

# Catalogue

## Hall Effect Voltage Sensors

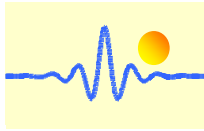
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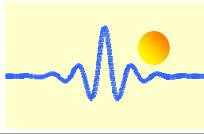
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## Hall Effect Voltage Sensors CYHVS025A, CYHVS10-20A, CYHVS5-25A and CYHVS025T

CYHVS025A, CYHVS10-20A, CYHVS5-25A and CYHVS025T are Hall Effect Voltage sensors, which are based on closed loop and magnetic compensation principle. These sensors can be used for measuring DC and AC voltage with different wave forms. They have high electric isolation.

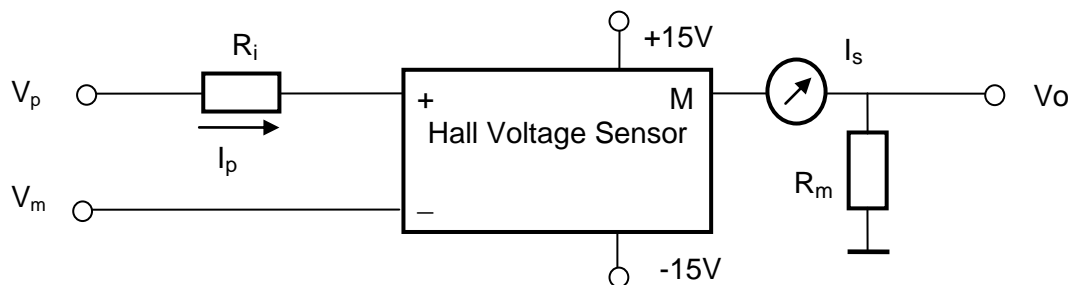
### Features

- High electrical isolation
- High reliability
- Good overload capability
- Small sizes
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL94-V0
- Very good property-price ratio

### Applications

- Switched Mode Power Supplies
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Overvoltage protection
- Feedback of control systems
- Electric power network monitoring
- AC frequency conversion servo-motors
- Various power supplies
- Power supply for welding applications

### Measuring Principle

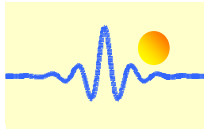


A magnetic field is generated by current  $I_p$  when a voltage ( $V_p - V_m$ ) is applied on the input terminals of the sensor through the primary resistor  $R_i$ . This magnetic field is compensated with the reverse magnetic field caused by the current  $I_s$  in the secondary coil. The field compensation effect can be detected with a Hall Effect element. One obtains the following equation when the magnetic flux is zero:

$$N_p I_p = N_s I_s$$

where  $I_p$ : primary current;  $I_s$ : secondary current,  
 $N_p$ : primary turns,  $N_s$ : secondary turns.

The secondary current  $I_s$  is considered as output current of the sensor. Therefore the voltage ( $V_p - V_m$ ) can be measured in this way under using the measuring resistor  $R_m$ .

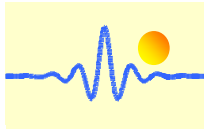


## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS025A

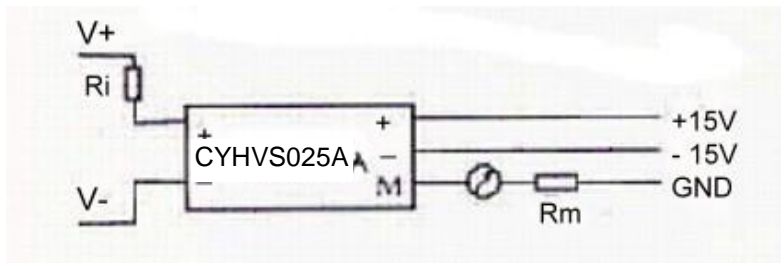
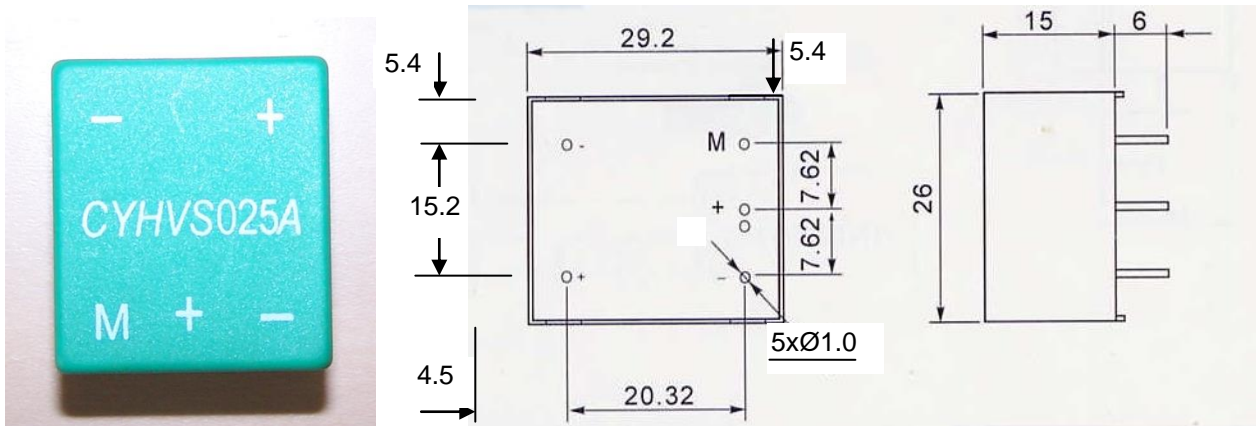
### Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Values			Unit
Rated input current ( $I_N$ )	$\pm 10$			mA
Measuring range ( $I_P$ )	0 ~ $\pm 14$			mA
Rated measuring voltage	500			V
Max. measuring voltage	1000			V
Measuring resistance ( $R_M$ )		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	
	@ $\pm 10$ mA	100	350	$\Omega$
	@ $\pm 14$ mA	100	190	$\Omega$
Rated secondary current ( $I_S$ )	$\pm 25 (\pm 0.5\%)$			mA
Power supply ( $V_C$ )	$\pm 15 (\pm 5\%)$			V
Turns ratio (N)	2500 : 1000			
Current consumption ( $I_C$ )	15 + $I_S$			mA
Isolation voltage ( $V_d$ )	2.5kV/50Hz/1min			
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	$\pm 0.8\%$ FS (see application note)			
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	<0.2% FS			
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	$\pm 0.1$			mA
Thermal drift of offset current $I_o$ ( -40°C ~ +85°C )	$\pm 0.5$			mA
Response time ( $t_r$ )	<40			$\mu s$
Ambient operating temperature ( $T_A$ )	- 40°C ~ +85°C			
Ambient storage temperature ( $T_S$ )	-40°C ~ +125°C			
Primary coil resistance ( $R_p$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 200			$\Omega$
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 110			$\Omega$

Polarity: output current  $I_S$  is positive when input current  $I_P$  is applied on the "+" terminal



## Case Style and Connection



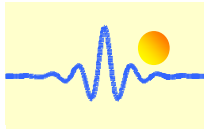
## Application Note

### 1) Determination of Primary Resistor $R_i$

The primary resistor  $R_i$  should be selected to enable the rated input current to be equal to 10mA in order to obtain an optimal measuring accuracy.

For instance, the resistor  $R_i$  is 25k $\Omega$  for a rated input voltage of 250V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

Rated input voltage (V)	Resistor $R_i$ (k $\Omega$ )
10	1
50	5
100	10
200	20
300	30
400	40
500	50



## 2) Measuring accuracy

The measuring accuracy depends on the input current. For instance, for measuring voltage of 250V, the accuracy is as follows:

Accuracy = $\pm$ 1.6% (Ta=+25°C)

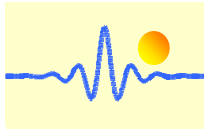
Accuracy = $\pm$ 0.8% (Ta=+25°C)

Ri=50K $\Omega$ /5W, IP = 5mA

Ri=25K $\Omega$ /10W, IP =10mA

## 3) Measuring Range

The sensors are suitable for measuring a voltage 0 ~  $\pm$ 500V. The primary resistor should be considered when selecting the measuring range in order to keep the temperature heating to a possible low level and to guarantee the high electric isolation property.

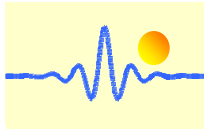


## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS10-20A

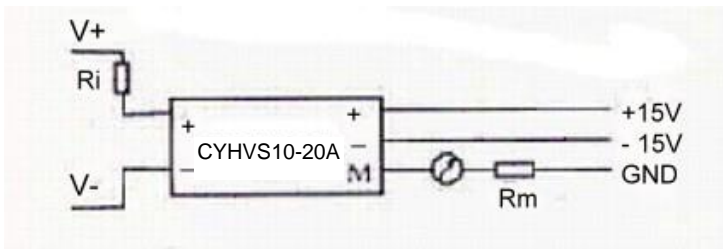
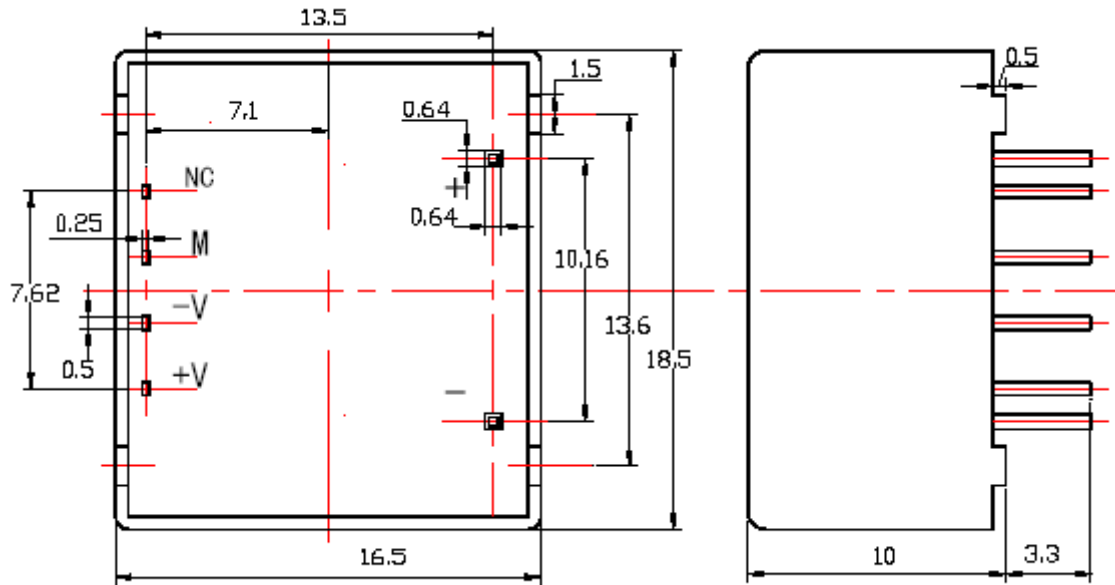
### Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Values			Unit
Rated input current ( $I_n$ )	$\pm 10$			mA
Measuring range ( $I_P$ )	0 ~ $\pm 20$			mA
Rated measuring voltage	1000			V
Max. measuring voltage	2000			V
Measuring resistance ( $R_M$ )		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	
	@ $\pm 10$ mA	150	500	$\Omega$
Rated secondary current ( $I_S$ )	$\pm 20$ ( $\pm 0.5\%$ )			mA
Power supply ( $V_C$ )	$\pm 15$ ( $\pm 5\%$ )			V
Turns ratio (N)	2000 : 1000			
Current consumption ( $I_C$ )	15 + $I_S$			mA
Isolation voltage (Vd)	2.5kV/50Hz/1min			
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	$\pm 0.8\%$ FS (see application note)			
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	<0.2% FS			
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	$\pm 0.15$			mA
Thermal drift of offset current $I_o$ ( -40°C ~ +85°C )	$\pm 0.6$			mA
Response time ( $t_r$ )	<40			$\mu s$
Ambient operating temperature ( $T_A$ )	- 40°C ~ +85°C			
Ambient storage temperature ( $T_S$ )	-40°C ~ +125°C			
Primary coil resistance ( $R_p$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 200			$\Omega$
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 100			$\Omega$

Polarity: output current  $I_S$  is positive when input current  $I_P$  is applied on the "+" terminal



## Case Style and Connection



## Application Note

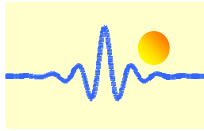
### 1) Determination of Primary Resistor $R_i$

The primary resistor  $R_i$  should be selected to enable the rated input current to be equal to 10mA in order to obtain an optimal measuring accuracy.

For instance, the resistor  $R_i$  is 50k $\Omega$  for a rated input voltage of 500V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

Rated input voltage (V)	Resistor $R_i$ (k $\Omega$ )
100	10
200	20
500	50
600	60
700	70
800	80
900	90
1000	100





## 2) Measuring accuracy

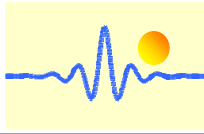
The measuring accuracy depends on the input current. For instance, for measuring voltage of 250V, the accuracy is as follows:

Accuracy =±1.0% (Ta=+25°C)  
Accuracy =±0.5% (Ta=+25°C)

Ri=50KΩ/5W, IP = 5mA  
Ri=25KΩ/10W, IP =10mA

## 3) Measuring Range

The sensors are suitable for measuring a voltage 0 ~ ±1000V. The primary resistor should be considered when selecting the measuring range in order to keep the temperature heating to a possible low level and to guarantee the high electric isolation property.

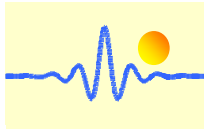


## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS5-25A

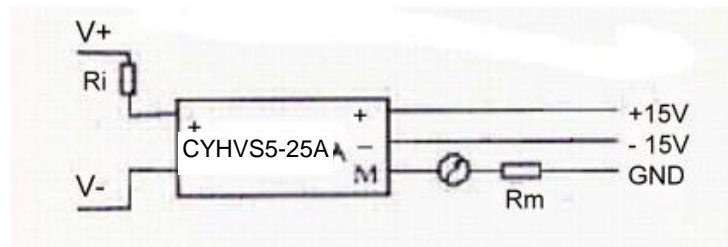
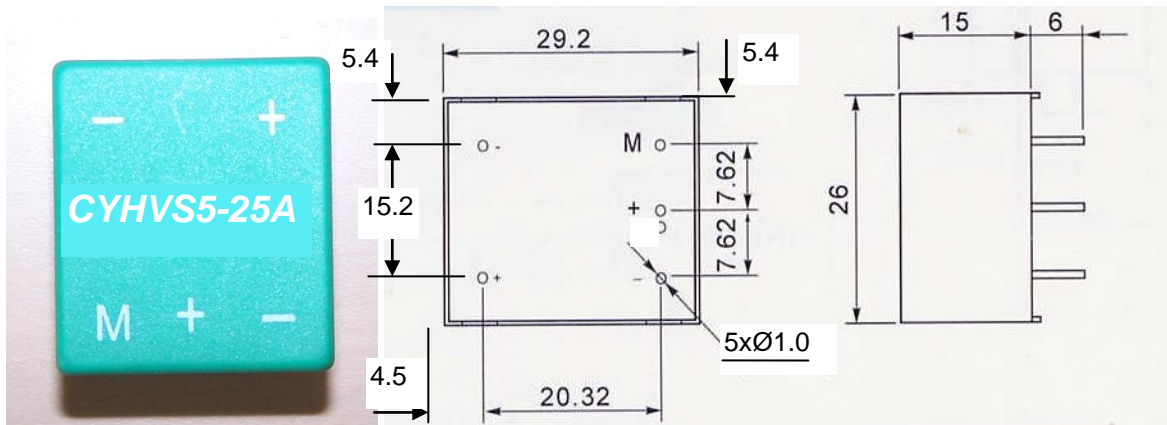
### Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Values			Unit
Rated input current ( $I_N$ )	$\pm 5$			mA
Measuring range ( $I_P$ )	0~ $\pm 7$			mA
Rated measuring voltage	1500			V
Max. measuring voltage	2000			V
Measuring resistance ( $R_M$ )		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	
	@ $\pm 5$ mA	100	350	$\Omega$
	@ $\pm 7$ mA	100	190	$\Omega$
Rated secondary current ( $I_S$ )	$\pm 25$ ( $\pm 0.5\%$ )			mA
Power supply ( $V_C$ )	$\pm 15$ ( $\pm 5\%$ )			V
Turns ratio (N)	5000 : 1000			
Current consumption ( $I_C$ )	15+ $I_S$			mA
Isolation voltage ( $V_d$ )	2.5kV/50Hz/1min			
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	$\pm 0.8\%$ FS (see application note)			
Linearity ( $\varepsilon_L$ )	<0.2% FS			
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	$\pm 0.1$			mA
Thermal drift of offset current $I_o$ ( -40°C~+85°C )	$\pm 0.5$			mA
Response time ( $t_r$ )	<40			$\mu s$
Ambient operating temperature ( $T_A$ )	- 40°C ~ +85°C			
Ambient storage temperature ( $T_S$ )	-40°C ~ +125°C			
Primary coil resistance ( $R_p$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 650			$\Omega$
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 110			$\Omega$

Polarity: output current  $I_S$  is positive when input current  $I_P$  is applied on the "+" terminal



## Case Style and Connection



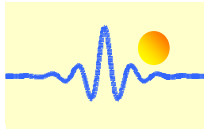
## Application Note

### 1) Determination of Primary Resistor $R_i$

The primary resistor  $R_i$  should be selected to enable the rated input current to be equal to 5mA in order to obtain an optimal measuring accuracy.

For instance, the resistor  $R_i$  is 100k $\Omega$  for a rated input voltage of 500V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

Rated input voltage (V)	Resistor $R_i$ (k $\Omega$ )
100	20
500	100
600	120
700	140
800	160
900	180
1000	200
1500	300



## 2) Measuring accuracy

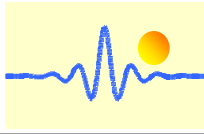
The measuring accuracy depends on the input current. For instance, for measuring voltage of 250V, the accuracy is as follows:

Accuracy =±1.6% (Ta=+25°C)  
Accuracy =±0.8% (Ta=+25°C)

Ri=100KΩ/5W, IP =2.5mA  
Ri=50KΩ/5W, IP =5mA

## 3) Measuring Range

The sensors are suitable for measuring a voltage 0 ~ ±1500V. The primary resistor should be considered when selecting the measuring range in order to keep the temperature heating to a possible low level and to guarantee the high electric isolation property.

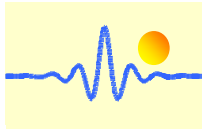


## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS025T

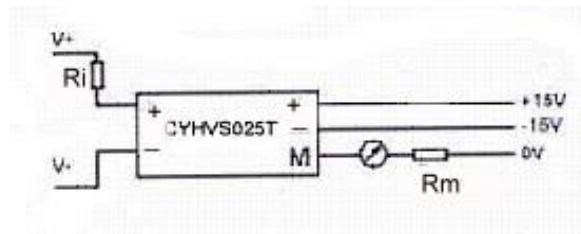
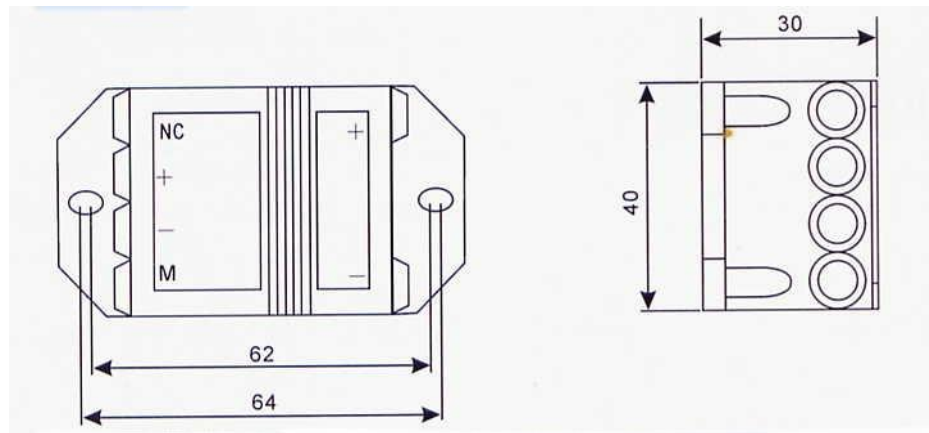
### Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Values			Unit
Rated input current ( $I_N$ )	$\pm 10$			mA
Measuring range ( $I_P$ )	0 ~ $\pm 14$			mA
Measuring voltage range	100-2500			V
Measuring resistance ( $R_M$ )		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	
	@ $\pm 10$ mA	100	300	$\Omega$
Rated secondary current ( $I_S$ )	$\pm 25$			mA
Power supply ( $V_C$ )	$\pm 15$ ( $\pm 5\%$ )			V
Turns ratio (N)	2500 : 1000			
Current consumption ( $I_C$ )	10+ $I_S$			mA
Isolation voltage ( $V_d$ )	2.5kV/50Hz/1min			
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	$\pm 0.6\%$ FS (Full Scale)			
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	<0.2% FS			
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	typical	maximum		
	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 0.15$		mA
Thermal drift of offset current $I_o$	0°C~70°C	$\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.3$	mA
	-40°C~+85°C	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.6$	mA
Response time ( $t_r$ )	<40			$\mu$ s
Ambient operating temperature ( $T_A$ )	-10°C ~ +70°C			
Ambient storage temperature ( $T_S$ )	- 40°C ~ +85°C			
Primary resistance ( $R_i$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 140			$\Omega$
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 40			$\Omega$

Polarity: output current  $I_S$  is positive when input current  $I_P$  is applied on the "+" terminal



## Case Style and Connection



## Application Note

### 1) Determination of Primary Resistor $R_i$

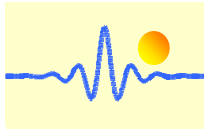
The primary resistor  $R_i$  should be selected to enable the rated input current to be equal 10mA in order to obtain an optimal measuring accuracy.

For instance, the resistor  $R_i$  is 25k $\Omega$  for a rated input voltage of 250V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

Rated Input voltage (V)	Resistor $R_i$ (k $\Omega$ )
100	10
200	20
500	50
1000	100
1500	150
2000	200
2500	250

### 2) Measuring Range

The sensors are suitable for measuring a voltage  $\pm 100 \sim \pm 2500V$ . The primary resistor should be considered when selecting the measuring range in order to keep the temperature heating to a possible low level and to guarantee the high electric isolation property.



## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS10-50LVA

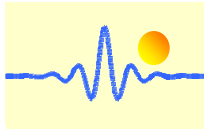
### Technical Data

Parameters	Values		Unit	
Rated input current ( $I_N$ )	$\pm 10$		mA	
Measuring range ( $I_P$ )	0 ~ $\pm 20$		mA	
Measuring voltage range	100 – 2500 (possible maximum voltage 10000)		V	
Measuring resistance ( $R_M$ )		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	$\Omega$
	@ $\pm 15V, I_N$	50	200	
	@ $\pm 15V, 2 \times I_N$	50	100	
	@ $\pm 24V, I_N$	100	330	
@ $\pm 24V, 2 \times I_N$	100	200		
Rated secondary current ( $I_S$ )	$\pm 50 \pm 0.5\%$		mA	
Power supply ( $V_c$ )	$\pm 15 \sim \pm 24$		V	
Turns ratio (N)	5000 : 1000			
Current consumption ( $I_c$ )	20+ $I_S$		mA	
Galvanic isolation Isolation voltage	@ 50Hz, AC, 1min, between primary and secondary + shield: 12.0		kV	
	@ 50Hz, AC, 1min Between secondary and shield : 2.0			
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	$\pm 0.5\%$ FS (Full Scale)			
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	<0.1		% FS	
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	@ $I_p = 0,$	$\leq \pm 0.2$	mA	
Thermal drift of offset current $I_o$	@ $-40^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$	$\leq \pm 0.5$	mA	
Response time ( $t_r$ )	$\leq 200$		$\mu s$	
Ambient operating temperature ( $T_A$ )	-40 ~ +85		$^\circ C$	
Ambient storage temperature ( $T_S$ )	- 40 ~ +125		$^\circ C$	
Primary Impedance ( $Z_p$ )	1.5k $\Omega$ , 6H			
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	@ $T_a = 85^\circ C,$ 55		$\Omega$	
Unit weight	450		g	

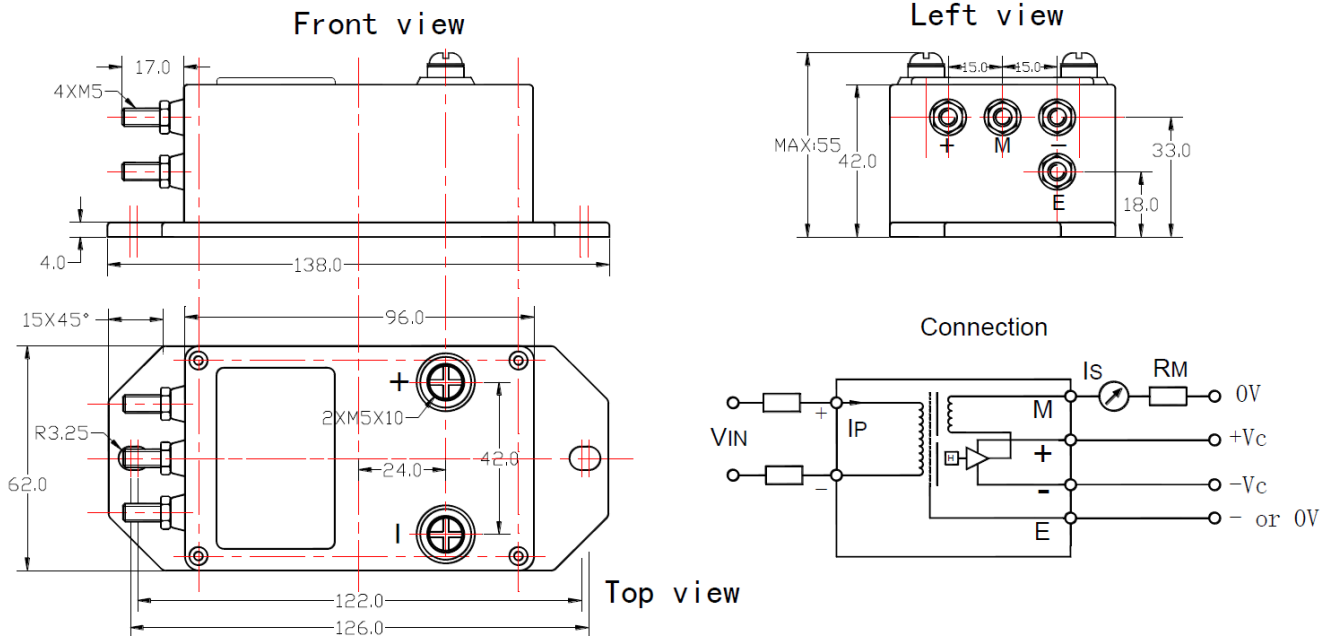
### Standards used for this sensor:

- UL94-V0.
- EN60947-1:2004
- IEC60950-1:2001
- EN50178:1998
- SJ 20790-2000





## Case Style and Connection



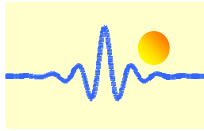
## Application Note

### Determination of Primary Resistor $R_i$

The primary resistor  $R_i$  should be selected to enable the rated input current to be equal 10mA in order to obtain an optimal measuring accuracy.

For instance, the resistor  $R_i$  is 25k $\Omega$  for a rated input voltage of 250V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:



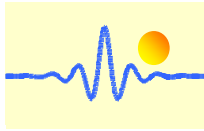


Rated Input voltage (V)	Primary resistor Ri (k $\Omega$ ) at input current of 10mA
100	10
200	20
300	30
400	40
500	50
600	60
700	70
800	80
900	90
1000	100
1500	150
2000	200
2500	250

With the selection of high power input resistors, the maximum possible measurement voltage is 10,000 V.

### **Measuring Range**

The sensors are suitable for measuring a voltage  $\pm 100 \sim \pm 2500V$ . The primary resistor should be considered when selecting the measuring range in order to keep the temperature heating to a possible low level and to guarantee the high electric isolation property.



## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS100C

CYHVS100C is a new Hall Effect voltage sensor, which is based on Hall Effect closed loop and magnetic compensation principle. This sensor can be used for measuring and monitoring DC and AC voltages.

### Features

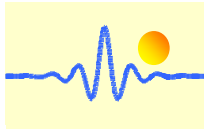
- High electrical isolation
- High reliability
- Good overload capability
- Small sizes
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL94-V0

### Applications

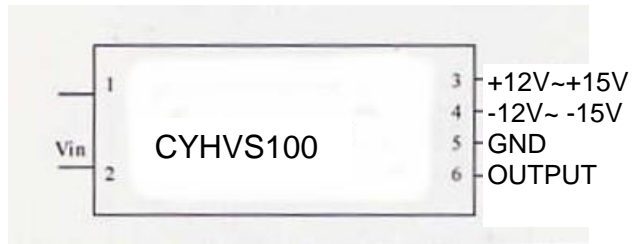
- Switched Mode Power Supplies
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Overvoltage protection
- Feedback of control systems
- Electric power network monitoring
- AC frequency conversion servo-motors
- Various power supplies

### Electrical Parameters

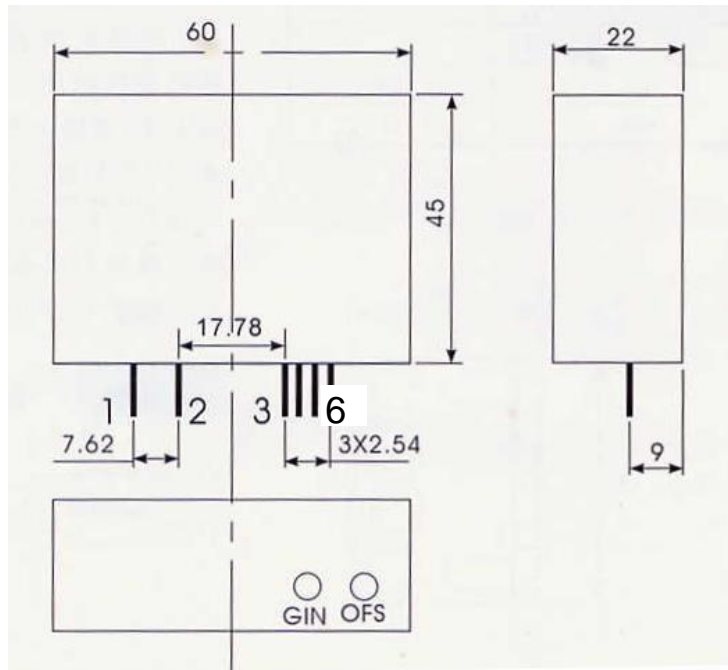
Parameters	Typical	Maximum
Rated input voltage ( $V_N$ )	100V DC	
Measuring voltage range ( $V_{in}$ )	0~200V DC	
Maximum measuring error ( $\epsilon_M$ )	$\pm 0.5\%$ FS	
Power supply ( $V_c$ )	$\pm 12V \sim \pm 15V$ ( $\pm 5\%$ )	
Rated output voltage ( $V_o$ )	5 V DC	
Turns ratio (N)	4000 : 1000	
Isolation voltage (Vd)	2.5kV/50Hz/1min	
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	$\pm 0.2\%$ FS	$\pm 0.4\%$ FS
Offset voltage ( $V_{os}$ )	$\pm 10mV$	$\pm 20mV$
Thermal drift of offset voltage $V_{os}$	$\pm 0.5mV/^\circ C$	$\pm 1.0mV/^\circ C$
0 $^\circ C$ ~70 $^\circ C$ -40 $^\circ C$ ~+85 $^\circ C$	$\pm 1.0mV/^\circ C$	$\pm 2.0mV/^\circ C$
Frequency band width ( $f_b$ )	DC~ 10kHz (-3dB)	
Ambient Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	-10 $^\circ C$ ~ +70 $^\circ C$	
Ambient Storage Temperature ( $T_S$ )	- 25 $^\circ C$ ~ +85 $^\circ C$	
Input resistance ( $R_i$ )	@ $T_a=25^\circ C$ , 21k $\Omega$	



## Case Style and Connection

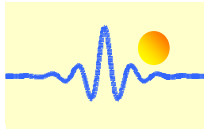


- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Input +        | 2. Input –        |
| 3. Power supply + | 4. Power supply – |
| 5. GND            | 6. Output         |



## Application Note

- 1) The sensor is connected according to the figure shown above. The output voltage can be detected at the output terminal when the measuring voltage is applied on the input terminal of the sensor. (Note: the sensor can be damaged by a incorrect connection)
- 2) Measuring voltage range of this sensor is 100V~200V.
- 3) OFS: adjustment of DC zero point;  
GIN: adjustment of the gain (amplitude of the output voltage)



## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS500T

CYHVS500T is a Hall Effect Voltage sensor, which is based on Hall Effect and magnetic compensation principle. This sensor can be used for measuring DC and AC voltage with different wave forms. It has high electric isolation.

### Features

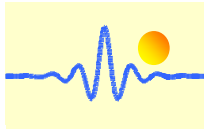
- High electrical isolation
- High reliability
- Good overload capability
- Small sizes
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL94-V0

### Applications

- Switched Mode Power Supplies
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Overvoltage protection
- Feedback of control systems
- Electric power network monitoring
- AC frequency conversion servo-motors
- Various power supplies

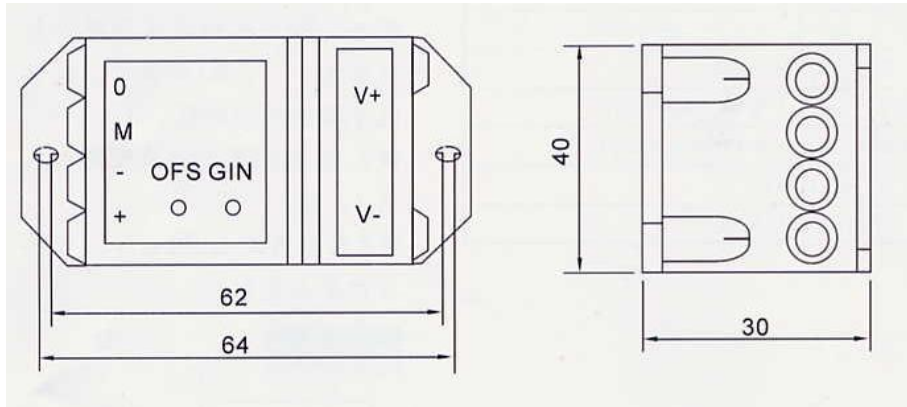
### Electrical Parameters

Parameters	Part number				
	CYHVS100T	CYHVS200T	CYHVS300T	CYHVS400T	CYHVS500T
Rated input voltage ( $V_N$ )	100V	200V	300V	400V	500V
Linear measuring range ( $V_{in}$ )	0~150V	0~300V	0~450V	0~600V	0~750V
Rated output voltage $V_{oN}$	4V or 5V				
Power supply ( $V_c$ )	$\pm 12V \sim \pm 15V (\pm 5\%)$				
Offset voltage ( $V_{os}$ )	$\leq \pm 40mV$				
Thermal drift of $V_{os}$	$\leq \pm 1mV/^\circ C$				
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	$\leq \pm 1.0\% FS$				
Response time ( $t_r$ )	$\leq 40\mu s$				
Isolation voltage ( $V_d$ )	2.5kV/50Hz/1min				
Frequency band width ( $f_b$ )	DC~ 10kHz (-3dB)				
Current consumption ( $I_c$ )	< 25mA				
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	< $\pm 1.0\% FS$ (Full Scale)				
Ambient Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	$-10^\circ C \sim +70^\circ C$				
Ambient Storage Temperature ( $T_S$ )	$-25^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$				



## Case Style and Connection

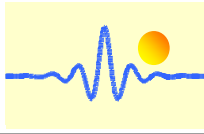
CYHVS500T



“V+” Input +                      “V-“ Input –  
“+” Power supply +              “-“ Power supply –  
“O” GND                              “M” Output

## Application Note

- 1) The sensor is connected according to the figure shown above. The output voltage can be detected at the output terminal M when the measuring voltage is applied on the input terminal of the sensor. (Note: the sensor can be damaged by a incorrect connection)
- 2) OFS: adjustment of DC zero point;  
GIN: adjustment of the gain (amplitude of the output voltage)



## Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS5000LV

CYHVS5000LV is a Hall Effect Voltage sensor, which is based on closed loop and magnetic compensation principle. This sensor can be used for measuring DC and AC voltage with different wave forms. It has high electric isolation.

### Features

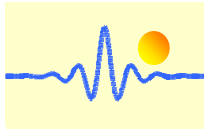
- High electrical isolation
- High reliability
- Good overload capability
- Small sizes
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL94-V0
- Very good property-price ratio

### Applications

- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Variable speed drives
- Welding machine
- Electric power network monitoring
- AC frequency conversion servo-motors
- Electrochemical applications

### Technical Data

Parameters	CYHCS-100LV	CYHCS-300LV	CYHCS-500LV	CYHCS-1000LV	CYHCS-2000LV	CYHCS-3000LV	CYHCS-4000LV	CYHCS-5000LV	Unit
Rated input Voltage ( $V_N$ )	100	300	500	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	V
Measuring range( $V_P$ )	200	600	1000	2000	4000	6000	6000	7500	V
Total input power consumption	1	1.5	3.125	2.5	5	5.625	10	8	W
Rated Input current ( $I_p$ )	10	5	6.25	2.5	2.5	1.875	2.5	1.6	mA
Turns ratio ( $N_p/N_s$ )	5000 : 1000	10000 : 1000	8000 : 1000	20000 : 1000	20000 : 1000	26666 : 1000	20000 : 1000	30000 : 960	T
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	@Ta=85°C, 55								$\Omega$
Rated output current $I_s$	@ $V_p = \pm V_N$ , $\pm 50 \pm 0.5\%$								mA
Measuring resistance ( $R_M$ )	@ $\pm 15V V_{PN}$ 50(min), 200(max)								$\Omega$
	@ $\pm 15V 2 \times V_{PN}$ 50(min), 100(max)								$\Omega$
	@ $\pm 24V V_{PN}$ 100(min), 330(max)								$\Omega$
	@ $\pm 24V 2 \times V_{PN}$ 100(min), 200(max)								$\Omega$
Power supply ( $V_c$ )	$\pm 15 \sim \pm 24$								V
Current consumption ( $I_c$ )	20+ $I_s$								mA
Galvanic isolation voltage	@ 50Hz,AC,1min, between primary and secondary + shield: 12.0								kV
	@ 50Hz,AC,1min Between secondary and shield : 2.0								
Measuring accuracy ( $X_G$ )	$\pm 0.5\%$ FS (Full Scale)								
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	@ $V_p = 0 \sim \pm V_{pn}$ $\leq 0.1$								% FS
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	@ $V_p = 0$ , $\leq \pm 0.2$								mA
Thermal drift of offset current $I_o$	@ -40°C ~ +85°C $\leq \pm 0.6$								mA
Response time ( $t_r$ )	$\leq 200$								$\mu s$

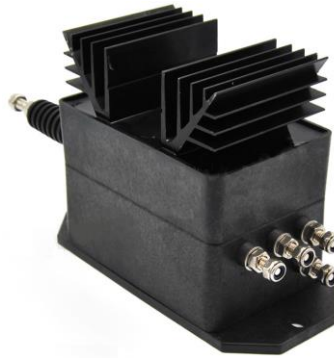


### General Data

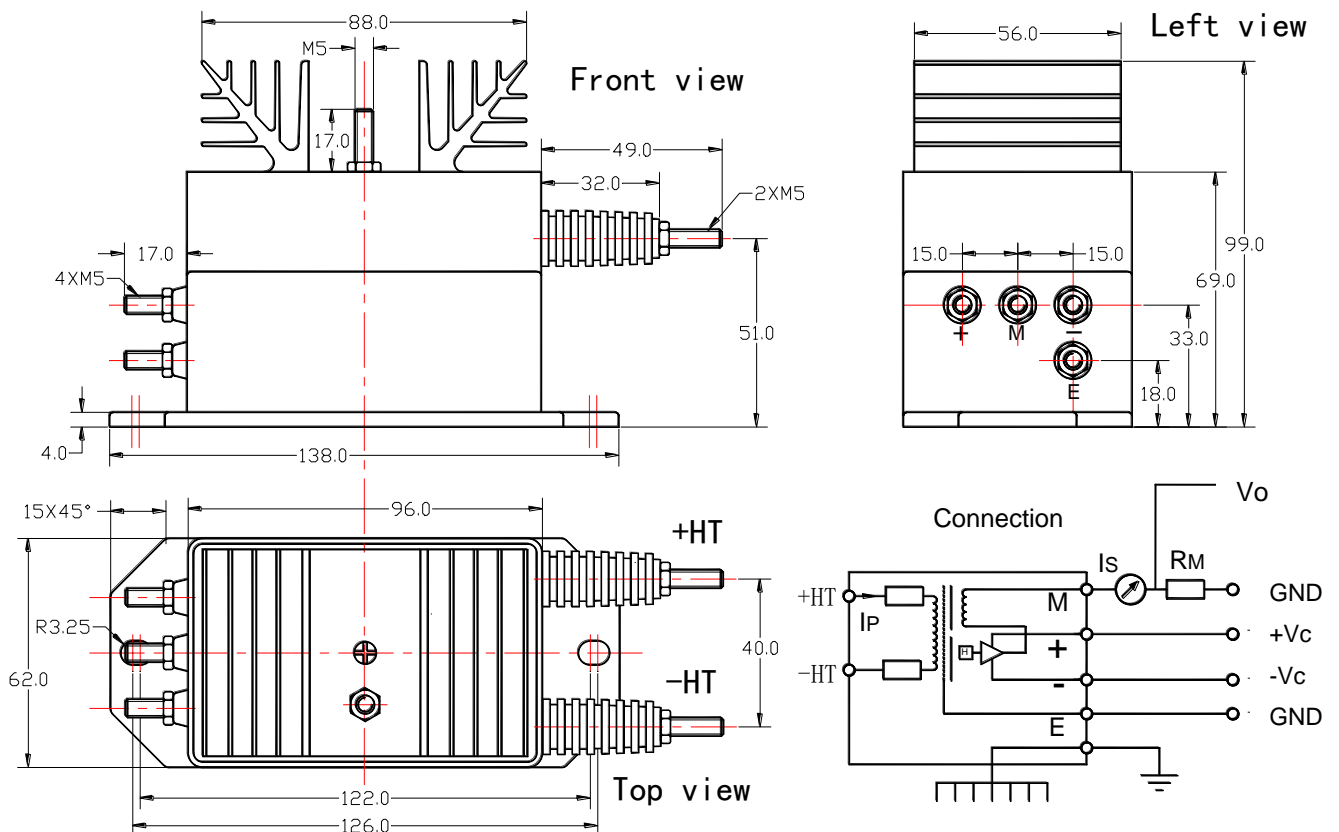
Ambient operating temperature ( $T_A$ )	-40 ~ +85	°C
Ambient storage temperature ( $T_S$ )	- 40 ~ +125	°C
Unit weight	850	g

### Standards used for this sensor:

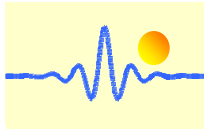
- UL94-V0.
- EN60947-1:2004
- IEC60950-1:2001
- EN50178:1998
- SJ 20790-2000



### Case Style and Connection (all dimensions are in mm)



The output current  $I_S$  is positive when the  $I_P$  is applied to the terminal +HT. Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100°C.



## **AC/DC Hall Effect Voltage Sensors CYHVS800D and CYHVS800DA**

CYHVS800D and CYHVS800DA are Hall Effect Voltage sensors, which are based on Hall Effect closed loop and magnetic compensation principle. These sensors can be used for measuring AC and DC voltage with different wave forms. They have high electric isolation.

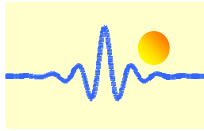
### **Features**

- High electrical isolation
- High reliability
- Good overload capability
- Small sizes
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL94-V0

### **Applications**

- Switched Mode Power Supplies
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Overvoltage protection
- Feedback of control systems
- Electric power network monitoring
- AC frequency conversion servo-motors
- Various power supplies





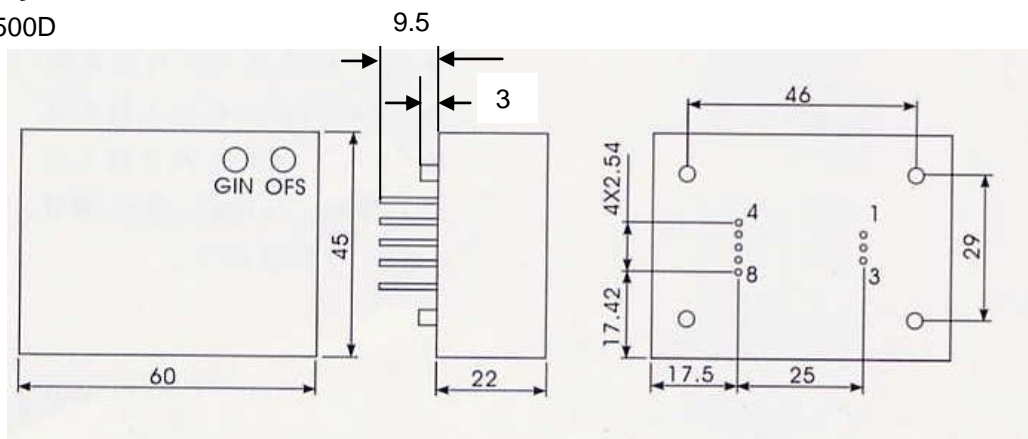
## AC/DC Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS800D

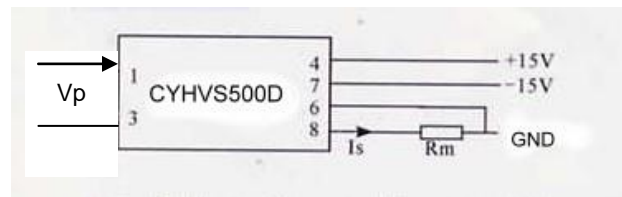
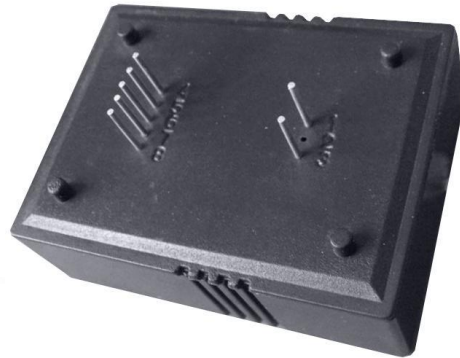
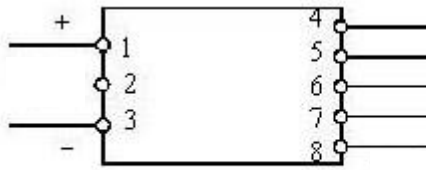
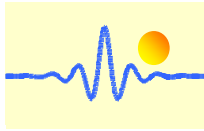
### Electrical Parameters

Parameter	Part Number				
	CYHVS50D	CYHVS200D	CYHVS400D	CYHVS500D	CYHVS800D
Rated input voltage ( $V_N$ )	±50V	±200V	±400V	±500V	±800V
Measuring voltage range ( $V_{in}$ )	0~±100V	0~±400V	0~±800V	0~±1000V	0~±1000V
Rated output current ( $I_s$ )	20mA				
Turns ratio (N)	4000 : 1000				
Measuring Resistance ( $R_m$ )	$V_c = \pm 15VDC,$		54~360Ω		
Power supply ( $V_c$ )	±12V ~ ±15V DC				
Isolation voltage ( $V_d$ )	2.5kV/50Hz/1min				
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	±0.2% FS				
Maximum measuring error ( $\epsilon_M$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C, V_c=\pm 15VDC$		±0.8% FS		
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C,$		±0.2mA		
Thermal drift of offset current	$V_p=0, T_a=-25^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$		±0.5mA		
Response time	100μs				
Frequency band width ( $f_b$ )	DC~ 5kHz (-3dB)				
Ambient Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	40°C ~ +85°C				
Ambient Storage Temperature ( $T_S$ )	-55°C ~ +125°C				
Input resistance ( $R_i$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C,$		400kΩ		
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C,$		50Ω		

### Case Style and Connection

CYHVS500D

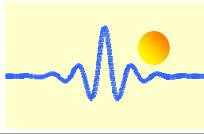




- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Input +        | 2. NC             |
| 3. Input -        | 4. Power supply + |
| 5. NC             | 6. GND            |
| 7. Power supply - | 8. Output         |

## Application Note

- 1) The sensor is connected according to the figure shown above. The output voltage can be detected at the output terminal when the measuring voltage is applied on the input terminal of the sensor. (Note: the sensor can be damaged by a incorrect connection)
- 2) Maximum measuring voltage range of this sensor is 1.5 times of the rated input voltage.
- 3) OFS: adjustment of DC zero point;  
GIN: adjustment of the gain (amplitude of the output voltage)



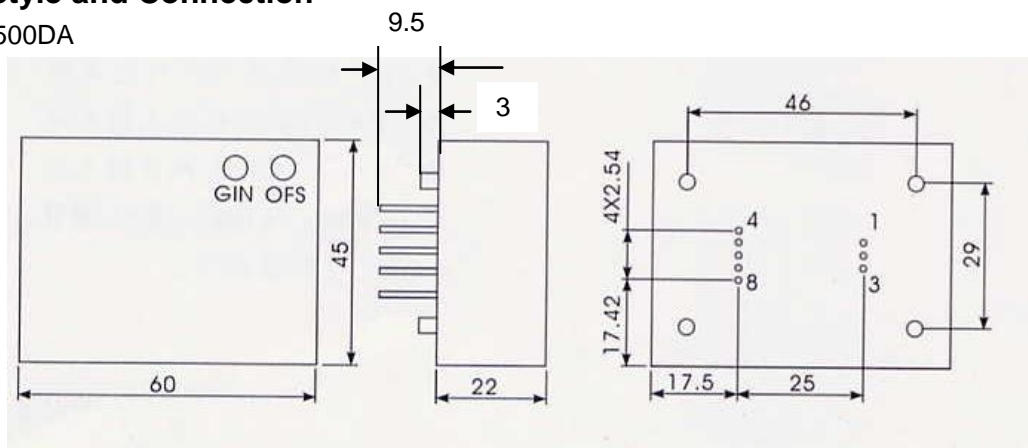
## AC Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS800DA

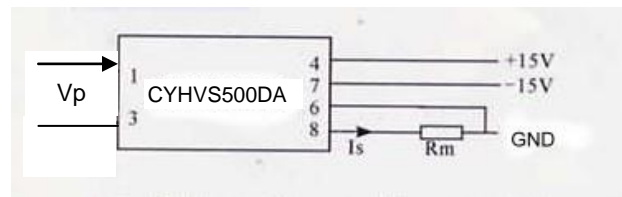
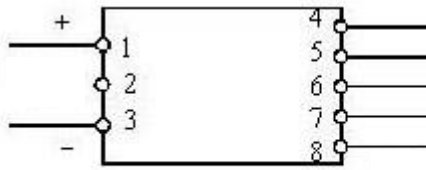
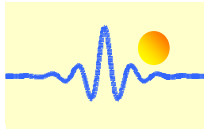
### Electrical Parameters

Parameter	Part number				
	CYHVS50DA	CYHVS200DA	CYHVS400DA	CYHVS500DA	CYHVS800DA
Rated input voltage ( $V_N$ )	50V AC	200V AC	400V AC	500V AC	800V AC
Measuring voltage range ( $V_{in}$ )	100V AC	400V AC	800V AC	1000V AC	1000V AC
Rated output current ( $I_s$ )	0-20mADC				
Turns ratio (N)	4000 : 1000				
Measuring Resistance ( $R_m$ )	$V_c = \pm 15VDC$ ,	54~360 $\Omega$			
Power supply ( $V_c$ )	$\pm 12V \sim \pm 15V DC$				
Isolation voltage (Vd)	2.5kV/50Hz/1min				
Linearity ( $\epsilon_L$ )	$\pm 0.2\% FS$				
Maximum measuring error ( $\epsilon_M$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C$ , $V_c=\pm 15VDC$	$\pm 0.8\% FS$			
Offset current ( $I_o$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C$ ,	$\pm 0.2mA$			
Thermal drift of offset current	$V_p=0$ , $T_a=-25^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$	$\pm 0.5mA$			
Response time	100ms				
Frequency band width ( $f_b$ )	20Hz ~ 5kHz (-3dB)				
Ambient Operating Temperature ( $T_A$ )	40 $^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$				
Ambient Storage Temperature ( $T_S$ )	-55 $^\circ C \sim +125^\circ C$				
Input resistance ( $R_i$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C$ ,	400k $\Omega$			
Secondary coil resistance ( $R_s$ )	$T_a=25^\circ C$ ,	50 $\Omega$			

### Case Style and Connection

CYHVS500DA





- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Input +        | 2. NC             |
| 3. Input -        | 4. Power supply + |
| 5. NC             | 6. GND            |
| 7. Power supply - | 8. Output         |

## Application Note

- 1) The sensor is connected according to the figure shown above. The output voltage can be detected at the output terminal when the measuring voltage is applied on the input terminal of the sensor. (Note: the sensor can be damaged by a incorrect connection)
- 2) Maximum measuring voltage range of this sensor is 1.5 times of the rated input voltage.
- 3) OFS: adjustment of DC zero point;  
GIN: adjustment of the gain (amplitude of the output voltage)