

Split Core DC Leakage Current Sensor CYCT04-xnST

This current sensor is based on magnetic modulation and compensation principle and can be used for measurement of small DC current and leakage current, current difference between two or more conductors.

Product Characteristics:

- Application for Computer Aided 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: $\pm 12\text{VDC}$ and $\pm 15\text{VDC}$
- Sensors with window for contactless measurements

Applications:

- Isolation Monitoring of DC power systems and cable selection systems,
- Measurements of small DC currents and leakage currents etc.

Electrical Data

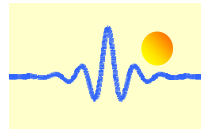
| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Rated current I_P | 10mA ~ 40mA DC | 50mA ~ 400mA DC | 500mA ~ 1A DC |
| Measuring range | $2I_P$ | $2I_P$ | $1.5I_P$ |
| Nominal output signals | 0-5V DC, -5V~+5VDC, 0-20mA DC, 4-20mA DC | | |
| Supply voltage | $\pm 12\text{VDC}$, $\pm 15\text{VDC}$ | | |
| Current consumption | 20mA + Output current | | |
| Galvanic isolation | 2.5KV RMS/50Hz/ 1min | | |
| Load resistance | $\geq 10\text{k}\Omega$ | | |

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Thermal drift of offset voltage, $T_A=10^\circ\text{C}\sim 60^\circ\text{C}$ | ≤ 8 for $I_P < 50\text{mA}$, ≤ 4 for $I_P \geq 50\text{mA}$ | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Response time | ≤ 1000 for $I_P < 50\text{mA}$, ≤ 400 for $I_P \geq 50\text{mA}$ | ms |
| Accuracy $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ | $\leq \pm 1.0$ | %FS |
| Linearity $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ | $\leq \pm 1.0$ | %FS |
| Electric Offset Voltage/Current, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ | $\leq \pm 10$ for $I_P < 50\text{mA}$, $\leq \pm 4$ for $I_P \geq 50\text{mA}$ | %FS |
| Magnetic Offset Voltage/Current ($I_P=0$) | $\leq \pm 5$ for $I_P < 50\text{mA}$, $\leq \pm 2$ for $I_P \geq 50\text{mA}$ | %FS |

Note: It is necessary to adjust the offset value to zero using a precise multimeter after each switching off and switching on the sensor

General Data

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Operating temperature | -10 ~ +60 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | -20 ~ +70 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Window size | $\Phi 19$ | mm |
| Case dimensions H x L x W | 64 x 63 x 22 | mm |



Definition of Part number:

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| CYCT04 | - | x | n | ST | - | 1.0 | - | M |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | | (5) | | (6) |

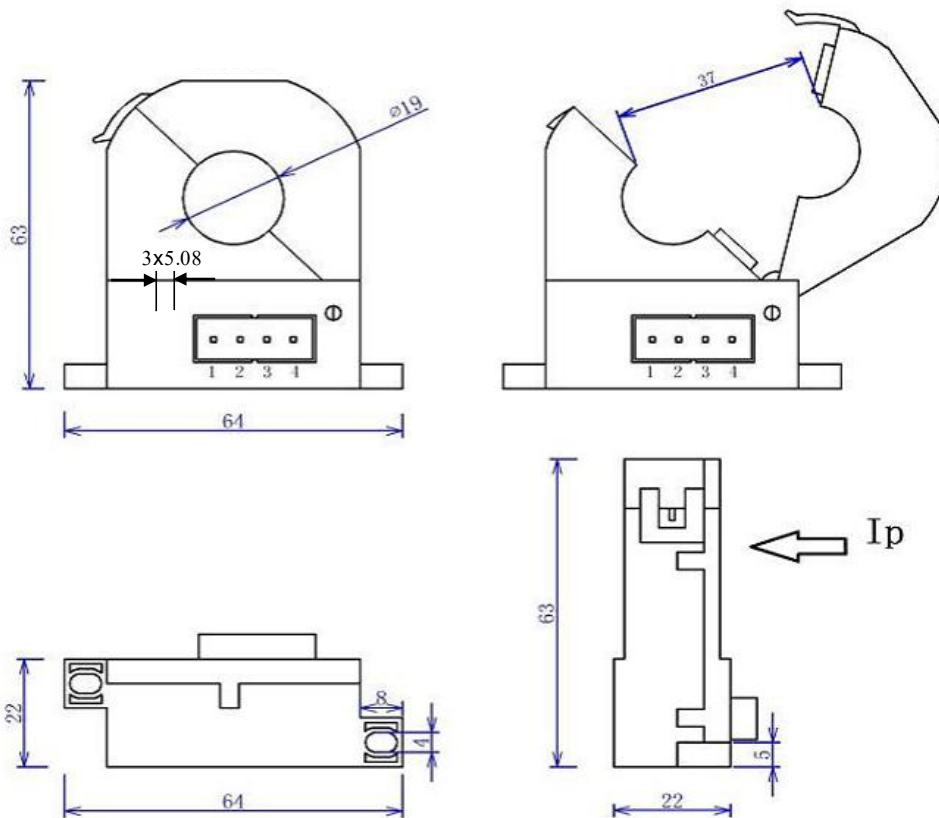
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Series name | Output signal | Power supply | Case style | Basic Accuracy | Rated Input current (M=U/B + m) |
| CYCT04 | x=1: tracing $\pm 5VDC$ x=3: 0-5V DC x=4: 0-20mA DC x=5: 4-20mA DC | n=5: $\pm 12V$ DC n=6: $\pm 15V$ DC | ST with aperture $\varnothing 19mm$ | 1.0% | m = 100mA, 200mA, 300mA, 400mA, ..., 1A |

U: unidirectional input current; **B:** bidirectional input current

Example 1: CYCT04-35ST-1.0-U500mA, DC Current sensor with
Output signal: 0~5V DC
Power supply: $\pm 12V$ DC
Rated input current: 0-50mA DC (unidirectional)

Example 2: CYCT04-16ST-1.0-B500mA, DC Current sensor with
Output signal: -5V ~ +5VDC
Power supply: $\pm 15V$ DC
Rated input current: -500mA ~ +500mADC (bidirectional)

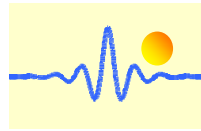
DIMENSIONS (mm)



Pin Arrangement

- Pin 1: +Vcc
- Pin 2: - Vcc
- Pin 3: M (Vout)
- Pin 4: G (GND)

OFS:
Offset adjustment



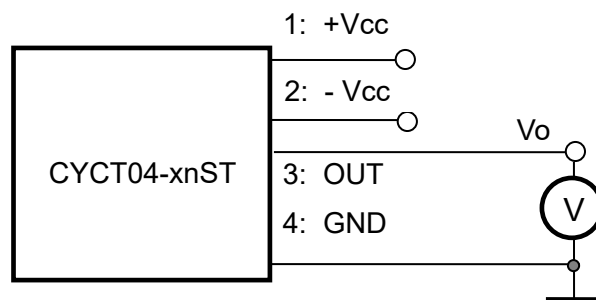
During the sensor is installed to a current conductor, the sensor half-core should be opened at first and then be closed again. It must be aware that the iron core interface on both sides is aligned and cannot be forcibly closed.

CONNECTION

The current 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) Voltage Output

- 1: +Vcc Power Supply
- 2: -Vcc Power Supply
- 3: Output
- 4: Ground

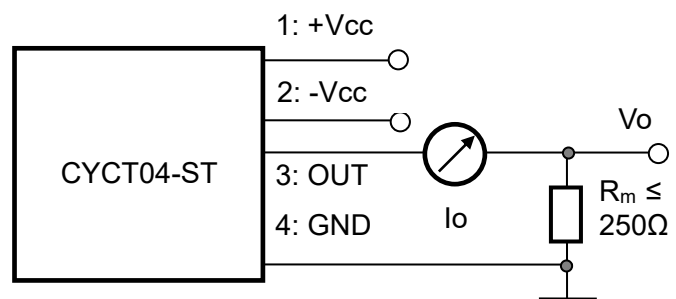


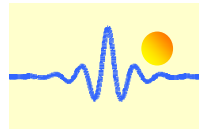
Relation between Input and Output:

| Sensor CYCT04-36ST-1.0-U500mA | | Sensor CYCT04-16ST-1.0-B500mA | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Input current (mA) | Output voltage (V) | Input current (mA) | Output voltage (V) |
| 0 | 0 | -500 | -5 |
| 125 | 1.25 | -250 | -2.5 |
| 250 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 375 | 3.75 | 250 | 2.5 |
| 500 | 5 | 500 | 5 |

b) Current Output

- 1: +Vcc Power Supply
- 2: -Vcc Power Supply
- 3: Output
- 4: Ground





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

| Sensor CYCT04-55ST-1.0-U50mA | | | Sensor CYCT04-45ST-1.0-U50mA | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Input current (mA) | Output current I_o (mA) | Output voltage V_o (V) | Input current (mA) | Output current I_o (mA) | Output voltage V_o (V) |
| 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12.5 | 8 | 2 | 12.5 | 5 | 1.25 |
| 25 | 12 | 3 | 25 | 10 | 2.5 |
| 37.5 | 16 | 4 | 37.5 | 15 | 3.75 |
| 50 | 20 | 5 | 50 | 20 | 5 |

| Sensor CYCT04-55ST-1.0-B50mA | | | Sensor CYCT04-45ST-1.0-B50mA | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Input current (mA) | Output current I_o (mA) | Output voltage V_o (V) | Input current (mA) | Output current I_o (mA) | Output voltage V_o (V) |
| -50 | 4 | 1 | -50 | 0 | 0 |
| -25 | 8 | 2 | -25 | 5 | 1.25 |
| 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 2.5 |
| 25 | 16 | 4 | 25 | 15 | 3.75 |
| 50 | 20 | 5 | 50 | 20 | 5 |

Notes:

1. Connect the terminals of power source, outputs respectively and correctly, never make wrong connection.
2. The potentiometer 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.