

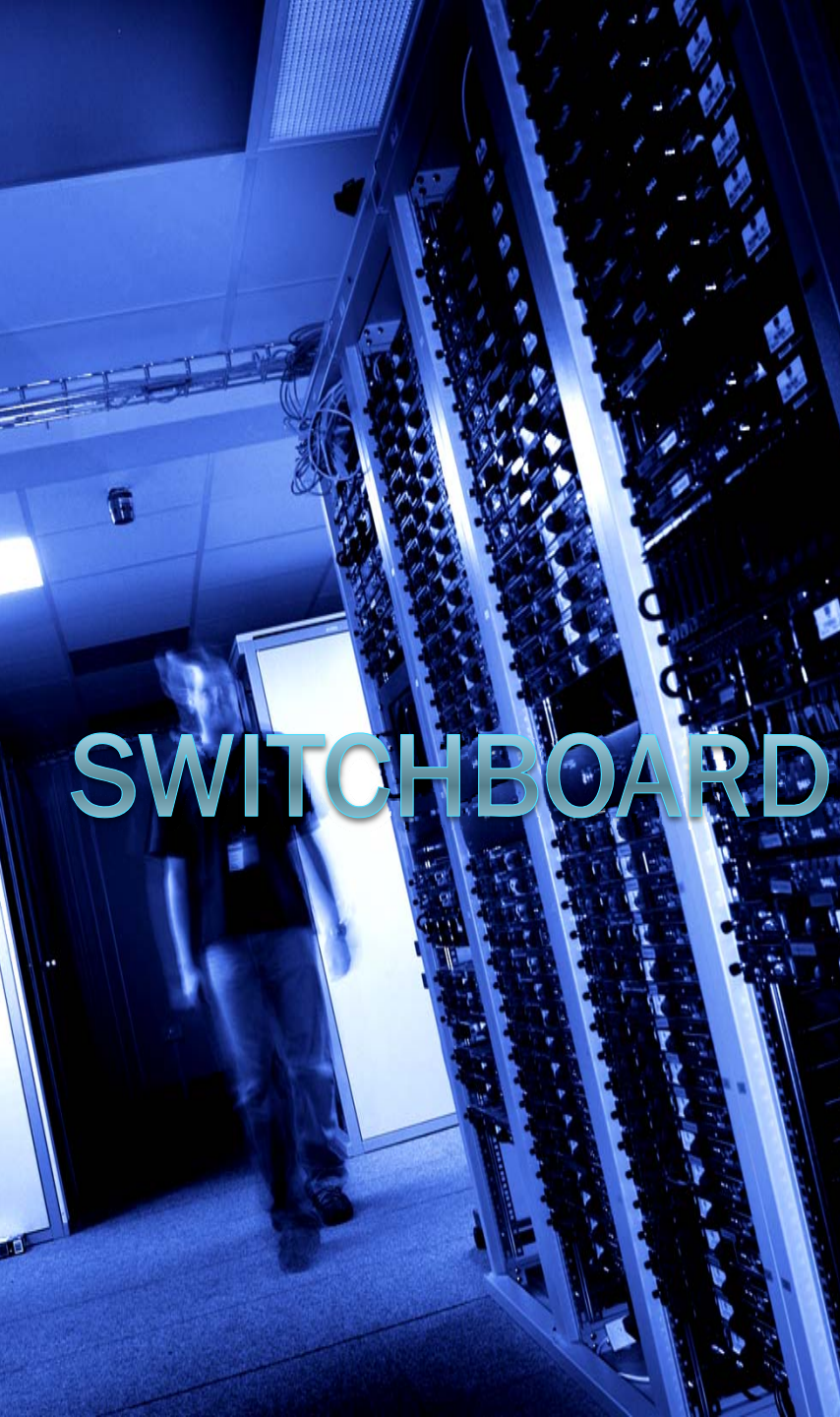


Data Centre Solutions



OVER IP

G R O U P



Non Invasive Per Circuit Breaker

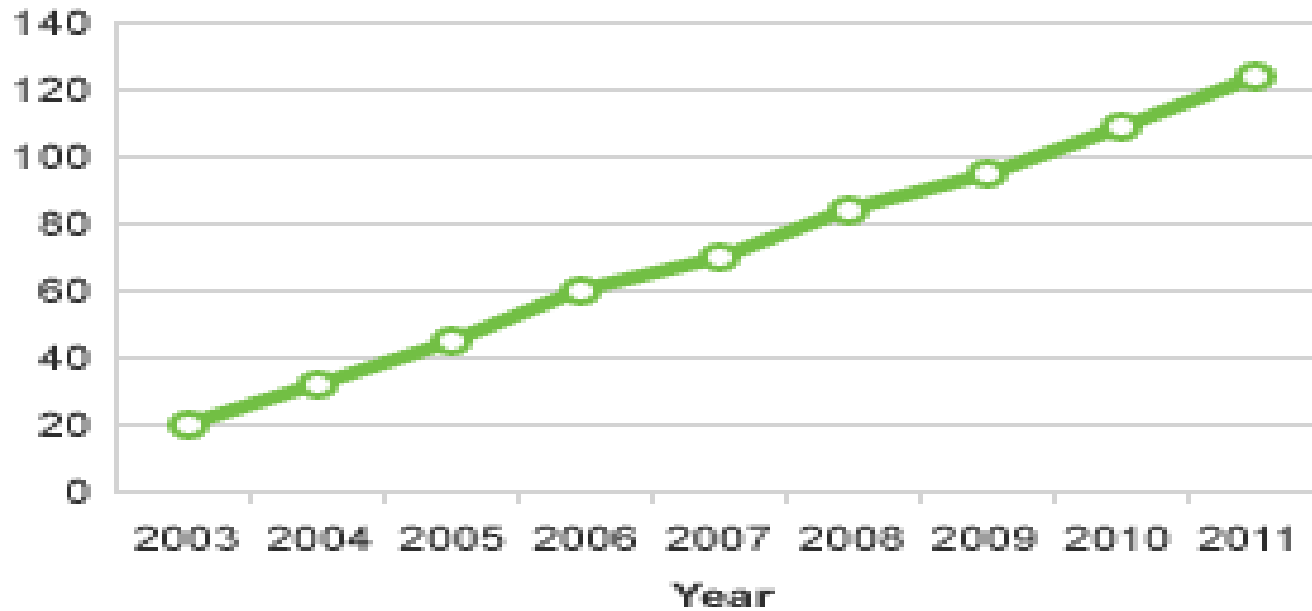
SWITCHBOARD MONITORING

Managing Energy is now the key for Data Centres

- Data Centre energy consumption continues to increase at 15% per year

Annual Data Center Electricity Usage

Kilowatt Hours
(billions)

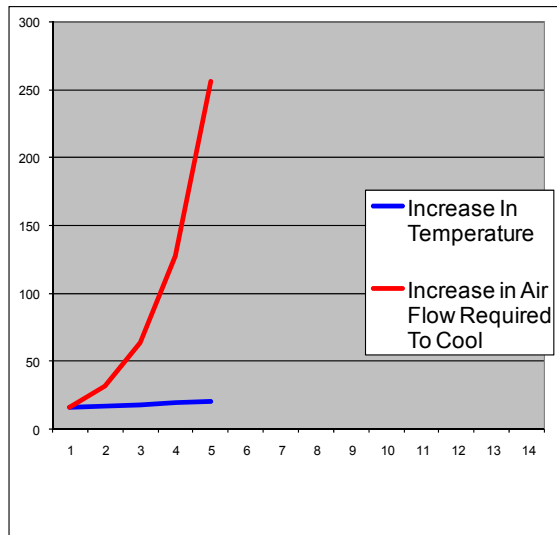


Electricity Use in Data Centres

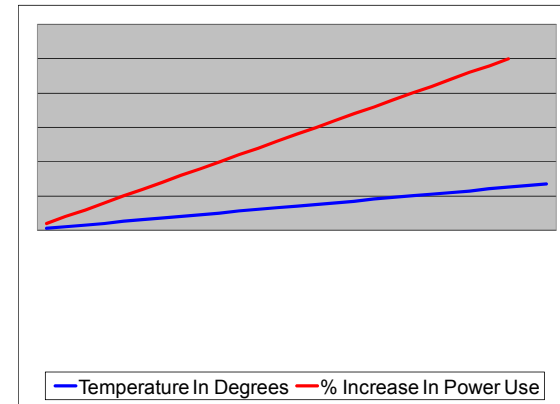


- A data centre's **primary** use of electricity is the production, storage and distribution of data.
- A data centre's **secondary** use of electricity is to power air-conditioning systems.
- A data centre's **primary** consumption of electricity is air-conditioning.
- A typical data centre will use three times more electricity for air-conditioning than data.
- Studies by Intel Corporation have shown optimisation of cooling can reduce this ratio by 47%.

Diminishing Returns in Cooling



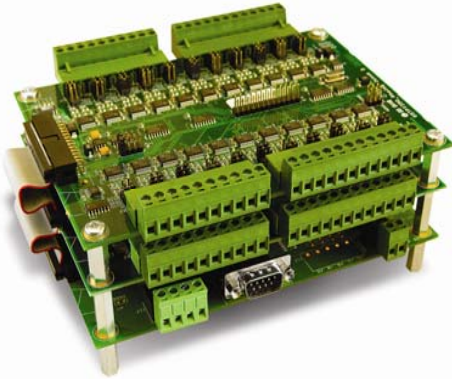
Arithmetic increases in temperature require exponential increases in airflow to cool.



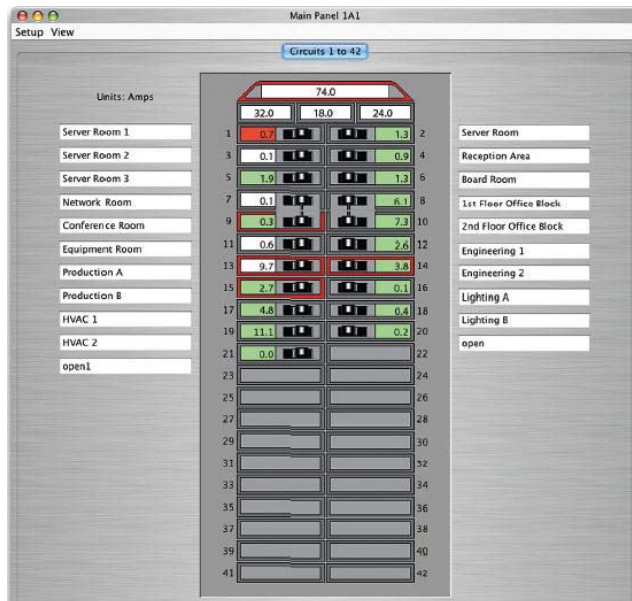
Every one degree decrease in temperature requires a four per cent increase in electricity consumed.

- ◉ Simply increasing cooling capacity to manage increases in thermal load temperature rapidly becomes prohibitively expensive.
- ◉ Managing and matching cooling requirements at a cabinet level addresses this issue.

You can only Manage what you Measure



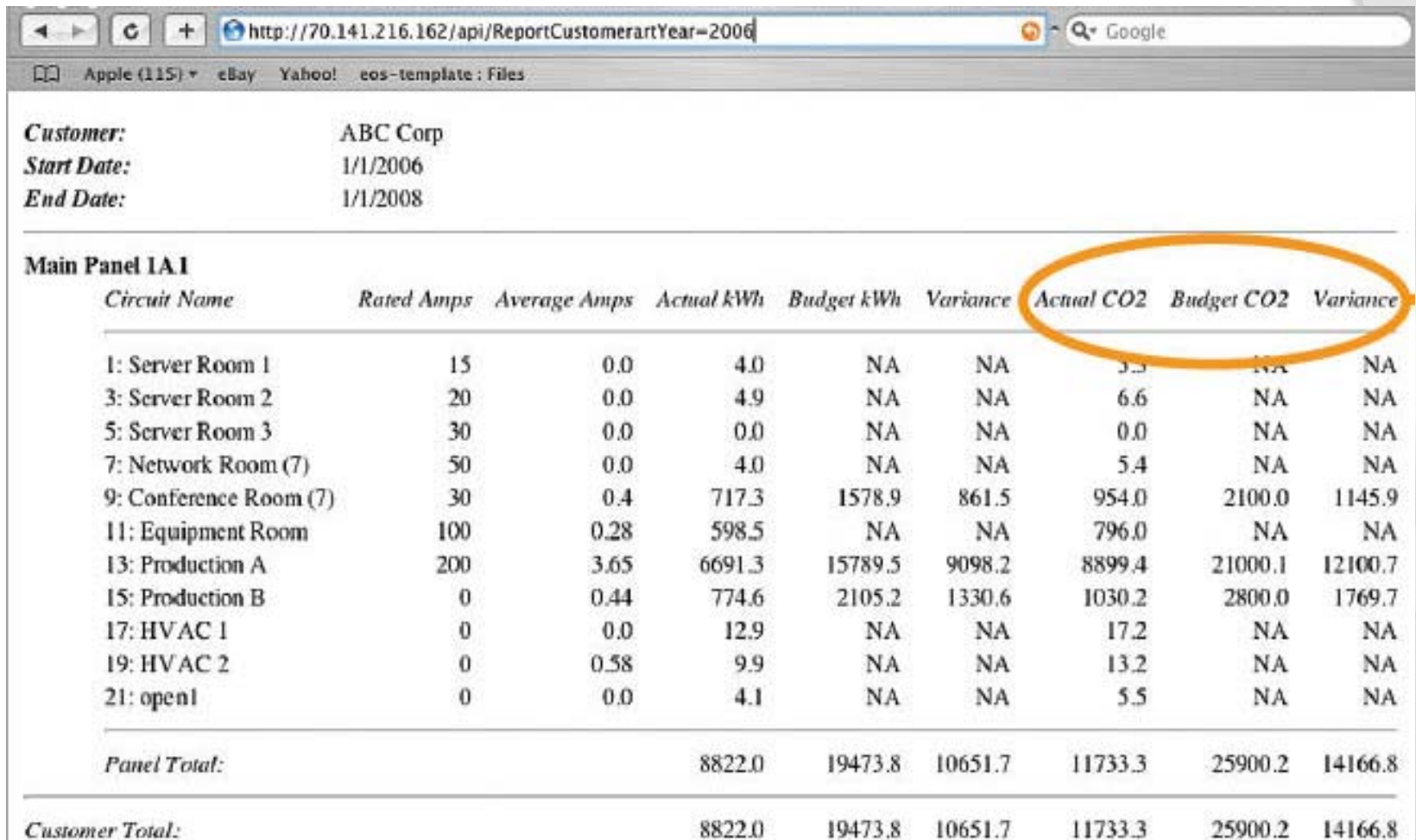
- ES One – Branch Circuit Smart Meter
 - Watts – the only true measure of server rack heat
 - Kwh – view granular and full IT vs. Cooling load
 - Accurate – only product with charge back accuracy



- TP One – Energy Manager
 - Data Warehouse – full spectrum, high granularity
 - Data Manager – Cabinet heat balancing, individual Open Protocols – upstream NSW, BMS, ERP

Drops into Existing Reporting Systems

Individual Energy & Carbon Accuracy



Customer: ABC Corp
Start Date: 1/1/2006
End Date: 1/1/2008

Main Panel IA1

Circuit Name	Rated Amps	Average Amps	Actual kWh	Budget kWh	Variance	Actual CO2	Budget CO2	Variance
1: Server Room 1	15	0.0	4.0	NA	NA	5.5	NA	NA
3: Server Room 2	20	0.0	4.9	NA	NA	6.6	NA	NA
5: Server Room 3	30	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA
7: Network Room (7)	50	0.0	4.0	NA	NA	5.4	NA	NA
9: Conference Room (7)	30	0.4	717.3	1578.9	861.5	954.0	2100.0	1145.9
11: Equipment Room	100	0.28	598.5	NA	NA	796.0	NA	NA
13: Production A	200	3.65	6691.3	15789.5	9098.2	8899.4	21000.1	12100.7
15: Production B	0	0.44	774.6	2105.2	1330.6	1030.2	2800.0	1769.7
17: HVAC 1	0	0.0	12.9	NA	NA	17.2	NA	NA
19: HVAC 2	0	0.58	9.9	NA	NA	13.2	NA	NA
21: open1	0	0.0	4.1	NA	NA	5.5	NA	NA
Panel Total:			8822.0	19473.8	10651.7	11733.3	25900.2	14166.8
Customer Total:			8822.0	19473.8	10651.7	11733.3	25900.2	14166.8

Circuit Reporting

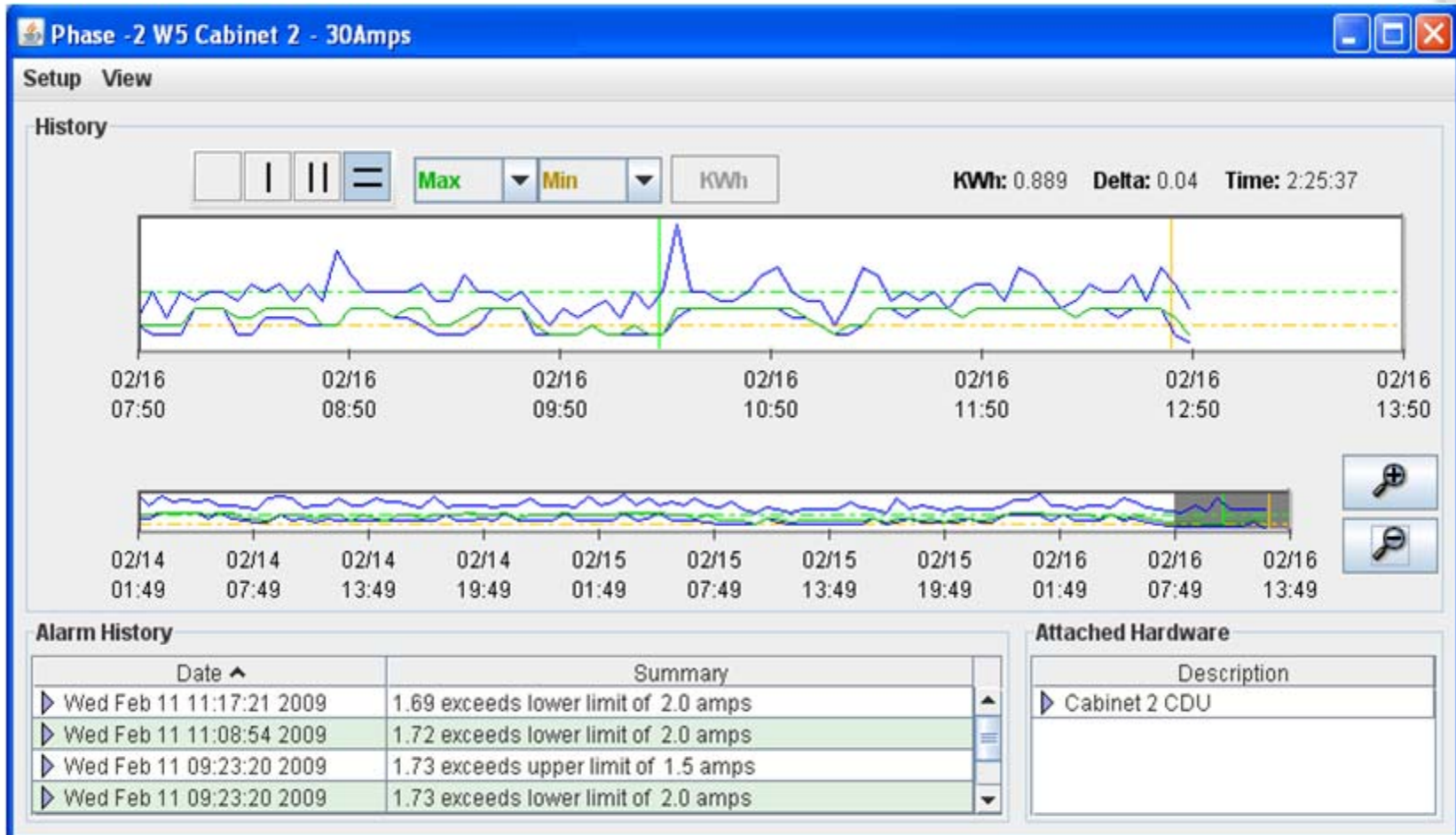
Customer
 Start Date 15-Oct-08
 End Date 3-Nov-08

Panel Number	Panel 1	Circuit Number	Circuit Name	Rated Amps	Average Amps	Actual kWh	Budget kWh	Variance	Actual CO2	Budget CO2	Variance
		1	circuit 1	15	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0
		2	circuit 2	15	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0
		3	circuit 3	20	0.74	0	NA	NA	0	0.2	-0.2
		4	circuit 4	30	1.42	93.6	NA	NA	124.5	100	24.5
		5	circuit 5	30	0	0	NA	NA	0	0.2	-0.2
		7	circuit 7	20	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0
		8	circuit 8	30	0	0	NA	NA	0	0.2	-0.2
		9	circuit 9	30	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		10	circuit 10	30	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		11	circuit 11	30	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0
		12	circuit 12	30	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		13	circuit 13	30	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0
		14	circuit 14	20	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		15	circuit 15	15	0.97	61.1	NA	NA	81.3	50	31.3
		16	circuit 16	20	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		17	circuit 17	15	0	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0
		18	circuit 18	20	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		19	circuit 19	0	1.76	0	NA	NA	0	0.2	-0.2
		20	circuit 20	0	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		21	circuit 21	0	0	0.2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
		Panel Total				158.2	NA	NA	210.4	153.6	55.8
		Customer Total				158.2	NA	NA	210.4	153.6	55.8

Customer Carbon Credit Liability
 Billable Total

0.058 Tonne
\$1.74

Real Time Circuit Monitoring

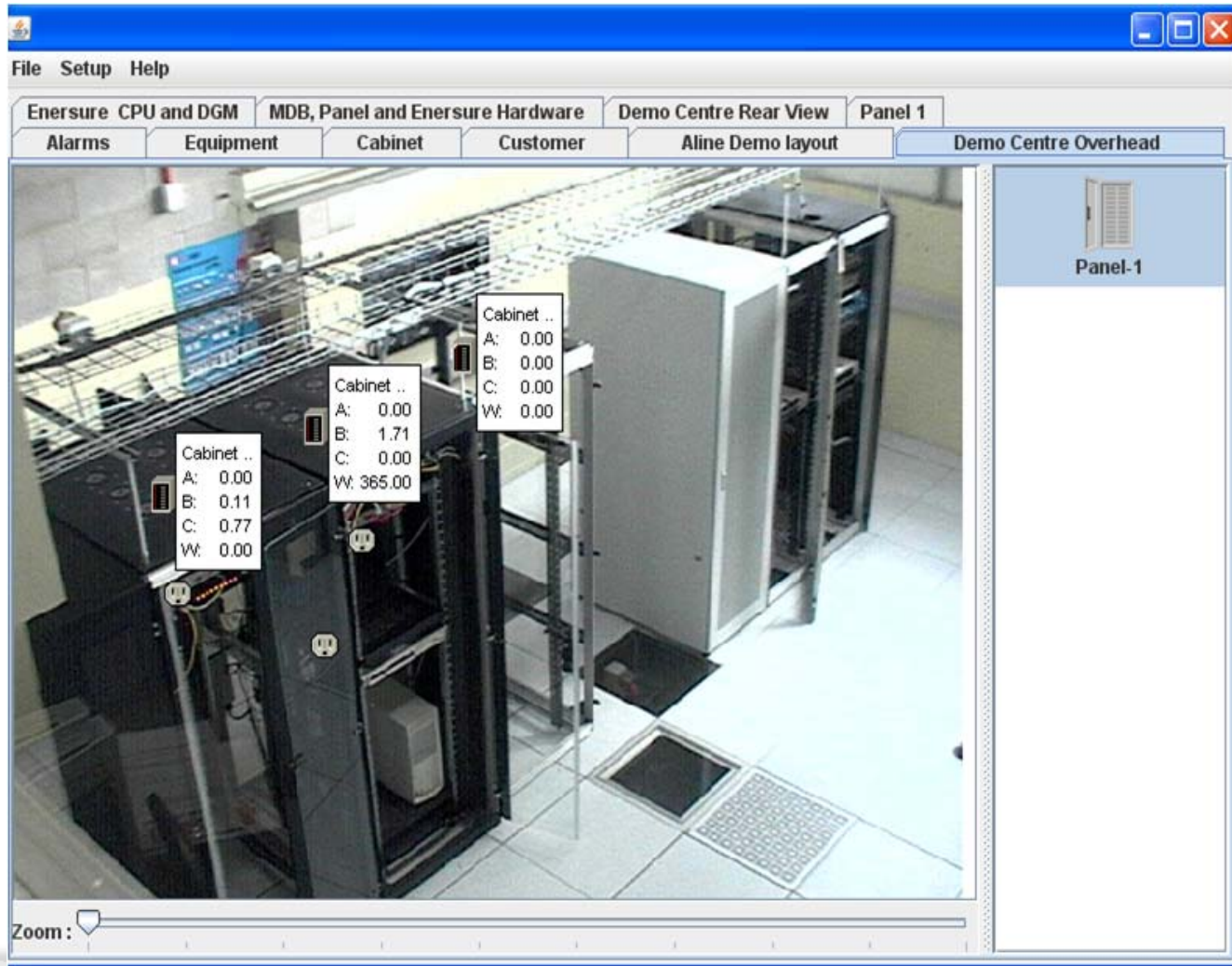


Heat Management is Energy Management

- Heat in watts for each cabinet – key metric for cooling
- Match cooling to cabinet heat – saves significant energy
- Provide heat and cooling data to users – makes users your partners



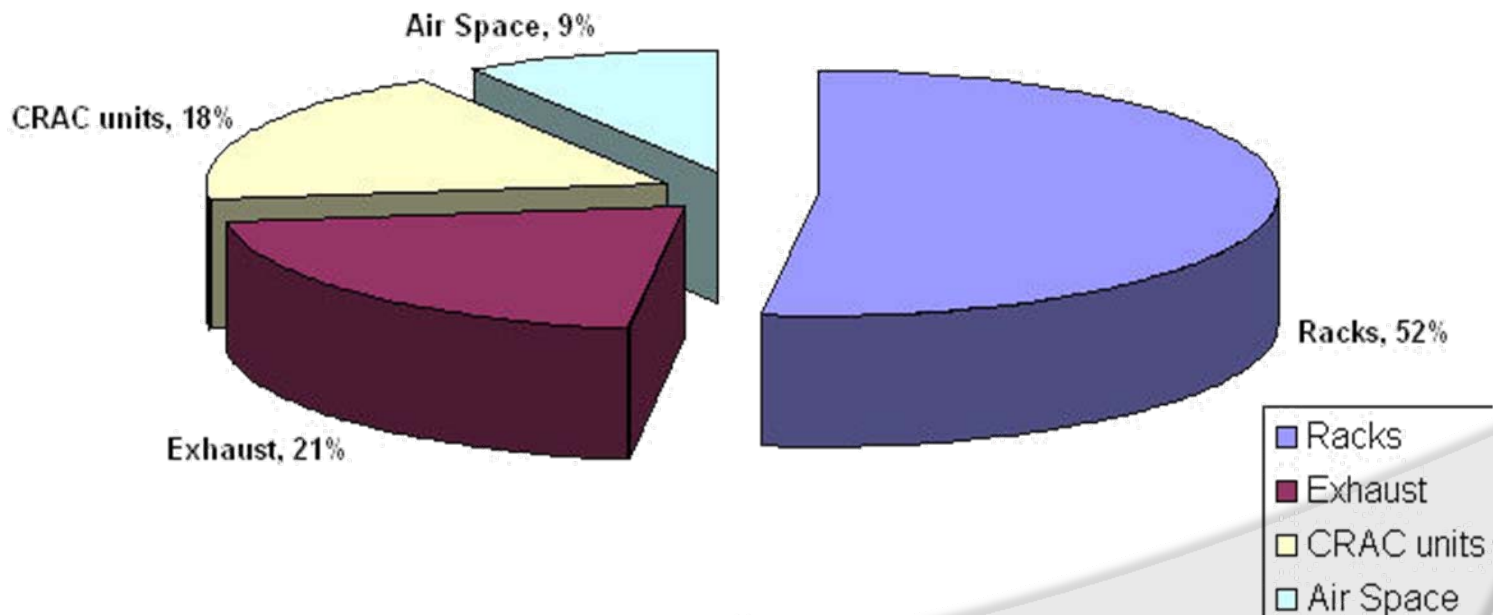
Circuit View via Your Images



Managing Cooling: The Key to Savings

- HP proved 39% of potential savings is from managing cooling alone

Cooling Savings Potential

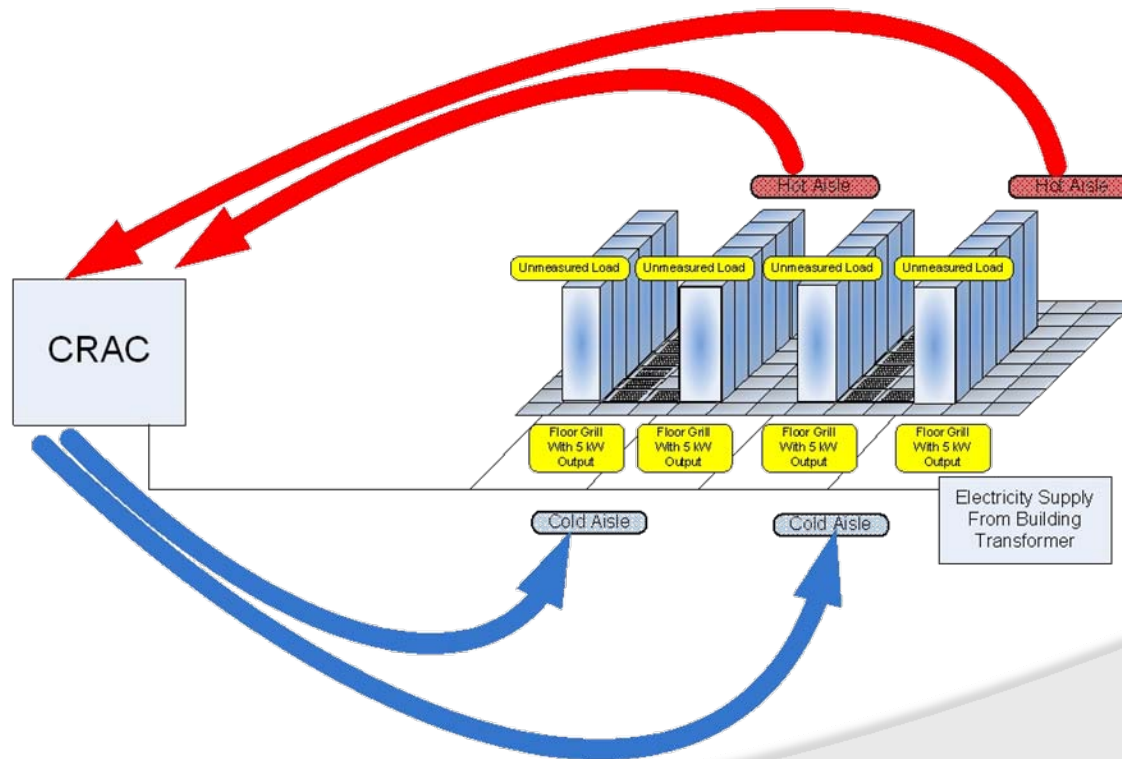


Managing Cooling: It's all about Watts

- Temperature is *dependent* on watts and resistance
- Every electronic device (ie servers) live on the following physical property:
$$\Delta \text{ Temperature} = \text{Wattage/Area} * \text{Heat Resistance}$$
- In any data rack or cabinet, **if you balance wattage, you reduce resistance and lower temperature.**
- Controlling temperature by using temperature as the independent variable is a circular reference, just as if it was in an Excel Spreadsheet – it will never succeed

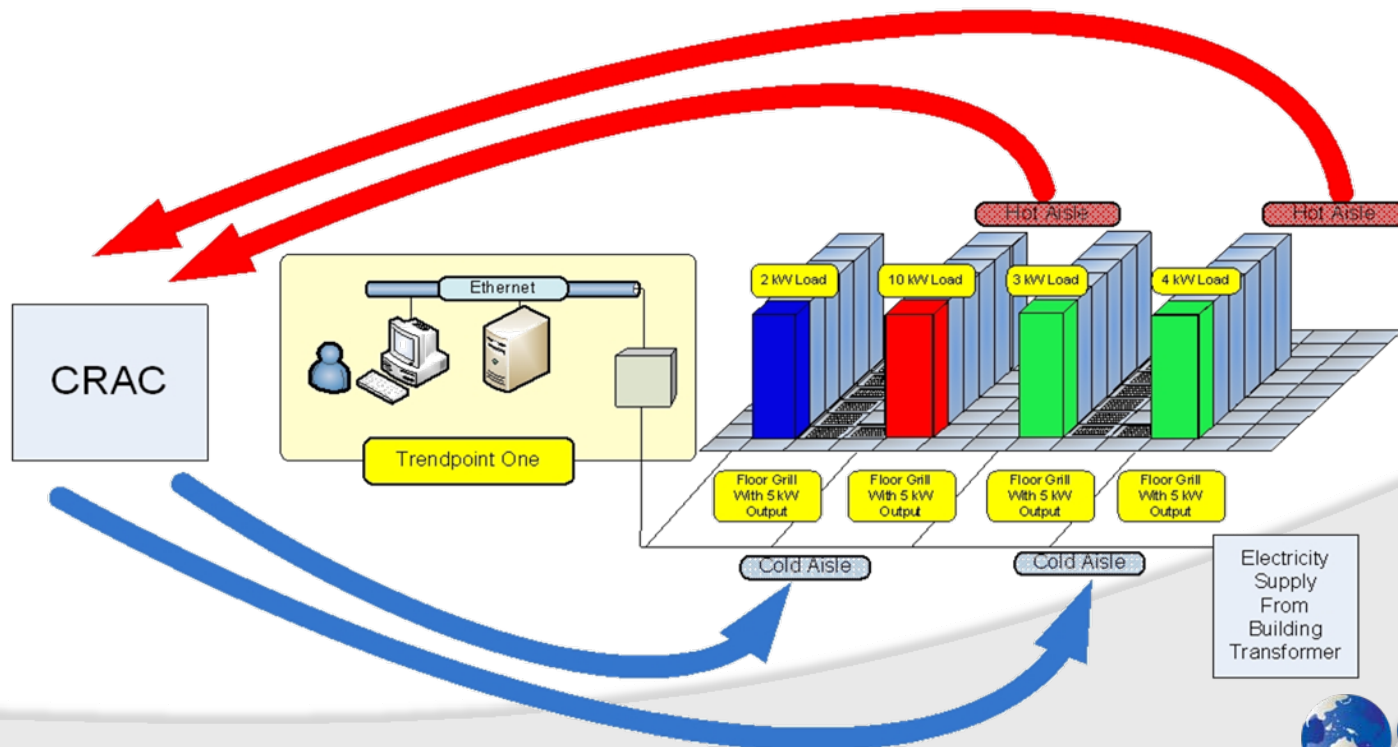
Typical Data Centre

- CRAC cooling output is disturbed across the entire data centre
- Thermal Load is not managed at cabinet level



Monitoring Power Usage Reveals Thermal Loads

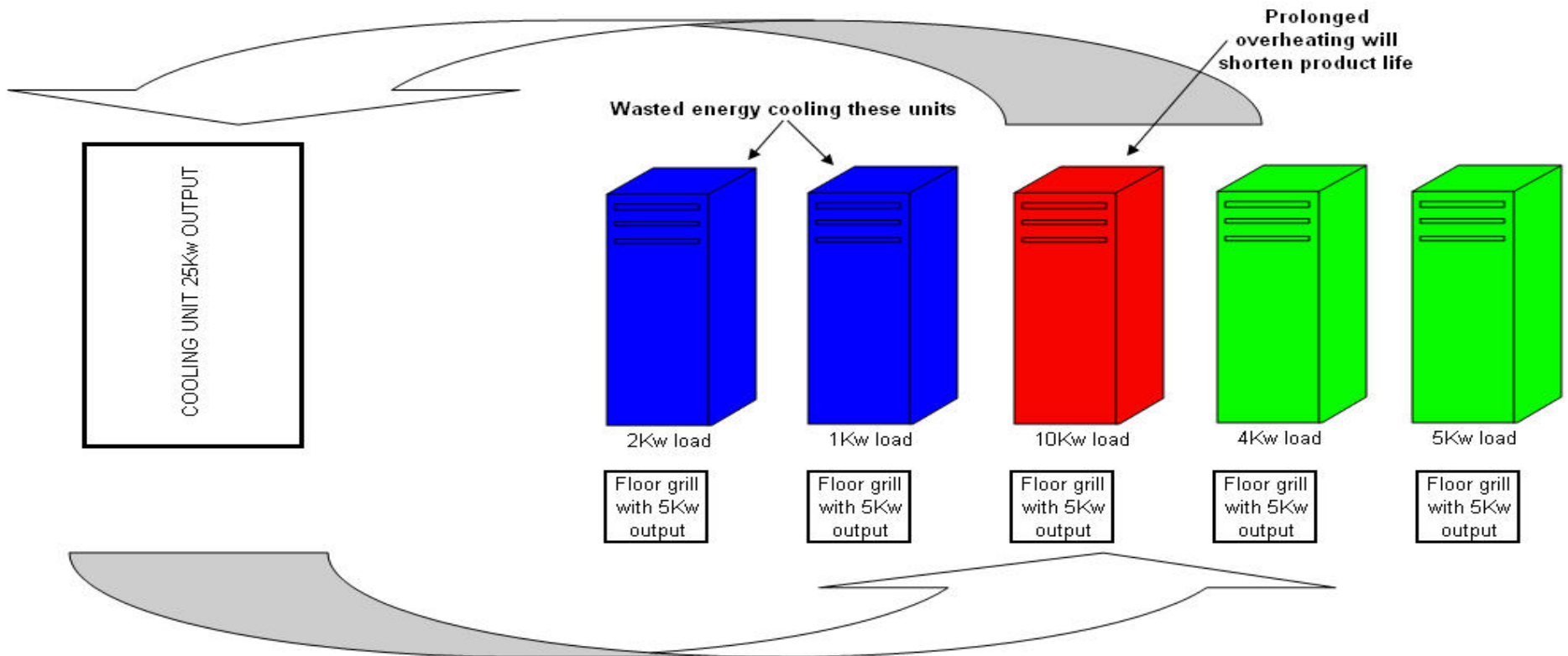
- Cabinets in **Blue** are overcooled, and are wasting electricity.
- Cabinets in **Red** are under cooled, and are reducing the lifespan of installed hardware.
- Cabinets in **Green** have cooling matched to the thermal load.



Rack Cooling; Mismatched Until Now

Diagram shows what the actual load is and its thermal effect

TOO COLD 
CORRECT 
TOO HOT 



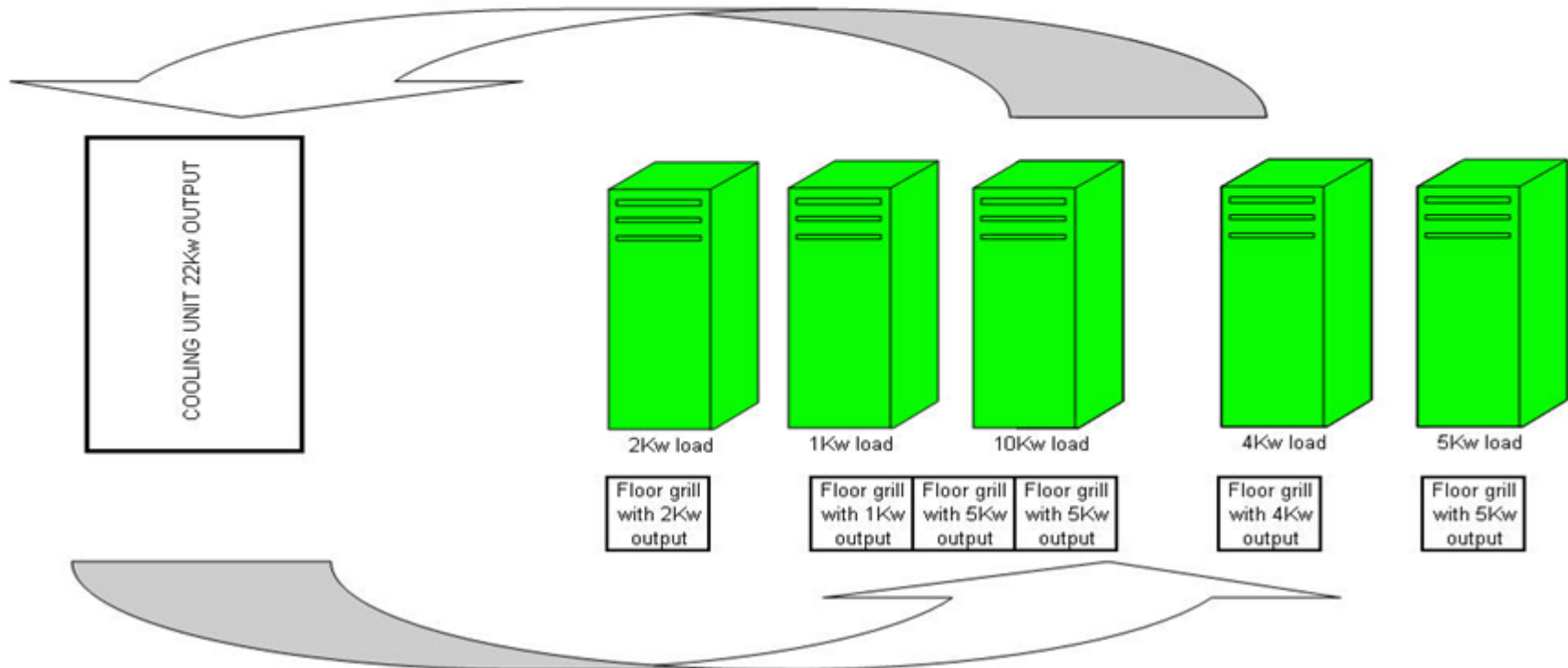
Cabinet Cooling Savings: Matching Watts of Cooling to Heat

Diagram shows what the actual load is and its thermal effect



EDS USA Actual Savings:
28% of Cooling

- Diagram shows what ACTUALLY happens when you use TP One
- We can see the peak and mean loads of all cabinet and adjust cooling to the matching levels
- Because cooling is applied where it is needed, you may either turn the CRAC unit down or add another cabinet
- The ability to set wattage limits and alarms using TP One, also alerts users to increase or decrease in power and therefore cooling required



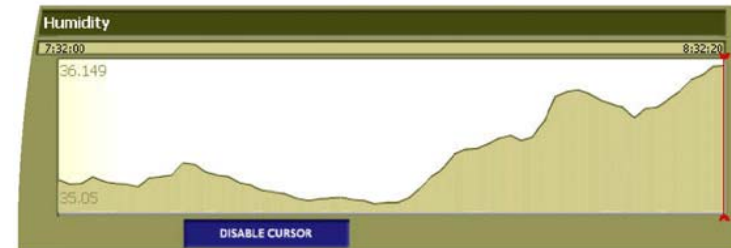
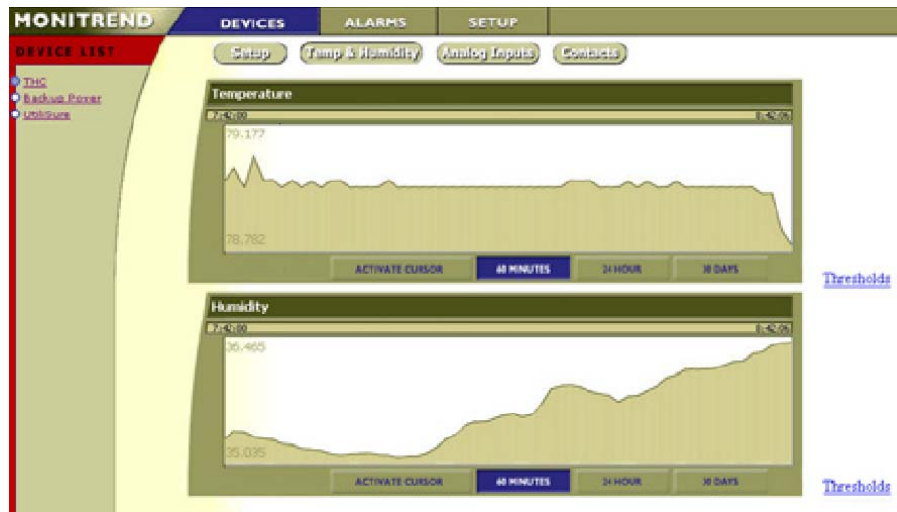
Matching CRAC System Air to Total Cabinet Heat

Estimated Savings: An additional 18% of cooling



- The EV Cube CRAC/CRAH Management Unit
 - Wattage and BTU data for each CRAC/CRAH unit
 - Comparison of energy efficiency between **each unit**
 - Output control system to adjust VFD or ECM

Matching CRAC System Air to Total Cabinet Heat



- EV Cube monitors CRAC or CRAH supply and returns values for temperature, supply and return humidity, Delta T, pressure & BTU's
- EV Cube receives group cabinet heat data from TP One & automatically adjusts the air flow and BTU's of cooling via a VFD drive to match the heat output of adjacent IT cabinets

Optimisation of CRAC Performance

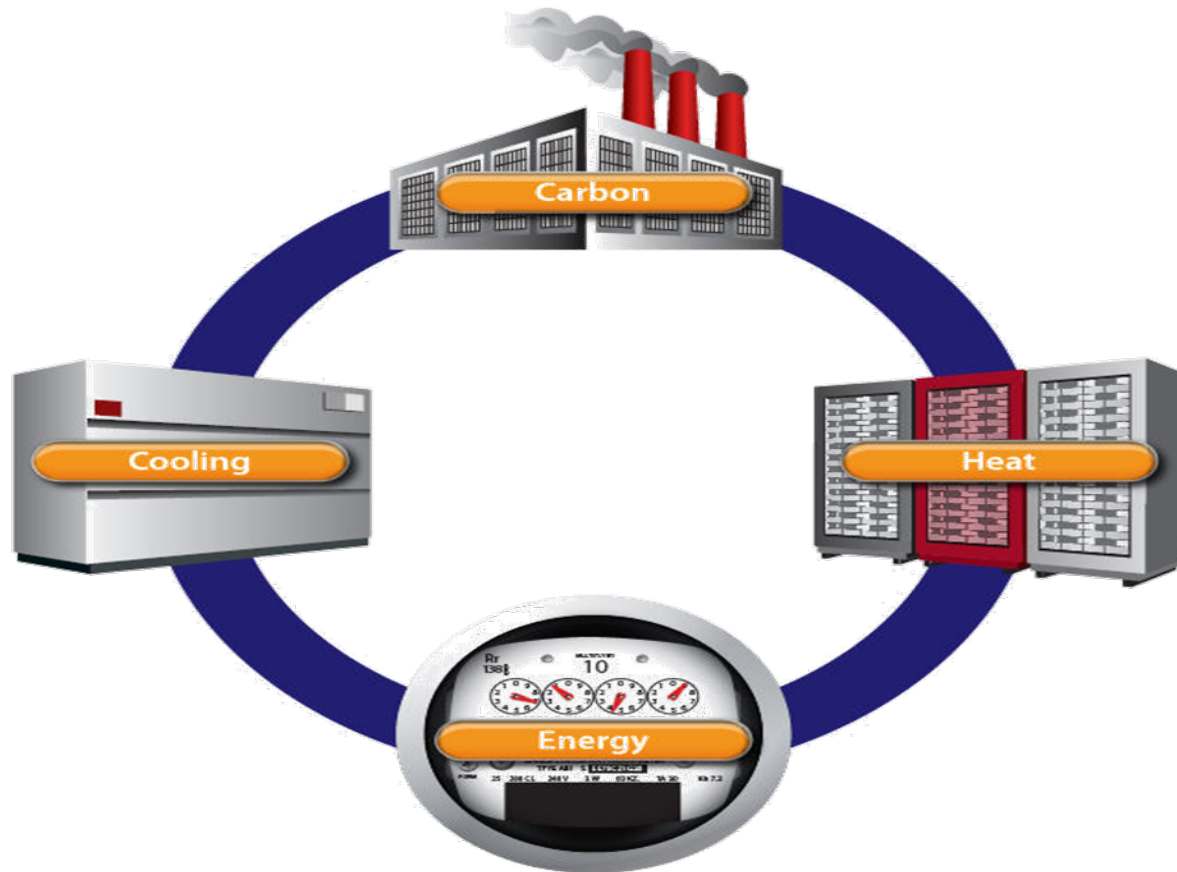
- ⦿ Optimal performance requires management.
- ⦿ Before you can manage, you must measure.
- ⦿ CRAC Optimisation requires measurement of CRAC electricity consumption.
- ⦿ TP One delivers :
 - Measurement and balancing of thermal load at the cabinet level.
 - Management of the effect of each cooling strategy, including hot aisle/cold aisle topologies.

Reporting Metrics

- ⦿ The Reporting is based on the following metrics:
 - **Budget kWh** = Wattage High Limit Alarm x Number of Hours in the selected reporting period
 - **Actual kWh** = kWh as reported by the Circuits
 - **Budget CO2** = Budget kWh x Carbon factor
 - **Actual CO2** = the measured CO2 emissions using the equation Carbon Factor (CO2 per kWh) multiplied by the actual kWh value.

- ⦿ The Circuits Samples from the CPU at the rates below:
 - **kWh** = Real time (several thousand times per second)
 - **Amps, Watts, Volts, Power Factor** = Every 5-10 seconds

Thank you for your time



...for a live demonstration call us on
02 9669 2494...