

# High Efficiency technologies for Data Centre Air Conditioning

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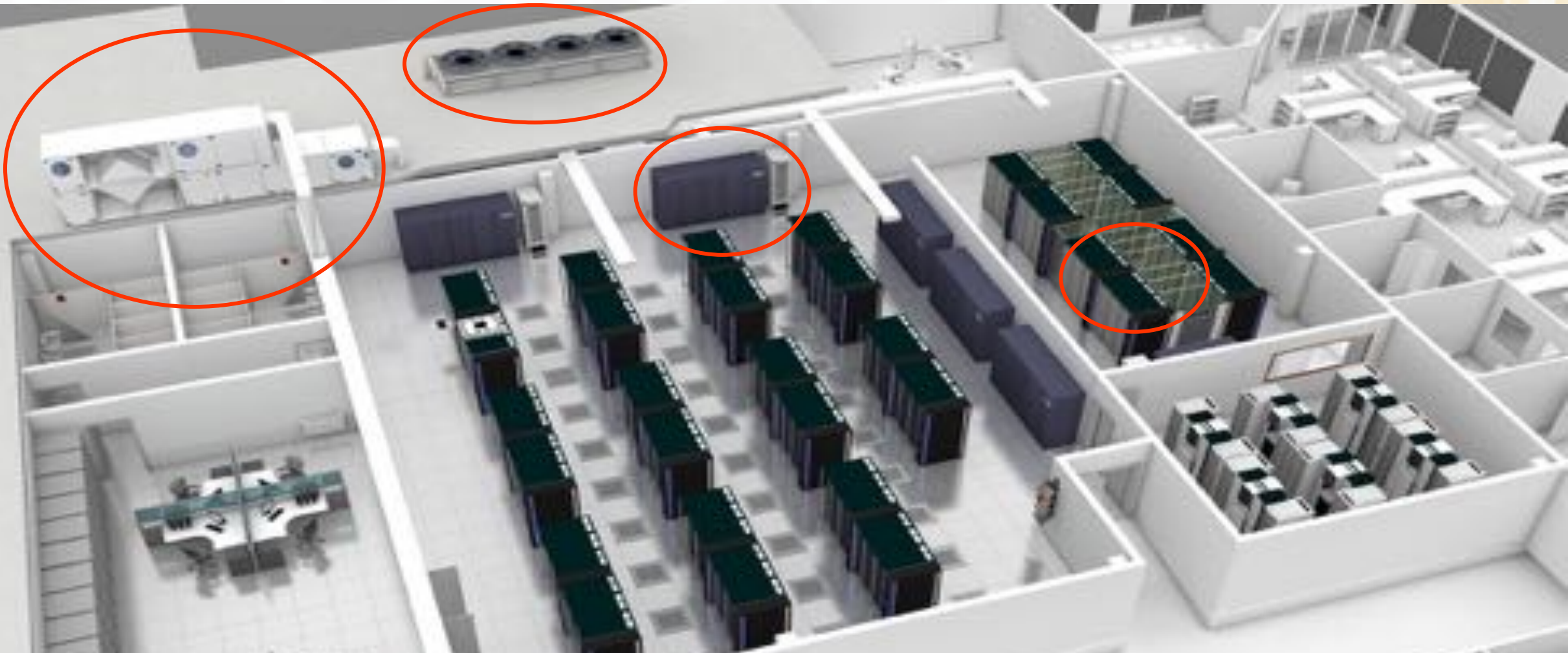
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# Agenda

- High Efficiency Cooling
  - Five reasons to use DC Technology
- High Efficiency Humidication
- Integration and Services
- Conclusions

# Data Centre Cooling: Continuously evolving to save energy



# CRAC with BLDC Compressors are increasingly popular

**WHY?**



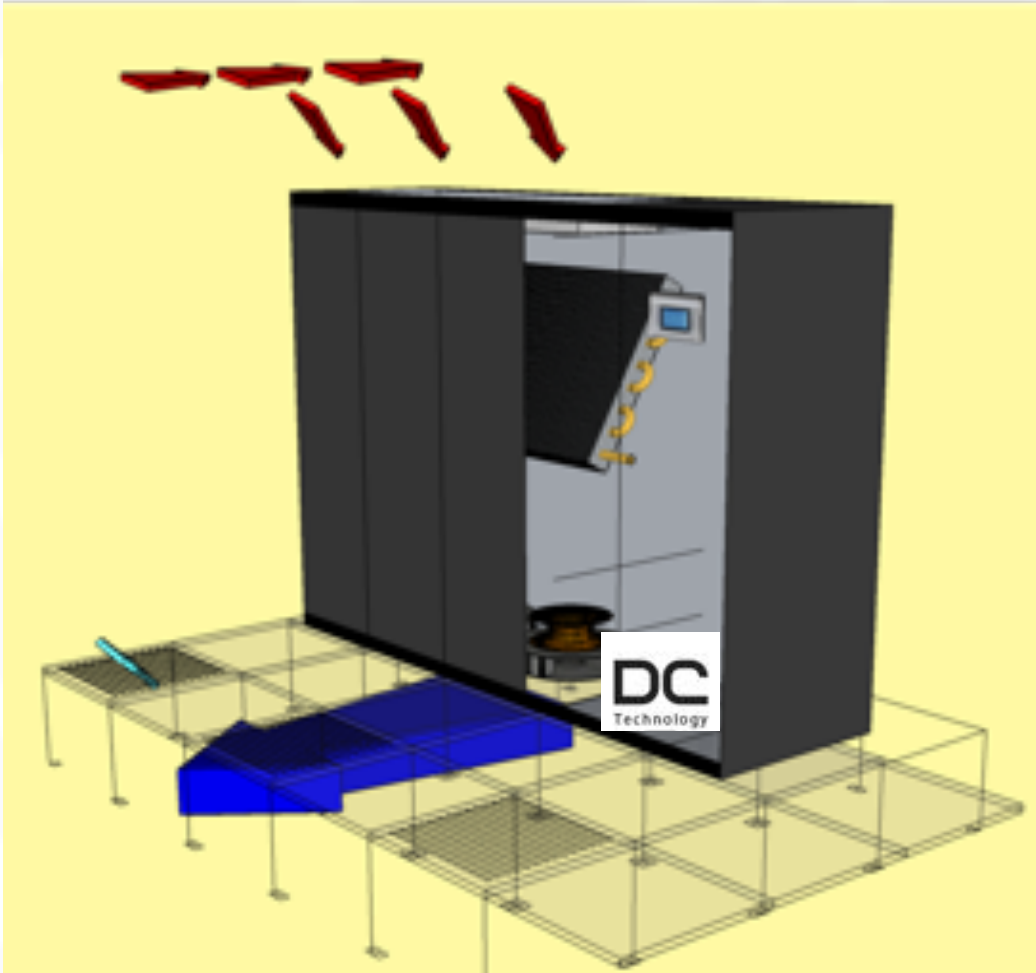




# Obtaining Energy Savings in Data Centre A/C

High Efficiency Cooling – 5 Reasons to use DC Technology

# 1. DC technology is energy efficient



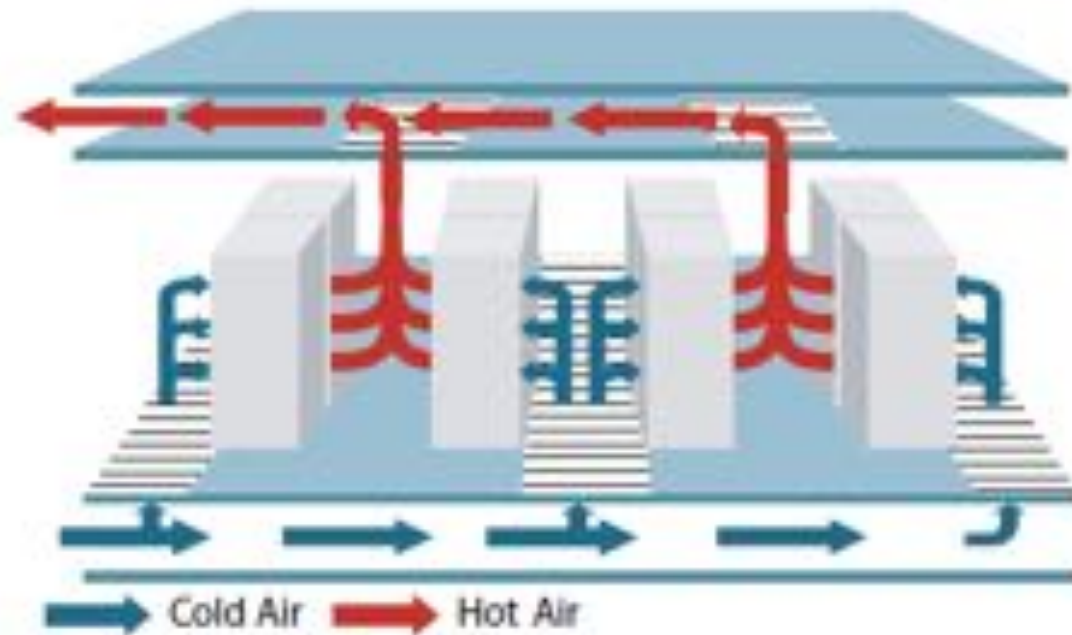
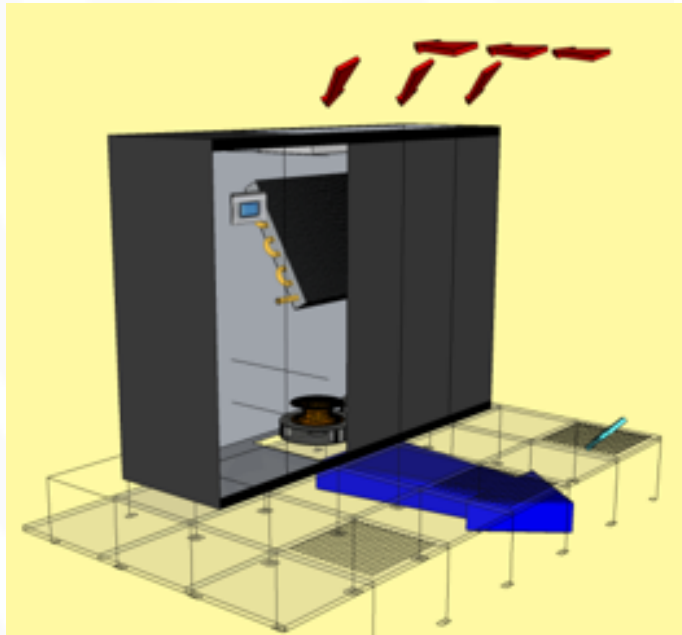
Datacenter applications have huge energy consumption and there's a constant research of technologies that are able to reduce it.

In the fans of air conditioners for datacenter the permanent magnet motors are used since a lot of time and it is proven that this technology is saving energy. In fact nowadays this technology is standard in many units of different manufacturers.

There is a huge potential of energy saving using this technology for compressors

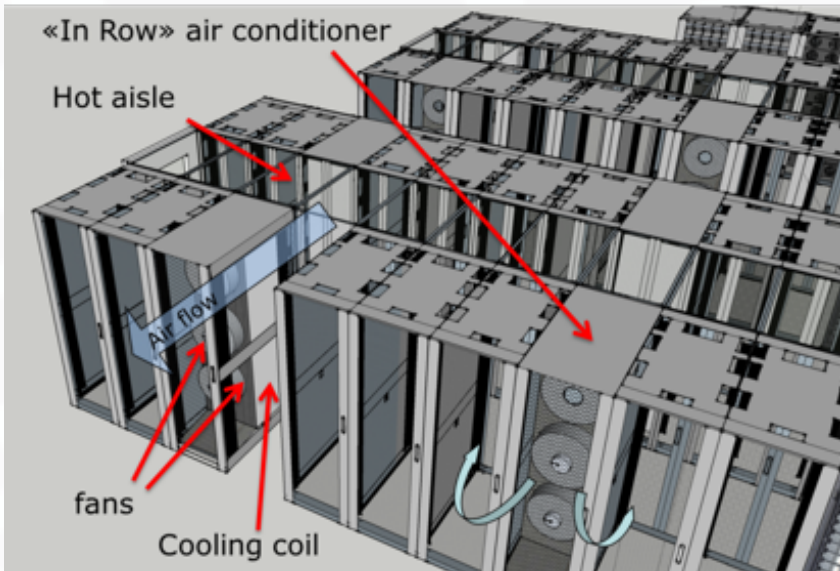
## 2. Modulates to control the supply air

- The new layout of data centres with hot aisle and cold aisle containment shifts the control of the unit from the return to the supply: to maintain the supply temperature of air within the required range it is very useful to use a variable speed compressor.



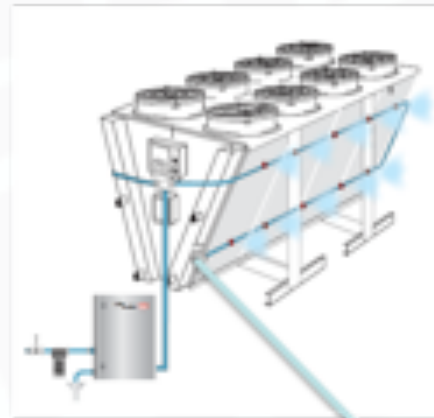


### 3. Suitable for new types of units (row/rack based)



- Concentrated loads with high power density (up to 20-30 kW per rack) are pushing or the development of new types of units installed near the heat source.
- These systems have small inertia because very often their load is varying continuously, and the variation can be quick: that's why it is important to have a variable speed compressor
- WITH A REDUCED MINIMUM SPEED (15%)
- Less inertia = necessary modulation of cooling power

## 4. Co-exists with partial free cooling, modulating to provide only what is missing



The use of direct and indirect freecooling is becoming more and more popular: with an on off compressor it hard to use the freecooling combined with compressor because there can be low pressure problems.

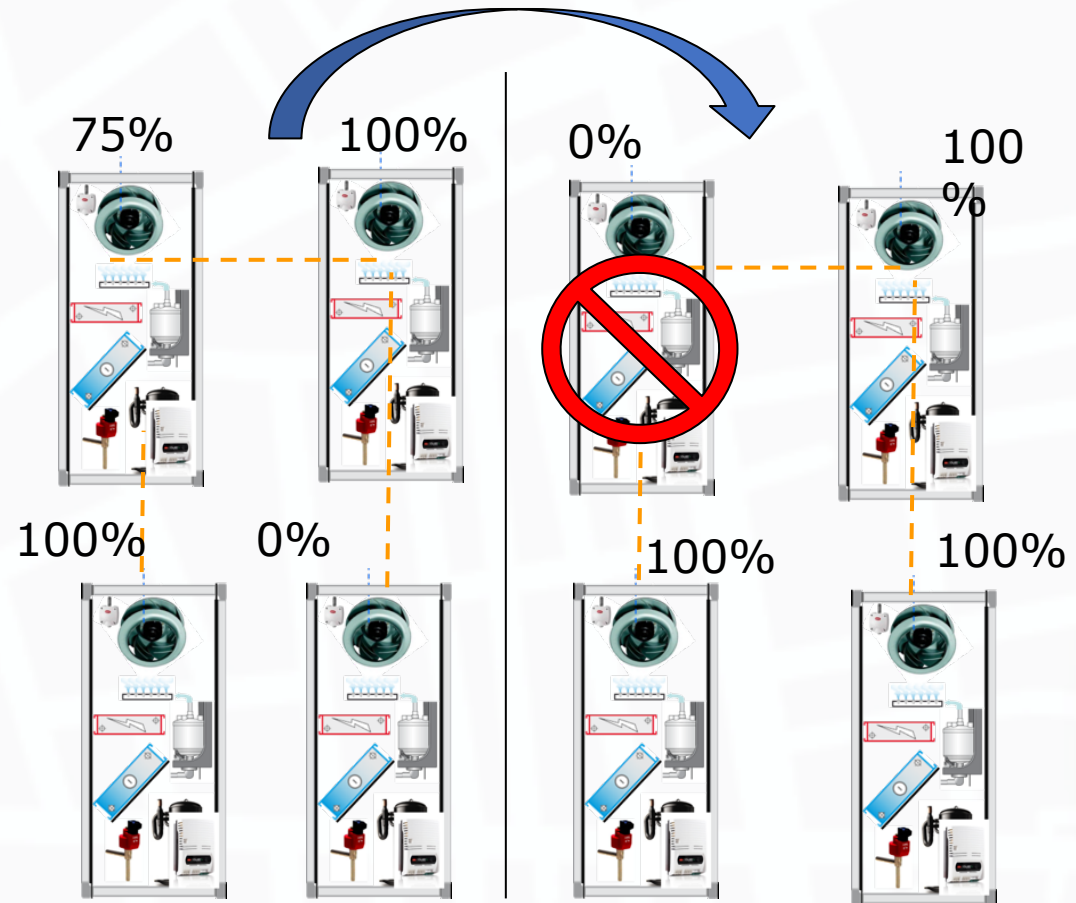
With a modulating compressor it is possible to make only the cooling power that is necessary

Version with economizer damper



## 5. Helps create redundancy

- With on/off compressors, units in stand-by are set in ON mode to backup the cooling power of a unit that has a fault
- This requires rotation of stand-by units to make sure they are working and to have an equal wear of components
- The air distribution may be uneven

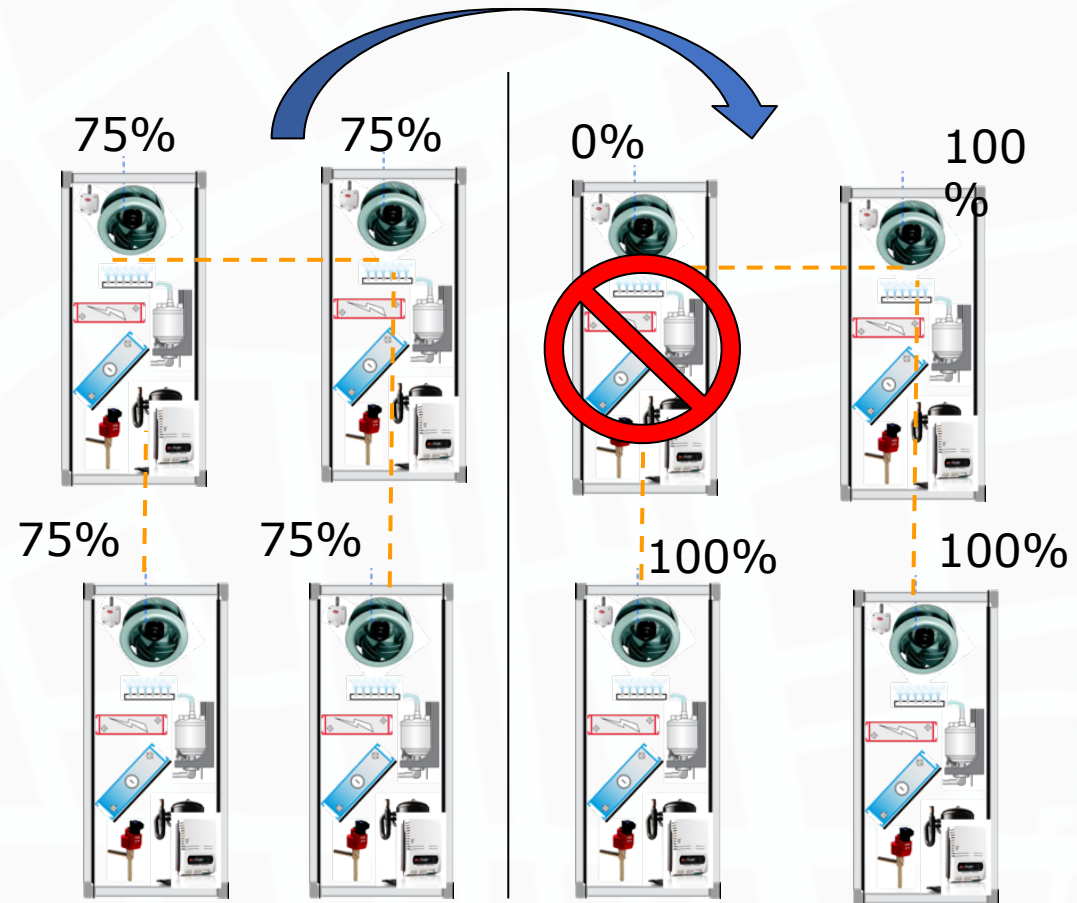




## 5. Helps create redundancy

### Using DC Technology

- Designing units for 75% of the load where the efficiency is best with even air distribution
- When one unit is faulty the other ones speed up
- The alternative would have been having 3 ON/OFF units working and 1 in stand-by



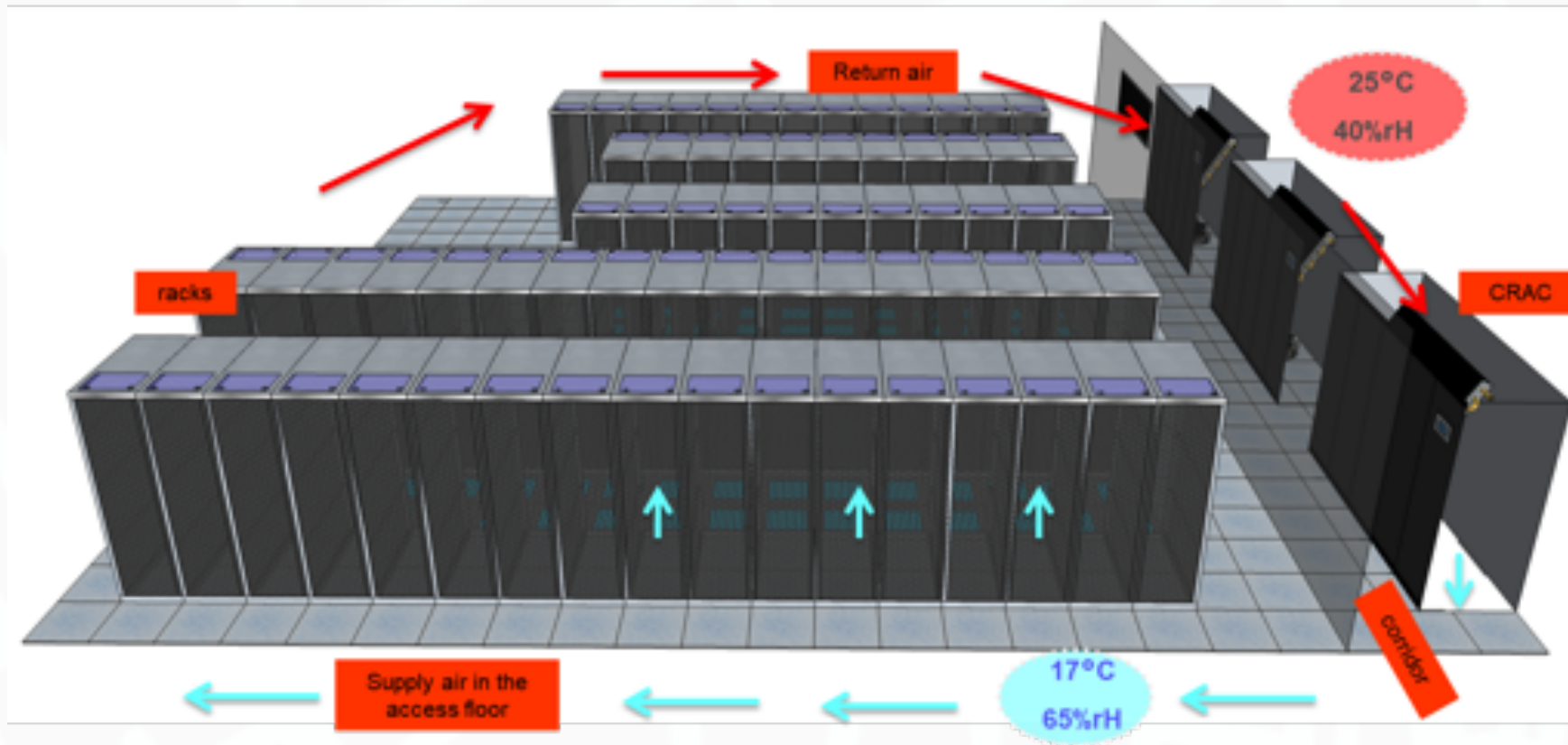


# Obtaining Energy Savings in Data Centre A/C

High Efficiency Humidification

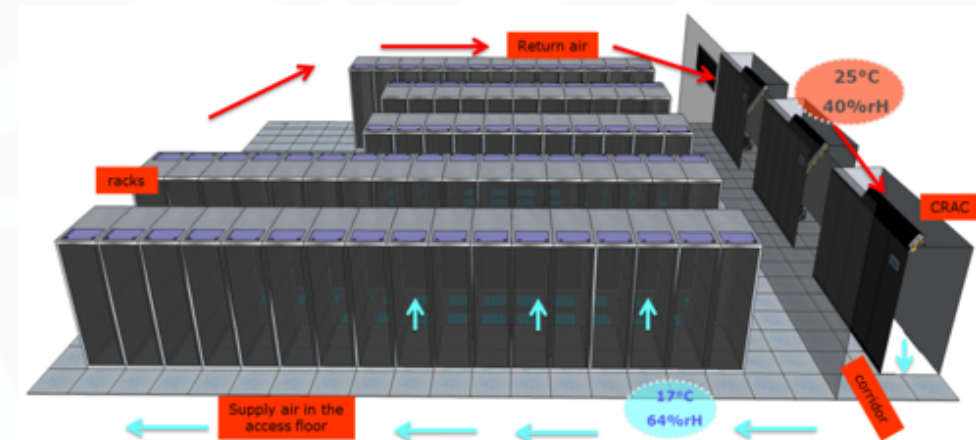
# Legacy Data Centres

- Humidifiers sizing based on CRAC dehumidification
- Use of steam humidification (1kg/h requires 750 W)



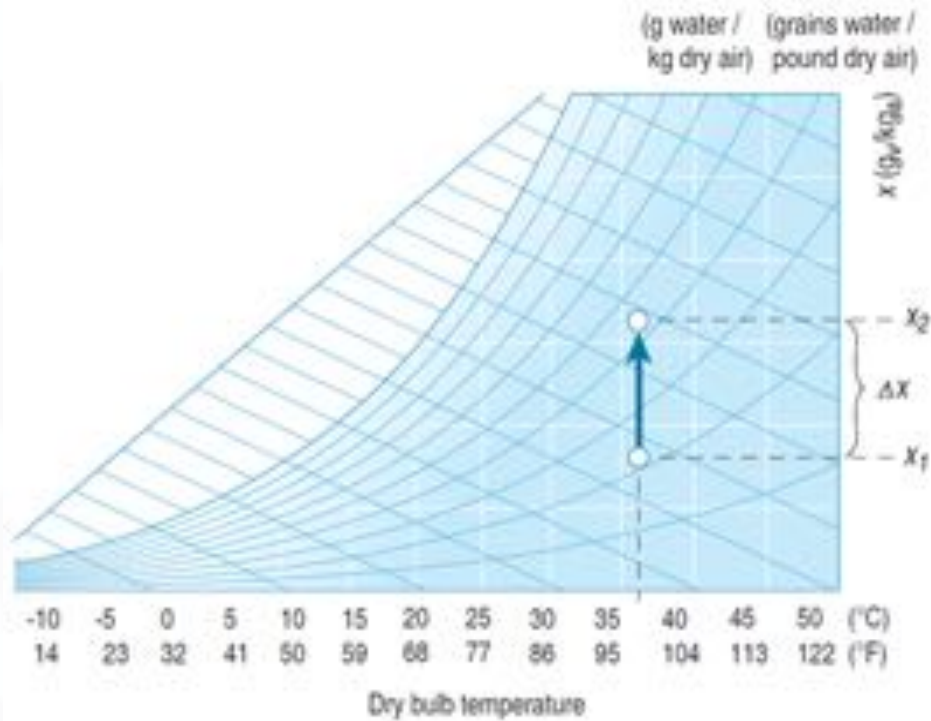
# Legacy Data Centres: Find an energy saving alternative

- Total Cooling Load 1,17 MW
- 135 kg/h humidifiers for humidity control based on dehumidification
- Power of humidifiers is 105 kW compared to approx. 400 kW
- Finding an alternative technology could save 20% of total electrical power used for cooling
- Reducing installed power offers great opportunity if running out of capacity
- With higher room temperatures it is easier to use adiabatic technologies



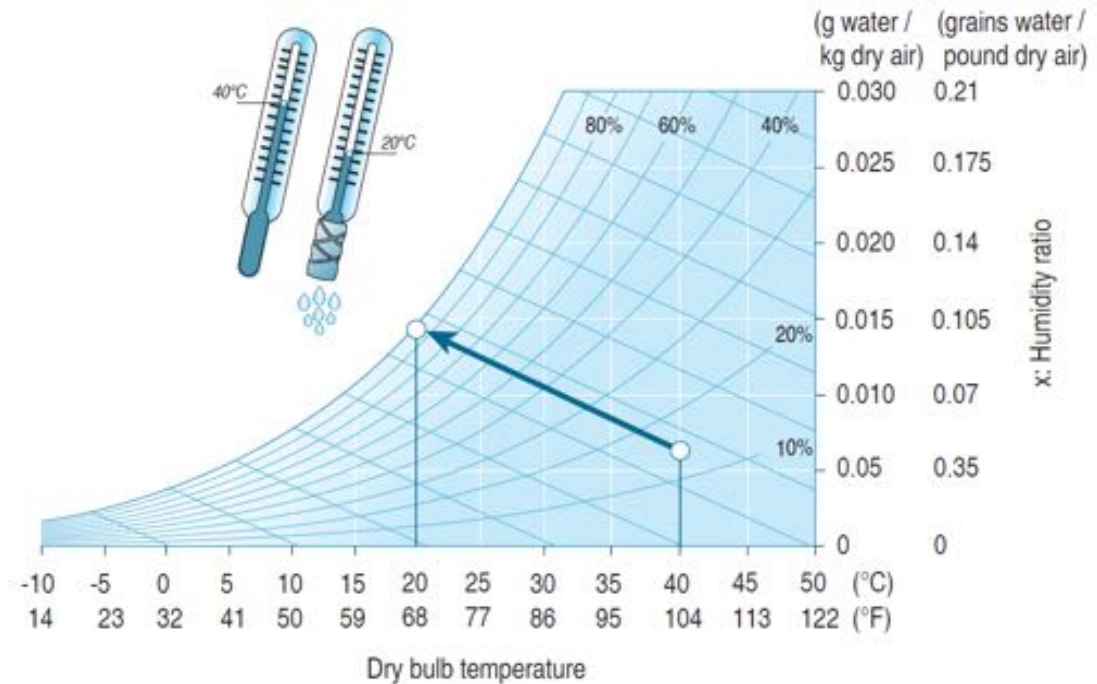
# Adiabatic vs Steam Humidification

**STEAM**



**750 W/kg**

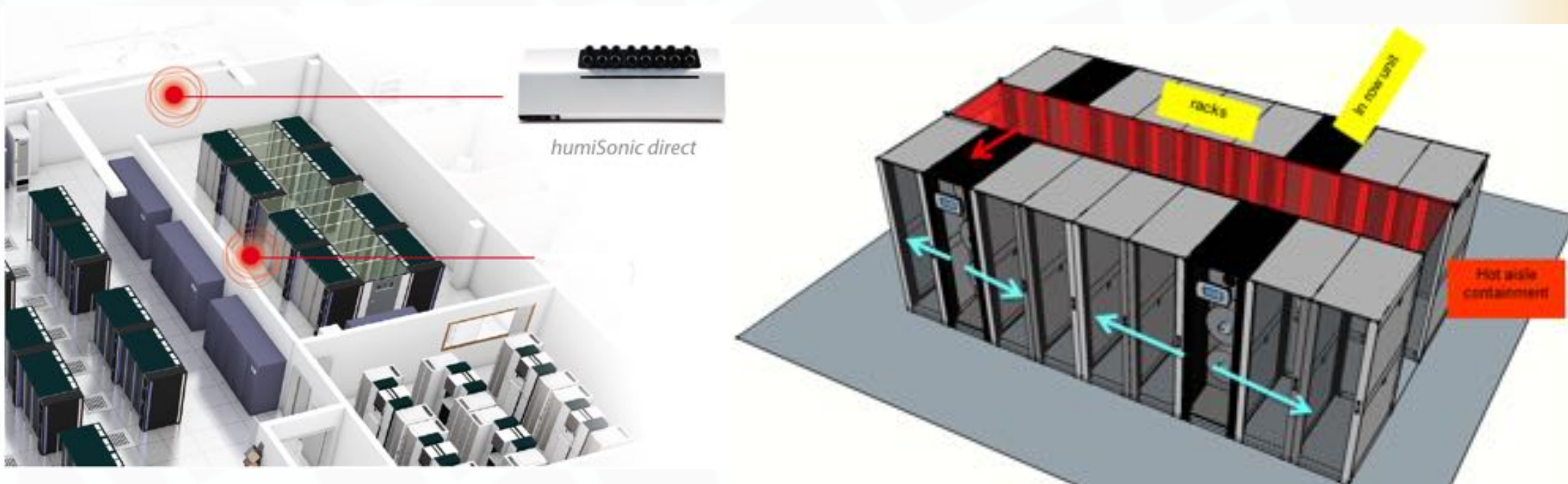
**ADIABATIC**



**4 W/kg**



# Example: Ultrasonic Humidifiers

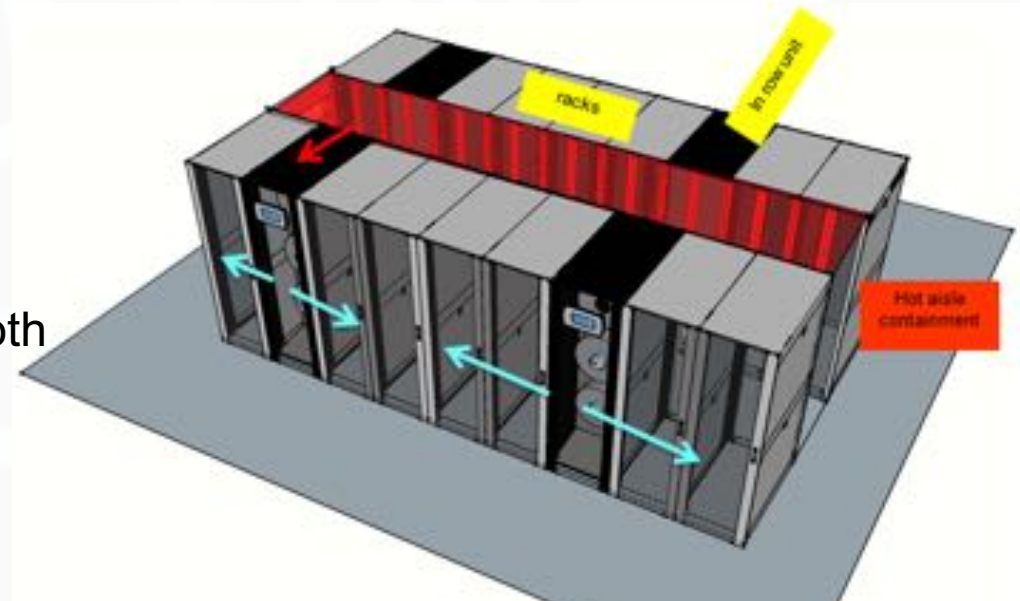


## Example: Ultrasonic Nebulizers



- **1  $\mu\text{m}$  droplet diameter**
- Only **10%** of **power** consumption compared to steam humidifiers
- **10.000** guaranteed working hours

**Ultrasonic nebulizer** uses ultrasonic transducers to nebulize water in extremely small droplets that spontaneously evaporate in the surrounding air both humidifying and cooling it



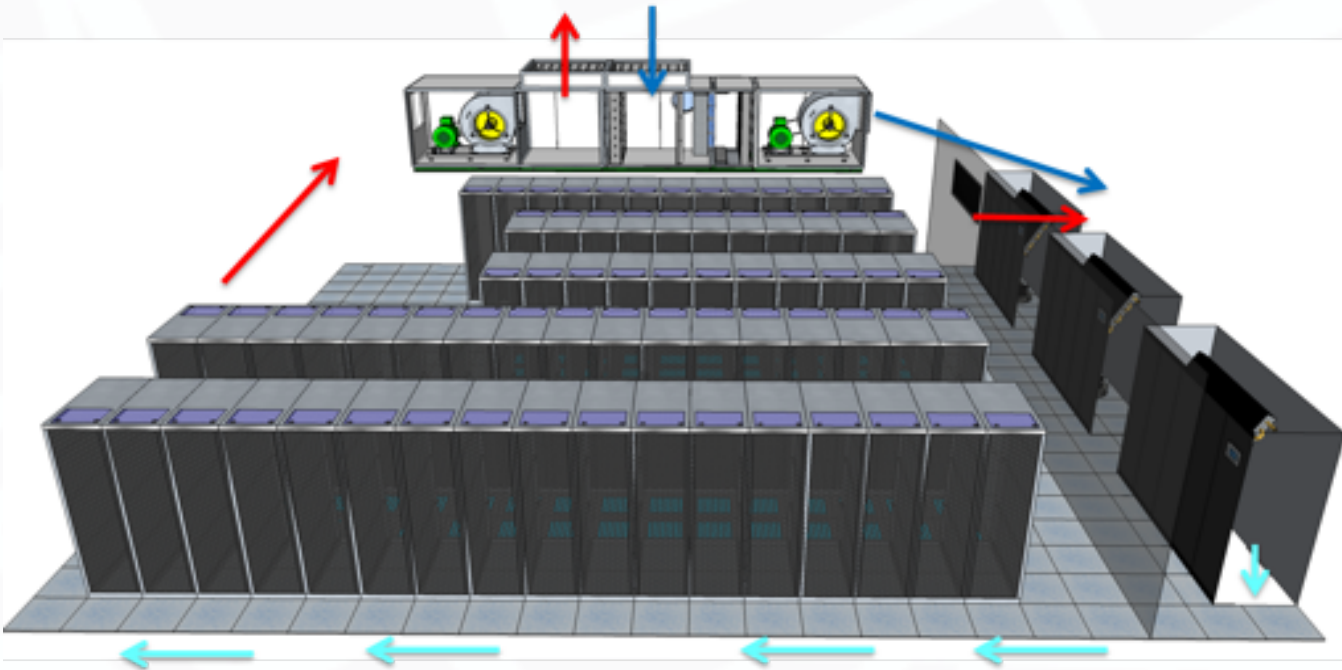
# Obtaining Energy Savings in Data Centre A/C

Integration and Services



# Integration of solutions: optimisation needed

Example: integration of direct free cooling and CRAC units.

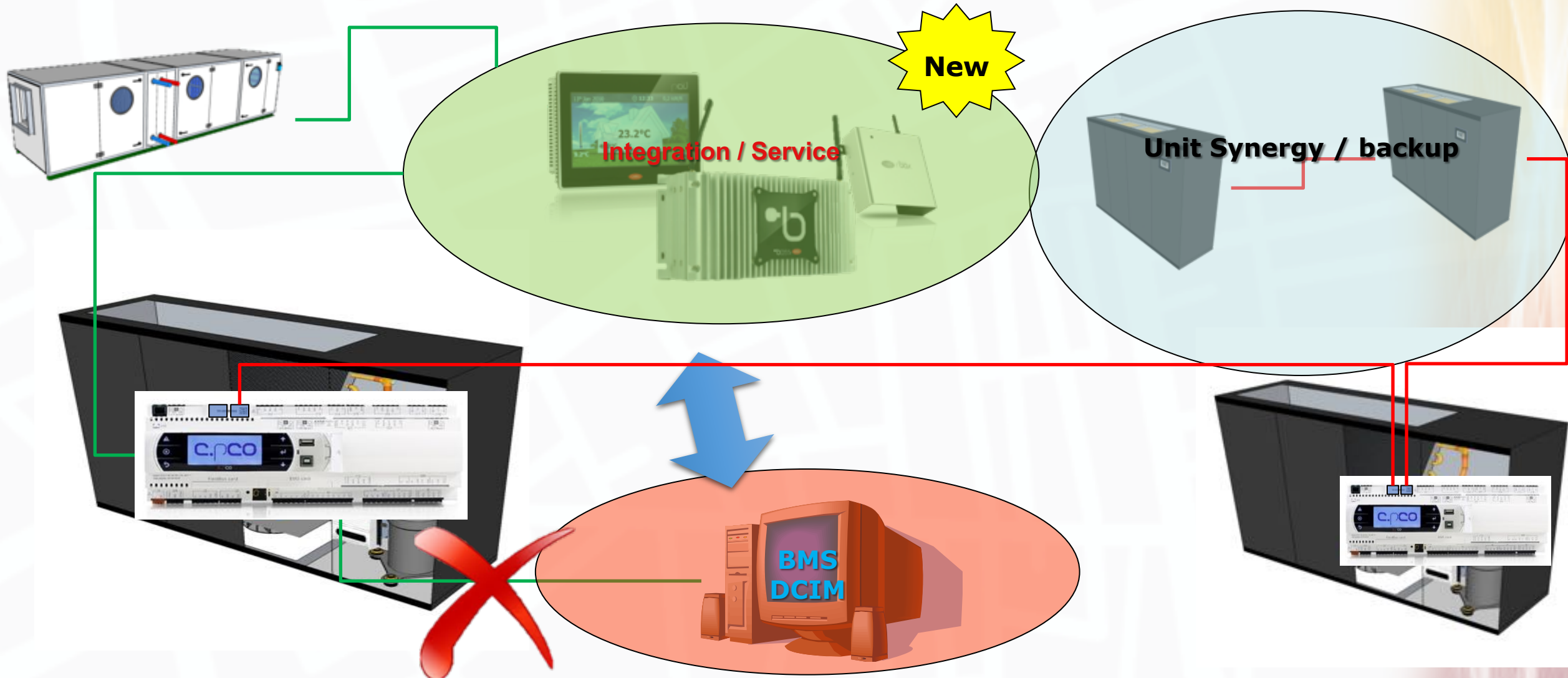


Centralised control using DCIM?

- Best solution: **unit controller** tested by the manufacturer for reduced commissioning and redundancy of controls
- Use of **communication** to optimise controllers (temperature set points, air flow set points,..)
- Specific **HVAC skills** are needed for design and implementation of control

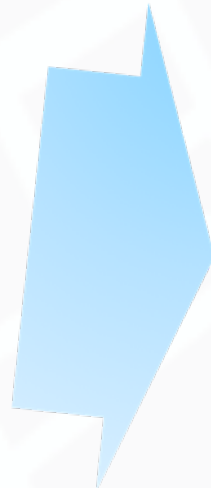


# Distributed intelligence: Different layers



# Data Centre Cooling Integration and Services

- Data **collection** (additional probes, power facilities)
- Data **presentation** (graphic user interface)
- Data **sharing** (i.e. with DCIM) and notification
- Additional **HVAC logic** for cooling optimization
- Interacting with local/remote controls for **Services** (maintenance)



# Example: Medium data centre integration with a PC based system





# Customised visualisation and easy access





# Conclusions

- Data centers are rapidly growing as their energy consumption: there are several technologies that might help achieve Energy Savings
- Switching to high efficiency components has beneficial returns on the retrofitting investment
- Retrofitting is still representing a strong market driver as capacity of existing data centers is growing
- The role of integrated systems will be fundamental to efficiently manage different technologies.
- Flexibility, Compatibility, Adaptability: key aspects to integrate existing units and new technologies.

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