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# Chasing The Heat

Workshop on Accelerator Operations - WAO2018, Stony Brook University / Brookhaven National Lab



- Heat Sources
- Cooling Techniques
- The PSI Accelerator Controllroom
- Approaches @ PSI
- Be aware of small changes



# System waste heat

- -IT Infrastructure / electric devices
- -Lighting
- Insolation
- Humans
  - Normal condition (puls rate 60-80) 80-100W
  - @Stress Situation (puls rate 120-140) 140-160W



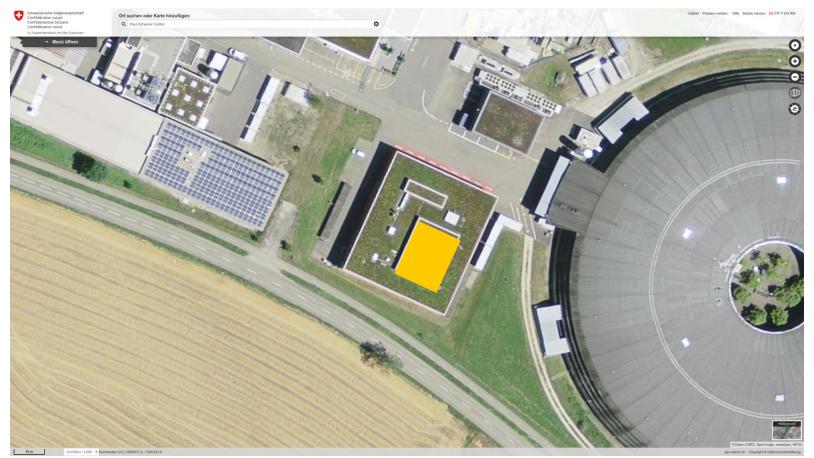
### Cooling Techniques

### #1 avoid unnecessary heat production!

- What does not has to be in the controlroom, does not has to be in the control room
  - If possible relocate stuff to separate compartments. Eg:
    - server room / printer room
    - coffee corner / office areas
- Be aware of solar iradiation!
  - Iradiation through glass causes ~500W/m²
  - Takes up to factor 3(!) energy expenditure for disposal
- avoid heat dissipation to room air
- use passive cooling technology
- use active cooling components

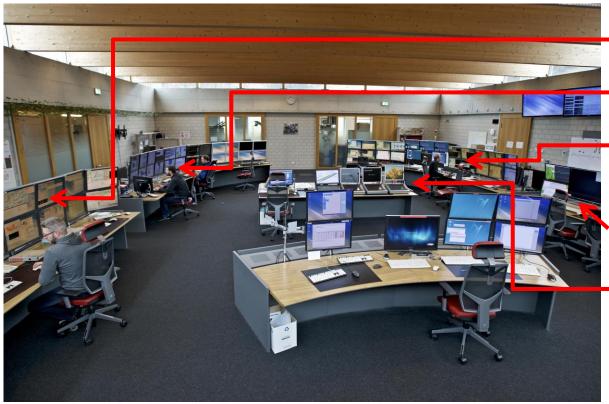


### The PSI Accelerator Controllroom





### The PSI Accelerator Controllroom



#### **PROSCAN**

(Proton Therapy Facility)

#### **SLS**

(Synchrotron licht Source)

#### **HIPA**

(Meson Facility & SpallationNeutron Source)

#### **SwissFEL**

(Free Electron Laser)

### Safety

- Access Control
- SCADA Facility Processes
- Radiation Safety



### Heat Sources :: Equipment



#### **Installed Equipment:**

- 45 PCs
   up to 330W | 13.5kW
- 100 24" Screens
   @ ~100W | 10kW
- 3 27" Screens
   @ ~160W | 0.5kW
- 1 48" 4K Screen @ ~560W | 0.5kW
- 5 55" Large Screen
   @ 190W | 1kW

Total P<sub>max</sub> ~25.5kW

Total P<sub>determined</sub> ~14kW



## Heat Sources :: Insolation



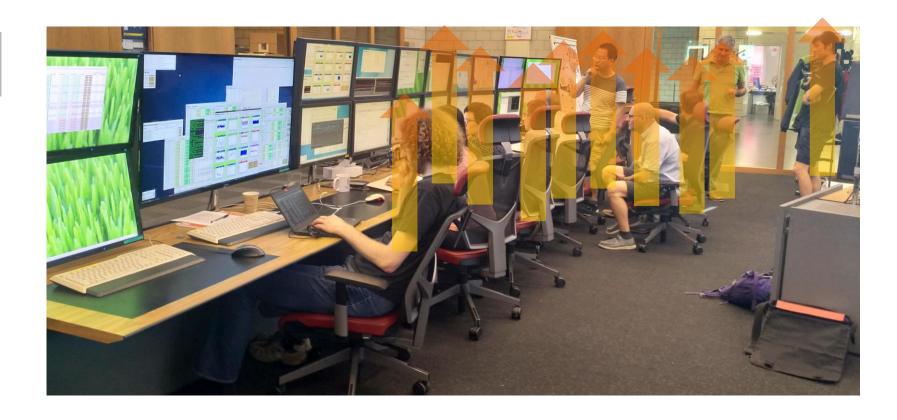


# Heat Sources :: Lighting





# Heat Sources :: Humans (body heat)





# Cooling :: Cooling Roof





# Cooling :: Air Condition



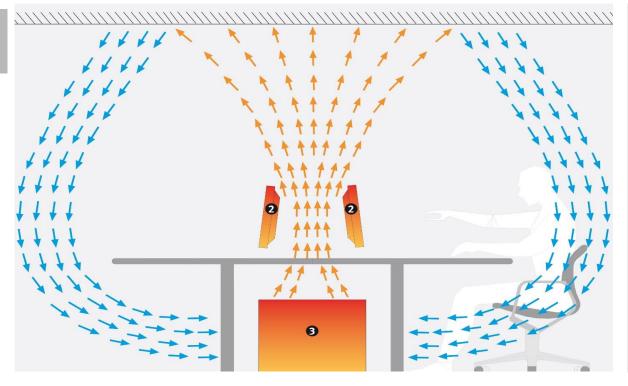


# Cooling :: Device Cooling





### Challenges: heat and draughts



- Conventional climate control systems are at full load
- Heat spreads throughout the room before it can be removed
  - -> due to excessive air exchange, draughts are unavoidable
- workers under stress are
  even more sesitive to the
  effects of draughts
  -> resulting in complaints
  and probably absence

from work due to sickness



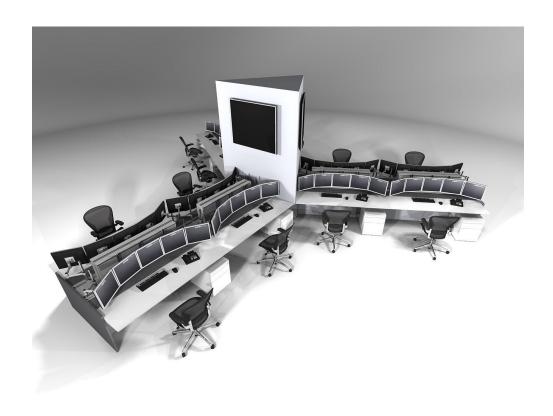
## Approaches @ PSI :: Virtualization / KVM



Image by matrox.com



## Approaches @ PSI :: avoid heat spreading



#### Pro

- system heat doesn't gets dissipated to room air
- central climate controll can run throttled
- droughts can be reduced

#### **Challenges**

- existing/new cooling infrastructure necessary
- raised initial costs
- flexibility

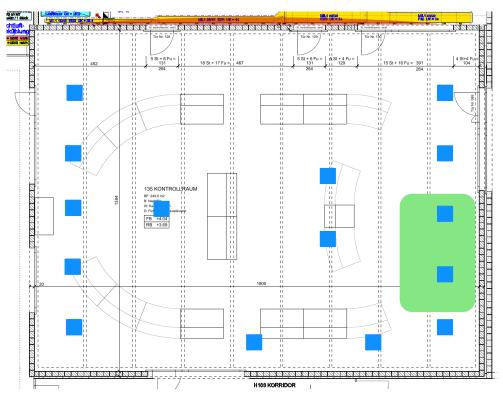


Approaches @ PSI :: lowering inlet temp





### Approaches @ PSI :: Air Condition

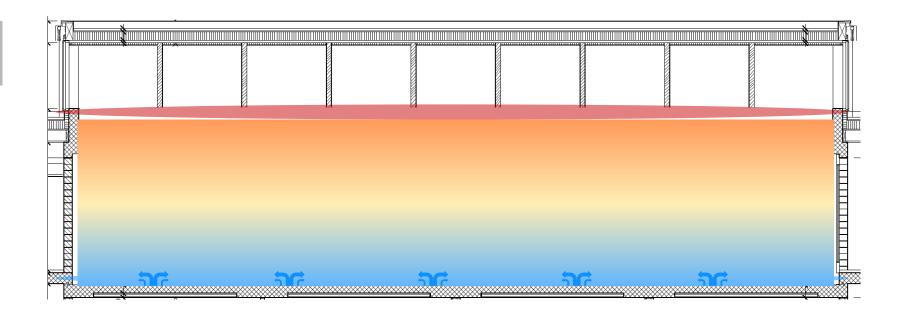


### **Air Conditioning**

- 6kW design power
- 2000m3/h air circulation
  - 500m3/h fresh air
- 10 ground outlets



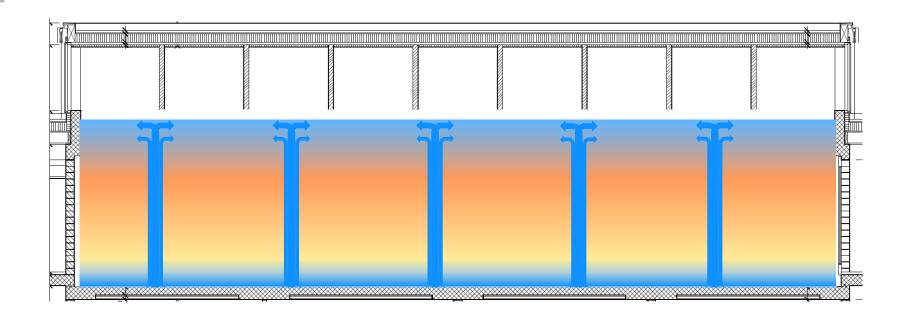
## Approaches @ PSI :: Air Condition





# Approaches @ PSI :: Air Condition

Increasing air condition airflow





# Approaches @ PSI :: Lighting - FL to LED





### small change :: big impact





### Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

#### **Conclusion:**

- provide some headroom.
   no matter what they tell you, demands will rise.
   for shure.
- there is no simple solution.
   possible approaches depend on your system capabilities and options.
- keep the big picture in mind.
   even small changes could have a big impact.





## Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

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