Power Protection Management Products Glossary

Agent

A power management software program that acts as a focal point for data collection and configuration of a specific network entity (hardware or software). Agents send data to the power management software console. They are installed and run on each network system.

Battery Management Log

A record of battery history maintained by the Compaq Power Management Software.

Circuit Breaker (CB)

A device for manually opening (breaking) or closing a circuit to interrupt or apply electric power to an electrical apparatus. A circuit breaker can also open a circuit automatically when it senses an overload.

Console

The software program that displays information and controls the system by communicating with agents. The console is used to configure communications port setup, alert handling, shutdown timing, restart delays, and regularly scheduled shutdowns. The console runs on the management station for the network.

Countdown Time

The time in minutes after the end of wink time that the system waits before starting a shutdown sequence. This interval provides time to finish work and save files. Each minute, the user is informed of the time remaining until shutdown.

LEDs

Light Emitting Diodes located on the front of the UPS that inform users of various UPS operations.

Line-interactive

A UPS containing an off-line inverter that transfers on during a blackout, but providing faster transfer times than a standby UPS. Power conditioning and surge suppression are provided to protect the load.

Load

Equipment that receives power from a UPS.

Load Segments

Groups of receptacles on the rear panel of a UPS which can be independently controlled via power management software.

Load Shedding

The ability to divide the total load into segments and to start and stop each load segment individually.

Power Factor

This is a number between 0 and 1 which represents the portion of the VA delivered to the AC load which actually delivers energy to the AC load. With some equipment such as motors or computers, AMPS flow into the equipment without being usefully converted to energy. This happens if the current is distorted (has harmonics) or if the current is not in phase with the voltage applied to the equipment. Computers draw harmonic currents which cause their power factor to be less than one. Motors draw out of phase or reactive currents that cause their power factor to be less than one.