

Hall Effect DC Current Sensor CYHCT-C4TV

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

Product Characteristics	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent accuracy • Very good linearity • Light in weight • Less power consumption • Window structure • 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 equipments • Electric powered locomotive • Microcomputer monitoring • Electric power network monitoring

Electrical Data/Input

Primary Nominal DC Current I_r (A)	Primary Current Measuring Range I_p (A)	DC Output Voltage (V)	Part number
50A	0 ~ ±50A	x=0: 0-4V ±1.0% x=3: 0-5V ±1.0% x=8: 0-10V ±1.0%	CYHCT-C4TV-U/B50A-xn
100A	0 ~ ±100A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B100A-xn
200A	0 ~ ±200A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B200A-xn
300A	0 ~ ±300A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B300A-xn
400A	0 ~ ±400A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B400A-xn
500A	0 ~ ±500A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B500A-xn
600A	0 ~ ±600A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B600A-xn
700A	0 ~ ±700A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B700A-xn
800A	0 ~ ±800A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B800A-xn
1000A	0 ~ ±1000A		CYHCT-C4TV-U/B1000A-xn

(n=2, V_{cc} = +12VDC; n=3, V_{cc} =+15VDC; n=4, V_{cc} =+24VDC, U: unidirectional, B: bidirectional)

Supply Voltage:

Current Consumption

Isolation Voltage

Output Voltage at I_r , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$:

Output Impedance:

Load Resistor:

V_{cc} =+12V, +15V, +24V± 5%

I_c < 25mA

2.5kV, 50/60Hz, 1min

V_{out} =0- 4V, 0-5V, 0-10VDC

R_{out} < 150Ω

R_L > 10kΩ

Accuracy

Accuracy at I_r , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$,

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,

Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C),

Response Time at 90% of I_p ($f=1\text{kHz}$)

Frequency Bandwidth (-3dB),

Case Material:

X <1.0% FS

E_L <1.0% FS

V_{oe} <50mV

V_{om} <±20mV

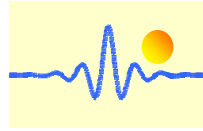
V_{ot} <±1.0mV/°C

T.C. < ±0.1% /°C

t_r < 1ms

f_b = DC - 20 kHz

PBT

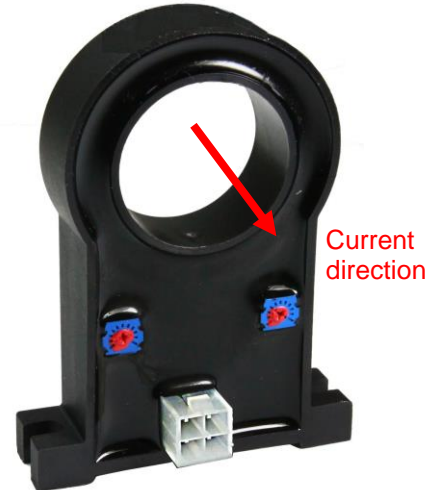
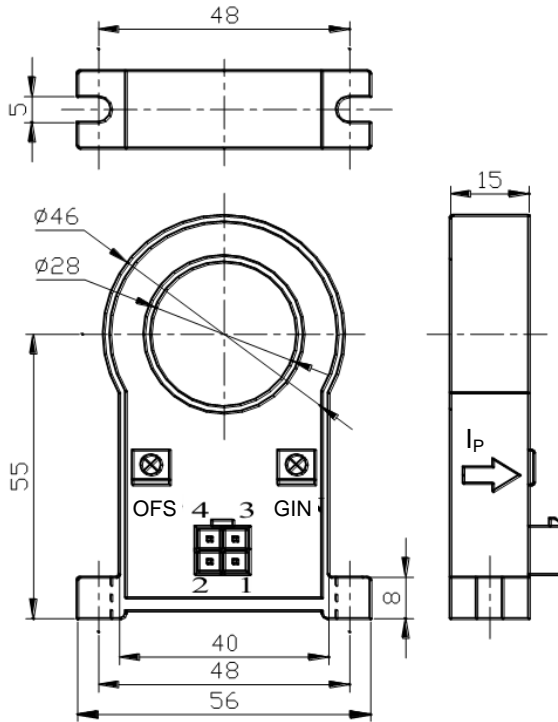


General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,
Ambient Storage Temperature,

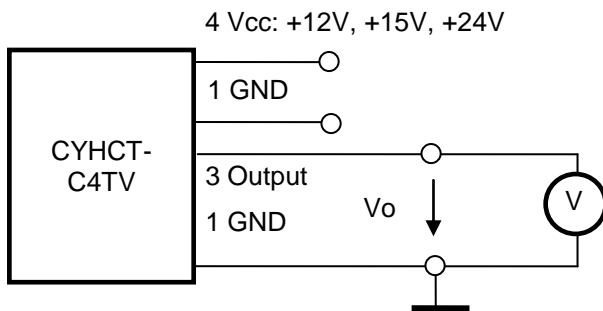
$T_A = -25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $T_S = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +100^{\circ}\text{C}$

PIN Definition and Dimensions



1(G): GND
2(G): GND
3(O): Output
4(+): Vcc

Connection



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