

## Open Loop Hall AC/DC Current Sensor CYHCS-FA

This Hall Effect current sensor is based on open loop principle and designed with a high galvanic isolation between primary conductor and secondary circuit. It can be used for measurement of DC and AC current, pulse currents etc. The output of the transducer reflects the real wave of the current carrying conductor.

Product Characteristics	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent accuracy</li> <li>• Very good linearity</li> <li>• Small size</li> <li>• Light in weight</li> <li>• Less power consumption</li> <li>• Window structure</li> <li>• Electrically isolating the output of the transducer from the current carrying conductor</li> <li>• No insertion loss</li> <li>• Current overload capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Photovoltaic equipment</b></li> <li>• Frequency conversion timing equipment</li> <li>• Various power supply</li> <li>• Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)</li> <li>• Electric welding machines</li> <li>• Transformer substation</li> <li>• Numerical controlled machine tools</li> <li>• Electrolyzing and electroplating equipment</li> <li>• Electric powered locomotive</li> <li>• Microcomputer monitoring</li> <li>• Electric power network monitoring</li> </ul>

### Electrical Data

Primary Nominal Current $I_r$ (A)	Measuring Range (A)	Output voltage (Analog) (V)	Window Size (mm)	Part number
400	±800	±4 +1.0%	51x13	CYHCS-FA400A
500	±1000			CYHCS-FA500A
600	±1200			CYHCS-FA600A
800	±1600			CYHCS-FA800A
1000	±2000			CYHCS-FA1000A
1500	±2500			CYHCS-FA1500A
2000	±2500			CYHCS-FA2000A

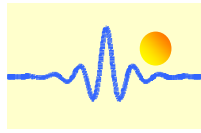
Supply Voltage  
Current Consumption  
Galvanic isolation, 50/60Hz, 1min:  
Load resistance:  
Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC

$V_{cc} = \pm 12 \sim \pm 15V \pm 5\%$   
 $I_c < 25mA$   
3kV rms  
10kΩ  
> 500 MΩ

### Accuracy and Dynamic performance data

Accuracy at  $I_r$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$  (without offset),  
Linearity from 0 to  $I_r$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ ,  
Electric Offset Voltage,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ ,  
Magnetic Offset Voltage ( $I_r \rightarrow 0$ )  
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage,  
Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C),  
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB):  
Response Time at 90% of  $I_P$  ( $f=1k$  Hz)

$X < \pm 1.0\%$   
 $E_L < \pm 0.5\%$  FS  
 $V_{oe} < \pm 25mV$   
 $V_{om} < \pm 25mV$   
 $V_{ot} < \pm 1.0mV/^\circ C$   
T.C.  $< \pm 0.1\%$  /°C  
DC-20kHz  
 $t_r < 7\mu s$

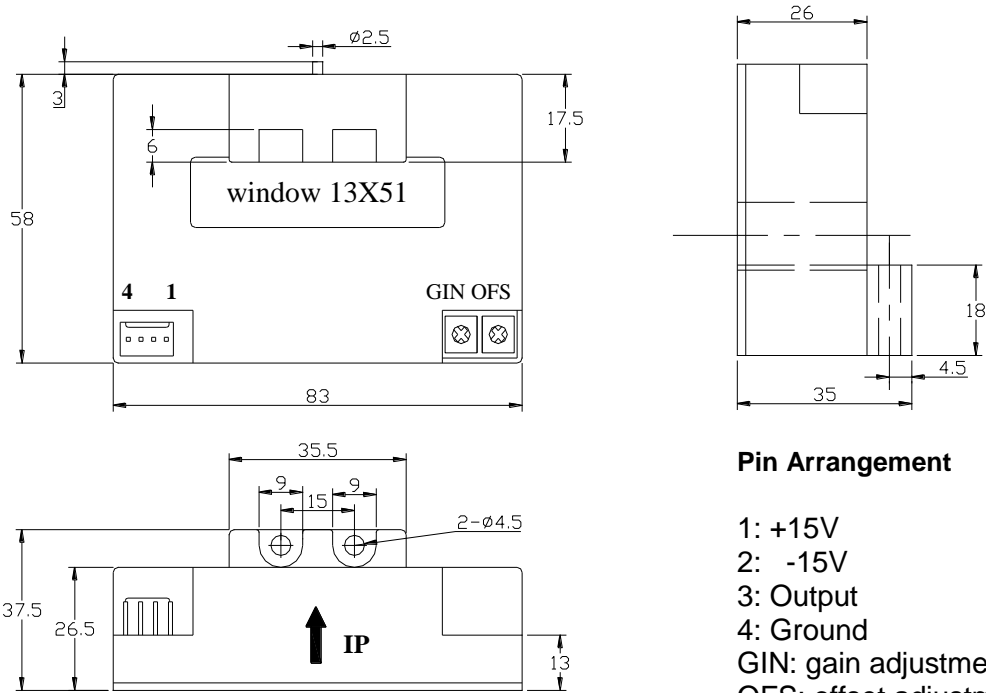


## General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,  
Ambient Storage Temperature,  
Unit weight:

$T_A = -25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_S = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +100^{\circ}\text{C}$   
300g/unit

## Dimensions



## 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