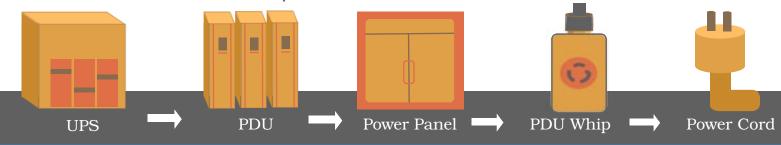


The Simple Power Flow of a Data Center PDU whips (cables) are a crucial part of the power flow process in data centers. The whip helps to transfer a high-current circuit safely into a piece of equipment to provide it with the electrical power it needs to function. The correct whip can help to improve power usage effectiveness (PUE) and reduce

operational costs in data centers.





The Uninterruptible Power Supply converts alternating currents to direct currents through a rectifier, and then back to alternating currents through an inverter. In the process, some of this energy goes into a battery which is used as a temporary backup source if the primary source of power ever fails.

UPS



The Power Distribution Unit transforms the voltage received from the UPS into standard voltage that can be distributed to power panels. PDUs also serve as power cooling and monitoring systems for data





The electricity travels to a Power Panel, sometimes known as a RPP. This device contains a breaker panel that further divides the power from PDUs into different circuits.

Power Panel

PDU Whip

The PDU whip serves as the bridge between the power panel and the power cords of the equipment. The tail of the whip is hardwired into a breaker on the panel and the other end of the whip contains an outlet in which a power cord can be plugged into.





Power cords are plugged into the outlet side of the whip. Equipment in data centers are stored on a rack. This rack has multiple power cords running through it in order to keep all of the equipment running.

Power Cord

Each piece of equipment has different and specific power needs that the whip must accommodate to. It's important to consider the number and size of wires that make up a whip in order for the power flow to be successful and safe.

Visit PDUwhips.com to use our **Custom PDU Whip Configurator** to order the correct whip for your electrical needs.



