



Focus

Creation of a CEE standardized sheet for mixed air/water freecooling



● The timeline for creating a standardized operation sheet: FOST

OPPORTUNITY SHEET

Creation of a first version of the sheet

- First estimation of a national and specific energy savings deposit
- Sharing with the ATEE and ADEME the first data and proposition of a sheet

CREATION OF A WORKSHOP

Subject to validation of the relevance of the project by ATEE and ADEME:

- Establishment of a workshop (design offices, suppliers, etc.)

VALIDATION DGEC

Submission of the completed form to the DGEC for final validation:

- Including the entire relevant regulatory framework
- Including a justified proposal for a flat-rate calculation
- Including an estimate of the coverage rate,
- etc.

PUBLICATION of the sheet through a decree

Warning : The calculations and estimates made by MD.C to date are estimates based on the figures provided by the stakeholders as part of the study. These estimates may be modified by taking into account additional data. The creation of CEE files requires their validation by ATEE, ADEME and DGEC. This study in no way constitutes a guarantee of the issuance of a bonus or the creation of a file for the technologies cited.

● Gathering of the data necessary for the work of estimating energy savings

First step, recovery of data sufficiently representative of the technologies/solutions by the different suppliers in order to:

- Provide a first estimation of the energy savings and the opportunity
- Determine the applicable perimeter of the potential sheet

In this case :

- 16 operating sites
- Around 50 factory datas by 6 suppliers

| Id | GF 1 | GF 2 | GF 3 | GF 4 | GF 5 | GF 6 | GF 7 | GF 8 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Régime | 27,3-18 | 29,6-18 | | 35-23 | 37-25 | | 30-18 | 30-20 |
| Puissance froid | 256 | 320 | 1500 | 289 | 289 | 740 | 1390 | 1267 |
| Puissance abs max comp | 97 | 124 | 286,6 | 148,7 | 158,9 | 230,25 | 338 | 263 |
| Température début comp | 29 | 29 | 29 | 36 | 38 | 19 | 29 | 29 |
| Température fin comp | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Puissance abs min mixte | 3,9 | 4 | 73,8 | 39 | 38,9 | 26,51 | 49 | 71,9 |
| Puissance abs max mixte | 47,7 | 67 | 252,7 | 118,7 | 136 | 117,93 | 222 | 174 |
| Température début mixte | 13 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 13 |
| Température fin mixte | 28 | 28 | 27 | 35 | 37 | 18 | 28 | 27 |
| Puissance abs min FC | 13,1 | 13 | 18,9 | 38 | 21,3 | 12,34 | 30 | 16,3 |
| Puissance abs max FC | 13 | 12 | 49,2 | 21,9 | 36 | 20,35 | 43 | 47,6 |
| Température début FC | -15 | -15 | -15 | -15 | -15 | -15 | -15 | -15 |
| Température fin FC | 12 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Ratio de puissance mixte | 49% | 54% | 88% | 80% | 86% | 51% | 66% | 66% |
| Ratio de puissance FC | 13% | 10% | 17% | 15% | 23% | 9% | 13% | 18% |
| Taux de charge | 60% | 60% | 60% | 60% | 60% | 60% | 60% | 60% |
| Bêta 2 * To C | 30% | 32% | 53% | 48% | 51% | 31% | 39% | 40% |
| Bêta 1 * To C | 8% | 6% | 10% | 9% | 14% | 5% | 8% | 11% |

● Study of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the technology

It is necessary to check whether there is a legal obligation to use the solution or an interdiction of said solution.

“Currently, there are no regulations in force or planned regarding the installation of free cooling systems in data centers, other than the best practices disseminated by ASHRAE.

Tertiary Eco-Energy Decree:

Any building (or group of buildings located on the same property unit) hosting tertiary activities (commercial or otherwise) with a floor area greater than or equal to 1,000 m² is subject to the regulation.

- **Obligation to report consumption: The DEET requires regulated entities to report their energy consumption annually on a dedicated platform (OPERAT).**
- **Obligation to implement energy performance measures: regulated entities must undertake energy performance measures to achieve energy savings targets.”**

E- REGLEMENTATION EN VIGUEUR OU PREVUE

Actuellement il n'existe pas de réglementation en vigueur ni envisagée sur l'installation de systèmes de free cooling dans les data centers en dehors des bonnes pratiques diffusées par l'ASHRAE.

Décret Eco-Energie Tertiaire :

Sont assujettis tout bâtiment (ou ensemble de bâtiments localisés sur une même unité foncière) accueillant des activités tertiaires (marchandes ou non) sur une surface de plancher supérieure ou égale à 1000 m².

- Obligation de déclaration des consommations : Le DEET impose aux assujettis de déclarer annuellement leurs consommations d'énergie sur une plateforme dédiée (OPERAT)
- Obligation de mise en œuvre d'actions de performance énergétique : des actions de performance énergétique doivent être entreprises par les assujettis pour atteindre les objectifs d'économies d'énergie.

● Study of the potential national energy savings deposit

The national potential of the solution is a key factor for the relevance of the sheet

For the freecooling solution :

The national CEE resource is substantial and consists of:

- All retrofits of unequipped data centers
- The increase in the data center fleet to meet changing demand.

The ADEME ARCEP study estimates, in its 2030 scenario, a 41% increase in data center consumption (+4.79 TWh/year). As previously stated, 40% of this consumption corresponds to cooling production (1.92 TWh/year). If **50%** (0.96 TWh/year) of future data centers used this technology, cooling consumption would decrease from 1.92 TWh/year to 1.54 TWh/year.

This corresponds to a savings of 0.38 TWh/year, or 4.17 TWh cumac.

The national potential in 2030 would be equal to 12.5 TWh cumac for application in new and existing buildings.

Le gisement national CEE est conséquent et est composé de :

- L'ensemble du retrofit des datacenters non-équipés
- L'augmentation du parc des datacenters répondant à l'évolution de la demande.

Selon l'évaluation de l'impact environnemental du numérique en France (ADEME ARCEP, janvier 2022), la consommation nationale des datacenters est de 11,59 TWh/an (donnée 2020).

Dans cette étude, 40 % de la consommation d'un Data Center est réservée à la production de froid ce qui représente 4,636 TWh/an.

L'économie d'énergie moyenne attendue grâce à cette technologie est de 40%.

Comme précisé par l'étude ADEME de 2024 sur le refroidissement en Datacenter, 33% des groupes froids à condensation à eau sont déjà équipés de Tours Aéronucléogéniques (TAR) tandis que les groupes froids à condensation à air ne le sont pas à date. La répartition actuelle des équipements frigorifiques en fonction des types de condensation est la suivante :

- 54% : condensation à eau
- 40% : condensation à air
- 3% détente directe
- 3% autre

Si l'on considère le déploiement de freecooling efficient sur 50 % du parc potentiellement éligible la consommation pour la production de froid passerait de 1,900 TWh/an à 1,141 TWh/an pour ce segment du parc. Ce qui correspond à une économie de 0,759 TWh/an soit 8,33 TWh cumac.

L'étude ADEME ARCEP estime, dans son scénario à l'horizon 2030, une augmentation de 41% de la consommation des datacenter (+4,79 TWh/an). Comme dit précédemment 40% de cette consommation correspond à la production de froid (1,92 TWh/an). Si 50% (0,96 TWh/an) des datacenters futurs utilisaient cette technologie, la consommation pour la production de froid passerait de 1,92 TWh/an à 1,54 TWh/an. Ce qui correspond à une économie de 0,38 TWh/an soit 4,17 TWh cumac.

Le gisement national en 2030 serait égal à 12,5 TWh cumac pour une application sur les bâtiments neufs et existants.

● Simulation of all the determining factors for the energy savings amount

In order to standardized the CEE calculation method while adapting it to the different field situations and relevant levels of energy savings, it is necessary to determine the main factors of the level of energy savings per project

For freecooling solutions, the selected factors are :

- Pcompressor = The nominal electrical power of the refrigeration compressor(s).
- The chilled water outlet temperature range of the cold production unit
- The Delta T between the group's water loop set temperature and the outside air temperature when switching from mixed free cooling to 100% free cooling
- The climate zone in France



● Creation of a standardized calculation method

| Climate zone | Amount of kWh cumac by kW | | | | x | Correctibg factor | | x | Pcompressor = The nominal electrical power of the refrigeration compressor(s). |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|--|------|---|--|
| | Chilled water loop temperature range | | | | | The Delta T between the group's water loop set temperature and the outside air temperature when switching from mixed free cooling to 100% free cooling | | | Pcompressor* |
| | [12 °C ; 15 °C [| [15 °C ; 18 °C [| [18 °C ; 21 °C [| [21 °C ; 25 °C ou T supérieure à 25 °C] | | | | | |
| H1 | 14 300 | 20 200 | 26 300 | 34 000 | x | Delta T ≤ 3K | 1,70 | x | Pcompressor* |
| H2 | 9 900 | 14 700 | 20 100 | 27 900 | | 3K < Delta T ≤ 6K | 1,43 | | |
| H3 | 9 600 | 13 500 | 18 700 | 27 000 | | 6K < Delta T ≤ 9K | 1,19 | | |
| | | | | | | 9K < Delta T ≤ 12K | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | 12K< Delta T ≤ 15K | 0,87 | | |

● The energy savings amount generated by the freecooling sheet (validated by the ADEME and ATEE, submitted to the DGEC) and coverage ratio

The estimated potential behind the creation of the freecooling CEE sheet is :

- An annual energy saving of **0.38 TWh/year**
- A cumulated energy saving of **1,9 TWh by 2030**
- A **reduction of the CAPEX for datacenter operators** investing in freecooling solutions **of 13 to 18 %**
- A clear incentive to renovate datacenters in order to improve energy efficiency
- A clear incentive not only to include freecooling systems in new datacenter but also to choose efficient design conditions inside of the range of freecooling possibilities

