

## Solution

- A.1 (a) Latching current: Related to turn on process. Minimum value of anode current such that after reaching this value, gate loses control over the device.
- (b) Holding current: - Related to turn off process. Minimum value of  $I_a$  that if the anode current get below that value, thyristor is in OFF.
- (c) Firing angle: - Angle at which thyristor gate is fired.

## A.2 Switching characteristics of IGBT

$$(A) T_{on} = t_d + t_r$$

(a)  $t_d$  (delay time): - Time during which collector to emitter voltage ( $V_{CE}$ ) falls 10%, it means  $V_{CE}$  to 90% of  $V_{CE}$ .

(b)  $t_r$  (rise time): - Time during which collector current from its initial leakage current ( $I_{CE}$ ) to 10% of  $I_c$ .

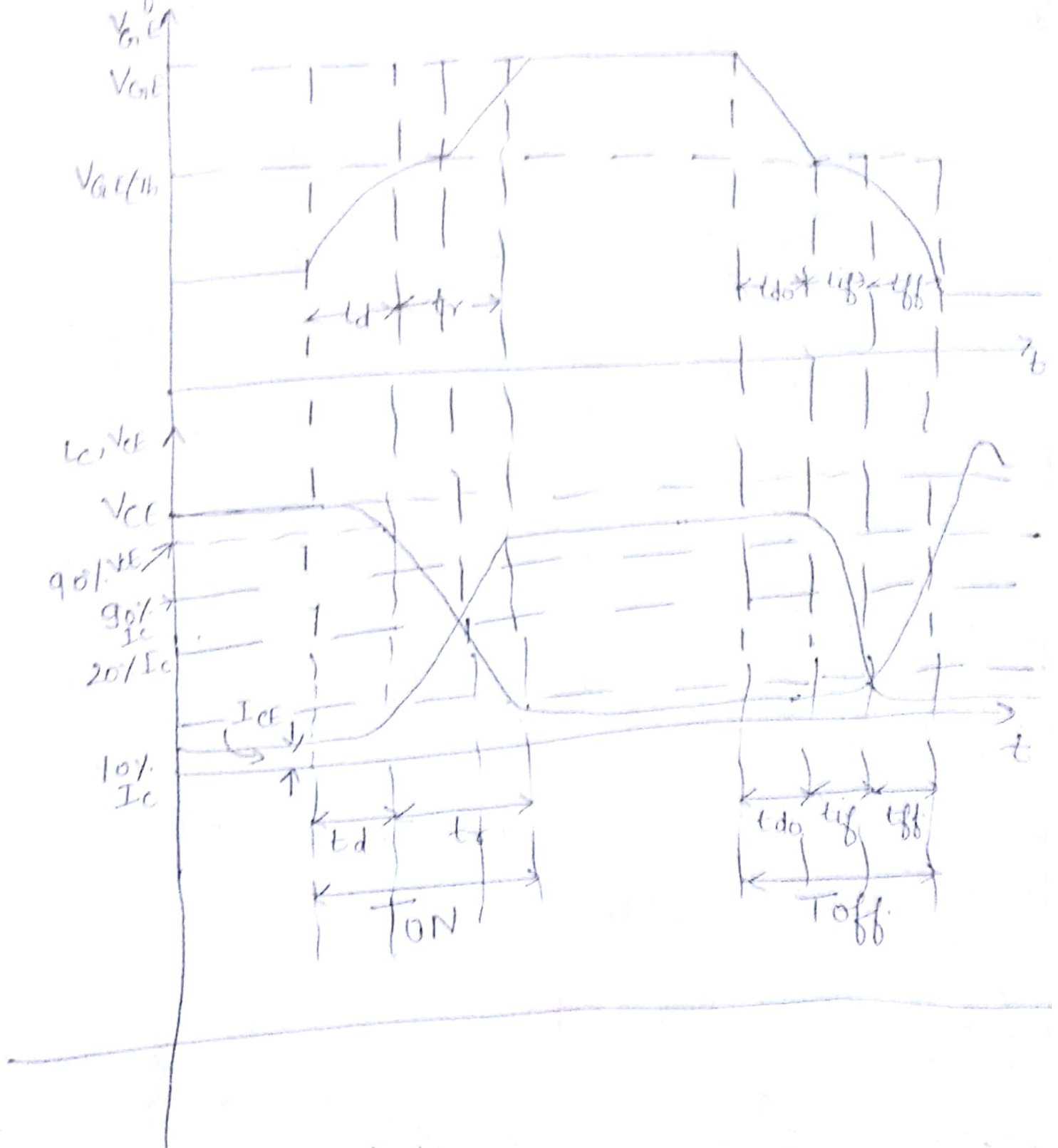
$$(B) T_{off} = t_{do} + t_{if} + t_{ff}$$

(c)  $t_{do}$  (delay off time): - Time during which the gate voltage fall from  $V_{CE}$  to threshold voltage  $V_{GE(th)}$ .

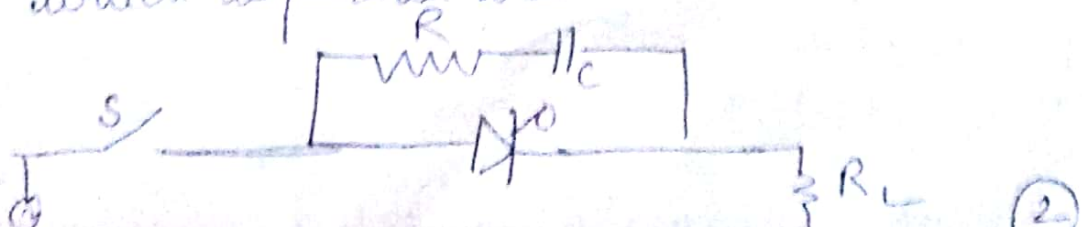
(ii)  $t_{if}$  (initial fall time): -  $I_c$  falls from 90% to 20% of initial value of  $I_c$  &  $V_{CE}$  rises from on state forward drop to 10% of  $V_{CE}$ .

(iii)  $t_{ff}$  (final fall time): -  $I_c$  falls from 20% to 10% of  $I_c$ .

initial value of  $I_c$  and  $V_{ce}$  rises from 10% of  $V_{ce}$  to final value of  $V_{ce}$



A.3. Snubber circuit :- R connected in series with C which is parallel to SCR.

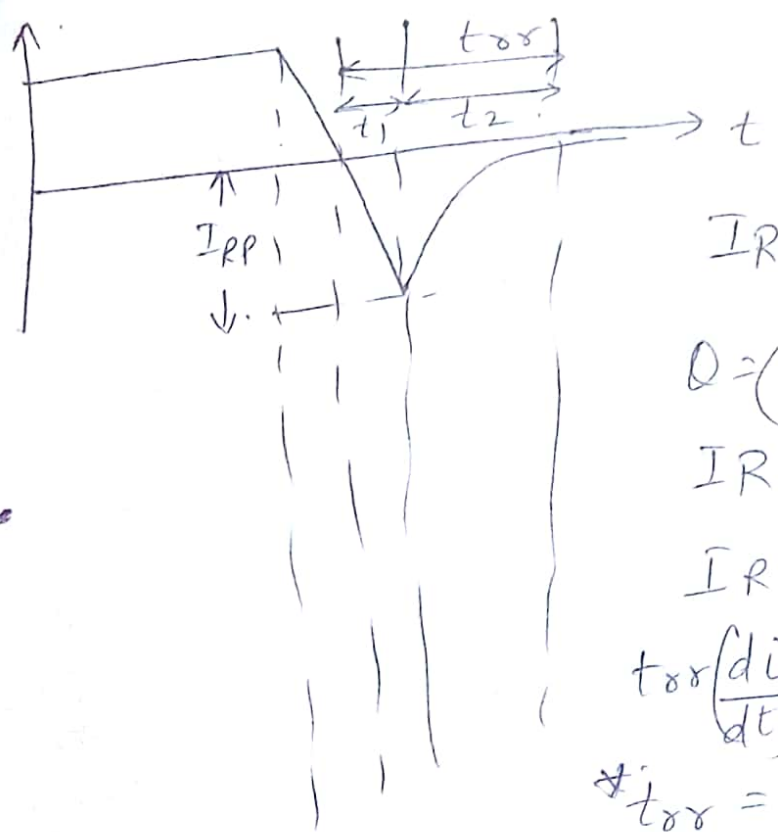


When thyristor current is zero, switch S will be considered as open switch. With the passage of time capacitor C gets charged at a slow rate such that  $dv/dt$  across capacitor and  $\therefore$  SCR is less than the specified maximum  $dv/dt$  rating of the device. Thus the capacitor protect the SCR against high voltages and high  $dv/dt$ .

→ Resistance R limits the discharge current of capacitor at the instant of firing of SCR.

OR

Reverse recovery characteristics of Power diode



$$I_{RP} = t_1 \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (I_{RP}) (t_{rr})$$

$$I_{RP} = \frac{2Q}{t_{rr}}$$

$$I_{RP} = t_{rr} \left(\frac{di}{dt}\right)$$

$$t_{rr} \left(\frac{di}{dt}\right) = \frac{2Q}{t_{rr}}$$

$$* t_{rr} = \left[\frac{2Q}{di/dt}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$* \text{If } t_1 = t_{rr} \Rightarrow I_{RP} = \left[2Q \left(\frac{di}{dt}\right)\right]^{1/2} \quad (3)$$