

Seventh Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June / July 2013

Power Electronics

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

- Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO question from each part.**
2. Draw neat diagram and Waveforms, wherever possible.

PART – A

1. a. What is Power Electronics? Draw a neat block diagram of generalized power converter system. State the applications of power electronics. (06 Marks)
 b. With neat circuit diagram and waveforms, explain the types of power electronic circuits. (12 Marks)
 c. Compare General – purpose, Fast recovery and Schokky diodes. (02 Marks)
2. a. The maximum junction temperature of a transistor is $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ and the ambient temperature is $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, If the thermal impedances are $R_{JC} = 0.4^\circ\text{C/W}$, $R_{es} = 0.1^\circ\text{C/W}$, and $R_{SA} = 0.5^\circ\text{C/W}$. Calculate i) the maximum power dissipation and ii) the case temperature. (04 Marks)
 b. With the help of parasitic model and switching model, explain the switching waveforms of n – type (enhancement) MOSFET. (10 Marks)
 c. Write a note on isolation of gate and base drives. (06 Marks)
3. a. Using a two transistor model of thyristor, show that $I_A = \frac{\alpha I_G + I_{CBO1} + I_{CBO2}}{1 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$. (06 Marks)
 b. With neat sketch, explain turn – on characteristics of SCR. (06 Marks)
 c. The input voltage Fig. Q3(c) is $V_s = 200\text{V}$ with load resistance of $R = 5\Omega$. The load and stray inductances are negligible and the thyristor is operated at a frequency of $f_s = 2\text{KHz}$. If the required dv/dt is $100\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ and the discharge current is limited to 100A . Determine i) the values of R_s and C_s ii) the snubber loss, and iii) the power rating of the snubber resistor. (08 Marks)

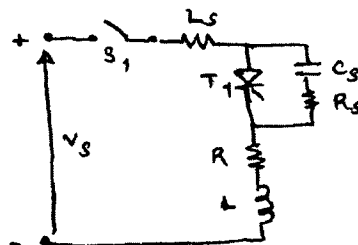


Fig. Q3.C. dv/dt protection circuit

4. a. Discuss the effect of inductance using the $1 - \phi$ full converter. (08 Marks)
 b. What is phase control? Explain the principal of phase control using $1 - \phi$ half wave controlled rectifier. (08 Marks)
 c. Compare circulating and non – circulating mode of operation of dual converter. (04 Marks)

PART - B

- 5 a. A thyristor circuit is shown in fig. Q5(a), if thyristor T_1 is switched on at $t = 0$, determine the conduction time of thyristor T_1 and the capacitor voltage after T_1 is turned off. The circuit parameters are $L = 10\mu\text{H}$, $C = 50\mu\text{F}$ and $V_s = 200\text{V}$. The inductor carries an initial current of $I_m = 250\text{A}$. (10 Marks)

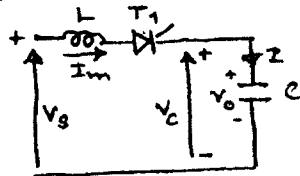


Fig. Q.5a: Self Commutated circuit.

- b. What is the principle of complementary commutation? Explain the same with the help of suitable circuit and waveforms. (10 Marks)
- 6 a. What is the principle of on off control? Explain the same with a single phase full – wave controller. (06 Marks)
- b. Draw a neat sketch of 1 - ϕ AC voltage controller with RL load and explain its working. (06 Marks)
- c. A single – phase full wave AC voltage controller has a resistive load of $R = 10\ \Omega$ and the input voltage is $V_s = 120\text{V}$ (rms), 60Hz. The delay angles of thyristors T_1 and T_2 are equal $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \pi/2$. Determine i) the rms output voltage V_o ii) the input power factor PF iii) the average current of thyristor I_A and iv) the rms current of thyristor I_R . (08 Marks)
- 7 a. With a neat circuit diagram, explain the operation of a step down chopper and also explain constant frequency and variable frequency operation. Derive an expression for output voltage incase of step down chopper. (10 Marks)
- b. A step – up chopper with a pulse width of $200\mu\text{s}$ operating on 200V, dc supply. Calculate the output voltage, if the blocking period of the device is $50\mu\text{s}$. (02 Marks)
- c. With a neat circuit diagram and quadrant operation, explain class E chopper. (08 Marks)
- 8 a. With a neat circuit diagram, of 1 - ϕ half bridge inverter, explain the principle of operation of an inverter. (08 Marks)
- b. Write brief note on current source inverter. (06 Marks)
- c. With the help of circuit diagram and waveforms, explain a variable DC – link inverter. (06 Marks)
