

Split Core Hall Effect AC/DC Current Sensor CYHCS-EKGT

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 AC/DC current etc. The output of the transducer reflects the real wave of the current carrying conductor. It can be mounted on the primary cable directly.

Product Characteristics	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent accuracy • Very good linearity • Light in weight • Less power consumption • Window structure, easily mounting • Electrically isolating the output of the transducer from the current carrying conductor • No insertion loss • Current overload capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photovoltaic equipment • 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)	Output Voltage (Analog) (V)	Part number
50A	0 ~ ± 60A	2.5V±2V ±1.0%	CYHCS-EKGT-50A
100A	0 ~ ± 120A		CYHCS-EKGT-100A
200A	0 ~ ± 240A		CYHCS-EKGT-200A
300A	0 ~ ± 360A		CYHCS-EKGT-300A
400A	0 ~ ± 480A		CYHCS-EKGT-400A
500A	0 ~ ± 600A		CYHCS-EKGT-500A

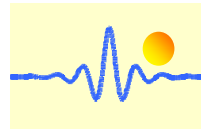
Supply Voltage:
Current Consumption
Isolation Voltage
Output Voltage at I_r , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$:
Output Impedance:
Load Resistor:
Accuracy at I_r , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ (without offset),
Linearity from 0 to I_r , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$,
Electric Offset Voltage, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$,
Magnetic Offset Voltage ($I_r \rightarrow 0$)
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage, ($-25^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$)
Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C),
Response Time at 90% of I_p ($f=1\text{kHz}$)
Frequency Bandwidth (-3dB),

$V_{cc}=+12\text{VDC} \pm 5\%$
 $I_c < 25\text{mA}$
2,5kV, 50/60Hz, 1min
 $V_{out}=2.5\text{V} \pm 2\text{V} \pm 1.0\%$
 $R_{out} < 150\Omega$
 $R_L > 10\text{k}\Omega$
 $X < 1.0\%$
 $E_L < 1.0\% \text{ FS}$
 $V_{oe} = 2.5\text{V} \pm 1.0\%$
 $V_{om} < \pm 20\text{mV}$
 $V_{ot} < \pm 0.5\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
T.C. $< \pm 0.1\% / ^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_r < 7\mu\text{s}$
 $f_b = \text{DC}-20 \text{ kHz}$

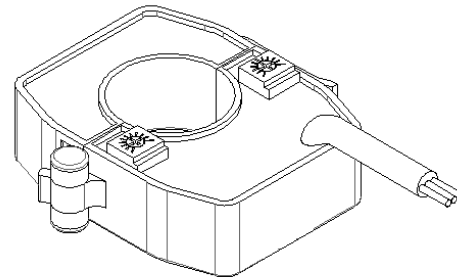
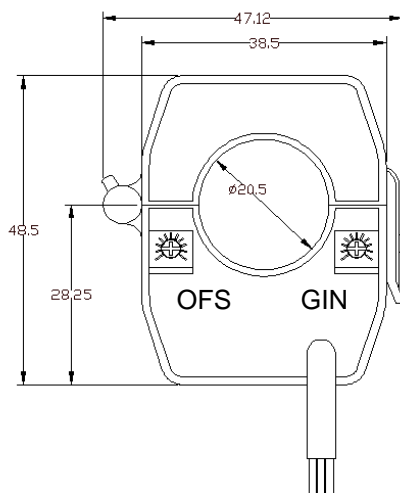
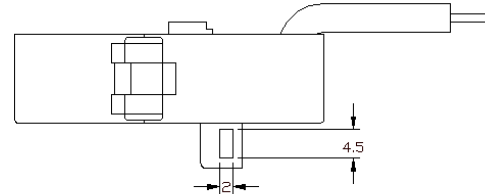
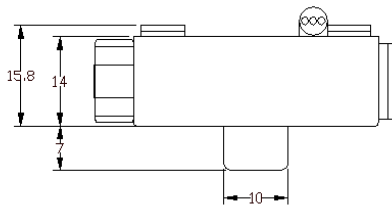
General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,
Ambient Storage Temperature,

$T_A = -25^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_S = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +100^\circ\text{C}$



PIN Definition and Dimensions

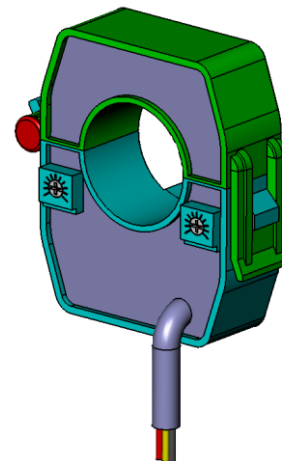
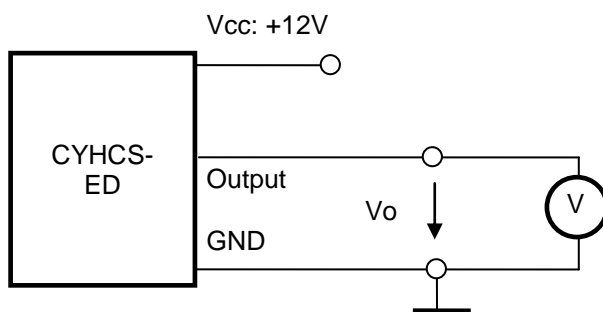


Cable arrangement:

- 1 (red): Vcc
- 2 (yellow): OUTPUT
- 3 (black): 0V (GND)

OFS: Offset Adjustment

GIN: Gain Adjustment



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