

## Hall AC/DC Current Sensor CYHCS-K2A

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>• 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>• Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)</li> <li>• Electric welding machines</li> <li>• Transformer substation</li> <li>• Numerical controlled machine tools</li> <li>• Electric powered locomotive</li> <li>• Electric power network monitoring</li> <li>• Inverters etc.</li> </ul>

### Electrical Data

Primary Nominal Current $I_r$ (A)	Measuring Range (A)	Output Signal (Voltage or current)	Aperture Diameter (mm)	Part number
500	1000	X=1: $\pm 4V \pm 1.0\%$ X=3: $0-5VDC \pm 1.0\%$ X=5: $4-20mADC \pm 1.0\%$	$\varnothing 30$	CYHCS-K2A500A-X
600	1200			CYHCS-K2A600A-X
700	1400			CYHCS-K2A700A-X
800	1600			CYHCS-K2A800A-X
900	1800			CYHCS-K2A900A-X
1000	2000			CYHCS-K2A1000A-X

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

$V_{cc} = \pm 12 \sim 15VDC$   
 $I_c < 25mA$   
2.5kV  
10k $\Omega$   
> 500 M $\Omega$

### Accuracy and Dynamic performance data

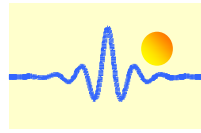
Accuracy at  $I_r$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (without offset),  
Linearity from 0 to  $I_r$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  
Electric Offset Voltage,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  
Magnetic Offset Voltage ( $I_r \rightarrow 0$ )  
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage,  
Response Time at 90% of  $I_P$  ( $f = 1k$  Hz)  
Frequency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

$X < 1.0\%$   
 $E_L < 1.0\% FS$   
 $V_{oe} < 20mV$   
 $V_{om} < \pm 25mV$   
 $V_{ot} < \pm 1mV/^\circ C$   
 $t_r < 5\mu s$   
DC-50kHz

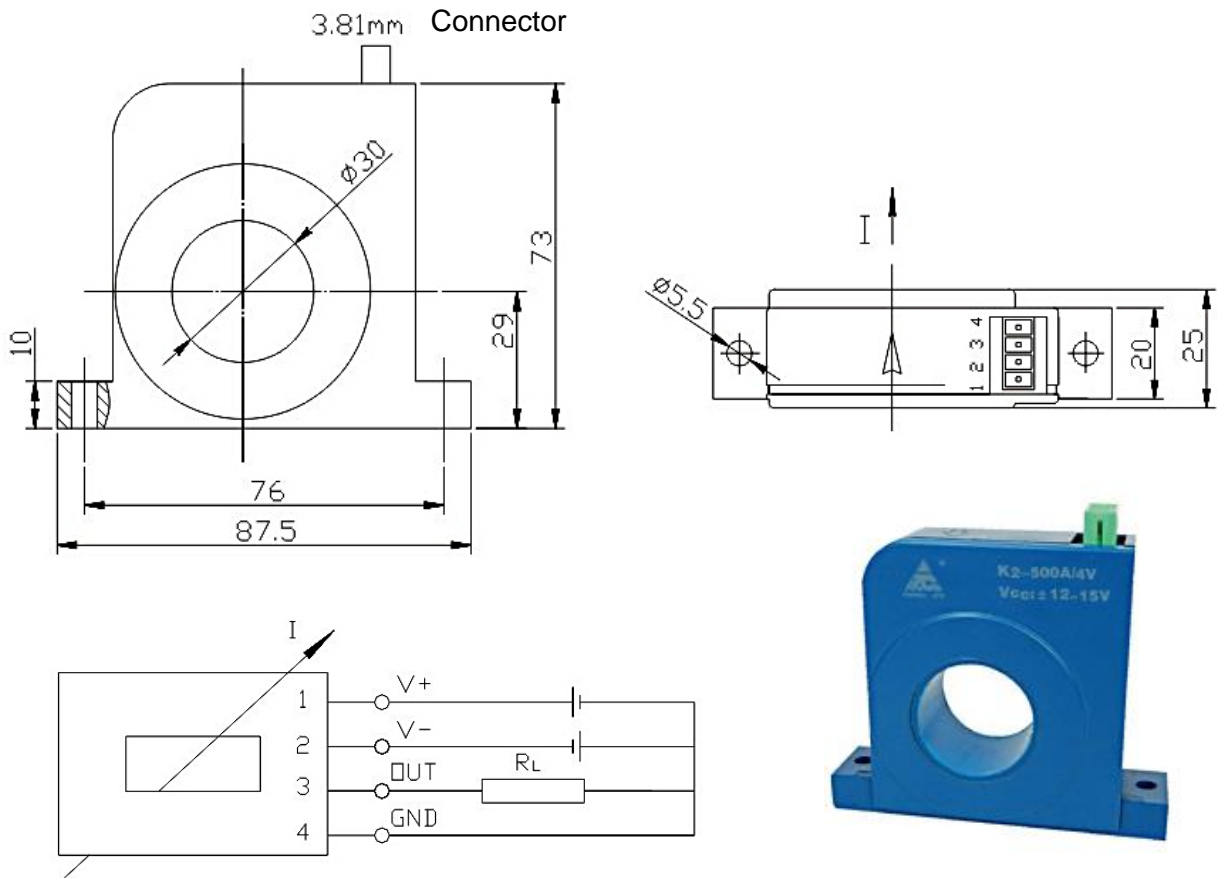
### General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,  
Ambient Storage Temperature,

$T_A = -10^\circ C \sim +70^\circ C$   
 $T_S = -40^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$



## Dimensions



## Terminal Arrangement:

- |    |                |
|----|----------------|
| 1: | V+ (+12~15VDC) |
| 2: | V- (-12~15VDC) |
| 3: | OUTPUT         |
| 4: | 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