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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

What is the redundancy setup shown in the diagram?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The diagram shows three UPS modules, each 100 kW, connected in parallel to support a 100 kW IT load.

That means:

* One module (100 kW) can support the load (N).

* Two additional modules are installed as redundancy.

This equals $N+2$ redundancy.

* $2+N+1$ and $2(N+1)$ imply dual active paths not shown.

* $N+N+N$ is not an industry term.

Thus, the correct redundancy level is $N+2$.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2 (UPS Redundancy Models), IEC 62040-3.

NEW QUESTION # 65

EMF shielding material needs to be installed as EMF levels from the transformer room into the computer room are measured at 100 mG. The transformer room is ~10 meters away, separated by a corridor. Where should shielding be installed?

- A. It does not matter; either close to the transformer room or computer room is okay
- B. As close as possible to the computer room
- **C. As close as possible to the transformer room**
- D. Shielding is not required as 100 mG is within acceptable levels

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most effective EMF mitigation is to install shielding as close as possible to the source of radiation. By blocking or redirecting magnetic flux at the origin (the transformer room walls), the overall field propagation into adjacent areas is minimized. If shielding were placed at the computer room, the field would already have spread over the intervening space, requiring more material and higher cost.

Standards such as IEEE Std 299 (EMC Shielding Effectiveness) and IEC 61000 emphasize source-based mitigation. Additionally, ANSI/TIA-942 requires EMF shielding where magnetic flux exceeds recommended ICT thresholds (generally <5 mG for sensitive tape/disk storage).

Although 100 mG is often tolerated by modern equipment, legacy magnetic storage can be affected, so shielding is still prudent.

Hence, the correct location is at the transformer room wall.

References: IEEE Std 299 (EMI Shielding), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.6.4 (EMF Requirements), IEC 61000 EMC standards.

NEW QUESTION # 66

You need to determine the strategy for the cooling audit. All the servers are based on a front-to-rear (F-R) airflow design. Which location for the temperature/humidity measurement should you recommend for the audit?

- A. At 1.5 meters/5 feet above the floor in the middle of the hot aisle
- **B. At the front/intake of the server at 50 mm/2 inch**
- C. At 1.5 meters/5 feet above the floor in the middle of the cold aisle
- D. At the back/rear of the server at 50 mm/2 inch

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a cooling audit in a data center, it is essential to measure temperature and humidity where air enters the servers to accurately assess cooling performance. In this case, since all servers have a front-to-rear (F-R) airflow design, measuring at the front/intake of the server will provide a precise understanding of the cooling conditions that the equipment is experiencing.

Detailed Explanation:

Servers with a front-to-rear airflow design draw in cool air from the cold aisle at the front, which is then exhausted into the hot aisle at the rear. By measuring temperature and humidity 50 mm/2 inches from the front intake, you gather data on the air conditions right before it enters the servers, providing an accurate representation of the cooling environment as it directly impacts the equipment.

Measuring in the cold aisle at the front intake ensures that the readings reflect the actual conditions of the incoming air that the servers depend on for effective cooling. This approach is consistent with best practices for maintaining thermal conditions in a data center, as it helps confirm that the cooling systems are delivering air within the required temperature and humidity specifications.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

According to the EPI Data Center Specialist curriculum, the optimal placement for temperature and humidity sensors is at the intake of the equipment in the cold aisle, as it directly correlates to the environmental conditions affecting the servers. This positioning allows for a more effective audit of cooling performance, which is critical for maintaining the reliability and efficiency of the data center's operations.

NEW QUESTION # 67

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

Answer: D

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:

$600 \text{ Ah} \times 0.05 = 30 \text{ Amperes}$
 $600 \text{ Ah} \times 0.05 = 30 \text{ Amperes}$ 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 # 68

A computer room with a raised floor has been designed with racks in a hot/cold aisle setup. What should you recommend for the placement of down-flow air conditioners?

- A. Air conditioners perpendicular to (at the end of the row of) the Hot-Aisle
- B. Air conditioners should always be placed at both sides of each row of racks
- **C. Air conditioners perpendicular to (at the end of the row of) the Cold-Aisle**
- D. Air conditioner placement has no influence on cooling effectiveness and efficiency. Hence, they can be placed at any convenient location.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a hot/cold aisle configuration, placing down-flow air conditioners perpendicular to the cold aisle ensures that cool air is directed efficiently into the cold aisles where server intakes are located. This layout allows for optimal cooling performance by aligning the airflow directly with the equipment intakes, minimizing hot spots and enhancing cooling efficiency.

Detailed Explanation:

With a raised floor design, cold air from the air conditioners is supplied into the cold aisle, where server intakes are located. Positioning the air conditioning units perpendicular to the cold aisles ensures that cool air is delivered directly into these aisles,

- [illegible]

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