

ALBA Synchrotron Light Source

Infrastructure and General Services

David Carles Brescolí Infrastructure Section Head CELLS – Engineering Division dcarles@cells.es

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1. Introduction of ALBA Synchrotron Light Source

2. Main facts and figures of the ALBA Infrastructures





We are at...

AIRPORT (25 min)

Mediterranean sea

BARCELONA (20 min)

OPARCDEL'ALBA

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340 ha180 haTOTAL SURFACEGREEN AR65% PUBLIC USE25 ha FACI50% GREEN ZONES0.1 Mm² CO

GREEN AREAS 25 ha FACILITIES 0.1 Mm² COMMERCIAL SPACE 1.9 Mm²1.3 Mm²POTENTIAL FLOOR SPACEPRODUCTIVE SPACE70% PRODUCTIVE(40,000 WORKERS)24% RESIDENTIAL70% PUBLIC FLOOR SPACE

3,500 HOUSING UNITS (10,000 RESIDENTS) 40% PUBLIC HOUSING

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ALBA General Information

Facility/Laboratory:ALBA Synchrotron Light Sourcewww.cells.esClosest City/Town:Cerdanyola del Vallès - BarcelonaCountry: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?





ALBA User's numbers





ALBA machine operation 2013



ALBA Operations Calendar, January 2013-December 2013

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

Beamline operation:

3355 h Scheduled January

4090 h Re-scheduled July

2471 h Delivered up to Run_08 (today)



initial revised actual

	January		February		March		Anri		May		June		July		August		Sentember		October		November		December	
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We	2	w w w					3	w w w	1	w w w			3	BL BL BL					2	BL BL BL				
Th	3	w w w					4	w w w	2	w w w			4	BL BL BL	1	off off off			3	BL BL BL				
Fr	4	w w w	1	BL BL BL	1	BL BL BL	5	w w w	3	w w w			5	BL BL BL	2	on on on			4	BL BL BL	1	BL BL BL		
Sa	5	w w w	2	BL BL BL	2	BL BL BL	6	w w w	4	w w w	1	w w w	6	BL BL BL	3	off off off			5	MMM	2	BL BL BL		
Su	6	w w w	3	BL BL BL	3	BL BL BL	7	w w w	5	w w w	2	w w w	7	BL BL BL	4	off off of	1	w w w	6	M M M	3	BL BL BL	1	BL BL BL
Mo	7 2	w w w	4 6	ммм	4 10	MMM	8 15	w w w	6 19	w w w	3 23	w w w	8 28	MMM	5 32	off off of	2 36	w w w	7 41	bi bi bi	4 45	MMM	2 49	ммм
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We	9	w w w	6	BL BL BL	6	BL BL BL	10	w w w	8	w w w	5	w w w	10	BL BL BL	7	off off of	4	ммм	9	w w w	6	BL BL BL	4	BL BL BL
Th	10	w w w	7	BL BL BL	7	BL BL BL	11	w w w	9	w w w	6	w w w	11	BL BL BL	8	off off of	5	MMM	10	w w w	7	BL BL BL	5	BL BL BL
Fr	11	w w w	8	BL BL BL	8	BL BL BL	12	w w w	10	w w w	7	w w w	12	BL BL BL	9	Off Off Of	6	MMM	11	w w w	8	BL BL BL	6	bi bi bi
Sa	12	w w w	9	BL BL BL	9	BL BL BL	13	w w w	11	w w w	8	w w w	13	BL BL BL	10	Off Off Of	7	ммм	12	w w w	9	ммм	7	bi bi bi
Su	13	w w w	10	BL BL BL	10	BL BL BL	14	w w w	12	W W W	9	W W W	14	BL BL BL	11	off off of	8	MMM	13	w w w	10	MMM	8	bi bi bi
Mo	14 3	ммм	11 7	ммм	11 11	ммм	15 16	w w w	13 20	w w w	10 24	w w w	15 29	MMM	12 33	Off Off Of	9 37	ммм	14 42	MMM	11 45	MMM	9 50	ммм
ти	15	ммм	12	BL BL BL	12	BL BL BL	16	w w w	14	w w w	11	w w w	16	BL BL BL	13	on on on	10	ммм	15	bi bi bi	12	M M M	10	bi bi bi
We	16	ммм	13	BL BL BL	13	BL BL BL	17	w w w	15	w w w	12	w w w	17	BL BL BL	14	on on on	11	MMM	16	BL BL BL	13	w w w	11	bi bi bi
Th	17	ммм	14	CSN CSN CSR	v 14	BL BL BL	18	w w w	16	w w w	13	w w w	18	BL BL BL	15	on on on	12	DI DI DI	17	BL BL BL	14	w w w	12	DI DI DI
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Sa	19	ммм	16	www	16	BL BL BL	20	w w w	18	w w w	15	m m W	20	BL BL BL	17	on on on	14	DI DI DI	19	BL BL BL	16	w w w	14	bi bi b
Su	20	MMM	17	w w w	17	BL BL BL	21	w w w	19	w w w	16	m m W	21	BL BL BL	18	off off off	15	bi bi bi	20	BL BL BL	17	w w w	15	MMM
Mo	21 4	ммм	18 8	w w w	18 12	MMM	22 17	w w w	20 21	w w w	17 25	w w w	22 30	MMM	19 34	off off of	16 38	MMM	21 43	ммм	18 47	MMM	16 51	MMN
ти	22	BL BL BL	19	www	19	BL BL BL	23	w w w	21	w w w	18	w w w	23	BL BL BL	20	on on on	17	BL BL BL	22	BL BL BL	19	DI DI DI	17	w w w
We	23	BL BL BL	20	w w w	20	BL BL BL	24	w w w	22	w w w	19	ммм	24	BL BL BL	21	on on on	18	BL BL BL	23	BL BL BL	20	BL BL BL	18	w w w
Th	24	BL BL BL	21	www	21	BL BL BL	25	w w w	23	w w w	20	ммм	25	BL BL BL	22	Off Off Off	19	BL BL BL	24	BL BL BL	21	BL BL BL	19	pss pss W
Fr	25	BL BL BL	22	w w w	22	BL BL BL	26	w w w	24	w w w	21	ммм	26	BL BL BL	23	w w w	20	BL BL BL	25	BL BL BL	22	BL BL BL	20	pss pss W
8a	26	BL BL BL	23	www	23	www	27	www	25	www	22	www	27	ммм	24	www	21	BL BL BL	26	BL BL BL	23	BL ÓL BL	21	on on o
Su	27	BL BL BL	24	www	24	w w w	28	www	26	w w w	23	www	28	DI DI DI	25	w w w	22	BL ÔL BL	27	BL BL BL	24	BL BL BL	22	OT OF O
Mo	28 5	MMM	25 9	ммм	25 13	www	29 18	www	27 22	www	24 26	www	29 31	ы ы ы	26 35	www	23 39	MMM	28 44	MMM	25 48	MMM	23 52	on on or
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we	30	BL BL BL	27	BL BL BL	27	w w w			29	www	26	ммм	31	pss pss W	28	w w w	25	BL BL BL	30	BL BL BL	27	BL BL BL	25	01 01 0
Th	31	BL BL BL	28	BL BL BL	28	w w w			30	w w w	27	DI DI DI			29	w w w	26	BL BL BL	31	BL BL BL	28	BL BL BL	26	01 01 0
-					23	w w W			31	w w W	28	of DI bi			30	w w w	27	BL BL BL			23	BL BL BL	27	on on o
Sa					30	w w w					29	ы ы ы			31	www	28	BL BL BL			30	BL BL BL	28	on on o
80					31	W W W					30	Di bi bi					29	BL BL BL					29	on on o
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ALBA operations calendar 2014

- 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.

ALBA Maintenance target and strategy

- 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 Buildings





ALBA OUTDOOR Infrastructures

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





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Electricity

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



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LBA

ALBA

Continuity levels for power supply

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:

NON-PREFERENTIAL		PREFERENTIAL	CRITICAL		CLEAN
4,6 MW		2 MW	0,8 MW		7,6 MW
It feeds services that		It feeds services that	The critical supply		Supplies those loads
can remain		can with stand brief	feed the services that		that need high quality
interrupted during a	/	cuts, from a few	cannot tolerate any		supply.
long period of time,		seconds to some	interruption, it is		It means no micro
from a few minutes to		minutes.	done with local static		power cuts accepted,
several hours, like	1		UPS with an		and also free of
part of lighting,			autonomy of hours		disturbances such as
comfort air			and also recharged	-	drops, under - and
conditioned, office			by centralized diesel		over voltage,
sockets, etc.			generators.		harmonics etc.



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



Clean power supply

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



Cooling

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 -> 1.3MW +2 x 2.9MW = 7.1 MW > 6.2 MW

A big chiller breaks down -> 2×1.3 MW + 2.9MW = 5.5 MW < 6.2 MW



Main energy diagram

THERE ARE THREE DIFFERENT CIRCUITS:

COOLING WATER, AT 7±05°C, mainly for HVAC HOT WATER, AT 50±1°C, for comfort air conditioning DEIONIZED WATER, AT 23±0.2°C, devoted to cool scientific equipment





Chilled water



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





Water treatment



REQUERIMENTS:

Input temp of the DW circuit ALBA tunnel, $23 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$ C. Thermal loads to be dissipated by the water. Pressure rates fixed. Great purity, maximum conductivity of 0.20 µS/cm. Filtered to 10 µ (micron) Volume 200 m³ 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 m3/h. Osmotic water production capacity of 2,5 m3/h. 2.000 lts/h flow for maintenance of membranes.

Air Conditioning accelerators tunnel

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









Air Conditioning Exp Hall

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.