

Rectifiers, Filters and Regulators



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ELECTRONICS Module 1: Rectifiers

Module Tag: DAYA_ELE_GSS_PV_C1M1



- Learning Outcome
- Rectifier
- Half Wave Rectifier
- Full Wave Rectifier
- Bridge Rectifier
- Comparison of Rectifiers

Prerequisites

The student must know

Semiconductor Diode

Forward Biasing

Reverse Biasing

Learning Outcome

In this module you will learn about

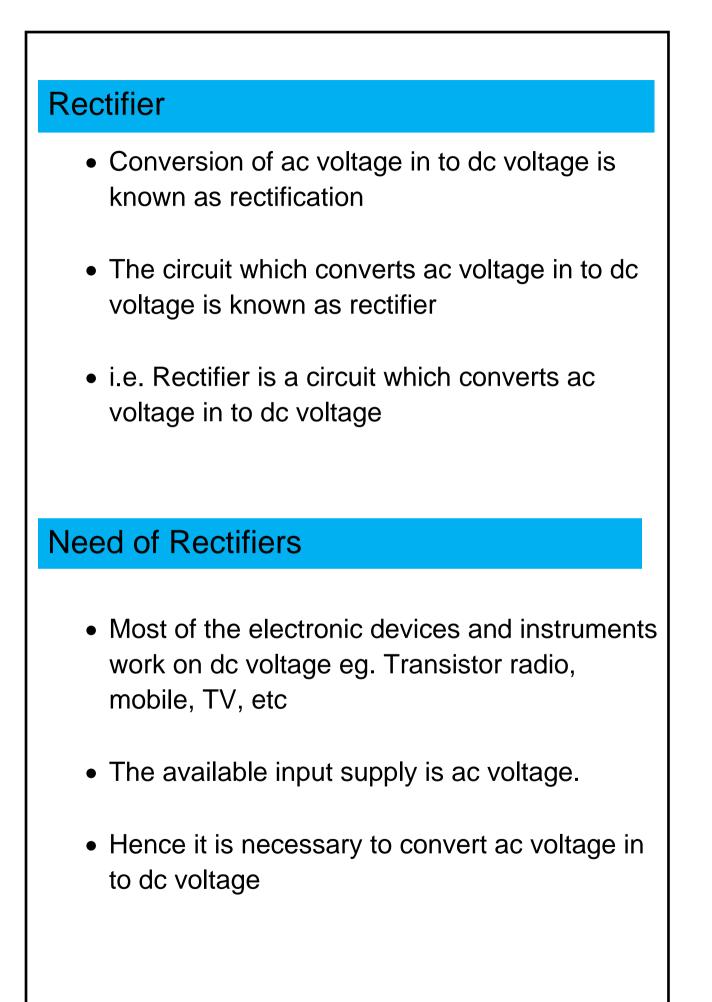
➤Meaning of Rectifier

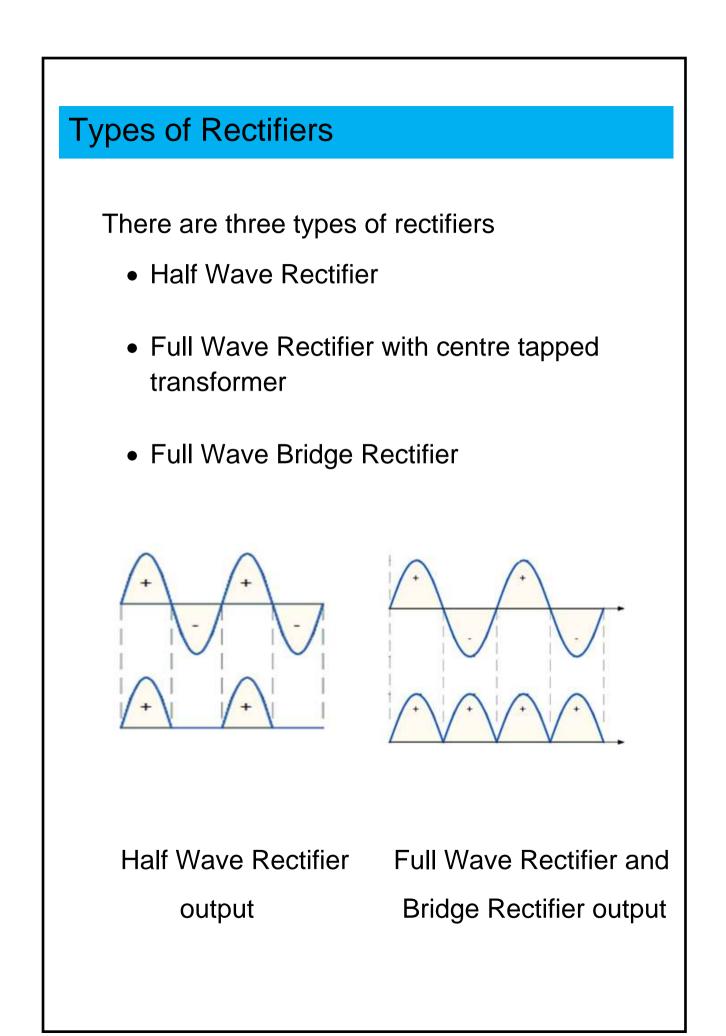
➤Need of Rectifier

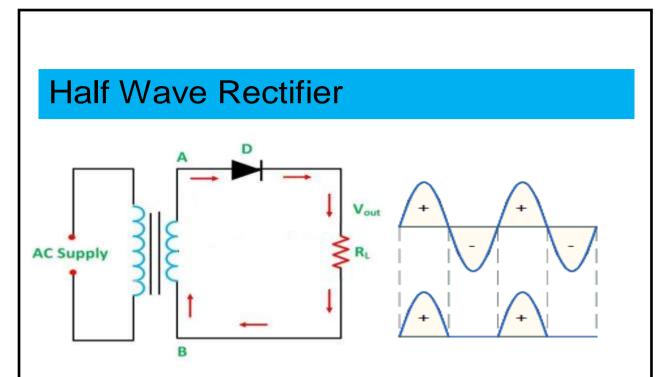
➤Types of Rectifiers

➤Working of Rectifiers

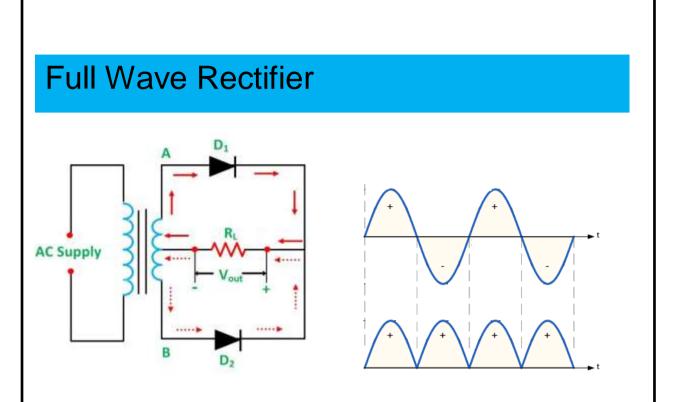
Comparison of Rectifiers







- During positive half cycle diode is forward biased. Hence current flows through the circuit and we get positive output voltage
- During negative half cycle diode is reverse biased. Hence current does not flow through the circuit and output is zero.
- Since current flows in one direction, a dc voltage is produced across R_L.
- Here only half cycle is rectified, hence it is called as half wave rectifier.



- During positive half cycle diode D₁ is forward biased and D₂ is reverse biased. Hence current flows through the circuit and we get positive output voltage.
- During negative half cycle diode D₂ is forward biased and D₁ is reverse biased. Current flow through load resistance is in the same direction and we get positive output voltage.
- Here both the half cycles are rectified; hence it is called as full wave rectifier.

Bridge Rectifier

- During positive half cycle diodes D₁ and D₂ are forward biased and D₃ and D₄ are reverse biased. We get positive output voltage.
- During negative half cycle diodes D₃ and D₄ are forward biased and D₁ and D₂ are reverse biased. Current through load resistance is in the same direction and we get positive output voltage.
- Here both the half cycles are rectified and we get positive output voltage.
- A diode bridge is used to convert ac to dc hence it is called as bridge rectifier

Comparison of Rectifiers

| | H W Rectifier | F W Rectifier | Bridge Rectifier |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| No. of Diodes | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| DC O/P Voltage | V _p /π | 2V _p /π | 2V _p /π |
| Efficiency (%) | 40.6% | 81.2% | 81.2% |
| Ripple Factor | 121% | 48.2% | 48.2% |
| Peak Inverse Voltage | V _p | 2V _p | V _p |
| O/P frequency | f | 2f | 2f |

Links for Videos and Assignment

Video 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XfiMD1fwJ48hvOVYbPc1Wn239R7eGMg/view?usp=sharing

Video 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rFmmczk_bgkFvtwIQI8qpZHTtg B4yVoC/view?usp=sharing

Video 3

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nLWwoVfwoMtjo7y1ZpoPGBFAf mzoXeXL/view?usp=sharing

Assignment

https://forms.gle/EfRAdgEUZaeukRC2A

Additional Resources

- 1. A text book of Applied Electronics by R. S. Sedha. S. Chand Publication.
- 2. Electronic Devices and Circuits by Boylstead
- 3. Basic Electronics (Solid State) by B. L. Theraja, S. Chand & Company Ltd.
- 4. Basic Electronics and Linear Circuits by N. N. Bhargaya D. C. Kulshreshtha & S. C. Gupta TMH