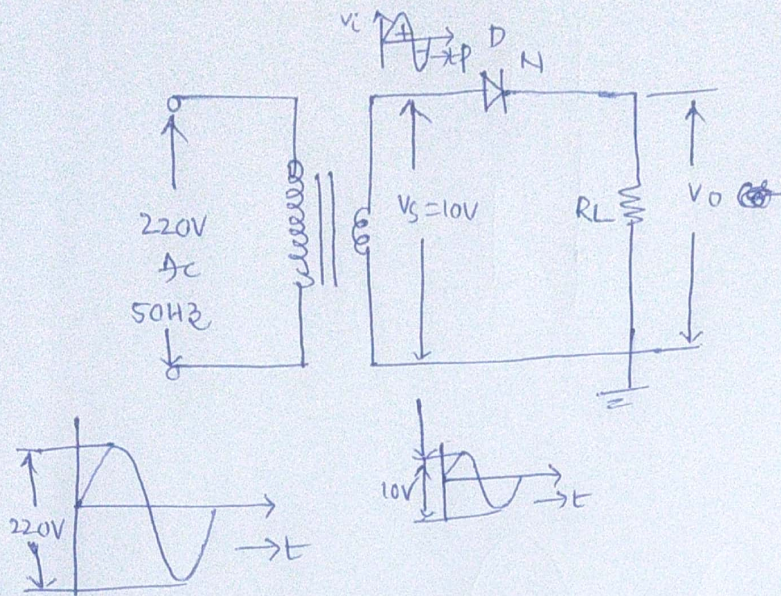


→ Half wave rectifier :



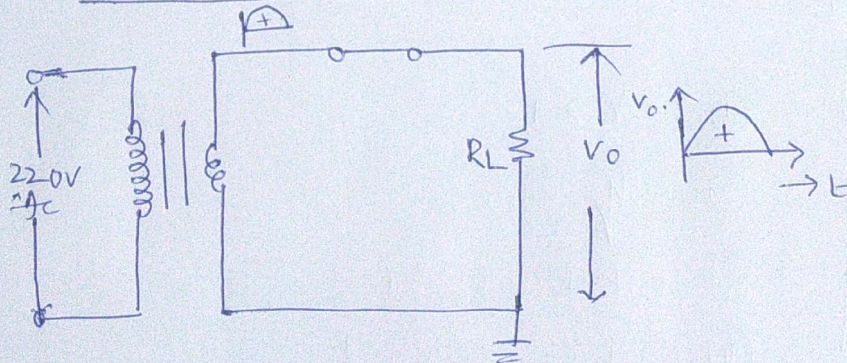
$\begin{matrix} + \rightarrow P \\ - \rightarrow N \end{matrix}$

 F.B. \rightarrow ON \rightarrow S.C. S.C.
 \rightarrow means current flowing (allowing).

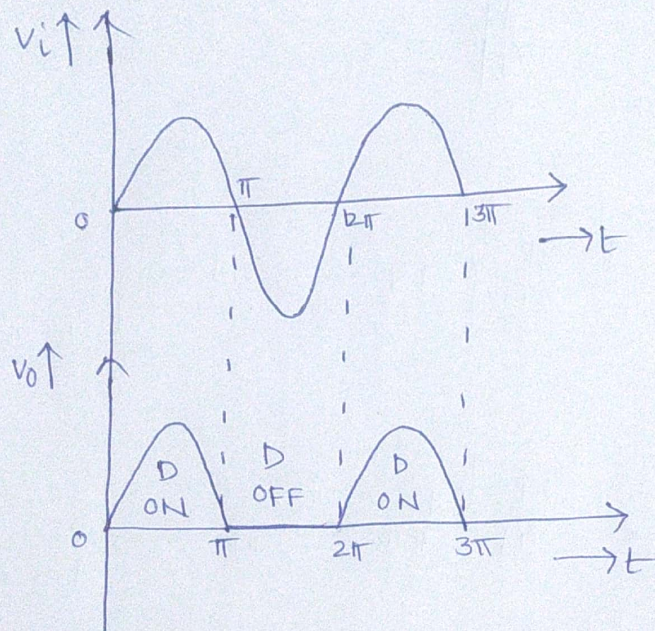
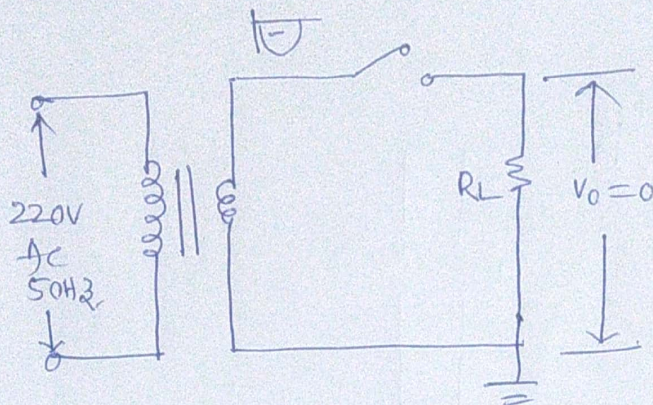
$\begin{matrix} - \rightarrow P \\ + \rightarrow N \end{matrix}$

 R.B. \rightarrow OFF \rightarrow O.C. O.C.
 \rightarrow is not allowing.

→ +ve Half cycle:



→ ve Half cycle $v_i \rightarrow t$



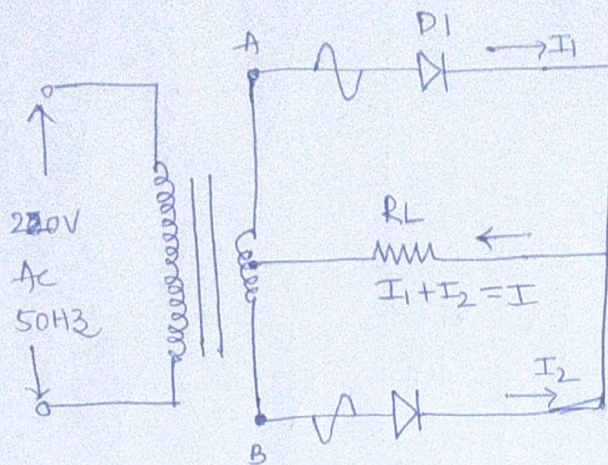
→ Adv:

①. Simple circuit & Low Cost.

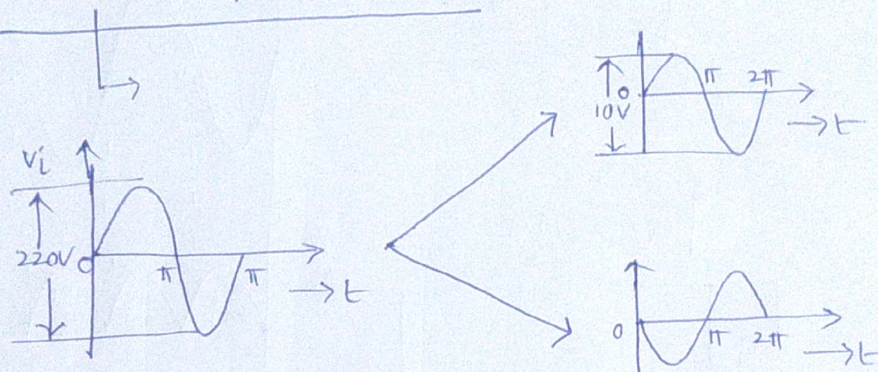
→ Disadv:

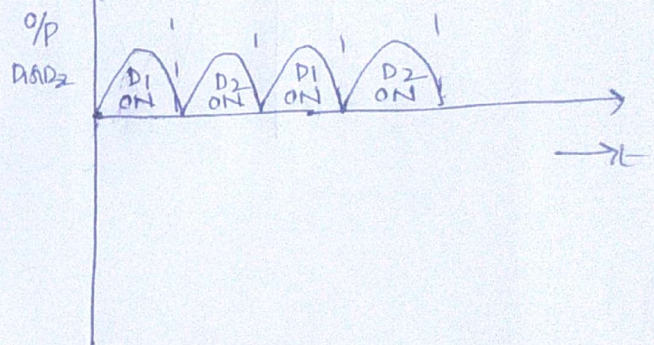
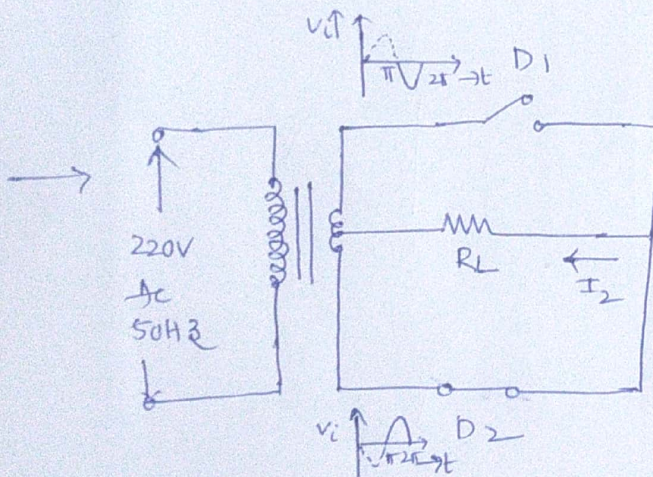
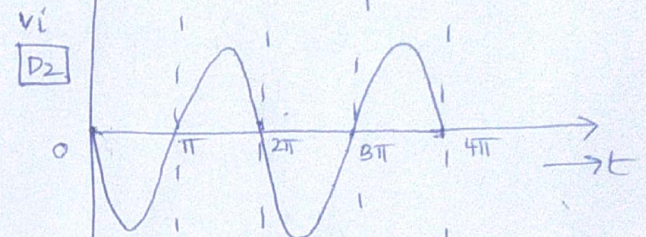
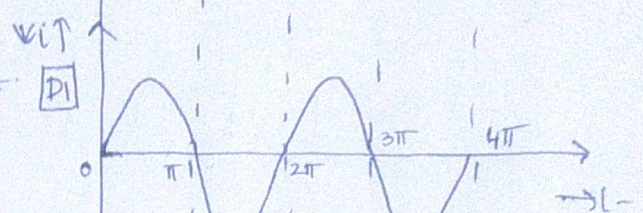
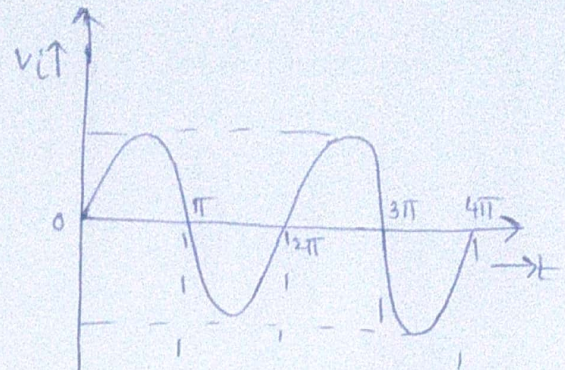
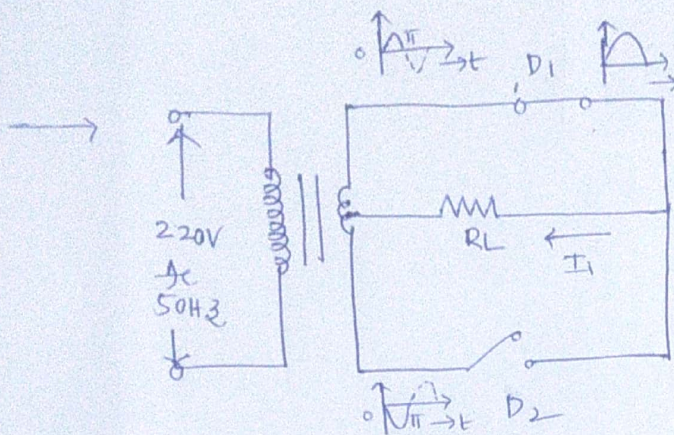
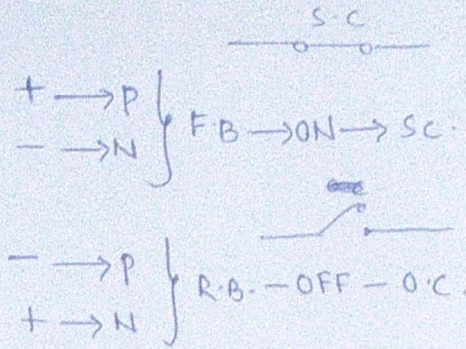
- ①. $V > 1$.
- ②. $\eta = 40.6\%$.
- ③. $TUF = 0.287$.
- ④. D.C. Component \downarrow .

→ Center Tap full wave Rectifier:



Center tap step down Transformer:



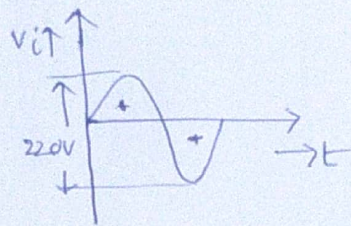


- Adv:
- ① only 2-diodes required
 - ② efficiency is doubled compared to HWR
 - ③ $V \downarrow$
 - ④ TUF \uparrow
 - ⑤ D.C. Component \uparrow

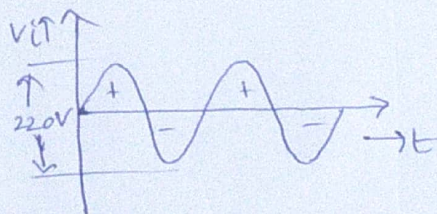
→ Disadv.:

- Bulk & heavier & cost is more
- If the center tap is loosen (or) broken then whole unit is Inoperative & unwanted noise.

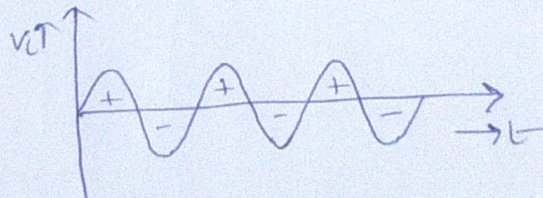
→ $f = 1\text{Hz}$



→ $f = 2\text{Hz}$

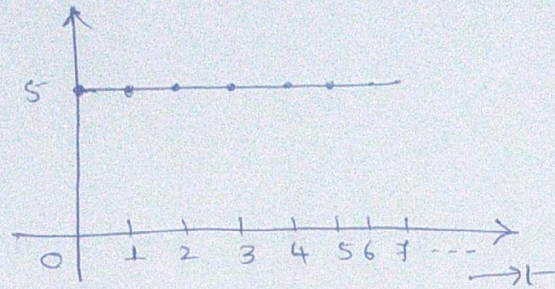


→ $f = 3\text{Hz}$



→ $f = 50\text{Hz}$

D.C



T, time, RL \rightarrow o/p const.