SKU: SEN0211

Introduction

When you want to measure AC current, it is common to have trouble cutting the wires, wiring or soldering. The Gravity: Analog AC Current Sensor comes to the rescue, eliminating the need to cut wires or reconnect circuits. Simply clamp the AC transformer probe on the AC line, and then plug the 3.5mm headphone jack into the signal conversion module to read the current AC current value. The analog output is designed to be compatible with 3V3/5V micro-controller. It can be conveniently used for AC current measurement to monitor AC motors, lighting equipment, air compressors, etc.

Specification

- **AC Current Signal Conversion Module**
  - Input Voltage (VCC): 3.3V - 5.5V
  - Interface: Gravity Analog (PH2.0-3P, analog voltage output 0.2-2.8VDC)
  - AC Voltage Input Range: 0-1V (AC RMS)
  - Relative Error: ±4%
  - Dimension: 32 × 27 mm / 1.26 × 1.06 in
  - Weight: 5 g

- **Open Type AC Transformer Probe**
  - AC Current Range: 0 - 5A (SEN0287), 0 - 10A(SEN0288), 0 - 20A(SEN0211)
  - Signal Output (standard Φ3.5mm 3P plug): 0-1V AC voltage, linear corresponding range 0-5A, 0-10A, 0-20A
  - Accuracy: ±1%
  - Non-linearity: ≤±0.2%
  - Frequency Range: 50Hz ~ 1kHz
  - Cable Length: 1 m
  - Working Temperature: -25 °C ~ +70 °C
  - Opening Size: 13 × 13 mm / 0.51 × 0.51 in
  - Weight: 50 g
Board Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LABEL</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Function Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Power Input (3.3V-5.5V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Signal Output (0.2-2.8VDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Φ3.5mm 3P plug</td>
<td>AC Transformer Input Signal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tutorial

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

Requirements

- **Hardware**
  - Arduino UNO or similar x1
  - AC Current Signal Conversion Module x1
  - Open Type AC Transformer Probe x1
  - LCD Keypad Shield For Arduino x1
  - Gravity-3P Analog Sensor Cable x1
- **Software**
  - Arduino IDE V1.6.5 [Click to Download Arduino IDE from Arduino®](#)

**Connection Diagram**

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

**Sample Code**

- Connect the module to the A2 port of the Arduino UNO according to the connection diagram.
- Modify the parameters of `#define ACTectionRange 20;` in the sample code according to the AC transformer range used. For example, if the AC transformer range is 5A (SEN0287), change this parameter to 5.
- Upload the sample program below.
- Turn on the serial port monitoring, set the baud rate to 115200, and observe the serial printed data.
About Calibration

Since the analog reading is affected by the accuracy of the reference voltage. For a more accurate reading, use a high-precision multimeter to measure the analog reference voltage of the controller (usually the same as the supply voltage) and modify the `#define VREF 5.0` parameter in the sample code below to complete the calibration.

```c
const int ACPin = A2;       //set arduino signal read pin
#define ACTectionRange 20;    //set Non-invasive AC Current Sensor tection range (5A,10A,20A)

// VREF: Analog reference
// For Arduino UNO, Leonardo and mega2560, etc. change VREF to 5
// For Arduino Zero, Due, MKR Family, ESP32, etc. 3V3 controllers, change VREF to 3.3
#define VREF 5.0

float readACCurrentValue() {
    float ACCurrtntValue = 0;
    float peakVoltage = 0;
    float 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 voltage to the Virtual Value of voltage
    //*The circuit is amplified by 2 times, so it is divided by 2.*
    voltageVirtualValue = (voltageVirtualValue / 1024 * VREF) / 2;

    ACCurrtntValue = voltageVirtualValue * ACTectionRange;

    return ACCurrtntValue;
}
```
```cpp
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(115200);
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
    float ACCurrentValue = readACCurrentValue(); //read AC Current Value
    Serial.print(ACCurrentValue);
    Serial.println(" A");
    digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
    delay(500);
    digitalWrite(13, LOW);
    delay(500);
}
```

Connection Diagram with LiquidCrystal

[Diagram of the circuit and connections]
Sample Code with LiquidCrystal

```cpp
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>

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

const int ACPin = A2;  // set arduino signal read pin
#define ACtionRange 20;  // set Non-invasive AC Current Sensor tection range (5A,10A,20A)

// VREF: Analog reference
// For Arduino UNO, Leonardo and mega2560, etc. change VREF to 5
// For Arduino Zero, Due, MKR Family, ESP32, etc. 3V3 controllers, change VREF to 3.3
#define VREF 5.0

float readACCurrentValue()
{
    float ACCurrntValue = 0;
    float peakVoltage = 0;
    float 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 voltage to the Virtual Value of voltage

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

    ACCurrntValue = voltageVirtualValue * ACtionRange;

    return ACCurrntValue;
}

void setup()
```
{  
    Serial.begin(115200);  
    lcd.begin(16, 2);  // start the library  
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
}

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(500);  
    digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
    delay(500);  
}

FAQ

For any questions, advice or cool ideas to share, please visit the DFRobot Forum.

More Documents

- Schematic
- Layout with dimension