

Evaporative Cooling Solutions for Data Centres

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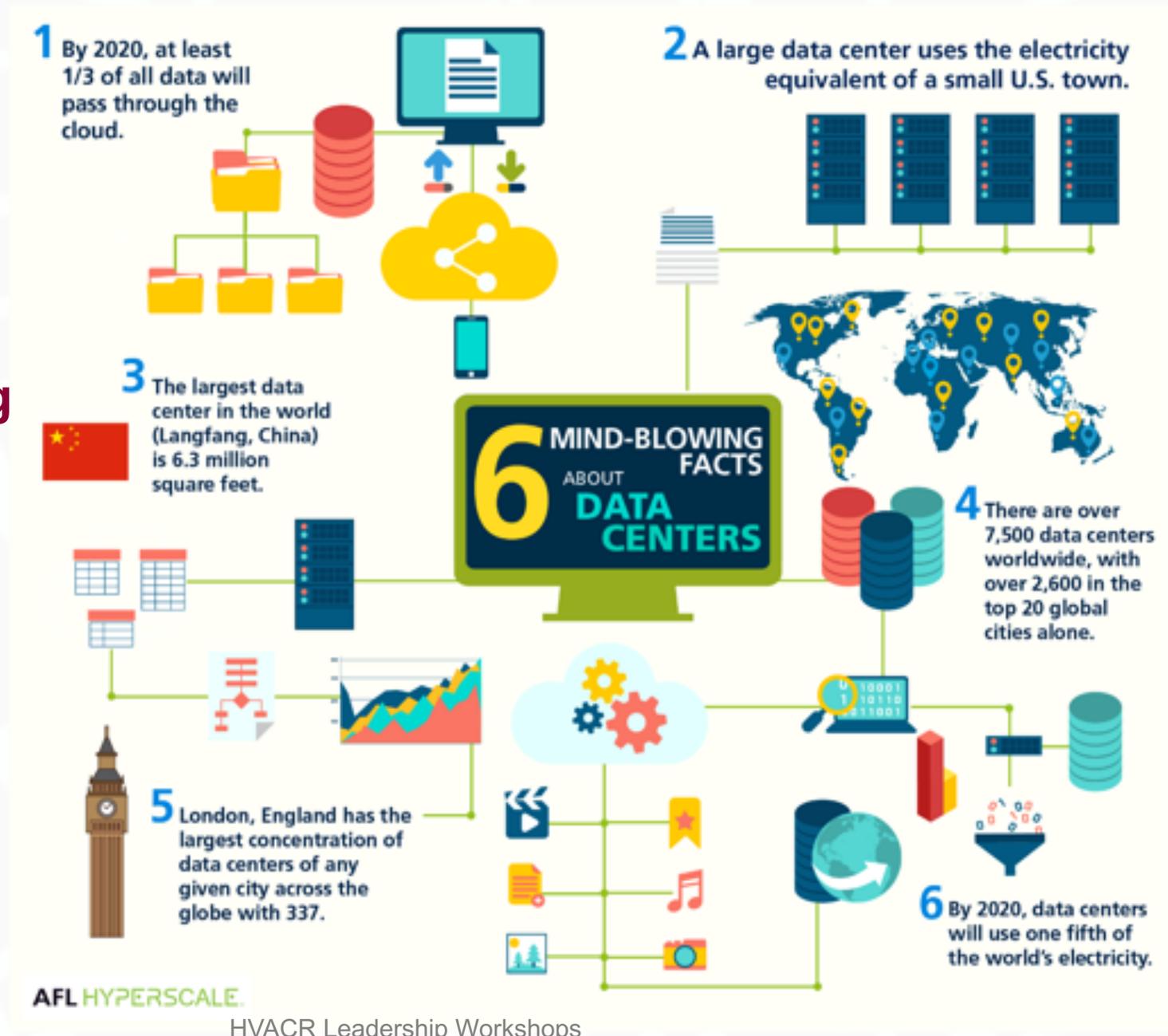
Agenda

- Global Trends
- Global Support
- Types and solutions
- Data Centre Trends
- Free Cooling
- Key Takeaways

Global Trends

Growth Drivers – Operations – Customer needs

Customers are looking for a global partners with reliable, energy savings solutions.



Global Trends Growth Drivers



Customer Needs



IOT – Edge Computing

More connected devices
Faster processing speed
Smart Cities



Flexible Footprint



High Heat Transfer



High Reliability



Plug + Play

Growth of large cloud-based data centres

- 4 Billion people connected to the internet
- Need for storage and processing growing exponentially.
- Data centres are growing to the size of small cities



Year Round
Reliability



High Heat
Transfer



Redundancy



Reduced
Energy Usage

Global Trends Operations



Customer Needs

Continuous Operation:

Data centres operate continuously at constant loads.



Year Round
Reliability



Redundancy



Reduced
Energy Usage

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE):

Focus on energy efficiency and sustainability.

$$PUE = \frac{\text{Total Facility Power}}{\text{IT Equipment Power}}$$



Reduced
Energy Usage

Water:

Maintain operation if water supply is interrupted.

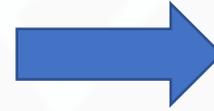


Redundancy



Reduced Water Usage

Global Trends Owner, Engineering, Contractors



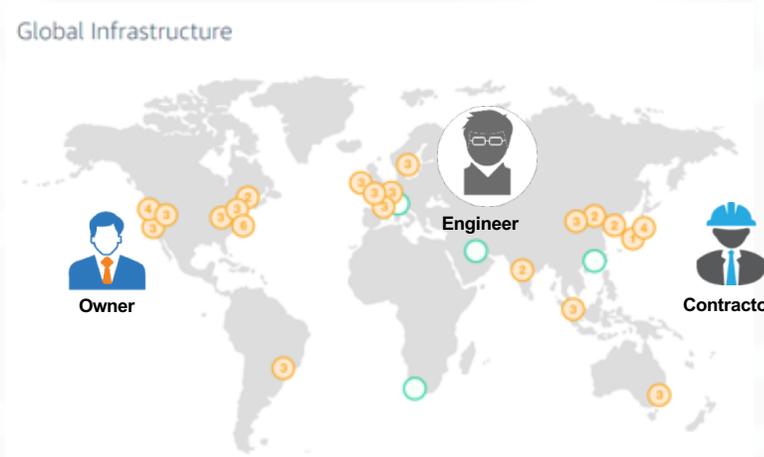
Customer Needs

- Large data centres, single owner
- Constructing globally



Global design and construction

Global Infrastructure



The diagram illustrates global infrastructure with a world map. It features three main roles: Owner (represented by a person icon), Engineer (represented by a person with glasses icon), and Contractor (represented by a person with a hard hat icon). The map is marked with various colored circles (orange, green, blue) and numbers (1-6) indicating project locations across different continents.

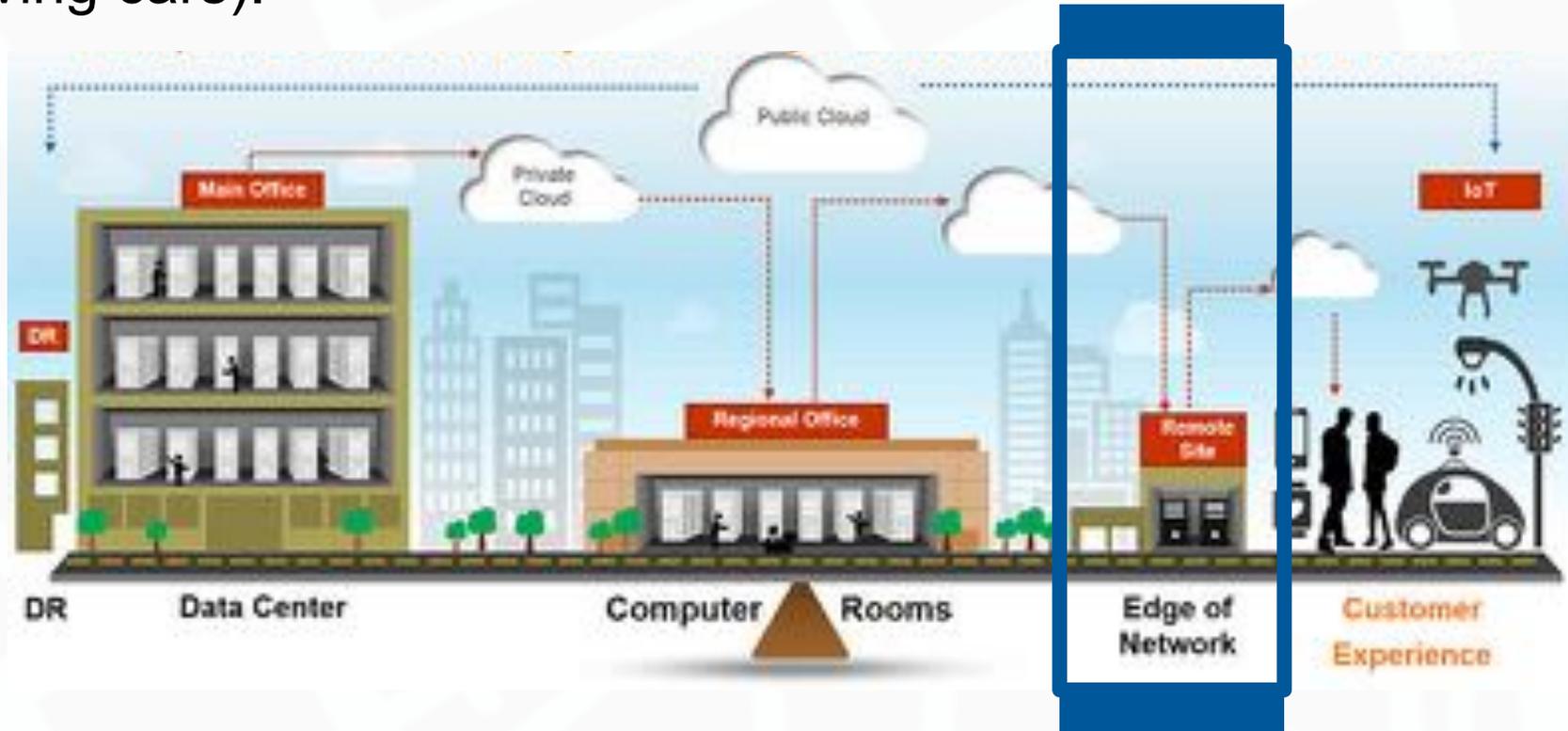
Global Support Regional Coordination & Support



Types of Data Centres and Cooling Solutions

Edge Computing

Criticality of Content – From low (streaming movies) to high (self-driving cars).



Edge Computing

Data Centre Needs:

- Modular, close to customers
- Scalable
- Smaller tonnages
- Continuous operation with little to no intervention
- Operated remotely and with automation in mind
- Maintain both power and cooling at all times
- Reliability – Redundancy

Cooling solution needs to be :

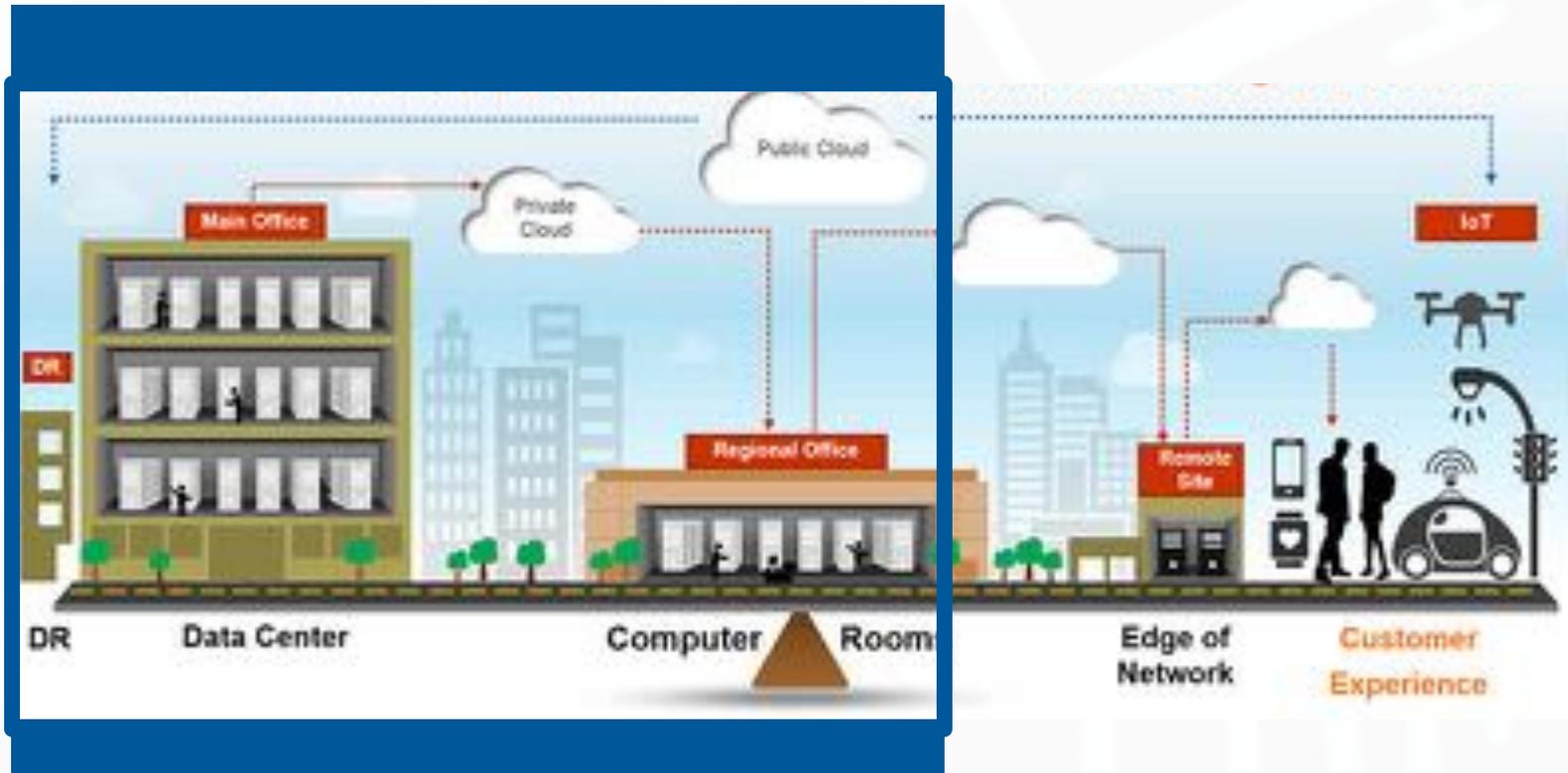
- Modular flexibility/installation
- Less than 20 tons (88 kW)
- “Self-contained” product
- Optimize energy and water usage
- Fan/Motor redundancy
- Limited - no maintenance
 - Quick easy access to key components

Edge Computing



Solution – Modular, hybrid evaporative cooler

Enterprise, Co-Location or Cloud Data Centres



Large, dense, scalable warehouses of computer architecture.

Enterprise, Co-Location or Cloud Data Centres

Data Centre Needs:

- Dense capacity
- Critical facility
- Maintain both power and cooling at all times
- Energy efficiency (reduce energy cost/carbon footprint)
- Scalability
- Co-location – Takes time to rent data centre
- Fast and quality construction

Cooling solution need to be:

- Cooling capacity ranging from 500 to 5000+ tons (2,200 to 22,000 kW)
- Maximum cooling at lowest system energy and footprint
- Redundant critical components
- Factory assembled
- Partnership
- Local support before and after-sale
- Global network
- Application expertise – control strategies

Open Cooling Towers



Cross flow, axial fan, induced draft



Cross flow, axial fan, induced draft
(Single air intake)



Counter flow, centrifugal fan,
forced draft
(single air intake)



Counter flow, axial fan,
induced draft

Closed Circuit Cooling Towers



Combined flow, axial fan, induced draft



Counter flow, centrifugal fan, induced draft



Counter flow, axial fan, induced draft

Hybrid Coolers



Modular Hybrid cooler
Counter flow, radial fan, forced draft



Adiabatic cooler
Counter flow, adiabatic pre-cooling,
axial fan, induced draft



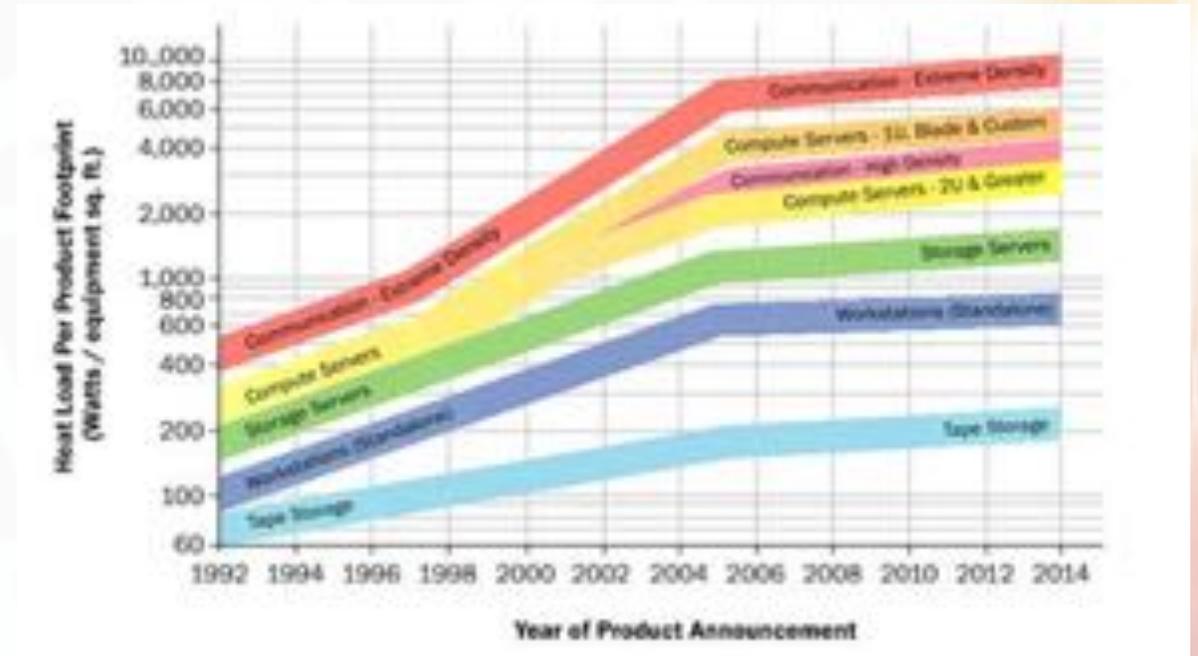
Hybrid cooler
Combined flow, axial fan, induced
draft

Data Centre Trends

Data centres support major IT innovation trends:

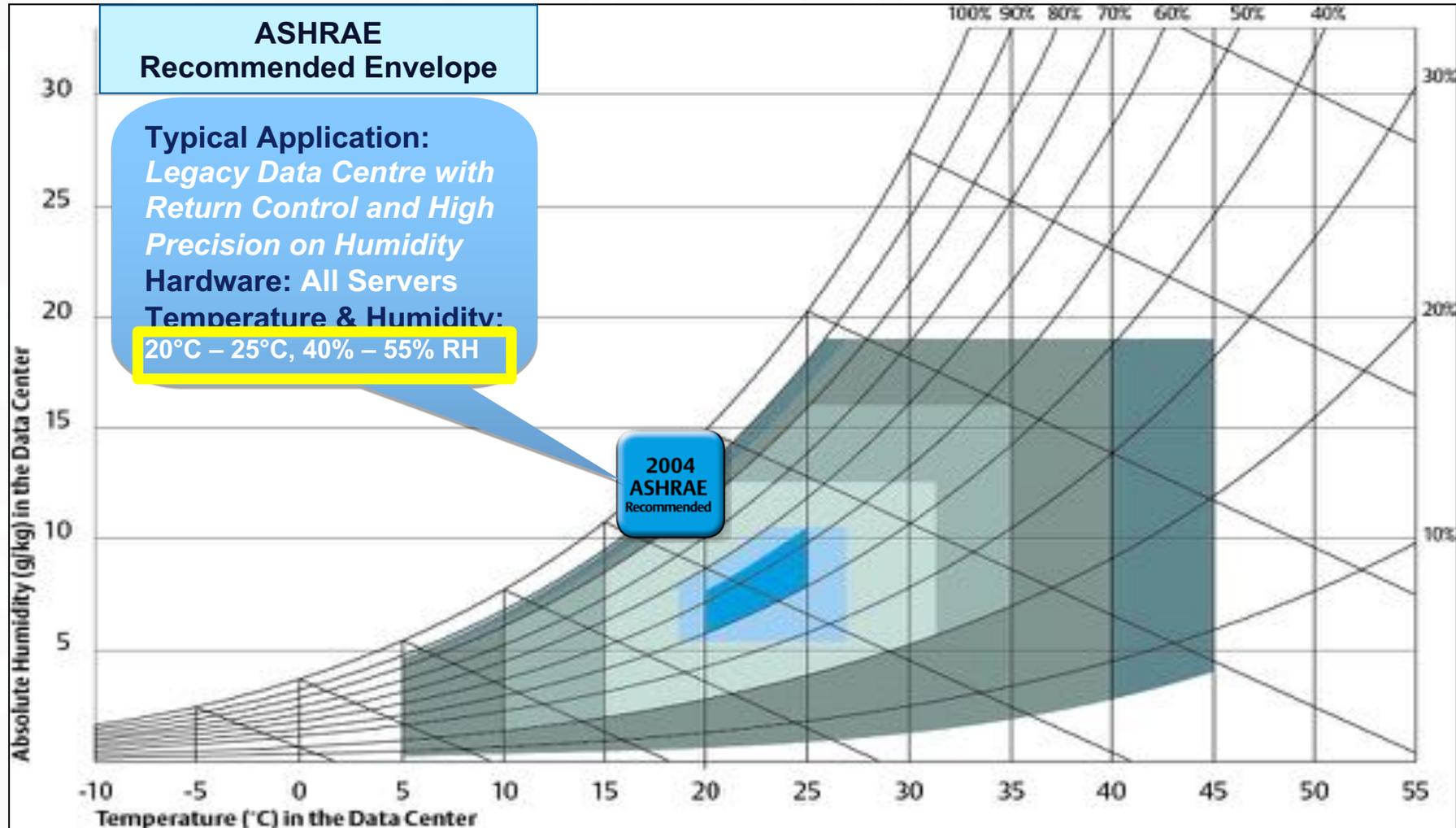
Cloud computing, Artificial Intelligence applications, high-performance computing (gaming and IoT applications), engineering simulation, open-source services (wikipedia), online data mining, ..

- larger heat rejection required per product footprint
- components allow higher operating temperatures

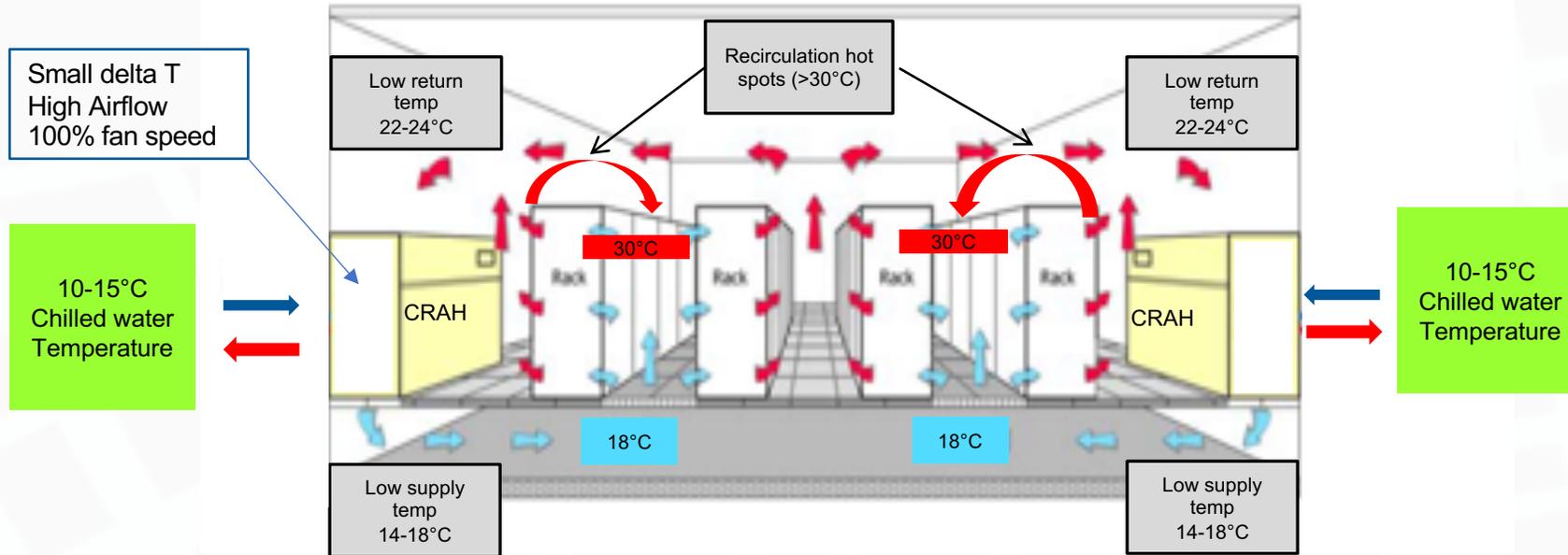


Source: ASHRAE

Data Centre Operating Thresholds



Traditional Air Cooling



Traditional Air Cooling

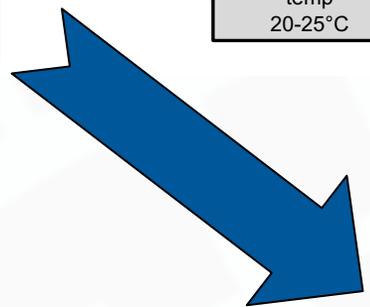
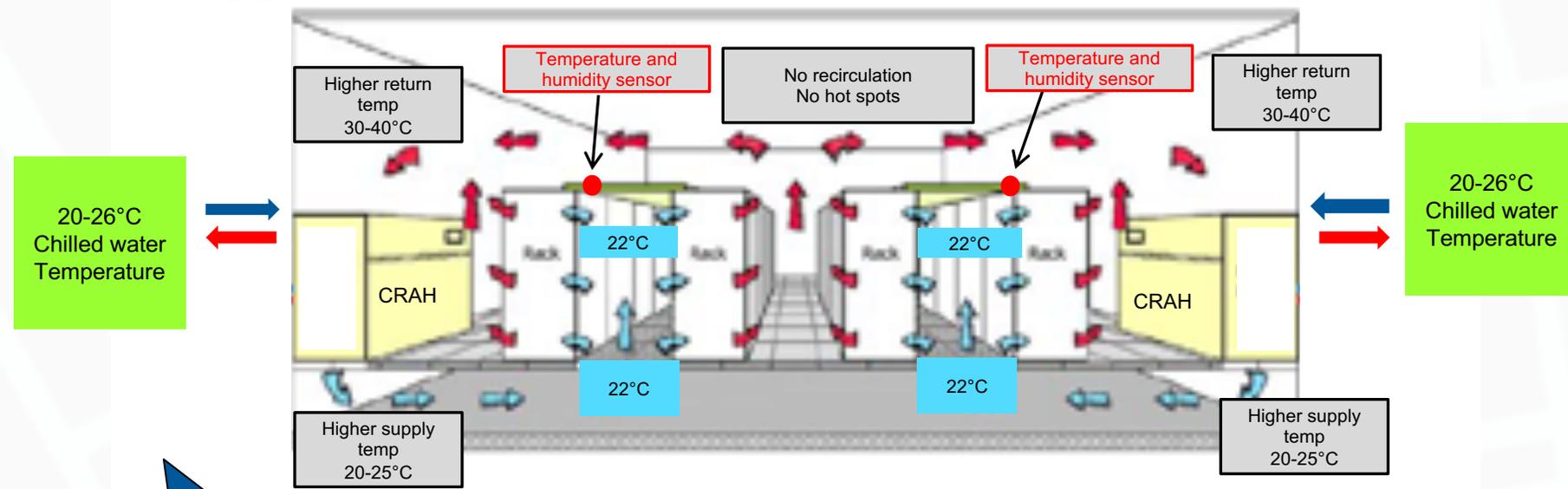
ASHRAE TC 9.9

- Data centres support major IT innovation trends: Cloud computing, Artificial Intelligence applications, high-performance computing(gaming and IoT applications), engineering simulation, open-source services (Wikipedia), online data mining, ...
 - larger heat rejection required per footprint
 - components allow higher operating temperatures
- Data centres use optimal air distribution/temp control systems
- Data centre designs allow increased data centre operating temperatures and humidity envelopes as per ASHRAE TC 9.9 recommendations
 - Recommended range: 18-27°C (64,4°F-80,6°F)
 - Allowed range: 15-32°C (59°F-89,6°F)

Effects of increase in CW Temperatures

- Smaller and more efficient chiller
 - CAPEX and OPEX savings (Low PUE)
- Eurovent Certified, high efficiency evaporative cooling equipment allows even smaller chillers (low cond. temp @ 3-4°C approach)
 - higher CAPEX & OPEX savings (Lowest PUE, with long free cooling period)

Hot /Cold Aisle Containment & Air Flow Control

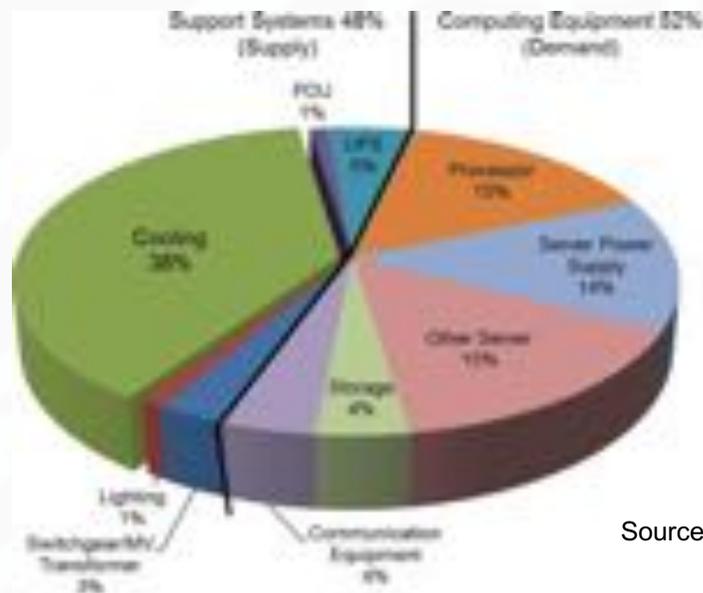


Allowing Year Round Free cooling with certified evaporative cooling equipment (depending on climate conditions)

Free Cooling

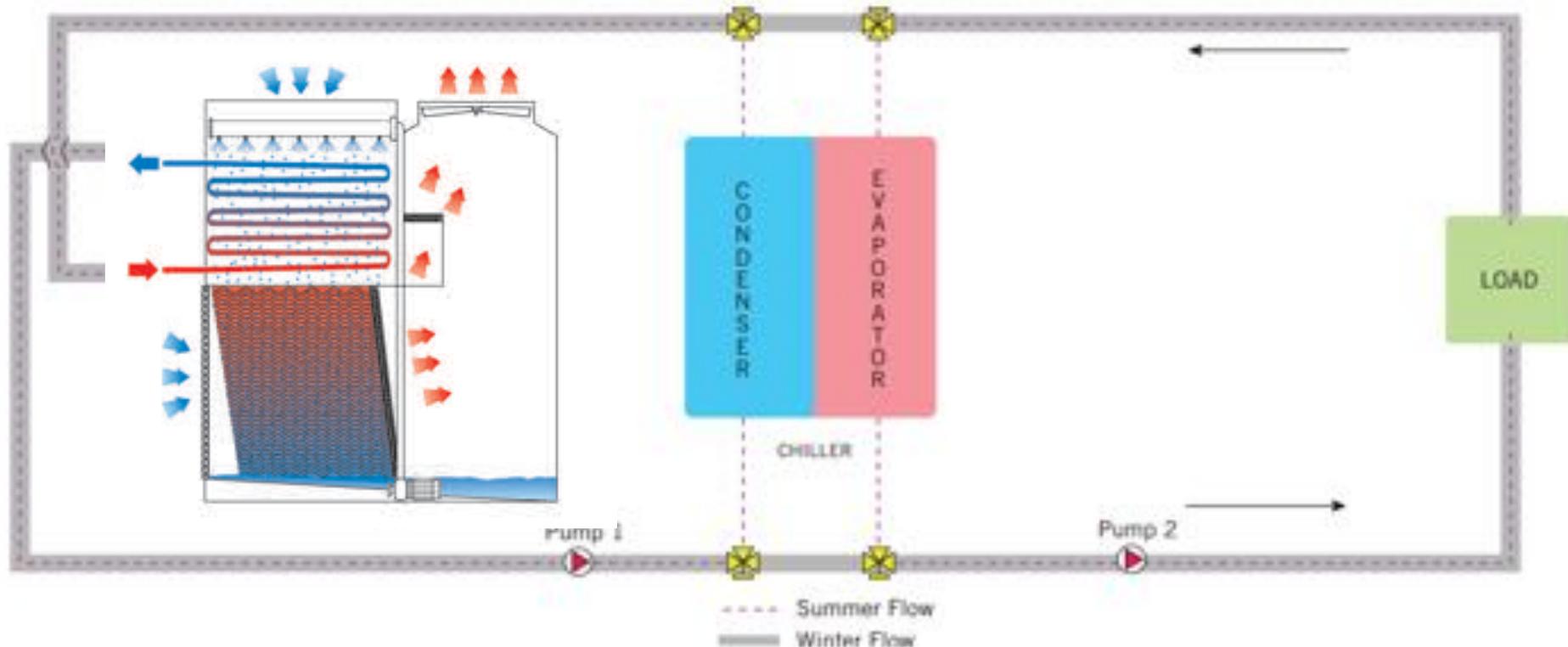
Free Cooling: What and Why?

- Freecooling: Reducing the use of chillers by using only the cooling tower to cool the chilled water
- Where does data centre power go?



Source: Science Direct

Free cooling with closed circuit coolers



- + Simplified system – less components
- + Closed loop – no fouling and minimal pump energy

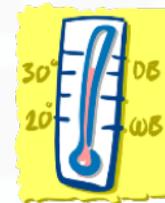
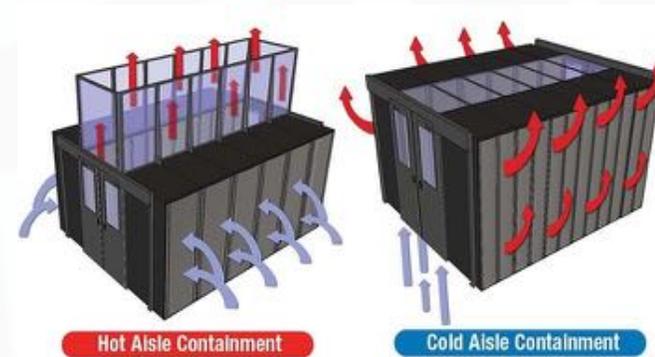
	Chiller	Cooling Tower
Summer	12°C/7°C	32°C/27°C
Winter	-	12°C/7°C

Benefits of Free Cooling

- Higher Efficiency
- Higher Reliability
- Higher Availability and Capacity
- High Energy savings

Factors that impact free cooling operation

- Geographic location
 - Weather data (ASHRAE,...)
- Separation of hot and cold air streams
 - No separation in old DC's
 - New DC: hot or cold aisle
- Set points of the cooling system
 - Server Inlet temperature
- Type of cooling technology
 - Evaporative cooling uses Twb



Typical 10°C difference between wet bulb and dry bulb

Key Takeaways

Evaporative cooling provides an efficient cooling solution for data centres by providing and improving:



RELIABILITY



LOW MAINTENANCE AND
EASY INSPECTION



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



SUSTAINABILITY

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