

# HKC2000K Hall-effect Current Sensor Series

HKC2000K series is a new generation of current sensor based on the principle of Hall-effect. It can be used for detecting DC、 pulse and various irregular waveform current under electrical isolation between output and input.

## Electrical characteristics

Type	HKC400K	HKC600K	HKC800K	HKC1000K	HKC2000K		
$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal input current	400	600	800	1000	2000	A
$I_P$	Measuring primary current range	0~±800	0~±1200	0~±1600	0~±2000	0~±3000	A
$V_{SN}$	Nominal output voltage	4±1%					V
$V_C$	Supply voltage	±12~±15 (±5%)					V
$I_C$	Current loss	$V_C=±15V$		<25			m A
$V_d$	Insulation voltage	6KV AC/50Hz/1min					

## Dynamic characteristics

$\epsilon_L$	Linearity		<1	%FS
$V_0$	Offset voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	<±20	mV
$V_{OM}$	Residual voltage	$I_{PN} \rightarrow 0$	<±30	mV
$V_{OT}$	Offset voltage temperature drift	$I_P = 0 \quad T_A = -25 \sim +85^\circ C$	<±0.5	mV/°C
$T_R$	Response time		≤7	μs
f	Band width (-3dB)		DC~20	KHz

## Generic characteristics

$T_A$	Operation temperature		-40~+85	°C
$T_S$	Storage temperature		-55~+125	°C
$R_L$	Load resistance	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	≥10K	Ω
	Standard			

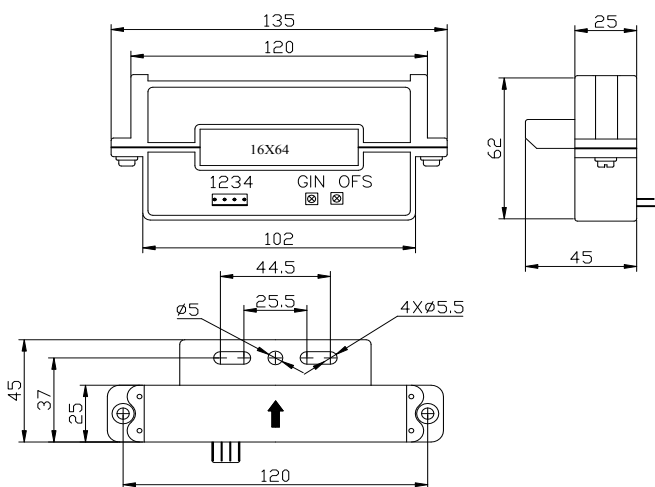
### Advantages

- ◆ insulation between input and output
- ◆ no insertion loss
- ◆ removable construction being easy to installation

### Typical applications

- ◆ alternating current frequency conversion timing system
- ◆ UPS
- ◆ Welding machine system
- ◆ switching power supplies(SMPS)

### package outline (mm)



### Usage elucidation:

- 1、 The sensor connects the line according to the structural graph declaration, put the measured current through the magnetic core hole , then you can detect out the correspondent voltage according to the measured current from the output.(note : incorrect connection may lead to the damage of the sensor)
- 2、 The output amplitude of the sensor can do some adequate adjustment according to the customer's demands.
- 3、 When the measured current flows along the sensor's arrowhead direction, the output gains the synchronism voltage.
- 4、 When the measured current fills the aperture, it can gain optimal dynamic characteristics

### Elucidation:

- 1: +15V    2: -15V    3:  $V_{out}$     4: 0V  
 OFS: zero adjustment    GIN: gain adjustment