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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering
End Sem (Even) Examination May-2019
EE3CO02 / EX3CO02 Power Electronics Devices &
Circuits

Programme: B.Tech.

Branch/Specialisation: EE/EX

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. In a thyristor, the magnitude of anode current will 1
(a) Increase if gate current is increased
(b) Decrease if gate current is decreased
(c) Increase if gate current is decreased
(d) Not change with any variation in gate current
- ii. Turn-on time of an SCR in series with RL circuit can be reduced by 1
(a) Increasing circuit resistance R
(b) Decreasing R
(c) Increasing circuit inductance L
(d) Decreasing L
- iii. In a single-phase semiconverter, with discontinuous conduction and extinction angle $\beta > \Pi$, freewheeling diode conducts for 1
(a) α (b) $\beta - \Pi$ (c) $\Pi + \alpha$ (d) Zero degree
- iv. The effect of source inductance on the performance of single-phase 1
and three-phase full converters is to
(a) Reduce the ripples in the load current
(b) Make discontinuous current as continuous
(c) Reduce the output voltage
(d) Increase the load voltage
- v. If, for a single-phase half-bridge inverter, the amplitude of output 1
voltage is V_s and the output power is P, then their corresponding
value for a single-phase full-bridge inverter are.
(a) V_s, P (b) $V_s/2, P/2$ (c) $2V_s, 2P$ (d) $2V_s, P$.

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- vi. In a CSI, if frequency of output voltage is f Hz, then frequency of voltage input to CSI is. **1**
 (a) f (b) $2f$ (c) $f/2$ (d) $3f$
- vii. In dc choppers, if T_{on} is the on-period and f is the chopping frequency, then output voltage in term of input voltage V_s is given by **1**
 (a) $V_s T_{on}/f$ (b) $V_s f/T_{on}$ (c) $V_s/f.T_{on}$ (d) $V_s.f.T_{on}$
- viii. A step down chopper has V_s as the source voltage and α as the duty cycle. The output voltage for this chopper is given by **1**
 (a) $V_s (1 + \alpha)$ (b) $V_s / (1 - \alpha)$
 (c) $V_s (1 - \alpha)$ (d) $V_s / (1 + \alpha)$
- ix. A single-phase half wave ac voltage controller feed a load R . for a firing angle of 180° , a PMMC voltmeter across the load read **1**
 (a) $V_m/2$ (b) $-V_m/\pi$ (c) $-V_m/2\pi$ (d) Zero
- x. The number of thyristors required for single-phase to single-phase cycloconverter of the mid-point type and for three phase to three-phase 3-pulse type cycloconverter are respectively. **1**
 (a) 4, 6 (b) 8, 18 (c) 4, 18 (d) 4, 36
- Q.2 i. Compare an UJT firing circuit with R and RC firing circuit. **3**
 ii. Draw and explain **7**
 (a) Switching characteristics of thyristors during turn-on and turn-off.
 (b) V-I characteristics of SCR also define latching current and holding current.
- OR iii. Explain the need of commutation in thyristor circuit. What are the different method of commutation scheme? Explain voltage commutation with a neat schematic and waveform. **7**
- Q.3 i. Describe how a freewheeling diode improves power factor in a converter system. **3**
 ii. Explain full wave controlled rectifier with R and R-L load on discontinuous operation with reference to circuit diagram, input - output waveform at firing angle 60° and drive the output voltage equation. **7**

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- OR iii. Explain three phase half wave controlled rectifier with R and R-L load on discontinuous operation with reference to circuit diagram, input-output waveform and output voltage equation at firing angle 60° . **7**
- Q.4 i. What is pulse width modulation. List the various PWM techniques. How do these differ from each other. **3**
 ii. Draw and explain Forced-commutated Modified McMurray thyristor inverter with circuit diagram of all operating mode also draw the input-output waveform. **7**
- OR iii. Draw and explain the working of a three-phase bridge inverter at 180° conduction mode of star connected resistive load with an appropriate circuit diagram and waveform. **7**
- Q.5 i. Explain the constant frequency and variable frequency control strategies of chopper with proper waveform. **3**
 ii. Describe the various types of chopper configurations with appropriate diagram. **7**
- OR iii. Describe the principle of operation of step up and step down dc chopper. Drive an expression for its average dc output voltage. **7**
- Q.6 Attempt any two:
 i. Draw the circuit diagram and output voltage waveform of Single phase full wave ac voltage controller feeding a resistive load and also drive the expression of power factor. **5**
 ii. Explain three-phase to single-phase cycloconverter with appropriate circuit diagram and waveform. **5**
 iii. Describe the basic principle of working of single-phase to single-phase step-down and step-up cycloconverter with appropriate circuit diagram and waveform. **5**

Marking Scheme

EE3CO02 / EX3CO02 Power Electronics Devices & Circuits

Q.1	i.	In a thyristor, the magnitude of anode current will	1
		(d) Not change with any variation in gate current	
	ii.	Turn-on time of an SCR in series with RL circuit can be reduced by	1
		(d) Decreasing L	
	iii.	In a single-phase semiconverter, with discontinuous conduction and extinction angle $\beta > \Pi$, freewheeling diode conducts for	1
		(b) $\beta - \Pi$	
	iv.	The effect of source inductance on the performance of single-phase and three-phase full converters is to	1
		(c) Reduce the output voltage	
	v.	If, for a single-phase half-bridge inverter, the amplitude of output voltage is V_s and the output power is P, then their corresponding value for a single-phase full-bridge inverter are.	1
		(c) $2V_s, 2P$	
	vi.	In a CSI, if frequency of output voltage is f Hz, then frequency of voltage input to CSI is.	1
		(b) $2f$	
	vii.	In dc choppers, if T_{on} is the on-period and f is the chopping frequency, then output voltage in term of input voltage V_s is given by	1
		(d) $V_s \cdot f \cdot T_{on}$	
	viii.	A step down chopper has V_s as the source voltage and α as the duty cycle. The output voltage for this chopper is given by	1
		(b) $V_s / (1 - \alpha)$	
	ix.	A single-phase half wave ac voltage controller feed a load R. for a firing angle of 180 degree, a PMMC voltmeter across the load read	1
		(b) $-V_m / \Pi$	
	x.	The number of thyristors required for single-phase to single-phase cycloconverter of the mid-point type and for three phase to three-phase 3-pulse type cycloconverter are respectively.	1
		(c) 4, 18	
Q.2	i.	Compare an UJT firing circuit with R and RC firing circuit. 1 mark for each comparison	3 (1 mark * 3)

OR	ii.	Draw and explain		7
		(a) Switching characteristics	3.5 marks	
		(b) V-I characteristics of SCR	3.5 marks	
	iii.	Need of commutation in thyristor circuit	1.5 marks	7
Q.3		Method of commutation scheme	1.5 marks	
		Voltage commutation	4 marks	
	i.	Freewheeling diode		3
		Circuit diagram	1 mark	
		Explanation	2 marks	
	ii.	Circuit diagram	2 marks	7
		Explanation	1 mark	
		Input-output waveform	2 marks	
OR		Output equation	2 marks	
	iii.	Circuit diagram	2 marks	7
		Explanation	1 mark	
		Waveform	2 marks	
Q.4		Equation	2 marks	
	i.	Pulse width modulation definition	1 mark	3
		Name of PWM techniques	1 mark	
		Difference from each other	1 mark	
	ii.	Circuit diagram of different mode	3 marks	7
		Explanation	2 marks	
		Waveform	2 marks	
OR	iii.	Circuit diagram	2 marks	7
		Expression	2 marks	
		Waveform	3 marks	
Q.5	i.	Constant frequency	1.5 marks	3
		Variable frequency	1.5 marks	
	ii.	Various configurations	3 marks	7
		Circuit diagram	2 marks	
		Explanation	2 marks	

OR	iii. Principle of operation of step up and step down		7
		3 marks	
	Circuit diagram	2 marks	
	Expression of equation	2 marks	
Q.6	Attempt any two:		
i.	Circuit diagram	2 marks	5
	Output voltage waveform	2 marks	
	Expression of equation	1 mark	
ii.	Three-phase to single-phase cycloconverter		5
	Circuit diagram	2 marks	
	Output voltage waveform	3 marks	
iii.	Principle of working of single-phase to single-phase step-down and step-up		5
	Circuit diagram	2 marks	
	Output voltage waveform	3 marks	
