

DC Current Sensor CYCT04-LTAD

This current sensor series is based on magnetic modulation principle and has good stability for measuring 100mA~5ADC current and high isolation between primary current and secondary output signal. This sensor can be used for measurement of DC currents.

Product Characteristics

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Less power consumption
- Window structure
- Electrically isolating the output of the transducer from the current carrying conductor
- No insertion loss
- Current overload capability

Applications

- Various power supply
- Communication systems
- Leakage current measurement
- Numerical controlled machine tools
- Current difference measurement
- Electric circuits measurement
- Microcomputer monitoring
- Electric power network monitoring

Electrical Data

Primary Nominal Current I_r (A)	Measuring Range (A)	Output Voltage (V)	Aperture Diameter (mm)	Part number
0.1	± 0.15	$5 \pm 0.5\%$	$\varnothing 20.0$	CYCT04-LTAD100mA
0.2	± 0.30			CYCT04-LTAD200mA
0.3	± 0.45			CYCT04-LTAD300mA
0.4	± 0.60			CYCT04-LTAD400mA
0.5	± 0.75			CYCT04-LTAD500mA
1	± 1.5			CYCT04-LTAD1A
2	± 3.0			CYCT04-LTAD2A
3	± 4.5			CYCT04-LTAD3A
4	± 6.0			CYCT04-LTAD4A
5	± 7.5			CYCT04-LTAD5A

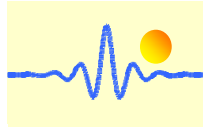
Supply Voltage
Current Consumption
Galvanic Isolation, 50/60Hz, 1min:
Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC

$V_{cc} = \pm 15V \pm 5\%$
 $I_c < 20mA$
2.5kV
> 500 M Ω

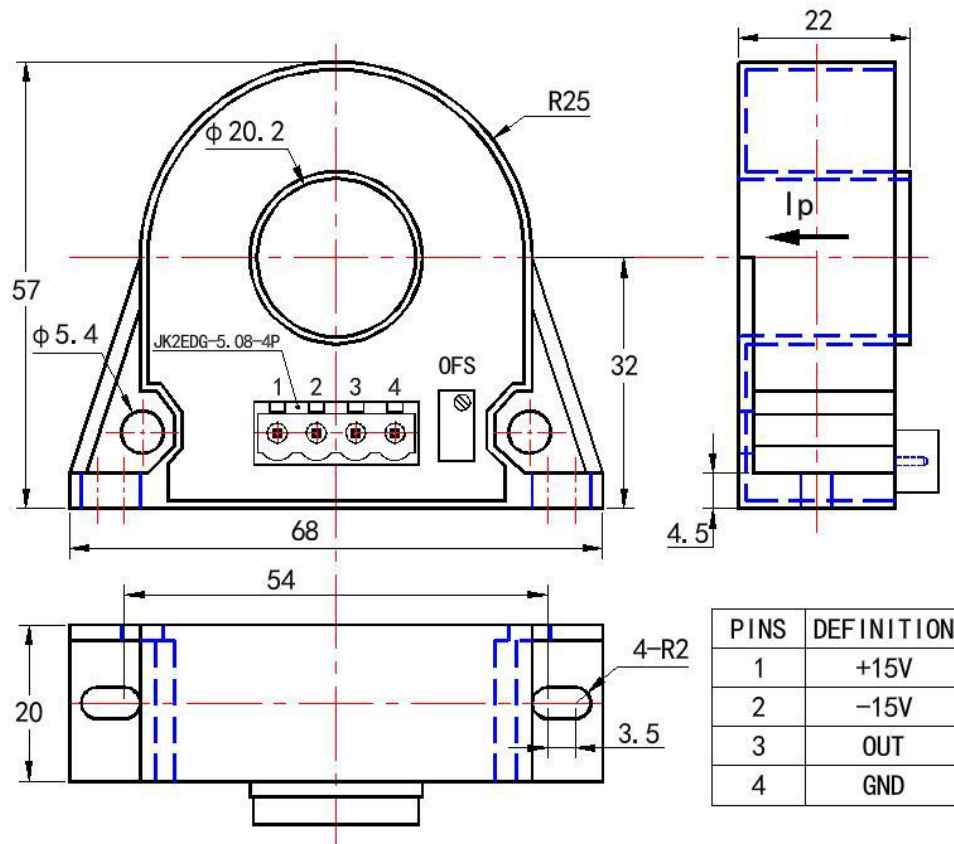
Accuracy and Dynamic performance data

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, $T_A = 25^\circ C$,
Thermal Drift of Offset Voltage,
Response Time at 90% of I_P ($f = 1k$ Hz)
Ambient Operating Temperature,
Ambient Storage Temperature,
Unit weight:

$X < \pm 0.5\%$ FS
 $E_L < \pm 0.2\%$ FS
 $V_{oe} < \pm 10mV$
 $V_{ot} < \pm 0.5mV/^\circ C$
 $t_r < 20ms$
 $T_A = -40^\circ C \sim +85^\circ C$
 $T_S = -40^\circ C \sim +125^\circ C$
99g



PIN Definition and Dimensions



OFS: Offset Adjustment

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 primary cable (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