

ALBA Synchrotron Light Source

Infrastructure and General Services

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1. Introduction of ALBA Synchrotron Light Source
2. Main facts and figures of the ALBA Infrastructures

Where we are...



Mediterranean sea

AIRPORT (25 min)

BARCELONA (20 min)

 **PARC DE L'ALBA**





PARC DE L'ALBA

340 ha

TOTAL SURFACE

65% PUBLIC USE

50% GREEN ZONES

180 ha

GREEN AREAS

25 ha FACILITIES

0.1 Mm² COMMERCIAL SPACE

1.9 Mm²

POTENTIAL FLOOR SPACE

70% PRODUCTIVE

24% RESIDENTIAL

1.3 Mm²

PRODUCTIVE SPACE

(40,000 WORKERS)

70% PUBLIC FLOOR SPACE

3,500

HOUSING UNITS

(10,000 RESIDENTS)

40% PUBLIC HOUSING

Facility/Laboratory: ALBA Synchrotron Light Source www.cells.es
Closest City/Town: Cerdanyola del Vallès - Barcelona
Country: Spain

ALBA is a facility co-financed by the Spanish government and the Catalan government. ALBA is a circular-shaped machine, called a synchrotron, that uses arrays of magnets, called insertion devices to generate bright beams of synchrotron light. Around the machine there are a collection of experimental research laboratories, called beam lines. At each beam line, scientists independently use the light generated by the machine for a wide variety of experiments. The ALBA team currently consists of about 160 dedicated engineers, scientists, support staff and technicians.

ALBA History:

May 2006: Start building construction

April 2010: Inauguration of the facility

March 2011: Electron beam in the Storage Ring

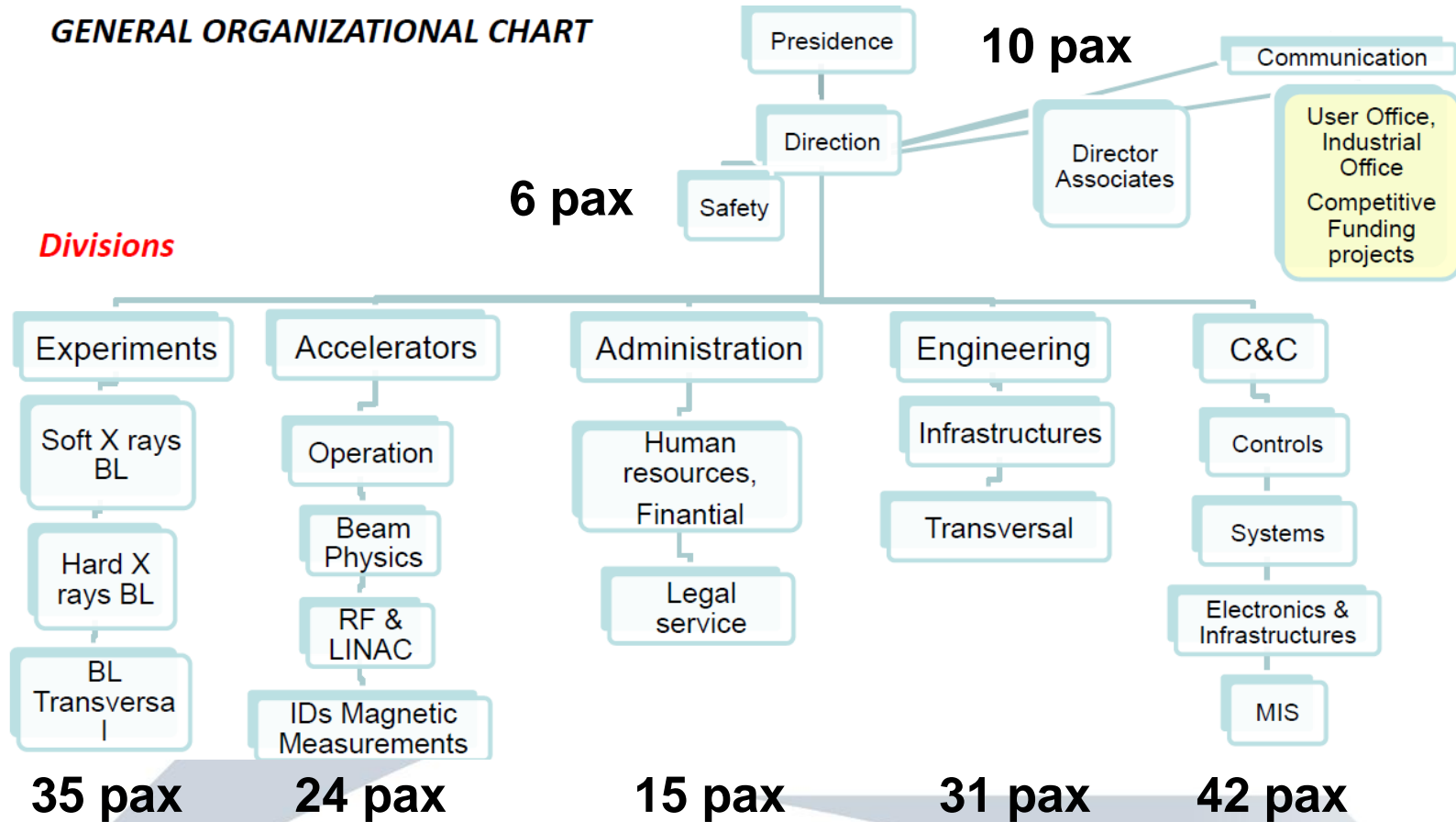
Since May 2012, ALBA has been welcoming scientific users from all over the world

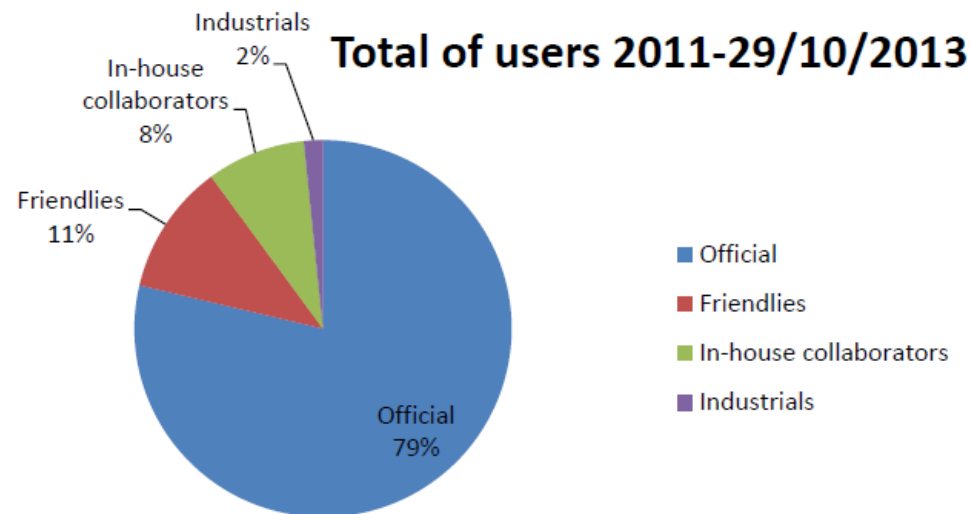
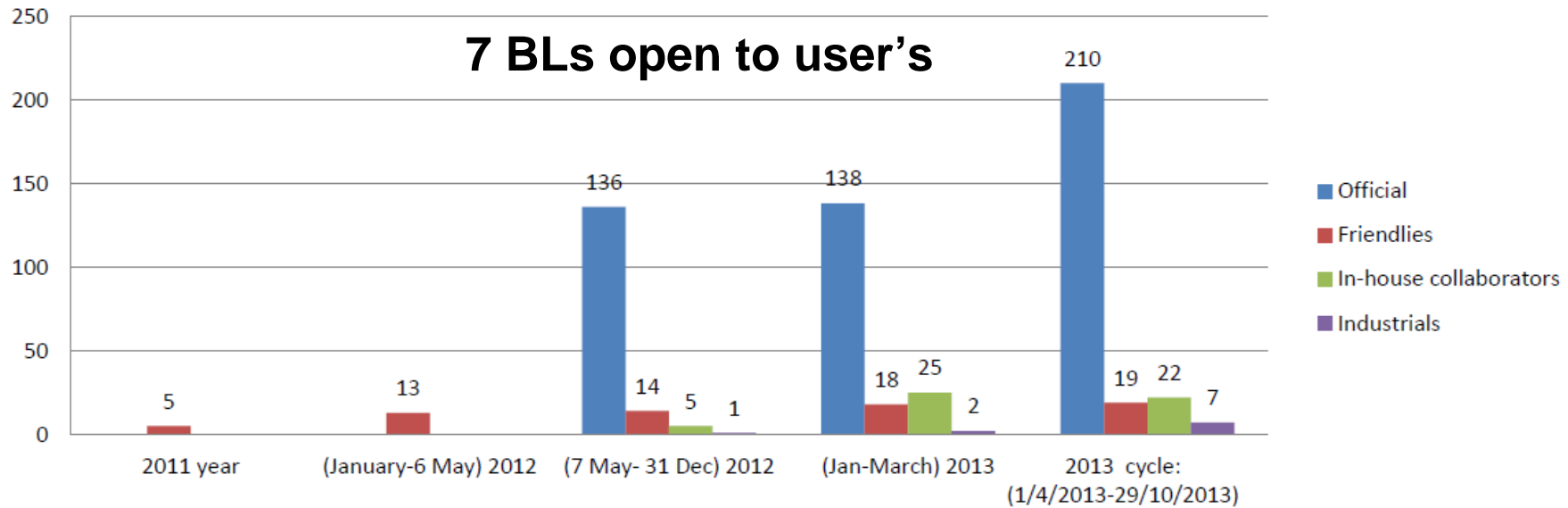
Total annual operation cost of the whole facility (€): 18,5 M€/ year

Part of the total annual operation costs that derives from energy related costs (€): 3,5 M€/ year

ALBA Who? Where?

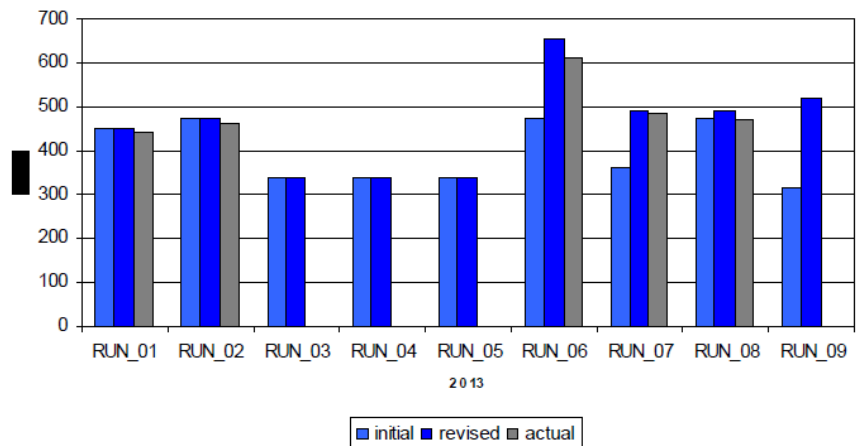
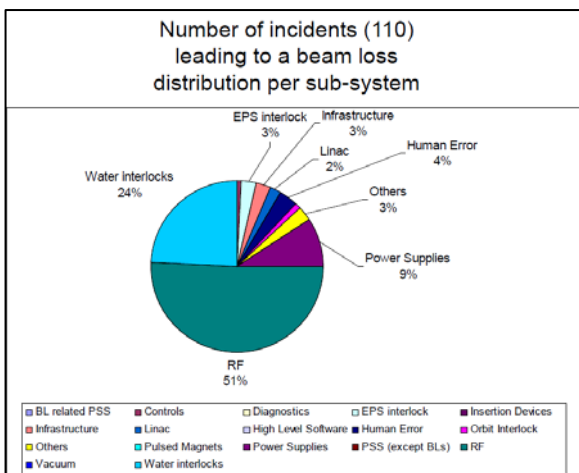
GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Since May 2012, ALBA has been welcoming scientific users from all over the world

Beamline operation: 3355 h Scheduled January
 4090 h Re-scheduled July
 2471 h Delivered up to Run_08 (today)



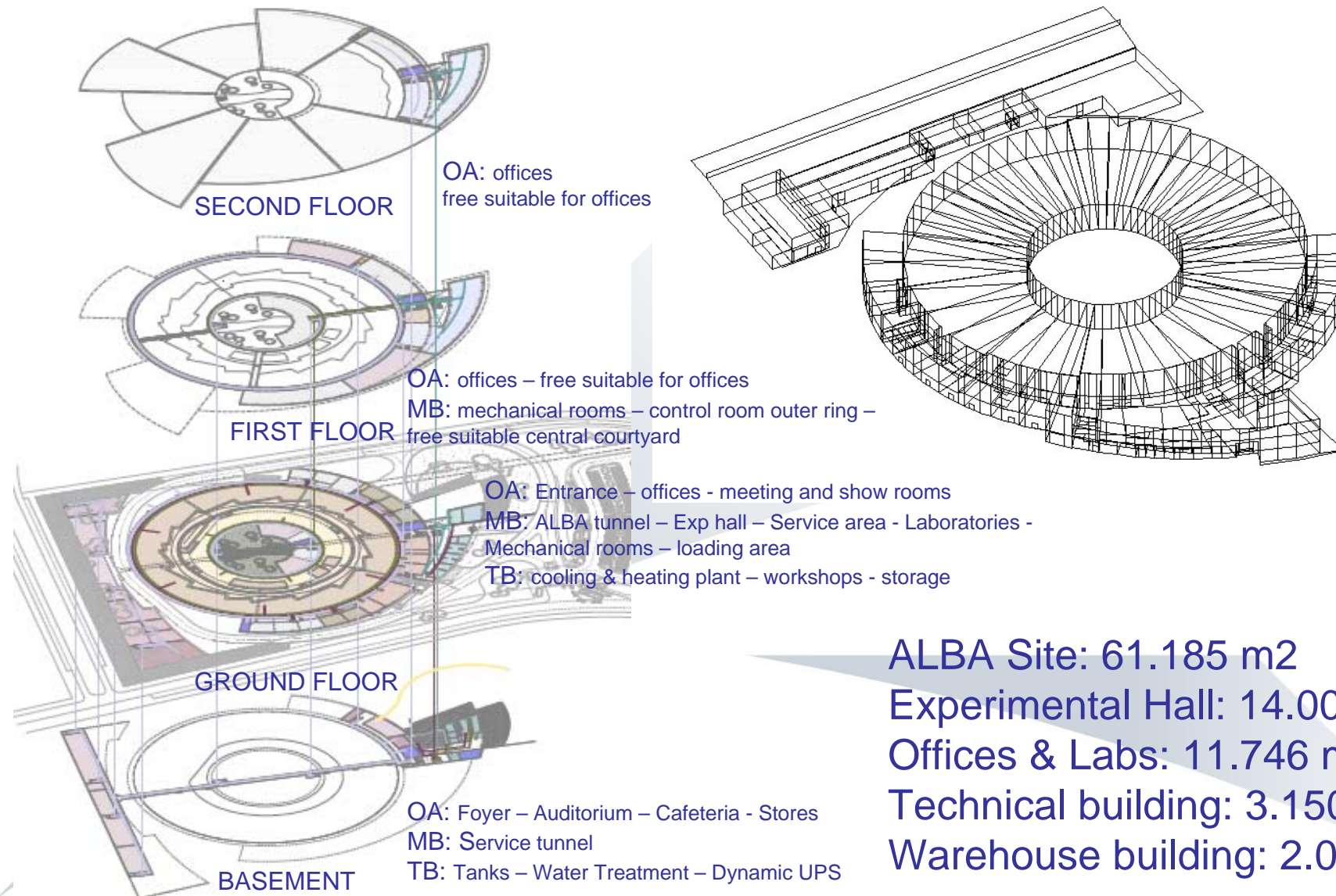
ALBA Operations Calendar, January 2013-December 2013

BL operation: BL users and commissioning
 Start-up: Start up of accelerators with beam
 Warm-up: warm-up time Linac & RF & magnets & sub-systems optimisation
 Shutdown: Civil Engineering, Accelerators and BL maintenance with no beam, installations and upgrades
 Public & CELLS holiday

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Weekday	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week	Day Week
Mo	1			14			27					
Tu	2			15			28					
We	3			16			29					
Th	4			17			30					
Fr	5			18			31					
Sa	6			19								
Su	7			20								
Mo	8			21								
Tu	9			22								
We	10			23								
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- 5500 h of operation for 2014, approx. 75% Beam for BLs and 25 % Machine development.
- Approximate operational pattern of ALBA over a typical year:
 - 5500 h of operation per year - Weekly runs with minimum of 5 days on a row for BLs.
 - One week of shutdown after 4 runs of BLs, after a short shut down (1 week), minimum of 2 days Machine.
 - 1 long shut down in August to do infrastructure maintenance: cooling and electrical, after a long shut down, minimum of 3 days warm and 7 days for Machine
- **Shutdown periods are the best availability window to execute the critical scheduled maintenance joined to the improvements and upgrades of the whole facility.**

- Objective, main target:
 - Maximum reliability at minimum cost.
- Strategy:
 - Keep in-house all knowledge necessary to operate and maintain the facility.
 - In-house management of the whole maintenance of the facility.
 - Optimize the maintenance cost related to personnel, spares and reposition.



ALBA Site: 61.185 m²
 Experimental Hall: 14.000 m²
 Offices & Labs: 11.746 m²
 Technical building: 3.150 m²
 Warehouse building: 2.000 m²

- ST1 SUB STATION CODONYERS: devoted transformer 220/25 KV
- ST4 POLYGENERATION POWER PLANT: exceptional quality and reliability of district heating and cooling supply.



Energetic triangle

ALBA IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THE 220 KV HIGH VOLTAGE NET.



ST1 SUB STATION CODONYERS 220/25 KV



THROUGH A 20 MVA DEVOTED TRANSFORMER, THE VOLTAGE IS REDUCED FROM 220 KV TO 25 KV, AND TRANSMITTED TO ALBA.

2 X 25KV

2 X 25KV

1,8 Km.

1,8 Km.

ALBA



25KV

0,7 Km.

Cold water supply

DH&C

Hot water supply



11 DRY TYPE TRANSFORMERS

DIFFERENT POWERS (From 0,8 to 2 MVA)
AT ALBA, THE VOLTAGE IS FINALLY REDUCED FROM HIGH TO LOW VOLTAGE, FROM 25 KV TO 400 V.

ST4 COGENERATION PLANT

MOREOVER DHC SUPPLY, ALBA HAS 25 KV REDUNDANCY THROUGH THE COGENERATION PLANT ST4.

Source of electricity:

Spain high voltage net, connected with a devoted transformer 220 / 25 KV of 20 MVA

In case of power supply failure, what are the backup alternatives available?

Taking into account the specific characteristics and the different needs for continuity of supply of the equipment that we feed, four (4) levels of continuity of the power supply are presents in the facility: non-preferential, preferential, critical and clean.

For preferential and critical loads, standby generators and UPS systems are ready and 24/365 availability.

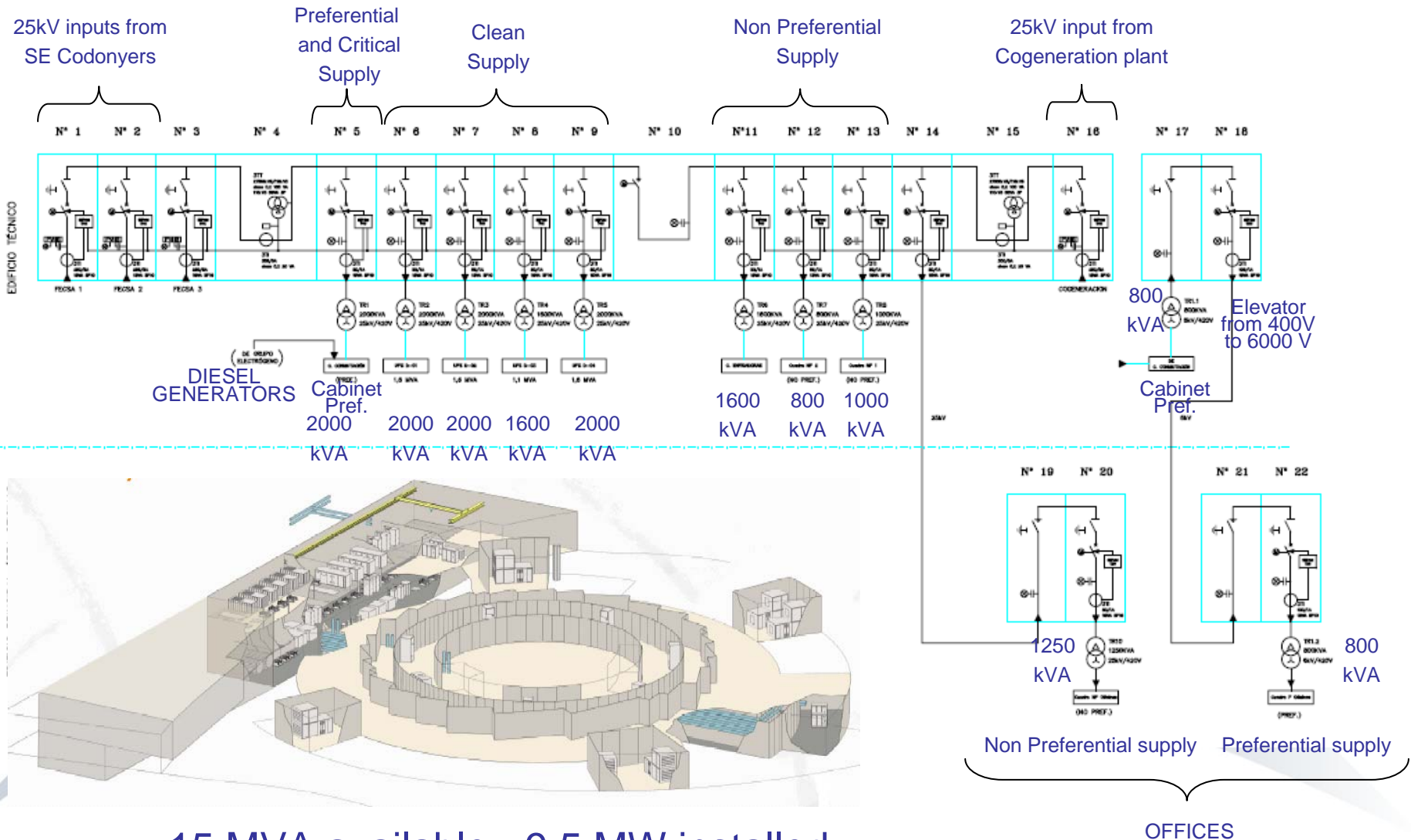
Beam power (MW): *2 MW*

Annual electricity consumption (MWh): *20.000 Mwh / year*

Electrical consumption pattern over a typical year on a monthly basis:

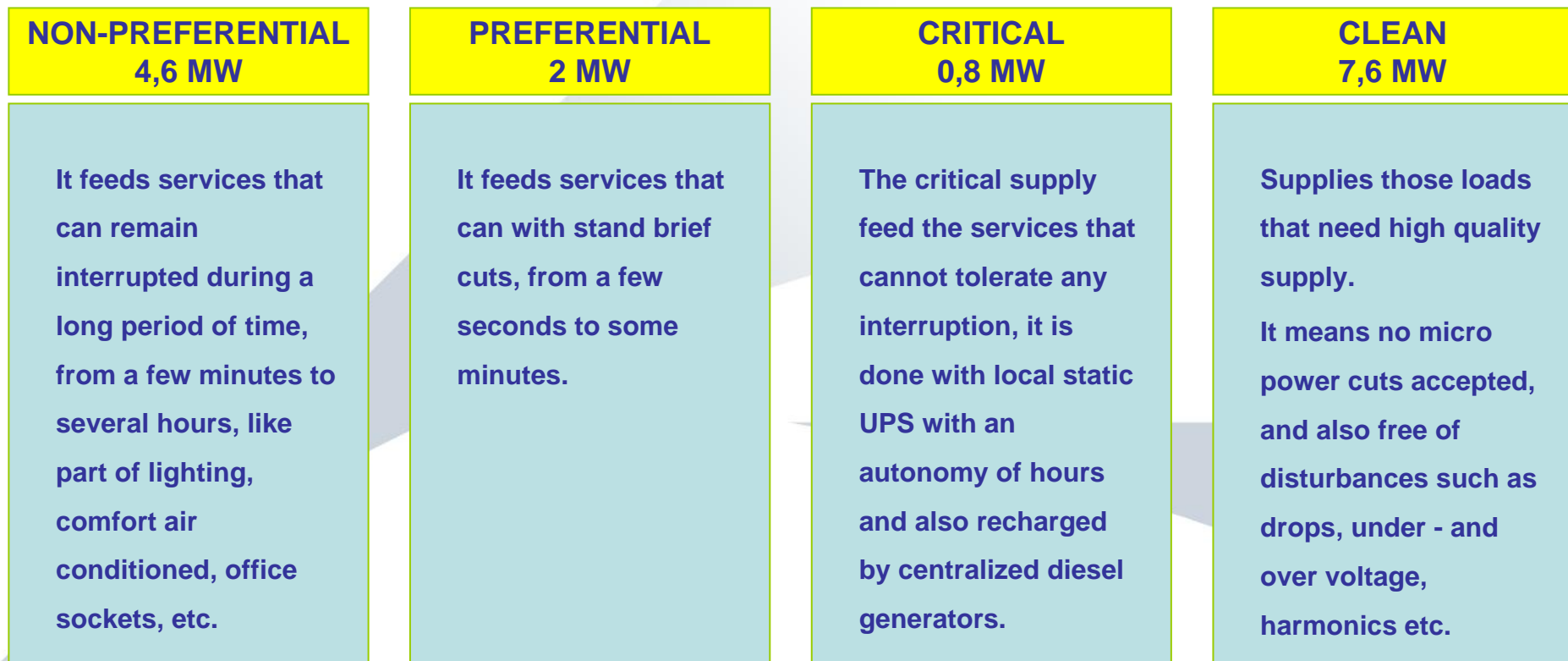
1.800 Mwh / month (shutdown August 1.000 Mwh)

High voltage scheme at ALBA



15 MVA available - 9,5 MW installed

Taking into account the specific characteristics and the different needs for continuity of power supply of the equipment that we feed, up to four different levels are presents:



Preferential power supply

SUPPLIES THOSE LOADS THAT CAN SUPPORT SHORT POWER CUTS, UP TO 30 SECONDS.

SUPPLY THROUGH DIESEL GENERATORS.

USED FOR: lifts, hydraulic circuits, part of the lighting, etc.

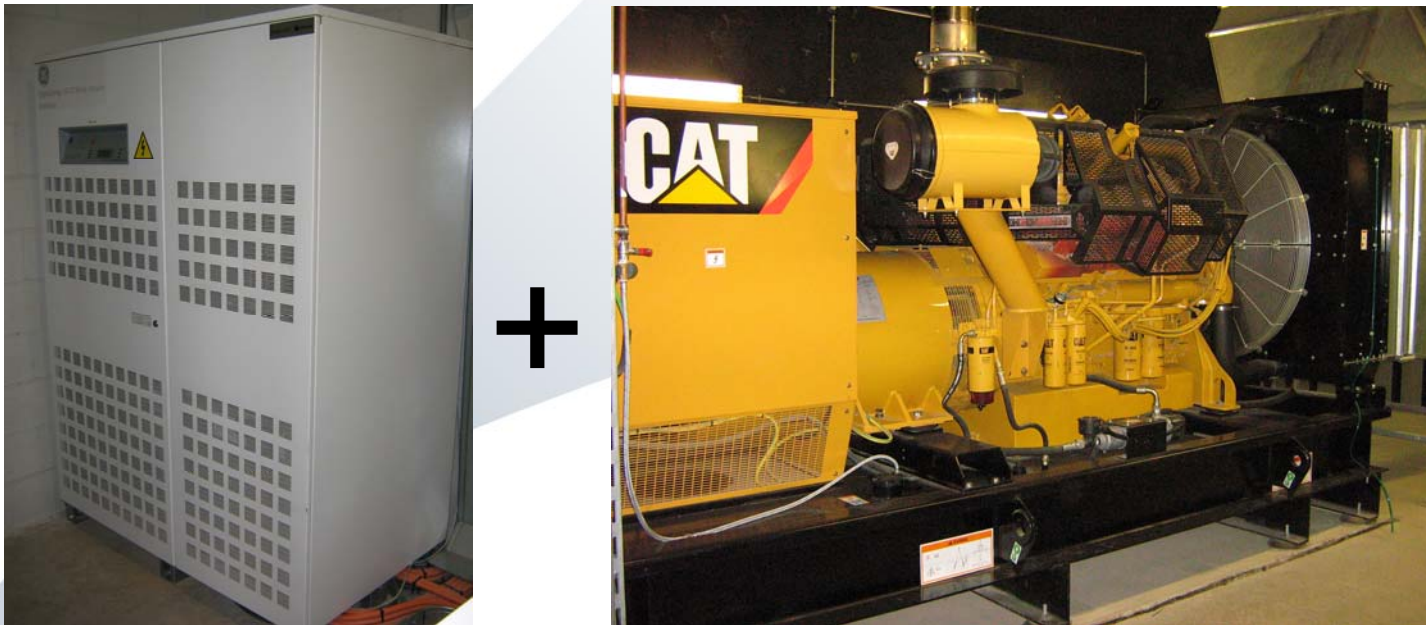


2 Diesel generators at ALBA

SUPPLIES THOSE LOADS THAT CAN NOT SUPPORT POWER CUTS.

SUPPLY COMPOSED BY DIESEL GENERATOR + STATIC UPS.

USED FOR: controls, vacuum, systems, EPS, PSS, Beam Lines, control room, data process center, etc.



Static UPS's supplied through diesel generators

SUPPLIES THOSE LOADS THAT NEED HIGH QUALITY SUPPLY: It means no micro power cuts accepted, and also free of disturbances such as drops, under - and over voltage, harmonics etc.

SUPPLY FILTERED BY DYNAMIC UPS: fly wheel piller.

USED FOR ACCELERATOR EQUIPMENT: power supplies of magnets, RF plants or deionized chilled water pumps for cooling.



4 Dynamic UPS

Annual average cooling requirements (MWh): 18.000 MWh / year

Cooling power (MW): total needed of 6,2 MW at full operation

HVAC 3,2 MW + Process cooling 3 MW

Source of cooling: 2 different sources of cooling supply with full capacity each one.

internal - own production mode

external - coming from a closest cogeneration plant

ALBA Installed cooling capacity: in own production capacity of 8,4 MW divided into:

2 chillers (screw comp.) with each 1.3 MW = total 1 of 2.6 MW +

2 chillers (centrifugal comp.) with each 2.9 MW = total 2 of 5.8 MW

In case of cooling failure what are the backup alternatives available? Redundancy:

A small chiller breaks down -> $1.3\text{MW} + 2 \times 2.9\text{MW} = 7.1\text{ MW} > 6.2\text{ MW}$

A big chiller breaks down -> $2 \times 1.3\text{MW} + 2.9\text{MW} = 5.5\text{ MW} < 6.2\text{ MW}$

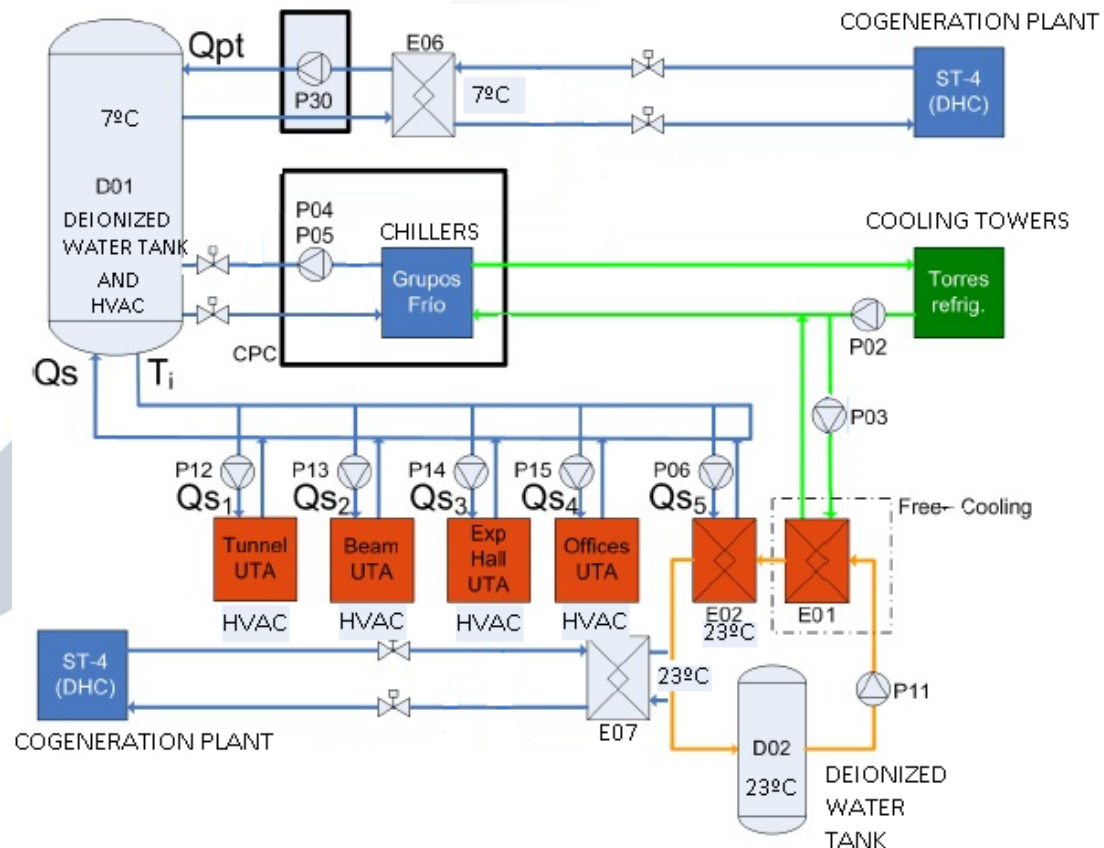
Main energy diagram

THERE ARE THREE DIFFERENT CIRCUITS:

COOLING WATER, AT $7 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, mainly for HVAC

HOT WATER, AT $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, for comfort air conditioning

DEIONIZED WATER, AT $23 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$, devoted to cool scientific equipment





Cooling systems is made by 4 units of condensed water machines that produce chilled water at 7°C

2 units are centrifugal compressors of 2,9 MW each and 2 mores units of screw compressors of 1,3 MW each

Total capacity cooling of 8,4 MW

Condensation of these machines has been made with 8 units of open cooling towers of 1,25 MW each





REQUERIMENTS:

Input temp of the DW circuit ALBA tunnel, $23 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$.

Thermal loads to be dissipated by the water.

Pressure rates fixed.

Great purity, maximum conductivity of $0.20 \mu\text{S/cm}$.

Filtered to 10μ (micron)

Volume 200 m^3 with 4 closed rings with common return.



SOLUTION: decalcified units plus reverse osmosis equipment. More ecological in regard to the residual water but big attention, maintenance and care of the membranes.

Characteristics parameters of the net, inlet water supply from the urbanization net in Barcelona.

Decalcified unit, maximum production of $27 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$.

Osmotic water production capacity of $2,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$.

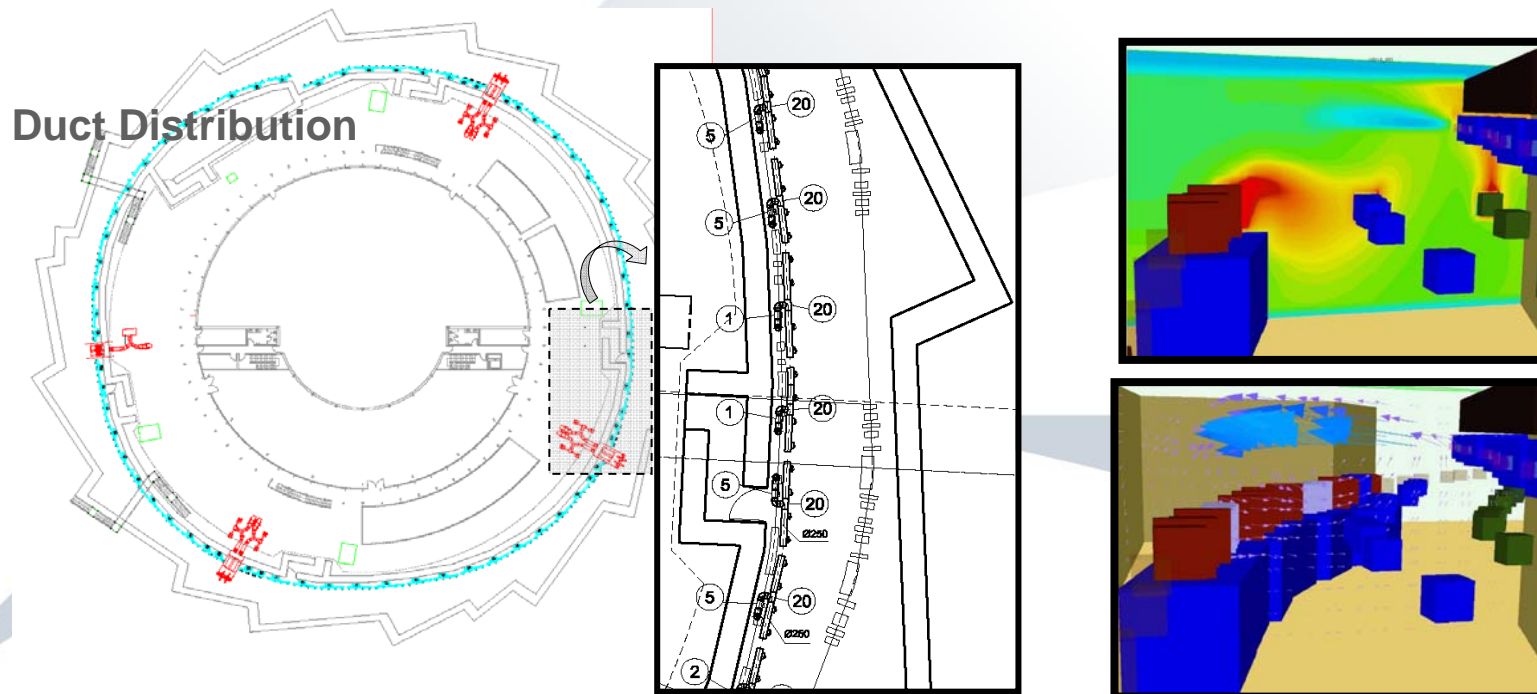
2.000 lts/h flow for maintenance of membranes.

ALBA Tunnel: turbulent flow system

5 Air Treatment Units with cooling capacity of 200 Kw each

Total air flow of 68.000 m³/h

Average temperature 23°C, variation Tmax-Tmin < 0'4°C



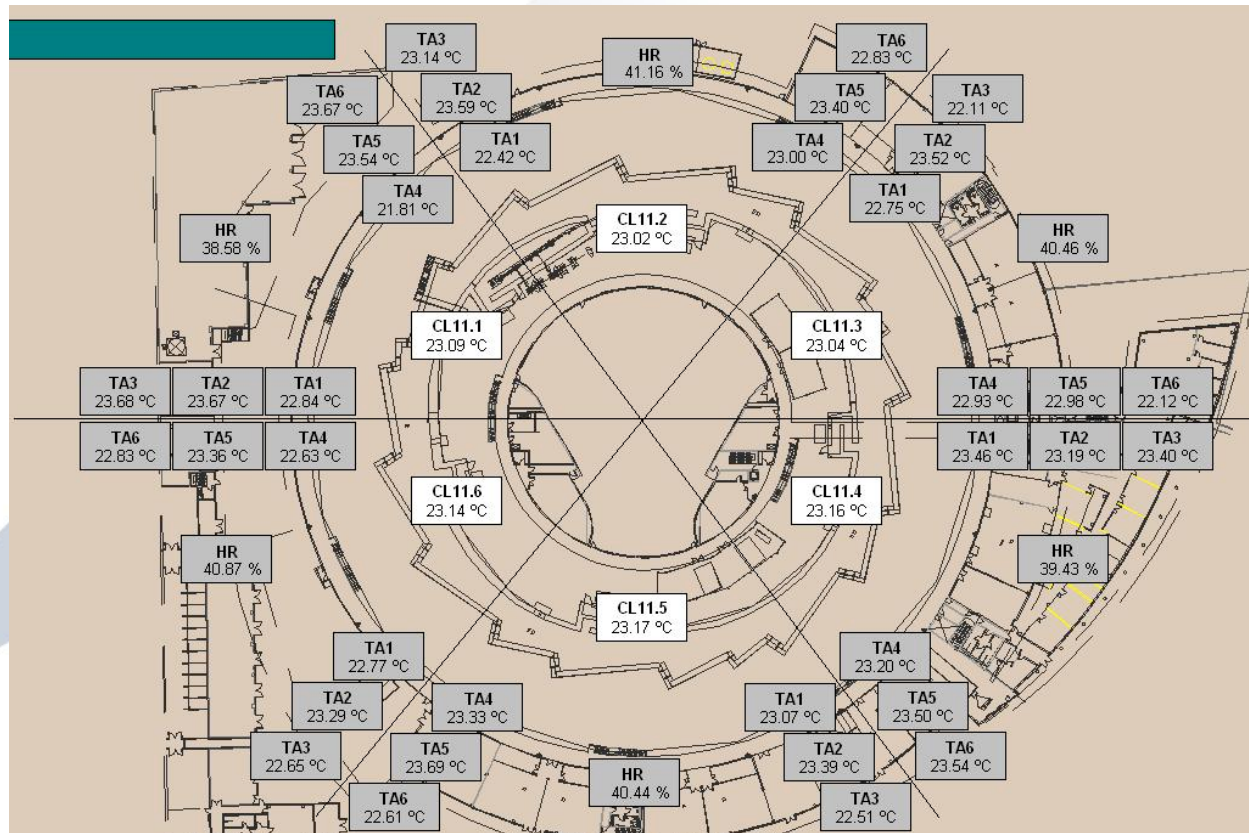
Hall Experimental: displacement flow system.

6 Air Treatment Units with cooling capacity of 1.160 Kw each and heating capacity of 450 Kw each.

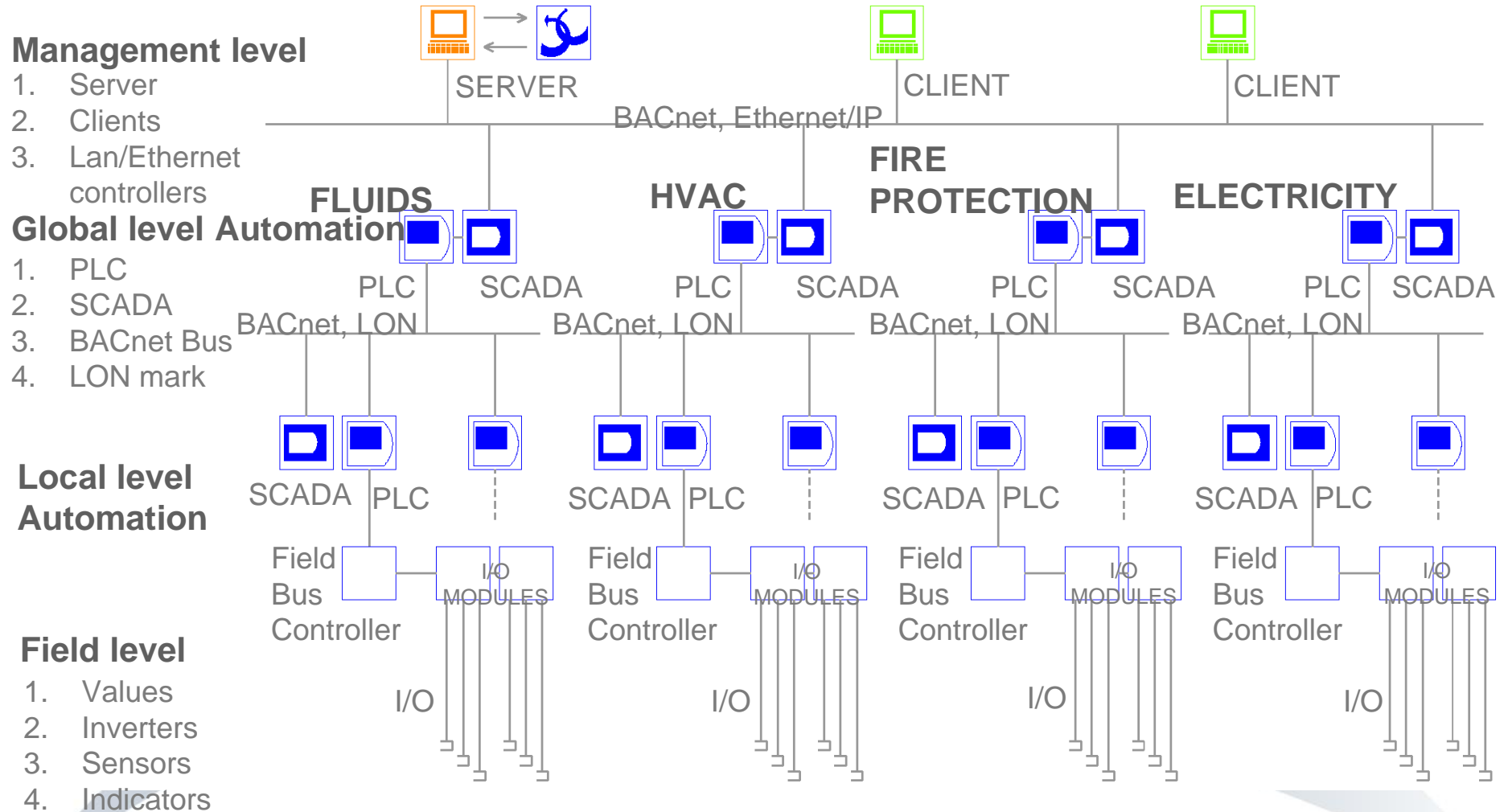
Total air flow 240.000 m³/h

Equipped with free-cooling system and humidifier by spraying

Average temperature 23°C, variation Tmax-Tmin < 2°C



CENTRALIZED CONTROL SOFTWARE OF CONVENTIONAL FACILITIES





Thanks all!

David Carles on behalf of the whole ALBA Infrastructure Section:

We undertake and lead all necessary actions to ensure the ALBA conventional facilities are kept in a safe, stable and continuous manner, following operational and environment, health and safety procedures.