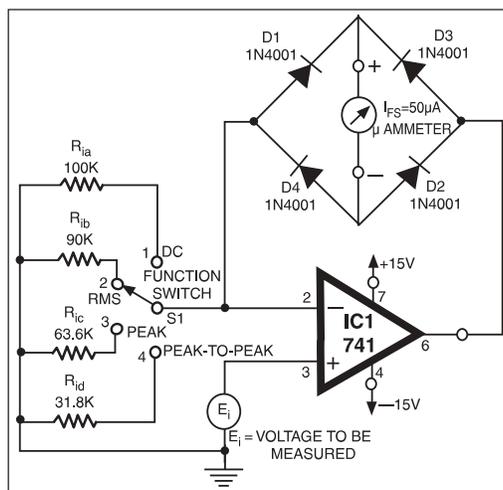


UNIVERSAL HIGH-RESISTANCE VOLTMETER

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The full-scale deflection of the universal high-input-resistance voltmeter circuit shown in the figure



depends on the function switch position as follows:

- 5V DC on position 1
- 5V AC rms in position 2
- 5V peak AC in position 3
- 5V AC peak-to-peak in position 4

The circuit is basically a voltage-to-current converter. The design procedure is as follows:

Calculate R_i according to the application from one of the following equations:

(a) DC voltmeter: $R_{iA} = \text{full-scale } E_{DC} / I_{FS}$

(b) RMS AC voltmeter (sine wave only): $R_{iB} = 0.9 \text{ full-scale } E_{RMS} / I_{FS}$

(c) Peak reading voltmeter (sine wave only): $R_{iC} = 0.636 \text{ full-scale } E_{PK} / I_{FS}$

(d) Peak-to-peak AC voltmeter (sine wave only): $R_{iD} = 0.318 \text{ full-scale } E_{PK-TO-PK} / I_{FS}$

The term I_{FS} in the above equations refers to meter's full-scale deflection current rating in amperes.

It must be noted that neither meter resistance nor diode voltage drops affects meter current.

Note: The results obtained during practical testing of the circuit in EFY lab are tabulated in Tables I through IV.

A high-input-resistance op-amp, a bridge rectifier, a microammeter, and a few other discrete components are all that are required to realise this versatile circuit. This circuit can be used for measurement of DC, AC RMS, AC peak, or AC peak-to-peak voltage by simply chang-

TABLE I

Position 1 of Function Switch

E_{dc} input	Meter Current
5.00V	44 μ A
4.00V	34 μ A
3.00V	24 μ A
2.00V	14 μ A
1.00V	4 μ A

TABLE II

Position 2 of Function Switch

E_{rms} input	Meter Current
5V	46 μ A
4V	36 μ A
3V	26 μ A
2V	18 μ A
1V	10 μ A

TABLE III

Position 3 of Function Switch

E_{pk} input	Meter Current
5V peak	46 μ A
4V peak	36 μ A
3V peak	26 μ A
2V peak	16 μ A
1V peak	6 μ A

TABLE IV

Position 4 of Function Switch

$E_{pk-to-pk}$	Meter Current
5V peak to peak	46 μ A
4V peak to peak	36 μ A
3V peak to peak	26 μ A
2V peak to peak	16 μ A
1V peak to peak	7 μ A

ing the value of the resistor connected between the inverting input terminal of the op-amp and ground. The voltage to be measured is connected to non-inverting input of the op-amp.