

Data center energy storage republic of china

BEIJING, July 24 -- China has unveiled an action plan on the green development of data centers, specifying a set of targets to accelerate the low-carbon transition of the sector.

By 2025, the average power usage effectiveness (PUE) of data centers, a metric for energy efficiency, will be lowered to less than 1.5, according to the plan jointly issued on Tuesday by the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and two central bureaus.

As an important infrastructure for development of new quality productive forces, data centers are among the sectors where energy use grows rapidly in China. It is expected that data centers' power usage in the country will climb by 15 percent annually.

The action plan proposed that by the end of 2030, data centers across the country will see their average PUE, and energy and carbon efficiency per unit of computing power reach internationally advanced levels, with the utilization rate of renewable energy further improved.

To meet the aforementioned goals, China will improve the layout of data centers, tighten the energy and water efficiency requirements for new projects, facilitate the energy saving and carbon reduction transformation of existing projects and promote the application of energy-saving technologies and equipment, according to the plan.

Industrial data show that China's total computing power scale now ranks second in the world. By the end of 2023, the number of data center racks in use topped 8.1 million in the country.

-- China has started work on a mega project to build an integrated national big data system to improve overall computing power and resource efficiency, both crucial factors defining the country's future productivity and development sustainability.

-- The project involves establishing eight national computing hubs in the country's economic powerhouses and less developed yet resource-rich regions, as well as 10 national data center clusters.

-- By creating a national computing power network, the project will support the less developed regions with abundant renewable energy resources to store and process data transmitted from the economically advanced areas to address the soaring demand and the regional capacity imbalance.

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country"s future productivity and development sustainability.

The project involves establishing eight national computing hubs in the country"s economic powerhouses and less developed yet resource-rich regions, plus 10 national data center clusters, according to the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the top economic planner.

Among the eight computing hubs, four will be set up in economically backward regions including the northern Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the southwestern Guizhou Province as well as the northwestern Gansu Province and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

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