# Catalogue

# Hall Effect Voltage Sensors



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# Contents



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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.

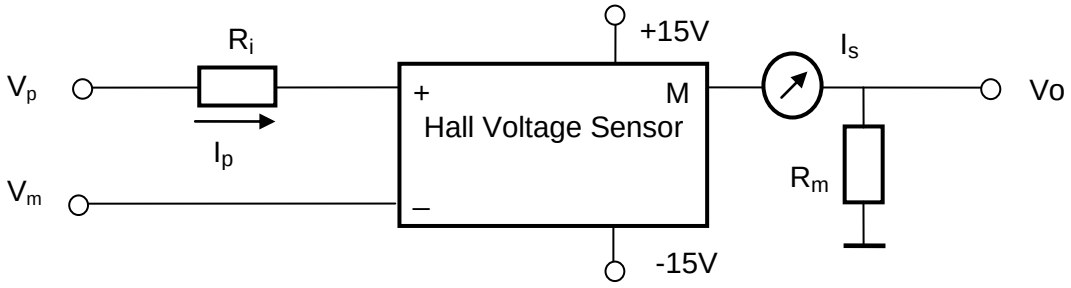
## Features

- 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 $R_m$.

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# Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS025A

## Electrical Parameters

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

Polarity: output current $I_s$ is positive when input current $I_p$ is applied on the "+" terminal

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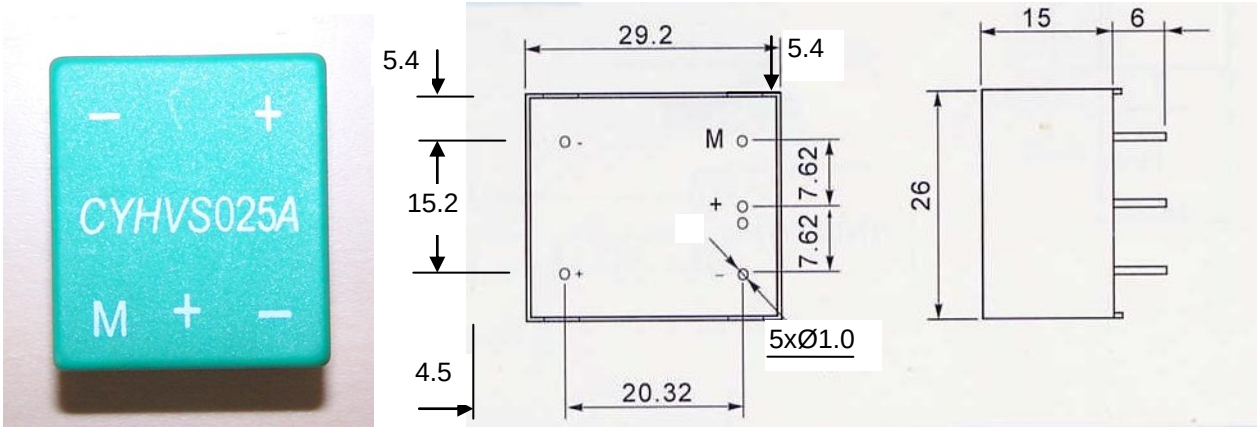
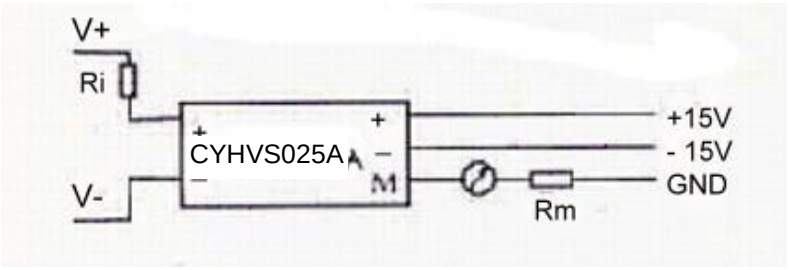
## Case Style and Connection




## 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 Ri is 25kΩ for a rated input voltage of 250V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

| Rated input voltage (V) | Resistor Ri (kΩ) |
|---|---|
| 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 =±1.6% | (Ta=+25°C) | Ri=50KΩ/5W, IP = 5mA |
| Accuracy =±0.8% | (Ta=+25°C) | Ri=25KΩ/10W, IP =10mA |

3) Measuring Range

The sensors are suitable for measuring a voltage 0 ~ ±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.

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# Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS10-20A

## Electrical Parameters

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

Polarity: output current $I_s$ is positive when input current $I_p$ is applied on the “+” terminal

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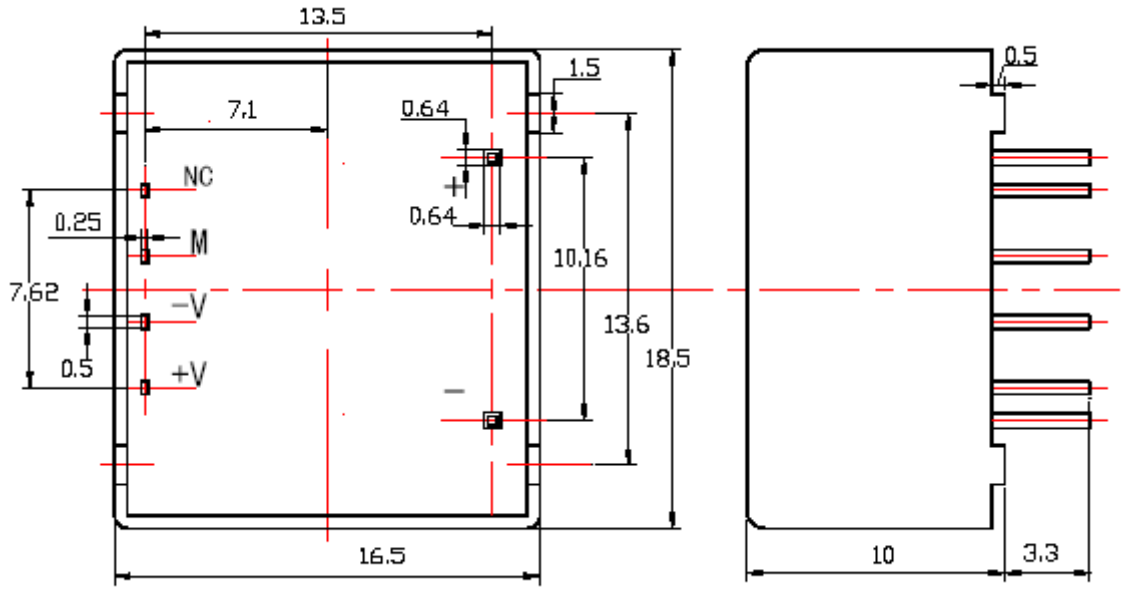
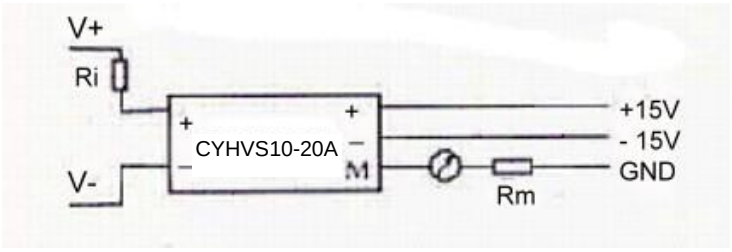
## Case Style and Connection





## 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 Ri is 50kΩ for a rated input voltage of 500V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

| Rated input voltage (V) | Resistor Ri (kΩ) |
|---|---|
| 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) | Ri=50KΩ/5W, IP = 5mA |
| Accuracy =±0.5% | (Ta=+25°C) | 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.

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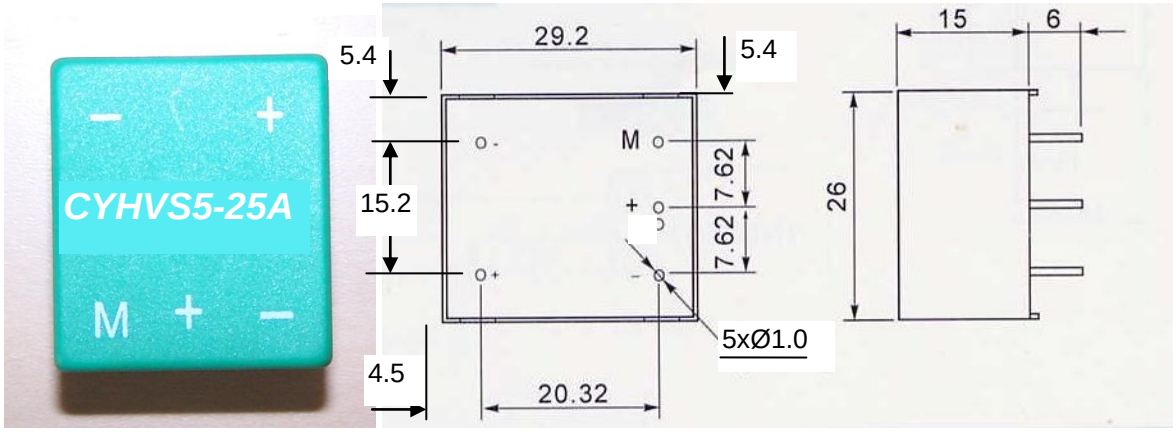
# Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS5-25A

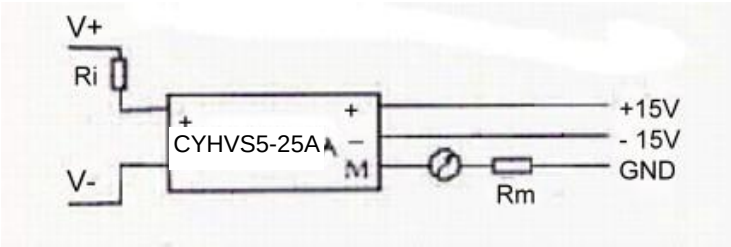
## Electrical Parameters

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

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 Ri is 100kΩ for a rated input voltage of 500V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

| Rated input voltage (V) | Resistor Ri (kΩ) |
|---|---|
| 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) | Ri=100KΩ/5W, IP =2.5mA |
| Accuracy =±0.8% | (Ta=+25°C) | 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.

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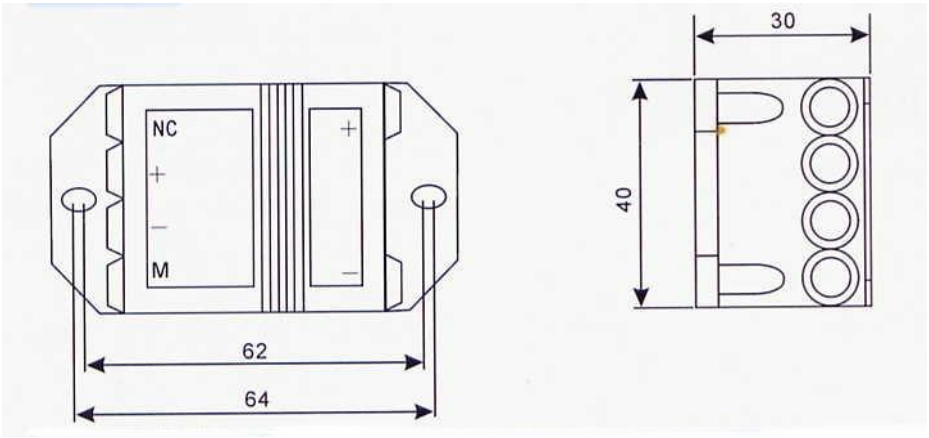
# Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS025T

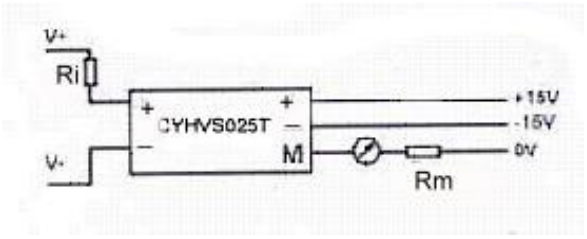
## Electrical Parameters

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

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 Ri is 25kΩ for a rated input voltage of 250V. Here is recommended resistor in dependence of the measuring voltage:

| Rated Input voltage (V) | Resistor Ri (kΩ) |
|---|---|
| 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 ±100 ~ ±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.

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# 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

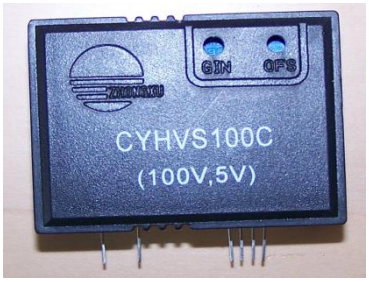
## Applications

- 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

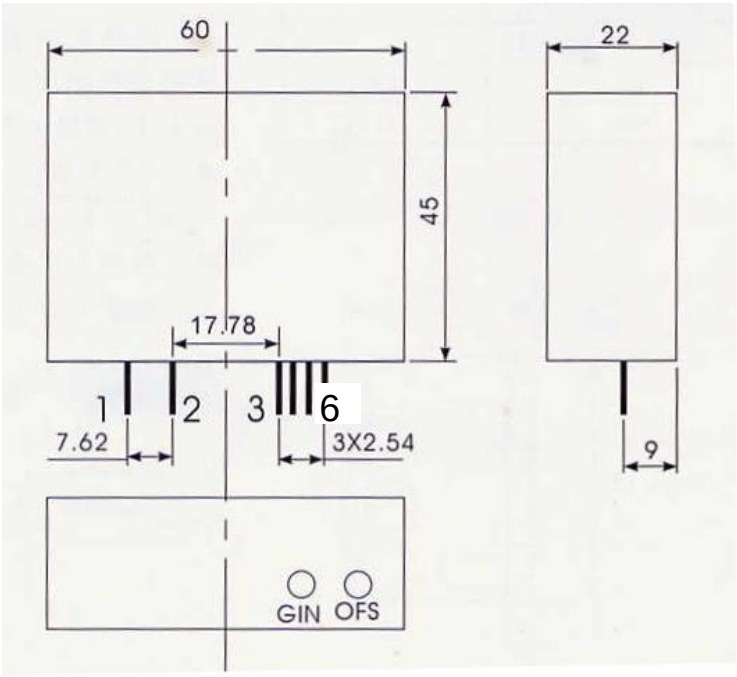
| Parameters | Typical | Maximum |
|---|---|---|
| Rated input voltage ($V_N$) | 100V DC | |
| Measuring voltage range($V_{in}$) | 0~200V DC | |
| Maximum measuring error ($\varepsilon_M$) | ±0.5% FS | |
| Power supply ($V_c$) | ±12V~±15V (±5%) | |
| Rated output voltage ($V_o$) | 5 V DC | |
| Turns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

## 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 ($V_c$) | ±12V~±15V (±5%) | | | | |
| Offset voltage ($V_{os}$) | ≤ ±40mV | | | | |
| Thermal drift of $V_{os}$ | ≤ ±1mV/°C | | | | |
| Linearity ($\varepsilon_L$) | ≤ ±1.0% FS | | | | |
| Response time ($t_r$) | ≤ 40μs | | | | |
| Isolation voltage ($V_d$) | 2.5kV/50Hz/1min | | | | |
| Frequency band width ($f_b$) | DC~ 10kHz (-3dB) | | | | |
| Current consumption ($I_c$) | < 25mA | | | | |
| Measuring accuracy ($X_G$) | < ±1.0% FS (Full Scale) | | | | |
| Ambient Operating Temperature ($T_A$) | -10°C ~ +70°C | | | | |
| Ambient Storage Temperature ($T_S$) | - 25°C ~ +85°C | | | | |

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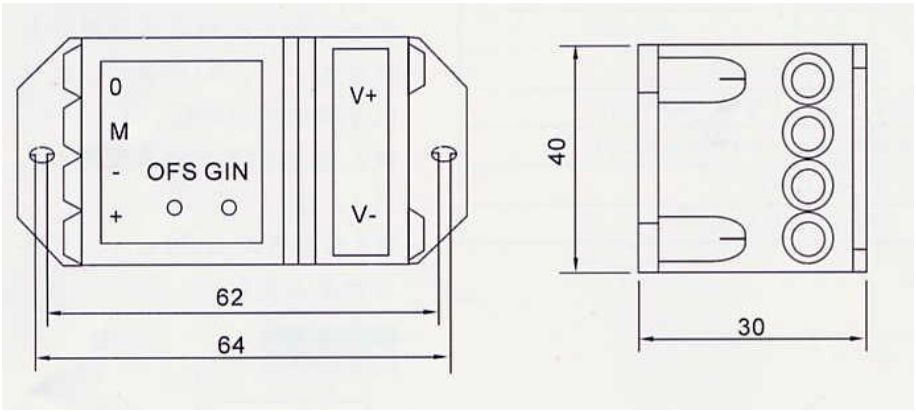
## Case Style and Connection

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)

# 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

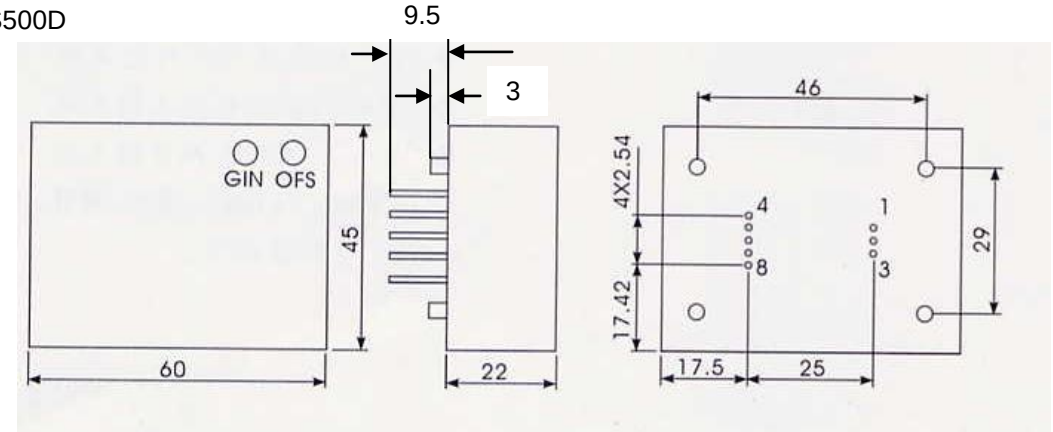
# AC/DC Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS800D

## 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 ($R_m$) | Vc = ±15VDC, 54~360Ω | | | | |
| Power supply ($V_c$) | ±12V ~ ±15V DC | | | | |
| Isolation voltage (Vd) | 2.5kV/50Hz/1min | | | | |
| Linearity ($\varepsilon_L$) | ±0.2% FS | | | | |
| Maximum measuring error ($\varepsilon_M$) | Ta=25°C, Vc=±15VDC ±0.8% FS | | | | |
| Offset current ($I_o$) | Ta=25°C, ±0.2mA | | | | |
| Thermal drift of offset current | Vp=0, Ta=-25°C ~ +85°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 ($R_i$) | Ta=25°C, 400kΩ | | | | |
| Secondary coil resistance ($R_s$) | Ta=25°C, 50Ω | | | | |

## Case Style and Connection

CYHVS500D

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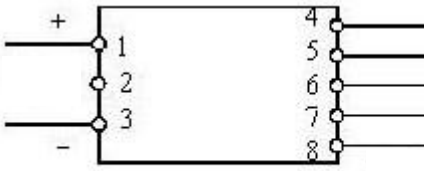
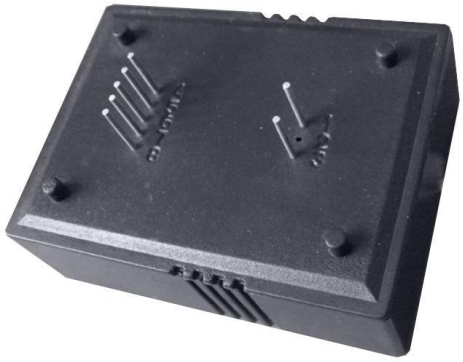
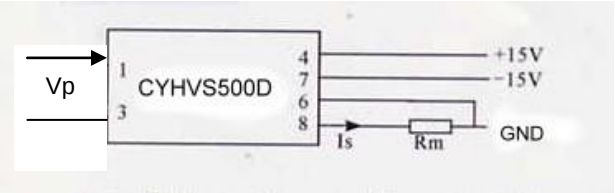





1. Input +
2. NC
3. Input -
4. Power supply +
5. NC
6. GND
7. Power supply –
8. Output

## 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)

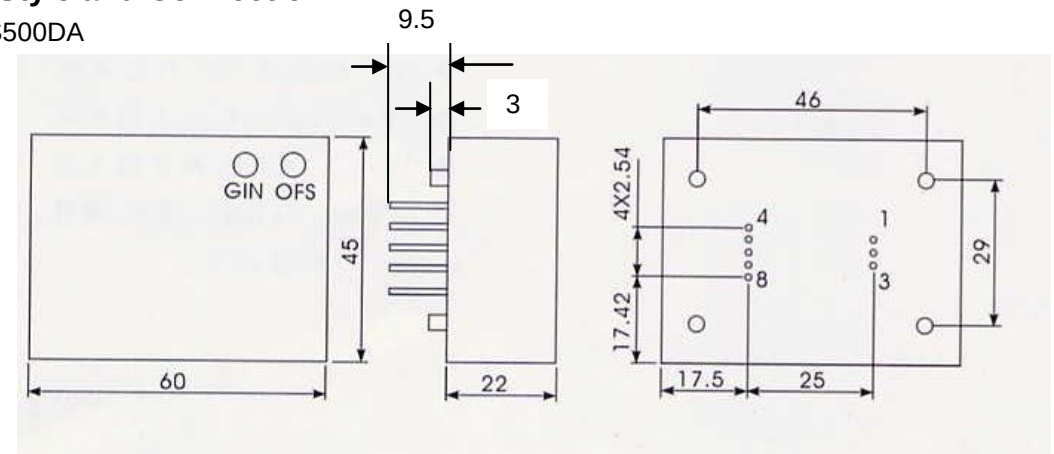
# AC Hall Effect Voltage Sensor CYHVS800DA

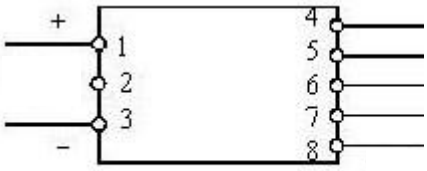
## Electrical Parameters

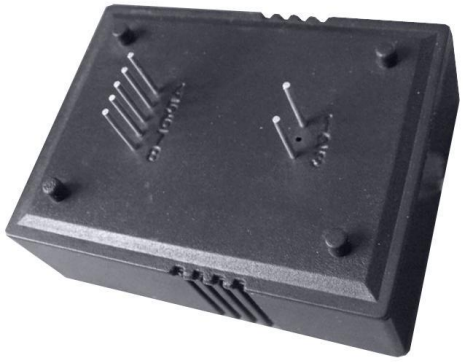
| Parameter | Part number | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CYHVS50DA | CYHVS200DA | CYHVS400DA | CYHVS500DA | CYHVS800DA |
| Rated input voltage ($V_N$) | 50V AC | 200V AC | 400V AC | 500V AC | 800V AC |
| Measuring voltage range($V_{in}$) | 100V AC | 400V AC | 800V AC | 1000V AC | 1000V AC |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

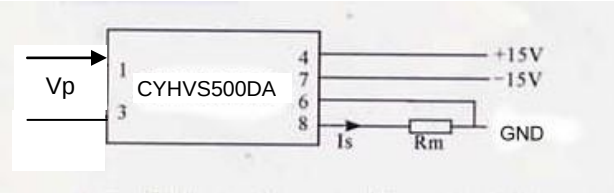
## Case Style and Connection

CYHVS500DA





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