

**DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
(DELVI)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2013**

**BIELE-005 : INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : Attempt five questions in all. Question No.1. is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.*

State true or false.

7x2=14

1. (a) A thyristor can be turned on by a gate signal but cannot be turned off by another gate signal.
- (b) A DIAC can conduct only in one direction.
- (c) When thyristors are connected in series it is desirable that they are triggered simultaneously ?
- (d) The V-i characteristics of UJT and PUT are similar.
- (e) A single phase bridge rectifier circuit has higher peak inverse voltage as compared to the single phase rectifier using centre tapped transformer.
- (f) The use of freewheeling diodes improves the waveshape of load current.
- (g) In a rectifier circuit with highly inductive load, the load current would be nearly constant.

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|----|---|----|
| 2. | (a) Draw the structure of vertical power transistor and also explain its I.V characteristic.                        | 7  |
|    | (b) What do you mean by second break-down ? Why and how it occurs ?   | 7  |
| 3. | (a) Describe the construction, working principle and modes of operation of a TRIAC.                                 | 7  |
|    | (b) Draw the two transistor analogy or two transistor model of SCR and also derive an expression for anode current. | 7  |
| 4. | Explain, in detail various thyristor turn on methods.   | 14 |
| 5. | (a) Discuss the need and use of polyphase rectifier.  | 7  |
|    | (b) Explain the working of three phase Delta bridge rectifier.  | 7  |
| 6. | Draw the circuit diagram and waveforms of single phase full wave controlled rectifier and also analyse the circuit. | 14 |
| 7. | (a) Discuss the bridge configuration (B2 connection).   | 7  |
|    | (b) Explain single phase half controlled bridge rectifier with resistive load and RL Load.                          | 7  |

8. Write short notes on *any four* of the following :

(a) SBS

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 14$

(b) GTO

(c) IGBT

(d) MOS controlled Thyristor

(e) Rectifying and Inverting modes

(f) UJT

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