

# PQ3198

Instruction Manual

# POWER QUALITY ANALYZER



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>!</b> Be sure to read this manual before using the instrument. <span style="float: right;">▶ p.6</span></p>  |   |
| <p><b>✓</b> When using the instrument for the first time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Names and Functions of Parts ▶ p.23</li> <li>Basic Operations ▶ p.27</li> <li>Measurement Preparations ▶ p.37</li> </ul> | <p><b>📖</b> Troubleshooting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance and Service ▶ p.249</li> <li>Error Indication ▶ p.253</li> </ul> |

**EN**





# Contents

|  |           |  |           |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Introduction .....   | 1         | 3.5 Inserting (Removing) an<br>SD Memory Card .....  | 43        |
| Confirming Package Contents .....  | 4         | 3.6 Connecting the Voltage Cords .....   | 45        |
| Safety Notes.....  | 6         | 3.7 Connecting the Current Sensors ....  | 46        |
| Usage Notes.....   | 7         | 3.8 Turning the Power On and Off<br>(Setting the Default Language) .....   | 48        |
| <hr/>  |           |  |           |
| <b>Chapter 1 Overview</b>  | <b>15</b> |  |           |
| 1.1 Procedure for Investigating Power<br>Supply Quality                                  | 15        |  |           |
| 1.2 Product Overview .....   | 19        |  |           |
| 1.3 Features .....   | 20        |  |           |
| 1.4 Measurement Flowchart .....  | 21        |  |           |
| ■ Start and Stop Recording   | 22        |  |           |
| <hr/>  |           |  |           |
| <b>Chapter 2 Names and<br/>Functions of Parts<br/>Basic Operations<br/>&amp; Screens</b> | <b>23</b> |  |           |
| 2.1 Names and Functions of Parts .....   | 23        |  |           |
| 2.2 Basic Operations .....   | 27        |  |           |
| 2.3 Display Items and Screen Types ....  | 28        |  |           |
| ■ Common Display Items.....  | 28        |  |           |
| ■ Warning Indicators.....  | 30        |  |           |
| ■ Screen Types.....  | 31        |  |           |
| <hr/>  |           |  |           |
| <b>Chapter 3 Measurement<br/>Preparations</b>  | <b>37</b> |  |           |
| 3.1 Preparation Flowchart .....  | 37        |  |           |
| 3.2 Initial Instrument Preparations .....  | 38        |  |           |
| ■ Affix color clips to the current sensors...  | 38        |  |           |
| ■ Bundle the voltage cord leads with<br>the spiral tubes .....                           | 39        |  |           |
| ■ Attaching the strap.....   | 40        |  |           |
| ■ Attaching the Z5020 Magnetic Strap ...   | 40        |  |           |
| ■ Installing the battery pack.....   | 41        |  |           |
| 3.3 Pre-Operation Inspection .....   | 42        |  |           |
| 3.4 Connecting the AC Adapter .....  | 43        |  |           |
| <hr/>  |           |  |           |
|  |           | <b>Chapter 4 Configuring the<br/>Instrument before<br/>Measurement<br/>(SYSTEM - SYSTEM<br/>screen) and Wiring</b> | <b>51</b> |
|  |           | 4.1 Warm-up and Zero-adjust<br>Operation .....   | 51        |
|  |           | 4.2 Setting the Clock .....  | 52        |
|  |           | 4.3 Configuring the Connection Mode<br>and Current Sensors .....   | 53        |
|  |           | ■ Connection diagram.....  | 55        |
|  |           | 4.4 Setting the Vector Area<br>(Tolerance Level) .....   | 59        |
|  |           | 4.5 Connecting to the Lines to be<br>Measured (Preparing for Current<br>Measurement) .....                         | 60        |
|  |           | 4.6 Verifying Correct Wiring<br>(Connection Check) .....   | 64        |
|  |           | 4.7 Quick setup .....  | 66        |
|  |           | 4.8 Verifying Settings and<br>Starting Recording .....   | 69        |
|  |           | 4.9 Using the Instrument during<br>a Power Outage .....  | 70        |
| <hr/>  |           |  |           |
|  |           | <b>Chapter 5 Changing Settings<br/>(as necessary)</b>  | <b>71</b> |
|  |           | 5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions.   | 71        |
|  |           | 5.2 Changing the Recording Settings ..   | 75        |
|  |           | 5.3 Changing the Measurement Period  | 78        |

---

|     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 5.4 | Changing Hardware Settings .....                    | 81 |
| 5.5 | Changing LAN Settings .....                         | 84 |
| 5.6 | Changing Event Settings .....                       | 85 |
| 5.7 | Initializing the Instrument<br>(System Reset) ..... | 92 |
| 5.8 | Factory Settings .....                              | 93 |

---

## Chapter 6 Monitoring Instantaneous Values (VIEW Screen) 95

|     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| 6.1 | Using the VIEW screen .....                                  | 95  |
| 6.2 | Displaying Instantaneous<br>Waveforms .....                  | 96  |
| 6.3 | Displaying Phase Relationships<br>([VECTOR] Screen) .....    | 100 |
| 6.4 | Displaying Harmonics .....                                   | 103 |
|     | ■ Displaying harmonics as a bar graph                        | 103 |
|     | ■ Displaying harmonics as a list.....                        | 106 |
| 6.5 | Displaying Measured Values<br>Numerically (DMM Screen) ..... | 109 |

---

## Chapter 7 Monitoring Fluctuations in Measured Values (TIME PLOT Screen) 111

|     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| 7.1 | Using the [TIME PLOT] Screen .....                                      | 113 |
| 7.2 | Displaying Trends .....   | 114 |
| 7.3 | Displaying detailed trends .....  | 121 |
|     | ■ Displaying a detailed trend graph for<br>each TIME PLOT interval..... | 121 |
| 7.4 | Displaying Harmonic Trends .....  | 127 |
| 7.5 | Displaying Flicker Values in<br>Graph and List Form .....               | 131 |
|     | ■ IEC flicker meters and $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker<br>meters.....         | 131 |
|     | ■ Displaying an IEC flicker fluctuation<br>graph.....                   | 131 |
|     | ■ Displaying an IEC flicker list.....                                   | 134 |
|     | ■ Displaying a $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker fluctuation<br>graph.....        | 135 |
|     | ■ Displaying a $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker list.....                        | 138 |

---

## Chapter 8 Checking Events (EVENT screen) 139

|     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| 8.1 | Using the EVENT screen .....                                     | 140 |
| 8.2 | Displaying the Event List .....                                  | 141 |
| 8.3 | Analyzing the Measurement Line<br>Status When Events Occur ..... | 145 |
| 8.4 | Analyzing Transient Waveforms ..                                 | 147 |
| 8.5 | Viewing High-order Harmonic<br>Waveforms .....                   | 150 |
| 8.6 | Checking Fluctuation Data .....                                  | 153 |

---

## Chapter 9 Data Saving and File Operations (SYSTEM-MEMORY screen) 157

|     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| 9.1 | [MEMORY] Screen .....                                       | 157 |
| 9.2 | Formatting SD Memory Cards .....                            | 160 |
| 9.3 | Save Operation and File Structure                           | 161 |
| 9.4 | Saving, Display and<br>Deleting Measurement Data .....      | 163 |
| 9.5 | Saving, Displaying, and<br>Deleting Screen Copies .....     | 166 |
| 9.6 | Saving and Deleting Settings Files<br>(Settings Data) ..... | 167 |
| 9.7 | Loading Settings Files<br>(Settings Data) .....             | 168 |
| 9.8 | File and Folder Names .....                                 | 168 |
|     | ■ Changing file and folder names .....                      | 168 |

---

## Chapter 10 Analyzing Data Using the Application (PQ ONE) 169

|      |                                 |     |
|------|---------------------------------|-----|
| 10.1 | Application functionality ..... | 169 |
| 10.2 | Installation .....              | 170 |
|      | ■ Installation procedure.....   | 171 |

---

## Chapter 11 Connecting External Devices 173

- 11.1 Using the External Control Terminal ..... 173
- Connecting to the External Control Terminal ..... 174
  - Using the event input terminal (EVENT IN) ..... 175
  - Using the event input terminal (EVENT OUT) ..... 176

## Chapter 12 Operation with a Computer 177

- 12.1 Downloading Measurement Data Using the USB Interface ..... 178
- 12.2 Control and Measurement via Ethernet ("LAN") Interface ..... 179
- LAN Settings and Network Environment Configuration ..... 180
  - Instrument Connection ..... 182
- 12.3 Remote Control of the Instrument by Internet Browser ..... 184
- Connecting to the Instrument ..... 184
  - Operating Procedure ..... 185
- 12.4 Downloading Recorded Data to Computer ..... 187

## Chapter 13 Specifications 191

- 13.1 General Specifications ..... 191
- 13.2 Input Specifications/ Output Specifications/ Measurement Specifications ..... 192
- 13.3 Screen Specifications ..... 214
- 13.4 Event Specifications ..... 226
- 13.5 GPS Time Synchronization Function ..... 227
- 13.6 Interface Specification ..... 228
- 13.7 Other Functions ..... 230
- 13.8 Calculation Formula ..... 231
- 13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy ..... 244

## Chapter 14 Maintenance and Service 249

- 14.1 Cleaning ..... 249
- 14.2 Trouble Shooting ..... 250
- 14.3 Error Indication ..... 253
- 14.4 Disposing of the Instrument ..... 256

## Appendix A1

- Appendix 1 Fundamental Measurement Items ..... A1
- Appendix 2 Explanation of Power Supply Quality Parameters and Events ..... A2
- Appendix 3 Event Detection Methods .... A5
- Appendix 4 Recording TIME PLOT Data and Event Waveforms ..... A12
- Appendix 5 Detailed Explanation of IEC Flicker and  $\Delta V_{10}$  Flicker .... A16
- Appendix 6 Making Effective Use of Channel 4 ..... A19
- Appendix 7 3-phase 3-wire Measurement ..... A22
- Appendix 8 Method for Calculating Active Power Accuracy ..... A24
- Appendix 9 Terminology ..... A25

## Index Index1

13

14

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Appendix

Index



# Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the Hioki PQ3198 Power Quality Analyzer. To obtain maximum performance from the instrument over the long term, be sure to read this manual carefully and keep it handy for future reference.

Be sure to also read the separate document “Operating Precautions” before use.

AC current sensors (optional; see p.5) are required in order to input current to the instrument. (AC current sensors are called "current sensors" throughout this manual.) For more information, see the instruction manual for the current sensors being used.


Following manuals are provided along with these models. Refer to the relevant manual based on the usage.

| Type  | Contents   | Print | CD<br>File name                                       |
|---|--|-------|---|
| Operating Precautions                             | Information on the instrument for safe operations  | ✓     | —   |
| Instruction Manual<br>(This document)             | Information about instrument functionality, detailed measurement methods, specifications, etc. | ✓     | —   |
| Measurement Guide                                 | This instrument's basic measurement methods  | ✓     | —   |
| Application software PQ ONE<br>Instruction Manual | How to use the PQ ONE application  | —     | PQONE_Manual_Eng.pdf<br>(English instruction manual)  |
|   |  |       | PQONE_Manual_Jpn.pdf<br>(Japanese Instruction Manual) |

## Target audience

This manual has been written for use by individuals who use the product in question or who teach others to do so. It is assumed that the reader possesses basic electrical knowledge (equivalent to that of someone who graduated from the electrical program at a technical high school).







## Trademarks

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- SD, SDHC Logos are trademarks of SD-3C LLC. 






## Notation

### Safety notations




In this document, the risk seriousness and the hazard levels are classified as follows.

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  <b>DANGER</b>  | Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that will result in death or serious injury to the operator.  |
|  <b>WARNING</b> | Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that may result in death or serious injury to the operator.   |
|  <b>CAUTION</b> | Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that may result in minor or moderate injury to the operator or damage to the instrument or malfunction.   |
| <b>NOTE</b>  | Advisory items related to performance or correct operation of the instrument.   |
| <b>IMPORTANT</b>   | Indicates information related to the operation of the instrument or maintenance tasks with which the operators must be fully familiar.  |
|                 | Indicates a high voltage hazard.<br>If a particular safety check is not performed or the instrument is mishandled, this may give rise to a hazardous situation; the operator may receive an electric shock, may get burnt or may even be fatally injured. |
|                 | Indicates a strong magnetic-field hazard.<br>The effects of the magnetic force can cause abnormal operation of heart pacemakers and/or medical electronics.   |
|                | Indicates the prohibited action.  |

### Symbols on the instrument


|   |   |
|---|---|
|  | Indicates cautions and hazards. Refer to the "Usage Notes" section of the instruction manual and the included "Operating Precautions" for more information. |
|  | Indicates a grounding terminal.   |
|  | Indicates the ON side of the power switch.  |
|  | Indicates the OFF side of the power switch.   |
|  | Indicates AC (Alternating Current).   |

### Symbols for various standards

|  |   |
|--|---|
|           | Indicates the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) in EU member states. |
| <br>Ni-MH | This is a recycle mark established under the Resource Recycling Promotion Law (only for Japan).         |
|           | Indicates that the product conforms to regulations set out by the EU Directive.                         |



**Others**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| (p. )   | Indicates the location of reference information.   |
|  | Indicates quick references for operation and remedies for troubleshooting.                                       |
| *   | Additional information is presented below.   |
| [ ]   | Screen labels such as menu items, setting items, dialog titles and buttons are indicated by square brackets [ ]. |
| <b>CURSOR</b><br>(Bold character)   | Bold characters within the text indicate operating key labels.   |
| Windows   | Unless otherwise specified, "Windows" represents Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10. |


**Accuracy**

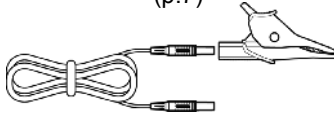









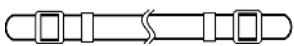
We define measurement tolerances in terms of f.s. (full scale), rdg. (reading) and dgt. (digit) values, with the following meanings:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>f.s.</b><br><b>(maximum display value or scale length):</b> | The maximum displayable value or scale length. This is usually the name of the currently selected range.   |
| <b>rdg.</b><br><b>(reading or displayed value):</b>            | The value currently being measured and indicated on the measuring instrument.  |
| <b>dgt.</b><br><b>(resolution):</b>                            | The smallest displayable unit on a digital measuring instrument, i.e., the input value that causes the digital display to show a "1" as the least-significant digit. |

# Confirming Package Contents

When you receive the instrument, inspect it carefully to ensure that no damage occurred during shipping. In particular, check the accessories, panel switches, and connectors. If damage is evident, or if it fails to operate according to the specifications, contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PQ3198 Power Quality Analyzer ..... 1 |  |
|--|--|

| Accessories   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> L1000 Voltage Cord ..... 1 set<br>3 m banana plug leads : 8 (red, yellow, blue, gray : 1 each, black: 4)<br>Alligator clips : 8 (red, yellow, blue, gray : 1 each, black: 4)<br>Spiral Tubes (Cord bundling): 20 | (p.7)<br> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z1002 AC Adapter (includes power cord) ..... 1   |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z1003 Battery Pack ..... 1<br>(Ni-MH, 7.2 V/4500 mAh)  |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> USB Cable ..... 1  |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Z4001 SD Memory Card 2 GB..... 1   |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Instruction Manual (This document)..... 1  |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Measurement Guide ..... 1  |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Operating Precautions (0990A903) ..... 1   |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PQ ONE (computer application software, CD)..... 1<br><b>See:</b> "10.1 Application functionality" (p.169)<br>The latest version can be downloaded from our website.  |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colored clips (red, yellow, blue, white) ..... 2 each<br>color coding for current sensors (Affix to current sensor as necessary)   |          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strap ..... 1  |          |

## Options

Contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller for details.

### Voltage measurement

- 9243 Grabber Clip
- 9804-01 Magnetic Adapter
- 9804-02 Magnetic Adapter
- L1000 Voltage Cord
- L1021-01 Patch Cord (red)
- L1021-02 Patch Cord (black)

### Current sensors (current measurement)

- CT7126 AC Current Sensor  
(60 A,  $\phi$ 15 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- CT7131 AC Current Sensor  
(100 A,  $\phi$ 15 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- CT7136 AC Current Sensor  
(600 A,  $\phi$ 46 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- CT7044 AC Flexible Current Sensor  
(6000 A,  $\phi$ 100 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- CT7045 AC Flexible Current Sensor  
(6000 A,  $\phi$ 180 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- CT7046 AC Flexible Current Sensor  
(6000 A,  $\phi$ 254 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- CT7731 AC/DC Auto-Zero Current Sensor  
(100 A,  $\phi$ 33 mm, can be extended to 2 m)
- CT7736 AC/DC Auto-Zero Current Sensor  
(600 A,  $\phi$ 33 mm, can be extended to 2 m)
- CT7742 AC/DC Auto-Zero Current Sensor  
(2000 A,  $\phi$ 55 mm, can be extended to 2 m)
- CT7116 AC Leakage Current Sensor  
(6 A,  $\phi$ 40 mm, can be extended to 10 m)
- L9910 Conversion Cable (BNC-PL14)
- L0220-01 Extension Cable
- L0220-02 Extension Cable
- L0220-03 Extension Cable

### Power supply

- Z1002 AC Adapter
- Z1003 Battery Pack

### Carrying cases

- C1001 Carrying Case (Soft type)
- C1002 Carrying Case (Hard type)
- C1009 Carrying Case (Bag type)

### Wiring adapter

- PW9000 Wiring Adapter  
(For use with 3-phase  
3-wire (3P3W3M) voltages)
- PW9001 Wiring Adapter  
(For use with 3-phase 4-wire  
voltages)

### Recording media

- Z4001 SD Memory Card (2 GB)
- Z4003 SD Memory Card (8 GB)

### Other

- PW9005 GPS Box  
(Build-to-order)
- 9642 LAN Cable
- Z5004 Magnetic Strap
- Z5020 Magnetic Strap

## Safety Notes

This instrument is designed to conform to IEC 61010 Safety Standards and has been thoroughly tested for safety prior to shipment. However, using the instrument in a way not described in this manual may negate the provided safety features.

Before using the instrument, be certain to carefully read the following safety notes:



**Mishandling the instrument could result in bodily injury or even death, as well as damage to the instrument. Familiarize yourself with the instructions and precautions in this manual before using the instrument.**

### Protective gear



**This instrument is measured on a live line. To prevent an electric shock, use appropriate protective insulation and adhere to applicable laws and regulations.**

### Measurement categories

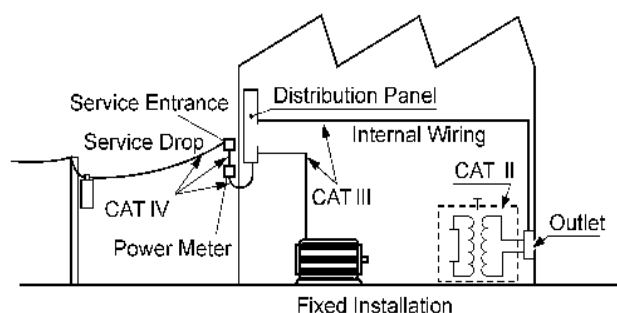
To ensure safe operation of measuring instruments, IEC 61010 establishes safety standards for various electrical environments, categorized as CAT II to CAT IV, and called measurement categories.



- Using a measuring instrument in an environment designated with a higher-numbered category than that for which the instrument is rated could result in a severe accident, and must be carefully avoided.
- Never use a measuring instrument that lacks category labeling in a CAT II to CAT IV measurement environment. Doing so could result in a serious accident.

This instrument conforms to the safety requirements for CAT IV 600 V measuring instruments.

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>CAT II:</b>  | When directly measuring the electrical outlet receptacles of the primary electrical circuits in equipment connected to an AC electrical outlet with a power cord (portable tools, household appliances, etc.). |
| <b>CAT III:</b> | When measuring the primary electrical circuits of heavy equipment (fixed installations) connected directly to the distribution panel, and feeders from the distribution panel to outlets.                      |
| <b>CAT IV:</b>  | When measuring the circuit from the service drop to the service entrance, and to the power meter and primary overcurrent protection device (distribution panel).   |



## Usage Notes

Follow these precautions to ensure safe operation and to obtain the full benefits of the various functions.

Ensure that your use of the instrument falls within the specifications not only of the instrument itself, but also of any accessories, options and other equipment being used.

### Before Use



**DANGER**

If the voltage cord or the instrument is damaged, there is a risk of an electric shock. Perform the following inspection before using the instrument:

- Check that the insulation of the voltage cord are neither ripped nor torn and that no metal parts are exposed. Using the instrument under such conditions could result in an electric shock. Replace the voltage cord with those specified by our company.
- Before using the instrument, check it and verify that it operates properly to make sure that it suffered no damage during storage or transportation. If you find any damage or failure, contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller.

### Instrument Installation



**WARNING**

Installing the instrument in inappropriate locations may cause a malfunction of instrument or may give rise to an accident. Avoid the following locations:

- Exposed to direct sunlight or high temperature
- Exposed to corrosive or combustible gases
- Exposed to a strong electromagnetic field or electrostatic charge
- Near induction heating systems (such as high-frequency induction heating systems and IH cooking equipment)
- Susceptible to vibration
- Exposed to water, oil, chemicals, or solvents
- Exposed to high humidity or condensation
- Exposed to high quantities of dust particles

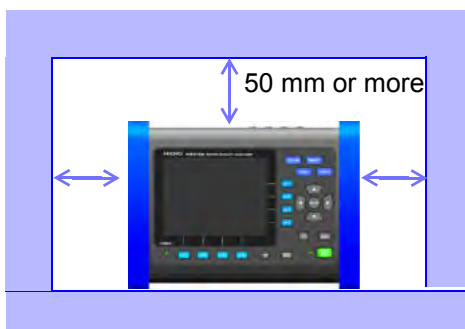


**CAUTION**

Do not place the instrument on an unstable table or inclined place. Dropping or knocking down the instrument can cause injury or damage to the instrument.

#### Installing

- The instrument should be operated only with the bottom or rear side downwards.
- Vents (on the left and right side of the instrument) must not be obstructed.



## Shipping precautions

Store the packaging in which the instrument was delivered, as you will need it when transporting the instrument.

## Handling the Instrument

### DANGER

**To avoid electric shock, do not open the instrument's case. The internal components of the instrument carry high voltages and may become very hot during operation.**

### CAUTION

- If the instrument exhibits abnormal operation or display during use, review the information in "14.2 Trouble Shooting" (p.250) and "14.3 Error Indication" (p.253) before contacting your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller.
- To avoid damage to the instrument, protect it from physical shock when transporting and handling. Be especially careful to avoid physical shock from dropping.
- The protection rating for the enclosure of this device (based on EN60529) is \*IP30.

\*IP30:

This indicates the degree of protection provided by the enclosure of the device against use in hazardous locations, entry of solid foreign objects, and the ingress of water.

3: Protected against access to hazardous parts with tools more than 2.5 mm in diameter. The equipment inside the enclosure is protected against entry by solid foreign objects larger than 2.5 mm in diameter.

0: Not protected against use in hazardous locations. The enclosure does not protected against entry by solid foreign objects.

### NOTE

This instrument may cause interference if used in residential areas. Such use must be avoided unless the user takes special measures to reduce electromagnetic emissions to prevent interference to the reception of radio and television broadcasts.

## Handling the cords and current sensors

### DANGER

If the insulation on a cord melts, the metal conductor may be exposed. Do not use any cord whose metal conductor is exposed. Doing so could result in an electric shock, burn, or other hazards.

### CAUTION

- The cable is hardened in freezing temperatures. Do not bend or pull it to avoid tearing its shield or cutting cable.
- To prevent damage to the instrument and current sensor, never connect or disconnect a sensor while the instrument's power is on.
- To avoid damaging the power cord, grasp the plug, not the cord, when unplugging it from the power outlet.
- To avoid breaking the cables, do not bend or pull them.
- For safety reasons, when taking measurements, only use the L1000 Voltage Cord.
- Avoid stepping on or pinching cables, which could damage the cable insulation.
- To prevent damage to the BNC connector, be sure to release the locking mechanism, grip the head of the connector (not the cord), and pull it out.
- To avoid damaging the cables, unplug it by grasping the connector, not the cable.
- When disconnecting the current sensor from the instrument, be sure to grip the part of the connector with the arrows and pull it straight out. Gripping the connector elsewhere or pulling with excessive force may damage the connector.
- Use the 9217 Connection Cord (resin) when connecting to insulated BNC connector (resin), and the 9165 Connection Cord (metal) when connecting to metallic BNC connector (metal). If you connect metal BNC cable to insulated BNC connector, the insulated BNC connector can be damaged and the connection equipment may be damaged.
- Avoid dropping or jarring the clamps, which could damage the jaw, adversely affecting measurement.
- Do not place any foreign object between the jaws or insert any foreign object into the gap of the sensor head. Doing so may worsen the performance of the sensor or the opening-closing operation of the sensor head.
- Keep the clamp closed when not in use, to avoid accumulating dust or dirt on the facing core surfaces, which could interfere with clamp performance.

### Important

Use only the Hioki specified voltage cords and input cables. Using a non-specified cable may result in incorrect measurements due to poor connection or other reasons.

## Before Connecting Measurement Cables

### WARNING

- To avoid electric shock, turn off the power to all devices before plugging or unplugging any cables or peripherals.
- Be sure to connect the voltage input and current input terminals correctly. An incorrect connection could damage or short circuit this instrument.
- In order to prevent electric shock or device damage, observe the following precautions when making connections to the external control terminals and other interface connectors.
  - Turn off the instrument and any equipment being connected before connecting the measurement cables.
  - Exercise care not to exceed the ratings of external control terminal and interface connector signals.
  - Make connections securely to avoid the risk of connections coming loose during instrument operation and bringing wires into contact with other electrically conductive parts.
  - Ensure that devices and systems to be connected to the external control terminals are properly isolated.

### CAUTION

- To avoid electric shock and short-circuit accidents, use only the supplied voltage cords to connect the instrument input terminals to the circuit to be tested.
- To avoid equipment failure, do not disconnect the communications cable while communications are in progress.
- Use a common ground for both the instrument and the computer. Using different ground circuits will result in a potential difference between the instrument's ground and the computer's ground. If the communications cable is connected while such a potential difference exists, it may result in equipment malfunction or failure.
- Before connecting or disconnecting any communications cable, always turn off the instrument and the computer. Failure to do so could result in equipment malfunction or damage.
- After connecting the communications cable, tighten the screws on the connector securely. Failure to secure the connector could result in equipment malfunction or damage.



## About the AC adapter

### WARNING

- To prevent an electric shock and to maintain the safety specifications of this instrument, connect the power cord provided only to an outlet.
- Turn the instrument off before connecting the AC adapter to the instrument and to AC power.
- Use only the supplied Hioki Model Z1002 AC Adapter. AC adapter input voltage range is 100 V AC to 240 V AC (with  $\pm 10\%$  stability) at 50 Hz/60 Hz. To avoid electrical hazards and damage to the instrument, do not apply voltage outside of this range.

## About the battery pack

### WARNING

- For battery operation, use only the Hioki Model Z1003 Battery Pack. We do not take any responsibility for accidents or damage related to the use of any other batteries.
- To avoid electric shock, turn off the power switch and disconnect the power cord, voltage cord, and current sensor from the object under measurement before replacing the battery pack.
- To prevent the instrument damage or electric shock, use only the screws for securing the battery cover in place that are originally installed.  
If you have lost any screws or find that any screws are damaged, please contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller for a replacement.

### CAUTION

To avoid problems with battery operation, remove the batteries from the instrument if it is to be stored several week or more.

### NOTE

The battery pack is subject to self-discharge. Be sure to charge the battery pack before initial use. If the battery capacity remains very low after correct recharging, the useful battery life is at an end.

## Others

### CAUTION

Avoid using an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) or DC/AC inverter with rectangular wave or pseudo-sine-wave output to power the instrument. Doing so may damage the instrument.

## Before Connecting to the Lines to be Measured

### DANGER

- To avoid short circuits and potentially life-threatening hazards, never attach the current sensor to a circuit that operates at more than the maximum rated voltage to earth. Also, do not perform measurement around a bare conductor. (See your current sensor's instruction manual for its maximum ratings.)
- Do not use the instrument to measure circuits that exceed its ratings or specifications. Damage to the instrument or overheating can cause bodily injury. To avoid electrical hazards and damage to the instrument, do not apply voltage exceeding the rated maximum to the input terminals.
- Do not short-circuit two wires to be measured by bringing the voltage cord clip or current sensor into contact with them. Arcs or such grave accidents are likely to occur.
- To prevent a short-circuit or electric shock, do not touch the metal part of the connecting voltage cord tip.
- To prevent electrical shock and personnel injury, do not touch any input terminals on the VT (PT), CT or the instrument when they are in operation.

### WARNING

Connect measurement lines to Model L1000 Voltage Cord securely. If a terminal is loose, the contact resistance will increase, resulting in overheating, equipment burnout, or a fire.

### CAUTION

When the instrument's power is turned off, do not apply voltage to the instrument. Doing so may damage the instrument.

## While Measuring

### WARNING

If an abnormality such as smoke, strange sound or offensive smell occurs, stop measuring immediately, disconnect from the measurement lines, turn off the instrument, unplug the power cord from the outlet, and undo any changes to the wiring. Contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller as soon as possible. Continuing to use the instrument may result in fire or electric shock.

## Disc precautions

### NOTE

- Exercise care to keep the recorded side of discs free of dirt and scratches. When writing text on a disc's label, use a pen or marker with a soft tip.
- Keep discs inside a protective case and do not expose to direct sunlight, high temperature, or high humidity.
- Hioki is not liable for any issues your computer system experiences in the course of using this disc.

## Using the Magnetic Adapter and Magnetic Strap

### DANGER



Persons wearing electronic medical devices such as a pacemaker should not use magnetic adapter and magnetic strap. Such persons should avoid even proximity to the magnetic adapter and magnetic strap, as it may be dangerous. Medical device operation could be compromised, presenting a hazard to human life.

### WARNING



Ingesting a magnetic adapter and magnetic strap can cause life-threatening complications. Exercise particular care to keep magnetic adapter and magnetic strap out of the reach of small children. If someone accidentally swallows it, seek immediate medical treatment.

### CAUTION

- Do not subject the magnetic adapter and magnetic strap to mechanical shock, for example, due to dropping it. Shock can cause it to be chipped or cracked.
- Do not use the magnetic adapter and magnetic strap in locations where it may be exposed to rainwater, dust, or condensation. In those conditions, the magnetic adapter and magnetic strap may be decomposed or deteriorated. The magnet adhesion may be diminished. In such case, the instrument may not be hung in place and may fall.
- Do not bring the magnetic adapter and magnetic strap near magnetic storage device such as floppy disks, magnetic cards, pre-paid cards, or magnetized tickets. Doing so may corrupt and may render them unusable. Furthermore, if the magnetic adapter and magnetic strap is brought near precision electronic equipment such as computers, TV screens, or electronic wrist watches, they may fail.



# Overview

# Chapter 1

1

Chapter 1 Overview

## 1.1 Procedure for Investigating Power Supply Quality

By measuring power supply quality parameters, you can assess the power supply's quality and identify the causes of various power supply malfunctions. The PQ3198's ability to measure all power supply quality parameters simultaneously makes this process a quick and simple one.

This chapter describes the power supply quality investigation process.

### Step 1: Identifying a clear objective

1

**To assess power supply quality (power quality)**

(There is no known problem with the power supply, and you simply wish to assess its quality.)

- Periodic power supply quality statistical investigations
- Testing after the installation of electric or electronic equipment
- Load investigation
- Preventive maintenance



Go to Step 3.

2

**To find the cause of a power supply malfunction**

(You have discovered a power supply malfunction such as an equipment failure or malfunction and wish to address it quickly.)



Go to Step 2.

**Step 2: Identifying the malfunctioning component (measurement location)**

Check the following:

**1****Where is the issue occurring?**

- Principal electrical system  
(Large copier, uninterruptible power supply, elevator, air compressor, air conditioning compressor, battery charger, cooling system, air handler, time-controlled lighting, variable-speed drive, etc.)
- Electric distribution system  
(Conduit [electrical conduit] damage or corrosion, transformer heating or noise, oil leak, circuit breaker operation or overheating)

**2****When does the issue occur?**

- Does it occur continuously, regularly, or intermittently?
- Does it occur at a specific time of day or on a specific day?

**3****What type of investigation (measurement) should be performed to find the cause?**

(It is recommended to measure voltage, current, and possibly power continuously. By analyzing voltage and current trends when the issue occurs, it will be easier to pinpoint the cause of the problem. Additionally, simultaneously measuring multiple locations is an effective way to quickly identify the cause.)

- Electrical substation internal lines (power companies only)
- High or low voltage at a service line entrance
- Distribution boards and switchboards
- Outlets and other points of power supply for electric and electronic equipment

**4****What is the expected cause?**

- Voltage abnormalities (RMS value fluctuations, waveform distortion, transient voltages, high-order harmonics [noise at frequencies of several kHz and above])
  - Current abnormalities (leak current, inrush current)
-

**Step 3: Checking investigation (measurement) locations (collecting site data)**

Collect information (site data) from as many locations as possible to prepare for the investigation. Check the following:

1. Connection (1P2W/1P3W/3P3W2M/3P3W3M/3P4W/3P4W2.5E)
2. Nominal input voltage (100 V to 600 V)
3. Frequency (50 Hz/60 Hz)
4. Need for neutral wire measurement and DC voltage measurement
5. Current capacity (necessary in order to select current sensor to use for measurement)
6. Other items related to the facility as a whole (check for presence of other systems with malfunctioning power supplies, principal electrical system operating cycle, additions or changes to facility equipment, facility distribution circuitry)

**Step 4: Making measurements with the power supply quality analyzer**

Measurements are performed using the following procedure:

1. Perform quick setup and adjust the relevant settings.
  - Connect the measurement line and select the quick setup according to your objective. (When using the instrument to identify a power supply malfunction whose cause is unknown, it is recommended to select the voltage abnormality detection pattern.)
  - Verify that the proper connection has been selected on the **[SYSTEM]** screen and that the settings have been configured appropriately (nominal input voltage, frequency, range, interval time, etc.). Verify that events are not being generated too frequently.
  - If, based on the information obtained in Steps 2 and 3 above, you find that some necessary settings have not been configured by the quick setup process, reconfigure them on the **[SYSTEM]** screen.
  - Check instantaneous values (voltage level, voltage waveform, current waveform, voltage waveform distortion [THD]) on the **[VIEW]** screen.
2. Start recording.
  - Press the **START/STOP** button to start recording. (Thresholds will have already been set during the quick setup process.)
  - Check the event detection state on the **[EVENT]** screen. If necessary, cancel recording and change the settings or thresholds. (If too many events are occurring, you can increase the thresholds based on measurement results.)
  - Continue recording for the necessary period, check the state of the power supply malfunction based on the detected events, and take corrective action as appropriate. (The PQ3198 can be used not only for the investigation phase, but also to verify the effectiveness of corrective action taken.)

### Advice for identifying the cause of abnormalities

#### ■ Record voltage and current trends at the power circuit inlet.

If current consumption in a building is high while the voltage is low, the cause likely lies inside the building. If the voltage and current are both low, the cause is likely to lie outside the building. It's extremely important to select the right measurement locations and to measure current.

#### ■ Check power trends.

Overloaded equipment can cause problems. By understanding power trends, you can more easily identify problematic equipment and locations.

#### ■ Check when the problem occurs.

Equipment that is operating or turning off or on when abnormalities (events) are recorded may be problematic. By understanding the precise times at which abnormalities (events) start and stop, you can more easily identify problematic equipment and locations.

#### ■ Check for heat and unusual sounds.

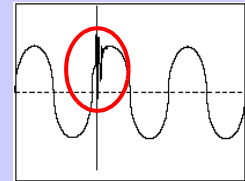
Motors, transformers, and wiring may produce heat or unusual sounds due to causes such as overloading or harmonics.



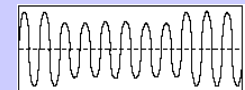
## 1.2 Product Overview

The PQ3198 Power Quality Analyzer is an analytical instrument for monitoring and recording power supply anomalies, allowing their causes to be quickly investigated. The instrument can also be used to assess power supply problems (voltage drops, flicker, harmonics, etc.).

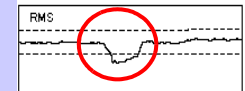
- Record abnormal waveforms
  - Record voltage fluctuations
  - Observe power supply waveforms
  - Measure harmonics
  - Measure flicker
  - Measure power
- One instrument does it all!



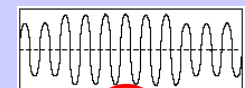
Transient voltages



Voltage dips



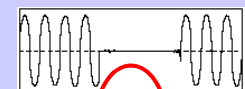
Voltage swells



Interruptions



Interruptions



Harmonic



Flicker



### How does the PQ3198 record abnormal waveforms?

The instrument automatically judges and records a range of problems.

#### Transient voltages

Transient voltages are caused by lightning strikes, circuit-breaker and relay contact obstructions and tripping, and other phenomena. They are often characterized by precipitous voltage variations and a high peak voltage.

#### Voltage dips (falling voltage)

Short-lived voltage drops are caused by the occurrence of a inrush current with a large load, such as when a motor starts.

#### Voltage swells (rising voltage)

In a voltage swell, the voltage rises momentarily due to a lightning strike or the switching of a high-load power line.

#### Interruptions

In an interruption, the supply of power stops momentarily or for a short or long period of time due to factors such as a circuit breaker tripping as a result of a power company accident or power supply short-circuit.

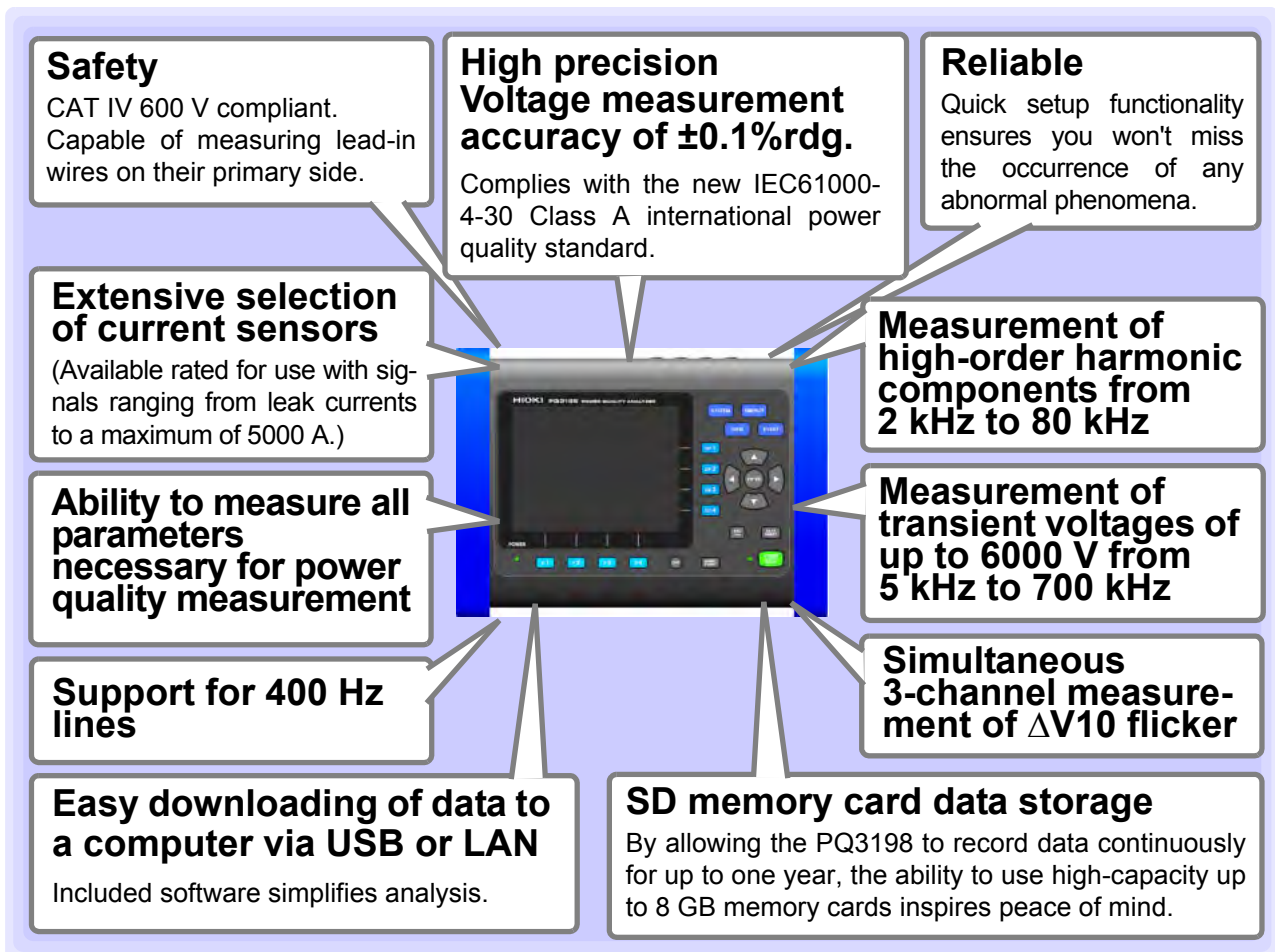
#### Harmonic and high-order harmonic elements

Harmonics are caused by distortions in the voltage and current caused by the semiconductor control devices that are frequently used in equipment power supplies.

#### Flicker ( $\Delta V_{10}$ , IEC)

Flicker is caused by blast furnace, arc welding, and thyristor control loads. The resulting voltage fluctuations cause flicker in light bulbs and similar phenomena.

## 1.3 Features



- ◆ Capable of accommodating 1-phase 2-wire, 1-phase 3-wire, 3-phase 3-wire, and 3-phase 4-wire power supplies.
- ◆ Features isolated channels for equipment analysis, neutral line ground fault measurement, and measurement of power supply lines from separate systems.
- ◆ Lets you select line voltage or phase voltage. Includes  $\Delta$ -Y conversion and Y- $\Delta$  conversion functionality.
- ◆ Features a TFT color LCD that is easily visible in both bright and dark settings.
- ◆ Capable of true simultaneous measurement with gap-less continuous operation, assuring your ability to reliably capture target phenomena.
- ◆ Capable of accurately assessing the time at which phenomena occur. A GPS option allows time correction.
- ◆ Can be operated with peace of mind during an extended power outage thanks to a generous battery drive time of 180 minutes.
- ◆ Supports simple inverter measurement.\*  
Fundamental frequency: 40 Hz to 70 Hz; carrier frequency 20 kHz or less

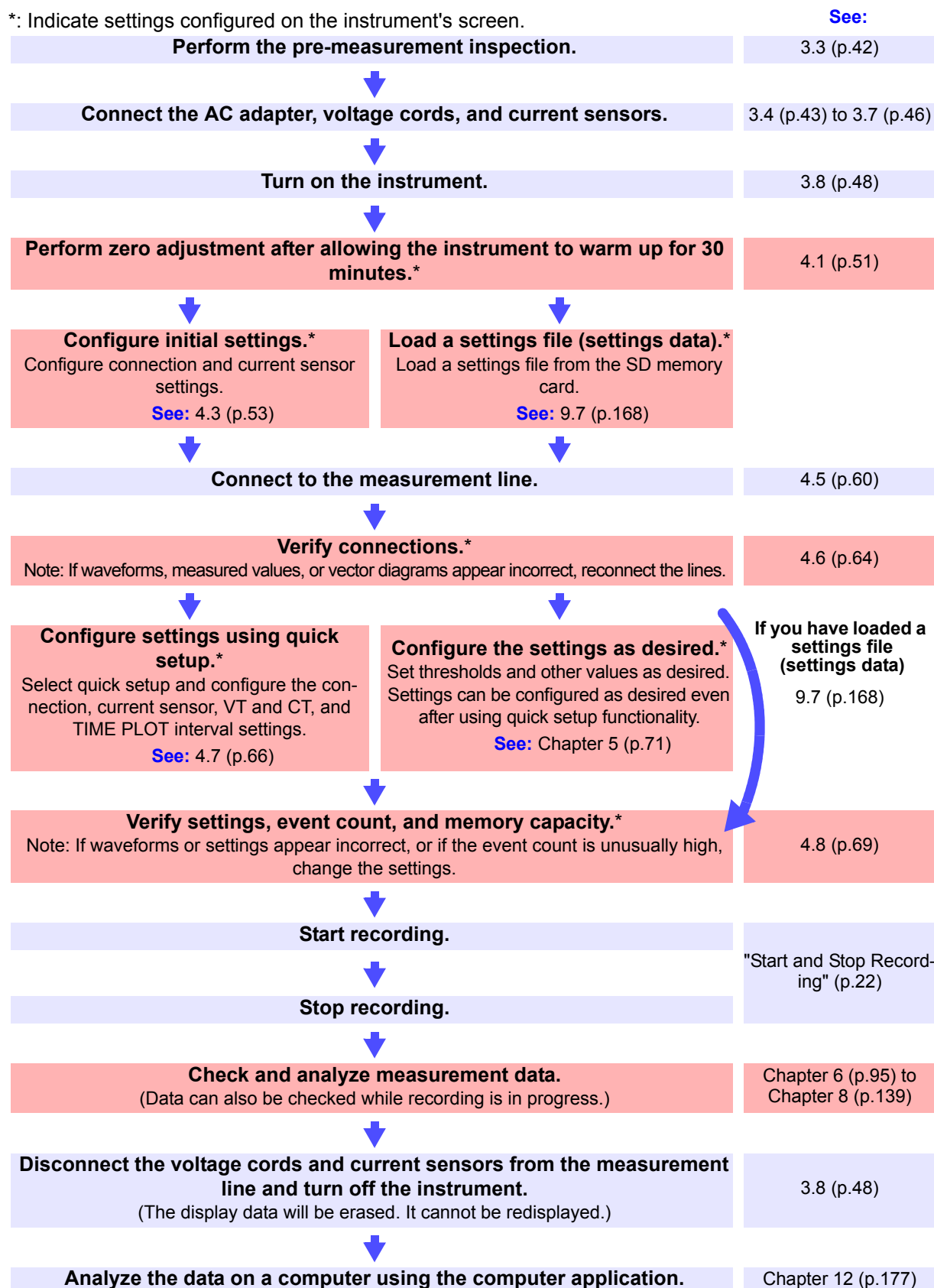
\*: It is recommended to use the PW6001 or PW3390 for high-precision measurement. Although this instrument may yield different voltage readings than the PW6001 and PW3390 due to differences in measurement band, it should yield approximately the same current and power values as the PW6001 and PW3390 since current waveforms approach the fundamental wave. It can also be used to measure the efficiency of DC/3-phase inverters.

## 1.4 Measurement Flowchart

Be sure to read "Usage Notes" (p.7) before measuring.





Measurement is performed using the following process:

\*: Indicate settings configured on the instrument's screen.

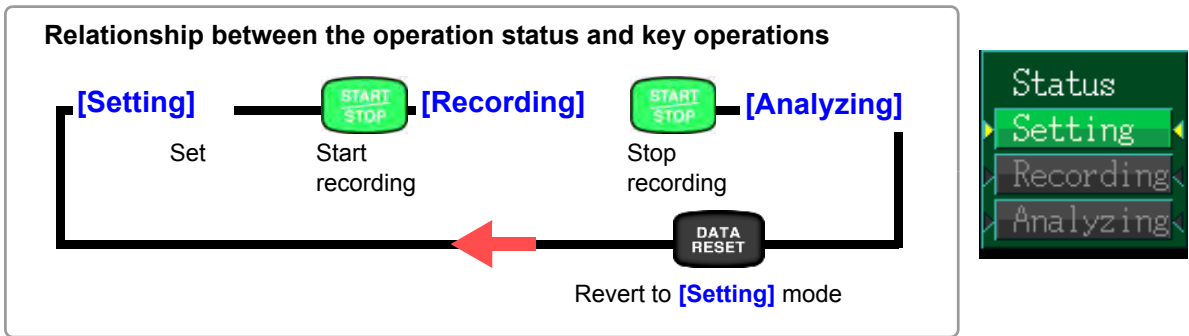


### Start and Stop Recording

You can start and stop recording either manually or using real-time control. In either case, repeat recording can be used.

|                    | Manual   | Real-time control   |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Start              | Press  .  | Press  to start recording at the set time and date.                          |
|                    | ↓  | ↓   |
| Stop               | Press  to stop recording.   | Stops automatically at the specified stop time.<br>Press the  to force stop. |
| Notes              |  | <b>See:</b> "Time Start" (p.78)   |
| Repeated recording | Recording is performed at the specified interval (once a week or once a day), and files containing measurement data are created at the specified interval. Repeated recording can be used to record for up to 55 weeks (approx. 1 year).<br><b>See:</b> "Repeat Record" (p.79) |   |

To start a new recording session after recording has ended, press the **DATA RESET** key, set the instrument to **[Setting]** mode, and then press the **START/STOP** key. (Note that pressing the **DATA RESET** key will erase the displayed measurement data.)



### ! CAUTION

Do not remove the SD memory card while recording or analyzing data. Doing so may cause data on the card to be corrupted.

# Names and Functions of Parts Basic Operations & Screens

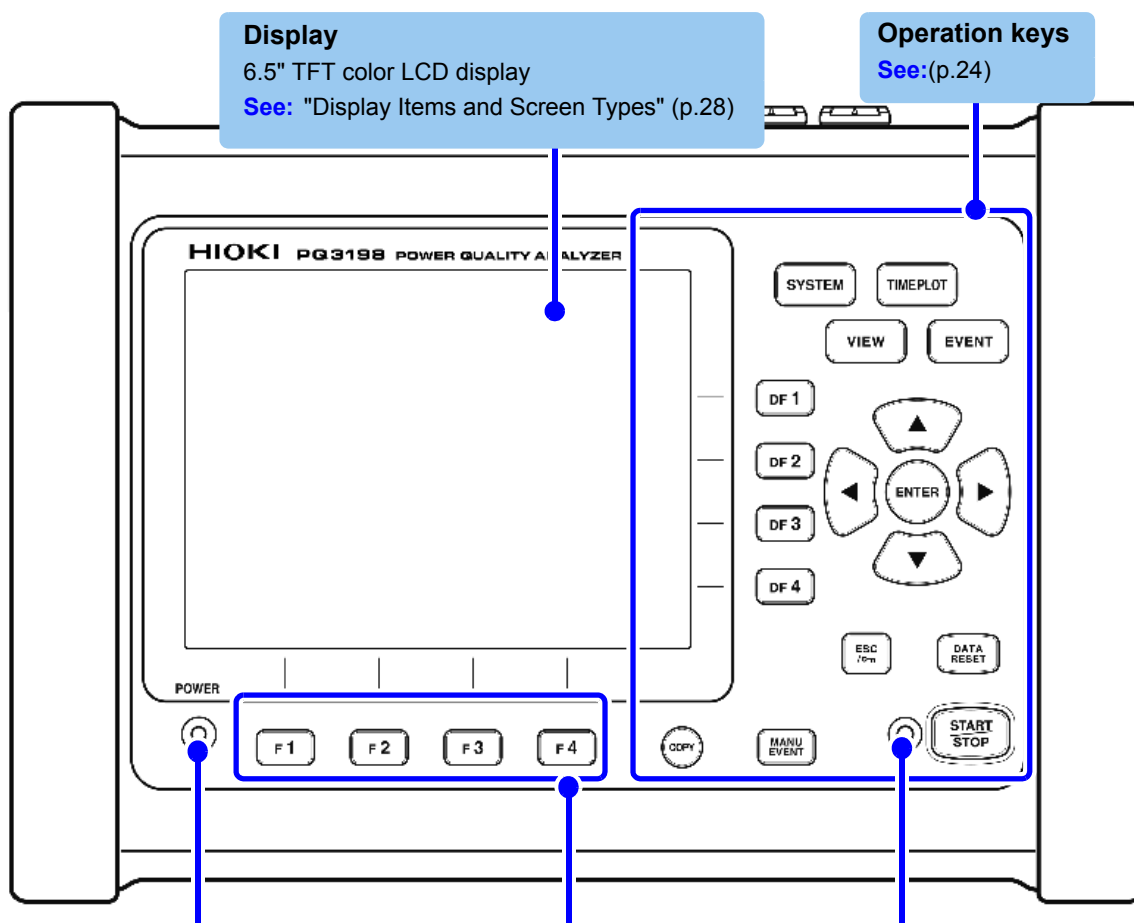
## Chapter 2

2

Chapter 2 Names and Functions of Parts Basic Operations &amp; Screens

### 2.1 Names and Functions of Parts

Front

**Display**

6.5" TFT color LCD display

See: "Display Items and Screen Types" (p.28)

**Operation keys**

See: (p.24)

**POWER LED**

Lights up when the **POWER** switch is turned on and power is supplied to the instrument.

Normal operation: Solid green

When using battery pack: Solid red

See: "3.8 Turning the Power On and Off (Setting the Default Language)" (p.48)

**F key (Function key)**

Select and change display contents and settings.

See: "2.2 Basic Operations" (p.27)

**START/STOP LED**

When in the recording standby state:





Flashing green

When recording:

Solid green

Operation keys

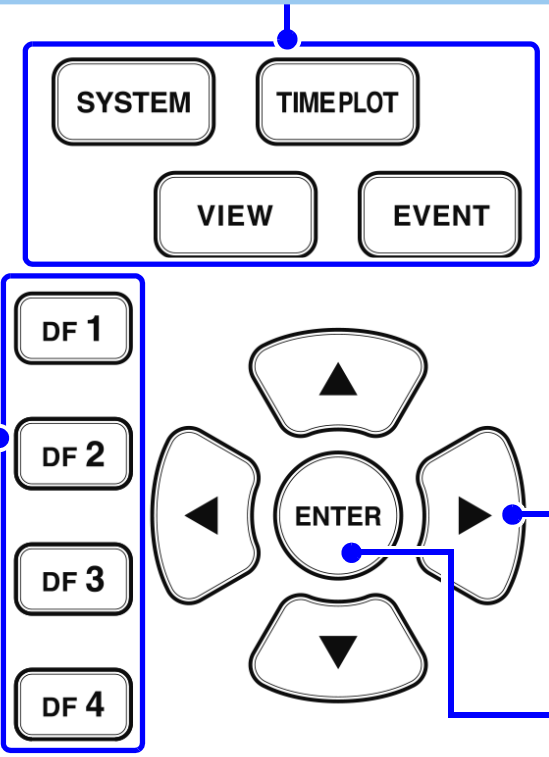
**Menu keys (Screen selection)**  
Press a key to select a screen.

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  | Displays the <b>[SYSTEM]</b> screen (which provides a list of system settings, event settings, recording condition settings, and memory [file] options [settings data, screen copy, measurement data]). (p.31) |
|  | Displays the <b>[VIEW]</b> screen (which displays waveform and measured values). (p.33)  |
|  | Displays the <b>[TIME PLOT]</b> screen (which displays time series graphs). (p.35)   |
|  | Displays the <b>[EVENT]</b> screen (which displays an event list). (p.36)  |

**DF keys (display function keys)**  
Selects which screen to display from the selected **[SYSTEM]**, **[VIEW]**, **[TIME PLOT]**, or **[EVENT]** screen.

**ESC key**  
Cancels any selections or changes made and reverts to the previous settings.  
Pressing and holding this key for at least 3 seconds activates the key lock function. (To cancel the key lock, press and hold for at least 3 seconds again.)

**COPY key**  
Outputs data from the currently displayed screen to the SD memory card.



**Cursor keys**  
Select a setting on the screen. The cursor keys are also used to scroll through graphs or waveforms.

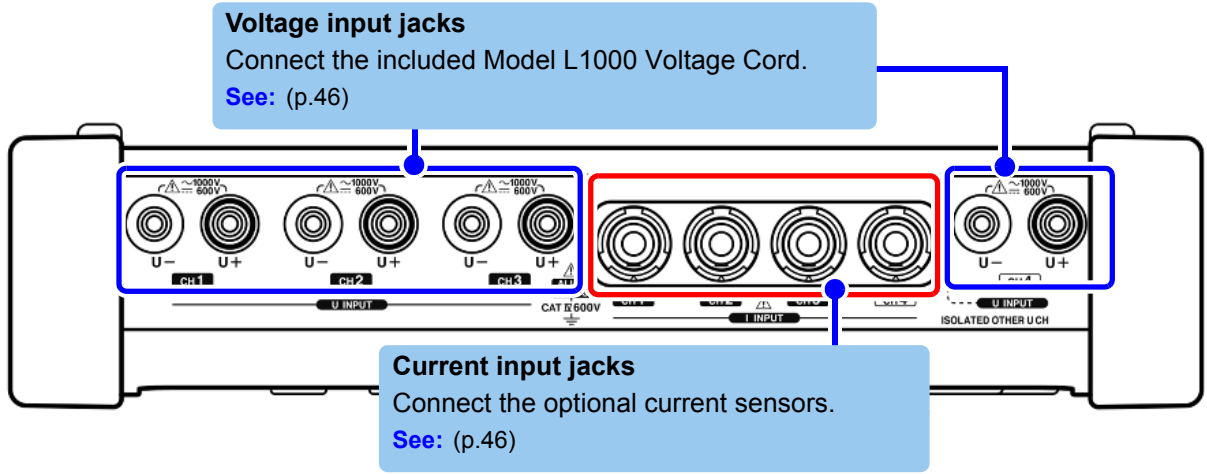
**ENTER key**  
Finalizes the selected or changed item.

**DATA RESET key**  
Deletes all measurement data being presently displayed from the instrument's internal memory. (Data stored on the SD memory card will not be deleted.) To start a new recording session, press this key to reset the data.

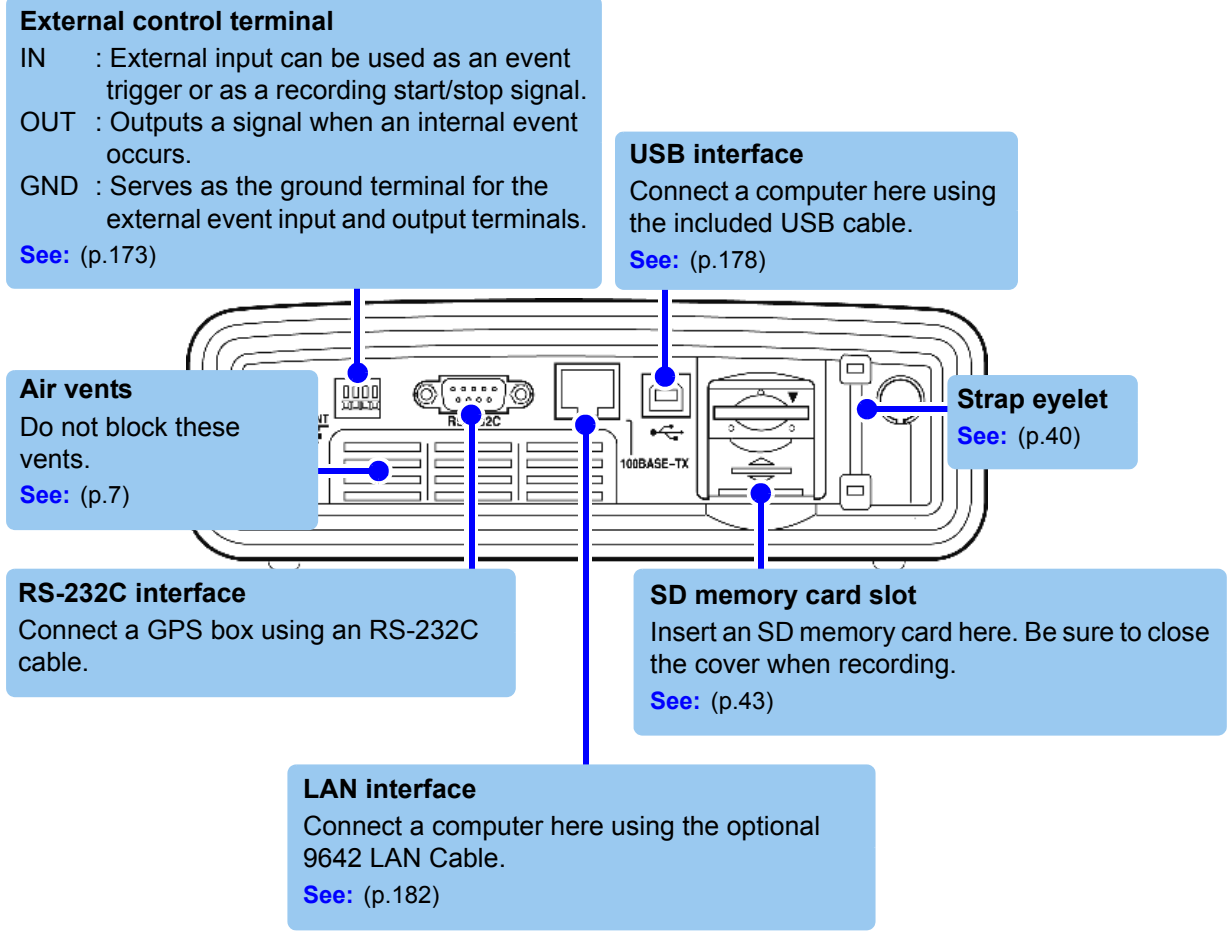
**MANU EVENT key**  
Generates an event, initiating recording of measured values and event waveforms.

**START/STOP key**  
Starts and stops recording. To resume recording, press the **DATA RESET** key to reset the data followed by the **START/STOP** key.

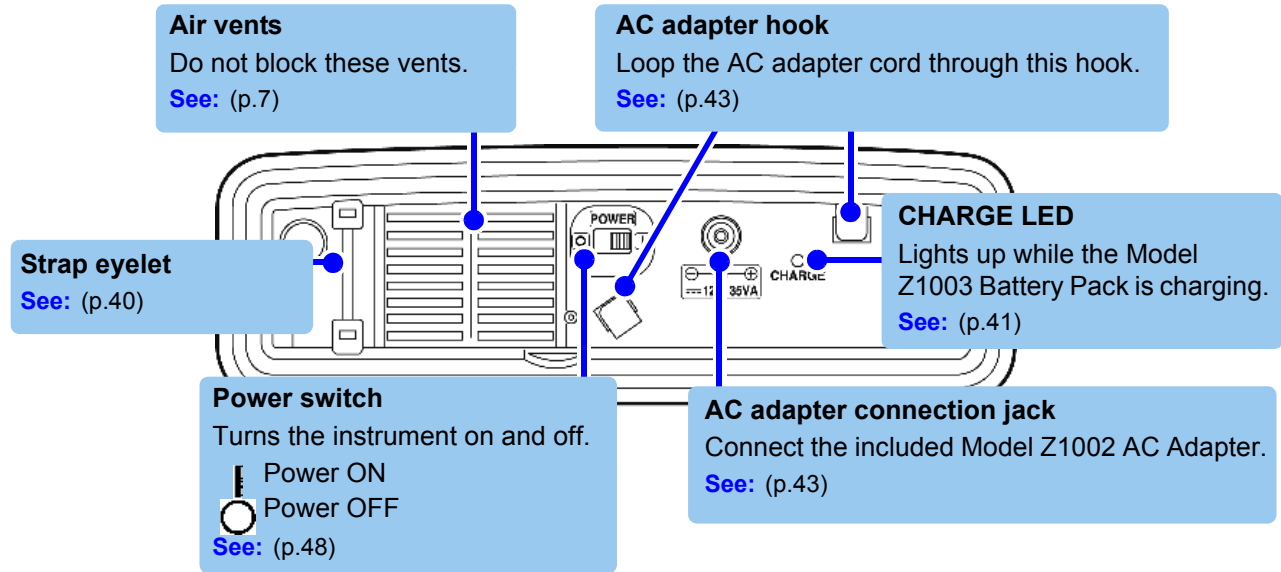
Upper side



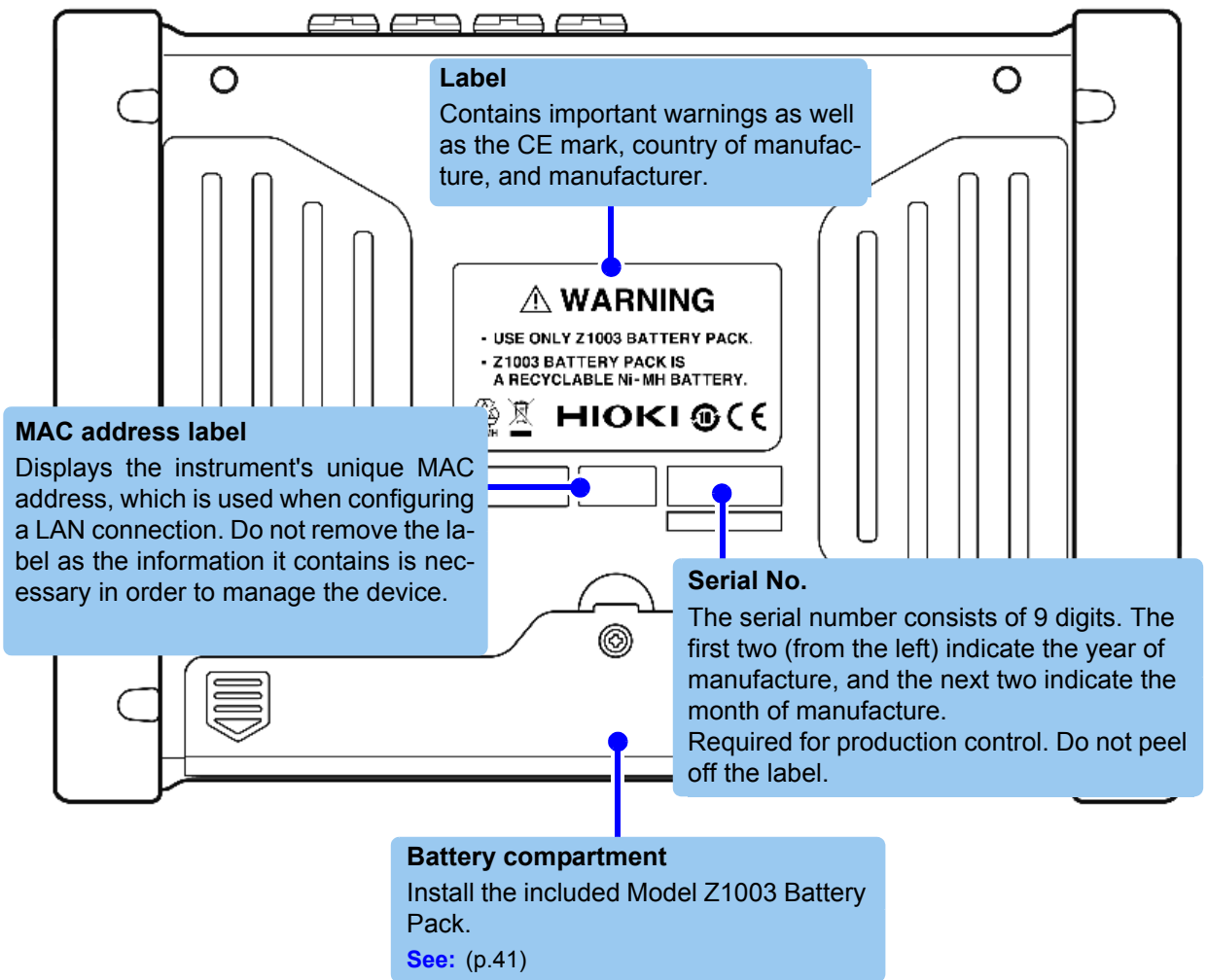
Right side



Left side



Back





## 2.2 Basic Operations

### 1 To select a display screen






Press **SYSTEM**, **VIEW**, **TIME PLOT**, or **EVENT** to display the corresponding screen.

**See:** "2.3 Display Items and Screen Types" (p.28)







### 2 Select the screen to display.

Press one of the **DF** keys to select and change display contents and settings. The displayed function labels depend on the currently displayed screen.

### 4 Select and finalize the desired settings.

-  Move the cursor to the desired setting
-  Display a pull-down menu
-  Select the desired setting
-  Accept setting
-  Cancel the setting

To change a value

-  Move the cursor to the desired setting
-  Select the value so that it can be changed
-  Select a digit
-  Select a value
-  Accept setting
-  Cancel

### 3 To select and change display contents and settings

Press one of the **F** keys to select and change display view contents and settings. The displayed function labels depend on the currently displayed screen.

**Freeze the waveform or value display.**

On the **[VIEW]** screen, you can freeze the waveform or value display by pressing the **F4 [HOLD]** key.

### 5 Start/stop recording.

Press the **START/STOP** key to start/stop recording.

**See:** "Start and Stop Recording" (p.22)

### 6 Revert to [Setting] mode after stopping recording.

Press the **DATA RESET** key to reset the measurement data. The instrument will return to **[Setting]** mode from **[Analyzing]** mode.

### 7 Engage the key lock.

Press and hold the **ESC** key for at least 3 seconds. To cancel the key lock, press and hold the key for at least 3 seconds.

### 8 Save screen data.

Press the **COPY** key. Data will be saved to the SD card.

**See:** "9.5 Saving, Displaying, and Deleting Screen Copies" (p.166)

### 9 Generate an event manually.

Press the **MANU EVENT** key. Measured values and event waveforms at that time will be recorded.

**See:** "Manual Events" (p.11)



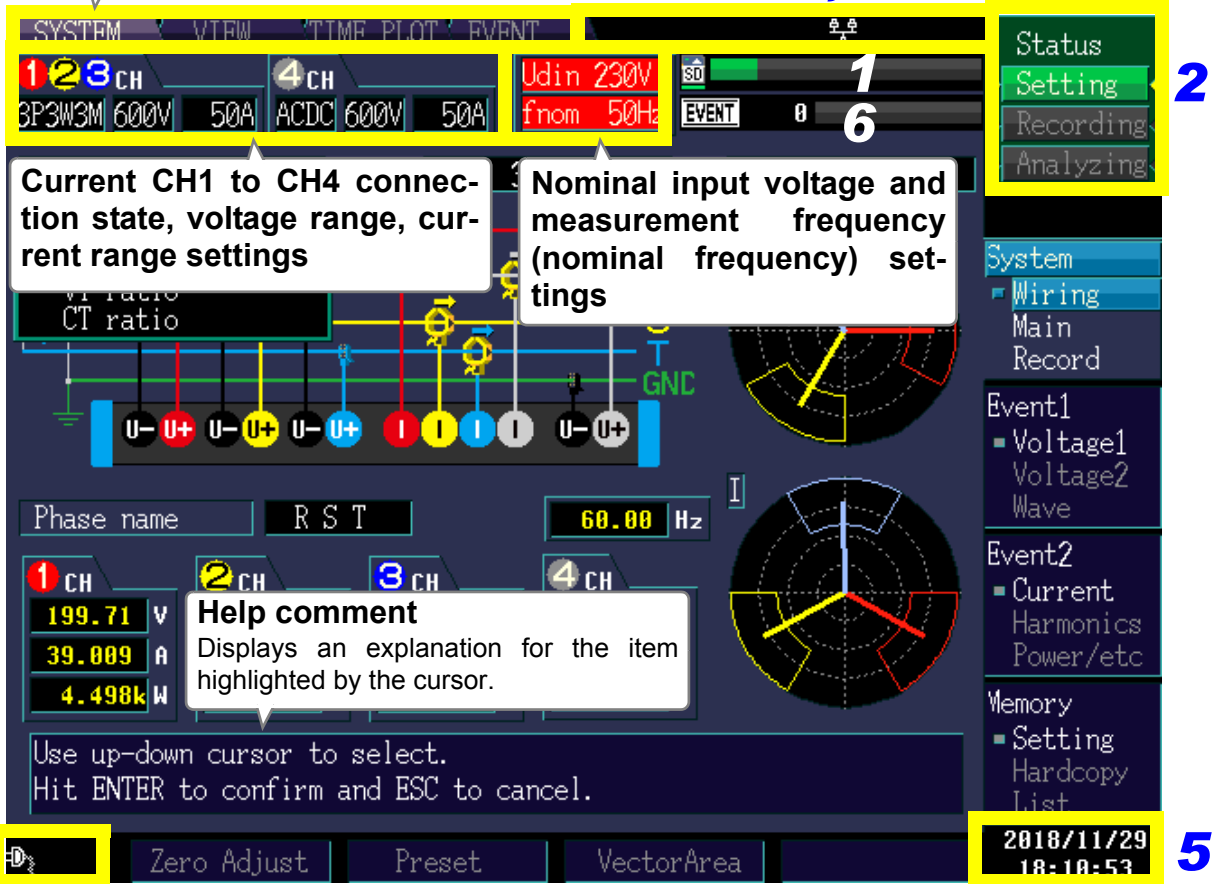
# 2.3 Display Items and Screen Types

## Common Display Items

These items are displayed on every screen.

### Screen Types

The tab for the currently displayed screen is shown brighter than the rest. **2, 3**



### 1 SD memory card operation and usage status display

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Lights up when no SD card is inserted.               |
|  | Lights up when an SD memory card is inserted.        |
|  | Lights up when the SD memory card is being accessed. |

### TIME PLOT data capacity








Once the memory is full, no additional data can be recorded.







### 2 Operating State Indicators

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Indicates Data Hold is active.  |
|  | Lights to indicate Key Lock is active (keys are locked), after holding the <b>ESC</b> key for three seconds.  |
|  | Lights up when settings can be configured.  |
|  | The <b>[Setting]</b> indicator shows <b>[Waiting]</b> from the time that the <b>START/STOP</b> key is pressed until recording actually starts. During repeated recording, <b>[Waiting]</b> is also displayed when recording is stopped. |
|  | Lights up when data is being recorded.  |
|  | Lights up when the instrument is in <b>[Analyzing]</b> mode after recording stops.  |

**3 Interface status display**

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  | Lights up during normal operation.  |
|  | Lights up when the instrument is both connected to an HTTP server and downloading data.           |
|  | Lights up when the instrument is downloading data.  |
|  | Lights up when the instrument is connected to an HTTP server.                                     |
|  | Lights up when GPS positioning is active while connected to the PW9005 GPS Box.                   |
|  | Lights up when the RS connected device is set to GPS but the PW9005 GPS Box is not yet connected. |
|  | Lights up when the PW9005 GPS Box is connected but GPS positioning is not yet active.             |

**4 Power supply status display**



|   |   |
|---|---|
| <br>(White)  | Lights up when the instrument is being powered by the AC adapter.<br>The POWER LED will turn green.   |
| <br>(Orange) | Lights up when the instrument is being powered by the AC adapter and the battery is charging. The POWER LED will turn green.  |
| <br>(White)  | Lights up when the instrument is being powered by the battery. The POWER LED will turn red.   |
| <br>(Red)    | Lights up when the instrument is being powered by the battery and the remaining battery life is limited. Connect the AC adapter and charge the instrument. The POWER LED will turn red. |
| No display  | No display indicates that the instrument is off or charging.<br>The CHARGE LED will light up.   |

**5 Real-time clock display**

Displays the present year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

**See:** Setting the Clock: (p.82)

**6 Event generation status display**

|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <br>(Orange) | An event has been detected. |
| <br>(White)  | No event has been detected. |





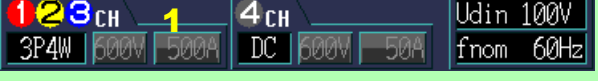
**No. of events recorded**  
(Max. 9999)

**Event indicator**  
Full bar indicates 9999 events.



**Warning Indicators**

The instrument may display the following warnings:

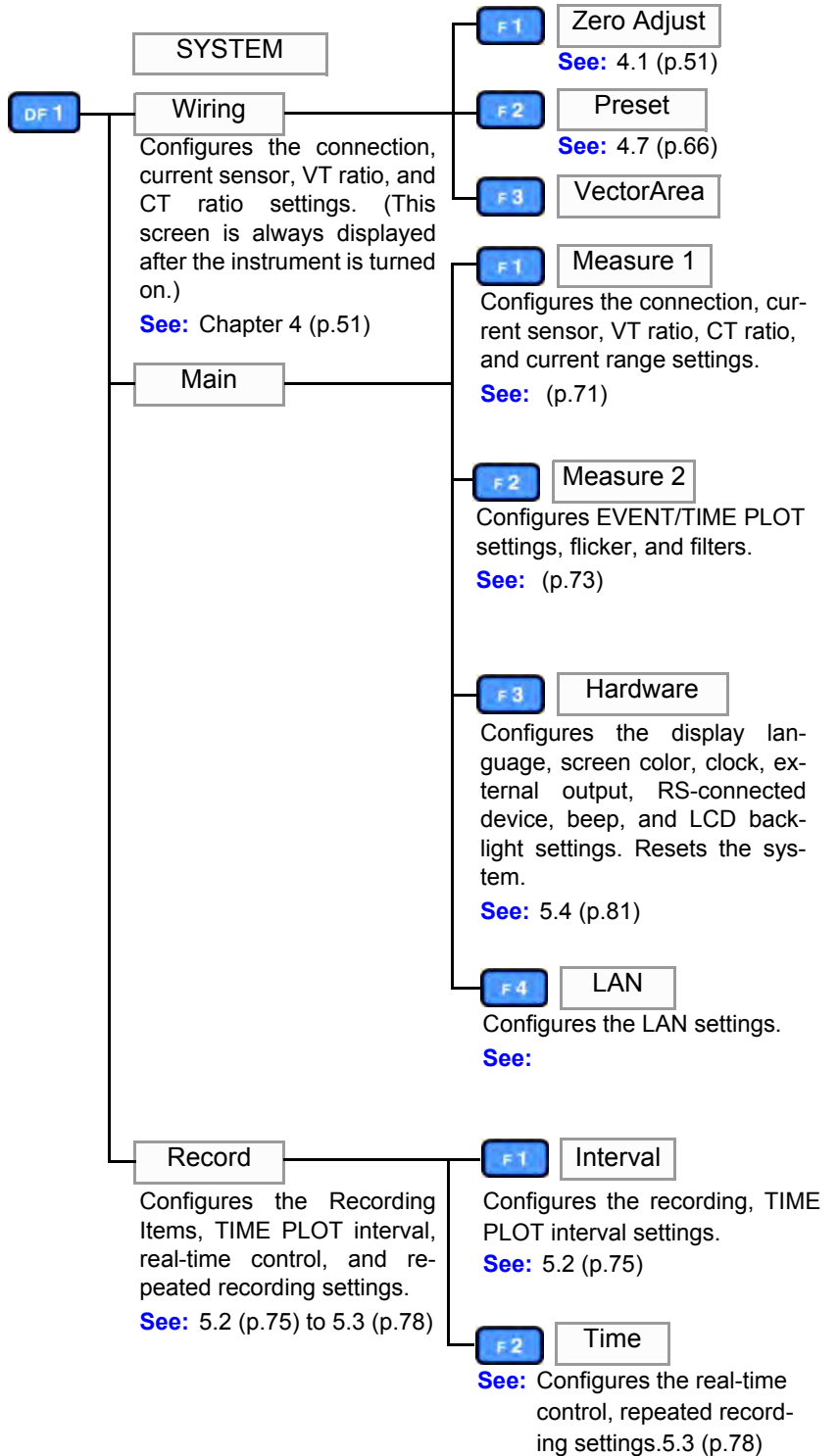
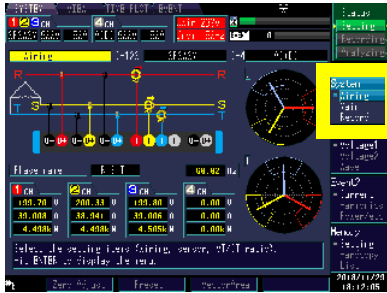
| Display  | Cause   | Solution and page number for more information   |
|--|---|---|
|   | Normal screen display   | -   |
| <p>(Current range indicator turns red.)</p>   | Range or crest factor exceeded (current).   | Switch to an appropriate current sensor.<br><b>See:</b> "Options" (p.5)<br>Change the settings to an appropriate range.<br><b>See:</b> "5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions" (p.71)   |
| <p>(Voltage indicator turns red.) ([Udin] indicator turns red.)</p>                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Range or crest factor exceeded (voltage).</li> <li>2. The measured value and nominal input voltage ([Udin])* differ.</li> </ol> | For (1), the measured value has exceeded the voltage value that the instrument is capable of measuring. Use VT (PT) to make the measurement. If only (2) applies, change the nominal input voltage to an appropriate value.<br><b>See:</b> "5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions" (p.71) |
| <p>([fnorm] indicator turns red.)</p>   | The measurement frequency (nominal frequency [fnorm]) and measured value differ.  | Change the measurement frequency to an appropriate value.<br><b>See:</b> "5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions" (p.71)   |
| <p>(The voltage range indicator and current range indicator are grayed out.)</p>  | VT (PT) and CT have been set.   | -   |

\*: The nominal input voltage (Udin), which is calculated from the nominal supply voltage using the transformer ratio, indicates the voltage that is actually input to the instrument.

Screen Types

**SYSTEM** Configure settings (SYSTEM screen)

The [SYSTEM] screen is used to configure various instrument settings. Press the **SYSTEM** key to display the [SYSTEM] screen. The screen can be changed with the **DF** keys.



2.3 Display Items and Screen Types



Event1

See: 5.6 (p.85)

Voltage1

Configures the frequency, swell, dip, interruption, transient threshold, and hysteresis settings.

Voltage2

Configures the RMS voltage, waveform peak, DC fluctuation, harmonic distortion factor, high-order harmonic component, and unbalance factor threshold settings.

Wave

Configures the threshold settings for generating events with the voltage waveform.



Event2

See: 5.6 (p.85)

Current

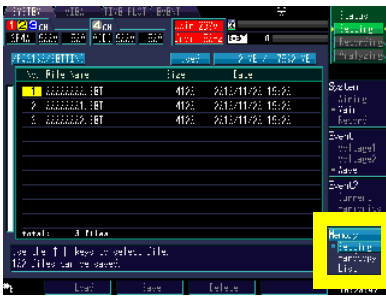
Configures the inrush current, RMS current, waveform peak, DC fluctuation, harmonic distortion factor, high-order harmonic component, unbalance factor, and K factor threshold settings.

Harmonics

Configures the threshold settings for 0- to 50-order harmonics (voltage, current, power, phase).

Power/etc

Configures the active power, reactive power, apparent power, power factor threshold, timer event, external event, and continuous event settings.



Memory

See: Chapter 9 (p.157)

Setting

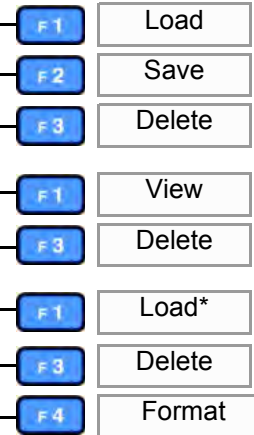
Displays a list of settings data.

Hardcopy

Displays a list of screenshot data.

List

Displays a list of the files stored on the SD memory card.

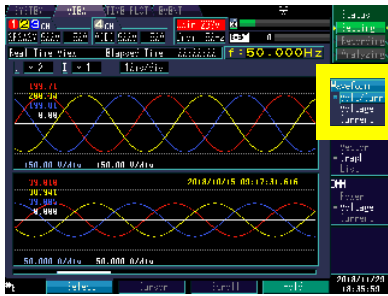


\*The List's F1 (Load) will appear when the cursor is in the stored data folder. (\*\*\*\*\*).

**VIEW** Monitor instantaneous values (VIEW screen)

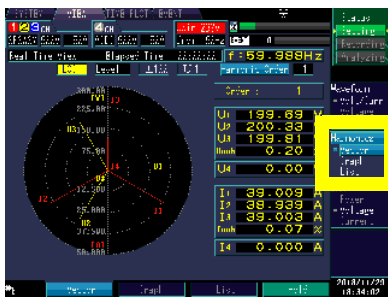
The **[VIEW]** screen is used to view voltage and current instantaneous waveforms, phase relationships, values, and harmonics.

Press the **VIEW** key to display the **[VIEW]** screen. The screen can be changed with the **DF** keys.



DF 1

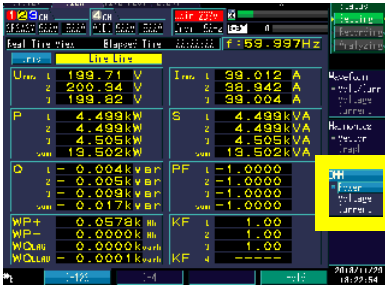
- Waveform  
**See:** 6.2 (p.96)
- Volt/Curr  
Displays voltage waveforms for channels 1 to 4 on one screen and current waveforms for channels 1 to 4 on another screen (for a total of two screens).
- Voltage  
Displays separate voltage waveforms for channels 1 to 4.
- Current  
Displays separate current waveforms for channels 1 to 4.



DF 2

- Harmonics
- Vector  
Displays the phase relationship between voltage and current for channels 1 to 3 as a vector diagram. The RMS value and phase instantaneous value is also shown for each order.  
**See:** 6.3 (p.100)
- Graph  
Displays the sum voltage, current, and 0- to 50-order power measured values for channels 1 to 4 as a graph.  
**See:** 6.4 (p.103)
- List  
Displays the sum voltage, current, power measured values (orders 0 to 50) for channels 1 to 4 as a graph.  
**See:** 6.4 (p.103)

2.3 Display Items and Screen Types



DMM

See: 6.5 (p.109)

Power

F1 CH123

Displays instantaneous values for the voltage RMS value, current RMS value, active power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, integrated power, and K factor for CH1 to CH3.

F2 CH4

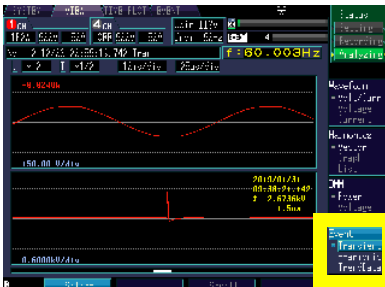
Displays instantaneous values for the CH4 voltage RMS value, current RMS value, active power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, and efficiency. (This information is not shown if the CH4 connection is set to OFF. If the CH4 connection is set to DC, apparent power, reactive power, and power factor are not shown.)

Voltage

Displays the RMS voltage, voltage distortion factor, ± current peak value, current unbalance factor, harmonic voltage component, and 10-sec frequency instantaneous values.

Current

Displays the RMS current, current distortion factor, ± current peak value, current unbalance factor, and high-order harmonic current component instantaneous values.



EVENT

Shown only in **Analyzing** mode.

TRANSIENT

Displays the transient waveform obtained by high-speed sampling when an event occurred.

See: 8.4 (p.147)

HHarmonic

Displays the high-order harmonic voltage and current waveforms at the time of event occurrence.

See: 8.5 (p.150)

TrendData

Displays a 30-second time series graph depicting fluctuations in the swell, dip, interruption, or inrush current when an event occurred (0.5 s before and 29.5 s after EVENT IN) (for 400 Hz measurement, approx. 0.125 s before and approx. 7.375 s after EVENT IN).

See: 8.6 (p.153)



**TIMEPLOT**

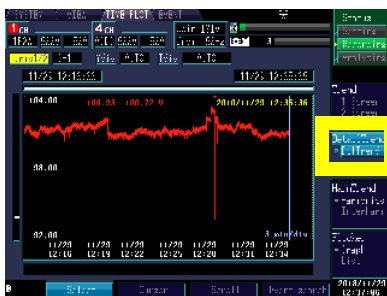
**Monitor changes in measured values (TIME PLOT screen)**

The **[TIME PLOT]** screen is used to view RMS, voltage, and harmonic fluctuations as time series graphs. Flicker values can also be shown as a graph or list.

Press the **TIMEPLOT** key to display the **[TIME PLOT]** screen. The screen can be changed with the **DF** keys.



- DF 1**
  - Trend**  
See: 7.2 (p.114)
  - 1-Screen**  
Displays the RMS value measured using data collected over approximately 200 ms, the average value of peak or other values during the TIME PLOT interval, or the maximum, minimum, and average values as a time series, showing one per screen.
  - 2-Screen**  
Displays the RMS value measured using data collected over approximately 200 ms, the average value of peak or other values during the TIME PLOT interval, or the maximum, minimum, and average values as a time series, showing two per screen.
  - Energy**  
Displays the active energy (WP+/WP-) or reactive energy (WQLAG/WQLEAD) as selected.



- DF 2**
  - DetailTrend**  
See: 7.3 (p.121)
  - DtTrend**  
Displays the maximum and minimum values during the TIME PLOT interval for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle, inrush current, Pinst, frequency cycle, or other characteristics measured in half-cycle or one-cycle units.



- DF 3**
  - HarmTrend**  
See: 7.4 (p.127)
  - Harmonics**  
Can display 6 orders of harmonics. Displays the average value or maximum, minimum, and average value during the TIME PLOT interval as a time series. (You can select voltage, current, power, or phase to be displayed.)
  - Interharm\***  
Can display 6 orders of inter-harmonics. Displays the average value or the maximum, minimum, and average values during the TIME PLOT interval as a time series. (You can select voltage or current to be displayed.)

\*: Inter-harmonics are displayed when **[Recording Items]** is set to **[All data]**.

2.3 Display Items and Screen Types



DF 4

Flicker

See: 7.5 (p.131)

Graph

Displays  $\Delta 10V$  (instantaneous values) or Pst and Plt values as a time series. You can select either  $\Delta 10V$  flicker or IEC flicker to be displayed.

List

Displays  $\Delta 10V$  (instantaneous values) or Pst and Plt values as a list. You can select either  $\Delta 10V$  flicker or IEC flicker to be displayed.

**EVENT** Monitor event occurrence (EVENT screen)

The [EVENT] screen is used to view a list of events that have occurred. In addition to checking whether a given event has occurred and the number of times it has occurred, if any, you can view high-order harmonic measured values.

Press the **EVENT** key to display the [EVENT] screen.



DF 1

Event

See: Chapter 8 (p.139)

List

Displays a list of events in the order of their occurrence. Detailed information and the waveform at the time of the event occurrence are also shown for the event selected on the list. You can also analyze instantaneous values, waveforms, and other information at the time of the event's occurrence on the [VIEW] screen.

# Measurement Preparations

## Chapter 3

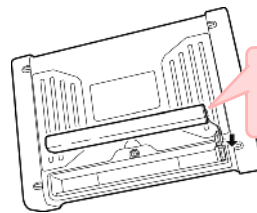
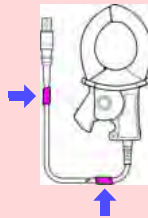
### 3.1 Preparation Flowchart

Follow the procedure described below to prepare for measurement. "After-purchase" items need only be performed once.

**1** Perform the pre-measurement inspection. (p.42)

**After-purchase item (1) (voluntary)**

Affix color clips to the current sensors. (p.38)



**After-purchase item (4)(voluntary)**  
Install the battery pack. (p.41)

Back side

**4** Connect the voltage cords (p.45) and current sensors. (p.45)

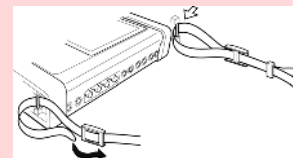
**8** Connect to the measurement line. (p.60)

**After-purchase item (3) (voluntary)**



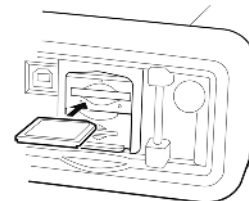
Secure the voltage cords together with a spiral wrapper. (p.39)

**After-purchase item (2) (voluntary)**



Attach the strap. (p.40)

**3** Insert an SD memory card. (p.43)

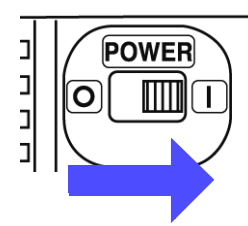


Be sure to close the cover after inserting the card.

**2** Connect the AC adapter. (p.43)



**5** Turn on the instrument. (p.48)



**6** Perform zero adjustment. (p.51)  
To ensure you are able to obtain precise measurements, it is recommended to allow the instrument to warm up for at least 30 minutes before performing zero adjustment or making measurements.

**7** Set the clock. (p.82)

**9** Set the connection mode. (p.53)

**10** Verify that the connections have been made properly. (p.64)

**11** Perform quick setup. (p.66)

# 3.2 Initial Instrument Preparations

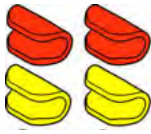
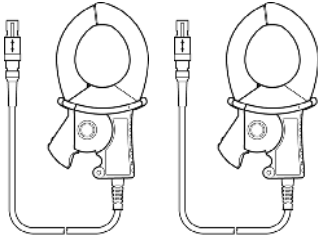
Perform the following before starting measurement the first time.

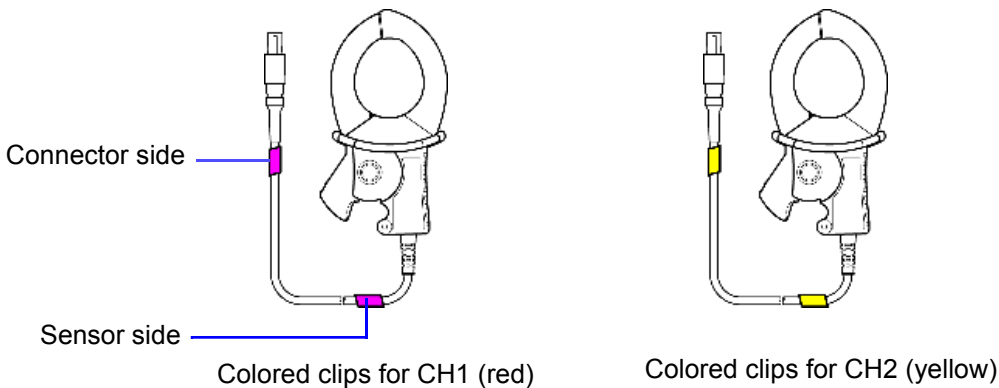
## Affix color clips to the current sensors

At both the ends of the current sensor cable, connect the clip of the same color as the channel which is to be connected to the current sensor, to avoid wiring mistakes.

**Example: In the case of using 2 current sensors**

**Required items**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colored clips<br>(for color-coding the current sensor)                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Current sensor in use × 2  |
|  <p>Red × 2<br/>Yellow × 2</p> |  <p>(Diagram of Model CT7136)</p> |

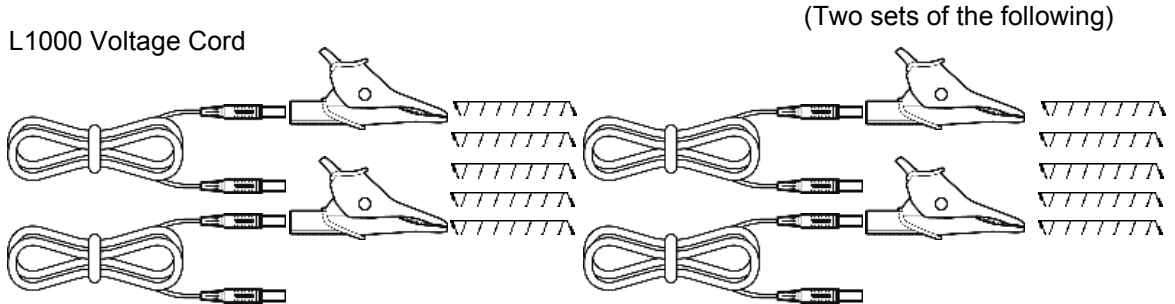


| Measuring object           | Number of current sensors in use<br>(Colors of the CH and colored clips) |
|----------------------------|--|
| Single-phase 2-wire (1P2W) | 1 (CH1 red)  |
| Single-phase 3-wire (1P3W) | 2 (CH1 red, CH2 yellow)  |
| 3-phase 3-wire (3P3W2M)    |  |
| 3-phase 3-wire (3P3W3M)    | 3 (CH1 red, CH2 yellow, CH3 blue)  |
| 3-phase 4-wire (3P4W)      |  |

**Bundle the voltage cord leads with the spiral tubes**

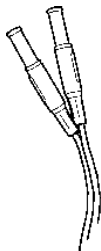
The instrument ships with 20 spiral wrappers. Use the wrappers to bundle pairs of cords (colored and black) together as needed.

**Preparation items**



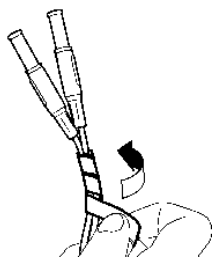
- L1000 Voltage Cord
- Alligator Clips (eight, one each red, yellow, blue, gray, and four black)
- Banana Plug Leads (eight, one each red, yellow, blue, gray, and four black)
- Spiral Tubes (twenty, for cable bundling)

**Procedure**



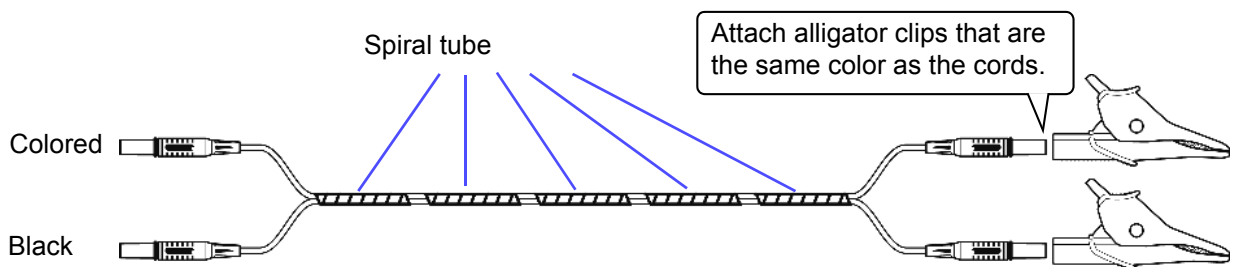
**1. Line up two cords (colored and black).**

Start bundling from one end of the leads.



**2. Wind the spiral tube around the leads.**

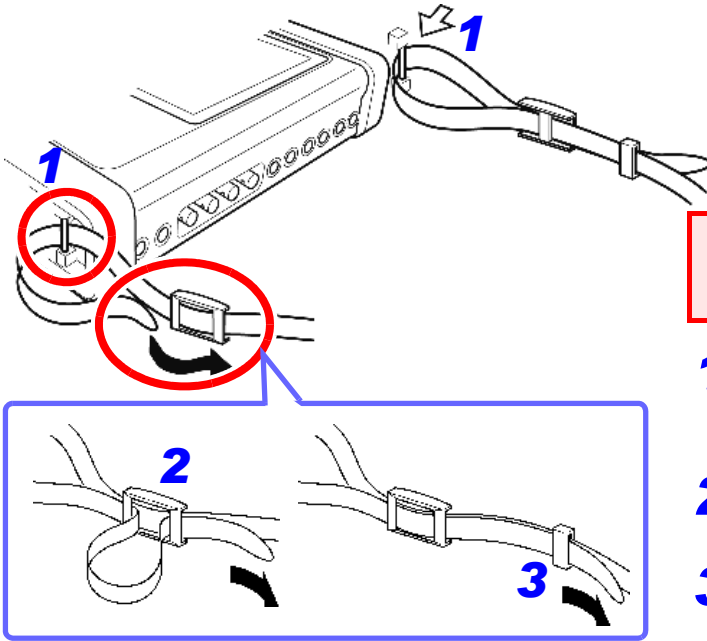
Wrap the two leads together with the spiral tube. The five spiral tubes should be applied with suitable spacing.



### Attaching the strap

Use the strap when carrying the instrument or suspending it from a hook during use.

**CAUTION** Attach both ends of the strap securely to the instrument. If insecurely attached, the instrument may fall and be damaged when carrying.

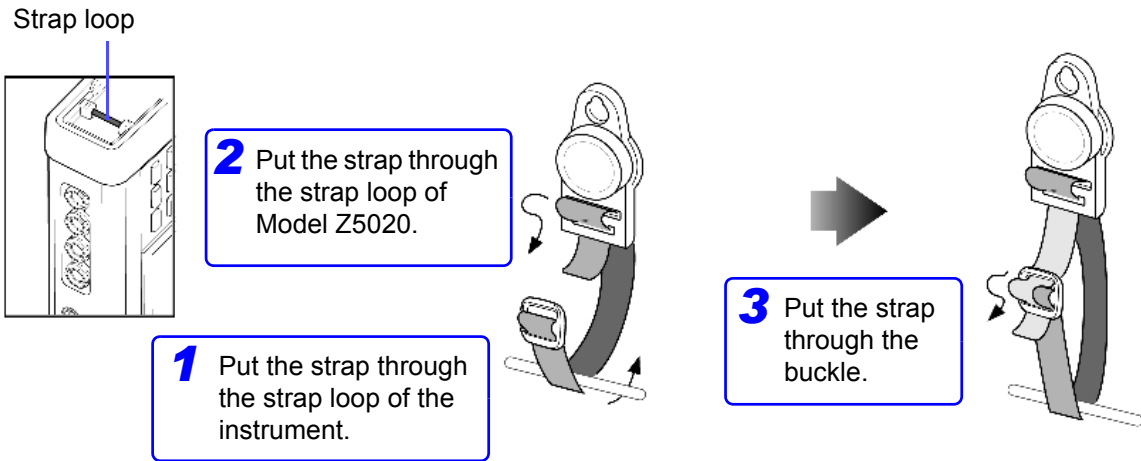


Tighten securely to keep straps from loosening or twisting.

### Attaching the Z5020 Magnetic Strap

Be sure to read " Using the Magnetic Adapter and Magnetic Strap" (p.13).

You can attach the instrument to a wall or panel (steel). Put the two pieces of Model Z5020 Magnetic Strap (optional) through each of the strap loops of the instrument and attach the magnets to the wall or panel.



The magnetic force varies depending on thickness and unevenness of steel panels. Check for lack of the magnetic force so as not to let the instrument slip down.

## Installing the battery pack

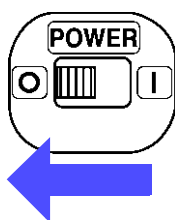
**Be sure to read the "About the battery pack" (p.11) before connecting power.**

The battery pack is used to power the instrument during power outages and as a backup power supply. When fully charged, it can provide backup power for approximately 180 minutes in the event of a power outage. The battery pack is designed to charge during normal use of the instrument. The CHARGE LED will turn red while the battery pack is charging.

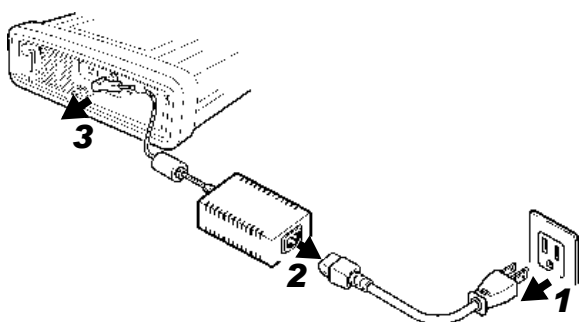
Note that if a power outage occurs while the battery pack is not being used, displayed measurement data will be erased. (Data that has been recorded on the SD memory card is retained.)

Tools needed to install the battery pack: 1 Phillips head screwdriver

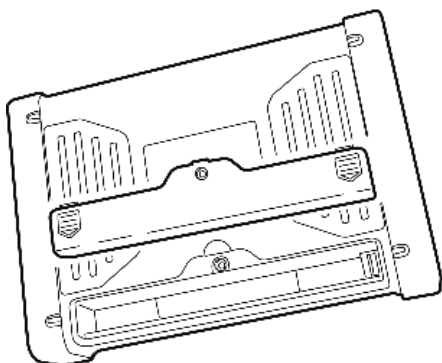
**1.** Turn off the instrument.



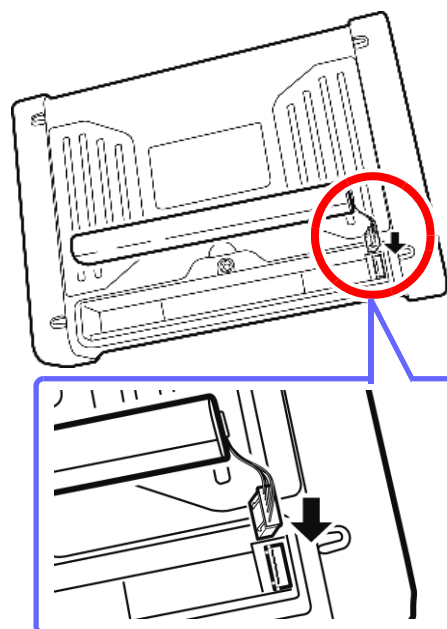
**2.** Disconnect the AC ADAPTER Z1002.



**3.** Turn the instrument upside down and remove the screws that hold the battery pack cover in place. Remove the cover.



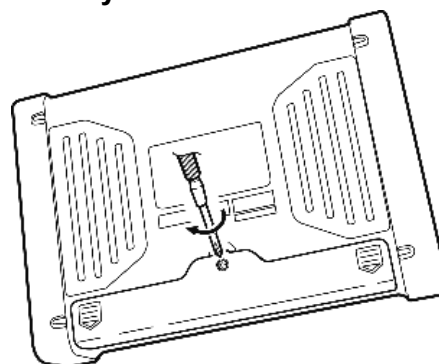
**4.** Connect the battery pack's plug to the connector (orient the connector so that the two protruding pieces are on the left).



**5.** Insert the battery pack as indicated by the labeling on the battery pack.

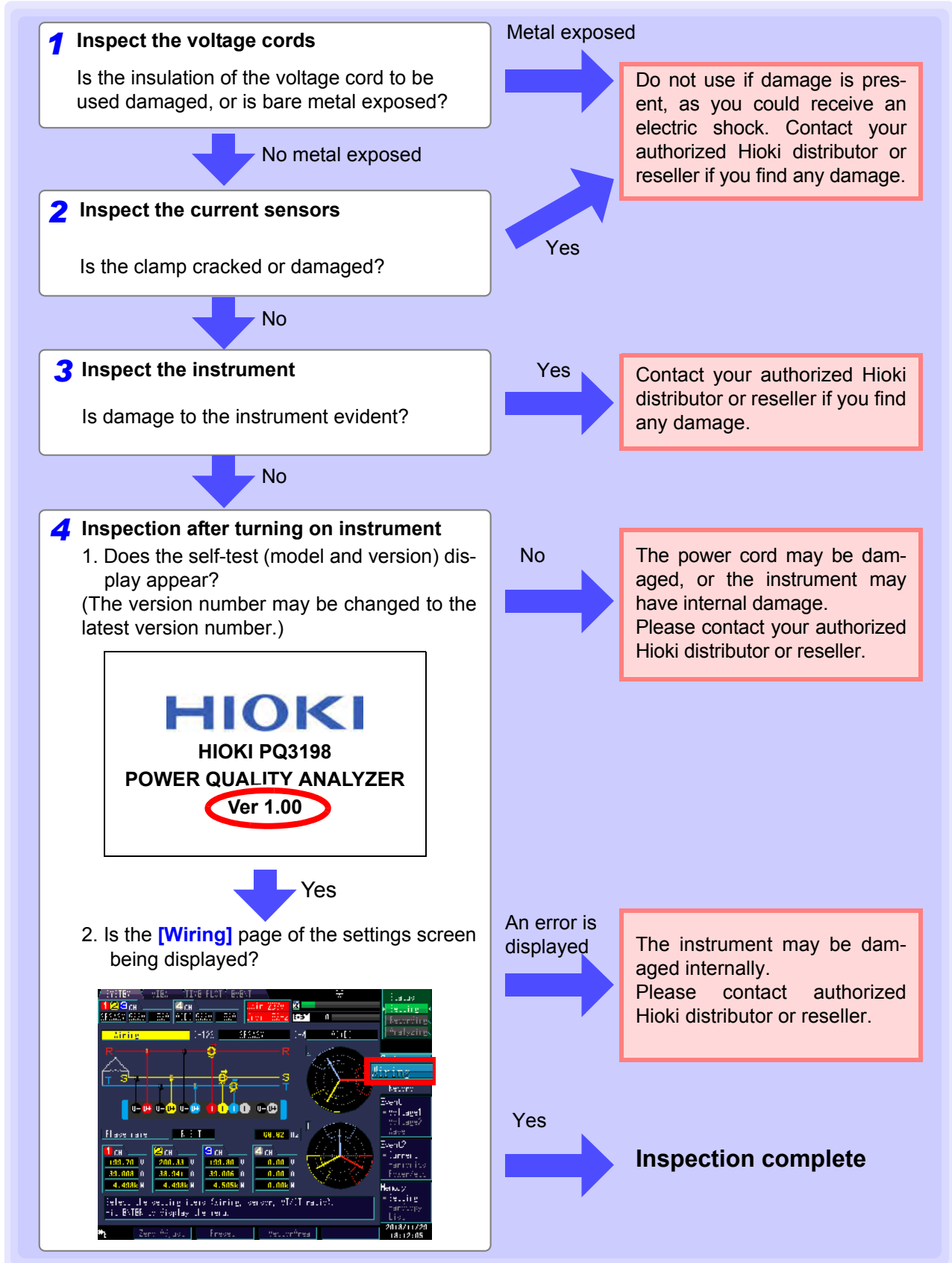
Exercise care not to pinch the battery pack wires between the battery pack and the instrument.

**6.** Reattach the battery pack cover to the instrument and tighten the screws securely.



### 3.3 Pre-Operation Inspection

Before using the instrument the first time, verify that it operates normally to ensure that the no damage occurred during storage or shipping. If you find any damage, contact your dealer or Hioki representative.



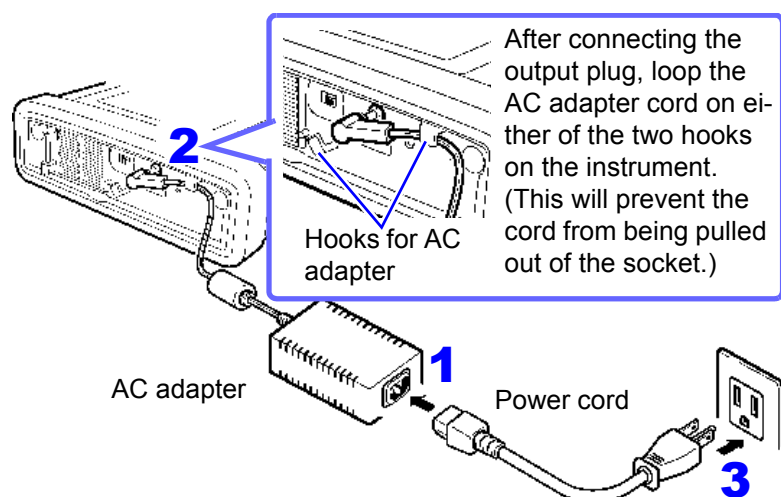


## 3.4 Connecting the AC Adapter

Be sure to read the "Handling the cords and current sensors" (p.9) and "About the AC adapter" (p.11) before connecting power.

Connect the AC adapter to the power inlet on the instrument, and plug it into an outlet.

### Connection Procedure



1. Check that the instrument's power switch is turned off. Connect the power cord to the inlet on the AC adapter.
2. Connect the AC adapter's output plug to the instrument.
3. Plug the power cord's input plug into an outlet.

Turn off the instrument before unplugging the AC adapter.

## 3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card

### Important

- Use only HIOKI-approved SD memory cards (model Z4001, etc). Proper operation is not guaranteed if other cards are used.
  - Format new SD memory cards before use.
  - Format SD memory cards with the instrument. Formatting an SD card with a computer may cause the card's write speed to decrease, with the result that the instrument may not be able to save data fast enough.
- See: "9.2 Formatting SD Memory Cards" (p.160)
- No compensation is available for loss of data stored on the SD memory card, regardless of the content or cause of damage or loss. Be sure to back up any important data stored on an SD memory card.

### CAUTION

- Exercise care when using such products because static electricity could damage the SD card or cause a malfunction of the instrument.
- With some SD card, the instrument may not start up if it is turned on while the SD card is inserted. In such a case, turn on the instrument first, and then insert the SD card.
- Inserting a SD card upside down, backward or in the wrong direction may damage the SD card and/or the instrument.
- Do not turn off the instrument while the SD memory card is being accessed. Never remove the SD memory card from the instrument. Doing so may cause data on the card to be corrupted.
- Do not remove the SD memory card while recording or analyzing data. Doing so may cause data on the card to be corrupted.

**3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card**

**NOTE**

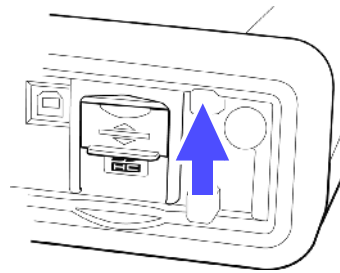
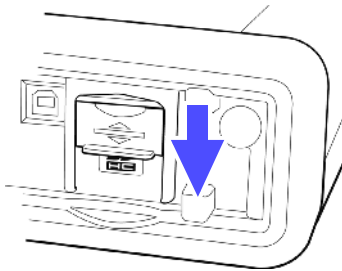
- The operating lifetime of the SD memory card is limited by its flash memory. After long-term or frequent usage, data reading and writing capabilities will be degraded. In that case, replace the card with a new one.
- The SD memory card operation indicator (p.28) will turn red while the card is being accessed.

Insert and remove SD memory cards as follows:

**1** Turn off the instrument.( p.48)

**5** Close the cover.

**2** Open the cover.



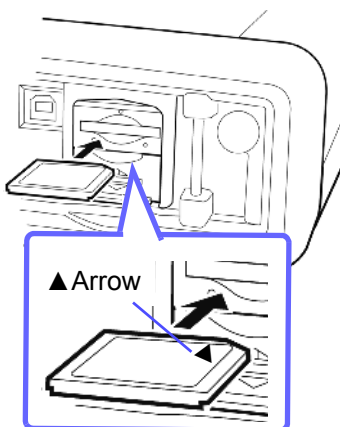
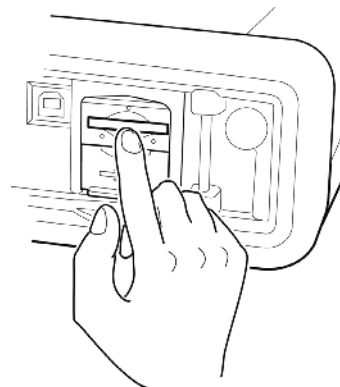
Be sure to close the SD memory card slot cover.

**3** Disengage the lock.



**How to remove:**  
Open the cover, push in the SD memory card and then pull it out.

**4** Insert the SD memory card inside.



When storing the data to the SD memory card, configure the recording settings.

**See:** "5.2 Changing the Recording Settings" (p.75)

Insert the card horizontally. Inserting the SD memory card at an angle may cause the writeprotect lock to engage, preventing data from being written to the card.

## 3.6 Connecting the Voltage Cords

Be sure to read the "Usage Notes" (p.7) before connecting voltage cords.

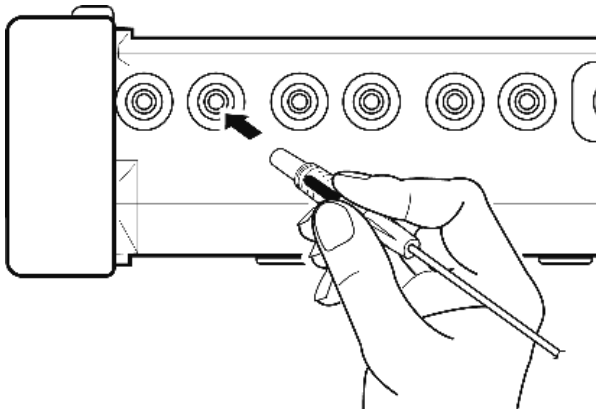


**WARNING**

To prevent an electric shock accident, confirm that the white or red portion (insulation layer) inside the cable is not exposed. If a color inside the cable is exposed, do not use the cable.

Plug the voltage cord leads into the voltage input jacks on the instrument (the number of connections depends on the lines to be measured and selected wiring mode).

### Connection Procedure



Plug the voltage cables into the appropriate channels' voltage measurement jacks.

Insert the plugs into the jacks as far as they will go.

# 3.7 Connecting the Current Sensors

**Be sure to read the "Usage Notes" (p.7) before connecting current sensors.**

Plug the current sensor cables into the current input jacks on the instrument (the number of connections depends on the lines to be measured and selected wiring mode). See the instruction manual supplied with the current sensor for specification details and usage procedures.



To prevent an electrical shock and bodily injury, do not touch any input terminals on the VT (PT), CT or the instrument when they are in operation.

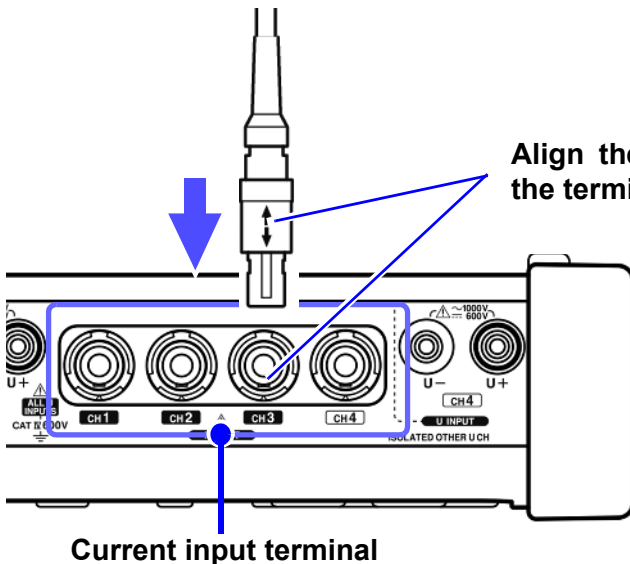


- When using an external VT (PT), avoid short-circuiting the secondary winding. If voltage is applied to the primary when the secondary is shorted, high current flow in the secondary could burn it out and cause a fire.
- When using an external CT, avoid open-circuiting the secondary winding. If current flows through the primary when the secondary is open, high voltage across the secondary could present a dangerous hazard.

**NOTE**

- Phase difference in an external VT (PT) or CT can cause power measurement errors. For optimum power measurement accuracy, use a VT (PT) or CT that exhibits minimal phase difference at the operating frequency.
- To ensure safety when using a VT (PT) or CT, one side of the secondary should be grounded.

## Connection Procedure: Optional current sensors

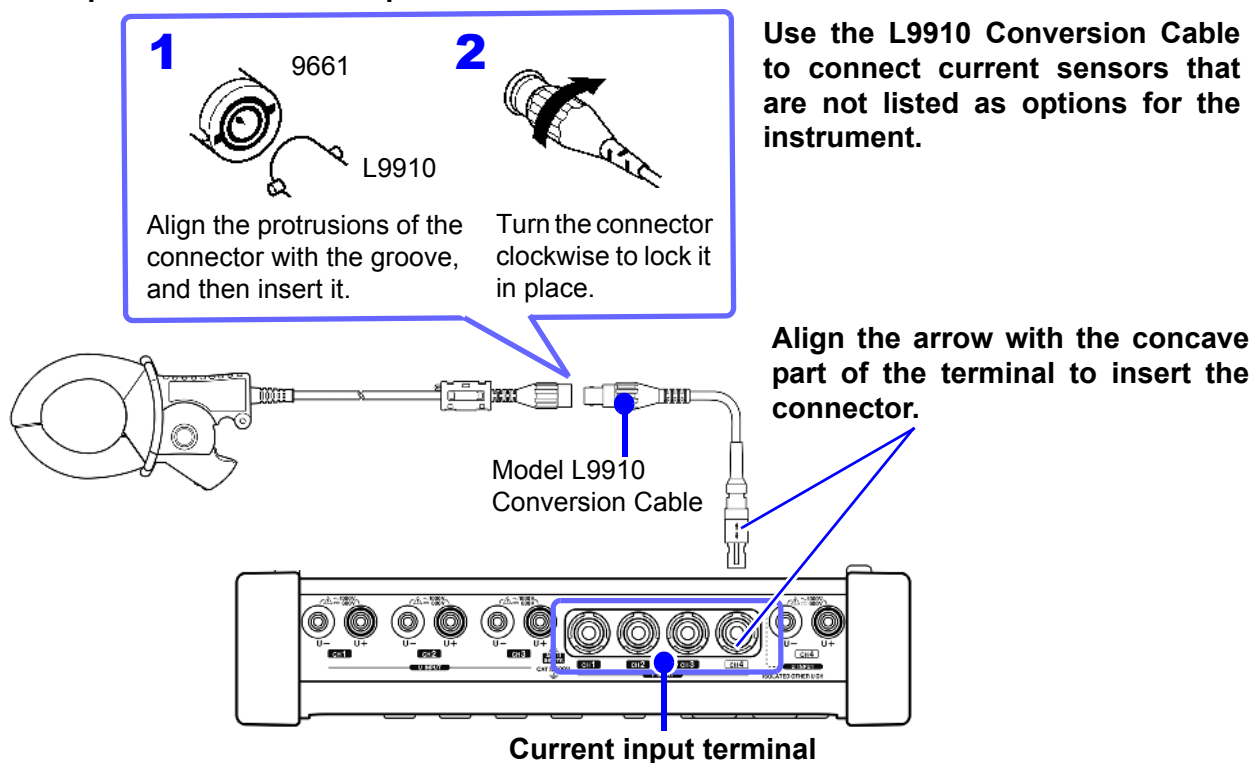


Align the arrow with the concave part of the terminal to insert the connector.

When disconnecting the current sensor, be sure to grip the part of the connector indicated by the arrows and pull it straight out.

## Connection Procedure: Current sensors other than the optional

### Example: Model 9661 Clamp on Sensor



**To measure voltage and current beyond the range of the instrument or current sensor**  
Use an external VT (PT) or CT. By specifying the VT or CT winding ratio on the instrument, the input level at the primary side can be read directly.

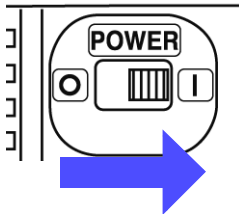
**See:** "4.7 Quick setup" (p.66)

## 3.8 Turning the Power On and Off (Setting the Default Language)

Be sure to read the "Usage Notes" (p.7) before turning the instrument on.

Turn on the instrument after connecting the AC adapter, voltage cords, and current sensors.

### Turning the power on



Turn the **POWER** switch on ( | ).

The instrument performs a 10-second power-on self test.

**See:** 3.3 (p.42)

After the self-test is complete, the **[SYSTEM]-[Wiring]** screen will be displayed.

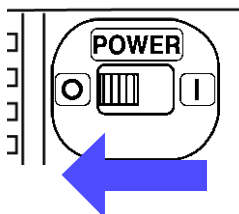
#### NOTE

If the self-test fails, operation stops at the self-test screen. If the fault recurs after turning the power off and on, the instrument may be damaged. Perform the following procedure:

1. Cancel measurement and disconnect the voltage cords and current sensors from the measurement line before turning off the instrument's **POWER** switch.
2. Disconnect the power cord, voltage cords, and current sensors from the instrument.
3. Contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller.

For best precision, allow at least 30 minutes warm-up before executing zero adjustment and measuring.

### Turning the power off



Turn the **POWER** switch off ( ○ ).

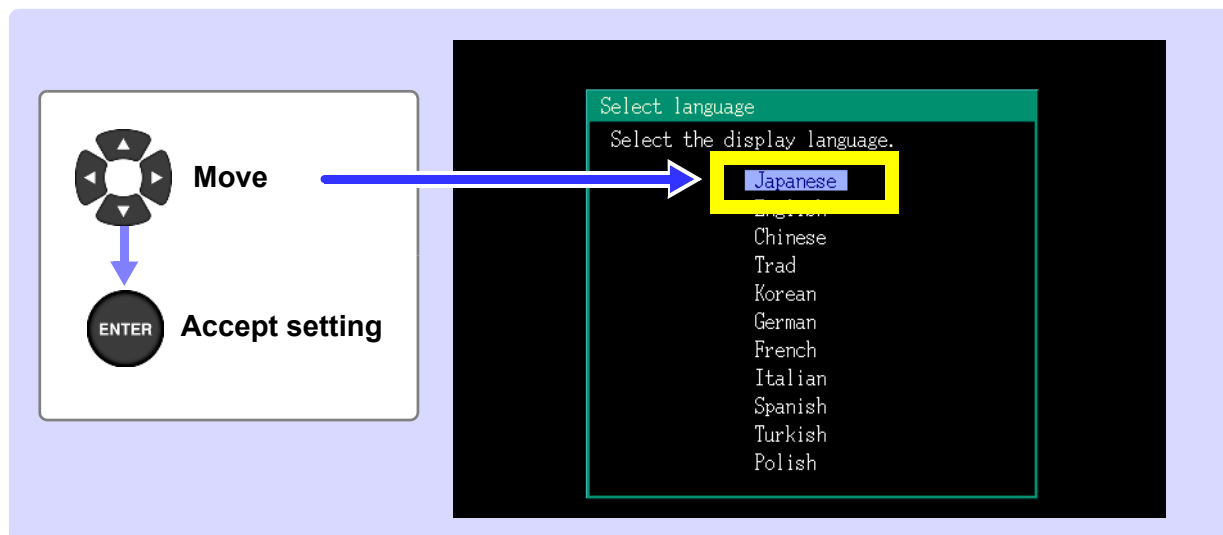
After use, always turn **OFF** the power.

#### CAUTION

Do not turn the instrument off with the voltage cords and current sensors connected to the measurement line. Doing so may damage the instrument.

## Setting the Default Language

The language setting screen will be displayed when the instrument is turned on for the first time after purchase. Set the desired display language.



|                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>Japanese</b> | Japanese            |
| <b>English</b>  | English             |
| <b>Chinese</b>  | Simplified Chinese  |
| <b>Trad</b>     | Traditional Chinese |
| <b>Korean</b>   | Korean              |
| <b>German</b>   | German              |
| <b>French</b>   | French              |
| <b>Italian</b>  | Italian             |
| <b>Spanish</b>  | Spanish             |
| <b>Turkish</b>  | Turkish             |
| <b>Polish</b>   | Polish              |

- This default language setting is retained even if the system is reset (p.92).
- The language is not retained when the instrument is reset to its factory settings with a boot key reset (p.92).





# Configuring the Instrument before Measurement (SYSTEM - SYSTEM screen) and Wiring

## Chapter 4

### 4.1 Warm-up and Zero-adjust Operation

#### Warm-up

It is necessary to allow the PQ3198 to warm up to ensure its ability to make precise measurements. Allow the instrument to warm up for at least 30 minutes after turning it on. (p.48)

#### Zero Adjustment

Zero-adjust functionality creates a state in which the input signals are equal to zero in the instrument's internal circuitry and uses that level as zero. In order to ensure the device's ability to make precise measurements, it is recommended to perform zero adjustment after allowing the instrument to warm up for at least 30 minutes. Perform zero-adjustment on both voltage and current measurement channels.

The screenshot shows the instrument's SYSTEM screen with the following details:

- SYSTEM screen:** The top menu bar shows 'SYSTEM', 'VIEW', 'TIME PLOT', and 'EVENT'. The 'SYSTEM' option is highlighted in yellow.
- Wiring:** A wiring diagram is displayed in the center, showing three phases (R, S, T) and their connections to the instrument.
- Measurement Data:** A table at the bottom shows data for four channels:
 

| Channel | Voltage (V) | Current (A) | Power (W) |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 CH    | 199.70      | 39.008      | 4.498k    |
| 2 CH    | 0.33        | 0.941       | 0.498k    |
| 3 CH    | 199.80      | 39.006      | 4.505k    |
| 4 CH    | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00k     |
- Zero Adjust:** A 'Zero Adjust' button is highlighted in yellow at the bottom of the screen.
- Flowchart:** On the left, a flowchart shows the sequence of operations: SYSTEM screen (highlighted), DF1 (Wiring), F1 (Zero Adjust), ENTER (Execute), and ESC (Cancel).

#### NOTE

- Perform zero adjustment only after plugging the current sensor into the instrument.
- Perform zero adjustment before attaching to the lines to be measured (proper adjustment requires the absence of any input voltage or current).
- In order to ensure the instrument's ability to make precise measurements, zero adjustment should be performed at an ambient temperature level that falls within the range defined by the device specifications.
- The operating keys are disabled during zero adjustment.

## 4.2 Setting the Clock

This section describes how to set the PQ3198's clock.  
It is recommended to check the clock before starting recording.

The image shows a screenshot of the PQ3198's SYSTEM screen with various settings. A legend on the left explains the navigation steps:

- SYSTEM** button: [SYSTEM] screen
- DF 1** button: [Main]
- F 3** button: [Hardware]
- Move** (directional keys): Move
- ENTER** button: Select value to change
- Set value** (up/down keys): Set value
- ENTER** button: Accept setting
- ESC / On** button: Cancel

The screenshot shows the following settings and navigation paths:

- The **SYSTEM** menu is highlighted at the top.
- The **Main** menu item is selected in the right-hand menu.
- The **Hardware** menu item is selected in the right-hand menu.
- The **Clock** setting is highlighted, showing the date and time: 2018Y 11 M 29 D 18 : 8 : 35.
- The **Short pulse** option is selected under the External output menu.
- The **Hardware** menu item is highlighted at the bottom of the screen.

## 4.3 Configuring the Connection Mode and Current Sensors

This section describes how to configure the connection mode and current sensors appropriately for the measurement line being analyzed.

Eight wiring modes are available.

### To select the wiring mode

**[SYSTEM] screen** →

**[Wiring]**

**Move**

**Display the pull-down menu**

**Select [Wiring]**

**[CH123], [CH4]**

**Display the pull-down menu**

**Select the connection mode**

**Accept setting**

**Cancel**

Accepting the settings will cause a connection diagram for the selected connection mode to be displayed. Accepting the selection displays the wiring diagram of the selected wiring mode. (p.55)

| Phase name | R        | S        | T        |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 CH       | 199.71 V | 200.33 V | 199.80 V |
|            | 39.009 A | 38.942 A | 39.006 A |
|            | 4.498kW  | 4.498kW  | 4.505kW  |
| 2 CH       |          |          |          |
| 3 CH       |          |          |          |
| 4 CH       |          |          |          |

**Configuring the current sensors**

**[SYSTEM] screen**

**[Wiring]**

**Move**

**Display the pull-down menu**

**Select [Current sensor]**

**[CH123], [CH4] \***

**Display the pull-down menu**

**Select the current sensor**

**Accept setting**

**Cancel**

| CH   | V      | A      | W      |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 CH | 199.71 | 39.014 | 4.499k |
| 2 CH | 200.36 | 38.943 | 4.499k |
| 3 CH | 199.84 | 39.003 | 4.505k |
| 4 CH | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0k   |

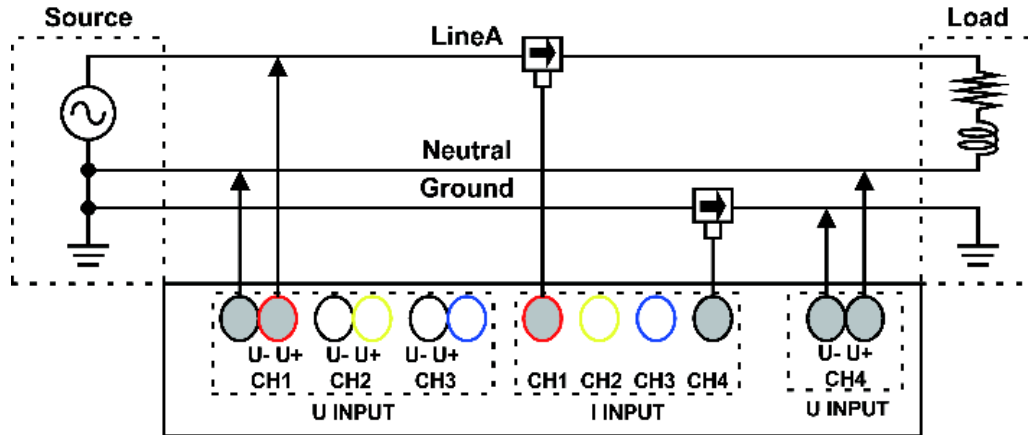
\*: Pressing the **F4 [Sensor]** key will automatically configure the current sensor. However, current sensors that have been connected using the L9910 Conversion Cable will not be automatically configured. These sensors will need to be manually configured.

**NOTE** To measure multiphase power, use the same type of current sensor on each phase line. For example, to measure 3-phase 4-wire power, use the same model current sensors on channels 1 to 3.

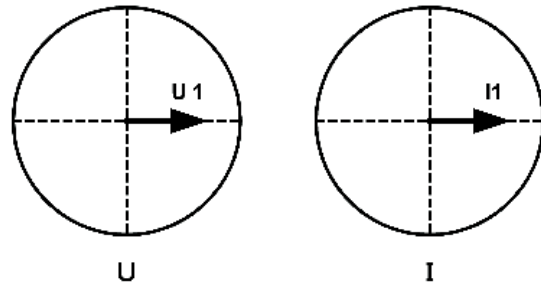
Connection diagram

(1) Single-circuit measurement

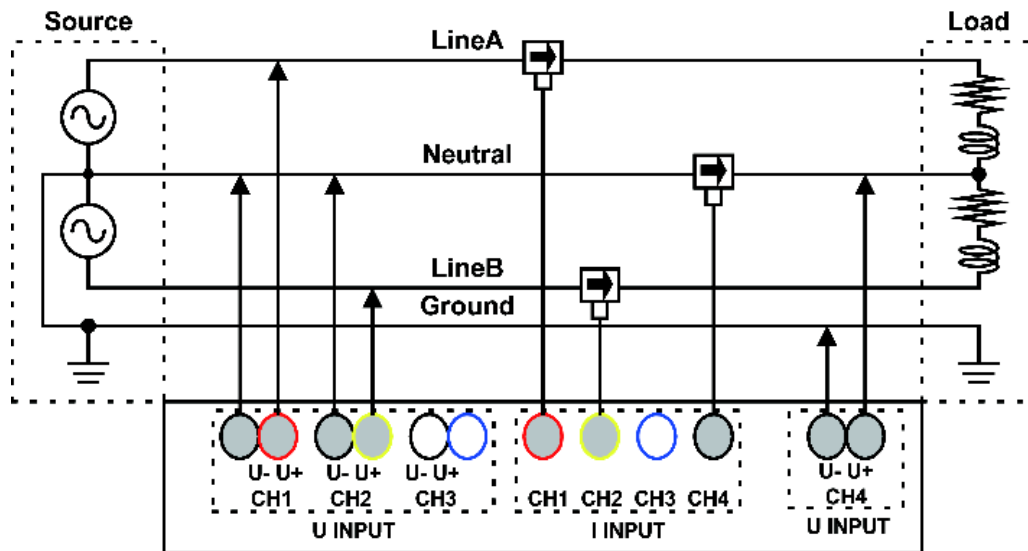
1P2W



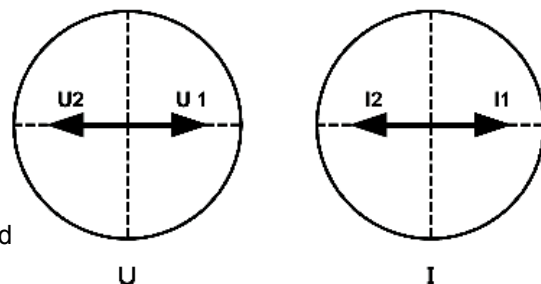
The vector diagram shows the measurement line in its ideal state.



1P3W



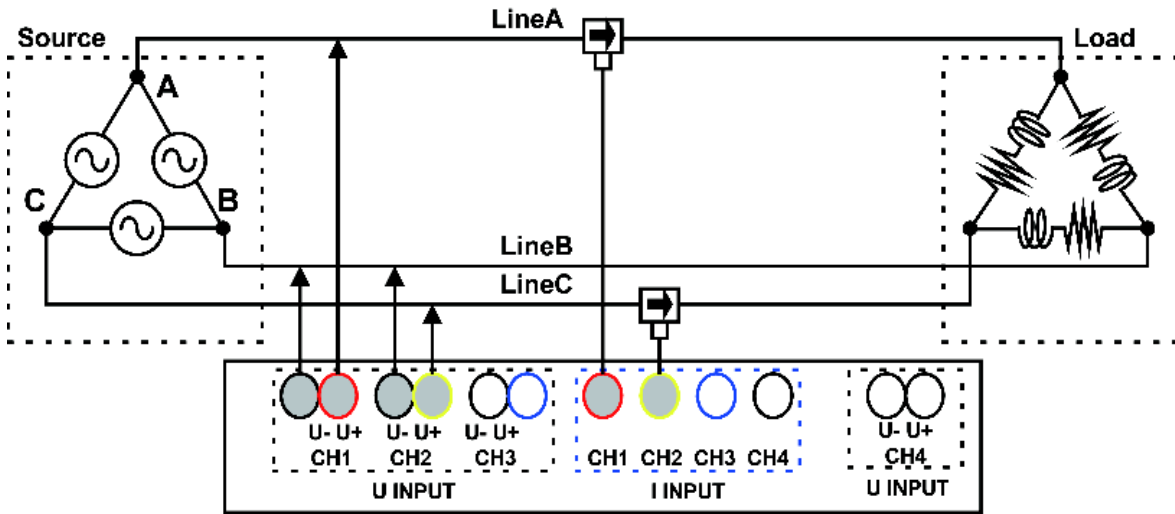
The vector diagram shows the measurement line in its ideal (balanced) state.



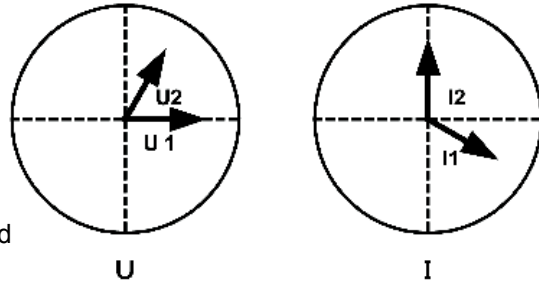
The L1021-01, L1021-02 Patch Cord can be used to consolidate two cords being connected to the same phase into a single cord.

4.3 Configuring the Connection Mode and Current Sensors

3P3W2M

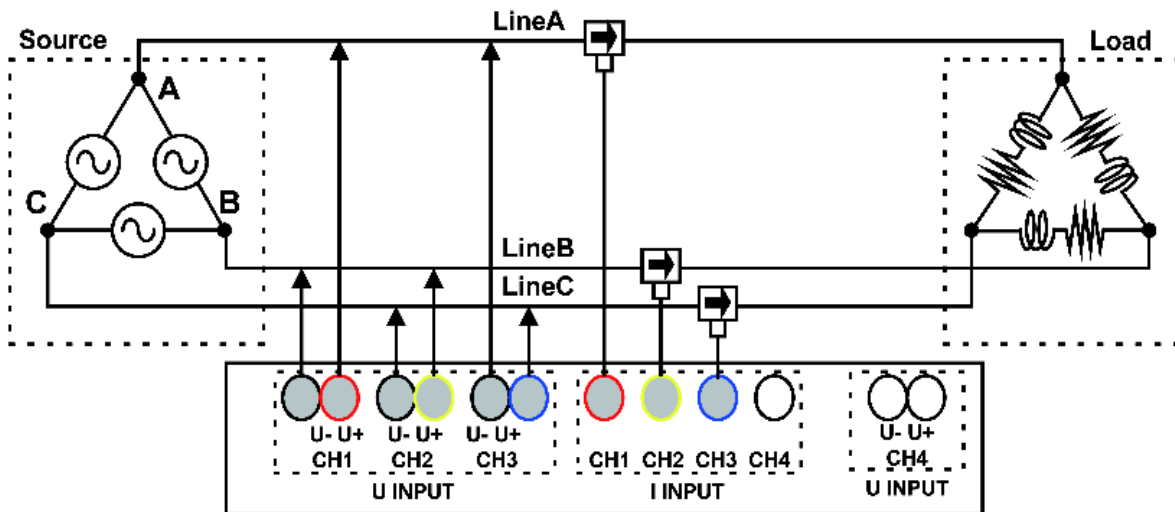


The vector diagram shows the measurement line in its ideal (balanced) state.

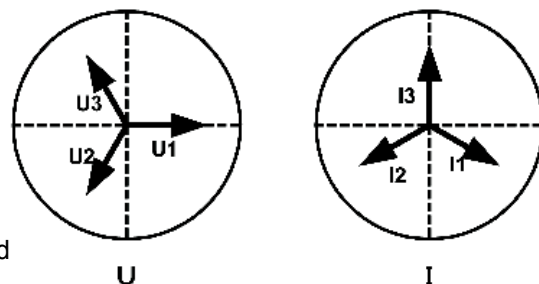


The L1021-01, L1021-02 Patch Cord can be used to consolidate two cords being connected to the same phase into a single cord.

3P3W3M

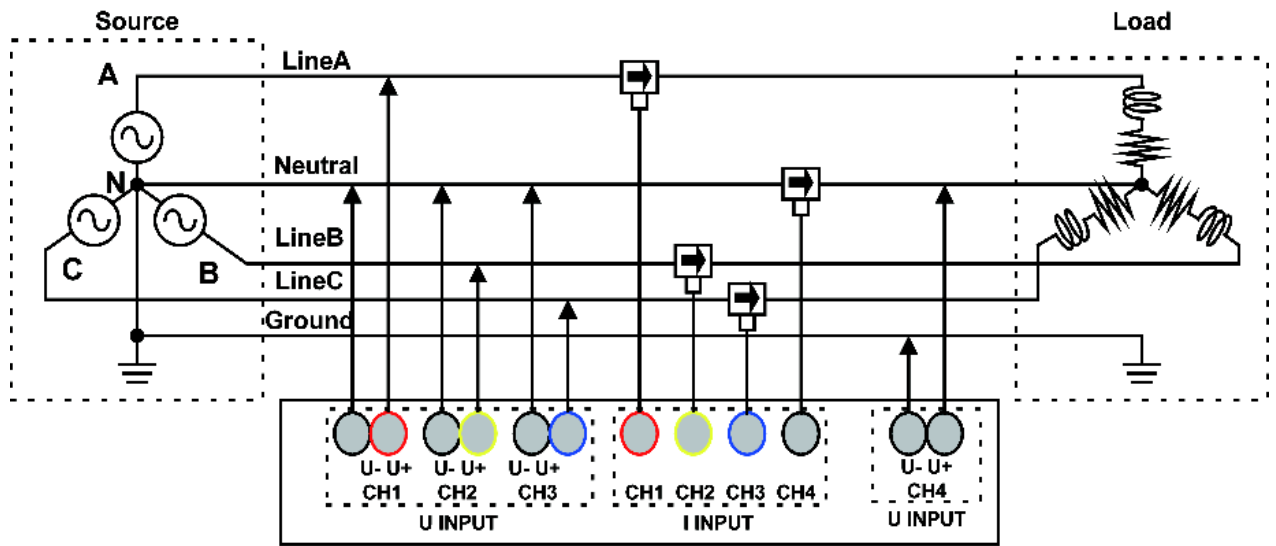


The vector diagram shows the measurement line in its ideal (balanced) state.

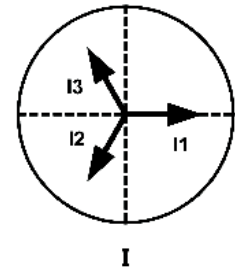
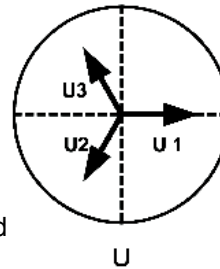


The L1021-01, L1021-02 Patch Cord can be used to consolidate two cords being connected to the same phase into a single cord.

3P4W (CH4:ACDC)

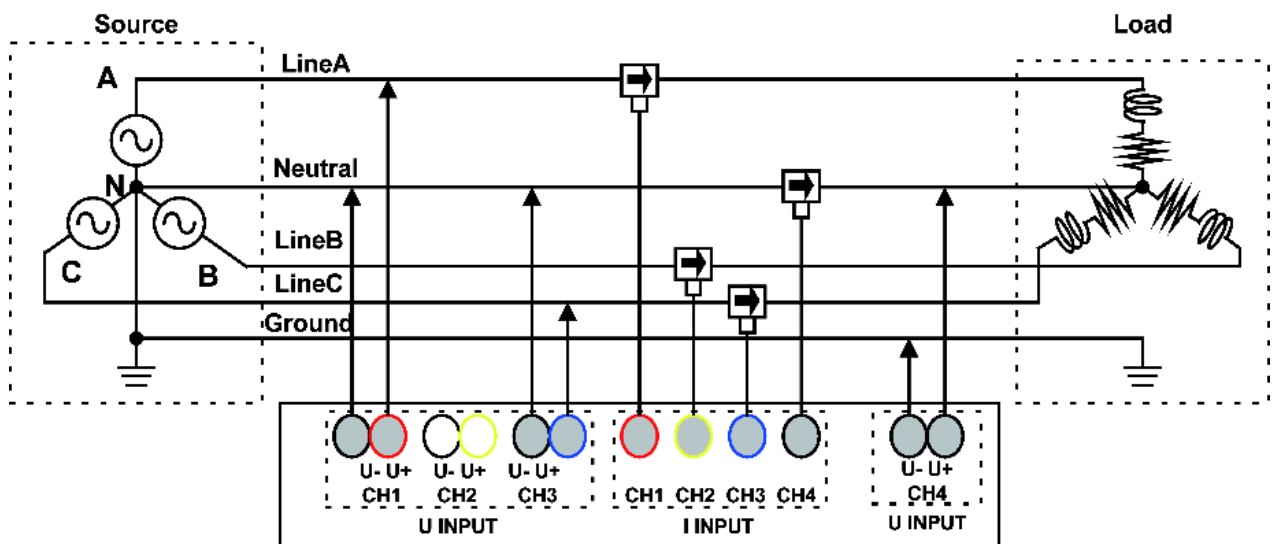


The vector diagram shows the measurement line in its ideal (balanced) state.

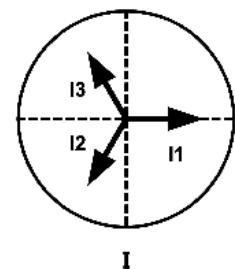
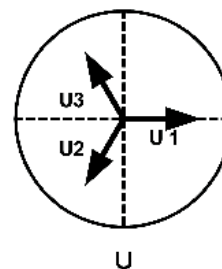


The L1021-01, L1021-02 Patch Cord can be used to consolidate two cords being connected to the same phase into a single cord.

3P4W2.5E (CH4:ACDC)



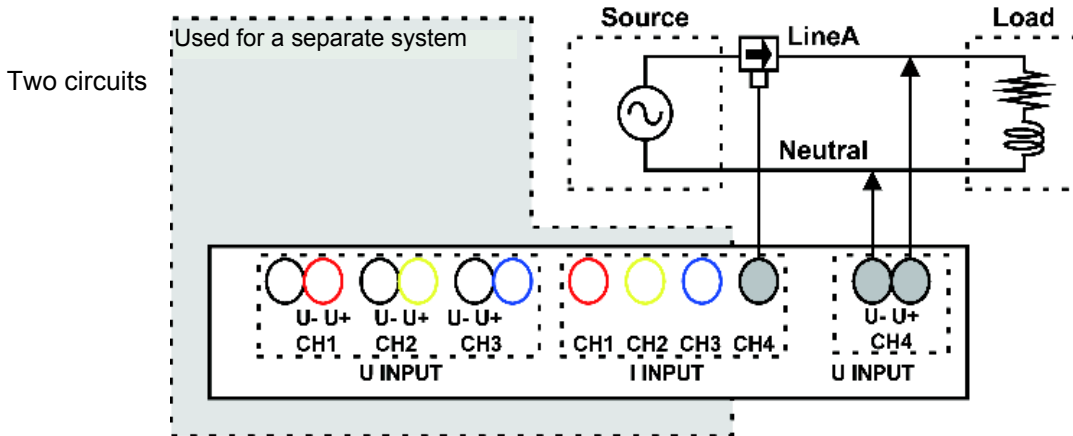
The vector diagram shows the measurement line in its ideal (balanced) state.



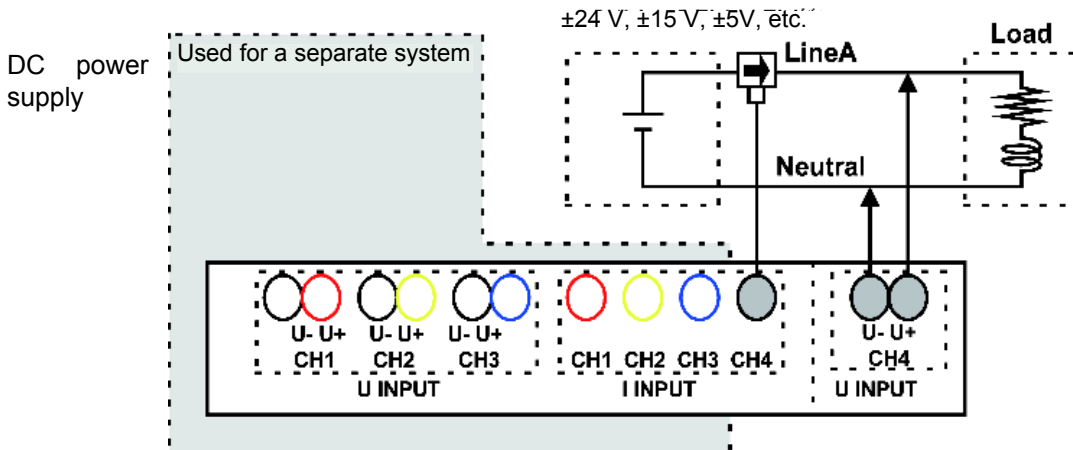
The L1021-01, L1021-02 Patch Cord can be used to consolidate two cords being connected to the same phase into a single cord.

## 4.3 Configuring the Connection Mode and Current Sensors

### (2) Measuring multiple systems



### (3) Measuring a system and a DC power supply





## 4.4 Setting the Vector Area (Tolerance Level)

This section describes how to determine rough guidelines for verifying that the connection, range, and nominal input voltage (U<sub>din</sub>)\* are correct. Changing settings causes corresponding changes in the area and position of the fan-shaped areas on the vector diagram. The instrument can normally be used with the default settings, but those settings can be changed if you wish to change the vector display area (tolerance level).

\*: The nominal input voltage (U<sub>din</sub>), which is calculated from the nominal supply voltage using the transformer ratio, indicates the voltage that is actually input to the instrument.

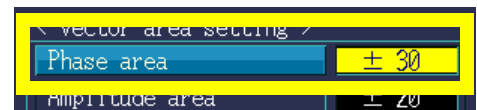
**Key sequence for configuring settings**

### Phase area

Sets the tolerance level for the phase value of each phase.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**±1 to ±30\* (°)**

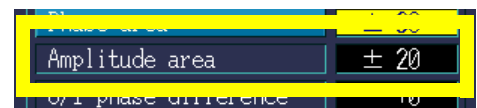


### Amplitude area

Sets the tolerance level for the RMS value of each phase. The setting takes the form of (±1% to ±30%) of the nominal voltage for voltage and CH1 for current.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**±1 to ±30 (%) (±20\*)**

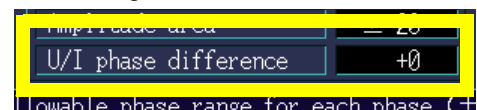


### U/I phase difference

Sets the tolerance level for the current phase difference relative to the voltage.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**-60 to +60 (°) (0\*)**



# 4.5 Connecting to the Lines to be Measured (Preparing for Current Measurement)

Be sure to read the "Before Connecting to the Lines to be Measured" (p.12) before attaching to the lines.

Connect the voltage cords and current sensors to the measurement line as shown in the connection diagram on the screen. (To ensure accurate measurement, consult the connection diagram\* while making the connections.)

\*: The diagram appears when the wiring mode is selected. (p.53)



To avoid electric shock and short-circuit accidents, do not attach any unnecessary cables.



To avoid risk of electric shock, turn off the supply of electricity to the measurement circuit before making connections.



The phases are named R, S, and T on the wiring diagram display. Substitute with equivalent names such as L1,L2, and L3 or U,V, and W, as appropriate.

## Changing the phase names

**SYSTEM** [SYSTEM] screen

**DF 1** [Wiring]

**[Phase name]**

**ENTER** Display the pull-down menu

**ENTER** Select the connection mode

**ENTER** Accept setting

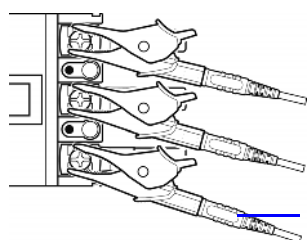
**ESC / 0-n** Cancel

Accepting the settings will cause the selected phase names to be shown on the connection diagram. (p.55)

## 4.5 Connecting to the Lines to be Measured (Preparing for Current Measurement)

### Attach voltage cords to measurement lines

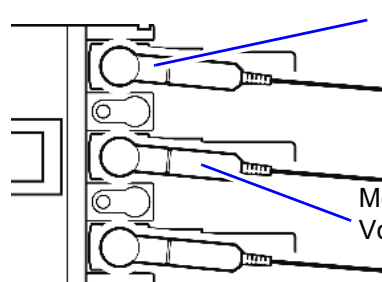
Example: Secondary side of breaker



Securely clip the leads to metal parts such as terminal screw terminals or bus bars.

Model L1000 Voltage Cord

Example: When using Model 9804-01 or 9804-02 Magnetic Adapter (standard screw: M6 pan head screw)



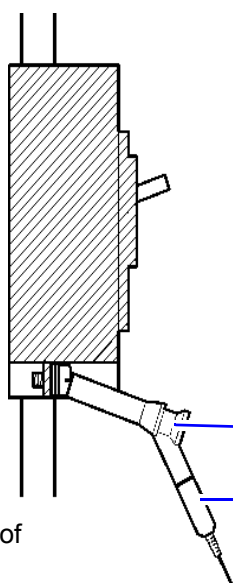
Model 9804-01, 9804-02 Magnetic Adapter

Model L1000 Voltage Cord

Secondary side of breaker

Attach the Model 9804-01 or 9804-02 Magnetic Adapter (option) to the Model L1000 Voltage Cord.

Connect the magnetic part of the 9804-01 or 9804-02 tip to the screws on the secondary side of the breaker.



The weight of the voltage cords may prevent you from making a perpendicular connection to the Model 9804-01 or 9804-02 Magnetic Adapter. In this case, connect each cords so that it is hanging off the adapter in a manner that balances its weight.

Check the voltage values to verify that the connections have been made securely.

Model 9804-01, 9804-02 Magnetic Adapter

Model L1000 Voltage Cord

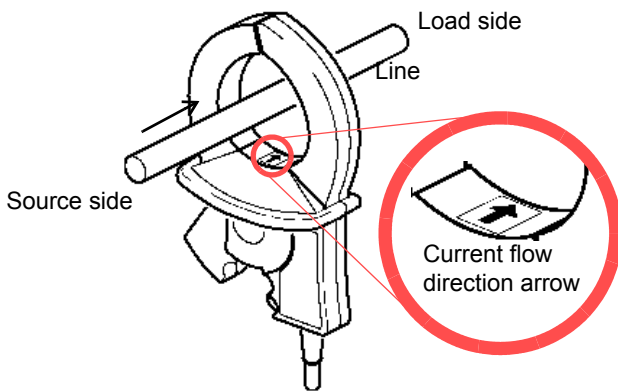
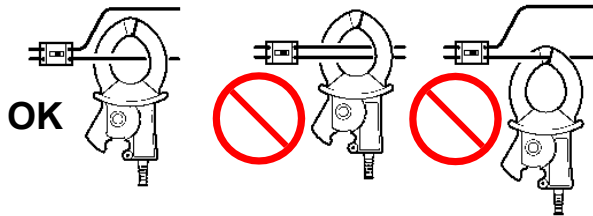
Secondary side of breaker

4.5 Connecting to the Lines to be Measured (Preparing for Current Measurement)

**Applying current sensors to lines to be measured**

Example: CT7136

Always clamp the instrument around only one conductor. Clamping the instrument around two or more of conductors in a bundle prevents the instrument from measuring any current regardless of whether the measurement target is a single-phase or three-phase circuit.



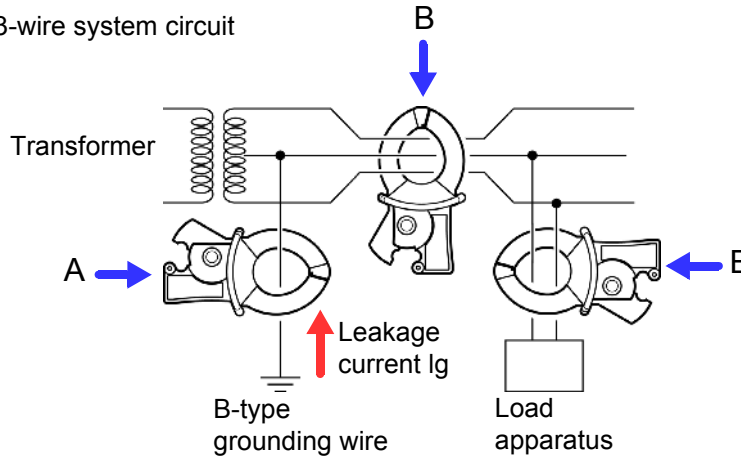
Make certain that the current flow direction arrow points toward the load.

**4.5 Connecting to the Lines to be Measured (Preparing for Current Measurement)**

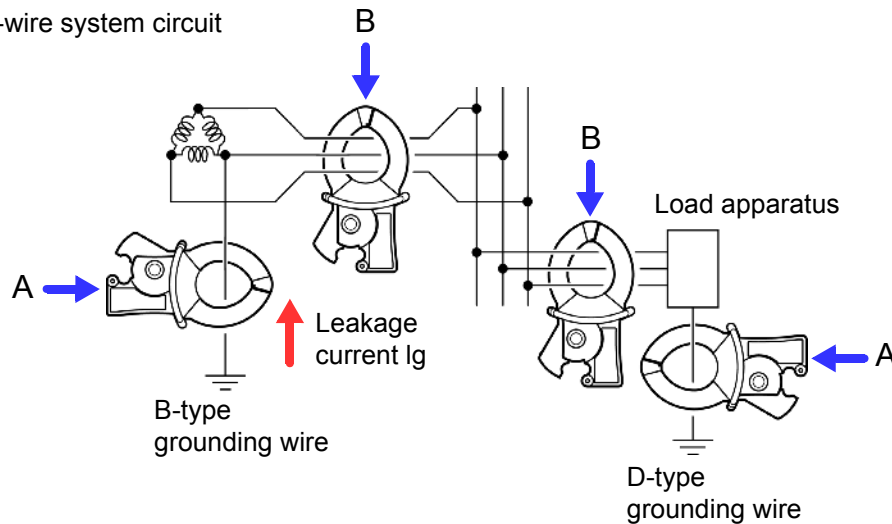
■ Leakage current measurement

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Grounding wire measurement | Clamp 1 wire only. (Diagram A)   |
| Batch measurement          | Clamp the electrical circuits together. (Diagram B)<br>Clamp 2 wires together in the single phase 2-wire system circuit, and 4 wires in the 3-phase 4-wire system circuit. |

Example:  
Single phase 3-wire system circuit



Example:  
3-phase 3-wire system circuit

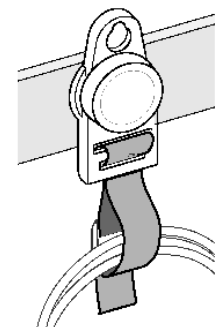


**Attaching Cords on a Wall**

Be sure to read "Using the Magnetic Adapter and Magnetic Strap" (p.13)

Using Model Z5004 Magnetic Strap allows you to attach voltage cords and cords of current sensors to a wall or panel (steel).

In particular, Model Z5004 can prevent the own weight of the voltage cords from detaching those alligator clips or magnet adapters.



**How to attach the strap**

"Attaching the Z5020 Magnetic Strap" (p.40)

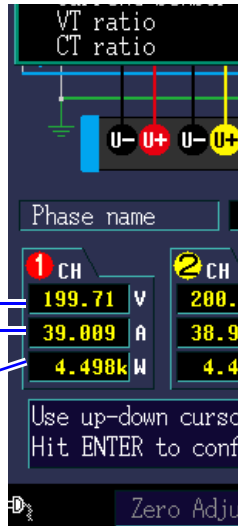
# 4.6 Verifying Correct Wiring (Connection Check)

Correct attachment to the lines is necessary for accurate measurements. Check the measured values and vectors on the [SYSTEM]-[Wiring] screen to verify that the connections have been made properly. Refer to the measured values and vector displays to verify that the measurement cables are correctly attached.

### For 1P2W systems

Verify that an appropriate measurement value is displayed.

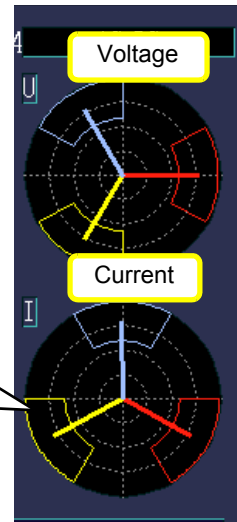
Measured voltage value  
Measured current value  
Measured active power value



### For systems other than 1P2W

- Verify that an appropriate measurement value is displayed.
- Verify that the vectors are displayed with the appropriate range.

Vector line range  
Colors match the corresponding lines in the wiring diagram.



| In this case  | Check  |
|---|--|
| A measured value is too high or too low compared to the set [Udin]. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the cables securely plugged into the voltage measurement jacks on the instrument? (p.45)</li> <li>• Are the voltage measurement cable clips properly attached to the lines? (p.61)</li> <li>• Has the appropriate Urms type (phase voltage/line voltage) been selected? (p.73)</li> </ul>   |
| If the measured current value is not correct.                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the current sensors securely plugged into the current measurement jacks on the instrument? (p.46)</li> <li>• Are the current sensors properly attached to the lines? (p.62)</li> <li>• Are the current sensors appropriate for the line current to be measured?</li> <li>• Have the sensor's range settings been configured appropriately?</li> </ul>   |
| If the measured active power value is negative.                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the current sensors properly attached to the lines? (p.61)</li> <li>• Is the arrow marker on the current sensors pointing toward the load? (p.62)</li> </ul>  |
| If vectors are too short, or unequal.                               | <p><b>Voltage vectors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the cables securely plugged into voltage measurement jacks on the instrument? (p.45)</li> <li>• Are the voltage measurement cable clips properly attached to the lines? (p.61)</li> </ul> <p><b>Current vectors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the current sensors securely plugged into the current measurement jacks on the instrument? (p.46)</li> <li>• Are the current sensors properly attached to the lines? (p.62)</li> <li>• Are the current sensors appropriate for the line current to be measured?</li> <li>• Is the sensor range set correctly?</li> </ul> |

#### 4.6 Verifying Correct Wiring (Connection Check)

| In this case                                       | Check   |
|--|---|
| If vector direction (phase) or color is incorrect. | <p><b>Voltage vectors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check that the voltage measurement clips are attached to the lines according to the wiring diagram.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current vectors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check that the current sensors are attached to the lines according to the wiring diagram.</li> </ul> |

**NOTE** When measuring 3P3W2M systems, the active power (P) measured on each channel may be negative.

# 4.7 Quick setup



### What settings are affected by quick setup?

For accurate measurements, settings such as range must be properly configured. When you use quick setup, the following settings are automatically configured using HIOKI-recommended values according to the selected connection settings: current range, nominal input voltage, measurement frequency, event thresholds, etc. (p.219)

**NOTE**

If measurement line power is off, turn it on before performing quick setup.

### Key operation during configuration

The diagram illustrates the key operations during configuration on the HIOKI instrument screen. The operations are as follows:

- [SYSTEM] screen**: Press the **SYSTEM** button.
- [Wiring]**: Press the **DF1** button to select a wiring pattern.
- [Preset]**: Press the **F2** button to select a preset.
- [Easy settings course]**: Press the directional keys to select the **Easy settings course**.
- Display the pull-down menu**: Press the **ENTER** button to display the pull-down menu.
- Select a pattern**: Press the directional keys to select a pattern.
- Accept setting**: Press the **ENTER** button to accept the setting.
- Check settings and select to change**: Press the directional keys to check settings and select to change.
- Display the pull-down menu**: Press the **ENTER** button to display the pull-down menu.
- Select setting or value**: Press the directional keys to select a setting or value.
- Accept setting**: Press the **ENTER** button to accept the setting.
- [Next]**: Press the **F2** button to proceed to the next screen.

The configuration table shown in the diagram is as follows:

|                           | CH123       | CH4           |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Type of measurement lines | 3P3W3M      | AC+DC         |
| Current sensor used       | CT7136 600A | CT7136 600A   |
| External VT Ratio         | 1           | 1             |
| External CT Ratio         | 1           | 1             |
| TIME PLOT Interval        | 1 minute    | SD  35.0 Days |

**NOTE**

Check settings and change as necessary before you start recording. Execute quick setup when using the instrument the first time, and when changing to a different line configuration.



**Type of measurement lines**

Set before proceeding to the next step.

Setting Contents:

CH1,2,3: **1P2W/1P3W/3P3W2M/3P3W3M/3P4W/3P4W2.5E**  
 CH4: **ACDC/DC/OFF**

**Current sensor used**

Set before proceeding to the next step.

| Current sensor                 |                         |            | Current range       |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Optional                       | Other than the optional |            |                     |
| AC flexible current sensor     | CT7044                  | CT9667-01* | 5000 A, 500 A, 50 A |
|                                | CT7045                  | CT9667-02* |                     |
|                                | CT7046                  | CT9667-03* |                     |
| AC leakage current sensor      | CT7116                  | 9657-10    | 5 A, 500 mA         |
|                                |                         | 9675       |                     |
| AC current sensor              | CT7126                  | 9694       | 50 A, 5 A           |
|                                |                         | 9695-02    |                     |
| AC/DC auto-zero current sensor | CT7731                  | -          | 100 A, 50 A         |
|                                | CT7736                  | -          | 500 A, 50A          |
|                                | CT7742                  | -          | 5000 A, 500 A       |
| Clamp on sensor                | -                       | 9669       | 1000 A, 100 A       |

\*: Set the range switch of the sensor to **500 A** when the **current range** of this instrument is set to **500 A** or **50 A**.

**External VT Ratio, External CT Ratio**

Set when attaching an external VT or CT. Set to 1 if not attaching an external VT or CT.

Setting Contents:


**0.01 to 9999.99**

**TIME PLOT Interval**

Sets the TIME PLOT interval.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**1/ 3/ 15/ 30 second(s), 1\*/ 5 /10/ 15/ 30 minute(s), 1/2 hour(s), 150/180cycle**

If the event icon () is orange after performing quick setup (indicating that the event is being detected continuously), it is recommended to check and reconfigure the event's threshold.

**See:** "5.6 Changing Event Settings" (p.85)

**NOTE**

The 150 (50 Hz) and 180 (60 Hz) cycle settings provide the TIME PLOT intervals required for IEC61000-4-30-compliant measurement. When using a measurement frequency of 400 Hz, selecting 150/180 cycle will result in a 1200 cycle interval.

Key operation during configuration (continued)

**Check the [Declared input voltage] and [Frequency].**  
**Select if you need to change the settings.**  
 These values will be set automatically. Change the values if they are incorrect.

**Display the pull-down menu**  
**Select setting or value**

**Accept setting**

**[Go]**  
 A message informing you that the simple configuration process is starting will be displayed. Select [Yes] to continue with the process.

| 1 CH     | 2 CH     | 3 CH     | 4 CH     |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 199.71 V | 200.36 V | 199.85 V | 0.00 V   |
| 39.014 A | 38.944 A | 39.003 A | 0.000 A  |
| 4.499k W | 4.499k W | 4.505k W | 0.000k W |

Easy settings course

Five measurement patterns are provided. Select the pattern that best suits your application. Quick setup automatically sets appropriate values for the connections and current types used in measurement, settings other than VT/CT ratios, TIME PLOT interval times, and thresholds used for event detection. Each of these settings can be changed later as desired.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Voltage event detection*</b> | Monitors voltage factors (dips, swells, interruptions, etc.) and frequency to detect events. It is recommended to select this pattern when you are troubleshooting power supply problems such as hardware malfunctions.   |
| <b>Standard Power Quality</b>   | Monitors voltage factors (dips, swells, interruptions, etc.), frequency, current, voltage and current harmonics, and other characteristics to detect events. This pattern is primarily used to monitor systems, so it is recommended to select this pattern when you wish to evaluate power supply quality (power quality). The TIME PLOT interval will be set to 10 minutes. |
| <b>Inrush Current</b>           | Measures inrush current. The TIME PLOT interval will be set to 1 minute, and the inrush current threshold will be set to 200% of the RMS current (reference value) set during quick setup.  |
| <b>Record measured value</b>    | Records measured values over an extended period of time using a TIME PLOT interval of 10 minutes. All event detection functionality other than manual events is turned off.   |
| <b>EN50160</b>                  | Performs EN50160-compliant measurement. Standard-compliant evaluation and analysis can be performed by analyzing data using the application software PQ ONE, which is supplied with the instrument.<br>Do not change the interval time, event threshold, or other settings once they have been configured. Doing so will prevent measurement in compliance with EN51060.      |

Easy settings course details (settings)

For more information about the easy settings course, see "(7) Easy settings" (p.219).

## 4.8 Verifying Settings and Starting Recording

Once you have determined that the settings are appropriate, start recording by pressing the **START/STOP** key. Verify that the event icon (**EVENT**) is not orange (indicating that the event is occurring frequently) and that measured values and waveforms on the **[VIEW]** screen are normal.

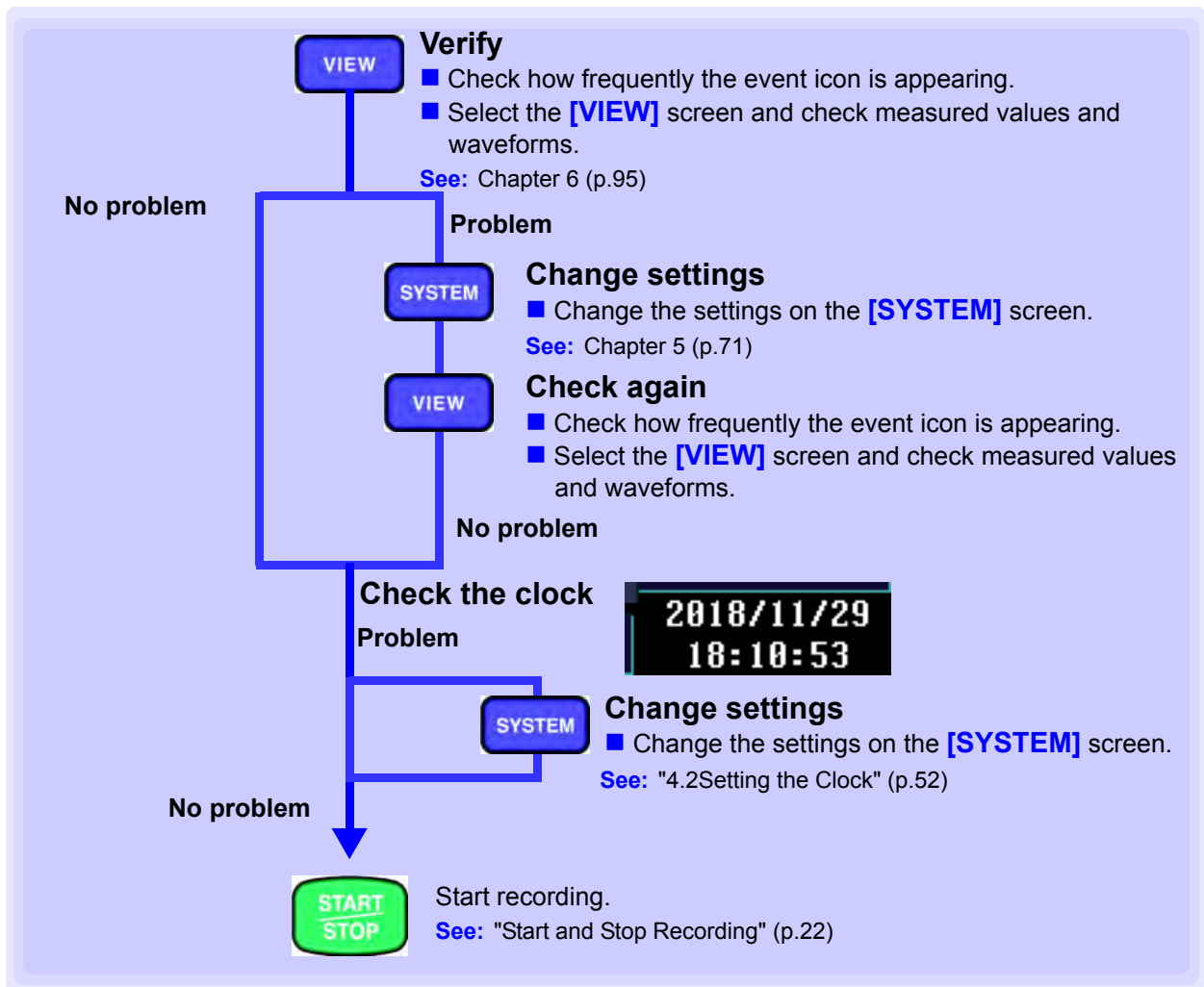
### ■ If the event icon is appearing frequently

Verify which event is occurring with the event list on the **[EVENT]** screen and change the problematic event threshold on the **[SYSTEM]** screen.

### ■ If measured values or waveforms are abnormal

Change the measurement condition settings on the **[SYSTEM]** screen and verify measured values again.

Repeat these steps until there are no other problems.



## 4.9 Using the Instrument during a Power Outage

If the supply of power to the instrument is interrupted (for example, during a power outage), it will operate using battery power (a fully charged battery provides enough power to operate for about 180 minutes). However, the instrument will turn off about 180 minutes after the outage occurs. Once the power is back on, the instrument will turn back on and resume recording. Integral values and other data will be reset, and the integration process will resume.

# Changing Settings (as necessary) Chapter 5

## 5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions

### Measure 1

**Key operation during configuration**

The diagram illustrates the sequence of operations for configuring Measure 1. It starts with the [SYSTEM] screen, followed by pressing DF 1 to reach the [Main] screen, and F 1 to reach the [Measure 1] screen. From there, directional keys are used to select a setting, the ENTER key is used to display a pull-down menu, directional keys are used to select a specific setting, the ENTER key is used to accept the setting, and the ESC/On key is used to cancel. The background image shows the device's display with these steps highlighted by yellow boxes and blue arrows.

**5** Chapter 5 Changing Settings (as necessary)

#### Wiring

Selects the measurement line.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**CH1,2,3: 1P2W/1P3W/3P3W2M/3P3W3M/3P4W\*/3P4W2.5E**

**CH4: AC+DC\*/DC/OFF**

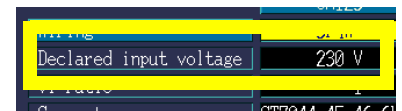


#### Declared input voltage

Selects the nominal input voltage (Udin) for the measurement line.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**100/101/110/120/127/200/202/208/220/230\*/240/277/347/380/400/415/480/600/VARIABLE (set from 50 V to 780 V in 1 V increments)**



## 5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions

### VT ratio

Sets the external VT (PT) being used.

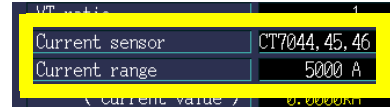
Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

1\*/60/100/200/300/600/700/1000/2000/2500/5000/  
VARIABLE (0.01 to 9999.99)



### Current sensor, Current range

Selects the type of current sensor being used and current range. You can also set an output rate and use a sensor that has not been registered.



| Current sensor                 |                            |  | Current range       |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Optional                       | Other than the optional    |  |                     |
| AC flexible current sensor     | CT7044<br>CT7045<br>CT7046 | CT9667-01*<br>CT9667-02*<br>CT9667-03* | 5000 A, 500 A, 50 A |
| AC leakage current sensor      | CT7116                     | 9657-10<br>9675                        | 5 A, 500 mA         |
| AC current sensor              | CT7126                     | 9694<br>9695-02                        | 50 A, 5 A           |
| AC/DC auto-zero current sensor | CT7731                     | -                                      | 100 A, 50 A         |
|                                | CT7736                     | -                                      | 500 A, 50A          |
|                                | CT7742                     | -                                      | 5000 A, 500 A       |
| Clamp on sensor                | -                          | 9669                                   | 1000 A, 100 A       |

\*: Set the range switch of the sensor to **500 A** when the **current range** of this instrument is set to **500 A** or **50 A**.

### CT ratio

Set if using an external CT.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

1\*/40/60/80/120/160/200/240/300/400/600/800/1200/  
VARIABLE (0.01 to 9999.99)

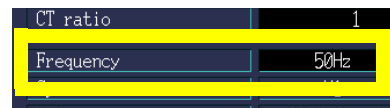


### Frequency

Selects the nominal frequency (fnom) for the measurement line.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

50 Hz\*/60 Hz/400 Hz



Measure 2

**Key operation during configuration**

Legend:

- SYSTEM** [SYSTEM] screen
- DF 1** [Main]
- F 2** [Measure 2]
- Select a setting** (directional arrows)
- Display the pull-down menu** (ENTER)
- Select a setting** (directional arrows)
- Accept setting** (ENTER)
- Cancel** (ESC / 0-m)

**Urms Type**

Selects the voltage calculation method to use during 3-phase measurement.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**Line-N\*/Line-Line**



**PF Type**

Selects the power factor calculation method. You can select either PF (calculate using RMS values) or DPF (calculate using fundamental wave only). The displacement power factor (DPF) is generally used for power systems, while power factor (PF) is used when evaluating device efficiency.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**PF\*/DPF**



**THD Type**

Selects the total harmonic distortion (THD) calculation method. You can select either THD-F (distortion component/fundamental wave) or THD-R (distortion component/RMS value).

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**THD-F\* / THD-R**



**Harm Calc**

Selects the harmonic calculation method.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**U, I, P: All Levels\* /U, I, P: All % of FND/U, P: %, I: Level**



# 74

## 5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions

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### Flicker

Selects the flicker measurement type.

Setting Contents:(Default setting:  $\Delta V10$  when the language is set to Japanese; otherwise, **Pst, Plt**)

---

**Pst, Plt** /  $\Delta V10$

---



### Filter

Sets the lamp system when **Pst, Plt** are selected for flicker measurement. This setting is not available when  $\Delta V10$  is selected for the flicker setting.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

---

**230V\*** / 120V

---





## 5.2 Changing the Recording Settings

**Key operation during configuration**

The diagram illustrates the key operations during configuration. On the left, a vertical flowchart shows the sequence of actions: pressing [SYSTEM] to reach the [SYSTEM] screen, pressing [DF 1] for [Record], pressing [F 1] for [Interval], using the directional pad to select a setting, pressing [ENTER] to display a pull-down menu, using the directional pad to select a setting, pressing [ENTER] to accept the setting, and pressing [ESC / 0-m] to cancel. On the right, a screenshot of the device's menu system shows the navigation path: from the [SYSTEM] screen, pressing [Record] leads to the Record menu, then pressing [Interval] leads to the Interval setting, and finally pressing [ENTER] leads to the TIME PLOT screen.

### Estimated data (TIME PLOT)

Depending on the settings, Displays an estimate of the amount of data that will be saved. The estimated data volume is calculated based on the recording item, TIME PLOT interval, real-time control, and repeated recording settings. The estimated data volume does not include screen copy data or event data.

If the data volume exceeds the amount of space remaining on the SD card, the value will be shown in red. Either free up space on the card by deleting unneeded data or replace the card with one with more space.

### SD Card available capacity

Displays the amount of space remaining on the SD memory card. If the SD memory card experiences an error, "SD Error" will be shown.

### Saveable measurement time

Displays an estimate of how many days of data can be saved based on the estimated data volume and the SD card remaining capacity. The actual number of days of data that can be saved may be less than the indicated amount depending on the number of screen copies made and events generated.

## Recording Items

Sets the type of measurement data.

**See:** "Key operation during configuration" (p.75)



Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>All data*</b>          | Records all the calculation values.                                  |
| <b>Power and Harmonic</b> | Records all calculation values except inter-harmonics.               |
| <b>Power</b>              | Records all calculation values except harmonics and inter-harmonics. |

Note: If 400 Hz is selected, **[All data]\*** can not be selected.

| Recording items                         | Power | Power and Harmonic | All data | Recording items   | Power | Power and Harmonic | All data |
|---|-------|--------------------|----------|---|-------|--------------------|----------|
| RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle   | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Instantaneous flicker value                               | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| RMS current refreshed each half-cycle   | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Integral power  | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| Frequency 200 ms                        | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Harmonic voltage  | —     | ●                  | ●        |
| Frequency wave                          | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Harmonic current  | —     | ●                  | ●        |
| 10-sec frequency                        | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Harmonic power  | —     | ●                  | ●        |
| Voltage RMS                             | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Phase difference of harmonic voltage and harmonic current | —     | ●                  | ●        |
| Current RMS                             | ●     | ●                  | ●        | High-order harmonic voltage phase angle                   | —     | ●                  | ●        |
| Voltage waveform peak                   | ●     | ●                  | ●        | High-order harmonic current phase angle                   | —     | ●                  | ●        |
| Current waveform peak                   | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Inter-harmonic voltage                                    | —     | —                  | ●        |
| Active power                            | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Inter-harmonic current                                    | —     | —                  | ●        |
| Apparent Power                          | ●     | ●                  | ●        | THD Voltage Percentage                                    | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| Reactive Power                          | ●     | ●                  | ●        | THD current percentage                                    | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| Power factor/ displacement power factor | ●     | ●                  | ●        | High-order harmonic voltage component                     | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| Efficiency                              | ●     | ●                  | ●        | High-order harmonic current component                     | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| Voltage unbalance factor                | ●     | ●                  | ●        | K factor  | ●     | ●                  | ●        |
| Current unbalance factor                | ●     | ●                  | ●        | Flicker ( $\Delta V_{10}/ P_{st}, P_{It}$ )               | ●     | ●                  | ●        |

### NOTE

Detailed trend graphs are always displayed with maximum and minimum values.

## TIME PLOT Interval

Sets the TIME PLOT interval (recording interval).

**See:** "Key operation during configuration" (p.75)

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**1/ 3/ 15/ 30 second(s), 1\*/ 5 /10/ 15/ 30 minute(s) ,  
1/2 hour(s), 150/180/1200 cycle**



The time series graph recording time varies with the recorded parameters and TIME PLOT interval setting.

**See:** "Recording Items" (p.76)

### NOTE

The 150 cycle (50 Hz) and 180 cycle (60 Hz) settings provide the TIME PLOT intervals required for IEC 61000-4-30-compliant measurement. You can select 150 cycles (measurement frequency of 50 Hz), 180 cycles (60 Hz), or 1200 cycles (400 Hz).



### When the memory is full

The PQ3198 stops recording data to the SD memory card.

### Recording times (reference value) for a Z4001 SD Memory Card 2 GB (Repeat Record: 1 week, Repeat Number: 55 times)

| TIME PLOT interval                  | Recording parameter setting  |  |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
|                                     | All data<br>(Saves all data) | Power and Harmonic<br>(Saves RMS values and harmonics) | Power<br>(Saves RMS values only) |
| 1 second                            | 16.7 hours                   | 23.4 hours   | 13.2 days                        |
| 3 seconds                           | 2.1 days                     | 2.9 days   | 39.7 days                        |
| 15 seconds                          | 10.4 days                    | 14.6 days  | 198.4 days                       |
| 30 seconds                          | 20.9 days                    | 29.3 days  | 55 weeks                         |
| 1 minute                            | 41.7 days                    | 58.6 days  | 55 weeks                         |
| 5 minutes                           | 208.6 days                   | 292.8 days   | 55 weeks                         |
| 10 minutes                          | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 15 minutes                          | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 30 minutes                          | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 1 hour                              | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 2 hours                             | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 150/180 /1200 cycle (Approx. 3 sec) | 2.1 days                     | 2.9 days   | 39.7 days                        |

- Figures indicate the amount of recording time after the SD memory card has been initialized.
- Recording times do not account for event data and screen copy data. Recording times may be shortened when event data and screen copy data are stored on the card.
- Recording times are not dependent on connections.
- When repeated recording is set to [OFF], the maximum recording time is 35 days.
- When repeated recording is set to [1 Day], the maximum recording time is 366 days.
- When repeated recording is set to [1 Week], the maximum recording time is 55 weeks.
- Harmonics order data is not saved for [Power], but it is saved in THD.



### Measuring for an extended period of time.

If repeated recording is enabled and the recording count set, the instrument can make measurements for up to 55 weeks.

**See:** Long-term measurements over 1 month or longer: Enable repeated recording (see "Repeat Record" (p.79)).

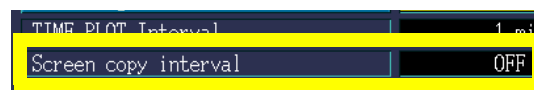
## Screen copy interval

Outputs the display image to the SD memory card at the set screen copy interval.

**See:** "Key operation during configuration" (p.75)

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**OFF\*/5/ 10/ 30 minute(s)/ 1/ 2 hour(s)**



## 5.3 Changing the Measurement Period

### Key operation during configuration

**[SYSTEM] screen**

**[Record]**

**[Time]**

**Select a setting**

**Display a pull-down menu to select a setting**

**Select a value to change**

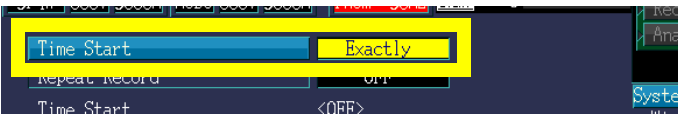
**Select the setting/change the value**

**Accept setting**

**Cancel**

### Time Start

This section describes how to set the method used to start and stop recording.



Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Manual</b>   | Starts and stops recording when the <b>START/STOP</b> key is pressed.   |
| <b>Time</b>     | Starts/stops recording at the set time and date.<br>If the start time and date has already passed when the <b>START/STOP</b> key is pressed, an <b>[Exactly]</b> start will result, and the start time and date will automatically be changed to the present time. If the stop time and date has also passed, the stop time and date will be repeated and automatically changed to the longest recording setting interval.  |
| <b>Exactly*</b> | Starts recording at the next <b>[TIME PLOT Interval]</b> after the <b>START/STOP</b> key is pressed.<br>If the <b>START/STOP</b> key is pressed at the time “10:41:22” with the time plot interval set to 10 min, the instrument will enter in the standby state. The recording will start at “10:50:00.”<br>If the set recording interval is of 30 s or less, recording will start from the next zero second.<br>Stop operation is the same as with the <b>[Manual]</b> setting. |

## Repeat Record

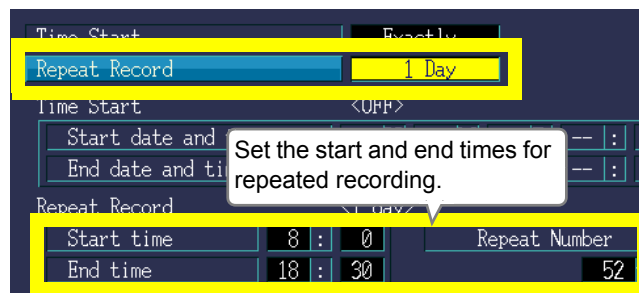
Repeated recording operations can be conducted up to 55 days at one-day measuring intervals, and up to 366 weeks at one-week measuring intervals.

The measured data file of repeated recording is saved as a separate binary file for each one-day or one-week period on the SD memory card.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>OFF*</b>   | No repeated recording                    |
| <b>1 Day</b>  | Repeated recording at one-day intervals  |
| <b>1 Week</b> | Repeated recording at one-week intervals |

If [**Repeat Record**] is set to [**1 Day**], set the [**Start Time**], [**End Time**], and [**Repeat Number**].



**NOTE** If [**Time Start**] is set to [**Time**], you will not be able to set a [**Repeat Number**].

If [**Repeat Record**] is set to [**1 Week**], set the [**Repeat Number**].

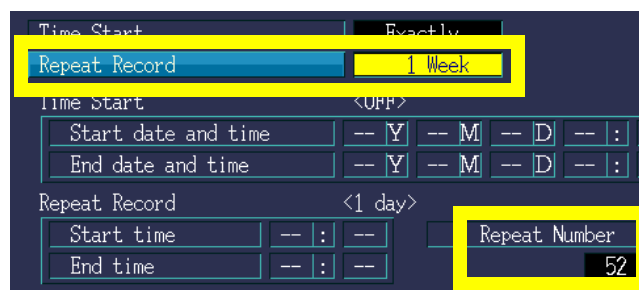
### Repeat Number

Can be set to a value from 1 to 366.

If [**Repeat Record**] is set to [**1 Week**], you will be able to set a value of up to 55.)



During repeated recording, the present iteration and total number of set iterations is displayed, and the green arrow flashes.



**NOTE** When repeated recording is set to [**1 Week**], the stop time and date is set automatically.

## Relationship between real-time control and repeated recording (count) settings

|          | Real-time control | Repeated measurement | Real-time control and date setting         | Repeated measurement time setting | Repeat number           |
|----------|-------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Set-ting | ON                | OFF                  | Start time and date and stop time and date | —                                 | —                       |
|          | ON                | 1 Week               | Start time and date                        | —                                 | Any value from 1 to 55  |
|          | ON                | 1 Day                | Start date and stop date                   | Start time and stop time          | —                       |
|          | OFF               | OFF                  | —  | —                                 | —                       |
|          | OFF               | 1 Week               | —  | —                                 | Any value from 1 to 55  |
|          | OFF               | 1 Day                | —  | Start time and stop time          | Any value from 1 to 366 |

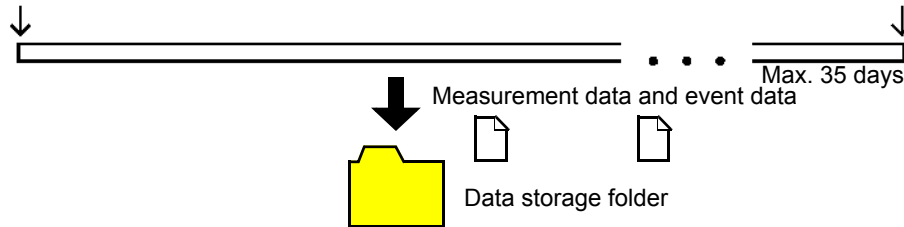
**5.3 Changing the Measurement Period**

**Relationship between the repeat setting and the maximum repeat count**

■ When the repeat setting is [OFF]

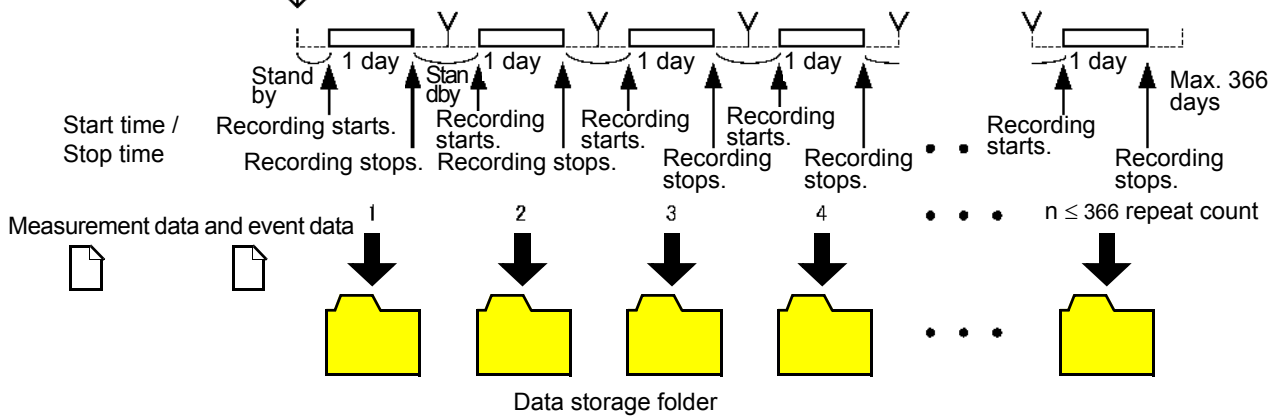
Recording starts when the **START/STOP** key is pressed.

Recording stops when the **START/STOP** key is pressed, or at the stop time and date set for real-time control.



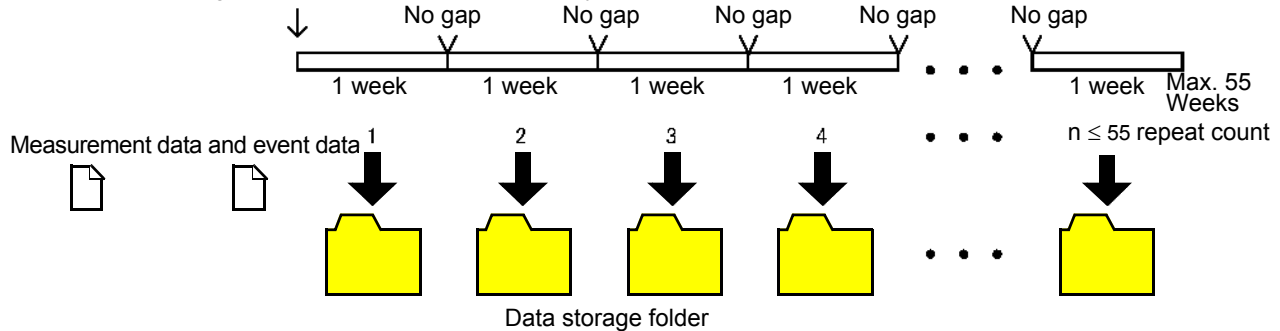
■ When the repeat setting is [1 Day]

The **START/STOP** key is pressed. No gap between the start time and stop time settings, e.g., if the start time and stop time settings are both set to 0:00 (or any same time).



■ When the repeat setting is [1 Week]

Recording starts when the **START/STOP** key is pressed.



**NOTE**

- For more information about the data storage folder hierarchy, see "File structure (overall)" (p.162).
- In the event of a power outage (interruption of power to the instrument), the folder will be segmented.
- Once the data storage files exceed about 100 MB, data will be segmented, regardless of the repeat count.

# 5.4 Changing Hardware Settings

**Key operation during configuration**

**Legend:**

- SYSTEM**: [SYSTEM] screen
- DF 1**: [Main]
- F 3**: [Hardware]
- Directional Keys**: Select a setting
- ENTER**: Display a pull-down menu to select a setting/ Select a value to change
- Directional Keys**: Select the setting/ change the value
- ENTER**: Accept setting
- ESC / On**: Cancel

**Navigation Path:**

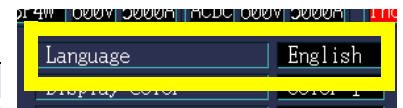
- Press **SYSTEM** to enter the [SYSTEM] screen.
- Press **DF 1** to enter the [Main] menu.
- Press **F 3** to enter the [Hardware] menu.
- Use directional keys to select a setting (e.g., External output).
- Press **ENTER** to display a pull-down menu.
- Use directional keys to select a value (e.g., Short pulse).
- Press **ENTER** to accept the setting.
- Press **ESC / On** to cancel.

## Language

Sets the display language.

Setting Contents:

|                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>Japanese</b> | Japanese            |
| <b>English</b>  | English             |
| <b>Chinese</b>  | Simplified Chinese  |
| <b>Trad</b>     | Traditional Chinese |
| <b>Korean</b>   | Korean              |
| <b>German</b>   | German              |
| <b>French</b>   | French              |
| <b>Italian</b>  | Italian             |
| <b>Spanish</b>  | Spanish             |
| <b>Turkish</b>  | Turkish             |
| <b>Polish</b>   | Polish              |



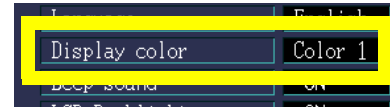
## 5.4 Changing Hardware Settings

### Display Color

Select the grid (graticule) type for the waveform screen. Sets the screen color.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Color 1*</b> | Blue-gray                                     |
| <b>Color 2</b>  | Blue  |
| <b>Color 3</b>  | Black   |
| <b>Color 4</b>  | Gray  |
| <b>Color 5</b>  | White (Convenient when printing screenshots ) |

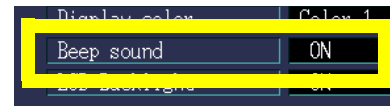


### Beep sound

Sets whether to beep when a key is pressed.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| <b>ON*</b> | Beeps are enabled.  |
| <b>OFF</b> | Beeps are disabled. |

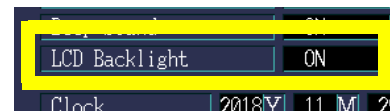


### LCD Backlight

The LCD backlight can be set to turn off after a set period of time. Pressing a key will cause the screen to be displayed again.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>AUTO</b> | Automatically turns the backlight off once 2 minutes have elapsed since the last key press. |
| <b>ON*</b>  | Leaves the screen backlight on at all times.  |



### Clock

Sets the time and date, which are used to record and manage data.

Be sure to set the time and date before starting recording (seconds cannot be set).

Valid setting range: 00:00 on January 1, 2010 to 23:59 on December 31, 2079.



### External output

Set when using the external control terminal to connect the PQ3198 to an external device.



Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>OFF</b>          | Disables external output.   |
| <b>Short pulse*</b> | A short pulse (approx. 10 ms) is output on recording start, stop, and during event IN.  |
| <b>Long pulse</b>   | A long pulse (approx. 2.5 s) is output only during event IN.<br>Set this function to be combined with the 2300 Remote Measurement System or a sequencer.<br>Low period is retained for approx. 2.5 s during event IN. If another event IN occurs during the Low period, the Low period for is retained for another approx. 2.5 s. |
| <b>ΔV10 alarm</b>   | This setting can be selected only when the <b>[Flicker]</b> setting is <b>[ΔV10]</b> . Output will be set to low when the set ΔV10 threshold is exceeded. If selecting this setting, set the ΔV10 threshold. (0.00 V to 9.99 V)   |

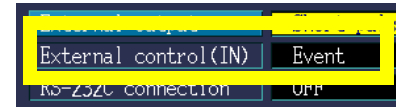


**External control (IN)**

Selects whether to use external control (IN) as an event trigger or START/STOP signal.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

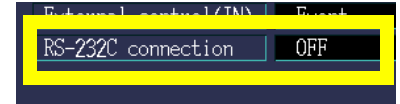
|                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Event*</b>     | Use as an event trigger.         |
| <b>START/STOP</b> | Use to start and stop recording. |

**RS-232C connection**

Set when connecting the PQ3198 to Model PW9005 GPS Box with an RS-232C cable.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>OFF*</b> | Disables the RS connection.  |
| <b>GPS</b>  | Outputs data to a Model PW9005 GPS Box. If selecting this setting, select the time zone. (-13:00 to +13:00)<br><b>See:</b> Model PW9005 Instruction manual |



# 5.5 Changing LAN Settings

## Key operation during configuration

**SYSTEM** [SYSTEM] screen

**DF 1** [Main]

**F 4** [LAN]\*

Select a setting

Display a pull-down menu to select a setting/ Select a value to change

Select the setting/ change the value

Accept setting

Cancel

\*: Select a setting other than [Current sensor] when using [Measure 1]. If [Current sensor] is selected, [LAN] will be displayed for F4.

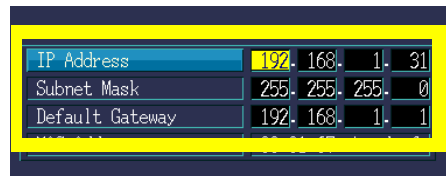
### LAN

Set when connecting the PQ3198 to a computer with a LAN cable.

See: "Configure the Instruments LAN Settings" (p.180)

Setting Contents:

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>IP Address</b>      | Sets the IP address. (3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**.***.***.***))      |
| <b>Subnet Mask</b>     | Sets the subnet mask. (3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**.***.***.***))     |
| <b>Default Gateway</b> | Sets the default gateway. (3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**.***.***.***)) |

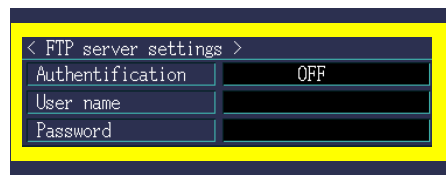


### FTP server settings

Set when using the FTP server function to download files.

Setting Contents:

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Authentication</b> | Enable when trying to restrict connection to the FTP server.                |
| <b>User name</b>      | Configure a user name used when connecting an FTP client to the instrument. |
| <b>Password</b>       | Configure a password used when connecting an FTP client to the instrument.  |



## 5.6 Changing Event Settings



### What is an event?

See: "Appendix 2 Explanation of Power Supply Quality Parameters and Events"

### List of event settings

| Event parameter                         | Order selection | Additional functionality       | Channel selection       | Threshold (Note 9)  | Note          |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Transient overvoltage                   |                 |                                | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 V peak to 6000 V peak<br>Specify as absolute value.   | 1,4           |
| Swell                                   |                 | Slide                          | (1,2,3) (-)<br>(OFF)    | 0% to 200%  | 1,5,10        |
| Dip                                     |                 | Slide                          | (1,2,3) (-)<br>(OFF)    | 0% to 100%  | 1,5,10        |
| Interruption                            |                 |                                | (1,2,3) (-)<br>(OFF)    | 0% to 100%  | 1,5           |
| Inrush current                          |                 |                                | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 A to (varies with range) A  | 1,4,5         |
| Frequency 200 ms                        |                 |                                | (U1) (-)<br>(OFF)       | 0.1 Hz to about 9.9 Hz  | 5             |
| Frequency cycle                         |                 |                                | (U1) (-)<br>(OFF)       | 0.1 Hz to about 9.9 Hz  | 5             |
| Voltage waveform peak                   |                 |                                | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 V peak to 1200 V peak   | 1,4,7         |
| RMS voltage                             |                 | Phase/line sense               | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 V to 780 V<br>Specify upper and lower limits.   | 1,3,4,5       |
| DC voltage change (CH4 only)            |                 |                                | (-, -, -) (4)<br>(OFF)  | 0 V to 1200 V   | 1,5           |
| Current waveform peak                   |                 |                                | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 A to (varies with range) A×4  | 1,4,7         |
| RMS current                             |                 | Sense                          | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 A to (varies with range) A  | 1,4,5         |
| DC current change (CH4 only)            |                 |                                | (-, -, -) (4)<br>(OFF)  | 0 A to (varies with range) A×4  | 1,5           |
| Active power                            |                 |                                | (1,2,3)(sum)<br>(OFF)   | 0 to varies with range<br>Specify as absolute value.  | 1,4,5,8       |
| Apparent power                          |                 |                                | (1,2,3)(sum)<br>(OFF)   | 0 to varies with range  | 1,4,5,8       |
| Reactive power                          |                 |                                | (1,2,3)(sum)<br>(OFF)   | 0 to varies with range<br>Specify as absolute value.  | 1,4,5,8       |
| Power factor/displacement power factor  |                 | PF/DPF                         | (1,2,3)(sum)<br>(OFF)   | 0 to 1<br>Specify as absolute value.  | 3,4,5         |
| Negative-phase voltage unbalance factor |                 |                                | (-, -, -)<br>(sum)(OFF) | 0% to 100%  | 5             |
| Zero-phase voltage unbalance factor     |                 |                                | (-, -, -)<br>(sum)(OFF) | 0% to 100%  | 5             |
| Negative-phase current unbalance factor |                 |                                | (-, -, -)<br>(sum)(OFF) | 0% to 100%  | 5             |
| Zero-phase current unbalance factor     |                 |                                | (-, -, -)<br>(sum)(OFF) | 0% to 100%  | 5             |
| Harmonic voltage                        | Orders 0 to 50  | Level (RMS)/content percentage | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 0 V to 780V/0% to 100%<br>Specify the 0th order level as an absolute value.                         | 1,2,3,4,5,6   |
| Harmonic current                        | Orders 0 to 50  | Level (RMS)/content percentage | (1,2,3) (4)<br>(OFF)    | 1.3 × (0 to [varies with range]) A /0% to 100%<br>Specify the 0th order level as an absolute value. | 1,2,3,4,5,6   |
| Harmonic power                          | Orders 0 to 50  | Level/content percentage       | (1,2,3)(sum)<br>(OFF)   | 1.3 × (0 to [varies with range]) W<br>Specify as absolute value. /0% to 100%                        | 1,2,3,4,5,6,8 |

List of event settings

| Event parameter                           | Order selection | Additional functionality | Channel selection   | Threshold (Note 9)                       | Note    |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---------|
| Harmonic voltage-current phase difference | Orders 1 to 50  |                          | (1,2,3)(sum) (OFF)  | 0° to 180°<br>Specify as absolute value. | 2,4,5,6 |
| Total harmonic voltage distortion factor  |                 | -F/-R                    | (1,2,3) (4) (OFF)   | 0% to 100%                               | 3,4,5   |
| Total harmonic current distortion factor  |                 | -F/-R                    | (1,2,3) (4) (OFF)   | 0% to 500%                               | 3,4,5   |
| K factor                                  |                 |                          | (1,2,3) (4) (OFF)   | 0 to 500                                 | 4,5     |
| High-order harmonic voltage component     |                 |                          | (1,2,3) (4) (OFF)   | 0 V to 600 V                             | 1,4     |
| High-order harmonic current component     |                 |                          | (1,2,3) (4) (OFF)   | 0 V to (varies with range) A             | 1,4     |
| Voltage waveform comparison               |                 |                          | (1,2,3) (-) (OFF)   | 0% to 100%                               | 1       |
| Time event                                |                 |                          | (-, -, -) (-) (OFF) | OFF, 1, 5, 10, 30, 60, 120 minute(s).    |         |
| Continuous event                          |                 |                          | (-, -, -) (-) (OFF) | OFF, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 times                 |         |
| External event                            |                 |                          | (External) (OFF)    | None                                     |         |
| Manual event                              |                 |                          |                     | None                                     |         |
| Start                                     |                 |                          |                     | None                                     |         |
| Stop                                      |                 |                          |                     | None                                     |         |

- Note 1: The threshold range is expanded by the VT ratio and CT ratio settings (for harmonics, level value only).
- Note 2: Settings can be made for individual orders as specified in the “Order selection” column.
- Note 3: Phase voltage/line voltage, level/content percentage/voltage content percentage or current power level, THD-F/THD-R, power factor/displacement power factor selections are made in the system settings.
- Note 4: Thresholds can be set for separately for individual channels as grouped together (other than “OFF”) in the “Channel selection” column. (However, channels 1, 2, and 3 must share the same setting.)
- Note 5: Hysteresis applies. However, the frequency is fixed at 0.1 Hz.
- Note 6: During 400 Hz measurement, harmonic voltage, harmonic current, harmonic power, and harmonic voltage-current phase difference can be measured up to the 10th order.
- Note 7: Only when CH4 is set to DC, use an absolute value of DC values in an approx. 200 ms aggregation to specify the threshold.
- Note 8: The sum value threshold is 2 times for 1P3W, 3P3W2M, and 3P3W3M, and 3 times for all others.
- Note 9: The setting precision for thresholds is ±1 dgt.
- Note 10: Sets the threshold values as percentages of nominal voltage (Uref)\*.

```

graph TD
    A[SYSTEM [SYSTEM] screen] --> B[DF 2 [Event1] [Voltage1]]
    B --> C[DF 2 [Event1] [Voltage2]]
    C --> D[DF 2 [Event1] [Wave]]
    D --> E[DF 3 [Event2] [Current]]
    E --> F[DF 3 [Event2] [Harmonics]]
    F --> G[DF 3 [Event2] [Power/etc]]
    
```

To turn voltage/current/power events on or off, or to adjust associated thresholds (p.88).  
 To turn harmonic events on or off, or to adjust associated thresholds (p.89).  
 To generate an event using an external input signal (p.90).  
 To generate an event manually (p.90).  
 To periodically generate an event (p.91).

## Turning events on and off and adjusting thresholds (applies to voltage, current, and power)

**Select a setting**

**F1 [OFF]** or **F2 [ON]**

**Select the setting to change it** [ENTER]

**Set the threshold** [ENTER]

**See:** "Reference graph for use when setting thresholds" (p.89)

**Accept setting** [ENTER]

**Cancel** [ESC / 0-m]

SYSTEM VIEW TIME PLOT EVENT

1 2 3 CH 4 CH Udin 230V 60 fnom 50Hz EVENT 0

|                        |        |           |                 |
|------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|
| Frequency 200ms        | 5.0 Hz | (U1 only) | 59.9            |
| Frequency 1Wave        | OFF    | (U1 only) |                 |
| Swell                  | Slide  | 110.0 % = | 253.00 V < 55.0 |
| Dip                    | OFF    | 90.0 % =  | 207.00 V        |
| Interruption           |        | 1.0 % =   | 2.30 V          |
| Transient              |        | 200 V     | 200 V           |
| Hysteresis             | 1 %    |           | < 45.0          |
| Max. recordable events | 1000   |           | 40.1            |

Set the event upper and lower limits for 50/60/400Hz.  
Hit ENTER to set the level, F1/F2 to turn OFF/ON.

OFF ON

Status  
Setting  
Recording  
Analyzing

System  
Wiring  
Main  
Record

Event1  
Voltage1  
Voltage2  
Wave

Event2  
Current  
Harmonics  
Power/etc

Memory  
Setting  
Hardcopy  
List

2019/02/14  
11:19:06

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>OFF*</b> | Disables the event function for the selected setting.                              |
| <b>ON</b>   | Sets the threshold at which to enable the event function for the selected setting. |

### NOTE

- Sets the voltage swell, voltage dip, and voltage interruption threshold values as percentages of nominal voltage ( $U_{ref}$ \*). The converted voltage is displayed to the right of the percentage setting.
  - \*: The nominal voltage ( $U_{ref}$ ) is obtained by multiplying the nominal input voltage ( $U_{din}$ ) by the VT ratio. When the VT ratio is 1, the nominal voltage ( $U_{ref}$ ) is equal to the nominal input voltage ( $U_{din}$ ).
- Setting the voltage swell and voltage dip [Slide] settings to [ON] causes the threshold to be expressed as a percentage of the slide reference voltage.
- If the threshold value falls outside the valid setting range, "-----" will be displayed. Pressing the **ENTER** key resets the value to the threshold upper limit.

### Hysteresis

Hysteresis, which applies at the set percentage to the threshold for voltage, current, power, and similar events or at the fixed value of 0.1 Hz to the threshold for frequency and similar events, prevents the detection of an excessive number of events. Normally it is recommended to use a setting of 1% to 2%.

### Slide (slide reference voltage) SENSE (Sense)

When the voltage value fluctuates gradually, allows dip and swell to be judged using the fluctuating voltage values as a reference.

See: "Appendix 6 Terminology""Slide reference voltage" (p.A28)

When the RMS voltage or RMS current continues to fluctuate in excess of the threshold, generates an event when the value obtained by adding the set sense value and the measured value is exceeded. You can track events to identify the status when the RMS voltage or RMS current exceeds the threshold.

"Appendix 6 Terminology""Sense" (p.A28)

### Max. recordable events

Sets the number of events that can be recorded during one measurement. When the repeat setting is enabled, the number of events is obtained by multiplying this setting by the repeat count. Setting [Max. recordable events] to [9999] disables waveform comparison events. If an event occurs for 5 min. or more at a frequency of 3 times per second or greater while [Max. recordable events] is set to [9999], the resulting event data may be incomplete.

**Reference graph for use when setting thresholds**

You can adjust thresholds while viewing the present measured value and measurement waveform state.

**For events other than voltage waveform comparison**  
(Example: Frequency 200 ms)

Threshold upper limit: 59.9

Currently threshold: 55.0

Current measured value: 55.0

Current threshold: 45.0

Threshold lower limit: 40.1

**Voltage waveform comparison**

The [U\_Wave] screen can be displayed with the DF2 key. A voltage waveform comparison event is generated when the measurement waveform exceeds the waveform envelope level. The waveform envelope level is set as a percentage of the nominal input voltage. When using a 3-phase connection, the waveform envelope level applies to the voltages of all 3 phases.

Red: Current measurement waveform

Top of waveform envelope level

Bottom of waveform envelope level

Set thresholds are stored internally regardless of the event's ON/OFF setting. Even if a threshold is set, no events will be generated unless the event is set to ON.

**Turning events ON and OFF and adjusting thresholds (harmonics)**

Events can be configured by pressing the DF3 key to display the [Harmonics] screen. Settings can be turned ON or OFF for each harmonic order.

**Select the harmonic order to set**

F1 [OFF] or F2 [ON]

**Select the setting to change it**

ENTER

**Set the threshold**

↑ ↓

**Accept setting**

ENTER

**Cancel**

ESC

| Order | Setting | Value |
|-------|---------|-------|
| 1     | OFF     |       |
| 2     | 0.50 %  |       |
| 3     | 5.00 %  |       |
| 4     | 1.00 %  |       |
| 5     | 6.00 %  |       |
| 6     | 0.50 %  |       |
| 7     | 5.00 %  |       |
| 8     | 0.50 %  |       |
| 9     | 1.50 %  |       |
| 10    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 11    | 3.50 %  |       |
| 12    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 13    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 14    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 15    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 16    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 17    | 2.00 %  |       |
| 18    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 19    | 1.50 %  |       |
| 20    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 21    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 22    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 23    | 1.50 %  |       |
| 24    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 25    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 26    | 0.50 %  |       |
| 27    | OFF     |       |
| 28    | OFF     |       |
| 29    | OFF     |       |
| 30    | OFF     |       |
| 31    | OFF     |       |
| 32    | OFF     |       |
| 33    | OFF     |       |
| 34    | OFF     |       |
| 35    | OFF     |       |
| 36    | OFF     |       |
| 37    | OFF     |       |
| 38    | OFF     |       |
| 39    | OFF     |       |
| 40    | OFF     |       |
| 41    | OFF     |       |
| 42    | OFF     |       |
| 43    | OFF     |       |
| 44    | OFF     |       |
| 45    | OFF     |       |
| 46    | OFF     |       |

Bar for harmonic order being set (green)

Threshold (red)

CH1 value: 100.00, 66.67, 33.33

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

- OFF\*** Disables the event function for the selected setting.
- ON** Sets the threshold at which to enable the event function for the selected setting.

Set thresholds are stored internally regardless of the event's ON/OFF setting.

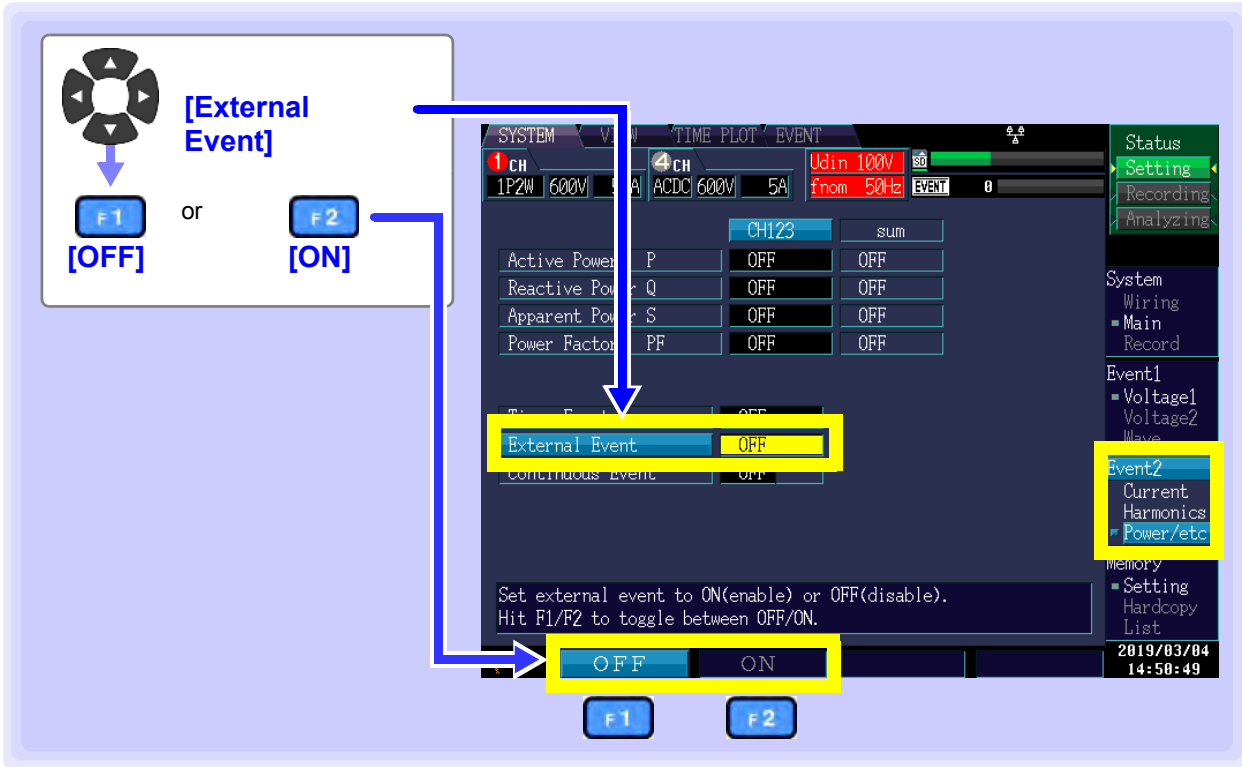
Even if a threshold is set, no events will be generated unless the event is set to ON.

When the measurement frequency (fnom) is 400 Hz, measurement is limited to the 10th order.

**Generating events using an external input signal (external event settings)**

Events can be configured by pressing the **DF3** key to display the **[Power/etc]** screen. External events are detected using external control terminal (EVENT IN) shorts or pulse signal falling edge input. The voltage and current waveforms and measured values when the external event occurs can be recorded. This functionality is enabled by setting external events to ON.

See: "11.1 Using the External Control Terminal" (p.173)



**Generating events manually (manual event settings)**

Events are detected when the **MANU EVENT** (manual event) key is pressed. The voltage and current waveforms and measured values when the external event occurs can be recorded. Manual events are always enabled.

See: More about how to record event waveforms: "Appendix 4 Recording TIME PLOT Data and Event Waveforms" (p.A12)



## Generating events periodically (timer event settings)

Events can be configured by pressing the **DF3** key to display the **[Power/etc]** screen. Events are generated at the set interval and recorded as external events.

**[Timer Event]**

**ENTER** Select the setting to change it

**ENTER** Set the interval at which to generate the timer event

**ENTER** Accept setting

**ESC / OFF** Cancel

SYSTEM VIEW TIME PLOT EVENT

123 CH 4 CH U<sub>din</sub> 230V 50

50V 50A ACDC 600V 50A f<sub>nom</sub> 50Hz EVENT 0

|                  |     |     |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| Active Power P   | OFF | OFF |
| Reactive Power Q | OFF | OFF |
| Apparent Power S | OFF | OFF |
| Power Factor PF  | OFF | OFF |

CH123 sum

Timer Event 1 minute

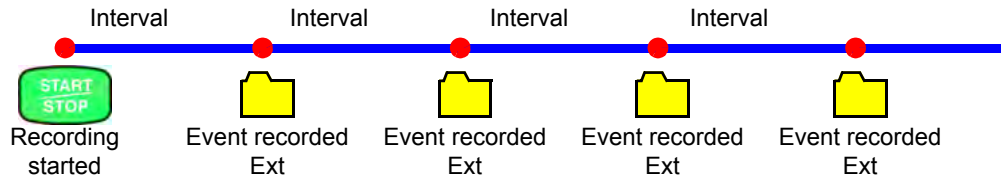
External Event OFF

Continuous Event OFF

Select interval for the timer event to occur.

2018/11/28 16:27:37

Once recording is started, timer events will be recorded at a fixed interval (the set time) from the start time.



## Generating Events Continuously (Continuous Event Function)

A function to continuously generate the number of set events (1 time to 5 times) automatically each time an event is generated.

Event apart from the first event will be recorded as "continuous event".

Due to this, instantaneous waveforms of up to one second can be recorded after an event has been generated.

However, in an event generated during a continuous event generation, continuous event will not be generated.

Continuous event generation will stop as soon as the measurement is finished.

Used to observe the instance when the event is generated and the changes in the instantaneous waveforms after that. In the case of this instrument, waveforms of up to one second are recorded.

# 5.7 Initializing the Instrument (System Reset)

If the instrument seems to be malfunctioning, consult "Before having the instrument repaired" (p.252).

If the cause of the problem remains unclear, try a system reset.

**Key operation during configuration**

The diagram illustrates the key operations during configuration. On the left, a vertical flowchart shows the sequence: **SYSTEM** screen, followed by **[Main]** (DF1), **[Hardware]** (F3), **[System Reset]** (directional keys), **Accept setting** (ENTER), and **Cancel** (ESC). On the right, a screenshot of the instrument's menu system shows the 'SYSTEM' screen at the top, the 'Main' menu selected, the 'Hardware' menu selected, and the 'System Reset' option highlighted. A yellow box highlights the 'System Reset' option in the Hardware menu. Arrows indicate the navigation path from the SYSTEM screen to the Main menu, then to the Hardware menu, and finally to the System Reset option.

**NOTE** Performing a system reset causes all settings other than the display language, time, phase names, IP address, subnet mask, and RS connected device (including baud rate) to be reverted to their default values. Additionally, displayed measurement data and screen data will be deleted.

See: "5.8 Factory Settings" (p.93)

## Reverting the instrument to its factory settings (boot key reset)

You can revert all settings, including language and communications settings, to their default values by turning on the instrument while holding down the **ENTER** and **ESC** keys.

## 5.8 Factory Settings

All settings' default values are as follows:

### Measurement settings

| Setting                | Default value             | Setting        | Default value                     |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Wiring                 | CH123: 3P4W<br>CH4: AC+DC | Current sensor | CH123: CT7136<br>CH4: CT7136      |
| Phase Name             | RST                       | I Range        | CH123: 500 A<br>CH4: 500 A        |
| VT ratio               | CH123: 1<br>CH4: 1        | CT ratio       | CH123: 1<br>CH4: 1                |
| Declared input voltage | 230 V                     | THD Type       | THD-F                             |
| Frequency              | 50 Hz                     | Harm Calc      | U,I,P: All Levels                 |
| Urms Type              | Phase-N                   | Flicker        | Varies with set display language. |
| PF Type                | PF                        |                |                                   |

### Measurement period and recording settings

| Setting         | Default value | Setting              | Default value |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Time Start      | Exactly       | TIME PLOT interval   | 1 min         |
| Repeat Record   | OFF           | Screen copy interval | OFF           |
| Recording Items | All data      |                      |               |

### Hardware settings

| Setting       | Default value | Setting               | Default value |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Language      | Set language  | LCD Backlight         | ON            |
| Display color | Color 1       | External output       | Short pulse   |
| Beep sound    | ON            | External control (IN) | Event         |
|               |               | RS-232C connection    | OFF           |

### Vector area settings

| Setting        | Default value | Setting              | Default value |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Phase area     | ±30           | U/I phase difference | 0             |
| Amplitude area | ±20           |                      |               |



# Monitoring Instantaneous Values (VIEW Screen) Chapter 6

## 6.1 Using the VIEW screen

The VIEW screen is composed of a number of screens corresponding to the DF1 to DF4 (DF: display function) keys. When you press a DF key, the screen corresponding to that key appears. Each time you press the same DF key, the display changes.

VIEW

VIEW screen selector

About screen configuration (p.31)

Switching screen display

DF 1

Waveform

See: "6.2 Displaying Instantaneous Waveforms" (p.96)

DF 2

Harmonics

See: "6.3 Displaying Phase Relationships ([VECTOR] Screen)" (p.100),  
"6.4 Displaying Harmonics" (p.103)

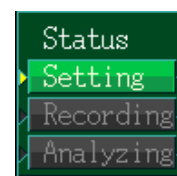
DF 3

DMM

See: "6.5 Displaying Measured Values Numerically (DMM Screen)" (p.109)

The screen shown varies with the instrument's internal operating state.

| Internal operating state | Display   | Display update         |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| [Setting]                | Contents of the display update during setting.  | Approximately 1 second |
| [Waiting]                |   |                        |
| [Recording]              | Contents of the latest display update during measurement.   |                        |
| [Analyzing]              | Contents of the display update during analysis, or contents at the moment an event selected in [EVENT] screen occurs. |                        |

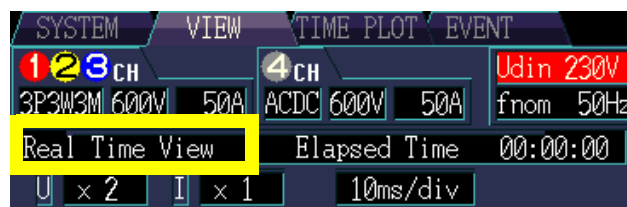


### Normal screen display:

Displays the current measurement screen.

Note: [Waiting]

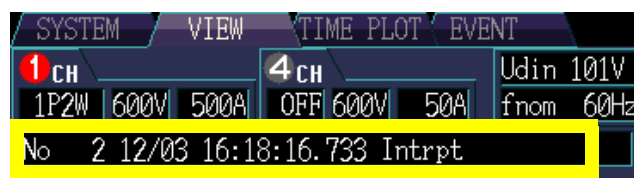
From the time the START/STOP key is pressed until measurement actually starts, settings are shown as [Waiting]. Settings are also shown as [Waiting] when measurement has been stopped due to use of repeated recording.



### Screen display after an event is selected:

This screen is shown when an event is selected on the [EVENT] screen in [Analyzing] mode. As shown in the screenshot to the right, the event number, time and date, and type are displayed.

See: "8.3 Analyzing the Measurement Line Status When Events Occur" (p.145)



# 6.2 Displaying Instantaneous Waveforms

This section describes how to display the voltage and current instantaneous waveforms.

**VIEW** [VIEW] screen

Superimposes and displays 4 channels of the voltage waveform.

**DF 1** [Waveform] [Volt/Curr]

Superimposes and displays 4 channels of the current waveform.

**DF 1** [Waveform] [Voltage]

**DF 1** [Waveform] [Current]

Waveform colors  
 Red: CH1, Yellow: CH2  
 Blue: CH3, White: CH4

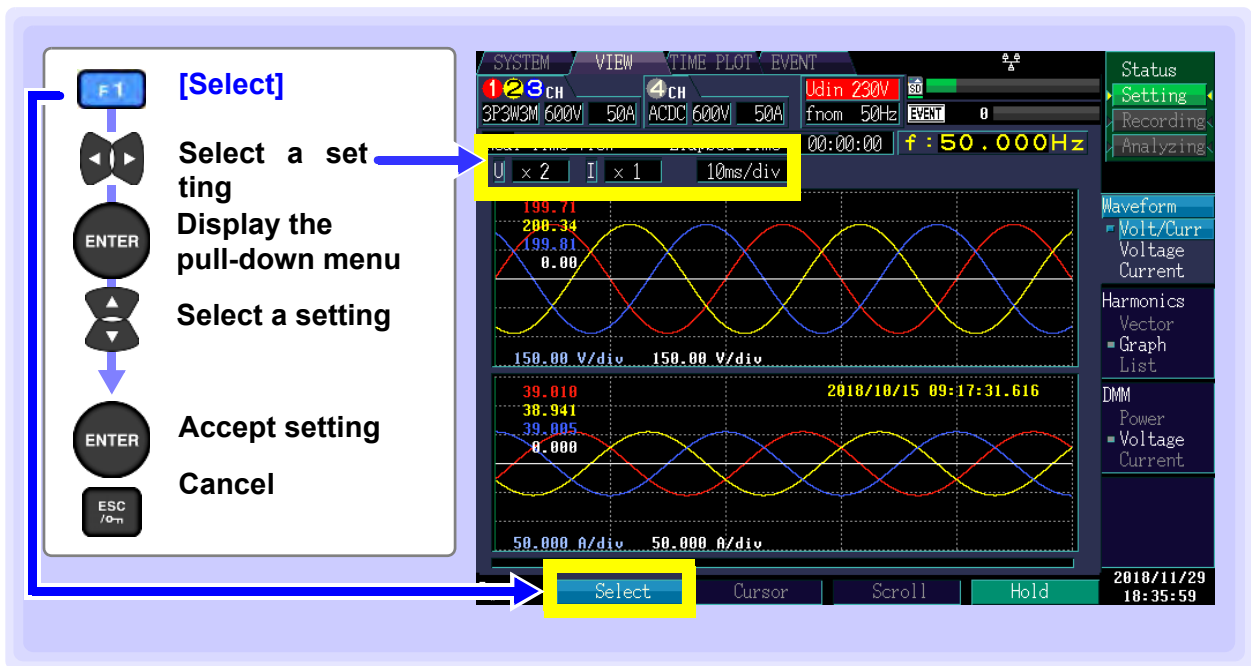
Select with the **F** key.

- To reduce or enlarge the waveform (p.97)
- To view the value and time over the cursor (p.98)
- To scroll through the waveform (p.99)
- To hold the display (p.99)

**Example: Waveform showing four 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire) channels**

**NOTE** The instantaneous waveform displays the waveform sampled at 20 kHz. (Measured values are calculated using waveforms sampled at a different frequency for each parameter.)

**Reduce or enlarge the waveform (changing the X- and Y-axis scale)**



**Y-axis scale (U: Voltage, I: Current)**

To reduce the graph, decrease the scale.  
To enlarge the graph, increase the scale.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**x1/3, x1/2, x1\*, x2, x5, x10, x20, x50**

The scale can also be changed without using the pull-down menu by pressing the up and down cursor keys.



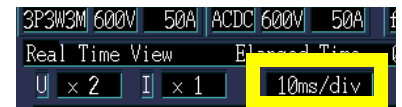
**X-axis scale**

To reduce the graph, decrease the scale.  
To enlarge the graph, increase the scale.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

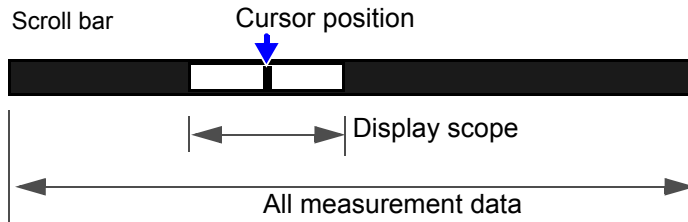
**5ms/div\*, 10ms/div, 20ms/div, 40ms/div**

The scale can also be changed without using the pull-down menu by pressing the up and down cursor keys.



**Viewing the value and time over the cursor (cursor measurement)**

The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data. Cursor values when cursor measurement is not being performed are shown as RMS values.



**[Volt/Curr] display**

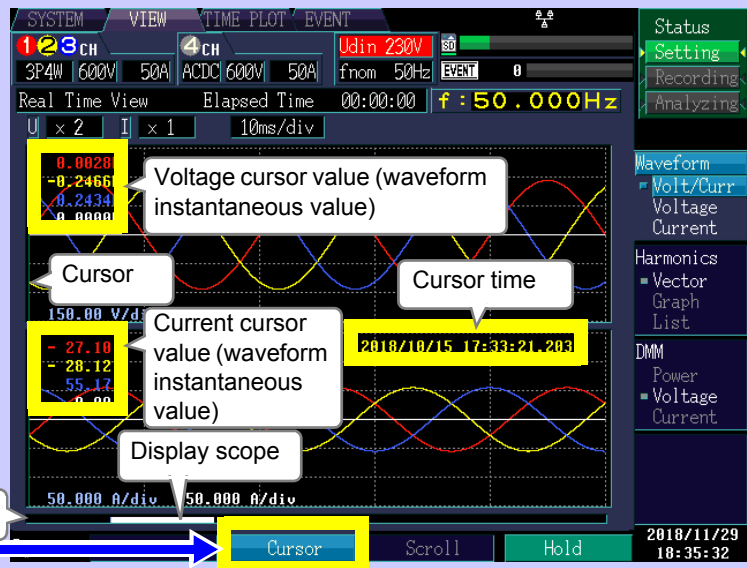
**F2 [Cursor]**

Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.

Cursor color  
 Red: CH1  
 Yellow: CH2  
 Blue: CH3  
 White: CH4

Scroll bar

Cursor



You can read waveform instantaneous values and time with the cursor. Normally, the cursor is located at the beginning of the waveform.

**[Voltage] or [Current] display**

**F2 [Cursor]**

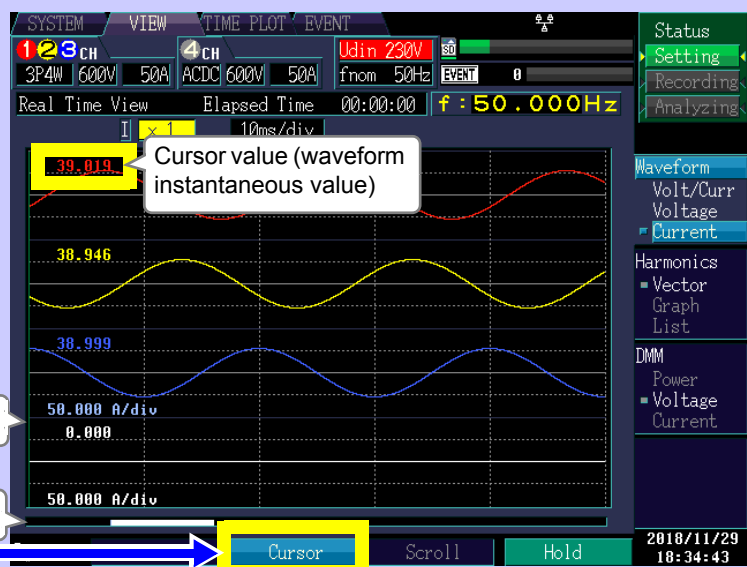
Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.

Cursor color  
 Red: CH1  
 Yellow: CH2  
 Blue: CH3  
 White: CH4

Cursor

Scroll bar

Cursor




You can read waveform instantaneous values with the cursor. Normally, the cursor is located at the beginning of the waveform.



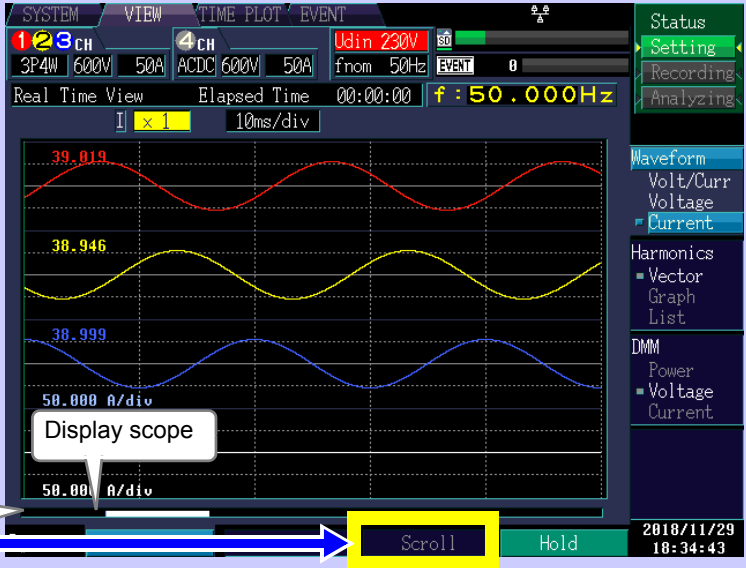
### Scrolling through the waveform

You can review all measurement data by scrolling horizontally.

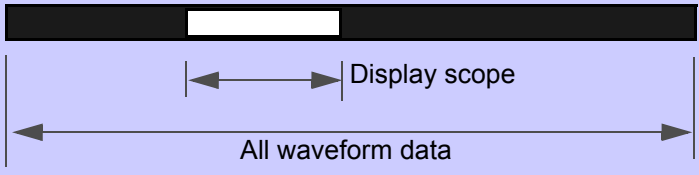
**F3 [Scroll]**



**Scroll the waveform**



The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all waveform data is being shown on the screen.



**NOTE** If you select an event and display a waveform, you can scroll horizontally to analyze 14 waveforms at 50 Hz, 16 waveforms at 60 Hz, or 112 waveforms at 400 Hz.

### Holding the display

**F4 [Hold]**

(Measured values and waveforms will be held.)



# 6.3 Displaying Phase Relationships ([VECTOR] Screen)

VIEW

↓

DF 2

[VIEW] screen

[Harmonics]  
[Vector]

Example: 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire)

Select with the **F** key.

- To change the axis display (p.101)
- To change the RMS value/phase angle value display (p.101)
- To change the phase angle display method (p.101)
- RMS/phase angle/content percentage display (p.101)
- To change the harmonic number of orders (p.102)
- To hold the display (p.108)

## Changing the axis display, RMS value/phase angle display, and phase angle value display

- Select a setting
- Display the pull-down menu
- Select a setting
- Select a setting
- Accept setting
- Cancel

↓

### 6.3 Displaying Phase Relationships ([VECTOR] Screen)

#### Axis display

You can select whether to use a linear display (LINEAR) or logarithmic display (LOG) for the vector axis. If you select the logarithmic display method, the vector is easy to see even at low levels.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>LINEAR*</b> | Linear display          |
| <b>LOG</b>     | Log Logarithmic display |



#### NOTE

When the 400 Hz measurement frequency is selected, harmonic analysis is performed up to the 10th order, and inter-harmonic analysis is not available.

#### RMS/phase angle/content percentage display

Selects which value to display (RMS value display, phase angle display, or content percentage display). If [Phase] is selected, you can also set the phase angle value display method.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Level*</b>  | RMS                |
| <b>Phase</b>   | Phase angle        |
| <b>Content</b> | Content percentage |



#### Phase angle value display method

You can select the type of phase angle display. (This setting can be configured only when [Phase] is selected.)

Setting this parameter to [lag360] allows the display to be rotated clockwise 0° to 360°.

If [lag360] is selected, you can also set the phase angle reference source.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>±180*</b>  | lead 0 to 180°, lag 0 to -180° |
| <b>lag360</b> | lag 0 to 360°                  |



#### Phase angle reference source

You can select the reference source (0°) to display the phase angle value.

|            |                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>U1*</b> | Uses U1 as the reference source. |
| <b>I1</b>  | Uses I1 as the reference source. |
| <b>U2</b>  | Uses U2 as the reference source. |
| <b>I2</b>  | Uses I2 as the reference source. |
| <b>U3</b>  | Uses U3 as the reference source. |
| <b>I3</b>  | Uses I3 as the reference source. |



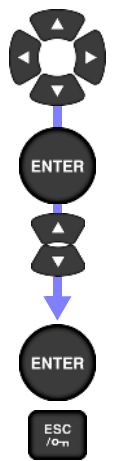
## Changing the harmonic number of orders

You can select what value to display.

When you change the number of orders, the values change along with the vector.

In this case, the voltage and current unbalance factors remain the same as the values calculated using the fundamental wave (1st order).

**[Harmonic Order]**

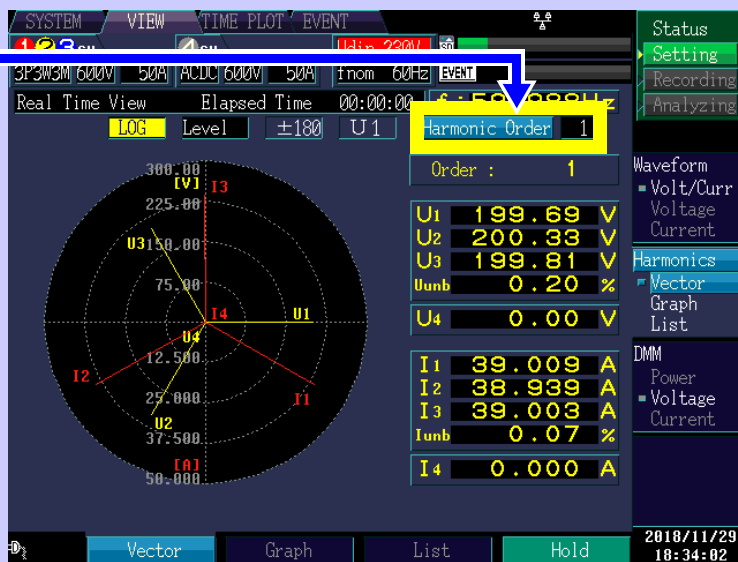


**Display the pull-down menu**

**Change the number of order**  
(Up to the 50th order can be set)

**Accept setting**

**Cancel**



| Order | U        | I        | Uunb   | Iunb   |
|-------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1     | 199.69 V | 39.009 A | 0.20 % | 0.07 % |
| 2     | 200.33 V | 38.939 A |        |        |
| 3     | 199.81 V | 39.003 A |        |        |
| 4     | 0.00 V   | 0.000 A  |        |        |

The harmonic number of orders can also be changed without using the pull-down menu by pressing the up and down cursor keys.

## 6.4 Displaying Harmonics

### Displaying harmonics as a bar graph

**Example: 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire)**

**VIEW** [VIEW] screen

**DF 2** [Harmonics] [Graph]

Harmonic voltage

Harmonic current

Harmonic power

CH1 Data for the channel selected here is displayed.

High-order harmonic

High-order harmonic

2.66 V

0.524 A

1.587 kW

Vector Graph List Hold

Select with the **F** key.

- To change the display channel (p.104).
- To change the axis display (p.104).
- To change the RMS value/phase angle display (p.104).
- To display inter-harmonics (p.105).
- To change the display order (p.105).
- To hold the display (p.108).

### Changing the display channel, axis display, RMS/phase angle display, and inter-harmonics

**Select a setting**

**Display the pull-down menu**

**Select a setting**

**Accept setting**

**Cancel**

#### Displayed channel

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**CH1\*** / CH2 / CH3 / CH4 / sum



#### NOTE

When the 400 Hz measurement frequency is selected, harmonic analysis is performed up to the 10th order, and inter-harmonic analysis is not available.

#### Axis display

If you select the logarithmic display method, the vector is easy to see even at low levels.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>LINEAR*</b> | Linear display          |
| <b>LOG</b>     | Log Logarithmic display |



#### RMS/phase angle/content percentage display

Select the harmonic bar graph display (RMS value display, phase angle display, or content percentage). The harmonic power phase angle indicates the harmonic voltage-current phase difference.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Level*</b>  | RMS                |
| <b>Phase</b>   | Phase angle        |
| <b>Content</b> | Content percentage |



In the level display, the high-order harmonic component bar graph and measured value (harmH) are displayed next to the U and I bar graphs.

**Inter-harmonics**

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

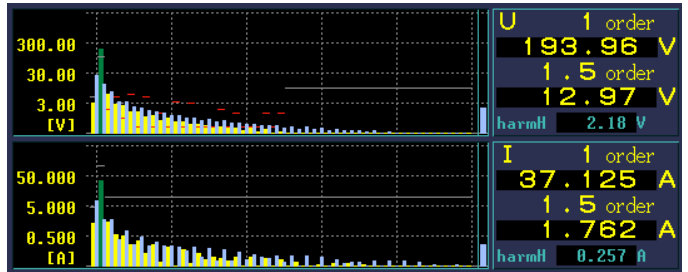
**iharmOFF\***, **iharmON**



The setting can also be changed without using the pull-down menu by pressing the up and down cursor keys.

When the inter-harmonics display is enabled (iharmON), the screen changes as shown to the right.

Turquoise: inter-harmonics components



**Changing the Displayed Order**

The selected order number becomes green on the bar graph.

If you change the order number, the values change along with the bar graph.

You can also change the displayed order without displaying the pull-down menu by using the up and down cursor keys.

**[Harmonic Order]**

**ENTER** Display the pull-down menu

**↑ ↓** Change the number of order (Up to the 50th order can be set)

**ENTER** Accept setting

**ESC / 0-n** Cancel

Displaying harmonics as a list

The 1st to 50th harmonic orders and 0.5 to 49.5 inter-harmonic orders are displayed in a list for the selected item.

**VIEW** [VIEW] screen

↓

**DF 2** [Harmonics] [List]

**Example: 3P3W3M Wiring**

**?** To change the displayed channels (p.104)  
 To change the displayed items (p.104)  
 To change the RMS value/phase angle display (p.104)  
 To display inter-harmonics (p.105)

**NOTE** When the 400 Hz measurement frequency is selected, harmonic analysis is performed up to the 10th order, and inter-harmonic analysis is not available.

Changing the display channels, items, RMS value, phase angle, inter-harmonics

**◀ ▶** Select a setting

**ENTER** Display the pull-down menu

**▲ ▼** Select a setting

**ENTER** Accept setting

**ESC / On** Cancel



### Displayed channel

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

CH1\*/ CH2/ CH3/ CH4/ sum



### Displayed item

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|    |              |
|----|--------------|
| U* | Voltage      |
| I  | Current      |
| P  | Active power |



### RMS/phase angle/content percentage display

Select the harmonics list display (RMS value display, phase angle display, or content percentage). The harmonic power phase angle indicates the harmonic voltage-current phase difference.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| Level*  | RMS                |
| Phase   | Phase angle        |
| Content | Content percentage |



### Inter-harmonics

When active power (P) is selected as the display item, inter-harmonics are not displayed.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

iharmOFF\*, iharmON



The setting can also be changed without using the pull-down menu by pressing the up and down cursor keys.

When the inter-harmonics display is enabled (iharmON), the screen changes as shown to the right.

The left side of the example shows harmonics and the right inter-harmonics.

The inter-harmonics order is obtained by adding 0.5 to the harmonics order for the same row.

Example:

The order of inter-harmonics on the right of the 20th harmonic is 20.5.

| Order | Value 1 | Value 2 | Order | Value 1 | Value 2 | Order | Value 1 | Value 2 |      |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| 0:    | -       | 2.62    | 24.41 | 17:     | 0.42    | 0.58  | 34:     | 0.20    | 0.30 |
| 1:    | 159.36  | 20.39   | 18:   | 0.38    | 0.57    | 35:   | 0.18    | 0.29    |      |
| 2:    | 4.99    | 6.18    | 19:   | 0.35    | 0.53    | 36:   | 0.19    | 0.28    |      |
| 3:    | 2.88    | 3.41    | 20:   | 0.35    | 0.50    | 37:   | 0.18    | 0.27    |      |
| 4:    | 2.02    | 2.57    | 21:   | 0.31    | 0.49    | 38:   | 0.17    | 0.27    |      |
| 5:    | 1.36    | 2.04    | 22:   | 0.31    | 0.45    | 39:   | 0.18    | 0.26    |      |
| 6:    | 1.24    | 1.64    | 23:   | 0.30    | 0.44    | 40:   | 0.16    | 0.25    |      |
| 7:    | 1.02    | 1.45    | 24:   | 0.27    | 0.42    | 41:   | 0.16    | 0.24    |      |
| 8:    | 0.83    | 1.25    | 25:   | 0.27    | 0.40    | 42:   | 0.16    | 0.24    |      |
| 9:    | 0.81    | 1.10    | 26:   | 0.26    | 0.39    | 43:   | 0.15    | 0.23    |      |
| 10:   | 0.68    | 1.02    | 27:   | 0.24    | 0.37    | 44:   | 0.16    | 0.22    |      |
| 11:   | 0.61    | 0.90    | 28:   | 0.25    | 0.36    | 45:   | 0.15    | 0.22    |      |
| 12:   | 0.60    | 0.83    | 29:   | 0.23    | 0.35    | 46:   | 0.14    | 0.22    |      |
| 13:   | 0.50    | 0.78    | 30:   | 0.22    | 0.33    | 47:   | 0.15    | 0.21    |      |
| 14:   | 0.50    | 0.71    | 31:   | 0.23    | 0.33    | 48:   | 0.14    | 0.21    |      |
| 15:   | 0.47    | 0.67    | 32:   | 0.20    | 0.32    | 49:   | 0.13    | 0.20    |      |
| 16:   | 0.41    | 0.63    | 33:   | 0.20    | 0.30    | 50:   | 0.14    | ----    |      |

### Holding the display

F4

**[Hold]**

(Measured values and waveforms will be held.)



# 6.5 Displaying Measured Values Numerically (DMM Screen)

**Example: 4-channel DMM display for 3P3W3M connection + channel 4**

**Navigation Path:**

- VIEW** [VIEW] screen
- DF 3** [DMM] [Power]
- F1** [CH123]
- F2** [CH4]
- DF 3** [DMM] [Voltage]
- DF 3** [DMM] [Current]

**Power Measurement Screen (Top):**

- RMS voltage:** U<sub>rms</sub> 1: 199.71 V, 2: 200.34 V, 3: 199.82 V
- RMS current:** I<sub>rms</sub> 1: 39.012 A, 2: 38.942 A, 3: 39.004 A
- Active Power:** P 1: 4.499 kW, 2: 4.499 kW, 3: 4.505 kW, sum: 13.502 kW
- Reactive Power:** Q 1: -0.004 kvar, 2: -0.005 kvar, 3: -0.009 kvar, sum: -0.017 kvar
- Apparent power:** S 1: 4.499 kVA, 2: 4.499 kVA, 3: 4.505 kVA, sum: 13.502 kVA
- Power factor (displacement power factor):** PF 1: -1.0000, 2: -1.0000, 3: -1.0000, sum: -1.0000
- Power factor (K factor):** KF 1: 1.00, 2: 1.00, 3: 1.00
- Active energy:** WP+: 0.0578 kWh, WP-: 0.0000 kWh, WQLEAD: 0.0000 kvarh
- Reactive energy:** WQLEAD: -0.0001 kvarh

**Voltage Measurement Screen (Middle):**

- RMS voltage:** U<sub>rms</sub> 1: 199.71 V, 2: 200.38 V, 3: 199.87 V, 4: 0.00 V
- 10-sec frequency \*:** Freq10s: 60.056 Hz
- Total voltage distortion:** U<sub>thd-F1</sub> 1: 0.05%, 2: 0.05%, 3: 0.04%
- Voltage waveform peak (positive peak value):** U<sub>pk+</sub> 1: 0.2830 kV, 2: 0.2838 kV, 3: 0.2832 kV, 4: 0.0002 kV
- Voltage waveform peak (negative peak value):** U<sub>pk-</sub> 1: -0.2827 kV, 2: -0.2836 kV, 3: -0.2833 kV, 4: -0.0002 kV
- Harmonic voltage:** U<sub>rmsAVG</sub>: 199.99 V; U<sub>harmH1</sub>: 0.13 V, 2: 0.14 V, 3: 0.14 V; U<sub>unb0</sub>: 0.00%; U<sub>unb</sub>: 0.20%; U<sub>harmH4</sub>: 0.05 V

**Current Measurement Screen (Bottom):**

- RMS current:** I<sub>rms</sub> 1: 39.009 A, 2: 38.949 A, 3: 39.002 A, 4: 0.000 A
- Total current distortion:** I<sub>thd-F1</sub> 1: 0.06%, 2: 0.06%, 3: 0.05%
- Current waveform peak (positive peak value):** I<sub>pk+</sub> 1: 55.25 A, 2: 55.17 A, 3: 55.26 A, 4: 0.05 A
- Current waveform peak (negative peak value):** I<sub>pk-</sub> 1: -55.21 A, 2: -55.13 A, 3: -55.21 A, 4: -0.04 A
- Harmonic current:** I<sub>rmsAVG</sub>: 38.987 A; I<sub>harmH1</sub>: 0.024 A, 2: 0.027 A, 3: 0.028 A; I<sub>unb0</sub>: 0.06%; I<sub>unb</sub>: 0.05%; I<sub>harmH4</sub>: 0.011 A

**Navigation Notes:**

- Select with the **F** key.
- To hold the display (p.110)**

**See:** For more information about the voltage calculation method (Urms type), power factor calculation method (PF type), and THD calculation method (THD type) settings: "5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions" (p.71)

\*: The instrument displays measured values in red in the following occasions:

- When a swell, dip, or interruption has occurred
- When the instrument has failed to synchronize

When the interruption event is set to off, the instrument evaluates measured values on the basis of a threshold value of 200% for swell, or 10% for dip and interruption.

### Holding the display

F4

**[Hold]**

(Measured values will be held.)

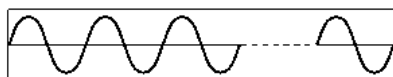


# Monitoring Fluctuations in Measured Values (TIME PLOT Screen)

## Chapter 7

The **[TIME PLOT]** screen allows you to view measured value fluctuations as a time series graph.

### Trend and harmonic trend time series graphs:



50 Hz: 10 waveforms, 60 Hz: 12 waveforms, 400 Hz: 80 waveforms

↓  
RMS value calculation  
Harmonic calculation

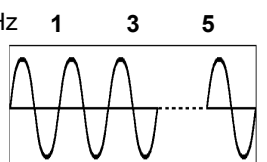
RMS voltage, RMS current, and other measured values calculated every 200 ms are displayed as a time series graph. The maximum, minimum, and average values during the TIME PLOT interval are recorded.

Example:

If the TIME PLOT interval is set to 1 s, five values will be calculated in 1 s. Of those, the maximum, minimum, and average values will be recorded.

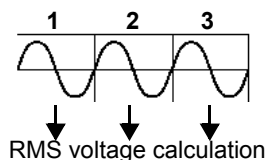
### Detailed trend time series graph:

During 50 Hz/60 Hz measurement



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
1 2 3 4 5  
RMS voltage calculation

During 400 Hz measurement



↓ ↓ ↓  
RMS voltage calculation

The RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle, frequency cycle, and other measured values calculated for each waveform are displayed as a time series graph. The maximum and minimum values during the TIME PLOT interval are recorded. As shown in the figure, RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle is shifted a half-wave and calculated every wave.

Example:

If the TIME PLOT interval is set to 1 s, there are 100 RMS values and 50 frequency values calculated every 1 s (for a 50 Hz signal). Of those, the maximum and minimum values are recorded.

**See:** Trend graph recording methods: "Recording TIME PLOT Data and Event Waveforms" (pA.12)

Display of trend data, detailed trend data, and harmonic trend data on the instrument is subject to certain constraints. Updating of the displayed time series graph will stop when the times listed in the following table are exceeded. Data will continue to be recorded to the SD memory card (see recording times (p.77)) even if updating of the displayed time series graph stops.

**[TIME PLOT]** screen maximum display times

| TIME PLOT Interval               | Recording Items setting      |  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
|                                  | All data<br>(Saves all data) | Power and Harmonic<br>(Saves RMS values and harmonics) | Power<br>(Saves RMS values only) |
| 1 second                         | 7 min. 52 sec.               | 15 min. 44 sec.  | 2 hours 37 min. 20 sec.          |
| 3 seconds                        | 23 min. 36 sec.              | 47 min. 12 sec.  | 7 hours 52 min.                  |
| 15 seconds                       | 1 hour 58 min.               | 3 hours 56 min.  | 1 day 15 hours 20 min.           |
| 30 seconds                       | 3 hours 56 min.              | 7 hours 52 min.  | 3 days 6 hours 40 min.           |
| 1 minute                         | 7 hours 58 min.              | 15 hours 44 min.                                       | 6 days 13 hours 20 min.          |
| 5 minutes                        | 1 day 15 hours 20 min.       | 3 days 6 hours 40 min.                                 | 32 days 18 hours 40 min.         |
| 10 minutes                       | 3 days 6 hours 40 min.       | 6 days 13 hours 20 min.                                | 35 days                          |
| 15 minutes                       | 4 days 22 hours              | 9 days 20 hours  | 35 days                          |
| 30 minutes                       | 9 days 20 hours              | 19 days 16 hours                                       | 35 days                          |
| 1 hour                           | 19 days 16 hours             | 35 days  | 35 days                          |
| 2 hours                          | 35 days                      | 35 days  | 35 days                          |
| 150/180 cycle<br>(Approx. 3 sec) | 23 min. 36 sec.              | 47 min. 12 sec.  | 7 hours 52 min.                  |

# 7.1 Using the [TIME PLOT] Screen

The TIME PLOT screen is composed of a number of screens that correspond to the DF1 to DF4 (DF: display function) keys.

When you press a DF key, the screen corresponding to that key appears. When there are multiple screens, the screen display will change every time the same DF key is pressed.

TIMEPLOT

TIME PLOT screen selector

About screen configuration (p.31)

**Switching screen display**

- DF 1

Trend  
[See: "7.2 Displaying Trends" \(p.114\)](#)
- DF 2

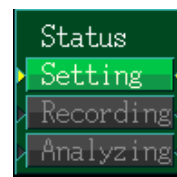
DetailTrend  
[See: "7.3 Displaying detailed trends" \(p.121\)](#)
- DF 3

HarmTrend  
[See: "7.4 Displaying Harmonic Trends" \(p.127\)](#)
- DF 4

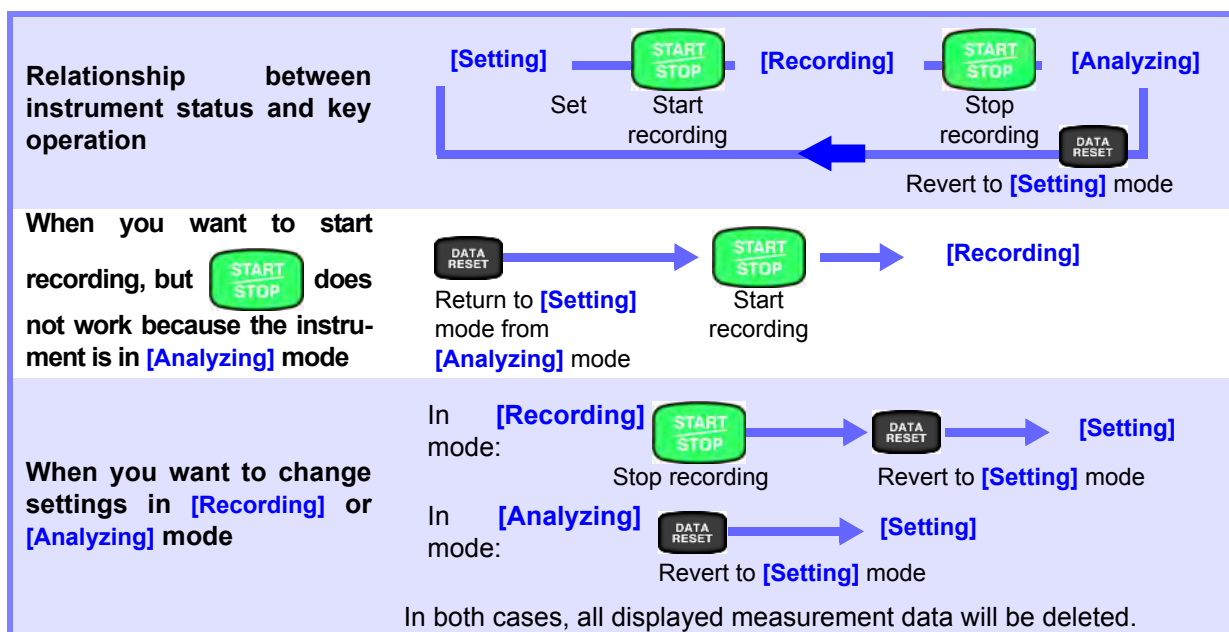
Flicker  
[See: "7.5 Displaying Flicker Values in Graph and List Form" \(p.131\)](#)

## The screen shown varies with the instrument's internal operating state.

When recording starts, the time series graph is displayed on the TIME PLOT screen. The Y-axis and X-axis are automatically scaled so that all the time series graphs are displayed on the screen. When recording is stopped, updating of the time series graph display stops.



| Internal operation status | Display  | Display update             |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| [Setting]                 | No time series graph display data.               | -----                      |
| [Waiting]                 |  |                            |
| [Recording]               | The time series graph display is updated.        | Every set TIMEPOT interval |
| [Analyzing]               | Updating of the time series graph display stops. | -----                      |



# 7.2 Displaying Trends

This section describes how to generate a time series display of values calculated internally every 200 ms each TIME PLOT interval. When using one or two screens, the maximum, minimum, and average values during the TIME PLOT interval are shown.

**TIMEPLOT** [TIME PLOT] screen

↓

**DF 1** [Trend] [1-Screen]

↓

**DF 1** [Trend] [2-Screen]

↓

**DF 1** [Trend] [Energy]

**Example: 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire)**

Final time in displayed data

Initial time in displayed data (One interval time prior to that displayed for cursor measurement)

When displaying [2-Screen], you can select two characteristics to display.

Select with the **F** key.

- To change the displayed characteristic, channel, waveform, or measured value (when displaying [1-Screen] or [2-Screen] screen) (p.115)
- To change the displayed characteristic (when displaying [Energy] screen) (p.117)
- To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.118)
- To view the value and time over the cursor (p.119)
- To scroll through display data (p.119)
- To search for an event (p.120)



**Changing the displayed items, channels, waveforms, or measured value ([1-Screen] and [2-Screen] screen)**

**[Select]** (F1)

**Select** (Left Arrow)

**Display the pull-down menu** (ENTER)

**Select a setting** (Up/Down Arrows)

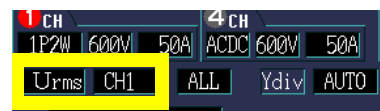
**Accept setting** (ENTER)

**Cancel** (ESC / On)

**Flag**  
Indicates that a dip, swell, or interruption occurred during the displayed TIME PLOT interval based on IEC61000-4-30 flag conversion. A flag indicates that integrated values may be unreliable.  
**See:** "Flags" (p.120)

**Displayed items and channels**

Allows you to select the displayed item and channel. Which channels are available depends on the selected displayed item.



Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

| Displayed item | Displayed channel |      |     |     | Displayed item | Displayed channel |      |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|----------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Freq*          | Freq*             | f10s |     |     | lpk-           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 |     |     |
| Urms           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | ldc            | CH4*              |      |     |     |     |     |
| Upk+           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | lunb           | unb*              | unb0 |     |     |     |     |
| Upk-           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | lharmH         | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 |     |     |
| Udc            | CH4*              |      |     |     | lthd           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 |     |     |
| Uunb           | unb*              | unb0 |     |     | P              | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | sum |     |
| UharmH         | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | S              | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | sum |     |
| Uthd           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | Q              | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | sum |     |
| Irms           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 | AVG            | PF                | CH1* | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | sum |
| lpk+           | CH1*              | CH2  | CH3 | CH4 |                | KF                | CH1* | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 |     |
| Eff            | Eff1*             | Eff2 |     |     |                |                   |      |     |     |     |     |

- For Freq, Uunb, lunb, and Eff you can select a detailed measurement item, rather than a channel.
- AVG indicates the average value for channels 1 through 3 (varies with connection).
- Sum indicates the sum for channels 1 through 3 (varies with connection).
- CH4 for S, Q, and PF can only be selected when CH4 is set to AC+DC. These values cannot be selected when CH4 is set to OFF for Eff.

**NOTE** The channels available for selection vary with the connection mode setting.

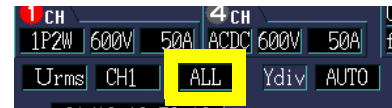
Notation meaning

| Symbol                     | Measurement Items                                | Symbol         | Measurement Items                          | Symbol                         | Measurement Items   |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Freq*</b>               | Frequency 200ms                                  | <b>Irms</b>    | RMS current                                | <b>Uunb0</b><br><b>Uunb</b>    | Voltage zero-phase unbalance factor<br>current<br>Negative-phase unbalance factor |
| <b>f10s</b>                | Frequency 10 sec (Freq10s)                       | <b>IrmsAVG</b> | Average RMS current (when avg is selected) | <b>Iunb0</b><br><b>Iunb</b>    | Current zero-phase unbalance factor<br>current<br>Negative-phase unbalance factor |
| <b>Upk+</b><br><b>Upk-</b> | Voltage waveform peak+<br>Voltage waveform peak- | <b>Idc</b>     | Current DC                                 | <b>UharmH</b>                  | High-order harmonic voltage component   |
| <b>Ipk+</b><br><b>Ipk-</b> | Current waveform peak+<br>Current waveform peak- | <b>P</b>       | Active power                               | <b>IharmH</b>                  | High-order harmonic current component   |
| <b>Urms</b>                | RMS voltage (phase/line)                         | <b>S</b>       | Apparent power                             | <b>Uthd-F</b><br><b>Uthd-R</b> | Total harmonic voltage distortion factor  |
| <b>UrmsAVG</b>             | Average RMS voltage (when avg is selected)       | <b>Q</b>       | Reactive power                             | <b>Ithd-F</b><br><b>Ithd-R</b> | Total harmonic current distortion factor  |
| <b>Udc</b>                 | Voltage DC                                       | <b>PF</b>      | Power factor                               | <b>KF</b>                      | K factor  |
| <b>Eff</b>                 | Efficiency                                       |                |  |                                |   |

### Displayed waveform and measured value

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>MAX</b>  | Displays the maximum value during the TIME PLOT interval.                        |
| <b>MIN</b>  | Displays the minimum value during the TIME PLOT interval.                        |
| <b>AVG</b>  | Displays the average value during the TIME PLOT interval.                        |
| <b>ALL*</b> | Displays the maximum, minimum, and average values during the TIME PLOT interval. |



## Changing the displayed items ([ENERGY] screen)

The screenshot shows the [ENERGY] screen with a time plot. The legend on the left indicates the following steps:

- F1 [Select]**: Press the F1 key to select the screen.
- Select**: Press the Select key to open the pull-down menu.
- Display the pull-down menu**: The menu is displayed on the screen.
- Select a setting**: Press the Select key to choose the desired setting.
- Accept setting**: Press the Enter key to confirm the selection.
- Cancel**: Press the ESC / On key to cancel the selection.

The screen displays a time plot with the following data:

| Time           | WP+       | WP-       |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 12/03 18:15:13 | 0.000k    | 0.000k    |
| 12/03 18:16:17 | 0.2600kWh | 0.1591kWh |
| 12/03 18:18:18 | 0.2600kWh | 0.1591kWh |
| 12/03 18:19:19 | 0.2600kWh | 0.1591kWh |
| 12/03 18:20:20 | 0.2600kWh | 0.1591kWh |
| 12/03 18:21:21 | 0.2600kWh | 0.1591kWh |
| 12/03 18:22:22 | 0.2600kWh | 0.1591kWh |

### Displayed items

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>WP*</b> | Active integration amount for WP+ consumption, WP- regeneration |
| <b>WQ</b>  | Reactive power WQLAG lag, WQLEAD lead                           |

### Enlarging or reducing the graph (changing the X- and Y-axis scale)

**[Select]**

- Select a setting
- Display the pull-down menu
- Select a setting
- Accept setting
- Cancel

0.2000k MAX: 100.98 V 2011/01/10 18:54:08  
 AVG: 82.78 V  
 MIN: 9.16 V  
 0.1000k  
 0.0000k 0.0200kV/div 1min/div

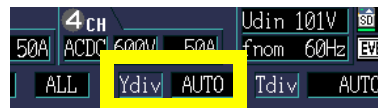
Select Cursor Scroll Event search

#### Y-axis scale (Ydiv)

To reduce the graph, decrease the scale.  
 To enlarge the graph, increase the scale.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**AUTO\***, **x1**, **x2**, **x5**, **x10**, **x25**, **x50**



#### X-axis scale (Tdiv)

Selects the X-axis scale.

Setting Contents:

**AUTO\***, From **1min/div**


When recording, use AUTO.



### Viewing the value and time over the cursor (Cursor measurements)

You can read the value above the cursor and the time on the time series graph

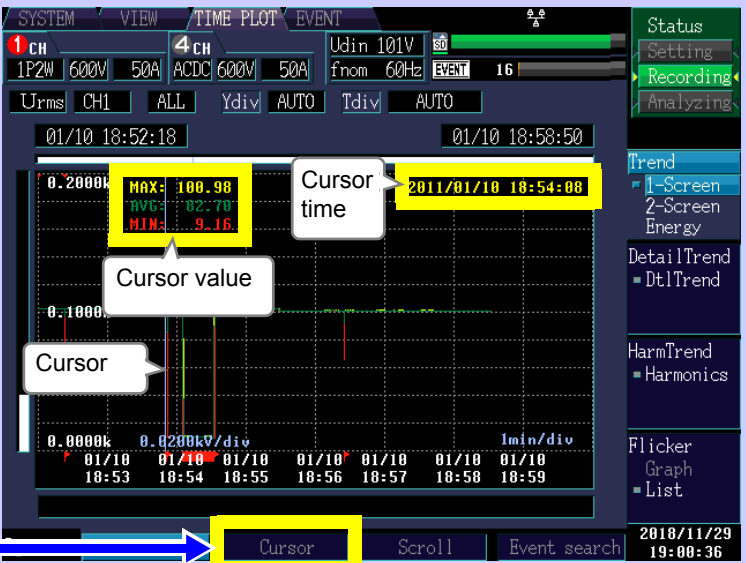
**F2 [Cursor]**



**Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.**

When using one or two screens:  
MAX (maximum value),  
AVG (average value),  
MIN (minimum value)


When using the [Energy] screen:  
WP+ (consumption), WP- (regeneration), LAG (lag), LEAD (lead)



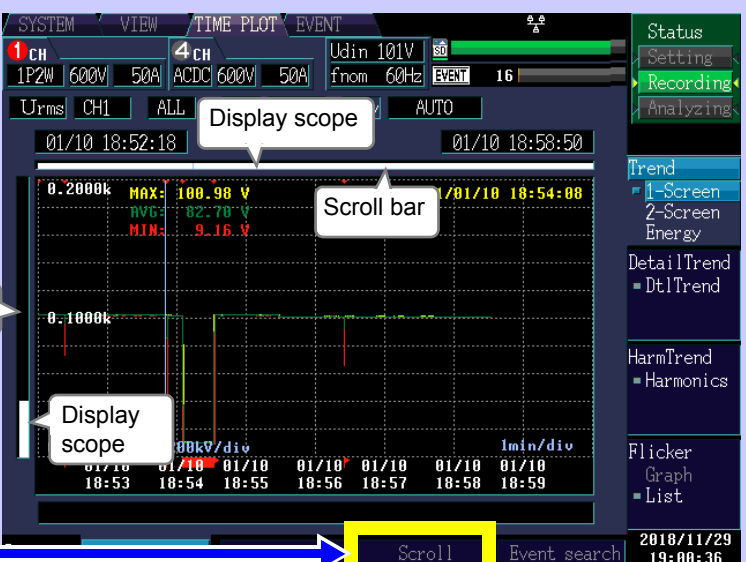
### Scrolling through display data

During recording, the X- and Y-axis are automatically scaled so that the full time series graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X- and Y-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the time series graph by moving left, right, up, and down.

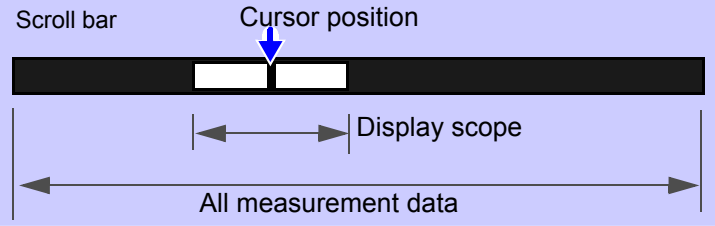
**F3 [Scroll]**



**Scroll through the graph**



- The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.
- The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data.



### Searching for events

You can search for the time the event occurred (event marker).  
 When recording starts and stops, start and stop events are generated. This corresponds to the event selected on the event list.

**[Event search]**

- F4** (Event search button)
- ENTER** (Analyzing events using waveforms)

Skips sideways through the event markers.

Analyzing events using waveforms

Event mark **▼ (Red):** Indicates a normal event.

Event number, time and date, type, channel

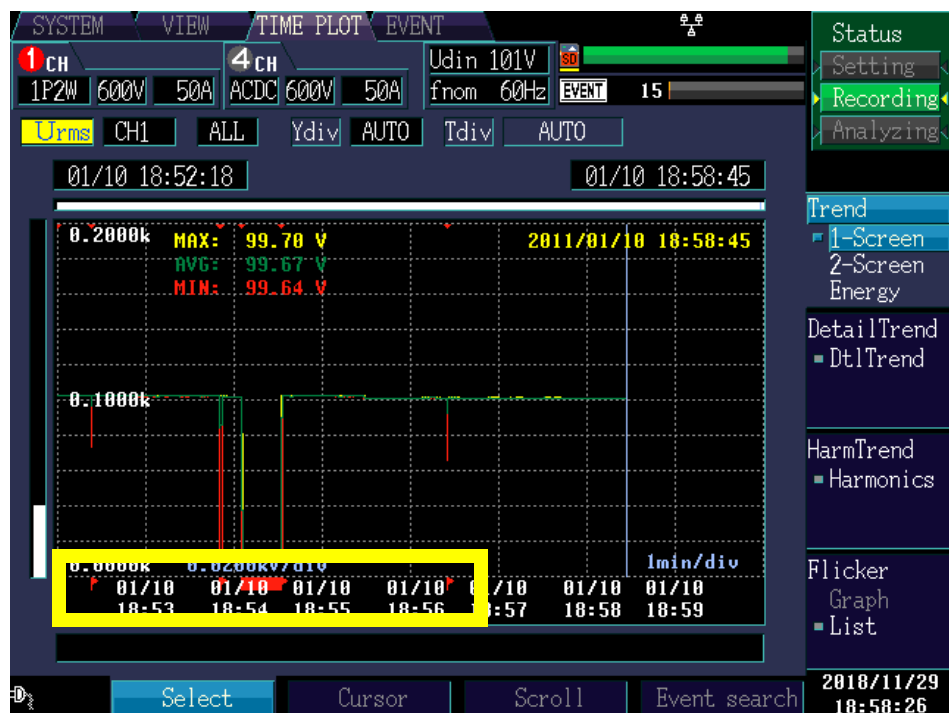
Event search

**NOTE**

**Flags**

The measurement algorithm may generate unreliable values during dips, swells, and interruptions. The possible unreliability of these measured values (set-values) is indicated by flags that are displayed with TIME PLOT data when dips, swells, or interruptions occur. Even when dip, swell, and interruption events have been turned off, flags are shown with measurement data when a dip or interruption (when the voltage falls 10% relative to the nominal voltage) or swell (when the voltage rises 200%) is judged to have occurred.

Flag icon:



## 7.3 Displaying detailed trends

### Displaying a detailed trend graph for each TIME PLOT interval

This section describes how to display a time series graph for each TIME PLOT interval for Urms1/2, Irms1/2 (inrush current), Pinst, or one frequency cycle.

**TIMEPLOT** [TIME PLOT] screen

↓

**DF 2** [DetailTrend]

**Example: 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire)**

Waveform/measured value colors when displaying CH1/2/3 data

- Red : CH1
- Yellow : CH2
- Blue : CH3

Select with the **F** key.

**To change displayed items and displayed channel (p.122)**

**To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.123)**

**To read the value above the cursor (p.124)**

**To scroll through display data (p.125)**

**To search for an event (p.126)**

#### NOTE

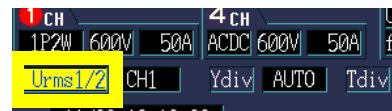
Unlike trend data, which consists of one graph each for the maximum, minimum, and average values, detailed trend data is displayed as a single graph with vertically connected bands between the maximum and minimum values.

### Changing the displayed items and displayed channel

#### Displayed items

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Urms1/2*</b> | RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle                  |
| <b>Irms1/2</b>  | RMS current refreshed each half-cycle (inrush current) |
| <b>Freq_wav</b> | One frequency cycle                                    |
| <b>Pinst</b>    | Instantaneous flicker value                            |



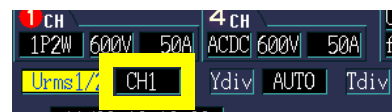
#### NOTE

Pinst is only displayed when **[Flicker]** is set to **[Pst, Pit]**.

#### Displayed channel

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**CH1\*/ CH2/ CH3/ CH4**





## Enlarging or reducing the graph (changing the X- and Y-axis scale)

**F1 [Select]**  
**Select a setting**  
**ENTER Display the pull-down menu**  
**Select a setting**  
**ENTER Accep setting**  
**ESC / On Cancel**

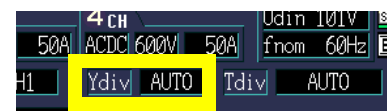
SYSTEM VIEW TIME PLOT EVENT  
 1 CH 4 CH Udin 101V SO  
 1P2W 600V 50A ACDC 600W 50A fnom 60Hz EVENT 3  
 Ydiv AUTO Tdiv AUTO  
 11/29 12:13:35 11/29 12:35:36  
 104.00 100.93 100.72 V 2010/11/29 12:35:36  
 98.00  
 92.00 3 min/div  
 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29  
 12:16 12:19 12:22 12:25 12:28 12:31 12:34  
 Select Cursor Scroll Event search 2010/11/29 12:37:06

### Y-axis scale (Ydiv)

When you want to reduce the graph, make the scale smaller.  
 When you want to enlarge the graph, make the scale larger.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**AUTO\***, **x1**, **x2**, **x5**, **x10**, **x25**, **x50**

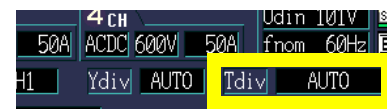


### X-axis scale (Tdiv)

When you want to reduce the graph, make the scale smaller.  
 When you want to enlarge the graph, make the scale larger.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**AUTO\***, From **1min/div** (varies with TIME PLOT interval)



### NOTE

AUTO scaling is used during recording. This cannot be changed.

## Reading the value above the cursor (Cursor measurements)

You can read the value above the cursor and the time on the time series graph.

**F2 [Cursor]**

Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.

Cursor color  
 Red: CH1  
 Yellow: CH2  
 Blue: CH3

Cursor value  
 Left: 100.93 100.72  
 Right: 2010/11/29 12:35:36  
 Maximum value  
 Minimum value

Cursor time

Cursor

92.00 3 min/div

11/29 12:13:33 11/29 12:35:36

11/29 12:16 11/29 12:19 11/29 12:22 11/29 12:25 11/29 12:28 11/29 12:31 11/29 12:34

Cursor Scroll Event search 2018/11/29 12:37:06

SYSTEM VIEW TIME PLOT EVENT

1 CH 4 CH U<sub>din</sub> 101V

1P2W 600V 50A ACDC 600V 50A from 60Hz EVENT 3

U<sub>rms</sub> CH1 Ydiv AUTO Tdiv AUTO

Status  
 Setting  
 Recording  
 Analyzing

Trend  
 1-Screen  
 2-Screen  
 Energy  
 DetailTrend  
 DtlTrend

HarmTrend  
 Harmonics  
 Interharm

Flicker  
 Graph  
 List


### NOTE

- When the TIME PLOT interval is set to 150 or 180 cycles, the time is shown in ms units.
- The time displayed during cursor measurement is based on the CH1 voltage (U1). The event time shown on the event list and the time displayed during cursor measurement may not agree.


**Scrolling through display data**

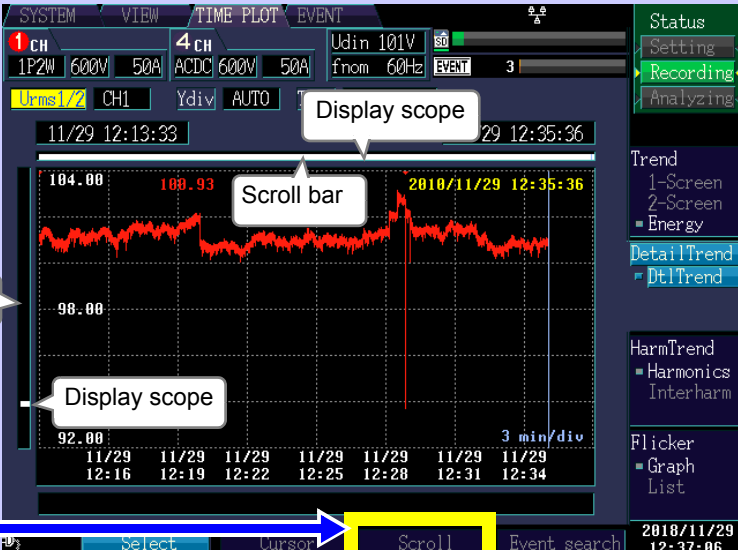
During recording, the X- and Y-axis are automatically scaled so that the full time series graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X- and Y-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the time series graph by moving left, right, up, and down.

**F3 [Scroll]**



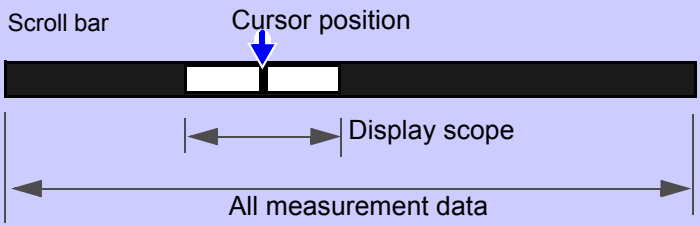
**Scroll through the graph**





The screenshot shows a time plot with a red waveform. A scroll bar is visible at the bottom of the plot area. A white box labeled 'Display scope' highlights a portion of the scroll bar. A yellow box labeled 'Scroll' highlights the scroll bar's slider. A blue arrow points from the 'Scroll' box to the 'Cursor position' diagram below.

- The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.
- The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data.



The diagram shows a horizontal scroll bar. A white box labeled 'Display scope' is positioned on the scroll bar. A blue arrow labeled 'Cursor position' points to the scroll bar's slider. Below the scroll bar, a double-headed arrow labeled 'All measurement data' spans the entire width of the scroll bar. Another double-headed arrow labeled 'Display scope' spans the width of the white box on the scroll bar.

### Searching for events

You can search for the time (event mark) at which an event occurred. When recording starts and stops, start and stop events are generated. This corresponds to the event selected on the event list.

**F4 [Event search]**

**ENTER Analyzing events using waveforms**

Skips sideways through the event markers.

Event mark ▼ (Red): Indicates a normal event.

Event number, time and date, type, channel

Event search

SYSTEM VIEW TIME PLOT EVENT

1 CH 4 CH Udim 200V

1P2W 600V 50A OFF 600V 50A from 50Hz EVENT 1

Urms1/2 Ydiv AUTO Tdiv AUTO

12/03 18:26:30 12/03 18:27:02

212.00 207.85 207.84 V 2010/12/03 18:26:30

206.00

200.00 1 min/div

| Date/Time   | Date/Time   | Date/Time   | Date/Time   | Date/Time   | Date/Time   | Date/Time   |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 12/03 18:27 | 12/03 18:28 | 12/03 18:29 | 12/03 18:30 | 12/03 18:31 | 12/03 18:32 | 12/03 18:33 |

1 12/03 18:26:29.022 Start

2018/12/03 18:27:19

## 7.4 Displaying Harmonic Trends

This section describes how to select six orders and display their harmonic time series graphs. The maximum, minimum, or average value during the TIME PLOT interval can be displayed.

**Example: 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire)**

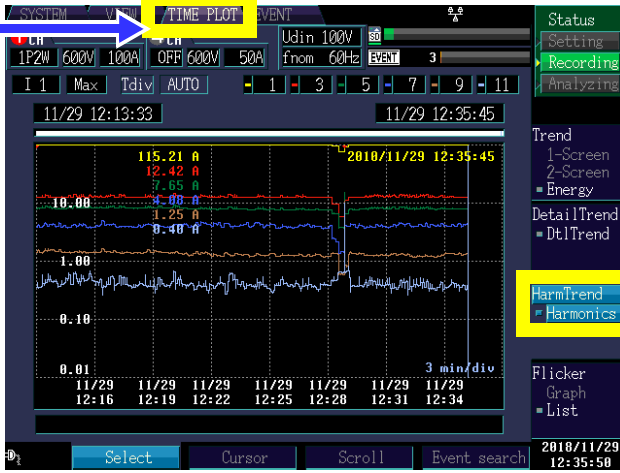

**TIMEPLOT** [TIME PLOT] screen

↓

**DF 3** [HarmTrend] [Harmonics]

↓

**DF 3** [HarmTrend] [Interharm]

Select with the **F** key.



To change displayed items/waveform/measurement value (p.128)

To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.128)

To change display number of order (p.128)

To read the value above the cursor (p.129)

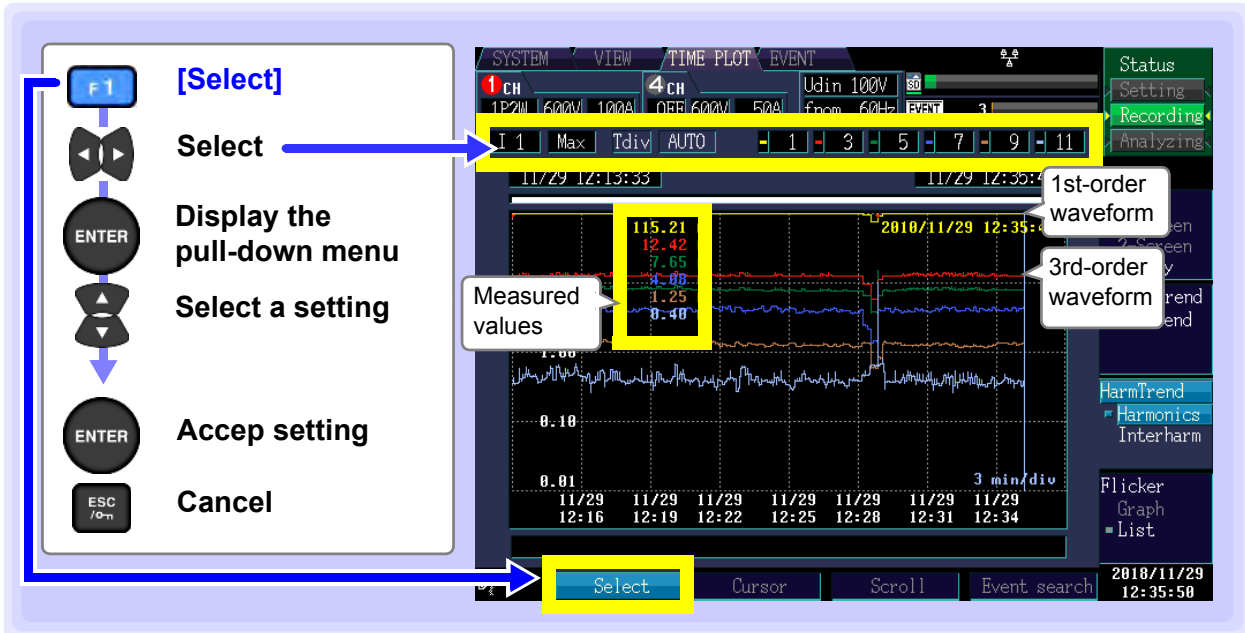
To scroll waveform data (p.130)

To search for an event (p.130)

### NOTE

- When **[Power]** is selected under the **[Recording Items]** settings (see **SYSTEM-DF1 [Record]-F1[Interval]** (p.76)), harmonic trends (the harmonic trend graph and inter-harmonic trend graphs) will not be displayed. Additionally, inter-harmonic trend data will not be displayed if **[P&Harm]** is selected.
- During 400 Hz measurement, harmonic analysis is performed up to the 10th order, and inter-harmonic analysis is not available.

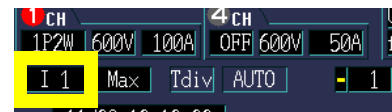
Changing displayed items, displayed waveforms, and displayed measured values; enlarging and reducing graphs (changing the X-axis scale); and changing the displayed order



### Displayed items

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>U1*/U2/U3/U4</b> | Voltage (CH1/2/3/4)                  |
| <b>I1/I2/I3/I4</b>  | Current (CH1/2/3/4)                  |
| <b>P1/P2/P3</b>     | Active power (CH1/2/3)               |
| <b>Psum</b>         | Total active power                   |
| <b>θ1/θ2/θ3</b>     | Phase difference (P phase) (CH1/2/3) |
| <b>θsum</b>         | Total phase difference (P phase)     |



The available displayed characteristics options vary with the connection method.

**NOTE** Only U1/U2/U3/U4/I1/I2/I3/I4 can be selected for the inter-harmonic time series graph.

### Displayed waveforms, displayed measured values

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>MAX*</b> | Displays the maximum value during the TIME PLOT interval. |
| <b>MIN</b>  | Displays the minimum value during the TIME PLOT interval. |
| <b>AVG</b>  | Displays the average value during the TIME PLOT interval. |



**X-axis scale (Tdiv)**

Selects the X-axis scale.

Setting Contents:

**AUTO\***, From **1min/div** (varies with TIME PLOT interval)

AUTO scaling is used during recording. This cannot be

**NOTE**

The Y-axis scale cannot be changed. The Y-axis maximum value will be the same as the range's full-scale value.

**Displayed Order**

Six orders can be selected and displayed at the same time. The measured value and waveform are displayed using the color of the order at the left.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)


**(1,3,5,7,9,11)\***, 0 to 50 (**[Harmonic]** screen)

**(1.5,3.5,5.5,7.5,9.5,11.5)\***, 0.5 to 49.5 (**[Interharm]** screen)

**Reading the value above the cursor (Cursor measurements)**

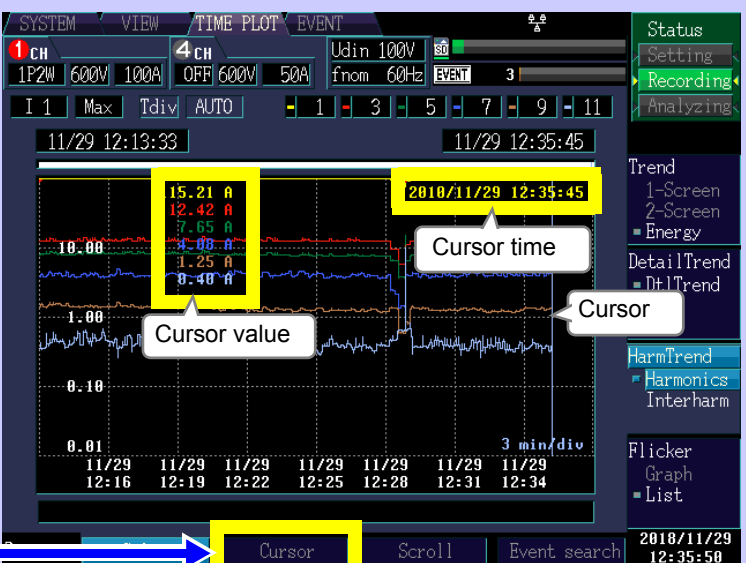
This section describes how to read the value and time above the time series graph cursor.

**F2 [Cursor]**



**Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.**


The cursor value is shown in the same color as the selected order.



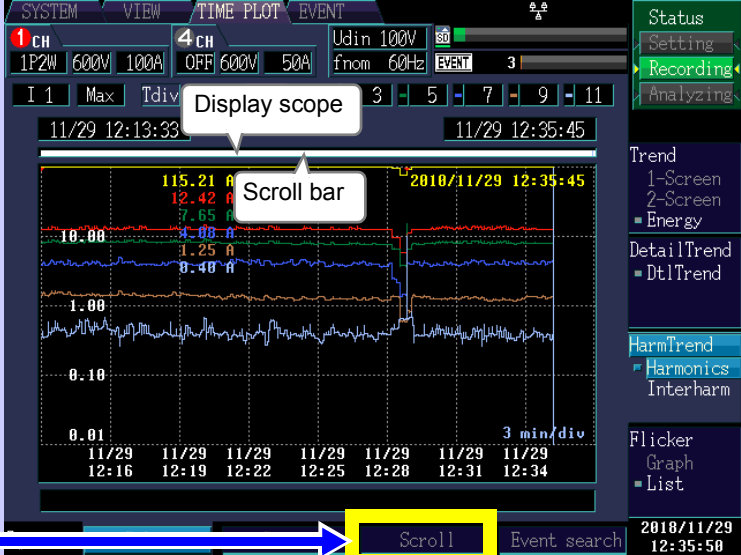
### Scrolling through waveforms

During recording, the X-axis is automatically scaled so that the full time series graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the time series graph by moving left and right.

**F3 [Scroll]**



**Scroll through the graph**



Display scope

Scroll bar

Cursor position

Display scope


All measurement data

- The white band on the scroll bar indicates the range of measured values that can be displayed. When this band does not include the cursor position, the cursor and cursor value are not displayed.
- The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data.


### Searching for events

You can search for the time the event occurred (event marker). The start time and stop time event markers are always displayed. Synchronization is achieved with an event selected from the event list.


**F4 [Event search]**



**Skips sideways through the event markers.**



**Analyzing events using waveforms**



Event mark

▼ (Red): Indicates a normal event.

Event number, time and date, type, channel



## 7.5 Displaying Flicker Values in Graph and List Form

### NOTE

- Flicker measurement cannot be performed during 400 Hz measurement.
- The graph is not displayed unless [Flicker] is set to [Pst, PIt] in [SYSTEM]-DF1 [Main]-F2 [Measure2].

### IEC flicker meters and $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker meters

Flicker meters are used to measure the sensation of visual instability that occurs due to changes in light source brightness and wavelength. There are two types of flicker meters: IEC flicker meters (UIE flicker meters), which comply with IEC standards, and  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker meters, which are used domestically in Japan. Both types of flicker meter observe fluctuations in voltage and display values used to objectively judge flicker.

### Displaying an IEC flicker fluctuation graph

This section describes how to display an IEC flicker fluctuation graph.

**TIMEPLOT** [TIME PLOT] screen

↓

**DF 4** [Flicker] [Graph]

Select with the **F** key.

- To change the displayed channels (p.132)
- To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.132)
- To read the value above the cursor (p.133)
- To scroll waveform data (p.133)

### NOTE

- The graph is updated every 10 minutes, regardless of the [TIME PLOT Interval] set in [SYSTEM]-DF1 [Record]-F1 [Interval](p.77).
- Urms1/2, Irms1/2, Freq\_wav, and Pinst are recorded continuously.
- Due to the influence of the high pass filter used, measured values are unstable when starting Pst, PIt measurement immediately after settings have been configured, and the initial measured value may be excessively high. It is recommended to wait about 2 minutes after making settings on the [SYSTEM] screen before starting measurement.

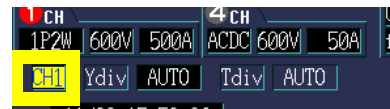
**Changing the displayed channel and enlarging and reducing graphs (changing the X- and Y-axis scale)**



**Displayed channel**

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**CH1\***, CH2, CH3

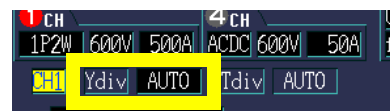


**Y-axis scale (Ydiv)**

When you want to reduce the graph, make the scale smaller.  
When you want to enlarge the graph, make the scale larger.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**AUTO\***, x1, x2, x5, x10, x25, x50



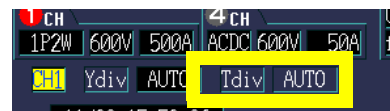
**X-axis scale (Tdiv)**

Selects the X-axis scale.

Setting Contents:

**AUTO\***, From 1min/div


AUTO scaling is used during recording. This cannot be changed.



### Reading the value above the cursor (Cursor measurements)

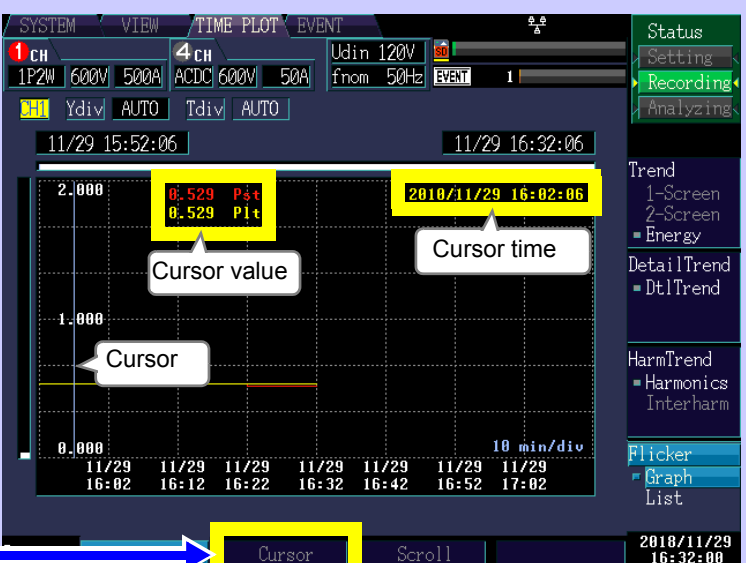
This section describes how to read the Pst and Plt measured values every 10 minutes.

**F2 [Cursor]**



**Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.**

Cursor value  
Top: Pst measured value  
Bottom: Plt measured value




Cursor      Scroll

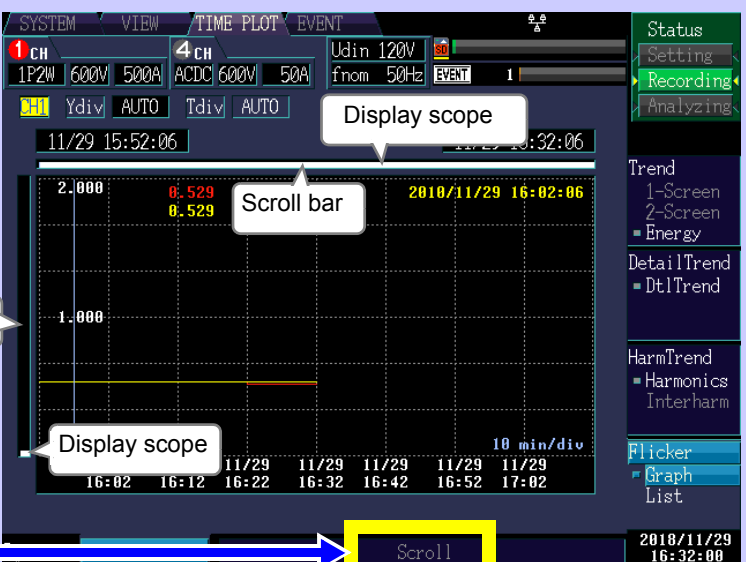
### Scrolling through waveforms

During recording, the X- and Y-axis are automatically scaled so that the full time series graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X- and Y-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the time series graph by moving left, right, up, and down.

**F3 [Scroll]**

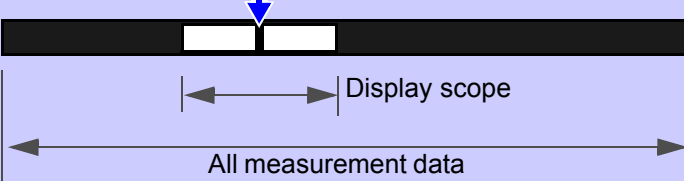


**Scroll through the graph**



Scroll

- The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.
- The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data.



Displaying an IEC flicker list

This section describes how to display Pst and Plt statistics along with the time and date every 10 minutes.

**TIMEPLOT** [TIME PLOT] screen

↓

**DF 4** [Flicker] [List]

- Pst: Short interval flicker value
- Plt: Long interval flicker value

Press the **F** key to select a channel.

| No. | Date  | Time     | Pst   | Plt   |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1   | 11/29 | 16:02:06 | 0.529 | 0.529 |
| 2   | 11/29 | 16:12:06 | 0.529 | 0.529 |
| 3   | 11/29 | 16:22:06 | 0.529 | 0.529 |
| 4   | 11/29 | 16:32:06 | 0.513 | 0.525 |

**NOTE**

- Statistics consist of a list of the following IEC flicker statistics (Pst and Plt) along with the time and date, which is updated every 10 minutes.
- This information will not be displayed unless [Flicker] has been set to [Pst, Plt] in [SYSTEM]-DF1 [Main]-F2 [Measure2].
- EN50160, "Voltage Characteristics in Public Distribution Systems," gives "Plt ≤ 1 for 95% of a week" as a limit value.
- For IEC 61000 Plt values, use only the values shown with even numbered 2-hour intervals, and discard the other Plt values. The other Plt values are provided for information only, and are not IEC 61000 Plt values.

**Flags**

The measurement algorithm may generate unreliable values during dips, swells, and interruptions. The possible unreliability of these measured values (set-values) is indicated by flags that are displayed with TIME PLOT data when dips, swells, or interruptions occur. Even when dip, swell, and interruption events have been turned off, flags are shown with measurement data when a dip or interruption (when the voltage falls 10% relative to the nominal voltage) or swell (when the voltage rises 200%) is judged to have occurred.

Flag icon:

## Displaying a $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker fluctuation graph

This section describes how to display a  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker fluctuation graph.

**TIMEPLOT [TIME PLOT] screen**

**DF 4 [Flicker] [Graph]**

**TIME PLOT**

**Flicker Graph**

Select with the **F** key.

**To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.136)**

**To read the value above the cursor (p.137)**

**To scroll waveform data (p.137)**

### NOTE

- The graph is updated once a minute, regardless of the TIME PLOT interval set in **[SYSTEM]-DF1 [Record]-F1 [Interval]**.
- The graph is not displayed unless **[Flicker]** is set to **[ $\Delta V_{10}$ ]** in **[SYSTEM]-DF1 [Main]-F2 [Measure2]**.
- $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker can be measured simultaneously for the voltage channels U1, U2, and U3 (depends on connection).

### $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker reference voltage

In  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker measurement, the reference voltage is automatically set internally using AGC (automatic gain control).

Once the fluctuating voltage value has stabilized, the reference voltage is automatically changed to that value. Consequently, there is no need to switch supply voltage settings as with conventional  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker meters.

Example:

Fluctuating voltage: Stabilizes at 96 V rms The reference voltage is automatically changed to 96 V rms.

Fluctuating voltage: Stabilizes at 102 V rms The reference voltage is automatically changed to 102 V rms.

Due to the influence of the high pass filter used in  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker measurement, measured values are unstable when starting  $\Delta V_{10}$  measurement immediately after settings have been configured, and the first and second  $\Delta V_{10}$  measured values may be excessively high. It is recommended to wait about 5 minutes after making settings on the **[SYSTEM]** screen before starting measurement.

### Enlarging or reducing the graph (changing the X- and Y-axis scale)

**[Select]**

Select a setting

Display the pull-down menu

Select a setting

Accept setting

Cancel

Ydiv AUTO Tdiv AUTO

2.000 0.096 dV10 2010/11/29 16:44:03

1.000

0.000

2 min/div

11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29 11/29

16:39 16:41 16:43 16:45 16:47 16:49 16:51

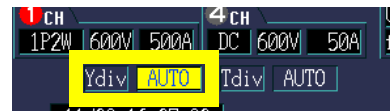
Select

#### Y-axis scale (Ydiv)

When you want to reduce the graph, make the scale smaller.  
When you want to enlarge the graph, make the scale larger.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**AUTO\***, **x1**, **x2**, **x5**, **x10**, **x25**, **x50**



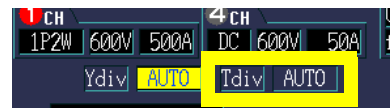
#### X-axis scale (Tdiv)

Selects the X-axis scale.

Setting Contents:

**AUTO\***, From **10min/div**


AUTO scaling is used during recording. This cannot be changed.



## Reading the value above the cursor (Cursor measurements)

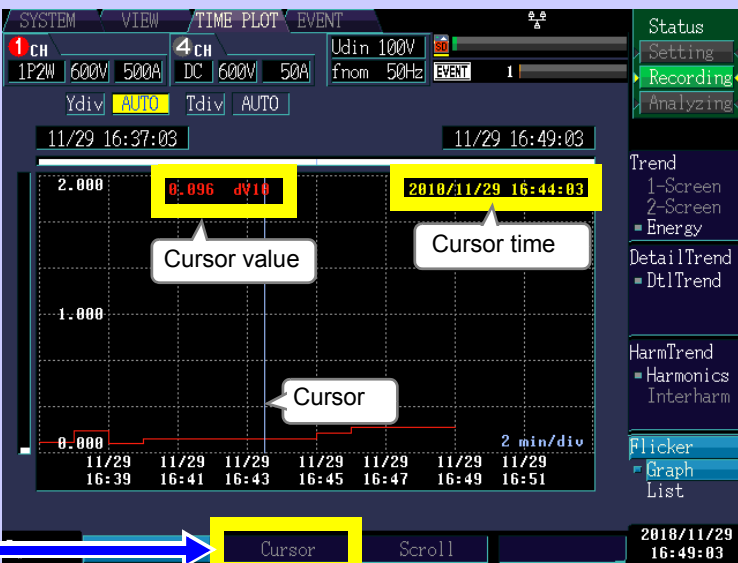
This section describes how to read the  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker measured value once a minute.

**F2 [Cursor]**



**Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.**

Cursor value  
Left: Measured value  
Right:  $\Delta V_{10}$




The screenshot shows a 'TIME PLOT' screen with a graph of flicker values over time. A vertical cursor is positioned at 16:44:03 on 11/29. The cursor value is 0.096 dV10. The graph shows a step function with values 0.000, 1.000, and 2.000. The x-axis shows time from 16:39 to 16:51. The y-axis shows flicker values from 0.000 to 2.000. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Cursor' and 'Scroll' buttons.

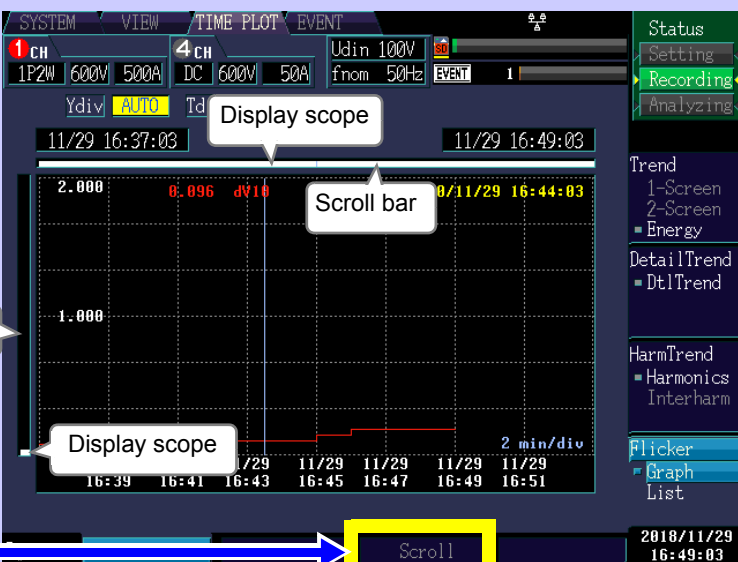
## Scrolling through waveforms

During recording, the X- and Y-axis are automatically scaled so that the full time series graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X- and Y-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the time series graph by moving left, right, up, and down.

**F3 [Scroll]**

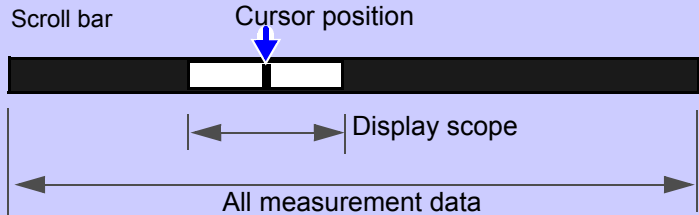


**Scroll through the graph**



The screenshot shows the same 'TIME PLOT' screen as above, but with a scroll bar at the bottom. The scroll bar is labeled 'Scroll bar' and 'Display scope'. The cursor is now at 16:44:03. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Scroll' and 'Cursor' buttons.

- The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.
- The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data.



The diagram shows a horizontal scroll bar. A white box labeled 'Display scope' is positioned on the left side of the bar. A vertical line labeled 'Cursor position' is positioned on the right side of the bar. Below the bar, a double-headed arrow labeled 'All measurement data' spans the entire width of the bar. Another double-headed arrow labeled 'Display scope' spans the width of the white box.

## Displaying a $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker list

This section describes how to display the following  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker statistics along with the time and date once an hour:

- $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker 1-hour maximum value
- $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker 1-hour fourth-largest value
- $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker 1-hour average value

$\Delta V_{10}$  flicker statistics for the measurement period are displayed. Each  $\Delta V_{10}$  value is updated once a minute.

- $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker overall maximum value

The diagram illustrates the navigation from the TIME PLOT screen to the DF 4 Flicker List screen. On the left, a box labeled 'TIMEPLOT [TIME PLOT] screen' has a downward arrow pointing to a box labeled 'DF 4 [Flicker] [List]'. On the right, a screenshot of the device's interface shows the 'TIME PLOT' screen. A yellow box highlights the 'TIME PLOT' label at the top, and a blue arrow points from this label to the 'DF 4' label in the left box. Another yellow box highlights the 'Flicker List' option in the bottom right corner of the interface. The main display area shows a table of flicker statistics:

| No. | Date  | Time     | Max. [V] | 4th Max. [V] | Avg. [V] |
|-----|-------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1   | 12/28 | 14:01:44 | 1.179    | 0.015        | 0.452    |
| 2   | 12/28 | 15:01:44 | 3.300    | 0.002        | 0.829    |
| 3   | 12/28 | 16:01:44 | 0.006    | 0.002        | 0.003    |
| 4   | 12/28 | 17:01:44 | 0.002    | 0.002        | 0.002    |

Below the table, the 'Total Maximum' is displayed as 3.300 V. The interface also shows various status indicators and settings on the right side, including 'Status', 'Setting', 'Recording', 'Analyzing', 'Trend', 'DetailTrend', 'HarmTrend', and 'Flicker Graph List'.

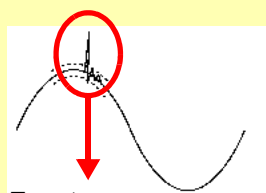
### NOTE

- Statistics are updated once an hour, and the  $\Delta V_{10}$  flicker overall maximum value is updated once a minute.
- The list is not displayed unless [Flicker] is set to [ $\Delta V_{10}$ ] in [SYSTEM]-DF1 [Main]-F2 [Measure2].



# Checking Events (EVENT screen) Chapter 8

Data is analyzed on the **[EVENT]** screen. For more information about events, see "Appendix 2 Explanation of Power Supply Quality Parameters and Events" (p.A2).



Event occurrence

Each time an event occurs, an event is added to the event list screen.

### ■ Display the event list. (p.141)

You can check events that have occurred on the event list screen.

### ■ Analyze events. (p.145 to p.153)

You can display the screen at the time the selected event occurred.

Events displayed by the PQ3198

- Start recording events
- Stop recording events
- Calculation events (events for which one or more thresholds can be set)
- Event waveforms (transient waveforms, high-order harmonic data, fluctuation data)

## NOTE

- When making measurements using events, be sure to set the event setting on the **[SYSTEM]** screen to ON.



**See:** "5.6 Changing Event Settings" (p.85)

- The maximum number of events that can be displayed is 1000. Depending on the repeated recording and repeat count settings, up to 55000 events can be recorded. (Event data should be analyzed using the application software PQ ONE, which is supplied with the instrument.)

### 8.1 Using the EVENT screen

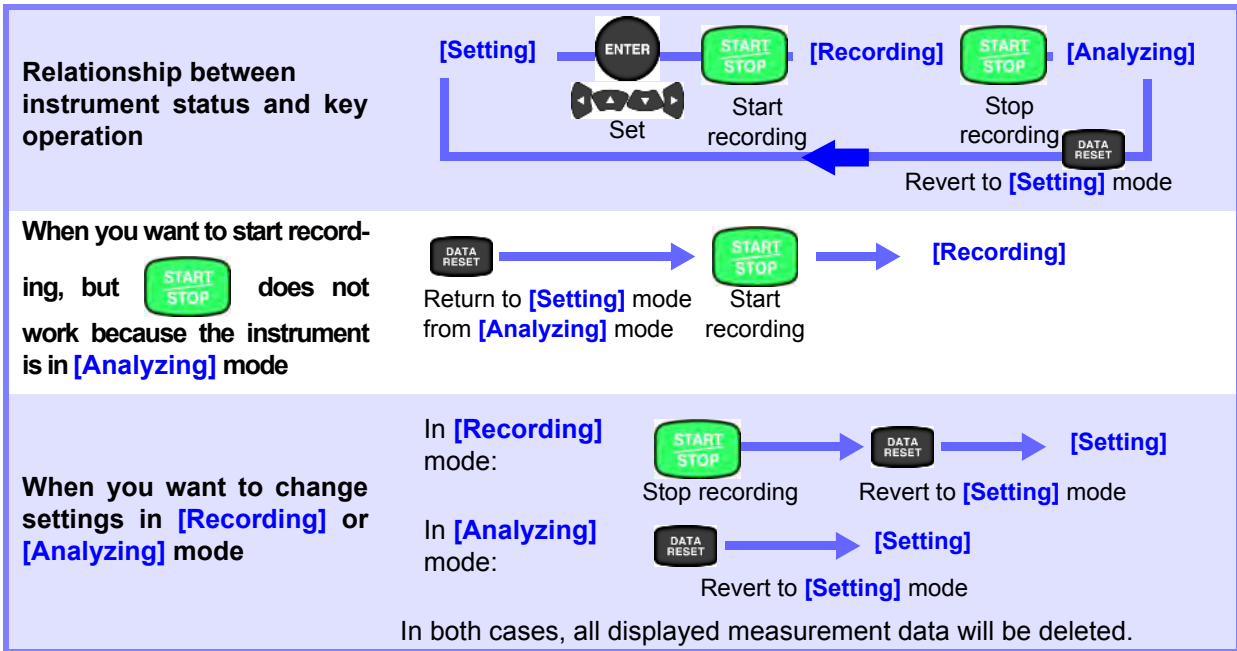
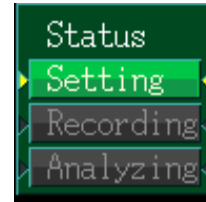
Pressing the **DF1** key on the **[EVENT]** screen displays the event list screen.



### The screen shown varies with the instrument's internal operating state.

Screen operation is limited depending on the instrument's internal operating state.

| Internal operating state | Display update   |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <b>[Setting]</b>         | None             |
| <b>[Recording]</b>       | After each event |
| <b>[Analyzing]</b>       | Stop             |



## 8.2 Displaying the Event List

Displays events in a list.

EVENT

[Event] screen

DF 1

[Event]  
[List]

Scroll the event list up and down

**See:** "Event items, list notation, and saved items" (p.143)

**To analyze the state when the event occurred (p.145)**  
(Available only in **[Analyzing]** mode.)

**To analyze the transient waveform (p.147)**

**To view high-order harmonic measured values (p.150)**

**To check fluctuation data (p.153)**

- Information that is recorded as the event includes the start, stop, the PQ3198 message, and event parameters set in the **[SYSTEM]** screen.
- Up to 9999 events can be displayed, numbered from 1 to 9999.
- When events with multiple differing parameters occur during the same approximately 200 ms period, they are displayed together as a single event. A list of the multiple parameters is shown to the right.



### Operation when there are too many events

When the event count reaches 9999, the instrument will continue to save time plot data but stops saving event data.

### Displaying event details

Select an event to display detailed event information and multiple event parameters.



Move the yellow cursor to select an event



Select the event type in the detail display

The voltage waveform when the event occurred is shown.



You can move the yellow cursor up and down 100 rows at a time with the **F1** and **F2** keys.



You can move the cursor to the most recent event with the **F4** key.

## Event items, list notation, and saved items

| Event items   | Event list notation | IN/OUT/SENSE | Synchronized save items  |                |                                 |                  |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
|   |                     |              | Measurement items  | Event waveform | High-speed waveform             | Fluctuation data |
| Transient overvoltage                                     | Tran                | IN/OUT       | All instantaneous values<br>Frequency, voltage, current, power, power factor, unbalance factor, harmonic voltage, harmonic current, harmonic power, harmonic voltage distortion factor, harmonic current distortion factor, K factor, high-order harmonic voltage component and current component.<br>(Event category) | ✓              | Transient over-voltage waveform |                  |
| Swell   | Swell               | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 | ✓                |
| Dip   | Dip                 | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 | ✓                |
| Interruption  | Intrpt              | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 | ✓                |
| Inrush current  | Inrush (Irms1/2)    | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 | ✓                |
| Frequency 200 ms  | Freq                | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Frequency cycle   | Freq_wav            | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Voltage waveform peak                                     | Upk                 | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| RMS voltage   | Urms                | IN/OUT/SENSE |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Voltage DC change (CH4 only)                              | Upp                 | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Current waveform peak                                     | Ipk                 | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| RMS current   | Irms                | IN/OUT/SENSE |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Current DC change (CH4 only)                              | Ipp                 | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Active power  | P                   | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Apparent power  | S                   | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Reactive power  | Q                   | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Power factor/displacement factor                          | PF                  | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Voltage negative-phase unbalance factor                   | Uunb                | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Voltage zero-phase unbalance factor                       | Uunb0               | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Current negative-phase unbalance factor                   | Iunb                | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Current zero-phase unbalance factor                       | Iunb0               | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Harmonic voltage  | Uharm               | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Harmonic current  | Iharm               | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Harmonic power  | Pharm               | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Phase difference of harmonic voltage and harmonic current | Pphase              | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Total harmonic voltage distortion factor                  | Uthd                | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Total harmonic current distortion factor                  | Ithd                | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| K factor  | KF                  | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| High-order harmonic voltage component                     | UharmH              | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              | High-order harmonic waveform    |                  |
| High-order harmonic current component                     | IharmH              | IN/OUT       |  | ✓              | High-order harmonic waveform    |                  |
| Voltage waveform comparison                               | Wave                |              |  | ✓              |                                 |                  |
| Timer event   | Timer               |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
| Continuous event  | Cont                |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
| External event  | Ext                 |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
| Manual event  | Manu                |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
| Start   | Start               |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
| Stop  | Stop                |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
| GPS <sup>Note 1</sup>                                     | GPS_IN              |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
|   | GPS_OUT             |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |
|   | GPS_Err             |              | ✓  |                |                                 |                  |

## 8.2 Displaying the Event List

### Note1

- GPS error (GPS error): GPS IN
  - GPS error cleared (GPS positioning): GPS OUT
  - GPS time correction failure (GPS time error): GPS Err
- IN/OUT rules are irrelevant.

### NOTE

Fluctuation data is only displayed for IN events. If a series of swell, dip, interrupt, or inrush current IN events occur, fluctuation data may be unavailable.

## Event list order

The first event to occur (the start event) is assigned No. 1, and subsequent events are assigned numbers in order as they occur.

## Event list display

### Event list

The event list is displayed in the order events occur.

| Displayed item | Contents   | Example      |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| No.            | Order of event occurrence  | 1            |
| Date           | Event occurrence (date)  | 2019/1/1     |
| Time           | Event occurrence (time)  | 10:05:32.016 |
| EVENT          | Event item   | Uharm        |
| CH             | Event channel (CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, sum)                                    | CH2          |
| IN/OUT         | IN : Event occurrence<br>OUT : Event end<br>SENSE : Sense event occurrence | IN           |

When two event IN items occur simultaneously, voltage factor events are given precedence in the display. Similarly, when two event OUT items occur simultaneously, voltage factor events are given precedence in the display.

### Event details list

Some detailed information cannot be displayed in the event list alone, and multiple events may occur simultaneously. In that case, representative events are shown in the event list, and other events are shown with the event description on the details list.

| Displayed item | Contents   | Example  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Event          | Event item (variable)<br>Harmonic and inter-harmonic orders are also shown for harmonic events.  | Uharm (2)  |
| CH             | Event channel (CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, sum) and IN (event occurrence), OUT (event end), and SENSE (sense event occurrence)<br>For frequency events, the list indicates either up (when the reading was greater than the threshold) or down (when the reading was less than the threshold). | CH4 OUT  |
| Date           | Indicates the date on which the event was detected.  | 2019/1/1   |
| Time           | Indicates the time at which the event was detected.  | 10:05:32.016   |
| Threshold      | Set event threshold (sense value, measured value)  | 62.053 V   |
| Level          | Measured value when event was detected<br>For transient overvoltage values, the transient width is also shown in 500 ns units.   | 1012.0 V   |
| Duration       | Indicates the period after which the reading returned after the threshold was exceeded, or the period from IN to OUT.  | 0:57:12.032<br>10.5 $\mu$ s  |
| Worst          | Level  | Worst measured value during event period<br>For transient overvoltage values, the maximum transient overvoltage value width during the event period is also shown. |
|                | Date   | Indicates the date on which the worst value was detected.  |
|                | Time   | Indicates the time at which the worst value was detected.  |
|                | CH   | Channel on which the worst value was detected  |
| Times          | Number of transient overvoltages detected from the transient overvoltage event IN to the transient overvoltage event OUT (up to 99999)   | 5Times   |

# 8.3 Analyzing the Measurement Line Status When Events Occur

You can display the waveform and measured values that obtained when an event occurred on the [VIEW] screen by selecting the event you wish to analyze on the event list screen.

**[Event] screen**

**[Event] [List]**

**Select a event**

**Accept setting**  
The display will switch to the [VIEW] screen, and the waveform at the time of the event will be displayed.

**Return to event list**

**Event waveform screen**

You can analyze the waveform when the event occurred.

The event number, event time, and event type will be displayed.

| No. | DATE  | TIME         | EVENT    | CH  | IN/OUT |
|-----|-------|--------------|----------|-----|--------|
| 1   | 11/17 | 20:23:57.173 | Start    |     |        |
| 2   | 11/17 | 20:24:23.774 | Dip      | CH2 | IN     |
| 3   | 11/17 | 20:24:23.974 | Urms Low | CH1 | SENSE  |
| 4   | 11/17 | 20:25:55.975 | Dip      | CH2 | IN     |
| 5   | 11/17 | 20:25:56.178 | Dip      | CH2 | OUT    |
| 6   | 11/17 | 20:25:56.375 | Urms Low | CH1 | SENSE  |
| 7   | 11/17 | 20:28:20.976 | Dip      | CH2 | IN     |
| 8   | 11/17 | 20:28:21.179 | Urms Low | CH1 | SENSE  |
| 9   | 11/17 | 20:28:28.979 | Dip      | CH1 | OUT    |
| 10  | 11/17 | 20:28:29.176 | Urms Low | CH1 | SENSE  |

Event waveform screen details:  
 No. 2 03/11 08:54:00.124 UaharmH  
 f : 60.009Hz  
 0.0714V  
 60.00 V/div  
 0.0020k  
 250.00 A/div  
 2019/03/11 08:54:00.124

## 8.3 Analyzing the Measurement Line Status When Events Occur

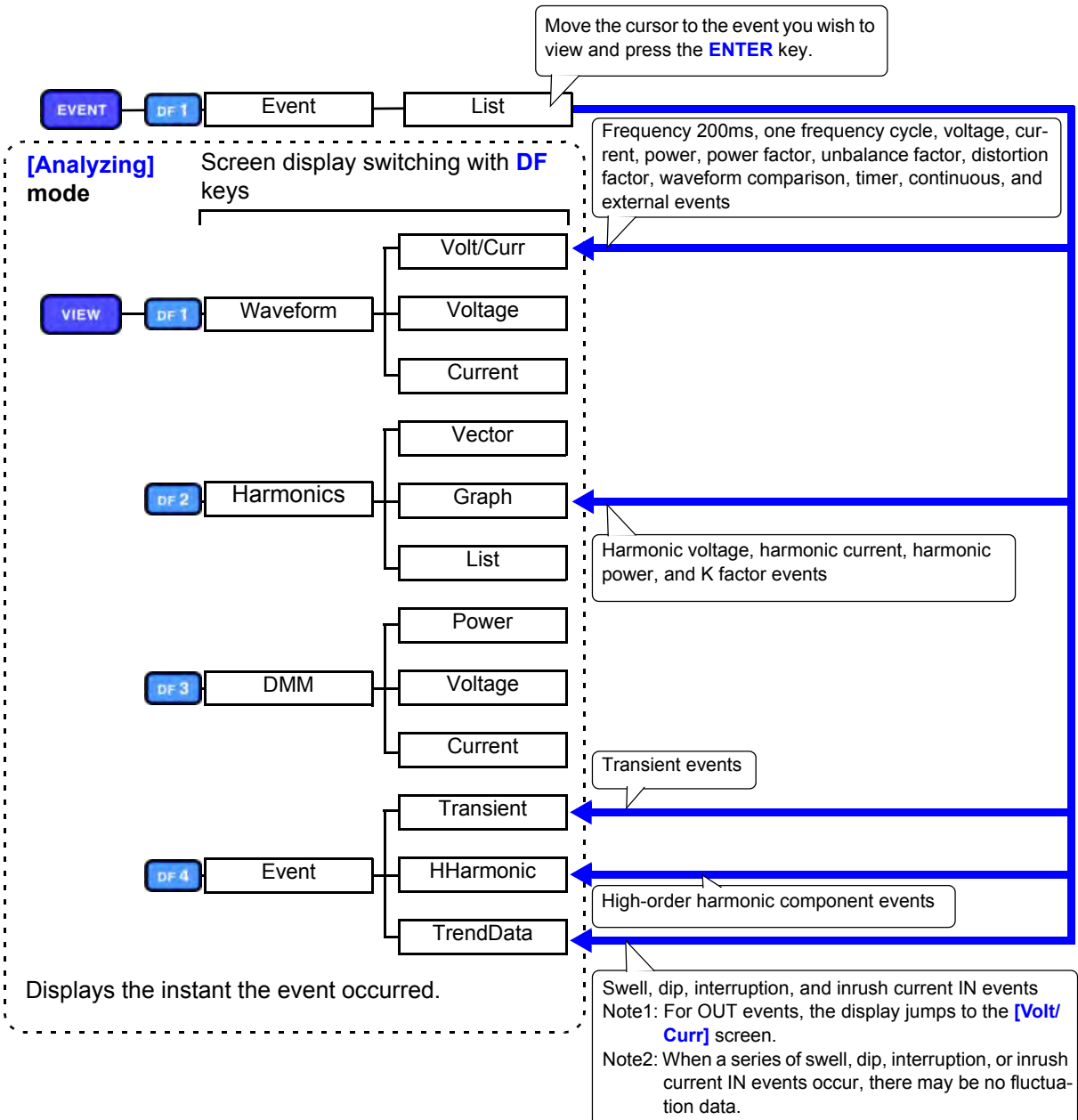
### NOTE

You can change to the event generation screens (**DF1 [Wave]**, **DF2 [Harmonics]**, **DF3 [DMM]**, and **DF4 [Event]**) by pressing a **DF** key from the event waveform screen.

### Screen transitions and measurement data when events occur

#### Event jump function

Moving the cursor to the event you wish to view on the event list and pressing the **ENTER** key displays the measurement data for that time. The screen displayed initially varies with the event that occurred. Subsequently, you can press a **DF** key to display the desired screen and check measurement data.



#### How can event waveforms be recorded?

See: "Appendix 4 Recording TIME PLOT Data and Event Waveforms" (p.A12)



## 8.4 Analyzing Transient Waveforms

### Displaying transients

**[Event] screen**

**[Event] [List]**

Select an event for which “Tran” is shown on the event list or event details list

**Accept setting**  
The display will switch to the **[VIEW]** screen, and the waveform at the time of the event will be displayed.

**[Transient]**

**Return to event list**

**Voltage/Transient waveforms display**

Voltage Waveform

Transient waveform

Year, month, day; time; Rising transient voltage value ; and duration of transient

Select with the **F** key.

To enlarge or reduce the transient waveform (p.148)

To scroll transient waveform data (p.149)

The diagram illustrates the navigation process. It starts with the [Event] screen showing an event list. A callout indicates that selecting an event with 'Tran' in the event list leads to the [VIEW] screen. The [VIEW] screen displays the voltage waveform and transient details. A callout points to the transient details, which include the date and time (2019/01/31 09:38:21.142), the rising transient voltage value (2.6736kV), and the duration (1.5us). The [VIEW] screen also shows the voltage waveform and the transient waveform. A callout points to the voltage waveform, which is labeled 'Voltage Waveform'. Another callout points to the transient waveform, which is labeled 'Transient waveform'. A callout points to the transient details, which are labeled 'Year, month, day; time; Rising transient voltage value ; and duration of transient'. A callout points to the 'Select' button, which is labeled 'Select with the F key'. Two other callouts point to the 'Select' button, one labeled 'To enlarge or reduce the transient waveform (p.148)' and the other labeled 'To scroll transient waveform data (p.149)'. The [VIEW] screen also shows the 'Event' and 'Transient' buttons, which are highlighted in yellow. The [VIEW] screen also shows the 'Status' bar, which includes 'Setting', 'Recording', and 'Analyzing'.

- The transient waveform consisting the fundamental component 50 Hz/60 Hz from a waveform sampled at 2 MHz.
- The transient value measured from the waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component 50 Hz/60 Hz from having a sampled waveform pass through a highpass filter ( $f_c = 5$  kHz).
- Since voltage waveform display data reduced to 20 kS/s, the effect from a transient waveform may not be reflected to the voltage waveforms.

### Enlarging and reducing the transient waveform

#### Y-axis range

To reduce the waveform, increase the voltage value per division.  
 To enlarge the waveform, reduce the voltage value per division.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

##### Voltage waveform range (U)

**x1/3, x1/2, x1\*, x2, x5, x10, x20, x50**

##### Transient waveform range (T)

**x1/2\*, x1, x2, x5, x10, x20**



#### X-axis range (Tdiv)

(left: voltage waveform range; right: transient waveform range)

Selects the X-axis scale.

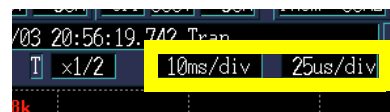
Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

##### Voltage waveform range:

**5ms/div\*, 10ms/div, 20ms/div, 40ms/div**

##### Transient waveform range:

**25μs/div\*, 50μs/div, 100μs/div, 200μs/div, 400μs/div**



Scrolling the transient waveform

You can check all waveform data by scrolling the waveform horizontally.

**F3 [Scroll]**

**Scroll the waveform**

**ESC /cm**

**Return to event list**

Scroll bar

Scroll bar

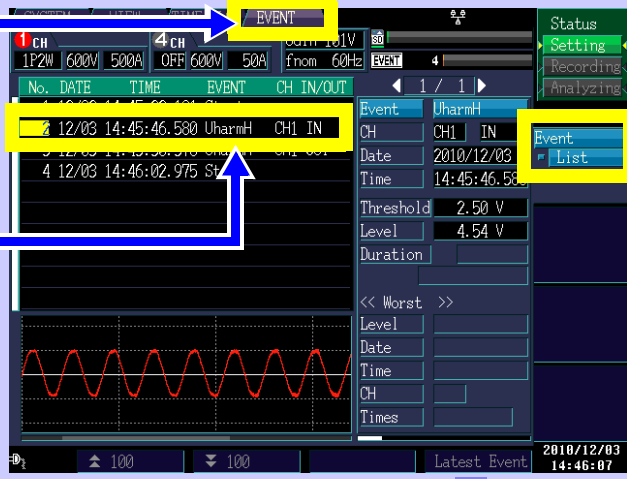
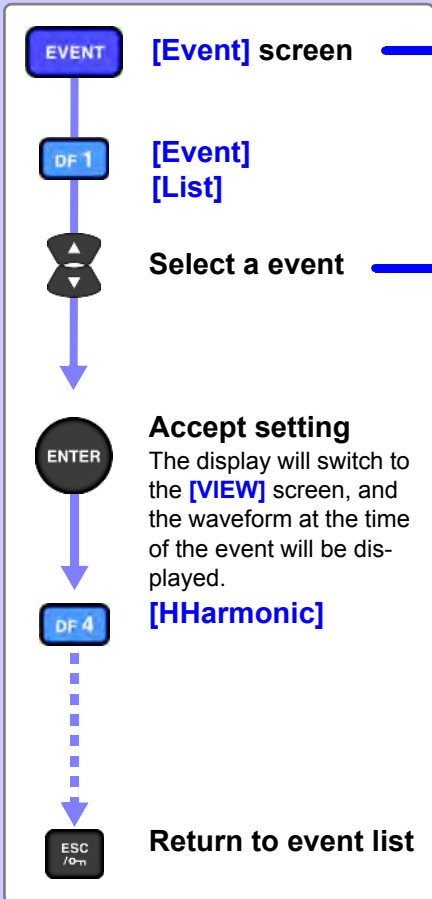
The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.

Display scope

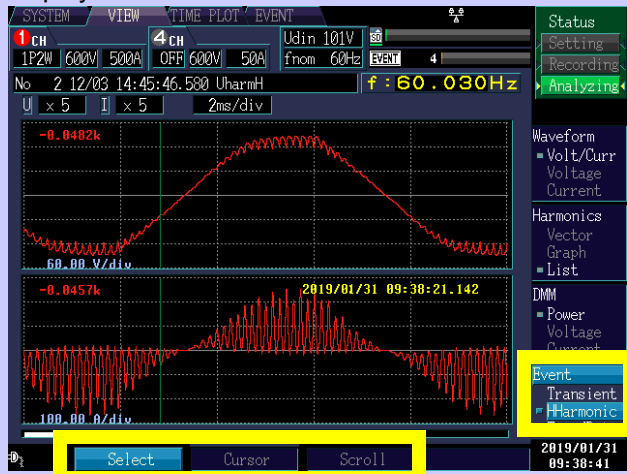
All measurement data

# 8.5 Viewing High-order Harmonic Waveforms

RMS values for noise components at 2 kHz and higher are known as the high-order harmonic component. When a high-order harmonic component event is detected, the high-order harmonic waveform is recorded. The high-order harmonic waveform is a 40 ms instantaneous waveform sampled at 200 kHz.



High-order harmonic waveforms display



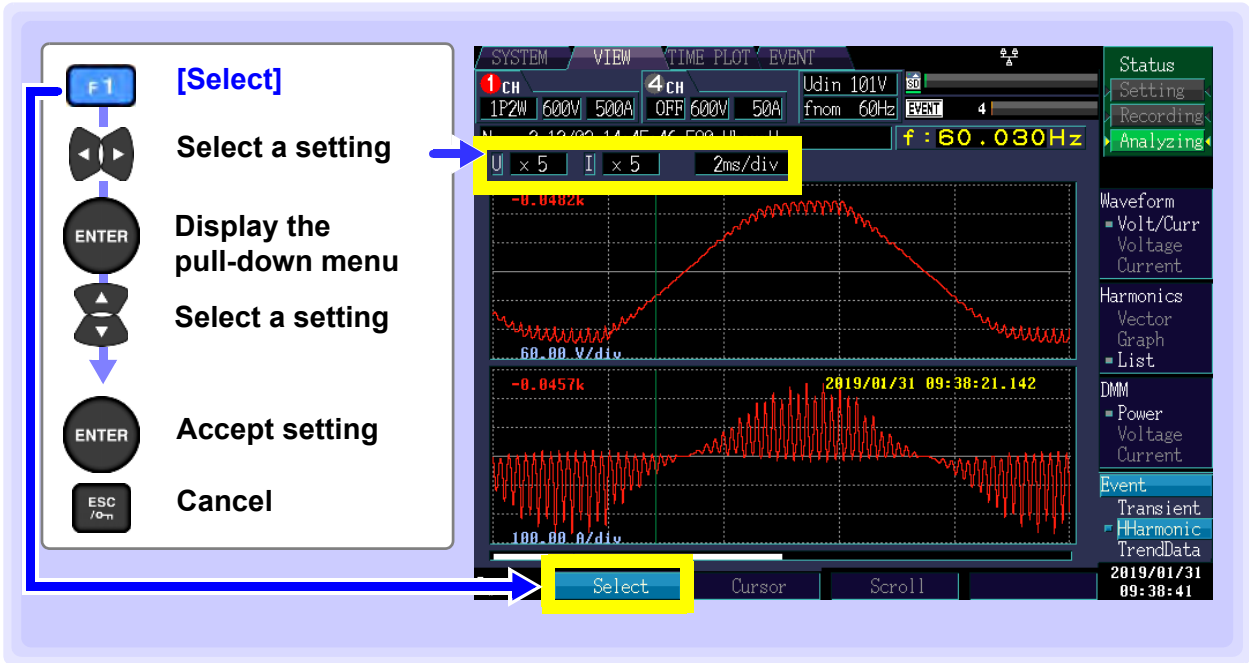
Select with the **F** key.

To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.151)

To read the value above the cursor (p.152)

To scroll waveform data (p.152)

Enlarging or reducing the graph (changing the X- and Y-axis scale)

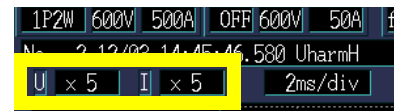


**Y-axis scale (U: Voltage, I: Current)**

When you want to reduce the graph, make the scale smaller.  
When you want to enlarge the graph, make the scale larger.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

x1/3, x1/2, x1\*, x2, x5, x10, x20, x50



**X-axis scale**

Selects the X-axis scale.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

0.5ms/div\*, 1ms/div, 2ms/div, 5ms/div, 10ms/div


The scale can also be changed without using the pull-down menu by pressing the up and down cursor keys.



**Viewing the value and time at the cursor position (Cursor measurements)**

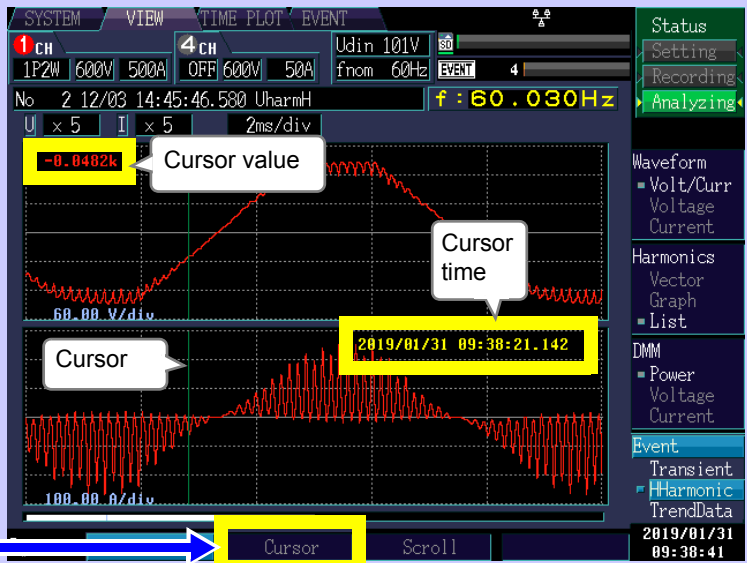
You can read the value and time at the cursor position on waveform graphs.

**F2 [Cursor]**



**Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.**

Cursor color  
 Red: CH1  
 Yellow: CH2  
 Blue: CH3  
 Gray: CH4



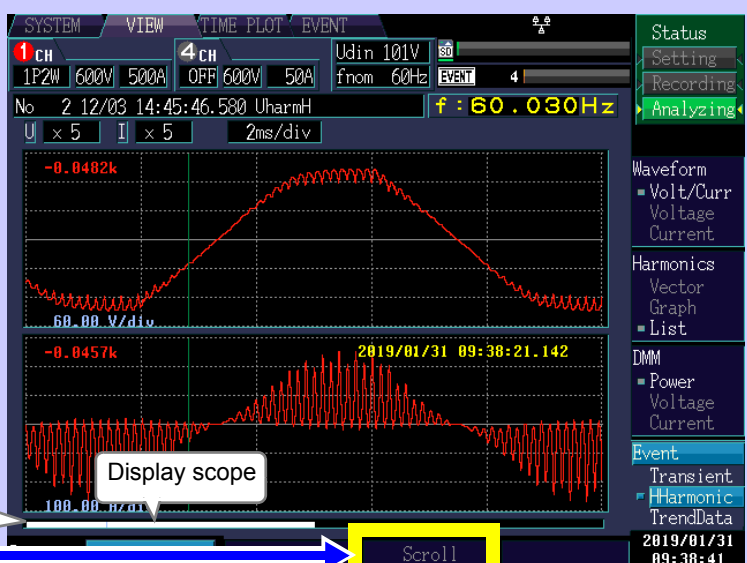
**Scrolling the waveform**

During recording, the X-axis is automatically scaled so that the full waveform graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the waveform graph by moving left, right, up, and down.

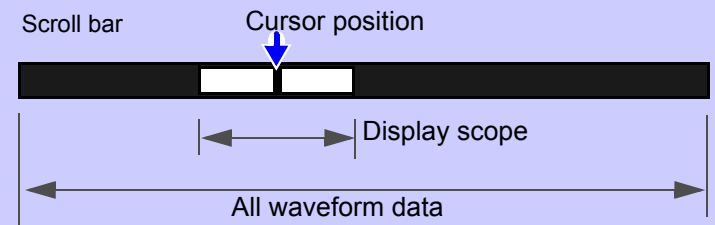
**F3 [Scroll]**



**Scroll through the graph**



- The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.
- The cursor on the scroll bar indicates where the cursor is located relative to all waveform data.



Scroll bar      Cursor position

Display scope

All waveform data

## 8.6 Checking Fluctuation Data

Fluctuation data for swell, dip, interruption, and inrush current events when an event occurs is displayed for 30 s (from 0.5 s before to 29.5 s after the event IN) as a time series graph (during 400 Hz measurement, from 0.125 s before to 7.375 s after the event IN).

**EVENT** [Event] screen

**DF 1** [Event] [List]

Select a event

**ENTER** Accept setting  
The display will switch to the [VIEW] screen, and an event will occur.

**DF 4** [TrendData]

**ESC** Return to event list

**Fluctuation data display**

The U1, U2, and U3 time series graphs are displayed. The pre-trigger and total recording periods are fixed at 0.5 and 30 s, respectively.

Red: CH1

Yellow: CH2

Blue: CH3

Gray: CH4

The maximum and minimum values during the TIME PLOT interval are shown as the MAX and MIN values.



Select with the **F** key.

To change the displayed channels (p.154)

To enlarge or reduce the graph (p.154)

To read the value above the cursor (p.155)

To scroll waveform data (p.156)

## 8.6 Checking Fluctuation Data

### NOTE

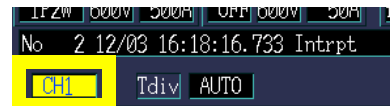
- Data can be recorded regardless of the recording item settings (p.76) and the TIME PLOT interval settings (p.77) (**[SYSTEM]-DF1 [Recording]-F1 [Interval]**).
- When an event occurs while 30 s of fluctuation data is being recorded, fluctuation data is only recorded for the first event.
- Ultimately, data can be analyzed in detail and reports generated using the application software PQ ONE, which is supplied with the instrument.

### Changing the displayed channel and enlarging or reducing the graph (changing the X-axis scale)

#### Displayed channel

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**CH1\*** / CH2 / CH3 / CH4 (varies with connection)

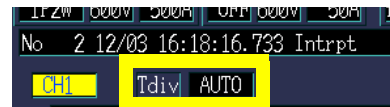


#### X-axis scale (Tdiv)

When you want to reduce the graph, make the scale smaller.  
When you want to enlarge the graph, make the scale larger.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

**AUTO\***, x5, x2, x1, x1/2, x1/5, x1/10






## Viewing the value and time at the cursor position (Cursor measurements)

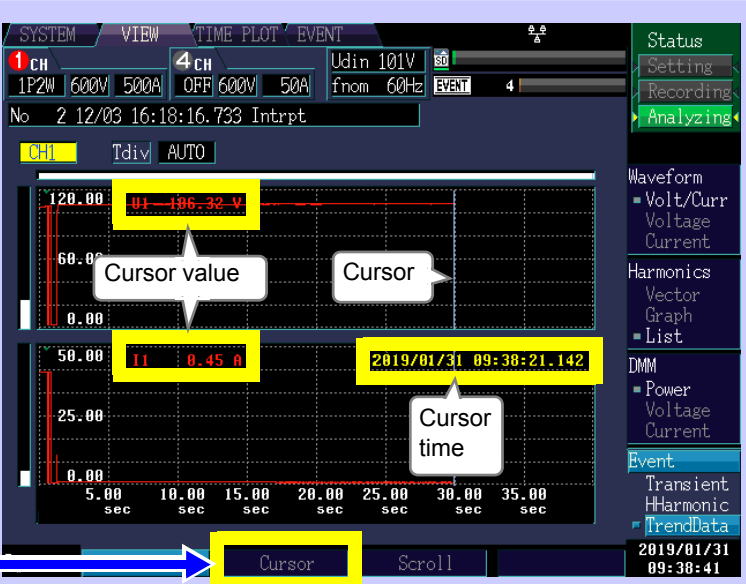
You can read the value and time at the cursor position on time series graphs.

**F2 [Cursor]**



**Move the vertical cursor left and right to read the display value.**

Cursor color  
 Red: CH1  
 Yellow: CH2  
 Blue: CH3  
 Gray: CH4




### NOTE

The time displayed during cursor measurement is based on the CH1 voltage (U1). Event occurrence times displayed in the event list and times shown during cursor measurement may not agree.

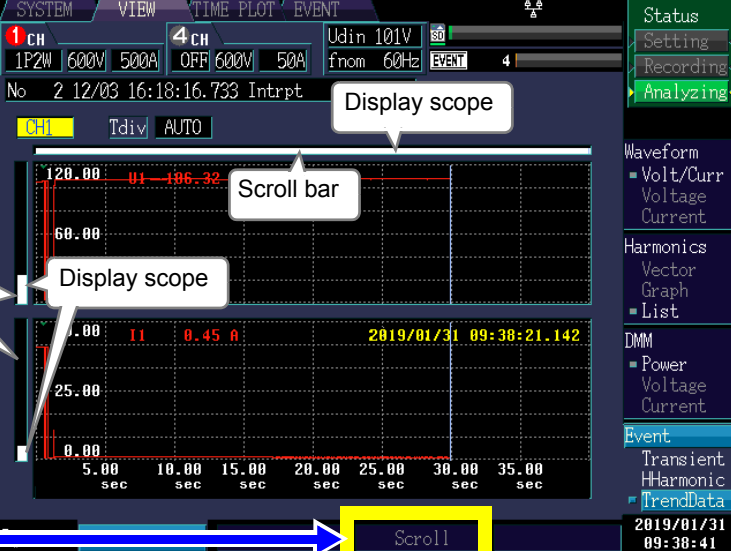
### Scrolling the waveform

During recording, the X-axis and Y-axis are automatically scaled so that the full time series graph fits on the screen. Once recording has stopped and the X-axis or Y-axis scale has been changed so that the waveforms do not fit on the screen, you can scroll through the time series graph by moving left, right, up, and down.

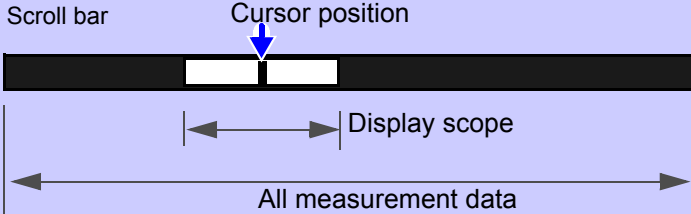
**F3 [Scroll]**



**Scroll through the graph**



- The display scope on the scroll bar (shown in white) illustrates which range of all measurement data is being shown on the screen.
- The cursor on the scroll bar shows where the cursor is located relative to all measurement data.



# Data Saving and File Operations (SYSTEM-MEMORY screen)

## Chapter 9

The PQ3198 saves settings data, measurement data, waveform data, event data, and screen copy data to an optional SD memory card. (Of this data, only setting conditions can be loaded by the instrument.)

See: "3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card" (p.43)

### 9.1 [MEMORY] Screen

This section describes the [MEMORY] screen.

The screenshot shows the [MEMORY] screen with the following elements:

- Header:** CVCTEM, WTRM, TIME, PLOT, EVENT, Status
- Folder Path:** /PQ3198
- Used Memory:** 4 MB / 7592 MB
- File List:**

| No. | File Name | Size     | Date             |
|-----|-----------|----------|------------------|
| 1   | HARDCOPY  | <Folder> | 2009/01/23 23:15 |
| 2   | SETTING   | <Folder> | 2018/11/22 18:19 |
| 3   | 18112800  | <Folder> | 2018/11/28 16:18 |
- Summary:** total: 3 files
- Instructions:** Use the ↑ ↓ keys to select file. Use the ← → to switch folders. (View up to 204 files.)
- Buttons:** Delete, Format
- Right Panel:**
  - Recording: Analyzing
  - System: Wiring, Main, Record
  - Event1: Voltage1, Voltage2, Wave
  - Event2: Current, Harmonics, Power/etc
  - Memory: Setting, Hardcopy, List
  - Date/Time: 2018/11/28 16:18:33

**Callouts:**

- Displays the present display position. This screen indicates that the contents of the PQ3198 folder on the SD memory card are being displayed.
- Displays how much of the SD memory card has been used.
- Displays a list of files saved on the SD memory card.
- Allows you to scroll around the screen with the up and down cursor keys and displays the present display position as a white bar.

#### NOTE

An error message will be displayed if the SD memory card experiences an error. SD utilization is not shown.

## About File Types

The following file data types may be stored.

| Name         | Type     | Description   |
|--------------|----------|---|
| 00000001.SET | SET      | Settings file   |
| 00000001.BMP | BMP      | Screen copy data file   |
| EV000001.EVT | EVT      | Event data file   |
| TR000001.TRN | TRN      | Transient waveform file   |
| HH000001.HHC | HHC      | High-order harmonic waveform file   |
| 000001.WDU   | WDU      | Fluctuation data file   |
| AT000000.BMP | BMP      | Screen data file saved once each screen copy interval                             |
| PQ3198.SET   | SET      | Settings data file at start of time series measurement                            |
| TP0000.ITV   | ITV      | Time series measurement normal binary file  |
| FL0000.FLC   | FLC      | Time series measurement flicker data  |
| HARDCOPY     | <Folder> | Folder for saving screen copy data files  |
| SETTING      | <Folder> | Folder for saving settings  |
| YYMMDDNN     | <Folder> | Folder for saving data (name varies with date and number of folder)(p.162))       |
| EVENT        | <Folder> | Folder for saving events  |
| AUTOCOPY     | <Folder> | Folder for automatically saving screen data (folder for saving AT*****.BMP files) |

- Files are numbered consecutively inside each folder.
- In the name of the folder used to store data, YY indicates the last two digits of the Western year; MM, the month; DD, the day; and NN, a sequential number for that day.

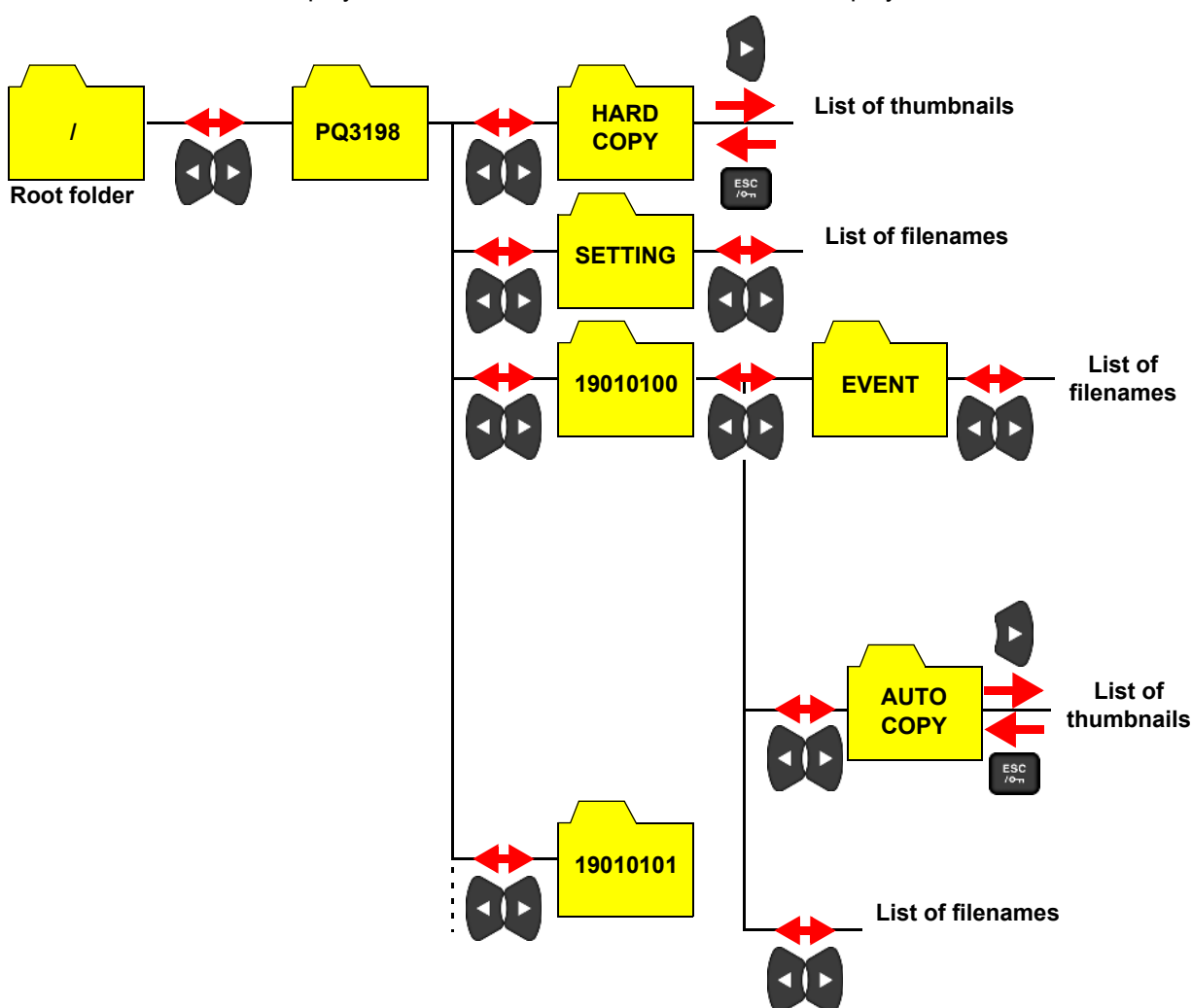
## Moving inside folders, moving to the root folder, and list displays

### ■ Moving inside a folder

- You can display the contents of a folder by moving the cursor to the folder with the up and down cursor keys and then pressing the right cursor key.
- While the root folder [ / ] is being displayed, you can move to the [PQ3198] folder with the right cursor key, regardless of the cursor position.
- To go back one folder when the [HARDCOPY] or [AUTOCOPY] folder is being displayed, press the **ESC** key. For other folders, press the left cursor key.
- You cannot move to folders unrelated to the instrument.

### ■ List displays

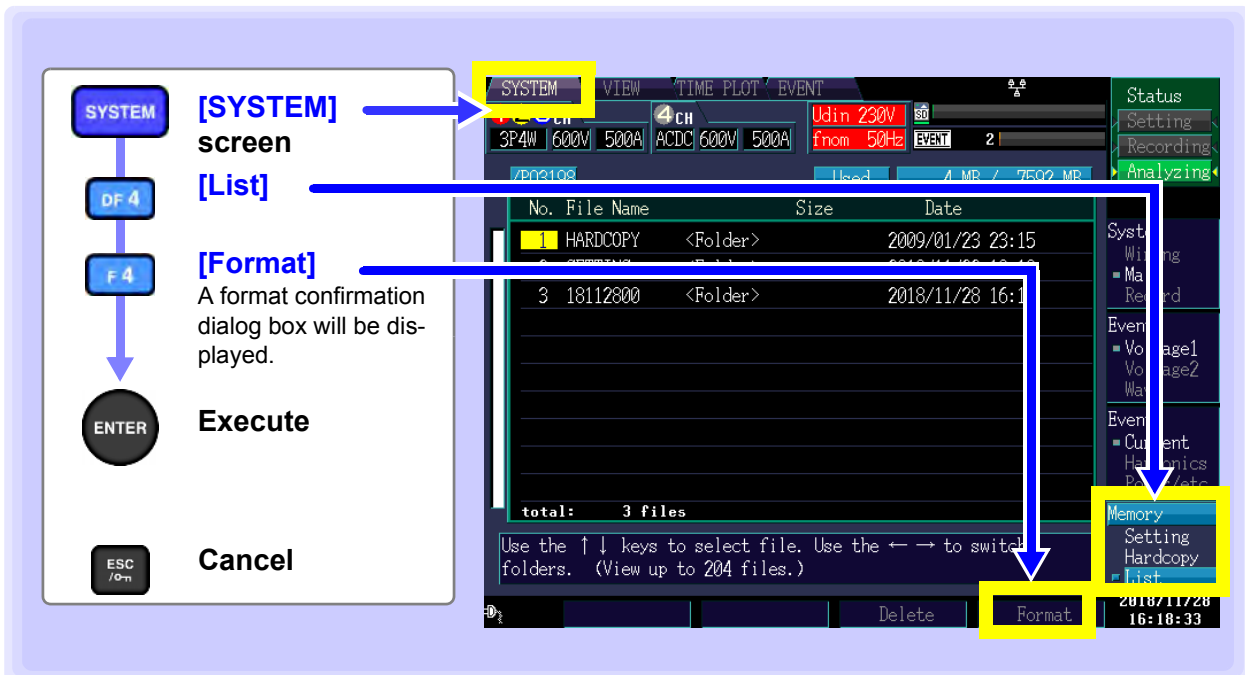
The contents of [HARDCOPY] and [AUTOCOPY] folders are displayed as a list of BMP file thumbnails, and their contents are displayed in list form. Other folder contents are displayed as a list of filenames.



## 9.2 Formatting SD Memory Cards

You will need to use this functionality if the SD memory card being used has not been formatted (initialized). Start the formatting process after inserting the SD memory card you wish to format into the instrument (p.43).

Once formatting is complete, the [PQ3198] folder will be automatically created in the root directory (the uppermost level in the directory structure on the SD memory card).



### NOTE

- Formatting erases any data stored on the SD memory card so that it cannot be recovered. Execute only after confirming that no important files will be lost. We recommend keeping a backup of any precious data stored on a SD memory card.
- Use the instrument to format cards. Cards formatted on a computer may not use the proper SD format, resulting in decreased memory card performance.
- The instrument can only store data on memory cards that use the SD format.
- Use only HIOKI-approved SD memory cards (model Z4001, etc). Proper operation is not guaranteed if other cards are used.

## 9.3 Save Operation and File Structure

### Save operation

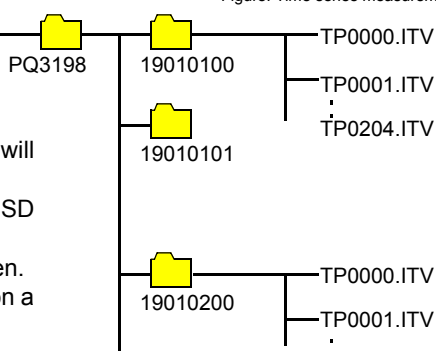
#### Saving measurement data (p.163)

Saving method

Data is automatically saved according to the time control settings.

- When the file size exceeds 100 MB, the instrument will create a new file and continue saving data to it.
- The instrument will stop saving data once the SD memory card is full.
- Up to 204 files can be displayed on the [\[List\]](#) screen.
- Up to 100 measurement data files can be created on a single date.

SD memory card root



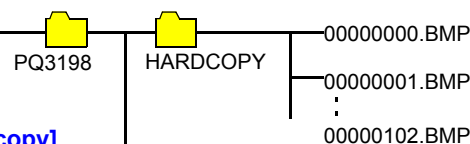
#### Saving screen copies (p.166)

Saving method

Press the **COPY** key while the screen you wish to save is being displayed.

- Up to 102 files can be displayed on the [\[Hardcopy\]](#) screen.

SD memory card root



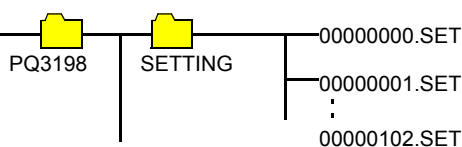
#### Saving settings data (p.167)

Saving method

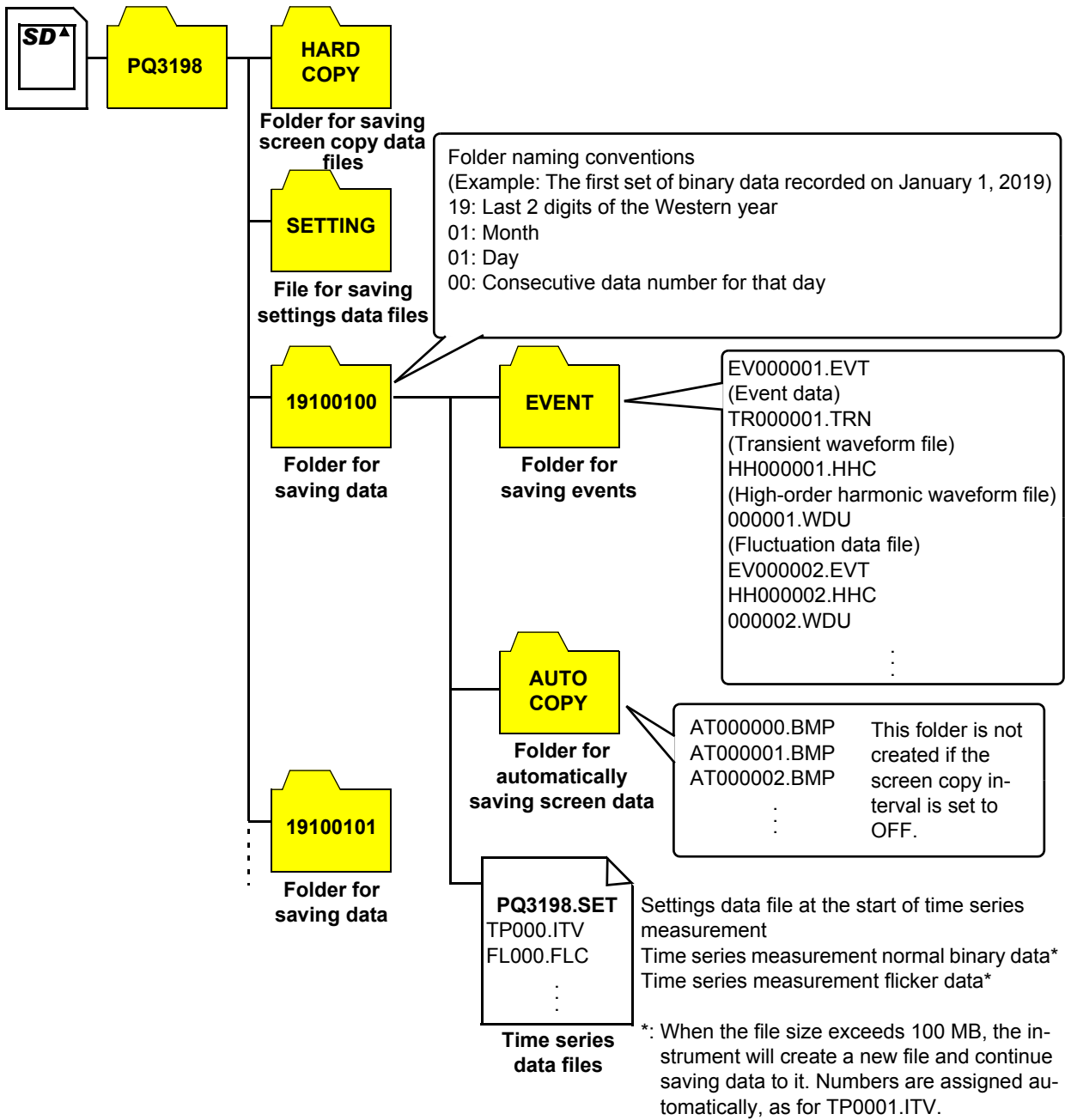
Move to the folder in which you wish to save the data on the SD memory card screen and press the **F2** key.

- Up to 102 files can be displayed on the [\[Setting\]](#) screen.

SD memory card root



### File structure (overall)





## 9.4 Saving, Display and Deleting Measurement Data


### Saving data

Characteristics selected with the **[Recording Items]** setting are all automatically saved to the SD memory card in the binary format. Up to 100 measurement data files can be created on a single date.

#### NOTE

If an SD memory card is not inserted into the instrument, measurement data will not be saved.

#### Save procedure

1. Set the recorded items and TIME PLOT interval.  
(See "Recording Items" (p.76), "TIME PLOT Interval" (p.77))
2. Set the recording start time and end time (as necessary).  
(See "Time Start" (p.78))
3. Press the  key to start recording.

(To cancel recording, press the  key again.)

(A folder will be automatically created, and the data will be stored there. See 9.3 (p.161).)

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Save destination: | SD memory card   |
| File names:       | <p>Filenames are automatically created based on the start time and date and given an extension of "ITV" (time series measurement normal binary data) or "FLC" (time series measurement flicker data). Numbering starts at 0000 and goes to 9999.<br/>Example: TP0000.ITV (the first set of time series measurement normal binary data saved in the folder)</p> |



#### Remaining storage time

The remaining storage time on the SD memory card being used is displayed when setting the recorded items and TIME PLOT interval. The time is calculated and displayed based on the SD memory card's storage capacity, the number of items being recorded, and the TIMEPOT interval time. This calculation does not take event data into account, so the recording time may vary significantly with the number of events.

### Recording times for (reference value) a Z4001 SD Memory Card 2 GB (Repeat Record: 1 Week, Repeat Number: 55 times)

| TIME PLOT interval                | Recording parameter setting  |  |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
|                                   | All data<br>(Saves all data) | Power and Harmonic (Saves<br>RMS values and harmonics) | Power (Saves RMS<br>values only) |
| 1 second                          | 16.9 hours                   | 23.6 hours   | 11.5 days                        |
| 3 seconds                         | 2.1days                      | 3.0 days   | 34.6 days                        |
| 15 seconds                        | 10.6 days                    | 14.8 days  | 24 weeks                         |
| 30 seconds                        | 21.1days                     | 29.5 days  | 49 weeks                         |
| 1 minute                          | 42.2 days                    | 8.4 weeks  | 55 weeks                         |
| 5 minutes                         | 30.1 weeks                   | 42.1 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 10 minutes                        | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 15 minutes                        | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 30 minutes                        | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 1 hour                            | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 2 hours                           | 55 weeks                     | 55 weeks   | 55 weeks                         |
| 150/180 /1200wave (Approx. 3 sec) | 2.1 days                     | 3.0 days   | 34.6 days                        |

- Recording times do not account for event data and screen copy data. Recording times may be shortened when event data and screen copy data are stored on the card.
- Recording times are not dependent on connections.
- When repeated recording is set to **[OFF]**, the maximum recording time is 35 days.
- When repeated recording is set to **[1 Day]**, the maximum recording time is 366 days.
- When repeated recording is set to **[1 Week]**, the maximum recording time is 55 weeks.
- Harmonics order data is not saved for **[Power]**, but it is saved in THD.

### Delete

The screenshot shows a device's file management screen with the following data:

| No. | File Name         | Size | Date             |
|-----|-------------------|------|------------------|
| 1   | HARDCOPY <Folder> |      | 2009/01/23 23:15 |
| 2   | SETTING <Folder>  |      | 2018/11/22 18:19 |
| 3   | 18112800 <Folder> |      | 2018/11/28 16:18 |

Annotations and instructions on the left side of the image:

- SYSTEM** button: [SYSTEM] screen
- DF 4** button: [List]
- Up/Down arrow buttons: Select the number (No.) you wish to delete
- F 3** button: [Delete]
  - A deletion confirmation dialog box will be displayed.
- ENTER** button: Execute
- ESC / On** button: Cancel

Additional annotations on the screenshot:

- A yellow box highlights the **SYSTEM** menu item at the top.
- A yellow box highlights the file entry **3 18112800 <Folder>** in the list.
- A yellow box highlights the **Delete** button at the bottom.
- A yellow box highlights the **List** option in the right-hand menu.

## Display Measurement Data (Load)

In the [SYSTEM]-[Memory]-[List] screen, when the cursor is moved to the stored data folder to be displayed and the F1 [Load] key is pressed, [Analyze] will be activated and the event list, trend data, detailed trend data in the specified folder will be displayed.

Event, trend data and detailed trend data can be checked.

Refer to "Chapter 8 Checking Events (EVENT screen)" (p.139) for the Event Confirmation Method.

Return to [Settings] with the DATARESET key.

### CAUTION

- The maximum displayed times of the trend data, detailed trend data, and harmonic trend data in the [TIME PLOT] screen of the Hioki PQ3198 is subject to certain constraints. To confirm all measured trend data, use the application software PQ ONE, which is supplied with the instrument.
- Data measured in different versions will not load even if the instrument is the same.
- The F1 [Load] key will appear when the cursor is in the stored data folder. (\*\*\*\*\*).


[TIME PLOT] screen maximum display times

| TIME PLOT Interval              | Recording Items setting      |  |                                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
|                                 | All data<br>(Saves all data) | Power and Harmonic<br>(Saves RMS values and harmonics) | Power<br>(Saves RMS values only) |
| 1 second                        | 7 min. 52 sec.               | 15 min. 44 sec.  | 2 hours 37 min. 20 sec.          |
| 3 seconds                       | 23 min. 36 sec.              | 47 min. 12 sec.  | 7 hours 52 min.                  |
| 15 seconds                      | 1 hour 58 min.               | 3 hours 56 min.  | 1 day 15 hours 20 min.           |
| 30 seconds                      | 3 hours 56 min.              | 7 hours 52 min.  | 3 days 6 hours 40 min.           |
| 1 minute                        | 7 hours 58 min.              | 15 hours 44 min.                                       | 6 days 13 hours 20 min.          |
| 5 minutes                       | 1 day 15 hours 20 min.       | 3 days 6 hours 40 min.                                 | 32 days 18 hours 40 min.         |
| 10 minutes                      | 3 days 6 hours 40 min.       | 6 days 13 hours 20 min.                                | 35 days                          |
| 15 minutes                      | 4 days 22 hours              | 9 days 20 hours  | 35 days                          |
| 30 minutes                      | 9 days 20 hours              | 19 days 16 hours                                       | 35 days                          |
| 1 hour                          | 19 days 16 hours             | 35 days  | 35 days                          |
| 2 hours                         | 35 days                      | 35 days  | 35 days                          |
| 150/180 wave<br>(Approx. 3 sec) | 23 min. 36 sec.              | 47 min. 12 sec.  | 7 hours 52 min.                  |

# 9.5 Saving, Displaying, and Deleting Screen Copies

You can save the currently displayed screen as a BMP (256-color) file. The file extension is “.bmp.”


## Save

You can save (output) the screen at a given instant to the set SD memory card by pressing the  key while the screen you wish to save is displayed.

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| RS Connection: | SD memory card  |
| File names:    | Auto generated, extension of “.bmp”<br>00000000.bmp (consecutive numbering in the folder ranges from 00000000 to 99999999)<br>Example: 00000001.bmp |

**NOTE** Up to 102 files can be displayed on the **[Hardcopy]** screen.

## Displaying and deleting files



**[SYSTEM] screen** →

**[Hardcopy]** →

**Select the file you wish to display** →

**[View]** → The file will be displayed.

**Return to the list.** (You can also return with any other key.)

To delete a file:

**Select the file you wish to delete**

**[Delete]** → A deletion confirmation dialog box will be displayed.

**Execute** →

**Cancel** →

**To view hard copies of screens for which a screen copy interval was set**

Use the cursor keys on the **[List]** screen to move the cursor to an **[AUTO COPY]** file to display a thumbnail. Select the thumbnail whose screen you wish to view with the cursor keys and press the **[View]** key to view hard copies of screens for which a screen copy interval was set.

## 9.6 Saving and Deleting Settings Files (Settings Data)

This section describes how to save the instrument's present settings.

**SYSTEM** [SYSTEM] screen →

**DF 4** [Setting]

**F 2** [Save]  
The file will be saved.

To delete a file

**F 3** [Delete]  
Select the number (No.) you wish to delete

**ENTER** Execute  
A deletion confirmation dialog box will be displayed.

**ESC /CM** Cancel

| No. | File Name    | Size | Date             |
|-----|--------------|------|------------------|
| 1   | 00000000.SET | 4128 | 2018/11/29 18:07 |

total: 1 files  
Use the ↑ ↓ keys to select file.  
102 files can be saved.

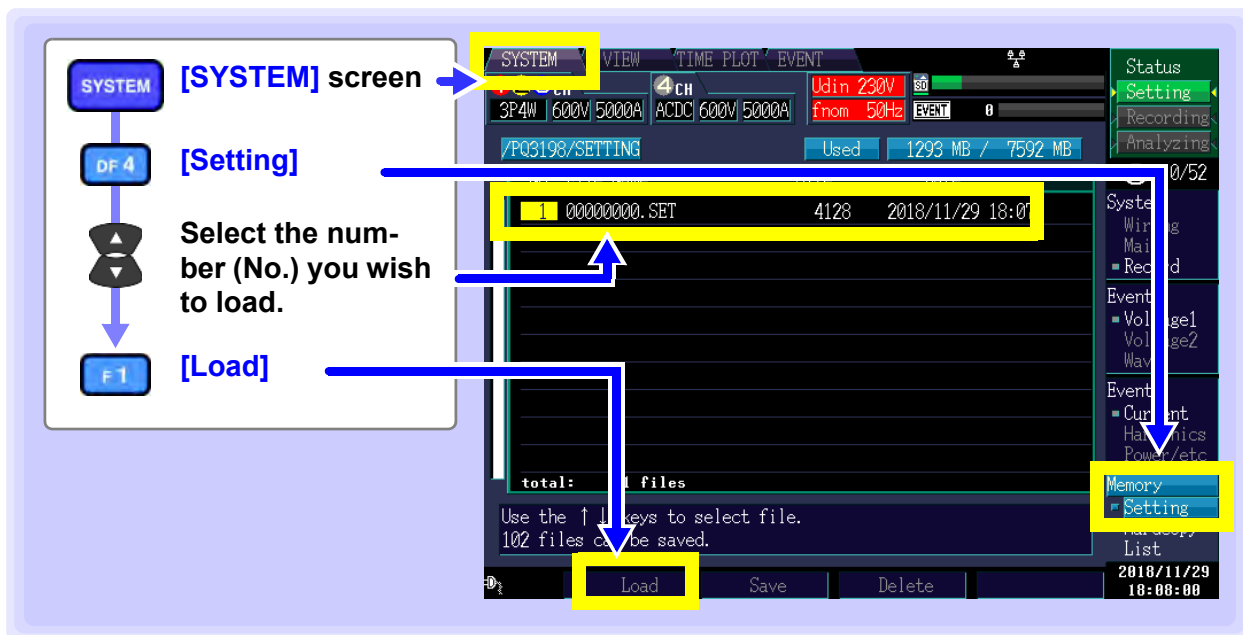
Buttons: Load, Save, Delete

### NOTE

- All filenames are assigned automatically and cannot be changed by the user (for example, 00000000.SET).
- See: "9.3 Save Operation and File Structure" (p.161)
- Up to 102 files can be displayed on the [Setting] screen.

## 9.7 Loading Settings Files (Settings Data)

This section describes how to select and load saved settings.



## 9.8 File and Folder Names

### NOTE

The instrument does not allow users to create folders. All folders are created automatically. Additionally, file and folder names cannot be changed.








### Changing file and folder names

The names of files and folders downloaded to your computer can be changed. Names can be up to 8 characters long. Settings files should be placed in the **[SETTING]** folder, and screen copy files should be placed in the **[HARDCOPY]** folder. Filenames containing characters other than letters and numbers may not be properly displayed by the instrument.

# Analyzing Data Using the Application (PQ ONE) Chapter 10

## 10.1 Application functionality

The PQ ONE application (which ships with the instrument) provides functionality for analyzing data from the instrument (saved in binary format) on a computer.

-  Displays and analyzes measurement data  
Event statistics function allows analyzing measured data in detail.  
Checking event status daily or hourly allows detecting events with higher frequency at specific a time or on a specific day of the week.
-  Easily creates the required graphs  
Adjusting the display period of the trend graph when the output is good, and integrating the trend data for 3 phases to a single graph is possible.
-  Generates measurement data reports  
Contents displayed on the screen can be output without any modifications. No complicated report settings are required, and the required reports can be created.
-  Displays measurement data in EN50160 mode
-  Converts measurement data to CSV format  
Any range of measurement data can be converted to CSV format.  
The converted files can be used in spreadsheet programs.
-  Judges anomalies based on the ITIC (CBEMA) curve\* (Ver.5.00.0 or later)  
\*: The ITIC Curve is commonly used in the U.S. and is a standard for evaluating voltage anomalies by specifying a range of acceptable tolerance. A “User-Defined Curve” can be optionally defined for voltage anomaly evaluation.
-  Displays lists of file information including settings and the number of events  
Dragging a folder containing measurement data displays lists of all data and event occurrences included in the folder.

Refer to the Application Software Instruction Manual (CD) for details.

## 10.2 Installation

### Contents of included CD

| Language | File name            | File description              |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| English  | PQONE_Manual_Eng.pdf | Instruction Manual (English)  |
|          | Setup.exe            | PQ ONE Installer (English)    |
|          | Setup_Eng.msi        |                               |
| Japanese | PQONE_Manual_Jpn.pdf | Instruction Manual (Japanese) |
|          | Setup.exe            | PQ ONE Installer (Japanese)   |
|          | Setup_Jpn.msi        |                               |

The latest version can be downloaded from our website.

### How to use Instruction Manual

The Instruction Manual is provided in PDF format.

The Adobe Reader must be installed on your computer to view the Instruction Manual. (Adobe Reader can be downloaded from the Adobe website.)

### Operating environment

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Operating System (OS) | Windows 7, Windows 8.1, Windows 10 |
| Display resolution    | 1280 × 768 dots or more            |
| CD-ROM drive          | Used for installation              |



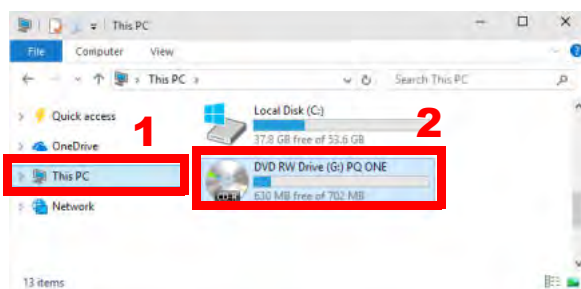
## Installation procedure

### Screen sample: Windows 10

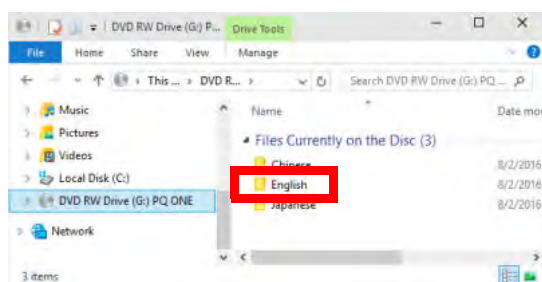
- 1.** Start the computer.  
Administrator authority may be required for the installation.
- 2.** Set the included CD to the CD-ROM drive.
- 3.** Click the Start button, and then, click **File Explorer** to start Explorer.



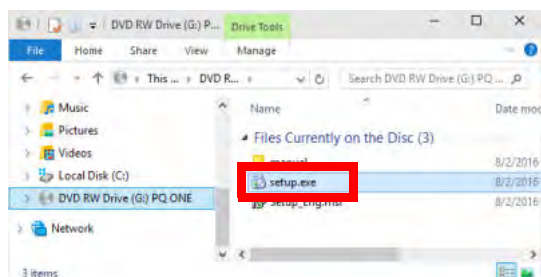
- 4.** Click **This PC**, and then, double-click **DVD RW Drive**.



- 5.** Double-click the **English** folder.



- 6.** Double-click **setup.exe** (SET UP file).



(The extension may not be displayed.)  
After the installer starts, follow the instruction to proceed with the installation.

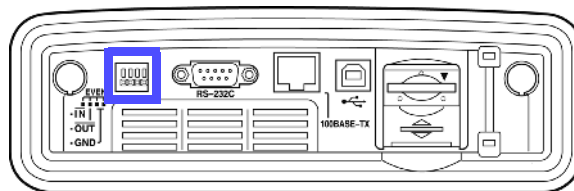


# Connecting External Devices

## Chapter 11

### 11.1 Using the External Control Terminal

You can enter events and output event occurrence times with the external control terminals.



**Event input terminal (EVENT IN)**  
Used to start and stop recording and analyze anomalies based on the operational timing of an external device.  
When you connect the search signal of an anomaly search device such as an overcurrent relay to the event input terminal, you can analyze anomalies using this device according to anomaly operations.  
**See:** "Using the event input terminal (EVENT IN)" (p.175)

**Event output terminal (EVENT OUT)**  
This informs an external device when anomalies occur within the PQ3198.  
When you connect the event output terminal to a trigger input terminal on a waveform recording device such as the Hioki Memory HiCorder, you can record waveforms on the Memory HiCorder when events occur.  
**See:** "Using the event output terminal (EVENT OUT)" (p.176)

#### CAUTION

To avoid damaging this device, do not input voltages outside the ranges  $-0.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.0\text{ V}$  (EVENT IN) or  $-0.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.0\text{ V}$  (EVENT OUT) to the external control terminals.

#### NOTE

- To use the external control terminal to start or stop recording based on an external signal, set the external control (IN) setting to START/STOP.
- To use the external control terminal to provide external event functionality, make the following two settings:
  - Set the external event to ON. ([SYSTEM]-DF3 [Power/etc]-[External Event: ON])  
**See:**"Generating events using an external input signal (external event settings)" (p.90)
  - Set external control (IN) to Event. ([SYSTEM]-DF1 [Main]-F3[Hardware]-[Internal control(IN) : Event])  
**See:**"Changing Hardware Settings" (p.81)

## Connecting to the External Control Terminal

Be sure to read "Before Connecting Measurement Cables" (p.10) before attempting to connect the instrument to a computer.



**WARNING**

To prevent electrical accidents, use the recommended wire type to connect to the current input terminals, or otherwise ensure that the wire used has sufficient current handling capacity and insulation.

Items to connect (required items):

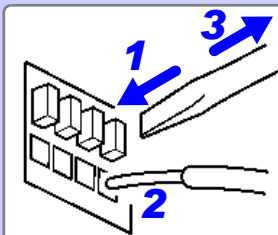


Electric wires that conform with: single line:  $\phi 0.65$  mm (AWG22)  
twisted wire:  $0.32$  mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG22)  
diameter of search wire:  $\phi 0.12$  mm or more

Supported electric wires single line:  $\phi 0.32$  mm to  $\phi 0.65$  mm (AWG28 to AWG22)  
twisted wire:  $0.08$  mm<sup>2</sup> to  $0.32$  mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG28 to AWG22)  
diameter of search wire:  $\phi 0.12$  mm or more

Standard direction wire length : 9 mm to 10 mm

Tools that conform to button operations : flat head screwdriver (diameter: 3 mm, width of blade-tip: 2.6 mm)



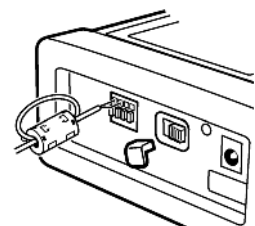
**1** Press down on the terminal button using a tool, such as a flat head screwdriver.

**2** While the button is depressed, insert the wire into the electric wire connection hole.

**3** Release the button.

The electric wire is locked in place.

Longer wires may cause malfunction due to external noise. Wind the wires around a ferrite clamp as shown in the figure before connection (position the ferrite clamp as near the terminal block as possible).



## Using the event input terminal (EVENT IN)

By inputting an external signal to the event input terminal, you can detect external events or start and stop recording based on the timing of input.

If using the terminal to trigger external events, you can record the voltage and current waveforms as well as measured values when external events occur, just as for other events.

Using this device, you can analyze power anomalies that occur in other electrical equipment.



To avoid damaging this device, do not input voltages outside the range -0.5 V to +6.0 V to the external control terminals.

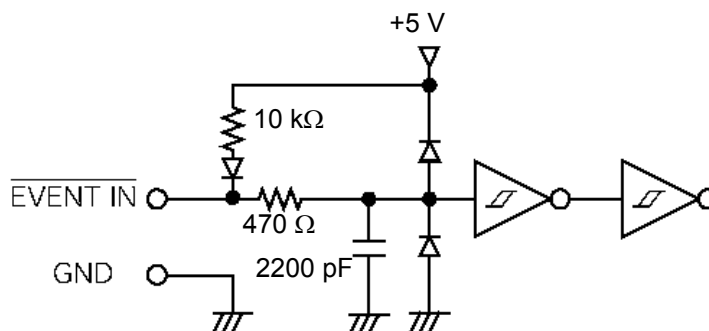
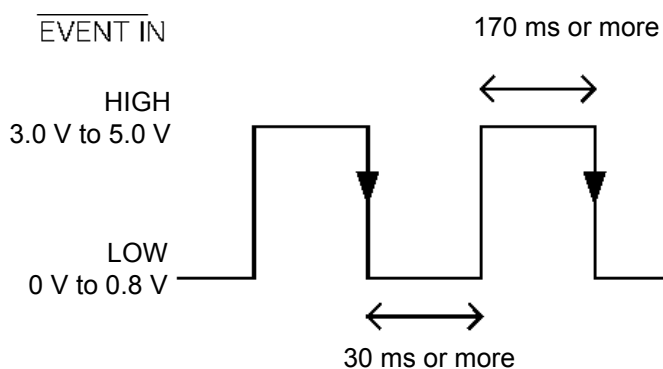
### Signal input methods

Short-circuit the terminal or input a pulse signal.

Use the event input terminal ( $\overline{\text{EVENT IN}}$ ) and the ground terminal (GND).

You can control the event input terminal by short-circuiting the terminal (active LOW) or dropping the pulse signal (1.0 V).

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Input voltage range   | HIGH level : 3.0 V to 5.0 V<br>LOW level : 0 V to 0.8 V |
| Maximum input voltage | -0.5V to +6.0 V   |



## Using the event input terminal (EVENT OUT)

This indicates events occurring externally that were synchronized with events occurring internally for this device.

### Usage method 1. Connect a warning device.

This is a good way to output warnings when events such as interruptions occur.

### Usage method 2. Connect to the trigger input terminal of a Memory HiCorder.

This allows you to record waveforms on the Memory HiCorder when events occur on the PQ3198. You can record between 14 and 16 waveforms on the PQ3198 when events occur. When you want to record waveforms for a longer period of time, use the PQ3198 in parallel with a Memory HiCorder.

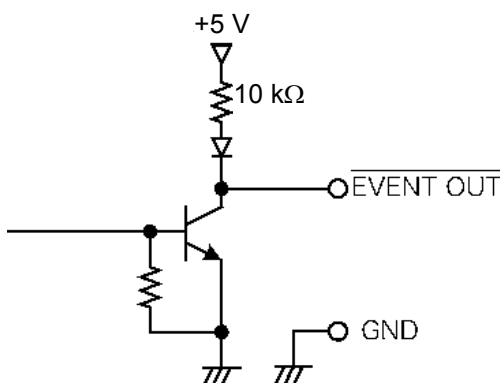
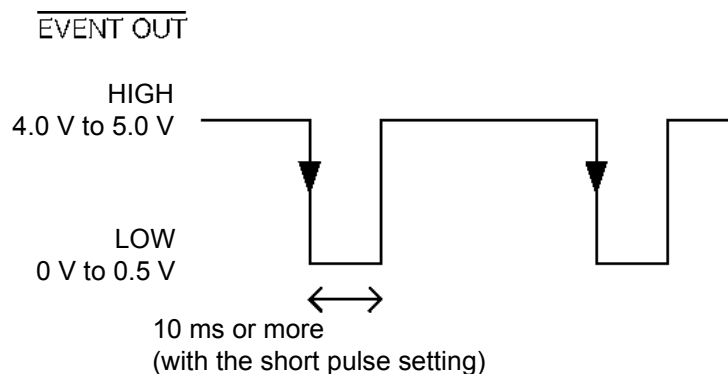


To avoid damaging this device, do not input voltages outside the -0.5 V to +6.0 V range to the external control terminal.

## Signal output method

If an event occurs in the PQ3198, a pulse signal is output. Use the event output terminal ( $\overline{\text{EVENT OUT}}$ ) and the ground terminal (GND).

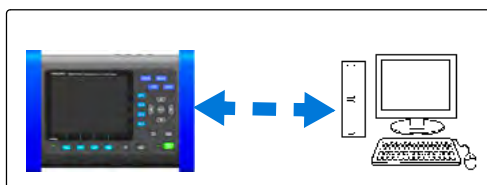
|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Output signal         | Open collector output (includes voltage output)<br>Active LOW                           |
| Output voltage range  | HIGH level: 4.5 V to 5.0 V<br>LOW level: 0 V to 0.5 V                                   |
| Pulse width           | LOW level: Short pulse setting : longer than 10 ms<br>Long pulse setting: Approx. 2.5 s |
| Maximum input voltage | -0.5 V to +6.0 V  |



# Operation with a Computer

## Chapter 12

The instrument includes standard USB and Ethernet interfaces to connect a computer for remote control.



### USB Connection Capabilities

The SD memory card will be detected as a removable disk, and you will be able to copy data to a computer.

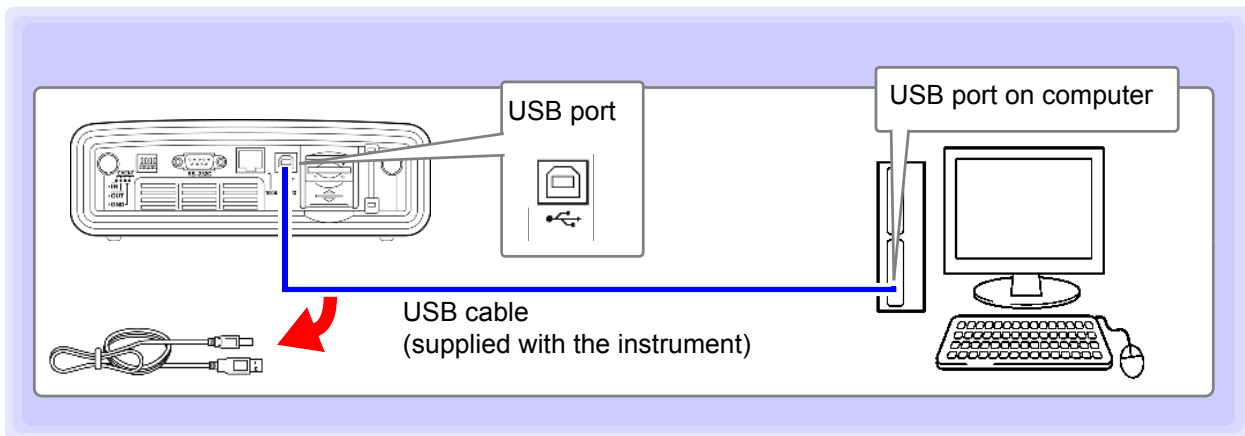
### Ethernet ("LAN") Connection Capabilities

- Control the instrument remotely by internet browser. (p.184)
- You will be able to download measurement data from the instrument to a computer (using the FTP server function). (p.187)

## 12.1 Downloading Measurement Data Using the USB Interface

Since the instrument includes a standard USB interface, measurement data can be transferred to a USB-connected computer (using the instrument's mass storage function).

Connect the instrument to the computer with a USB cable. No instrument settings are necessary to establish the USB connection.



A message such as the following is displayed on the instrument when it is connected to a computer:

```

Accessing USB storage.
To stop, hit ESC.

Stop: ESC

```

### ⚠ CAUTION

- To avoid faults, do not disconnect or reconnect the USB cable during instrument operation.
- Connect the instrument and the computer to a common earth ground. Using different grounds could result in potential difference between the instrument and the computer. Potential difference on the USB cable can result in malfunctions and faults.

### NOTE

If both the instrument and computer are turned off the power while connected by the USB cable, turn on the power of the computer first. It is not able to communicate if the instrument is turned on the power first.

### After Connecting

Use the following procedure when disconnecting a USB cable connected to the instrument from the computer:

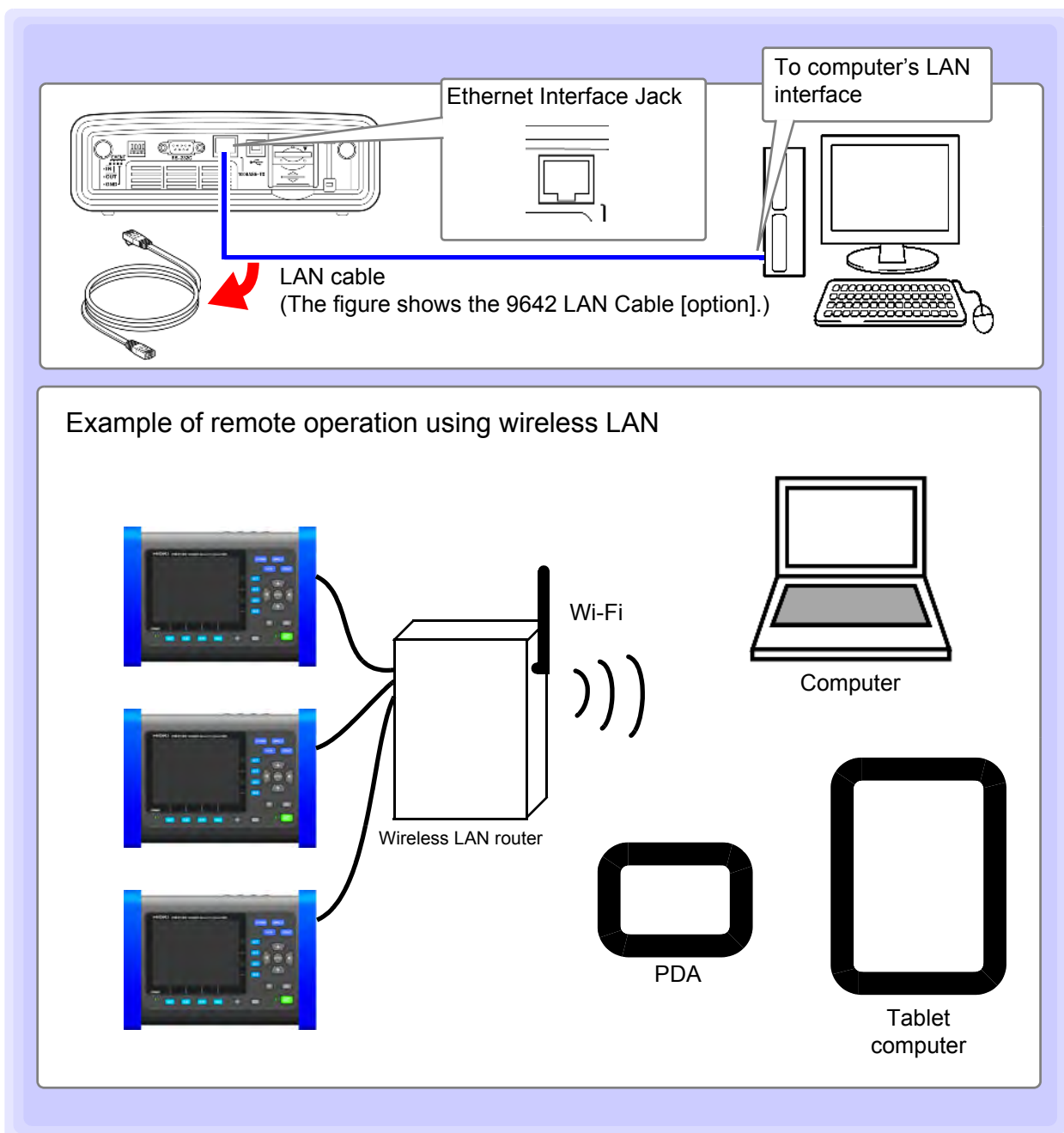
1. Press the **ESC** key to terminate the USB connection. Alternately, you can use the computer's "Safely Remove Hardware" icon to end the connection.
2. Disconnect the USB cable from the computer.

The transferred data can be analyzed using the attached PQ ONE application software. Files other than screen copies cannot be opened directly.



## 12.2 Control and Measurement via Ethernet ("LAN") Interface

Measured data can be transferred to a computer remotely using an Internet browser or the FTP server function.



Configure the instruments LAN settings for the network environment, and connect the instrument to a computer with the Ethernet cable.

### When using a wireless LAN router

The instrument does not support network environments where an IP address is automatically acquired using DHCP. Configure the router to assign a fixed IP address to the PQ3198. For more information about router settings, see the instruction manual for your wireless LAN router.

**NOTE** For details on how to use the included application software PQ ONE, see the accompanying instruction manual (CD).

## LAN Settings and Network Environment Configuration

### Configure the Instruments LAN Settings

#### NOTE

- Make these settings before connecting to a network. Changing settings while connected can duplicate IP addresses of other network devices, and incorrect address information may otherwise be presented to the network.
- The instrument does not support DHCP (automatic IP address assignment) on a network.

The screenshot shows the instrument's LAN settings menu. The settings are as follows:

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| IP Address      | 192.168.0.31     |
| Subnet Mask     | 255.255.255.0    |
| Default Gateway | 192.168.0.1      |
| MAC Address     | 00:01:67:abcd:ef |

Below the settings is the FTP server settings section:

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| < FTP server settings > |     |
| Authentication          | OFF |
| User name               |     |
| Password                |     |

At the bottom of the screen, there is a message: "Set the IP address of the PQ3198 to use LAN. Ask your Network Administrator for further assistance." The LAN menu item is highlighted in yellow.

**Navigation Guide:**

- [SYSTEM] screen
- [Main]
- [LAN]
- Select a setting
- Select value to change
- Select field
- Increase or decrease value
- Accept the setting
- Cancel

Reboot the instrument when changing the network settings.

### Setting Items

- IP Address** Identifies each device connected on a network. Each network device must be set to a unique address. The instrument supports IP version 4, with IP addresses indicated as four decimal octets, e.g., "192.168.0.1".
- Subnet Mask** This setting is used to distinguish the address of the network from the addresses of individual network devices. The normal value for this setting is the four decimal octets "255.255.255.0".
- Default Gateway** When the computer and instrument are on different but overlapping networks (subnets), this IP address specifies the device to serve as the gateway between the networks. If the computer and instrument are connected one-to-one, no gateway is used, and the instrument's default setting "0.0.0.0" can be kept as is.

## Network Environment Configuration

### Example 1. Connecting the instrument to an existing network

To connect to an existing network, the network system administrator (IT department) has to assign settings beforehand.

Some network device settings must not be duplicated.

Obtain the administrator's assignments for the following items, and write them down.

|  |
|--|
| IP Address _____<br>Subnet Mask _____<br>Default Gateway _____ |
|--|

### Example 2. Connecting multiple instruments to a single computer using a hub

When building a local network with no outside connection, the following private IP addresses are recommended.

Configure the network using addresses 192.168.1.0 to 192.168.1.24

IP Address : Computer : 192.168.1.1  
 : PQ3198 : assign to each instrument in order 192.168.1.2, 192.168.1.3,  
 192.168.1.4, ...

Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: Computer : \_\_\_\_\_  
 : PQ3198 : 0.0.0.0

### Example 3. Connecting one instrument to a single computer using the 9642 LAN Cable

The 9642 LAN Cable can be used with its supplied connection adapter to connect one instrument to one computer, in which case the IP address is freely settable. Use the recommended private IP addresses.

IP Address : Computer : 192.168.1.1  
 : PQ3198 : 192.168.1.2 (Set to a different IP address than the computer.)

Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: Computer : \_\_\_\_\_  
 : PQ3198 : 0.0.0.0

## Instrument Connection

Connect the instrument to the computer using an Ethernet LAN cable.



When connecting the instrument to your LAN using a LAN cable of more than 30 m or with a cable laid outdoors, take appropriate countermeasures that include installing a surge protector for LANs. Such signal wiring is susceptible to induced lightning, which can cause damage to the instrument.

Required items:

### When connecting the instrument to an existing network

(prepare any of the following):

- A 100BASE-TX-compatible straight cable (up to 100 m, commercially available). For 10BASE communication, a 10BASE-T-compliant cable may also be used.
- Hioki Model 9642 LAN Cable (option)

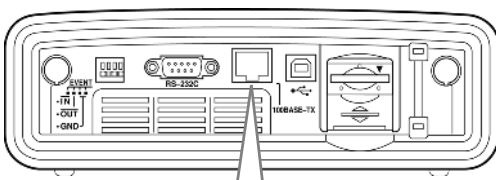
### When connecting one instrument to a single computer

(prepare any of the following):

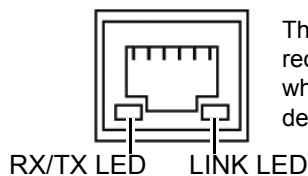
- 100BASE-TX-compliant cross-over cable (up to 100 m)
- 100BASE-TX-compliant straight-through cable with cross-over adapter (up to 100 m)
- Hioki Model 9642 LAN Cable (option)

## Instrument Ethernet ("LAN") interface

The Ethernet interface jack is on the right side.



### Ethernet Interface Jack

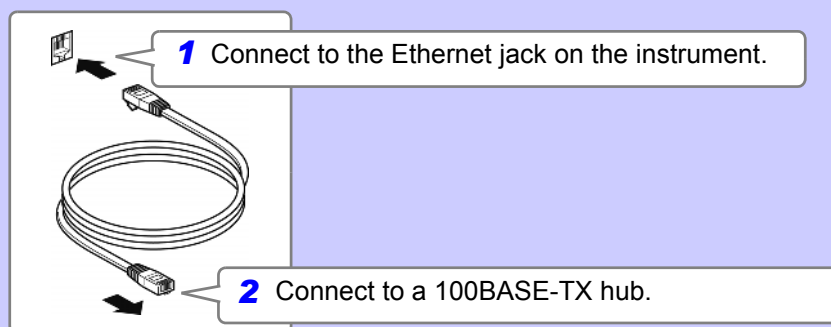


The RX/TX LED blinks when sending and receiving data, and the LINK LED lights when linked to the destination network device.

## Connecting the Instrument to a Computer with an Ethernet ("LAN") Cable

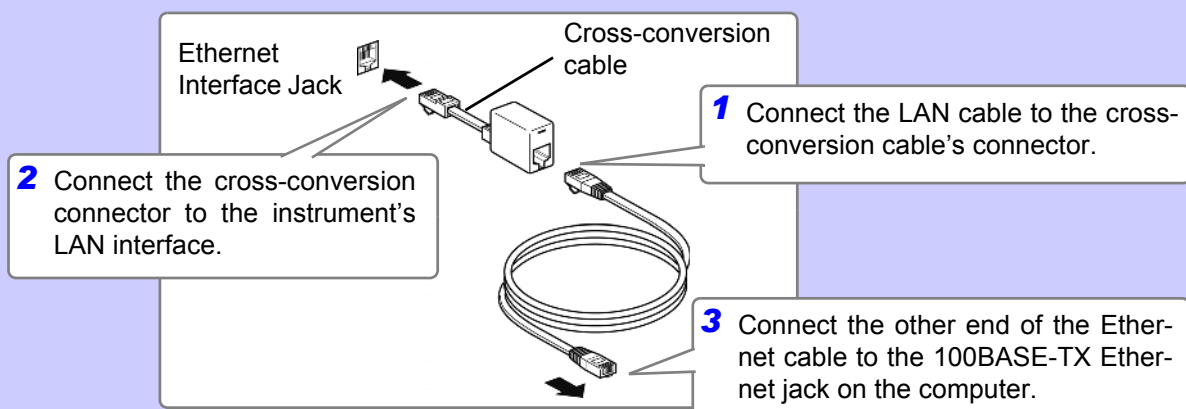
Connect by the following procedure.

### When connecting the instrument to an existing network (connect the instrument to a hub)






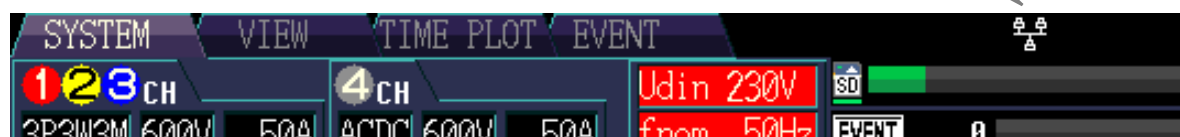
### When connecting the instrument to a single computer (connect the instrument to the computer)

Use the Hioki 9642 LAN Cable and cross-over adapter (9642 accessory)



The icon display varies with the state of the LAN connection as follows:

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  | HTTP server and data download connection |
|  | Data download connection                 |
|  | HTTP server connection                   |



## 12.3 Remote Control of the Instrument by Internet Browser

The instrument includes a standard HTTP server function that supports remote control by an internet browser on a computer.

The instrument's display screen and control panel keys are emulated in the browser. Operating procedures are the same as on the instrument.

### NOTE

- It is recommended to use either Microsoft® Internet Explorer® version 8 or later or Apple Safari version 5.0 or later.
- Only one computer can be connected at a time.
- Set the browser security level to "Medium" or "Medium-high," or enable Active Scripting settings.
- Unintended operations may occur if remote control is attempted from multiple computers simultaneously. Use one computer at a time for remote control.
- Remote control can be performed even if the instrument's key lock is active.

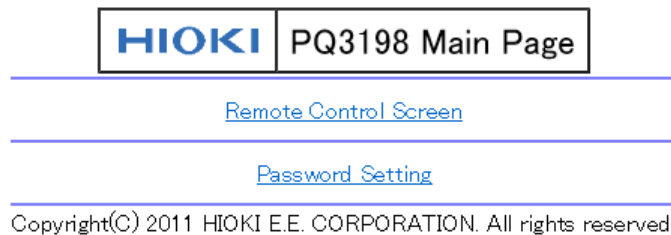
### Connecting to the Instrument

Launch Internet Explorer (afterwards called IE), and enter "http://" followed by the IP address assigned to the instrument in the browser's address bar.


For example, if the instrument's IP address is 172.19.112.160, enter as follows.



A main page such as the following will be displayed when the browser has successfully connected to the instrument:

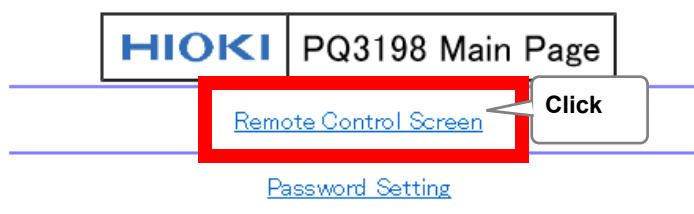


#### If no HTTP screen is displayed

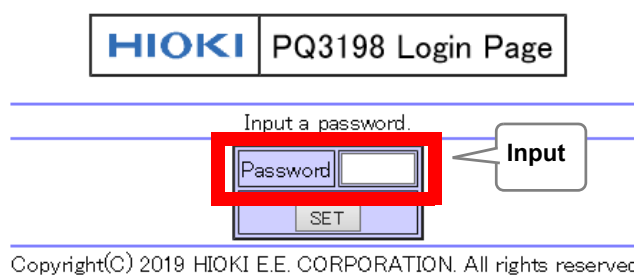
1. Perform this procedure.
  - (1) Click **[Tools]-[Internet Options]** to display IE settings.
  - (2) On the **[Advanced]** tab, under HTTP 1.1 settings, enable **[Use HTTP1.1]** and disable **[Use HTTP1.1 through proxy connections]**.
  - (3) On the **[Connections]** tab, click **[LAN Settings]**, and disable **[Use a proxy server]**.
2. LAN communications may not be possible.
  - (1) Check the network settings on the instrument and the IP address of the computer.  
**See:** "LAN Settings and Network Environment Configuration" (p.180)
  - (2) Check that the LINK LED in the Ethernet internet jack is lit, and that  (the LAN indicator) is displayed on the instrument's screen.  
**See:** "Instrument Connection" (p.182)

## Operating Procedure

Click the [\[Remote Control Screen\]](#) link to jump to the Remote Control page.



If a password has been set, the following page will be displayed:



Enter the password and click the [\[SET\]](#) button to display the control panel in the browser window. (If no password has been set or the password has been set to "0000" [four zeroes], this screen will not be displayed. The default password setting is "0000.")

### Setting a password

You can restrict remote operation by setting a password.

1. Click [\[Password Setting\]](#) on the main page. (The following page will be displayed.)

2. Enter the [\[Old Password\]](#), [\[New Password\]](#), and [\[Confirm New Password\]](#) fields and click the [\[SET\]](#) button. (Enter up to four English letters. If setting a password for the first time, enter "0000" (four zeroes) as the [\[Old Password\]](#). If changing a previously set password, enter the previously set password.)

The new password will become effective immediately.

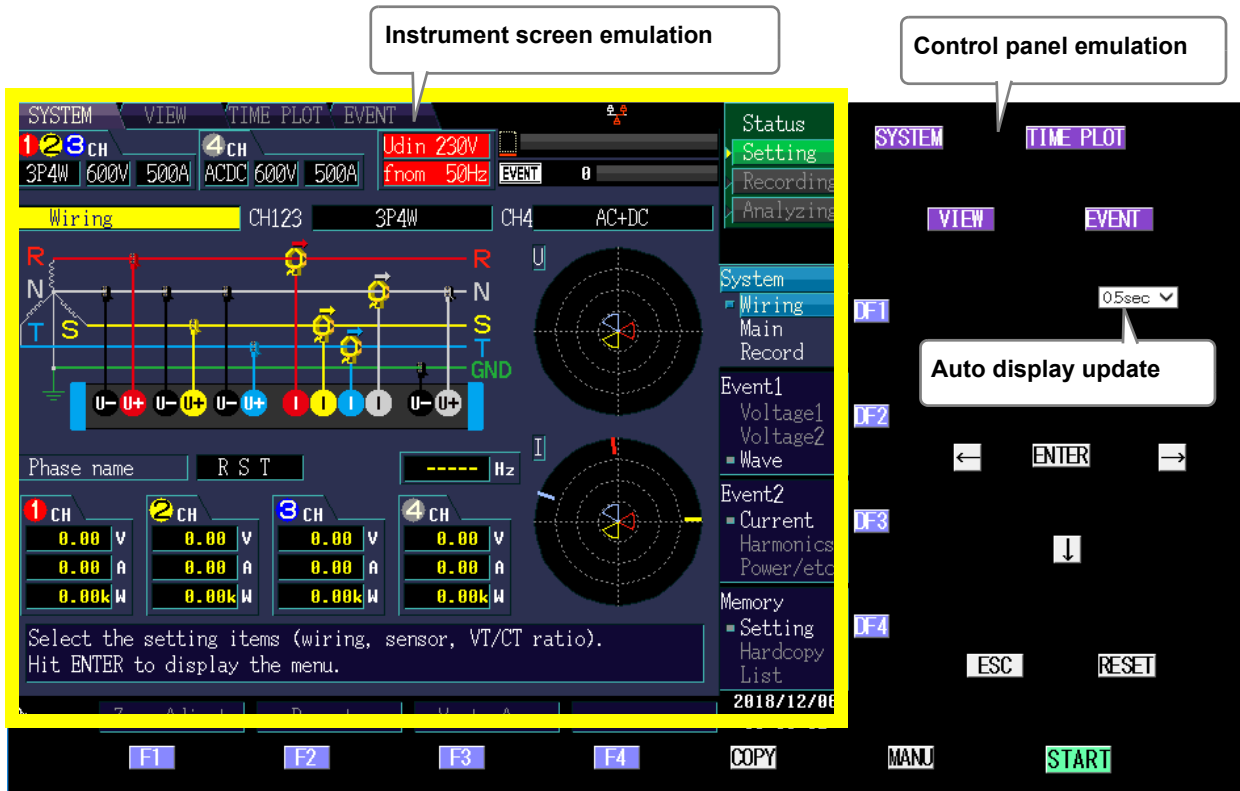


#### If you forget your password

Triggering a boot key reset\* on the instrument will cause the password to be reset to its default value of "0000." The password cannot be initialized by means of remote operation.

\*: The boot key reset will cause the instrument's settings to be reverted to their default values. You can revert all settings, including language and communications settings, to their default values by turning on the instrument while holding down the [ENTER](#) or [ESC](#) key.

## 12.3 Remote Control of the Instrument by Internet Browser



Click on the control panel keys to perform the same operations as the instrument keys.  
To enable automatic browser screen updating, set the update time in the auto update menu.

**Auto display update**      The instrument screen emulation updates at the specified interval.

Setting Contents:( \* : Default setting)

OFF, 0.5\*/ 1/ 2/ 5/ 10 sec



### If the instrument does not accept key input

Is the browser's security level set to "High", or has JavaScript been disabled?  
Change the browser's security setting to Medium or Medium-high.

### NOTE

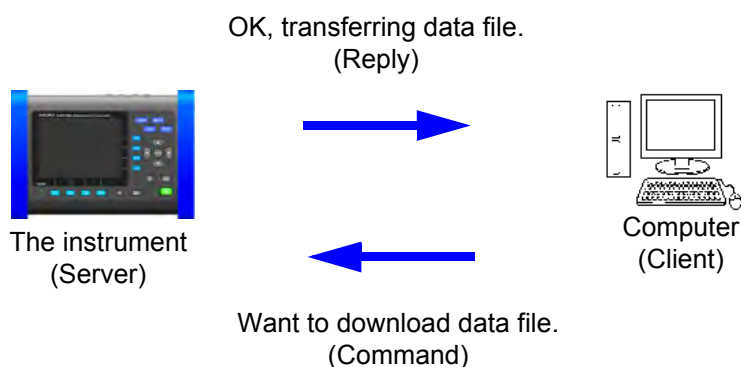
The displayed information may vary with the browser being used.



## 12.4 Downloading Recorded Data to Computer

Because the instrument is running an FTP (File Transfer Protocol)\* server, using the FTP client function of the computer allows files from the SD memory card to be downloaded to the computer.

\*: A protocol to transfer files within the network.



### Configuring FTP server settings

To download file with the FTP server function, basic LAN communication needs to be configured in advance (p.180).

To restrict the connection, use the following procedure for configuration.

**SYSTEM** [SYSTEM] screen

**DF 1** [Main]

**F 4** [LAN]

Select a setting

When the field is selected, a drop-down menu will be displayed. When entering alphanumeric characters, the setting will change.

Select a setting/ Enter alphanumeric characters.

Accept the setting

Cancel

Reboot the instrument when changing the network settings.

## 12.4 Downloading Recorded Data to Computer

### FTP server settings

Setting Contents:

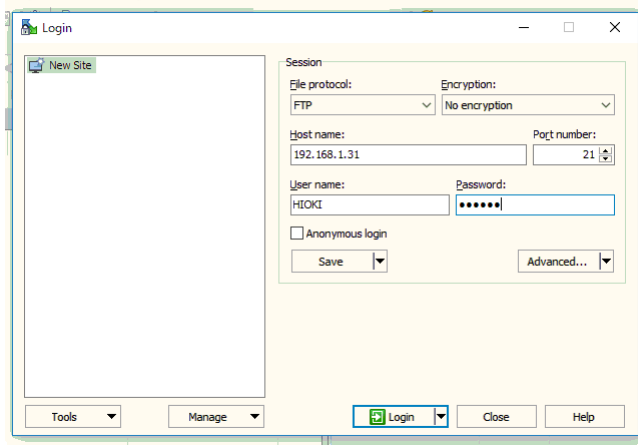
|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Authentication</b> | Enable when trying to restrict connection to the FTP server.<br>(Enable the Authentication and set a User name and Password.)   |
| <b>User name</b>      | Configure a user name used when connecting an FTP client to the instrument.<br>(Up to 20 one-byte characters, example: HIOKI)   |
| <b>Password</b>       | Configure a password used when connecting an FTP client to the instrument.<br>The password does not appear on the screen (displayed as *****).<br>(Up to 20 one-byte characters, example: PQ3198) |

## Download

### 1. Run an FTP client software.

This section explains an example of using a free software WinSCP. Explorer can be used when the FTP authorization is not used.

### 2. Enter the following and click [Login].

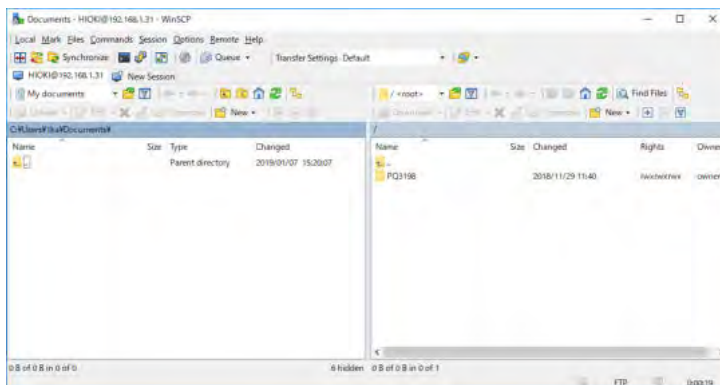


**Host name** IP address of the instrument  
(p.180)

**User name** When FTP authentication is  
enabled, enter the setting of  
the instrument.

**Password**

### 3. Click [PQ3198].



**4. Copy to any folder by selecting a folder or file.**

- To copy measured data, copy the "Folder for saving data".  
**See:** "9.3 Save Operation and File Structure" (p.161)
- Do not move any folder or file. It is recommended to delete the folder and file after the data is copied and checked.
- Unintended operations may occur if operation is attempted from multiple computers simultaneously. Use one computer at a time when operating.
- The instrument may lose connection if no operation is done for 3 minutes or more after making connections. In such case, start over from procedure 1.
- FTP may not connect when trying to reconnect after being disconnected. In such case, try reconnecting after waiting for about one minute.
- The file being recorded cannot be downloaded during recording. When wanting to download a file while continuing to record, have Recording start configured to **[Repeat Record]** (p.79). Since recording will repeatedly start and stop after each day when repeat is set to 1 day, the folder used to store data will be segmented, and you will be able to download measurement data up to the previous day.
- When changing the SD memory card, stop the measurement.
- Avoid accessing any files at the same time as when downloading from within the instrument or externally using such tools as telnet and GENNECT Cross. Doing so may cause unintended results.
- Date/time of file update between the Internet browser and the instrument may not be identical.
- Previous data excluding the latest one may end up getting downloaded to the computer (as data left from the previous access gets saved as temporary Internet files in web browsers).

When wanting to perform remote control:

**See:** "Remote Control of the Instrument by Internet Browser" (p.184)

To analyze data or convert to text data :

Use the included PQ ONE application.

For more information, see the PQ ONE instruction manual.



# Specifications Chapter 13

## 13.1 General Specifications

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Operating environment                   | Indoor use, pollution degree 2, altitude up to 3000 m (9843 ft.)<br>At an altitude of above 2000 m (6562 ft.), the measurement categories are lowered to 600 V CAT III.  |
| Operating temperature and humidity      | 0°C to 30°C (32°F to 86°F) 95% RH or less (no condensation)<br>When charging battery: 10°C to 30°C (50°F to 86°F)<br>30°C to 50°C (86°F to 122°F) 80% RH or less (no condensation)<br>When charging battery: 30°C to 35°C (86°F to 95°F)   |
| Storage temperature and humidity        | -20°C to 30°C (-4°F to 86°F) 95% RH or less (no condensation)<br>30°C to 50°C (86°F to 122°F) 80% RH or less (no condensation)<br>(If the instrument will not be used for an extended period of time, remove the battery pack and store in a cool location [from -20°C to 30°C (-4°F to 86°F)].)   |
| Dust and water resistance               | IP30 (EN60529)   |
| Standards                               | Safety EN61010<br>EMC EN61326 Class A  |
| Power supply quality measurement method | IEC 61000-4-30 Ed2:2008 Class A, IEEE 1159   |
| Power supply                            | Z1002 AC Adapter<br>Rated supply voltage : 100 V AC to 240 V AC (Voltage fluctuations of $\pm 10\%$ from the rated supply voltage are taken into account.)<br>Rated power supply frequency : 50 Hz/60 Hz<br>Anticipated transient overvoltage: 2500 V<br>Maximum rated power : 80 VA (When charging, including the AC adapter)<br>35 VA (When charging, main unit only)<br><br>Z1003 Battery Pack<br>Rated supply voltage : 7.2 V DC<br>Maximum rated power : 8 VA |
| Recharge function                       | Charges the battery regardless of whether the instrument is on or off.<br>Charging time 5 hours 30 minutes at a maximum (at 23°C, as a referential)  |
| Continuous operating time               | When Z1003 Battery Pack is used (at 23°C, as a referential)<br>Approx. 3 hours (fully charged, continuous operation, LCD backlight AUTO OFF)   |
| Backup battery                          | Approx. 10 years (at 23°C, as a referential)<br>For backup clock and setting conditions (Lithium battery)  |
| Maximum recording interval              | Repeat recording function, 1 week: 55 weeks<br>Repeat recording function, 1 day: 366 days<br>Repeat recording function, off: 35 days   |
| Maximum recording events                | 9999 events (Switchable between 1000 events and 9999 events)   |
| Clock function                          | Auto-calendar, leap-year correcting 24-hour clock  |
| Real-time clock accuracy                | $\pm 0.3$ s per day (instrument on, 23°C $\pm$ 5°C [73°F $\pm$ 9°F])<br>$\pm 1$ s per day (instrument on, within operating temperature and humidity range)<br>$\pm 3$ s per day (instrument off) (at 23°C, as a referential)   |
| Display refresh rate                    | Approx. 0.5 s  |
| Display                                 | 6.5-inch TFT color LCD (640 × 480 dots)  |
| Interface                               | SD memory card, USB, LAN, RS-232C, External I/O  |
| Dimensions                              | Approx. 300W × 211H × 68D mm (11.81"W × 8.31"H × 2.68"D)   |
| Body                                    | Strap can be attached.   |
| Mass                                    | Approx. 2.5 kg (88.2 oz.) (with Z1003 Battery Pack installed)  |
| Product warranty period                 | 3 years  |
| Accessories                             | See: "Accessories" (p.4)   |
| Options                                 | See: "Options" (p.5)   |

## 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

### -1. Basic specifications

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Number of channels             | Voltage: 4 channels<br>Current: 4 channels  |
| Input terminal form            | Voltage: Plug-in terminals (Safety terminals)<br>Current: Dedicated connectors (Hioki PL14)   |
| Current sensor power supply    | For AC/DC auto-zero current sensors and AC flexible current sensors<br>+5 V $\pm$ 0.25 V, -5 V $\pm$ 0.25 V; supplied current: 30 mA max./ch.   |
| Measurement line type          | Single-phase 2-wire: 1P2W<br>Single-phase 3-wire: 1P3W<br>3-phase 3-wire 2-watt meter measurement: 3P3W2M<br>3-phase 3-wire 3-watt meter measurement: 3P3W3M<br>3-phase 4-wire: 3P4W<br>3-phase 4-wire 2.5 element: 3P4W2.5E<br>In addition to one of the above, input CH4.<br>(must be synchronized to reference channel during AC/DC measurement) |
| Input methods                  | Voltage input section: Isolated and differential inputs<br>(Between U1,U2 and U3: channels not isolated, Between U1,U2 and U3 to U4: channels isolated)<br>Current input section: Isolated input through a current sensor   |
| Input resistance               | Voltage input section: 4 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 2%<br>Current input section: 100 k $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%   |
| Maximum input voltage          | Voltage input section: 1000 V AC, $\pm$ 600 V DC, 6000 V peak<br>Current input section: 1.7 V AC/DC, 2.4 V peak   |
| Maximum rated voltage to earth | Voltage input section: 600 V AC (Measurement categories IV), anticipated transient overvoltage 8000 V<br>Current input section: Depends upon the current sensor being used  |
| Measurement method             | Digital simultaneous sampling of voltage and current, zero-cross synchronized calculation method  |
| Sampling frequency             | Voltage and current, active power, etc. : 200 kHz<br>Transient voltage measurement : 2 MHz  |
| A/D converter resolution       | RMS voltage and current: 16bit<br>Transient voltage measurement: 12bit  |
| Display range                  | Voltage: 0.48 V to 780 V<br>Current: 0.5% to 130% of range<br>Power: 0.0% to 130% of range<br>Measurement items other than the above: 0% to 130% of range   |
| Zero display range             | Voltage: Less than 0.48 V; when the voltage RMS value is 0, the power value is set to 0.<br>Current: Less than 0.5% f.s.; when the voltage RMS value is 0, the power value is set to 0.   |
| Effective measurement range    | Voltage: 10 V AC to 780 V AC, 1 V DC to 600 V DC<br>Current: 1% to 120% of range<br>Power: 0.15% to 130% of range (with both voltage and current within effective measuring range)<br>See separate specifications for harmonic measurement  |
| Effective peak range           | Voltage measurement: $\pm$ 1200 V<br>Transient voltage measurement: $\pm$ 6.0000 kV<br>Current measurement: $\pm$ 400% of range   |

**-2. Measurement items**

(1) Items detected at 2 MHz sampling without a gap

| Measurement items     | Notation | 1P2W | 1P3W  | 3P3W2M | 3P3W3M  | 3P4W    | 3P4W2.5E | MAX/MIN/AVG |
|-----------------------|----------|------|-------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Transient overvoltage | Tran     | 1,4  | 1,2,4 | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4 | 1,3,4    |             |

(2) Items measured without gaps for each waveform

| Measurement items | Notation | 1P2W | 1P3W | 3P3W2M | 3P3W3M | 3P4W | 3P4W2.5E | MAX/MIN/AVG |
|-------------------|----------|------|------|--------|--------|------|----------|-------------|
| Frequency cycle   | Freq_wav | U1   | U1   | U1     | U1     | U1   | U1       | **          |

(3) Items measured without gaps with 1 overlapping waveform every half-cycle  
(When measuring at 400 Hz, items measured in a wave without gaps)

| Measurement items                     | Notation | 1P2W | 1P3W  | 3P3W2M                 | 3P3W3M  | 3P4W    | 3P4W2.5E | MAX/MIN/AVG |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle | Urms1/2  | 1,4  | 1,2,4 | 1,2,3,4 * <sup>1</sup> | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4  | **          |
| Swell                                 | Swell    | 1    | 1,2   | 1,2                    | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3    |             |
| Dip                                   | Dip      | 1    | 1,2   | 1,2                    | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3    |             |
| Interruption                          | Intrpt   | 1    | 1,2   | 1,2                    | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3    |             |
| Instantaneous flicker                 | Pinst    | 1    | 1,2   | 1,2                    | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3    | **          |

(4) Items measured without gaps every half-cycle

| Measurement items                                      | Notation | 1P2W | 1P3W  | 3P3W2M                 | 3P3W3M  | 3P4W    | 3P4W2.5E | MAX/MIN/AVG |
|--|----------|------|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Inrush current (RMS current refreshed each half-cycle) | Irms1/2  | 1,4  | 1,2,4 | 1,2,3,4 * <sup>1</sup> | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4  | **          |

(5) Items measured without gaps and aggregated every approx. 200 ms  
(about once every 10 cycles at 50 Hz, every 12 cycles at 60 Hz, or every 80 cycles at 400 Hz)

| Measurement items                                    | Notation      | 1P2W | 1P3W      | 3P3W2M                     | 3P3W3M      | 3P4W        | 3P4W2.5E    | MAX/MIN/AVG |
|--|---------------|------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Frequency 200 ms                                     | Freq          | U1   | U1        | U1                         | U1          | U1          | U1          | *           |
| 10-sec frequency                                     | Freq10s       | U1   | U1        | U1                         | U1          | U1          | U1          | *           |
| Voltage Waveform Peak                                | Upk+, Upk-    | 1,4  | 1,2,4     | 1,2,4                      | 1,2,3,4     | 1,2,3,4     | 1,2,3,4     | *           |
| Current Waveform Peak                                | lpk+, lpk-    | 1,4  | 1,2,4     | 1,2,4                      | 1,2,3,4     | 1,2,3,4     | 1,2,3,4     | *           |
| RMS voltage (phase/line)                             | Urms          | 1,4  | 1,2,4,AVG | 1,2,3,4,AVG * <sup>1</sup> | 1,2,3,4,AVG | 1,2,3,4,AVG | 1,2,3,4,AVG | *           |
| Voltage DC   | Udc           | 4    | 4         | 4                          | 4           | 4           | 4           | *           |
| RMS current  | Irms          | 1,4  | 1,2,4,AVG | 1,2,3,4,AVG * <sup>1</sup> | 1,2,3,4,AVG | 1,2,3,4,AVG | 1,2,3,4,AVG | *           |
| Current DC   | Idc           | 4    | 4         | 4                          | 4           | 4           | 4           | *           |
| Active power   | P             | 1,4  | 1,2,4,sum | 1,2,4,sum                  | 1,2,3,4,sum | 1,2,3,4,sum | 1,2,3,4,sum | *           |
| Efficiency   | Eff1, Eff2    | 1,4  | sum,4     | sum,4                      | sum,4       | sum,4       | sum,4       | *           |
| Active energy  | WP+, WP-      | 1    | sum       | sum                        | sum         | sum         | sum         |             |
| Apparent power                                       | S             | 1,4  | 1,2,4,sum | 1,2,4,sum                  | 1,2,4,sum   | 1,2,4,sum   | 1,2,4,sum   | *           |
| Reactive power                                       | Q             | 1,4  | 1,2,4,sum | 1,2,4,sum                  | 1,2,3,4,sum | 1,2,3,4,sum | 1,2,3,4,sum | *           |
| Reactive energy (lag) (lead)                         | WQLAG, WQLEAD | 1    | sum       | sum                        | sum         | sum         | sum         |             |
| Power factor/displacement power factor* <sup>2</sup> | PF/DPF        | 1,4  | 1,2,4,sum | 1,2,4,sum                  | 1,2,3,4,sum | 1,2,3,4,sum | 1,2,3,4,sum | *           |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

- (5) Items measured without gaps and aggregated every approx. 200 ms  
(about once every 10 cycles at 50 Hz, every 12 cycles at 60 Hz, or every 80 cycles at 400 Hz)

| Measurement items  | Notation      | 1P2W | 1P3W    | 3P3W2M | 3P3W3M  | 3P4W      | 3P4W2.5E  | MAX/MIN /AVG |
|--|---------------|------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Zero-phase voltage unbalance factor<br>Voltage negative-phase unbalance factor | Uunb0, Uunb   | -    | -       | sum    | sum     | sum       | sum       | *            |
| Zero-phase current unbalance factor<br>Current negative-phase unbalance factor | Iunb0, Iunb   | -    | -       | sum    | sum     | sum       | sum       | *            |
| High-order harmonic voltage component  | UharmH        | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| High-order harmonic current component  | IharmH        | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Harmonic voltage (orders 0 to 50th)  | Uharm         | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Harmonic current (orders 0 to 50th)  | Iharm         | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Harmonic power (orders 0 to 50th)  | Pharm         | 1    | 1,2,sum | sum    | sum     | 1,2,3,sum | 1,2,3,sum | *            |
| Inter-harmonic voltage (orders 0.5 to 49.5th)                                  | Uiharm        | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Inter-harmonic current (orders 0.5 to 49.5th)                                  | Iiharm        | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Harmonic voltage phase angle (orders 1 to 50th)                                | Uphase        | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   |              |
| Harmonic current phase angle (orders 1 to 50th)                                | Iphase        | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   |              |
| Harmonic voltage-current phase difference (orders 1 to 50th)                   | Pphase        | 1    | 1,2,sum | sum    | sum     | 1,2,3,sum | 1,2,3,sum | *            |
| Total harmonic voltage distortion factor*2                                     | Uthd-F/Uthd-R | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Total harmonic current distortion factor*2                                     | Ithd-F/Ithd-R | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| K factor   | KF            | 1,4  | 1,2,4   | 1,2,4  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,2,3,4   | 1,2,3,4   | *            |
| Voltage waveform comparison  | Wave          | 1    | 1,2     | 1,2    | 1,2,3   | 1,2,3     | 1,2,3     |              |

Note 1: All CH4 displayed turn ON when CH4 is set to AC+DC.

Note 2: When CH4 is set to DC, the instrument does not display apparent power, reactive power, and power factor of CH4.

Note 3: When CH4 is turned OFF, all CH4 display values and waveforms are also turned OFF.

Note 4: Meaning of "\*" in the "MAX/MIN/AVG" column

Indicates that maximum, minimum, and average values (all) can be displayed during the MAX/MIN/AVG TIME PLOT interval.

Note 5: Meaning of "\*" in the "MAX/MIN/AVG" column

Indicates that maximum and minimum values (all) can be displayed, regardless of the MAX/MIN/AVG TIME PLOT interval.

\*1: CH3 is calculated but not displayed. It can be output only as binary data.

\*2: Select either.

- (6) Flicker measurement items:

| Measurement items  | Notation  | 1P2W | 1P3W | 3P3W2M | 3P3W3M | 3P4W  | 3P4W2.5E | MAX/MIN /AVG |
|--|---|------|------|--------|--------|-------|----------|--------------|
| $\Delta V_{10}$ (every minute, 1-hour average value, 1-hour maximum value, 1-hour fourth-largest value, overall maximum value [during measurement period]) | dV10, dV10 AVG, dV10max, $\Delta V_{10max4}$ , dV10 total max | 1    | 1,2  | 1,2    | 1,2,3  | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3    |              |
| Short interval voltage flicker Pst<br>Long interval voltage flicker Plt  | Pst<br>Plt  | 1    | 1,2  | 1,2    | 1,2,3  | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3    |              |



**-3. Accuracy specifications**

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Conditions of guaranteed accuracy | Guaranteed accuracy period: 1 year<br>Guaranteed accuracy period from adjustment made by Hioki: 1 year<br>Temperature and humidity for guaranteed accuracy: 23°C±5°C (73°F±9°F), 80% RH or less<br>Warm-up time: at least 30 minutes<br>Power factor=1, common-mode voltage 0 V, specified after zero-adjustment<br>For AC measurement, add the following conditions:<br>With reference channel (U1) input that is greater than or equal to 10 V rms<br>Frequency Range : When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz: 40 Hz to 58 Hz<br>: When the measurement frequency is set to 60 Hz: 51 Hz to 70 Hz<br>: When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz: 360 Hz to 440 Hz |
| Temperature coefficient           | Specified with the instrument operated within the operating temperature and humidity range<br>Voltage, current, power: 0.03% f.s./°C (add 0.05% f.s./°C for DC measurement)   |
| Effect of common mode voltage     | Within ±0.2% f.s. (600 V rms AC, 50 Hz/60 Hz, between voltage input terminal and the instrument case)<br>Within ±2% f.s. (600 V rms AC, 400 Hz, between voltage input terminal and the instrument case)   |
| Effect of external magnetic field | In a magnetic field of 400 A rms AC/m, 50 Hz/60 Hz<br>Voltage: Within ±3 V<br>Current: Within ±1.5% f.s.  |

**-4. Measurement items and events**

There are no accuracy specifications where measurement accuracy is not noted or for 3P3W2M CH3 measured values.

**(1) Transient overvoltage (Tran)**

|                                 |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Measurement method              | Detected from waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component (50 Hz/60 Hz/400 Hz) from the sampled waveform. Detection occurs once for each fundamental voltage waveform.  |  |
| Displayed item                  | Transient voltage value  | : Waveform peak value during 4 ms period after elimination of fundamental component  |
|                                 | Transient width  | : Period during which threshold is exceeded (2 ms max.)  |
|                                 | Max. transient voltage value   | : Max. peak value of waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component during the period from transient IN to transient OUT (leaving channel information)             |
|                                 | Transient period   | : Period from transient IN to transient OUT  |
|                                 | Transient count during period  | : Number of transients occurring during period from transient IN to transient OUT (transients occurring across all channels or simultaneously on multiple channels count as 1) |
| Measurement range               | ±6.0000 kV pk  |  |
| Measurement band                | 5 kHz (-3 dB) to 700 kHz (-3 dB), specified at 20 V rms  |  |
| Minimum detection width         | 0.5 μs   |  |
| Measurement accuracy            | ±5.0% rdg.±1.0% f.s. (specified at 1000 V rms/30 kHz and 700 V rms/100 kHz)  |  |
| Event threshold                 | 6,000.0 V<br>Specify the absolute value of a threshold for the peak value (crest value) of the waveform from which the fundamental component has been eliminated   |  |
| Event IN                        | First transient overvoltage detected in an approx. 200 ms aggregation interval. The event occurrence time indicates the time when the threshold was exceeded.<br>The peak voltage value and transient width are shown.   |  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which no transient overvoltage was detected for any channel in the transient event IN state. The transient period (difference between the IN and OUT times) is indicated.   |  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Begins when a transient is detected for any one of the U1 to U4 channels and ends when no transient is detected for any of the channels.   |  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms, Transient waveforms<br>Waveforms are saved for 2 ms before and after the position at which the transient overvoltage waveform was detected for the first transient IN and 2 ms before and after the point at which the transient maximum voltage waveform was detected between the IN and OUT points. |  |

## 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

### (2) Frequency cycle (Freq\_wav)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | Reciprocal method<br>Calculated as the reciprocal of the accumulated whole-cycle time during one U1 (reference channel) cycle.<br>Frequency is given per waveform.<br>When set to a measurement frequency of 400 Hz, calculated as the reciprocal of the accumulated whole-cycle time during 8 cycles.<br>Average frequency is given for 8 waveforms. |
| Displayed item                  | Worst frequency cycle value between EVENT IN and EVENT OUT (max. deviation).  |
| Measurement range               | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz :70.000 Hz<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz : 440.00 Hz  |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz:<br>$\pm 0.200$ Hz or less (for input from 10% f.s. to 110% f.s.)<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz:<br>$\pm 2.00$ Hz or less (for input from 10% f.s. to 110% f.s.)  |
| Event threshold                 | Specified as deviation of 0.1 Hz to 9.9 Hz in 0.1 Hz increments.  |
| Event IN                        | The time when the waveform exceeded the positive threshold or fallen below the negative threshold for the first time  |
| Event OUT                       | The time when the waveform returned to the range between the negative threshold plus 0.1 Hz and the positive threshold minus 0.1 Hz<br>Note: Equivalent to 0.1 Hz frequency hysteresis.   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |

### (3) RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle (Urms1/2)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | True RMS type, compliant with IEC61000-4-30<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz, RMS voltage values are calculated using sample data for 1 waveform derived by overlapping the voltage waveform every half-cycle. When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz, the RMS voltage value is calculated for each voltage waveform. The line voltage is used for 3-phase 3-wire (3P3W3M) connections, while the phase voltage is used for 3-phase 4-wire connections. |
| Displayed item                  | RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle   |
| Measurement range               | 600.00 V  |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz:<br>With 10 V to 660 V input:<br>Specified as 0.2% of nominal voltage with a nominal input voltage (U <sub>in</sub> ) of at least 100 V.<br>With input outside the range of 10 V to 660 V or a nominal input voltage (U <sub>in</sub> ) of less than 100 V:<br>$\pm 0.2\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.08\%$ f.s.<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz: $\pm 0.4\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.50\%$ f.s.   |
| Event threshold                 | See the Dip, Swell, and Interruption sections.  |
| Event IN                        | See the Dip, Swell, and Interruption sections.  |
| Event OUT                       | See the Dip, Swell, and Interruption sections.  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None  |
| Saved waveforms                 | None  |
| Constraints                     | With a 400 Hz measurement frequency, measured values recorded on the event voltage fluctuation graph consist of RMS voltage values for each waveform.   |

## (4) Inrush current ( Inrush, Irms1/2 )

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-30<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz or 60 Hz, the current RMS value is calculated from data sampled from a current waveform at intervals of half cycle (in synchronization with voltage waveform acquired across the same channel) and the inrush current is detected.<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz, the current RMS value is calculated for each current waveform, and the inrush current is detected if the greatest of four current RMS values (400 Hz single-waveform calculated values) in a 10 ms interval exceeds the threshold. |
| Displayed item                  | The maximum current of RMS current refreshed each half-cycle   |
| Measurement range               | Varies with sensor used (see input specifications).  |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz or 60 Hz :<br>$\pm 0.3\% \text{ rdg.} \pm 0.5\% \text{ f.s.} + \text{current sensor accuracy}$<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz :<br>$\pm 0.4\% \text{ rdg.} \pm 1.0\% \text{ f.s.} + \text{current sensor accuracy}$   |
| Event threshold                 | Varies with set range.   |
| Event IN                        | Time at the start of each channel's voltage half-cycle waveform for which the RMS current refreshed each half-cycle exceeded the threshold   |
| Event OUT                       | Time at the start of the voltage half-cycle waveform in which the RMS current refreshed each half-cycle fallen below the value calculated by subtracting the hysteresis from the threshold   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |
| Fluctuation data                | Saves the data of RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle and RMS current refreshed each half-cycle obtained in the period between 0.5 sec prior to the event IN and 29.5 sec after the event IN. When set to 400 Hz, saves the data of RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle and RMS current refreshed each half-cycle obtained in the period between 0.125 sec prior to the event IN and 7.375 sec after the event IN.   |

## (5) Swell (Swell)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-30<br>During 50 Hz/60 Hz measurement, a swell is detected when the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeds the threshold in the positive direction.<br>During 400 Hz measurement, a swell is detected when the maximum of 4 RMS voltage values occurring within 10 ms (values calculated for one 400 Hz waveform) exceeds the threshold.   |
| Displayed item                  | Swell height: Worst value for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle [V]<br>Swell duration: Period from the time a U1 to U3 swell is detected until the reading falls below the value calculated by subtracting the hysteresis from the threshold   |
| Measurement range               | 600.00 V   |
| Measurement accuracy            | Same as for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle<br>Period: Within half a cycle of the start accuracy time, within half a cycle of the end accuracy time (not specified for 400 Hz measurement)   |
| Event threshold                 | Percentage of the nominal voltage or percentage of the slide reference voltage (user-selectable)   |
| Event IN                        | Start of the waveform for which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeded the threshold in the positive direction   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the waveform for which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle fallen below the value calculated by subtracting the hysteresis from the threshold   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Starts when any of the U1 to U3 channels experiences a swell and ends when the swell has ended for all channels.   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |
| Fluctuation data                | Saves the data of RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle and RMS current refreshed each half-cycle obtained in the period between 0.5 sec prior to the event IN and 29.5 sec after the event IN. When set to 400 Hz, saves the data of RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle and RMS current refreshed each half-cycle obtained in the period between 0.125 sec prior to the event IN and 7.375 sec after the event IN. |

## 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

### (6) Dip (Dip)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-30<br>During 50 Hz/60 Hz measurement, a dip is detected when the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle falls below the threshold.<br>During 400 Hz measurement, a dip is detected when the minimum of 4 RMS voltage values occurring within 10 ms (values calculated for one 400 Hz waveform) falls below the threshold. |
| Displayed item                  | Dip depth : Worst value for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle [V]<br>Dip duration: Period from the time a U1 to U3 dip is detected until the reading exceeds the value obtained by subtracting the hysteresis from the threshold in the positive direction   |
| Measurement range               | 600.00 V   |
| Measurement accuracy            | Same as for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle<br>Period: Within half a cycle of the start accuracy time, within half a cycle of the end accuracy time (not specified for 400 Hz measurement)   |
| Event threshold                 | Percentage of the nominal voltage or percentage of the slide reference voltage (user-selectable)   |
| Event IN                        | Start of the waveform for which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle fallen below the threshold   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the waveform for which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle fallen below the value calculated by adding the hysteresis to the threshold.   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Starts when any of the U1 to U3 channels experiences a dip and ends when the dip has ended for all channels.   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |
| Fluctuation data                | RMS data refreshed each cycle is saved from 0.5 s before to 29.5 s after the EVENT IN. When set to 400 Hz, RMS data refreshed each cycle is saved from 0.125 s before to 7.375 s after.  |

### (7) Interruption (Intrpt)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-30<br>During 50 Hz/60 Hz measurement, an interruption is detected when the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle falls below the threshold.<br>During 400 Hz measurement, an interruption is detected when the minimum of 4 RMS voltage values occurring within 10 ms (values calculated for one 400 Hz waveform) exceeds the threshold in the negative direction. |
| Displayed item                  | Interruption depth : Worst value for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle [V]<br>Interruption duration : Period from the time a U1 to U3 interruption is detected until the reading exceeds the value obtained by adding the hysteresis to the threshold  |
| Measurement range               | 600.00 V   |
| Measurement accuracy            | Same as for RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle<br>Period: Within half a cycle of the start accuracy time, within half a cycle of the end accuracy time (not specified for 400 Hz measurement)   |
| Event threshold                 | Percentage of the nominal voltage  |
| Event IN                        | Start of the waveform for which the RMS voltage refreshed every cycle exceeded the threshold in the negative direction   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the waveform for which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeded the value calculated by adding the hysteresis to the threshold  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Starts when all of the U1 to U3 channels experience an interruption and ends when the interruption ends for any of the channels.   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |
| Fluctuation data                | RMS data refreshed each cycle is saved from 0.5 s before to 29.5 s after the EVENT IN. When set to 400 Hz, RMS data refreshed each cycle is saved from 0.125 s before to 7.375 s after.  |

## (8) Instantaneous flicker value (Pinst)

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method            | As per IEC61000-4-15<br>User-selectable from 230 V lamp/120 V lamp (when Pst and Plt are selected for flicker measurement) |
| Displayed item                | Instantaneous flicker value  |
| Measurement range, resolution | 99.999, 0.001  |
| Measurement accuracy          | -  |
| Event threshold               | N/A  |

## (9) Frequency 200 ms (Freq)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Reciprocal method<br>Calculated as the reciprocal of the accumulated whole-cycle time during approx. 200 ms period of 10, 12, or 80 U1 (reference channel) cycles.                                   |
| Displayed item                  | Frequency 200 ms   |
| Measurement range               | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz: 70.000 Hz<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz : 440.00 Hz   |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz: $\pm 0.020$ Hz or less<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz : $\pm 0.20$ Hz or less (with input voltage of 4% f.s. to 110% f.s.) |
| Event threshold                 | Specified as deviation from 0.1 Hz to 9.9 Hz in 0.1 Hz increments  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which $\pm$ threshold was exceeded  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which reading returned to $\pm$ (threshold - 0.1 Hz)<br>Note: Equivalent to 0.1 Hz frequency hysteresis.  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

## (10) 10-sec frequency (Freq10s)

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Measurement method   | Reciprocal method<br>Calculated as the reciprocal of the accumulated whole-cycle time during the specified 10 s period for U1 (reference channel) as per IEC61000-4-30.   |
| Displayed item       | 10-sec frequency  |
| Measurement range    | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz: 70.000 Hz<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz : 440.00 Hz  |
| Measurement accuracy | When a signal with a frequency of less than 45.000 Hz is inputted with the measurement frequency setting of 50 Hz: 0.01 Hz or less<br>When a signal with a frequency of 45.000 Hz or more is inputted with the measurement frequency setting of 50 Hz; With the measurement frequency setting of 50 Hz: 0.003 Hz or less<br>With the measurement frequency setting of 400 Hz: 0.10 Hz or less<br>(with input voltage of 10 V to 1660 V) |
| Event threshold      | N/A   |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

#### (11) Voltage waveform peak (Upk)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Measured every 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz); maximum and minimum points sampled during approx. 200 ms aggregation.<br>During 400 Hz measurement, measured every 80 cycles; maximum and minimum points sampled during approx. 200 ms aggregation. |
| Displayed item                  | Positive peak value and negative peak value  |
| Measurement range               | $\pm 1200.0$ V peak  |
| Measurement accuracy            | With input of 10% to 150% of the nominal voltage: 5% of the nominal voltage<br>Other than the above: 2% f.s.   |
| Event threshold                 | 0 to 1200 V (value before setting VT ratio), in 1 V increments, absolute value comparison  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which $\pm$ threshold was exceeded  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of first approx. 200 ms aggregation after IN state in which $\pm$ threshold was not exceeded   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

#### (12) Current waveform peak (Ipk)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Measured every 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz); maximum and minimum points sampled during approx. 200 ms aggregation.<br>During 400 Hz measurement, measured every 80 cycles; maximum and minimum points sampled during approx. 200 ms aggregation. |
| Displayed item                  | Positive peak value and negative peak value  |
| Measurement range               | 400% of the current range  |
| Measurement accuracy            | With input greater than or equal to 50% f.s.: 5% rdg. + current sensor accuracy<br>Other than above: 2% f.s. + current sensor accuracy   |
| Event threshold                 | 0 to 4 times rated current of current sensor being used represented in ampere (value before setting CT), absolute value comparison   |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which $\pm$ threshold was exceeded  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of first approx. 200 ms aggregation after IN state in which $\pm$ threshold was not exceeded   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

## (13) RMS voltage (Urms)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | AC+DC True RMS type<br>IEC61000-4-30 compliant: 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz) (approx. 200 ms)<br>During 400 Hz measurement, calculated from 80 cycles (approx. 200 ms)<br>When set to 3P3W3M/3P4W/3P4W2.5E, the phase voltage/line voltage setting is applied to the RMS voltage Urms.<br>Includes Zero-display range.  |
| Displayed item                  | RMS voltage for each channel and AVG (average) RMS voltage for multiple channels (for more information, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231))   |
| Measurement range               | 600.00 V  |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz<br>With input of 10 V to 660 V: $\pm 0.1\%$ of the nominal voltage; defined for a nominal input voltage (U <sub>din</sub> ) of 100 V or greater.<br>With input outside the range of 10 V to 660 V or a nominal input voltage (U <sub>din</sub> ) of less than 100 V: $\pm 0.2\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.08\%$ f.s.<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz<br>$\pm 0.2\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.16\%$ f.s. |
| Event threshold                 | The upper and lower limits can be separately set within the range of 0 to 780 V (lower limit < upper limit) (value before setting VT ratio)<br>When set to 3P3W3M/3P4W/3P4W2.5E, the phase voltage/line voltage setting is applied.   |
| Sense                           | Set from 0 V to 600 V.  |
| Event IN                        | Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation during which the reading exceeded the upper limit or fallen below the lower limit   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation during which the reading was less than upper limit minus hysteresis after being greater than the upper limit or was greater than lower limit plus hysteresis after being less than the lower limit  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |

## (14) Voltage DC value (Udc)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Average value during approx. 200 ms aggregation synchronized with the reference channel (CH4 only)<br>Includes Zero-display range.   |
| Displayed item                  | Voltage DC value   |
| Measurement range               | 600.00 V   |
| Measurement accuracy            | $\pm 0.3\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.08\%$ f.s.   |
| Event threshold                 | 0 V to 1200 V<br>The difference between the positive and negative waveform peak values in the 200 ms aggregation is compared to the threshold to generate DC fluctuation events. |
| Event IN                        | Start of the 200 ms aggregation in which the threshold was exceeded  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the first 200 ms aggregation after the IN state in which the threshold was not exceed   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

#### (15) RMS current (Irms)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | AC+DC True RMS type<br>IEC61000-4-30 compliant: 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz) (approx. 200 ms)<br>80 cycles (400 Hz) (approx. 200 ms)<br>Includes Zero-display range.  |
| Displayed item                  | RMS current for each channel and AVG (average) RMS current for multiple channels<br>(for more information, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231))  |
| Measurement range               | See input specifications.   |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz: $\pm 0.1\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.1\%$ f.s. + current sensor accuracy<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz: $\pm 0.2\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.6\%$ f.s. + current sensor accuracy |
| Event threshold                 | 0 to current range  |
| Sense                           | Set to 0 to range rating  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which threshold was exceeded   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis)   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |

#### (16) Current DC value (Idc)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | Average value during approx. 200 ms aggregation synchronized to reference channel (CH4 only)<br>Includes Zero-display range.  |
| Displayed item                  | Current DC value  |
| Measurement range               | Varies with current sensor used.  |
| Measurement accuracy            | $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s. + current sensor specifications accuracy<br>Not specified when using AC dedicated current sensor.   |
| Event threshold                 | 0 to ( $\pm 400\%$ of the current range)<br>The difference between the positive and negative waveform peak values in the 200 ms aggregation is compared to the threshold to generate DC fluctuation events. |
| Event IN                        | Start of the 200 ms aggregation in which the threshold was exceeded   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the first 200 ms aggregation after the IN state in which the threshold was not exceeded  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |



## (17) Active power (P)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Measured every 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz) (approx. 200 ms).<br>During 400 Hz measurement, measured every 80 cycles using the 8-cycle waveform (approx. 200 ms).  |
| Displayed item                  | Active power for each channel and sum value for multiple channels<br>(for more information, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231))<br>Sink (consumption) : Unsigned<br>Source (regeneration) : Negative   |
| Measurement range               | Combination of voltage × current range (see "13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy" (p.244))   |
| Measurement accuracy            | DC: $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s. + current sensor accuracy (defined for CH4 only)<br>AC:<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz:<br>$\pm 0.2\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.1\%$ f.s. + current sensor accuracy (The sum value is the total value for channels being used.)<br>When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz:<br>$\pm 0.4\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.6\%$ f.s. + current sensor accuracy (The sum value is the total value for channels being used.) |
| Effects of power factor         | 1.0% rdg. or less (with power factor of 0.5)<br>Phase difference between internal circuit voltage and current: $\pm 0.2865^\circ$  |
| Event threshold                 | Comparison of power range absolute values  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value was greater than the threshold   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis) following the EVENT IN state   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

## (18) Efficiency (Eff)

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Measurement method   | Calculated based on the ratio of channels' respective active power values<br>(For more information, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231)) |
| Displayed item       | Eff1, Eff2  |
| Measurement range    | 0.00 to 200.00[%]   |
| Measurement accuracy | $\pm 1$ dgt. for calculations derived from the various measurement values.  |
| Event threshold      | N/A   |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

#### (19) Active energy and reactive energy (WP+, WP-/WQLAG, WQLEAD)

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Measurement method   | Measured every 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz) (approx. 200 ms).<br>During 400 Hz measurement, measured every 80 cycles using the 8-cycle waveform (approx. 200 ms).<br>Integrated separately by consumption and regeneration from active power.<br>Integrated separately by lag and lead from reactive power.<br>Recorded at the specified TIME PLOT interval.<br>Data is updated every 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz) (approx. 200 ms).<br>Integration starts at the same time as recording and continues to previous TIME PLOT update at termination of recording. |
| Displayed item       | Active energy: WP+ (consumption), WP- (regeneration)<br>Sum of multiple channels (for more information, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231))<br>Reactive energy: WQLAG (lag), WQLEAD (lead)<br>Sum of multiple channels (for more information, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231))<br>Elapsed time   |
| Measurement range    | Combination of voltage × current range (See "13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy" (p.244))<br>Value display: 6 digits   |
| Measurement accuracy | Active energy : Active power measurement accuracy ±10 dgt.<br>Reactive energy : Reactive power measurement accuracy ±10 dgt.<br>Cumulative time accuracy : ±10 ppm ±1 s (23°C [73°F])   |
| Event threshold      | N/A   |

#### (20) Apparent power (S)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Calculated from RMS voltage U and RMS current I.<br>No polarity  |
| Displayed item                  | Apparent power of each channel and its sum for multiple channels<br>(For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231))    |
| Measurement range               | Depends on the voltage × current range combination<br>(See "13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy" (p.244))          |
| Measurement accuracy            | ±1 dgt. for calculations derived from the various measurement values (sum is ±3 dgt.)  |
| Event threshold                 | Power range  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value was greater than the threshold                               |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis) following the EVENT IN state |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

## (21) Reactive power (Q)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Calculated using apparent power S and active power P.<br>Lag phase (LAG: current lags voltage): Unsigned<br>Lead phase (LEAD: current leads voltage): Negative |
| Displayed item                  | Reactive power of each channel and its sum for multiple channels. (For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).)                                       |
| Measurement range               | Depends on the voltage × current range combination<br>(See "13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy" (p.244))  |
| Measurement accuracy            | ±1 dgt. for calculations derived from the various measurement values (sum is ±3 dgt.)  |
| Event threshold                 | Power range (specified as absolute value)  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value was greater than the threshold   |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis) following the EVENT IN state                                   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

## (22) Power factor and displacement power factor (PF, DPF)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Measurement method                             | Power factor : Calculated from RMS voltage U, RMS current I, and active power P.<br>Displacement power factor : Calculated from the phase difference between the fundamental voltage wave and the fundamental current wave.<br>Lag phase (LAG: current lags voltage) : Unsigned<br>Lead phase (LEAD: current leads voltage) : Negative  |
| Displayed item                                 | Power factor and displacement power factor of each channel and its sum value for multiple channels. (For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).)  |
| Measurement range                              | -1.0000 (lead) to 0.0000 to 1.0000 (lag)  |
| Displacement power factor measurement accuracy | For voltage of 100 V or greater and current input greater than or equal to 10% of the range:<br>When displacement power factor = 1: ±0.05% rdg.<br>When $0.8 \leq \text{displacement power factor} < 1$ : ±1.50% rdg.<br>When $0 < \text{displacement power factor} < 0.8$ : $\pm(1 - \cos(\varphi + 0.2865)/\cos(\varphi)) \times 100\%$ rdg. + 50 dgt. (reference value)<br>$\varphi$ : Display value for 1st order harmonic voltage/current phase difference<br>In all cases, add current sensor's phase accuracy. |
| Event threshold                                | 0.000 to 1.000 (specified as absolute value)  |
| Event IN                                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value was less than the threshold   |
| Event OUT                                      | Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was greater than (absolute value + hysteresis) following the EVENT IN state  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment                | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                                | Event waveforms   |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

(23) Voltage unbalance factor (negative-phase unbalance factor, zero-phase unbalance factor) (Uunb, Uunb0)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Calculated using various components of the 3-phase fundamental voltage wave (line-to-line voltage) for 3-phase 3-wire (3P3W2M, 3P3W3M) and 3-phase 4-wire connections. (For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231)) |
| Displayed item                  | Negative-phase unbalance factor (Uunb), zero-phase unbalance factor (Uunb0)  |
| Measurement range               | Component is V and unbalance factor is 0.00% to 100.00%.   |
| Measurement accuracy            | When the measurement frequency is set to 50 Hz/60 Hz, $\pm 0.15\%$<br>(0.0% to 5.0% range specified for IEC61000-4-30 performance testing)   |
| Event threshold                 | 0.0% to 100.0%   |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which reading was greater than the threshold  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis)  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

(24) Current unbalance factor (negative-phase unbalance factor, zero-phase unbalance factor) (Iunb, Iunb0)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | For 3-phase 3-wire (3P2W2M and 3P3W3M) and 3-phase 4-wire, calculated using 3-phase fundamental current component (For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).) |
| Displayed item                  | Negative-phase unbalance factor (Iunb), zero-phase unbalance factor (Iunb0)  |
| Measurement range               | Component is A and unbalance factor is 0.00% to 100.00%.   |
| Measurement accuracy            | -  |
| Event threshold                 | 0.0% to 100.0%   |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which reading was greater than the threshold  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis)  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | None   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

(25) High-order harmonic voltage component and high-order harmonic current component (UharmH, IharmH)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | The waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component is calculated using the true RMS method during 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz) (approx. 200 ms) of the fundamental wave.  |
| Displayed item                  | High-order harmonic voltage component value:<br>RMS voltage for the waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component<br>High-order harmonic current component value:<br>RMS current for the waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component<br>High-order harmonic voltage component maximum value:<br>Maximum RMS value for the voltage waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component for the period from EVENT IN to EVENT OUT (leaving channel information)<br>High-order harmonic current component maximum value:<br>Maximum RMS value for the current waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component for the period from EVENT IN to EVENT OUT (leaving channel information)<br>High-order harmonic voltage component period:<br>Period from high-order harmonic voltage component EVENT IN to EVENT OUT<br>High-order harmonic current component period:<br>Period from high-order harmonic current component EVENT IN to EVENT OUT |
| Measurement range               | High-order harmonic voltage component: 600.00 V<br>High-order harmonic current component: Varies with the current sensor used (see input specifications).  |
| Measurement band                | 2 kHz (-3 dB) to 80 kHz (-3 dB)  |
| Measurement accuracy            | High-order harmonic voltage component:<br>$\pm 10\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.1\%$ f.s. (specified for 10 V sine wave at 5 kHz, 10 kHz, and 20 kHz)<br>High-order harmonic current component:<br>$\pm 10\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s. + current sensor accuracy (specified as 1% f.s. sine wave at 5 kHz, 10 kHz, and 20 kHz)   |
| Event threshold                 | High-order harmonic voltage component: 0 V or greater, 600.00 V or less<br>High-order harmonic current component: 0 A or greater, current range or less  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which reading was greater than the threshold  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which high-order harmonics were not detected during the first approx. 200 ms aggregation following the IN state   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms<br>High-order harmonic waveform<br>40 ms from the end of the first approx. 200 ms aggregation interval in which the reading was greater than the threshold (8000 data points)  |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

#### (26) Harmonic voltage and harmonic current (including fundamental component) (U<sub>harm</sub>/I<sub>harm</sub>)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-7:2009<br>Indicated harmonic voltage and harmonic current values incorporate inter-harmonics components adjacent to the next whole-number harmonic component after harmonic analysis. (For details see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).)<br>Measurement accuracy is specified for input that is 10% to 200% of IEC61000-2-4 Class 3. |
| Analysis window width           | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)   |
| Number of window points         | Rectangular, 4096 points  |
| Displayed item                  | From the 0th to 50 th order (with a fundamental wave of 40 Hz to 70 Hz)<br>From the 0th to 10 th order (with a fundamental wave of 360 Hz to 440 Hz)<br>Select either RMS or content percentage (When using content percentage, Zero-display range causes all orders to be given as 0% when the RMS value is 0.)  |
| Measurement range               | Harmonic voltage: 600.00 V<br>Harmonic current: Varies with the current sensor used (see input specifications).   |
| Measurement accuracy            | See measurement accuracy with a fundamental wave of 50 Hz/60 Hz and measurement accuracy with a fundamental wave of 400 Hz.   |
| Event threshold                 | Level<br>Harmonic voltage: 0.00 to 780.00 V (order 0: specified as absolute value)<br>Harmonic current: From 0 to (1.3 × current range) (see input specifications) (order 0: specified as absolute value).<br>Content percentage<br>0.00% to 100.00%  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which readings were greater than the threshold for each order  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which readings were less than (threshold - hysteresis) for each order  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |
| Constraints                     | When using an AC-only current sensor, the 0th order is not specified for current and power.   |

#### (27) Harmonic power (including fundamental component) (P<sub>harm</sub>)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-7:2009<br>Indicates harmonic power values consisting of harmonic power for each channel and the sum of multiple channels. (For details see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).)  |
| Analysis window width           | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)  |
| Number of window points         | Rectangular, 4096 points   |
| Displayed item                  | From the 0th to 50 th order (with a fundamental wave of 40 Hz to 70 Hz)<br>From the 0th to 10 th order (with a fundamental wave of 360 Hz to 440 Hz)<br>Select either RMS or content percentage (When using content percentage, Zero-display range causes all orders to be given as 0% when the RMS value is 0.) |
| Measurement range               | See power ranges.  |
| Measurement accuracy            | See measurement accuracy with a fundamental wave of 50 Hz/60 Hz and measurement accuracy with a fundamental wave of 400 Hz.  |
| Event threshold                 | Harmonic power: From 0 to (1.3 × current range) (specified as absolute value)  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is greater than the threshold (when the threshold is positive) or less than the threshold (when the threshold is negative)  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is less than (threshold - hysteresis) (when the threshold is positive) or greater than (threshold + hysteresis) (when the threshold is negative) in the EVENT IN state  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |
| Constraints                     | When using an AC-only current sensor, the 0th order is not specified for current and power.  |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

Measurement accuracy with a fundamental wave of 50 Hz/60 Hz

|         | Harmonic input                   | Measurement accuracy  | Notes  |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Voltage | 1% or greater of nominal voltage | The 0th order: $\pm 0.3\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.08\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> or higher: $\pm 5.00\%$ rdg.   | Defined for a nominal voltage of 100 V or greater. |
|         | <1% of nominal voltage           | The 0th order: $\pm 0.3\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.08\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> or higher: $\pm 0.05\%$ of nominal voltage   | Defined for a nominal voltage of 100 V or greater. |
| Current |                                  | The 0th order: $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.<br>21 <sup>st</sup> to 50 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 1.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.   | Add current sensor accuracy.                       |
| Power   |                                  | The 0th order: $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.<br>21 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 1.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.<br>31 <sup>th</sup> to 40 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 2.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.<br>41 <sup>th</sup> to 50 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 3.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s. | Add current sensor accuracy.                       |

Measurement accuracy with a fundamental wave of 400 Hz

|         | Harmonic input | Measurement accuracy  | Notes                        |
|---------|----------------|---|------------------------------|
| Voltage |                | The 0th order: $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.08\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.20\%$ f.s.<br>3 <sup>rd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 1.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.30\%$ f.s.<br>7 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 5.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.30\%$ f.s. |                              |
| Current |                | The 0th order: $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.<br>3 <sup>rd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 1.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.<br>7 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 5.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.     | Add current sensor accuracy. |
| Power   |                | The 0th order: $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.<br>1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 0.5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.<br>3 <sup>rd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 1.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.<br>7 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> : $\pm 7.0\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.3\%$ f.s.     | Add current sensor accuracy. |

(28) Inter-harmonic voltage and inter-harmonic current (Uiharm, liharm)

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Measurement method      | Compliant with IEC61000-4-7:2009<br>After harmonic analysis, harmonic voltage and harmonic current are displayed by adding as inter-harmonic contents with the harmonic contents according to harmonic order<br>Measurement accuracy is defined for input that is 10% to 200% of IEC61000-2-4 Class 3. |
| Analysis window width   | 10 cycles (50 Hz) or 12 cycles (60 Hz)   |
| Number of window points | Rectangular, 4096 points   |
| Displayed item          | From the 0.5th to 49.5th order (with a fundamental wave of 40 Hz to 70 Hz)<br>Select either RMS or content percentage (When using content percentage, Zero-display range causes all orders to be given as 0% when the RMS value is 0.)   |
| Measurement range       | Inter-harmonic voltage: U1 to U4, 600.00 V<br>Inter-harmonic current: I1 to I4, Varies with used current sensor (see input specifications).  |
| Measurement accuracy    | Inter-harmonic voltage (Defined for a nominal voltage of at least 100 V.)<br>1% or greater of harmonic input nominal voltage: $\pm 5.00\%$ rdg.<br><1% of harmonic input nominal voltage: $\pm 0.05\%$ of nominal voltage<br>Inter-harmonic current: Unspecified                                       |
| Event threshold         | N/A  |
| Constraints             | Not displayed for 400 Hz measurement.  |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

(29) Harmonic voltage phase angle and Harmonic current phase angle (including fundamental component) (Uphase/Iphase)

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Measurement method      | Compliant with IEC61000-4-7:2009  |
| Analysis window width   | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)   |
| Number of window points | Rectangular, 4096 points  |
| Displayed item          | The harmonic phase angle components for whole orders are displayed. (Reference channel's fundamental wave phase angle is 0°.) |
| Measurement range       | 0.00 to $\pm 180.00^\circ$  |
| Measurement accuracy    | -   |
| Event threshold         | N/A   |

(30) Harmonic voltage-current phase angle (including fundamental component) (Pphase)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | Compliant with IEC61000-4-7:2009  |
| Analysis window width           | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)   |
| Number of window points         | Rectangular, 4096 points  |
| Displayed item                  | Indicates the difference between the harmonic voltage phase angle and the harmonic current phase angle.<br>Harmonic voltage-current phase difference for each channel and sum (total) value for multiple channels (For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).)  |
| Measurement range               | 0.00° to $\pm 180.00^\circ$   |
| Measurement accuracy            | At 50 Hz/60 Hz:<br>1st order : $\pm 1^\circ$<br>2nd, 3rd order : $\pm 2^\circ$<br>4th order to 50th order: $\pm(0.05^\circ \times k + 2^\circ)$ (k: harmonic orders)<br>At 400 Hz:<br>1st order to 10th order: $\pm(0.16^\circ \times k + 2^\circ)$ (k: harmonic orders)<br>However, current sensor accuracy is added. Harmonic voltage of every order is specified as 1% of the declared voltage, and current level is specified as 1% f.s. or more. |
| Event threshold                 | Specified from 0° to 180° in 1° resolution (specified as absolute value).   |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value is greater than the threshold.  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value is less than (threshold - hysteresis) in the EVENT IN state.  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |



(31) Total harmonic voltage and Total harmonic current distortion factor (U<sub>thd</sub>, I<sub>thd</sub>)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | IEC61000-4-7:2009 compliant.<br>Max. order: 50th  |
| Analysis window width           | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)   |
| Number of window points         | Rectangular, 4096 points  |
| Displayed item                  | THD-F (total harmonic distortion factor for the fundamental wave)<br>THD-R (total harmonic distortion factor for the total harmonic including the fundamental wave)   |
| Measurement range               | 0.00% to 100.00% (Voltage), 0.00% to 500.00% (Current)  |
| Measurement accuracy            | 0.5%<br>Defined for the following input with a nominal input voltage of 100 V to 440 V:<br>Voltage, 1st order: 100% of the nominal input voltage; 5th and 7th orders: 1% of the nominal input voltage<br>Current, 1st order: 100% of current range; 5th and 7th orders: 1% of current range |
| Event threshold                 | 0.00% to 100.00%  |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value was greater than the threshold  |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis) following the EVENT IN state  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |

## (32) K Factor (multiplication factor) (KF)

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Measurement method              | Calculated using the harmonic RMS current of the 2nd to 50th orders.<br>(For details, see "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231).) |
| Analysis window width           | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)  |
| Number of window points         | Rectangular, 4096 points   |
| Displayed item                  | K factor   |
| Measurement range               | 0.00 to 500.00   |
| Measurement accuracy            | -  |
| Event threshold                 | 0 to 500.0   |
| Event IN                        | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the absolute value was greater than the threshold                                 |
| Event OUT                       | Start of approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading was less than (threshold - hysteresis) following the EVENT IN state   |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel  |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms  |

### 13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications

#### (33) Voltage waveform comparison (Wave)

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Measurement method              | A judgment area is automatically generated from the previous 200 ms aggregation waveform, and events are generated based on a comparison with the judgment waveform. Waveform judgments are performed once for each 200 ms aggregation. |
| Comparison window width         | 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz)   |
| Number of window points         | 4096 points synchronized with harmonic calculations   |
| Displayed item                  | Event detection only  |
| Event threshold                 | 0.0% to 100.0% of nominal voltage RMS value   |
| Event IN                        | First time at which waveform diverges from judgment area  |
| Event OUT                       | None  |
| Multiple-phase system treatment | Separate by channel   |
| Saved waveforms                 | Event waveforms   |

#### (34) $\Delta V_{10}$ Flicker ( $\Delta V_{10}$ )

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Measurement method   | "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231), "Perceived flicker curve p.A18"<br>Calculated values are subject to 100 V conversion following gap-less measurement once each minute.                          |
| Standard voltage     | Automatic (with AGC)   |
| Displayed item       | $\Delta V_{10}$ measured at one minute intervals, average value for one hour, maximum value for one hour, fourth largest value for one hour, total (within the measurement interval) maximum value |
| Measurement range    | 0.000 V to 99.999 V  |
| Measurement accuracy | $\pm 2\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.01$ V (with a fundamental wave of 100 V rms [50 Hz/60 Hz], a fluctuation voltage of 1 V rms [99.5 V rms to 100.5 V rms], and a fluctuation frequency of 10 Hz)               |
| Threshold            | 0.00 V to 9.99 V Alarm output is generated when the reading for each minute is compared to the threshold and found to be greater   |
| Event threshold      | N/A  |

#### (35) IEC Flicker (Pst, Plt)

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Measurement method   | IEC61000-4-15:2010 compliant, Calculated as described in "13.8 Calculation Formula" (p.231). Pst is calculated after 10 minutes of continuous measurement and Plt after 2 hours of continuous measurement. |
| Displayed item       | Short interval flicker Pst, long interval flicker Plt  |
| Measurement range    | 0.0001 to 10000 PU broken into 1024 segments with a logarithm  |
| Flicker filter       | Select 230 V lamp, 120 V lamp.   |
| Measurement accuracy | Pst $\pm 5\%$ rdg. (Specified within range 0.1000 to 20.000 using IEC61000-4-15 Class F1 performance test.)  |
| Event threshold      | N/A  |

**-5. RMS frequency characteristics**

| Frequency        | Voltage                          | Current                          | Power                           |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 40 Hz to 70 Hz   | Specified as RMS value           | Specified as RMS value           | Specified as RMS value          |
| 70 Hz to 360 Hz  | $\pm 1\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.  | $\pm 1\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.  | $\pm 1\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s. |
| 360 Hz to 440 Hz | Specified as RMS value           | Specified as RMS value           | Specified as RMS value          |
| 440 Hz to 5 kHz  | $\pm 5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.  | $\pm 5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.  | $\pm 5\%$ rdg. $\pm 1\%$ f.s.   |
| 5 kHz to 20 kHz  | $\pm 5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.2\%$ f.s.  | $\pm 5\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.  | $\pm 5\%$ rdg. $\pm 1\%$ f.s.   |
| 20 kHz to 50 kHz | $\pm 20\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.4\%$ f.s. | $\pm 20\%$ rdg. $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s. |                                 |
| 80 kHz           | -3 dB                            | -3 dB                            |                                 |

Specified for RMS voltage  $U_{rms}$  and RMS current  $I_{rms}$ . Current and power values incorporate current sensor accuracy.

**-6. Flag concept**

IEC61000-4-30 Flagging concept

If an unreliable values are produce during a dip, swell, or interruption, approx. 200-ms aggregation will be "flagged."

An interval data including the flagged 200-ms aggregation will also be flagged.

Flagged data are referenced to decide the frequency for an interruption, and are recorded in status information of the TIME PLOT data. If events of a dip, swell, or interruption are set to off, the values are also flagged.

## 13.3 Screen Specifications

**Operating modes** Four modes: **[Setting]**, **[Recording]**, **[Waiting]**, and **[Analyzing]**  
A group of screens including **[SYSTEM]**, **[VIEW]**, **[TIME PLOT]**, and **[EVENT]** displays groups exists for each mode.

**[Setting]**  
**(Setting)** Instrument has been turned on, and there is no data stored internally.

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>[SYSTEM]</b>    | Settings can be changed, and measured values are updated approximately once every 0.5 s. |
| <b>[VIEW]</b>      | Screen updated approximately once every 0.5 s  |
| <b>[TIME PLOT]</b> | None   |
| <b>[EVENT]</b>     | None   |
| START LED          | Off  |

**[Waiting]**  
**(Waiting)** Effective from the time the **START/STOP** button is pressed until the recording start time.

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>[SYSTEM]</b>    | Settings cannot be changed, and measured values are updated approximately once every 0.5 s. |
| <b>[VIEW]</b>      | Screen updated approximately once every 0.5 s   |
| <b>[TIME PLOT]</b> | Standby display with time series graph  |
| <b>[EVENT]</b>     | Standby display   |
| START LED          | Flashing  |

**[Recording]**  
**(Recording)** Recording has started, and measurement data is being saved on the SD memory card.

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>[SYSTEM]</b>    | Settings cannot be changed, and measured values are updated approximately once every 0.5 s. |
| <b>[VIEW]</b>      | Screen updated approximately once every 0.5 s   |
| <b>[TIME PLOT]</b> | Screen updated every TIME PLOT interval   |
| <b>[EVENT]</b>     | Screen updated every time an event occurs   |
| START LED          | On  |

**[Analyzing]**  
**(Analyzing)** Recording has stopped, and the instrument's internal measurement data can be analyzed.

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>[SYSTEM]</b>    | Settings cannot be changed, and measured values are updated approximately once every 0.5 s. |
| <b>[VIEW]</b>      | Analysis of event specified on the <b>[TIME PLOT]</b> or <b>[EVENT]</b> screen              |
| <b>[TIME PLOT]</b> | Time series graph display   |
| <b>[EVENT]</b>     | Event display   |
| START LED          | Off   |

## -1. [SYSTEM] screen

## (1) System settings

| Setting                            | Choices   |           |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
|                                    | CH123   | CH4       |
| Wiring                             | 1P2W/1P3W/3P3W2M/3P3W3M/3P4W/3P4W2.5E   | AC/DC/OFF |
| Current sensor and current range   | CT7116 (6 A)/9657-10, 9675: 5 A/500 mA<br>CT7131 (100 A)/9660, 9695-03: 100 A/50 A<br>CT7136 (600 A)/9661: 500 A/50 A<br>CT7044, CT7045, CT7046 (600 A)/CT9667 (500 A): 500 A/50 A<br>CT7044, CT7045, CT7046 (6 kA)/CT9667 (5 kA): 5000 A/500 A<br>9669 : 1000 A/100 A<br>CT7126 (60 A)/9694, 9695-02 : 50 A/5 A<br>CT7731 (100 A): 100 A/50 A<br>CT7736 (600 A): 500 A/50 A<br>CT7742 (2 kA): 5000 A/500 A |           |
| Current sensor automatic detection | Connected sensors that support the HIOKI PL14 connector are automatically detected when selected on the settings screen.  |           |
| Phase names                        | R S T/A B C/L1 L2 L3/U V W  | —         |
| Zero-adjustment                    | Zero-adjustment is performed.   |           |
| Vector area                        | Vector area phase range : $\pm 1^\circ$ to $\pm 30^\circ$<br>Vector area amplitude range : $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 30\%$<br>Vector area U/I phase difference: $-60^\circ$ to $+60^\circ$  | —         |
| VT ratios                          | 1/60/100/200/300/600/700/1000/2000/2500/5000/User-selectable (0.01 to 9999.99)  |           |
| CT ratios                          | 1/40/60/80/120/160/200/240/300/400/600/800/1200/User-selectable (0.01 to 9999.99)   |           |
| Nominal input voltage              | 100/101/110/120/127/200/202/208/220/230/240/277/347/380/400/415/480/600/User-selectable (50 V to 780 V, in 1 V increments)  | —         |
| Measurement frequency              | 50 Hz/60 Hz/400 Hz  | —         |
| Urms type*                         | Phase voltage/line voltage  | —         |
| PF type*                           | PF/DPF  | —         |
| THD type*                          | THD-F/THD-R   | —         |
| Harmonics*                         | U, I, P: All Levels/U, I, P: All content percentage/U, P: Content percentage, I: Level  | —         |
| Flicker                            | Pst, Plt/ $\Delta V_{10}$   | —         |
| Filters (luminosity curve filters) | 230 V lamp/120 V lamp (When Pst or Plt is selected during flicker measurement)  | —         |

\*: Detailed description of Urms type, PF type, THD type, and harmonics

| Details  | Selection | Urms type   | PF type   | THD type                                      | Harmonics  |
|--|-----------|---|---|---|--|
| Measured value (DMM screen)                                |           | Selection is applied to RMS voltage (Urms) only and does not affect RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle or transient measured values.           | Selection is applied.   | Selection is applied.                         | Selection is applied.                            |
| Measured value display switching (DMM screen display only) |           | Phase voltage/line voltage switched on DMM screen.  | -   | -   | Level/content percentage switched on DMM screen. |
| TIME PLOT and events                                       |           | Selection on main settings screen is applied to RMS voltage (Urms) but does not affect RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle or transient events. | Selection on main settings screen is applied.   | Selection on main settings screen is applied. | Selection on main settings screen is applied.    |
| Binary data storage (displayed on computer application)    |           | Phase voltage and line voltage  | Power factor and displacement power factor  | THD-F and THD-R                               | Level and content percentage                     |
| Other  |           | Valid with 3P3W3M, 3P4W, and 3P4W2.5E connections. Does not apply to waveform.  | DPF values for channels (excluding sum values) for 3P3W2M and 3P3W3M connections are undefined. |   |  |

### 13.3 Screen Specifications

#### (2) Hardware settings

|                                  |  |         |  |     |   |
|----------------------------------|--|---------|--|-----|---|
| Display language                 | Japanese/English/Chinese Simple (Simplified)/Chinese Trad (Traditional)/Korean/German/French/Italian/Spanish/Turkish/Polish  |         |  |     |   |
| Beep sound                       | ON/OFF   |         |  |     |   |
| Screen color                     | COLOR1/COLOR2/COLOR3/COLOR4/COLOR5   |         |  |     |   |
| Clock setting                    | Western calendar year, month, day, hours, and minutes  |         |  |     |   |
| LCD backlight                    | AUTO OFF (2 min) /ON (Continuous)<br>Backlight automatically turns off 2 min. after last key operation.<br>Once the backlight has turned off, it will automatically turn back on with operation of any key (including when the key lock is engaged).   |         |  |     |   |
| System reset                     | System reset reverts the instrument to factory defaults (except for display language, time, phase names, RS host, IP address, subnet mask, default gateway and FTP server settings).   |         |  |     |   |
| Instrument information           | Software version and serial number display   |         |  |     |   |
| External event output parameters | OFF/short pulse/long pulse/ $\Delta V_{10}$ alarm (when $\Delta V_{10}$ has been selected during flicker measurement)  |         |  |     |   |
| External control (IN)            | Event, START/STOP  |         |  |     |   |
| $\Delta V_{10}$ alarm threshold  | 0.00 V to 9.99 V   |         |  |     |   |
| External interface settings      | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>RS-232C</td> <td>RS host: OFF/GPS<br/>GPS: Time zone, expressed as the divergence from coordinated universal time (UTC): -13:00 to +13:00, user-selectable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAN</td> <td>IP Address : 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br/>Subnet Mask : 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br/>Default Gateway: 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br/>FTP authentication: ON/OFF<br/>User name : Up to 20 one-byte characters (Available only with the authentication set to on)<br/>Password : Up to 20 one-byte characters (Available only with the authentication set to on)</td> </tr> </table> | RS-232C | RS host: OFF/GPS<br>GPS: Time zone, expressed as the divergence from coordinated universal time (UTC): -13:00 to +13:00, user-selectable | LAN | IP Address : 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br>Subnet Mask : 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br>Default Gateway: 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br>FTP authentication: ON/OFF<br>User name : Up to 20 one-byte characters (Available only with the authentication set to on)<br>Password : Up to 20 one-byte characters (Available only with the authentication set to on) |
| RS-232C                          | RS host: OFF/GPS<br>GPS: Time zone, expressed as the divergence from coordinated universal time (UTC): -13:00 to +13:00, user-selectable   |         |  |     |   |
| LAN                              | IP Address : 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br>Subnet Mask : 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br>Default Gateway: 3 characters.3 characters.3 characters.3 characters (**. **. **. **)<br>FTP authentication: ON/OFF<br>User name : Up to 20 one-byte characters (Available only with the authentication set to on)<br>Password : Up to 20 one-byte characters (Available only with the authentication set to on)  |         |  |     |   |

#### (3) Recording Settings

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Time Start      | Manual/Time/Exactly<br>Start time and date: Western year/Month/Day Hours:Minutes<br>Stop time and date: Western year/Month/Day Hours:Minutes<br>(The stop time cannot be set when repeat recording is set to 1 week. If repeat recording is set to 1 day, the hours and minutes can be set based on the start and stop times.) |
| Repeat setting  | OFF/1 Week/1 Day<br>OFF: Repeat recording not performed.<br>1 Week: Repeat recording is performed one week at a time. Set the repeat count.<br>1 Day: Repeat recording is performed one day at a time. Specify the start and stop times for one day.   |
| Repetition time | With a repeat setting of one day, specify the start and stop times for one day.<br>Start time: Hours and minutes, in 1-minute increments (using 24-hour time)<br>Stop time: Hours and minutes, in 1-minute increments (using 24-hour time)   |
| Repeat number   | When repeated recording is set to 1 week: 1 to 55 count<br>When repeated recording is set to 1 day: 1 to 366 count (When actual time control is enabled, set based on the stop time and date.)   |

## (4) Time-series data settings

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Recording parameter setting | Power (Small) / Power and Harmonic (Normal) / All data (Full)<br>Records MAX, MIN, and AVG values.<br><br>Note: Only MAX and MIN values are recorded for voltage 1/2 RMS values, current 1/2 RMS values, frequency 1 wave, and instantaneous flicker values. During 400 Hz measurement, the "all" (Full) setting is not available. |
|-----------------------------|--|

## Power (Small) / Power and Harmonic (Normal) / All data (Full) details

| Recorded item                          | Power | Power and Harmonic | All data | Recorded item                                 | Power | Power and Harmonic | All data |
|--|-------|--------------------|----------|---|-------|--------------------|----------|
| RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle  | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Harmonic voltage                              |       | Yes                | Yes      |
| RMS current refreshed each half-cycle  | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Harmonic current                              |       | Yes                | Yes      |
| Frequency 200 ms                       | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Harmonic power                                |       | Yes                | Yes      |
| Frequency cycle                        | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Harmonic voltage and current phase difference |       | Yes                | Yes      |
| 10-sec frequency                       | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Harmonic voltage phase angle                  |       | Yes                | Yes      |
| RMS voltage                            | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Harmonic current phase angle                  |       | Yes                | Yes      |
| RMS current                            | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |   |       |                    |          |
| Voltage waveform peak                  | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Inter-harmonic voltage                        |       |                    | Yes      |
| Current waveform peak                  | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Inter-harmonic current                        |       |                    | Yes      |
| Active power                           | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Total harmonic voltage distortion factor      | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |
| Efficiency                             | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Total harmonic current distortion factor      | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |
| Apparent power                         | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |   |       |                    |          |
| Reactive power                         | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |   |       |                    |          |
| Power factor/displacement power factor | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | High-order harmonic voltage component         | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |
| Voltage unbalance factor               | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | High-order harmonic current component         | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |
| Current unbalance factor               | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | K factor                                      | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |
| Instantaneous flicker value            | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |   |       |                    |          |
| Integral power                         | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      | Flicker ( $\Delta V_{10}/P_{st}, P_{It}$ )    | Yes   | Yes                | Yes      |

TIME PLOT interval      1 second/3 seconds/15 seconds/30 seconds/1 minute/5 minutes/10 minutes/15 minutes/30 minutes/1 hour/2 hours/150 cycle (only at 50 Hz)/180 cycle (only at 60 Hz) /1200 cycle (only at 400 Hz)

Automatic saving      Saves data to the SD memory card for each TIME PLOT interval.

Screen copy interval      OFF/5 minutes/10 minutes/30 minutes/1 hour/2 hours  
Outputs the display image to the SD memory card on a regular basis.

### 13.3 Screen Specifications

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#### (5) Event Settings

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Event hysteresis          | 0% to 10% (Applies to all parameters except frequency.)<br>Fixed to 0.1 Hz for frequency; percentage of threshold value for other parameters.  |
| Maximum recordable events | 1000/9999<br>Sets the maximum number of recordable events per measurement when repeat recording is off. When the repeat recording function is on, the number of events is obtained by multiplying this setting by the repeat count. A setting of 9999 disables voltage waveform comparison events.   |
| Slide reference voltage   | OFF/ON (Applies to swells and dips.)<br>When turned on, the slide reference voltage is used instead of the nominal voltage.  |
| Timer event count         | OFF/1 minute/5 minutes/10 minutes/30 minutes/1 hour/2 hours<br>Events are generated at the chosen interval.  |
| Continuous event count    | OFF/1/2/3/4/5 times<br>Applies to all events being recorded. When time target events occur, they are automatically treated as sequential events if the event in question occurs the set number of times. However, events occurring during sequential events cannot trigger sequential events. In addition, generation of sequential events stops when recording stops. |
| External event            | OFF,ON   |
| Event setting details     | See: "5.6 Changing Event Settings" (p.85)  |

#### (6) [MEMORY] Screen

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Target interface | SD memory card   |
| Function         | Mass storage, saving (of settings data), loading (of settings data, measurement data, event data, screen data, and version upgrade files), deletion of folders and files, and formatting |



## (7) Easy settings

| Setting   | Pattern | Abnormal voltage detection  | Basic power supply quality measurement       | Inrush current measurement | Measured value recording | EN50160                      |
|---|---------|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Connection  |         | Set in advance  |  |                            |                          |                              |
| Current sensor  |         | Set in advance  |  |                            |                          |                              |
| CT, PT ratios   |         | Set in advance  |  |                            |                          |                              |
| Measurement frequency                                 |         | Automatic detection of 50 Hz/60 Hz/400 Hz; if unable to detect, user (manual) setting |  |                            |                          |                              |
| Nominal input voltage                                 |         | Automatic detection; if unable to detect, user (manual) setting                       |  |                            |                          |                              |
| Flicker   |         | Pst, Plt  | Pst, Plt                                     | Pst, Plt                   | Pst, Plt                 | Pst, Plt                     |
| Measurement RMS voltage selection                     |         | Default   | Default                                      | Default                    | Default                  | Default                      |
| Measurement harmonics selection                       |         | RMS value   | RMS value                                    | RMS value                  | RMS value                | Content percentage           |
| Total harmonic distortion factor selection            |         | THD_F   | THD_F  | THD_F                      | THD_F                    | THD_F                        |
| Power factor selection                                |         | PF  | PF   | PF                         | PF                       | PF                           |
| Repeat setting and iterations                         |         | OFF (max. 35 days)  | OFF (max. 35 days)                           | OFF (max. 35 days)         | OFF (max. 35 days)       | OFF (max. 35 days)           |
| Recorded items setting                                |         | Power and Harmonic  | All data                                     | Power and Harmonic         | All data                 | All data                     |
| TIME PLOT interval                                    |         | 1 minute  | 10 minutes                                   | 1 minute                   | 10 minutes               | 10 minutes                   |
| Current range   |         | Automatic detection   | Automatic detection                          | Max. range                 | Automatic detection      | Automatic detection          |
| Event hysteresis                                      |         | 1%  | 1%   | 1%                         | 1%                       | 2%                           |
| Transient overvoltage                                 |         | 70% of nominal voltage  | 70% of nominal voltage                       | OFF                        | OFF                      | 100% of nominal voltage      |
| Voltage swell   |         | 110% of nominal voltage   | 110% of nominal voltage                      | OFF                        | OFF                      | 110% of nominal voltage      |
| Voltage dip   |         | 90% of nominal voltage  | 90% of nominal voltage                       | OFF                        | OFF                      | 90% of nominal voltage       |
| Interruption  |         | 10% of nominal voltage  | 10% of nominal voltage                       | OFF                        | OFF                      | 1% of nominal voltage        |
| Frequency 200 ms                                      |         | ±5 Hz of nominal frequency  | ±0.5 Hz of nominal frequency                 | OFF                        | OFF                      | ±0.5 Hz of nominal frequency |
| Frequency cycle                                       |         | OFF   | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Voltage waveform peak (±)                             |         | 150% of reference value   | 150% of reference value                      | OFF                        | OFF                      | 170% of nominal voltage      |
| Voltage DC fluctuation (±) (when DC is selected)      |         | ±10% based on DC measured value   | ±10% based on DC measured value              | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Current waveform peak (±)                             |         | OFF   | 200% of reference value                      | 300% of reference value    | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Current DC fluctuation (±) (when DC is selected)      |         | ±10% based on DC measured value   | ±10% based on DC measured value              | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| RMS voltage   |         | 10% of reference value<br>SENSE width: ±10 V  | 10% of reference value<br>SENSE width: ±10 V | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| RMS current   |         | OFF<br>SENSE width: OFF   | 50% of reference value<br>SENSE width: OFF   | OFF<br>SENSE width: OFF    | OFF<br>SENSE width: OFF  | OFF<br>SENSE width: OFF      |
| Inrush current (I <sub>rms</sub> 1/2)                 |         | OFF   | OFF  | 200% of reference value    | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Active power  |         | OFF   | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Apparent power  |         | OFF   | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Reactive power  |         | OFF   | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Power factor/displacement power factor                |         | OFF   | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF                          |
| Voltage unbalance factor (zero-phase, negative-phase) |         | OFF, 3%   | OFF, 3%                                      | OFF, OFF                   | OFF, OFF                 | OFF, 2%                      |

## 13.3 Screen Specifications

### (7) Easy settings

| Setting \ Pattern   | Abnormal voltage detection | Basic power supply quality measurement                 | Inrush current measurement | Measured value recording | EN50160   |
|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Current unbalance factor (zero-phase, negative-phase)                       | OFF, OFF                   | OFF, OFF   | OFF, OFF                   | OFF, OFF                 | OFF, OFF  |
| Harmonic voltage fundamental wave order 0<br>Harmonic orders 3, 5, 7, 9 11  | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF          | OFF<br>5% of nominal voltage<br>10% of nominal voltage | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF          | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF        | As per EN50160 harmonic voltage limit value; see table below. |
| Harmonic current fundamental wave order 0<br>Harmonic orders 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF          | OFF<br>5% of range<br>OFF                              | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF          | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF        | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF   |
| Harmonic power fundamental wave order 0<br>Harmonic orders 3, 5, 7, 9 11    | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF          | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF                                      | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF          | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF        | OFF<br>OFF<br>OFF   |
| Harmonic voltage and current phase difference                               | OFF                        | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |
| Total harmonic voltage distortion factor                                    | 5%                         | 7%   | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |
| Total harmonic current distortion factor                                    | OFF                        | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |
| K factor  | OFF                        | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |
| High-order harmonic voltage component                                       | OFF                        | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |
| High-order harmonic current component                                       | OFF                        | OFF  | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |
| Voltage waveform comparison   | ±15%                       | ±10%   | OFF                        | OFF                      | OFF   |

- For current (RMS value, inrush current, and peak current), when the reference value (measured value) is 10% or less of the range, 10% of the range is used as the threshold value, and when the reference value (measured value) exceeds 100% of the range, 100% of the range is used as the threshold value.
- When the RMS voltage is less than 3% f.s. of the range, 5% of the range is used as the upper limit, and 0% of the range is used as the lower limit. When the voltage peak value is less than or equal to 3% f.s. of the range, 5% of the range is used as the threshold value.
- For total harmonic voltage and current distortion as well as harmonic voltage, functionality is disabled when the measured value (voltage RMS value or current RMS value) is less than or equal to 3% f.s. of the range.
- If VT or CT is changed after simple configuration (including when changed outside of the simple configuration process), the threshold and sense values will not change. (Either repeat simple configuration or reconfigure the event threshold values after setting VT and CT.)
- As a rule, settings not included in the table are set to OFF (other than manual events).

### EN50160 harmonic voltage limits

| Odd harmonics      |                       |                |                       | Even harmonics |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Not multiples of 3 |                       | Multiples of 3 |                       |                |                       |
| Order h            | Relative voltage (Un) | Order h        | Relative voltage (Un) | Order h        | Relative voltage (Un) |
| 5                  | 6.0%                  | 3              | 5.0%                  | 2              | 2.0%                  |
| 7                  | 5.0%                  | 9              | 1.5%                  | 4              | 1.0%                  |
| 11                 | 3.5%                  | 15             | 0.5%                  | 6...24         | 0.5%                  |
| 13                 | 3.0%                  | 21             | 0.5%                  |                |                       |
| 17                 | 2.0%                  |                |                       |                |                       |
| 19                 | 1.5%                  |                |                       |                |                       |
| 23                 | 1.5%                  |                |                       |                |                       |
| 25                 | 1.5%                  |                |                       |                |                       |

Un = nominal voltage (Uref)

**-2. [VIEW] screen****(1) Waveform display**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Displayed screens      | 1. Voltage/Current : 2-segment split display (voltage waveform (U1 to U4), current waveform (I1 to I4))<br>2. Voltage 4 channels: 4-segment split display (voltage waveform (U1 to U4))<br>3. Current 4 channels: 4-segment split display (current waveform (I1 to I4)) |
| Display axis selection | Vertical axis: Choose from $\times 1/3$ , $\times 1/2$ , $\times 1$ , $\times 2$ , $\times 5$ , $\times 10$ , $\times 20$ , and $\times 50$ .<br>Time axis: 5 ms/div., 10 ms/div., 20 ms/div., or 40 ms/div.  |
| Cursor measurement     | CH1, CH2, CH3, and CH4 waveform cursor values and cursor times  |
| Scroll function        | Vertical axis scrolling, horizontal axis scrolling  |

**(2) Harmonic display**

| Displayed screens |                                  | Vector/harmonic graph/harmonic list  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Vectors           |                                  | 1. Level: Vector display + harmonic RMS value display<br>2. Content percentage: Vector display + Harmonic content percentage display<br>3. Phase angle: Vector display + Harmonics phase angle display   |
|                   | Display format                   | Display of harmonic voltage RMS value and harmonic current RMS value vectors<br>Display of harmonic voltage and current content percentage vectors (including fundamental wave)  |
|                   | Display parameter                | By order: Harmonic voltage RMS value, content percentage, phase angle, and harmonic current RMS value or phase angle<br>Fundamental wave: Frequency, voltage unbalance factor, current unbalance factor  |
|                   | Vertical axis display format     | Choose from LINEAR or LOG.   |
|                   | Selection of phase angle display | Choose from $\pm 180^\circ$ and $+360^\circ$ lag.<br>(When $+360^\circ$ lag has been selected, the user can choose the reference source [U1 to U3, I1 to I3]. The selected reference source will be used as the reference $[0^\circ]$ for each order. When $\pm 180^\circ$ has been selected, the U1 fundamental wave is used as the reference source.)  |
|                   | Order selection                  | Order cursor values (during 400 Hz measurement, 0th to 10th orders)  |
| Harmonic graph    | Display format                   | 3-segment display<br>Area 1: harmonic voltage RMS value, content percentage, phase angle, inter-harmonic voltage<br>Area 2: harmonic current RMS value, content percentage, phase angle, inter-harmonic current<br>Area 3: harmonic power, content percentage, harmonic voltage/current phase difference<br>Display of inter-harmonics is not available during 400 Hz measurement.<br>The voltage and current RMS value display incorporates high-order harmonic components. |
|                   | Display selection                | Channel : Choose from CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, and sum.<br>Vertical axis display format : Choose from LINEAR and LOG.<br>Display parameter 1 : Inter-harmonics ON/OFF<br>(Display of inter-harmonics is not available during 400 Hz measurement.)<br>Display parameter 2 : Choose from LEVEL (RMS value), % of Fnd (content percentage), and PHASE (phase angle).   |
|                   | Order selection                  | Order cursor values (during 400 Hz measurement, 0th to 10th orders)  |
| Harmonic list     | Display format                   | List display of one of following: harmonic voltage, harmonic current, harmonic power, harmonic voltage phase angle, harmonic current phase angle, harmonic voltage/current phase difference, inter-harmonic voltage, and inter-harmonic current.   |
|                   | Display selection                | Channel : Choose from CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, and sum.<br>Vertical axis display format : Choose from LINEAR and LOG.<br>Display parameter 1 : Inter-harmonics ON/OFF<br>(Display of inter-harmonics is not available during 400 Hz measurement.)<br>Display parameter 2 : Choose from LEVEL (RMS value), % of Fnd (content percentage), and PHASE (phase angle).   |

### 13.3 Screen Specifications

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#### (3) DMM display

|                                |            |  |
|--------------------------------|------------|--|
| Display screens and parameters | 1. Power   | : RMS voltage, RMS current, Active power, Reactive power, Apparent power, Power factor/displacement power factor, Frequency 200 ms, Active energy, Reactive energy, K factor, Efficiency                               |
|                                | 2. Voltage | : 10-sec frequency, RMS voltage, Voltage total harmonic distortion, Current waveform peak value (positive, negative), Frequency 200 ms, High-order harmonic component, Zero-sequence negative-sequence unbalance ratio |
|                                | 3. Current | : RMS current, Current total harmonic distortion, Current waveform peak value (positive, negative), Frequency 200 ms, High-order harmonic component, Zero-sequence negative-sequence unbalance ratio                   |

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**-3. [TIME PLOT] screen****(1) Trend graph display**

|  |  |   |                   |   |  |
|--|--|---|-------------------|---|--|
| Displayed screens                      | 1-screen display/2-screen display/Integrated power display                               |   |                   |   |  |
| Display update rate during measurement | Every TIME PLOT interval   |   |                   |   |  |
| Displayed content                      |  |   |                   |   |  |
|  | Displayed screens  | Displayed item  | Channel selection | Display parameters and description                                      | Remarks  |
|  | 1-screen display   | Freq/Freq10s/Upk+/Upk-/lpk+/lpk-/Urms/UrmsAVG/Udc/lrms/lrmsAVG/lc/P/S/Q/PF/DPF/Uunb0/Uunb/lunb0/lunb/UharmH/lharmH/Uthd-F/Uthd-R/lthd-F/lthd-R/KF/Eff1/Eff2 | ✓                 | Time-series graph showing the MAX, MIN, and AVG values for 1 parameter  | Display parameters are limited based on the recording parameter setting. |
|  | 2-screen display   |   | ✓                 | Time-series graph showing the MAX, MIN, and AVG values for 2 parameters |  |
|  | Integrated power display   | WP+/WP-/WQLAG/WQLEAD  | —                 | Time-series graph showing 1 parameter                                   |  |
| Additional display                     | Event occurrence point display function (not available on the [Integrated Power] screen) |   |                   |   |  |
| Event jump function                    | Allows details for specified event to be analyzed on <b>[VIEW]</b> screen.               |   |                   |   |  |
| Time-series graph cursors              | Yes  |   |                   |   |  |

**(2) Detailed trend graph display (interval)**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Displayed screens                      | Time series graph of maximum and minimum values for fluctuation data            |
| Display update rate during measurement | Every TIME PLOT interval  |
| Displayed content                      | Select any 1 of Urms1/2, lrms1/2, Pinst, and frequency cycle.                   |
| Additional display                     | Event threshold value display function, Event occurrence point display function |
| Event jump function                    | Allows details for specified event to be analyzed on <b>[VIEW]</b> screen.      |
| Time-series graph cursors              | Yes   |

**(3) Harmonic trend graph display**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Displayed screens                      | 1-screen display  |
| Display update rate during measurement | Every TIME PLOT interval  |
| Displayed content                      | Time series graph of maximum, minimum, and average values for up to 6 items |
| Additional display                     | Event occurrence point display function                                     |
| Event jump function                    | Allows details for specified event to be analyzed on <b>[VIEW]</b> screen.  |
| Time-series graph cursors              | Yes   |

### 13.3 Screen Specifications

#### (4) Inter-harmonics trend graph display

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Displayed screens                      | 1-screen display  |
| Display update rate during measurement | Every TIME PLOT interval  |
| Displayed content                      | Time series graph of maximum, minimum, and average values for up to 6 items         |
| Additional display                     | Event occurrence point display function   |
| Event jump function                    | Allows details for specified event to be analyzed on <a href="#">[VIEW]</a> screen. |
| Time-series graph cursors              | Yes   |

#### (5) $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker graph display (when flicker is set to $\Delta V_{10}$ )

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Displayed content         | Time series graph of $\Delta V_{10}$ (instantaneous value) (simultaneous display for all measurement channels) |
| Time-series graph cursors | Yes  |
| Constraints               | No display for 400 Hz measurement  |

#### (6) $\Delta V_{10}$ flicker list display (when flicker is set to $\Delta V_{10}$ )

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Display refresh rate | Every 1 min ( $\Delta V_{10}$ overall maximum value), every 1 hour (others)  |
| Displayed content    | $\Delta V_{10}$ 1-hour average value, $\Delta V_{10}$ 1-hour maximum value, $\Delta V_{10}$ 1-hour fourth-largest value, $\Delta V_{10}$ overall maximum value |
| Display selection    | CH1 to CH3 (varies with connection)  |
| Constraints          | No display for 400 Hz measurement  |

#### (7) IEC flicker graph display (when flicker is set to IEC [\[Pst, Plt\]](#))

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Displayed content         | Time series graph of Pst and Plt values |
| Time-series graph cursors | Yes                                     |
| Constraints               | No display for 400 Hz measurement       |

#### (8) IEC flicker list display (when flicker is set to IEC [\[Pst, Plt\]](#))

|                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Display refresh rate | Each time Pst is updated          |
| Displayed content    | Pst and Plt values                |
| Constraints          | No display for 400 Hz measurement |

**-4. [EVENT] screen**

## Event list display

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Display format           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Event list display</li> <li>• Event details display (detailed information for event selected on event list)</li> <li>• Waveform display (waveform for event selected on event list; either voltage or current screen as set with [VIEW] screen's [VOLT/CURR] display setting)</li> </ul> |
| Event list display order | Order of occurrence   |
| Event jump function      | Allows details for specified event to be analyzed on [VIEW] screen.   |

**-5. Event monitor screen**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Displayed content | Event data chosen on the [TIME PLOT] or [EVENT] screen  |
| Content           | Waveform / Harmonics / DMM / Transient Waveforms / High-order Harmonic Waveforms / Fluctuation data |

## (1) Transient overvoltage waveform display

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Display selection | All voltage channels                     |
| Display period    | 2 ms before and 2 ms after trigger point |

## (2) High-order harmonics waveform display

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Display format     | High-order harmonic voltage component and current component waveforms   |
| Display selection  | Channel: Select from CH1, CH2, CH3, and CH4   |
| Display period     | 40 ms starting after the first approx. 200 ms aggregation interval in which event occurred (8000 data points) |
| Cursor measurement | Yes   |

## (3) Fluctuation data display (detailed trend graph at event occurrence)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Displayed screens                      | Time series graph of fluctuation data at event occurrence   |
| Display update rate during measurement | Each time a displayed event occurs (display is overwritten) |
| Displayed content                      | Urms1/2, Irms1/2 (inrush current)                           |
| Cursor measurement                     | Yes   |

# 13.4 Event Specifications

## -1. Event content

See: "Event items, list notation, and saved items" (p.143)

## -2. Event detection

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Event detection method | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The detection method relative to measured values for each event target is listed in the measurement specifications.</li> <li>• External events are detected by detecting signal input to the external event (EVENT IN) terminal.</li> <li>• Manual events are detected when the <b>MANU EVENT</b> key is pressed.</li> <li>• Enabled measurement item events are detected using OR logic.</li> <li>• Events cannot be detected using maximum, minimum, or average values.</li> <li>• The threshold setting error is <math>\pm 1</math> dgt. relative to the setting.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------|--|

## -3. Event-synchronized save functionality

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Event waveform               | Approx. 200 ms aggregation (10 cycle/12 cycle) + instantaneous waveforms for 2 cycles before and after (20 kS/s) (for 400 Hz measurement, 80 cycles + 16 cycles before and after)                          |
| Transient waveform           | Instantaneous waveform for 2 ms before and after the transient overvoltage waveform detection position (2 MS/s)  |
| High-order harmonic waveform | Instantaneous waveform for 40 ms following the first approx. 200 ms aggregation period in which the reading is greater than the threshold (200 kS/s)<br>8000 data points                                   |
| Fluctuation data             | Display of RMS fluctuation data every half cycle equivalent to from 0.5 s before the event to 29.5 s after event (for 400 Hz, measurement, from 0.125 s before to 7.375 s after) as a detailed trend graph |

## -4. Sense function

A SENSE START event occurs and sense starts when the upper or lower value is exceeded while sense is on. While the sense function is operating, measured values are continuously compared to the range defined by (the measured value when the event last occurred + the sense threshold) and (the measured value when the event last occurred - the sense threshold). If the value falls outside this range, a sense event is generated, and the sense range is updated. When the upper limit or lower limit exceeded event ends, a SENSE END event is generated, and sense function operation terminates.

If SENSE and SENSE END overlap, SENSE END will have priority. (SENSE START and SENSE END are not shown on the display.)



## 13.5 GPS Time Synchronization Function

The PW9005 GPS Box can be connected to the instrument to synchronize the instrument's time with the GPS satellite time (coordinated universal time).

### GPS settings and status display function

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| GPS box connection setting   | RS connected device: GPS   |
| GPS reception status display | <p>Positioning status : Err (no positioning data), 2D (2D independent positioning), 3D (3D independent positioning), D2D (differential 2D positioning), D3D (differential 3D positioning)</p> <p>No. of positioning satellites : 0 to 12 (no. of satellites that can be used in position calculation)</p> <p>DOP value : 0 to 9999 (GPS positioning status reliability) (smaller values other than 0 indicate higher reliability)</p>        |
| GPS mark                     | <p>A GPS mark is displayed among other icons along the top of the screen to indicate the GPS positioning status.</p> <p>Blue GPS mark : Time correction has been performed.</p> <p>Yellow GPS mark : The device is unable to acquire GPS satellites or unable to calculate its position. The yellow mark is also shown when time correction is canceled during recording.</p> <p>Red GPS mark : The PQ3198 has not detected the GPS box.</p> |

### Time correction function

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Corrected time and correction accuracy | <p>Set to amount of variation from universal coordinated time (UTC).</p> <p>The instrument's clock is corrected within <math>\pm 2</math> ms of the GPS time accuracy.</p>   |
| Initial position                       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The GPS mark is yellow after connecting the model PW9005 GPS Box to the instrument.</li> <li>2. The GPS mark turns blue after the unit has acquired GPS satellites and positioning status and finished correcting the instrument time.</li> </ol>  |
| Time correction processing             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time correction is performed once every 1 s (during recording, once every 30 s).</li> <li>• If the time variation is 16 ms or less during recording, time correction is performed every second with ms-order precision. If the time variation is greater than 16 ms, a "GPS Err event" occurs, and time correction is not performed.</li> </ul> |
| GPS event function                     | <p>When recording is started in the time-corrected state (while the GPS mark is blue), a GPS event is generated when any of the following occur during recording:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GPS error (GPS error): GPS IN</li> <li>• GPS error cleared (GPS positioning): GPS OUT</li> <li>• GPS time correction failure (GPS time error): GPS Err</li> </ul>         |

## 13.6 Interface Specification

|                |                                  |   |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|
| USB            | Connector                        | Series B receptacle   |
|                | Method<br>Connection destination | USB 2.0 (full-speed, high-speed), mass storage class<br>Computer: Windows 7 (32 bit/64 bit) / Windows 8 (32 bit/64 bit) / Windows 10 (32 bit/64 bit)  |
|                | Connection                       | Recognition of the SD memory card as a removable disk when connected to a computer.<br>The instrument cannot be connected during recording (including standby operation).   |
| LAN            | Connector                        | RJ-45   |
|                | Electrical specifications        | IEEE 802.3-compliant Ethernet   |
|                | Transmission method              | 100BASE-TX  |
|                | Protocol                         | TCP/IP  |
|                | Functions                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· HTTP server function<br/>(compatible software: Internet Explorer® Ver. 6 or later)</li> <li>· Remote operation application function</li> <li>· Measurement start and stop control functions</li> <li>· System configuration function</li> <li>· Event list function (capable of displaying event waveforms, event vectors, and event harmonic bar graphs)</li> <li>· Data is manually acquired from the FTP server.</li> </ul>   |
|                | Maximum cable length             | Up to 100 m   |
| RS-232C        | Connector                        | D-sub 9 pin   |
|                | Method                           | RS-232C "EIA RS-232D", "CCITT V.24", "JIS XS101" compliant  |
|                | Connection destination           | GPS box (cannot be connected to computer)   |
|                | Functions                        | Measurement and control using GPS-synchronized time   |
| SD memory card | Slot                             | SD standard compliant   |
|                | Compatible card                  | SD memory card/ SDHC memory card  |
|                | Functions                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Saving of binary data (measured data / event data) (up to 9999 files)<br/>Up to 100 files of measurement data can be saved on the same date.</li> <li>· Loading of binary data (measurement data/event data)</li> <li>· Saving of settings files (up to 102 files)</li> <li>· Loading of settings files (up to 102 files)</li> <li>· Saving of screen copies (up to 99,999,999 files)</li> <li>· Loading of screen copies (up to 102 files)</li> <li>· Deleting of files</li> <li>· Formatting of SD memory cards</li> </ul> |
|                | Media full processing            | Saving of data to SD memory card is stopped (time series data is stored on a first-in, first-out basis.)  |

External control

Connector 4-pin screwless terminal block

External event input

| External event input item setting | Operation  | Pulse width                 |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| ON                                | Events occur at TTL low or short between the [GND] and [EVENT IN] terminals.   | Low level for 30 ms or more |
| START/STOP                        | Recording starts and stops at TTL low or short between the [GND] and [EVENT IN] terminals. When a START (or STOP) event is detected, the instrument accepts no STOP (or START) events for one second. Using the external control to start recording data causes the instrument to reset data forcibly. | Low level for 50 ms or more |

Rated voltage -0.5 V to +6.0 V

External event output

| External event output item setting | Operation   | Pulse width  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Short pulse output                 | TTL low output at event generation between [GND] terminal and [EVENT OUT] terminal  | Low level for 10 ms or more                                    |
| Long pulse output                  | TTL low output at event generation between [GND] terminal and [EVENT OUT] terminal<br>No external event output at START event<br>Stop events are output | Low level for 2.5 s  |
| $\Delta V10$ alarm                 | TTL low output at $\Delta V10$ alarm generation between [GND] terminal and [EVENT OUT] terminal   | Low level while alarm occurring; reverts to high at data reset |

Rated voltage -0.5 V to +6.0 V

Pin assignment

| Pin | Signal name | I/O | Function  | Operation |
|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 1   | EVENT IN    | IN  | Event-in  | Level     |
| 2   | EVENT OUT   | OUT | Event-out | Level     |
| 3   | GND         | —   | Ground    | —         |
| 4   | GND         | —   | Ground    | —         |

## 13.7 Other Functions

### -1. Warning functions

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Wiring check   | Checks connections and current sensor reverse connections as well as phase order on the connection diagram screen.           |
| Out of range   | When the input exceeds the range by 130%, displays - - - - .   |
| Out of crest factor  | When the waveform peak exceeds 2 times the voltage range or 4 times the current range, "crest factor exceeded" is displayed. |
| Event check  | Displays event icons when events occur.  |
| Power supply status display,<br>Charge status display,<br>Battery strength display | See: " <a href="#">4 Power supply status display</a> " (p.29)  |

### -2. Settings confirmation function

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Function description | Press the <b>ESC</b> key during recording (including while in standby mode) to check the present settings. |
|----------------------|--|

### -3. Screen copy

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Function description | Pressing the <b>COPY</b> key causes the instrument to store the screenshot displayed at the time onto the SD memory card. |
| Data form            | Compressed BMP format   |
| File names           | Auto generated, extension of ".bmp"   |

### -4. Special key operation

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Key lock function | Disables all key operation except for <b>POWER</b> switch and key lock cancelation. Press and hold <b>ESC</b> key from at least 3 s to turn the function on and off. |
| Display hold      | Retains displayed values excluding the time  |

### -5. Action in the event of an anomaly

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Action in the event of a power outage | With Model Z1003 Battery Pack sufficiently charged, the instrument starts to be powered by Model Z1003, allowing continuous recording.<br>With Model Z1003 Battery Pack drained, the instrument stops recording. The settings used at the time are backed up; however, integrated values are discarded.<br>When power is then recovered, the instrument starts recording and accumulating data anew in the previous settings. |
|---------------------------------------|---|

### -6. Setup functionality

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Function description | Sets the language when the instrument is turned on for the first time.   |
| Boot key reset       | Reverts all settings, including the language setting, to the factory defaults. Turn on the instrument while holding down the <b>ENTER</b> and <b>ESC</b> keys. |

# 13.8 Calculation Formula

## -1. RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle (Urms1/2), Dip (Dip), Swell (Swell), interruption (Intrpt), RMS current refreshed each half-cycle (Irms1/2)

| Connection setting<br>Items  | Single-phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single-phase 3-wire<br>1P3W | Three-phase 3-wire<br>3P3W2M   | Three-phase 3-wire<br>3P3W3M   | Three-phase 4-wire<br>3P4W  |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Urms1/2<br>Dip<br>Swell<br>Intrpt  | $U_1$<br><br>$U_4$<br>$U_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{cs})^2}$ | $U_1$<br>$U_2$<br><br>$U_4$ | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{1s})^2}$<br><br>$U_{32} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{2s})^2}$<br><br>$U_{31}$ is calculated from the RMS value for ( $U_{3s} = U_{2s} - U_{1s}$ ).<br><br>$U_4$ | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{1s})^2}$<br><br>$U_{23} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{2s})^2}$<br><br>$U_{31} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{3s})^2}$<br><br>$U_4$ | Phase voltage<br>$U_1$<br>$U_2$<br>$U_3$<br>$U_4$<br><br>With 3P4W2.5E connections<br>$U_2 (U_{2s} = -U_{1s} - U_{3s})$<br>(Assumes $U_{1s} + U_{2s} + U_{3s} = 0$ .) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For 50 Hz/60 Hz measurement, calculated with 1 overlapping waveform each half-cycle.</li> <li>For 400 Hz measurement, calculated with 1 waveform (M = number of samples in one 400 Hz period).</li> </ul> |  |                             |  |  |   |
| Irms1/2 (Inrush current)   | $I_1$<br><br>$I_4$<br>$I_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{cs})^2}$ | $I_1$<br>$I_2$<br><br>$I_4$ | Line-to-line voltage<br>$I_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{1s})^2}$<br><br>$I_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{2s})^2}$<br><br>$I_3$ is calculated from the RMS value for ( $I_{3s} = I_{1s} - I_{2s}$ ).<br><br>$I_4$          | Line-to-line voltage<br>$I_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{1s})^2}$<br><br>$I_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{2s})^2}$<br><br>$I_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{3s})^2}$<br><br>$I_4$          | $I_1$<br>$I_2$<br>$I_3$<br>$I_4$  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For 50 Hz/60 Hz measurement, calculated each half-cycle.</li> <li>For 400 Hz measurement, calculated with 1 waveform.</li> </ul>  |  |                             |  |  |   |

c: measured channel, M: number of samples per period, s: number of sampling points

## -2. Voltage Waveform Peak (Upk), Current Waveform Peak (Ipk)

| Phase System<br>Items  | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W | Single Phase 3-wire<br>1P3W          | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M     | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W                      |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Upk+<br>Upk-   | $U_{p1}$<br><br>$U_{p4}$    | $U_{p1}$<br>$U_{p2}$<br><br>$U_{p4}$ | $U_{p12}$<br>$U_{p23}$<br><br>$U_{p4}$      | $U_{p12}$<br>$U_{p23}$<br>$U_{p31}$<br>$U_{p4}$ | $U_{p1}$<br>$U_{p2}$<br>$U_{p3}$<br>$U_{p4}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The maximum positive and negative values are calculated for all points with 10 waveforms (50 Hz measurement) or 12 waveforms (60 Hz measurement). For 400 Hz measurement, the calculation is performed with 80 waveforms.</li> <li>The CH4 voltage peak value can be calculated regardless of the connection type.</li> </ul> |                             |                                      |   |   |  |
| Ipk+<br>Ipk-   | $I_{p1}$<br><br>$I_{p4}$    | $I_{p1}$<br>$I_{p2}$<br><br>$I_{p4}$ | $I_{p1}$<br>$I_{p2}$<br><br>$I_{p4}$        | $I_{p1}$<br>$I_{p2}$<br>$I_{p3}$<br>$I_{p4}$    | $I_{p1}$<br>$I_{p2}$<br>$I_{p3}$<br>$I_{p4}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The maximum positive and negative values are calculated for all points with 10 waveforms (50 Hz) or 12 waveforms (60 Hz). During 400 Hz measurement, the calculation is performed with 80 waveforms.</li> <li>The voltage waveform peak for CH4 can be calculated regardless of the connection method.</li> </ul>             |                             |                                      |   |   |  |

c: measured channel, M: number of samples per period, s: number of sampling points

-3. RMS Voltage (Urms), RMS Current (Irms)

| Phase System<br>Items   | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single Phase 3-wire<br>1P3W | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M   | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M  | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W  |   |  |  |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Urms  | $U_1$<br><br>$U_4$<br>$U_{c=}$<br>$\sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U_{cs})^2}$ | $U_1$<br>$U_2$<br><br>$U_4$ | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U1s)^2}$<br><br>$U_{32} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U2s)^2}$<br><br>$U_{31}$ is calculated from the RMS value for ( $U3s=U2s-U1s$ ).  | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U1s)^2}$<br><br>$U_{23} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U2s)^2}$<br><br>$U_{31} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U3s)^2}$   | Phase voltage<br>$U_1$<br>$U_2$<br>$U_3$   |   |  |  |
|   |  |                             | $U_4$   | $U_4$  | $U_4$  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                             | Phase voltage   | Phase voltage<br>$U_{11} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} \left(\frac{U1s - U3s}{3}\right)^2}$<br><br>$U_{22} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} \left(\frac{U2s - U1s}{3}\right)^2}$<br><br>$U_{33} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} \left(\frac{U3s - U2s}{3}\right)^2}$ | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U1s - U2s)^2}$<br><br>$U_{23} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U2s - U3s)^2}$<br><br>$U_{31} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (U3s - U1s)^2}$ |   |  |  |
|   |  |                             |   |  | $U_4$  | $U_4$   |  |  |
|   |  |                             | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{ave} = \frac{1}{2}(U_1 + U_2)$  | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{ave} = \frac{1}{2}(U_{12} + U_{32})$   | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{ave} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{12} + U_{23} + U_{31})$  | Phase voltage<br>$U_{ave} = \frac{1}{3}(U_1 + U_2 + U_3)$                 |  |  |
|   |  |                             |   | Phase voltage  | Phase voltage<br>$U_{ave} = \frac{1}{3}(U_1 + U_2 + U_3)$  | Line-to-line voltage<br>$U_{ave} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{12} + U_{23} + U_{31})$ |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculated with 10 waveforms (50 Hz measurement) or 12 waveforms (60 Hz measurement). For 400 Hz measurement, the calculation is performed with 80 waveforms.</li> <li>• For 3-phase 3-wire connections, the phase voltage is calculated so that the neutral point is at the center. The CH4 RMS voltage can be calculated regardless of the connection type.</li> </ul> |  |                             |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| Irms  | $I_1$<br><br>$I_4$<br>$I_{c=}$<br>$\sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} (I_{cs})^2}$ | $I_1$<br>$I_2$<br><br>$I_4$ | $I_1$<br>$I_2$<br>$I_3$ is calculated from the RMS value for ( $I3s=-I1s-I2s$ ).<br>$I_4$   | $I_1$<br>$I_2$<br>$I_3$<br>$I_4$   | $I_1$<br>$I_2$<br>$I_3$<br>$I_4$   |   |  |  |
|   |  |                             |   |  | $I_{ave} = \frac{1}{2}(I_1 + I_2)$   | $I_{ave} = \frac{1}{2}(I_1 + I_2)$  | $I_{ave} = \frac{1}{3}(I_1 + I_2 + I_3)$ | $I_{ave} = \frac{1}{3}(I_1 + I_2 + I_3)$ |
|   |  |                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculated with 10 waveforms (50 Hz measurement) or 12 waveforms (60 Hz measurement). For 400 Hz measurement, the calculation is performed with 80 waveforms.</li> <li>• The CH4 RMS current can be calculated regardless of the connection type.</li> </ul> |  |  |   |  |  |

c: measured channel, M: number of samples per period, s: number of sampling points

-4. Active Power (P), Apparent Power (S), Reactive Power (Q), Efficiency (Eff)

| Phase System<br>Items  | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W   | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W          |
|--|--|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| P  | $P_1$<br>$P_4$<br>$P_c = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{S=0}^{M-1} (U_{cs} \times I_{cs})$  | $P_1$<br>$P_2$<br>$P_4$  | $P_1$<br>$P_2$<br>$P_4$                     | $P_1$<br>$P_2$<br>$P_3$<br>$P_4$            | $P_1$<br>$P_2$<br>$P_3$<br>$P_4$ |
|  |  | $P_{sum} = P_1 + P_2$  | $P_{sum} = P_1 + P_2$                       | $P_{sum} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$                 | $P_{sum} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculated with 10 waveforms (50 Hz measurement) or 12 waveforms (60 Hz measurement). For 400 Hz measurement, the calculation is performed with 80 waveforms.</li> <li>• For 3P3W3M and 3P4W systems, phase voltage is used for waveform voltage <math>U_{cs}</math>. (3P3W3M: <math>U_{1s} = (U_{1s} - U_{3s})/3</math>, <math>U_{2s} = (U_{2s} - U_{1s})/3</math>, <math>U_{3s} = (U_{3s} - U_{2s})/3</math>)</li> <li>• The polarity sign for active power indicates power flow direction: positive (+P) for forward power (consumption), and negative (-P) for reverse power (regeneration), and indicates net current flow for power.</li> </ul> |  |  |   |   |                                  |
| S  | $S_1$<br>$S_4$<br>$S_c = U_c \times I_c$   | $S_1$<br>$S_2$<br>$S_4$  | $S_1$<br>$S_2$<br>$S_4$                     | $S_1$<br>$S_2$<br>$S_3$<br>$S_4$            | $S_1$<br>$S_2$<br>$S_3$<br>$S_4$ |
|  |  | $S_{sum} = S_1 + S_2$  | $S_{sum} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (S_1 + S_2)$  | $S_{sum} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$                 | $S_{sum} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$      |
| For 3P3W3M and 3P4W systems, phase voltage is used for waveform voltage $U_c$ .  |  |  |   |   |                                  |
| Q  | $Q_1$<br>$Q_4$<br>$Q_c = \text{sic} \sqrt{S_c^2 - P_c^2}$  | $Q_1$<br>$Q_2$<br>$Q_4$  | $Q_1$<br>$Q_2$<br>$Q_4$                     | $Q_1$<br>$Q_2$<br>$Q_3$<br>$Q_4$            | $Q_1$<br>$Q_2$<br>$Q_3$<br>$Q_4$ |
|  |  | $Q_{sum} = Q_1 + Q_2$  | $Q_{sum} = Q_1 + Q_2$                       | $Q_{sum} = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$                 | $Q_{sum} = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The polarity sign (sic) for reactive power (Q) is indicated by [none] for lag or [-] for lead.</li> <li>• The reverse of the fundamental wave reactive power (using <math>k = 1</math> (1st order)) after calculating the harmonic reactive power for each measurement channel (c) is used as the polarity sign sic. (See the harmonic reactive power formula.)</li> </ul>  |  |  |   |   |                                  |
| Eff  | $Eff1 = 100 \times  P4  /  P1 $<br>$Eff2 = 100 \times  P1  /  P4 $   | $Eff1 = 100 \times  P4  /  P_{sum} $<br>$Eff2 = 100 \times  P_{sum}  /  P4 $ |   |   |                                  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the power is over-range, efficiency results will also be over-range.</li> <li>• When the power value used as the denominator is 0, the efficiency results will be over-range.</li> </ul> |  |   |   |                                  |

c: measured channel, M: number of samples per period, s: number of sampling points

**-5. Power factor (PF), Displacement power factor (DPF)**

| Phase System<br>Items   | Single Phase<br>2-wire<br>1P2W   | Single Phase 3-wire<br>1P3W  | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M                          | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M                          | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| PF  | $PF_1$<br>$PF_4$<br>$PF_c = \text{sic} \left  \frac{P_c}{S_c} \right $ | $PF_1$<br>$PF_2$<br>$PF_4$   | $PF_1$<br>$PF_2$<br>$PF_4$   | $PF_1$<br>$PF_2$<br>$PF_3$<br>$PF_4$                                 | $PF_1$<br>$PF_2$<br>$PF_3$<br>$PF_4$                                 |
|   | /  | $PF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum}}{S_{sum}} \right $    | $PF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum}}{S_{sum}} \right $    | $PF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum}}{S_{sum}} \right $    | $PF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum}}{S_{sum}} \right $    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The polarity symbol si for power factors indicates a LEAD or LAG in polarity; no symbol indicates a LAG, while the "-" symbol indicates a LEAD.</li> <li>Calculate the harmonic reactive power using the polarity symbol sic and attach the opposit symbol for the fundamental wave reactive power (using <math>k = 1</math> (1st order) for each measured channel (c)).</li> <li>Calculate the harmonic reactive power using the polarity symbol sisum and attach the opposite symbol of the sum of the fundamental wave reactive power (using <math>k = 1</math> (1st order)). (See the harmonic reactive power formula.)</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |  |  |
| DPF   | $DPF_1$<br>$DPF_c = \text{sic}  \cos \theta_{c1} $                     | $DPF_1$<br>$DPF_2$   | $DPF_1$<br>$DPF_2$   | $DPF_1$<br>$DPF_2$<br>$DPF_3$  | $DPF_1$<br>$DPF_2$<br>$DPF_3$  |
|   | /  | $DPF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum1}}{S_{sum1}} \right $ | $DPF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum1}}{S_{sum1}} \right $ | $DPF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum1}}{S_{sum1}} \right $ | $DPF_{sum} = \text{si sum} \left  \frac{P_{sum1}}{S_{sum1}} \right $ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The polarity symbol si of power factors indicates a LEAD or LAG in polarity; no symbol indicates a LAG, while the "-" symbol indicates a LEAD.</li> <li>Calculate the harmonic reactive power using the polarity symbol sic and attach the opposit symbol for the fundamental wave reactive power (using <math>k = 1</math> (1st order) for each measured channel (c)).</li> <li>Calculate the harmonic reactive power using the polarity symbol sisum and attach the opposite symbol for the sum of the fundamental wave reactive power (using <math>k = 1</math> (1st order)). (See the harmonic reactive power formula.)</li> <li><math>\theta_{c1}</math> indicates the voltage-current phase difference for the fundamental wave. (See the voltage-current phase difference formula.)</li> <li><math>P_{sum1}</math> indicates the total of fundamental wave power and the formula becomes <math>k = 1</math> for the sum of harmonic power. (See the harmonic power formula.)</li> <li><math>S_{sum1}</math> indicates the total of fundamental wave apparent power and can be calculated using the fundamental wave RMS voltage and fundamental wave RMS current. (For information on the formulae for harmonic voltage, harmonic current, and the sum of apparent power, see each of their calculation formulae.)</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |

c: measured channel, k: order for analysis



**-6. Voltage unbalance factor, Current unbalance factor**

| Phase System<br>Items   | Single Phase<br>2-wire<br>1P2W | Single Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M                                | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M   | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W   |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Voltage unbalance factor<br>Uunb0 [%]   | /                              | /                              | $Uunb0 = \frac{U_{zero}}{U_{pos}} \times 100$                              | $Uunb0 = \frac{U_{zero}}{U_{pos}} \times 100$   | $Uunb0 = \frac{U_{zero}}{U_{pos}} \times 100$   |
| Voltage unbalance factor<br>Uunb [%]  | /                              | /                              | Same as 3P3W3M<br>( $U_{31}$ is computed by means of vector calculations.) | $Uunb = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}} \times 100$<br>where<br>$\beta = \frac{U_{12}^4 + U_{23}^4 + U_{31}^4}{(U_{12}^2 + U_{23}^2 + U_{31}^2)^2}$ | $Uunb = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}} \times 100$<br>where<br>$\beta = \frac{U_{12}^4 + U_{23}^4 + U_{31}^4}{(U_{12}^2 + U_{23}^2 + U_{31}^2)^2}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For <math>U_{12}</math>, <math>U_{23}</math>, and <math>U_{31}</math>, use the fundamental wave RMS voltage from the calculated harmonics results.</li> <li>For three-phase 4-wire configurations, this is detected using phase-to-neutral voltage but can be converted and calculated using line-to-line voltage.</li> </ul>                                    |                                |                                |  |   |   |
| Current unbalance factor<br>Iunb0 [%]   | /                              | /                              | $Iunb0 = \frac{I_{zero}}{I_{pos}} \times 100$                              | $Iunb0 = \frac{I_{zero}}{I_{pos}} \times 100$   | $Iunb0 = \frac{I_{zero}}{I_{pos}} \times 100$   |
| Current unbalance factor<br>Iunb [%]  | /                              | /                              | Same as 3P3W3M<br>( $I_{31}$ is computed by means of vector calculations.) | $Iunb = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}} \times 100$<br>where<br>$\beta = \frac{I_{12}^4 + I_{23}^4 + I_{31}^4}{(I_{12}^2 + I_{23}^2 + I_{31}^2)^2}$ | $Iunb = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3 - 6\beta}}} \times 100$<br>where<br>$\beta = \frac{I_{12}^4 + I_{23}^4 + I_{31}^4}{(I_{12}^2 + I_{23}^2 + I_{31}^2)^2}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For <math>I_{12}</math>, <math>I_{23}</math>, and <math>I_{31}</math>, use the fundamental wave RMS current (line-to-line current) from the calculated harmonics results.</li> <li>For three-phase 3-wire and three-phase 4-wire configurations this is detected using phase current, but can be converted and calculated using line-to-line current.</li> </ul> |                                |                                |  |   |   |

**Voltage zero-phase component  $U_{zero}$  [V]**

$$U_{zero} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(U1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + U2 \cdot \cos(\beta + seq2) + U3 \cdot \cos(\gamma + seq3))^2 + (U1 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + U2 \cdot \sin(\beta + seq2) + U3 \cdot \sin(\gamma + seq3))^2}$$

The fundamental RMS voltage (phase voltage) from harmonic calculations is used for  $U1$ ,  $U2$ , and  $U3$ .

For 3-phase 3-wire connections, the value is detected as a line voltage and then converted to a phase voltage.

At the zero-phase,  $seq2=0^\circ$ ,  $seq3=0^\circ$

$\alpha=U1$  phase angle,  $\beta=U2$  phase angle,  $\gamma=U3$  phase angle

**Voltage positive-phase component  $U_{pos}$  [V]**

$$U_{pos} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(U1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + U2 \cdot \cos(\beta + seq2) + U3 \cdot \cos(\gamma + seq3))^2 + (U1 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + U2 \cdot \sin(\beta + seq2) + U3 \cdot \sin(\gamma + seq3))^2}$$

The fundamental RMS voltage (phase voltage) from harmonic calculations is used for  $U1$ ,  $U2$ , and  $U3$ .

For 3-phase 3-wire connections, the value is detected as a line voltage and then converted to a phase voltage.

At the positive-phase,  $seq2=120^\circ$ ,  $seq3=240^\circ$

$\alpha=U1$  phase angle,  $\beta=U2$  phase angle,  $\gamma=U3$  phase angle

**Voltage negative-phase component  $U_{neg}$  [V]**

$$U_{neg} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(U1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + U2 \cdot \cos(\beta + seq2) + U3 \cdot \cos(\gamma + seq3))^2 + (U1 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + U2 \cdot \sin(\beta + seq2) + U3 \cdot \sin(\gamma + seq3))^2}$$

The fundamental RMS voltage (phase voltage) from harmonic calculations is used for  $U1$ ,  $U2$ , and  $U3$ .

For 3-phase 3-wire connections, the value is detected as a line voltage and then converted to a phase voltage.

At the negative-phase,  $seq2=240^\circ$ ,  $seq3=120^\circ$

$\alpha=U1$  phase angle,  $\beta=U2$  phase angle,  $\gamma=U3$  phase angle

### 13.8 Calculation Formula

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#### Current zero-phase component $I_{\text{zero}}$ [A]

$$I_{\text{zero}} = \frac{I}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(I1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + I2 \cdot \cos(\beta + \text{seq}2) + I3 \cdot \cos(\gamma + \text{seq}3))^2 + (I1 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + I2 \cdot \sin(\beta + \text{seq}2) + I3 \cdot \sin(\gamma + \text{seq}3))^2}$$

The fundamental RMS current (phase current) from harmonic calculations is used for I1, I2, and I3.

At the zero-phase,  $\text{seq}2=0^\circ$ ,  $\text{seq}3=0^\circ$

$\alpha$ =I1 phase angle,  $\beta$ =I2 phase angle,  $\gamma$ =I3 phase angle

#### Current positive-phase component $I_{\text{pos}}$ [A]

$$I_{\text{pos}} = \frac{I}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(I1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + I2 \cdot \cos(\beta + \text{seq}2) + I3 \cdot \cos(\gamma + \text{seq}3))^2 + (I1 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + I2 \cdot \sin(\beta + \text{seq}2) + I3 \cdot \sin(\gamma + \text{seq}3))^2}$$

The fundamental RMS current (phase current) from harmonic calculations is used for I1, I2, and I3.

At the positive-phase,  $\text{seq}2=120^\circ$ ,  $\text{seq}3=240^\circ$

$\alpha$ =I1 phase angle,  $\beta$ =I2 phase angle,  $\gamma$ =I3 phase angle

#### Current negative-phase component $I_{\text{neg}}$ [A]

$$I_{\text{neg}} = \frac{I}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(I1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + I2 \cdot \cos(\beta + \text{seq}2) + I3 \cdot \cos(\gamma + \text{seq}3))^2 + (I1 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + I2 \cdot \sin(\beta + \text{seq}2) + I3 \cdot \sin(\gamma + \text{seq}3))^2}$$

The fundamental RMS current (phase current) from harmonic calculations is used for I1, I2, and I3.

At the negative-phase,  $\text{seq}2=240^\circ$ ,  $\text{seq}3=120^\circ$

$\alpha$ =I1 phase angle,  $\beta$ =I2 phase angle,  $\gamma$ =I3 phase angle

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-7. Harmonic Voltage (U<sub>harm</sub>), Harmonic Current (I<sub>harm</sub>), Inter-harmonic voltage (U<sub>iharm</sub>), Inter-harmonic current (I<sub>iharm</sub>)

| Phase System<br>Items  | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single<br>Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>2-Measure-<br>ment<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>3-Measure-<br>ment<br>3P3W3M | 3-Phase,<br>4-Wire<br>3P4W                   |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| U <sub>harm</sub> [Vrms]=U <sub>ck</sub><br>(including adjacent inter-harmonic components)   | $U_{1k}$ $U_{4k}$ $U'_{ck} = \sqrt{\{(U_{ckr})^2 + (U_{cki})^2\}}$ $U_{ck} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=-l}^l U'^2_{cn}((10k+n)/10)}$ | $U_{1k}$<br>$U_{2k}$<br>$U_{4k}$  | $U_{12k}$<br>$U_{32k}$<br>$U_{4k}$                  | $U_{12k}$<br>$U_{23k}$<br>$U_{31k}$<br>$U_{4k}$     | $U_{1k}$<br>$U_{2k}$<br>$U_{3k}$<br>$U_{4k}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For 3-phase 3-wire connections, indicates the result of harmonic calculations using the line voltage. For 3-phase 4-wire connections, indicates the result of harmonic calculations using the phase voltage.</li> <li>The harmonic voltage content percentage is calculated by dividing the harmonic voltage component for the specified order by the fundamental voltage component and multiplying by 100.</li> <li>When k = 0, the U<sub>c0</sub> component is treated as DC for order 0.</li> <li>For 60 Hz measurement, the value 10 in the formula is replaced with 12. For 400 Hz measurement, the value 10 in the formula is replaced with 80.</li> </ul>                            |  |                                   |   |   |  |
| I <sub>harm</sub> [Arms]=I <sub>ck</sub><br>(including adjacent inter-harmonic components)   | $I_{1k}$ $I_{4k}$ $I'_{ck} = \sqrt{\{(I_{ckr})^2 + (I_{cki})^2\}}$ $I_{ck} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=-l}^l I'^2_{cn}((10k+n)/10)}$ | $I_{1k}$<br>$I_{2k}$<br>$I_{4k}$  | $I_{1k}$<br>$I_{2k}$<br>$I_{4k}$                    | $I_{1k}$<br>$I_{2k}$<br>$I_{3k}$<br>$I_{4k}$        | $I_{1k}$<br>$I_{2k}$<br>$I_{3k}$<br>$I_{4k}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The harmonic current content percentage is calculated by dividing the harmonic current component for the specified order by the fundamental current component and multiplying by 100.</li> <li>When k = 0, the I<sub>c0</sub> component is treated as DC for order 0.</li> <li>When using 60 Hz, the number "10" in the expression above is "12." When using 400 Hz, the number "10" in the expression above is "80."</li> </ul>  |  |                                   |   |   |  |
| U <sub>iharm</sub> [Vrms]=U <sub>ck</sub>  | $U_{1k}$ $U_{4k}$ $U'_{ck} = \sqrt{\{(U_{ckr})^2 + (U_{cki})^2\}}$ $U_{ck} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=-3}^3 U'^2_{cn}((10k+n)/10)}$ | $U_{1k}$<br>$U_{2k}$<br>$U_{4k}$  | $U_{12k}$<br>$U_{32k}$<br>$U_{4k}$                  | $U_{12k}$<br>$U_{23k}$<br>$U_{31k}$<br>$U_{4k}$     | $U_{1k}$<br>$U_{2k}$<br>$U_{3k}$<br>$U_{4k}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The values 3 and -3 in the formula apply to 50 Hz measurement and are replaced with 4 and -4 for 60 Hz measurement. In the formula, k = 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5,...</li> <li>For 3-phase 3-wire connections, indicates the result of harmonic calculations using the line voltage. For 3-phase 4-wire connections, indicates the result of harmonic calculations using the phase voltage.</li> <li>The inter-harmonic voltage content percentage is calculated by dividing the inter-harmonic voltage component for the specified order by the fundamental voltage component and multiplying by 100.</li> <li>For 60 Hz measurement, the value 10 in the formula is replaced with 12.</li> </ul> |  |                                   |   |   |  |

## 13.8 Calculation Formula

### -7. Harmonic Voltage (U<sub>harm</sub>), Harmonic Current (I<sub>harm</sub>), Inter-harmonic voltage (U<sub>iharm</sub>), Inter-harmonic current (I<sub>iharm</sub>)

| Phase System<br>Items   | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W   | Single<br>Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>2-Measure-<br>ment<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>3-Measure-<br>ment<br>3P3W3M | 3-Phase,<br>4-Wire<br>3P4W          |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| I <sub>iharm</sub> [Arms]=I <sub>ck</sub>   | $I_{1k}$ $I_{4k}$ $I'_{ck} = \sqrt{\{(I_{ckr})^2 + (I_{cki})^2\}}$ $I_{ck} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=-3}^3 I'^2_{c((10k+n)/10)}}$ | $I_{1k}$ $I_{2k}$ $I_{4k}$        | $I_{1k}$ $I_{2k}$ $I_{4k}$                          | $I_{1k}$ $I_{2k}$ $I_{3k}$ $I_{4k}$                 | $I_{1k}$ $I_{2k}$ $I_{3k}$ $I_{4k}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The values 3 and -3 in the formula apply to 50 Hz measurement and are replaced with 4 and -4 for 60 Hz measurement. In the formula, k = 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, ...</li> <li>• For 60 Hz measurement, the value 10 in the formula is replaced with 12.</li> <li>• The inter-harmonic current content percentage is calculated by dividing the inter-harmonic current component for the specified order by the fundamental current component and multiplying by 100.</li> </ul> |   |                                   |   |   |                                     |

c: Measurement channel, k: Order of analysis, r: resistance after FFT, i: reactance after FFT  
 However, for 60 Hz measurement, the value 10 in the formula is replaced with 12.

-8. Harmonic Power (Pharm), Harmonic Reactive Power (Qharm), K Factor (KF)

| Phase System<br>Items  | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single Phase 3-wire<br>1P3W  | 3-Phase, 3-Wire, 2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase, 3-Wire, 3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M   | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W               |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Pharm[W]=Pck   | $P_{1k}$<br>$P_{ck} = +U_{ckr} \times I_{ckr} + U_{cki} \times I_{cki}$  | $P_{1k}$<br>$P_{2k}$         | $P_{1k}$<br>$P_{2k}$                     | $P_{1k} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{1kr} - U_{3kr}) \times I_{1kr} + \frac{1}{3}(U_{1ki} - U_{3ki}) \times I_{1ki}$<br>$P_{2k} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{2kr} - U_{1kr}) \times I_{2kr} + \frac{1}{3}(U_{2ki} - U_{1ki}) \times I_{2ki}$<br>$P_{3k} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{3kr} - U_{2kr}) \times I_{3kr} + \frac{1}{3}(U_{3ki} - U_{2ki}) \times I_{3ki}$ | $P_{1k}$<br>$P_{2k}$<br>$P_{3k}$      |
|  |  | $P_{sumk} = P_{1k} + P_{2k}$ | $P_{sumk} = P_{1k} + P_{2k}$             | $P_{sumk} = P_{1k} + P_{2k} + P_{3k}$  | $P_{sumk} = P_{1k} + P_{2k} + P_{3k}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The harmonic power content percentage is calculated by dividing the harmonic power component for the specified order by the absolute value of the fundamental power component and multiplying by 100.</li> <li>For 3P3W2M and 3P3W3M connections, CH1 to CH3 values are used only for internal calculations.</li> </ul> |  |                              |  |  |                                       |
| Only for use with internal calculation<br>Qharm[var]=Qck   | $Q_{1k}$<br>$Q_{ck} = U_{ckr} \times I_{ckr} - U_{cki} \times I_{ckr}$   | $Q_{1k}$<br>$Q_{2k}$         | $Q_{1k}$<br>$Q_{2k}$                     | $Q_{1k} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{1kr} - U_{3kr}) \times I_{1ki} - \frac{1}{3}(U_{1ki} - U_{3ki}) \times I_{1kr}$<br>$Q_{2k} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{2kr} - U_{1kr}) \times I_{2ki} - \frac{1}{3}(U_{2ki} - U_{1ki}) \times I_{2kr}$<br>$Q_{3k} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{3kr} - U_{2kr}) \times I_{3ki} - \frac{1}{3}(U_{3ki} - U_{2ki}) \times I_{3kr}$ | $Q_{1k}$<br>$Q_{2k}$<br>$Q_{3k}$      |
|  |  | $Q_{sumk} = Q_{1k} + Q_{2k}$ | $Q_{sumk} = Q_{1k} + Q_{2k}$             | $Q_{sumk} = Q_{1k} + Q_{2k} + Q_{3k}$  | $Q_{sumk} = Q_{1k} + Q_{2k} + Q_{3k}$ |
| KF[ ]  | $KF_1$<br>$KF_4$<br>$KF_c = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{50} (k^2 \times I_{ck}^2)}{\sum_{k=1}^{50} I_{ck}^2}$  | $KF_1$<br>$KF_2$<br>$KF_4$   | $KF_1$<br>$KF_2$<br>$KF_4$               | $KF_1$<br>$KF_2$<br>$KF_3$<br>$KF_4$   | $KF_1$<br>$KF_2$<br>$KF_3$<br>$KF_4$  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The K factor is also called the multiplication factor, and indicates the power loss using the harmonic RMS current for the electrical transformer.</li> </ul> |                              |  |  |                                       |

c: Measurement channel, k: Order of analysis, r: resistance after FFT, i: reactance after FFT

### -9. Total Harmonic Voltage Distortion Factor (Uthd-F, Uthd-R) and Total Harmonic Current Distortion Factor (Ithd-F, Ithd-R)

| Phase System<br>Items  | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W   | Single Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M | 3-Phase,<br>4-Wire<br>3P4W          |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Uthd-F[%]  | $THDUF1$ $THDUF4$ $THDUFc = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{k=2}^K (U_{ck})^2}}{U_{c1}} \times 100$                         | $THDUF1$ $THDUF2$<br>$THDUF4$  | $THDUF12$ $THDUF32$<br>$THDUF4$                | $THDUF12$ $THDUF23$ $THDUF31$ $THDUF4$         | $THDUF1$ $THDUF2$ $THDUF3$ $THDUF4$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For 3-phase 3-wire connections, indicated values represent harmonic calculation results obtained using line voltage.</li> <li>• The value K in the equation indicates the total number of analyzed orders.</li> </ul> |   |                                |  |  |                                     |
| Ithd-F[%]  | $THDIF1$ $THDIF4$ $THDIFc = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{k=2}^K (I_{ck})^2}}{I_{c1}} \times 100$                         | $THDIF1$ $THDIF2$<br>$THDIF4$  | $THDIF1$ $THDIF2$<br>$THDIF4$                  | $THDIF1$ $THDIF2$ $THDIF3$ $THDIF4$            | $THDIF1$ $THDIF2$ $THDIF3$ $THDIF4$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The value K in the equation indicates the total number of analyzed orders.</li> </ul>   |   |                                |  |  |                                     |
| Uthd-R[%]  | $THDUR1$ $THDUR4$ $THDURc = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{k=2}^K (U_{ck})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^K (U_{ck})^2}} \times 100$ | $THDUR1$ $THDUR2$<br>$THDUR4$  | $THDUR12$ $THDUR32$<br>$THDUR4$                | $THDUR12$ $THDUR23$ $THDUR31$ $THDUR4$         | $THDUR1$ $THDUR2$ $THDUR3$ $THDUR4$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For 3-phase 3-wire connections, indicated values represent harmonic calculation results obtained using line voltage.</li> <li>• The value K in the equation indicates the total number of analyzed orders.</li> </ul> |   |                                |  |  |                                     |
| Ithd-R[%]  | $THDIR1$ $THDIR4$ $THDIRc = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{k=2}^K (I_{ck})^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^K (I_{ck})^2}} \times 100$ | $THDIR1$ $THDIR2$<br>$THDIR4$  | $THDIR1$ $THDIR2$<br>$THDIR4$                  | $THDIR1$ $THDIR2$ $THDIR3$ $THDIR4$            | $THDIR1$ $THDIR2$ $THDIR3$ $THDIR4$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The value K in the equation indicates the total number of analyzed orders.</li> </ul>   |   |                                |  |  |                                     |

**-10. Harmonic Voltage Phase Angle (Uphase), Harmonic Current Phase Angle (Iphase), Phase Difference of Harmonic Voltage and Harmonic Current (Pphase)**

| Phase System<br>Items  | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single Phase 3-wire<br>1P3W                        | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M                           | 3-Phase, 3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M                             | 3-Phase, 4-Wire<br>3P4W   |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| Uphase[deg]=θUk  | $\theta_{U1k}$<br>$\theta_{U4k}$<br>$\theta_{Uck} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{U_{ckr}}{-U_{cki}} \right\}$ | $\theta_{U1k}$<br>$\theta_{U2k}$<br>$\theta_{U4k}$ | $\theta_{U12k}$<br>$\theta_{U32k}$<br>$\theta_{U4k}$                  | $\theta_{U12k}$<br>$\theta_{U23k}$<br>$\theta_{U31k}$<br>$\theta_{U4k}$ | $\theta_{U1k}$<br>$\theta_{U2k}$<br>$\theta_{U3k}$<br>$\theta_{U4k}$  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For 3-phase 3-wire connections, indicated values represent harmonic calculation results obtained using line voltage.</li> <li>• The harmonic voltage phase angle is displayed after correction using the reference channel's fundamental wave to 0°.</li> <li>• When <math>U_{ckr} = U_{cki} = 0</math>, <math>\theta_{uk} = 0^\circ</math></li> <li>• The harmonic voltage used in calculations is calculated using only whole-number orders.</li> </ul> |  |  |   |   |   |
| Iphase[deg]=θIk  | $\theta_{I1k}$<br>$\theta_{I4k}$<br>$\theta_{Ick} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{I_{ckr}}{-I_{cki}} \right\}$ | $\theta_{I1k}$<br>$\theta_{I2k}$<br>$\theta_{I4k}$ | $\theta_{I1k}$<br>$\theta_{I2k}$<br>$\theta_{4k}$                     | $\theta_{I1k}$<br>$\theta_{I2k}$<br>$\theta_{I3k}$<br>$\theta_{I4k}$    | $\theta_{I1k}$<br>$\theta_{I2k}$<br>$\theta_{I3k}$<br>$\theta_{I4k}$  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The harmonic voltage phase angle is displayed after correction using the reference channel's fundamental wave to 0°.</li> <li>• When <math>I_{ckr} = I_{cki} = 0</math>, <math>\theta_{Ik} = 0^\circ</math></li> <li>• The harmonic voltage used in calculations is calculated using only whole-number orders.</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |   |   |
| Pphase[deg]=θk   | $\theta_{Ik}$<br>$\theta_{ck} = \theta_{cIk} - \theta_{cUk}$   | $\theta_{1k}$<br>$\theta_{2k}$                     | $\theta_{sum} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{Q_{sumk}}{P_{sumk}} \right\}$ | $\theta_{sum} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{Q_{sumk}}{P_{sumk}} \right\}$   | $\theta_{sum} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{Q_{sumk}}{P_{sumk}} \right\}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When <math>P_{sumk} = Q_{sumk} = 0</math>, <math>\theta_k = 0^\circ</math></li> <li>• Psumk indicates the total harmonic power (see the equations for harmonic power).</li> <li>• Qsumk indicates total harmonic reactive power (see the equations for harmonic reactive power).</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |   |   |

c: measurement channel; k: order of analysis; r: resistance after FFT; i: reactance after FFT

**-11. Voltage Flicker (ΔV10), Short Interval Voltage Flicker (Pst), and Long Interval Voltage Flicker (Plt)**

| Phase System<br>Items   | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W           | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>2-Measurement<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>3-Measurement<br>3P3W3M                    | 3-Phase,<br>4-Wire<br>3P4W                                     |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| dV10=ΔV10   | $\Delta V10_{(1)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(c)} = \frac{100}{U_f} \sqrt{\sum (a_n \times \Delta U_n)^2}$ | $\Delta V10_{(1)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(2)}$ | $\Delta V10_{(12)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(32)}$     | $\Delta V10_{(12)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(23)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(31)}$ | $\Delta V10_{(1)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(2)}$<br>$\Delta V10_{(3)}$ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uf represents the reference voltage for voltage flicker and indicates the 1-minute average of RMS voltage values.</li> <li>• an represents the flicker luminosity coefficient corresponding to the fluctuation frequency fn [Hz] calculated from the flicker luminosity curve.</li> <li>• ΔUn represents the voltage fluctuation in fn.</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |   |  |
| Pst   | $Pst_1$<br>$Pst_c = \sqrt{K_1 P_{0.1} + K_2 P_{1s} + K_3 P_{3s} + K_4 P_{10s} + K_5 P_{50s}}$    | $Pst_1$<br>$Pst_2$                       | $Pst_1$<br>$Pst_2$                             | $Pst_1$<br>$Pst_2$<br>$Pst_3$                                     | $Pst_1$<br>$Pst_2$<br>$Pst_3$                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicates values for <math>K_1=0.0314</math>, <math>K_2=0.0525</math>, <math>K_3=0.0657</math>, <math>K_4=0.28</math>, and <math>K_5=0.08</math>.</li> <li>• Calculations are performed using a 1,024-class cumulative probability function (CPF).</li> <li>• Results are calculated from cumulative probability (Pi) values using linear interpolation, smoothed using the following methods, and used to calculate the cumulative probability (Pis):<br/><math>P1s=(P0.7+P1+P1.5)/3</math>, <math>P3s=(P2.2+P3+P4)/3</math>, <math>P10s=(P6+P8+P10+P13+P17)/5</math>, <math>P50s=(P30+P50+P80)/3</math></li> </ul> |  |  |  |   |  |
| Plt   | $Plt_1$<br>$Plt_c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N (Pstn)^3}{N}}$                                   | $Plt_1$<br>$Plt_2$                       | $Plt_1$<br>$Plt_2$                             | $Plt_1$<br>$Plt_2$<br>$Plt_3$                                     | $Plt_1$<br>$Plt_2$<br>$Plt_3$                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N indicates the number of measurements (N=12). (When N&lt;12, the number of measurements is used as N.)</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |   |  |

c: measurement channel

### -12. Active energy (WP), reactive energy (WQ)

| Phase System<br>Items | Single Phase 2-wire<br>1P2W  | Single Phase<br>3-wire<br>1P3W     | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>2-Measure-<br>ment<br>3P3W2M | 3-Phase,<br>3-Wire,<br>3-Measure-<br>ment<br>3P3W3M | 3-Phase,<br>4-Wire<br>3P4W |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| WP+                   | $WPI+=k \sum_1^h ( P1(-) )$  | $WPsum+=k \sum_1^h ( Psum(-) )$    |   |   |                            |
|                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• h: measurement period; k: coefficient for converting to 1 hour</li> <li>• (+): Value is only used when positive (consumption).</li> </ul> |                                    |   |   |                            |
| WP-                   | $WPI-=k \sum_1^h ( P1(-) )$  | $WPsum-=k \sum_1^h ( Psum(-) )$    |   |   |                            |
|                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• h: measurement period, k: coefficient converted to 1 hour</li> <li>• (-): Value is only used when negative (regeneration).</li> </ul>     |                                    |   |   |                            |
| WQLAG                 | $WQLag=k \sum_1^h ( Q1(-) )$   | $WQLAG=k \sum_1^h ( Qsum(+) )$     |   |   |                            |
|                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• h: measurement period, k: coefficient converted to 1 hour</li> <li>• (+): Value is only used when positive (lag).</li> </ul>              |                                    |   |   |                            |
| WQLEAD                | $WQLEAD=k \sum_1^h ( Q1(-) )$  | $WQLEAD=k \sum_1^h (  Qsum(-)   )$ |   |   |                            |
|                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• h: measurement period, k: coefficient converted to 1 hour</li> <li>• (-): Value is only used when negative (lead).</li> </ul>             |                                    |   |   |                            |



**-13. Average calculation**

Average calculation methods

|        | CH1 to CH4                               | sum/AVG  | Comment  |
|--------|--|--|--|
| Freq   | Signed average                           | -  | Same as Freq10s.   |
| Upk    | Signed average                           | -  |  |
| Ipk    | Signed average                           | -  |  |
| Urms   | RMS                                      | Average results for all channels are averaged.                   |  |
| Irms   | RMS                                      | Average results for all channels are averaged.                   |  |
| Udc    | Signed average                           | -  |  |
| Idc    | Signed average                           | -  |  |
| P      | Signed average                           | Average results for all channels are totaled.                    |  |
| S      | Signed average                           | Average results for all channels are totaled.                    |  |
| Q      | Signed average                           | Average results for all channels are totaled.                    |  |
| Eff    | Simple average                           | -  |  |
| PF/DPF | See *1 below.                            | Sum value is calculated using the formula described in *1 below. | This calculation is used for both PF and DPF.                                      |
| Uunb   | RMS                                      | -  | Same applies to Uunb0.   |
| Iunb   | RMS                                      | -  | Same applies to Iunb0.   |
| Uharm  | RMS (See *3 below.)                      | -  | Same applies to Uiharm.  |
| Iharm  | RMS (See *3 below.)                      | -  | Same applies to Iiharm.  |
| Pharm  | Signed average                           | Average results for all channels are totaled.                    | The content percentage is calculated from the sum value calculated from the level. |
| Uphase | See *2 below.                            | See *2 below.  |  |
| Iphase | See *2 below.                            | See *2 below.  |  |
| Pphase | See *2 below.                            | See *2 below.  |  |
| Uthd   | Calculated from RMS value of RMS values. | -  | This calculation is used for both THD-F and THD-R.                                 |
| Ithd   | Calculated from RMS value of RMS values. | -  | This calculation is used for both THD-F and THD-R.                                 |
| KF     | Signed average                           | -  |  |
| UharmH | RMS                                      | -  |  |
| IharmH | RMS                                      | -  |  |

Signed average: Signs of values are included in average calculation.

"(AVG)" following a parameter indicates the average result.

\*1: PF/DPF average calculation

Addition processing : If the power factor value is negative, it is multiplied by (-). If the power factor value is positive, it is multiplied by (-), and the value 2 is added. The resulting value is integrated.

Averaging processing : The result of addition processing described above is divided by the number of added data points. If the result is less than 1, it is multiplied by (-). If it is greater than or equal to 1, it is multiplied by (-), and the value 2 is added.

\*2: Phase average calculation

Uphase average calculation

$$\tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{U_{ckr}}{-U_{cki}} \right\} \quad U_{ckr} \text{ and } U_{cki} \text{ represent the signed averages for each channel.}$$

Iphase average calculation

$$\tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{I_{ckr}}{-I_{cki}} \right\} \quad I_{ckr} \text{ and } I_{cki} \text{ represent the signed averages for each channel.}$$

Pphase average calculation

(Channel averaging processing) :  $\tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{Q_{harmk}}{P_{harmk}} \right\}$   $Q_{harmk}$  and  $P_{harmk}$  represent the signed averages for each channel.(Sum averaging processing) :  $\tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{Q_{sumk}}{P_{sumk}} \right\}$   $Q_{sumk}$  and  $P_{sumk}$  represent the signed averages for each channel.

\*3: For content percentage and order 0, signed average.

# 13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy

Applies to active power (unit: W), apparent power (unit: VA), and reactive power (unit: var).

## -1. When using the CT7131 AC Current Sensor

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                          | 50.000 A      | 100.00 A |
| 1P2W                     | 30.000 k      | 60.000 k |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 60.000 k      | 120.00 k |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 90.00 k       | 180.00 k |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 100.00 A      | 0.4% rdg.+0.12% f.s.                |
| 50.000 A      | 0.4% rdg.+0.14% f.s.                |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)

## -2. When using the CT7136 AC Current Sensor

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                          | 50.000 A      | 500.00 A |
| 1P2W                     | 30.000 k      | 300.00 k |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 60.000 k      | 600.00 k |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 90.00 k       | 0.9000 M |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 500.00 A      | 0.4% rdg.+0.112% f.s.               |
| 50.000 A      | 0.4% rdg.+0.22% f.s.                |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)

**-3. When using the CT7126 AC Current Sensor**

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                          | 5.0000 A      | 50.000 A |
| 1P2W                     | 3.0000 k      | 30.000 k |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 6.0000 k      | 60.000 k |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 9.000 k       | 90.00 k  |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 50.000 A      | 0.4% rdg.+0.112% f.s.               |
| 5.0000 A      | 0.4% rdg.+0.22% f.s.                |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)**-4. When using the CT7731 AC/DC Auto-Zero Current Sensor**

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                          | 50.000 A      | 100.00 A |
| 1P2W                     | 30.000 k      | 60.000 k |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 60.000 k      | 120.00 k |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 90.00 k       | 180.00 k |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current DC value    | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 100.00 A      | 1.5% rdg.+1.0% f.s. | 1.1% rdg.+0.6% f.s.                 |
| 50.000 A      | 1.5% rdg.+1.5% f.s. | 1.1% rdg.+1.1% f.s.                 |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)**-5. When using the CT7736 AC/DC Auto-Zero Current Sensor**

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                          | 50.000 A      | 500.00 A |
| 1P2W                     | 30.000 k      | 300.00 k |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 60.000 k      | 600.00 k |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 90.00 k       | 0.9000 M |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current DC value    | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 500.00 A      | 2.5% rdg.+1.1% f.s. | 2.1% rdg.+0.70% f.s.                |
| 50.000 A      | 2.5% rdg.+6.5% f.s. | 2.1% rdg.+6.10% f.s.                |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)

### 13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy

#### -6. When using the CT7742 AC/DC Auto-Zero Current Sensor

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |           |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|
|                          | 500.00 A      | 5.0000 kA |
| 1P2W                     | 300.00 k      | 3.0000 M  |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 600.00 k      | 6.0000 M  |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 0.9000 M      | 9.000 M   |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Input                   | Current DC value    | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5.0000 kA     | $I > 1800 \text{ A}$    | 2.0% rdg.+0.7% f.s. | 2.1% rdg.+0.3% f.s.                 |
|               | $I \leq 1800 \text{ A}$ |                     | 1.6% rdg.+0.3% f.s.                 |
| 500.00 A      | —                       | 2.0% rdg.+2.5% f.s. | 1.6% rdg.+2.1% f.s.                 |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)

#### -7. When using the CT7044, CT7045, CT7046 AC Flexible Current Sensor

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range                                     |                     |                       |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                          | Figures in parentheses indicate the sensor range. |                     |                       |
|                          | 50.000 A<br>(600 A)                               | 500.00 A<br>(600 A) | 5.0000 kA<br>(6000 A) |
| 1P2W                     | 30.000 k  | 300.00 k            | 3.0000 M              |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 60.000 k  | 600.00 k            | 6.0000 M              |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 90.00 k   | 0.9000 M            | 9.000 M               |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5000.0 A      | 1.6% rdg.+0.4% f.s.                 |
| 500.00 A      |                                     |
| 50.000 A      | 1.6% rdg.+3.1% f.s.                 |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)

**-8. When using the CT7116 AC Leakage Current Sensor**

Power range breakdown (SUM)

| Wiring                   | Current range |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                          | 500.00 mA     | 5.0000 A |
| 1P2W                     | 300.00        | 5.0000 k |
| 1P3W<br>3P3W2M<br>3P3W3M | 600.00        | 10.000 k |
| 3P4W<br>3P4W2.5E         | 0.9000 k      | 15.000 k |

Each channel has the same ranges as 1P2W.

Combination accuracy

| Current range | Current RMS value and active power* |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5.0000 A      | 1.1% rdg.+0.16% f.s.                |
| 500.00 mA     | 1.1% rdg.+0.7% f.s.                 |

\*: When the measurement frequency (f) satisfies the following condition:  $45 \leq f \leq 66$  (Hz)



# Maintenance and Service

# Chapter 14

14

Chapter 14 Maintenance and Service

## 14.1 Cleaning

### Instrument

#### NOTE

- To clean the instrument/ device/ product, wipe it gently with a soft cloth moistened with water or mild detergent. Never use solvents such as benzene, alcohol, acetone, ether, ketones, thinners or gasoline, as they can deform and discolor the case.
- Wipe the LCD gently with a soft, dry cloth.
- Clean the vents periodically to avoid blockage.

### Current Sensor

#### CAUTION

Measurements are degraded by dirt on the facing core surfaces of the current sensor, so keep the surfaces clean by gently wiping them with a soft, dry cloth.

## 14.2 Trouble Shooting

Before having the instrument repaired or inspected, check the information described in "Before having the instrument repaired" (p.252) and "14.3 Error Indication" (p.253).

### Inspection and Repair

The calibration period varies depending on the status of the instrument and installation environment. We recommend that the calibration period be determined in accordance with the state of the instrument and installation environment. Please contact your Hioki distributor to have your instrument periodically calibrated.



**WARNING**

**Do not attempt to modify, disassemble or repair the instrument; as fire, electric shock and injury could result.**

- If damage is suspected, check the "Before having the instrument repaired" (p.252) section before contacting your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller.

However, in the following circumstances, you should stop using the instrument, unplug the power cord, and contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller:

- When you are able to confirm that the instrument is damaged
- When you are unable to make measurements
- When the instrument has been stored for an extended period of time in a hot, humid, or otherwise undesirable environment
- When the instrument has been subjected to the stress of being transported under harsh conditions
- When the instrument has gotten wet or soiled with oil or dust (ingress of water, oil, or dust into the enclosure may cause electrical insulation to deteriorate, increasing the hazard of electric shock or fire)

### Backing up the data

The instrument may be initialized (returned to the factory default settings) when it is repaired or calibrated.

Before you ask for repair or calibration, it is recommended to back up (save or record) the measurement conditions and measured data.

### When transporting the instrument

When transporting the instrument, use the original packing materials in which it was shipped, and pack in a double carton. Pack the instrument so that it will not sustain damage during shipping, and include a description of existing damage. We do not take any responsibility for damage incurred during shipping.



## Replaceable Parts and Operating Lifetimes

The characteristics of some of the parts used in the product may deteriorate with extended use. To ensure the product can be used over the long term, it is recommended to replace these parts on a periodic basis. When replacing parts, please contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller. The service life of parts varies with the operating environment and frequency of use. Parts are not guaranteed to operate throughout the recommended replacement cycle.

| Part                                       | Life   | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|
| Electrolytic Capacitors                    | Approx. 10 years   | The service life of electrolytic capacitors varies with the operating environment. Requires periodic replacement.  |
| Lithium battery                            | Approx. 10 years   | The instrument contains a built-in backup lithium battery, which offers a service life of about ten years. If the date and time deviate substantially when the instrument is switched on, it is the time to replace that battery. Contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller. |
| LCD backlight (50% drop-off in brightness) | Approx. 50,000 hours   | Requires periodic replacement.   |
| Model Z1003 Battery Pack                   | Approx. 1 year or approx. 500 charge/recharge cycles           | Requires periodic replacement.   |
| Model Z4001 SD Memory Card 2 GB            | Data storage of approx. 10 years or approx. 2 million rewrites | The SD card service life varies with the manner in which it is are used. Requires periodic replacement.  |

### Before having the instrument repaired

Verify below before returning the instrument for repair.

| Symptom  | Check item or cause   | Remedy and reference  |
|--|---|---|
| The display does not appear when you turn the power on.                        | Has the power cord been disconnected?<br>Is it connected properly?  | Verify that the power cord is connected properly.<br>See: "3.4 Connecting the AC Adapter" (p.43)                                  |
| Keys do not work.  | Has the key lock been activated?  | Press and hold the <b>ESC</b> key for at least 3 seconds to cancel the key lock.  |
| Voltage or current measured values are not being displayed.                    | Are the voltage cords or current sensors connected improperly?  | Verify connections.<br>See: "3.6 Connecting the Voltage Cords" (p.45) to "4.6 Verifying Correct Wiring (Connection Check)" (p.64) |
|  | Are the input channels and display channels incorrect?  | -   |
| The instrument cannot measure the frequency. Measured values do not stabilize. | Is the input frequency within the guaranteed accuracy range?<br>For a measurement frequency of 50 Hz, 40 Hz to 58 Hz.<br>For a measurement frequency of 60 Hz, 51 Hz to 70 Hz.<br>For a measurement frequency of 400 Hz, 360 Hz to 440 Hz.<br>Measurement cannot be performed if the input frequency is outside the guaranteed accuracy fundamental wave range. | -   |
|  | Is the input frequency lower than the setting?<br>Is a signal being input to U1?<br>Stable measurement may not be possible if input of at least 2% f.s. is not being supplied to U1 (the reference channel).  | -   |

### When no apparent cause can be established

Perform a system reset.

This will return all settings to their factory defaults.

See: "5.7 Initializing the Instrument (System Reset)" (p.92)

## 14.3 Error Indication

Any instrument errors are displayed on the screen. If you experience an error, check the appropriate corrective action. To clear the error display, press any key.

| Error display  | Cause  | Corrective action/more information   |
|--|--|--|
| FPGA initializing error  | FPGA initializing error.   | The instrument needs to be repaired. Contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller.  |
| DRAM1, 2 error   | DRAM error.  |  |
| SRAM error   | SRAM error.  |  |
| Invalid FLASH.   | FLASH error.   |  |
| Invalid ADJUST.  | Adjustment value error.  |  |
| Invalid Backup values.   | One or more erroneous backed-up system variables have created a conflict.  |  |
| *** SD card error ***<br>Error while attempting to access the SD Card. | Attempted to access a corrupt file or corrupt SD memory card. The SD memory card was removed while it was being accessed.                  | Back up the SD memory card's contents on a computer and then format the card with the instrument. Remove the SD memory card and then insert it again.<br><b>See:</b> "9.2 Formatting SD Memory Cards" (p.160), "3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card" (p.43)   |
| *** SD card error ***<br>Save failed.                                  | Attempted to write data to a write-protected file. The SD memory card was removed while data was being saved, or a similar issue occurred. | Using a computer, check whether the file attributes are set to read-only. If the attributes are set to read-only, clear that setting. Check whether the SD memory card is inserted into the instrument.<br><b>See:</b> "3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card" (p.43)   |
| *** SD card error ***<br>Load failed.                                  | The file being loaded does not exist on the SD memory card. The file being loaded is corrupt.  | Update the instrument's file list. You can update the file list by accessing another screen, for example by pressing the <b>DF1</b> key, and then pressing the <b>DF4</b> key again. If the file is corrupt, it is recommended to back up the file on a computer (if possible) and then format the SD memory card.<br><b>See:</b> "9.2 Formatting SD Memory Cards" (p.160) |
| *** SD card error ***<br>Formatting failed.                            | An SD memory card error occurred, or the SD memory card was removed during formatting.   | Reinsert the SD memory card or replace the SD memory card.<br><b>See:</b> "3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card" (p.43)  |
| *** SD card error ***<br>SD Card locked.                               | The SD memory card is locked.  | Unlock the SD memory card.   |
| *** SD card error ***<br>SD Card full.                                 | Unable to save file due to insufficient space on the SD memory card.   | Delete files to make space or replace the SD memory card. (Insufficient memory capacity will abort storing data into the SD card.)<br><b>See:</b> "3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card" (p.43)  |
| *** SD card error ***<br>SD Card not found.                            | No memory card is inserted.  | Insert an SD memory card.<br><b>See:</b> "3.5 Inserting (Removing) an SD Memory Card" (p.43)   |
| *** SD card error ***<br>SD Card not compatible.                       | An unsupported card such as an SDXC memory card has been inserted into the instrument.   | Use a compatible SD memory card.   |
| *** SD card error ***<br>No readable files found.                      | Unable to load files in the <b>[PQ3198]</b> folder as it has been deleted.   | The <b>[PQ3198]</b> folder is created when the SD memory card is formatted. It is also automatically created when recording is started.<br><b>See:</b> "9.2 Formatting SD Memory Cards" (p.160)  |

## 14.3 Error Indication

| Error display   | Cause   | Corrective action/more information   |
|---|---|--|
| *** SD card error ***<br>File or folder could not be deleted.                       | The cause is one of the following:<br>• The SD memory card is write-protected.<br>• The file or folder is write-protected.  | If the SD memory card is locked, unlock it. If the file or folder is set to read-only, change its attributes on a computer and then delete it.   |
| *** SD card error ***<br>Maximum files reached. Additional files cannot be created. | The maximum number of files that can be created during a single recording period was exceeded. The number of settings files exceeded 102. The number of measurement folders created on a single day exceeded 100. | Change the event detection items and detection levels to reduce the number of events that occur. Delete unnecessary settings files. Delete unnecessary measurement folders.<br><b>See:</b> "5.6 Changing Event Settings" (p.85),<br>"9.6 Saving and Deleting Settings Files (Settings Data)" (p.167),<br>"9.4 Saving, Display and Deleting Measurement Data" (p.163) |
| *** SD card error ***<br>SD Card is not formatted for this device.                  | The SD memory card has not been formatted using the SD format.  | Format the card with the instrument.<br><b>See:</b> "9.2 Formatting SD Memory Cards" (p.160)   |
| *** Setting error***<br>Folder cannot be moved.                                     | Attempted to move to a folder other than the <b>[PQ3198]</b> folder.  | When viewing folders other than the <b>[PQ3198]</b> folder, use the mass storage function or access the card directly using a computer.<br><b>See:</b> "12.1 Downloading Measurement Data Using the USB Interface" (p.178)   |
| *** Operation error***<br>This folder cannot be deleted.                            | Attempted to delete the <b>[PQ3198]</b> , <b>[SETTING]</b> , or <b>[HARDCOPY]</b> folder.   | These folders are required for the instrument to operate. To delete them, use a computer.  |
| *** SD card error ***<br>SD-CARD ERROR.   | An SD memory card error other than those listed above occurred.   | Contact Hioki with information about the instrument's operational status at the time of the error.   |
| *** Operation error***<br>Outside of settings range.                                | Attempted to set a voltage outside the valid range when using a user-defined nominal input voltage.   | Use a nominal input voltage of 50 V to 780 V.  |
| *** Operation error***<br>Cannot modify settings while recording is in progress.    | Attempted to change a setting that cannot be changed while recording is in progress.  | If you need to change the settings, stop recording operation with the <b>START/STOP</b> key and then reset the measurement data with the <b>DATA RESET</b> key.  |
| *** Operation error***<br>Cannot modify settings while analyzing is in progress.    | Attempted to change a setting that cannot be changed while analyzing data.  | If you need to change the settings, reset the measurement data with the <b>DATA RESET</b> key.   |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Cannot modify settings while waiting is in progress.     | Attempted to change a setting that cannot be changed while in the standby state.  | If you need to change the settings, stop recording operation with the <b>START/STOP</b> key. If the instrument is in the standby state during repeated recording (after recording has paused and before recording starts again), reset the measurement data with the <b>DATA RESET</b> key after stopping recording operation with the <b>START/STOP</b> key.        |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Operation not available while recording is in progress.  | A key such as the <b>DATA RESET</b> key that cannot be used during recording was pressed.   | If you need to change the settings, stop recording operation with the <b>START/STOP</b> key and then reset the measurement data with the <b>DATA RESET</b> key.  |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Operation not available while analyzing is in progress.  | A key such as the <b>START/STOP</b> key that cannot be used during analysis was pressed.  | If you need to change the settings, reset the measurement data with the <b>DATA RESET</b> key.   |

| Error display   | Cause   | Corrective action/more information   |
|---|---|--|
| *** Operation error ***<br>Operation not available while waiting is in progress.        | A key such as the <b>DATA RESET</b> key that cannot be used while in the standby state was pressed.   | In the standby state before recording has begun, stop recording with the <b>START/STOP</b> key. If the instrument is in the standby state during repeated recording (after recording has paused and before recording starts again), reset the measurement data with the <b>DATA RESET</b> key after stopping recording operation with the <b>START/STOP</b> key. |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Recovering from a power interruption. Please wait.           | A key such as the <b>START/STOP</b> key that cannot be used while performing power outage recovery processing immediately after the instrument was turned on was pressed. | Wait a while and then press the key again.   |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Settings cannot be modified under present 4ch wiring.        | Attempted to change a setting whose value is constrained by the CH4 setting conditions, for example by changing a DC fluctuation event while CH4 is set to ACDC.          | Change the connection (CH4) as necessary.  |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Settings cannot be made under present wiring.                | Attempted to change a setting whose value is constrained by the connection, for example by changing the Urms type (phase/line voltage) while CH123 is set to 1P2W.        | Change the connection (CH123) as necessary.  |
| *** Operation error ***<br>Cannot be configured when the RMS level is set to OFF.       | Attempted to set a sense event while the RMS event is in the OFF state.   | Set the sense event after setting the RMS event threshold.   |
| *** Operation error***<br>This operation is unavailable when using Preset. ESC to exit. | A key other than <b>F1</b> to <b>F4</b> , the cursor arrows, <b>ENTER</b> , or the <b>ESC</b> key was pressed on the quick setup screen.                                  | Exit the quick setup display with the <b>ESC</b> key.  |
| *** Setting error***<br>Preset configuration could not be completed.                    | Unable to perform quick setup.  | Check connections, verify that appropriate input is being provided, and repeat the quick setup process.  |
| *** Zero adjustment ***<br>Zero adjustment failed.                                      | Zero adjustment did not terminate normally.   | Perform zero adjustment again with the instrument in the no-input state. If the instrument is located close to a noise source, place it further away and repeat zero adjustment.   |
| Maximum number of recordable events exceeded.   | More than 9999 events occurred during the recording period. Consequently, recorded results could not be saved.  | Change the event threshold setting so that the number of events does not exceed 9999 during the recording period.  |
| *** Operation error ***<br>START/STOP set to external input (IN).                       | External events cannot be turned on because <b>[External control (IN)]</b> is set to START/STOP.  | Set <b>[External control (IN)]</b> to <b>[Event]</b> .   |

Contact your authorized Hioki distributor or reseller if a repair should become necessary.

## NOTE

Turning on the instrument while the measurement target line is live may damage the instrument, causing an error to be displayed when it is turned on. Always turn on the instrument first and only activate power to the measurement line after verifying that the instrument is not displaying any errors.

## 14.4 Disposing of the Instrument

The PQ3198 uses lithium batteries as a power source for saving measurement conditions. When disposing of this instrument, remove the lithium battery and dispose of battery and instrument in accordance with local regulations. Dispose the other options appropriately.

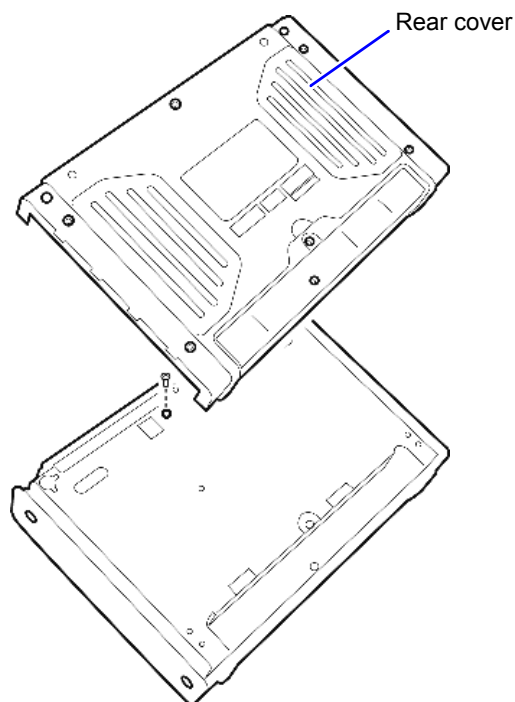
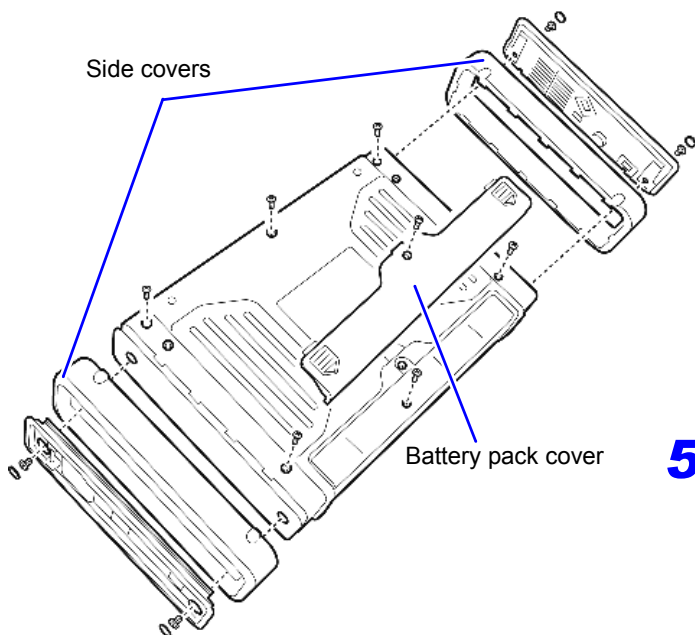
### ⚠ WARNING

- To avoid electric shock, turn off the **POWER** switch and disconnect the power cord, voltage cord, and current sensor before removing the lithium battery.
- To avoid the possibility of explosion, do not short circuit, disassemble or incinerate battery pack. Handle and dispose of batteries in accordance with local regulations.
- Keep batteries away from children to prevent accidental swallowing.

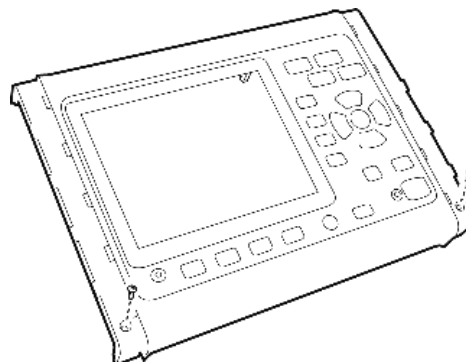
### Lithium Battery Removal

You will need: 1 Phillips head screwdriver (No. 2) and 1 pair of tweezers

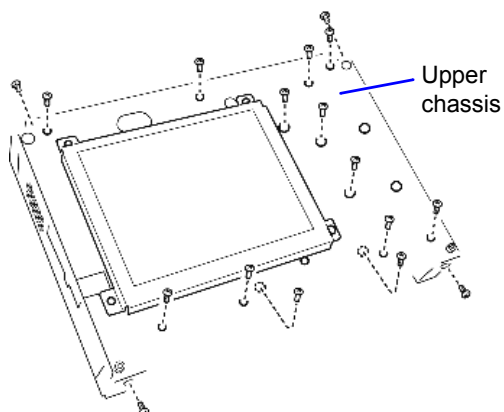
1. Turn off the instrument's power switch.
2. Disconnect all cords, including current sensors, voltage cords, and the AC adapter.
3. Remove the 11 screws shown in the following diagram with the Phillips head screwdriver and remove the battery pack cover and side covers.
4. Remove the rear cover and remove the screw attaching the metal plate.



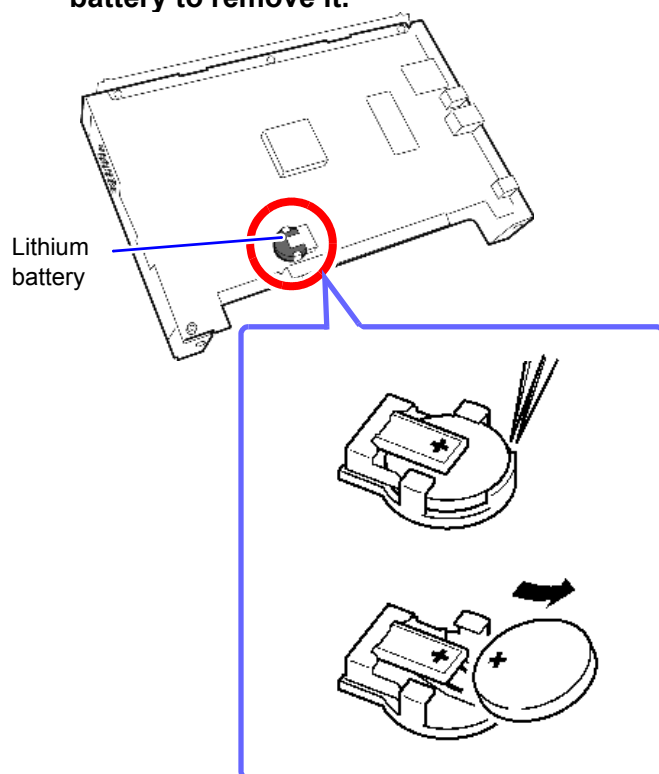
5. Remove the 2 screws on the front cover.



- 6.** Remove the 17 screws shown in the following diagram and remove the upper chassis.



- 7.** Insert the tweezers between the battery holder and the battery and lift up the battery to remove it.



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Perchlorate Material - special handling may apply.  
See [www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate)





# Appendix

## Appendix 1 Fundamental Measurement Items

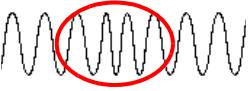
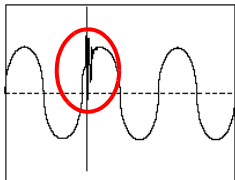
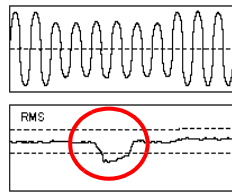
| Item   | Display                | Item  | Display                        |
|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Transient voltage                                      | <b>Tran</b>            | Power factor  | <b>PF</b>                      |
| Frequency (1 wave)                                     | <b>Freq_wav</b>        | Displacement power factor   | <b>DPF</b>                     |
| RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle                  | <b>Urms1/2</b>         | Harmonic voltage (0th to 50th order harmonics)                          | <b>Uharm</b>                   |
| RMS current refreshed each half-cycle (Inrush current) | <b>Irms1/2(Inrush)</b> | Harmonic current (0th to 50th order harmonics)                          | <b>Iharm</b>                   |
| Swell  | <b>Swell</b>           | Harmonic power (0th to 50th order harmonics)                            | <b>Pharm</b>                   |
| Dip  | <b>Dip</b>             | Harmonic voltage phase angle (1st to 50th order harmonics)              | <b>Uphase</b>                  |
| Interruption   | <b>Intrpt</b>          | Harmonic current phase angle (1st to 50th order harmonics)              | <b>Iphase</b>                  |
| Instantaneous flicker value                            | <b>Pinst</b>           | Harmonic voltage-current phase difference (1st to 50th order harmonics) | <b>Pphase</b>                  |
| Frequency (10 s)                                       | <b>Freq10</b>          | Total harmonic distortion (THD-F/THD-R) (voltage)                       | <b>Uthd (Uthd-F or Uthd-R)</b> |
| Interharmonic voltage                                  | <b>Uiharm</b>          | Total current harmonic distortion (current) (THD-F/ THD-R)              | <b>Ithd (Ithd-F or Ithd-R)</b> |
| Interharmonic current                                  | <b>Iiharm</b>          | Voltage negative-phase unbalance factor                                 | <b>Uunb</b>                    |
| Frequency (200 ms)                                     | <b>Freq</b>            | Voltage zero-phase unbalance factor                                     | <b>Uunb0</b>                   |
| Voltage waveform peak+                                 | <b>Upk+</b>            | Current negative-phase unbalance factor                                 | <b>Iunb</b>                    |
| Voltage waveform peak-                                 | <b>Upk-</b>            | Current zero-phase unbalance factor                                     | <b>Iunb0</b>                   |
| Current waveform peak+                                 | <b>Ipk+</b>            | K factor  | <b>KF</b>                      |
| Current waveform peak-                                 | <b>Ipk-</b>            | Short-term voltage flicker  | <b>Pst</b>                     |
| RMS voltage (phase/line)                               | <b>Urms</b>            | Long-term voltage flicker   | <b>Plt</b>                     |
| Voltage DC   | <b>Udc</b>             | $\Delta V_{10}$ (Every 1 min.)  | <b>dV10</b>                    |
| RMS current  | <b>Irms</b>            | $\Delta V_{10}$ (Average hourly value)                                  | <b>dV10 AVG</b>                |
| Current DC   | <b>Idc</b>             | $\Delta V_{10}$ (Maximum hourly value)                                  | <b>dV10 MAX</b>                |
| Active power   | <b>P</b>               | $\Delta V_{10}$ (4th. maximum hourly value)                             | <b>dV10 MAX4</b>               |
| Apparent power   | <b>S</b>               | $\Delta V_{10}$ (Overall maximum value)                                 | <b>dV10 total MAX</b>          |
| Reactive power   | <b>Q</b>               | High-order harmonic voltage component                                   | <b>UharmH</b>                  |
| Active energy (Consumption)                            | <b>WP+</b>             | High-order harmonic current component                                   | <b>IharmH</b>                  |
| Active energy (Regeneration)                           | <b>WP-</b>             | Voltage waveform comparison   | <b>Wave</b>                    |
| Reactive energy (Lag)                                  | <b>WQLAG</b>           | Efficiency  | <b>Eff1, Eff2</b>              |
| Reactive energy (Lead)                                 | <b>WQLEAD</b>          |   |                                |

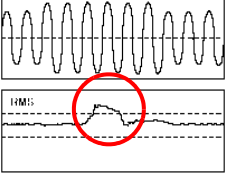
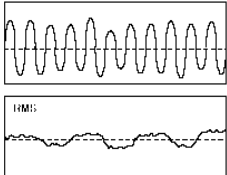
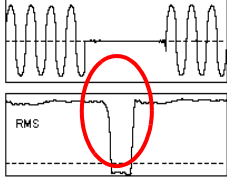
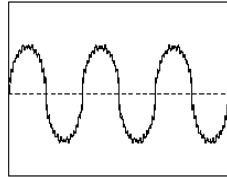
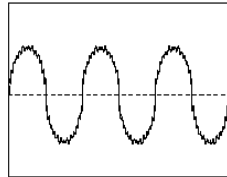
## Appendix 2 Explanation of Power Supply Quality Parameters and Events

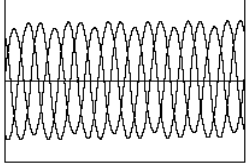
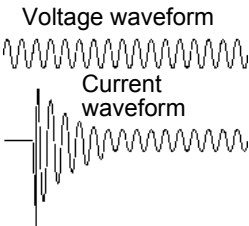
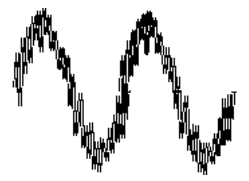
Power supply quality parameters are necessary in order to investigate and analyze the phenomenon of power supply problems<sup>\*1</sup>. By measuring these parameters, it is possible to assess power supply quality. In order to allow the PQ3198 to detect abnormal values and abnormal waveforms, you set thresholds<sup>\*2</sup>. When these thresholds are exceeded, events are generated.

\*1: Meaning issues caused by a reduction in power supply quality, resulting in the following substation issues and electronically controlled device malfunctions: lighting flicker, frequent burning out of incandescent light bulbs, malfunctioning office equipment, occasional abnormal machine operation, overheating of reactor-equipped capacitor equipment, and occasional malfunctioning of overload, negative-phase, and open-phase relays.

\*2: Thresholds are set based on an estimation of abnormal values, so events do not necessarily indicate a problem.

| Principal parameters indicating power quality | Waveform  | Phenomenon  | Primary issues  | PQ3198 events and measurements  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frequency fluctuations                        |  | Occurs due to line separation caused by changes in the supply/demand balance of active power, the shut-down of a high-capacity generator, or circuit issues.  | Changes in the speed of synchronized motors may cause product defects.  | Events are detected using frequency 200 ms (Freq) and frequency cycle (Freq_wav). Measurement items include IEC61000-4-30 10-second average frequency and 10-second frequency (Freq10s).                                    |
| Transient overvoltage (impulse)               |  | Occurs due to phenomena such as lightning, breaker point damage, or closure on the circuit breaker or relay. Often occurs when there is a radical change in voltage or when the peak voltage is high.   | Close to the source of the break, the device's power is damaged because of exceptionally high voltages and this may cause the device to reset.  | Events involving transients of 5 kHz or more are detected using transient overvoltage. They can also be detected as voltage waveform distortions using voltage waveform peak and voltage waveform comparison functionality. |
| Voltage dip (SAG)                             |  | Most dips are caused by natural phenomena such as lighting. When an equipment fault is detected and taken offline due to the occurrence of a power system ground fault or short-circuit, a large inrush current caused by a motor startup or other load can occur, causing a temporary voltage dip. | Dips in the supply voltage can cause equipment to stop operating or be reset, discharge lamps to turn off, electric motors to increase or decrease in speed or stop, or synchronized motors and generators to lose synchronization. | Events are detected using dips.   |

| Principal parameters indicating power quality | Waveform  | Phenomenon   | Primary issues   | PQ3198 events and measurements  |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Voltage swell (SURGE)                         |    | <p>Swells occur when the voltage rises momentarily, for example when a power line turns on or off due to lightning or a heavy load, when a high-capacity capacitor bank is switched, when a one-line ground occurs, or when a high-capacity load is cut off. This phenomenon also includes voltage surges due to grid-tied dispersed power supplies (solar power, etc.).</p> | <p>A surge in voltage may cause the device's power to be damaged or the device to reset.</p>   | <p>Events are detected using swells.</p>  |
| Flicker                                       |    | <p>Flicker consists of voltage fluctuations resulting from causes such as blast furnace, arc welding, and thyristor control loads. Manifestations include light bulb flicker.</p>  | <p>Because this phenomenon reoccurs regularly, it may cause the light to flicker or the device to malfunction. Large flicker values indicate that most people would find the flickering of lighting unpleasant.</p>  | <p>Events are measured using <math>\Delta V_{10}</math> flicker and IEC flicker Pst and Plt.</p>  |
| Interruption (momentary power outage)         |  | <p>Interruptions consist of momentary, short-term, or extended power supply outages as a result of factors such as circuit breakers being tripped due primarily to power company issues (interruption of power due to lightning strikes, etc.) or power supply short-circuits.</p>   | <p>Recently, due to the spread of UPS (uninterruptible power sources), most of these problems can be fixed using a computer, but this may cause the device to stop operating due to an interruption or to reset.</p> | <p>Events are detected using interruptions.</p>   |
| Harmonic                                      |  | <p>Harmonics are caused by distortions of the voltage and current waveforms when a device's power supply uses semiconductor control devices.</p>   | <p>Large harmonic components can lead to major malfunctions, including overheating of motors and transformers and burnout of reactors connected to phase advance capacitors.</p>                                     | <p>Events are detected using harmonic voltage, harmonic current, and harmonic power. They can also be detected as voltage waveform distortions using voltage waveform comparison functionality.</p>   |
| Inter-harmonics                               |  | <p>Inter-harmonics are caused when the voltage or current waveform is distorted due to static frequency conversion equipment, cycloconverters, Scherbius machines, induction motors, welders, or arc furnaces. The term refers to frequency components that are not a whole multiple of the fundamental wave.</p>  | <p>Displacement of the voltage waveform zero-cross may damage equipment, cause it to malfunction, or degrade its performance.</p>  | <p>Inter-harmonics are measured using inter-harmonic voltage and inter-harmonic current. Events are not supported, but it may be possible to detect events as voltage waveform distortions using voltage waveform comparison functionality.</p> |

| Principal parameters indicating power quality | Waveform  | Phenomenon  | Primary issues  | PQ3198 events and measurements  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unbalance                                     |    | <p>Unbalance is caused by increases or decreases in the load connected to each phase of a power line, or by distortions in voltage and current waveforms, voltage dips, or negative-phase voltage caused by the operation of unbalanced equipment or devices.</p> | <p>Voltage unbalance, negative-phase voltage, and harmonics can cause issues including variations in motor speed and noise, reduced torque, tripping of 3E breakers, overloading and heating of transformers, and increased loss in capacitor smoothing rectifiers.</p> | <p>Events are detected using voltage unbalance factor and current unbalance factor.</p>   |
| Inrush current                                |    | <p>Inrush current is a large current that flows momentarily, for example when electric equipment is turned on.</p>  | <p>Inrush current can cause power switch contact and relay fusing, fuse blowouts, circuit breaker disconnections, issues with rectifying circuits, and supply voltage instability, causing equipment sharing the same power supply to stop operating or be reset.</p>   | <p>Events are detected using inrush current.</p>  |
| High-order harmonic component                 |  | <p>The high-order harmonic component consists of noise components of several kHz or more caused by voltage and current waveform distortions when equipment power supplies use semiconductor devices. It includes various frequency components.</p>                | <p>The high-order harmonic component can damage equipment power supplies, cause equipment operation to be reset, or result in abnormal sound from TVs and radios.</p>   | <p>Events are detected using high-order harmonic voltage component RMS values and high-order harmonic current component RMS values.</p> |

# Appendix 3 Event Detection Methods

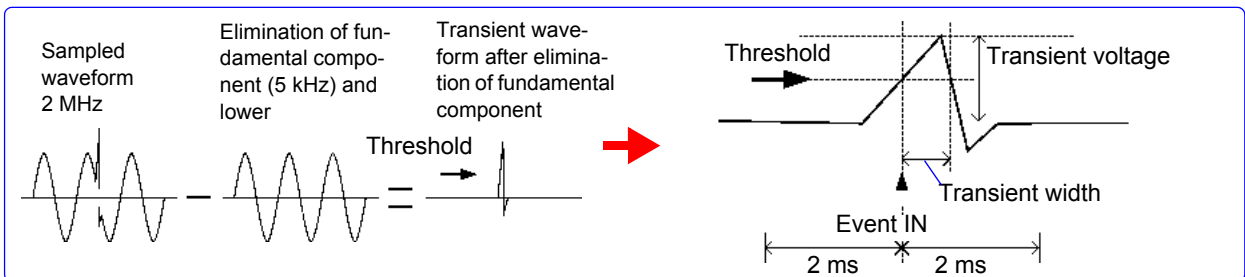
## Transient overvoltage

**Measurement method:**

- Detected when the waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component (50/60/400 Hz) from a waveform sampled at 2 MHz exceeds a threshold specified as an absolute value.
- Detection occurs once for each fundamental voltage waveform, and voltages of up to  $\pm 6,000$  V can be measured.

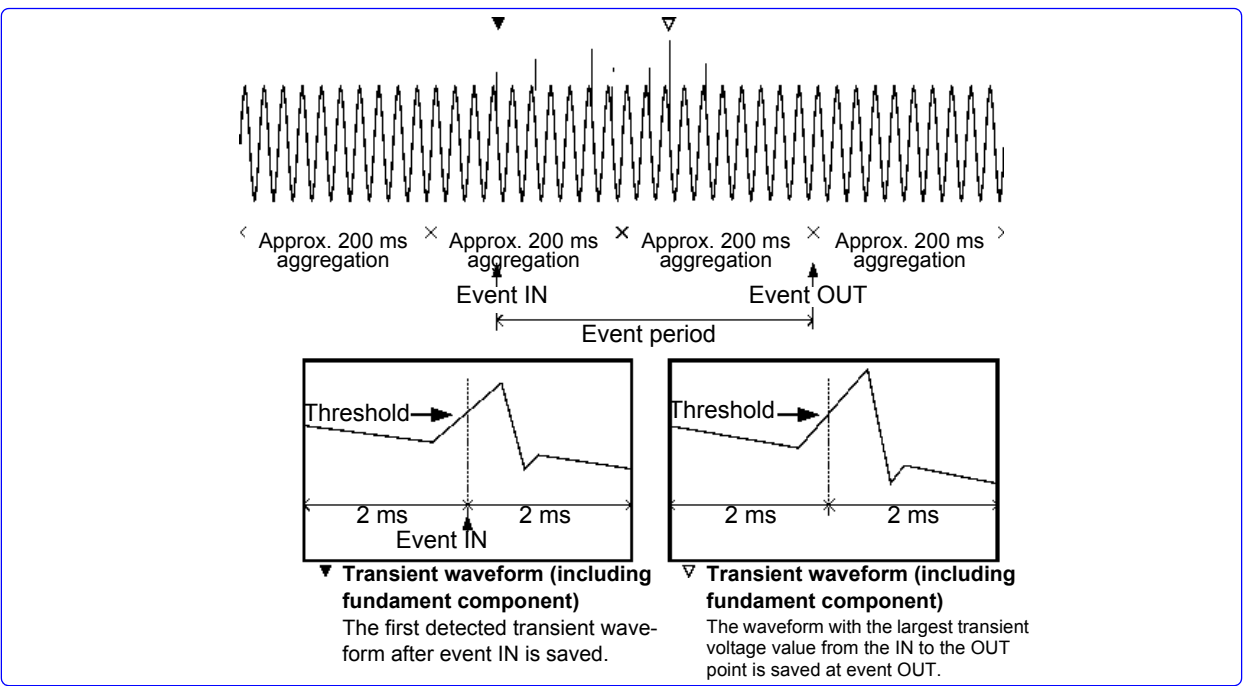
**Recorded data:**

- Transient voltage value : Peak value of waveform during 4 ms period after elimination of fundamental component
- Transient width : Period during which threshold is exceeded (2 ms max.)
- Max. transient voltage value: : Max. peak value of waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component during the period from transient IN to transient OUT (leaving channel information)
- Transient period : Period from transient IN to transient OUT
- Transient count during period : Number of transients occurring during period from transient IN to transient OUT (transients occurring across all channels or simultaneously on multiple channels count as 1)
- Transient waveforms : Event waveform and transient waveform  
(Waveforms are saved for 2 ms before and after the position at which the transient overvoltage waveform was detected for the first transient IN and 2 ms before and after the point at which the transient maximum voltage waveform was detected between the IN and OUT points.)

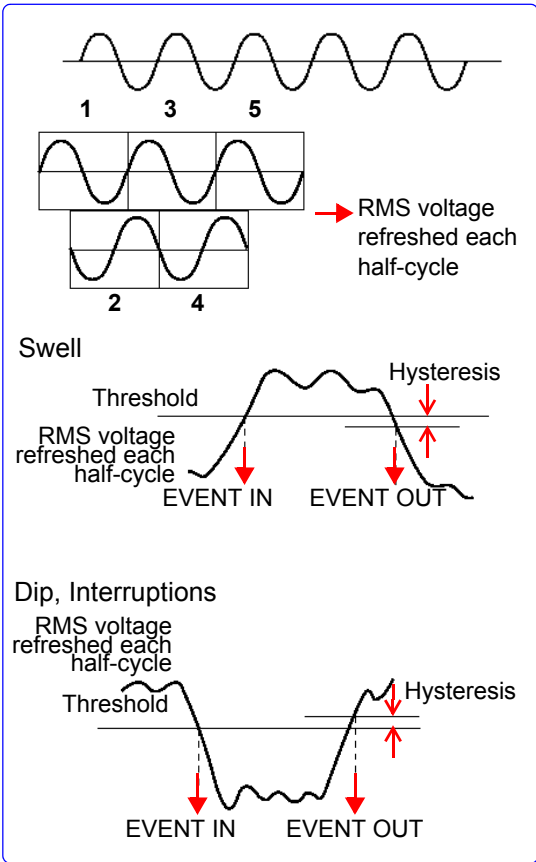


**Event IN and OUT**

- Event IN : The event occurrence time when the first transient overvoltage is detected during an aggregation period of approx. 200 ms. indicates the peak voltage value and transient width detected when the threshold was exceeded.
- Event OUT : Indicates the first transient period (difference between the IN time and OUT time) for the approx. 200 ms aggregation period during which no transient overvoltage was detected for any channel within the first approx. 200 ms aggregation period following the transient event IN state.



## Voltage Swells, Voltage Dips, and Interruptions



### Measurement method:

- When the measurement frequency is set to 50/60 Hz, events are detected using the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle based on sample data for 1 waveform derived by overlapping the voltage waveform every half-cycle.
- When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz, events are detected using the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle based on sample data for each waveform.
- Events are detected using line voltage for 3-phase 3-wire connections and phase voltage for 3-phase 4-wire connections.
- Swells are detected when the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeds the threshold in the positive direction, while dips and interruptions are detected when the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeds the threshold in the negative direction (hysteresis applies in all cases).

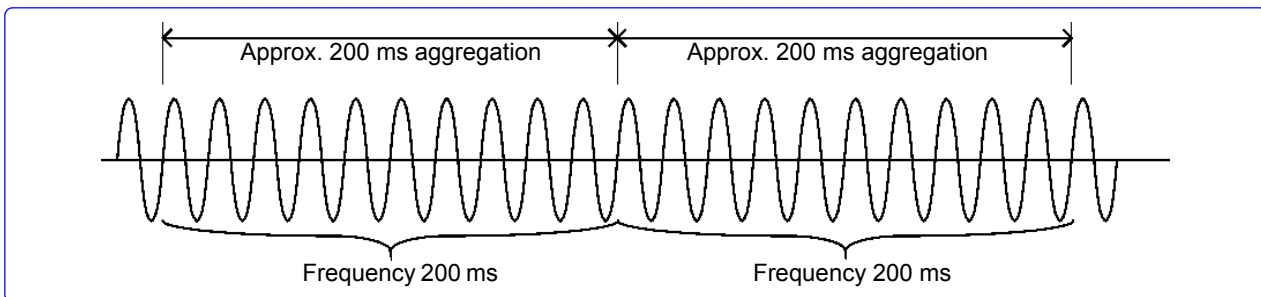
### Event IN and OUT:

- Event IN : Start of the waveform during which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeds the threshold in the positive direction
- Event OUT : Start of the waveform during which the RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle exceeds the value obtained by subtracting the hysteresis from the threshold in the negative direction

## Frequency 200 ms

### Measurement method:

Frequency is calculated as the reciprocal of the accumulated whole-cycle time during 10, 12, or 80 U1 (reference channel) cycles. This value is detected when the absolute value is exceeded.



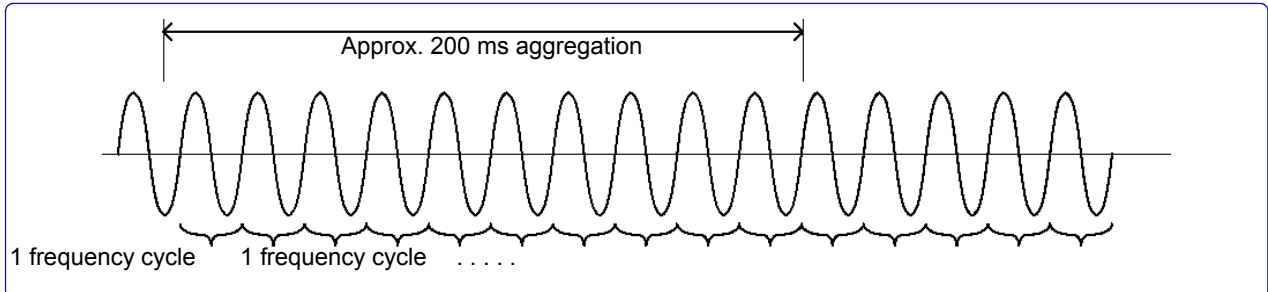
### Event IN and OUT:

- Event IN : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is greater than  $\pm$ threshold
- Event OUT : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading returns to  $\pm$  (threshold - 0.1 Hz)
- Note: Equivalent to 0.1 Hz frequency hysteresis.

## Frequency cycle

### Measurement method:

- Frequency for every U1 (reference channel) waveform, calculated using the reciprocal method.
- When the measurement frequency is set to 400 Hz, the frequency cycle is calculated as the reciprocal of the accumulated whole-cycle time during 8 cycles.
- The frequency cycle is calculated as the average frequency for 8 waveforms.



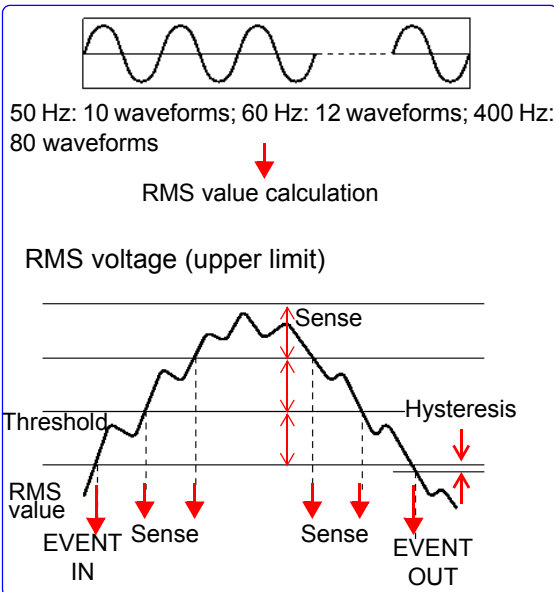
### Event IN and OUT:

Event IN : Start time of waveform exceeding  $\pm$ threshold

Event OUT : Start time of waveform returning to  $\pm$ (threshold - 0.1 Hz)

Note Equivalent to 0.1 Hz frequency hysteresis.

## Voltage Waveform Peak, Current Waveform Peak, RMS Voltage, RMS Current, Active Power, Reactive Power, Apparent Power, Power Factor, and Displacement Power Factor



### Measurement method:

- Events are detected when the value in question calculated from the approx. 200 ms aggregation of 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz) is greater than or less than the threshold.
- RMS values are calculated from an approx. 200 ms aggregation of 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz) as per IEC61000-4-30.

### Event IN and OUT:

Event IN : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is greater than the upper limit or less than the lower limit

Event OUT : Start of the first approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is less than (the upper limit - hysteresis) after being greater than the upper limit, or in which the reading is greater than (the lower limit + hysteresis) after being less than the lower limit

Sense : Sense events are detected when the reading is greater than or less than the sense upper limit between the event IN and event OUT.  
(When event OUT conditions are fulfilled, the event OUT takes precedence.)

## Voltage DC Value, Current DC Value (CH4 only)

**Measurement method:**

Values are detected when the average value for the approx. 200 ms aggregation synchronized to the reference channel U1 exceeds a threshold specified as an absolute value.

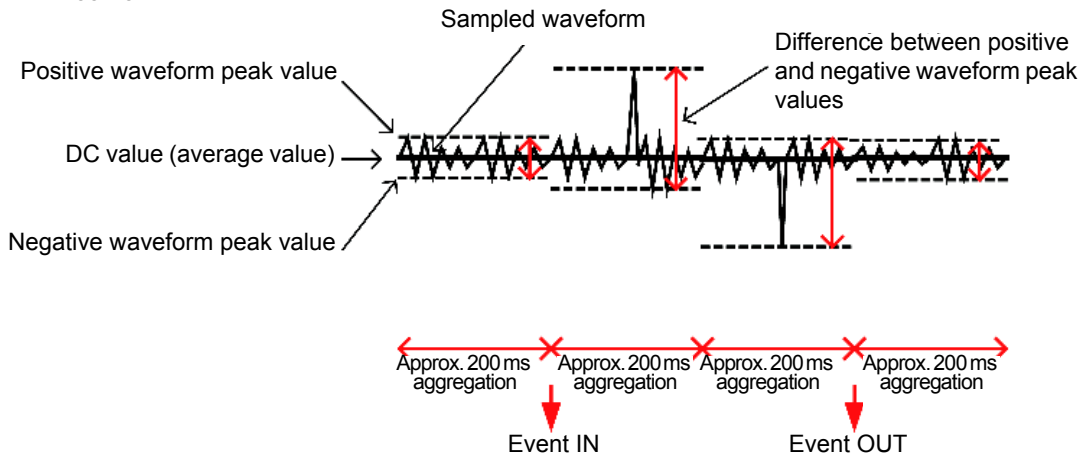
**Event IN and OUT:**

- Event IN : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is greater than the upper limit or less than the lower limit
- Event OUT : Start of the first approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reader is less than (the upper limit - hysteresis) after being greater than the upper limit, or in which the reading is greater than (the lower limit + hysteresis) after being less than the lower limit

## Voltage DC Change and Current DC Change (CH4 only)

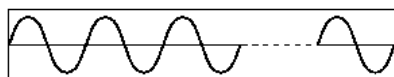
**Measurement method:**

DC fluctuation events are detected when the difference between the positive and negative waveform peak values in an approx. 200 ms aggregation exceeds the set threshold.



Measured values in the event list are displayed as the voltage or current value for the difference between the positive and negative waveform peak values. (These measured values are not recorded.)

## Voltage Unbalance Factor, Current Unbalance Factor, Harmonic Voltage, Harmonic Current, Harmonic Power, Harmonic Voltage-Current Phase Difference, Total Harmonic Voltage Distortion Factor, Total Harmonic Current Distortion Factor, and K Factor



50 Hz: 10 cycles, 60 Hz: 12 cycles, 400 Hz: 80 cycles

Harmonic calculation using rectangular window

3rd-order harmonic voltage



**Measurement method:**

Measured values are calculated for a rectangular window of 4,096 points in an approx. 200 ms aggregation of 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz), and events are detected when the calculated values are greater than or less than the corresponding threshold.

**Event IN and OUT:**

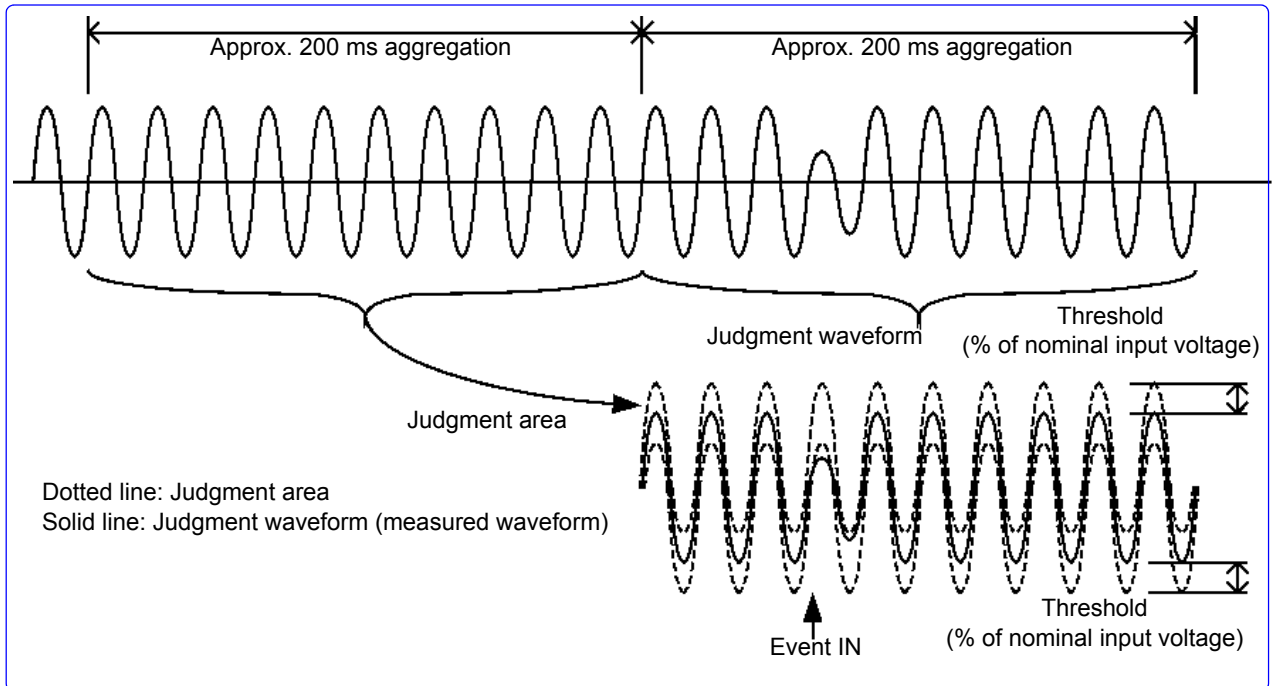
- Event IN : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is greater than the threshold
- Event OUT : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is less than (the threshold - hysteresis)



## Voltage Waveform Comparison

### Measurement method:

- A judgment area is automatically generated from the previous 200 ms aggregation waveform, and events are generated based on a comparison with the judgment waveform.
- Waveform comparison is performed at once for the entire 200 ms aggregation. Thresholds are applied as a percentage of the nominal input voltage RMS value.



### Event IN and OUT:

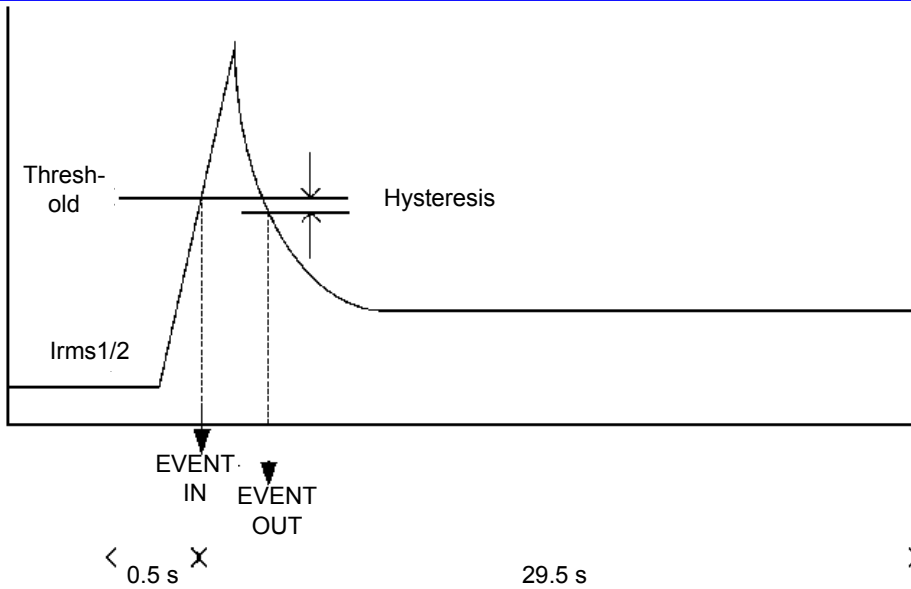
Event IN : First time at which waveform diverges from judgment area

Event OUT : None

## Inrush current

### Measurement method:

- Events are detected when the RMS current refreshed each half-cycle  $I_{rms1/2}$  is greater than the threshold.
- For 400 Hz measurement, events are detected when the maximum of 4 RMS current values existing within the same 10 ms period (calculated values for one 400 Hz waveform) is greater than the threshold in the positive direction.

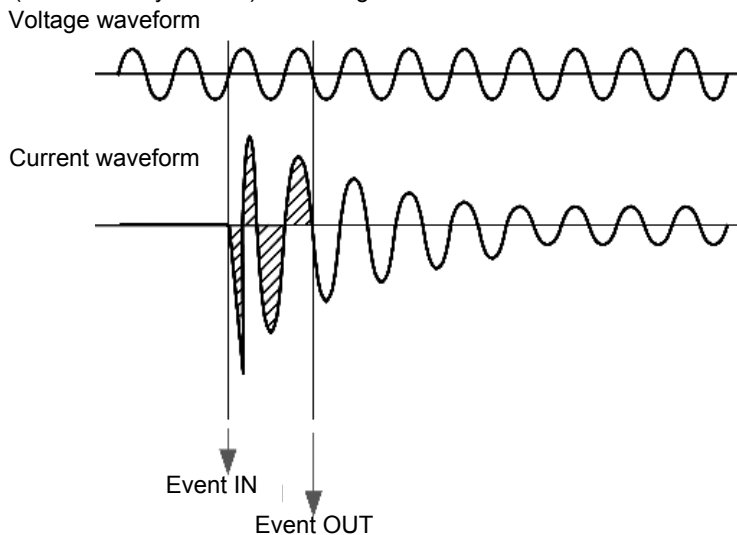


RMS current refreshed each half-cycle  $I_{rms1/2}$  values are saved from 0.5 s before the event to 29.5 s after the event as fluctuation data.

### Event IN and OUT:

**Event IN** : Time of start of channel half-cycle voltage waveform in which the RMS current refreshed each half-cycle was greater than the threshold.

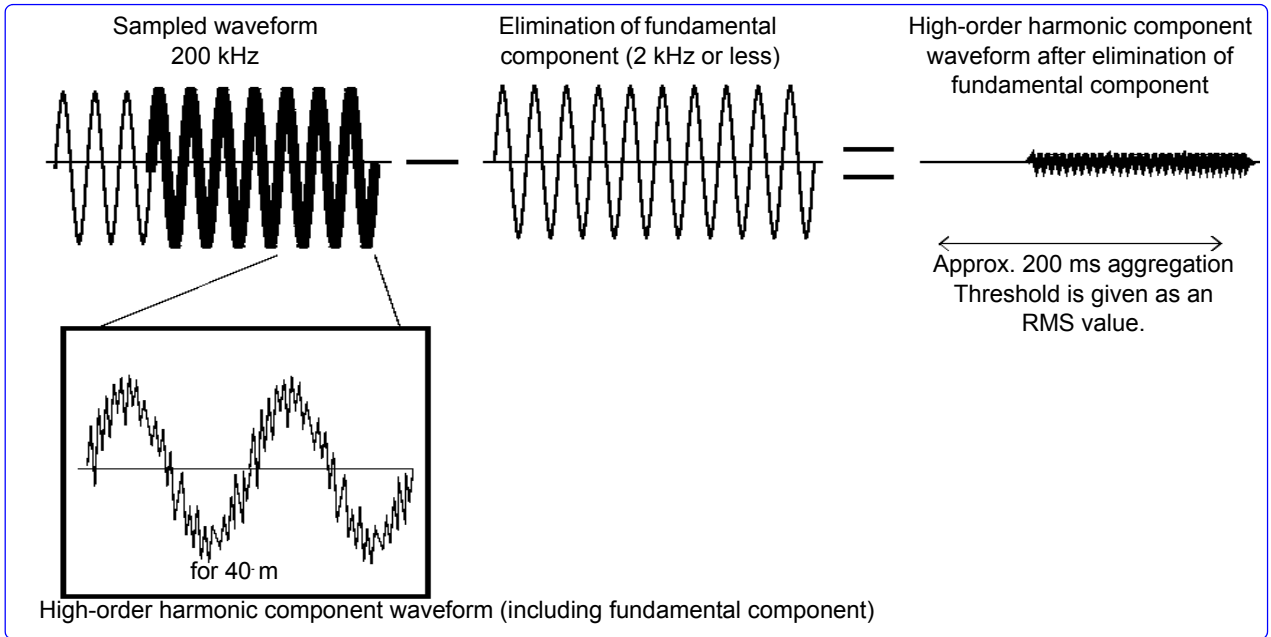
**Event OUT** : Time at the start of the voltage half-cycle waveform in which the RMS current refreshed each half-cycle exceeded (threshold - hysteresis) in the negative direction



## High-order Harmonic Voltage Component and High-order Harmonic Current Component

### Measurement method:

- The waveform obtained by eliminating the fundamental component is calculated using the true RMS method during 10 cycles (50 Hz), 12 cycles (60 Hz), or 80 cycles (400 Hz) of the fundamental wave. Events are detected when this RMS value is greater than the threshold.
- When an event is detected, the high-order harmonic waveform is recorded in addition to the event waveform for 40 ms (8000 points of data) from the end of the first approx. 200 ms aggregation interval in which the reading was greater than the threshold.

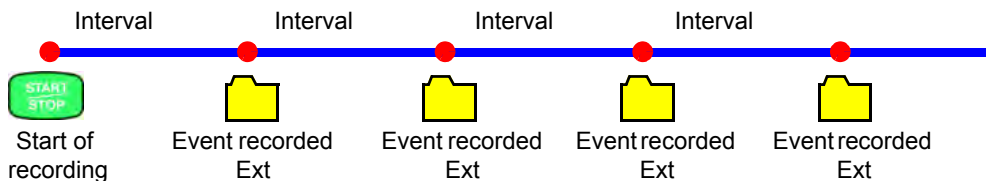


### Event IN and OUT:

- Event IN : Start of the approx. 200 ms aggregation in which the reading is greater than the threshold
- Event OUT : Start of the approx. 20 ms aggregation in which no high-order harmonics were detected during the first approx. 200 ms aggregation following the IN state

## Timer Events

Events are generated at the set interval. Once recording has started, timer events are recorded at a fixed interval (the set time) starting with the start time.



## External Events

External events are detected using external control terminal (EVENT IN) shorts or pulse signal falling edge input. The voltage and current waveforms and measured values when the external event occurs can be recorded.

See: "11.1 Using the External Control Terminal" (p.173)

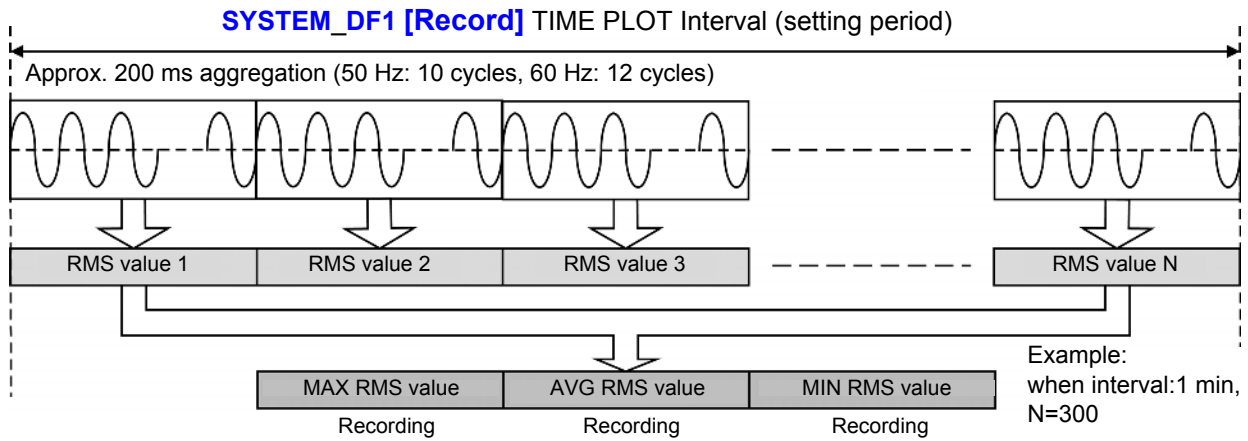
## Manual Events

Manual events are detected when the MANU EVENT (manual event) key is pressed. The voltage and current waveforms and measured values when the external event occurs can be recorded.

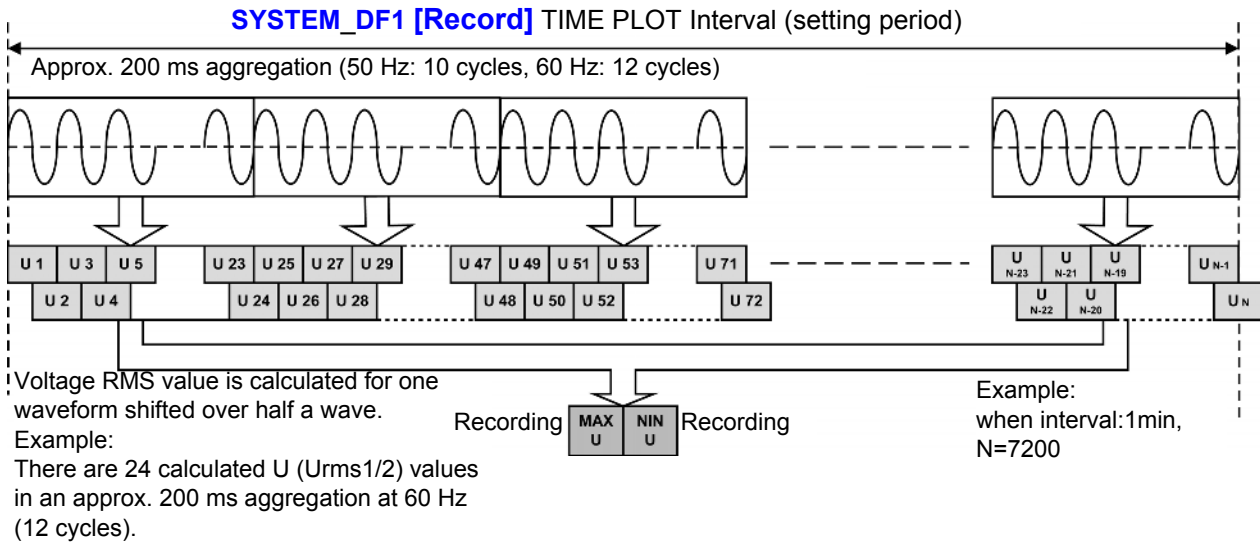
See: For more information about how to record event waveforms: "Appendix 4 Recording TIME PLOT Data and Event Waveforms" (p.A12)

# Appendix 4 Recording TIME PLOT Data and Event Waveforms

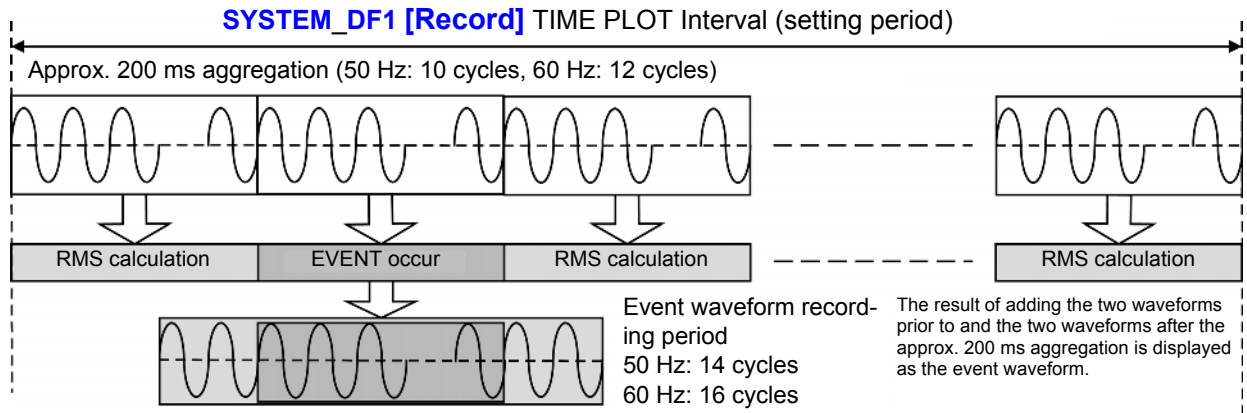
## TIME PLOT screen (trends and harmonic trends)



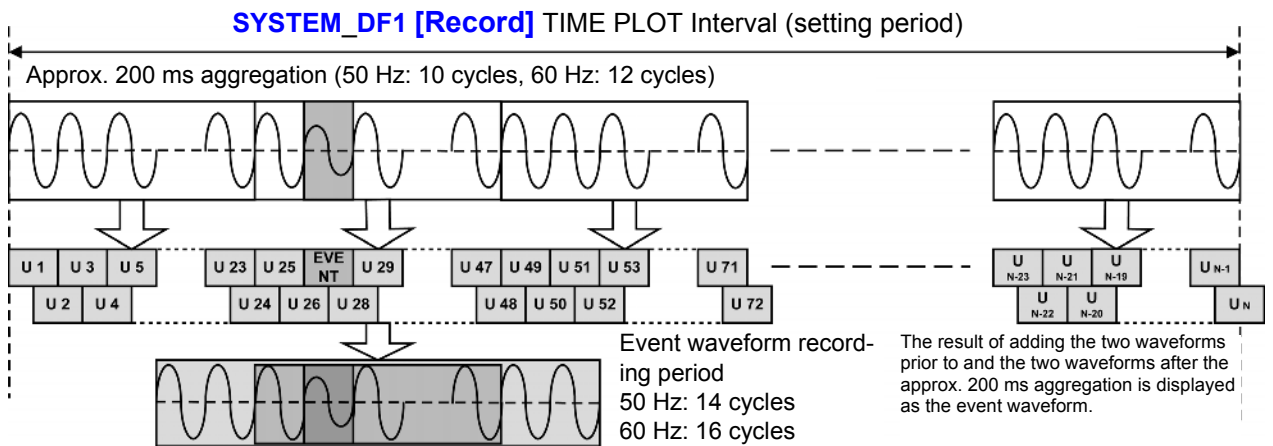
## TIME PLOT screen (detailed trends)



## Event Waveform Recording Method Generating events using approx. 200 ms aggregation measured values



## Generating events using one- or half-wave measured values



## TIME PLOT time synchronization and overlap

Instruments defined under IEC61000-4-30 Class A must generate measurement results within the stipulated accuracy range when measuring the same signal, even if different instruments are used to make the measurement.

A series of 150/180 cycle time intervals is resynchronized every 10 minutes as shown in the figure to align measurement times and measured values. Consequently, the approx. 200 ms aggregations (10 or 12 cycles) are also resynchronized every 10 minutes.

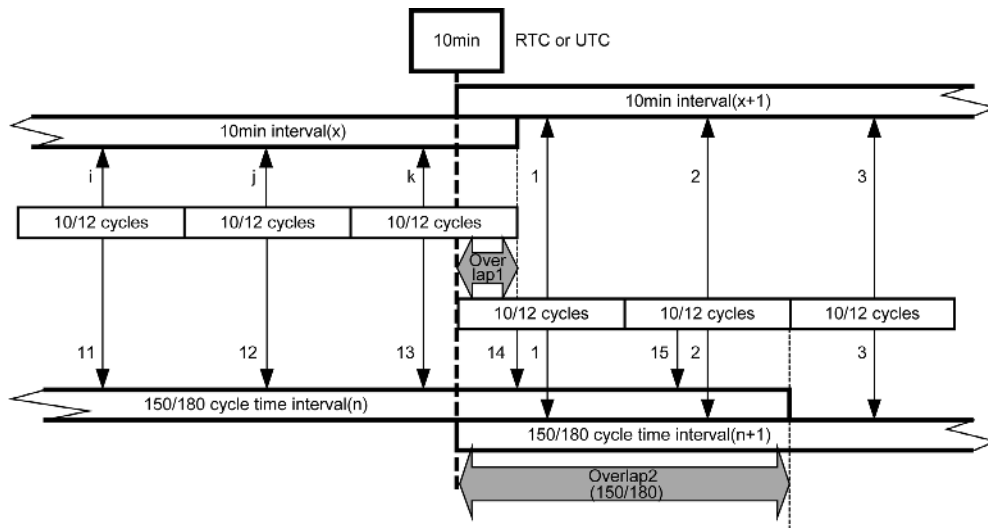


Figure. Synchronization Required by IEC61000-4-30 Class A

A new 150/180 cycle time interval starts every 10 minutes (for example, x+1), while measurement of the existing 150/180 cycle time interval (for example, x) continues until it is complete. In this way, there is an overlap between the two 150/180 cycle time intervals and between approx. 200 ms aggregations (10 or 12 cycles). The PQ3198 synchronizes the start of the set TIME PLOT interval every 10 minutes. For this reason, approx. 200 ms aggregations (10 or 12 cycles) are also resynchronized every 10 minutes.

A new TIME PLOT interval starts every 10 minutes, while measurement of the existing TIME PLOT interval continues until it is complete. In this way, there is an overlap between the two TIME PLOT intervals.

To perform standard-compliant measurement, the TIME PLOT interval must be set to 50 Hz/150 cycles or 60 Hz/180 cycles.

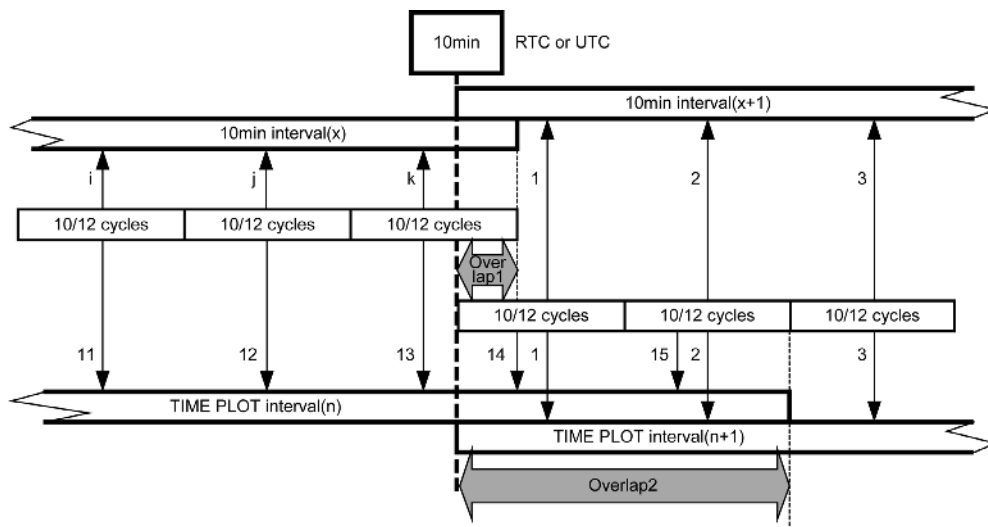


Figure. PQ3198 Synchronization

Note: 10/12 cycles = 200 ms aggregation

## Method for verifying aggregation values required by IEC61000-4-30

|                                 | 3-second aggregated values<br>(=150/180cycle data)  | 10-minute aggregated values   | 2-hour aggregated values   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Magnitude of the Supply Voltage | Applies to average value of channel Urms values on the [TIME PLOT] - [TREND] screen.  | Applies to average value of channel Urms values on the [TIME PLOT] - [TREND] screen.  | Applies to average value of channel Urms values on the [TIME PLOT] - [TREND] screen.   |
| Voltage harmonics               | Applies to average values on the [TIME PLOT] - [Harm-Trend] screen.   | Applies to average values on the [TIME PLOT] - [Harm-Trend] screen.   | Applies to average values on the [TIME PLOT] - [Harm-Trend] screen.  |
| Voltage inter-harmonics         | Applies to average values for each channel's orders on the [TIME PLOT] - [Harm Trend] - [INTERHARM] screen.   | Applies to average values for each channel's orders on the [TIME PLOT] - [Harm Trend] - [INTERHARM] screen.   | Applies to average values for each channel's orders on the [TIME PLOT] - [Harm Trend] - [INTERHARM] screen.  |
| Supply Voltage unbalance        | Applies to average value of unb0 and unb for Uunb on the [TIME PLOT] - [TREND] screen.  | Applies to average value of unb0 and unb for Uunb on the [TIME PLOT] - [TREND] screen.  | Applies to average value of unb0 and unb for Uunb on the [TIME PLOT] - [TREND] screen.   |
| Measurement conditions          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The TIME PLOT interval is set to 150/180 cycles.</li> <li>During analysis, cursor measurement is performed after setting Tdiv to the minimum value.</li> <li>The order being checked for harmonics and inter-harmonics is selected and displayed.</li> <li>Recorded items for inter-harmonics are set to <b>[All data]</b>.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The TIME PLOT interval is set to 10 minutes.</li> <li>During analysis, cursor measurement is performed after setting Tdiv to the minimum value.</li> <li>The order being checked for harmonics and inter-harmonics is selected and displayed.</li> <li>Recorded items for inter-harmonics are set to <b>[All data]</b>.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The TIME PLOT interval is set to 2 hours.</li> <li>During analysis, cursor measurement is performed after setting Tdiv to the minimum value.</li> <li>The order being checked for harmonics and inter-harmonics is selected and displayed.</li> <li>Recorded items for inter-harmonics are set to <b>[All data]</b>.</li> </ul> |

### IEC flicker

For IEC 61000-4-30 Plt values, use only the values shown with even numbered 2-hour intervals, and discard the other Plt values. The other Plt values are provided for information only, and are not IEC 61000-4-30 Plt values.

## Time clock accuracy

IEC61000-4-30 Class A requires that regardless of the overall time interval, time clock accuracy must be within  $\pm 20$  ms for 50 Hz and within  $\pm 16.7$  ms for 60 Hz. When accurate time synchronization using an external signal is not possible, a tolerance of less than  $\pm 1$  second over 24 hours is permitted, but regardless of the overall time interval, accuracy must be within  $\pm 20$  ms for 50 Hz and  $\pm 16.7$  ms for 60 Hz.

By synchronizing the PQ3198 with the PW9005 GPS Box, the instrument time can be synchronized to UTC at a high degree of accuracy. In the event that accurate time synchronization using an external signal, such as that provided by the GPS unit, is not possible, the instrument incorporates a clock capable of operating at a real-time accuracy of within  $\pm 1$  second per day (within the specified operating temperature and humidity range).

# Appendix 5 Detailed Explanation of IEC Flicker and $\Delta V_{10}$ Flicker



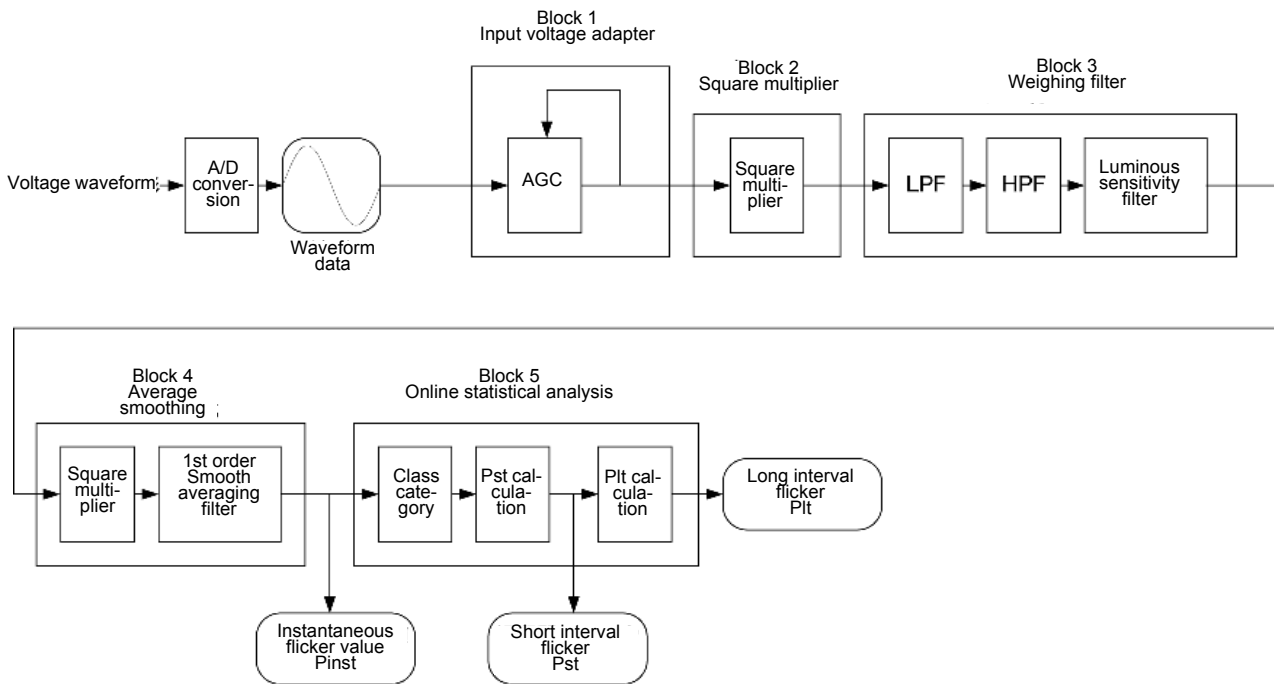
To measure the IEC Flicker or  $\Delta V_{10}$  Flicker

Flicker calculation and IEC flicker filter settings are configured on the **SYSTEM-DF1 [Main]-F2 [Measure 2]** screen.

See: "5.1 Changing Measurement Conditions" (p.71)

## IEC Flicker Meter

The IEC flicker function is based on international standard IEC61000- 4-15, "Flickermeter - Functional and design specifications".





**Weighting Filter** You can select a weighted filter for either a 230 V lamp system or a 120 V lamp system.

**Statistical Processing** Statistics on flicker are compiled by applying the cumulative probability function (CPF) to 1024 logarithmic divisions of instantaneous flicker values  $P_{inst}$  in the range from 0.0001 to 10000 P.U. to obtain cumulative probabilities P0.1, P1s, P3s, P10s, and P50s.

**Short Interval Flicker Value** **Pst** This indicates degree of perceptibility (severity) of flicker measured over a 10-minute period.

Calculation:

$$P_{st} = \sqrt{0.0314P_{0.1} + 0.0525P_{1s} + 0.0657P_{3s} + 0.28P_{10s} + 0.08P_{50s}}$$

$$P_{50s} = (P_{30} + P_{50} + P_{80})/3$$

$$P_{10s} = (P_6 + P_8 + P_{10} + P_{13} + P_{17})/5$$

$$P_{3s} = (P_{2.2} + P_3 + P_4)/3$$

$$P_{1s} = (P_{0.7} + P_1 + P_{1.5})/3$$

P0.1 is not smoothed

**Long Interval Flicker Value** **Plt** Indicates the degree of perceptibility (severity) of flicker determined from successive Pst measurements over a 2-hour period. To calculate a moving average of Pst, the displayed value is updated every 10 minutes.

Calculation:

$$P_{lt} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum (P_{sti})^3}{N}}$$

## ΔV10 Flicker Meter

**ΔV10 flicker** The ΔV10 flicker function is calculated using the "perceived flicker curve" calculation method, which is based on digital Fourier transformation.

Calculation:

$$\Delta V_{10} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cdot \Delta V_n)^2}$$

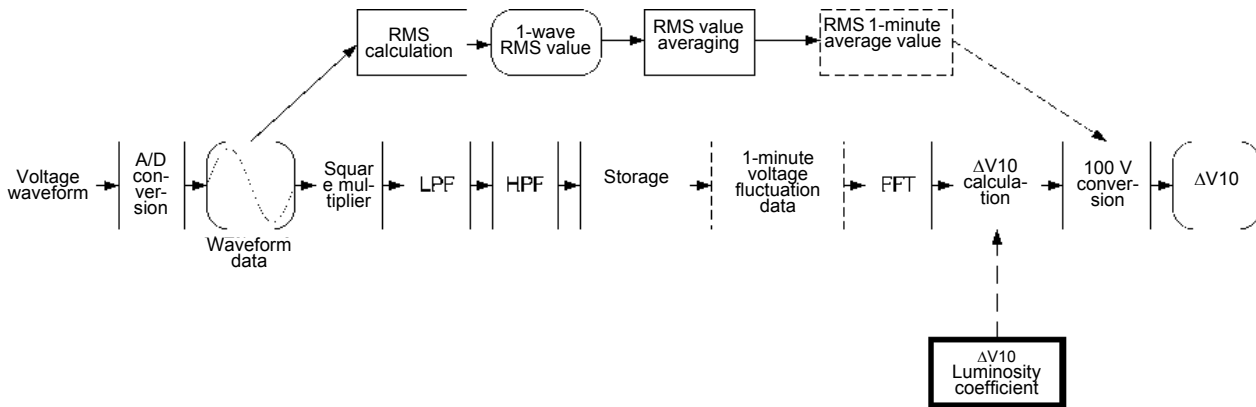
ΔV<sub>n</sub> : RMS value [V] for voltage fluctuations in frequency f<sub>n</sub>.

a<sub>n</sub> : Luminosity coefficient for f<sub>n</sub> where 10 Hz is 1.0.

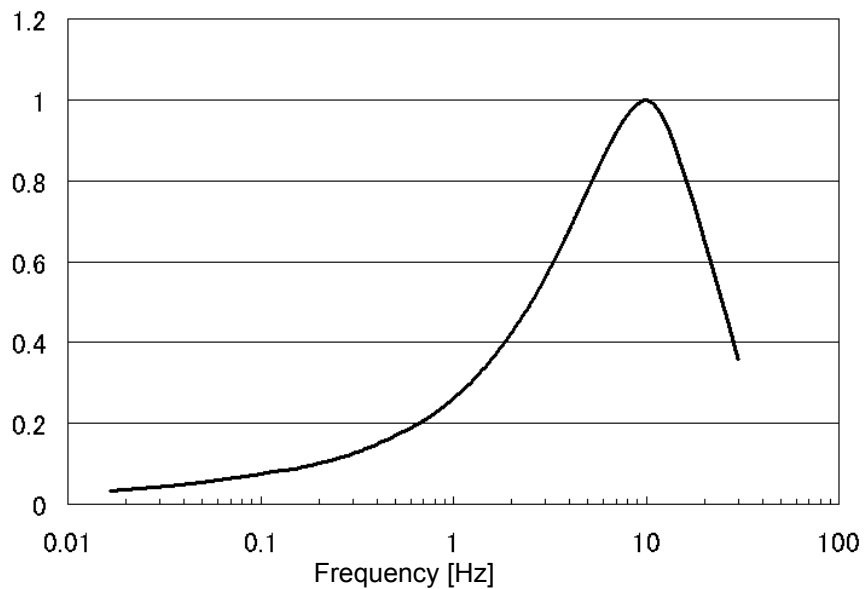
(0.05 Hz to 30 Hz)

Evaluation period: for 1 minute

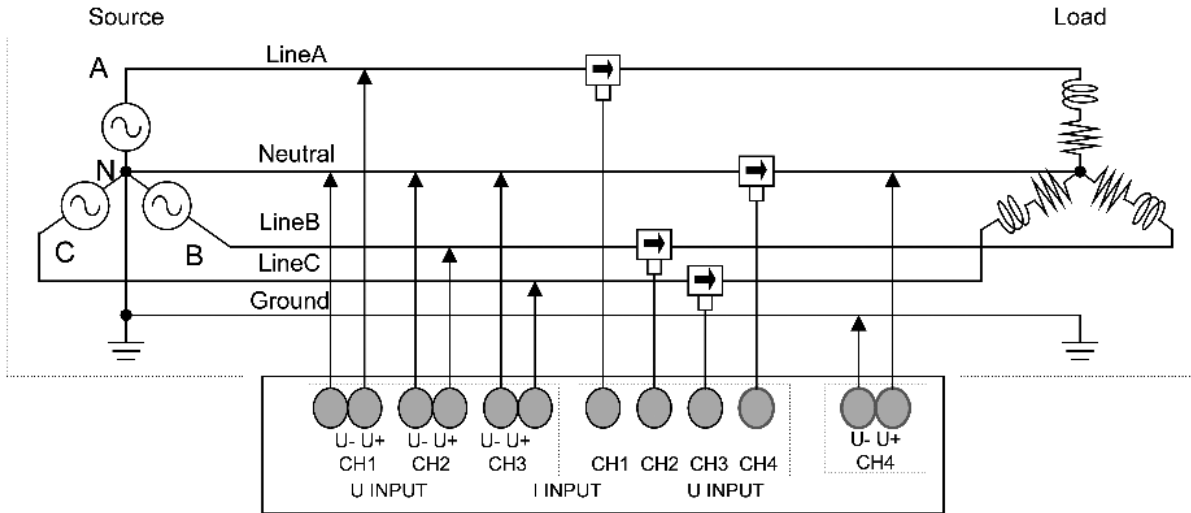
### ΔV10 flicker function diagram



### ΔV10 Perceived flicker coefficient



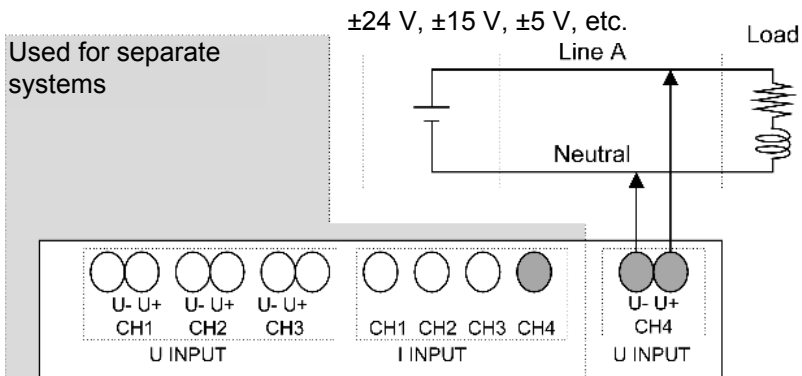
## Appendix 6 Making Effective Use of Channel 4



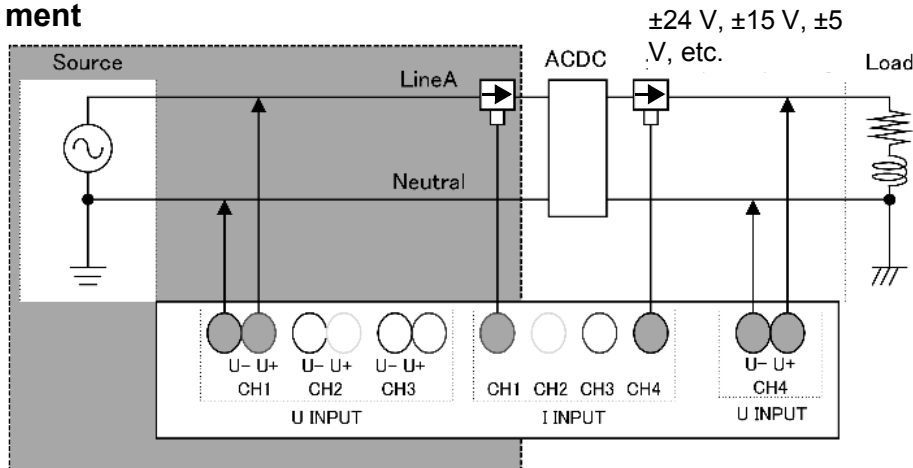
While channel 4 is often used to measure the neutral line of 3-phase 4-wire connections, there are a variety of other uses since it is isolated from the instrument's other channels.

### DC power supply measurement

This is an extremely broad range of applications that extends from monitoring DC power supply systems to monitoring hardware internal power supplies. Since events can be detected using DC measured values, it is possible to monitor the AC power supply on channels 1 through 3 when DC power supply disturbances occur.

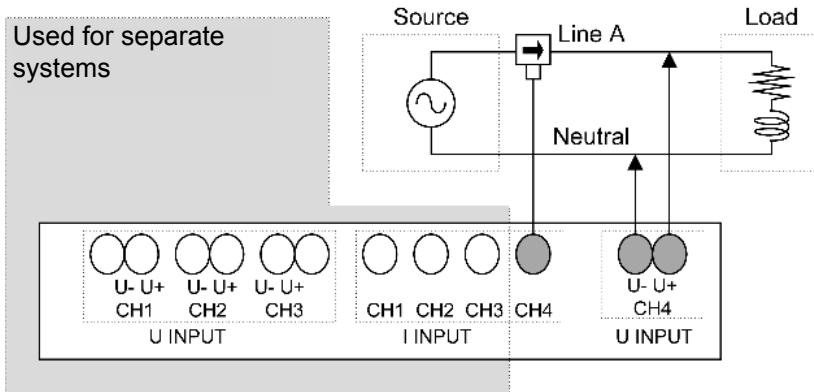


### Example of DC power supply measurement

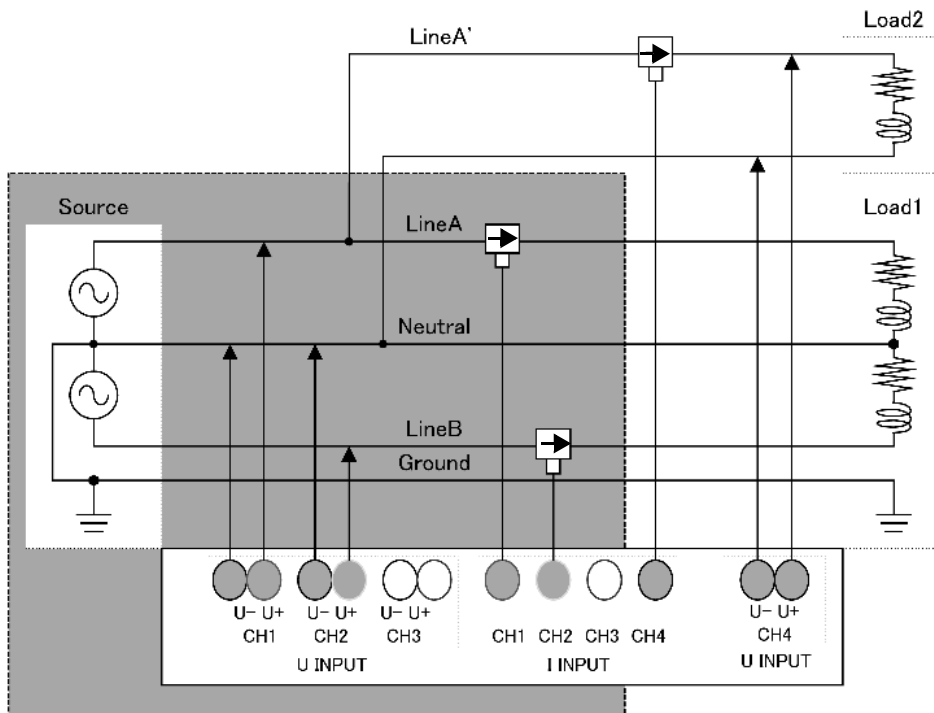
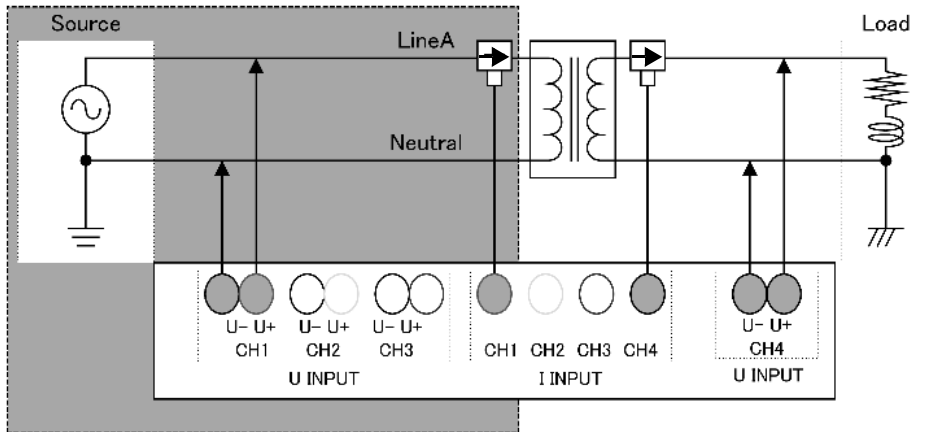


## Two-system, two-circuit measurement

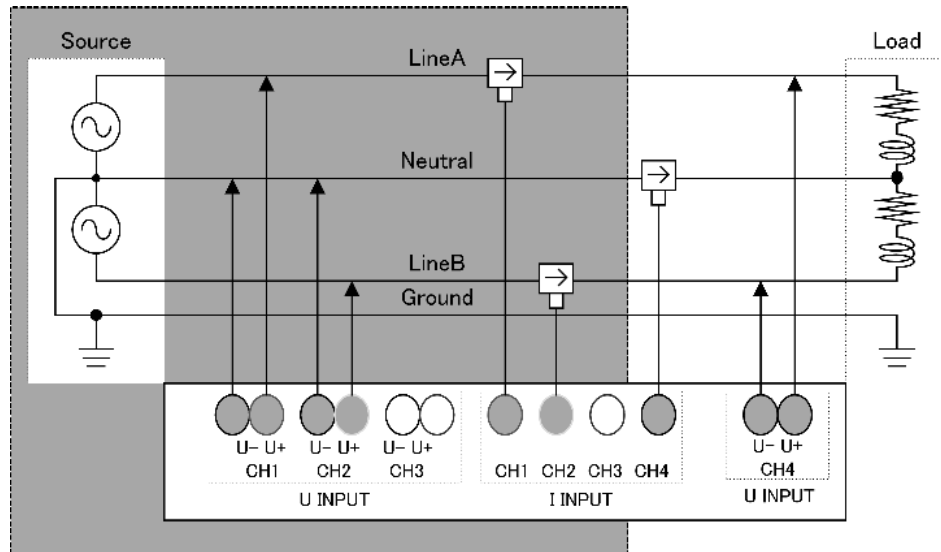
Although it is necessary to measure a system synchronized to the reference channel in order to obtain accurate measurements, channel 4 can be used to measure a different system than channels 1 through 3.



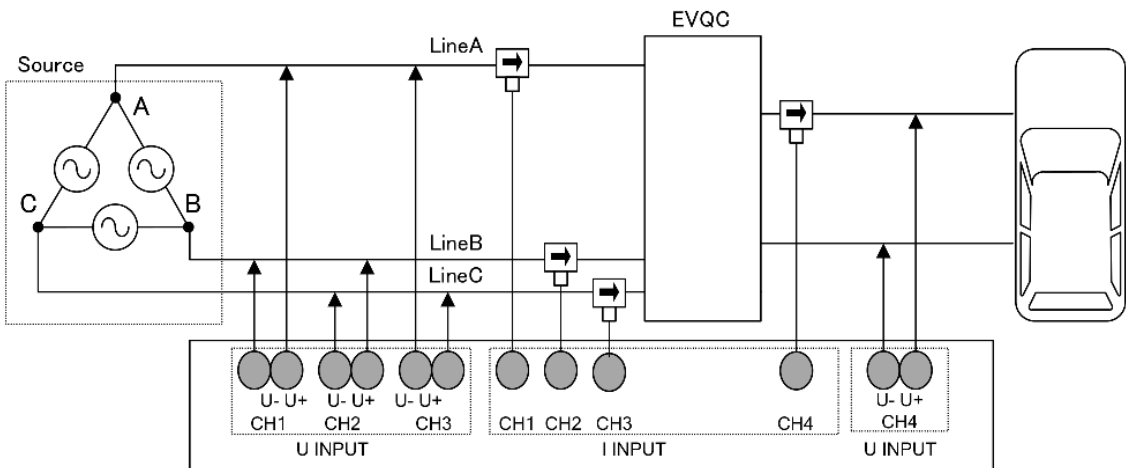
### Example of 2-system measurement



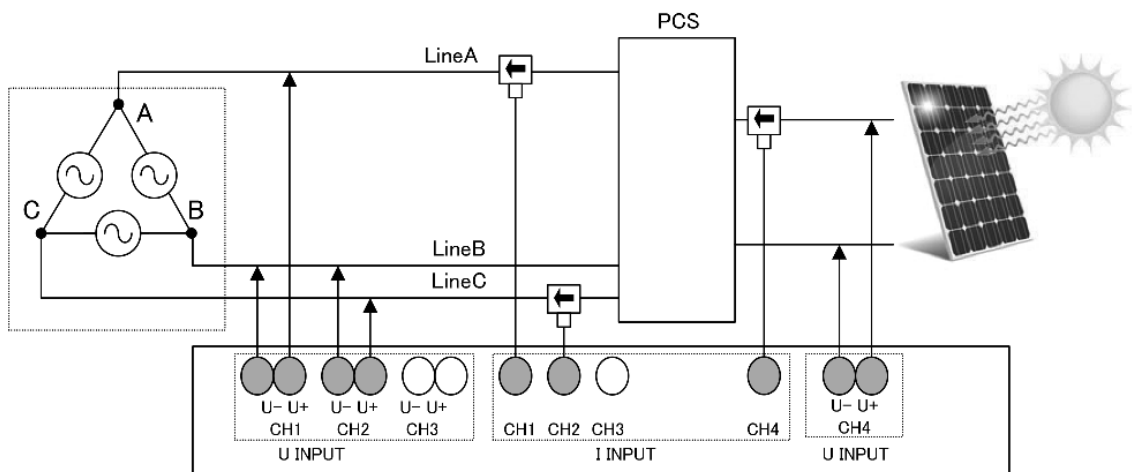
Example of 2-system measurement 2



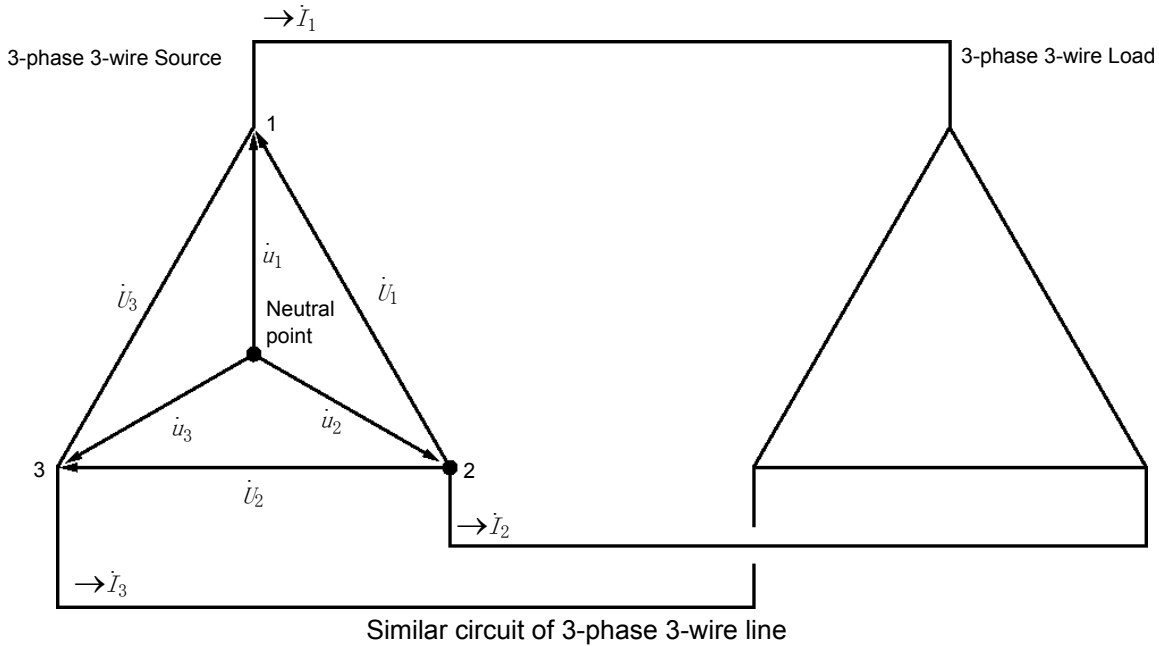
EV quick-charge measurement example



Solar power system measurement example



## Appendix 7 3-phase 3-wire Measurement



- $\dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2, \dot{U}_3$  : The vectors of line-to-line voltage
- $\dot{u}_1, \dot{u}_2, \dot{u}_3$  : The vectors of phase to neutral voltage
- $\dot{I}_1, \dot{I}_2, \dot{I}_3$  : The vectors of line (phase) current

### 3-phase/3-wire/3-wattmeter measurement (3P3W3M)

In 3-wattmeter measurement, 3 line voltages  $\dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2, \dot{U}_3$  and 3 line (phase) currents  $\dot{I}_1, \dot{I}_2, \dot{I}_3$  are measured. Because the actual phase voltage cannot be measured for a 3-phase/3-wire line due to the lack of a neutral point, the phase voltage is calculated based on the line voltages.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_1 &= \frac{(\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_3)}{3} \\ \dot{u}_2 &= \frac{(\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1)}{3} \\ \dot{u}_3 &= \frac{(\dot{U}_3 - \dot{U}_2)}{3} \end{aligned}$$

The 3-phase active power P is calculated as the sum of all the phase active power values.

$$P = \dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3 \quad \dots(1)$$

### 3-phase/3-wire/2-wattmeter measurement (3P3W2M)

In 2-wattmeter measurement, two line-to-line voltages  $\dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2$  and two line (phase) currents  $\dot{I}_1, \dot{I}_3$  are measured.

The 3-phase active power P can be derived from two voltage and current values, as shown below:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_3 \quad (\text{from } \dot{U}_1 = \dot{u}_1 - \dot{u}_2, \dot{U}_2 = \dot{u}_3 - \dot{u}_2) \\ &= (\dot{u}_1 - \dot{u}_2) \dot{I}_1 + (\dot{u}_3 - \dot{u}_2) \dot{I}_3 \\ &= \dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{u}_2 (-\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3) + \dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3 \quad (\text{from } \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 0 \text{ as the precondition of a closed circuit}) \\ P &= \dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3 \quad \dots(2) \end{aligned}$$

Since equations (1) and (2) agree, it is possible to prove that 2-wattmeter measurement can be used to measure the power of a 3-phase, 3-wire line. The circuit allowing 3-phase power measurements with this method is a only closed circuit without leakage current. Since there are no special conditions other than the above, it is possible to calculate 3-phase power regardless of the balanced or unbalanced state of the electric circuit.

Additionally, since the sum of the voltage and current vectors always equals 0 under these conditions, the instrument internally calculates the third voltage  $\dot{U}_3$  and current  $\dot{I}_2$  values as follows:

$$\dot{U}_3 = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = -\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3$$

However, because the three phases are calculated from two power values in 2-wattmeter measurement, it is not possible to check the power balance between respective phases. If you wish to check the power balance for individual phases, use 3-wattmeter (3P3W3M) measurement.

| Item           |    | 3P3W2M   |   | Relative merits | 3P3W3M   |   |
|----------------|----|--|---|-----------------|--|---|
| Voltage        | U1 | $\dot{U}_1$  |   | =               | $\dot{U}_1, \dot{u}_1 = \frac{(\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_3)}{3}$                             |   |
|                | U2 | $\dot{U}_2$  |   |                 | $\dot{U}_2, \dot{u}_2 = \frac{(\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1)}{3}$                             |   |
|                | U3 | $\dot{U}_3 = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1$  |   |                 | $\dot{U}_3, \dot{u}_3 = \frac{(\dot{U}_3 - \dot{U}_2)}{3}$                             |   |
| Current        | I1 | $\dot{I}_1$  |   | =               | $\dot{I}_1$  |   |
|                | I2 | $\dot{I}_3$  |   |                 | $\dot{I}_2$  |   |
|                | I3 | $\dot{I}_2 = -\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3$   |   |                 | $\dot{I}_3$  |   |
| Active power   | P1 | $\dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1$  | Since the three phases are calculated from 2-wattmeter, it is not possible to check the active power balance for individual phases.               | <               | $\dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1$  | It is possible to check the active power balance for individual phases.   |
|                | P2 | $\dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_3$  |   |                 | $\dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2$  |   |
|                | P3 | -  |   |                 | $\dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3$  |   |
|                | P  | $\dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_3 = \dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3$<br>See equation (2). |   | =               | $\dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3$                      |   |
| Apparent power | S1 | $\dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1$  | Since calculations are based on the line-to-line voltage and phase (line) current, apparent power values are not generated for individual phases. | <               | $\dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1$  | Since calculations are based on the phase voltage and phase (line) current, it is possible to check the apparent power for individual phases. |
|                | S2 | $\dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_3$  |   |                 | $\dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2$  |   |
|                | S3 | $\dot{U}_3 \dot{I}_2$  |   |                 | $\dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3$  |   |
|                | S  | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_3 + \dot{U}_3 \dot{I}_2)$   |   | =               | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (\dot{u}_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{u}_2 \dot{I}_2 + \dot{u}_3 \dot{I}_3)$ |   |

In 3P3W2M measurement, the instrument inputs the 3-phase line's T-phase current as each current's I2 parameter. For display purposes, a current value of Phase T in the 3-phase line is displayed as the current I2; and a calculated value of Phase S in the 3-phase line, as the current I3.

## Appendix 8 Method for Calculating Active Power Accuracy

The accuracy of active power calculations can be calculated as follows, taking into account the phase accuracy:

### Example measurement conditions

Wiring: 3-phase/4-wire (3P4W)  
 Current sensor: Model CT7136  
 Current range: 50 A (power range: 150 kW)  
 "13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy" (p.244)  
 Measured values: Active power of 30 kW, power factor lag 0.8

### Accuracy

Active power accuracy for current sensor combination (Model CT7136 sensor, 50 A range):  
 $\pm 0.4\%$  rdg.  $\pm 0.22\%$  f.s.

Internal circuit voltage of the instrument - current phase difference:  $\pm 0.2865^\circ$

(Effect of power factor: 1.0% rdg. or less)

Phase accuracy of the CT7136:  $\pm 0.5^\circ$

"13.2 Input Specifications/Output Specifications/Measurement Specifications" (p.192)

"13.9 Range Breakdown and Combination Accuracy" (p.244)

Phase accuracy shown in "Specifications" of the CT7136 Instruction Manual

### Power factor accuracy based on phase accuracy

Phase accuracy (in combination with current sensor) = Instrument internal circuit phase accuracy ( $\pm 0.2865^\circ$ ) + CT7136 phase accuracy ( $\pm 0.5^\circ$ ) =  $\pm 0.7865^\circ$

Phase difference  $\theta = \cos^{-1}(\text{power factor}) = \cos^{-1}0.8 = 36.87^\circ$

Power factor error range based on phase accuracy =  $\cos(36.87^\circ \pm 0.7865^\circ) = 0.7916$  to  $0.8082$

Power factor accuracy based on phase accuracy (minimum) =  $\frac{0.7916 - 0.8}{0.8} \times 100\% = -1.05\%$

Power factor accuracy based on phase accuracy (maximum) =  $\frac{0.8082 - 0.8}{0.8} \times 100\% = +1.025\%$

Power factor accuracy based on phase accuracy:  **$\pm 1.05\%$  rdg.**

The value, whichever is worse, is specified to be the phase accuracy.

### Power factor accuracy based on phase accuracy

Active power accuracy = current sensor combined accuracy + power factor accuracy based on phase accuracy

=  $\pm 0.5\%$  rdg.  $\pm 0.22\%$  f.s.  $\pm 1.05\%$  rdg.

=  $\pm 1.55\%$  rdg.  $\pm 0.22\%$  f.s.

Accuracy relative to measured values = active power 30 kW  $\times \pm 1.55\%$  rdg. + 150 kW range  $\times 0.22\%$  f.s.

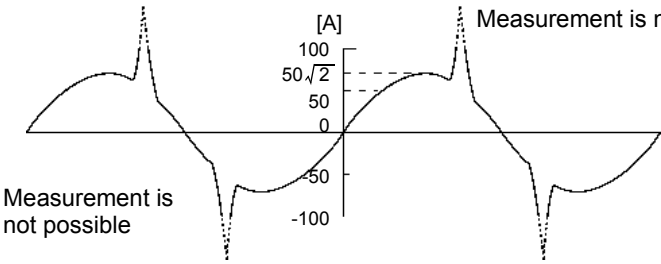
=  $\pm 0.795$  kW

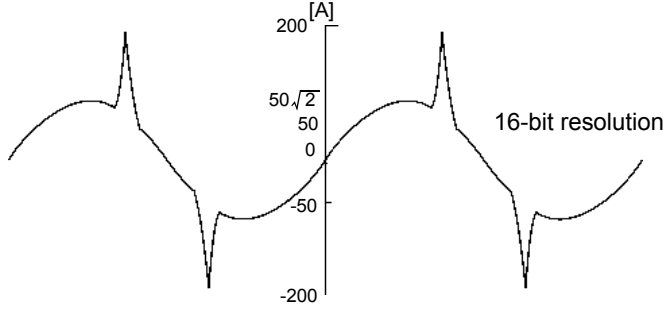
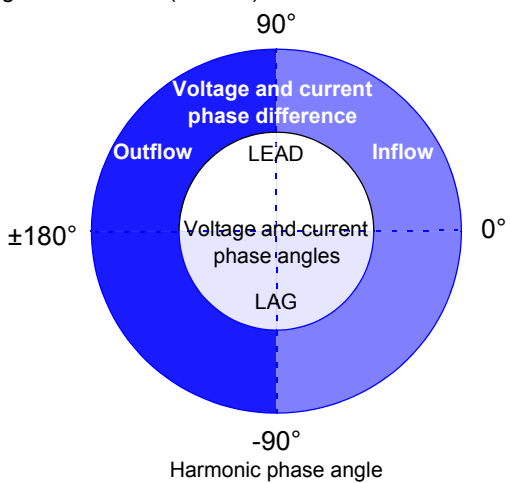
=  $\pm 0.795$  kW/30 kW =  $\pm 2.65\%$  rdg.



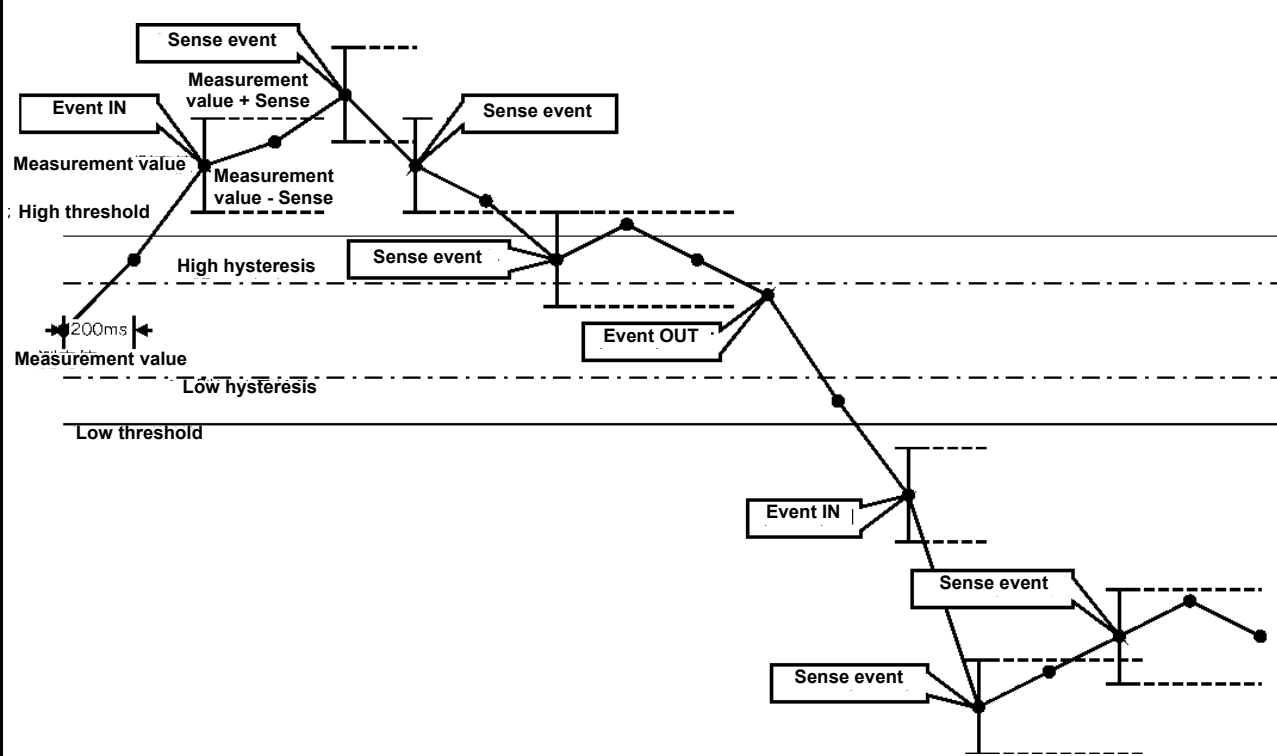
## Appendix 9 Terminology

| EN50160       | A European power supply quality standard that defines limit values for supply voltage and other characteristics. The PQ ONE application software can be used with data from the PQ3198 to perform standard-compliant evaluation and analysis.   |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
|---------------|---|-------|--------------|---------|--|---------|--|---------|---|
| IEC61000-4-7  | An international standard governing measurement of harmonic current and harmonic voltage in power supply systems as well as harmonic current emitted by equipment. The standard specifies the performance of a standard instrument.   |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| IEC61000-4-15 | A standard that defines testing techniques for voltage fluctuation and flicker measurement as well as associated measuring instrument requirements.   |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| IEC61000-4-30 | <p>A standard governing testing involving power quality measurement in AC power supply systems and associated measurement technologies. Target parameters are restricted to phenomena that are propagated in power systems, specifically frequency, supply voltage amplitude (RMS), flicker, supply voltage dips, swells, (momentary) interruptions, transient overvoltages, supply voltage unbalance, harmonics, inter-harmonics, supply voltage carrier signals, and high-speed voltage variations.</p> <p>The standard defines measurement methods for these parameters as well as the necessary instrument performance. It does not define specific thresholds.</p> <p><b>Measurement classes</b></p> <p>The standard defines three classes (A, S, and B) for various instrument measuring methods and measurement performance levels:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="513 969 1433 1274"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Applications</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class A</td> <td>Used in applications where accurate measurement is required, for example verification of standard compliance and dispute settlement. In order to ensure accurate measurement, the standard includes detailed stipulations concerning instrument time clock accuracy, RMS value calculation methods, and TIME PLOT data grouping.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class S</td> <td>Used in surveys and power supply quality evaluation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class B</td> <td>Used in applications where a high level of accuracy is not required, for example troubleshooting.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Class | Applications | Class A | Used in applications where accurate measurement is required, for example verification of standard compliance and dispute settlement. In order to ensure accurate measurement, the standard includes detailed stipulations concerning instrument time clock accuracy, RMS value calculation methods, and TIME PLOT data grouping. | Class S | Used in surveys and power supply quality evaluation. | Class B | Used in applications where a high level of accuracy is not required, for example troubleshooting. |
| Class         | Applications  |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| Class A       | Used in applications where accurate measurement is required, for example verification of standard compliance and dispute settlement. In order to ensure accurate measurement, the standard includes detailed stipulations concerning instrument time clock accuracy, RMS value calculation methods, and TIME PLOT data grouping.  |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| Class S       | Used in surveys and power supply quality evaluation.  |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| Class B       | Used in applications where a high level of accuracy is not required, for example troubleshooting.   |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| ITIC curve    | A graph created by the Information Technology Industry Council plotting voltage disturbance data for detected events using the event duration and worst value (as a percentage of the nominal input voltage). The graph format makes it easy to quickly identify which event data distribution should be analyzed. The PQ ONE application software can be used to create ITIC curves using PQ3198 data.   |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |
| K factor      | <p>Shows the power loss caused by the harmonic current in transformers. Also referred to as the "multiplication factor." The K factor (KF) is formulated as shown below:</p> $KF = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{50} (k^2 \times I_k^2)}{\sum_{k=1}^{50} I_k^2}$ <p>k: Order of harmonics<br/>Ik: Ratio of the harmonic current to the fundamental wave current [%]</p> <p>Higher-order harmonic currents have a greater influence on the K factor than lower-order harmonic currents.</p> <p><b>Purpose of measurement</b></p> <p>To measure the K factor in a transformer when subjected to maximum load. If the measured K factor is larger than the multiplication factor of the transformer used, the transformer must be replaced with one with a larger K factor, or the load on the transformer must be reduced. The replacement transformer should have a K factor one rank higher than the measured K factor for the transformer being replaced.</p>  |       |              |         |  |         |  |         |   |

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| <p><b>LAN</b></p>                              | <p>LAN is the abbreviation of Local Area Network. The LAN was developed as a network for transferring data through a PC within a local area, such as an office, factory, or school. This device comes equipped with the LAN adapter Ethernet 10/100Base-T. Use a twisted-pair cable to connect this device to the hub (central computer) of your LAN. The maximum length of the cable connecting the terminal and the hub is 100 m. Communications using TCP/IP as the LAN interface protocol are supported.</p>  |
| <p><b>RS-232C</b></p>                          | <p>The RS-232C is a serial interface established by the EIA (Electronics Industries Association), and conforms to the specifications for DTE (data terminal equipment) and DCE (data circuit terminating equipment) interface conditions. Using the signal line part of the RS-232C specifications with this unit allows you to use GPS box.</p>  |
| <p><b>SD memory card</b></p>                   | <p>A type of flash memory card.</p>   |
| <p><b>TIME PLOT interval</b></p>               | <p>The recording interval. This setting applies to TIME PLOT and SD memory card recording.</p>  |
| <p><b>USB-F (USB function)</b></p>             | <p>An interface for exchanging data with a host controller (typically a computer) connected with a USB cable. For this reason, communication between functions is not possible.</p>   |
| <p><b>Event</b></p>                            | <p>Power supply quality parameters are necessary in order to investigate and analyze power supply issues. These parameters include disturbances such as transients, dips, swells, interruptions, flicker, and frequency fluctuations. As a rule, the term "event" refers to the state detected based on thresholds for which abnormal values and abnormal waveforms for these parameters have been set. Events also include timer and repeat event settings, which are unrelated to power supply quality parameters.</p>  |
| <p><b>Inter-harmonics</b></p>                  | <p>All frequencies that are not a whole-number multiple of the fundamental frequency. Inter-harmonics include intermediate frequencies and inter-order harmonics, and the term refers to RMS values for the spectral components of electrical signals with frequencies between two contiguous harmonic frequencies.<br/><br/>(Inter-harmonics of the order 3.5 assume a drive of 90 Hz or similar rather than a frequency synchronized to the fundamental wave of an inverter or other device. However, inter-harmonics do not generally occur in high-voltage circuits under present-day conditions. Most inter-harmonics are currently thought to be caused by the circuit load.)</p>   |
| <p><b>External event function</b></p>          | <p>Functionality for generating events by detecting a signal input to the instrument's external event input terminal and recording measured values and event waveforms at the time of detection. In this way, events are generated based on an alarm signal from a device other than the PQ3198. By inputting an operating signal from an external device, an operation start or stop trigger can be applied in order to record waveforms with the PQ3198.</p>  |
| <p><b>Coordinated universal time (UTC)</b></p> | <p>The official time used worldwide. Although UTC is almost identical to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is based on astronomical observations, UTC is determined by measuring 1 SI second using an atomic clock. Regular adjustments ensure that GMT and UTC differ by no more than 1 second.</p>   |
| <p><b>Out of crest factor</b></p>              | <p>The crest factor expresses the size of the dynamic range of input on the measurement device and can be defined with the following expression.<br/>Crest factor = crest value (peak value)/RMS value<br/>For example, when measuring a distorted wave with a small RMS and a large peak on a measurement device with a small crest factor, because the peak of the distorted wave exceeds the detection range of the input circuit, an RMS or harmonic measurement error occurs.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">A measurement device with a small crest factor<br/>(When the crest factor is 2 for a 50 A range)</p> <p>When you increase the measurement range, the peak does not exceed the input circuit's detection range, but because the resolution of the RMS decreases, measurement errors may occur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continues on next page)</p> |

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| <p><b>Out of crest factor</b></p>                        |  <p style="text-align: center;">Crest factors of the PQ3198<br/>(The crest factor of the current input area is 4.)</p> <p>However, when a measurement that exceeds the peak is input, it appears outside the crest factor and you are informed of data that contains measurement errors.</p>  |
| <p><b>High-order harmonic component</b></p>              | <p>The noise component at and above several kHz. For the PQ3198, the term refers to RMS values for the noise component at 2 kHz and above. By measuring the high-order harmonic component, it is possible to monitor harmonic noise at the 50th and higher order emitted by switching power supplies, inverters, LED lighting, and other devices. Recently, increases in the switching frequencies used by switching power supplies and inverters have resulted in the problematic introduction of noise in excess of 10 kHz into power supply lines.</p>   |
| <p><b>Nominal supply voltage (Uc)</b></p>                | <p>Typically, the system's rated voltage <math>U_n</math>. When a voltage that differs from the rated voltage is applied to the contact in accordance with an agreement between the electricity provider and the customer, that voltage is used as the nominal supply voltage <math>U_c</math>. The nominal supply voltage is defined by IEC61000-4-30.</p>   |
| <p><b>Nominal voltage (Uref)</b></p>                     | <p>The same voltage as the nominal supply voltage (<math>U_c</math>) defined by IEC61000-4-30 or the rated voltage (<math>U_n</math>). Nominal voltage (<math>U_{ref}</math>) = nominal input voltage (<math>U_{din}</math>) × VT ratio</p>   |
| <p><b>Nominal input voltage (Udin)</b></p>               | <p>The value calculated from the nominal supply voltage using the transformer ratio. The nominal input voltage is defined by IEC61000-4-30.</p>   |
| <p><b>Harmonics</b></p>                                  | <p>A phenomenon caused by distortions in the voltage and current waveforms that affect many devices with power supplies using semiconductor control devices. In the analysis of non-sine waves, the term refers to one RMS value among the components with harmonic frequencies.</p>  |
| <p><b>Harmonics phase angle and Phase difference</b></p> | <p>The harmonic voltage phase angle and harmonic current phase angle are expressed in terms of the synchronized source's fundamental component phase.</p> <p>The difference between each order's harmonic component phase and the fundamental component phase is expressed as an angle (<math>^{\circ}</math>), and its sign indicates either a lagging phase (negative) or leading phase (positive). The sign is the reverse of the power factor sign. The harmonic voltage-current phase angle expresses the difference between each order's harmonic voltage component phase angle and harmonic current component phase angle for each channel as an angle (<math>^{\circ}</math>).</p> <p>When using the sum display, the sum of each order's harmonic power factor (calculated from the sums of harmonic power and harmonic reactive power) is converted to an angle (<math>^{\circ}</math>). When the harmonic voltage-current phase angle is between <math>-90^{\circ}</math> and <math>+90^{\circ}</math>, that order's harmonics are flowing toward the load (influx). When the harmonic voltage-current phase angle is between <math>+90^{\circ}</math> and <math>+180^{\circ}</math> or between <math>-90^{\circ}</math> and <math>-180^{\circ}</math>, that order's harmonics are flowing from the load (outflow).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Harmonic phase angle</p> |

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| <p><b>Harmonic content percentage</b></p>         | <p>The ratio of the K-order size to the size of the fundamental wave, expressed as a percentage using the following equation:<br/> <math>K\text{-order wave} / \text{fundamental wave} \times 100 [\%]</math></p> <p>By observing this value, it is possible to ascertain the harmonic component content for individual orders. This metric provides a useful way to track the harmonic content percentage when monitoring a specific order.</p>  |
| <p><b>RMS value</b></p>                           | <p>The root mean square of instantaneous values for a quantity obtained over a particular time interval or bandwidth.</p>   |
| <p><b>Frequency cycle (Freq wav or fwav)</b></p>  | <p>The frequency of a single waveform. By measuring the frequency cycle, it is possible to monitor frequency fluctuations on an interconnected system at a high degree of detail.</p>   |
| <p><b>10-sec frequency (Freq10s or f10s)</b></p>  | <p>The frequency measured value as calculated according to IEC61000-4-30, consisting of a 10-second average of the frequency. It is recommended to measure this characteristic for at least one week.</p>   |
| <p><b>Interruption</b></p>                        | <p>A phenomenon in which the supply of power stops momentarily or for a short or long period of time due to factors such as a circuit breaker tripping as a result of a power company accident or power supply short-circuit.</p>   |
| <p><b>Swell</b></p>                               | <p>A phenomenon in which the voltage rises momentarily due to a lightning strike or the switching of a high-load power line.</p>  |
| <p><b>Slide reference voltage</b></p>             | <p>The voltage used as the reference for judging voltage dip and swell thresholds. The slide reference voltage is calculated from a 1st-order filter with a time constant of 1 minute relative to RMS values. Although the fixed nominal input voltage value is usually used as the reference voltage, dips and swells can be detected when the voltage value is fluctuating gradually by using the fluctuating voltage value as the reference.</p>   |
| <p><b>Zero, positive, and negative phases</b></p> | <p>The positive phase can be considered normal 3-phase power consumption, while the negative phase functions to operate a 3-phase motor backwards. The positive phase causes the motor to operate in the forward direction, while the negative phase act as a break and causes heat to be generated, exerting a negative impact on the motor. Like the negative phase, the zero phase is unnecessary. With a 3-phase 4-wire connection, the zero phase causes current to flow and heat to be generated. Normally, an increase in the negative phase causes an increase of the same magnitude in the zero phase.</p> |
| <p><b>Sense</b></p>                               | <p>Measured values are continuously compared with the range defined by (the measured value the last time the event occurred + the sense threshold) and (the measured value the last time the event occurred - the sense threshold). When the value falls outside this range, a sense event occurs, and the sense range is updated.</p>  |



|  |   |
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| <b>Total harmonic distortion factor</b>      | <p>THD-F:<br/>The ratio of the size of the total harmonic component to the size of the fundamental wave, expressed as a percentage using the following equation:</p> $\frac{\sqrt{\sum (\text{from 2nd order})^2}}{\text{fundamental wave}} \times 100 [\%] \quad (\text{for the PQ3198, calculated to the 50th order})$ <p>This value can be monitored to assess waveform distortion for each item, providing a yardstick that indicates the extent to which the total harmonic component is distorting the fundamental waveform. As a general rule, the total distortion factor for a high-voltage system should be 5% or less; it may be higher at the terminal point of the system.</p> <p>THD-R:<br/>The ratio of the size of the total harmonic component to the size of RMS values, expressed as a percentage using the following equation:</p> $\frac{\sqrt{\sum (\text{from 2nd order})^2}}{\text{RMS value}} \times 100 [\%] \quad (\text{for the PQ3198, calculated to the 50th order})$ <p>THD-F is typically used.</p> |
| <b>Measurement frequency (fnom)</b>          | The nominal frequency of the system being measured. Select from 50 Hz/60 Hz/400 Hz. (The measurement frequency is automatically set during the quick setup process.)  |
| <b>Timer event function</b>                  | Functionality for generating events at a set time interval and recording the measured value and event waveform at that time. This function allows you to capture instantaneous waveforms and other data regularly, even if no abnormalities have occurred. Use this functionality when you wish to record a waveform at a fixed time interval.  |
| <b>Multiple-phase system treatment</b>       | <p>Method for defining the start and end of events such as dips, swells, and interruptions in multiple-phase systems, for example systems with 3 phases</p> <p>Dip:<br/>A dip begins when the voltage of at least one channel is less than or equal to the threshold and ends when voltage readings for all measurement channels exceed (threshold + hysteresis voltage).</p> <p>Swell:<br/>A swell begins when the voltage of at least one channel exceeds the threshold and ends when voltage readings for all measurement channels are less than or equal to (threshold + hysteresis voltage).</p> <p>Interruption:<br/>An interruption begins when voltage readings for all channels are less than or equal to the threshold and ends when the voltage of a user-specified channel is greater than or equal to (threshold + hysteresis).</p>  |
| <b>Dip</b>                                   | A short-lived voltage drop caused by the occurrence of a inrush current with a large load, such as when a motor starts. When recording voltage and current trends at the power service inlet, you can determine whether you should look for the cause of the dip inside or outside the building. If the voltage drops while the building's current consumption rises, the cause likely lies inside the building. If the voltage and current are both low, the cause is likely to lie outside the building.  |
| <b>Text data</b>                             | A file containing only data expressed using characters and character codes.   |
| <b>RMS voltage refreshed each half-cycle</b> | The RMS value of one voltage waveform overlapped every half-cycle.  |
| <b>RMS current refreshed each half-cycle</b> | The RMS value of the current waveform every half-cycle.   |
| <b>Inrush current</b>                        | A large current that flows temporarily, for example when an electric device is turned on. A inrush current can be equal to or greater than 10 times the current that flows when the device is in the normal operating state. Inrush current measurement can be a useful diagnostic when setting circuit breaker capacity.   |
| <b>Transient overvoltage</b>                 | An event caused by lightning strikes, circuit-breaker and relay contact obstructions and tripping, and other phenomena. Transient overvoltages are often characterized by precipitous voltage variations and a high peak voltage.   |
| <b>Binary data</b>                           | All data other than text (character) data. Used when analyzing data with the included PQ ONE application.   |
| <b>Apparent power</b>                        | The (vector) power obtained by combining active power and reactive power. As its name suggests, apparent power expresses the "visible" power and comprises the product of the voltage and current RMS values.   |

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|--------------------------------|---|
| <p><b>Unbalance factor</b></p> | <p>Balanced (symmetrical) 3-phase voltage (current)<br/>Three-phase AC voltage (current) with equal voltage and current magnitude for each phase and 120 phase separation.</p> <p>Unbalanced (asymmetrical) 3-phase voltage (current)<br/>Three-phase AC voltage (current) with equal voltage and current magnitude for each phase and 120° phase separation.</p> <p>Though all of the following descriptions refer to voltage, they apply to current as well.</p> <p>Degree of unbalance in threephase alternating voltage<br/>Normally described as the voltage unbalance factor, which is the ratio of negative-phase voltage to positive-phase voltage</p> $\text{Voltage unbalance factor} = \frac{\text{Negative-phase voltage}}{\text{Positive-phase voltage}} \times 100 [\%]$ <p>Zero-phase/positive-phase/negative-phase voltage<br/>The concept of a zero-phase-sequence/positive-phase-sequence/negative-phase- sequence component in a three-phase alternating circuit applies the method of symmetrical coordinates (a method in which a circuit is treated so as to be divided into symmetrical components of a zero phase, positive phase, and negative phase).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero-phase-sequence component: Voltage that is equal in each phase. Described as <math>V_0</math>. (Subscript 0: Zero-phase-sequence component)</li> <li>• Positive-phase-sequence component: Symmetrical three-phase voltage in which the value for each phase is equal, and each of the phases is delayed by 120 degrees in the phase sequence a-&gt;b-&gt;c. Described as <math>V_1</math>.(Subscript 1: Positive-phase-sequence component)</li> <li>• Negative-phase-sequence component: Symmetrical three-phase voltage in which the value for each phase is equal, and each of the phases is delayed by 120 degrees in the phase sequence a-&gt;c-&gt;b. Described as <math>V_2</math>. (Subscript 2: Negative-phase-sequence component)</li> </ul> <p>If <math>V_a</math>, <math>V_b</math>, and <math>V_c</math> are given as the three-phase alternating voltage, the zero-phase voltage, positive-phase voltage, and negative voltage are formulated as shown below.</p> $\text{Zero-phase voltage } \dot{V}_0 = \frac{\dot{V}_a + \dot{V}_b + \dot{V}_c}{3}$ $\text{Positive-phase voltage } \dot{V}_1 = \frac{\dot{V}_a + a\dot{V}_b + a^2\dot{V}_c}{3}$ $\text{Negative-phase voltage } \dot{V}_2 = \frac{\dot{V}_a + a^2\dot{V}_b + a\dot{V}_c}{3}$ <p>a is referred to as the “vector operator.” It is a vector with a magnitude of 1 and a phase angle of 120 degrees. Therefore, the phase angle is advanced by 120 degrees if multiplied by a, and by 240 degrees if multiplied by a<sup>2</sup>. If the three-phase alternating voltage is balanced, the zero-phase voltage and negative-phase voltage are 0, and only positive phase voltage, which is equal to the effective value of the three-phase alternating voltage, is described.</p> <p>Unbalance factor of three-phase current<br/>Used in applications such as the verification of power supplied to electrical equipment powered by a 3-phase induction motor.<br/>The current unbalance factor is several times larger than the voltage unbalance factor. The less a three-phase induction motor slips, the greater the difference between these two factors. Voltage unbalance causes such phenomena as current unbalance, an increase in temperature, an increase in input, a decline in efficiency, and an increase in vibration and noise.<br/>U<sub>unb</sub> must not exceed 2%, and I<sub>unb</sub> must be 10% or less. In a 3P4W system with an unbalanced load, the U<sub>unb0</sub> and I<sub>unb0</sub> components indicate the current that flows to the N (neutral) line.</p> |
| <p><b>Flag</b></p>             | <p>A marker used to distinguish unreliable measured values occurring due to disturbances such as dips, swells, and interruptions. Flags are recorded as part of the TIME PLOT data status information. The concept is defined by the IEC61000-4-30 standard.</p>  |
| <p><b>Flicker</b></p>          | <p>A disturbance caused by a voltage drop resulting when equipment with a large load starts up or when a large current flows under a temporary high-load state. For lighting loads, flicker primarily manifests itself as blinking. Electric-discharge lamps such as fluorescent and mercury-vapor lights are particularly prone to the effects of flicker.</p> <p>When temporary dimming of lights due to voltage drops occurs frequently, it produces a flickering effect (caused by repeated dimming) that produces an extremely unpleasant visual sensation.</p> <p>Measurement methods can be broadly divided into IEC flicker and ΔV10 flicker. In Japan, the ΔV10 method is most frequently used.</p>  |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Manual event function</b>     | Functionality for generating events when the <b>MANU EVENT</b> key is pressed and recording the measured value and event waveform at that time. In this way, events can be generated as a snapshot of the system being measured. Use this functionality when you wish to record a waveform but cannot find another event that defines the desired phenomenon or when you wish to record data manually to avoid the generation of too many events.  |
| <b>Reactive power</b>            | Power that does not perform actual work, resulting in power consumption as it travels between the load and the power supply. Reactive power is calculated by multiplying the active power by the sine of the phase difference ( $\sin \theta$ ). It arises from inductive loads (deriving from inductance) and capacitive loads (deriving from capacitance), with reactive power derived from inductive loads known as lag reactive power and reactive power derived from capacitive loads known as lead reactive power.   |
| <b>Reactive power demand</b>     | The average reactive power used during a set period of time (usually 30 minutes).  |
| <b>Active power</b>              | Power that is consumed doing work.   |
| <b>Active power demand</b>       | The average active power used during a set period of time (usually 30 minutes).  |
| <b>Power factor (PF/DPF)</b>     | <p>Power factor is the ratio of effective power to apparent power. The larger the absolute value of the power factor, the greater the proportion of effective power, which provides the power that is consumed, and the greater the efficiency. The maximum absolute value is 1. Conversely, the smaller the absolute value of the power factor, the greater the proportion of reactive power, which is not consumed, and the lower the efficiency. The minimum absolute value is 0.</p> <p>For this device, the sign of the power factor indicates whether the current phase is lagging or leading the voltage. A positive value (no sign) indicates that the current phase is lagging the voltage. Inductive loads (such as motors) are characterized by lagging phase. A negative value indicates that the current phase is leading the voltage. Capacitive loads (such as capacitors) are characterized by leading phase.</p> <p>The power factor (PF) is calculated using rms values that include harmonic components. Larger harmonic current components cause the power factor to deteriorate. By contrast, since the displacement power factor (DPF) calculates the ratio of effective power to apparent power from the fundamental voltage and fundamental current, no voltage or current harmonic component is included. This is the same measurement method used by reactive power meters installed at commercial-scale utility customers' facilities.</p> <p>Displacement power factor, or DPF, is typically used by the electric power system, although power factor, or PF, is sometimes used to measure equipment in order to evaluate efficiency.</p> <p>When a lagging phase caused by a large inductive load such as a motor results in a low displacement power factor, there are corrective measures that can be taken to improve the power factor, for example by adding a phase advance capacitor to the power system. Displacement power factor (DPF) measurements can be taken under such circumstances to verify the improvement made by the phase advance capacitor.</p> |
| <b>Continuous event function</b> | Functionality for automatically generating the set number of events in succession every time a target event occurs. Events after the initial event are recorded as continuous events. This functionality allows an instantaneous waveform of up to 1 s in duration to be recorded after the event occurs. However, continuous events are not generated when an event occurs while continuous events are occurring. Additionally, continuous event generation stops when measurement is stopped. Use this function when you wish to observe a waveform at the instant an event occurs as well as subsequent changes in the instantaneous waveform. For the PQ3198, a waveform of up to 1 s in duration will be recorded.  |





# Index

## Numbers

10-sec frequency ..... A28

## B

Battery pack .....41

Beep sound .....82

Before connecting measurement cables .....10

Boot key reset .....92

## C

Clock .....52, 82

Colored clips .....38

Connection check .....64

Connection diagram .....55

Connection mode .....53

Continuous event ..... 91, A31

Converting binary data to text data .....189

Crest factor ..... A26

CT .....47

CT ratio .....72

Current range .....72

Current sensor

    Applying current .....62

    Colored clips .....38

    Connecting to the instrument .....46

    Settings .....53, 72

## D

Declared input voltage .....71

Default Gateway .....180

DELETE .....164

Dip ..... A29

Display color .....82

DPF ..... A31

## E

EN50160 ..... 68, A25

Ethernet (LAN) connection .....177, 183

Event ..... A26

Event icon .....67

EVENT indicator .....29

Event list .....141

Event list notation .....143

Event waveform .....227

External event ..... A26

External output ..... 82

## F

Factory settings ..... 93

File types ..... 158

Filter ..... 74

Flag ..... A30

Flag concept ..... 214

Flicker .....74, A3, A30

Fluctuation data ..... 227

FORMAT ..... 160

Frequency ..... 72

Frequency cycle ..... A28

Frequency fluctuations ..... A2

## H

Harm Calc

    Settings ..... 73

Harmonic ..... A3

Harmonic content percentage ..... A28

Harmonics phase angle ..... A27

High-order harmonic component ..... 103, A4, A27

High-order harmonic waveform ..... 227

HOLD indicator ..... 28

HTTP server ..... 184

## I

IEC61000-4-30 ..... A25

Initializing ..... 92

Inrush Current ..... 68

Inrush current ..... A4, A29

Inspection ..... 252

Inter-harmonics ..... A3, A26

Interruption ..... A3, A28

IP address ..... 181

ITIC curve ..... A25

## K

K factor ..... A25

Key lock ..... 24

## L

LAN ..... 84

# Index 2

## Index

---

---

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| LAN cable .....              | 182, 183 |
| LAN interface .....          | 179      |
| Language .....               | 81       |
| LCD Backlight .....          | 82       |
| List of event settings ..... | 85       |
| Lithium battery .....        | 258      |
| Load .....                   | 168      |

## M

---

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| MANU EVENT key .....         | 90  |
| Manual event .....           | A31 |
| Manual event settings .....  | 90  |
| Measurement categories ..... | 6   |

## N

---

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Negative phase .....        | A28 |
| Noise .....                 | 150 |
| Nominal input voltage ..... | A27 |
| Number or order .....       | 102 |

## O

---

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Operating state .....                          | 28  |
| Operation when there are too many events ..... | 141 |
| Options .....                                  | 5   |

## P

---

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| PF .....               | A31 |
| PF Type .....          | 73  |
| Phase difference ..... | A27 |
| Phase names .....      | 60  |
| Positive phase .....   | A28 |
| Power factor .....     | A31 |
| PT .....               | 47  |

## Q

---

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| Quick setup ..... | 66 |
|-------------------|----|

## R

---

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Real-time clock .....                               | 191      |
| Record measured value .....                         | 68       |
| Recording Items .....                               | 76       |
| Recording times .....                               | 77, 163  |
| Remaining storage time .....                        | 163      |
| Remote control .....                                | 179, 184 |
| Repair .....  | 252      |
| Repeat Record .....                                 | 79       |
| Replaceable parts and operating lifetimes .....     | 253      |
| Reverting the instrument to its factory settings .. | 92       |

## S

---

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| SAVE .....                    | 167    |
| Save operation .....          | 161    |
| Screen copy interval .....    | 77     |
| SD memory card .....          | 28, 44 |
| Format .....                  | 160    |
| Self-test .....               | 42     |
| Sense .....                   | A28    |
| Slide reference voltage ..... | A28    |
| Spiral tube .....             | 39     |
| Standard Power Quality .....  | 68     |
| Strap .....                   | 40     |
| Subnet mask .....             | 181    |
| Swell .....                   | A28    |
| System reset .....            | 92     |

## T

---

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| THD Type .....                         | 73  |
| TIME PLOT Interval .....               | 77  |
| Time Start .....                       | 78  |
| Timer event function .....             | A29 |
| Timer event settings .....             | 91  |
| Total harmonic distortion factor ..... | A29 |
| Transient overvoltage .....            | A2  |
| Transient waveform .....               | 227 |
| Transporting .....                     | 252 |
| Trend time series graphs .....         | 111 |

## U

---

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Unbalance .....        | A4  |
| Unbalance factor ..... | A30 |
| Urms Type .....        | 73  |
| USB connection .....   | 177 |
| USB interface .....    | 178 |

## V

---

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Vector .....                      | 64  |
| VIEW .....                        | 166 |
| Voltage cord                      |     |
| Attaching .....                   | 61  |
| Voltage dip .....                 | A2  |
| Voltage event detection .....     | 68  |
| Voltage swell .....               | A3  |
| Voltage Waveform Comparison ..... | A9  |
| VT ratio .....                    | 72  |
| VT(PT) .....                      | 47  |

## W

---

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Warm-up .....                 | 48, 51 |
| When the memory is full ..... | 77     |
| Wiring .....                  | 71     |

---

**Z**

---

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Zero adjustment ..... | 51  |
| Zero phase .....      | A28 |



# Warranty Certificate

# HIOKI

|       |               |  |
|-------|---------------|--|
| Model | Serial number | Warranty period<br>Three (3) years from date of purchase ( ___ / ___ ) |
|-------|---------------|--|

Customer name: \_\_\_\_\_

Customer address: \_\_\_\_\_

### Important

- Please retain this warranty certificate. Duplicates cannot be reissued.
- Complete the certificate with the model number, serial number, and date of purchase, along with your name and address. The personal information you provide on this form will only be used to provide repair service and information about Hioki products and services.

This document certifies that the product has been inspected and verified to conform to Hioki's standards.

Please contact the place of purchase in the event of a malfunction and provide this document, in which case Hioki will repair or replace the product subject to the warranty terms described below.

### Warranty terms

1. The product is guaranteed to operate properly during the warranty period (three [3] years from the date of purchase).  
If the date of purchase is unknown, the warranty period is defined as three (3) years from the date (month and year) of manufacture (as indicated by the first four digits of the serial number in YYYY format).
2. If the product came with an AC adapter, the adapter is warrantied for one (1) year from the date of purchase.
3. The accuracy of measured values and other data generated by the product is guaranteed as described in the product specifications.
4. In the event that the product or AC adapter malfunctions during its respective warranty period due to a defect of workmanship or materials, Hioki will repair or replace the product or AC adapter free of charge.
5. The following malfunctions and issues are not covered by the warranty and as such are not subject to free repair or replacement:
  - 1. Malfunctions or damage of consumables, parts with a defined service life, etc.
  - 2. Malfunctions or damage of connectors, cables, etc.
  - 3. Malfunctions or damage caused by shipment, dropping, relocation, etc., after purchase of the product
  - 4. Malfunctions or damage caused by inappropriate handling that violates information found in the instruction manual or on precautionary labeling on the product itself
  - 5. Malfunctions or damage caused by a failure to perform maintenance or inspections as required by law or recommended in the instruction manual
  - 6. Malfunctions or damage caused by fire, storms or flooding, earthquakes, lightning, power anomalies (involving voltage, frequency, etc.), war or unrest, contamination with radiation, or other acts of God
  - 7. Damage that is limited to the product's appearance (cosmetic blemishes, deformation of enclosure shape, fading of color, etc.)
  - 8. Other malfunctions or damage for which Hioki is not responsible
6. The warranty will be considered invalidated in the following circumstances, in which case Hioki will be unable to perform service such as repair or calibration:
  - 1. If the product has been repaired or modified by a company, entity, or individual other than Hioki
  - 2. If the product has been embedded in another piece of equipment for use in a special application (aerospace, nuclear power, medical use, vehicle control, etc.) without Hioki's having received prior notice
7. If you experience a loss caused by use of the product and Hioki determines that it is responsible for the underlying issue, Hioki will provide compensation in an amount not to exceed the purchase price, with the following exceptions:
  - 1. Secondary damage arising from damage to a measured device or component that was caused by use of the product
  - 2. Damage arising from measurement results provided by the product
  - 3. Damage to a device other than the product that was sustained when connecting the device to the product (including via network connections)
8. Hioki reserves the right to decline to perform repair, calibration, or other service for products for which a certain amount of time has passed since their manufacture, products whose parts have been discontinued, and products that cannot be repaired due to unforeseen circumstances.

**HIOKI E.E. CORPORATION**

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18-07 EN-3





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