

SULIT



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENGAJIAN TINGGI**

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRIK

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI I : 2022 / 2023

DET40073: POWER ELECTRONICS

TARIKH : 20 DISEMBER 2022

MASA : 2.30 (PM) - 4.30 (PM) (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **ENAM (6)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Subjektif (3 soalan)

Bahagian B: Esei (2 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

SECTION A: 60 MARKS
BAHAGIAN A: 60 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **THREE (3)** subjective questions. Answer **ALL** questions

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi TIGA (3) soalan subjektif. Jawab SEMUA soalan

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

- CLO1
C1
- a) List **FOUR (4)** differences between the TRIAC and SCR.
Senaraikan EMPAT (4) perbezaan antara TRIAK dan SCR.
- [4 marks]
[4 markah]
- CLO1
C2
- b) Visualize the characteristic of I-V curve for TRIAC with complete label.
Gambarkan lengkung ciri I-V bagi TRIAK dengan label yang lengkap.
- [6 marks]
[6 markah]
- CLO1
C3
- c) A Single-Phase Half Wave Controlled Rectifier is used to control 10Ω resistive load with $\alpha=60^\circ$ and $V_s=120 \sin \omega t$. Draw the input voltage waveform, output voltage waveform, and output current waveform. The answer should include the value of the average output voltage and average output current.
Penerus terkawal Separuh Gelombang Satu Fasa digunakan untuk mengawal beban perintang 10Ω dengan $\alpha=60^\circ$ dan $V_s=120 \sin \omega t$. Lukiskan gelombang voltan masukan, gelombang voltan keluaran dan gelombang arus keluaran. Jawapan hendaklah merangkumi nilai purata voltan keluaran dan arus keluaran.
- [10 marks]
[10 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO1
C1

- a) List **TWO (2)** applications and **TWO (2)** types of DC to DC Converter.

Senaraikan DUA (2) aplikasi dan DUA (2) jenis penukar AT ke AT.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1
C2

- b) Referring to Figure A2 (b) below, explain the circuit operation during t_{on} and t_{off} .

Merujuk kepada Rajah A2 (b), terangkan operasi litar ketika t_{on} dan t_{off} .

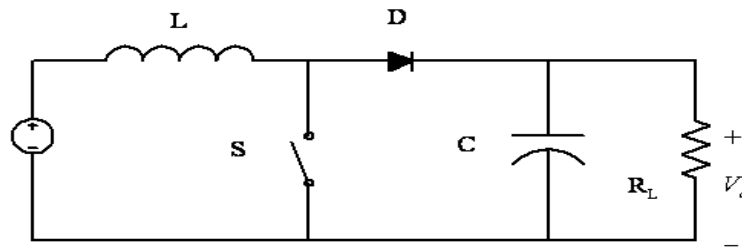


Figure A2 (b) / Rajah A2 (b)

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO1
C3

- c) A boost converter is operating at a frequency of 50kHz on a 120V DC supply and the load voltage is 300V. With the aid of a circuit diagram, calculate the duty cycle (D), conducting period (t_{on}) and blocking period (t_{off}) in each cycle. The answer should include the inductor current waveform (I_L) with the label value for both periods.

Satu penukar langkah naik beroperasi pada frekuensi 50kHz pada voltan masukan AT 120V dan voltan beban adalah 300V. Dengan bantuan gambarajah litar, kirakan kitar kerja (D), tempoh kendalian (t_{on}) dan tempoh terhalang (t_{off}) bagi setiap kitaran. Jawapan perlu disertakan dengan gambarajah gelombang arus aruhan (I_L) dengan label nilai bagi kedua-dua tempoh.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**CLO1
C2

- a) Inverters can be divided into voltage source inverters (VSI) or current source inverters (CSI). Explain the feature of each type of inverter.

Penyongsang boleh dibahagikan kepada penyongsang punca voltan (VSI) atau penyongsang punca arus (CSI). Terangkan ciri-ciri setiap jenis penyongsang.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1
C3

- b) Write the principle operation of Single Phase Half Bridge Inverter using aid of the circuit diagram.

Tuliskan prinsip operasi bagi Penyongsang Separuh Tetimbang Fasa Tunggal dengan bantuan gambarajah litar.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

CLO1
C3

- c) A Single-Phase Full Bridge Inverter which is connected to a load of $R=50\ \Omega$ and $L=10\text{mH}$ is fed from 240 V DC supply operated at 50 Hz. With the aid of a diagram of output voltage waveform and output current waveform, calculate the rms value of the output voltage and current. If the same voltage supply is used in Single Phase Half Wave Inverter, carry out the value of output voltage.

Penyongsang Fasa Tunggal Tetimbang Penuh yang disambungkan kepada beban $R=50\Omega$ dan $L=10\text{mH}$ dibekalkan daripada bekalan 240V AT yang dikendalikan pada 50 Hz. Dengan bantuan gambarajah voltan keluaran dan arus keluaran, kirakan nilai ppgd bagi voltan keluaran dan arus keluaran. Jika bekalan voltan yang sama digunakan dalam Penyongsang Separuh Gelombang Fasa Tunggal, dapatkan nilai voltan keluaran.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

SECTION B: 40 MARKS**BAHAGIAN B: 40 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **TWO (2)** essay questions. Answer **ALL** questions

ARAHAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **DUA (2)** soalan esei. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan*

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

CLO1
C4, DP1,
DP3, DP7

The Average Output Voltage, $V_{o(\text{avg})}$ waveform for a Single Phase Half Wave Controlled Rectifier with Resistive and Inductive load shown in Figure B1. Given the triggering angle, α is at $\pi/6$ and the extinction angle, φ is at $\pi/4$. Illustrate the circuit diagram and the answer should include the derivation of an expression average output voltage, $V_{o(\text{avg})}$, and the value of the average output voltage, $V_{o(\text{avg})}$ if the input voltage is 120V. The existence of inductance in the circuit load gives the effect that needs to overcome with the added appropriate component. The result should include a method used to overcome, a new circuit diagram and the output voltage waveform, V_o .

Bentuk gelombang Voltan Keluaran Purata, $V_o(\text{avg})$ untuk Penerus Terkawal Separuh Gelombang Fasa Tunggal dengan Beban Perintang dan Pearuh ditunjukkan dalam Rajah B1. Diberi sudut picuan, α berada pada $\pi/6$ dan sudut kepupusan, φ berada pada $\pi/4$. Gambarkan gambarajah litar dan jawapan perlu disertakan dengan terbitan ungkapan voltan keluaran purata, $V_o(\text{avg})$ dan nilai kiraan purata voltan keluaran, $V_o(\text{avg})$ jika voltan masukan ialah 120V. Kewujudan aruhan dalam beban litar memberi kesan yang perlu diatasi dengan menambah komponen yang sesuai. Jawapan perlu merangkumi kaedah untuk mengatasi, gambarajah litar yang baru dan bentuk gelombang voltan keluaran, V_o yang baru.

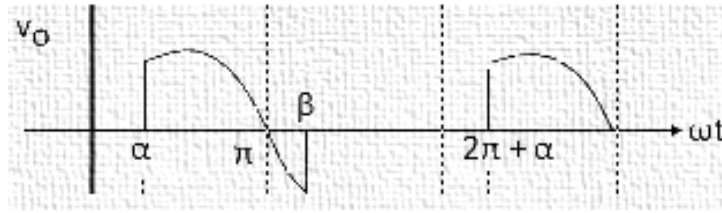


Figure B1/Rajah B1

[20 marks]

[20 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**CLO1
C3, DP1,
DP3, DP7

A Single Phase AC Voltage Controller with Resistive Load of $R=100\Omega$ is connected to a supply source of 240V, 60 Hz. With the aid of a circuit diagram, input voltage, gate, output voltage, output current, and voltage through SCR waveforms, write the operation of the AC Voltage Controller if the thyristor delay angles are equal $\alpha_1=\alpha_2= \pi/3$. The answer should include the calculation value of the output power in the load.

Pengawal Voltan AU Fasa Tunggal dengan Beban Rintangan $R=100\Omega$ disambungkan kepada sumber bekalan 240V, 60 Hz. Dengan bantuan gambarajah litar serta bentuk gelombang isyarat bagi voltan masukan, get, voltan keluaran, arus keluaran dan voltan yang melalui SCR, tuliskan operasi pengawal voltan AU jika sudut lengah thyristor adalah sama $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=\pi/3$. Jawapan perlu disertakan dengan nilai kuasa keluaran pada beban yang dikira.

[20 marks]

[20 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

FORMULA DET40073

$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{V_m}{\pi}$	$V_{o(rms)} = \frac{V_m}{2}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{V_m}{2\pi} (1 - \cos\beta)$	$V_{o(rms)} = \frac{V_m}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\beta}{\pi} - \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2\pi}\right)}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{V_m}{2\pi} (1 + \cos\alpha)$	$V_{o(rms)} = \frac{V_m}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha}{\pi} + \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{2\pi}}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{V_m}{2\pi} (\cos\alpha - \cos\beta)$	$V_{o(rms)} = \frac{V_m}{2} \sqrt{\left[\frac{\beta}{\pi} - \frac{\alpha}{\pi} - \frac{\sin(2\beta)}{2\pi} + \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{2\pi}\right]}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{2V_m}{\pi}$	$V_{o(rms)} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{V_m}{\pi} (1 + \cos\alpha)$	$V_{o(rms)} = V_m \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} + \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{4\pi}}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{V_m}{\pi} (\cos\alpha - \cos\beta)$	$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{2V_m \cos\alpha}{\pi}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} V_m$	$V_{o(rms)} = \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{2\pi} \left[\beta - \alpha - \frac{\sin(2\beta)}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{2}\right]}$
$V_{o(avg)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} V_m \cos\alpha}{2\pi}$	$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$
$I_{Lmax} = V_o \left[\frac{1}{R} + \frac{(1-D)}{2Lf} \right]$	$I_{Lmin} = V_o \left[\frac{1}{R} - \frac{(1-D)}{2Lf} \right]$
$I_{Lmax} = \frac{V_s}{(1-D)^2 R} + \left[\frac{V_s}{2L} DT \right]$	$I_{Lmin} = \frac{V_s}{(1-D)^2 R} - \left[\frac{V_s}{2L} DT \right]$
$L_{min} = \frac{(1-D)R}{2f}$	$\Delta V_o = \frac{V_o (1-D)}{8LCf^2}$
$L_{min} = \frac{D(1-D)^2 R}{2f}$	$\Delta V_o = \frac{V_o D}{RCf}$
$V_{o(rms)} = V_s \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[2\pi - \alpha + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} \right]}$	$V_{o(rms)} = V_s \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\pi - \alpha + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} \right]}$