# Autodesk CFD Simulation for Data Center

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### About the speaker

Dr. Munirajulu. M

23+ years industry experience in CFD analysis
Speaker at AU 2017, 2018 Las Vegas & AU2019 India
Using Autodesk CFD Simulation for MEP design
Focus areas: Data Center Cooling, Basement Car
Park Ventilation, DG room ventilation, Smoke
simulation in buildings, Air-Conditioning and Thermal
Comfort Analysis

### Role of Autodesk CFD Simulation

- 3-D analysis
- Virtual design
- Performance issues
- What-if scenarios
- Design effectiveness

# Key Objectives

### Key Learning Objectives

- Characterize Data Center and Backup Power components
- Strategies for modeling air flow and heat transfer
- Set up simulation and visualize results
- Review results and evaluate design

### Data Center

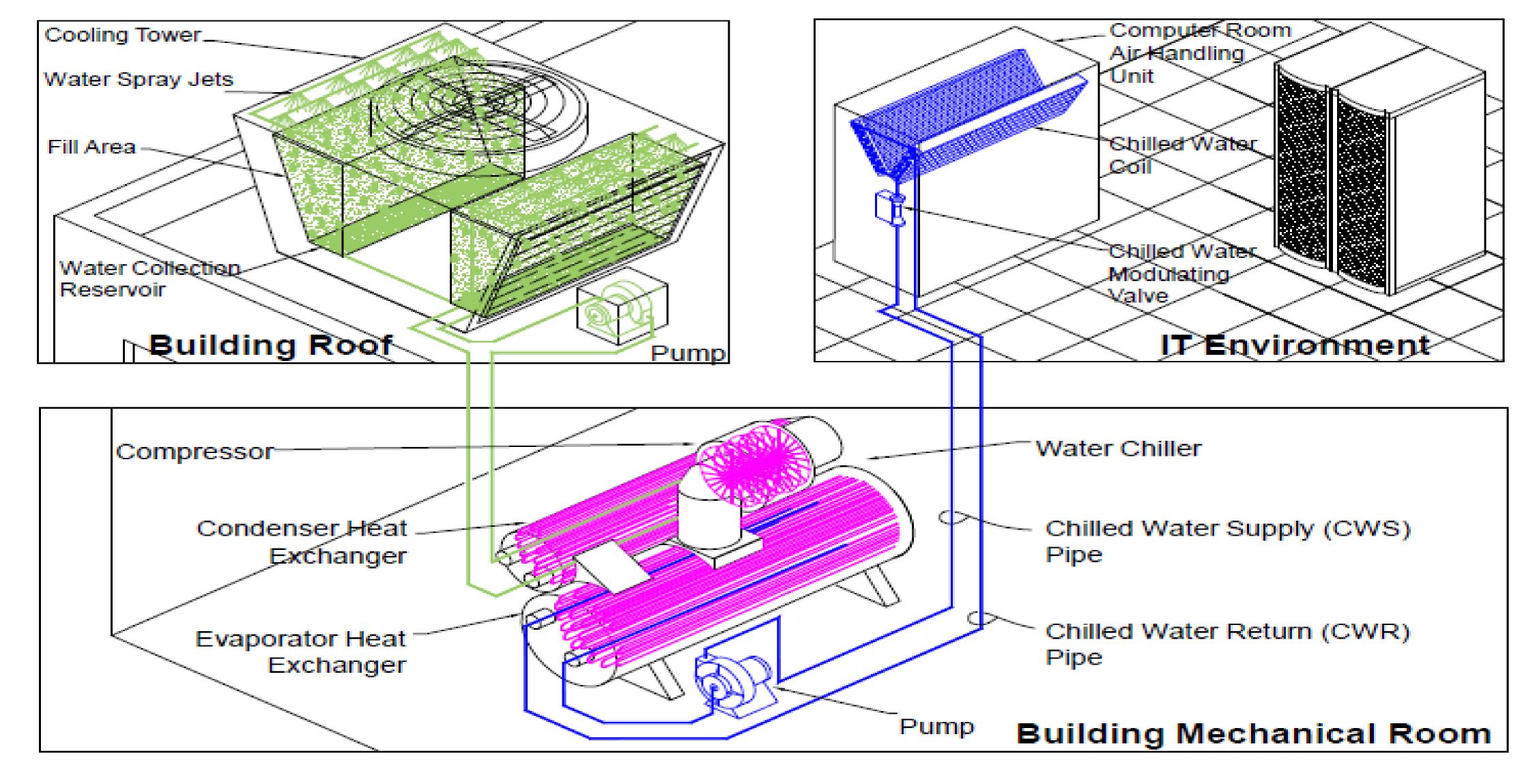
### **CRITICAL ASSET**

Big Data, Internet and Cloud based technologies

### BUSINESS CONTINUITY Up and running 24X7X365

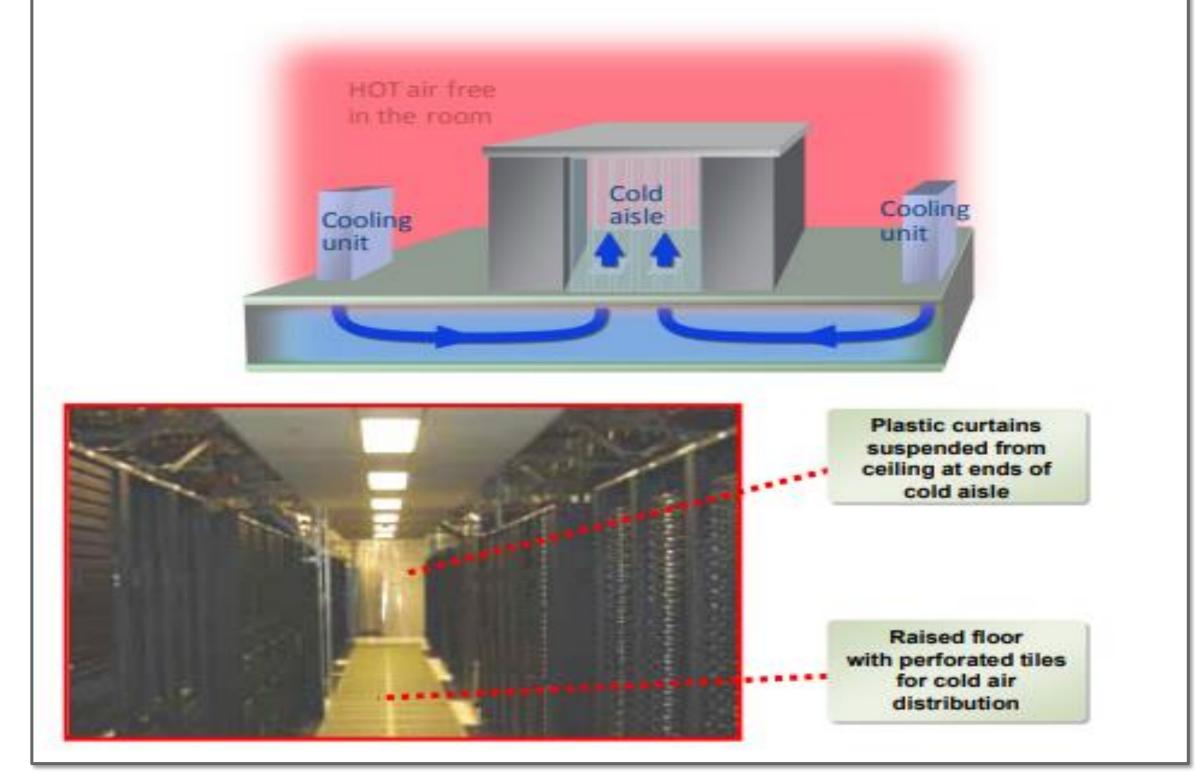
A Tier 4 data center is built to be completely fault tolerant and has redundancy for every component. It has an expected uptime of 99.995% (26.3 minutes of downtime annually). 2N redundant power and cooling

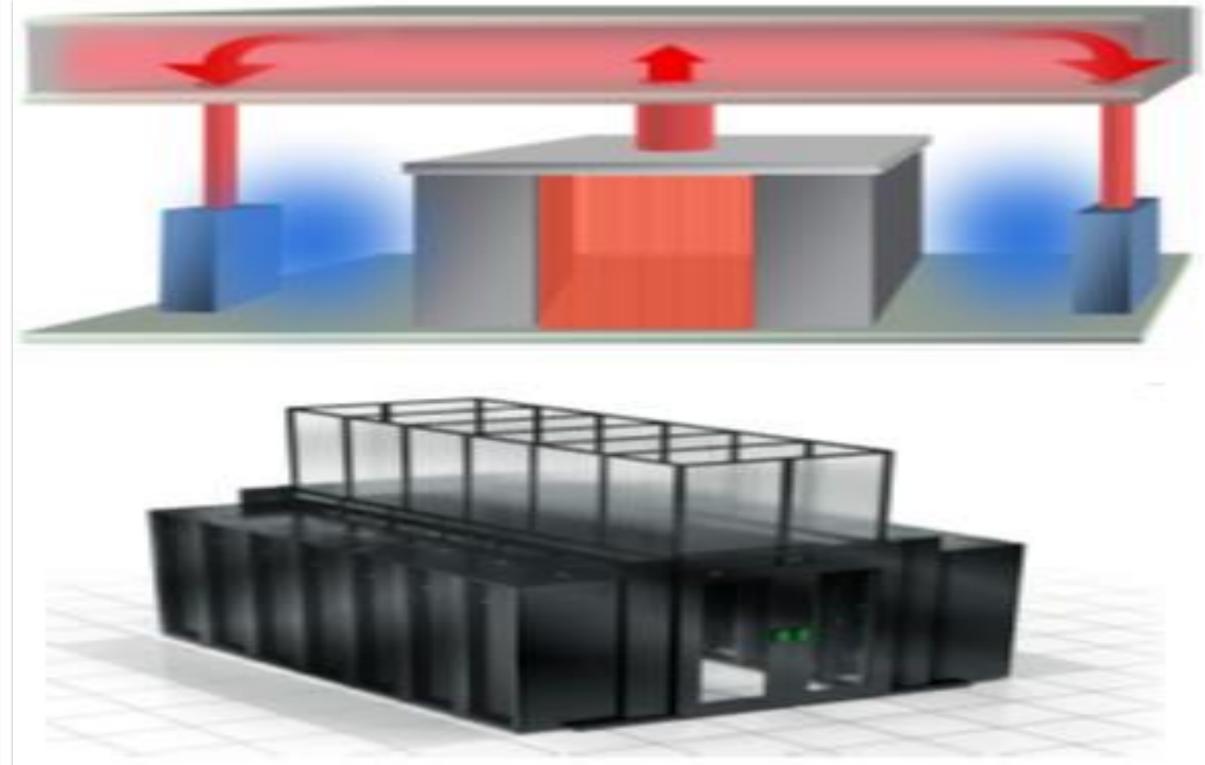
## IMPORTANT FACTORS Cooling and Backup Power infrastructure



### Data Center Cooling System

**Source:** The Different Technologies for Cooling Data Centers Revision 2 by Tony Evans - Schneider Electric





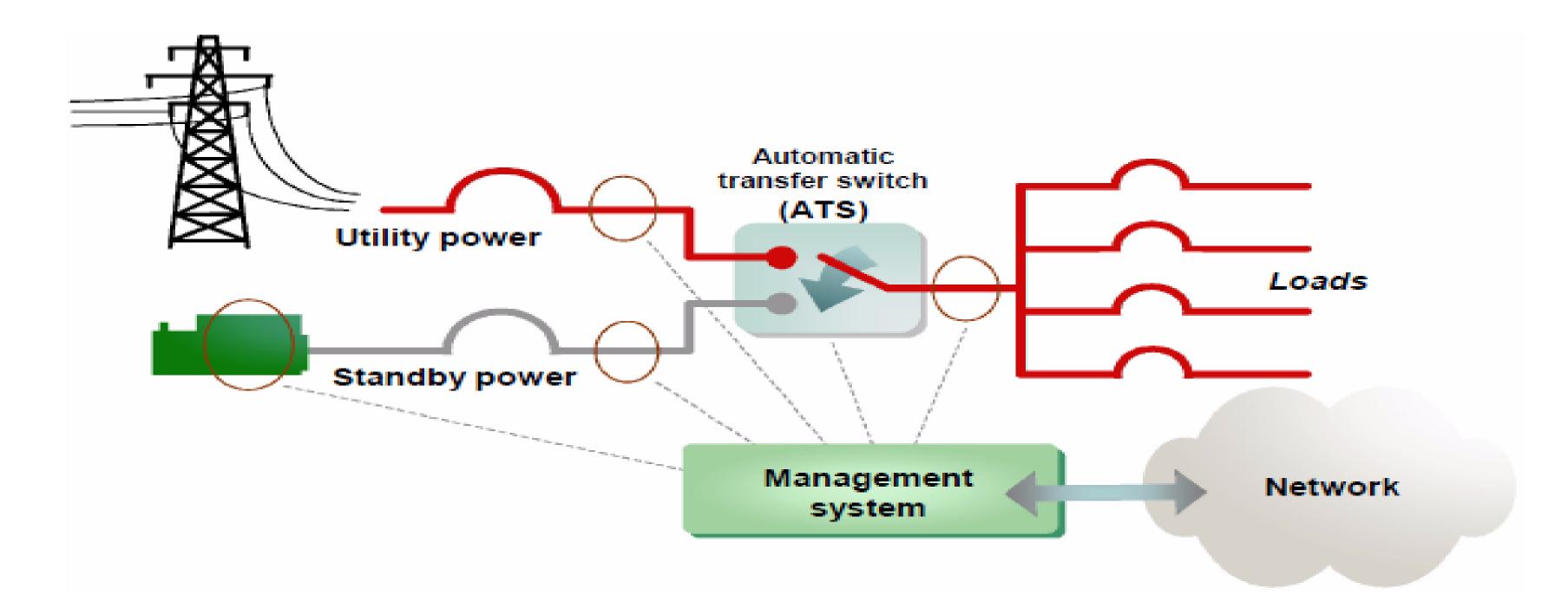
### CAC

Cold Aisle Containment (CAC)used for raised floor design

### HAC

Hot Aisle Containment (HAC)used for hard floor design

**Source:** Impact of Hot and Cold Aisle Containment on Data Center Temperature and Efficiency Revision 5 by John Niemann, Kevin Brown, and Victor Avelar- Schneider Electric



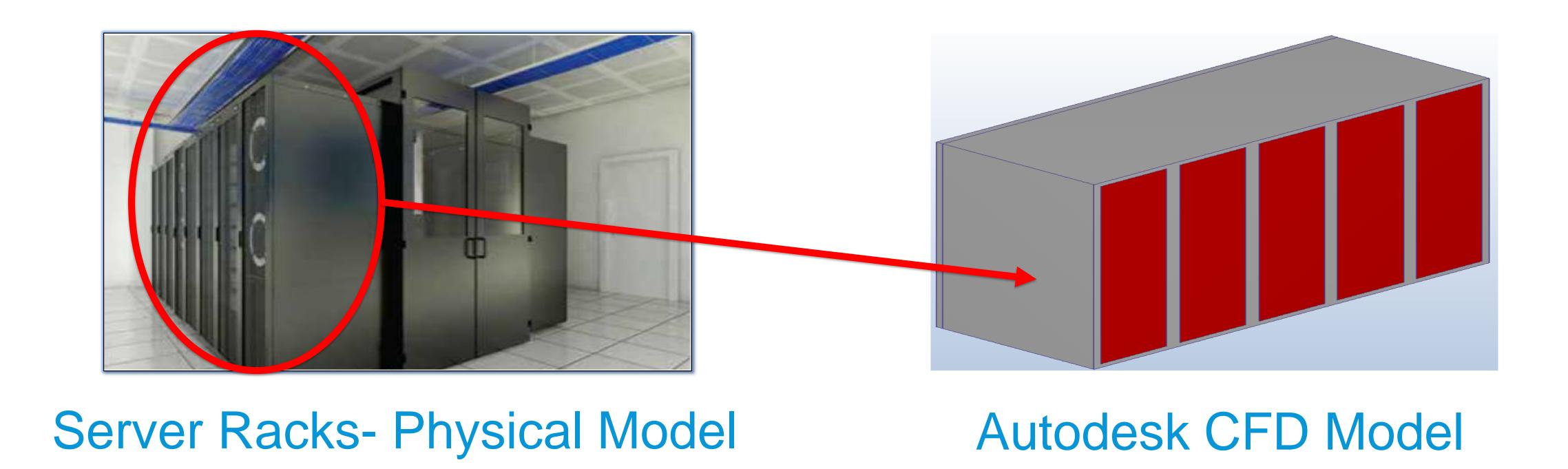
### Backup Power

Provides power when there is interruption of main/utility power

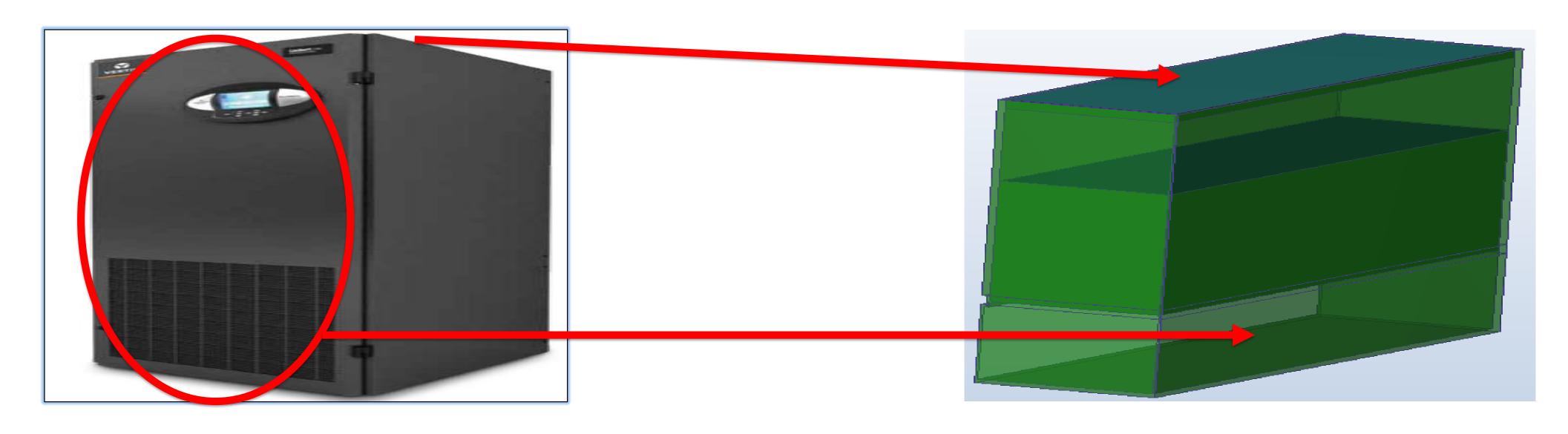
**Source:** Fundamental Principles of Generators for Information Technology Revision 1 by Robert Wolfgang - Schneider Electric

# Component Characterization

### Data Center Components



### Data Center Components



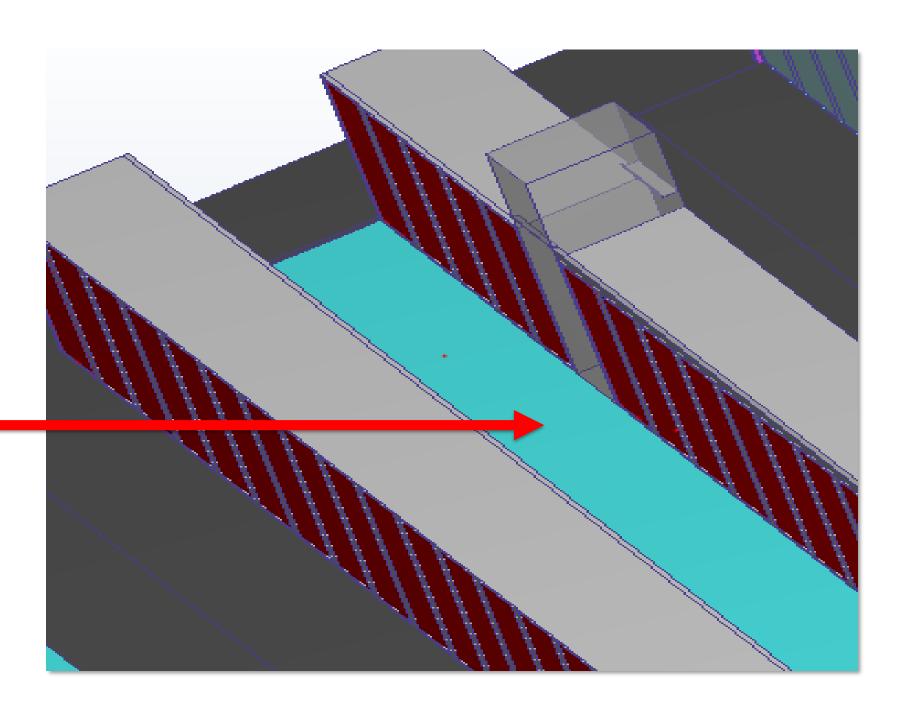
PAHU - Physical Model

Autodesk CFD Model

### Data Center Components



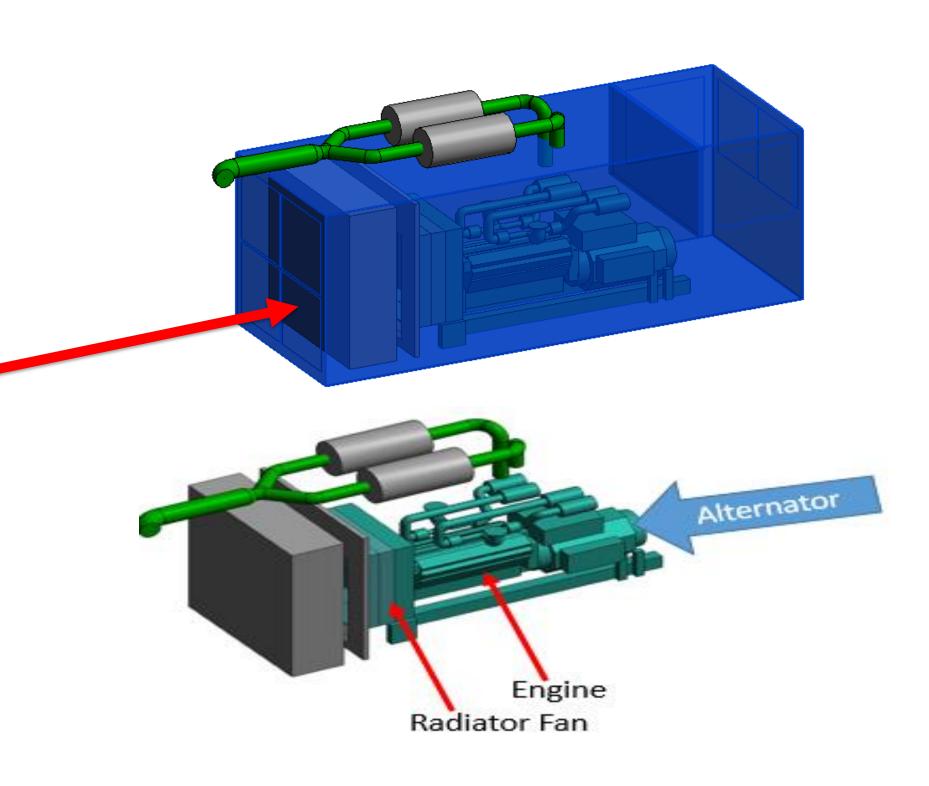
Supply Floor Grill- Physical Model



Autodesk CFD Model

### Backup Power Components

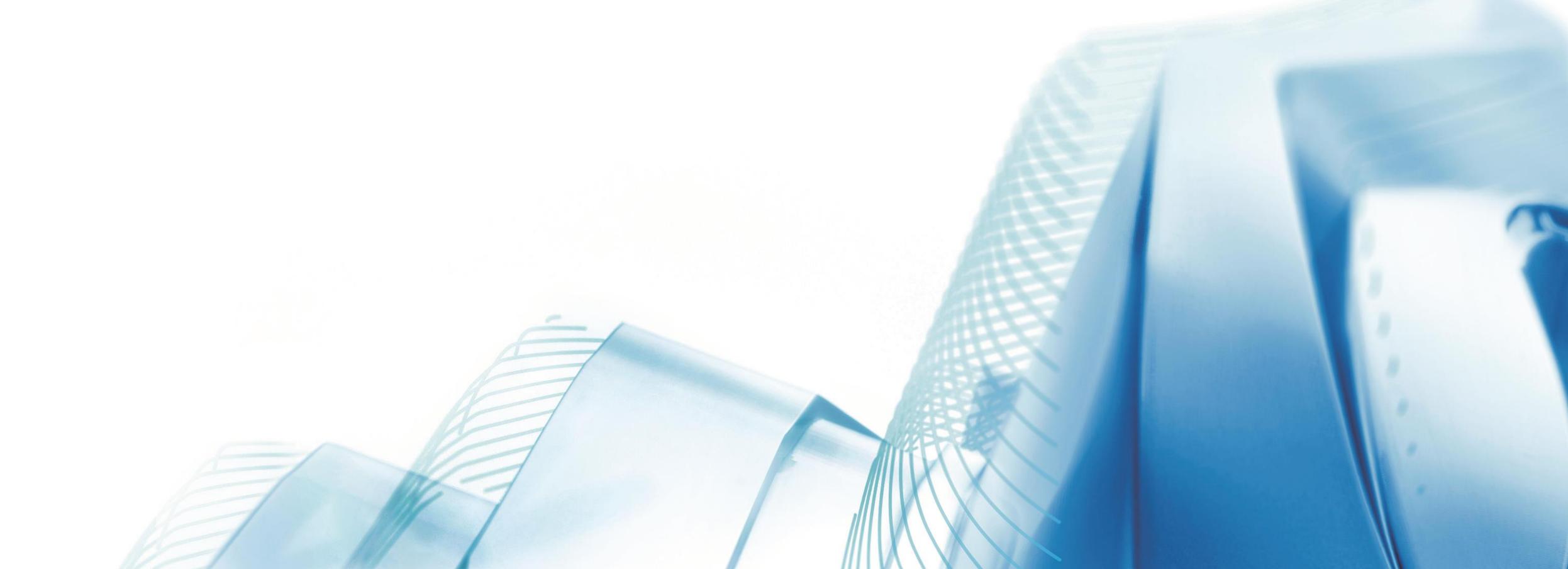




DG set- Physical Model

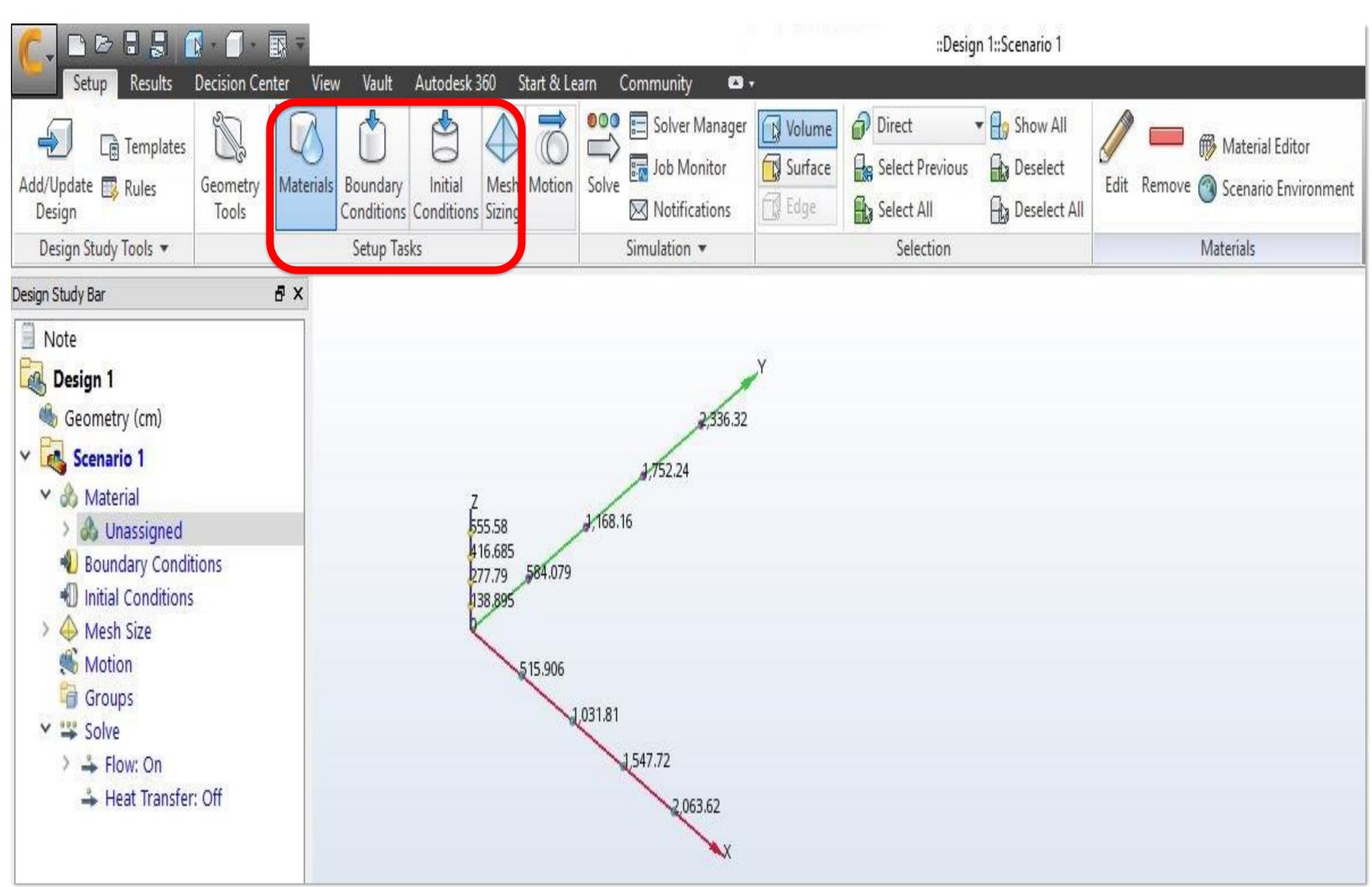
Autodesk CFD Model

# Strategies for modeling airflow and heat transfer



## Modeling strategies Autodesk CFD Setup Workflow

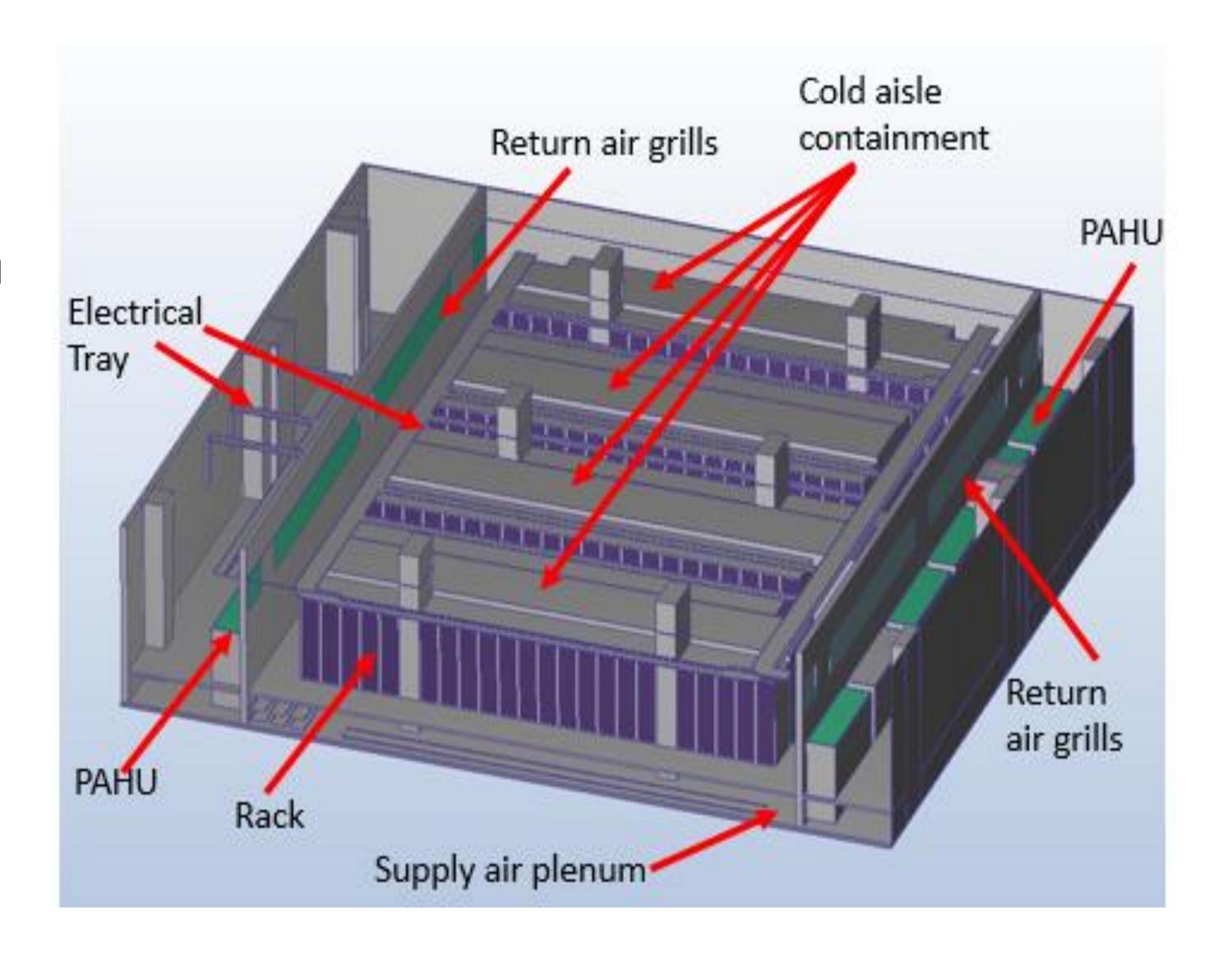
- CAD model
- Material assignment
- Boundary Conditions
- Meshing



### Data Center- CAD model

### CAD model is created from Revit

- Includes Server racks, PAHUs, supply and return grills
- Columns and other obstructions (e.g. cold aisle containment)



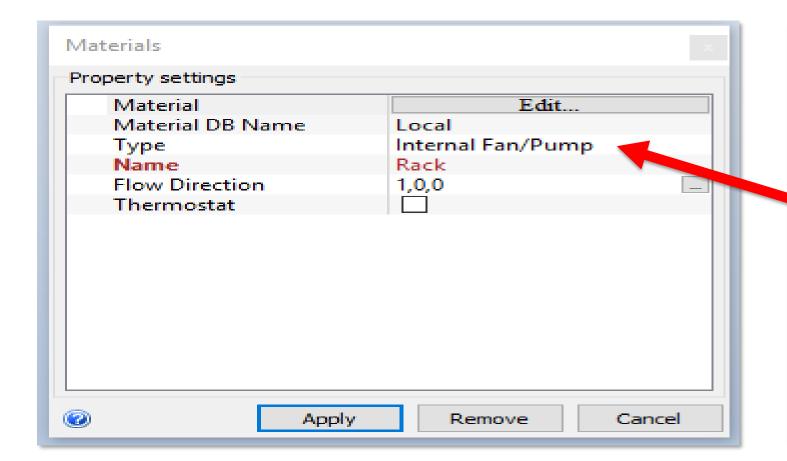
Materials Autodesk CFD 2018 ::Design 1::Scenario 1 Type a keyword or phi Autodesk 360 Start & Learn Results Decision Center View Vault **23** + Community Solver Manager Direct ▼ 🗐 Show All Volume Material Editor Templates Job Monitor Select Previous Deselect Surface Mesh Motion Solve Add/Update 📑 Rules Initial Edit Remove Scenario Environment Materials Boundary Geometry ☐ Edge Conditions Conditions Sizing Deselect All Select All Motifications Design Tools Design Study Tools -Setup Tasks Simulation \* Selection Materials & B Design Study Bar Note Design 1 Geometry (mm) ✓ Scenario 1 Material > 🚵 Air [Fixed] Aluminum [Fixed] > \lambda Concrete [Fixed] Supply Mesh > & Floor Grille Resistance: ... & Gypsum-Board [Fixed] Stone (granite) > 🚴 Iron [Fixed] Stainless Steel (304) > 🚵 PAHU 1 > 🚳 PAHU 10 Return Mesh > 🚳 PAHU 11 Rack > \lambda PAHU 12 > 🚯 PAHU 3 Rack > 💸 PAHU 4 Rack > 💸 PAHU 5 > 🚳 PAHU 6 PAHU FILTER > 🚳 PAHU 7 PAHU 9 > 🚳 PAHU 9 PAHU 7 PAHU FILTER Resistance... Rack Internal Fan: Flow ... PAHU 6 Rack Internal Fan: Flow ... PAHU5 Rack Internal Fan: Flow ... Return Mesh Resistance... PAHU 4 Stainless Steel (304) [Fix... PAHU3 > 🗞 Stone (granite) [Fixed] Supply Mesh Resistance... PAHU 12 Boundary Conditions PAHU 11 Initial Conditions > A Mesh Size (auto) PAHU 10 Motion PAHU 1 Groups Iron ✓ Solve Gypsum-Board > 📤 Flow: On 10,636.2 Heat Transfer: On Roor Grille → Gravity: 0 0 0 Radiation: Off Concrete Results Aluminum 4717.82 9435.64 14153.5 mm

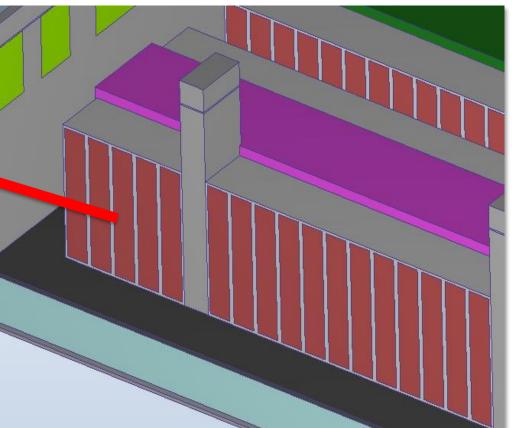
Air

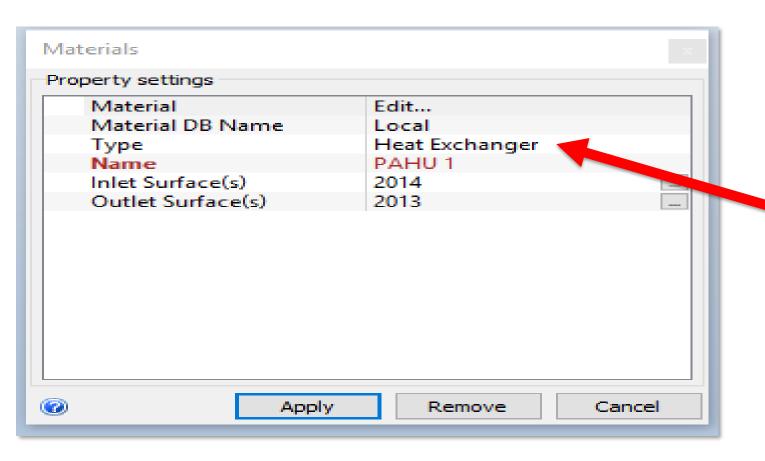
Output Bar

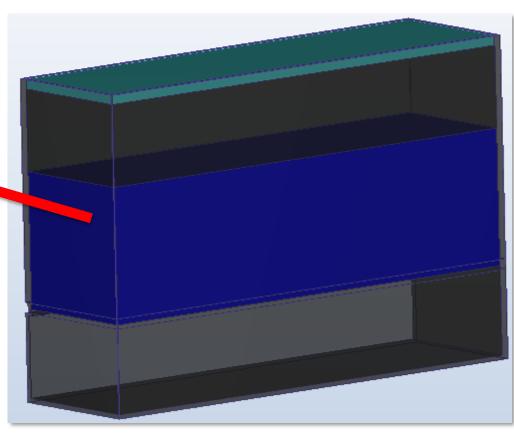
### Data Center- Materials

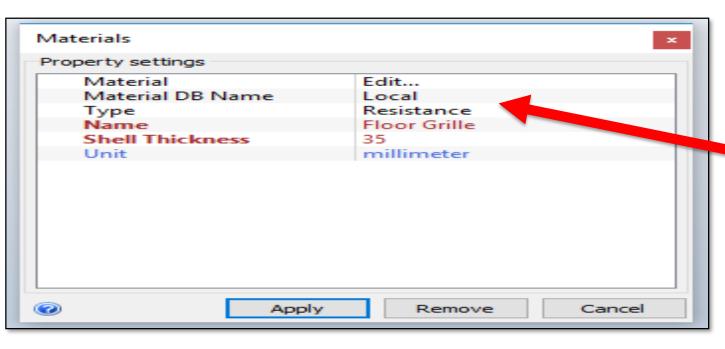
- Server rack is assigned "Internal fan/Pump" material with flow rate (CFM)
- PAHU is assigned "Heat Exchanger" material with constant flow rate with "Set Point Temperature" for supply.
- PAHU filter is assigned "Resistance" material
  with free area ratio of 0.4 in "Through-Flow"
  direction. In other directions "0" free area ratio is
  assigned to account for flow only in the specified
  direction.
- Supply floor grills are assigned as "Resistance"
   material with free area ration of 0.46.

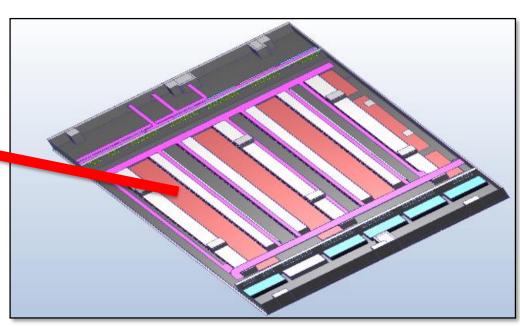




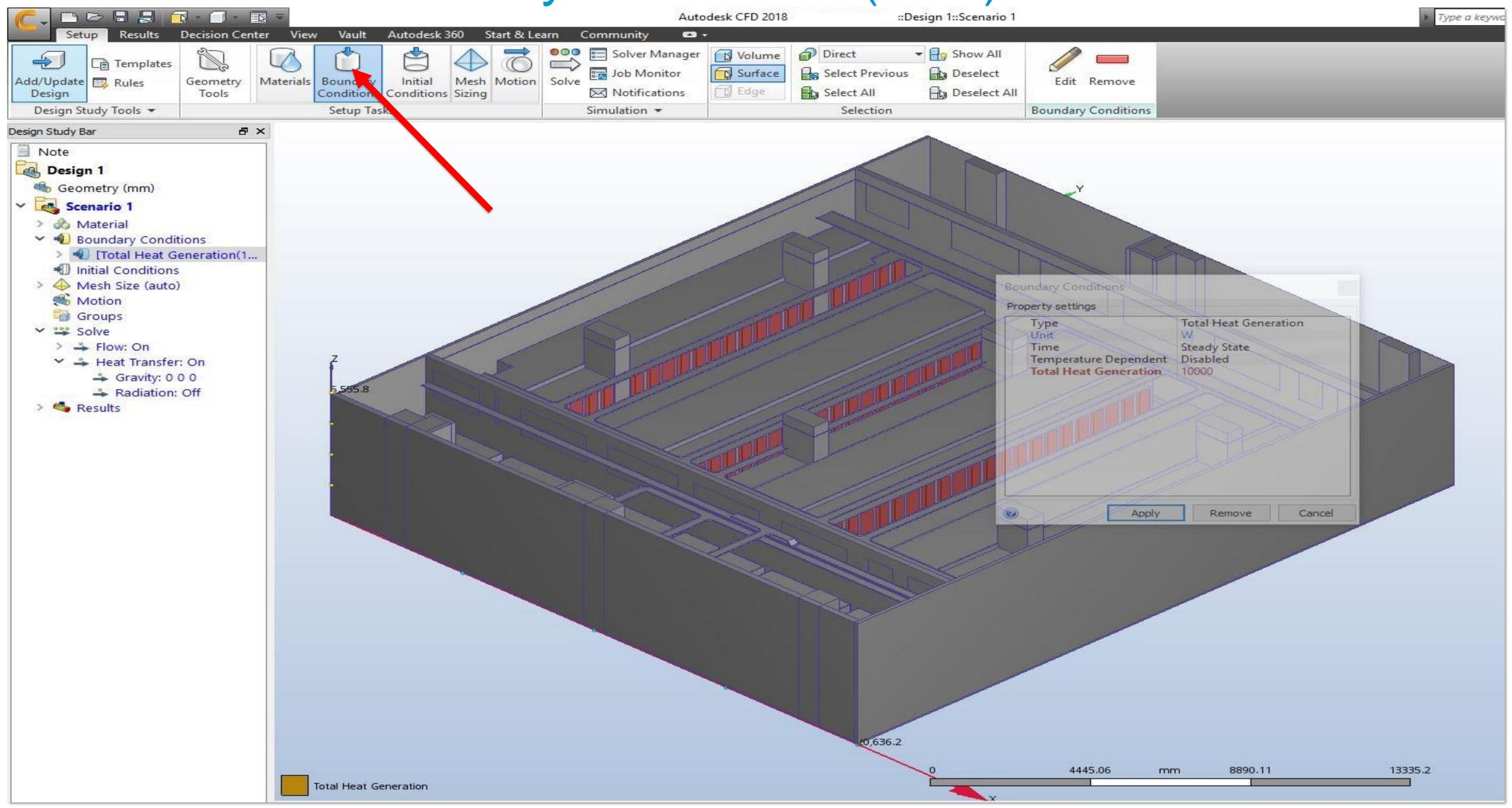






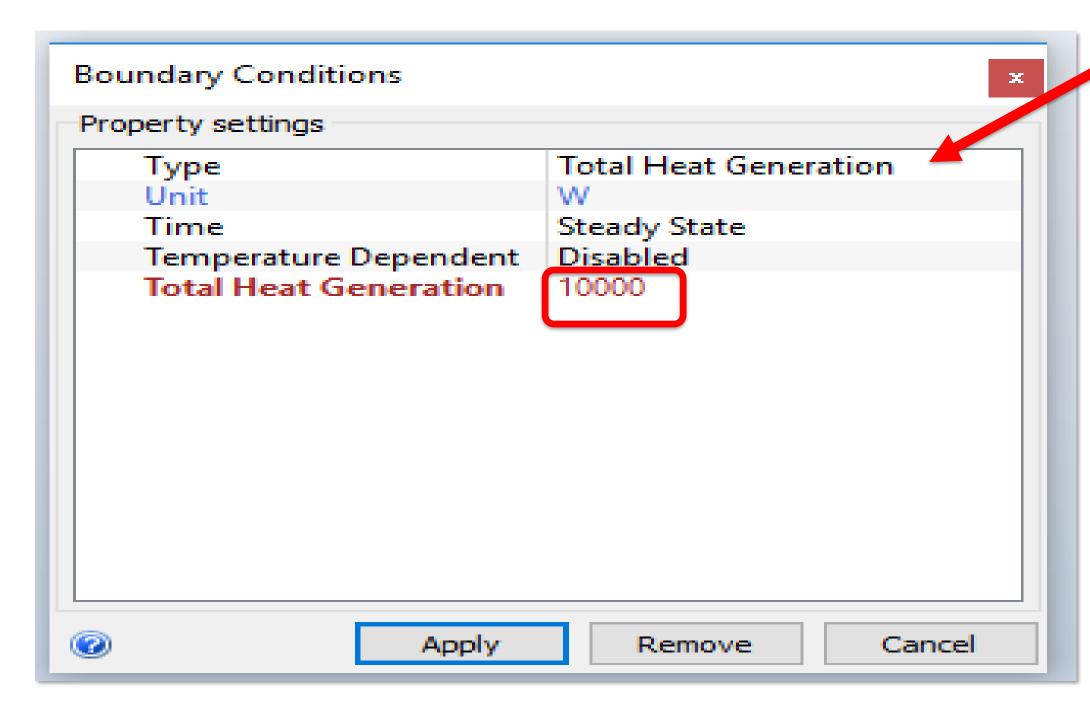


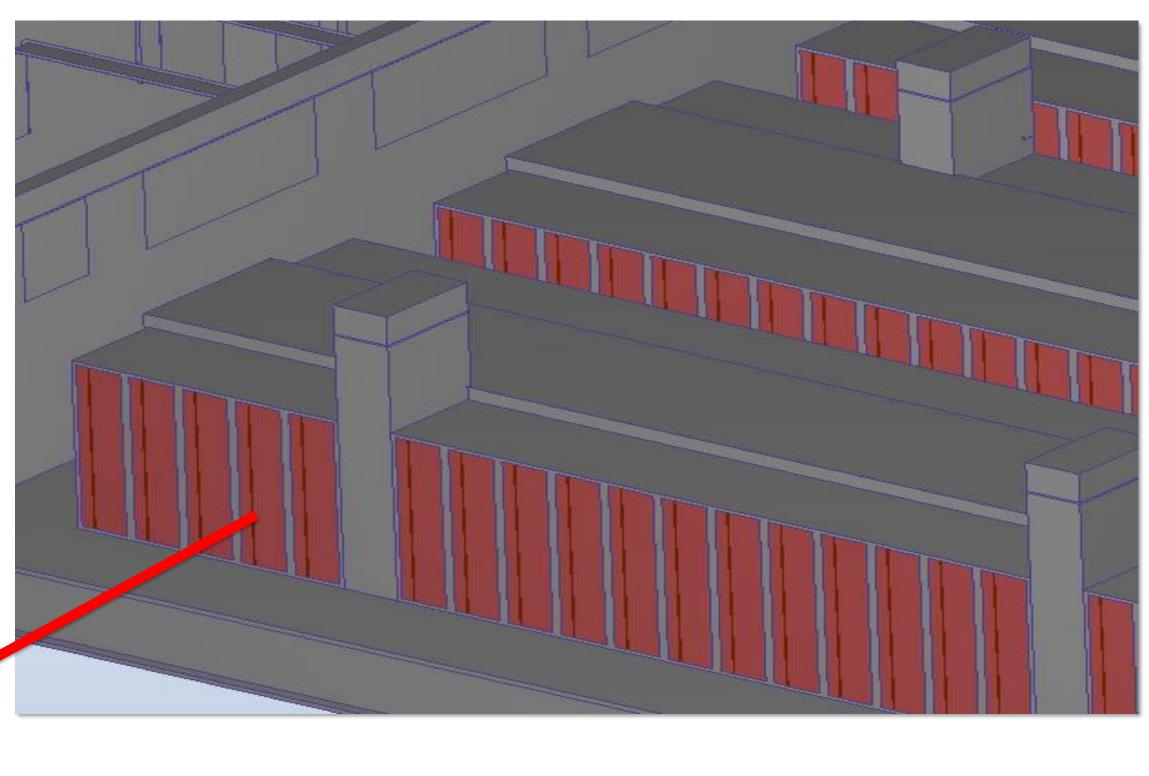
### Boundary Conditions (BCs)

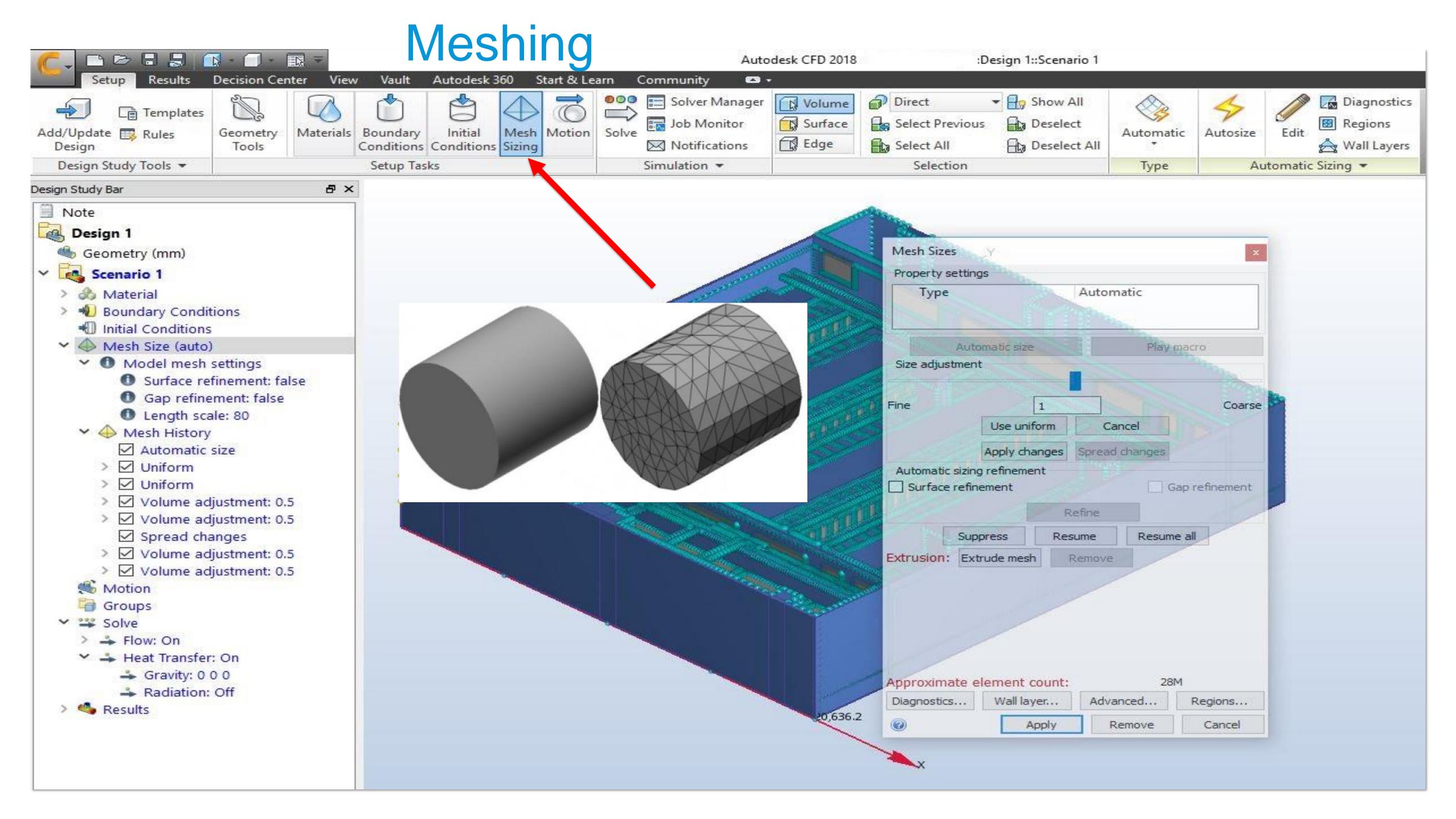


### Data Center- BCs

10 kW heat generation BC applied for racks



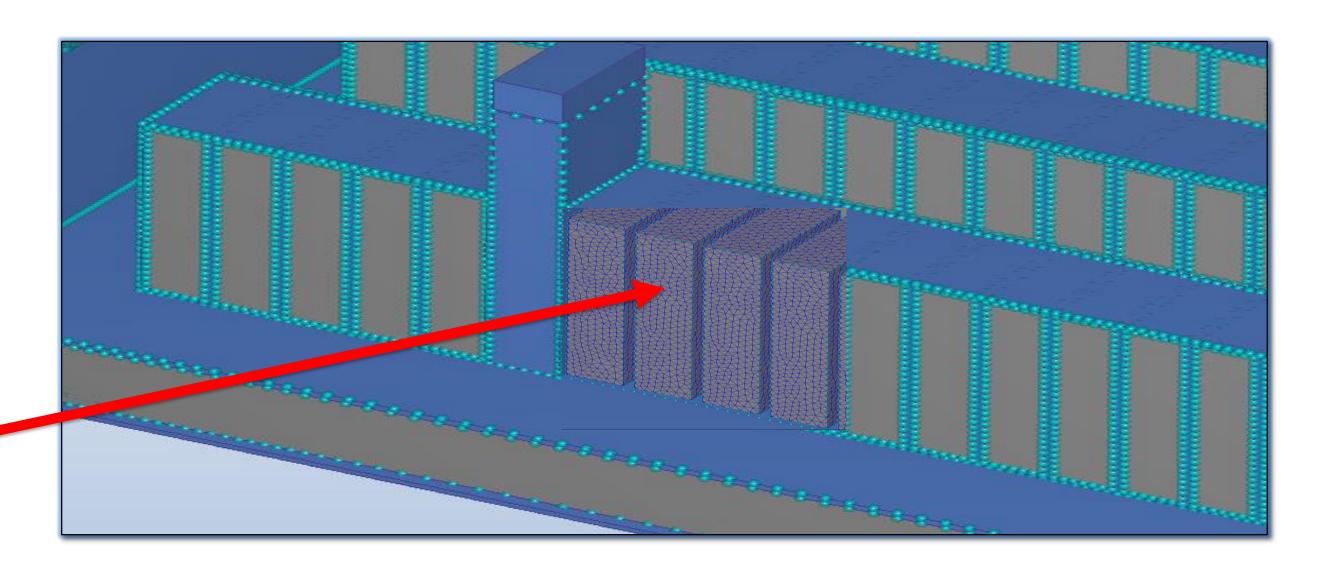


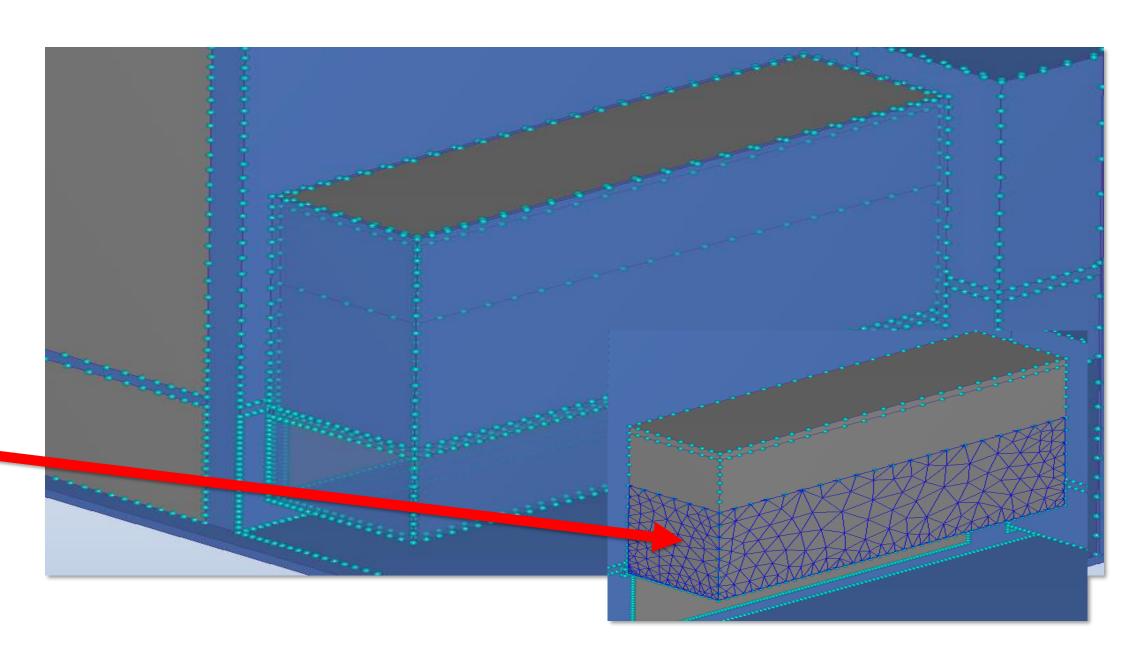


### Data Center- Meshing

 Uniform fine mesh (at least 4-5 elements) on server racks to capture heat transfer and air
 flow over these parts

 Uniform mesh (at least 4-5 elements) to capture effective heat absorption in PAHU(Heat Exchanger)



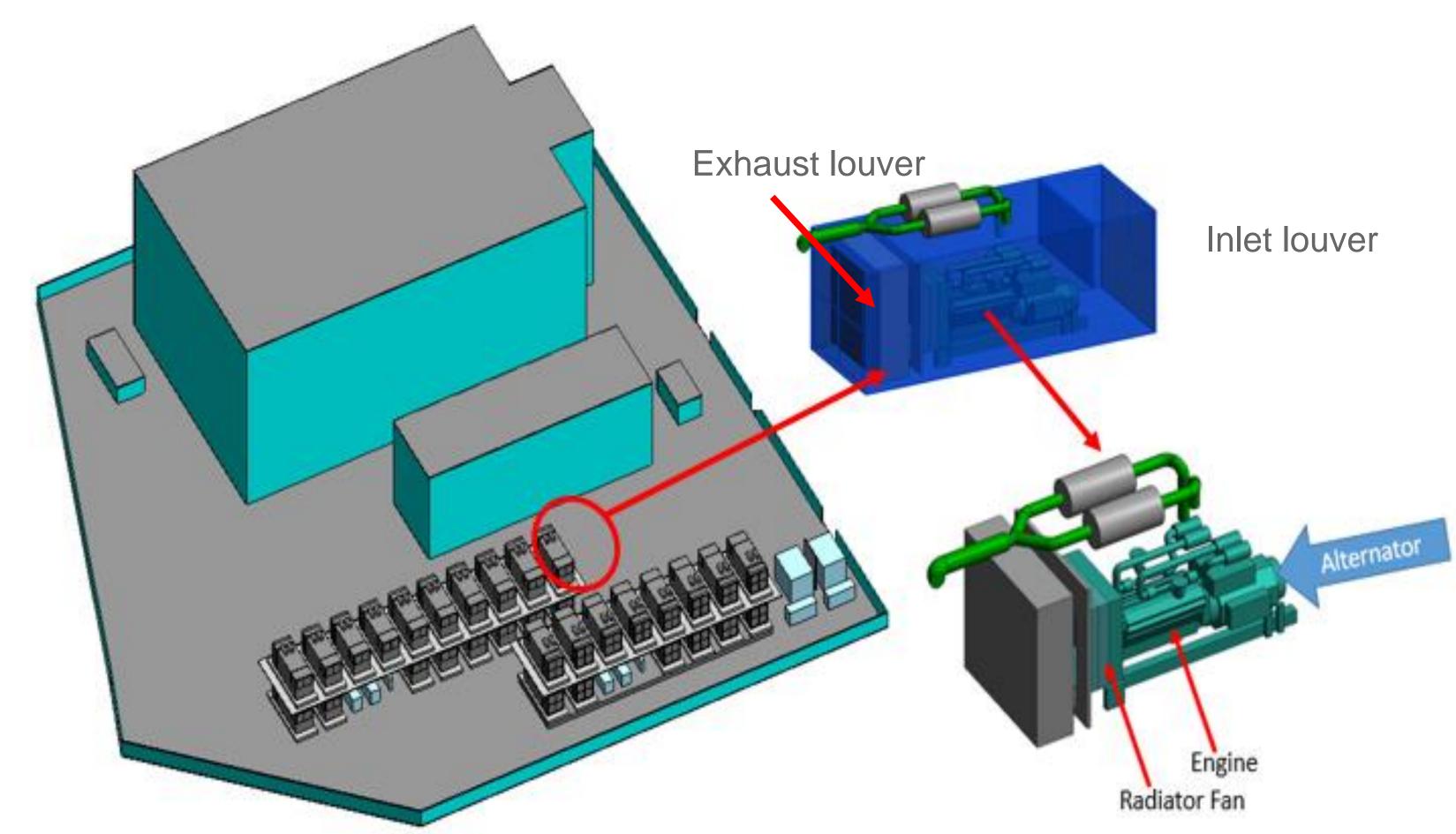


Backup Power Generator-CAD model

CAD model is created from Revit

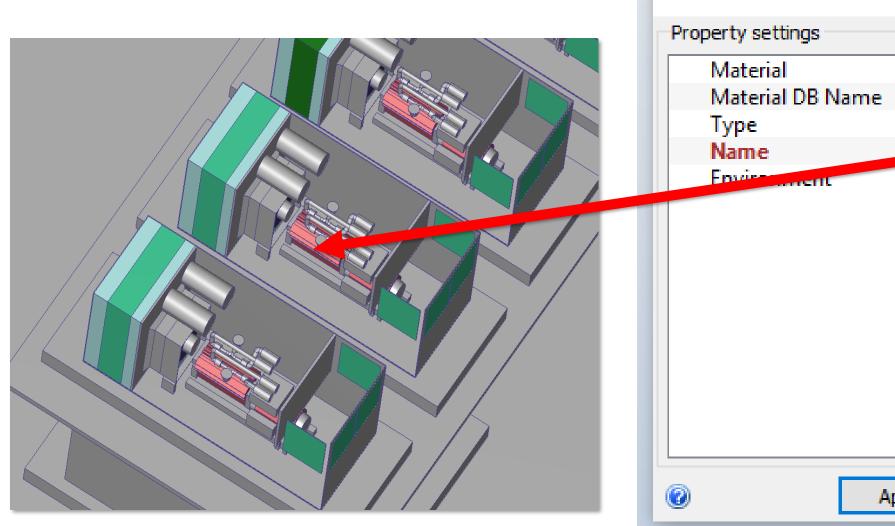
 DG set includes simplified engine and alternator parts as volume heat generating elements.

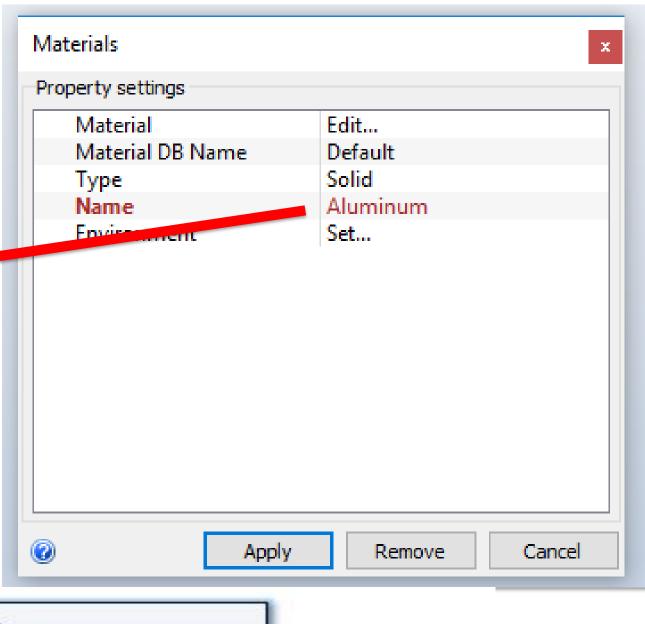
 Other significant parts includes radiator, radiator fan and inlet / exhaust louvers in the DG enclosure



### Backup Power Generator-Materials

- Air domain air with fixed properties
- Engine and alternator Aluminum material
- Air inlet and outlet louvers "Resistance" material with free area ratio of 0.5 in "Through-Flow" direction.
- Radiator coil "Resistance" material with free area ratio of 0.65 in "Through-Flow" direction.







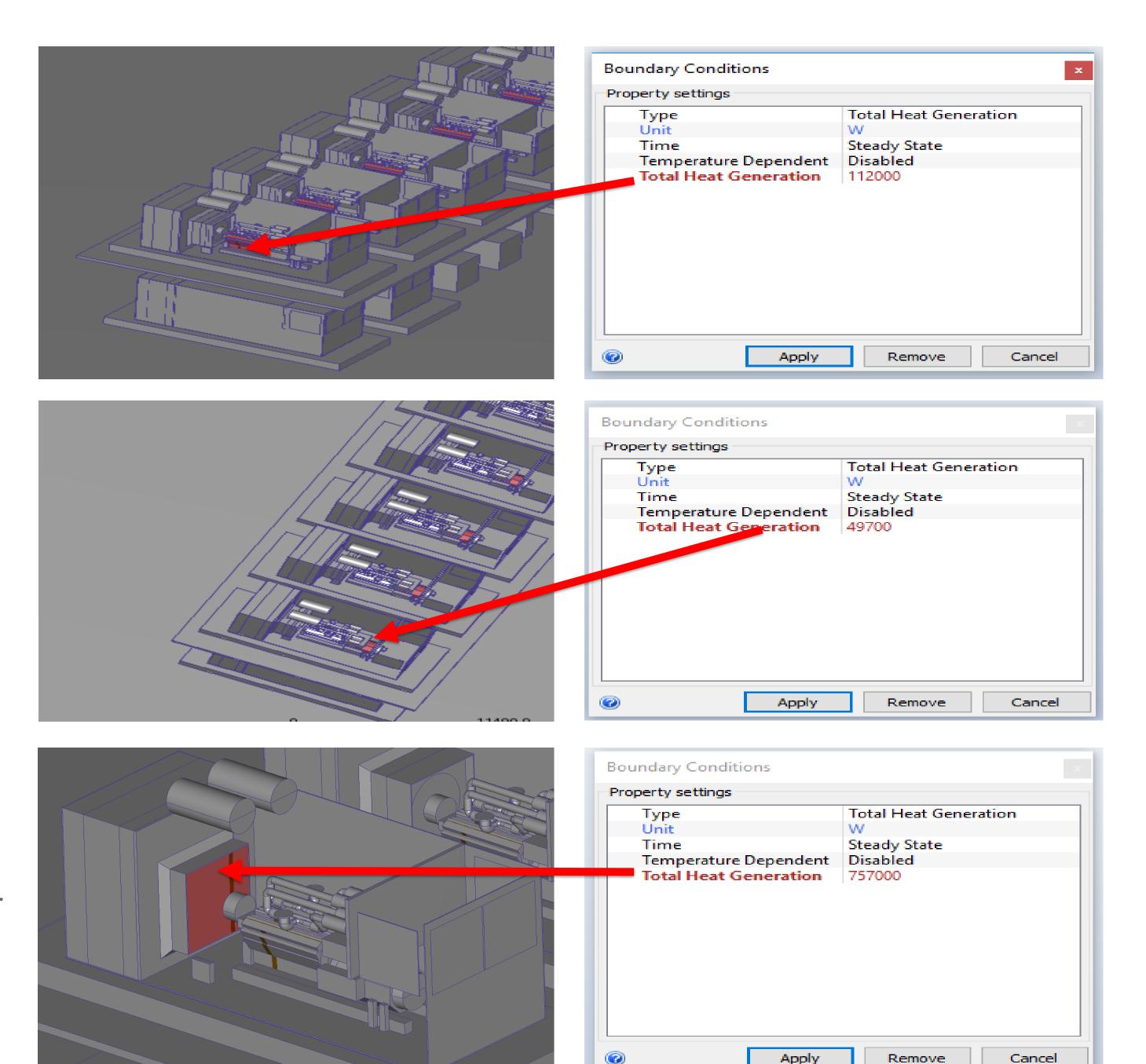
### Backup Power Generator- BCs

Total heat generation for engine, alternator and radiator coil

112 kW heat generation BC applied for Engine

 49.7 kW heat generation BC applied for Alternator

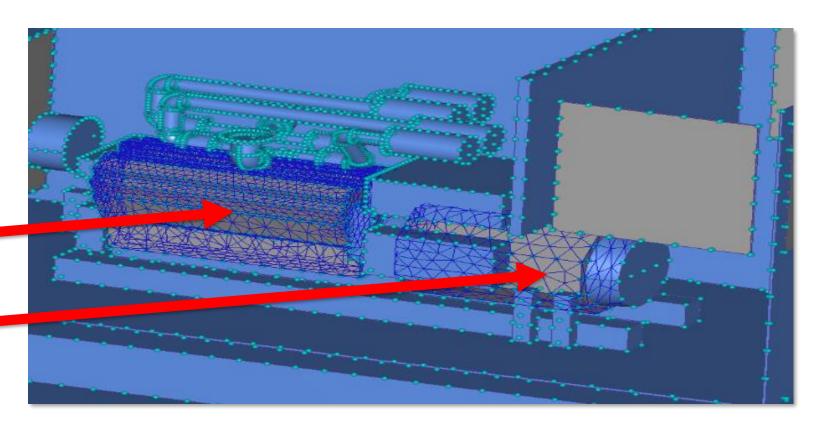
757 kW heat generation BC applied for Radiator

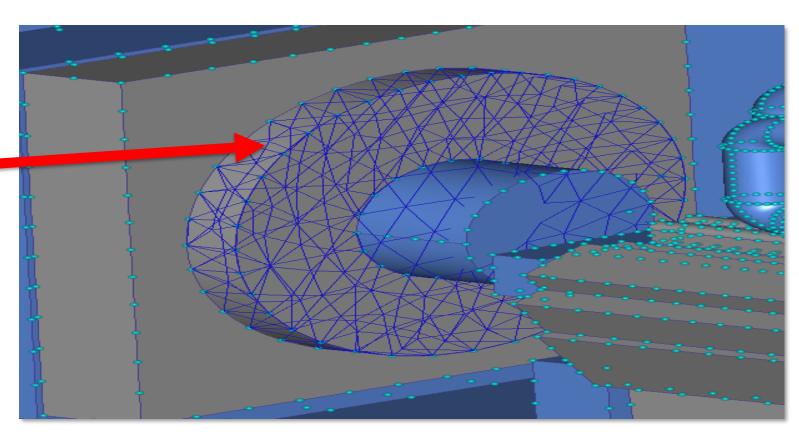


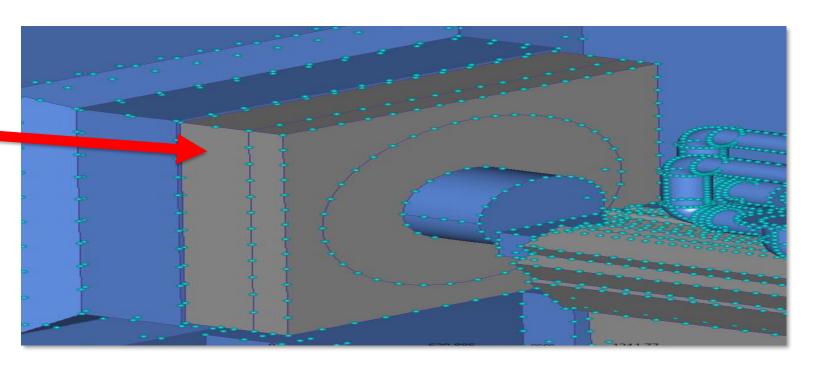
### Backup Power Generator- Meshing

- Fine mesh applied on engine and alternator
   parts to capture heat outflow and air flow over
   these parts
- Uniform mesh to capture internal fan flow effects on radiator fan

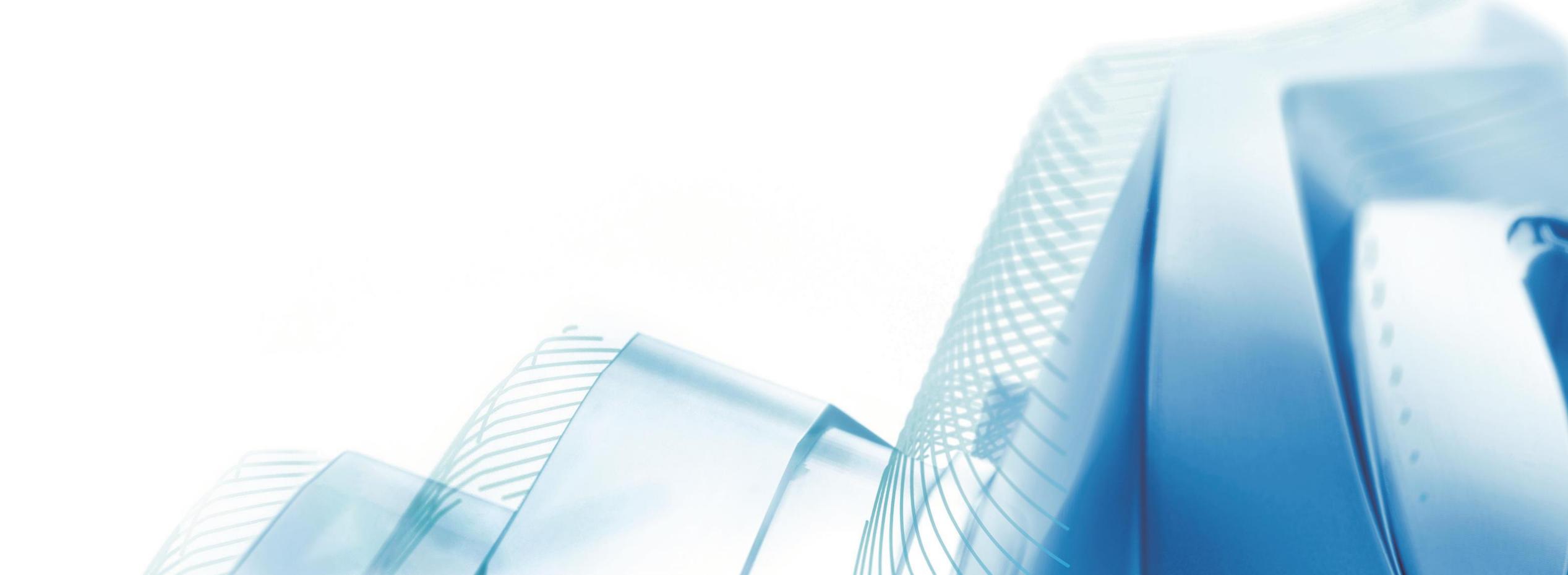
Uniform mesh to capture flow through radiator coil.





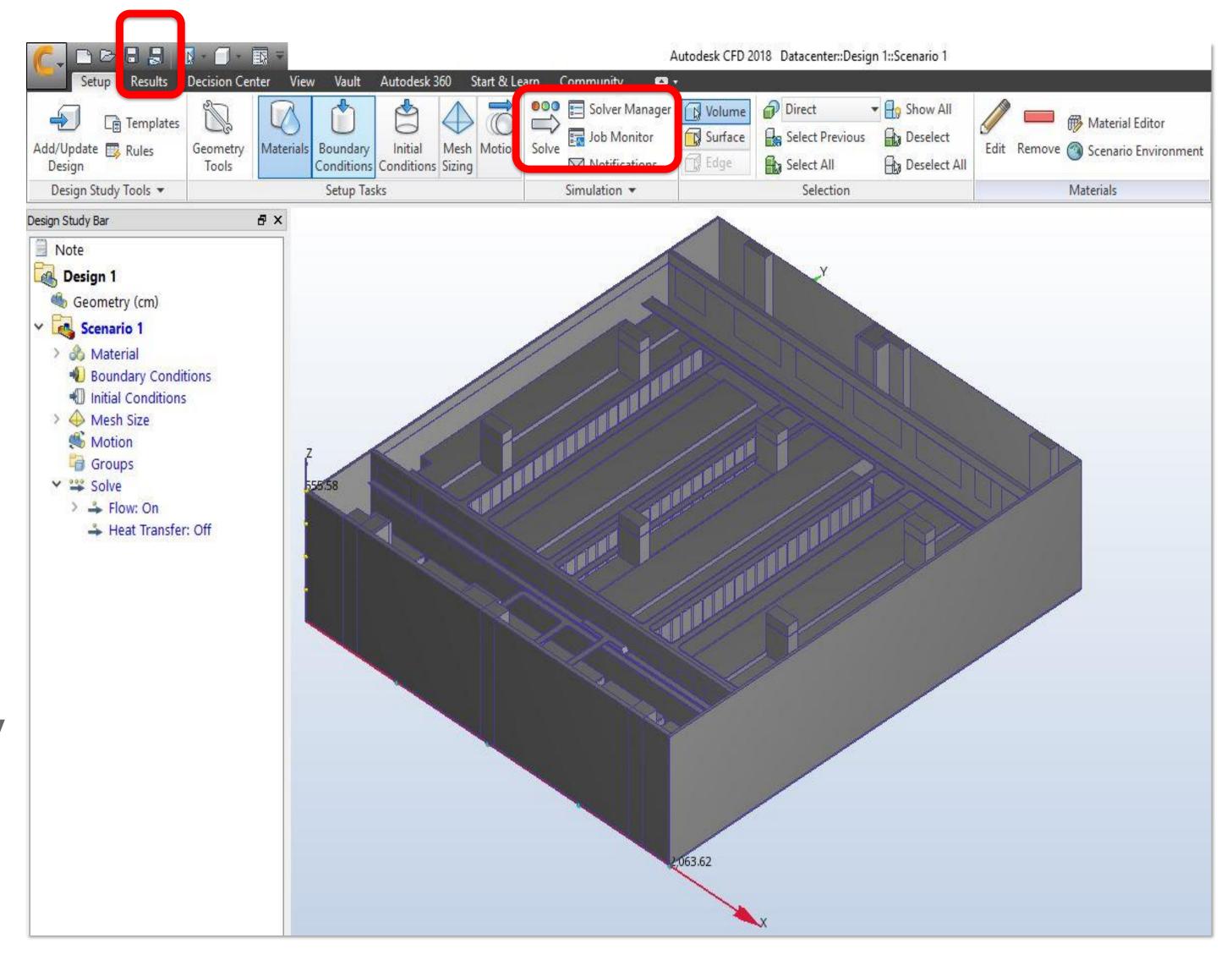


# Set up simulation and visualize results

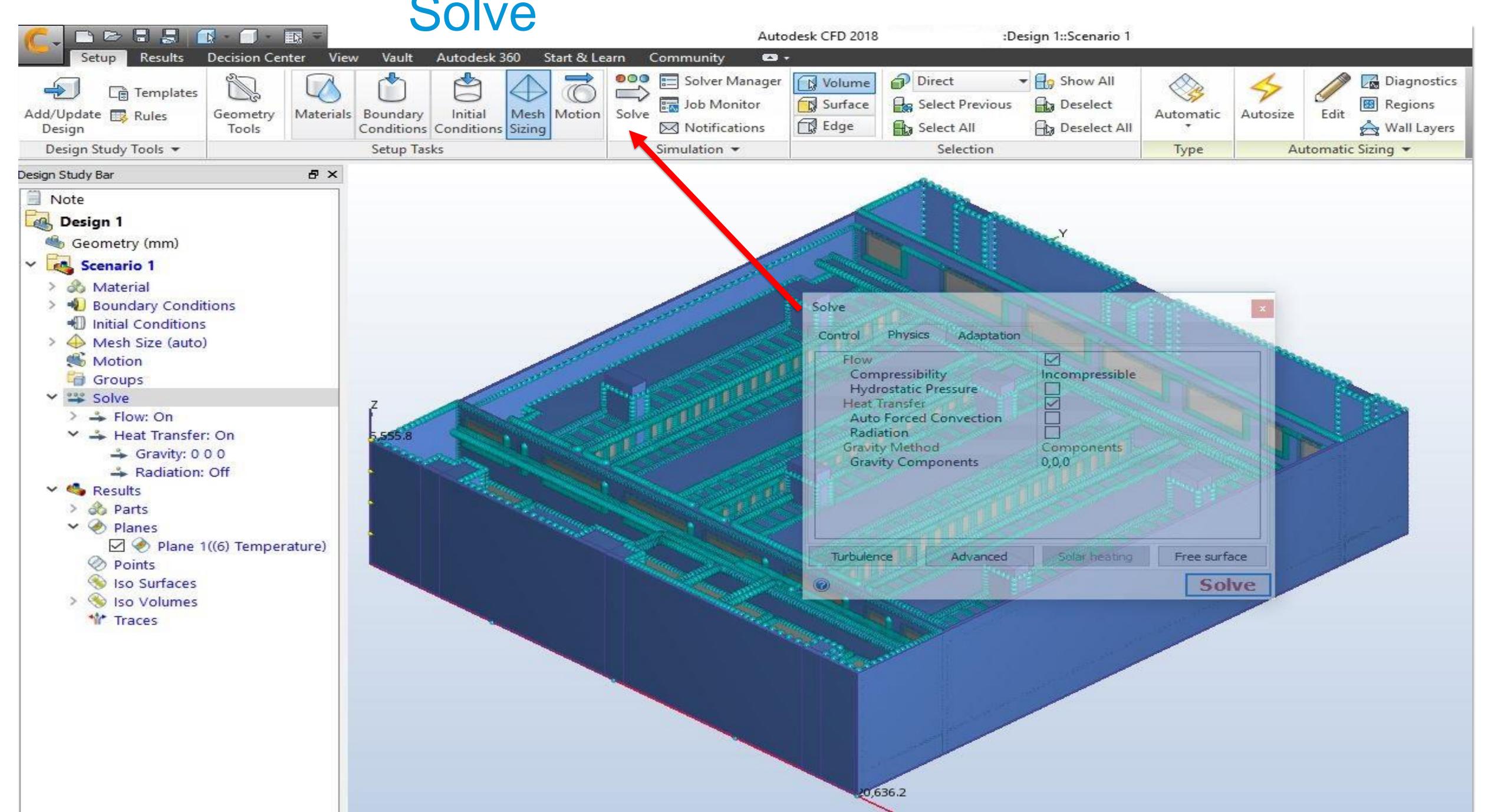


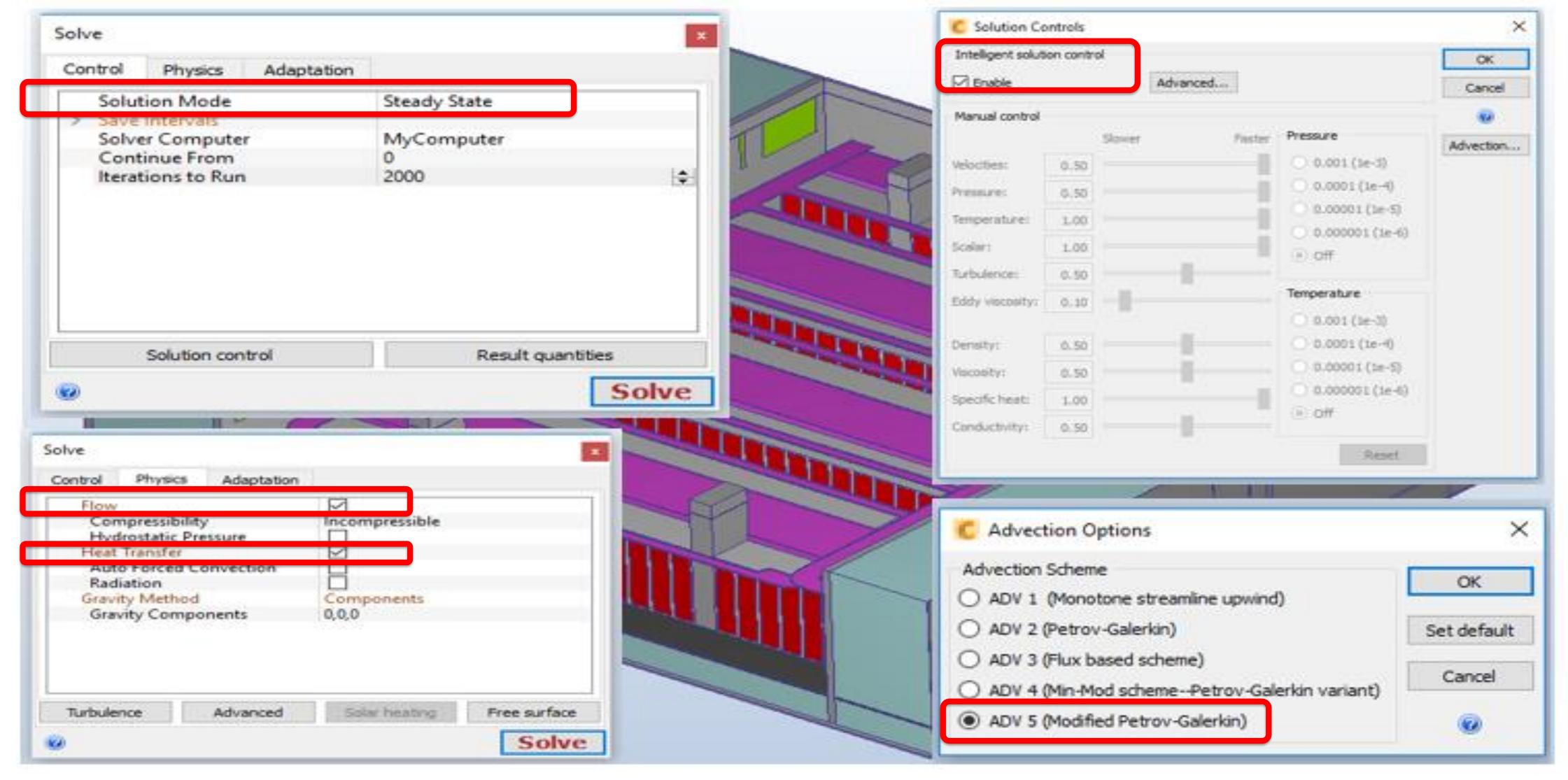
## Simulation and results Autodesk CFD Solve and Results Workflow

- Solver control
- Physics (Flow and Heat Transfer)
- Results Global / Plane
- Results Airflow Velocity
   and Temperature



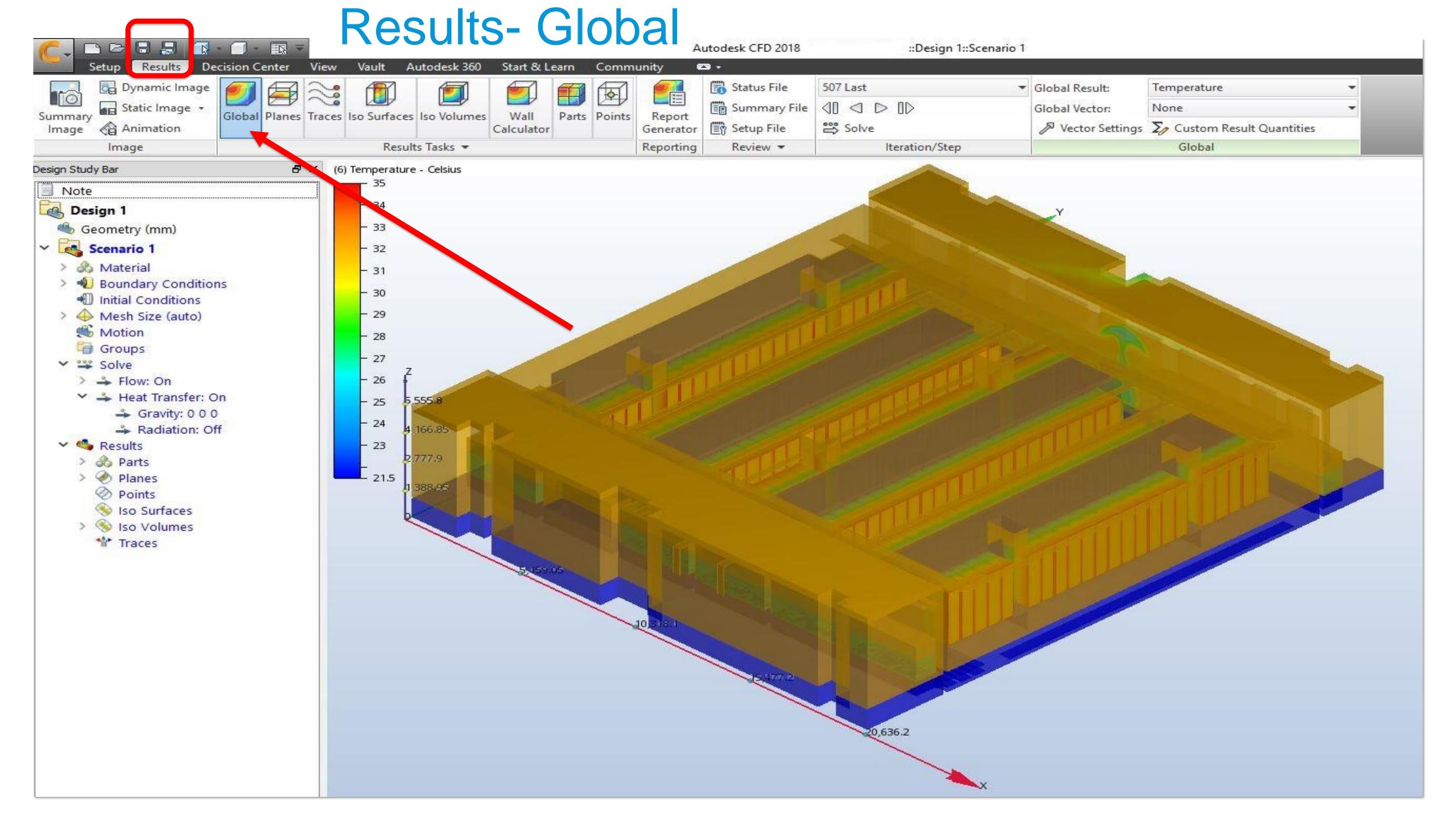
Solve

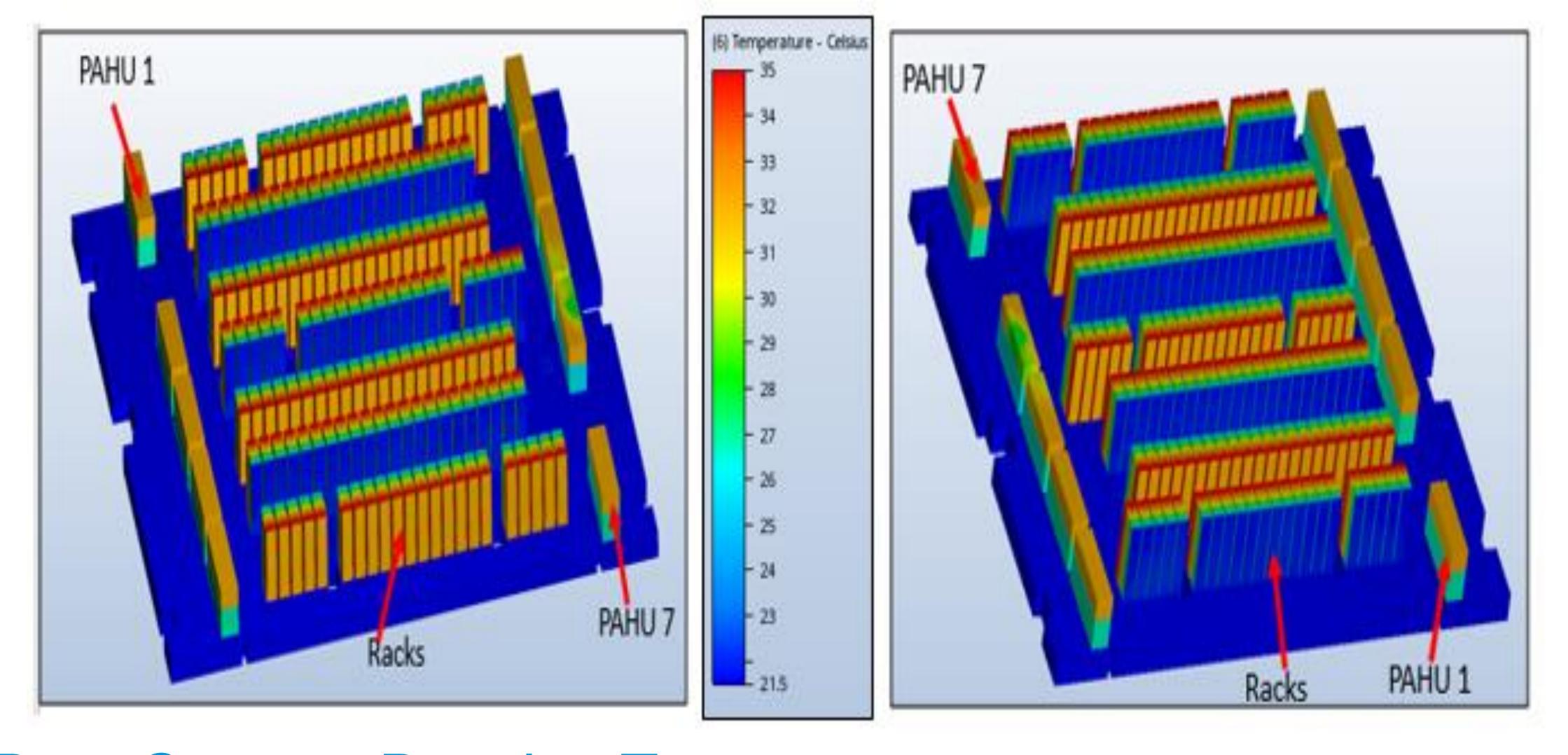




Data Center - Solver settings

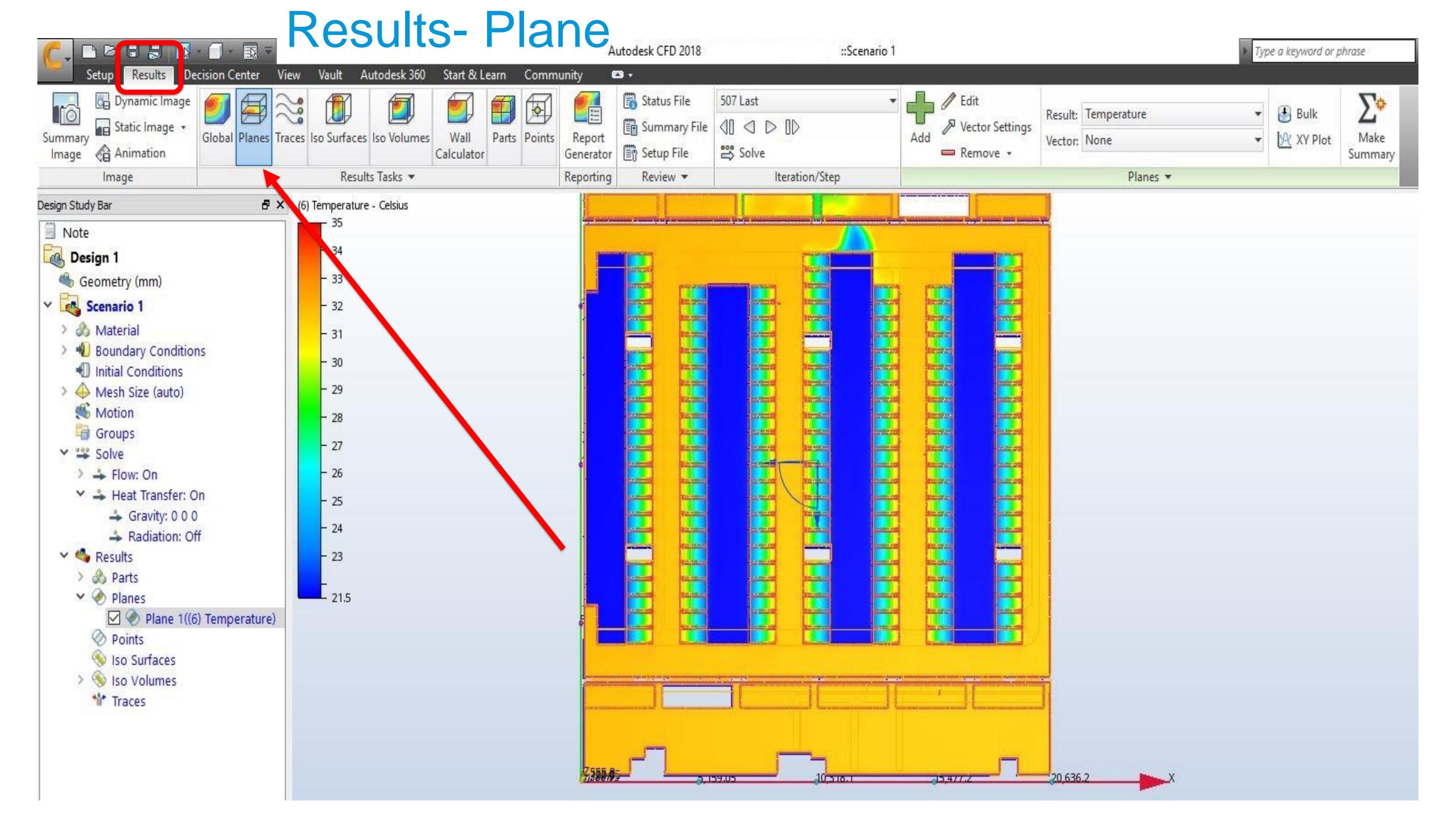
Steady state solution, Intelligent Solution Control, Flow and Heat Transfer, Forced Convection (Gravity method unselected)

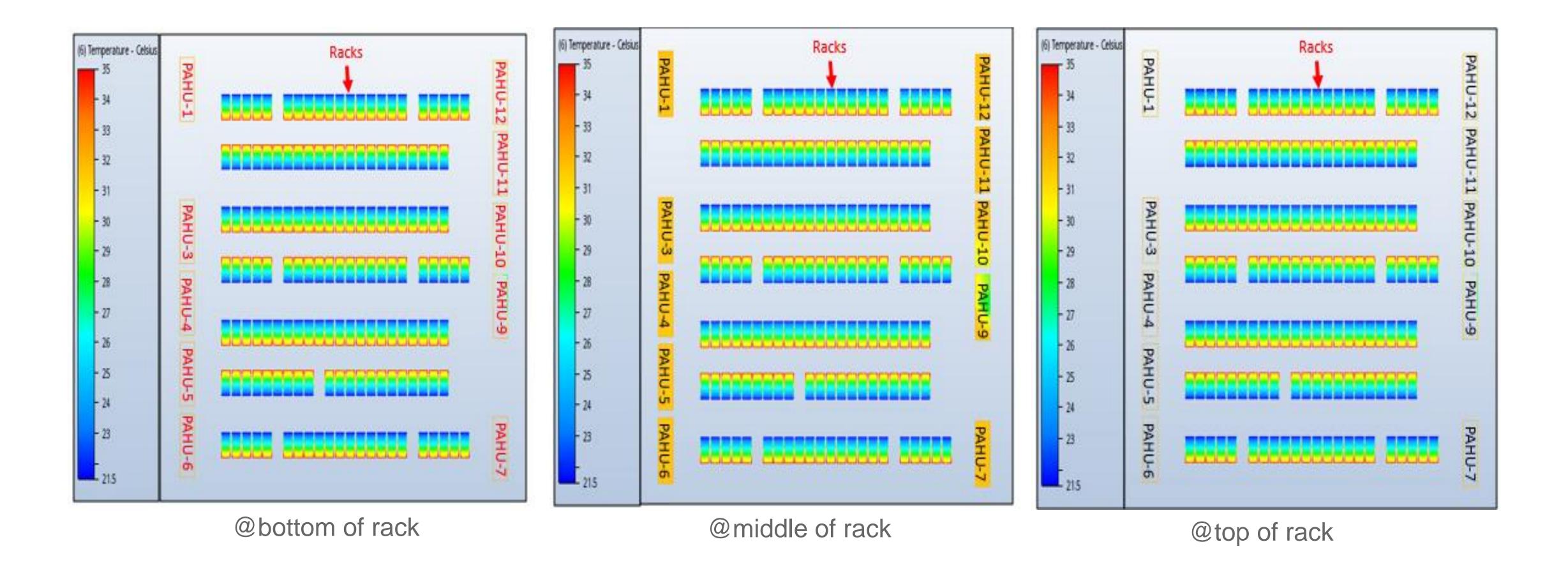




### Data Center - Results- Temperature

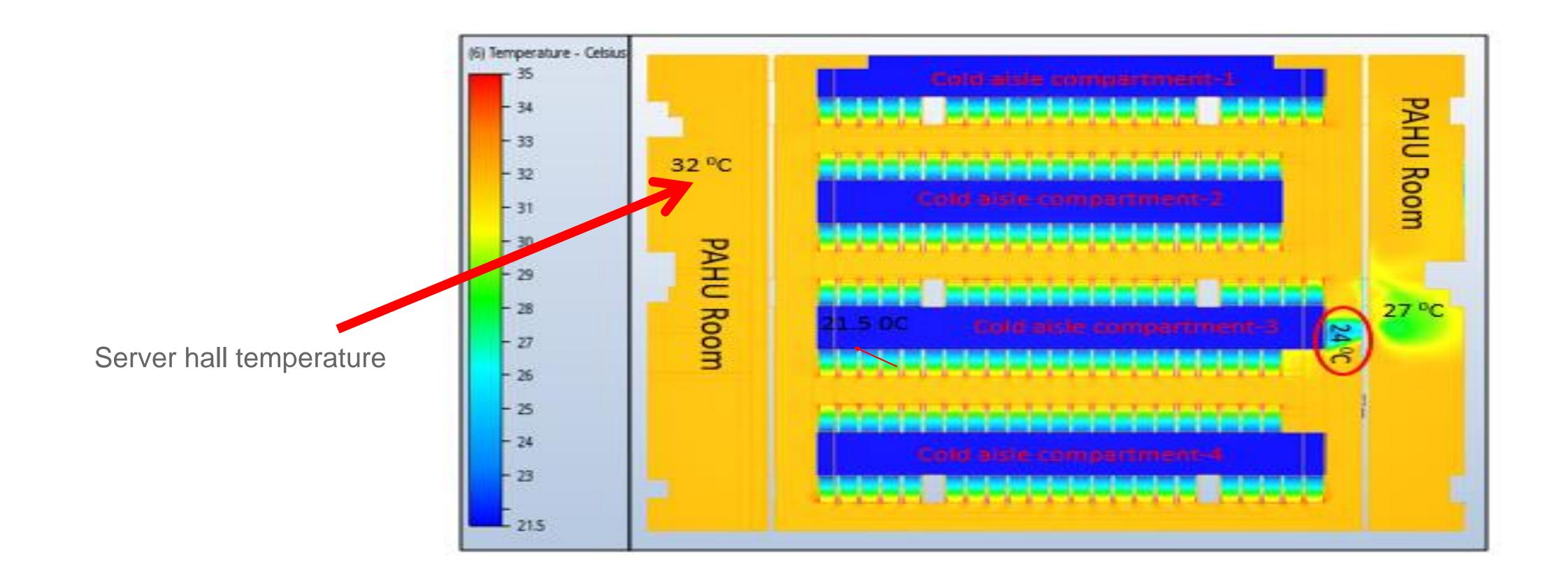
Global results to display server rack temperature throughout the model. Useful to get overall information about server rack inlet and exit temperature





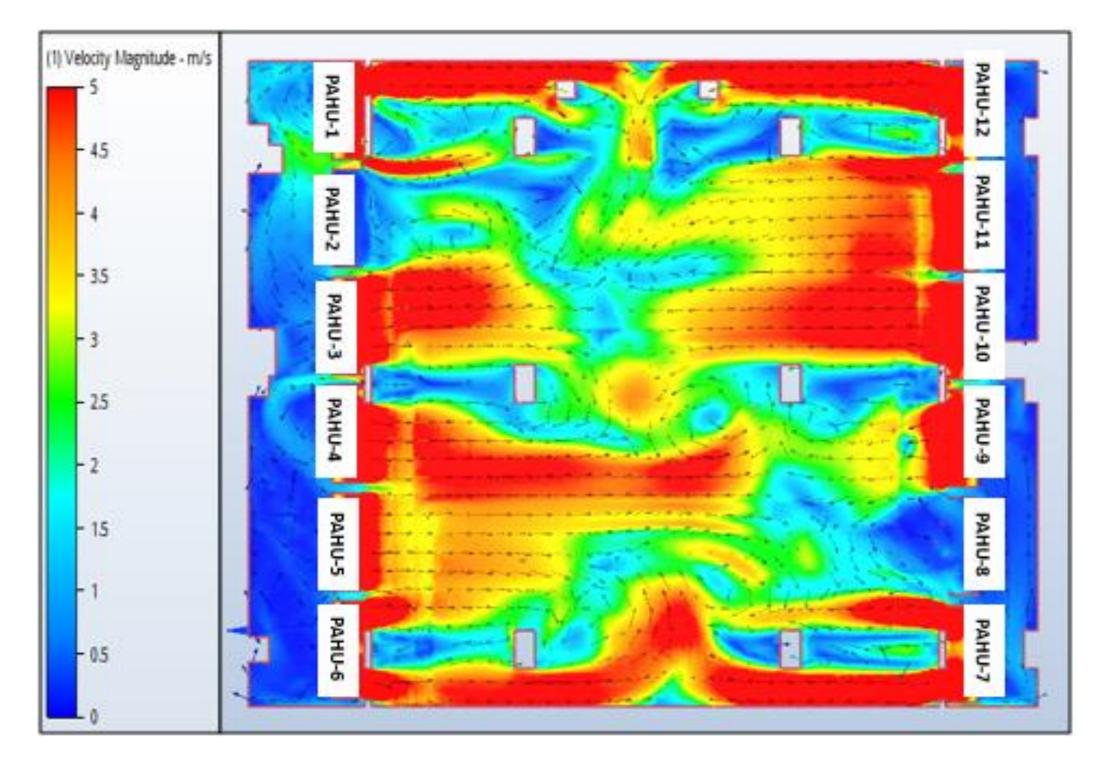
### Data Center - Results- Temperature

Results on Cut Planes are used to visualize temperature data on 3D model. Rack temperatures at different heights of server rack can be visualized.

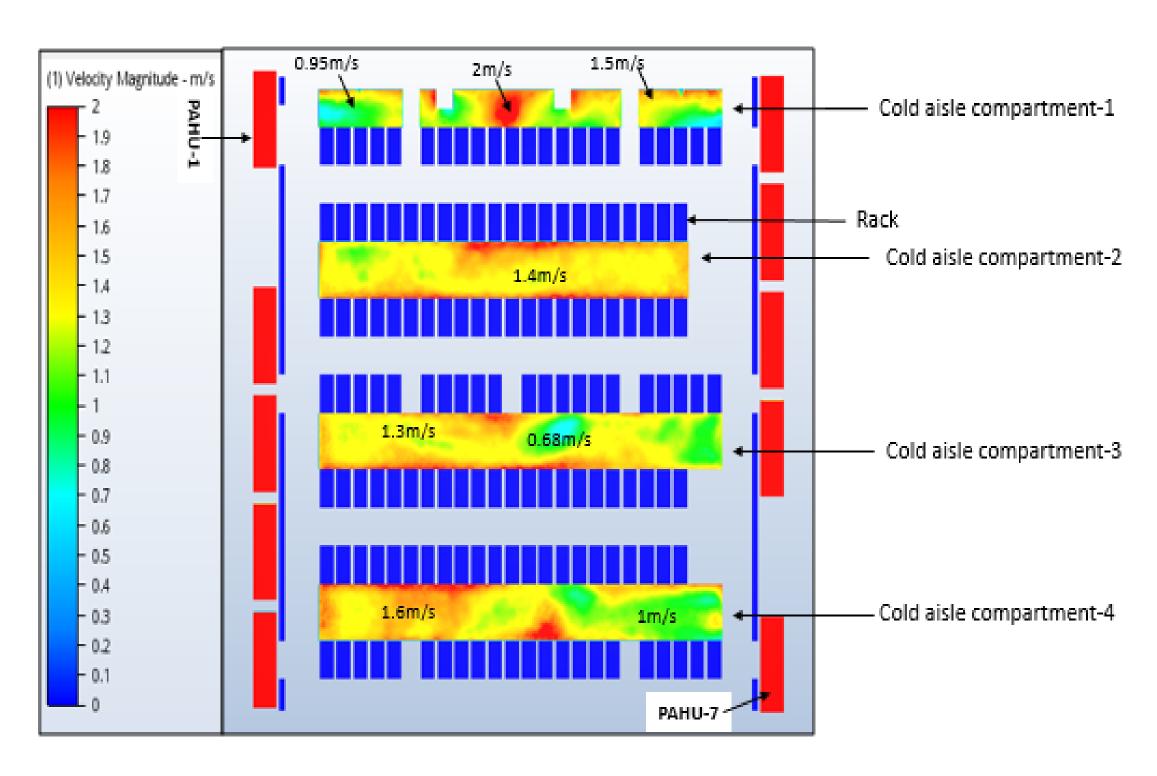


### Data Center - Results- Temperature at 1.8 m level

Results using Cut Plane at 1.8m level from FFL can be used to evaluate Data Center Room temperature for personnel comfort. In this case, 32° C.



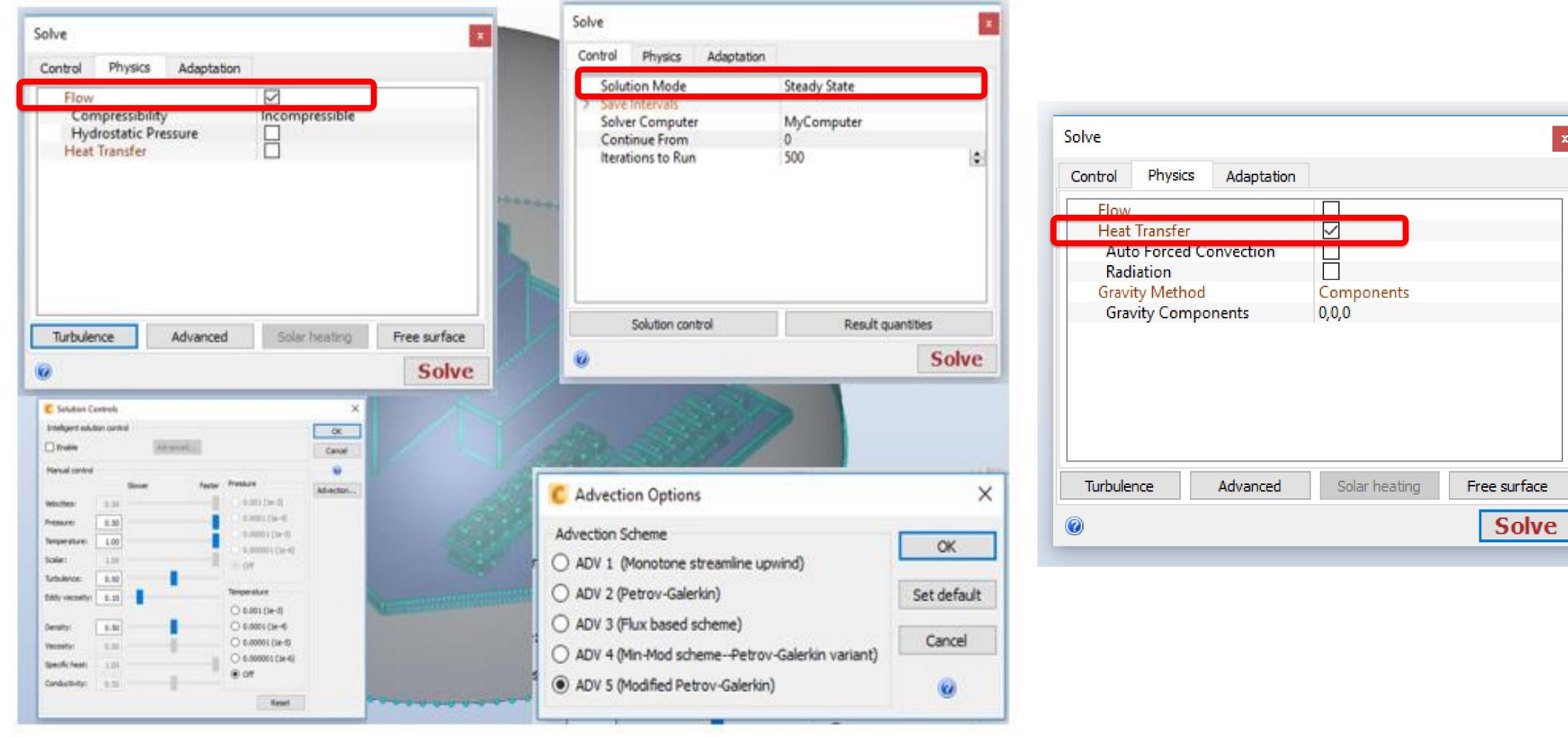
Supply air plenum



Supply air grills in cold aisle

### Data Center - Results- Velocity contour plots

Cut Plane results of velocity are used to understand air flow distribution in the Data Center raised floor plenum in general and airflow distribution from the raised floor grills in the cold aisle

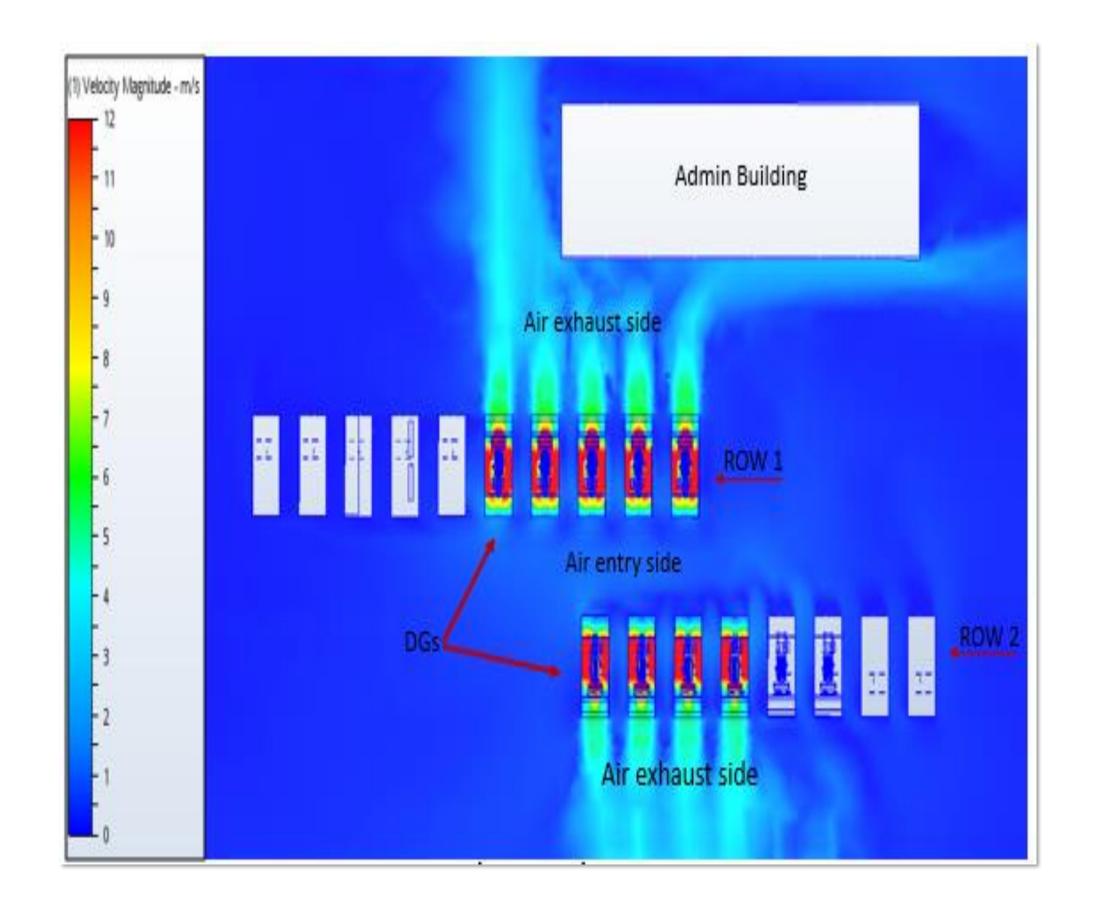


### Backup Power Generator – Solver settings

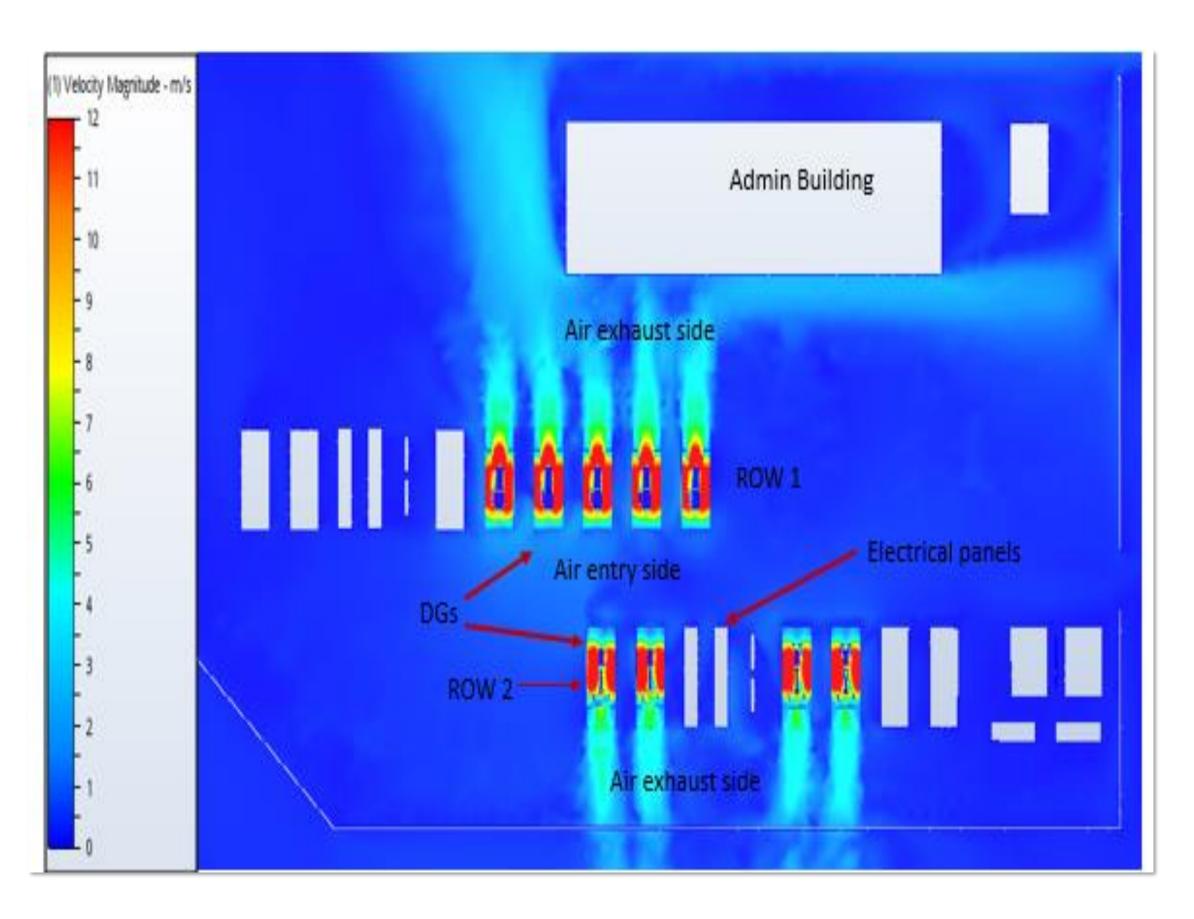
Steady state solution

#1 Flow ON with Intelligent Solution Control ON,

#2 Intelligent Solution Control OFF, Flow OFF and Heat Transfer ON, Forced Convection (Gravity method unselected)



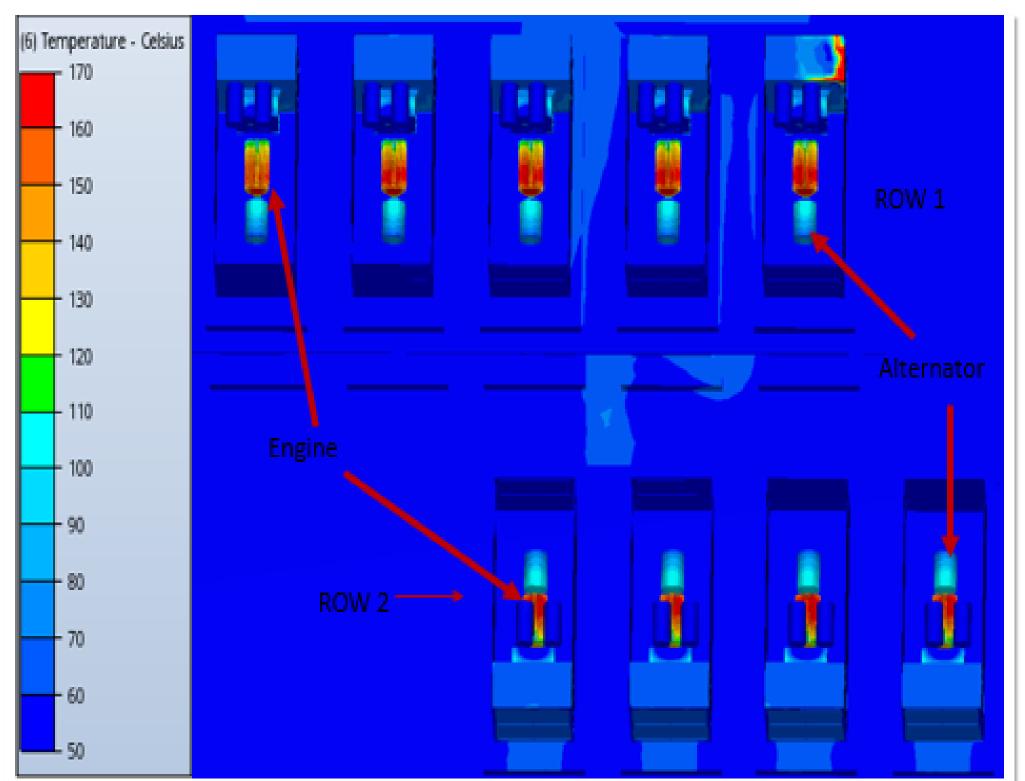
Air flow velocity pattern for upper level DGs



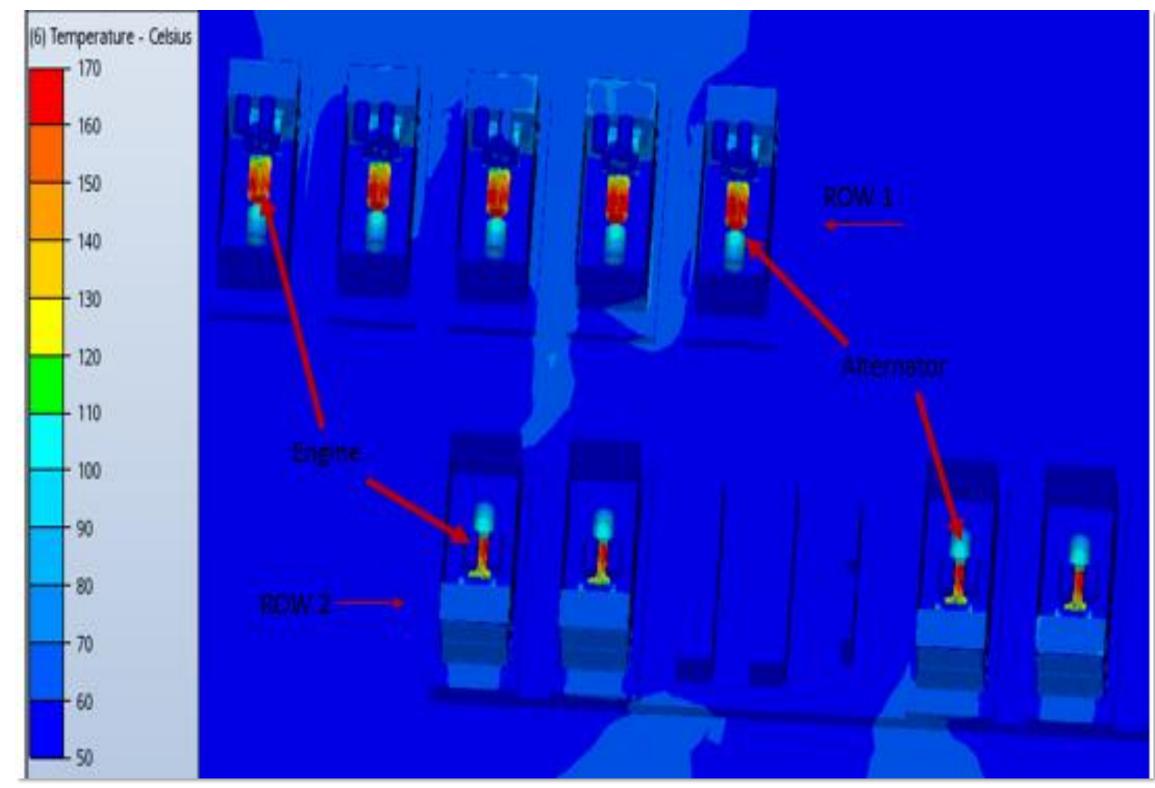
Air flow velocity pattern for lower level DGs

### Backup Power Generator - Results- Airflow distribution

Cut Plane results of velocity are used to understand air flow distribution over back power generator set. Air flow velocity and flow distribution determine effectiveness of ventilation.



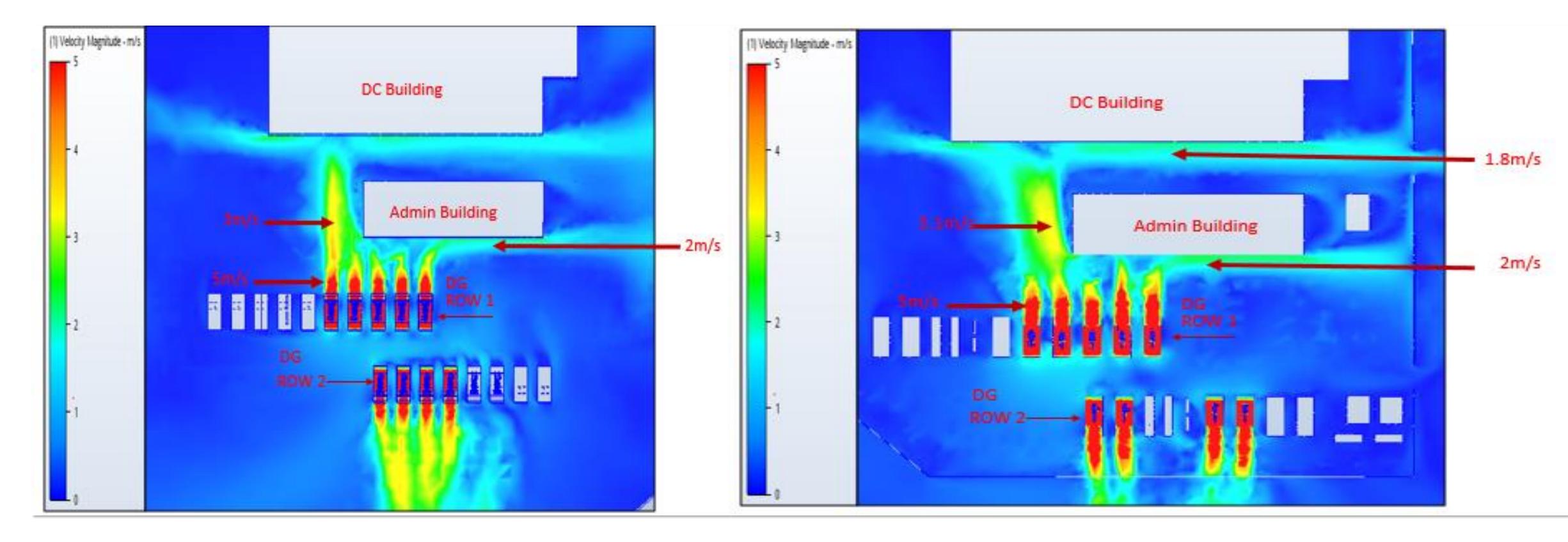
Engine and alternator surface temperature for upper level DGs



Engine and alternator surface temperature for lower level DGs

### Backup Power Generator - Results- Temperature

Global results to display engine and alternator surface temperature throughout the model. Useful to evaluate adequacy of ventilation airflow for proper cooling of engine and alternator.



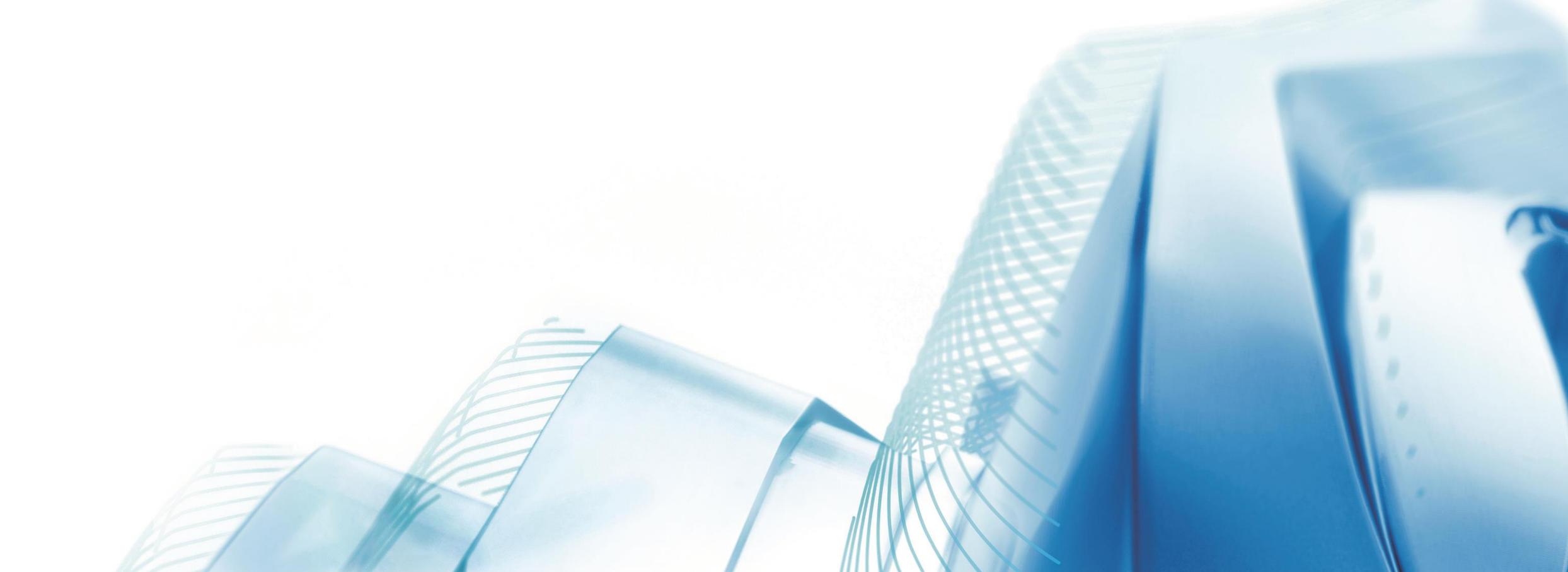
Air flow velocity distribution from upper level DGs

Air flow velocity distribution from upper level DGs

### Backup Power Generator - Results- Velocity

Cut Plane results to display airflow velocity distribution from DGs. Useful to evaluate effect of exhaust air flow from DGs in people movement areas 9 (e.g. around admin building and Data Center (DC) building

# Review results and evaluate design



### Data Center Cooling

For Data Center cooling design, rack inlet temperatures decide performance of the server and return air temperature decides Data Center personnel thermal comfort.

Rack inlet temperature	21.5 to 22 <sup>0</sup> C
Average return air temperature	32 °C
Heat Removal	1584 kW

Based on CFD predicted server rack inlet temperatures and average return temperature, the server rack temperatures are within recommended limits as per ASHRAE TC 9. 9 (18 °C to 27°C)

### Backup Power Generator

For Backup Power generator, ventilation airflow distribution and resulting temperature field in and around the DG sets determine design performance of ventilation system. Based on CFD results, following can be concluded:

- DGs show engine surface temperature below 170 °C and alternator temperature below 110 °C, indicating adequate ventilation
- Alternator and engine temperature of all DGs are in acceptable range.
- Air velocity near the admin and DC building also in the acceptable range
- Ambient temperature around the DG plant is 45 °C.

# Thank You...



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