

Maximum rating 200 A, high-stability, high-accuracy, wideband DC to 10 MHz, high-CMRR, high-performance fluxgate technology, pass-through type



## Features

- ✓ 2 ppm linearity
- ✓ 5 ppm offset
- ✓ Voltage output
- ✓ CT coil structure for broadband and superior frequency characteristics
- ✓ Built-in plated shield for excellent noise resistance (high CMRR)
- ✓ Aperture  $\phi 24\text{mm}$  for cables and bus-bars
- ✓ The Power Analyzer PW8001 automatically recognizes the current sensor's information (phase shift data, sensor model name, rated current, serial number) when connected.

## Applications

- ✓ Automotive (e.g. xEV R&D and manufacturing)
- ✓ Renewable energy (power conditioner R&D and manufacturing)
- ✓ Efficiency measurement of high-efficiency energy converters
- ✓ Analysis of industrial inverter motors
- ✓ Calibration of shunt resistors
- ✓ Measurement of minute superimposed current in battery systems
- ✓ Industrial drones
- ✓ For feedback control in medical devices (MRI, CT, X-ray)

Specification highlights	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN\ DC}$	A	-200		200
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN\ AC}$	Arms			200
Measurement range	$I_{PM}$	A	-220		220
Nominal output voltage	$V_{out}$	V	-2		2
Primary/secondary ratio	Ratio	V/A	0.01	0.01	0.01
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	ppm		$\pm 2$	
Offset error	$\epsilon_O$	ppm		$\pm 5$	
DC amplitude error	$\epsilon_G$	ppm		$\pm 7$	
Bandwidth ( $\pm 3\text{dB}$ )	f	MHz		10	
Withstand voltage (1 mA, 50/60 Hz for 1 minute)	$U_d$	kV			7.4
Power supply voltage	$U_c$	V	$\pm 11.5$		$\pm 15$
Operating temperature range	$T_A$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-40		85
Output cable length	$L_{cable}$	m		CT6873: 3m CT6873-01: 10m	

**Electrical specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 23°C ±5°C, supply voltage (by using external PSU) = ±12 V unless otherwise stated**

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Comment
Nominal primary DC current	I <sub>PN DC</sub>	A	-200		200	Refer to "Figure 1. Frequency derating"
Nominal primary AC current	I <sub>PN AC</sub>	Arms			200	Refer to "Figure 1. Frequency derating"
Measurement range	I <sub>PM</sub>	A	-220		220	Refer to "Figure 1. Frequency derating"
Maximum input current	I <sub>MAX</sub>	Apeak	-420		420	Not exceeding derating curve shown in Figure 1 However, it is allowable for up to 20 ms at 40°C or less
Nominal output voltage	V <sub>out</sub>	V	-2		2	
Primary/secondary ratio	Ratio	V/A	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Bandwidth (-3dB)	f	MHz		10		Refer to "Figure 2. Frequency characteristics"
Output resistance		Ω	40	50	60	
Linearity error	ε <sub>L</sub>	ppm		±2		Refer to "Figure 3. Linearity error characteristics"
Offset error	ε <sub>O</sub>	ppm		±5		
DC amplitude error	ε <sub>G</sub>	ppm		±7		
AC amplitude error						
10 Hz - 500 Hz	ε <sub>G</sub>	%		±0.005		
500 Hz - 3 kHz			±0.01			
3 kHz - 30 kHz			±0.1			
30 kHz - 100 kHz			±0.4			
100 kHz - 400 kHz			±1			
400 kHz - 1 MHz			±3			
Output noise	noise	μVrms			300	Measurement bandwidth: DC to 1 MHz
Effects of temperature						
Amplitude sensitivity		ppm of reading/°C	-15		15	Within the range of -40°C to 18°C or 28°C to 85°C
Offset voltage		ppm of full scale/°C	-0.1		0.1	
Effects of magnetization		mA			1	Input equivalent, after 200 A DC is inputted
Common mode rejection ratio	CMRR	dB				(Effect on output voltage/common-mode voltage) Refer to "Figure 4. CMRR characteristics"
DC to 1 kHz			150			
1 kHz to 10 kHz			140			
10 kHz to 100 kHz			120			
100 kHz to 1 MHz			100			
Effects of conductor position						
DC	% of reading		-0.004		0.004	When wire of outer diameter 10 mm is used
50/60 Hz			-0.005		0.005	
1 kHz			-0.04		0.04	
10 kHz			-0.04		0.04	
100 kHz			-1.2		1.2	
Effects of external magnetic field		mA			2	Input equivalent, under a magnetic field of 400 A/m, DC
					25	Input equivalent, under a magnetic field of 400 A/m, 60 Hz
Effects of radiated radio-frequency electromagnetic field		% of full scale			0.5	10 V/m
Effects of conducted radio-frequency electromagnetic field		% of full scale			0.1	10 V
Fluxgate excitation frequency	f <sub>Exc</sub>	kHz		10.4		
Power supply voltages	U <sub>c</sub>	V	±11.5		±15	
Positive current consumption	I <sub>ps</sub>	mA			250	DC + 400 A with ±12V
Negative current consumption	I <sub>ns</sub>	mA			-250	DC - 400 A with ±12V

**Isolation specifications**

Parameter	Unit	Value	Comment
Rated insulation RMS voltage, basic insulation	V	1000	IEC 61010-1 conditions • over voltage CAT III • pollution degree 2
Rated insulation RMS voltage, reinforced insulation	V	1000	
RMS voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 minute	kV	7.4	Between primary and secondary (and shield) Sensed current: 1 mA
Clearance	mm	23.4	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance	mm	23.4	Shortest path along device body
Comparative tracking index (CTI)	V	< 250	Performance level category (PLC) = 3
Standards			Safety: EN 61010 EMC: EN 61326

### Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Comment
Operating environment (altitude)		m			2000	Indoor use, pollution degree 2
Ambient operating temperature range	T <sub>A</sub>	°C	-40		85	
Ambient storage temperature range	T <sub>Ast</sub>	°C	-40		85	
Relative humidity	RH	%			80	Non-condensing
Protection against mechanical impacts	IK07					Energy level: 2 J, test height defined in EN 61010 Safety requirements: 400 mm
Measurable conductor diameter	D <sub>meas</sub>	mm			24	
Dimensions	W	mm		70		Refer to "Figure 5. Dimensions"
	H			100		
	D			53		
Output cable length	L <sub>cable</sub>	m		3		
CT6873-01				10		
Mounting hole diameter	D <sub>mout</sub>	mm		φ 4.8		M4 screw, recommended tightening torque: 1.2 Nm to 1.5 Nm
Weight	m	g		370		
CT6873-01				690		

### Measurement accuracy (total accuracy including uncertainty in calibration system etc.)

Electrical specifications at T<sub>A</sub> = 23°C ±5°C, supply voltage (by using external PSU) = ±12 V unless otherwise stated

Frequency [Hz]	Amplitude		Phase [±°]
	[±% of reading]	[±% of full scale]	
DC	0.03	0.002	–
DC < f < 16	0.1	0.01	0.1
16 ≤ f < 45	0.05	0.01	0.08
45 ≤ f ≤ 66	0.03	0.007	0.05
66 < f ≤ 100	0.04	0.01	0.1
100 < f ≤ 500	0.05	0.01	0.15
500 < f ≤ 3 k	0.1	0.01	0.4
3 k < f ≤ 5 k	0.2	0.02	0.4
5 k < f ≤ 10 k	0.2	0.02	0.5
10 k < f ≤ 1 M	0.018 x f	0.05	0.04 x f + 0.1
Frequency range	10 MHz (±3 dB typical)		–

- The variable f in accuracy equations is expressed in kHz.
- Accuracy of amplitude and phase is specified with 110% of full scale input or less and not exceeding derating curve in Figure 1. Accuracy in range of DC < f < 10 Hz are design values.
- Add ±0.01% of reading to amplitude accuracy when input is 100% to 110% of full scale.
- For the CT6873-01, add the following values to accuracy in the range of 1 kHz < f ≤ 1 MHz.  
Amplitude accuracy: ±(0.005 × f [kHz])% of reading  
Phase accuracy: ±(0.015 × f [kHz])°

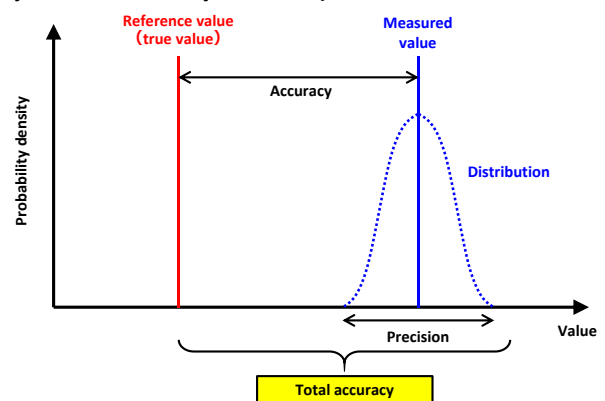
### Definition of on accuracy (total accuracy including uncertainty in calibration system etc.)

**Reading (displayed value) error:** Indicates the value displayed by the instrument. Limit values for reading errors are expressed as a percentage of the reading (“% of reading” or “% rdg.”).

**Range error:** Indicates the instrument’s range. Limit values for range errors are expressed as a percentage of the range (“% of range”).

**Full scale (rated current) error:** Indicates the rated current. Limit values for full-scale errors are expressed as a percentage of full scale (“% of full scale” or “% f.s.”).





**Calibration:** The accuracy of HIOKI products includes all factors that affect the measurement results, such as calibration system errors, ambient temperature, and secular change, as "uncertainty".



HIOKI is accredited as an official ISO/IEC 17025 calibrator.

### Specific accuracy calculation example

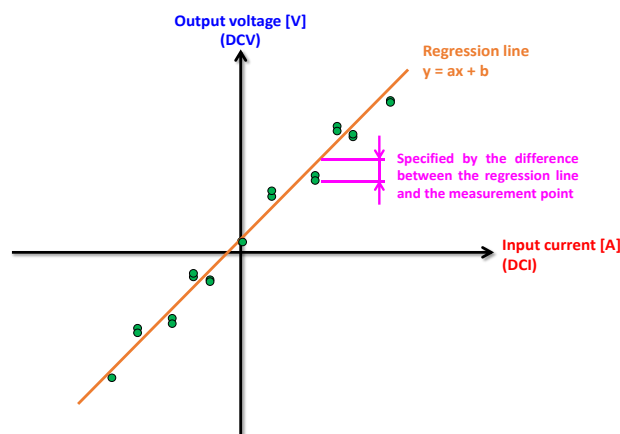
How to measure the current of **DC 100 A** of a conductor with a diameter of  $\phi$  20 mm or less with high accuracy.  
Guaranteed specifications at  $T_A = 23^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$

Measuring instrument configuration	CT6873, CT6873-01	CT9555	L9217 + 9704	DM7276
External view				
Range (connection)	200 A (2000 mV)	Front OUTPUT terminal (BNC terminal)	✓	1000 mV
Output voltage	$100 \text{ A} \times 2000 \text{ mV} / 200 \text{ A} = 1000 \text{ mV}$			—
Error (reading)	0.03%	—	—	0.0011%
Error (full scale)	0.002%	—	—	3 $\mu\text{V}$
Total error	$1000 \text{ mV} \times (0.03 + 0.0011)\% + 2000 \text{ mV} \times 0.002\% + (3 \mu\text{V} \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mV} = 0.354 \text{ mV}$			
Total error (input equivalent)	$0.354 \text{ mV} / 2000 \text{ mV} \times 200 \text{ A} = 0.0354 \text{ A}$			
Error range	<b><math>100 \text{ A} \pm 0.0354 \text{ A} \Rightarrow 99.9646 \text{ A to } 100.0354 \text{ A}</math></b>			

### Definition of linearity error

**Linearity error  $\epsilon_L$ :** Indicates that the output (current or voltage) changes linearly in response to the input current.

A regression line is attained by measuring the output voltage in the sequence below in 40 A intervals:  
+200 A  $\rightarrow$  0 A  $\rightarrow$  -200 A  $\rightarrow$  0 A  $\rightarrow$  +200 A  
It is defined as the difference between the regression line calculated from the above measurements and the measurement points.



### Definition of offset error

**Offset error  $\epsilon_0$ :** Specified by the ratio of the average value ( $\mu$ ) of the measured values of the offset voltage and the rated current ( $I_{max}$ ) of each current sensor.

$$\epsilon_0 = \mu / I_{max} \text{ [ppm]}$$

### Definition of amplitude error

**Amplitude error  $\epsilon_G$ :** An index showing the degree of flatness of the frequency characteristics of gain.  
DC error is defined as “linearity error + offset error.”

AC error is defined as deviation from the 55 Hz measurement point.

$$\epsilon_{G \text{ DC}} = \epsilon_L + \epsilon_0 \text{ [ppm]}$$

$$\epsilon_{G \text{ AC}} = \frac{\text{Gain}(f) - \text{Gain}(55 \text{ Hz})}{\text{Gain}(55 \text{ Hz})} \times 100 \text{ [%]}$$

Figure 1. Frequency derating

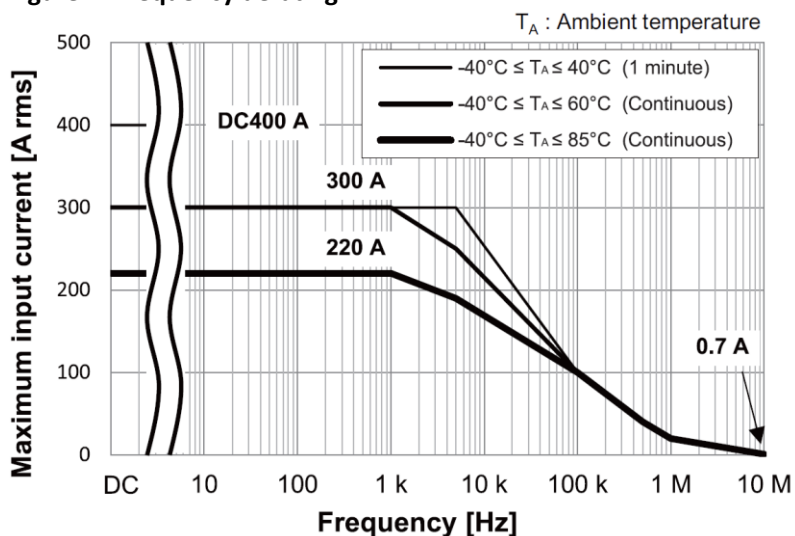
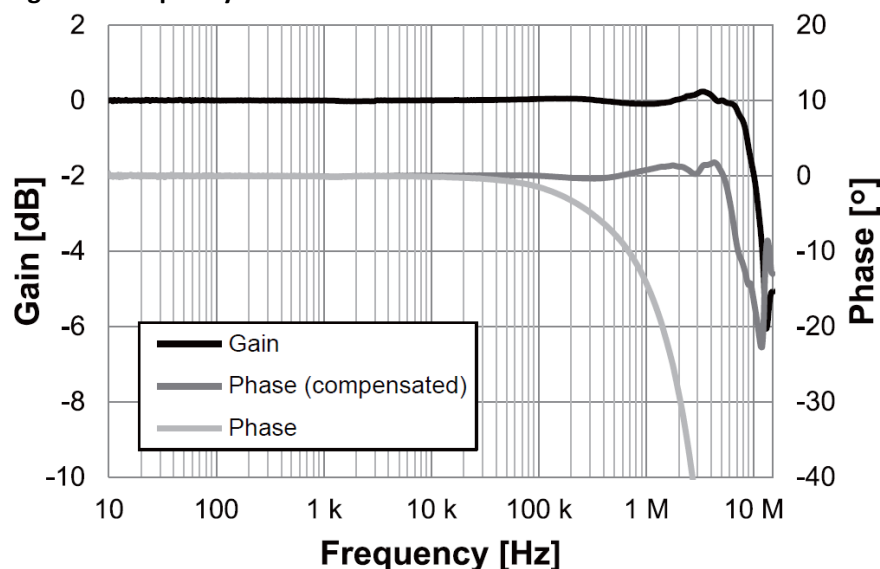


Figure 2. Frequency characteristics



**Phase Compensation Values**  
Enter the following values (representative values) when performing phase compensation on the PW6001 or PW3390. When connecting to the PW8001, it will be set automatically.

CT6873: 100 kHz,  $-0.75^{\circ}$   
CT6873-01: 100 kHz,  $-2.10^{\circ}$

Figure 3. Linearity error characteristics

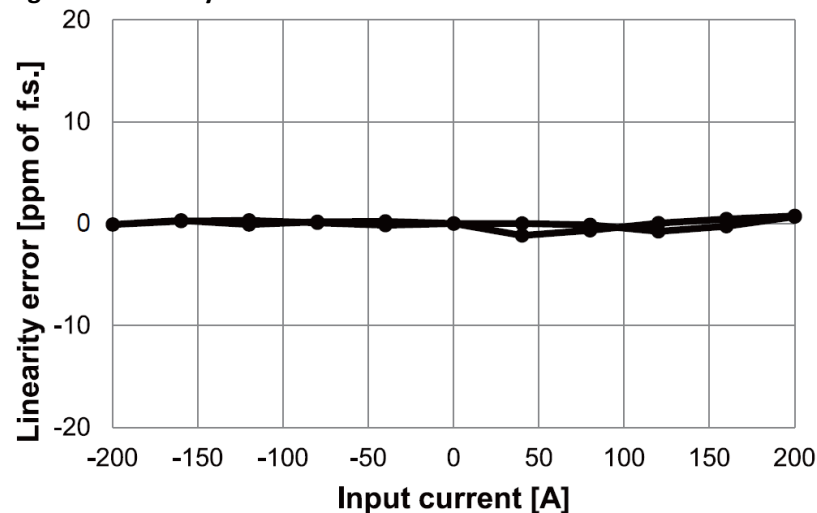


Figure 4. CMRR characteristics

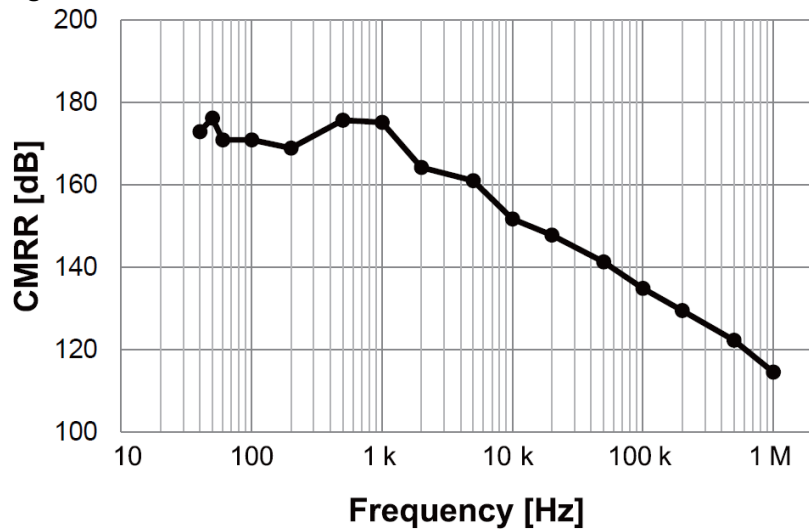
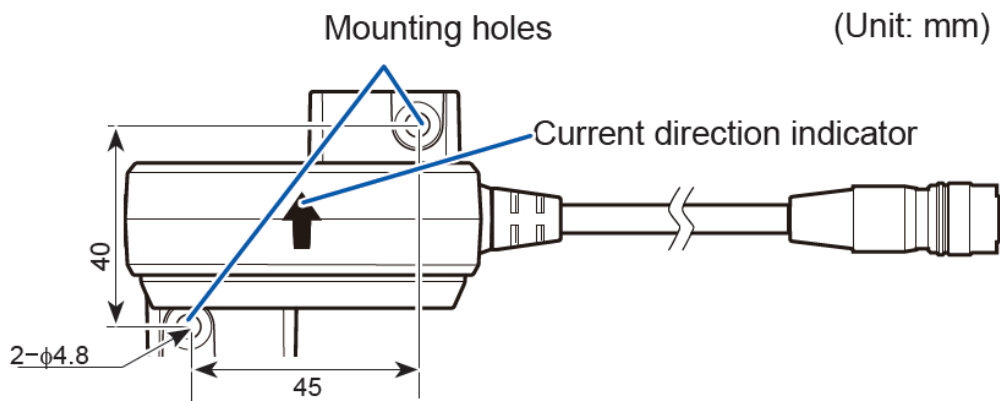


Figure 5. Dimensions

Top view



Front view

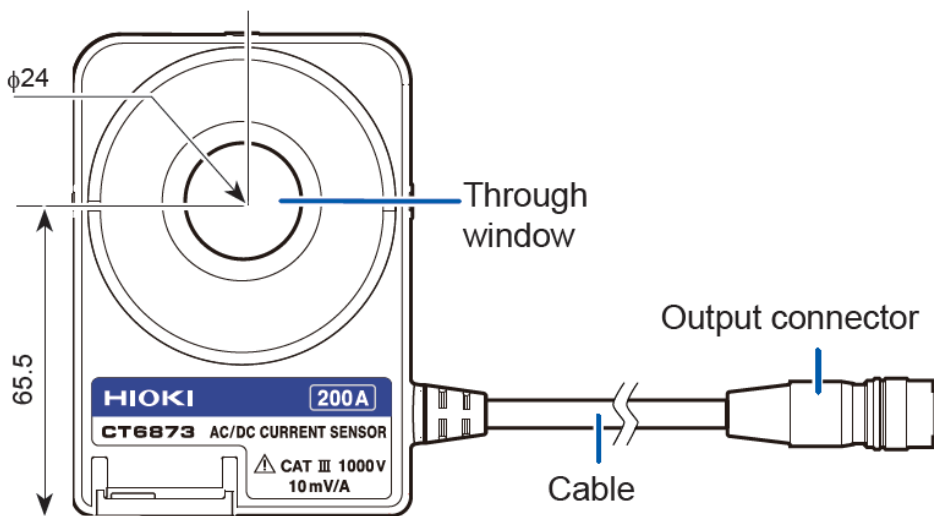


Figure 6. Pin assignment (when not using the sensor units CT9555, CT9556, or CT9557)

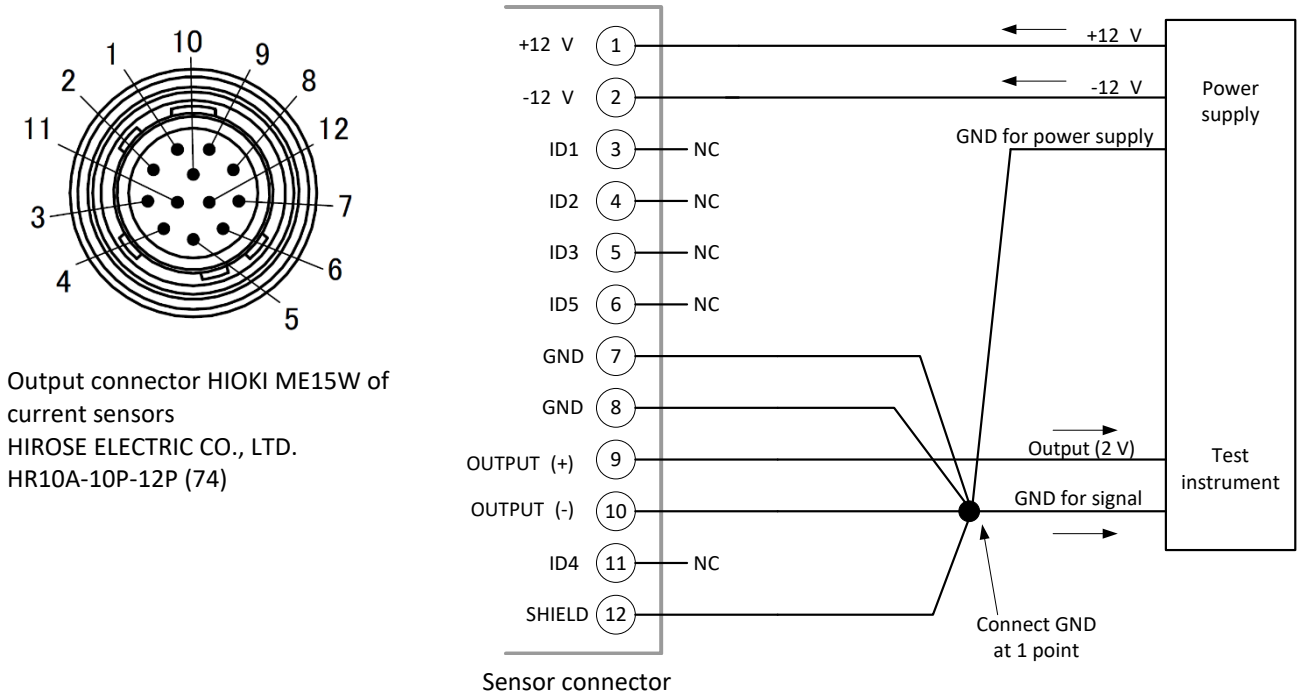
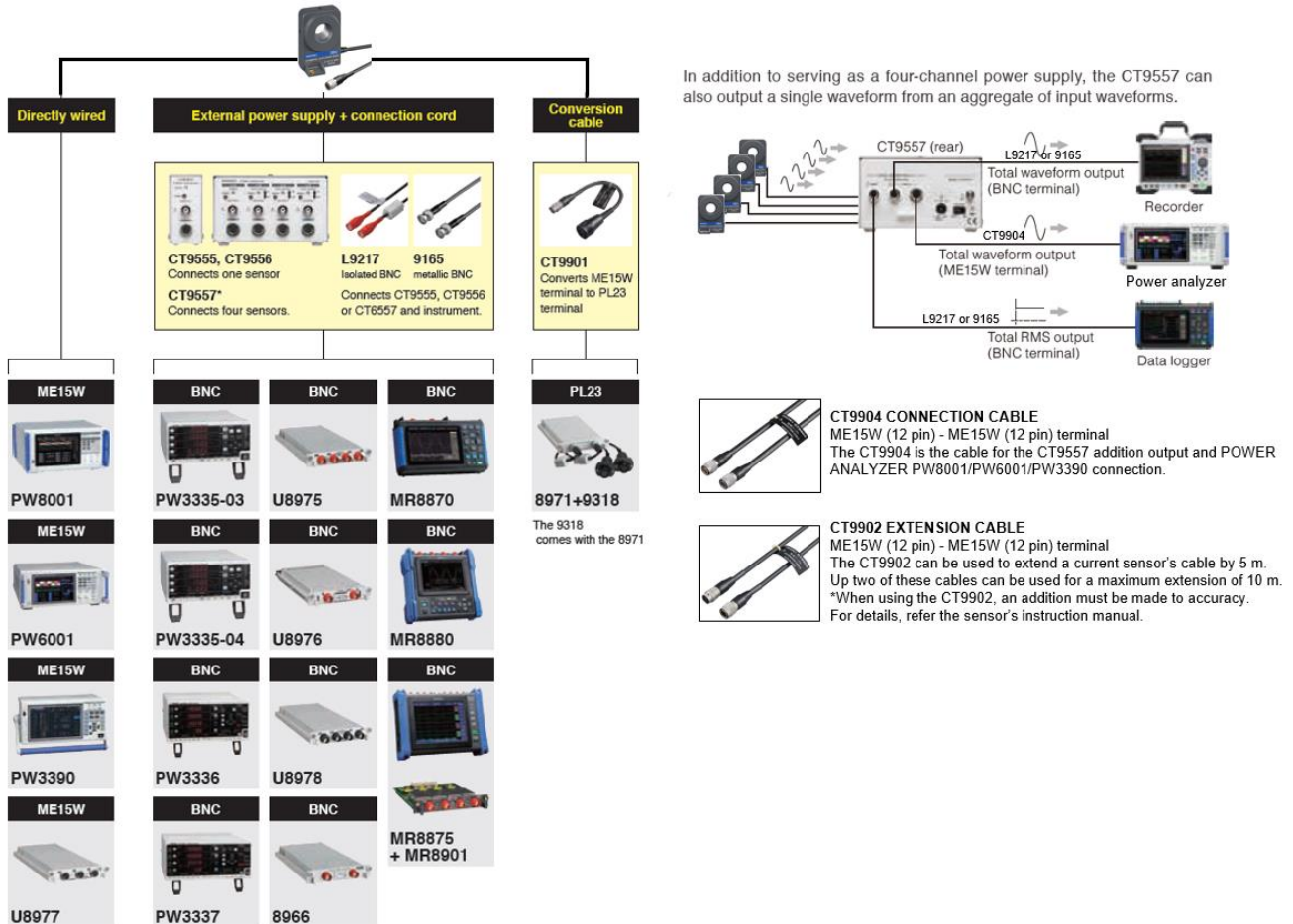


Figure 7. Options and main combination



**Links**

## 1. Web site

[AC/DC CURRENT SENSOR CT6873 | HIOKI](#)

## 2. Accuracy calculation tools

[POWER ANALYZER PW8001 & CT](#)[POWER ANALYZER PW6001 & CT](#)[POWER ANALYZER PW3390 & CT](#)

Files and information such as the Power Analyzer accuracy calculation tools are updated regularly.

Instead of downloading them once and using them for a long time, download them from the download link just before using them.