

**International Islamic University Chittagong**  
**Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering**

**Final Examination Spring-2020**

Program: B.Sc. Engg. (EEE)

Course Code: **EEE-4705**

Course Title: **Power Electronics**

Time: **5 hours** (Writing - **4 hours 30 minutes** + **30 minutes** submission time)

Full Marks: **50** (Written 30 + Viva/Viva-Quiz-20)

[Answer **each** of the questions from the followings; Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. **Answer script must be submitted through online method within 5 hours from starting time. Also, write down the Q. Set on the front page of your answer script]**

**Q. Set-B**

<p><b>1(a).</b></p>	<p>Consider a DC motor drive of Kabir Steel Re-Rolling Mill (KSRM) Ltd. which is supplied from a 3-<math>\Phi</math> AC distribution system of Y-connected 255V, 50 Hz supply by a means of a 3-<math>\Phi</math> controlled rectifier as shown in <b>Fig. 1</b> and a 300V DC motor is connected as a load of that converter. Also consider that motor load resistance is <math>R = (M+2) \Omega</math> where <math>M</math> is equal to the <b>last digit of your Matric ID</b>.</p> <p>(i) What will be the delay angle of that converter, if you want to run that motor at its maximum speed? Also, Estimate the rectification efficiency of the converter at that delay angle.</p> <p>(ii) What will be the range of delay angle at which that motor will be damaged?</p>	<p><b>CO2</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p>	<p><b>04</b></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 1</b></p>	<p><b>1(b).</b></p>	<p>Suppose, a factory of KYCR Ltd. is electrified from a 3-<math>\Phi</math> AC distribution system, and in that factory, you would like to control the speed of a variable speed DC of 100 kW capacity by controlling the voltage supply. Now, for this purpose, <b>design</b> a converter which will have one-quadrant operation and better power factor (only draw the circuit diagram). In addition, <b>explain</b> how you can improve the power factor of such converter.</p>	<p><b>CO3</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p>	<p><b>02</b></p>
<p><b>2(a).</b></p>	<p>“In general, Even though Source voltage (<math>V_S</math>) must be greater than Battery voltage (<math>E</math>) for transferring power from <math>V_S</math> to <math>E</math>, But with the boost chopper circuit, we can transfer power even if <math>V_S &lt; E</math>” – <b>Justify the statement.</b></p>	<p><b>CO3</b></p>	<p><b>An</b></p>	<p><b>02</b></p>	
<p><b>2(b).</b></p>	<p>Consider that a DC motor drive of BSRM factory is using a DC Buck chopper which is feeding an R-L load with <math>V_S = 210V</math>, <math>R = (Y+1) \Omega</math>, <math>L = (Y+1) \text{ mH}</math>, <math>f = 2.5 \text{ kHz}</math>, <math>k = 0.6</math> and <math>E = (Y+1) \text{ V}</math>, where <math>Y</math> is equal to the <b>last digit of your Matric ID</b>. Now, <b>Estimate</b> the effective input resistance <math>R_i</math> seen by the source.</p>	<p><b>CO3</b></p>	<p><b>E</b></p>	<p><b>01</b></p>	
<p><b>2(c).</b></p>	<p>Recently, several European countries like Sweden are thinking about DC distribution grid system for convenience in Electric Vehicle (EV) charging. For this purpose switch mode DC regulator is an important tool. Now, <b>design</b> a converter circuit for obtaining regulated DC output voltage of dual</p>	<p><b>CO3</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p>	<p><b>03</b></p>	

	polarity from an unregulated DC supply voltage. You may consider IGBT as electronic switch. Also, <b>Establish</b> a relationship among input voltage, duty cycle, and output voltage showing mathematical expression and waveforms.			
<b>3(a).</b>	Consider a 3- $\Phi$ , Y-connected variable speed induction motor drive of Modern-poly Industries Ltd. is supplied from a fuel cell stack with 200 V capacity by a means of a 3- $\Phi$ bridge inverter. The inverter frequency is $f_0 = 60$ Hz. Also, consider the load of that inverter is equivalent to a Resistance, $R = (M+2) \Omega$ and inductance, $L = (M+10)$ mH, where $M$ is equal to the <b>last digit of your Matric ID</b> . Now, <b>Determine</b> (a) the THD, and (b) the load power, $P_0$ ,	<b>CO2</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>3(b).</b>	Suppose you would like to harvest renewable energy (RE) for solving load shedding problem of your village and you want to install a grid-connected PV system for continuous power supply in that village which is electrified from a 1- $\Phi$ AC distribution system. Now, <b>Design</b> a power electronic circuit for integration of RE sources with the power grid. Also, Briefly <b>explain</b> the principle of operation with necessary waveforms and <b>derive</b> the equation of output voltage of your designed circuit. Also, briefly explain how you can control the output voltage of that designed circuit to ensure power system stability?	<b>CO3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>4(a).</b>	Suppose your location electrified from an AC distribution system, and you would like to control the speed of a high power variable speed synchronous motor drive by controlling the voltage supply. Now, <b>Design</b> a commonly used converter circuit for ensuring controllable voltage supply for this high power motor drive (Show only circuit diagram).	<b>CO3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>4(b).</b>	Consider a 1- $\Phi$ variable speed AC motor drive of an industry is powered by a 1- $\Phi$ full-wave AC voltage controller with the input voltage of $V_s = 200$ V (R.M.S), 50Hz. Also, consider the load of that converter is equivalent to a Resistance, $R = G \Omega$ , where $G$ is equal to <b>last two-digit of your Matric ID</b> . The delay angle of Thyristor $T_1$ and $T_2$ are equal: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha = \pi/2$ . <b>Determine</b> the input power factor PF.	<b>CO2</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>4(c).</b>	Design a single phase cycloconverter circuit whose output frequency will be 8Hz. Also modify it to get output frequency 10Hz. [Consider that supply frequency is 80Hz]	<b>CO3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>5(a).</b>	Suppose a factory of S. Alam group is electrified from an AC distribution system, and you would like to control the speed of a variable speed induction motor drive. Briefly explain the basic principle of voltage-frequency control technique for that purpose.	<b>CO3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>5(b).</b>	Suppose you would like to control the speed of a separately excited DC motor drive of a factory of Royel Cement Ltd. by a 1- $\Phi$ full-wave converter. The field circuit is also controlled by a full converter and the field current is set to the maximum possible value. The AC supply voltage to the armature and field converters is 1- $\Phi$ , 220V, 50 Hz. The armature resistance is $R_a = 0.1 \times M \Omega$ , the field circuit resistance is $R_f = 2M \Omega$ , and the motor voltage constant is $K_v = 1.3$ V/A-rad/s. The average armature current corresponding to load demands is $I_a = M$ A. The viscous friction and no-load losses are negligible. The armature current is continuous and has negligible ripple. If the delay angle of the armature converter is $\alpha_a = M$ degree, where $M$ is equal to <b>last two-digit of your Matric ID</b> . <b>Determine</b> ... (a) the motor speed, $\omega$ .	<b>CO2</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>5(c).</b>	Suppose you would like to control a DC motor drive using computerized system. Now, briefly explain how a DC drive can be controlled using computerized system.	<b>CO1</b>	<b>Ap</b>	<b>02</b>

<b>6.</b>	Viva/Viva-Quiz: The time of viva/viva-quiz will be declared in google classroom.			<b>20</b>