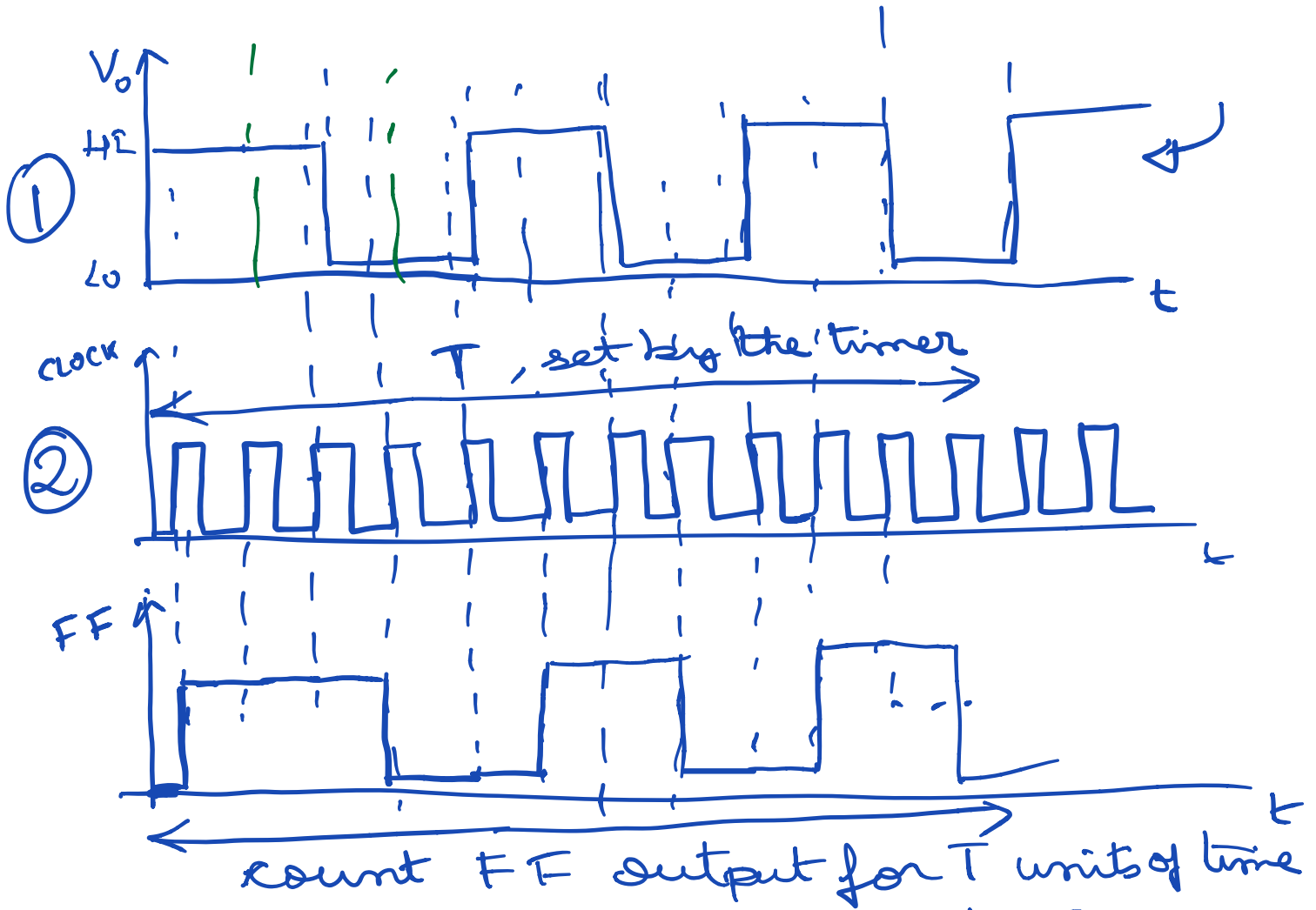


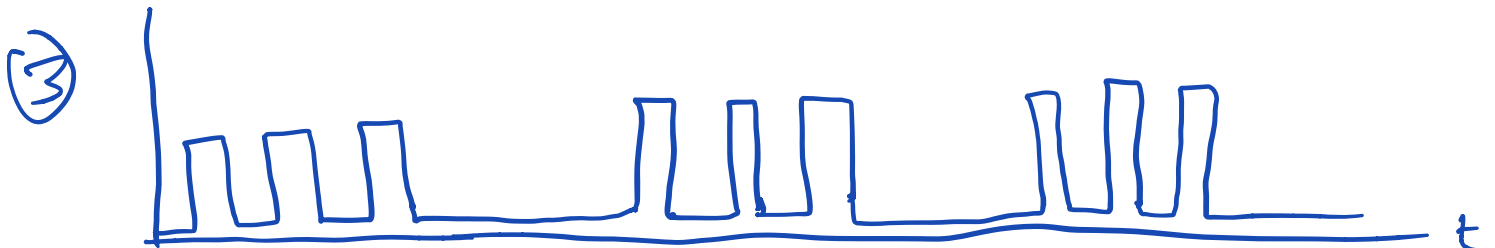
ELL301  
16.01.2019

Timing Diagram (to compute  $\frac{t}{T}$ )  
Check: Bouwens' Chapter on ADC



Does this give the ratio  $\frac{t}{T}$ ?

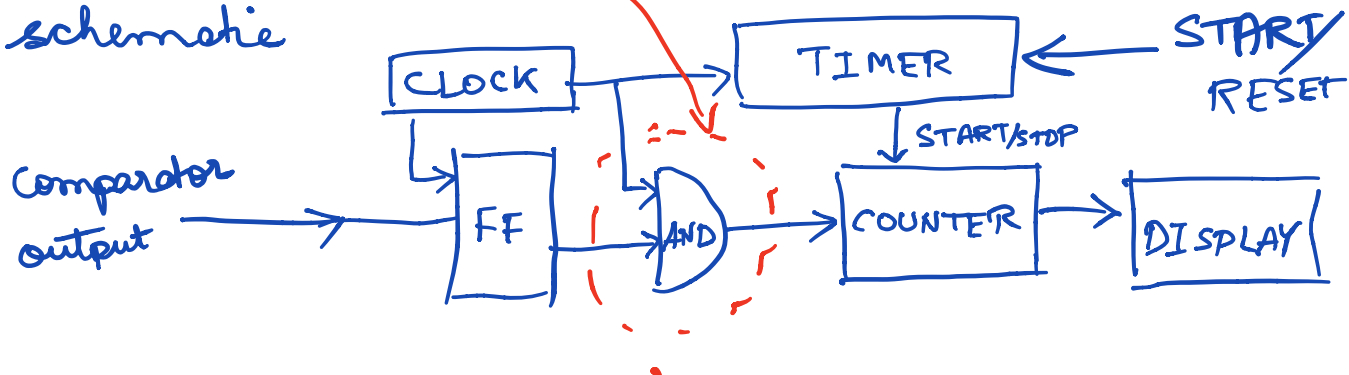
The desired pulse sequence that should be counted is



This will give the 9 clock pulses out of 12 where the comparator output is high.

clock pulses in duration 1

This suggests the following circuit schematic



3 ADC techniques we touched upon

- Delta-pulse-modulation
- Staircase ramp compensation
- voltage  $\rightarrow$  time conversion (integrator ADC)

Others include

- dual integrating ADC
- Successive Approximation method



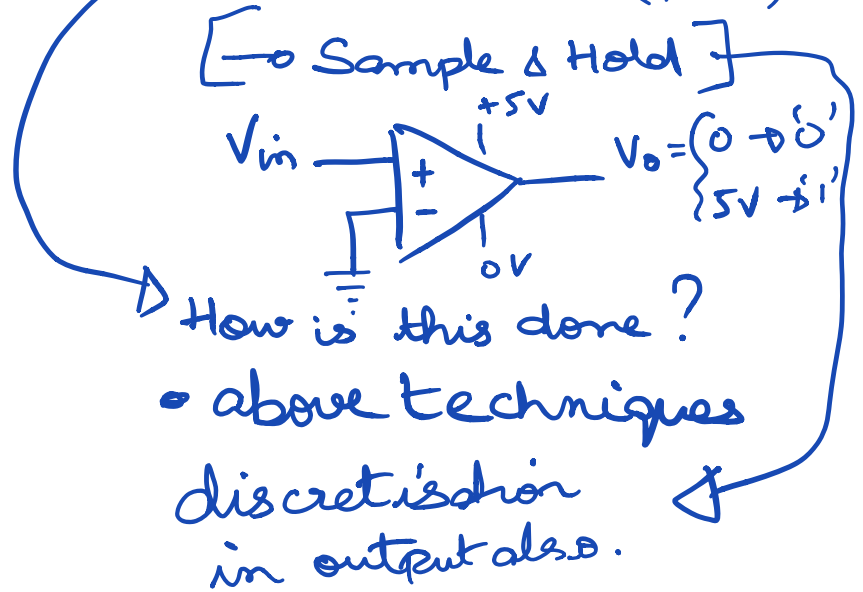
② Convert all inputs into dc voltage  
(ex ac voltage, current...)

③ Other functions:  
Zeroing, Polarity detection

Ex:  $\downarrow$   
Start/Reset of counter

$\downarrow$   
input polarity detected and sent to the display separately

① Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)



Additional functionalities include

• RMS detection

$\uparrow$   
Tone

$\rightarrow$  through detection of heat generated from input periodic signal and equating to heat generated by internal dc source

$\rightarrow$  digital solutions

# Ammeter



jaws can open to encircle a wire whose current needs to be measured.

Clamp-based current measurement has the advantage that the circuit under measurement does not have to be broken.

How does this work?

→ current transformer (AC)

→ Hall effect (AC/DC)