

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ES 203 997 V1.1.1:2024

01-september-2024

## Okoljski inženiring (EE) - Zahteve in primeri uporabe rešitev za tekočinsko hlajenje in visoko energetsko učinkovitost za 5G BBU v načinu C-RAN

Environmental Engineering (EE) - Requirements and use cases of liquid cooling and high energy efficiency solutions for 5G BBU in C-RAN mode

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19.040	Preskušanje v zvezi z okoljem	Environmental testing
35.020	Informacijska tehnika in tehnologija na splošno	Information technology (IT) in general

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# ETSI ES 203 997 V1.1.1 (2024-05)



## Environmental Engineering (EE); Requirements and use cases of liquid cooling and high energy efficiency solutions for 5G BBU in C-RAN mode

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Reference

DES/EE-0112

Keywords 5G. RAN

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## Foreword

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### ilen Standards

This ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Environmental Engineering (EE).

## Modal verbs terminology

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## **Executive summary**

Liquid cooling systems are mainly used for processing capability of the high thermal power density, which exceeds the physical limits of air cooling methods, to support more and more application scenarios where manufacturers are creating competitive advantages. Liquid cooling can provide heat transfer capabilities several orders of magnitude higher than that of air cooling, and applications dealing with high heat density in the core and edge computing as well as access network will increasingly require the support of liquid cooling technology.

The present document identifies the requirements for liquid cooling and high energy efficiency solutions for 5G BBU in Centralized-RAN mode, including requirements of immersion and spray liquid cooling technology, key indicators of immersion and spray liquid cooling system, management procedure and energy efficiency measurement method, and use cases of liquid cooling solutions.

#### ETSI

### Introduction

The power consumption of 5G BBU increases significantly compared with that of 4G BBU. On the one side, in Centralized-RAN mode, BBU is centrally installed in the cabinet, and the number of BBU in one cabinet can reach as many as 10. Besides, in the air cooling system of the BBU, the airflow goes in from the left side and out from the right side (or in from the right side and out from the left side). All of the factors mentioned above make it difficult to dissipate the heat generated from BBU, resulting in a significant increase in air conditioning cooling capacity and power consumption required for heat dissipation of BBU equipment compared with the 4G one. On the other side, the internal stability of the equipment becomes poor and the failure rate increases because the internal temperature of the BBU is too high. From the perspective of equipment safety as well as energy saving and carbon reduction, exploring more efficient and energy-saving technical methods is crucial. In order to solve the heat dissipation problem of 5G BBU in Centralized-RAN mode, it is necessary to introduce liquid cooling technology to provide a better heat dissipation effect for equipment with high power density and complex airflow conditions.

Liquids have a much larger thermal capacity than that of gases, which makes them ideal as heat dissipation media in high-density devices, and therefore liquid cooling has been already heavily used in the server cooling of data centres. In the liquid cooling system, there is no compressor, instead, it can directly use the heat dissipation of outdoor air as a natural cold source. The CoolEff of the liquid cooling server has been proved to be reduced to 1.1-1.2 practically. Though the entire power of BBU is less than that of the server, the volume power density is higher compared with that of the server, which makes it suitable to utilize liquid cooling. This recommendation focuses on the solution of liquid cooling method being used in the 5G BBU.

The present document was developed jointly by ETSI TC EE and ITU-T Study Group 5. It is published respectively by ITU and ETSI as Recommendation ITU-T L.1326 [i.1] and ETSI ES 203 997 (the present document), which are technically-equivalent.

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### 1 Scope

The present document provides requirements for liquid cooling and high energy efficiency solutions for 5G BBU in Centralized RAN mode (C-RAN), including: requirements of immersion and spray liquid cooling technology, key indicators of immersion and spray liquid, safety requirements of immersion and spray liquid cooling system, management procedure and energy efficiency measurement method, and use cases of cooling solutions.

## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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- [i.1] Recommendation ITU-T L.1326 (08/2023): "Requirements and use cases of liquid cooling solutions and high energy efficiency solutions for 5G BBU in Centralized-RAN mode".
- [i.2] ETSI TS 103 586: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Liquid cooling solutions for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure equipment".

## 3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms apply:

**Cloud RAN (C-RAN):** Radio Access Network (RAN) where functions are partially or completely centralized, with two additional key features: pooling of baseband/hardware resources, and virtualization through general-purpose processors

**Distributed RAN (D-RAN):** network development where Radio Access Network (RAN) processing is fully performed at the site, as in 4G

### 3.2 Symbols

Void.

### 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

4G	fourth Generation
5G	fifth Generation
AHU	Air Handling Unit
BBU	BaseBand Unit
CDU	Coolant Distribution Unit
CoolEff	Cooling Effectiveness
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRAC	Computer Room Air Conditioner
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GTMU	GSM Transmission & Timing & Management Unit
GWP	Global Warming Potential
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IT	Information Technology
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
RAN	Radio Access Network
UPEU	Universal Power and Environment interface Unit
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply

## 4 Description of the cooling solutions

In the past few years, the air cooling system makes it possible to accommodate higher heat density cooling requirements by bringing the cold source closer to the heat source or by hot-aisle/cold-aisle containment. However, as rack power density increases to above 20 kW (Figure 1), the benefits of these methods gradually diminish. A variety of liquid cooling technologies have emerged to meet the cooling requirements of high heat density cabinets.

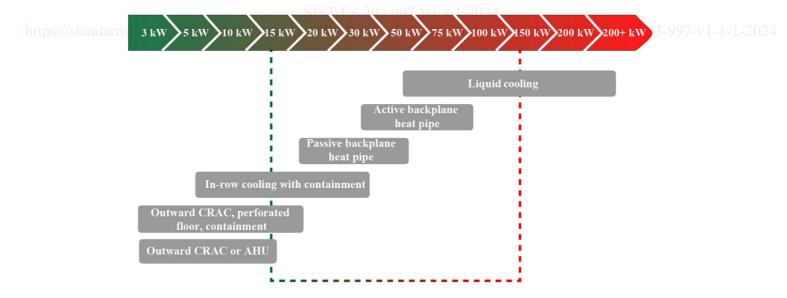


Figure 1: Rack power density and cooling solutions

5G BBU is deployed in the cabinet in Centralized-RAN mode, which not only has a large total power (10 BBUs reach 5-6 kW), but also because the BBU air flow sometimes is insufficient, which makes it difficult to cool the cabinet.

The traditional cooling mode in data centre is not suitable for the cooling demand of 5G BBU in Centralized-RAN mode. The BBU equipment with liquid spray can cool the BBU chip/board with high density and the main board without relying on any air flow channel.

Using immersion and spray liquid cooling technology can not only solve the problem of low energy efficiency for 5G base station (BBU centralized deployment-the C-RAN mode), but also solve the problem of high density of BBU chip and difficulty of heat dissipation. However, as a new technology completely different from the traditional air cooling technology, it needs a complete system design and safety protection mechanism; otherwise unexpected safety risks may appear and damage the whole system.

## 5 Immersion and spray liquid cooling technology

### 5.0 General

Nowadays, there are three main types of liquid cooling technology for ICT equipment, i.e. liquid cooling of cold plates, immersion, and spray. The configuration of different parts in 5G BBU is extremely dense and the overall dimension of the 5G BBU device is 2 u high, containing 4 layers of BBU board with each board about 2 cm thick, and the gap between one board and the other is not more than 5 mm. The typical configuration of the BBU is shown in Figure 2. The corresponding slots of the BBU are listed in Table 1. And therefore neither pasting the heat exchange plate on the heat-generating chip of the board nor adding liquid flow copper tubes on the PCB board is feasible. Based on the factors mentioned above, the 5G BBU can only utilize immersion or spray liquid cooling methods other than cold plate liquid cooling.

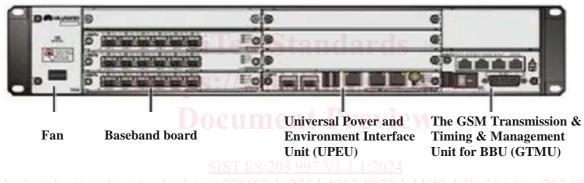


Figure 2: Typical Configuration of the BBU

Table	1:	Slots	of the	BBU
1 4 5 1 0		0.0.0		

FAN	Slot 0	Slot 4	Dower	
	Slot 1	Slot 5	Power	
	Slot 2	Slot 6	Dower	
	Slot 3 (Baseband board)	Slot 7	Power	

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