Latest Trends in Data Center Design, Technology and Siting

-IEEE Power & Energy Society and IEEE Industry Applications Society, Santa Clara

KC Mares | January 2013

MEGAWATT CONSULTING

What We'll Discuss

- Efficient Data Center Designs
 - Changing Needs by Data Center Operators have Changed What's Important in Design
- Some New Technologies
- New Approaches that Change the Principals of what Makes for a Great Data Center Location



My Data Center Experiences

- 15+ Years of Building & operating >\$10 Billion of data centers
- Data Center projects in over 20 countries and throughout North America
- Projects with the "Big 7" (Google, Yahoo, Facebook, Apple...) & other Big players in the industry (Equinix, Exodus, Cable & Wireless, DRT, DFT...)
- Work mostly on large data centers (10-100 MWs of IT load per data center) and developer of the Reno Technology Park



What do I do?

- Provide data center site selections
- Industry reports and analysis
- Design of ultra-efficient data centers
 - "Mr. Low-PUE": I help design the most-efficient and lowest cost data centers in the world
- Development and review of new data center technologies
- Development of data center energy solutions



Some Data Center Design Trends

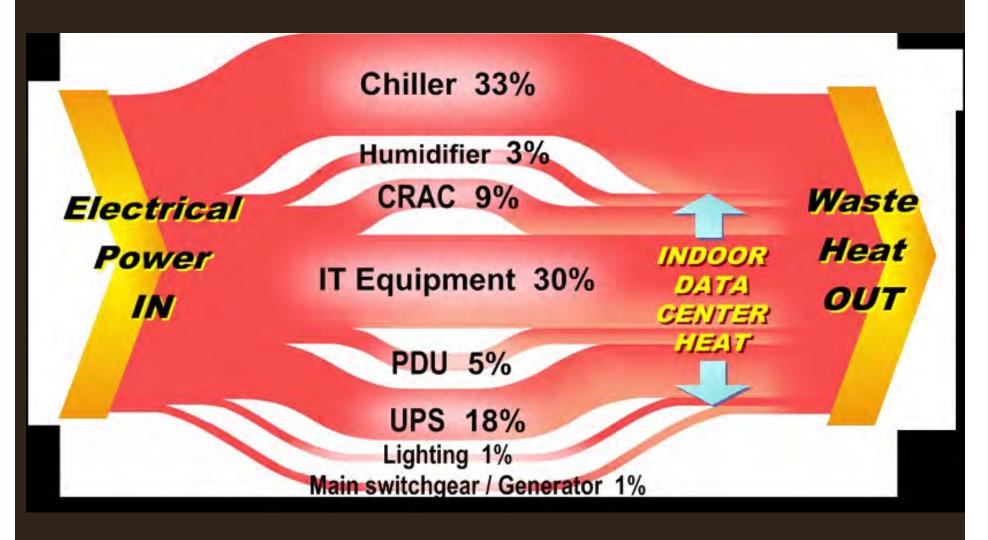
An Overview



Efficient Data Center Designs Are Driven by A Focus on Efficiency—Why is Efficiency the Driver of All Things?

- Power capacity is 80% of the cost to build a data center
- Servers cost more money in energy to run then to buy
- Energy is the #1 driver of a 10-year NPV
- Utility costs Have risen and will likely continue to rise (6%/year but rising far faster in many locations)
- Data Centers have become visible to the average consumer









THE CLOUD FACTORIES

Power, Pollution and the Internet



Ethan Pines for The New York Time

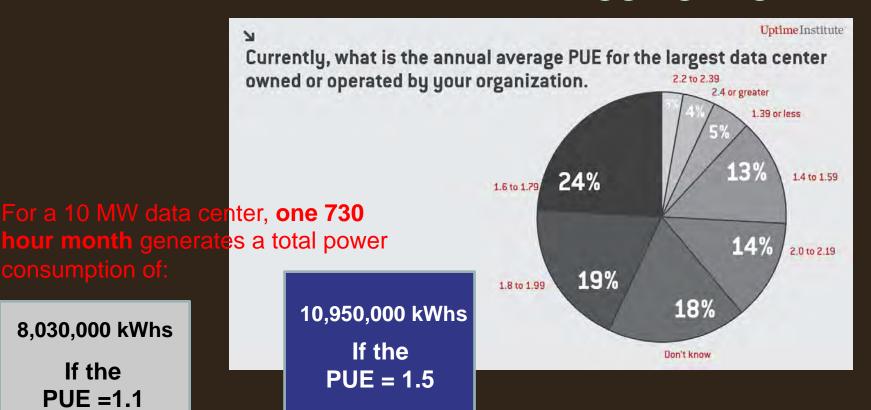
Data centers are filled with servers, which are like bulked-up desktop computers, minus screens and keyboards, that contain chips to process data.

By JAMES GLANZ

Published: September 22, 2012 305 Comments



Low PUE means more than Bragging Rights



This is real money...A savings of ~\$500,000/year per One MW of IT load from a 1.5 PUE to a 1.1 PUE Data Center

8,030,000 kWhs

If the

PUE =1.1



Adaptability of Density and Design to meet the new computing Storage NEED

- Data growth of 60-90% or doubling every 6-18 months (depending upon stats)
- "Every two days now we create as much information as we did from the dawn of civilization up until 2003." "That's something like five exabytes of data."
 - Google former CEO Eric Schmidt, Aug 2010
- "[In 2009], the Digital Universe grew by 62% to nearly 800,000 petabytes... [in 2010], it will grow to 1.2 million petabytes, or 1.2 zeta bytes."
 - IDC/EMC Digital Universe report, May 2010 (35 ZBs by 2020)



General Industry Trends

- From highest availability to high availability
- From "NFL" cities to any where
- From one data center to many data centers
- From low to high density racks
- From high-certainty to high-efficiency UPS
- From 30 minutes to .05-5 minutes ride thru time
- From generators to no generator
- From tight to broad environmental controls
- Focus on up-time to total cost
- From reactive to proactive planning
- From 120 VAC to 120-480 VAC at the rack



Adaptability

- Modularity: Aligning Capacity with Demand
 - Modular, scalable architecture, including the hardware, the software and the infrastructure
 - Growing capacity with the demand
 - Adaptability and SPEED!
 - Build a greenfield data center in 3 months?!.... YES!
- Power Density
 - Modularity with density
 - Current designs are 8-15 kW per rack
 - Can adapt to higher or lower densities
 - Higher voltage distribution



Changes in Electrical Systems

- No Generators really!?
- UPS systems getting simpler
 - Going to off-line from Dual conversion
 - Battery run time reducing to 5 mins or less
- Transformers, PDUs
 - PDUs going away/Higher voltage to racks (230-277) = reducing transformers
 - What if no UPS & transformer? The future will be chipset power distribution
- Overhead Distribution
- Metering & Monitoring
 - Information/data collection/monitoring/DCIM



Rethinking Reliability

- Reliability Sanity
 - Designing to actual NEED, and for each application
 - "Redundancy of data centers not redundancy within a data center" – many are building in multiple locations
 - Geographic application redundancy
 - Most big end-user data centers are Tier II
 - And not every computer is connected to UPS
 - When it is, it's often N or N+1 instead of 2N
 - Keeping it Simple equipment fails but people make mistakes – good process wins the day
 - >90% of outages caused by people





Essentials to good design

- Fan power reductions
 - VFDs
 - Fanless hardware
 - Fanless data centers
- Close-coupled cooling
 - Racks and coils
- Hot & cold aisle separation
- Economization, air & water









- Intel and Microsoft run at 90+F supply air
- Internal Environmentals
 - Humidity: 0% to 60+%
 - Supply Air Temperature: 50F to 90F
 - Filtration: only major particulates
- Separating hot and cold airstreams
- Separate areas with differing density and environmentals to match their needs



Other Industry Changes

- Concrete slabs replacing Raised floors
 - Everything is overhead
- LEED & EnergyStar
- Controls
 - Wireless sensors
 - Redwood Systems lighting







Electrical Best Practices and Savings

- Rotary or super-efficient UPS
 - →2%-30% savings

Consider Off-Line, Delta or "Eco-Mode" UPS

Reduced ride-thru time – only .05 – 5 minutes needed



- → 2%-30% savings
- ~400+ VAC Distribution to the Rack (no PDUs)
 - → 2%-7% savings
- High-efficiency transformers (PowerSmiths)
 - →2%-5% savings
- LED lighting with motion-sensor control (Redwood Systems)
 - →1%-5% savings and added functionality





Some New Data Center Technologies



Software

- Virtualization
- Power management software
- Capacity planning Lumina ADCAPT
- Active power management 1E, PowerAssure
- Controls, DCIM
- Document Retention keep only as long as required/needed
- Data Deduplication



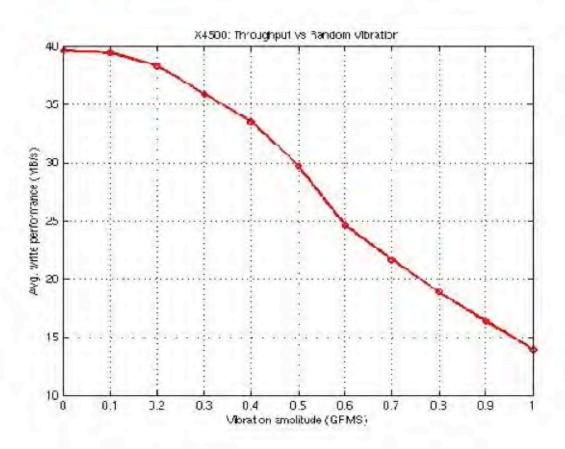
Hardware

- ARM processors (Calxeda)
- High-efficiency power supplies and no redundant power supplies
- Solid State storage
- More and faster memory
- Anti-vibration racks for storage





X4500: Disk Throughput vs Random Vibration



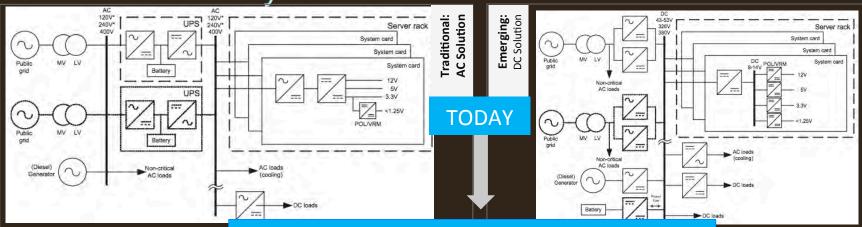


What if we Could Remove transformation steps and power conversions?



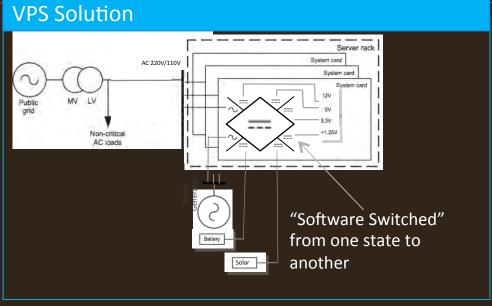


Virtual Power Systems' Solution



High Frequency GaN leveraged For:

- Consolidated Power Conversion in one unit
- Software operated circuit switching and tuning
- Software programmable functions



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New Data Center Locations and Why Change?



Mazlow's Hierarchy of Data Center Needs



Data Center Locations

- Locations are moving away from metros
- Fiber is ubiquitous
- Energy Cost
- Energy Generation Mix
- On-site power
- FORWARD cost of energy
- Climate
- Taxes, taxes, taxes
 - Was property tax, then sales tax, NOW INCOME TAX!
 - Income tax on on-line revenue is greater than all else combined!



THE CLOUD FACTORIES

Data Barns in a Farm Town, Gobbling Power and Flexing Muscle



2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 >

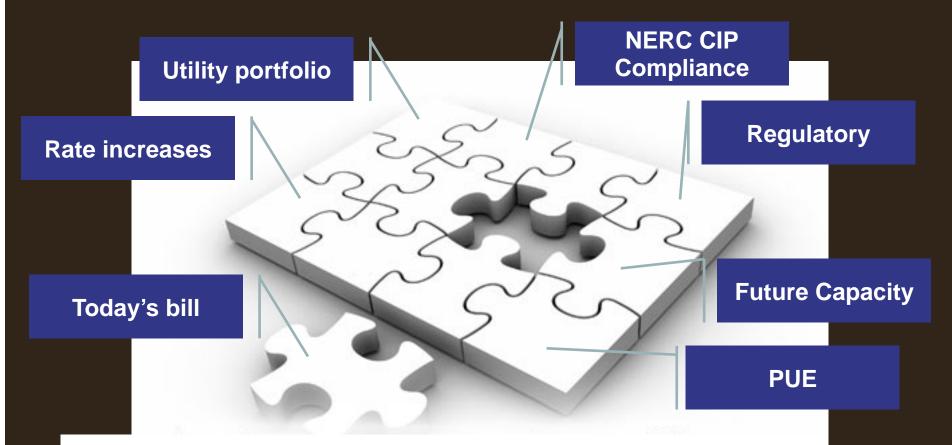
Relatively low-cost hydroelectric power has lured technology giants to central Washington State.

By JAMES GLANZ

Published: September 23, 2012 | 7 187 Comments



Beyond "the bill"



Today's power bill is only one of many factors that must be considered in any "apples-to-apples" benchmark analysis of alternative locations based on power costs



NERC CIP Compliance



Utilities are pretending that malware and cyber threats to the nation's power generation and distribution infrastructure are problems that "we will get to when we get to them..."

"Rather than becoming integrated with 'smart grids'...data centers in the US would be better off moving to increased independence of the electrical grid..." "Power: Is the Smart Grid an Intelligent Move," Data Center Dynamics, Feb 2010



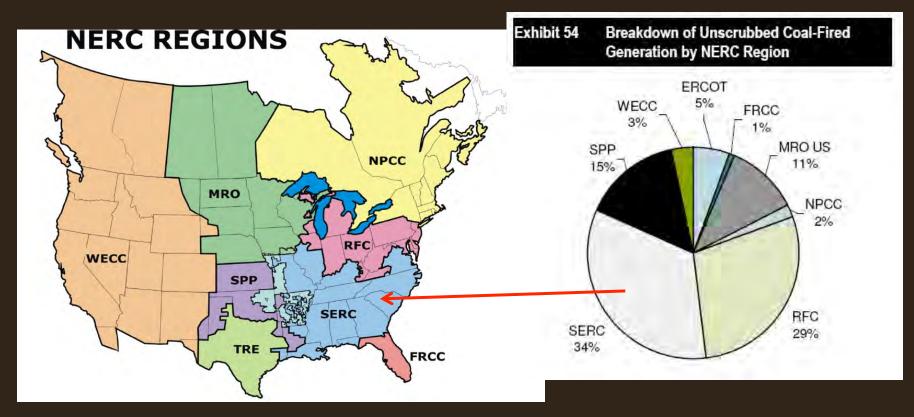
Not all utilities are creating equally.....

Exhibit 7	Regulated Utilities: Estimated Reduction in Coal-Fired Generation Due to an EPA
	Mandate to Install SO2 Scrubbers as MACT for Mercury and Asid Gases

		Company Total		Regulated Coal-Fired Plants			
		Nameplate	Generation	Reduction in Nameplate Capacity		Reduction in Generation	
Holding Company Name	Ticker	Capacity MW	GWh	In MW	As % of Total	In GWh	As % of Total
CMS Energy Corp	CMS	6,463	12,215	1,780	28%	7,393	61%
Black Hills Corp	BKH	382	1,757	125	33%	762	43%
SCANA Corp	SCG	5,568	26,065	1,832	33%	8,501	33%
Integrys Energy Group Inc	TEG	2,425	9,436	492	20%	2,878	30%
ALLETE Inc	ALE	1,346	7,310	359	27%	2,182	30%
Wisconsin Energy Corp	WEC	6,114	18,513	845	14%	4,260	23%
Southern Co	SO	42,519	182,605	8,698	20%	38,735	21%
DTE Energy Co	DTE	11,754	48,037	2,096	18%	9,093	19%
Great Plains Energy Inc	GXP	5,760	23,740	709	12%	3,962	17%
Empire District Electric Co (The)	EDE	1,235	3,084	88	7%	488	16%
Northeast Utilities	NU	1,094	3,774	100	9%	585	16%
Alliant Energy Corp	LNT	6,419	15,891	792	12%	2,309	15%
American Electric Power Co Inc	AEP	38,239	168,505	5,290	14%	19,972	12%
AES Corp (The)	AES	11,502	40,475	879	8%	3,948	10%
TECO Energy Inc	TE	4,565	18,405	326	7%	1,700	9%
Ameren Corp	AEE	16,482	74,302	923	6%	5,305	7%
Westar Energy Inc	WR	7,292	27,367	281	4%	1,809	7%
Progress Energy Inc	PGN	21,688	90,686	1,446	7%	5,121	6%
Duke Energy Corp	DUK	34,538	132,866	2,545	7%	7,250	5%
Dominion Resources Inc	D	24,314	110,437	1,504	6%	5,938	5%
Xcel Energy Inc	XEL	16,154	68,536	667	4%	2,609	4%
Allegheny Energy Inc	AYE	9,991	31,881	601	6%	243	1%
DPL Inc	DPL	3,648	15,713	414	11%	79	1%
NextEra Energy Inc	NEE	38,814	151,516	27	0%	76	0%
Total United States		970,280	3,722,034	51,116	5%	219,117	6%

Source: US Utilities: Coal-fired Generation is Squeezed in the Vice of EPA Regulations, Bernstein Research MEGAWATT November 2010

And some regions will feel the pain more than others.....

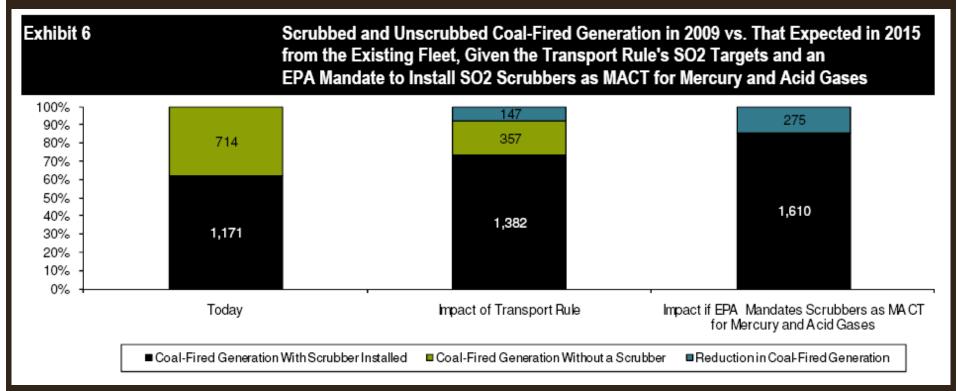


According to FBR Capital, the combination of the Transport and MACT rules could *force* the retirement of 30-70 GW of the lowest cost electricity generating capacity.

Source: US Utilities: Coal-fired Generation is Squeezed in the Vice of EPA Regulations, Bernstein Research November 2010



Regulatory actions (MACT) will impact different segments of the national generation fuel mix



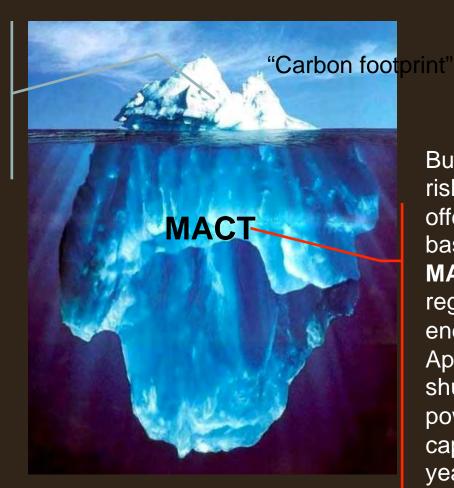
"We would expect the *net* decline in U.S. coal-fired generation by 2015 to be 165 million MWh, equivalent to 9% of U.S. coal-fired generation in 2009"

US Utilities: Coal-fired Generation is Squeezed in the Vice of EPA Regulations, Bernstein Research November 2010



And there are details...and then there are details

There has been a great deal of attention paid to "How green is my data center?"

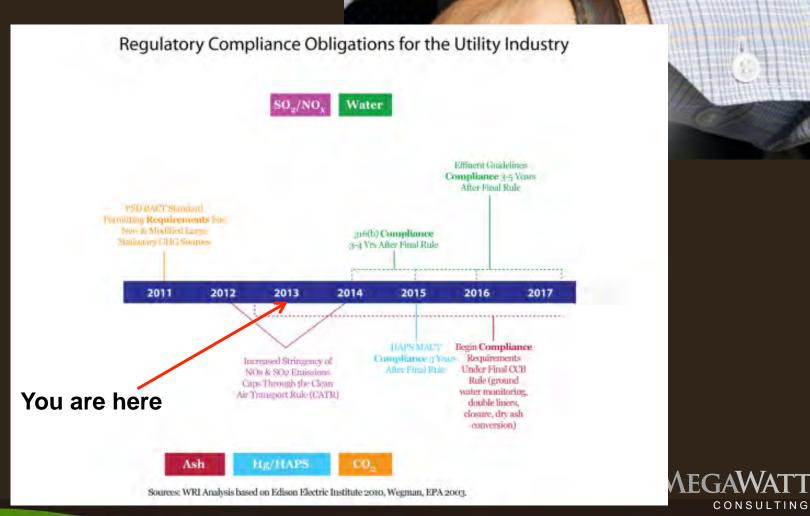


But the real site selection risk posed by a utility offering low cost coalbased electricity is MACT, the EPA regulation recently endorsed by the Federal Appeals Court that will shutter 9% of the nations' power generation capacity in the next 5 years

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This is real time...





Data Center Site Selection and the Law of Unintended Consequences

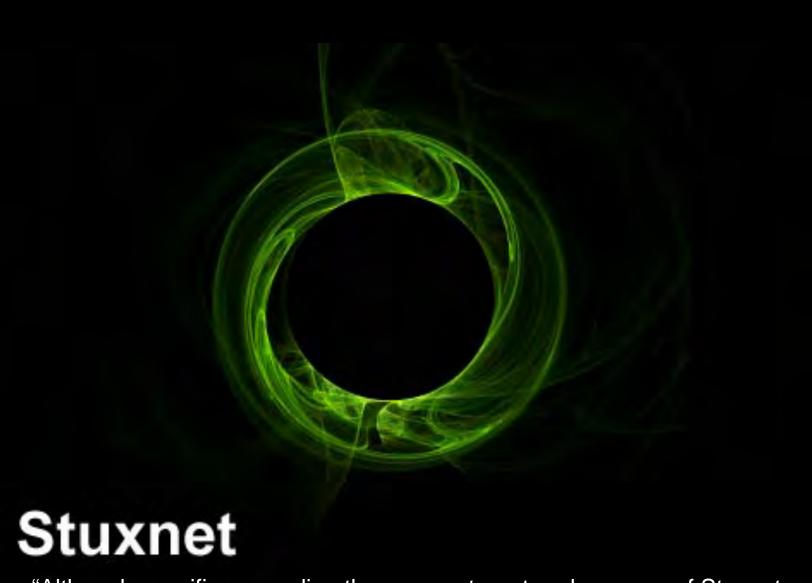


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SECURITY

- Social Media, aka, data centers, helped to change the leadership of three dictator led countries last year!!!
- 2.5 billion people on the net
- 1 billion facebook users
- More smart phones being purchased than PCs
 - 1 trillion devices by 2013
- In the US, each Internet user has about 8 Internet connected devices!
 - Each device is a security risk





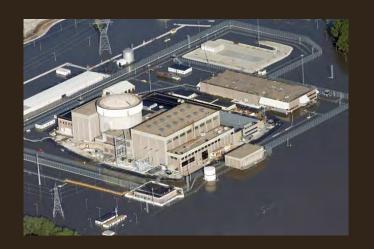
"Although specifics regarding the source, target and purpose of Stuxnet are mostly speculation, computer security experts generally accept that its existence puts many of our critical infrastructure systems at greater risk than previously believed."

Electric Light & Power Jan/Feb

Then there is the "Weather Channel" Factor



ZGoogle's App Engine Datastore services went down in August 2011. The company traced the cause to a thunderstorm that interrupted utility power to a Google data center in the American Midwest. In this case, the automatic-failover mechanism for switching to generator power failed to do its job.

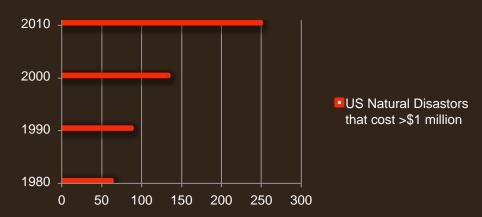


Heavy rains caused the flooding of the Ft. Calhoun nuclear generating station in Nebraska, forcing the utility to keep the station off line and driving them into the spot market to make up power shortfalls. Fairly frequent natural events can have multiple impacts on mission critical facilities in mid western and other locations



Weather Disasters Increasing

US Natural Disastors that cost > \$1 million



- -- The second costliest year of the study period, 2011, was dominated by strong storms. Insured losses in the U.S. due to thunderstorms alone was the highest on record at an estimated \$26 billion, more than double the previous thunderstorm record set in 2010.
- -- Insured losses from disasters averaged \$9 billion a year in the 1980s. By the 2000s, the average soared to \$36 billion per year.



Do you worry about a 12 year event?



In 35 years, we've had 3-Mile Island, Chernobyl, Fukushima...and Chernobyl made 100,000 square miles forever uninhabitable due to a 2-minute user error!

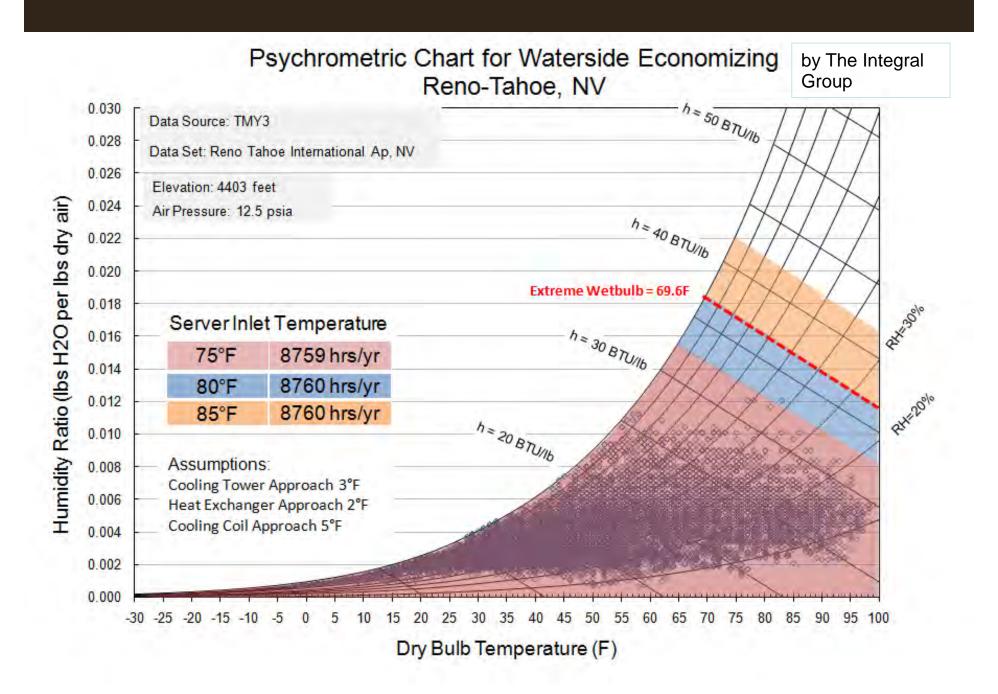
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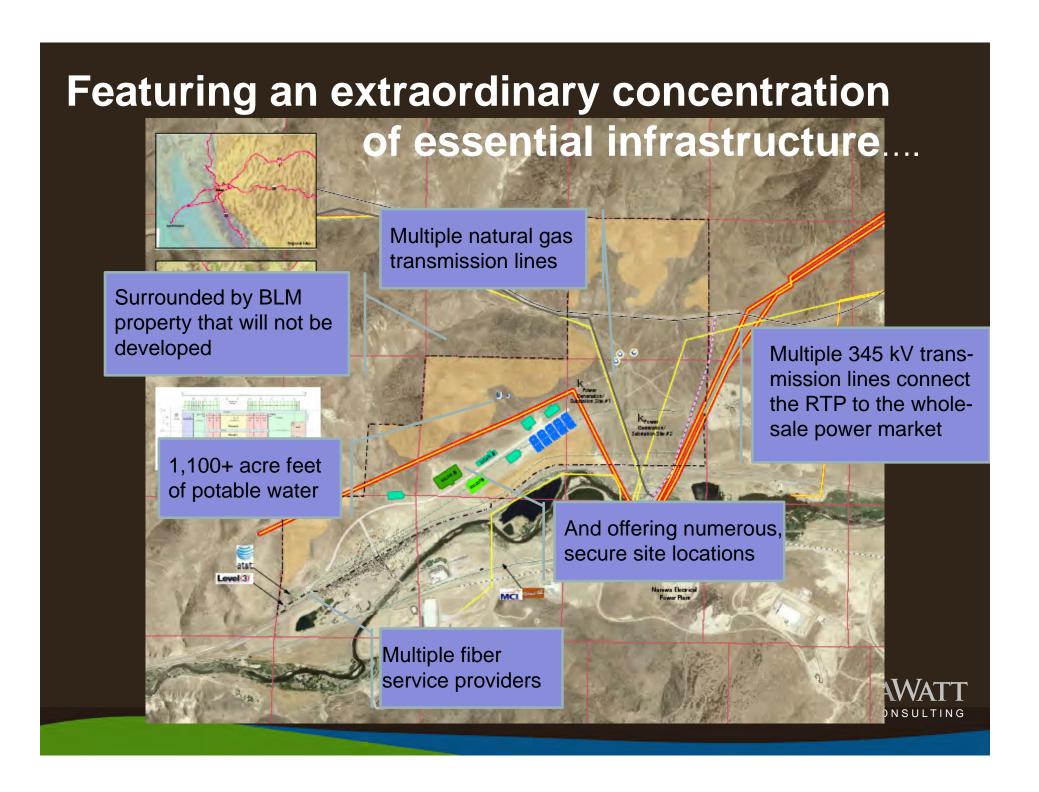
What Might be the Unknown Risks?



Phoenix, Arizona 2011







"The US economy could expand more than 70% through 2030 and use 11% less electricity than in 2008 because of energy efficiency advances associated with semiconductor technologies. By our calculations here, the cumulative net electricity bill savings enabled by semiconductors might exceed \$1.3 trillion through 2030."

The American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy





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Thank you.