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Power Electronics MCQ Quiz

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Q1. The typical value of SCR for modern alternator is -

- A. 1.5
- B. 1.2
- **C. 0.5**
- D. 1.0

Q2. A single phase full bridge inverters can operated in load commutation mode in case load consists of -

- A. RLC underdamped.
- B. RLC critically damped.
- **C. RLC underdamped.**
- D. RLC overdamped.

Q3. Which statement is true for latching current ?

- A. It is related to conduction process of device.
- B. It is related to turn off process of the device.
- **C. It is related to turn on process of the device.**
- D. None of the above

Q4. Which semiconductor power device out of the following, is not a current triggering device?

- **A. MOSFET**
- B. G.T.O
- C. Triac
- D. Thyristor

Q5. A triac is a -

- **A. 3 terminal bidirectional switch**
- B. 3 terminal bilateral switch
- C. 2 terminal switch
- D. 2 terminal bilateral switch

Q6. The minimum duration of the pulse in a pulse triggering system for thyristors should be at -

- A. 10 ms
- **B. 10 μ s**
- C. 30 ms
- D. 15 ms

Q7. The triple frequency of a six-phase half wave rectifier for 220 V, 60 Hz input will be -

- A. 2160 Hz
- **B. 360 Hz**
- C. 720 Hz
- D. 60 Hz

Q8. A diac has _____ pn junctions.

- A. One
- **B. Two**
- C. Three
- D. Four

Q9. Between the peak point and the valley point of UJT emitter characteristics we have _____ region.

- A. Cut-Off
- B. Saturation
- C. Peak-Point Voltage
- **D. Negative Resistance**

Q10. What is a TRIAC?

- A. Two thyristors connected in series mode
- B. Two thyristors connected in parallel mode
- **C. Two thyristors connected in anti parallel mode**
- D. Two transistors connected in anti parallel mode

Q11. Which one of the following statements is TRUE for an ideal power diode?

- A. Reverse recovery time is non zero and reverse saturation current is zero
- B. Forward voltage drop is zero and reverse saturation current is non zero
- C. Forward voltage drop is non zero and reverse recovery time is zero
- **D. Forward voltage drop is zero and reverse recovery time is zero**

Q12. For an SCR, dv/dt protection is achieved through

- **A. RC across SCR**
- B. RL in series with SCR
- C. L across SCR
- D. L in series with SCR

Q13. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. When avalanche break down takes place, SCRs enter into the conduction state
- B. For SCRs to be in blocking state, forward anode current must be lower than the holding current
- C. For SCRs to be in conduction state, forward anode current must be greater than the latching current
- **D. All of the above**

Q14. During forward blocking state, a thyristor is associated with -

- A. large current, low voltage
- B. medium current, large voltage
- **C. low current, large voltage**

- **D.** low current, medium voltage

Q15. The SCS has :

- **A. Two gate terminals**
- B. Single gate terminal
- C. Three gate terminals
- D. Four gate terminals

Q16. The device which performs dc-ac conversion:

- A. Rectifier
- **B. Inverter**
- C. Chopper
- D. Switch

Q17. LASCR is a:

- A. Thyristor
- B. Rectifier
- **C. Both 1 & 2**
- D. None of these

Q18. Which of the following has not gate terminal?

- A. Triac
- **B. Diac**
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. None of These

Q19. Which one is most suitable power device for high frequency (>100 KHz) switching application?

- **A. Power MOSFET**
- B. BJT
- C. Schottky diode
- D. None of These

Q20. AC power in a load can be controlled by using -

- A. two SCR's in series
- **B. two SCR's in parallel opposition**
- C. three SCR's in series
- D. four SCR's in series

Q21. A thyristor is basically

- A. A set of SCRs
- **B. PNP device**
- C. A set of SCR, diac and a triac
- D. None of above

Q22. The inverter can be classified as

- A. Current Source Inverter
- B. Voltage Source Inverter
- **C. Both Current Source & Voltage Source Inverter**
- D. None of above

Q23. RC snubber circuit is used to limit the rate of

- A. Conduction period
- B. Rise of current in SCR
- **C. Rise of voltage across SCR**
- D. None of above

Q24. A freewheeling diode is connected across an inductive load is

- A. To reduce the PRV
- **B. To restore conduction angle on phase**
- C. To avoid negative reversal voltage drop
- D. None of above

Q25. In AC voltage regulator, TRIACS cannot be used for a

- A. R-L Load
- B. Resistive load
- C. Back emf load
- **D. Inductive load**

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