## ALTERNATE VOLTAGE TRANSMITTER Z202-H

## GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

The Z202-H module measures the alternate voltage input value and converts it into a current or voltage signal output.
The instrument stands out for its precision class and its high input impedance. These are its general features:

- Alternate voltage input 10.. 490 Vac in 41 preset ranges, which can be selected by terminals and DIP-switches.
- Each range can be set and extended to the next one, and it's possible to calibrate the instrument on any full-scale in the continuous range of $0 . . .500 \mathrm{Vac}$, without either oversetting the fixed ranges, or opening the instrument (multi-rev trimmer accessible from front panel).
- Output in current (0/4.. 20 mA active/passive) or in voltage ( $0 / 1 . .5 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0/2.. 10 V ).
- High precision class: 0.3 .
- Wide range of frequency input ( 10 Hz .1 kHz ).
- Extremely short response time (< 100 ms ).
- 4000 Vac galvanic insulation between voltage input, power supply and output ports.
- Power ON indication by the panel LED.
- Possibility to use the instrument as a microammeter ( $500 \mu \mathrm{Afs} \mathrm{R}=5 \Omega$ ).


## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> Power Supply Specifications

| Power Supply: | $85 . .265 \mathrm{Vdc}$ or ac from $50 \mathrm{to} 400 \mathrm{~Hz} ;$ <br> Insulation $: 4000$ Vac towards input/ output ports. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Consumption: | $<1,5 \mathrm{~W}$ at full load; < $15 \mathrm{~mA} @ 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac. |

## Input Specifications

| Voltage Input: | Alternate Voltage (1) $0 . .500 \mathrm{Vac}$; see the range selection table. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input Impedance: | $2000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$. |
| Frequency: | $10 \mathrm{~Hz} . .1 \mathrm{kHz}$. |
| Insulation: | 4000 Vactowards power supply / output ports. |
| Overvoltage | CAT III 300 V, for installation on 3-phase lines up to 500 Vac f-f, |
| measurement Class: | 300 Vac f-n. |

## Output Specifications

Current Ouput:
Active or passive: $0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ selectable by internal Jumper and DIP-switch.
Maximum load resistance : $600 \Omega$. Protection : $400 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{ms}$. Available Voltage: < 21 V .
Maximum applicable external voltage (if passive output): 28 V . Insulation : 4000 Vac towards power supply/input ports.
(1): A medium voltage value ( Vcc ) up to $10 \%$ of the measurement is tolerated; higher values decrease precision and can cause damages.

## Precision Specifications

| Precision @ 25C (2) |  |  | CMRR | Other (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $45 . .60 \mathrm{~Hz}(4)$ | $0.2 \%$ om | $0.05 \%$ ofs | $>80 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $<0.1 \% \mathrm{ds}$ |
| $35 . .400 \mathrm{~Hz}(4)$ | $0.25 \% \mathrm{om}$ | $0.1 \%$ ots | $>60 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $<0.1 \% \mathrm{ds}$ |
| $10 . .1000 \mathrm{~Hz}(4)$ | $0.3 \% \mathrm{om}$ | $0.15 \%$ ots | $>55 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $<0.1 \% \mathrm{ds}$ |
| Thermal Stability : | $150 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{K}$. |  |  |  |

## Other Specifications

| Response Time:: | For a stepped variation: max 100 ms from 10 to $90 \%$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating Conditions: | Temperature: $-10 . .65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, humidy $30 . .95 \%$ @ $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ not- <br> condensing. Group III. <br> Storage Temperature: -20.. $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> Altitude: up to 2000 ma.s.l. |
| LED signalling: | Presence of power supply (green). |
| Protection degree: | IP20. |
| Weight, Dimensions: | $140 \mathrm{~g}, 100 \times 112 \times 17.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. |
| Standards | EN60688/1997+A1 + A2. <br> EN61000-6-4/2002-10 (electromagnetic emission, industrial <br> environment). <br> EN61000-6-2/2006-10 (electromagnetic immunity, industrial <br> environment). <br> EN61010-1/2001 (safety). |

(2): These acronyms apply: om = of measurement, ots $=$ of the scale.
(3): A medium voltage value (Vcc) up to $10 \%$ of the measurement is tolerated; higher values decrease precision and can cause damages. This error component considers these precision degradations or eventual electromagnetic disturbances (EMI).
(4): The precision values are indicated for a sinusoidal signal with distortion of $<1 \%$, on current reading $4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$; errors on the other output scales are increased as follows: by $0.1 \%$ for zero offset ( $0 \mathrm{~mA}, 0 \mathrm{~V}$ ), by $0.1 \%$ on fs 5 V and by $0.15 \%$ on fs 10 V .
The precision indicated in the table can, on request, be provided on another specified scale.
Remember that the instrument indicates the average adjusted value in relation to the RMS value.

## INSTALLATION RULES

The module is designed to be installed on a DIN 46277 guide, and wired only by front terminals.
We suggest you to install the instrument vertically in order to arrange the ventilation of the module and pay attention to do not fit any objects or canals that can obstruct its ventilation louvers. Avoid fitting modules above equipment that generates heat; you are advised to fit them at the bottom of the panel or on the enclosing compartment.

## Overall Dimensions / DIP-switches and Internal Jumper Position


$17,5 \mathrm{~mm}$


## INPUT FULL SCALE SETTING



## ATTENTION! <br> BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT USING THE DIP-SWITCHES, MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE DISCONNECTED ALL CIRCUITS AT DANGEROUS VOLTAGE.

The instrument withstands an overload of $200 \%$ for 10 s. Higher or prolonged overload values may damage instrument's input section. We therefore advise you to carefully check the settings before applying the measurement voltage, if necessary using an ohmmeter to measure the input resistance which should be Rin $=2000 \Omega \cdot$ Range (V).

The range of the instrument is established by the positions of the DIP-switches SW2 (2 way) and SW3 (4 way) and by the choice of the input terminals. The table below shows the combinations useful for the preset capacity values.
The status of the DIP-switches is indicated by a series of " 1 " and " 0 ", which, in that order respectively indicate "ON" (toward the front of the instrument) and "OFF" (toward the rear of the instrument).

| Full scale | Terminals | SW2 | SW3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $490 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~F})$ | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 00 | 1000 |
| 480 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 01 | 1000 |
| 470 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 01 | 1001 |
| 460 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 440 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 10 | 1000 |
| 430 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1000 |
| 420 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1001 |
| 410 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1011 |
| 390 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 10 | 1100 |
| 380 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 12$ | 11 | 1100 |
| 370 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1000 |
| 360 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1001 |
| 350 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1011 |
| 340 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 320 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 00 | 1100 |
| 310 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1100 |
| 300 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1101 |
| 290 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1111 |
| 270 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1100 |
| 260 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1101 |
| 250 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1101 |


| Full scale | Terminals | SW2 | SW3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240 V | $9(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1111 |
| 230 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1001 |
| 220 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 200 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1000 |
| 190 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1000 |
| 180 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1001 |
| 170 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1011 |
| 150 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 10 | 1100 |
| 140 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 11$ | 11 | 1100 |
| 130 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1000 |
| 120 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1001 |
| 110 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1011 |
| 100 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1011 |
| 80 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 00 | 1100 |
| 70 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1100 |
| 60 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1101 |
| 50 V | $8(\mathrm{~N}), 10$ | 01 | 1111 |
| 30 V | 8,10 | 10 | 1100 |
| 20 V | 8,10 | 10 | 1101 |
| 10 V | 8,10 | 10 | 1111 |
| $500 \mathrm{\mu A}(\mathrm{I})$ | 8,10 | 11 | 1111 |

( N ): If one of the two wires is neutral or earth, connect it preferably to the indicated terminal.
(I) : This is useful if you wish to use the instrument as a microammeter ( $500 \mu \mathrm{Afs}$ ) or for range values below 10 V (SW3.1 open).
(F): Factory configuration.

If you turn OFF ("0" position) switch SW3.1, this introduces the adjustment effect of the trimmer, accessible from the front panel. This enables you to broaden each fixed scale by a value between 0 V ( $0 \Omega$ completely ccw ) and 25 V ( $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ completely cw ). The trimmer resistance can be accessed on terminals 7 and 8 . In this way you can find out by how many volts the scale was increased, by measuring this resistance with an ohmmeter and dividing the value by $2000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$.
The instrument can also be 'set' by applying the known voltage on the input terminals (as on the table) and adjusting the trimmer until you obtain the required reading. When the applied voltage exceeds 42 V , you must use an insulated screwdriver, because the insulation of the adjusting screws is not guaranteed.
See the examples in the next paragraph.

## OUTPUT SIGNAL SETTINGS

The Z202-H instrument transmits a voltage or a current signal.
The internal Jumper, accessible under the rear side of the the case, allows to select the type of the output (voltage or current).
The signal ranges instead can be set through the double DIP-switch SW1.

## Current or Voltage Output Selection


(F) : Factory settings.

## Output Range Settings

| Switch 1 | Position | Effect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SW 1.1 | 0 - OFF | The full scale of the voltage output is 5 V . |
|  | 1-ON (F) | The full scale of the voltage output is $\mathbf{1 0 ~ V}$. |
| SW 1.2 | 0 - OFF | The start of scale offset is disabled ( $\mathbf{0} . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 0 . .5 / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ scale). |
|  | 1-ON (F) | The start of scale offset is enabled ( $4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 1 . .502 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ scale). |

(F) : Factory settings.

## EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE CONFIGURATIONS

On the table below there are 4 examples of configuration of the Input and Output signals. The position of the jumper J1 considered on the table is the same on the figure of Current or Voltage Output Selection.

| INPUT/OUTPUT SIGNALS | INPUT Terminals | OUTPUT Terminals | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | J1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT: 250 Vac OUTPUT: $4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (Active) | $9(\mathrm{~N})-11$ | $4(+)-5$ | x-1 | 1-1 | 1-1-0-1 | $\square \square$ |
| INPUT: 410 Vac OUTPUT: $0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (Passive) | $9(\mathrm{~N})-12$ | $5(+)-6$ | x-0 | 1-1 | 1-0-1-1 | - |
| INPUT: 120 Vac OUTPUT: $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $8(\mathrm{~N})-10$ | $5(+)-6$ | 1-0 | 0-0 | 1-0-0-1 | - |
| INPUT: 200 Vac OUTPUT: $1 . .5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $8(\mathrm{~N})-11$ | $5(+)-6$ | 0-1 | 1-0 | 1-0-0-0 | 回 |

On the table, the " $x$ " char indicates that the position of the correspondent DIP-switch is non influential.

## ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



ATTENTION!
BEFORE MAKING ANY CONNECTION TO THE INSTRUMENT, MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE DISCONNECTED ALL CIRCUITS AT DANGEROUS VOLTAGE.

## Power Supply

The power supply voltage must be in the range of $85 . .265 \mathrm{Vdc}$ or ac from 50 to 400 Hz .
The upper limits must not be exceeded as this can seriously damage the module.
The power supply source must be protected from any failures in the module by means of a suitable limiting device.


Connection of the Alternate Voltage Input

| FULL SCALE : 10 .. 130 Vac |
| :---: |
| FULL SCALE : 140 .. 230 Vac |
| FULL SCALE : 240 .. 370 Vac |
| FULL SCALE : 380 .. 490 Vac |
| MICRO-AMMETER |

## Adjust of Full scale

## ATTENTION!

THIS OPERATION MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH POWER CUT TO THE INSTRUMENT AND WITH THE INPUT DISCONNECTED.

The full scale can be increased by a value from 0 V to 25 V with respect to the rated value of the set full-scale.
The measurement in ohms divided by 2,000 provides the value to be added to the full-scale.
Example: if the reading is 30,000 ohm, the full scale value is increased by $30,000 / 2, .000=15 \mathrm{~V}$



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