

Hall voltage sensor

Model: MTVA302

Terminal output, sub-plate installation; Wrong connection will make the sensor bad. When measuring DC voltage, pay attention to + HT-HT wiring, which has a linear relation with the primary detection voltage. The output signal can be directly entered into the automatic control equipment or PLC port.

Technical Index:

- Flame resistance: UL94-V0
- Working temperature: $-10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +70^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Storage temperature: $-25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +70^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Dielectric strength: 6KV 50Hz 1min

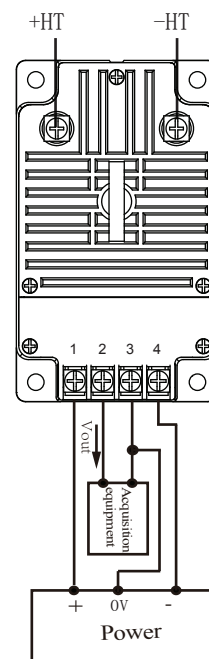


Connection diagram:

Electrical parameters:

V_{PN} Rated input	± 100	± 300	± 500	± 800	± 1000	V
V_{PM} Input measured range	± 150	± 450	± 750	± 1200	± 1500	V
V_{OUT} Rated output	± 5					V
X Accuracy	1					%
ϵ_L Linearity	0.5					%
V_C Supply voltage($\pm 5\%$)	$\pm 12 / \pm 15$					V
I_C Current consumption	$\leq \pm 15$					mA+Is
R_L Load impedance	$> 10K$					Ω
V_{OE} Zero offset TA=25 C	$\leq \pm 10$					mV
f Work frequency	DC~300K					Hz
Tr Response time	1					μs
N.W Weight	600					g

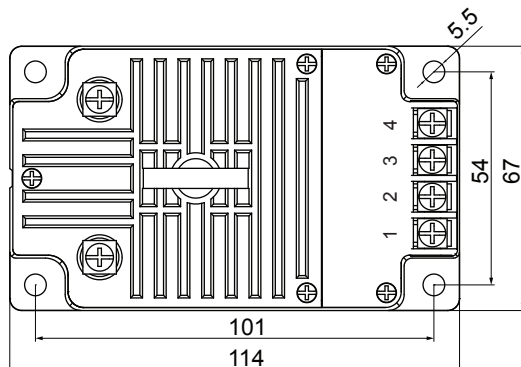
Voltage measured V



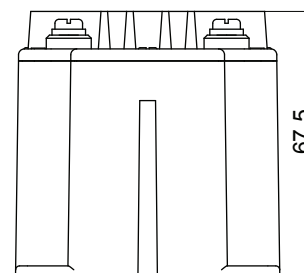
Terminal definition:

- 1.+V
- 2.Vout
- 3.0V
- 4.-V

Dimensions (in mm) :



Top View



Front view

※ Detection:

- ① Choose the auxiliary power supply with small ripple ($\leq 10\text{mV}$)
- ② Switch on auxiliary power
- ③ The auxiliary power is connected to the sensor
- ④ The sensor detects the primary current