The Open University of Sri Lanka
Faculty of Engineering Technology
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Study Programme	:	Bachelor of Science Honours in Engineering
Name of the Examination	:	Final Examination
Course Code and Title	:	**EEX5453 Power Electronics**
Academic Year	:	2024/25
Date	:	24th January 2026
Time	:	0930-1230h
Duration	:	3 hours

General instructions

1. Read all instructions carefully before answering the questions.
2. This question paper consists of **Five (5)** questions in **Four (4)** pages.
3. Answer **all** questions.
4. All questions carry equal marks.
5. Answer for each question should commence from a new page.
6. This is a Closed Book Test (CBT).

Question 01

Figure Q1 shows an ideal half-wave rectifier circuit with a pure resistive load equal to R.

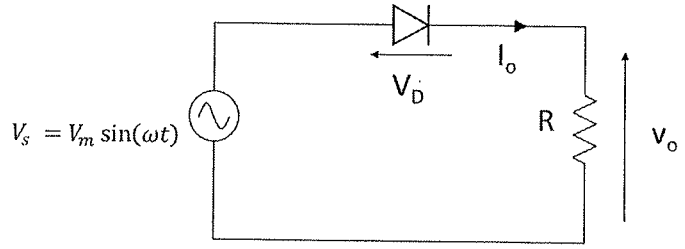


Figure Q1

a. If the supply voltage $V_s = V_m \sin(\omega t)$, sketch the waveforms of the output voltage (V_o) and the voltage across the diode (V_D) in a common time scale. Indicate the key voltage levels and phase angles. *(04 marks)*

b. From the first principles, prove the following statements for the average voltage of the output voltage (Vo) and rms current flowing through the load resistor (I_o) are true:

1) $V_{avg} = \frac{V_m}{\pi}$ *(02 marks)*

2) $I_{rms} = \frac{V_m}{2R}$ *(02 marks)*

c. If the rectifier is supplied with a 120 V_{rms}, 50 Hz supply and connected to a load resistor of $R = 10\ \Omega$, calculate the following:

1) Average current flowing through the load. *(03 marks)*
2) RMS voltage, V_{rms}, across the load. *(03 marks)*
3) Power Absorbed by the load. *(03 marks)*
4) .Input power factor. *(03 marks)*

Question 02

The converter, which is shown in Figure Q2, is operating as a phase controller and drives a resistive load of 20 Ω. The supply voltage is 230 V, 50 Hz. The delay angle of thyristors T_1 and T_2 are equal to 45^0.

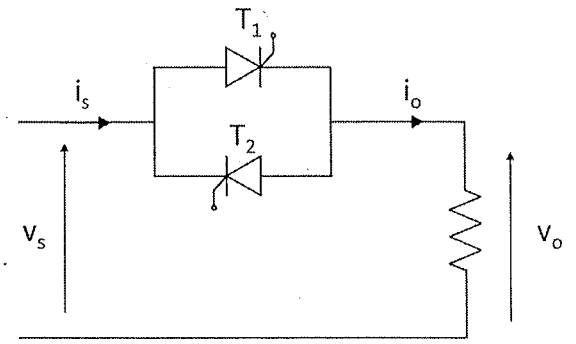


Figure Q2

a. Sketch the input and the output voltage waveforms on a common time scale. *(04 marks)*
b. Derive an expression to the rms value of the output voltage (V_o) in terms of supply voltage and the delay angle. *(02 marks)*
c. Calculate the rms voltage. *(02 marks)*
d. Calculate the input power factor. *(04 marks)*
e. Calculate the average and rms current flowing through a single thyristor. *(04 marks)*
f. If the same converter is used as an on-off controller with 3-2 on-off cycles, calculate the output voltage (rms). *(04 marks)*

Question 03

a. A chopper circuit is charging a 100 Ah battery from a 100 V DC supply in continuous conduction mode. An ideal inductor with 0.5 mH inductance is connected in series to the battery. Assume that the battery voltage is constant during the operation and has zero internal resistance.

1) Find the chopping frequency of the circuit to limit the charging current to C/10 with 10% ripple, when the duty cycle is kept at 20%. *(05 marks)*

2) If another battery of 65 Ah (same voltage) is required to be charged at the same (C/10) rate from this converter, determine the duty cycle, pulse on-time and the frequency of operation. *(05 marks)*

b. A step-up (boost) converter is supplied by a 24 V DC power supply and connected to a load at 52 V DC. The converter operates in constant frequency operation.

1) If the switch-on time of the converter is 100 μs, find the time of which the DC supply is connected to the output through the inductor (Switch-off time). *(05 marks)*

2) If the time T_{out} is reduced to 50% of the previous case, find the output DC voltage. *(05 marks)*

Question 04

Figure Q4 shows the circuit diagram of a buck-boost converter.

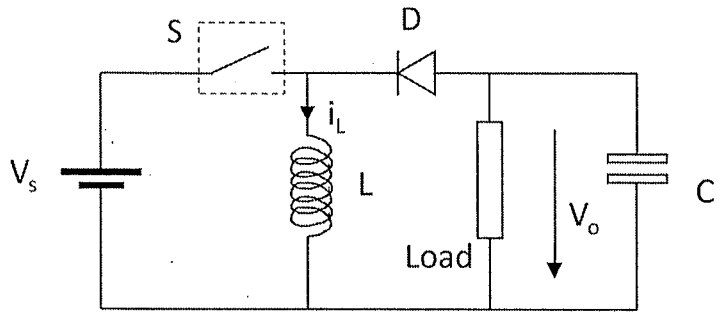


Figure Q4

Part I

a. Sketch the waveform of the inductor current and the output voltage according to the switching pulses of S. Indicate any assumptions you make. *(03 marks)*

b. Derive an expression for the output voltage of the buck-boost converter in terms of the duty cycle of the converter. *(03 marks)*

c. If the converter needs to produce 15 V and 50 V at the output from a 24 V constant DC source, calculate,

1) The pulse on-times for two cases when operating at 1 kHz constant frequency. *(02 marks)*

2) The frequencies for two cases when operating in 2 ms constant pulse on-time. *(02 marks)*

Part II

a. Describe the function of a snubber circuit in the context of thyristor switching applications. You must include a circuit diagram together with waveform sketches in your answer. (05 marks)

b. Redraw the circuit diagram shown in Figure Q4 replacing the switch 'S' with a thyristor accompanied by a snubber circuit and state how it functions during the operation. *(05 marks)*

Question 05

Figure Q5 shows a full-bridge inverter with phase delay (displacement) control which delivers power to a resistive load which has 150 Ω resistance. The DC source connected to the inverter fluctuates between 30 V to 42 V. The inverter output voltage is required to be kept at 20 V_{RMS} 50 Hz.

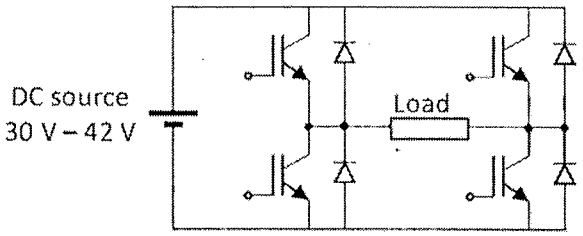


Figure Q5

a. Draw sketches of output voltage and gate pulses of each switch of above inverter in a common time scale. *(04 marks)*

b. Determine the range of phase angle to be maintained to obtain 20 V_{RMS} at the inverter output. *(04 marks)*

c. Calculate the average power delivered to the load. *(02 marks)*

d. Calculate the range of pulse width to be maintained to obtain the same RMS voltage at the inverter output, if this bridge is used with uniform pulse width modulation (UPWM). Assume that the career frequency is 20 times the frequency of output. *(04 marks)*

e. If the maximum controllable angle of a pulse is 16° in the UPWM, determine the minimum allowable DC voltage at the input. *(04 marks)*

f. State the possible reason why the pulse width cannot be increased beyond 16°. *(02 marks)*

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