"What do DCDCs do? and how they relate to the ANSI/BICSI 002 standard?"

Rui Takei, RCDD, DCDC

Based on presentation from :
Jonathan Jew President, J&M Consultants, Inc
Rick Ciordia, PE, RCDD, DCDC, RTPM, CT BICSI Global Region Director
Gautier Humbert, RCDD, CDCDP.BICSI Mainland Europe District Chair

Rui Takei, RCDD, DCDC

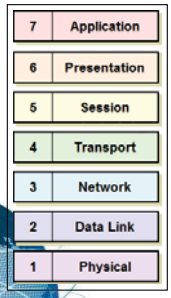
- BICSI Datacenter Operation Standards Subcommittee Vice Chair
  BICSI Registrations & Credentials Supervision Committee (RCSC) Member
  BICSI Global Development Committee Member
  BICSI Global Development Translations Subcommittee Chair
  BICSI Japan District Board Member
- A Volunteer from a Corporate Member since March 2013, and participated in many committee activities as listed above.
- His role in BICSI Japan centered around operation of credentialing programs and publication of standards documents.
- Presented at numerous BICSI conferences outside Japan.
- 20+ years experience in telecommunications and data center industries.
- Has been with AT TOKYO data center since its foundation in June 2000, first as telecoms facility O&M engineer, and later as Chief Telecommunications Engineer and head of cabling services group, overseeing its in-house cabling.

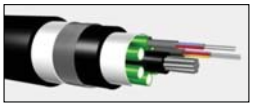
BICSI International Standards Program

- Develop standards within all facets of Information & Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure design and installation
- Details:
  - Over 450 member worldwide
  - Accredited by ANSI
  - Develops international open to use/"royalty free" standards and best practices

BICSI Standards Within ICT

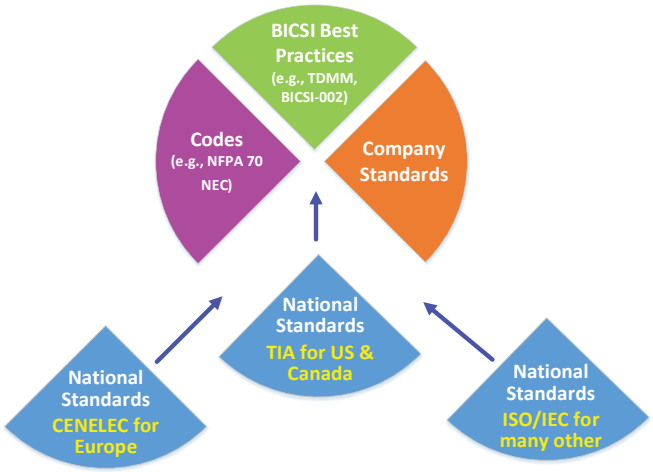
IEEE	ISO/IEC, CENELEC, ANSI/TIA	BICSI
Defines the message and transmission characteristics	Defines the transmission media and system specifications	Defines how to design solutions using transmission media and systems



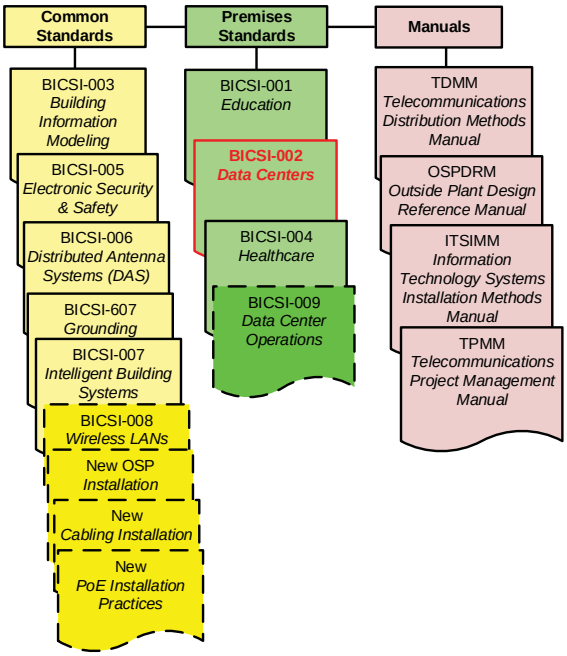


BICSI standards and manuals are also a family of complementary publications and are meant to work with TIA, CENELEC, ISO, & other national standards

BICSI Publications Complement National Standards



BICSI-002 is part of a family of standards & manuals



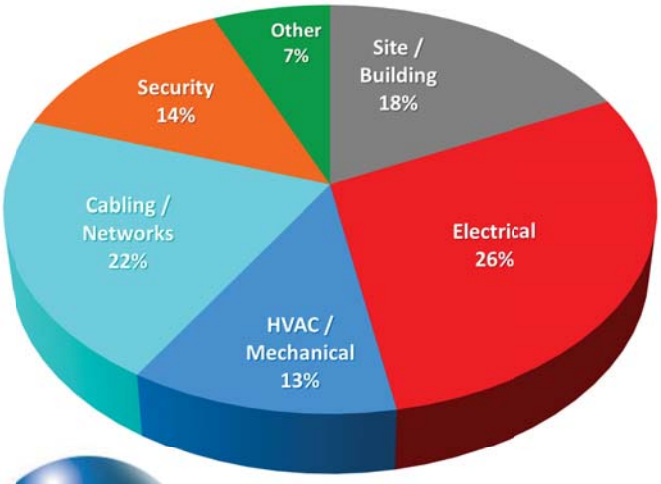
Reach of BICSI Standards

About ANSI
(American National Standards Institute)

- Promotes standards use within United States
- Accreditation body
  - Standards Development
  - Credentialing Bodies (ISO 17024)
  - Testing Laboratories (ISO 17025)
- Ensures open and unbiased standards development processes
- Does not create standards

Bicsi

BICSI 002-2014 Contents Breakdown



Bicsi

Content Revision and Expansions

- Availability Classes
- Modular Data Centers*
- Hot/Cold Aisles
- Mechanical Systems*
- DCIM*
- Circuit Maps and DC Power
- Cabinet Airflow and Cabling Capacity
- "Green" / Efficiency*
- Building Structure
- Site Hazards
- Data Center Services Outsourcing Model*
- Bonding & Grounding
- Commissioning
- Network Security*
- Telecommunications Cabling
- *(And More …)*

** Indicates all new content to this edition*

Bicsi

TIA-942 and BICSI-002

- TIA-942 provides requirements for the design of data center telecommunications infrastructure
- BICSI-002 provides a wide range of information, recommendations, and requirements regarding all aspects of designing a data center

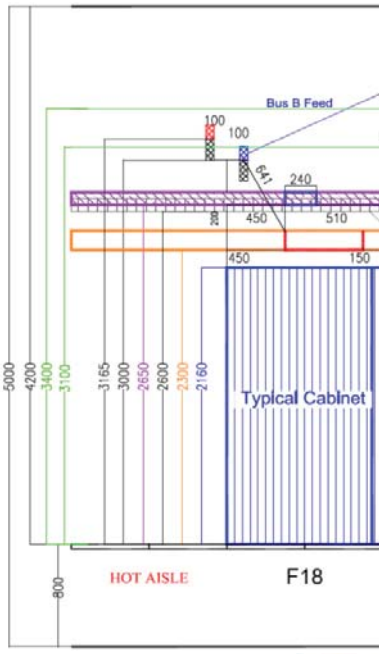
Bicsi

TIA-942 and BICSI-002

- BICSI-002 provides best practices that exceed the minimum requirements of TIA-942
- BICSI-002 provides information on a wide range of subjects not covered in TIA-942

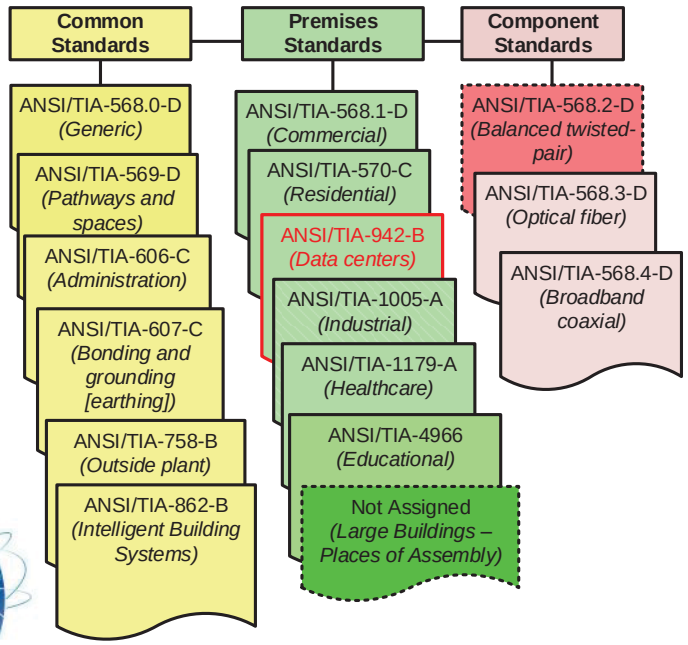
BICSI-002 Best Practices vs TIA-942 requirements

- Example: Ceiling heights
  - TIA-942
    - minimum height 2.6 m (8.5 ft)
  - BICSI-002
    - minimum height 3 m (10 ft)
    - Recommended height 4.5 m (15 ft) or greater



TIA standards apply in US and Canada and are widely used in other countries

TIA-942 is part of a family of TR-42 cabling standards

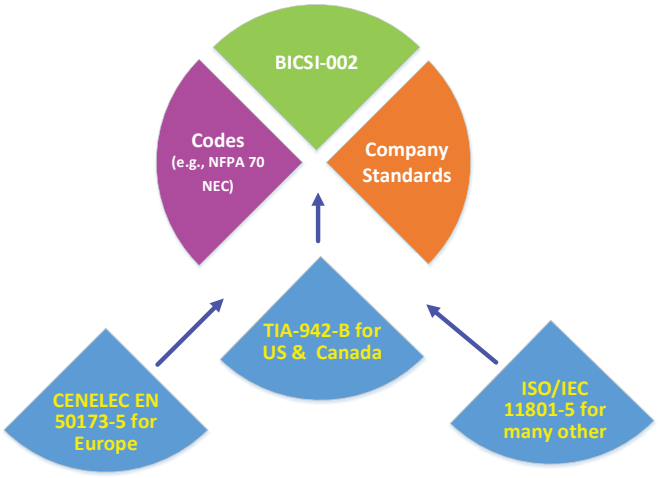


BICSI-002 by design is intended to complement TIA-942 and other national data center standards, and is incomplete without them

Using BICSI-002 & TIA-942

- Design of the telecommunications cabling infrastructure (cabling system, pathways, spaces) should use both TIA-942-B and BICSI-002-2014
- Use BICSI-002 to understand other aspects of the data center design and make informed decisions when specifying requirements and reviewing designs by other disciplines

BICSI-002 Complements TIA-942

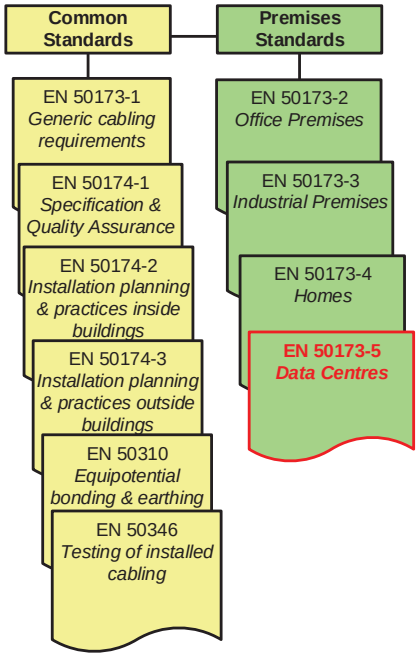


Bicsi

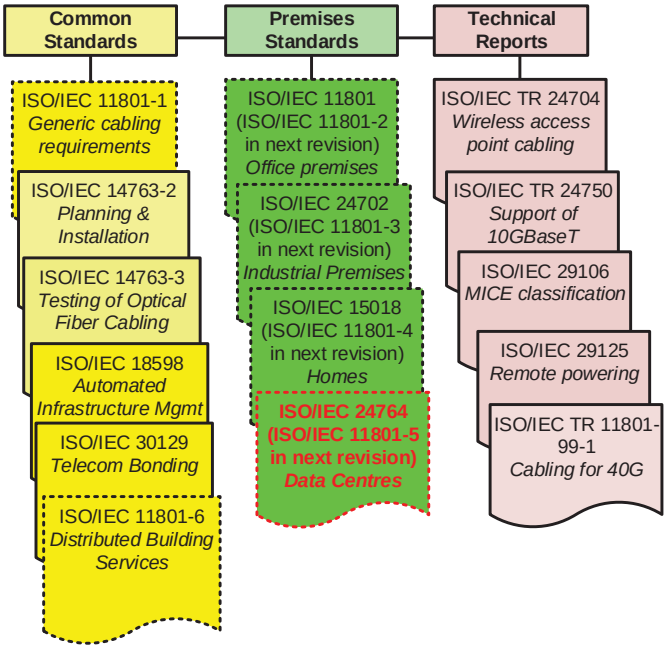
Other families of standards apply in other countries

Bicsi

European (CENELEC) premises cabling standards



International (ISO/IEC) premises cabling standards



BICSI Design Classes and Selection Methodology

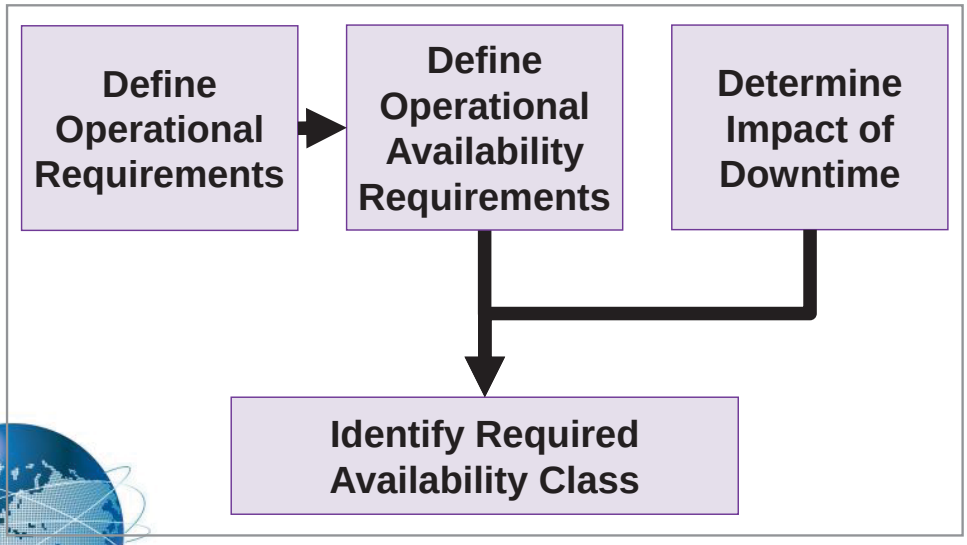
BICSI Design Class Determination

- Based on three questions

  1. How much downtime per year will be allowed for maintenance?
  2. During scheduled operation, what is the maximum allowed downtime?
  3. What is downtime's impact to operations?

- Answers will indicate design class for starting point of requirements

Interaction of Answers



Finding the Right Design

- Define operational availability requirements
- Determine the impact of downtime
- Identify the required Availability Class from below

Impact of Downtime (from Table B3)	*Operational Availability Level (from Table B2)*				
	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*
Isolated	Class 0	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 2
Minor	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 3
Major	Class 1	Class 2	Class 2	Class 3	Class 3
Severe	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 3	Class 4
Catastrophic	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 4

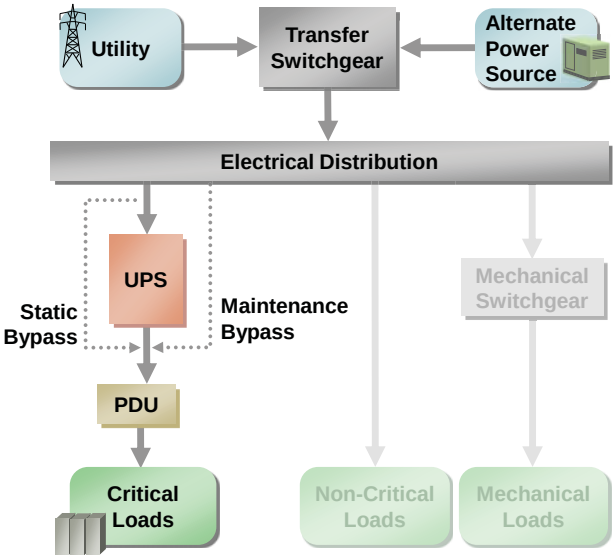
BICSI DC Design Classes

- Class 0: Single path, and fails to meet one or more criteria of Class 1
- Class 1: Single path
- Class 2: Single path with redundant components
- Class 3: Concurrently maintainable & operable
- Class 4: Fault tolerant

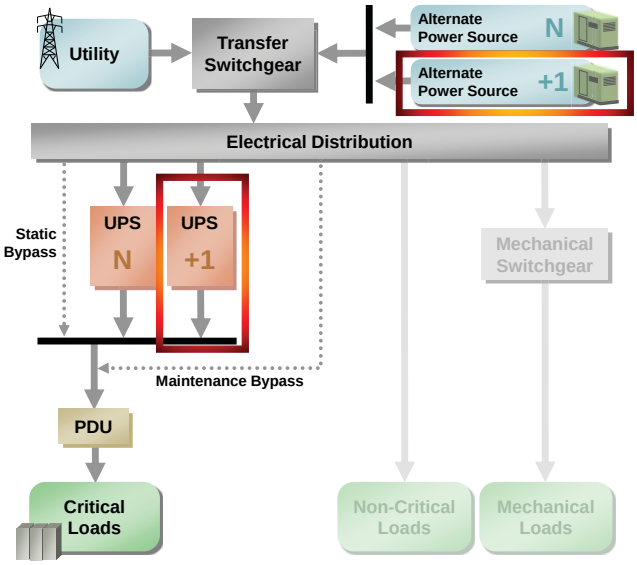
Availability Class Prefixes

- Class F*x*: Facility (Electrical & Mechanical)
- Class C*x*: Cable Plant
- Class N*x*: Network Infrastructure
- Class S*x*: Data Processing and Storage Systems
- Class A*x*: Applications

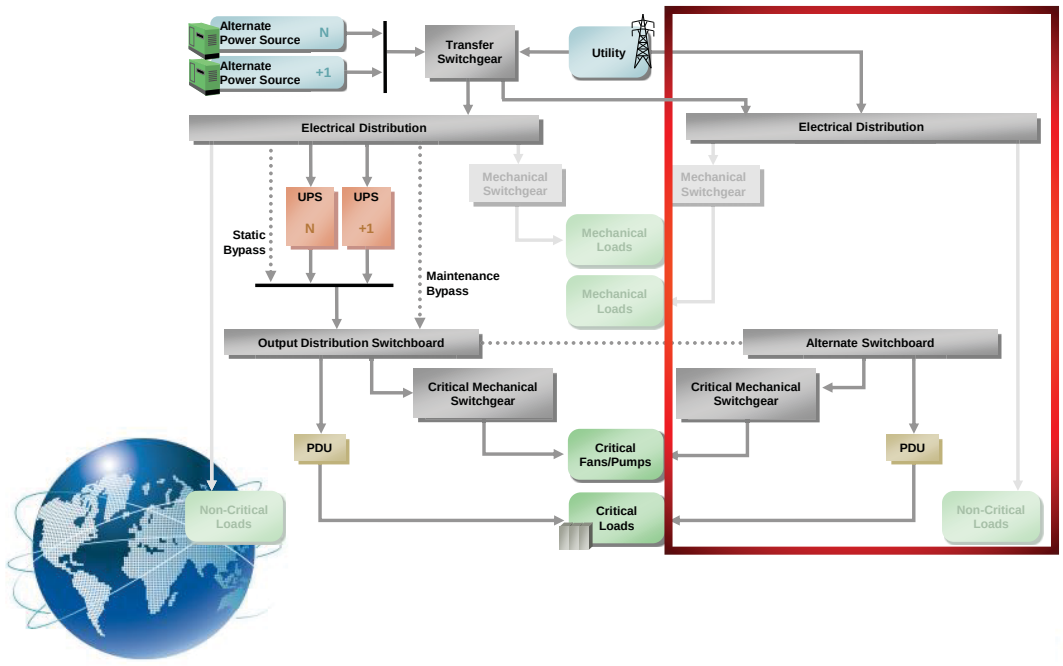
Class F1 Electrical Example



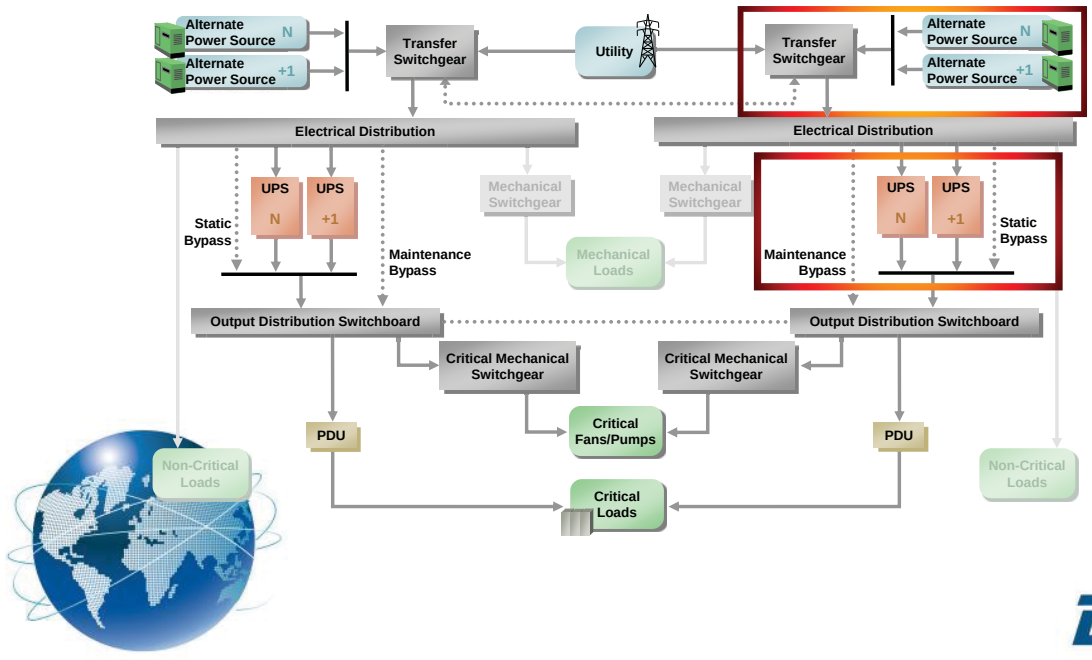
Class F2 Electrical Example



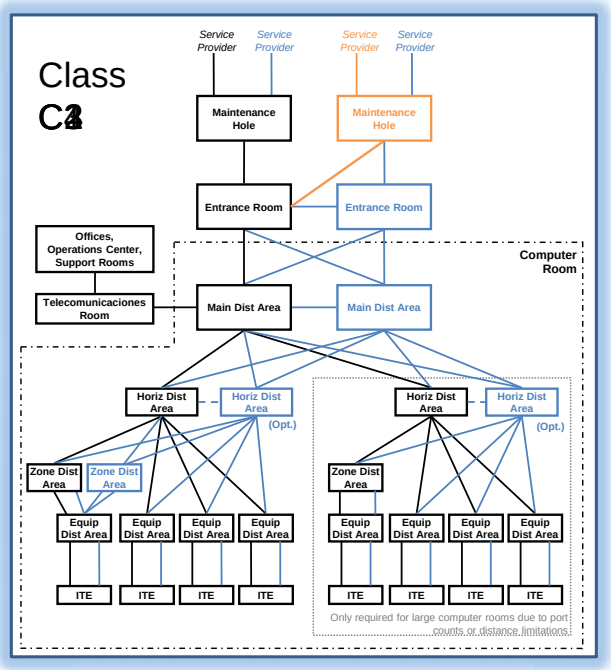
Electrical Class F3

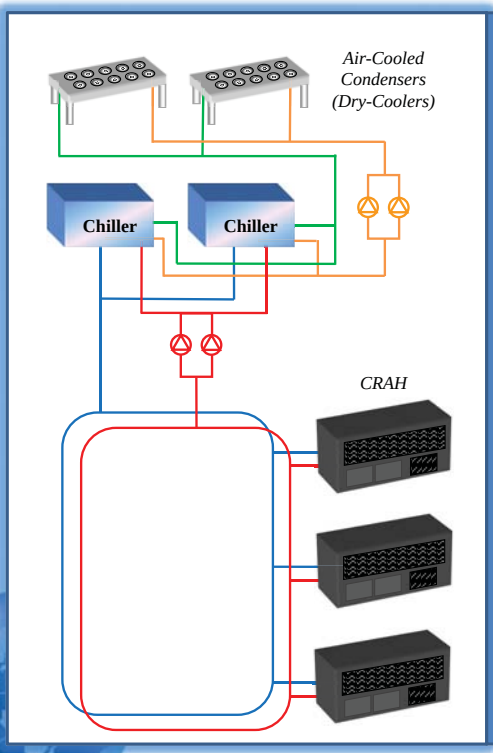


Electrical Class F4



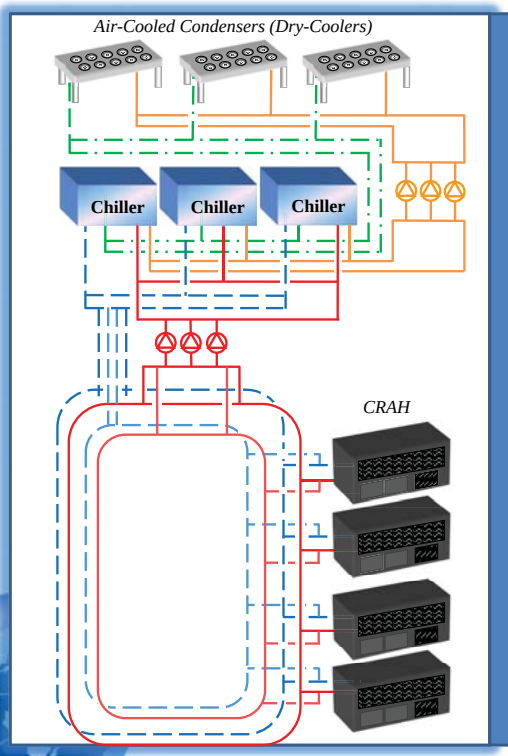
Telecommunication Classes





Mechanical Class F2

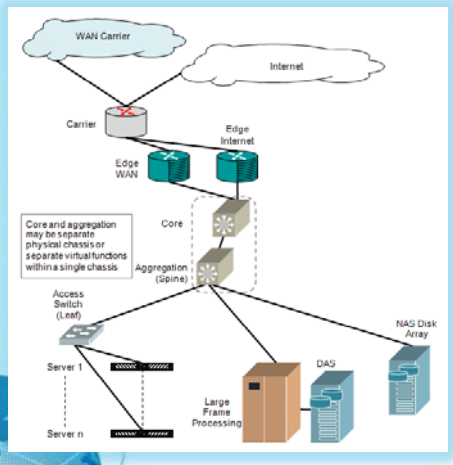
- Redundant critical components
- All power feeds from common upstream distribution
- Only redundant components able to be maintained under load

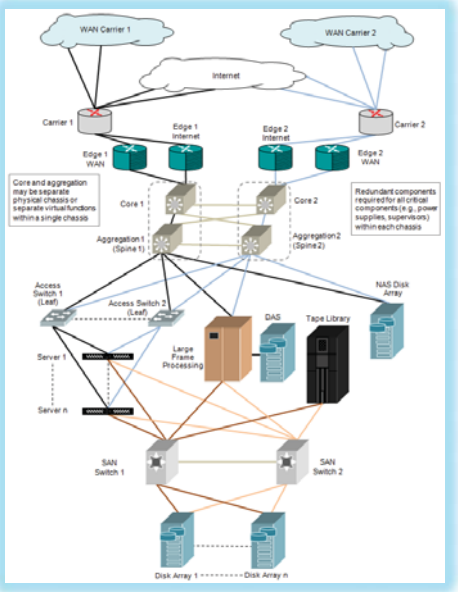


Mechanical Class F4

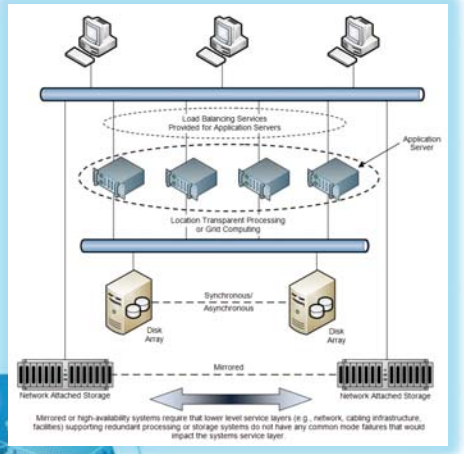
- Redundant equipment and piping for maintenance
- Power feed so that cooling capacity does not drop below "N“ for any maintenance or fault upstream.
- Maintenance do not decrease cooling capacity below "N+1"

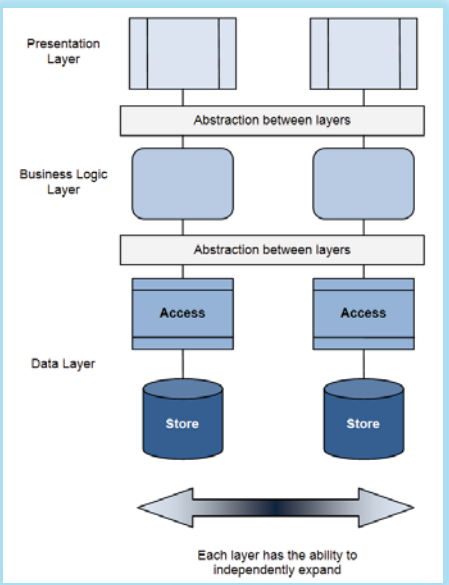
Class N0/N1 and N4 Network





Class S4 System and A4 Application





BICSI

Are BICSI & Uptime Similar?

- **ANSI/BICSI 002-2014**

*This standard provides **a reference** of common terminology and **design practice** … a **framework for** the process to determine facility criticality and to develop **optimum design** & **implementation solutions***

- **Uptime Tiers**

"Only data center benchmarking system developed by and for data center owners Performance-based on fundamental concepts

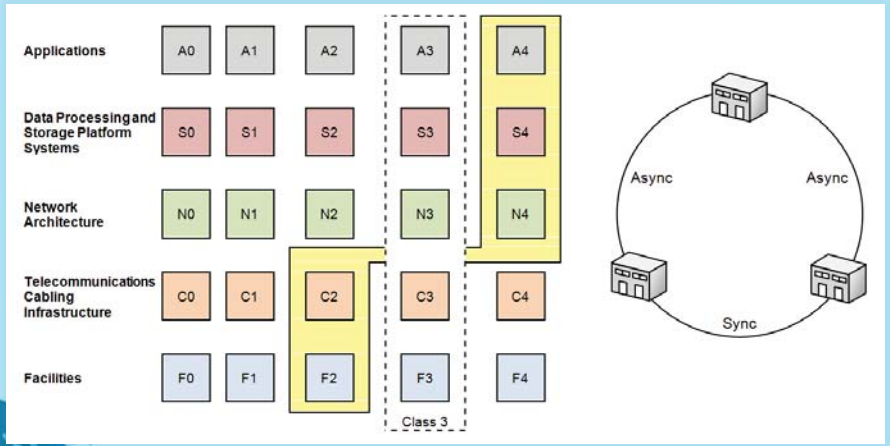
*— **Not a checklist, design menu, or cookbook**"*

Source: *Uptime Institute: Tier Classification System & Operational Sustainability* presented by Dana Smith, Director of Development, Uptime Institute at BICSI Andino 2012

Availability and Multi-Site Data Centers

- Prior to virtualization, subclasses were aligned through all data centers
- Today, a single data center may not have alignment
- Availability class methodology can be used in discussions about using multiple data centers to achieve availability target

Example: Class 3 Availability Using Three Class 2 Data Centers



DC Operations Standard

- New BICSI 009 Data Center Operations standard being developed
- Includes participants from a wide variety of organizations & countries
- Use as a reference for operation & maintenance of the data center after it is built

DC Operations Standard Sections

- Governance
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Maintenance Procedures
- Emergency Operating Procedures
- Management

Thank You!

Rui Takei , RCDD, DCDC
rtakei@bicsi.jp
takei@attokyo.co.jp