Name:....

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

EIGHT SEMESTER B.TECH (HONS.) EXAMINATION MAY 2019.

Course Code: 08EE6212

Course Name: ANALYSIS OF POWER ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT II

Time:3 hours

Max.marks: 60

## Answer all six questions.

Modules 1 to 6: Part 'a' of each question is compulsory and answer either part 'b' or part 'c' of each question.

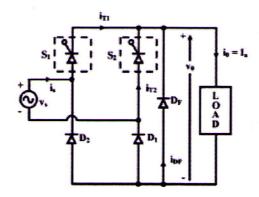
(graph sheets can be provided)

Madula 1

Q.no.	Module 1	Marks	
1.a	How the superiority of an inverter can be assessed? Describe.	3	
Answer b or c			
b	What is voltage reference modulation technique? Give its major classification and describe them with neat figures.	6	
c	Describe space vector pulse width modulation technique and compare its performance with Sine PWM.	6	
Q.no.		Marks	
	Module 2		
2.a	What is forced commutation? List its advantages and name any four techniques of forced commutation with its major features.	. 3	

Answer b or c

b.



The single phase semi converter shown in figure is operated from a 120V, 60Hz supply and uses an extinction angle control. The load current with an average value of  $I_a$  is continuous has negligible ripple content. If extinction angle  $\beta = \pi/3$ , calculate the harmonic factor of input current and the input power factor.

c (i)Draw the PWM pattern and fundamental modulating voltage of forced commutated voltage source rectifier.

6

6

(ii) Three phase PWM rectifiers can be used for power factor correction. Explain. (2+4)

Q.no. Module 3 Marks

3.a Draw the implementation diagram and PWM signals for maximum boost control of Z-source inverters.

## Answer b or c

b (i)Describe the operating principle of a z-source inverter.

6

- (ii) The selection of capacitors and inductors of a z-source inverter is important. Give reasons.
- (ii) write a note on space vector PWM applied to Z-source inverters. (3+1+2).
- c (i) What is the necessity for higher pulse converter circuits?

6

(ii)Draw the schematic diagram of a 12 pulse converter and prove that its output contains only higher order harmonics. (2+4)

Q.no. Module 4 Marks

**4.a** List the advantages and application of multilevel inverters. How multilevel inverters can be realized?

## Answer b or c

**b** Draw the schematic diagram of a five level single phase flying capacitor type inverter and give its principle of operation. List its main features, advantages and disadvantages.

6

3

c	(i)With neat figures explain the working of improved five level diode clamped inverter (4)	6
	(ii)It is difficult to control the real power flow in diode clamped multi level inverters-justify. (2)	
Q.no.	Module 5	Marks
5.a	(i) Define 'modulation' in inverters and what is the significance of modulation index? (2)	4
	(ii)Draw and explain the block diagram of a current controlled voltage source PWM inverter and mention its advantages over voltage controlled methods. (2)	
	Answer b or c	
b	(i)What is a bang bang controller?	8
	(ii)How modulation in multilevel inverters can be achieved through hysteresis current controllers? List its limitations if any and suggest remedies. (3+5)	
c	(i)How open loop current controllers differs from closed loop current controllers? List the major types of closed loop current controllers.	8
	(ii) Why constant switching frequency control is preferred in inverters? List and describe methods for achieving constant switching frequency control of multilevel inverters. (3+5)	
Q.no.	Module 6	Marks
6.a	Draw the circuit of a three phase to three phase matrix converter and how it can be controlled? Give its advantages. Why its practical applications are said to be limited?	4
	Answer b or c	
b	(i)Write a note on modulation strategy of matrix converters?	8
٠.	(ii) Explain venturini control method for matrix converters.	
	(iii) comment on input power factor of matrix converters (2+4+2)	
c	(i)Explain the importance of modelling of converters and give a mathematical model of matrix converter.	8
	(ii) Write a note on commutation in matrix converters.	
	(iii) comment on input power factor of matrix converters (2+4+2)	