UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI MAIN EXAMINATION, MAY 2019

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

TITLE OF PAPER:

POWER ELECTRONICS

COURSE NUMBER:

EE422/EEE422

TIME ALLOWED:

THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. There are four questions in this paper. Answer ALL questions.
- 2. Each question carries its own mark as shown in all questions.
- 3. Marks for different sections are shown on the right hand margin.
- 4. Show the steps clearly in all your calculations including any assumptions made.

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THIS PAPER HAS FOUR (4) PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE

QUESTION 1 (25 marks)

a- A single-phase transformer whose secondary winding voltage $V_s = 100 \text{ sin } \omega t$ is connected with a full-wave single-phase diode rectifier, a 5 Ω resistor and 50 V battery as shown in Fig.1. Compute the average output current for this circuit. (10-marks)

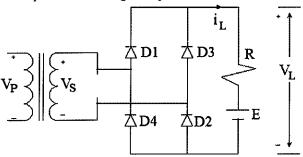


Fig. 1.

b- A three-phase half-wave controlled-rectifier connected to a resistive load. It's firing angle (α) is $\leq \pi/6$, prove that the average output voltage is: (5-marks)

$$V_{dc} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} V_m \cos \alpha$$

c- A three-phase half-wave controlled-rectifier is operated from a three-phase Y-connected 400 V, 50 Hz supply feeding a restive load of 10 Ω . If the average output voltage is 90% of the maximum possible output voltage, calculate:

i-	the delay angle α ,	(3-marks)
ii-	the rms load voltage and current,	(2-marks)
iii-	the average load voltage and current,	(2-marks)
iv-	the efficiency (rectification ratio),	(1-mark)
v-	the form factor (FF) and ripple factor (RF)	(2-marks)

QUESTION 2 (25 marks)

a- A single-phase full-wave ac voltage controller has a resistive load $R = 50 \Omega$, the input voltage is 230 V (rms), and input frequency is 50 Hz. The delay angles of thyristors T_I and T_2 are $\alpha_I = \alpha_2 = \alpha = \pi/4$. Determine the following:

i-	the rms load voltage,	(6-marks)
ii-	the rms load current, and	(2-marks)
iii-	- the ac output power.	(2-marks)

b- Draw the voltage waveform v_{cn} and the six gate signals of three-phase full-wave ac voltage controller with a Y-connected resistive load as shown in Fig. 2. If the firing angle is 45° and the Firing sequence of the thyristors is: T_1 , T_2 , T_3 , T_4 , T_5 , and T_6 . (5-marks)

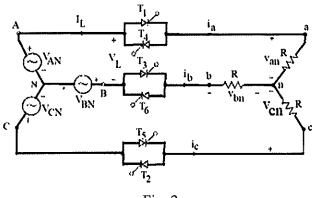


Fig. 2.

(10-marks)

c- Explain the three-phase to three-phase Cycloconverters concept, types, power circuits and differentiate between the blocking and circulating current modes of operation.

QUESTION 3 (25 marks)

a- For boost converter shown in Fig. 3, prove the following:

i- the output voltage
$$V_o = \frac{V_s}{1 - D}$$
 (4-marks)

ii- the ripple current
$$\Delta I = \frac{DV_s}{fL}$$
 (3-marks)

iii- the ripple voltage
$$\Delta V_c = \frac{I_o D}{f C}$$
 (3-marks)

b- Draw the waveforms of : e_L , I_L , I_c , I_o and V_o for the boost converter in Fig. 3.

(5-marks)

c- In a buck-boost converter the source voltage is 10 V. The average output voltage is 25 V and the load current is 0.75 A. The switching frequency is 150 KHz. If the ripple inductor current and capacitor voltage is 0.09 A and 5 mV respectively, determine the following:

i- The duty cycle, (6-marks)

ii- Filter inductance, and (2-marks)

iii- Filter capacitance. (2-marks)

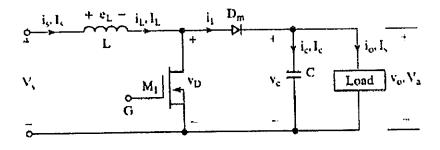


Fig. 3.

QUESTION 4 (25 marks)

a- For a single-phase bridge inverter has a resistance of 2.4 Ω and dc input voltage 48 V. Determine the following:

i-	rms output voltage at fundamental frequency (V_{ol}) ,	(2-marks)
ii-	output power,	(2-marks)
iii-	the average and peak current for each transistor,	(2-marks)
iv-	Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), and	(2-marks)
V-	Distortion Factor (DF).	(2-marks)

- b- Explain the 180°-conduction mode of the three-phase square wave inverters using circuit, waveforms and conduction table. (10-marks)
- c- What is a notch inverter? Select one inverter circuit as an example and clarify how the notch inverter is important for some power applications? (5-marks)