



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2005/12/05  
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2006/08/10  
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2010/11/23  
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2006/08/17  
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2005/013023  
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2006/081857  
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2005/02/04 (DE10 2005 005 296.7)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *H05K 7/20* (2006.01)

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:

KOCH, PETER, DE;  
BRETSCHNEIDER, RAINER, DE;  
EBERMANN, HEIKO, DE;  
WILLNECKER, MANFRED, DE;  
FONFARA, HARALD, DE;  
MILTKAU, THORSTEN, DE;  
KUENKLER, THOMAS, DE;  
WEISSMANN, LARS, DE

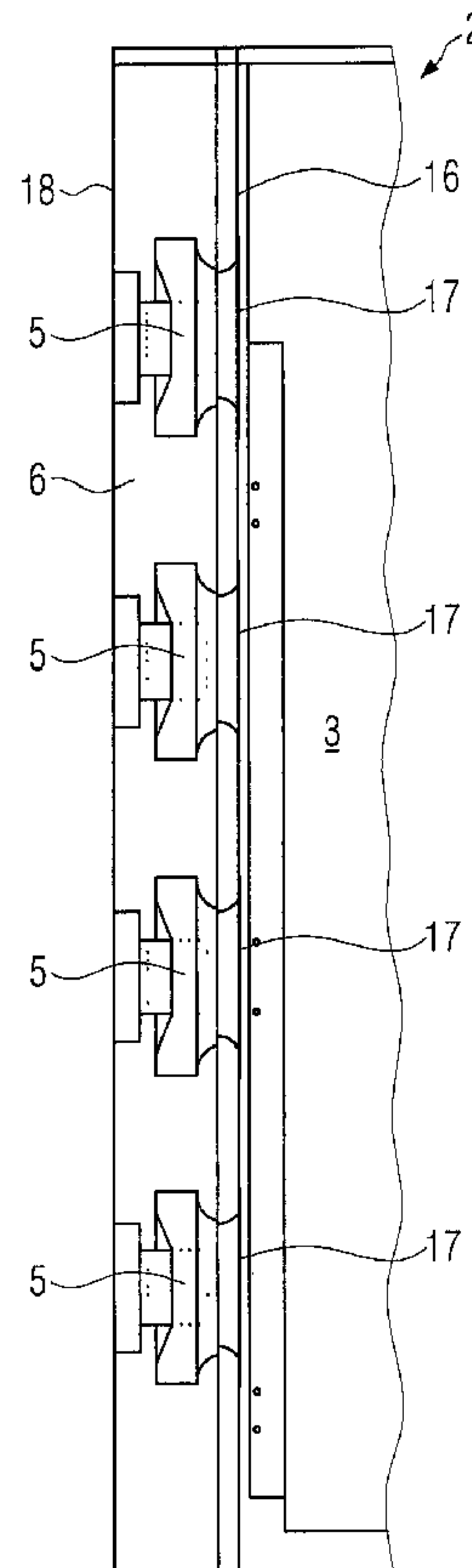
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:

KNURR AG, DE

(74) Agent: G. RONALD BELL & ASSOCIATES

(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF POUR REFROIDIR DES UNITES MODULAIRES ELECTRONIQUES DANS DES ARMOIRES  
D'EQUIPEMENTS ET DE RESEAU

(54) Title: DEVICE FOR COOLING ELECTRONIC MODULAR UNITS IN DEVICE AND NETWORK CABINETS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to a device for cooling electronic modular units in device and network cabinets, in particular server cabinets comprising door-integrated fans. The thus formed fan door covers an access area of the rear surface of the cabinet in the closed

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

position thereof. An air-fluid heat exchanger is fixedly arranged on the longitudinal side in such a way that it is adjacent to the fan door and covers the restraint area of the rear surface of the cabinet on which said fan door hinges. Exhaust heat transmitted in the heat exchanger to a coolant, in particular to cold water, is discharged from a local device cabinet by means of a pipe network. In order to connect the heat exchangers of the individual cabinets to said pipe network on the side of a building, connecting rigid pipes made of a gas tight material can be used.

(12) NACH DEM VERTRAG ÜBER DIE INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT AUF DEM GEBIET DES  
PATENTWESENS (PCT) VERÖFFENTLICHTE INTERNATIONALE ANMELDUNG(19) Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum  
Internationales Büro(43) Internationales Veröffentlichungsdatum  
10. August 2006 (10.08.2006)

PCT

(10) Internationale Veröffentlichungsnummer  
**WO 2006/081857 A1**(51) Internationale Patentklassifikation:  
**H05K 7/20** (2006.01)

(21) Internationales Aktenzeichen: PCT/EP2005/013023

(22) Internationales Anmeldedatum:  
5. Dezember 2005 (05.12.2005)

(25) Einreichungssprache: Deutsch

(26) Veröffentlichungssprache: Deutsch

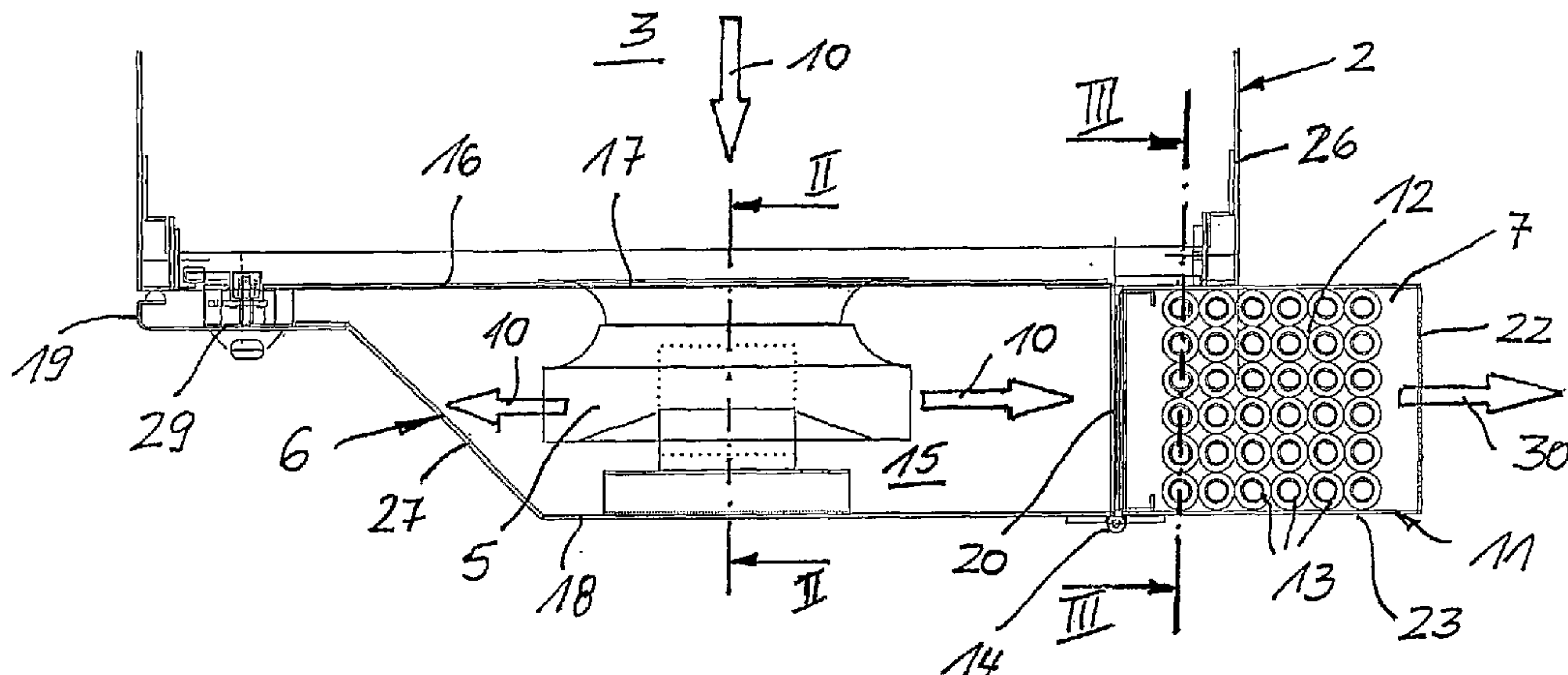
(30) Angaben zur Priorität:  
10 2005 005 296.7 4. Februar 2005 (04.02.2005) DE(71) Anmelder (für alle Bestimmungsstaaten mit Ausnahme von  
US): **KNÜRR AG** [DE/DE]; Mariakirchener Strasse 38,  
94424 Arnstorf (DE).

(72) Erfinder; und

(75) Erfinder/Anmelder (nur für US): **KOCH, Peter**  
[DE/DE]; Berggasse 3, 86946 Vilgertshofen (DE).  
**BRETSCHNEIDER, Rainer** [DE/DE]; Siedlerstrasse21, 01662 Meissen (DE). **EBERMANN, Heiko** [DE/DE];  
An der Winkelwiese 13, 01109 Dresden (DE). **WILL-  
NECKER, Manfred** [DE/DE]; Höglberger Strasse 9,  
94439 Rossbach (DE). **FONFARA, Haralad** [DE/DE];  
Jägerhölzlstrasse 29, 94551 Lalling (DE). **MILTKAU,  
Thorsten** [DE/DE]; Josef-Schreiner-Strasse 27, 94469  
Deggendorf (DE). **KÜNKLER, Thomas** [DE/DE]; Lap-  
persodorf 4, 94428 Eichendorf (DE). **WEISSMANN,  
Lars** [DE/DE]; Kreuzhofstrasse 5, 91725 Ebingen (DE).(74) Anwälte: **HEIM, Hans-Karl** usw.; Weber & Heim, Irm-  
gardstrasse 3, 81479 München (DE).(81) Bestimmungsstaaten (soweit nicht anders angegeben, für  
jede verfügbare nationale Schutzrechtsart): AE, AG, AL,  
AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,  
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES,  
FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,  
KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV,  
LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI,  
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,

[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

(54) Title: DEVICE FOR COOLING ELECTRONIC MODULAR UNITS IN DEVICE AND NETWORK CABINETS

(54) Bezeichnung: ANORDNUNG ZUR KÜHLUNG VON ELEKTRONISCHEN MODULEINHEITEN IN GERÄTE -UND  
NETZWEKSCHRÄNKEN

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a device for cooling electronic modular units in device and network cabinets, in particular server cabinets comprising door-integrated fans. The thus formed fan door covers an access area of the rear surface of the cabinet in the closed position thereof. An air-fluid heat exchanger is fixedly arranged on the longitudinal side in such a way that it is adjacent to the fan door and covers the restraint area of the rear surface of the cabinet on which said fan door hinges. Exhaust heat transmitted in the heat exchanger to a coolant, in particular to cold water, is discharged from a local device cabinet by means of a pipe network. In order to connect the heat exchangers of the individual cabinets to said pipe network on the side of a building, connecting rigid pipes made of a gas tight material can be used.

[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

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**WO 2006/081857 A1**

SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,  
UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

- (84) **Bestimmungsstaaten** (soweit nicht anders angegeben, für jede verfügbare regionale Schutzrechtsart): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), eurasisches (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), europäisches (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Veröffentlicht:**

- mit internationalem Recherchenbericht
- vor Ablauf der für Änderungen der Ansprüche geltenden Frist; Veröffentlichung wird wiederholt, falls Änderungen eintreffen

*Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.*

(57) **Zusammenfassung:** Die Erfindung betrifft eine Anordnung zur Kühlung von Geräte- und Netzwerkschränken, insbesondere von Serverschränken, bei welcher Ventilatoren in eine Tür integriert sind. Die dadurch gebildete Ventilatoren-Tür deckt in Schließstellung einen Zugangsbereich der Rückseite des Schrankes ab, und längsseitig angrenzend an die Ventilatoren-Tür ist ein Luft-Fluid-Wärmetauscher unter Abdeckung eines Restbereiches der Rückseite des Schrankes fest angeordnet, an welchem die Ventilatoren-Tür angelenkt ist. Die im Wärmetauscher an eine Kühlflüssigkeit, insbesondere Kaltwasser, abgegebene Verlustwärme wird ausserhalb des Schrankaufstellungsraumes über ein Rohrnetz abgeführt, und zur Verbindung der Wärmetauscher der einzelnen Schränke mit dem gebäudeseitigen Rohrnetz können starre Verbindungsrohre aus einem gasdichten Material verwendet werden.



DEVICE FOR COOLING ELECTRONIC MODULAR UNITS  
IN DEVICE AND NETWORK CABINETS

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to an arrangement for cooling electronic modular units in equipment and network cabinets, particularly server cabinets, in an installation area.

Background of the Invention

DE 195 15 121 C2 discloses a housing structure for electrical and/or electronic equipment installable outdoors. The outdoor housing structure comprises an inner cabinet and an outer cabinet spaced therefrom. A cooling air fan placed in the bottom of the outer cabinet sucks a cooling air flow out of the environment and into the outer cabinet, which is provided with upper outlets. An air heat exchanger in the inner cabinet to which is supplied the cooling air from the outer cabinet and circulating fans ensure a recycled inside air flow. In addition, the electrical and electronic equipment are placed on cooling elements, which are held in the wall openings of the inner cabinet and are connected to the interior of the inner cabinet.

DE 102 10 418 A1 discloses a switch cabinet with a cooling device constructed as a rear wall and which has an air-to-water heat exchanger and blower. The partial hot air flows from the interior of the switch cabinet are subject to suction action and returned as cooled air via a ventilating duct placed beneath the interior and an air retaining chamber on the front to the interior of the cabinet.

A modular switch cabinet system according to DE 198 25 602 C2 is provided with a set of doors, which in each case have at least one fan, are replaceable and constructed for the reception of a cooling module, e.g. a compressor cooler, an air-to-air heat exchanger or an air-to-water heat exchanger in accordance with the given requirements.

DE 20 2004 006 552.5 U1 discloses an equipment and network cabinet, particularly a server cabinet, with electronic modular units, particularly servers located in the interior and an air-to-water heat exchanger placed in the lower cabinet area and which is connected to the cold water supply of the building.

As a result of an air circulation with air paths of equal length and therefore identical flow resistances for the individual modular units and due to an aer-technical separation between the cold supply air and the heated exhaust air, it is possible to supply to the individual modular units cold supply air with an almost uniform supply air temperature. The removal of the heat loss of the electronic modular units received in a housing with a fan, takes place by means of a closed cooling air circuit, which has a supply air duct, particularly at the front and extending over the arrangement of the electronic modular units for the supply air cooled in the bottom air-to-water heat exchanger, as well as an exhaust air duct, which has behind the electronic modular units a first duct section for a rising exhaust air flow and a second duct section for a falling exhaust air flow and which is located in the rear door of the cabinet. The deflection of the exhaust air flow takes place with the aid of fans in the upper area of the rear door and advantageously the latter has a right-hand and a left-hand falling exhaust air duct through which exhaust air is supplied to the air-to-water heat exchanger.

US 6 819 563 B1 discloses an equipment cabinet installable in a room for electronic equipment or components provided with a blower. Air conditioned ambient air is supplied for cooling the electronic components in this indoor equipment cabinet. The ambient air is cooled by means of an entrance heat exchanger located in the equipment cabinet and which is supplied with cooling water, then passes into the superimposed, stacked electronic equipment and is then returned as heated exhaust air to the installation room. In addition, an exit heat exchanger can be located in the equipment cabinet and cools the heated exhaust air before the latter is delivered to the ambient air.

In the equipment cabinet of US 2004/0100770 A1 the heat loss of superimposed electronic components is removed with the aid of blowers and a combined air-liquid cooling. On at least one cabinet side are installed an air-to-liquid heat exchanger and the blowers are located in a separate housing and connected to the reception area. Alternatively the air-to-liquid heat exchanger units can be arranged in the form of a front and rear door. A closed cooling air circuit is made possible by the formation of a supply or removal area in the doors, as well as a connecting area below and/or above the stack arrangement and additional fans can be located in the supply and removal areas. The heat exchanger doors are articulated to the cabinet body for accessing the reception area and electronic components and equipment.

DE 102 10 417 B4 describes an arrangement for cooling a switch cabinet in which the heat loss of superimposed, heat-generating components is removed with the aid of a heat exchanger rear wall or a rear wall heat exchanger cabinet and a cooling air flow of a central cooling installation. The cooling air flow of the central cooling installation passes from a double



bottom below the switch cabinet into a more particularly frontally constructed supply air shaft and the heated exhaust air is cooled with the aid of downstream fans in the heat exchanger rear wall or rear wall heat exchanger cabinet using more particularly an air-to-water heat exchanger and is either returned to the double bottom below the switch cabinet or to the switch cabinet ambient air. The central cooling installation supplies both the switch cabinet ambient air and the double bottom and consequently the interior of the switch cabinet with cooling air, so that a relatively complicated control arrangement is necessary to achieve the in each case necessary cooling capacity.

WO 01/72099 A2 and US 2001/0042616 A1 disclose a cooling system for equipment and network cabinets serving to flexibly and effectively remove the heat loss of high power, densely packed, electronic modular units in a plurality of strung together cabinets in an installation area or room. The cooling system is intended to supplement the room air conditioning and make it less expensive, in that the exhaust air heated in a cabinet is supplied by fans to an air-to-fluid heat exchanger, cooled to ambient temperature and delivered to the ambient air. The fans and heat exchanger are housed in an additional housing fixed to the rear of the cabinet. The exhaust air from the cabinet passes via an opening in the cabinet rear wall or door and a complementary opening in the engaging heat exchanger fan housing into the interior of said housing and is guided by means of the air-to-fluid heat exchanger in the vicinity of the housing opening by means of downstream fans and via the housing outer wall is delivered to the environment.

According to a data sheet of the applicant of WO 01/7209912 and US 2001/0042616 A1, Messrs. Liebert, Columbus, Ohio 43229, USA: RackCooler, System Configuration Guide, drawing number 171439, rev. 07, 6/12/2002, pp 1 to 8 and the associated installation manual SL-16810 (9/01), pp 1 to 10, the so-called RackCooler, i.e. the housing unit with an air-to-water heat exchanger and superimposed fans is fixed externally to the rear door of cabinets, and cooling water delivering the absorbed heat loss outside the cabinet installation area, is supplied to each RackCooler by means of a ground-installed pipe system and connecting hoses between said pipe system and each RackCooler. Disadvantages of said retrofitting of existing doors are system downtimes during retrofitting, possible overloading of existing closure and hinge elements, low efficiency relative to the space requirement due to the restriction of the areas available for cooling purposes due to taking account of existing closure and hinge means and a relatively small opening angle of the retrofitted door.

The connecting hoses extending from the bottom-side connection points to the connections on each RackCooler must, due to the placing of the RackCooler on the rear doors, have a relatively flexible construction and must be able to

follow the swinging movement of the doors. Therefore the disadvantage arises of the connecting hoses only having an inadequate mechanical stability and robustness, whilst also lacking the necessary gastightness, so that due to gas diffusion corrosion of the heat exchanger pipes can take place.

#### Summary of the Invention

The object of the invention is to provide an arrangement for cooling electronic modular units in equipment and network cabinets, particularly cabinet rows in an installation area or room, which has a simple design and stable construction and ensures the necessary accessibility to the reception area and an extremely efficient removal of the heat loss of the electronic modular units.

Accordingly, as an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an arrangement for cooling electronic modular units in equipment and network cabinets, particularly server cabinets, in an installation area, having a front supply of cooling air from the environment of the cabinet, with an air-to-liquid heat exchanger and with fans, which are located in the vicinity of a rear of the cabinet for removing the heat loss produced by the electronic modular units and which sucks hot exhaust air produced by the electronic modular units out of the cabinet and, prior to delivery to the ambient air of the cabinet, pass the hot exhaust air from the electronic modular units through the air-to-liquid heat exchanger for cooling purposes; wherein the fans are integrated into a fan door, which in the closed position covers an access area of the rear of the cabinet and that the air-to-liquid heat exchanger is positioned longitudinally adjacent to the fan door covering a residual area of the rear of cabinet.

A fundamental idea of the invention is to construct a rear cooling arrangement with an air-to-fluid heat exchanger and fans in such a way that there is no need for a pivoting movement of the heat exchanger or heat exchanger unit and therefore the need for flexible connecting hoses and simultaneously access to the rear of the cabinet is ensured. The term air-to fluid heat exchanger is understood to mean an air-to-liquid heat exchanger.

According to the invention an arrangement with an air-to-fluid heat exchanger, particularly an air-to-water heat exchanger, which is connected to the cold water supply of the building and removes the heat loss to outside the cabinet installation area is design-separated from a fan arrangement, which supplies the air-to-fluid heat exchanger the exhaust air of the electronic modular units of a cabinet. According to the invention the fans are integrated into a door, preferably a rear door of a cabinet.



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Such a fan door preferably extends over the entire cabinet height and at least over the height of the reception area for the electronic modular units, e.g. servers, and allows access to the servers, also from the rear. Such a rear access is particularly advantageous when blade servers are used and which are generally received in a stack arrangement so as to be extractable rearwards instead of forwards.

According to the invention, design-separated from the fan door, the air-to-fluid heat exchanger is placed in fixed manner on the rear of the cabinet whilst covering a residual area of the cabinet rear, i.e. at least the area not covered by the fan door.

The advantage of a rigid, appropriately dismantlable arrangement of the air-to-fluid heat exchanger longitudinally and preferably vertically alongside

the fan door and adjacently connected thereto preferably by means of hinges is that there can be rigid pipes for connecting the pipe system for the cooling fluid laid under the floor with each air-to-fluid heat exchanger of a cabinet. There is no longer a need for flexible connecting hoses, because the air-to-fluid heat exchanger is fixed in stationary and not pivotable manner to the cabinet rear. The rigid pipes can be made from a gas diffusion-tight material, which are in principle known from heating engineering. Through excluding gas diffusion in the vicinity of the connecting pipes, there is no or only a greatly reduced corrosion risk in the vicinity of the heat exchanger leading to a longer service life.

It is advantageous that the fan door and longitudinally adjacent air-to-fluid heat exchangers are constructed as a retrofittable unit and can replace a conventional cabinet rear wall or door if there is a need for a much more efficient heat loss removal.

The possible retrofitting also gives the advantageous possibility of providing with relatively low capital and operating costs a high-power cooling, particularly in commercial computer centres with up to 100 cabinets, of individual cabinets in planned manner with the inventive fan door and the adjacent, fixed air-to-fluid heat exchanger. This makes it possible to optimize the equipping of the cabinets and also the filling of the room or area with such cabinets, whilst simultaneously reducing costs for the air conditioning thereof.

Appropriately in the fan door fans, preferably centrifugal fans, are arranged in uniformly spaced and in particular superimposed manner and are directly or indirectly fixed to an inside and outside of the housing-like fan door. For removing the exhaust air from the reception area of the cabinet, complementary openings are provided on the inside of the fan door and, after deflecting by approximately 90°, the air passes through an at least zonally air-permeable connection side of the fan door into the adjacent air-to-fluid heat exchanger. An entrance side of the heat exchanger housing can advantageously be made air-permeable or perforated in the same way as the connection side of the fan door, and a parallel, air-permeably constructed exit side of the heat exchanger housing permits the discharge of the cooled air into the cabinet environment.

The supply of cooling air from the environment of the cabinets in the reception area or room generally takes place in the vicinity of the front cabinet door and the electronic modular units particularly in a stack arrangement can in each case have a fan in their housings.

The fan door is appropriately articulated by means of hinges to the heat exchanger and can be pivoted from a closed into an open position. A 180°

open position is particularly advantageous, because it allows an advantageous access to the electronic modular units and to the cabling area on the back of the cabinet. Appropriately there are corresponding seals in the vicinity of the cabinet rear and/or the adjacent fan door and between the fan door and the heat exchanger housing, so that in the operating position, i.e. with the fan door closed, there is an efficient removal of the heated exhaust air, whilst cooling and delivering the same to the ambient air.

It is advantageous that the fan door and/or the air-to-fluid heat exchanger can be constructed for cabinets and rear access areas of different widths. For cabinets with a width of approximately 750 mm and a heat exchanger unit with a width of approximately 210 mm, an access area approximately 665 mm wide can be obtained through a laterally projecting heat exchanger arrangement. If the outside of the fan door is bevelled adjacent to the closing side of the fan door an advantageous pivoting movement of the rear fan door of the adjacent cabinet is made possible.

It is also advantageous with a cabinet e.g. having a width of 600 mm and preferably intended for blade servers, that the same heat exchanger unit can be fixed to the rear of the cabinet, more particularly aligned with a side wall. The fan door then has a smaller width, e.g. approximately 350 to 400 mm, but this is adequate for operating the blade server from the rear. The fan door can be articulated to the outer wall of the heat exchanger by means of hinges and can be pivoted into an open position by 180° using a vertical pivot pin. The superimposed fans are fixed to the inside of the door in the vicinity of e.g. nozzle-shaped insertion openings and preferably extend to the outer wall of the fan door, it being possible to provide a spacing retention. The fan door closing device is appropriately adapted to the door construction and is located on the closing side of the fan door facing the heat exchanger side.

It falls within the scope of the invention to provide further construction variants for the inventive arrangement of a rigidly fixed air-to-fluid heat exchanger and a fan arrangement constructed as a fan door. For example the fan door can be articulated to the cabinet rear wall on its side opposite to the heat exchanger. The closing side of the door would then be on the heat exchanger side. The advantages of such a construction are that the fan door does not have to be carried by the heat exchanger unit and the loads are symmetrically distributed over the cabinet to be retrofitted. It can also be expected that it is easier to control sealing at the joining point between the fan door and heat exchanger module, in that with the prestressing of the seal decreasing the sealing action is not dependent on the rotation angle and also the contact pressure can be influenced by the closing device. It is also advantageous that with such a construction the free flow cross-section



between fan door and heat exchanger unit can be made larger, which leads to lower pressure losses.

In a variant the hinge jointing of the fan door can be located on an additional structure, so that the pivot pin is spaced from the cabinet rear. By placing the fulcrum of the fan door at a distance from the cabinet rear, there are more degrees of freedom regarding the opening angle of the fan door.

According to a further development of the invention the heat exchanger is positioned rigidly, but its housing is at least partly pivotable. This avoids the disadvantages of a pivotable arrangement of the heat exchanger. Simultaneously the heat exchanger module can be provided with a heat exchanger door, which is articulated to a vertical pivot pin and allows access to the heat exchanger. The separating plane between fan door and heat exchanger door is determined by the arrangement and space requirement of the fans and the heat exchanger. Through both doors being pivotable about lateral, facing rotation axes, there can be an advantageous sealing action in the vicinity of the adjacent separating or sealing plane. An advantageous greater access to the cabinet from the rear is possible if both doors are opened.

A rigid arrangement of at least one heat exchanger and a pivotable fan door can, in a further variant, also be achieved in that the cabinet rear has two door halves and fans and a heat exchanger are located in each half. According to the invention, each heat exchanger is positioned rigidly and each door or half-door with the fans, e.g. two fans, is pivotably articulated about an axis, e.g. in the vicinity of the heat exchanger. This design variant also gives good access to the cabinet. A redundancy exists, because the separating plane between the door halves is free, so that the fans can act on both heat exchangers. There is a uniform heat removal on the back of the electronic modular units when the doors are open.

According to a development the at least one heat exchanger and the fans can be located in a door leaf, which essentially covers the entire cabinet back. The heat exchanger is fixed rigidly and the fan door is pivotably arranged about a longitudinal axis. Essential additional advantages of this arrangement are good access from the cabinet rear and a cooling capacity even when the doors are open.

The cooling arrangement according to the invention is preferably provided for an air circulation in which the exhaust air from the cabinet reception area passes into the fan door and then into the fixed installed heat exchanger. It falls within the scope of the invention to pass the exhaust air flow from

the cabinet firstly through the heat exchanger and then via the fan door to the environment.

An advantageous esthetic overall impression arises if the heat exchanger housing and the fan door, at least in the vicinity of the fan arrangement, have virtually the same depth.

The essential advantages of the cooling arrangement according to the invention are the retrofittability and the use of gas-tight, rigid connecting pipes for the cooling medium made possible by the rigid fixing of the heat exchanger unit.

As a result of the rigid arrangement of the heat exchanger there is also an advantageous possibility of making rigid the interface with different cabinet constructions, e.g. using screw connections, and the hinges and pivot bearings necessary for the pivoting movement of the movable part, particularly the fan door, can be made uniform for all cabinet types and sizes. This significantly simplifies the retrofitting of existing equipment or network cabinets.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention is described in greater detail hereinafter relative to the attached drawings, wherein show:

- Fig. 1        A view of the rear of an equipment and network cabinet with the arrangement according to the invention.
- Fig. 2        longitudinal section along line II-II of the equipment and network cabinet of fig. 4.
- Fig. 3        longitudinal section along line III-III of the equipment and network cabinet of fig. 4.
- Fig. 4        cross-section through the inventive arrangement and the rear area of the equipment and network cabinet according to fig. 1 in the closed position.
- Fig. 5        cross-section identical to fig. 4, but with the inventive arrangement in the open position.
- Fig. 6        view of the rear of an equipment and network cabinet with an alternative inventive arrangement.
- Fig. 7        cross-section through the inventive arrangement and rear area of the equipment and network cabinet according to fig. 6 in the closed position.



Fig. 8 cross-section identical to fig. 7, but in the open position of the inventive arrangement.

Figs. 9 to 13 In highly diagrammatic form, alternative constructions of the inventive arrangement.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

Figs. 1 to 5 show a cabinet 2, particularly a server cabinet, with the cooling arrangement according to the invention on the rear thereof. For cooling the electronic modular units, particularly the not shown servers in a stacked arrangement located in a reception area 3, in the vicinity of the rear of the cabinet are provided a fan door 6 and an air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7, which in longitudinally adjacent manner extending over the entire cabinet height replace a conventional rear wall or door.

In this embodiment the fan door 6 has four superimposed fans 5 (cf. fig. 2), which extend from an inside 16 to an outside 18 of fan door 6 and suck exhaust air 10 from the reception area 3 of cabinet 2 via openings 17 in the inside 16 and subject it to a roughly 90° deflection (cf. also fig. 4). Consequently the exhaust air 10 passes into an exhaust air area or room 15 of the fan door 6 formed by the inside 16 and outside 18, together with a closing side 19 and connecting side 20. On the closing side 19 is provided a closing device 29 with which the fan door 6 can be closed in the operating position shown in fig. 4. The reception area 15 of the fan door 6 is connected by means of a sealed and at least zonally air-permeable or perforated connecting side 20 to the air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7, whereby an entrance side 21 of a heat exchanger housing 11 constructed in air-permeable or perforated manner is directly adjacent to the connecting side 20 of the fan door 6 (cf. fig. 4). The exhaust air 10 entering the heat exchanger 7 is cooled and by means of an exit side 22 parallel to entrance side 21 is delivered as cooled exhaust air 30 to the ambient air of the installation room of cabinets 2, preferably at ambient temperature.

Due to the fact that the fans 5 are uniformly spaced and extend over the entire height of the cabinet or reception area 3 (cf. fig. 2) an efficient exhaust air cooling adaptable to the requirements is ensured. The air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 which, in this embodiment, is a finned heat exchanger and has a pipe-fin package 12 of vertically oriented pipes 13, e.g. copper pipes and cooling fins, through the connection to the building cooling water supply makes it possible to remove the heat loss to the outside of the cabinet reception area or room.

As the heat exchanger 7 with its heat exchanger housing 11 is arranged in fixed, but dismantlable manner in the vicinity of the rear of cabinet 2 and is not involved in the pivoting movement of fan door 6, rigid connecting pipes can be used between heat exchanger 7 and building-side cold water



supply pipe system (not shown). Such rigid connecting pipes are constructed in gas-tight manner and prevent corrosion of pipes 13, which is generally unavoidable with the flexible connecting hoses required for pivotably located heat exchangers.

The articulation of the fan door 6 to the fixed air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 takes place by means of hinges 14 located in the vicinity of the outside 18 of fan door 6 and the outer wall 23 of heat exchanger housing 11 and ensure a pivoting about a vertical pivot pin 25.

The cabinet of figs. 1 to 5 has a width of approximately 750 mm and the fan door 6 is provided with a bevel 27 between closing device 29 and fans 5. This bevel is advantageous for a generous open position (cf. fig. 5) with access via an access area 8. The relatively wide access area 8 is also brought about by a projecting arrangement of the air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 (cf. figs. 4 and 5). An adjacent cabinet is then positioned in correspondingly spaced manner and the bevelled construction of the fan door 6 also permits access to an adjacent cabinet, even if the fan doors 6 of both cabinets are opened according to fig. 5. The projecting air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 only covers a relatively narrow residual area 9 of the back of cabinet 2.

In an alternative arrangement shown in figs. 6 to 8, the substantially identically constructed air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 is flush with a side wall 26 of cabinet 2 (cf. figs. 7 and 8). Therefore the heat exchanger 7 covers a wider residual area 9 of the rear of cabinet 2 and the access area 8 closed by a fan door 6 in the closed position is narrower. However, this access area 8 still permits the extraction of electronic modular units when the fan door 6 according to fig. 8 is open, particularly in the case of a not shown blade server.

Also in the fan door 6 of cabinet 2 of figs. 6 to 8 there are four superimposed fans 5 which suck exhaust air 10 from reception area 3 into door exhaust air area 15. Following a roughly 90° deflection the exhaust air 10 passes into heat exchanger 7 and is delivered to the environment after cooling by the cooling liquid, particularly cooling water in pipes 13, using an exit side 22.

In figs. 6 to 8 identical reference numerals are used for identical features. The cooling arrangement manufacturable as a modular unit from a pivotable fan door 6 and a fixed exchanger 7 is able to replace a rear side or door of a cabinet. The fan door 6 of figs. 6 to 8, which is narrower than that of figs. 1 to 5, has a correspondingly adapted closing device 29 and can be brought about a vertical pivot pin 25 into an open position pivoted by 180° (fig. 8).

Figs. 9 to 13 show alternative constructions to the arrangement of the retrofittable cooling arrangement. Unlike in figs. 6 to 8, in fig. 9 the fan door 6 is articulated at the rear to cabinet 2 instead of to the air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 or heat exchanger housing 11. Fan door 6 and air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7 extend over the rear of cabinet 2 and the connection side 20 of fan door 6 is bevelled in complementary manner to the entrance side 21 of heat exchanger housing 11, so that the cross-section for air transfer is increased.

Fig. 10 shows a fan door 6 which is articulated on the side opposite to the air-to-fluid heat exchanger 7. However, the pivot pin 25 is not located directly on cabinet 2 or in the vicinity of a side wall 28 of cabinet 2 and is instead positioned on an auxiliary structure 32, e.g. side wall 28, and therefore spaced from the cabinet rear. Due to the resulting larger opening angle there is a better accessibility to the cabinet.

In fig. 11 fan door 6 about the externally located pivot pin 25 and heat exchanger housing 11 about the facing vertical pivot pin 35 can be pivoted outwards, so that the access width is virtually unrestricted. In the vicinity of the adjacent connection side 20 and entrance side 21 a corresponding seal is provided, which can advantageously be assisted by the closing device (not shown) to be located here.

Fig. 12 shows a further development in which the inventive arrangement of fans and rigidly positioned heat exchangers (not shown) is implemented in a left-hand door 40 and a right-hand door 41, which e.g. in the manner shown can be constructed as door halves. The exhaust air from the cabinet 2 can be supplied by means of not shown fans to each heat exchanger in each door 40, 41, so that a particularly uniform heat removal is ensured.

In the alternative construction according to fig. 13 there is only one door 44 on the rear of cabinet 2. In the vicinity of said door 24, which can be brought into an open position about a pivot pin 45, there is once again a heat exchanger (not shown) which is rigidly positioned and with said door 44 are only pivoted the fans located therein.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. An arrangement for cooling electronic modular units in equipment and network cabinets, particularly server cabinets, in an installation area, having a front supply of cooling air from the environment of the cabinet, with an air-to-liquid heat exchanger and with fans, which are located in the vicinity of a rear of the cabinet for removing the heat loss produced by the electronic modular units and which sucks hot exhaust air produced by the electronic modular units out of the cabinet and, prior to delivery to the ambient air of the cabinet, pass the hot exhaust air from the electronic modular units through the air-to-liquid heat exchanger for cooling purposes; wherein  
the fans are integrated into a fan door, which in the closed position covers an access area of the rear of the cabinet and that the air-to-liquid heat exchanger is positioned longitudinally adjacent to the fan door covering a residual area of the rear of the cabinet.
2. The arrangement according to claim 1, wherein  
the fans are centrifugal fans located in the fan door and the hot exhaust air from the cabinet, following a 90° deflection within the fan door, is supplied to the adjacent air-to-liquid heat exchanger.
3. The arrangement according to claim 1 or 2, wherein  
the fan door is articulated to the air-to-liquid heat exchanger and can be pivoted from a closed position by up to 180° into an open position.
4. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein  
the cooling liquid of the air-to-liquid heat exchanger delivers the absorbed heat loss outside the cabinet installation area.
5. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein  
an air-to-water heat exchanger is used as the air-to-liquid heat exchanger.
6. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein



the air-to-liquid heat exchanger has a pipe-fin package with vertically oriented pipes for cooling liquid, particularly for cold water from the cold water supply of the building in a heat exchanger housing.

7. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein  
the fan door is constructed in housing-like manner and has an inside with openings for the hot exhaust air to be sucked out of the cabinet, an outside which, at least in the vicinity of the fans, is positioned parallel to an inside, a closing side and a connection side parallel to the closing side and which is adjacent to an entrance side of the heat exchanger housing and, the connection side of the fan door as well as the entrance side of the heat exchanger housing, are at least zonally perforated.
8. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein  
the heat exchanger housing has an exit side facing the entrance side and through which passes cooled exhaust air at roughly the same ambient temperature as the air in the air-to-liquid heat exchanger.
9. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein  
the fan door is constructed for differently wide cabinets or differently wide rear access areas.
10. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein  
the air-to-liquid heat exchanger is fixed in dismantable manner in the rear area of the cabinet.
11. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein  
the air-to-liquid heat exchanger is aligned with a side wall of the cabinet or projects over the side wall of the cabinet.
12. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein  
the fan door can be pivoted about a vertical axis with the aid of hinges, which are located on the outside of the fan door and on an outer wall of heat exchanger housing.

13. The arrangement according to claim 6,  
wherein  
the pipe-fin package of the air-to-liquid heat exchanger are  
connected by connecting hoses made from a gas diffusion-tight  
material to the cold water supply of the building.
14. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 13,  
wherein  
in the fan door there are several fans superimposed or juxtaposed and  
are affixed to the inside and outside.
15. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 14,  
wherein  
the air-to-liquid heat exchanger, and the fan door, extend over the  
height of the cabinet or at least over the height of the reception  
area.
16. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 15,  
wherein  
the fan door and air-to-liquid heat exchanger are retrofittable  
units.
17. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1, 2 and 4 to 16,  
wherein  
the fan door is articulated to the cabinet, and can be pivoted by up  
to 180° from a closed position into an open position.
18. The arrangement according to claim 17,  
wherein  
the fan door with a bevelled connection side engages in a sealed  
manner an entrance side of the heat exchanger housing.
19. The arrangement according to claim 17 or 18,  
wherein  
the pivot pin is located on an auxiliary structure of the cabinet.
20. The arrangement according to any one of claims 17 to 19,  
wherein  
the air-to-liquid heat exchanger is placed in rigid manner on the  
rear of the cabinet and the heat exchanger housing can be brought  
about a pivot pin into an open position.
21. The arrangement according to any one of claims 17 to 20,  
wherein

on the rear of the cabinet two fan doors are provided in the vicinity of which in each case there is provided a heat exchanger which can be brought into an open position by pivot pins.

22. The arrangement according to any one of claims 17 to 21, wherein

on the rear of the cabinet is provided a fan door extending over the entire rear and which can be brought about a pivot pin into an open position and at least one heat exchanger is fixed rigidly in the vicinity of the pivotable fan door.

23. The arrangement according to any one of claims 1 to 22, wherein

the fans which supply the air-to-liquid heat exchanger with the hot exhaust air supplied with heat loss from cabinet are located downstream of the air-to-liquid heat exchanger.



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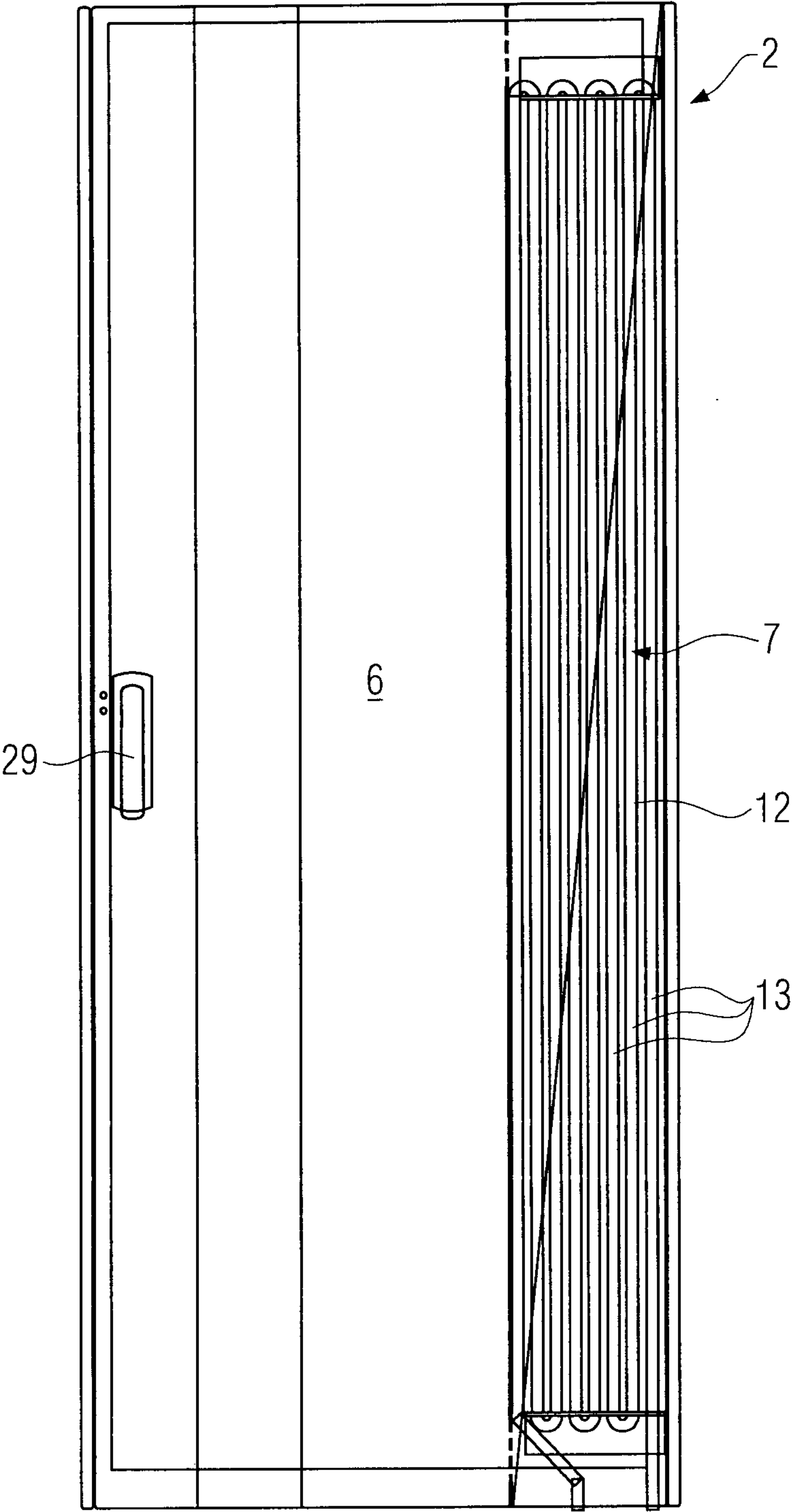


FIG. 1

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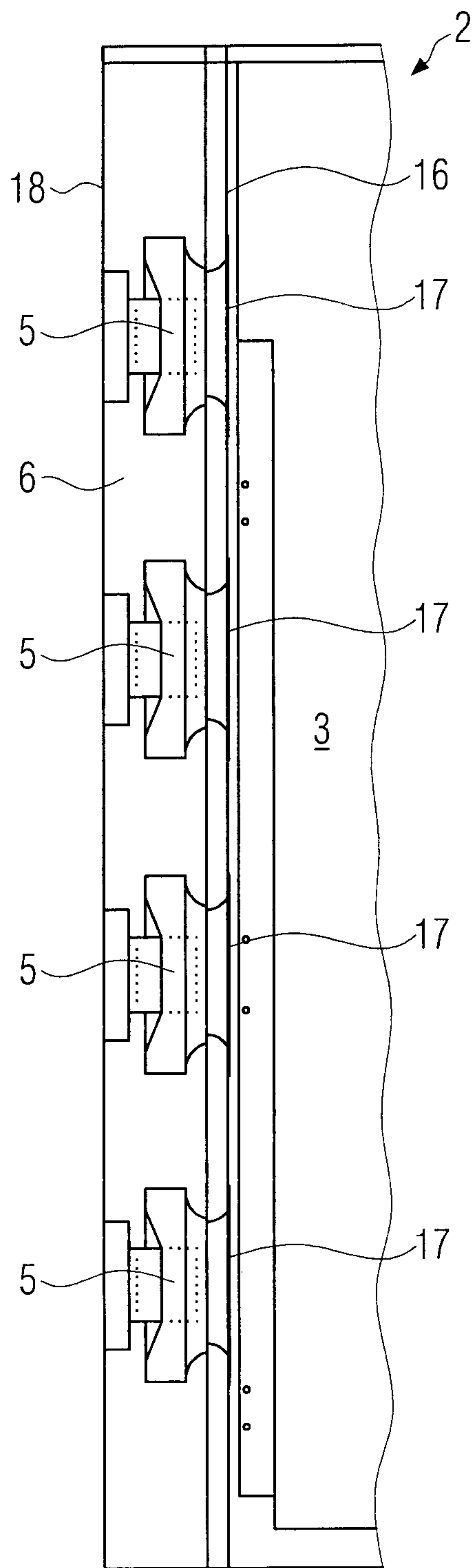


FIG. 2

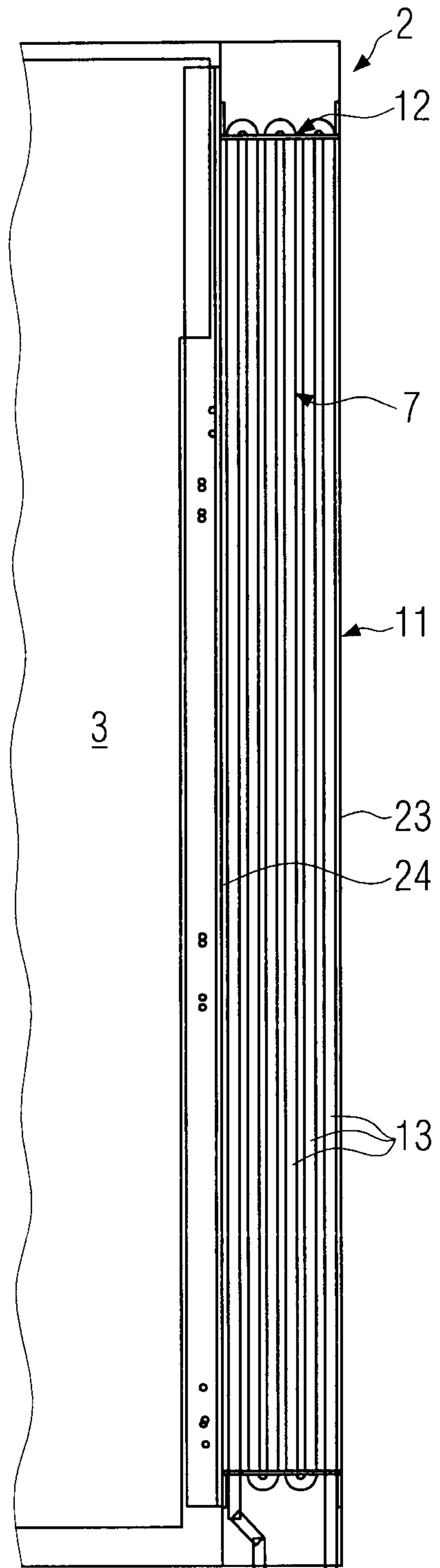


FIG. 3

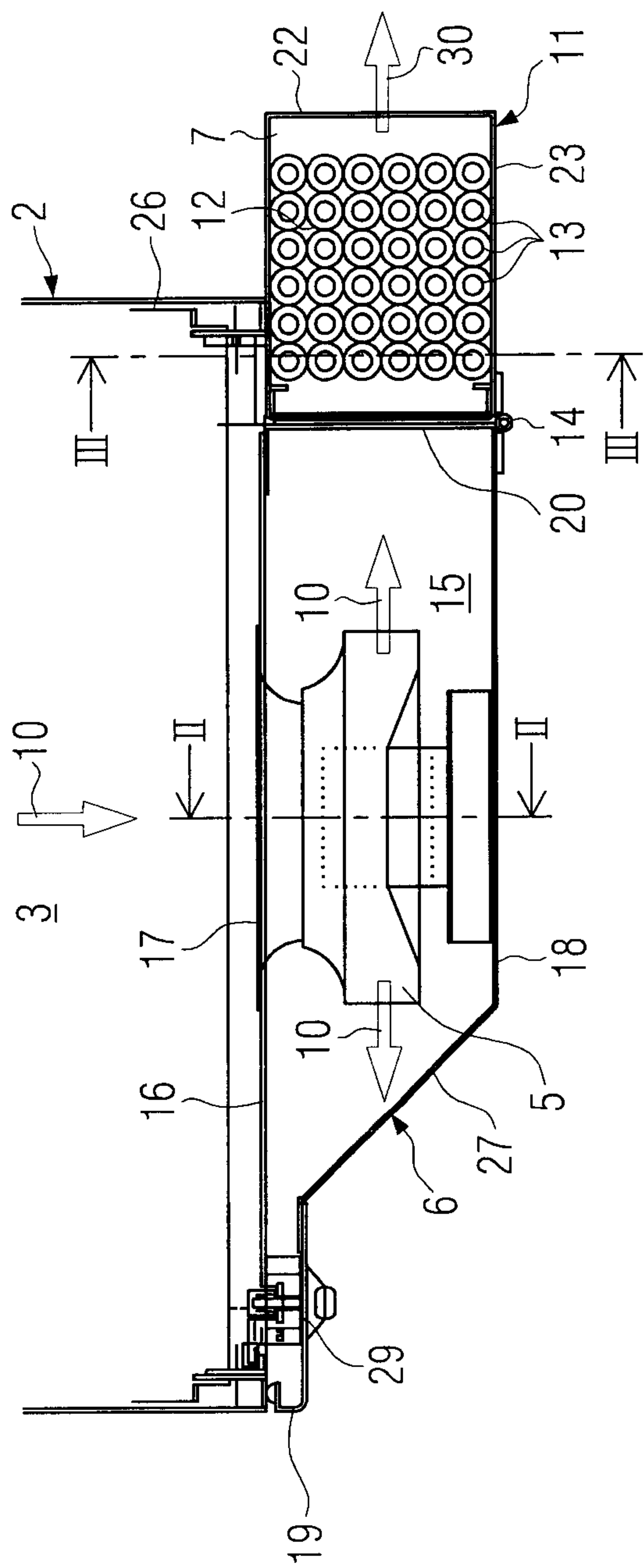


FIG. 4



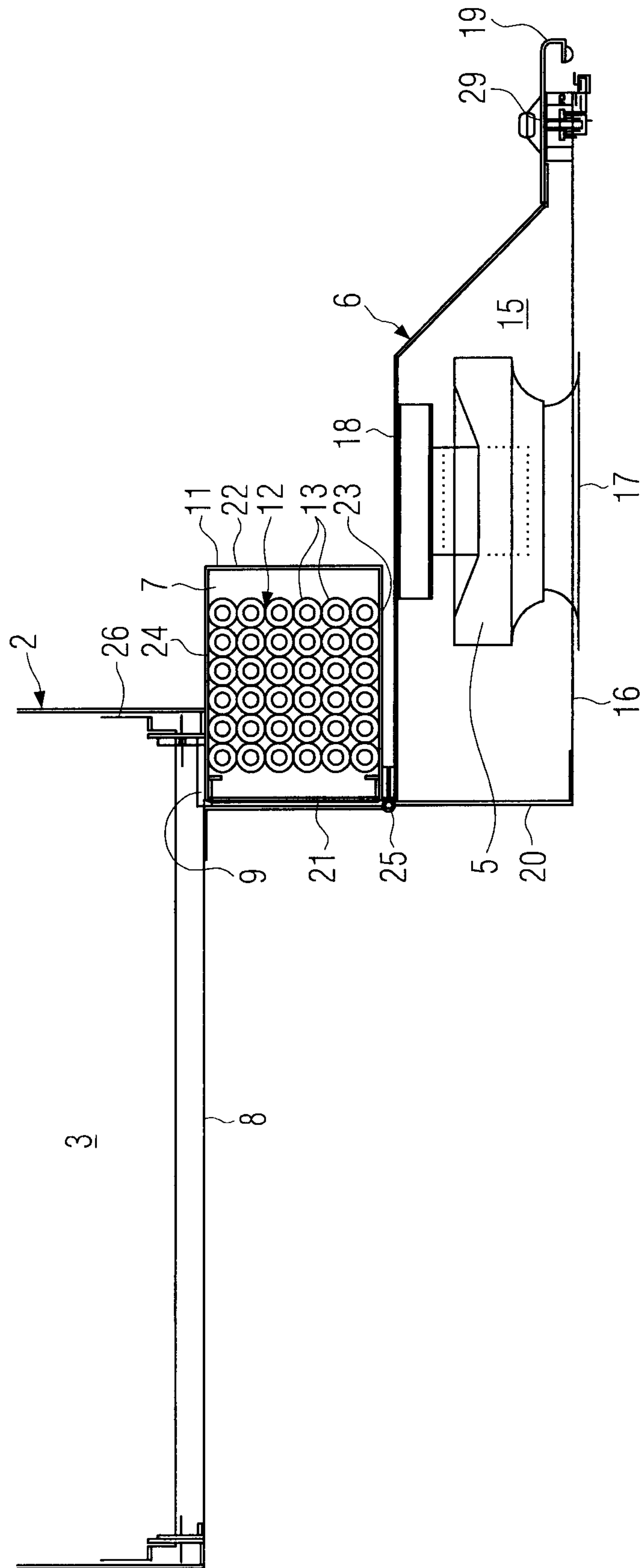


FIG. 5

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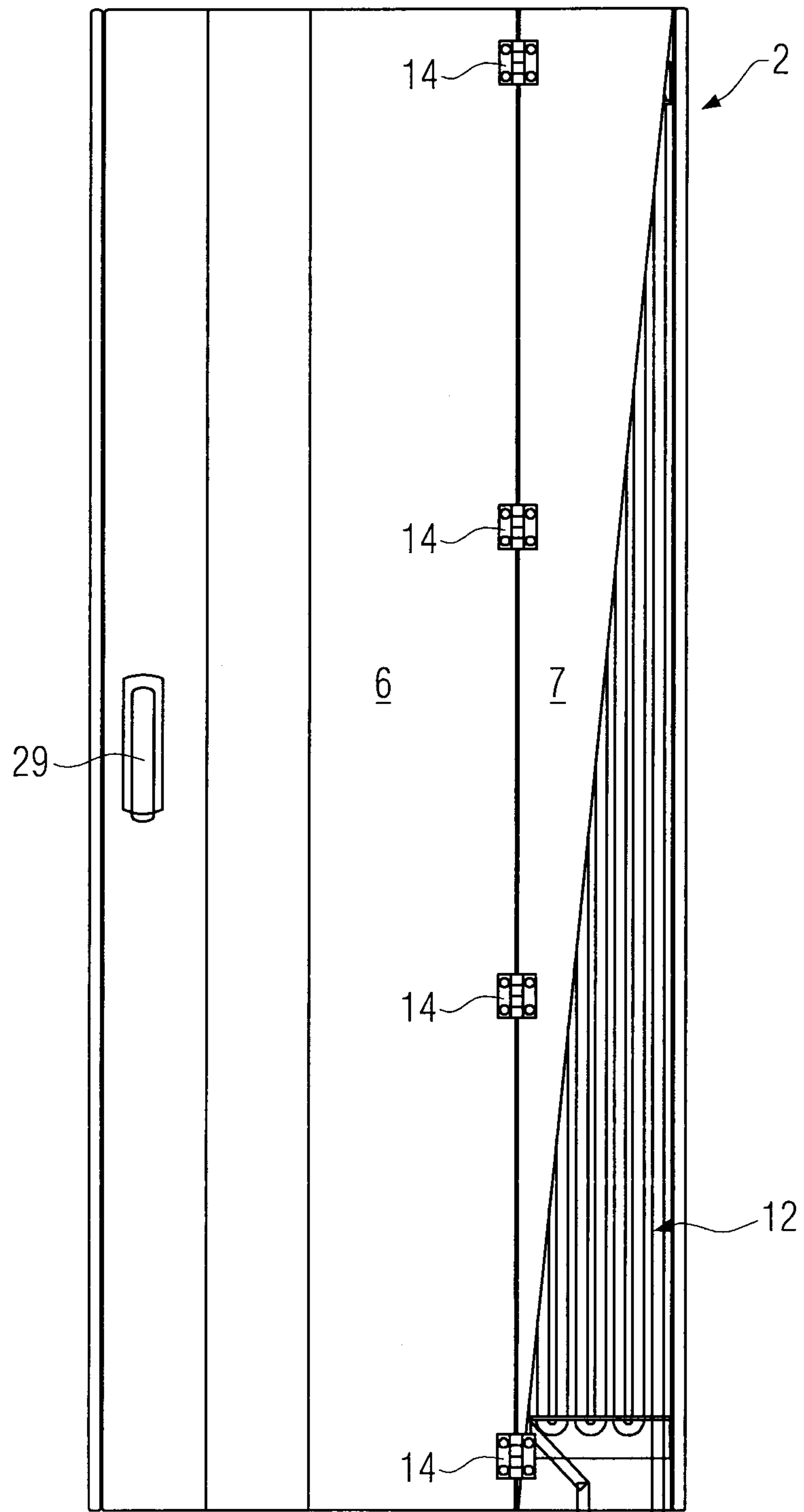


FIG. 6

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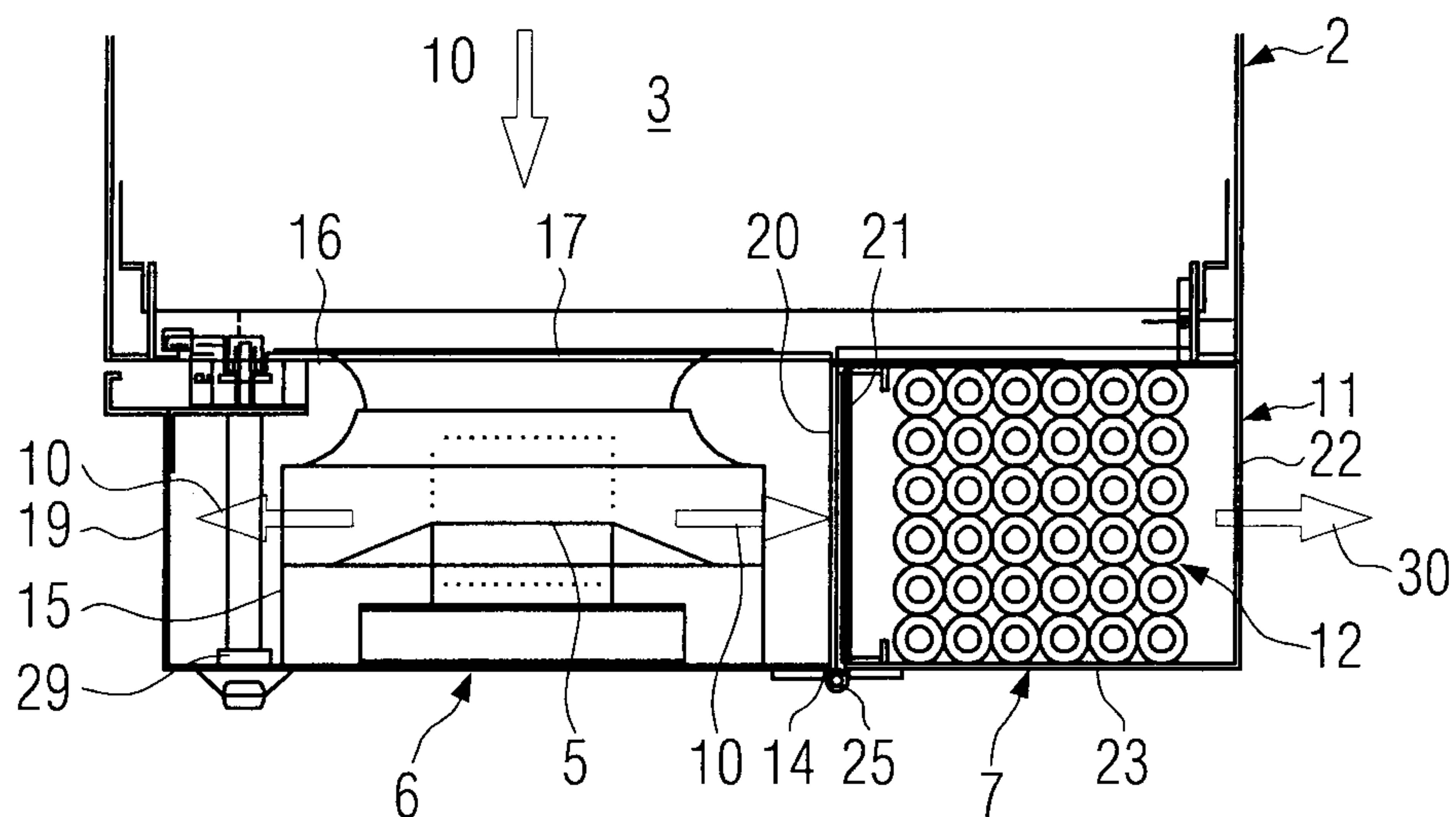


FIG. 7

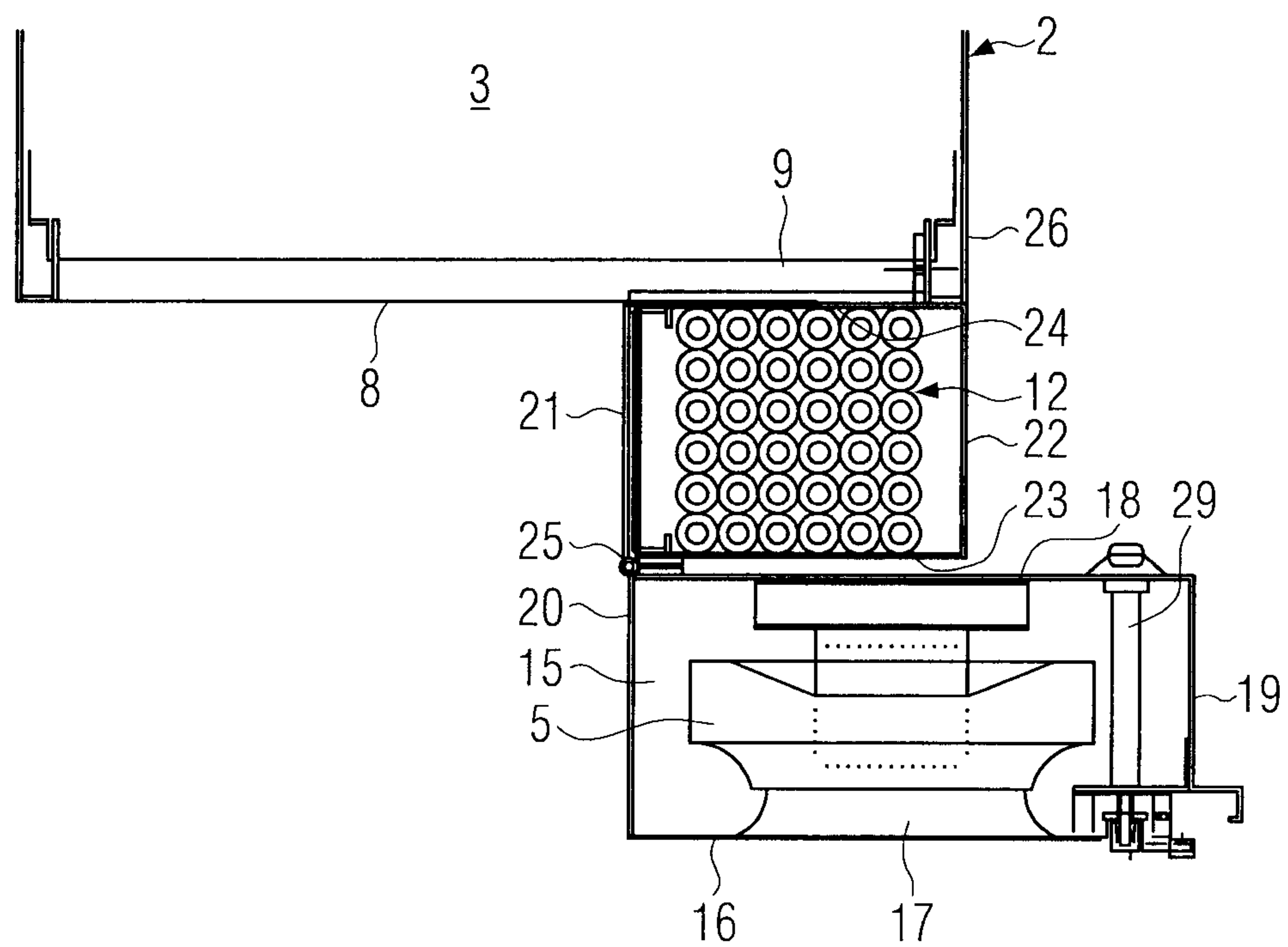


FIG. 8



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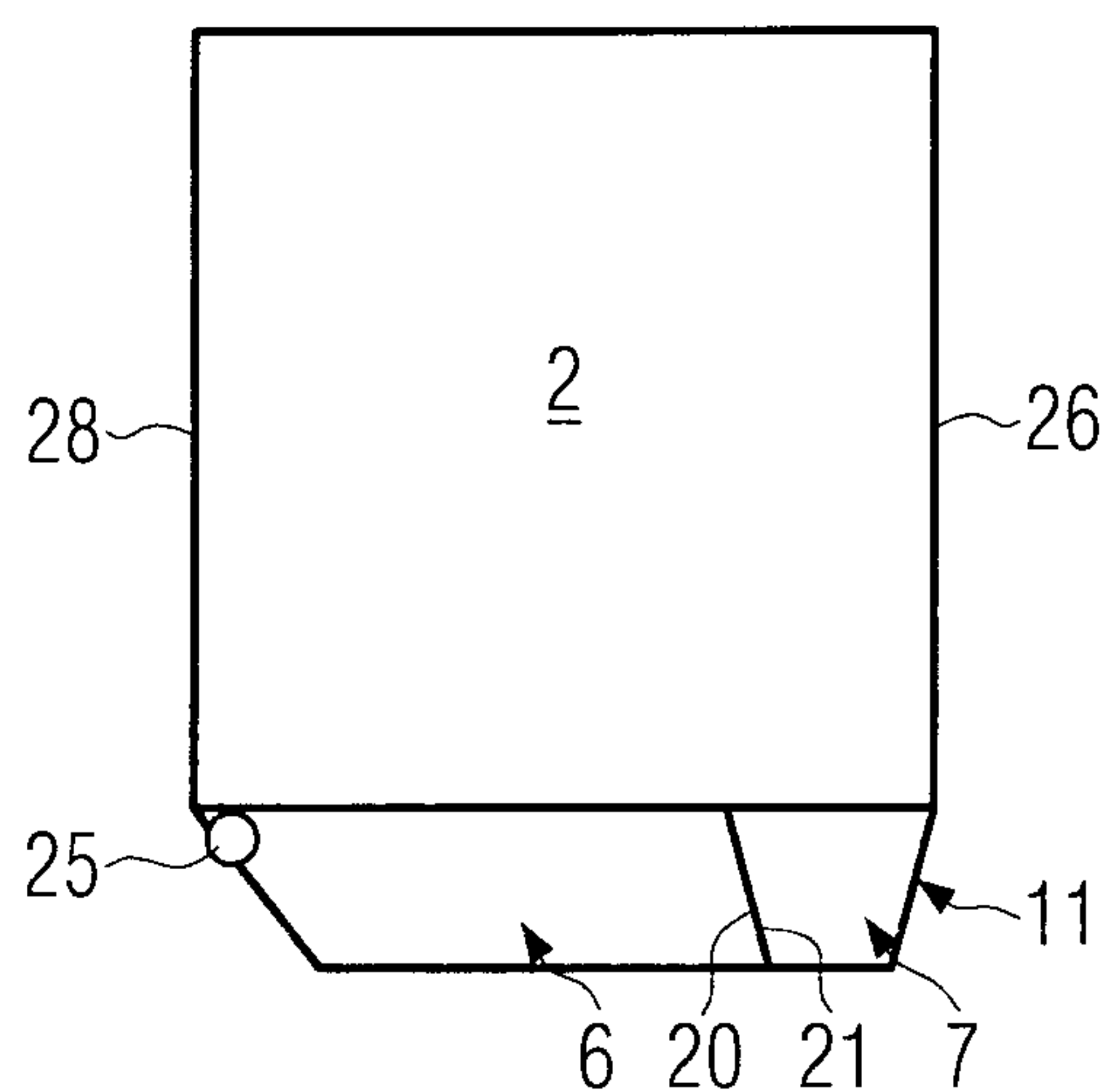


FIG. 9

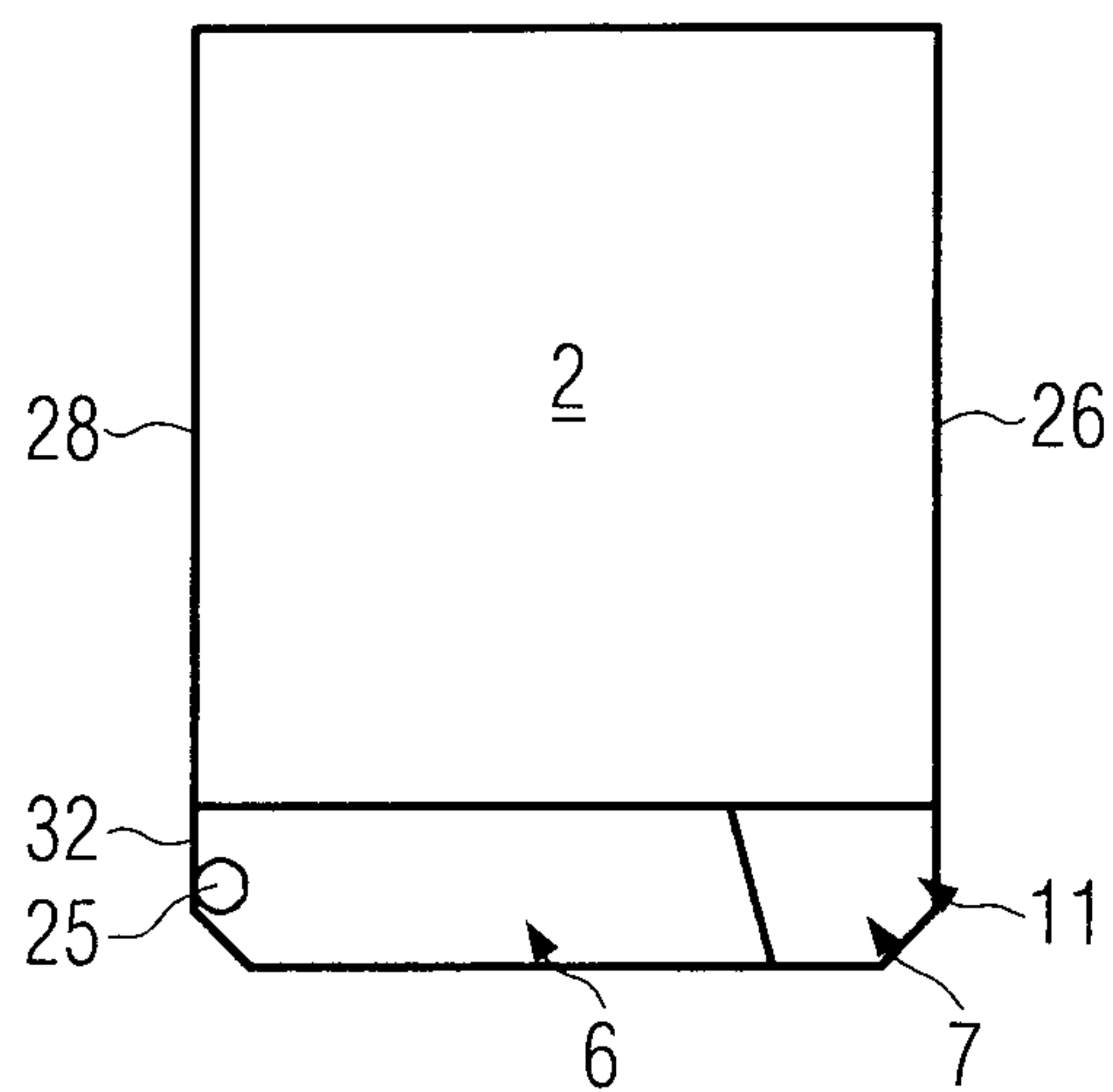


FIG. 10

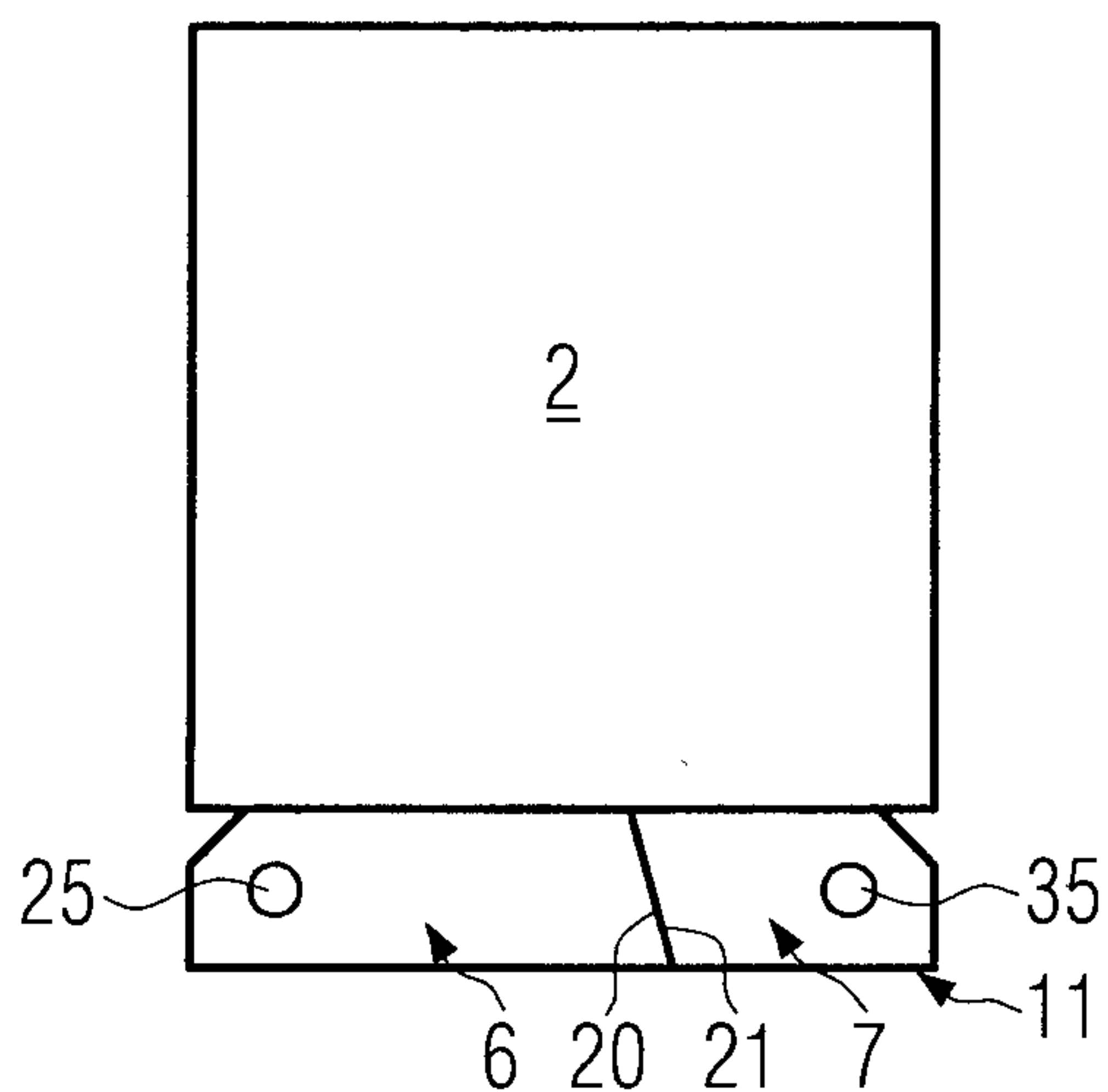


FIG. 11

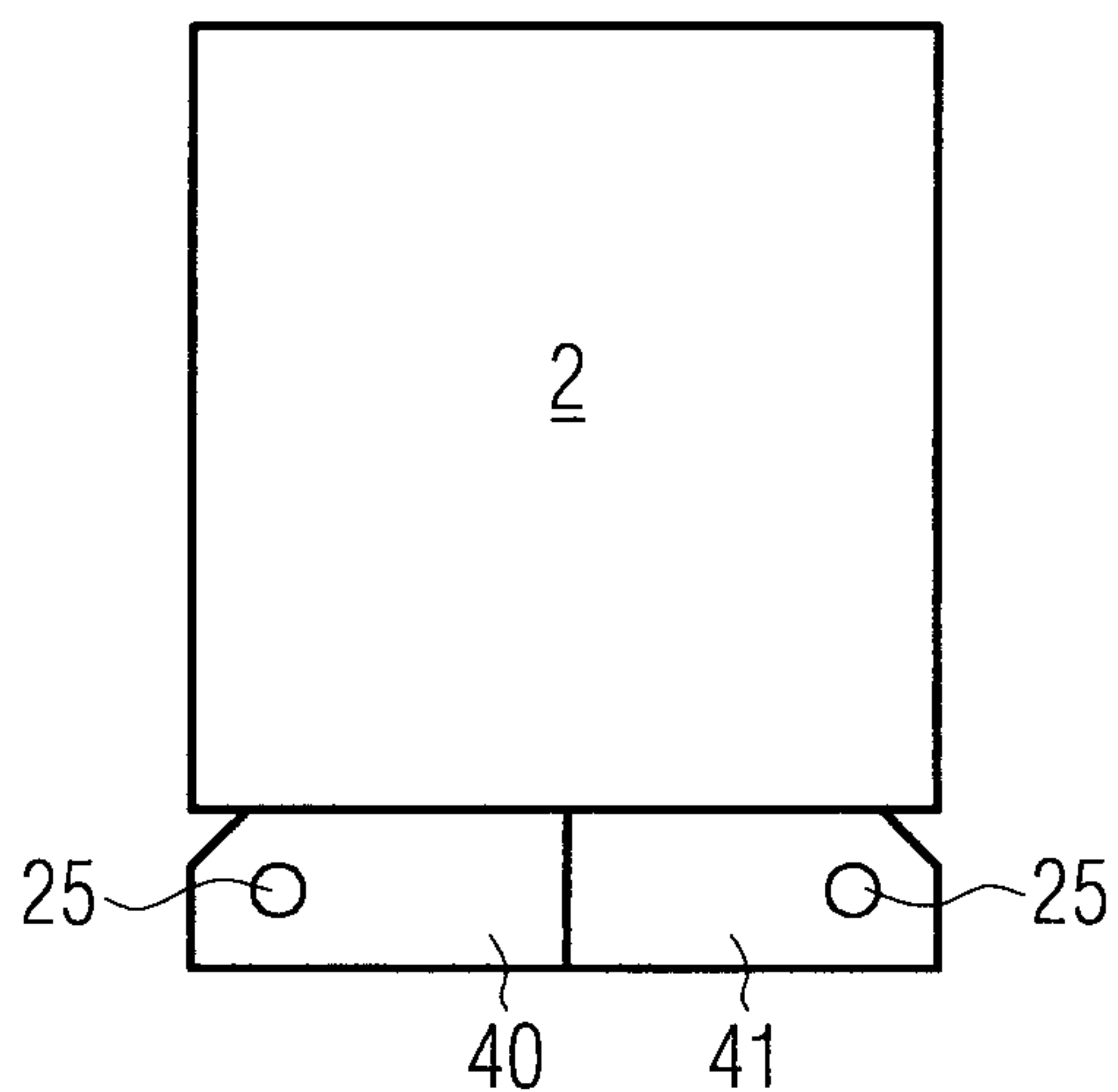


FIG. 12

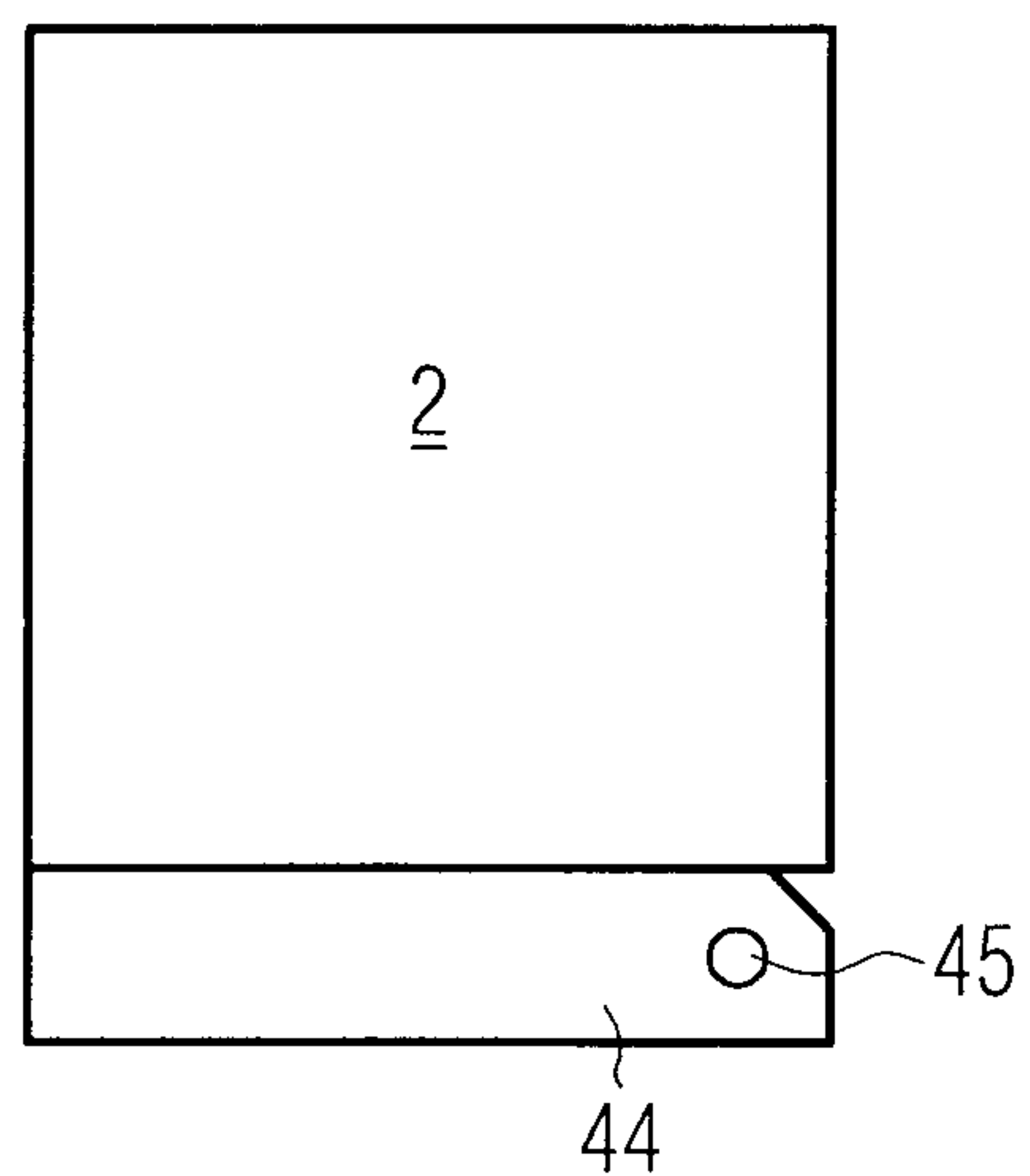


FIG. 13

