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## AC communication module

### Overview

This document describes the specification of the PZEM-004T AC communication module, the module is mainly used for measuring AC voltage, current, active power, frequency, power factor and active energy, the module is without display function, the data is read through the TTL interface.

PZEM-004T-10A: Measuring Range 10A (Built-in Shunt)  
PZEM-004T-100A: Measuring Range 100A (external transformer)

### 1.Function description

#### 1.1 Voltage

- 1.1.1 Measuring range:80~260V
- 1.1.2 Resolution: 0.1V
- 1.1.3 Measurement accuracy: 0.5%

#### 1.2 Current

- 1.2.1 Measuring range: 0~10A(PZEM-004T-10A); 0~100A(PZEM-004T-100A)
- 1.2.2 Starting measure current: 0.01A(PZEM-004T-10A); 0.02A(PZEM-004T-100A)
- 1.2.3 Resolution: 0.001A
- 1.2.4 Measurement accuracy: 0.5%

#### 1.3 Active power

- 1.3.1 Measuring range: 0~2.3kW(PZEM-004T-10A); 0~23kW(PZEM-004T-100A)
- 1.3.2 Starting measure power: 0.4W
- 1.3.3 Resolution: 0.1W
- 1.3.4 Display format:
  - <1000W, it display one decimal, such as: 999.9W
  - ≥1000W, it display only integer, such as: 1000W
- 1.3.5 Measurement accuracy: 0.5%

#### 1.4 Power factor

- 1.4.1 Measuring range: 0.00~1.00
- 1.4.2 Resolution: 0.01
- 1.4.3 Measurement accuracy: 1%

#### 1.5 Frequency

- 1.5.1 Measuring range: 45Hz~65Hz
- 1.5.2 Resolution: 0.1Hz
- 1.5.3 Measurement accuracy: 0.5%

#### 1.6 Active energy

- 1.6.1 Measuring range: 0~250000kWh
- 1.6.2 Resolution: 1Wh
- 1.6.3 Measurement accuracy: 0.5%
- 1.6.4 Display format:
  - <10kWh, the display unit is Wh(1kWh=1000Wh), such as: 9999Wh
  - ≥10kWh, the display unit is kWh, such as: 9999.99kWh
- 1.6.5 Reset energy: use software to reset.

#### 1.7 Over power alarm

Active power threshold can be set, when the measured active power exceeds the threshold, it can alarm

### 1.8 Communication interface

UART interface.

### 2 Communication protocol

#### 2.1 Physical layer protocol

Physical layer use UART communication interface

Baud rate is optional , 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity

#### 2.2 Application layer protocol

The application layer use the Modbus-RTU protocol to communicate. At present, it only supports function codes such as 0x03 (Read Holding Register), 0x04 (Read Input Register), 0x06 (Write Single Register), 0x41 (Calibration), 0x42 (Reset energy) etc.

0x41 function code is only for internal use (address can be only 0xF8), used for factory calibration and return to factory maintenance occasions, after the function code to increase 16-bit password, the default password is 0x3721

The address range of the slave is 0x01~0xF7. The address 0x00 is used as the broadcast address, the slave does not need to reply the master. The address 0xF8 is used as the general address, this address can be only used in single-slave environment and can be used for calibration etc.operation.

#### 2.3 Read the measurement result

The command format of the master reads the measurement result is(total of 8 bytes):

Slave Address + 0x04 + Register Address High Byte + Register Address Low Byte + Number of Registers High Byte + Number of Registers Low Byte + CRC Check High Byte + CRC Check Low Byte.

The command format of the reply from the slave is divided into two kinds:

Correct Reply: Slave Address + 0x04 + Number of Bytes + Register 1 Data High Byte + Register 1 Data Low Byte + ... + CRC Check High Byte + CRC Check Low Byte

Error Reply: Slave address + 0x84 + Abnormal code + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte

Abnormal code analyzed as following (the same below)

- 0x01,Illegal function
- 0x02,Illegal address
- 0x03,Illegal data
- 0x04,Slave error

The register of the measurement results is arranged as the following table

| Register address | Description                | Resolution                          |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0x0000           | Voltage value              | 1LSB correspond to 0.1V             |
| 0x0001           | Current value low 16 bits  | 1LSB correspond to 0.001A           |
| 0x0002           | Current value high 16 bits |                                     |
| 0x0003           | Power value low 16 bits    | 1LSB correspond to 0.1W             |
| 0x0004           | Power value high 16 bits   |                                     |
| 0x0005           | Energy value low 16 bits   | 1LSB correspond to 1Wh              |
| 0x0006           | Energy value high 16 bits  |                                     |
| 0x0007           | Frequency value            | 1LSB correspond to 0.1Hz            |
| 0x0008           | Power Factor value         | 1LSB correspond to 0.01             |
| 0x0009           | Alarm status               | 0xFFFF is alarm, 0x0000is not alarm |

For example, the master sends the following command (CRC check code is replaced by 0xHH and 0xLL, the same below)

0x01 + 0x04 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x0A + 0xHH + 0xLL

Indicates that the master needs to read 10 registers with slave address 0x01 and the start address of the register is 0x0000

The correct reply from the slave is as following:

0x01 + 0x04 + 0x14 + 0x08 + 0x98 + 0x03 + 0xE8+0x00 + 0x00 +0x08 + 0x98 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0xF4 + 0x00 + 0x64 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xHH + 0xLL

The above data shows

- Voltage is 0x0898, converted to decimal is 2200, display 220.0V
- Current is 0x00003E8, converted to decimal is 1000, display 1.000A
- Power is 0x00000898, converted to decimal is 2200, display 220.0W
- Energy is 0x00000000, converted to decimal is 0, display 0Wh
- Frequency is 0x01F4, converted to decimal is 500, display 50.0Hz
- Power factor is 0x0064, converted to decimal is 100, display 1.00
- Alarm status is 0x0000, indicates that the current power is lower than the alarm power threshold

### 2.4 Read and modify the slave parameters

At present,it only supports reading and modifying slave address and power alarm threshold

The register is arranged as the following table

| Register address | Description           | Resolution                 |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 0x0001           | Power alarm threshold | 1LSB correspond to 1W      |
| 0x0002           | Modbus-RTU address    | The range is 0x0001~0x00F7 |

The command format of the master to read the slave parameters and read the measurement results are same(described in details in Section 2.3), only need to change the function code from 0x04 to 0x03.

The command format of the master to modify the slave parameters is (total of 8 bytes):

Slave Address + 0x06 + Register Address High Byte + Register Address Low Byte + Register Value High Byte + Register Value Low Byte + CRC Check High Byte + CRC Check Low Byte.

The command format of the reply from the slave is divided into two kinds:

Correct Response: Slave Address + 0x06 + Number of Bytes + Register Address Low Byte + Register Value High Byte + Register Value Low Byte + CRC Check High Byte + CRC Check Low Byte.

Error Reply: Slave address + 0x86 + Abnormal code + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte.

For example, the master sets the slave's power alarm threshold:

0x01 + 0x06 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x08 + 0xFC + 0xHH + 0xLL

Indicates that the master needs to set the 0x0001 register (power alarm threshold) to 0x08FC (2300W).

Set up correctly, the slave return to the data which is sent from the master.

For example, the master sets the address of the slave

0x01 + 0x06 + 0x00 + 0x02 + 0x00 + 0x05 + 0xHH + 0xLL

Indicates that the master needs to set the 0x0002 register (Modbus-RTU address) to 0x0005

Set up correctly, the slave return to the data which is sent from the master.

#### 2.5 Reset energy

The command format of the master to reset the slave's **energy** is (total 4 bytes):

Slave address + 0x42 + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte.

Correct reply: slave address + 0x42 + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte.

Error Reply: Slave address + 0xC2 + Abnormal code + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte

#### 2.6 Calibration

The command format of the master to calibrate the slave is (total 6 bytes):

0xF8 + 0x41 + 0x37 + 0x21 + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte.

Correct reply: 0xF8 + 0x41 + 0x37 + 0x21 + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte.

Error Reply: 0xF8 + 0xC1 + Abnormal code + CRC check high byte + CRC check low byte.

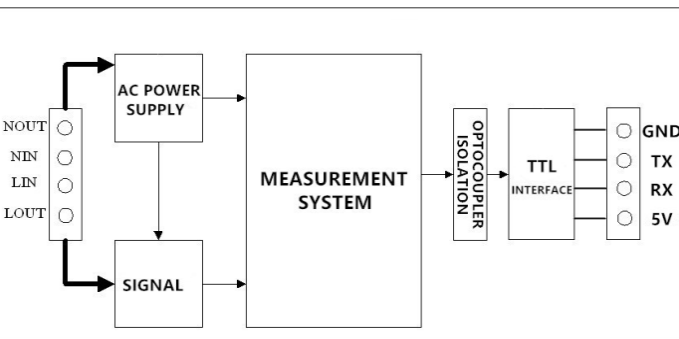
It should be noted that the calibration takes 3 to 4 seconds, after the master sends the command, if the calibration is successful, it will take 3 ~ 4 seconds to receive the response from the slave.

#### 2.7 CRC check

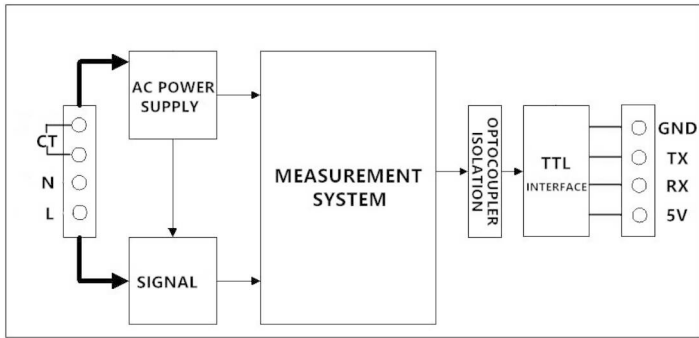
CRC check use 16bits format, occupy two bytes, the generator polynomial is X16 + X15 + X2 +1, the polynomial value used for calculation is 0xA001.

The value of the CRC check is a frame data divide all results of checking all the bytes except the CRC check value.

### 3 Functional block diagram

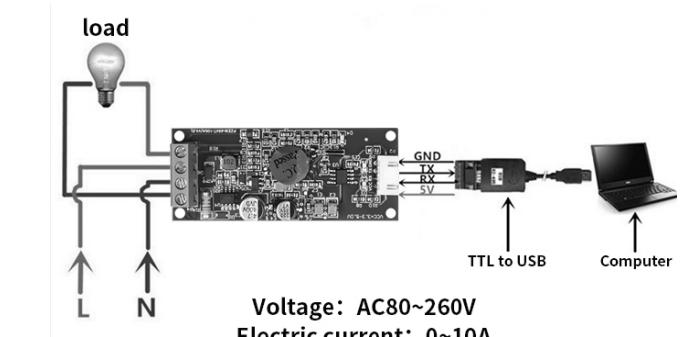


Picture 3.1 PZEM-004T-10A Functional block diagram

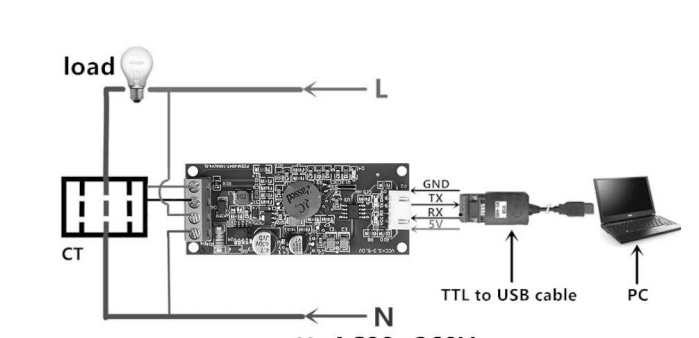


Picture 3.2 PZEM-004T-100A Functional block diagram

### 4 Wiring diagram



Picture 4.1 PZEM-004T-10A wiring diagram



Picture 4.2 PZEM-004T-100A wiring diagram

### 5 Other instructions

5.1 The TTL interface of this module is a passive interface, it requires external power supply, which means, when communicating, all four ports must be connected (5V, RX, TX, GND), otherwise it cannot communicate.

#### 5.2 Working temperature

-20℃ ~ +60℃.

## 交流多功能通讯模块

### 概述

本文档描述了基于 PZEM-004T 型号交流电参数通讯模块的规格, 该模块主要用于测量交流电压、电流、有功功率、频率、功率因数和有功电能, 模块不带显示功能, 数据通过 TTL 接口进行读取。

PZEM-004T-10A: 10A量程 (内置分流器)  
PZEM-004T-100A: 100A量程 (外接互感器)

### 1. 功能描述

#### 1.1 电压

- 1.1.1 测量范围: 80~260V。
- 1.1.2 分辨率: 0.1V。
- 1.1.3 测量精度: 0.5%。

#### 1.2 电流

- 1.2.1 测量范围: 0~10A (型号PZEM-004T-10A) ;0~100A (型号PZEM-004T-100A)
- 1.2.2 起测电流: 0.01A (型号PZEM-004T-10A) ;0.02A (型号PZEM-004T-100A)
- 1.2.3 分辨率: 0.001A
- 1.2.4 测量精度: 0.5%

#### 1.3 有功功率

- 1.3.1 测量范围: 0~2.3kW (型号PZEM-004T-10A) ;0~23kW (型号PZEM-004T-100A)
- 1.3.2 起测功率: 0.4W
- 1.3.3 分辨率: 0.1W
- 1.3.4 显示格式:
  - <1000W 显示 1 位小数, 如: 999.9W;
  - ≥1000W, 只显示整数, 如: 1000W
- 1.3.5 测量精度: 0.5%

#### 1.4 功率因数

- 1.4.1 测量范围: 0.00~1.00
- 1.4.2 分辨率: 0.01
- 1.4.3 测量精度: 1%。

#### 1.5 频率

- 1.5.1 测量范围: 45Hz~65Hz
- 1.5.2 分辨率: 0.1Hz
- 1.5.3 测量精度: 0.5%

#### 1.6 有功电能

- 1.6.1 计量范围: 0~250000kWh
- 1.6.2 分辨率: 1Wh
- 1.6.3 测量精度: 0.5%
- 1.6.4 显示格式:
  - <10kWh,显示单位为 Wh(1kWh=1000Wh),如: 9999Wh;
  - ≥10kWh,显示单位为 kWh,如: 9999.99kWh
- 1.6.5 电能清零: 软件清零。

#### 1.7 功率超限报警

有功功率门限可进行设置, 当实测的有功功率超过设定的门限时, 置报警状态。

### 1.8 通信接口

UART 接口。

#### 2. 通信协议

##### 2.1 物理层协议

物理层采用 UART 通信接口。

波特率可选, 8 位数据位, 1 位停止位, 无校验。

##### 2.2 应用层协议

应用层采用 Modbus-RTU 协议进行通信, 目前只支持 0x03 (读保持寄存器)、0x04 (读输入寄存器)、0x06 (写单个寄存器)、0x41 (校准)、0x42 (电能清零) 等功能码。

其中 0x41 功能码仅限于内部使用 (地址只能是 0xF8), 用作出厂校准和返厂维修等场合, 在功能码之后增加 16 位的密码, 密码默认为 0x3721。

从机的编址范围为 0x01~0xF7, 地址 0x00 作为广播地址, 从机不需回复主机, 地址 0xF8 作为通用地址, 该地址只能用在单从机的环境中, 可以用作校准等操作。

##### 2.3 读取测量结果

主机读取测量结果的命令格式为 (共 8 个字节):

从机地址 + 0x04 + 寄存器地址高字节 + 寄存器地址低字节 + 寄存器数量高字节 + 寄存器数量低字节 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

从机回复如下命令格式分为两种:

正确回复: 从机地址 + 0x04 + 字节数 + 寄存器 1 数据高字节 + 寄存器 1 数据低字节 + ... + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

错误回复: 从机地址 + 0x84 + 异常码 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

异常码解读如下 (下同):

- 0x01, 非法功能;
- 0x02, 非法地址;
- 0x03, 非法数据;
- 0x04, 从机错误。

其中测量结果的寄存器排布如下表所示。

| 寄存器地址  | 说明          | 分辨率                     |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 0x0000 | 电压测量值       | 1LSB 对应 0.1V            |
| 0x0001 | 电流测量值低 16 位 | 1LSB 对应 0.001A          |
| 0x0002 | 电流测量值高 16 位 |                         |
| 0x0003 | 功率测量值低 16 位 | 1LSB 对应 0.1W            |
| 0x0004 | 功率测量值高 16 位 |                         |
| 0x0005 | 电能测量值低 16 位 | 1LSB 对应 1Wh             |
| 0x0006 | 电能测量值高 16 位 |                         |
| 0x0007 | 频率测量值       | 1LSB 对应 0.1Hz           |
| 0x0008 | 功率因数测量值     | 1LSB 对应 0.01            |
| 0x0009 | 报警状态        | 0xFFFF 为报警, 0x0000 为不报警 |

例如主机发送如下命令 (CRC 校验码用 0xHH 和 0xLL 代替, 下同):

0x01 + 0x04 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x0A + 0xHH + 0xLL

表明主机需要读取从机地址为 0x01 的 10 个寄存器, 寄存器起始地址为 0x0000。

从机正确的回复如下:

0x01 + 0x04 + 0x14 + 0x08 + 0x98 + 0x03 + 0xE8+0x00 + 0x00 +0x08 + 0x98 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0xF4 + 0x00 + 0x64 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0xHH + 0xLL

以上数据表明:

- 电压为 0x0898, 换算为十进制为 2200, 表示 220.0V;
- 电流为 0x000003E8, 换算为十进制为 1000, 表示 1.000A;
- 功率为 0x00000898, 换算为十进制为 2200, 表示 220.0W;
- 电能为 0x00000000, 换算为十进制为 0, 表示 0Wh;
- 频率为 0x01F4, 换算为十进制为 500, 表示 50.0Hz;
- 功率因数为 0x0064, 换算为十进制为 100, 表示 1.00;
- 报警状态为 0x0000, 表示当前功率低于报警功率门限。

#### 2.4 读取和修改从机参数

目前仅支持读取和修改从机的地址和功率报警门限。

寄存器排布如下表所示:

| 寄存器地址  | 说明            | 分辨率               |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 0x0001 | 功率报警门限        | 1LSB 对应 1W        |
| 0x0002 | Modbus-RTU 地址 | 范围为 0x0001~0x00F7 |

主机读取从机参数的命令格式和读取测量结果的相同 (详细见 2.3 节描述), 只需要将功能码由 0x04 改为 0x03 即可。

主机修改从机参数的命令格式为 (共 8 个字节):

从机地址 + 0x06 + 寄存器地址高字节 + 寄存器地址低字节 + 寄存器值高字节 + 寄存器值低字节 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

从机回复如下命令格式分为两种:

正确回复: 从机地址 + 0x06 + 字节数 + 寄存器地址低字节 + 寄存器值高字节 + 寄存器值低字节 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

错误回复: 从机地址 + 0x86 + 异常码 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

例如主机设置从机的功率报警门限:

0x01 + 0x06 + 0x00 + 0x01 + 0x08 + 0xFC + 0xHH + 0xLL

表明主机需要写 0x0001 寄存器 (功率报警门限) 设置为 0x08FC (2300W)。

设置正确, 从机返回主机发送的数据即可。

例如主机设置从机的地址:

0x01 + 0x06 + 0x00 + 0x02 + 0x00 + 0x05 + 0xHH + 0xLL

表明主机需要写 0x0002 寄存器 (Modbus-RTU 地址) 设置为 0x0005。

设置正确, 从机返回主机发送的数据即可。

#### 2.5 电能清零

主机对从机的电能进行清零的命令格式为 (共 4 个字节):

从机地址 + 0x42 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

正确回复: 从机地址 + 0x42 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

错误回复: 从机地址 + 0xC2 + 异常码 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

#### 2.6 校准

主机对从机进行校准的命令格式为 (共 6 个字节):

0xF8 + 0x41 + 0x37 + 0x21 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

正确回复: 0xF8 + 0x41 + 0x37 + 0x21 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

错误回复: 0xF8 + 0xC1 + 异常码 + CRC 校验高字节 + CRC 校验低字节。

需要注意的是, 校准需要 3~4 秒钟时间, 主机发送完命令后, 如果校准成功, 会在 3~4 秒后可以收到从机的回复。

#### 2.7 CRC 校验

CRC 校验采用 16bits 格式, 占用两个字节, 生成多项式为 X16 + X15 + X2 + 1, 用作计算的多项式值为 0xA001。  
CRC 校验的值为帧数据除 CRC 校验值外的所有字节校验结果。

### 3. 功能框图

