

Nine power problems

And their UPS solutions

Eaton UPSs address any of the nine power protection problems to fulfill power protection, distribution and management needs in the office, computer networking, data center, telecommunications, healthcare

and industrial markets. Low-cost products such as the Eaton 3105, 5110 and EX UPSs protect general desktop systems for small office/home office (SOHO) applications. The line-interactive and online UPSs such as the

Eaton 5125, Evolution, EX, MX, MX Frame and BladeUPS are designed to safeguard a myriad of mission-critical systems including network servers and power hungry blade servers.

Power Problem	Definition*	Cause*	Solution
1 Power Failure 	A total loss of utility power	Can be caused by a number of events: lightning strikes, downed power lines, grid over-demands, accidents and natural disasters.	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Single-phase Series 3 UPS</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Single-phase Series 5 UPS</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Single- and Three-phase Series 9 UPS</div> </div>
2 Power Sag 	Short-term low voltage	Triggered by the startup of large loads, utility switching, utility equipment failure, lightning and power service that's too small for the demand. In addition to crashes, sags can damage hardware.	
3 Power Surge (Spike) 	Short-term high voltage above 110% of nominal	Can be caused by a lightning strike and can send line voltages to levels in excess of 6,000 volts. A spike almost always results in data loss or hardware damage.	
4 Under-voltage (Brownout) 	Reduced line voltage extended periods few minutes to days	Can be caused by an intentional utility voltage reduction to conserve power during peak demand periods or other heavy loads that exceed supply capacity.	
5 Over-voltage 	Increased line voltage for extended periods of a few minutes to a few days	Triggered by a rapid reduction in power loads, heavy equipment being turned off, or by utility switching. The results can potentially damage hardware.	
6 Electrical Line Noise 	High frequency waveform caused by EMI interference	Can be caused by either RFI or EMI interference generated by transmitters, welding devices, SCR driven printers, lightning, etc.	
7 Frequency Variation 	A change in frequency stability	Resulting from generator or small co-generation sites being loaded and unloaded. Frequency variation can cause erratic operation, data loss, system crashes and equipment damage.	
8 Switching Transient 	Instantaneous under-voltage (notch) in the range of nanoseconds	Normal duration is shorter than a spike and generally falls in the range of nanoseconds.	
9 Harmonic Distortion 	Distortion of the normal line waveform, generally transmitted by nonlinear loads	Switch mode power supplies, variable speed motors and drives, copiers and fax machines are examples of non-linear loads. Can cause communication errors, overheating and hardware damage.	

*Reference IEEE E-050R & old FIPS PUB 94