Electronics

CTE 207

Lecture 11

- Full-Wave Rectifier (Bridge Rectifier) -

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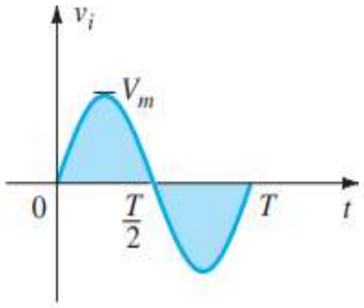
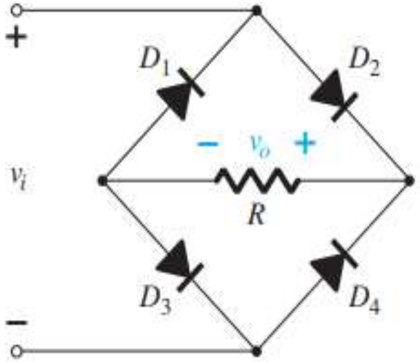
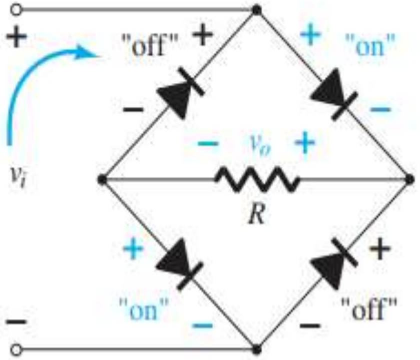
Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier

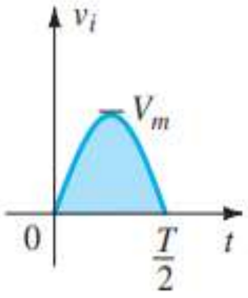
- The full-wave bridge rectifier uses four diodes, as shown in the Figure below.
- The input cycle is positive, diodes D1 and D2 are forward-biased and conduct current in the direction shown.
- A voltage is developed across RL that looks like the positive half of the input cycle.
- During this time, diodes D3 and D4 are reverse-biased.

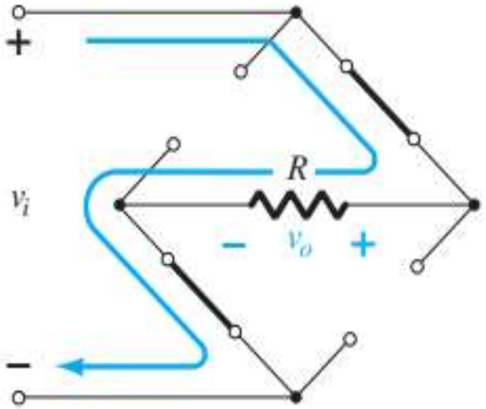
Positive cycle

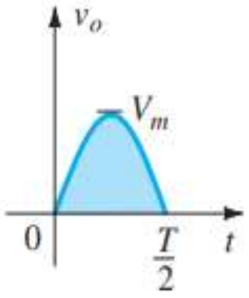












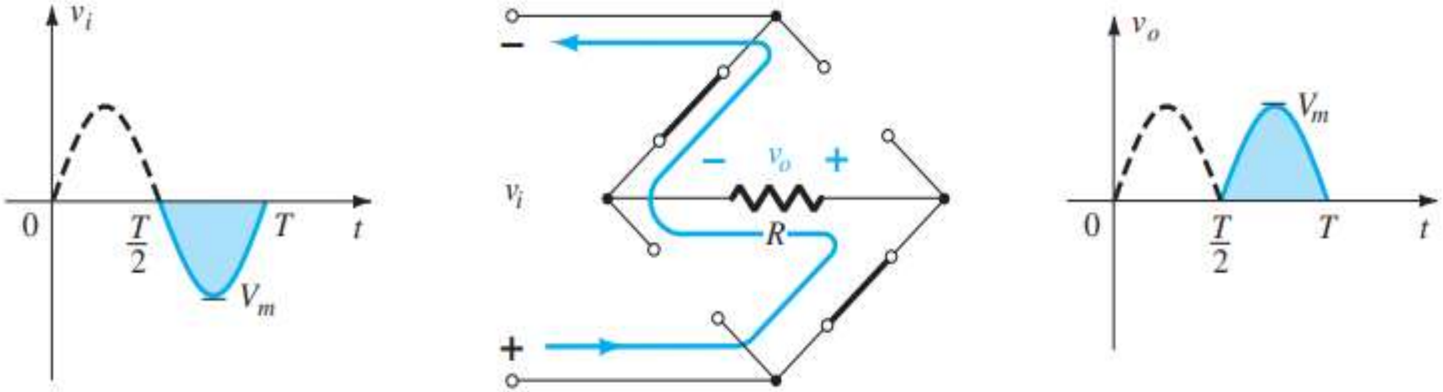
Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier

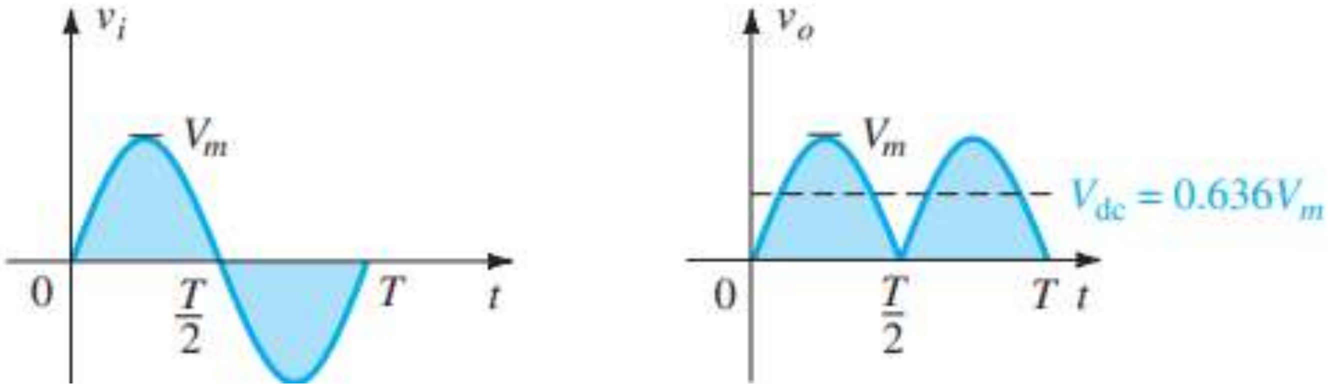
- The input cycle is negative, diodes D3 and D4 are forward-biased and conduct current in the same direction through as during the positive half-cycle.

- During the negative half-cycle, D1 and D2 are reverse-biased.

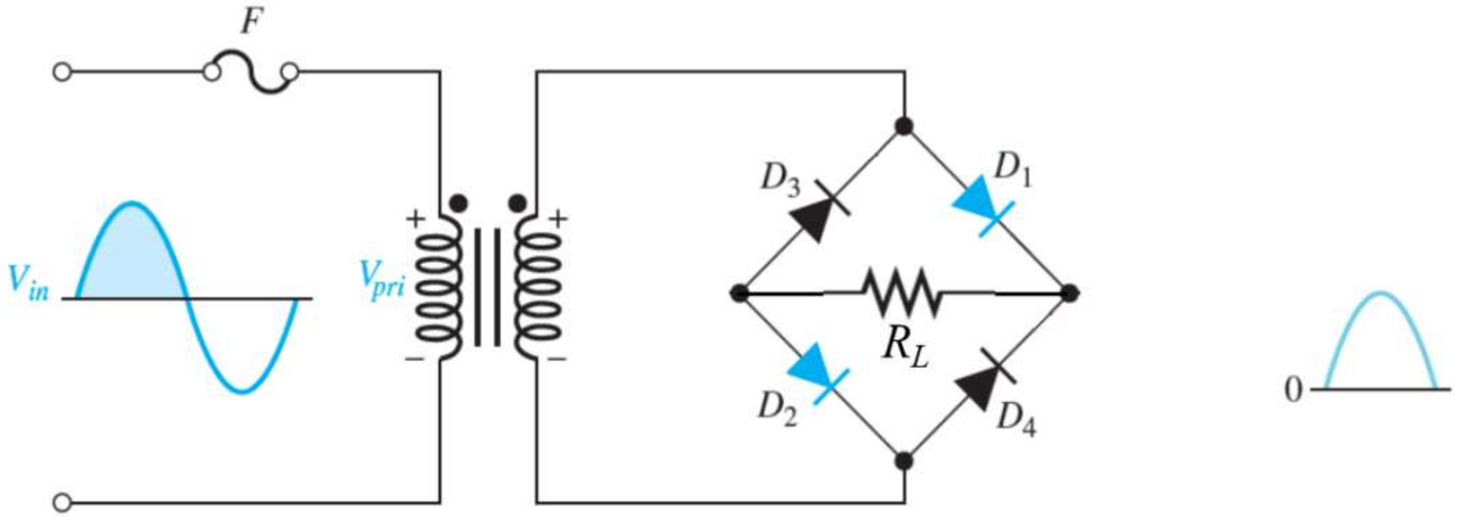
- A full-wave rectified output voltage appears across RL as a result of this action.

Negative cycle



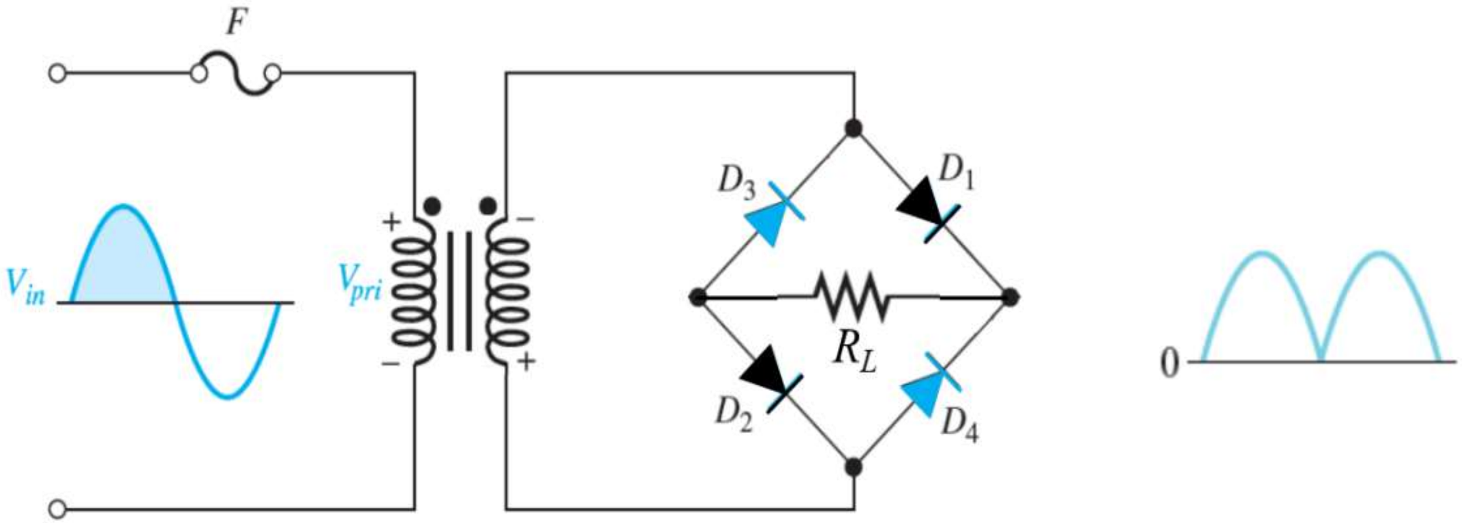


Positive - Negative cycle



Positive cycle

Negative cycle



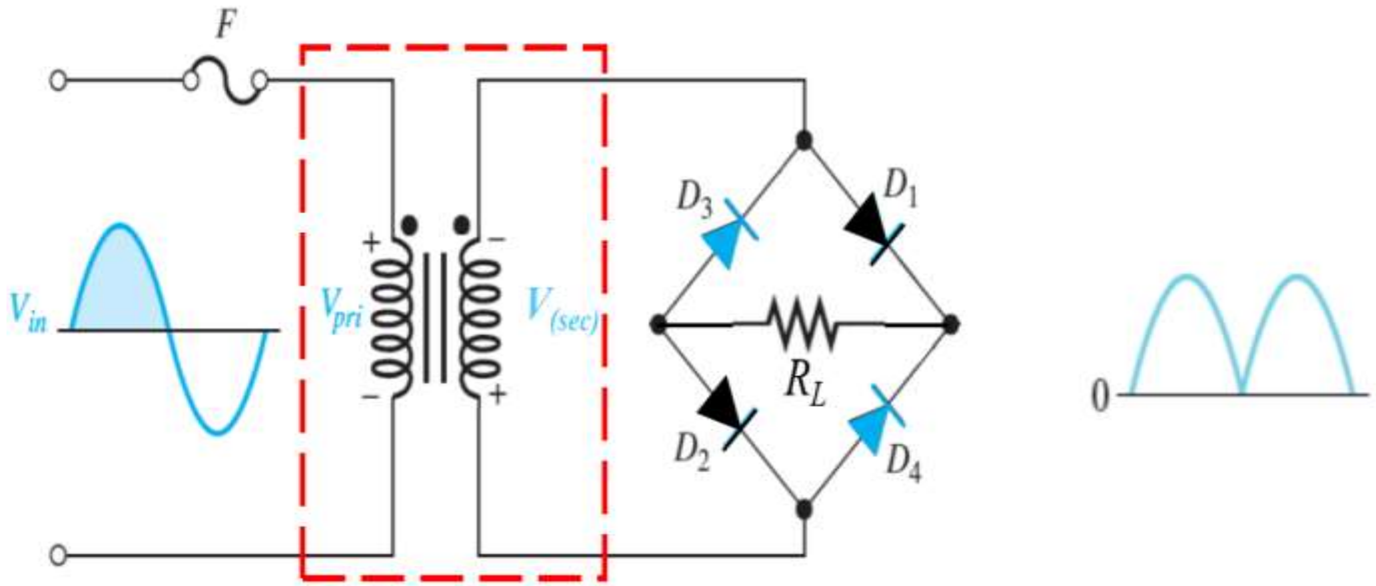
Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier

The bridge output voltage from the transformer:

The secondary voltage is equal to the primary voltage times the turns ratio as stated by the equation:

$$V_{p(sec)} = V_{p(out)}$$

$$V_{p(sec)} = V_{p(out)} = nV_{p(pri)}$$



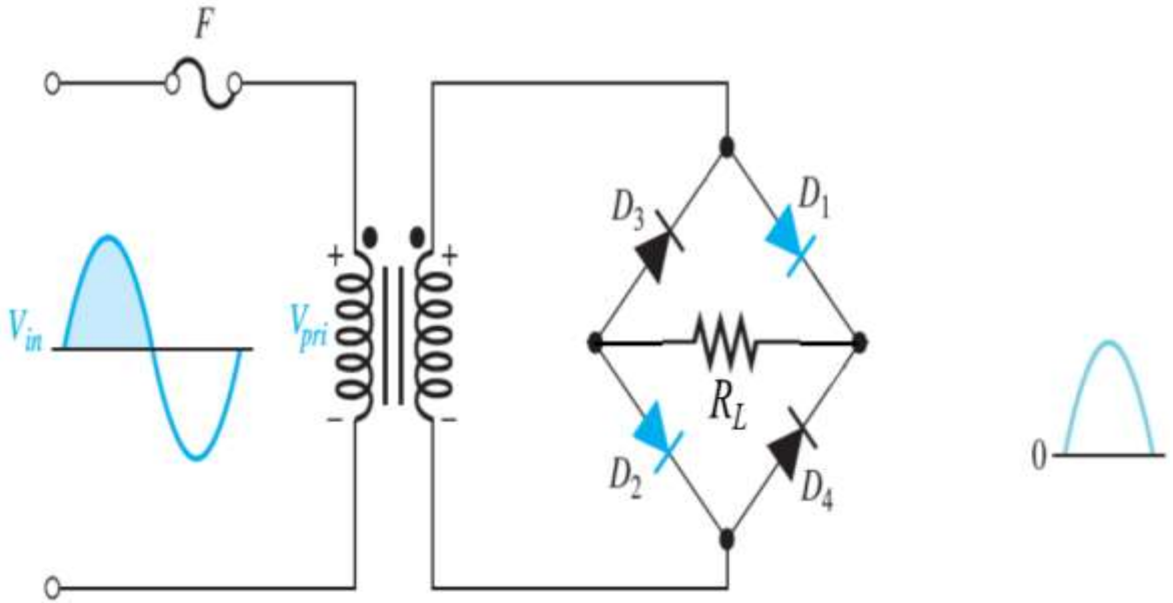
Peak Inverse Voltage (PIV)

The positive half-cycle:

- D1 and D2 are forward-Biased
- D3 and D4 are reversed-Biased
- PIV is equal to the Vp(sec)

  which is equal to the Vp(out)

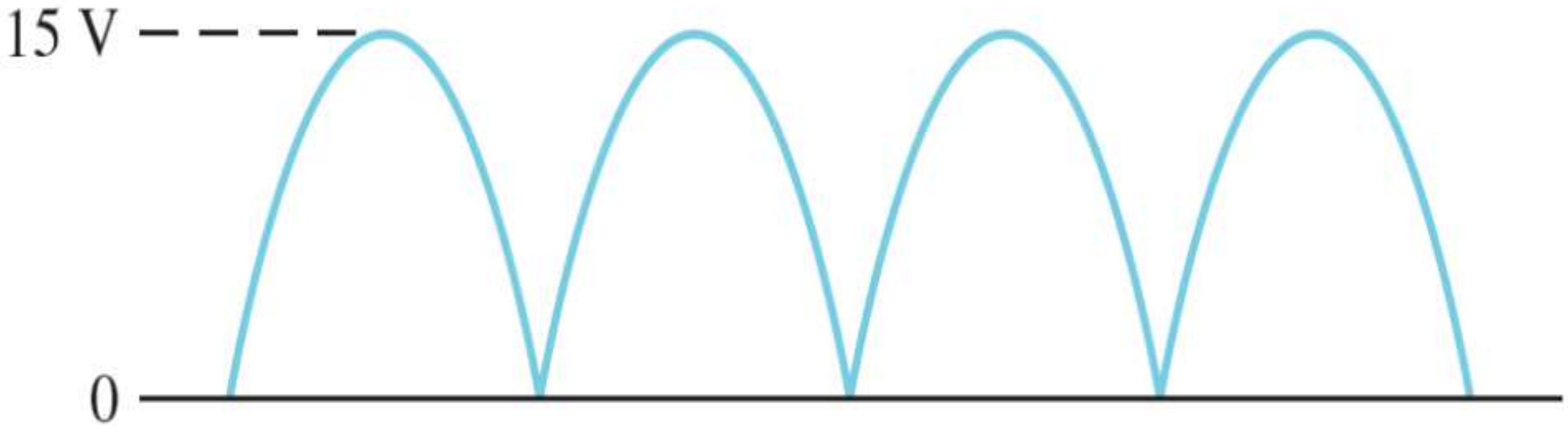
$$PIV = V_{p(sec)} = V_{p(out)}$$



Example

Find the average value of the full-wave rectified output voltage in the Figure below.

Sol:

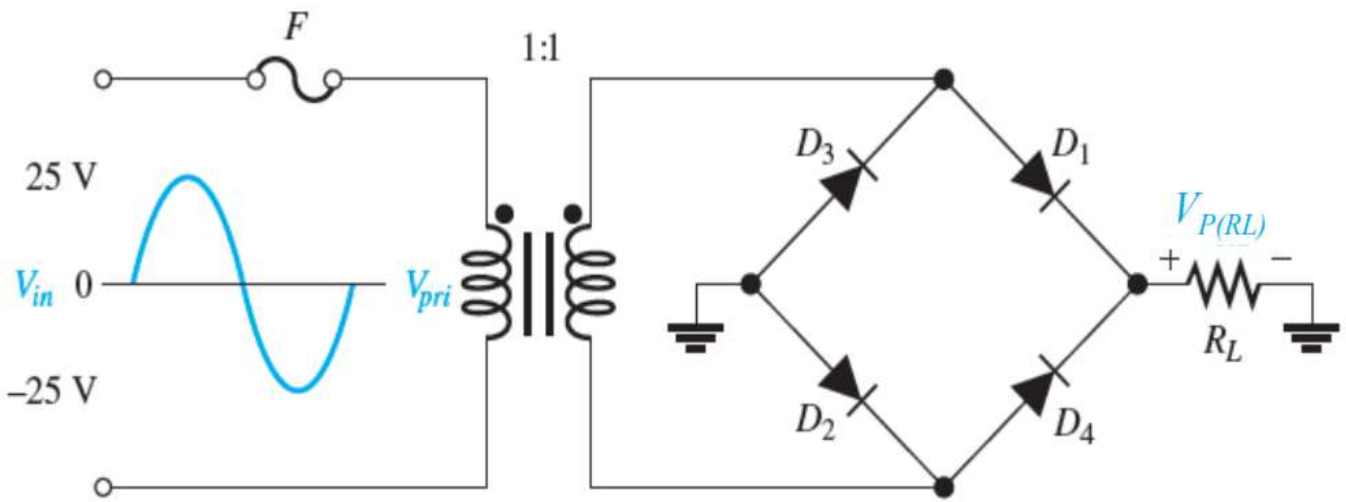


$$V_{AVG} = \frac{2V_{p(out)}}{\pi} = \frac{2*15}{3.14} = 9.55\ V$$

Example

a) Determine the peak output voltage Vp(out), Vp(RL) and VAVG for the bridge rectifier in Figure below.

b) What is the minimum PIV rating required for the diodes?



Sol:

a) $V_{p(out)} = V_{p(sec)} = nV_{p(in)} = (1)25\ V = 25\ V$

$V_{p(RL)} = V_{p(out)} - 2\ (V_B) = 23.6\ V$

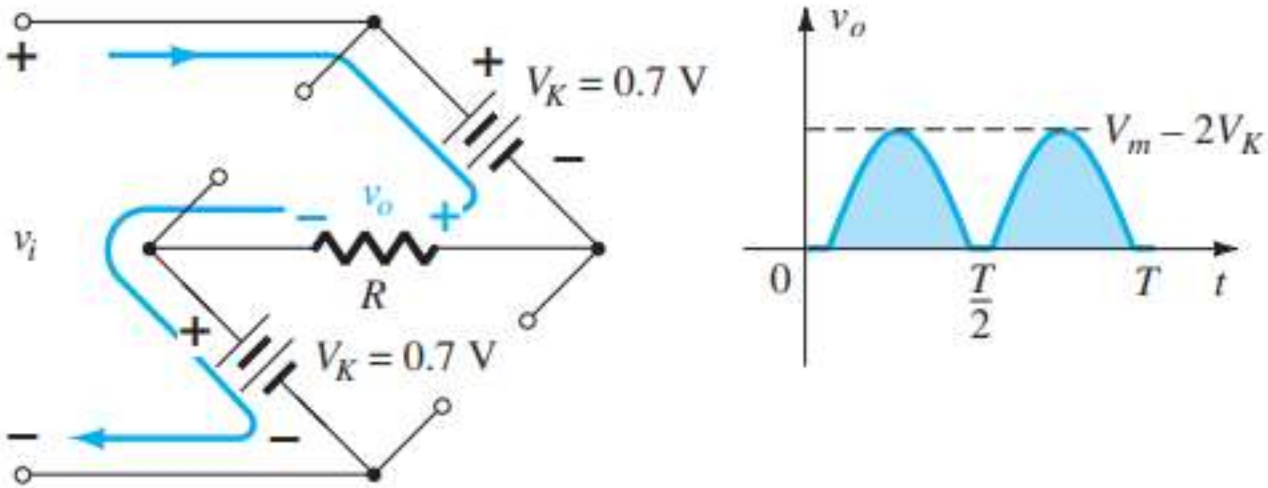
$$V_{AVG} = \frac{2V_{p(RL)}}{\pi} = \frac{47.2}{3.14} = 15\ V$$

b) $\text{PIV} = \text{V}_{p(sec)} = \text{V}_{p(out)} = 25\ V$

If silicon rather than ideal diodes are employed as shown in Figure below, the application of Kirchhoff's voltage law around the conduction path results in

$$v_i - V_K - v_o - V_K = 0$$

$$v_o = v_i - 2V_K$$



Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier

Vdc = 2(0.318Vm),

$$V_{dc} = 0.636\,V_m \quad \text{full-wave}$$

The peak value of the output voltage Vo is therefore

$$V_{o_{max}} = V_m - 2V_K$$

For situations where Vm >> 2VK, the following equation can be applied for the average value with a relatively high level of accuracy:

$$V_{dc} \cong 0.636(V_m - 2V_K)$$

Equations

Approximate:

Silicon: $V_K = 0.7\text{ V};$ I_D is determined by network.

Germanium: $V_K = 0.3\text{ V};$ I_D is determined by network.

Gallium arsenide: $V_K = 1.2\text{ V};$ I_D is determined by network.

Ideal:

$V_K = 0\text{ V};$ I_D is determined by network.

For conduction:

$$V_D \geq V_K$$

Half-wave rectifier:

$$V_{dc} = 0.318V_m$$

Full-wave rectifier:

$$V_{dc} = 0.636V_m$$