

Evolution of Data Centre Cooling

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AGENDA

The eras of data centre cooling

Challenges in the Middle East

Typical data centre analysis

Scenario 1: Lift air temperatures

Scenario 2: Chilled Water

Scenario 3: Free Cooling in high ambient regions

Low PUEs through smart control

A backdrop of global megatrends



Climate Change



Water Scarcity



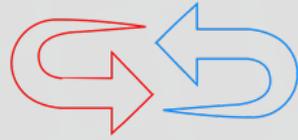
Digitisation



Urbanisation

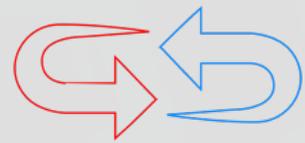


Higher Temps
In line with ASHRAE
recommendations

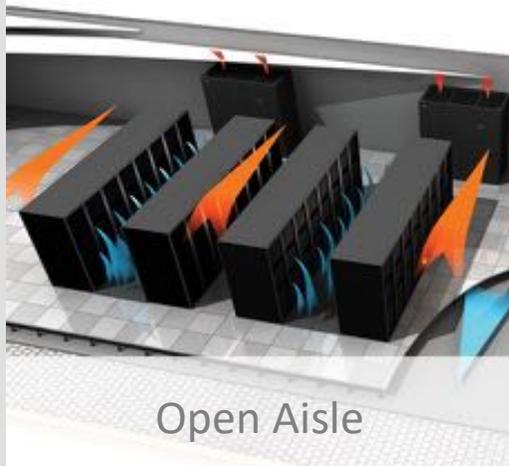


Air Management
Aisle Containment

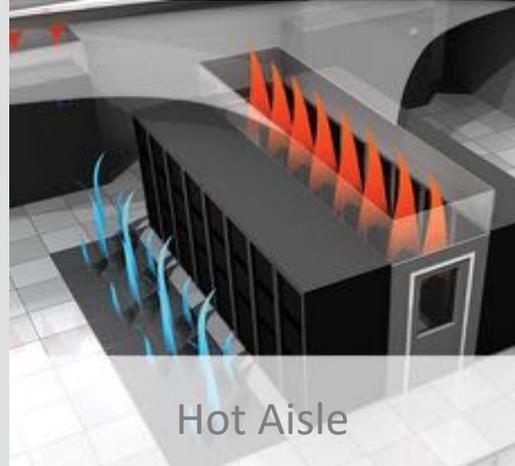
The Eras of Data Centre Cooling



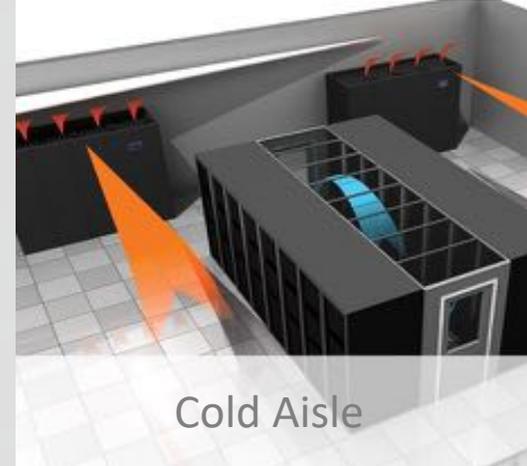
Air Management
Aisle Containment



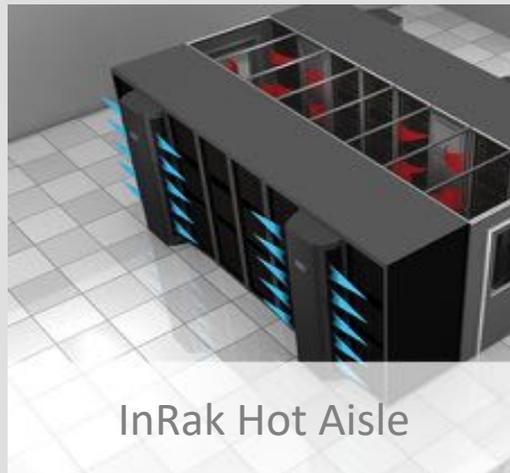
Open Aisle



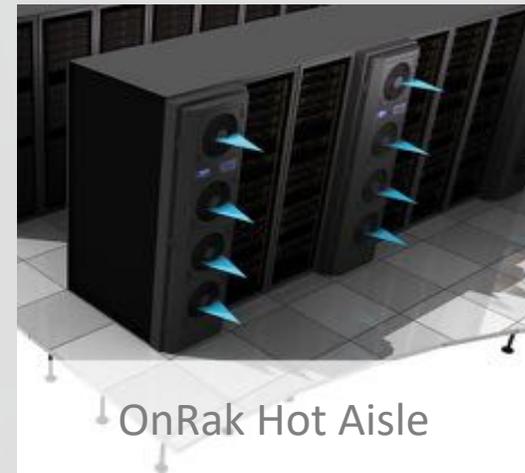
Hot Aisle



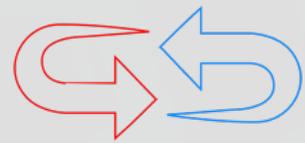
Cold Aisle



InRak Hot Aisle



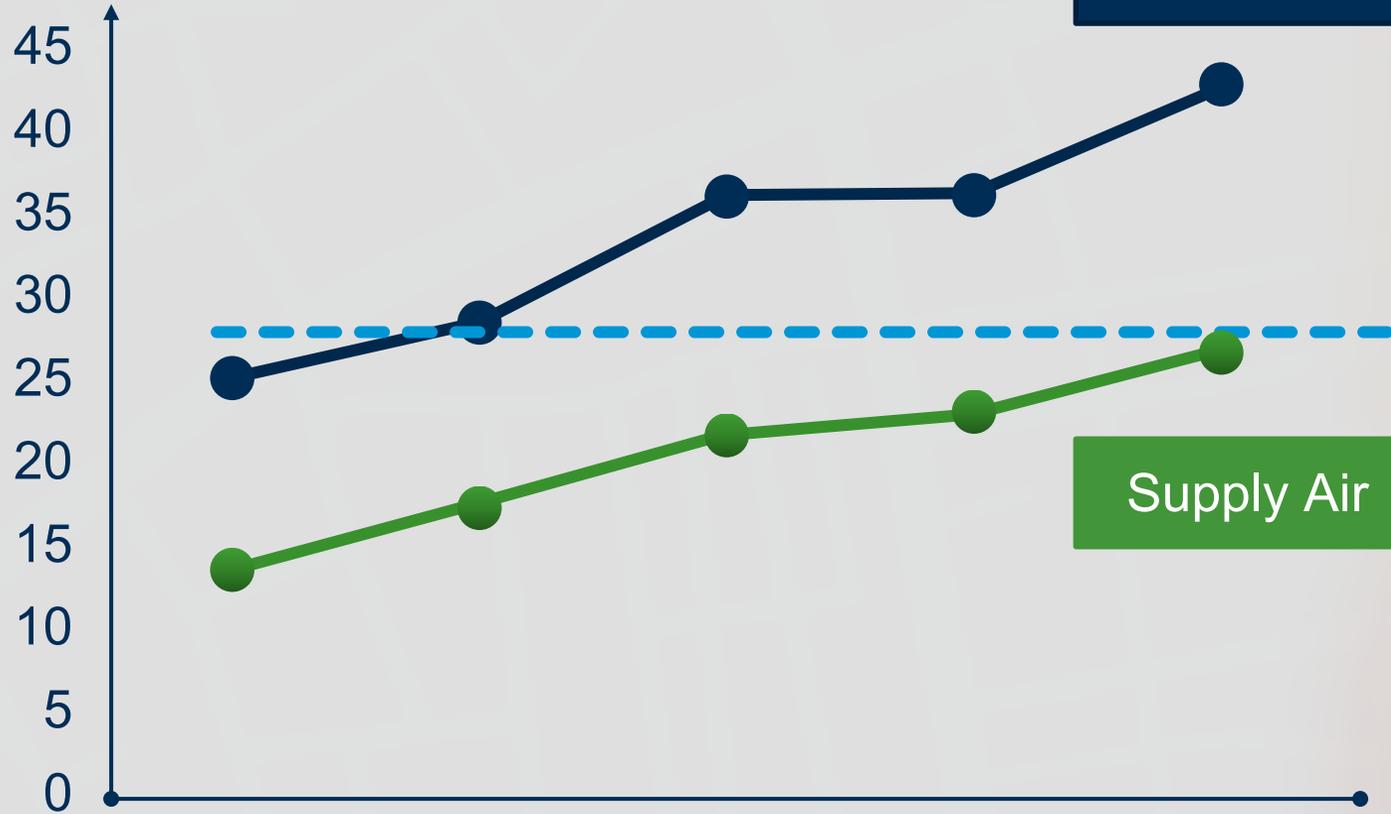
OnRak Hot Aisle



Air Management
Aisle Containment



Temperature °C



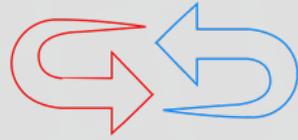
Open Aisle Cold Aisle Hot Aisle InRak OnRak

Return Air

Supply Air



Higher Temps
In line with ASHRAE
recommendations



Air Management
Aisle Containment



Proximity Cooling
IT cooling / Chip cooling

The Eras of Data Centre Cooling

Methods of cooling have evolved along with server density / application

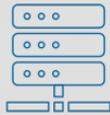


Higher Temps
In line with ASHRAE
recommendations



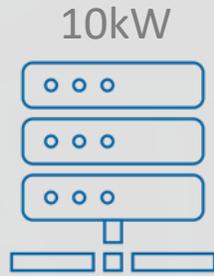
Proximity Cooling
IT cooling / Chip cooling

4kW



CoLo /
Enterprise

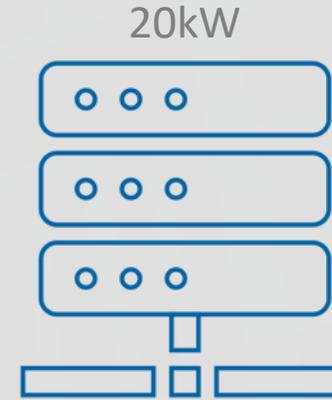
Room
Cooling /
Open
Architecture



10kW

Edge

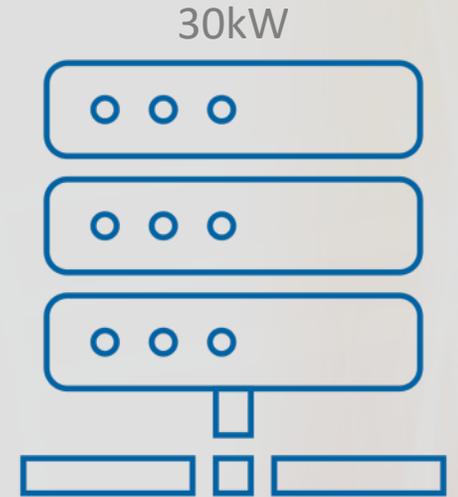
In-Row
Cooling



20kW

HPC

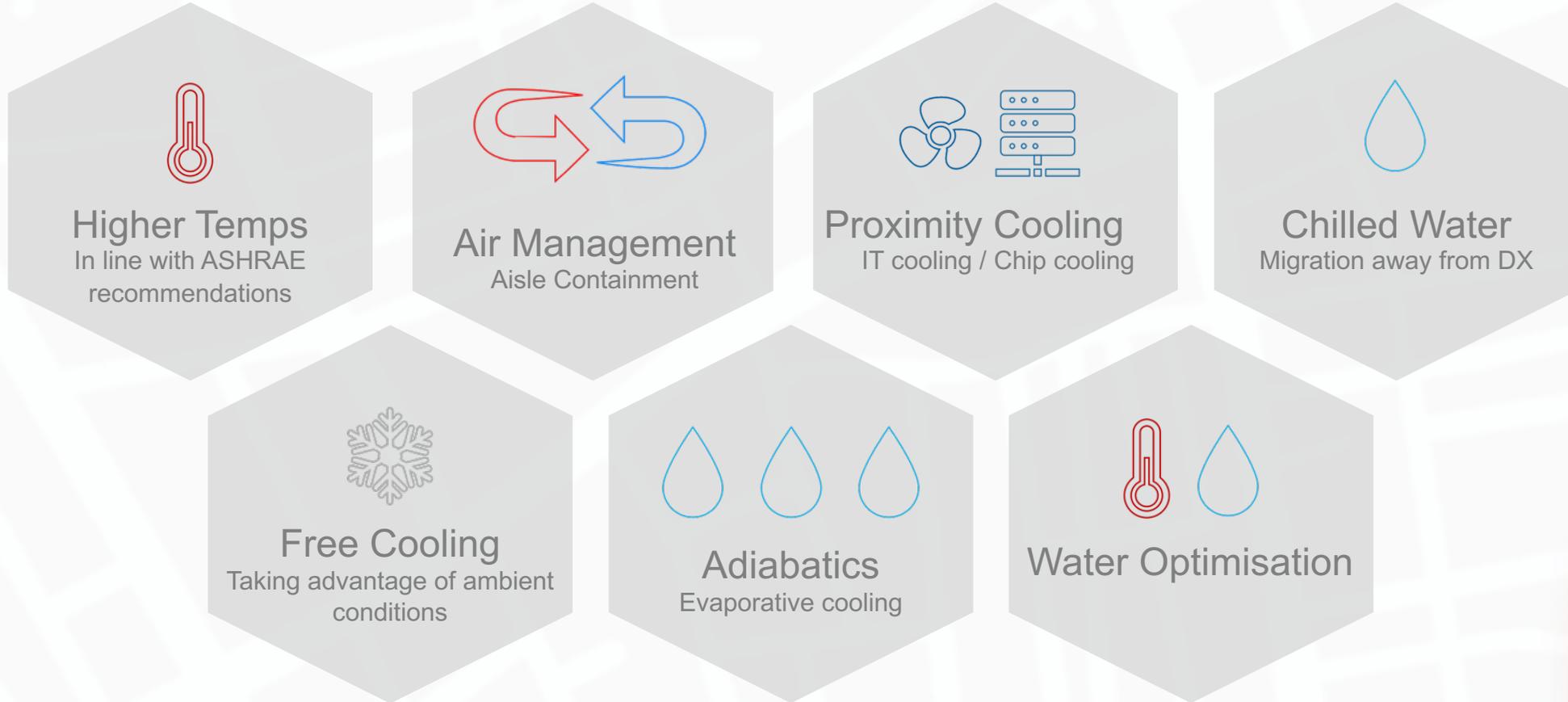
Back-Door
Cooling



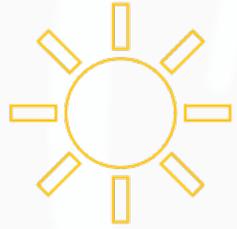
30kW

Blockchain /
Cryptocurrency Mining

Direct-Chip
Cooling



The Eras of Data Centre Cooling



High ambient



Low rainfall / water scarcity



Energy efficiency key



Conservative temperature
management

Challenges in the Middle East



100-200kW



Mostly DX, some dual fluid



20°C set-point



Open architecture with raised floor



Typical Data Centre



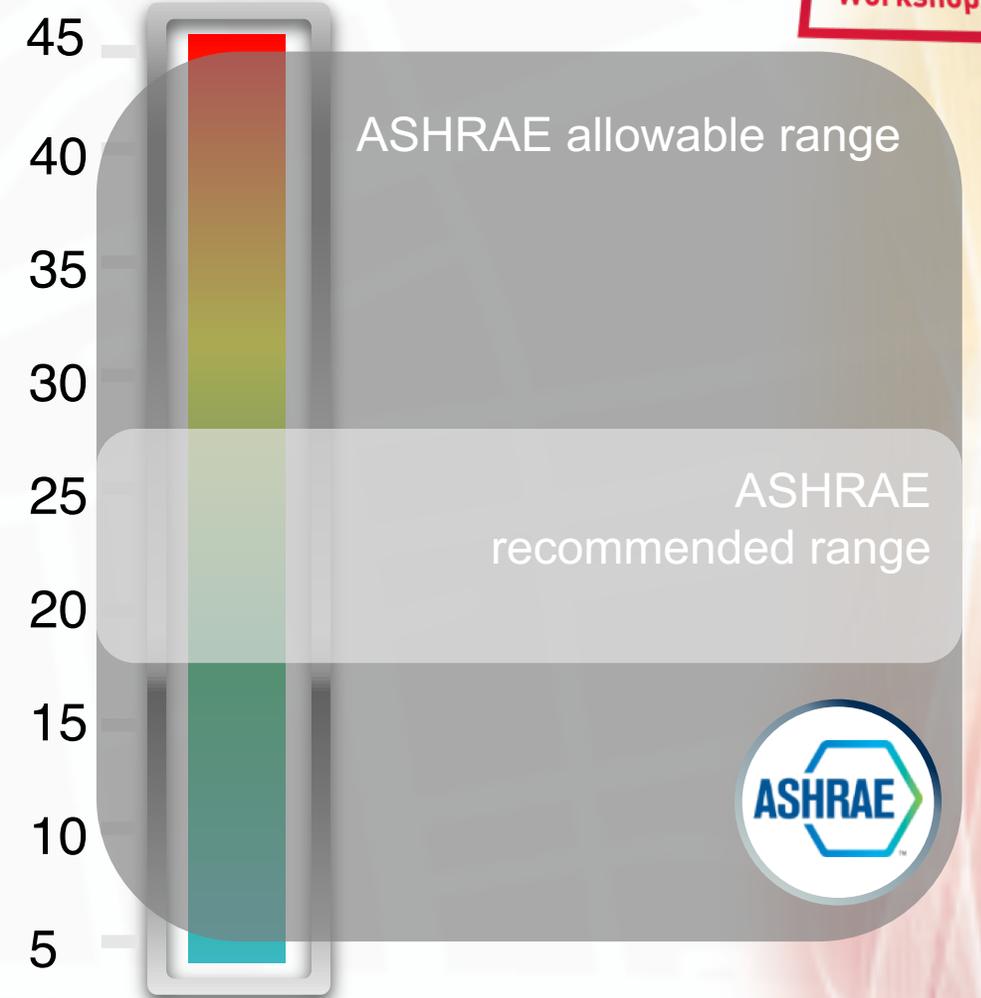
OPTIMISATION OF AIR TEMPERATURES

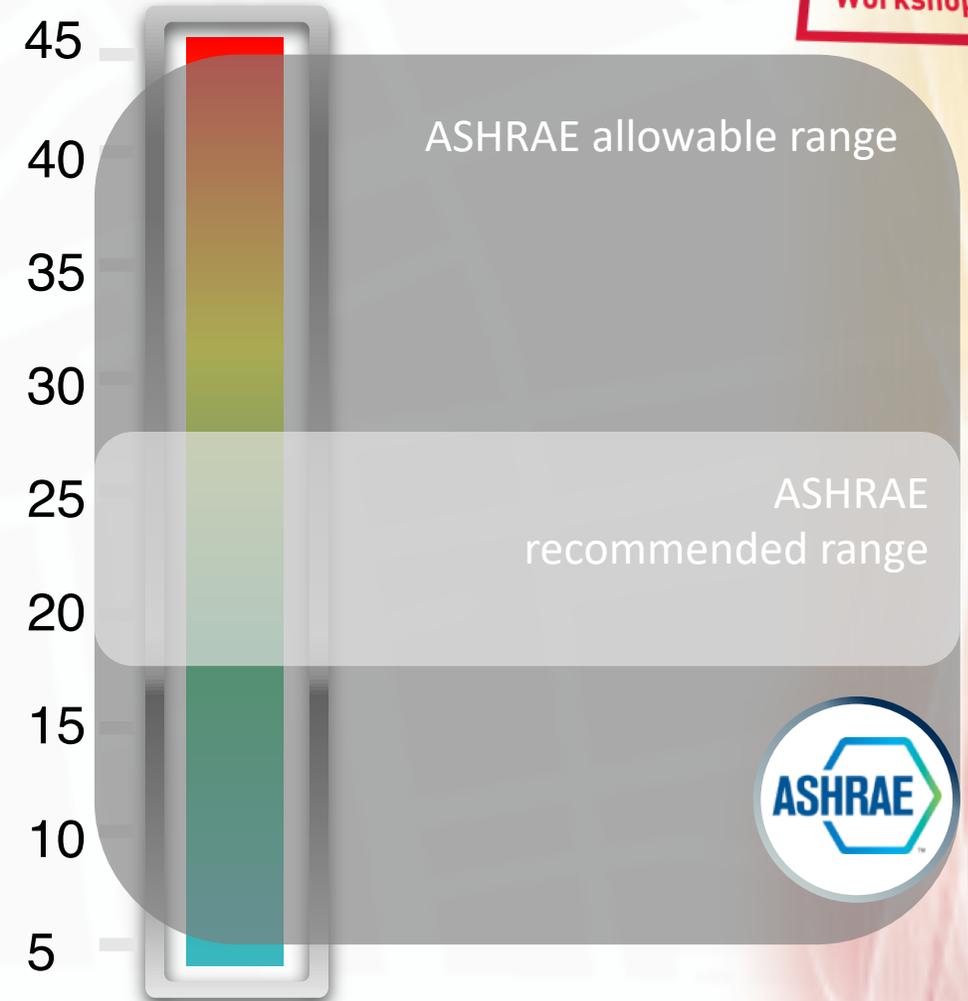
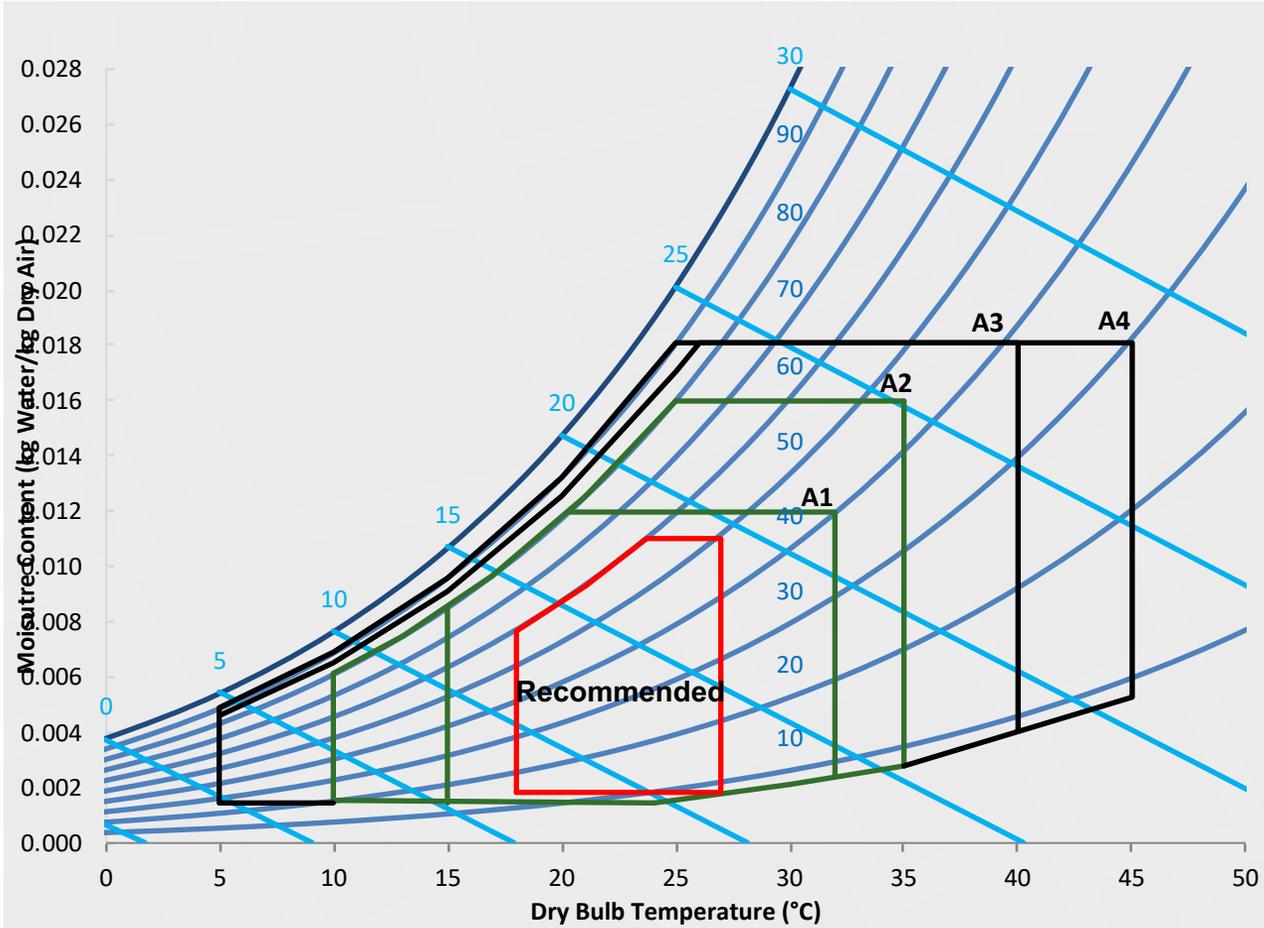
14 April 2020

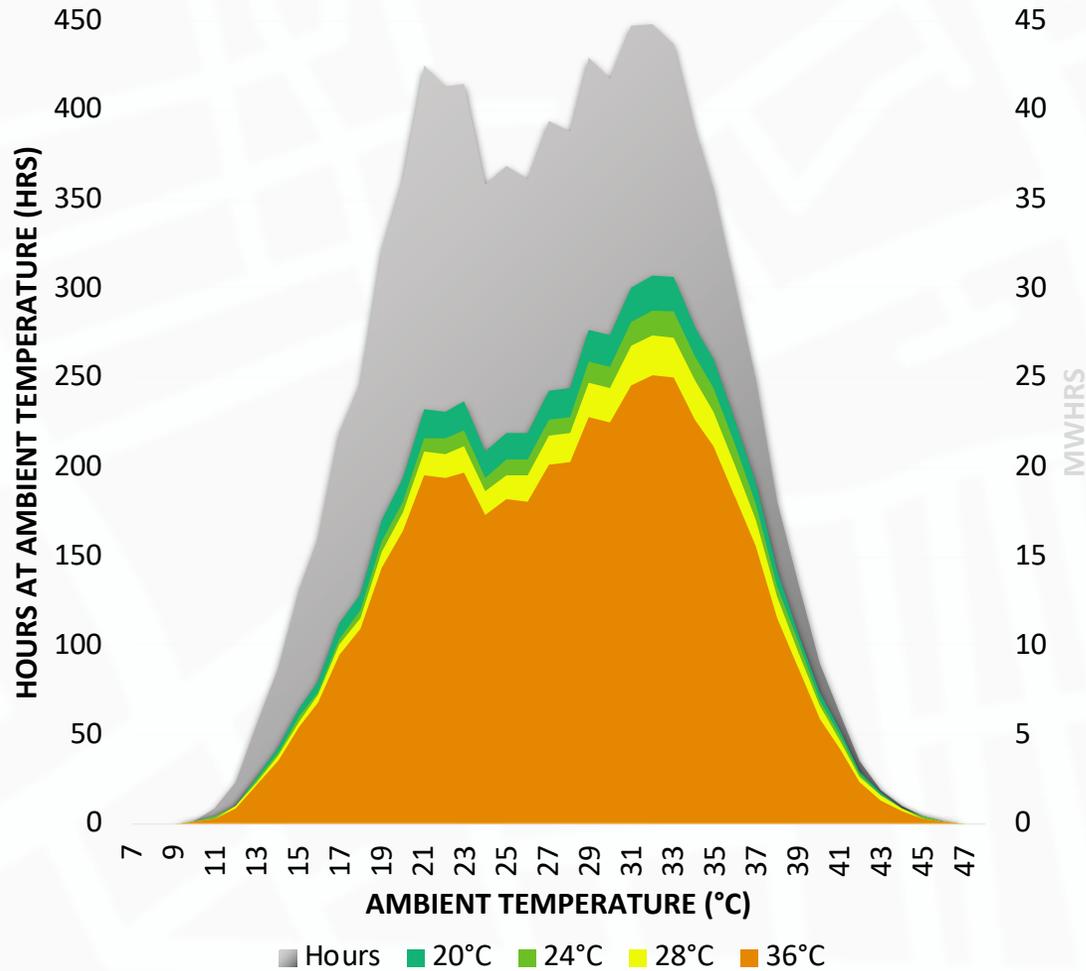
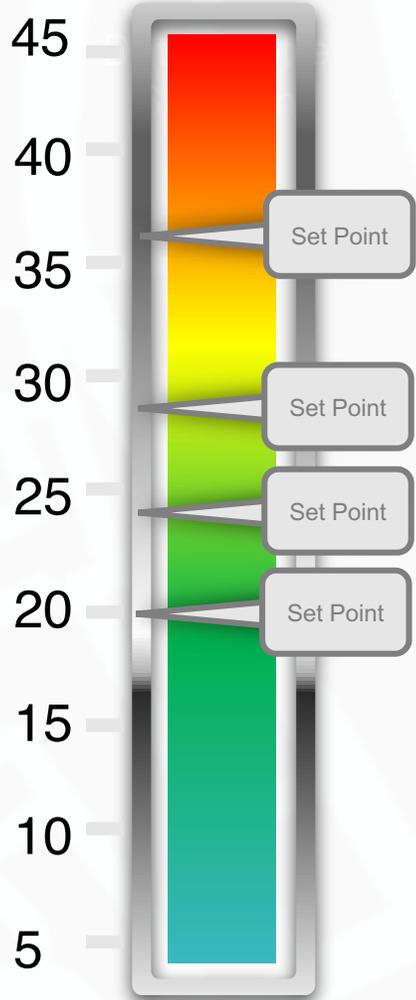
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What temperature should you operate data centres at?

- The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) publishes guidelines for temperature and humidity operating ranges of IT equipment.
- The ASHRAE guidelines cover server inlet air temperatures, not air conditioning temperatures.
- The “allowable” range provides IT equipment manufacturers and data centre designers with a simple way to define product specification limits.
- ASHRAE stresses that data centre operators should plan to keep IT equipment conditions within the recommended range as much as practical.
- We will look at several scenarios whereby increasing the air-return temperatures can provide efficiency benefits to a typical Data Centre.

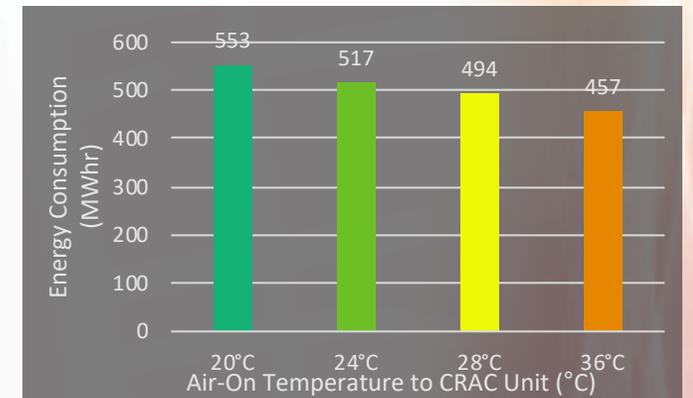


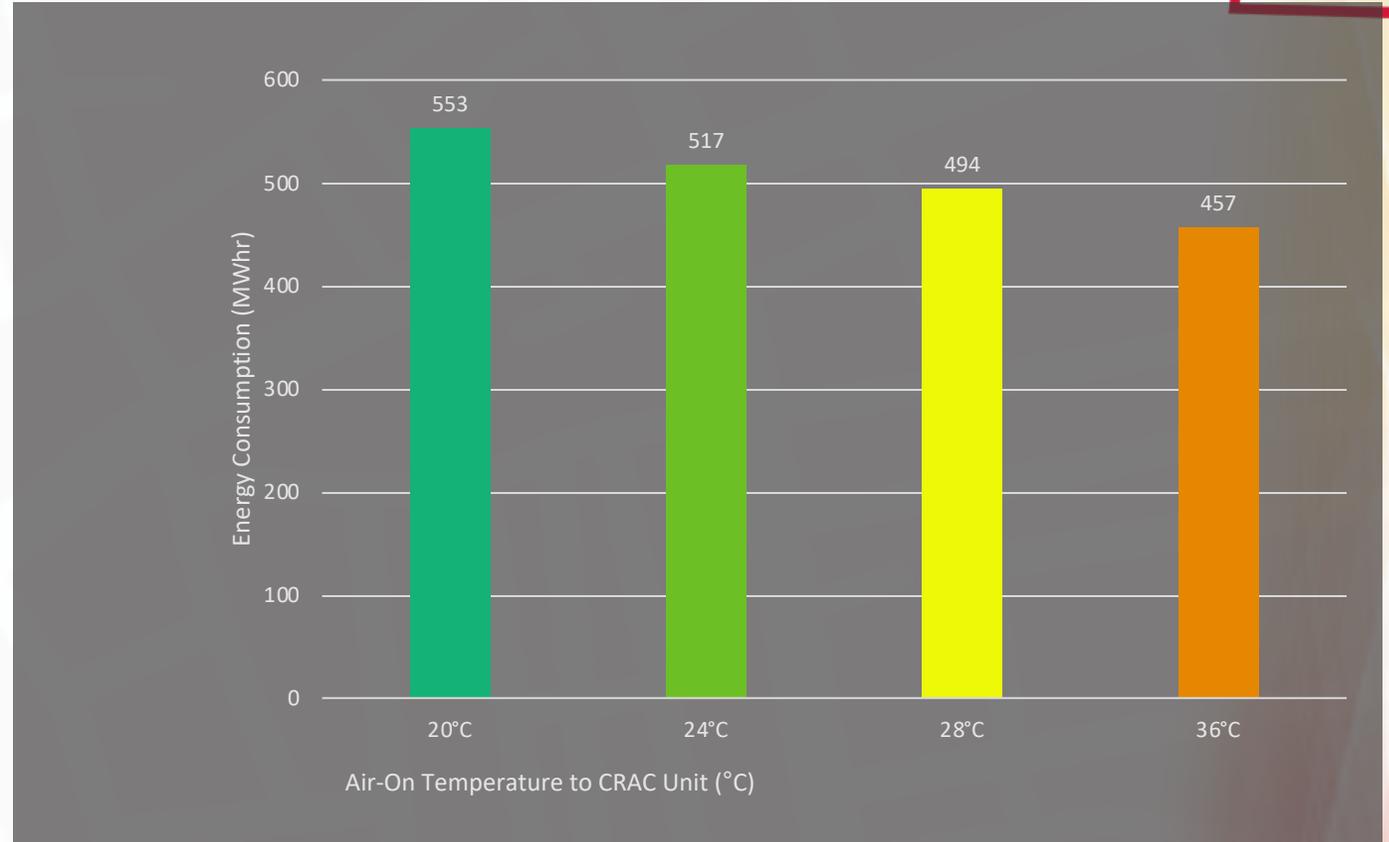
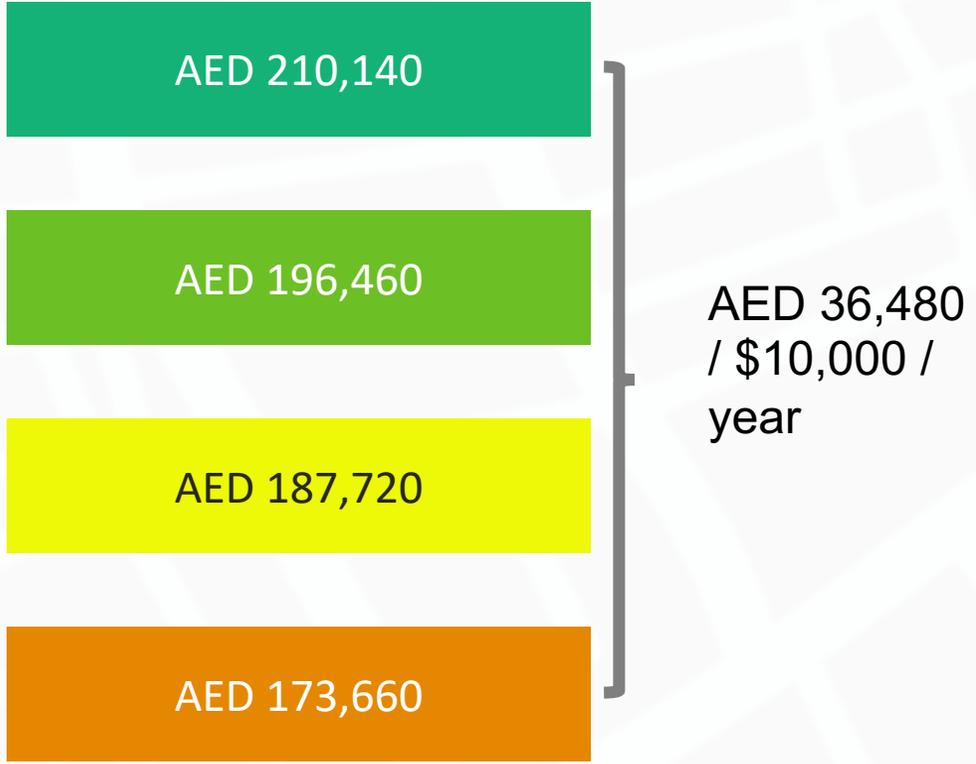




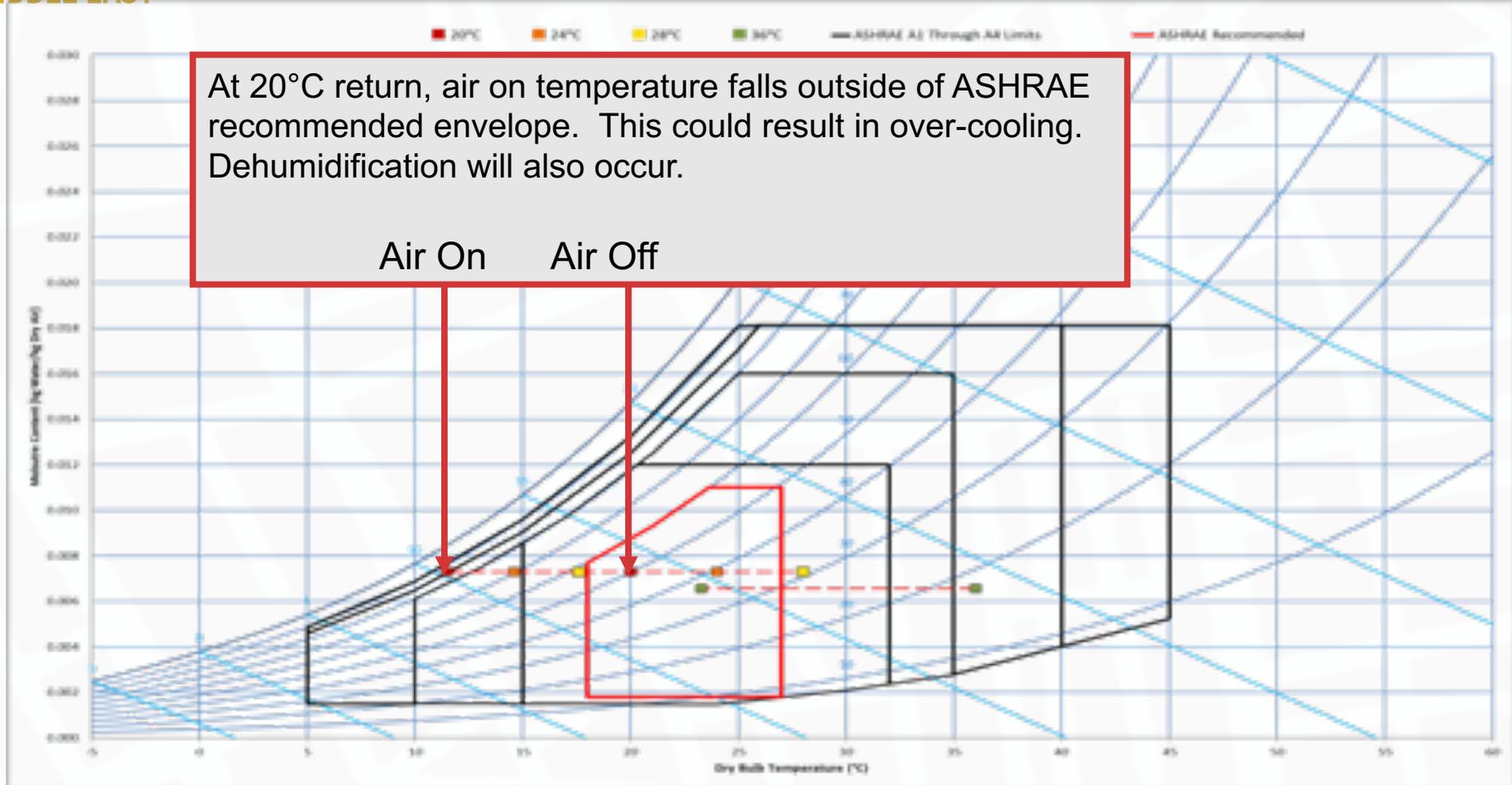
Raising the Air-On temperatures to the CRAC unit reduces energy consumption.

Graph shows energy consumption at Air-On temperatures ranging from 20 to 36°C.

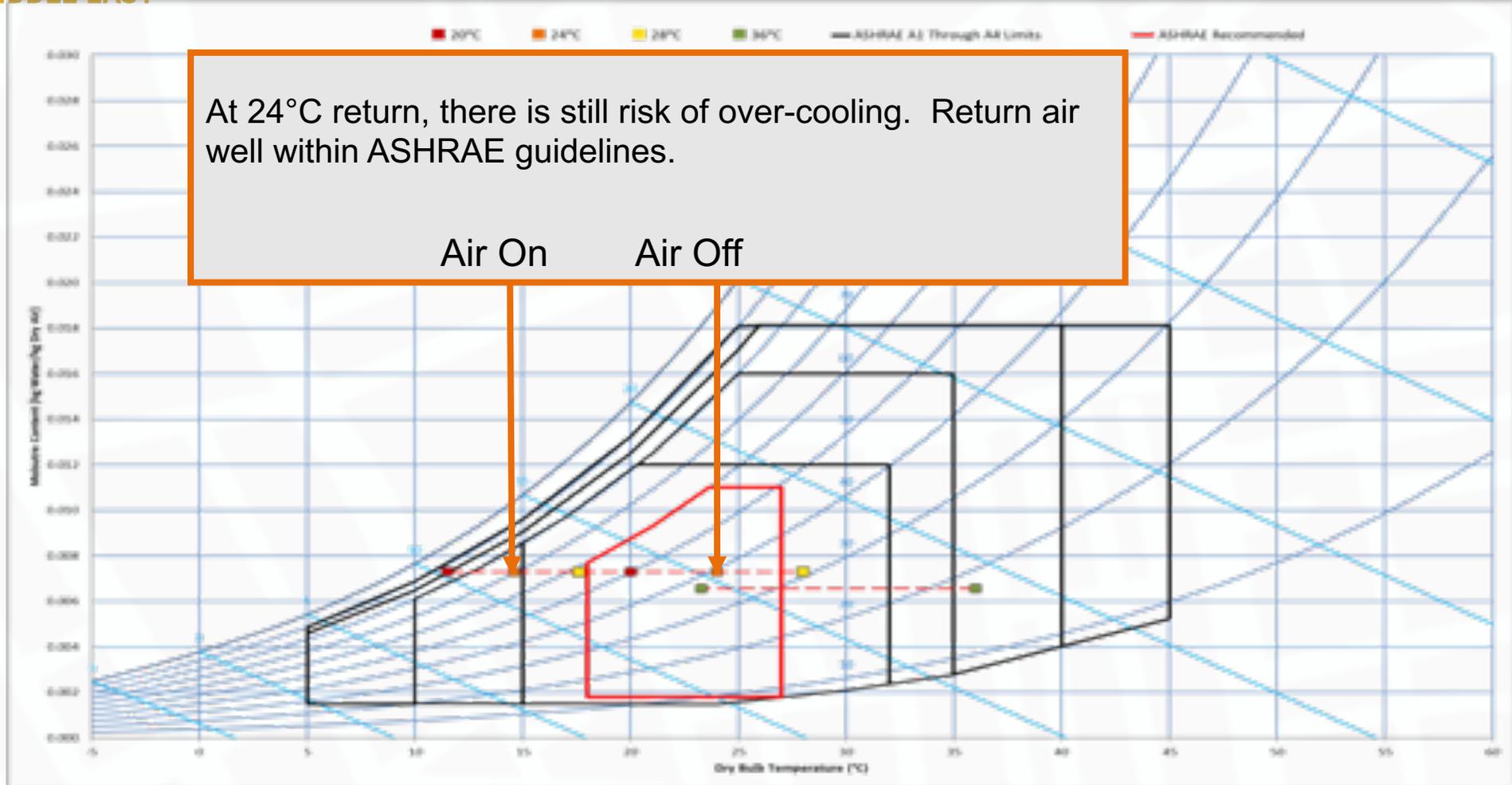




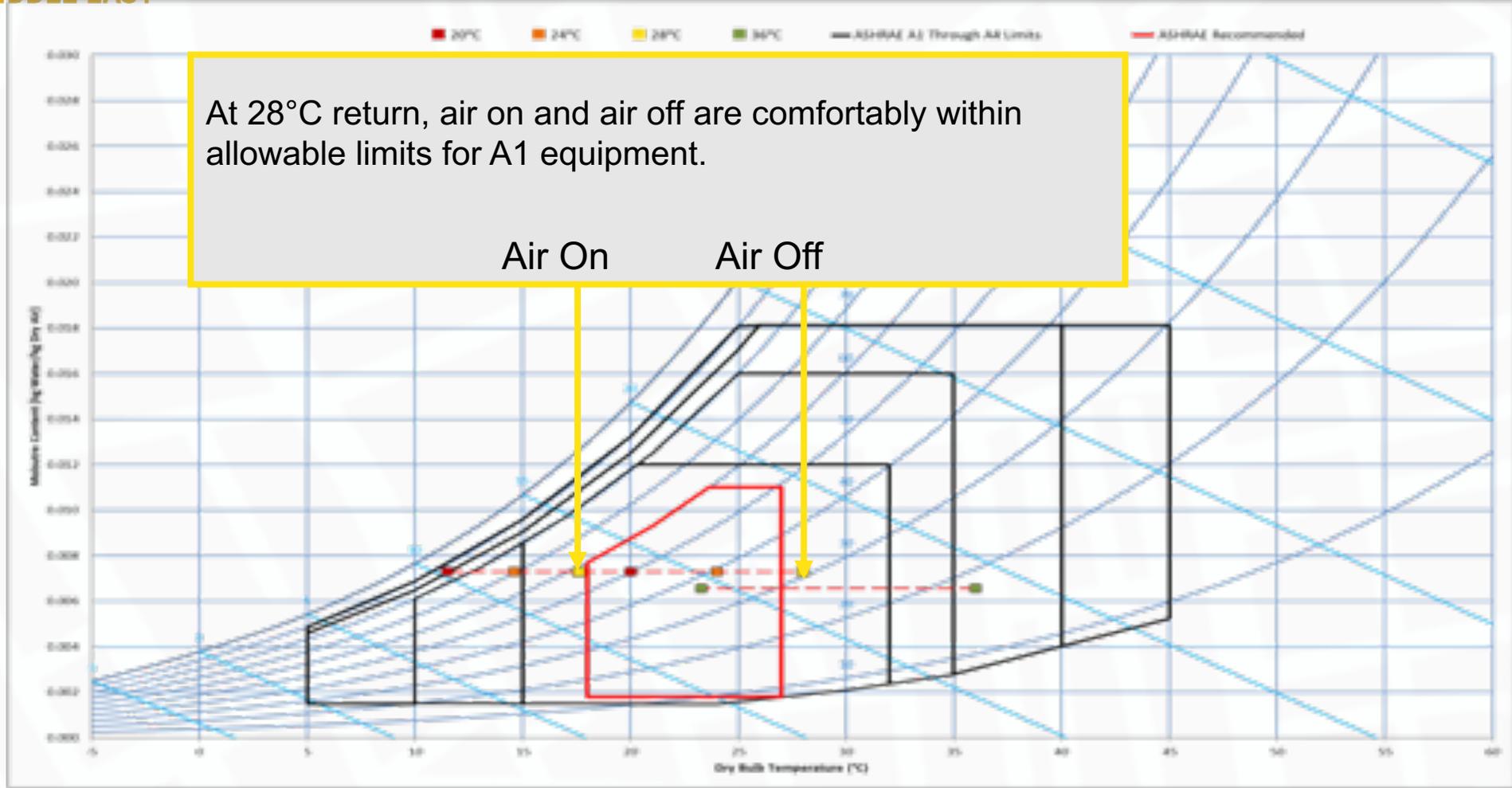
Based on DEWA slab tariff of 38 fils/kWh at Band R (6001 kWh/month and above)



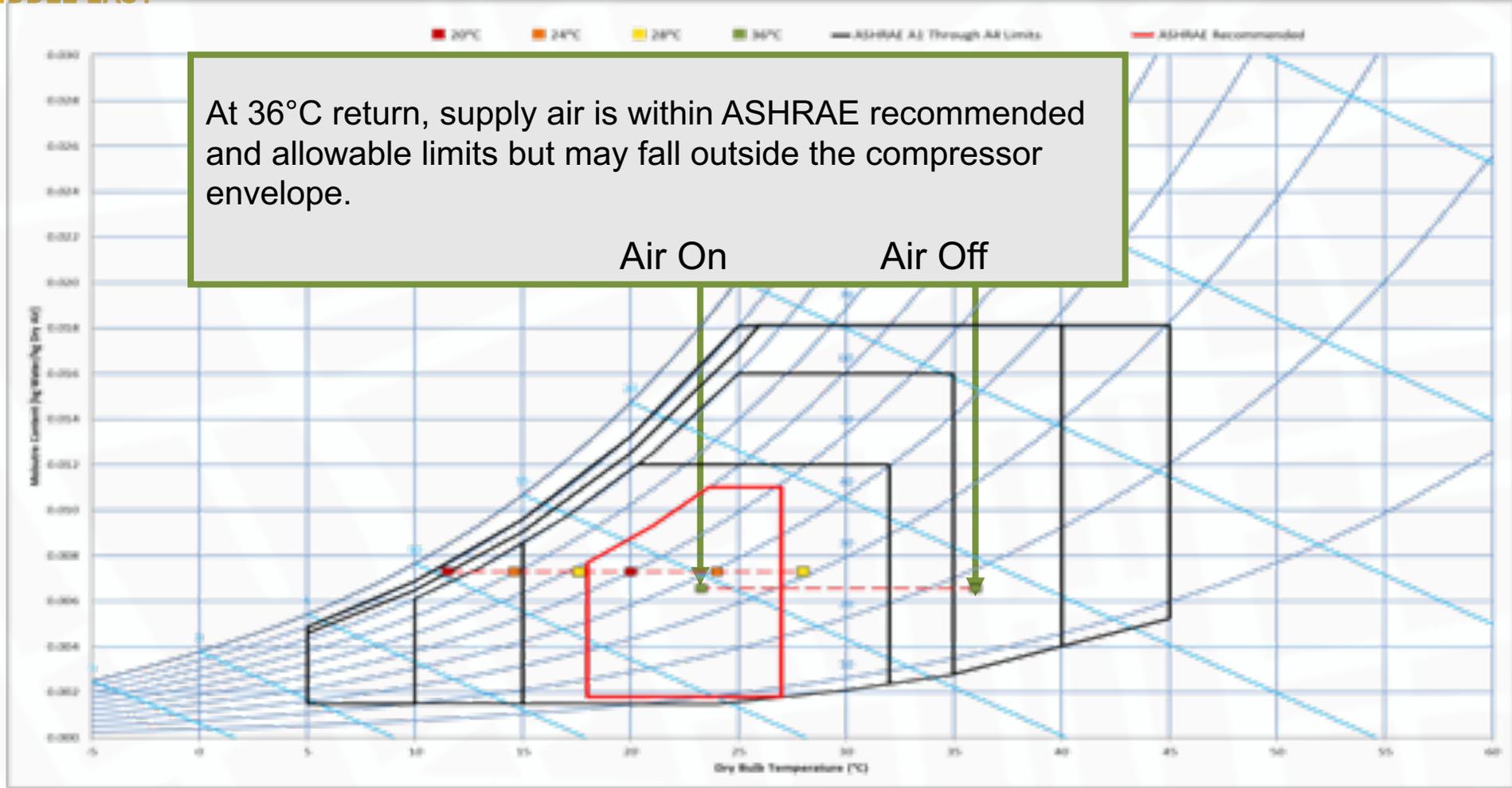
DX Air Temperatures and ASHRAE Guidelines



DX Air Temperatures and ASHRAE Guidelines



DX Air Temperatures and ASHRAE Guidelines



DX Air Temperatures and ASHRAE Guidelines

Conclusion

With DX systems control is on return air temperatures, meaning supply air temperature can be unstable, particularly at part load

Increasing air temperatures can save energy, keep facilities within ASHRAE recommended limits and also avoid overcooling of servers

At higher air temperatures, air management in the form of ducting / aisle containment will improve efficiency

We would recommend transitioning towards a 28°C return in typical data centres based in this region

For our 200kW example this would result in an annual energy cost saving of AED 22,420 (\$6,104)



CHILLED WATER SYSTEMS

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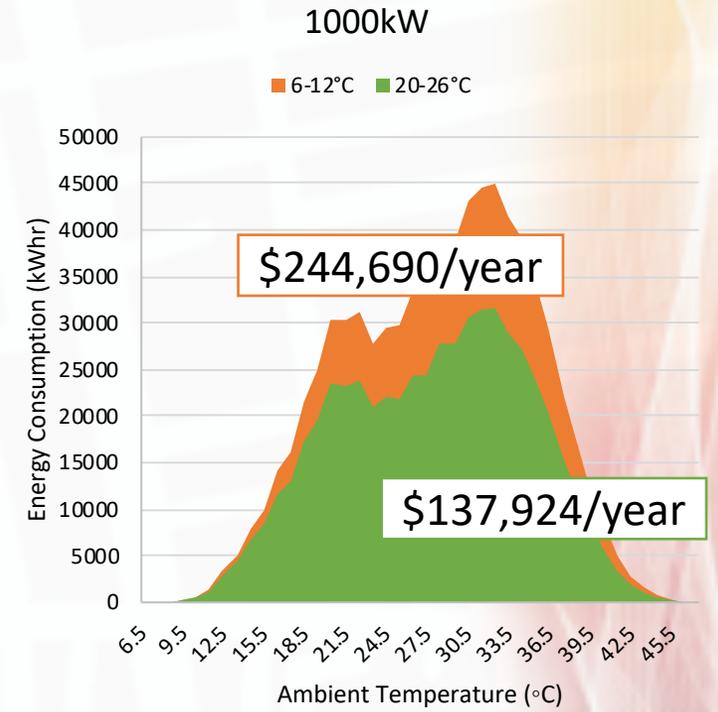
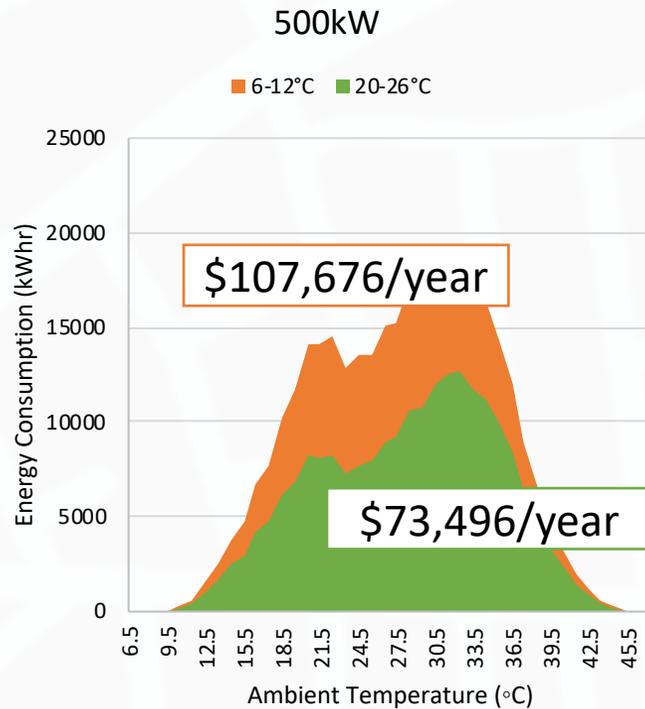
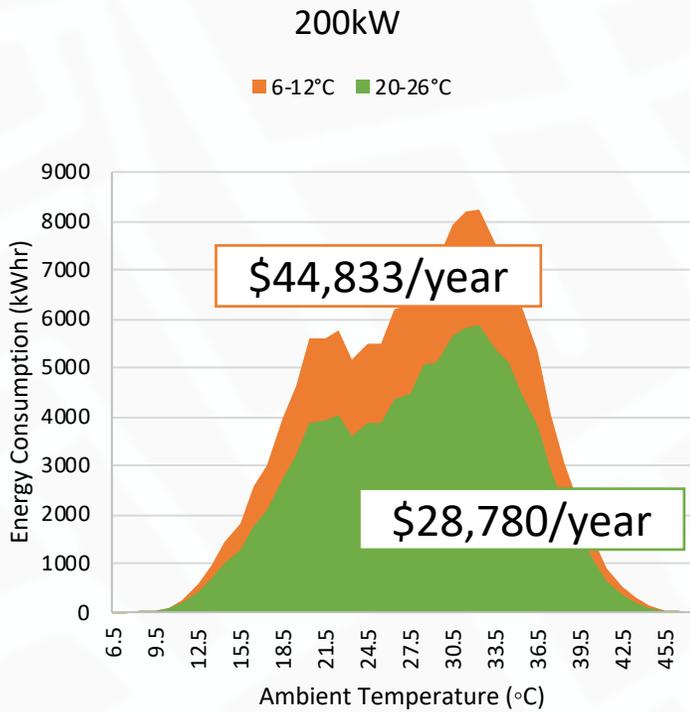
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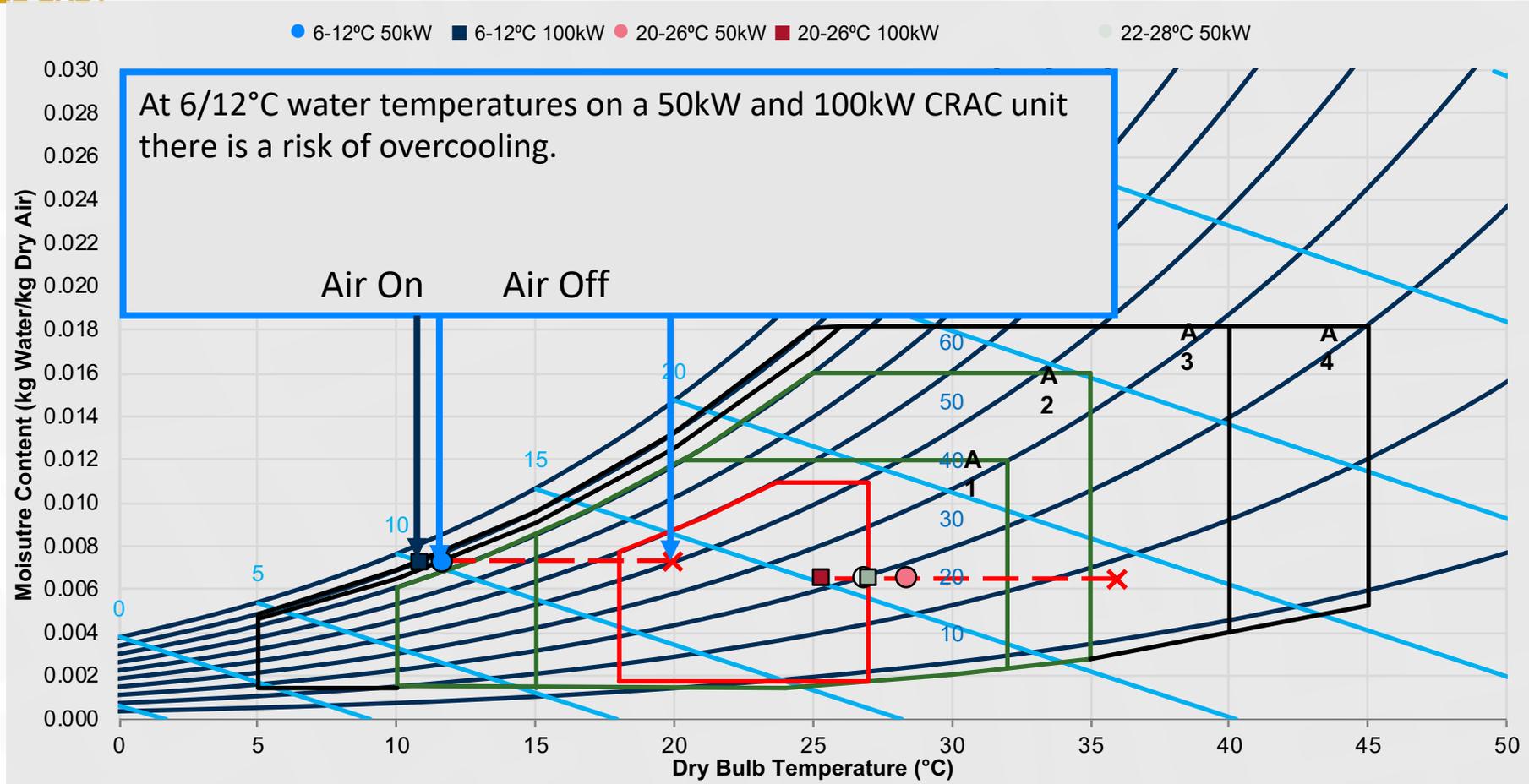
Chilled Water Systems

Pros	Cons
No refrigerant in building	Extra capital equipment (chillers, pumps) and larger pipework
Supply air temperature control	Lower cooling efficiency than DX
Free Cooling	More complex to maintain / operate
Longer pipe runs	
Closer control (modulation of flow)	

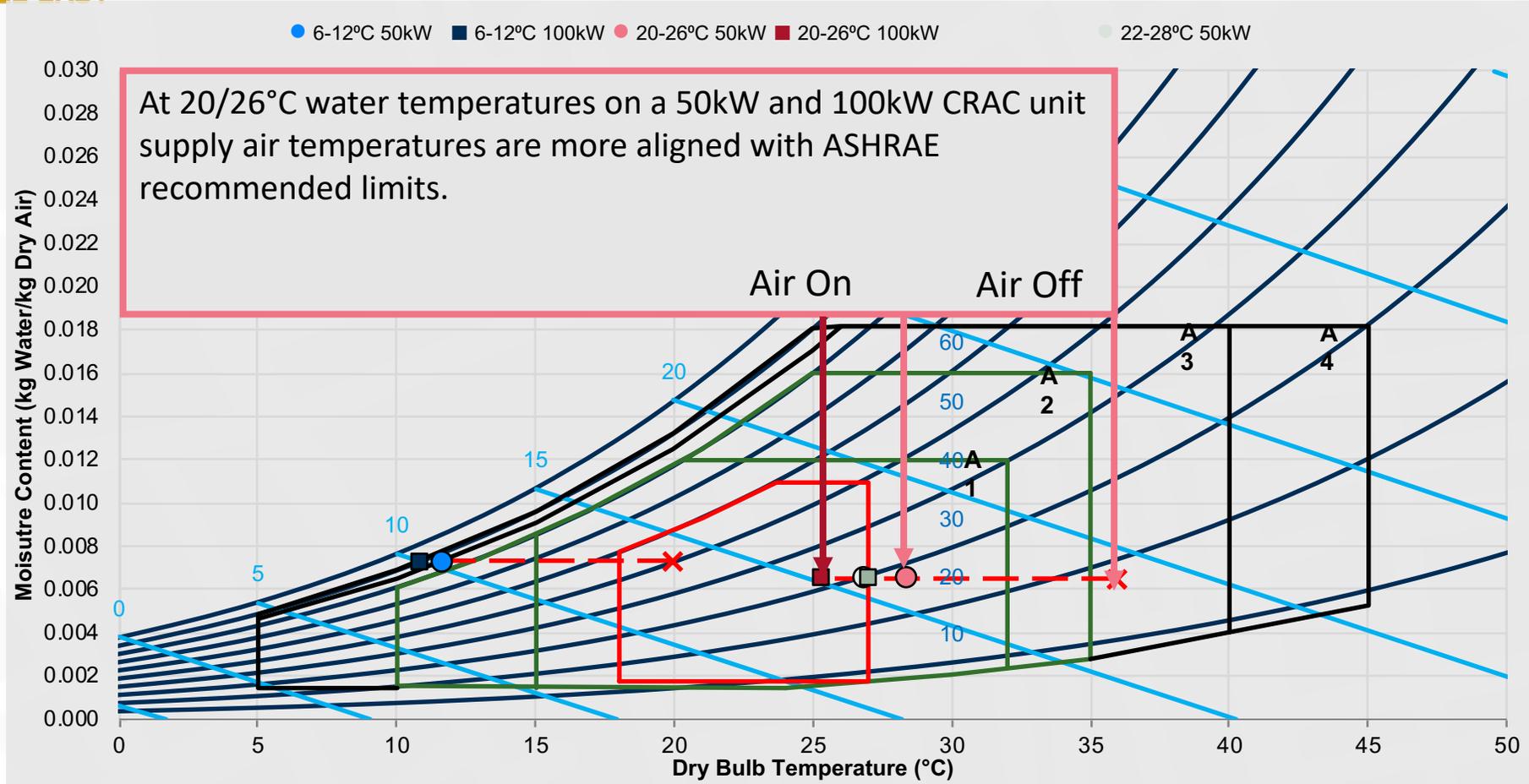
Chilled Water Systems

- We ran an energy programme on three scenarios to see if a CW system offered benefits over DX
- The Graphs below show the Chilled Water units selected for 6/12°C and 20/26°C.

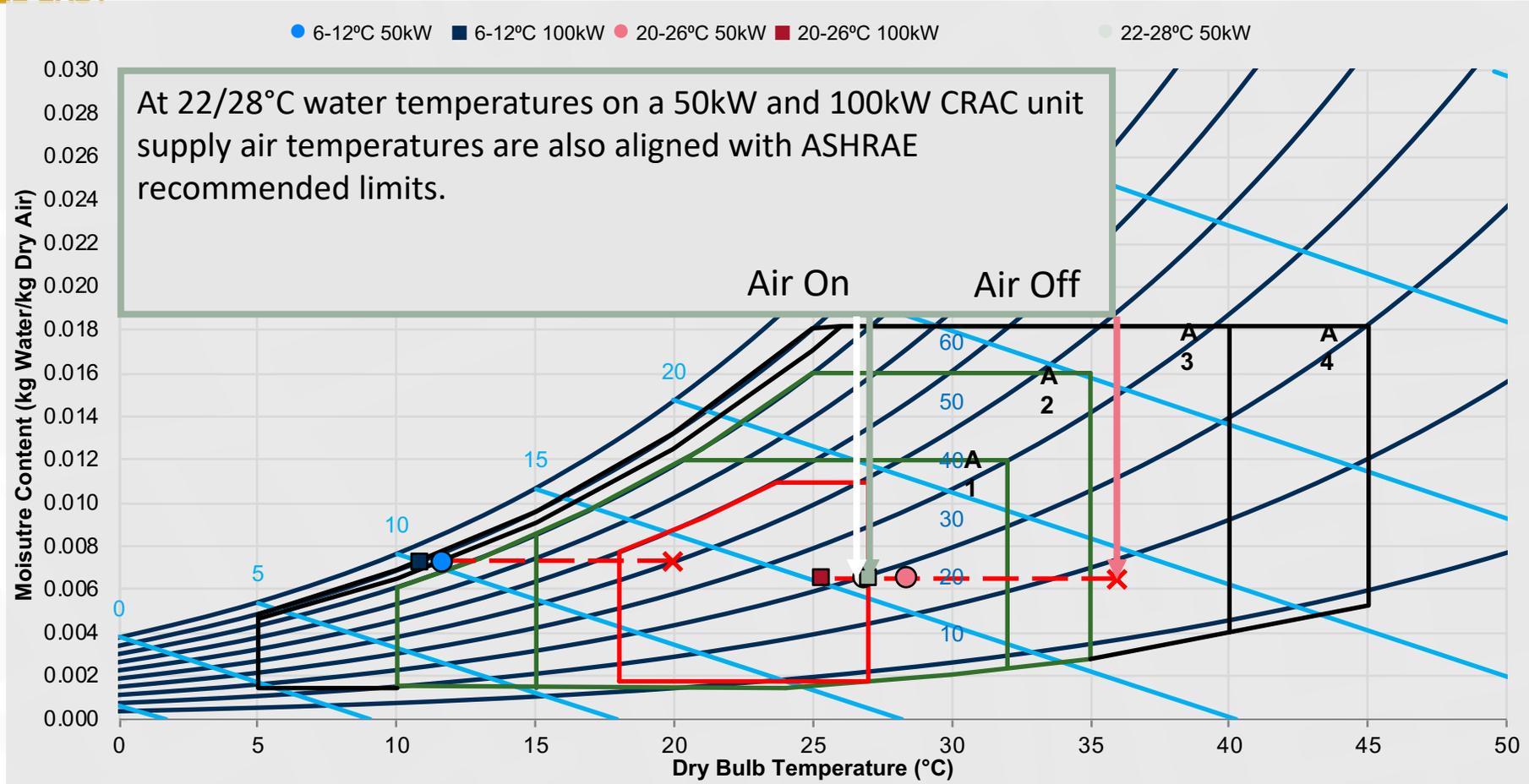




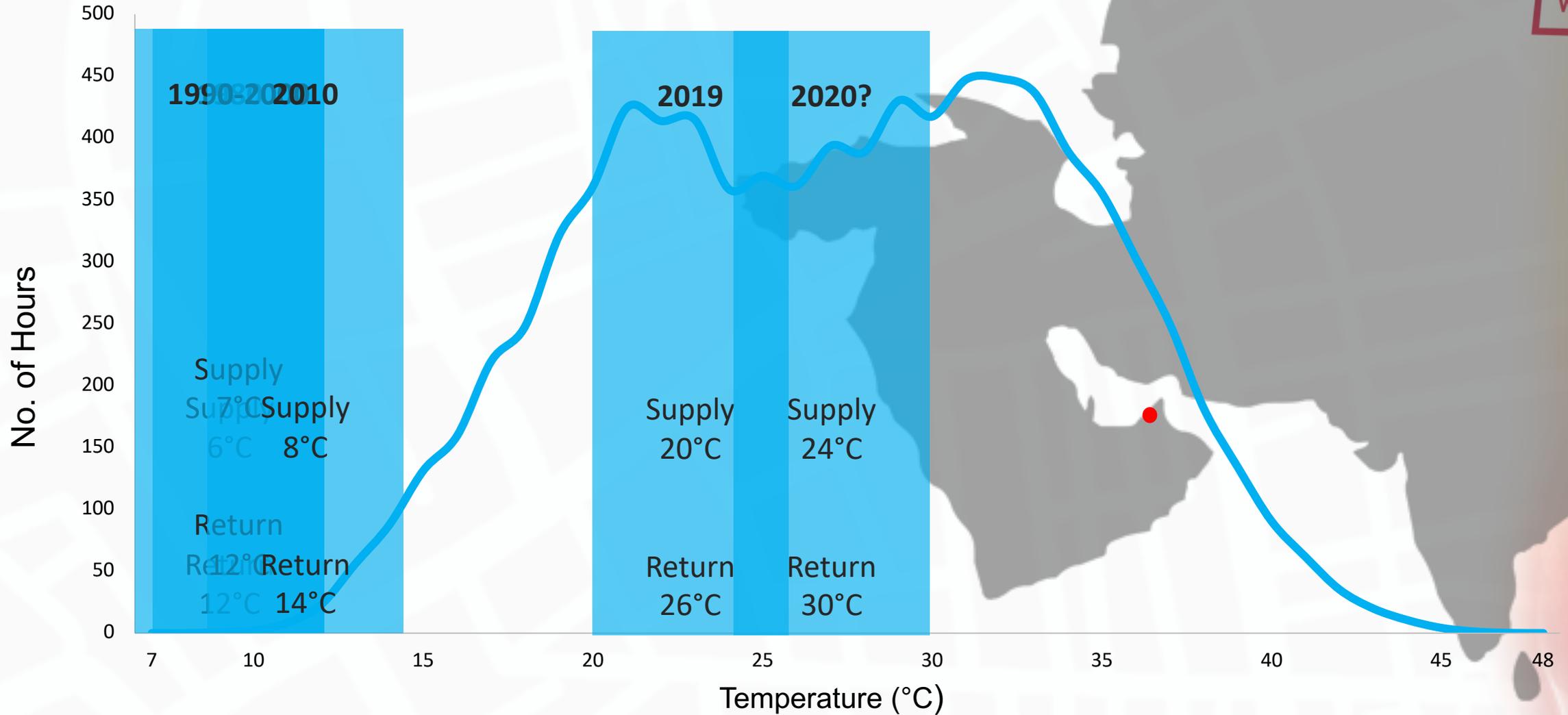
Chilled Water Systems



Chilled Water Systems



Chilled Water Systems



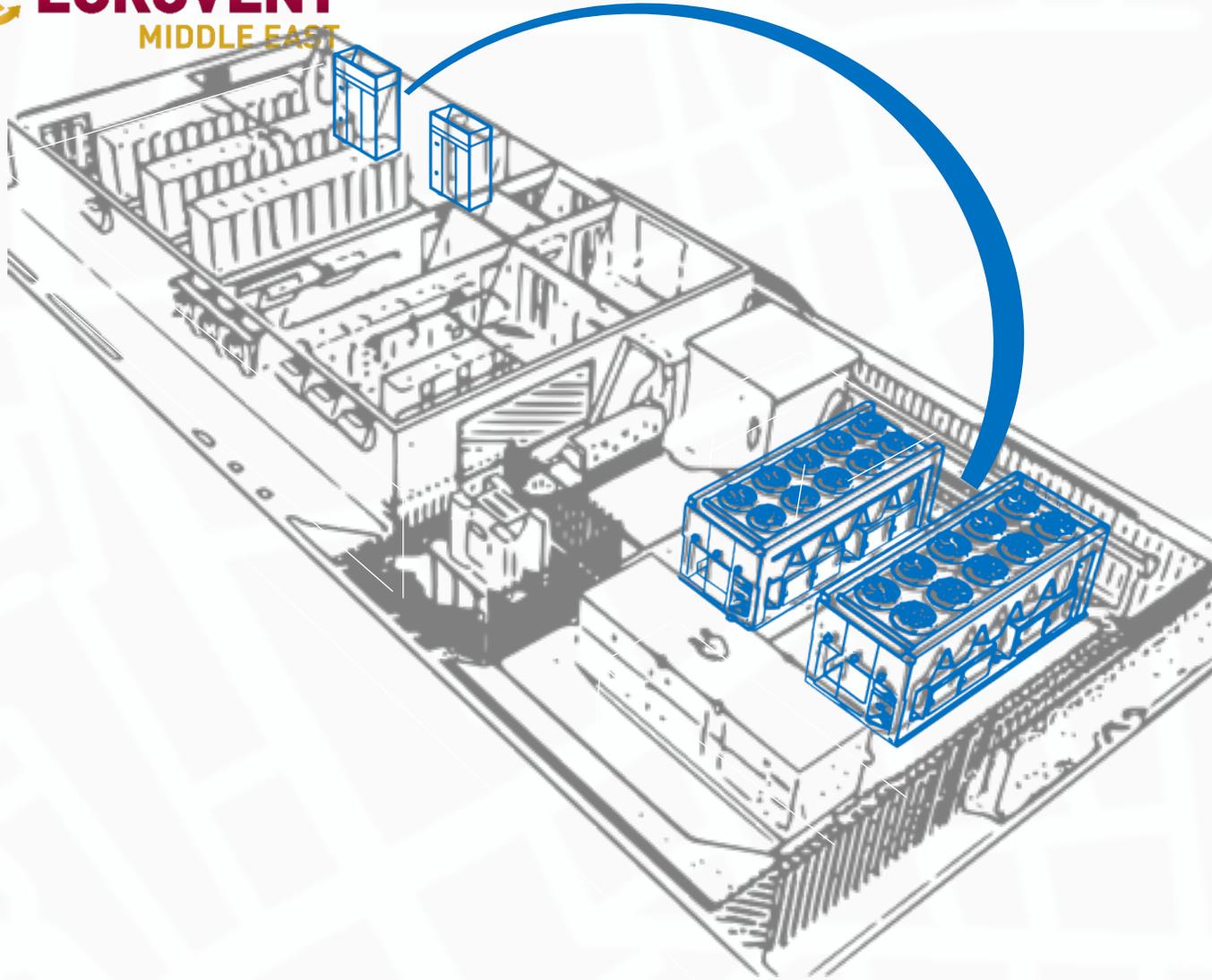
The evolution of chilled water temperatures



Intelligent Cooling

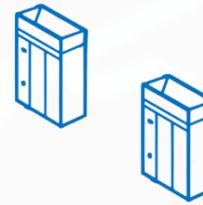
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HVACR Leadership Workshops



The key to optimised HVAC is the harmonisation of the equipment with the environment.

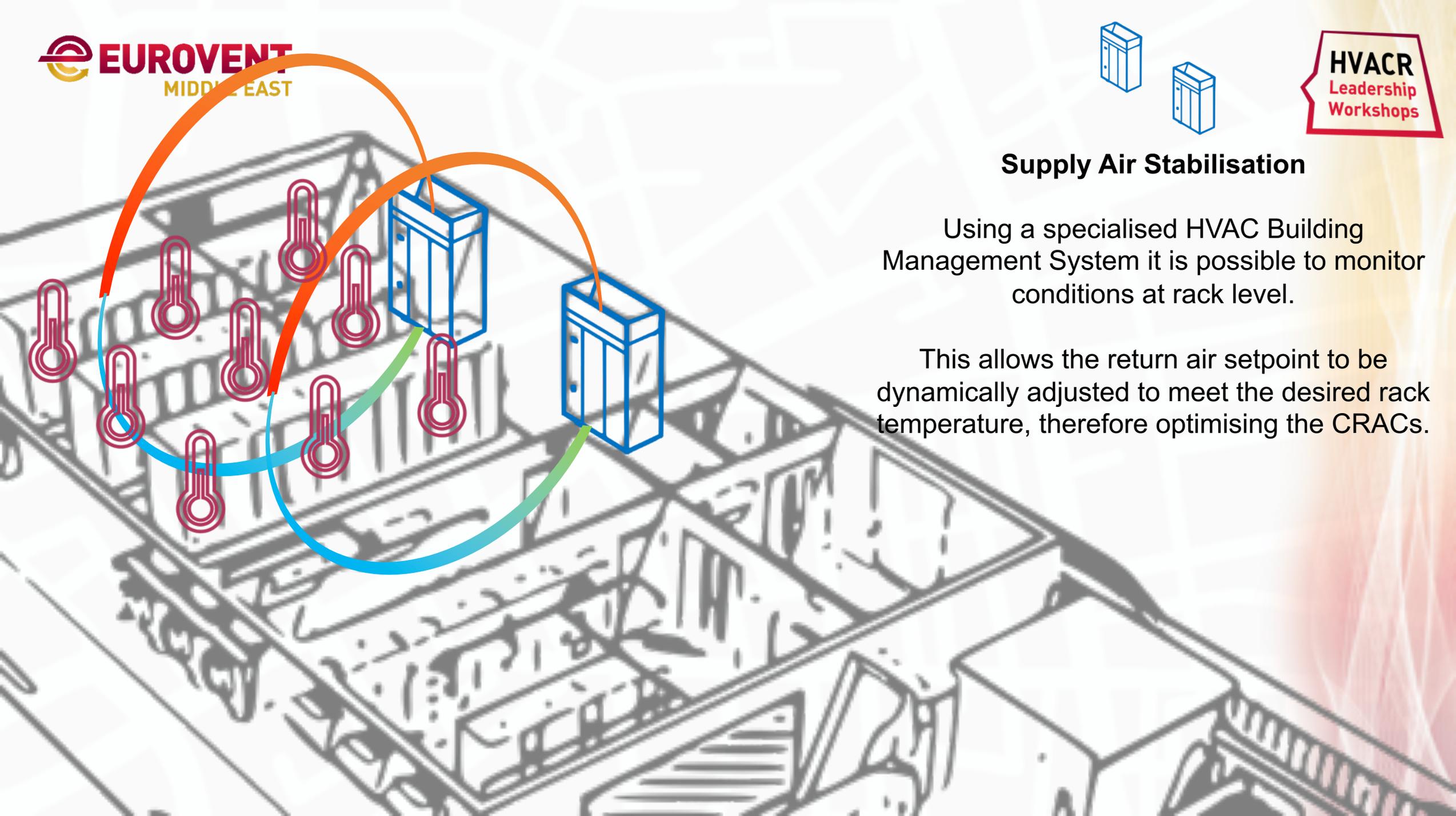
A combination of unit controls and building controls can ensure HVAC systems run effectively at their most efficient operating settings

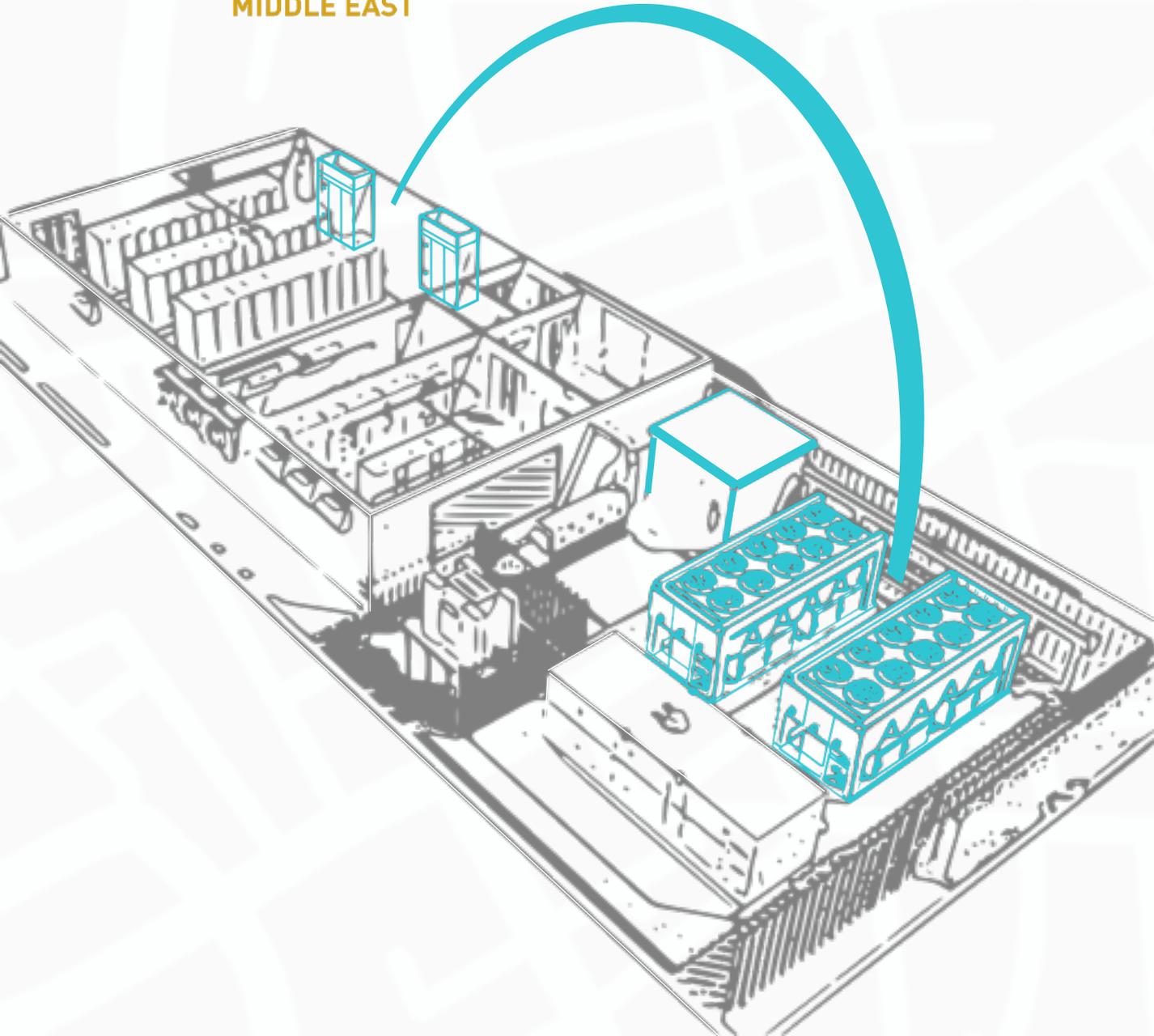


Supply Air Stabilisation

Using a specialised HVAC Building Management System it is possible to monitor conditions at rack level.

This allows the return air setpoint to be dynamically adjusted to meet the desired rack temperature, therefore optimising the CRACs.





CW Optimisation

Maintaining a chilled water valve setpoint of 90% open

Pump modulation

Chiller sequencing

Dynamic CW setpoint

Key Takeaways



The continued digitisation of our everyday lives is increasing the demand for cloud and edge computing



As the data centre industry grows, so to does its demand on the planet's natural resources, including power and water.



As cooling systems and techniques evolve there is an opportunity for data centre operators in this region to conserve resources and save money.

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