UPS CASE STUDY SERVER INCOMPATIBILITY

PRESENTED AT IEEE / MCPQG MEETING NOVEMBER 28, 2012

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UPS ROOM LAYOUT





ONE-LINE DIAGRAM







- Initial Load on UPS Systems was about 13% each
- Initial Maximum Heat Gain in the UPS Room about 90% of the A/C rating based on each UPS being 25% loaded



A/C PERFORMANCE

- A/C unit set-point was 68 and space temperature was running about 77
- •When compressor cycled, space temperature climbed to low 80's during the compressor's 3 minute time delay



- A/C manufacturer checked-out the A/C unit's performance
- A/C was performing at or above spec
- Rechecked Heat Gain Calculations. They looked good.
- Largest Source of Heat Gain was from UPS Systems



- Researched UPS Heat Loss
- Efficiency = Pin/Pout
- •Heat Loss = Pin Pout = Pout/Eff Pout
- UPS Heat Losses Include:
 - No-Load Losses: Transformer & Inductor core loss, capacitors, fans, controls
 - Load Proportional Losses: Switching
 - Load I²R Losses: Transformer & Inductor coil loss, Conductors, Conduction



- Measured Input and Output kW of one UPS System to check Heat Loss (Efficiency)
- UPS was rejecting about same heat as if it was 50% loaded.
- Measured Heat Loss = 8.1kW.
- Published Heat Loss at 25% Load = 6.4kW
- Published Heat Loss at 50% Load = 8.2kW



- UPS Manufacturer decided to perform their own testing
- Measured Input and Output kWh and DC Link simultaneously for ~15 minutes.
- Difference of above divided by Time = Heat Loss
- Did this for normal 13% load and with all load on one UPS (22%)



UPS HEAT LOSS MEASUREMENTS

Load	Heat Loss	Efficiency	Load PF
0	7.4kW		
13%	8.4kW	74%	-0.923
22%	8.7	82%	-0.963



MEASUREMENTS VS. PUBLISHED SPECS

Load	Heat Loss	Efficiency	Load PF	
Measured:				
0	7.4kW			
13%	8.4kW	74%	-0.923	
22%	8.7kW	82%	-0.963	
Published Specs:				
25%	6.4kW	87.60%	0.8 - 0.9	
50%	8.2kW	91.65%	0.8 - 0.9	
75%	11.4kW	92.20%	0.8 - 0.9	
100%	15.7kW	92%	0.8 - 0.9	



I.T. EQUIPMENT POWER SUPPLIES



Power Supply Waveform Prior to Mid 80's Power Supply Waveform beginning around Mid 80's

Power Supply Waveform for Data Center I.T beginning around 2002

In 2001, the European Union put into effect IEC/EN61000-3-2, setting Limits on Harmonics for Equipment Above 75W





- SMPS prior to the European mandate and those currently not in compliance.
- It seems most non-Data Center equipment in U.S. does not comply with the European mandate and thus uses this SMPS





- Power Factor Corrected (PFC) SMPS after the 2001 European mandate.
- Includes leading PF at low loads.





- Legacy UPS systems were originally developed in the 80's for the original SMPSs with PF ~0.7 but are still being made
- Most built today are not legacy but there are plenty of existing
- They must be derated for leading PF loads like PFC SMPSs





- I_{INV} = I_F+I_L. I_F net will be capacitive (-jX) and for a leading PF load, I_L will also be capacitive (-jX). Therefore, the net inverter and transformer current could exceed its designed rating and will also increase losses.
- Leading PF loads can also cause voltage (control) stability issues.
- Not as much potential for leading PF at UPS with 480V distribution



CONCLUSIONS

- Know what you are specifying and getting.
- Know what the loads are.
- Get the most accurate heat loss data you can from the manufacturer



LIGHTNING CASE STUDY

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LARGE CHURCH



Built in 3 Phases between 1956 and 2008



CHURCH CASE STUDY, CONT.



Built in 3 Phases between 1956 and 2008



CHURCH CASE STUDY, CONT.



Newest 2008 Sanctuary Addition



CHURCH CASE STUDY, SYSTEMS

- 49 HVAC Units with 26 roof-mounted on 2001 section roof.
- HVAC DDC Control System.
 - This system includes a data cable (RS-485 protocol) that daisy-chains through all HVAC unit controllers.
- LAN that originates in 1992 section with fiber optic cables between 1992 section and 2008 section.
- A/V Control Room in 2008 section for Sanctuary.
- Video Transmitter in 2008 A/V Control Room with video Receiver in 2001 Café and in 2008 Library.
- Intercom at main front entrance for communicating with receptionist in front lobby.
- Access Control System with three card readers.





SITE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS



• HVAC DDC Control System.

- This was the main damage that occurred repeatedly.
- It occurred occasionally before the 2008 section but escalated after the 2008 section.
- This system includes a data cable (RS-485 protocol) that daisy-chains through all HVAC unit controllers.
- Video Transmitter in 2008 A/V Control Room and video Receiver in 2001 Café. The café receiver had been damaged 2 to 3 times prior to 2010.
- Intercom and Card reader at main front entrance.

















- 6"



























- SPD for all Electrical Services.
- SPD for all sub-panels that supply rooftop equipment.
- Bonded the same sub-panels to the building steel.
- Monitoring system for SPDs to send alarms via the LAN.
- Improved installation of ac supply SPDs for fire alarm control panels and for low-voltage SPD for fire alarm outdoor circuit to PIV.
- Installed outdoor exposed DDC data cables in steel conduit.
- Intercom and Card reader at main front entrance.



•As of December 2010, bonding of steel and water pipes were completed.

- •2/24/11 thunderstorm, no damage.
- •2/28/11 thunderstorm, three DDC controllers failed. Several had to be reset.
- •3/23/11 and 4/4/11, Thunderstorms, no damage.
- •Earth Grounding work completed 4/4/11.
- •Optical Isolators installed 4/5/11.
- •Most other work completed by 4/22/11.
- •In summer of 2011, a severe storm damaged a circuit board and contactor in rooftop HVAC unit.
- •No issues with any thunderstorms since summer 2011 event.



EFFECVTIVE LIGHTNING PROTECTION

- •Look at THE BIG PICTURE.
- •Consider all Systems and Equipment Involved.
- •For Personal Safety, <u>Respect Lightning</u>

