



## Closed Loop Hall Current Sensor CYHCS-B6

This Hall Effect current sensor is based on closed loop compensating principle and can be used for measurement of DC and AC current, pulse currents etc. The output of the transducer reflects the real wave of the current carrying conductor.

| Product Characteristics   | Applications  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent accuracy</li> <li>• Very good linearity</li> <li>• Small size and encapsulated</li> <li>• Less power consumption</li> <li>• Current overload capability</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Photovoltaic equipment</b></li> <li>• General Purpose Inverters</li> <li>• AC/DC Variable Speed Drivers</li> <li>• Battery Supplied Applications</li> <li>• Uninterruptible Power Supplies</li> <li>• Switched Mode Power Supplies</li> </ul> |

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Part number                                    | CYHCS-B6-50A (CYHCS-B6-25A)            | CYHCS-B6-100A                          | Unit |
|--|--|--|------|
| Nominal current                                | 50 (25A)                               | 100                                    | A    |
| Measuring range                                | ±75 (±55)                              | ±150                                   | A    |
| Turns ratio                                    | 1:1000                                 | 1:2000                                 |      |
| Measuring resistance<br>(T <sub>A</sub> =85°C) | with±12V @±50Amax<br>60(min) 95(max)   | with±12V @±100Amax<br>0(min) 42(max)   | Ω    |
|  | @±70Amax 60(min) 60(max)               | @±120Amax 0(min) 14(max)               | Ω    |
|  | with±15V @±50Amax<br>135(min) 155(max) | with±15V @±100Amax<br>20(min) 102(max) | Ω    |
|  | @±70Amax,135(min) 135(max)             | @±150Amax,20(min) 25(max)              | Ω    |
| Supply voltage                                 | ±12 ~ ±15±5%                           |  | V    |
| Nominal RMS output current                     | 50±0.5% (25±0.5%)                      | 50±0.5%                                | mA   |
| Accuracy at +25°C                              | 0.1                                    |  | %    |
| Galvanic isolation                             | 50(60)HZ,1min, 2.5                     |  | kV   |
| Current consumption                            | 10 + output current                    |  | mA   |

### ACCURACY DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE

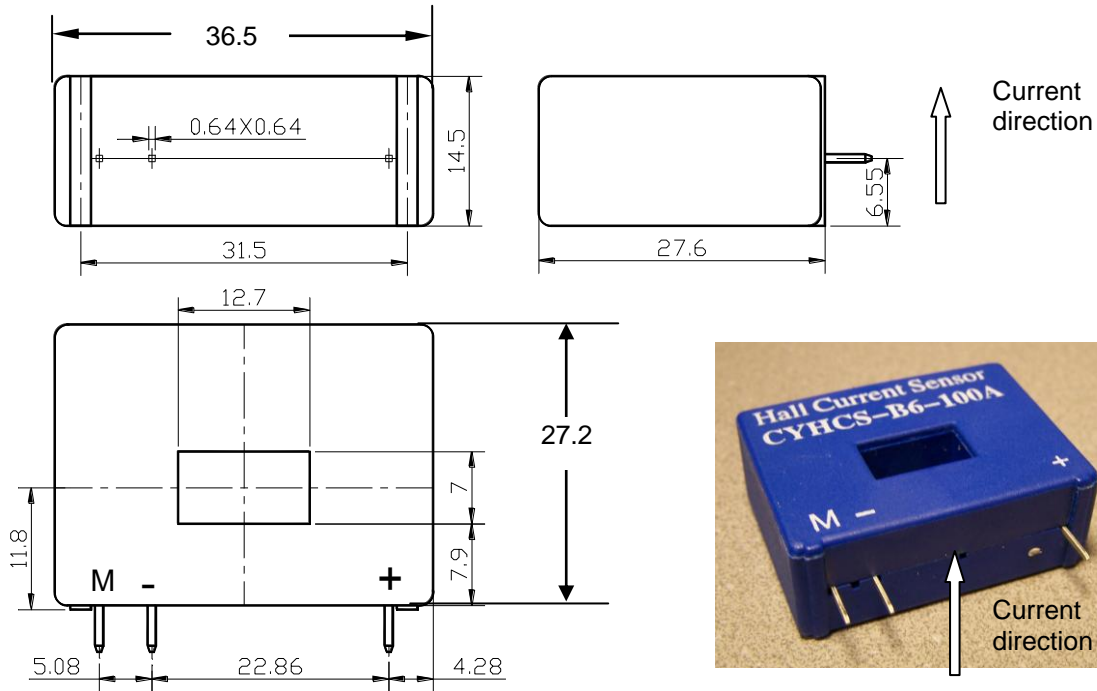
| Part number                     | CYHCS-B6-50A (CYHCS-B6-25A) | CYHCS-B6-100A | Unit |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|
| Zero offset current             | ±0.1                        | ±0.2          | mA   |
| Thermal drift of offset current | -40°C~+85°C, ±0.25 ~ ±0.5   |               | mA   |
| Response time                   | <1.0                        |               | µs   |
| Linearity                       | ≤0.1                        |               | %FS  |
| Bandwidth(-3dB)                 | DC...200                    |               | kHz  |
| di/dt                           | >200                        |               | A/µs |



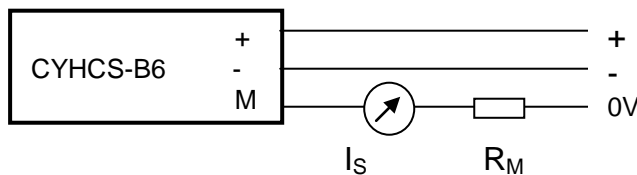
## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Part number               | CYHCS-B6-50A (CYHCS-B6-25A) | CYHCS-B6-100A | Unit               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Secondary coil resistance | 80                          | 120           | $\Omega$           |
| Operating temperature     | -40~+85                     |               | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature       | -40~+125                    |               | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

## Dimensions (mm)



Terminal +: +12V~ 15V, Terminal -: -12V~ -15V, Terminal M: Output



## Operating instructions

1. To guarantee the high performance of the sensor, please use the low temperature soldering tin and shorten the welding time.
2. The temperature of primary conductor should be lower than 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
3. When the mother arranges fills completely the primary perforation, the dynamic performance (di/dt and the response time) of sensor is best.
4. In order to achieve the best magnetic coupling, primary turns should circle in the sensor crown.