



KyotoCooling Case Study

1.5 megawatts IT load @ 2.0 PUE and \$0.075 per kW/h = \$886,950 for cooling

100% return air containment with water side economization

52.4% (4588 hours) @ 1.3 PUE

47.6% @ 2.0 PUE

Total annual PUE = 1.63

Annual cooling cost savings = \$363,650 (41%)

\$300,000 premium for F-Series TeraFrame™ Cabinet with Vertical Exhaust Duct System

\$100,000 water-side economization system

Payback = 13 months and one week

ROI = \$1,418,247 (5 year capital depreciation)

100% return air containment with KyotoCooling economization cells

78.9% (6909 hours) @ 1.15 PUE

21.1% @ 2.0 PUE

Total annual PUE = 1.33

Annual cooling cost savings = \$638,604 (72%)

\$150,000 premium for F-Series TeraFrame Cabinet with Vertical Exhaust Duct System versus containment rooms

-\$6,600,000 construction cost savings (Tier 4 assumption)

Payback = Day 1

ROI = \$9,643,020 (5 year capital depreciation)

100% return air containment with evaporative air economization

99.8% (8745 hours) @ 1.3 PUE

0.2% @ 2.0 PUE

Total annual PUE = 1.30

Annual cooling cost savings = \$691,821 (78%)

\$300,000 premium for F-Series TeraFrame Cabinet with Vertical Exhaust Duct System

\$50,000 for additional humidity control

\$50,000 premium for water-cooled central air handlers (versus CRAH)

Payback = 7 months

ROI = \$3,059,105.00 (5 year capital depreciation)



| Estimated Annual Economizer Hours For New York, New York USA | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----------------|-----------------|--|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | | | | Scenario* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | A | | B | | C | | D | |
| | | | | Number of Hours Temperature** Is Under | | | | | | | |
| Month | Year | Available Days | Available Hours | °F | | °F | | °F | | °F | |
| | | | | 37 DB | 60 DB | 72 DB | 77 WB | | | | |
| January | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 385 | | 734 | | 744 | | 744 | |
| February | 2007 | 28 | 672 | 550 | | 672 | | 672 | | 672 | |
| March | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 245 | | 712 | | 736 | | 744 | |
| April | 2007 | 30 | 720 | 0 | | 313 | | 619 | | 720 | |
| May | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 0 | | 313 | | 635 | | 744 | |
| June | 2007 | 30 | 720 | 0 | | 26 | | 438 | | 720 | |
| July | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 0 | | 2 | | 211 | | 744 | |
| August | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 0 | | 40 | | 274 | | 735 | |
| September | 2007 | 30 | 720 | 0 | | 71 | | 448 | | 720 | |
| October | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 0 | | 254 | | 669 | | 739 | |
| November | 2007 | 30 | 720 | 62 | | 707 | | 719 | | 719 | |
| December | 2007 | 31 | 744 | 345 | | 744 | | 744 | | 744 | |
| Total Hours | | | 8760 | 1587 | | 4588 | | 6909 | | 8745 | |
| Total Days (Total Hours/24)*** | | | 365 | 66 | | 191 | | 287 | | 364 | |
| Percentage of Total Hours | | | 100.0% | 18.1% | | 52.4% | | 78.9% | | 99.8% | |

Notes

1. 1.5 megawatts given per 10,000 square feet. Calculations assume that is the IT load for 5kW per cabinet and with a 2.0 PUE, the total power demand of the base design would be 3 megawatts
2. Water-side economizer capital expenditures would decrease per 10,000 square feet in a larger space. If the client has a particular budget for water-side economization capital expenditure, this report could be re-calculated accordingly.
3. Tier 4 base construction costs are assumed at \$22,000 per kW, per tier classification tables published by the Uptime Institute.
4. ROI will continue to improve for evaporative air-side economization as 10,000 square foot “pods” are added to capture economies of large, water-cooled central air handlers.
5. ROI calculations do not include reduced generator capacity due to reduction in over-provisioning of air flow volume.
6. Because of thermal performance of VED cabinets, power density per cabinet could be increased with a resultant reduction in payback period and further increase in ROI.