Ups server backup

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| Categories: IT Infrastructure, Data Center, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

Availability is the name of the game when it comes to IT systems. While it''s impossible to predict, much less prevent, every unplanned outage, organizations can take steps to reduce the risk. That''s why uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) are essential IT infrastructure components across businesses of all sizes.

A UPS traditionally provides two things:

They have built-in mechanisms for detecting power outages and voltage drops and rapidly switching to battery backup yond that basic definition, UPSs vary widely in terms of:

The power load the UPS is supporting has a lot of influence on the differences between units. A single rack-mounted UPS could keep equipment running for an hour or more for the lowest-density racks. However, in the data center context, the power load is so high that operators can''t rely on UPSs alone. They typically need their UPS to run just long enough for generator power to come online. At a minimum, the UPS needs to provide enough power to ensure the safe shutdown of systems. Although, most data centers today can''t afford a millisecond of downtime.

The capital and operating costs of uninterruptible power supplies often represent significant line items in the IT budget. This buying guide offers criteria for evaluating UPSs to help you get the most value for your investment.

The size and weight of a UPS is primarily dependent on power requirements. Data center UPSs often look like standard 42U racks because of the enormous loads they''re expected to support, while traditional network closets and server rooms typically only need one or two 2U rack-mounted UPS. The type of battery also influences the UPS'' size and weight; lead-acid batteries are heavier than lithium (lithium batteries vs. lead-acid batteries). The factors below directly influence UPS size and weight.

Rack mount UPSs are designed to fit within the standard 19-inch racks commonly used in data centers, server rooms, network closets, and edge environments. They come in a range of sizes up to 10 kVA+. Rack mount units simplify maintenance and management, helping to maximize uptime and business continuity. Furthermore, rack mount units eliminate the single point of failure associated with one larger UPS. After all, redundancy is the magic word for network design. In the era of 24/7 connectivity, organizations can''t spare a

second of downtime.

Purchase price is just one factor in the total cost of ownership (TCO) of a UPS. Organizations should consider these eight factors before making a purchasing decision.

There are three common UPS topologies: offline (standby), line-interactive, and online (double-conversion). The most basic, cheapest option is offline (standby), and the most advanced, premium option is online (double-conversion). In a separate piece (linked above), we dive more into the differences between online, line-interactive, and offline UPSs, but the main difference concerns power conditioning. Online UPSs provide the maximum level of protection against power sags, spikes, and under/over voltage.

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