Our Q8→ Explain full wave power converter?
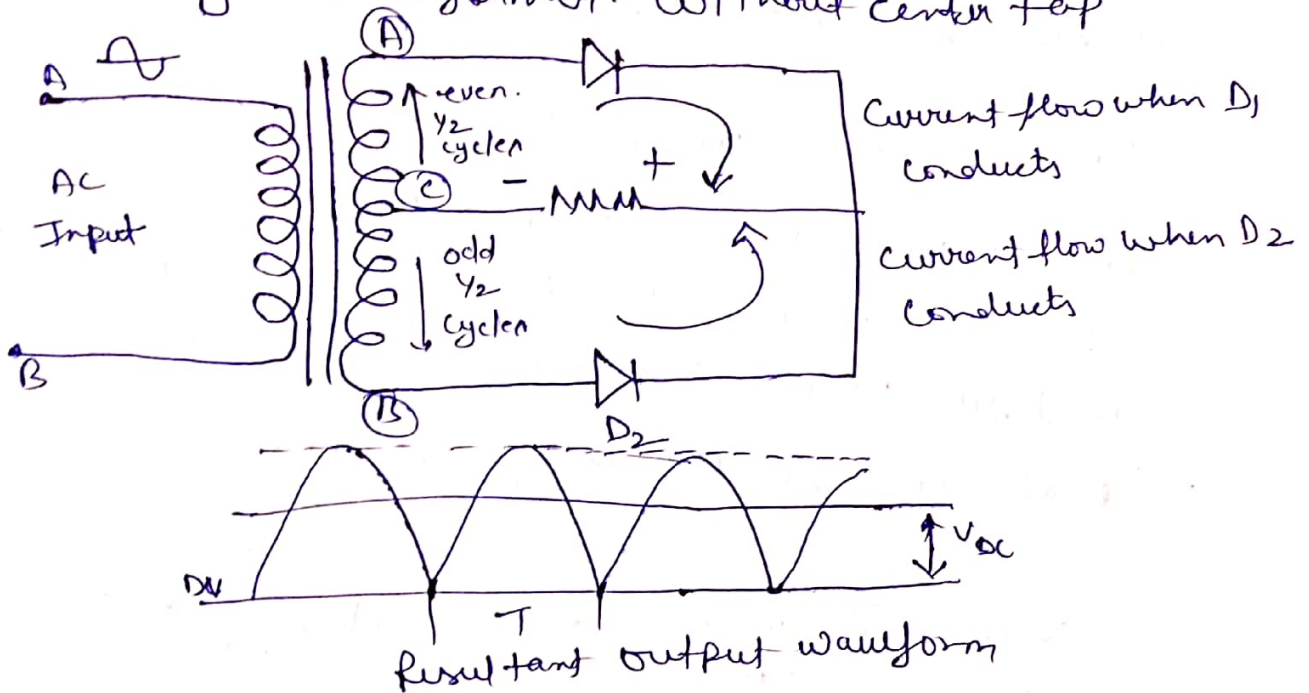
Sol: Full wave rectification converts both polarity of the input waveform to pulsating DC (direct current) and yields a higher average output voltage. Two diodes and a center-tapped transformer, or four diodes in a bridge configuration and any ac source including a transformer. Without center tap

Resultant output waveform

The full wave rectifier circuit consists of two power diodes connected to a single load resistance (R_L) with each diode taking it in turn to supply current to the load when point A by transformer is positive with respect to point C 'diode D₁ conducts in the forward direction as indicated by the arrows when point B is (+) positive (in the negative half of the cycle with respect to point C diode D₂ conducts in the forward direction—

and the current flowing through ut R in in the same direction for both half cycles As the output voltage across the resistor R in the phaser Sum of the two waveform combined this type of full wave rectifier circuit is also known as a bi phase Circuit.

as the space between each half wave developed by each diode in now being filled in by the other diodes the average dc output voltage across the load resistor in now double that of a single half wave rectifier circuit and in about 0.637 V·max of the peak voltage assuming no losses

$$V_{dc} = \frac{2V_{max}}{\pi} = 0.637 V_{max} = 0.9 V_{Rms}$$