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Data Center Briefing

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Global

Key themes:
NextEra’s $66.8B Dominion deal targets Northern Virginia load; NERC Level 3 alert on AI training campus loads; Dell PowerRack and 220kW PowerCool CDU launch; Airtel targets 1GW data centres and 56 edge sites

NextEra’s plan to buy Dominion Energy for roughly $67bn isn’t just a utility mega-merger — it’s a land grab for the most valuable constraint in the data centre boom: control of power into Northern Virginia. With regulated wires, generation scale, and a stated focus on data-centre and AI-related demand, this deal reads like an admission that “build more data centres” has become “re-architect the grid.” The timing also lines up uncomfortably well with regulators starting to treat large computational loads as their own reliability problem.

The Big Stories

NextEra to acquire Dominion in $66.8B all-stock merger will create what’s described as the world’s largest regulated electric utility, serving about 10 million customer accounts and owning 110GW of generation. For data centre investors, the punchline is Dominion’s grip on the Northern Virginia corridor — and the combined company’s cited pipeline of more than 130GW of large-load opportunities, with closing expected in 12–18 months. This is the cleanest signal yet that utilities see AI load not as a headache to manage, but as the growth engine worth paying for.

NERC Level 3 Alert flags large computational load risks (issued May 4) warns that AI training campuses, hyperscale data centres, crypto mining, and similar

sites have effectively become a new operational category for grid reliability. The significance isn't the novelty — everyone knows the loads are huge — it's the escalation in tone and the implicit expectation that interconnection, planning, and operating practices need to change. In the shadow of a NextEra–Dominion combination, this is the regulator side of the same story: big load is now system design.

Dell PowerRack transforms rack-scale AI infrastructure with PowerCool is Dell's push to productise "AI factory" deployment into factory-validated racks that can land ready to run in just over six hours, paired with its PowerCool CDU C7000 (cooling over 220kW in 4U and supporting 40°C inlet temperatures). Dell also cited IDC data showing global AI infrastructure spending hit $82bn in a single quarter of 2025 — a reminder that the hardware supply chain is chasing a demand curve that looks nothing like traditional enterprise refresh cycles. If Dell's pitch works, it shifts complexity (and margin) upstream into integrated rack systems, and makes site readiness — power, heat rejection, delivery logistics — the real gating factor.

Digital Edge reviewing $10B sale; Stonepeak-backed data operator adds another data point to how quickly "build in Asia" has become "monetise in Asia." Founded in 2020 and backed by Stonepeak, the Singapore-based operator is reportedly weighing options at a $10bn valuation. Even a review (not a done deal) matters because it tests where price discovery is for scaled platforms in a region where power, land, and permitting are getting tougher.

Bharti Airtel urges differential pricing, doubles down on AI, data centres put a hard number on ambition: a 1GW data centre target and 56 edge data centres over the next 18–24 months, alongside calls for tiered telecom pricing. Airtel framed AI, sovereign cloud, and data centres as core growth pillars, and referenced Nxtra's recent $1bn fundraise — effectively tying telecom monetisation debates to capital intensity and compute buildout. For anyone underwriting India capacity, the notable thing is how explicitly the telco is blending network economics with data-centre scaling.

Behind the Headlines

Flexible onsite generation eases community resistance to data centers is a window into the politics of speed. Enchanted Rock (via ERock) is pushing

pipeline-connected natural gas reciprocating engines as flexible onsite generation, claiming a 1,000MW installed base and 400+ operational microgrids, and saying it can deploy 50MW in 12–18 months with 50MW expansions every six months. The article also cites a striking estimate of U.S. projects blocked or delayed: $64bn from 2023 to Q1 2025, jumping to $162bn in Q2 2025. Read this as a market response to two constraints colliding — grid queue reality and community opposition — with gas-backed “bridge power” being sold as the permission slip to keep building.

Fiber industry warns of BEAD compliance, data center backlash highlights the less glamorous bottleneck that still dictates where compute can actually scale: outside plant and reimbursement mechanics. At Fiber Connect 2026, panelists warned BEAD’s milestone-based reimbursements are turning deployment into a cash-flow endurance test, with pole make-ready costs up roughly 300%, while hyperscaler demand adds pressure and rural data centre siting draws local resistance. The connective tissue here is timing: when capital outlays and reimbursements don’t match, even “funded” infrastructure slows, and that drag shows up as longer lead times for both broadband and the data-centre ecosystems that follow.

India’s data centre growth strains power systems and solutions quantifies the speed of the buildout — from ~375MW in 2020 to ~2,400MW by end-2025 — and the geographic concentration risk, with Mumbai at ~730MW today and potentially nearing 1GW of IT load by 2030. The piece argues reliability at high density won’t come from incremental tweaks, and points to a toolkit: efficiency, BESS, grid-interactive operations, and renewable/nuclear integration, with concrete reference points like lithium-ion pack costs (~$108/kWh) and the Kudus-Aarey 1,000MW HVDC example. The important takeaway is that India’s constraint is becoming less about “is demand real?” and more about “can the grid and land-use economics keep up with where developers actually want to build?”