

Intelligent PDU Market – Global Industry Size, Share, Trends, Opportunity, and Forecast Segmented By Type (Metered, Monitored and Automatic Transfer Switch), By Power Phase (Single Phase and Three Phase), By Application (Datacenters, Industrial Power Solutions and VoIP Phone Systems), By End-Use Industry (Energy, Telecom & IT, BFSI, Transportation, Industrial and Manufacturing), By Region, By Competition Forecast & Opportunities, 2018-2028F

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Abstracts

Global Industrial Lead Acid Battery Market was valued at USD 6.72 Billion in 2022 and is anticipated to project robust growth in the forecast period with a CAGR of 5.81% through 2028.

A lead-acid battery is a rechargeable energy storage device that stores electrical energy in the form of chemical energy. It is one of the oldest and most widely used types of batteries, known for its reliability and affordability. The fundamental components of a lead-acid battery include two lead-based electrodes, a sulfuric acid electrolyte, and a separator to prevent electrical short circuits. During charging, electrical energy is converted into chemical energy as lead dioxide forms on the positive electrode and sponge lead on the negative electrode. This chemical energy is stored for later use. When the battery discharges, the stored chemical energy is converted back into electrical energy, providing power to connected devices or systems. Lead-acid batteries are commonly used in a variety of applications, including automotive starting batteries, backup power systems, uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), and industrial machinery. While they are durable and offer high current output, they require periodic maintenance

and careful disposal due to the presence of lead, a hazardous material.

Key Market Drivers

Expanding Telecommunications Infrastructure

One of the primary drivers of the industrial lead-acid battery market is the ever-expanding telecommunications infrastructure. Telecommunications networks rely heavily on backup power solutions to ensure uninterrupted service, especially in areas prone to power outages or those lacking reliable grid access. Lead-acid batteries have been a preferred choice for backup power in the telecommunications industry due to their long-standing track record of reliability, cost-effectiveness, and ability to provide energy when needed most. These batteries offer a dependable source of power during blackouts, ensuring that communication networks remain operational. With the ongoing growth of mobile networks, the proliferation of data centers, and the expansion of rural connectivity initiatives, the demand for industrial lead-acid batteries in the telecommunications sector continues to rise. This driver creates a consistent market for manufacturers and suppliers, stimulating technological advancements aimed at improving battery performance and lifespan. Furthermore, advancements in renewable energy integration and hybrid power systems are driving the adoption of lead-acid batteries for energy storage applications within the telecommunications industry. This shift towards green and sustainable solutions is contributing to the market's growth and innovation.

Growth in Data Centers and Cloud Computing:

The rapid expansion of data centers and the growing significance of cloud computing services represent another major driver for the industrial lead-acid battery market. Data centers are essential components of the digital age, storing and processing vast amounts of information for businesses, governments, and individuals. Data centers require reliable and uninterruptible power sources to safeguard critical data and ensure seamless operations. Lead-acid batteries are a preferred choice for providing backup power in data centers due to their ability to deliver high-energy density and withstand frequent charge-discharge cycles. As businesses increasingly migrate their IT operations to the cloud and invest in hyperscale data centers, the demand for industrial lead-acid batteries as a reliable backup power solution is on the rise. These batteries are used in uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems to bridge the gap between power interruptions and the activation of alternative power sources, such as generators. Additionally, data center operators are exploring ways to optimize energy consumption

and reduce their environmental footprint. This trend has led to innovations in lead-acid battery technologies, such as advanced VRLA (Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid) batteries, which offer improved efficiency and reduced maintenance requirements. In summary, the growth of data centers and cloud computing services is a significant driver of the industrial lead-acid battery market. These batteries play a critical role in ensuring data integrity and operational continuity, making them indispensable in the digital age. The ongoing expansion of data center infrastructure and the pursuit of energy-efficient solutions further contribute to the market's growth and evolution.

Robust Demand from Automotive and Transportation Sector

Lead-acid batteries have a long history of powering vehicles, particularly in the automotive and transportation sectors. While lithium-ion batteries have gained traction in electric vehicles (EVs), lead-acid batteries remain a popular choice for internal combustion engine vehicles, hybrid vehicles, and auxiliary systems. These batteries are utilized for engine starting, lighting, and powering various electronics within vehicles. Furthermore, lead-acid batteries find extensive applications in commercial vehicles, such as trucks, buses, and heavy machinery, where reliability and cost-effectiveness are critical factors. Industrial lead-acid batteries are also used in railroad systems, aviation ground support equipment, and marine vessels. As the global transportation sector continues to evolve, the demand for efficient and durable energy solutions in vehicles and related applications will continue to support the growth of the industrial lead-acid battery market.

Industrial Growth and Infrastructure Development in Emerging Markets

Rapid industrialization and infrastructure development in emerging markets are key drivers of the industrial lead-acid battery market. As these economies experience urbanization and expansion of manufacturing sectors, the demand for reliable power solutions increases. Industries such as telecommunications, data centers, construction, and mining heavily rely on backup power to maintain operations in regions with unreliable grid infrastructure. Industrial lead-acid batteries offer a cost-effective solution to meet the energy demands of emerging markets, where establishing a robust and reliable power infrastructure is often challenging. These batteries are utilized to bridge the gap between intermittent power supply and consistent energy needs, thus ensuring continuous operations and preventing losses. The growing industrialization and urban development in emerging markets create a substantial demand for industrial lead-acid batteries to support infrastructure growth and enhance operational reliability.

Heavy Machinery and Equipment Applications

Lead-acid batteries are extensively used in various industrial applications, including heavy machinery and equipment. These batteries provide the necessary power to start engines, operate hydraulic systems, and power onboard electronics in construction equipment, mining machinery, agricultural vehicles, and material handling equipment. In industries where heavy machinery is the backbone of operations, reliable power sources are essential to ensure seamless performance and productivity. Lead-acid batteries are known for their robustness, ability to withstand harsh conditions, and capacity to deliver high current outputs, making them suitable for heavy-duty applications. As industries continue to rely on heavy machinery for efficient operations, the demand for industrial lead-acid batteries to power these equipment remains strong.

Research and Development in Battery Technologies

The industrial lead-acid battery market benefits from ongoing research and development efforts aimed at improving battery performance, longevity, and environmental sustainability. Manufacturers are investing in innovations such as advanced materials, enhanced electrode designs, and improved electrolytes to enhance the overall efficiency and durability of lead-acid batteries. Efforts to minimize the environmental impact of lead-acid batteries include developing recycling technologies and optimizing battery designs for greater energy density and longer cycle life. These advancements make lead-acid batteries more attractive to industries seeking environmentally responsible energy solutions. The synergy between research-driven improvements and market demand for efficient, sustainable energy storage solutions drives the growth of the industrial lead-acid battery market.

In conclusion, the industrial lead-acid battery market is driven by a convergence of factors, including the need for uninterrupted power supply, renewable energy integration, diverse industrial applications, infrastructure development, and ongoing innovations. These drivers collectively contribute to the market's expansion as lead-acid batteries remain a reliable and versatile energy storage solution for various industrial sectors.

Government Policies are Likely to Propel the Market

Environmental Regulations and Recycling Initiatives:

Governments worldwide have implemented environmental regulations to manage the

production, use, and disposal of lead-acid batteries. These policies aim to minimize the environmental impact of lead, sulfuric acid, and other components used in battery manufacturing. Key aspects of these regulations include:

Recycling Mandates: Many governments require manufacturers to establish and fund battery recycling programs. These programs ensure that used lead-acid batteries are collected, transported, and recycled in an environmentally responsible manner.

Recycling helps recover valuable materials like lead and plastic, reducing the environmental footprint of battery production.

Pollution Control: Governments set limits on emissions of lead and sulfuric acid from battery manufacturing facilities to protect air and water quality. Strict emissions controls and monitoring mechanisms are enforced to prevent pollution and its adverse effects on public health and the environment.

Battery Labeling and Disposal: To inform consumers and businesses about the proper handling and disposal of lead-acid batteries, governments often mandate clear labeling and guidelines. This includes instructions on recycling and safe disposal practices to prevent environmental contamination.

Energy Storage Incentives and Subsidies:

To promote energy storage solutions and encourage the adoption of lead-acid batteries in various applications, governments may offer incentives and subsidies. These policies support industries and businesses looking to invest in energy storage systems for backup power, grid stabilization, and renewable energy integration. Key aspects of these incentives include:

Tax Credits: Governments may provide tax credits or deductions to businesses and homeowners who invest in energy storage systems that use lead-acid batteries. These financial incentives help offset the initial costs of implementing battery-based energy solutions.

Grants and Subsidies: Grants and subsidies are offered to organizations and projects that focus on energy storage, particularly in sectors like renewable energy integration, grid modernization, and off-grid electrification. These funds can cover a portion of the costs associated with lead-acid battery installations.

Net Metering and Feed-in Tariffs: Some regions implement net metering or feed-in tariff

programs that allow individuals or businesses to sell excess energy stored in lead-acid batteries back to the grid. These policies create additional revenue streams for battery owners, making energy storage more financially appealing.

Safety Standards and Certification Requirements:

Governments establish safety standards and certification requirements for the manufacturing, installation, and maintenance of lead-acid batteries to ensure public safety and product reliability. These policies address aspects such as battery design, performance, labeling, and installation procedures. Key aspects of safety regulations include:

Product Certification: Lead-acid batteries must meet specific safety and performance standards and undergo rigorous testing by recognized certification bodies before they can be sold in the market. Certification ensures that batteries are safe for use in various applications.

Installation and Maintenance Guidelines: Governments may issue guidelines and regulations for the proper installation and maintenance of lead-acid battery systems. These policies help prevent accidents, fires, and other safety hazards associated with improper handling.

Labeling and Documentation: Manufacturers are often required to provide comprehensive documentation and labeling on batteries to inform end-users about safe handling, maintenance, and disposal practices. These guidelines contribute to the safe operation of lead-acid battery systems.

Trade and Import Policies:

Governments implement trade and import policies that can affect the industrial lead-acid battery market. These policies may include tariffs, import quotas, and quality control measures aimed at regulating the import and export of lead-acid batteries. Key aspects of trade policies include:

Tariffs and Duties: Governments may impose tariffs or import duties on lead-acid batteries to protect domestic manufacturers or generate revenue. These tariffs can impact the pricing and competitiveness of imported batteries.

Import Quotas: Some countries limit the quantity of lead-acid batteries that can be

imported to ensure a balanced market. These quotas are often used to control supply and demand dynamics.

Quality Control and Certification: To ensure that imported lead-acid batteries meet safety and quality standards, governments may require imported products to undergo certification or testing before entering the market. This ensures that consumers have access to safe and reliable products.

Research and Development Incentives:

To encourage innovation in battery technology and support the development of advanced lead-acid batteries, governments may offer research and development (R&D) incentives. These incentives are designed to promote collaboration between the private sector, research institutions, and academia to drive advancements in battery performance and efficiency. Key aspects of R&D incentives include:

Grants and Funding: Governments provide financial support through grants, subsidies, and funding programs to organizations and projects focused on lead-acid battery research and development. These funds can be used for prototyping, testing, and innovation efforts.

Tax Benefits: Tax incentives, such as R&D tax credits, are offered to companies engaged in battery R&D activities. These tax benefits reduce the overall cost of research and encourage investment in technological advancements.

Collaborative Initiatives: Governments may facilitate partnerships between battery manufacturers, research institutions, and universities to promote collaborative R&D projects. These initiatives foster knowledge exchange and technological breakthroughs.

Environmental Impact Assessments and Permits:

Before establishing lead-acid battery manufacturing facilities or recycling centers, companies often need to undergo environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and obtain permits from relevant government agencies. These policies are designed to evaluate and regulate the environmental implications of battery production and recycling activities. Key aspects of EIAs and permits include:

Environmental Impact Assessments: EIAs involve comprehensive studies to assess how lead-acid battery manufacturing or recycling operations may impact the

environment, including air, water, soil, and surrounding ecosystems. The assessments help identify potential risks and mitigation measures.

Permitting Process: To operate a battery manufacturing or recycling facility, companies must obtain permits from regulatory authorities. These permits outline specific conditions, standards, and environmental safeguards that must be followed to minimize negative impacts.

Compliance and Monitoring: Governments monitor and enforce compliance with permit conditions and environmental regulations. Regular inspections and reporting requirements ensure that lead-acid battery facilities adhere to environmental standards and take necessary measures to protect the environment.

In conclusion, government policies significantly shape the industrial lead-acid battery market by addressing environmental concerns, promoting safety, supporting research and development, regulating trade, incentivizing energy storage, and establishing quality standards. These policies play a crucial role in ensuring the sustainable growth and responsible use of lead-acid batteries in various industries and applications.

Key Market Challenges

Environmental Concerns and Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Challenges:

Environmental Concerns:

One of the foremost challenges in the industrial lead-acid battery market is the significant environmental concerns associated with lead-acid batteries. These concerns primarily revolve around the use of lead, sulfuric acid, and other potentially hazardous materials in the manufacturing and recycling of lead-acid batteries.

Lead Exposure: Lead is a toxic heavy metal that poses serious health risks to humans and the environment. Prolonged exposure to lead can lead to lead poisoning, which can affect the nervous system, kidneys, and other vital organs. Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure.

Acidic Electrolyte: Sulfuric acid is used as the electrolyte in lead-acid batteries, and it is highly corrosive and poses environmental risks if not handled and disposed of properly. Accidental spills or leaks of sulfuric acid can harm soil, water bodies, and wildlife.

Recycling Challenges:

To mitigate these environmental concerns, recycling is a critical aspect of the lead-acid battery industry. Recycling lead-acid batteries helps recover valuable materials like lead, plastic, and sulfuric acid while reducing the environmental footprint of battery production. However, several challenges are associated with lead-acid battery recycling:

- a. **Informal Recycling:** In some regions, informal and unregulated lead-acid battery recycling operations exist, which often lack proper safety measures and environmental controls. This can result in the release of lead and sulfuric acid into the environment, posing health risks to nearby communities and ecosystems.
- b. **Infrastructure and Compliance:** Establishing efficient and environmentally responsible recycling infrastructure is costly and requires adherence to strict environmental regulations. Meeting these compliance requirements can be challenging for both existing and new recycling facilities.
- c. **Collection and Transportation:** Collecting used lead-acid batteries from various sources and transporting them to recycling facilities can be logistically challenging. Ensuring that used batteries are handled safely and transported without leaks or spills is critical.

Addressing these environmental concerns and recycling challenges is essential for the sustainable growth of the industrial lead-acid battery market. Governments and industry stakeholders must collaborate to enforce strict regulations, promote responsible recycling practices, and invest in cleaner and more environmentally friendly battery technologies.

Competition from Alternative Battery Technologies:

The industrial lead-acid battery market faces increasing competition from alternative battery technologies, particularly lithium-ion batteries and emerging advanced energy storage solutions. These alternatives offer several advantages over traditional lead-acid batteries, and their growing adoption poses a significant challenge to the lead-acid battery industry.

Advantages of Alternative Battery Technologies:

Lithium-ion batteries and other advanced energy storage technologies offer several advantages that make them attractive to industrial and commercial users:

Energy Density: Lithium-ion batteries have a higher energy density compared to lead-acid batteries. This means they can store more energy in a smaller and lighter package, making them suitable for applications where space is limited.

Longer Cycle Life: Lithium-ion batteries typically have a longer cycle life compared to lead-acid batteries. They can withstand a larger number of charge-discharge cycles without significant degradation, which is crucial for applications demanding durability and longevity.

Rapid Charging: Lithium-ion batteries have faster charging capabilities, allowing for quicker response times during grid balancing or backup power needs.

Lower Self-Discharge: Lithium-ion batteries have lower self-discharge rates, meaning they can retain stored energy for longer periods without significant losses.

Emerging Technologies: Additionally, emerging energy storage technologies, such as flow batteries and solid-state batteries, offer unique advantages in terms of scalability, safety, and environmental impact. These technologies are under active research and development, posing potential future competition to lead-acid batteries.

Challenges for the Lead-Acid Battery Market:

The competition from these alternative battery technologies presents several challenges for the lead-acid battery market:

Market Share Erosion: As alternative technologies gain traction, they erode the market share of lead-acid batteries, particularly in applications where advanced features and performance are prioritized.

Research and Development: Lead-acid battery manufacturers face the challenge of investing in research and development to enhance the performance, efficiency, and environmental sustainability of their products to remain competitive.

Pricing Pressures: With economies of scale and technology advancements, lithium-ion batteries and other alternatives are becoming more cost-competitive, putting pressure on lead-acid battery pricing.

Adoption Hurdles: Overcoming the inertia associated with adopting new technologies can be a challenge for industries and businesses accustomed to using lead-acid batteries. Educational efforts may be required to showcase the benefits of newer alternatives.

Segmental Insights

Start Light & Ignition Insights

The Start Light & Ignition segment had the largest market share in 2022 and is expected to dominate the market during the forecast period. Light & Ignition Batteries, often referred to as automotive batteries, are a specific category within the industrial lead-acid battery market. These batteries are designed to provide the initial burst of power required to start the engines of vehicles, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other internal combustion engine-driven vehicles. Light & Ignition Batteries are engineered to deliver high cranking power in a short burst to turn over the engine's starter motor. Once the engine is running, these batteries recharge through the vehicle's alternator. The primary driver for Light & Ignition Batteries is the global automotive industry. As the number of vehicles on the road continues to rise, so does the demand for automotive batteries. This includes not only passenger cars and motorcycles but also commercial vehicles, trucks, and heavy machinery that rely on internal combustion engines. The growth of the automotive sector in emerging markets, urbanization, and the increasing popularity of electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrid vehicles (HEVs) has a substantial impact on the demand for Light & Ignition Batteries. Many HEVs and EVs still incorporate lead-acid batteries for auxiliary power and emergency starting functions. Technological advancements within Light & Ignition Batteries have been a significant driver. These batteries have evolved over the years to meet the demands of modern vehicles and to comply with increasingly stringent emissions standards. Enhanced battery designs, including absorbent glass mat (AGM) and enhanced flooded batteries (EFB), have improved performance, reliability, and durability, making them suitable for start-stop systems, which are increasingly common in vehicles for improved fuel efficiency. Regulatory standards related to vehicle emissions and safety have a substantial influence on Light & Ignition Batteries. Stringent emissions standards push the automotive industry to adopt technologies that reduce fuel consumption, such as start-stop systems, which rely on advanced batteries. Environmental concerns, including sustainability and recycling, are driving innovations in battery design and materials. Governments worldwide are imposing stricter regulations regarding the disposal and recycling of lead-acid batteries, which has led to greater efforts to enhance

recycling processes and minimize the environmental impact.

Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) Batteries Insights

The Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) Batteries segment had the largest market share in 2022 and is expected to dominate the market during the forecast period. VRLA Batteries are a specific type of lead-acid battery designed with a sealed construction that eliminates the need for adding water or electrolyte maintenance. They are often referred to as maintenance-free batteries and are commonly used in a wide range of applications due to their reliability and safety. The key feature of VRLA batteries is the incorporation of a safety valve and recombination system that controls the release of gas generated during the charging process, making them safe for indoor and enclosed environments. VRLA batteries find extensive use in various applications, making them a versatile segment within the industrial lead-acid battery market. These applications include telecommunications, uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems, emergency lighting, security systems, medical equipment, and electric wheelchairs. In the telecommunications industry, VRLA batteries are employed to provide backup power for cell towers and central offices, ensuring that communication services remain operational during power outages.

One of the primary drivers for VRLA batteries is their role in providing dependable backup power solutions. VRLA batteries are well-suited for critical systems and applications that require uninterrupted power in case of electrical grid failures or fluctuations. In UPS systems, VRLA batteries act as an essential component, providing seamless transitions to backup power during power interruptions. This is crucial for data centers, hospitals, and industrial facilities where even a brief loss of power can have serious consequences.

Regional Insights

Asia Pacific is the largest market for industrial lead acid batteries, accounting for over 40% of the market share in 2022. The growth of the market in Asia Pacific is attributed to the growing demand for lead acid batteries in telecom, UPS, and motive power applications. China is the largest market for industrial lead acid batteries in the Asia Pacific.

North America: North America is the second largest market for industrial lead acid batteries, accounting for over 25% of the market share in 2022. The growth of the market in North America is attributed to the growing demand for lead acid batteries in

telecom, UPS, and motive power applications. The United States is the largest market for industrial lead acid batteries in North America.

Europe: Europe is the third largest market for industrial lead acid batteries, accounting for over 20% of the market share in 2022. The growth of the market in Europe is attributed to the growing demand for lead acid batteries in the telecom, UPS, and motive power applications. Germany is the largest market for industrial lead acid batteries in Europe

Key Market Players

EnerSys

Stryten Energy LLC

GS Yuasa Corporation

East Penn Manufacturing Co. (US)

Johnson Controls International PLC

C&D Technologies Inc

Crown Battery Manufacturing Co.

Hoppecke AG

NorthStar Battery Company

Saft Groupe

Report Scope:

In this report, the Global Industrial Lead Acid Battery Market has been segmented into the following categories, in addition to the industry trends which have also been detailed below:

Industrial Lead Acid Battery Market, By Product:

Stationary

Motive

Start Light & Ignition Batteries (SLI)

Industrial Lead Acid Battery Market, By Construction Method:

Flooded

Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) Batteries

Industrial Lead Acid Battery Market, By Sales Channel:

Original Equipment Market (OEM)

Aftermarket

Industrial Lead Acid Battery Market, By Region:

North America

Europe

South America

Middle East & Africa

Asia Pacific

Competitive Landscape

Company Profiles: Detailed analysis of the major companies present in the Global Industrial Lead Acid Battery market.

Available Customizations:

Tech Sci Research offers customizations according to a company's specific needs. The

following customization options are available for the report:

Company Information

Detailed analysis and profiling of additional market players (up to five).

Contents

1. PRODUCT OVERVIEW

- 1.1. Market Definition
- 1.2. Scope of the Market
 - 1.2.1. Markets Covered
 - 1.2.2. Years Considered for Study
 - 1.2.3. Key Market Segmentations

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. Baseline Methodology
- 2.2. Key Industry Partners
- 2.3. Major Association and Secondary Sources
- 2.4. Forecasting Methodology
- 2.5. Data Triangulation & Validation
- 2.6. Assumptions and Limitations

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GLOBAL INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET

5. VOICE OF CUSTOMER

6. GLOBAL INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OVERVIEW

7. GLOBAL INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OUTLOOK

- 7.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 7.1.1. By Value
- 7.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 7.2.1. By Type (Metered, Monitored and Automatic Transfer Switch)
 - 7.2.2. By Power Phase (Single Phase and Three Phase)
 - 7.2.3. By Application (Data centers, Industrial Power Solutions and VoIP Phone Systems)
 - 7.2.4. By End-Use Industry (Energy, Telecom & IT, BFSI, Transportation, Industrial and Manufacturing)
 - 7.2.5. By Region (North America, Europe, South America, Middle East & Africa, Asia

Pacific)

7.3. By Company (2022)

7.4. Market Map

8. NORTH AMERICA INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OUTLOOK

8.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.1.1. By Value

8.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.2.1. By Type

8.2.2. By Power Phase

8.2.3. By Application

8.2.4. By End-Use Industry

8.2.5. By Country

8.2.5.1. United States Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

8.2.5.1.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.2.5.1.1.1. By Value

8.2.5.1.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.2.5.1.2.1. By Type

8.2.5.1.2.2. By Power Phase

8.2.5.1.2.3. By Application

8.2.5.1.2.4. By End-Use Industry

8.2.5.2. Canada Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

8.2.5.2.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.2.5.2.1.1. By Value

8.2.5.2.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.2.5.2.2.1. By Type

8.2.5.2.2.2. By Power Phase

8.2.5.2.2.3. By Application

8.2.5.2.2.4. By End-Use Industry

8.2.5.3. Mexico Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

8.2.5.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.2.5.3.1.1. By Value

8.2.5.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.2.5.3.2.1. By Type

8.2.5.3.2.2. By Power Phase

8.2.5.3.2.3. By Application

8.2.5.3.2.4. By End-Use Industry

9. EUROPE INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OUTLOOK

9.1. Market Size & Forecast

9.1.1. By Value

9.2. Market Share & Forecast

9.2.1. By Type

9.2.2. By Power Phase

9.2.3. By Application

9.2.4. By End-Use Industry

9.2.5. By Country

9.2.5.1. Germany Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

9.2.5.1.1. Market Size & Forecast

9.2.5.1.1.1. By Value

9.2.5.1.2. Market Share & Forecast

9.2.5.1.2.1. By Type

9.2.5.1.2.2. By Power Phase

9.2.5.1.2.3. By Application

9.2.5.1.2.4. By End-Use Industry

9.2.5.2. France Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

9.2.5.2.1. Market Size & Forecast

9.2.5.2.1.1. By Value

9.2.5.2.2. Market Share & Forecast

9.2.5.2.2.1. By Type

9.2.5.2.2.2. By Power Phase

9.2.5.2.2.3. By Application

9.2.5.2.2.4. By End-Use Industry

9.2.5.3. United Kingdom Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

9.2.5.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

9.2.5.3.1.1. By Value

9.2.5.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

9.2.5.3.2.1. By Type

9.2.5.3.2.2. By Power Phase

9.2.5.3.2.3. By Application

9.2.5.3.2.4. By End-Use Industry

9.2.5.4. Italy Intelligent PDU Market Outlook

9.2.5.4.1. Market Size & Forecast

9.2.5.4.1.1. By Value

9.2.5.4.2. Market Share & Forecast

9.2.5.4.2.1. By Type

- 9.2.5.4.2.2. By Power Phase
- 9.2.5.4.2.3. By Application
- 9.2.5.4.2.4. By End-Use Industry
- 9.2.5.5. Spain Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 9.2.5.5.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 9.2.5.5.1.1. By Value
 - 9.2.5.5.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 9.2.5.5.2.1. By Type
 - 9.2.5.5.2.2. By Application
 - 9.2.5.5.2.3. By End-Use Industry

10. SOUTH AMERICA INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OUTLOOK

- 10.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.1.1. By Value
- 10.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.2.1. By Type
 - 10.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 10.2.3. By Application
 - 10.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 10.2.5. By Country
 - 10.2.5.1. Brazil Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 10.2.5.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.2.5.1.1.1. By Value
 - 10.2.5.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.2.5.1.2.1. By Type
 - 10.2.5.1.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 10.2.5.1.2.3. By Application
 - 10.2.5.1.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 10.2.5.2. Colombia Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 10.2.5.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.2.5.2.1.1. By Value
 - 10.2.5.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.2.5.2.2.1. By Type
 - 10.2.5.2.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 10.2.5.2.2.3. By Application
 - 10.2.5.2.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 10.2.5.3. Argentina Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 10.2.5.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

- 10.2.5.3.1.1. By Value
- 10.2.5.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.2.5.3.2.1. By Type
 - 10.2.5.3.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 10.2.5.3.2.3. By Application
 - 10.2.5.3.2.4. By End-Use Industry

11. MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OUTLOOK

- 11.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 11.1.1. By Value
- 11.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 11.2.1. By Type
 - 11.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 11.2.3. By Application
 - 11.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 11.2.5. By Country
 - 11.2.5.1. Saudi Arabia Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 11.2.5.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 11.2.5.1.1.1. By Value
 - 11.2.5.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 11.2.5.1.2.1. By Type
 - 11.2.5.1.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 11.2.5.1.2.3. By Application
 - 11.2.5.1.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 11.2.5.2. UAE Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 11.2.5.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 11.2.5.2.1.1. By Value
 - 11.2.5.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 11.2.5.2.2.1. By Type
 - 11.2.5.2.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 11.2.5.2.2.3. By Application
 - 11.2.5.2.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 11.2.5.3. South Africa Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 11.2.5.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 11.2.5.3.1.1. By Value
 - 11.2.5.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 11.2.5.3.2.1. By Type
 - 11.2.5.3.2.2. By Power Phase

- 11.2.5.3.2.3. By Application
- 11.2.5.3.2.4. By End-Use Industry

12. ASIA PACIFIC INTELLIGENT PDU MARKET OUTLOOK

- 12.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 12.1.1. By Value
- 12.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 12.2.1. By Type
 - 12.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 12.2.3. By Application
 - 12.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 12.2.5. By Country
 - 12.2.5.1. China Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 12.2.5.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.1.1.1. By Value
 - 12.2.5.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.1.2.1. By Type
 - 12.2.5.1.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 12.2.5.1.2.3. By Application
 - 12.2.5.1.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 12.2.5.2. India Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 12.2.5.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.2.1.1. By Value
 - 12.2.5.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.2.2.1. By Type
 - 12.2.5.2.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 12.2.5.2.2.3. By Application
 - 12.2.5.2.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 12.2.5.3. Japan Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 12.2.5.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.3.1.1. By Value
 - 12.2.5.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.3.2.1. By Type
 - 12.2.5.3.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 12.2.5.3.2.3. By Application
 - 12.2.5.3.2.4. By End-Use Industry
 - 12.2.5.4. South Korea Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 12.2.5.4.1. Market Size & Forecast

- 12.2.5.4.1.1. By Value
- 12.2.5.4.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.4.2.1. By Type
 - 12.2.5.4.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 12.2.5.4.2.3. By Application
 - 12.2.5.4.2.4. By End-Use Industry
- 12.2.5.5. Australia Intelligent PDU Market Outlook
 - 12.2.5.5.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.5.1.1. By Value
 - 12.2.5.5.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 12.2.5.5.2.1. By Type
 - 12.2.5.5.2.2. By Power Phase
 - 12.2.5.5.2.3. By Application
 - 12.2.5.5.2.4. By End-Use Industry

13. MARKET DYNAMICS

- 13.1. Drivers
- 13.2. Challenges

14. MARKET TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

15. COMPANY PROFILES

- 15.1. Eaton Corporation plc
 - 15.1.1. Business Overview
 - 15.1.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.1.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.1.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.1.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.2. Schneider Electric SE
 - 15.2.1. Business Overview
 - 15.2.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.2.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.2.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.2.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.3. Vertiv Group Corp
 - 15.3.1. Business Overview
 - 15.3.2. Key Revenue and Financials

- 15.3.3. Recent Developments
- 15.3.4. Key Personnel
- 15.3.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.4. Cyber Power Systems, Inc.
 - 15.4.1. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.4.2. Recent Developments
 - 15.4.3. Key Personnel
 - 15.4.4. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.5. Raritan Inc.
 - 15.5.1. Business Overview
 - 15.5.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.5.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.5.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.5.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.6. Server Technology, Inc.
 - 15.6.1. Business Overview
 - 15.6.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.6.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.6.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.6.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.7. Black Box Corporation
 - 15.7.1. Business Overview
 - 15.7.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.7.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.7.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.7.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.8. Emerson Electric Co
 - 15.8.1. Business Overview
 - 15.8.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.8.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.8.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.8.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.9. ABB Ltd
 - 15.9.1. Business Overview
 - 15.9.2. Key Revenue and Financials
 - 15.9.3. Recent Developments
 - 15.9.4. Key Personnel
 - 15.9.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 15.10. Fujitsu Ltd

- 15.10.1. Business Overview
- 15.10.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 15.10.3. Recent Developments
- 15.10.4. Key Personnel
- 15.10.5. Key Product/Services Offered

16. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

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