

An abstract graphic on the left side of the image, composed of numerous thin, wavy yellow lines that swirl and overlap to form a complex, organic shape. The lines are set against a solid dark blue background.

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# Immersion optimised Enterprise IT Platforms

Rolf Brink, CEO, Asperitas



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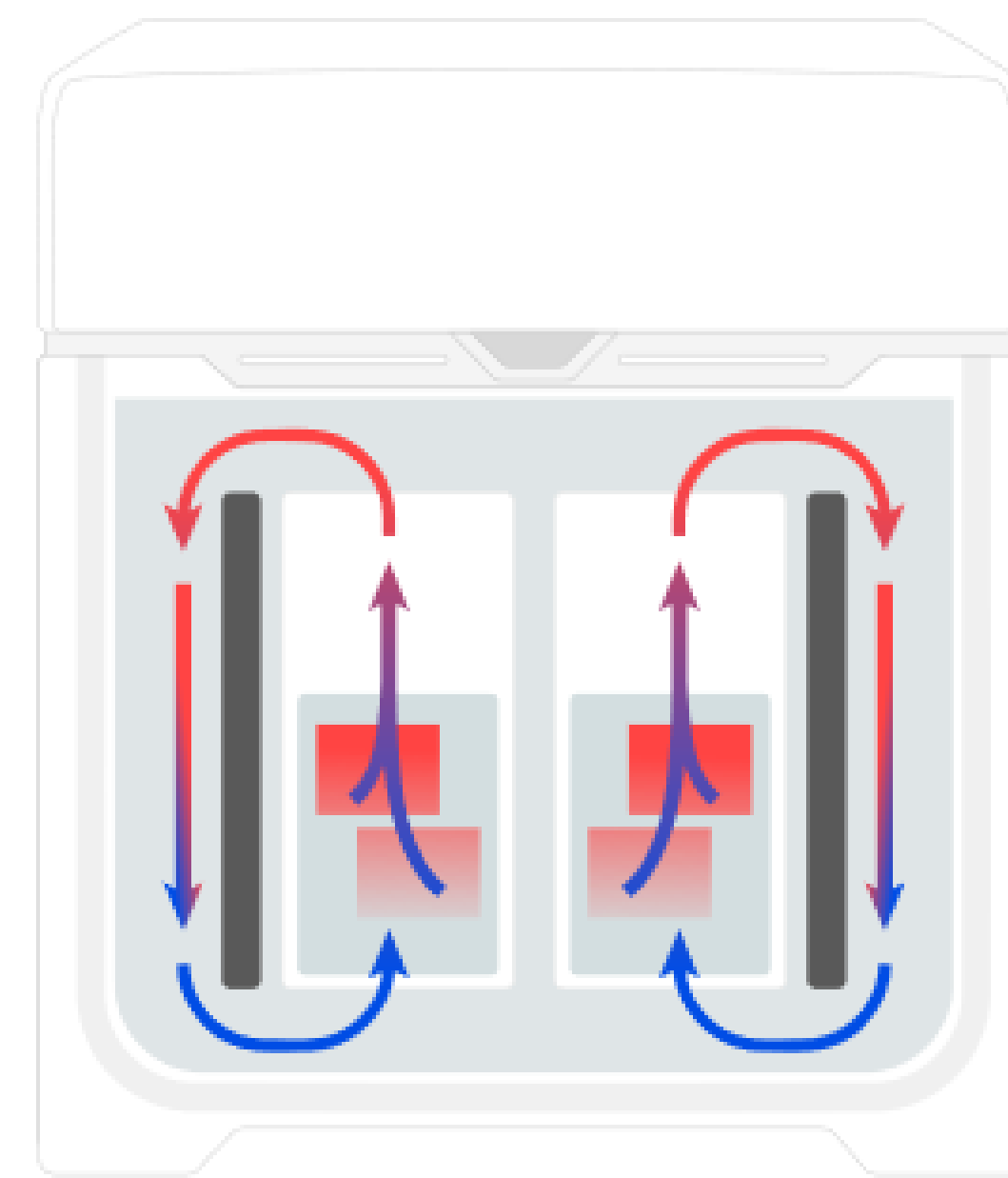
# Immersion technology

Asperitas AIC24-15/21”

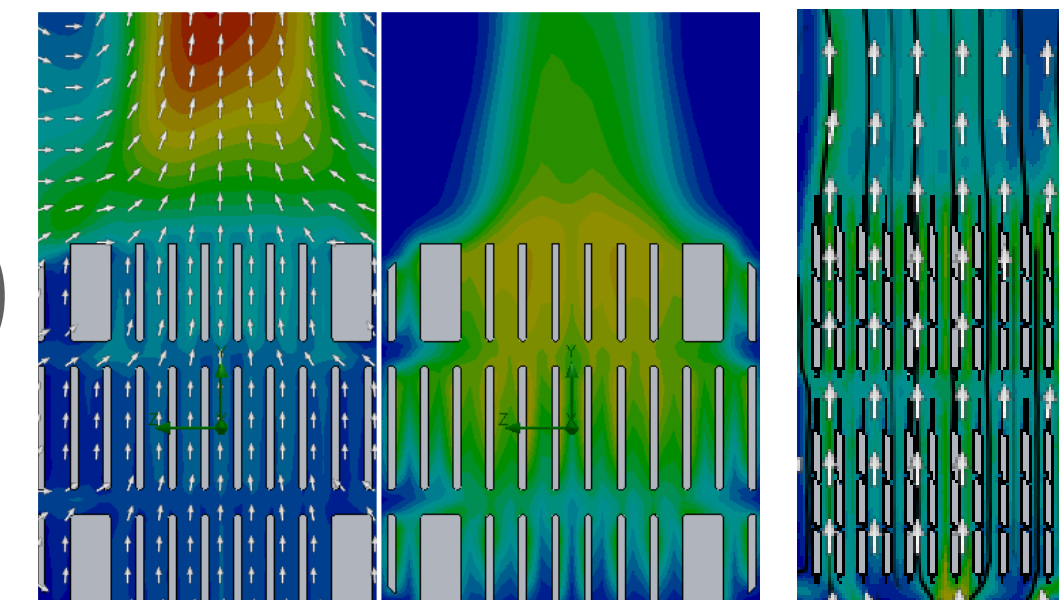
Passive immersion technology

Power density:

- Unit power (rack footprint): 43 kW, 60 kW potential (2n: 3-phase 400V/63A)
- Compute density: 43-66 kW/m<sup>2</sup>@32°C
- Solution footprint: 23-33 kW/m<sup>2</sup> @32°C (ASHRAE W3)



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Passive immersion technology:  
Common flowrates of 10-20 mm/s

Only heated liquid is circulated

# Solution integration



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## Electrical

- 43 kW power delivery
- Rack level switchgear
- Power management

## Cooling

- Direct connection to FWS
- Flow control
- Thermal and pressure monitoring

## Management

- Monitoring  
(FWS, DECS and IT thermal, Power)
- Alarming
- Logging (including IT thermal information)

## Containment

- Dual hull
- Liquid level monitoring
- Cable management (capillary action)
- Thermal (insulated)

## Serviceability

- Redundant switching
- Automatic lifting (no manual handling)
- Containment (leak trays)

## IT optimisation

- Liquid design servers (based on air design)
- Full material compatibility research
- Full performance research
- Fully tested



# High Availability

## Electrical Selectivity

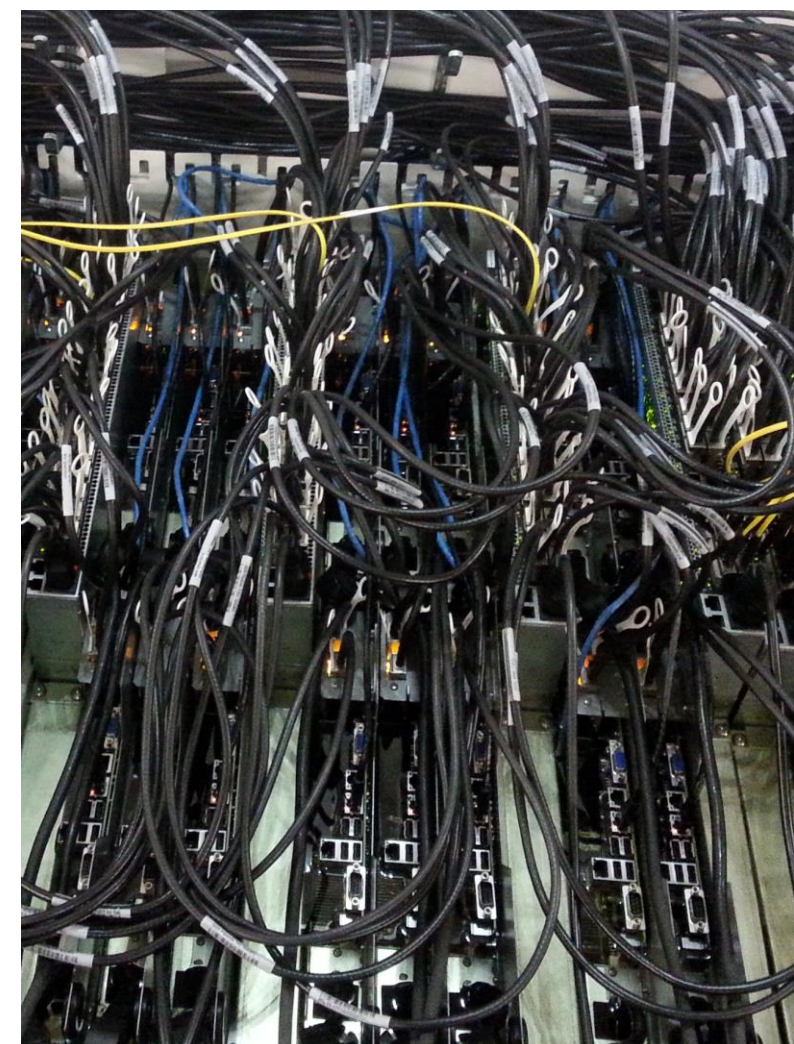
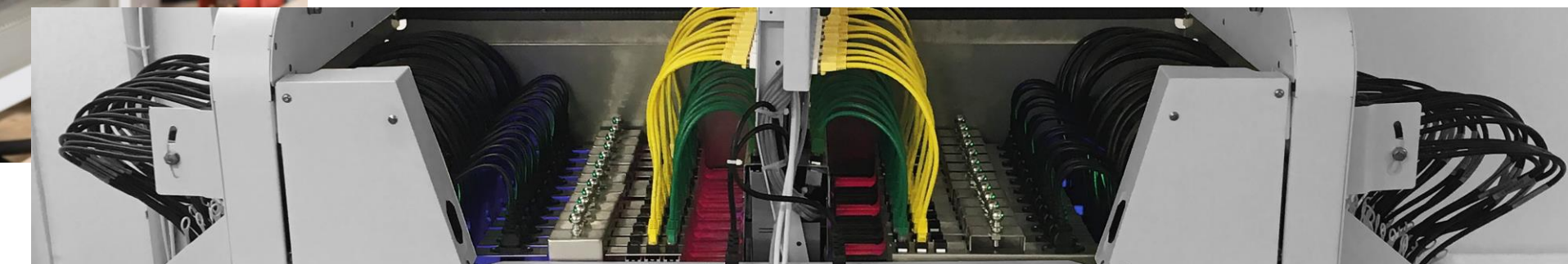
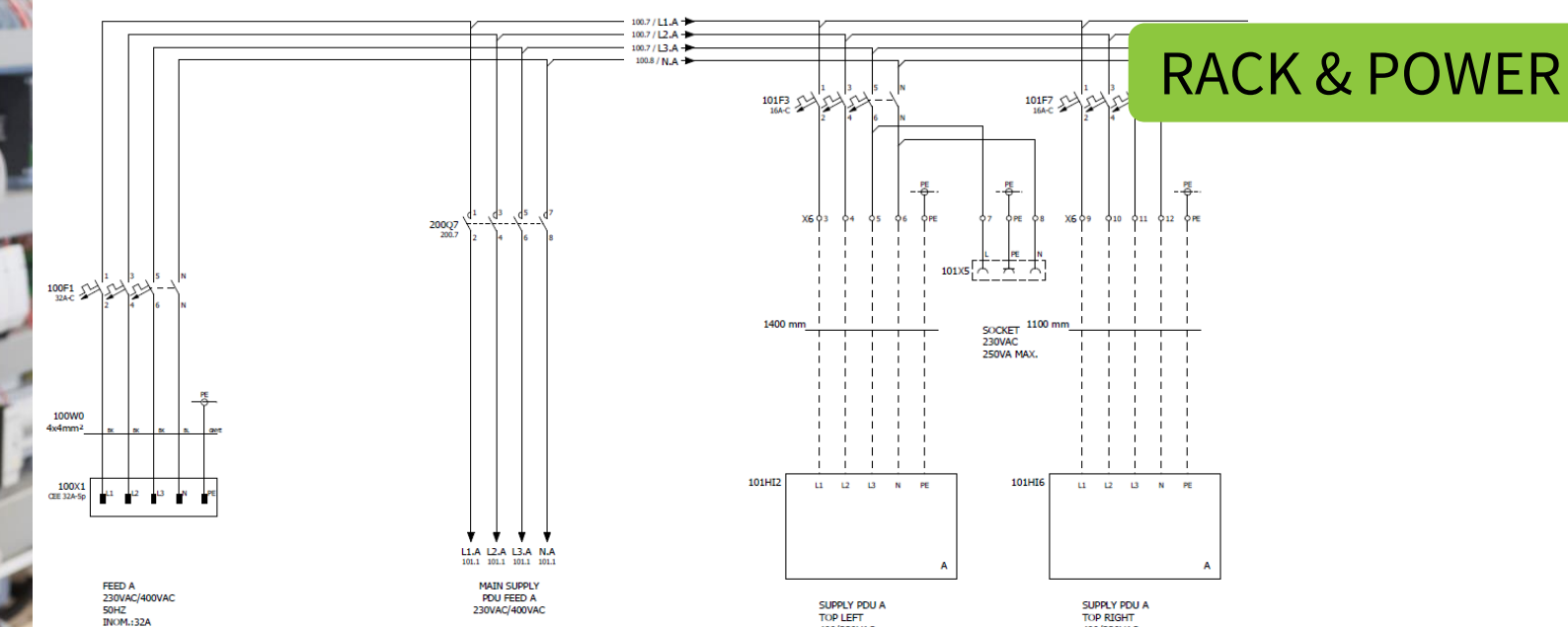
- Dual power
- Multiple sensors for power safety
- Full selectivity on monitoring/autonomous safety/DCIM

## Concurrent maintenance

- Redundant convection drives®
- Independent thermal management
- Exchangeable during operation

## Availability optimisation

- High thermal buffer (ride through)
- Autonomous safety (early reporting)
- Integrated cable management (easy servicing)


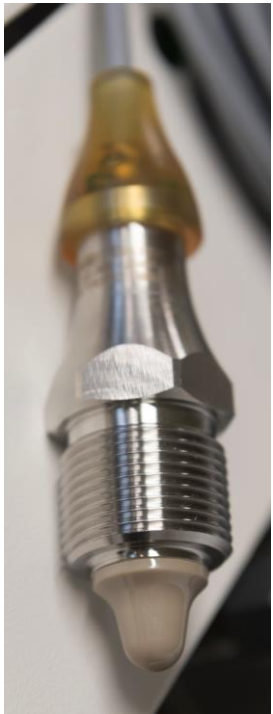






# Thermal optimization and high safety



	Sensors (reporting)	Control	Auto safety
Power	Amps, Voltage, VA, W (Feed & per outlet)	On/off	On/off
FWS	Temperature (in/out) Flow & Pressure	Control and safety Valves	Open/close Non-return
Dielectric	Temperature (in/out) Volume Quality	Control	









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# New industry developments

ASHRAE focus on liquid datacenters

New fundamental concepts being defined

- Temperature chaining/energy cascade
- Dielectric ride through
- Facility ride through
- Availability measures and metrics

Examples being put into practice

- CoolDC, Bytesnet, Asperitas Lageweide project (DCF presentation)





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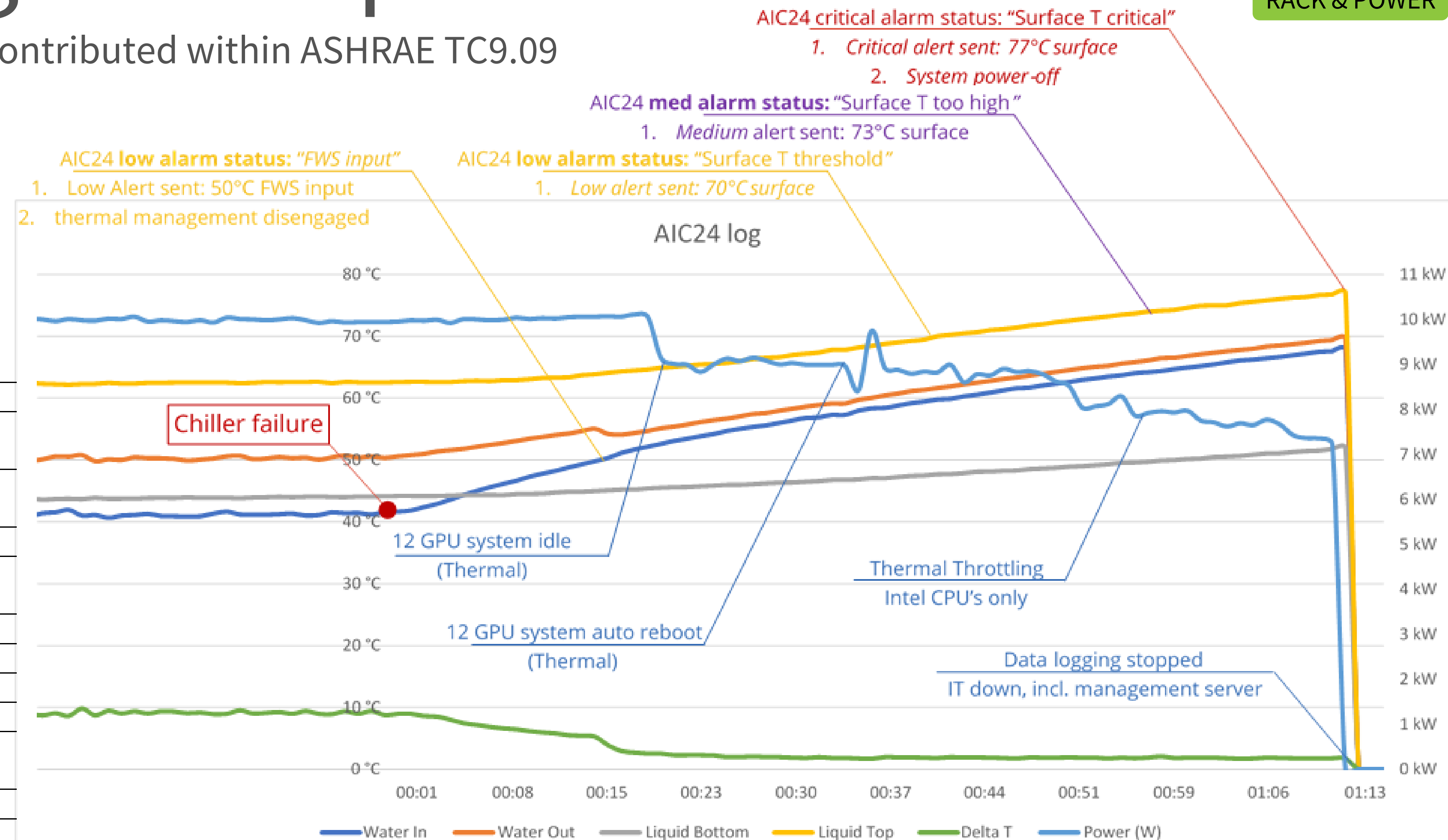
# Ride through example

Full analysis per request, contributed within ASHRAE TC9.09

Start:

- 10+ kW
- 42°C cooling
- Ridethrough 1h13m

#	System	Chipsets	Tolerance	Condition
1	GPU-12	12x AMD GPU 1x broadwell	36°C	Stress load
2	GPU-8	12x NVIDIA GPU 1x broadwell	36°C	Stress load
1	Intel CPU	4x Intel Skylake	38°C	45% load
1	AMD GPU	2x AMD EPYC 2x Nvidia Titan V	44°C	Stress load
1	Broadwell	2x Intel Broadwell	46°C	Stress load
1	HDC AMD	4x AMD Epyc	46°C	Stress load
1	AMD CPU	2x AMD Epyc	48°C	Stress load
1	Management	2x Intel Broadwell	55°C	Idle
1	CFD	2x Intel Broadwell 1x NVIDIA GPU	50°C	Idle
10	Demo Single	2x Broadwell	55°C	Stress load
4	Demo Twin	4x Broadwell	55°C	Stress load





# IT/Platform design



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The platform availability, then IT are the highest value within immersion technology.  
Not all IT components can be immersed safely!

## **No assumptions regarding IT compatibility or safety**

- Material compatibility is a serious concern
- Material compatibility can be dealt with
- Material compatibility must be researched

## **Thermal optimisation will increase IT availability and lifetime**

- Thermal design is relevant for liquid flow (liquid is different from air!)
- Reduced failures (material, thermal and electrical)
- Increased thermal stability/reduced thermal shock
- Designing IT gear for immersion adds new possibilities (space optimisation)

*Example: EPYC 7351: Stable at 318W@3,7 GHz /40°C+ cooling*



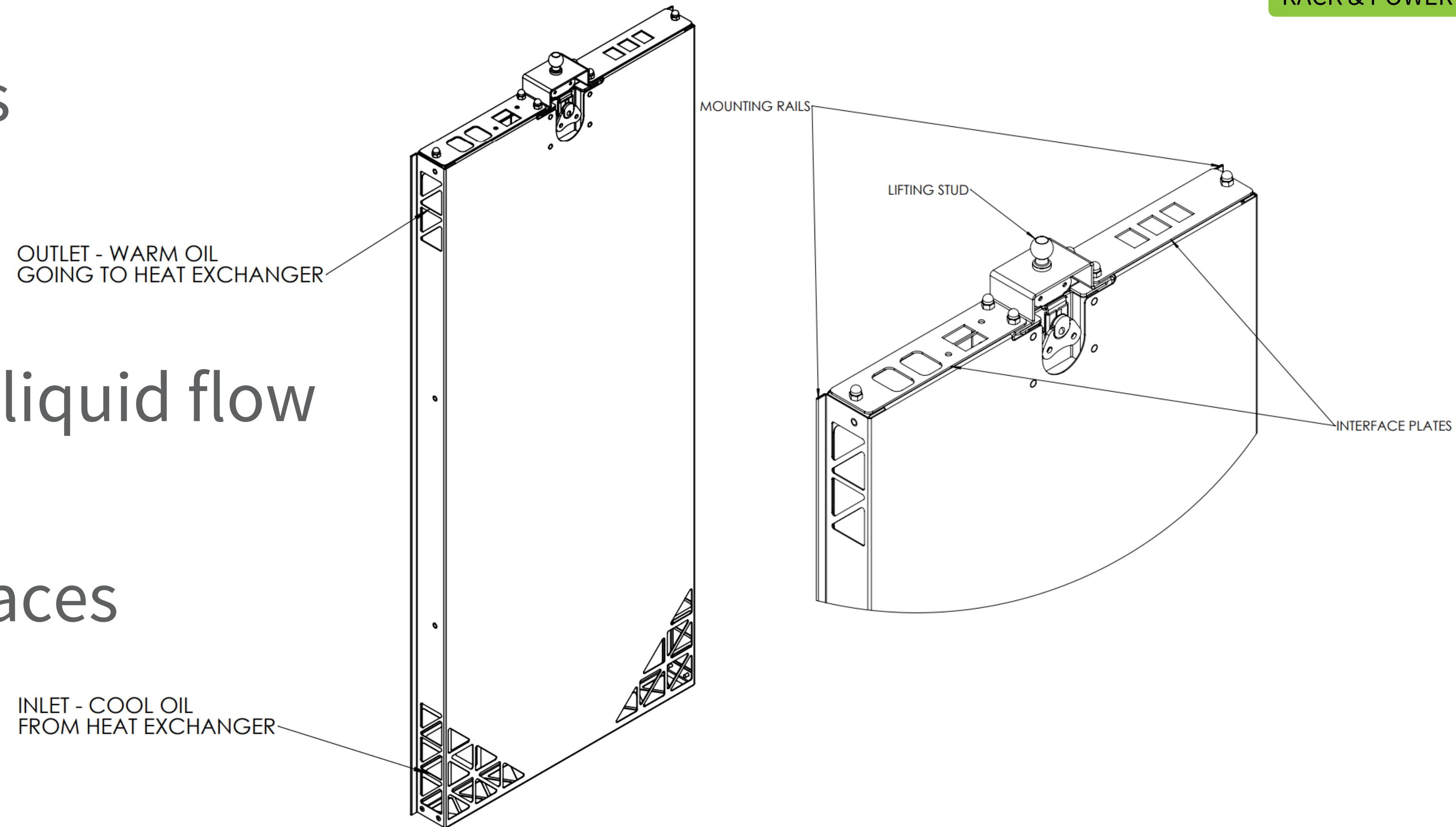
# Optimised chassis development



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## Universal chassis

- 15" or 21"
- Guidance rails
- Optimised for liquid flow
- Dry interfaces
- Flexible interfaces





# Platform design - Validation



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## 1 - Platform requirements:

- CPU, GPU or other workload types
- Storage, network or other interface requirements
- Power density/thermal requirements

## 2 - IT selection

- Mainboards, CPU/GPU, network, storage etc.
- Brand/partner selection

## 3 - Concept mechanical design

- Existing assembly vs optimised (depending on requirements)
- 15"/21", U/OU, component lay-out, accessibility PSU's (previous OCP sessions)

## 4 - Thermal analysis for power density

- Ease of flow
- Flowrate
- Temperature layering
- Component temperatures



# Platform design - One-off evaluation



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1 - Engineering samples from manufacturers based on optimised chassis

If not assembled in optimised chassis:

- Transfer components to optimised chassis
- Build prototype system with components only
- Evaluate material compatibility

2 - 48 hour max load test

- Analysis power benchmark, thermal performance
- Evaluate material compatibility

3 - Product documentation

- Material analysis report
- Test report
- Thermal analysis (corrected for actual measurements)
- Build specification



# Platform design - duration



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1 - 10 week duration test (simulate extensive lifetime usage)

- High temperature fluctuations
- Power testing
- Multiple servicing
- Multiple full (dis)assemblies
- Functional testing

2 - Product documentation

- Material analysis report
- Test report
- Thermal stability and tolerance
- Build specification



# Platform developments based on OCP



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## HDC (High Density CPU)

- 96x Intel Cascade lake, 48 nodes
- 96x AMD ROME, 48 nodes
- Upcoming: 144x Cooper lake/ROME, 72 nodes

## GPU

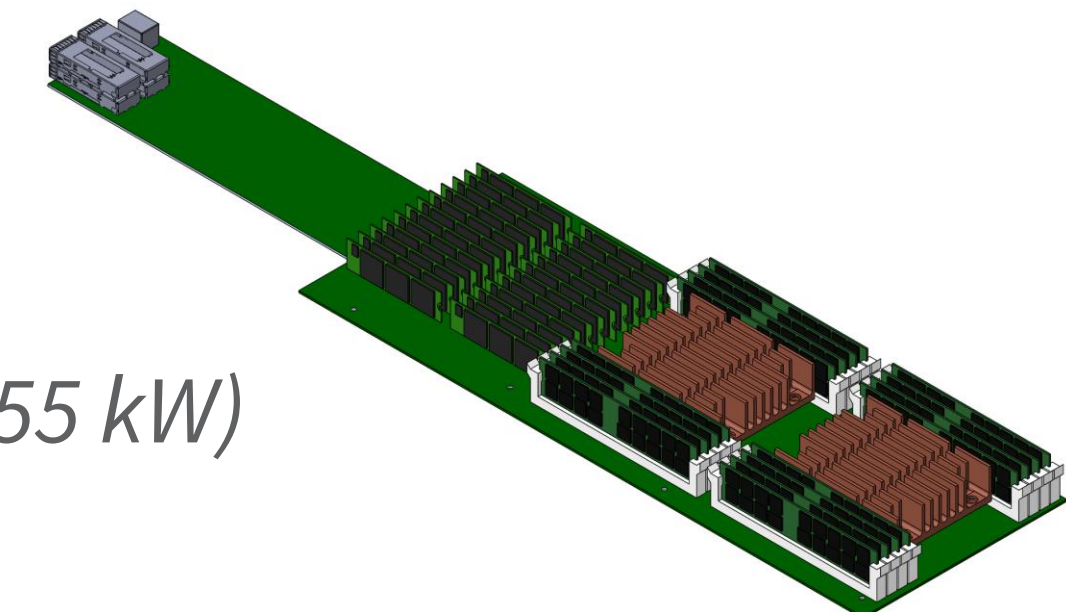
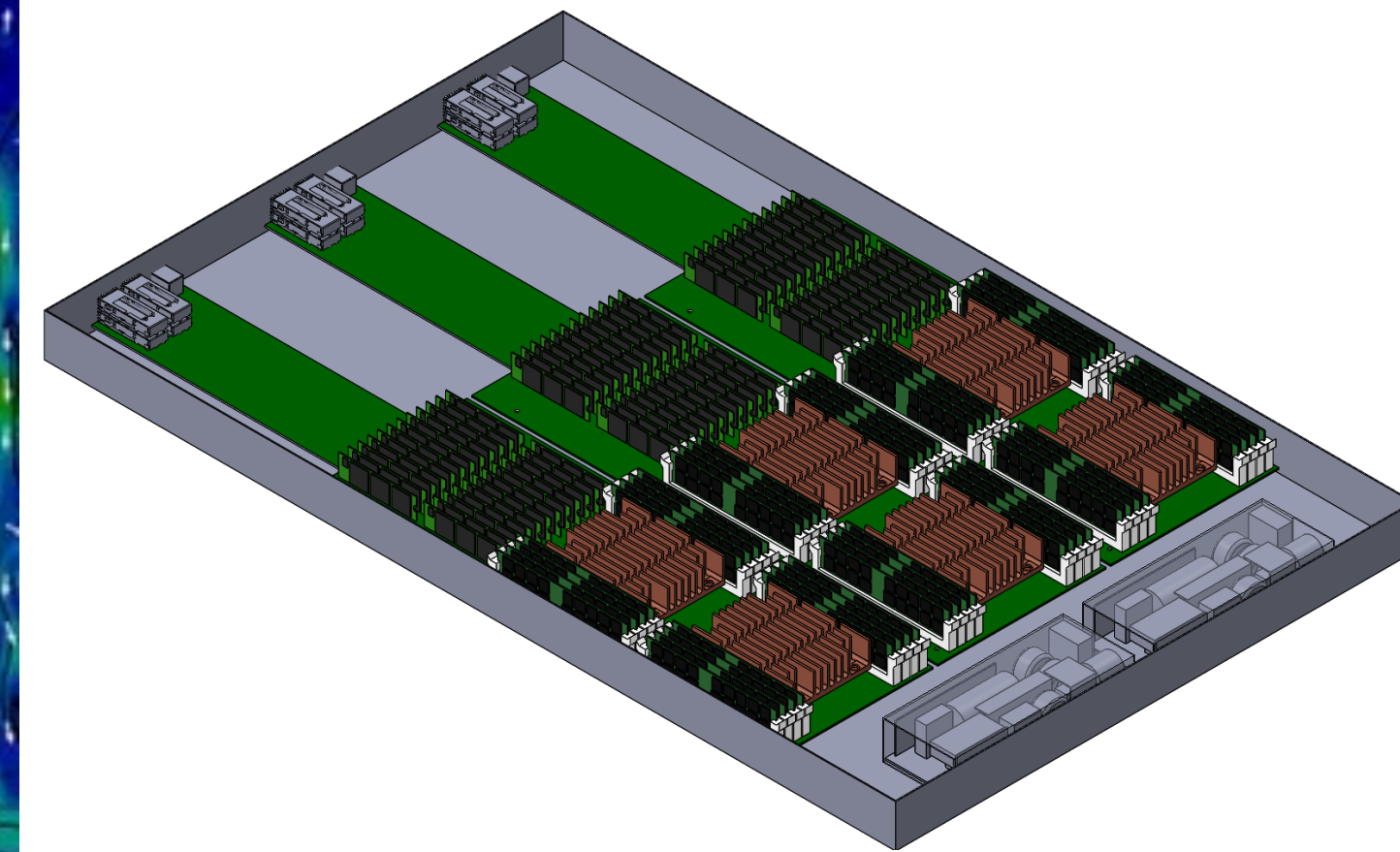
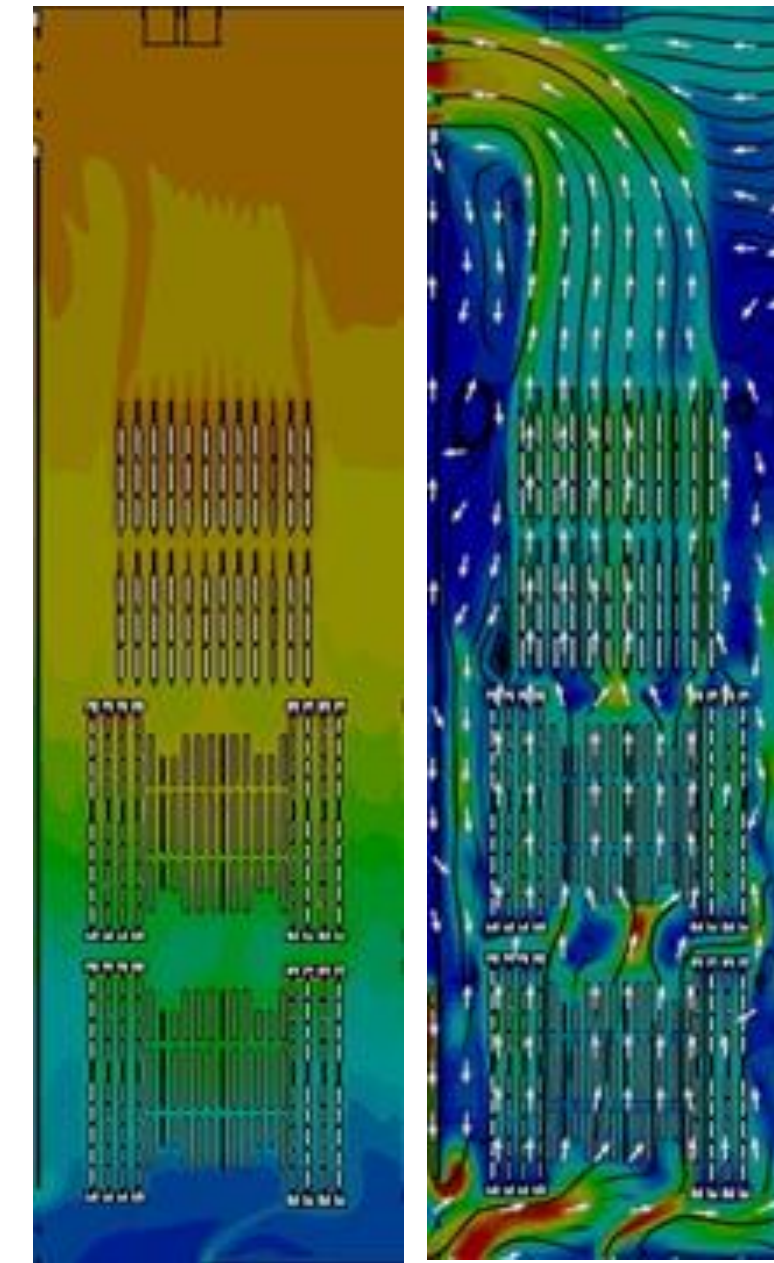
- Current: 288x AMD GPU, 24x Intel/AMD CPU, 24 nodes
- Current: 192x NVIDIA GPU, 24x Intel/AMD CPU, 24 nodes

## AI

- Current: 96 NVIDIA GPU, 48x Intel CPU, 24 nodes
- *Upcoming: 192x NVIDIA GPU, 48 nodes*

## Storage

- Current: 192x NVm internal storage (8 per node)
- *Design concepts: **1728x/2304x NVm (27/35 PB)**, 72 node storage system (40/55 kW)*



Climate independent high temperature cooling: ASHRAE W5+



# Liquid optimisation projects



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## Immersion ready optical solutions

- 10Gtek (Q)SFP extender optimisation (development partnership)
- Leoni immersible QSFP optical cabling (development partnership)

## Immersion liquids

- Shell immersion cooling fluids (development partnership)  
*Optimisation for all immersion types (convection, mechanical and enclosed systems)*

## IT equipment

- Wiyynn, SuperMicro, Dell, Penguin: Server optimization (development partnerships/sponsored)
- {undisclosed}: Storage optimization (development partnerships open/being established)
- Intel and AMD: CPU evaluation and thermal optimization (Material contributions/sponsored)



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# Call to Action

- Contribute to ACS Immersion
- Use/Co-develop optimized IT platforms for immersion
- More information: [Asperitas.com](https://www.asperitas.com)/Rolf.Brink@Asperitas.com

ACS Immersion requirements:

<https://www.opencompute.org/documents/ocp-ac-immersion-requirements-specification-1-pdf>

ACS Immersion schedule:

Each 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of the month

[https://www.opencompute.org/wiki/Rack %26 Power/Advanced Cooling Solutions](https://www.opencompute.org/wiki/Rack_%26_Power/Advanced_Cooling_Solutions)

Mailing list: <http://lists.opencompute.org/mailman/listinfo/opencompute-acsimmersion>



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# Open. Together.

OCP Regional Summit  
26–27, September, 2019