
**Information technology — Data centre
facilities and infrastructures —**

**Part 3:
Power distribution**

*Technologie de l'information — Installation et infrastructures de
centres de traitement de données —*

Partie 3: Distribution de puissance

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 39, *Sustainability for and by Information Technology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC TS 22237 series can be found on the ISO website.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/e621791e-6ae4-4b39-bbac-c316148c4a92/iso-iec-ts-22237-3-2018>

Introduction

The unrestricted access to internet-based information demanded by the information society has led to an exponential growth of both internet traffic and the volume of stored/retrieved data. Data centres are housing and supporting the information technology and network telecommunications equipment for data processing, data storage and data transport. They are required both by network operators (delivering those services to customer premises) and by enterprises within those customer premises.

Data centres need to provide modular, scalable and flexible facilities and infrastructures to easily accommodate the rapidly changing requirements of the market. In addition, energy consumption of data centres has become critical both from an environmental point of view (reduction of carbon footprint) and with respect to economical considerations (cost of energy) for the data centre operator.

The implementation of data centres varies in terms of:

- a) purpose (enterprise, co-location, co-hosting, or network operator facilities);
- b) security level;
- c) physical size;
- d) accommodation (mobile, temporary and permanent constructions).

The needs of data centres also vary in terms of availability of service, the provision of security and the objectives for energy efficiency. These needs and objectives influence the design of data centres in terms of building construction, power distribution, environmental control and physical security. Effective management and operational information is required to monitor achievement of the defined needs and objectives.

The ISO/IEC TS 22237 series specifies requirements and recommendations to support the various parties involved in the design, planning, procurement, integration, installation, operation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructures within data centres. These parties include:

- 1) owners, facility managers, ICT managers, project managers, main contractors;
- 2) consultants, architects, building designers and builders, system and installation designers;
- 3) facility and infrastructure integrators, suppliers of equipment;
- 4) installers, maintainers.

At the time of publication of this document, the ISO/IEC TS 22237 series will comprise the following documents:

- ISO/IEC TS 22237-1, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 1: General concepts*;
- ISO/IEC TS 22237-2, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 2: Building construction*;
- ISO/IEC TS 22237-3, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 3: Power distribution*;
- ISO/IEC TS 22237-4, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 4: Environmental control*;
- ISO/IEC TS 22237-5, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 5: Telecommunications cabling infrastructure*;
- ISO/IEC TS 22237-6, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 6: Security systems*;

— ISO/IEC TS 22237-7, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 7: Management and operational information*.

The inter-relationship of the specifications within the ISO/IEC TS 22237 series is shown in [Figure 1](#).

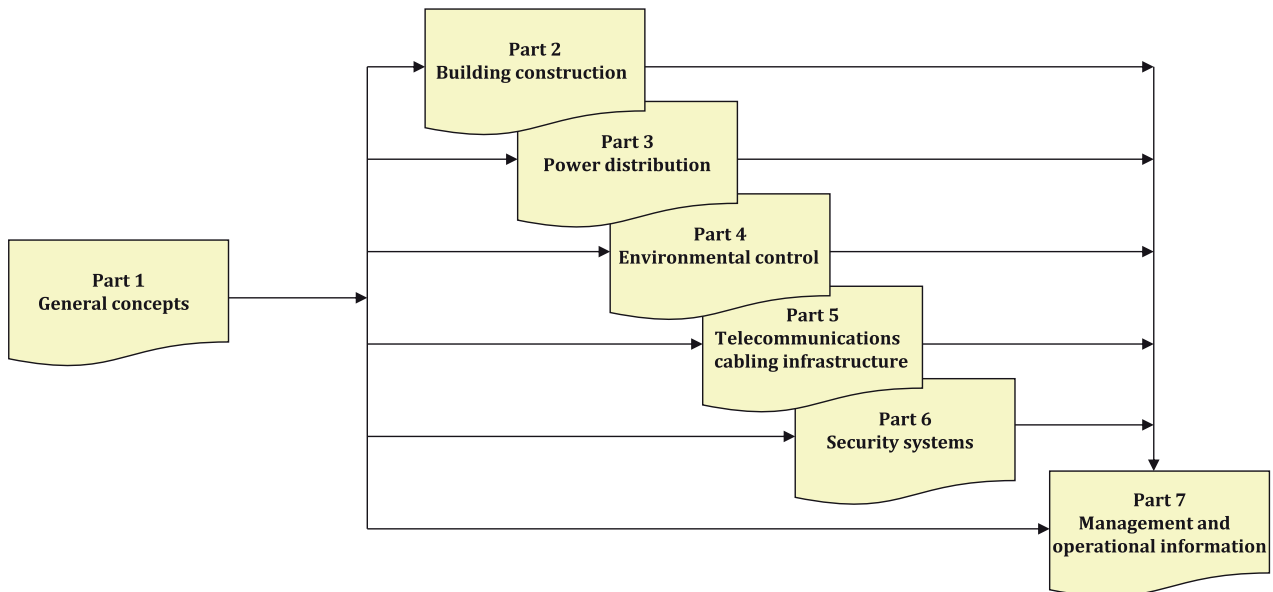


Figure 1 — Schematic relationship between the ISO/IEC TS 22237 series of documents

ISO/IEC TS 22237-2 to ISO/IEC TS 22237-6 specify requirements and recommendations for particular facilities and infrastructures to support the relevant classification for “availability”, “physical security” and “energy efficiency enablement” selected from ISO/IEC TS 22237-1.

This document, addresses facilities and infrastructures for power supplies to, and power distribution within, data centres together with the interfaces for monitoring the performance of those facilities and infrastructures in line with ISO/IEC TS 22237-7 (in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC TS 22237-1). The line diagrams used in certain figures are not intended to replace the more familiar electrical circuit diagrams associated with power supply and distribution systems which are included where relevant.

ISO/IEC TS 22237-7 addresses the operational and management information (in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC TS 22237-1).

This document is intended for use by and collaboration between architects, building designers and builders, system and installation designers.

The ISO/IEC TS 22237 series does not address the selection of information technology and network telecommunications equipment, software and associated configuration issues.

Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures —

Part 3: Power distribution

1 Scope

This document addresses power supplies to, and power distribution within, data centres based upon the criteria and classifications for “availability”, “physical security” and “energy efficiency enablement” within ISO/IEC TS 22237-1.

This document specifies requirements and recommendations for the following:

- a) power supplies to data centres;
- b) power distribution systems within data centres;
- c) facilities for both normal and emergency lighting;
- d) equipotential bonding and earthing;
- e) lightning protection;
- f) devices for the measurement of the power consumption characteristics at points along the power distribution system and their integration within management tools.

Safety and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements are outside the scope of this document and are covered by other standards and regulations. However, information given in this document may be of assistance in meeting these standards and regulations.

Conformance of data centres to the present document is covered in [Clause 4](#).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC TS 22237-1, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 1: General concepts*

ISO/IEC TS 22237-2, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 2: Building construction*

ISO/IEC TS 22237-4, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 4: Environmental control*

ISO/IEC TS 22237-5, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 5: Telecommunications cabling infrastructure*

ISO/IEC TS 22237-6, *Information technology — Data centre facilities and infrastructures — Part 6: Security systems*

ISO/IEC 30129, *Information technology — Telecommunications bonding networks for buildings and other structures*

IEC 60044-1:1996, *Instrument transformers — Part 1: Current transformers*

IEC 60947 (all parts), *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear*

IEC 61000-2-4:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 2-4: Environment — Compatibility levels in industrial plants for low-frequency conducted disturbances*

IEC 61439 (all parts), *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

IEC 62040 (all parts), *Uninterruptible power systems (UPS)*

IEC 62305 (all parts), *Protection against lightning*

IEC 62305-4, *Protection against lightning — Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures*

IEC 88528-11, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 11: Rotary uninterruptible power systems — Performance requirements and test methods*

EN 50160, *Voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public electricity networks*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC TS 22237-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

active power

real power

product of r.m.s. voltage, r.m.s. current and power factor

Note 1 to entry: Expressed as W.

3.1.2

additional supply

backup supply

power supply that provides power in the event of failure of primary and/or secondary supply

3.1.3

apparent power

product of r.m.s. voltage and r.m.s. current

Note 1 to entry: Expressed as VA.

3.1.4

capacitive load

load that is capacitive, so that the alternating current is out of phase with and leads the voltage

3.1.5

catenary

wire hung at a specific tension between supporting structures of power cabling

3.1.6**diverse route**

alternative, separate, pathway intended to provide adequate segregation from another pathway, in order to provide resilient service provision in the event of physical damage to one of the pathways

3.1.7**emergency power off**

designated device to provide emergency switching which disconnects power from one or more data centre facilities, infrastructures or spaces

Note 1 to entry: The configuration and function of emergency power off devices can be subject to national or local regulations.

3.1.8**fire compartment**

discrete zone designed to contain a fire within that zone

3.1.9**high voltage**

voltage whose nominal r.m.s. value is $36 \text{ kV} < U_n \leq 150 \text{ kV}$

Note 1 to entry: Because of existing network structures, in some countries the boundary between MV and HV can be different.

[SOURCE: EN 50160:2010, 3.7]

3.1.10**inductive load**

load that is inductive, so that the alternating current is out of phase with and lags behind the voltage

3.1.11**information technology equipment**

equipment providing data storage, processing and transport services together with equipment dedicated to providing direct connection to core and/or access networks

3.1.12
IT load

electrical consumption of all the information technology equipment measured at its input terminals including all on-board integrated power supplies and cooling fans

3.1.13**load factor**

ratio of the average load to the peak load over a period of time

3.1.14**locally protected supply provision**

sockets which continue to deliver power to connected equipment for a defined period following failure of power supply and distribution equipment by means of a battery supply or UPS adjacent to, or co-located with, those sockets (e.g. emergency lighting)

3.1.15**low voltage**

voltage whose nominal r.m.s. value is $U_n \leq 1 \text{ kV}$

[SOURCE: EN 50160:2010, 3.9]

3.1.16**mechanical cooling load**

electrical consumption of all the plant and components used to provide environmental control within the data centre, generally comprising compressors, controls, fans, pumps and humidifiers