

Hall Effect AC/DC Current Sensor CYHCS-WF2

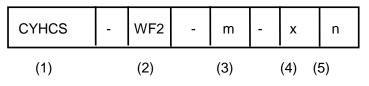
The sensor CYHCS-WF2 is an open loop Hall Effect sensor for the measurement of AC/DC current. The sensor has a galvanic isolation between the primary conductor and the secondary electronic circuit.

Features and Advantages	Applications
 AC/DC current measurement Output signal option (0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-5V, ±5V, 0-10V) 35mm DIN Rail High isolation between primary and secondary circuits No insertion losses Easy installation 	 Photovoltaic equipment Battery banks, such as, monitoring load current and charge current, verifying operation Transportation, measuring traction power or auxiliary loads Phase fired controlled heaters Directly connect to PLC Sense motor stalls and short circuits

Specifications

Rated input current (DC current calibration)	20A, 30A, 40A, 50A, 60A, 70A,80A, 90A, 100A
Linear measuring range	1.2 times of rated input current
Output signals	±5VAC/DC, 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, 0-20mADC, 4-20mADC
Power supply	+12V DC, +24V DC, ±12V DC, ±15V DC
Measuring accuracy	±1.0%
Linearity (10% - 100%), 25°C	≤ ±0.5%
Zero offset voltage	±25mV
Hysteresis error	±10mV
Thermal drift of offset voltage	≤400PPM/°C
Galvanic isolation	6 kV AC, 50Hz, 1min
Isolation resistance	≥100MΩ
Response time	≤3µs for analog output, ≤100ms DC output
Frequency range	DC ~ 10kHz
di/dt following accuracy	50A/µs
Overload capacity	20 times
Current consumption	≤50mA
Output load	Voltage output : ≥2kΩ, Current output: ≤250Ω
Mounting	35mm DIN Rail
Case style and Window size	WF2 with aperture Ø20mm
Operating temperature	-25°C ~ +70°C
Storage temperature	-45°C ~ + 85°C
Relative humidity	≤90%
Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)	≥ 100k hours

Definition of Part number:



Version 2 Released in May 2016 Dr.-Ing. habil. Jigou Liu

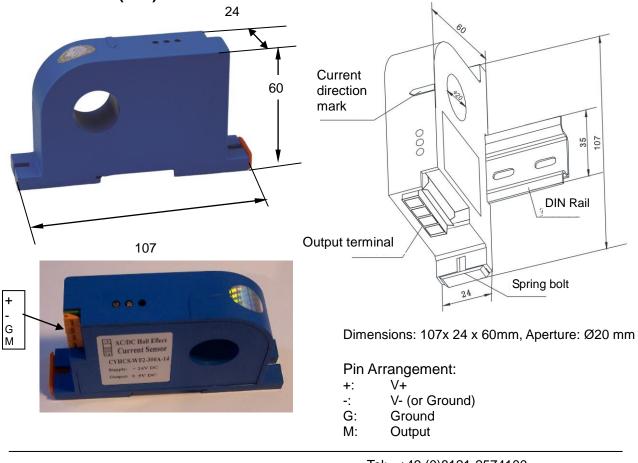


(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Series name	Case style	Rated Input current (m)	Output signal	Power supply
CYHCS	WF2	m = 20A,30A, 40A, 50A, 60A, 70A,80A, 90A, 100A	 x=1: tracing voltage ±5V AC/DC x=3: 0-5V DC x=4: 0-20mA DC x=5: 4-20mA DC x=8: 0-10V DC 	n=2: +12V DC n=4: +24V DC n=5: ±12V DC n=6: ±15V DC

Example 1: CYHCS-WF2-100A -15, Hall Effect AC/DC Current sensor with Output signal: tracing voltage ±5V AC/DC Power supply: ±12V DC Rated input current: 100A AC/DC

- Example 2: CYHCS-WF2-100A -14, Hall Effect AC/DC Current sensor with Output signal: tracing voltage ±5V AC/DC Power supply: +24V DC Rated input current: 100A AC/DC
- Example 3: CYHCS-WF2-100A -54, Hall Effect AC/DC Current sensor with Output signal: 4-20mA DC Power supply: +24V DC Rated input current: 100A AC/DC

DIMENSIONS (mm)



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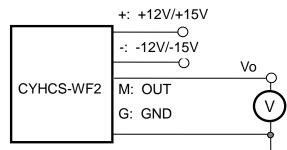
CONNECTIONS

The current carrying cable must pass through the window. The phase of output is the same as that of the current passing the window in the direction of the arrow indicated on the case.

a) Wiring of Sensors Using Double Power Supplies

Voltage Output

1(+): +15V/+12V Power Supply 2(-): -15V/-12V Power Supply 3(G): Ground 4(M): Output

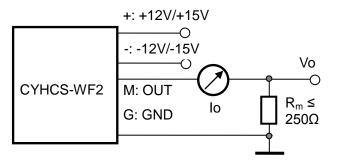


Relation between Input and Output:

Sensor CYHCS-WF2-100A-15	
Input current (A)	Output voltage (V)
-100	-5
-75	-3.75
-50	-2.5
-25	-1.25
0	0
25	1.25
50	2.5
75	3.75
100	5

Current Output

- 1(+): +12V/+15V Power Supply
- 2(-): -12V/-15V Power Supply
- 3(G): Ground
- 4(M): Output



Relation between Input and Output (for $R_m=250 \Omega$):

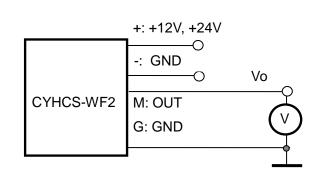
Sensor CYHCS-WF2-100A-45		
Input current (A, RMS/DC)	Output current Io(mA, DC)	Output voltage Vo (V, DC)
0	0	0
25	5	1.25
50	10	2.5
75	15	3.75
100	20	5



B) Wiring of Sensors Using Single Power Supply

Voltage Output

- 1(+): +12V, +24V
- 2(-): Ground 3(G): Ground
- 4(M): Output

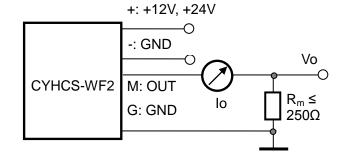


Relation between Input and Output:

Sensor CYHCS-WF2-100A-14		
Input current (A)	Output voltage (V)	
-100	-5	
-50	-2.5	
0	0	
50	2.5	
100	5	

Current Output

1(+): +12V, +24V 2(-): Ground 3(G): Ground 4(M): Output



Relation between Input and Output (for $R_m=250 \Omega$):

Sensor CYHCS-WF2-100A-54		
Input current (A, RMS/DC)	Output current Io(mA, DC)	Output voltage Vo (V, DC)
0	4	1
25	8	2
50	12	3
75	16	4
100	20	5

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 case.