Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2018

Program: MBA (Power Management) Subject (Course): Wind and Alternative Sources of Energy Course Code : PIPM 8002 No. of page/s: 2 Semester – III Max. Marks : 100 Duration : 3 Hrs

	Section – A (2 marks * 10 = 20 Marks)		
S. No.		Marks	СО
	Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word/figure. Correct filling of each blank		
	will fetch 2 marks.		
1.	Wind energy is the energy content of air in motion due to heating of earth's surface.	2	CO1
2.	For both wind and biomass energy, energy is the input source of energy.	2	CO1
3.	Biomass gasification leads to the generation of gas that is a mixture of and	6	CO1
4.	Based on location, wind power projects can be classified as, and wind farm.	6	CO1
5.	Out of the total target of MW installed capacity from solar, wind, biomass and small hydro to be completed by year 2022 in India, MW is the targeted installed capacity from wind.	4	CO1
	Section – B (5 marks * 4 = 20 Marks)	1	
	Answer all questions in this section:		
б.	Briefly explain the following:		
a)	Betz Law	5	CO1
b)	Wind Park Effect	5	CO1

c)	Biomass Gasification	5	CO1
d)	Residue to Product Ratio (RPR) of a Crop	5	CO1
	Section – C (10 marks * 3 = 30 Marks)		
	Answer all questions in this section:		
7.	Draw a hypothetical power curve for a 1 MW wind turbine indicating cut-in speed, rated speed and cut-out speed parameters.	10	CO2, CO3, CO4
8.	Derive the relationship between wind power, swept area and wind velocity.	10	CO2, CO3
9.	Discuss Sweden's waste management practices (including waste to energy practices) that make it a world leader in this area.	10	CO2, CO3
	Section – D (30 marks * 1 = 30 Marks)		
	Answer any one question from this section:		
10.	Municipal solid waste has immense potential to address energy and non-energy issues of the cities in India. Justify.	30	CO2, CO3, CO4
11.	Compare the potentials of solar and wind power in India, discuss their pros and cons, and suggest a comprehensive framework for their promotion in the country.	30	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4

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	Section – A (2 marks * 10 = 20 Marks)		
S. No.		Marks	СО
	Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word/figure. Correct filling of each blank		
	will fetch 2 marks.		
1.	Wind energy is the energy content of air in motion due to	2	CO1
2.	For both wind and biomass energy, energy is the input source of energy.	2	CO1
3.	Biomass gasification leads to the generation of gas that is a mixture of and	6	CO1
4.	Based on location, wind power projects can be classified as,,,,	6	CO1
5.	Out of the total target of MW installed capacity from solar, wind, biomass and small hydro to be completed by year 2022 in India, MW is the targeted installed capacity from wind.	4	CO1
	Section – B (5 marks * 4 = 20 Marks)	I	
	Answer all questions in this section:		
6.	Briefly explain the following:		
a)	Betz Law	5	CO1
b)	Wind Park Effect	5	CO1

c)	Biomass Gasification	5	CO1
d)	Residue to Product Ratio (RPR) of a Crop	5	CO1
	Section – C (10 marks * 3 = 30 Marks)		
	Answer all questions in this section:		
7.	Discuss the various options to improve wind power at a particular site.	10	CO2, CO3, CO4
8.	Assuming yourself as a policymaker, discuss policy measures that can help create a market for biogas run vehicles.	10	CO2, CO3
9.	Discuss Sweden's waste management practices (including waste to energy practices) that make it a world leader in this area.	10	CO2, CO3
	Section – D (30 marks * 1 = 30 Marks)		
	Answer any one question from this section:		
10.	Municipal solid waste has immense potential to address energy and non-energy issues of the cities in India. Justify.	30	CO2, CO3, CO4
11.	Municipal solid waste has immense potential to address energy and non-energy issues of the cities in India. Justify.	30	CO2, CO3, CO4