

Hall split core current sensor

Open loop split core type, hanging installation, Leading wire output. Testing DC current and pulse current, original circuit and second-side circuit is high insulated.



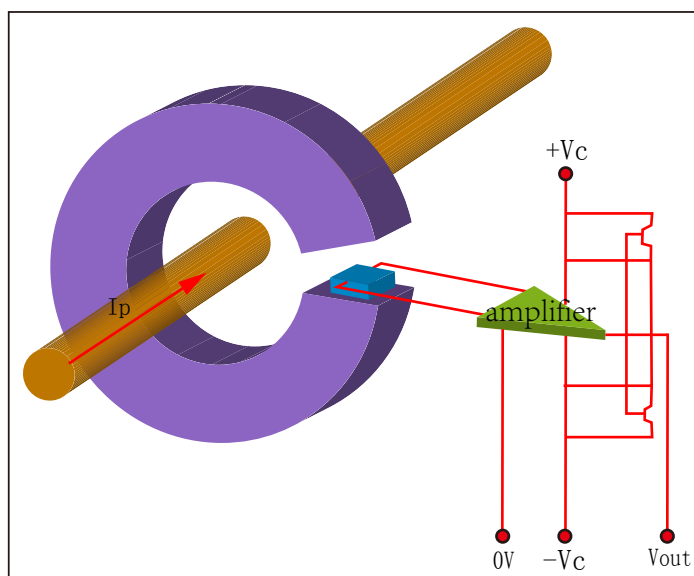
Serial number	input	output	Supply
①	200A	4V	$\pm 12V$
②	200A	4V	$\pm 15V$
③	200A	5V	$\pm 12V$
④	200A	5V	$\pm 15V$
⑤	200A	10V	$\pm 15V$

Characteristics:

- Small size
- Light-weight
- Low power dissipation
- Good linearity
- No insertion loss
- Low response time
- Good anti-interference ability

Product application:

- Railway
- Metallurgy
- Welding machine
- Wattmeter
- Robot
- DC motor
- Inverter
- Variable-frequency governor
- Vehicle power management system
- UPS Uninterruptible power supply and communication power supply



Principle: Using hall device directly detects the primary magnetic field generated by the current in the primary conductor, and output voltage signal by linearly amplifies. The inside of the sensor uses a unique stable temperature compensation circuit to reduce the influence of external voltage and temperature on the sensor to lowest.

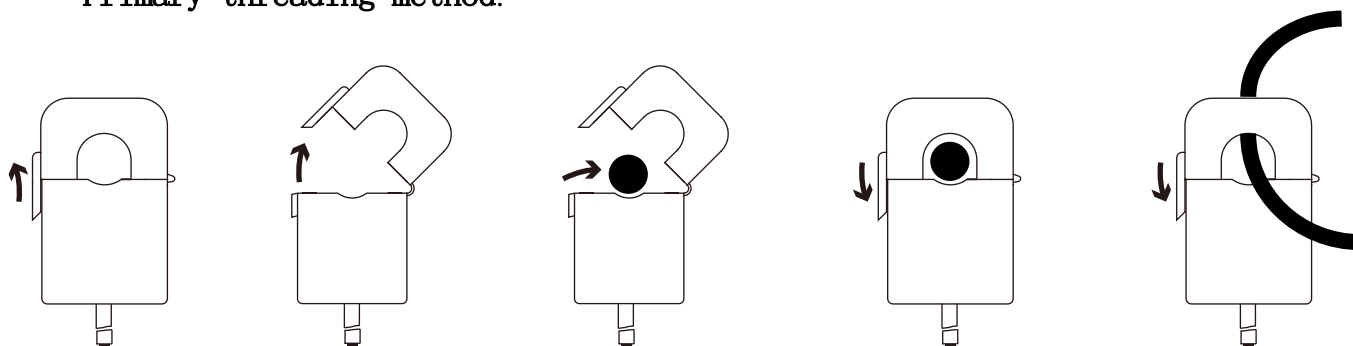
Technical index and electrical parameter

IP	Rated input	$\pm 200A$			*Saturation current 200A
IPM	Measuring range	$\pm 200A$	$\pm 200A$	$\pm 200A$	
VOUT	Rated output	$\pm 4V$	$\pm 5V$	$\pm 10V$	*Output three choose one
X	Accuracy	1%			
ϵL	Linearity	1%			
VC	Supply voltage($\pm 5\%$)	$\pm 12V/\pm 15V$	$\pm 12V/\pm 15V$	$\pm 15V$	
IC	Current consumption	$\pm 15mA$			
RL	Load impedance	$\geq 10K \Omega$			
VOE	Zero Offset TA=25°C	$\leq \pm 15mV$			
TR	Response time	$< 3 \mu s$			*Subject to actual measurement
N.W	Weight	70g			
BW	Work temperature	$-10 \sim +70^{\circ}C$			
Ta	Storage temperature	$-25 \sim +85^{\circ}C$			
Ts	Band width	DC~25KHz			*Factory test according to DC
Vd	Dielectric strength	2.5KV 50Hz 1min			

Instructions for use:

1. Pay attention to the direction of the current and wire it according to marked wiring.
2. The temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 degrees.
3. Response time and follow-up are optimal for full hole measurement.

Primary threading method:



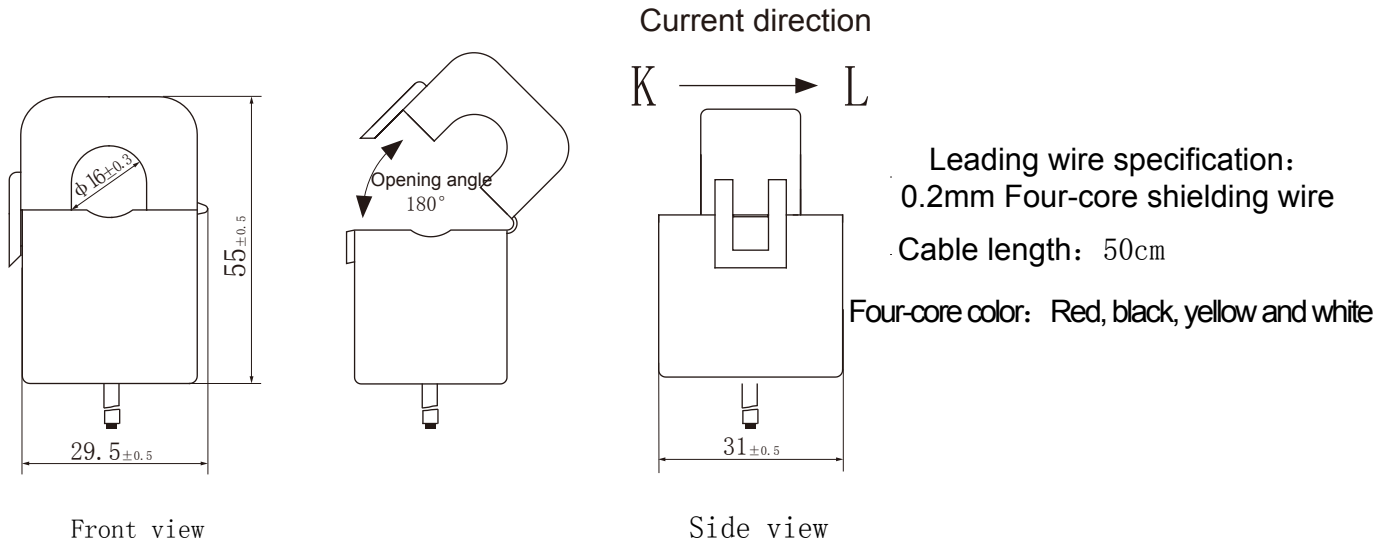
1. Open the buckle

2. Open up

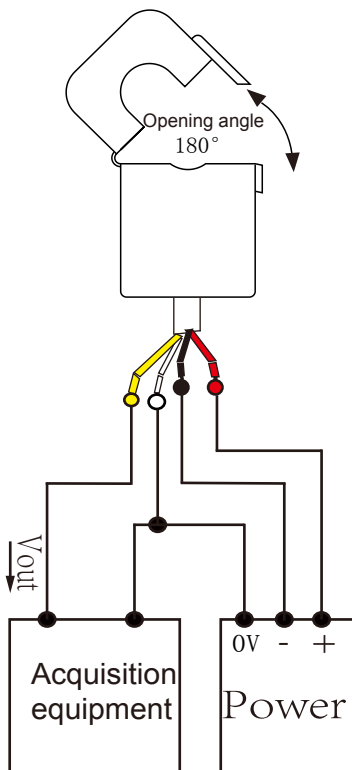
3. In the lead

4. Fasten the buckle

Dimensions(mm):



Connection diagram



Cable definition:

Red: +V
 black: -V
 yellow: V_{out}
 white: 0V

Potentiometer definition:

k: zero
 l: gain

※ Testing:

- ① choose small ripple ($\leq 10\text{mV}$) stabilized auxiliary power supply (APS)
- ② get through APS
- ③ APS connect sensor
- ④ sensor test primary current