**What is claimed is:**

1. A fault current limiter, comprising

a current limiting leg to transmit a first current;

a control leg in parallel with the current limiting leg, the control leg to transmit a second current, the control leg comprising:

a plurality of power electronic modules arranged in electrical series with one another;

a bypass power electronic module arranged electrically in parallel with the plurality of power electronic modules;

a plurality of current monitors, wherein a first current monitor of the plurality of current monitors is arranged electrically in series between the plurality of power electronic modules, and wherein a second current monitor of the plurality of current monitors is arranged electrically in series between the bypass power electronic module and a circuit breaker; and

at least one triggering circuit, wherein the plurality of current monitors are electrically coupled to the at least one triggering circuit, and wherein the at least one triggering circuit is coupled to at least one of: the plurality of power electronic modules, and the bypass power electronic module.

2. The fault current limiter of claim 1, wherein the circuit breaker is part of a bypass circuit.

3. The fault current limiter of claim 1, further comprising a testing and supervision (T/S) circuit electrically coupled to the plurality of power electronic modules and to the at least one triggering circuit.

4. The fault current limiter of claim 1, wherein the at least one triggering circuit comprises a first triggering circuit in communication with a first power electronic module of the plurality of power electronic modules, a second triggering circuit in communication with a second power electronic module of the plurality of power electronic modules, and a third triggering circuit in communication with the bypass power electronic module.

5. The fault current limiter of claim 4, further comprising a first power supply powering the first power electronic module and the first triggering circuit, a second power supply powering the second power electronic module and the second triggering circuit, and a bypass power supply powering the bypass power electronic module and the third triggering circuit.

6. The fault current limiter of claim 1, wherein the plurality of power electronic modules and the bypass power electronic module comprise two or more insulated gate bipolar transistors.

7. The fault current limiter of claim 2, wherein a first current monitor of the plurality of current monitors is coupled to the control leg between the plurality of power electronic modules.

8. The fault current limiter of claim 7, wherein a second current monitor of the plurality of current monitors is coupled to the bypass circuit between the circuit breaker and the bypass power electronic module.

9. A method, comprising:

providing a current limiting leg to transmit a first current;

providing a control leg in parallel with the current limiting leg, the control leg to transmit a second current, the control leg including a fault checking system comprising:

a first power electronic module and a second power electronic module arranged in electrical series with one another;

a bypass power electronic module electrically in parallel with the first power electronic module and the second power electronic module;

a plurality of current monitors arranged in electrical series with the first power electronic module, the second power electronic module, and the bypass power electronic module;

a first triggering circuit in communication with the first power electronic module,

a second triggering circuit in communication with the second power electronic module, and a third triggering circuit in communication with the bypass power electronic module;

monitoring current through a bypass circuit to determine whether the bypass circuit and the bypass power electronic module are functioning properly;

monitoring current through at least one of the first power electronic module and the second power electronic module to determine whether the at least one the first power electronic module and the second power electronic module is functioning properly; and

determining whether the bypass circuit is functioning properly by:

providing the first power electronic module and the second power electronic module in a closed position, and providing the bypass power electronic module and a circuit breaker of the bypass circuit in an open position;

providing a current through the first power electronic module and the second power electronic module;

closing the circuit breaker of the bypass circuit;

detecting whether current is flowing through the bypass circuit after closing the circuit breaker; and

generating an error indicator in the case no current is detected flowing through the bypass circuit after closing the circuit breaker.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising determining whether the bypass power electronic module is functioning properly by:

switching the bypass power electronic module from the open position to a closed position;

determining whether current is flowing through the bypass circuit after closing the circuit breaker; and

generating an error indicator in the case no current is detected flowing through the bypass circuit after closing the circuit breaker.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

introducing current through the bypass circuit;

determine whether a first current monitor of the plurality of current monitors detects the current supplied through the bypass circuit; and

generating an error indicator in the case the first current monitor of the plurality of current monitors does not detect the current supplied through the bypass circuit.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising determining whether the first and second power electronic modules are functioning properly by:

providing current through the bypass circuit;

introducing current to the first power electronic module;

switching the first power electronic module from a closed position to an open position by a test and supervision (T/S) circuit in response to the current introduced to the first power electronic module;

introducing current to the second power electronic module;

switching the second power electronic module from a closed position to an open position by the T/S circuit in response to the current introduced to the second power electronic module; and

generating an error message in the case the T/S circuit fails to switch either of the first power electronic module or the second power electronic module from the closed position to the open position.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein the first power electronic module, the second power electronic module, and the bypass power electronic module comprise two or more insulated gate bipolar transistors.