

NeurIPS 2025 Workshop Tackling Climate Change with Machine Learning

Coupling Agent-based Modeling and Life Cycle Assessment to Analyze Trade-offs in Resilient Energy Transitions

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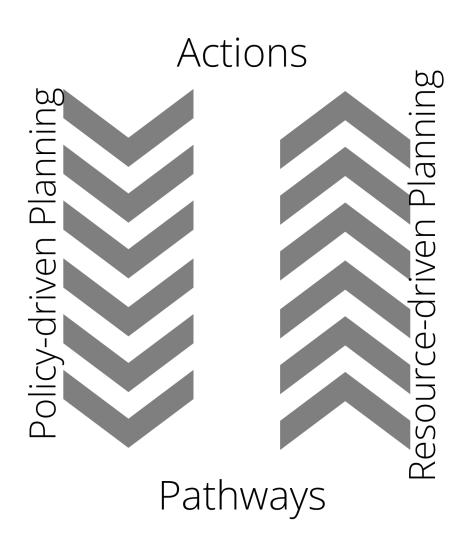
Earth and Environmental Sciences Area Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

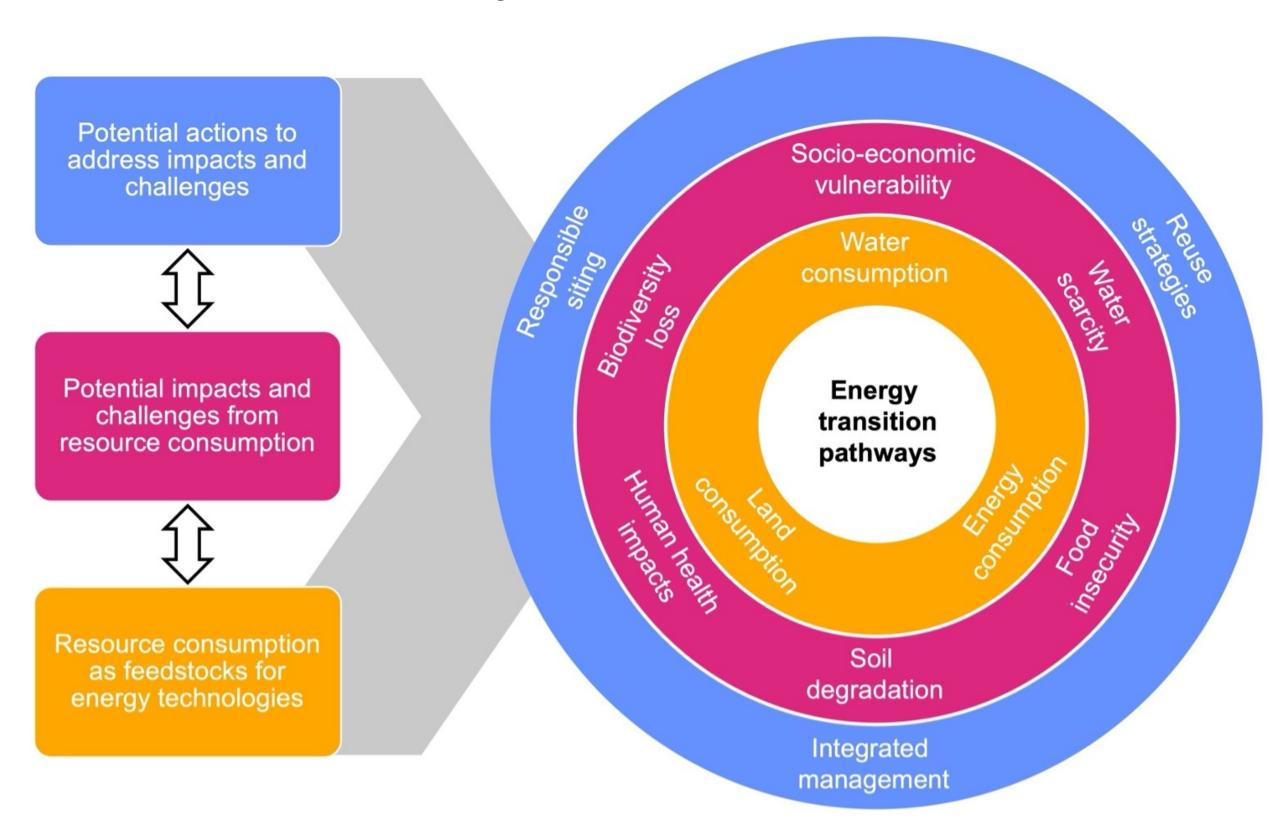




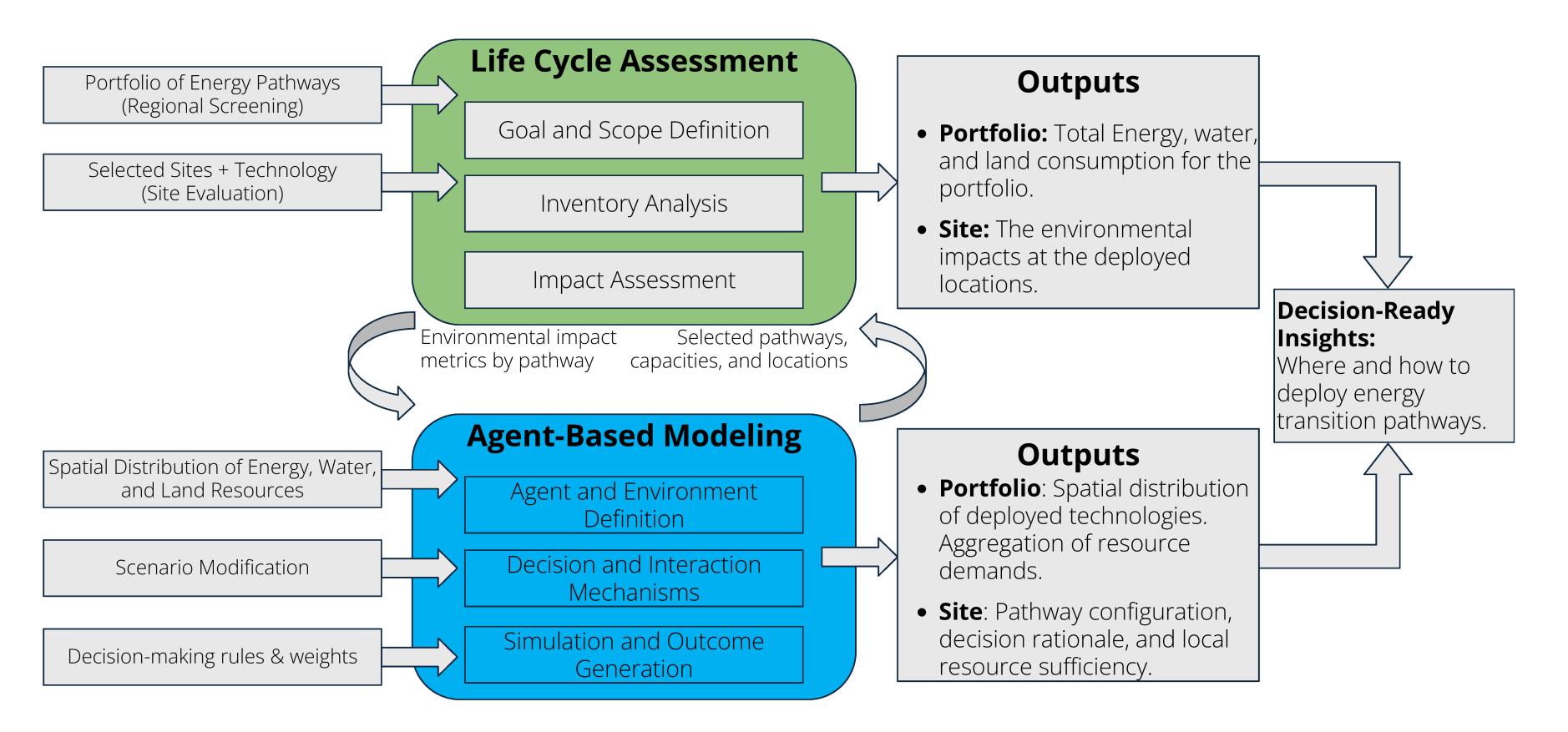
Framework for Assessing Interdependencies in Emerging Energy Transition Pathways

Two-way Interpretation

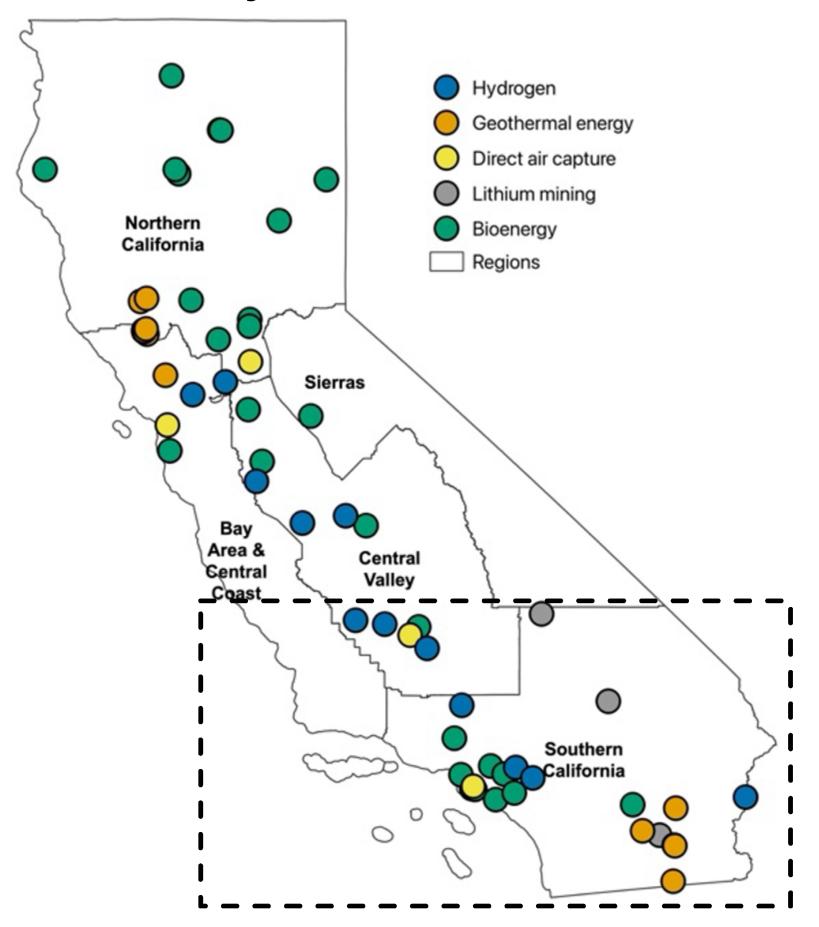




Coupled ABM-LCA Modeling Framework



Case study in Southern California



Energy resource





Water resource





Land resource

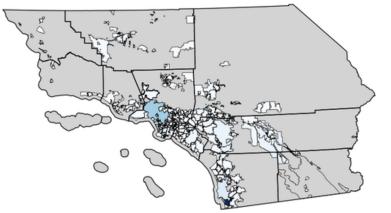


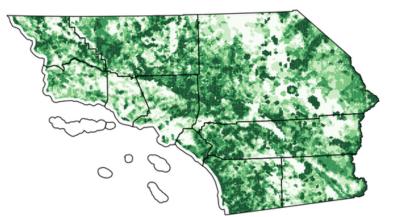


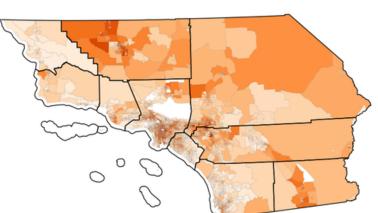
Community burden







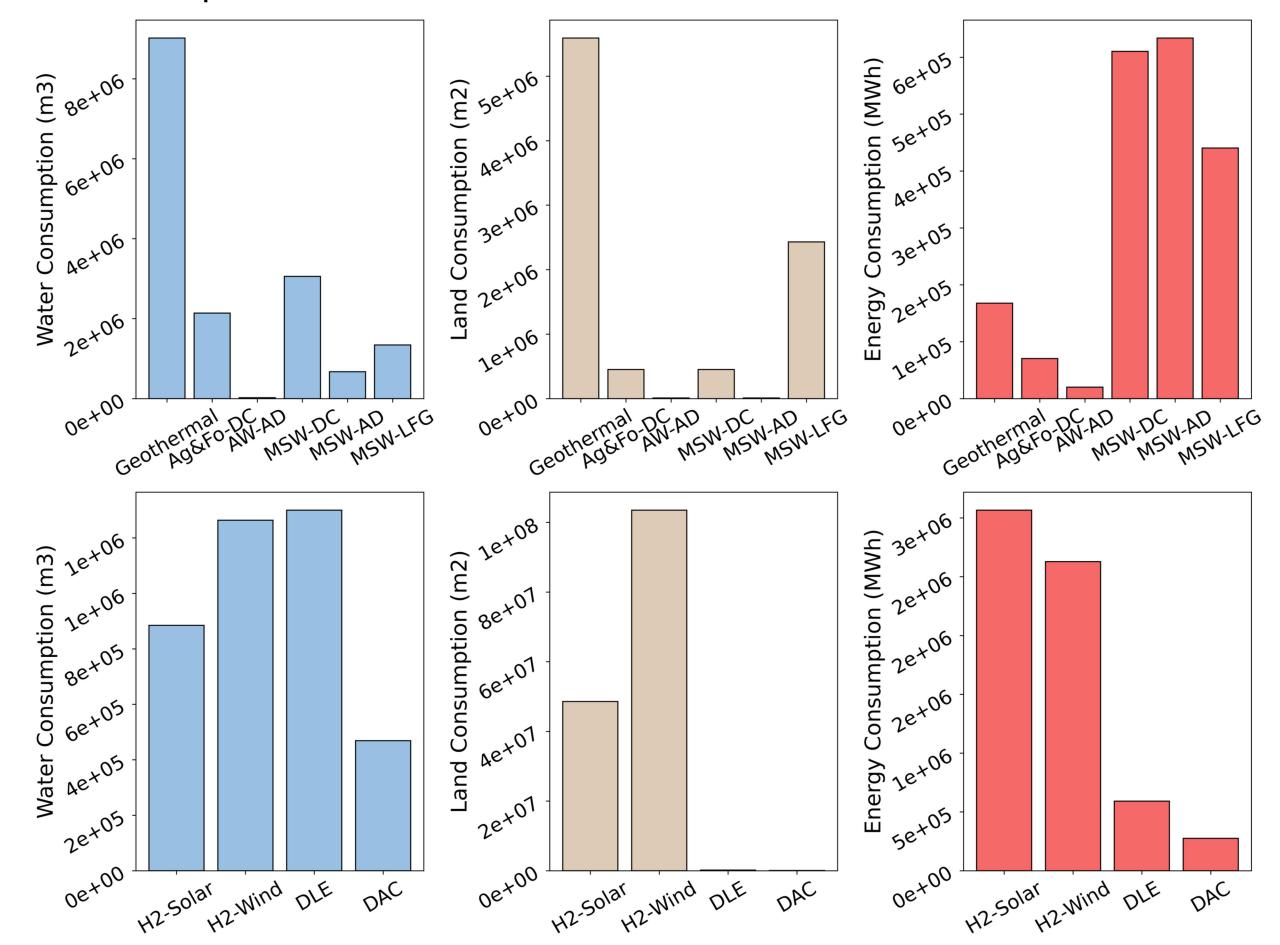




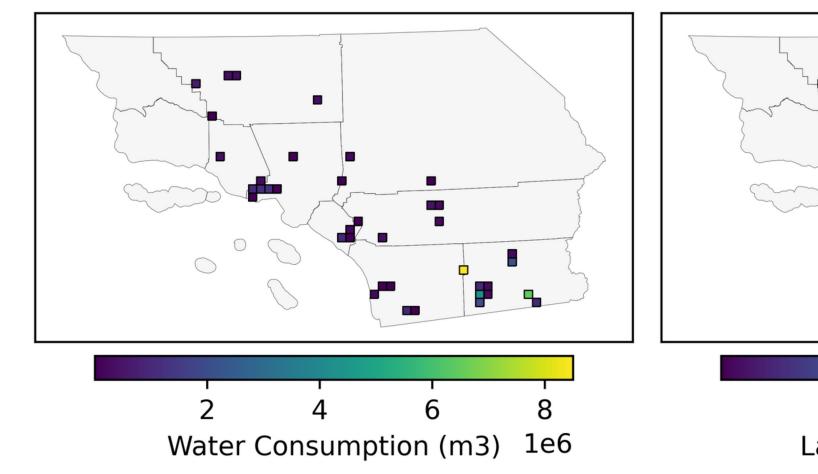
Portfolio of Energy Transition Pathways in the Case Study

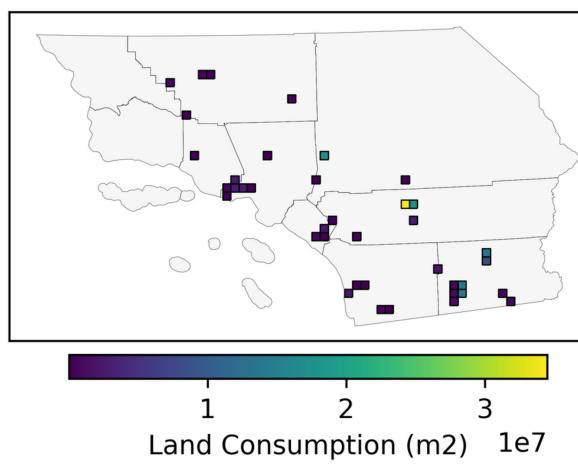
Pathway	Capacity	Unit
H₂ production by solar	350	MW
H ₂ production by wind	300	MW
Ag. and Fo. residues – direct combustion	70	MW
Animal waste – anaerobic digestion	10	MW
Municipal solid waste – landfill gas	300	MW
Municipal solid waste – anaerobic digestion	150	MW
Municipal solid waste – direct combustion	100	MW
Geothermal	450	MW
Direct Lithium Extraction	125,000	Tonne
Direct Air Capture	10,000	Tonne

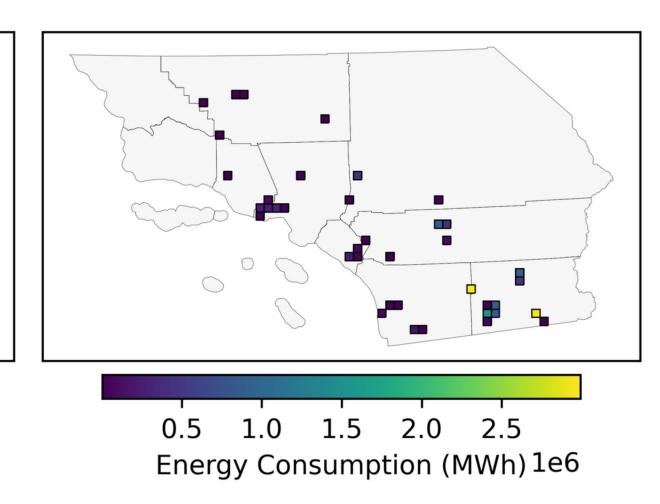
System-level Impact Assessment in Southern California



Site-level Impact Assessment in Southern California







Takeaways

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Model development

- Novelty:
 - First coupled ABM-LCA model for energy transition trade-offs and impacts.
- Complexity:
 - Captures multi-pathway, multi-impact, multi-resource, and dynamic interactions.
- Scalability:
 - Transferable to a different area, combined with diverse scenarios and model outputs.



Key insights

- Some pathways are more resource-intensive than others in specific locations.
- Resource and policy constraints shift deployment patterns.
- Model supports direct pathway comparisons at the spatial scale.

