

Split Core Hall Effect AC Current Sensor CYHCS-EKLC

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.

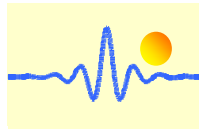
| Product Characteristics | Applications |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent accuracy • Very good linearity • Less power consumption • Split core window structure • Electrically isolating the output of the transducer from the current carrying conductor • No insertion loss • Current overload capability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photovoltaic equipment • Frequency conversion timing equipment • Various power supply • Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) • Electric welding machines • Electrolyzing and electroplating equipment • Electric powered locomotive • Electric power network monitoring |

Technical Data

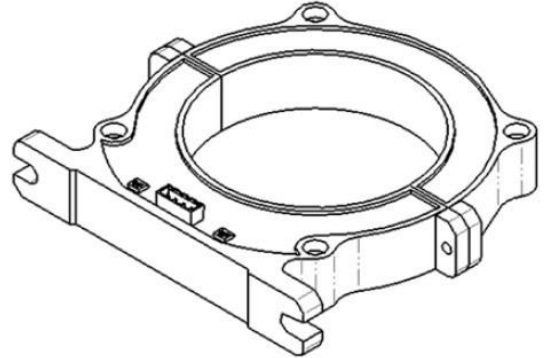
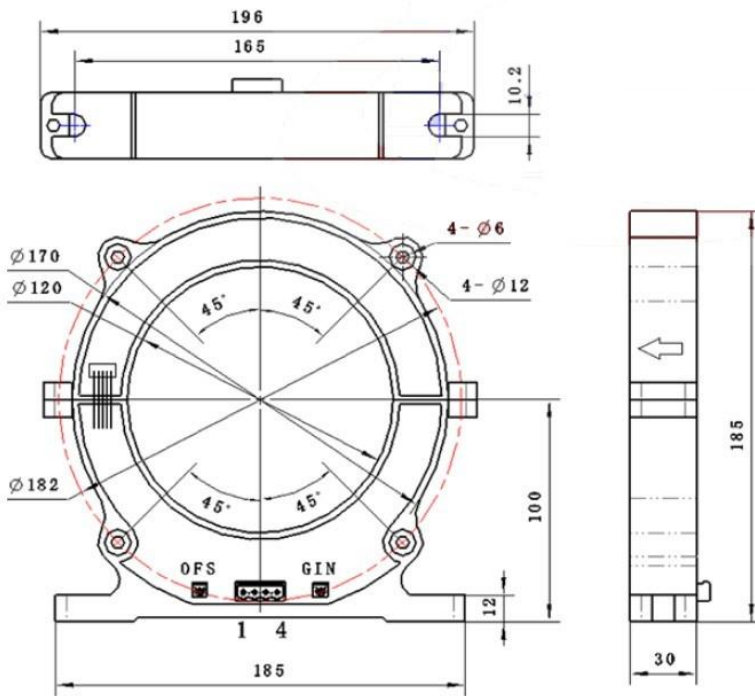
| Primary Nominal Current I_r (A) RMS | Primary Current Measuring Range I_p (A) | DC Output current (mA) | Part number |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| 8000A | 0 ~ ± 8000A | 4-20mA | CYHCS-EKLC-8000A-n |
| 9000A | 0 ~ ± 9000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-9000A-n |
| 10000A | 0 ~ ± 10000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-10000A-n |
| 20000A | 0 ~ ± 20000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-20000A-n |
| 30000A | 0 ~ ± 30000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-30000A-n |
| 40000A | 0 ~ ± 40000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-40000A-n |
| 50000A | 0 ~ ± 50000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-50000A-n |
| 60000A | 0 ~ ± 60000A | | CYHCS-EKLC-60000A-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_{cc} =±15VDC): | I_c < 50mA + Output current |
| Isolation Voltage | 6kV, 50/60Hz, 1min |
| Accuracy at I_r , T_A =25°C (without offset), | <1.0% FS |
| Linearity from 0 to I_r , 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: | |
| Standard: | Q/320115QHKJ01-2016 |



PIN Definition and Dimensions



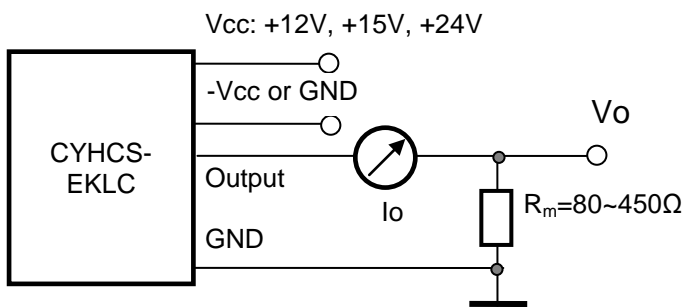
OFS: Offset Adjustment GIN: Gain Adjustment

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