

Split Core Hall Effect DC Current Sensor CYHCT-S3K

The sensor CYHCT-S3K 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 DC current, DC pulse currents etc. The output of the transducer reflects the real wave of the current carrying conductor.

Features and Advantages	Applications
 DC current measurement Output signal option (4-20mA, 0-5V, 0-10V) High isolation between primary and secondary circuits Split Core, easy installation 	 Photovoltaic equipment Battery banks, such as, monitoring load current and charge current, verifying operation Transportation, measuring traction power or auxiliary loads
Protection against overvoltageProtection against reversed polarity	 Phase fired controlled heaters Directly connect to PLC
Output protection against electrical disturbances	Sense motor stalls and short circuitsIndustrial instrumentation

Specifications

254 204 404 504	00.1	TO 1 CO 1 CO 1 100 1 CO				
25A,30A,40A,50A	,60A	,70A,80A,90A,100A,20	0A,30	25A,30A,40A,50A,60A,70A,80A,90A,100A,200A,300A,400A,500A		
1.2 times of rated input current						
0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, 0-20mADC, 4-20mADC						
Voltage output: ±1.0% for 25A~49A, ±0.5% for 50A~500A						
4-20mA output: ±1.0% for 25A~49A, ±0.5% for 50A~500A						
0-20mA output: ±1	.0%	for 25A ~ 500A				
Voltage output: ±0	0.5%	for 25A~49A, ±0.2% fo	r 50A	~500A		
			r 50A	~500A		
0-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A ~ 500A						
±10mV				±10mV		
≤300ppm/°C	The	ermal Drift (-10°C to 50°	C):	<1000ppm /°C		
3 kV DC, 1 min						
≥100MΩ						
<1ms DC output						
DC – 8kHz						
50A/µs						
5 times of rated current						
≤25mA for voltage output, 25mA + Output current for current output						
Voltage output : ≥2kΩ, Current output: ≤250Ω						
Panel Screw mounting						
S3K with aperture Ø20mm						
IP20						
-40°C ~ +85°C Storage temperature -55°C ~ +100°C			C ~ +100°C			
≤90%						
≥ 100k hours						
	1.2 times of rated 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC +12V DC, +15VDC Voltage output: ±1 4-20mA output: ±1 0-20mA output: ±0 0-20mA output: ±100MΩ <1ms DC output DC − 8kHz 50A/µs 5 times of rated cutput: ≥25mA for voltage Voltage output: ≥25mA for vol	1.2 times of rated input 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, 0-2 +12V DC, +15VDC, +2 Voltage output: $\pm 1.0\%$ 4-20mA output: $\pm 1.0\%$ 0-20mA output: $\pm 0.5\%$ 4-20mA output: $\pm 0.5\%$ 4-20mA output: $\pm 0.5\%$ 0-20mA output: $\pm 0.5\%$ 0-20mA output: $\pm 0.5\%$ 0-20mA output: $\pm 0.5\%$ 10mV Hys ≤ 300 ppm/°C The 3 kV DC, 1 min ≥ 100 M Ω <1ms DC output DC − 8kHz 50A/µs 5 times of rated curren ≤ 25 mA for voltage output Voltage output: ≥ 25 mA for voltage output ≤ 25	1.2 times of rated input current 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, 0-20mADC, 4-20mADC +12V DC, +15VDC, +24V DC Voltage output: ±1.0% for 25A~49A, ±0.5% for 4-20mA output: ±1.0% for 25A~49A, ±0.5% for 0-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~49A, ±0.2% for 4-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~49A, ±0.2% for 0-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~49A, ±0.2% for 0-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~49A, ±0.2% for 0-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~500A ±10mV Hysteresis error: $≤300\text{ppm/°C}$ Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50° 3 kV DC, 1 min $≥100\text{M}\Omega$ <1ms DC output DC − 8kHz $≤00\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 5 times of rated current $≤25\text{mA}$ for voltage output, 25mA + Output current $≤25\text{mA}$ for voltage output, 25mA + Output current $≤25\text{mA}$ for voltage output, 25mA + Output current $≤25\text{mA}$ for voltage output $≤250\Omega$ Panel Screw mounting S3K with aperture $Ø20\text{mm}$ IP20 $<-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ $<+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ Storage temperature} $≤90\%$	1.2 times of rated input current 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC, 0-20mADC, 4-20mADC +12V DC, +15VDC, +24V DC Voltage output: ±1.0% for 25A~49A, ±0.5% for 50A-4-20mA output: ±1.0% for 25A~49A, ±0.5% for 50A-0-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~49A, ±0.2% for 50A-20mA output: ±0.5% for 25A~500A ±10mV Hysteresis error: ≤300ppm/°C Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C): 3 kV DC, 1 min ≥100MΩ <1ms DC output DC − 8kHz 50A/µs 5 times of rated current ≤25mA for voltage output, 25mA + Output current for Voltage output : ≥2kΩ, Current output: ≤250Ω Panel Screw mounting S3K with aperture Ø20mm IP20 -40°C ~ +85°C Storage temperature -55° ≤90%		

Definition of Part number:

CYHC	Т	-	S3K	-	М	-	х	n
(1)			(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Series name	Case style	Rated Input current (M=U/B m)	Output signal	Power supply
CYHCT	S3K	m = 25A, 30A, 40A,50A,60A,70A, 80A, 90A,100A, 200A, 300A, 400A, 500A (other input current between 25A-500A)	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=3: +15V DC n=4: +24V DC

U: unidirectional;

B: bidirectional (please give U or B in the part number)

Example 1: CYHCT-S3K-U100A -34, Hall Effect DC Current sensor with

Output signal: 0-5V DC Power supply: +24V DC

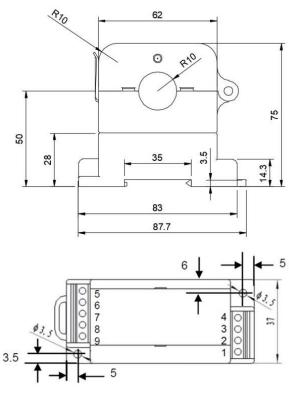
Rated input current: 0-100A DC

Example 2: CYHCT-S3K-U100A -54, Hall Effect DC Current sensor with

Output signal: 4-20mA DC Power supply: +24V DC

Rated input current: 0-100A DC

DIMENSIONS (mm)







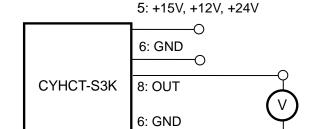
CONNECTIONS

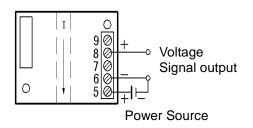
The current carrying cable must pass through the window. The phase of output is the same as that of the current passing the window in the direction of the arrow indicated on the case.

http://www.chenyang-gmbh.com



Wiring of Terminals for voltage output:





5: +15V, +12V, +24V Power Supply

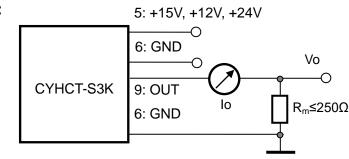
6: GND

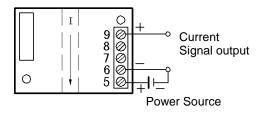
8: Voltage output

Relation between Input and Output:

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Sensor CYHCT-S3K-U100A-34			
Input current (A)	Output voltage (V)		
0	0		
25	1.25		
50	2.5		
75	3.75		
100	5		

Wiring of Terminals for Current Output:





5: +15V, +12V, +24V Power Supply

6: GND 9: Current output

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

Sensor CYHCT-S3K-U100A-54					
Input current (A)	Output current Io(mA)	Output voltage Vo (V)			
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 screw driver.
- 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.