

AC Current Sensor CYCS11-xnE4

This current sensor is based on magnetic modulation principle and can be used for measurement of small AC currents.

Product Characteristics:

- Application of modern Ageing Technology
- 100% Ageing Processing and Thermal Drift Test under high operating temperature in order to guarantee the long term stability of the sensors
- Custom makeable according to individual requirements
- Various current and voltage outputs are selectable
- Power supply options: +12V, +15V, +24V, ± 12 VDC and ± 15 VDC etc.
- Sensors with window for contactless measurement

Applications:

- Isolation Monitoring of AC power systems,
- Measurements of small AC currents and leakage currents etc.

Electrical Data

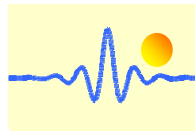
| | |
|---|---|
| Measuring range M | 10mA ~ 10A AC |
| Linearity range | 1.2 x M (measuring range) |
| Overload capacity | 20 x M (measuring range) |
| Nominal output signals | 0-4V, 0-5V, 0-10V, 0-20mA, 4-20mA, -20mA~+20mA , |
| Supply voltage | +12VDC, +15VDC, +24VDC, ± 12 VDC, ± 15 VDC |
| Current consumption | 25mA ~ 50mA + output current |
| Galvanic isolation | 3KV RMS/50Hz/min |
| Measuring resistance for current output | $\leq 250\Omega$ |

Accuracy and Dynamic Performances

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Zero offset voltage | ± 20 | mV |
| Hysteresis error | ± 10 | mV |
| Thermal drift of offset current | ≤ 250 | ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C |
| Response time | ≤ 120 | ms |
| Accuracy | ± 1.0 | % |
| Linearity | ≤ 1.0 | %FS |

General Data

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Operating temperature | -10 ~ +80 | $^{\circ}$ C |
| Storage temperature | -25 ~ +85 | $^{\circ}$ C |



Definition of Part number:

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| CYCS11 | - | x | n | E4 | - | 1.0 | - | m |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | | (5) | | (6) |

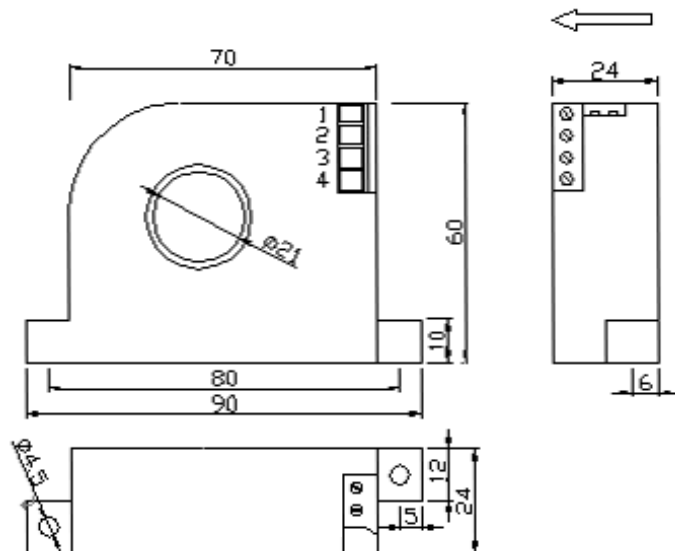
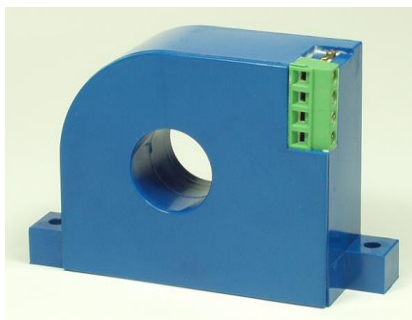
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|-------------|--|---|------------------------|----------|--|
| Series name | Output signal | Power supply | Case style | Accuracy | Rated Input current m |
| CYCS11 | x=0: 0-4V DC x=3: 0-5V DC x=4: 0-20mA DC x=5: 4-20mA DC x=8: 0-10V DC | n=2: +12V DC n=3: +15V DC n=4: +24V DC n=5: ±12V DC n=6: ±15V DC | E4 with aperture Ø21mm | 1.0% | m = 10mA, 20mA, 50mA, 100mA, 200mA, 500mA, 1A, 2A, 5A, 10A |

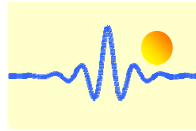
Output Signal of Custom Made Sensors:

x=1: instantaneous voltage output 5V, **x=2:** instantaneous current output 20mA

Example: CYCS11-34E4-1.0-1A , AC Current sensor with
Output signal: 0-5V DC
Power supply: +24V DC
Rated input current: 0-1A AC

DIMENSIONS (mm)





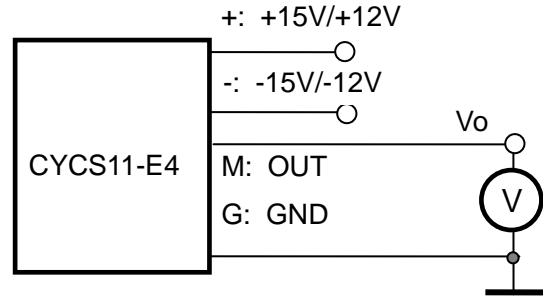
CONNECTION

The current carrying cable must pass through the window. The phase of output is the same as that of the current passing the window in the direction of the arrow indicated on the case.

a) Wiring of Sensors Using Double Power Supplies

Voltage Output

- 1(+): +15V/+12V Power Supply
- 2(-): -15V/-12V Power Supply
- 3(M): Output
- 4(G): Ground

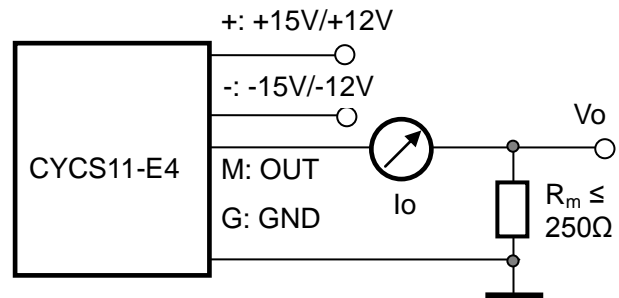


Relation between Input and Output:

| Sensor CYCS11-35E4-1.0-1A | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Input current (A) | Output voltage (V) |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0.25 | 1.25 |
| 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 0.75 | 3.75 |
| 1 | 5 |

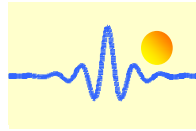
Current Output

- 1(+): +15V/+12V Power Supply
- 2(-): -15V/-12V Power Supply
- 3(M): Output
- 4(G): Ground



Relation between Input and Output (for $R_m=250 \Omega$):

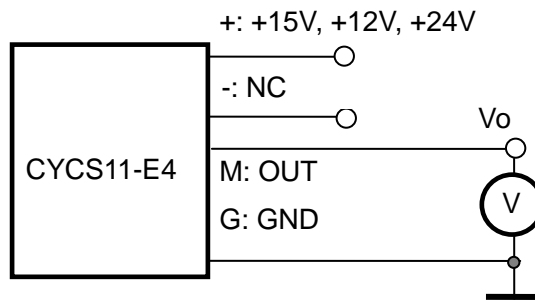
| Sensor CYCS11-45E4-1.0-1A | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Input current (A) | Output current I_o (mA) | Output voltage V_o (V) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.25 | 5 | 1.25 |
| 0.5 | 10 | 2.5 |
| 0.75 | 15 | 3.75 |
| 1 | 20 | 5 |



B) Wiring of Sensors Using Single Power Supply

Voltage Output

1(+): +15V, +12V, +24V
2(-): NC
3(M): Output
4(G): Ground

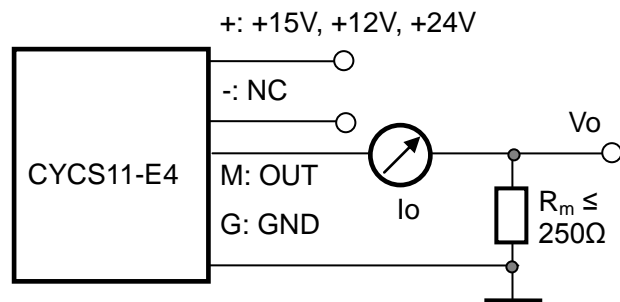


Relation between Input and Output:

| Sensor CYCS11-34E4-1.0-1A | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Input current (A) | Output voltage (V) |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0.25 | 1.25 |
| 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 0.75 | 3.75 |
| 1 | 5 |

Current Output

1(+): +15V, +12V, +24V
2(-): NC
3(M): Output
4(G): Ground



Relation between Input and Output (for $R_m=250 \Omega$):

| Sensor CYCS11-54E4-1.0-1A | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Input current (A) | Output current I_o (mA) | Output voltage V_o (V) |
| 0 | 4 | 1 |
| 0.25 | 8 | 2 |
| 0.5 | 12 | 3 |
| 0.75 | 16 | 4 |
| 1 | 20 | 5 |

Notes:

1. Connect the terminals of power source, outputs 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 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 case.