

## Split Core Hall Effect AC Current Sensor CYHCS-EKFC

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 AC current, pulse currents etc. The output of the transducer reflects the rectified average value of the current in the 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>• Split core 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>• Photovoltaic equipment</li> <li>• Frequency conversion timing equipment</li> <li>• Various power supply</li> <li>• Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)</li> <li>• Electric welding machines</li> <li>• Electrolyzing and electroplating equipment</li> <li>• Electric powered locomotive</li> <li>• Electric power network monitoring</li> </ul>

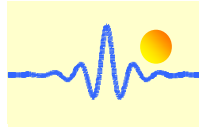
### Technical Data

Primary Nominal Current $I_r$ (A), RMS	Primary Current Measuring Range $I_p$ (A)	DC Output current (mA)	Part number
300A	0 ~ ± 300A	4-20mA	CYHCS-EKFC-300A-n
400A	0 ~ ± 400A		CYHCS-EKFC-400A-n
500A	0 ~ ± 500A		CYHCS-EKFC-500A-n
600A	0 ~ ± 600A		CYHCS-EKFC-600A-n
800A	0 ~ ± 800A		CYHCS-EKFC-800A-n
1000A	0 ~ ± 1000A		CYHCS-EKFC-1000A-n
2000A	0 ~ ± 2000A		CYHCS-EKFC-2000A-n
4000A	0 ~ ± 4000A		CYHCS-EKFC-4000A-n

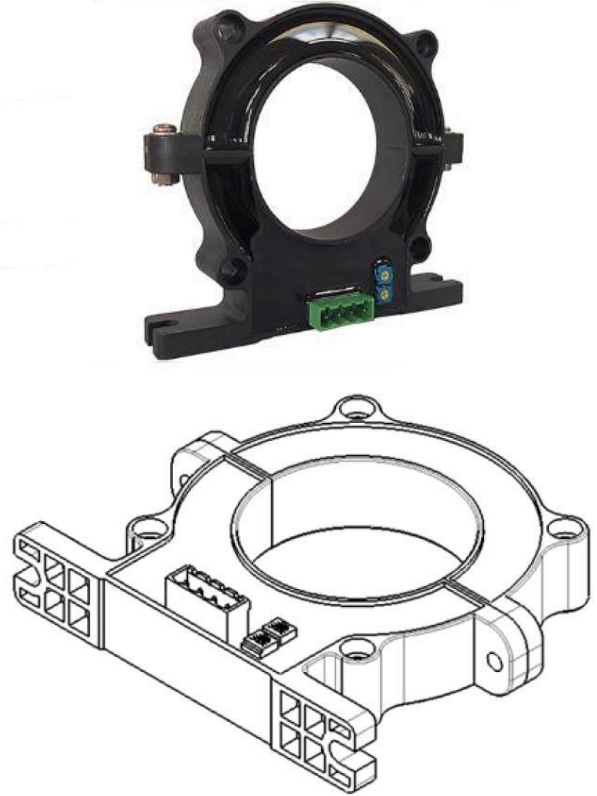
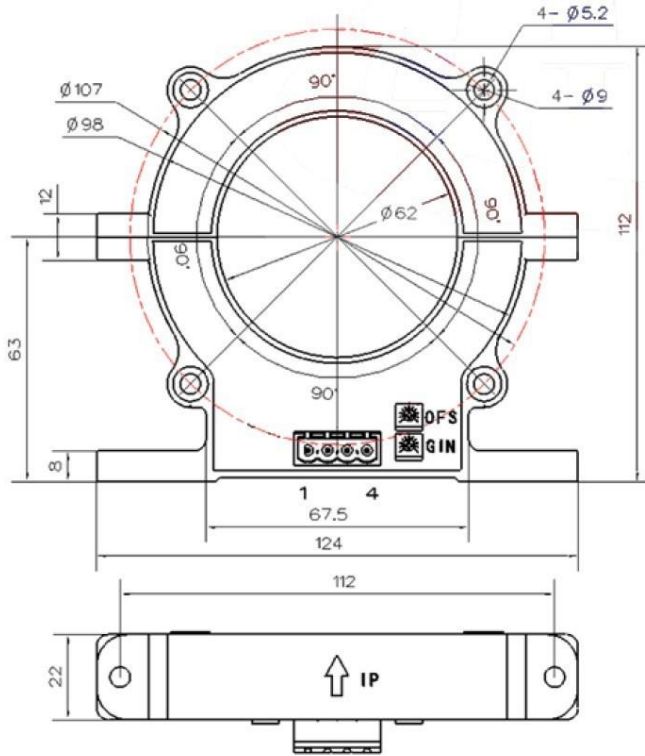
(n=2,  $V_{cc}$ = +12VDC; n=3,  $V_{cc}$  =+15VDC; n=4,  $V_{cc}$  =+24VDC; n=5,  $V_{cc}$  =±12VDC; n=6,  $V_{cc}$  =±15VDC; n=7,  $V_{cc}$  =±24VDC)

Supply Voltage:  $V_{cc}$ =+12V, +15V, +24V, ±12V, ±15VDC ± 5%  
Current Consumption ( $V_{c}$ =±15VDC):  $I_c$  < 25mA + Output current  
Isolation Voltage: 5kV, 50/60Hz, 1min

Accuracy at  $I_r$ ,  $T_A$ =25°C (without offset), <1.0% FS  
Linearity from 0 to  $I_p$ ,  $T_A$ =25°C, <1.0% FS  
Linear Measuring range, 1.2 times of measuring range  
Overload capability, 3 times of measuring range  
Electric Offset Current,  $T_A$ =25°C, 4mA DC  
Thermal Drift of Offset Current, <±0.005mA/°C  
Load resistance: 80-450Ω  
Response Time at 90% of  $I_p$  ( $f$ =1k Hz)  $t_r$  < 200ms  
Frequency Bandwidth (-3dB),  $f_b$  = 20Hz -3kHz  
Ambient Operating Temperature,  $T_A$ =-25°C ~ +85°C  
Ambient Storage Temperature,  $T_S$ =-40°C ~ +100°C  
Unit Weight: 500g/pc  
Standard: Q/320115QHKJ01-2016



## PIN Definition and Dimensions



OFS: Offset Adjustment

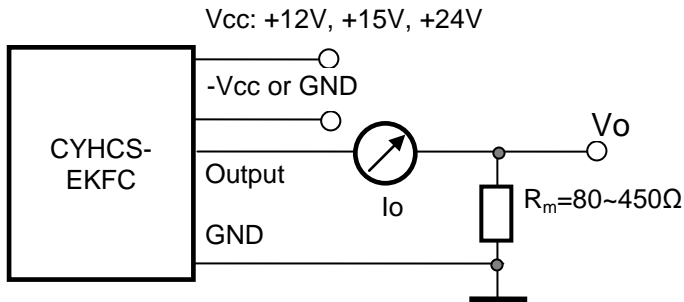
GIN: Gain Adjustment

### Pin arrangement of connector:

1: Vcc                      2: -Vcc or GND  
3: OUTPUT                4: 0V (GND)

### Cable connection:

Red: Vcc  
Blue: -Vcc or GND  
Yellow: OUTPUT  
Black: 0V (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 current carrying conductor.
4. The in-phase output can be obtained when the current direction of current carrying conductor is the same as the direction of arrow marked on the transducer