



Future-proofing Data Center Design:

Cooling & Connectivity

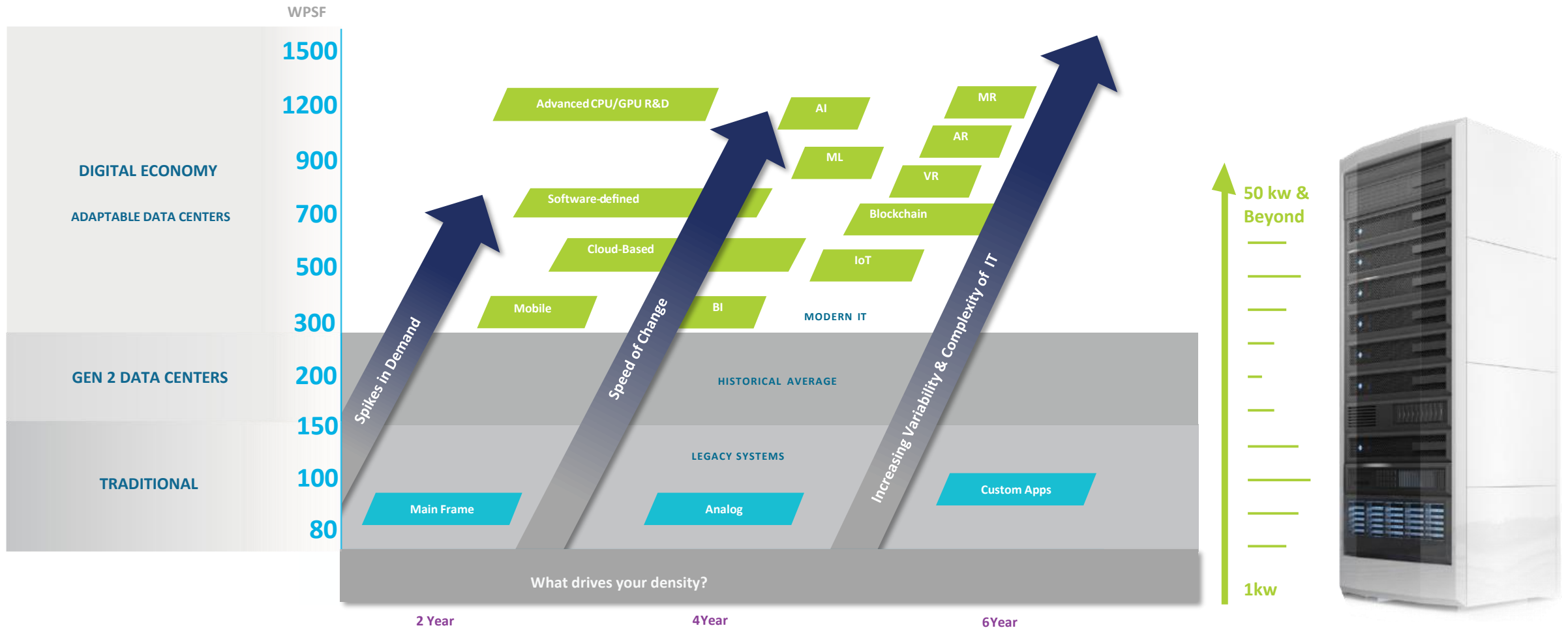
1430-1515

Data centers were
built for systems that
needed people

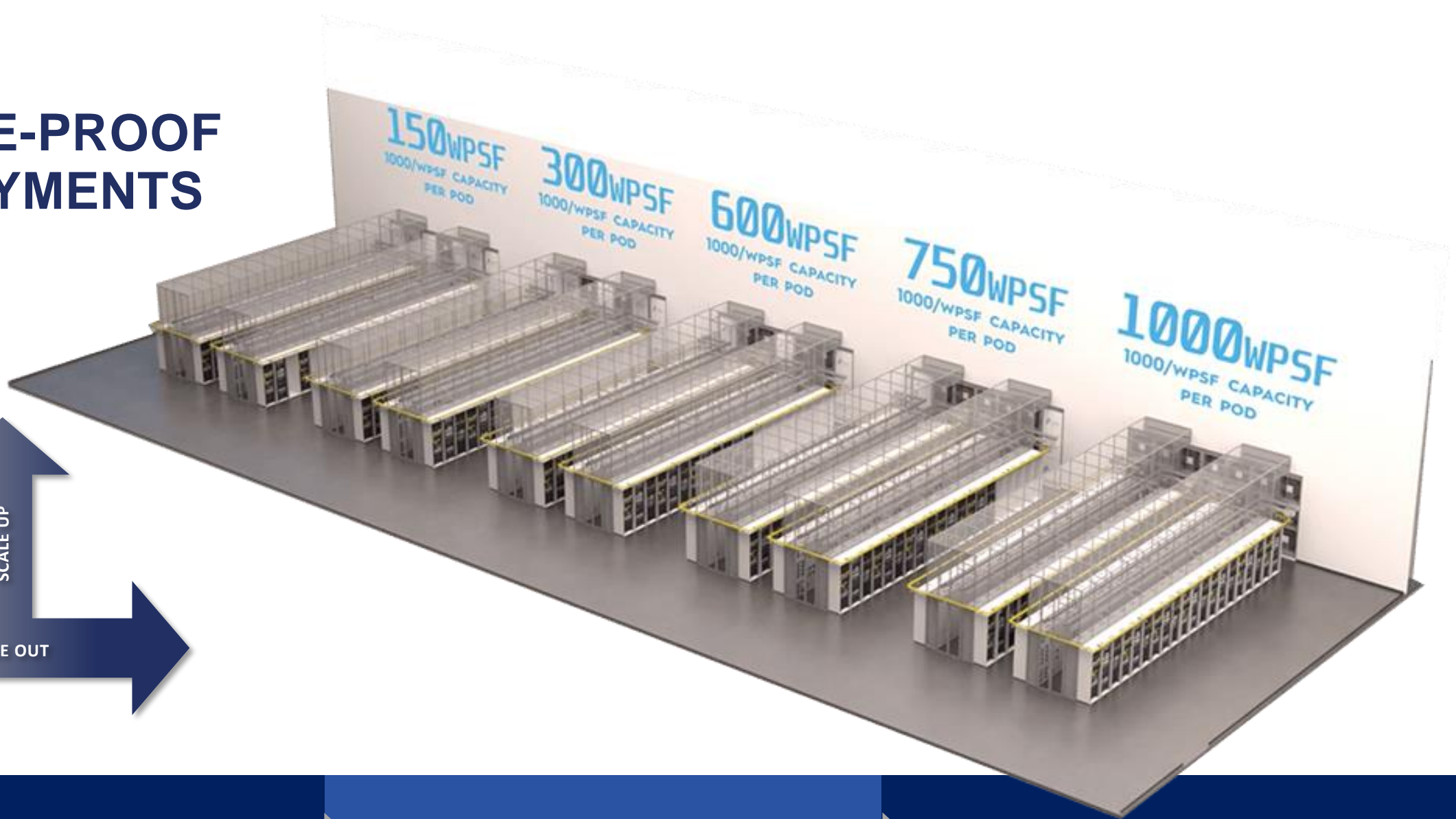
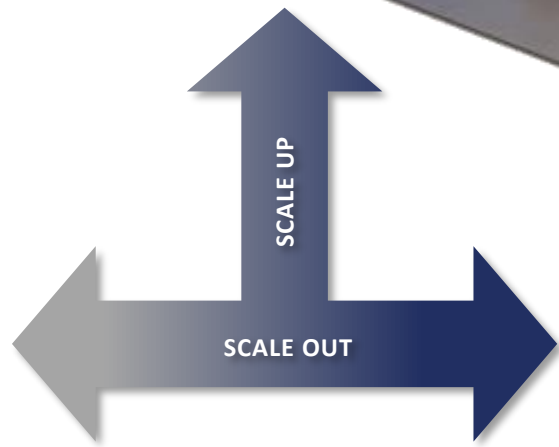


Designed around the 1922
AT&T 19" rack cabinet
specification
with **3 to 10kW** of power

A REQUIREMENT TO SCALE IN PLACE OR EXPAND ON DEMAND™



FUTURE-PROOF DEPLOYMENTS



Deploy densities beyond 50 KW per rack and 1,000 WPSF.

Allows for mixed density IT deployments without hot spots.

Scale up or out seamlessly. Double the density in your current space with no downtime.

A wide-angle shot of a modern data center aisle. The floor is a light-colored, polished concrete. On the right side, there are rows of server racks with glass doors, some showing internal components. A red fire extinguisher is visible on the floor near one of the racks. The ceiling is high, with a complex network of pipes, conduits, and fluorescent light fixtures. The overall atmosphere is clean, industrial, and somewhat sterile.

Rethinking the Data Center: The Data Factory

Today's business of tomorrow shouldn't live in data centers of yesterday

SAY NO TO

C.R.A.C.

$$Q = \dot{m} \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

Where:

△ Q = Heat energy (BTU's per hr)

△ \dot{m} = mass flow rate, or the mass of a substance which passes per unit: Water (GPM) &/or Air (CFM)

△ C_p = Specific heat capacity of the working medium (fluid or gas)

△ ΔT = Delta T is the difference of temperature between two measuring points: Supply air temp vs Return air temp