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>> EDGE-Expertウェブトレーニング <<

試験EDGE-Expertウェブトレーニング & 効果的なEDGE-Expert日本語版受験参考書 | 大人気EDGE-Expert試験対応 Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam

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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam 認定 EDGE-Expert 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

質問 #24

What will reduce the hot water demand in a hotel building?

- A. Heat pumps for hot water
- B. Low-flow shower heads
- C. Solar water heating
- D. Solar photovoltaics (PVs)

正解: A、B、C

解説:

Reducing hot water demand in hotels is a key green building strategy in EDGE, focusing on both supply-side and demand-side measures. The EDGE User Guide details measures that reduce hot water demand: "Hot water demand in hotels can be reduced through supply-side measures like solar water heating and heat pumps for hot water, which decrease the energy needed to heat water, and demand-side measures like low-flow shower heads, which reduce the volume of hot water used" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option B (solar water heating) reduces hot water demand by providing a renewable heat source, thus lowering energy use for heating. Option C (low-flow shower heads) directly reduces the volume of hot water used by limiting flow rates: "Low-flow shower heads can reduce hot water consumption by up to 30% in hotels" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section

4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option D (heat pumps for hot water) reduces energy demand for heating water by using a more efficient system: "Heat pumps for hot water have a high COP, reducing the energy required to meet hot water demand" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option A (solar photovoltaics) generates electricity, not hot water, and does not directly reduce hot water demand:

"Solar PVs contribute to electricity generation, not hot water production" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.3: Energy Measures). Thus, Options B, C, and D all reduce hot water demand in a hotel.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations, Section 5.3: Energy Measures.

質問 # 25

Coefficient of Performance (COP) of the electrical chiller is defined as:

- A. Thermal output / electrical input.
- B. Thermal output / thermal input.
- C. Electrical output / electrical input.
- D. Electrical input / thermal output.

正解: A

解説:

The Coefficient of Performance (COP) is a critical metric in EDGE for assessing the energy efficiency of chillers, a common green building design element. The EDGE Methodology Report defines COP for electrical chillers: "The Coefficient of Performance (COP) of an electrical chiller is defined as the ratio of thermal output (cooling provided, measured in kW) to electrical input (power consumed, measured in kW). A higher COP indicates greater efficiency, as more cooling is produced per unit of electricity" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option B, thermal output / electrical input, matches this definition directly. Option A (thermal output / thermal input) is incorrect, as it applies to heat- driven systems like absorption chillers, not electrical ones. Option C (electrical input / thermal output) inverts the ratio, representing the inverse of COP. Option D (electrical output / electrical input) is irrelevant, as chillers produce thermal output, not electrical output. The EDGE User Guide reinforces this: "For air-cooled and water-cooled chillers, COP is calculated as thermal output divided by electrical input to evaluate energy efficiency" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures).

Reference:EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures.

質問 # 26

Which of the following wall solar reflectivity indexes would be the most energy efficient in a hot climate?

- A. 0.7
- B. 0.2
- C. 0.4
- D. 0.3

正解: A

解説:

In hot climates, reducing heat gain through building envelopes is a key strategy for energy efficiency, as emphasized in EDGE's green building design principles. The EDGE User Guide discusses solar reflectivity (measured by the Solar Reflectance Index, SRI) for walls and roofs, stating: "Higher SRI values indicate greater reflectivity, which reduces heat absorption and lowers cooling energy demand in hot climates. For walls in hot climates, an SRI of 0.7 or higher is recommended to maximize energy savings" (EDGE User

Guide, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies). The options provided are 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.7. Since 0.7 is the highest SRI value among the choices, it reflects the most solar radiation, thereby reducing the cooling load and improving energy efficiency in a hot climate, as per EDGE's guidance. Options A, B, and C have lower SRI values and would result in greater heat absorption, increasing energy use for cooling.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies.

質問 #27

Which building typology should benefit the most from having a wastewater treatment and recycling system?

- A. Homes
- B. Hotel
- C. Office
- D. School

正解: B

解説:

Wastewater treatment and recycling systems are evaluated in EDGE for their potential to reduce water consumption, a key aspect of green building design. The EDGE User Guide highlights the varying water usage patterns across building typologies: "Hotels typically have high water consumption due to guest rooms, laundry, and amenities like pools, making them ideal candidates for wastewater treatment and recycling systems, which can significantly reduce potable water demand by reusing treated water for non-potable uses such as irrigation and flushing" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). In contrast, homes (Option A) and offices (Option D) generally have lower per-capita water use, and schools (Option C) have intermittent occupancy, reducing the overall impact of such systems. The EDGE Methodology Report further supports this, noting: "For hotels, greywater and blackwater recycling can achieve up to 40% water savings due to high occupancy and consistent demand, compared to 20-25% in homes or offices" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Thus, hotels (Option B) benefit the most from wastewater treatment and recycling systems due to their high water usage and potential for significant savings.

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

質問 #28

Water consumption savings, resulting from greywater recovery, are based on which of the following?

- A. Cost of water consumption at local tariff
- B. Improved case water consumption
- C. Base case water consumption
- D. Incremental cost of installation and cost of water consumption at local tariff

正解: C

解説:

Greywater recovery in EDGE is a water efficiency measure, and the software calculates savings by comparing water consumption before and after implementing the measure. The EDGE Methodology Report explains the calculation method: "Water consumption savings from greywater recovery are calculated as the difference between the Base Case water consumption and the Improved Case water consumption after applying the measure. The Base Case represents the typical water use without any efficiency measures, serving as the benchmark for all savings calculations" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). Option A, Base Case water consumption, is the correct reference point for determining savings, as it establishes the baseline against which the greywater recovery measure is evaluated. Option B (Improved Case water consumption) is the result after applying the measure, not the basis for savings. Option C (cost of water consumption at local tariff) and Option D (incremental cost of installation and cost of water consumption at local tariff) relate to financial outputs, not the direct calculation of water savings, as clarified:

"Water savings in EDGE are quantified in volume (liters or cubic meters), not cost, though cost savings are derived later using local tariffs" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Thus, greywater recovery savings are based on Base Case water consumption (Option A).

Reference:EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures.

質問 #29

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