

# OPEN

Compute Engineering Workshop

March 9, 2015

San Jose

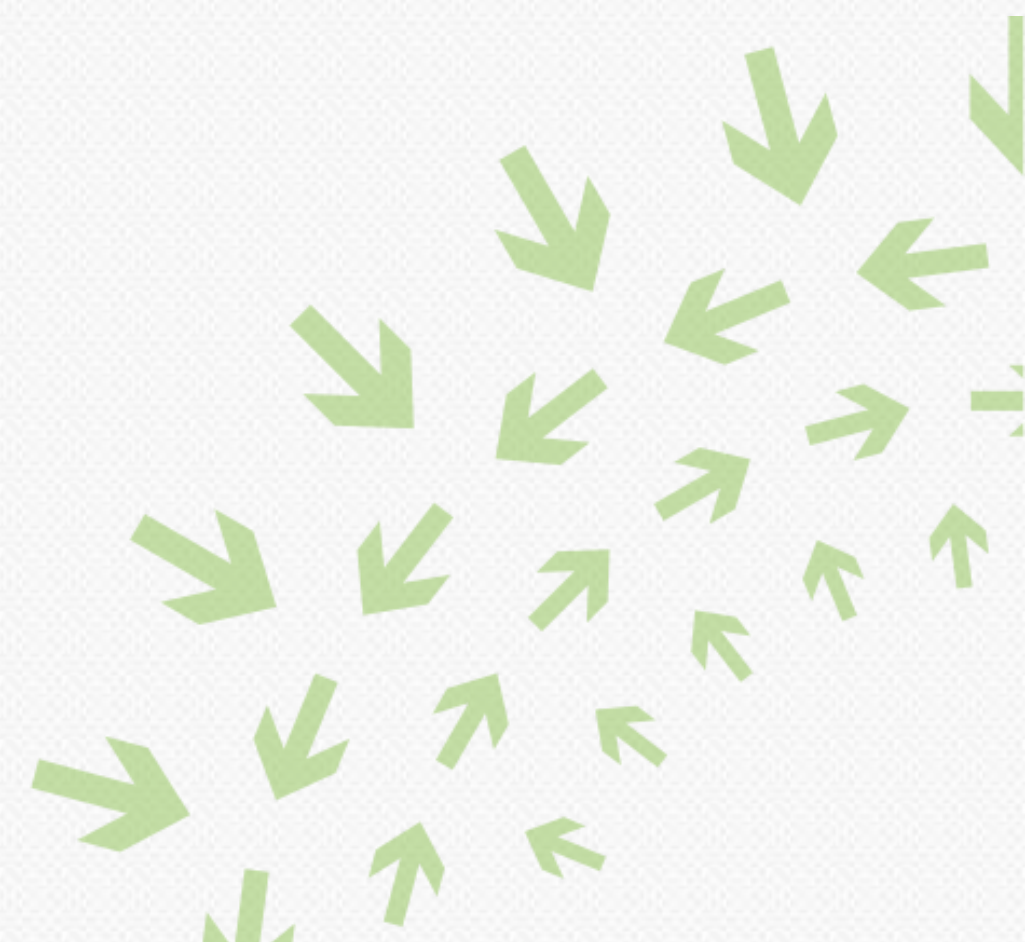


# Microsoft OCS Distributed Local Battery Energy Power System

Shaun L. Harris

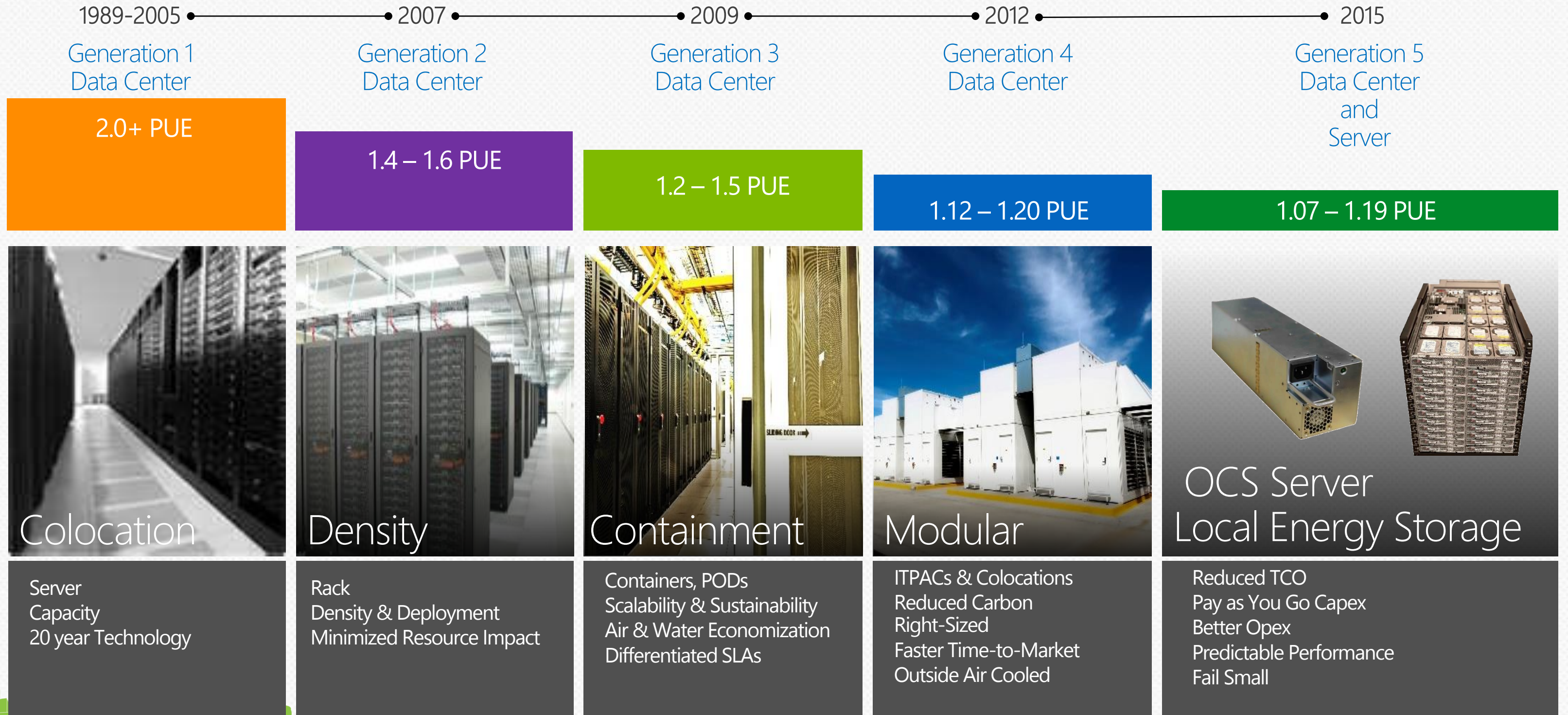
Director of Hardware Engineering

Windows Cloud Server Engineering

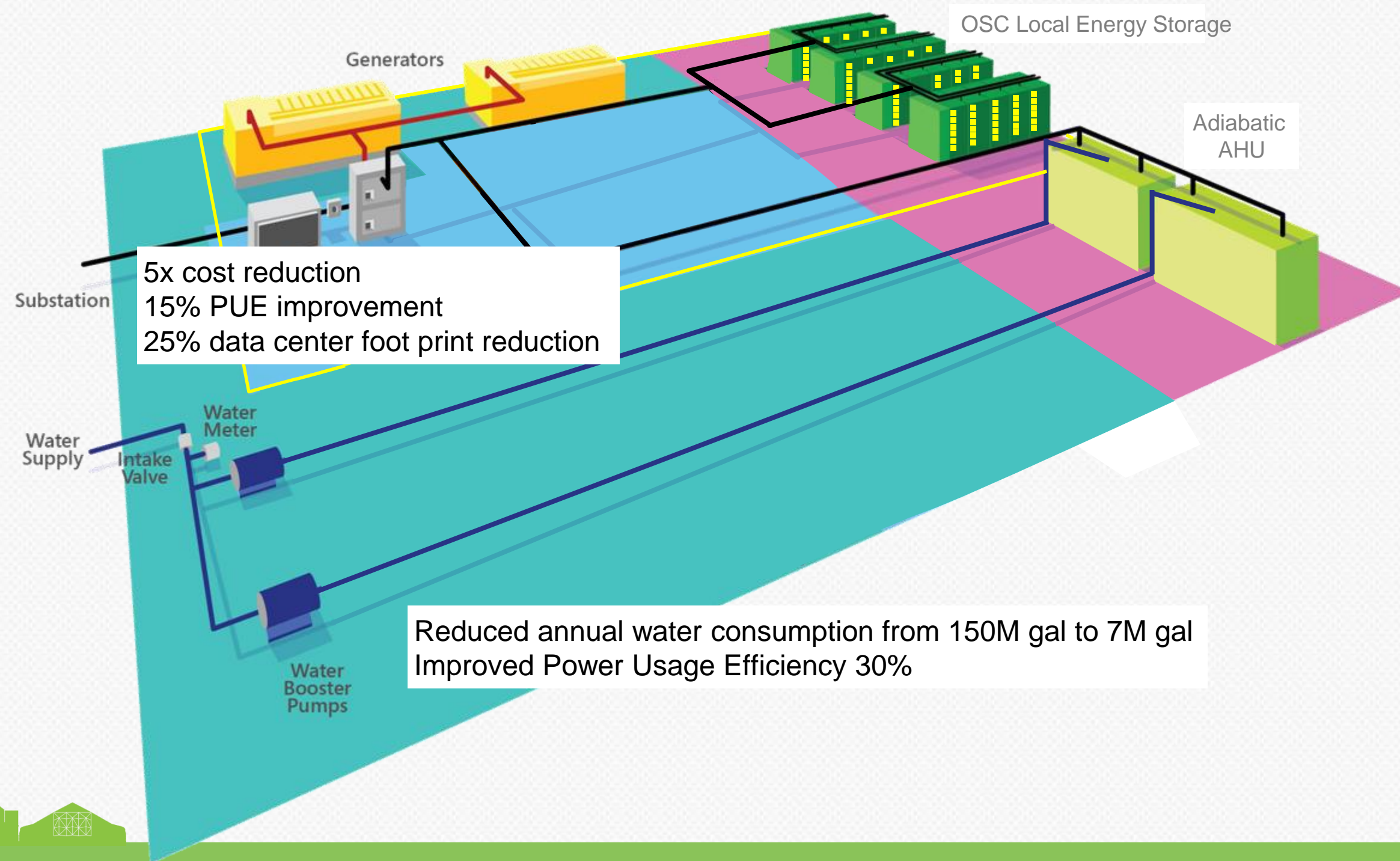




# Microsoft's Hardware evolution

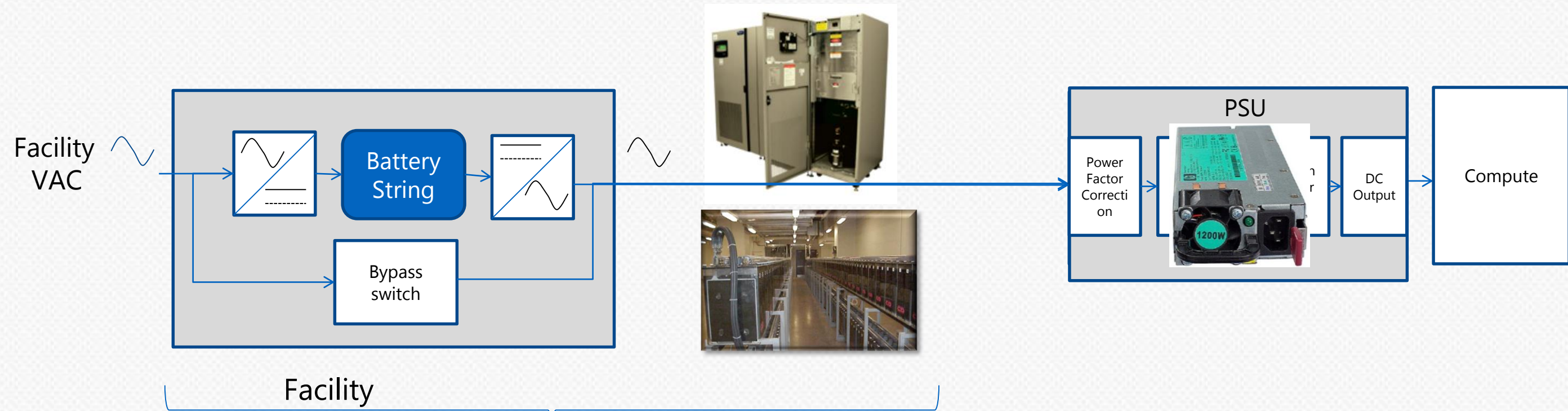


# Microsoft's Hardware evolution





# Options: Facility or Rack AC/AC UPS



The *Institute* reduces the cost model to just two elements.

- The “kW” component by desired level of functionality:
  - Tier I: \$10,000/kW of usable UPS output
  - Tier II: \$11,000/kW of usable UPS output
  - Tier III: \$20,000/kW of usable UPS output
  - Tier IV: \$22,000/kW of usable UPS output
- The “computer room” component. In all cases, \$220/ft<sup>2</sup> (\$2,400/m<sup>2</sup>) of computer room floor must be added to the kW cost shown above.

(source: The Uptime Institute)

Generation 2  
Data Center



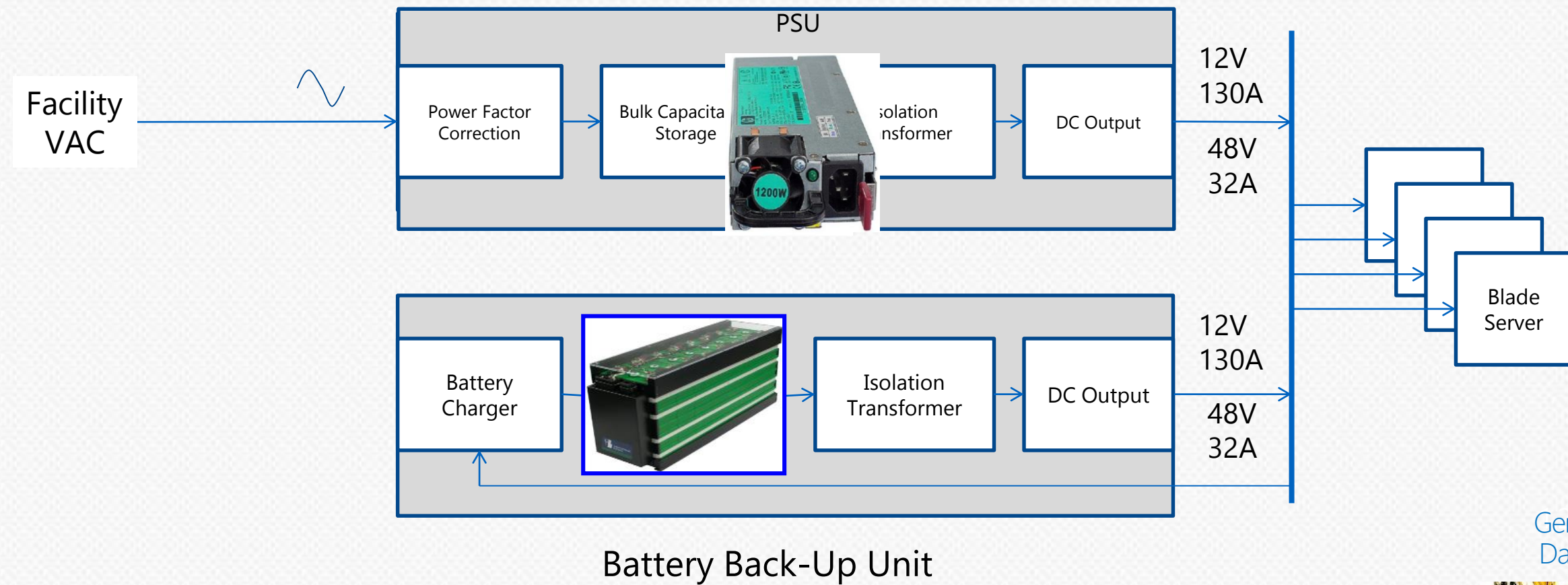
Generation 3  
Data Center



Generation 4  
Data Center

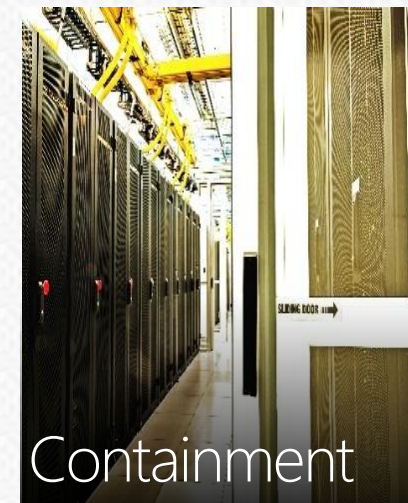


# Options: AC/DC Common Bus BBU



Generation 3  
Data Center

Generation 4  
Data Center





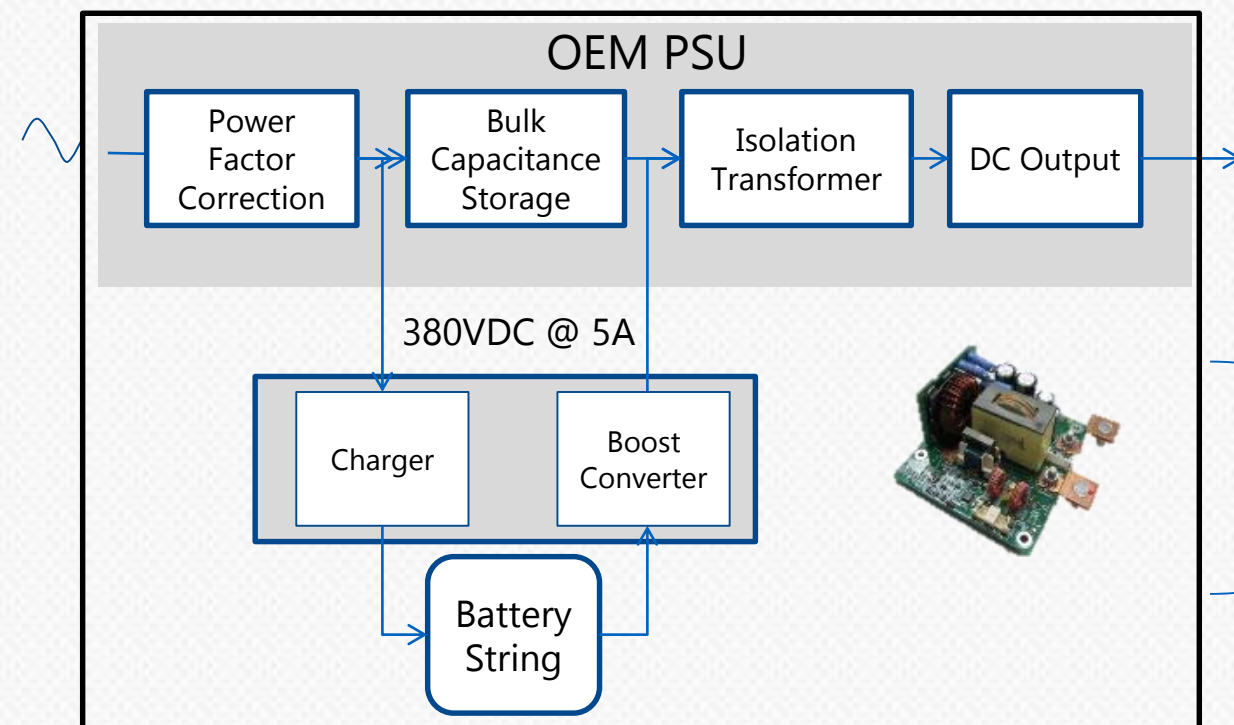
# OCS Local Energy Storage



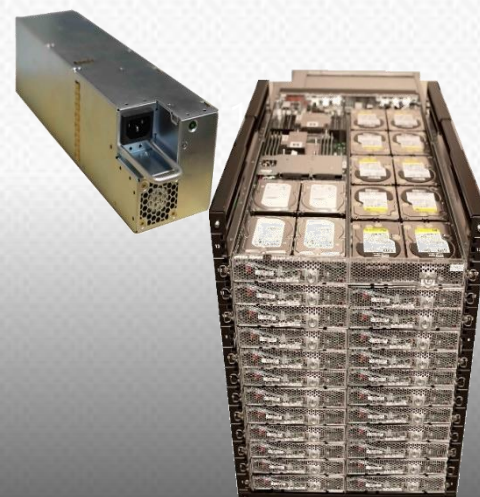
Power Supply Unit (PSU)  
purchased with every server

Additional Parts

Lithium Ion Battery Pack  
Leveraged from Cordless Power Tool Market



Low Cost  
Charge and  
discharge  
380VDC  
low current

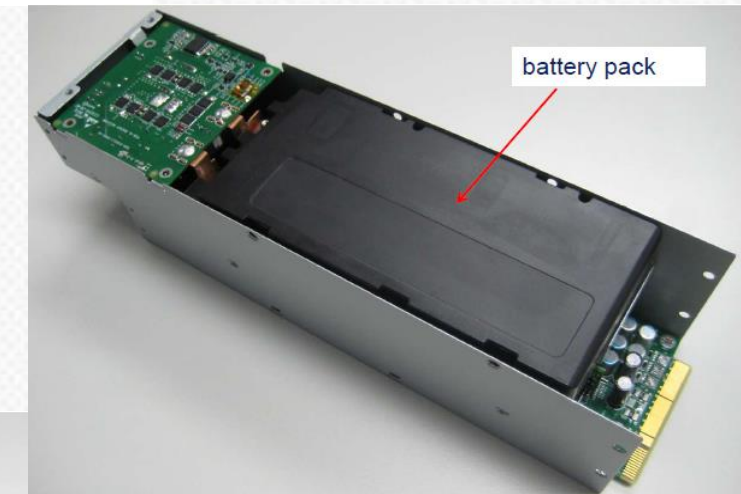
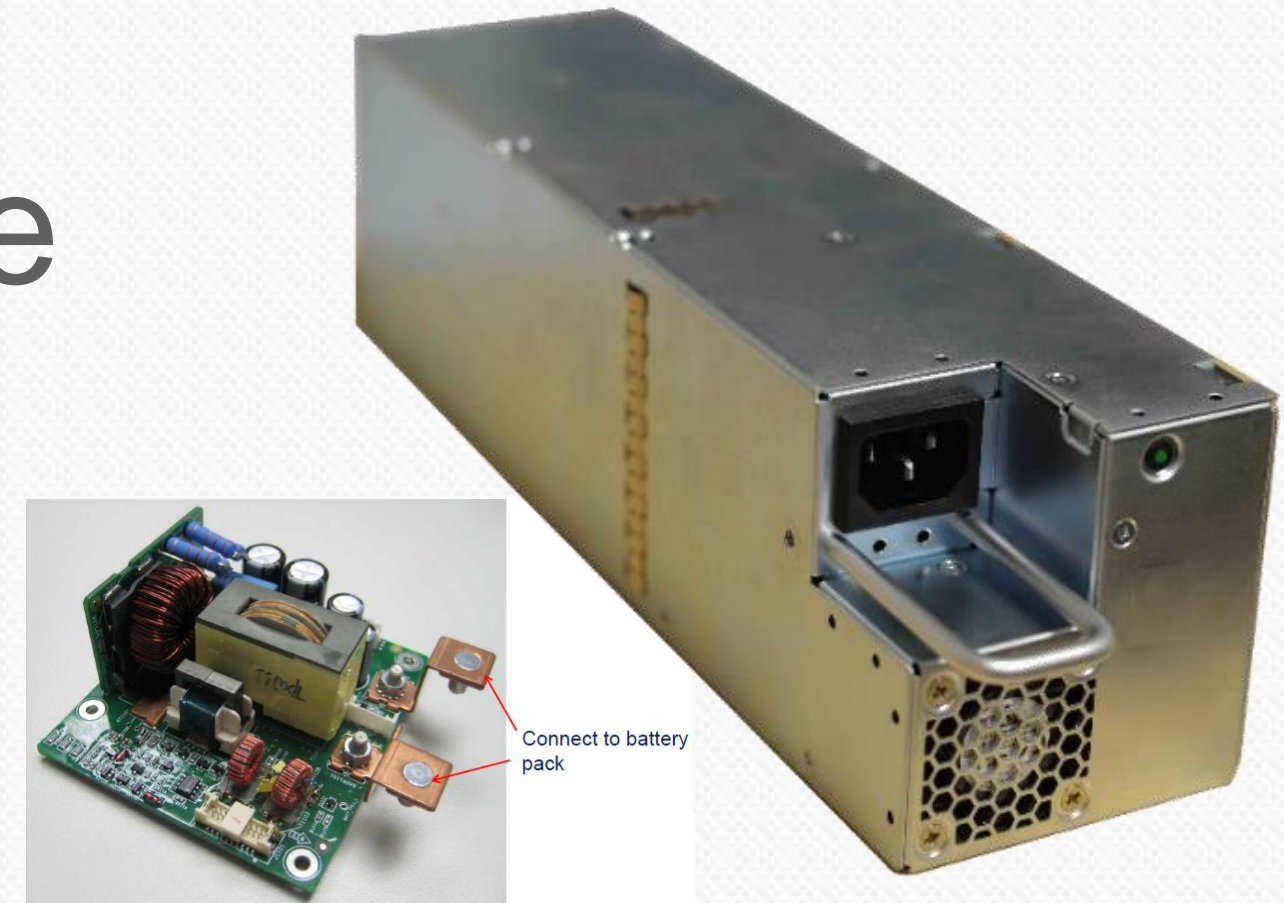


OCS Server  
Local Energy Storage

# OCS Local Energy Storage

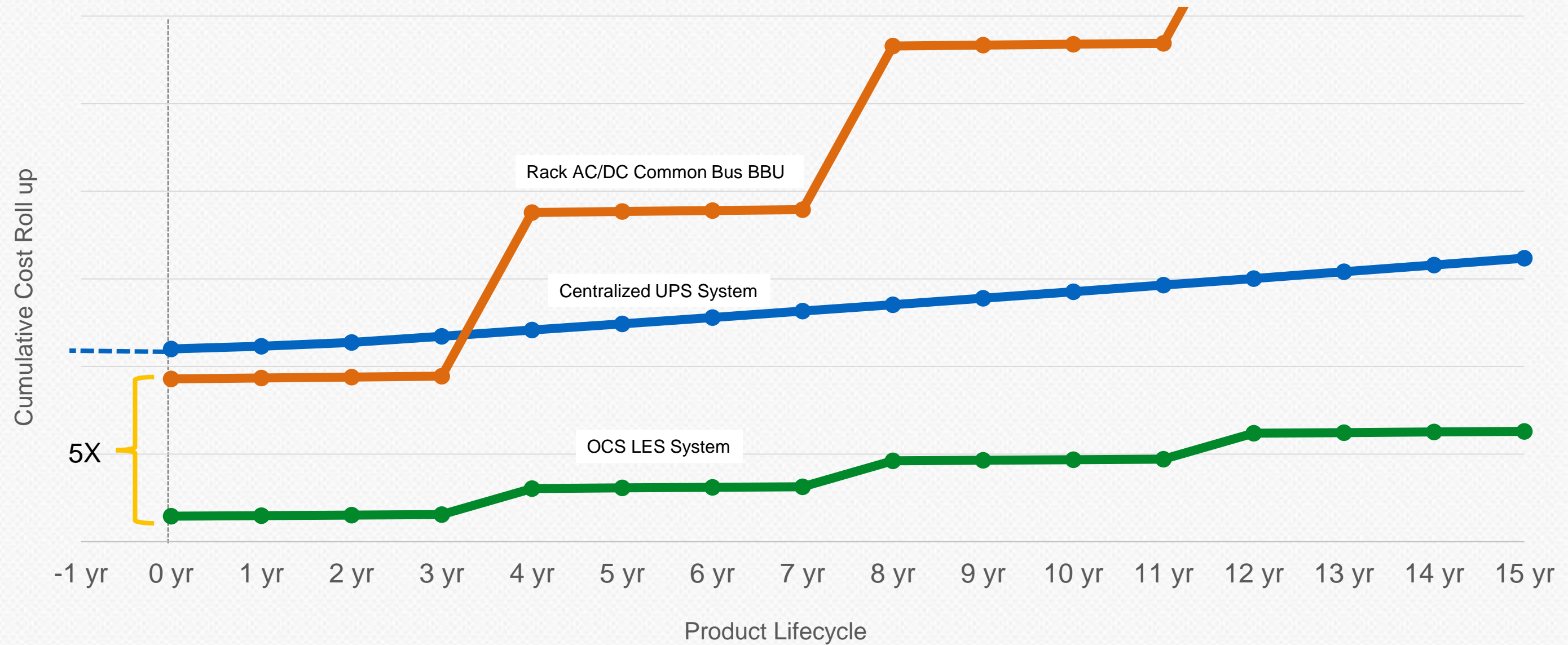
The key performance spec's

- Ride thru 35 seconds + 10 second walk in at full load
- Up to 6 Year Life
- Wide operating temperature ranges, 50F to 95F
- Back to Back outages, 20 minute recharge period
- Battery Charge Overhead 2%
- Single phase loss transfer protection
- Built In battery, status, health and test, reported via the Chassis Manager
- Easy maintenance and repair, hot swappable design
- Predictable performance





# Normalized Capex & Opex Cost Comparison





# Distributed LES Advantages: Reduce Footprint

Eliminating Facility UPS systems and associated lead acid battery room reduces building by ~25%

- Foundation & Basement works
- Superstructure
- Exterior skin
- Interior finishes
- Roof
- Site works
- Excavation
- HVAC
- Electrical

150k ft<sup>2</sup> reduction.

At \$220/ ft<sup>2</sup> = \$31M cost avoidance.

The *Institute* reduces the cost model to just two elements.

- The “kW” component by desired level of functionality:

Tier I: \$10,000/kW of usable UPS output

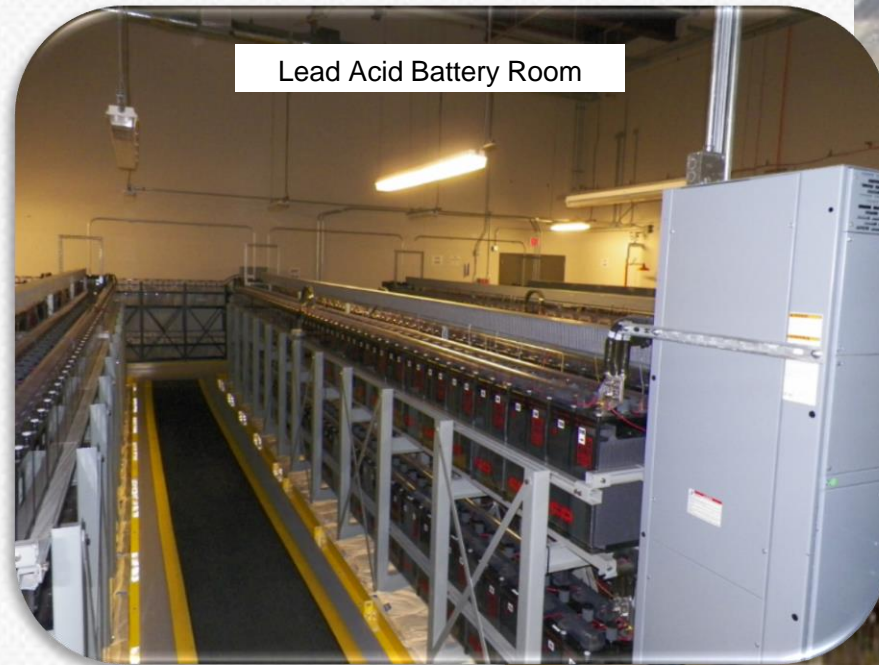
Tier II: \$11,000/kW of usable UPS output

Tier III: \$20,000/kW of usable UPS output

Tier IV: \$22,000/kW of usable UPS output

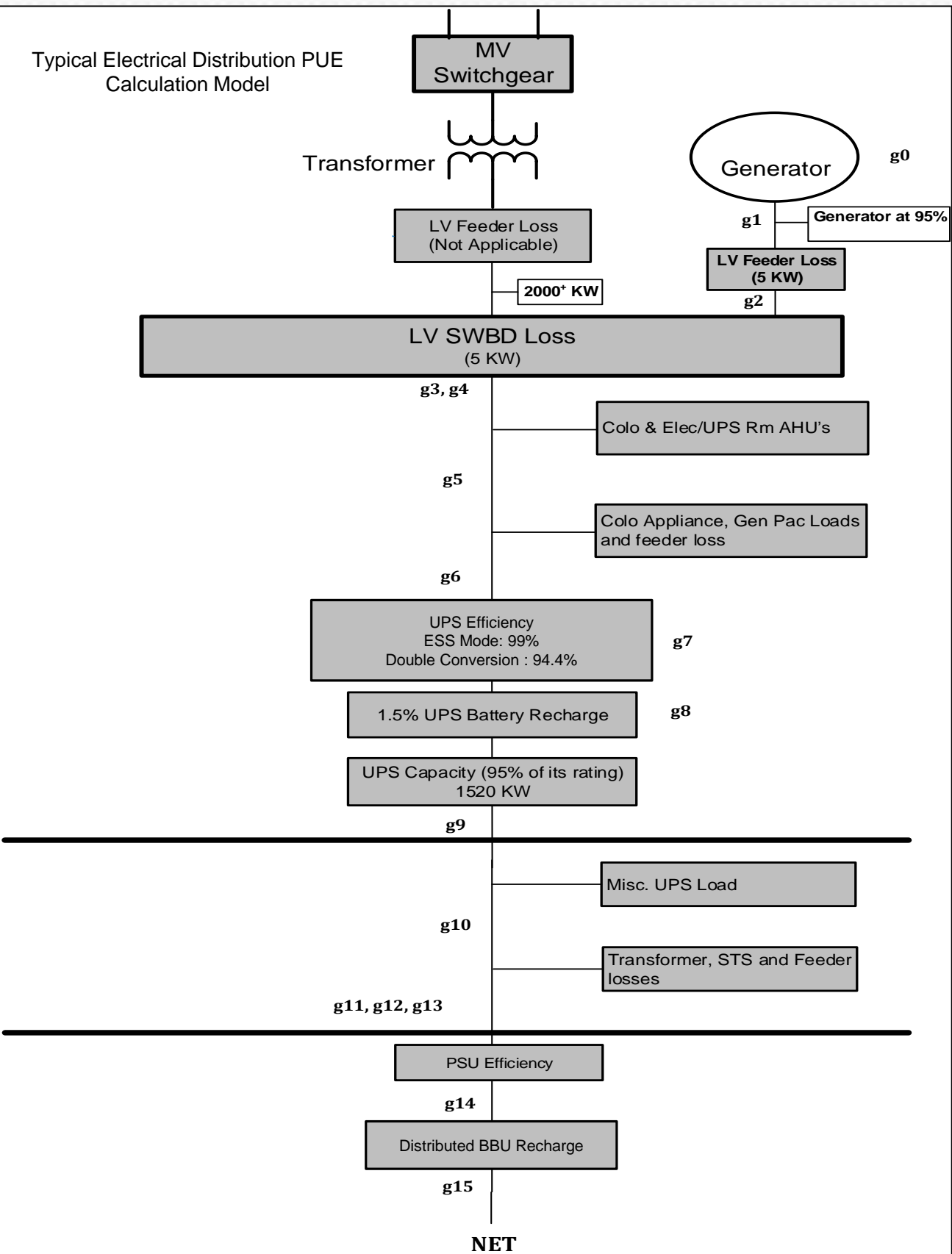
- The “computer room” component. In all cases, \$220/ft<sup>2</sup> (\$2,400/m<sup>2</sup>) of computer room floor must be added to the kW cost shown above.

(source: *The Uptime Institute*)





# Distributed LES Advantages: Energy Efficiency

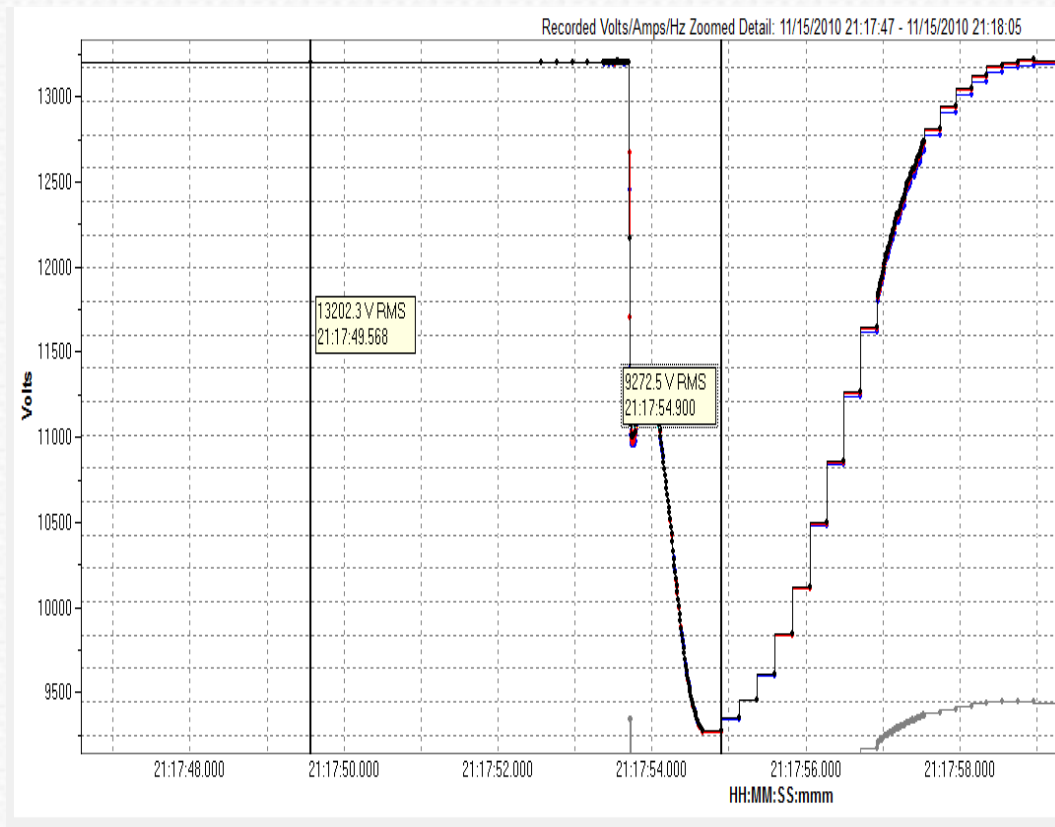


		Centralized UPS		OCS LES	
	Cell	Per Unit	1000kW	Per Unit	1000kW
g0	Generator	0.95		0.95	
g1	13.2KV, 2.5MVA Xfmr	0.00%	1000kW	0.00%	1000kW
g2	LV Feeder Loss	0.26%	997kW	0.26%	997kW
g3	LVSBD	0.20%	995kW	0.20%	995kW
g4	LVSBD-->UPS	0.07%	995kW	0.07%	995kW
g5	AHU Load	5.00%	945kW	5.00%	945kW
g6	Appliance/Ltg	1.00%	936kW	1.00%	936kW
g7	UPS Losses	8.00%	861kW	0.00%	936kW
g8	Battery Recharge	8.0%	792kW	0.0%	936kW
g9	UPS Capacity Reset	1.00%	784kW	0.01%	935kW
g10	Misc UPS Overhead	0	776kW	0.00%	935kW
g11	UPS STS Inefficiency	1.00%	768kW	1.00%	926kW
g12	UPS 480/415V Xfmr Loss	1.00%	761kW	1.00%	917kW
g13	UPS -Rack Feeder Loss	0.74%	755kW	0.74%	910kW
g14	PSU Inefficiency	6.00%	710kW	6.00%	855kW
g15	In System Recharge	0.00%	710kW	2.00%	838kW
g16	Critical Capacity @ Server PSU		710kW		838kW
			-129kW		
Blade Qty @300W			2366	2794	
			More Blades Per MW		428

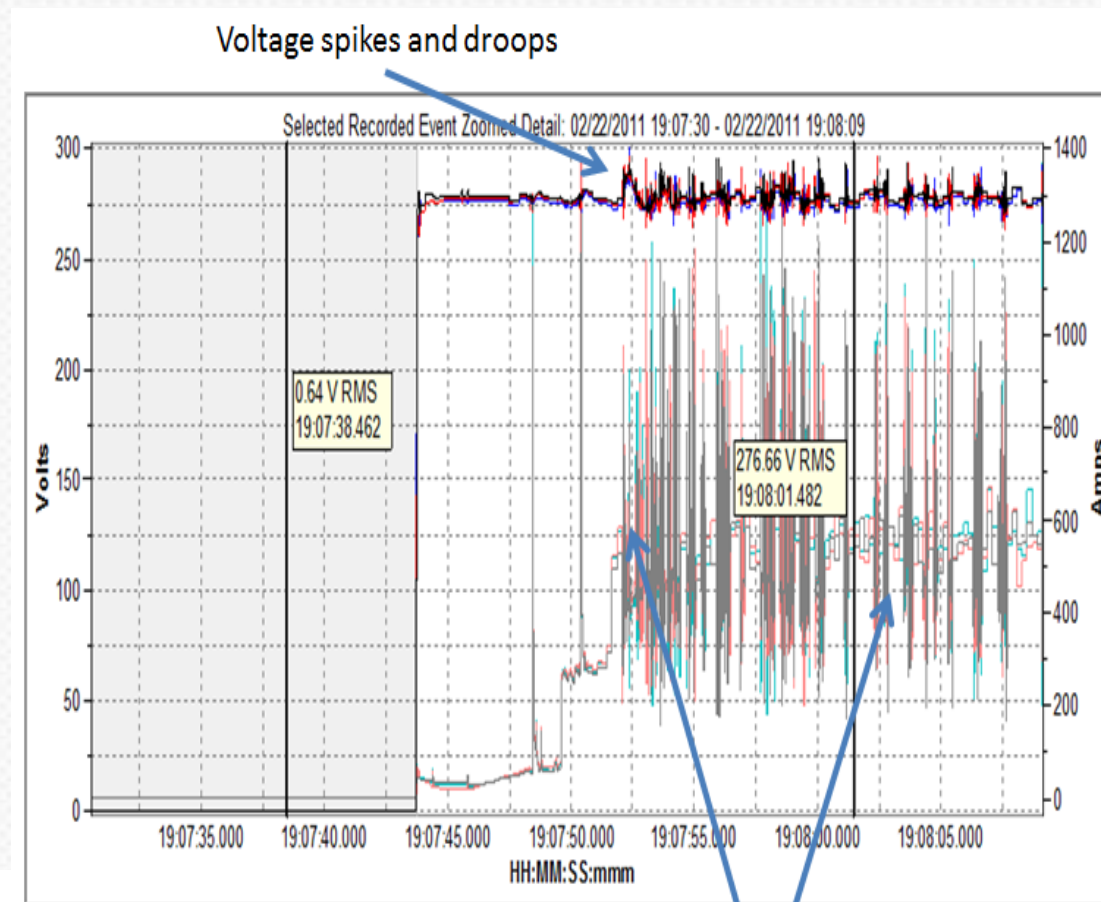
# Advantage LES: Predictable Performance

Diesel Generators have higher impedance and slower transient response than the utility. A large step function in current results in a droop in voltage which causes outages.

Data taken from commissioning with block load bring up sequence resulting in server power supplies turning on and off as a result of large step loads on the generator



2.5MW 13.2KV Generator Set 100% step load (2.5MW) results in 29.7% voltage droop.

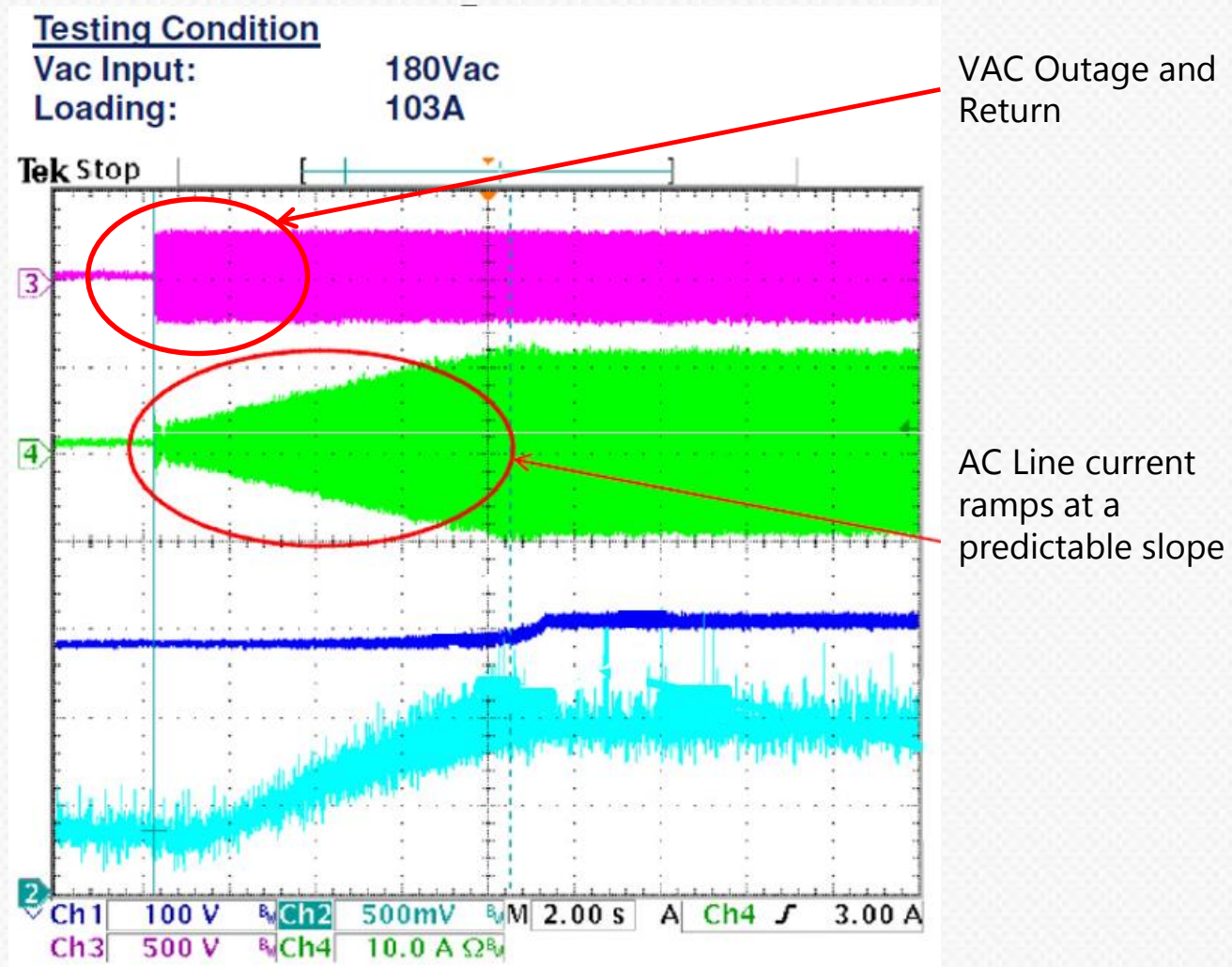


Current surges as result of power supplies turning 'on/off/on/off'

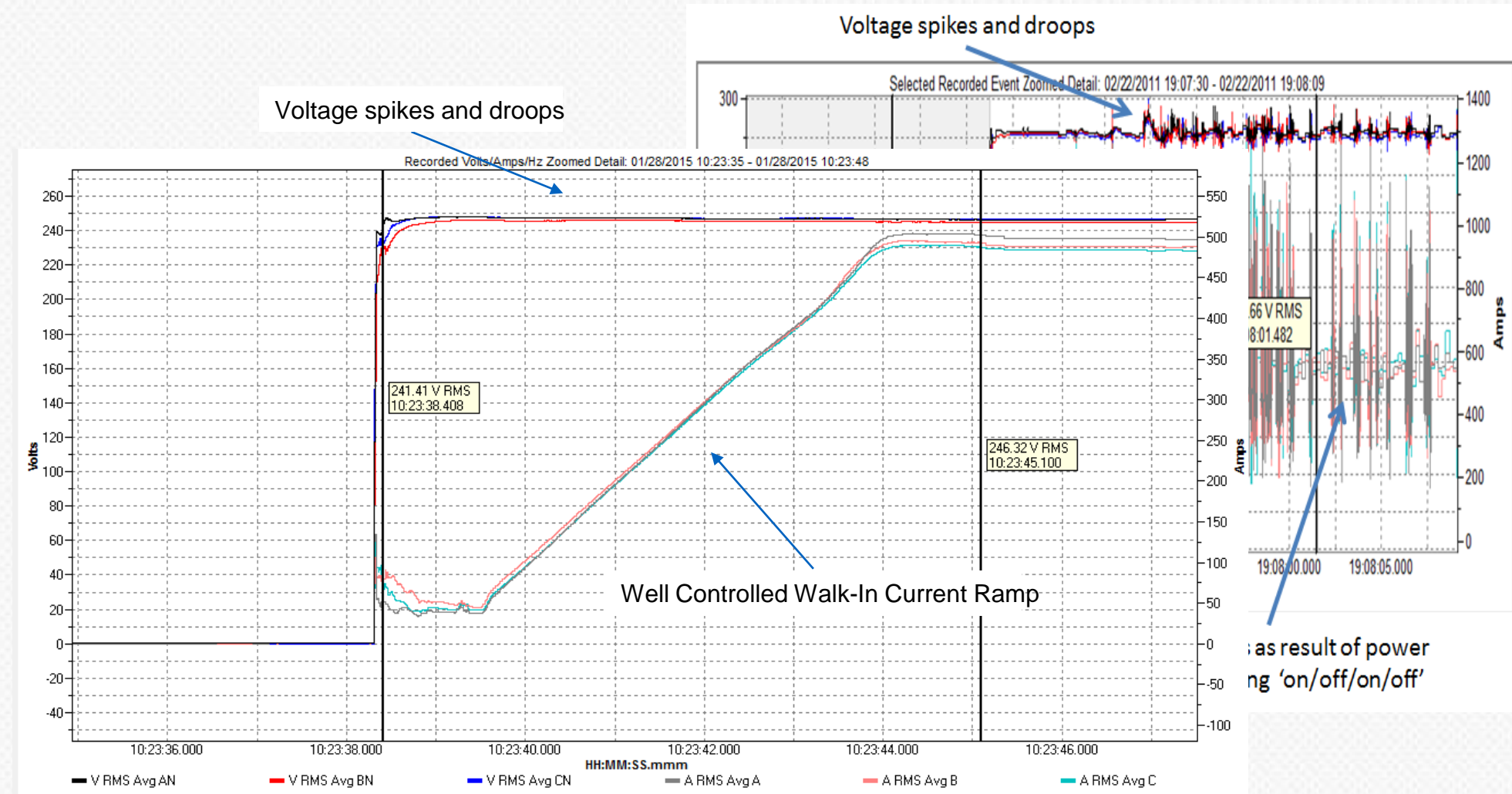




# Advantage LES: Predictable Performance



Power Supply Line Cord Performance  
1600W



Colo Level Electrical Distribution Performance  
650kW



# Advantages of a Local Energy Storage

- Cost reduction
- Improved Power Usage Effectiveness.
- Reuse of existing circuits means fewer parts in the total system. Simplicity improves reliability
- Local Energy Storage in modular units enables a fail small model. Modular hot-swappable units improves MTTR. Improved IT availability.
- Pay-As-You-Go model.
- Unified UPS strategy. Predictable performance.
- Integrated, tightly coupled enables low latency controls.





# Commodity Battery Cell



# Lithium Ion Battery x18650 Cell Safety

## UL and United Nations Test Requirements

Short Circuit

Abnormal Charging

Forced Discharge

Crush Test

Impact Test

Shock Test

Vibration Test

Heating Testing

Temperature Cycling

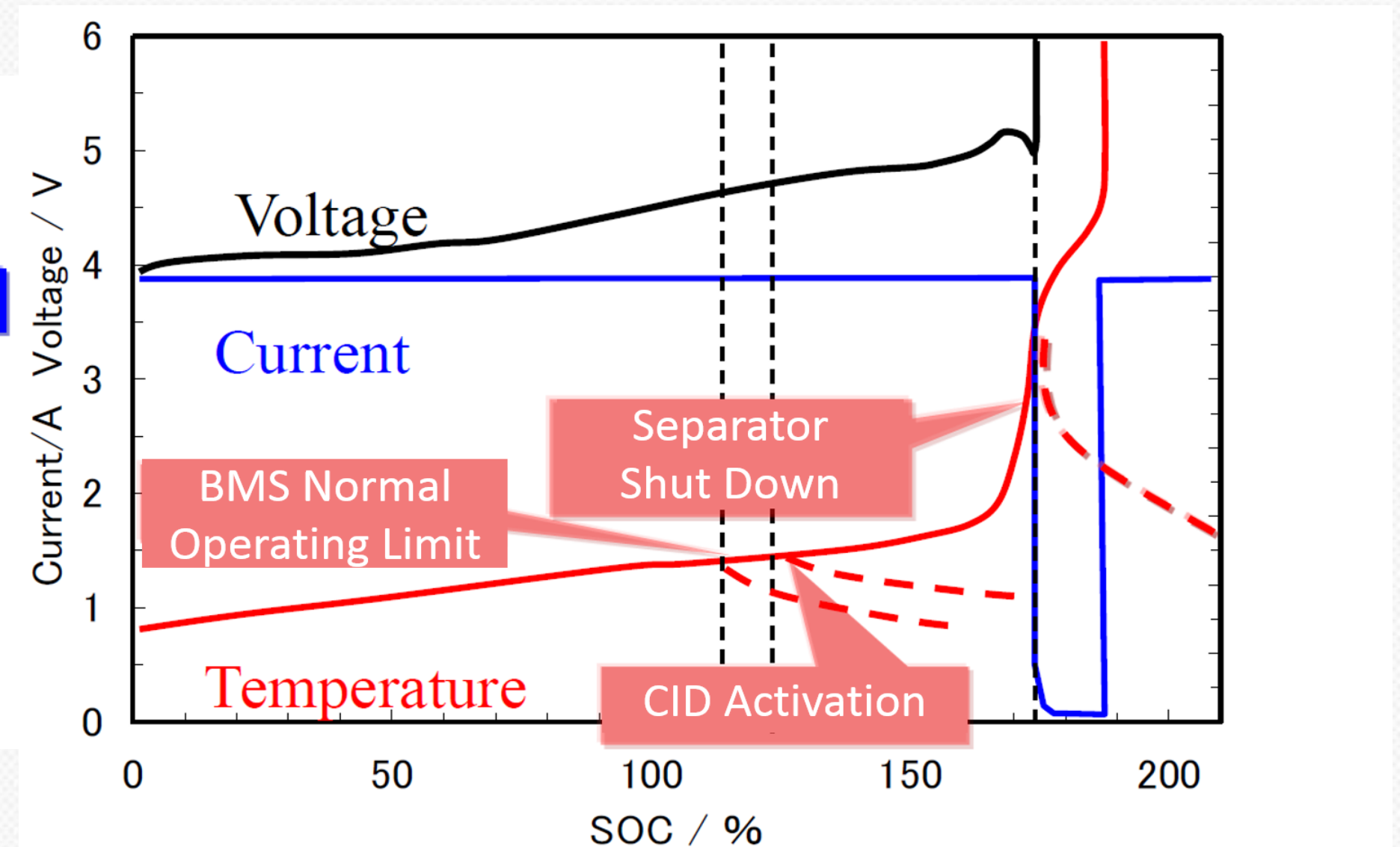
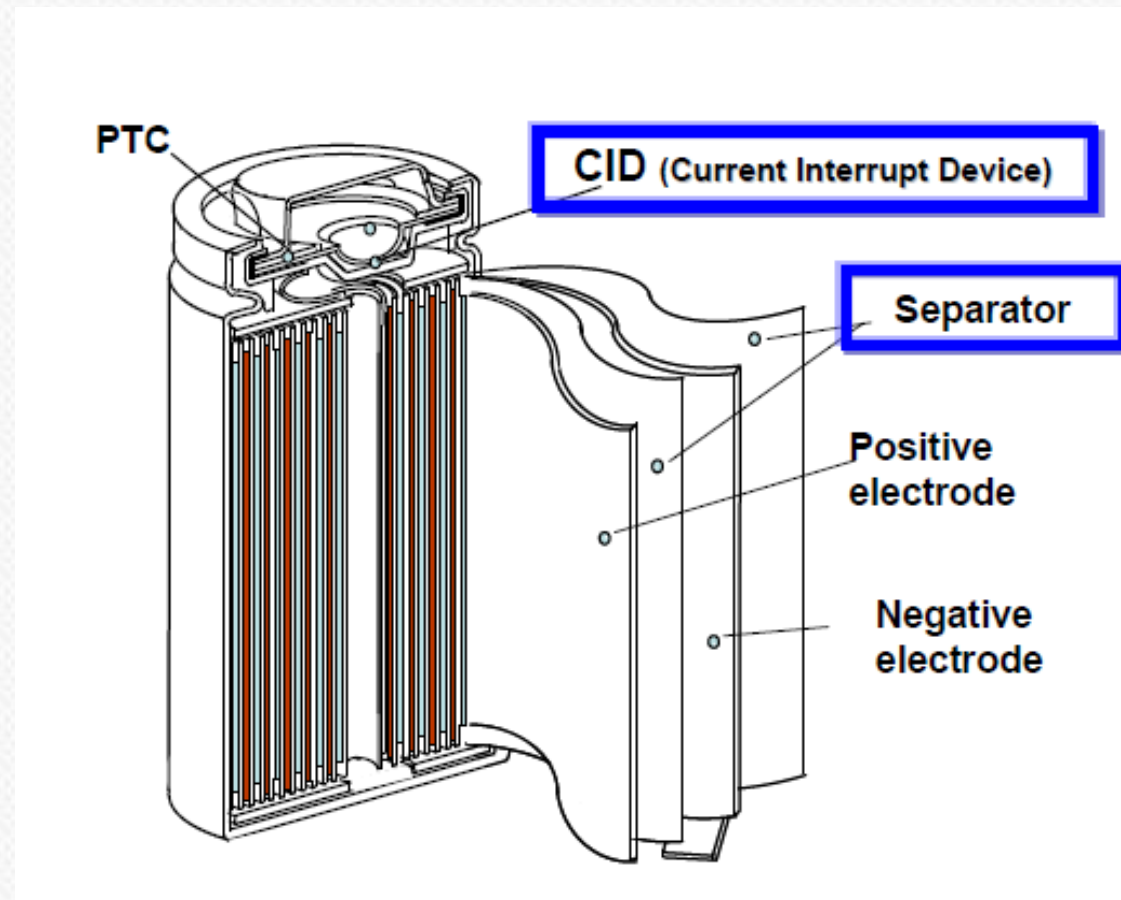
Low Pressure Test

Projectile Test



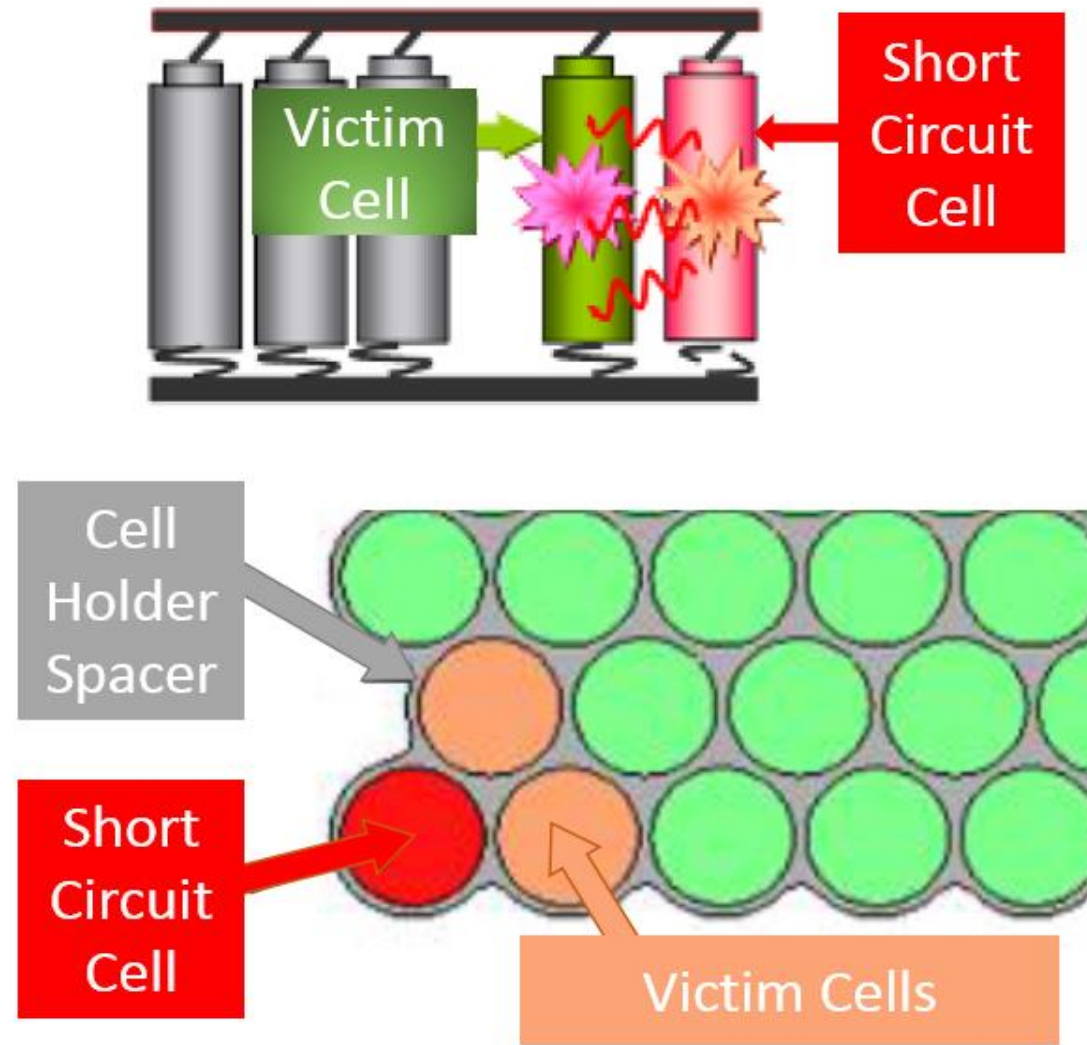


# Lithium Ion Battery Cell Safety

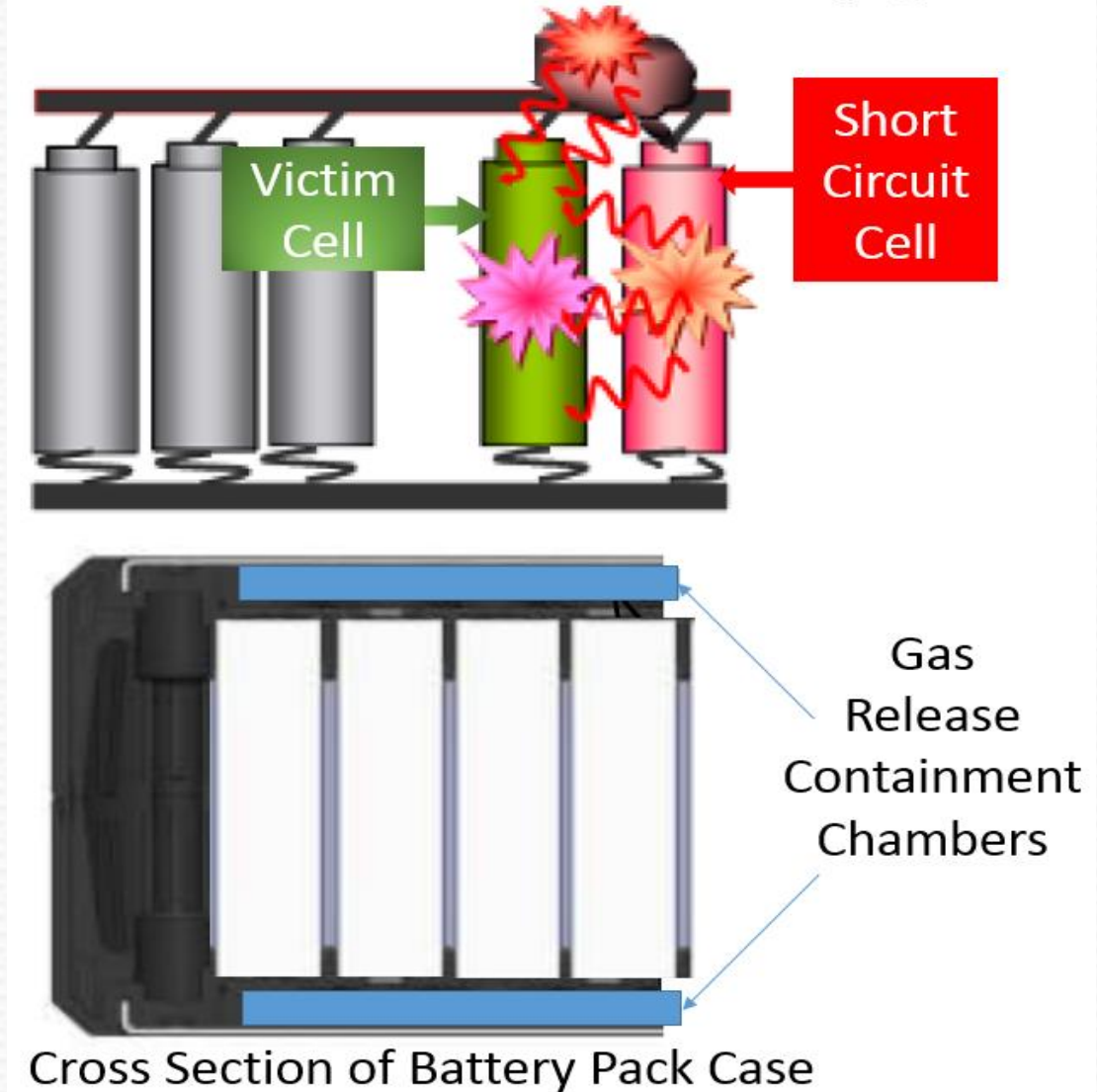


# Lithium Ion Battery Pack Safety

Cell thermal runaway and heat Propagation

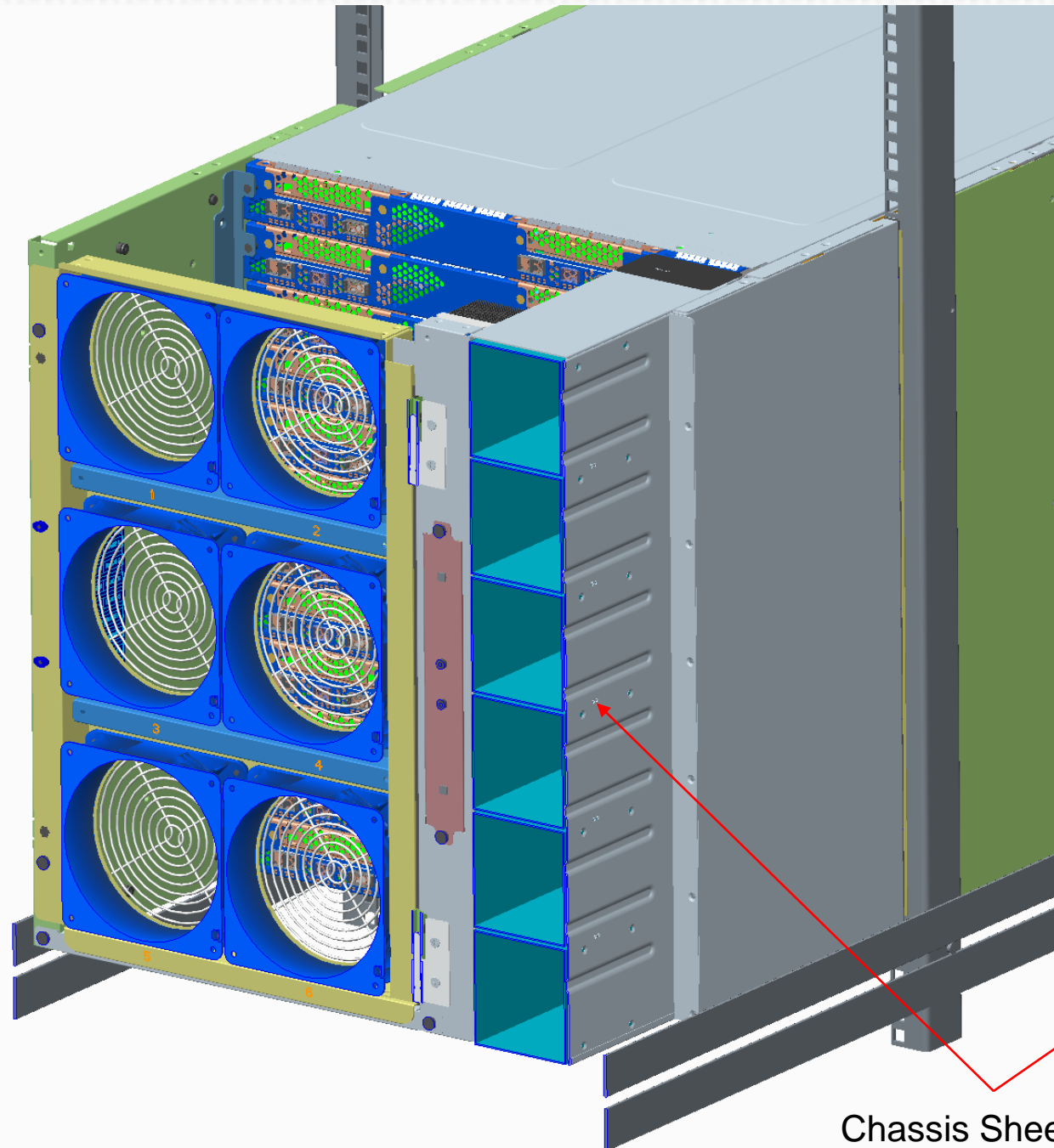


Cell Vent Combustible Gas and Propagation

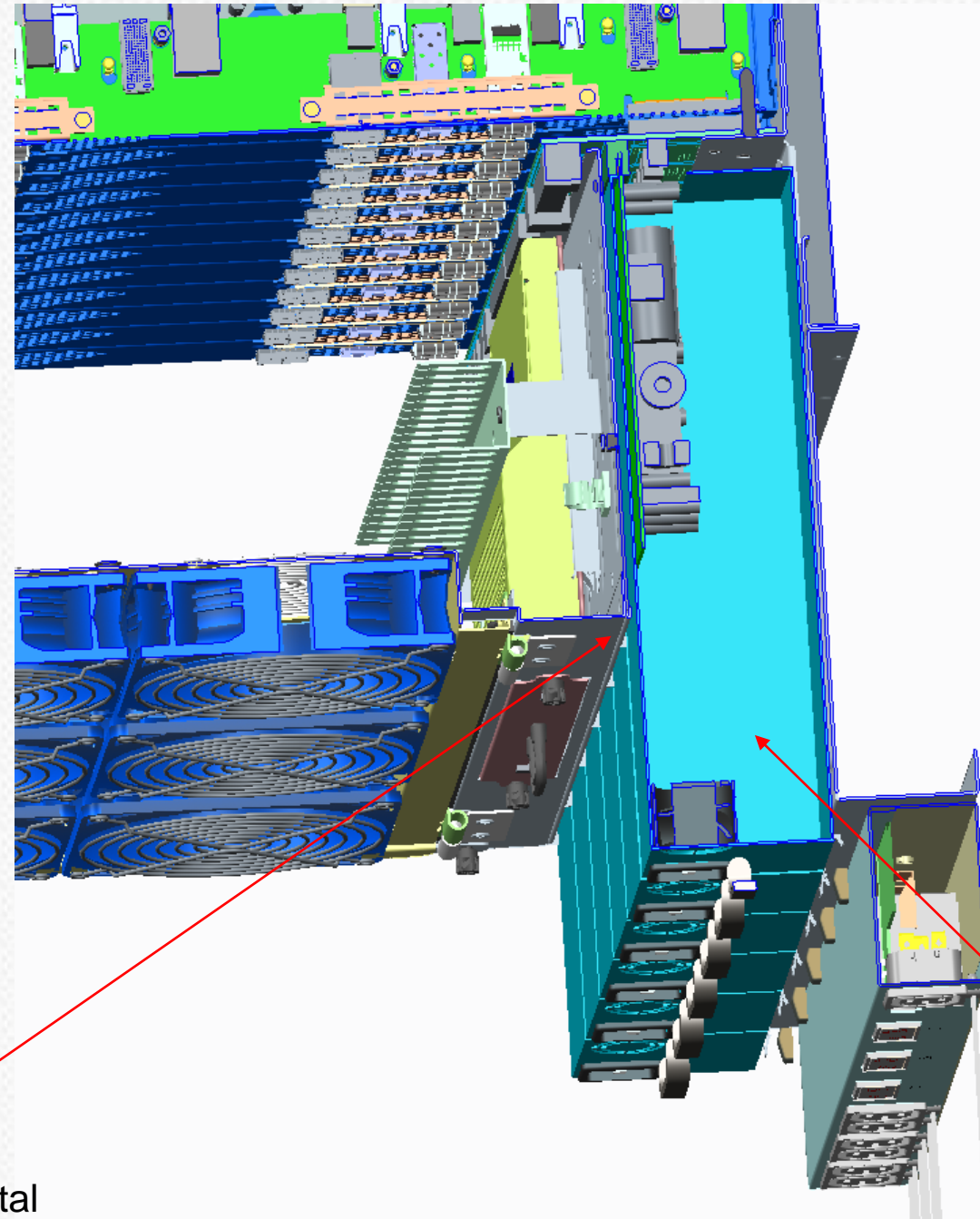




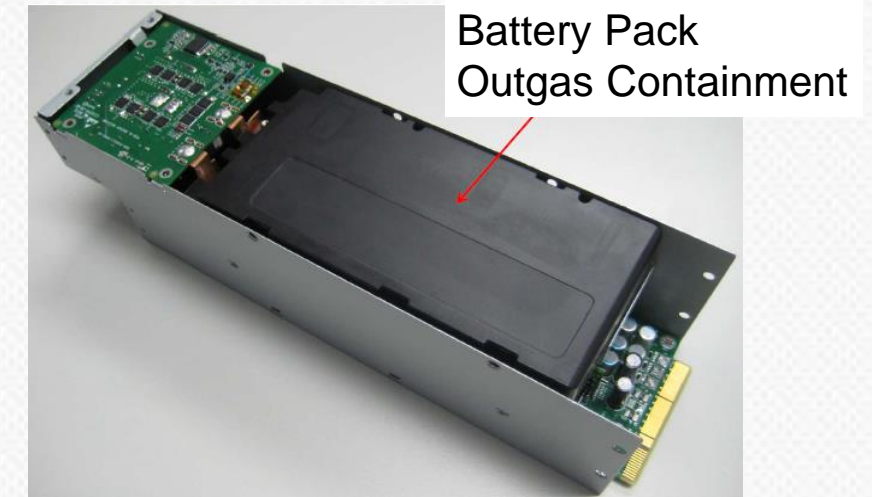
# Sheet Metal Containment



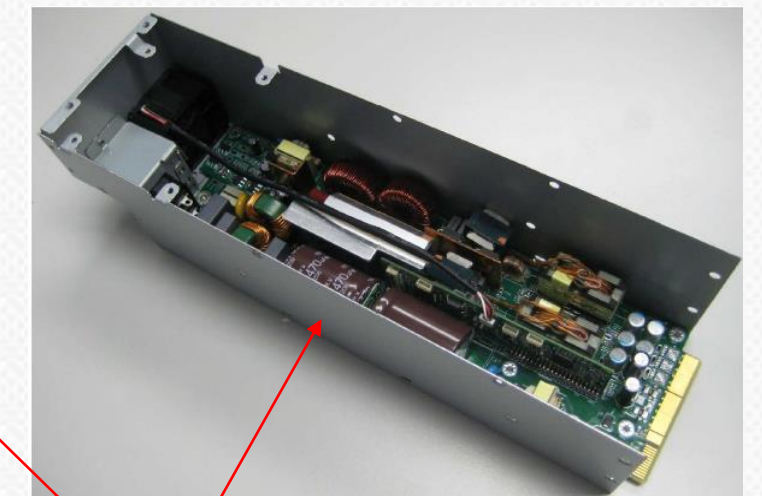
Chassis Sheetmetal  
Containment



PSU Sheetmetal  
Containment



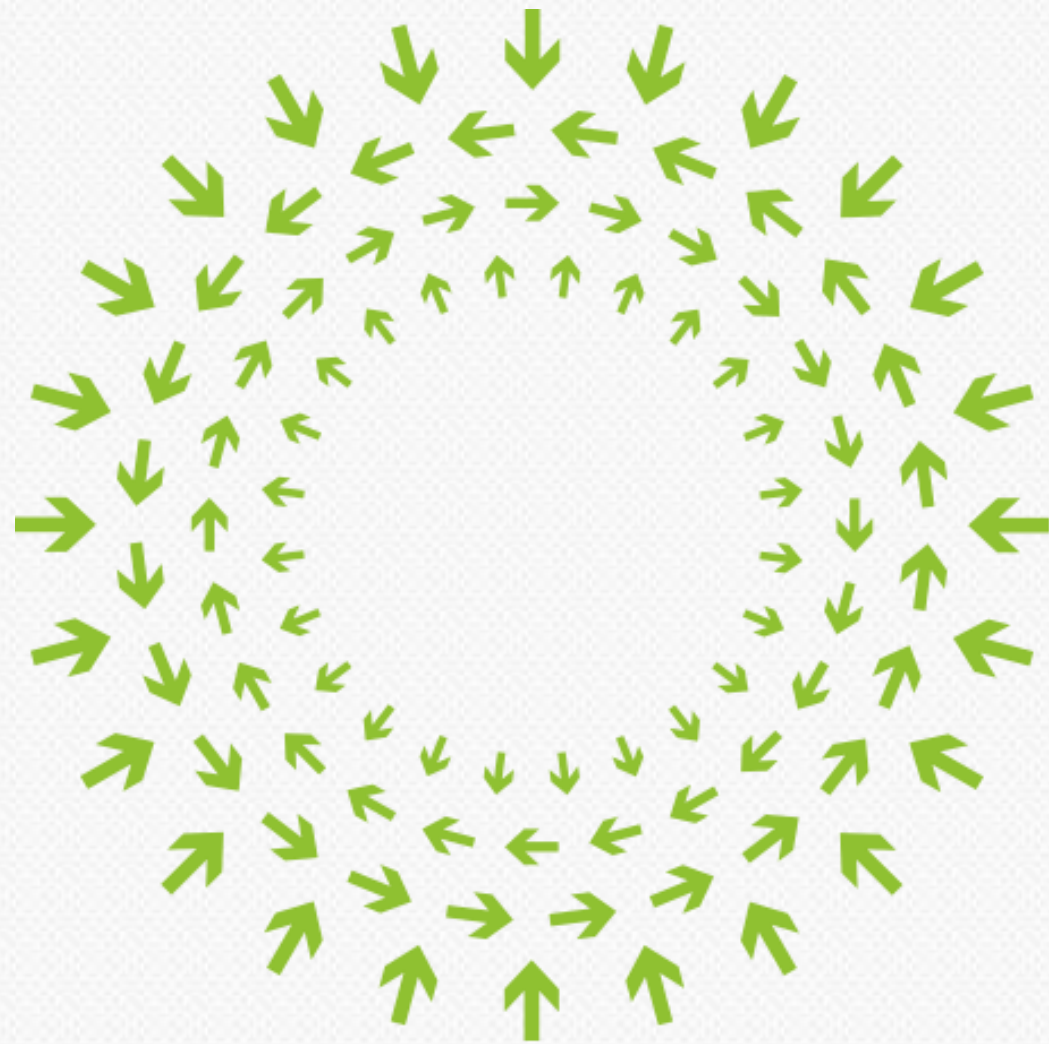
Battery Pack  
Outgas Containment



# Closing remarks







# OPEN

Compute Engineering Workshop

March 9, 2015

San Jose

