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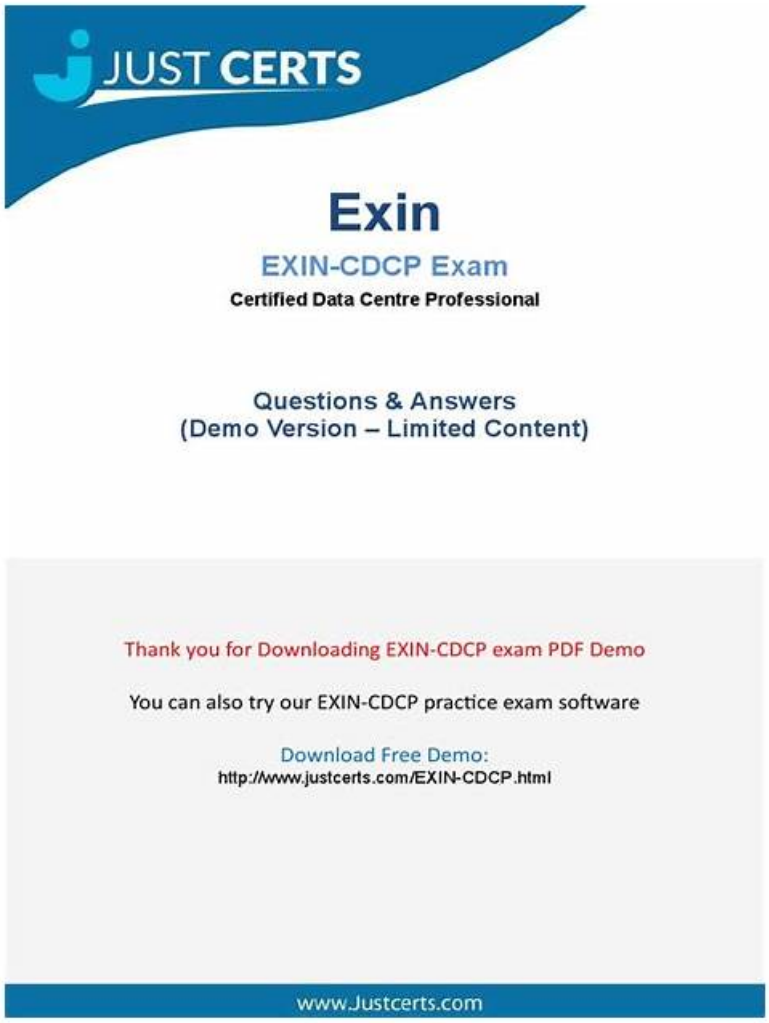

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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Designing and Implementing a Data Centre: In this module, the exam assesses the knowledge of Exin data center professionals tasked with the design and implementation of data centers. Candidates will learn the key principles of creating an efficient data center layout, including considerations for scalability, redundancy, and security.

Topic 2	• Data Centre Life Cycle and Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of data center professionals and covers the various stages involved in the life cycle of a data center, from planning and design to implementation and decommissioning.
Topic 3	• Data Centre Environmental Considerations and Efficiency: This section evaluates the proficiency of data center professionals in addressing environmental factors and promoting efficiency within data center operations. The target audience, including data center managers and engineers, will be tested on their ability to identify and implement measures that enhance energy efficiency, cooling management, and sustainable practices.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
Management requests a 15-minute battery bank at full UPS load. UPS specs:
* 30 kVA, PF 0.8
* Battery 384 V (192 cells), end discharge 308 V
* Inverter PF 0.8, 400 V output
What information is missing to perform the calculation?

- A. Load imbalance
- B. Available battery charging current
- C. Inverter efficiency / output PF
- D. UPS efficiency

Answer: D

Explanation:
Battery sizing requires determining the real power demand of the UPS. With 30 kVA at 0.8 PF, the real load is 24 kW. To calculate required ampere-hours for 15 minutes of runtime, we need:
Where P = load, t = runtime, V = battery voltage, and # = UPS efficiency.
Without UPS efficiency, we cannot know actual DC load on the batteries. A UPS with 90% efficiency will require more battery capacity than one with 95%. None of the other listed parameters (PF, imbalance, charging current) are critical for runtime capacity calculation.
References: IEEE Std 1188 (VRLA Batteries), IEC 62040-3 (UPS performance), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2.

NEW QUESTION # 48
You are allowed to use a calculator for this question. A battery bank is rated at a total capacity of 600 Ah. Calculate how much charging current the rectifier should be able to supply as charging current.

- A. 30 Amperes
- B. 80 Amperes
- C. 12 Amperes
- D. 60 Amperes

Answer: A

Explanation:
To determine the charging current for a battery bank, a general rule of thumb is that the charging current should be 5% of the total battery capacity. For a battery rated at 600 Ah, this calculation would be:
600 Ah×0.05=30 Amperes600 \, \text{Ah} \times 0.05 = 30 \, \text{Amperes}600Ah×0.05=30Amperes This ensures the battery is charged efficiently without overloading the rectifier or risking battery damage.
Detailed Explanation:
Battery charging current is typically set as a percentage of the battery's capacity to balance effective charging with longevity and safety. A 5% charging rate is standard for lead-acid batteries, which would be 30 Amperes for a 600 Ah battery bank.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI standards recommend calculating charging currents based on a percentage of the battery capacity to ensure safety and efficiency, aligning with best practices for battery management in data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Do all residual current devices (RCDs) use the same operating principle?

- A. No, ELCB measures earth voltage, whereas RCD detects current differences
- B. No, depending on regulations some use thermal-magnetic operation
- C. Yes, they all measure voltage on the earth conductor
- D. Yes, they all detect current differences on live and neutral wire

Answer: A

Explanation:
Residual current protection has evolved:
* ELCB (Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker): Older type; voltage-operated. It trips when voltage develops between earth and exposed metal.
* RCD/RCCB (Residual Current Device/Circuit Breaker): Current-operated. It detects imbalance between live and neutral conductors (indicating leakage current to earth).
Modern data centers use RCDs/RCCBs exclusively, since ELCBs are obsolete and unreliable if multiple earth connections exist.
Thermal-magnetic breakers (D) provide overcurrent protection, not earth leakage.
Thus, not all residual current devices are based on the same principle.
References: IEC 61008, IEC 61009 (RCCB/RCD definitions), IEC 60364 (Electrical Installations - Protective Measures).

NEW QUESTION # 50
Given: A = attenuation in dB, R = real measured value, M = maximum acceptable value. Which formula should be used to calculate the required attenuation factor of EMF shielding material?

- A. A = 20 log (M/R)
- B. A = 20 log (R/M)
- C. A = 10 log (M/R)
- D. A = 10 log (R/M)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Attenuation is the logarithmic ratio between input and output signals. For power, we use 10 log; for voltage or current, 20 log. Since EMF shielding is measured as field strength (V/m or A/m), power relationship is proportional to the square of field. Thus the correct attenuation calculation for shielding effectiveness is:
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where:
* M = maximum permissible field strength
* R = measured field strength after shielding
This ensures the shield reduces field intensity to below allowable limits.
References: IEEE Std 299 (Shielding Effectiveness Measurement), IEC 61000-5-7 (EMC mitigation).

NEW QUESTION # 51
The electrical diagram of the data center shows the following UPS configuration and has a load of 80 kW.

What is the set-up in this data center?

- A. 2+N+1
- B. 2(N+1)
- C. (N+1)-(N+1)
- D. N+N(+1)

Answer: B

Explanation:
A 2(N+1) configuration implies two independent UPS systems, each with N+1 redundancy. This configuration provides high availability by ensuring that each UPS system can independently support the load with an additional unit for redundancy. Given the 80 kW load, this setup implies that two separate N+1 systems are running, providing reliability and fault tolerance for the data center's power needs.
Detailed Explanation:
The N+1 notation denotes that each system has one additional unit beyond what is needed to carry the load, providing redundancy. With 2(N+1), there are two such setups, ensuring that if one fails, the other can still support the load without interruption, fulfilling high availability requirements.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI teaches that multiple redundant systems, such as 2(N+1), enhance data center reliability by ensuring that power is maintained even if a failure occurs in one system. This meets the stringent demands for uptime in critical environments.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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