



BICSI – Mainland Europe Conference and Exhibition Milan – 8th November 201*8*

Part of the world we know is "fast" changing.





Future

Evolution

Smart City

Trasformation

Passion

Opportunity

Cloud

Enthusiasm

Determination

Market trend

People



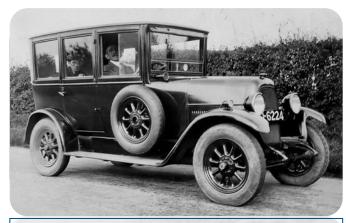


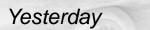
Technology evolution: a mix of contribution from multiple sources

Importance of the driver & car performances

VS

Optimisation







Today



?











Learning from F1: it's not anymore only the the pilot and the car







The Car Is An Element Supported By The

"Infrastructure"























...And when unthinkable happens, there is the need to prevent the worse







ON THE MODERN FORMULA ONE RACING TRACK TYRES AND "BOX" ARE STRATEGIC TO WIN together with car technology & safety.

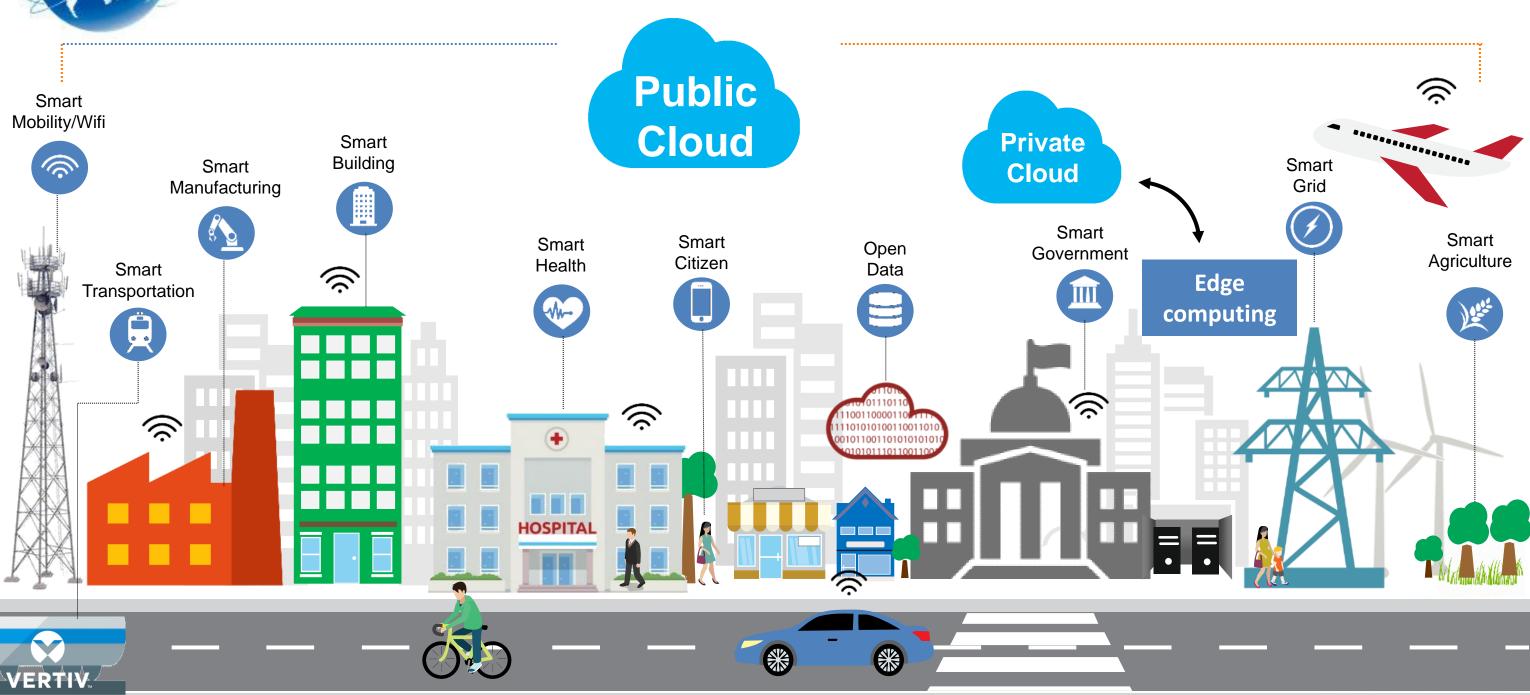
WHAT'S ABOUT OUR DAILY LIFE?







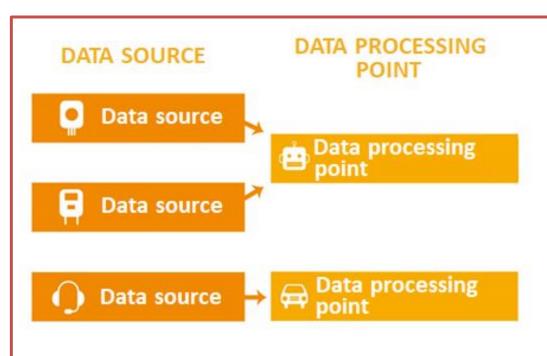
We live in a simple complex environment





What does it mean "Smart City"

«City characterized by the integration of know-how, structures and technologically advanced means, of the communication and information society, aimed at growth sustainable and improving the quality of life. Definition from vocabulary. In practice?



Data processing point:

- Portable device
- Vehicle
- Robot
- PC

LOCAL DATA HUB



Local Data Hub:

Data storage or data processing

- Room
- Building
- Site

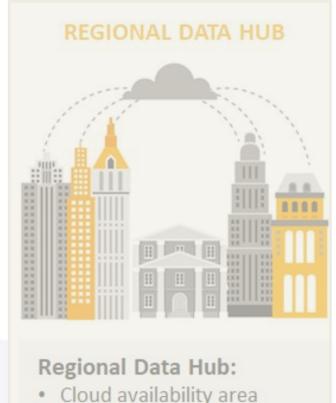
URBAN DATA HUB



Urban Data Hub:

Data storage or data processing

- Urban decor
- Cell tower
- Metro Data Center



Colocation Data Center



Data source:

Object

Sensor

Headset













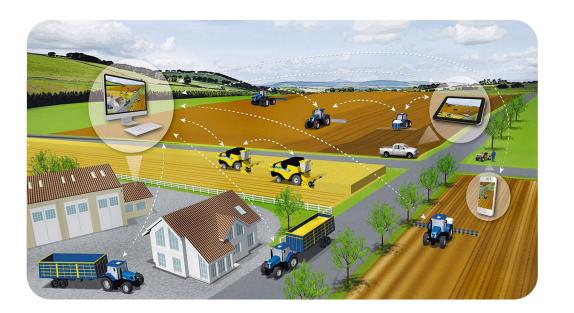




Smart Agricolture: changing the paradigm!











Smart Agricolture: changing the paradigm!









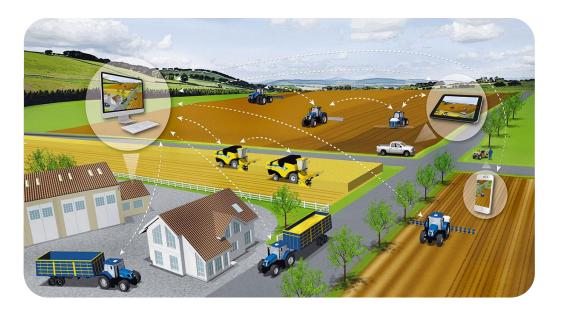




Smart Agricolture: changing the paradigm!













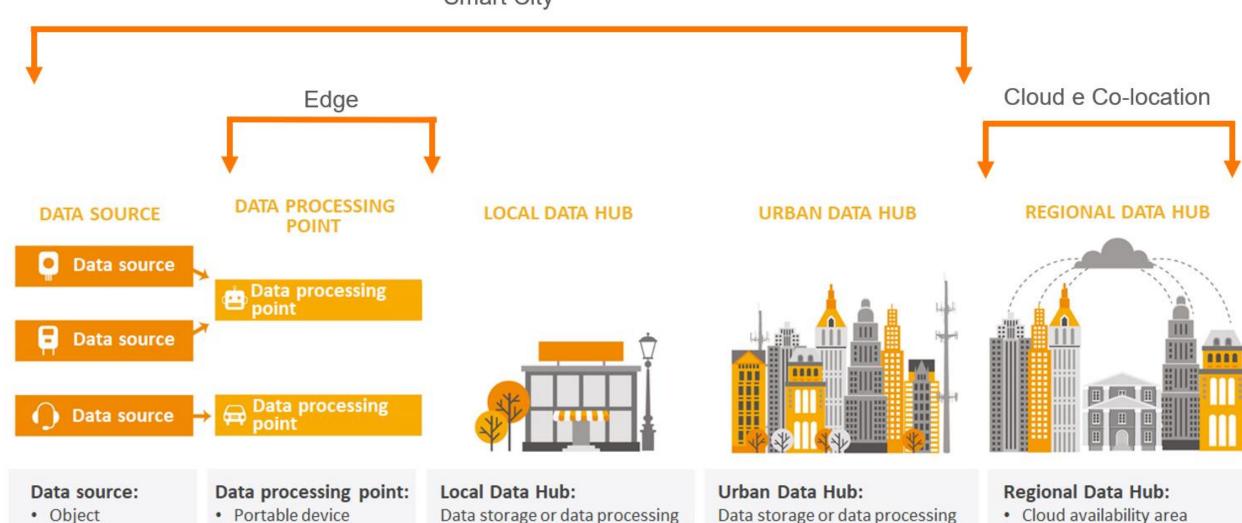






Where Data and Computing Capacity are the Infrastructure Challenges

Smart City



- Sensor
- Headset

- Vehicle
- Robot
- PC

- Room
- Building
- Site

- Urban decor
- Cell tower
- · Metro Data Center

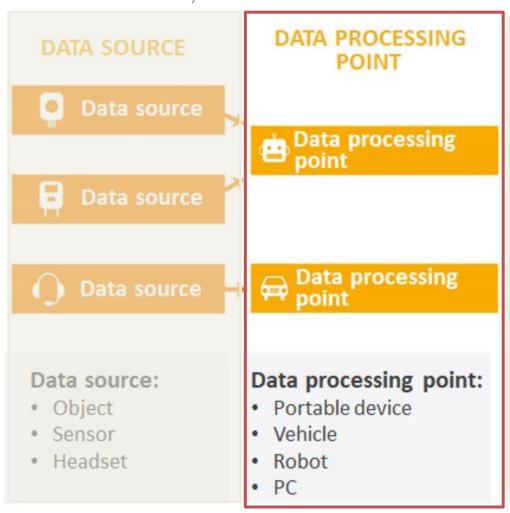
Colocation Data Center

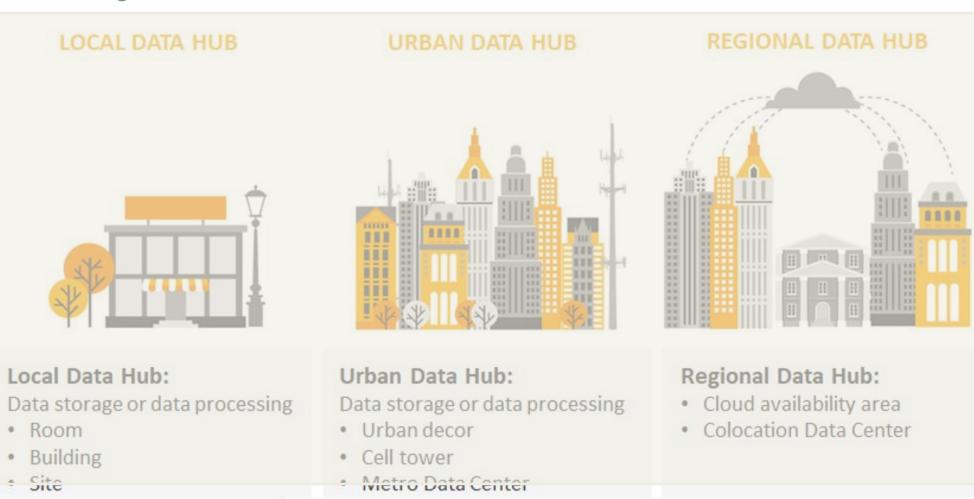


What is EDGE COMPUTING

«The edge computing is a distributed and open IT architecture with decentralized processing power, set up for mobile computing technologies and the Internet of Things (IoT).

In edge computing, data are processed by the device or by a local computer/server, instead of being transmitted to the data center. It can be defined as an Information and Communication Technology resource that is positioned and activated near the end user or, as in the case of the Internet of Things, close to the data source »









Cloud e colocation

«Cloud computing is a flexible execution environment that allows network and on-demand access to a shared set of computing resources that can be configured as services at various levels

of granularity. These services can be requested, provided and released with minimal user effort and minimal interaction with the supplier»

«A Colocation Center (also known as co-location o colo), is a type of data center where space, equipment and band are available to offer a paid IT services to their customers»



Headset

- Robot
- · PC

- Building
- Site

- Cell tower
- · Metro Data Center



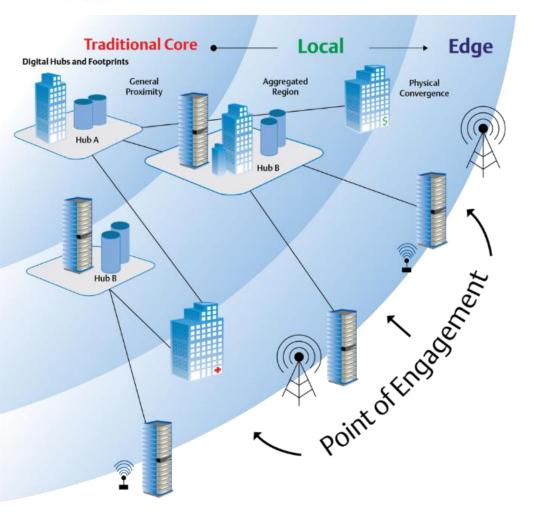
Regional Data Hub:

· Cloud availability area





Summarizing: Emerging IT trends



- Devices everywhere. The "connected devices" model is becoming real and expansive.
- The Time Factor. More applications are demanding near real-time response.
- Organizations are <u>re-</u>
 evaluating how to best
 deliver needs from
 "edge to the core".

Examples



Edge is near: Self-driving cars, logistic, mobile society smart cities and more



Video explosion, online transactions - universe doubles every two years



Security move to the front seat, both physical and virtual



Time: Growing demands, user needs requires rapid response and agility



Cost: More IT is needed, but must be conducted economically



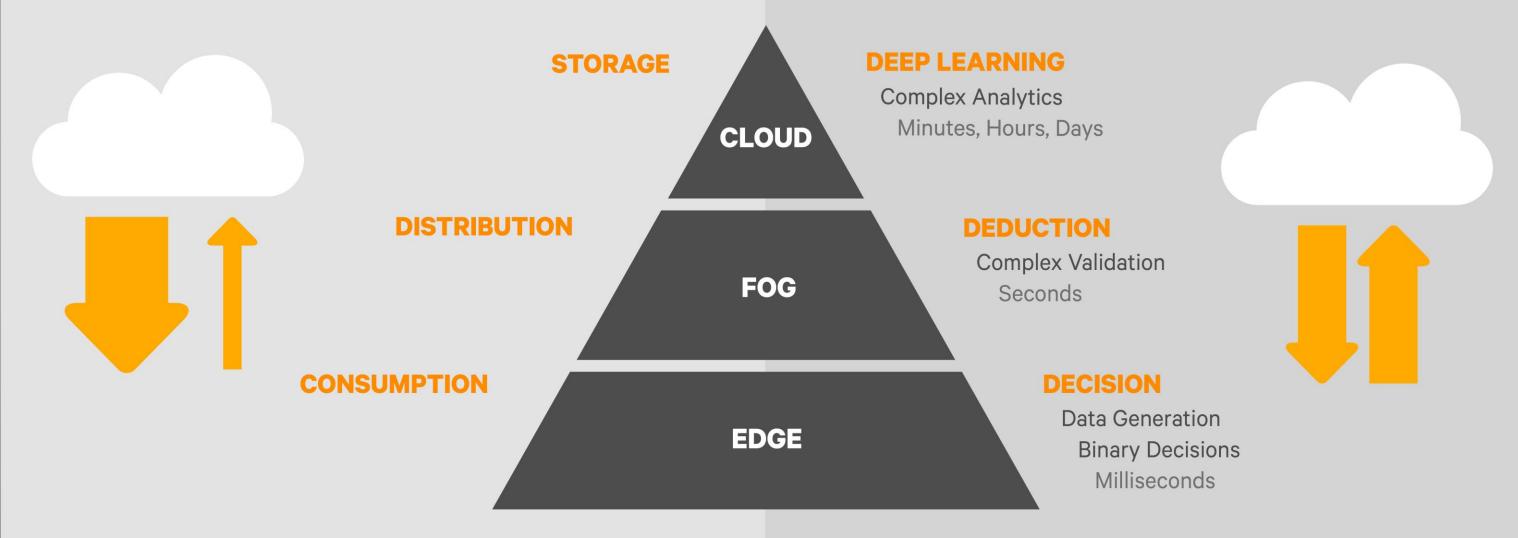


CURRENT STATE

DATA MEETS CONSUMPTION
EDGE TODAY

FUTURE STATE

DATA MEETS THINGS
EDGE TOMORROW







In addition to the FTTH, 5G is the enabler

4G

5G

Latency and bandwidth NEEDS are driving infrastructure deployments



75 Mbps



215,000x Cell Sites



10 ms





1000x FASTER



Cell Sites

<1 ms







Focusing @ Edge level: 4 Archetypes

Data Intensive

Amount of data too great to be transferred over the network

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- Virtual Reality
- HD Content Distribution
- High Network Costs
- Smart Home/Buildings
- Smart Factories

Human Latency Sensitive

Optimization for human consumption



- Website Optimization
- Augmented Reality
- Smart Retail
- Natural Language Processing

M2M Latency Sensitive

Optimization for machine consumption



- Real Time Analytics
- Arbitrage Market
- Smart Security —
 Facial Recognition
- Smart Grid

Life Critical

High risk of injuries caused by machines interacting with humans



- Digital Health
- Autonomous cars
- Drones
- Smart Transportation & Logistics
- Autonomous Robots

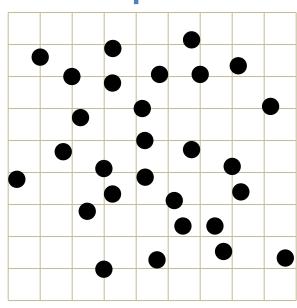




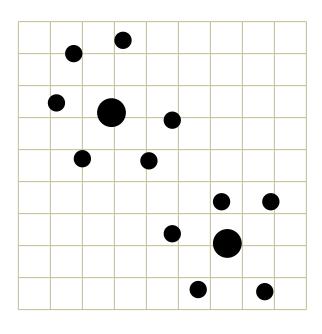
Capacity profile

What does the footprint look like?

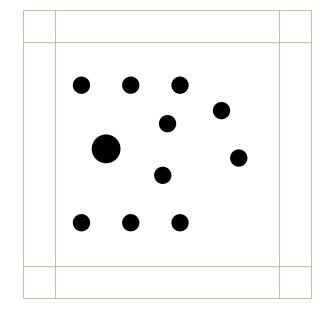
Geographically Disperse



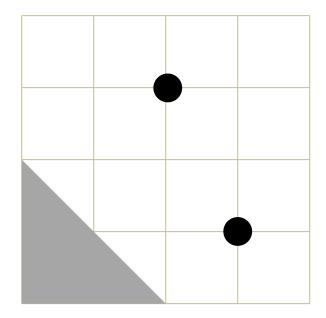
Hub and Spoke



Locally Concentrated



Self-Sustained Frontier



- **Examples**
- Retail
- Consumer finance

- Communications
- Logistics

Campuses: Data Centers,
 Co-location, Industrial,
 Healthcare, Education

Solitary Criticality

- Geography
- Global / Regional

Global / Regional

Local

- Local
- Remote





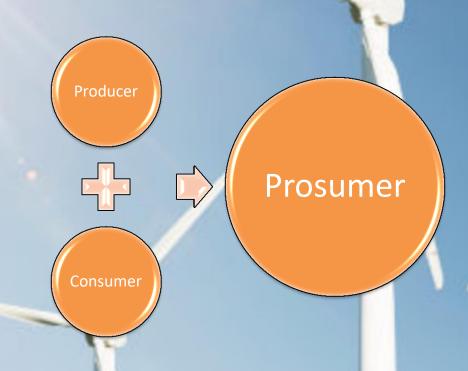




...and the way of understanding energy FROM CONSUMER TO PROSUMER

Data centers and other types of critical infrastructure have energy generation systems but these are used to maintain availability during a grid outage rather than as a primary energy source.

There are indications however that this relationship is beginning to shift.



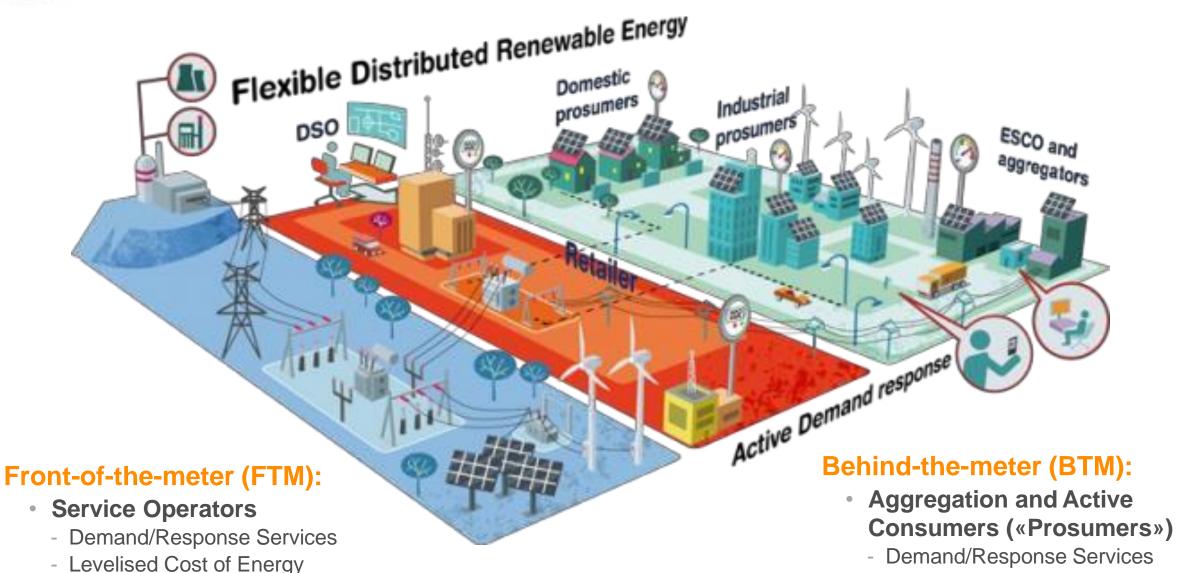
There have been previous efforts to encourage more critical facilities to use batteries or generators to take part in so-called demand/response with the grid – reducing grid energy use or feeding energy in – but uptake has been relatively modest to date.







Changing the paradigm in energy management through IT





- Renewables Integration



- Energy Cost Optimisation
- Micro-Grids





Influence of energy storage trends on the evolution of the ups

Lower lithium-ion pack costs

Dramatic increase in lithium-ion adoption for UPS systems

Increased lithium-ion energy density

UPS systems can increase battery capacity without increasing footprint, enabling new services

Increased sophistication of cloud-based dispatch

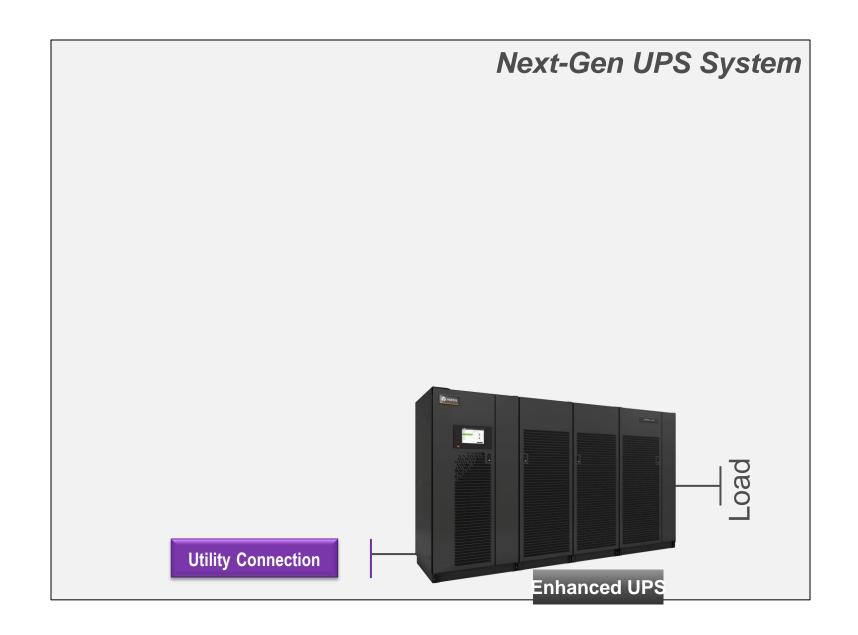
UPS acts as an energy storage device, shifting when electrons flow from the grid to the battery and/or end user based on dispatch instructions

Increased aggregation of energy storage

UPS systems join aggregations of storage assets, enabling owners with smaller systems to participate in markets



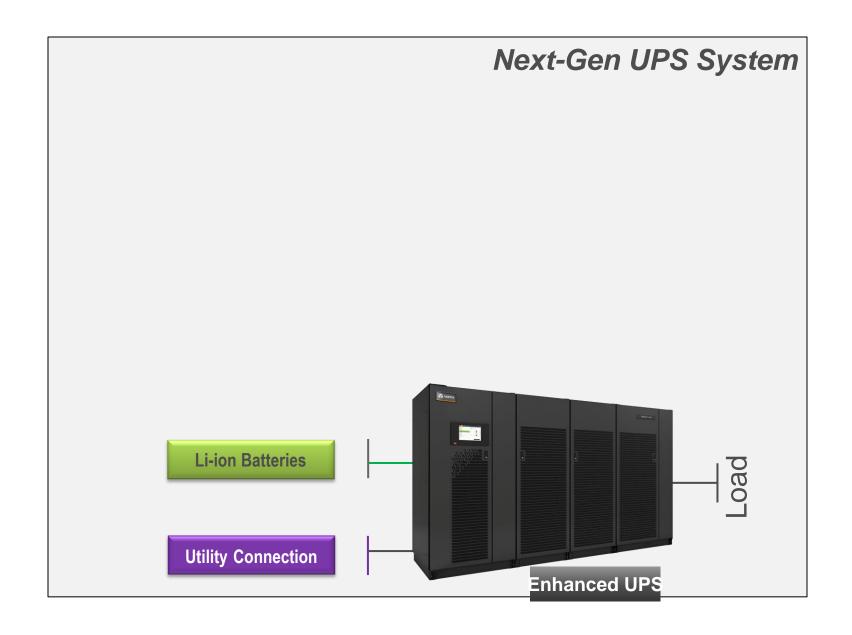








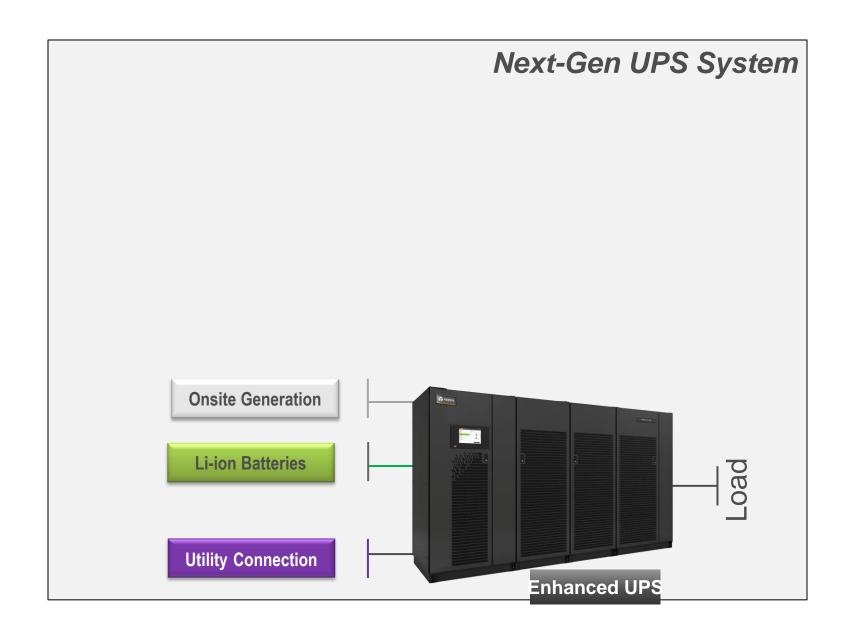








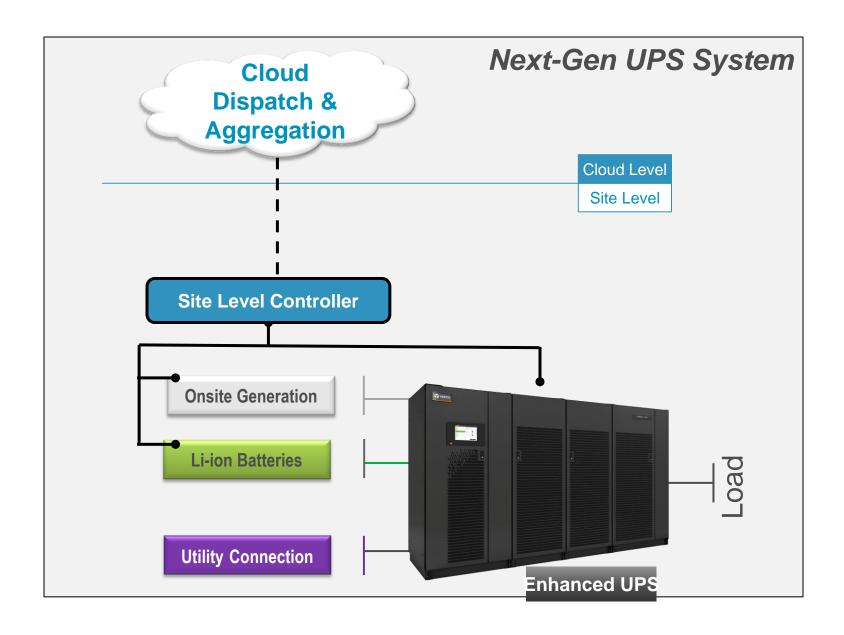








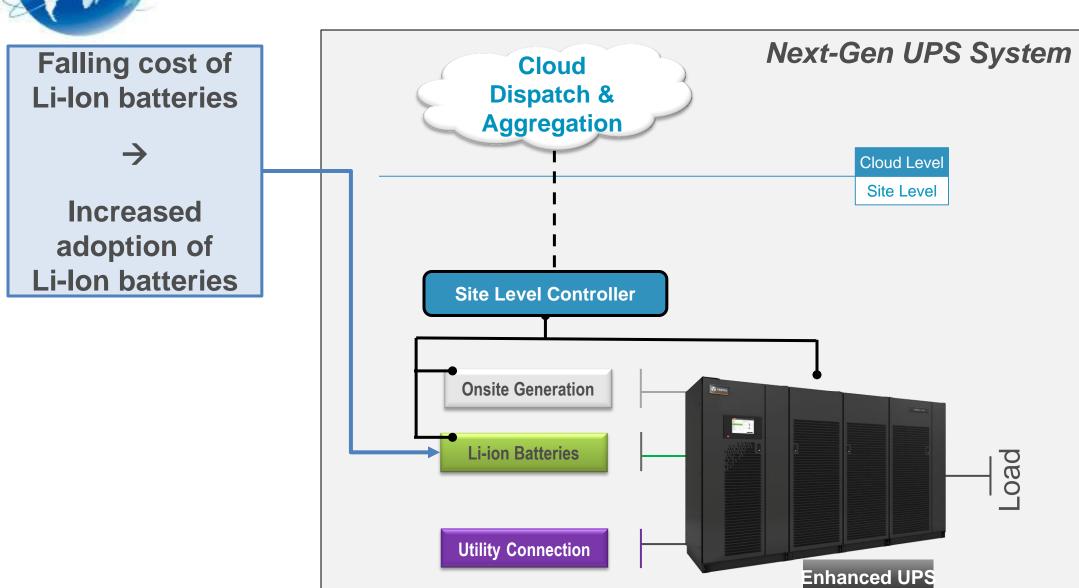








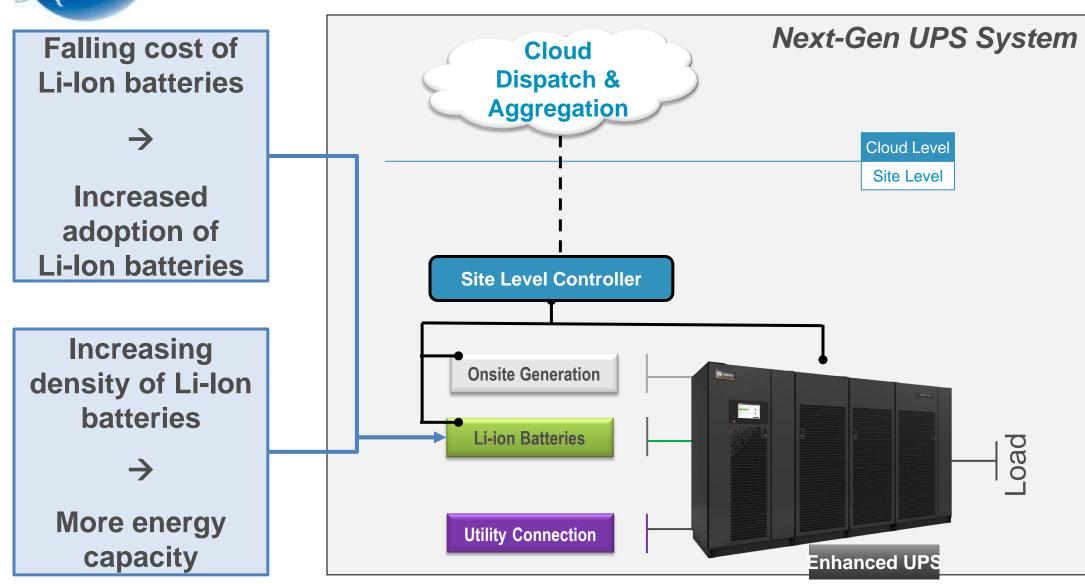








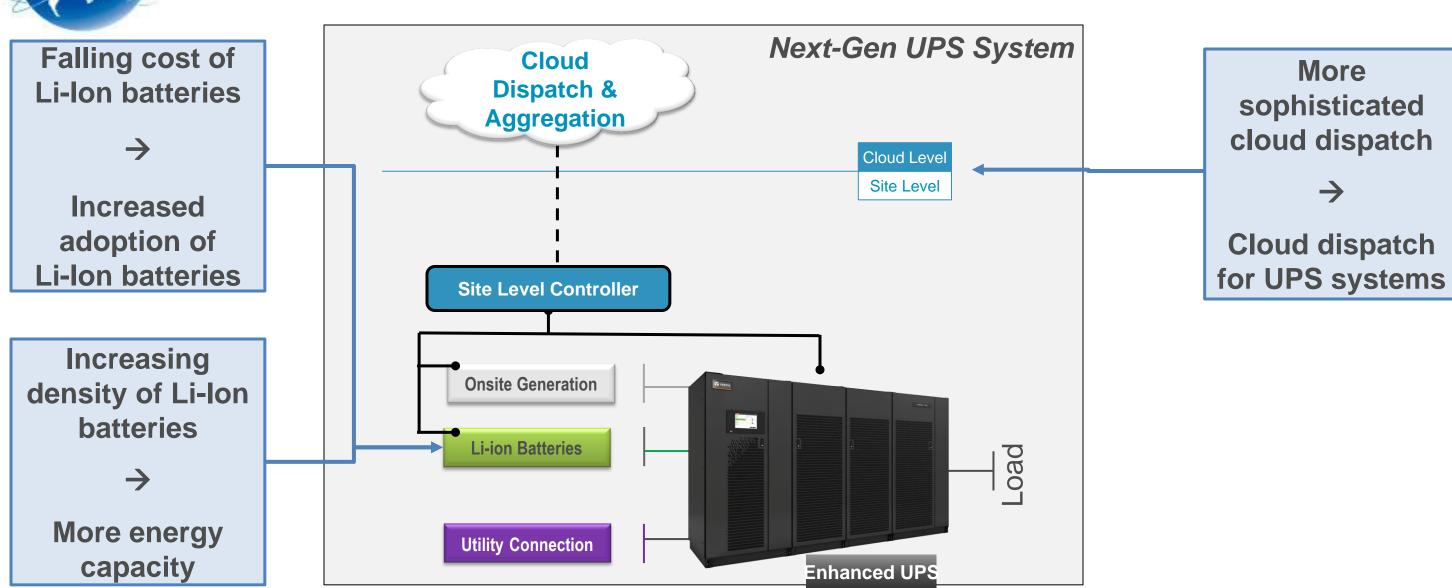








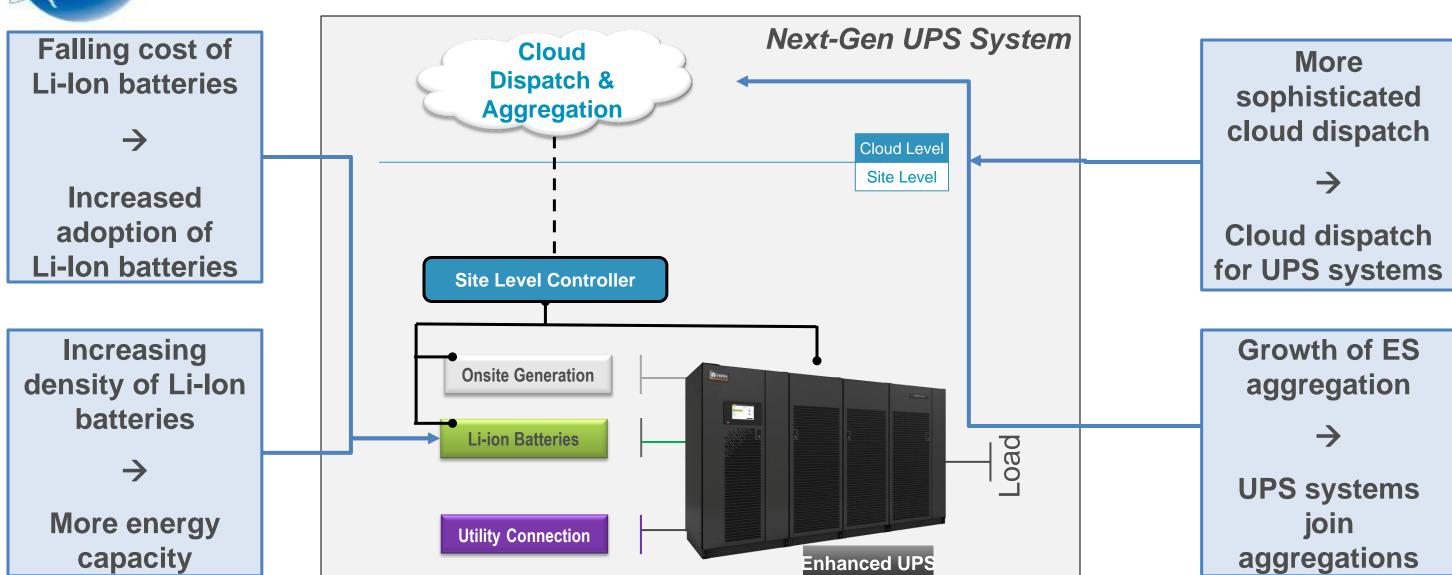












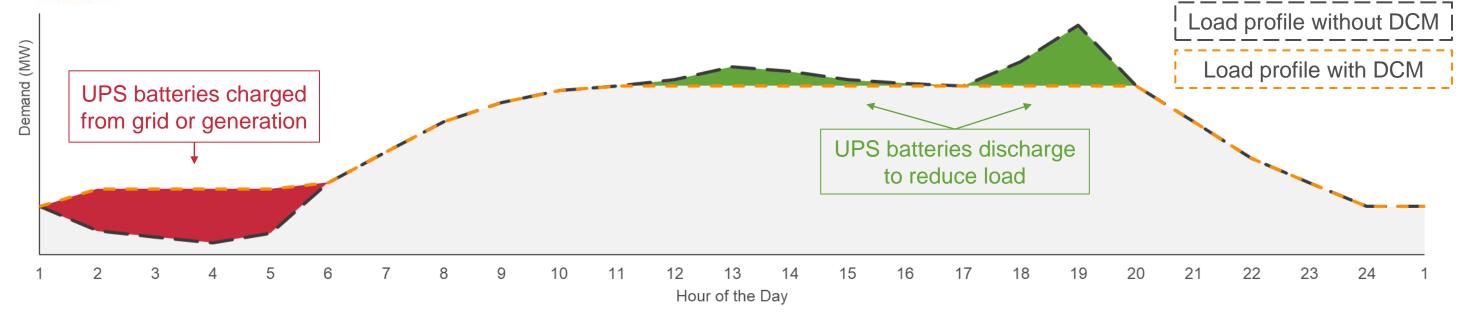




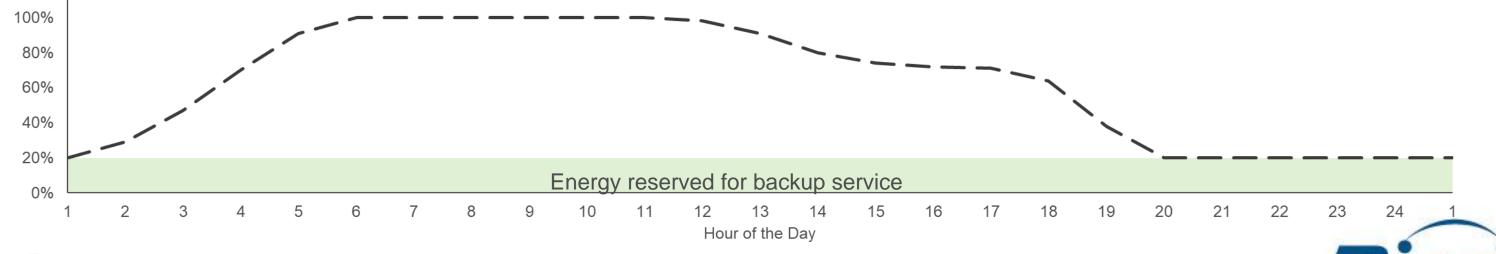


Next Generation UPS: Demand Charge management

Customer Load Profile (with and without Demand Charge Management)



UPS Battery State of Charge (%)







There is probably only one direction

Fast Forward!







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