

Hall voltage sensor

Model: MTVA601

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: 9KV 50Hz 1min

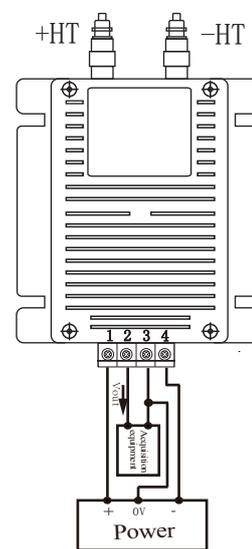


Connection diagram:

Electrical parameters:

V_p	Rated input	± 1000	± 2000	± 3000	± 4000	V
V_{PM}	Input measured range	± 1500	± 3000	± 4500	± 6000	V
V_{OUT}	Rated output	± 5				V
X	Accuracy	1				%
ϵ_L	Linearity	1				%
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 $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 30$				mV
f	Work frequency	DC \sim 50K				Hz
Tr	Response time	30				μs
N.W	Weight	2				kg

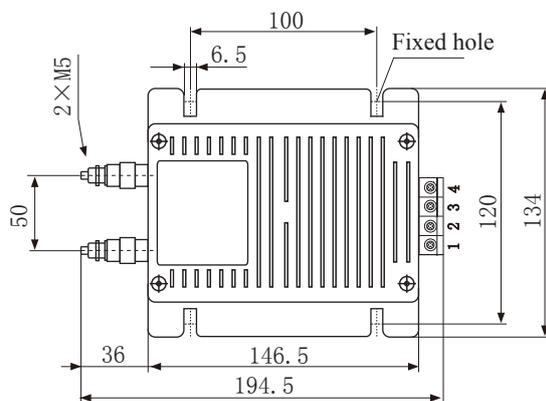
Voltage measuredV



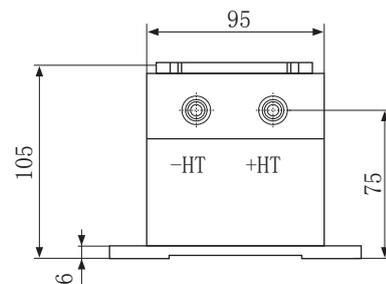
Terminal definition:

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

Dimensions (in mm) :



Top View



Side view

※Detection:

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