## USER MANUAL



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## Seneca Z-PC Line module: Z203-1

The Z203-1 module is a single-phase electric-line analyzer for line voltage up to 500 Vac and line current up to $5 \mathrm{~A}(35 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 75 Hz ). The module has an analogue output, electrical value directly proportional to selected input: voltage-type out or current-type out. The electrical value (output) is available on screw terminals and the normalized value is available on RS485 registers. A digital output is available, too, to generate a number of pulses depending on the energy increment.

## General characteristics

$>$ It is possible to detect, with reference to the electric line and load connected to its: RMS voltage, RMS current, active power, reactive power, $\cos \Phi$, frequency, energy
$>$ A FeRAM allows to recovery the energy if a black-out occurs
> Energy counter: pulse digital output, reading on Modbus register
$>$ It is possible to change electrical start/end scale by Dip-switch (see table 1, for each type of retransmitted output) or by Modbus registers (every value)
$>$ Normalized start/end scale between 0..+10000 (for RMS voltage, RMS current, active power), $350 . .750$ (for frequency) or between $0 . .+10000$ (for absolute values of reactive power, cos $\Phi$ ). It isn't possible to associate a normalized value to the energy quantity
$>$ Possibility for connection and management by an external Current Transformer (only if Z203-1 is configurated by a configuration software).
$>$ Easy configuration with the software Easy, downloadable from www.seneca.it
$>$ Configuration of the module (node) address and baud-rate by Dip-Switches
$>$ Configuration of the electrical-network nominal frequency, output type, retransmission scaling and retransmitted output by Dip-Switches
$>$ It is possible to add/remove the module to/from RS485-bus without disconnecting the communication or power supply
> It is possible to switch automatically RS485 to RS232 or vice versa

## Features

| INPUT/RETRANSMITTED OUTPUT (ELECTRIC-NETWORK SIDE) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number | 1 |
| Accuracy | 0.5\% of E.E.S. (Voltmeter, ampere-meter, watt-meter for active power, frequency-meter) |
|  | Thermal stability: < $100 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ |
|  | EMI: < 1\% |
| Protection | This module provides inputs protection against the ESD (up to 4 kV ) |
| Voltage-type IN | E.S.S./E.E.S.(Electrical Start/End Scale) configurable between: $0 . .125 \mathrm{Vac} ; 0 . .250 \mathrm{Vac} ; 0 . .500 \mathrm{Vac}$. Input impedance: $600 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Current-type IN | E.S.S./E.E.S.(Electrical Start/End Scale) configurable between: 0..1.25A; 0..2.5A; 0..5A. Peak factor: 3; rated current: 5 Arms; max current: 15 A . Input impedance: $3.3 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| ANALOGUE OUTPUT |  |
| Number | 1 |
| Resolution | 12 bits |
| Accuracy | 0.1\% of output scale range |
| Voltage-type OUT | Output scale range configurable between: 0-10 V or 0-5 V by dipswitch, as desired by modbus register (minimum resistance that |


|  | can be connected: $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). Saturation if voltage $>11 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current-type OUT | Output scale range configurable between: $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ by <br> dip-switch, as desired by modbus register (max resistance that can <br> be connected: $500 \Omega$ ). Saturation if current $>21 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| DIGITAL OUTPUT: PULSE COUNTER FOR ENERGY INCREMENT |  |



| POWER SUPPLY | $10-40 \mathrm{Vdc}$ or $19-28 \mathrm{Vac}(50 \mathrm{~Hz}-60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{Max}: 2.5 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Power <br> consumption |  |

The power supply transformer necessary to supply the module must comply with EN60742 (Isolated transformers and safety transformers requirements). To protect the power supply, it is recommended to install a fuse.

## Connections

Input connection


Connect to the screw terminals 10 and 12 the electric network.
Connect to the screw terminals 7 and 9 the load to analyze.

Output connection


I- $\sqrt{-3}$ Shielded cables are recommended to connect the outputs (through screw terminals: 5, 6 if voltage-type output; 4, 5 if current-type output).

## Digital output for counter

The energy value (W/h; see the register 40120/40121) is saved on FeRAM; if the digital output is activated, it sends a pulse for each unit increment of energy (pulse duration: 200 ms ). Maximum current: $I_{\text {MAX }}=V / R=50 \mathrm{~mA}$


Connection with current transformer (in this case, configure the Z203-1 using software, NOT dip-switch)

The Z203-1 module allows to control a single-phase load connected to the electric network. To use the Z203-1 for high power devices, it is possible to connect a current transformer.


Only the connection shown in the following figure is allowed, if a current transformer need to be connected.


Screw terminal 7 is open.

Parameters of current transformer CT are shown in the following table.

| P1/K | Primary wound input |
| :--- | :--- |
| P2/L | Primary wound output |
| S2/K | Secondary wound input |
| S2/L | Secondary wound output |

## Dip-switches table

I- -8 In the following tables: box without circle means Dip-Switch=0 (OFF state); box with circle means Dip-Switch=1 (ON state).

| BAUD-RATE (Dip-Switches: SW1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | Meaning |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Baud-rate=9600 Baud |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | Baud-rate=19200 Baud |  |  |  |  |
| $\bullet$ |  | Baud-rate=38400 Baud |  |  |  |  |
| $\bullet$ | - | Baud-rate=57600 Baud |  |  |  |  |
| ADDRESS (Dip-Switches: SW1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Meaning |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Address and Baud-Rate are acquired from memory(EEPROM) |
|  |  |  |  |  | - | Address=1 |
|  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  | Address=2 |
|  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ | - | Address=3 |
|  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  | Address=4 |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | ...................... |
| $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | Address=63 |

## NOMINAL FREQUENCY (Dip-Switches: SW2)

| 1 | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| 50 Hz |  |
| • | 60 Hz |
| OUTPUT TYPE (Dip-Switches: SW2) |  |

OUTPUT TYPE (Dip-Switches: SW2)


- Output=0..5V

Output=0..20mA

-     - Output=4..20mA


## RETRANSMISSIONS SCALING/OUT. RANGE (Dip-Switches: SW2)



Rescaled=100\% (see table 1)

- Rescaled $=50 \%$ (see table 1)

Rescaled=25\% (see table 1)

-     - Not allowed

SELECTION OF QUANTITY RETRANSMITTED/RETR. OUTPUT (Dip-Switches: SW2)


- Retransmission of RMS voltage

Retransmission of RMS current
Retransmission of Active power Retransmission of $\operatorname{Cos} \Phi$

- Retransmission of Frequency

Retransmission of Reactive power
Not allowed


The measure ranges for RMS voltage, RMS current, active power, reactive power, $\cos \Phi$, frequency are shown in the following table, if configuration by Dip-Switch.


RMS voltage, RMS current, active power, frequency are measured by Z203-1 directly; energy, reactive power, $\cos \Phi$ are obtained through processing by Z203-1.

| Possible measures | Retransmitted output range (100\%) |  | Retransmitted output range (50\%) |  | Retransmitted output range (25\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| RMS voltage | OVac | 500 Vac | 0 Vac | 250 Vac | 0 Vac | 125 Vac |
| RMS current | 0A | 5A | OA | 2.5A | OA | 1.25A |
| Active power | OW | 2500W | OW | 1250 W | 0 W | 625W |
| Reactive power | OVAR | 2500 VAR | 0 VAR | 1250 VAR | 0 VAR | 625 VAR |
| $\operatorname{Cos} \Phi$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.25 |
| Frequency | 35 Hz | 65 Hz | 45 Hz | 75 Hz | 40 Hz | 60 Hz |

Table 1 - Measure range configurable from Dip-Switch (see the dip-switch table)

| Physical value | Range of normalized value |
| :---: | :---: |
| VRMS from 0 to 500 V | $0 . .10000$ |
| IRMS from 0 to 5 A | $0 . .10000$ |
| WATT from 0 to 2500 W | $0 . .10000$ |
| Reactive power from -2500 to 2500 VAR | $0 . .10000\left({ }^{*}\right)$ |
| Power factor from -1 to 1 | $0 . .10000\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ |
| Frequency from 35 Hz to 75 Hz | $350 . . .50$ |

Table 2 - Range of normalized measures
(*) For example: if reactive power is -2500 VAR (physical value, electric line), corresponding numeric value is +10000 and retransmitted output (available at the screw terminals) is +10 V (if SW2-2,3="00").

If reactive power is 0 VAR (physical value, electric line), corresponding numeric value is 0 and retransmitted output (available at the screw terminals) is 0 V (if SW2-2,3="00").

If reactive power is +2500 VAR (physical value, electric line), corresponding numeric value is +10000 and retransmitted output (available at the screw terminals) is +10 V (if SW2-2,3="00").
${ }^{(* *)}$ The same behavior of reactive power.

## IMPORTANT!

If all the dip-switch of SW2 are equal to zero, so " 00000000 ": the module acquires the configuration from EEPROM for: nominal frequency, output-type, output-electric value, retransmitted output, electric start scale, electric end scale (see the modbus registers).

If at least one dip-switch of SW2 is different from zero: the module acquires only the configurations appliable from dip-switch SW2. For example: if SW2 is equal to " 1 | $00 \mid 00$ | 001 ", then the nominal frequency is configurated as " 60 Hz " from dip-switch, the output type is configurated as " $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ " from dip-switch, the retransmission scaling is configurated as " $100 \%$ " and the retransmitted output is VRMS. In this case, the content of the registers 40110/40111, 40112/40113 (retransmitted output range), 40114/40115, 40116/40117 (analogue output range) are not acquired for the scaling.

## RS485 Register table

| Name | Range | Interpretation of register | R/W | Default | Address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MachinelD | 1 | MSB, LSB | R |  | 40001 |
|  | Id_Code (Module ID) |  |  |  | Bit [15:8] |
|  | Ext_Rev (Module version) |  |  |  | Bit [7:0] |
| FWREV | 硣 | Word | R |  | 40005 |
|  | Firmware Code |  |  |  |  |
| Status | / | Bit | R/W |  | 40093 |
|  | Reset of module: 0x65 (101 decima)=activated; any other number=deactivated |  |  | 1 | Bit [15:8] |
|  | Input voltage: $0=$ voltage $>40 \mathrm{Vrms}$; $1=$ voltage $<40 \mathrm{Vrms}$ |  |  | 1 | Bit 7 |
|  | These bits aren't used |  |  | 1 | Bit [6:5] |
|  | Hardware error: $0=$ there isn't; $1=$ there is |  |  | 1 | Bit 4 |
|  | These bits aren't used |  |  | 1 | Bit [3:1] |
|  | Communication error with FeRAM: $0=$ there isn't; $1=$ there is |  |  | 1 | Bit 0 |
| BaudrateDelay | 1 | MSB, LSB | R/W |  | 40003 |
|  | Baud-rate for RS485 (baud-rate of module/node if parameters are configurated by memory modality): $0=4800$; $1=9600$; $2=19200 ; 3=38400 ; 4=57600 ; 5=115200$; 6=1200; 7=2400 |  |  | 38400 | Bit [15:8] |
|  | Delay for RS485 (delay of communication response: it represents the number of the pauses(*) between the end of $R x$ message and the start of Tx message): from $0 \times 00=0$ to $0 \times F F=255$ (*) 1 pause $=6$ characters |  |  | 0 | Bit [7:0] |
| Address Parity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Address: from } 0 \times 01=1 \text { to } \\ & 0 \times F F=255 \end{aligned}$ | MSB, LSB | R/W |  | 40002 |
|  | Address for RS485 (address of module/node if parameters are configurated by memory modality) |  |  | 1 | Bit [15:8] |
|  | Parity for RS485: 0=there isn't; 1=even; 2=odd |  |  | 0 | Bit [7:0] |
| Nominal Frequency |  | Word | R/W |  | 40007 |
|  | If Dip-Switches SW2 are equal to " 00000000 ": $0=50 \mathrm{~Hz}$;$1=60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| CONFIGURATION OF RETRANSMITTED QUANTITY (ALTERNATIVE TO DIP-SWITCH) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measured quantity on electric-line |  | Word | R/W |  | 40009 |
|  | If Dip-Switches SW2 are equal to "00000000": quantity retransmitted is: $0=$ VRMS; 1=IRMS; 2=potentiometer; |  |  |  |  |



equal to 1 , the energy is counted as $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{h}$; if it is equal to 1000 , the energy is counted as $\mathrm{kW} / \mathrm{h}$, etc...If it is 3600 : the energy is counted as W/s

## How to interpret the quantities

NOTE: In the following figures, "A", "B", "A1", "B1", "C", "D" are references for the table 3 .

(*) Limit values of voltage, current, cosfi depend on the dip-switch SW2-4,5. In the previous figures are shown the limits related to $100 \%$ retransmission scaling.

As you can see in the following table, there are two alternative modalities to configure the Z2031: by RS485 registers or by Dip-Switch SW2.

| Ref. | FEATURE | Rs485 Registers (**) | Dip-switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Retransmitted quantity: VRMS, ARMS, W, VAR, cosfi, Hz | 40009 | SW2-6,7,8 |
| A,A1 | Start scale of retr. quantity | 40110/40111 | SW2-4,5 |
| B, B1 | Stop scale of retr. quantity | 40112/40113 | SW2-4,5 |
| 1 | Rescaled value ( $0 . .10000$ or $350 . .750$ ) | Read: 40095.. 40101 | 1 |
| 1 | Type of analog output: voltage or current | 40008 | SW2-2,3 |
| C | Start scale of analog output: V or mA | 40114/40115 | SW2-2,3 |
| D | Stop scale of analog output: V or mA | 40116/40117 | SW2-2,3 |

Table 3 - Two alternative modalities to configure the Z203-1: by registers or Dip-switch
(**) If $S W 2=$ » 00000000 », all the configurations are acquired from registers. If start/stop scale value of analogue output (C,D) are configurated from Dip-Switch, start scale (for example: 4 mA ) corresponds to the rescaled value=0 and stop scale (for example: 20 mA ) corresponds to the rescaled value $=10000$.

## LEDs for signalling

In the front-side panel there are 4 LEDs and their state refers to important operating conditions of the module.

| LED | LED status | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PWR | Constant light | The power is on |
| ERR | Blinking light | Measure of voltage: < 40 Vac and < 20 mA |
|  | Constant light | The module has at least one of the errors described in RS485 <br> Registers table |
| RX | Constant light | Verify if the bus connection is corrected |
|  | Blinking light | The module received a data packet |
| TX | Blinking light | The module sent a data packet |

## Easy-SETUP

To configure the Seneca Z-PC Line modules, it is possible to use Easy-SETUP software,
Free-downloadable from the www.seneca.it; the configuration can be performed by RS232 or RS485 bus communication.

