**Advantages of Full Wave Bridge Rectifier**

* The center tap transformer is eliminated.
* The output is double to that of the center tapped full wave rectifier for the same secondary voltage.
* The peak inverse voltage across each diode is one-half of the center tap circuit of the diode.
* For a given power output, power transformer of smaller size can be used in case of the bridge rectifier because the current in both primary and secondary windings of the supply transformer flow for the entire ac cycle.
* The rectification efficiency of a full-wave rectifier is double of that of a half-wave rectifier.
* The higher output voltage, higher output power and higher Transformer Utilization Factor in case of a full-wave rectifier.
* A bridge rectifier does not require a bulky center tapped transformer, nowadays the center tapped transformers are costlier than diodes and a step-down transformer hence reduced size and cost.

**Disadvantages of Full Wave Bridge Rectifier**

* It needs four diodes.
* The circuit is not suitable when a small voltage is required to be rectified. It is because, in this case, the two diodes are connected in series and offer double voltage drop due to their internal resistance.

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Center Tapped Full Wave Rectifier**

* The main advantage is that the output and efficiency are high because an AC supply delivers power during the both half cycles.

**The Disadvantages of the Center tapped full wave rectifier are as follows:-**

* Each diode utilises only one-half of the voltage developed in the transformer secondary, and thus the DC output obtained is small.
* It is difficult to locate the centre on the secondary for the tapping.
* The diode used must be capable of bearing high peak inverse voltage. Because the peak inverse voltage coming across each diode is twice the maximum voltage across the half of the secondary winding.



