

APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING HIGH QUALITY POWER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The subject disclosure relates to systems for providing high quality power, and cooling and more particularly to an improved system for providing uninterrupted DC power for the telephone communications, data processing and industrial equipment.

2. Background of the Related Art

[0002] Traditionally, AC commercial power has been used as the primary power source for a wide variety of applications such as computers, data processing equipment, telephony circuitry and other solid state technology devices. Despite this proliferation of the use of AC power, various problems are well-known. For example, U.S. Patent Nos.: 4,277,692; 5,126,585; and 5,483,463 disclose practices for improving the performance of AC power devices. Despite these improvements, many drawbacks to the AC power still have not been overcome. In particular, AC power must still be converted to DC power for consumption by the majority of solid state devices. Many AC power systems require battery backup and second 100% rated redundant feeds and are still inefficient at supplying the necessary power and redundancy. Further, the safety risk, bulkiness and expense of distributing AC power is well documented.

[0003] Many have always considered DC to be more efficient and reliable. However, the prior ability to produce DC power and scale distribution thereof has been a hurdle yet to be overcome. Typically, chemical batteries and rectifiers are utilized to produce, distribute and backup critical DC power. Batteries in such applications have many limitations. When the batteries age, capacity reduces to the point of requiring replacement that creates a disposal problem. Further, the ability to produce and draw large amounts of power from a DC battery system is dependant upon the amount and size of the batteries and require large distribution systems as DC distribution systems are oversized for DC voltage drop. Modern technology demands more power, requiring a higher concentration of DC power to reach a higher level of

operation.

[0004] Despite these and other drawbacks, use of chemical batteries has been widely used in to produce and store 48V DC power, in telecommunication centers and to provide an alternative backup source for AC voltage systems during power outages in data centers. For example, see U.S. Patent No. 5,010,469 to Bobry, in which batteries are used and which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety to the extent that it does not conflict with the present disclosure. Moreover, switching between sources is a recognized problem and often incurs momentary lapses in provision of the power needed. For example, see U.S. Patent No. 5,057,697 to Hammond et al. which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety to the extent that it does not conflict with the present disclosure.

[0005] In the past no technology has been available to economically produce and distribute highly reliable high capacity DC power for use in both centers. The use of DC quality power is much more reliable, inexpensive and would result in tremendous saving of power so it would be extremely desirable to extensively utilize scaleable DC power. However, as a result of not being able to scale DC power much like an AC transformer for distribution, technology dependent upon ready access to DC power has stagnated. Therefore, a system is needed to produce DC voltage that is highly reliable, scalable and economical utilizing AC and DC components without the use of chemical storage batteries.

[0006] Moreover, prior art systems have required large amounts of wiring and conditioning equipment for electrically interconnecting the AC voltage source with the load. Typically, the electrical interconnections are quite bulky and require a large amount of copper. In data center and telco applications, switch mode power supplies ("SMPS") on the servers are fed by AC but have the capability of being powered by DC only. These AC driven SMPS generate heat and draw significant power and are very inefficient. As a result of the high heat generation and a limited amount of cooling capacity, data processing equipment must be spread out to facilitate proper cooling, therefore data centers have less space for processing equipment and an overall decreased cooling load efficiency. Thus, there is a need for a system which provides the necessary power and can be interconnected with relatively small interconnections and operate without SMPS in order to increase the efficiency of the

data center.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] It is an object of the present disclosure to utilize either 208-480 incoming volts AC three phase power to produce 23-48VDC outgoing voltage and current for supply throughout a data center or comparable facility.

[0008] It is another object of the present disclosure to utilize one AC utility and emergency power source, preferably a generator, as the incoming main and emergency feeds to make the system reliable in case of a utility power outage.

[0009] In one embodiment, the system cycles through a transfer switch with overlap transition to utility, optional. The transfer switch will take one emergency and one utility and will switch between the two when either manually initiated or loss of utility power has occurred. The generator will feed a distribution panel sized to power a bridge diode rectifier, house loads and air conditioning, utilizing 480/3/60 input and 500-600 VDC output. The rectifier will be designed to reduce DC ripple utilizing reactors designed to do so. In another embodiment, the system will utilize a flywheel battery-less DC power supply source, in parallel to the output of a main rectifier, to generate 500-600 VDC and tie into the output of the rectifier. The system utilizes DC output power from the rectifier to charge the flywheel. When AC power is lost to the main rectifier input, the flywheel will discharge the kinetic storage into the load side of the rectifier until such time that the emergency generator has started and has taken over the critical load. When the emergency source is on line it will supply power to both the load and will also recharge the flywheel device to 100% preparing the system for the eventual return to utility. Upon the return or stabilization of utility power consistently for a set period, the transfer switch will retransfer the system load to the utility. During this transfer, the break in the system power will once again be bridged by the flywheel source in the opposite direction.

[0010] Preferably, the 600 VDC from the output of the main rectifier will distribute throughout the facility reducing both the wire size and the current necessary to run a Power Converter Unit or PCU that will step the high voltage down to useable 48 VDC to power plants or computers that are designed to utilize 48 volts DC. Thereby allowing the computers to be supplied without a customary switch mode power supply therefore reducing the inefficiencies of the SMPS saving energy of up to 30% and reducing wiring circular mill, reducing cooling requirements, rid the plant of chemical

storage batteries and reduce its equipment infrastructure required spacing and significantly increasing the power reliability. This attribute will allow more of the critical indoor square footage to be utilized for the electronics necessary to increase business.

[0011] In another embodiment, at certain determined interval areas, dependant upon loading and distance, a specially designed DC-to-DC converter, or Power Converter Unit ("PCU"), utilizing intergate bi-polar transistor (hereinafter "IGBT") technology, redundant power supplies or 30kW drawers and a 5-20 kHz DC controller that both senses and fires an IGBT will be placed. The PCU can be fed by up to two totally independent power systems providing highly reliable outage protection. Additionally, the PCU is highly resistant to faults and once again adding to the high quality power output. The IGBT will efficiently convert line side DC high voltage to secondary low side voltage remaining efficient and tightly controlled throughout the potential voltage drop on the primary side down to 300 VDC. This PCU is much like a DC to DC transformer. From the output of the IGBT device, voltage and current will be distributed to local or close devices that utilize 48 volts DC without the issues of voltage drop and excessive heat produced by the SMPS. This voltage can be controlled by remotely placing a sensor at the furthest device from the converter.

[0012] Another highly important concept to this power quality system is the utilization of a sophisticated cooling system to rid the space of the heat produced by the efficient delivery of power by the PCU to the telecommunications and data processing loads. The PCU will deliver power to racks where the technology will reside. Virtually all of the delivered power will be utilized by electronic loads. These loads will turn this power completely into heat. Technology today is attempting to compact as many devices in a small space as possible. In order to provide for this condition a Power Cooling rack, (PCR) will be provided that can liquid cool a plate fin heat exchanger located in the bottom of the rack as well as variable speed fans that will efficiently meter air and will cool the computers in the rack up to 20kW. The best device being utilized today can rid the space of up to 5-7kW. These racks will provide for dual fed 48 volt DC distribution for protection against power outage of one of the sources increasing reliability.

[0013] It should be appreciated that the present disclosure can be implemented in numerous ways, including without limitation as a process, an apparatus, a

system, a device or a method. These and other unique features of the system disclosed herein will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] So that those having ordinary skill in the art to which the disclosed system appertains will more readily understand how to make and use the same, reference may be had to the drawings wherein:

[0015] Figure 1 is a somewhat schematic view of a stationary module constructed in accordance with the subject invention.

[0016] Figure 2 is a somewhat schematic view of a mobile module constructed in accordance with the subject invention.

[0017] Figure 3 is a somewhat schematic view of a third module constructed in accordance with the subject invention.

[0018] Figure 4 is a perspective view of an enclosure for providing DC power and cooling in accordance with the subject invention.

[0019] Figure 5 is a somewhat schematic view of a connected DC conversion unit Figure 4 in accordance with the subject invention.

[0020] Figure 6 is a schematic of a diode bridge constructed in accordance with the subject invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0021] The present invention overcomes many of the prior art problems associated with power supplies. The advantages, and other features of the system disclosed herein, will become more readily apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art from the following detailed description of certain preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the drawings which set forth representative embodiments of the present invention and wherein like reference numerals identify similar structural elements.

[0022] Referring to Figure 1, an enclosure 110 is utilized to protect the system 100 from the elements as well as provide the proper internal environment necessary for the component pieces to function properly. This environment is preferably 40-104 degrees F, non-condensing. The system 100 is designed to be stationary or fixed. The stationary enclosure 110 will house all components with the exception of the DC converters. Such a system 100 would typically be utilized in the larger power applications

where the 600 VDC distribution is sent into the facility (not shown) and powers localized DC converters that step down from 600 to 23-48 VDC. The system 100 will provide an AC power feed that will supply AC three-phase power to air conditioning units within the facility so the enclosure 110 will be considered a self-contained total critical power solution for the facility.

[0023] Preferably, an emergency generator unit 112 will be mounted on the outside of the enclosure 110 in an adjacent environmentally designed container 114. The container 114 will mount on extended rails that protrude from the bottom of the main enclosure 110. The generator 112 includes a sub base fuel supply 116 and will start on a signal from an automatic transfer switch 118 located inside the main enclosure 110. Typically the emergency generator 112 uses a fuel cell or turbine unit sized from 250kW or larger as required by the application and supplies 208-480 or high VAC three phase. The generator has an output breaker (not shown) and will store up to 12 hours or more of fuel in the fuel supply 116. The fuel supply 116 can also be supplied with natural gas to provide for automatic replenishment. The system 100 can be designed to run in a prime energy mode producing inexpensive clean power to the facility, thereby reducing the overall energy usage. By prime energy mode, the system 100 generates power and utilizes the heat by-product to power chillers that cool the system 100. The system 100 can be used stand alone or coupled in parallel for providing additional capacity and/or reliability.

[0024] The automatic transfer switch ("ATS") 118 is preferably sized from 400 to 1200 amps for a VAC three-phase three-wire. Suitable ATS 118, without limitation, are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,761,563 and 5,646,833, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The ATS 118 is preferably mechanical in nature and fed from two separate sources. One source of power to the ATS 118 is the building utility feed and the other is the feed from the generator 112. The utility, or normal feed, is preferably connected through a twist lock or lug configuration 120 and is terminated to the normal side of the ATS 118. The generator 112 feeds to the emergency side of the switch 118.

[0025] Upon a power outage, the ATS 118 send a startup signal to the generator 112 and, upon reaching the set voltage, mechanically break the utility feed and

connects the emergency source supply power to the distribution panel 122. This application 100 can be provided with overlap transfer if required and follows the same procedure in reverse when utility is returned. The system can receive a remote start or stop signal and can be utilized in either a prime or standby mode.

[0026] The distribution panel 122 distributes 208-480, three-phase three-wire, AC power to all of the component devices. The distribution panel 122 includes a main breaker and smaller distribution breakers, preferably molded case, and are of comparable size and fusing to the ATS 118. A 20-40kVA transformer 124 is utilized for house power, i.e. lighting, heating, cooling and the like.

[0027] A main diode based rectifier 126 takes a 208- through medium voltage three-phase feed and produces an output voltage of 500-600VDC. The sizing range is preferably from 150kW to 500kW or as required. Ripple current is minimized by the use of reactors. A DC flywheel system 128 can take either AC or DC power to spin up a kinetic flywheel and store energy until such time that the DC output bus drops below the main rectifier voltage. At a set point, the DC flywheel system 128 discharges the stored energy in the form of DC voltage and current to supply consistent power to the DC converters 130 providing enough time to allow the generator 112 to come up to speed and take over the utility feed.

[0028] Once the utility power source becomes operational again, the DC flywheel 128 will bridge the transfer back to utility in a similar fashion. After the generator 112, or the utility feed has returned and is powering the load, the DC flywheel system 128 recharge the kinetic flywheel, in the form of flywheel speed, in readiness to bridge the next power outage. The flywheel system is preferably an enclosed system. In large applications, the DC flywheel system 128 is underground and sized in the megawatt range. It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that the DC flywheel system 128 may be a plurality of kinetic flywheels that are connected in parallel to form the DC flywheel system.

[0029] DC disconnects 132 fuse the DC converters 130. The DC disconnects or breakers 132 are sized to accept voltage drop in the event that the voltage output by the flywheel goes below recommended parameters. For example, an unacceptable flywheel voltage drop may occur if the generator 112 miss starts and must continue to attempt to start and come up to line voltage. As the kinetic flywheel reduces

in speed the output voltage drops. As the flywheel voltage drops, the current rises in order to maintain the power output at a constant level.

[0030] A pair of DC converters or PCU 130 receive power from the rectifier 126. The DC converters reduce the high voltage output by the rectifier 126 for outputting the desired voltage to run the load, i.e. solid state technology devices. In smaller applications such as the 50kW version illustrated, the DC converters 130 are housed in the enclosure 110. In larger applications such as 150kW, the DC converters 130 may be located within the building as close to the load as possible. . Preferably, the DC converters 130 can be dual fed and have a number of outputs. The DC converters 130 have an N+1 control and power configuration. In a preferred embodiment, the DC converters 130 convert 525-600 VDC to useable 23-48VDC. The DC converters 130 have a high frequency sensing and control circuit for controlling the firing of the IGBTs therein. In controlling the IGBTs in this manner, the physical size of the DC converter is drastically reduced and the efficiency significantly increased. For example, see U.S. Patent No. 5,646,833.

[0031] It is envisioned that the enclosure 110 can be stored outdoors. In the outdoor application, the 48VDC output by the DC converters 130 connects to the building via twist lock quick connection points 134. The output of the DC converters 130 can also be connected to a common feed point either within the building or out at the enclosure 110, to produce a 2+N configuration. Preferably, remote sensors (not shown) are placed at the furthest load point for providing input to the system 100 to maintain the 48VDC output at the furthest utilization point. The system 100 also includes a general purpose panel 138 for allowing access to house power for other applications.

[0032] Referring to Figure 2, as will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, a mobile system 200 utilizes the same principles of the system 100 described above. Accordingly, like reference numerals preceded by the numeral "2" instead of the numeral "1", are used to indicate like elements. The mobile system 200 is designed to allow easy movement from one area to another so that high quality power can be quickly made accessible in the area of need. The mobile system 200 houses all the components and the output voltage is sent into the facility from the enclosure 210. Typically, the mobile system 200 is used in a smaller demand application of 1000-1500

amps VDC.

[0033] Referring to Figure 3, as will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, an expanded system 300 utilizes the same principles of the systems 100 and 200 described above. The system 300 utilizes cross-feeding stand-alone converters in order to insure reliable delivery of power. Accordingly, like reference numerals preceded by the numeral "3" instead of the numerals "1" or "2", are used to indicate like elements whenever possible. The system 300 is adapted and configured to supply power to a data center (not shown). Typically, data centers require power that is conditioned and backed up by an uninterruptible power supplies (hereinafter "UPS"), batteries, or generators. Power distribution units (hereinafter "PDU") typically distribute 480 volt three-phase power. For use, the power may be transformed to usable 120/208 volt power. The system 300 is an expanded application to meet the needs of a data center.

[0034] The system 300 includes a pair of power modules 301 for redundancy. The power modules include a generator 312, either prime or standby, that could also be one or more fuel cells or a turbine. In an energy saving mode, wherein the generator 312 or utility source utilizes natural gas to produce electrical power, the byproduct heat of the generation is utilized to power absorption chillers that are, in turn, used to cool the data center, or the PCU. Preferably, the PCU accepts chilled water as a cooling medium, e.g., load curtailment.

[0035] The DC converters 330 are located inside the data center as close to the 48VDC load as possible. This will allow the rectification of the AC power to DC for distribution outside of the data center in a remote location, thereby saving valuable data center space. The use of transformers and associated alternating current apparatus is no longer necessary; as a result, the data center is less electronically intensive. In another embodiment, the need for SMPS on the servers can be eliminated and the servers run on DC voltage supplied in a central bus scenario by the system 330. The elimination of SMPS significantly reduces the overall heat and power draw and by virtue of reducing power and cooling space is freed up or can be more densely designed to accommodate more equipment per square foot. The DC converters 330 in a 2+N scenario can be applied and can simply and effectively provide the computers with reliable power meeting or exceeding the state of the art 3 to 5 nines availability requirements. In short, the data center is less electronically intensive due to the replacing of the AC-DC back to AC

topologies of the UPS as well as eliminating the sophistication and expense of the AC sine wave reconstruction, synchronization and paralleling electronics. The system 300 in conjunction with the PCR or system 410 saves installation expense, operating expense in cooling, and infrastructure space necessary for all of the required AC power equipment.

[0036] In a preferred embodiment, the system 300 produces a distribution DC voltage of 600VDC from outside of the data center. Typically, the sizing of the system 300 could be between 600 to 2000MW. The 600VDC is produced by a rectification system 326 with a flywheel system 328 as for providing transition to a backup generator 312 as explained above. It is envisioned that the conversion for the data center application from 600-48VDC is accomplished using the DC converters 330 at a sizing of roughly 150kW.

[0037] Each DC converter 331 can receive two 600VDC from two redundant system 301 modules so that if a single power module 301 malfunctions, the 48VDC output of the system 331 is maintained. A distribution panel 333 is between the DC converters 331 and power modules 301. The distribution panels 333 have DC breakers or fuses 335 utilized to protect the inputs of the 331 device.

[0038] In a preferred embodiment, the DC converters 330 are installed into a self contained cooled racking system 410 (see Figure 4), that will eliminate the heat produced by system 331 or computers installed into the system 410 through the utilization of local chilled water supply and chilled water return piping. (not shown) System 410 has a dual role as the housing and cooling apparatus for the system 331 components as well as cooling racks for computer technology installed into the free standing racks within the system 410. The system 410 has a lineup of racks that provide power, cooling and structural requirements for the computer systems therein. The racks water cools the DC converters 331 allowing more technology in the space without the requirement of separate air conditioning units reducing even further the floor space necessary to support the computers in the data or telecommunications processing area.

[0039] Referring to Figure 4, an enclosure 410 for providing DC power to a commercial building in accordance with the subject disclosure is shown. The enclosure 410 has two doors 402a, 402b for providing access to an interior thereof. Behind door 402a, the enclosure 410 houses a plurality of DC conversion units 431 and, behind door 402b, a load (not shown). Also enclosed in each rack is a chilled water cooling coil (not

shown) and three variable frequency drive fans 433 which cool the internal air in the enclosure 410 so that heat from the power or computer devices is rejected into the water. In the preferred embodiment shown, the enclosure 410 has six DC conversion units 431 of 30kW capacity each. As a result, the enclosure 410 can serve as a redundant 150kW DC power source.

[0040] Referring to Figure 5, a somewhat schematic view of an exemplary DC conversion unit 431 connected to dual power sources is shown. As can be seen, the high voltage DC (for example 525VDC) is distributed relatively easily and efficient but near or at the point of consumption, the voltage level is reduced to a usable level (for example 48VDC). Four feeds 403a-d provide input power to the DC conversion unit 431. Feeds 403a and 403d are connected to similar power modules 401. The power modules 401 utilize similar principles as systems 100, 200 and 300. Thus, for simplicity, no significant discussion of the theory and operation is repeated again. Of note, the power modules 401 each include dual flywheel systems 428 in order to increase the available duration and load capacity of power during the interim mode. Feeds 403b and 403c are connected to alternate power sources 407. The alternate power sources 407 are preferably traditional utilities. In other embodiments, the alternate power sources 407 are fuel cells, batteries, UPS, other generators, additional systems 401 and combination thereof.

[0041] Still referring to Figure 5, the DC conversion unit 431 includes two I/O boards 440a, 440b. The I/O boards 440a, 440b act to direct the input power to adjacent DC converter modules 442a, 442b. I/O board 440a receives power feeds 403a and 403b. I/O board 440b receives power feeds 403c and 403d. Each I/O board 440a, 440b routes the respective two input power feeds through a diode bridge means 450 (see Figure 6). The diode bridge means 450 is for maintaining a consistent output 452 regardless of how the polarity on the diode bridge inputs varies. As a result, for example, if feed 403a malfunctions (and feeds 403b and 403c for that matter), the proper amount of power is still available to allow DC converter module 442a to produce sufficient power to run the load. The redundancy of two DC conversion modules 442a, 442b that are both fed by dual power sources 440a-b and 440c-d, respectively, wherein each feed 440a-d is derived from different sources, results in a highly robust and reliable system.

[0042] Each DC conversion module 442a, 442b produces sufficient power to run the load. In turn, the output from the DC conversion modules 442a, 442b is routed

through a plurality of power cooling racks 444 ("PCR"). The PCR 444 connect the respective outputs of the DC conversion modules 442a, 442b via another diode bridge means (not shown) in order to allow a single functioning DC conversion module 442a, 442b to sufficeintly power the load. The PCR 444 also distribute the power to the load, i.e. the technologies or computers in the enclosure 410. The power enters the PCR 444 through power feeds 405a, 405b. As noted above, diode bridge (see Figure 6) within the PCR 444 receives power feeds 405a, 405b so that only one of the power feeds 405a, 405b needs to be operable in order for the system to provide power.

[0043] Each of the DC conversion modules 431 generates significant heat that needs to be removed from the enclosure 410 to insure proper operation. The enclosure 410 is water cooled via the PCR 444 but it will be appreciated that other methods of cooling are possible as would be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art based upon review of the subject disclosure. In a preferred embodiment, the enclosure 110 is an ECOBAY™ enclosure available from Sanmina-SCI Corp. of 2700 North First Street, San Jose, California 95134. In a well-known manner, each conversion unit 431 may be replaced or reconfigured to allow varying the capacity and performance of the enclosure 410 to suit the particular application.

[0044] While the invention has been described with respect to preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that various changes and/or modifications can be made to the invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for providing high quality power to a load by using overlap transfer comprising:
 - an enclosure for outdoor use;
 - a flywheel within the enclosure for storing and discharging energy as a DC voltage; and
 - a switch operatively connected to the flywheel and fed from a utility source and a generator source, wherein the switch operates in three modes, a normal mode in which the utility source provides power to the load, an interim mode in which the flywheel supplies power to the load and a backup mode in which the generator source provides power to the load,wherein upon a drop in power output below a set point, the switch sends a startup signal to the generator source and enters the interim mode where the flywheel discharges energy stored therein to supply the DC voltage to the load until the generator source can supply power to the load, upon the generator source being able to supply power, the switch enters the backup mode and the generator source feeds power to the flywheel for recharging the flywheel.
2. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, further comprising a rectifier operatively connected to the DC voltage output by the flywheel for reducing DC ripple in the DC voltage.
3. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, further comprising a distribution panel within the enclosure and fed by the generator source for fusing the apparatus.
4. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, wherein the set point is determined by comparing a DC output to a rectifier voltage.
5. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, wherein in the interim mode the utility source supplies power to the load in combination with the flywheel.

6. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, wherein the generator source is selected from the group consisting of a fuel cell, turbine unit and generator.
7. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, wherein the generator source is within the enclosure.
8. An apparatus as recited in Claim 7, further comprising a water cooling system within the enclosure for removing heat from the enclosure.
9. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, the flywheel supplies power to the load when the switch transitions from the backup mode to the normal mode.
10. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, further comprising a natural gas fuel for supply to the generator source wherein byproduct heat generated by consumption of the natural gas fuel is utilized to power absorption chillers that, in turn, cool an area.
11. An apparatus as recited in Claim 1, further comprising a rectifier connected to the utility source for converting an AC voltage to a DC voltage.
12. An apparatus as recited in Claim 11, wherein the AC voltage is 480 VAC and the DC voltage is 600VDC.
13. An apparatus as recited in Claim 12, further comprising a converter for scaling down the 600VDC to 48VDC at the load.
14. An apparatus as recited in Claim 13, wherein the load is a computer without a switching mode power supply.
15. A system for receiving utility AC power as an input and reliably providing DC power for solid state technology, the system comprising:
 - a) at least two power modules for providing reliable power, each power module including:

a selectively activated backup power source;
first means for receiving a utility power source and determining when the utility power source and the backup power source are sufficient;
a flywheel system for providing interim power when the utility power source is not sufficient; and
a switching mechanism for transitioning to using the flywheel system when the utility power source is determined not sufficient, activating the backup power source, and transitioning to using the backup power source after the backup power source is determined sufficient; and
b) a power conversion module including:
an enclosure; and
a plurality of chassis mounted within the enclosure, each chassis having a first I/O board for receiving an alternate power source and an AC output of one of the power modules, a diode bridge on the first I/O board for outputting a consistent voltage as long as at least one of the alternate power source and the power module is sufficient, and a converter for receiving an output of the diode bridge and outputting a desired DC voltage to a load within the enclosure.

16. A system as recited in Claim 15, wherein a sum of a power of the desired DC voltage of the plurality of chassis is double that required by the load for providing redundancy.

17. A system as recited in Claim 15, wherein the alternate power source is a plurality of power modules.

18. A system for efficiently delivering power to a plurality of solid state technology devices, the system comprising:

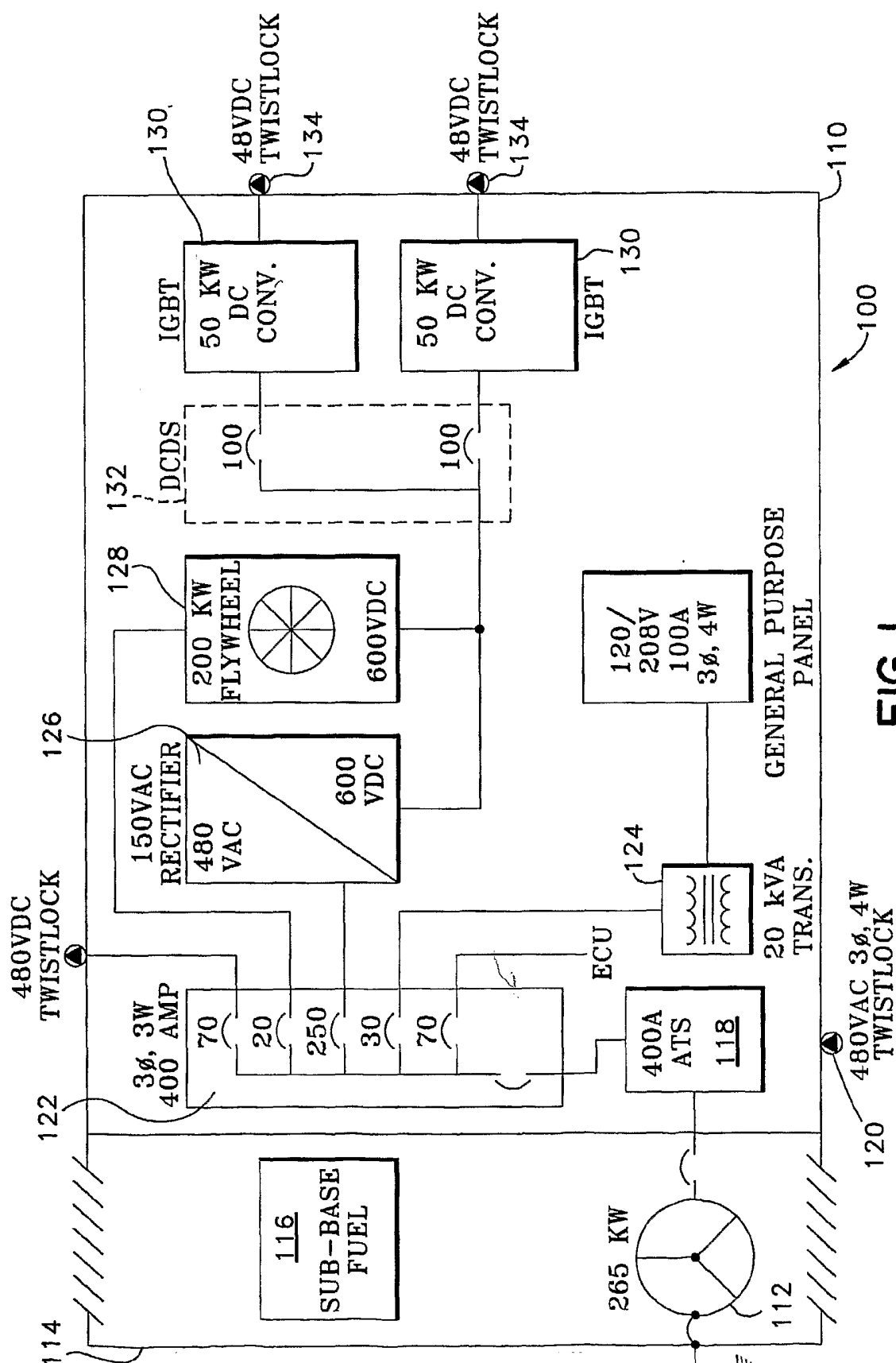
at least one rectifier for receiving AC voltage and converting the AC voltage to a high DC voltage;

cables operatively connected to the at least one rectifier for routing the high DC voltage to a load; and

at least one converter operatively connected between the cables and load for scaling the high DC voltage to a voltage as required to power the load.

19. A system as recited in Claim 18, further comprising a second rectifier for receiving AC voltage and converting the AC voltage to a second high DC voltage and a diode bridge for receiving the high DC voltage and the second high DC voltage in order to provide redundancy in the system.

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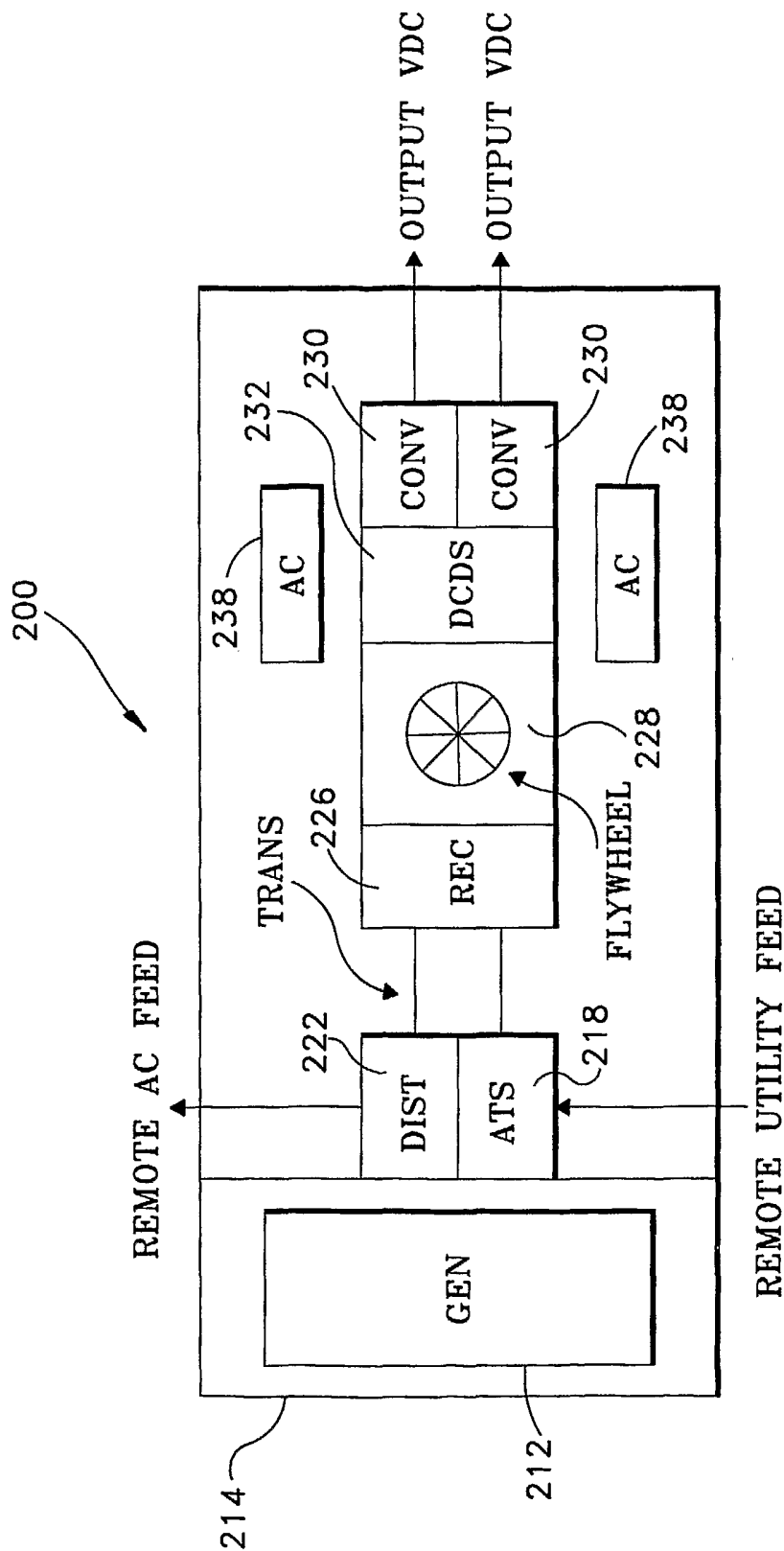
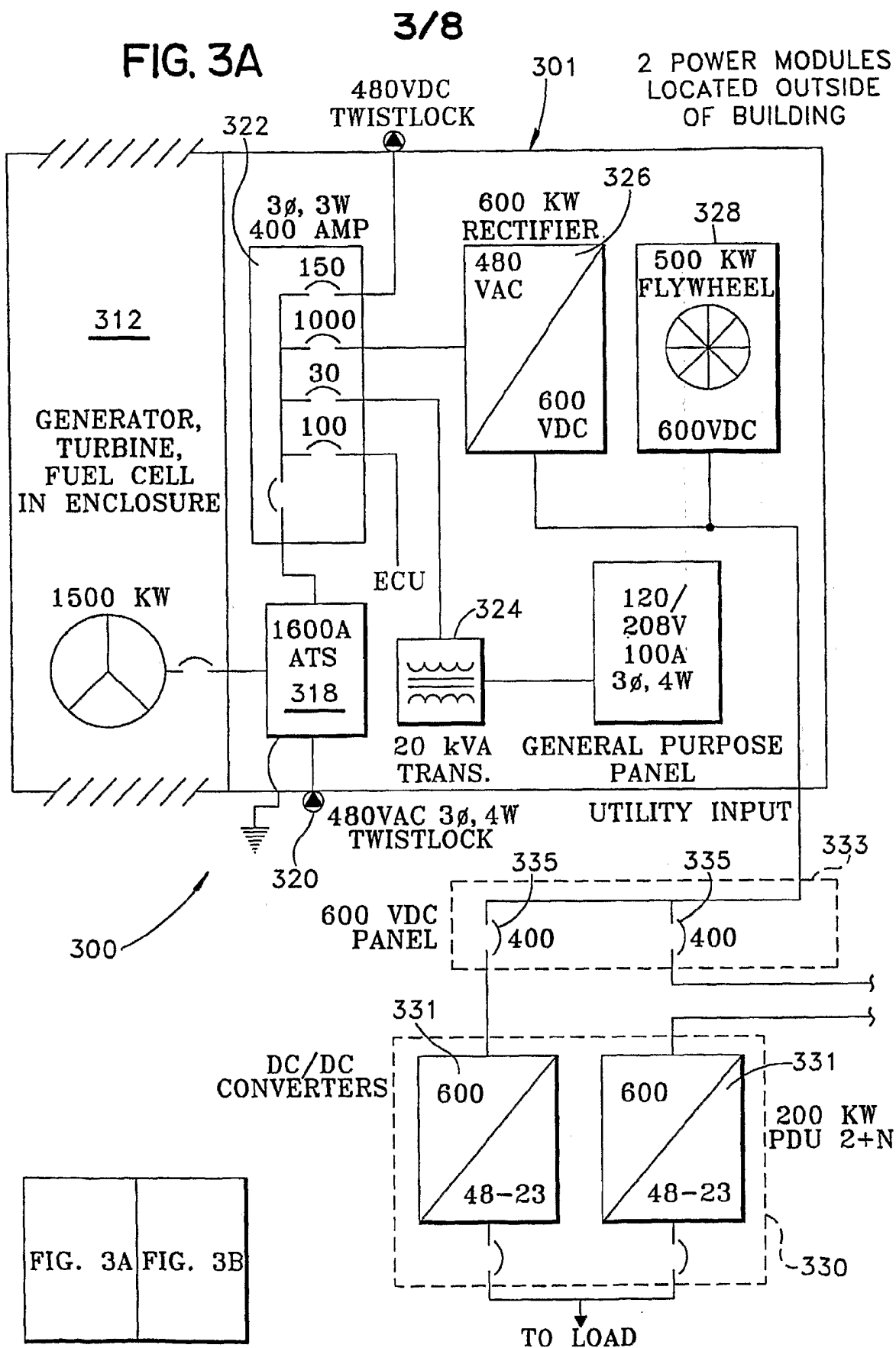


FIG. 2

**FIG. 3**

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2 POWER MODULES
LOCATED OUTSIDE
OF BUILDING

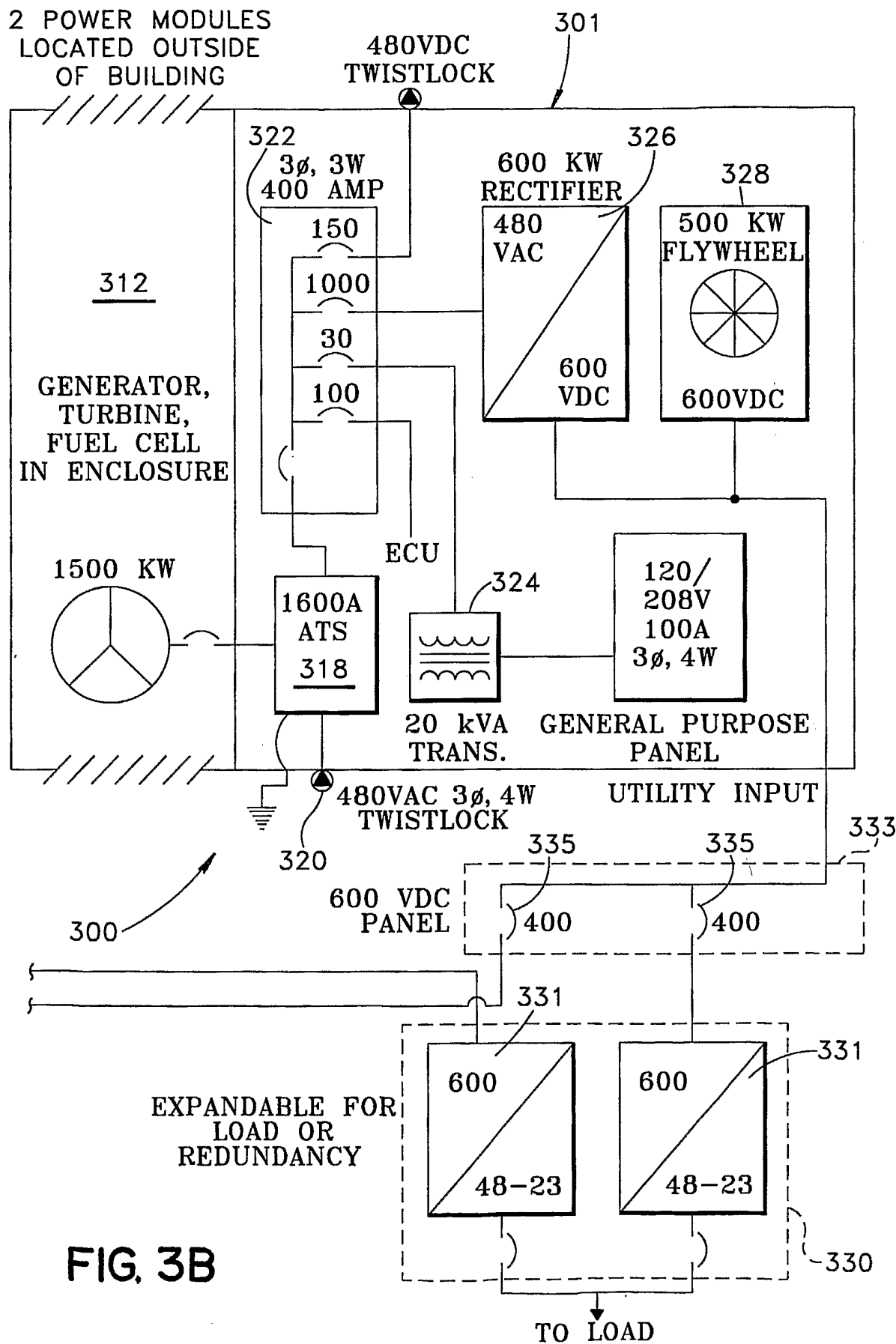


FIG. 3B

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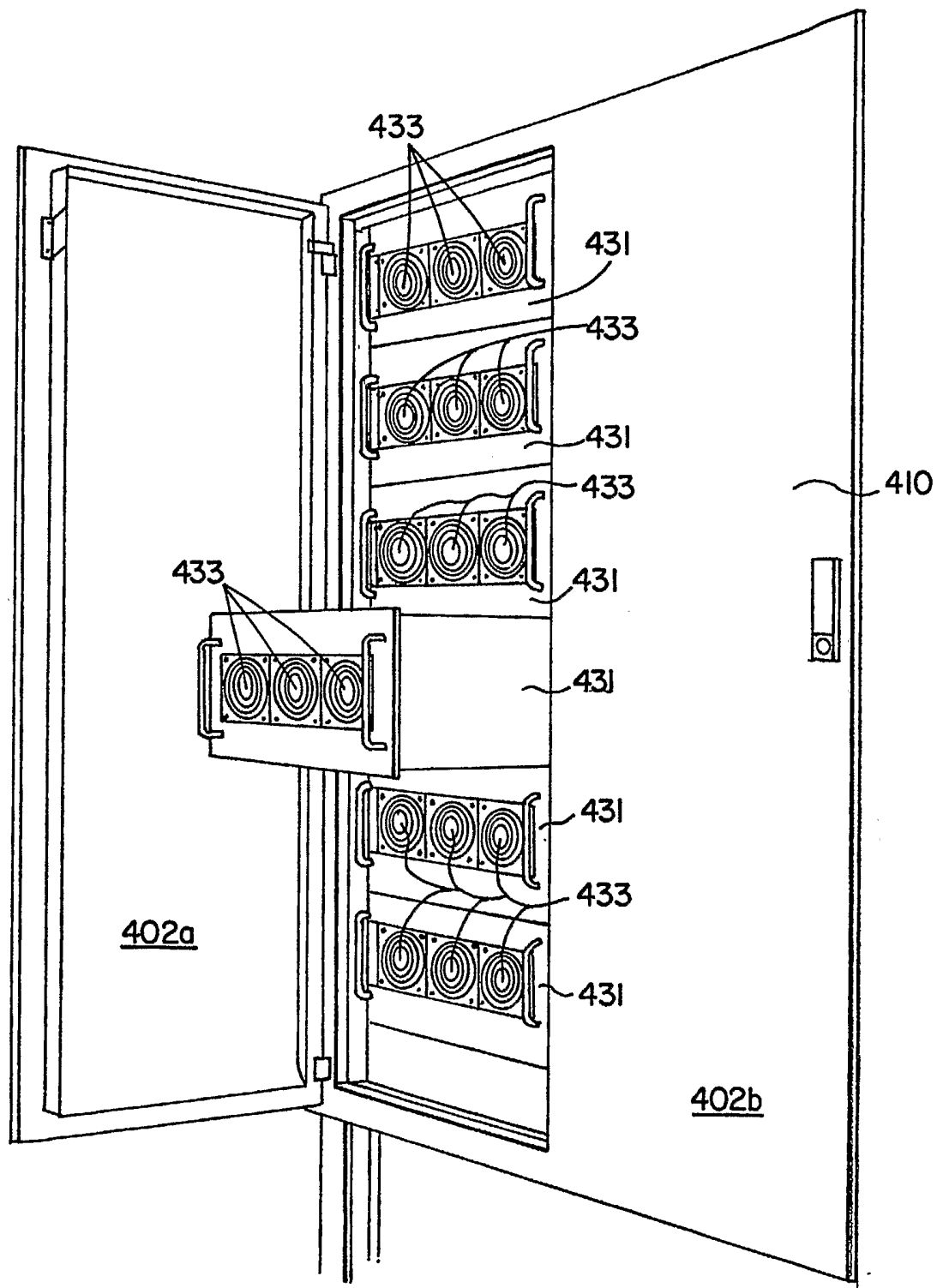
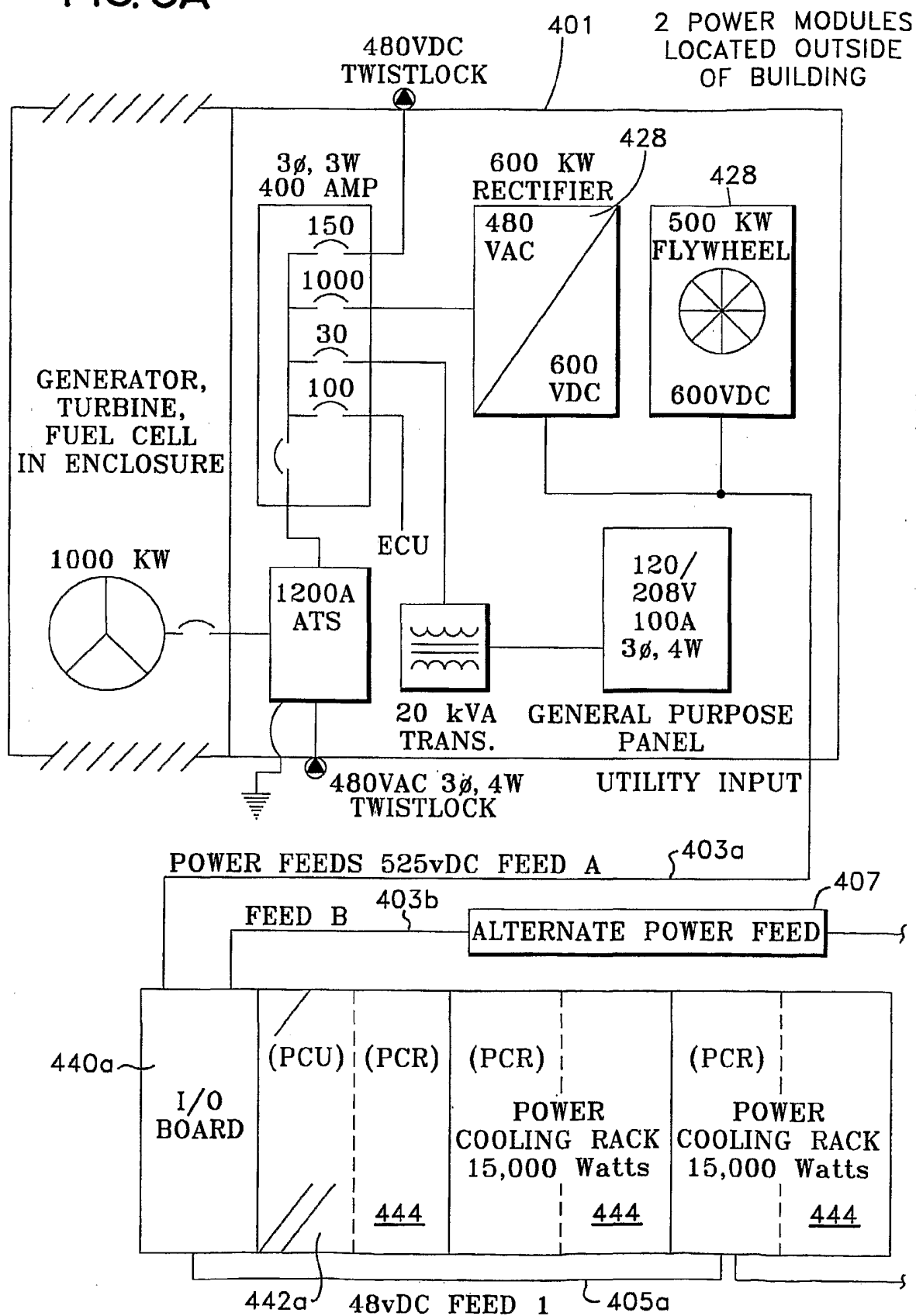


FIG. 4

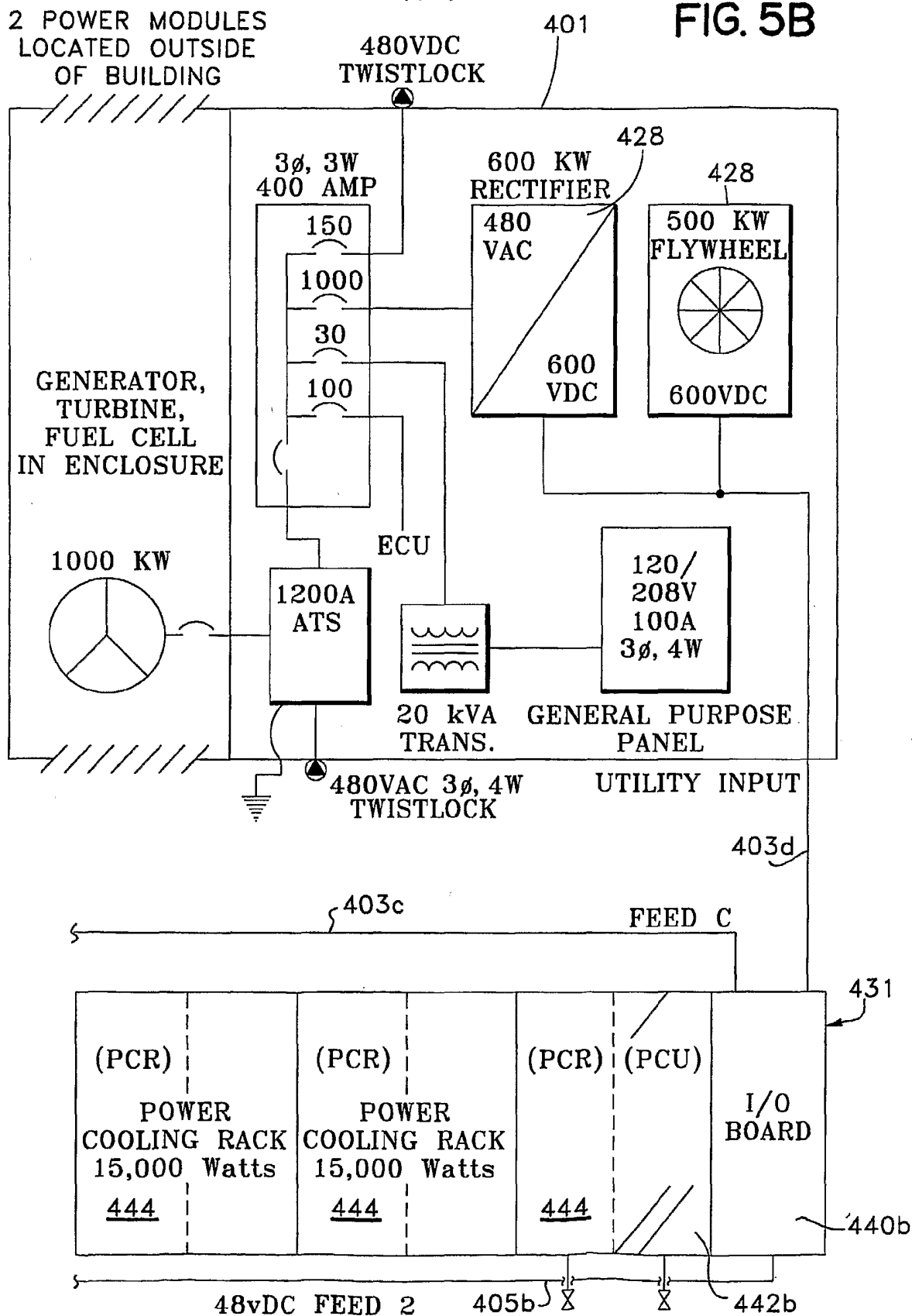
FIG. 5A

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FIG. 5B



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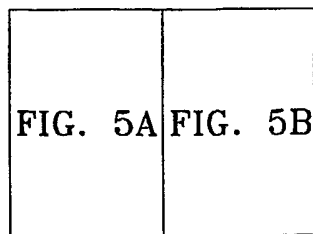


FIG. 5

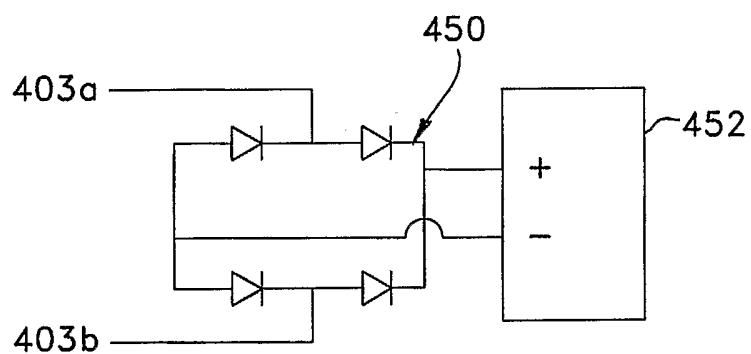


FIG. 6