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SUBJECT CODE NO:- E-32
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
T.E.(EEP/EE/EEE) Examination Nov/Dec 2017
Power Electronics
(REVISED)

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max.Marks:80]

- N.B
- Please check whether you have got the right question paper.
- i) Q. No.1 and Q. No.6 are compulsory.
 - ii) Solve any two questions from remaining each section.
 - iii) Draw appropriate waveforms if required
 - iv) Assume suitable data if necessary.

Section A

- Q.1 Solve any five 10
- a) Draw V-I characteristics of IGBT.
 - b) Compare TRIAC with SCR
 - c) Give the merits and demerits of a GTO as compared to conventional SCR.
 - d) What are the two control techniques used in chopper.
 - e) What are the advantages of six pulse converter over two pulse converter
 - f) List the advantages of Power MOSFET.
 - g) What are different classifications of Rectifiers
 - h) Compare circulating and non-circulating current mode of dual converter.
- Q.2 07
- a) Draw and explain the gate characteristics of SCR
 - b) A single phase half wave controlled rectifier has a purely resistive load of R and delay angle $\alpha = \pi/3$.
Determine i) Rectification efficiency
ii) Form Factor
iii) Ripple factor
iv) Transformer utilization factor (TUF)

- Q.3 a) Explain the working principle of Dual Converter 07
- b) A 1-Phase fully controlled bridge converter supplies on Inductive Load. Assume output current is virtually constant, and equal to I_d , Calculate the following if supply voltage is 230v and firing angle $\pi/6$ radian. 08
- Average output voltage
 - Supply RMS current
 - Supply fundamental RMS current
 - Fundamental power factor and supply power factor
 - Supply harmonic factor
- Q.4 a) Explain with neat circuit diagram and waveform, operation of Single phase fully controlled bridge rectifier with R-L Load 07
- b) Explain Principle of step up chopper and derive expression for average output voltage. 08
- Q.5 a) Explain PWM and FM Techniques of chopper used for operation control. 07
- b) A highly inductive dc load requires 12A at 150V from a 230V single phase AC supply. Give design details for this requirement using midpoint connection. Assume each SCR have to a voltage drop of 1.5V. 08

Section B

- Q.6 Solve any five 10
- What are applications of PWM convertors.
 - What is UPS and Power conditioners
 - Compare 120° & 180° mode of operation of VSI
 - Define cycloconverter and give its applications
 - Define Inverter and give its different types.
 - Draw circuit diagram of 3Φ to 1Φ cycloconverter
 - Draw circuit diagram of buck-boost converter
 - List the different voltage control & PWM technics used for single phase inverter.

- Q.7 a) Explain with neat circuit diagram and waveform operation of single phase half bridge Inverter with R-L Load. 07
- b) A single phase full bridge inverter is operated from a 48 v battery and is supplying power to 08 a pure resistive load of 10 ohm. Calculate
- i). Fundamental output voltage and the First five harmonics
- ii) RMS value of output voltage
- iii) Output rms power and fundamental power
- Q.8 a) Explain with neat circuit diagram and waveform operation of single phase to single phase Cycloconverter with R-L Load. 07
- b) For Single phase half bridge Inverter, DC input voltage is 200v with 5Ω resistive load. 08
- Determine, i) RMS output voltage
- ii) output power
- iii) PIV
- iv) Total Harmonic Distortion
- Q.9 a) Explain with neat diagram and waveforms operation of Buck converter 07
- b) Explain with neat diagram and waveform of 180° mode of operation of 3phase Inverter with 08 R- Load.
- Q.10 a) Compare Buck, Boost and Buck-Boost converter on the basis of performance parameters 07
- b) An AC voltage controller has resistive load of 20 ohm and RMS input voltage is 230V 50Hz. The SCRs are switched on for $n = 25$ cycles and off for $m=75$ cycles 08
- Determine: i) RMS output voltage
- ii) Input Power
- iii) Average and RMS current ratings of SCR.