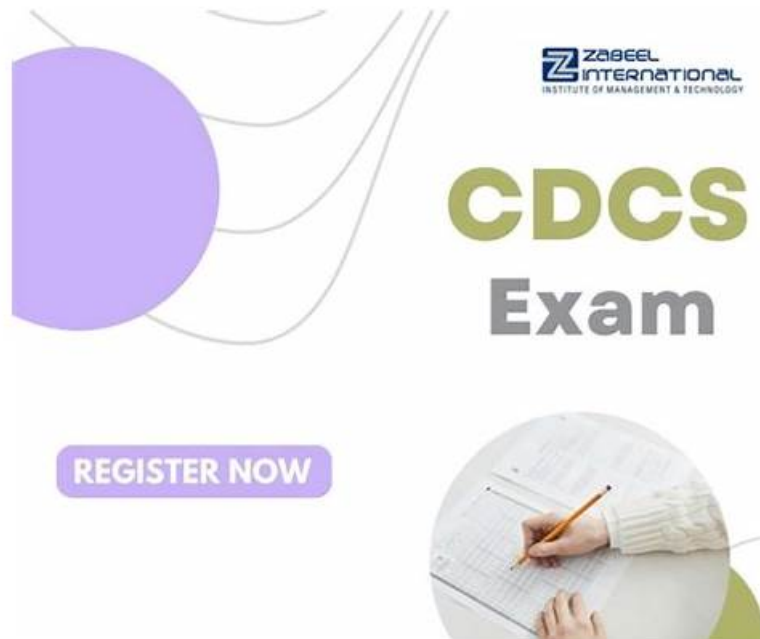


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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

You want to make cooling more effective by setting cold aisle temperature to 4 °C (39 °F). Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, as long as dewpoint doesn't go below -9 °C (16 °F)
- B. No, intake air must be exactly 20 °C (68 °F)
- C. Yes, but only if cooling systems can maintain this continuously
- D. No, 4 °C (39 °F) is below the allowable ASHRAE range

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to ASHRAE TC 9.9 Thermal Guidelines (2016), the recommended intake temperature range for Class A1 ICT equipment is 18-27 °C (64-81 °F). The allowable lower limit is 15 °C (59 °F). Setting supply to 4 °C (39 °F) falls far below these limits.

Operating at such low temperatures would:

- * Cause condensation risk when surfaces drop below dew point.
- * Create severe energy inefficiency, as chillers would run at extremely low setpoints.
- * Possibly damage hardware due to thermal shock.

Options A and B are misleading-system capability or dew point alone does not override ASHRAE guidelines. Option D is incorrect since 20 °C is a common design target, not a requirement.

Thus, supplying 4 °C is not acceptable.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments," ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Management has requested a 15-minute battery bank assuming full load on the UPS. The UPS vendor has provided the following specifications of the UPS:

- *Rated power: 30 kVA
- *Rectifier input voltage: 400 V/3 phase
- *Rectifier input power factor: 0.8
- *Battery rated voltage: 384 V
- *Number of cells: 192
- *End of discharge voltage: 308 V
- *Inverter output voltage: 400 V/3 phase
- *Inverter output power factor: 0.8

What information is missing to perform the battery calculation?

- A. Load imbalance on the phases
- **B. UPS efficiency**
- C. Inverter efficiency
- D. Available battery charging current

Answer: B

Explanation:

To determine the required capacity of the battery bank for the 15-minute runtime at full load, one must know the total power requirement that the battery bank must supply. The specifications provided include most of the necessary details, such as rated power, input voltage, battery voltage, and discharge voltage. However, one critical piece of information is missing: the UPS efficiency.

Detailed Explanation:

In a data center UPS system, the battery bank is designed to supply power for a set duration when there is an input power failure. The UPS efficiency affects the actual power the UPS can deliver to the load compared to the power it draws from the batteries. The efficiency factor is necessary to accurately calculate the required capacity of the battery bank since it determines how much input power is needed from the batteries to supply the load at full capacity. The formula typically used to determine battery capacity involves factoring in UPS efficiency, as it allows you to understand the losses within the UPS system.

If UPS efficiency is not considered, there would be an inaccurate estimation of the actual power needed from the batteries. For instance, if a UPS has 90% efficiency, only 90% of the power drawn from the batteries reaches the load. Without knowing this efficiency, it is not possible to calculate the battery bank size accurately, as you cannot accurately estimate the losses within the UPS itself.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

According to EPI Data Center Specialist training, understanding the UPS efficiency is essential for battery sizing. Without it, the calculations could lead to either undersizing or oversizing the battery bank, which affects both reliability and cost-effectiveness of the UPS system. The EPI Data Center Specialist course emphasizes that battery sizing must account for all losses within the UPS system, with efficiency being a primary factor in these calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the sensible heat ratio (SHR)?

- A. Ratio of the latent heat to the total of sensible plus latent heat to be removed from a conditioned space
- B. Ratio of cold-air supply to hot-air return temperature of a cooling system
- **C. Ratio of the sensible heat to the total of sensible plus latent heat to be removed from a conditioned space**
- D. Ratio of the cold-aisle temperature to the hot-aisle temperature

Answer: C

Explanation:

SHR = Sensible Load / (Sensible + Latent Load); it describes the portion of the total cooling that is sensible (temperature change) versus latent (moisture removal).

References: ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook (Psychrometrics/Load Calculations), ASHRAE TC 9.9.

NEW QUESTION # 45

The building in which the computer room is housed is required to have a sprinkler system. The building is therefore equipped with a wet pipe system.

What action, if any, should you recommend for the computer room?

- A. Replace the wet pipe system with a deluge system.
- B. Replace the wet pipe system with a dry pipe system.
- **C. Replace the wet pipe system with a pre-action system.**
- D. Maintain the current wet pipe system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In computer rooms, replacing a wet pipe system with a pre-action system is advisable. Pre-action systems provide additional protection by requiring two triggers (e.g., heat and smoke) before water is released, minimizing the risk of accidental discharge and water damage, which is crucial for safeguarding sensitive IT equipment.

Detailed Explanation:

Wet pipe systems contain water in the pipes at all times, which poses a higher risk of accidental discharge. Pre-action systems, however, only fill the pipes with water upon detection of a fire, reducing the risk of water-related damage due to leaks or malfunctions. This approach is considered best practice for environments housing sensitive electronic equipment.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI advises using pre-action fire suppression in data centers to reduce risks associated with accidental water release, providing a safer and more controlled fire response that better protects critical infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which formula is correct for a three-phase system?

- A. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = Phase-to-Neutral Voltage ÷ 1.732
- B. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = 1 # (Phase-to-Neutral Voltage ÷ 1.732)
- C. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = 1 # (Phase-to-Neutral Voltage × 1.732)
- **D. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = Phase-to-Neutral Voltage × 1.732**

Answer: D

Explanation:

For balanced three-phase systems: where .

References: IEC 60038 (standard voltages), any power systems fundamentals text.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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