

## Open Loop Hall AC/DC Current Sensor CYHCS-HAX

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 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</li> <li>• Light in weight</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>• <b>Photovoltaic equipment</b></li> <li>• Frequency conversion timing equipment</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>• Electrolyzing and electroplating equipment</li> <li>• Electric powered locomotive</li> <li>• Microcomputer monitoring</li> <li>• Electric power network monitoring</li> </ul>

### Electrical Data

Primary Nominal Current $I_r$ (A)	Measuring Range (A)	Output voltage (Analog)(V)	Window size (mm)	Part number
500	±1500	X=0: ±4V ±1.0% X=1: ±5V ±1.0%	64 x 21	CYHCS-HAX500A-X
850	±2550			CYHCS-HAX850A-X
1000	±3000			CYHCS-HAX1000A-X
1500	±4500			CYHCS-HAX1500A-X
2000	±6000			CYHCS-HAX2000A-X
2500	±6000			CYHCS-HAX2500A-X
3000	±6000			CYHCS-HAX3000A-X
4000	±6000			CYHCS-HAX3000A-X

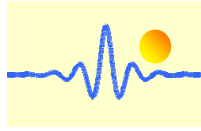
Supply Voltage  
Current Consumption  
Galvanic isolation, 50/60Hz, 1min:  
Load resistance:  
Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC

$V_{cc} = \pm 15V \pm 5\%$   
 $I_c < 30mA$   
5kV rms  
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 Voltage,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ ,  
Magnetic Offset Voltage ( $I_r \rightarrow 0$ )  
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage,  
Thermal Drift (-10°C to 50°C),  
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB):  
Response Time at 90% of  $I_P$  ( $f=1k$  Hz)

$E < \pm 1.0\%$   
 $E_L < \pm 0.5\% FS$   
 $V_{oe} < \pm 25mV$   
 $V_{om} < \pm 25mV$   
 $V_{ot} < \pm 1.0mV/^\circ C$   
T.C. < ±0.1% /°C  
DC-20kHz  
 $t_r \leq 5\mu s$

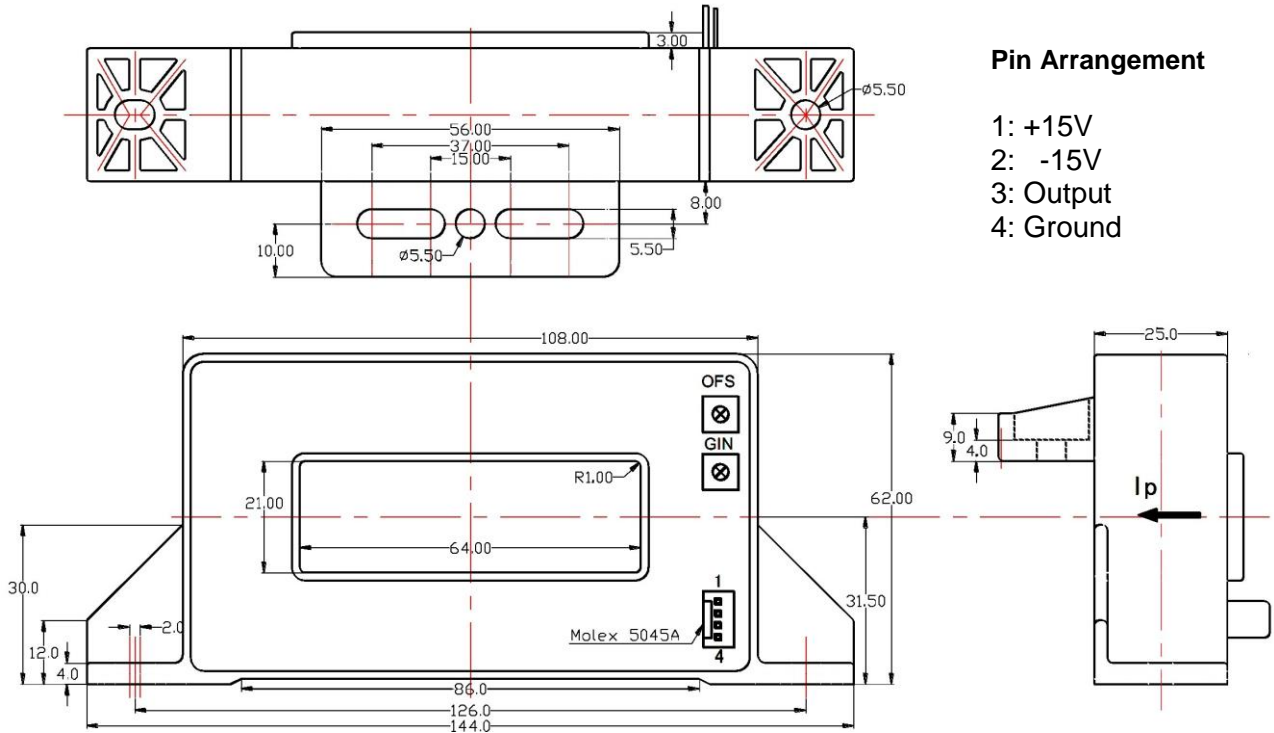


## General Data

Ambient Operating Temperature,  
Ambient Storage Temperature,  
Unit weight:

$T_A = -25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $T_S = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +100^{\circ}\text{C}$   
520g/unit

## Dimensions



OFS: Offset Adjustment  
GIN: Gain Adjustment



## 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 bus-bar (current carrying conductor).
4. The in-phase output can be obtained when the direction of primary current is the same as the direction of arrow marked on the transducer.