

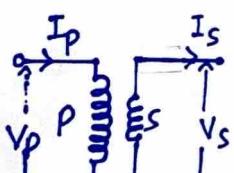
- AC (Alternating Current) - Freq. 50 Hz & Voltage 220 V (India)
 60 Hz & 120 V (U.S.A.)
 - DC (Direct) - Freq. 0 Hz.

→ AC (ଓଲିଟ୍ରାନ୍ସଲ୍ଟ ପାଇଁ) to DC (ମିଟ୍ରିଡ୍ରାଇସନ୍ ପାଇଁ) → Rectifiers Circuit

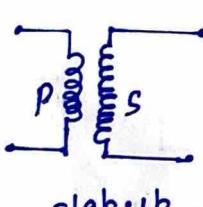


- Rectifiers $\frac{u_1}{u_2}$ = Step down Transformer + PN $\frac{di}{dt}$ S2101 S1211S  (AC to DC S2.)

- Mobile Charger = ~0.11 V ^{AC/DC} _{DC} • Laptop Adapter = ~18-20 Volt _{DC}



step down



step up.

→ Rectifier Circuit hi Transformer gi se h,

• Voltage 8215.

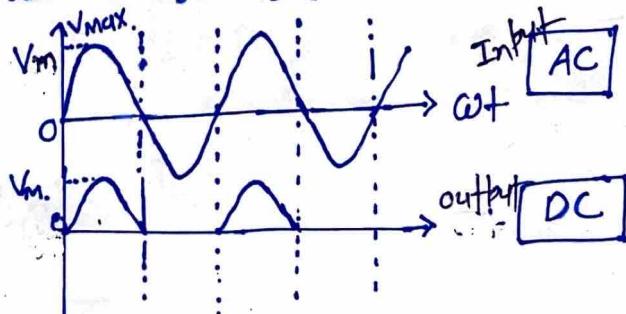
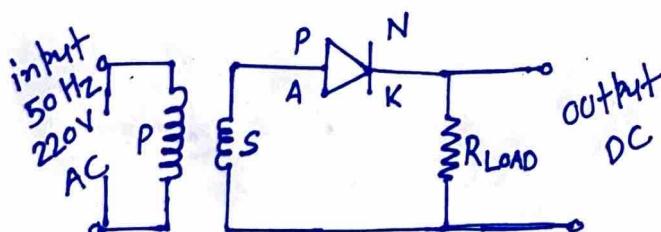
- Primary Oil & secondary Oil or Gas,

as mains and *Pectinellum* अभियुक्त वृक्षाना पाय.

∴ electric shock on सिलेवनी डी.

→ Rectifiers പരിഗ്രാമ നി പുസ്തക : 1. Half Wave (ചലിപ്പം) 2. Full Wave (സംഘർഷം)
3. Full Wave Bridge (സംഘർഷം കൂൾ)

→ Half Wave =



- Forward Bias = α_{122}) +ve Connected to P type... -ve to N type.
 - Reverse Bias = -ve " " " " +ve " "

- Half Wave Rectifiers on Silicon, $\eta = 40\%$. Efficiency of Half Load is 42%
 - " " Efficiency of PN diodes is 42% Efficiency of PN diodes
 - Silicon Rectifying Component η of AC signals is DC 24V ($\eta = 92\%$)
 - Half Wave efficiency input output is 42% η (Gates)

$$* \underline{I_{DC}} ? \text{ အစီရင် အမျိုး } I_L = I_m \sin(\omega t) \quad (1) \quad 0 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \text{ အတွက်, } I_{DC} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} I_L d\omega t$$

(2)

$$I_L = 0 \quad \pi \leq \omega t \leq 2\pi$$

$$I_{DC} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} I_m \sin(\omega t) d\omega t + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [0 \cdot d\omega t] \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot I_m \int_0^{\pi} \sin(\omega t) d\omega t$$

$$I_{DC} = \frac{I_m}{2\pi} \left[-\cos(\omega t) \right]_0^\pi = \frac{I_m}{2\pi} (-\cos\pi + \cos 0) = \frac{I_m}{2\pi} (-(-1) + 1)$$

$$I_{DC} = \frac{I_m}{2\pi} \times 2 \quad \therefore I_{DC} = \frac{I_m}{\pi}$$

* V_{DC} ? ohm's Law $V = IR$.

$$V_{DC} = I_{DC} \cdot R_L$$

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$$V_{DC} = \frac{I_m}{\pi} \cdot R_L \Rightarrow \text{Ohm's Law } I = \frac{V}{R} \therefore I_m = \frac{V_m}{R_f + R_s + R_L}$$

$$\therefore V_{DC} = \frac{V_m}{(R_p + R_s + R_L)} \cdot \frac{R_L}{\pi}$$

$R_f = PN$ এর সাথে একটি গুণী.

R_s = secondary cell membrane.

$$R_L = \text{Load.}$$

$R_f + R_s \ll R_L$ $\Rightarrow R_f + R_s \approx 0$,
 2021201 20190101 215121.

$$\therefore V_{DC} = \frac{V_m}{R_L} \times \frac{R_L}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore V_{DC} = \frac{V_m}{\pi}$$

* Output মাইক্রো RMS. (Root Mean Square) মুলে :

$$\left(\frac{2122121 স্বরের সর্বমুক্তি}{} \right)$$

$$I_{R.M.S.} = \left[\frac{\int_0^{2\pi} I_L^2 d\omega t}{2\pi} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} I_L^2 d\omega t + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} I_L^2 d\omega t \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi I_m^2 \sin^2 \omega t \, d\omega t \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 0$$

$$- 2\pi(2) \sin(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t), \quad \sin^2 \alpha t = \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha t)}{2}$$

$$\therefore I_{R.M.S.} = \left[\frac{I_m^2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2\omega t)}{2} \right) d\omega t \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{I_m^2}{4\pi} \cdot \int_0^\pi 1 d\omega t - \frac{I_m^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(2\omega t) d\omega t \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{Im^2}{4\pi} [\cot]_0^\pi - \frac{Im^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\sin \omega t}{2} \right)_0^\pi \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{Im^2}{4\pi} \left[(\pi) - \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2\pi - \sin 0) \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{Im^2}{4\pi} [(\pi - \frac{1}{2}(0-0))] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{Im^2}{4\pi} (\pi) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{Im^2}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore I_{R.M.S.} = \frac{I_m}{2}$$

* Efficiency / Ratio of Rectification :

$$\eta = \frac{\text{Gesamt DC Gesamtkapazität}}{\text{Gesamt AC Gesamtkapazität}}$$

→ Rectifies oil in butadiene polymerization reaction of ZnCl_2 and PMAgBr Dc ZnCl_2

$$\text{ဒုပါလ်၏ မျက် အား...} \quad \therefore \eta = \frac{P_{dc}}{P_{gc}} \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{DC} = I_{DC}^2 R_L \quad (\because Power = I^2 R)$$

$$P_{DC} = \frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} \cdot R_L \quad \text{---(2).}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{AC} = I_{RMS}^2 \cdot (R_f + R_L)$$

$$P_{AC} = \frac{I_m^2}{4} \cdot (R_f + R_L) \quad \text{---(3)}$$

- 21.21.(2) mi (2) & (3) on / के मात्र मुद्दों,

$$\eta = \frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} \cdot R_L \times \frac{4}{I_m^2} \frac{1}{(R_f + R_L)}$$

$$\eta = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_f + R_L}$$

- कि $R_f \ll R_L$ कि $R_f + R_L = R_L$ कौ।

$$\eta = \frac{4}{\pi^2} = 0.406 = 40.6\%$$

* इसके बारे में यह ज्ञानीया है कि उत्पन्न तीव्रता DC विकल्प में AC विकल्प में प्रमाणित करने की क्षमता है कि यह क्षमाता है? कि एकली विकल्प में इसके बारे में क्षमता है?

$$V = \frac{\text{उत्पन्न तीव्रता AC विकल्प}}{\text{उत्पन्न तीव्रता DC विकल्प}} = \frac{I_{Y RMS}}{I_{DC}} \quad \text{---(1).}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{इसकी } I_L = I_Y + I_{DC}$$

$$I_Y = I_L - I_{DC} \quad \text{---(2).}$$

$$\rightarrow I_{Y RMS} = \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} I_Y^2 d\omega t \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (I_L^2 - 2I_L I_{DC} + I_{DC}^2) d\omega t \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$I_{Y RMS} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} I_L^2 d\omega t - \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 2I_{DC} \int_0^{2\pi} I_L d\omega t + \frac{I_{DC}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\omega t \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$I_{Y RMS} = (I_{RMS}^2 - 2I_{DC} \cdot I_{DC} + I_{DC}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$- \text{सिद्धान्त}, \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} I_L^2 d\omega t \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{I_{RMS}}} ; \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} I_L d\omega t = \underline{\underline{I_{DC}}} \quad \text{हो।}$$

$$I_{Y RMS} = (I_{RMS}^2 - I_{DC}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{---(3)}$$

$$\rightarrow 21.21.(3) \text{ on } / के मात्र, 21.21.(1) mi मुद्दों, \gamma = \frac{(I_{RMS}^2 - I_{DC}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{I_{DC}}$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{I_{RMS}^2}{I_{DC}^2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{I_m^2 \times \frac{\pi^2}{I_m^2}}{I_{DC}^2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.21.$$

→ O/P तीव्रता AC विकल्प में क्षमता है?

(04)

- એડિટરીયાલ ટ્રાન્સફરર માટે Transformer Utilization Factor : (T.U.F.) =
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1.12 = 1.12$ T.U.F. નું માદબાનો હો.

$$T.U.F. = \frac{\text{CIS 2192161 माली d.c. } 381}{\text{210215162 ना १०८ गुप्ता कृष्ण माली A.C. } 381. (22721)}$$

$$P_{dc} = (I_{dc}^2) R_L = \frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} \times R_L \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$P_{AC} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 225 \end{smallmatrix} \right) = V_{AC} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 225 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot I_{R.M.S.} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{I_m}{2} = I_m \frac{(R_f + R_L)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{I_m}{2}$$

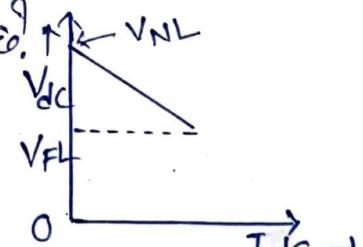
$$P_{CIC} = \frac{I_m^2 (R_f + R_L)}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\therefore \text{T.U.F.} = \frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} \times R_L \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} R_L} \quad (\because R_f + R_L = R_L \text{ (ignoring } R_f \text{ as it is small)})$$

$$T.U.F. = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2} = 0.287$$

\Rightarrow Voltage Regulation = d.c. гіс үалеzi $\frac{V_2 - V_1}{V_1} \times 100$ d.c. ағығаштің -
 $\frac{V_2 - V_1}{V_1} \times 100$ V. Regulation 3d. 8. \downarrow VNL

$$\text{Voltage Regulation (\%)} = \frac{V_{NL} - V_{FL}}{V_{FL}} \times 100$$



→ DC 채널을, I_{DC} 는 꽃의 양의 크기라서 DC 채널은 V_{DC} 와 V_{NL} 를 찾는다.

→ DC လိုအပ်သည့်, I_{DC} ဖူး မှုပေါင်း မလျှောမ် ထဲက သို့ သိမ်းမှုပေါင်း ရှိခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါ။

→ પરિયોજના સ્પાન લિફ્ટ માર્ગ (R_f, R_L) નું લિફ્ટ વિનિષ્ઠાન એક હો?

અંતર્ગત માર્ગ શરીર દ્વારા પાછા સ્પાન કરું જાઓ તો પાછા સ્પાન કરું જુન્ન વિનિષ્ઠાન 0.1.

હોય હો? જીની ગ્રામીણ પાછા સ્પાન કરું એડી બાબા કે $V_{NL} = V_{FL}$ હોય હો?

* 292
Peak inverse Voltage = (मुख्य विपरीत वोल्टेज) =

→ PIV का अर्थात् न महत्वमें दीवारी वोल्टेज वाले त्रिमोड़ी डीप्रेशन के अधिकारी द्वितीय डीप्रेशन PIV = V_m .

$$\text{युक्ति} " " " = 2V_m.$$

→ बायक अस्सायेन अनावरमें दीवारी परिवर्तनी अथवा PIV द्वारा दिया गया डीप्रेशन