

Name:
Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: Power Electronics & Drives
Program: B.Tech PSE
Course Code: PSEG 324

Semester: VI
Time 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define reverse recovery time and gate recovery time in case of turn-off mechanism of SCR.	4	CO1
Q 2	Derive the equations for average and rms voltage of a single-phase semi converter. Assume a resistive inductive load and continuous conduction mode.	4	CO2
Q 3	Brief about constant torque drives & constant power drives.	4	CO3
Q 4	What is the purpose of connecting diodes in antiparallel with thyristors in inverter circuit. Explain how these diodes come in to play.	4	CO4
Q 5	Why stator voltage control is suitable for speed control of induction motors in fan and pump drives?	4	CO4

SECTION B

Q 6	Explain the need of commutation in thyristor circuit. What are the different methods of commutation schemes? Discuss class B commutation with a neat schematic and waveforms.	10	CO1
Q 7	A single phase transformer with secondary voltage of 230 v, 50 hz delivers power to a heater through a full wave controlled rectifier circuit. The resistance of heater is 25 Ω for a firing angle delay of 60° determine rectification efficiency, voltage form factor, voltage ripple factor & peak inverse voltage.	10	CO2
Q 8	A conveyer belt is placed in a Shopping Mall to carry a weight up to 1500 Kg. This belt is fed from 500 V DC source through a chopper. The motor used for motion is DC series motor. The dc motor has the following parameters: $r_a = 0.01 \Omega$, $r_s = 0.04 \Omega$, $K_m = 0.002 \text{ Nm/amp}^2$. The average armature current of 300 A is ripple free. For a chopper duty cycle of 0.5 determine (a) input power from the source (b) motor speed and (c) motor torque	10	CO3
Q 9	For a two pulse modulation scheme, prove that a- The magnitude of n th harmonic voltage is $\frac{8 V_s}{n\pi} \sin n\gamma \sin \frac{nd}{2}$ b- and	10	CO4

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi - 2d}{n + 1} + \frac{d}{N}$$

Where N is the number of pulses per half cycle.

SECTION-C

Q10	<p>A separately excited dc motor drives a rated load torque of 85 Nm at 1200 rpm. The field current resistance is 200 Ω and armature circuit resistance is 0.2 Ω. The field winding is connected to one phase, 400 V source, is fed through 1-phase full converter with zero degree firing angle. The armature circuit is also fed through another 1-phase full converter from the same single phase, 400 V source. With magnetic saturation neglected, the motor constant is 0.8 V-sec/A-rad. For ripple free armature and field currents, determine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Rated armature current b- Firing angle delay of armature converter at rated load c- Speed regulation at full load d- Input pf of the armature converter and the drive at the rated load 	20	CO3
Q 11	<p>A star connected heater having a per phase resistance of 2000 Ω is fed from 800 V dc source through a 3-phase bridge inverter. Explain the operation in 120° conduction mode with associated circuits and waveforms. Also determine the rms value of phase voltage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A three phase squirrel cage induction motor drives a blower type load. No load rotational losses are negligible. Show that rotor current is maximum when motor runs at a slip $s=1/3$. Find also an expression for maximum rotor current. Also determine the maximum current in terms of rated current for the motor running at (1) 1345 rpm (2) 1440 rpm.</p>	20	CO4

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SECTION A

S. No.	Question	Marks	CO
Q 1	Define delay time, rise time and spread time in case of turn-on mechanism of SCR.	4	CO1
Q 2	Derive the equations for average and rms voltage of a single-phase half wave controlled rectifier. Assume a resistive load.	4	CO2
Q 3	Explain why a dc series motor is more suited to deal with torque over loads than other dc motors.	4	CO3
Q 4	Define the working principle of a single phase half-bridge inverter. What is its main drawback.	4	CO4
Q 5	Deduce the basic difference between true synchronous mode and self control mode for variable frequency control of synchronous motor.	4	CO4

SECTION B

Q 6	Describe the resistance firing circuit used for triggering SCRs. Is it possible to get a firing angle greater than 90° with resistance firing? Illustrate your answer with appropriate waveforms.	10	CO1
Q 7	An incandescent bulb of 50 Ω is connected through a full-wave controlled rectifier circuit to 220 V, 50 Hz, single phase source. Determine a- Average output current b- RMS output current c- The input power factor for a firing angle of 30°.	10	CO2
Q 8	A fan is fed from a single phase semi-converter with an ac source voltage of 230 V, 50 Hz. This fan uses a separately excited DC motor of 110 V, 1000 rpm, 10 A. The dc motor has an armature resistance of 1 Ω. Assuming continuous load current, compute developed torque at the firing angle of 45° and speed of 1000 rpm.	10	CO3
Q 9	Describe how multiple-pulse modulated wave can be generated from carrier and reference waves. Hence show that a- Number of pulses per half cycle, $N = \frac{\omega_c}{2\omega}$	10	CO4

