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Gravity: Analog AC Current Sensor (SKU:SEN0211)

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Introduction

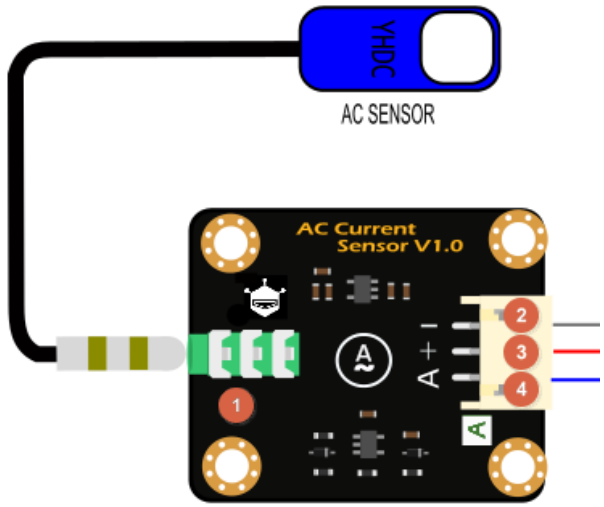
When you want to measure AC current it is impractical and hazardous to cut in to your live wiring. The analog AC current sensor developed by DFRobot is a good solution to this problem. Using induction you can measure AC current without intrusive methods. Place your AC wire inside the unit, connect the unit to the sensor board using the 3.5mm jack connector and connect the sensor board to an analog input on your microcontroller. Use this sensor to measure AC motors, lighting equipment, air compressors or any other devices that use AC current.

Specification

- **Module**
  Operating Voltage: 3.3V - 5.5V
  Analog Output Voltage: 0.2V - 2.8V (DC)
  AC Signal Input Range: 0 - 1V (AC)
  Relative Error: + 3%
  Interface: PH2.0-3P
  Dimensions: 32 * 27 mm/1.26 * 1.06 inches

- **AC Current Sensor Probe**
  AC Measurement Range: 0 - 20A
  AC Signal Output: 0 - 1V AC map onto 0-20 A
  Non-linearity: ±3% (10% ~ 120% of the rated input current)
  lead length: 1.5 meters
  Opening and closing times: >= 1000 times
  Working temperature: -25℃ to +70℃
  Dimensions: 13 * 13mm/ 0.51 * 0.51 inches

Board Overview



LABEL	NAME	Function Description
1	AC Transformer Connection	AC Transformer Input Signal
2	GND	GND
3	VCC	Power Input +(3.3V-5.5V)
4	Signal Output	Signal Output

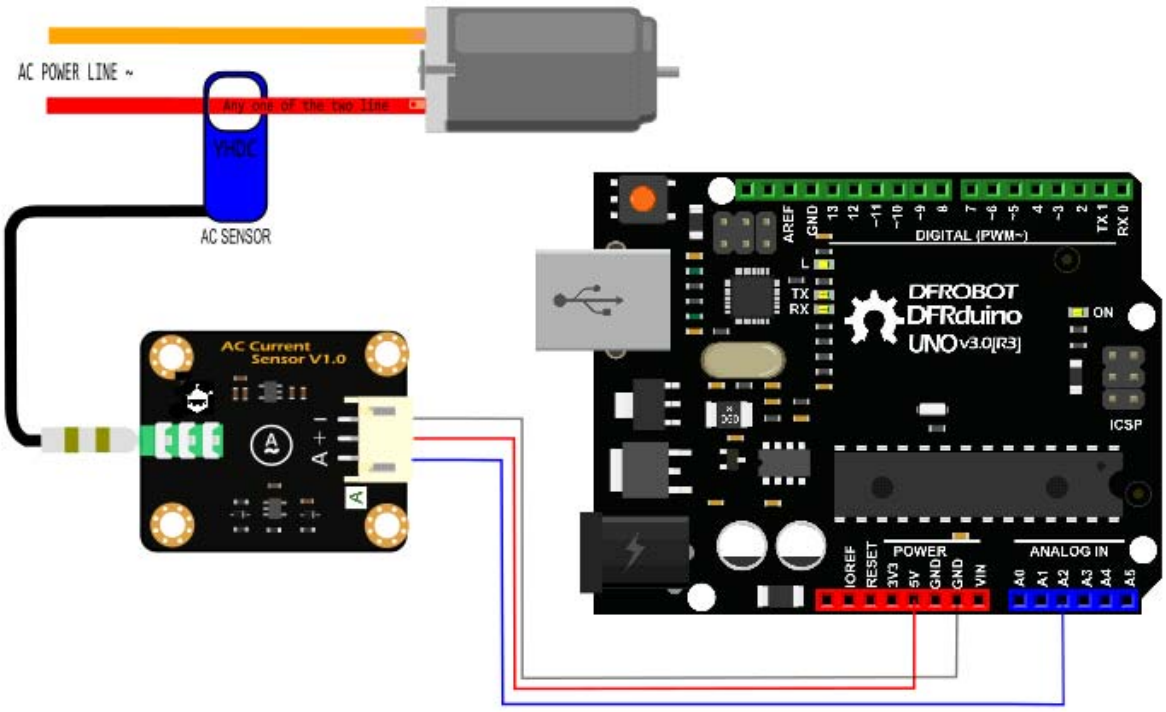
Tutorial

This tutorial will demonstrate how to use the AC transformer and AC sensor module to detect AC current

Requirements

- **Hardware**
  UNO x1
  AC current transformer x1
  AC current sensor module x1
  LCD Keypad Shield For Arduino x1
  PH2.0-3P cable x1
- **Software**
  Arduino IDE V1.6.5 Click to Download Arduino IDE from Arduino®

Connection Diagram



The probe of the AC transformer can only clamp to one AC wire at a time. **It cannot be clamped to two at the same time!**

Sample Code

```
/*************************************************
 This example reads Analog AC Current Sensor.


 Created 2016-3-10
 By berinie Chen <bernie.chen@dfrobot.com>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 *************************************************/


/***********Notice and Troubleshooting***************
 1.Connection and Diagram can be found here  http://wiki.dfrobot.com.cn/index
.php?title=%EF%BC%88SKU:SEN0211%EF%BC%89%E6%A8%A1%E6%8B%9F%E9%87%8F%E4%BA%A4%
E6%B5%81%E7%94%B5%E6%B5%81%E4%BC%A0%E6%84%9F%E5%99%A8#.E6.A0.B7.E4.BE.8B.E4.B
B.A3.E7.A0.81
 2.This code is tested on Arduino Uno.
 *************************************************/


float Vref = 0;
const int ACPin = A2;          //set arduino signal read pin
#define ACTectionRange 20;    //set Non-invasive AC Current Sensor tection ra
nge (20A,30A,50A,100A)
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(115200);
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
  Vref = readVref();          //Read reference voltage
}
```

```
void loop()
{
  float ACCurrentValue = readACCurrentValue(); //read AC Current Value
  Serial.println(ACCurrentValue);
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
  delay(50);
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
  delay(50);
}


float readACCurrentValue()
{
  float ACCurrtntValue = 0;
  unsigned int peakVoltage = 0;
  unsigned int voltageVirtualValue = 0;  //Vrms
  for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
  {
    peakVoltage += analogRead(ACPin);   //read peak voltage
    delay(1);
  }
  peakVoltage = peakVoltage / 5;
  voltageVirtualValue = peakVoltage * 0.707;          //change the peak voltag
e to the Virtual Value of voltage


  /*The circuit is amplified by 2 times, so it is divided by 2.*/
  voltageVirtualValue = (voltageVirtualValue * Vref / 1024) / 2;


  ACCurrtntValue = voltageVirtualValue * ACTectionRange;


  return ACCurrtntValue/1000;
}
```

```
/*Read reference voltage*/

long readVref()

{

  long result;

#if defined(__AVR_ATmega168__) || defined(__AVR_ATmega328__) || defined (__AV
R_ATmega328P__)

  ADMUX = _BV(REFS0) | _BV(MUX3) | _BV(MUX2) | _BV(MUX1);

#elif defined(__AVR_ATmega32U4__) || defined(__AVR_ATmega1280__) || defined(_
_AVR_ATmega2560__) || defined(__AVR_AT90USB1286__)

  ADMUX = _BV(REFS0) | _BV(MUX4) | _BV(MUX3) | _BV(MUX2) | _BV(MUX1);

  ADCSRB &= ~_BV(MUX5);   // Without this the function always returns -1 on t
he ATmega2560 http://openenergymonitor.org/emon/node/2253#comment-11432

#elif defined (__AVR_ATtiny24__) || defined(__AVR_ATtiny44__) || defined(__AV
R_ATtiny84__)

  ADMUX = _BV(MUX5) | _BV(MUX0);

#elif defined (__AVR_ATtiny25__) || defined(__AVR_ATtiny45__) || defined(__AV
R_ATtiny85__)

  ADMUX = _BV(MUX3) | _BV(MUX2);

#endif

#if defined(__AVR__)

  delay(2);                                        // Wait for Vref to settle

  ADCSRA |= _BV(ADSC);                             // Convert

  while (bit_is_set(ADCSRA, ADSC));

  result = ADCL;

  result |= ADCH << 8;

  result = 1126400L / result;  //1100mV*1024 ADC steps http://openenergymonit
or.org/emon/node/1186

  return result;

#elif defined(__arm__)

  return (3300);                                   //Arduino Due

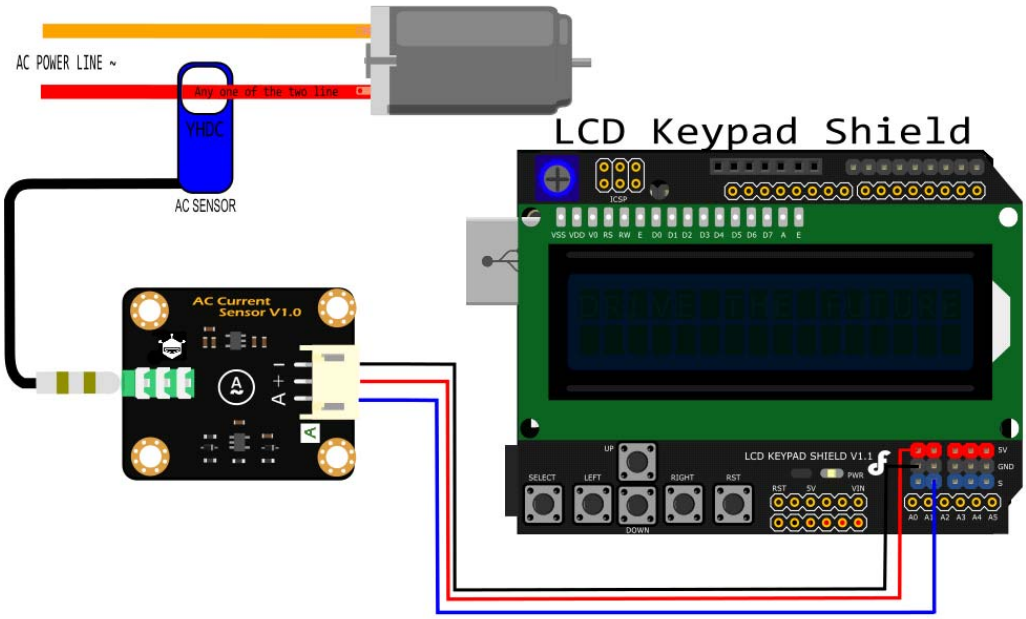
#else

  return (3300);                                   //Guess that other un-suppo
rted architectures will be running a 3.3V!

#endif

}
```

Connection Diagram with LiquidCrystal



The probe of the AC transformer can only clamp one AC wire at a time. **It cannot be clamped two at the same time!**

Sample Code with LiquidCrystal

```
/*************************************************
 This example reads Analog AC Current Sensor.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```

```
 ************************************************/


/***********Notice and Troubleshooting***************
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 2.This code is tested on Arduino Uno.
 ************************************************/
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>


LiquidCrystal lcd(8, 9, 4, 5, 6, 7);        // select the pins used on the LCD panel


float Vref = 0;
const int ACPin = A2;         //set arduino signal read pin
#define ACTectionRange 20; //set Non-invasive AC Current Sensor tection range (20A,30A,50A,100A)
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(115200);
  lcd.begin(16, 2);                       // start the library
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
  Vref = readVref();   //Read reference voltage
}


void loop()
{
  lcd.setCursor(3, 0);
  float ACCurrentValue = readACCurrentValue(); //read AC Current Value
//  Serial.println(ACCurrentValue);
  lcd.print("AC CURRENT");
  lcd.setCursor(5, 1);
  lcd.print(ACCurrentValue);
  lcd.print("  A");
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
  delay(50);
```

```
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
  delay(50);
}


float readACCurrentValue()
{
  float ACCurrtntValue = 0;
  unsigned int peakVoltage = 0;
  unsigned int voltageVirtualValue = 0;  //Vrms
  for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
  {
    peakVoltage += analogRead(ACPin);   //read peak voltage
    delay(1);
  }
  peakVoltage = peakVoltage / 5;
  voltageVirtualValue = peakVoltage * 0.707;          //change the peak voltag
e to the Virtual Value of voltage


  /*The circuit is amplified by 2 times, so it is divided by 2.*/
  voltageVirtualValue = (voltageVirtualValue * Vref / 1024) / 2;


  ACCurrtntValue = voltageVirtualValue * ACTectionRange;


  return ACCurrtntValue/1000;
}




/*Read reference voltage*/
long readVref()
{
  long result;
#if defined(__AVR_ATmega168__) || defined(__AVR_ATmega328__) || defined (__AV
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  ADMUX = _BV(REFS0) | _BV(MUX3) | _BV(MUX2) | _BV(MUX1);
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```
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  while (bit_is_set(ADCSRA, ADSC));

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  return result;

#elif defined(__arm__)

  return (3300);                                   //Arduino Due

#else

  return (3300);                                   //Guess that other un-suppo
rted architectures will be running a 3.3V!

#endif

}
```

FAQ

There are no questions about this product yet. If you have any problems or suggestions, you are welcome to email us or post on the DFRobot forum!

For any questions/advice/cool ideas to share, please visit the **DFRobot Forum** or email techsupport@dfrobot.com