

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number

M. Sc. (Electronics) (Fourth Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
POWER ELECTRONICS (ELECTIVE)

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet Series
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Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Output voltage of a cycloconverter depends on :
 - (A) Frequency only
 - (B) Input voltage only
 - (C) Firing angle (α)
 - (D) Load resistance only
2. Load commutated cycloconverter operation depends on :
 - (A) Voltage only
 - (B) Current waveform
 - (C) Frequency only
 - (D) Resistance
3. Load commutated cycloconverter is :
 - (A) Forced commutated converter
 - (B) Naturally commutated converter using load
 - (C) DC converter
 - (D) Inverter only
4. Number of converters in basic cycloconverter is :
 - (A) One
 - (B) Two (positive and negative)
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
5. Cycloconverter control is achieved by :
 - (A) Frequency variation
 - (B) Firing angle control
 - (C) Voltage change
 - (D) Current change
6. Cycloconverter directly converts :
 - (A) AC to DC to AC
 - (B) AC to AC without DC link
 - (C) DC to AC
 - (D) AC to DC
7. Three-Phase Half-Wave Cyclo-converter Number of SCRs used :
 - (A) 3
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 9
 - (D) 12
8. Step-down cycloconverter :
 - (A) Increases frequency
 - (B) Decreases frequency
 - (C) Keeps constant frequency
 - (D) Produces DC

9. Single-phase cycloconverter uses :
- (A) One converter
 - (B) Two converters (positive and negative group)
 - (C) Three converters
 - (D) Four converters
10. Cycloconverters are mainly used for :
- (A) High-frequency applications
 - (B) Low-frequency, high-power applications
 - (C) Signal processing
 - (D) Logic circuits
11. A cycloconverter converts :
- (A) AC to DC
 - (B) DC to AC
 - (C) AC to AC (different frequency)
 - (D) DC to DC
12. Main disadvantage of AC voltage controllers is :
- (A) High cost
 - (B) Harmonics and poor power factor
 - (C) Complex design
 - (D) High efficiency
13. In 3-phase controller, power factor is :
- (A) Unity
 - (B) Leading
 - (C) Lagging
 - (D) Zero
14. Increasing firing angle causes :
- (A) Increase RMS voltage
 - (B) Decrease RMS voltage
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Infinite voltage
15. AC voltage controllers are widely used in :
- (A) Heating control
 - (B) DC motors
 - (C) Battery charging
 - (D) Rectifiers
16. Phase angle control introduces :
- (A) Pure waveform
 - (B) Harmonics
 - (C) DC output
 - (D) Zero distortion

17. Three-phase controller's advantage is :
- (A) High ripple
 - (B) Low ripple
 - (C) Low efficiency
 - (D) High distortion
18. AC voltage controller control is :
- (A) Stepwise
 - (B) Continuous (phase control)
 - (C) No control
 - (D) Frequency control
19. Tap changer control is :
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Stepwise
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Sinusoidal
20. In three-phase controller, conduction is :
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Controlled by firing angle
 - (C) Always full cycle
 - (D) Random
21. Sinusoidal voltage controller controls :
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) RMS voltage
 - (C) DC voltage
 - (D) Current only
22. Tap changing is done by :
- (A) Switching taps on winding
 - (B) Changing frequency
 - (C) Using SCR
 - (D) Using capacitor
23. Tap changer provides :
- (A) Continuous voltage control
 - (B) Step-wise voltage control
 - (C) No control
 - (D) Random voltage
24. A transformer tap changer is used to :
- (A) Change frequency
 - (B) Change voltage level
 - (C) Change current only
 - (D) Change power factor
25. Main disadvantage of AC voltage controller is :
- (A) Low cost
 - (B) Harmonics and poor power factor
 - (C) Simple circuit
 - (D) High efficiency

26. Harmonics in integral cycle control are :
- (A) High
 - (B) Moderate
 - (C) Low
 - (D) Zero
27. In integral cycle control :
- (A) Part of each cycle is controlled
 - (B) Whole cycles are switched ON and OFF
 - (C) Voltage is constant
 - (D) Current is constant
28. AC voltage controllers mainly use :
- (A) Diodes
 - (B) SCRs or TRIACs
 - (C) BJTs
 - (D) MOSFETs only
29. AC voltage controllers are also known as :
- (A) Rectifiers
 - (B) Inverters
 - (C) AC regulators
 - (D) Choppers
30. AC voltage controllers are used to control :
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) RMS value of AC voltage
 - (C) Power factor only
 - (D) Current only
31. In 3-phase full converter, two SCRs conduct at a time.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Only one
 - (D) Three
32. A three-phase half-controlled converter uses :
- (A) 6 SCRs
 - (B) 3 SCRs + 3 diodes
 - (C) 4 SCRs
 - (D) 2 SCRs
33. A three-phase fully controlled bridge converter uses :
- (A) 3 SCRs
 - (B) 4 SCRs
 - (C) 6 SCRs
 - (D) 2 SCRs

34. Main advantage of dual converter :
- (A) High ripple
 - (B) Bidirectional power flow
 - (C) Low efficiency
 - (D) Complex design
35. In dual converter :
- (A) Both converters operate simultaneously
 - (B) Only one converter operates
 - (C) No converter works
 - (D) Random operation
36. Circulating current is controlled by :
- (A) Inductor
 - (B) Capacitor
 - (C) Resistor
 - (D) Transformer
37. Dual converter operation modes :
- (A) One quadrant
 - (B) Two quadrant
 - (C) Circulating and non-circulating current
 - (D) None of the above
38. Dual converter consists of :
- (A) One converter
 - (B) Two converters
 - (C) Three converters
 - (D) Four converters
39. Overlap angle reduces :
- (A) Current
 - (B) Voltage
 - (C) Frequency
 - (D) Power
40. Converter operates as inverter when :
- (A) $\alpha = 0^\circ$
 - (B) $\alpha < 90^\circ$
 - (C) $\alpha > 90^\circ$
 - (D) $\alpha = 90^\circ$
41. Maximum output voltage occurs at :
- (A) $\alpha = 0^\circ$
 - (B) $\alpha = 90^\circ$
 - (C) $\alpha = 180^\circ$
 - (D) $\alpha = 45^\circ$
42. Output voltage of a fully controlled converter depends on :
- (A) Input voltage only
 - (B) Load resistance
 - (C) Firing angle (α)
 - (D) Frequency

43. A single-phase fully controlled bridge converter uses :
- (A) 2 diodes
 - (B) 2 SCRs
 - (C) 4 SCRs
 - (D) 4 diodes
44. Freewheeling diode reduces :
- (A) dv/dt
 - (B) di/dt stress
 - (C) Both dv/dt and di/dt
 - (D) None of the above
45. With freewheeling diode, current waveform becomes :
- (A) Discontinuous
 - (B) Smooth
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Sinusoidal
46. When SCR turns OFF, freewheeling diode :
- (A) Blocks current
 - (B) Conducts
 - (C) Increases voltage
 - (D) Stops current
47. Freewheeling diode is connected :
- (A) In series with load
 - (B) In parallel across load
 - (C) Across supply
 - (D) In gate circuit
48. Efficiency of half-wave rectifier is :
- (A) High
 - (B) Low
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Infinite
49. Without freewheeling diode, RL load causes :
- (A) Smooth output
 - (B) Negative voltage
 - (C) Zero current
 - (D) Constant voltage
50. Freewheeling diode is used to :
- (A) Increase voltage
 - (B) Reduce ripple
 - (C) Maintain current continuity
 - (D) Increase current

51. Firing angle (α) is :
- (A) Conduction angle
 - (B) Delay in triggering SCR
 - (C) Output voltage
 - (D) Input frequency
52. Output of half-wave controlled rectifier is :
- (A) Pure DC
 - (B) Pulsating DC
 - (C) AC
 - (D) Zero
53. A single-phase half-wave controlled rectifier uses :
- (A) Diode
 - (B) SCR
 - (C) MOSFET
 - (D) IGBT
54. Based on quadrant operation, choppers are :
- (A) Type A to Type E
 - (B) Type 1 to Type 3
 - (C) Class I to II
 - (D) None of the above
55. Type A chopper operates in :
- (A) First quadrant
 - (B) Second quadrant
 - (C) Third quadrant
 - (D) Fourth quadrant
56. Type B chopper operates in :
- (A) First quadrant
 - (B) Second quadrant
 - (C) Third quadrant
 - (D) Fourth quadrant
57. Type C chopper is combination of :
- (A) Type A and B
 - (B) Type B and D
 - (C) Type A and D
 - (D) Type C and D
58. Type D chopper operates in :
- (A) First and second quadrant
 - (B) First and fourth quadrant
 - (C) All quadrants
 - (D) Only one quadrant

59. In step-up chopper, energy is stored in :
- (A) Capacitor
 - (B) Resistor
 - (C) Inductor
 - (D) Diode
60. When duty cycle increases in boost converter :
- (A) Output decreases
 - (B) Output increases
 - (C) Output constant
 - (D) Output zero
61. Output voltage of step-up chopper is :
- (A) Less than input
 - (B) Equal to input
 - (C) Greater than input
 - (D) Zero
62. Type E chopper operates in :
- (A) One quadrant
 - (B) Two quadrants
 - (C) Three quadrants
 - (D) Four quadrants
63. Energy stored in inductor is :
- (A) Dissipated instantly
 - (B) Returned to source
 - (C) Maintained through free-wheeling path
 - (D) Lost
64. When switch is OFF in RL load :
- (A) Current becomes zero instantly
 - (B) Current flows through diode
 - (C) Voltage becomes zero
 - (D) Power stops
65. Freewheeling diode is used to :
- (A) Increase voltage
 - (B) Maintain current continuity
 - (C) Reduce frequency
 - (D) Increase power
66. In RL load, current is :
- (A) Discontinuous always
 - (B) Continuous due to inductance
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Infinite

67. In step-down chopper, switch is :
- (A) Always ON
 - (B) Always OFF
 - (C) Periodically ON and OFF
 - (D) Never ON
68. If duty cycle increases, output voltage :
- (A) Decreases
 - (B) Increases
 - (C) Remains same
 - (D) Becomes zero
69. Output voltage of step-down chopper is :
- (A) Greater than input
 - (B) Equal to input
 - (C) Less than input
 - (D) Zero
70. Choppers are classified based on :
- (A) Voltage
 - (B) Current
 - (C) Quadrant operation
 - (D) Frequency
71. Duty cycle (D) is defined as :
- (A) OFF time/Total time
 - (B) ON time/Total time
 - (C) ON time/OFF time
 - (D) Frequency \times time
72. Time ratio control in chopper refers to :
- (A) Voltage ratio
 - (B) Frequency ratio
 - (C) Duty cycle control
 - (D) Power ratio
73. Chopper operation is based on :
- (A) Linear control
 - (B) Switching principle
 - (C) Amplification
 - (D) Filtering
74. Choppers are also called :
- (A) Inverters
 - (B) DC transformers
 - (C) Rectifiers
 - (D) Cycloconverters

75. A chopper is a/an :
- (A) AC to DC converter
 - (B) DC to AC converter
 - (C) DC to DC converter
 - (D) AC to AC converter
76. IGBT combines :
- (A) MOSFET + BJT
 - (B) SCR + MOSFET
 - (C) BJT + SCR
 - (D) MOSFET + DIAC
77. MOSFET is :
- (A) Current controlled
 - (B) Voltage controlled
 - (C) Temperature controlled
 - (D) Frequency controlled
78. Commutation means :
- (A) Turning ON
 - (B) Turning OFF
 - (C) Voltage control
 - (D) Current control
79. Parallel operation is used for :
- (A) Increasing voltage
 - (B) Increasing current
 - (C) Reducing current
 - (D) Reducing voltage
80. Series operation is used for :
- (A) Increasing current
 - (B) Increasing voltage rating
 - (C) Reducing power
 - (D) Increasing frequency
81. dv/dt protection is provided by :
- (A) Resistor
 - (B) Capacitor
 - (C) RC snubber
 - (D) Inductor
82. MCT stands for :
- (A) MOS Controlled Thyristor
 - (B) Metal Controlled Transistor
 - (C) Main Control Thyristor
 - (D) Multi Channel Transistor
83. TRIAC is equivalent to :
- (A) Two SCRs in series
 - (B) Two SCRs in parallel (opposite direction)
 - (C) One MOSFET
 - (D) One diode

84. TRIAC conducts in :
- (A) One direction
 - (B) Two directions
 - (C) Three directions
 - (D) No direction
85. GTO can be turned OFF by :
- (A) Removing voltage
 - (B) Gate signal
 - (C) Reverse bias
 - (D) Temperature
86. GTO stands for :
- (A) Gate Turn-Off Thyristor
 - (B) Gate Triggered Oscillator
 - (C) General Turn-On
 - (D) Gate Timing Operation
87. Most common method of turn-on :
- (A) Thermal
 - (B) Light
 - (C) Gate triggering
 - (D) dv/dt
88. SCR can be turned ON by :
- (A) Gate triggering
 - (B) Forward breakover
 - (C) dv/dt triggering
 - (D) All of the above
89. In two-transistor analogy :
- (A) Both are NPN
 - (B) Both are PNP
 - (C) One PNP and one NPN
 - (D) Both MOSFET
90. SCR can be represented as :
- (A) One transistor
 - (B) Two transistors
 - (C) Three diodes
 - (D) Four resistors
91. Latching current is :
- (A) Current to turn OFF
 - (B) Current just after triggering
 - (C) Maximum current
 - (D) Leakage current
92. Holding current is :
- (A) Current to turn ON
 - (B) Minimum current to keep ON
 - (C) Maximum current
 - (D) Leakage current

93. Forward blocking region occurs when :
- (A) Gate current applied
 - (B) Device ON
 - (C) Anode positive, no gate signal
 - (D) Reverse biased
94. SCR has how many operating regions ?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
95. Static characteristics represent :
- (A) Switching behavior
 - (B) Steady-state V-I relationship
 - (C) Transient response
 - (D) Losses
96. SCR symbol contains :
- (A) Anode, Cathode
 - (B) Gate, Cathode
 - (C) Anode, Cathode, Gate
 - (D) Base, Collector, Emitter
97. Number of layers in SCR :
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
98. SCR belongs to which family ?
- (A) Transistor
 - (B) Thyristor
 - (C) Diode
 - (D) MOS device
99. A thyristor is :
- (A) Voltage controlled device
 - (B) Current controlled device
 - (C) Light controlled device
 - (D) Temperature controlled device
100. Which device is a unidirectional power semiconductor device ?
- (A) TRIAC
 - (B) DIAC
 - (C) SCR
 - (D) MOSFET

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।