



# SENSOR Module CHV-\*KV

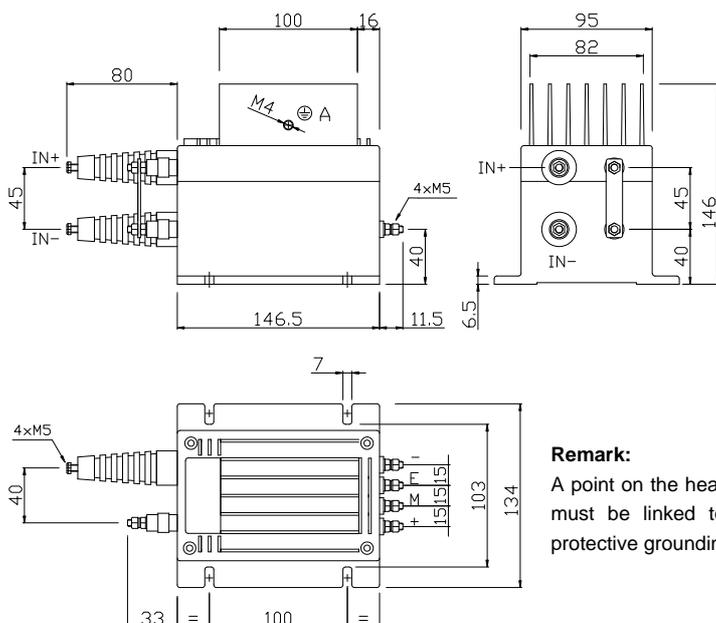
$V_N = 6...9KV$

**Specifications:** Closed loop Hall voltage sensor, Nominal voltage 6000...9000V RMS for measuring of voltage: AC, DC, pulsed

Type	CHV-6KV	CHV-7KV	CHV-8KV	CHV-9KV
$V_N$	Nominal voltage (RMS)			
$V_P$	Measuring range			
$R_M$	$R_M$ min		$R_M$ max	
	(Vc = ±15V)		65Ω (at $V_N$ or $V_P$ )	
	(Vc = ±24V)		125Ω (at $V_N$ or $V_P$ )	
$I_M$	Output current			
$K_N$	Turns ratio			
X	Accuracy			
Vc	Supply voltage			
$V_i$	Isolation voltage			
$I_{off}$	Offset current			
Td	Temperature drift			
L	Linearity			
Tr	Response time			
f	Frequency bandwidth			
Ta	Operating temperature			
Ts	Storage temperature			
$I_c$	Current consumption			
$R_s$	Secondary resistance			
$R_N$	Primary resistance			
W	Weight			

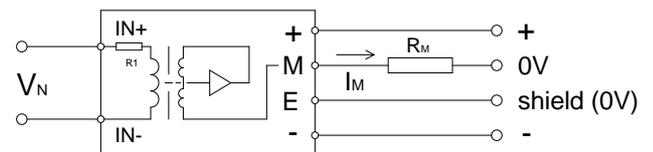
## Dimensions (mm):

General tolerance: ±1mm



**Remark:**  
A point on the heat sink must be linked to the protective grounding.

## Connection:



**Connection:**  
IN+: input positive voltage  
IN-: input negative voltage  
\*...Nominal voltage

+ : supply voltage +15...24V  
M : output  
E : shield (0V)  
- : supply voltage -15...24V



1. Output  $I_M$  is positive, when a positive voltage  $V_N$  is applied to the terminal IN+.
2. The sensor is directly connected to the primary voltage  $V_N$  by the terminals IN+ and IN- ( $R_1$  is built into the sensor.)
3. A voltage output  $V_M$  is obtained by connecting a resistor  $R_M$  between M and 0V.

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# SENSOR Module CHV-10KV

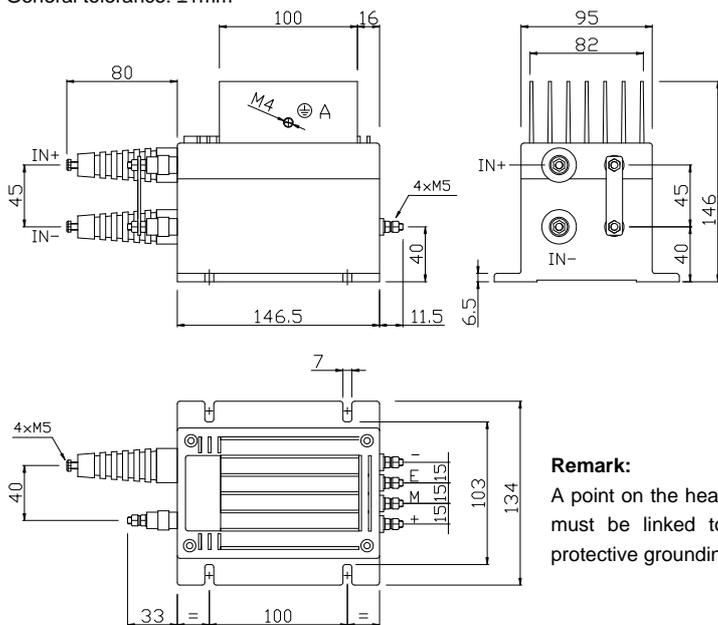
$V_N = 10KV$

**Specifications:** Closed loop Hall voltage sensor, Nominal voltage 10000V RMS for measuring of voltage: AC, DC, pulsed

	Type	CHV-10KV		
$V_N$	Nominal voltage (RMS)	10000V		
$V_P$	Measuring range	0...±15000V		
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	$R_M$ min	$R_M$ max	
		( $V_c = ±15V$ )	30Ω (at $V_N$ or $V_P$ )	65Ω (at $V_N$ or $V_P$ )
		( $V_c = ±24V$ )	60Ω (at $V_N$ or $V_P$ )	125Ω (at $V_N$ or $V_P$ )
$I_M$	Output current	Nominal output current 80mA, for primary nominal voltage $V_N$		
$K_N$	Turns ratio	160000:2000		
X	Accuracy	$V_N ± 0.5%$ ( $T_a = +25°C$ )		
$V_c$	Supply voltage	±15...24V (±5%)		
$V_i$	Isolation voltage	Between primary and secondary circuit: 20KV RMS/50Hz/1min.		
$I_{off}$	Offset current	±0.3mA max, for primary voltage $V_N = 0$ ( $T_a = +25°C$ )		
Td	Temperature drift	$I_M$ of 0.05%/°C (-25°C...+70°C)		
L	Linearity	0.1%		
Tr	Response time	500μS		
f	Frequency bandwidth	.....		
$T_a$	Operating temperature	-25°C...+70°C		
$T_s$	Storage temperature	-40°C...+85°C		
$I_c$	Current consumption	80mA+ $I_M$ (Output current)		
$R_s$	Secondary resistance	36Ω ( $T_a = +70°C$ )		
$R_N$	Primary resistance	85KΩ+R1 (Build in resistor) ( $T_a = +70°C$ )		
W	Weight	2.5Kg		

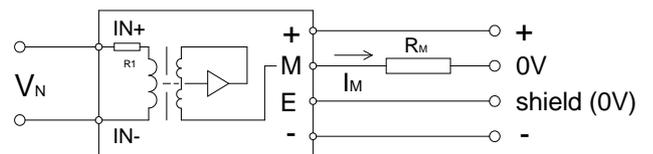
## Dimensions (mm):

General tolerance: ±1mm



**Remark:**  
A point on the heat sink must be linked to the protective grounding.

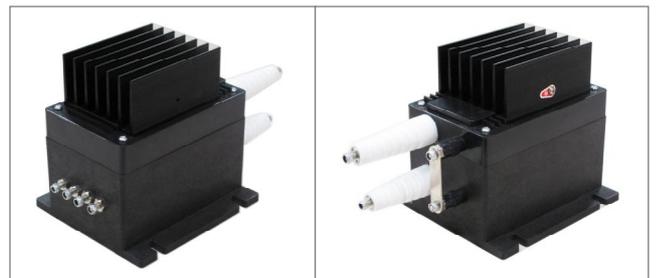
## Connection:



### Connection:

IN+: input positive voltage  
IN-: input negative voltage  
\*...Nominal voltage

+ : supply voltage +15...24V  
M : output  
E : shield (0V)  
- : supply voltage -15...24V



1. Output  $I_M$  is positive, when a positive voltage  $V_N$  is applied to the terminal IN+.
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