

Voltage measurement

The electric voltage U is defined as the difference of electric potentials between two points of the conductor. Depending on the course of time, we distinguish voltage into **direct current** (the potential difference does not change its orientation) or **alternating current** (polarity is a periodic function of time).

To measure the voltage, we use **voltmeters** ($1V = 1J/1C$) which we connect **in parallel** to the measured circuit. An ideal voltmeter should have infinite internal resistance. When measuring alternating current voltage, we must distinguish between instantaneous, maximum, effective and mean voltage values.

Links

Related Articles

- Current measurement
- Resistance measurement
- Measurement of conductivity of solutions

Source

- KUBATOVA, Senta. *Biofot* [online]. [cit. 2011-01-31]. <<https://uloz.to/!CM6zAi6z/biofot-doc>>.



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