

CBCS SCHEME

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17EE53

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020 Power Electronics

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- Explain any five types of power electronics converter system and also specify the form of input and output waveform. (10 Marks)
 - With block diagram, explain the peripheral effects of power electronic equipments. (06 Marks)
 - Discuss the major industrial applications of power electronic converter circuits. (04 Marks)

OR

- Briefly explain the different types of power diodes. (08 Marks)
 - With circuit diagram and waveform explain uncontrolled single phase full wave rectifier with RL load. (08 Marks)
 - Compare the advantages and disadvantages of bridge rectifier and rectifier with center tapped transformer. (04 Marks)

Module-2

- With neat circuit diagram, explain steady state and switching characteristics of power MOSFET. (12 Marks)
 - A BJT is specified to have β in the range 8 to 40 load resistance $R_C = 11\Omega$, the DC supply voltage is $V_{CC} = 200$ volts and the input voltage to the base circuit is $V_{BB} = 10$ volts. If $V_{CE(sat)} = 1$ volt and $V_{BE(sat)} = 1.5$ volt, find :
 - The value of R_B that result in saturation with an ODF of 5.
 - The forced β value and
 - Power loss in the transistor. (08 Marks)

OR

- With necessary waveform explain the switching characteristics of IGBT. (06 Marks)
 - Discuss the importance of providing isolation of gate/base drive from power circuits and explain the two methods. (06 Marks)
 - Sketch the structure of n-channel enhancement type MOSFET and explain its working principle. (08 Marks)

Module-3

- Explain the V-I characteristics of SCR also define : i) Holding current ii) Latching current. (06 Marks)
 - Explain different methods of turning ON of thyristor. (08 Marks)
 - For the circuit shown in Fig.Q5(c). If the latching current is 4mA calculate the minimum width of gate pulse required properly turn ON the SCR. (06 Marks)

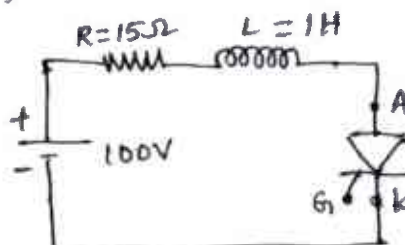


Fig.Q5(c)

Modified

OR

- 6 a. Derive an expression for the anode current of thyristor with the help of two transistor analogy. (10 Marks)
b. With circuit diagrams and waveforms, explain the methods of protection of SCR. (10 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. With the help of circuit diagram and wave forms, explain the working of single – phase full converter with R–L load. (10 Marks)
b. A single phase full wave AC voltage controller has an input voltage of 230V and load resistance of 10Ω . The firing angle is 45° , calculate :
i) RMS output voltage
ii) The output power
iii) The input power factor. (10 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. With circuit diagram and waveforms explain 1ϕ dual converter. (10 Marks)
b. With circuit diagram and waveform, explain the operation of 3ϕ full converters. (10 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Explain the working of step-up chopper. Draw the relevant waveforms, derive an expression for average output voltage. (08 Marks)
b. Write a note on performance parameters of chopper. (04 Marks)
c. A stepdown chopper with resistive load has a resistive load of 10Ω and the input voltage is $V_s = 220V$. When the converter switch remains ON its voltage drop is 2V and the chopping frequency is $f = 1KHz$, if the duty cycle is 50% determine :
i) Average output voltage
ii) RMS output voltage
iii) Chopper efficiency
iv) Effective input resistance. (08 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. With circuit diagram, explain the operation of a single phase–full bridge inverter supplying a resistive load. (10 Marks)
b. Explain any two modulation technique available for voltage control of a single phase inverter. (10 Marks)

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17EE53

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Scheme and solutions EEE

1 message

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Sat, Jan 4, 2020 at 11:26 AM

Good Morning

the Scheme and solutions of following subjects are not having any modification and approved from my end

✓ 17EE53-Power Electronics

Q 7a.circuit-2M, Waveforms 3M, Derivation 3m, Explanation 2M

Q 9c. $V_{avg}=109v$ and $V_{rms}=154.15v$

Dr.A.manjunatha.
Chairman BOE, EEE

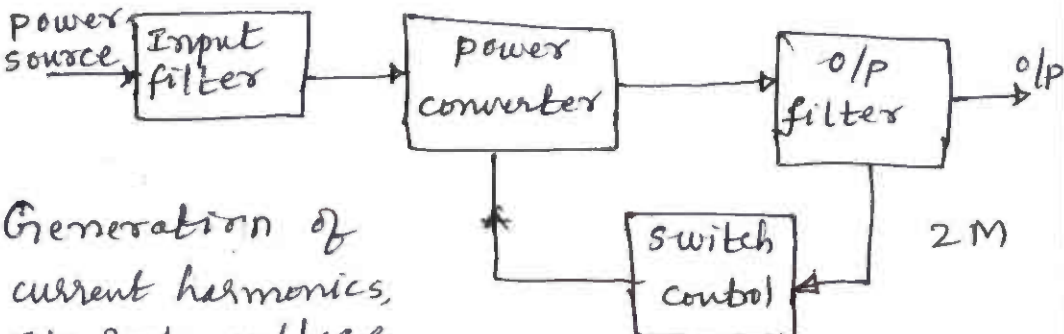
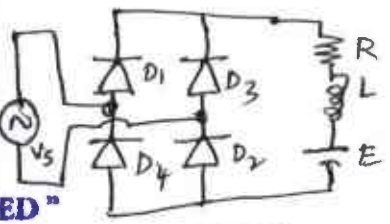
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Registrar (Evaluation)

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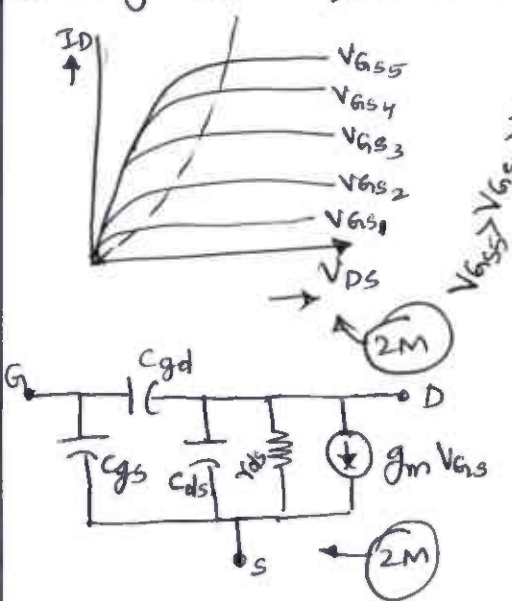


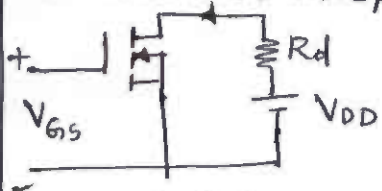
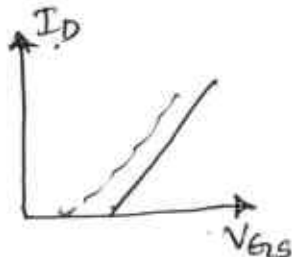
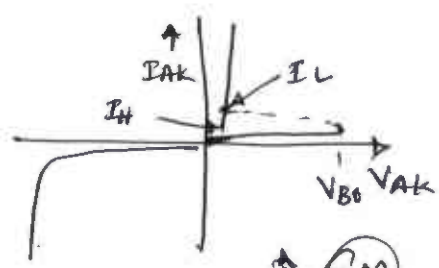
Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
<u>Module - 1</u>		
1(a)	i) Diode rectifier ii) AC-DC converter iii) A.C-A.C -II- iv) D.C-D.C -II- v) static switches	circuit with I/p & o/p waveforms with presence of gate waveform/signals 10M $5 \times 2M = 10M$
1(b)	 <p>Generation of current harmonics, I/p & o/p voltage THD, Displacement factor, etc → 4M</p>	2M 2+4
1(c)	SMPS is an A.c adapter, variable speed drives, HVDC power transmission, DC/AC converters (Inverters), D.c motor drives, power distribution networks, Boilers, circuit breakers - - - - etc	4
2(a)	Explanation about (i) General purpose diode (ii) High speed (or) fast recovery diode (iii) schottky diode with ratings	3M 3M 2M 8M
1(b)	 <p>→ 2M</p> <p>cct with E or without E can also be consider ..</p>	2M


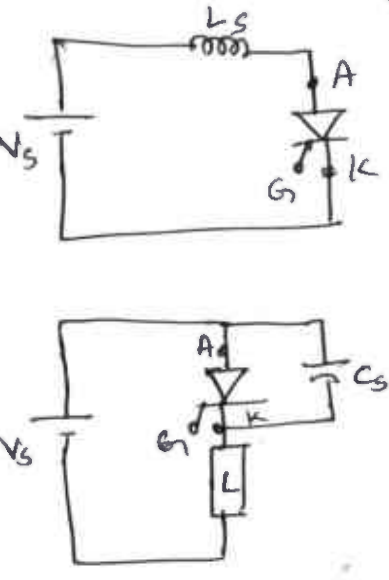
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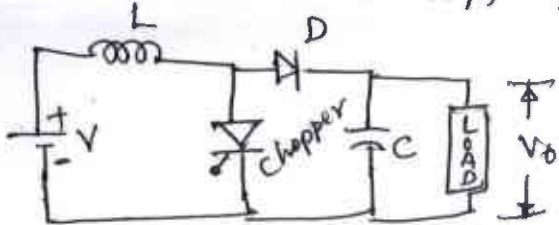
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Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
	$L \frac{di_L}{dt} + R i_L + E = \sqrt{2} V_s \sin \omega t \rightarrow (1) \rightarrow (1M)$ $I_o = \left \frac{\sqrt{2} V_s}{Z} \sin(\omega t - \theta) \right $ $I_{rms} = (I_r^2 + I_o^2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} I_r ; I_d = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi I_L d(\omega t)$ <p>W/F & derivation $\rightarrow (5M)$</p>	8M
c)	<p>Advantages $\rightarrow 2M$ Disadvantages $\rightarrow 2M$</p>	4M
3a)	<p>Steady state of MOSFET</p>  <p>$g_m = \frac{\Delta I_D}{\Delta V_{GS}} \Big _{V_{DS} = \text{constant}} \rightarrow (1M)$</p> <p>Switching model w/F $\rightarrow (3M)$</p> $t_{on} = t_d(on) + t_r$ $t_{off} = t_d(off) + t_f$ <p>Explanation $\rightarrow (3M)$</p>	
b)	$I_{cs} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE(sat)}}{R_c} = \frac{200 - 1}{11} = 18.1A \rightarrow (1M)$ $I_{B(sat)} = \frac{I_{C(sat)}}{\beta_{min}} = \frac{18.1}{8} = 2.2625A \rightarrow (1M)$ $ODF = \frac{I_B}{I_{BS}} ; I_B = 11.3125A \rightarrow (1M) ; I_B = 5 \times 2.2625$ <p>(i) $R_B = \frac{V_B - V_{BE}}{I_B} = 0.7514 \Omega$ (ii) $\beta_F = 1.6$</p> <p>(iii) $P_T = V_{BE} I_B + V_{CE} I_C$ $= 35.07 W \rightarrow 2M$</p>	

Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
4(a)	waveform ; $t_{ON} = t_d(\text{ON}) + t_r$ $t_{OFF} = t_{df} + t_{fi} + t_{fz}$ explanation of t_d, t_r, t_{fz} , etc	6M
(b)	isolation using (i) pulse transformer + fig & explanation & (ii) opto coupler + fig & explan	6M
(c)	n-channel MOSFET   $R_D = \frac{\Delta V_{DS}}{\Delta I_D}$ Enhancement fig with p type substrate, metal-oxide fig & explanation	8M
5(a)	V-I characteristics of SCR  (i) Explanation of I_L (ii) Explanation of I_H explanation of SCR with fig	6M
(b)	i) thermal triggering ii) Light iii) High v/g iv) $\frac{dv}{dt}$ v) Gate	8M
(c)	Fig Q 5c $i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{tR}{L}})$ $e^{-15t} = 0.99$; $t = 0.04ms$	6M

Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
6(a)	 <p> $I_C = \alpha I_E + I_{CBO}$ $I_{C1} = \alpha_1 I_{E1} + I_{CBO1}$ $I_{C2} = \alpha_2 I_{E2} + I_{CBO2}$ $I_A = I_{CBO1} + I_{CBO2} + I_g$ $I_A = \frac{I_{CBO1} + I_{CBO2} + I_g}{1 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$ </p> <p> $I_A = I_{C1} + I_{C2}$ $I_{B1} = I_{C2}$ $I_{E1} = I_{B1} + I_{C1}$ $I_{E2} = I_A + I_g$ </p> <p>Fig 1</p> <p>Fig → 2M Explanation → 2M</p> <p>Fig 1 mark</p>	10M
6(b)	 <p> $L \gg \frac{V_s}{\frac{di}{dt}}$ $\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V_s}{L_s}$ </p> <p> $I = C_s \frac{dv}{dt}$ </p> <p>Fig → 2M Explanation → 3M</p>	10M
7(a)	<p>1-φ Full converter with RL load</p> <p>ckt → 2M o/p, I/p, I_o, waveform</p> <p>Derivation $V_o = \frac{2V_m}{\pi} \cos \alpha$, where $\alpha \rightarrow 0^\circ$ to 90°</p> <p>Explanation → 2M</p>	10M
7(b)	<p>$V_m = \sqrt{2} V_s = \sqrt{2} \times 230 = 325.26V$ → 2M</p> <p>(i) $V_o = \frac{V_m}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi - \alpha + \sin 2\alpha}{\pi}} = \frac{325.26}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi - 45^\circ + \sin 2 \times 45^\circ}{\pi}}$ → 1M</p> <p>$V_o = 215.315V$ → 2M</p> <p>(ii) $P_o = \frac{V_o^2}{R} = 4636W$ → 3M</p> <p>(iii) I/P P.f = $\frac{V_o}{V_s} = 0.936$ → 2M</p>	10M

Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
8(a)	circuit diagram of 1 ϕ dual converter \rightarrow (3M) V_o, I_o equations derivation \rightarrow (4M) explanation \rightarrow (3M)	10M
(b)	3 ϕ full converter circuit \rightarrow (3M) $V_{avg}, V_{rms} = \sqrt{2} V_m \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4\pi} \cos 2\alpha \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow$ (3M) operation of ckt based on $\alpha \rightarrow$ delay angle \rightarrow (2M) $V_{RN}, V_{YN}, V_{BN}, V_{RY}, V_{YB} \& V_{BR} \rightarrow$ (2M)	10M
9(a)	 $V_o = V + L \frac{di}{dt}$ $V_o > V$	10M
(b)	ckt diagram \rightarrow (2M) ; derivation and explanation \rightarrow (3M) waveforms \rightarrow (3M)	08
(c)	performance parameters of choppers (i) Turn ON & Turn OFF (ii) $k \rightarrow$ duty cycle can be varied b/w <u>min</u> to <u>max</u> value (iii) Ripple in the load $\propto \frac{1}{f}$ (iv) To reduce load ripple current, 'f' should be high as possible, etc	4M
(c)	(i) $V_{avg} = k(V_s - V_{ch}) = 0.5(220 - 2) = 154.15V \rightarrow$ (2M) o/p power $P_o = [k(V_s - V_{ch})^2] / R = 2376.2W \rightarrow$ (1M) $P_i = [k V_s (V_s - V_{ch})] / R = 2398W \rightarrow$ (1M) (iii) chopper $\eta = P_o / P_i = \frac{2376}{2398} = 99.08\% \rightarrow$ (2M) (iv) $R_i = \frac{10}{0.5} = 20\Omega \rightarrow$ (1M)	8M

Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
10 (a)	Bridge Inverter ckt \rightarrow (3M) w/f $V_s, V_o \rightarrow$ (4M) explanation \rightarrow (3M)	10M
(b)	PWM technique (i) 1 ϕ PWM (ii) Multiple PWM (iii) sinusoidal PWM (iv) phase displacement (v) Modified sinusoidal PWM explain any 2 with W/F $2 \times 5 =$ (10M)	10M

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