

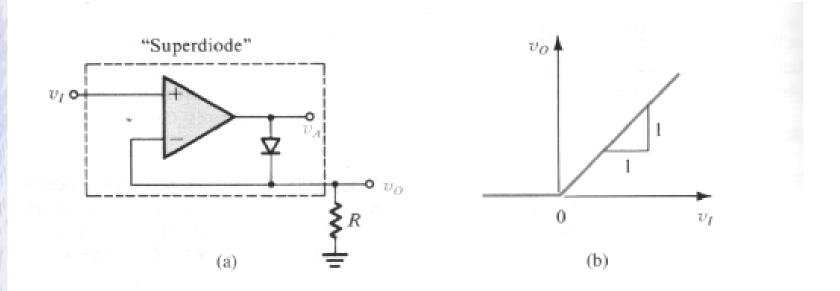
School of Electronic and Communications Engineering

Precision Rectifiers



The power-supply rectifiers do not work with very small signals.

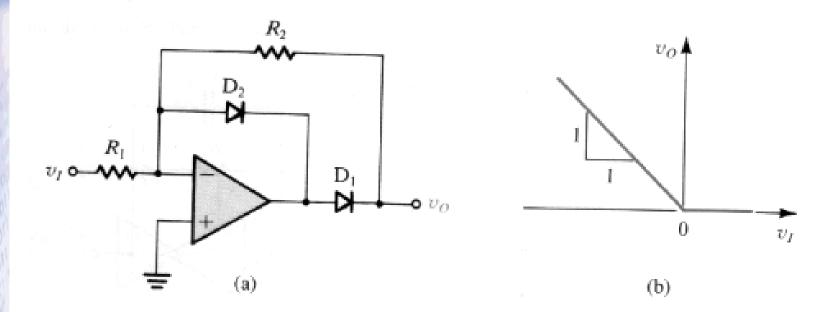
Precision rectifier has ideal Vi-Vo properties.



Superdiode precision half-wave rectifier



Precision rectifier has ideal Vi-Vo properties.



Improved version of the precision half-wave rectifier



An Application: Measuring AC voltage

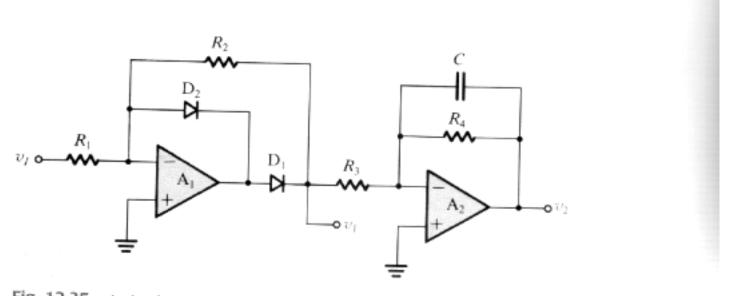


Fig. 12.35 A simple ac voltmeter consisting of a precision half-wave rectifier followed by a more low-pass filter.



An Application: Measuring AC voltage

For a sine wave input with peak value Vp, the output of the half-wave rectifier is a half sine wave with peak Vp R2/R1. This half-wave has the following DC component:

$$\overline{V_1} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V_p(R_2 / R_1) \sin t dt = -\frac{V_p}{\pi} \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

The first order low pass filter can pick up the DC component with the gain R4/R3. Hence the output is:

$$\overline{V_0} = -\frac{V_p}{\pi} \frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$



Precision Full-Wave Rectifier

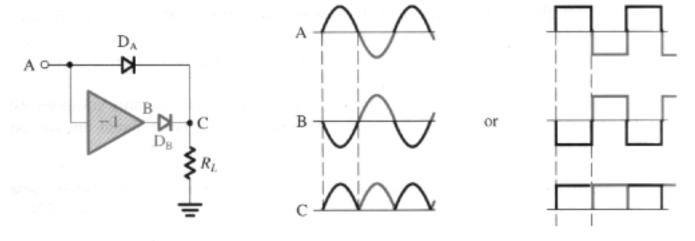


Fig. 12.36 Principle of full-wave rectification.



Precision Full-Wave Rectifier

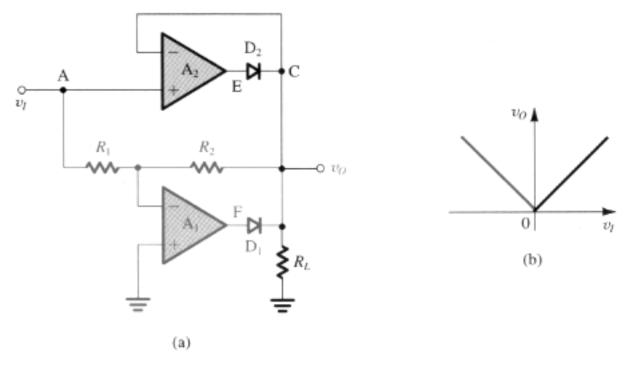
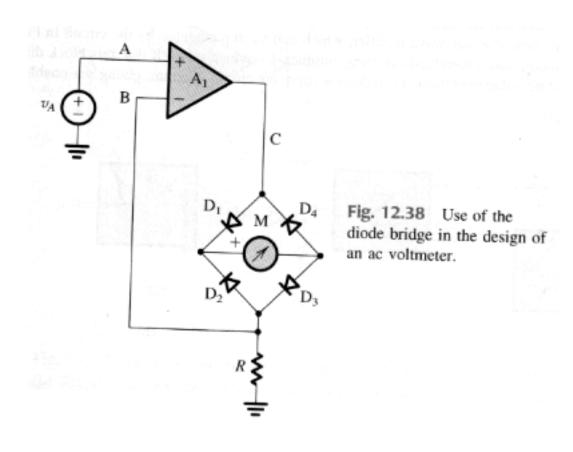


Fig. 12.37 (a) Precision full-wave rectifier based on the conceptual circuit of Fig. 12.36.
(b) Transfer characteristic of the circuit in (a).



A Precision bridge Rectifier for Instrumentation Applications





Precision Peak Rectifiers

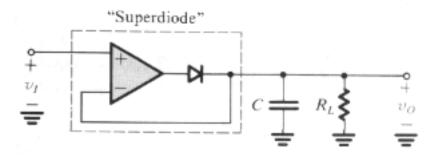


Fig. 12.39 A precision peak rectifier obtained by placing the diode in the feedback loop of an op amp.

When vi exceed Vo, D will conduct and make Vo follow Vi. C will be charged. When Vi goes over its peak and drops, Vi < Vo, so the op amp is negative saturated, and D will cut off. This will keep Vo at the peak value (if the discharge is slow). Therefore after some time the output will be the peak input.



A Buffered Precision Peak Detector

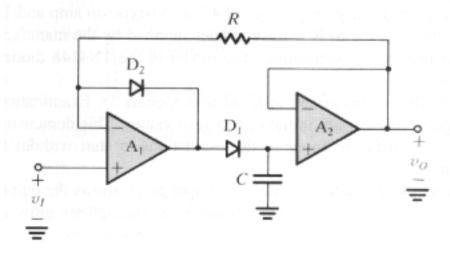


Fig. 12.40 A buffered precision peak rectifier.

