North South University

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

LAB REPORT

Course Code : EEE/ETE 312 L

Course Title: Power Electronics Lab

Course Instructor:

Experiment Number:

Experiment Name: Study of the Power Thyristor (SCRs)

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Section: 01

Group Number: 01

Submitted By	Score

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Objective:

→ Demonstrate the use of the power thyristor for switching DC and AC.

→ Observe the signal waveforms in power thyristor circuit.

Theory:

The primary function of a thyristor is to control a circuit's power acting as a switch. Thyristor or SCR (silicon controlled rectifier) is a three terminal device. They are Anode, Cathode & Gate. Giving different input values into those terminals in different combination makes the device to perform as a switching device for the output for different situation.

In a circuit, thyristor acts as a closed switch only when anode voltage is greater than cathode & a current pulse flow from gate to cathode. However, there's another condition of holding current, which is the minimum value to turn the device ON.

The described above idea is for DC switching. For AC switching we need to use two power thyristor connected as an inversely parallel. Here, we need to use two thyristors because thyristors conducts only one

direction. Thus, one of them will conduct in each cycle of AC.

Required Equipments:

i) Power Supply Module.
ii) Power diode Module.
iii) Resistive Load.
iv) AC Voltmeter/Ammeter Module.
v) DC Voltmeter/Ammeter Module.
vi) Single Phase Wattmeter.
vii) Connecting Wires.

Circuit Diagram:

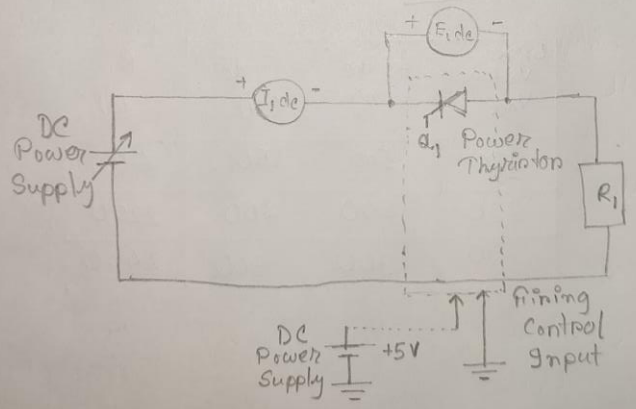


Figure: 1. Simple Thyristor Circuit

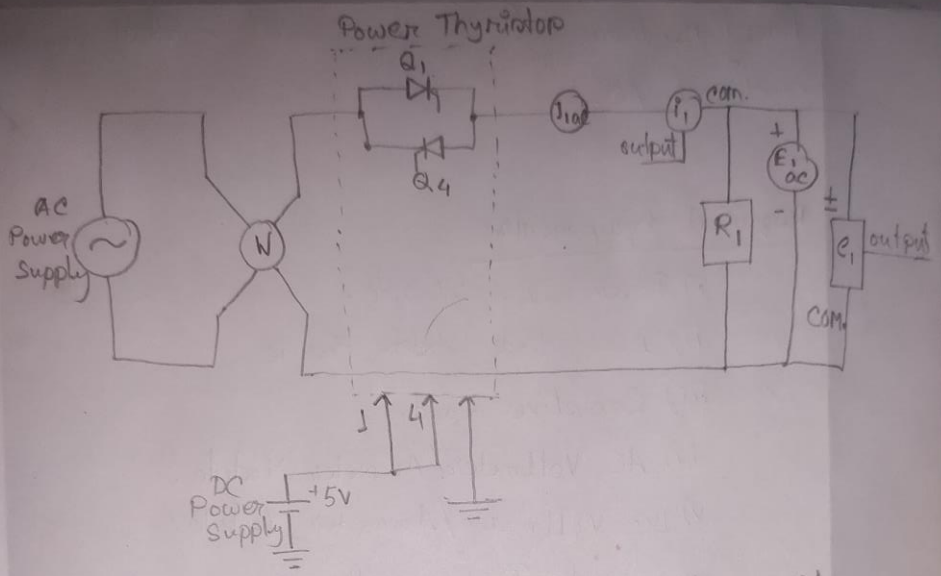


Figure 2: AC electronic contactor circuit.

Result & Discussion:

Line Voltage V_{ac}	I_1 dc (mA)	E_1 dc (V)	R_1 (Ω)
120	500	150	600
220	300	300	2200
240	300	300	2400

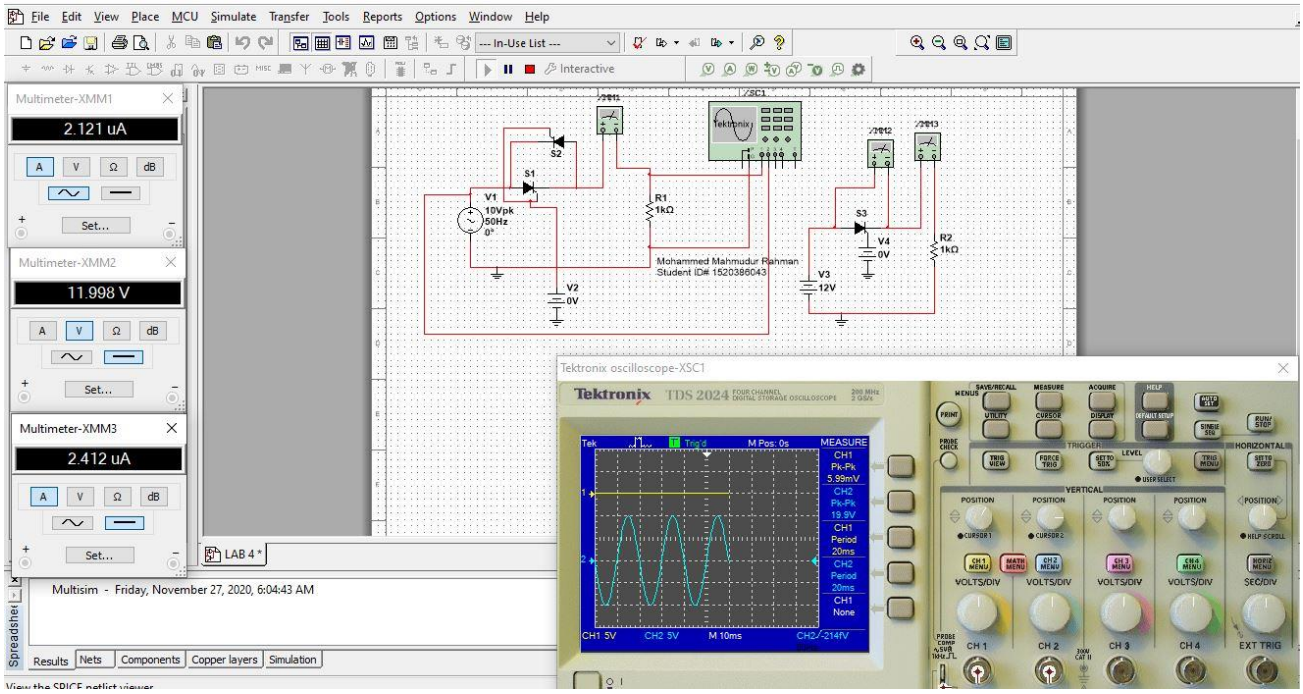
Line Voltage Vac	I_1 ac (A)	I_1 (A)	E_1 ac (V)	e_1 (V)	R_1 (Ω)
120	2.5	10	250	300	60
220	1.5	5	250	600	220
240	1.5	5	250	600	240

Result Analysis & Discussion:

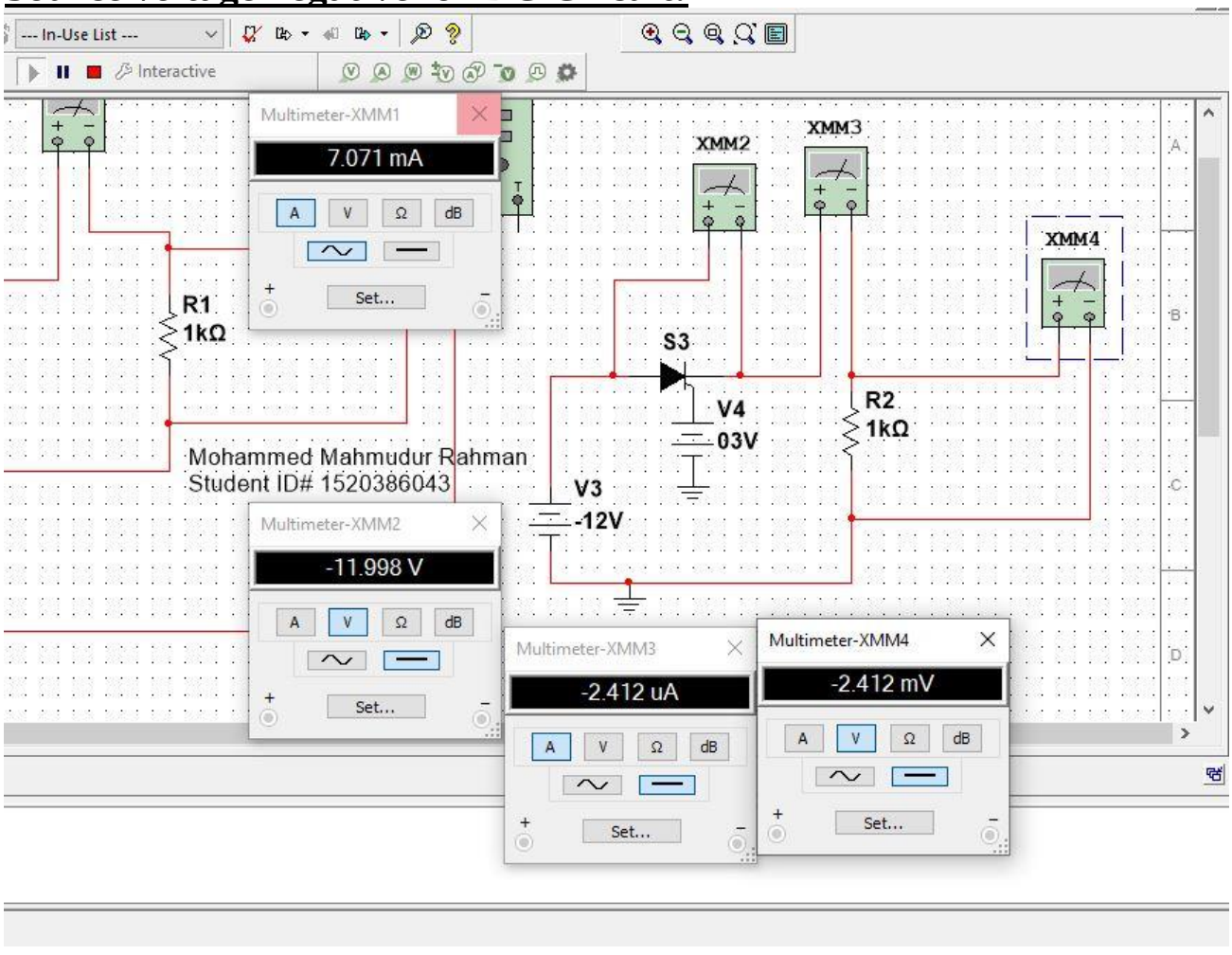
Due to the Pandemic we are attending lab class online & observing the theoretical knowledge through software simulation. In simulation, we built two circuits; one for AC switching & other one for DC. In both circuit, we observed different theoretical idea of a thyristor. For example when gate pulse is not applied or zero thyristor acts as an open circuit. In AC circuit, we observed if one of thyristor gets gate pulse then, only one phase of AC signal can conduct. In DC circuit, for Anode current < cathode current thyristor acts as an open circuit.

During simulation, I did not face any major difficulties. This lab helps us to relate our theoretical knowledge with the practical one's.

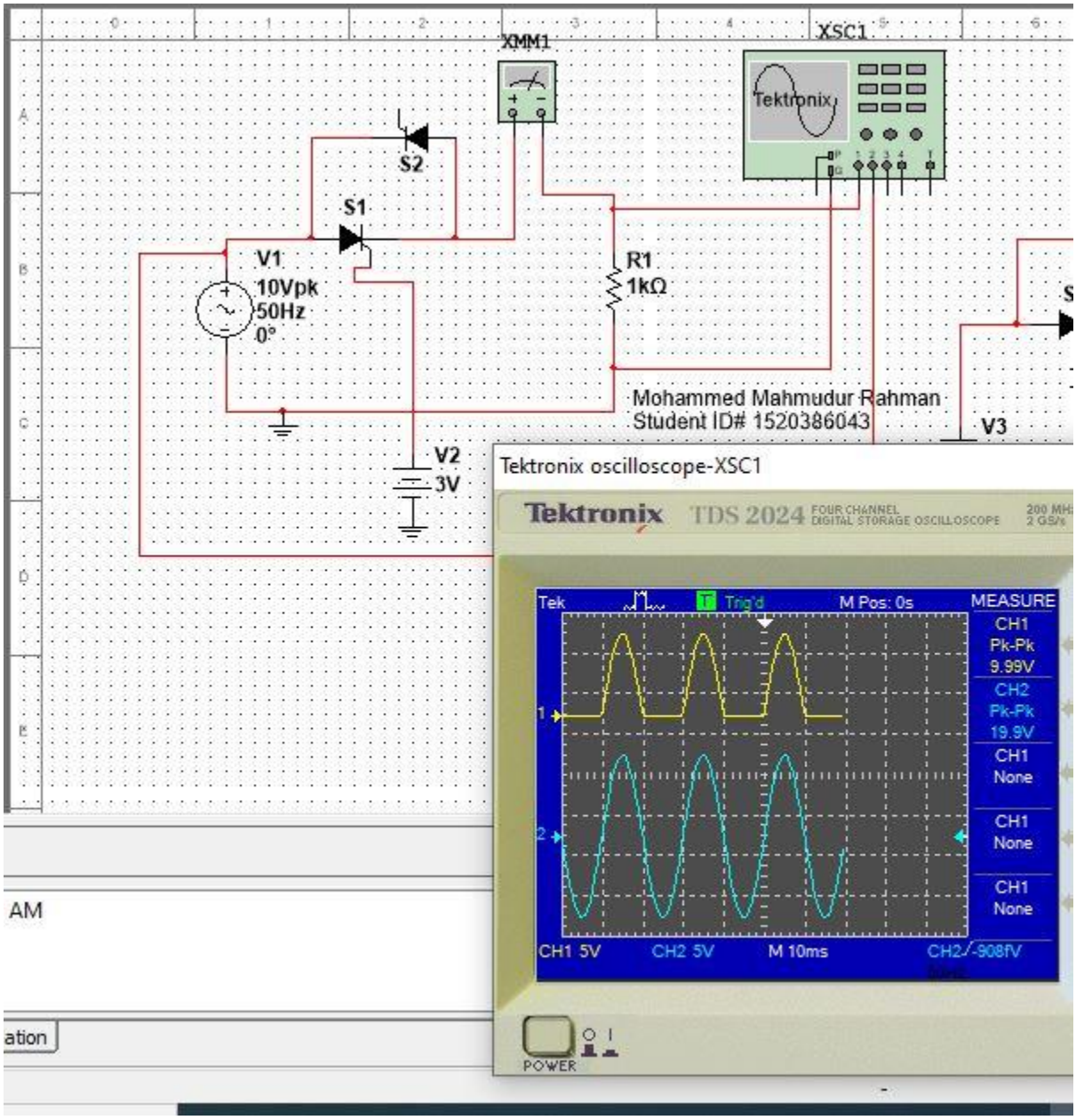
Gate voltage 0 in both circuit:



Source voltage negative for DC Circuit:



Gate pulse applied to one Thyristor:



Question – Answers:

Answer to question NO:1.

Major difference between a diode & thyristor is diode is two terminal device while thyristor is three terminal. In case of power handling ability thyristor performs better comparatively. Diode does not need external triggering while trans thyristor need that for circuit operation.

Answer to question NO:2.

Two conditions that required for the conduction of thyristor:

(a) Voltage applied at anode should be positive in comparison with cathode.

(b) A current pulse must flow through gate.

Answer to question NO:3.

Once a thyristor begins to conduct, to cease the conduction we need to withdraw the conducting chargers to neutralize.

Answer to question NO:4

(a) The thyristor is off.

(b) The thyristor is ON.

(c) The thyristor is on.

(d) The thyristor is ON.

Answer to question NO:5.

AC source has both positive & negative cycle. And, thyristor can conduct in only one direction from positive anode to negative cathode. So, if 1 thyristor is connected across an ac source it can will conduct once in a full cycle. Therefore, we use two thyristor so that, one of the each thyristors conducts in each cycle.

Attachments: