Hot Aisle and Cold Aisle Containment Strategies & Case Study



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Presenters:

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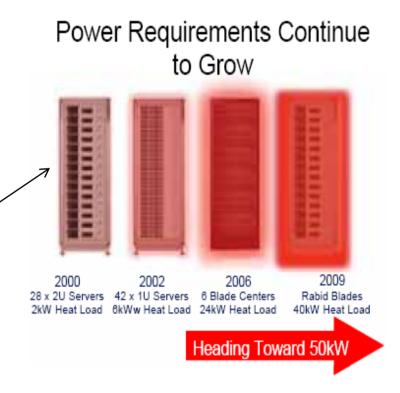
Agenda

- Introduction
- Airflow Management Strategies
- Aisle Containment
 - Cold Aisle & Hot Aisle
- Containment Case Study
- Q&A



Inefficiency + Demand

- Server utilization
 - 30% are comatose (Uptime Institute)
- Overprovision
 - SLAs
- Ownership
 - IT/Facilities disconnect
- Demand for data center services



Source: Gartner

Data Center Dilemma

Legacy Facility

"The majority of existing data centers... lack the capacity and operational efficiency to meet the needs of the next 10 years."

- Gartner

Sluggish Economy

"Server unit shipments declined 26.5 percent year over year in 1Q09"

- Data Center Knowledge

Availability Performance

Efficiency Concerns

"Forty-seven percent of respondents listed energy efficiency as one of their top facilities and network concerns"

- Emerson Liebert Data Center Users' Group Survey

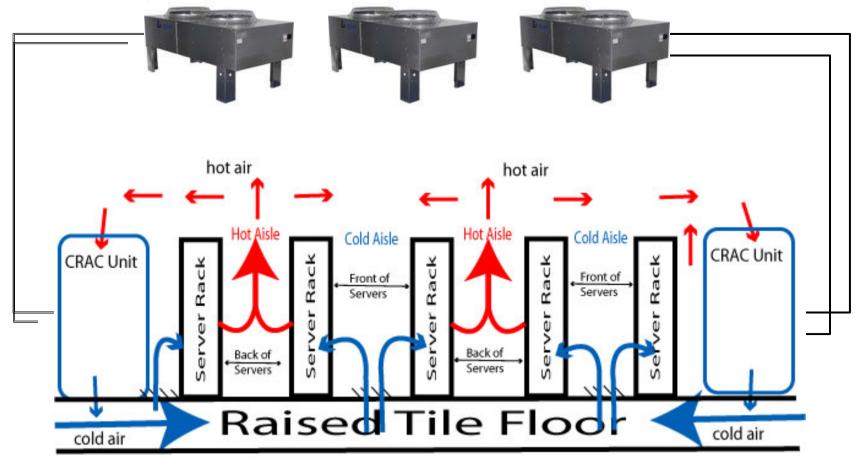
Cost Cutting

"[T]he current economic environment forced 61 percent of respondents to cut budgets; while 35 percent of respondents were forced to delay data center build or expansion projects.

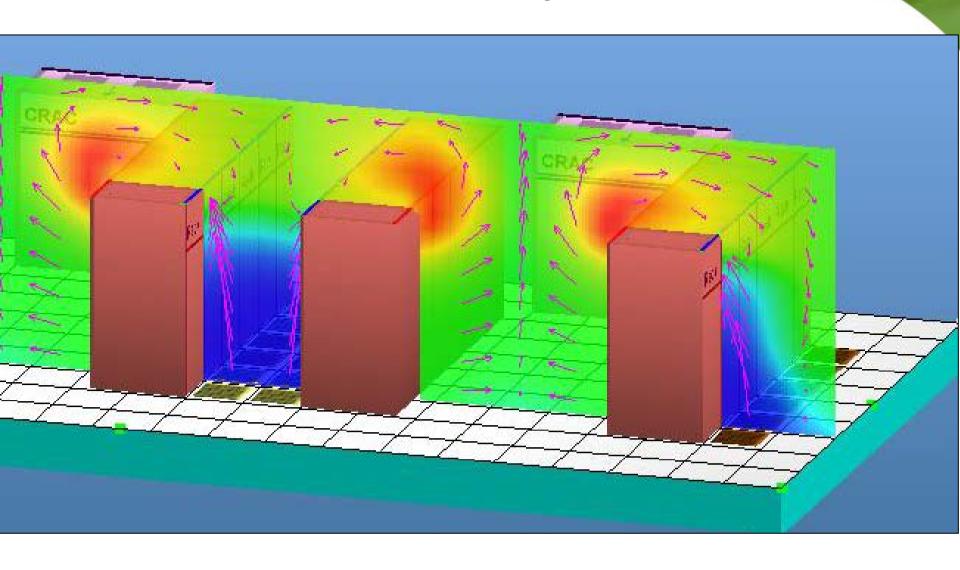
- Emerson Liebert Data Center Users' Group Survey

Airflow Management

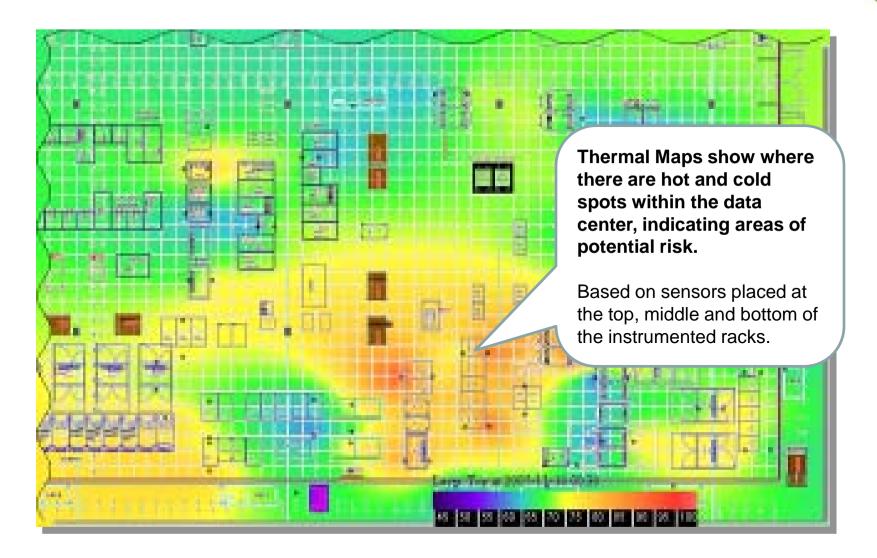
Remote Heat Rejection



CFD Analysis

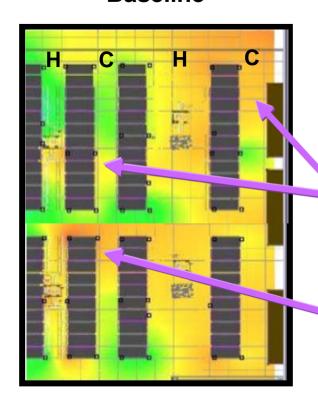


Thermal Imaging



Thermal Imaging – Baseline

Baseline



No Containment

High Degree of Air Mixing

High Inlet Temperatures





Solution Overview Impact of Aisle Containment

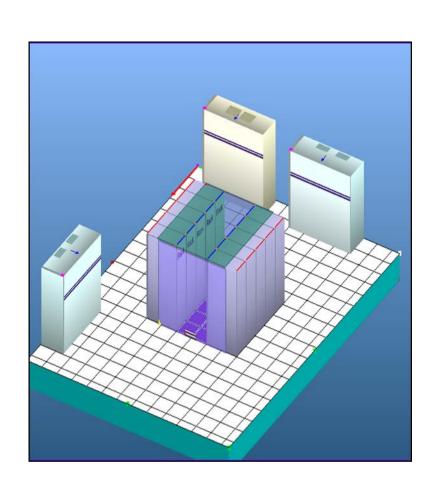


Cold Aisle Containment (CAC)



- Cold air directed to server inlet; hot air dispersed into room
- Mixing eliminated
- Conventional cooling units (CRACs) installed outside the containment area

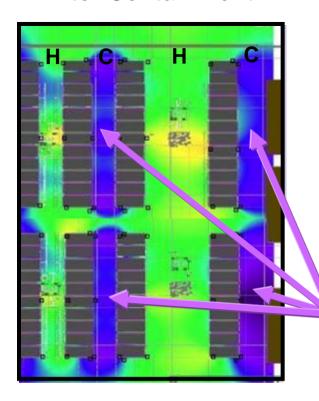
Cold Aisle Containment Advantages



- Focused on air supply to the racks: the only ASHRAE standards exist there (temperature and humidity)
- Addresses the prevalence of existing raised floor environments
- Capacity and efficiency gains for existing environments

CAC: Existing Data Center

After Containment



Cold Aisles Contained

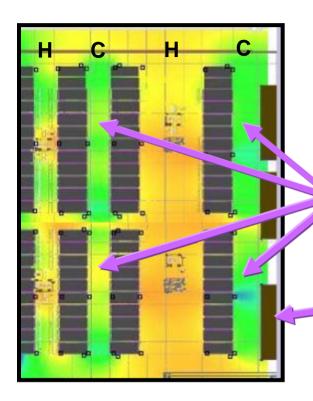
No Change to CRAHs

Overcooled



Existing Data Center- With Control

With Control



Controlled CRAHs with possible higher set points, Lower Fan Speeds and Increased Water Supply Temperatures

ASHRAE Inlet Temperatures

Increased Return Temperatures



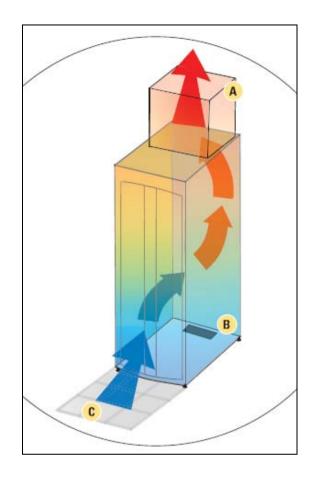
Hot Aisle Containment (HAC)



- Seen above with modular CHW InRow air conditioners
- Increased return temperature to cooling coil to maximize efficiency
- Can be accomplished with false/drop ceilings and "chimney cabinets"

Hot Aisle Containment Advantages

- Contains hot aisle; rest of data center akin to server inlet temp
- The "room volume" of cold air is available in case of cooling failure
- Independent of raised floor variables.
- Capture server exhaust air at its hottest point



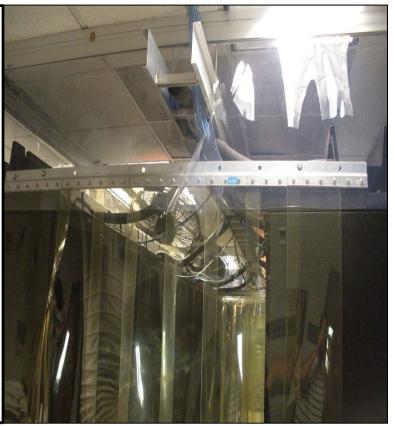
"Curtain Containment"

<u>Cold Aisle</u> <u>Hot Aisle</u>



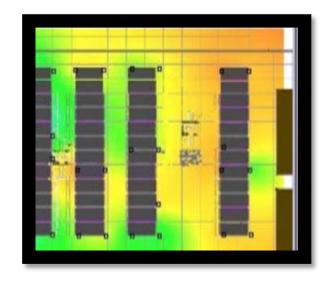
CAC:

- "Strip Door" at aisles
 - roof above <u>HAC:</u>
- "Strip Door" at aisles
- ceiling return for heat removal



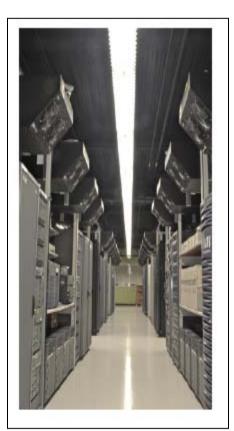
Shared Advantages

- Eliminates mixing through airflow management
- Allows "tuning" of airflow: CFM supply to match CFM demand
- Promotes warmer return temperatures to computer room air conditioners
- Provides better supply temperature control
 - Mid 70s supply temperature
 - No hotspots



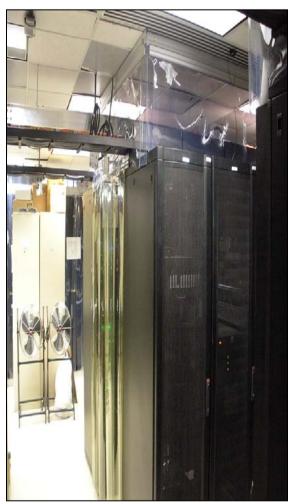


The Wild Card: Your Data Center





- Uniformity of racks and aisles?
- Rack manufacturer offer containment solution?
- Ceiling plenum for hot aisle containment?
- Raised floor clear or full of obstructions?



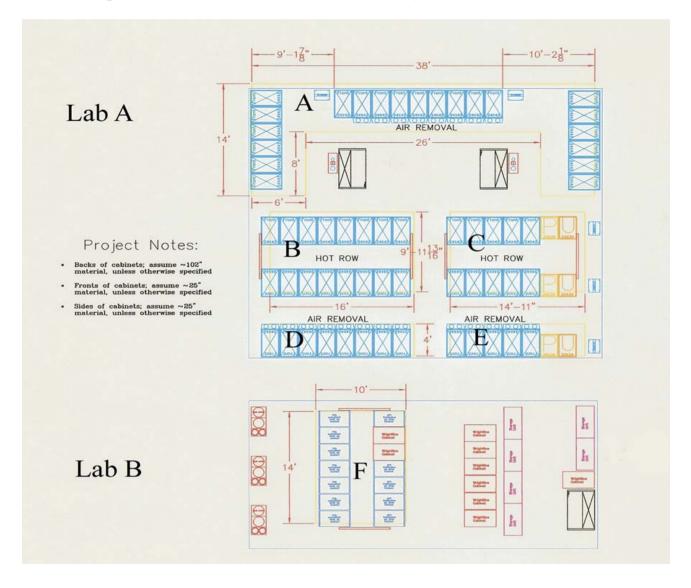
HAC Curtain Case Study

INTRODUCTION

- An electronics manufacturer, with an extensive IT portfolio, wanted to optimize a lab environment
- Labs contained a variety of IT equipment: blades, 1U servers, switches
 - Arranged in hot aisle/cold aisle but not all uniform
 - Everything overhead: cold air supply and hot air return
- Plagued by airflow challenges
 - Supplemental exhaust fans installed on top of cabinets
 - Rear door air removal unit used to channel higher density exhaust directly into the plenum
 - Portable AC units throughout the floor

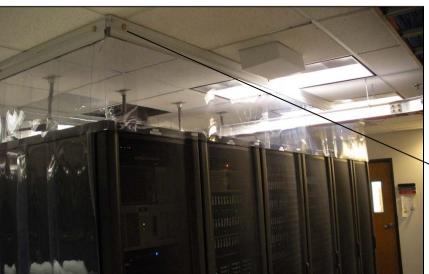
Turned to 42U to explore cooling optimization and containment solutions

Containment Installation

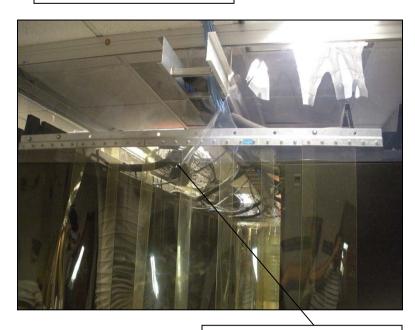


Containment Installation





Cold Air Supply



Exhaust Fans

Containment attached to ceiling with fuseable link

Installation Continued

Containment Curtains



Supplemental Rack Air Movement

Portable AC

Following Installation

ENERGY SAVINGS

- (21) rack "air removal units" turned down to their minimum CFM (400): decrease in 33,600 CFM
- Exhaust fans (used to force heat out of the room) completely turned off
- (4) portable air conditioners simply moving air; no compressor activity

RELIABILITY

Inlet temperature stabilization; hotspots eliminated

COMFORT COOLING

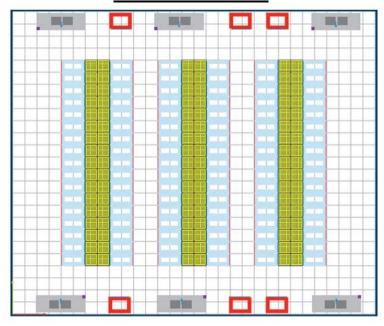
Without air mixing, lab working environment is much more comfortable

NOISE CONTROL

 Offices, which surround the lab perimeter, aren't subjected to the maximum CFM from the air removal units

CAC: New Build

Conventional Approach New Build



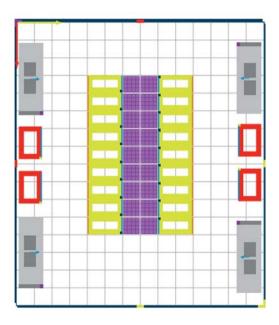
Modeling CAC vs traditional install approach

Scenario: 306 kW load installed using traditional design

Qty (102) 3kW racks, Load = 306kW room area: 3000 Sq Ft (60' x 50')

24" raised floor 10' from floor to ceiling

CAC New Build



Scenario: 306 kW load installed using Cold Aisle Containment design

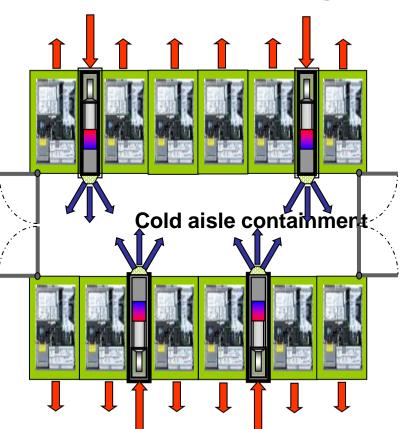
Qty(18) 17kW racks, Load = 306kW room area: 896 Sq Ft (32' x 28')

24" raised floor 10' from floor to ceiling

Source: EDS

Containment: Next Steps

Cold Aisle Containment with InRow Cooling



Cold Aisle Containment with Overhead Cooling



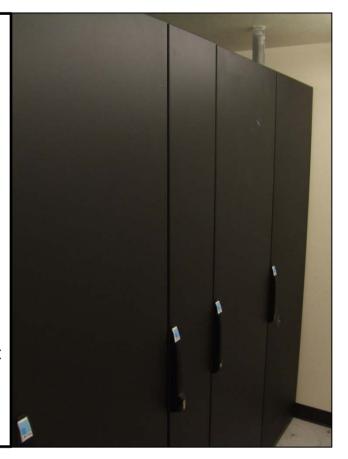


Containment: Next Steps



Close Coupled Cooling

- Dual containment within the same rack footprint-
- Chilled water or refrigerant based cooling
 - High density, high efficiency
- Hot air has no choice but to pass through HEx



Front of cabinets and cooling unit

Rear of cabinets and cooling unit

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An Efficiency Study Process

Data Center Survey Best practices & ROI Potential rebates Plan **Executive managerial buy-in** Establish efficiency team & goals **Determine methodology** Install instrumentation & software Benchmark Perform energy utilization audit Calculate current benchmark **Data Collection Environmental** Measure **Monitoring Analysis** Recommendations Reconfiguration plan Remediate **Efficiency improvements Facilities Data** Infrastructure Data Report **IT Equipment Data Environmental Conditions Design and limitations Efficiency improvements**

The Reality

What can I do today?



- Steel containment is more aesthetic but better suited for new builds.
- Hot Aisle Containment can require extensive rework to deploy in existing cabinet rows.
- Curtain solutions, though not beautiful, offer flexibility

Q&A



For a copy of today's presentation please email rebecca.mccue@42U.com

For additional information on 42U's products and services, please visit:

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