

Room, row, rack or server - choosing the right cooling systems

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Our Mission



Data Solutions
Building a more sustainable and
electrified world



Environmental, social and governance



PUE progress has stalled

What is the average annual PUE for your largest data center? (n=669)



UPTIME INSTITUTE GLOBAL SURVEY OF IT AND DATA CENTER MANAGERS 2007-2022

UptimeInstitute | INTELLIGENCE



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DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/1791 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 13 September 2023
on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast)

- **Focus areas:**
 - Transport >30% energy consumption
 - Building stock with poor energy performance
 - ICT sector 2,7% of energy consumption in 2018 expected to rise to 98,5 TWh by 2030
- **Reporting obligation**
....The collected data should be used to measure at least some basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces, the effectiveness of cooling, the effectiveness of carbon usage and the usage of freshwater....



Energy efficiency law has been agreed 21.Sep 2023

Valid for data center:

- Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) and Energy Reuse Factor (ERF) for Governmental >= 300kW and private >1MW
 - July 2026 → PUE 1,2 and ERF 10% for new build DCs
 - July 2027 → PUE 1,5 and ERF 15% for DC build before June 2026
 - ...
- It could be possible that global data center organizations with a presence in both the EU and UK may adopt the EU reporting requirements for use in the UK.



Heat network zoning policy and energy performance certificate (EPC)

High Density Liquid Cooling

NEW POWER DEMANDING APPLICATIONS ON THE RISE



BUSINESS

Dell Designs Custom Liquid Cooling System for eBay Data Centers

A sign is posted in front of the eBay headquarters in San Jose, California. (Photo by Justin Sullivan/Getty Images)

Managing 8 Rome CPUs in 1U: Cray's Shasta Direct Liquid Cooling

by **Ian Cutress** on November 19, 2018 5:00 PM EST

26 Comments

+ Add A Comment

Posted in [CPUs](#), [AMD](#), [Trade Shows](#), [Enterprise CPUs](#), [Cray](#), [Rome](#), [Supercomputing 18](#), [Shasta](#), [CoolIT](#)



**After posting this news, we have recieved additional information from Cray that states that the top plate is not being used for CPUs, but for the Slingshot interconnect. As a result, the system supports only 8 CPUs in 1U. The text below has been changed to reflect this new information.*



DESIGN > POWER AND COOLING

Lenovo Aims New Liquid Cooling Designs at Mainstream Data Centers

Expects rising power densities to expand water's appeal beyond HPC market

Frederic Szwedlik | Jun 19, 2018

Rack filled with Lenovo servers and cooled by Lenovo's DTC (Direct to Chip) liquid cooling system at LRC, or the Lenovo Supercomputing Center, located outside of Huzhou.



DESIGN > SUPERCOMPUTERS

IBM, Nvidia Build "World's Fastest Supercomputer" for US Government


The DOE's new Summit system features a unique architecture that combines HPC and AI computing capabilities.

The Summit supercomputer at ORNL, designed by IBM and Nvidia.

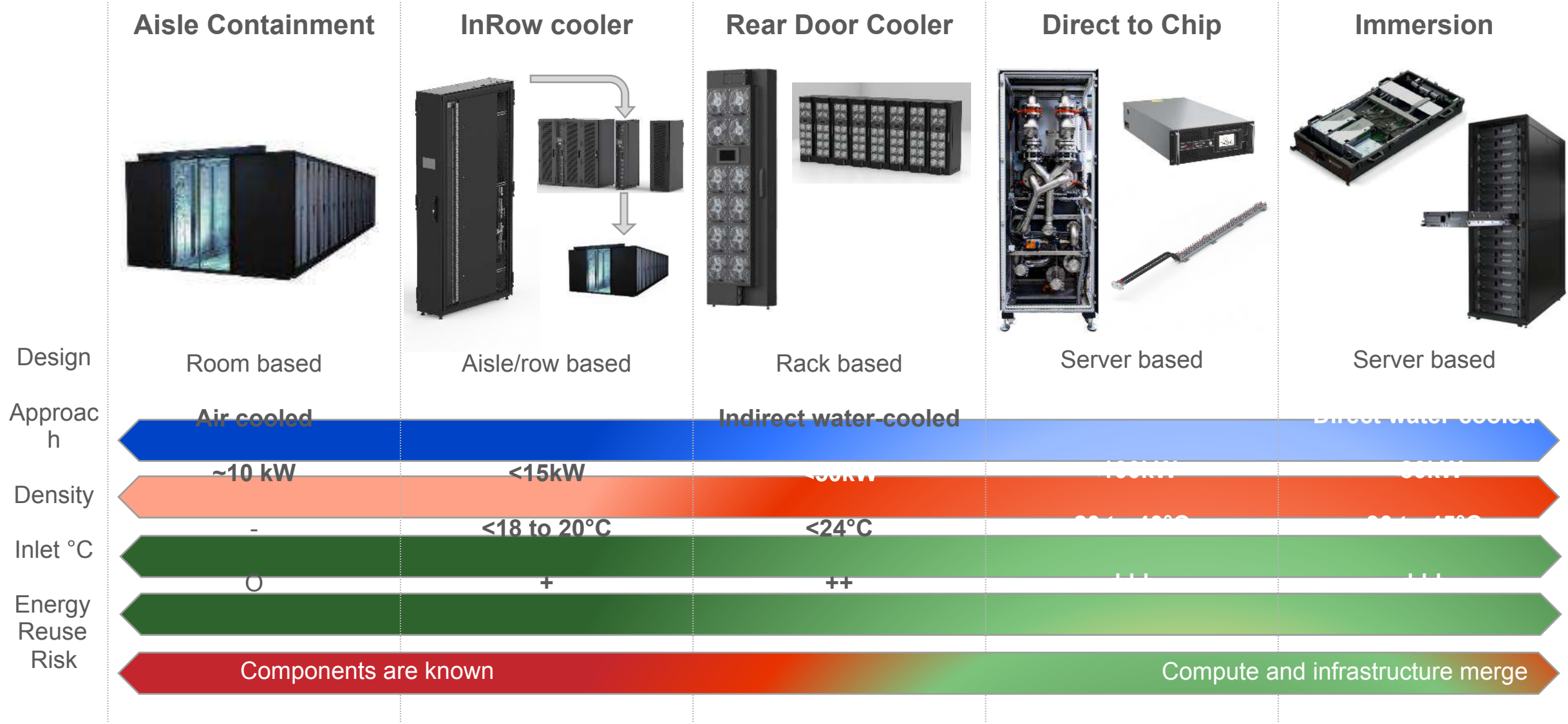


Google Shifts to Liquid Cooling for AI Data Crunching

BY RICH MILLER | MAY 8, 2018 — LEAVE A COMMENT



Data Center Cooling



General Comparison IRC vs. RDC

- Invest cost higher with RDCs as long as 1 IRC cools 2 racks or more
- IRC requires more space inside row, RDC can keep row length constant

IRC

- low to mid thermal requirements
- Load per rack < 15 kW
- Water supply temp < 18 °C
- Lower water return temperatures



vs.



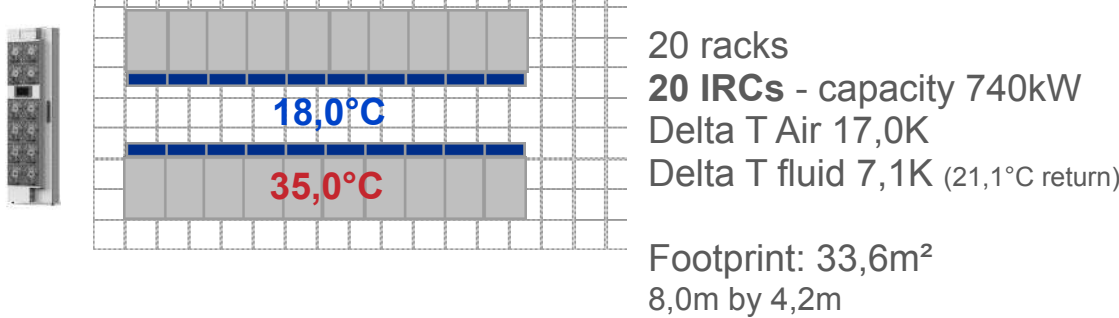
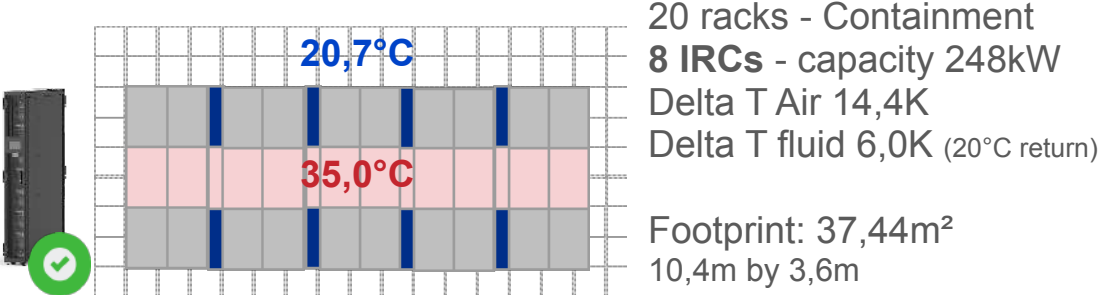
RDC

- high performance or high efficiency (= increased water supply temperature)
- Load per rack 10 – 70 kW
- Water supply 16 - 28 °C
- High water return temperature

General Comparison IRC vs. RDC

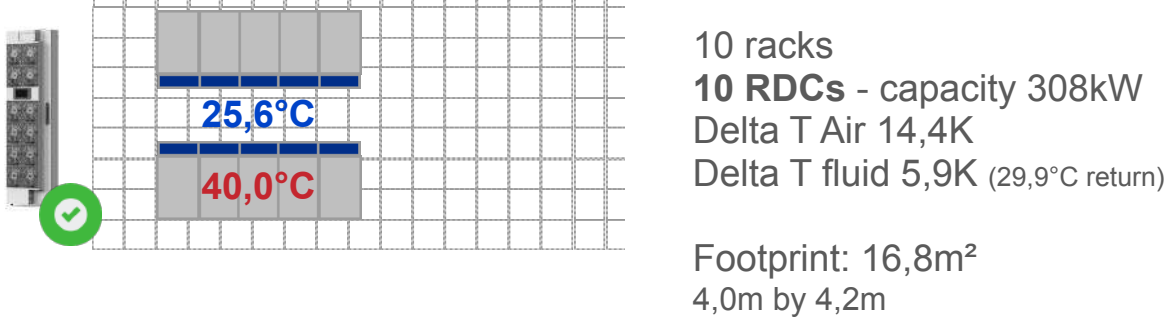
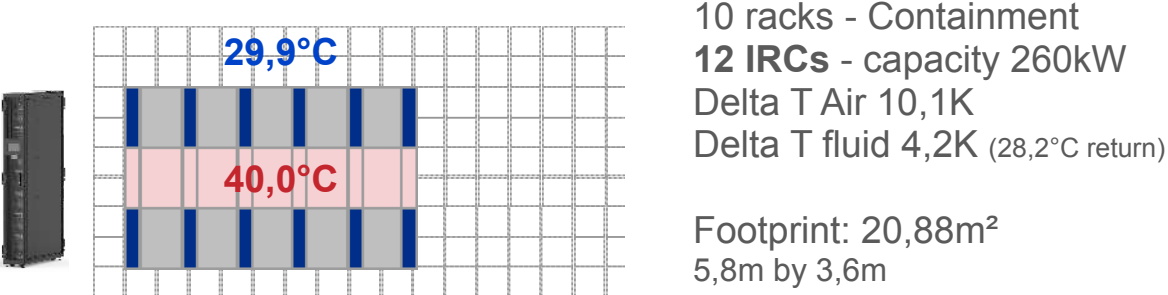
CASE 1 - 200kW @10kW each rack

Air flow: 6.800 m³/h - Fluid flow: 75 lpm
 Fluid inlet temperature 14°C
 Air exhaust temperature 35°C

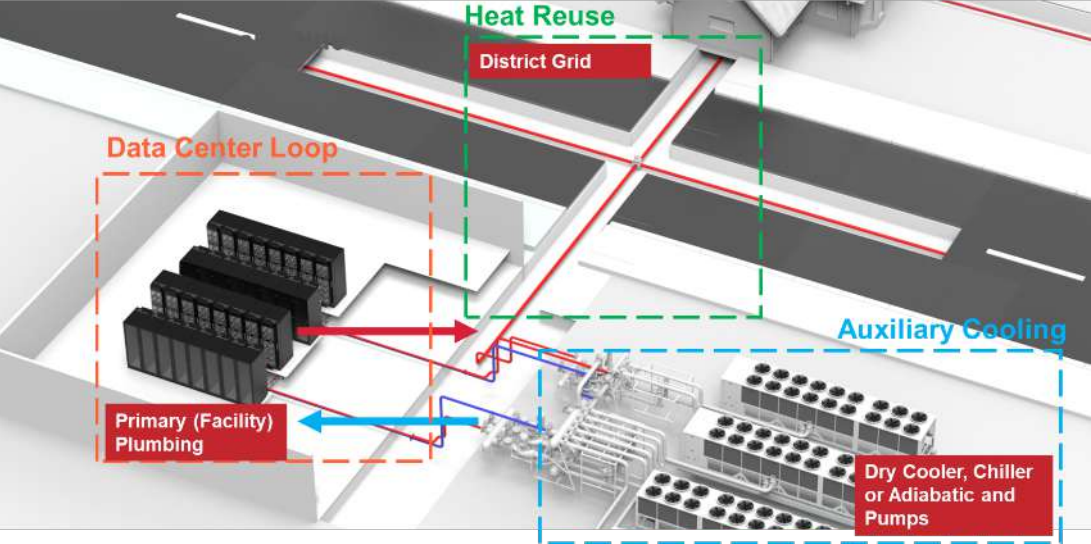


CASE 2 - 200kW @20kW each rack

Air flow: 6.800 m³/h - Fluid flow: 75 lpm
 Fluid inlet temperature **24°C**
 Air exhaust temperature **40°C**



Let us boost the RDHx...



Air flow: 10.000 m³/h - Fluid flow: 100 lpm

	Inlet	Outlet	Delta T
Air	50°C	21,7°C	23,8K
Fluid	14°C	28,3°C	12,4K

86kW

	Inlet	Outlet	Delta T
Air	45°C	21,2°C	23,8K
Fluid	14°C	24,6°C	10,6K

74kW

	Inlet	Outlet	Delta T
Air	45°C	24,6°C	20,4K
Fluid	20°C	29,1°C	9,1K

63kW

	Inlet	Outlet	Delta T
Air	45°C	27,3°C	17,7K
Fluid	24°C	31,9°C	7,9K

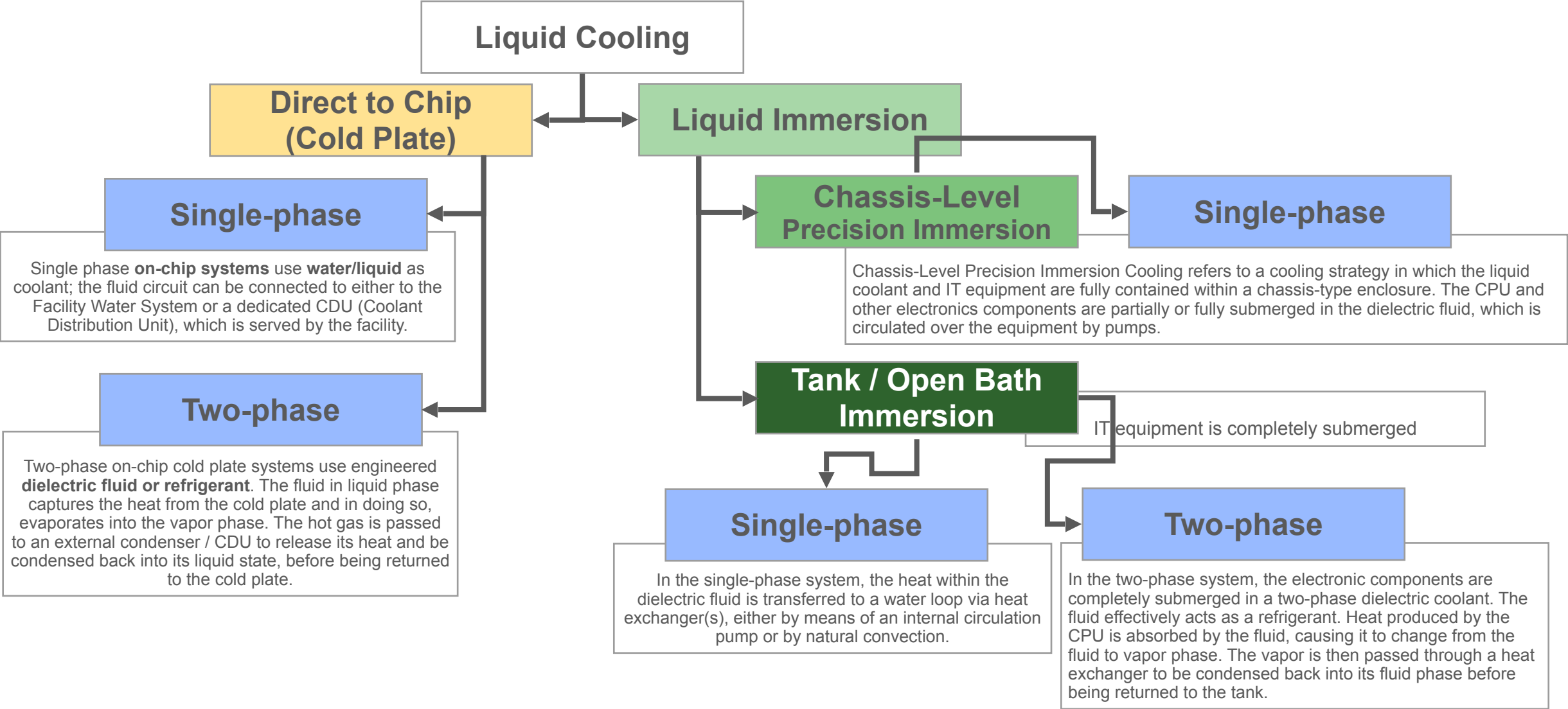
55kW

Air flow: 8.000 m³/h - Fluid flow: 60 lpm

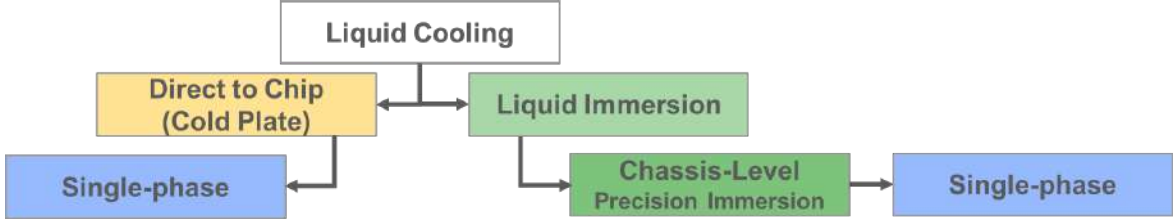
	Inlet	Outlet	Delta T
Air	45°C	28,0°C	17,0K
Fluid	24°C	34,2°C	10,2K

42kW

Direct water-cooled - five main architectures



Direct water-cooled

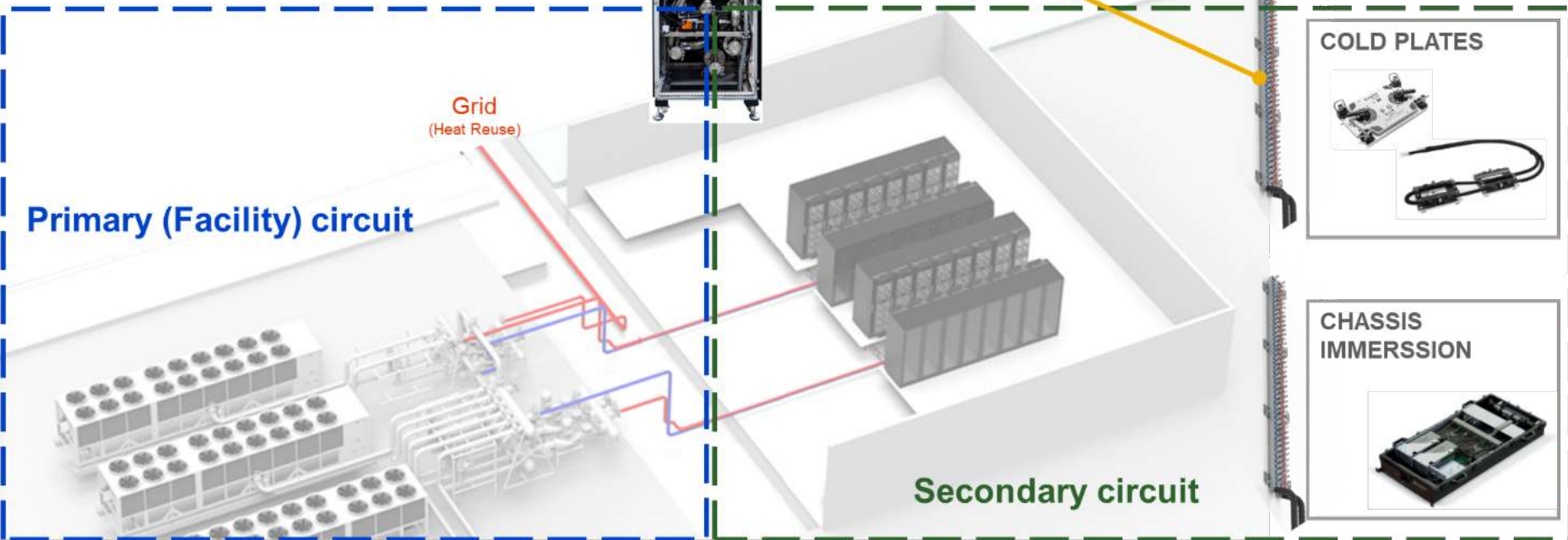


COOLING DISTRIBUTION UNIT - CDU
 Rack mount or stand-alone
 Main components: Liquid to liquid heat exchanger, Pumps, Controller

RACK MANIFOLD
 Distribution to the cold plates / chassis with drop free quick disconnects

IT Equipment

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS



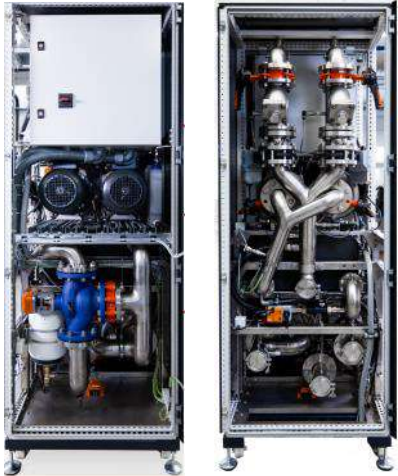
- Racks
- PDUs
- COLD PLATES
 Supplementary Cooling
 Rear Door and Row Air
- CHASSIS IMMERSION
 21" rack

Design Options CDU

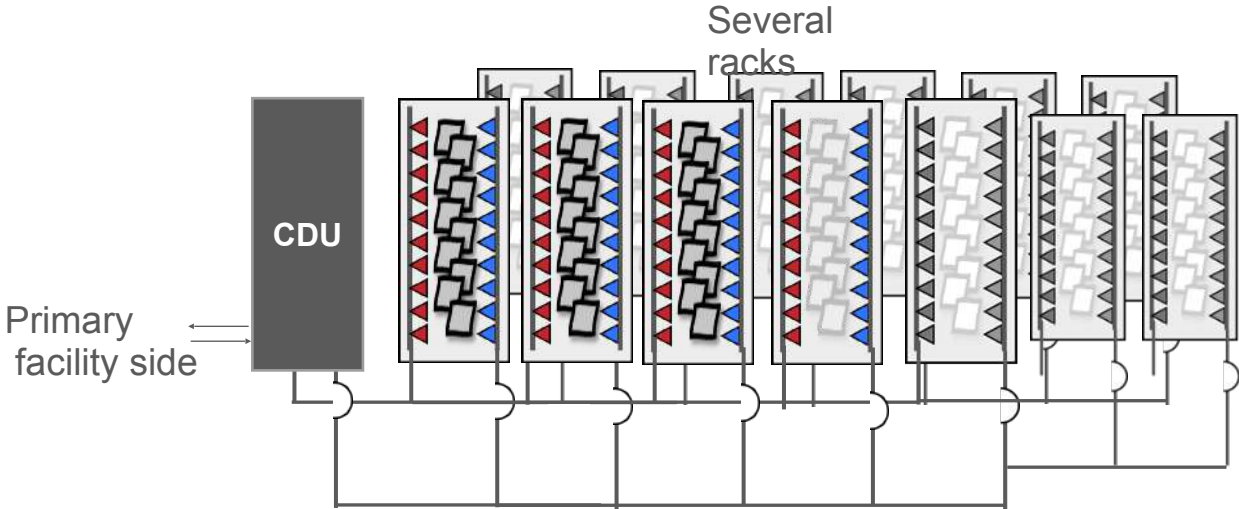
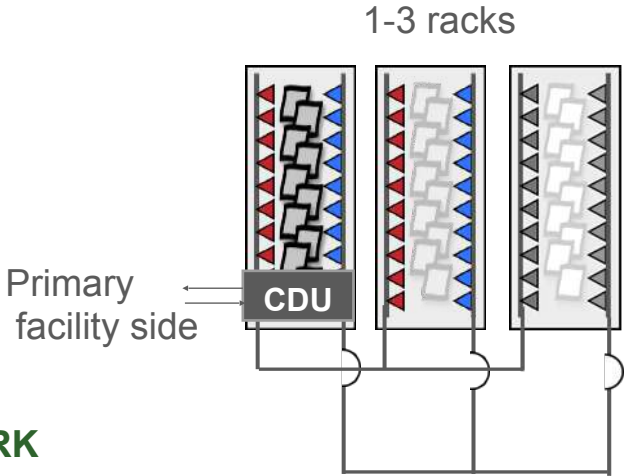
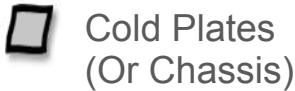
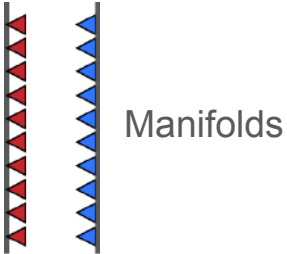
LTA = Liquid to Air
POC and existing infrastructure

CDU = Liquid to Liquid

Rack Mount CDU (LTA) to Support 1 – 3 racks with Direct to Chip cooled equipment.



Stand alone CDU (LTA) to support several racks with Direct to Chip cooled equipment.



SECONDARY FLUID NETWORK

Short Break Out



3phase 32 Amp
22.1kVA
 4x PDUs for 80kW
 (without redundance)

Electrical Input	
Acceptable input voltage	400-415V 3ph Wye
Input current (phase)	30A (24A derated) / 32A
Input frequency	50/60 HZ
Max Input power	17.3/ 22.1kVA
Input Plug	IEC 60309 530P6/532P6

Electrical Output	
Output voltage	240/230
Maximum output current (phase)	
Overload protection (internal)	6, 20
Outlet configuration	(24)C13, (24)C13/(24)C19



3phase 63 Amp
43.5kVA
 2x PDUs for 80kW
 (without redundance)

Electrical Input	
Acceptable input voltage	400-415V 3ph Wye
Input current (phase)	60A (48A derated) / 63A
Input frequency	50/60 HZ
Max Input power	34.6/43.5 kVA
Input Plug	IEC 60309 560P6/563P6

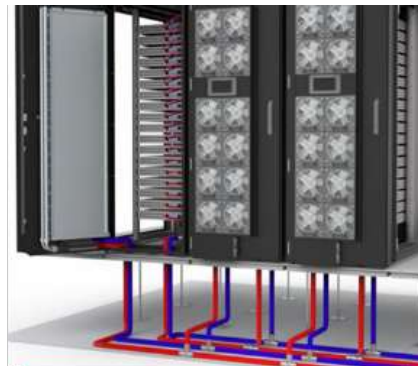
Electrical Output	
Output voltage	240/230
Maximum output current (phase)	
Overload protection (internal)	12, 20
Outlet configuration	(21)C13, (21)C13/(21)C19

Hybrid Liquid Cooling – 80kW

Combining RDHx and CDU



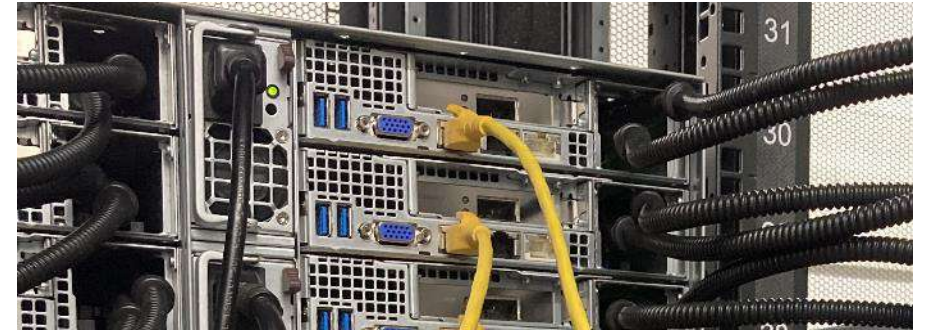
Series loop with rack CDU



Parallel Loop with Row CDU

Project Example:

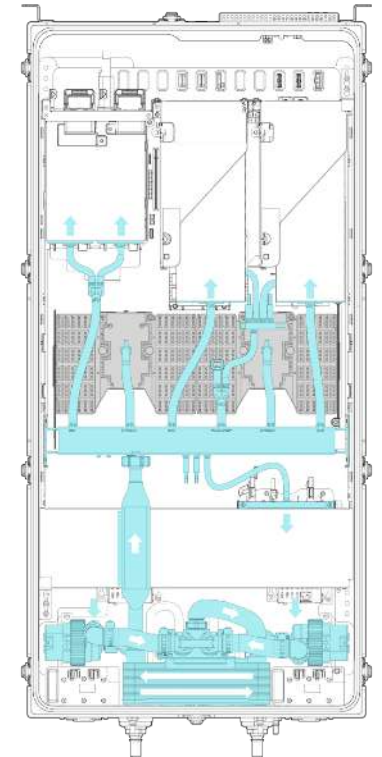
- 9 Racks 47RU x 800W x 1400D with RDCs
- 4x 63Amp 3P PDUs each rack
- 2x Manifolds (42 connections)
- 2x standalone CDUs in Technical Room



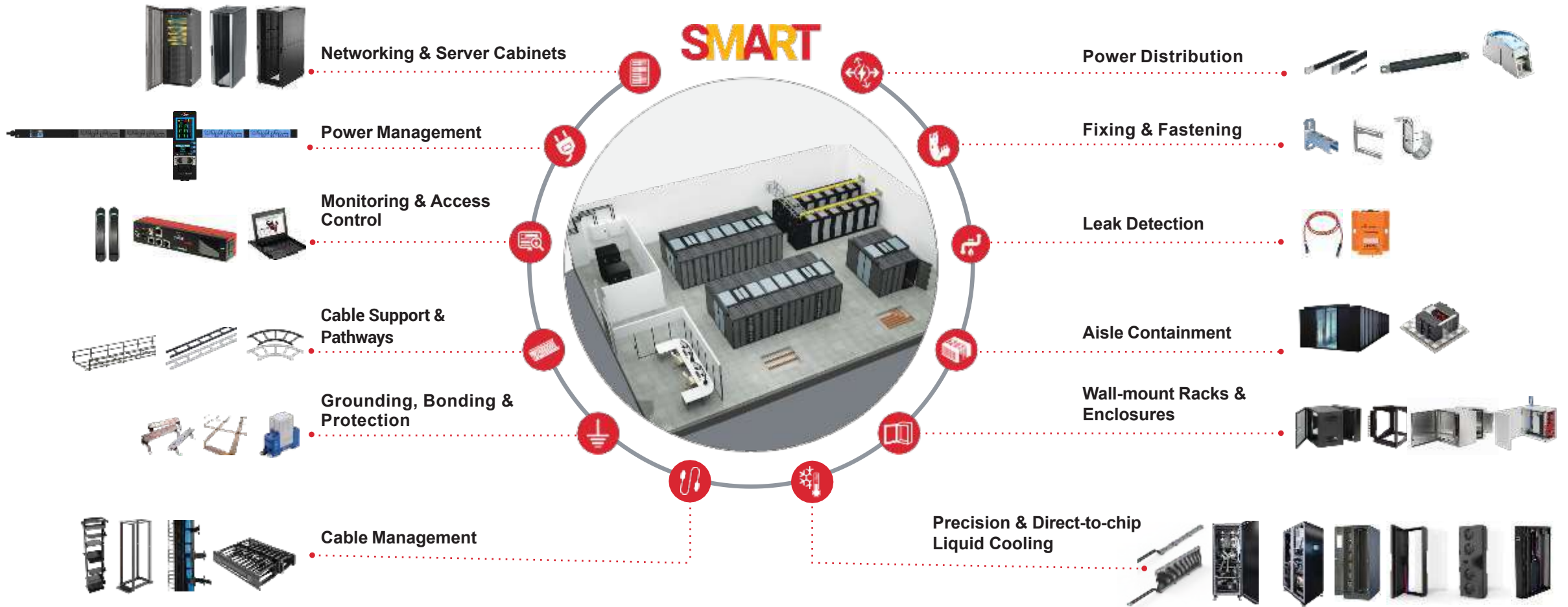
Precision Chassis Immersion – 60kW

Combining Chassis immersion and CDU

- 19" server is placed in a 21" chassis
- The liquid is floating around the components
- Heat exchanger in the rear transfers the heat to secondary liquid circuit



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