

Charting a Course to Energy Independence

Providence, RI
August 9-12, 2009





2008 NCC Energy Efficiency Assessment One year later. Where are we?

- USEPA National Computer Center
Research Triangle Park, NC





Work of a Talented Photographer



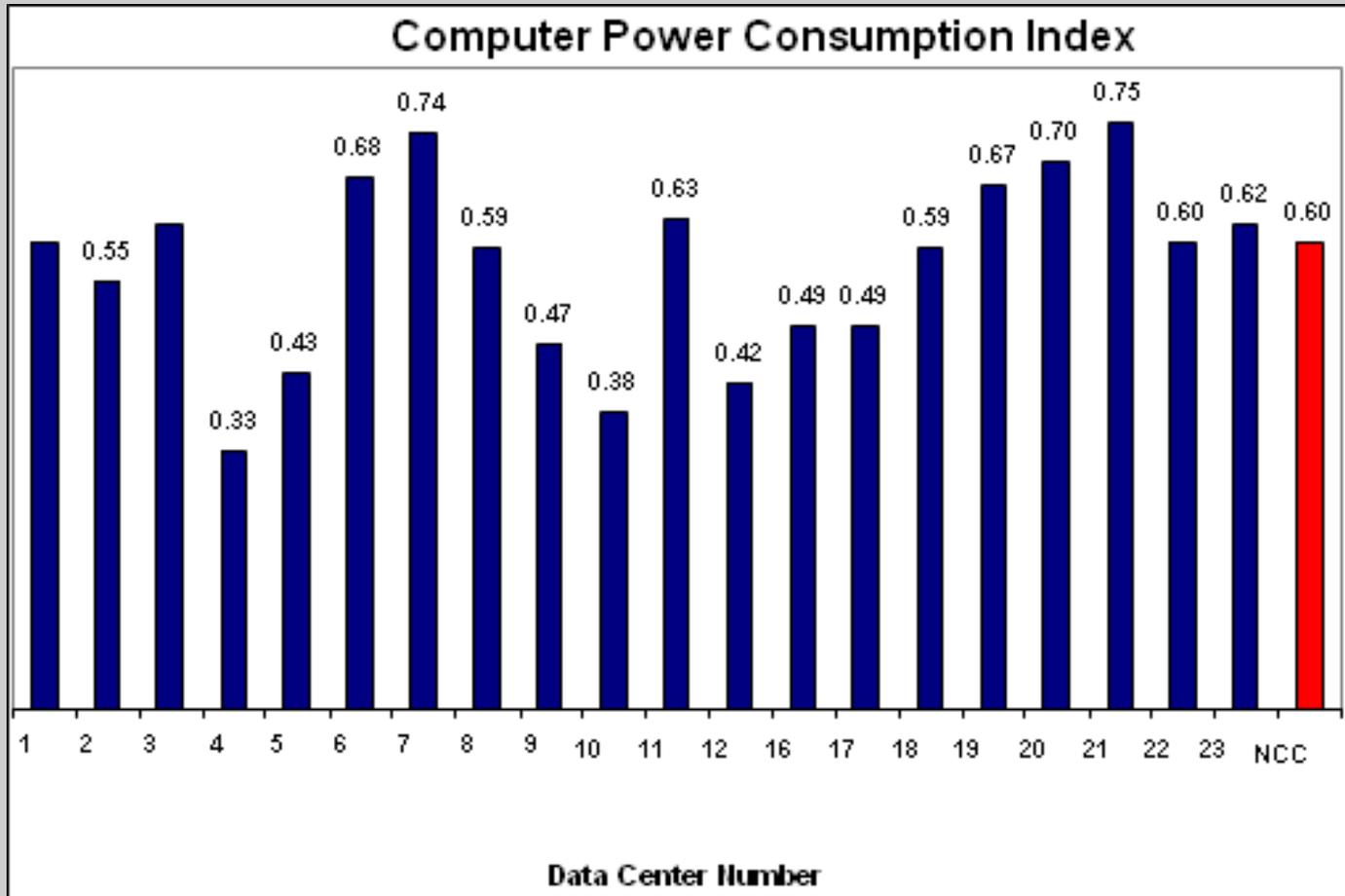


Solar Power





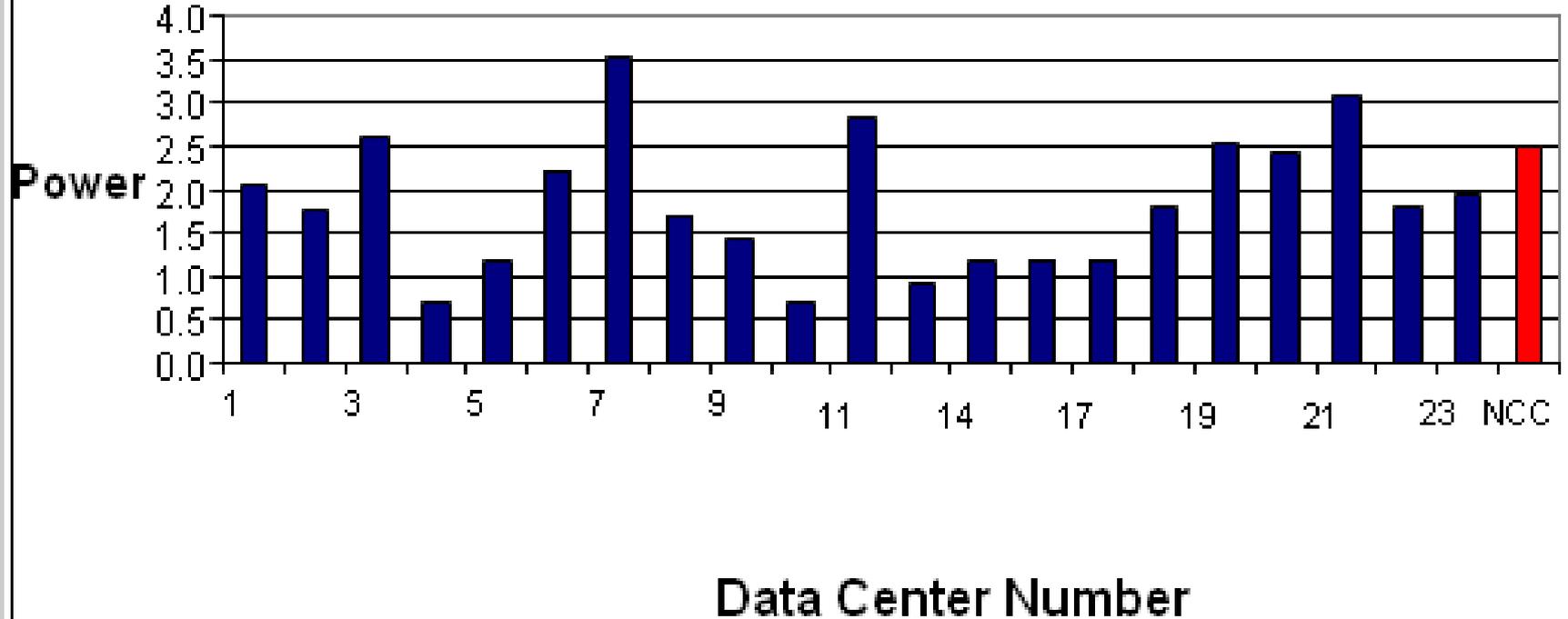
- 1999 Design
- 100,000 sq. ft.
- Two 750 Kw UPS
- Space for additional 750 Kw module
- Infrastructure for future expansion





HVAC Effectiveness Index

Computer Power: HVAC

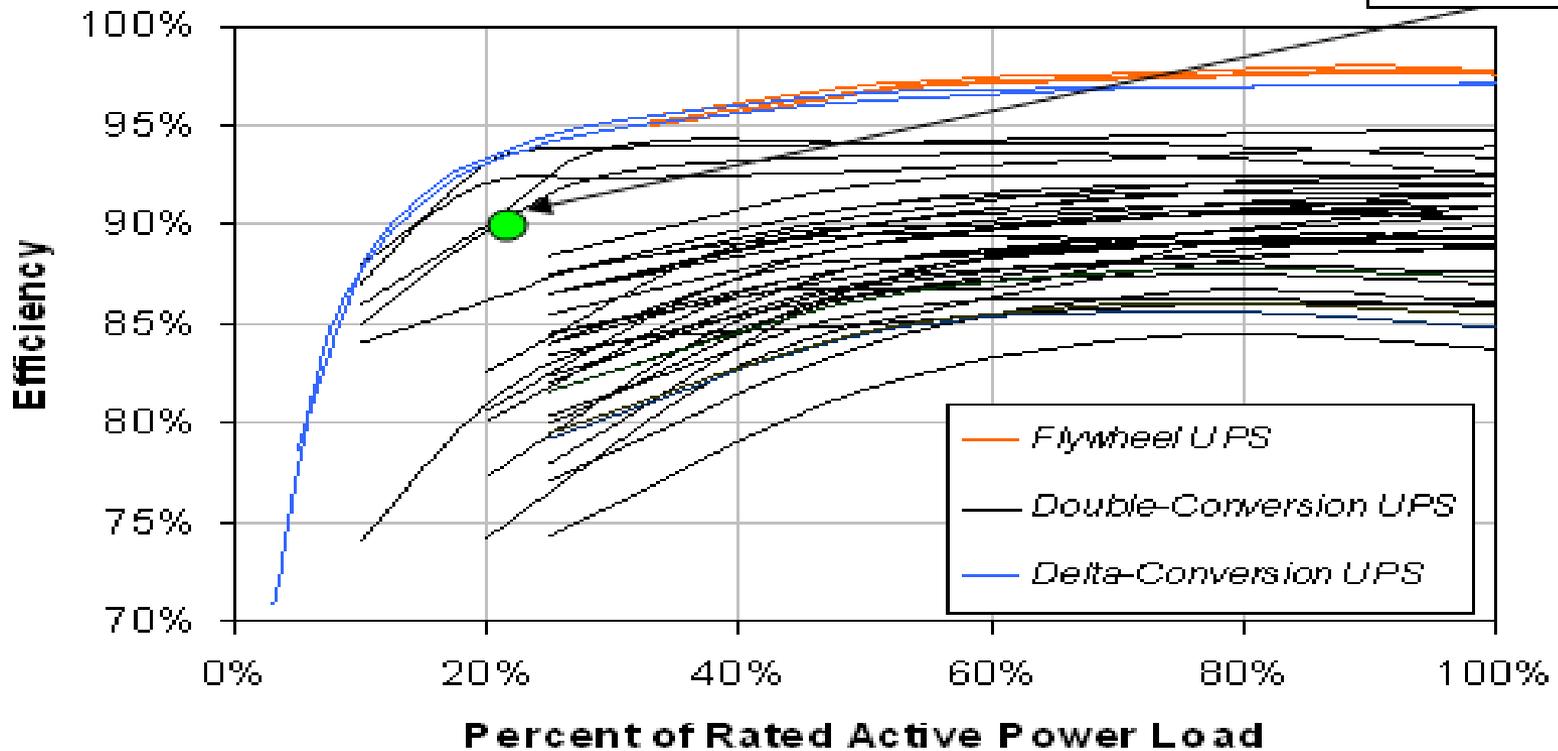




Factory Measurements of UPS Efficiency

(tested using linear loads)

You are here

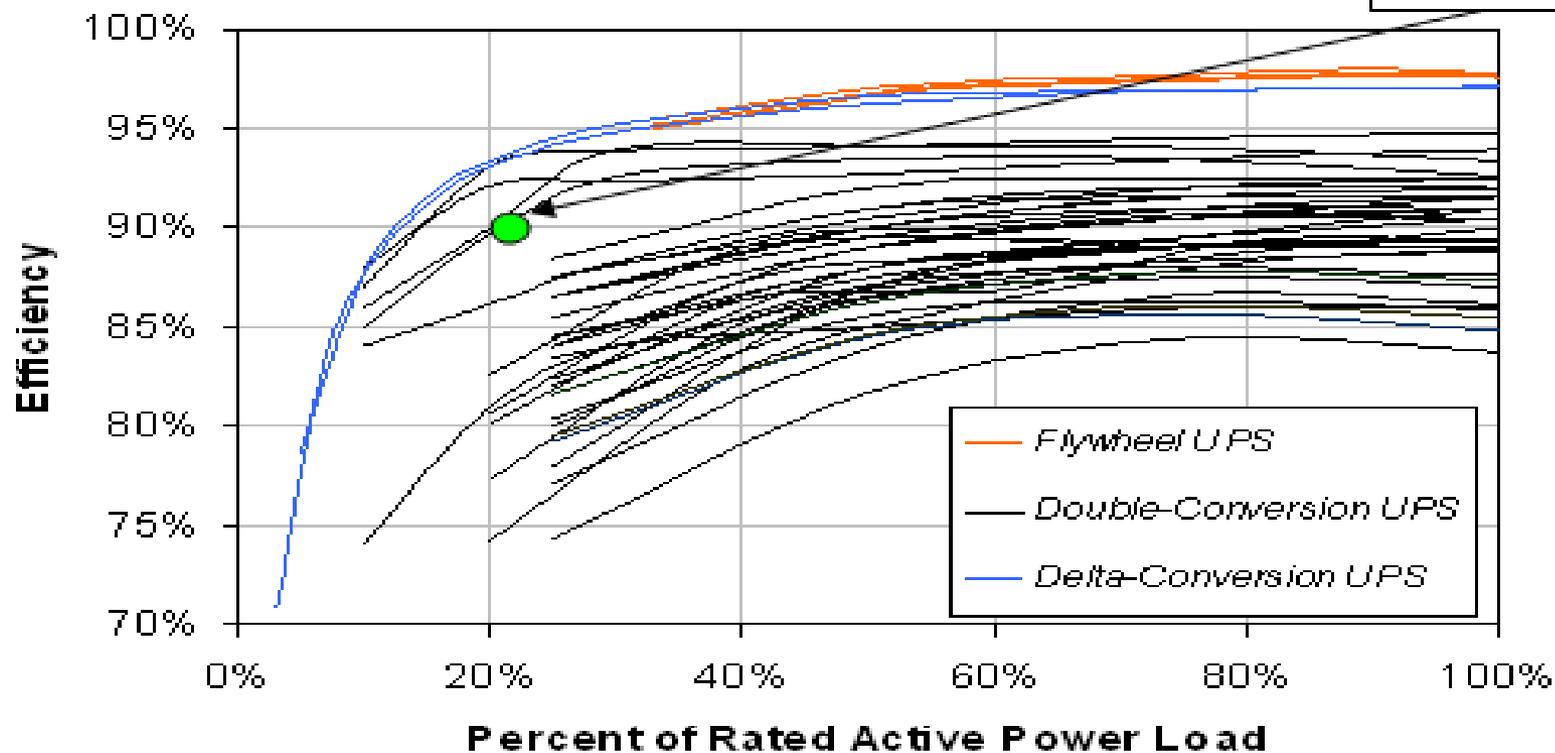




Factory Measurements of UPS Efficiency

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You are here





Use the Supply air wisely

- Introduce supply air in cold aisles
- Cold supply introduced anywhere else:
 - a. Reduces the return air temp
 - b. Reduce the CRAC cooling coil efficiency
 - c: Does not cool the computer equipment



Use the Supply air wisely

Place perforated raised floor air tiles in cold aisles only.

- Keep all other solid raised floor tiles in place.
- Seal between the raised floor and building structure around the room perimeter and at ramps.
- Seal the raised access floor around racks and panelboard penetrations.
- Seal all cable openings for computer equipment cabinets.



Retrofit with VSD's

- A 10% reduction in supply air flow :
- Results in a 27% reduction in fan kW when combined with retrofit of Variable Speed Drives (VSDs) for the fan in each CRAC.

NOT DONE YET



Retrofit with VSD's

- The VSDs would control to a constant static pressure beneath the raised access floor.
- Estimated cost: \$58,500
- Estimated savings: \$28,500/ yr
- Simple payback: 2.1 years.



Raise CRAC unit supply air temperature

- ASHRAE TC9.9 recommends maintaining the server inlet temperature between 68°F and 77°F.
- Cold aisle temperature should ideally be within these limits
- Raising the current supply air temperature from the CRACs = greater efficiency



Raise CRAC unit supply air temperature

- In 2008 the return air temp was 68 degrees F and supply air was 48 degrees F.



Raise CRAC unit supply air temperature

- In 2008 the return air temp was 68 degrees F and supply air was 48 degrees F.
- Presently, the return air temp is 72-77 degrees F and the supply air is 55 – 69 degrees F.



Raise CRAC unit supply air temperature

- Increasing of 8 degrees can increase the sensible cooling capacity of each CRAC by 29%, reducing the number required to operate to meet the cooling load.



Raise CRAC unit supply air temperature

- Increasing of 8 degrees can increase the sensible cooling capacity of each CRAC by 29%, reducing the number required to operate to meet the cooling load.
- ***Estimated cost: \$0.00***
- ***Estimated savings: \$10,000.00; estimated simple payback is not meaningful***



Reduce RH humidity control to one control point.

- Disable RH control in all CRACs:
- Reprogram CRAC controller
- Turn off the domestic supply to each CRAC
- Disable each CRAC humidifier.



Reduce RH humidity control to one control point.

- Existing AHU-7 should be commissioned to supply minimum outside air into the space at 68-77 degrees F. and 40-55% relative humidity.

Eliminates energy wasted by the CRACs fighting each other.

Estimated cost: \$5,000

Estimated savings: \$30,000/ yr

Estimated payback: 0.2 years



Eliminate humidifiers in electrical and UPS room

- No equipment in either room requires relative humidity control for proper performance.
- Each humidifier has a capacity of 7.2kW, so disabling them both should reduce winter peak demand by 14.4kW.
- Estimated cost: \$0.00
- Estimated savings: \$500/yr



Lighting Control

- Control non-emergency lighting with occupancy sensors or interval timers.
- NOT DONE YET



Lighting Control

- Control non-emergency lighting with occupancy sensors or interval timers.
- Operate the Data centers with only exit and egress lighting operating at all times
- Occupancy sensors or interval timers can switch non-emergency lighting on in a portion of the data center when occupied.



Lighting Control

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- Operate the Data centers with only exit and egress lighting operating at all times
- Occupancy sensors or interval timers can switch non-emergency lighting on in a portion of the data center when occupied.
- ***Estimated savings: 75% of lighting energy expended prior to installing occupancy sensors or timers.***



Minimize PDUs

- As technology refreshes occur, minimize the number of PDUs in the data center.



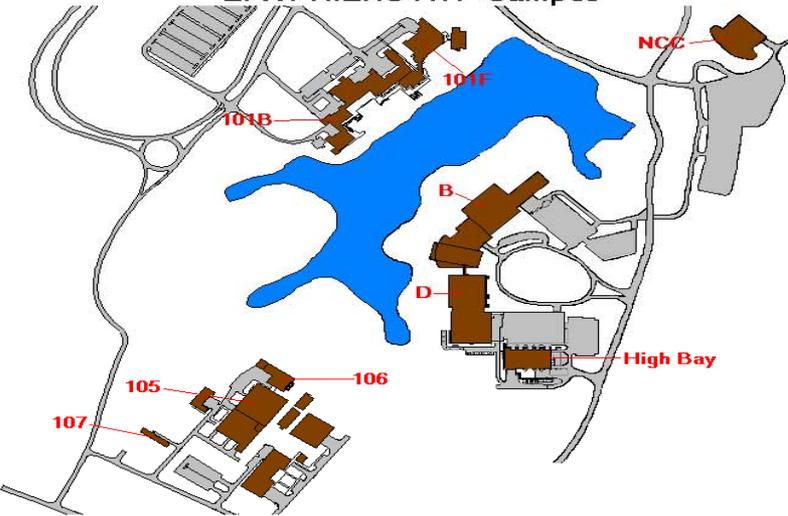
Consolidate Datacenter

- There is a significant amount of available white floor space.
- Additional computing needs of the EPA could be relocated to this facility as the need arises.
- Increased NCC load = increased efficiency
- Better utilization of the high priced real estate within the datacenter.



Campus layout – Metering system

EPA / NIEHS RTP Campus



(Old Saved cost allocation reports)

Utility Totals

Electric (kW)	14,160
(Summary Screen)	(kW swd Last 30 Days)
Natural Gas (Ccf/hr)	311
(Summary Screen)	(Ccf Last 30 Days)
Water (Ccf/hr)	25,939
(Summary Screen)	(Ccf Last 30 Days)

Campus Energy Totals

Energy (kBtu/hr)	46,094
(Summary Screen)	(Last 30 Days)

Weather Data

Temperature	81.0
(Summary Screen)	(Last 30 Days)



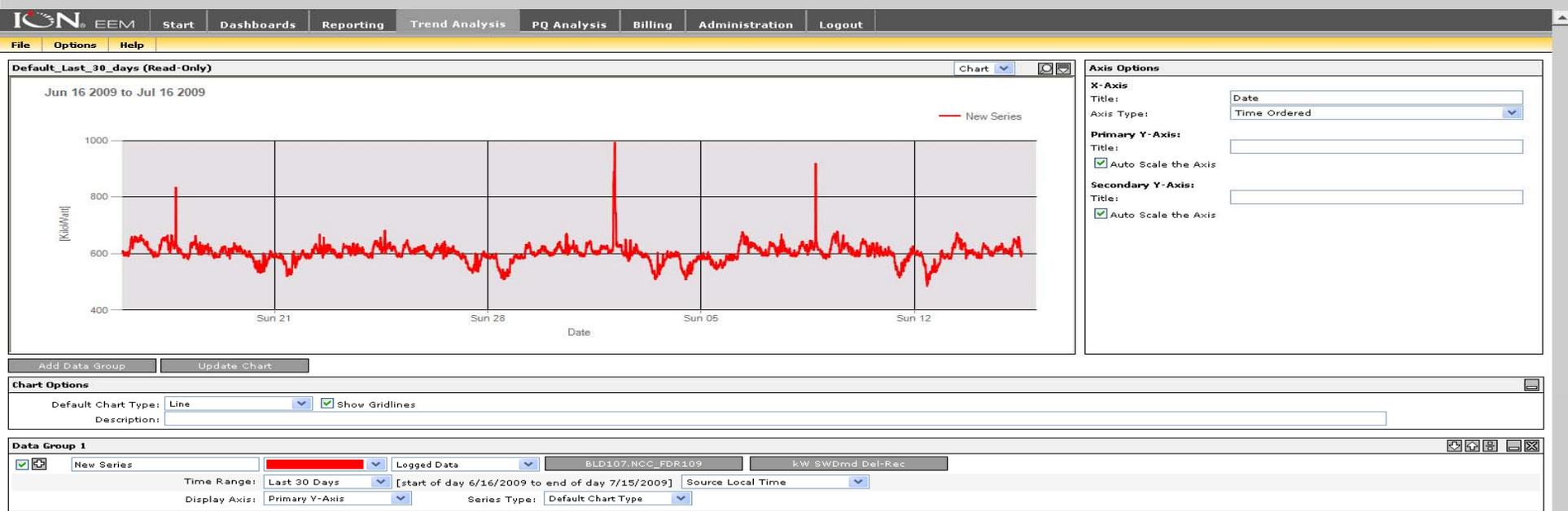
Campus Electric meters

Building 107





Electric feed to NCC





NCC Metering – main screen

National Computer Center

Chilled Water

kBTU/hr	3,632
Gallons per minute	640
Supply Temp	43.5 F
Return Temp	54.9 F



City Water

15 min avg next update in [sec]: 310

Gallons per hour	56
Gallons int (last 30 days)	
Ccf per hour	0.075
Ccf int (last 30 days)	

Ccf int (last 30 days)

Natural Gas

15 min avg next update in [sec]: 310

Ccf per hour	11.25
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Electrical Consumption

Computer Room Floor	435.00
Office Space	133.50
Total	568.50

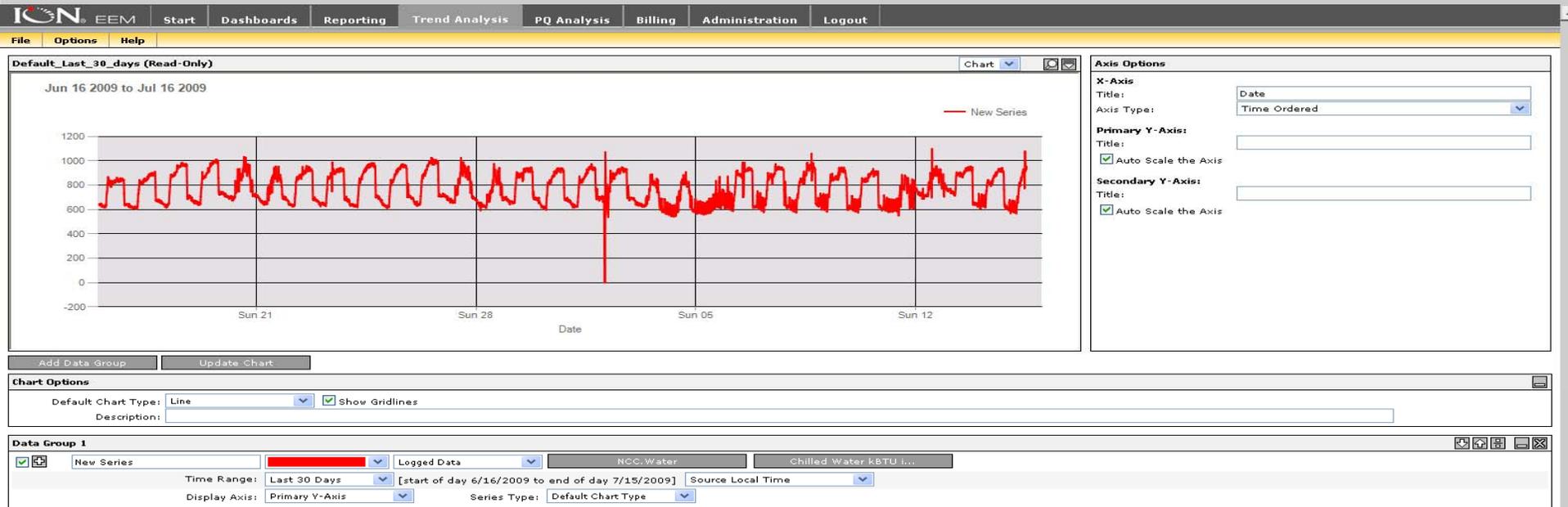
NCC-SUBSTATIONS



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NCC chilled water





NCC Metering – main screen

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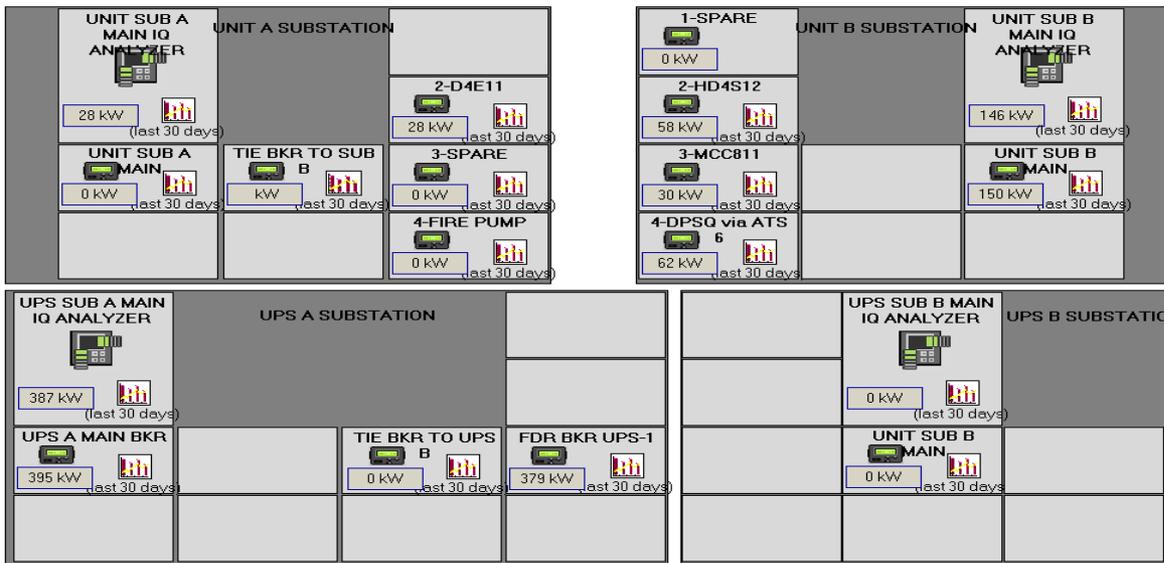


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NCC sub-metering

NCC BUILDING SUBSTATIONS





Computer floor electric sub-metering

ION EEM Start Dashboards Reporting Trend Analysis PQ Analysis Billing Administration Logout

File Options Help

Default_Last_30_days (Read-Only) Chart

Jun 16 2009 to Jul 16 2009

[kWh/MWh]

Date

Axis Options

X-Axis
Title: Date
Axis Type: Time Ordered

Primary Y-Axis
Title:
 Auto Scale the Axis

Secondary Y-Axis
Title:
 Auto Scale the Axis

Add Data Group Update Chart

Chart Options

Default Chart Type: Line Show Gridlines
Description:

Data Group 1

New Series [Red] Logged Data MBUPSA kW SWDmd Del-Rec
Time Range: Last 30 Days [start of day 6/16/2009 to end of day 7/15/2009] Source Local Time
Display Axis: Primary Y-Axis Series Type: Default Chart Type

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Would you like to know more about this session?

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