

AC/DC Split Core Hall Current Sensor CYHCS-C3T

This Hall Effect current sensor is based on open loop principle and designed with a split core and a high galvanic isolation between primary conductor and secondary circuit. It 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	Frequency conversion timing equipment		
Very good linearity	 Various power supply 		
Light in weight	 Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) 		
Less power consumption	Electric welding machines		
Window structure with split core	Numerical controlled machine tools		
Electrically isolating the output of the	Electrolyzing and electroplating equipment		
transducer from the current carrying conductor	Electric powered locomotive		
No insertion loss	Microcomputer monitoring		
Current overload capability	Electric power network monitoring		

Electrical Data

Primary Nominal	Primary Current Measuring	Output Voltage	Part number
Current I_r (A)	Range $I_p(A)$ at Vcc=12V	(analog) (V)	
50	± 50		CYHCS-C3T-50A-xnC
100	± 100	x=3: 2.5VDC±2.5V x=8: 5VDC ± 5V	CYHCS-C3T-100A-xnC
200	± 200		CYHCS-C3T-200A-xnC
400	± 400		CYHCS-C3T-400A-xnC
500	± 500		CYHCS-C3T-500A-xnC
800	± 800		CYHCS-C3T-800A-xnC
1000	± 1000		CYHCS-C3T-1000A-xnC
1500	± 1500		CYHCS-C3T-1500A-xnC
2000	± 2000		CYHCS-C3T-2000A-xnC

(n=2, *Vcc*= +12VDC; n=3, *Vcc* =+15VDC; n=4, *Vcc* =+24VDC, Connector: Molex connector C=M; Phoenix Connector: C=P)

Current Consumption I_c < 25mA RMS Voltage for 2.5kV AC isolation test, 50/60Hz, 1min, V_{is} <10mA

RMS Voltage for 2.5kV AC isolation test, 50/60Hz, 1min, V_{is} <10mA Output Impedance: R_{out} < 150 Ω Load Resistor: R_{L} > 10k Ω

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} =5VDC±1.0% or 5VDC±1.0% Magnetic Offset Voltage ($I_r \rightarrow 0$) $V_{om} < \pm 15$ mV

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Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage, $V_{ot} < \pm 1.0 \text{mV/°C}$ Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C), $T.C. < \pm 0.1\%$ /°C Response Time at 90% of I_P (f=1 k Hz) $t_r < 7 \mu \text{s}$

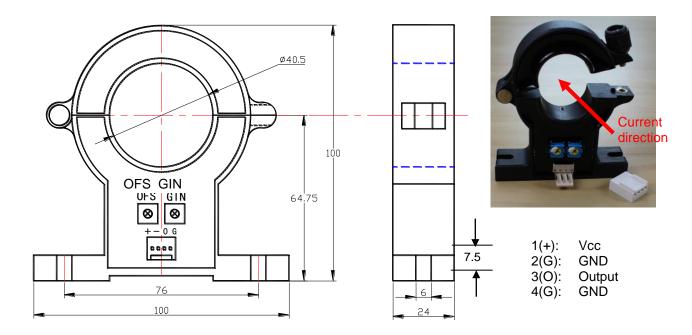
Response Time at 90% of I_P (f=1k Hz) t_r < 7 μ s Frequency Bandwidth (-3dB), f_b = 0-20 kHz Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF): 50k - 100k hours

General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature, $T_A = -25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ Ambient Storage Temperature, $T_S = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +100^{\circ}\text{C}$



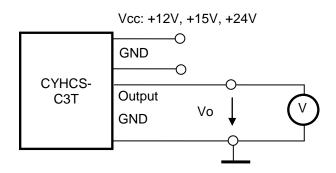
PIN Definition and Dimensions



OFS: Offset Adjustment

GIN: Gain Adjustment

Connection





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