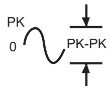
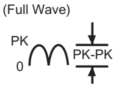
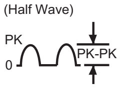
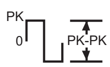
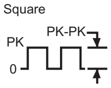
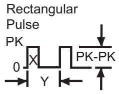
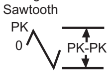
AC Coupled Input Waveform	Peak Voltages		Display Readings			DC and AC Total rms
	PK - PK	0 - PK	AC Component Only		DC Component only	TRUE RMS = $\sqrt{ac^2 + dc^2}$
			rms CAL*	8062A		
Sine 	2.828	1.414	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
Rectified Sine (Full Wave) 	1.414	1.414	0.421	0.435	0.900	1.000
Rectified Sine (Half Wave) 	2.000	2.000	0.764	0.771	0.636	1.000
Square 	2.000	1.000	1.110	1.000	0.000	1.000
Rectified Square 	1.414	1.414	0.785	0.707	0.707	1.000
Rectangular Pulse  D = X/Y K = $\sqrt{D-D^2}$	2.000	2.000	2.22K	2K	2D	$2\sqrt{D}$
Triangle Sawtooth 	3.464	1.732	0.960	1.000	0.000	1.000

rms CAL is the displayed value for average responding meters that are calibrated to display rms for sine waves.

Figure 2-8. Multiplication Factors for Converting Waveforms

Since average-responding meters have been in use for so long, you may have accumulated test or reference data based on them. The conversion factors in Figure 2-8 should help you convert between the two measurement methods.

2-15. High Impedance DC Voltage

Occasionally you may want to make dc voltage measurements in high impedance circuitry where even the 10 MΩ input impedance for the normal dc voltage function could load the circuit and cause significant errors. For example, a 10 MΩ input impedance causes a 0.1% error when measuring the voltage across the 10 kΩ leg of a 90 kΩ over 10 kΩ voltage divider. The 8060A offers a >1,000 MΩ (typically >10,000 MΩ) input impedance dc voltage function which greatly reduces this error.