CYFUTURE DATA CENTERS

CYVERSE CAMPUS / NOIDA

NSEZ 2

Liquid-cooled AI data centre

114 compute positions on every data floor

Floor plans, power distribution and façade concept



Proposed front elevation / architectural rendering

PLANNING REVISION / 09 NOVEMBER 2026

B300 HGX / GB300 NVL72

One floor plan for two GPU platforms

Each of the three data floors reserves 114 compute positions and 16 separate network and storage positions.

Deployment	Compute racks occupied	Servers or NVL72 racks	GPUs / floor	Floor IT load[1]
HGX B300 · Level 1	114 of 114	342 eight-GPU servers	2,736	5.380 MW
HGX B300 · Level 2	114 of 114	341 eight-GPU servers	2,728	5.365 MW
HGX B300 · Level 3	114 of 114	341 eight-GPU servers	2,728	5.365 MW
GB300 · each level	40 of 114	40 rack-scale systems	2,880	5.850 MW

[1] Includes 0.250 MW per floor for network, storage and management. B300 uses the owner's 15 kW AC allowance per server. GB300 uses 140 kW per complete rack. These are alternative deployments.

B300 / 8,192 GPUs across three floors

Use three servers per compute cabinet. C114 on each of Levels 2 and 3 holds two servers. All 342 cabinets are occupied. Total IT is 16.110 MW, with 1.890 MW of headroom against the three-floor design target.

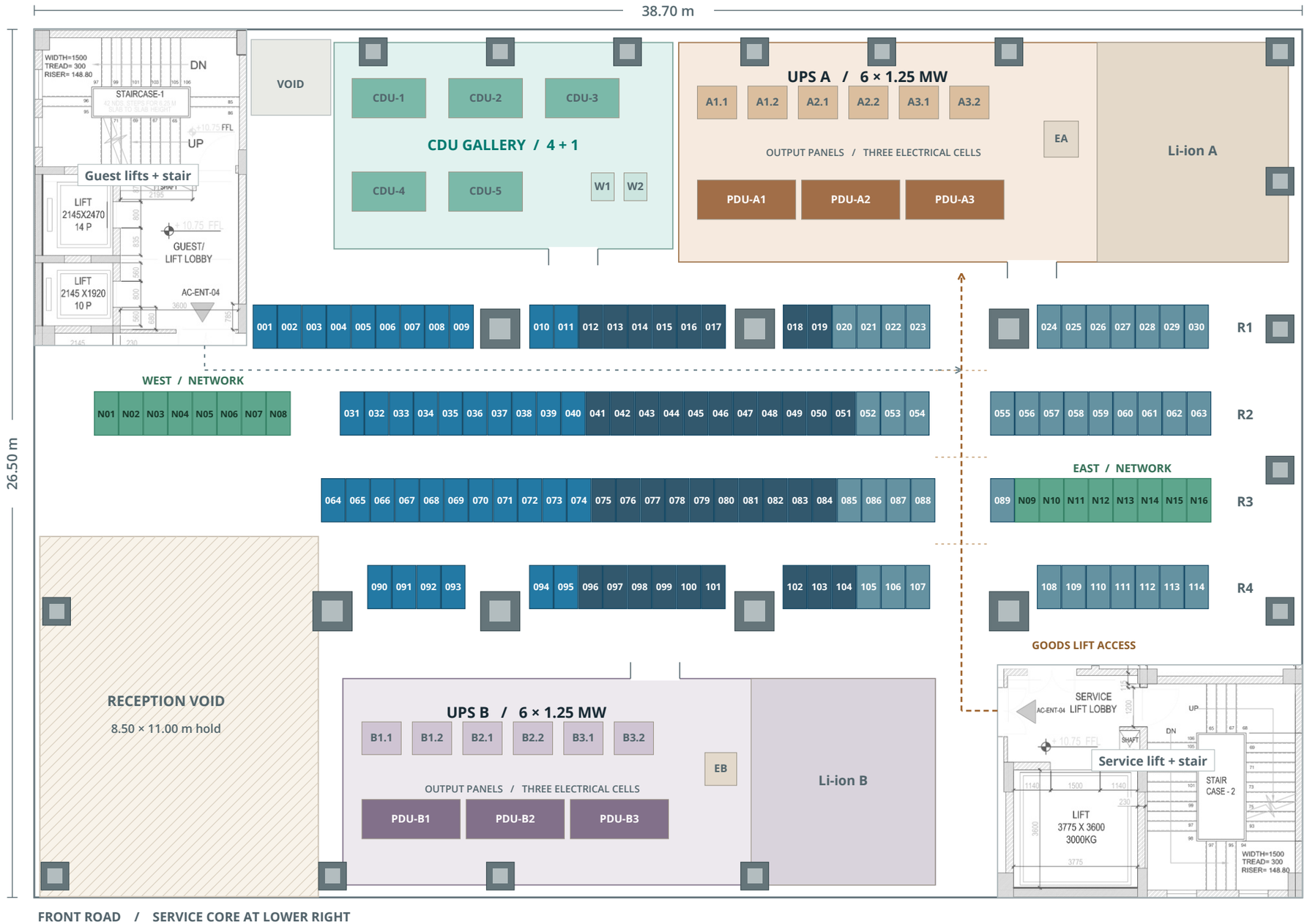
GB300 / 8,640 GPUs across three floors

Use the 40 marked high-density positions on each floor. Keep the other 74 positions available for future deployment within the metered power limit. Total IT with 120 GB300 racks is 17.550 MW.

The 38.70 × 26.50 m plate uses a 750 mm installed rack pitch × 1,350 mm total depth including attached manifolds. Confirm the selected enclosure fits this envelope before ordering.

Level 1 / compute floor above reception

The B300 deployment occupies every numbered compute cabinet. Network cabinets are reserved separately.



Compute / C + three digits · Network position · Existing column · UPS / power suite · CDU gallery

B300 / FULL POSITION COUNT

114 occupied compute racks

16 network rack positions

342 eight-GPU servers

Level-specific fit

The hatched zone holds the double-height reception opening from ground. Its slab edge awaits the issued Level 1 drawing.

Server population

All 114 racks carry three 15 kW servers. The resulting IT planning load is 5.380 MW, including 250 kW of support IT.

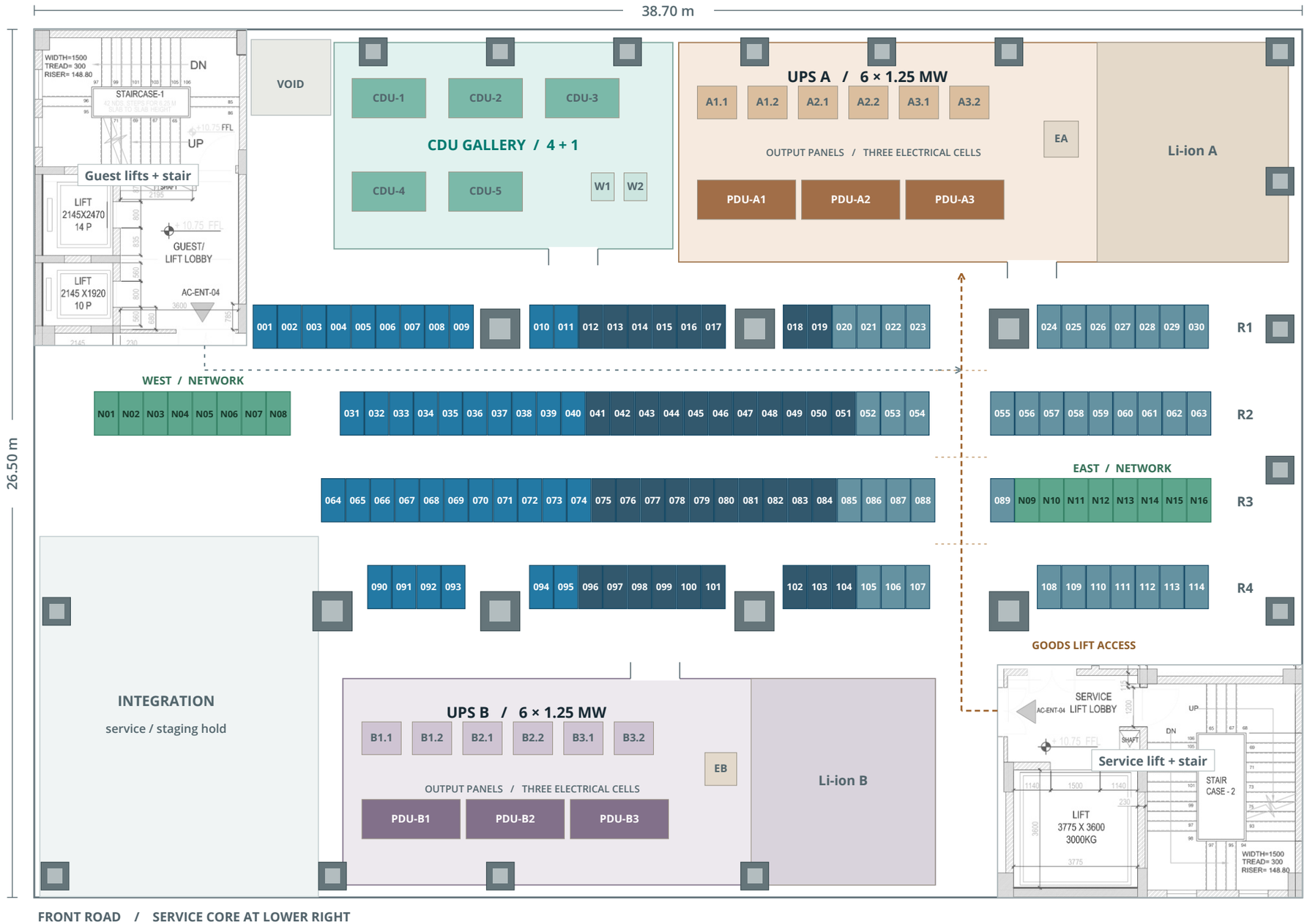
Reading the plan

C + three-digit tag identifies a compute bay. Each reserves 750 × 1,350 mm. The rows have 1.30 m shared aisles and a 1.60 m transverse goods route.

Dimensions in metres. Structural grid and cores follow EDC-04. Level 1 also uses the conditional EDC-02 reception-void projection.

Level 2 / liquid-cooled compute floor

The B300 deployment occupies every numbered compute cabinet. Network cabinets are reserved separately.



B300 / FULL POSITION COUNT

114 occupied compute racks

16 network rack positions

341 eight-GPU servers

Level-specific fit

The corner above the reception is available for integration and equipment staging, subject to the verified slab and access plan.

Server population

Populate 113 racks with three servers each. C114 carries two. The resulting IT planning load is 5.365 MW, including 250 kW of support IT.

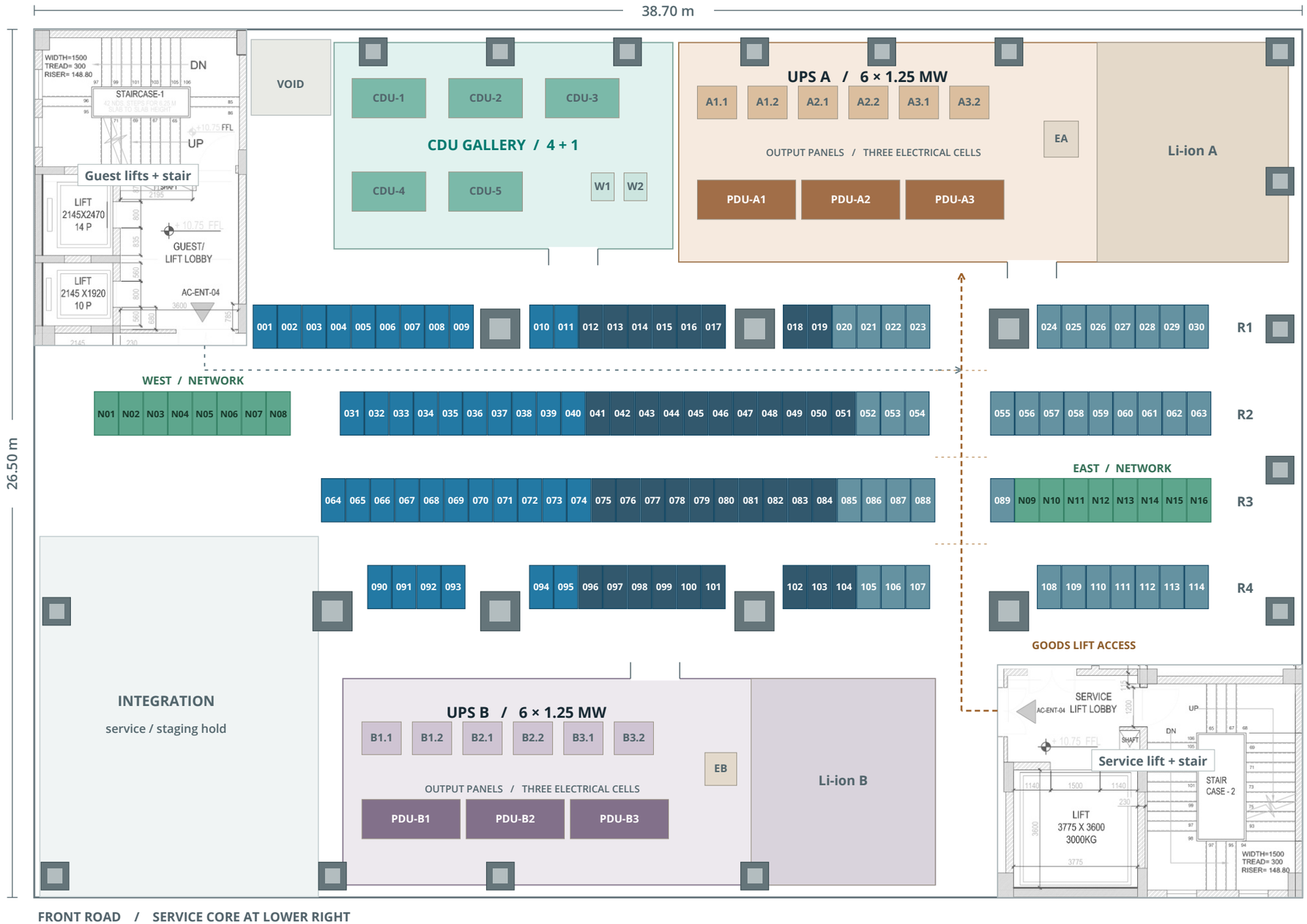
Reading the plan

C + three-digit tag identifies a compute bay. Each reserves 750 × 1,350 mm. The rows have 1.30 m shared aisles and a 1.60 m transverse goods route.

Dimensions in metres. Structural grid and cores follow EDC-04. Level 1 also uses the conditional EDC-02 reception-void projection.

Level 3 / liquid-cooled compute floor

The B300 deployment occupies every numbered compute cabinet. Network cabinets are reserved separately.



B300 / FULL POSITION COUNT

114 occupied compute racks

16 network rack positions

341 eight-GPU servers

Level-specific fit

The corner above the reception is available for integration and equipment staging, subject to the verified slab and access plan.

Server population

Populate 113 racks with three servers each. C114 carries two. The resulting IT planning load is 5.365 MW, including 250 kW of support IT.

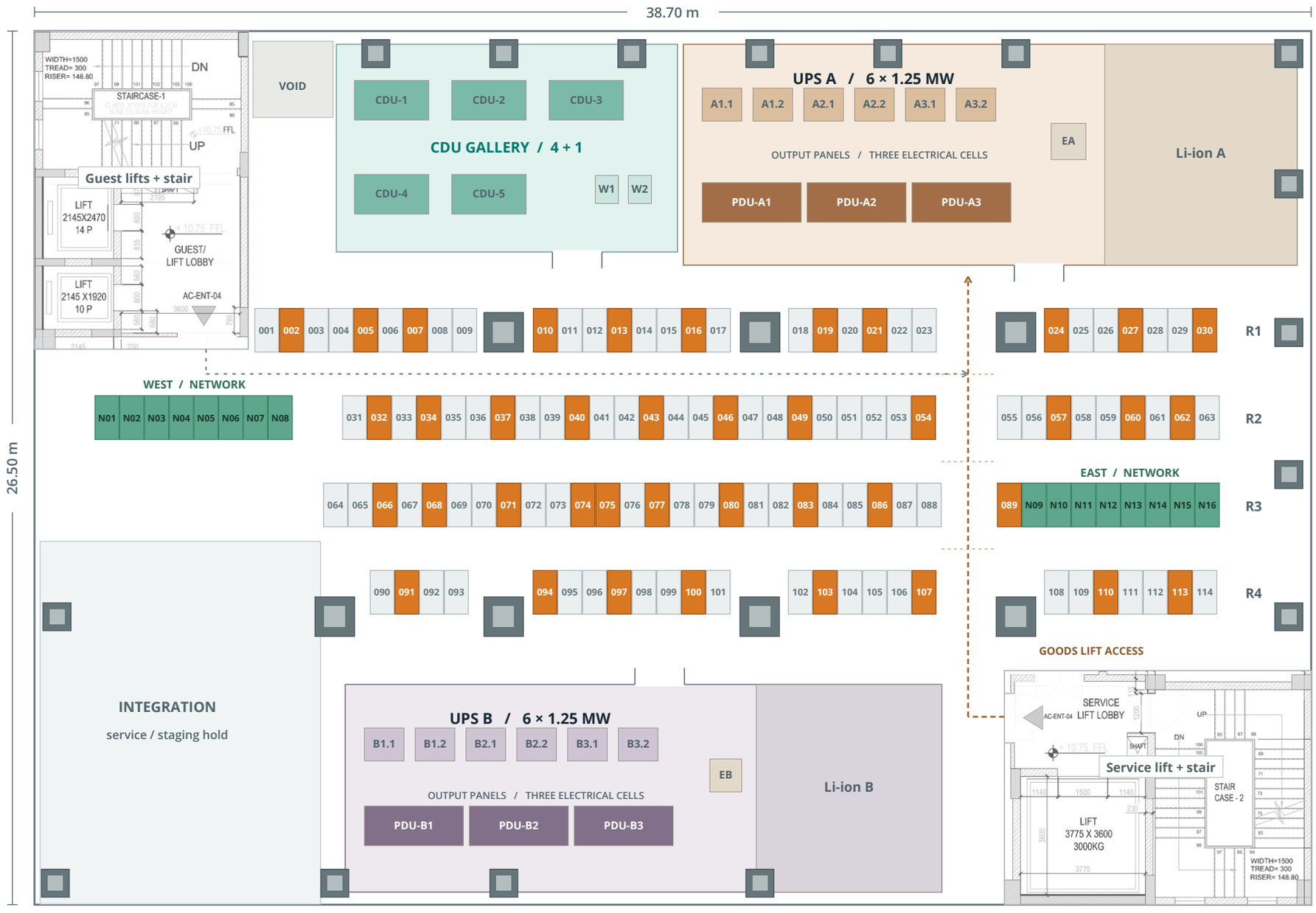
Reading the plan

C + three-digit tag identifies a compute bay. Each reserves 750 × 1,350 mm. The rows have 1.30 m shared aisles and a 1.60 m transverse goods route.

Dimensions in metres. Structural grid and cores follow EDC-04. Level 1 also uses the conditional EDC-02 reception-void projection.

GB300 deployment on the same floor

Active positions are marked in amber. Pale cabinets indicate available compute positions in the alternative GB300 configuration.



FRONT ROAD / SERVICE CORE AT LOWER RIGHT

GB300 active bay · Vacant compute bay · Network position · Existing column · CDU gallery

DEPLOYMENT / ONE FLOOR

40 occupied compute positions

74 vacant compute positions

16 separate network positions

Power allocation

C1 carries 14 GB300 racks. C2 and C3 carry 13 each. Each selected rack receives its own A/B branches and liquid connections.

At the planning cap

40 × 140 kW plus 250 kW for fabric, storage and management gives 5.85 MW IT. At 155 kW per rack the same load reaches 6.45 MW.

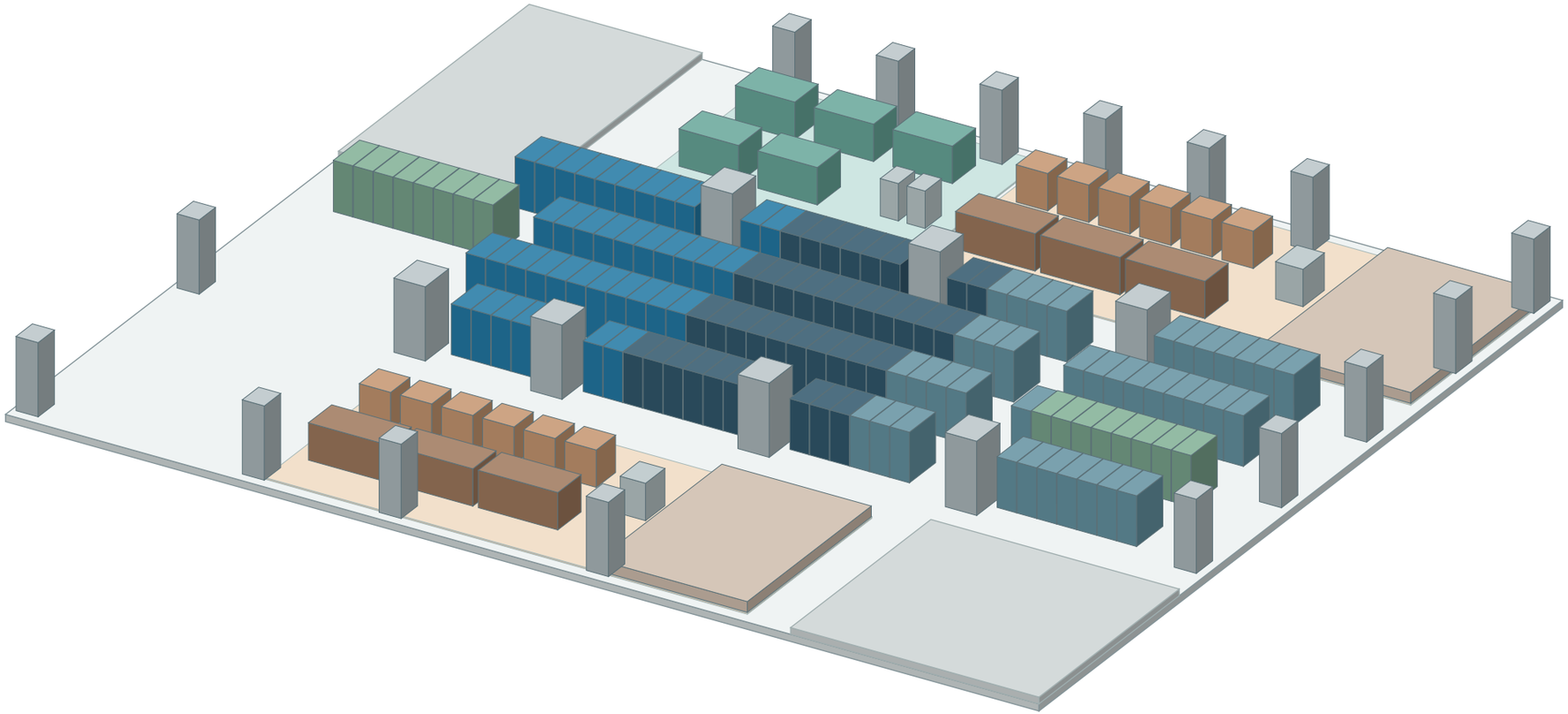
Vacant positions

Keep unused branches isolated and labelled. Reserve the same trolley clearance and maintenance access in either mode.

Dimensions in metres. Structural grid and cores follow EDC-04. Level 1 also uses the conditional EDC-02 reception-void projection.

Inside a data floor

Axonometric cutaway of Level 2. Cabinet locations and plant room reservations use the same coordinates as the floor plans.



REAR AND FRONT CORES REMAIN AT OPPOSITE CORNERS

Cell 1 · Cell 2 · Cell 3 · Network cabinets · Electrical plant · Cooling plant

B300 CONFIGURATION

114 compute positions

All cabinets appear occupied in this B300 view. Grouping by cell gives each floor PDU pair a defined set of rack connections.

Network footprint

16 separate cabinet reservations serve the compute fabric, storage, management and patching. Establish switch count, fibre routes and power before cabinet fit-out.

Plant access

The cutaway shows floor plant space. Select module dimensions, removable components and wet-connection side before freezing doors and handling routes.

Reading the cutaway

The shell and roof are removed. Rack and column heights are illustrative. The 2D floor sheets govern all cabinet positions and reserved room dimensions.

Six-metre storey design basis. This cutaway is an equipment-planning view; final floor structure and MEP coordination remain open.

Rack positions and high-density reservations

The 114 compute positions repeat on Levels 1, 2 and 3. Prefix the position ID with the level when assigning a feeder, fibre cable or coolant branch.

Row / compute tags	B300 cabinets occupied	GB300 cabinets occupied	Network / storage tags
R1 / C001–C030	30	11	—
R2 / C031–C063	33	11	N01–N08
R3 / C064–C089	26	10	N09–N16
R4 / C090–C114	25	8	—

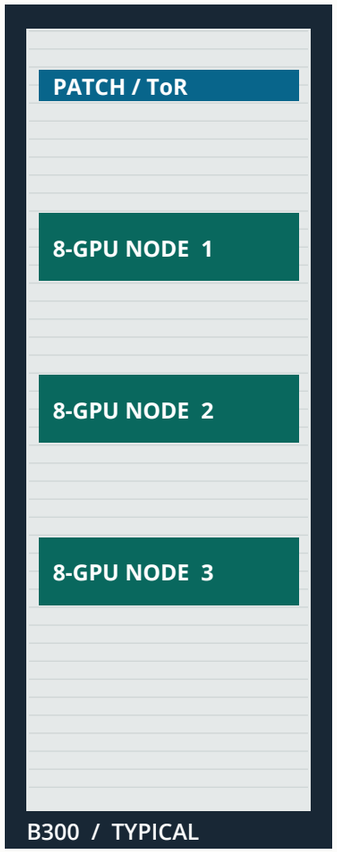
GB300 positions served by each A/B panel pair

CELL 1 • 14 RACKS	C002 C005 C007 C010 C032 C034 C037 C040 C066 C068 C071 C074 C091 C094
CELL 2 • 13 RACKS	C013 C016 C019 C043 C046 C049 C075 C077 C080 C083 C097 C100 C103
CELL 3 • 13 RACKS	C021 C024 C027 C030 C054 C057 C060 C062 C086 C089 C107 C110 C113

Mark these 40 positions for higher-capacity electrical and liquid branches. In B300 mode, fit the appropriate HGX cabinet in every position, including the 40 marked bays. In GB300 mode, the integrated NVL72 rack occupies the same reserved floor position.

Two equipment schedules for the same hall

The B300 deployment spreads individual servers across the hall. GB300 arrives as a complete, integrated NVL72 rack.

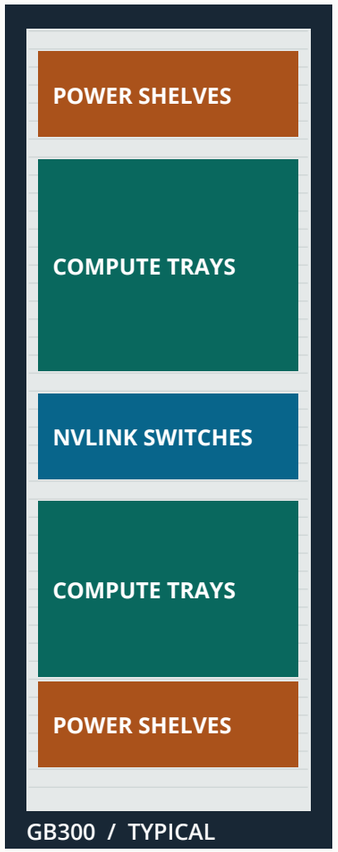


HGX B300

Three eight-GPU nodes occupy a compute cabinet. The drawing illustrates 4U nodes. Supermicro also publishes a 750 × 1,200 mm liquid-cooled B300 rack with 2-OU nodes. Obtain the supplier's three-node configuration and confirmation of the 750 mm installed pitch.

45 kW per full cabinet

Provide A and B to every node and its protection group. Take coolant supply and return from the floor headers to the rack manifold. Reserve space to remove servers and disconnect hoses.



GB300 NVL72

The NVL72 system integrates 72 GPUs within one factory rack. Use the high-density positions identified in the floor plans. Commission the complete rack assembly for its weight, branch hydraulics and electrical inputs.

140 kW normal allowance

Confirm transient peaks, heat-to-water fraction and all shelf inputs. Any rack-level transfer system must be OEM-supported and tested at the agreed operating power.

Cabinet diagrams show functional groups. The ordered rack elevation sets shelf order, cord count, cabinet dimensions and exact connector positions.

Network space and fibre distribution

Count the network and storage cabinets separately on each level. Their available rack units and power determine the fabric that can be installed.

16 cabinets

RESERVED ON EACH FLOOR

2,736 adapters

FULL LEVEL 1 AT EIGHT PER SERVER

342 servers × 8 ConnectX-8 adapters. Levels 2 and 3 each present 2,728 adapters.

From server to fabric

Bring compute fibre to nearby leaf switches on overhead trays. Carry uplinks on two physically separated routes to spine and storage equipment. Give out-of-band management its own patch field. Keep rack-removal paths and coolant isolation valves accessible.

Cabinet allocation

Reserve eight positions each in the two network banks. A working allocation across both is eight for leaf switches, four for spines, two for storage, and two for management and cross-connects. Check usable rack units, optics heat and patch panels against the final topology.

250 kW is the starting allowance for all non-compute IT on one floor.

At 450 kW instead, the B300 load on Level 1 would be 5.580 MW. With GB300 at 140 kW, 40 racks would draw 6.050 MW including that fabric; 39 racks would draw 5.910 MW. Size switch PSUs, transceivers, storage, rack cooling and UPS allocation from the selected network bill of materials.

How A and B reach the cabinets

Each floor has three electrical cells. Each cell serves 38 compute positions through separate A and B UPS output sections.

SOURCE A	**LT-1 / dry riser EA / on-floor UPS-A / PDU-A1, A2 or A3**
SOURCE B	**LT-2 / dry riser EB / on-floor UPS-B / PDU-B1, B2 or B3**

Design case per floor	Busiest cell	A or B · equal sharing	One path carries cell[1]
B300 · 38 × 45 kW	1.710 MW compute	0.947 MW	1.893 MW
GB300 · 14 × 140 kW	1.960 MW compute	1.072 MW	2.143 MW

[1] Calculation includes equal shares of 250 kW auxiliary IT and 300 kW backed cooling/control per floor. Pump power is facility overhead. Each cell has 2 × 1.25 MW UPS modules per path (2.50 MW). Single-path loading assumes both modules available on the remaining path.

B300 rack branch

At 45 kW, 415 V three-phase and PF 0.98, one surviving feed carries about 64 A. Request independently protected A and B branches and an OEM cord map. Select ratings after continuous-current, derating and fault studies.

GB300 rack branch

HPE lists approximately 155 kW peak and recommends 192 kW busway provision. Verify shelf wiring and transfer under load. If the OEM requires 155 kW continuously, release at most 37 racks/floor within 6 MW including 250 kW network IT.

One rack traced from both UPS rooms

C075 is a dual-mode position in Row 3, Cell 2. The routes below identify the circuit and pipe sequence for engineering coordination.

ELECTRICAL A	UPS A2	→	PDU-A2	→	A2 / Row 3 busway	→	A tap / OEM cords	→	C075 / A
ELECTRICAL B	UPS B2	→	PDU-B2	→	B2 / Row 3 busway	→	B tap / OEM cords	→	C075 / B
COOLANT	Floor CDU	→	Row header	→	Isolating valves	→	Supply / return pair	→	Manifold
FIBRE	C075 NICs	→	Fibre tray	→	N-bank patch field	→	Leaf switches	→	Spines

Distribution by row and cell

Each of four rows contains positions from all three cells. Reserve 12 separately protected row sections per source, 24 across A and B. Meter each section. Use isolated branch take-offs and independently supported A/B routes with selectivity verified at both source conditions.

Installation clearance

Preserve the 1.30 m service aisles and 1.60 m goods route shown in the plan. Coordinate elevations for fibre, busways, wet headers and lifting. Keep isolation valves within reach, wet services away from live joints and clear access for component replacement.

Heat removal at 6 MW per floor

Coordinate the floor CDU gallery with each platform’s manifolds, coolant, allowable temperatures and pressure drop.

Design parameter	Floor or site planning allowance
Floor CDU gallery	5 positions × 2.0 MW net, four duty and one standby
6 MW heat to water screening case	≈516 m³/h per floor at a 10 K water rise
Summer quotation point	45°C dry bulb / 30°C wet bulb, subject to coincident site data
Terrace V-type dry coolers	9 reservations, eight duty + one spare; 4 MW if 0.50 MW net each
Full mechanical-cooling illustration	18.9 MW evaporator duty + 3.15 MW compressor = 22.05 MW heat rejection

Coolant and residual air

Rack manifolds return warm technical coolant to the CDU. The plate exchanger transfers heat into the facility water loop. Chillers or economiser operation transfer it to the outdoor coils. Reserve room cooling for air-side heat, networking and power shelves. Confirm both heat paths at full load.

Additional heat rejection

At the 0.50 MW per module assumption, the roof leaves 18.05 MW to the separate campus yard. That would require 37 duty modules plus a yard spare before allowances for plant selection and piping. Secure the yard, water source, electrical supply and chiller plant location.

What the grid and plant must deliver

6 MW IT is the design target per floor. The electrical intake, cooling plant and actual network determine simultaneous customer capacity.

Case	IT across three floors	Site at 1.15×[1]	Interpretation
B300 · 8,192 GPUs	16.110 MW	18.527 MW	Owner’s three-server deployment
GB300 · 120 complete racks	17.550 MW	20.183 MW	Above a hard 20 MW site cap
All three floors at 6 MW	18.000 MW	20.700 MW	Within 22 MW if dedicated to NSEZ 2

[1] The 1.15 PUE target is annual. These meter figures assume the same ratio at the time of peak demand and cannot establish summer capacity.

Existing electrical intake

The basement drawing shows six 2.5 MVA transformers. With one unavailable and PF 0.95, their output screens at 11.875 MW before losses or derating. Verify transformer, generator, UPS, switchboard and riser capacity through the required operating conditions.

Noida summer operating limit

At 18 MW IT, the illustrative chiller COP of 6 and 5% thermal allowance imply 3.15 MW compressor power. Add 0.90 MW of protected pump/control demand: the site reaches 22.05 MW before fans, electrical losses and other loads. Obtain a worst-hour plant guarantee and meter allocation.

Grey masonry with Cyfuture colour at reception

Proposed frontage for the prefabricated frame. Visitor entry and equipment receiving remain distinct on the front road.



Grey brick infill

Use a medium-grey face brick between graphite piers. Align the panel joints with the frame and specify tested ties, movement joints and fire stopping.

Reception portal

A recessed glazed entrance uses a narrow band of blue, green, yellow, orange and red fins drawn from Cyfuture's identity. Use a high-contrast wordmark above the doors.

Plant screen

Dark vertical louvres mask the roof plant. Coordinate free area, air discharge, wind and access with the selected dry coolers.

Inputs and design responsibility

The references below establish the geometry and product assumptions used for this concept.

Owner drawings and project inputs

EDC-02 ground, EDC-04 upper floor and EL-01 basement form the geometric basis. The NSEZ 2 concept book and the owner's 9 November 2026 brief supply the six-metre data-floor target, 114 compute positions per level, three servers per B300 rack, and the 20 MW facility / 22 MW grid bases.

Scope of the test fit

Dimensions on the new plates are planning envelopes. Reconcile L1's reception void, lift doors and turning swept path, rack and floor loads, fire and egress strategy, equipment replacement access, and clear heights with measured drawings and vendor general arrangements.

Manufacturer and design references

Supermicro • liquid-cooled HGX B300 4U / eight GPUs per server

Supermicro • 750 mm-wide B300 rack option and CDU arrangements

NVIDIA • HGX B300 enterprise architecture and compute networking

HPE • GB300 NVL72 QuickSpecs and power provisioning

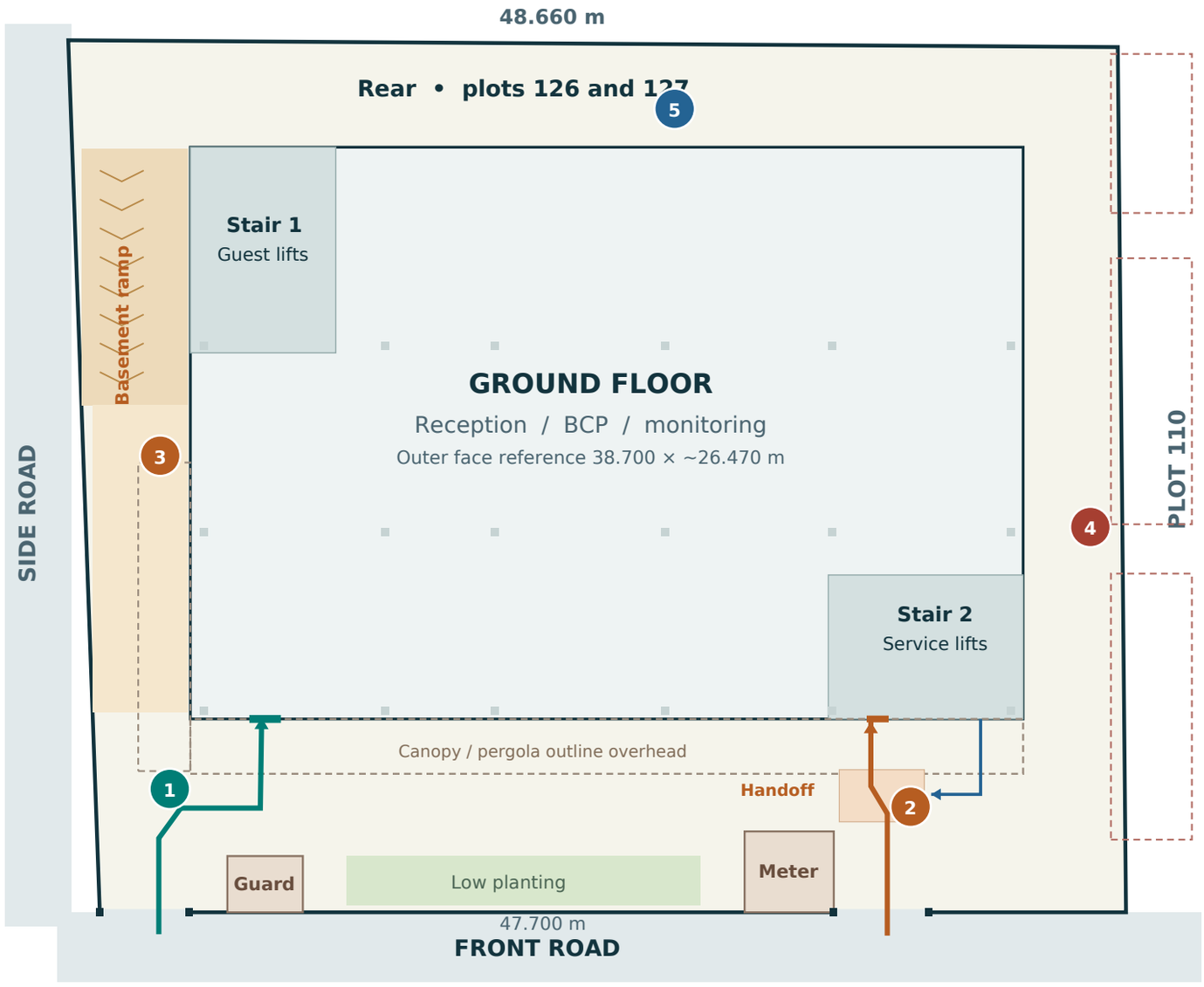
US Department of Energy • PUE energy measurement basis

Cyfuture • corporate identity reference

The site, survey, basement, ground and roof reference sheets following this page come from the prior issue. The revised rack plans and electrical loads in the front of this book govern this concept.

Setbacks and access at ground level

Plots 108–109 abut the front road and the left side road. Both labelled gates open to the front road.



Visitor route · Service handoff · Stair discharge · Source DG outlines

Doors and route arrows identify destinations. Gate clearances, boundary walls, kerbs, gradients and canopy soffits require a measured access survey.

1 Visitor approach

Enter at the 4.0 m main gate, pass beside the guard room and turn to the 1.80 m labelled reception doorway. Reserve a 1.50 m clear step-free path. Separate people from basement traffic at the gate.

2 Service handoff

Use the 4.0 m service gate east of the meter room and approach the front-right goods lift. Keep the Stair 2 discharge clear. Book a controlled delivery window. Establish vehicle turning off this drawing.

3 Side road and ramp

The 4.0 m basement ramp at 1:10 and its edges occupy the left strip. Keep the ramp for vehicles and plant removal. Trace Stair 1 to a protected ground discharge before occupation.

4 Plant and landscape

Move the three DG symbols to a separately authorised utility deck. Keep the side and rear strips free of new plant bases. Limit low planting to the front pocket outside manoeuvring, sightlines and accessible routes.

5 Brick and overhead projections

Set brick facing, piers and plinths inside the recorded face. Dashed pergola/canopy outlines show overhead projections in plan. Reserve the rear strip for inspection and keep exits and façade access clear.

Setback dimensions and their witnesses

All site dimensions below come from the owner's ground-floor working drawing EDC-02. Measurements are in metres.

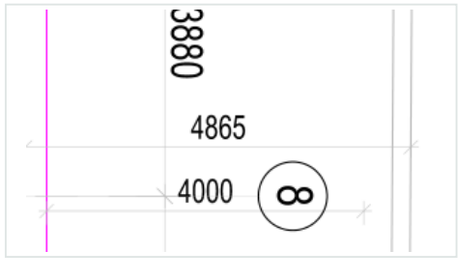
SHELL TO PLOT LINE

Face / station	Drawn	Physical constraint
Front, centre	**9.000**	Roof canopy, pergola and detached rooms.
Left, grid E	**4.500**	Basement ramp is 4.000 m wide.
Left, grid H	**4.590**	Side pergola and ramp approach.
Right, rear	**4.500**	DG symbols overlap plot edge.
Right, mid-flank	**4.550**	No access right over plot 110 shown.
Right, near front	**4.640**	Keep clear of stair / lift entry.
Rear, near grid 8	**4.865**	A separate 4.000 m mark has different witnesses.
Rear, at grid 11	**4.765**	Tightest of the two printed rear stations.

BOUNDARIES AND OPENINGS

Front / rear parcel lengths	**47.700 / 48.660**
Side-road flank / plot 110 flank	**40.585 / 40.235**
Main gate / service gate	**4.000 / 4.000**
Guard enclosure / meter enclosure	**3.000 × 2.100 / 3.400 × 3.400**
Main door / canopy projection	**1.800 / 2.400**

SOURCE EXTRACTS / ORIGINAL MARKINGS IN MM



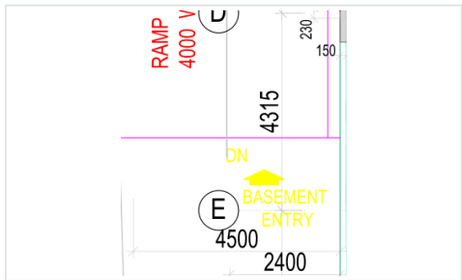
4,865 near grid 8



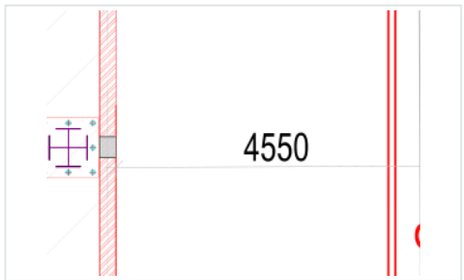
4,765 at grid 11



9,000 between the front face and parcel line



Left flank at grid E



Right flank, 4,550

Front and flank setback figures describe the building line. Kerbs, walls, gates, projected structures and level changes reduce the space usable by a person or vehicle.

A setback dimension establishes a geometric separation. A route needs verified clear width, headroom, bearing capacity and turning geometry.

Floor dimensions and planning areas

The drawings establish a separate basement rectangle and a larger main plate on the occupied levels.

FLOOR SCHEDULE

The same dimensioned drawing covers Levels 2 and 3. Level 1 requires its own architectural plan.

Floor	Reference dimensions	Rectangle, m²	Rectangle, ft²	Dimension basis
Basement	38.550 × 26.270 m	**1,012.71**	10,901	EL-01 • Two written dimensions
Ground	38.700 × ~26.470 m	**~1,024.39**	~11,026	EDC-02 • Written width and front-to-rear chain
Level 1	Pending drawing	—	—	Verify slab perimeter, core and reception opening
Level 2	38.700 × 26.500 m	**1,025.55**	11,039	EDC-04 • Two written overall dimensions
Level 3	38.700 × 26.500 m	**1,025.55**	11,039	EDC-04 • Same dimensioned plan as Level 2

HOW THE AREAS WERE OBTAINED

Ground depth

EDC-02 shows successive grid dimensions of 4,165, 2,700, 2,150, 4,315, 4,315, 2,100 and 6,380 mm. Include the 115 and 230 mm end offsets to obtain 26,470 mm. The separately marked 13,805 mm run extends to the front pergola.

What the rectangle includes

Width × depth gives a reference area that includes the cores, columns and routes inside the rectangle. Projecting stairs, the pergola, outdoor DG locations and detached site rooms sit outside this area wherever they extend past its limits.

What needs a measured outline

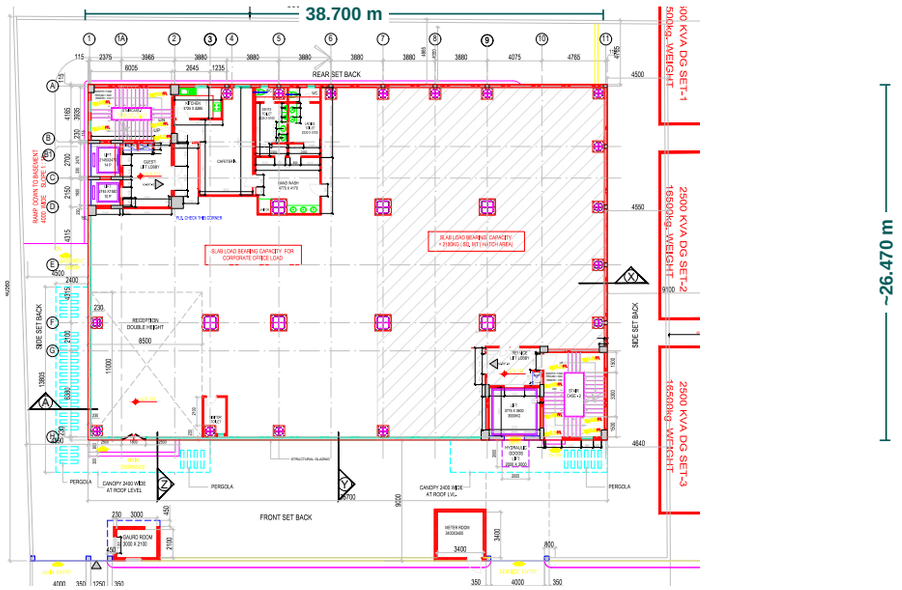
Statutory built-up area requires the full perimeter and the applicable area rules. Net rack space also requires deductions for walls, shafts, lobbies, services and working aisles. The supplied sheets do not schedule these net areas.

Dimension accuracy

Dimensions follow the written values. Areas are rounded to 0.01 m² and whole ft². The “~” on Ground identifies a chained estimate. No construction tolerance or survey accuracy is stated in the drawings.

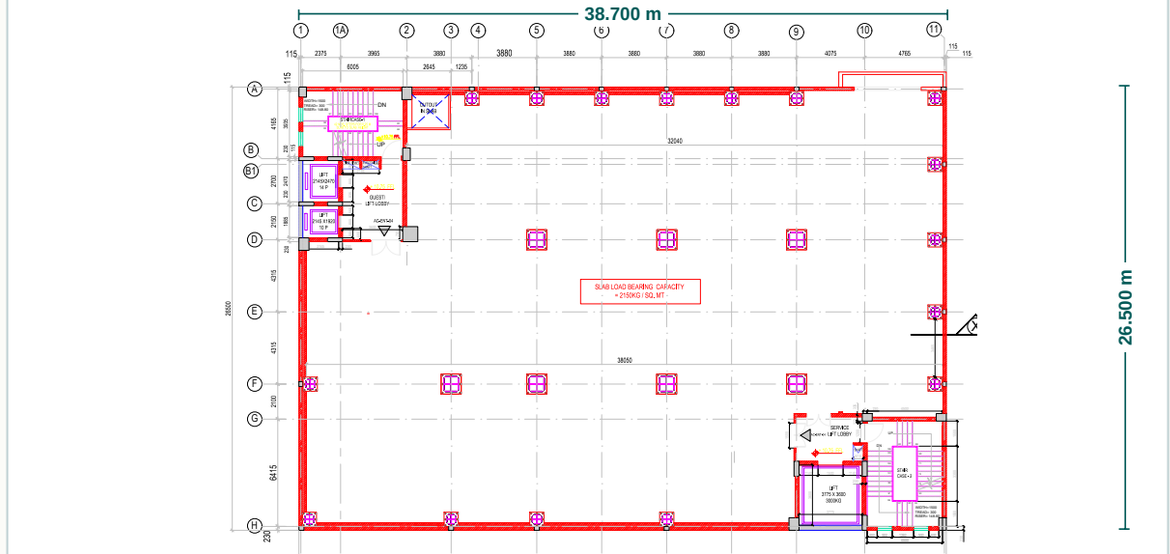
Drawing evidence and boundaries

Original plan extracts show where the floor dimensions stop and where the rest of the site begins.



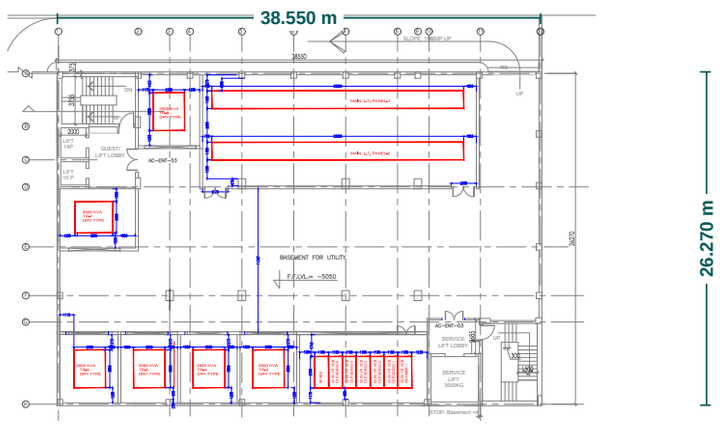
Ground / EDC-02

The 38.700 m plate width is marked at the front. The site boundary continues around the front entrance, detached guard and meter rooms, and basement ramp.



Levels 2 and 3 / EDC-04

The overall dimensions enclose the main plate. The internal 38.050 m clear run and local 32.040 m run serve different portions of the floor and cannot be multiplied to obtain the IT area.



Basement / EL-01

The 38.550 × 26.270 m dimensions span the basement reference rectangle. EL-01 locates much of the electrical plant and the lift and stair cores within this outline.

EL-01 carries a different client title for the same plot numbers. Confirm revision and registration before coordinating openings.

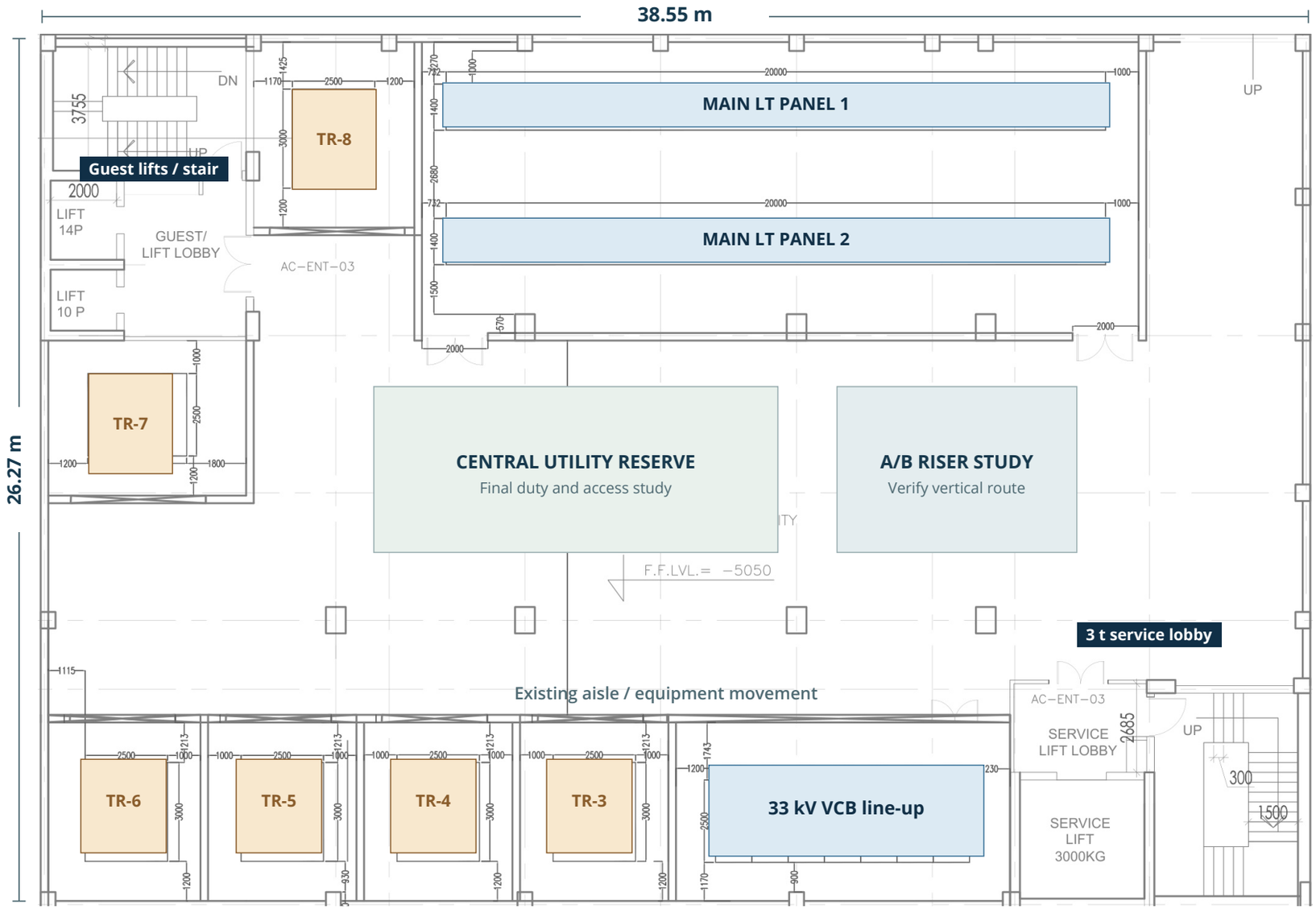
Site and first-floor checks

The Ground drawing labels the front plot edge 47.700 m and rear edge 48.660 m. The front road and side road belong to the site plan.

The 8.500 × 11.000 m double-height reception on Ground spans 93.50 m² by its internal dimensions. Its exact Level 1 opening still needs to be drawn.

Basement / 33 kV intake and plant

EL-01 locates the electrical plant. The central utility area remains a reservation for selection and access studies.



38.550 × 26.270 m

The printed basement spans form a 1,012.71 m² reference rectangle. EL-01 is an electrical layout for the same plots under an earlier owner title.

Incoming supply

22 MW sanctioned at 33 kV. The source identifies an incomer, outgoing VCBs, a spare and two main LT panels. Confirm source classification, fault levels and production drawings.

Transformer shortfall

Six dry transformers are drawn at 2.50 MVA each. Five remaining units provide 12.50 MVA before losses and derating. A larger fleet and associated boards need a new equipment and removal study.

Equipment handling

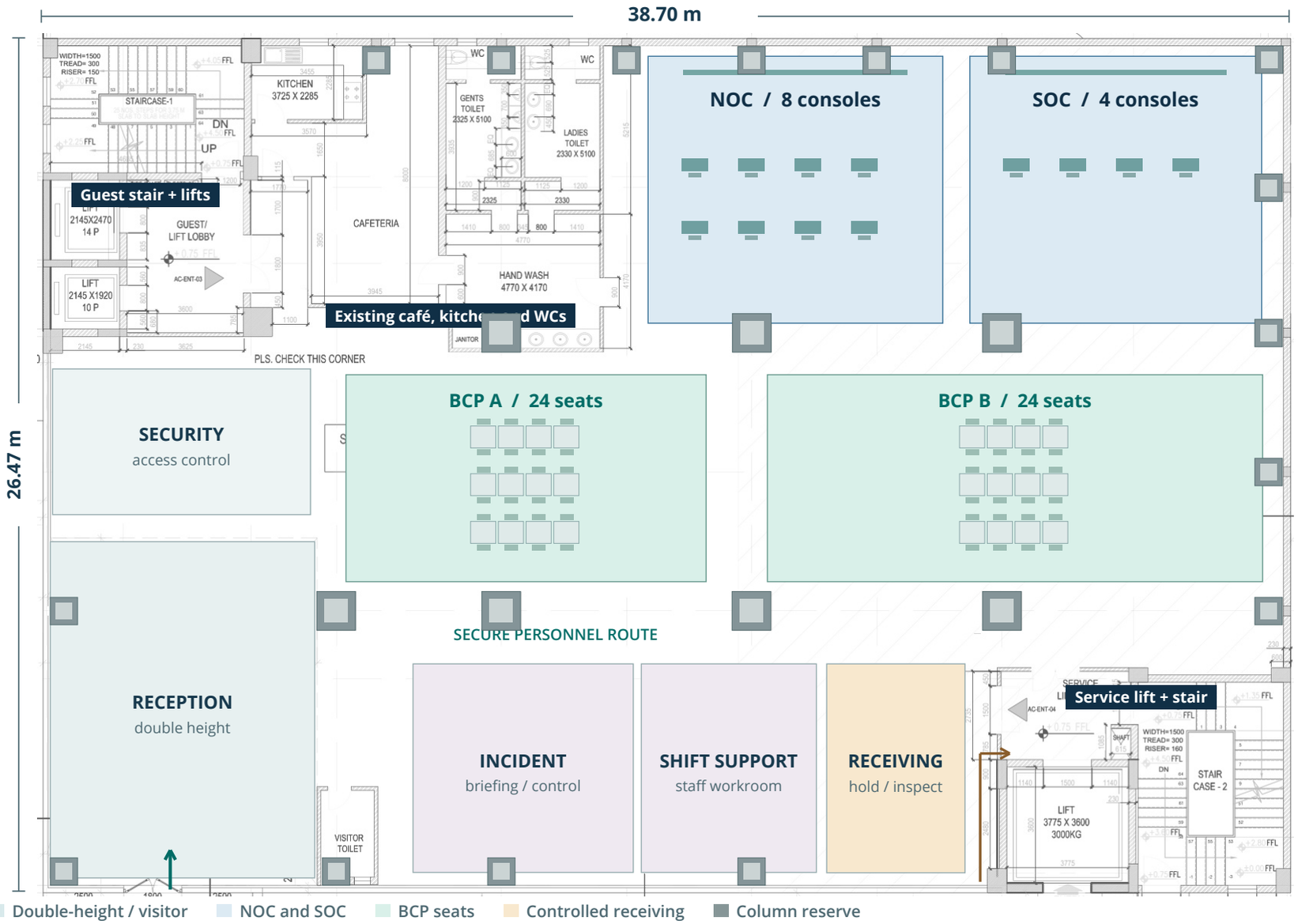
The source locates the 3 t lift, guest lifts and ramp. Keep plant pull routes and isolation spaces clear. Establish flood level, sump, fire separation, ventilation and certified lifting points.

Bulk cooling plant

Test a separate service yard for heat rejection, trim chillers and pumps. Basement reservations and adjacent land require signed capacity, area and access. No right over plot 110 is assumed.

Ground / Reception, monitoring and BCP

Staff and guests enter from the front road. Equipment uses the front-right service entrance and the existing goods-lift lobby.



Floor envelope

38.700 m frontage. The A–H dimension chain gives 26.470 m depth with wall ends, or 1,024.39 m² for the main reference rectangle. Retain the core offsets and existing service rooms.

48 continuity seats

Two access-controlled rooms each reserve 24 seats. Staff can reach the guest lifts, WCs, café and kitchen. The 12 monitoring positions comprise eight NOC and four SOC consoles.

Private and service arrivals

Screen guests at reception. Receive equipment beside the 3,000 kg service lift, outside the public lobby. Check the rated car, door height, sill, delivery vehicle and rack loads.

Plot and edges

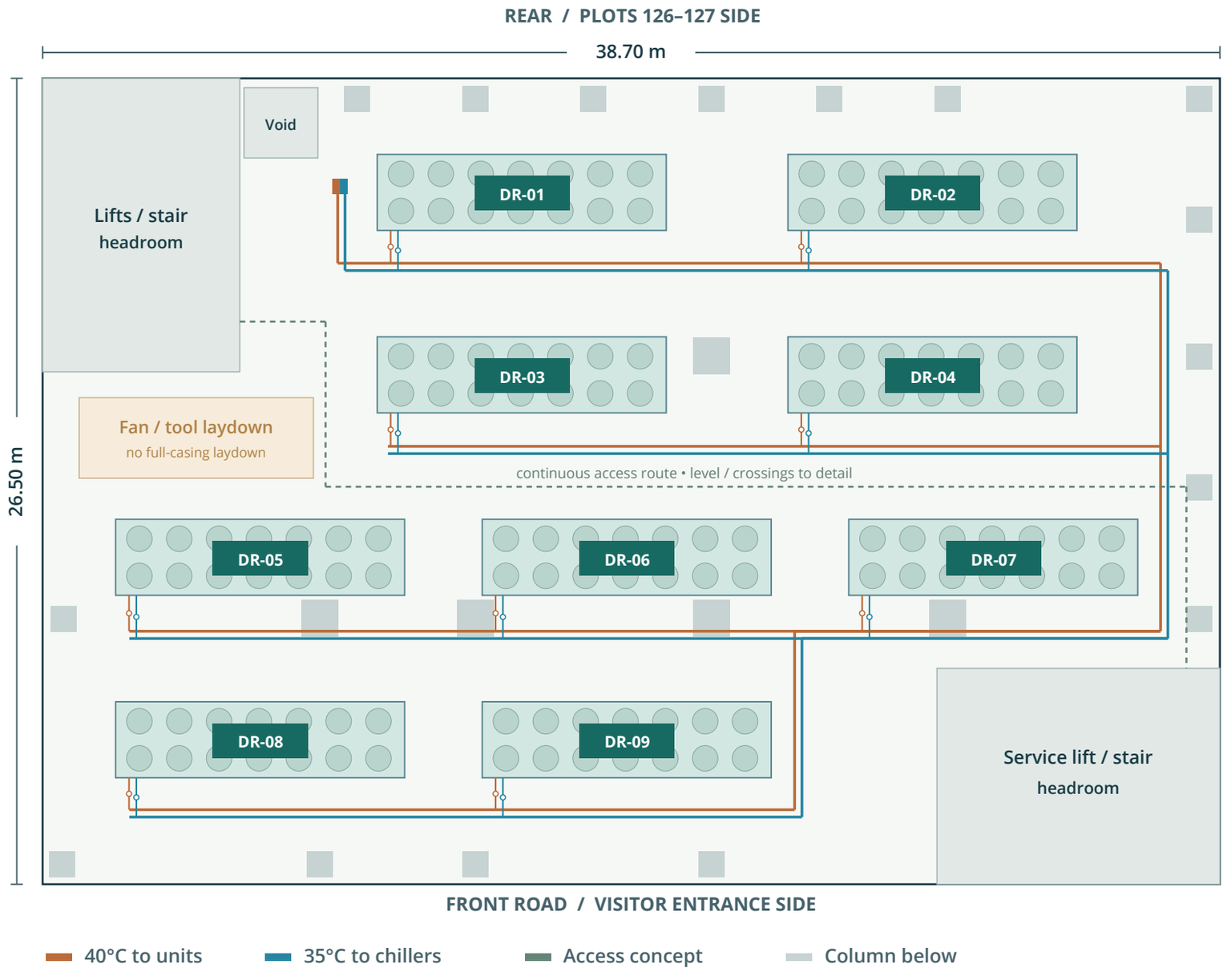
Printed boundary dimensions are 47.700 m along the front road, 48.660 m at the rear, 40.585 m on the side road and 40.235 m beside plot 110. These are parcel boundaries, not road widths.

Double-height opening

Protect the reception projection above. The source shows 2,150 kg/m² in the hatched ground area and a separate corporate-office load zone. Confirm each support condition.

Terrace plan / nine V-type adiabatic coolers

The roof is projected from EDC-04. Two lift and stair zones and the source slab opening remain reserved. The terrace GA and support-steel design are outstanding.



9 reservations / 8 duty + 1

DR-01–09 use 9.50 × 2.50 m envelopes. Intake faces run along their long sides. A 3.50 m gap separates adjacent rows. The smallest gap between casing ends in a row is 2.55 m.

Warm and cooled-water pipes

Orange brings warm condenser water from the chillers. Blue returns cooled water. Paired branches have isolation, drain and balancing points. A separate condenser riser pair is proposed near the CDU gallery.

Air, access and lifting

Service the pads from the sides and lift fans vertically. Maintain a clear stair route and protect roof edges. Survey doors and parapets. Verify crane reach and rigging to every casing from an approved position.

Structural load path

Grey squares project upper-floor columns. Detail dedicated dunnage and transfer beams to verified supports. Check wet weights, point reactions, vibration, wind uplift and seismic actions.

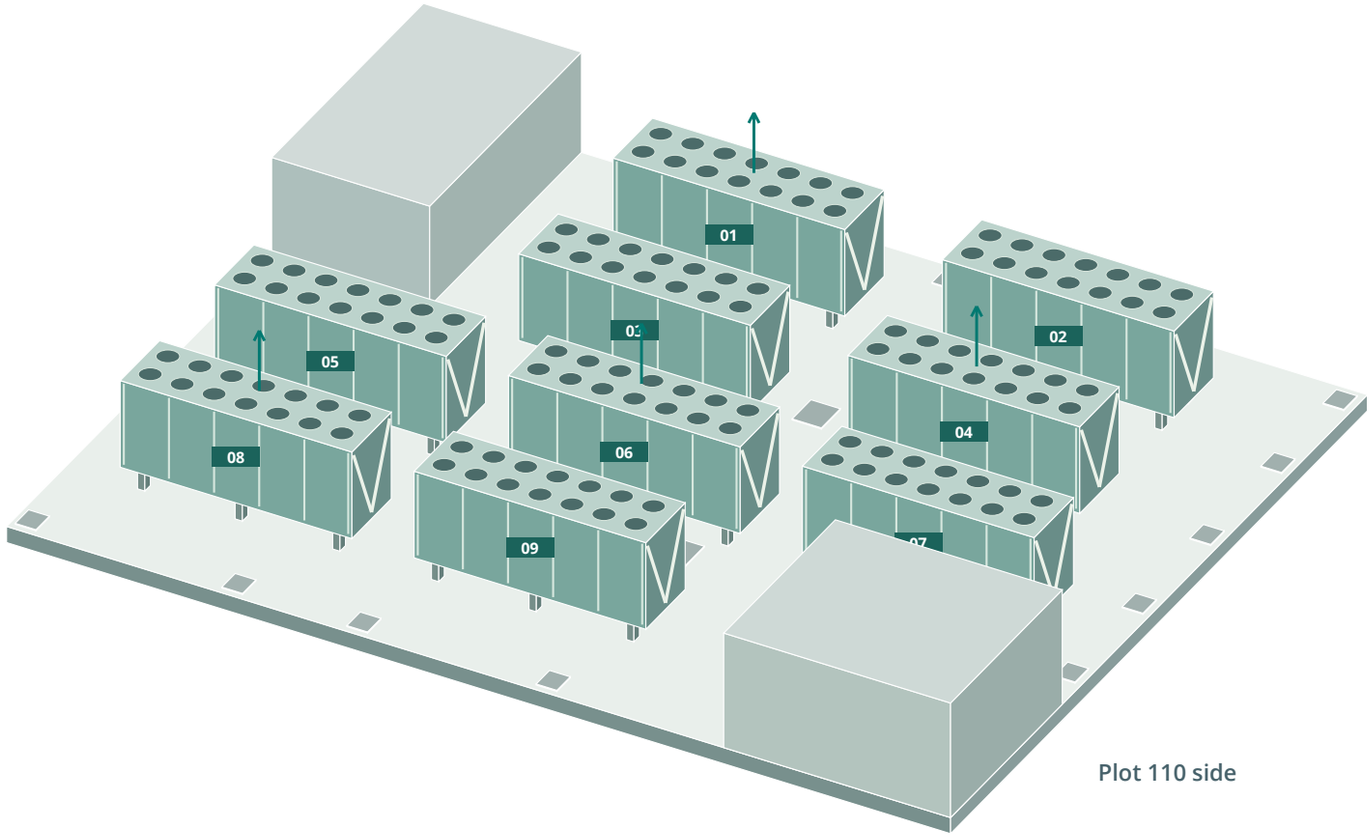
213.75 m² / casing reservations

The full roof rectangle is 1,025.55 m². Air gaps, cores, delivery and service areas occupy the remainder.

Based on the EDC-04 upper floor and projected core envelopes. All clearances are outline reservations pending OEM, CFD and architectural coordination.

How the terrace equipment is installed

Nine upward-discharge units sit on an open deck. The mirrored V coils draw through wetted pads on both long sides during adiabatic operation.



Plot 110 side

Front-road edge

DR-01 to DR-09

Numbers on casings match the roof plan. Volumes above the stair and lift zones are illustrative.

Physical benchmark

BAC TSDF2-WG-27D-43.4 measures 9.35 × 2.39 × 2.49 m, 14 fans, approx. 6.26 t operating weight per module. This benchmark sizes the drawing only. Seek a site-rated Shenling or equivalent offer.

Roof level and loads

At the architectural +21.75 m concept roof and 0.60 m steel support, fan outlets are near +24.85 m. Nine reference units total ~56.3 t operating before pipe water, structural steel, access platforms and maintenance loads.

Airflow test point

The reference airflow is ~271,000 m³/h per unit, or ~2.17 million m³/h for eight. At the 500 kW target, air warming is about 5.9 K at 1.12 kg/m³. Confirm fan input, noise and airflow on the India 50 Hz selection.

Screen and maintenance

Keep upward discharge clear. Nearby façade screens, headhouses and adjoining equipment can induce recirculation. Test wind directions and an isolated module at the hottest inlet. Keep access to all pads and fans.

Manufacturer benchmark • BAC Engineering Data, table D47 and note 6

From floor plan to procurement

Six decisions determine how much equipment Cyfuture can order, deliver and safely commission at NSEZ 2.

01	**Confirm floor areas** Architect / surveyor	Issue the dimensioned L1 drawing, reception void, clear heights, structural grid, cores, cutouts, property boundary and authorised campus plant areas. Reconcile the source 6.25 m stair rise with the proposed 6.00 m floor modules.
02	**Fix the rack specification** IT OEM / NVIDIA partner	Record AC input at peak and with a power feed lost, heat-to-water fraction, dripless connector family, coolant chemistry, load and clearance at each wheel. Confirm the order-specific rack can pass through the 3,000 kg service lift and doors.
03	**Qualify the structure** Structural engineer	Check column reactions, slab punching, local wheel and anchor loads, prefabricated joints, wet CDU and UPS/battery weights. Design temporary delivery and spreading beams where needed. Verify any generator decks shown in the base plans.
04	**Secure firm electrical capacity** Utility / electrical engineer	Confirm the allocation behind the 33 kV meter, transformer and generator duties, available fault levels and route diversity. Simulate single-source transfer and GPU load steps. Demonstrate limit enforcement on every floor and UPS cell.
05	**Prove heat rejection** Mechanical engineer / OEM	Select site-rated CDU and condenser banks at coincident weather and water conditions. Reserve actual campus or roof plant footprints. Witness one-CDU and pump loss, isolation, leak detection, summer derating and transfer ride-through.
06	**Release occupancy and operations** Architect / facilities team	Agree the fire strategy, travel distances, battery enclosures, accessible routes and receiving operations. Stage the first integrated load-bank test and validate the metering boundary before adding GPU racks.