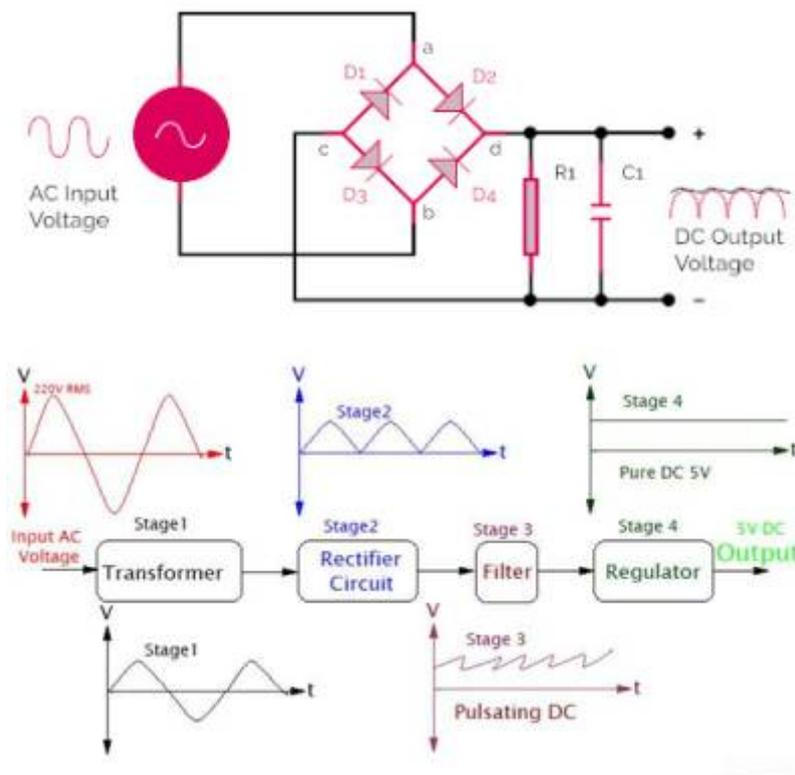


Rectifier Circuit

Overview

The bridge rectifier, or a full-wave bridge rectifier, is made up of four separate p-n junction diodes, an alternating supply, and a load resistor. Bridge rectifiers or diode bridge rectifiers have four diodes that create a closed loop, referred to as a bridge. The fundamental benefit of the bridge rectifier circuit is that it does not require a central tape transformer, which decreases its size.

The input of one side of the bridge is connected to the single winding. The load resistor is on the other side of the bridge, as shown in the bridge rectifier diagram below:

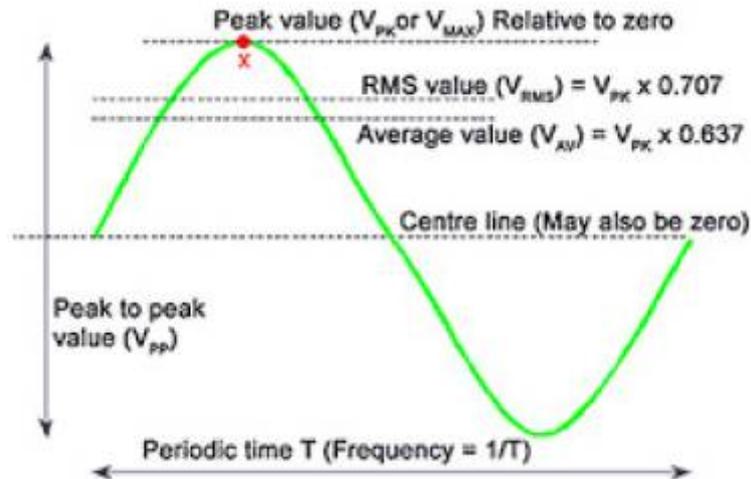


Basic Equations

The following different terminologies and units are used for the calculations around alternating voltages:

- **V_{Peak} (V_p or V_{max}):** The maximum instantaneous value of a function as measured from the zero-volt level. For the waveform shown above, the peak amplitude and peak value are the same, since the average value of the function is zero volts.
- **V_{Peak-Peak} (V_{pp}):** The full voltage between positive and negative peaks of the waveform; that is, the sum of the magnitude of the positive and negative peaks.
- **V_{rms}** : The root-mean-square or effective value of a waveform.

- **Vavg or VDC** : The level of a waveform defined by the condition that the area enclosed by the curve above this level is exactly equal to the area enclosed by the curve below this level.



These values can be easily converted to each other. The way formulas for these conversions differ upon the the waveform that applies (sinus, triangle, square). The relevant basic conversions are:

Sinus

RMS (root mean square) and PP (peak-to-peak) values can be converted with the following formulas :
For voltages:

$$V_{dc} = V_{avg} = (2 * V_{peak}) / \pi$$

$$V_{pp} = \sqrt{2} * V_{rms}$$

$$V_{rms} = V_{pp} / \sqrt{2}$$

For currents:

$$I_{pp} = \sqrt{2} * I_{rms}$$

$$I_{rms} = I_{pp} / \sqrt{2}$$

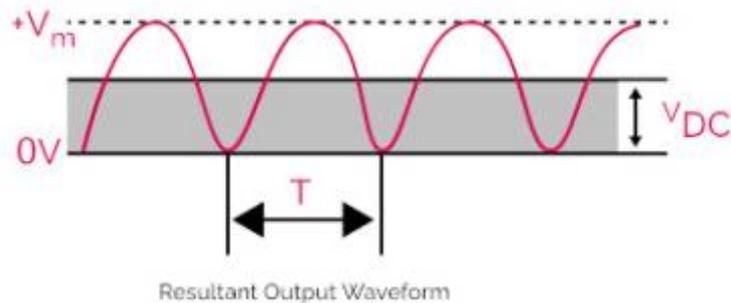
Triangle

Square

Transformer

Rectifier

After the rectifier the output voltage is a positive pulsed DC as shown in the picture below.



Voltage

Due to voltage over the diodes the maximum peak value is:

$$V_{outpp} = V_{inpp} - 2 * 0,7V$$

The average Vdc value can be calculated with the formula below:

$$V_{dc} = 2 * V_{pp} / \pi$$

Current

The term V_{in} defines the voltage coming from the secondary windings of the transformer (or input voltage). V_{max} is the peak-to-peak value.

$$V_{in} = V_{max} * \sin(2\pi * f * T)$$

Using Ohm's law to derive the current, we should note that two types of resistance will limit the current, the load resistance (R_L), and the forward resistance of the diode (R_f). Note: We can find the forward resistance using the diode's I-V characteristic.

The maximum current can be calculated with:

$$I_{max} = V_{max} / (2 * R_f + R_L)$$

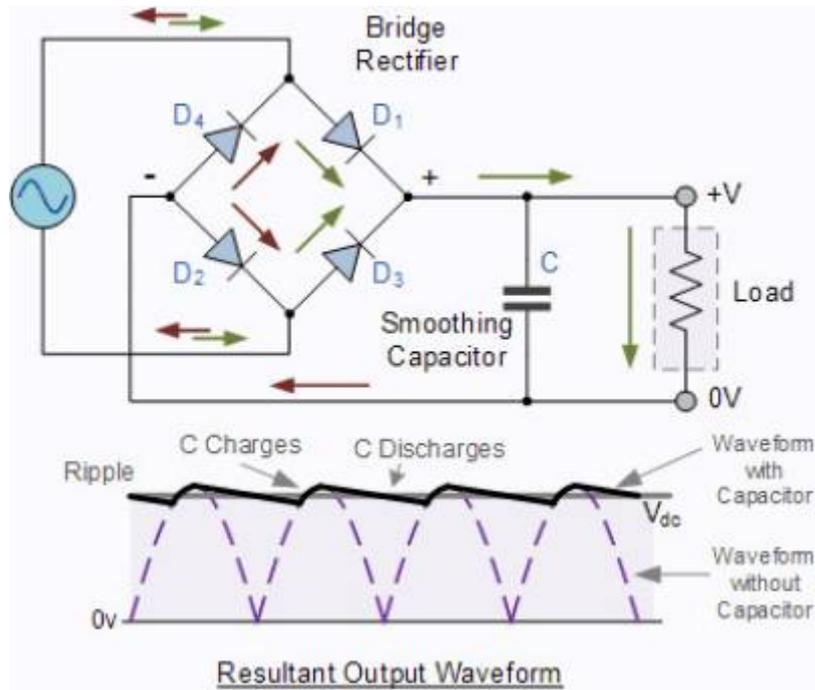
Where R_L is the load resistance, R_f is the forward resistance of the diodes. V_{max} is the maximum AC voltage.

Filter / Capacitor

Calculation of ripple voltage

The value of the ripple voltage will depend on a number of factors:

- the value of the smoothing capacitor – the higher the value of the capacitor the smaller the ripple voltage for a given load
- the size of the load – the smaller the load resistance the larger the load current and so the larger the ripple voltage.



We can improve the average DC output of the rectifier while at the same time reducing the AC variation of the rectified output by using smoothing capacitors to filter the output waveform. Smoothing or reservoir capacitors connected in parallel with the load across the output of the full wave bridge rectifier circuit increases the average DC output level even higher as the capacitor acts like a storage device.

The formula for calculating ripple voltage is:

$$V_r = V_{peak} / (f_r * R_{load} * C)$$

or

$$V_r = I_L / (f_r * C)$$

Where:

- V_r is the peak-to-peak ripple voltage
- I_L is the load current
- f_r is the frequency of the ripple
- C is the capacitance of the smoothing capacitor
- The ripple frequency, f_r , is 50 Hz for half-wave rectification and 100 Hz for full-wave rectification

calculate the ripple factor of the output waveform as the ratio of the ripple current (also known as the RMS current) to the DC current.

$$\text{Ripple factor} = \sqrt{ (I_{rms} / I_{dc})^2 - 1 }$$

If you enter RMS current (I_{RMS}) and the DC current (I_{DC}), this calculator gives you the ripple factor.

Links

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectifier>
- <https://www.powerelectronicsnews.com/power-supply-design-notes-rectifier-circuits/>
- <https://www.omnicalculator.com/physics/bridge-rectifier>
- <https://youtu.be/NeMLVTqDluo?si=LjtCGiPQxSv8blqs>
- <https://www.studocu.com/en-za/document/central-university-of-technology/electronic-fundamentals-i/unit5-power-supply-design-3/14924637>
- <https://gtuttle.net/circuits/topics/rectifiers.pdf>
- https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/diode/diode_6.html
- https://resource.download.wjec.co.uk/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-9/gce-electronics-book-chapter-7.pdf
- https://www.pcbway.com/blog/PCB_Design_Tutorial/A_Comprehensive_Guide_for_5V_DC_Power_Supply_Design_1c983d89.html
- <https://mci-transformer.com/about-mci/power-supply-design-notes/>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360727172_Designing_a_DC_power_supply_circuit_with_transformer_rectifier_filter_and_regulator_that_can_be_used_to_turn_on_number_8_of_the_7-segment_display

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