



Understanding the opportunity for data centre heat recovery

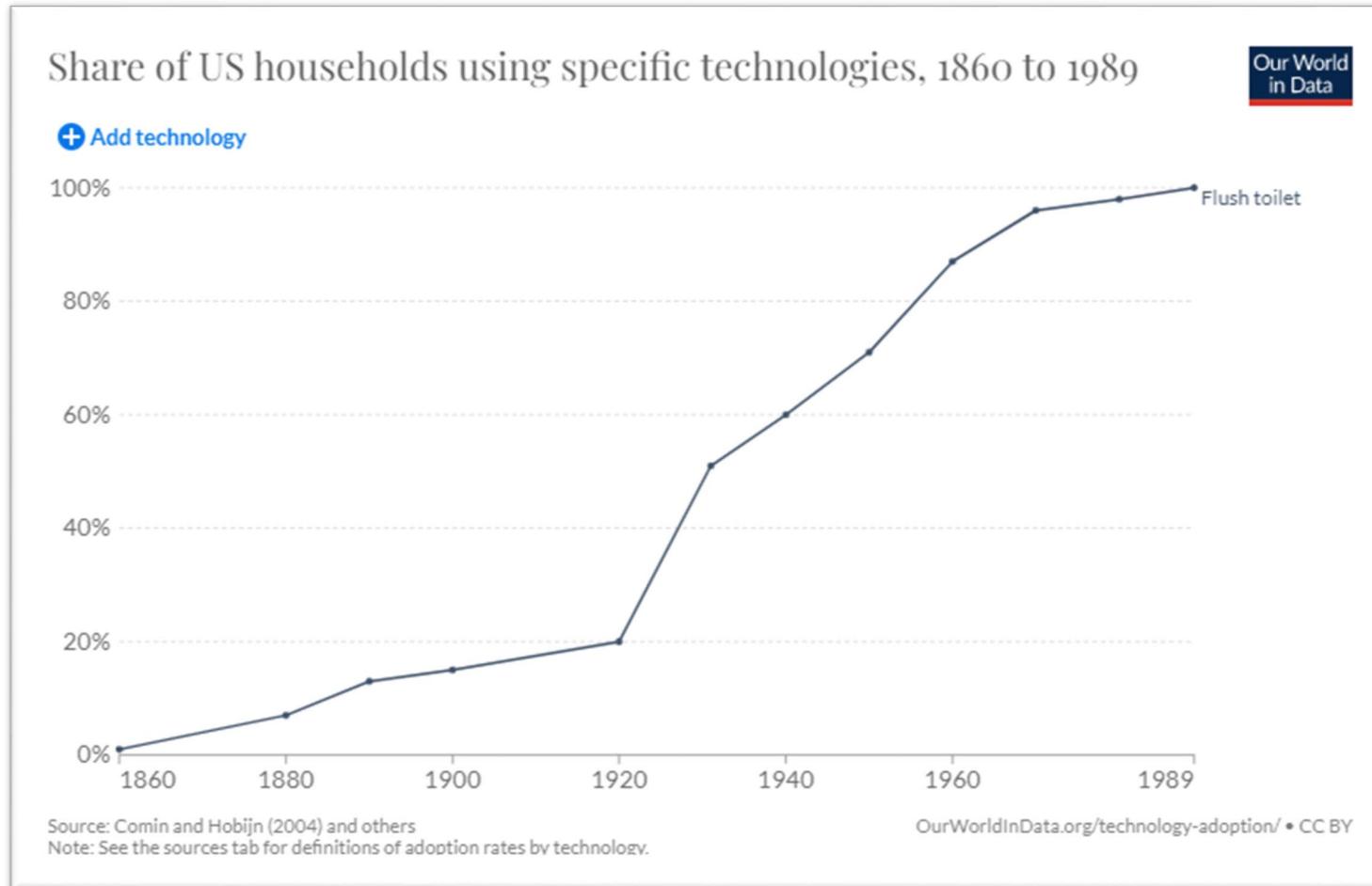
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London South Bank University



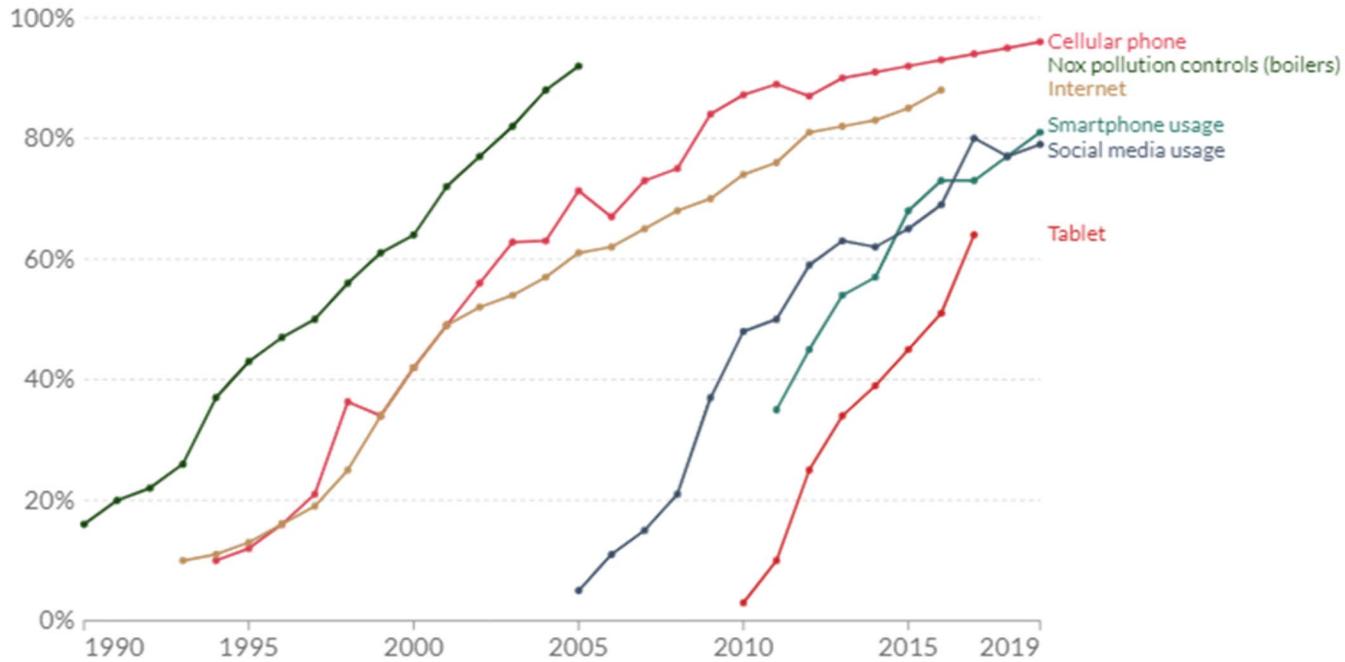


Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/technology-adoption>

Share of US households using specific technologies, 1990 to 2019

Our World in Data

+ Add technology



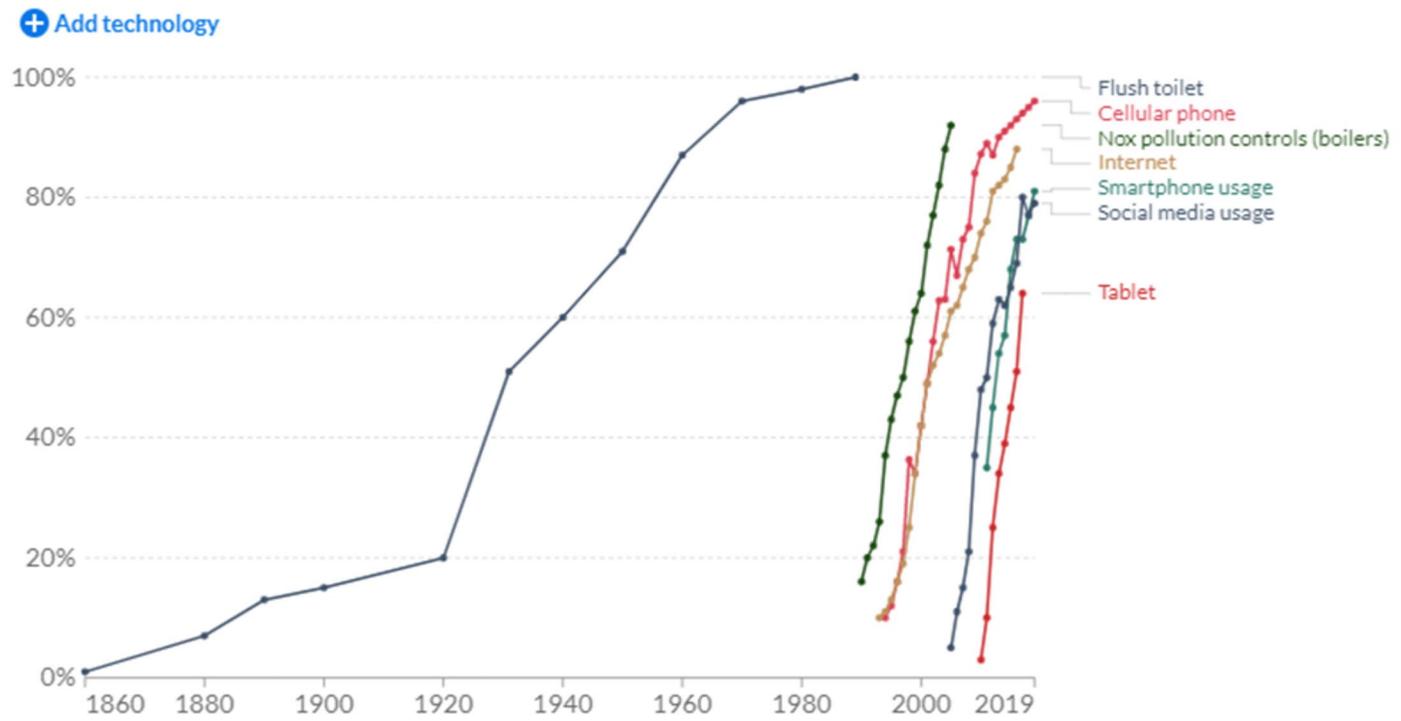
Source: Comin and Hobijn (2004) and others
 Note: See the sources tab for definitions of adoption rates by technology.

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Does the slope look similar?

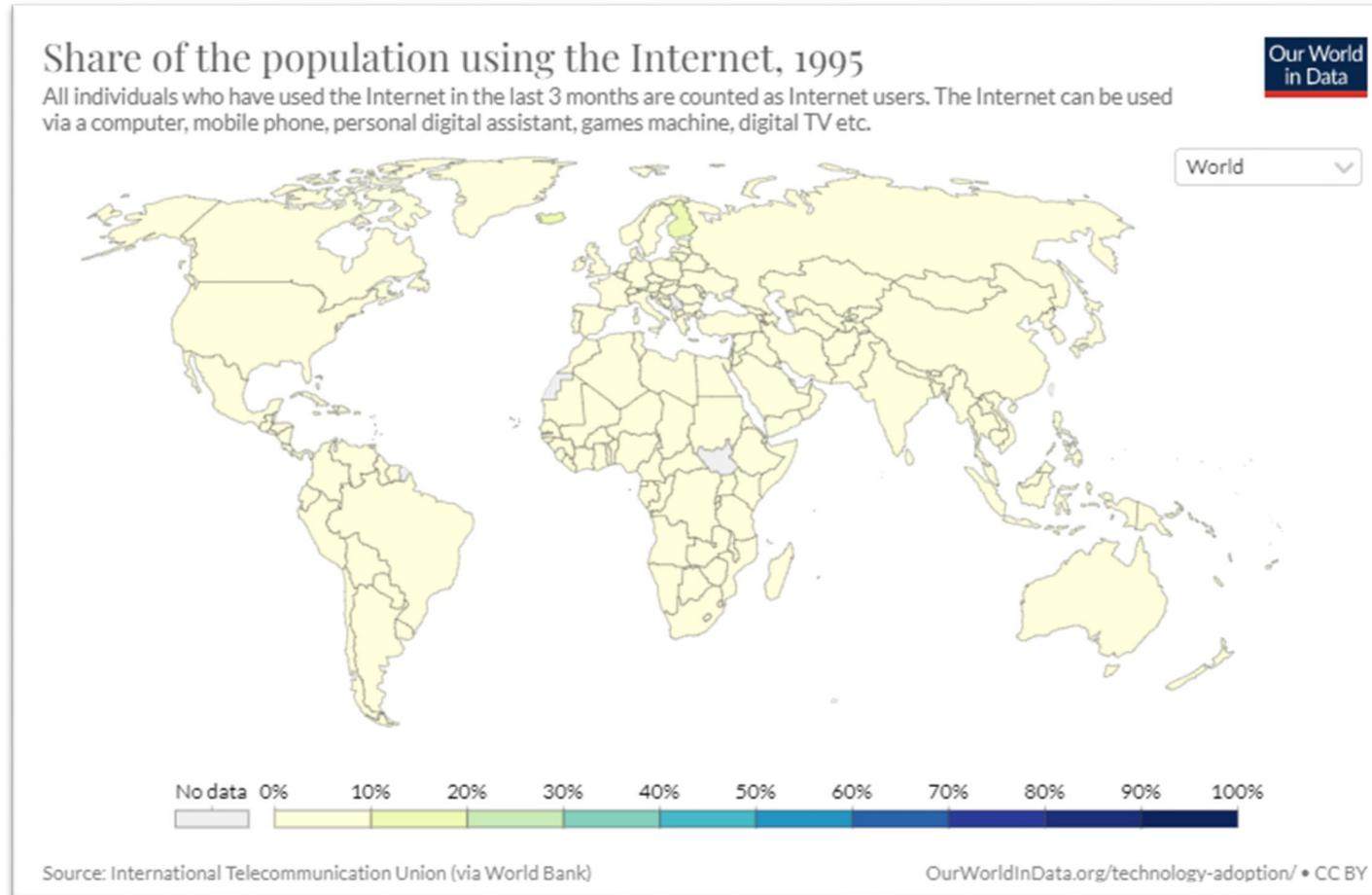
Share of US households using specific technologies, 1860 to 2019

Our World in Data



Source: Comin and Hobijn (2004) and others
 Note: See the sources tab for definitions of adoption rates by technology.
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How about now?



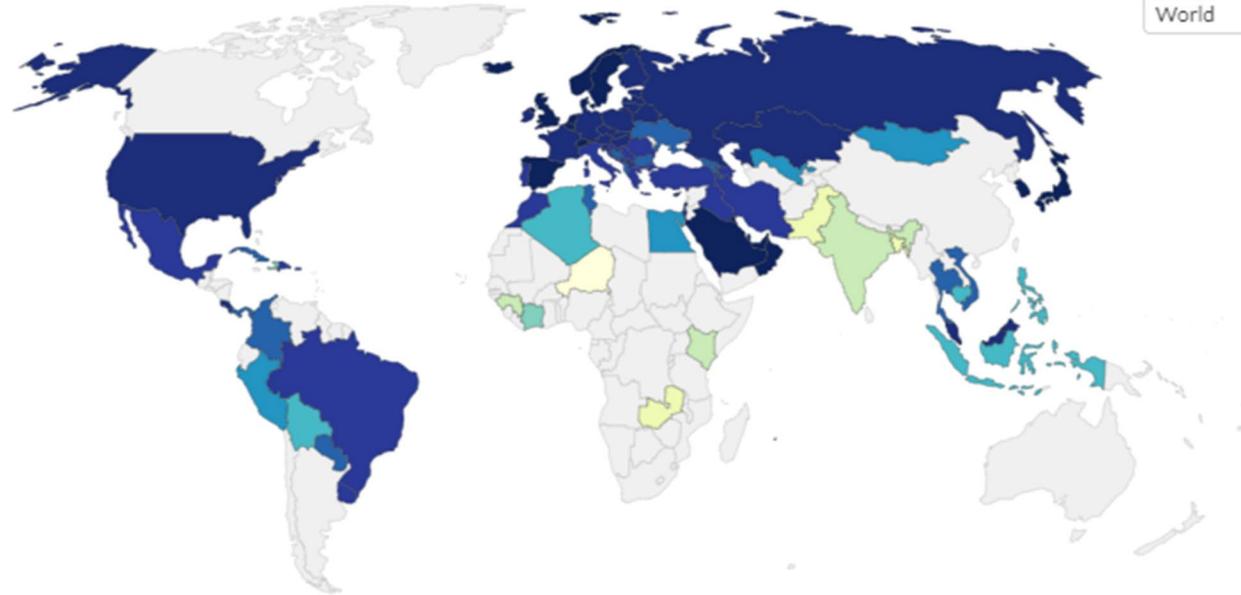
Everything changes

Share of the population using the Internet, 2019

All individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months are counted as Internet users. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Our World in Data

World

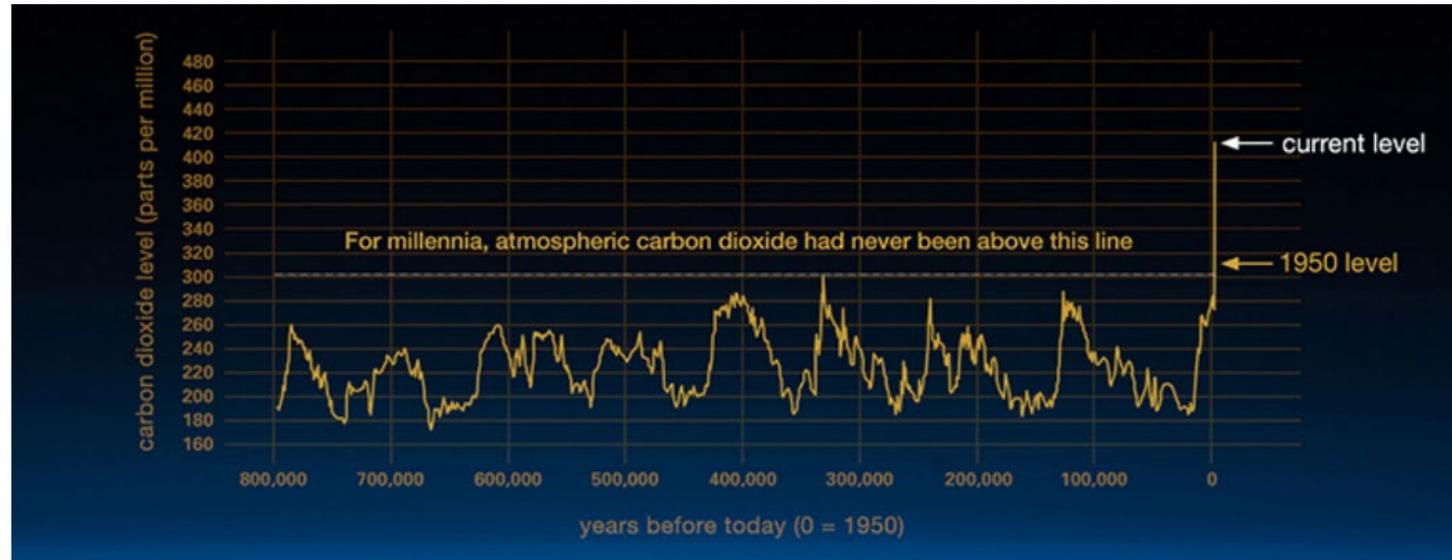


Source: International Telecommunication Union (via World Bank)

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Faster.

Every major change requires a paradigm shift.



Source: https://climate.nasa.gov/climate_resources/24/graphic-the-relentless-rise-of-carbon-dioxide/

"If working apart we are a force powerful enough to destabilise our planet, surely working together we are powerful enough to save it."

-- Sir David Attenborough, address to world leaders at COP26

The data centre industry has the power to provide a step change in heat decarbonisation



Source: <https://www.google.co.uk/about/datacenters/gallery/>

The opportunity



HM Government

Heat and Buildings Strategy

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy by Command of Her Majesty

October 2021

Technology	Heat networks 
Description	Heat networks use hot water in pipes to deliver heating (and in some cases cold water for cooling) to many consumers from a centralised heat source. As this pipe infrastructure can be used to deliver heating from a range of different heat sources, they can be decarbonised by switching to a low-carbon source of heat.
Types	Low-carbon heat sources for heat networks can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1123 715 2035 775">• 'waste heat' sources (supported in some cases by large-scale heat pumps to upgrade the heat temperatures)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1243 801 1518 829">• industrial processes<li data-bbox="1243 858 1429 886">• data centres<li data-bbox="1243 915 1600 943">• underground transportation<li data-bbox="1243 972 1378 1001">• sewage

¹⁹⁷ BEIS internal analysis, using the 'National Household Model' (2017) (<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/957eadbe-43b6-4d8d-b931-8594cb346ecd/national-household-model>), based on consideration of thermal and electrical constraints at dwelling levels.

¹⁹⁸ Fluorinated gases (F-gases), such as HFCs, are man-made. Though they do not damage the atmospheric ozone layer, they are greenhouse gases with a far greater global warming potential than carbon dioxide.

¹⁹⁹ Guidance on current and upcoming bans on F-gases can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fluorinated-gas-f-gas-guidance-for-users-producers-and-traders>.

The opportunity

Heat and Buildings Strategy

setting a date to ensure that all homes meet a Net Zero minimum energy performance standard before 2050, where cost-effective, practical and affordable.

20. **Significantly reducing energy consumption of commercial, and industrial buildings by 2030:** This will deliver significant emissions reductions and deliver cost savings for businesses by: setting privately-rented commercial buildings a minimum efficiency standard of EPC band B by 2030 in England and Wales, introducing a new and innovative performance-based energy rating for large commercial and industrial buildings, over 1,000m² which use more energy than all other commercial and industrial buildings, while only accounting for about 7% of the stock²⁷ and can deliver significant energy and emission reductions, consulting on regulating the owner-occupier sector later this year
21. **Launch a new world-class policy framework for energy-related products:** We will continue to pursue and explore policies that increase use of energy efficient, smart and sustainable products and maximise their associated benefits, following our departure from the EU. We plan to launch our new Energy Related Products Policy Framework which will be published in due course and include illustrative proposals on a range of products including cookers, boilers (including consideration of hybrids), showers, taps and heat emitters. The introduction of this new framework will reduce consumer bills, reduce energy consumption, and reduce emissions by ensuring that when consumers invest in new products, they are buying products that have been made to high efficiency standards.
22. **Considering how to ensure flexible demand and supply (including through smart technologies and energy storage) is taken into account across the full range of energy performance, fuel poverty and heat policies, including regulation and subsidy schemes:** We will build on existing work to consider how to recognise technologies in the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) methodology, so that buildings are decarbonised in a way that works for the consumer and the wider energy system.
23. **Developing a workforce pipeline with the skills to meet the requirements of Net Zero transition:** Government is working closely with industry to ensure that installers have up-to-date, high-quality training and that they are not undercut by installers who offer cheaper, low-quality installations. This involves developing new core competencies and agreed training criteria for installing low-carbon heating systems and ensuring energy efficiency improvements are delivered to high standards, using quality and certification schemes, and specification standards.

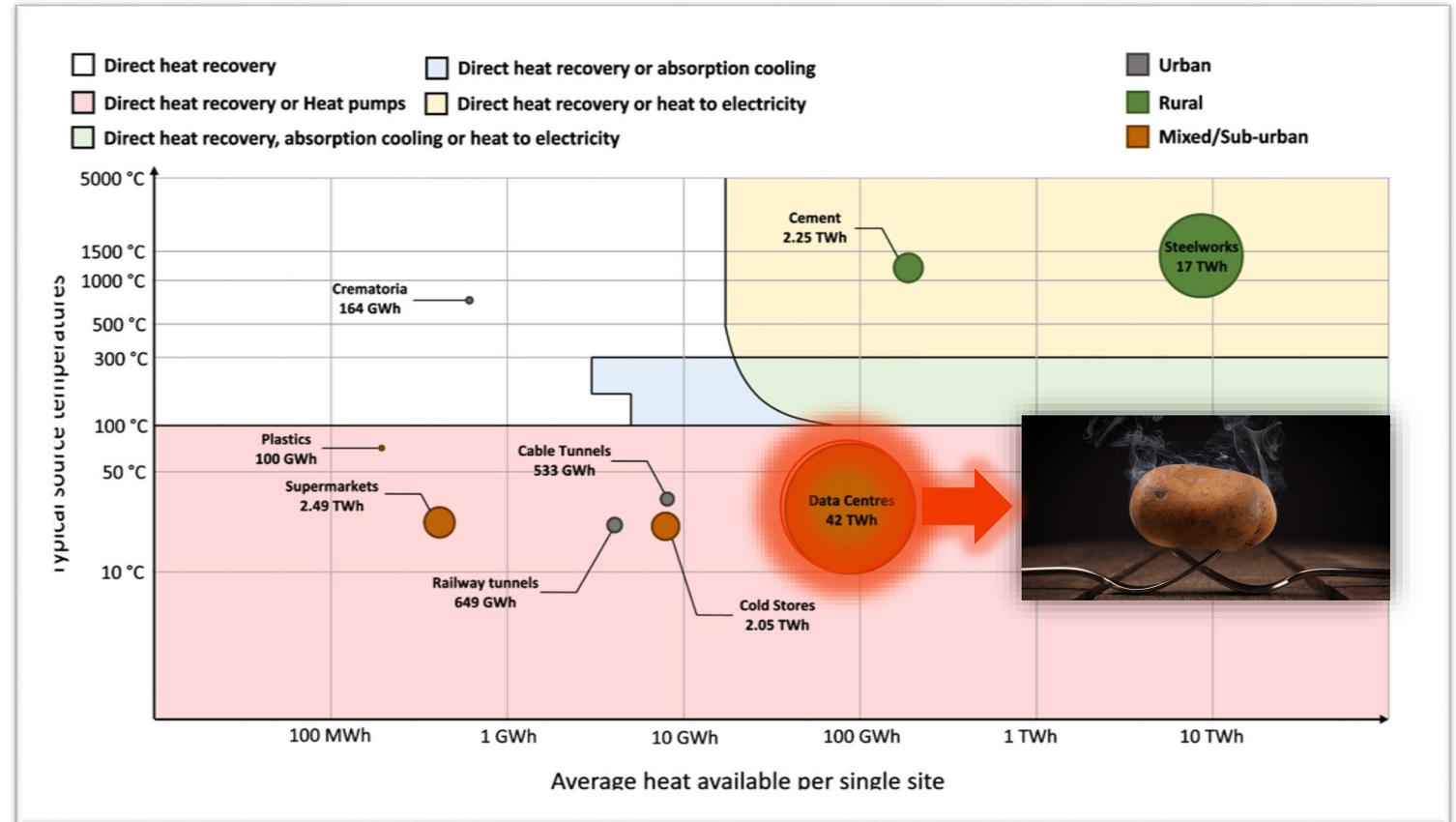
²⁷ BEIS internal analysis of BEIS (2016), 'Building Energy Efficiency Survey' (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-energy-efficiency-survey-bees>). Private buildings only. Excluding energy used for manufacturing and refining.

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- Renewable electrical energy, whether purchased or generated, is not enough if heat is wasted
- Heat recovery allows to close the loop and become truly carbon neutral

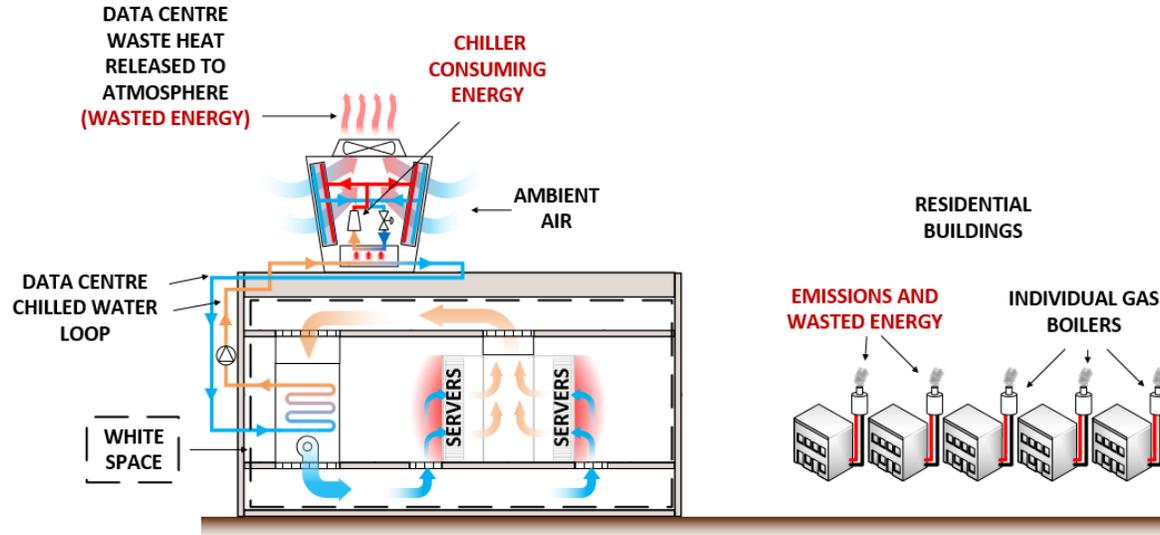
Why data centres?

- Data centres consume around 4% of UK's electrical energy, converting it into heat
- Energy output equivalent to approx 10% of the Nation's hot water and space heating demand

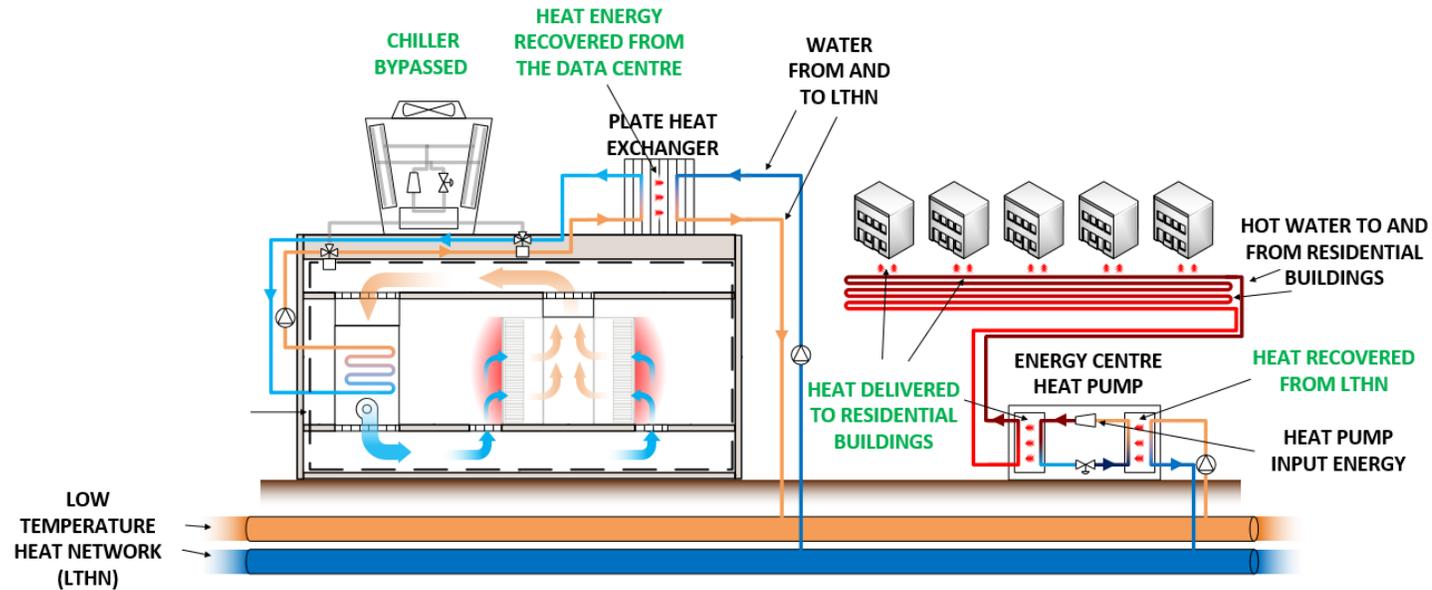


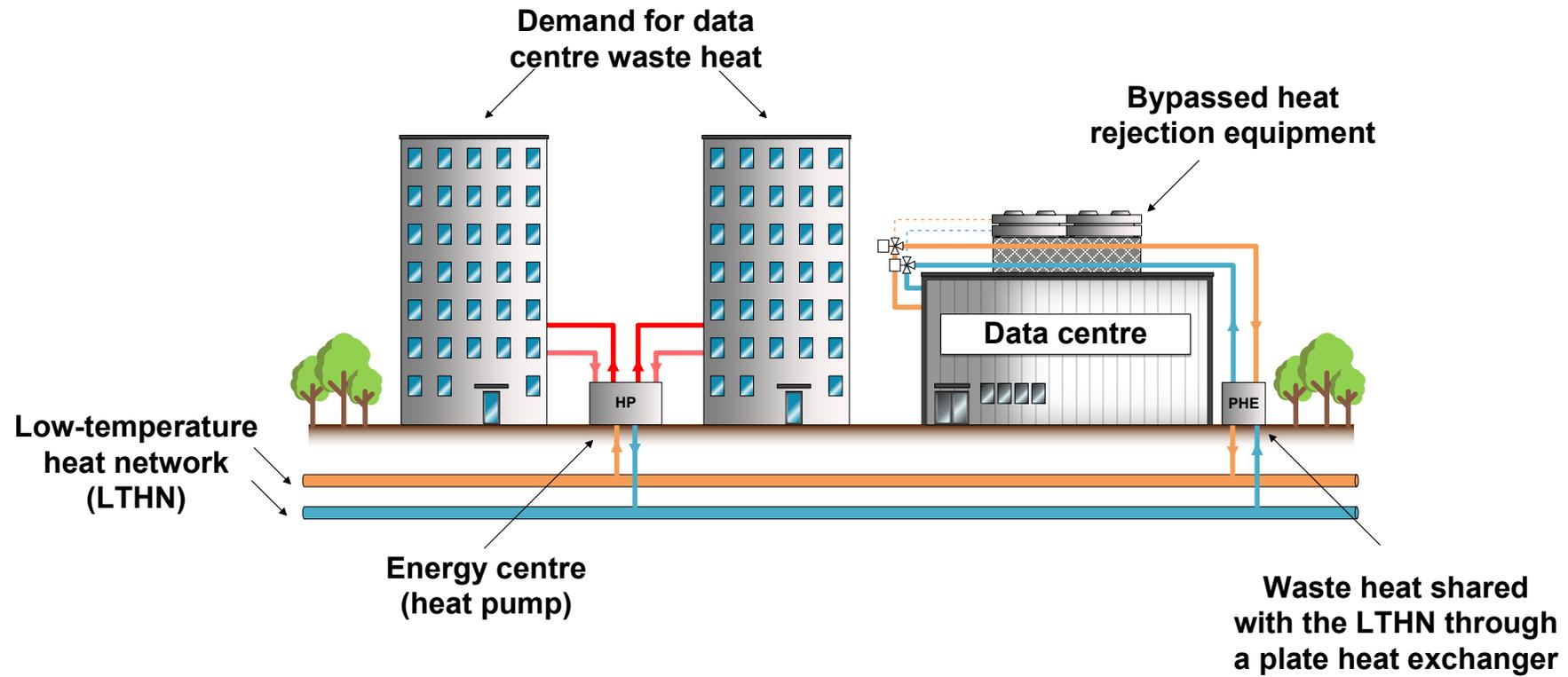
Typical temperature, location, and recommended method of capture of urban waste heat

Business as usual:

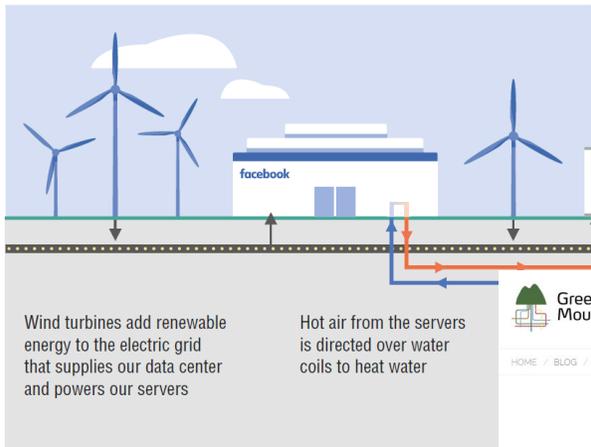


Heat recovery:





Odense data centre: heat recovery process



Wind turbines add renewable energy to the electric grid that supplies our data center and powers our servers

Hot air from the servers is directed over water coils to heat water



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Press > The world's first climate positive data center is built in Sweden

The world's first climate positive data center

In the city of Falun, Sweden, the world's first climate positive data center is now in the world, meeting the highest security requirements with world-class performance. Falu Energi & Vatten in collaboration with the entrepreneurial company EcoDC, energy efficient solutions and products to the project.

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DCO Data centre heat energy reuse opportunities

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CyrusOne to research waste heat reuse at Amsterdam I data center

But will need to heat up the water coming from the city

September 16, 2020 By: Sebastian Moss Be the first to comment

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CyrusOne is partnering with the Municipality of Haarlem and the city of Amsterdam to capture waste heat at its Amsterdam I data center.

The data center REIT is examining the economic and technical feasibility of capturing waste heat from the facility's water cooling process, enhancing it and connecting it to the district heating network to help heat 15,000 homes in the municipality. Heat recovery is a key goal for the city, with a target to be 100% gas by 2040, meaning that it needs to find other ways to heat homes.

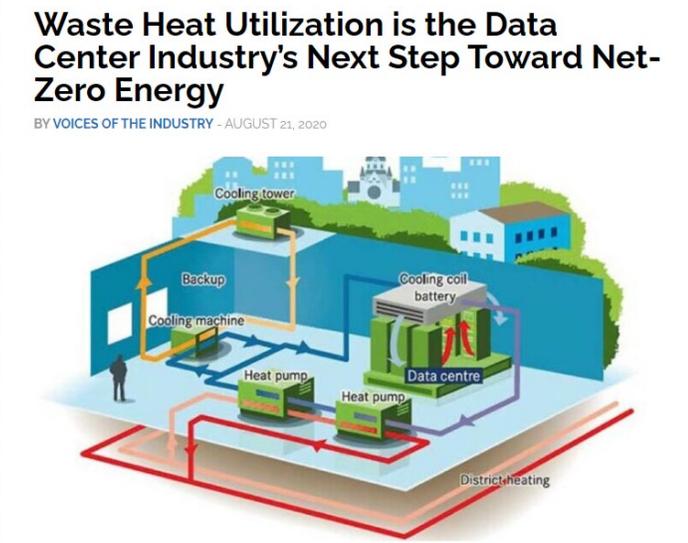
Warming Meerwijk

There is one problem. Like most data centers, CyrusOne's waste heat comes out at an average temperature of 30°C (86°F), which is simultaneously too low for the district heating network (which needs water at 70°C), and too hot for the facility's cooling needs. So, the three stakeholders have proposed using a heat pump to transfer heat from the returning water into the district heating network.

DATA CENTER Frontier

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Land-based lobster farming will use waste heat from data center

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Norwegian government to demand data centers try plugging into district heating systems

Proposal goes beyond EU rules

February 19, 2021 By: Peter Judge 1 Comment

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DigiPlex plugs into district heating in Stockholm

Waste heat from established data center now goes to good use

March 12, 2018 By: Peter Judge Be the first to comment

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Nordic data center operator DigiPlex will connect its Stockholm data center to the local district heating system, providing enough hot air to warm 10,000 apartments, thanks to a deal signed with Stockholm Exergi, (formerly Fortum Värme).

The project will be the first time an operational data center, with an indirect evaporative air-to-air cooling solution, is retrofitted to recover excess heat, the two organizations say.

Browsing hurts the planet

"Every time we browse the Internet, stream a TV series or use the cloud, a process starts in a data center. If that data center is a power-hungry, fossil fuel-fired one that releases excess heat into the atmosphere, we as individuals are contributing to climate change," said Gisle Eckhoff, DigiPlex CEO. "Digitization needs to support improved sustainability."



Digiplex Stockholm

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heat recovery from data centers: a win-win situation

November 2019 - Data Center | Energy Efficiency

HEAT RECOVERY FROM DATA CENTERS: A WIN-WIN SITUATION

Data centers and society both have much to gain from the use of waste heat, a topic elaborated upon in a white paper and by Béla Waldhauser, Leader of the eco Data Center Infrastructure Group.

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Research challenges

- Data centre energy demand estimates are hard to achieve as sector lacks transparency
- Case studies required to prove that the technology works and to encourage more early adopters

“It’s impossible to know how we can get to where we need to be, if we don’t know where we are right now.”

-- Michael J. Oghia, Sustainable Digital Infrastructure Alliance e.V. (SDIA)

The research

- Anonymous <10min survey  <https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/dc-heat>

Benefits:

- Involvement in a ground breaking project
- Free evaluation report
- Free benchmarking
(link to results live throughout the duration of the study)

Optional:

- Detailed energy modelling case study (under NDA)



"A society grows great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in."

-- Greek proverb

Thank you

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