ChenYang

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AC/DC Split Core Hall Current Sensor CYHCS-C3S

This Hall Effect current sensor can be used for measurement of DC and AC current, pulsed currents etc. The output of the transducer reflects the real wave of the current carrying conductor.

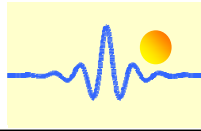| Product Characteristics	Applications
• Excellent accuracy • Very good linearity • Light in weight • Less power consumption • Window structure • Electrically isolating the output of the transducer from the current carrying conductor • No insertion loss • Current overload capability	• Frequency conversion timing equipment • Various power supply • Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) • Electric welding machines • Numerical controlled machine tools • Electrolyzing and electroplating equipment • Electric powered locomotive • Microcomputer monitoring • Electric power network monitoring

Electrical Data

Primary Nominal Current I_r (A)	Primary Current Measuring Range I_p(A) at Vcc=5V	Output Voltage (analog) (V)	Part number
50	$\pm$ 67.5		CYHCS-C3S-50A-C
100	$\pm$ 135		CYHCS-C3S-100A-C
200	$\pm$ 270		CYHCS-C3S-200A-C
300	$\pm$ 405		CYHCS-C3S-300A-C
400	$\pm$ 540	2.5VDC±1.5V	CYHCS-C3S-400A-C
500	$\pm$ 675		CYHCS-C3S-500A-C
800	$\pm$ 1080		CYHCS-C3S-800A-C
1000	$\pm$ 1350		CYHCS-C3S-1000A-C
2000	$\pm$ 2700		CYHCS-C3S-2000A-C

(Connector: Molex connector C=M; Phoenix Connector: C=P)

Supply Voltage	V_{cc}= +5V $\pm$ 5%
Current Consumption	I_c < 25mA
RMS Voltage for 5kV AC isolation test, 50/60Hz, 1min,	V_{is} <10mA
Output Impedance:	R_{out} < 150Ω
Load Resistor:	R_L > 10kΩ
Accuracy at I_r, T_A=25°C (without offset),	X <1.0%
Linearity from 0 to I_r, T_A=25°C,	E_L <1.0% FS
Electric Offset Voltage, T_A=25°C,	V_{oe} =2.5VDC±1.0%
Magnetic Offset Voltage ($I_r \rightarrow 0$)	V_{om} <$\pm$15mV
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage,	V_{ot} <$\pm$1.0mV/°C
Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C),	T.C. < $\pm$0.1% /°C
Response Time at 90% of I_P (f=1k Hz)	t_r < 7µs
Frequency Bandwidth (-3dB),	f_b = 0-20 kHz

General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,	T_A = -25°C ~ +85°C
Ambient Storage Temperature,	T_S = -40°C ~ +100°C

Markt Schwabener Str. 8
D-85464 Finsing
Germany

Tel.: +49 (0)8121 – 2574100
Fax: +49 (0)8121– 2574101
Email: info@cy-sensors.com
http://www.cy-sensors.com

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Relation between Input Current and Output Voltage

Take the sensor CYHCS-C3S-100A as sample, the relation between the input current and output voltage is shown in the table 1, Fig.1 and Fig. 2

Table 1. Relation between the input current and output voltage

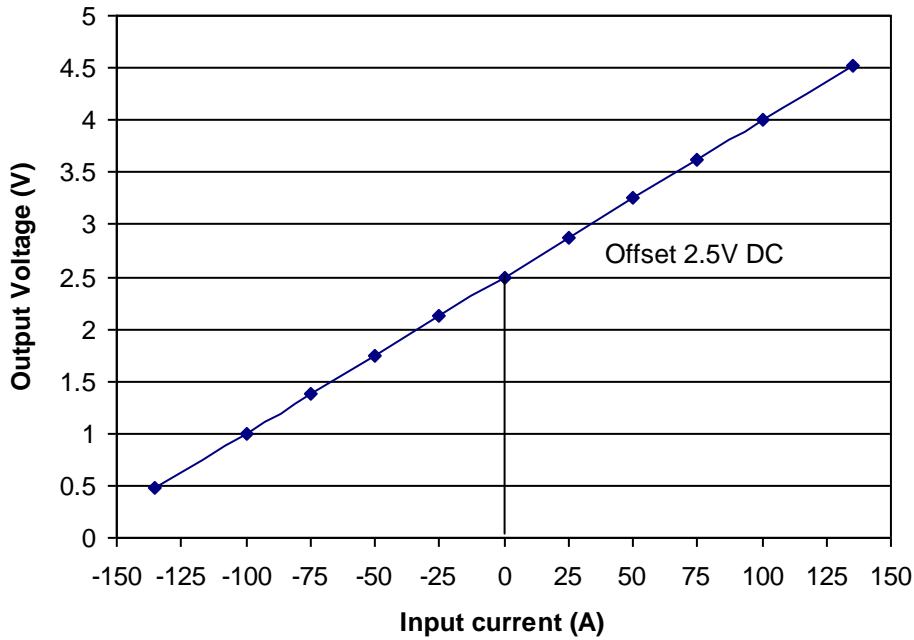| Input current (A)	-135	-100	-75	-50	0	50	75	100	135
Output voltage (V)	0.475	1.0	1.375	1.75	2.5	3.25	3.625	4.0	4.525

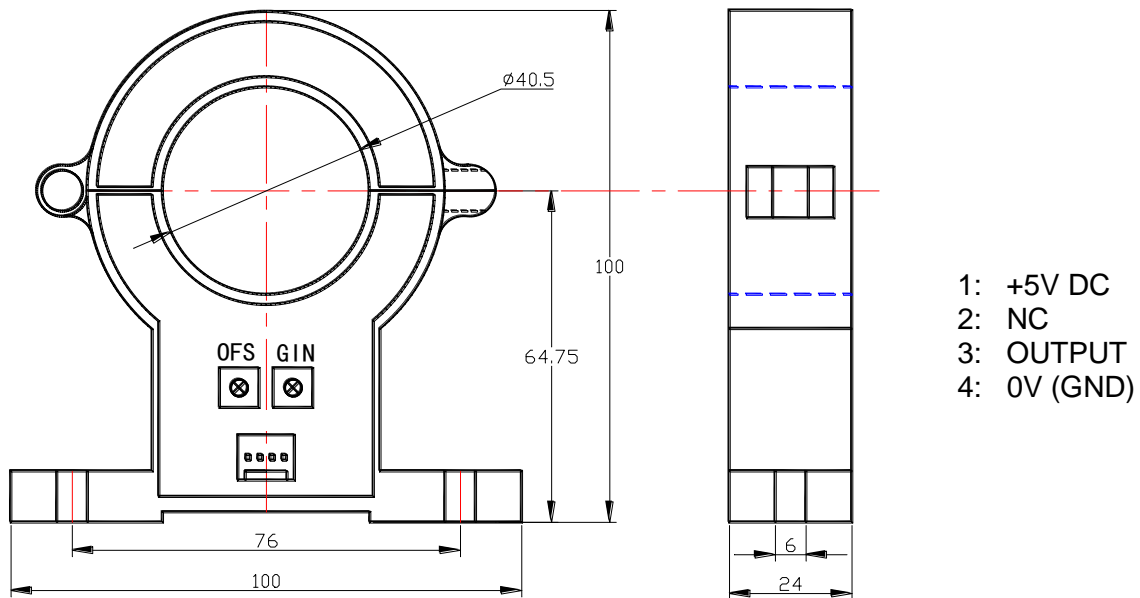**Fig. 1** Relation between the input current (DC) and output voltage (DC)
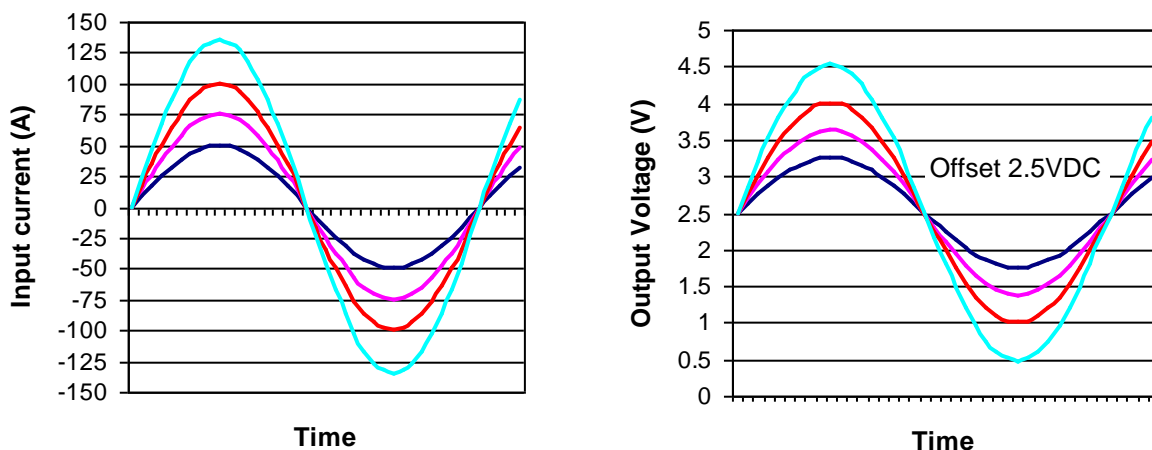
Fig. 2 Relation between the input current (AC) and output voltage (AC)

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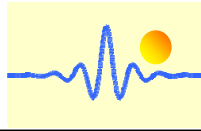
PIN Definition and Dimensions

Ø40.5
100
64.75
OFS GIN
76
100
6
24

1: +5V DC
2: NC
3: OUTPUT
4: 0V (GND)

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