

 $I_{PN} = 50...600A \ V_{OUT} = \pm 4 \ V$ 

#### **Features**

- ◆ Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit
- ◆ Compact design for PCB mounting
- ◆ Low power consumption
- ◆ Extended measuring range (3 \*IPN)
- ◆ Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0

#### **Advantages**

- ◆ Easy installation
- ◆ Excellent accuracy
- ◆ No insertion losses
- ◆ Excellent performance and price
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- High immunity against external interference

## **Industrial applications**

- ◆ AC variable speed drives
- ◆ Battery supplied applications
- ◆ Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications
- ◆ Static converters for DC motor drives
- ◆ Switched-Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)

TYPES OF PRODUCTS				
Туре	Primary nominal current	Primary current measuring range		
	r. m. s I <sub>PN</sub> (A)	$I_{P}\left( A\right)$		
SIOY2S50V2	50	±150		
SIOY2S75V2	75	±225		
SIOY2S100V2	100	±300		
SIOY2S150V2	150	±450		
SIOY2S200V2	200	±600		
SIOY2S300V2	300	±900		
SIOY2S400V2	400	±900		
SIOY2S500V2	500	±900		
SIOY2S600V2	600	±900		

# **General Description**

For the electronic measurement of currents : DC, AC, pulsed, mixed, with a galvanic isolation between the primary circuit and the secondary circuit.



#### **Parameters Table**

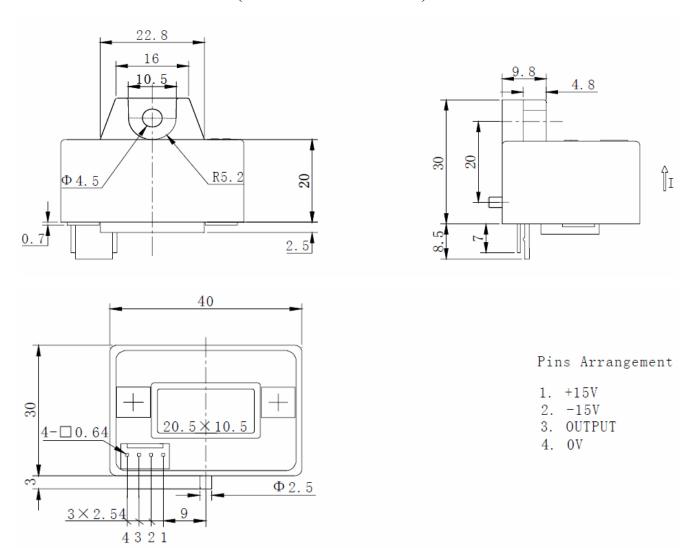
PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	UNIT	VALUE	CONDITIONS			
Electrical data							
Supply voltage(±5%) <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{C}$	V	±15				
Current consumption	$I_{C}$	mA	±15				
Output voltage	$V_{out}$	mV	±4V±40	@ ± I <sub>PN</sub> , R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			
Overload capability(1ms)	$I_{PC}$	At	50*I <sub>PN</sub>				
Isolation resistance	$R_{IS}$	ΜΩ	>1000	@ 500 VDC			
Output internal resistance	$R_{OUT}$	Ω	100				
Load resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{\mathrm{L}}$	ΚΩ	>10				
R. m. s voltage for AC isolation test	$V_d$	KV	3	@50, 1 min			
R. m. s rated voltage safe separation	$V_b$	V	500				
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data							
Linearity <sup>(3)</sup> (0±I <sub>PN</sub> )	$\epsilon_{ m L}$	% of I <sub>PN</sub>	<±1				
Accuracy	X	% of I <sub>PN</sub>	<±1.5	@ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25$ °C (excluding offset)			
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{\text{OE}}$	mV	<±20	$@T_A = 25^{\circ}C$			
Hysteresis offset voltage	$V_{\mathrm{OH}}$	mV	<±20	$@I_P = 0$ after an excursion of 1* IPN			
Tomporature coefficient of V	TCV <sub>OE</sub>	mV/K	<±2	@SIOY2S50-75V2			
Temperature coefficient of V <sub>OE</sub>			<±3	@SIOY2S100-600V2			
Temperature coefficient of $V_{\text{OUT}}$	$TCV_{OUT}$	%/K	<±0.1	@% of reading			
Response time	$t_{\rm r}$	μS	<3	@ 90% of I <sub>PN</sub> step			
d <sub>i</sub> /d <sub>t</sub> accurately followed	$d_i/d_t$	A/μS	>50				
Frequency bandwidth <sup>(4)</sup>	BW	kHz	DC~50	@-3dB			
General data							
Ambient operating temperature	$T_A$	°C	-20 ~ +85				
Ambient storage temperature	$T_{S}$	°C	-40 ~ +105				

## **Notes:**

- 1) Operating at  $\pm 12V \leq VC \leq \pm 15V$  will reduce the measuring range.
- 2) If the customer uses 1 K  $\Omega$  of the load resistor, the primary current has to be limited as the nominal. To measure the full defined measuring range, the load resistor should be at minimum 10 K $\Omega$ .
- 3) Linearity data exclude the electrical offset.
- 4) Please refer to derating curves in the technical file to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency.



# **Dimensions SIOY2SV2** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## **Instructions of use**

- 1) When the test current passes through the sensors you can get the size of the output voltage.(Warning: wrong connection may lead to sensors damage)
- 2) Based on user needs, the sensors output range can be appropriately regulated.
- 3) According to user needs, different rated input currents and output voltages of the sensors can be customized.



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