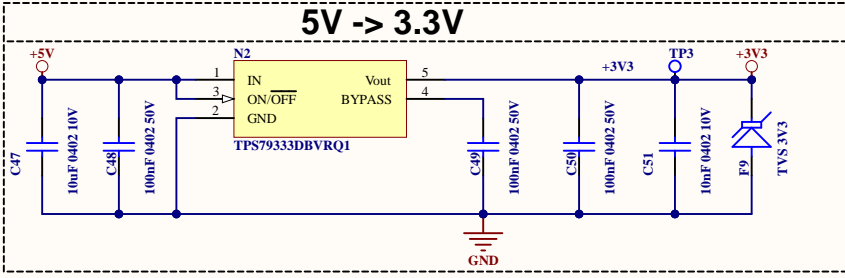


DAEMON-LEC-1
RBZ EMBEDDED LOGICS
AS7140X



- Centrador_1

Centrador_2

Centrador_3
- Etiqueta Peligro Alto Voltaje
Serigrafia PCB

Etiqueta ESD
Serigrafia PCB

Etiqueta WEE
Serigrafia PCB

Etiqueta REACH
Serigrafia PCB

Etiqueta ROHS
Serigrafia PCB
- E2
SPACER M3X18

E4
SPACER M3X18

E6
SPACER M3X18

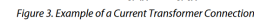
E8
SPACER M3X18
- E1
SCREW NYLON M3

E3
SCREW NYLON M3

E5
SCREW NYLON M3

E7
SCREW NYLON M3

Figure 3 shows how a current transformer can be used as a current sensor in one phase of a 3-phase, 4-wire distribution system (Phase A). The other two phases and the neutral current require similar connections.



The R1 and R2 burden resistors must be defined as functions of the current transformer ratio and the maximum current of the system, using the following formula:

$$R1 = R2 = 1/2 \times 0.5/\sqrt{2} \times N/I_{FS}$$

where:
 $0.5/\sqrt{2}$ is the rms value of the full-scale voltage accepted at the ADC input.
 N is the input-to-output ratio of the current transformer. Figure 3 shows an example for $N = 2000$.
 I_{FS} is the maximum rms current to be measured.

The JP1A and JP2A jumpers should be opened if R1 and R2 are used. The antialiasing filters should be enabled by opening the J5A and J6A jumpers (see Figure 3).

N=30	Ifs≈160A
N=50	Ifs≈267A
N=100	Ifs≈535A

* $R = 250\text{mV}/7.07\text{A} = 35.3\text{m}\Omega \rightarrow 33\text{m}\Omega$
* Power $R = 250\text{mV} \cdot 7.07\text{A} = 1.8\text{W}$



Δ
Rango de tensión de entrada:
85V AC -> 305V AC

