

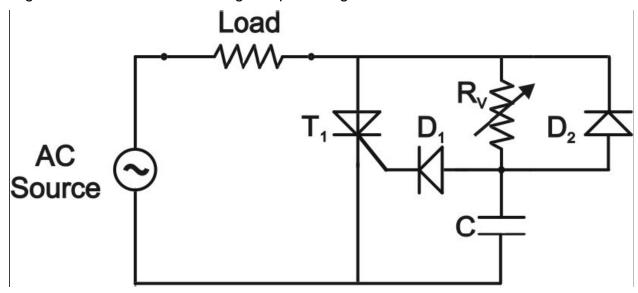
## Resistance capacitance firing circuit

Resistance capacitance firing circuit methods are two types

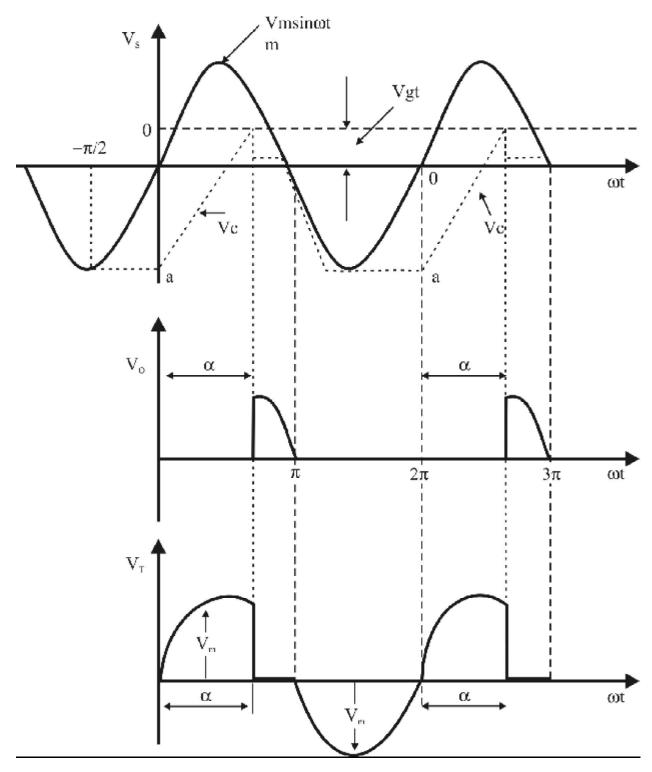
- a. Resistance capacitance half wave firing circuit.
- b. Resistance capacitance full wave firing circuit.

## (a) Resistance capacitance half wave firing circuit:

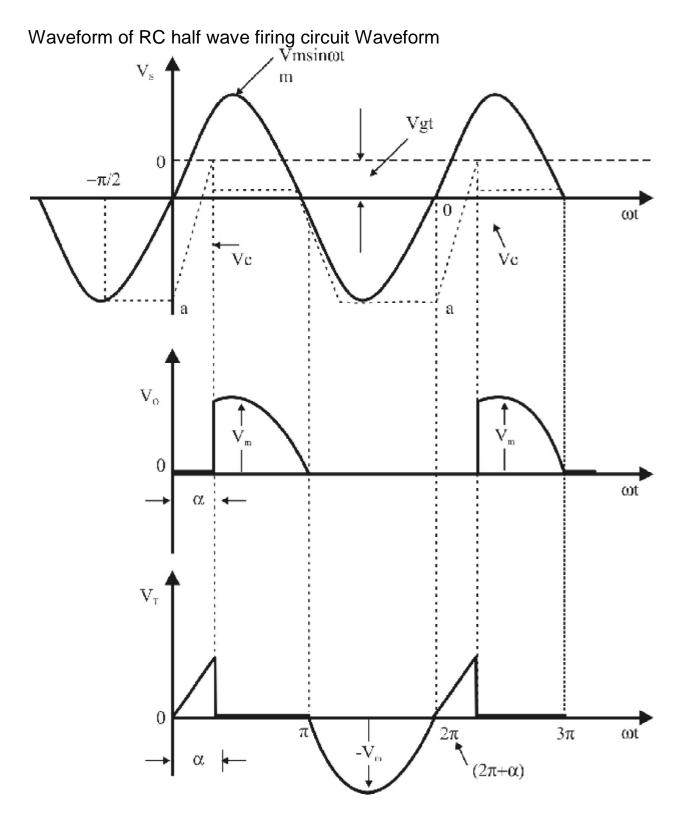
The triggering angle control limitation of the diode resistance triggering circuit can be overcome by the diode-resistance-capacitance triggering circuit.. The figure shows the RChalf wave trigger circuit. The conduction period can be controlled from 0° to180° range. By varying the value of  $R_V$ , the trigger can be controlled from 0 to  $\pi$ . In the negative half cycle, capacitor C charges through D<sub>2</sub> with lower plate positive to the peak supply voltage  $V_M$  at  $\omega t = -90^\circ$ . After  $\omega t = -90^\circ$ , source voltage  $V_S$  decreases from  $-V_M$  at ωt = -90° to zero at ωt=0°. During this period, capacitor voltage Vc may fall from -V<sub>M</sub> at  $\omega t = -90^{\circ}$  to some lower value  $-0\alpha$  at  $\omega t = 0^{\circ}$ . Now the SCR anode voltage passes through zero and become s positive, C begins to charge through variable resistance Rv from initial voltage -0a. When capacitor charges to positive voltage equal to gate trigger voltage Vgt, SCR is fired and after this, capacitor holds to a small positive voltage. Diode D<sub>1</sub> is used to prevent the break down of cathode to gate junction through D<sub>2</sub> during the negative half cycle. In the resistance capacitance firing method the firing angle can never be zero and 180°. SCR will trigger when V<sub>C</sub>= V<sub>gt</sub> +V<sub>d</sub>, where V<sub>d</sub> is the voltage drop across the diode D<sub>1</sub>. The current lgt must be supplied by voltage source through variable resistance R<sub>V</sub>, D<sub>1</sub> and gate to cathode circuit. The variable resistance R<sub>V</sub> is maximum, time taken for C charge from -0α to V<sub>gt</sub> +V<sub>d</sub> then V<sub>gt</sub> is more, firing angle is also more and therefore average output voltage is minimum. The variable resistance Rv is less, firing angle is low and therefore average output voltage is maximum.



Resistance Capacitance Firing Circuit (half wave)



Waveform for high value of variable resistance RV



Waveform for low value of variable resistance R<sub>V</sub>