NO. 7-1, Jhongsing Road, Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City, 236, Taiwan

T (886) 2 2268-0389 F (886)2 2268-0639 www.gwinstek.com

# **GPM-8310 Specifications**

The specifications apply when warmed up for at least 30 minutes and operates under the slow rate & 18~28 °C.





(with optional D/A 4)

### Input

Item	Specifications				
la accele de con a	Voltage	Voltage Floating input through resistive voltage divider			
Input type	Current	Floating input through shunt			
	Voltage	15V, 30V, 60V, 150V, 300V, 600V			
	Current				
Measure range	Direct input 5mA, 10mA, 20mA, 50mA, 100mA, 200mA, 0.5A, 1A, 2A, 5A, 10A, 20A				
	Sensor input	EX1: 2.5 V, 5 V, 10 \	1		
		EX2: 50 mV, 100 m	V, 200 mV, 500 mV, 1 V, 2 V		
	Voltage		Input resistance: approach 2 MΩ		
	Current				
	Direct input ra	nge 5mA ~ 200mA	Input resistance: approach 505 mΩ		
Input impedance	Direct input range 0.5A ~ 20A		Input resistance: approach 5 mΩ		
	Sensor input				
	Input range 2.5V ~ 10V (EX1)		Input resistance: approach 100 kΩ		
	Input range 50mV ~ 2V (EX2)		Input resistance: approach 20 kΩ		
	Voltage		peak value of 1.5kV or RMS value of 1kV, whichever is less		
Continuous maximum	Current				
allowable input	Direct input range 5mA ~ 200mA		peak value of 30 A or RMS value of 20A, whichever is less		
allowable iliput	Direct input range 0.5A ~ 20A		peak value of 100A or RMS value of 30A, whichever is less		
	Sensor input		peak value less than or equal to 5 times of the rated range		
Input bandwidth	DC, 0.1 Hz ~ 10	00kHz			
Continuous maximum	600 Vrms, CAT Ⅱ				
Common-mode voltage					
Line filter	select OFF or ON (cut off frequency of 500 Hz)				
Frequency filter	select OFF or ON (cut off frequency of 500 Hz)				
	Simultaneous	conversion voltage	and current inputs		
A/D converter	Resolution 16bits				
	Maximum conversion rate Approx. 300kHz				

# **Voltage and Current Accuracy**

	le ve v			
Item	Specifications	Specifications		
	Temperature	23 ± 5℃		
	Humidity	30~75% RH		
	Input waveform	Sine wave crest factor = 3		
	common-mode voltage	0 V		
Requirements	Number of displayed digits	5 digits		
	Frequency filter	Turn on to measure voltage or current of 200 Hz or less		
	After 30 minutes after warm-up time has passed			
	After measurement range is changed (zero-level compensation)			
	Update interval is 250 ms			
Accuracy	t (0.1% of reading + 0.2% of range)			

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	0.1 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	± (0.1 % of reading + 0.2 % of ra	ange)		
	45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz ± (0.1 % of reading + 0.05 % of range)				
	66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz ± (0.1 % of reading + 0.2 % of range)			
	1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz	1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz ± (0.07 *f) % of reading + 0.3% of range)			
	10 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	± (0.5 % of reading + 0.5 % of ra	ange) ± [{0.04x(f-10)}% of reading]		
Temperature coefficient	Add	±0.03% of reading/°C within the	e range 5 to 18°C or 28 to 40°C.		
When the line filter is	45 ~ 66 Hz	Add 0.2 % of reading			
turned ON	< 45 Hz	Add 0.5 % of reading			
	accuracy obtained by doubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the crest factor is set to 3				
Accuracy changes caused by data update interval	When the data update interval is 100 ms, and Auto, add 0.05% of reading to the 0.1 Hz to 1 kHz accuracy.				
	Add 0.02% of range/°C to	the DC voltage accuracy.			
Influence of	Add the following value to the DC current accuracies.				
temperature changes after zero-level	5 mA/10 mA/20 mA/50 n	nA/100 mA/200 mA ranges	5 μA/°C		
compensation or range	0.5 A/1 A/2 A/5 A/10 A/2	0 A ranges	500 μA/°C		
change	External current sensor input (/EX1)		1 mV/°C		
Change	External current sensor in	nput (/EX2)	50 μV/°C		
Accuracy when the crest	accuracy obtained by doubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the				
factor is set to 6 or 6A	crest factor is set to 3				
Accuracy changes	When the data update interval is 100 ms, and Auto, add 0.05% of reading to the 0.1 Hz to 1				
caused by data update	kHz accuracy.				
interval					

#### **Active Power Accuracy**

Specifications   Same as the conditions for voltage and current.	Active Power Accuracy				
Accuracy $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Item	Specifications			
Accuracy $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Requirements	same as the conditions for voltage and current.			
Accuracy		Power factor	1		
Accuracy		DC			
Accuracy		0.1Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	± (0.3 % of reading + 0.2 % of range)		
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ kHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ kHz} & \pm (0.1 \% \text{ of reading} + 0.2 \% \text{ of range}) \pm [\{0.067x(f-1)\}\% \text{ of reading}] \\ 10 \text{ kHz} < f \leq 100 \text{ kHz} & \pm (0.1 \% \text{ of reading} + 0.3 \% \text{ of range}) \pm [\{0.067x(f-1)\}\% \text{ of reading}] \\ \hline 10 \text{ kHz} < f \leq 100 \text{ kHz} & \pm (0.5 \% \text{ of reading} + 0.5 \% \text{ of range}) \pm [\{0.09x(f-10)\}\% \text{ of reading}] \\ \hline \text{when power factor} & \frac{1}{2} \times (0.1 + 0.15 \times f) \times (0.5 \times f) \times ($	A	45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	± (0.1 % of reading + 0.05 % of range)		
Influence of power factor ( $\lambda$ ) = 0 (S: apparent power) $\pm 0.1\%$ of S for 45 Hz $\leq$ f $\leq$ 66 Hz $\pm \{(0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\%$ of S } for up to 100 kHz as reference data  •f is frequency of input signal in kHz  when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $\Phi$ : phase angle of the Voltage and current)  (power reading) × [(power reading error%) + (power range %) × (power range / indicated apparent power value) + $\{\tan \Phi \times$ (influence when $\lambda = 0)\%\}$ ]  When the line filter is turned ON  Temperature coefficient  Accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A  Accuracy of apparent power  Accuracy of reactive power S  Accuracy of reactive power Q  Accuracy of power  factor $\lambda$ $\pm [(\lambda - \lambda/1.0002) +   \cos \theta - \cos (\theta + \sin - 1) (influence from the power factor when \lambda = 0\%/100)\} = 1 \pm 1 digit when voltage and current are at the measurement range rated input  \pm [   \phi - \cos - 1(\lambda/1.0002)   + \sin - 1 (influence from the power factor when \lambda = 0\%/100)\} = 1$	Accuracy	66 Hz < f ≤ 1kHz	± (0.2 % of reading + 0.2 % of range)		
when power factor $(\lambda) = 0$ (S: apparent power)		1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz	$\pm$ (0.1 % of reading + 0.3 % of range) $\pm$ [{0.067x(f-1)}% of reading]		
Influence of power factor $\frac{\pm 0.1\% \text{ of S for } 45 \text{ Hz}}{\pm \{(0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}\} \text{ for up to } 100 \text{ kHz as reference data}}{\pm \{(0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}\} \text{ for up to } 100 \text{ kHz as reference data}}$ •f is frequency of input signal in kHz $\frac{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}} \text{ for up to } 100 \text{ kHz as reference data}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}$ when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $0 \in 0$ ) phase angle of the Voltage and current) $\frac{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of Input signal in kHz}}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of Input signal in kHz}}}$ when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $0 \in 0$ ) phase angle of the Voltage and current) $\frac{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of Input signal in kHz}}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of Input signal in kHz}}}$ when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $0 \in 0$ ) phase $0 \in 0$ input signal in kHz $\frac{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}{\pm (0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}}$ \text{ in the Voltage and current}}}{\pm (0.1 + 0.15 \times f)\% \text{ of S}}}  When the line filter is $0 \in 0$ in the power factor when $0 \in 0$ indicated apparent power value) + $0 \in 0$ in the Voltage and current accuracy when the crest factor is set to $0 \in 0$ in the power factor when $0 \in 0$ indicated apparent power $0 \in 0$ in the power factor when $0 \in 0$ in the power factor w		10 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	± (0.5 % of reading + 0.5 % of range) ± [{0.09x(f-10)}% of reading]		
Influence of power factor $ \frac{\pm \{(0.1 + 0.15 \times f) \% \text{ of S}\} \text{ for up to } 100 \text{ kHz as reference data}}{\text{ when } 0 < \lambda < 1 (\Phi: \text{ phase angle of the Voltage and current})} $ when the line filter is $ \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Add } 0.3 \% \text{ of reading}} \times [\text{ (power reading error%)} + (\text{ power range %)} \times (\text{ power range / indicated apparent power value})} +  \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Add } 0.3 \% \text{ of reading}} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Add } 0.3 \% \text{ of reading}} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Add } 0.3 \% \text{ of reading}} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A}} \times \frac{45 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy obtained by doubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the crest factor is set to 3}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power S}} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of apparent power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of power }} \times \frac{45 \times 66 \text{ Hz}}{\text{ Accuracy of power }} \times 45 \times 66 \text$		when power factor $(\lambda) = 0$	O (S: apparent power)		
*f is frequency of input signal in kHz when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $\oplus$ : phase angle of the Voltage and current) (power reading) × [(power reading error%) + (power range %) × (power range / indicated apparent power value) + $\{\tan \Phi \times \text{ (influence when } \lambda = 0\}\%\}$ ]  When the line filter is turned ON  **Ab Hz  Add 0.3 % of reading  Temperature coefficient Accuracy when the crest accuracy obtained by doubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A  Accuracy of apparent power S  Accuracy of reactive power Q  Accuracy of power factor \( \lambda \)  **I (\( \lambda \) \)  **I (\( \lam		$\pm$ 0.1 % of S for 45 Hz ≤ f :	≤ 66 Hz		
factor  when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $\Phi$ : phase angle of the Voltage and current)  (power reading) × [(power reading error%) + (power range %) × (power range / indicated apparent power value) + $\{\tan \Phi \times \text{ (influence when } \lambda = 0)\%\}$ ]  When the line filter is  turned ON  45 ~ 66 Hz  Add 0.3 % of reading  Temperature coefficient  Accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A  Accuracy of apparent power S  Accuracy of reactive power Q  Accuracy of power $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta $ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta $ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta $ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100)$ Accuracy of phase $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100)$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100)$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100)$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100)$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100)$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} \sin \theta / 100$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{10} (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002)$ $\frac{1}{10} (\lambda -$	Influence of nower	± {(0.1 + 0.15 × f) % of S } for up to 100 kHz as reference data			
when $0 < \lambda < 1$ ( $\Phi$ : phase angle of the Voltage and current) (power reading ) × [(power reading error%) + (power range %) × (power range / indicated apparent power value) + $\{\tan \Phi \times (\text{influence when } \lambda = 0)\%\}$ ]  When the line filter is 45 ~ 66 Hz Add 0.3 % of reading turned ON Accuracy of a same as the temperature coefficient accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A Accuracy of apparent power S  Accuracy of reactive power Q  Accuracy of power Q  Accuracy of power $\{1, \lambda, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,$	•	•f is frequency of input signal in kHz			
apparent power value) + $\{\tan \Phi \times (\text{influence when } \lambda = 0)\%\}$ ]  When the line filter is turned ON	lactor	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
When the line filter is turned ON $<$ 45 Hz $=$ Add 0.3 % of reading $<$ 45 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 5 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Add 1 % of reading $<$ 6 Hz $=$ Accuracy when the crest accuracy obtained by doubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the crest factor is set to 3 $<$ Accuracy of apparent power $<$ 9 Voltage accuracy + current accuracy $<$ 9 Accuracy of reactive accuracy of apparent power + (V1.0004 - $\lambda$ 2) - (V1 - $\lambda$ 2) ×100 % $<$ 9 Accuracy of power $<$ 1 E [( $\lambda$ - $\lambda$ /1.0002)+   cosø-cos{ø+sin-1 (influence from the power factor when $\lambda$ = 0%/100)}   1					
turned ON		apparent power value) +	{tanΦ × (influence when λ=o)%}]		
Temperature coefficient same as the temperature coefficient for voltage and current accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A Accuracy of apparent power S Accuracy of reactive power Q Accuracy of power	When the line filter is	45 ~ 66 Hz	Add 0.3 % of reading		
Accuracy when the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A crest factor is set to 3  Accuracy of apparent power S  Accuracy of reactive power Q  Accuracy of power $\frac{1}{2} \left[ (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac{100}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta / \frac$	turned ON	< 45 Hz	Add 1 % of reading		
factor is set to 6 or 6A crest factor is set to 3  Accuracy of apparent power S  Accuracy of reactive power Q  Accuracy of power $\frac{1}{2} \left[ (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\lambda - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \sin 1) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\partial - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos \phi - \cos (\phi + \cos \phi - \cos$	Temperature coefficient	same as the temperature	coefficient for voltage and current		
Accuracy of apparent power S voltage accuracy + current accuracy accuracy of reactive power Q accuracy of power $= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\lambda - \lambda / 1.0002) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta + \sin \theta \right] + \cos \theta - \cos \theta + \sin \theta - \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \sin \theta - \cos \theta + \cos \theta +$	Accuracy when the crest		ubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the		
power S   Accuracy of reactive   power Q   Accuracy of power $\lambda = [(\lambda - \lambda/1.0002) + (\cos \phi - \cos \phi + \sin \theta)] + (\sin \theta) + (\sin \theta$	factor is set to 6 or 6A	crest factor is set to 3			
Accuracy of reactive power Q	, ,,	voltage accuracy + currer	nt accuracy		
power Q $ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
Accuracy of power $\pm [(\lambda-\lambda/1.0002)+ \mid \cos \phi - \cos \{\phi + \sin - 1 \text{ (influence from the power factor when } \lambda = 0\%/100)\} \mid ]$ factor $\lambda$ $\pm 1$ digit when voltage and current are at the measurement range rated input $\pm [\mid \phi - \cos - 1(\lambda/1.0002)\mid + \sin - 1 \text{ (influence from the power factor when } \lambda = 0\%/100)] \pm 1$	•	accuracy of apparent power + (v1.0004 - λ2) - (v1 - λ2) ×100 %			
factor $\lambda$ $\pm 1$ digit when voltage and current are at the measurement range rated input Accuracy of phase $\pm [   \phi - \cos - 1(\lambda/1.0002)   + \sin - 1 (\inf \text{luence from the power factor when } \lambda = 0 \% / 100)] \pm 1$	•				
Accuracy of phase $\pm [ [ \phi - \cos -1(\lambda/1.0002) ] + \sin -1 (influence from the power factor when \lambda = 0 \% / 100)] \pm 1$	, ,				
	factor λ				
difference $\Phi$ digit when voltage and current are at the measurement range rated input	Accuracy of phase	$\pm$ [ $\mid$ ø-cos-1( $\lambda$ /1.0002) $\mid$ + sin-1 (influence from the power factor when $\lambda$ = 0 % / 100)] $\pm$ 1			
a.g.c when totage and carrent are at the measurement range rated input	difference Φ	digit when voltage and cu	urrent are at the measurement range rated input		

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Accuracy when the crest	accuracy obtained by doubling the measurement range error for the accuracy when the
factor is set to 6 or 6A	crest factor is set to 3
Accuracy changes	When the data update interval is 100 ms, and Auto, add 0.05% of reading to the 0.1 Hz to 1
caused by data update	kHz accuracy.
interval	

#### **Voltage. Current and Active Power Measurements**

voitage, Current and A	nd Active Power Measurements			
Item	Specifications			
Measurement method	Digital sampling method			
Crest factor	3 or 6 (6A)			
Wiring system	Single-phase, two-wire (1 P2 W)			
Range select	Select manual or auto ranging			
	Auto-range increase			
	The range is upped when any of the following conditions is met.			
	Crest factor 3 Vrms or Irms exceeds 130% of the currently set measurement range.			
			lue of the input signal exceeds 300% of the currently set	
			ent range.	
	Crest factor 6 Vrms or Irms exceeds 130% of the currently set measurement range.		·	
		-	lue of the input signal exceeds 600% of the currently set	
			ent range.	
			ns exceeds 260% of the currently set measurement range.	
		-	lue of the input signal exceeds 600% of the currently set	
		asurem	ent range.	
Auto range	Auto-range decline			
			all of the following conditions are met.	
	Crest factor 3		or Irms is less than or equal to 30% of the measurement range.	
			or Irms is less than or equal to 125% of the next lower	
			urement range.	
		- I	pk value of the input signal exceeds 300% of the currently set	
	C 15 1 C CA		urement range.	
			or Irms is less than or equal to 30% of the measurement range.	
			or Irms is less than or equal to 125% of the next lower	
			urement range. pk value of the input signal exceeds 600% of the currently set	
	measurement range.			
	Vrms (the true RMS		· ·	
	Vrms (the true RMS value of voltage and current) VOLTAGE MEAN (the rectified mean value calibrated to the RMS value of the voltage and the			
Display mode Switching	true RMS value of the current)			
Display mode switching	AC			
	DC			
Measurement	Select voltage, curre	ent or o	ff	
			Rate, select the voltage or current from the equipped element.	
	Select OFF or ON (co			
	-		in) value of voltage, current or power from the instantaneous	
Peak measurement	voltage, instantaneous current or instantaneous power that is sampled.			
			·	
	Voltage		Vrms , Vmn, Vdc , Vac	
Measurement	Current		Irms , Idc , Iac	
	Active Power		P	
	Apparent Power		VA	
			VAR	
parameters	Power Factor		PF	
	Crest Factor		CFI, CFV	
			DEG	
	Frequency		IHz and VHz	
	Voltage Peak		V+pk and V-pk	
			- h	



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Current Peak	l+pk and l-pk
Active Power Peak	P+pk and P-pk
Total Harmonic Distortion	on THDI and THDV
Maximum Current Ratio	MCR

### **Frequency Measurement**

Item	Specifications			
Measurement item	Voltage and current			
	Data update interval	Measurement Frequency Range		
	0.1 s	20 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	0.25 s	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	0.5 s	5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	1 s	2.0 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	2 s	1.0 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	5 s	0.5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
Measurement frequency	10 s	0.2 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
range	20 s	0.1 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	Auto ( * )	0.1 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		
	(*) Limit of the measurement lower limit frequency by the Timeout setting			
	Timeout	lower limit frequency		
	1 s	2.0 Hz		
	5 s	0.5 Hz		
	10 s	0.2 Hz		
	20 s	0.1 Hz		
Measurement range	Auto switching among	six types: 100mHz, 1 Hz, 10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz, 10 kHz, and 100 kHz.		
Frequency filter	Select OFF or ON (cut off frequency of 500 Hz)			
	Requirements	When the input signal level is 30% or more of the measurement		
Accuracy		range If the crest factor is set to 3.		
		(60% or more if the crest factor is set to 6 or 6A)		
		• Frequency filter is ON when measuring voltage or current of 200 Hz		
		or less.		
	± (0.06% of reading)			

## Integration

Item	Specifications
Mode	Select manual integration mode, standard integration mode, or repetitive integration mode.
Timer	Automatically stop integration by setting a timer.
	Selectable range: 0 hours 00 minutes 00 seconds to 9999 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds
Accuracy	±(Power accuracy (or current accuracy) + 0.1% of reading) (fixed range)
Range setting	Auto range or fixed range is available for Integration
Timer accuracy	±0.02%
Remote control	Start, stop and reset operations are available using an external remote signal. (option)

### **Harmonic Measurement**

Item	Specifications				
Measured item	Voltage, Current, Powe	Voltage, Current, Power			
Measured method	Zero-cross simultaneou	s calculation metho	d		
Frequency range	10 Hz to 1.2 kHz.				
FFT data langth	1024				
FFT data length	4096 (Auto switch when both 50Hz/60Hz and update rate > 0.1s conditions are met)				
	Fundamental	Sample rate	Window Width	upper limit of Analysis	
Camanda maka unim danu	Frequency			orders	
Sample rate, window	10 Hz to 44 Hz	f × 1024	1	50	
of Analysis orders*	45 Hz to 55 Hz	f x 512	10	50	
	54 Hz to 66Hz	f x 512	12	50	
	67 Hz to 150 Hz	f × 512	2	32	



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	150 Hz to 300 Hz	f × 256	4	16
	300 Hz to 600 Hz	f × 128	8	8
	600 Hz to 1200 Hz	f × 64	16	4
	Frequency	Voltage	Current	Power
	10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	0.15% of reading	0.15% of reading	0.35% of reading
		+ 0.35% of range	+ 0.35% of range	+ 0.50% of range
Accuracy	45 Hz ≤ f < 440 Hz	0.15% of reading	0.15% of reading	0.25% of reading
		+ 0.35% of range	+ 0.35% of range	+ 0.50% of range
	440 Hz ≤ f < 1.2kHz	0.20% of reading	0.20% of reading	0.40% of reading
		+ 0.35% of range	+ 0.35% of range	+ 0.50% of range
* 50Hz/60Hz Compliant I	EC61000-4-7			

### D/A Output (Options)

Item	Specifications
Output voltage	±5 V FS (approach ±7.5 V maximum) against each rated value.
Number of output	4
channels	
Output items	Set for each channel : V, I, P, VA, VAR, PF, DEG, VHZ, IHZ, Vpk, Ipk, WP, WP±, q, q±, Off
Accuracy	±(accuracy of each measurement item + 0.2% of FS)(FS = 5 V)
D/A conversion	16 bits
resolution	
Minimum load	100 kΩ
	Same as the data update interval.
Update Interval	In the case of Auto Update Rate, update interval is equal to signal interval. More than
	100ms.
Temperature coefficient	±0.05%/°C of FS

#### **Remote Control Input/Output Signal (Options)**

Item	Specifications
Remote control input	EXT HOLD, EXT TRIG, EXT START, EXT STOP, EXT RESET
signal	
Remote control output	INTEG BUSY
signal	
I/O level	TTL
I/O logic format	Negative logic, Falling edge

#### **Digital IO Signal (Options)**

Item	Specifications
I/O control output signal	OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4
I/O level	TTL
I/O sink current	Max 100mA (per/ch)

<sup>\*</sup> Q (VAR), S (VA),  $\lambda$  (PF) and  $\Phi$  (DEG) are originated from the measured values including voltage, current and active power which go through computation process. In respect to distorted signal input, accordingly, the value acquired from other instruments, which employ different methods, may differ from that acquired from GPM-8310 unit.

#### General

Display	5" TFT LCD
Interfaces	RS-232C, USB host/device, LAN, GPIB
Power Source	AC 100-240V, 50-60Hz
Power Consumption	30VA max.
Dimensions & Weight	268(W) x 107(H) x 379(D) mm (w/t bumpers), Approx. 2.9kg

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Zero" will be shown for S or Q and "--" will be displayed for  $\lambda$  and  $\Phi$  when either current or voltage is less than 0.5% of the rated range (less than or equivalent to 1% when crest factor is set 6).