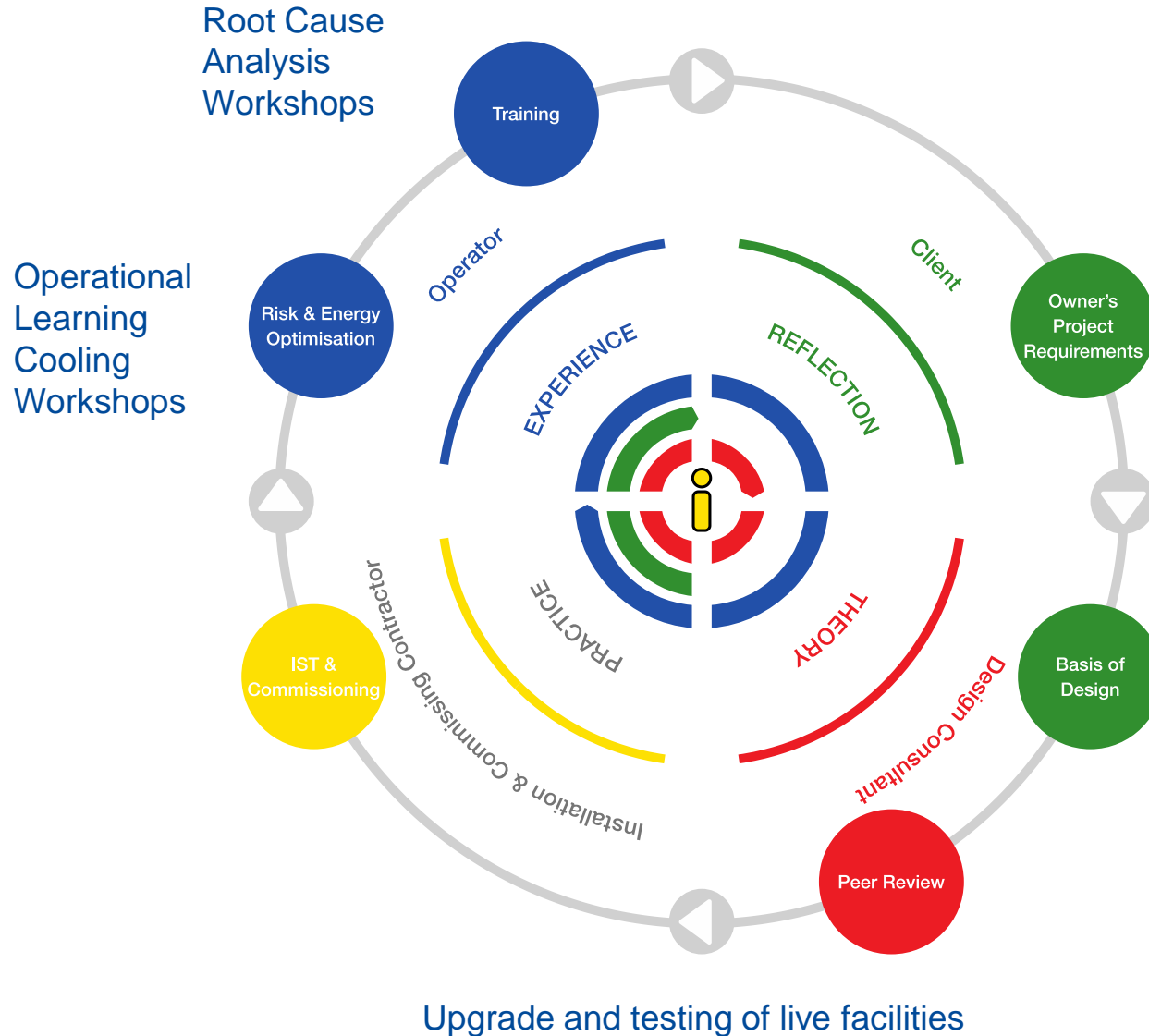


Total data centre environmental impact

Sophia Flucker



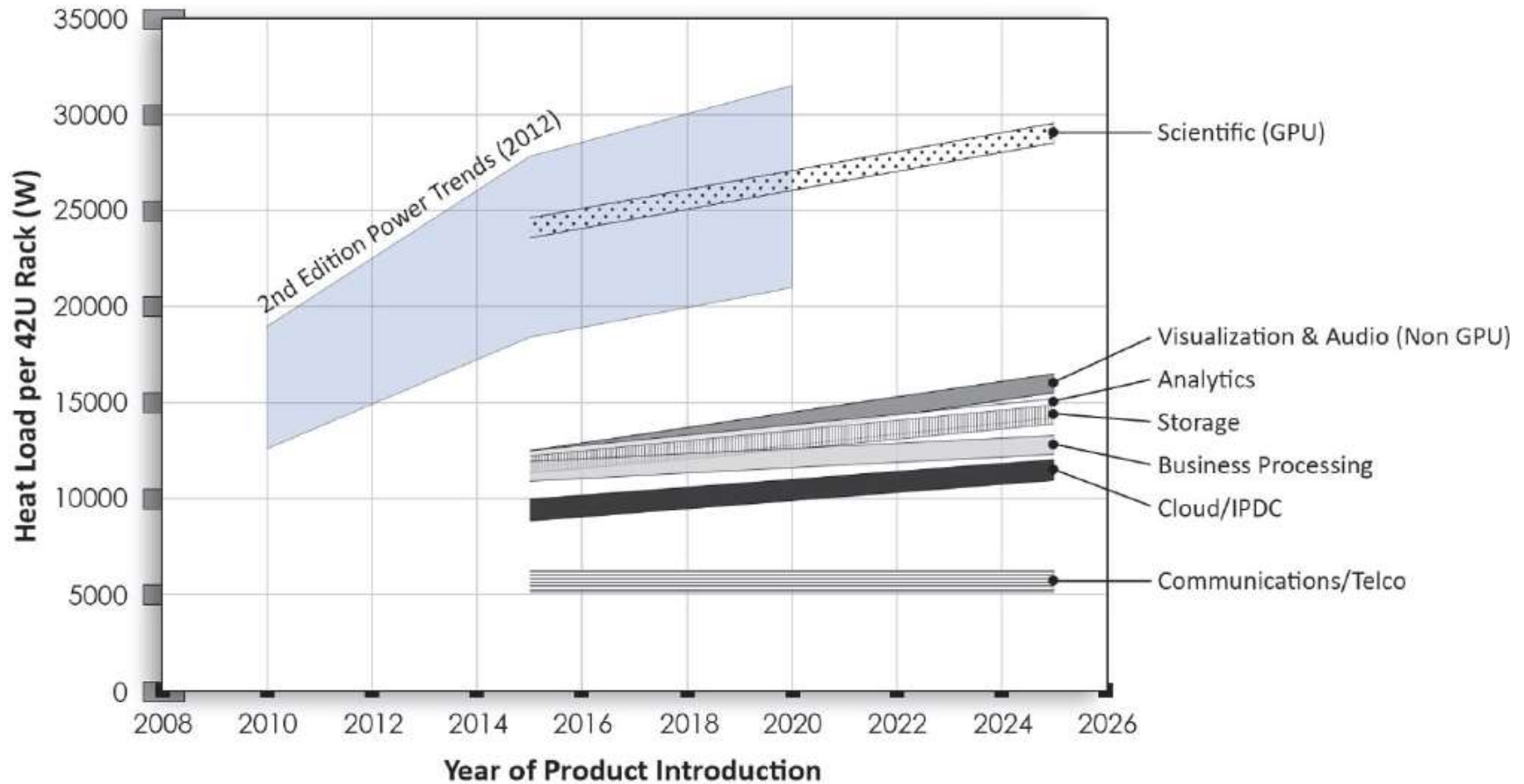
OI services throughout the project cycle



TRENDS



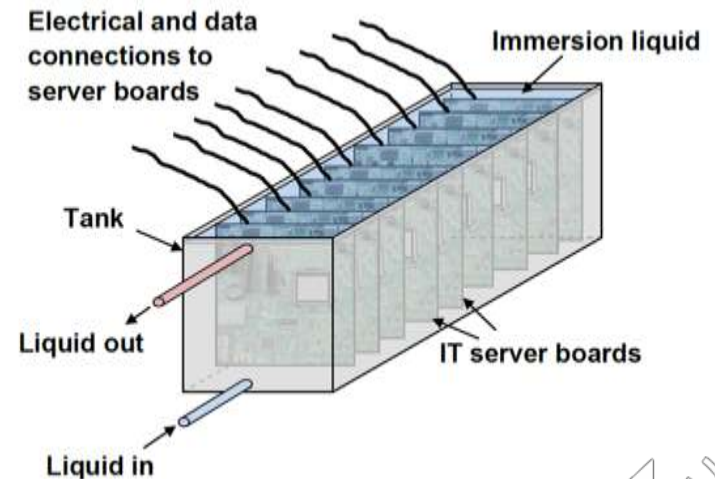
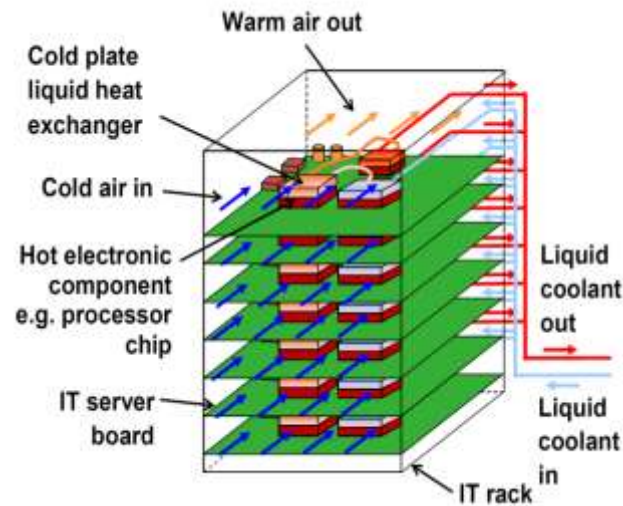
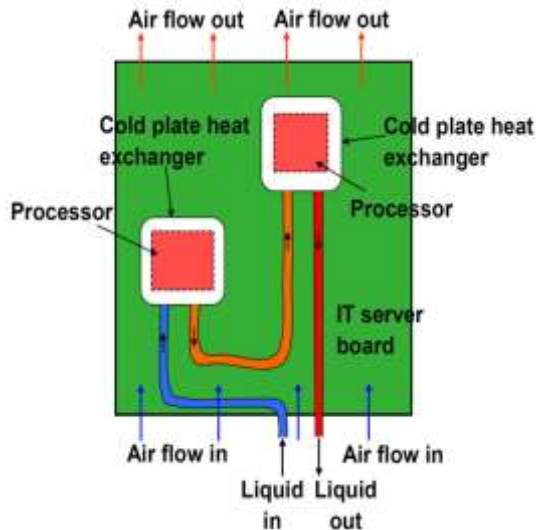
Load densities



Air cooled 2U two-socket server power trends (ASHRAE 2018)



Liquid cooling



Trends

Recommended

Temperature 18-27 C

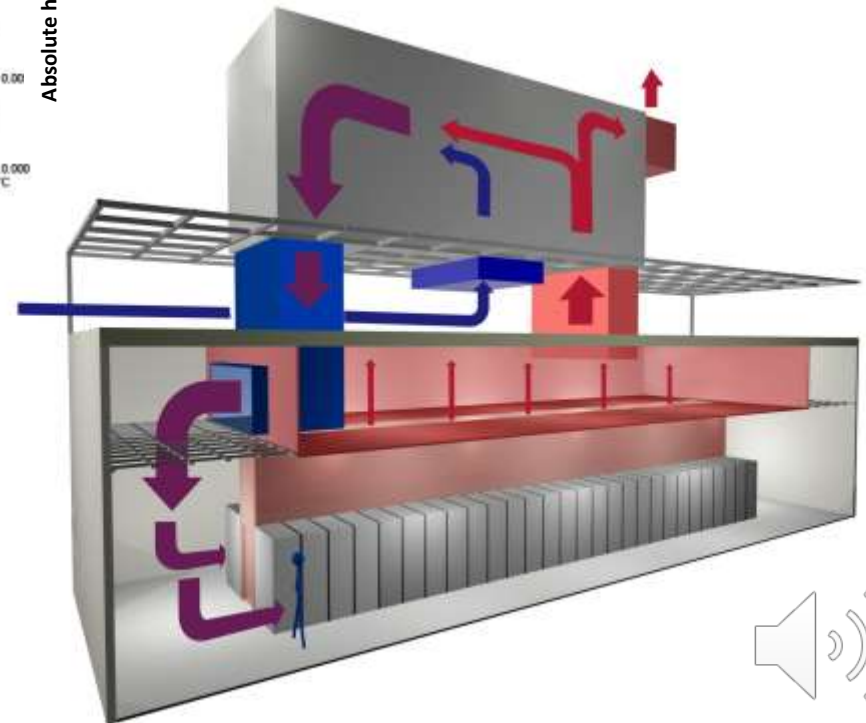
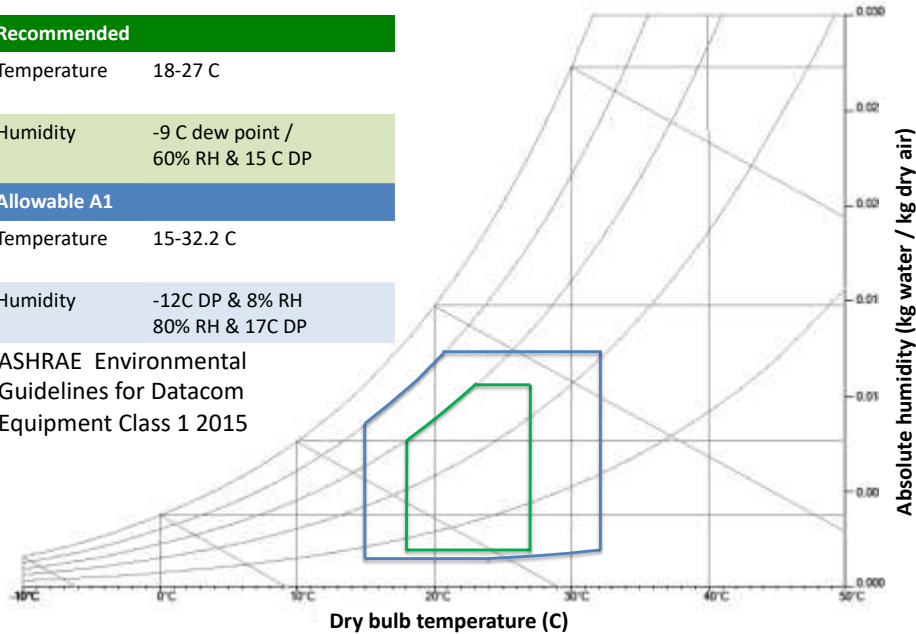
Humidity -9 C dew point /
60% RH & 15 C DP

Allowable A1

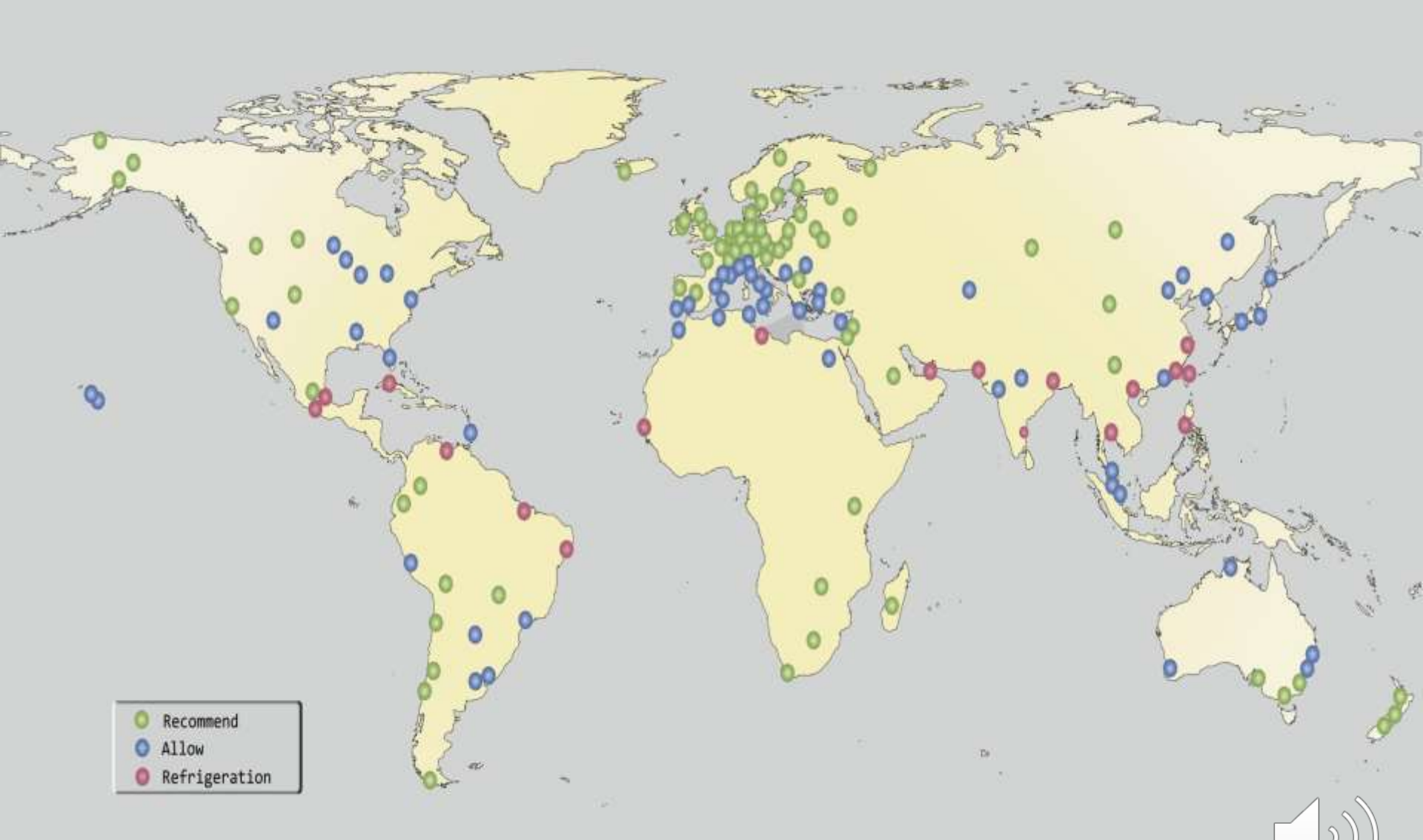
Temperature 15-32.2 C

Humidity -12C DP & 8% RH
80% RH & 17C DP

ASHRAE Environmental
Guidelines for Datacom
Equipment Class 1 2015



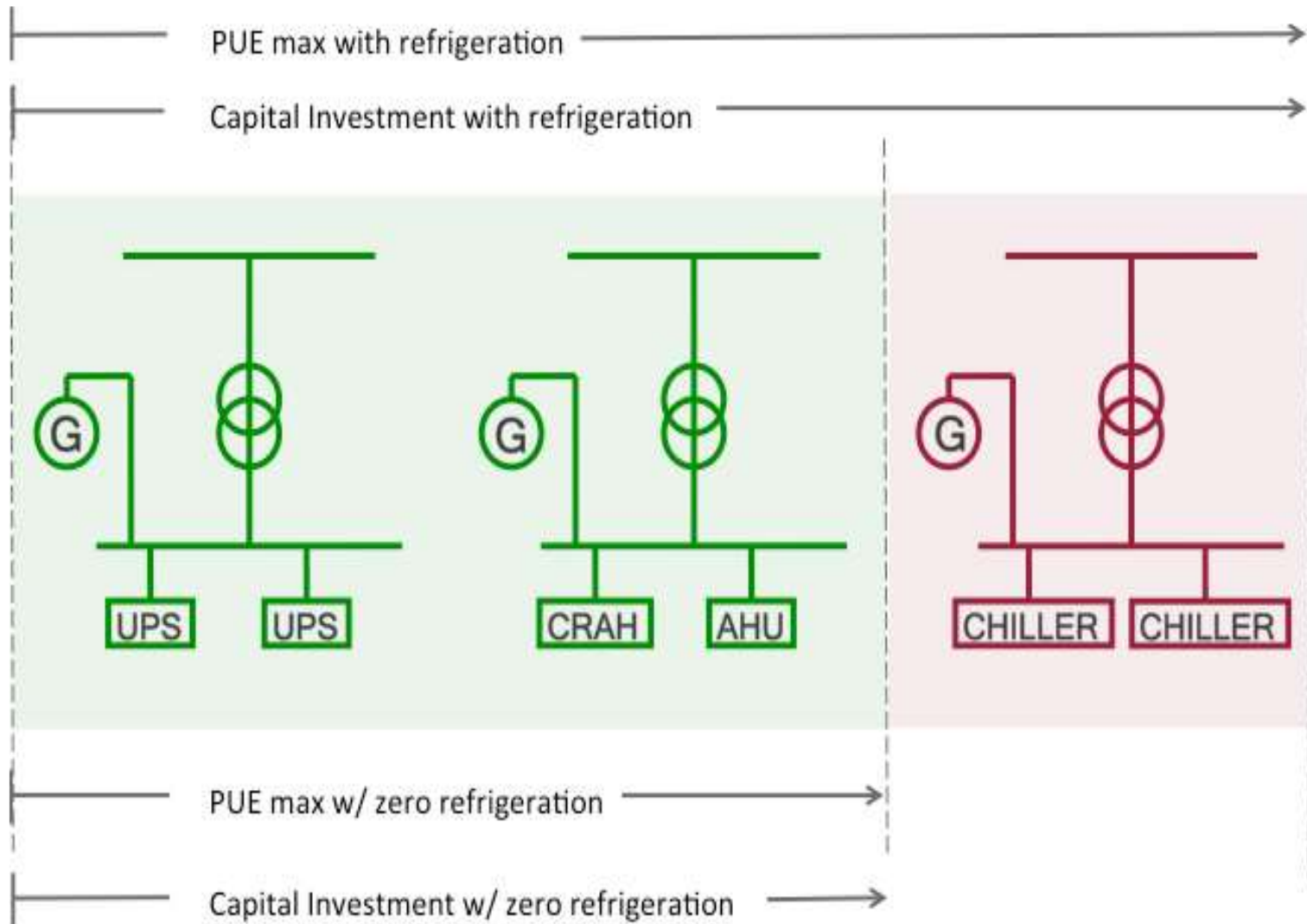
Zero refrigeration potential



Indirect Air-Side Free Cooling, approach of supply air at 27C to wet bulb is 4K



Additional plant and capacity requirements with refrigeration



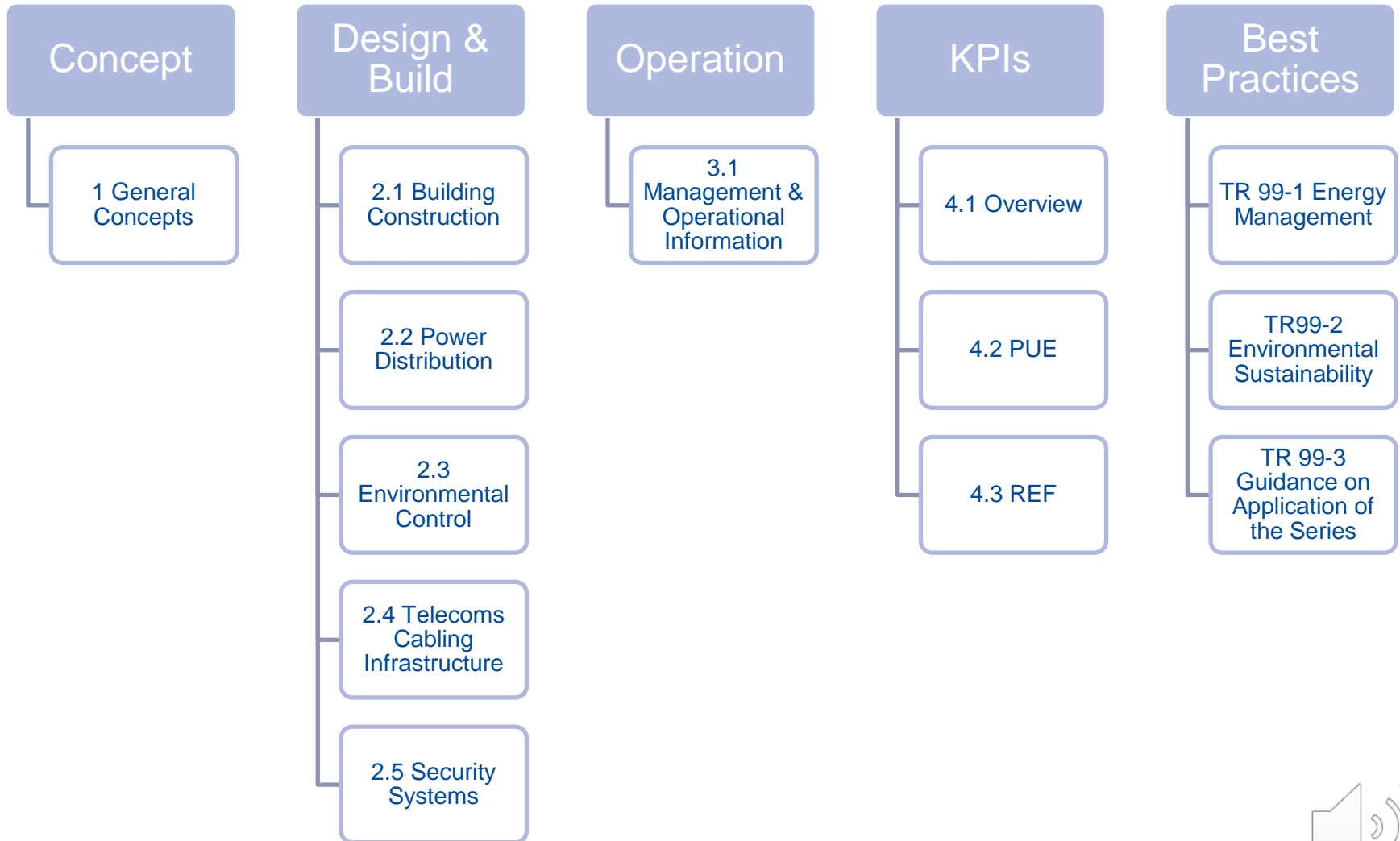
REGULATION



- EU GHG Emission Trading Scheme
- Generator Emissions (Medium Combustion Plant Directive, Industrial Emissions Directive, Environmental Permitting Regulations)
- ESOS (Energy Savings & Opportunity Scheme) for large companies
- Climate Change Agreement (Colos)
- Lot 9 Ecodesign requirements for servers

The Green Grid White Paper 44 Energy Policy Research & Implications for Data Centers in EMEA (UK, France, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, South Africa, Russia, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar)





Voluntary initiatives

- ISO 14001 Environmental Management ISO 50001 Energy Management
- Metrics (PUE, CUE, WUE, REF...)
- EU Code of Conduct for Data Centre Energy Efficiency <https://e3p.jrc.ec.europa.eu/communities/data-centres-code-conduct>
- Green Public Procurement for Data Centres <https://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/product-bureau//product-groups/458/documents>
- Building Energy Assessments (BREEAM & LEED)



EU Code of Conduct for Data Centres



JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE European Energy Efficiency Platform (E3P)

European Commission > EU Science Hub > E3P



THEMATIC AREAS NEWS & EVENTS PUBLICATIONS ABOUT LOGIN



This group has been created to accommodate the Code of Conduct for Data Centres Energy Efficiency.

The Data Centres Energy Efficiency CoC has been established in response to increasing energy consumption in data centres and the need to reduce the related environmental, economic and energy supply security impacts. The aim is to inform and stimulate data centre operators and owners to reduce energy consumption in a cost-effective manner without hampering the mission critical function of data centres. The Code of Conduct aims to achieve this by improving understanding of energy demand within the data centre, raising awareness, and recommending energy efficient best practice and targets.

This Code of Conduct is a voluntary initiative aimed to bring interested stakeholders together, including the coordination of other similar activities by manufacturers, vendors, consultants and utilities. Parties signing up will be expected to follow the intent of this Code of Conduct and abide by a set of agreed commitments.

For more information on *The European Code of Conduct for Energy Efficiency in Data Centre* [download the brochure](#)



Request group membership

Created by

Team E3P

Created On

Monday, July 25, 2016 - 15:56

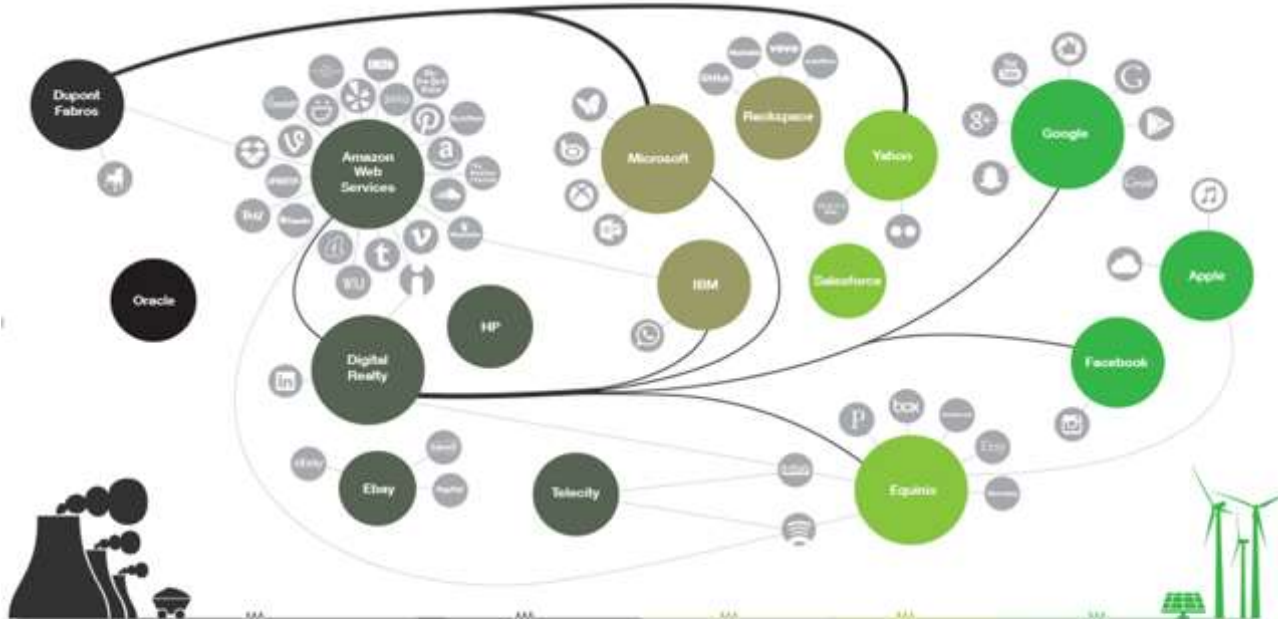
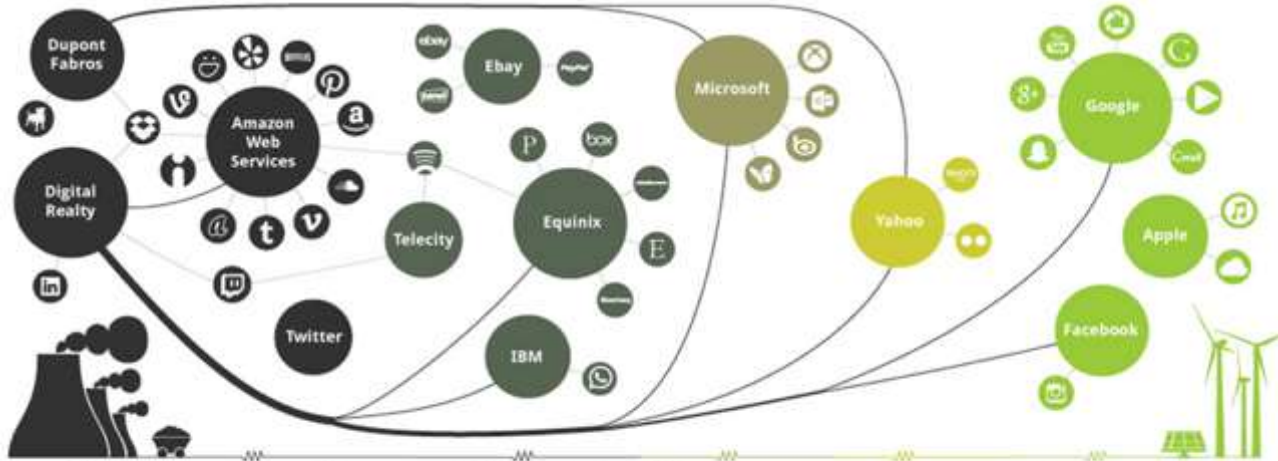
Language(s)

English

Requirement for government tenders



Clicking Green (Greenpeace)



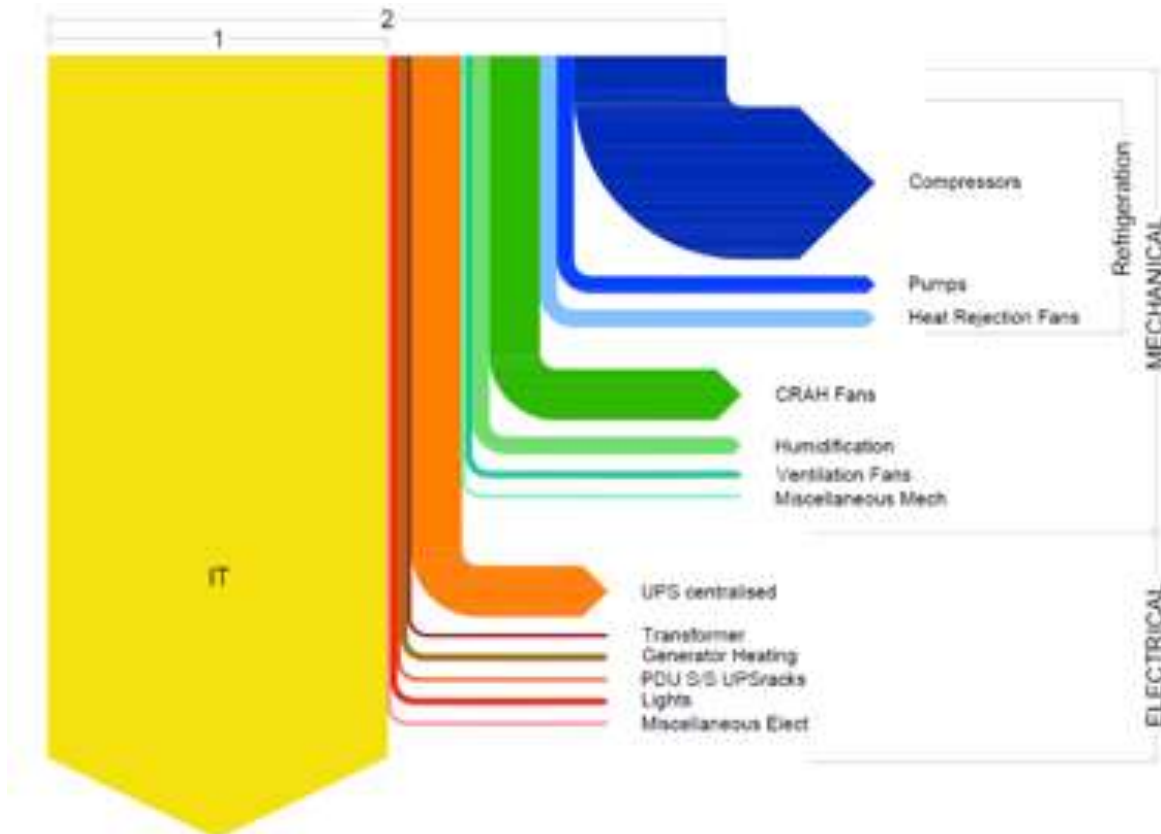
Stuck in dirty energy past: Efficiency only, using mostly dirty energy, have taken few or no steps to switch to renewables

Middle of the Road: Taking steps toward a greener internet, but not leading the way.

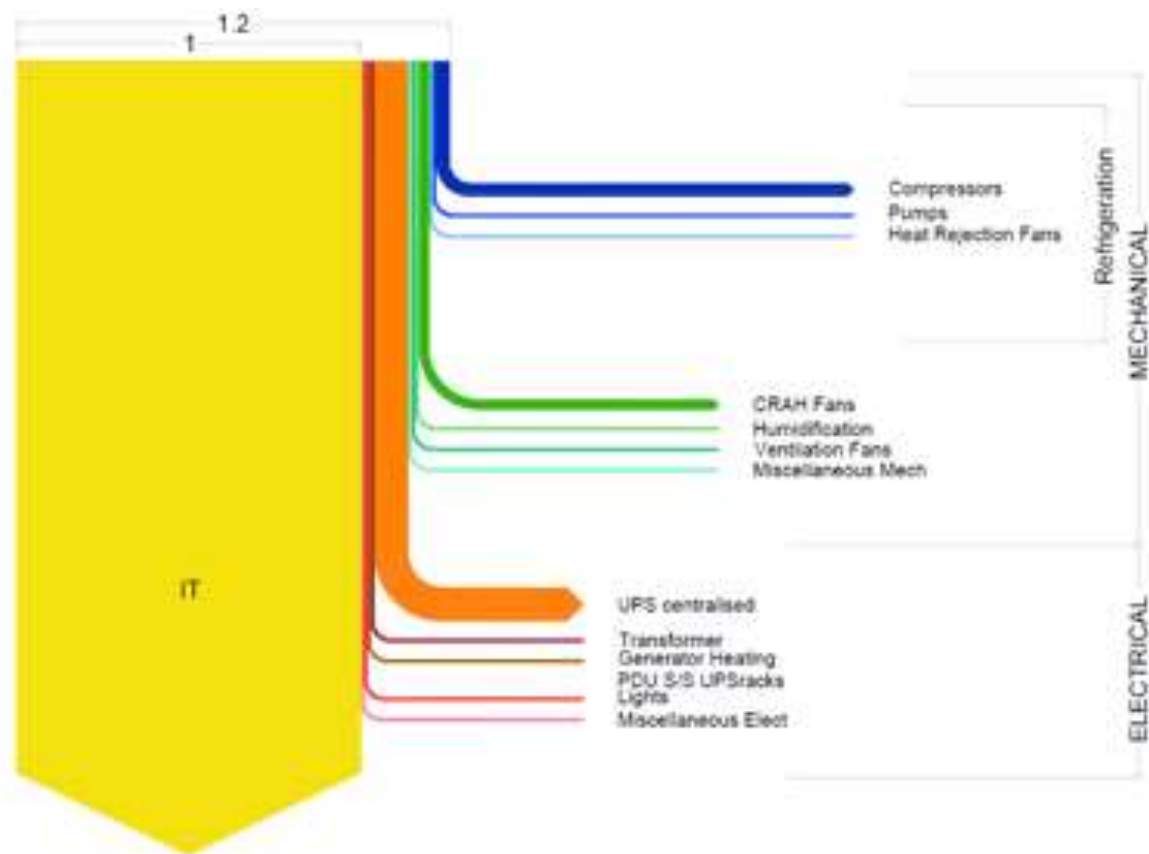
Green Internet Innovators: Committed to 100% renewable energy. Their leadership is helping to make our lives, online and offline, greener.



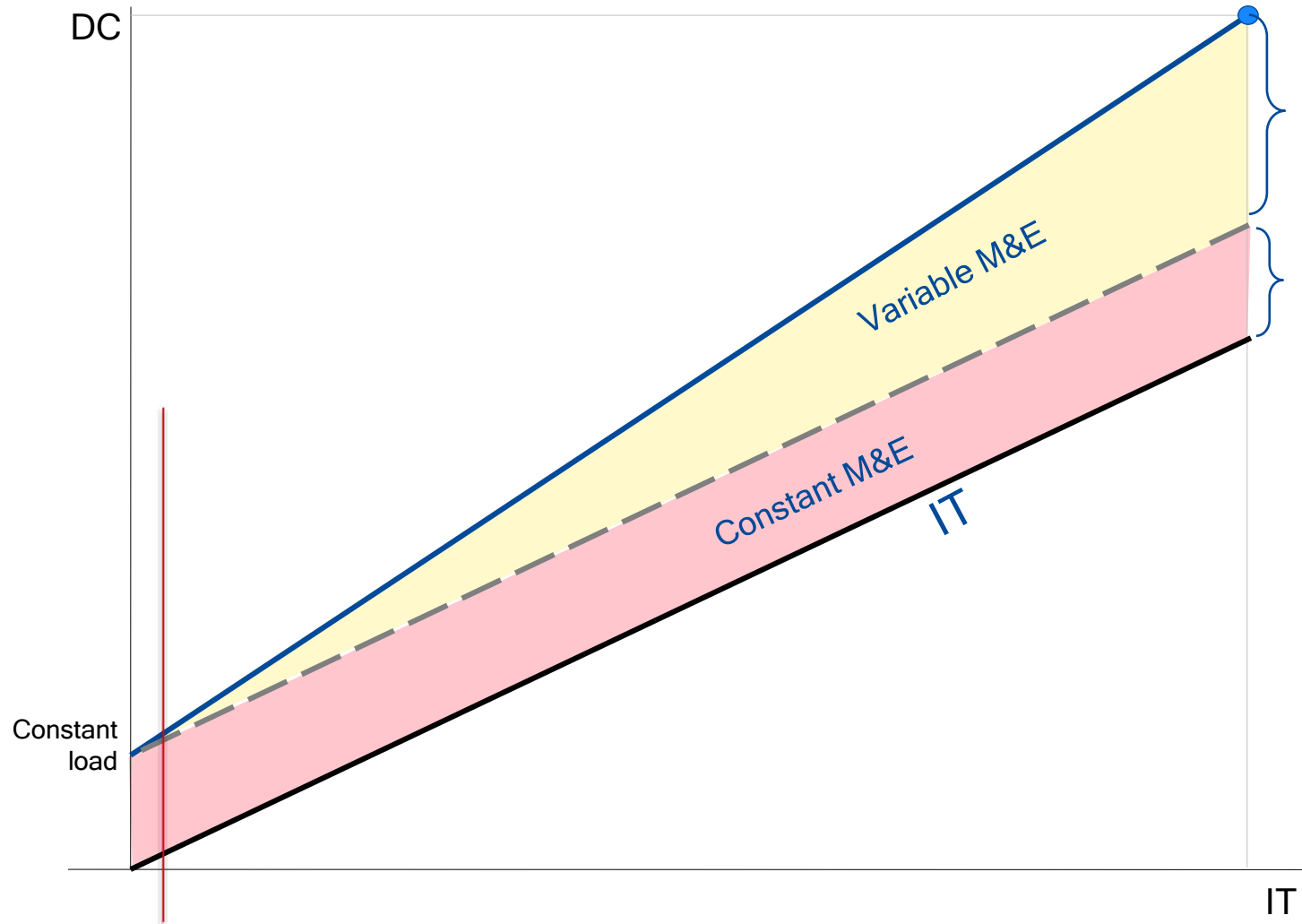
PUE legacy facility



PUE new build



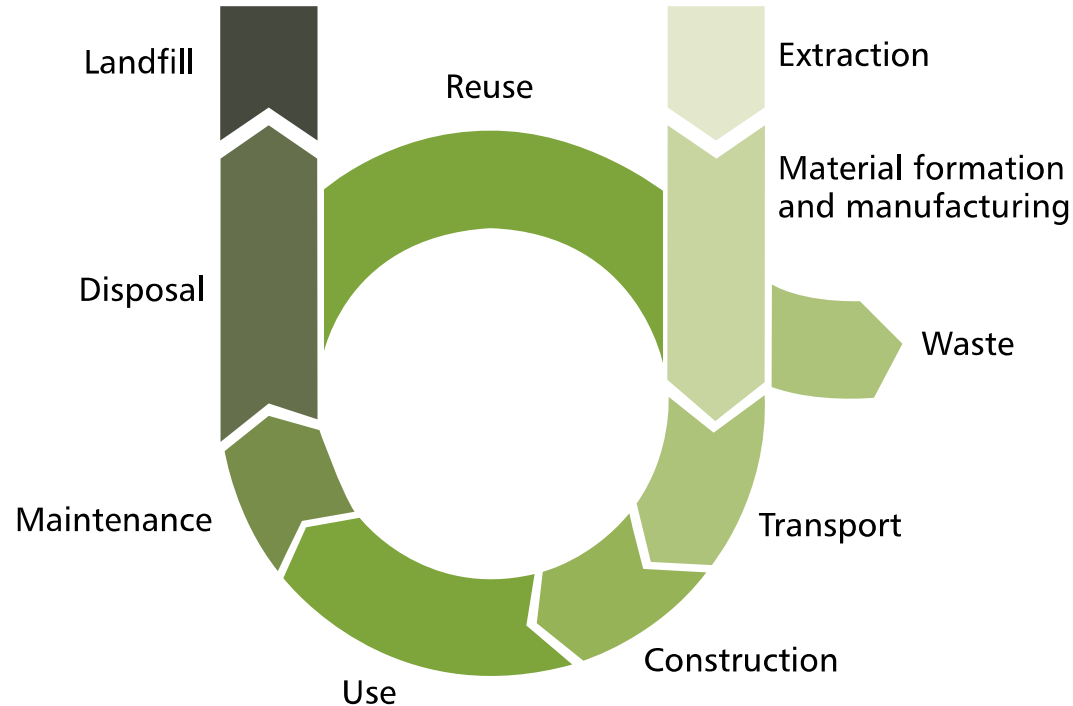
Scalability

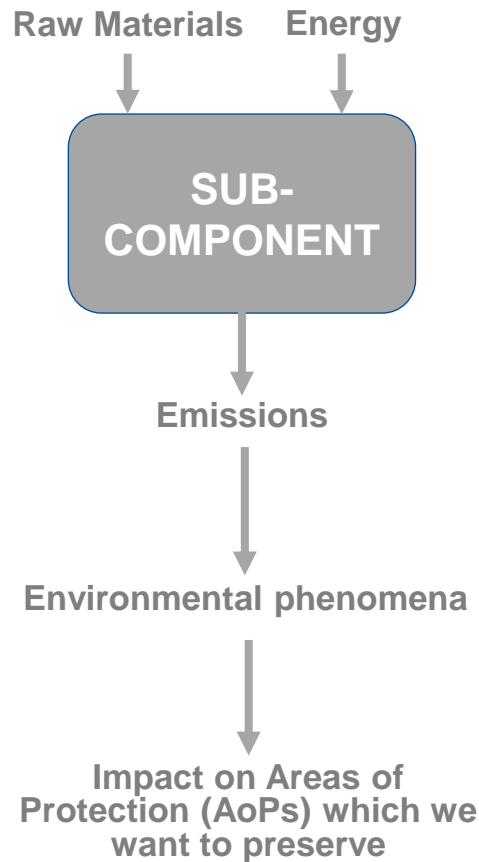


BEYOND ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Life cycle assessment (LCA)





Manufacturing process

By products of manufacture are **emissions to the air, land and water.**

e.g. fuel combustion produces NO_x (nitrogen oxides), CO₂, GHG, SO₂

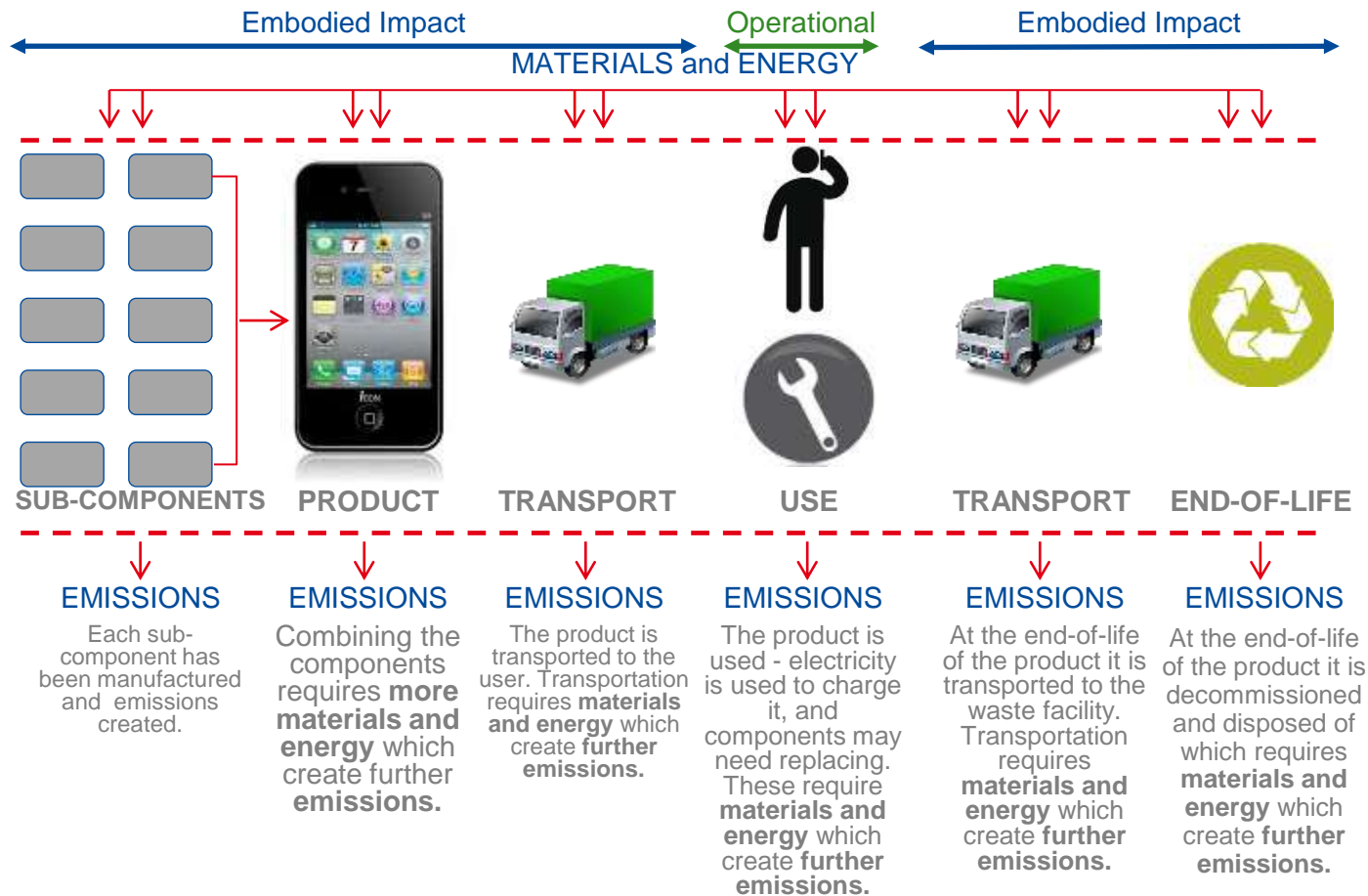
Emissions contribute to one or more environmental phenomena.

e.g. NO_x cause acidification of land, and increase the concentration of small particulates in the air.

Environmental impact: how damaging are phenomena to Areas of Protection (AoP).

Human Health, Ecosystem Quality, Resource Depletion and Climate Change.

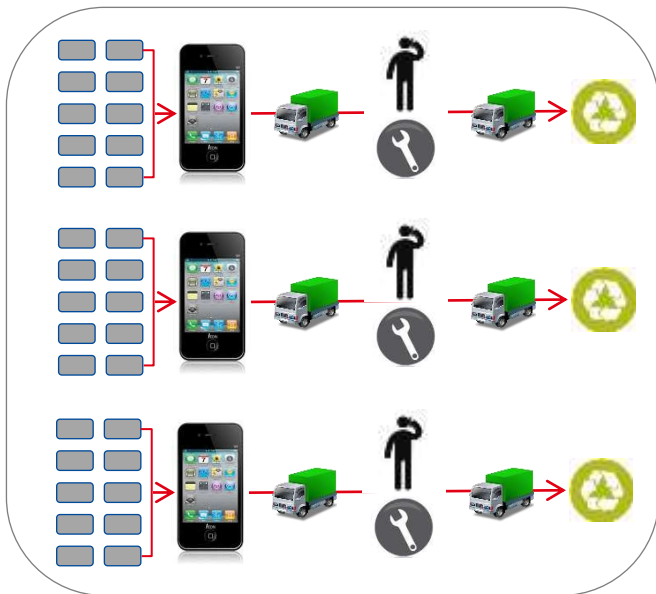




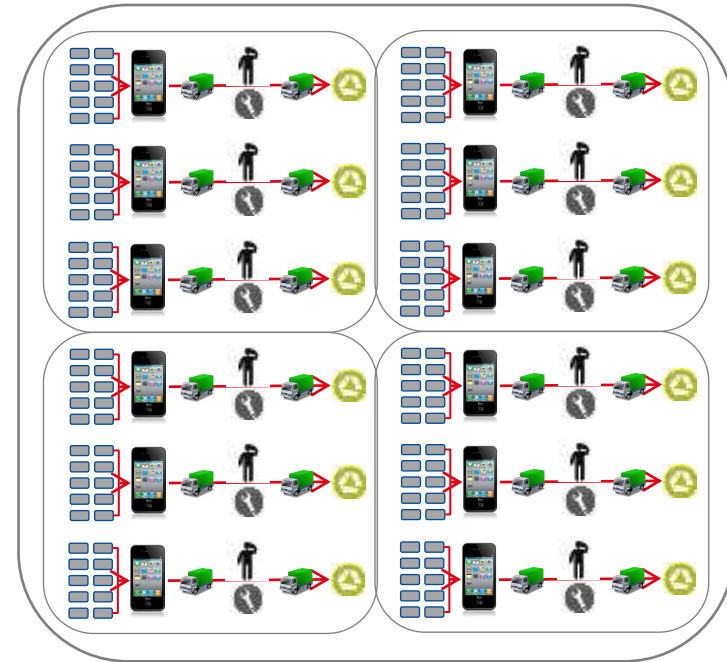
Now imagine the product is part of a system.

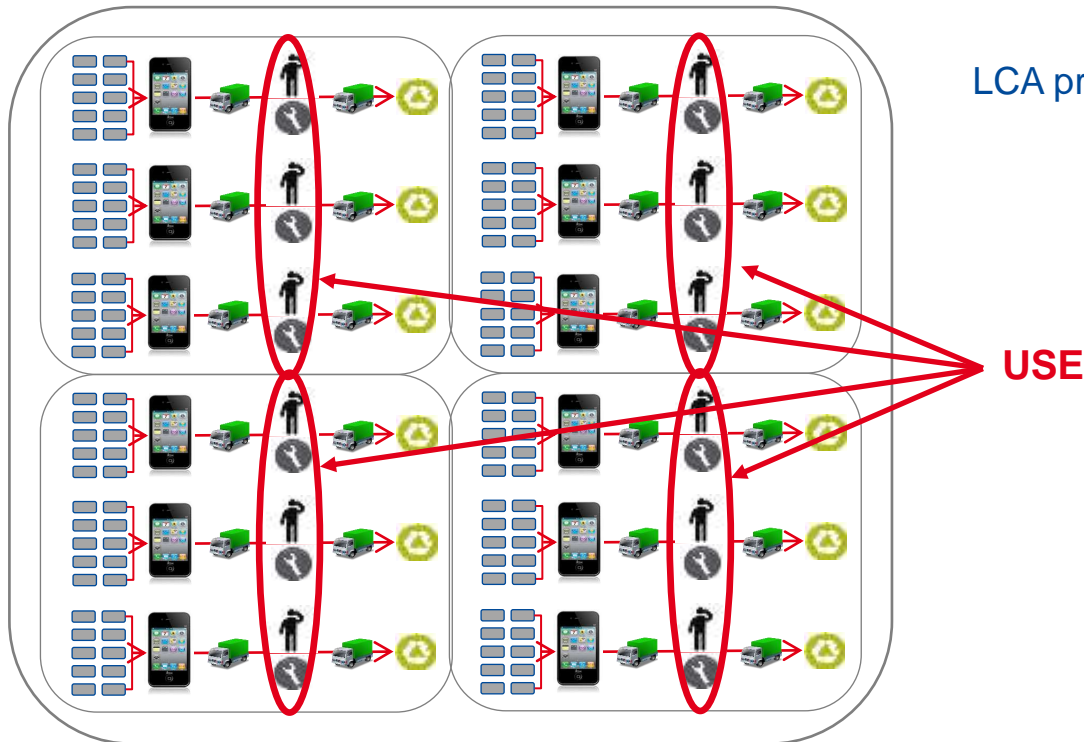
Which is one of many systems which make up a building.

System



Building



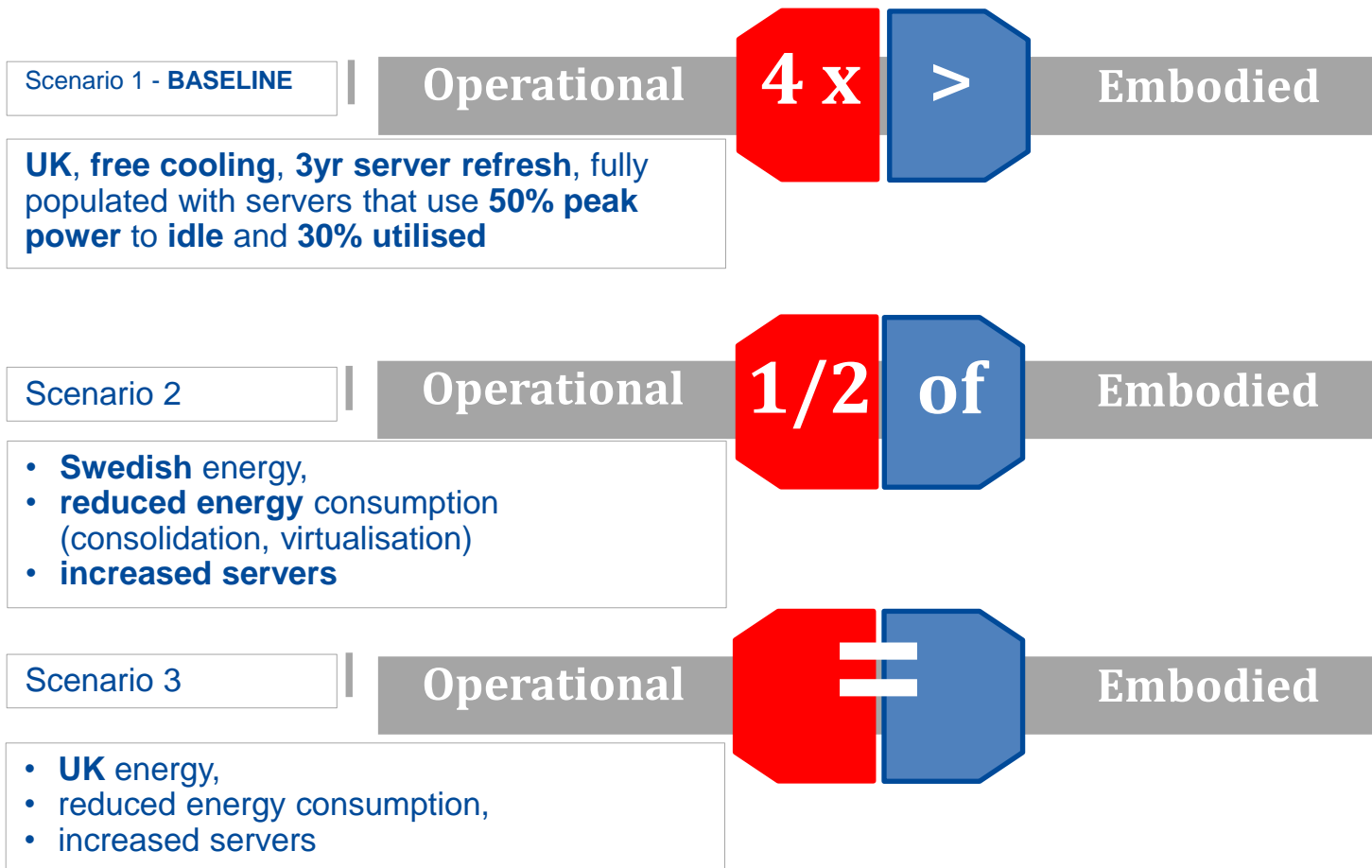


LCA provides a method to assess and minimise these omitted components.

Currently it's common to consider only a product's **use**, which means all the materials and all the energy used to **manufacture, transport and dispose of components**, and the emissions created are ignored.



Data centre LCA model



Embodied impact of IT equipment & M&E

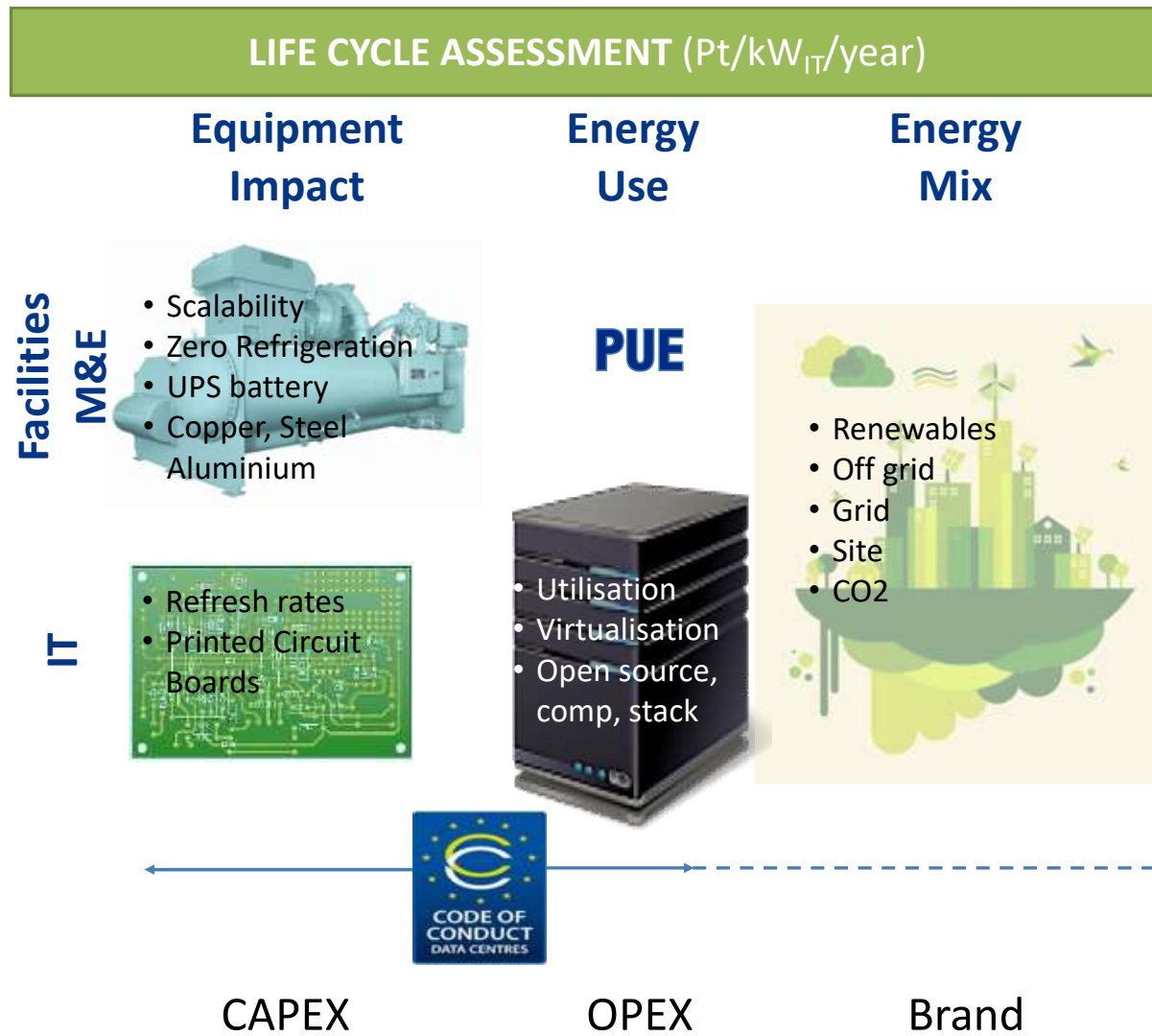
Damage Category	IT Eq	Facilities	Building
	(Pt/kW IT/year)		
Climate Change	6.54E-01	3.16E-01	1.48E-03
Ecosystem quality	1.20E-01	6.23E-02	2.64E-04
Human health	5.06E-01	2.70E-01	1.37E-03
Resources	7.42E-01	3.54E-01	1.26E-03
Total	2.02E+00	1.00E+00	4.37E-03
Ratio IT/Facil	2.0 (1.3 to 5.3)		
Ratio (IT+Facil)/Building	691 (400 to 1200)		

BEAM (Building Environmental Assessment Methods) **do not** consider IT equipment and Facilities!

Shah & Whitehead



Summary of key life cycle impacts



CEDaCI

Increasing collaboration
and communication
to drive sustainability
in the Data Centre Industry.

<https://www.cedaci.org>



The OI Blend - Supporting Data Centres to Operate Intelligently

We offer a blend of consultancy and training designed to help our clients optimise their energy performance and reduce risks and operating costs. We are Operational Intelligence.

