

AC Current Sensor CYCS11-xnH1

The **CYCS11-xnH1** AC current Sensor/Transducer works according electro-magnetic induction and is designed for applications to measurement and monitoring of single phase AC current. The output signal (DC voltage) of this transducer is proportional to the rectified value (absolute average value) of input AC current. They are suitable for general applications such as fixed frequency voltage supplies etc.

Specifications

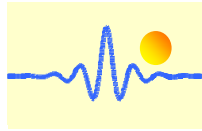
Rated input current range	0.5A, 1A, 5A, 10A, 15A, 25A
Linearity range	1.2 times of rated input current
Frequency of Input current	Typ. 50-60Hz, range 25Hz ~ 5kHz
Output signal	0-5V DC, 0-10VDC
Power supply	+12V DC, +15VDC
Measuring accuracy	0.5%
Isolation	between input, output and power supply
Load resistance and capacity	≥2kΩ, 5mA
Isolation withstanding voltage	2.5 kV DC, 1min, leakage current 1mA
Operating temperature	-25°C ~ +70°C
Storage temperature	-25°C ~ + 70°C
Relative humidity	10% ~ 90%
Response time	≤400ms
Overload capacity	20 times, 5s
Quiescent power consumption	200mW
Static current	5mA (for output voltage 0-5VDC)
Mounting	PCB
Case style and Window size	H1 with aperture Ø6.5mm

Definition of Part number:

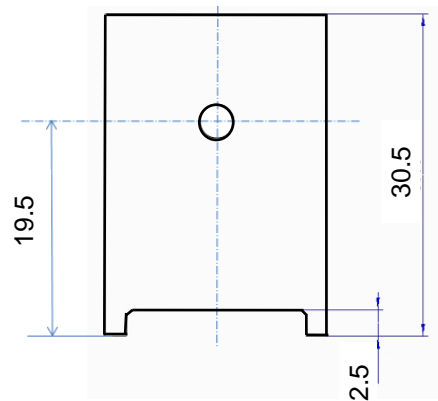
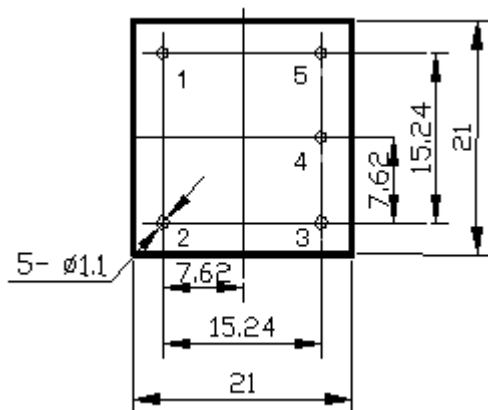
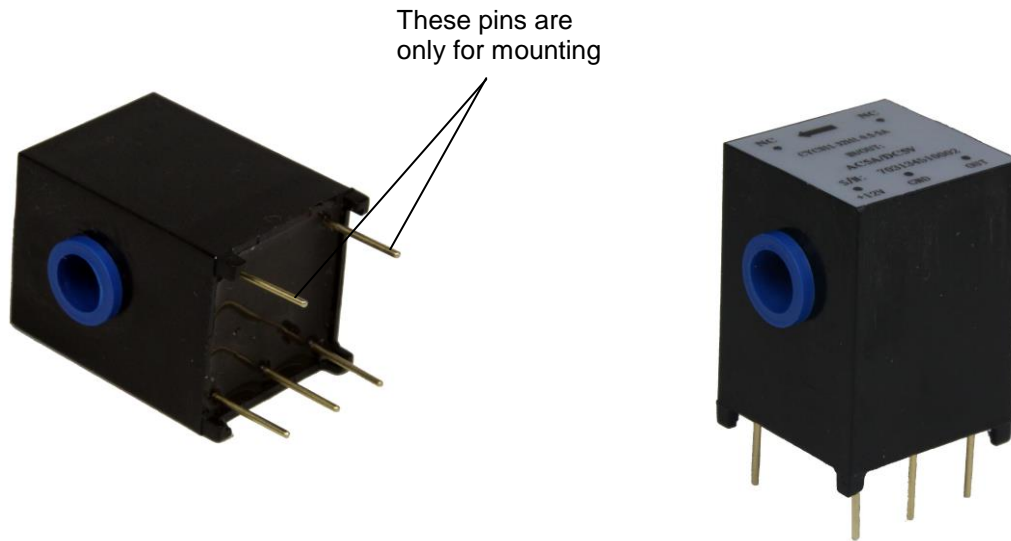
CYCS11	-	x	n	H1	-	0.5	-	m
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Series name	Output signal	Power supply	Case style	Accuracy class	Input current range (m)
CYCS11	x=1: tracing voltage 5V x=3: 0-5V DC x=8: 0-10V DC	n=2: +12VDC n=3: +15VDC	H1	0.5%	0.5A, 1A, 5A, 10A, 15A, 25A

Typical Example: CYCS11-32S4-0.5-10A, Single Phase AC Current sensor with
Output signal: 0-5V DC
Power supply: +12V DC
Rated input current: 10AAC

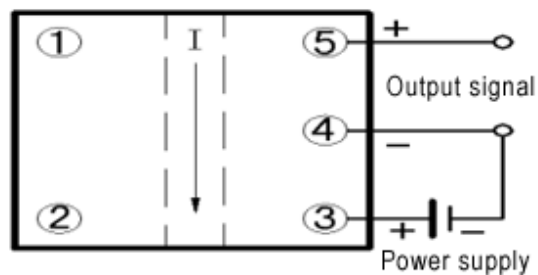


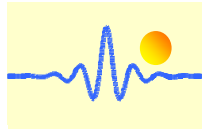
DIMENSIONS (mm)



Dimensions: 30.5mm x 21mm x 21mm, Aperture: Ø6.5 mm

Sensor connection





Applications:

- Multi-point current sensing and control panels
- Monitoring of lighting elements
- Monitoring of heating elements
- Remote current sensing
- Monitoring of motor faults

Notice:

1. The conductor carrying the input current should pass through the center of the aperture as perpendicularly as possible.
2. Make sure that the polarities are in right connection. The output and the power supply must be common grounded at terminal 3.
3. If a meter is used to calibrate the output of the transducer, please make sure that the accuracy of the meter is higher than the transducer.