

# Mass Timber in Data Centers and Beyond

**Thomas Hooker**

Thornton Tomasetti



**Erik Barth**

Gensler



**MASS TIMBER+**

OFFSITE CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

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Forest Economic Advisors

# MASS TIMBER

IN DATA CENTER DESIGN

MASS TIMBER+

BOSTON, MA | OCTOBER 28-30, 2025



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**Gensler** × **Thornton Tomasetti**

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# Course Description

This session examines the emerging application of mass timber in data centers and similar building typologies, with designers at the forefront of this innovation sharing insights about the benefits, challenges, and design opportunities. The discussion will explore how mass timber can offset some of the environmental impact of data centers, and how the biophilic benefits of exposed wood can contribute to a healthier indoor environment for occupants. Engineers will also explain some of the fundamental differences between data centers and other building types, such as high loading and intensive MEPF systems, which are important design considerations at the start of a project.

# Learning Objectives

1. Explore code-compliant design of mass timber systems in data centers and understand how construction type selection impacts design.
2. Understand the environmental benefits of using mass timber, including a lighter embodied carbon footprint.
3. Discuss the speed of construction benefit of mass timber and hybrid systems and how that contributes to efficiency.
4. Identify areas within a data center where mass timber can be exposed and how the biophilic benefits of exposed wood can contribute to a healthy indoor environment for occupants.



**Erik Barth**  
Senior Associate

**Gensler**



**Thomas Hooker**  
Senior Associate

**Thornton  
Tomasetti**

# AGENDA

1. Design Overview
2. Why Mass Timber?
3. Implementation
4. Wrap-Up



# 1. DESIGN OVERVIEW



# ARCHITECTURE

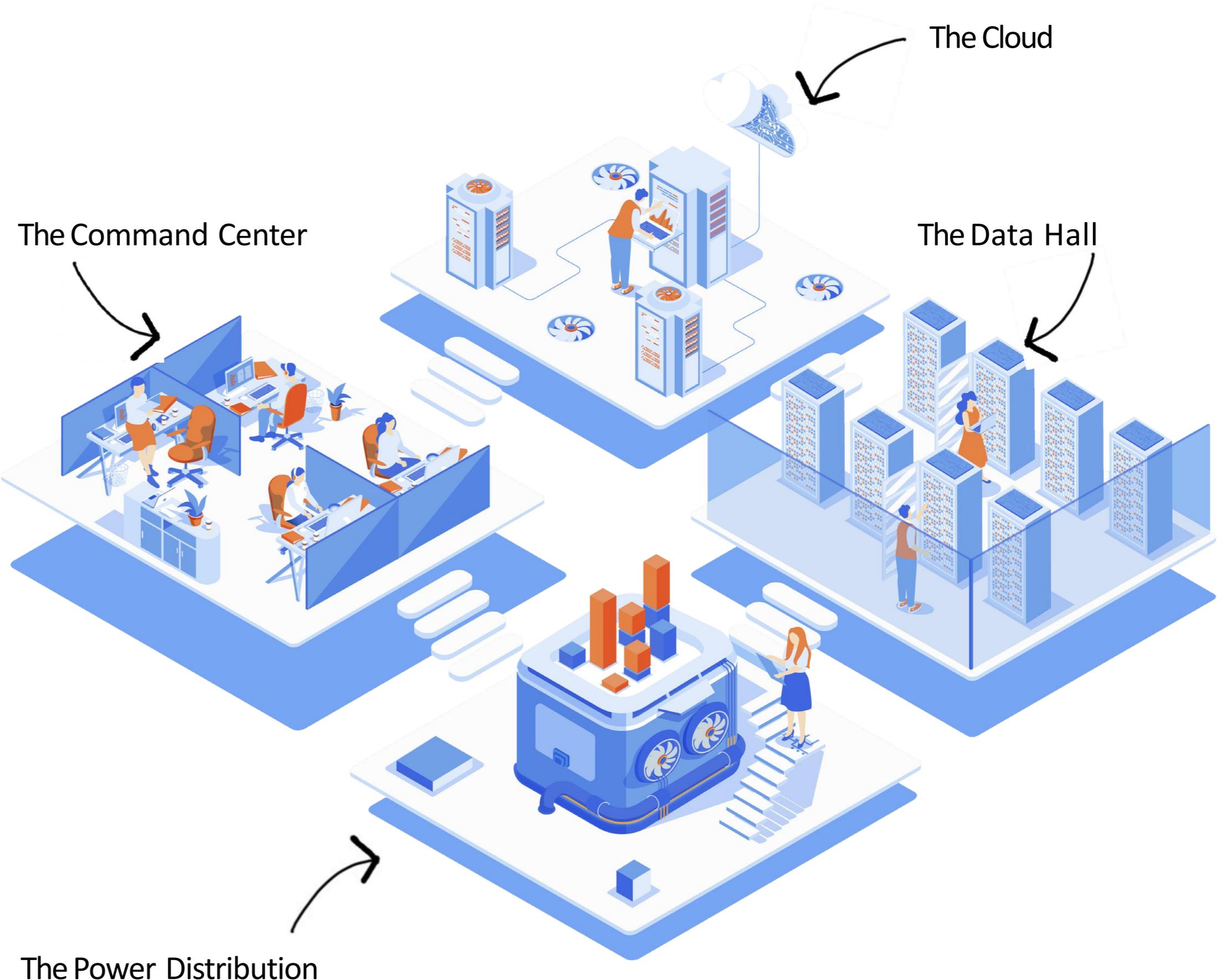
24/7 operations

Efficiencies of scale

Power in - heat out

Redundant systems

Adjacency to fiber networks,  
skilled labor, power &  
customers



# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

Single-story vs Multi-story

Support high floor loads

Tall but congested floor-to-floor heights

Limit structural impacts to operations of building

Align repeatable grid module with efficient bay layout

MULTI-STORY

VS

SINGLE-STORY



# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

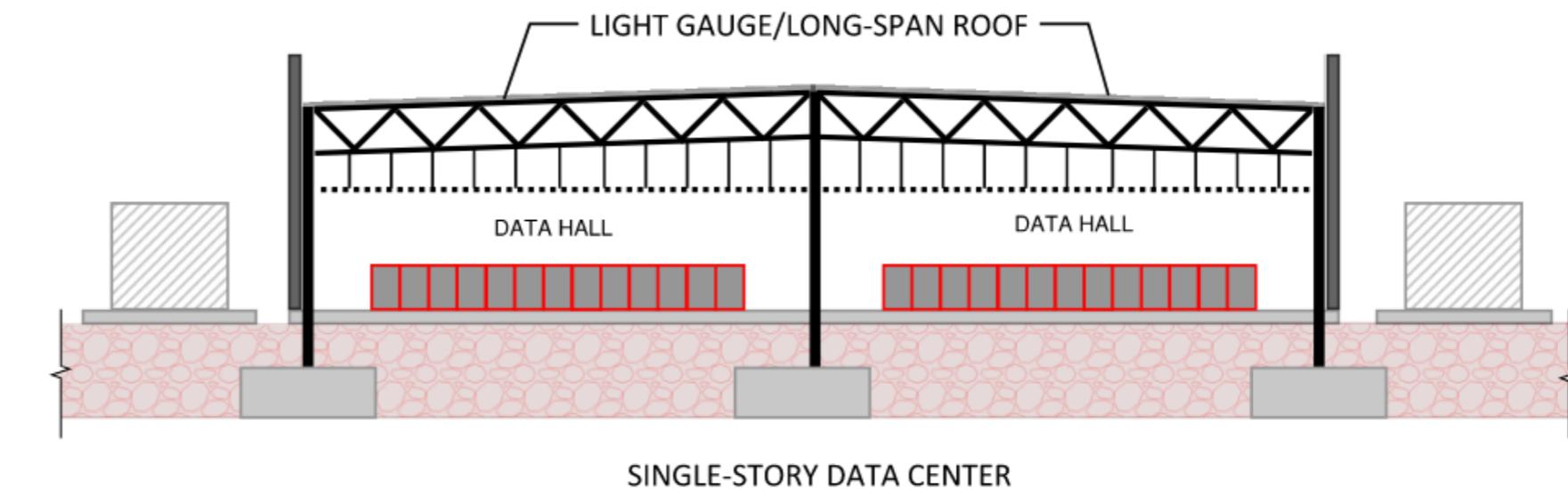
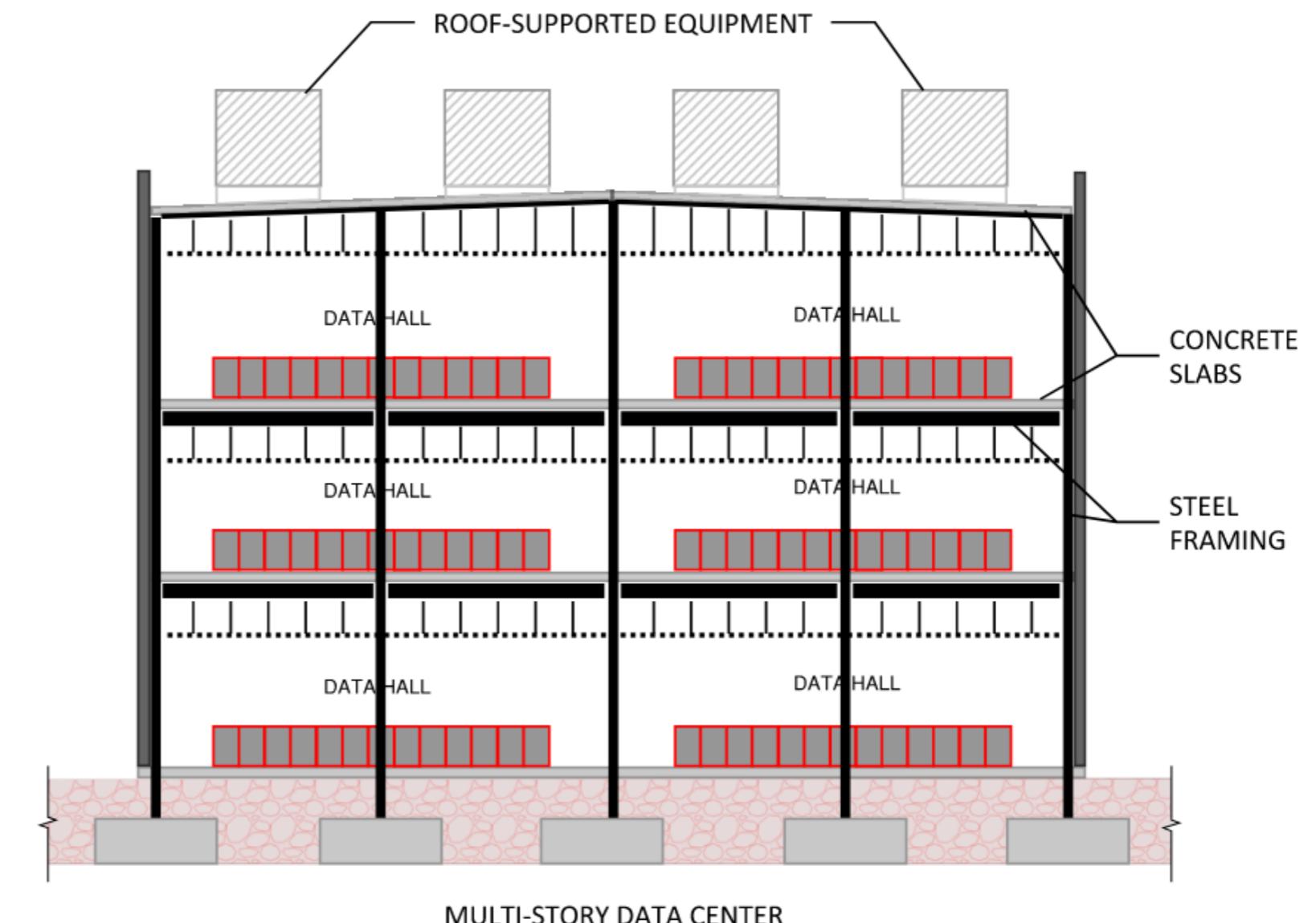
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Support high floor loads

Tall but congested floor-to-floor heights

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Align repeatable grid module with efficient bay layout



# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

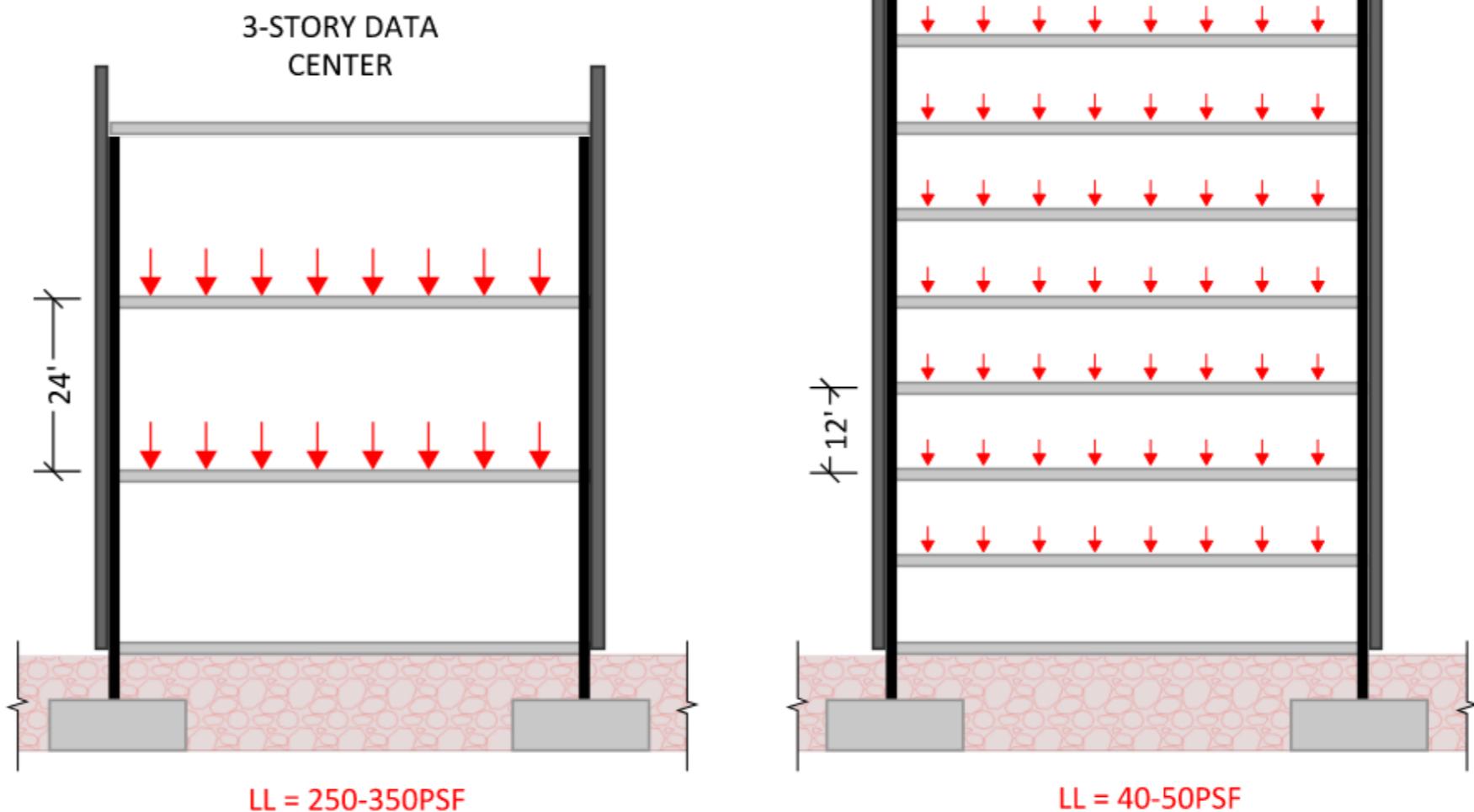
Single-story vs Multi-story

Support high floor loads

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Foundation Load Comparison

# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

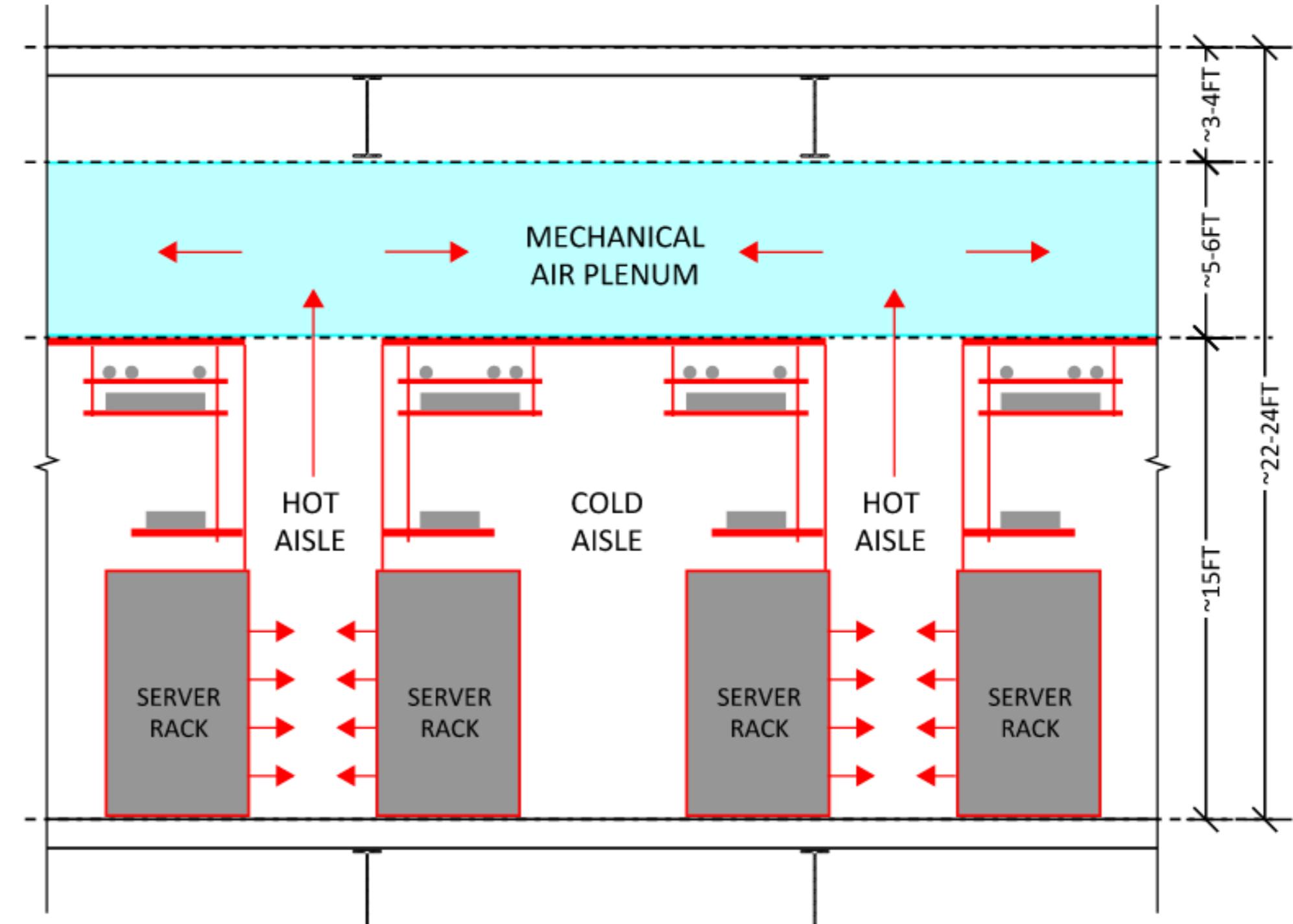
Single-story vs Multi-story

Support high floor loads

Tall but congested floor-to-floor heights

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Typical Air-Cooled Data Hall Floor Section

# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

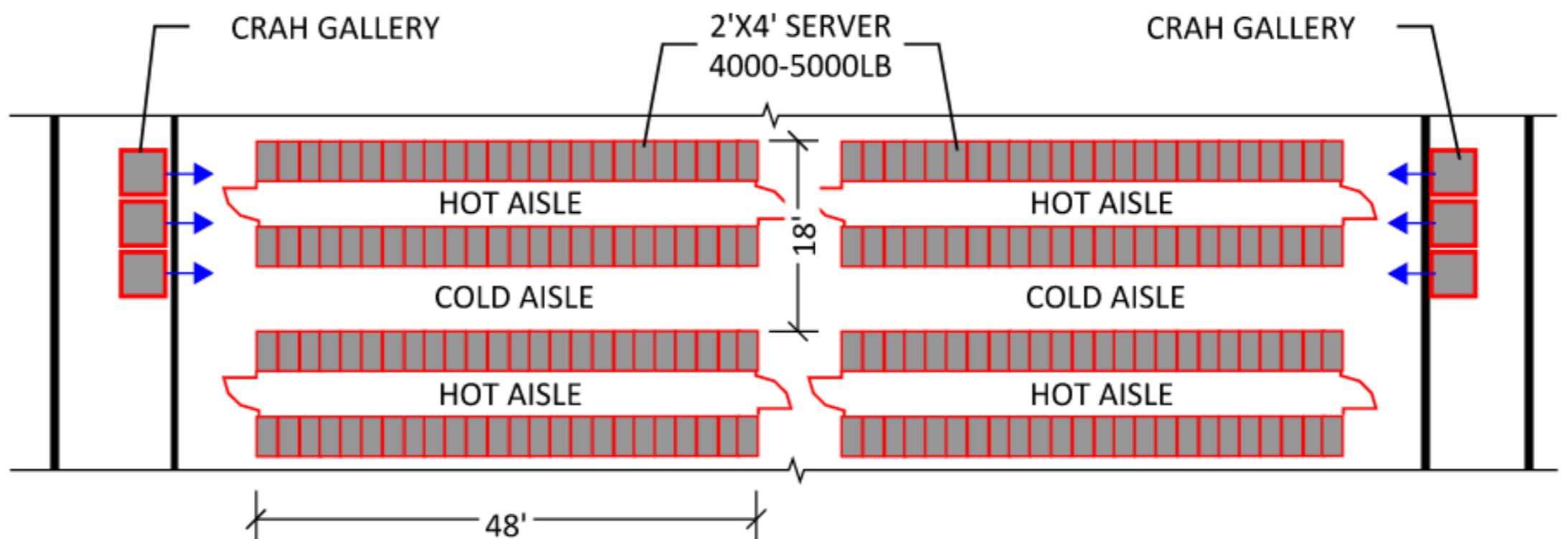
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Support high floor loads

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Typical Data Hall Rack Module

# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

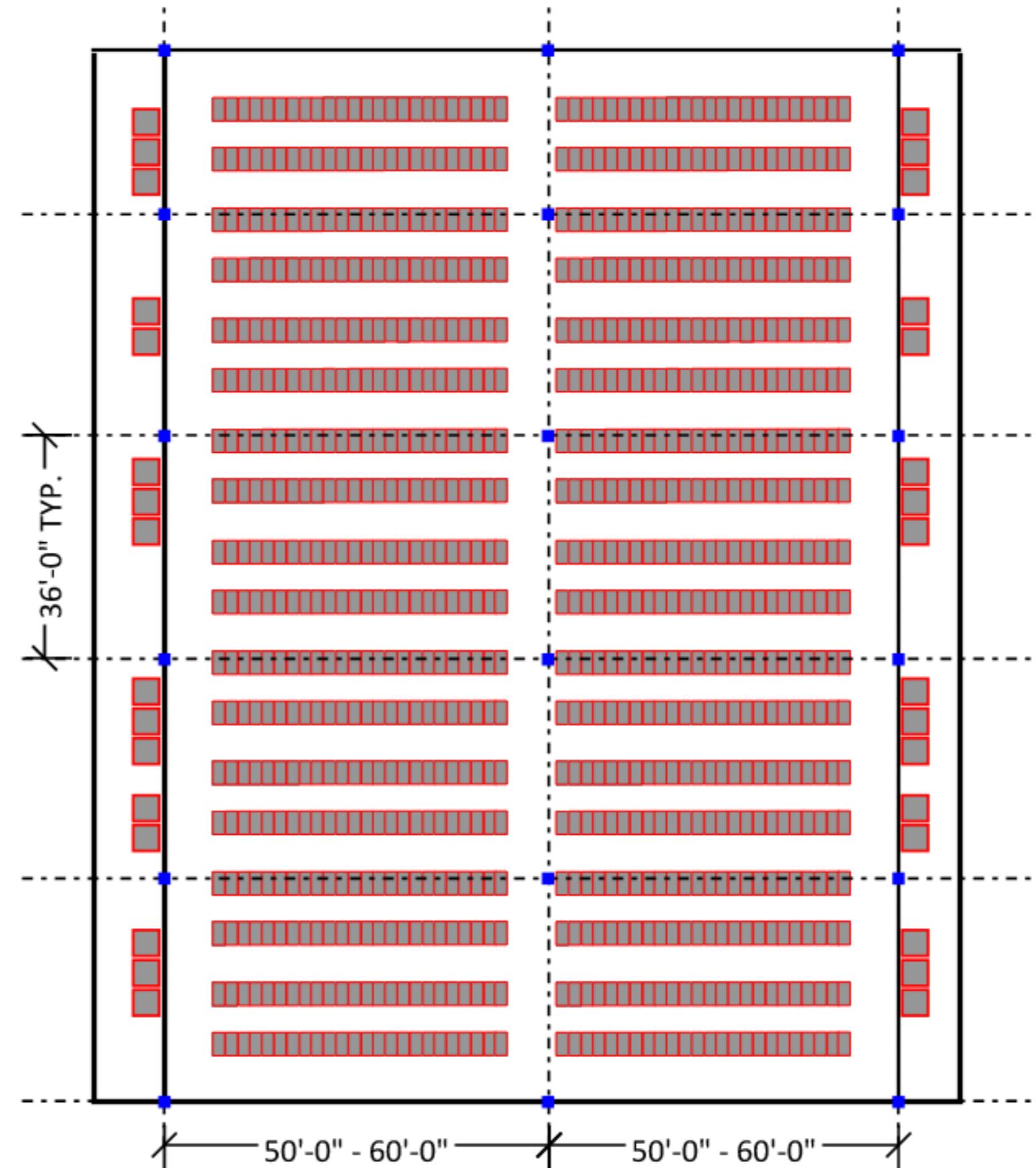
Single-story vs Multi-story

Support high floor loads

Tall but congested floor-to-floor heights

Limit structural impacts to operations of building

Align repeatable grid module with efficient bay layout



Typical Data Hall Grid Module - Long Span

# STRUCTURE

Large-scale facilities

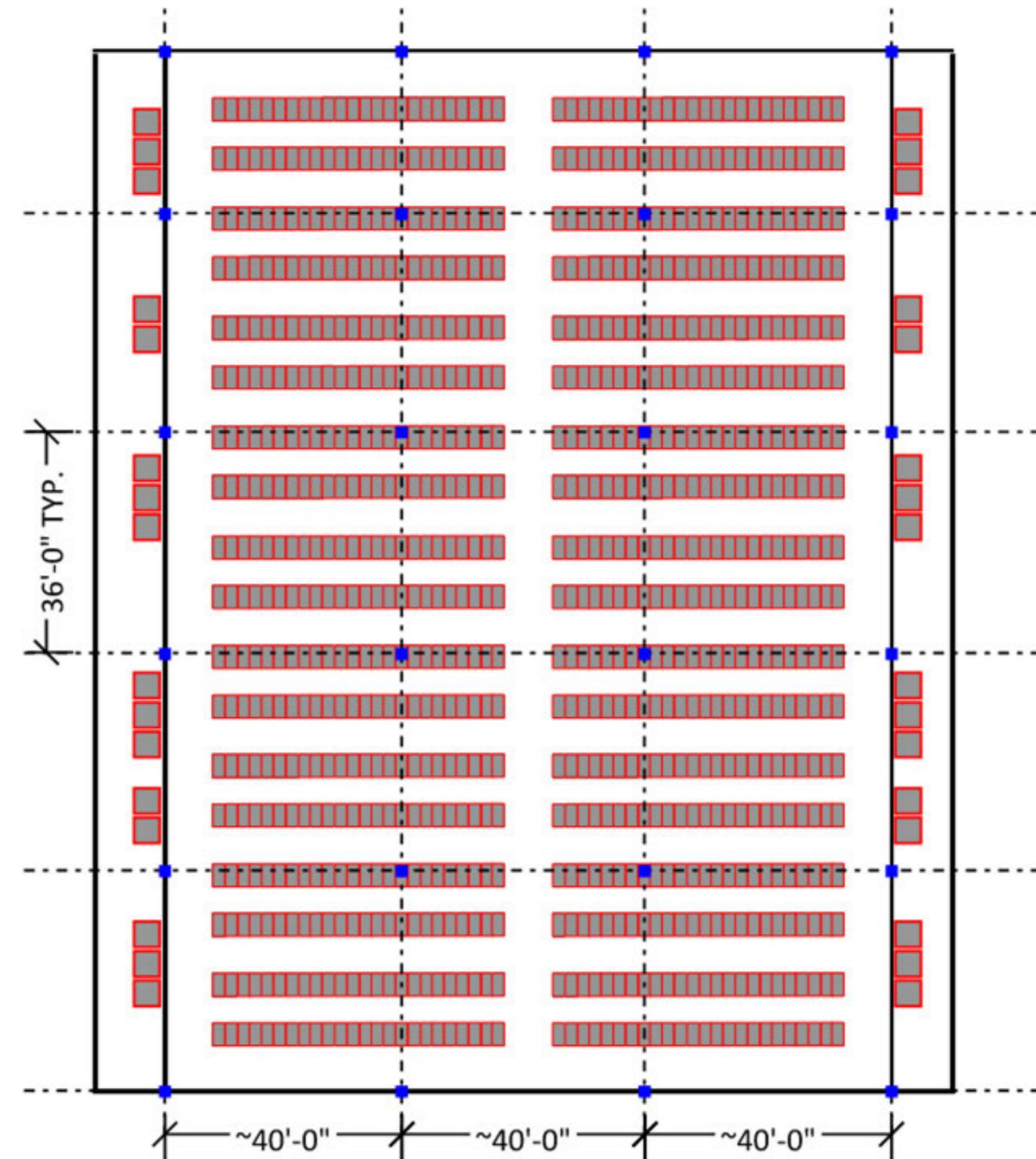
Single-story vs Multi-story

Support high floor loads

Tall but congested floor-to-floor heights

Limit structural impacts to operations of building

Align repeatable grid module with efficient bay layout



Typical Data Hall Grid Module - Short Span

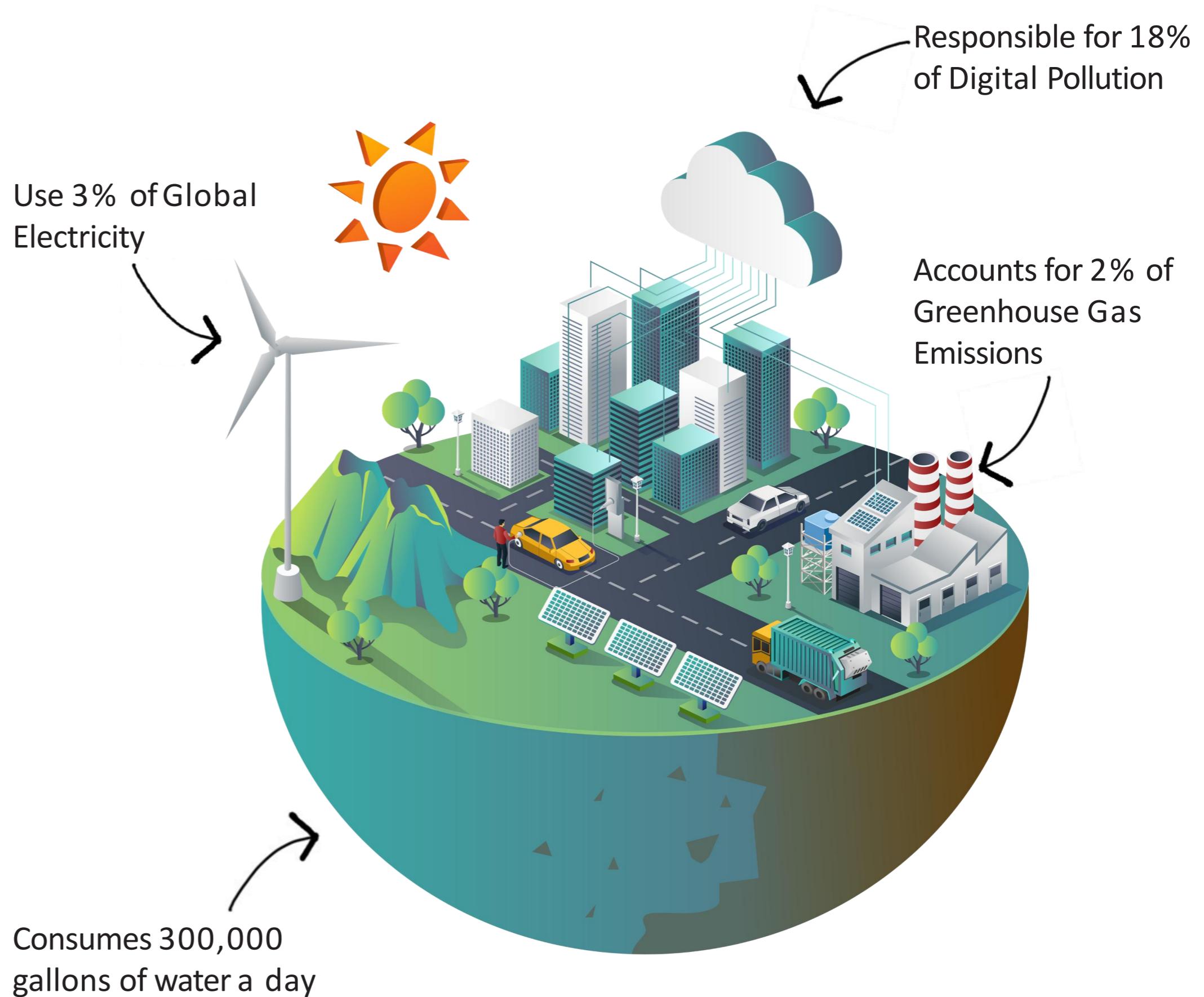
# IMPACT

**High energy demand and associated carbon emissions**

**Dense server layouts with limited lifespan**

**Carbon footprint of structural materials**

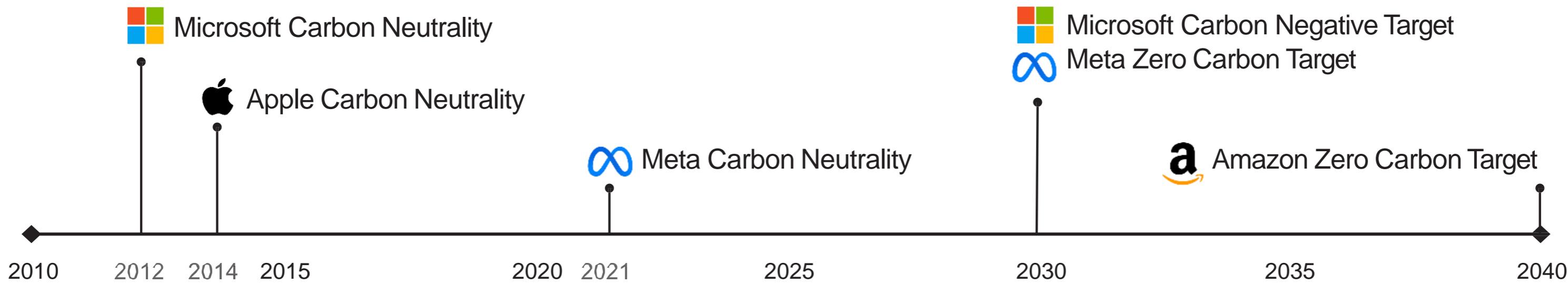
**Potential high water use**



## 2. WHY MASS TIMBER?



# CHANGING NARRATIVE: being a 'positive force of change'



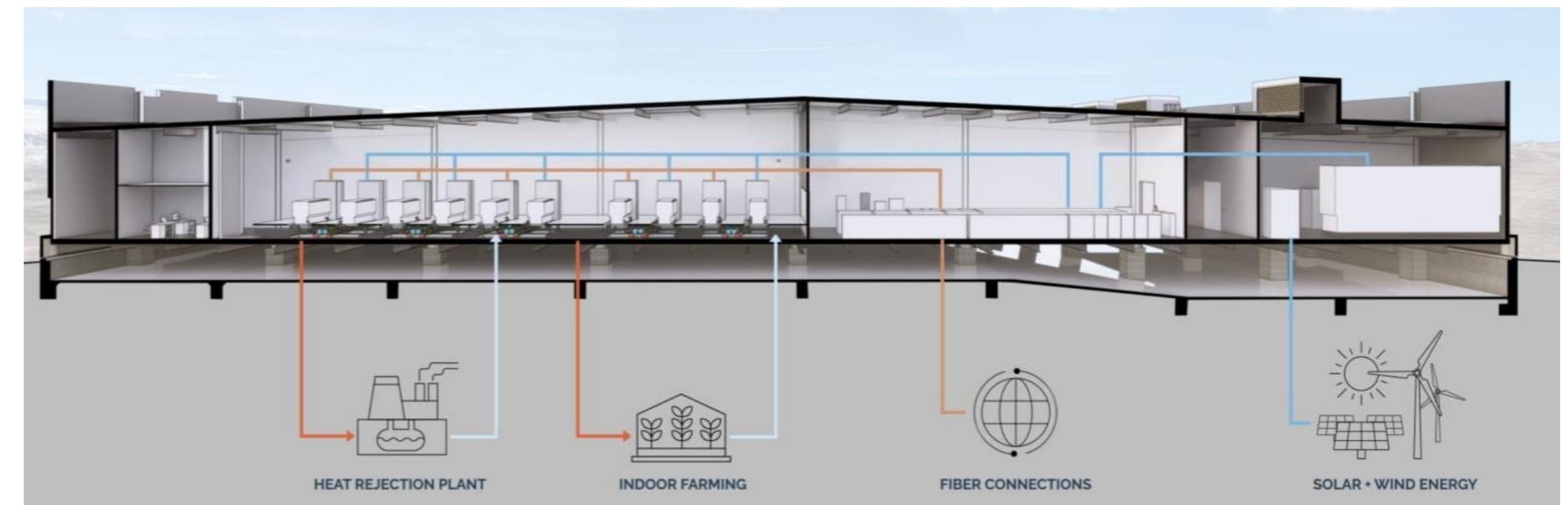
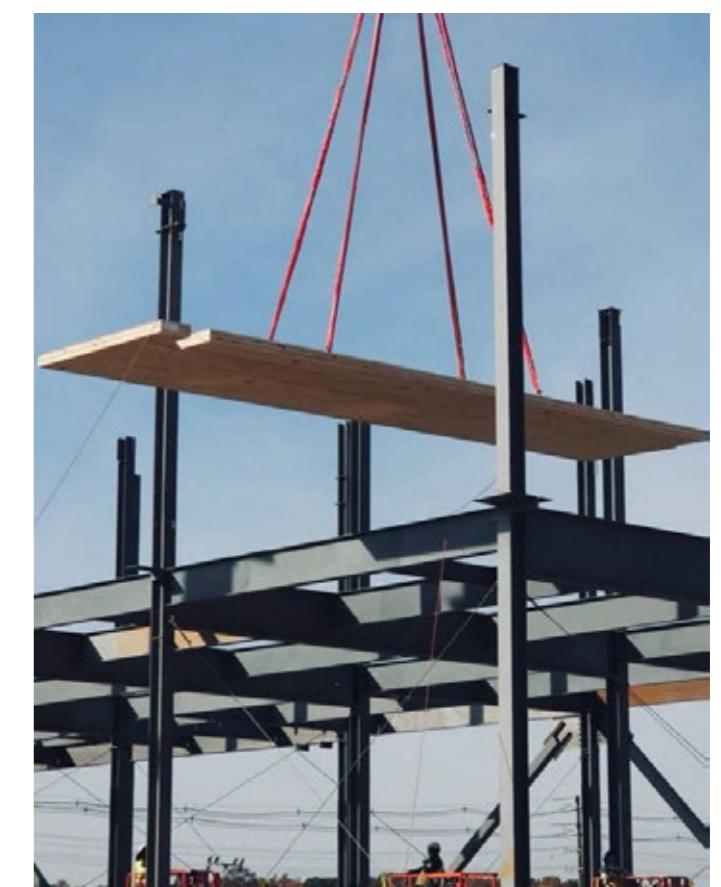
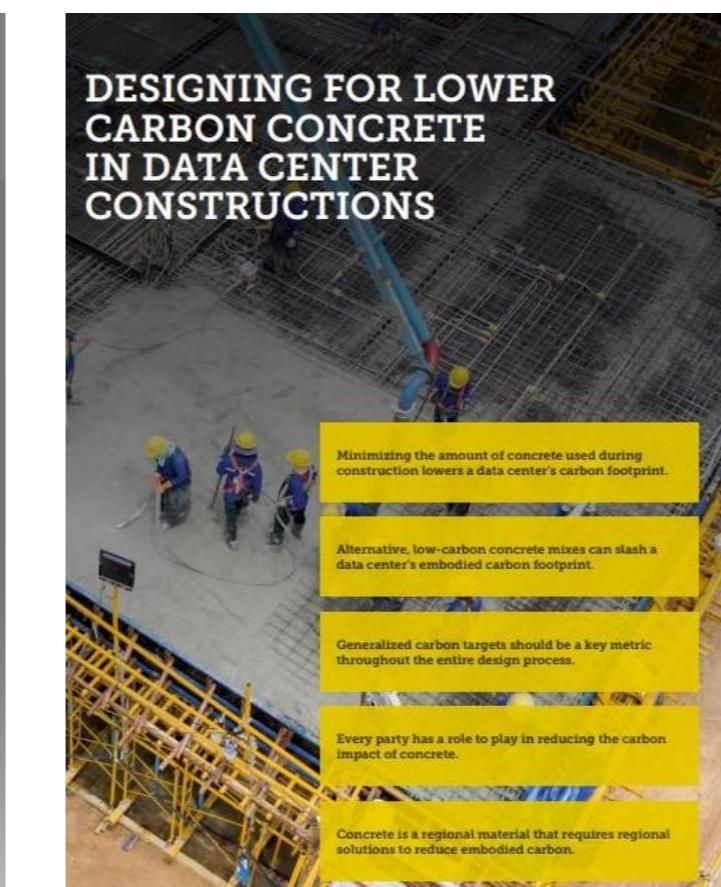
# INNOVATION: being a 'leader of new research'

Traditionally risk averse, this industry has seen a paradigm shift toward innovation and responsible construction practices:

## Modularity

## Waste Heat Reuse

## Embodied Carbon Reduction



# TRADITIONAL IMPRESSION



Confidential Masterplan



# CHANGING NARRATIVE: being a 'good employer'



The Lighthouse  
Amenity Center

What talent attraction and retention challenges are you facing? Choose all that apply.

58%

We are having difficulty finding qualified candidates for open jobs

55%

We are having difficulty retaining staff

40%

Staff being hired away by competitors (doing data center work)

15%

Staff being hired away by non-competitors (doing non-data center work)

Source: Uptime Institute Staffing Survey

# CHANGING NARRATIVE: being a 'good employer'

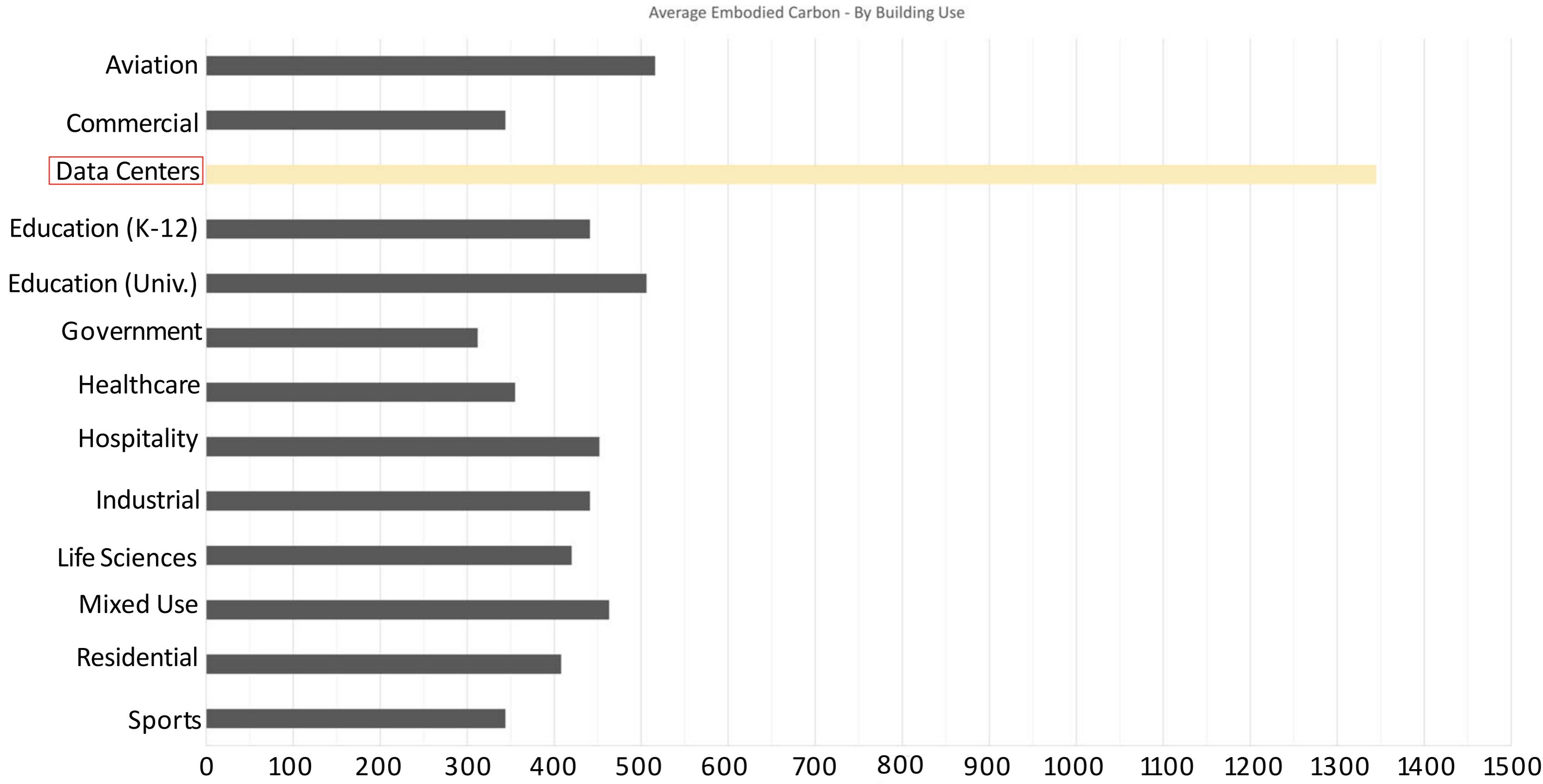


Comarch Data Center

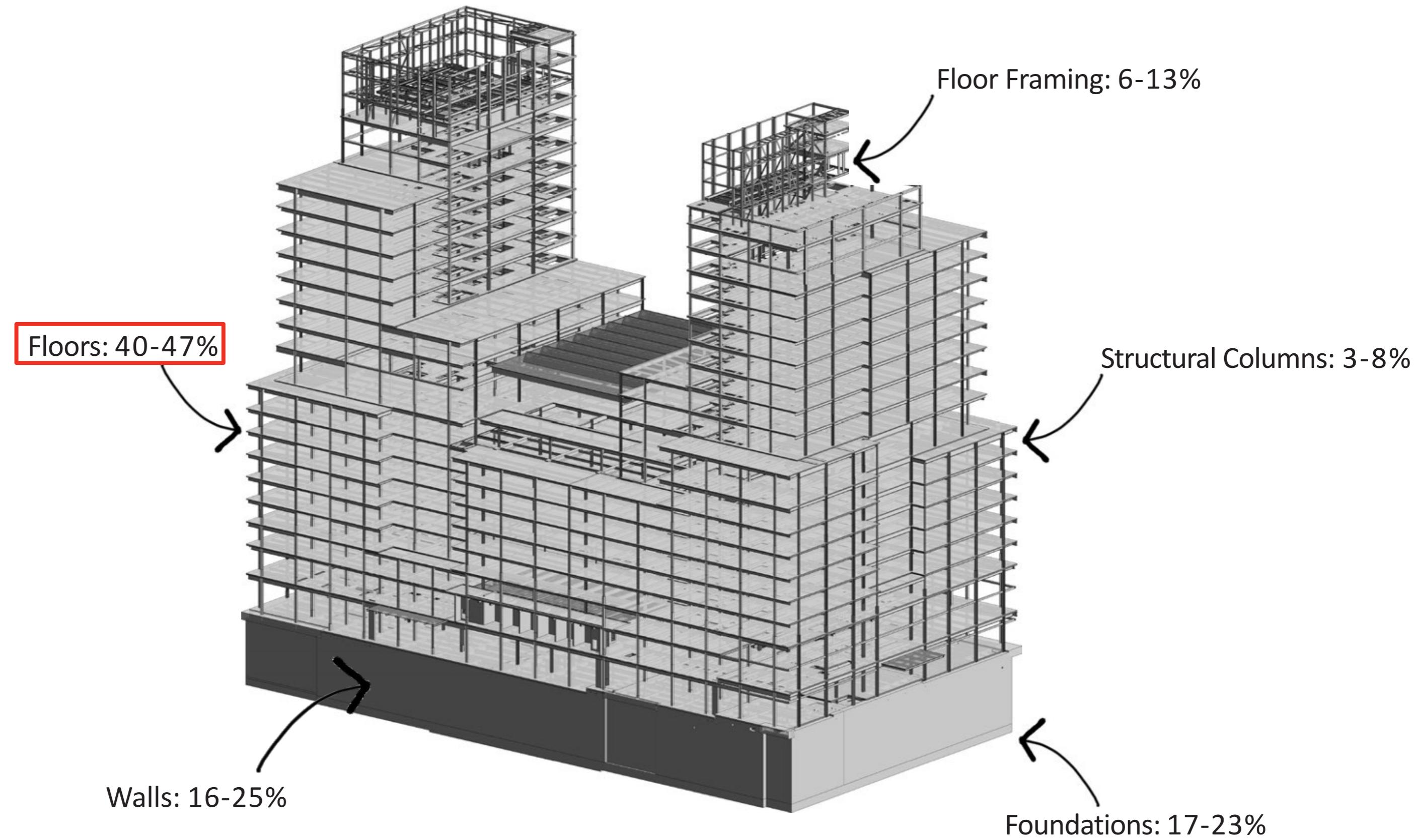


First United Bank

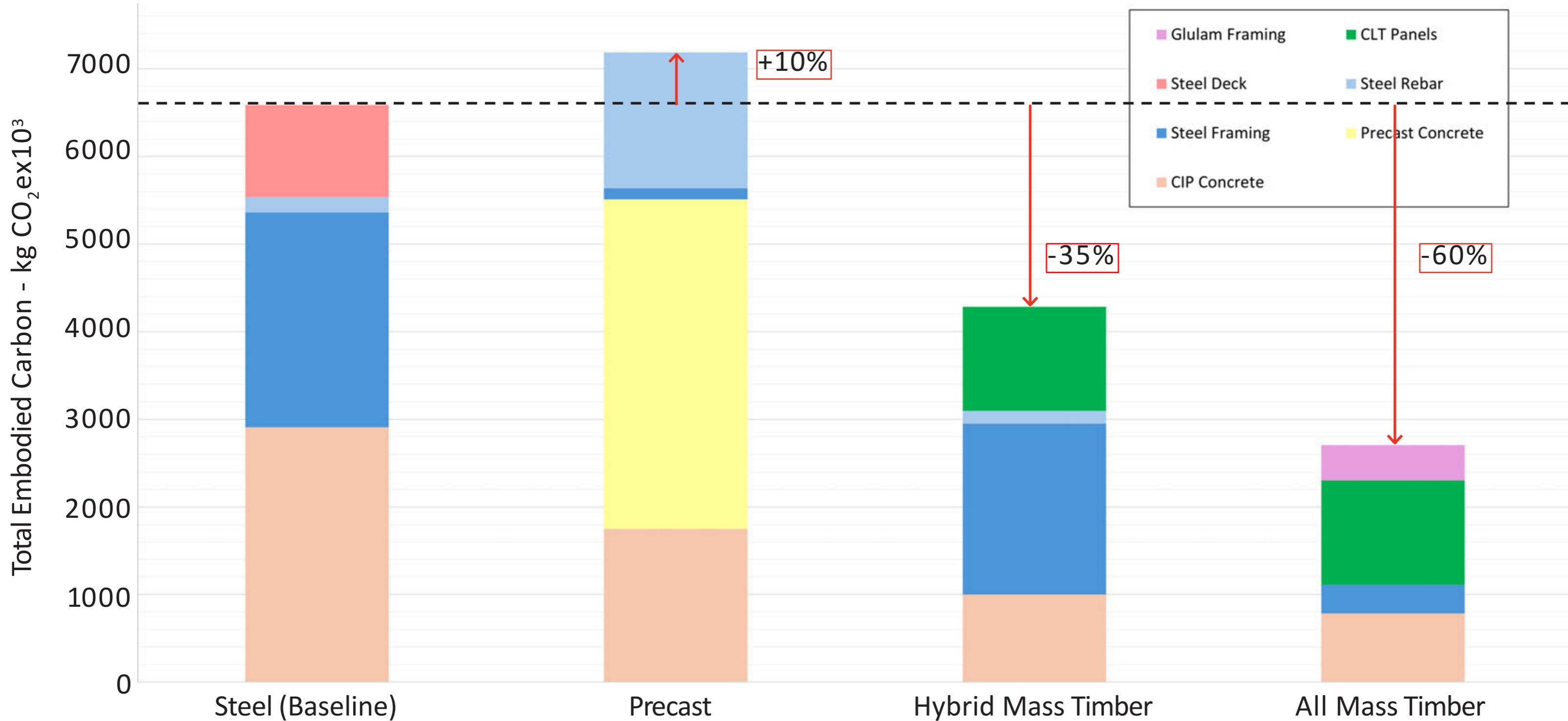
# EMBODIED CARBON BY BUILDING USE – CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>



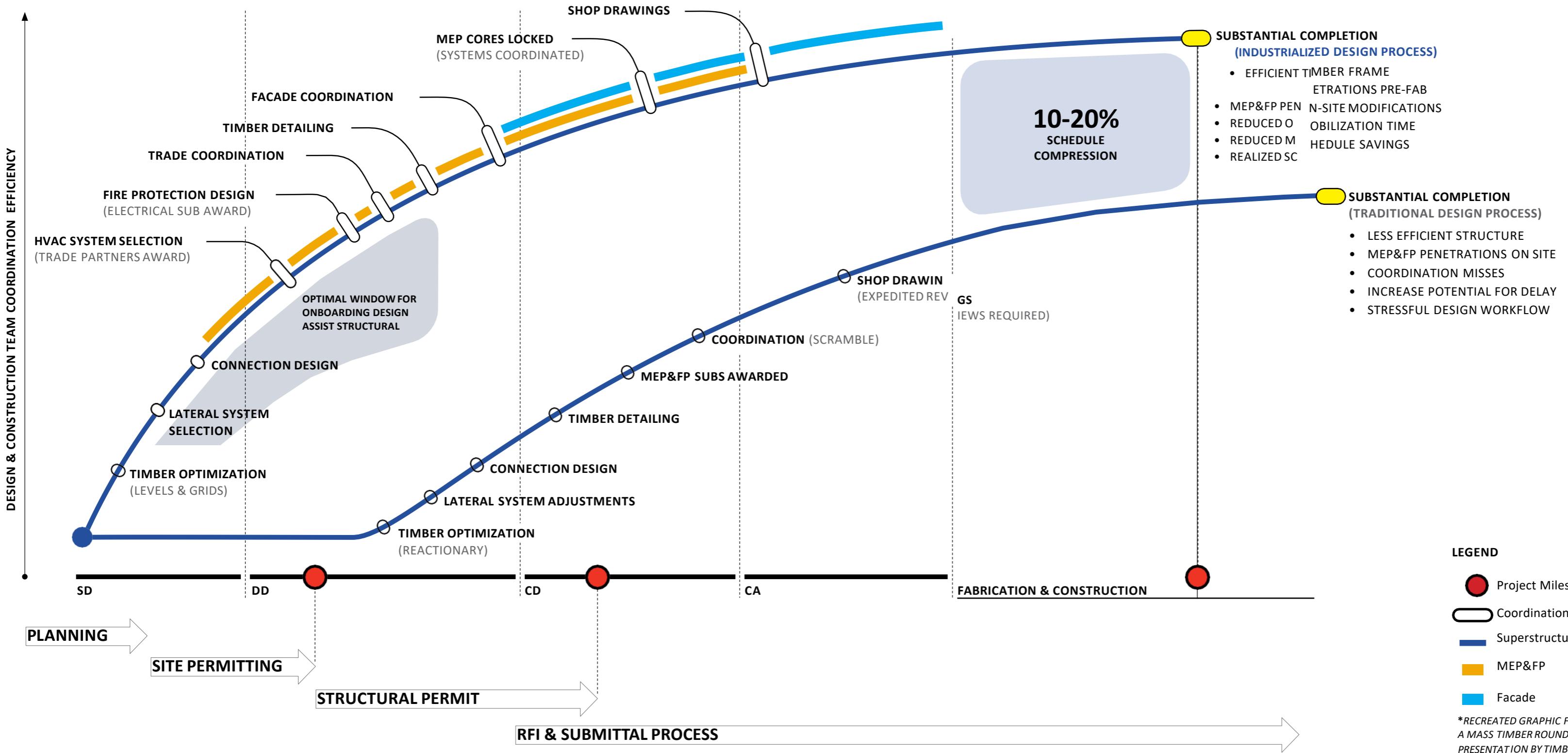
# EMBODIED CARBON BY STRUCTURAL ELEMENT



# EMBODIED CARBON BY MATERIAL – MULTI-STORY



# PROJECT APPROACH



*\*RECREATED GRAPHIC FROM  
A MASS TIMBER ROUNDTABLE  
PRESENTATION BY TIMBERLAB*

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION



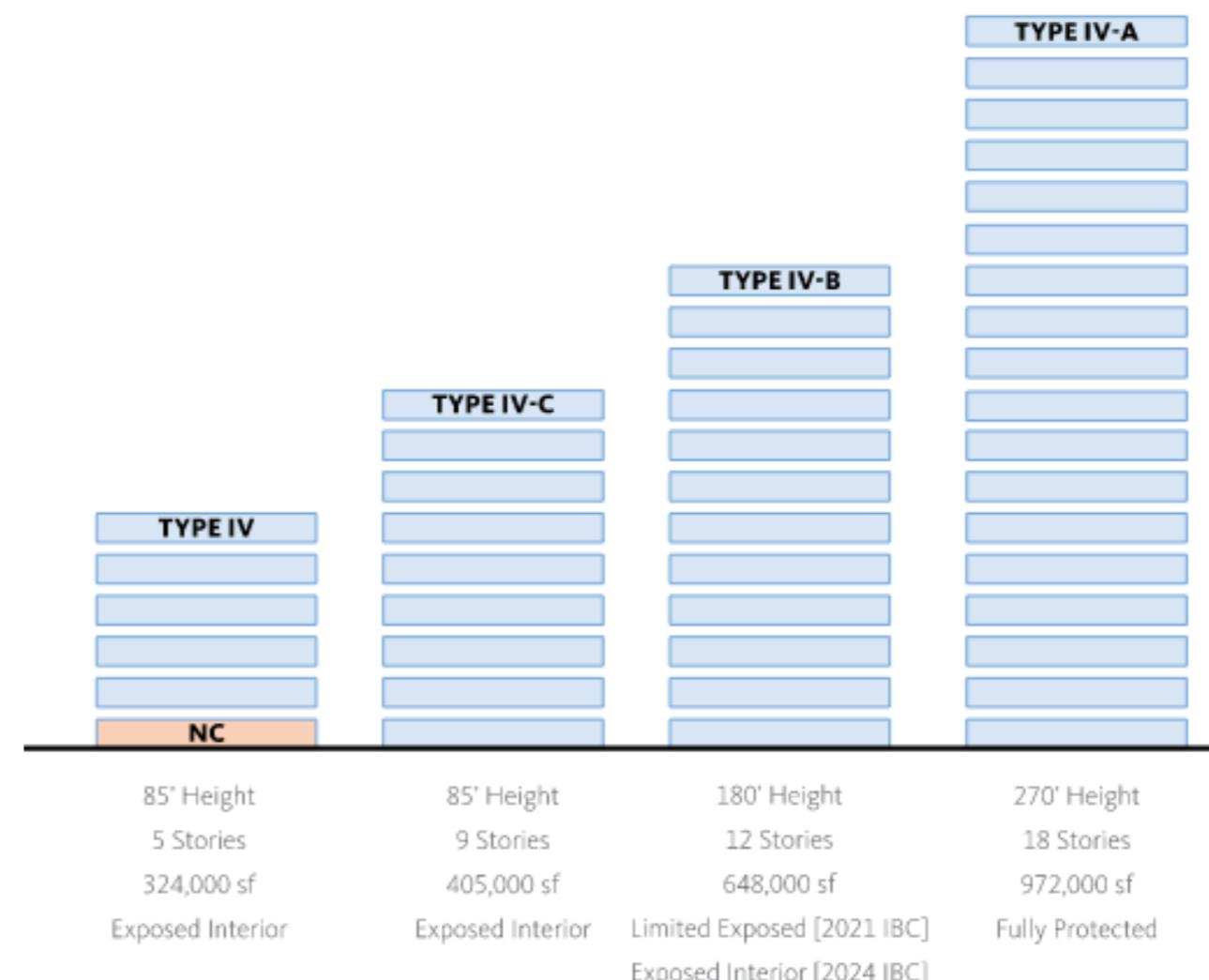
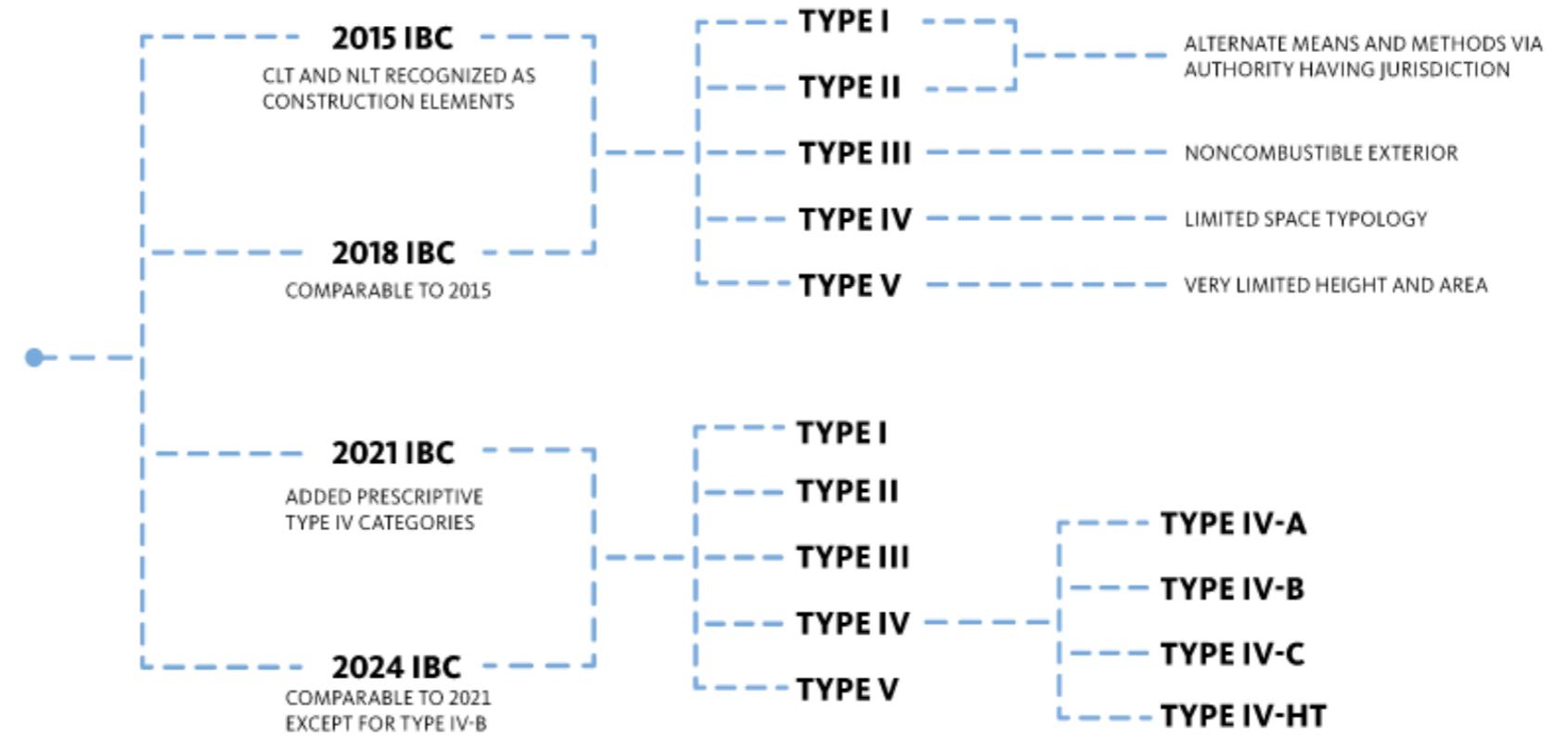
# MASS TIMBER DATA CENTERS

## Code Analysis

Type III is most ideal for hybrid multi-story data centers; however, it limits combustible exterior walls

Type IV in data center design creates difficulty due to concealed air plenums

Type IV or V is more ideal for full mass timber and/or single-story data centers



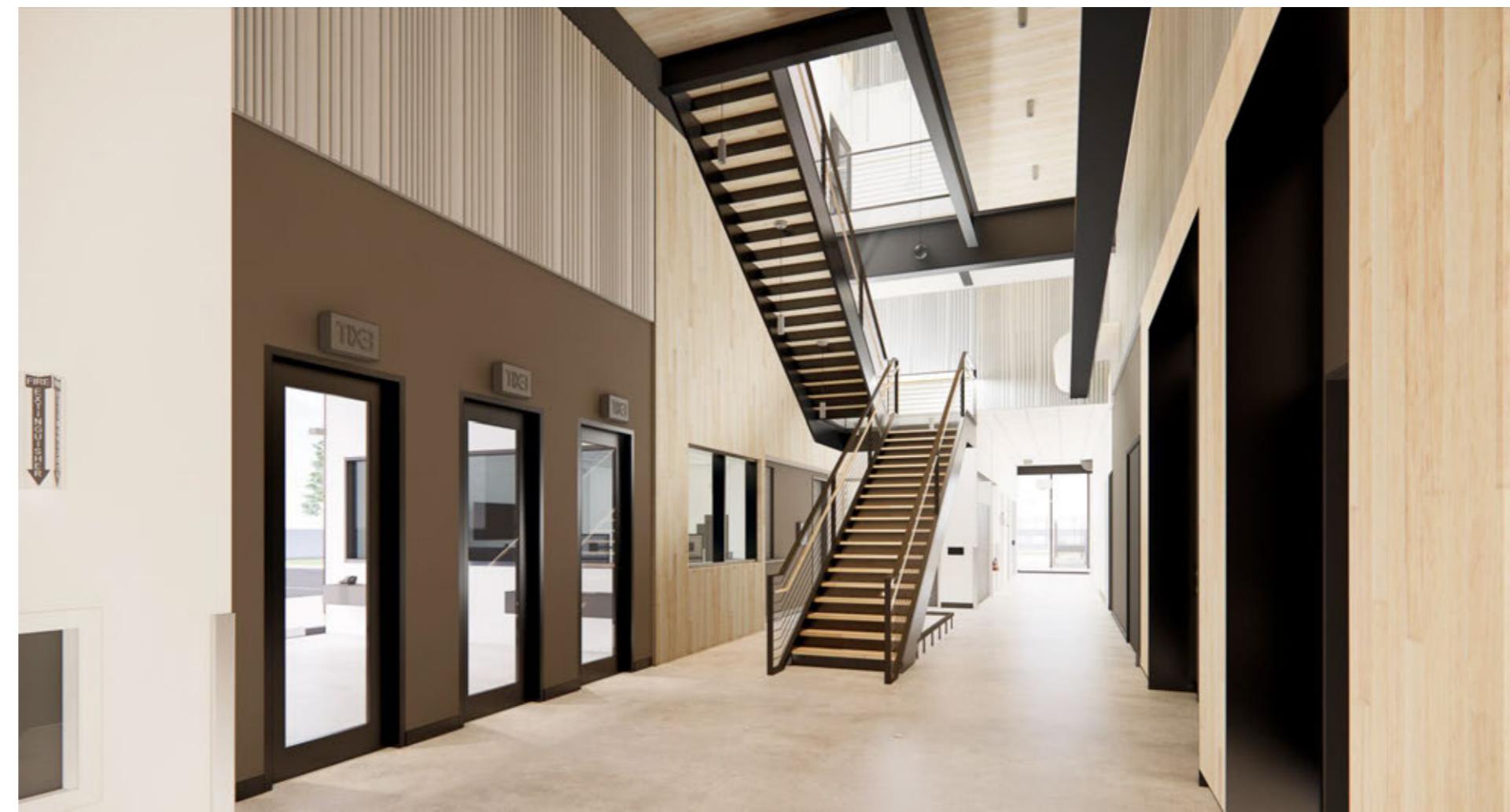
# MASS TIMBER DATA CENTERS

## Code Analysis

New requirements for datacenters in the 2024 IBC will **require type F1 or F2 occupancy in lieu of B or S occupancy** per AHJ interpretation

**Recommendation for 60' perimeter public way around entire facility** to maximize for unlimited area per 507

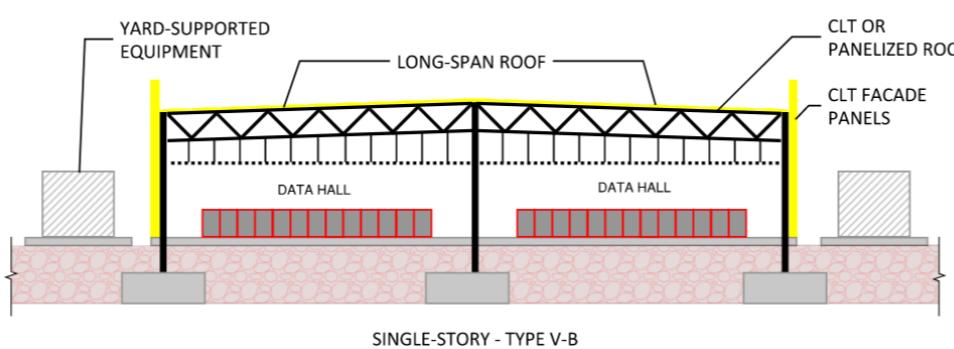
Per 602.4.2, in **Type IV permits exterior walls with CLT (min 4" thick)** with a protected exterior surface



# DESIGN SCENARIOS

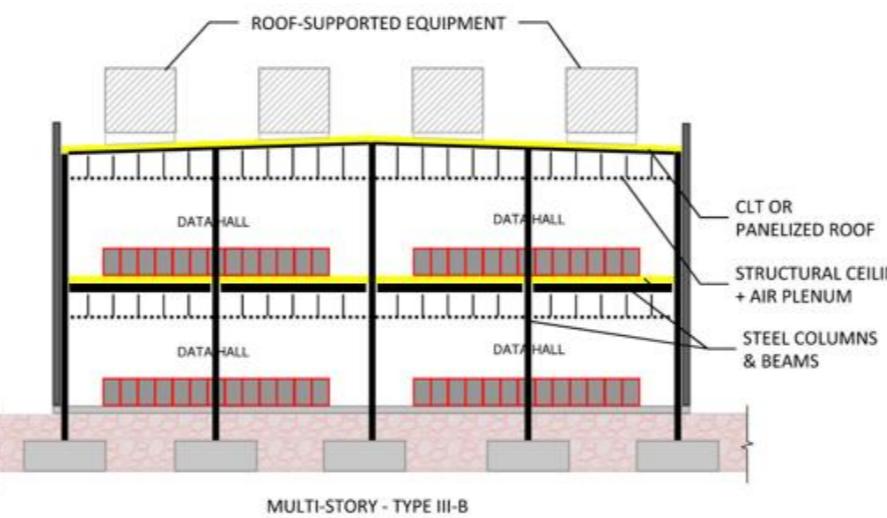
## SCENARIO 01

- SINGLE STORY
- TYPE V-B CONSTRUCTION
- AIR PLENUM SPACE
- CLT WALLS & TIMBER ROOF
- TIMBER CLADDING



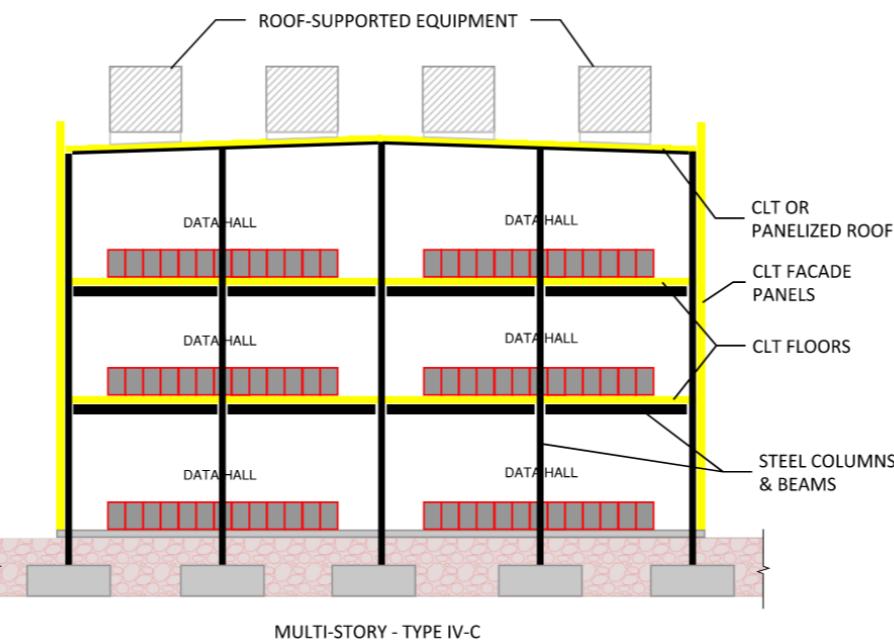
## SCENARIO 02

- TWO STORIES
- TYPE III-B CONSTRUCTION
- AIR PLENUM SPACE
- CLT FLOORS & TIMBER ROOF
- NONCOMBUSTIBLE ENVELOPE



## SCENARIO 03

- THREE STORIES
- TYPE IV-C CONSTRUCTION
- NO CEILING AIR PLENUM CAVITY
- CLT WALLS, FLOORS, AND ROOF
- NONCOMBUSTIBLE CLADDING



# SCENARIO 01

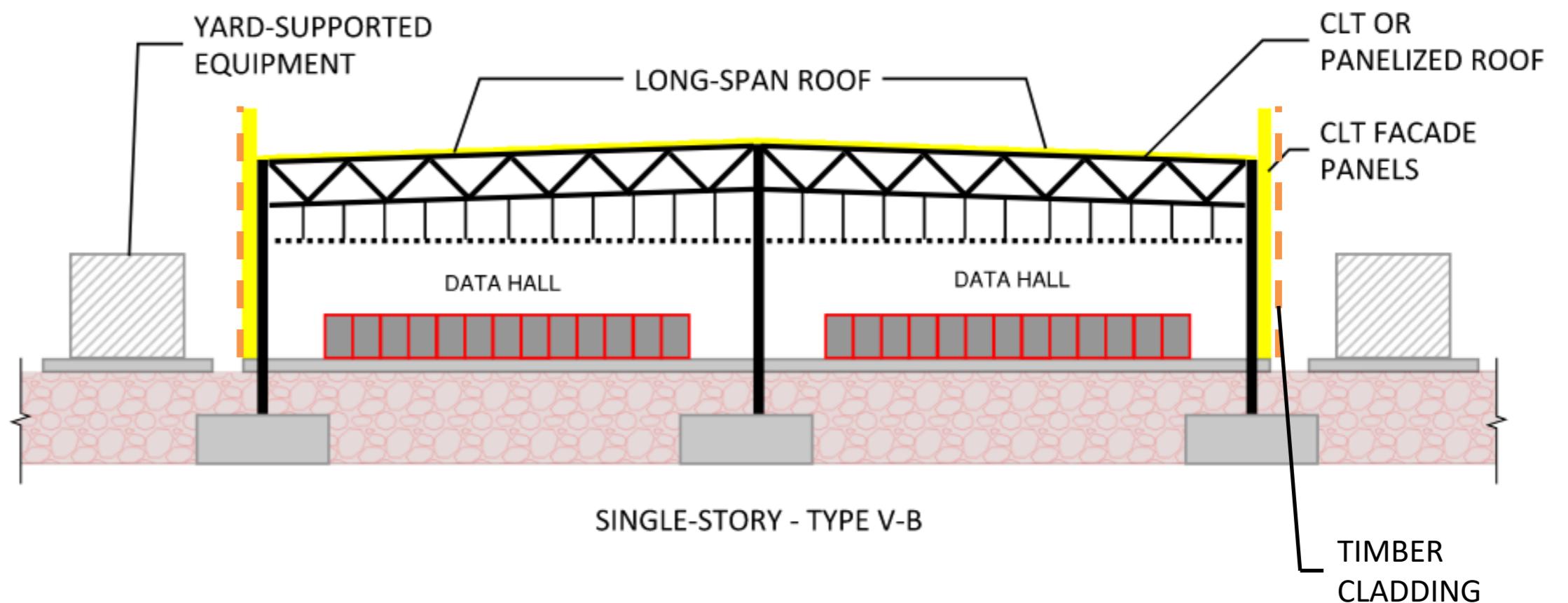
## Single-Story, Type VB

**CLT roof maximizes span & hung load capacity in exchange for added weight**

**Panelized roof offers largest embodied carbon savings**

**Vertically spanning CLT panels at façade (3-5 ply)**

**Timber cladding system**



# SCENARIO 01

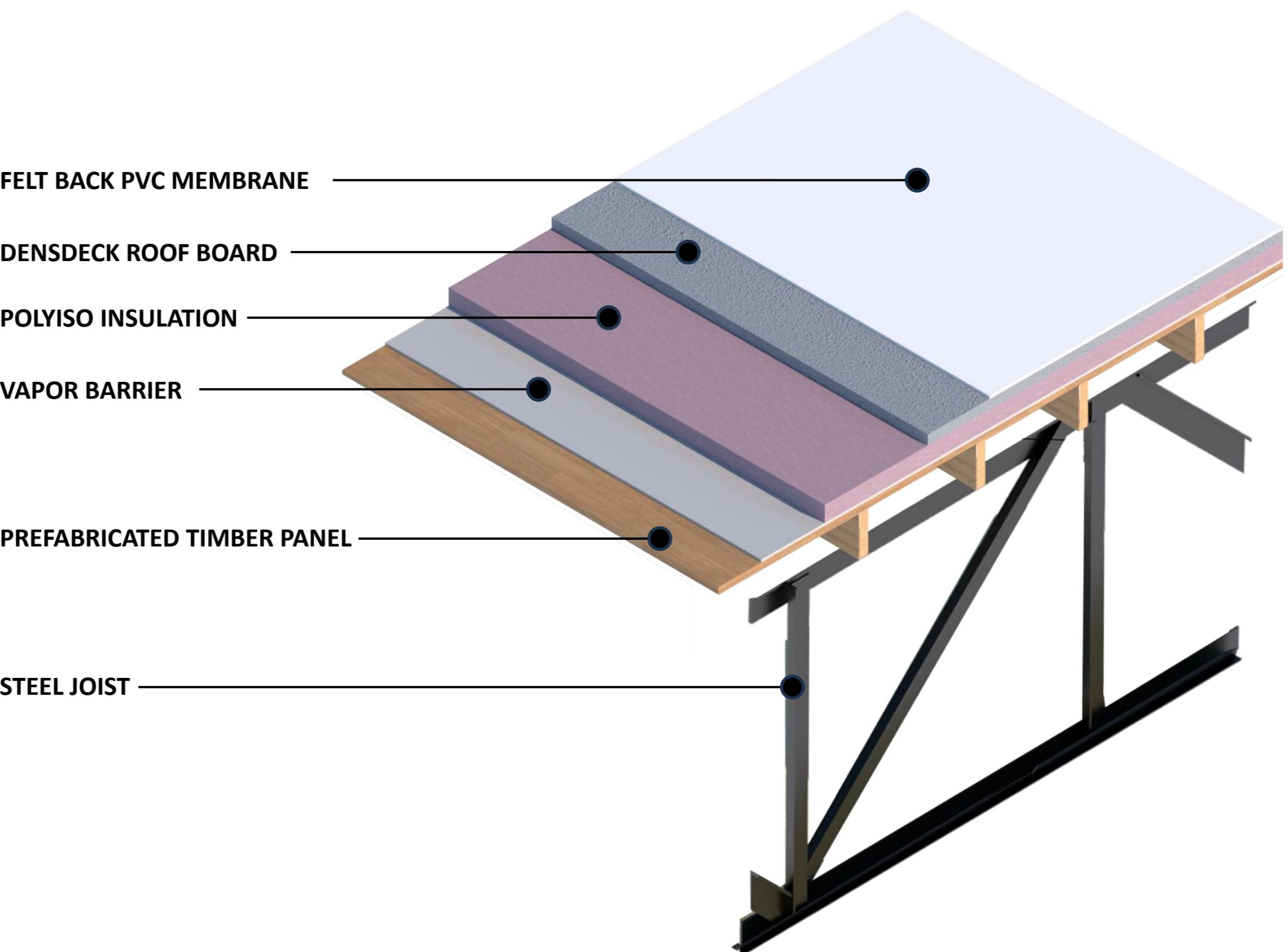
## Roof Assembly

### Design and Assembly

The assembly consists of a prefabricated panels of plywood and dimensional lumber, vapor barriers, 5" Polyiso insulation, 80 mil felt back PVC membrane and 5/8" DensDeck roof board.

### Building Code and Performance Standards

Construction **Type V-A** requires a 1-hour fire resistance rating for the primary structural frame, floor, and roof construction. Construction **Type V-B** does not require a fire-resistance rating, unless required by other specific code requirements, such as those for occupancy or use separations.



# SCENARIO 01

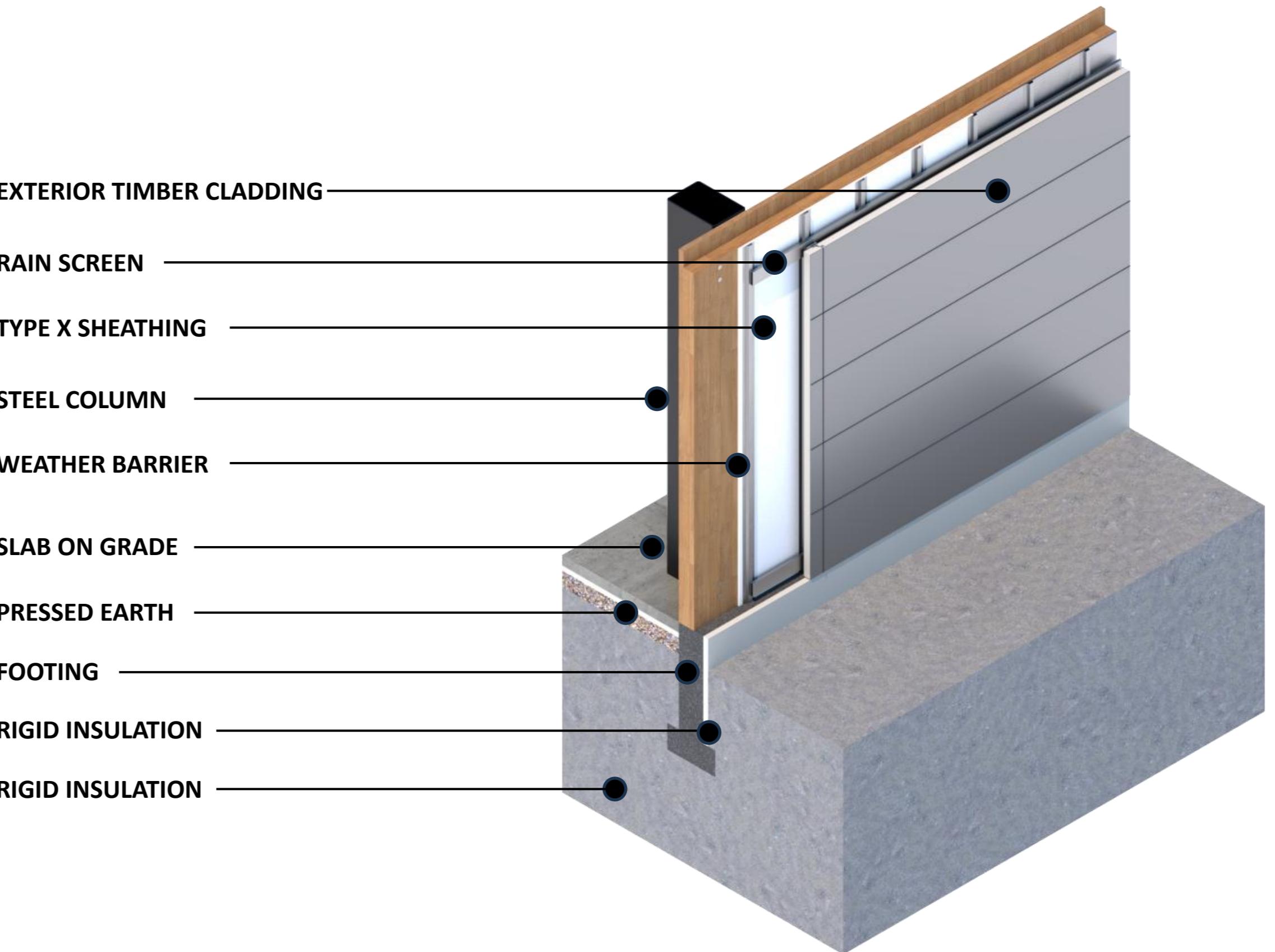
## Wall Assembly

### Design and Assembly

The assembly consists of 10' high x 30' wide 3 or 5 ply CLT panels with Type X gypsum sheathing attached directly to the CLT panels. Timber cladding or other exterior wall cover will be attached through furring strips.

### Building Code and Performance Standards

**Type V-B**, as defined in the 2024 International Building Code (IBC), is a classification under the broader category of Type V construction where the building elements are allowed to be mass timber or non-combustible. Generally, CLT and Glulam elements are considered combustible and may require additional protection.



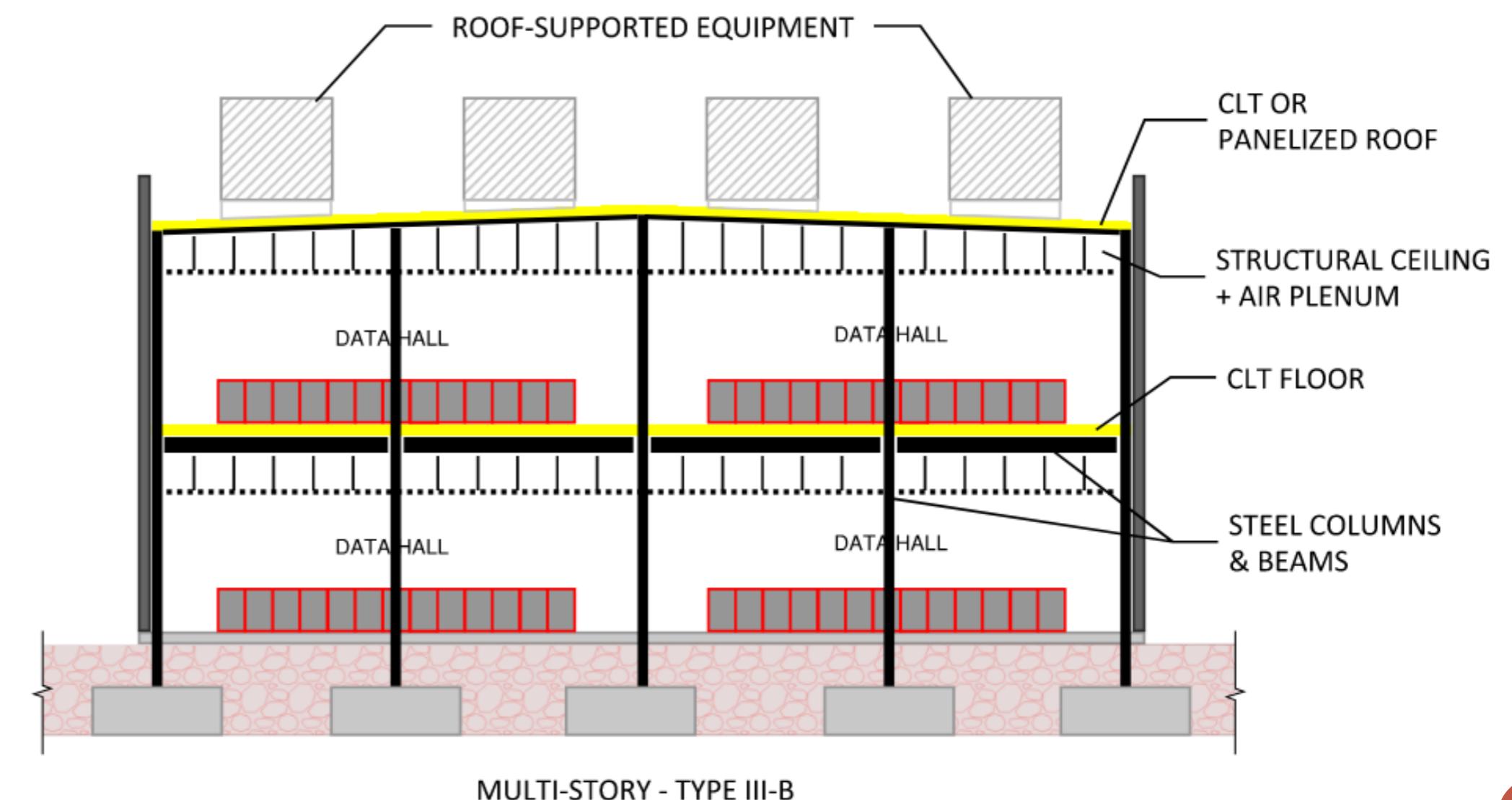
## SCENARIO 02

### Two-Story Type IIIB

**Hybrid Steel + CLT:**

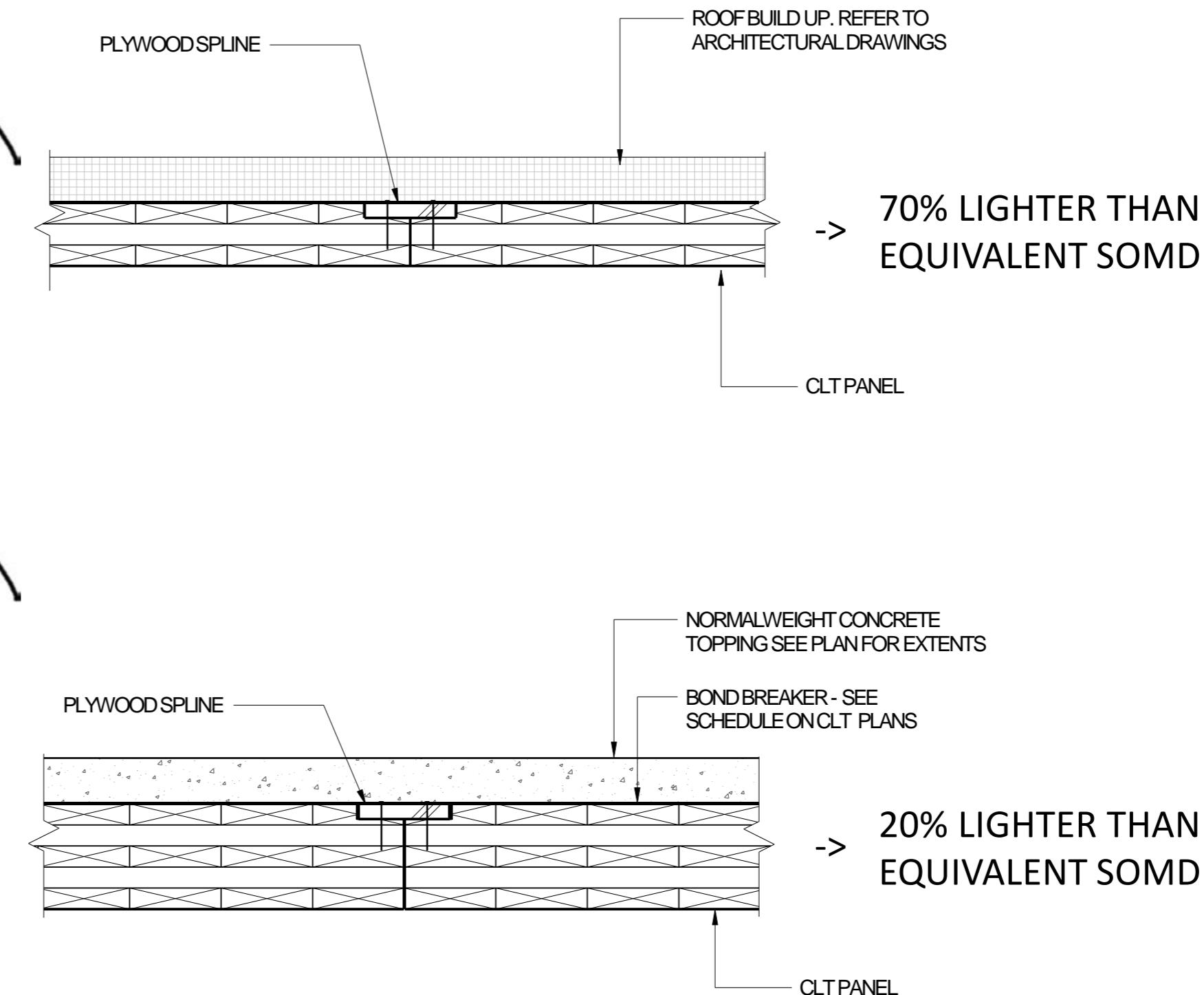
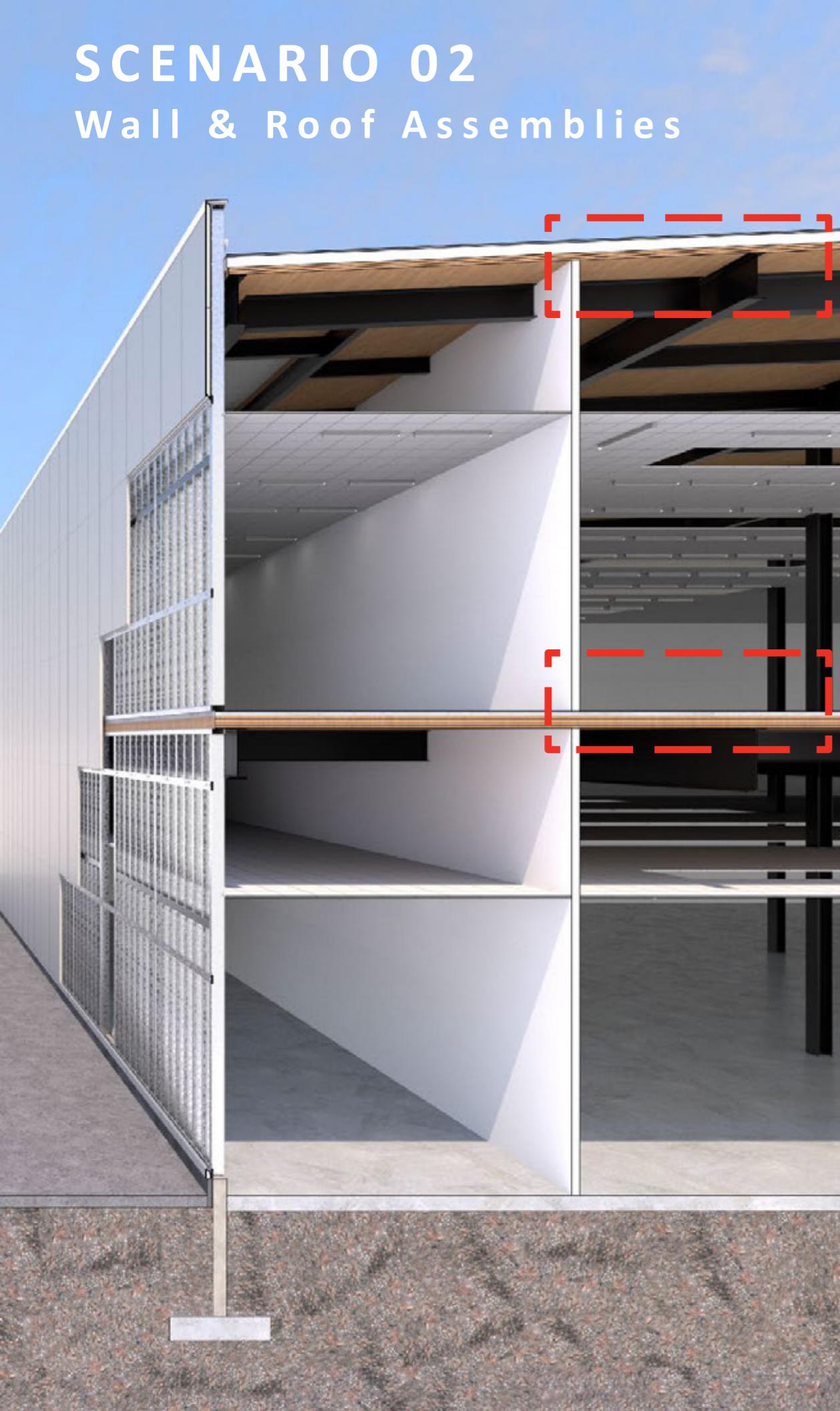
**Maximize framing spans to  
preserve flexibility and  
functionality of data halls**

**Drastically reduce the embodied  
carbon content of concrete  
contained within floor assembly**



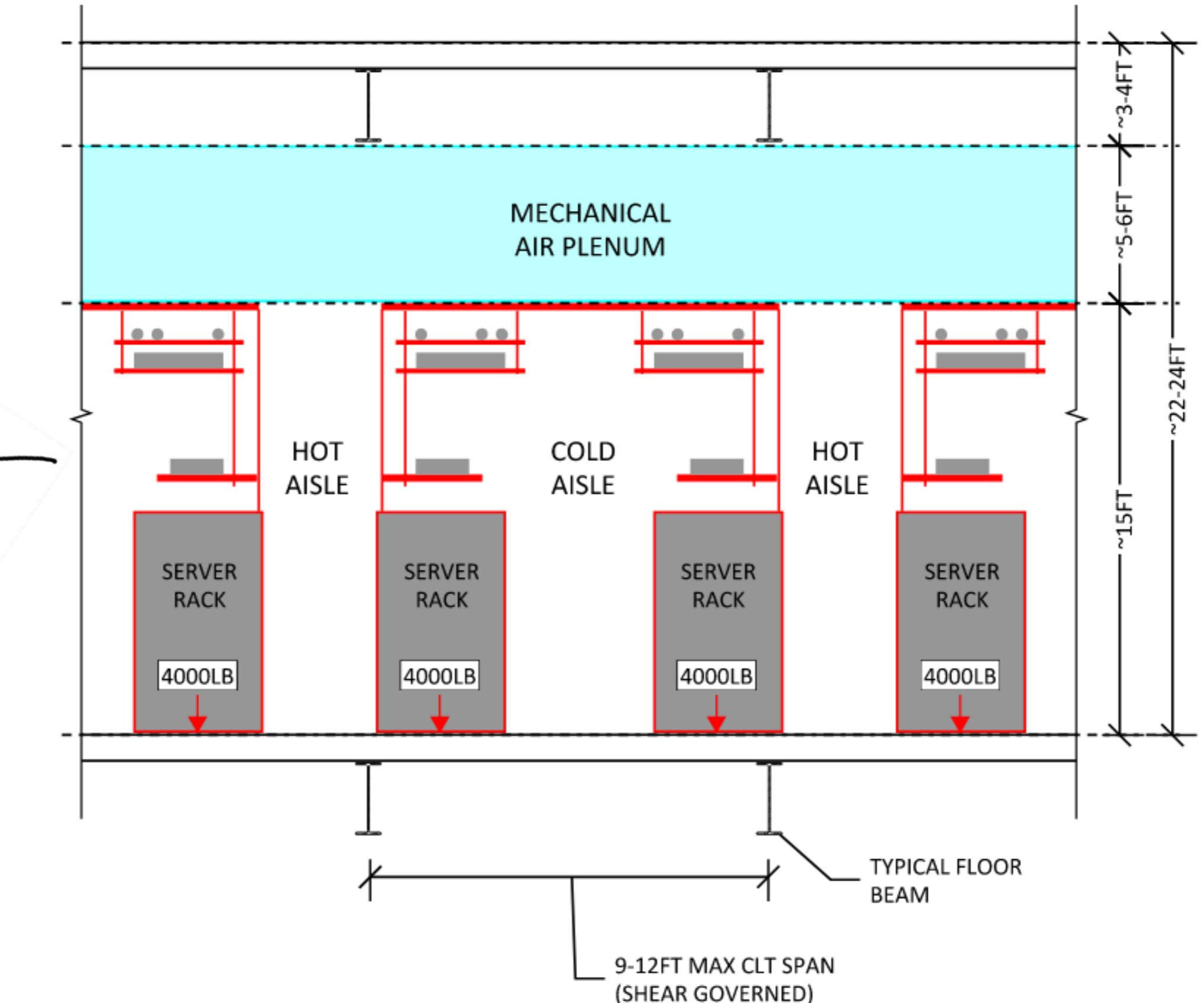
# SCENARIO 02

## Wall & Roof Assemblies



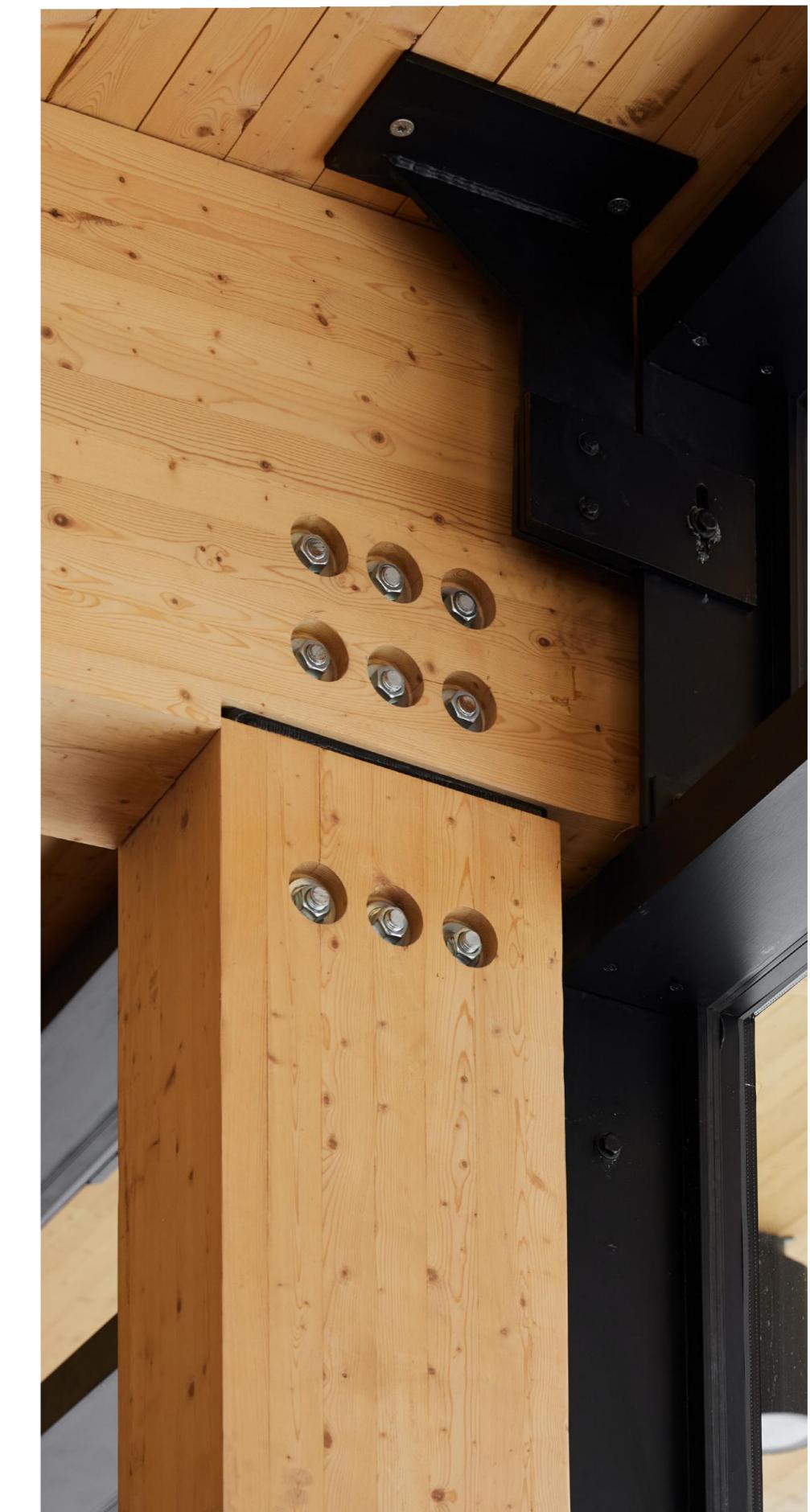
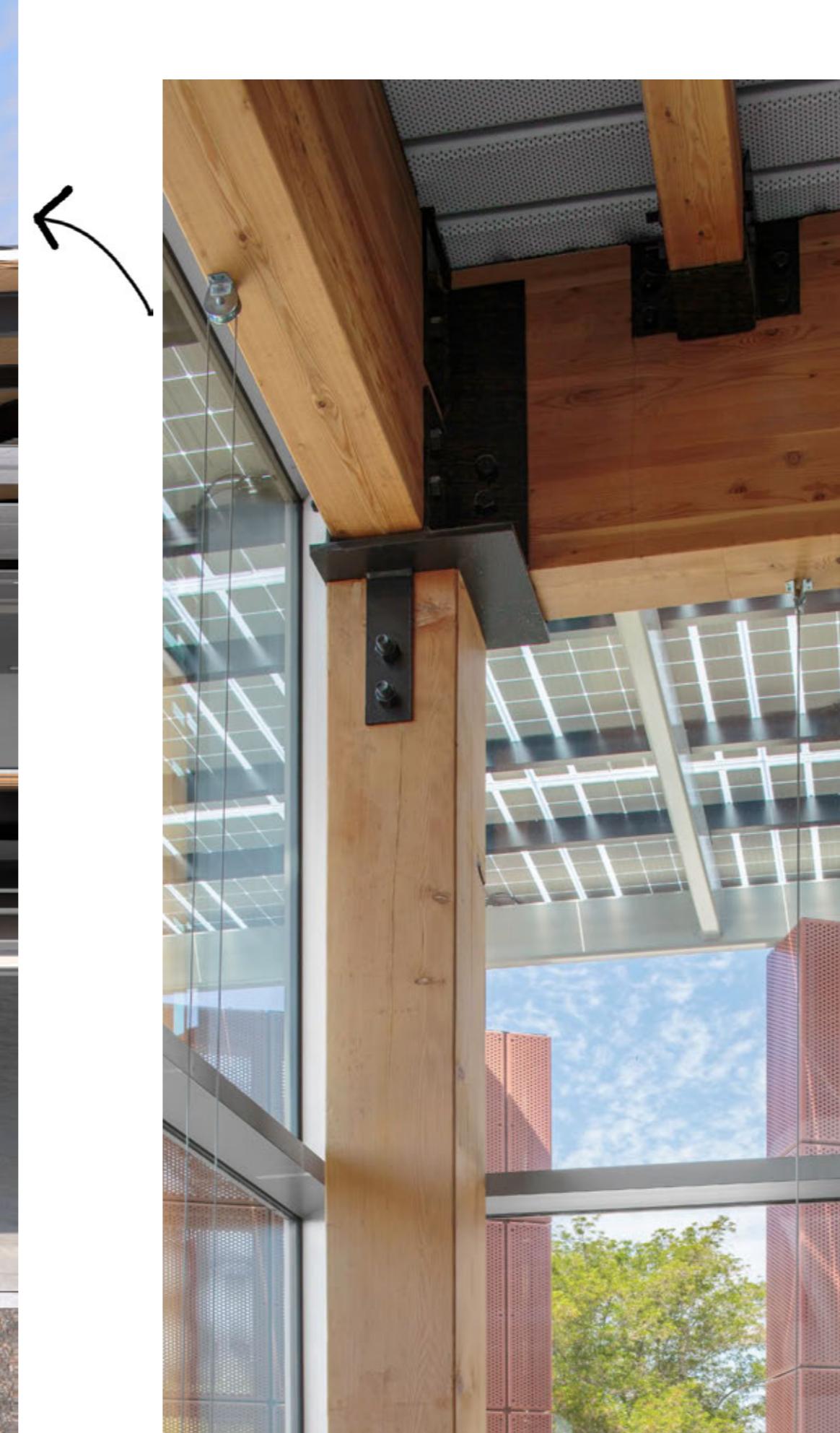
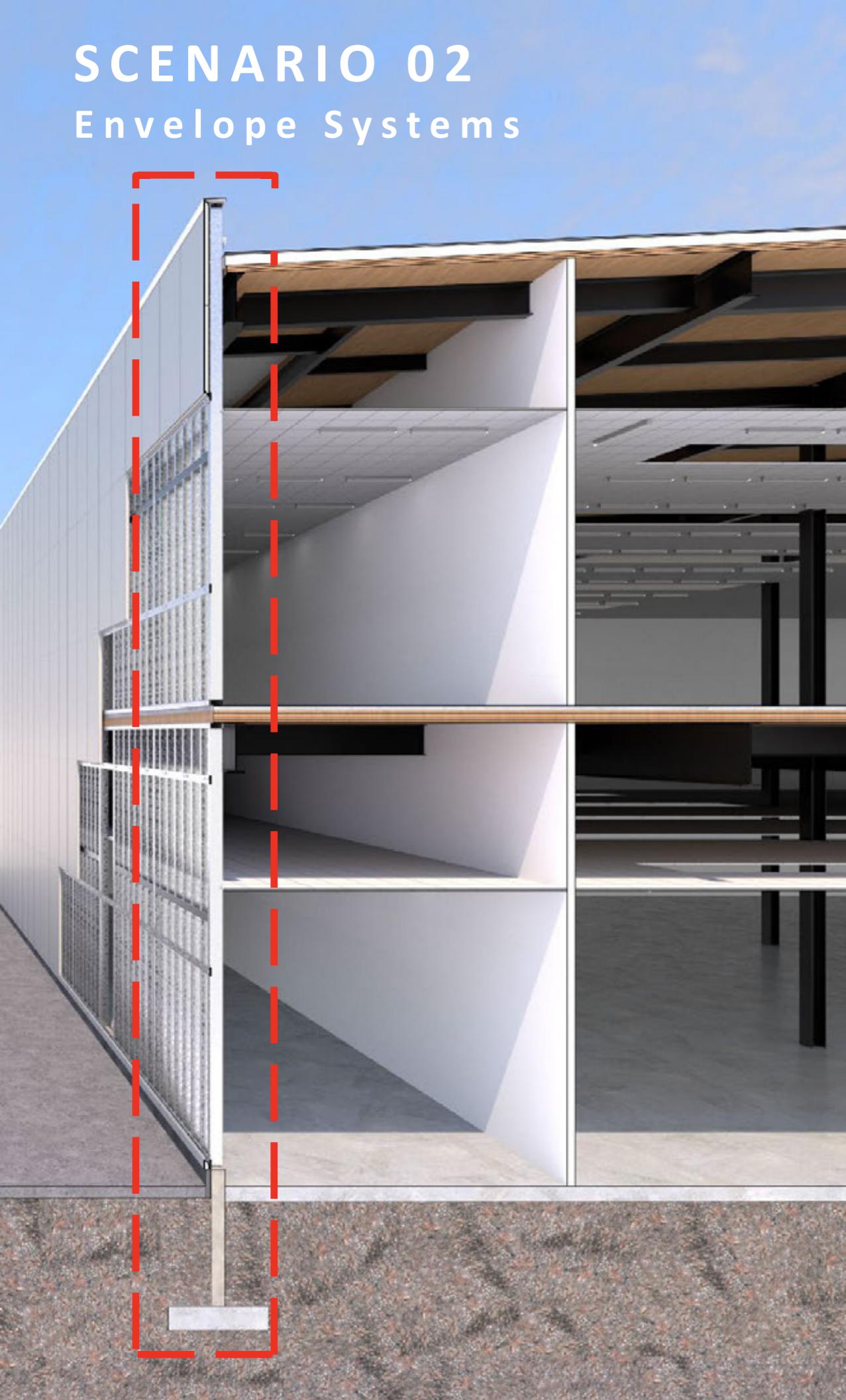
# SCENARIO 02

## Mechanical Strategy



# SCENARIO 02

## Envelope Systems

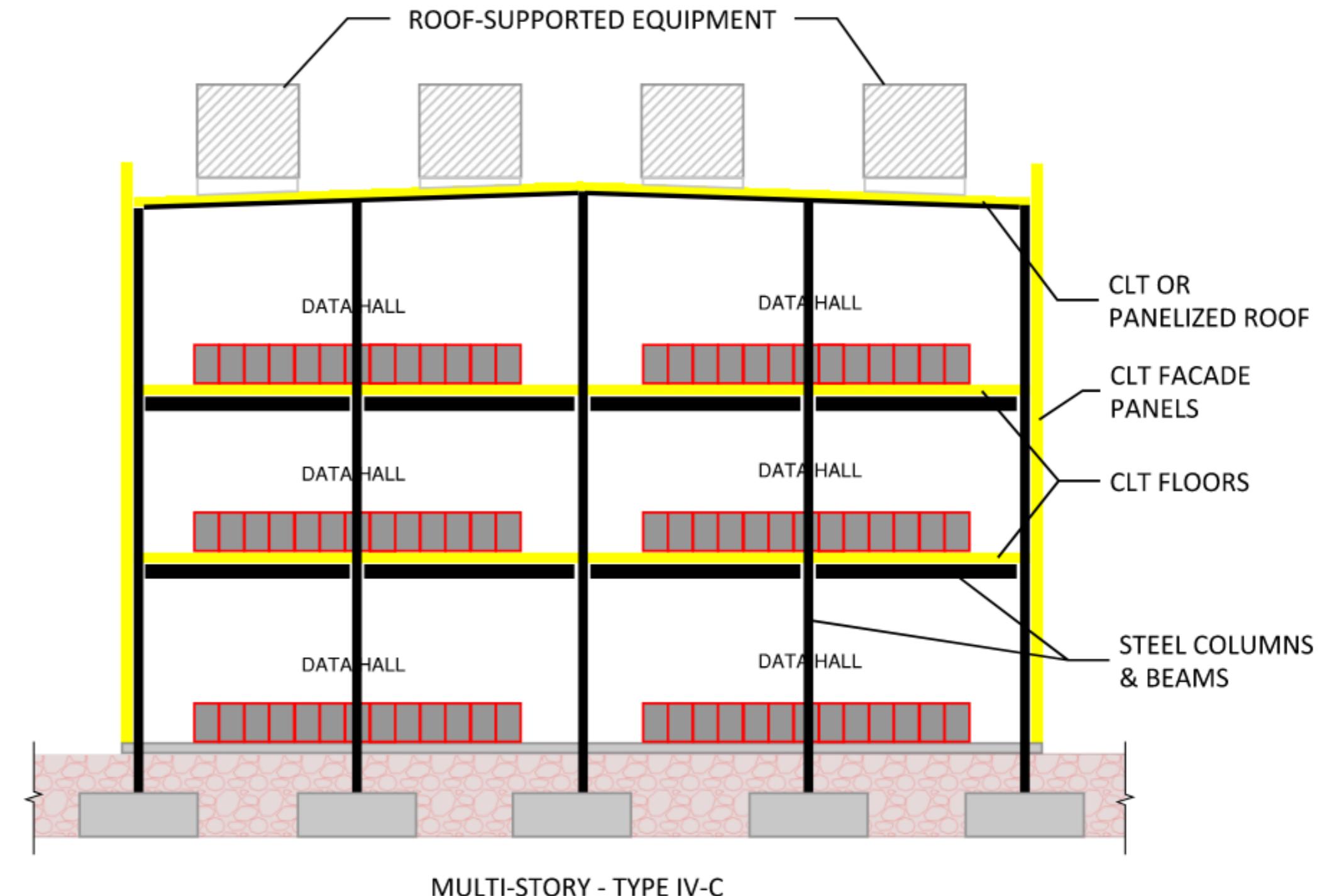


# SCENARIO 03

## Three Story Type IV-C

Large cladding area in multi-story build offers significant EC reductions

Added height and associated structural support/requirements



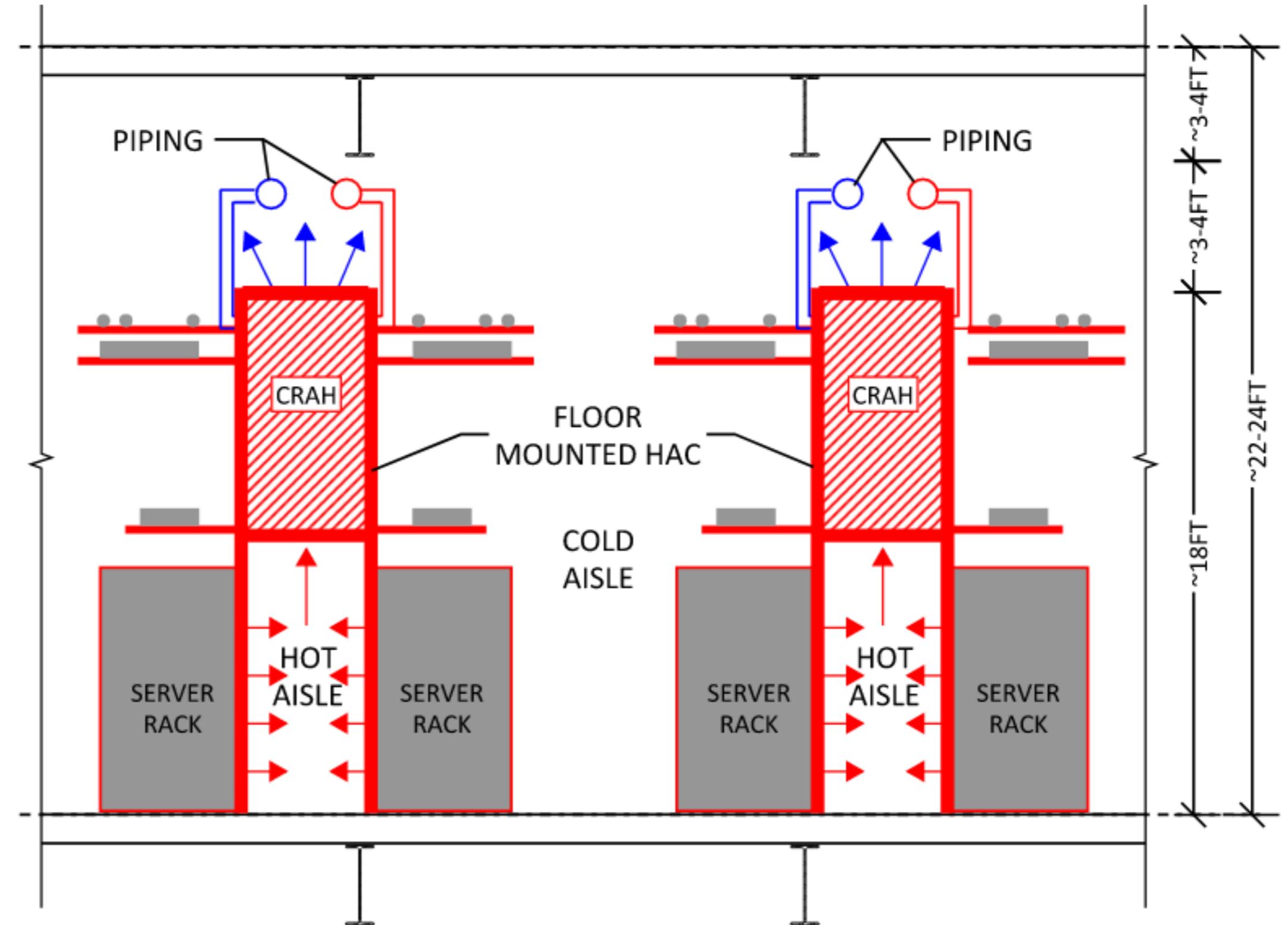
# SCENARIO 03

## Mechanical Plenum

Liquid cooled – no air plenum

Floor-mounted HACs

Increased design loads



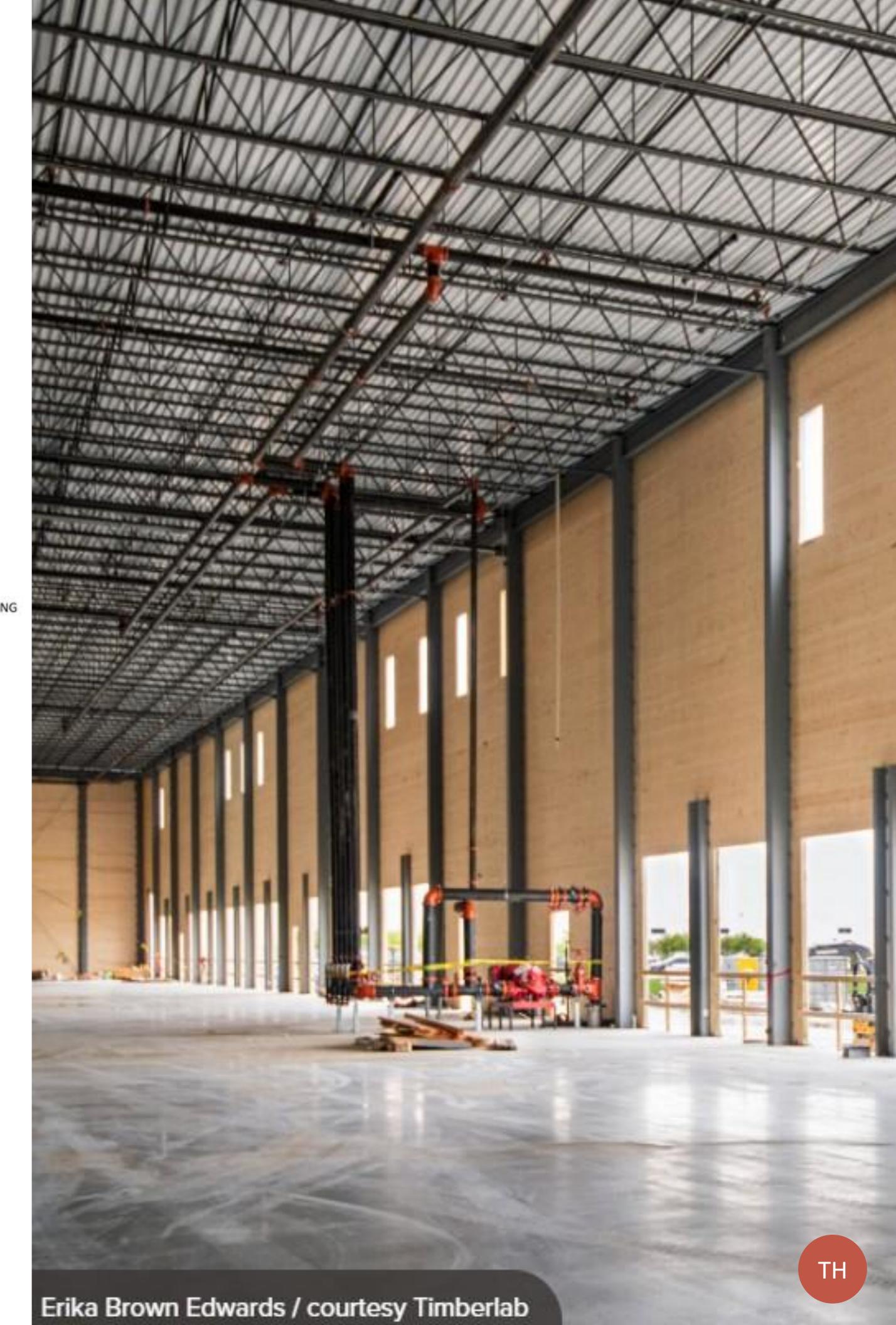
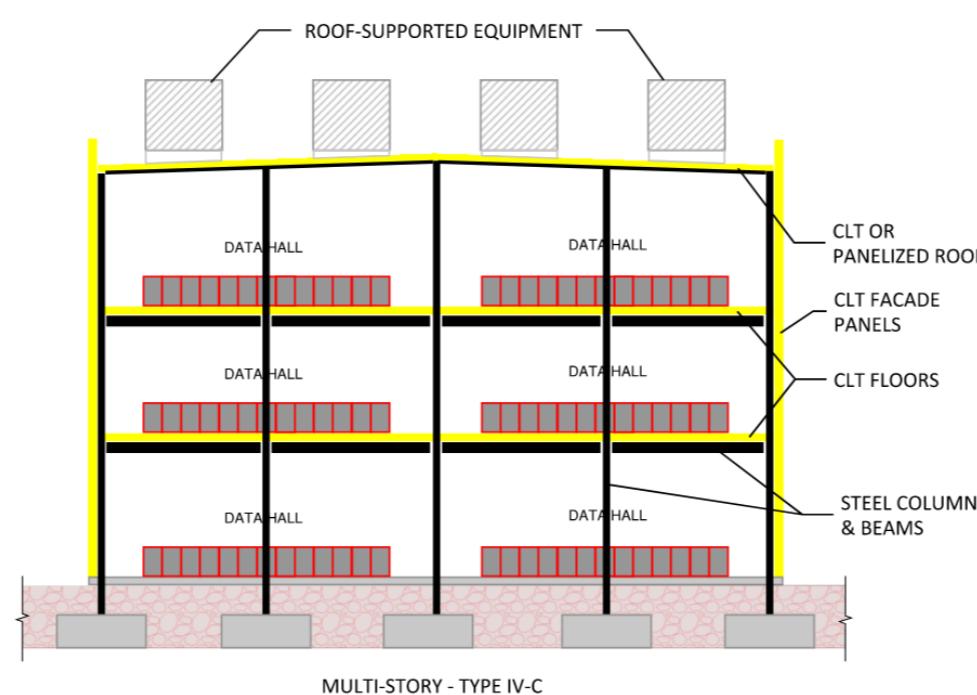
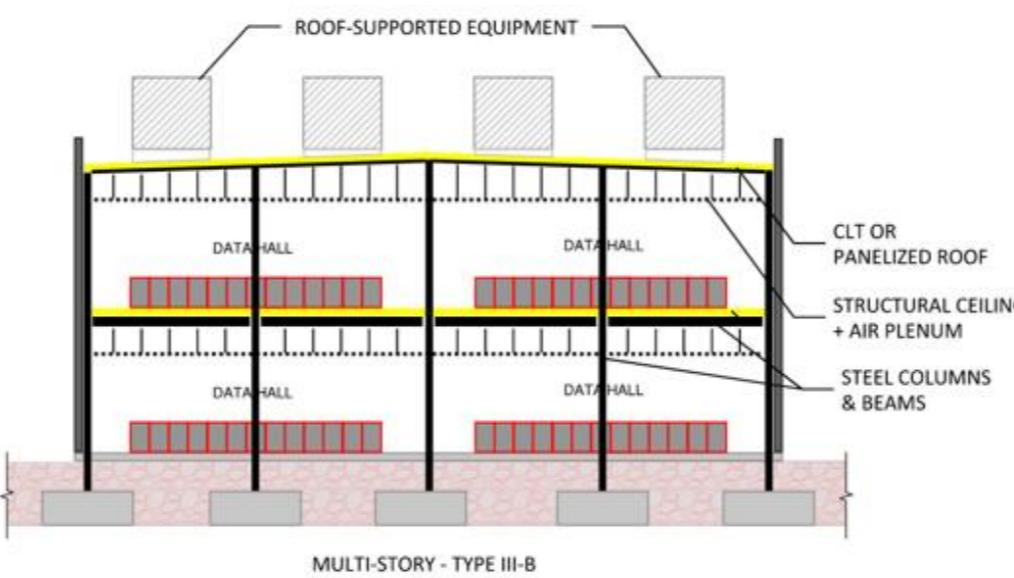
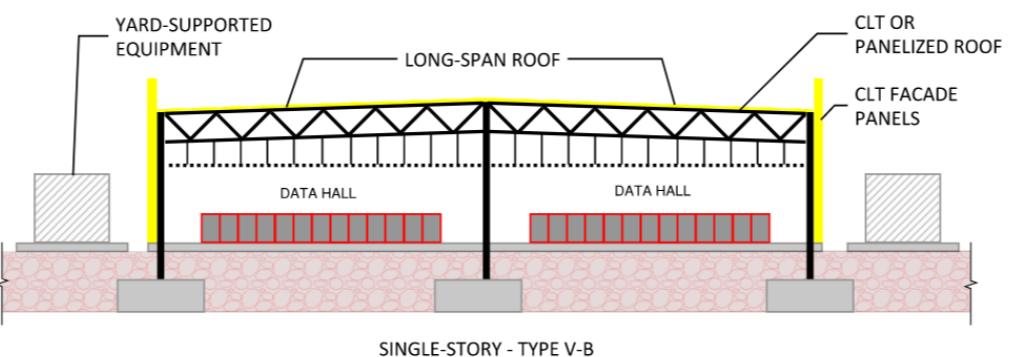
# 4. WRAP UP



# GENERAL COMMENTARY

What can we extract from this project into the wider industry?

- Industrial, logistics, warehousing, manufacturing, & heavy loading
- Modular & rapid development
- Multi-story designs
- In data centers – core & shell is smaller percentage of total construction cost

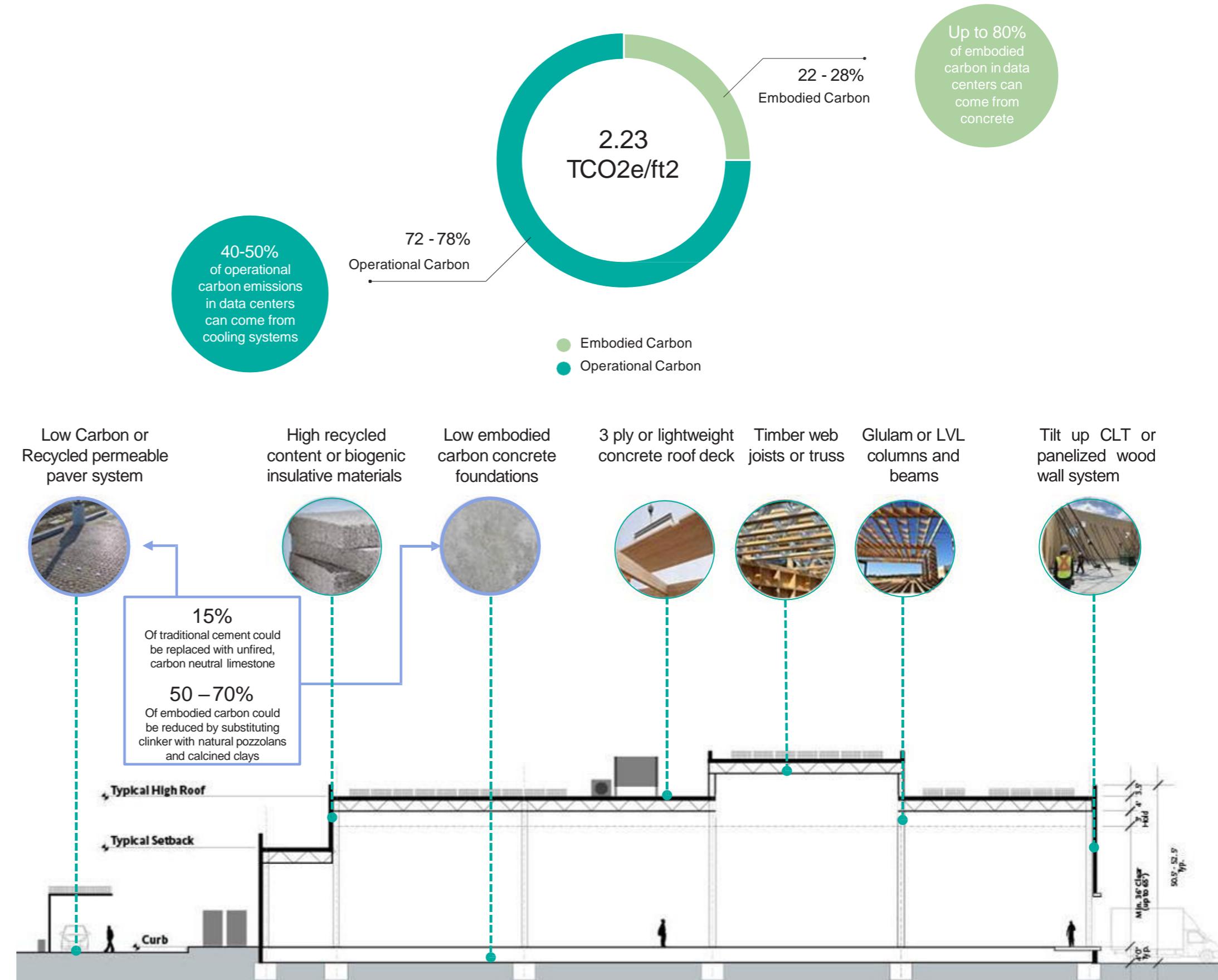


Erika Brown Edwards / courtesy Timberlab

# GENERAL COMMENTARY

# Why Might Developers or Technology Companies Want to Use Mass Timber on Their Data Center Projects?

- Community Engagement
- Low Impact Development
- Improved Staff Experience



# THANK YOU

MASS TIMBER+

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This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course.

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