

# R101/401 GENERAL-PURPOSE LOW-COST TRUE-RMS COMPUTING SUB-SYSTEMS

- Lowest Cost — save 75% to 95% over other circuit techniques or devices having comparable performance.
- Accuracies to  $\pm 0.1\%$   $\pm 5mV$
- 50kHz and 500kHz bandwidths

Model R101 and Model R401 True-RMS Computing Subsystems are complete plug-in modules for computing the true-RMS value of virtually any input signal from DC to 500kHz (Model R101) or 50kHz (Model R401), including AC/DC combinations, to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.1\%$ . They require only a power supply ( $\pm 14.7$  to  $\pm 15.3VDC$ , 12mA), a scale-factor potentiometer, and an offset-trimming potentiometer to be completely operational at full rated accuracy, with a 0-10VDC, 0-5mA output range (short-circuit protected). Both models perform a measurement in a small fraction of the time required by thermocouple-type instruments, and at a small fraction of the cost.

## APPLICATIONS

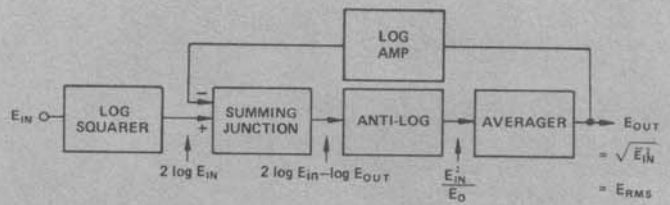
- Low-Cost True-RMS AC Interface for digital panel meters (DPM's), digital voltmeters (DVM's), and digital multimeters (DMM's).
- True-RMS Sensor for constant-RMS voltage or current regulators.
- True-RMS Converter for vibration and distortion energy measurements.
- True-RMS Converter for sub-audio to low-RF noise energy measurements.

## APPLICATION NOTES

**Power.** Model R101 requires only 10mA, Model R401 only 12mA, at 14.7 to 15.3VDC. Power supply sensitivities are only 2mV/% and 1mV/%, respectively.

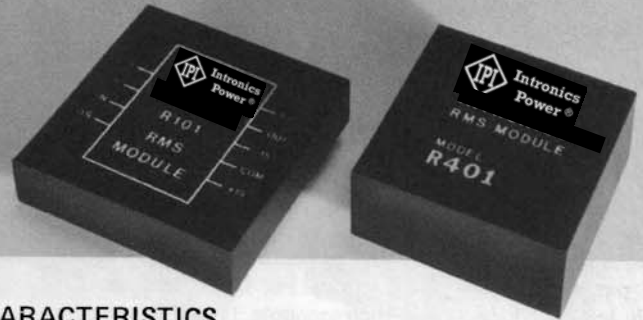
**Trimming.** Terminals are provided for connection of external trimming potentiometers for scale-factor adjustment (500 Ohms) and offset-voltage zeroing (20 kilohms), to attain full rated measurement accuracy.

**Averaging.** The internal averaging capacitor can be paralleled at external terminals, to increase the averaging time constant for meaningful measurement of low-frequency inputs.



The Models R101 and R401 combine log-function techniques with an explicit computation of  $E_{RMS}$ : squaring the absolute value of the input, averaging the squarer output, then taking the square root of that average.

$$(DC) E_{OUT} = \sqrt{E_{IN}^2} = E_{IN} (RMS)$$



## CHARACTERISTICS

(typical @ +25°C and $\pm 15VDC$ supply unless otherwise noted)	General Purpose R101	Low Cost R401
<b>ACCURACY</b> Error, Max. no adj.* (Offset + % Reading) Error, max., with adj. (Offset + % Reading)	$\pm 10mV \pm 0.4\%$ $\pm 10mV \pm 0.1\%$	$\pm 10mV \pm 0.2\%$ $\pm 5mV \pm 0.1\%$
<b>CREST FACTOR</b> For .25% Reading Error For 1.0% Reading Error	1.5/1 2/1	1.5/1 2/1
<b>INPUT/OUTPUT</b> Input Voltage Range, max.** Input Impedance Output Voltage Range, max. Output Current (S.C. protected) Output Impedance, DC	$\pm 10V$ $1M\Omega$ 0 to +10V 5mA $0.1\Omega$	$\pm 10V$ $2k\Omega$ 0 to +10V 5mA $0.1\Omega$
<b>DYNAMIC RESPONSE</b> Freq. for 1% Error, 20V PP Input Sine Freq. for 1% Error, 2V PP Input Sine Output Filter Time Constant	500kHz 50kHz 2msec. + 20ms/ $\mu F$	25kHz 50kHz 20msec + 20ms/ $\mu F$
<b>TEMPERATURE &amp; SUPPLY STABILITY</b> Output Offset Drift, max. Scale Factor Drift, max. Supply Sensitivity	$500\mu V/^{\circ}C$ $0.02\%/^{\circ}C$ 2mV/%	$100\mu V/^{\circ}C$ $0.02\%/^{\circ}C$ 1mV/%
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b> Voltage (Rated Performance) Current, Quiescent	$\pm 14.7$ to $\pm 15.3VDC$ 10mA	$\pm 14.7$ to $\pm 15.3VDC$ 12mA
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE<sup>†</sup></b> Operating (Rated Performance) Storage	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$ $-55^{\circ}C$ to $+100^{\circ}C$	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+70^{\circ}C$ $-55^{\circ}C$ to $+100^{\circ}C$
<b>DIMEN. &amp; PINOUTS</b> , (page 72) Approximate Weight Socket	Figure A 1 ounce S112	Figure B 1 ounce S108

\*R101 requires offset adjustment.

\*\*Note:  $\pm 10V$  sinewave input = 7.07V RMS

†Available in extended temperature ranges. Consult Factory for price and delivery.