Name:

S. No.

Enrolment No:



: 03 hrs.

CO

Marks

UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: Smartgrid & IoT Semester: V

Program: B.Tech. Renewable & sustainable energy engineering Time Course Code: EPEG 3066 Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A (**5Qx4M=20Marks**)

Q 1	How does blockchain address issues related to grid stability and power quality in smart grids?	4	CO2
Q 2	Identify one specific benefit of integrating IoT into Smart Grids and briefly describe how it contributes to energy conservation.	4	CO1
Q 3	Recognize one key advantage of using smart meters over traditional utility meters, and how it benefits both consumers and utility providers.	4	CO1
Q 4	Brief how Big Data analytics can benefit Smart Grids in terms of improving energy efficiency.	4	CO2
Q 5	Define Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication and provide a brief example of its application.	4	CO3
	SECTION B		•
	(4Qx10M=40 Marks)		
Q 6	Briefly explain how smart meters differ from traditional utility meters.	10	CO2
Q 7	Differentiate between the responsibilities of the Network layer and the Data Link layer in the OSI model.	10	CO3
Q 8	Provide a comprehensive overview of the three main layers in IoT architecture: Perception, Network, and Application. Discuss the functions of each layer and how they interact to enable IoT functionality. OR Substantiate the advantages and challenges of using IPv6 in IoT architecture for addressing and communication?	10	CO4
Q 9	Describe the concept of M2M gateway devices. How do they bridge the gap between M2M devices and the central communication network?	10	CO3
	SECTION-C		
	(2Qx20M=40 Marks)		
Q 10	Consider a situation where two devices on a network are having difficulties communicating. Propose a step-by-step approach, involving each OSI layer, to diagnose and resolve the connectivity issue.	20	CO3

Q 11	Discuss the role of smart metering in promoting energy conservation and		
	sustainable practices. Provide examples of how consumers and utility		
	companies benefit from smart meter technology.		
	OR	20	CO4
	Explain the concept of IEC 61850, a standard for substation automation,		
	and its role in substation digitalization. How does it enhance		
	interoperability and communication in substations?		