

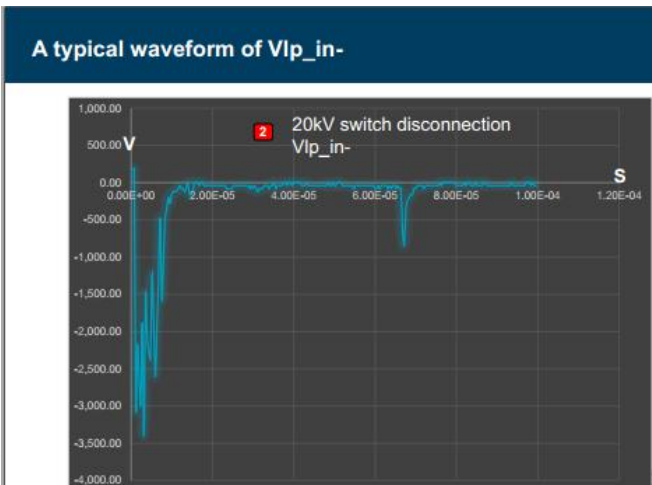
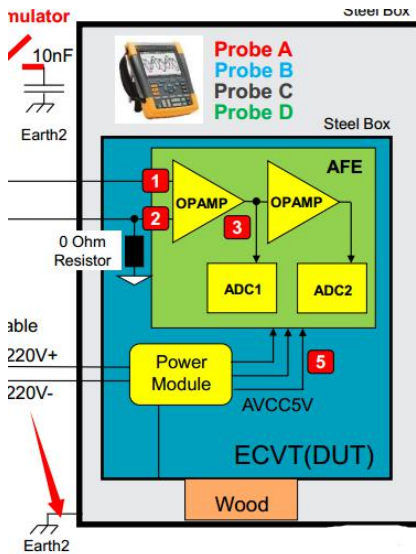
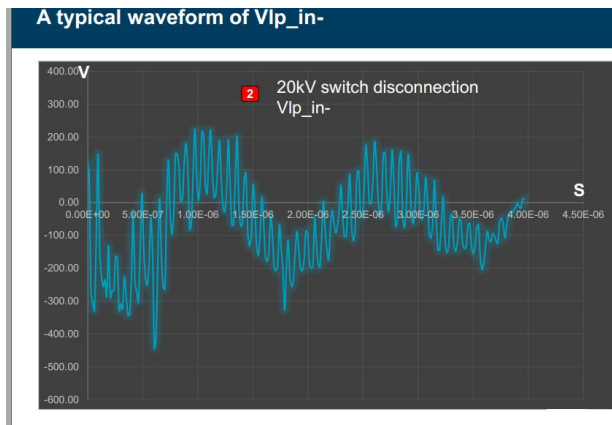
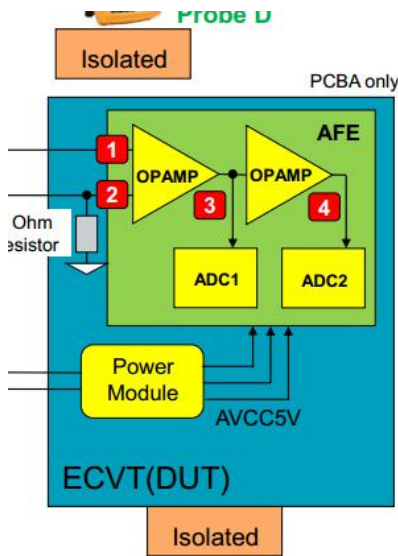
Hi Sreenivasa

First of all, thank you very much for answering my question. I want to make a new design. I have other questions to ask you.

First, Since I currently only have the image information above, If only look at the picture, is there a way to get the frequency of the VFTO from the pic? If not, can you tell me the general frequency of VFTO which produce by the MV circuit breaker?

Second, My design is to record VFTO signal, DC 220V voltage, and some other small voltage. If the DC 220V is collected, is this resistor divider circuit still applicable? From TIDA-00499, I know for large voltages around VFTO 2kV, use large resistor divider. If it is 220V or other small voltage of several hundred V, should the resistance of the resistor be adjusted?

Third, There are two systems in my system, one is the chassis grounding, and the other is the chassis is not grounded. The maximum voltage range is -450V to 250 when not grounded, but the ground voltage is -3.5KV, and the recommended circuit diagram of TIDA-00499 is still applicable. As shown below.

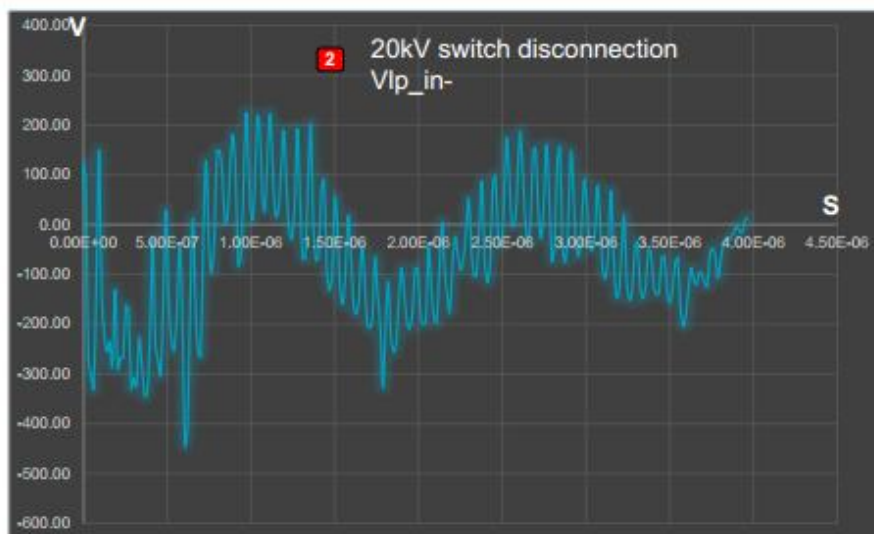


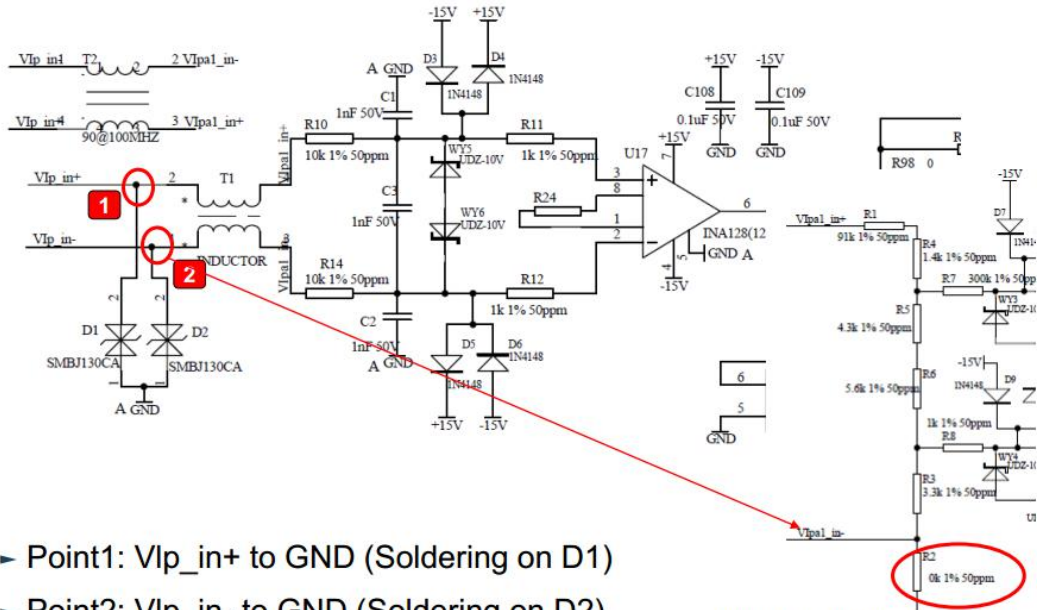
Fourth, The amplitudes of the signals of V_{lp_in+} and V_{lp_in-} are different, as shown in the figure below, how to enter an op amp at the same time for conditioning. There is a reference circuit below. Could you tell me how he works?

A typical waveform of V_{lp_in+}



A typical waveform of V_{lp_in-}

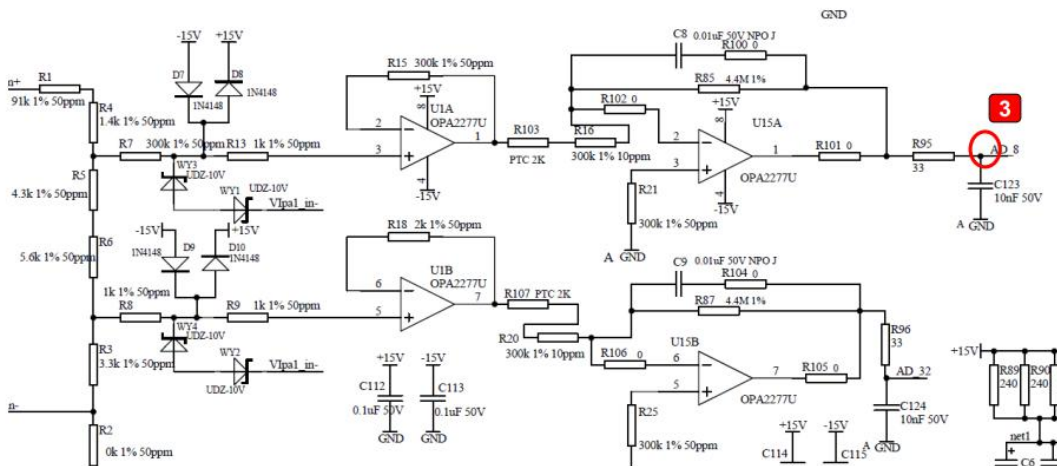




► Point1: Vlp_in+ to GND (Soldering on D1)

► Point2: Vlp_in- to GND (Soldering on D2)

Point2 is actually connected to GND via 0 Ohm resistor and a common mode choke



► Point3: AD_8 to GND (Soldering on C123)