## Calculating tickness of the CU cables for the driving lamp instalation.

| Dane: | Voltage | U | 12 [V] |  | Pattern for current intensity - pattern A |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CU resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{cu}}$ | 17,5[ $\mu \mathrm{\Omega}$ ] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current Intensity [LR] | 1 | 9,17 [A] | - from pattern A | I=P/U | so: | \| [LR]= | 9,17 [A] |
|  | Current Intensity [Warn] | 1 | 8,33 [A] | - from pattern A |  |  | 1 [Warn] = | 8,33 [A] |
|  | Allowable voltage drop | $\triangle \mathbf{U}$ | 3\% [V] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Power of the lamp [LR] | P | 110 [W] | (both lamps on the same wire) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Power of the lamp [Warn] | P | 100 [W] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cable's lenght | L | 8 [m] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Both conditions should be fulfil:

1. Thermic condition:

In the monophase installations density of the current shouldn't be more than 15A/mm2
2. Allowable voltage drop condiotion:
Resistanse of the load: $\quad \mathrm{R}_{0}=\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{so}$ s.

## Wire cross-section from the pattern for maximum resistance:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& R_{\max }=\left(R_{c u} \times L\right) / S \\
& \text { so: } \\
& S=\left(R_{c u} \times L\right) / R_{\max }=\left(17,5 \times 10^{-3}[\Omega \mathrm{~m}] \times 10 \mathrm{~m}\right) / 0,13[\Omega \mathrm{~m}]
\end{aligned}
$$

| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{LR}}=$ | $3,56\left[\mathrm{~mm}^{〔}\right]$ | $[\mathrm{LR}]$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\text {WARN }}$ | $=3,241\left[\mathrm{~mm}^{〔}\right]$ | $[$ Warn $]$ |

## Veryfication:

Cable with the cross-section $x\left[\mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right]$ makes voltage drop

$$
\text { for } x=\quad 4\left[\mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right]
$$

$\mathrm{R}_{\text {max }}=\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{cu}} \mathrm{xL}\right) / \mathrm{S}$
Voltage drop for [LR]
so:
$\triangle U=I^{*} R_{m}$ so:
$\triangle U=I^{*} R_{m}$ so:
$\mathrm{R}_{\max }=0,035[\Omega$
$\triangle U=0,32[\mathrm{~V}]$
$\triangle U=0,29[V]$
$4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cable is ok - both conditions are fulfil

## for $\mathrm{x}=\quad 2,5\left[\mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right]$

|  | for $\mathrm{x}=\quad 2,5\left[\mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right]$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {max }}=\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{cu}} \times \mathrm{L}\right) / \mathrm{S}$ | stad: | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {max }}=$ | 0,056 [ $\Omega$ ] |
| Voltage drop for [LR] | $\triangle \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{I}^{*} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{m}}$ so: | $\triangle \mathrm{U}=$ | 0,51 [V] |
| Voltage drop for [Warn] | $\triangle \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{l}^{*} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{m}}$ so: | $\triangle \mathrm{U}=$ | 0,47 [V] |

Voltage drop for [LR]
Voltage drop for [Warn]
stad:
$\triangle U=I^{*} R_{m}$ so:
$R_{0}=1,31 \quad[\Omega$
$R_{0}=1,44 \quad[\Omega$
Resistance on the cable lenght "L" can't be more than approved \% from $R_{0}$, so $\leq$
0,04 [ $\Omega$ ]
$0,04[\Omega] \quad[W a r n]$

Allovable voltage drop

- Fulfilled if there were no assumptions regarding max current
- fulfilled ( $3 \%$ from 12 V makes $0,36 \mathrm{~V}$, so $0,32 \mathrm{~V}<0,36 \mathrm{~V}$ )
- fulfilled ( $3 \%$ from 12 V makes $0,36 \mathrm{~V}$, so $0,29 \mathrm{~V} \leq 0,36 \mathrm{~V}$ )

$$
\triangle \mathrm{U}=3 \% * 12 \mathrm{~V}
$$

$\Delta U=0,36[V]$

- Fulfilled if there were no assumptions regarding max current
- not fulfilled ( $3 \%$ form 12 V makes $0,36 \mathrm{~V}$, so $0,51 \mathrm{~V} \geq 0,36 \mathrm{~V}$ )
- not fulfilled ( $3 \%$ form 12 V makes $0,36 \mathrm{~V}$, so $0,47 \mathrm{~V} \geq 0,36 \mathrm{~V}$ )

