufwand in den Untergeschossen und den Fassaden, Risiken durch Änderungen im Genehmigungsverfahren, usw.

Dies macht den Planungs- und Bauprozess technisch komplizierter, schnittstellenanfälliger und erzeugt deutliche Mehrkosten (ca. 4 Mio € KGR 300 + 1 Mio € KGR 400).

Aus diesem Grund wird die phasenweise Errichtung vorgeschlagen. Sie geht von konstruktiv sinnhaft zusammenhängenden, baulichen und gewährleistungsrelevanten Errichtungsphasen aus. Versteht den Planungs- und Baufortschritt in 3 Phasen hintereinander und unmittelbar abfolgend.

Die Begründetheit für diese Annahme liegt vor allem in den erheblichen Baumaßnahmen für die Herstellung einer wasserdichten Baugrube und wasserdichten Betonagen (Weiße Wanne) in bis zu 14.00m Tiefe und in den überwachungsintensiven, qualitativ hochwertigen Strahlenschutzbetonen, die das Hüllvolumen für Beschleuniger, Beam-Transfer, bis hin zu den 3 Target-Räumen als eine bauliche, und für den Wissenschaftsbetrieb zwingend erforderliche Einheit verstanden werden muss. Eine zeitlich unterbrochene, abschnittweise Errichtung dieser Struktur ist hoch risikobehaftet.

Insofern sind in der **Phase 1** alle Planungs-, Genehmigungs- und Baumaßnahmen (Bau und Gebäude- und Beschleuniger-Betriebstechnik) zusammengefasst die:

- einen wissenschaftlichen Betrieb in der Experimenthalle 1 sicherstellen
- alle Strahlenschutzbetonbaukörper in einer Hand und in einem Guss errichten.
- das Eingangsbauwerk für die genehmigungsfähige Schleusung und die Büro-Labor-Werkstätten ansatzlos errichten und allenfalls im Ausbau einer seiner Hälften, sukzessive auf den Baufortschritt von Experimentierhalle 2 reagiert.

In der Phase 2 wird dann die bestehende Anlage um die Experimentalhalle 2 baulich ergänzt.

In der **Phase 3** wird dann die bestehende Anlage um die Experimentalhalle 3 baulich ergänzt.

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Inwieweit diese ansatzlosen, in einem Zuge vorgenommenen baulichen Ergänzungen auch für den gebäudetechnischen Ausbau verstanden werden können, bedarf der Prüfung der Fachplanung.

Die Errichtungszeit Bauwerk in einer phasenweisen Errichtung wird mit ca. 10 Jahren angenommen. Das gleiche gilt in etwa für die Beschleuniger und Experimentalstruktur.

Beim Mittelabfluss bei o.g. GBK ist, in der intensivsten Bautätigkeit, mit halbjährlichen Spitzen von bis zu knapp 30 Mio. € netto zu rechnen. Was auf den Monat runtergebrochen ca. 5 Mio. € Baukosten und Baunebenkosten bedeutet.

Für die Errichtungszeit und dem daraus resultierenden Mittelabfluss geht man von einer parallelen Bautätigkeit an verschiedenen Stellen des ersten Projektteiles (Phase 1) aus. D.h. der Büro- und Laborbau und die Experimentalhalle 1 wird gleichzeitig mit der Beschleunigerstruktur in den Untergeschossen errichtet. Hier wird die Einrichtung des Verbaus und der Aushub viel Zeit (ca. 1 Jahr) in Anspruch nehmen, bevor mit der eigentlichen Betonage des Baukörpers in UG 2 begonnen werden kann.

Ebenso ersichtlich aus diesen Summen des Mittelabflusses ist, dass man hier mit einem hochleistungsfähigen Bauunternehmen, wenn nicht sogar mit einer Arbeitsgemeinschaft mehrerer hochleistungsfähiger Unternehmen zusammenarbeiten

(s. 230221\_HBS\_Mittelabfluss.pdf)

#### 18.0 Auflistung verwendeter Grundlagen

- ANGEBOTSAUFFORDERUNG B60 42302670.pdf
- Leistungsbeschreibung.pdf
- 221019 HBS KICK OFF.pdf
  HBS\_Accelerator\_TDR\_Infrastructure.docx
- (e-mail von Fr. Dr. Claudio-Weber, 17.11.2022)
- 221024\_Angaben\_Flächen-Phasen-MA per Email
- HiCANS HBS Phase 1.stp
- HiCANS HBS Phase 2.stp HiCANS HBS Phase 3.stp
- Link Conceptual Design Report
- https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/jcns/jcns-2/downloads/conceptual-design-report-
- https://mlz-garching.de/ https://www.psi.ch/de
- Strategic-paper-new.pdf
- HBS rooms requiremts.xlsx, (e-mail von Fr. Dr. Claudio-Weber, 02.12.2022)
- HBS\_Halls\_TDRT\_Infrastrukture.docx, (e-mail von Fr. Dr. Claudio-Weber, 17.11.2022)

#### 19.0 Anlagen

Die Unterlagen werden vorab in digitaler Form unter folgender Struktur abgegeben: 01 Erläuterungsbericht 230221\_Machbarkeitstudie HBS Erläuterungen.pdf 02 Pläne Architektur 230207\_HBS\_Lageplan 1\_1000.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss Erdgeschoss 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss Erdgeschoss 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss 1.Untergeschoss 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss 2.Untergeschoss 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss Galerie 1 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss Galerie 2 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Grundriss Dachaufsicht.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Schnitte 1\_500.pdf 230207\_HBS\_Schnitte 1\_500.pdf 03 Fachplanung 01 Tragwerk 02 Brandschutz 03 Strahlenschutz 04 HLS&GA - Technikkonzept 05 Elektro 06 Abus Beratung Krane 04 Raumbedarf 230220\_HBS\_Raumbedarfsplan\_Muster 13.pdf 230222\_Berechung NUF\_BGF\_BRI.pdf 05 Kostenermittlungen Kostenermittlungen
1157\_KOS\_01\_Kostenermittlung KFA\_ZUS\_alle Phasen.pdf
1157\_KOS\_01\_Kostenermittlung KFA\_ZUS\_Phase 1.pdf
1157\_KOS\_01\_Kostenermittlung KFA\_ZUS\_Phase 2.pdf
1157\_KOS\_01\_Kostenermittlung KFA\_ZUS Phase 3.pdf
1157\_KOS\_02\_Kostenermittlung Benchmarks\_gemittelt.pdf 230220\_HBS\_Kostenkorridor.pdf 230221\_HBS\_Mittelabfluss.pdf 230221 HBS Phasenweise Erstellung.pdf Benchmark\_1403\_DLR\_TechLab.pdf Benchmark\_1609\_PTZ.pdf Benchmark\_1908\_WindLab.pdf Angaben IGF 2023-02-10 HBS - Kostenschätzung HLSGA\_|GF.pdf 2023-02-10\_HBS\_400er-Kostenschätzung1GF.pdf 06 Protokolle\_Schriftverkehr 01 Protokoll 230221\_HBS\_Protokoll\_fortlaufend.pdf 02 Schriftverkehr 221019\_HBS\_Angaben Accelerator.pdf 221024\_HBS\_Angaben Phasen.pdf 221026\_HBS\_Fragestellungen TGA.pdf 221104\_HBS\_Tagesordnungspunkte hka für JF 1.pdf

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221115 HBS FZJ_ Projektbeteiligte.pdf
221117_HBS_Fragestellungen Architektur 2.pdf
221117_HBS_Fragestellungen Architektur 3.pdf
221117_HBS_Fragestellungen Architektur.pdf
221117_HBS_Fragestellungen Architektur.pdf
221112_HBS_Halls_TDR_Infrastructure.pdf
221122_HBS_Augaben Stahlenführung.pdf
221129_HBS_Angaben Stahlenführung.pdf
221206 HBS rooms requirements and phases.pdf
221206 HBS rooms requirements and phases.pdf
2212131 HBS Deckenhöhe Targetbunker.pdf
230109_HBS_Technikfläche Elektro.pdf
230120_HBS_Technikfläche Elektro.pdf
230120_HSB_Schnitte Baugrund.pdf
230120_HSB_Schnitte Baugrund_Anlage 8 - Profilschnitt B2, S2,
B5.pdf
230120_HSB_Schnitte Baugrund_Anlage 9 - Profilschnitt B1, S1,
B4.pdf
230120_HSB_Schnitte Baugrund Anlage 10 - Profilschnitt S 1, B 3, 5
2.pdf
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230208_HBS_Kostenverteilung Baustrukturen HBS.pdf
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07 Fotodoku 01 FZJ 02 Garching 03 PSI Villigen

08 Renderings

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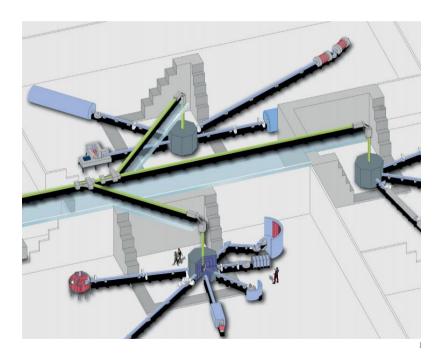
# **ARUP**

Forschungszentrum Jülich

# HBS – Guidelines zu den Nachhaltigkeitsanforderungen

High Brilliance Neutron Source

Berlin, 23.12.2021



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# Hintergrund und Aufgabe

#### 1.1 Hintergrund

Das Forschungszentrum Jülich entwickelt den Neubau einer Forschungseinrichtung rund um einen neuen Neutronenbeschleuniger, der High Brilliance Neutron Source (HBS), als nationale Großforschungseinrichtung in Deutschland. Das Forschungszentrum Jülich setzt dabei auf eine nachhaltige Entwicklung: Es geht um ökonomische, ökologische und soziale Verantwortung beim Forschen und in der täglichen Arbeitspraxis. Dabei soll die bauliche Infrastruktur nach beispielhaften Kriterien der nachhaltigen Entwicklung in Bezug zu Ressourcen, Energie und Gesundheit entwickelt werden.

#### 1.2 Aufgabe

Im Kontext dieses Neubaus soll eine umfassende Nachhaltigkeitsberatung erfolgen mit dem Ziel, ein ganzheitlich optimiertes und zukunftsweisendes Projekt zu entwickeln, das den Pilotcharakter unterstreicht und den Förderkriterien entspricht. Das FZ Jülich muss die Beratungsleistungen ausschreiben. Dazu werden Anforderungen an die zentralen Nachhaltigkeitsaspekte definiert, die als wichtiger Bestandteil in die Projektausschreibung einfließen werden, um eine im ganzheitlichen Sinn nachhaltige und zukunftsweisende Projektentwicklung sicherzustellen. Sie beziehen sich auf die etablierten Bilanzrahmen und Zertifizierungssysteme für Nachhaltigkeit in Gebäuden für Energieeffizienz, Ökologie im Lebenszyklus und erneuerbare Energien.

Auf Basis der Vorabstimmungen zwischen Arup und dem Forschungszentrum (FZ Jülich) sowie des gemeinsamen Workshops auf dem Campus des FZ Jülich am 6. Oktober 2021 wurden der Umfang und die Tiefe der zu entwickelnden Leitlinien zur Nachhaltigkeit besprochen.

Für die Anforderungen an die Forschungsgebäude – in erster Linie Laborgebäude – rund um den Neutronenbeschleuniger gilt der Bilanzrahmen des Gebäudeenergiegesetzes (GEG). Weitergefasste Untersuchungen und Wechselwirkungen mit den am Campus verfügbaren Energiequellen (beispielsweise Abwärme aus Rechenzentren) und Energiemengen für Wärme, Kälte, Elektrizität werden vom zentralen Energiemanagement des Campus bewertet und ergänzt.

Darüber hinaus sollen Anforderungen an die Energiebereitstellung und Effizienz des Neutronenbeschleunigers ergänzend in die Betrachtung der Betriebsenergie aufgenommen werden, auch wenn keine Bilanzierung gemäß Gebäudeenergiegesetz erfolgt.

# 2 Zusammenfassung

Dies untenstehende Tabelle bündelt die zentralen Anforderungen aus den vertiefenden Kapiteln im Dokument. Dabei gilt es unterschiedliche Detaillierungs- und Quantifizierungsgrade zu unterscheiden:

- Die Anforderungen an klimaneutrale Gebäude lassen sich mit Bezug auf etablierte Bewertungssysteme klar benennen bzw. berechnen (graue Emissionen; Energieeffizienz im Betrieb), unterliegen teilweise aber konzeptabhängigen Bewertungen (solarer Deckungsgrad).
- Die Zertifizierung nach BNB ist als eigener abgeschlossener Themenblock zu sehen, der inhaltliche Überschneidungen zu den anderen Anforderungen aufweist.
- Die Bewertung der Taxonomie-Konformität kann auf Basis der zuvor durchgeführten quantitativen Untersuchungen bzw. in der Wechselwirkung mit diesen erfolgen.
- Die finanziellen Fördermöglichkeiten sind in erster Linie zuwendungsrechtlich zu bewerten; technisch/energetisch gelten für die Inanspruchnahme transparente und erreichbare Anforderungen.
- Das Energiemanagement des Forschungscampus Jülich ist im aktuellen Projekt nicht Gegenstand konkreter Anforderungen, bietet aber durch die Vernetzung von Energieversorgung, Verkehr und Gebäuden ein erhebliches Potenzial für die Umsetzung einer integrierten Klimastrategie bis 2030.

	Kriterium	Mindestanforderung / Zielwert	Optimierte Anforderungen
Anforderungen an die Planung	Klimaneutrale Gebäude – 11,2 kg/(m²a); gemäß BNB- Graue Emissionen Steckbrief für Labore		Signifikante Unterschreitung (mind. 20Prozent unter Mindestanforderung)
	Klimaneutrale Gebäude – Energieeffizienz im Betrieb	Bilanzrahmen Gebäude gemäß GEG und BEG: Effizienzgebäude 40	Erweiterter Bilanzrahmen inkl. HBS
	Klimaneutrale Gebäude – Solarer Deckungsgrad	Weitestgehende Ausnutzung geeigneter solarer Flächen (Dach, Fassade)	Solar-optimiertes Design (Ausrichtung, Kubatur, Öffnungsanteil)
	BNB-Zertifizierung	Standard: Gold	_
	EU-Taxonomie	Taxonomie-Konformität	_
	Bundesförderung	Effizienzgebäude 40	EG 40 + EE-/NK-Klasse
	Campus- Energiemanagement	Weiterführende Strategie zur Klimaneutralität erforderlich	

# 3 Anforderung: Klimaneutrale Gebäude

Klimaneutralität von Gebäuden muss auf mehreren Ebenen betrachtet werden. Neben der energetischen Optimierung im Betrieb (Nutzungsphase, s.u.) sind auch die Minimierung der im Bauwerk (Konstruktion) gebundenen Grauen Energie (bzw. der Grauen Emissionen) von großer Bedeutung. Die Grundlage für diese Differenzierung ist in DIN 15978 enthalten: Die Analyse der Treibhausgasemissionen wird gemäß den in Tabelle 1 genannten Lebenszyklusphasen durchgeführt.

- Die Betrachtung der Grauen Energie erfolgt nach DIN 15978 in den Modulen A bis D und wird im Rahmen einer Nachhaltigkeitszertifizierung bzw. der darin enthaltenen Ökobilanzierung (Life Cycle Assessment, LCA) bewertet.
- Die Betrachtung der Betriebsenergie in der Nutzungsphase erfolgt nach DIN 15978 im Modul B6 und B7. Die genaue Bewertung im Rahmen einer Energiebilanzierung muss nach DIN V 18599 durchgeführt werden. Über den Bilanzrahmen des GEG hinaus soll auch die Betriebsenergie für den Neutronenbeschleuniger in eine weitergefasste Betrachtung aufgenommen und dessen thermischen und elektrischen Leistungs- und Bedarfswerte untersucht werden, um auch hier eine Optimierung, etwa durch Energiespeicherung, zu erzielen.
- Im Zusammenhang mit der Optimierung der Betriebsenergie (DIN V 18599) ist auch die Einbindung erneuerbarer Energien zu untersuchen. Da dies in der Praxis häufig (aber nicht zwingend bzw. ausschließlich) über die Nutzung von Solarenergie am Gebäude erfolgt, wird im Folgenden auf die Maximierung des solaren Deckungsgrades fokussiert, der über Photovoltaik (PV) bereitgestellt wird.

Tabelle 1: Lebenszyklusphasen gemäß DIN EN 15978 (Grün gemäß Bilanzrahmen "Betrieb und Konstruktion"

LEBENSWEG- PHASEN GEMÄSS EN 15978:	HERSTELLUNGS- PHASE	ERRICHTUNGS- PHASE	NUTZUNGSPHASE	ENTSORGUNGS- PHASE	VORTEILE UND BELAS- TUNGEN AUSSERHALB DER SYSTEMGRENZEN
Module gemäß EN 15978:	A1-A3	A4-A5	B1-B7	C1 – C4	D
Konstruktion:	A1 Rohstoff- bereitstellung A2 Transport A3 Herstellung	A4 Transport A5 Bau/Einbau	B1 Nutzung B2 Instandhaltung B3 Reparatur B4 Ersatz B5 Umbau/Erneuerung	C1 Abbruch C2 Transport C3 Abfallbewirt- schaftung C4 Deponierung	D Wiederverwendungs-, Rückgewinnungs- und Recycling-Potenzial
Betrieb			B6 Betrieblicher Energieeinsatz B7 Betrieblicher Wassereinsatz		

### 3.1 Minimierung der Grauen Emissionen

#### Zieldefinition

Erreichung oder Unterschreitung des Zielwertes für Lebenszyklus Treibhausgasemissionen der Konstruktion nach BNB Steckbrief 1.1.1 (Neubau Laborgebäude) von 11.2 kg CO2äq/(m²NRF\*a). Eine umfassende Reduktionsstrategie und frühe Einbindung in die Planung sind dafür notwendig. Diese Definition gemäß BNB allein sichert noch keine Klimaneutralität im Herstellungsprozess von Gebäuden: Dies kann nur über Ausgleichsmaßnahmen, rechnerisch, erzielt werden, da auch erheblich minimierte Graue Energie bzw. Graue Emissionen nicht "null" sind. Um die Ausgleichsmaßnahmen technisch und finanziell zu ermöglichen, müssen die klimatischen Auswirkungen und die Emissionen aus dem Herstellungsprozess so weit wie möglich minimiert werden.

#### Nutzen

Durch die Reduktion der Grauen Emissionen und Einhaltung der Zielwerte wird ein Beitrag zur Senkung der Treibhausgase und somit zum Klimaschutz geleistet. Die Reduktion der Grauen Emissionen geht häufig mit der Einsparung von Materialien einher, die auch zur Baukostensenkung beiträgt.

#### Methodik

Geeignete Strategien sind u.a. der Einsatz von Holz-/Hybridbauweise oder der Einsatz von CO<sub>2</sub>-reduziertem Beton an. Wichtiger als die materialspezifische ist eine effektive Mengen-Optimierung, die durch einen integrierten Planungsprozess (Architektur, Tragwerksplanung und TGA) erzielt wird und eine auf Suffizienz, Nutzungsflexibilität und Kreislaufwirtschaft ausgerichtete Bedarfsplanung ermöglicht. Ein nachhaltiges Design (Kubatur, Ausrichtung) oder auch der Vermeidung von Untergeschossen zur Betonreduzierung bieten wichtige Handlungsoptionen. Der Bilanzrahmen für die Konstruktion umfasst die Treibhausgasemissionen, die durch Produktion, Bau, Nutzung, Lebensende und Recycling der für das Gebäudes benötigten Materialien und Produkte verursacht werden. Dabei ist dabei die Nutzungsdauer des Gebäudes maßgeblich. Die Regeln für den Bilanzrahmen der Konstruktion gliedern sich gemäß DIN EN 15978 in drei wesentliche Teile:

- Treibhausgasemissionen der Produktionsphase: Alle eingesetzten Materialien und Bauteile der Kostengruppen 300 und 400 (DIN 276). Die Treibhausgase werden über die Module A1 (Rohstoffbereitstellung), A2 (Transport), A3 (Herstellung) abgebildet. Module A4 (Transport zur Baustelle) und A5 (Bau/Einbau) müssen nicht erfasst werden.
- Treibhausgasemissionen der Nutzungsphase: Alle in der Produktionsphase eingesetzten Materialien und Bauteile: Die "voraussichtlichen Treibhausgasemissionen aus der Nutzung der Konstruktion" werden über die Module B2 (Instandhaltung) und B4 (Ersatz) abgebildet. Modul B6 (Betrieblicher Energieeinsatz) ist Bestandteil des Bilanzrahmens "Betrieb".
- Treibhausgasemissionen der Nachnutzungsphase: Alle in der Produktionsphase eingesetzten Materialien und Bauteile, unter Berücksichtigung des Recyclingpotenzials. Die "voraussichtlichen Treibhausgasemissionen aus dem Lebensende der Konstruktion" werden über die Module C3 (Abfallbewirtschaftung) und C4 (Deponierung) abgebildet. Modul D (Wiederverwendungs-, Rückgewinnungs- und Recyclingpotenzial) wird entgegen der Methodik der DGNB laut der Bilanzierungsregeln der BNB nicht miteingerechnet. Module C1 (Abbruch) und C2 (Transport) müssen nicht erfasst werden.

#### 3.2 Energieeffizienz im Betrieb (Betriebsemissionen)

#### **Zieldefinition**

Es wird ein klimaneutraler Betrieb des Gebäudes angestrebt. Klimaneutralität bedeutet in diesem Zusammenhang, dass die ausgestoßenen Emissionen aus dem Gebäudebetrieb in der Jahresbilanz Null oder kleiner als Null sind. Dies soll zunächst für den Bilanzrahmen nach GEG erfolgen (DIN V 18599). Darüber hinaus soll eine weitergefasste Bilanzierung unter Einbeziehung der Prozessenergie im Gebäude sowie durch den Neutronenbeschleuniger HBS ergänzt werden.

#### Effizienzgebäude 40

Für den Nachweis des Bilanzrahmens nach GEG ist der etablierte Förderstandard Effizienzgebäude 40 nach den Bilanzregeln der Bundesförderung effiziente Gebäude nachzuweisen, s. Kapitel 6. Dieser Standard setzt einen sehr geringen Energiebedarf voraus und bildet einen verlässlichen Bezugsrahmen. Eine weitere Reduzierung des Energiebedarfs im Betrieb ist möglich bzw. für den Nachweis der Klimaneutralität ggf. notwendig.

#### Standort-fern erzeugte erneuerbare Energie

Sollte nach Ausnutzung aller technischen und wirtschaftlichen Potenziale am Standort ((PV, Solar und ggf. Wind) ein vollständig klimaneutraler Betrieb nicht erzielen lassen, kann ein klimaneutraler Betrieb – bzw. die entsprechende Zertifizierung – auch durch den Ankauf von erneuerbaren Energien ermöglicht werden (Power Purchase Agreement, PPA). Dabei sollten bevorzugt Energieträger aus Anlagen mit direkter Leitung zum Standort verwendet werden, um die direkte technische Verbindung zu ermöglichen. Ist dies nicht möglich, so können auch standort-fern erzeugte Energieträger von netzgebundenen Lieferanten in das PPA-Modell eingebunden werden, die eine ausschließliche Nutzung vertraglich zusichern und damit einen klar definierten und quantifizierbaren Beitrag zur Klimaneutralität leisten.

#### Nutzen

Unterschreitung des Primärenergiebedarfs des Referenzgebäudes (nach DIN 18599) um 60Prozent. Der Umfang der BNB Zertifizierung ist ausreichend für die Nachhaltigkeitszertifikat (NH)-Kriterien und muss formal durch das "Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude" (QNG) akkreditiert werden. Durch ein aktives Energiemanagement können Optimierungspotenziale aufgedeckt und Handlungsmöglichkeiten erkannt werden, um Energie- und Kosteneinsparungen umzusetzen. Die Vermeidung von Treibhausgasemissionen im Betrieb schützt zudem vor einem finanziellen Risiko der CO<sub>2</sub>-Bepreisungen der Energieversorgung.

Der Energieeffizienzstandard Effizienzstandards EG 40 erlaubt eine Minimierung des End- und Primärenergiebedarfs und leistet daher einen substanziellen Beitrag zum Klimaschutz. Zudem erfüllt er die Anforderungen der EU-Taxonomie im Kriteriums Klimaschutz, auch über die kommende Verschärfung des GEG hinaus

#### Methodik

Der Bilanzrahmen "Betrieb" umfasst die Treibhausgasemissionen des Energieeinsatzes im Gebäudebetrieb und bezieht sich auf Gebäudenutzung nach dem GEG. Die technische Bewertung des Energiebedarfs erfolgt auf Basis der DIN V 18599. Diese beinhaltet auch die am Gebäude bereitgestellten und in der Bilanz anzurechnenden Energiemengen, s. Kapitel 3.3.

#### 3.3 Solarer Deckungsgrad

#### Definition

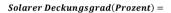
Der Anteil solarer Energiemengen am Gebäude trägt wesentlich zur Einbindung erneuerbarer Energien bei. Dabei wird insbesondere auf die Nutzung von Photovoltaik und Solarthermieanlagen auf Dach- und Fassadenflächen fokussiert. Dieser Anteil soll in den vorzulegenden Konzepten maximiert werden. Dabei soll der Nachweis geführt werden, dass mindestens 75Prozent der geeigneten Dach- (und ggf. Fassaden-) Flächen solaraktiv genutzt werden. Die Ausrichtung und Neigung der solaraktiven Flächen sind zur Optimierung des solaren Ertrags im Entwurfskonzept zu optimieren.

#### Nutzen

Ein hoher solarer Deckungsgrad des Gebäudes erlaubt die wirtschaftliche Abdeckung eines substanziellen Teils der Gebäudeenergiebedarfs. Temporär nicht nutzbare Energiemengen können gespeichert oder ins Netz eingespeist werden. Der Einsatz verbessert die CO<sub>2</sub>-Bilanz, trägt zur Beschleunigung der Energiewende bei und leistet einen Beitrag zum Klimaschutz.

#### Methodik

Der solare Deckungsgrad ist ein Prozentsatz des Energieverbrauchs (Gebäude + Nutzer) des Gebäudes, der durch ein technisches Umwandeln von solarer Einstrahlung bereitgestellt wird. Die Umwandlung der Sonneneinstrahlung in nutzbare Energie kann dabei durch eine solarthermische Anlage in Wärme oder auch eine photovoltaische Anlage in Strom erfolgen. Der Nachweis wird mittels DIN V 18599 geführt.



$$\frac{Energie\ Produktion}{Energie\ Verbrauch} = \frac{E_P[kWh]}{E_C[kWh]}$$



## 4 Anforderung: BNB-Zertifizierung

Angesichts des Charakters eines öffentlichen (bzw. öffentlich finanzierten) Gebäudes soll eine Zertifizierung gemäß dem Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen (BNB) des Bundes erfolgen. Andere Zertifizierungssysteme sind in Ergänzung möglich, jedoch nicht verbindlicher Gegenstand der Leistung.

#### 4.1 Systemvariante Labore – Neubau

Die geplanten Neubauten werden überwiegend Labore bzw. laborähnliche Nutzungen umfassen und nur in geringem Maße für Büronutzung vorgesehen sein. Die technischen Anforderungen der Neubauten sind daher auf Basis der Zertifizierungsvariante BNB-Systemvariante Laborgebäude (BNB\_L), Modul Neubau, in der jeweils aktuellen Fassung zu führen (derzeit: Steckbriefe BNB-LN - V2020). Da eine Aktualisierung der Systemvariante Labor (Neubau) im Jahr 2022 zu erwarten ist, sind die Teilnehmer dazu verpflichtet, die jeweils gültige Fassung zu prüfen und in der Zertifizierung zu berücksichtigen. Unter: Startseite BNB - Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen (BNB) (bnb-nachhaltigesbauen.de) sind die jeweils aktuellen Systemvarianten einzusehen.

Die BNB-Systemvariante Laborgebäude Neubau umfasst folgende Qualitäten, die gemäß den Anforderungen des BNB durch qualifizierte Experten nachzuweisen sind:

- Ökologische Qualität
- · Ökonomische Qualität
- Soziokulturelle Qualität
- Technische Qualität
- Prozessqualität
- Standortmerkmale

## 4.2 Anforderungsniveau

Das Anforderungsniveau für die geplanten Labor-Neubauten ist Gold. Der Nachweis auf Basis der sinngemäßen Anwendung des BNB ist nicht zulässig.

## 4.3 Qualifikationsanforderungen BNB

Die Zertifizierung muss durch eine/n unabhängige/n BNB Koordinator/in erfolgen.

# 5 Anforderung: EU-Taxonomie

Die EU-Taxonomieverordnung stellt das weltweit erste Klassifizierungssystem für nachhaltige Wirtschaftstätigkeiten dar. Mit ihr wird ein Rahmen geschaffen, um ein EU-weites System für ökologisch nachhaltige Wirtschaftstätigkeiten zu entwickeln. Der aktuelle Stand der Verordnung (November 2021) schafft eine Basis für die Definition "ökologisch nachhaltiger" Wirtschaftstätigkeiten. In diesem Kapitel werden die zentralen Aussagen und Anforderungen der sog. Delegierten Verordnung und der technischen Bewertungskriterien als Auszug zusammengefasst. Die Vollständigkeit des Nachweises obliegt dem Nachweisführenden in dem Projekt.

#### 5.1 Klimaschutz

Die Anforderungen an Neubauten im Kriterium Klimaschutz sowie der Vermeidung erheblicher Beeinträchtigungen (Do Not Significant Harm, DNSH) sind in der EU-Taxonomieverordnung wie folgt definiert:

#### Wesentlicher Beitrag

- Der Primärenergiebedarf (PEB), mit dem die Gesamtenergieeffizienz des errichteten Gebäudes definiert wird, liegt mindestens 10 Prozent unter dem Schwellenwert, der in den Anforderungen für Niedrigstenergiegebäude gemäß den nationalen Maßnahmen zur Umsetzung der Richtlinie 2010/31/EU des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates festgelegt ist. Die Gesamtenergieeffizienz wird anhand eines Ausweises über die Gesamtenergieeffizienz (Energy Performance Certificate, EPC) zertifiziert.
- Bei Gebäuden mit einer Fläche von mehr als 5.000 m² wird das Gebäude bei Fertigstellung auf Luftdichtheit und thermische Integrität geprüft, wobei jegliche Abweichungen von der in der Planungsphase festgelegten Effizienz oder Defekte an der Gebäudehülle Investoren und Kunden gegenüber offengelegt werden. Eine andere Möglichkeit sind robuste und nachvollziehbare Verfahren zur Qualitätsprüfung während des Bauvorgangs; dies ist eine annehmbare Alternative zur Prüfung der thermischen Integrität.
- Bei Gebäuden mit einer Fläche von mehr als 5.000 m² wurde das Lebenszyklus-Treibhauspotenzial (GWP) des errichteten Gebäudes für jede Phase im Lebenszyklus berechnet und wird gegenüber Investoren und Kunden auf Nachfrage offengelegt.

#### 5.2 Anpassung an den Klimawandel

Die Anforderungen an Neubauten im Kriterium Anpassung an den Klimawandel sowie der Vermeidung erheblicher Beeinträchtigungen (Do Not Significant Harm, DNSH) sind in der EU-Taxonomieverordnung wie folgt definiert:

#### Wesentlicher Beitrag

- (1) Durch die Wirtschaftstätigkeit wurden physische und nicht physische Lösungen (im Folgenden "Anpassungslösungen") umgesetzt, mit denen die wichtigsten physischen Klimarisiken, die für diese Tätigkeit wesentlich sind, erheblich reduziert werden.
- (2) Die physischen Klimarisiken, die für die Tätigkeit wesentlich sind, wurden im Wege einer robusten Klimarisiko- und Vulnerabilitätsbewertung aus den in Anlage A zu diesem Anhang aufgeführten Risiken anhand folgender Schritte ermittelt:
  - (a) Bewertung der Tätigkeit, um festzustellen, welche der physischen Klimarisiken aus Anlage A zu diesem Anhang die Leistung der Wirtschaftstätigkeit während ihrer voraussichtlichen Lebensdauer beeinträchtigen können;
  - (b) bei Feststellung einer Bedrohung der Wirtschaftstätigkeit durch eines oder mehrere der in Anlage A zu diesem Anhang aufgeführten physischen Klimarisiken: eine Klimarisiko- und Vulnerabilitätsbewertung, um zu bestimmen, wie wesentlich die Risiken für die Wirtschaftstätigkeit sind;
  - (c) Bewertung von Anpassungslösungen, mit denen das ermittelte, physische Klimarisiko reduziert werden kann.

Die Klimarisiko- und Vulnerabilitätsbewertung steht insoweit in einem angemessenen Verhältnis zum Umfang der Tätigkeit und ihrer voraussichtlichen Lebensdauer als

- (a) bei Tätigkeiten mit einer voraussichtlichen Lebensdauer von weniger als zehn Jahren die Bewertung zumindest durch Klimaprojektionen auf der kleinsten geeigneten Skala durchgeführt wird;
- (b) bei allen anderen T\u00e4tigkeiten die Bewertung anhand der h\u00f6chstaufl\u00f6senden, dem neuesten Stand der Technik entsprechenden Klimaprojektionen f\u00fcr die bestehende Reihe von Zukunftsszenarien durchgef\u00fchrt wird, die mit der erwarteten Lebensdauer der T\u00e4tigkeit in Einklang stehen, darunter zumindest Klimaprojektionsszenarien von 10 bis 30 Jahren f\u00fcr gr\u00f6\u00e4ere Investitionen.
- (3) Die Klimaprojektionen und die Folgenabschätzung beruhen auf bewährten Verfahren und verfügbaren Leitlinien und tragen den besten verfügbaren wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnissen für die Vulnerabilitätsund Risikoanalyse und den damit zusammenhängenden Methoden im Einklang mit den jüngsten Berichten des Weltklimarates, von Fachkollegen begutachteten wissenschaftlichen Veröffentlichungen sowie Open-Source- oder Bezahlmodellen Rechnung.
- (4) Für die umgesetzten Anpassungslösungen gilt Folgendes:
  - (a) Sie führen bei Menschen und der Natur, dem Kulturerbe sowie bei Vermögenswerten und anderen Wirtschaftstätigkeiten zu keiner Beeinträchtigung der Anpassungsbemühungen oder des Maßes an Resilienz gegenüber physischen Klimarisiken;

- (b) sie umfassen vorzugsweise naturbasierte Lösungen bzw. stützen sich nach Möglichkeit auf blaue oder grüne Infrastruktur;
- (c) sie decken sich mit den lokalen, sektoralen, regionalen bzw. nationalen Anpassungsplänen und -strategien;
- (d) sie werden anhand vordefinierter Indikatoren überwacht und gemessen, und es werden Abhilfemaßnahmen erwogen, wenn diese Indikatoren nicht erfüllt sind;
- (e) ist die umgesetzte Lösung physisch und besteht sie in einer Tätigkeit, für die in diesem Anhang technische Bewertungskriterien festgelegt wurden, entspricht sie den für diese Tätigkeit geltenden technischen Bewertungskriterien für die Vermeidung erheblicher Beeinträchtigungen.

## 5.3 Vermeidung erheblicher Beeinträchtigungen (DNSH)

Die Kriterien für die Vermeidung erheblicher Beeinträchtigungen (DNSH) umfassen grundsätzlich die gleichen Anforderungen. Je nach gewähltem Hauptziel – bisher Klimaschutz bzw. Anpassung an den Klimawandel – unterscheiden sich jedoch die in Bezug zu nehmenden Anforderungen.

1	Klimaschutz	Das Gebäude ist nicht für die Gewinnung, Lagerung, Beförderung
		oder Herstellung fossiler Brennstoffe bestimmt.
		Der Primärenergiebedarf (PEB), mit dem die
		Gesamtenergieeffizienz des errichteten Gebäudes definiert wird,
		übersteigt nicht den Schwellenwert, der in den Anforderungen für
		Niedrigstenergiegebäude gemäß den nationalen Vorschriften zur
		Umsetzung der Richtlinie 2010/31/EU festgelegt ist. Die
		Gesamtenergieeffizienz wird anhand eines Ausweises über die
		Gesamtenergieeffizienz (Energy Performance Certificate, EPC)
		zertifiziert.
2	Anpassung an den Klimawandel	Die Tätigkeit erfüllt die Kriterien in Anlage A zur delegierten
		Verordnung (s. Kap. 5.3).
3	Nachhaltige Nutzung und Schutz von	Sofern installiert, außer bei Installationen in
	Wasser- und Meeresressourcen	Wohngebäudeeinheiten, wird der angegebene Wasserverbrauch für
		die folgenden sanitärtechnischen Geräte durch Produktdatenblätter,
		ein Bauzertifikat oder eine in der Union bestehende
		Produktkennzeichnung gemäß den technischen Spezifikationen in
		Anlage E zu diesem Anhang bescheinigt:
		(a) Wasserhähne an Handwaschbecken und Spülenarmaturen haben
		einen maximalen Wasserdurchfluss von 6 Litern/min;

		(b) Duschen haben einen maximalen Wasserdurchfluss von 8
		Litern/min;
		(c) Toiletten, einschließlich WC-Anlagen, Becken und Spülkästen,
		haben ein volles Spülvolumen von höchstens 6 Litern und ein
		durchschnittliches Spülvolumen von höchstens 3,5 Litern;
		(d) Urinale verwenden höchstens 2 Liter/Becken/Stunde. Das volle
		Spülvolumen von Spülurinalen beträgt höchstens 1 Liter.
		Um Wechselwirkungen mit der Baustelle zu vermeiden, erfüllt die
		Tätigkeit die Kriterien in Anlage B zu diesem Anhang.
4	Übergang zu einer Kreislaufwirtschaft	Ein Massenanteil von mindestens 70 Prozent der auf der Baustelle
		anfallenden nicht gefährlichen Bau- und Abbruchabfälle
		(ausgenommen natürlich vorkommende Materialien, die in
		Kategorie 17 05 04 des mit der Entscheidung 2000/532/EG der
		Kommission festgelegten europäischen Abfallverzeichnisses fallen)
		wird gemäß der Abfallhierarchie und gemäß dem EU-Protokoll über
		die Bewirtschaftung von Bau- und Abbruchabfällen 287 für die
		Wiederverwendung, das Recycling und eine sonstige stoffliche
		Verwertung, einschließlich Auffüllarbeiten, bei denen Abfälle als
		Ersatz für andere Materialien zum Einsatz kommen, vorbereitet.
		Gemäß dem EU-Protokoll über die Bewirtschaftung von Bau- und
		Abbruchabfällen begrenzen die Betreiber das Abfallaufkommen bei
		Bau- und Abbruchprozessen, und zwar unter Berücksichtigung der
		besten verfügbaren Techniken und unter Anwendung selektiver
		Abbruchverfahren, um die Beseitigung und die sichere Handhabung
		von gefährlichen Stoffen zu ermöglichen und die
		Wiederverwendung und ein hochwertiges Recycling durch die
		selektive Beseitigung von Materialien zu erleichtern, wobei
		verfügbare Sortiersysteme für Bau- und Abbruchabfälle zum
		Einsatz kommen.
		Durch die Auslegung der Gebäude und die Bautechnik wird die
		Kreislaufwirtschaft unterstützt und anhand der Norm ISO 20887288
		oder anderer Normen für die Bewertung der Demontage oder der
		Anpassungsfähigkeit von Gebäuden wird nachgewiesen, dass die
		Auslegung die Ressourceneffizienz, Anpassungsfähigkeit,
		Flexibilität und Demontagefähigkeit erhöht und somit
		Wiederverwendung und Recycling ermöglicht.

5	Vermeidung und Verminderung der	Baubestandteile und Baustoffe erfüllen die Kriterien in Anlage C zu
	Umweltverschmutzung	diesem Anhang.
		Baubestandteile und Baustoffe, mit denen Bewohner in Berührung kommen können289, emittieren weniger als 0,06 mg Formaldehyd pro m³ Baustoff oder Bestandteil nach Prüfung gemäß den Bedingungen in Anhang XVII der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1907/2006 und weniger als 0,001 mg andere krebserregende flüchtige organische Verbindungen der Kategorien 1A und 1B pro m³ Baustoff oder Bestandteil nach Prüfung gemäß CEN/EN 16516290 oder ISO 16000-3:2011291 oder anderen gleichwertigen genormten Prüfbedingungen und -methoden292.  Befindet sich der Neubau auf einem potenziell schadstoffbelasteten Standort (brachliegende Flächen), wurde der Standort einer Untersuchung auf potenzielle Schadstoffe unterzogen, z. B. anhand der Norm ISO 18400293.
		Schadstoffemissionen während der Bau- oder Wartungsarbeiten zu
		verringern.
6	Schutz und Wiederherstellung der Biodiversität und der Ökosysteme	Die Tätigkeit erfüllt die Kriterien in Anlage D zu diesem Anhang.
	Biodiversität und der Okosysteme	Der Neubau wurde nicht errichtet auf:
		(a) Acker- und Kulturflächen mit mittlerer bis hoher
		Bodenfruchtbarkeit und unterirdischer biologischer Vielfalt gemäß der in der EU durchgeführten LUCAS-Erhebung;
		(b) unbebautem Land mit anerkanntem hohem Wert hinsichtlich der biologischen Vielfalt und Flächen, die als Lebensräume gefährdeter
		Arten (Flora und Fauna) dienen, die auf der Europäischen Roten
		Liste295 oder der Roten Liste der IUCN296 aufgeführt sind;
		(c) Flächen, die der im nationalen Treibhausgasinventar
		verwendeten Definition für "Wald" nach nationalem Recht oder,
		falls keine solche Definition vorliegt, der Definition der FAO für
		"Wald"297 entsprechen.

# 5.4 Klassifikation von Klimagefahren

Die delegierte Verordnung zur EU-Taxonomie vom Juni 2021 listet im Anhang A eine Systematik zu den chronischen und akuten Klimagefahren auf, die weiter oben genannt werden.

	Temperatur	Wind	Wasser	Feststoffe
chronisch	Temperaturänderung (Luft, Süßwasser, Meerwasser)	Änderung der Windverhältnisse	Änderung der Niederschlagsmuster und –arten (Regen, Hagel, Schnee und Eis)	Küstenerosion
	Hitzestress		Variabilität von Niederschlägen oder der Hydrologie	Bodendegradierung
	Temperaturvariabilität		Versauerung der Ozeane	Bodenerosion
	Abtauen von Permafrost		Salzwasserinstrusion	Solifluktion
			Anstieg des Meeresspiegels	
			Wasserknappheit	
	Hitzewelle	Zyklon, Hurrikan, Taifun	Dürre	Lawine
ŧ.	Kältewelle/Frost	Sturm (einschl. Schnee-, Staub- und Sandstürme)	Starke Niederschläge (Regen, Hagel, Schnee/Eis)	Erdrutsch
akut	Wald- und Flächenbrände	Tornado	Hochwasser (Küsten-, Flusshochwasser, pluviales Hochwasser, Grundhochwasser	Bodenabsenkung
			Überlaufen von Gletscherseen	

# 5.5 Kreislaufwirtschaft

Die technischen Bewertungskriterien (Technical Screening Criteria, TSC) für das Kriterium "Wandel zu einer Kreislaufwirtschaft" sind derzeit (Stand November 2021) nur als Entwurf veröffentlicht. Für eine erste Einordnung werden im Folgenden dennoch die zentralen Aspekte aufgeführt (Auszug):

- Recyclinganteil: Mindestens 90 Prozent (nach Gewicht) des nicht gefährlichen Bauabfalls (ohne natürlich vorkommendes Material (...), das auf der Baustelle anfällt, ist zur Wiederverwendung oder zum Recycling vorbereitet.
- Ökobilanz des gesamten Gebäudes oder der Renovierungsarbeiten wurde gemäß Level(s) und EN 15978 berechnet, die jede Phase des Lebenszyklus abdeckt und deren Ergebnisse Investoren und Kunden auf Anfrage offengelegt werden.
- Konstruktionskonzepte und -techniken unterstützen die Kreislaufwirtschaft und zeigen insbesondere, wie sie ressourceneffizienter, anpassungsfähiger, flexibler und leicht demontierbar sind, um eine

Wiederverwendung und ein Recycling zu ermöglichen. Dies sollte mit Bezug auf die Level(s)-Indikatoren 2.3 (Design for Anpassungsfähigkeit) und 2.4 (Rückbaufähiges Design) auf Level 2 gemäß ISO 20887:2020, EN 15643 und EN 16309 nachgewiesen werden.

- Der Vermögenswert enthält mindestens 30 % (nach Gewicht) an recyceltem Inhalt, wiederverwendetem Inhalt, wiederaufbereitetem Inhalt und/oder Nebenprodukten
  - o A. sofern dies den technischen Standards entspricht und;
  - B. vorausgesetzt, dass die durch den Produktionsprozess und den Transport des recycelten oder wiederverwendeten Materials erzeugten CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen nicht höher sind als die durch den Produktionsprozess und den Transport von Neumaterial erzeugten CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen
- Das Design f\u00f6rdert die Material- und Ressourceneffizienz, indem es relevante nationale oder internationale Standards oder Best-Practice-Designrichtlinien zur Materialeffizienz befolgt.
- Gesundheit: Die in der Konstruktion verwendeten Bauteile und Materialien enthalten weder Asbest noch besonders besorgniserregende Stoffe gemäß der Liste der zulassungspflichtigen Stoffe (...), sofern dies nicht durch die entsprechenden Verfahren in REACH für die spezifische Verwendung zugelassen oder ausgenommen ist.
- Digitale Werkzeuge, die die Erhaltung und Verlängerung der Lebensdauer sowie die zukünftige Anpassung und Wiederverwendung unterstützen, wurden eingesetzt, um mindestens Folgendes zu produzieren:
  - A. Detaillierte Materialspezifikationsaufzeichnungen als Teil eines Gebäudeinformationsmodells / Digitalen Zwillings oder in einem separaten Zeitplan oder Materialpass, die mindestens die Bauelemente, Fassaden und HLK-Geräte umfassen.
  - B. Ein Wartungsplan mit einer technischen Beschreibung des Gebäudes und seiner Systeme sowie ein Zeitplan für die zukünftige Wartung
- Digitaler Zwilling: Für Gebäude mit einer Grundfläche über 5000 m² ist ein Computer-As-Built-Modell aufzubauen und nachzuführen.
- Transparenz: Alle oben genannten Angaben sollten vor Ort oder vom Gebäudeeigentümer aufbewahrt und den Kunden und Investoren auf Verlangen nachzuweisen sein.

Eine verbindliche Festlegung der Kriterien durch die EU-Kommission wird für das Jahr 2022 erwartet.

# 6 Bundesförderung effiziente Gebäude

Die Bundesförderung effiziente Gebäude (BEG) ermöglicht u.a. die Förderung von Laborneubauten, soweit sie unter die Bestimmungen des Gebäudeenergiegesetzes (GEG) fallen. Die BEG sieht im Neubau zwei Wege vor: über einen Kredit plus Tilgungszuschuss (KfW-Programm 263) oder einen reinen Zuschuss (KfW-Programm 463). Der Standard Effizienzgebäude 55 (EE/NH) wird ab dem 1.2.2022 nicht mehr gefördert. Das Effizienzgebäude 40 ist davon nicht betroffen.

#### 6.1 Rechtliche Grundlage

Die Förderrichtlinien zur "Bundesförderung für effiziente Gebäude (BEG)" inklusive der technischen Mindestanforderungen, die im Bundesanzeiger veröffentlicht worden sind, sind seit 21. Oktober 2021 gültig:

BMWi - Richtlinien zur Bundesförderung für effiziente Gebäude (BEG) (deutschland-machts-effizient.de)

Derzeit gilt eine Obergrenze der Förderquote von 60 Prozent, für deren Ermittlung nach geltender Richtlinie vom 21.10.2021 alle Zuschüsse und Tilgungszuschüsse aus öffentlichen Mitteln zu berücksichtigen sind. Zuschüsse von privatrechtlich selbständigen Unternehmen im Besitz von Ländern, Städten und Gemeinden, Zinsverbilligungen von Förderkrediten und öffentliche Bürgschaften sind nicht einzubeziehen. Weitere rechtliche Bestimmungen sind der BEG-Förderrichtlinie zu entnehmen.

#### 6.2 Förderempfänger

Da das Projekt HBS teilweise durch die öffentliche Hand finanziert werden soll, sind insbesondere die Bestimmungen aus der Förderrichtlinie zu berücksichtigen. Nach Festlegung der Finanzierung sind daher die Förderpotenziale vor diesem Hintergrund zu prüfen und zu bewerten. Dies sollte durch das FZ Jülich erfolgen. Nach geltender Richtlinie sind demnach

"nicht antragsberechtigt:

- · der Bund, die Bundesländer und deren Einrichtungen;
- · politische Parteien;
- Antragsteller, über deren Vermögen ein Insolvenzverfahren beantragt oder eröffnet worden ist, sowie Antragsteller, die eine eidesstattliche Versicherung gemäß § 807 der Zivilprozessordnung oder eine Vermögensauskunft gemäß § 802c der Zivilprozessordnung oder § 284 der Abgabenordnung abgegeben haben oder zu deren Abgabe verpflichtet sind.

Von einer Förderung ausgeschlossen sind (ferner) Insichgeschäfte in Form von entgeltlichen und sonstigen Vermögensübertragungen (zum Beispiel käuflicher Erwerb),

- zwischen verbundenen Unternehmen im Sinne des § 15 des Aktiengesetzes bzw. die Übernahme des geförderten Unternehmens in einen solchen Unternehmensverbund:
- zwischen Unternehmen und deren Gesellschaftern bzw. den Gesellschaftern nahestehenden Personen im Sinne von § 138 Absatz 1 Nummer 1 bis 3 der Insolvenzordnung;
- · im Rahmen bzw. infolge von Betriebsaufspaltungen;
- zwischen Ehegatten bzw. Lebenspartnern;
- · sowie der Erwerb eigener Anteile
- und die Umgehungen der vorgenannten Tatbestände (zum Beispiel durch Treuhandgeschäfte)."

# 6.3 Förderfähige Kosten

Die Förderung erfolgt durch einen Investitionszuschuss, der sich an den förderfähigen Kosten des erreichten Effizienzgebäudestandards gemäß Antragsbestätigung orientiert.

#### Investive Maßnahmen

- · Förderfähige Kosten im Neubau: bis zu 2.000 Euro pro Quadratmeter Nettogrundfläche
- Höchstgrenze förderfähiger Kosten max. 30 Mio. Euro pro Vorhaben;
- Zuschuss im Neubau: bis zu 6,75 Mio. Euro pro Vorhaben

#### Energetische Fachplanung und Baubegleitung

- Förderfähige Kosten: 10 Euro pro Quadratmeter Nettogrundfläche,
- Höchstgrenze förderfähiger Kosten maxi.40.000 Euro pro Vorhaben (max. Zuschuss 20.000 Euro)

# Nachhaltigkeitszertifizierung

- Förderfähige Kosten: 10 Euro pro Quadratmeter Nettogrundfläche,
- Höchstgrenze förderfähiger Kosten max. 40.000 Euro pro Vorhaben (max. Zuschuss 20.000 Euro)

#### FF

Die "EE-Klasse" erfordert den Nachweis von mindestens 55 Prozent erneuerbarer Energien und/oder unvermeidbarer Abwärme des für die Wärme- und Kälteversorgung des Gebäudes erforderlichen Energiebedarfs.

Weitere rechtliche Bestimmungen sind der BEG-Förderrichtlinie zu entnehmen.

#### NΗ

Die "Effizienzgebäude NH-Klasse" setzt voraus, dass für ein Effizienzgebäude ein Nachhaltigkeitszertifikat ausgestellt wird, das die Übereinstimmung der Maßnahme mit den Anforderungen des Qualitätssiegels "Nachhaltiges Gebäude" (QNG) bestätigt. Eine Kombination von EE- und NH-Klasse ist nicht möglich.

Weitere rechtliche Bestimmungen sind der BEG-Förderrichtlinie zu entnehmen.

# 6.4 Förderzuschüsse

Im Neubau sind derzeit (noch) beide Energieeffizienzstandards förderfähig: Das Effizienzgebäude 55 und das Effizienzgebäude 40. Da die Förderung des EG 55 ab 1.2.2022 eingestellt wird, wird das ambitioniertere – und zukunftsfähige – Niveau des EG 40 als Mindestanforderung verankert.

Effizienzgebäude	(Tilgungs-) Zuschuss	Hinweis
Effizienzgebäude 40	zienzgebäude 40 20 Prozent Das Effizienzgebäude 4	
Effizienzgebäude 40 + EE- oder NH-Klasse	22,5 Prozent	bis auf Weiteres bestehen.
		Die Förderung des
Effizienzgebäude 55 + EE- oder NH-Klasse	17,5 Prozent	Effizienzgebäudes 55 läuft zum 31.01.2022 aus.

#### Technische Mindestanforderungen EG 40

Für Bereiche mit Raum-Solltemperatur von  $\geq 19$  °C gelten die folgenden Mindestanforderungen an die Gebäudehülle. Dabei darf der Mittelwert der Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten für die opaken Außenbauteile  $(\bar{U}_{opak})$ , die transparenten Außenbauteile  $(\bar{U}_{transparent})$ , die Vorhangfassaden  $(\bar{U}_{Vorhang})$  sowie für Glasdächer/Lichtbänder und Lichtkuppeln  $(\bar{U}_{Licht})$  die im Folgenden aufgeführten Werte nicht überschreiten (die Werte für ein EG 55 werde aus o.g. Gründen nicht mehr aufgeführt):

(T ≥19 °C)	[W/(m <sup>2</sup> · K)]
Ūopak	0,18
Utransparent, UVorhang	1,0
ŪLicht	1,6

# 6.5 Qualifikationsanforderungen BEG

Die Antragstellung muss durch eine/n unabhängige/n Experten/Expertin erfolgen, der/die in der Energieeffizienz-Experten-Liste geführt wird und für die Kategorie Nichtwohngebäude qualifiziert ist: <a href="https://www.energie-effizienz-experten.de">www.energie-effizienz-experten.de</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Wärmedurchgangskoeffizient = U-Wert, ausgedrückt in Watt pro Quadratmeter Bauteilfläche und Kelvin.

# 7 Campus-Energiemanagement

Nach Aussage des FZ Jülich² besteht seit 2020 eine neue, campuseigene Energieversorgung, nachdem noch bis 2019 die benötigte Wärme über ein Fernwärmenetz bezogen worden war. Die (thermische) Leistung der neuen Energieversorgung beträgt etwa 115 Gigawattstunden pro Jahr. Als vorrangige Energiequelle kommt dabei Erdgas zum Einsatz, das perspektivisch durch Biomethan ersetzt werden soll. Um Spitzenlasten abzufedern, soll das vorhandene Heizwerk weiterhin betrieben werden. Neben der Wärme sollen innerhalb der Anlage zwei Blockheizkraftwerke mit einer elektrischen Leistung von jeweils 4,3 MW den Campus mit elektrischer Energie versorgen. Zusätzlich stellt eine integrierte Absorptionskältemaschine ca. 2,6 MW Kälte zur Verfügung.

Über diesen Schritt hinaus ist geplant, dass die Energieversorgung für den Campus Jülich bis 2030 klimaneutral ist. Das Forschungszentrum Jülich ist daher mit der Entwicklung eines Konzepts beauftragt, um den Aufwand hinsichtlich Investitionen, Betrieb und Forschung für dieses Ziel zu ermitteln. Die Planung soll auch ein dynamisches Energiemanagement umfassen, das die schwankenden Energiebedarfe und Lasten im Tagesverlauf – bedingt durch die Zahl der Experimente, das Nutzerverhalten oder das Wetter – ausgleichen soll

Diese campusweite Betrachtung ist im vorliegenden Projekt HBS von Arup und FZ Jülich nicht enthalten. Allerdings tragen die im Rahmen dieses Projekts entstehenden Gebäude zu einer Veränderung der bisherigen Energiewelt bei und sollen einen Grundstein legen für das campusweite Ziel der Klimaneutralität 2030. Um dies zu erreichen, sollen die neuen Labor- und Bürogebäude rund um den HBS eine Vorreiterrolle einnehmen und aufzeigen, welche Potenziale bestehen und welche Anpassungen in der bisherigen Gebäudeplanung für das Ziel der Klimaneutralität notwendig sind.

Die Energiemengen und Leistungswerte, die für den Betrieb des Neutronenbeschleunigers HBS notwendig sind, gehen über den hier adressierten Bilanzrahmen hinaus. Als ergänzende Information und zur Einordnung der ermittelten Energiebedarfswerte sollen sie jedoch gesondert ausgewiesen werden (vgl. Kapitel. 3).

Neben der Energieeffizienz und dem klimaneutralen Betrieb der geplanten Gebäude sollte auch die ökologische und energetische Performance im gesamten Lebenszyklus berücksichtigt werden sowie ein campusweites Mobilitätskonzept, das die Synergien zwischen Energieversorgung, Gebäuden und Verkehr integrieren und optimieren soll.

 $<sup>^2\</sup> https://www.fz-juelich.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/UK/DE/2014/14-11-28 energiekonzept.html$ 

# 8 Energie- und Klimastrategien FZ Jülich

Die im vorliegenden Bericht dargestellten Guidelines zur Nachhaltigkeitsplanung stellen die konkrete Grundlage für die Auslobung der Beratungs- und Planungsleistungen für den Neubau des HBS dar. Darüber hinaus bestehen weitere Strategien zur Energie- und Klimaoptimierung für das Forschungszentrum Jülich, die ebenfalls zu berücksichtigen und deren Anforderungen in die o.g. Auslobung einzubeziehen sind. Diese Strategien bauen aufeinander auf und umfassenden die folgenden Dokumente:

- Integriertes Klimaschutzkonzept f
  ür das Forschungszentrum J
  ülich (2015)
- Integrierter Klimaschutzplan f
  ür das Forschungszentrum J
  ülich (2016)
- Masterplan 2.0 Energienutzungsplan (vermutlich 2019)

#### Integriertes Klimaschutzkonzept für das Forschungszentrum Jülich

Das Klimaschutzkonzept vom November 2015 entwickelt CO<sub>2</sub>-Minderungsziele bis 2030 und darüber hinaus, aufbauend auf der CO<sub>2</sub>-Bilanz des FZ Jülich von 1990 bis 2014. Als zentrale Handlungsfelder zur Senkung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen werden darin insbesondere die Senkung der Bedarfe für die Gebäudesanierung und für Neubauten adressiert sowie die Nutzung erneuerbarer Energien durch die Umstellung und Ergänzung der Energieversorgung. Das Klimaschutzkonzept benennt sog. *Quick-Wins* in den Handlungsfeldern "Weniger – besser – sauberer". Darüber hinaus werden Handlungsoptionen zur Klimafolgenanpassung auf dem FZ Jülich analysiert. Die unterschiedlichen Betrachtungs- und Handlungsebenen werden zu einer integrierten Strategie vereint

#### Integrierter Klimaschutzplan für das Forschungszentrum Jülich

Der Klimaschutzplan vom März 2016 baut auf dem Klimaschutzkonzept auf und umfasst zunächst eine Analyse zum Bereitstellungspotenzial erneuerbarer Energien. Die im Vorgängerdokument definierten Treibhausgas- (THG-) Minderungsziele werden auf ihre Erreichbarkeit konkretisiert und anhand geeigneter Varianten dargestellt, die in Form von Maßnahmen-Steckbriefen zusammengefasst werden.

Über die Energieoptimierung im Gebäudeportfolio des FZ Jülich hinaus werden Handlungsfelder betrachtet, die bereits zentrale Aspekte einer umfassenden Nachhaltigkeitsbewertung vorbereiten, wie beispielsweise die Partizipation der Mitarbeiter, Untersuchung der Stoffströme im Sinne einer Kreislaufwirtschaft oder auch forstwirtschaftliche Potenziale zur THG-Reduzierung bzw. baukonstruktiven Verbesserung (Graue Energie).

# Masterplan 2.0 Energienutzungsplan

Als dritter Baustein der Strategischen Planung im FZ Jülich ist der Energienutzungsplan (Masterplan 2.0) zu nennen, der durch das Büro ee concept GmbH in Darmstadt erstellt wurde. Der Energienutzungsplan konkretisiert die strategischen Zieldefinitionen in Form quantifizierbarer Zielpfade zur THG-Reduzierung und setzt diese in den Kontext der drei Ziele der Nachhaltigkeit Effizienz – Konsistenz – Suffizienz. Diesen drei Ebenen werden dabei Handlungsfelder zugeordnet, die für die weiteren technische Planung eine wichtige Hilfestellung bieten:

#### Energieversorgung (Effizienz)

- Wärmevollversorgungszentrale
- · Abwärmenutzung, NT-Netz
- Kälteversorgung

# Dezentrale Stromproduktion, Stromspeicherung und Lastmanagement (Konsistenz)

- Photovoltaik
- Stromspeicherung und Lastmanagement
- Ökostrom

# Reduzierung der Energieverbräuche (Suffizienz)

- Gebäudesanierung
- · Optimierung TGA
- Optimierung IT
- Partizipation
- Einkauf
- Mobilität

# A.3 Procurement of green electricity for the HBS



# INPUT B E T

Procurement of green electricity for the HBS

Aachen (Germany), 29 December 2022

# Revision:

Boris Kreft (B E T) Jörg Ottersbach (B E T)

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# BET

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#### 1 Preliminary remark by the authors: What is B E T actually doing here?

#### 1.1 Who ist B E T?

BET is a leading consultancy in the energy sector and water management, with the head office in Aachen and offices in Berlin, Leipzig and Switzerland.

BET supports energy suppliers, public utilities and new entrants to the market in anything to do with energy markets and provides high level advisory services across the entire value-added chain.

BET's clients are municipal, regional and private energy suppliers, energy traders, power plant operators, business cooperation, industrial and commercial enterprises, local authorities and ministries, national and international regulatory authorities, scientific and research institutions as well as political decision makers and financial investors.

#### 1.2 Aim of the present text fragment

"Forschungszentrum Jülich" is developing the construction of a new research facility, the High Brilliance Neutron Source (HBS), as a national large-scale research facility in Germany. The aim is to develop a holistically optimized and future-oriented project that emphasizes the pilot character and meets the funding criteria.

To this end, a workshop was held on 15 June 2022 to present and discuss the energy-economic principles of sustainable electricity procurement. General aspects of current and future electricity generation as well as electricity procurement and various technologies were addressed, and possible sustainable power supply options for the HBS were discussed. On this basis, the present document was prepared, which is to serve as input for the technical design report.

#### 2 General conditions of the electricity market

#### 2.1 Definition of Climate neutrality

Climate neutrality in a scientific sense can only be achieved if all emissions are ultimately eliminated. In general, three main principles are distinguished for achieving this goal. These are shown below in Figure 1.

The overall priority should be to avoid GHG emissions. Associated measures are the switch to a 100% renewable electricity and heat supply. Efficient means against this background would be the replacement of low-cost RECS by PPAs, the use of self-generated renewable energy and heat, e.g., the use of heat pumps, solar and geothermal energy and biogas.

The second principle is reduction. This includes all steps to increase energy efficiency. Practical Examples include the installation of LED lights, the energy-efficient refurbishment of buildings and the electrification of an organization's vehicle fleet.

The third principle is compensation of non-avoidable emissions. Measures of compensation are for instance the procurement of  $CO_2$ -certificates or the investment in certified projects that are recognized as compensation measures. However, the strategy of compensating GHG-emissions is being discussed controversially. It is beyond the scope of this report to list all the criticisms of offsetting GHG emissions. Examples would be that offsets can only mitigate an increase in  $CO_2$  emissions, but does not reduce the amount of emissions, or that the  $CO_2$  release of certain activities is often underestimated, while the  $CO_2$  reduction of offset projects is often overestimated. Therefore, exploiting reduction potentials should take priority and offsetting should only be used to limit the impact of (technically) unavoidable emissions.

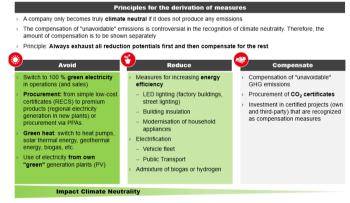


Figure 1: Strategies for achieving climate neutrality, source: own illustration

#### 2.2 Definition of "sustainability" with regard to electricity procurement

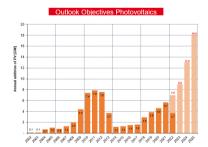
The operation of the planned HBS should be ultimately as sustainable as possible.

A very common model of sustainability is the so-called three-bottom-line framework. According to this, the concept of sustainability includes three equally important dimensions: ecological, social and economic sustainability. Firstly, social sustainability includes the idea that the "social footprint" of the resources used should be considered. Questions to be asked in this context would be e.g.: From which countries do the resources used come? Under what conditions (keywords forced and child labour) were they extracted? Answering these questions is not always easy, as supply chains nowadays often span the globe and are difficult to trace.

Secondly economic sustainability includes careful consideration of a company's necessary profit interests on the one hand and consideration of a society's common good on the other. This includes pursuing long-term business strategies and new goals, such as improving the quality of life and protecting the environment.

Thirdly environmental sustainability includes the conservation of natural (finite) resources. In the context of the planned HBS, the focus is particularly on its supply with energy from renewable sources of electricity. According to Germany's central law for the expansion of renewable energies, the "Law for the Expansion of Renewable Energies" (EEG), the following forms of energy are defined as renewable energies: Hydropower, wind energy, solar radiation energy (photovoltaics, PV for short), geothermal energy, energy from biomass (including biogas, biomethane, landfill gas and sewage gas as well as from the biodegradable fraction of waste from households and industry. Electricity from wind energy and photovoltaics can be mentioned as technologically mature and marketable in this context. Together, they generate the lion's share of renewable energy both globally and in Germany, where the highest growth rates are expected in the coming years and decades.

Consequently, the shift towards renewable energies is also being pushed ever harder politically. Figure 2 illustrates the expansion of PV and onshore wind energy planned by the German government. In the wake of the energy crisis, these were raised again a few months ago. By 2030, the share of renewable energies in gross electricity consumption is now to be 80% (41.8% in 2019). This requires a total expansion of photovolatics to 215 GW and 115 GW of onshore wind by 2030. To achieve these levels, annual expansion rates should increase from the current 5.7 GW (PV) and 1.7 GW (onshore) to 18 GW (PV) and 10 GW (onshore) by 2025.



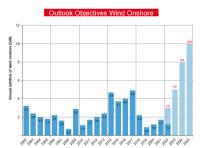


Figure 2: Outlook Objectives of PV and Wind Onshore until 2025, source: Fraunhofer IEE, Energy Charts, source: own illustration

The strong expansion of renewable energies, whose energy production is supply-dependent and thus subject to large intraday but also seasonal fluctuations (see also 3.2), has clear implications for a future energy system, especially with regard to increasing volatility and seasonality of electricity prices (so-called "summerwinter spread"). Major drivers of the latter effect are the strong seasonality of generation from PV (low supply

Input B E T: Procurement of green electricity for the HBS

in winter, high supply in summer) accompanied by the growing electrification of heat supply (electric heat pump), which will increase electricity demand in winter.

In order to achieve a purely self-sufficient supply of renewable energies for the HBS, i.e. complete coverage of the electricity demand without a connection to the public electricity grid, the use of technically and economically complex electricity storage technologies would be necessary due to the fluctuations in generation that occur (see also 3.2).

It is therefore preferable - also for reasons of redundancy - to obtain electricity from the public grid, which may then be equipped with local backups.

#### 2.3 Electricity Procurement

As a rule, electricity is procured by concluding a supply contract with a supplier - who can be freely chosen in the present liberalized energy market. In addition to the general supply conditions (pricing, quantity and structure of the energy supply, minimum and maximum supply quantities, duration, etc.), the quality of the electricity supply can also be defined in the supply contract. In most cases, electricity is supplied as so-called "grey electricity", i.e., without any special designation - in this case it is an unspecified electricity quality that reflects the electricity mix of the respective market area. In the case of the HBS of the market area Germany and the German electricity mix on which it is based - procurement carried out in this way can therefore be classified as "not sufficiently sustainable", as in this case electricity from sources with non-sustainable, i.e., fossil generation would also be used.

In addition, there are various options for sustainable electricity procurement (see Figure 3). These range from the procurement of low-cost guarantees of origin to the use of high-quality labels to the procurement of "green PPAs" or green self-generation of electricity.

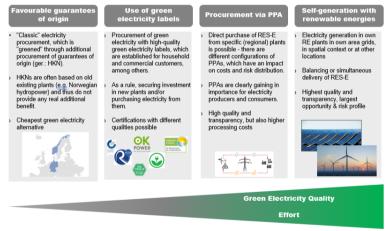


Figure 3: Options for procuring renewable electricity, source: own illustration

First, there is the possibility of acquiring guarantees of origin (Ger.: Herkunftsnachweise (HKN)). These are often based on older RE plants and are considered the cheapest but also the one with bottom quality of all four alternatives.

Input B E T: Procurement of green electricity for the HBS

The second option - which is both economically and qualitatively superior - is to purchase electricity that has been certified with green electricity labels. These differ from one another in terms of quality and are intended to ensure investment in and purchase from renewable energy plants.

The third option is to procure electricity via PPAs. These enable the direct procurement of RES-E from specific regional sources. PPAs exist in different configurations, which differ in terms of costs and risk structure. In general, it can be said that PPAs are becoming increasingly important for the energy market. They guarantee high quality and transparency - but at higher process costs than the first-mentioned alternatives.

Last but not least, there is of course also the possibility of producing renewable electricity directly in one's own plants. This can be done directly on site or at other locations. The electricity produced can then be used for balancing the grid and / or simultaneous delivery. On the one hand, the option of self-production guarantees the highest level of quality and transparency but is associated with the most complex benefit/risk profile on the other hand.

In terms of long-term energy and price security and against the backdrop of the highest level of authenticity, the use of green PPAs or own generation of green electricity is recommended.

#### 2.4 Power-Purchase-Agreements

A power purchase agreement (PPA) is a long-term electricity supply contract between two parties, usually between an electricity producer and an electricity buyer. For new plants, the term is usually 3-15 years while for existing plants it is 1-5 years. Besides, a PPA specifies all relevant terms and conditions of power trading - such as the amount of electricity to be supplied, the negotiated prices, the accounting treatment, and the penalties for non-compliance with the contract. There are various ways in which a PPA can be structured. Figure 4 provides a brief overview of the most common practices regarding PPAs.

In the first step, a distinction is made between physical and virtual PPAs. In the case of physical PPAs, an agreement is reached regarding price, quantity, and period directly between seller and buyer. Most common are so-called off-site (sleeved) PPAs where the generated energy is supplied via the public grid. In comparison, on-site PPAs deliver electricity locally via direct line from the seller to the buyer.

In the case of virtual PPAs (also called synthetic PPAs), physical electricity flows are decoupled from financial electricity flows. Acquisition and sale take place on the spot market for electricity (European Power Exchange - EPEX Spot). Hence, financial compensation must be paid. Virtual PPAs make an agreement regarding the reference price for the compensation, the traded quantity, and the concerned period.

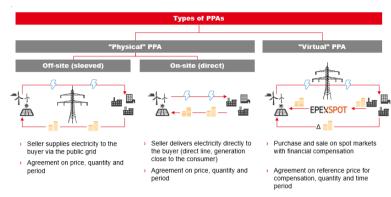


Figure 4: Characterization of different types of PPA, source: own illustration

#### 3.1 Derivation of future electricity demand

Based on data from similar plants, possible power requirements of the HBS were derived and are essentially distributed over accelerator, beams transport, target stations A / B / C, instrument halls A / B / C and the associated office. With a share of 71.5%, the consumption of the accelerator represents the largest requirement of the total of 85.1 GWh annual demand (cf. Figure 5 and Table 2).

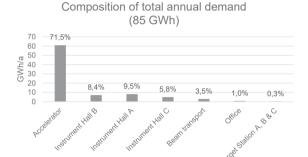


Figure 5 Composition of total annual demand

When considering the energy demand, a fundamental distinction must be made between two states full operation and maintenance. The accelerator causes approx. 71.5% of the energy demand and thus has the greatest influence on the load profile. According to the current situation, an annual operating time of 5000 h is targeted. During this period of full operation, the aim is to operate as continuously as possible. For the load model, a two-week cycle is assumed, in which the accelerator is operated continuously for 11 days, followed by a small modification and maintenance phase of 3 days until the new cycle begins. The rebuild and maintenance phase will occur every two weeks Tuesday through Thursday. Full operation will be from the beginning of March to the end of November.

Following the full operation phase, a longer maintenance phase of 16 weeks is planned.

In addition to the full operating cycle of the accelerator, the weekday working hours of as well as the general heating and cooling period are decisive factors in the profiling of the energy demand. The modelling assumes a working day from 09:00 to 17:00. The heating period covers the months of October to February (5 months), the cooling period from June to September inclusive (4 months). For reasons of simplification, no distinction is made between the respective months with regard to heating and cooling requirements.

Table 1: Assumptions, Marginal conditions & power of consumption units, source: own calculations

	Area	Instruments	Employees	Electric Power Demand	Electric Power Deman	d Electric Power Demand	Air conditioning
Consumption unit	Marg	inal condition	s	During operation (5000 h/y)	24/7 (8760 h/y)	8h per working day (252 d/y)	5 month heating / 4 month cooling (Office: 1760 h/y) (Instrument Hall 6552 h/y)
	m²	Quantity	People	[kW]	[kW]	[kW]	[kW]
Accelerator				12,000	100		
Beam transport				500	50		
Target Station A	144			5	8		
Target Station B	144			5	8		
Target Station C	144			5	8		
Instrument Hall A inkl. Workshop	4,000	10		400	100		800
Instrument Hall B inkl. Workshop	2,800	12		480	120		560
Instrument Hall C inkl. Workshop	2,900	4		160	40		580
Office			140		56	42	154
Total	10,132	26	140	13,555	490	42	2,094

Table 2: Predicted energy consumption of the HBS, source: own calculations

	Anı	Annual consumption of electric energy					
Consumption unit	"During operation"	"24/7"	"8h per Working day"	For air conditioning			
	[MWh]	[MWh]	[MWh]	[MWh]			
Accelerator	60,000	876					
Beam transport	2,500	438					
Target Station A	25	70					
Target Station B	25	70					
Target Station C	25	70					
Instrument Hall A inkl. Workshop	2,000	876		5,241.60			
Instrument Hall B inkl. Workshop	2,400	1,051		3,669.12			
Instrument Hall C inkl. Workshop	800	350	·	3,800.16			
Office	0	491	84.67	271.04			
Total	67,775	4,292	84.67	12,981.92			

Detailed information on the assumptions, marginal conditions and power demand for each consumption unit can be found in Table 1.

Based on the assumptions made, an hourly load profile can be generated for each of the consumption units. Figure 5 shows the expected electricity demand in hourly resolution for the example year 2021. Each color represents the energy demand per hour in MWh for a specific consumption unit, which add up in total. The accumulation is shown by the stacking line plot, the red line represents the total demand.

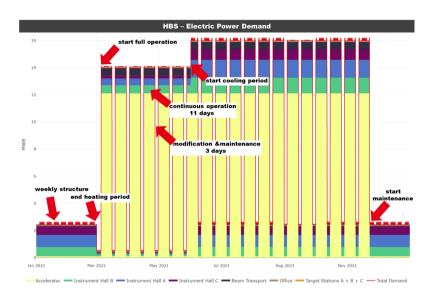


Figure 6 HBS - Electric Power Demand, source: own representation

#### 3.2 Electricity demand vs. electricity production from renewable energies

In order to enable a sustainable power supply (see 2.2), the power demand should ideally be provided by power sources with renewable energies. In the following, a first order of magnitude of the required power and areas will be derived.

At the Jülich site, 0.88 MWh per installed  $kW_p$  of photovoltaics can be generated annually. This results in a demand for around 97  $MW_p$  of installed PV total capacity to cover the total amount of electricity demand. If 6 sqm of space are required per installed  $kW_p$ , the total area required for PV is 58 ha.

For onshore wind energy, an average installed capacity of 2 MW per turbine results in a demand of around 21 wind turbines. Assuming a land requirement of 0.3 ha per turbine, this leads to a total requirement of 6.3 ha of sealed area.<sup>2</sup>

These initial rough calculations show the large amount of land required for the necessary renewable energies. These would not necessarily have to be built on site, but could also be realized at other locations - the transport of the generated energy would then take place via the public grid, the (balance sheet) supply of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Value was calculated using the EU's Photovoltaic Geographical Information System tool.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The actual area required for a wind farm is much larger, as the distance between the wind turbines is the most important factor.

electricity would be handled via PPAs (see 2.4). The difficulty of sustainable energy supply is that in most cases the volatile and seasonal generation from renewables such as PV and wind does not match the profile of energy demand. This leads to the so-called problem of simultaneity of energy production and consumption. This natural dilemma is exemplified in Figure 7 for the example year 2021.

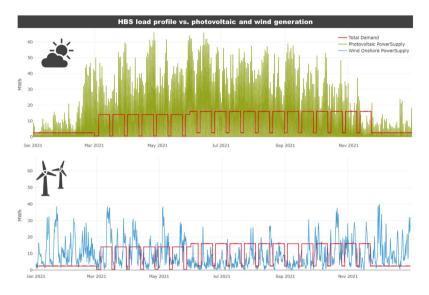


Figure 7 HBS load profile vs. photovoltaic and wind generation, source: own representation

Once again, the total energy demand is shown in red as an hourly profile. In the upper graph, the total energy demand is compared with the photovoltaic generation profile of Germany's total generation from the year 2021 (green line). Here, the generation profile is scaled so that the total generation corresponds exactly to the total annual energy demand of about 85.1 GWh. This simplified assumption assumes that all electricity demand would be met with electricity from PV-plants.

The lower figure shows the same situation with the Germany-wide generation profile of onshore wind power (blue line). In that case the simplified assumption assumes that all electricity demand would be met with electricity from wind power plants. At a glance, the clear discrepancy between electricity production and demand can be seen for both cases.

Zooming into a time period, the described dilemma becomes concretely visible (cf. Figure 8). Again, the total energy demand (red) as well as the generation from photovoltaic (green) and wind onshore (blue) is shown. March 2021 is shown, in which by definition the full operation of the accelerator starts, which can be seen by the staircase-like increase of the energy demand.

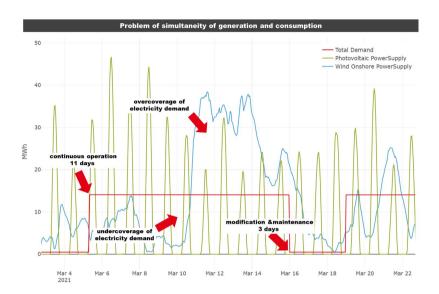


Figure 8 Problem of simultaneity of generation and consumption, source: own representation

It becomes clear that at no time the energy demand fits exactly to the available generation. On the one hand, there are times when the demand is significantly higher than the generation, this is called a shortfall or under coverage. If we look at this for photovoltaic generation, for example, the shortfall naturally occurs at night. Typically, this looks the opposite at midday. When the sun is at its peak and irradiation is at its maximum, generation is significantly higher than demand. This situation is called over-coverage.

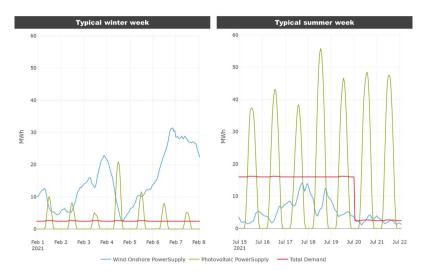


Figure 9 Generation and consumption between the seasons, source: own representation

Another challenge is the varying ratio between load and generation over the different seasons. Figure 9 visualizes this difference using a typical winter week versus a typical summer week. During the maintenance periods in February, there is typically a high wind supply with additional moderate solar radiation, which meets a low load. There is a clear over-coverage during the entire period. In contrast, high PV generation in summer meets moderate wind energy. During the operating hours of the accelerator, which draws an almost constant power throughout the day, there is typically an over-coverage during the sunshine hours, whereas there is a clear under-coverage in the evenings and at night.

In both cases, the use of energy storage systems theoretically represents a technical solution that could bring about a balance between load and volatile generation. Battery storage is a typical technology that can be used to compensate for fluctuations during the course of a day. To compensate for seasonal fluctuations, storage over long periods is required - technologies that can be used here usually rely on power-to-gas technology based on electrolysis, storage of the gas produced and later re-conversion into electricity. While battery technology is commercially available today, only initial pilot plants exist for power-to-gas technology. What both technologies have in common is that they do not represent an economic option that should be pursued further. Instead, it makes sense to exploit the portfolio effects of different generation technologies in the (German) electricity market and (future) flexibilities available in the market. Various ways of procuring electricity are available for this purpose (see 2.3).

Nevertheless, the (local) production of renewable energies represents a (visible) contribution to electricity generation. It can be assumed that especially the use of (new) roof areas for PV systems will be legally required in the future. As a first approximation, it is assumed that the roof areas created within the framework of the HBS (sum of all rooms on the first floor, excluding office space because no areas are known here) will amount to approx. 14,000 m². As assumed above at the Jülich site, 0.88 MWh per installed kWp of photovoltaics can be generated annually. Assuming a 6 sqm of space are required per installed kWp a capacity of

about 2.333 kW $_{\text{p}}$  could be realized and total amount of 2,05 MWh could be generated – this is 0.2 % of the total electricity demand<sup>3</sup>.

This is an estimate - roof conditions (shading, roof orientations, etc.) must be taken into account for further calculation.

#### 4 Estimation of future operating costs

As already described, the structure of electricity generation and the resulting costs will change significantly in the future (see also 2.2). For the operation of the HBS, the electricity costs represent a significant cost item, which will be determined in the following. The calculation is based on historical (hourly) electricity prices for the year 2021 and the (hourly) electricity prices determined in a B E T model. The calculated future electricity prices are based on energy market forecasts (natural gas, coal, CO<sub>2</sub>) and are therefore highly dependent on the latter. A change in the existing market design away from the current EOM market, which cannot be ruled out at present, also represents an uncertainty.

The load flow simulation described in chapter 2 can again be used to estimate the electricity-related operating costs of the accelerator, including the ancillary facilities, research facilities and office space under consideration .

·	Demand	Total Cost	Relative Cost
Year	[MWh]	[€] <sup>4</sup>	[€/MWh] <sup>4</sup>
2021	85.126	7.744.233	90,97
2030 <sup>5</sup>	85.249	8.651.749	101,49

Table 3 Operating cost estimate electricity for years 2021 and 2030 (without additional levies, taxes and grid costs)

If the corresponding hourly energy consumption is evaluated with the historical spot prices of the leading exchange for the German market EPEX SPOT SE, an absolute cost amount of approx. 7.75 million € is obtained as a first approximation for the simulation year 2021. This would correspond to a relative cost rate of 90.97 €/MWh. For an estimation of the future costs for the year 2030, the B E T fundamental model with the framework conditions "KN 45 electrons Q4 2022" was used as a forecast. The load flow simulation with calibration to the year 2030 evaluates the electricity-related operating costs for the year 2030 at approx. 8.65 million €, which corresponds to a relative cost rate of 101.49 €/MWh (cf. Table 3). The prices refer to the real price level of the year 2022.

The calculated energy costs represent the pure electricity procurement costs; additional costs are incurred that must be taken into account in the further analysis: Hedging costs for energy purchases plus margin/risk premium for (on-balance sheet) energy provision, grid charges for use of the public grid, taxes and levies, and surcharges. The costs for grid fees for the use of the public grid are probably the largest item still to be taken into account, which will depend to a considerable extent on the technical connection to the public grid realized on site.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Prices refer to the real price level of the year 2022 €(2022).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The prices for the year 2030 are based on the BET fundamental model of the energy market scenario "KN45 electrons Q4 2022".

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