The **Open Compute Project** (**OCP**) is an organization that shares designs of [data center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_center) products and best practices among companies, including [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook), [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM), [Intel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel), [Nokia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia), [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google), [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft), [Seagate Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seagate_Technology), [Dell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dell), [Rackspace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rackspace), [Cisco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cisco), [Goldman Sachs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goldman_Sachs), [Fidelity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fidelity_Investments), [Lenovo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lenovo) and [Alibaba Group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alibaba_Group)

The initiative was announced in April 2011 by Jonathan Heiliger[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-3) at [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook) to openly share designs of [data center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_center) products.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-4) The effort came out of a redesign of Facebook's data center in [Prineville, Oregon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prineville,_Oregon).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-6)

The Open Compute Project Foundation is a [501(c)(6)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/501(c)(6)) non-profit incorporated in the state of Delaware. Rocky Bullock serves as the Foundation's CEO and has a seat on the board of directors. As of July 2020, there are 7 members who serve on the board of directors which is made up of one individual member and six organizational members. Mark Roenigk ([Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook)) is the Foundation's president and chairman. [Andy Bechtolsheim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andy_Bechtolsheim) is the individual member. In addition to Mark Roenigk who represents [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook), other organizations on the Open Compute board of directors include [Intel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel) (Jason Waxman), [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft) (Kushagra Vaid), [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google) (Partha Ranganathan), and [Rackspace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rackspace) (Jim Hawkins).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-7)

A current list of members can be found on the [opencompute.org](http://opencompute.org/membership/membership-organizational-directory) website.

OCP projects[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=2)]

The Open Compute Project Foundation maintains a number of OCP projects, such as:

**Server designs**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=3)]

Two years after Open Compute Project had started, with regards to a more modular server design, it was admitted that "the new design is still a long way from live data centers".[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-8) However, some aspects published were used in Facebook's Prineville data center to improve energy efficiency, as measured by the [power usage effectiveness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_usage_effectiveness) index defined by [The Green Grid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Green_Grid).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-Stanford-9)

Efforts to advance server compute node designs included one for [Intel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel) processors and one for [AMD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Micro_Devices) processors. In 2013, [Calxeda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calxeda) contributed a design with [ARM architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARM_architecture) processors.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-10) Since then, several generations of OCP server designs have been deployed: Freedom (Intel), Spitfire (AMD), Windmill (Intel E5-2600), Watermark (AMD), Winterfell (Intel E5-2600 v2) and Leopard (Intel E5-2600 v3)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-11)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-12)

**Data storage**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=4)]

Open Vault storage building blocks offer high disk densities, with 30 drives in a 2U [Open Rack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Rack) chassis designed for easy [disk drive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disk_drive) replacement. The 3.5 inch disks are stored in two drawers, five across and three deep in each drawer, with connections via [serial attached SCSI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_attached_SCSI).[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-13) This storage is also called Knox, and there is also a cold storage variant where idle disks power down to reduce energy consumption.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-14) Another design concept was contributed by Hyve Solutions, a division of [Synnex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synnex) in 2012.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-16) At the OCP Summit 2016 Facebook together with Taiwanese ODM Wistron's spin-off Wiwynn introduced Lightning, a flexible NVMe JBOF (just a bunch of flash), based on the existing Open Vault (Knox) design.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-17)[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-18)

**Rack designs**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=5)]

The designs for a mechanical mounting system have been published, so that open racks have the same outside width (600 mm) and depth as standard [19-inch racks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/19-inch_rack), but are designed to mount wider chassis with a 537 mm width (21 inches). This allows more equipment to fit in the same volume and improves air flow. Compute chassis sizes are defined in multiples of an [OpenU](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Rack#OpenU), which is 48 mm, slightly taller than the typical 44mm [rack unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rack_unit).

**Energy efficient data centers**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=6)]

The OCP has published data center designs for energy efficiency. These include power distribution at 277 VAC, which eliminates one transformer stage in typical data centers, a single voltage (12.5 VDC) power supply designed to work with 277 VAC input, and 48 VDC battery backup.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-Stanford-9)

**Open networking switches**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=7)]

*See also:*[*SONiC (operating system)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SONiC_(operating_system))

On May 8, 2013, an effort to define an open [network switch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_switch) was announced.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-19) The plan was to allow Facebook to load its own [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) software onto the switch. Press reports predicted that more expensive and higher-performance switches would continue to be popular, while less expensive products treated more like a [commodity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodity) (using the [buzzword](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buzzword) "top-of-rack") might adopt the proposal.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-20)

The first attempt at an open networking switch by Facebook was designed together with Taiwanese ODM [Accton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accton_Technology_Corporation) using [Broadcom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadcom_Corporation) Trident II chip and is called Wedge, the Linux OS that it runs is called FBOSS.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-21)[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-22)[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-23) Later switch contributions include "6-pack" and Wedge-100, based on Broadcom Tomahawk chips.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-24) Similar switch hardware designs have been contributed by: [Edge-Core Networks Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Edge-Core_Networks_Corporation&action=edit&redlink=1) (Accton spin-off), Mellanox Technologies, Interface Masters Technologies, Agema Systems.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-25) Capable of running [Open Network Install Environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Network_Install_Environment) (ONIE)-compatible [network operating systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_operating_system) such as [Cumulus Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumulus_Linux), Switch Light OS by Big Switch Networks, or PICOS by [Pica8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pica8).[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-26) A similar project for a custom switch for the [Google platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_platform) had been rumored, and evolved to use the [OpenFlow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenFlow) protocol.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-27)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-28)

Litigation[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=8)]

In March, 2015,[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-29) BladeRoom Group Limited and Bripco (UK) Limited sued Facebook, Emerson Electric Co. and others alleging that Facebook has disclosed BladeRoom and Bripco's trade secrets for prefabricated data centers in the Open Compute Project.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-30) Facebook petitioned for the lawsuit to be dismissed,[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-31) but this was rejected in 2017.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-32) A confidential mid-trial settlement was agreed in April 2018.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_note-33)

See also[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=9)]

* [Novena (computing platform)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novena_(computing_platform))
* [OpenBMC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenBMC)
* [Open-source computing hardware](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_computing_hardware)
* [OpenPOWER Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenPOWER_Foundation)
* [Telecom Infra Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecom_Infra_Project) – [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook) sister project focusing on [Optical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_networking) [broadband networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadband_networks) and open [cellular networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellular_network)

References[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=10)]

1. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-1) [*"How Facebook Changed the Basic Tech That Runs the Internet"*](https://www.wired.com/2015/03/facebook-got-even-apple-back-open-source-hardware/)*. 11 Apr 2015.*
2. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-2) [*"Incubation Committee"*](http://www.opencompute.org/about/ocp-incubation-committee/)*. Open Compute. Retrieved 2016-08-19.*
3. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-3) *Heiliger, Jonathan (2015-06-15).*[*"Why I Started the Open Compute Project"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20150618214441/http:/www.vertexventures.com/2015/06/why-i-started-the-open-compute-project/)*. Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.vertexventures.com/2015/06/why-i-started-the-open-compute-project/)*on 18 June 2015. Retrieved 18 June 2015.*
4. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-4) *Miller, Rich (April 14, 2011).*[*"Will Open Compute Alter the Data Center Market?"*](http://www.datacenterknowledge.com/archives/2011/04/14/will-open-compute-alter-the-data-center-market/)*. Data Center Knowledge. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
5. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-5) *Heiliger, Jonathan (April 7, 2011).*[*"Building Efficient Data Centers with the Open Compute Project"*](https://www.facebook.com/notes/facebook-engineering/building-efficient-data-centers-with-the-open-compute-project/10150144039563920)*. Facebook Engineering's notes. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
6. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-6) *Bort, Julie.*[*"How Facebook is eating the $140 billion hardware market"*](https://www.businessinsider.com/facebook-open-compute-project-history-2015-6)*. Business Insider. Retrieved 2019-08-19.*
7. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-7) [*"Organization and Board"*](http://www.opencompute.org/about/organization-and-board/)*. Open Compute. Retrieved 2015-09-12.*
8. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-8) *Metz, Cade (January 16, 2013).*[*"Facebook Shatters the Computer Server Into Tiny Pieces"*](https://www.wired.com/wiredenterprise/2013/01/facebook-server-pieces/)*. Wired. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
9. ^ [Jump up to:***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-Stanford_9-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-Stanford_9-1) *Michael, Amir (February 15, 2012).*[*"Facebook's Open Compute Project"*](http://www.stanford.edu/class/ee380/Abstracts/120215.html)*. Stanford EE Computer Systems Colloquium.*[*Stanford University*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_University)*.* ([video archive](http://ee380.stanford.edu/cgi-bin/videologger.php?target=120215-ee380-300.asx))
10. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-10) *Schnell, Tom (January 16, 2013).*[*"ARM Server Motherboard Design for Open Vault Chassis Hardware v0.3 MB-draco-hesperides-0.3"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20141023095543/http:/www.opencompute.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Open_Compute_Project_ARM_Server_Specification_v0.3.pdf)*(PDF). Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.opencompute.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Open_Compute_Project_ARM_Server_Specification_v0.3.pdf)*(PDF) on October 23, 2014. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
11. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-11) *Data Center Knowledge (April 28, 2016).*[*"Guide to Facebook's Open Source Data Center Hardware"*](http://www.datacenterknowledge.com/archives/2016/04/28/guide-to-facebooks-open-source-data-center-hardware/)*. Retrieved May 13, 2016.*
12. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-12) *Register, The (January 17, 2013).*[*"Facebook rolls out new web and database server designs"*](https://www.theregister.co.uk/2013/01/17/open_compute_facebook_servers/)*. Retrieved May 13, 2016.*
13. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-13) *Mike Yan and Jon Ehlen (January 16, 2013).*[*"Open Vault Storage Hardware V0.7 OR-draco-bueana-0.7"*](http://www.opencompute.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Open_Compute_Project_Open_Vault_Storage_Specification_v0.7.pdf)*(PDF). Retrieved July 9,2013.*
14. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-14) [*"Under the hood: Facebook's cold storage system"*](https://code.facebook.com/posts/1433093613662262/-under-the-hood-facebook-s-cold-storage-system-/)*. May 4, 2015. Retrieved May 13, 2016.*
15. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-15) [*"Hyve Solutions Contributes Storage Design Concept to OCP Community"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20130414055759/http:/ir.synnex.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=733922)*. News release. January 17, 2013. Archived from*[*the original*](http://ir.synnex.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=733922)*on April 14, 2013. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
16. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-16) *Malone, Conor (January 15, 2012).*[*"Torpedo Design Concept Storage Server for Open Rack Hardware v0.3 ST-draco-chimera-0.3"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20130521143229/http:/www.opencompute.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Open_Compute_Project_Storage_Server_for_Open_Rack_Specification_v0.3.pdf)*(PDF). Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.opencompute.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Open_Compute_Project_Storage_Server_for_Open_Rack_Specification_v0.3.pdf)*(PDF) on May 21, 2013. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
17. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-17) *Petersen, Chris (March 9, 2016).*[*"Introducing Lightning: A flexible NVMe JBOF"*](https://code.facebook.com/posts/989638804458007/introducing-lightning-a-flexible-nvme-jbof/)*. Retrieved May 13, 2016.*
18. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-18) [*"Wiwynn Showcases All-Flash Storage Product with Leading-edge NVMe Technology"*](http://www.wiwynn.com/english/company/newsinfo/23)*. March 9, 2016. Retrieved May 13, 2016.*
19. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-19) *Jay Hauser for Frank Frankovsky (May 8, 2013).*[*"Up next for the Open Compute Project: The Network"*](https://www.opencompute.org/news/up-next-for-the-open-compute-project-the-network)*. Open Compute blog. Retrieved June 16, 2019.*
20. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-20) *Chernicoff, David (May 9, 2013).*[*"Can Open Compute change network switching?"*](https://www.zdnet.com/can-open-compute-change-network-switching-7000015141/)*. ZDNet. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
21. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-21) [*"Facebook Open Switching System (FBOSS) from Facebook"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20181001142442/https:/www.sdxcentral.com/projects/facebook-open-switching-system-fboss/reports/2017/open-source-networking/)*.*[*SDxCentral*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SDxCentral)*. Archived from*[*the original*](https://www.sdxcentral.com/projects/facebook-open-switching-system-fboss/reports/2017/open-source-networking/)*on October 1, 2018 – via*[*Internet Archive*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Archive)*.*
22. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-22) [*"Introducing "Wedge" and "FBOSS," the next steps toward a disaggregated network"*](https://code.facebook.com/posts/681382905244727/introducing-wedge-and-fboss-the-next-steps-toward-a-disaggregated-network/)*. Meet the engineers who code Facebook. June 18, 2014. Retrieved 2016-05-13.*
23. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-23) [*"Facebook Open Switching System ("FBOSS") and Wedge in the open"*](https://code.facebook.com/posts/843620439027582/facebook-open-switching-system-fboss-and-wedge-in-the-open/)*. Meet the engineers who code Facebook. March 10, 2015. Retrieved 2016-05-13.*
24. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-24) [*"Opening designs for 6-pack and Wedge 100"*](https://code.facebook.com/posts/203733993317833/opening-designs-for-6-pack-and-wedge-100/)*. Meet the engineers who code Facebook. March 9, 2016. Retrieved 2016-05-13.*
25. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-25) [*"Accepted or shared hardware specifications"*](http://www.opencompute.org/wiki/Networking/SpecsAndDesigns)*. Open Compute. Retrieved 2016-05-13.*
26. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-26) [*"Current Network Operating System (NOS) List"*](http://www.opencompute.org/wiki/Networking/ONIE/NOS_Status)*. Open Compute. Retrieved 2016-05-13.*
27. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-27) *Metz, Cade (May 8, 2013).*[*"Facebook Rattles Networking World With 'Open Source' Gear"*](https://www.wired.com/wiredenterprise/2013/05/facebook_networking/)*. Wired. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
28. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-28) *Levy, Steven (April 17, 2012).*[*"Going With the Flow: Google's Secret Switch to the Next Wave of Networking"*](https://www.wired.com/wiredenterprise/2012/04/going-with-the-flow-google/)*. Wired. Retrieved July 9, 2013.*
29. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-29) [*"BladeRoom Group Limited et al v. Facebook, Inc"*](https://dockets.justia.com/docket/california/candce/5:2015cv01370/286012)*. Justia. Retrieved 18 February 2017.*
30. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-30) [*"ORDER granting in part and denying in part 128 Motion to Dismiss"*](https://docs.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/california/candce/5:2015cv01370/286012/193)*. Justia. Retrieved 18 February 2017.*
31. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-31) *Greene, Kat (10 May 2016).*[*"Facebook Wants Data Center Trade Secrets Suit Tossed"*](https://www.law360.com/ip/articles/794537/facebook-wants-data-center-trade-secrets-suit-tossed)*. Law360. Retrieved 8 March 2017.*
32. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-32) *SVERDLIK, YEVGENIY (17 February 2017).*[*"Court Throws Out Facebook's Motion to Dismiss Data Center Design Lawsuit"*](http://www.datacenterknowledge.com/archives/2017/02/17/court-throws-facebooks-motion-dismiss-data-center-design-lawsuit/)*. Data center Knowledge. Retrieved 8 March 2017.*
33. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Compute_Project#cite_ref-33) [*"Facebook settles $365m modular datacentre IP theft case with UK-based BladeRoom Group"*](https://www.computerweekly.com/news/252438774/Facebook-settles-365m-modular-datacentre-IP-theft-case-with-UK-based-BladeRoom-Group)*. Computer Weekly. 11 April 2018. Retrieved 15 March 2019.*

External links[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Open_Compute_Project&action=edit&section=11)]

* [Open Compute Project (Official Website)](http://opencompute.org/)
* Data Centers
  + [Prineville Data Center](https://www.facebook.com/PrinevilleDataCenter/)
  + [Forest City Data Center](https://www.facebook.com/ForestCityDataCenter/)
  + [Altoona Data Center](https://www.facebook.com/AltoonaDataCenter/)
  + [Luleå Data Center (Sweden)](https://www.facebook.com/LuleaDataCenter/)
  + [Fort Worth Data Center](https://www.facebook.com/FortWorthDataCenter/)
  + [Clonee Data Center (Ireland)](https://www.facebook.com/CloneeDataCenter/)
* Videos
  + [HC23-T2: The Open Compute Project](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2hTfzUmdAOw) on [YouTube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YouTube), Hot Chips 23, 2011 2.5 Hour Tutorial
  + [Facebook Open Compute Server](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtTF9pDQxPc) on [YouTube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YouTube), Facebook V1 Open Compute Server
  + [Facebook V2 Windmill Server](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ckNzwqhDS60) on [YouTube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YouTube)
  + [Hyve: Adapting Facebook's Servers for Your Data Center](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GbzQe3jO4hc) on [YouTube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YouTube), Open Compute starts at 5:40
* Case Studies
  + [Game publisher builds a cost-efficient, scalable data center and reduces operational complexities with OCP.](https://www.xcloudnetworks.com/case-study/)