

# CURRENT SENSOR

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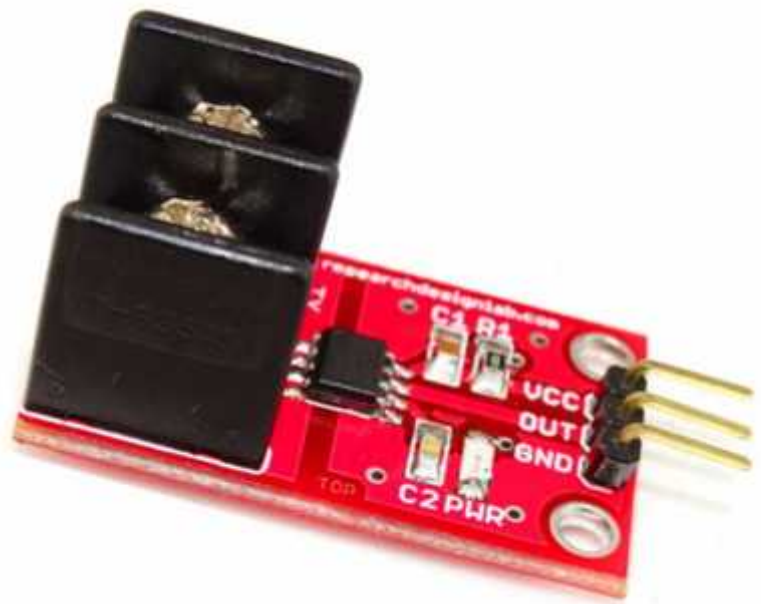
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## OVERVIEW

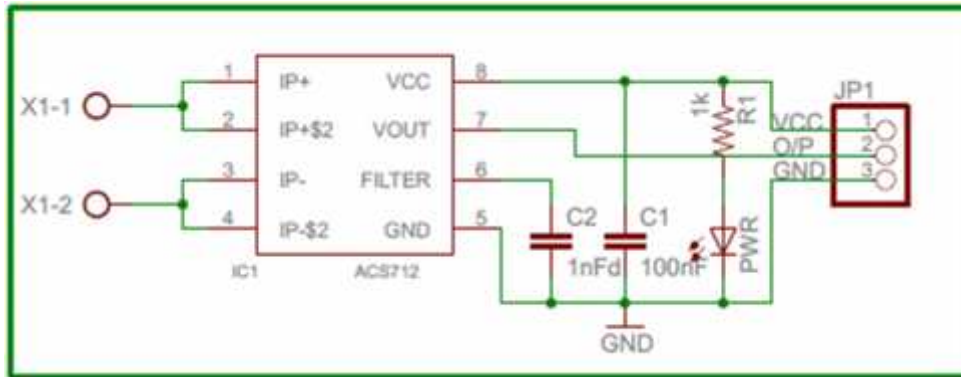
The ACS712 provides economical and precise solutions for AC or DC current sensing in industrial, commercial, and communications systems. The device package allows for easy implementation by the customer. Typical applications include motor control, load detection and management, switchmode power supplies, and overcurrent fault protection. The device is not intended for automotive applications.

## FEATURES

- ACS712ELC-05A sensor chipset
- Powered by 5V power supply
- On-board power indicator
- Measures  $-20\sim+20\text{A}$  current, corresponding simulation output  $100\text{mV/A}$
- No test current through the output voltage is  $VCC / 2$
- Low-noise analog signal path.
- 80 kHz bandwidth.
- $1.2\text{ m}\Omega$  internal conductor resistance.
- 66 to  $185\text{ mV/A}$  output sensitivity.
- Output voltage proportional to AC or DC currents.
- High quality screw connector.

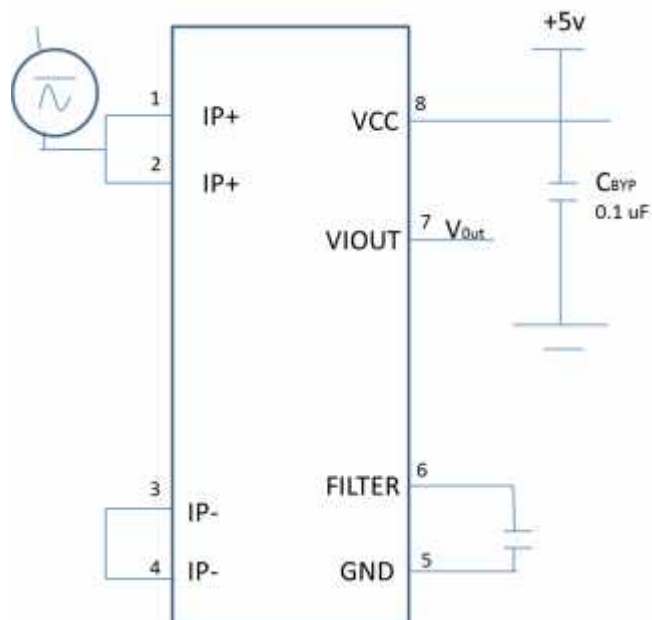


**Circuit diagram**

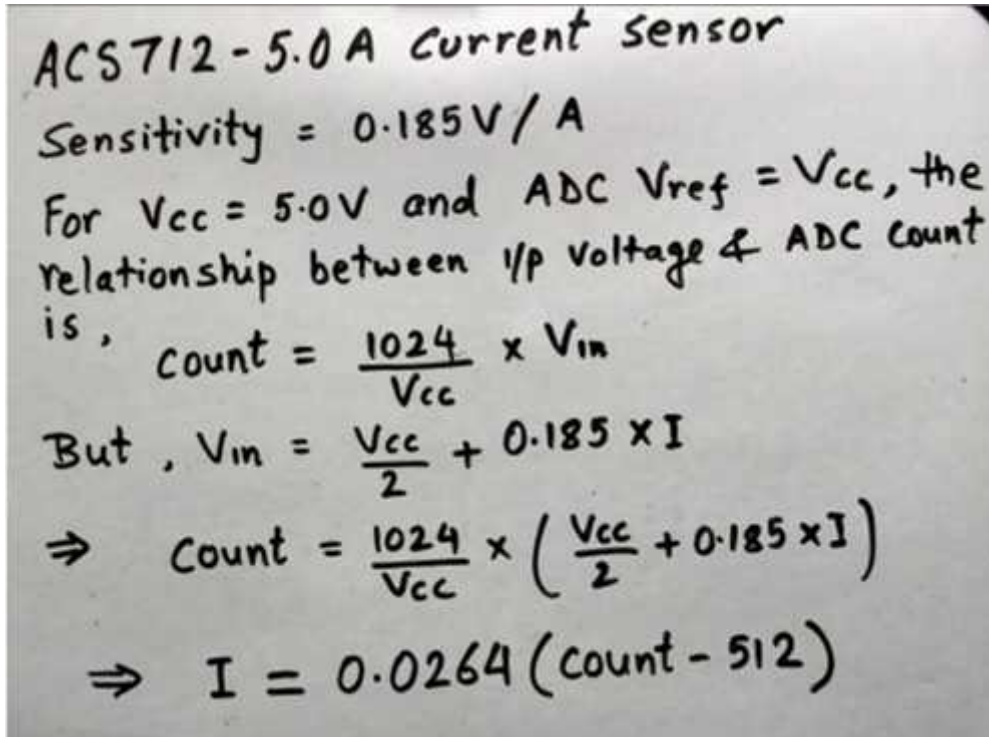


**ACS712ELC-05A**

- 80 kHz bandwidth
- 1.2 mΩ internal conductor resistance
- 5.0 V, single supply operation
- Low-noise analog signal path
- Nearly zero magnetic hysteresis



**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN I/P VOLTAGE AND ADC COUNT**



ACS712 - 5.0 A Current sensor  
Sensitivity = 0.185 V/A  
For  $V_{cc} = 5.0V$  and ADC  $V_{ref} = V_{cc}$ , the relationship between I/P voltage & ADC count is,

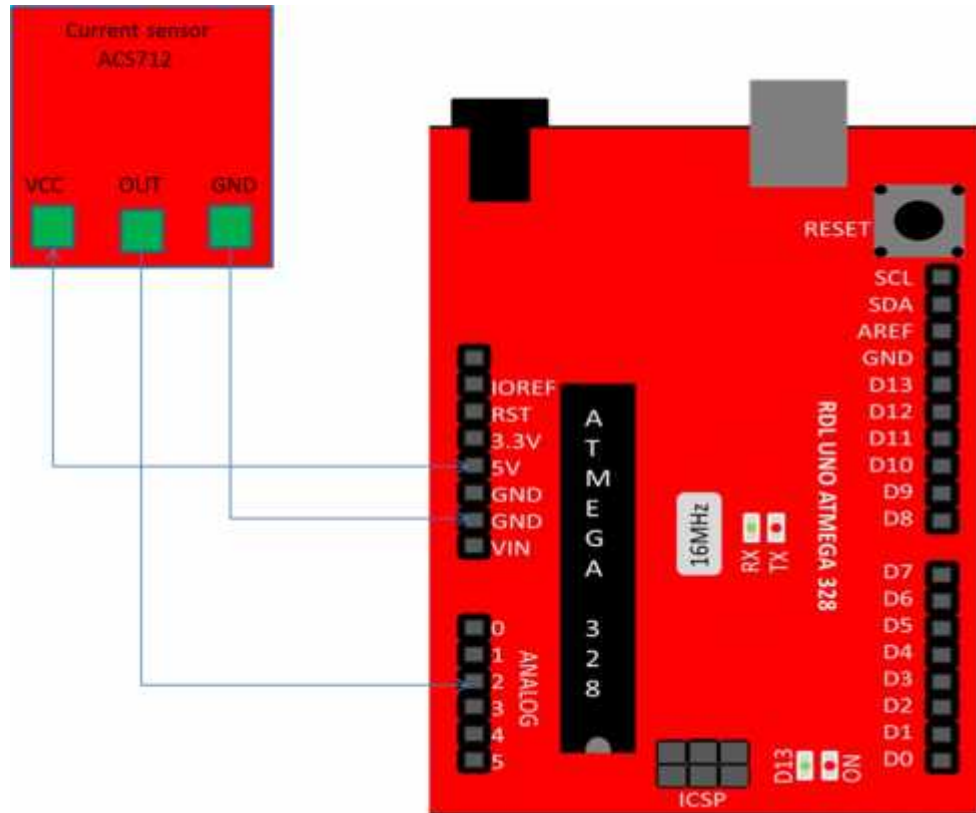
$$\text{Count} = \frac{1024}{V_{cc}} \times V_{in}$$

But,  $V_{in} = \frac{V_{cc}}{2} + 0.185 \times I$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Count} = \frac{1024}{V_{cc}} \times \left( \frac{V_{cc}}{2} + 0.185 \times I \right)$$
$$\Rightarrow I = 0.0264 (\text{Count} - 512)$$

## APPLICATION INTERFACE

### 1. With arduino



### CODE

```
const int sensorPin = A2;//analog pin where the sensor is
attach

double Current = 0; //initialize variable for current
double OutputSensorVoltage = 0; //initialize variable for
sensor output voltage

void setup()
{
  //initialize serial communication
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  //read the analog in valve;
  OutputSensorVoltage = analogRead(sensorPin)*5.0/1023.0;
  //calibrate to get actual current valve
  Current = (OutputSensorVoltage - 2.5 )/0.185;

  //print the result to the serial monitor:
  Serial.print("Current = " );
  Serial.print(Current);
  Serial.print("\n");

  //wait for 2 millisecond before the next loop

  delay(2);
}
```

**Other Products**

**Ultrasonic Obstacle Sensor**



**Carbon Monoxide Sensor**



**8 Channel Analog Data Logger**



**RDL- UNO ATMEGA328 Development Board**

