

Hall Effect AC/DC Current Sensor CYHCS-K2

This Hall Effect current sensor is based on open loop principle and designed with a high galvanic isolation between primary conductor and secondary circuits. It can be used for measurement of DC and AC current, pulse currents etc. The output of the transducer reflects the real wave of the current carrying conductor.

Product Characteristics	Applications
• Excellent accuracy • Very good linearity • Less power consumption • Window structure • Electrically isolating the output of the transducer from the current carrying conductor • No insertion loss • Current overload capability	• Photovoltaic equipment • Frequency conversion timing equipment • Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) • Electric welding machines • Transformer substation • Numerical controlled machine tools • Electric powered locomotive • Electric power network monitoring • Inverters etc.

Electrical Data

Primary Nominal Current I_r (A)	Measuring Range (A)	Output Signal (Voltage or current)	Aperture Diameter (mm)	Part number
300	±600	X=0: ±4V ±1.0% X=1: ±5V ±1.0%	Ø55	CYHCS-K2-300A-X
500	±800			CYHCS-K2-500A-X
600	±900			CYHCS-K2-600A-X
800	±1100			CYHCS-K2-800A-X
1000	±1300			CYHCS-K2-1000A-X
1200	±1500			CYHCS-K2-1200A-X
1500	±1800			CYHCS-K2-1500A-X

Supply Voltage
Current Consumption at ±15VDC
Galvanic isolation, 50/60Hz, 1min:
Load resistance:
Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC

$V_{cc} = \pm 12 \sim \pm 15 \text{VDC}$
 $I_c < 20 \text{mA}$
2.5kV
≥20kΩ
> 500 MΩ

Accuracy and Dynamic performance data

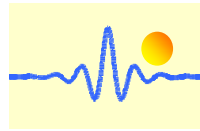
Accuracy at I_r , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (without offset),
Linearity from 0 to I_r , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$,
Electric Offset Voltage, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$,
Magnetic Offset Voltage ($I_r \rightarrow 0$)
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage, $T_A = -25^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$
Response Time at 90% of I_P ($f = 1 \text{kHz}$)
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB):

$E < 1.0\%$
 $E_L < 1.0\% \text{ FS}$
 $V_{oe} < 25 \text{mV}$
 $V_{om} < \pm 20 \text{mV}$
 $V_{ot} < \pm 1 \text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_r < 3 \mu\text{s}$
DC-20kHz

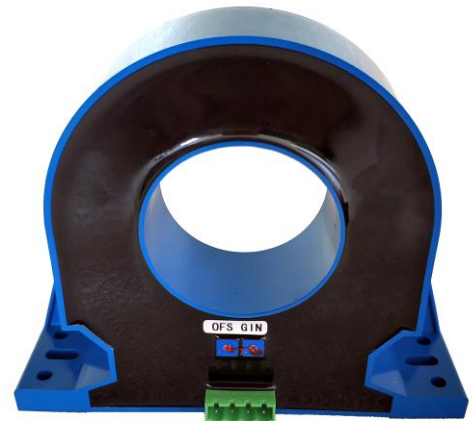
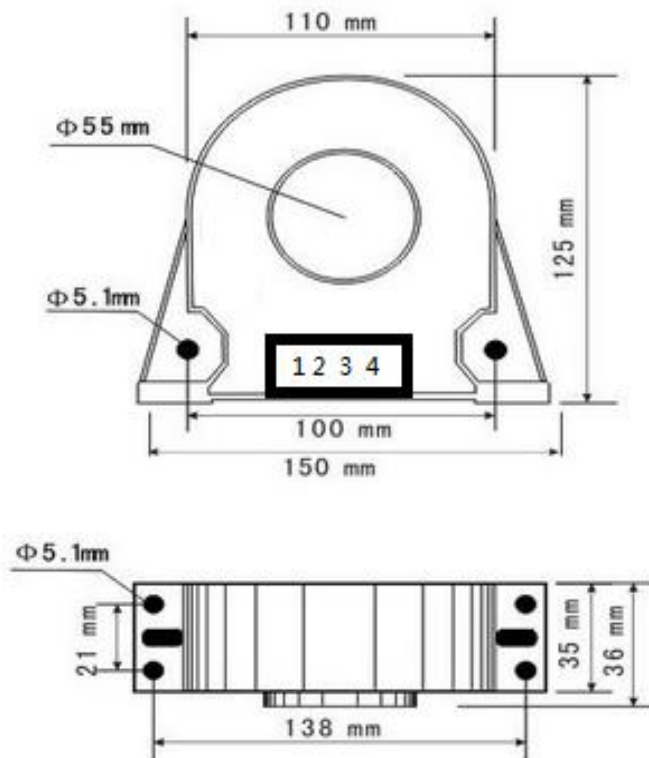
General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,
Ambient Storage Temperature,

$T_A = -25^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_S = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +100^\circ\text{C}$



Dimensions

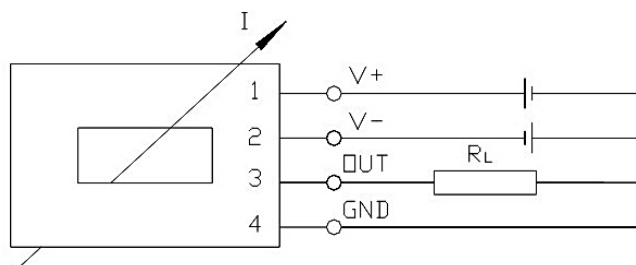


Terminal Arrangement:

- 1: V+ (+12~15VDC)
- 2: V- (-12~15VDC)
- 3: OUTPUT
- 4: GND

OFS: Offset adjustment
GIN: Gain adjustment

Connection



Notes:

1. Connect the terminals of power source, output respectively and correctly, never make wrong connection.
2. Two potentiometers can be adjusted, only if necessary, by turning slowly to the required accuracy with a small screwdriver.
3. The best accuracy can be achieved when the window is fully filled with bus-bar (current carrying conductor).
4. The in-phase output can be obtained when the direction of current of current carrying conductor is the same as the direction of arrow marked on the transducer