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Information Technology — Data Centrescentres — Best practices for resource -efficient data centres

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – DATA CENTRES – BEST PRACTICES FOR RESOURCE EFFICIENT DATA CENTRES

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide federation of national standards standardization. National bodies (that are members of ISO member bodies). The work of preparingor IEC participate in the development of International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives). 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members experts/refdocs).

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The committee responsible for this This document is was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC_1, Information technology, Subcommittee SC_39, Sustainability—for_IT and by Information Technologydata centres.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

INTRODUCTION

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Introduction

Data centres are essential to the provision of Hinformation technology (IT) services and can play an important role in the conservation of resources, but, However, they can also consume a considerable amount of resources if mis-managed and thus, it is critical to utilize those these resources efficiently.

Resource efficiency in the data centre begins with the location (taking advantage of the external environment) and the building design to minimize energy consumption. –The facilities can then implement modular extension or easily extensible space, cooling, and power according to the IT services provided and co-location situation.

Once data centres are constructed and equipped with all the necessary facilities, it is important to collect and monitor operational data. Based on the information obtained, it is possible to determine which elements utilize <u>resourceresources</u> least efficiently and assess how to improve that performance.

The performance of existing facilities can be periodically measured to determine if the original design objectives for resource efficiency are being achieved and allowing performance to be improved by replacement of equipment with better resource—efficiency characteristics.

This <u>Technical Reportdocument</u> provides <u>guidanceinformation</u> on available options for <u>improvement ofimproving</u> resource efficiency in data <u>centers andcentres</u>, with particular emphasis on operational procedures.

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<u>Information technology - Data centres -</u> Best practices for resource-efficient data centres

1 Scope

This <u>Technical Report provides document describes</u> generally applicable <u>guidelines to improve best practices for improving</u> the resource efficiency of data centres, independent of their application.

This <u>Technical Reportdocument</u> focuses on continuous improvement processes, <u>designdesigns</u> and guidelines that prioritize resource efficiency. In general, the processes and <u>guidelinesbest</u> <u>practices</u> are technology-neutral and <u>are-independent</u> of location.

The <u>guidelinesbest practices</u> for data <u>centercentre</u> resource efficiency improvement deal with various establishment and operation aspects such as data centre planning, management, cooling, power feeding, information and communications technology (ICT) and cost aspects that are not restricted by the scope of this <u>Technical Report.document</u>.

The following items are out of not included in the scope of this document:

- ___development of key performance indicators (KPIs),];
- __comparability between data centre performance results;
- definition of maturity models for data centre and;
- __social sustainability issues. tandards.iteh.ai)

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1.1

ISO/IEC JTC 1 / SC TR30133_2022-12-13_THW_directives_adjusted_clean_wsource_photo Rev 3.doc _______1

availability

ability of an item to be in a state to perform a required function under given conditions at a given instant of time or over a given time interval, assuming that the required external resources are provided

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 22237-1:2021, 3.1.1]

3.1.2

computer room space

area within the data centre that accommodates the data processing, data storage and telecommunication equipment that provides the primary function of the data centre

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 22237-1:2021, 3.1.6]

3.1.3

computer room air conditioning/computer room air handling CRAC/CRAH

equipment that provides cooling airflow volumes into a computer room as a means of environmental control

Note 1 to entry:- Other abbreviations such as CCU, DFU, RACU, UFU are sometimes used-

3.1.4

data centre

structure, or group of structures, dedicated to the centralized accommodation, interconnection and operation of information technology and network telecommunications equipment providing data storage, processing and transport services together with all the facilities and infrastructures for power distribution and environmental control together with the necessary levels of resilience and security required to provide the desired service availability

Note 1 to entry: A structure can consist of multiple buildings and/or spaces with specific functions to support the primary function.

Note 2 to entry: The boundaries of the structure or space considered the data centre which includes the information and communication technology equipment and supporting environmental controls can be defined within a larger structure or building.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 30134-1:2016, 3.1.4]

3.1.5

direct liquid-cooled ICT equipment

ICT equipment that is cooled by a direct flow of liquid into an equipment cabinet or directly to the ICT equipment chassis to provide cooling, rather than the use of moving air

3.1.6

energy efficiency

measure of the work done (as a result of design and/or operational procedures) for a given amount of energy consumed

3.1.7

hot aisle/cold aisle-

≤system)

<u>construction</u> of cabinets and containment intended to prevent the mixing of ICT equipment intake and exhaust air within computer room space(s)