# DPM 500-BL

The DPM 500-BL uses advanced components and construction techniques to provide a uniquely compact unit. The meter is in a 40 pin DIL integrated circuit format that can be plugged directly into a DIL socket or panel mounted using the snap in bezel.

- ( 12.5mm (0.5") Digit Height
- Programmable Decimal Points
- Auto-zero
- Auto-polarity
- **@** 200mV d.c. Full Scale Reading (F.S.R.)
- **LED Backlit**
- Annunciators

#### **SCALING**

Two resistors Ra and Rb may be fitted in order to alter the full scale reading (ES.R.) of the meter - see table. Meter will need re-calibration.

Required F.	S.R.	Ra	Rb	
2V	Note	910k	100k	
20V	Note	1M	10k	
200V	Note	1M	1k	
2kV	Note	1M	100R	
200µA		OR	1k	
2mA		0R	100R	
20mA		0R	10R	
200mA		OR	1R	



Backlit Version	Stock Number DPM 500-BL			
Specification	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Accuracy (overall error)*		0.05	0.1	% (±1 count)
Linearity			±1	count
Sample rate		3		sample/sec
Operating temperature range	0		50	°C
Temperature stability		100		ppm/°C
Supply voltage	7.5	9	14	V
Supply current		150		μΑ
Backlight voltage		5		V
Backlight current		30	60	mA
Input leakage current (Vin $=$ 0V)		1	10	рА

\* To ensure maximum accuracy, re-calibrate periodically.

#### CONNECTOR SOURCING GUIDE

40 Pin DIL IC Socket

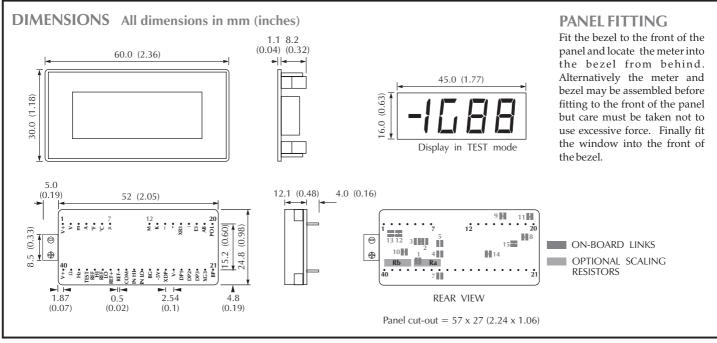
### **SAFETY**

Ensure link 10 is cut if fitting Ra.

NOTE

To comply with the Low Voltage Directive (LVD 93/68/EEC), input voltages to the module's pins must not exceed 60Vdc. If voltages to the measuring inputs do exceed 60Vdc, then fit scaling resistors externally to the module. The user must ensure that the incorporation of the DPM into the user's equipment conforms to the relevant sections of BS EN 61010 (Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measuring, Control and Laboratory Use).

METHOD



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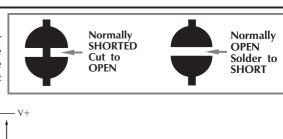
#### **PIN FUNCTIONS**

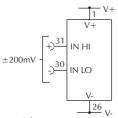
1,40. V+	Positive power supply.			
2-7, 12-14, 17, 3	12-14,17,38,39 SeeSPECIALNOTE: ANNUNCIATORS.			
15	Input for the polarity annunciator. Internally linked to POL (pin 20). If this is to be externally controlled, cut link 11.			
16,18,19,22	XB3, E3, AB, XG3. Outputs for use in auto-ranging applications.			
20. POL	Drive for "-"annunciator. Internally connected by link 11.			
21. BP	LCD backplane drive waveform.			
23. DP3	1.999			
24. DP2	19.99 -See SPECIAL NOTE: ANNUNCIATORS.			
25. DP1	199.9			
26. V-	Negative power supply.			
27. XDP	Connect to required annunciators/DPs (see note).			
285V	Not connected.			
29. BG	Input for bandgap reference. (1.22V nom).			
30. IN LO	Negative measuring input. Analogue inputs must be no closer than 1V to either the positive or negative supply.			
31. INHI	Positive measuring input. Analogue inputs must be no closer than 1V to either the positive or negative supply.			
32. COM	The ground for the analogue section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink and the section of the			
	excessive current (> $100\mu$ A) by connecting it directly to a higher voltage.			
33. REF-	Negative output from internal reference.			
34. REF+	Positive output from internal reference.			
35. REFLO	Negative input for reference voltage.			
36. REFHI	Positive input for reference voltage.			
37. TEST	Connecting this pin to V + turns on the segments as illustrated. It should not be operated for more than a few seconds as the DC			
	voltage applied to the LCD may "burn" the display. This pin is nominally at 5V below V + and is the ground for the digital section			
	of the meter, it can be used as a negative supply to power external logic up to a maximum of 1mA.			
40. V+/CLK	Normally tied to V + via Link 12 but can be used to over ride the internal oscillator and control the sample rate by cutting Link 12 and			
making Link 13.				
LED BACKLIT VERSIONS: Apply 5V DC to the backlight tab on the side of the meter. Typical current is 30mA. For higher voltages, fit a resistor in series.				

E.g. For 9V use 150R. Maximum current = 60mA. ANNUNCIATORS: The DPM annunciators (DPs, °C, etc.) can be displayed by connecting them to XDP. However as these annunciators are normally 'floating', under certain conditions they may appear when not wanted. To suppress unwanted annunciators, link them to the backplane (BP). If the annunciators are being switched, connect them via a 1M resistor to the BP (pin 21). The annunciators will then operate normally when connected to XDP. Ensure that an annunciator is not connected directly to the XDP and BP at the same time.

## VARIOUS OPERATING MODES

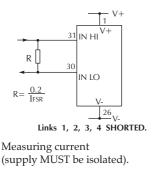
ON-BOARD LINKS: In order to quickly and easily change operating modes for different applications, the meter has several "on-board links". They are designed to be easily opened(cut) or shorted (soldered). Do not connect more than one meter to the same power supply if the meters cannot use the same signal ground. Taking any input beyond the power supply rails will damage the meter.





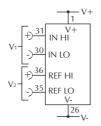


Measuring a floating voltage source of 200mV full scale.



 $\pm 200 \text{mV} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ V + \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ N \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - \end{array} \right)} \xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ N \\ - 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Links 1, 3 & 4 SHORTED. Split supply operation.



Measuring the ratio of two voltages.

M.C.

Reading =  $1000 V_1/V_2$ 

 $50mV < V_2 < 200mV$ 

 $V_1 < 2V_2$ .

August/2002