



Hall Effect AC Current Sensor CYHCS-WF3

The sensor CYHCS-WF3 is an open loop Hall Effect Sensor for the measurement of AC current. The sensor has a galvanic isolation between the primary conductor and the secondary electronic circuit.

Features and Advantages	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC current measurement • Output signal option (0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-5V, $\pm 5V$, 0-10V) • 35mm DIN Rail • High isolation between primary and secondary circuits • No insertion losses • Easy installation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	50A ~ 800A
Linear measuring range	0-60A ~ 0-960A
Overload current capability	20 times of rated input current, 5sec
Output signals	$\pm 5VDC$, 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, 0-20mADC, 4-20mADC
Power supply (voltage Ripple)	+12V DC, +24V DC, $\pm 12V$ DC, $\pm 15V$ DC (5%)
Measuring accuracy	$\pm 1.0\%$
Linearity (10% - 100%), 25°C	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ FS
Zero offset voltage	$\pm 25mV$
Thermal drift of offset voltage	$\leq \pm 0.04\%/^{\circ}C$
Galvanic isolation	6 kV AC, 50Hz, 1min
Isolation resistance	$\geq 100M\Omega$
Response time	$\leq 20\mu s$ for tracing output, $\leq 100ms$ DC voltage output, $\leq 150ms$ DC current output,
di/dt following accuracy	50A/ μs
Current consumption	$\leq 50mA$
Output load	Voltage output : $\geq 2k\Omega$, Current output: $\leq 250\Omega$
Frequency range	25Hz ~ 5kHz
Case style and Window size	WF3 , $\Phi 35mm$
Operating temperature	-25°C ~ +70°C
Storage temperature	-45°C ~ + 85°C
Relative humidity	$\leq 90\%$
MTBF	>50000h
Unit weight	200g

Definition of Part number:

CYHCS	-	WF3	-	m	-	x	n
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(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)



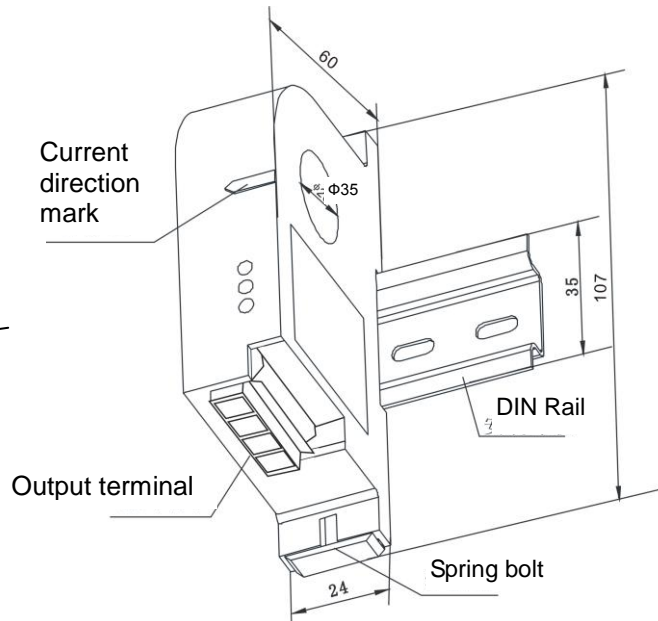
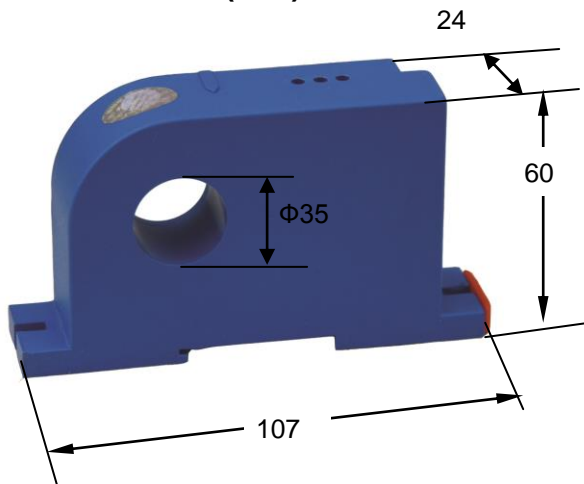
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Series name	Case style	Rated Input current (m)	Output signal	Power supply
CYHCS	WF3	m = 50A, 100A, 200A, 300A, 400A, 500A, 600A, 700A, 800A	x=1: tracing voltage $\pm 5V$ DC x=3: 0-5V DC x=4: 0-20mA DC x=5: 4-20mA DC x=8: 0-10V DC	n=2: +12V DC n=4: +24V DC n=5: $\pm 12V$ DC n=6: $\pm 15V$ DC

Example 1: CYHCS-WF3-400A -15, Hall Effect AC Current sensor with
Output signal: tracing voltage $\pm 5V$ AC
Power supply: $\pm 12V$ DC
Rated input current: 400A AC

Example 2: CYHCS-WF3-400A -14, Hall Effect AC Current sensor with
Output signal: tracing voltage $\pm 5V$ AC
Power supply: +24V DC
Rated input current: 400A AC

Example 3: CYHCS-WF3-400A -54, Hall Effect AC Current sensor with
Output signal: 4-20mA DC
Power supply: +24V DC
Rated input current: 400A AC

DIMENSIONS (mm)



Dimensions: 107x 24 x 60mm, Aperture: $\varnothing 35$ mm

Pin Arrangement:

+: V+ -: V- (or NC)
OUT: Output GND: Ground



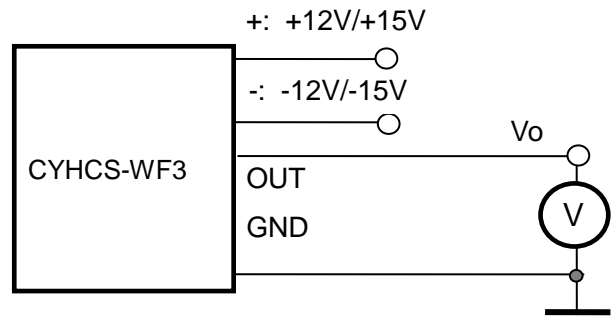
CONNECTIONS

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

+: +15V/+12V
OUT: Output
GND: Ground
-: -15V/-12V

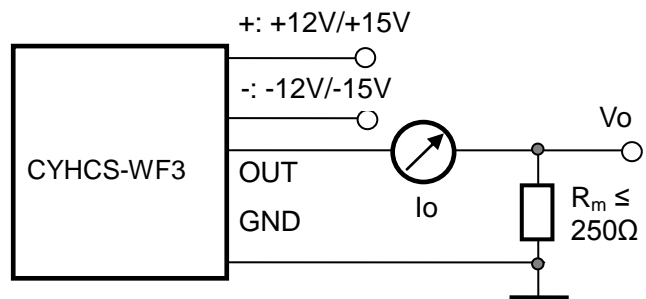


Relation between Input and Output:

Sensor CYHCS-WF3-400A-15	
Input current (A)	Output voltage (V)
-400	-5
-200	-2.5
0	0
200	2.5
400	5

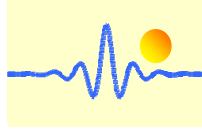
Current Output

+: +12V/+15V
OUT: Output
GND: Ground
-: -12V/-15V



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

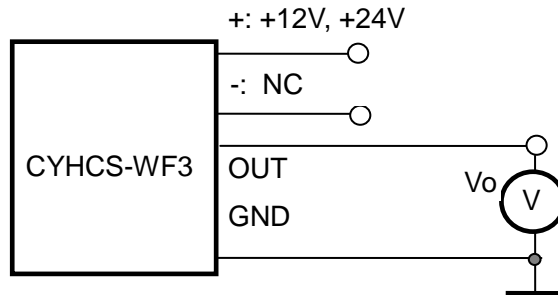
Sensor CYHCS-WF3-400A-55		
Input current (A)	Output current I_o (mA, DC)	Output voltage V_o (V, DC)
0	4	1
100	8	2
200	12	3
300	16	4
400	20	5



B) Wiring of Sensors Using Single Power Supply

Voltage Output

+: +12V, +24V
OUT: Output
GND: Ground
-: NC

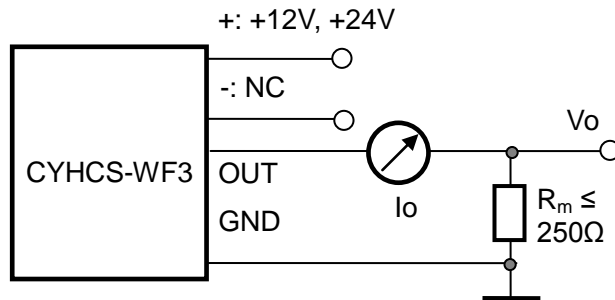


Relation between Input and Output:

Sensor CYHCS-WF3-400A-14	
Input current (A)	Output voltage (V)
-400	-5
-200	-2.5
0	0
200	2.5
400	5

Current Output

+: +12V, +24V
OUT: Output
GND: Ground
-: NC



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

Sensor CYHCS-WF3-400A-54		
Input current (A)	Output current I_o (mA, DC)	Output voltage V_o (V, DC)
0	4	1
100	8	2
200	12	3
300	16	4
400	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.