



## Split Core AC Hall Current Sensor CYHCS-EKBDA

This Hall Effect current sensor is based on open loop compensating principle and designed with a split core and a high galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuits. It can be used for measurement of 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>• Using split cores and easy mounting</li> <li>• Less power consumption</li> <li>• 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>• Frequency conversion timing equipments</li> <li>• Various power supply</li> <li>• Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)</li> <li>• Electric welding machines</li> <li>• Transformer substation</li> <li>• Numerical controlled machine tools</li> <li>• Electric powered locomotive</li> <li>• Microcomputer monitoring</li> <li>• Electric power network monitoring</li> </ul>

### Electrical Data

Primary Nominal RMS Current $I_r$ (A)	Measuring Range (A)	DC Output Current (mA)	Aperture Diameter (mm)	Part number
200	± 400	4-20 ±1.0%	Ø40.5	CYHCS-EKBDA200A
500	± 1000			CYHCS-EKBDA500A
800	± 1600			CYHCS-EKBDA800A
1000	± 2000			CYHCS-EKBDA1000A
1500	± 3000			CYHCS-EKBDA1500A
2000	± 3000			CYHCS-EKBDA2000A

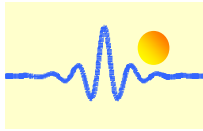
Supply Voltage  
Current Consumption  
Galvanic isolation, 50/60Hz, 1min:  
Load resistance:  
Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC

$V_{cc} = +24V \pm 5\%$ ,  
 $I_c < 20mA$   
5kV  
10kΩ  
> 500 MΩ

### Accuracy and Dynamic performance data

Accuracy at  $I_r$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$  (without offset),  
Linearity from 0 to  $I_r$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ ,  
Electric Offset Current,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ ,  
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage,  
Response Time at 90% of  $I_P$  ( $f=1k$  Hz)  
Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB):  
Load resistance:

$X < 1.0\%$   
 $E_L < 1.0\%$  FS  
4mA  
 $V_{ot} < \pm 0.005mA/^\circ C$   
 $t_r < 20ms$   
20Hz - 20kHz  
80-450Ω

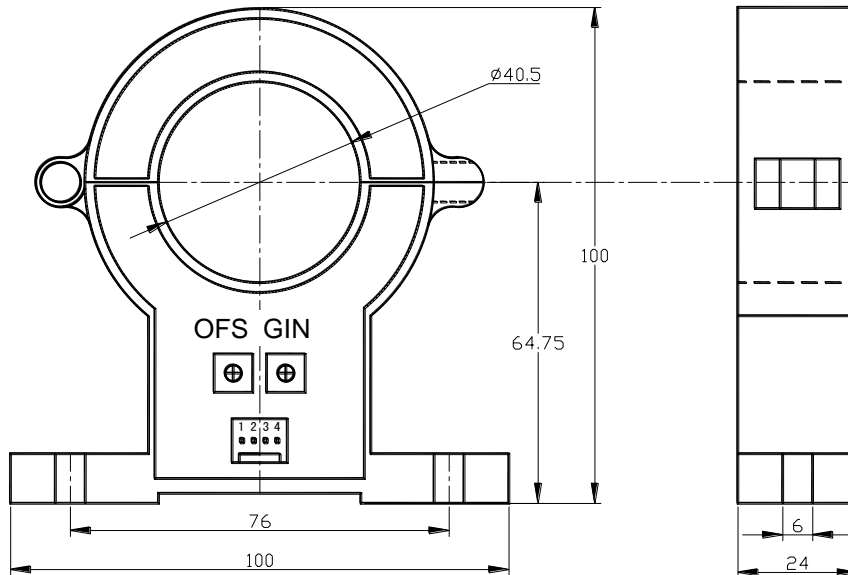


## General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,  
Ambient Storage Temperature,

$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_S = -55^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +125^{\circ}\text{C}$

## PIN Definition and Dimensions



- 1: +24V
- 2: NC
- 3: Output
- 4: GND



## Notes:

1. Connect the terminals of power source, outputs 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