

DATA SHEET

DC Leakage Current Sensor



PN: CHD_ES15D5

IPN=20/200/500mA

Feature

- DC leakage current sensor using the Flux-gate principle
- Capable measurement of tiny DC current signal, with galvanic separation between primary circuit and secondary circuit
- Supply voltage: DC $\pm 12 \sim 18$ V

Advantages

- Easy installation
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- Low power consumption
- High immunity to external interference

Applications

- The current detection of the lift
- DC panel detection
- The signal system
- Current differential detection



RoHS



Electrical data: ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_c=\pm 15\text{VDC}$, $R_L=10\text{K}\Omega$)

Parameter \ Ref	CHD20ES15D5	CHD200ES15D5	CHD500ES15D5
Rated input I_{pn} (mA) DC	20	200	500
Measuring range I_p (A)	0~ ± 28	0~ ± 280	0~ ± 700
Output voltage V_o (V)	$\pm 5.0 * (I_p / I_{PN}), \text{DC}$		
Load resistance R_L (K Ω)	>10		
Supply voltage V_C (V)	$(\pm 12 \sim \pm 18) \pm 5\%$		
Accuracy X_G (%)	@ $I_{PN}, T=25^\circ\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 2.0$	
Offset voltage V_{OE} (V)	@ $I_p=0, T=25^\circ\text{C}$	$< \pm 0.3$	
Temperature variation of V_{OE} V_{OT} (V/ $^\circ\text{C}$)	@ $I_p=0, -40 \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$	$< \pm 0.8$	
Hysteresis offset voltage V_{OH} (mV)	@ $I_p=0$, after $1 * I_{PN}$	$\leq \pm 25$	
Linearity error ϵ_r (%FS)		< 1.0	
Response time t_{ra} (ms)	@90% of I_{PN}	< 200	
Power consumption I_C (mA)		$15 + I_s$	
Bandwidth BW (KHZ)	@-3dB, I_{PN}	DC	
Insulation voltage V_d (KV)	@50/60Hz, 1min, AC	3.0	

General data:

Parameter	Value
Operating temperature TA(°C)	-20 ~ +85
Storage temperature TS(°C)	-40~ +125
Mass M(g)	13
Plastic material	PBT G30/G15, UL94- V0;
Standards	IEC60950-1:2001
	EN50178:1998
	SJ20790-2000

Dimensions(mm):

	<p style="text-align: center;">Connection</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General tolerance</p> <p>Primary through-hole: D 8.2 + 0.25</p> <p>Connection of Secondary: Male XH2.54-04A</p> <p>Accessories:</p> <p>Female (XH2.54-04Y)*1PCS</p> <p>Metal Terminal (XH-T)*4PCS</p>
--	--

Remarks:

- 1. Setting the jump value of the door valve is about 1.3V.
- 2. The primary current is 10mA, that is to say, if the primary current is 2mA, 5 T or more will be needed.
- 3. When environment (temperature) offset + normal temperature zero offset is - 1.1V, @10mA, the sensor output is 2.5V (relative zero output), then the actual voltage output is 2.5V-1.1V = 1.4V > 1.3V, the product will jump trigger, but in fact the maximum offset will not exceed 0.8V.
- 4. When the ambient (temperature) offset + normal temperature zero offset is greater than 0, the output of the sensor is 2.5V (relative zero output) at 10mA, and the actual output of the voltage is 2.5V + positive >= 2.5V > 1.3V, the jump trigger will occur.
- 5. All environmental impacts and product self-effects can be avoided through the above-mentioned settings.

WARNING : Incorrect wiring may cause damage to the sensor.