



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

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Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A++' Grade (Cycle III) &

Accredited by NBA (B.E - CSE, EEE, ECE, Mech & B.Tech.IT)

COIMBATORE-641 035, TAMIL NADU



Reg. No:

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B.E/B.Tech- Internal Assessment – III
Academic Year 2024-2025 (Even Semester)

Fourth Semester
Mechanical Engineering

23MET207– INTERNET OF THINGS FOR PRODUCTION SYSTEM

B

PART – A ($5 \times 4 = 20$ Marks)

1. Mention advantages of AGV in production system

- **Improved Efficiency:** AGVs automate material handling, reducing time and increasing workflow speed.
- **Labor Cost Reduction:** Fewer human operators are required for transport tasks.
- **Enhanced Safety:** AGVs reduce workplace accidents by following pre-programmed safe routes.
- **Flexibility:** Easily reconfigurable for different production layouts and tasks.

2. List the importance of cybersecurity in Industry 4.0

- **Data Protection:** Prevents unauthorized access to sensitive industrial data.
- **Ensures System Integrity:** Maintains the trustworthiness of interconnected devices and processes.
- **Operational Continuity:** Minimizes downtime caused by cyberattacks.
- **Compliance:** Meets legal and regulatory cybersecurity standards.
- **Safeguards IP:** Protects industrial secrets and proprietary technologies.

3. Mention the importance of Signal Conditioning in DAS

- **Noise Filtering:** Removes unwanted electrical noise for clearer signals.
- **Signal Amplification:** Enhances weak sensor signals to readable levels.
- **Isolation:** Protects DAS from high-voltage spikes or ground loops.
- **Analog-to-Digital Conversion:** Converts sensor data into digital form suitable for processing.

4. Discuss the role of automation in enhancing quality of parts

- **Consistent Quality:** Automated machines produce parts with high precision and repeatability.
 - **Reduced Errors:** Minimizes human error through programmed instructions.
 - **Real-Time Inspection:** Sensors and cameras detect defects instantly.
 - **Process Optimization:** Feedback loops allow continuous improvement in production.
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5. Analyse how predictive maintenance is useful to reduce the cost of manufacturing

- **Prevents Unexpected Downtime:** Equipment is maintained before failure, reducing disruption.
 - **Extends Equipment Life:** Regular condition-based maintenance avoids premature wear.
 - **Reduces Maintenance Costs:** Focuses efforts only where needed, unlike routine or reactive maintenance.
 - **Improves Productivity:** Maximizes machine availability and production throughput.
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PART – B ($2 \times 13 = 26$ Marks) & ($1 \times 14 = 14$ Marks)

6. (a) Internet of Things for Plant Automation – Case Study

Case Study: Smart Factory with IoT Integration

Context: A car manufacturing plant implemented IoT-based automation.

Implementation:

- IoT sensors were embedded in machines to monitor temperature, vibration, and load.
- A centralized system collected real-time data.
- AI-based analytics predicted failures and optimized workflow.
- Automated guided vehicles (AGVs) transported parts based on sensor data.

Benefits:

- Downtime reduced by 30%.
 - Production increased by 25%.
 - Defective product rate decreased due to real-time monitoring.
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OR

6. (b) Analyse major cybersecurity threats in IoT and mitigation

Threats:

- **Device Hijacking:** Unauthorized control of IoT devices.
- **Data Breaches:** Theft of sensitive production or user data.
- **Denial of Service (DoS):** Crashes the system by overloading with requests.
- **Firmware Exploits:** Vulnerabilities in outdated device firmware.
- **Man-in-the-Middle Attacks:** Interception of data between devices.

Mitigation:

- **Strong Authentication:** Multi-factor and encrypted logins.
 - **Regular Firmware Updates:** Patch known vulnerabilities.
 - **Network Segmentation:** Isolate critical IoT networks.
 - **End-to-End Encryption:** Secure data transmission.
 - **Monitoring & Incident Response:** Real-time threat detection systems.
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7. (a) Smart Tracking of Components in Production Line Using IoT

Application:

- RFID and barcode scanners track parts at each workstation.
- IoT gateways collect and transmit data to the cloud.
- Dashboards show real-time position and status of every component.
- Alerts sent if a part is delayed or misplaced.

Benefits:

- Improved traceability.
 - Reduced loss and misplacement.
 - Enhanced inventory control.
 - Streamlined workflow.
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OR

7. (b) Sensor Data Acquisition – Block Diagram and Explanation

Block Diagram Components:

1. **Sensor** – Converts physical input (e.g., temperature) into analog signals.
 2. **Signal Conditioning Unit** – Filters, amplifies, and converts signals.
 3. **Multiplexer (MUX)** – Selects one signal among many.
 4. **Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)** – Converts analog signals to digital.
 5. **Processor/Controller** – Analyzes and stores the data.
 6. **Storage/Display** – Stores data or displays it for monitoring.
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8. (a) Quality Control Using IoT – Case Study

Case Study: Electronics Manufacturing

Context: A PCB assembly company adopted IoT for quality assurance.

Implementation:

- Vision sensors inspect solder joints.
- IoT-enabled machines report component placement accuracy.
- AI models detect anomalies in real time.

Results:

- Defect rate reduced by 40%.
 - Inspection time cut by 50%.
 - Continuous improvement based on historical data analytics.
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OR

8. (b) IoT Smart Energy Management – Illustration

Concept:

- IoT sensors monitor real-time energy usage across machinery.
- Smart meters and actuators control lighting and HVAC systems.
- AI algorithms optimize equipment scheduling based on usage patterns.

Example:

- A manufacturing plant saved 20% energy using smart lighting that adapts to occupancy.
- Machines automatically shut down during idle periods.

Benefits:

- Reduced electricity bills.
 - Lower carbon footprint.
 - Enhanced sustainability and compliance.
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