Rittal

Liquid Cooling Package Inline

Operating and Maintenance Instructions

Rittal Liquid Cooling Package Inline
Model No. SK 3301.470 (230 / 400 V version)

FRIEDHELM LOH GROUP

Foreword

Dear Customer!

We would like to thank you for choosing our Rittal Liquid Cooling Package Inline (referred to hereafter as "Liquid Cooling Package Inline" or "LCP Inline").

Please take the time to read this documentation carefully.

Please pay particular attention to the safety instructions in the text and to Chapter 2, "Safety instructions".

This is the prerequisite for:
- secure assembly of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline,
- safe handling and
- the most trouble-free operation possible.

Please keep the complete documentation readily available so that it is always on hand when needed.

We wish you every success!

Your
Rittal GmbH & Co. KG

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We are always happy to answer any technical questions regarding our entire range of products.

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1 Identification

1.1 Manufacturer

Manufacturer	Rittal GmbH & Co. KG
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E-mail:	info@rittal.de
Internet:	www.rimatrix5.com

1.2 Notes concerning the documentation

1.2.1 Other applicable documents

In conjunction with these operating and maintenance instructions, the superordinate system documentation (if available) also applies.

Rittal GmbH & Co. KG is not responsible for any damage which may result from failure to comply with these operating and maintenance instructions. This also applies to failure to comply with the valid documentation for accessories used.

1.2.2 CE labelling

With the EU declaration of conformity, Rittal GmbH & Co. KG, the manufacturer, certifies that the cooling units of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline series are manufactured and tested in accordance with the following directives:

- EU EMC directive 2004/108/EC
- EU Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
- EN 55022
  Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics
- EN 60335-1
  Safety for household and similar electrical appliances
  Part 1: General requirements
- EN 61000 3-2
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
  Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current up to and including 16 A per phase)
- EN 61000 6-2
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
  Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments
- EN 61000 6-3
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
  Part 6-3: Generic standards – Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

The cooling unit bears the following mark.

CE

1.2.3 Nameplate

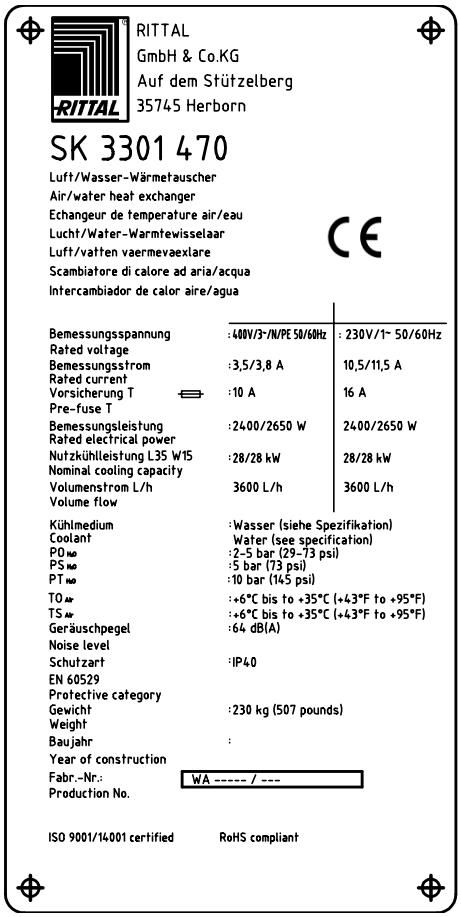


Fig. 1: Nameplate

1.2.4 Storing the documents

The operating and maintenance instructions as well as all applicable documents are integral components of the product. They must be handed out to those persons who are engaged with the unit and must always be available and on hand for operating and maintenance personnel.

1.2.5 Legal information concerning the operating instructions

We reserve the right to make changes in content. Rittal GmbH & Co. KG is not responsible for mistakes in this documentation. Liability for indirect damages which occur through the delivery or use of this documentation is excluded to the extent allowable by law.

1.2.6 Copyright

1.2.7 Revision

Rev. 0 of 24 November 2008

1.3 Product description

1.3.1 Unit components

Fig. 2: Liquid Cooling Package Inline (front)

1 Rack (H x W x D: 2000 mm x 300 mm x 1200 mm)
2 LCP-door with air outlet
3 Touch panel
4 Wall plate
5 Levelling foot

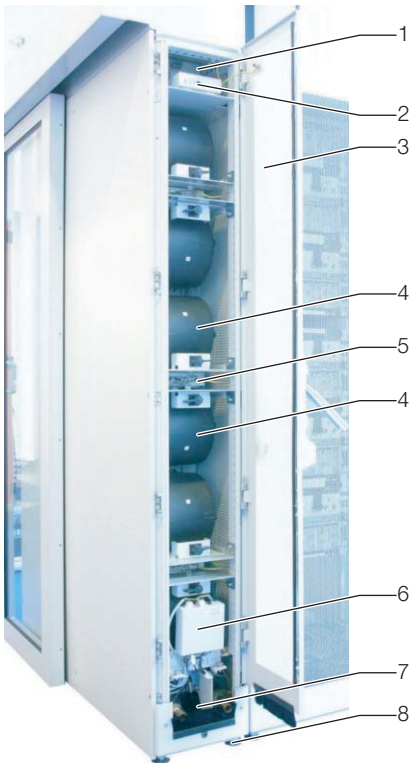


Fig. 3: Liquid Cooling Package Inline – rear

1 Mains connection
2 Control unit (Basic CMC)
3 LCP door with air inlet
4 Fan
5 Fan control unit
6 Water module control unit
7 Water module
8 Levelling foot

1.3.2 Proper use

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline serves to dissipate high heat losses and for the effective cooling of devices built into a server enclosure.

The unit is state of the art and built according to recognised safety regulations. Nevertheless, improper use can present a hazard to life and limb of the user or third parties, or result in possible impairment of the system and other property.

The unit should thus only be used properly and in technically sound condition. Any malfunctions which impair safety should be rectified immediately! Follow the operating instructions!

Intended use also includes following the operating instructions and fulfilling the inspection and maintenance conditions.

1.3.3 Precautionary measures

Inappropriate use may result in danger. Inappropriate use may include:

- Use of impermissible tools.
- Improper use.
- Improper rectification of malfunctions.
- Use of replacement parts which are not authorised by Rittal GmbH & Co. KG.

2 Safety instructions

The Liquid Cooling Packages Inline (LCP Inline) produced by Rittal GmbH & Co. KG are developed and produced with due regard to all safety precautions. Nevertheless, the unit still causes a number of unavoidable dangers and risks. The safety instructions provide you with an overview of these dangers and the necessary safety precautions.
In the interest of your safety and the safety of others, please read these safety instructions carefully before assembly and commissioning of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.
Follow the user information found in these instructions and on the unit carefully.

2.1 Symbols in these operating instructions

These following symbols are found in this documentation:

Danger!

This warning symbol is used to indicate great dangers caused by the product which may result in injury and even death if the indicated preventative measures are not followed.

Caution!

This warning symbol is used to indicate procedures which may cause risk of equipment damage or personal injury.

Note:

This instruction symbol indicates information concerning individual procedures, explanations, or tips for simplified approaches.

- This symbol indicates an "Action Point" and shows that you should carry out an operation/procedure.

2.2 Important safety instructions

Danger! Electric shock!

Contact with live electrical parts may be deadly.

Before switching on, ensure that it is not possible to come into contact with live electrical parts.

Danger! Injury caused by fan impellors!

Keep persons and objects away from the fan impellors! Do not remove covers until the power supply is disconnected and impellors are not moving! Always use mechanical protection when working! Shut down the respective fan as much as possible during maintenance work! Tie long hair back! Do not wear loose clothing!

Fans start up automatically following power disruptions!

Danger! Cut wounds, especially through sharp edges of the fan module and heat exchanger modules!

Put on protective gloves before beginning assembly or cleaning work!

Danger! Injury due to falling loads!

Do not stand under suspended loads when transporting the unit with a hoist trolley, a forklift, or a crane.

Caution! Risk of malfunction or damage!

Do not modify the unit! Use only original spare parts!

Caution! Risk of malfunction or damage!

Proper and flawless unit operation can only be ensured when it is operated under the intended ambient conditions. As far as possible, be sure that the ambient conditions for which the unit is designed are complied with, e.g. temperature, humidity, air purity.

Caution! Risk of malfunction or damage!

All media necessary for the control system, e.g. cooling water, must be available during the entire operating time.

Caution! Risk of malfunction or damage!

In order to avoid frost damage, the minimum permissible input water temperature of +6 °C must not be undercut at any point in the water cycle!

It is vital that the manufacturers' consent is obtained before adding anti-freeze!

Caution! Risk of malfunction or damage!

During storage and transportation below freezing point, the water cycle should be drained completely using compressed air!

Caution! Risk of malfunction or damage!

Only set the temperature control setpoint as low as is strictly necessary, since the danger of condensation through undercutting the dew point increases with a falling water inlet temperature!

Ensure that the enclosure is sealed on all sides, particularly at the cable entry (condensation)!

2.3 Service and technical staff

The installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of this unit may only be carried out by qualified mechanical and electro-technical trained personnel. Only properly instructed personnel may carry out service on a unit while in operation.

2.4 RoHS compliance

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline fulfils the requirements of EU directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) of 13 February, 2003.

Note:

Corresponding information concerning the RoHS directive is provided by our firm on the Internet at www.rittal.de/RoHS.

3 Transport and handling

3.1 Scope of delivery of Liquid Cooling Package Inline

The scope of delivery of a Liquid Cooling Package Inline (LCP Inline Model No. SK 3301.470) includes:

Qty.	Parts
1	Liquid Cooling Package Inline with LCP Inline, ready for connection
	Accessories:
1	• Pipe fitting condensate pump
1	• Condensate hose for condensate pump
1	• Condensate hose emergency overflow
1	• Sealing strip
1	• Connection plug
1	• Cable tie and spreading anchor
1	• Jumper for connection plug (strain relief for connection cable)
4	• Eyebolts
1	Assembly instructions

Tab. 1: Scope of delivery of a Liquid Cooling Package Inline

3.2 Transport

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline is delivered shrink-wrapped on a pallet.

Caution!

Because of its height and small base, the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is subject to tipping. Risk of toppling, especially after the unit is removed from the pallet!

Caution!

Transport of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline without a pallet:

- Use only suitable and technically sound lifting gear and load-bearing devices with sufficient load capacity.

3.3 Unpacking

• Remove the unit's packaging materials.

Note

After unpacking, the packaging materials must be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way. They may consist of the following materials:
- Wood,
- Polyethylene film (PE film),
- Strap,
- Edge protectors.

• Check the unit for damages occurring in transport.

Note

Damage and other faults, e.g. incomplete delivery, should immediately be reported to the shipping company and to Rittal GmbH & Co. KG in writing.

• Place the unit in its intended location.

4 Design and function

4.1 Design

The schematic design is seen in the following illustration:

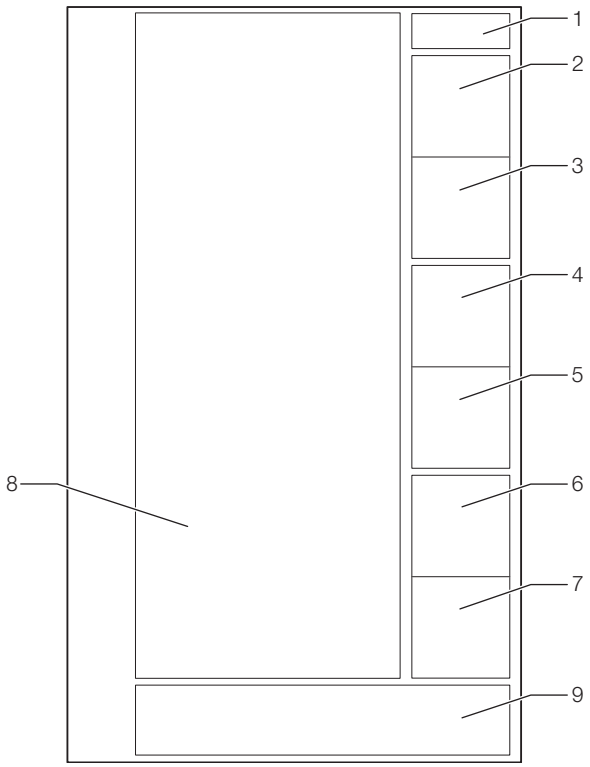


Fig. 4: Schematic design of a Liquid Cooling Package Inline

1 Rack (H x B x T: 2000 mm x 300 mm x 1200 mm)
2 LCP-door with air outlet
3 Touchpanel
4 Wall plate
5 Levelling foot

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline consists of a superordinate control unit (Basic CMC), a water module, a heat exchanger, and six fan modules. Fans, in groups of two, and the water module contain their own electronic controls (3 x RLCP fan and 1 x RLCP water), which are connected to one another over an I2C bus.

4.1.1 Liquid Cooling Package Inline

Fig. 5: Liquid Cooling Package Inline (front)

1 Rack (H x W x D: 2000 mm x 300 mm x 1200 mm)
2 LCP-door with air outlet
3 Touch panel
4 Wall plate
5 Levelling foot

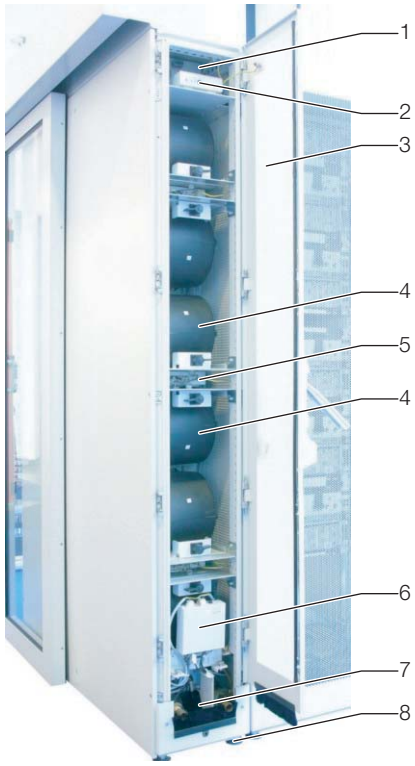


Fig. 6: Liquid Cooling Package Inline – rear

1 Mains connection
2 Control unit (Basic CMC)
3 LCP door with air inlet
4 Fan
5 Fan control unit
6 Water module control unit
7 Water module
8 Levelling foot

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline consists of a solid welded frame in which the heat exchanger, fan modules, and the water module are installed. The frame stands on four levelling feet, which may be used to align the unit with the bayed server enclosure. One wide and one narrow wall plate are mounted on both the left and right sides. A vertical divider plate is positioned at the joint of the two plates, which separates the Liquid Cooling Package Inline into warm and cold air sections.

The wide wall plates on the front right and left sides of the device form the cold air section together with the divider plate and the built-in air/water heat exchanger. The front door is equipped with air outlets over the total height and width in order to allow cool air to enter the cold aisle.

The narrower wall plates close off the rear of the device and form the warm air section together with the divider plate.The back door is equipped with air inlets over the total height and width in order to allow the hot air to exit the hot aisle.

Eight shelves are positioned between the wall plates that divide the Liquid Cooling Package Inline into five installation spaces of differing heights. The control unit (Basic CMC) sits on the top shelf. Installation spaces for the fans and control units for the six fan modules are located below. All components of the cooling water supply and condensate management are integrated into the water module on the floor of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.

Front and back side of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline are covered with a perforated door with 4-point locking.

4.1.2 Air/water heat exchanger

The air/water heat exchanger is installed in the front section of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline between both of the front wall plates. The heat exchanger is covered with a spray eliminator on the air outlet side that catches any occurring condensate and directs it to the condensate collecting tray in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Three temperature sensors are mounted on the front side of the spray eliminator at the level of the fan modules. The sensors record the temperature of the cold air that is blown in (Cold aisle inlet temperature) and transfer it to the control.

4.1.3 Fan module

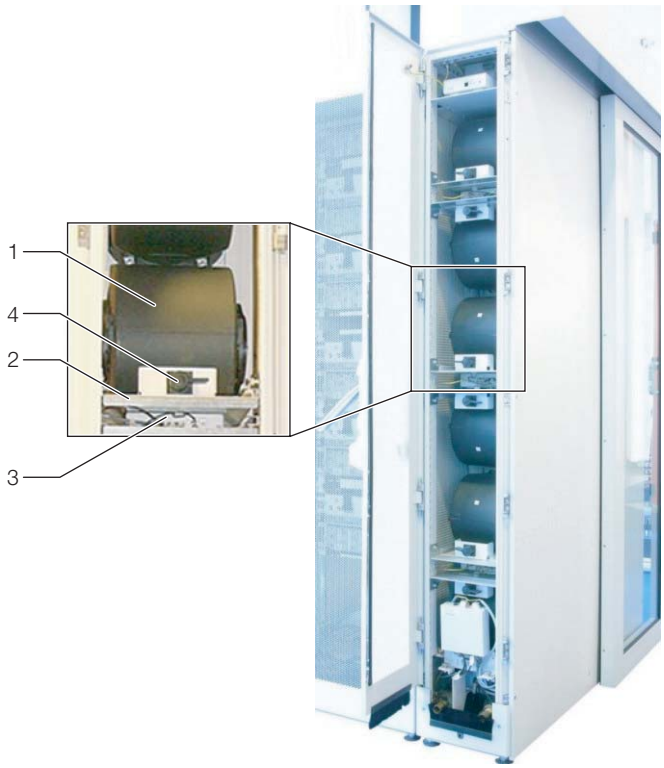


Fig. 7: Fan module

1 Fan
2 Rack-mounted shelf
3 Control unit for fan module (RLCP fan)
4 T handle

A fan module consists essentially of one fan that is mounted an angle bracket. One control unit (RLCP fan) controls two fan modules. The fans may be operated at four output levels and are activated by four relays. (Both fans always operate at the same output level.)

The fan modules are installed on rack-mounted shelves in the rear section of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline with the control unit in between. Each shelf has slide rails on the longitudinal sides. The angle brackets with the fans are inserted into and held in the rails.

Fig. 8: Fan module

1 Fan
2 Angle bracket
3 Connector for power supply and control cable

The angle bracket consists of two long plate pieces. The longer of the two forms the base plate and the shorter (vertical) one supports the fan and the connector for the power supply and the control cable. The air outlet vent of the fan projects forward from a circular opening on the vertical plate piece. When the fan module is installed, the air outlet vent extends into the cold air section of the device and facilitates a trouble-free and direct routing of the air from the fan module to the air/water heat exchanger.

Because the individual fan modules are located on separate angle brackets, it is possible to remove a single fan module and replace it easily during operation by opening the T handle (hot pluggable). It takes about 30 seconds to replace a fan module (see chapter 6.3, "Fan Installation").

4.1.4 Water module with cold water connection

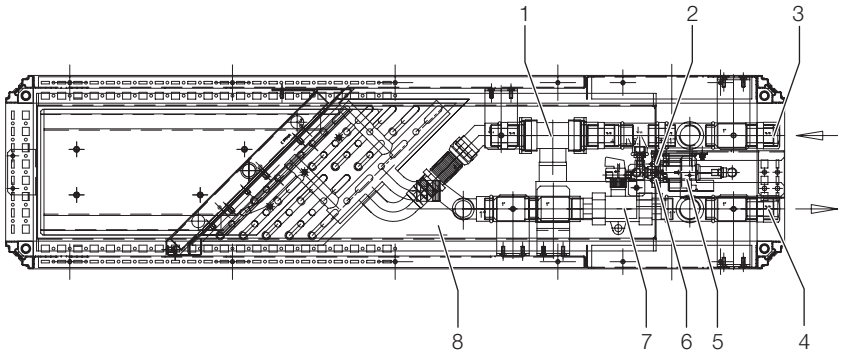


Fig. 9: Water module with cold water connection

1 Two-way control valve
2 Leakage sensor
3 Cooling water flow with temperature sensor
4 Cooling water return with temperature sensor
5 Condensate pump
6 Condensate sensor (floating switch)
7 Flow sensor
8 Condensate collecting tray

A significant component of the water module is the stainless steel condensate collecting tray, on which a level sensor, a condensate pump, and a condensate overflow are located.

A hose line leads the condensate from the condensate pump out of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline through the rear. Additionally, the condensate tray is equipped with a no pressure condensate overflow in case either the level sensor or the condensate pump should malfunction. This is located underneath the condensate pump and also leads the condensate to the rear, out of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Both hoses should be connected to either a collecting device or an external drain.

The pipework for the Liquid Cooling Package's Inline cooling water connection (inlet and return) runs on the side, above the condensate collecting tray. The lines connect the rear-mounted cooling water connection with the air/water heat exchanger that is built into the front of the device. The lines are insulated to avoid the formation of condensation. A motor-operated control valve is located in the cooling water return line. This control valve can control the cooling water flow.

The control unit of the water module is mounted with a holder on a separate mounting plate directly behind the rear door of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline, above the water module at the level of the lower fan module.

The cooling water connection is connected to the main connections of the cooling water return by two 1" externally threaded pipes. The connecting pieces of both pipes are composed of T pieces, to allow for the option of connecting from the rear or through the raised floor.

The cooling water connection to the cold water network can be made by either rigid pipework or flexible hoses, which are available from the Rittal accessory range (Model No. SK 3301.351).

4.2 Function

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline is essentially an air/water heat exchanger. It serves to dissipate high heat losses from server enclosures or for the effective cooling of devices built into a server enclosure.
The Liquid Cooling Package Inline may also be set up between the server racks. However, an even distribution of the cold air in the cold aisle must be ensured.

Fig. 10: The LCP-Inline in a bayed enclosure suite

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline is an air-conditioning device, which requires distinct hot and cold aisles. The air conditioning result can be improved by cold aisle containment, which ensures that the cold air in the cold aisle is not influenced by the hot air.

The air routing in the LCP Inline supports the "front to back" cooling principle of the devices built into the server enclosure. The fan modules draw the warm air exhausted to the hot aisle in the entire height of the rear area into the Liquid Cooling Package Inline, which is bayed to the side, and then into the heat exchanger module.
In the heat exchanger module, the heated air is directed through an air/water heat exchanger, and its thermal energy (heat losses from the server) is transferred to a cold water system. Through this, the air is cooled to a freely selectable temperature and then routed to the cold aisle.

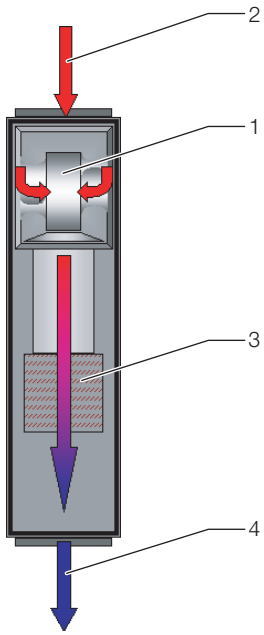


Fig. 11: Air routing on the Liquid Cooling Package Inline (top view)

1 Fan module
2 Air inlet
3 Heat exchanger
4 Air outlet

The temperature control of the cold air which is blown in takes place through constant comparison of the actual temperature with the setpoint temperature set on the Liquid Cooling Package Inline' control unit (default is +20 °C).
If the setpoint temperature is exceeded, the control valve in the cooling water system opens, and the heat exchanger is provided with cold water. The control valve is infinitely variable (can open from 0 to 100%). In addition, the temperature differential between the cold air that is blown in and the warm air that is drawn is used to determine and set the fan speed. The control attempts to keep the air temperature constant in front of the cold aisle by activating the control valve.

Any condensate which may develop is collected in the condensate collecting tray that is integrated in the water module of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Upon reaching a defined condensate level in the collecting tray, the level sensor activates the condensate pump. The pump leads the condensate out of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Further, a condensate overflow hose leads from the tray to the exterior, so that, if necessary, (e.g. in the event of a defective level sensor or a defective condensate pump) liquid is led away.

Note:

The water inlet temperature must always be selected (controlled) to be above the dew point for the existing ambient temperature and humidity in the computer centre. The dew point can be found in the Mollier h-x diagram (cf. figure).
Additionally, it is recommended to follow the ASHRAE standards according to "2008 ASHRAE Environmental Guidelines for Datacom Equipment".

Dew point controlling depends on the components and settings of the complete facility and, thus, varies from case to case. If there already is a cooling device that controls the air humidity of the room, a further controlling of the dew point will be unnecessary in most cases. The existing device already regulates the humidity according to the recommendations of "2008 ASHRAE Environmental Guidelines for Datacom Equipment".
If the dew point is to be regulated by the LCP Inline, there are two regulation types available with the same additional scope of installations. First, a moisture sensor (DK 7320.510) needs to be installed into the outlet side of the LCP Inline.

It can be mounted easily to the TS8 frame and be connected without effort to the Basic CMC of the LCP Inline. Now, the alert triggering range, a humidity of 95%, is to be set via included software.

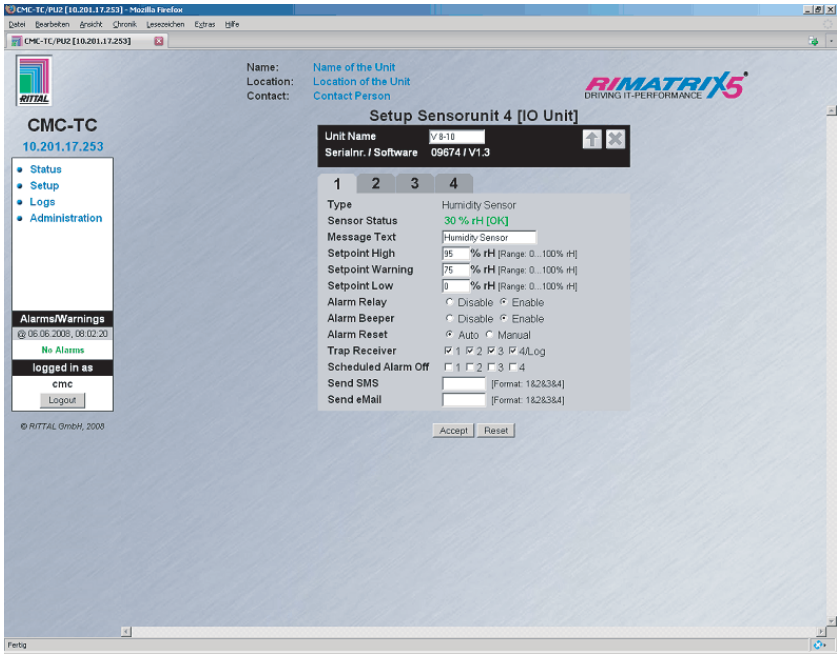


Fig. 12: Moisture sensor settings

The following can be selected from the section "Combinations" in case of an alarm: either the fans are switched off (Attention! Cooling capacity not ensured), or the integrated regulating valve is closed, thus, raising the temperature of the heat exchanger above the dew point. These solutions may, however, cause a failure or decrease of the cooling capacity.
The facility must have an independent dew point monitor if the internal control is not favoured.

A facility dew point controlling mainly depends on the way in which the LCP Inline is supplied with cold water.
Generally, the dew point monitor is to be installed on the outlet side of the device. It must be able to raise the inlet temperature of the water or to switch off the cooling via a controller.

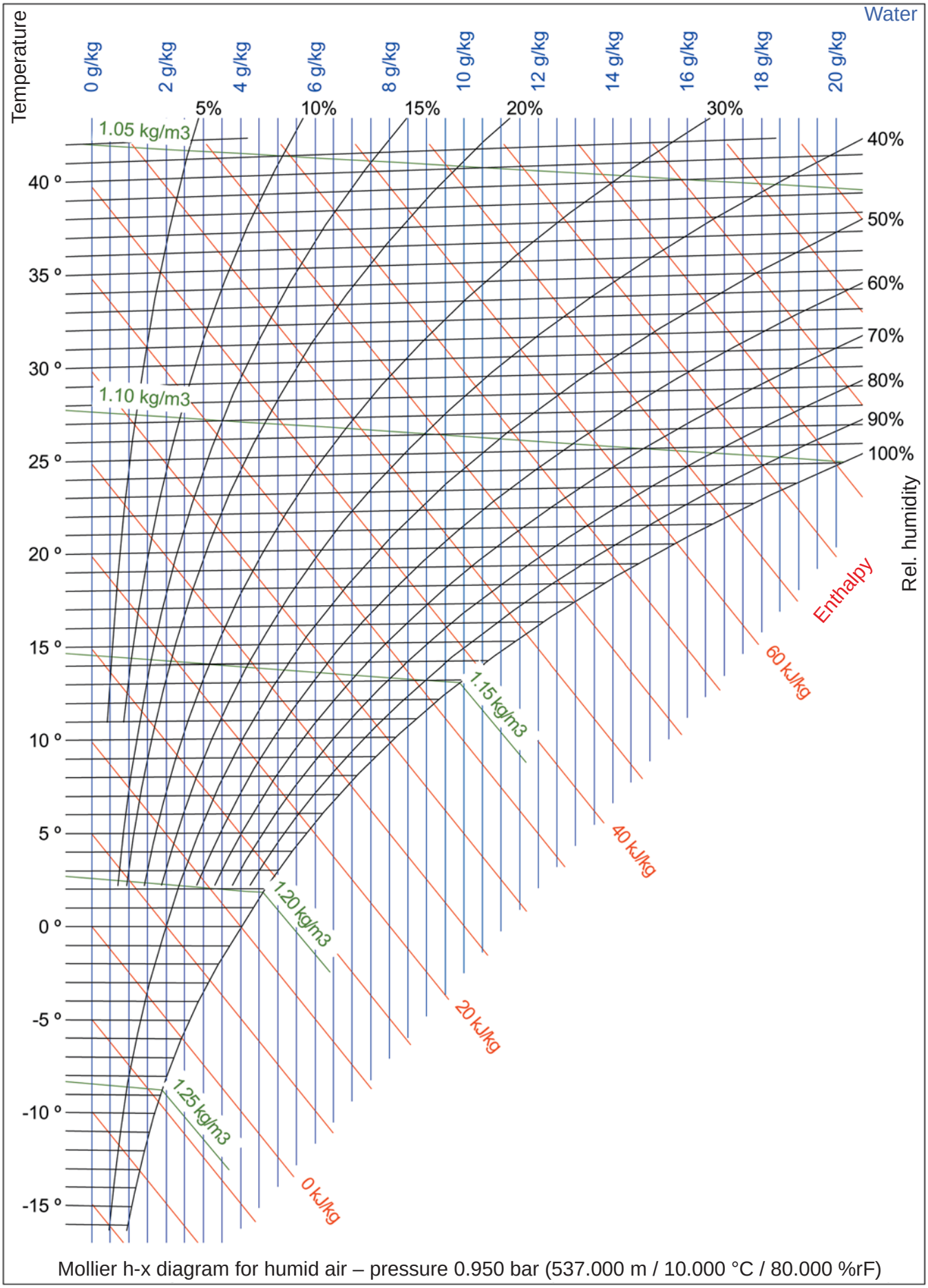


Fig. 13: Mollier h-x diagram for humid air

4.3 Targeted air routing in the server room

The targeted air rooting by hot air extraction from the hot aisle and cold air blown into the cold aisle has a fundamental effect on the amount of heat to be dissipated.

In order to achieve sufficient cooling in the server enclosure, it must be ensured that the cooling air must pass through the interior of the built-in units and may not flow to the side.

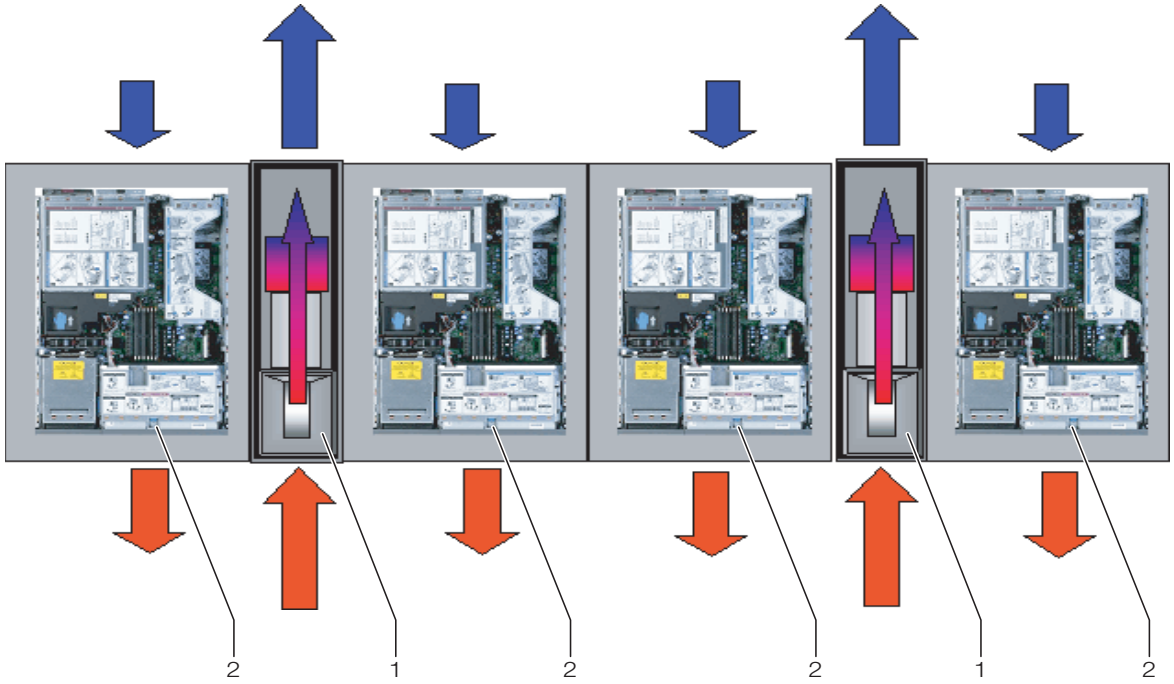


Fig. 14: Air routing of a bayed server enclosure (top view)

1 Liquid Cooling Package Inline
2 Server enclosure

For this purpose, the system consisting of Liquid Cooling Package Inline, server racks and cold aisle containment should be well sealed in order to avoid a decrease of the cooling capacity due to mixing of cold and hot air. This goal can be reached by constructing a hermetical and robust cold aisle, by equipping the racks with side panels, roofs and bottom panels as well as by closing possible cable feedthroughs (e.g. with brush strips).

In order to ensure the targeted air routing in the system, the server enclosure is divided into warm air and cold air sections. The division is accomplished in the front section of the server assembly to the left and right of the 482.6 mm (19") level through foam strips, which, depending on the enclosure width and the number of server enclosures to be cooled, can be ordered as an accessory (see Chapter 13, "Accessories").

If devices which require sideways air throughput are built into the server enclosure (e.g. switches, router, etc.), these may be cooled through targeted placement of the foam strips.

Note:

The 482.6 mm (19") level must likewise be completely sealed. This is already the case in a fully equipped server enclosure. If the server enclosure is partially equipped, the open height units (U) of the 482.6 mm (19") level must be sealed with blanking plates, which are available from the Rittal accessory range (see Chapter 13, "Accessories").
As more devices are installed in the server enclosure, it becomes even more important to follow this specification.

5 Technical specifications

Technical specifications	Liquid Cooling Package Inline	
Model No. SK	3301.470	
Rated voltage (V, Hz)	230/1~ 50/60	400/3~/N/PE 50/60
Rated current (A/Hz) Pre-fuse T (A)	10.5/50 11.5/60 16.0	3.5/50 3.8/60 10.0
Duty cycle (%)	100	
Capacity (W/Hz) Useful cooling output L37W15 (kW/Hz) (at 15 °C inlet temperature and a volumetric flow of 60 l/min) Air throughput of fans (m^3/h)	2400/50 2650/60 28/50 28/60 max. 4800	
Coolant	Water/glycol mixture (up to 30%)	
Coolant inlet temperature (°C)	+6 to +20 (ideally +15)	
Permissible operating pressure p_{max} (bar)	5	
Ambient temperature range (°C)	+6 to +45	
Noise level (dB(A)) (Open air above reflective flooring, distance 1 m)	max. 70	
Width (mm)	300	
Height (mm)	2000	
Depth (mm)	1200	
Weight (kg)	max. 230	
Fill quantity (l)	9	

Tab. 2: Technical specifications

6 Installation – "Getting Started"

6.1 Installation conditions

In order to ensure problem-free operation of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline, the following conditions for the installation location should be observed:

Supply connections required at the installation site

Type of connection	Connection description:
Power connection:	- 230 V 50/60 Hz with connection cable DK 7856.026 16 A, 1~, CEE connector, 3-pole - 400 V, 3~, N, PE, 50/60 Hz with connection cable DK 7856.025 16 A, 3~, CEE connector, 5-pole
Cooling water connection:	- +6 °C to +20 °C inlet temperature - 5 bar permissible operating pressure - Volumetric flow: depending on design (cf. Chapter 6.5.2, "Cooling water flow rate") - 1" threaded pipe connection

Tab. 3: Supply connections required at the installation site

Note:

Please see the notes and data regarding the cold water connection in Chapter 6.4.2, "Cooling water connection" and in Chapter 14.1, "Hydrological information".

Recommendation:

To keep the Liquid Cooling Package Inline easy to service, maintain a distance of min. 1 m between the front and rear of the device and the nearest wall.

Floor conditions

- The floor of the installation space should be rigid and level.
- Choose the installation site so that the unit is not situated on a step, unlevel location, etc.

Climatic conditions

- The room temperature must be between +6 °C and +45 °C
- The relative air humidity must be below 80%.

Recommendation:

Ambient temperature and relative humidity according to ASHRAE-guideline "2008 ASHRAE Environmental Guidelines for Datacom Equipment"

Electromagnetic interference

- Interfering electrical installations (high frequency) should be avoided.

6.2 Assembling the Liquid Cooling Package Inline

6.2.1 Preparatory work on the server enclosure

Before the Liquid Cooling Package Inline can be bayed onto the server enclosure, the following work should be carried out.

- Seal the server enclosure and
- Dismantle the server enclosure door.

Seal the server enclosure

In order to ensure the targeted air routing in the system, the server enclosure is horizontally divided into warm air and cold air sections by sealing the 482.6 mm (19") level.

Proceed as follows to seal the 482.6 mm (19") level:

- If the server enclosure is only partially configured, seal the open sections of the 482.6 mm (19") level using blanking plates. Screw these tightly into the server rack from the front side.

Note:

The blanking plates are available in various heights (U) from the Rittal accessory range.

The following accessories for lateral proofing of the 19" units are available from Rittal:

- Foam strips for a 600 mm wide server rack are available under order number SK 3301.380.
- Foam strips for an 800 mm wide server rack are available under order number SK 3301.390.
- Air deflectors for a 600 mm wide server rack are available under order number DK 7151.206.
- Air deflectors for an 800 mm wide server rack are available under order number DK 7151.208.

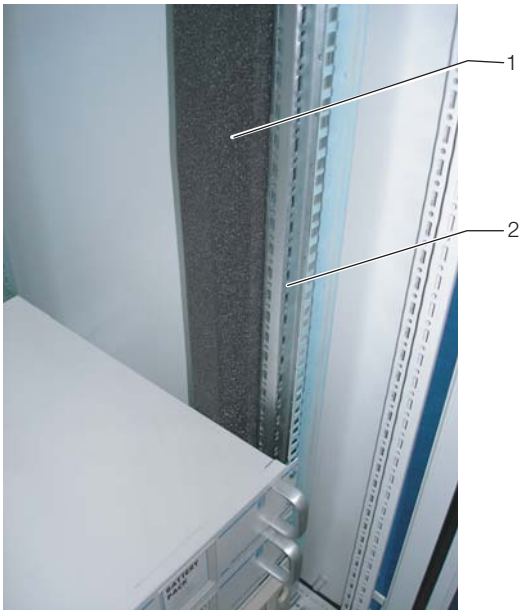


Fig. 15: Foam strip on a server rack support

1 Foam strip
2 Server rack

- If devices which require cooling via sideways air throughput (e.g. switches, router, etc.) are built into the server enclosure, cut-outs must be incorporated into the foam strips.

- To do this, cut out a piece of the foam strip with a sharp knife.
- If several devices which require sideways air throughput are included, cut out several pieces of the foam strip, as is appropriate, so that, ultimately, there is a cut-out in the foam to the left or right in the height of each such device in the server rack. Ensure that there are no gaps on the warm air side of the device (Fig. 16, item 2).
- Cut additional pieces from the foam strips with a sharp knife that are at least as long as the height of the built-in devices.
- Attach the foam strips to the cold air side of the devices facing backward (Fig. 16, item 3). Ensure that you attach the strips such that all fans built into the devices can draw air and that none of them are blocked.

Note:

The foam strips can be attached between the front and rear supports of the server rack along the entire depth of the devices with air throughput at the sides (Fig. 16, item 4).

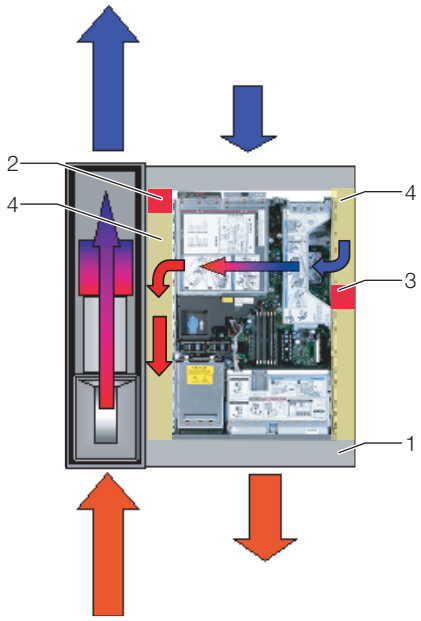


Fig. 16: Placement of foam strips for devices with sideways air throughput – top view

1 Server enclosure
2 Foam strips on warm air side
3 Foam strips on cold air side
4 Area in which the foam strips can be positioned

- If there is any remaining length of the foam strip on the server rack, cut it off at the top edge of the rack.

- On the side of the server enclosure opposite the Liquid Cooling Packing Inline, mount a side panel on the two side panel mountings. Align it with the front and rear side of the enclosure.
- Using the 8 assembly screws, screw the side panel firmly onto the side panel holders and the side panel mounting brackets.
- Seal off any cable entries which may be present with corresponding brush strips or similar.

Dismantle the server enclosure door

Before baying a Liquid Cooling Package Inline, one or both of the server enclosure doors must be dismantled so that the attachment points for the baying connectors are accessible and are not covered by a door edge.

Note:

It is only necessary to dismantle a server enclosure door when the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is to be bayed onto a previously erected server enclosure.
Otherwise, this work is not necessary.
If the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is to be set up with a new server enclosure, proceed according to the enclosure's assembly instructions and bay the Liquid Cooling Package Inline onto the server enclosure before assembling the server enclosure doors.

Proceed as follows to dismantle a server enclosure door:

- Remove the sealing bungs from the four door hinges with an appropriate tool (e.g. screwdriver).
- Release and open the server enclosure door.
- Loosen the hinge bolts from the four door hinges by raising them with an appropriate tool (e.g. screwdriver). Pull the bolts out of the hinge bolt holding fixture up to the catch (see Fig. 17, Step A).
  Begin with the lowest door hinge.

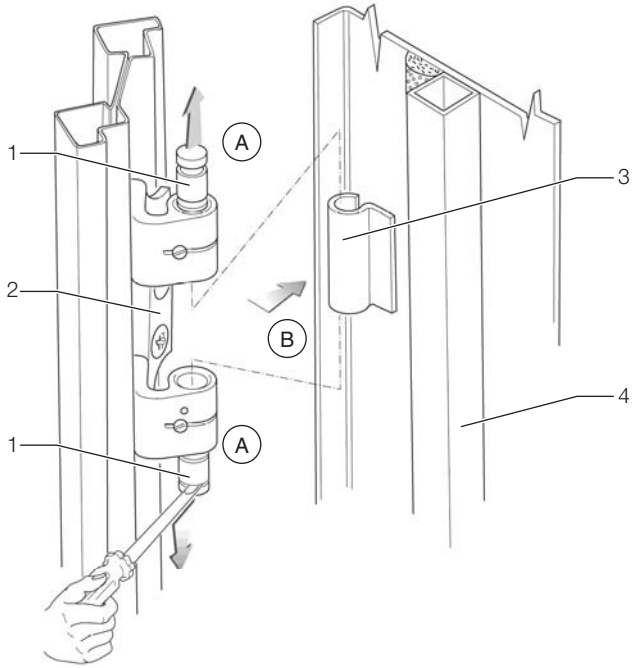


Fig. 17: Door hinge – dismantling

1 Door hinges
2 Hinge bolt holding fixture
3 Hinge joint
4 Server enclosure door

Note:

Support the server enclosure door so that it will not fall as the door hinges are loosened. If needed, work with a second person.

- Remove the server enclosure door (see Fig. 17, Step B).

6.2.2 Room preparation works

The installation site of the LCP Inline must be divided into one cold air zone and one hot air zone. This ensures that no cooling capacity is lost due to mixing of cold and hot air.

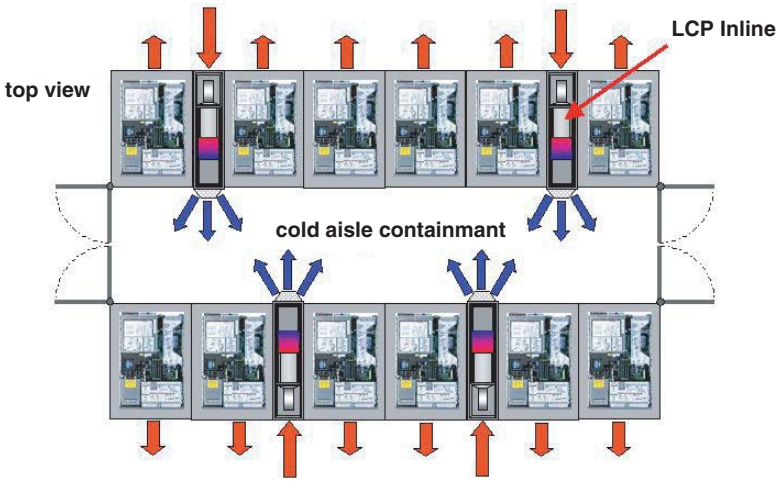


Fig. 18: cold aisle containment on the installation site

Note:

All components required to install suitable cold aisle containment are available from Rittal.

6.2.3 Installation guidelines

The positioning in the rack aisles must be considered in the layout. The following points are to be considered:

- Thermal dissipation loss if the adjacent server racks
- Air capacity in the adjacent server racks
- Distances to the adjacent server racks

Thermal dissipation loss if the adjacent server racks

If the LCP Inline is used in combination with server racks with high thermal dissipation loss, the number of LCP Inline units must be adapted according to the characteristic curves (cf. chapter "Cooling and controlling properties" "XXX"). The air temperature difference of server inlet and outlet, which is determined by the equipment used, is of particular interest. As a rule of thumb, a temperature difference of 15K can be expected. There may, however, be greater differences.

Air capacity in the adjacent server racks

Due to the containment of hot and cold zone, is must be ensured that the LCP Inline delivers a sufficient amount of cold air into the cold zone, which can then be used by the equipment of the server racks. A surplus of air should generally be provided in order to compensate short-term demands of the equipment. An air surplus of up to 20% can be assumed for planning.

Distances to the adjacent server racks

The above-mentioned points do not have a major impact on properties or cooling capacity in small applications and short aisles if the warm zone is thoroughly sealed off from the cold zone. For bigger applications, however, an even distribution of the cooling units is to be observed due to air capacity loss by pressure changes and convection or radiation heat of the equipment. Other factors, such as high temperature rooms adjacent to the cold zone or exterior walls warmed by the sun, can also occur.

6.2.4 Installation and baying of the Liquid Cooling Package

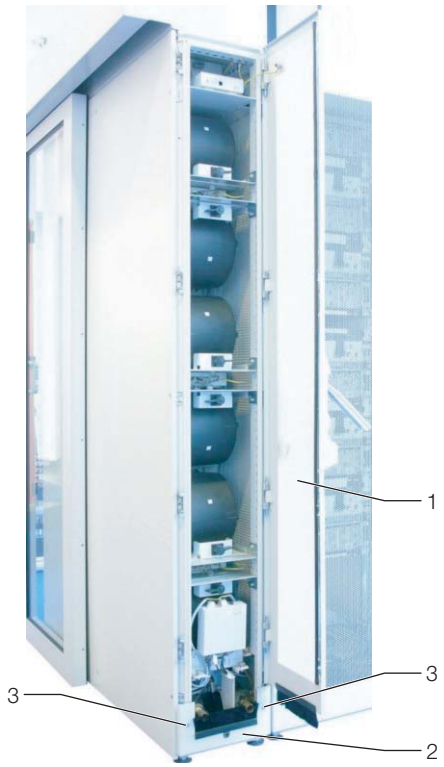


Fig. 19: Liquid Cooling Package Inline – rear

1 Enclosure door
2 Cover
3 Assembly screws

- Position the Liquid Cooling Package Inline on the side of the server enclosure to which it is to be bayed.
- Align the Liquid Cooling Package Inline with the server enclosure using the levelling feet. Ensure that the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is aligned levelly and that both enclosures are adjusted to the same height and are vertically aligned to each other.
- Dismantle the door of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline whose hinges are on the side on which the server enclosure is to be bayed. Proceed as described in Chapter 6.2.1, "Preparatory work on the server enclosure".

Note:

If the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is to be bayed between two server enclosures, both doors of the LCP Inline must be dismantled before the baying connector is installed and the cover must be removed from the lower section of the rear so that the attachment points for the baying connector are accessible.

- Loosen both assembly screws from the cover (Fig. 19, item 3) and remove the cover (Fig. 19, item 2).
- Using assembly screws, fasten three baying connectors each (Fig. 20, item 3) onto the intended attachment points in the frame on the front and rear sides of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline (Fig. 20, item 1).

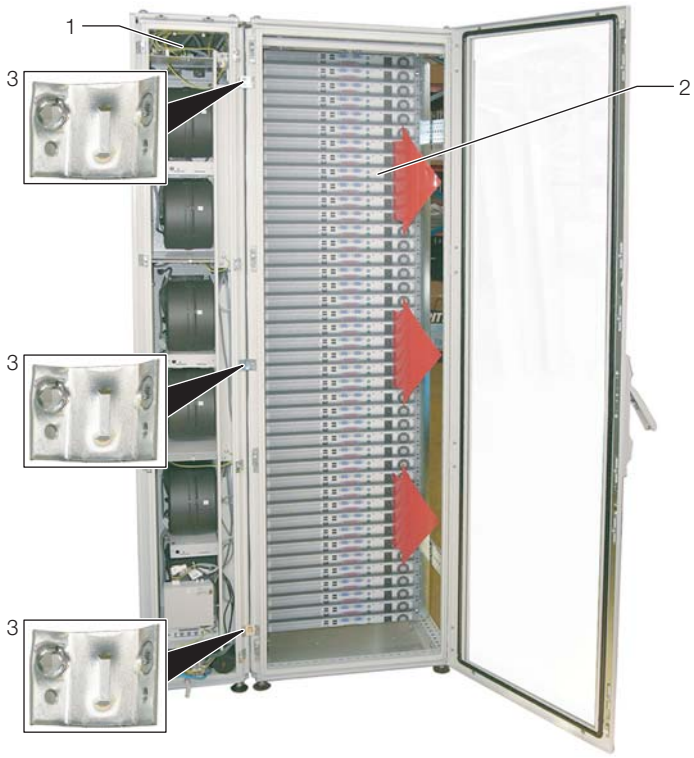


Fig. 20: Liquid Cooling Package Inline on a server enclosure – rear

1 Liquid Cooling Package Inline
2 Server enclosure
3 Baying connector

- Using the corresponding assembly screws, fasten the baying connectors (Fig. 20, item 3) onto the intended attachment points in the frame on the front and rear sides of the server enclosure (Fig. 20, item 2). As needed, press the Liquid Cooling Package Inline lightly against the server enclosure in order to bring the baying connectors into alignment with the attachment points.
- Then, check the stability of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline once more and adjust the levelling feet if necessary.

6.3 Fan installation

As delivered, the Liquid Cooling Package Inline contains six fan modules. If a fan module is defective, it can be replaced during operation without tools – quickly and easily.

6.3.1 Removing a fan module

Proceed as follows to remove a fan module:

• Open the rear door of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.

Fig. 21: Fan plug-in unit

1 Fan plug-in unit
2 T handle
3 Handle

• Open the fan module lock by turning the T handle (fig. 25, item 2) anticlockwise a quarter of a rotation. (Fig. 21, item 2).

Fig. 22: Opening the T handle

- Using the handle (Fig. 21, item 3), pull the fan module completely out of the fan plug-in unit.

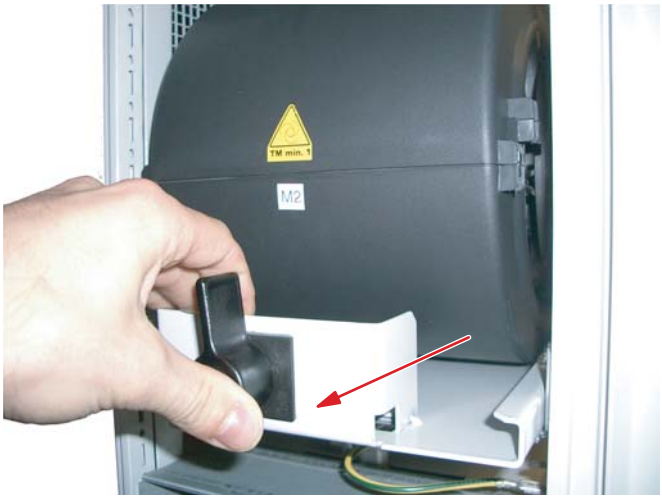


Fig. 23: Pulling out the fan module

Caution! Risk of injury!

Only pull on the handle when removing the fan module. There is a danger of trapping between the main carrier of the fan module and the edges of the gaps in the floor of the fan plug-in unit.

Caution! Risk of injury! Risk of damage!

While pulling the fan module out of the fan plug-in unit, support it from below. It cannot be held by the handle alone.

Removing the lower fan module

As delivered, the fan module in the lower fan plug-in unit is covered by the vertically installed control unit of the water module (RLCP water). For this reason, you must remove the control unit of the water module before you can remove the lower fan module. Proceed as follows:

- Open the rear door of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.

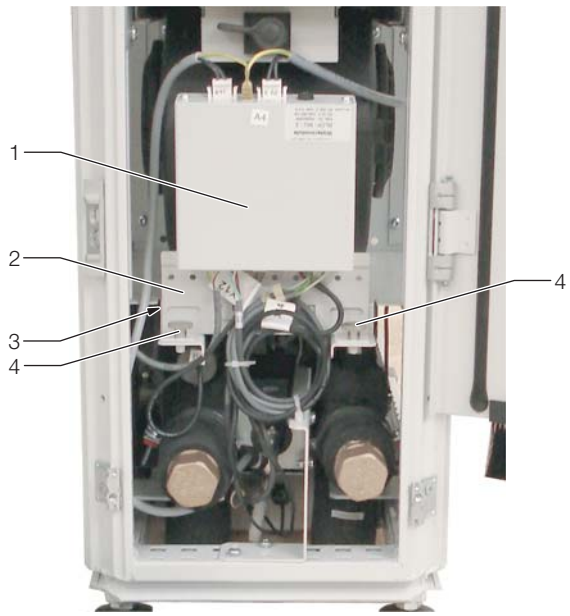


Fig. 24: Water module control unit

1 Water module control unit (RLCP water)
2 Mounting plate
3 Control unit holder
4 Thumb screw

- Loosen both thumb screws (Fig. 24, item 4) from the control unit holder (Fig. 24, item 3) and completely unscrew them.
- Remove the control unit together with the holder (Fig. 24, item 1 and item 3) from the mounting plate (Fig. 24, item 2) and set it down outside the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.

Note:

There is no need to separate any conductors from the water module control unit (RLCP water) to remove the fan module.

- Open the fan module lock by turning the T handle (fig. 25, item 2) anticlockwise a quarter of a rotation. (Fig. 21, item 2).
- Using the handle (Fig. 21, item 3), pull the fan module completely out of the fan plug-in unit.

Caution! Risk of injury!

Only pull on the handle when removing the fan module. There is a danger of trapping between the main carrier of the fan module and the edges of the gaps in the floor of the fan plug-in unit.

Caution! Risk of injury! Risk of damage!

While pulling the fan module out of the fan plug-in unit, support it from below. It cannot be held by the handle alone.

6.3.2 Installing a fan module

Proceed as follows to install a fan module:

Fig. 25: Fan plug-in unit

1 Fan plug-in unit
2 T handle
3 Slide rails

- Place the fan module onto the slide rails (Fig. 25, item 3) of the fan plug-in unit and push it in until it reaches the stop position.

Fig. 26: Plugging in the fan module

- Close the fan module lock by turning the T handle (Fig. 25, item 2) clockwise a quarter of a rotation.

Fig. 27: Closing the T handle

Inserting the lower fan module

After you have installed the lower fan module as described above, you must then install the water module control unit. Proceed as follows:

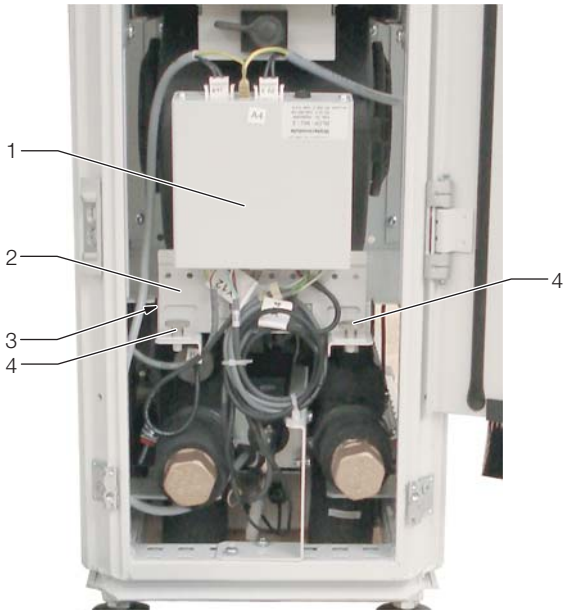


Fig. 28: Water module control unit

1 Water module control unit (RLCP water)
2 Mounting plate
3 Control unit holder
4 Thumb screw

- Place the control unit together with the holder (Fig. 28, item 1 and item 3) onto the mounting plate (Fig. 28, item 2) in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.
- Insert both thumb screws (Fig. 28, item 4) and tighten them.

6.4 Connecting the Liquid Cooling Package Inline

6.4.1 Electrical connection

6.4.1.1 General

Note:

Please keep this electrical documentation readily available so that it is always on hand when needed. This is the only documentation which is authoritative for the unit.

Caution!

Work on electrical systems or equipment may only be carried out by an electrician or by trained personnel guided and supervised by an electrician. All work must be carried out in accordance with electrical engineering regulations.

The unit may only be connected after the above-named personnel have read this information.

Use insulated tools.

The connection regulations of the appropriate power company are to be followed.

The voltage values shown in the wiring plan or on the rating plate must match the mains voltage.

The pre-fuse specified in the wiring plan or on the rating plate should be provided as power protection. The unit must be individually fused.

The unit must be connected to the mains via an isolating device which ensures at least 3 mm contact opening when switched off.

The mains connection may only be made using the connection cable which extends from the unit.

No additional control equipment may be connected upstream of the device at the supply end.

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline' power supply is made over either a separate 3-pole or 5-pole supply, as desired. The device is always delivered with a 5-pole mains connection socket so that the user can attach a connection cable with a mains plug (3-pole or 5-pole) that corresponds to local requirements. Relevant connection cables available from Rittal accessories (Model No. DK 7856.025 or DK 7856.026).

Two of fan modules installed in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline are on separate phases.

If the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is connected to the mains using a 3-pole, single-phase, 230 V connection cable (L, N, PE; DK 7856.026), one of the phases must be bridged to the other two. This is already implemented in the 5-pole plug.

If the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is connected to the mains using a 5-pole connection cable (400 V, 3~, N, PE; DK 7856.025), three separate phases (L1, L2, and L3) are available.
In this way, if one connection phase fails, four fan modules will still be supplied with power and the Liquid Cooling Package Inline will continue to function (redundancy).

Note:

The cross section and the fusing of the connection cable may be found in Chapter 14.4, "Circuit diagram".

Danger!

Take outmost care not to short-circuit one of the phases with the zero conductor or the earth conductor. Otherwise, there is a risk of damage or injury.

6.4.1.2 Electrical connection with the included 5-pole plug

5-pole, 3-phase connection

To connect the Liquid Cooling Package Inline to the mains using a 5-pole, 3-phase connection cable, proceed as follows:

- Remove approximately 45 mm from the rubber cover of the sheathed flexible cable.
- Trim the neutral conductor (N) and the three phase conductors (L1, L2, and L3) to a length of approximately 35 mm. Leave the length of the PE conductor at approximately 45 mm.
- Remove approximately 9 mm from the insulation of all conductors with a suitable tool.

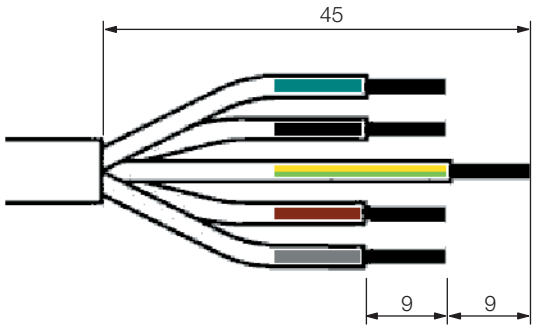


Fig. 29: Dimensions for removing the rubber cover and insulation

- Attach wire end ferrules without insulating collars to the ends of the conductors. To crimp the wire end ferrules, use a suitable crimping tool with an integral lock to prevent the tool from opening prematurely.
- Connect all conductors to the connection plug (X-Com plug).
  - Insert a screwdriver into an activation opening (Fig. 30, item 1) and open the screw terminal clamping point of the conductor entry (Fig. 30, item 2).
  - Insert the conductor completely into the conductor entry and then remove the screw driver to close the screw terminal clamping point.

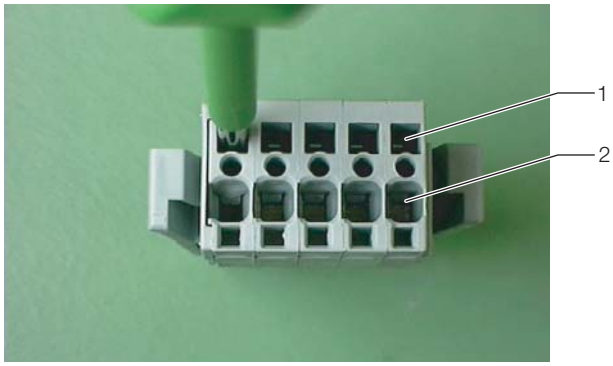


Fig. 30: Connection plug – rear

1 Activation opening of the screw terminal clamping point for the conductor entry
2 Conductor entry

Note:

The configuration of the Connection plug may be found in Chapter 14.4, "Circuit diagram".

- Press the bottom piece of the strain relief housing from below onto the connection plug.
- Guide the conductors in the strain relief housing, as displayed in Fig. 31, and secure the sheathed flexible cable to the strain relief housing with a cable clamp.

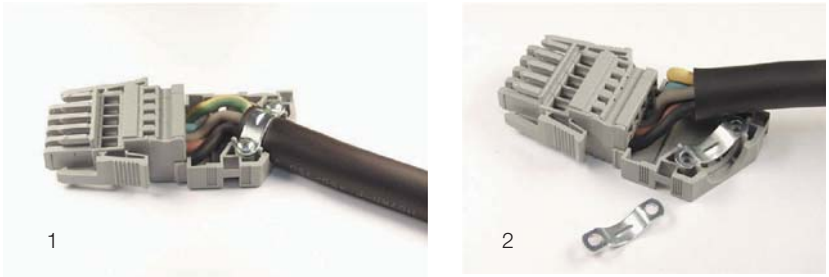


Fig. 31: Connection plug with strain relief housing

1 Strain relief for conductors with Ø > 12 mm
2 Strain relief for conductors with Ø < 2 mm

Note:

To provide adequate strain relief for cables with a diameter of <12 mm as well, it is necessary to install a second cable clamp underneath the cable (Fig. 31, item 2).

- Close the strain relief housing by pressing the top piece of the housing from above onto the bottom piece (Fig. 32).

Fig. 32: Closing the strain relief housing

3-pole, single-phase connection

To connect the Liquid Cooling Package Inline to the mains using a 3-pole, single-phase connection cable, proceed as follows:

- Remove approximately 45 mm from the rubber cover of the sheathed flexible cable.
- Trim the neutral conductor (N) and the phase conductor (L) to a length of approximately 35 mm. Leave the length of the PE conductor at approximately 45 mm.
- Remove approximately 9 mm from the insulation of all conductors with a suitable tool.

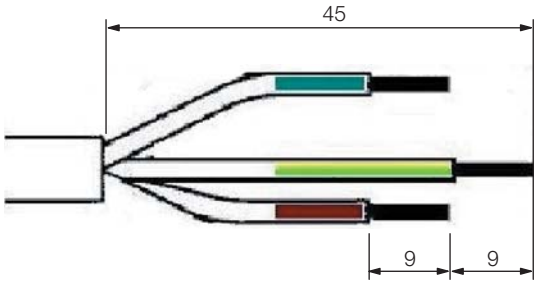


Fig. 33: Dimensions for removing the rubber cover and insulation

- Attach wire end ferrules without insulating collars to the ends of the conductors. To crimp the wire end ferrules, use a suitable crimping tool with an integral lock to prevent the tool from opening prematurely.
- Bypass the phase connections on the connection plug using the two included bridges (Fig. 34, item 1). Place one bridge between phase conductors L1 and L2 and one bridge between phase conductors L2 and L3.

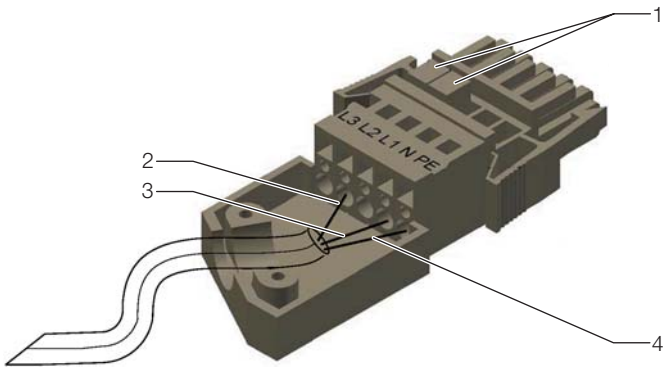


Fig. 34: Schematic diagram of the connection plug with strain relief housing

1 Bridge for bridging the phase conductors
2 Phase conductor (L)
3 Neutral conductor (N)
4 PE conductor

- To connect the connection plug, proceed as described in the section "5-pole, 3-phase connection".

Fastening the connection cable

The connection cable must be fastened for the electrical connection of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Proceed as follows:

- Insert the cable tie and spreading anchor from the accessories into the provided hole on the top of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.
- Lay the connection cable and connect it to the connection socket.

Note:

The following bending radii must not be exceeded for a fixed installation of the connection cable.

5-pole connection cable: 4 x external diameter
3-pole connection cable: 3 x external diameter

- Fasten the connection cable with the cable tie.

6.4.2 Cooling water connection

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline is connected to the cold water network via two 1" threaded pipe connections (external thread) on the inlet and return, located on the lower rear side of the unit. The connecting pieces of both pipes are composed of T pieces, to allow for the option of connecting from the rear or through the raised floor.

Note:

As much as possible, use armoured hoses for the cooling water hoses. The water connection may be made in a fixed manner using solid pipes as well. This may be done locally by the appropriate qualified person.

Note:

When tightening the coupling connection, use an appropriate tool to provide counter-support on the primary connection to ensure over-tightening is not performed (on the Liquid Cooling Package Inline and on the building services).

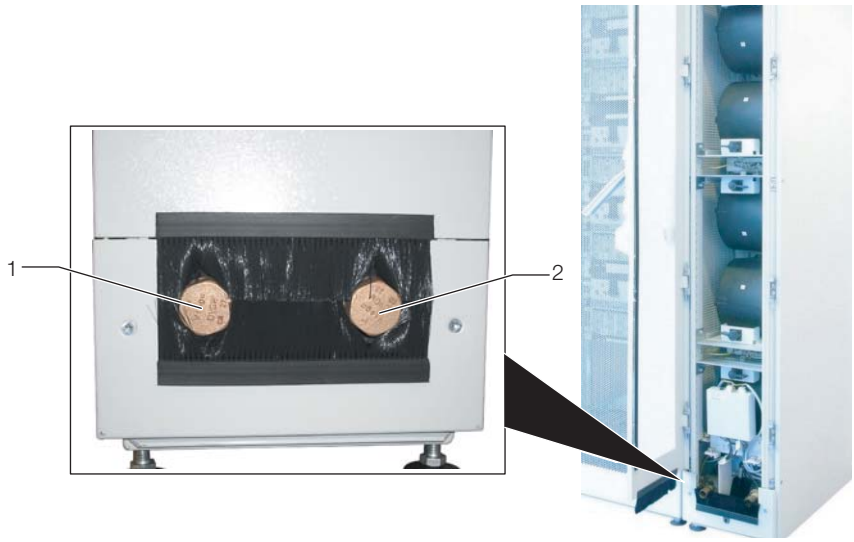


Fig. 35: Cold water network connection:
1 Cooling water return (outlet) with 1" external thread
2 Cooling water flow (inlet) with 1" external thread

Note:

To ensure proper functioning of the control valve, a bypass or a water hammer arrestor should be provided.

Caution!

When installing, observe the applicable specifications concerning water quality and water pressure.

Optionally, the cooling water connection may be made from below through the raised floor. This may be done through a built-in T piece.

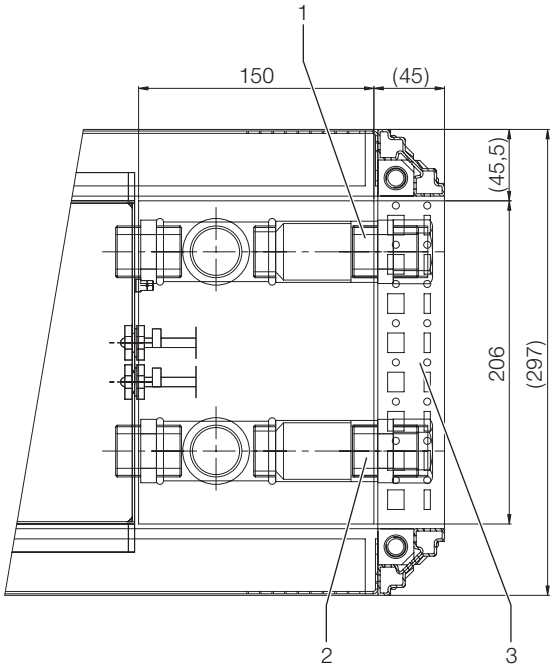


Fig. 36: Mounting hole for the cooling water connection through the raised floor

1 Cooling water flow
2 Cooling water return
3 Liquid Cooling Package Inline rack

In case of a low water inlet temperature (<12 °C), the inlet and return lines should be appropriately insulated. If this is not done, condensate may form on the supply lines.

Note:

It is possible to test the flow of the water cycle immediately after connection on the graphical display (touchscreen). In addition, you must first check whether the control valve is completely open (see Chapter 6.6.2, "Operation in stand-alone mode"). If the control valve is closed or only partially open, it can be opened in manual mode over a network connection using the setup screen (see Chapter 6.7.1, "Visualisation", page 57).

Note:

The building-side piping should be designed according to the Tichelmann Principle in order to maintain a hydraulically balanced system.
If this is not the case, the flow volume of each Liquid Cooling Package Inline must be assured by using a flow quantity regulator.

Ideally, the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is connected to the cooling water system using a water/water heat exchanger.
Advantage:

- Reduction of water volumes in the secondary circuit,
- Setting of a defined water quality,
- Setting of a defined input temperature and
- Setting of a defined volumetric flow.

Notes on water quality

For safe operation, it is vital that the VBG guidelines on cooling water are observed (VGB R 455P). Cooling water must not contain any limescale deposits or loose debris, and it should have a low level of hardness, particularly a low level of carbonate hardness. For recooling within the plant, the carbonate hardness should not be too high. On the other hand, however, the water should not be so soft that it attacks the operating materials. When recooling the cooling water, the salt content should not rise too high as the result of evaporation of large quantities of water, since electrical conductivity increases as the concentration of dissolved substances rises, and the water thereby becomes more corrosive. For this reason, it is not only always necessary to add a corresponding quantity of fresh water, but also to remove part of the enriched water. Gypsiferous water is unsuitable for cooling purposes because it has a tendency to form boiler scale, which is particularly difficult to remove. Furthermore, cooling water should be free from iron and manganese, because deposits may occur which settle in the pipes and block them. At best, organic substances should only be present in small quantities, because otherwise sludge deposits and microbiological contamination may occur.

Note:

To avoid frost and corrosion damage as well as biological contaminants, Rittal GmbH & Co. recommends that a water/glycol mixture be used up to max. 30% glycol.

Note:

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline is secured against excess pressure as regards a maximum permissible pressure (PS) of 8 bar if no cooling medium liquid is trapped. If shut-off valves that could cause cooling medium liquid getting trapped are installed on site, pressure relief vessels with safety valves (8 bar blowing-off pressure) must be built into the coolant circuit of the recooling system.

Note:

Before operation with water is started, all supply lines must be adequately flushed.
Rittal GmbH & Co. KG also recommends the implementation of a magnetic filter in the cooling water flow for each Liquid Cooling Package or a central magnetic filter to avoid devices becoming contaminated with suspended matter and impurities containing ferrite.

Note:

To avoid the loss of fluids due to diffusion (open and closed systems) or evaporation (open systems), it is recommended to employ automatic filling.

6.4.3 Condensate discharge connection

Any condensate which may develop is collected in the condensate collecting tray in the water module of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.

Fig. 37: Water module

1 Cooling water flow (inlet)
2 Condensate discharge (from condensate pump)
3 Condensate discharge (outlet)
4 Condensate overflow (no pressure), emergency overflow

Upon reaching a defined condensate level in the collecting tray, a float actuated switch activates a pump, which pumps off the condensate. The condensate that is pumped out is guided out of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline through a discharge hose (dimensions: external Ø = 8 mm, internal Ø = 6 mm) to an external drain.
In addition, the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is equipped with a condensate overflow hose that guides any condensate out of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline without pressure into an external drain, if the condensate pump or float-actuated switch fails.
Both the condensate discharge hose and the condensate overflow hose are to be connected to a drain equipped with a siphon trap.

Note:

In order to ensure safe condensate discharge, the following points should be observed:

- Lay the discharge hose without kinks
- Do not constrict the hose cross section
- Lay the condensate overflow hose with a gradient

Note:

In order to avoid increased condensation and to reduce energy use, the cooling water temperature should be adapted to match the required cooling output.

6.4.4 Bleeding the air from the heat exchanger

An automatic vent valve is installed in the top area of the heat exchanger package in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. The unit is delivered with the valve fully closed. However, the valve must be opened during commissioning. Proceed as follows:

- Remove the top fan module (see Chapter 6.3.1, "Removing a fan module").
- Open the ball valve in front of the bleeder valve.
- Turn the cap at the top of the vent valve to open it.

Fig. 38: Vent valve

- After the heat exchanger has been bled, close the valve and the ball valve.

Caution!

Ensure that the valve and the ball valve are completely closed, as otherwise cooling water may leak from the valve during operation.

- Finally, replace the top fan module in the unit (see Chapter 6.3.2, "Installing a fan module").

6.5 Cooling operation and control behaviour

If the LCP Inline is provided with power, the control valve controls the cooling water flow according to the established setpoint temperature. For more detailed explanations, please refer to Chapter 4.2, "Function".

6.5.1 Air temperature differences

In the following diagrams you can find the required cooling capacities of the LCP Inline for varying air temperature differences, depending on different inlet temperatures. The temperature differences are dependent on manufacturer but lie typically in the 15K range.

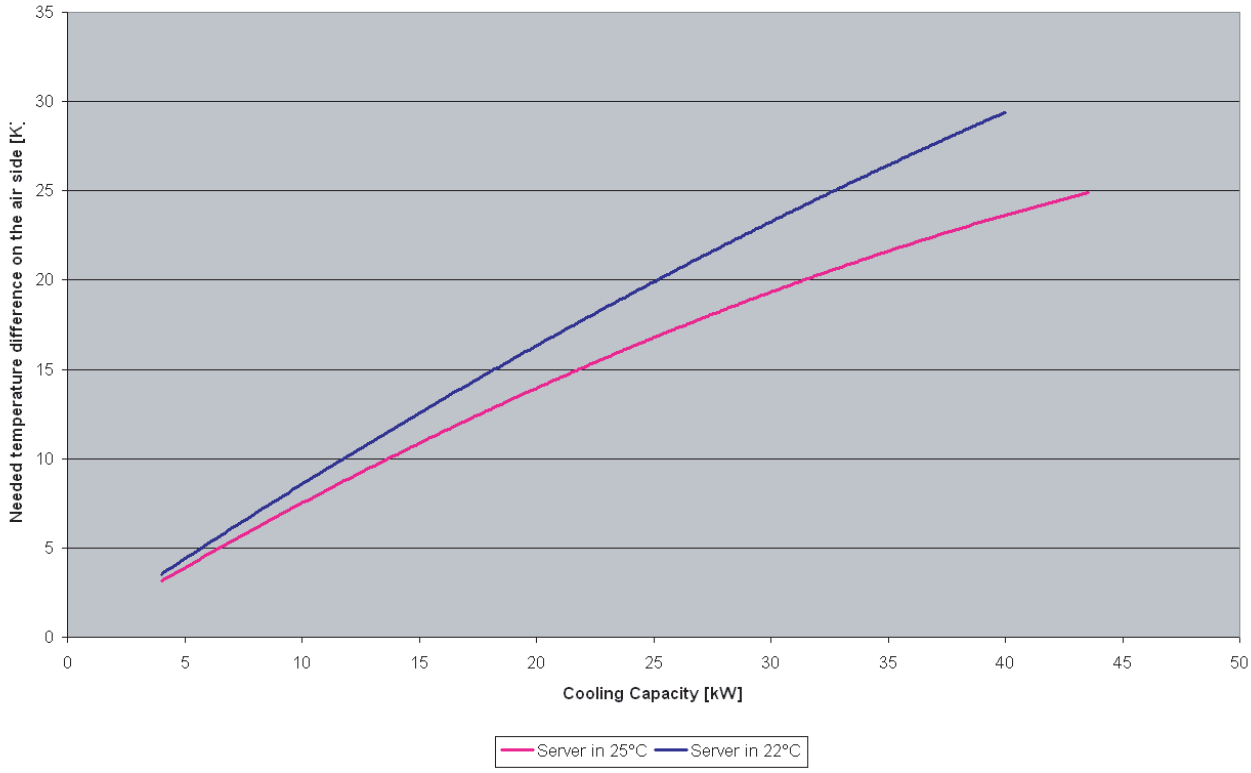


Fig. 39: Cooling capacity for a specified temperature difference, depending on the water inlet temperature 15 °C

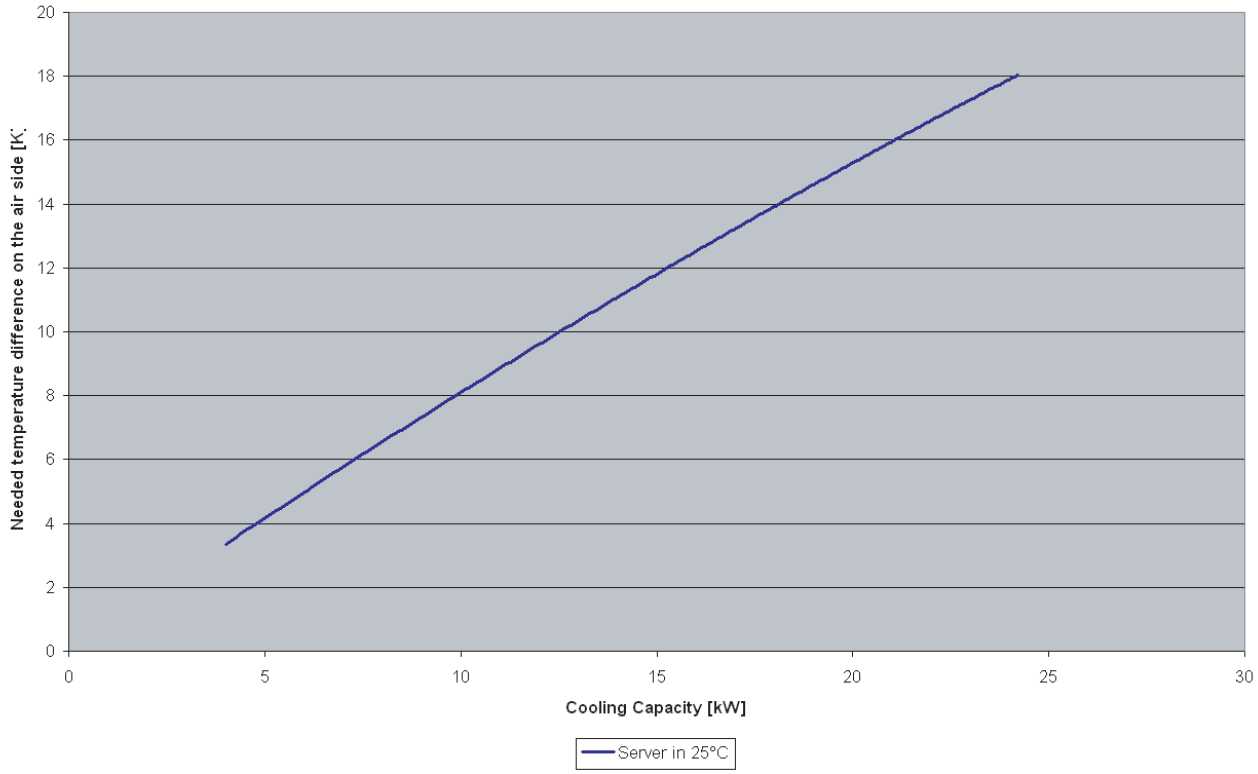


Fig. 40: Cooling capacity for a specified temperature difference, depending on the water inlet temperature 20 °C

6.5.2 Cooling water flow rate

The following diagrams show the cooling capacity of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline [kW] at different water inlet temperatures, depending on the cooling water flow rate [l/min] and the air inlet temperature [°C].
The operator can use the diagrams in the planning stage in order to determine the required water infrastructure for the facility.

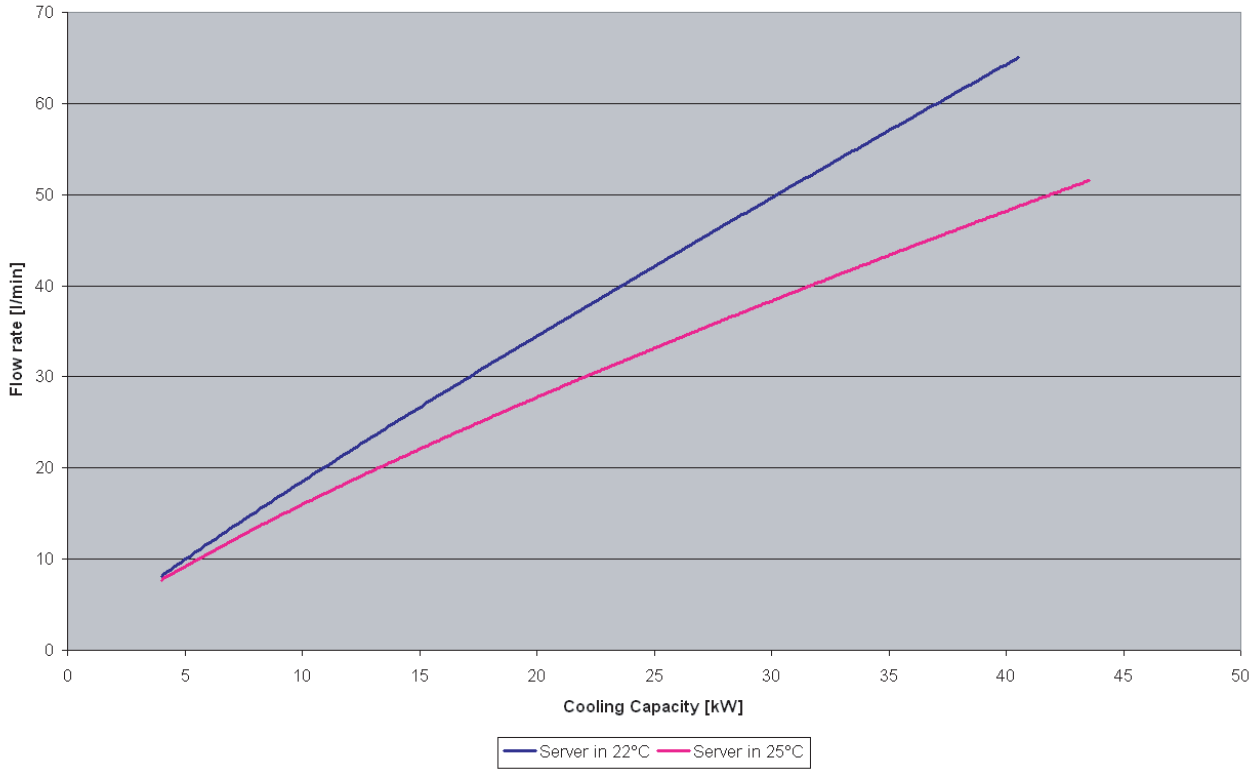


Fig. 41: Cooling water flow rate, depending on required cooling capacity, at a inlet temperature of 15°C

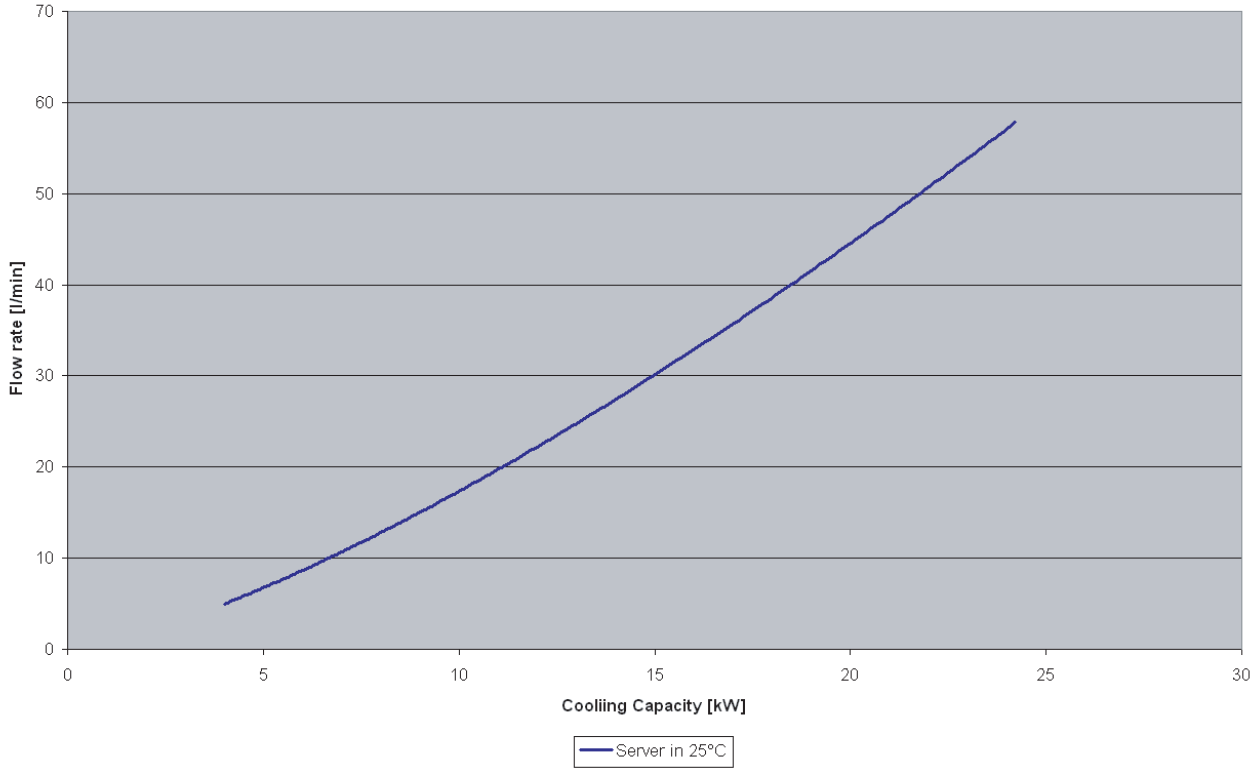


Fig. 42: Cooling water flow rate, depending on required cooling capacity, at a inlet temperature of 20 °C

6.5.3 Pressure loss

The following diagram shows the pressure loss of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline in [bar], depending on the volumetric flow [l/min]. It is meant to assist the operator in the planning phase to determine the water pressure of the cold water supply system necessary for the system.

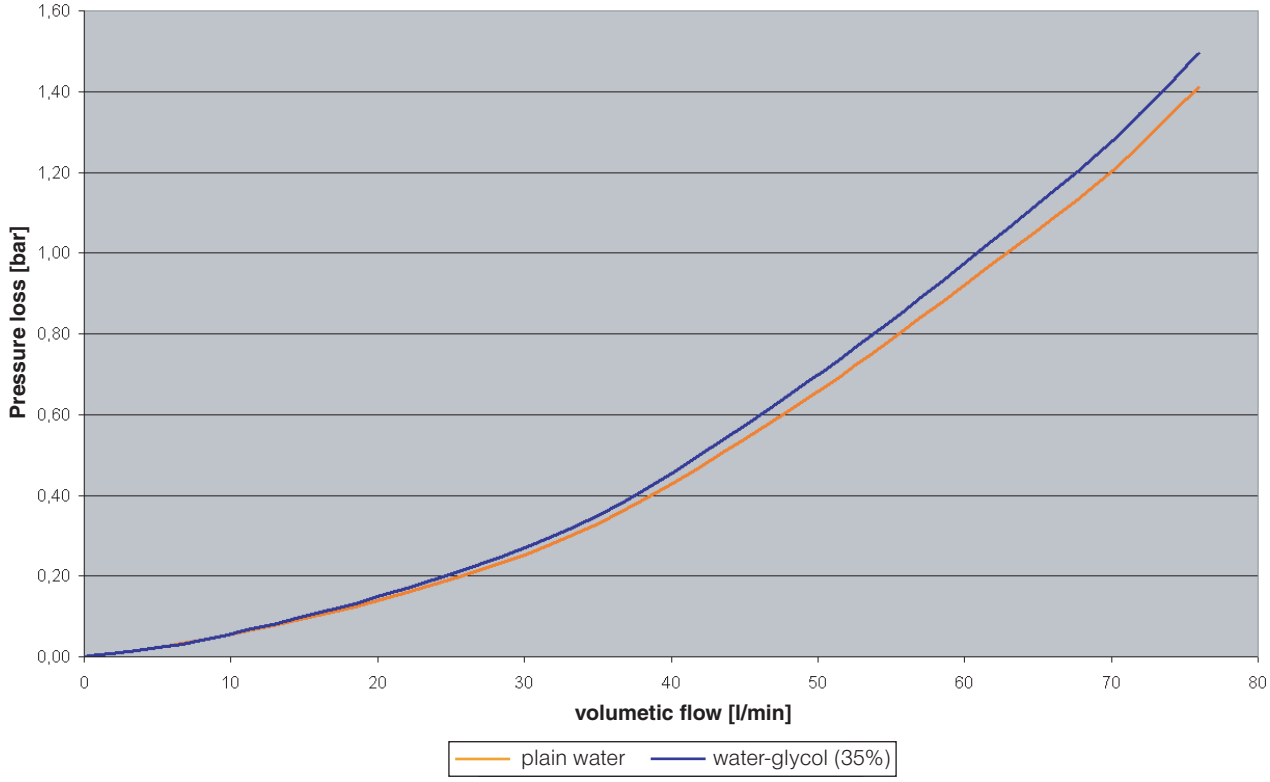


Fig. 43: Pressure loss of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline

6.5.4 Water temperature difference

The following diagrams show the water temperature difference in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline [K], depending on the cooling capacity [kW].

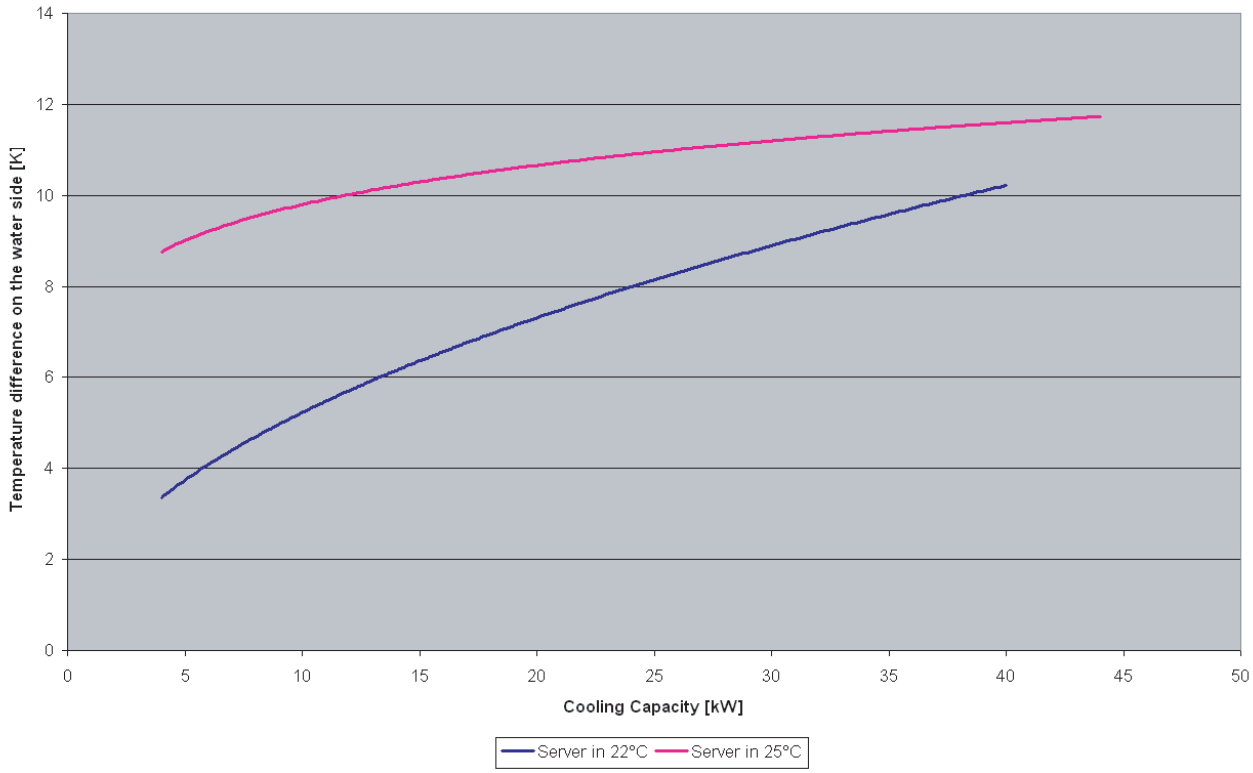


Fig. 44: Water temperature difference, depending on cooling capacity, at inlet temperature of 15 °C

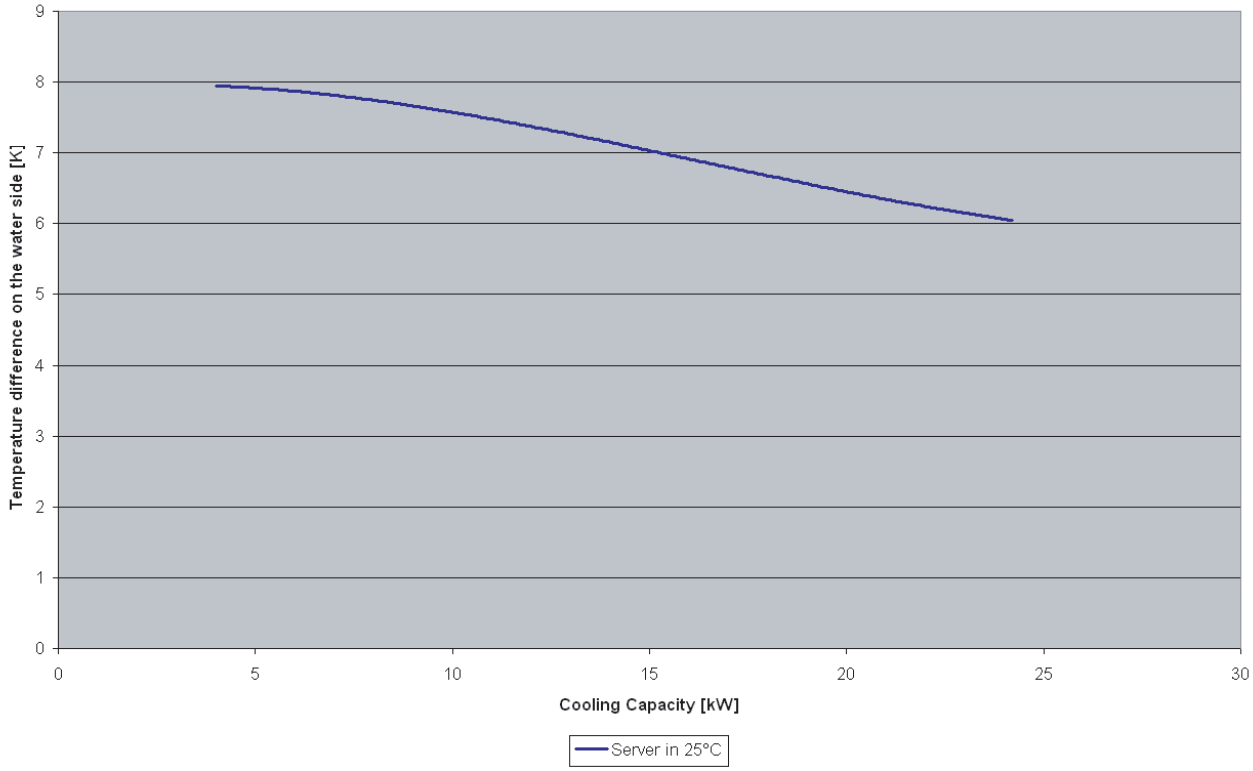


Fig. 45: Water temperature difference, depending on cooling capacity, at inlet temperature of 20 °C

6.6 Operation

6.6.1 General

A Basic CMC forms the control unit of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Its jobs are to:

- Retrieve all measurements over the I²C bus from the fan modules and the water module (temperature, speed, flow, etc.).
- Evaluate all measurements and generate alarm and warning signals.
- Calculate the thermal output of the flow and return temperature as well as determine the water flow volume.
- Control air temperature in the server enclosure by regulating the fan speed and the water volume through the heat exchanger.
- Set the setpoint temperature for the cold air blown in (factory setting 20 °C).
- Control a graphical display (touchscreen) over a RS-232 interface.
- Display the measurements and settings of parameters and setpoints over the web interface of the CMC.
- Poll the sensor and setting values over SNMP.

Note:

Further explanations concerning the various setting options and features are available in the CMC-TC system documentation.

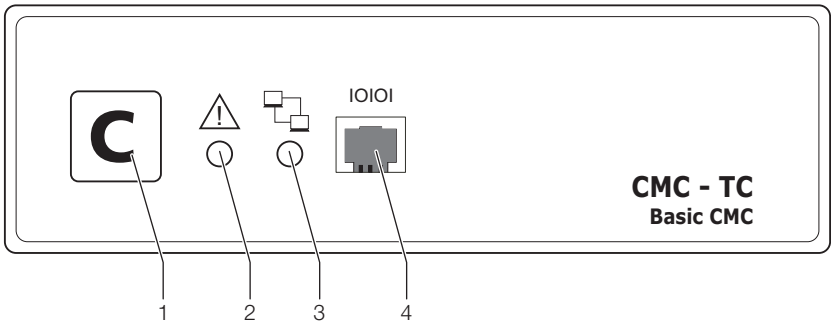


Fig. 46: Control unit Liquid Cooling Package (Basic CMC) – front

1 Button "C"
2 Status LED (alarms and warnings)
3 Status LED (network status)
4 Hyperterminal

The control unit polls all measurements from the connected fan modules and water module. This communication takes place over the I²C bus. The control unit thus serves as the master and polls the measurements from the slave units or returns the setting data.
The measurements which are delivered from the individual modules are evaluated by the control unit and possible warning and alarm signals are generated. If a new warning or alarm occurs, the internal beeper communicates this. At the same time, the alarm relay is switched. This acoustic alarm may be cleared by pressing down the clear button "C" briefly. At the same time, the alarm relay is reset. The exact cause of malfunction can be displayed in plain text on the connected graphical display (touchscreen). The following messages can be displayed:

Warning messages

- Fan speed of fan 1 or 2 from fan unit 1 faulty
- Fan speed of fan 1 or 2 from fan unit 2 faulty
- Fan speed of fan 1 or 2 from fan unit 3 faulty
- Flow faulty
- Control valve faulty

Alarm messages

- Temperature sensor of fan unit 1 (server-in/server-out temperature) faulty
- Temperature sensor of fan unit 2 (server-in/server-out temperature) faulty
- Temperature sensor of fan unit 3 (server-in/server-out temperature) faulty
- Low temperature sensor faulty
- Return temperature sensor faulty
- Water module not present
- Leakage message
- No fan module detected

Note:

After turning on for the first time or after repair work, it is possible that the Liquid Cooling Package Inline will operate in emergency operation mode. In order to switch the unit to normal operation (control operation), press down the "C" button (Fig. 46, item 1) once quickly.

Design of the temperature control circuit

The actual temperature values of the cold air on the air input side (server-in temperature) delivered by the three temperature sensors on the heat exchanger are used to control the air which is blown into the cold aisle. The average value is determined from the actual temperature values. The control unit constantly compares this (average) actual temperature with the setpoint temperature. If the setpoint temperature is exceeded, the control unit attempts to maintain a constant temperature by opening and closing the control valve. Only when the actual temperature falls below the value of "setpoint temperature" is the control valve kept closed, i.e. no cold water flows through the heat exchanger. Additionally, the necessary fan speed is determined and controlled through determining the temperature difference between the inlet and the outlet air (server-out temperature / also, in this case, an average value is determined through the fan modules.) The respective setpoint speed for the fans and the setting of the control valve is sent to the connected control units over the I^2C bus.

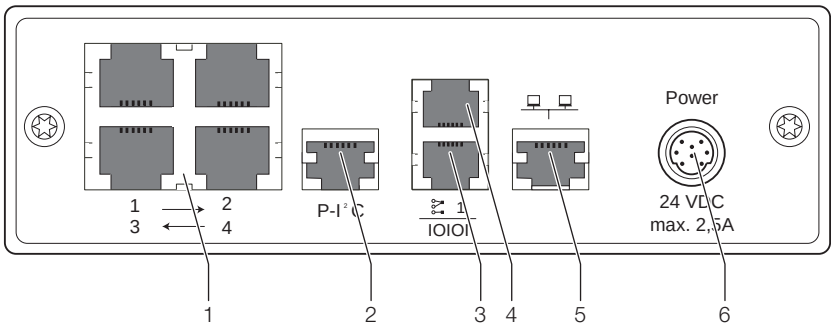


Fig. 47: Control unit of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline (Basic CMC) – rear

1 Sockets for additional sensors
2 I^2C socket socket
3 Socket for controlling the graphical display
4 Alarm relay sockets
5 Network connection
6 Power supply

Four additional standard sensors can be connected to the control unit (Basic CMC) to monitor additional physical parameters of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. The sensors must simply be connected to one of the four sockets on the rear of the control unit (Fig. 47, item 1) and configured via the Basic CMC.

The following standard sensors can be connected in addition:

Sensor	Model No. DK	Max. Quantity
Temperature sensor	7320.500	4
Humidity sensor	7320.510	4
Analogue sensor input module "4 – 20 mA"	7320.520	4
Access sensor	7320.530	4
Vandalism sensor	7320.540	4 x 5
Airflow sensor	7320.550	4
Smoke alarm	7320.560	4
Motion sensor	7320.570	4
Digital input module	7320.580	4
Digital relay output module	7320.590	4
Voltage monitor	7320.600	4
Voltage monitor with switch output	7320.610	4
48 V voltage monitor	7320.620	4
Leakage sensor	7320.630	4

Tab. 4: List of standard sensors

Note:

Further explanations concerning the various setting options and features are available in the CMC-TC system documentation.

6.6.2 Operation in stand-alone mode

In stand-alone mode, the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is operated via the touchscreen of the graphical display on the front door.
The user interface of the touchscreen allows the user to navigate between the individual menu options of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline controller using software-controlled buttons (MENU, NEXT, BACK).

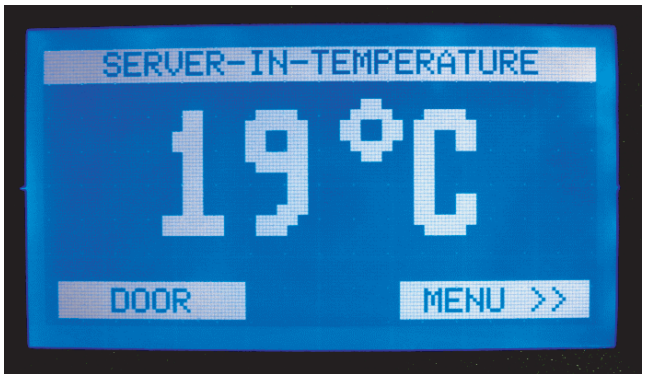


Fig. 48: Touchscreen

The following menu options can be accessed:

Menu option	Explanation
Server-in temperature	Display of the average of the three server-in temperatures from the sensors on the heat exchanger.
Alarms / Warnings	Display of the alarm and warning message in plain text (cf. Chapter 6.6.1, "General").

Menu option	Explanation
Air temperatures	Display of the six air temperatures (3 x server-in, 3 x server-out) determined by the temperature sensors.
Fan speed	Display of the fan speeds.
Water system	Display of - the water flow and water return temperatures, - the setpoint and actual position of the control valve, - the flow in [l/min] and the cooling output determined from the water temperature and the flow volume.
Setpoint	Display and entry of the setpoint for the server-in temperature.
IP address / software version	Display of the current IP address and software version of the Basic CMC.

Tab. 5: Menu options of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline controller

Setting the setpoint for the server-in temperature

- Press the [NEXT] or [BACK] buttons repeatedly until the graphical display displays the menu option "Setpoint".
- Open entry mode for the setpoint by pressing the [EDIT] button.
- Enter the setpoint by pressing the [+] and [-] buttons. The value can be set between 10 °C and 40 °C.
  - To increase the setpoint, press the [+] button until the desired setpoint has been reached.
  - To decrease the setpoint, press the [-] button until the desired setpoint has been reached.
  - Confirm the entry by pressing the [ENTER] button.
  - To cancel the entry of the setpoint, press the [ESC] button.

Note:

The input mode for the setpoint for the server-in temperature could be locked, to avoid access by unauthorised personel. Further explanations are available in Chapter 6.7, "Extended Basic CMC options with network connection".

Note:

Connect the Basic CMC to a network for extended setting options (cf. Chapter 6.7, "Extended Basic CMC options with network connection").

6.7 Extended Basic CMC options with network connection

By connecting the Liquid Cooling Package Inline control unit (Basic CMC) to a network, you are able to call up various measurements and warning or alarm messages. These may then be further processed (e.g. via a Web browser, SNMP, etc.). Furthermore, various values can be set over the network and then sent to the control unit. If the control unit is connected to a network, the status LED (Fig. 46, item 3) flashes when the unit is polled over the network via the Ethernet interface.

The following values can be called up and processed over the network in the browser window of the Basic CMC software:

- Actual temperature
  (average value of the cold air temperature, as determined by the control unit, which is used to regulate)
- Cooling output
  (calculated thermal output which is removed from the room)
- Alarm and warning messages
  (messages which give further information concerning the cause of a warning or an alarm)
- Setpoint fan speed/control valve
  (the fan speed set by the control unit for the fan modules as well as the position of the control valve (open/closed))
- Actual temperature/fan speeds
  (temperature level measured behind the heat exchanger (cold air temperature) as well as the actual fan speeds of the fans for each fan module)
- Flow/return temperature/flow volume
  (the values of the flow and return temperatures as reported by the heat exchanger module as well as the flow volume in l/min)

The following values can be edited in the browser window of the Basic CMC software and then sent to the control unit.

- Setpoint temperature
  (from the control unit to regulate the setpoint used)

To connect the Liquid Cooling Package Inline to a network, connect one of the network ports on the Liquid Cooling Package Inline control unit (Fig. 50, item 5) to a network access port using a category 5 patch cable.

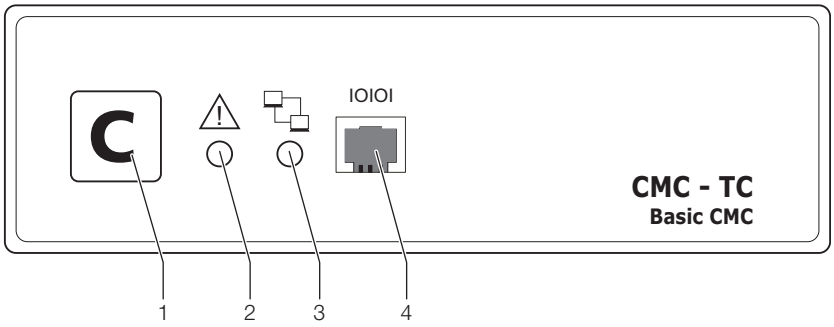


Fig. 49: Control unit Liquid Cooling Package Inline (Basic CMC) – front

1 Button "C"
2 Status LED (alarms and warnings)
3 Status LED (network status)
4 IO connection

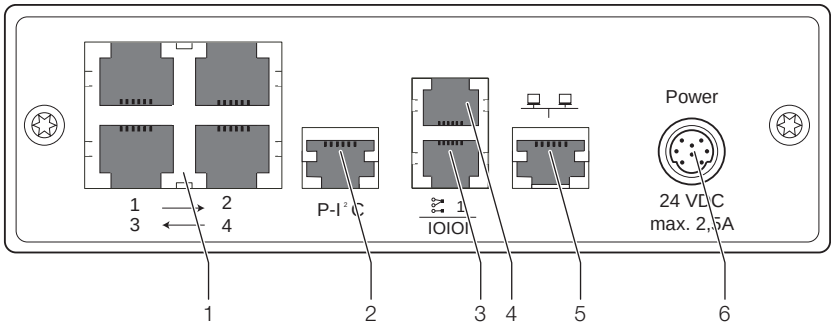


Fig. 50: Control unit Liquid Cooling Package Inline (Basic CMC) – rear

1 Sockets for additional sensors
2 I^2C socket
3 Socket for controlling the graphical display
4 Alarm relay sockets
5 Network connection
6 Power supply

6.7.1 Visualisation

Setting and changing the values which are delivered from the Liquid Cooling Package Inline control unit are explained in the examples presented below.

Note:

This documentation refers to the Basic CMC software with the provisional version 6.20. Further explanations concerning the operation and various setting options and features are available in the separate Basic CMC documentation.
Firmware updates for the Basic CMC software are available under www.rimatrix5.com.

Login-Page

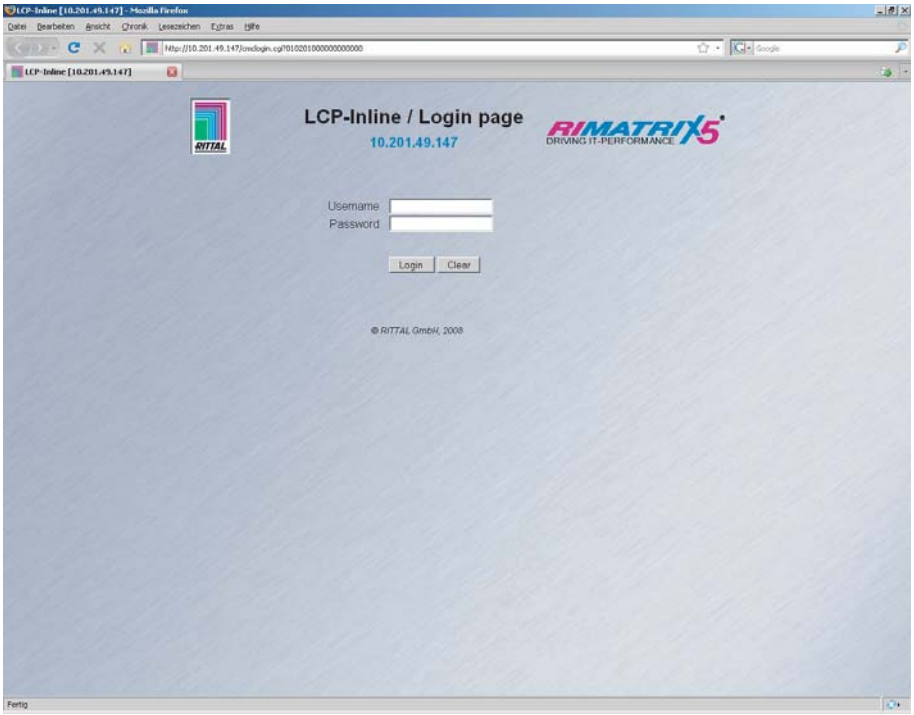


Fig. 51: Login Page of a CMC

Fig. 51 shows the Login Page of the CMC/PU2. A user with admin. rights and up to 16 users with restricted rights can log in to the system here. User administration details can be found in the documentation for the CMC/PU2, which is available on the Internet.

Status screen

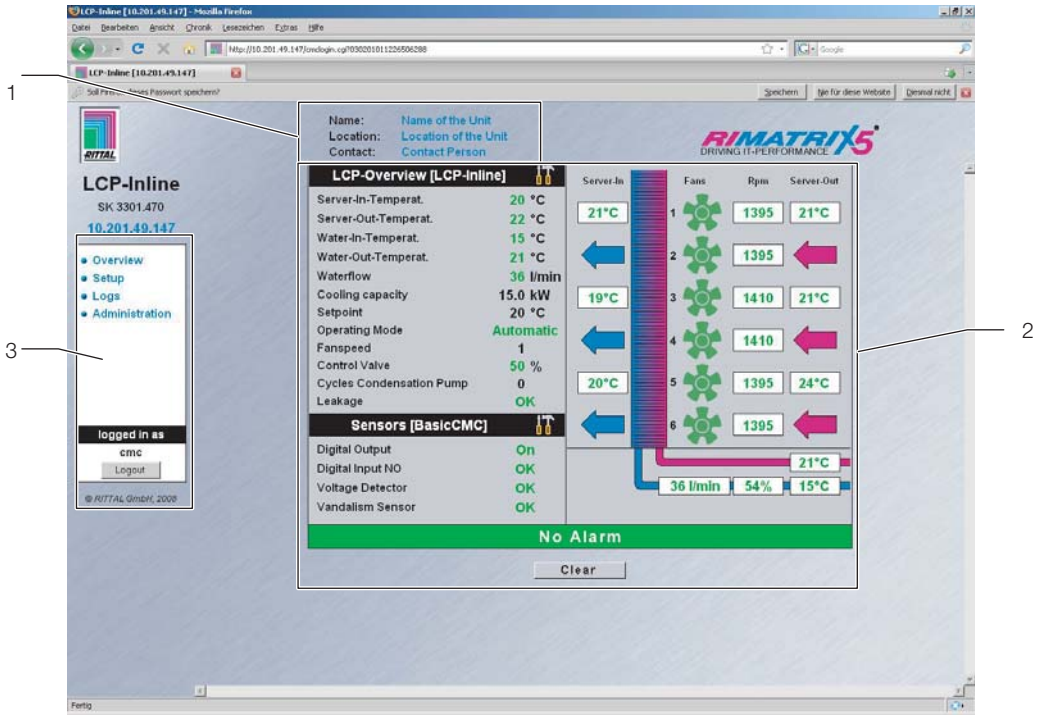


Fig. 52: Status screen of a CMC

1 Information display
2 Status window
3 Navigation display

Fig. 52 shows the status screen of the browser window of a CMC. The screen is divided into three areas.
At the left edge of the screen, under the Rittal logo, there is a navigation display which shows the current screen menu.
The header of the screen contains an information display. This contains details of the connected units (Name/Liquid Cooling Package Inline), the location of the unit (Location), and the responsible contact person (Contact).
Positioned underneath, in the middle of the status screen, is the status window, which is divided into four windows.

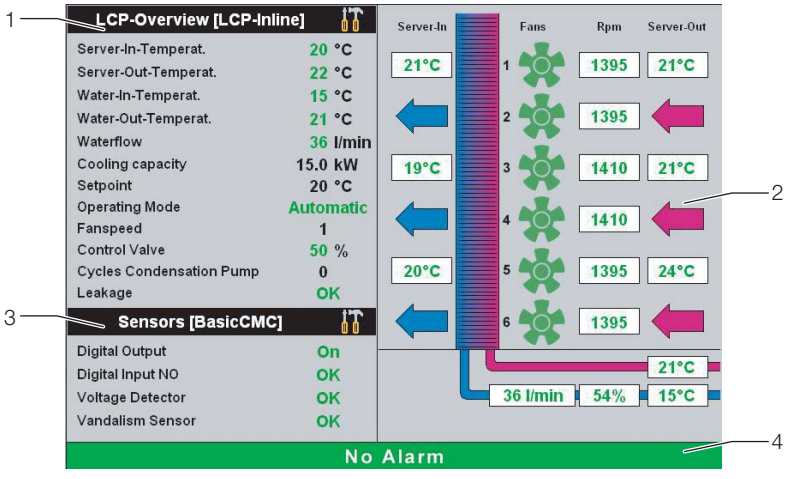


Fig. 53: Status window

1 LCP overview
2 Graphical overview
3 Sensors
4 Status line

LCP overview
The following values are displayed in the LCP overview area:

Setting values	Explanation
Server-in temperature	Displays the average of the three server-in temperatures from the fan modules.
Server-out temperature	Displays the average of the three server-out temperatures from the fan modules.
Water-in temperature	Displays the water supply temperature.
Water-out temperature	Displays the water return temperature.
Waterflow	Displays the flow of the cooling medium, as also shown in the graphic overview.
Cooling capacity	Displays the calculated cooling output of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. The output is calculated from the flow and return temperatures as well as from the flow values of the cooling water circuit (the value is calculated over approximately one to two minutes).
Setpoint	Displays the current setpoint for the server-in temperature. This setpoint is used to control the server-in temperature using the flow volume of the control valve.
Operating mode	Displays the current operating mode (automatic or manual) in which the LCP Inline is operating.
Fan speed	Displays the currently set fan speed (0 = off / 1 to 4 = speed 1 to 4).
Control valve	Displays the current setpoint for the position of the control valve in [%]: - 0% = valve closed, - 100% = valve open.
Cycles cond. pump	Displays how often the condensate pump has been switched on.
Leakage	Status of the Leakage sensor.

Tab. 6: Displays in the LCP overview display area

All displayed values are provided as links, which refer you to the setup page of the respective sensor value.

Graphical overview
The following values are displayed in the graphical overview in an illustrated depiction of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline:

Setting values	Explanation
Server-in temperature (3x)	Displays the actual temperature and the status of each temperature sensor on the cold air side of the LCP Inline. The temperatures are displayed in real values in [°C]. The status of the temperature sensors displayed in terms of colour: - green = sensor o.k. - red = sensor defective
Server-out temperature (3x)	Displays the actual temperature and the status of each temperature sensor on the warm air side of the LCP Inline. The temperatures are displayed in real values in [°C]. The status of the temperature sensors displayed in terms of colour: - green = sensor o.k. - red = sensor defective

Setting values	Explanation
Fan speed (3x)	Displays the actual speed and the status of each fan. The temperatures are displayed in real values in [rpm]. The status of the temperature sensors displayed in terms of colour: - green = sensor o.k. - orange = speed is minor to 400 rpm The arrangement and the numbering of the fan at the monitor is equivalent to the real arrangement and numbering at the Liquid Cooling Package Inline (fan 1, top/fan 6 bottom).
Flow rate	Displays the actual flow rate of the cooling medium in real values in [l/min]. The status of the temperature sensors displayed in terms of colour: - green = sensor o.k. - orange = sensor defective
Control valve	Displays the current setpoint for the position of the control valve in [%]: - 0% = valve closed, - 100% = valve open.
Water temperature	Displays the actual temperature and the status of the temperature sensor at the cooling water inlet and outlet. The temperatures are displayed in real values in [°C]. The status of the temperature sensors displayed in terms of colour: - green = sensor o.k. - red = sensor defective

Tab. 7: Measurements and display values in the graphical overview

Sensors

Four additional standard sensors can be connected to the control unit (Basic CMC) to monitor additional physical parameters of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. The status of these sensors is displayed in this window.

Note:

Further explanations concerning the various setting options and features are available in the CMC-TC system documentation.

Status line

The status line displays whether or not the unit is functioning problem-free or if a warning or alarm message is present. The following displays are possible:

- No Alarm (green background)
- Warning (orange background)
- Alarm (red background)

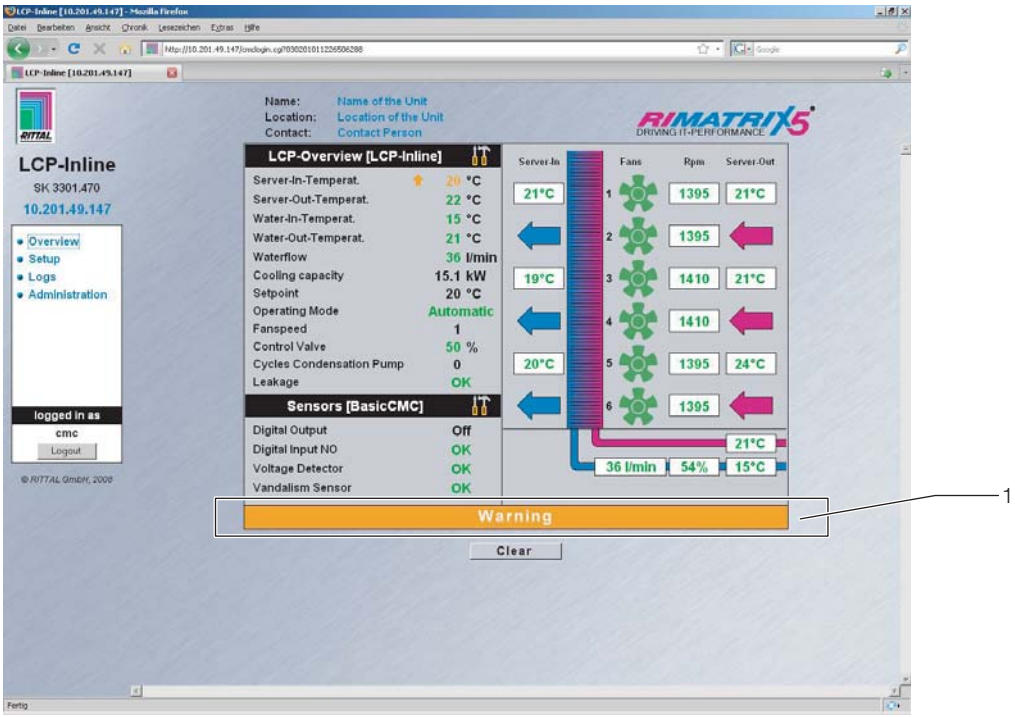


Fig. 54: Status screen with warning message

1 Warning message

A warning message is displayed in the status line of the status window in Fig. 54. In this case, the control valve is open (74%), but there is no flow (0 l/min).

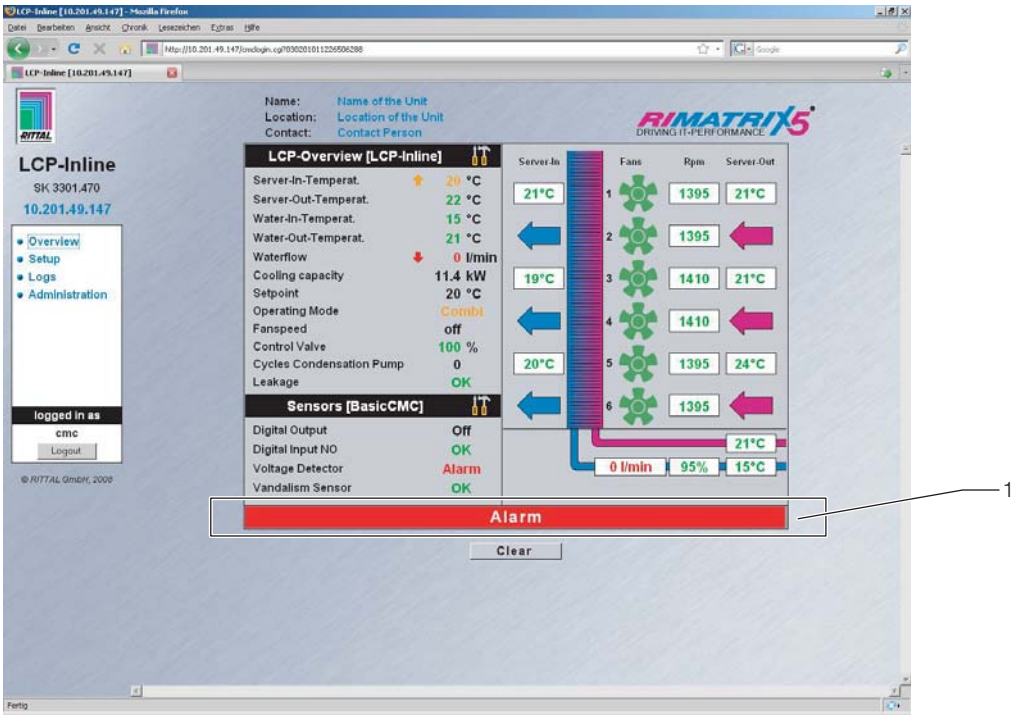


Fig. 55: Status screen with alarm message

1 Alarm message

An alarm message is displayed in the status line of the status window in Fig. 55. In this case, temperature sensor 1 on the warm air side of the LCP Inline (server-out temperature) is faulty.

You can acknowledge alarm and warning messages as well as the message "Configuration Change" by pressing the "Clear" button.

Setup screen

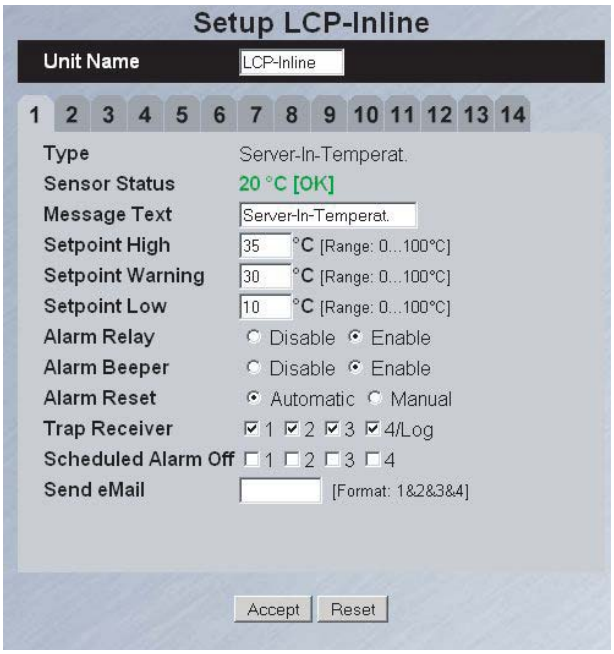


Fig. 56: Setup screen for the server-in temperature

Fig. 56 shows the Setup screen of a CMC. The left edge of the screen and the header are not shown, because their layout is the same as that on the Status screen.

The values which have to be set are shown on the Setup screen and can be input there.
Beneath the setup window there are also two buttons, "Accept" and "Reset". These are used to either accept or reject the entries, which have been made.
- The "Accept" button is used to accept the changed values.
- The "Reset" button is used to clear the changed values.

Fig. 56 shows the setup window for the server-in temperature. Either the following values are displayed or the following settings may be made in this screen:

Setpoint	Explanation
Unit name	Name of the RLCP unit (max. 10 characters)
Type	Message type
Sensor status	Temperature and status of the message are displayed in colour.
Message text	Text message which appears in the status window (may be edited).
Setpoint high	This setpoint may be used to generate and forward an alarm message in case of overheating (temperature sensor).
Setpoint warning	This setpoint may be used to generate and forward a warning message.
Setpoint low	This setpoint may be used to generate and forward an alarm message in case of overcooling (temperature sensor).
Alarm relay	Serves to switch the PU's alarm relay on and off.
Alarm beeper	Serves to switch the PU's alarm beeper on and off.
Alarm reset	Setting to determine whether triggered alarms are cleared automatically or require manual confirmation.
Trap receiver	Choice as to which receiver a trap is sent when status is changed.

Setpoint	Explanation
Scheduled alarm off	This point may be used to determine that no alarm should be reported for one or more timers. The time for the timer must be set in the timer menu.
Send e-mail	Select the recipients to whom an e-mail is to be sent if the status changes. The numbers of the respective e-mail addresses are linked to each other with the character "&".

Tab. 8: Setup value for the server-in temperature

The settings for the following components are made on the tab panels 2 through 5:

- Tab panel 2: Server-out temperature
- Tab panel 3: Water-in temperature
- Tab panel 4: Water-out temperature
- Tab panel 5: Flow of the cooling medium

Note:

The flow limits on tab panel 5 should be set to the value that the system can supply at the maximum flow rate.

The reactions of the LCP Inline to warning messages from the respective components are set on tab panels 6 through 11.

- Tab panel 6: Fans. The fans are monitored for a minimum speed of approx. 400 rpm.
- Tab panel 7: Air temperature sensor. The sensors are monitored for a viable temperature of between 0 °C and 80 °C.
- Tab panel 8: Water temperature sensor. The sensors are monitored for a viable temperature of between 0 °C and 60 °C.
- Tab panel 9: System warning. System warnings indicate a flow meter failure and a faulty control valve.
- Tab panel 10: Hardware module fault. Module faults relate to a non-identified fan assembly and a non identified water assembly.
- Tab panel 11: Leak alarm.

Note:

Tab panels 2 through 11 have the same layout as tab panel 1. Therefore, a repeat, detailed description is not given here again.

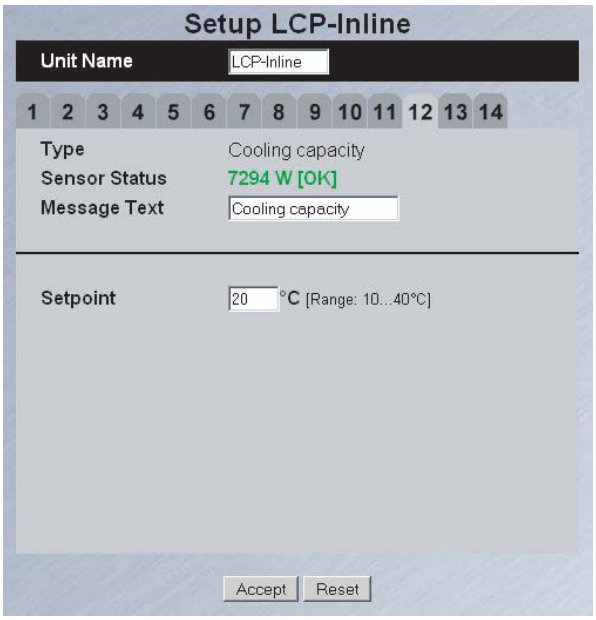


Fig. 57: Setup screen for cooling capacity setpoint.

Fig. 57 shows the setup screen for the cooling capacity setpoint. This shows how much cooling output is being delivered by the recooling systems to the system at the moment.

The temperatures for the following setpoints may be changed in the lower part of the window:
- Setpoint server-in temperature

A password must be entered to call in the two Setup screens for the operating data (tabs 13 + 14). This is done on a separate Login screen. Furthermore, the logged-in user must have administrator rights.

Note:

Password: RittalLcp+XXXXX
The five-digit number (XXXXX) is the serial number of the Basic CMC (see page 70, table 12, “General settings for Liquid Cooling Package Inline”). Access to the Setup screens is only possible with full access rights. This must be set up via the hyper-terminal in the basic CMC of the unit. Refer to the operating manual for the Basic CMC for more detailed information.

Caution!

Never refer the password to unauthorised personnel.

The setup mode only serves for service purpose. Setting up of basic operating parameters should be exclusively carried out by Rittal service personnel.

If nothing is entered or confirmed in the login window for more than 10 minutes, the password is reset and it must be entered again to call up the setup window for operation data.

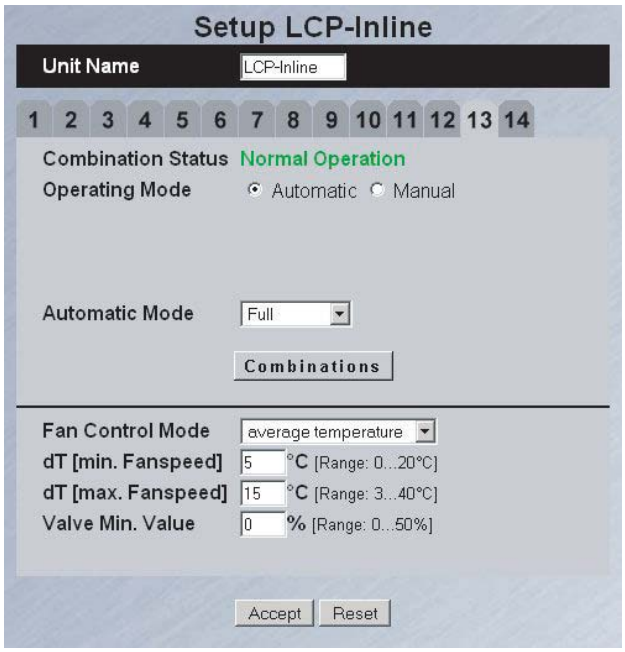
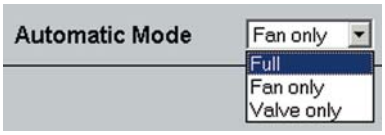


Fig. 58: Setup screen 1 for operation parameters – "Automatic Mode"

Fig. 58 shows the setup screen 1 for the operating parameters of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline for the functions in automatic mode. The following are parameters that are displayed or settings that may be made on this screen:

Displays	Explanation
Operating mode	Selection of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline operating mode. Here, automatic mode is selected.
Automatic mode	Pull-down menu for setting the control of the fans and the control valve of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline.  *Fig. 59: Setting options* - Full: In this mode, the fan speed and the position of the control valve are controlled automatically. - Fan only: In this mode, only the fan speed is controlled automatically. The position of the control valve can be set to a fixed position using the function for manual operation. This position is saved and used again after the system is restarted. - Valve only: In this mode, only the position of the control valve is controlled automatically. The fan speed can be set to a fixed speed using the function for manual operation. This speed is saved and used again after the system is restarted.
Combinations	Call in the "Combinations" screen for setting the links of the sensor feedbacks for control of the fans.

Displays	Explanation
Fan control mode	Pull-down menu for setting the calculation mode for automatic control of the fan speeds. The required fan speed for automatic control is determined from the difference of the server-out temperature and the setpoint for the server-in temperature (dT = server-out temperature – server-in temperature) and controlled linearly between speeds 1 and 4. The following modes can be selected:  *Fig. 60: Setting options* - Average temperature: In this mode, the average value of the server-out temperatures is used to calculate the required fan speed. - Maximum temperature: In this mode, the highest value of the server-out temperatures is used to calculate the required fan speed. In addition, the automatic control of the fan speeds can be controlled using the values dT [min. fan speed] and dT [max. fan speed].
dT [min. fan speed]	The fan operates at the lowest fan speed beneath this temperature difference.
dT [max. fan speed]	The fan operates at the highest fan speed above this temperature difference.
Valve min. value	Here, in the range of 0-50% (default value: 0%), continuous opening of the control valve can be set. This minimal valve setting is only active in "Automatic Mode"; the valve can still be manually closed to 0%. Also, in the case of a fault (e.g. leakage), the valve is completely closed. Through this adjustment, a minimum flow is guaranteed, whereby, the control can react more spontaneously to sudden capacity increases.

Tab. 9: Operating parameters 1 for automatic mode

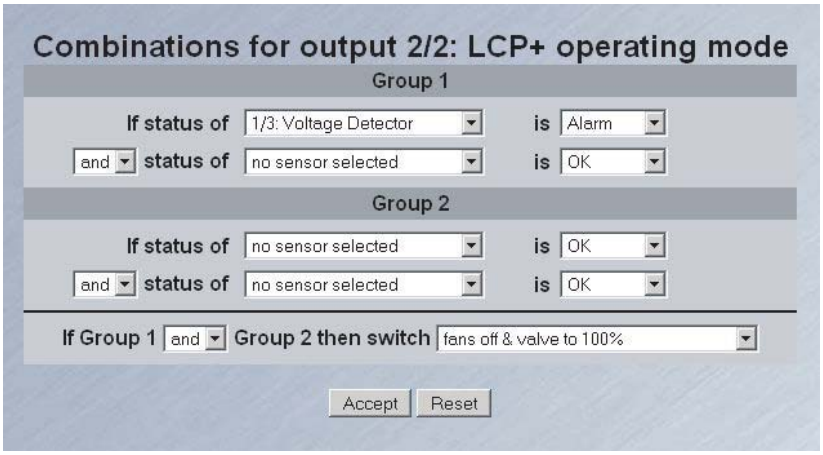


Fig. 61: Display after calling-up the setup site "Combinations"

If the fans are to be switched off, e.g. in the event of a temperature rise, it is advisable to always use the alarm value (Too high) for this purpose.
If the fans are already switched off when the warning value is reached, this reaction is reset when the actual value reaches the alarm value!

Hereto, the status of four sensors can be coupled with one another. Both of these groups can then also be coupled again through "and/or" (refer to Fig. 61). By these couplings, the rules of the "Boolean Algebra" must be considered.

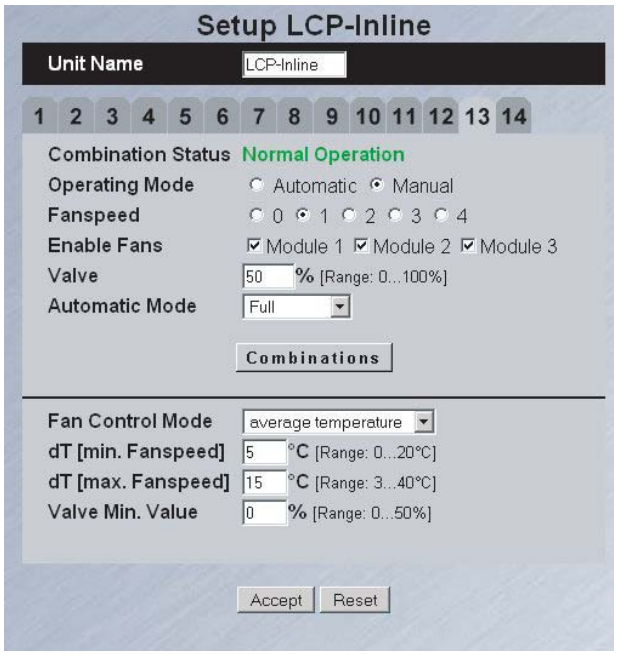


Fig. 62: Setup screen 1 for operation parameters – "Manual Mode"

Fig. 62 shows the setup screen for the operating parameters of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline for the functions in manual mode.
The following are parameters that are displayed or settings that may be made on this screen in addition to the functions in automatic mode:

Setpoints	Explanation
Operating mode	Selection of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline operating mode. Here, manual mode is selected.
Fan speed	Fan speed setting (0 = off / 1 to 4 = speed 1 to 4). The last setting that was made is saved and used again after the system is restarted if the setting "Valve only" is selected in automatic mode. Otherwise, the fan modules are controlled automatically.
Enable fans	Switch off individual fan modules for testing. This function is only possible in manual mode. In automatic mode, all fan modules are activated.
Valve	Setting of the opening position of the control valve. This is set as a percentage [%] between 0 and 100%. The last setting that was made is saved and used again after the system is restarted if the setting value "Fan only" is selected in automatic mode. Otherwise, the control valve is controlled automatically.

Tab. 10: Operating parameters for manual mode

Note:

After the Liquid Cooling Package Inline is connected to the mains or restarted, the controller is always in automatic mode.

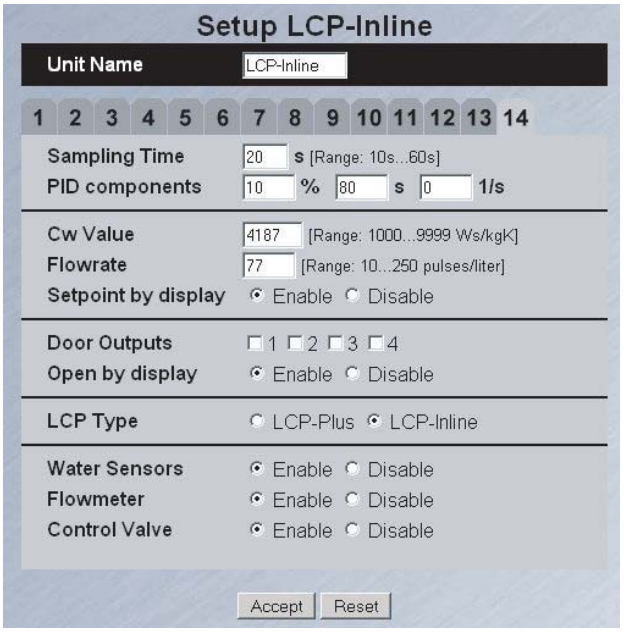


Fig. 63: Setup screen 2 for operation parameters

Fig. 63 shows the setup screen 2 for the operating parameters of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline for the functions in automatic mode. The following are parameters that are displayed or settings that may be made on this screen:

Displays	Explanation
Sampling time	Setting of the control interval for the control valve. In this interval, the actual temperature (average from the measurements of the three fan modules/server-out temperature) is compared with the setpoint (server-in temperature). This is set in seconds [s] between 10 and 60 s (preset to 30 s).
PID components	Values for setting the PID control algorithm integrated in the LCP software. The following settings can be made here: - P amount: Parameter for setting the proportional amount. This is set as a percentage [%] between 0 and 30% (preset to 10%). - I amount: Parameter for setting the integral amount. This is set in seconds [s] between 20 and 150 s (preset to 80 s). - D amount: Parameter for setting the differential amount. This is set in amount per second [1/s] between 0 and 50/s (preset to 0/s).
Cw value	Specific thermal capacity of the cooling liquid used.
Flowrate	The pulse rate can be set here dependent on the internal flow measurement. Only allow experienced service personnel to make this setting.
Setpoint by display	Release options for the setpoint entry of the server-in temperature using the graphical display (touchscreen) of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline: - Enable: Setpoint entry is possible. - Disable: Setpoint entry is locked.
Door outputs	The output modules, 1 through 4 that are to be used as door outputs are set here. If the option "Open by display" is activated, these outputs can be switched on or off via the display.
Open by display	Activation or deactivation of the door opening on the touch screen.

Displays	Explanation
LCP Type	The LCP Inline is marked at the factory and this marking must not be changed.
Water Sensors Flowmeter Control Valve	Here, the individual components of the water modules can be switched on or off (default: enabled). This can be done when the LCP Inline dedicated regulating devices, supplied by the customer, are connected upstream and the internal components e.g. have been removed. Disable "Water Sensors" indicates the disconnection of the temperature sensors for water flow and return. Disable "Flowmeter" and "Control Valve" indicate the disconnection of the flowmeter and control valve.

Tab. 11: Operating parameters for automatic mode

Caution!

The preset values of the parameters "Sampling Time" and "PID Components" have been determined experimentally and should only be changed for good reason, to improve the control performance.

Note:

For components that have been disabled, the values are displayed highlighted in grey on the overview page (refer to Fig. 64). Components that have been disabled also no longer deliver warning and/or alarm messages. For these components, no more set points can be entered, simulations can also no longer be carried out. The cooling capacity can also only be calculated when the water temperature sensors and flowmeter are available and active.

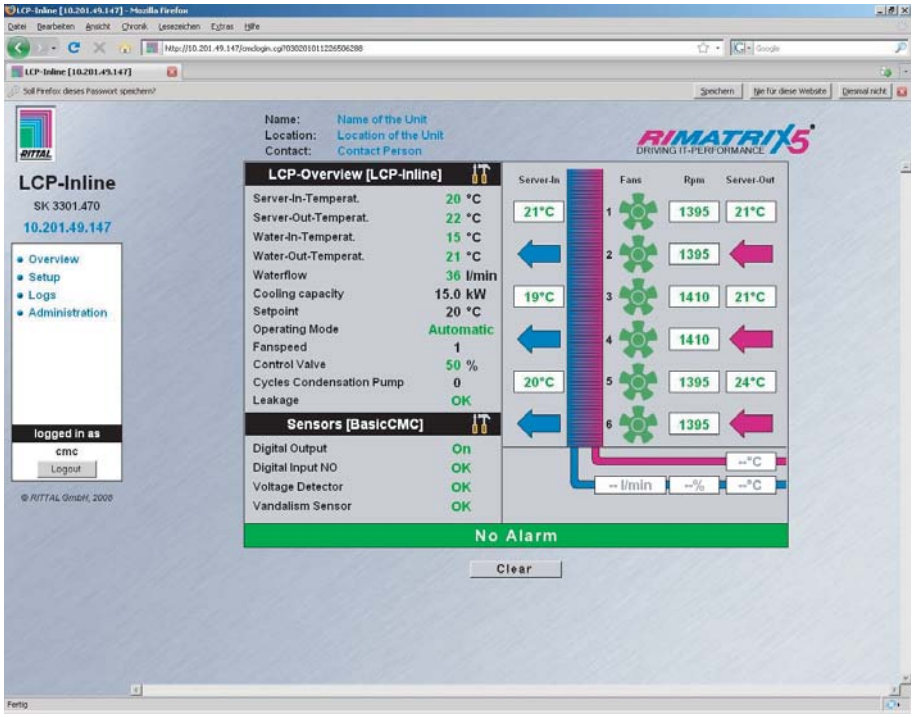


Fig. 64: Status screen of a CMC after disconnection of the components of the water module

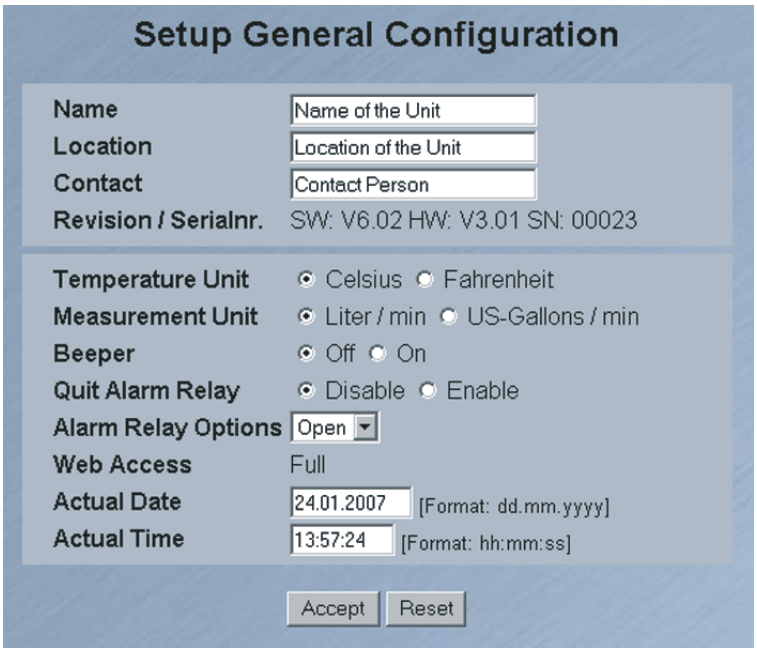


Fig. 65: Setup screen "General Setup"

The setup screen "General Setup" is depicted in Fig. 65. All settings are made for the Liquid Cooling Package Inline here:

Setpoints	Explanation
Name	Name of the LCP Inline unit (max. 40 characters)
Location	Location of the LCP Inline unit (max. 40 characters)
Contact	Responsible contact person (max. 40 characters)
Revision / Serial no.	Revisions and serial numbers of the LCP Inline unit - SW: Software revision - HW: Hardware revision - SN: Serial number
Temperature unit	Default setting for the unit of temperature: - Degrees Celsius [°C] - Degrees Fahrenheit [°F]
Measurement unit	Default setting for the unit of flow: - Litres per minute [l/min] - Gallons per minute [US-Gallons/min] With SNMP transmission, the value is only displayed in l/min.
Beeper	Used to switch the Basis CMC alarm beeper on and off.
Quit alarm relay	Used to switch the Basis CMC alarm relay on and off.
Alarm relay options	Used to set the switching position that generates an alarm message. - Open: Message is generated when the relay opens - Close: Message is generated when the relay closes
Web access	Used to set the network access to the LCP Inline: - Full: Full access - View only: Only view access - No Access: No access
Actual date	Actual Date
Actual time	Current time

Tab. 12: General settings for Liquid Cooling Package Inline

Note:

For more detailed explanations of the operation and the various setting options and features of the Basic CMC, please refer to the separate documentation for the Basic CMC system.

Fig. 66: Setup screen "Setup eMail (SMTP)"

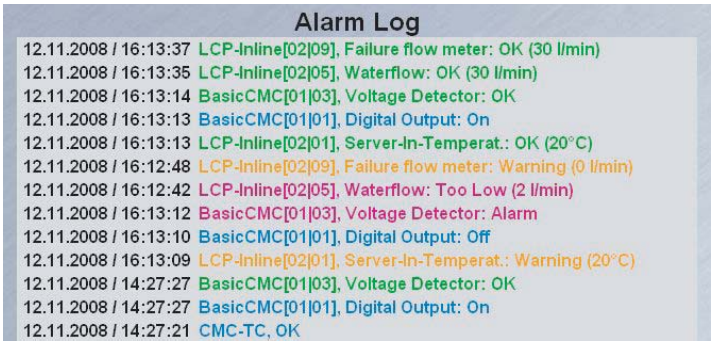
Fig. 66 shows the setup screen for "Setup eMail (SMTP)". All settings for sending e-mails via the CMC are undertaken here:

Setpoints	Explanation
IP SMTP-Server	IP-Address of a Mail Server
SMTP Authent.	If authentication is necessary at the mail server, activate the option "Yes" here. Then enter the appropriate data in the fields "Username Server" and "Password Server".
Sender Name	Sender name of the LCP Inline or Basic CMC for the outgoing e-mail.
Reply To	Reply address for e-mail replies.
Unit Messages	Activation or deactivation of e-mail sending in the event of faults at a unit.
E-Mail Address 1 – 4	Input of up to 4 addresses to which the emails are to be sent. Which of these destination addresses are to be contacted in the event of a fault can be selected on the tab panels for the individual sensor settings.

Tab. 13: Settings for Sending E-mails

Note:

For more detailed explanations of the operation and the various setting options and features of the Basic CMC, please refer to the separate documentation for the Basic CMC system.



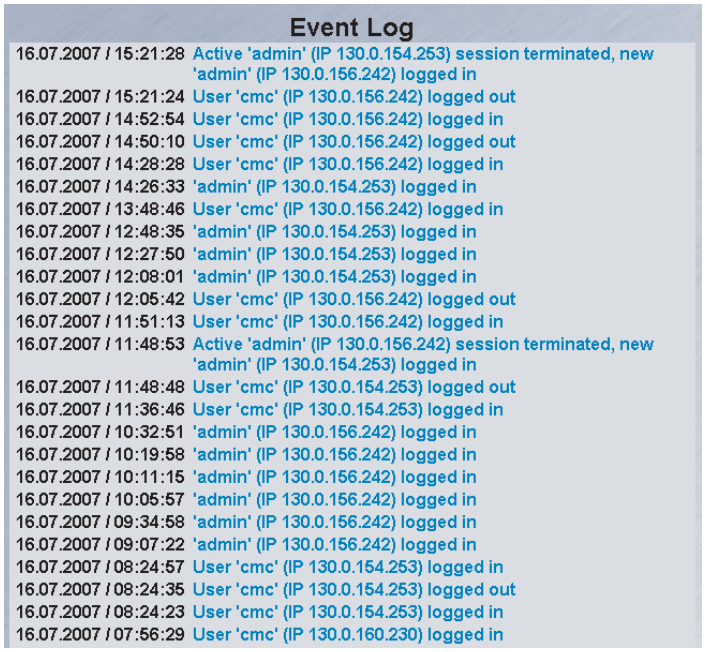
Alarm Log

12.11.2008 / 16:13:37	LCP-Inline[02|09], Failure flow meter: OK (30 l/min)
12.11.2008 / 16:13:35	LCP-Inline[02|05], Waterflow: OK (30 l/min)
12.11.2008 / 16:13:14	BasicCMC[01|03], Voltage Detector: OK
12.11.2008 / 16:13:13	BasicCMC[01|01], Digital Output: On
12.11.2008 / 16:13:13	LCP-Inline[02|01], Server-In-Temperat.: OK (20°C)
12.11.2008 / 16:12:48	LCP-Inline[02|09], Failure flow meter: Warning (0 l/min)
12.11.2008 / 16:12:42	LCP-Inline[02|05], Waterflow: Too Low (2 l/min)
12.11.2008 / 16:13:12	BasicCMC[01|03], Voltage Detector: Alarm
12.11.2008 / 16:13:10	BasicCMC[01|01], Digital Output: Off
12.11.2008 / 16:13:09	LCP-Inline[02|01], Server-In-Temperat.: Warning (20°C)
12.11.2008 / 14:27:27	BasicCMC[01|03], Voltage Detector: OK
12.11.2008 / 14:27:27	BasicCMC[01|01], Digital Output: On
12.11.2008 / 14:27:21	CMC-TC, OK

Fig. 67: Alarm Messages

Fig. 67 shows the last alarm messages; up to a total of 150 messages are stored. The individual alarms and warning messages are differentiated based on their cause (e.g. Water-out temperature, Failure flow meter, etc.). For quicker differentiation, the entries are highlighted in colour:

- Red: Alarm messages
- Orange: Warning messages
- Green: OK messages
- Blue: Information messages



Event Log

16.07.2007 / 15:21:28	Active 'admin' (IP 130.0.154.253) session terminated, new 'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 15:21:24	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged out
16.07.2007 / 14:52:54	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 14:50:10	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged out
16.07.2007 / 14:28:28	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 14:26:33	'admin' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 13:48:46	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 12:48:35	'admin' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 12:27:50	'admin' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 12:08:01	'admin' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 12:05:42	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged out
16.07.2007 / 11:51:13	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 11:48:53	Active 'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) session terminated, new 'admin' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 11:48:48	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged out
16.07.2007 / 11:36:46	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 10:32:51	'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 10:19:58	'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 10:11:15	'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 10:05:57	'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 09:34:58	'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 09:07:22	'admin' (IP 130.0.156.242) logged in
16.07.2007 / 08:24:57	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 08:24:35	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged out
16.07.2007 / 08:24:23	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.154.253) logged in
16.07.2007 / 07:56:29	User 'cmc' (IP 130.0.160.230) logged in

Fig. 68: Event Messages

Fig. 68 shows an overview of when which user has logged in or logged out. Here again, a total of 150 messages are stored.

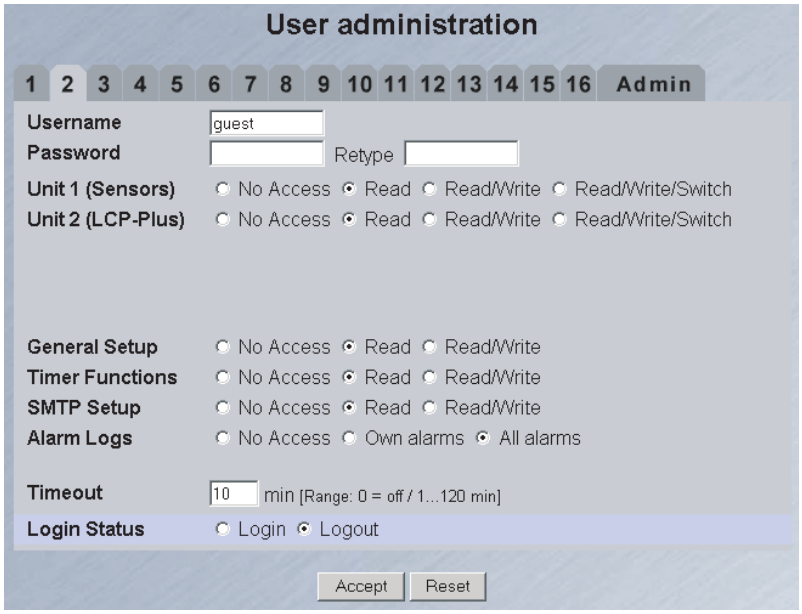


Fig. 69: "User administration" Screen

Fig. 69 shows the "User administration" screen. Settings for up to 16 users can be made on the tab panels 1 through 16.

Setpoints	Explanation
Username	User name (min. 3 characters)
Password	User password (min. 3 characters). The password must be entered a second time in the field "Retype".
Unit 1 (Sensors)	Access right for the sensor values of the Basic CMC.
Unit 2 (LCP Inline)	Access right for the sensor values of the LCP Inline.
General Setup etc.	Access rights for the setup settings.
Alarm Logs	Access rights for the various alarm log areas.
Timeout	Time after which the user is automatically logged out when there has been no activity.

Tab. 14: User Settings

Note:

For more detailed information about the user administration of the Basic CMC, please refer to the separate documentation for the Basic CMC system.

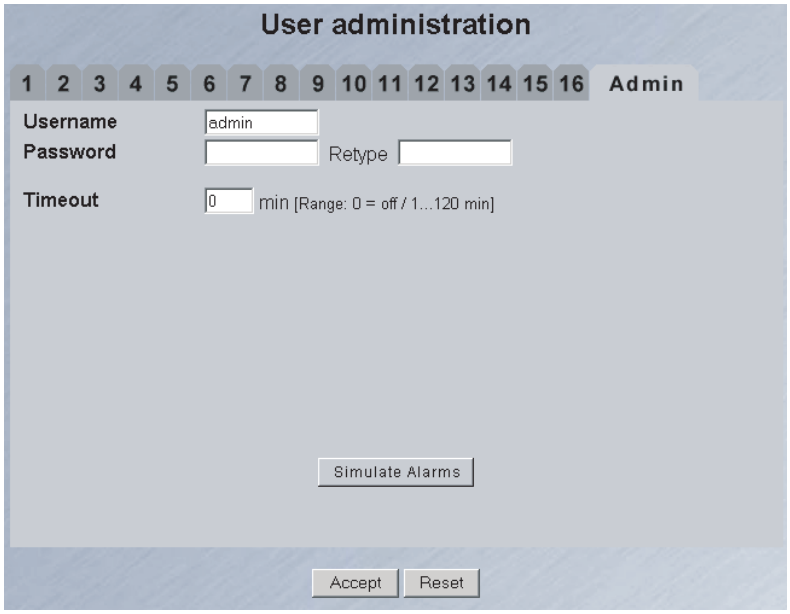


Fig. 70: "User administration" Screen, "Admin" Tab Panel

Fig. 70 shows the "User administration" screen with the "Admin" tab panel in the foreground. Settings for the administrator can be undertaken on this tab panel. In contrast to the other users, only the user name, password and time for automatic log-out appear here.

In addition, the administrator can also call in the so-called Alarm Simulation from this tab panel.

6.7.2 Backup and Transfer of Configuration Files

With this function, the configuration of the Basic CMC can be backed up and then restored onto the system at a later time, if necessary.
In addition, the configuration can be transferred to other Basic CMC systems that are wired and set up in exactly the same way.

Note:

Caution, this function may only be used when the CMC-TC systems are exactly the same with respect to:
- The sensor types or ports that are used
- The sensor units or the ports and addresses that are used
- Software versions

None of the sensors or sensor units must be missing.
If this is not heeded, the configuration of the PUII system will not be accepted.

6.7.2.1 Back Up Configuration File

After initial start-up and installation have been completed and all texts, limits, links, network settings etc. have been made, the information can be backed up to an external system (network PC).
Access to the **Download** directory in the Basic CMC can be gained via the FTP or SFTP protocol.
There, the following three files can be loaded and saved to a network PC:

cmc.cfg	(not editable) system data
cmc.user	(not editable) user administration data
net.cfg	(editable) network settings

Note:

Caution, when editing the file "net.cfg", the format or the file layout must not be changed under any circumstances.
Failure to comply with this instruction can lead to complete system failure.

6.7.2.2 Transfer of the Configuration File

Condition:
The three configuration files have been saved/backed up first.
Access to the **Upload** directory in the PUII can be gained via the FTP or SFTP protocol.
Configuration files that are transferred to the destination unit:

cmc.cfg	(not editable) system data
cmc.user	(not editable) user administration data
net.cfg	(editable) network settings

7 Hardware and software

7.1 Liquid Cooling Package Inline control unit

7.1.1 Hardware

A Basic CMC forms the control unit of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline. Its job is to use the I^2C bus to poll the measurements (such the three server-in temperatures, three server-out temperatures, six fan speeds, flow rate, control valve position, flow and return temperatures of the cooling water) from the six fan modules, the sensors on the heat exchanger, and from the water module, to perform control functions, and to transfer the setpoints (such as the fan speed) to the individual units.

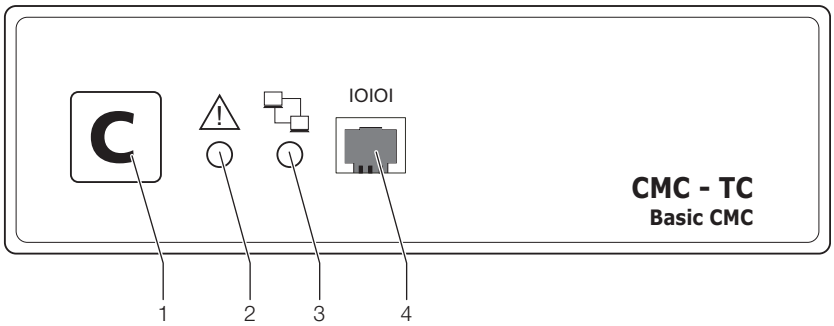


Fig. 71: Control unit Liquid Cooling Package (Basic CMC) – front

1 Button "C"
2 Status LED (alarms and warnings)
3 Status LED (network status)
4 Hyperterminal

The control circuit board is built into a standard CMC plastic housing. The following components are on the front side of the unit:

Control component	Explanation
Button "C"	Use this button to confirm warnings and alarms as well as to set the setpoint for the desired cold air temperature.
Status LED: (alarms and warnings)	Displays the internal status of the control unit through a duo LED (red/green). The various alarm and warning conditions can be shown via this LED.
Status LED: (network status)	Displays the status of the network connection.

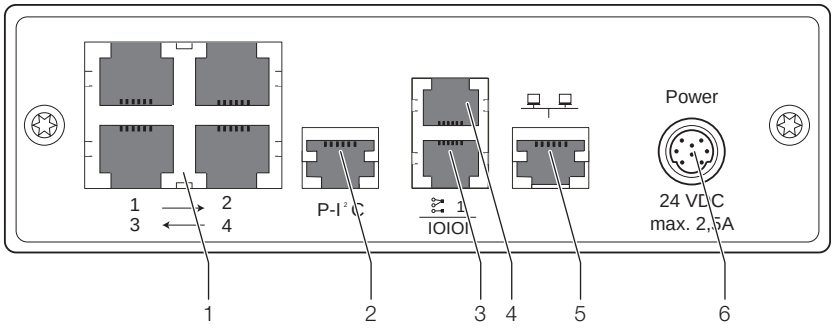


Fig. 72: Control unit of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline (Basic CMC) – rear

1 Sockets for additional sensors
2 I^2C socket socket (X22)
3 Socket for controlling the graphical display (X24)
4 Alarm relay sockets
5 Network connection (X23)
6 Power supply (X21)

Various sockets are found on the rear side of the control unit.

Pin assignment of the sockets for additional sensors:
1 24 V DC
2 Gnd
3 Sensor ID 1
4 Sensor ID 2
5 Analogue input
6 Digital input/output

The 8-pole connector X22 contains the so-called Power-I^2C bus.
Assignment of the I^2C bus:
1 N/C
2 N/C
3 N/C
4 N/C
5 Gnd
6 24 V DC
7 P-SDA
8 P-SCL

The graphical display on the front door is controlled via an RS-232 connection with the RJ12 socket X24.
X24 pin assignment:
1 24 V DC
2 Gnd
3 TxD
4 RxD
5 RTS
6 CTS

Alarm relay socket pin assignment:
1 24 V DC
2 Gnd
3 N/C
4 Relay normally closed
5 Relay common
6 Relay normally open

The RJ45 socket X23 is used to make an optional Ethernet connection to a network.

1 Tx+
2 Tx-
3 Rx+
4 N/C
5 N/C
6 Rx-
7 N/C
8 N/C

Power supply pin assignment:

1 24 V DC
2 Gnd

The control unit is supplied with power via a separate power pack (DK 7320.425) and a Kycon socket. All modules are supplied with 24 V DC and are fed together with the I^2C bus.

7.2 Control unit for fan module (RLCP fan)

7.2.1 Hardware

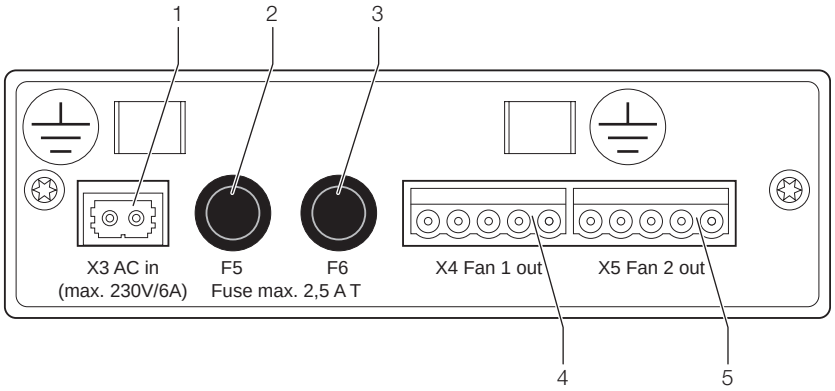


Fig. 73: Control unit fan module – front

1 Power supply (X3)
2 Fuse (2.5 A)
3 Fuse (2.5 A)
4 Power supply for fan 1 (X4)
5 Power supply for fan 2 (X5)

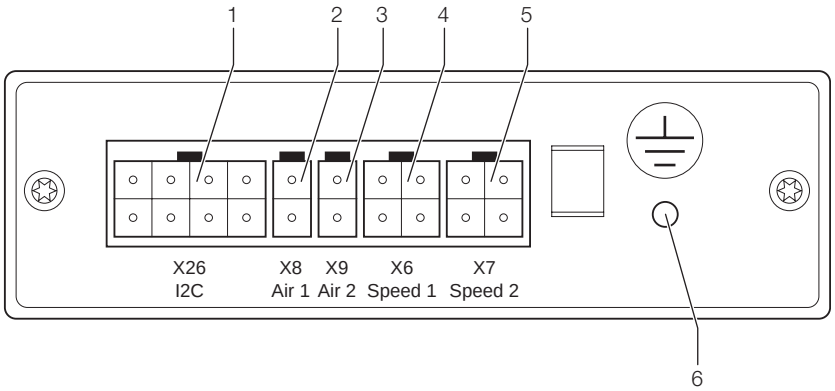


Fig. 74: Control unit fan module – rear

1 Socket for control cable (X26)
2 Socket for air outlet temperature sensor (X8)
3 Socket for air inlet temperature sensor (X9)
4 Socket for tachometer Fan 1 (X6)
5 Socket for tachometer Fan 2 (X7)
6 Status LED

One control unit (RLCP fan) is assigned to two fan modules. It controls their individual components. The control voltage is +24 V and is fed together with the I^2C bus through connector X26 of the control unit (Basic CMC).
X26 pin assignment:
1 Address signal (TTL Level)
2 Gnd
3 Address signal (TTL Level)
4 Address signal (TTL Level)
5 Gnd
6 24 V DC (max. 400 mA)
7 I^2C (data)
8 I^2C (clock)

The address signals can address up to six fan modules.

The fans have four speeds. Four relays control two fans. Both fans that belong to a control unit run with the same speed and are connected to the control unit (RLCP fan) via a 5-pole cable using a connector. The fans are equipped with an echo sensor, which reports the speed signal to the control unit (sockets X6 and X7).
X6/X7 pin assignment:
1 + 5 V DC
2 Gnd
3 Echo sensor
4 N/C

Furthermore, the control unit has two sockets (X8 and X9) for connecting temperature sensors. One of these sensors is inside the fan module and one is on the front of the heat exchanger. The air temperature in front of the fans (that is, the temperature of the air drawn in from the server enclosure, X9) and the temperature behind the heat exchanger (that is, the temperature of the cold air supplied to the server enclosure, X8) are measured.
X8/X9 pin assignment:
1 NTC (5 V/max. 0.5 mA)
2 Gnd

X3 pin assignment (power supply):
1 L
2 N

X4/X5 pin assignment (power supply of the fan modules):
1 L (Speed 1)
2 L (Speed 2)
3 L (Speed 3)
4 L (Speed 4)
5 N

7.2.2 Status LED

The control unit includes an LED which displays the internal status.

The control unit's software continuously reads the analogue values from the temperature sensors via the analogue channel and establishes an average value for each sensor. Next, it reads the temperature value in °C from a table and writes this in the I^2C transmission buffer.

Furthermore, the software counts the speed pulses of both connected fans and also writes this into the I^2C transmission buffer.
The fan set speed determined by the control unit is evaluated and the appropriate fan speed is set on the fans via relays. An LED on the fan module shows an error code, which is indicated by short flash pulses.
0 No error (LED constantly on). The I^2C data traffic is indicated as the LED is briefly extinguished when a data packet is requested.
1 Temperature sensor defect
2 Fan speed error fan 1
3 Fan speed error fan 2
4 I^2C timeout (approx. 20 s)

7.2.3 Control unit for water module (RLCP water)

7.3 Hardware

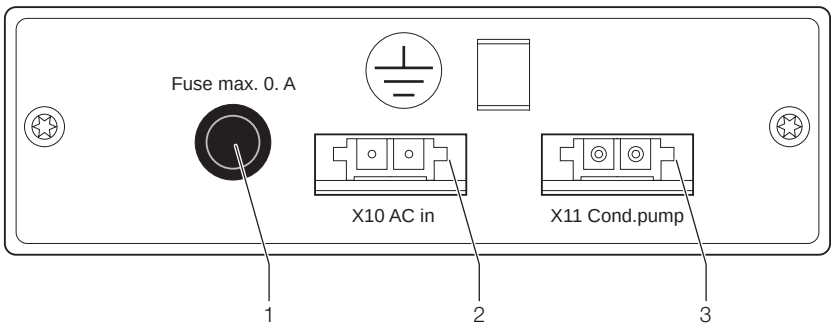


Fig. 75: Control unit – water module (front)

1 Fuse (0.5 A)
2 Power supply (X10)
3 Power supply for condensate pump (X11)

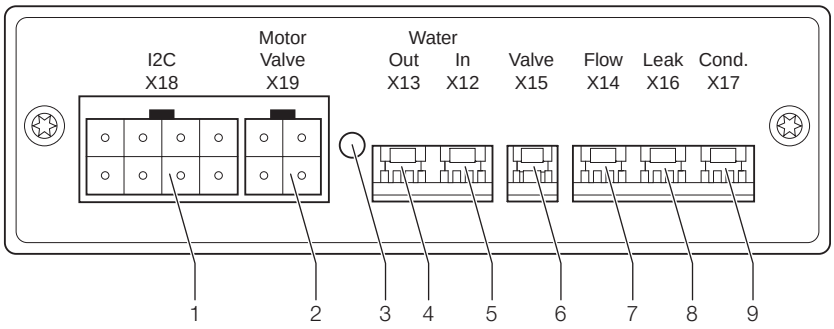


Fig. 76: Control unit – water module (rear)

1 Socket for control cable (X18)
2 Socket for control valve (X19)
3 Status LED
4 Socket for temperature sensor of cooling water return (X13)
5 Socket for temperature sensor of cooling water flow (X12)
6 Socket for magnetic valve (optional)
7 Socket for flow sensor (X14)
8 Socket for leakage sensor (X16)
9 Socket for condensate sensor (X17)

The water unit also contains a control unit (RLCP water). The control voltage is +24 V and is fed together with the I^2C bus through connector X18 of the control unit (RLCP water).
X18 pin assignment:
1 Address signal (TTL Level)
2 Gnd
3 N/C
4 Gnd
5 Gnd
6 24 V
7 I^2C (data)
8 I^2C (clock)

The control unit has two sockets (X12 and X13) for connecting two temperature sensors. Both of these sensors are used to measure the flow and return water temperature.
X12/X13 pin assignment:
1 NTC (5 V/max. 0.5 mA)
2 Gnd

The water flow can be opened or closed via a control valve (+24 V DC). This valve is controlled via socket X19.
X19 pin assignment:
1 Gnd
2 + 24 V DC (100 mA)
3 2 ... 10 V DC (0.1 mA)
4 2 ... 10 V DC (0.1 mA)

The water flow is measured by a flow sensor. This sensor is equipped with an echo sensor. It is connected to socket X14.
X14 pin assignment:
1 + 5 V
2 Gnd
3 Input signal (TTL Level)

Furthermore, input X16 of the control unit (RLCP water) evaluates the signal from a leakage detector. X16 pin assignment:
1 + 5 V
2 Gnd
3 Input signal (TTL Level)

The condensate level in the condensate collecting tray is measured using a level sensor (float-actuated switch). This sensor is connected to socket X17.
X17 pin assignment:
1 + 5 V
2 Gnd
3 Input signal (TTL Level)

X10 pin assignment (power supply):
1 N (max. 250 V AC/0.5 A)
2 L (max. 250 V AC/0.5 A)

X11 pin assignment (power supply for condensate pump):
1 N
2 L

7.3.1 Status LED

The control unit includes an LED which displays the internal status.

The water module's software continuously reads the analogue values from the two temperature sensors for the inlet and return of the cooling water system via the analogue channel of the CPU and establishes an average value for each sensor. Next, it reads the temperature value in °C from a table and writes this in the I^2C transmission buffer.

Furthermore, the software counts the pulses from the flow meter, reads the leakage sensor and the digital input, and also writes these values to the I^2C transmission buffer. The position of the ball valve (opened/closed) is determined by the control unit. An LED on the water module shows an error code, which is indicated by short flash pulses.
0 No error (LED constantly on). The I^2C data traffic is indicated as the LED is briefly extinguished when a data packet is requested.
1 Leakage
2 Inlet temperature sensor faulty
3 Return temperature sensor faulty
4 I^2C timeout (approx. 20 s)

8 Maintenance

The Liquid Cooling Package Inline is maintenance-free. An additional external filter should be used if the cooling water is contaminated. This should be cleaned regularly.

- The condensate discharge device should be checked regularly for proper function.
- Visually inspect for leaks regularly (annual cycle).

Note:

At an ambient temperature of 40 °C, the nominal service life of the built-in fan is 40,000 operating hours.
Fan module malfunctions are displayed on the graphical display or on the status screen of the Basic CMC (if the Basic CMC is connected to a network). Furthermore, the built-in control that is responsible for two fan modules compensates fully in the event of a fan module failure.

9 Troubleshooting

Malfunction location	Malfunction	Cause of malfunction	Effect	Remedy
Control valve	The Basic CMC displays flow even though the control valve is displayed as closed.	The control valve is dirty	The flow meter displays a value. There is a ΔT.	Use the Basic CMC to open and close the control valve several times; contaminants may be loosened. It is highly recommended that a filter be installed in the system to ensure the required water quality.
Flow meter		Flow meter is dirty	The flow meter displays no value, even when the control valve is open and there is a ΔT.	Switch the complete LCP Inline off and restart. Also disconnect any existing network connections by removing the network connector of the Basic CMC from the LCP Inline.
Electronics/ Software	The electronics/software do not respond	The system is hung up, e.g. through loose connection or incorrect operation	No response, display and control via the Basic CMC do not work correctly.	Disconnect power to the complete LCP Inline and restart. Also disconnect any existing network connections by removing the control unit network connector from the LCP Inline.
Liquid Cooling Package Inline	The LCP Inline is not regulating temperature and is operating in emergency mode.	After a power supply interruption or upon first installation, the LCP Inline may operate in emergency mode because of an alarm, e.g. because there is no water pressure.	The ball valve is open and the fans operate at full speed.	Press the "C" button on the LCP Inline control unit. The system will then enter regulating mode if all is properly connected and the unit is supplied with electricity and cold water.
	The unit is not providing the required cooling output.	Air in the system	If there is air in the system, the water cannot circulate properly in the heat exchanger. Thus, it cannot remove heat.	Bleeding the air from the heat exchanger.
		Increased pressure loss on the piping network side, e.g. through a clogged filter or incorrectly set flow limiter.	The external pumps are not able to pump enough cold water through the LCP Inline.	Clean the filter, set the flow limiter correctly.
		Air routing not correct	The cooled air passes through unsealed openings past the equipment to the back of the enclosure.	Unused height units in the 482.6 mm (19") level as well as side slots and openings must be sealed using blanking plates or foam strips. Both are available as accessories.
Server enclosure	Overheating of individual equipment in the server enclosure			

Malfunction location	Malfunction	Cause of malfunction	Effect	Remedy
Cold water system	Corrosion and contaminants in the cold water system	Insufficient cleaning after a new installation	Unclean and aggressive water leads to a weakening of the material and to improper function. The function of components such as the ball valve and the flow meter is strongly impaired through contaminants.	During initial installation, the pipe network and the system parts should be flushed out before the installation of the LCP Inline.
		Improper treatment of the water with corrosion protection additives.		Rittal GmbH & Co. KG recommends the installation of filters and the treatment of the water with appropriate corrosion and, if needed, antifreeze additives. The recommended notes regarding water quality are found in Chapter 14.1, "Hydrological information".
		Older systems with existing contaminants		Upon integration in existing cold water networks, the use of a water/water heat exchanger is recommended. This forms a second water cycle.

10 Frequently asked questions (FAQ)

Note:

This chapter contains only a selection of the frequently asked questions (FAQ). Further FAQs may be found on our website: www.rimatrix5.com

In what output ranges is the Rittal Liquid Cooling Package available?

The cooling output of an air/water heat exchanger is basically dependent on the inlet temperature and volumetric flow of the water as well as the air throughput achieved by the fans which are used. Up to 30 kW of cooling output is possible. In correctly assessing the information, it is important to note at what ΔT (temperature differential between server air inlet and server air outlet) these values were reported. Modern servers such as 1 U Dual CPU systems or blade servers can have a ΔT of up to 25 °C. Please note the recommendations of the server manufacturer.

Are special components required for use with the Liquid Cooling Package?

All components that follow the "front to back" cooling principle (99% of IT equipment) may be used without restriction in connection with the Liquid Cooling Package. Every Rittal server rack which was previously cooled conventionally may be cooled with a Liquid Cooling Package after changing to sealed doors. In other words, it is possible to retrofit standard racks and bay them onto the Liquid Cooling Package. The server enclosure remains unaffected by the side installation of the Liquid Cooling Package. All height units remain fully usable in their complete depth. Further, by locating the foam strips appropriately, sufficient cooling is also possible for devices which require sideways air throughput (e.g. switches).

Is the ambient air heated by additional heat coming out of these enclosures?

The cooling system in the enclosure works completely independently of the ambient air. All waste heat is transferred externally through the cooling water circuit.

May the quantity of heat removed be controlled dependent on the heat loss?

The controlled variable for the Liquid Cooling Package is the temperature of the air blown in in front of the 482.6 mm (19") level. The values to be used here are available in the manufacturer's instruction manual. Upon installation, the desired setpoint temperature is set once on the Liquid Cooling Package. This value will be kept constant, irrespective of the cooling output demands. This occurs through the corresponding automatic opening and closing of the ball valve. Additionally, the necessary fan output is adjusted based on the air inlet and exhaust temperatures of the server. In this manner, the Liquid Cooling Package always cools only as much as is necessary without wasting energy. Further, this avoids problems arising from condensation and desiccation which results from overcooling.

How is the airflow in the enclosure achieved and what advantages does this have?

As a general rule, the "front to back" principle is used in server enclosures. Cold air is supplied to the front of the enclosure. The units built into the enclosure have their own fans, which draw in this air and use it internally for cooling. Thus heated, it is exhausted to the rear. The special horizontal air routing of the Liquid Cooling Package, which is adapted especially to this widespread cooling principle, evenly supplies cooled air to the complete height of the server enclosure. That means that all units, independent of their installation position in the enclosure and their charge state, receive sufficient cold air. Temperature gradients are avoided, so that an extremely high cooling output can be achieved for each enclosure.

Can the Liquid Cooling Package be operated when the doors are opened?	The response of the Liquid Cooling Package upon operation with opened doors depends chiefly upon the prevailing ambient conditions. If a front door is opened, the cool air is mixed marginally with the ambient air. Thus, no cooling problems are expected in air conditioned rooms. Overall, no heat is carried into the room. The back door should only be opened for a short while during operation, since this breaks the cooling air circuit, resulting that the waste heat is carried into the room. However, this does not influence the cooling of the units in the enclosure.
Why is the Liquid Cooling Package, as an air/water heat exchanger, installed on the side panel?	It was important to develop a high performance cooling system which would also meet the requirements of the coming years. This could only be achieved by routing the cooling air in a manner which was tailored to the needs of the devices. The chief problem encountered when cooling with air from the raised floor, or with roof or floor heat exchangers is the air flow. Cold air which is fed into the enclosure from below or above changes its temperature greatly because of recirculation. Temperature differentials of up to 20 °C were measured from "below" to "above" in enclosures found in data centres. Thus, a server installed "below" in an enclosure may have temperature conditions of up to 20 °C "better" than one installed "above" in an enclosure. Because of this, in order to achieve sufficient cooling of all systems in the enclosure when using this sort of cooling, a significantly lower air temperature must be used. When cooling air is provided from the side, this problem does not arise. Cooling is more effective and more exact because the air supplied to the units can be held within 1-2 °C. Because the system is built as its own enclosure, the system is protected against the risk of leaks. All water-carrying parts are located outside the actual server enclosure. Connection to the cooling water network is made in the floor. Further, Rittal has many years of experience in the field of air/water heat exchangers. All of this experience is incorporated into the construction of the Liquid Cooling Package. Because of these precautionary measures, even in the very unlikely event of a leak, water cannot find its way into the area for electronic components. Because of its "thin" profile of just 300 mm, the pattern achieved in the data centre is not interrupted. Because the depth of the enclosures is not increased, the full width of the walkways in the data centre is maintained.
How is water connected to the Liquid Cooling Package?	For easy installation, connection to the building or recooling system is made, as desired, from below or from the rear with 1" threaded connections. Of course, these may be exchanged with quick-release couplings.
Can both air-cooled and water-cooled server enclosures operate side-by-side in a data centre?	Of course. There must only be a water installation available for the water-cooled enclosures. The advantage of this is that the existing room air conditioning is not further burdened. Thereby, Liquid Cooling Package Systems can be used to intercept "hotspots" in the data centre without requiring the expansion of the air conditioning system.
Which dimensions are usable for the Liquid Cooling Package?	The Liquid Cooling Package itself has the dimensions W x H x D 300 x 2000 x 1200 mm. Every Rittal enclosure with the dimensions H x D 2000 x 1200 mm, independent of width, can be bayed. Other sizes available on request.
Does the Liquid Cooling Package require maintenance?	The Liquid Cooling Package is maintenance free. All components are designed with an extremely long lifespan. In case of a malfunction a message is generated through the alarm output of the control unit or through the Basic CMC.
What advantages does a water-cooled solution have over an air-cooled solution in a data centre?	The use of water-cooled enclosures allows for controlled, efficient and cost-saving cooling of heat losses, which was not possible with conventional air conditioning. Thus, it is possible to fully use the space, which is physically available in the enclosures, instead of being forced to erect half-empty enclosures because of air conditioning problems. This achieves considerable savings in the investment and operating costs of a data centre.

Is a raised floor necessary for installation? If yes, what height is required?	A raised floor is not required for routing the cooling water pipes. In principle, the pipes can also be laid in channels in the floor. A main cooling pipe requires approx. 150 mm headroom in a raised floor; an enclosure supply line approx. 50 mm. With high-quality composite pipes, such as those used in underfloor heating, an extremely flexible routing of the cooling water pipelines is possible.
Can LCP-cooled enclosures also be bayed with one another?	Basically, the Liquid Cooling Package is just a "small" enclosure. That means that all accessories for baying may be used. Thus, LCP-cooled systems may be bayed without limitation.
How is condensate formation prevented in the Liquid Cooling Package?	Condensation can only occur when air is significantly cooled below the ambient temperature. Thus, its capacity to absorb or "hold" water is reduced. In the norm, the Liquid Cooling Package works with water temperatures above the dewpoint. Condensate formation is thus excluded. If it is operated with lower temperatures, the control minimises condensate formation. Any arising condensate is effectively hindered from leaving the Liquid Cooling Package through design measures. These measures include suitable air routing, wipe-off grids and active condensate management.
How does the Liquid Cooling Package prevent desiccation?	At the same time that air is cooled, it is also dehumidified. Because of cable entry points, the system is not 100% sealed off from its surroundings. This small amount of exchange with external air is sufficient to hold the air's relative humidity above 30% and thus non-critical. At no time is there the danger of static charges arising in the enclosure.
Can the Liquid Cooling Package be operated together with the CPU cooling solution?	A combination of direct CPU cooling with water and the Liquid Cooling Package is always possible. Depending on the computer system, only up to 70% of the total heat loss is removed through the water heatsinks with direct CPU cooling. In cases of high cooling output requirements, this means that a combination of systems is even necessary. Please request our documentation for individual projects separately.
In case a pipe should break or burst, how is water entry into the server rack avoided?	Because the components are carefully chosen, it is practically impossible for a pipe to break. The base unit of each LCP module serves as a water collecting tray. These are connected to one another, so that any water arising is immediately led away through the condensate discharge. Through the physical separation of the Liquid Cooling Package from the server enclosure, it is always ensured that no water can enter into the server area. Additionally, the integrated leakage sensor reports even the smallest leak volumes to allow for a rapid response.
Why does the Liquid Cooling Package allow for the possibility of cooling one or two enclosures?	The most important design principle was a flexible cooling system which would correspond to the enormous volume of air required by a modern server. Because of the horizontal cooling possibility, options for "right", left" or "both-sided" cooling arise in combination with the chosen fans. Cooling a server rack with two Liquid Cooling Packages has the advantage of complete system redundancy without further removal of 482,6 mm (19") equipment.
In which applications and situations should an air/water heat exchanger system be used?	Whenever the cooling output of the room air conditioning system is not sufficient to handle the heat loads of current high performance servers. With an optimal design in a newly planned data centre, this limit is at about 1,000 – 1,200 W/m^2; in older data centres, it is often significantly below that. At best, a maximum of 4 kW per rack needs to be removed. By contrast, racks which are filled with blade servers reach up to 17 kW. But the Liquid Cooling Package represents a possible solution even in applications where there is no existing air conditioning system. In combination with Rittal recooling systems, even climate control solutions for high performance cluster systems can be created.
What additional infrastructure is required to operate the system?	In addition to the Liquid Cooling Package, pipes to the individual enclosures and a system for generating the cooling water are required. With single enclosures, a direct connection with the cooling water is sufficient. With multiple enclosures, a cooling water distribution system, similar to a central heating distribution system, should be provided. To a great degree, this infrastructure corresponds to that which is already used in a conventionally air conditioned data centre. The "cold" water is provided by water chillers (with adequate re-

dundancy, especially in regard to the pumps). The water is distributed over a cooling water network in the data centre to fan coil or ceiling cooling units.

What key disadvantages of today's air-cooled solutions are remedied by water cooling?

The chief problem of conventional cooling involves directing large amounts of cool air through raised floors, suspended ceilings and within the room. Often, because of complex flow conditions, the cold air does not reach the servers in sufficient quantities. There is actually enough cold produced; often, the cooling output from raised floor systems lies far above the electrically connected load of the unit, which needs to be cooled. In spite of this, the cooling is insufficient. This effect is explained by the fact that the cooling air is already warmed too much through recirculation on its way to the server. By using water to remove the heat out of the enclosure, an excellent separation between cold air and removed thermal energy is achieved. Because of its material characteristics, water can transport thermal energy almost 4,000 times "better" than air. Small pipes are capable of transporting very large quantities of heat.

Can accessories and other equipment from 482.6 mm (19") enclosures be used in conjunction with the Liquid Cooling Package?

The Liquid Cooling Package and the accompanying server enclosure are standard products within the Rittal family of enclosures. All components and accessory parts can be used without limitation.

Up to what depth may servers be installed?

Modern server systems may be up to 800 mm deep. Because of that, it is recommended that the 482.6 mm (19") level in the enclosure be installed so that the same distance remains to the door in front and in back. In combination with the space on the side between the 482.6 mm (19") level and the Liquid Cooling Package, sufficient room for the air which is fed or emitted is achieved. The side openings do not need to be completely open throughout their depth.

How does the Liquid Cooling Package respond to an elevated ambient temperature or fire?

Because the closed design seals the system to the outside, even greatly increased ambient air temperatures are not a problem – as long as the cold water supply is functioning. This represents an effective protection against the effects of fire in case of a fire in the room. Smoke, corrosive gases, water steam and fire-fighting water are securely kept away. Only extremely high temperatures or direct exposure to flames would be critical, but the consequences of fire in the area or in the adjacent room are in any case restrained.

Does the maximum depth available for installed equipment correspond with the enclosure's depth?

Almost the entire depth of the enclosure can be used for installed equipment. No other space for installed mechanical equipment, e.g. fans, is required.

11 Glossary

1 U server:

1 U servers are very flat and deep, modern high performance servers, whose height corresponds to one height unit (1 U = 44.54 mm, the smallest standard height division). Typical dimensions are (W x D x H) 19" (482.6 mm) x 800 mm x 1 U.
These systems normally include 2 CPUs, many GB RAM and hard drives, so that they require up to 100 m^3/h cooling air at a maximum of 32 °C.

482.6 mm (19") level:

The front sides of the devices built into the server enclosure form the 19" (482.6 mm) level.

Blade server:

By orienting dual CPU systems vertically and placing up to 14 units on a common backplane to provide for signal routing and power supply, one has a so-called blade server.
Blade servers can "generate" up to 4.5 kW heat loss per 7 U and 700 mm depth.

"Front to back" cooling principle:

The devices built into the server enclosure are normally cooled according to the "front to back" cooling principle.
Under this cooling principle, cold air supplied by external air conditioning is blown to the front of the server enclosure. The fans in the devices built into the server enclosure direct this air horizontally through the server enclosure. The air is warmed through this process and is exhausted out the rear side of the enclosure.

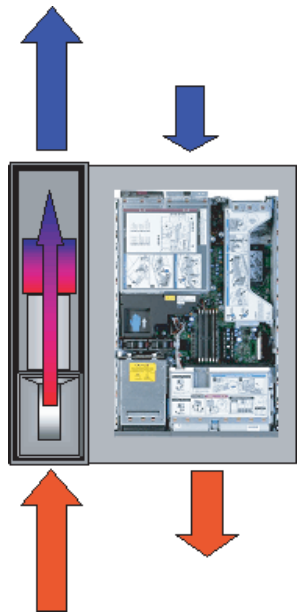


Fig. 77: "Front to back" cooling principle as an example in a 1 HE server

Hotspot:

A hotspot is the concentration of thermal energy in a small area.
Hot spots normally lead to local overheating and can cause system malfunctions.

Air/water heat exchanger:

Air/water heat exchangers operate according to the same principle as automobile radiators. A liquid (water) flows through the heat exchanger, while, at the same time, air is blown over its surface area (which is as large as possible), facilitating energy exchange.
Depending on the temperature of the circulating liquid (water), an air/water heat exchanger may either heat or cool the circulated air.

Recooling system:

As an initial comparison, a recooling system is like a refrigerator – through an active cooling circuit, unlike a household refrigerator, a recooling system produces cold water. The thermal energy which is removed from the water is dissipated to the outside by fans. Because of this, it is normally advisable to locate recooling systems outside of buildings.
Recooling systems and air/water heat exchangers form a normal cooling combination.

Switch:	Multiple servers normally communicate with one another and in the network using switches. Because as many inputs as possible are located on the front side of switches, they frequently have an airflow from the side, not "front to back" cooling.

12 Spare parts

Item	Model No. SK	Qty./Pack
Circuit board, water unit, complete		1
Circuit board, control unit, complete		1
Circuit board, fan unit, complete		1
Fan		1
Fan module, complete		1
Display		1
Heat exchanger		
Sensor condensate pump		1
Float-actuated switch		1
Leakage sensor		1
Control valve		1
Flow meter		1
Condensate pump		1
Automatic bleeding valve		1
Cold air temperature sensor		1
Warm air temperature sensor		1
Temperature sensor water flow		1
Temperature sensor water return		1

Tab. 15: Spare parts list – Liquid Cooling Package Inline

13 Accessories

13.1 Accessories Liquid Cooling Package

Item	Model No. SK	Qty./Pack	Comments
Vertical shielding (foam strips) for enclosure width 600 mm, for mounting side panel	3301.380	1	
Vertical shielding (foam strips) for enclosure width 800 mm, for mounting side panel	3301.390	1	
Add-on cover	3301.421	1	
Connection hose	3301.351	2	
Connection cable, single-phase	7856.025	1	EU-Type
Connection cable, three-phase	7856.026	1	CEE plug 230 V

Tab. 16: Accessories list – Liquid Cooling Package Inline

13.2 Accessories from the rack program

Item	Model No.	Qty./Pack	Comments
Blanking plates, 1 U	7151.035	2	also available in other heights!
Side panel package/side panel, screw-fastened 2000 mm x 1000 mm	8102.235	2	

Tab. 17: Accessories list – rack program

14 Further technical information

14.1 Hydrological information

To avoid system damage and to ensure safe operation, Rittal GmbH & Co KG recommends the use of system water or an additive whose composition does not differ from that presented in the following summary:

pH value	7 – 8.5%
Carbon hardness	> 3 < 8 °dH
Free carbonic acid	8 – 15 mg/dm^3
Accompanying carbonic acid	8 – 15 mg/dm^3
Corrosive carbonic acid	0 mg/dm^3
Sulphides	Free
Oxygen	<10 mg/dm^3
Chloride ions	< 50 mg/dm^3
Sulphate ions	< 250 mg/dm^3
Nitrates and nitrites	< 10 mg/dm^3
COD	< 7 mg/dm*3*
Ammonia	< 5 mg/dm3
Iron	< 0.2 mg/dm^3
Manganese	< 0.2 mg/dm^3
Conductivity	< 2200 µS/cm
Residue on evaporation	< 500 mg/dm^3
Potassium permanganate consumption	< 25 mg/dm^3
Suspended matter	< 3 mg/dm^3
	> 3 < 15 mg/dm^3 Partial current purification recommended > 15 mg/dm^3 Continuous purification recommended

Tab. 18: Hydrological data

14.2 Characteristic curves

14.2.1 Air temperature differences

In the following diagrams you can find the required cooling capacities of the LCP Inline for varying air temperature differences, depending on different inlet temperatures. The temperature differences are dependent on manufacturer but lie typically in the 15K range.

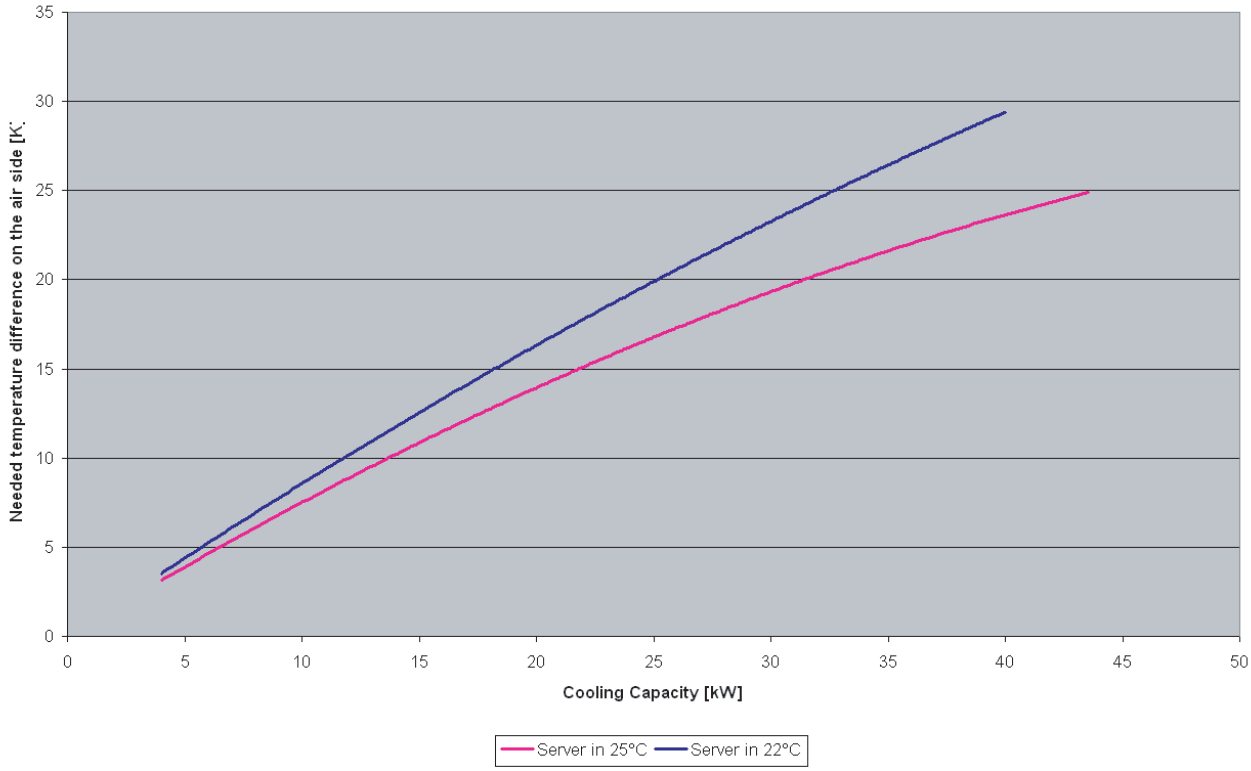


Abb. 78: Cooling capacity for a specified temperature difference, depending on the water inlet temperature 15 °C

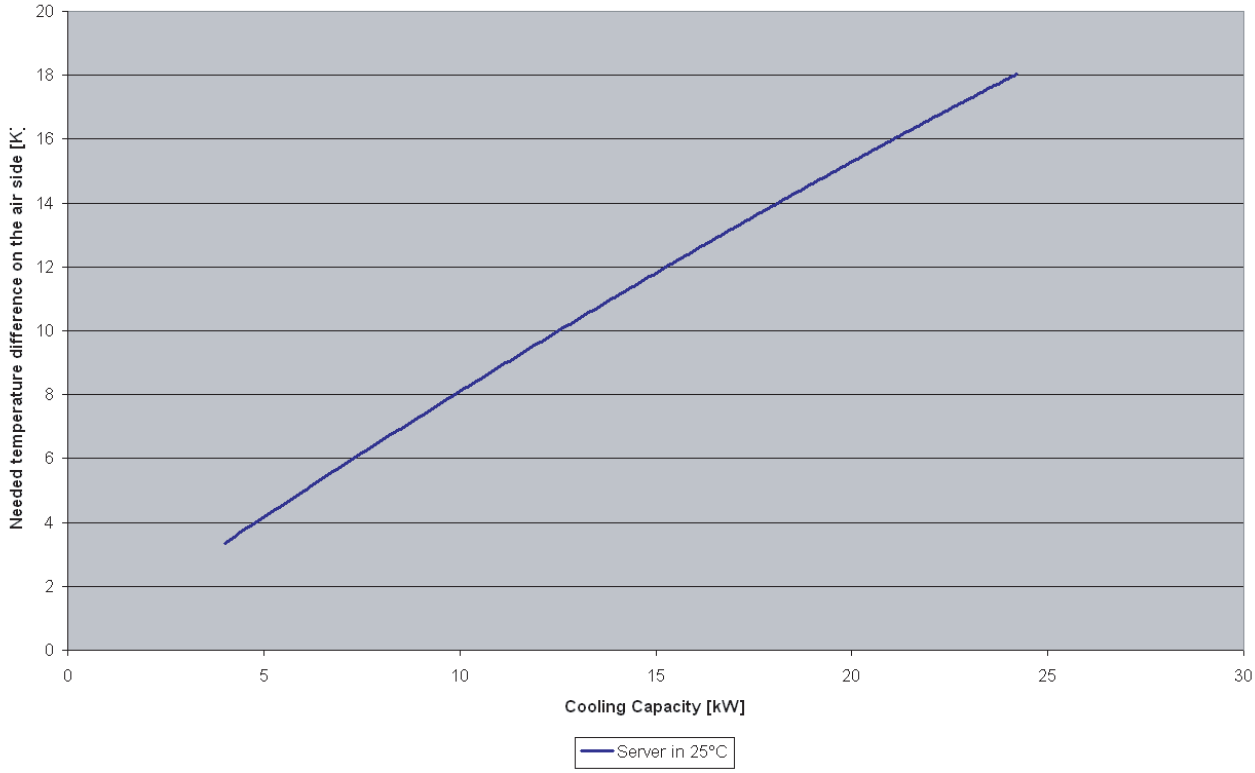


Abb. 79: Cooling capacity for a specified temperature difference, depending on the water inlet temperature 20 °C

14.2.2 Cooling water flow rate

The following diagrams show the cooling capacity of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline [kW] at different water inlet temperatures, depending on the cooling water flow rate [l/min] and the air inlet temperature [°C].
The operator can use the diagrams in the planning stage in order to determine the required water infrastructure for the facility.

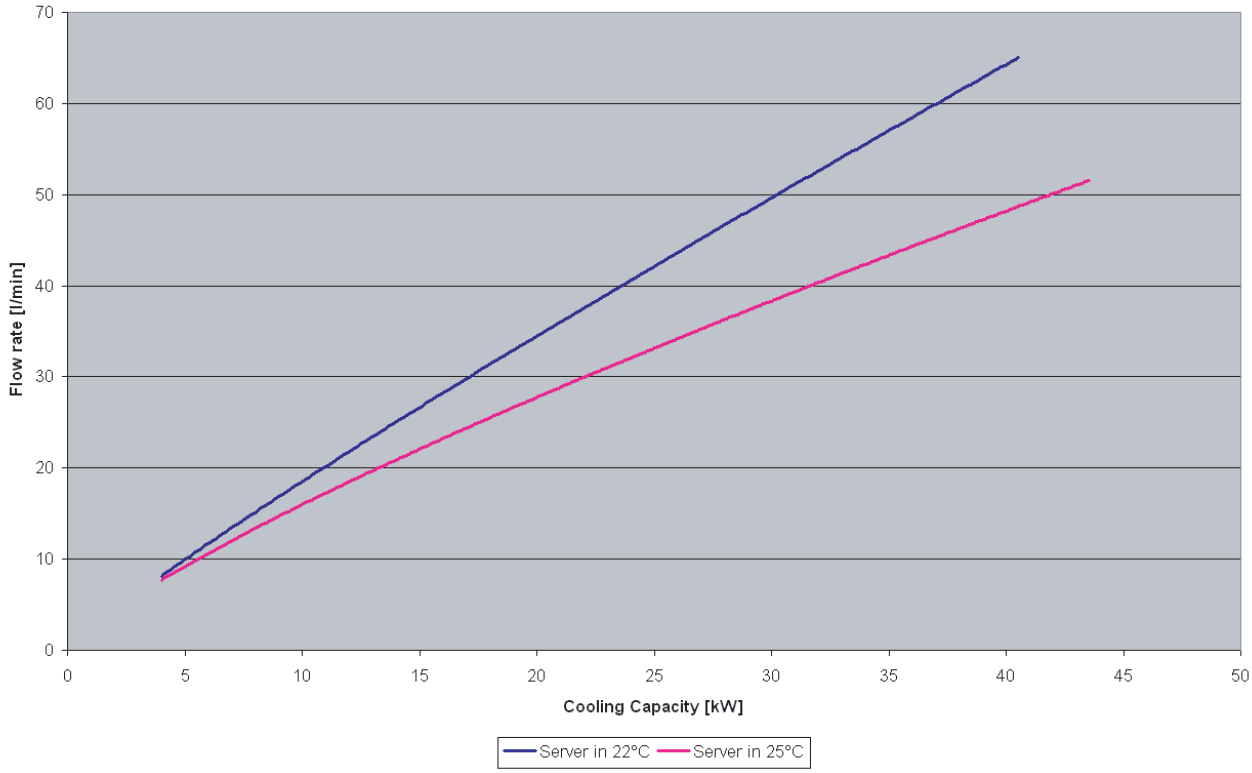


Abb. 80: Cooling water flow rate, depending on required cooling capacity, at a inlet temperature of 15°C

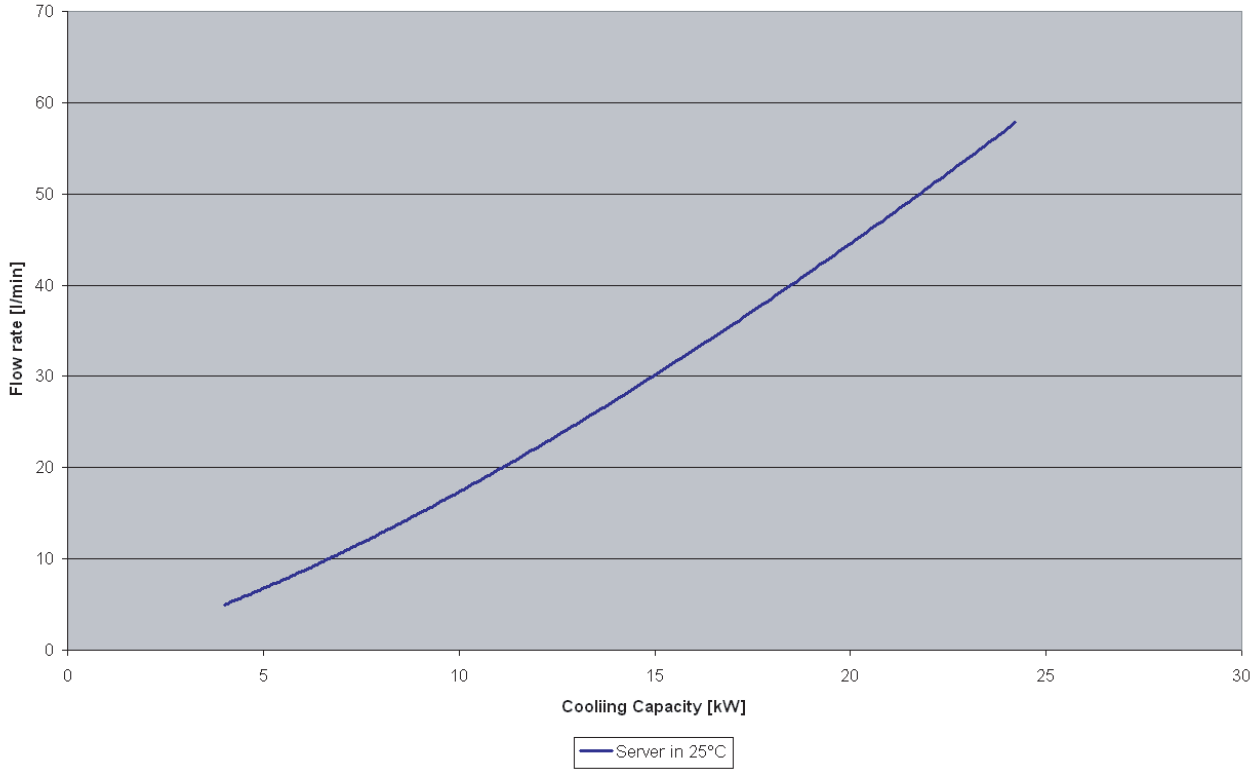


Abb. 81: Cooling water flow rate, depending on required cooling capacity, at a inlet temperature of 20 °C

14.2.3 Pressure loss

The following diagram shows the pressure loss of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline in [bar], depending on the volumetric flow [l/min]. It is meant to assist the operator in the planning phase to determine the water pressure of the cold water supply system necessary for the system.

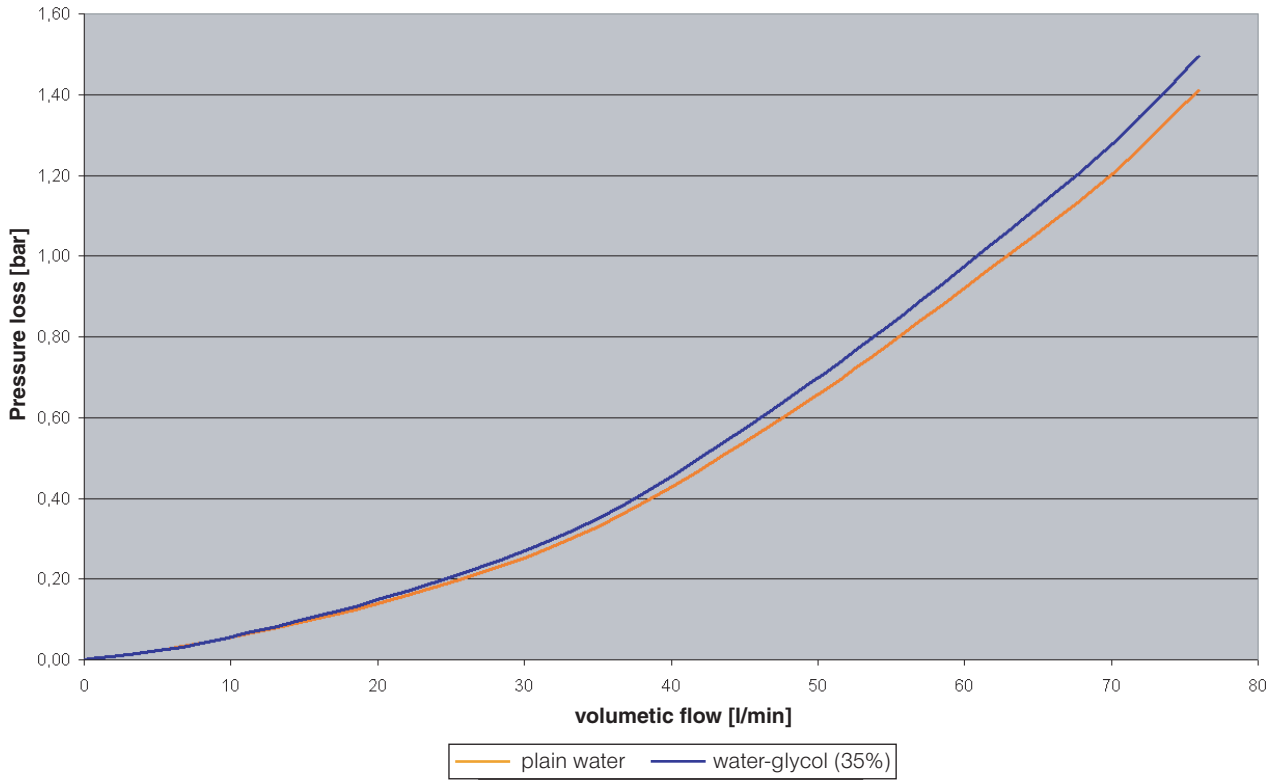


Abb. 82: Pressure loss in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline

14.2.4 Water temperature difference

The following diagrams show the water temperature difference in the Liquid Cooling Package Inline [K], depending on the cooling capacity [kW].

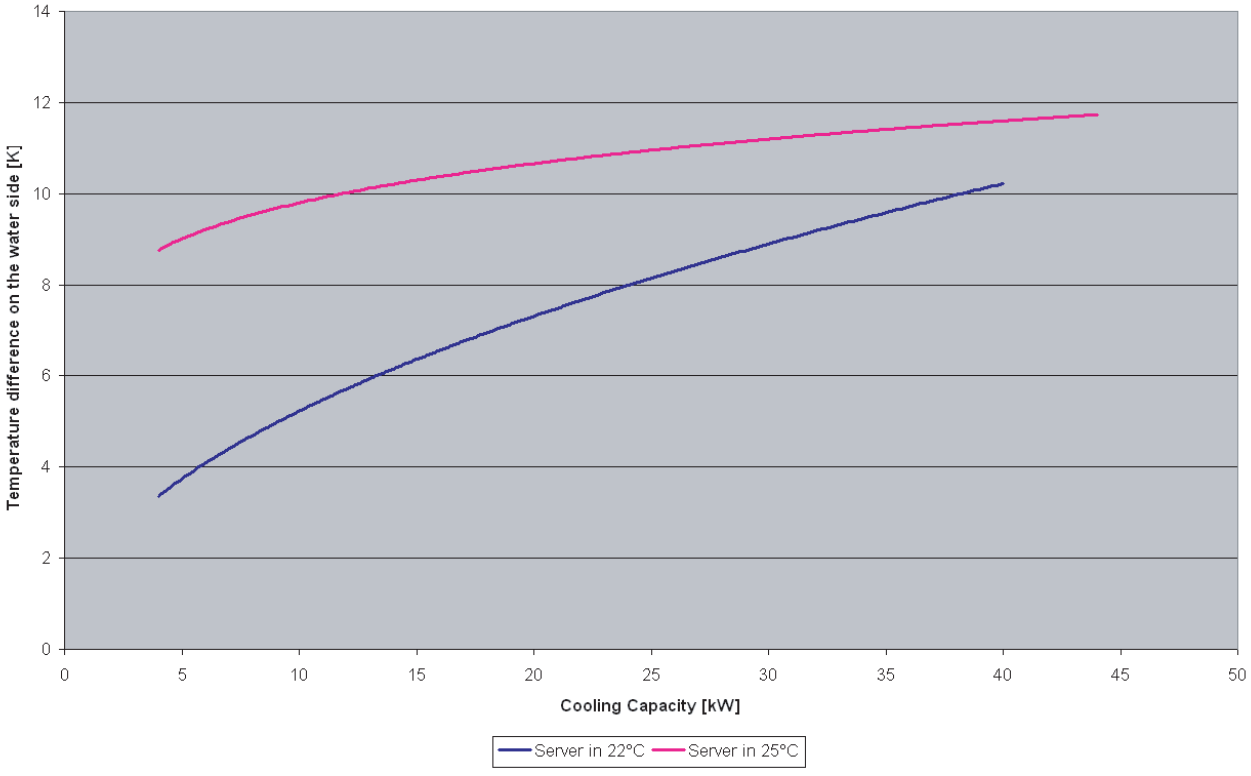


Abb. 83: Water temperature difference, depending on cooling capacity, at inlet temperature of 15 °C

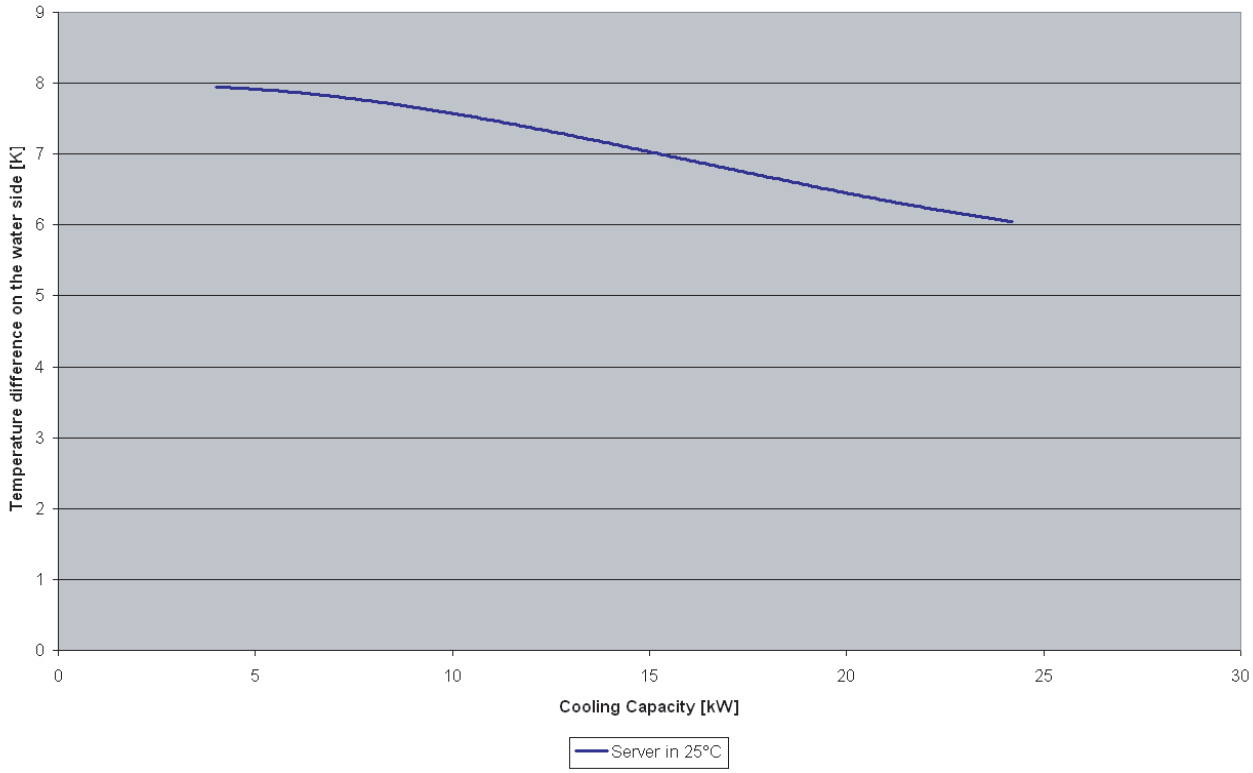


Abb. 84: Water temperature difference, depending on cooling capacity, at inlet temperature of 20 °C

14.3 Overview diagram

View without side panel right front/back

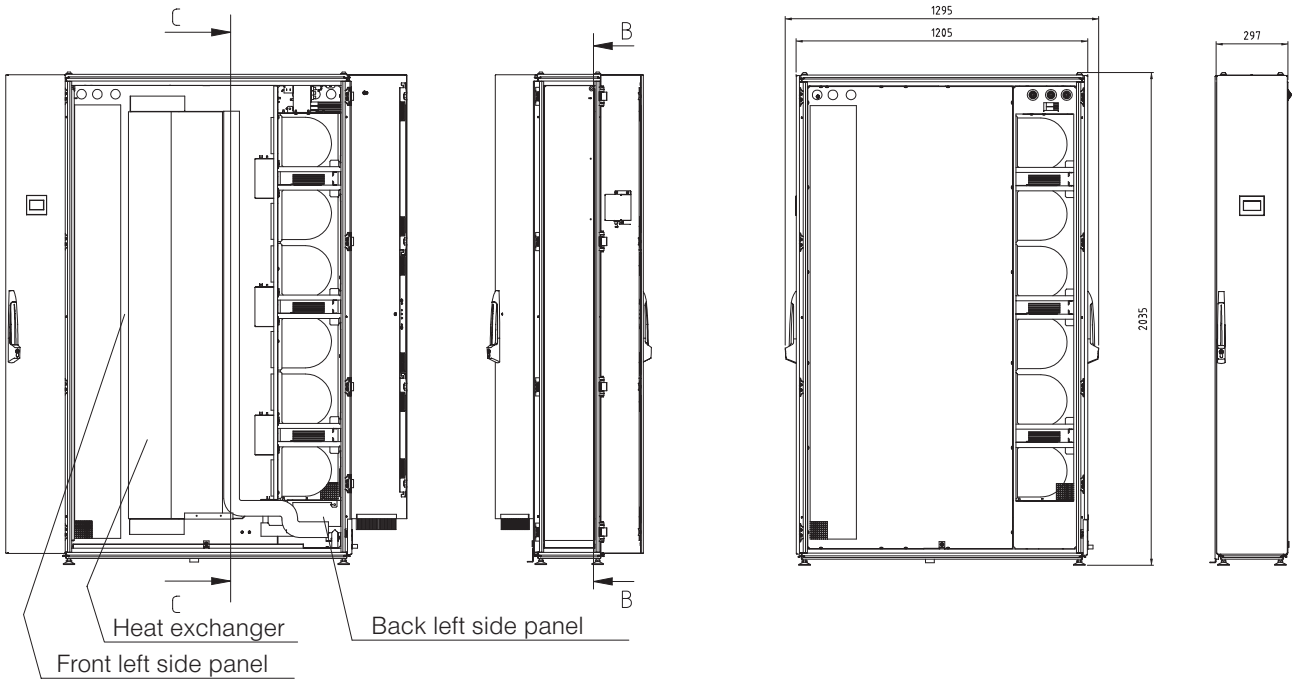


Fig. 85: Overview diagram – Liquid Cooling Package Inline (front, side and rear views)

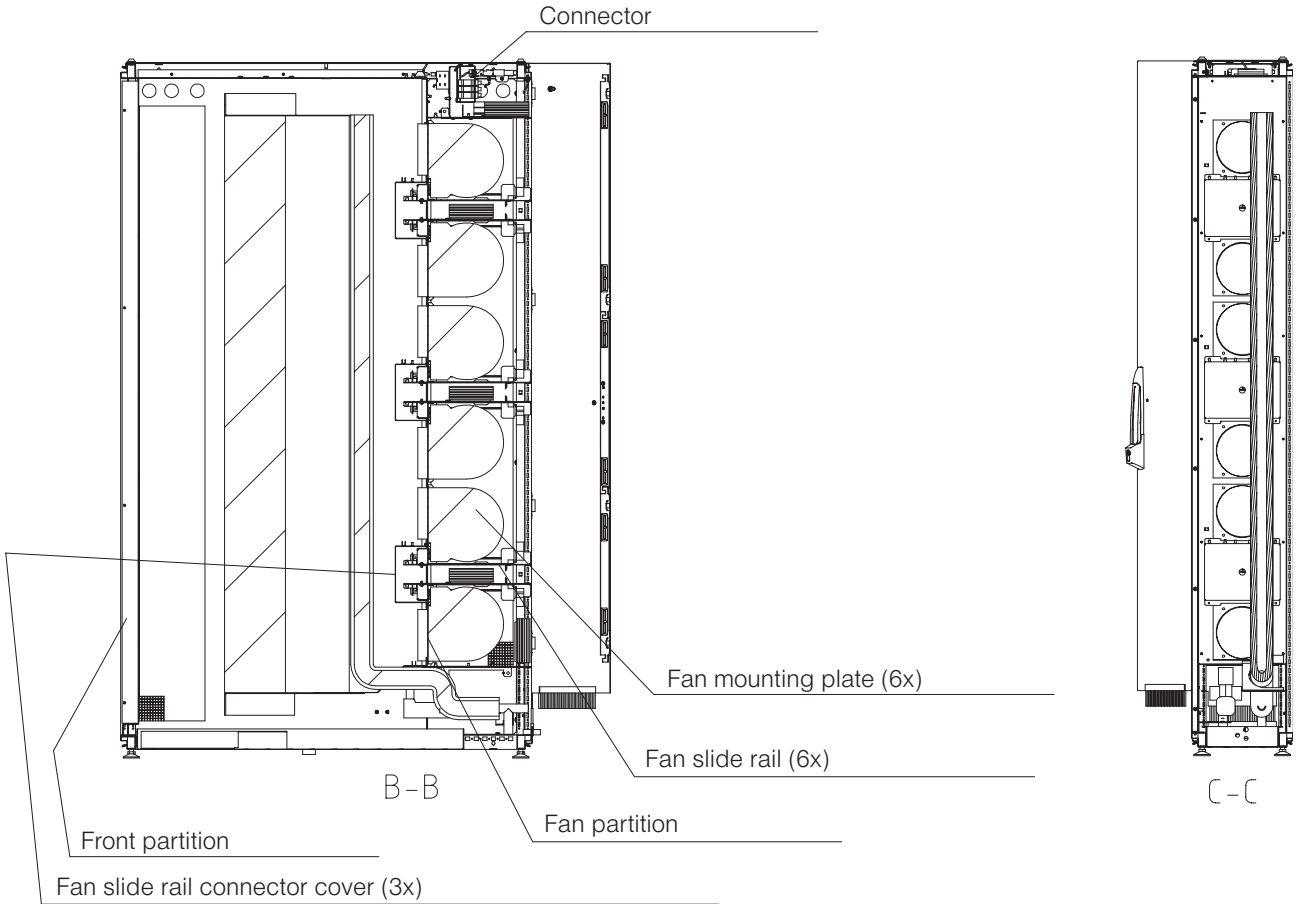


Fig. 86: Overview diagram – Liquid Cooling Package Inline (detail B and C)

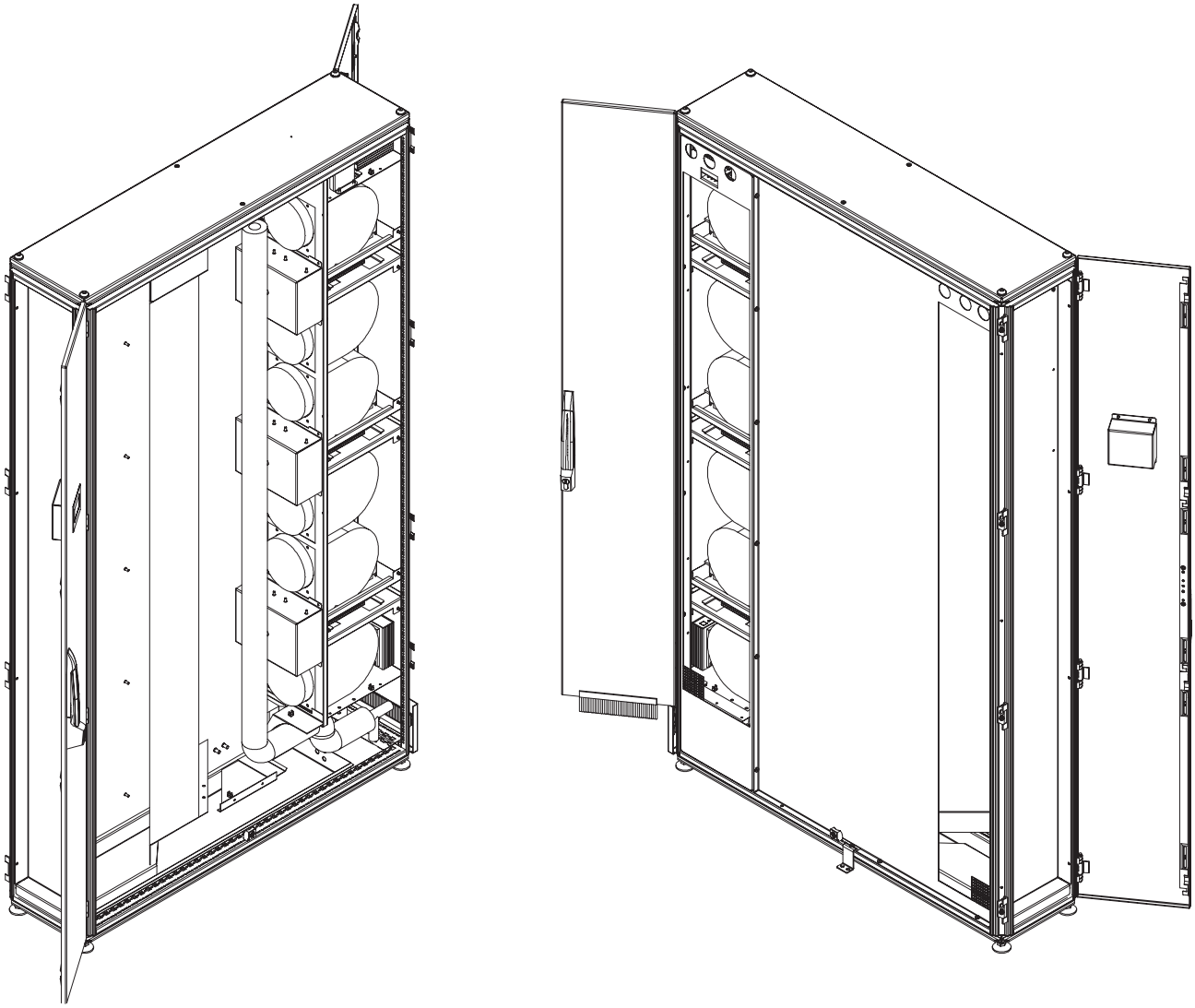


Fig. 87: Overview diagram – Liquid Cooling Package Inline (isometric)

14.4 Circuit diagram

A1 = LCP-Steuerplatine
A1 = LCP control board
A2 = Display
A2 = Display
A3 = Netzteil 24 V DC
A3 = Power pack 24 V DC
A4 = Wasserplatine
A4 = Water board
A5 = Lüfterplatine
A5 = Fan board
B1 = Temperaturfühler Wasservorlauf
B1 = Temperature sensor water inlet
B2 = Temperaturfühler Wasserrücklauf
B2 = Temperature sensor water reflow
B3 = Durchflussmesser
B3 = Flow meter
B4 = Leckagefühler
B4 = Leakage level sensor
B5 = Kondensatfühler
B5 = Condensate level sensor
B6 = Temperaturfühler HEX-1
B6 = Temperature sensor HEX-1
B7 = Temperaturfühler Lüfter-1
B7 = Temperature sensor fan-1
F1-3 = Sicherung 6A
F1-3 = Fuse 6A
F4 = Sicherung 0,5A
F4 = Fuse 0.5A
F5-6 = Sicherung 2,5A
F5-6 = Fuse 2.5A
M1 = Pumpe
M1 = Pump
M2 = Lüftermotor 4stufig
M2 = Fan motor 4 speeds
X1 = Eingangsstecker
X1 = Input connector
X2 = Klemmleiste
X2 = Terminal strip
X3 = AC Eingang Lüfter
X3 = AC input fan
X4 = Anschluss AC zum Lüfter
X4 = Connector AC to fan
X5 = Anschluss AC zum Lüfter
X5 = Connector AC to fan
X6 = Lüfter Drehzahlgeber
X6 = Fan speed sensor
X7 = Lüfter Drehzahlgeber
X7 = Fan speed sensor
X8 = Temperaturfühler Ausblasluft
X8 = Temperature sensor extracted air
X9 = Temperaturfühler Ansaugluft
X9 = Temperature sensor air intake
X10 = AC Wasserkontroller
X10 = AC water controller
X11 = Kondensatpumpe
X11 = Condensate pump
X12 = Temperaturfühler Wasservorlauf
X12 = Temperature sensor water inlet
X13 = Temperaturfühler Wasserrücklauf
X13 = Temperature sensor water reflow
X14 = Durchflussmesser
X14 = Flow meter
X16 = Leckagefühler
X16 = Leakage level sensor
X17 = Kondensatfühler
X17 = Condensate level sensor
X18 = Anschluss DC Eingang Wasser
X18 = DC input water
X19 = Motorventil
X19 = Motor valve
X21 = Anschluss DC Eingang CMC
X21 = Connector DC input CMC
X22 = Anschluss Steuerkabel CMC
X22 = Connector cable CMC
X23 = Anschluss Ethernet
X23 = Connector Ethernet
X24 = Anschluss CMC / Display
X24 = Connector CMC / display
X25 = Anschluss Display
X25 = Connector display
X26 = Anschluss DC Eingang Lüfter
X26 = Connector DC input fan
X27 = Blind-Mating zur Lüftereinheit
X27 = Blind mating to fan unit
X28 = Blind-Mating Kabel
X28 = Blind mating cable
X29 = Blind-Mating Lüfter
X29 = Blind mating fan
X30 = Anschluss Lüfter
X30 = Connector fan
X31 = Lüfter Sensor Hall IC
X31 = Fan sensor Hall IC
X32 = IEC 320 Anschluss an Netzteil A2
X32 = IEC 320 connection to power pack A2
Z1 = Netzfilter, 4-polig
Z1 = Line filter, 4 poles
Z2 = Ferritkern
Z2 = Ferrite core

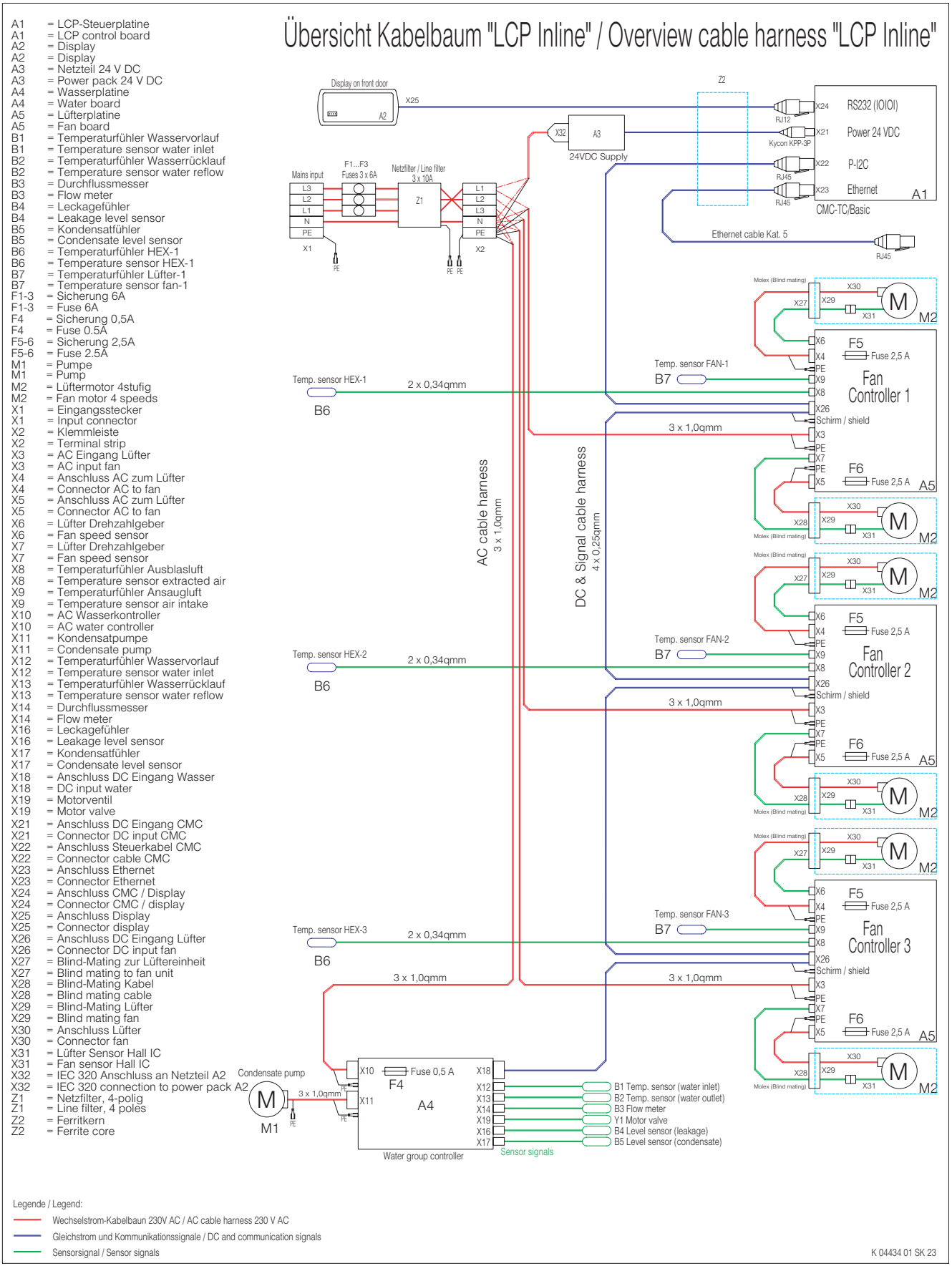


Fig. 88: Circuit diagram

14.5 Water circulation diagram

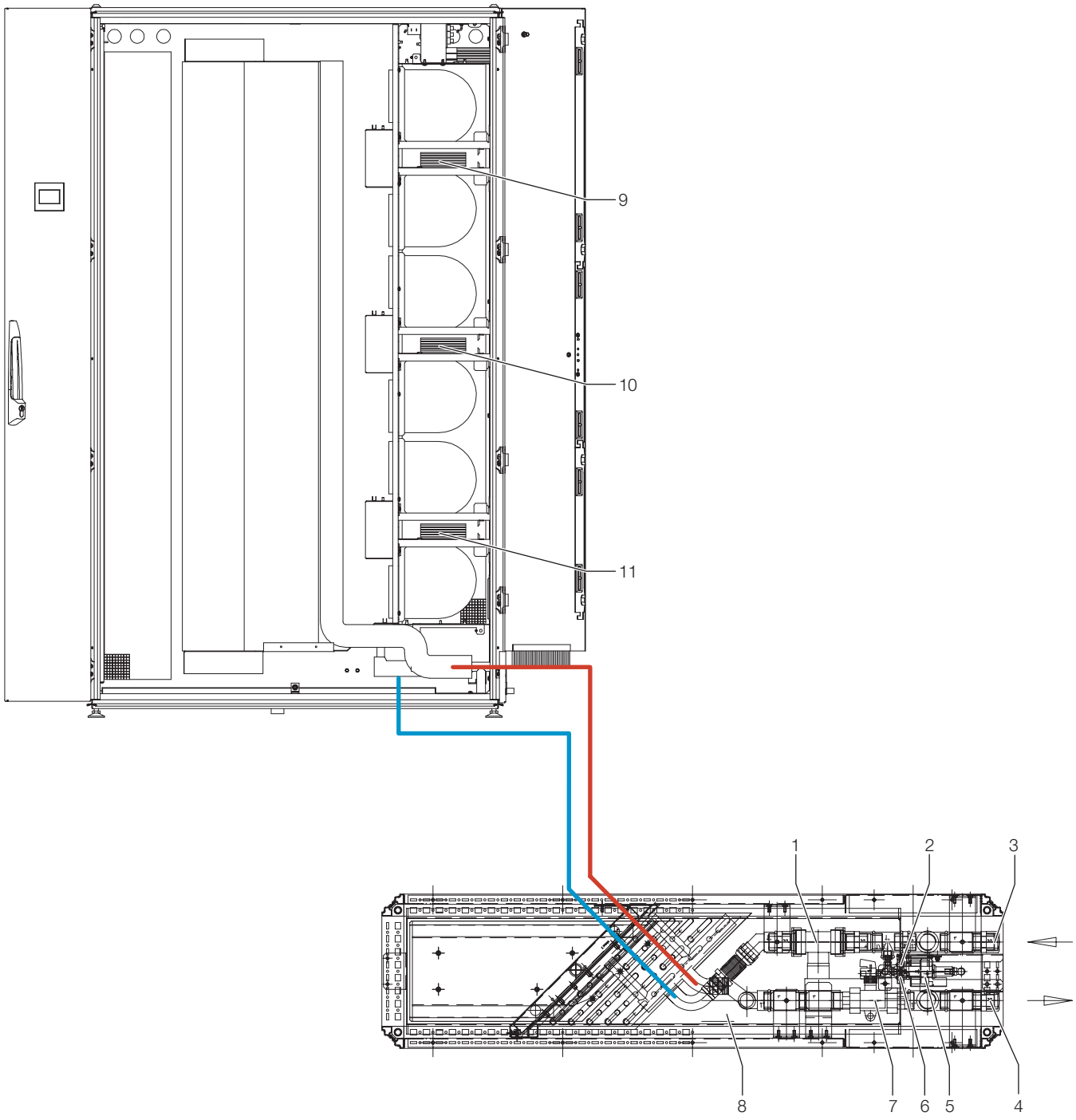


Fig. 89: Water circulation diagram

1 Two-way control valve
2 Leakage sensor
3 Cooling water flow
4 Cooling water return
5 Condensate pump
6 Condensate sensor (float-actuated switch)
7 Flow meter
8 Condensate collecting tray
9 Fan module 1 (top)
10 Fan module 2 (middle)
11 Fan module 3 (bottom)

Appendix 1
Installation checklist

Rittal GmbH & Co. KG hopes that this checklist will help its customers and co-operation partners install and operate the products of the Liquid Cooling Package family successfully.

Before the installation:

Are shut-off valves installed in the flow and return?

These valves serve to facilitate exchange or maintenance of the Liquid Cooling Package without requiring that the entire cold water supply is shut off.

Is a tacho setter installed in the return of each Liquid Cooling Package?

The tacho setter ensures a constant volumetric flow and helps to maintain the hydraulic balance of the system, especially when operating with other types of units, such as convectors.

Note:

If the pipework for the Liquid Cooling Package is carried out according to the Tichelmann principle, a tacho setter is not necessary.

Is a magnetic filter installed in the flow of each Liquid Cooling Package?

Rittal GmbH & Co. KG recommends that the flow of each Liquid Cooling Package be equipped with a magnetic filter in order to protect the parts of the device from malfunction due to contamination from the water system. It is recommended to install the filter as close to the Liquid Cooling Package as possible.

Is the water supply area insulation carried out cleanly?

Proper insulation protects against condensate formation, especially on the parts of the cooling water flow.

Photo Amacell

Are the allowable bend radii of the hoses adhered to?

The hoses may not be kinked too strongly, otherwise the flow volume may be impaired and the materials may fatigue prematurely.

Is there a good water supply available which meets the quality requirements?

Water quality determines the lasting reliability of the system. It ensures that no undesirable corrosion or harmful deposits will occur. The exact manufacturer's recommendations regarding water quality are found in Chapter 14.1, "Hydrological information" in the operating and maintenance instructions of your Liquid Cooling Package. The recommended water quality should be ensured even after the installation.

Photo Honeywell

Was the pipework sufficiently flushed before the Liquid Cooling Package was connected?

It is important to clean or flush the water circuits appropriately, especially for new installations. Experience has shown that there are often remnants of sealants, lubricants, and even metal chips in new systems, which may lead to a premature failure of the Liquid Cooling Package. Cleaning the cold water system carefully before connecting the Liquid Cooling Package ensures sure operation later.

If the water quality of the primary cold water supply is inadequate, was a separate water circuit with a water/water heat exchanger installed?

If the cold water supply is strongly contaminated, it may make sense to install a second, high quality cold water circuit which is connected to the primary circuit via a water/water heat exchanger. Even in this case, the water circuit on the Liquid Cooling Package side must be carefully cleaned before connecting the device. Our recommendations regarding water quality in Chapter 14.1, "Hydrological information" in the operating and maintenance instructions of your Liquid Cooling Package apply in this case as well.

Was the water prepared/ treated with the appropriate additives?	In addition to our recommendations regarding water quality, we recommend that the water be enriched with corrosion inhibitor and/or antifreeze. Also, a treatment to prevent algae and biofilms may be expedient in some cases.

Photo Clariant

Are unused height units in the bayed server enclosures sealed through vertical blanking plates, and are the side vertical foam strips installed?	In order to prevent undesired air short circuits and circulation patterns inside the server enclosure, all unused height units of the 482.6 mm (19") level should be closed off with blanking plates. Thus, the air will only enter the rear side of the server enclosure through the server itself, where it is drawn off by the Liquid Cooling Package. The blanking plates are available in various heights, e.g. Model No. SK 1931.200 for one height unit. The vertical foam sealing strips, which are installed on the side in the server enclosure, ensure that the cooled air does not flow on the sides, past the 482.6 mm (19") level. Sealing strips are available for 2 applications and 2 enclosure widths. The respective model numbers are found in Chapter 13, "Accessories" in the operating and maintenance instructions of your Liquid Cooling Package
Are all electrical, water, and power connections correctly made?	Before water is admitted, and, ideally before the ball valves are opened, be sure to check that all connections are properly made. Pay special attention to check that all quick release fasteners are fully snapped into place.
Is the TS/PS server enclosure equipped with the appropriate door?	Both the Liquid Cooling Package Standard and the Liquid Cooling Package Inline function with a sealed air circuit. Thus, the cooled server enclosure must largely be hermetically sealed and equipped with unperforated steel or glass doors on the front and rear sides. Exception when using the Liquid Cooling Package Extend: The front of the server enclosure must, in this case, be fully air permeable.

After admitting cold water:

Are all parts and connections water tight?	Please check to be sure that all parts and connections which carry water are water tight. The Liquid Cooling Package is subject to an individual, comprehensive factory test, which also includes checking for leaks. This additional check serves to locate problems, such as possible transport damage, and to prevent greater damage.
Venting of the Liquid Cooling Package Inline	The Liquid Cooling Package Inline has an automatic vent. This has been closed in the factory and must be opened for venting purposes during initial startup. Close the vent again after startup. To gain access to the vent, the top fan must be removed.

After installation:

We recommend that the following selected parameters be gathered and documented within a short time after installation.

- Inlet temperature
- Return temperature
- Volumetric flow with opened magnetic valve

Note:

Documenting these parameters helps with error analysis if, during operation, malfunctions occur.

Please feel free to contact Rittal if you have further questions or problems:

For malfunctions and repairs

Rittal Service Department

Tel.: +49 (0) 27 72/50 5-18 55
E-mail: RSI@Rittal-Service.com

Appendix 2 Preparation and maintenance of the water in recooling systems

Depending on the type of installation to be cooled, certain purity requirements are placed on the cooling water in a recooling system. According to the level of contamination and the size and design of the recooling systems, a suitable process is used to prepare and/or maintain the water. The most common types of contamination and frequently used techniques to eliminate them in industrial cooling are:

Type of impurity	Procedure
Mechanical contamination	Filter the water using: Mesh filter, sand filter, cartridge filter, precoated filter, magnetic filter
Excessive hardness	Soften the water via ion exchange
Moderate content of mechanical contaminants and hardeners	Treat the water with stabilisers and/or dispersing agents
Moderate content of chemical contaminants	Treat the water with passivators and/or inhibitors
Biological contaminants, slime bacteria and algae	Treat the water with biocides

Tab. 19: Cooling water contaminants and treatment procedures

Note:

For the proper operation of a recooling system that uses water on at least one side, the composition of any additive used or system water should not deviate substantially from hydrological data presented in Chapter 14.1, "Hydrological information".

Appendix 3
Carry out an update

Note:

The total update takes approx. 20 minutes.

A 3.1 Safety Instructions

Note:

Carrying out the software update is done in the respective network environment, on the authority of the user.

Note:

The LCP Inline runs during the time of the update at full cooling capacity; there is no control of the valves or the ventilator performance and any monitoring of the temperature and cooling parameters. Because the LCP Inline is rebooted during the software update process, the "Operating Mode" is reset to "Automatic".

Note:

During the update, neither the power supply, nor the network connection of the LCP Inline must be interrupted.

Note:

In the factory status, settings in the system can possibly be reset by an update.

Note:

The script contained in the update package must not be changed under any circumstances. If it is changed, the warranty for the system becomes invalid.

A 3.2 Service

If you have technical questions, or questions regarding our product range, please contact the service address as follows:

Phone: +49 (0) 27 72/50 5-90 52

e-mail: info@rittal.de

Internet: www.rimatrix5.de

Note:

In order that we can answer your queries fast and accurately, in your e-mails, always enter the item number in the row Subject.

A 3.3 Preparation tasks

The following transmission of the SW update is based on the FTP protocol. The condition hereto is that the FTP is installed on the PC and established, also the FTP function of the Basic CMC is switched on.

The FTP function can be activated by using the Hyper terminal or Telnet in Menu 1 "Network Configuration" of the Basic CMC ⟶ menu item A: Enable FTP = Enabled.
In addition, the installation routine anticipates the FTP factory-set passwords. Therefore, if applicable, for the update per Hyper terminal or Telnet, set this back to: "admin".

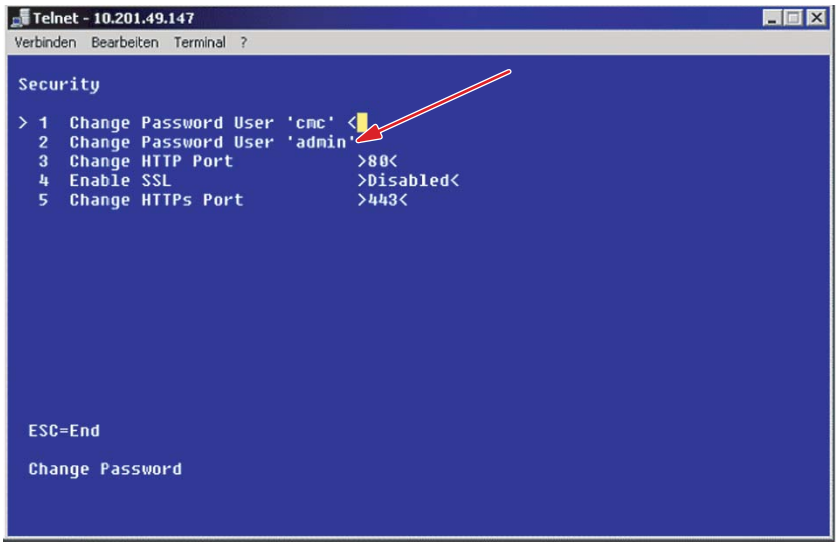


Fig. 90: Screen page "Security"

During the update process, the Basic CMC is rebooted; subsequently, the FTP connection is re-established. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the Basic CMC has the same IP address as when starting the update process.
For this reason, the DHCP function must be at "Disabled" during the update process and a fixed IP address must be used.

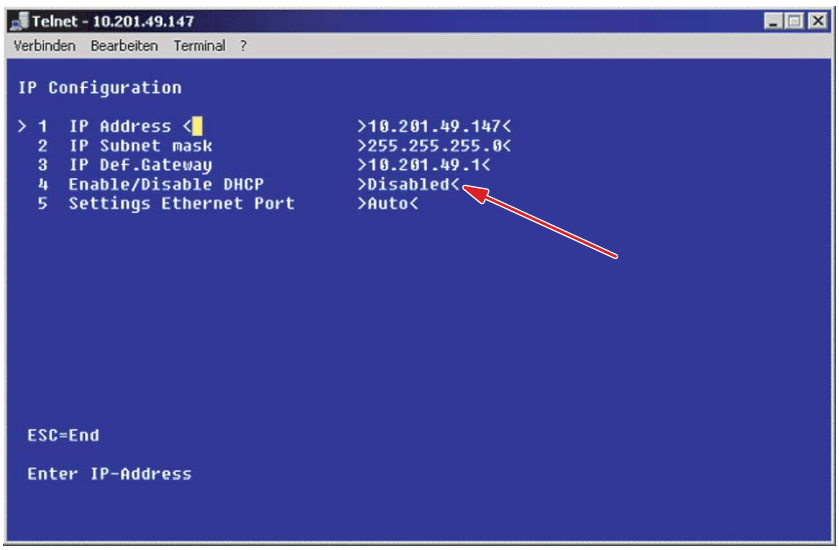


Fig. 91: Screen page "IP Configuration"

A 3.4 Carry out the update

Attention!

With the update, it is possible that the previously set configuration adjustments are reset to the factory settings; thereby, the settings are lost.

- Download the actual SW version from the RITTAL homepage www.rimatrix5.de, under service → Download → Cooling and copy to the hard drive.
- Unpack the WINZIP file on the hard drive in its own folder. Make sure that the file is unpacked with path data and **not** directly copied into the main directory of the hard drive, e.g. C:\.
- Operate the Basic CMC of the LCP Inline. Apply power, connect the network connection and the IP address and adjust the sub-netmask to your network. Note the IP address of the Basic CMC.
- With the Windows start button, open the MS-DOS prompt, change to the appropriate directory and enter the following command: e.g. update 10.201.49.147, whereby, the IP address must correspond to the IP address of your processing unit.

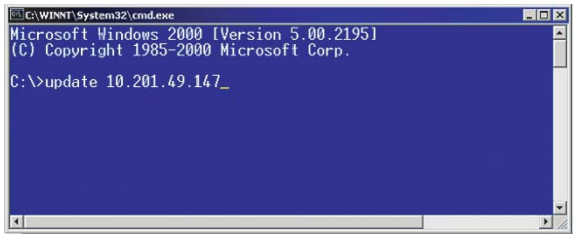


Fig. 92: Input command for the DOS prompt

- With the command confirmation, by the key ENTER, your LCP Inline is brought up to the current SW status.

Attention!

After starting the update process, under no circumstances must this be interrupted.

Note:

The total update takes approx. 20 minutes.

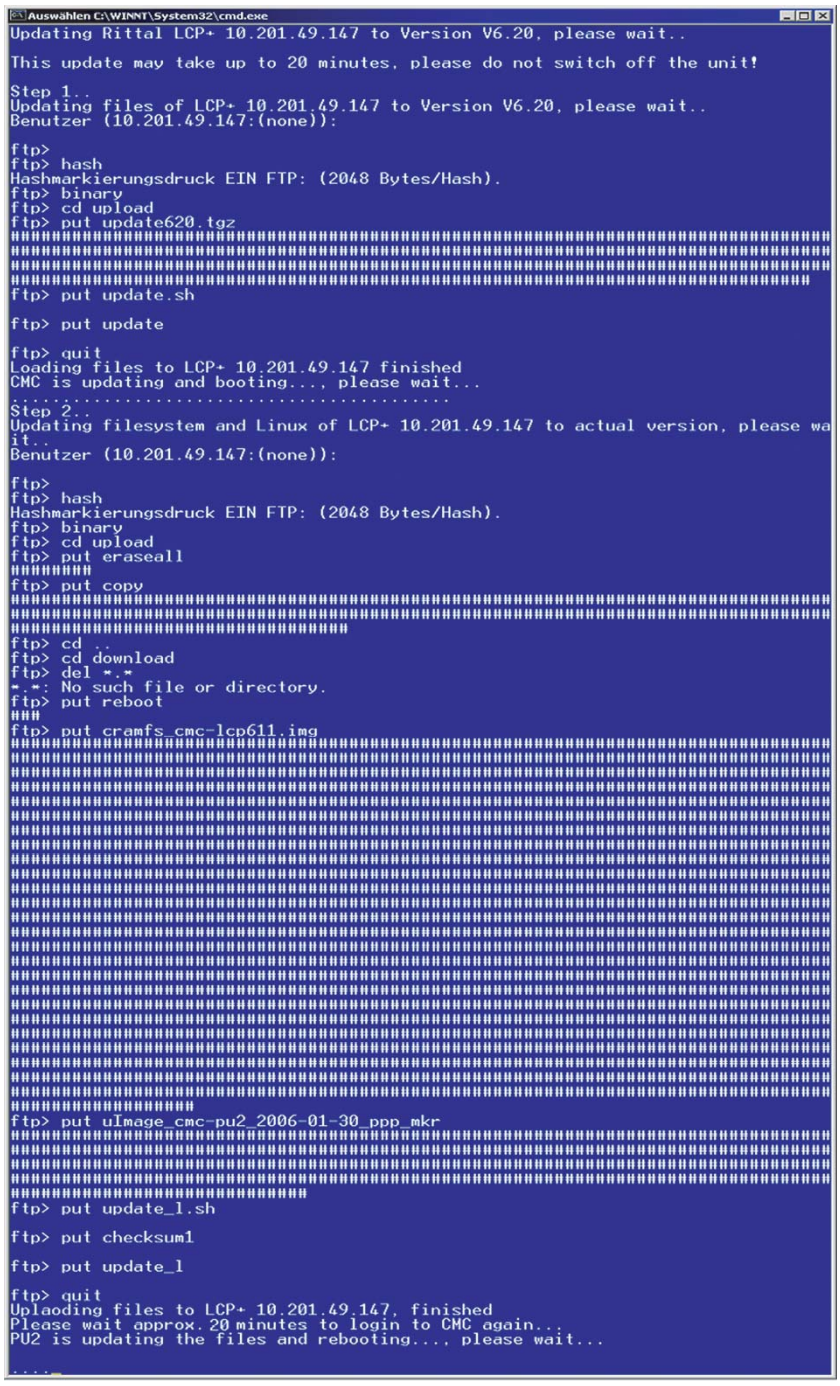


Fig. 93: Perspective of the update routine running

The software update consists of multiple parts:

Note:

Step 1, as well as **Step 2**, is automatically carried out. As a rule, these must not be individually entered.

In **Step 1**, the actual application software (standard algorithms, webpages, control of the LCP, etc.) is transferred. These files are transferred with the command 'put update620.tgz'; this file is a packed file. After this file is transferred, it is unpacked and the Basic CMC is rebooted (message: 'CMC is updating and booting... please wait...').

In **Step 2**, the file system ('put cramfs_cmc-lcp611.img') and, if applicable, the Linux-Kernel ('put uImage_cmc-pu2_2006-01-30_ppp_mkr') is transferred to the Basic CMC.

Step 1 is definitely carried out, i.e. the file is unpacked and the new version installed on the Basic CMC. After the files for Step 2 have been transferred to the Basic CMC, it is checked to see if this update step must be carried out. Thereby, it is distinguished which version was previously installed on the Basic CMC:

- **Up to and including V6.10:**
  Both update steps must be carried out, i.e. also the file system/Linux must be brought up to the current status.
- **From V6.11:**
  If a version from V6.11 is already installed, the second update step is not carried out.

A 3.5 Check of the update process

After the update has fully run, it should be checked to see if the update has been correctly carried out. This can be checked by the Event Log webpage.

If the update is for a version V6.11 or higher, the following Log entry must be available, e.g.:

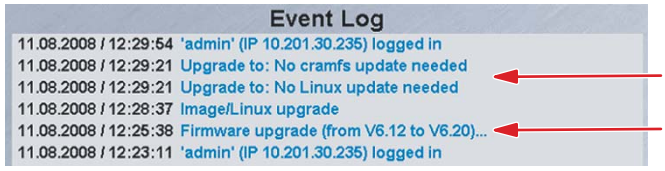


Fig. 94: Event Log for an update version 6.11 or higher

The entries 'No cramfs update needed' and 'No Linux update needed' indicate that it was not necessary to carry out update Step 2, because the file system was already at the current status.
The entry 'Firmware upgrade from V6.12 to V6.20' indicates that the update process in Step 1 from V6.12 to V6.20 has been successfully carried out.

If the update is for a version V6.10, the following Log entry must be available, e.g.:

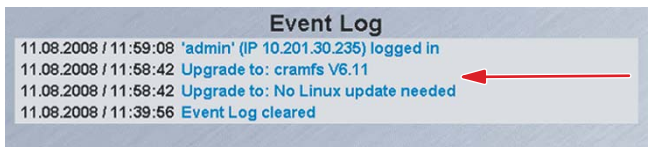


Fig. 95: Event Log for an update version 6.10 or lower

The entry 'Update to: cramfs V6.11' indicates that the update Step 2 must be carried out, because the file system was not at the current status; Linux, however, was already at the current status ('No Linux update needed').

If, however, the indication is 'cramfs version not matching, V6.11 required.

Please upgrade!', update Step 2 must again be carried out.

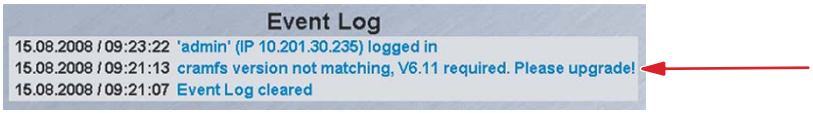


Fig. 96: Event Log

This step can be repeated with the command 'update2 10.201.49.147' ('update2 <IP-Address>'), whereby the IP address must correspond to the IP address of your LCP Inline.

Finally, check the software version under the menu item "Info page" in the CMC menu.