



Climatix™

Climatix extension modules ECV

POL994E.00/XXX

POL994U.00/XXX

The ECV extension modules are designed for use in connection with a broad range of bipolar stepper motors.

The extension module extends the number of I/Os of Climatix 6xx controllers and provides a driver for a wide range of bipolar stepper motors used in electronic valves. The module must be connected to a POL6XX controller.

The ECV extension module offers the following features:

- Power supply AC 24 V or DC 24 V
- 3 universal I/Os
- Power supply for active sensors on board
- 1 relay output
- 1 digital input galvanically isolated AC 115/230 V
- Bipolar stepper motor driver
- Peripheral bus interface
- POL94U.00/MCQ has a UPS for driving the electronic valve to a safe position, if power fails
- The module must be connected to a POL6xx.xxx controller

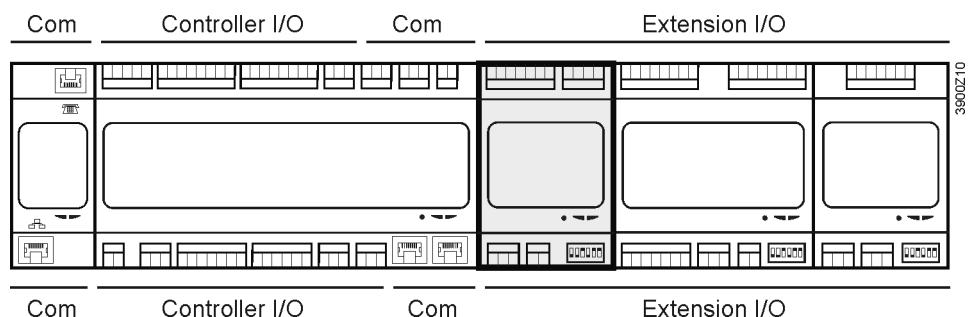
ECV modules POL94E.00/xxx and POL94U.00/xxx are part of the Climatix product range.

Bipolar stepper motors

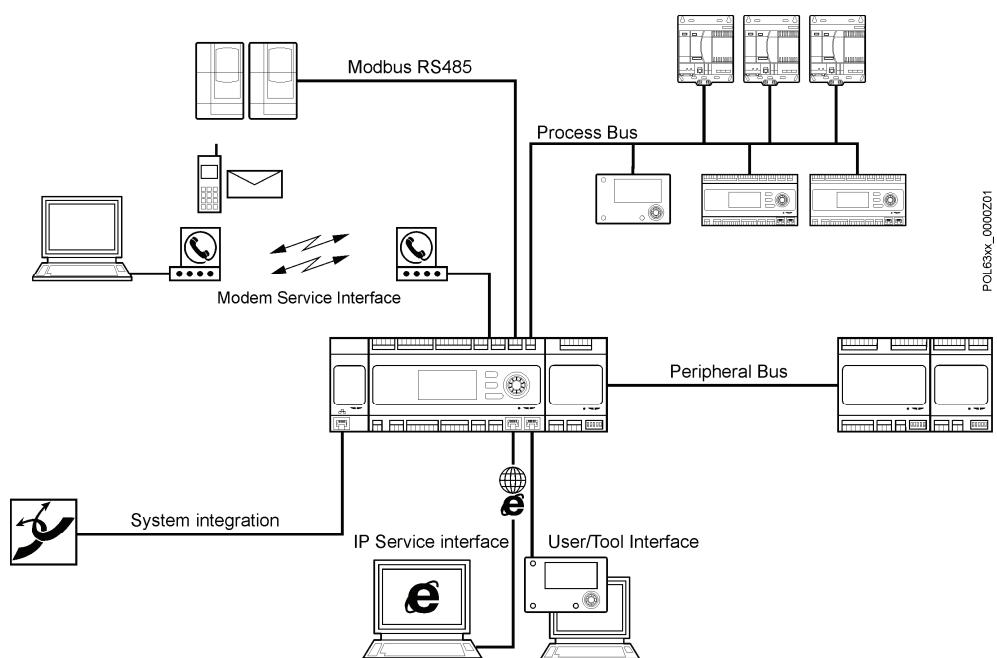
Stepping motors come in 2 versions: "Permanent magnet" and "Variable reluctance" (there are also hybrid motors, which – from the controller's point of view – are indistinguishable from permanent magnet motors). Lacking a label on the motor, you can generally tell the 2 apart by feel when no power is applied. Permanent magnet motors tend to "cog" as you twist the rotor with your fingers, while variable reluctance motors almost spin freely (although they may cog slightly because of residual magnetization in the rotor). You can also distinguish between the 2 versions with an ohmmeter. Variable reluctance motors usually have 3 (sometimes 4) windings, with a common return, while permanent magnet motors usually have 2 independent windings, with or without center taps. Center-tapped windings are used in unipolar permanent magnet motors.

Stepping motors come in a wide range of angular resolution. The coarsest motors typically turn 90 degrees per step, while high resolution permanent magnet motors are commonly able to handle 1.8 or even 0.72 degrees per step. With an appropriate controller, most permanent magnet and hybrid motors can be run in half-steps, and some controllers can handle smaller fractional steps or microsteps. For both permanent magnet and variable reluctance stepping motors, if just one winding of the motor is energized, the rotor (under no load) will snap to a fixed angle and then hold that angle until the torque exceeds the holding torque of the motor, at which point the rotor will turn, trying to hold at each successive equilibrium point.

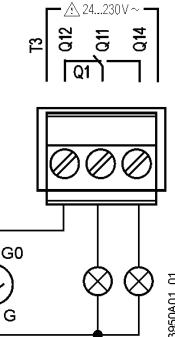
Installation concept



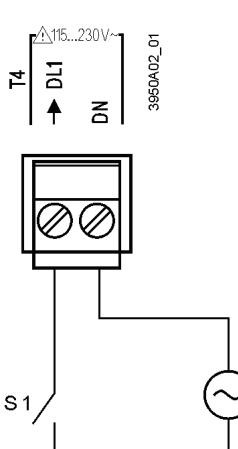
Communication concept



Technical data

General data	Dimensions Weight excl. packaging Base Housing	W x H x D: 72 x 110 x 75 mm POL94E.00/XXX 152g POL94U.00/XXX 191g Plastic, pigeon-blue RAL 5014 Plastic, light-grey RAL 7035
Power supply	Operating voltage Current with AC 24 V Current with DC 24 V Frequency Power consumption Connection interface	AC 24 V ±20%; DC 24 V ±10% 900 mA 500 mA 45...65 Hz Ca. 18 VA Peripheral bus
DO1 (T3)	Relay: Type, contact Contact rating Switching voltage Rated current (res. / ind.) Switching current at AC 19 V	Monostable, NO/NC contact AC 24....230 V (-20%, +10%) Max. AC 3 A / 2 A ($\cos\phi$ 0.6) Min. AC 30 mA
		

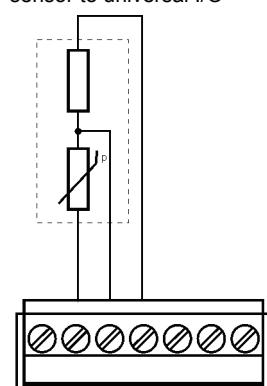
Connecting signal lamps to relay outputs

Digital input DI (T4)	0/1 digital signal (binary) Rated voltage Frequency range Input current Delay Pulse frequency	Galvanically isolated contact AC 115...230 V (-15%, +10%) 45...65 Hz 3 mA at AC 230 V 100 ms Max. 5 Hz
		

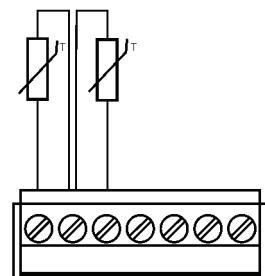
Connecting a AC 230 V signal to a galvanically isolated digital input

Configurable Reference potential Contact voltage Overvoltage protection	Via software Terminals ⊥ Max. DC 24 V (SELV) Up to 40 V
Universal I/Os	
X1...X3 (T1)	
Analog inputs (X1...X3)	
Ni1000	
Sensor current	1.4 mA
Resolution	0.1 K
Accuracy within the range -50...150 °C	0.5 K
Pt1000	
Sensor current	1.8 mA
Resolution	0.1 K
Accuracy within the range -40...120 °C	0.5 K
NTC 10k	
Sensor current	140 µA
Temperature range	Accuracy Resolution
-50.....-26 °C	1 K 0.2 K
-25.....+74 °C	0.5 K 0.1 K
+75.....+99 °C	1 K 0.3 K
+100....+124 °C	3 K 1.0 K
+125...+150 °C	6 K 2.5 K
NTC 100k	
Sensor current	140 µA
Temperature range	Accuracy Resolution
-25.....-11 °C	3 K 0.2 K
-10.... ..+9 °C	1 K 0.1 K
+10.....+99 °C	0.5 K 0.1 K
+100...+150 °C	1 K 0.2 K
0...2,500 Ω	
Sensor current	1.8 mA
Resolution	1 Ω
Accuracy	4 Ω
DC 0...5 V input for ratiometric sensors	
Resolution	1 mV
Accuracy at 0 V	2 mV
Accuracy at 5 V	25 mV
Input resistance	100 kΩ

Connecting radiometric sensor to universal I/O



Connecting thermistor to universal I/O



X1 ↑ M ⊥ X2 ↑ 5V= 24V= X3 ↑ M ⊥

X1 ↑ M ⊥ X2 ↑ 5V= 24V= X3 ↑ M ⊥

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Analog inputs (X1...X3)

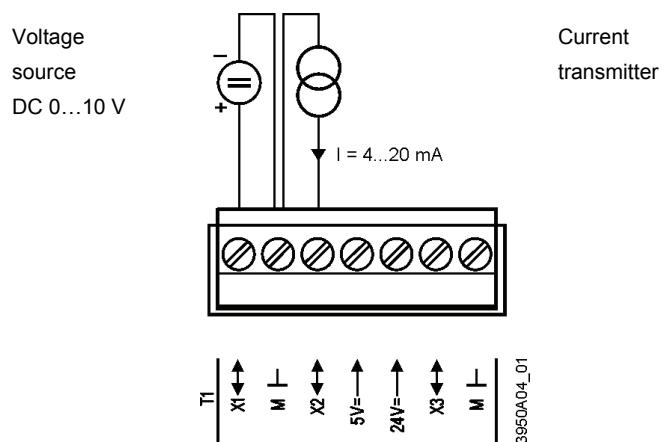
DC 0...10 V input

Resolution	1 mV
Accuracy at 0 V	2 mV
Accuracy at 5 V	25 mV
Accuracy at 10 V	50 mV
Input resistance	100 kΩ

DC 4...20 mA input

Resolution	1 µA
Accuracy at 4 mA	25 µA
Accuracy at 12 mA	70 µA
Accuracy at 20 mA	120 µA

Voltage input DC 0...10 V and current input 4...20 mA



Digital inputs (X1...X3)

0/1 digital signal (binary)

For potential-free contacts

Sampling voltage / current

DC 24 V / 8 mA

Contact resistance

Max. 200 Ω (closed)

Delay

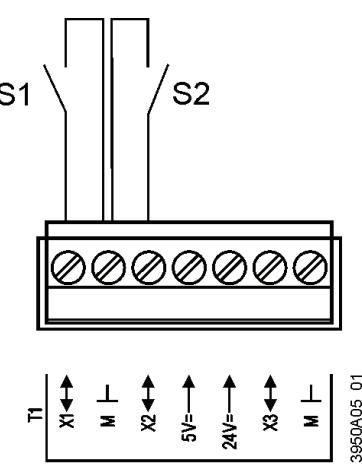
Min. 50 kΩ (open)

Pulse frequency

10 ms

Max. 20 Hz

Connecting floating contacts to universal I/Os



Analog / digital outputs (X1...X2)

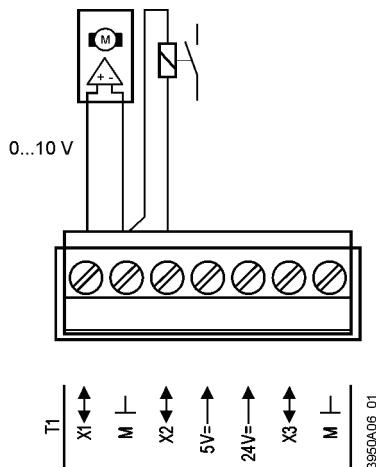
DC 0...10 V output

Resolution	11 mV
Accuracy at 0 V	66 mV
Accuracy at 5 V	95 mV
Accuracy at 10 V	124 mV
Output current	1 mA (short-circuit-proof)

DC output for off board loads

Switching voltage	DC 24 V
Switching capacity	Max. 25 mA

Connecting voltage output and off board relay to universal I/Os



Analog output (X3)

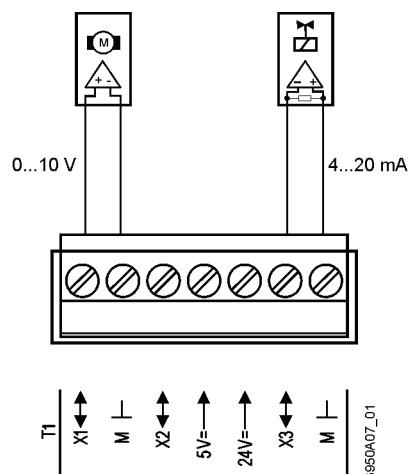
DC 0...10 V output

Resolution	11 mV
Accuracy at 0 V	66 mV
Accuracy at 5 V	95 mV
Accuracy at 10 V	124 mV
Output current	1 mA (short-circuit-proof)

DC 4...20 mA output

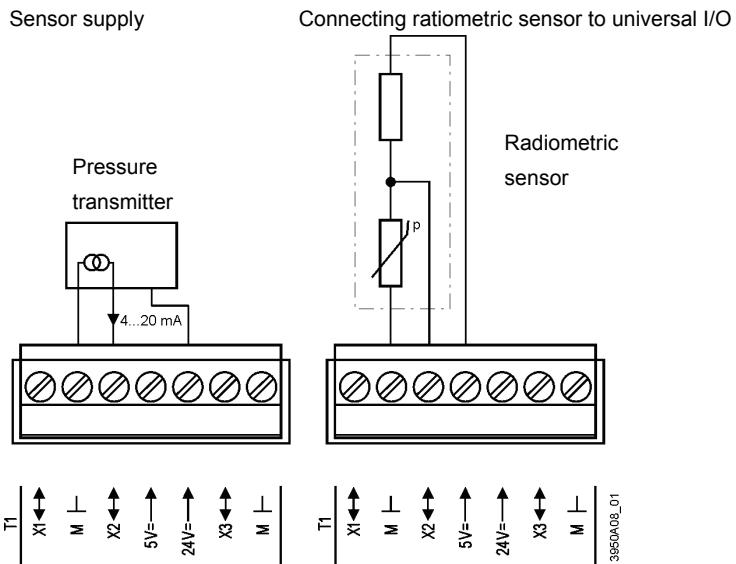
Resolution	22 µA
Accuracy at 4 mA	150 µA
Accuracy at 12 mA	196 µA
Accuracy at 20 mA	243 µA

Connecting voltage output and current output to universal I/Os



Powering sensors
active / ratiometric
+5 V, +24 V

2 outputs	
Voltage / current	DC 5 V $\pm 2.5\%$ / 20 mA
Voltage / current	DC 24 V $+10\%, -25\%$ / 40 mA
Reference potential	Terminals \perp
Connection	Short-circuit-proof



Motor driver

Driver for bipolar stepper motor	
Constant-current mode	Short-circuit-proof
Switching frequency	15 kHz
Half-step mode	8 steps per revolution
Programmable current	0.1...2.8 A
Programmable hold current	0.0...0.5 A
Motor voltage	Max. 42 V
Programmable speed	Max. 500 steps per s
Programmable acceleration	Max. 500 steps per s^2
Programmable traverse path	200...60,000 steps
Programmable overdrive	0...5,000 steps
Thermal shutdown	
Programmable reference point	Zero or max. point
Diagnostics at startup and in operation	
UPS (POL94U.00/MCQ only)	
Energy storage	Ultracaps (6 x 10 F at 2.7 V)
Fully charged	200 Ws
Charging time	<2 min

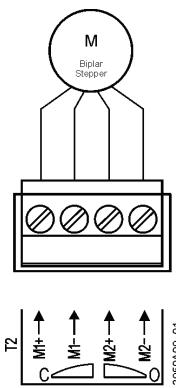
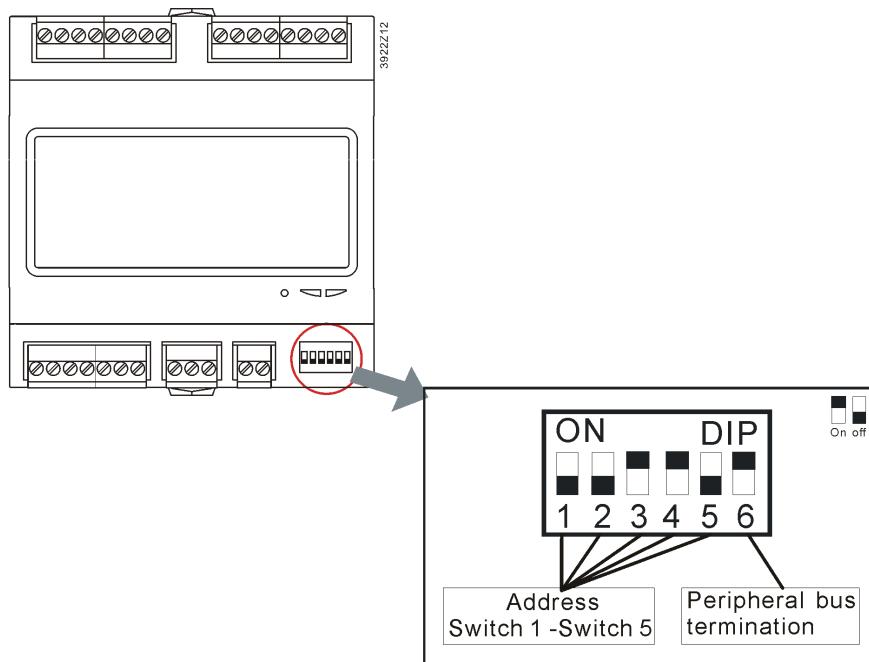


Table of power consumption for different types of valve

Type of valve	Speed (Stp/s)	Current setpoint (mA)	Power (W)	Current of ECV at DC 21.6 V (mA)
ALCO EX8	500	800	12	600
ALCO EX7	330	750	12	600
Danfoss ETS100B	300	500	6.4	300
Sporlan SEHI	200	180	6.8	340

DIP switches

The extension module is equipped with DIP switches for communication with the controller. Switches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are configurable to set the slave address, while switch 6 acts as peripheral bus termination. When the extension module operates as the termination in the network, switch 6 must be set to ON.

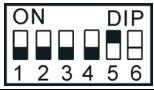
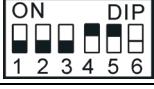
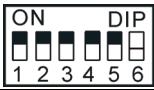


The bit order for the switches is from 5 to 1. The lowest bit is 5 while the highest bit is 1. The following table shows the logic of slave address:

Switch 1	2^4
Switch 2	2^3
Switch 3	2^2
Switch 4	2^1
Switch 5	2^0

By combining switches 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, a maximum of 31 slave addresses can be configured. The configuration formula is as follows: $2^4+2^3+2^2+2^1+2^0=31$.

Below are some configuration examples:

Slave address (controller)	DIP switch configuration of extension module					
	Switch 1	Switch 2	Switch 3	Switch 4	Switch 5	Schematics
1	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	
2	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	
3	Off	Off	Off	On	On	
4	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	
5...29						
30	On	On	On	On	Off	
31	On	On	On	On	On	

Note



The same address of extension module must be set in the application program of the controller. Zero cannot be set as the slave address.

Connection terminals

Possible plugs for I/O signals
(not included)

Phoenix FKCVW 2,5 / x-ST
Phoenix FKCT 2,5 / x-ST
Phoenix MVSTBW 2,5 / x-ST
Phoenix FRONT-MSTB 2,5 / x-ST

Solid wire

0.5...2.5 mm²

Stranded wire (twisted or with ferrule)

0.5...1.5 mm²

Cable lengths

In compliance with load, local regulations
and installation documents

Peripheral bus

Board-to-board (not included)

ZEC1,0/4-LPV-3,5 GY35AUC2CI1

Board-to-wire (not included)

ZEC1,0/4-ST-3,5 GY35AUC1R1,4

Solid wire

0.2...1.0 mm²

Stranded wire (twisted or with ferrule)

0.2...1.0 mm²

Total cable length

Max. 30 m

Addressing

DIP switches 1...5

Termination

DIP switch 6

Environmental conditions	Operation Temperature	IEC 721-3-3 -40...70 °C (POL94E.00/MCQ) -40...60 °C (POL94U.00/MCQ)
	Humidity Atmospheric pressure	<90% r.h. (non-condensing) Min. 700 hPa, corresponding to max. 3,000 m above sea level
Protection	Transport Temperature	IEC 721-3-2 -40...70 °C
	Humidity Atmospheric pressure	<95% r.h. (non-condensing) Min. 260 hPa, corresponding to max. 10,000 m above sea level
Standards	Degree of protection	IP20 (EN 60529)
	Safety class	Suitable for use in plants with safety class II
Ordering data	Product safety Automatic electrical controls	EN 60730-1
	Electromagnetic compatibility Immunity in the industrial sector	EN 61000-6-2
Accessories	Emissions in the domestic sector	EN 61000-6-3
	CE conformity EMC directive	2004/108/EC
	Low-voltage directive	2006/95/EC
	Listings	UL916, UL873 CSA C22.2M205
	RoHs directive	2002/95/EC (Europe) ACPEIP (China)
	ECV extension module without UPS	POL94E.00/MCQ
	ECV extension module with UPS	POL94U.00/MCQ
	Plugs (spring cage, cable top entry)	POL094.E6/STD
	1 x Phoenix FKCT 2,5/2-ST GY7035	
	1 x Phoenix FKCT 2,5/3-ST KMGY	
	1 x Phoenix FKCT 2,5/4-ST KMGY	
	1 x Phoenix FKCT 2,5/7-ST GY7035	
	1 x Phoenix ZEC1,0/4-LPV-3,5 GY35AUC2CI1	
	2 x Phoenix ZEC1,0/4-ST-3,5 GY35AUC1R1,4	
	Solid wire	0.5...2.5 mm ²
	Stranded wire (twisted or with ferrule)	0.5...1.5 mm ²

Peripheral bus	Board-to-board (not included) Board-to-wire (not included) Solid wire Stranded wire (twisted and with ferrule) Bus cable Max. number of extension modules Cable lengths	ZEC1,0/4-LPV-3,5 GY35AUC2CI1 ZEC1,0/4-ST-3,5 GY35AUC1R1,4 0.2...1.0 mm ² 0.2...1.0 mm ² Shielded if length >3 m , twisted pair 31 (1...31) Do not us 0 Total max. 30 m
		
Environmental conditions	Operation Temperature POL94E Temperature POL94U Humidity Atmospheric pressure	IEC 721-3-3 -40...70 °C -40...60 °C <90% r.h. Min. 700 hPa, corresponding to max. 3,000 m above sea level
	Transport Temperature Humidity Atmospheric pressure	IEC 721-3-2 -40...70 °C <95% r.h. Min. 260 hPa, corresponding to max. 10,000 m above sea level
Protection standards	Degree of protection Product safety Automatic electrical controls Electromagnetic compatibility Immunity in the industrial sector Emissions in the domestic sector CE conformity EMC directive Low-voltage directive Listings RoHS directive	IP20 (EN 60529) EN 60730-1 EN 61000-6-2 EN 61000-6-3 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC UL916, UL873 CSA C22.2M205 2002/95/EC (Europe) ACPEIP (China)

Engineering notes



Warning

To ensure protection against accidental contact with relay connections carrying voltages above 42 V_{eff}, the module must be installed in an enclosure (preferably a control panel). It must be impossible to open the enclosure without the aid of a key or tool.

AC 230 V cables must be double-insulated against safety extra low-voltage (SELV) cables.

Disposal notes



The module contains electrical and electronic components and must not be disposed of together with household waste.

Local and currently valid legislation must be observed!

Dimensions

Dimensions in mm

Layout of EVC modules POL94E.00/XXX POL94U.00/XXX

