

## Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2018

## **Power Electronics**

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

> Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part,

- With a block diagram, explain the working of a power electronic converter with the help of a controller. (06 Marks)
  - b. Explain the control characteristics of (i) SCR (ii) GTO (iii) MCT (iv) MOSFET (v) SITH. Draw symbol, input, control signal and output waveforms for each device.

(10 Marks) With neat diagram, explain the working of thyristorized tap changers.

- (04 Marks)
- a. Explain the need of base drive control with diagram. Explain proportional drive control of 2 (06 Marks)
  - b. For the transistor switch of Fig.Q2(b), β varies between 8 and 40. Calculate:
    - The value of  $R_B$  that drives the device into saturation with ODF = 5
    - ii) Forced β<sub>f</sub>
    - iii) Total power loss in the device.

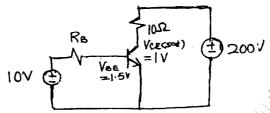


Fig.Q2(b)

(08 Marks)

- What is dv/dt and di/dt? Explain how to protect the device against dv/dt and di/dt. (06 Marks)
- Why SCR is called as a semicontrolled device? Define latching current and holding current 3 of a SCR. (06 Marks)
  - b. A SCR has a di/dt = 120 A/ $\mu$ s and du/dt = 300 V/ $\mu$ s. It operates on a dc voltage of 250 V. Calculate the value of components of protection circuit. (06 Marks)
  - Derive an expression for an equalizing resistance 'R' to be connected across each SCR of a series connected SCRs to share equal voltages under steady state conditions. (08 Marks)
- What is commutation? Distinguish between natural commutation and forced commutation. (06 Marks)
  - With a neat diagram and waveform, explain the working of auxiliary voltage commutation. (08 Marks)
  - A complimentary commutation circuit operates from a dc source of 120 V and uses  $R_1 = R_2 \neq 10 \Omega$ , commutating capacitor  $C = 10 \mu F$ . Calculate: (i) Circuit turn off time (ii) Peak thyristor current. (06 Marks)

(05 Mark -)

## PART - B

- With a circuit diagram, explain the working of a 1-0 full converter with R-load. Derive a 5 expression for average and rms output voltage. Draw waveforms showing output voltage (12 Marks) output current, current through SCR and diode.
  - b. A 1- $\phi$  semiconverter is operated from 120V, 50Hz ac supply. The load resistance is  $10\Omega$ . the average output voltage is 25% of the maximum possible average output voltage (ii) rms and average output current (iii) rms and average Determine: (i) Firing angle (08 Mark) thyristor current.
- Explain the principle of operation of step-up chopper with resistive load. Derive the 6 expression for average output voltage. Draw relevant waveforms.
  - Explain different control strategies used for choppers. Draw relevant waveforms. (06 Marks)
  - A chopper is operated on TRC at a frequency of 2 kHz. The supply voltage is 460 V and the load voltage is 350 V. Calculate the conduction and non conduction period of the thyristor each cycle.
- With neat circuit, waveforms showing conduction intervals, sequence of device conduction and equivalent circuit, explain the working of 3-\$\phi\$ inverter for 180° conduction. Also sho (10 Mark -) the line voltage  $V_{RY}$  and phase voltage  $V_{RN}$ .
  - A 1- $\phi$  bridge inverter has a resistive load of 10 $\Omega$  and the dc input voltage is  $V_s = 220$ Calculate:
    - i) The rms output voltage at fundamental frequency
    - ii) The average, rms and peak currents of each thyristor
    - iii) The output power
  - With neat circuit diagram, explain the working thyristorized current source inverter.

(05 Mark 4)

- With a neat diagram and relevant waveforms, explain the principle of operation bidirectional controllers with RL load. Derive an expression for rms value of output voltage (08 Mark +)
  - b. In an ON-OFF control circuit using 1-\phi, 230 V, 50 Hz supply the ON time is 10 cycles at OFF time is 4 cycles. Calculate the rms value of the output voltage. (04 Marks)
  - Explain the effects of power electronic converter and remedial measures adopted. (08 Marks