





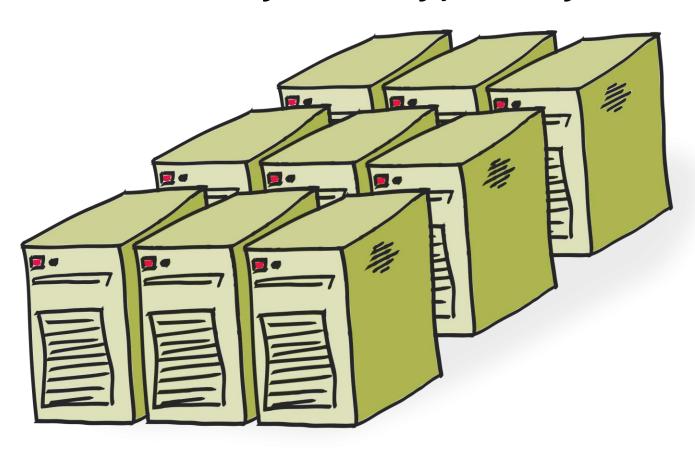


#### Typical Small DC

- Large Server Rooms (or "Comms" Room)
- Diversity of equipment: Contain servers, storages, routers, switches, IP services (telephony, CCTV,...)
- Serves the internal operation of the company that owns it
- Normally located within the Company offices (Hq or Head Office)
- Serve the building IT infrastructure too
- Less than 200 kW



#### Small DCs How they are typically done





# Small DCs How they are typically done

- Raised floor, UPS, Security, Fire protection ...
- Quick Fixes
- Mismatching UPS configuration such as hot stand-by with different sizing, bypass from different sources ....
- CRAC units (sometimes) oversizing (most of the times)
- > Over cooling, room cooling instead of equipment cooling, ...



# Small DCs How they are typically done

- > Air leaks
- Cables under the raised floor obstructing the airflow
- Not ready to host high density
- Falsely "Concurrently Maintainable"
  - (Dual delivery paths are not separate,
  - Fuel supply to gensets forming a weak link)



#### Small DCs

How they are typically done







#### Market Trends of Small Data Centers





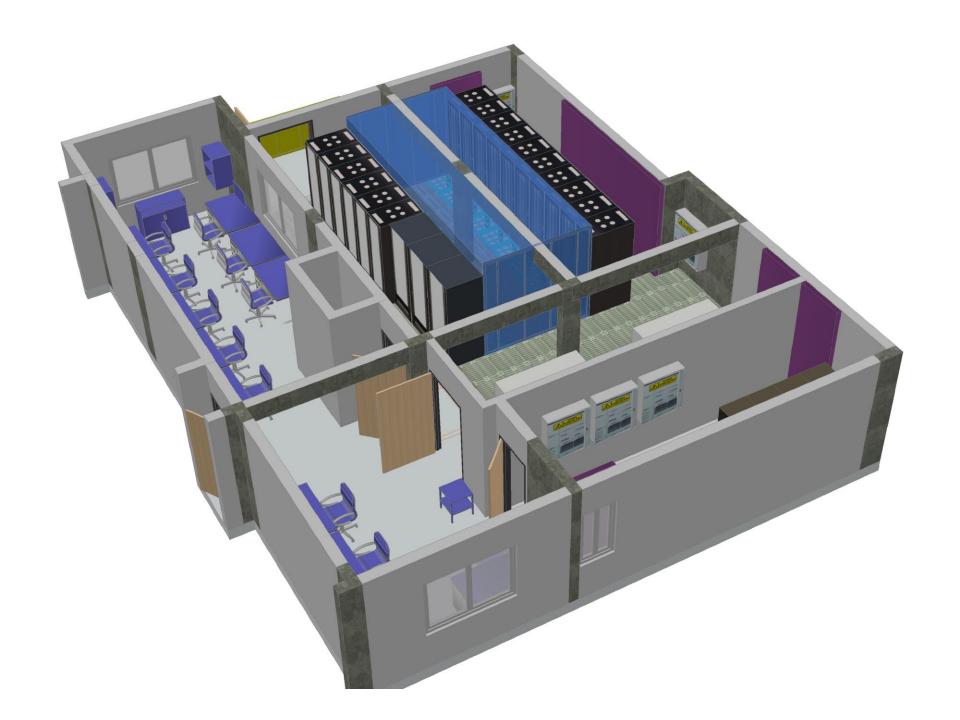
### Will corporations migrate their services to the Cloud instead?



#### Is it worth rethinking?

What Can be done to improve (while keeping the costs down)?







#### Some good thoughts can:

Increase reliability
Decrease downtime
Improve operation
Consume less energy
Ensure expandability and flexibility
Ready to handle higher density



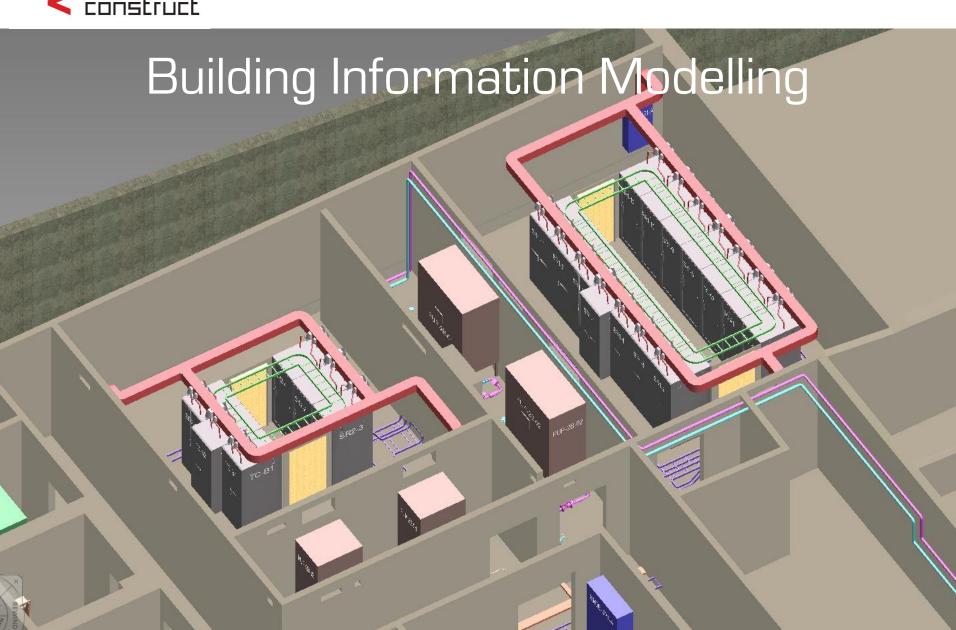
#### Typical Case study



# A Data Center Within the new Credit Libanais Headquarters building

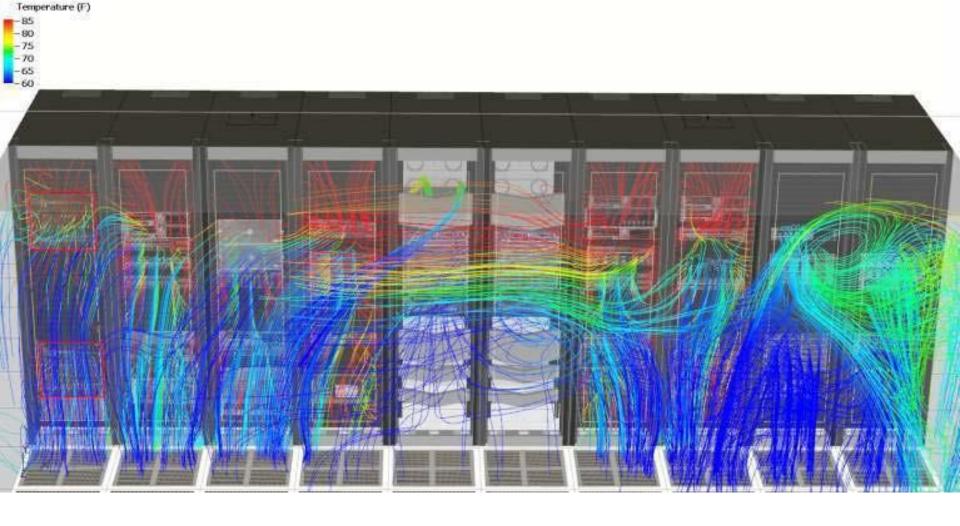
30 Racks
100 sqm White Space
120 kW Power



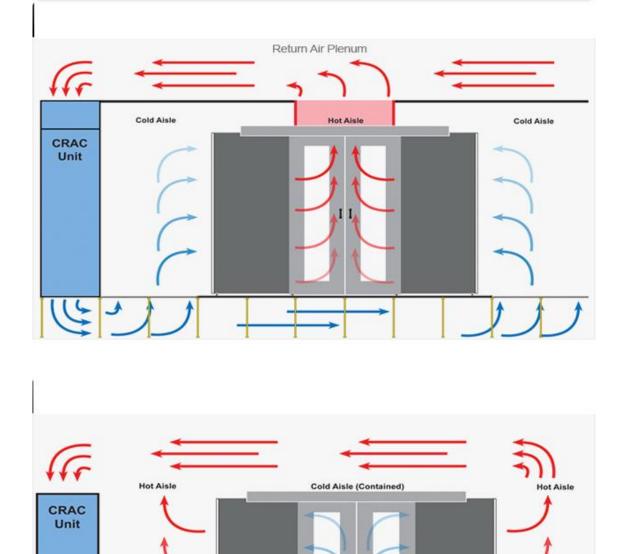




#### Computational Fluid Dynamics



# Hot Aisle Containment



II

# Cold Aisle Containm

#### cold aisle containment



## Cooling System: Chilled Water or Direct Expansion?





high temperature chilled water



#### High Temperature Chilled Water

#### Comparison of Chiller Efficiencies

#### 6 deg c water temp

Evaporator	
Leaving fluid temperature	6.0°C
Delta T	8.0°C
Ambient summer	39.8°C
Model reference	EWAQ260DAYN
Application	STD
Option Code	N
Cooling	
Capacity	229.1kW
Power input	103.5kW
EER	2.2
ESEER	3.73
Evaporator	
Fluid flow rate	6.8I/s
Fluid pressure drop	18958Pa

#### power input: 103 Hw

#### 10 deg c water temp

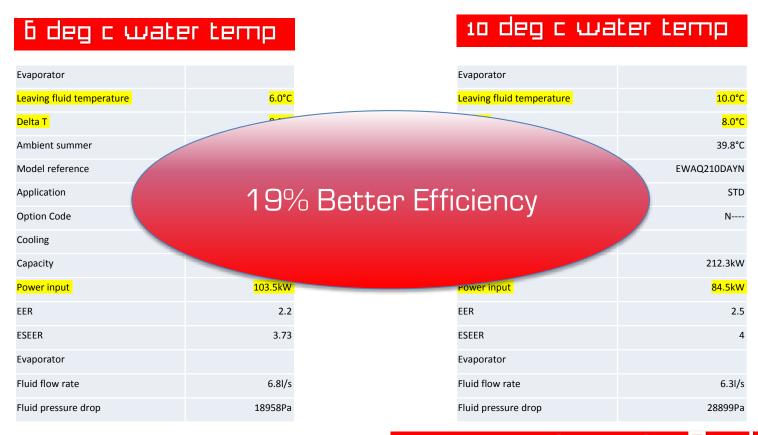
Evaporator	
Leaving fluid temperature	10.0°C
Delta T	8.0°C
Ambient summer	39.8°C
Model reference	EWAQ210DAYN
Application	STD
Option Code	N
Cooling	
Capacity	212.3kW
Power input	84.5kW
EER	2.5
ESEER	4
Evaporator	
Fluid flow rate	6.3l/s
Fluid pressure drop	28899Pa





#### High Temperature Chilled Water

#### Comparison of Chiller Efficiencies

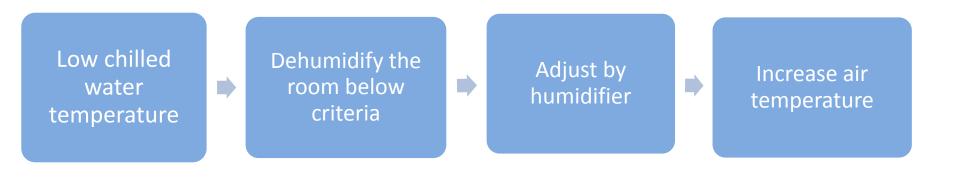


power input: 103 Hw

power input: 84 Hw



#### High Temperature Chilled Water



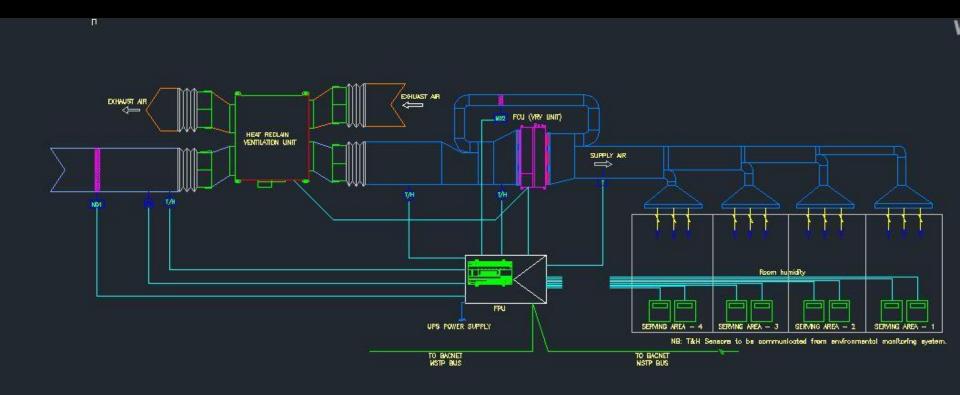
High chilled water temperature

No resultant dehumidification

Outdoor Air Humid air

Use for humidification when needed

# Why Do you need a humidifier in a hot and warm Weather?

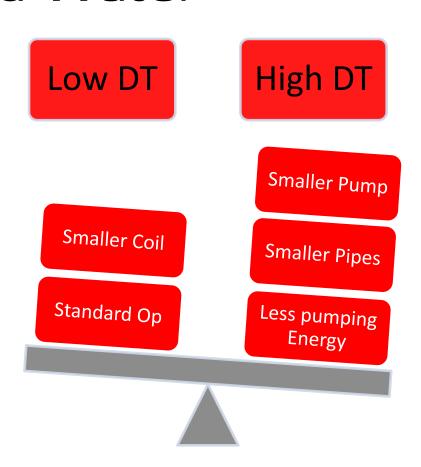




# High Differential Temperature Chilled Water

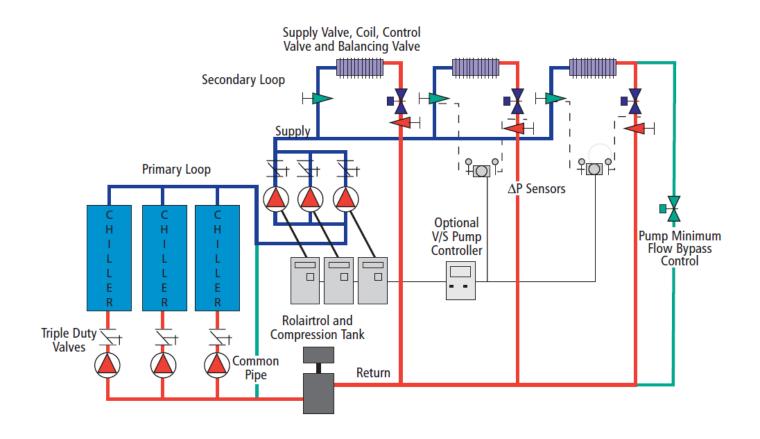
#### Resulting in:

- > Smaller Pumps
- > Smaller pipe diameters
- > Smaller valves
- Smaller pumping energy





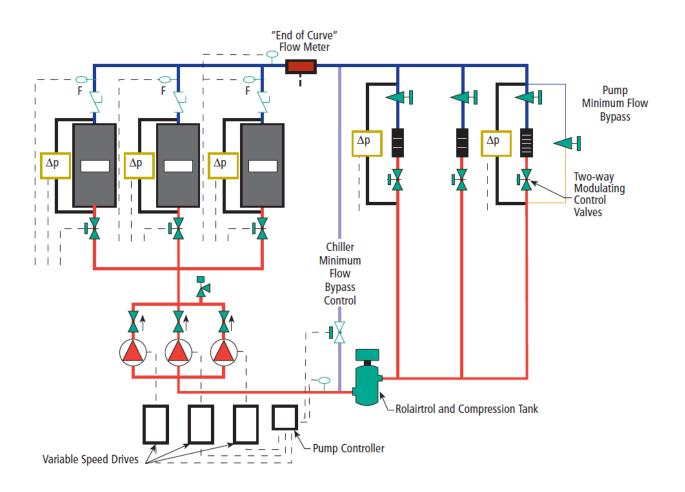
#### The Case of Variable Flow



Primary-Secondary System



#### The Case of Variable Flow



Variable Primary Flow System



#### Metering: Essential to Monitor and Analyze



- Measure Everything, From Source up to the PDU
- All inputs All outputs
- Include Facilities (lighting, etc.) and NOC

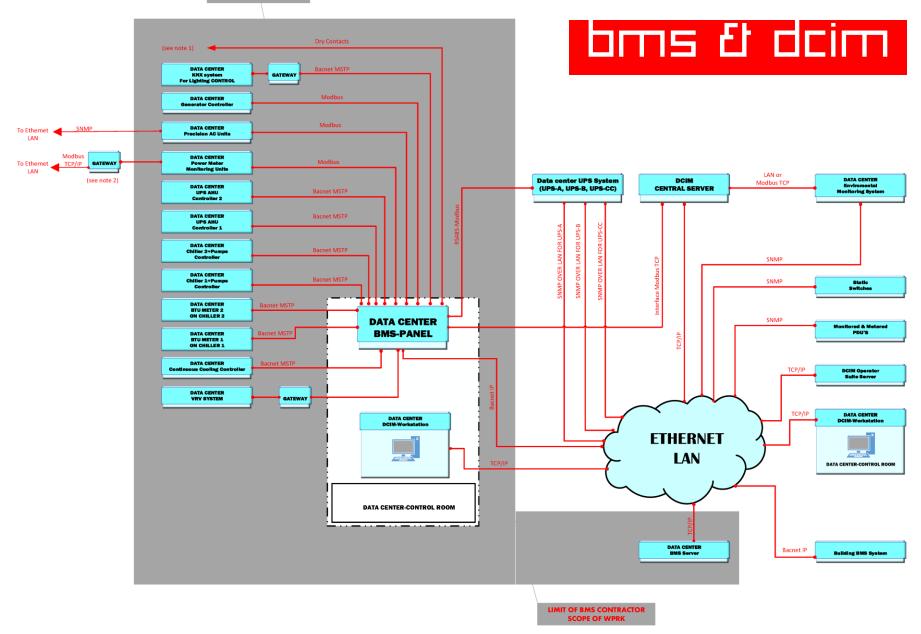


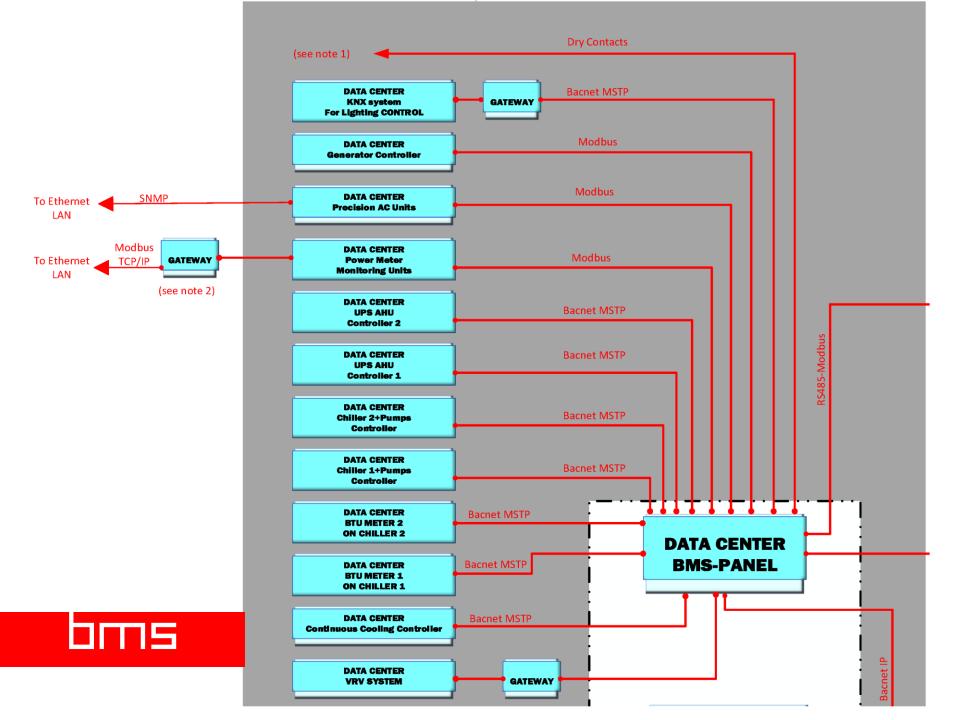


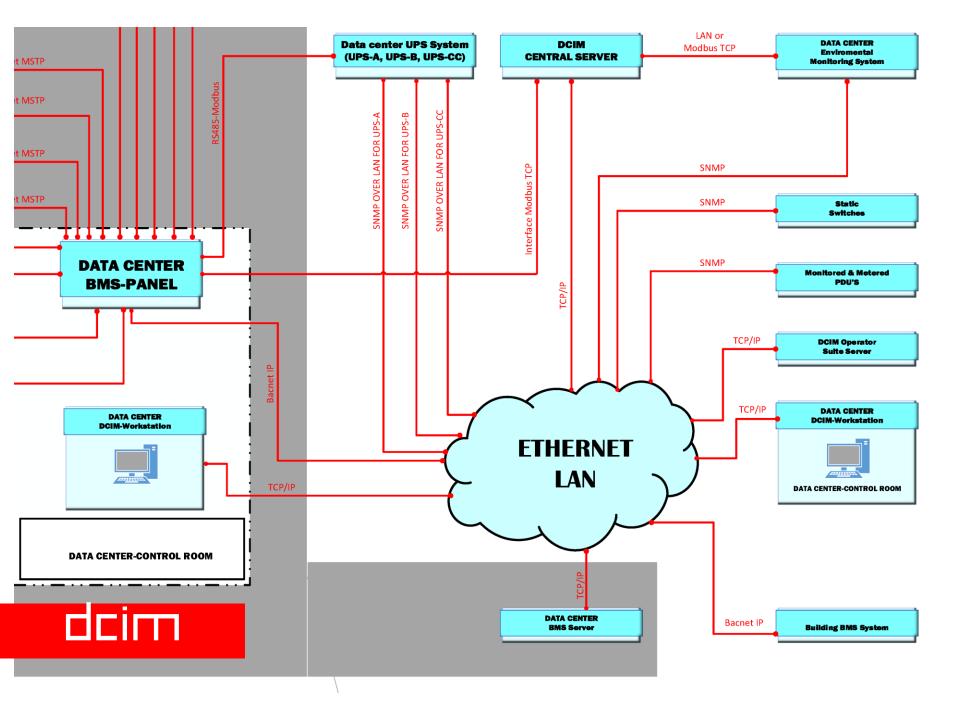




LIMIT OF BMS CONTRACTOR SCOPE OF WORK

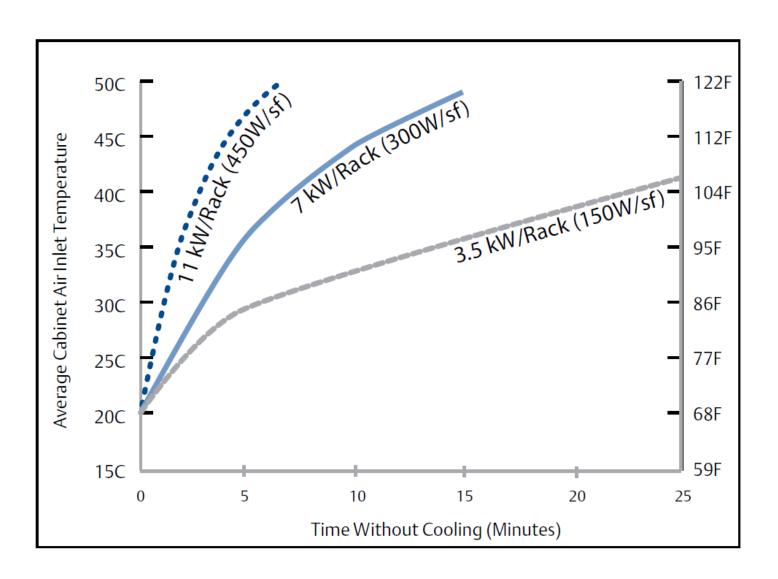






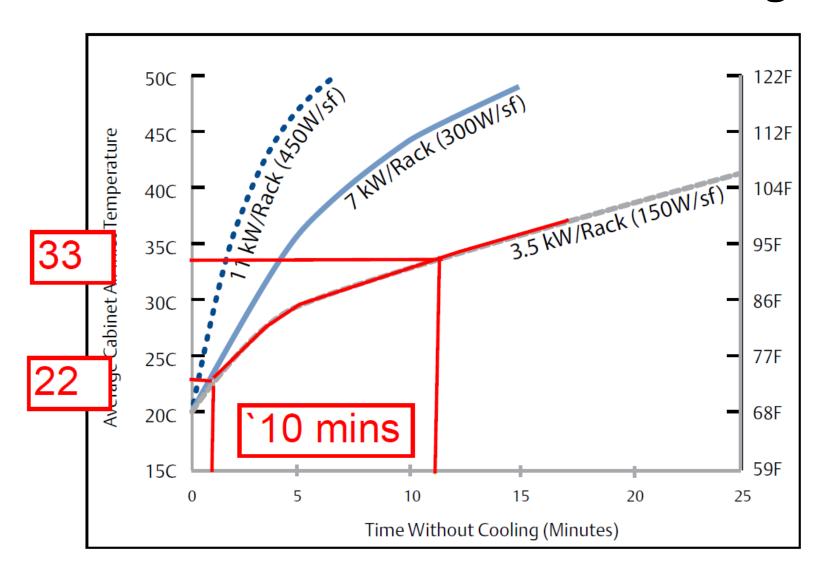


#### The Case of Continuous Cooling





#### The Case of Continuous Cooling







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#### Thank You



