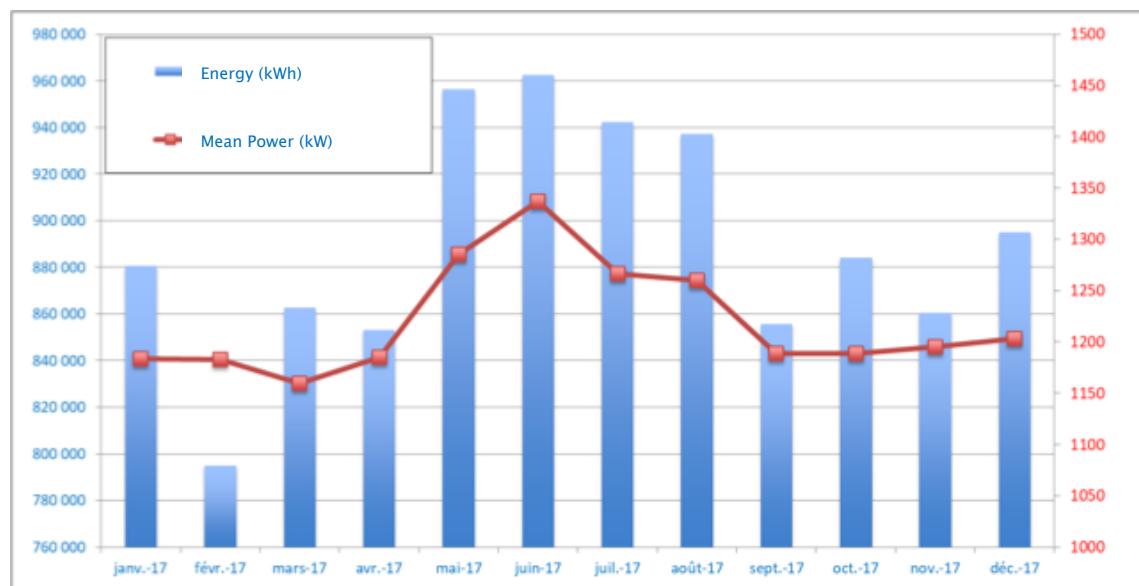


CC-IN2P3 machine room refurbishing

X. Canehan

- ▶ Mean Power per month around 1.2 MW last year
 - Peak above 1.5 MW



2017 Consumption analysis, Stéphane Lepers

- ▶ Not that much easy consumption gains left
 - Getting rid of ineffective servers
 - Virtualization
 - Infrastructure upgrades
 - Cooling Group: Speed Variation Upgrade

Energy cost will raise in 2018

- ▶ Vil-2 first 2 rows at max capacity: 61 racks
 - 400 kW max aisle A/B, low redundancy (single UPS path)
 - 600 kW max aisle C/D, highest redundancy (dual UPS paths)
 - Single distribution path for cooling



▶ Getting rid of tons of used hardware

- 19 tons 2016
- 7 tons 2017

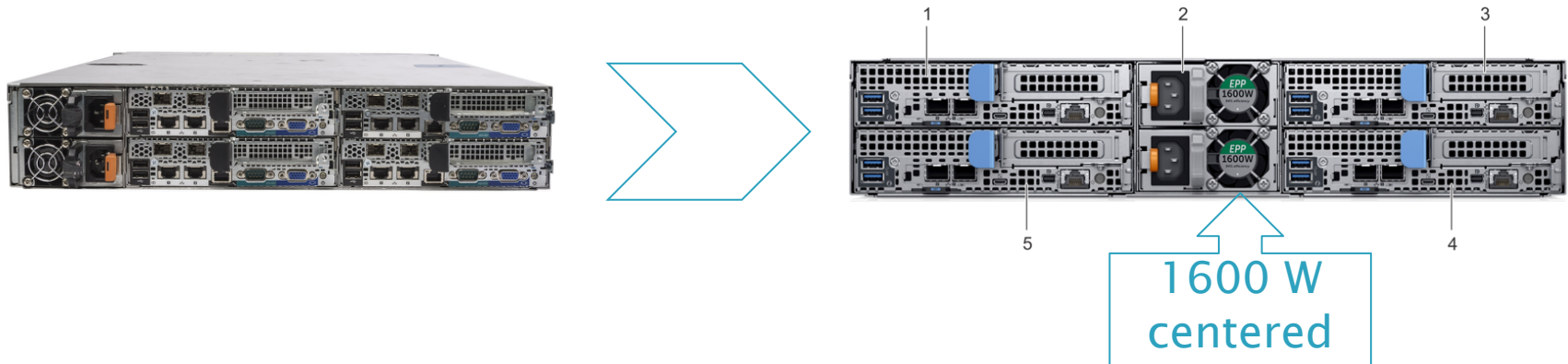
▶ Best practices

- Extending HW life
- Re-Using
- Recycling



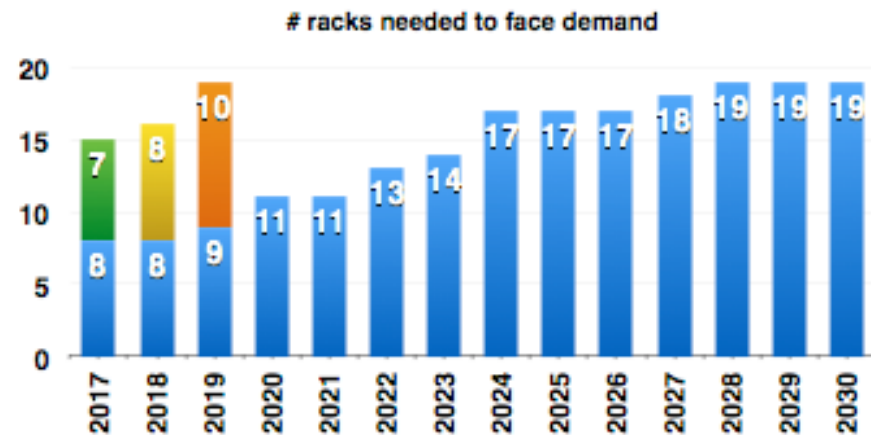
▶ Contractor with agreements in regards of environmental laws. Hardware is deconstructed, converted to new raw materials, avoiding burying as much as possible.

- ▶ Computing node PSU position changes
 - Reconsidering PDU: position in rack and geometry

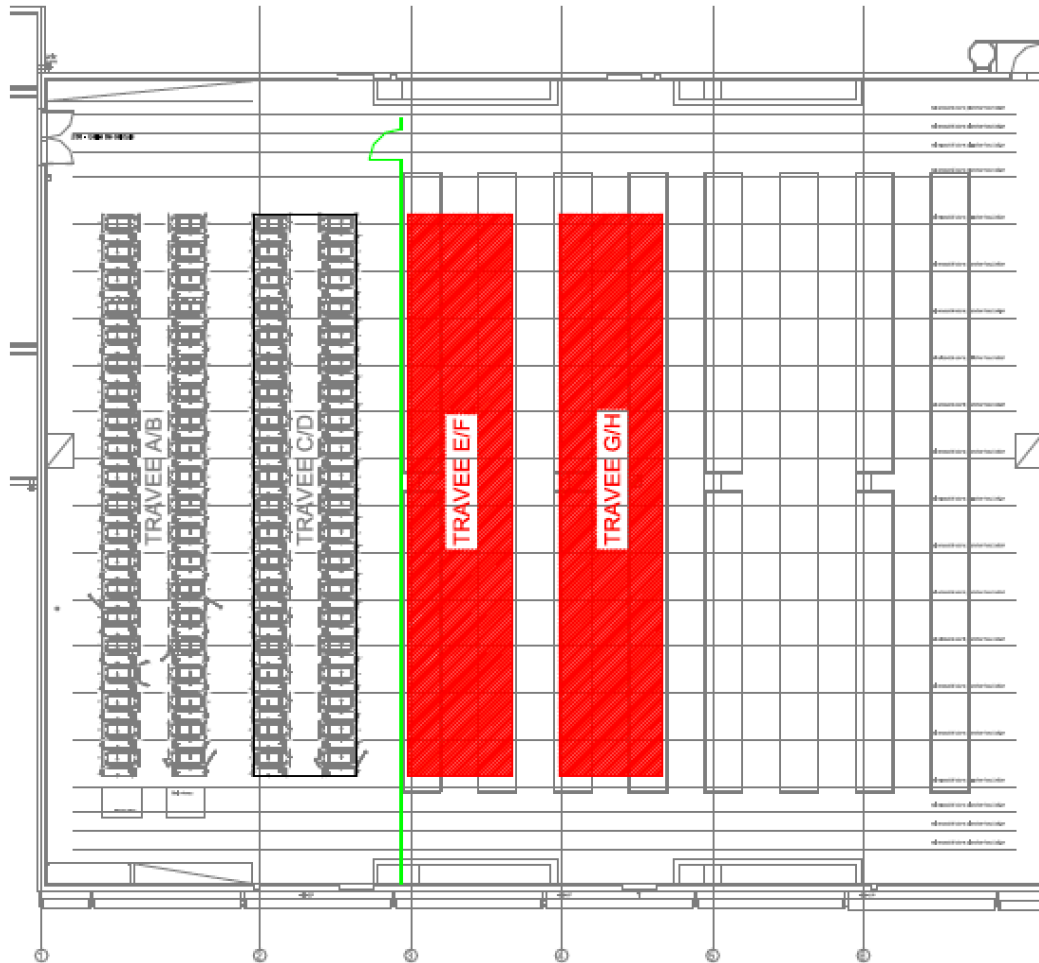


- ▶ Power unit sizing changes, leading to probable power socket change: 10A to 16A => PDU evolution
- ▶ Power distribution and power density per rack will change: infrastructure must adapt

- ▶ Vil-1 refurbishing is expensive
 - Power distribution (from wall TD to rack centered)
 - CRAC or CRAH systems
 - Cooling generation driven to max
 - Raised floor detailed check needed
 - Mean power per rack below our target
- ▶ Converting our IT needs in rack number: we must extend Vil-2 capacity
- ▶ Reserve is enough for 2018



▶ Tier3 grade new aisles



- ▶ Upgrading existing redundant power lines
 - +600 kW shared by both new aisles at start
 - Aiming at 600 kW per line next
- ▶ Adding cold generation and distribution
 - Setting 2 new aisles
 - Upgrading C/D if possible
 - Overall redundancy assured with previous installation
 - Redundancy in a single aisle assured by 30 kW CRAH against 15 kW IT load, connected 101