

Preface

Thank you for choosing ASHM. **NG^Λ·P Series High Performance Heavy-duty AC Motor Drives for Asynchronous Motor.** This user manual presents a detailed description of NG^Λ·P series with respect to product features, structural characteristics, functions, installation, parameter setting, troubleshooting, commissioning and daily maintenance, etc.



IMPORTANT NOTES

- Please assure the intactness of product enclosure and all safety covers before installation. Operation must conform to the requirements of this manual and local industrial safety regulations and/or electrical codes.
- Contents of this manual may be subject to appropriate modification as a result of product upgrade, specification change and update of the manual.
- In the event of damage or loss of user manual, users may ask local distributors, offices or our Technical Service Department for a new one.
- If any item as stated in this manual is not clear, please contact our Technical Service Department.
- If any anomaly occurs after power up or during the operation, it is essential to stop the machine and identify the fault or seek technical services as soon as possible.
- Telephone number of our Technical Service Department: (+86) 15020520502



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Chapter 1 Safety Precautions

Safety Precautions

Safety signs in this manual:

 **WARNING:** indicates the situation in which the failure to follow operating requirements may result in fire or serious personal injury or even death.

 **ATTENTION:** indicates the situation in which the failure to follow operating requirements may cause moderate or slight injury and damage to equipment.

Users are requested to read this chapter carefully when installing, commissioning and repairing this product and perform the operation according to safety precautions as set forth in this chapter without violation. ASHM. bears no responsibility for any injury and loss as a result of any violation operation.

1.1 Safety Considerations

1.1.1 Prior to Installation

WARNING

- Do not touch control terminals, circuit boards and any other electronic parts and components with bare hands.
- Do not use the drive whose component(s) is/are missing or damaged. Failure to comply may result in more faults and/or personal injury even death.

ATTENTION

- Check if the product information indicated on the nameplate is consistent with the order requirements. If not, do not install it.
- Do not install the drive in the event that the packing list does not match with real equipment.

1.1.2 Installation

WARNING

- Only qualified personnel familiar with drives and associated machinery should plan or implement the installation. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personnel injury even death.

- This equipment must be mounted on metal or other flame retardant objects. Failure to comply may result in fire.
- This equipment must be mounted in an area which is away from combustibles and heat sources. Failure to comply may result in fire.
- This equipment must in no case be mounted in the environment exposed to explosive gases. Failure to comply may result in explosion.
- Never adjust mounting bolts of this equipment, especially the ones with red markers. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.


**ATTENTION**

- Handle the equipment gently and take hold of its sole plate so as to avoid foot injury or equipment damage.
- Mount the equipment where its weight can be withstood. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personnel injury if falling happens.
- Make sure the installation environment conforms to the requirements as stated in Section 2.8. If not, de-rating is necessary. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Prevent drilling residues, wire ends and screws from falling into the equipment during installation. Failure to comply may result in faults or equipment damage.
- When mounted in a cabinet, this equipment should be provided with appropriate heat dissipation. Failure to comply may result in faults or equipment damage.

1.1.3 **Wiring****WARNING**

- Only qualified personnel familiar with drives and associated machinery should plan or implement the wiring. Failure to comply may result in personnel injury and/or equipment damage.
- Wiring must strictly conform to this manual. Failure to comply may result in personnel injury and/or equipment damage.
- Make sure the input power supply has been completely disconnected before wiring. Failure to comply may result in personnel injury and/or equipment damage.
- All wiring operations must comply with EMC and safety regulations and/or electrical codes, and the conductor diameter should conform to recommendations of this manual. Failure to comply may result in personnel injury and/or equipment damage.
- Since overall leakage current of this equipment may be bigger than 3.0mA, for safety's sake, this equipment and its associated motor must be well grounded so as to avoid risk of electric shock.
- Be sure to implement wiring in strict accordance with the marks on this equipment's

terminals. Never connect three-phase power supply to output terminals U/T₁, V/T₂ and W/T₃. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.

- Install braking resistors at terminals  B₁ and B₂ only. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Wiring screws and bolts for main circuit terminals must be screwed tightly. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- AC 220V signal is prohibited from connecting to other terminals than control terminals RA, RB, RC and TA, TB, TC. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.



ATTENTION

- Since all drives from ASHM have been subjected to hi-pot test before delivery, users are prohibited from implementing such a test on this equipment. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Signal wires should to the best of the possibility be away from main power lines. If this cannot be ensured, vertical cross-arrangement shall be implemented, otherwise interference noise to control signal may occur.
- If motor cables are longer than 100m, it is recommended output AC reactor be used. Failure to comply may result in faults.
- The encoder must be provided with shielded cables whose shielded layer must be well grounded.

1.1.4 Run



WARNING

- Drives which have been stored for more than 2 years should be used with voltage regulator to gradually boost the voltage when applying power to the drives. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Be sure to implement the wiring as per Section 2.6 before applying power to the drive. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or electric shock hazard.
- Be sure to confirm the completion and correctness of the drive wiring and close the cover before applying power to the drive. Do not open the cover after applying power. Failure to comply may result in electric shock hazard.
- After applying the power, never touch the drive and peripheral circuits no matter what state the drive is under, otherwise there will be electric shock hazard.
- Prior to the running of the drive, check there is no person in surrounding area who can reach the motor so as to prevent personal injury.
- During the running of the drive, foreign bodies should be prevented dropping into the equipment. Failure to comply may result in faults and/or equipment damage.
- Only qualified technicians familiar with drives are allowed to perform signal test during

operation. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personal injury.

- Never change the drive parameters at will. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.

**ATTENTION**

- Make sure the number of phases of power supply and rated voltage are consistent with product nameplate. If not, contact the seller or ASHM..
- Check there are no short circuits in peripheral circuits connected with the drive, and make sure the connection is tight. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Make sure the motor and associated machinery are within allowable range of service prior to operation. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Never touch fans, heat sink and braking resistor with bare hands. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personal injury.
- It is not allowed to start & stop the driver frequently via direct switching power on or off. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.
- Make sure the drive is in a non-output status before switch-on/switch-off of the drive output and/or contactor. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.

1.1.2 Maintenance

**WARNING**

- Only qualified technicians are allowed to implement the maintenance, and troubleshooting.
- Never implement the maintenance, and troubleshooting before power supply has been turned off and discharged completely. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personal injury.
- To avoid an electric shock hazard, wait at least 10 minutes after the power has been turned off and make sure the residual voltage of the bus capacitors has discharged to 0V before performing any work on the drive.
- After the replacement of the drive, be sure to perform the same procedures in strict accordance with above-noted rules.

**ATTENTION**

- Do not touch the electric components with bare hands during maintenance, and troubleshooting. Failure to do this may result in component damage due to ESD.
- All pluggable components can be inserted or pulled out only when power has been turned off.

1.2 Other Considerations

1.2.1 Input Power Supply

This series of drives are not applicable to applications out the range of operating voltage as set forth in this manual. If necessary, please use booster to rise or drop the voltage to regulated voltage range.

This series of drives support common DC bus input. Users are suggested to consult ASHM. technical personnel before use.

1.2.2 Surge Protection

This series of drives are furnished with surge suppressor that has certain resistance to lightning induction. However, users in areas with frequent occurrence of lightning need to mount an external surge suppressor in front of the drive power input side.

1.2.3 Operation of Contactor

As to the configuration of peripheral devices recommended by this manual, it is necessary to mount a contactor between the power supply and this drive input side. Such a contactor should not be used as a control device for start and stop of the drive, as frequent charging & discharging shall reduce the service life of internal electrolytic capacitors.

When it is necessary to mount a contactor between the drive output and the motor, it should be ensured the drive is in a non-output status before switch-on/switch-off of such a contactor. Failure to comply may result in drive damage.

1.2.4 Output Filter

Since the drive output is PWM high frequency chopping voltage, mounting filter devices such as an output filter and an output AC reactor between the motor and the drive shall effectively reduce output noise, avoiding interference to other surrounding equipments.

If the length of cable between the drive and the motor exceeds 100m, an output AC reactor is

recommended to use with the purpose of preventing drive fault as a result of overcurrent caused by excessive distributed capacitance. An output filter is optional depending on field requirements.

Be sure not to mount phase-shifting capacitor or surge absorber at output side of the drive since this may result in drive damage as a result of over-temperature.

1.2.5 Motor Heating & Noise

If the motor does not match the rated capacity of the drive, especially when the rated power of the drive is greater than that of the motor, make sure to adjust the related parameter values of the motor in the drive or install a thermal relay in front of the motor to protect the motor. As the output voltage of the drive is PWM wave, which contains harmonics, so the motor's temperature rise, noise, and vibration will increase slightly compared with the operation in grid frequency.

1.2.6 Insulation of the Motor

In view of the fact that the drive output is PWM high frequency chopping voltage accompanied by higher harmonics, the noise, temperature rise and vibration of the motor is higher compared with sinusoidal voltage. Particularly this debases motor insulation. Therefore, the motor should be subjected to insulation inspection before initial use or reuse after being stored for a long period of time. The motor in regular service should also be subjected to regular insulation inspection so as to avoid the drive damage as a result of motor insulation damage. A 0.0V voltage mode mega-ohmmeter is recommended to use for the measurement of the motor insulation, during which, it is essential to disconnect the motor from the drive. Normally, the insulation resistance of the motor should be bigger than 0MΩ.

1.2.7 Derating

Due to the thin air in high-altitude areas, the radiating performance of the drive with forced air cooling may degrade while the electrolyte of electrolytic capacitors is more volatile, which can result in reduction in product life. Drive should be derated when used in an area at the altitude above 1000 meters. It is recommended to derate 1% for every 100m when the altitude is above 1000 meters.

1.2.8 Mechanical Vibration

This drive provides an output frequency ranging from 0Hz to 1000Hz. If more than 0Hz is needed at site, the mechanical load-bearing capacity of the equipment must be taken into consideration. At some output frequencies, the drive may encounter mechanical resonance points of the load equipment, which can be avoided by setting the parameter of skip frequency.

1.2.9 Precautions for the disposal of drives

Electrolytic capacitors on the main circuit and PCB may explode when they are burnt. Toxic gases may be produced when plastic parts are burned. Please dispose of them as industrial waste.



Chapter 2 Product Information

2.1 Model Explanation

Model shown on product nameplate indicates the series name, applicable type of power supply, power class and the version of software and hardware, etc. via the combination of numbers, symbols and letters.

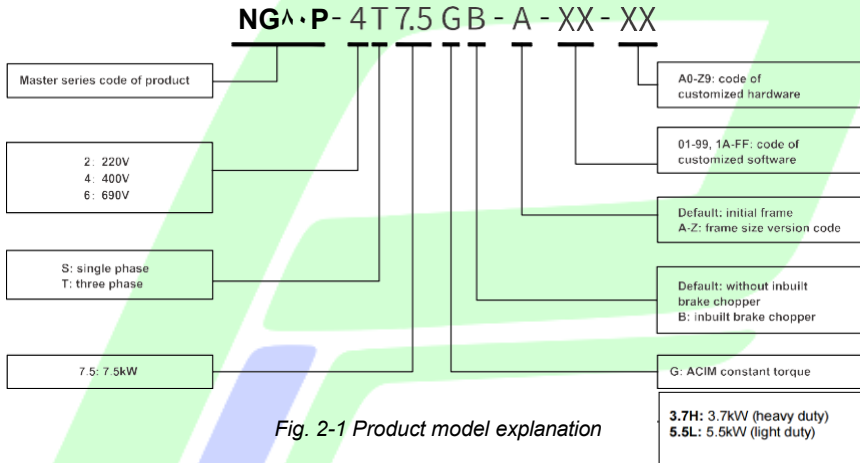


Fig. 2-1 Product model explanation

ATTENTION:

When the sub-series of NGA•P model is default, the load type is divided into G and L. When there is a product sub-series, the load type is default.

2.2 Nameplate Information

Fig. 2-2 Nameplate information

2.3 Information of Product Model

Table 2-1 Product model and technical data

■ NGA-P-ΣT□□□G(B), three-phase Σ••V level (heavy-duty)

Model	Power Rating (kW)	Rated Output Current (A)	Rated Input current (A)	Applicable motor (kW)	Brake chopper	DC reactor	Frame No.		
NGA•P-ΣT•,VoGB	•,Vo	Ƴ,ο	Ƴ,ο	•,Vo	Inbuilt	/	S•1		
NGA•P-ΣT1,οGB	1,ο	Ƴ,λ	ο	1,ο					
NGA•P-ΣTƳ,ƳGB	Ƴ,Ƴ	ο,ο	Ƴ	Ƴ,Ƴ					
NGA•P-ΣTƳ,VGB	Ƴ,V	9	1•,ο	Ƴ,V			S•2		
NGA•P-ΣTο,οGB	ο,ο	1Ƴ	1Σ,Ƴ	ο,ο					
NGA•P-ΣTV,οGB	V,ο	1λ	Ƴ•,ο	V,ο					
NGA•P-ΣT11GB	11	ƳΣ	Ƴ9	11			S•3		
NGA•P-ΣT1οGB	1ο	ƳƳ	Ƴο	1ο					
NGA•P-ΣT1λ,οGB	1λ,ο	ƳV	ΣΣ	1λ,ο					
NGA•P-ΣTƳƳGB	ƳƳ	Σο	ο•	ƳƳ	Inbuilt optional	Inbuilt	S•Σ		
NGA•P-ΣTƳ•GB	Ƴ•	Ƴ•	Ƴο	Ƴ•			S•ο		
NGA•P-ΣTƳVGB	ƳV	Vο	λ•	ƳV					
NGA•P-ΣTΣοGB	Σο	91	λƳ	Σο	Externally mounted		S•ο		
NGA•P-ΣTοοGB	οο	11Ƴ	1•Ƴ	οο			S•6		
NGA•P-ΣTVοGB	Vο	1ο•	1ΣƳ	Vο					
NGA•P-ΣT9•G	9•	1VƳ	1Ƴ•	9•			S•V		
NGA•P-ΣT11•G	11•	Ƴ1•	19Ƴ	11•					
NGA•P-ΣT1ƳƳG	1ƳƳ	ƳοƳ	ƳƳƳ	1ƳƳ			S•λ		
NGA•P-ΣT1Ƴ•G	1Ƴ•	Ƴ•Σ	Ƴλο	1Ƴ•					
NGA•P-ΣT1λοG	1λο	Ƴο•	ƳƳƳ	1λο			S•9		
NGA•P-ΣTƳ••G	Ƴ••	Ƴλ•	ƳοΣ	Ƴ••					
NGA•P-ΣTƳ•G	Ƴ•	ΣV•	ΣΣ1	Ƴ•			S1•		
NGA•P-ΣTλ•G	λλ•	οƳ•	Σλ9	λλ•					
NGA•P-ΣTƳ1οG	Ƴ1ο	ο9•	οV1	Ƴ1ο					
NGA•P-ΣTƳοοG	Ƴοο	Ƴο•	ƳƳΣ	Ƴοο					
NGA•P-ΣTΣ••G	Σ••	VƳο	Ƴ99	Σ••					
NGA•P-ΣTΣο•G	Σο•	λ••	VV•	Σο•					

* means brake chopper is optionally inbuilt for these models. Take Ƴ•kW as an example, the model without brake chopper is NGA-P-ΣTƳ•G, while with brake chopper is NGA-P-ΣTƳ•GB. Braking resistor needs to be mounted externally with reference to Ƴ,ο,Ƴ.

2.4 Technical Features of NG^Λ·PTable 2-2 Technical features of NG^Λ·P

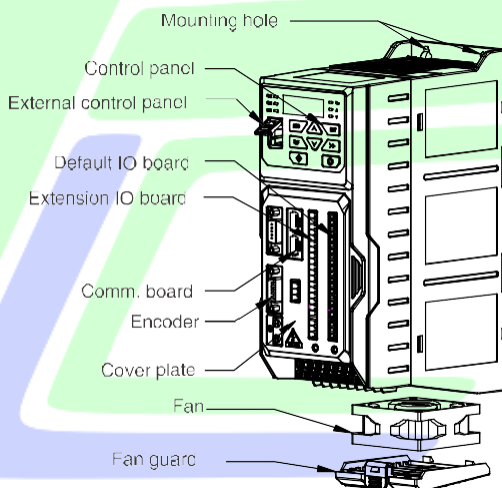
Power input	Rated input voltage	Σ··V level: three phase 380V~480V
	Frequency	50Hz/60Hz, tolerance ±0%
	Voltage range	Continuous voltage fluctuation ±1%, short fluctuation -10%~+10%, i.e. Σ··V: 323V~528V;
		Voltage out-of-balance rate <3%, distortion rate as per the requirements of IEC61800-2
	Allowable frequency fluctuation	±0%
	Rated input current	See Section 2.2
Power output	Applicable motor (kW)	See Section 2.2
	Rated current (A)	See Section 2.2
	Output voltage (V)	3-phase: ·~ rated input voltage, error < ±3%
	Output frequency (Hz)	··~ 600, ··Hz; unit: ··1Hz
	Overload capacity	150% - 1min 180% - 10s 200% - 0.5s
Control characteristics	V/f patterns	V/f control Sensor-less vector control 1 Sensor-less vector control 2 Closed-loop vector control (including position control)
	Range of speed regulation	1:100 (V/f control, sensor-less vector control 1) 1:200 (sensor-less vector control 2) 1:1000 (closed-loop vector control)
	Speed accuracy	±0.5% (V/f control) ±0.3% (sensor-less vector control 1 & 2) ±0.1% (closed-loop vector control)
	Speed fluctuation	±0.3% (sensor-less vector control 1 & 2) ±0.1% (closed-loop vector control)
	Torque response	< 10ms (sensor-less vector control 1 & 2) < 5ms (closed-loop vector control)
	Torque control accuracy	±5.0% (sensor-less vector control 2) ±0% (closed-loop vector control)

	Starting torque	•,0Hz: 110% (V/f control, sensor-less vector control 1) •,20Hz: 110% (sensor-less vector control 2) •Hz: 200% (closed-loop vector control)
	Positioning accuracy	±1 line pulse
Basic functions	Start frequency	•,0~600,0Hz
	Accel/Decel time	•,0~6000s
	Switching frequency	•,1kHz~16kHz
	Frequency setting	Digital setting + control panel \wedge/\vee Digital setting + terminal UP/DOWN Communication Analog setting (AI1/AI2/AI3/AI4) Terminal pulse setting
	Motor start-up methods	Started from start frequency DC injection braking start Flying start
	Motor stop methods	Ramp to stop Coast to stop Ramp to stop + DC injection brake
	Dynamic braking capacity	Brake choppers for NG ^Λ •P-ΣTV0 and below are inbuilt or can be inbuilt. See table 2-1 Brake chopper working voltage: 200V class: 220~240V; 400V class: 400V~480V Service time: •,0~100,0s
	DC brake capacity	DC injection braking start frequency: •,0~600,0Hz DC injection braking current: •,0~100,0% DC injection braking time: •,0~20,0s
	Input terminals	0 digital inputs, one of which can be used for high-speed pulse input. Compatible with active open collectors NPN, PNP and dry contact input. 2 analog inputs, voltage/current programmable.
	Output terminals	2 digital outputs, one of which can be used for high-speed pulse output terminal, 0~5kHz square signal; can output set frequency, output frequency and so forth One relay output terminal

		1 analog output terminals, voltage/current programmable; can output set frequency, output frequency and so forth
	Encoder signal terminals	Supports different types of encoder signal inputs such as open collector, push-pull, differential, rotary, Sine-Cos, and absolute etc.
Extension functions	Input terminals	Expandable with five digital input terminals, two analog input terminals, two sets of STO input terminals, and one leakage current collection terminal
	Output terminals	Expandable with three digital output terminals, one analog output terminal, and one set of relay output terminals
Featured functions	Parameter copy, parameter backup, common DC bus, free switchover between two motors' parameters, flexible parameter displayed & hidden, various master & auxiliary frequency reference and switchover, reliable speed search started, a variety of Accel/Decel curves programmable, automatic correction of analog, 16-step speed control programmable (2-step support flexible frequency reference), count function, three faults recorded, over excitation brake, over voltage stall protection programmable, under voltage stall protection programmable, restart upon power loss, skip frequency, frequency binding, four kinds of Accel/Decel time, motor thermal protection, flexible fan control, process PID control, simple PLC, multi-functional key programmable, droop control, asynchronous and synchronous motor tune, field-weakening control, high-precision torque control, V/f separated control, torque control at sensor-less vector control, torque control at closed-loop vector control, two encoder signal inputs (support incremental, UVW hybrid and resolver, etc.), flexible deceleration ratio control, zero-speed clamping, angular positioning, simple feed forward control, pulse train position control	
Protection functions	Refer to Chapter 6- Troubleshooting	
Environment	Place of operation	Indoors, no direct sunlight, free from dust, corrosive gases, flammable gases, oil mist, water vapor, water drop and salt, etc.
	Altitude	0~2000m. De-rate 1% for every 100m when the altitude is above 1000 meters
	Ambient temperature	-10℃~50℃. The rated output current should be derated 1.0% for every 1℃ when the ambient temperature is 50℃~60℃
	Relative humidity	0%~90%, no condensation

	Vibration	Less than 0.9m/s ² (•, 1g)
	Storage temperature	-25°C~+70°C
Others	Efficiency at rated Amps	7.0kW and below: ≥93% 11~20kW: ≥90% 30kW and above: ≥98%
	Installation	0.6~kW and 1.2~kW are cabinet type, the others are wall-mounted
	Installation	Book-type wall-mounted
	IP grade	IP20/IP00
	Cooling method	Forced air cooling

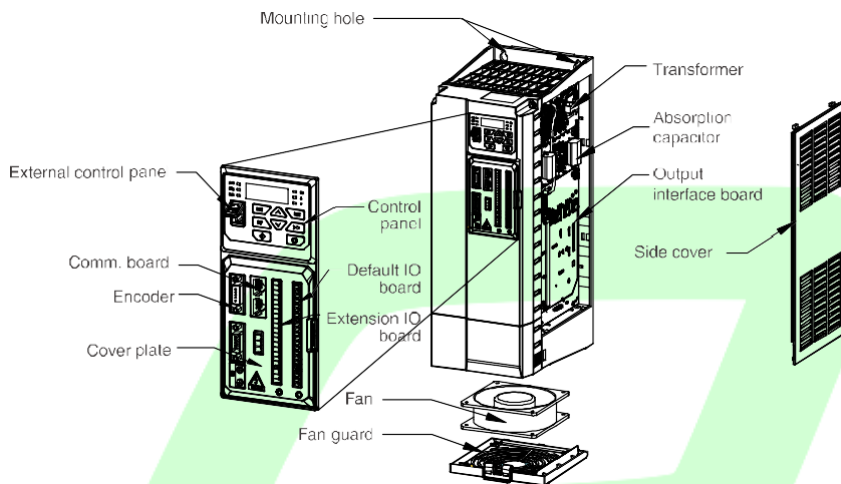
2.2 Parts Drawing



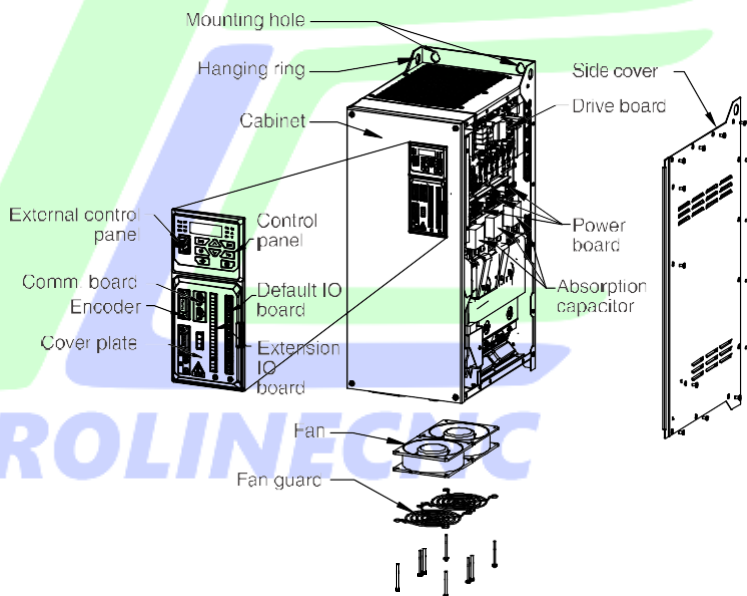
a) NGA-P-ΣT11GB and below

ATTENTION:

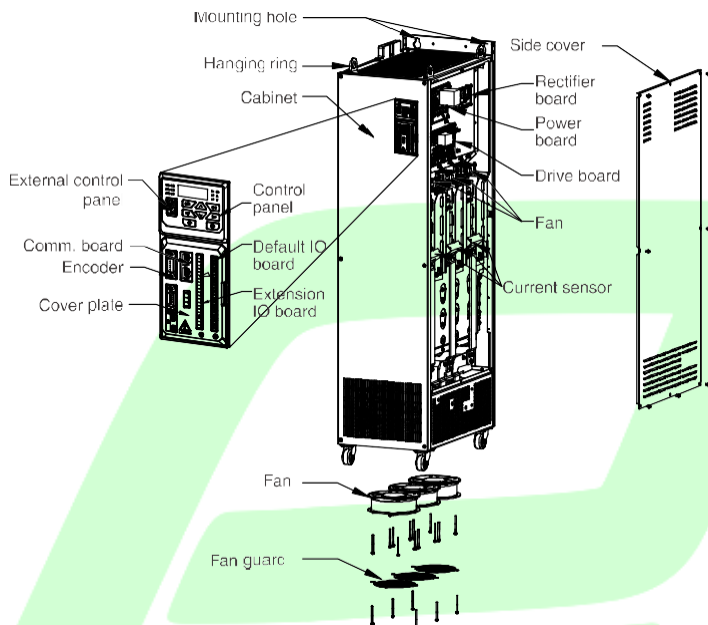
When the NGA-P series drive is connected to the external control panel, open the flip cover of the network interface, and then connect the external control panel to the network interface with dual-port network cable.



b) NGA·P-ΣT10GB~NGA·P-ΣTγVG(B)



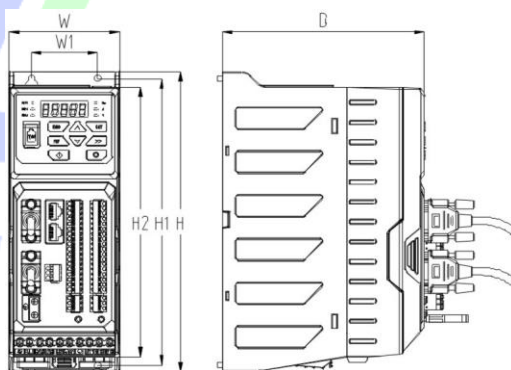
c) NGA·P-ΣTΣ0G(B) ~ NGA·P-ΣTγγ·G



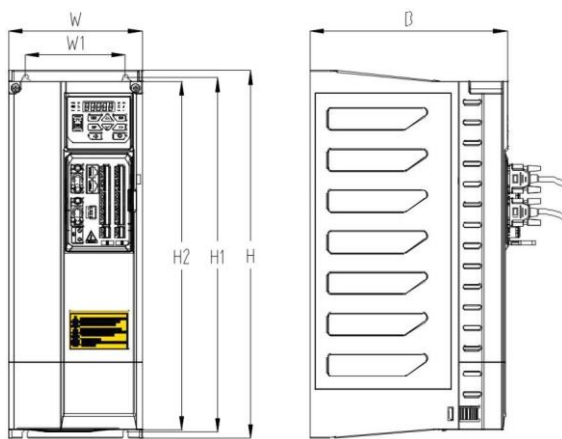
d) NGΛ•P-ΣΤΥΔ•G and above

Fig.2-3 Parts drawing

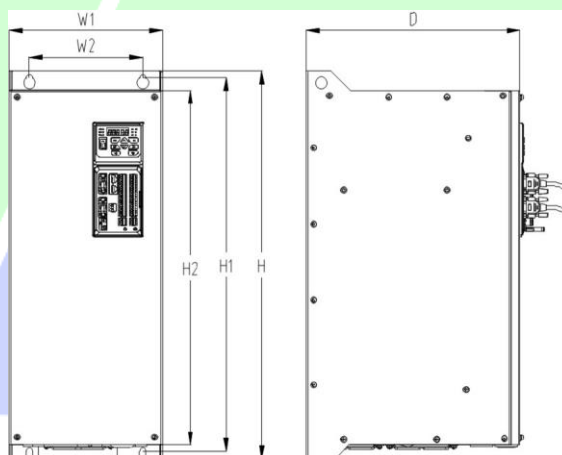
2.1 Appearance, Mounting Dimensions and Weight



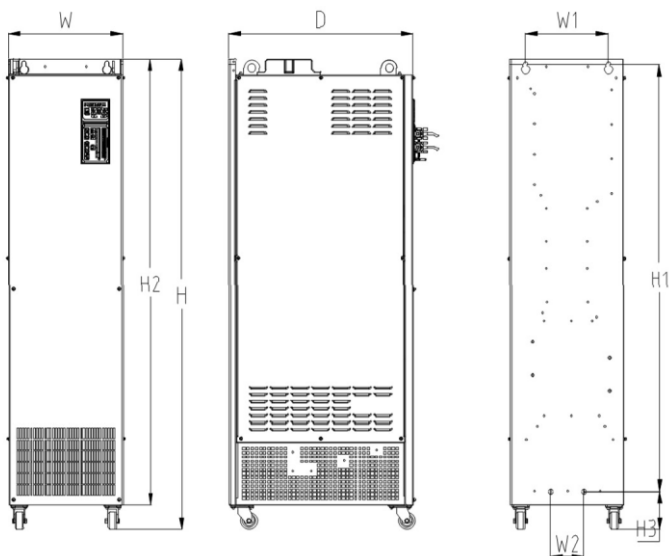
a) NGΛ•P-ΣΤΥΔ•G and below



b) NGA·P-ΣT\oGB~NGA·P-ΣT\VG(B)



c) NGA·P-ΣT\oG(B) ~NGA·P-ΣT\Υ·G



d) NGA•P-ΣΤΥο•G and above

Fig.2-4 External dimensions

Table 2-2 Appearance, mounting dimensions and weight

Model	Frame No.	External and installation dimensions (mm)									Weight (kg)
		W	H	D	W ¹	W ²	H ¹	H ²	H ³	d	
NGA•P-ΣΤ•,VoGB	S•1	182	226	103	00	/	216	202	/	2,0	1,7
NGA•P-ΣΤ1,οGB											1,7
NGA•P-ΣΤ2,2GB											1,7
NGA•P-ΣΤ3,VGB											1,7
NGA•P-ΣΤο,οGB	S•2	93	210	113	00	/	212	/	/	0,0	2,9
NGA•P-ΣΤV,οGB											2,9
NGA•P-ΣΤ11GB											2,9
NGA•P-ΣΤ1οGB											1,0
NGA•P-ΣΤ11,οGB	S•3	120	220	217	111	/	200	/	/	0,0	1,0
NGA•P-ΣΤ22GB											1,0
NGA•P-ΣΤ3•G(B)	S•2	101	230	222	111	/	210	/	/	2,0	11,1
NGA•P-ΣΤ3VG(B)											11,1

NGA•P-εTεoG(B)	S•o	۳•	oεo	۳••	۱۷o	/	o۳o	ε۹•	/	۱•	۳۱,•
NGA•P-εToG(B)											۳۱,•
NGA•P-εTvoG(B)	S•۶	۲o•	۶۳o	۲o•	۱۸o	/	۶۱۳	o۸•	/	۱۱	εo,•
NGA•P-εT۹•G											εo,•
NGA•P-εT۱۱•G											εo,•
NGA•P-εT۱۲۳G	S•۷	۳••	۷۳۸	۳۹۹	۳۳•	/	۷۱o	۶۸۳	/	۱۱	۶۷,•
NGA•P-εT۱۶•G											۶۷,•
NGA•P-εT۱۸oG	S•۸	۳••	۸۹o	ε۶•	۳۳•	/	۸۷۳	۸ε•	/	۱۳	۱•۳,o
NGA•P-εT۲••G											۱•۳,o
NGA•P-εT۲۳•G											۱•۳,o
NGA•P-εT۲o•G	S•۹	۳۳•	۱۳εo	o۳۳	۳ε•	۹۶	۱۱۳۳	۱۱۷o	۱•۹	۱۳	۱ε۳,•
NGA•P-εT۲۸•G											۱ε۳,•
NGA•P-εT۳۱oG	S۱•	۳۳•	۱۳۶o	o۳۳	۳ε•	۹۶	۱۳ε۳	۱۳۹o	۱•۹	۱۳	۱۸۱,•
NGA•P-εT۳ooG											۱۸۱,•
NGA•P-εTε••G											۱۸۱,•
NGA•P-εTεo•G											۱۸۱,•

۲.۷ External Dimensions of Control Panel

The LED control panel model of NGA•P series is KBU-BX۱ whose appearance and external dimensions are shown in Fig. ۲-o.

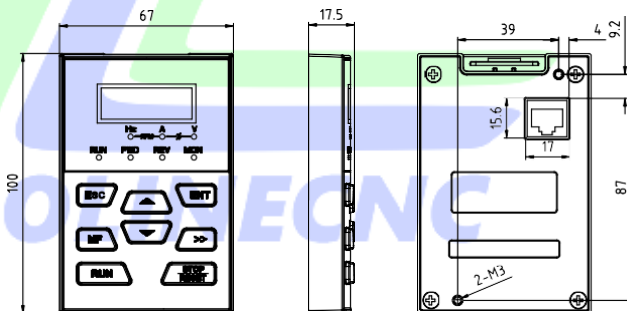


Fig. 2-5 External dimensions of KBU-BX1

2.8 External Dimensions of Control Panel Bracket

A bracket should be provided to support the electric panel and a hole in the cabinet needs to be opened when the control panel KBU-BX1 needs to be remotely used. Bracket model is KBU-DZ1 whose external dimensions are shown in Fig. 2-6 a). Fig. 2-6 b) shows applicable hole dimensions in the cabinet.

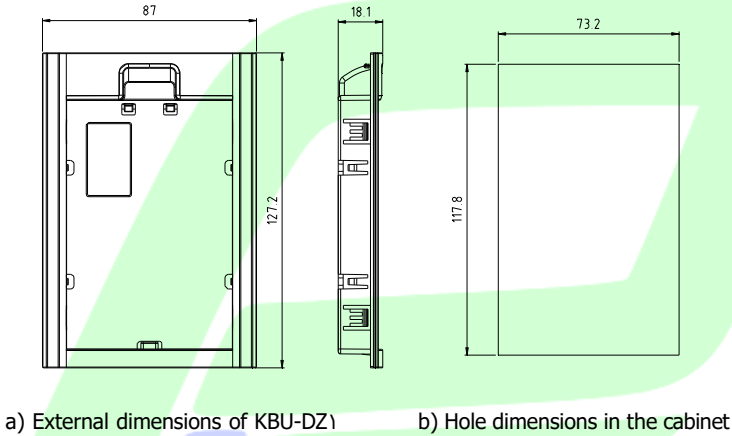


Fig. 2-6 External dimensions of KBU-DZ1 and cabinet hole dimensions

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Chapter 3 Installation and Wiring

3.1 Installation Environment

- 1) Ambient temperature is in the range of -10°C to 50°C .
- 2) Drive should be installed on surface of flame retardant object, with adequate surrounding space for heat dissipation.
- 3) Installation should be performed where vibration is less than 0.9m/s^2 (0.1g).
- 4) Avoid installation in places exposed to direct sunlight, moisture, condensation, or water droplets.
- 5) Avoid installation in areas with oil contamination, heavy metal dust, excessive dust, or high salt content.
- 6) Do not expose to an atmosphere with flammable gases, corrosive gases, explosive gases or other harmful gases.
- 7) Prevent drilling residues, wire ends and screws falling into drive.
- 8) Ventilation part of the drive should be installed outside from harsh environment (e.g. textile facilities with fiber particles and chemical facilities filled with corrosive gases).

3.2 Minimum Mounting Clearances

3.2.1 Single drive mounting

When mounting the NGA-P series drive, adequate surrounding space shall be reserved according to its power rating. Meanwhile, to ensure favorable heat dissipation, the drive shall be mounted upright but not upside down.

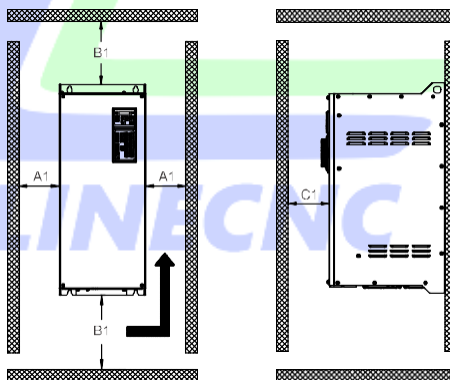


Fig. 3-1 Single drive mounting clearances (NG80P-4T0.75GB to NG80P-4T220G)

ATTENTION:

When a NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·G or below needs to be mounted in parallel in a cabinet, it is required to ensure the mounting clearance in the table below. When multiple drives are mounted in the same cabinet, parallel side-by-side mounting is recommended. For details, please refer to Section 3.3.3.

Table 3-1 Single drive mounting clearances
(NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·V \circ GB~NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·G)

Power rating	Mounting clearances (mm)		
	A)	B)	C)
NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·V \circ GB~NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·VGB	≥ 2	≥ 10	≥ 0
NG Λ ·P- Σ T \circ GB~NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ GB	≥ 2	≥ 10	≥ 0
NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ GB~NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ TGB	≥ 2	≥ 10	≥ 0
NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·GB~NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ VGB	≥ 0	≥ 20	≥ 0
NG Λ ·P- Σ T Σ GB(B)~NG Λ ·P- Σ T Υ ·G	≥ 8	≥ 20	≥ 0

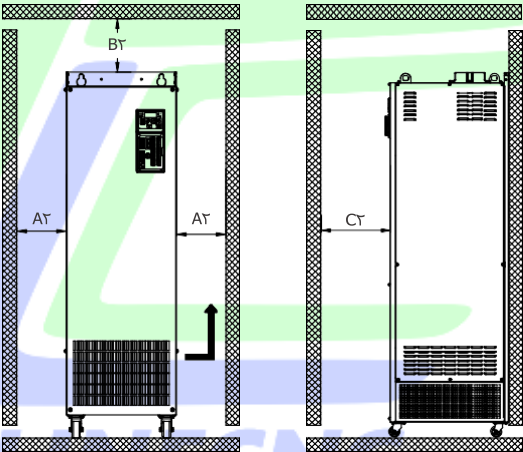


Fig. 3-2 Mounting clearances for NG80P-4T250G to NG80P-4T450G

Table 3-2 Single drive mounting clearances
(NGA·P-εTγδ·GB~ NGA·P-εTεδ·G)

AC drive power rating	Mounting clearances (mm)		
	Aγ	Bγ	Cγ
NGA·P-εTγδ·G~NGA·P-εTεδ·G	≥20	≥200	≥50

3.2.2 Mounting multiple drives

The heat of NGA·P drives is emitted from the bottom to the top. When multiple drives operate, it is recommended to mount the drives side-by-side. Besides, align the upper parts of the drives, especially when those drives are of different sizes, and ensure there is enough space left around to facilitate heat dissipation, as shown in Figure 3-3.

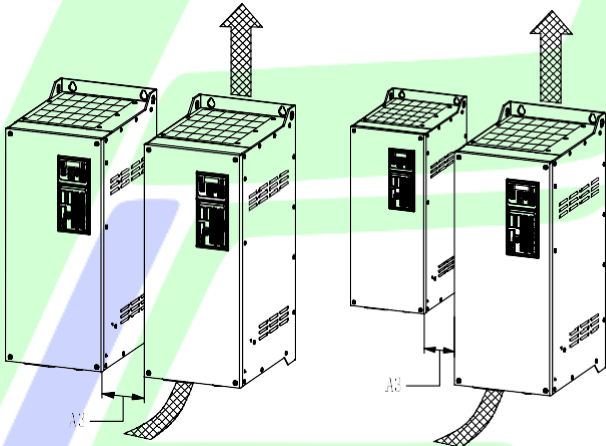


Fig. 3-3 Minimum mounting clearances of NG80P-4T0.75GB~NG80P-4T450G

Table 3-3 Minimum mounting clearances of multiple drives in parallel
(NGA·P-εTγδ·VδGB~NGA·P-εTεδ·G)

Power ratings	Mounting clearances Aγ (mm)
NGA·P-εTγδ·VδGB~NGA·P-εTγδ·VGB	≥20
NGA·P-εTδδ·δGB~NGA·P-εTγδ·VGB	≥20
NGA·P-εTγδ·GB~NGA·P-εTγδ·VGB	≥50
NGA·P-εTεδG(B)~NGA·P-εTεδ·G	≥50

3.2.3 Vertical mounting

When the drives are mounted vertically as shown in Fig. 3-4, measures such as installing a heat insulation deflector is a must in case the heat emitted from the lower drive causes the temperature of the upper drive to rise, and results in faults such as over temperature or overload.

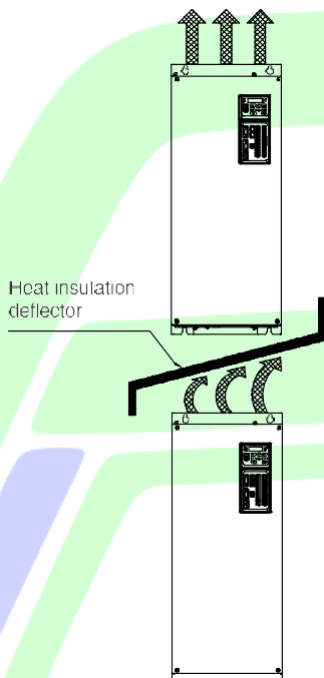


Fig. 3-4 Requirements of mounting drives vertically

□ ATTENTION:

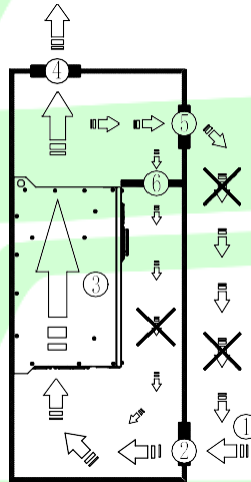
Models from NGΛ•P-ΣΤΥΔ•G to NGΛ•P-ΣΤΣΔ•G can be mounted in a single cabinet or in parallel side-by-side, but cannot be mounted vertically.

3.2.4 Attentions for mounting inside the cabinet

When the NGA-P drive is mounted inside the cabinet, the heat is emitted from the bottom to the top. In order to avoid the circulation of hot air inside the cabinet, the following measures can be taken:

1. The grill can be used to guide the air flow at the air inlet and outlet;
2. The cold air inlet can be located at the lower part of the front cabinet. Mount additional exhaust fans on the top of the cabinet.
3. To prevent hot air from circulating inside the cabinet, install a heat insulation air deflector inside the cabinet.

The proper air duct is shown in the figure below.



① Main air inlet ② Air inlet filter ③ drive ④ Main air outlet
⑤ Front air outlet ⑥ Heat insulation air deflector

Fig. 3-5 Requirements for mounting inside the cabinet

Meanwhile, to ensure the working temperature rise of the drive mounted in the cabinet is within the allowable range, the air volume V required by the cabinet should meet the following requirements:

$$V = (P_{\text{LOSS}} / T_{\text{RISE}}) \times 1 / \Delta T$$

Among which:

V--air volume required by the drive to maintain the allowable temperature rise, unit: CFM;

P_{LOSS} -- heat loss power of the drive, unit: W; refer to Table 3-5;

T_{RISE} -- allowable temperature rise of the drive inside the cabinet. For example, inside the cabinet are a 50kW and a 90kW drive separately. The ambient temperature is 50°C, and the maximum allowable operating temperature of the drive is 80°C, that is, $T_{RISE}=30°C$. According to Table 3-5, the corresponding drive loss P_{LOSS} is $1273+206=1479W$. The drive cabinet needs to be equipped with a fan with air volume $V=1479 \times 1.18/10=173CFM$.

ATTENTION:

The designed power consumption of single NGA·P drive and corresponding minimum required air volume (unit: CFM) is shown in Table 3-5, which customers can refer to according to needs.

Table 3-5 Heat dissipation and minimum required air volume of each power rating

Drive model	HDC (W)	Min. air volume (CFM)	Drive model	HDC (W)	Min. air volume (CFM)
NGA·P-5T0,VoGB	23	21	NGA·P-5TVoG (B)	200	220
NGA·P-5T1,0GB	29	21	NGA·P-5T90G	206	220
NGA·P-5T2,2GB	72	21	NGA·P-5T110	2828	220
NGA·P-5T3,VGB	116	21	NGA·P-5T122	2209	090
NGA·P-5T0,0GB	170	22	NGA·P-5T1160G	2787	090
NGA·P-5TV,0GB	211	08	NGA·P-5T180G	2122	792
NGA·P-5T11GB	227	78	NGA·P-5T200G	2701	792
NGA·P-5T10GB	217	100	NGA·P-5T220G	0122	792
NGA·P-5T18,0GB	000	100	NGA·P-5T250G	0620	970
NGA·P-5T22GB	722	100	NGA·P-5T280G	7098	970
NGA·P-5T30G (B)	727	180	NGA·P-5T310G	7210	927
NGA·P-5T3VG (B)	979	180	NGA·P-5T300G	8282	927
NGA·P-5T20G (B)	1272	222	NGA·P-5T200G	8272	927
NGA·P-5T00G (B)	1789	222	NGA·P-5T200G	8876	927

3.3 Remove & Mount Covers

Power ranges from 0,Vo kW to 3,V kW of NGA·P Series Heavy-duty AC Motor Drives do not equip with terminal cover plates.

3.3.1 Remove & mount covers of NG^Λ·P-εT^γG(B) and below

- Open the cover

Removing method 1: Fix both thumbs on the terminal cover plate, and simultaneously press inward with both index fingers on the two side slots (along the PRESS direction indicated in Figure 3-6 below). The buckles will naturally detach from the slot, and then remove the cover from an upward diagonal direction away from the drive.

Removing Method 2: Align the flat-head screwdriver with the bottom of the indicated slot (on both sides), gently push inward, and the two side clips will naturally detach from the slot. At this point, you can remove the cover from an upward diagonal direction away from the drive.

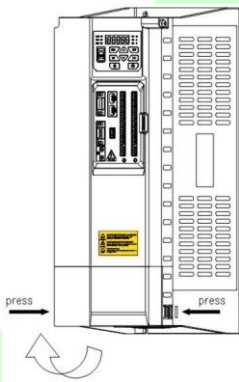


Fig. 3-6 Open the cover

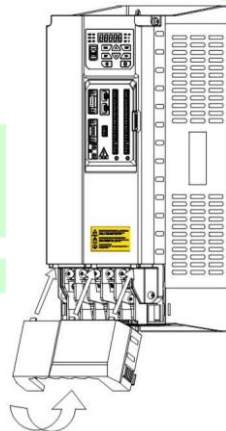


Fig. 3-7 Mount the cover

- Mount the cover

Once all the wiring is completed, insert the upper clips of the terminal cover plate into the three clips on the middle housing, as shown in Figure 3-V. Then, press the side cover plate clips into the slots by hand. When you hear a "click" sound, it indicates that the clips have securely engaged with the slots, and the cover plate installation is completed.

3.3.3 Open & Mount the Covers of NG^Λ·P-εT^εG(B)-NG^Λ·P-εT^γ·G

- Open the cover

Method: Use a cross screwdriver to remove the installation screws located at the four corners of the drive cover plate, as shown in Figure 3-Λ. Once the screws are removed, carefully set

them aside, and then take out the cover upwards to remove it.

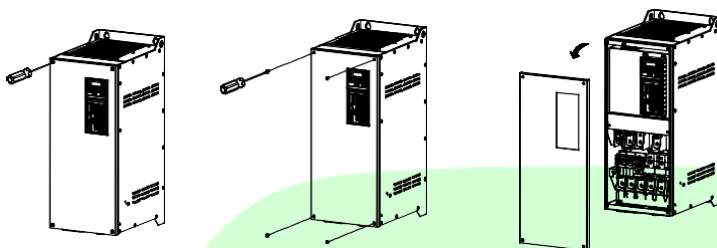


Fig. 3-8 Remove the cover

- Mount the cover

On the completion of wiring, set aside the cover. Use a cross screwdriver to tighten the four screws as shown in Figure 3-9. After the cover fits the housing, the cover is installed.

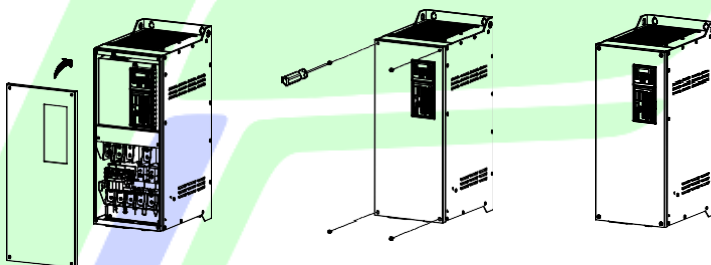


Fig. 3-9 Mount the cover

3.3.4 Open & Mount the Covers of NG^Λ·P-4T⁺·G and above

- Open the cover

Use a cross screwdriver to remove the screws on the cover, as shown in Figure 3-10. After setting aside the screws, take out the cover.

- Mount the cover

On the completion of wiring, put aside the cover. Use a cross screwdriver to tighten the screws as shown in Figure 3-11. After the cover fits the housing, the cover is installed.

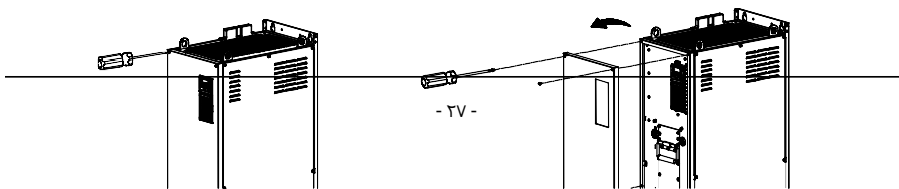


Fig. 3-10 Open the cover

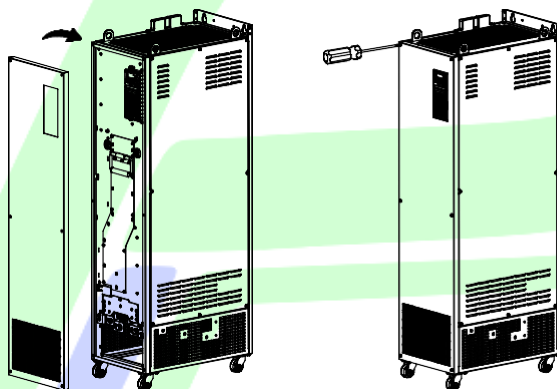


Fig. 3-11 Mount the cover

3.4 Remove and mount option boards

3.4.1 Remove and mount the default IO board and extension IO board

- Remove the extension IO board

After removing all pluggable terminals on the IO board, press the clips on both sides of the drive at the same time to remove the cover plate. Then take out the board from the internal slots and the fixed metal clips.



Fig. 3-12 Remove and mount the default IO board and extension IO board

ATTENTION:

Before removing all extension boards on the NGA-P drive, first remove the pluggable terminals, cover plate, and wires from the extension board.

- Mount the option board

Insert the option board along the slot inside the housing, with the side containing DB connectors facing outward. If the socket is securely connected to pins on the control board and the option board is inserted into the metal clips, the option board is considered preliminarily installed. Afterward, you may close the small cover plate, mount and wire the terminals. (Notice: at this point, make sure the corresponding partition on the cover plate is already perforated. If not, you can break it or use a small knife to cut through the adhesive points.)

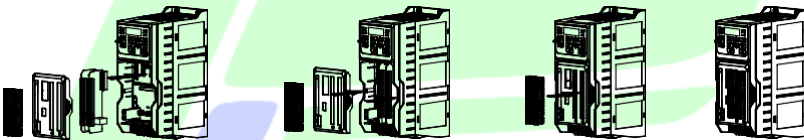


Fig. 3-13 Mount the default IO board and extension IO board

ATTENTION:

The final step for mounting all extension boards of the NGA-P drives is the installation of the small cover plate and the pluggable terminals. To avoid repetitive actions, make sure all extension boards are correctly mounted before closing the cover.

The default I/O board is mounted before delivery. Please pay attention to the corresponding partition on the perforated cover plate when mounting the other boards, and use the bursting or cutting method according to the situation. Depending on the situation, you can break it or use a small knife to cut through the adhesive points.

3.4.2 Remove and mount the communication board

- Remove the extension board

After removing all pluggable terminals and wires on the communication board, press the clips

on both sides of the drive at the same time to remove the cover plate. Then take out the communication board from the slot in the housing and the fixed metal clip.

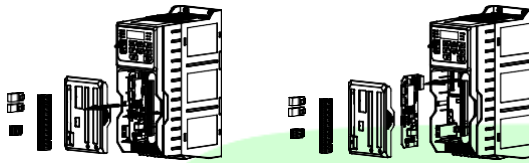


Fig. 3-14 Remove the communication board

- Mount the extension board

Insert the option board along the slot inside the housing, with the side containing DB connectors facing outward. If the socket is securely connected to pins on the control board and the option board is inserted into the metal clips, the option board is considered preliminarily installed. Afterward, you may close the small cover plate, mount and wire the terminals. (Notice: at this point, make sure the corresponding partition on the cover plate is already perforated. If not, you can break it or use a small knife to cut through the adhesive points.)

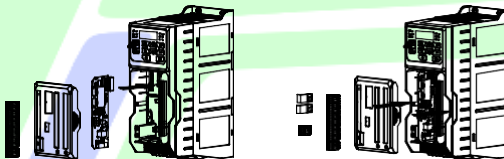


Fig. 3-15 Mount the communication board

3.4.3 Mount and remove the encoder board

The NGA·P series drives support two types of encoder extension boards: the 11PIN pluggable terminal (referred to as "11PIN") and the DB15 metal connector (referred to as "DB15"). In this section, we will introduce these two wiring configurations separately.

Both types of encoder extension boards can be installed interchangeably. Before using an encoder extension board, customers need to correctly configure the corresponding partition on the small cover plate. It is recommended to use a knife to cut through the adhesive points. The specific procedure is shown in the following diagram:

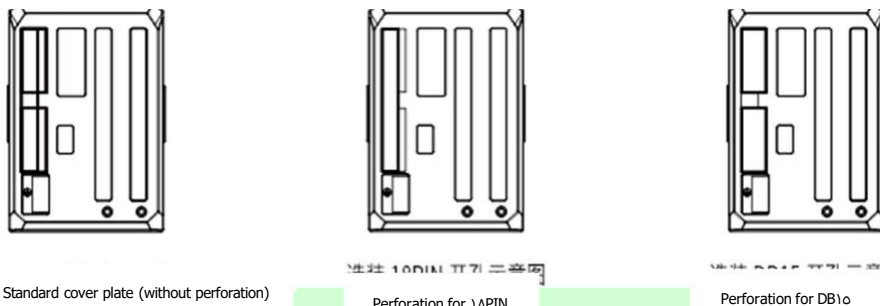


Fig. 3-16 Corresponding partition configuration of encoder extension board

3.4.3 Remove and mount the encoder board-18PIN

- Remove the option board

After removing all pluggable terminals, press the clips on both sides of the drive to remove the cover plate, and then remove the encoder option board from the slot in the housing and the fixed metal clips.

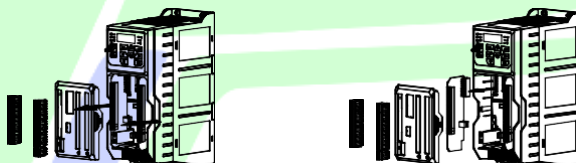


Fig. 3-17 Remove the encoder board -18PIN

- Mount the extension board

Insert the option board along the slot inside the housing, with the side containing DB connectors facing outward. If the socket is securely connected to pins on the control board and the option board is inserted into the metal clips, the option board is considered preliminarily installed. Afterward, you may close the small cover plate, mount and wire the terminals. (Notice: at this point, make sure the corresponding partition on the cover plate is already perforated, If not, you can break it or use a small knife to cut through the adhesive points. For details, please check Fig. 3-16.)

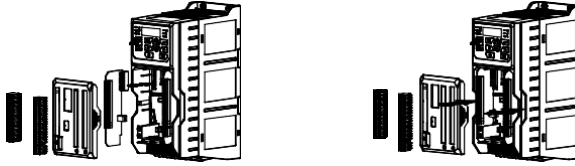


Fig. 3-18 Mount the encoder board-18PIN

3.4.3.2 Remove and mount the encoder board-DB15

- Remove the option board

After removing all pluggable terminals, press the clips on both sides of the drive to remove the cover plate, and then remove the encoder option board from the slot in the housing and the fixed metal clips.

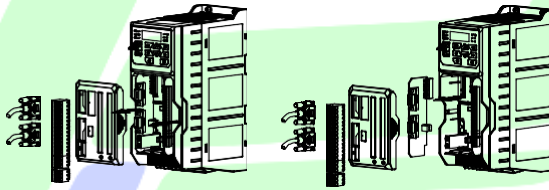


Fig. 3-19 Remove the encoder board -DB15

- Mount the extension board

Insert the option board along the slot inside the housing, with the side containing DB connectors facing outward. If the socket is securely connected to pins on the control board and the option board is inserted into the metal clips, the option board is considered preliminarily installed. Afterward, you may close the small cover plate, mount and wire the terminals. (Notice: at this point, make sure the corresponding partition on the cover plate is already perforated, If not, you can break it or use a small knife to cut through the adhesive points, for details, please refer to Fig. 3-16.)

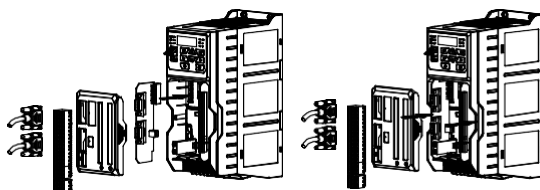
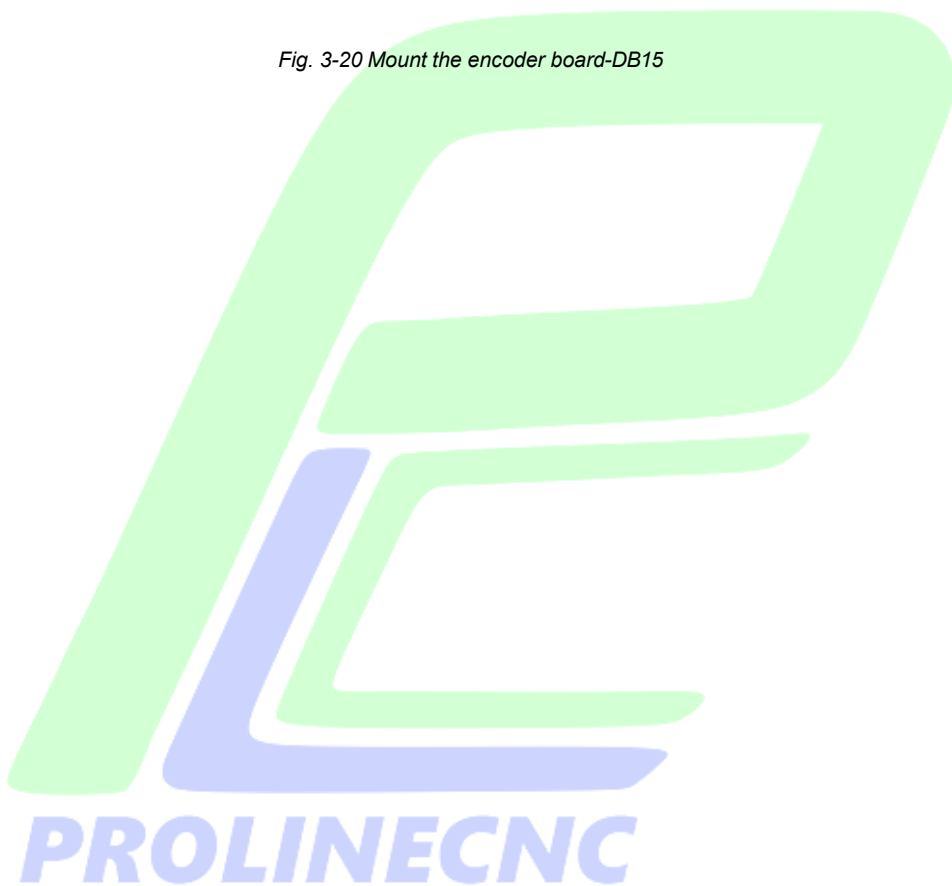


Fig. 3-20 Mount the encoder board-DB15



3.2 Configuration of Peripheral Devices

3.2.1 Standard Configuration of Peripheral Devices

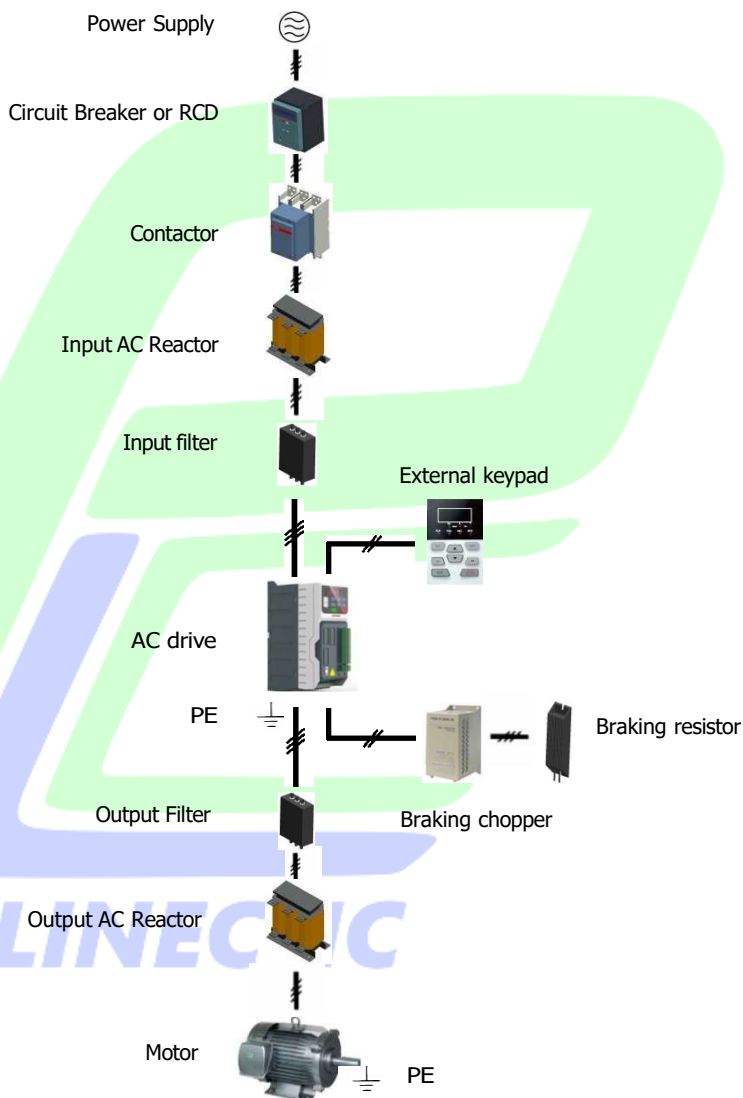


Fig. 3-21 Standard configuration of peripheral devices

3.0.2 Instructions of Peripheral Devices

Table 3-0 Instructions of peripheral devices

Device	Instructions
Power supply	Input three-phase AC power supply should be in the range as specified in this manual
Circuit breaker	Purpose: disconnect power supply and protect the equipment in case of abnormal overcurrent occurs Type selection: breaking current of circuit breaker is defined to be 1.0~2 times the rated current of the drive Breaking time characteristic of circuit breaker should be selected based on overload protection time characteristic of the drive
RCD	Purpose: since the drive outputs PWM HF chopping voltage, HF leakage current is inevitable Type selection: To prevent electric shock accidents and the occurrence of electrical fires, please select a suitable residual current protective device according to the site conditions. Type B dedicated RCD is recommended.
Contactor	For safety's sake, do not frequently close and break the contactor since this may bring about equipment faults Do not control the start & stop of the drive directly through switch on and off the contactor since this will result in a reduction on the product life
Input AC reactor or DC choke	Improve power factor Reduce the impact of imbalanced three-phase input AC power supply on the system Suppress higher harmonics and reduce the conducted and radiated interference to peripheral devices Restrict the impact of impulse current on rectifier bridges
Input filter	Reduce conducted interference from power supply to the drive, improve the immunity of the drive from noise Reduce conducted and radiated interference of the drive to peripheral devices
Brake chopper and braking resistor	Purpose: consume motor feedback energy to attain quick brake Type selection: Contact ASHM. technical personnel for type selection of brake chopper. Refer to type selection of braking resistor in Table 3.0.2 Selection of Peripheral Devices for the drive model with B at the end.
Output filter	Reduce conducted and radiated interference of the drive to peripheral devices
Output AC reactor	Avoid the motor insulation damage result from harmonic voltage Reduce frequent protection from the drive caused by leakage current The cable between the drive and the motor should not be too long. If the cable is too long, its distributed capacitance will be high, which can easily generate high harmonic currents. Generally, when the distance between the drive and the motor exceeds 100m, it is recommended to install an output AC reactor.
Motor	Should match the drive
External keypads	Support external LED and LCD keypads

3.5.3 Selection of Peripheral Devices

Table 3-1 Selection of peripheral devices

Drive model	Circuit breaker (A)	Contactor (A)	Braking resistor/Brake chopper *	
			Resistor configuration	Min. Resistance
NGA-P-	6	9	100W 60Ω	96
NGA-P-ΣT1,0GB	10	9	300W 300Ω	96
NGA-P-ΣT2,2GB	13	13	220W 300Ω	62
NGA-P-ΣT2,7GB	20	26	720W 120Ω	20
NGA-P-ΣT0,0GB	22	26	1100W 80Ω	20
NGA-P-ΣTV,0GB	50	28	1000W 60Ω	20
NGA-P-ΣT11GB	63	50	3200W 20Ω	20
NGA-P-ΣT10GB	63	50	3000W 30Ω	30
NGA-P-	80	60	2000W 22Ω	30
NGA-P-ΣT22GB	80	80	2000W 30Ω	30
NGA-P-ΣT20G(B)	100	80	6000W 10Ω	13,2
NGA-P-ΣT27G(B)	160	90	7000W 10Ω**	13,2
NGA-P-ΣT20G(B)	160	110	9000W 10Ω	10
NGA-P-ΣT00G(B)	200	100	11000W 10Ω	10
NGA-P-ΣTV0G(B)	200	170	10000W 7Ω	6
NGA-P-ΣT90G	200	200	Brake chopper is optional	
NGA-P-ΣT110G	200	220		
NGA-P-ΣT132G	200	250		
NGA-P-ΣT160G	200	280		
NGA-P-ΣT180G	200	300		
NGA-P-ΣT200G	200	320		
NGA-P-ΣT220G	200	350		
NGA-P-ΣT240G	200	380		
NGA-P-ΣT260G	200	400		
NGA-P-ΣT280G	200	420		
NGA-P-ΣT300G	200	450		
NGA-P-ΣT320G	200	480		

* When brake chopper is inbuilt, the power and resistance value of braking resistor should meet the requirement as stated in the table.

When brake chopper is mounted externally, the resistance value of the brake resistor shall be selected based on the brake chopper.

The recommended power rating for the braking resistor in the table is the minimum value recommended for use under accidental braking load conditions (braking torque 100% to 150%, braking frequency 10%). Users can choose different resistor values and power ratings based on the actual operating conditions of the braking resistor. On the premise of ensuring that the braking requirements are met, the braking resistor used should be greater than the minimum resistor limit specified in the table. Failure to comply may result in damage to the drive.

It should be noted that the braking resistor is not inbuilt and needs to be purchased separately.

If the braking resistor is left exposed for a long time, conductive dust may accumulate, leading to a short circuit to ground. In this case, it is necessary to add a dust cover or place the resistor in a resistor box, depending on the actual situation.

**The braking torque is 100% and the braking frequency is 10% for this configuration. (For other power ratings, it is recommended to configure a braking torque of 150% and a braking frequency of 10%.)

3.1 Terminal Configuration

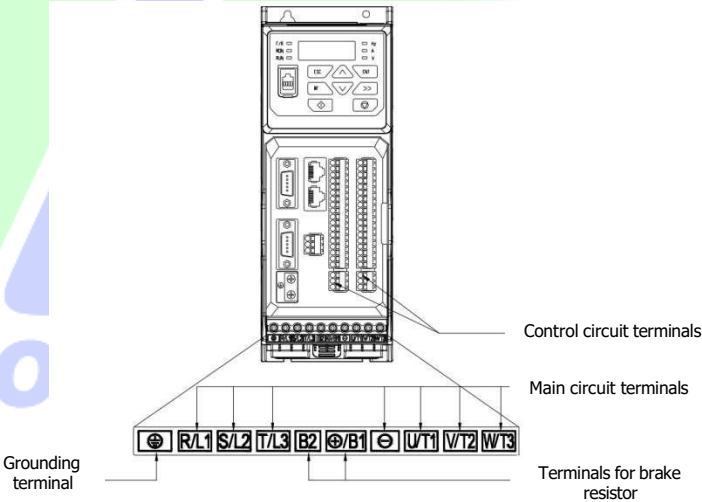


Fig. 3-22 Terminal configuration

3.1 Main Circuit Terminals and Wiring

**WARNING**


- Only qualified personnel familiar with AC motor drives are allowed to implement wiring. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personnel injury even death.
- Wiring should be in strict accordance with this manual, otherwise hazard of electric shock or equipment damage exists.
- Make sure input power supply has been completely disconnected before wiring operation. Failure to comply will result in personnel injury even death.
- All wiring operations and lines should comply with EMC and national and local industrial safety regulations and/or electrical codes. The conductor diameter should be in accordance with recommendations of this manual. Otherwise, hazard of equipment damage, fire, and/or personnel injury exists.
- Since leakage current of the drive may exceed 30mA, for safety's sake, the drive and the motor must be grounded so as to avoid hazard of electric shock.
- Be sure to perform wiring in strict accordance with the drive terminal marks. Never connect three-phase power supply to output terminals U/T1, V/T2 and W/T3. Failure to comply will result in equipment damage.
- Only mount braking resistors at terminals \oplus/B and \ominus/B when needed. Failure to comply will result in equipment damage.
- Wiring screws and bolts for main circuit terminals must be screwed tightly. Failure to comply may result in faults and/or equipment damage.

**ATTENTION**

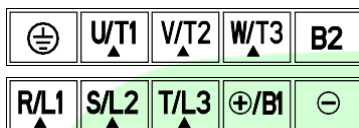
- Signal wires should be away from main power lines to the best of possibility. In the event that this cannot be ensured, vertical cross arrangement should be adopted, reducing EMI interference to the signal wires as much as possible.
- In case the motor cable exceeds 100m, an appropriate output reactor should be mounted.


3.1.1 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P- ΣT , V₀GB ~ NGA-P- ΣT , VGB

Terminal marks	Designation and function of terminals
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	Three-phase AC input terminals
\oplus/B , \ominus/B	Braking resistor connection terminals when brake unit is inbuilt*
\oplus/B , \ominus	DC power supply input terminals**

U/T ₁ , V/T ₂ , W/T ₃	Three-phase AC output terminals
	Ground terminal PE

3.3.3 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P-ΣT₀GB~NGA-P-ΣT₃VG(B)

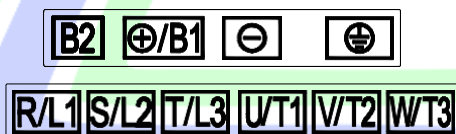



Terminal marks	Designation and function of terminals
R/L ₁ , S/L ₂ , T/L ₃	Three-phase AC input terminals
⊕/B ₁ , B ₂	Braking resistor connection terminals when brake unit is inbuilt*
⊕/B ₁ , ⊖	DC power supply input terminals
U/T ₁ , V/T ₂ , W/T ₃	Three-phase AC output terminals
	Ground terminal PE

For NGA-P-ΣT₃G~NGA-P-ΣT₃VG drives without "B" in the model, there is no built-in brake unit as factory default, brake resistor connected between B₁ and B₂ terminals is invalid.

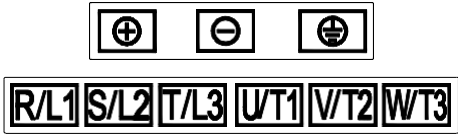
3.3.4 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P-ΣT₀G(B) ~NGA-P-ΣT₃G

- NGA-P-ΣT₀GB~NGA-P-ΣT₃GB



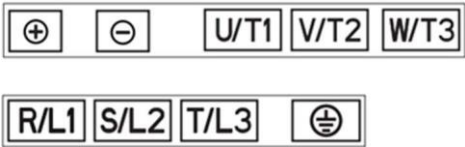
Terminal marks	Designation and function of terminals
R/L ₁ , S/L ₂ , T/L ₃	Three-phase AC input terminals
⊕/B ₁ , B ₂	Braking resistor connection terminals when brake unit is inbuilt*
⊕/B ₁ , ⊖	DC power supply input terminals
U/T ₁ , V/T ₂ , W/T ₃	Three-phase AC output terminals
	Ground terminal PE

- NGA-P-ΣTΣοG~NGA-P-ΣT11·G



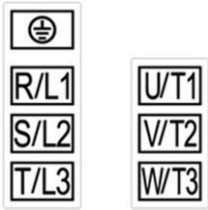
Terminal marks	Designation and function of terminals
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	Three-phase AC input terminals
⊕, ⊖	DC power supply input terminals
U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	Three-phase AC output terminals
⊕	Ground terminal PE


- NGA-P-ΣT122G~NGA-P-ΣT22·G



Terminal marks	Designation and function of terminals
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	Three-phase AC input terminals
⊕, ⊖	DC power supply input terminals
U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	Three-phase AC output terminals
⊕	Ground terminal PE

3.3.4 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P-ΣT22·G ~NGA-P-ΣT22·G



Terminal marks	Designation and function of terminals
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	Three-phase AC input terminals
U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	Three-phase AC output terminals
	Ground terminal PE

3.1.1 Terminal Screw and Wiring Requirement

Table 3-1 Terminal screw and wiring requirement

Drive model	Power terminal			Ground terminal		
	Cable (mm ²)	Screw	Torque (kgf.cm)	Cable (mm ²)	Screw	Torque (kgf.cm)
NGA-P-ΣT0,VoGB	0,Vo	M3,0	1.0±0,0	0,Vo	M3,0	1.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT1,0GB	0,Vo	M3,0	1.0±0,0	0,Vo	M3,0	1.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT2,2GB	0,Vo	M3,0	1.0±0,0	0,Vo	M3,0	1.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT3,VoGB	1	M3,0	1.0±0,0	1	M3,0	1.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT0,0GB	1,0	M5	1.5±0,0	1,0	M5	1.5±0,0
NGA-P-ΣTV,0GB	2,0	M5	1.5±0,0	2,0	M5	1.5±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT11GB	5	M5	1.5±0,0	5	M5	1.5±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT10GB	6	M6	2.8±0,0	6	M6	2.8±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT18,0GB	10	M6	2.8±0,0	10	M6	2.8±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT22GB	16	M6	2.8±0,0	16	M6	2.8±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT30G(B)	16	M6	5.8±0,0	16	M6	5.8±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT3VG(B)	16	M6	5.8±0,0	16	M6	5.8±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT50G(B)	20	M8	12.0±0,0	20	M8	12.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT00G(B)	00	M8	12.0±0,0	20	M8	12.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣTV0G(B)	70	M8	12.0±0,0	20	M8	12.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT90G	90	M8	12.0±0,0	00	M8	12.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT110G	120	M8	12.0±0,0	70	M8	12.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT132G	100	M10	20.0±0,0	90	M10	20.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT160G	180	M10	20.0±0,0	90	M10	20.0±0,0
NGA-P-ΣT180G	180	M10	20.0±0,0	90	M10	20.0±0,0

Drive model	Power terminal			Ground terminal		
	Cable (mm ²)	Screw	Torque (kgf.cm)	Cable (mm ²)	Screw	Torque (kgf.cm)
NGA-P-ET00G	90×2	M1	20±0,0	90	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET20G	12×2	M1	20±0,0	12	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET50G	12×2	M12	22±0,0	12	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET70G	10×2	M12	22±0,0	10	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET100G	180×2	M12	22±0,0	180	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET200G	180×2	M12	22±0,0	180	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET300G	22×2	M12	22±0,0	22	M1	20±0,0
NGA-P-ET500G	22×2	M12	22±0,0	22	M1	20±0,0

3.1 Control Terminal Wiring



WARNING

- Only qualified personnel familiar with AC motor drives are allowed to implement wiring. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage and/or personnel injury even death.
- Wiring should be in strict accordance with this manual, otherwise hazard of electric shock or equipment damage exists.
- Make sure input power supply has been completely disconnected before wiring operation. Failure to comply will result in personnel injury even death.
- All wiring operations and lines should comply with EMC and national and local industrial safety regulations and/or electrical codes. The conductor diameter should be in accordance with recommendations of this manual. Otherwise, hazard of equipment damage, fire, and/or personnel injury exists.
- Screws or bolts for terminal wiring must be screwed tightly.
- AC 220V signal is prohibited from connecting to other terminals than control terminals RA, RB, RC and TA, TB, TC.



ATTENTION

- Signal wires should to the best of possibility be away from main power lines. If this cannot be ensured, vertical cross arrangement should be adopted, reducing EMI interference to the signal wires as much as possible.
- Encoder must be provided with shielded cables whose shielded layer must be properly grounded.

3.8.1 Control Board Diagram

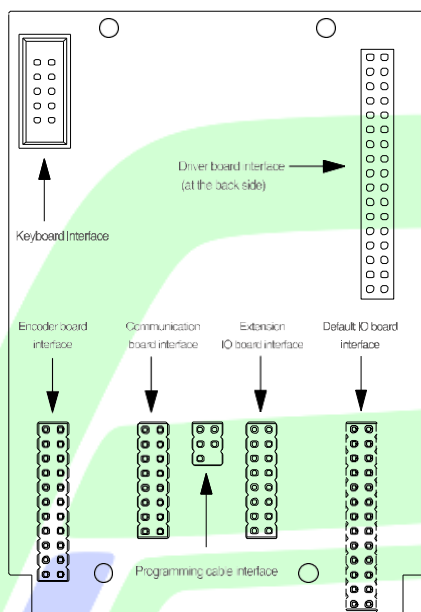


Fig. 3-23 Control Board Diagram

PROLINECNC

3.1.2 NG⁺ P Wiring Diagram

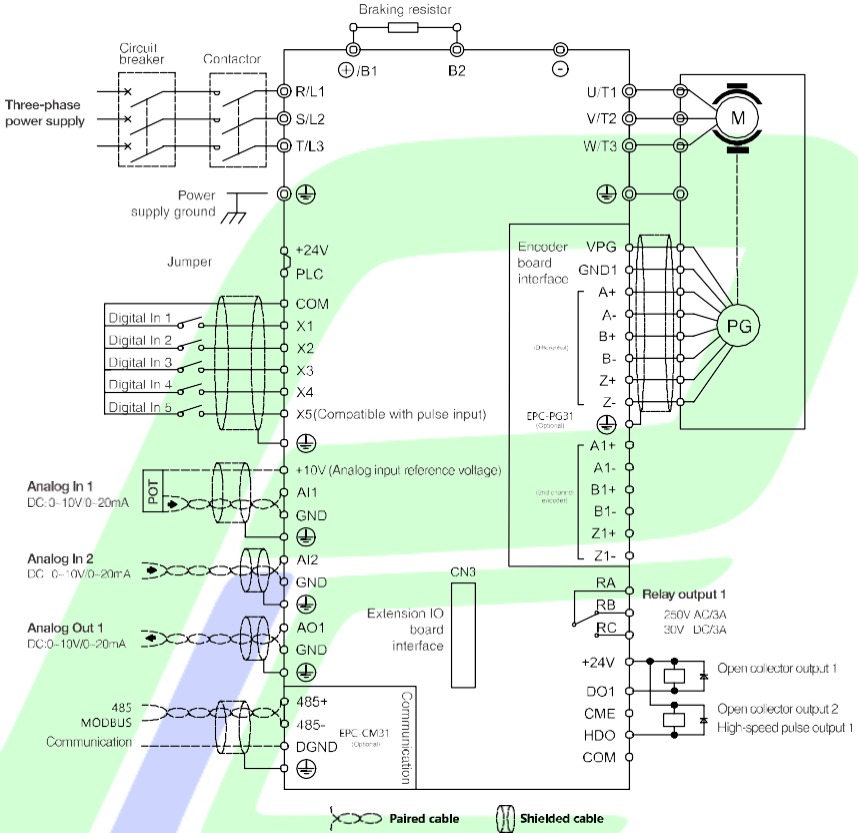


Fig. 3-24 Wiring Diagram

PROLINECNC

3.1 Control Terminal Specification

Table 3-1 Default IO board terminal specification (EPC-TM31)

Category	Terminal	Terminal designation	Specification
Analog input	+1·V	Analog input reference voltage	1·,3V ±3% Maximum output current 1·mA The resistance of external potentiometer should be larger than 1kΩ
	GND	Analog ground	Isolated from COM interiorly
	AI1	Analog input 1	·~2·mA: input impedance - 0··Ω, maximum input current - 20mA
			·~1·V: input impedance - 22kΩ, maximum input voltage - 12,0V
			Switch S1 on control board for jumping between ·~2·mA and ·~1·V, factory default: ·~1·V
	AI2	Analog input 2	·~2·mA: input impedance: 0··Ω, maximum input current: 20mA
			·~1·V: input impedance: 22kΩ, maximum input voltage: 12,0V;
			Switch S2 on control board for jumping between ·~2·mA and ·~1·V, factory default: ·~1·V
Analog output	AO1	Analog output 1	·~2·mA: impedance: 200Ω~0··Ω
			·~1·V: impedance ≥ 1·kΩ
			Switch S3 on control board for jumping between ·~2·mA and ·~1·V, factory default: ·~1·V
	GND	Analog ground	Isolated from COM interiorly
Digital input	X1~XΣ	Digital input Terminals 1~Σ	Input: 24VDC, 1·mA
			Range of frequency: ·~2··Hz
			Voltage range: 1·V~2·V
	X0	Digital input/pulse input	Input: 24VDC, 1·mA
			Pulse input: ·Hz~0·kHz
	COM	+24V ground	Isolated from GND interiorly

Category	Terminal	Terminal designation	Specification
Digital Output	DO1	Open collector output	Range of voltage: $\sim 25V$
			Range of current: $\sim 0.5mA$
	HDO	Open collector output / pulse output	Open collector output: same as DO1
			Pulse output: $\sim 0.5kHz$
	CME	DO1 reference ground	Reference ground of DO1
COM Terminal	COM	HDO reference ground	Reference ground of HDO
	COM	$+25V$ ground	isolated from GND interiorly
	PLC	COM of digital input terminal	For switching high & low levels, short-circuited with $+25V$ via jumper S Σ as default, i.e. low value of digital input activated
			When power is supplied externally, jumper S Σ must be removed.
Relay 1 output	RA/RB/RC	Relay output	$25V \pm 1\%$, isolated from GND interiorly, maximum load $200mA$
			RA-RB: NC
			RA-RC: NO
			Contact capacity: $50VAC/3A$, $30VDC/3A$

Table 3-1 Extension IO board terminal specification (EPC-TM3)

Category	Terminal	Terminal designation	Specification
Analog input	AI Σ	Analog input Σ	$\sim 20mA$: input impedance 0.5Ω , maximum input current $50mA$
			$\sim 10V$: input impedance $25k\Omega$, maximum input voltage $12.0V$
			Switch S Σ on control board for jumping between $\sim 20mA$ and $\sim 10V$, factory default: $\sim 10V$
			Compatible with motor temperature sampling through jumper switch S Σ
	AI Σ	Analog input Σ	$\sim 20mA$: Input impedance 0.5Ω , maximum input current $50mA$
			$\sim 10V$: Input impedance: $25k\Omega$, maximum input voltage $12.0V$

			Switch S ₇ on control board for jumping between ·~2·mA and ·~1·V, factory default: ·~1·V
	LCT	Current leakage detection	Rated current of transformer: 10·A (≤200kW) or 100·A (≥2·kW) Transformer turn ratio: 100:5 (≤200kW) or 100: : 5(≥2·kW)
			·~2·mA: impedance: 200Ω-500Ω ·~1·V: impedance: ≥1·kΩ
Analog output	AO2	Analog output 2	Switch S ₁ on control board for jumping between ·~2·mA and ·~1·V, factory default: ·~1·V
	GND	Analog ground	Internal and COM isolation
Digital input	X1~X10	Digital input 1- 10	Input: 24VDC, 10mA Frequency range: 0-20·Hz Voltage range: 1·V~20·V
	COM	+24V ground	isolated from GND interiorly
Digital Output	DO2~DO5	Open collector output	Voltage range: 0-24V Current range: 0-50mA
	CME	Reference GND of DO	Reference ground for DO2~DO5
STO input	+24	+24V	24V±1·%, isolated from GND interiorly, Maximum load: 200mA
	STO1	STO signal input 1	STO function is on as default. If the STO function is not used, short-circuit STO1 and +24V externally, as well as short-circuit STO2 and +24V externally, input : 24VDC, 10mA
	STO2	STO signal input 2	
Relay 2 output	TA/TB/TC	Relay output	TA-TB: NC TA-TC: NO Contact capacity: 250·VAC/2A, 2·VDC/2A

Table 2-10. CAN communication board terminal specification (EPC-CM21/22)

Category	Terminal	Terminal designation	Specification
EPC-CM21 (Dual RJ45 interface)	2 pin	ΣAo+	Rate: Σ100/9600/19200/28500/50V600/105200bps The maximum distance is 500 meters (using standard network cable).
	5 pin	ΣAo-	
	8 pin	DGND	Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly
EPC-CM21A	2 pin	ΣAo+	

(Dual RJ45 interface)	Σ pin	ΣAo-	Rate: ΣAo+/9600/19200/38400/57600/110500bps The maximum distance is 500 meters (using standard network cable).
	Υ pin	DGND	Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly
EPC-CM31B (Terminal block)	Υ pin	ΣAo+	Rate: ΣAo+/9600/19200/38400/57600/110500bps
	Υ pin	ΣAo-	
	1 pin	DGND	Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly
EPC-CM33 (Dual RJ45 interface)	Υ pin	CAN+	Rate: ΣAo+/9600/19200/38400/57600/110500bps The maximum distance is 500 meters (using standard network cable).
	ο pin	CAN-	
	Υ pin	DGND	Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly
EPC-CM33A (Terminal block)	Υ pin	CAN+	Rate: Maximum 1M bps
	Υ pin	CAN-	
	1 pin	DGND	Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly

ATTENTION:

When ΣAo communication interface is used, DGND terminal must be well connected to ΣAo communication power supply ground of host computer. Failure to comply may result in damage of system ΣAo communication circuit. The same is true to CAN communication interface.

This user manual includes information on optional boards (see Appendix section). Users can choose different communication extension boards and encoder extension boards based on needs. Separate manuals are provided for each type of extension board, and users can refer to the corresponding manual for specific usage instructions.

3.1 Control Terminal Usage

3.1.1 Lay-out of Control Terminals

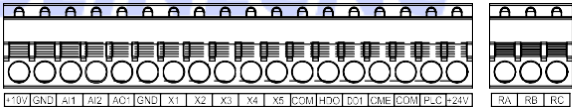


Fig. 3-25 Lay-out of control terminals (Default IO board EPC-TM31)

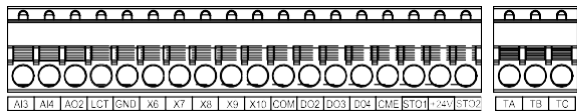


Fig. 3-26 Lay-out of control terminals (Extension IO board EPC-TM32)

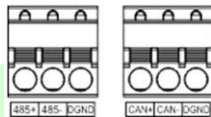


Fig. 3-27 Lay-out of control terminals (485 communication board EPC-CM31B & CAN communication board EPC-CM32A)

□ **ATTENTION:**

The above figure shows the corresponding wiring terminals. If the communication board adopts a dual RJ45 network port wiring method, please refer to the pin definitions in Table 3-10.

3.1.2 Control Terminal Wiring Requirement

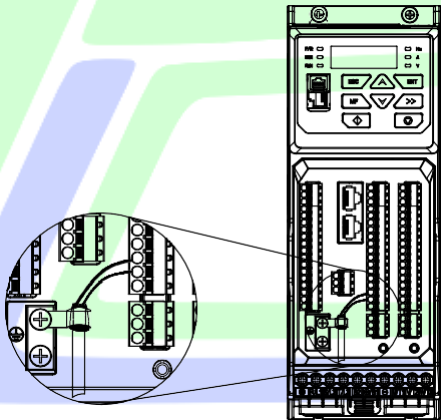


Fig. 3-28 Shielded Cable Grounded

□ **ATTENTION:**

The shielded cable needs to be connected to PE at the side near the drive.

Table 3-11 Control Terminal Wiring Specification

Cable type	Cable requirement (mm ²)
Shielded cable	1.5

3.1.3 Instructions of Analog Input/Output Terminals

Being particularly vulnerable to noise, analog input & output signals cables should be as short as possible, shielded, and their shielded layers should be properly grounded, close to the side of drive. The cables should not exceed 20m.

Control cables shall be kept no less than 20cm away from main circuit and strong current lines (e.g. power lines, motor lines, relay lines and contactor lines) and should not be arranged in parallel with strong current lines. In case it is inevitable to intersect strong current line, vertical wiring is recommended so as to avoid drive faults as the result of noise.

Where analog input & output signals are severely interfered, the side of analog signal source should be provided with filter capacitor or ferrite core.

3.1.4 Instructions of Digital Input/Output Terminals

Digital input & output signals cables should be as short as possible, shielded, and their shielded layers should be properly grounded close to the side of drive. The cables should not exceed 20m. When active drive is selected, take necessary filtering measures against power crosstalk, for which dry contact control is recommended.

Control cables shall be kept no less than 20cm away from main circuit and strong current lines (e.g. power lines, motor lines, relay lines and contactor lines) and should not be arranged in parallel with strong current lines. In case it is inevitable to intersect strong current line, vertical wiring is recommended to avoid drive faults as a result of noise.

- Instructions of digital input terminal

◆ Dry contact

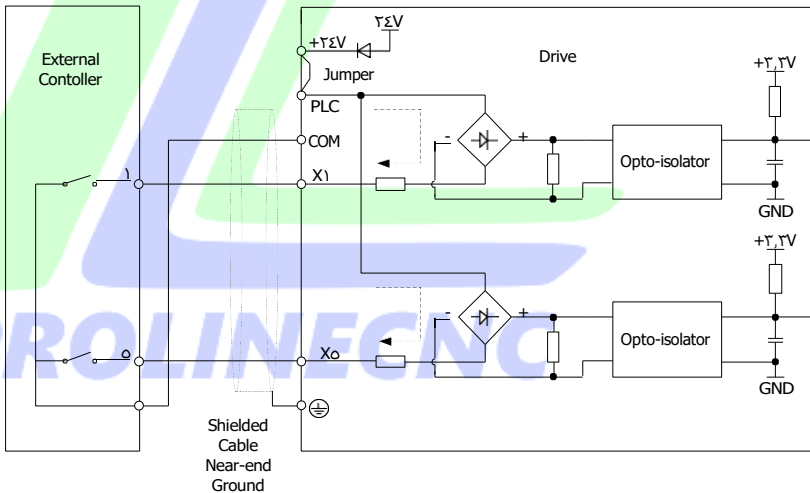


Fig. 3-29 Internal power supply dry contact

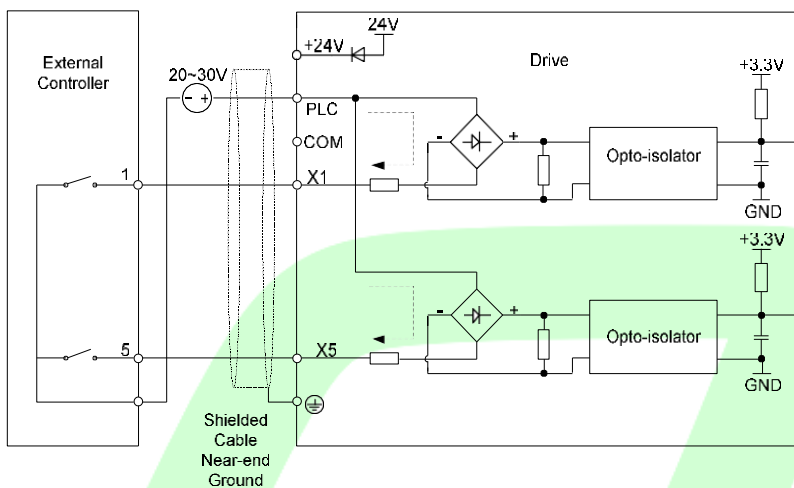


Fig. 3-30 External power supply dry contact

ATTENTION:

When X_o terminal is set to pulse input, it can accept a pulse signal from 0 to 10 kHz.

When external power supply is used, the jumper S_Σ between +24V and PLC must be removed. Otherwise, it may result in equipment damage.

For wiring methods of the power supply of extension IO board and NPN, the jumper S_Σ between +24V and PLC must be removed. Otherwise, it may result in equipment damage.

The voltage range of external power supply should be within the range of DC20~24V. Otherwise, normal operation could not be assured and/or result in equipment damage.

◆ Open collector NPN connection

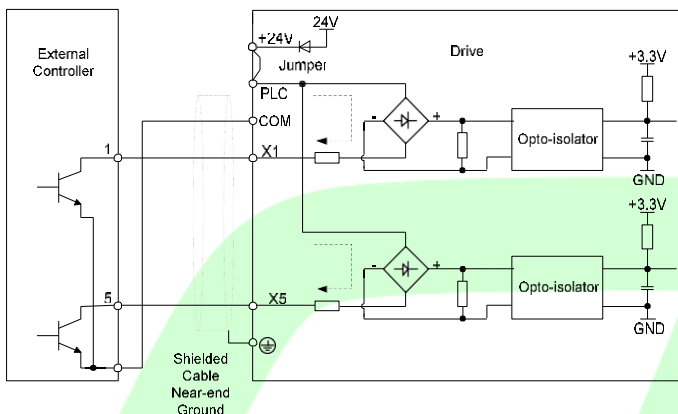


Fig. 3-31 Internal power supply open collector NPN connection

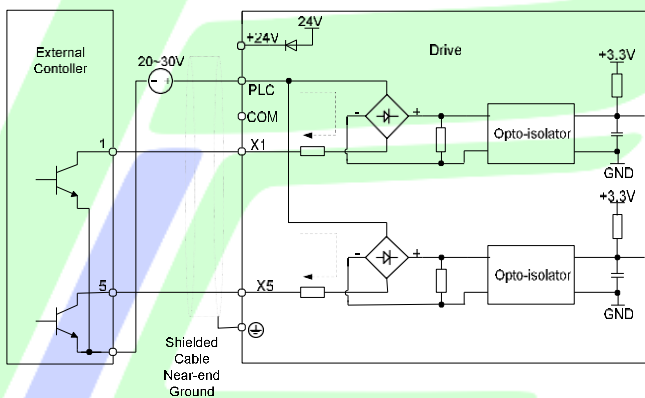


Fig. 3-32 External power supply open collector NPN connection

□ **ATTENTION:**

When X₀ terminal is set to pulse input, it can accept a pulse signal from 0 to 0.1 kHz.

When external power supply is used, the jumper S_Σ between +24V and PLC must be removed. Otherwise, it may result in equipment damage.

For wiring of the power supply of extension IO board and NPN, the jumper S_Σ between +24V and PLC must be removed. Besides, the voltage range of external power supply should be within the range of DC 20~30 V. Otherwise normal operation could not be assured and/or hazard of equipment damage exists.

◆ Open collector PNP connection

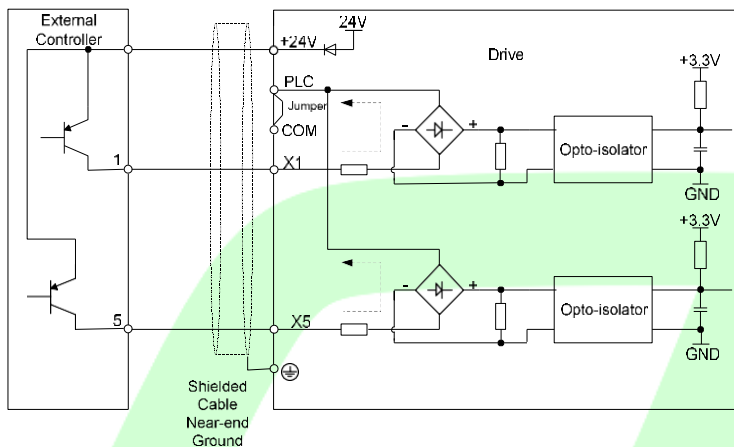


Fig. 3-33 Internal power supply open collector PNP connection

□ **ATTENTION:**

When PNP wiring is selected, the jumper S₂ between +24V and PLC must be switched to between PLC and COM. Otherwise normal operation could not be assured and/or hazard of equipment damage exists.

The PNP wiring for the extension IO board is the same as method of the default IO board.

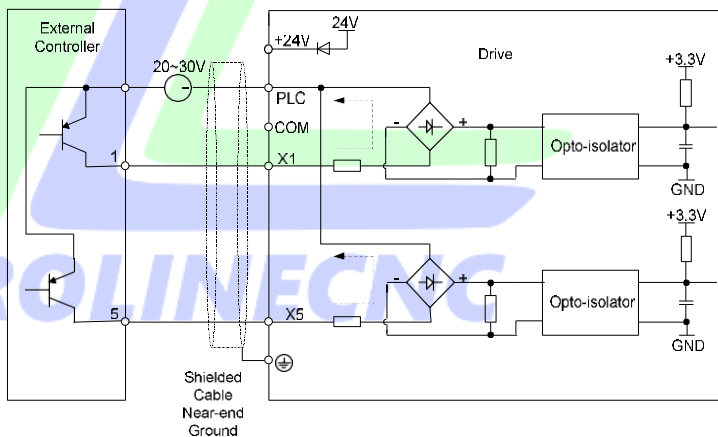


Fig. 3-34 External power supply open collector PNP connection

ATTENTION:

When X0 terminal is set to pulse input, it can accept a pulse signal from 0 to 0.1 kHz.

When external power supply is used, the jumper S5 between +24V and PLC must be removed. Otherwise, it may result in equipment damage.

The PNP wiring for the extension IO board is the same as the method of default IO board.

The voltage range of external power supply should be DC24~26V. Otherwise, normal operation could not be assured and/or result in equipment damage.

For PNP wiring method of the external power supply to the extension IO board, the jumper S5 between +24V and PLC must be removed. Besides, the voltage range of external power supply should be within the range of DC24~26V. Otherwise normal operation could not be assured and/or hazard of equipment damage exists.

Instructions of digital output terminal

Instructions of HDO and DO output terminals

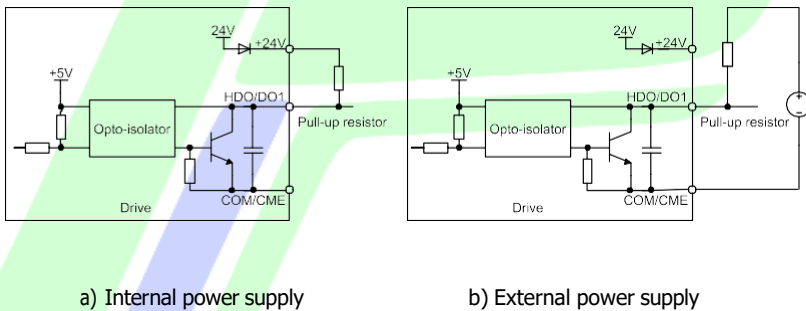
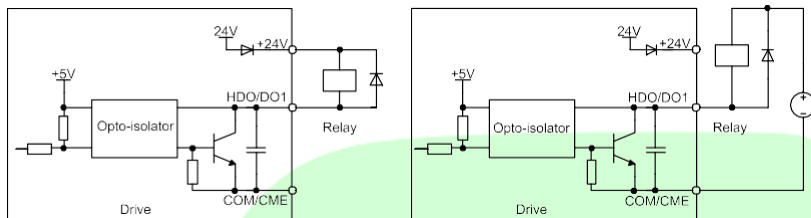


Fig. 3-35 Wiring when HDO and DO1 output with pull-up resistors

ATTENTION:

When set to pulse output, HDO terminal shall output 0.1 to 1 kHz pulse signal.

CME and COM are not connected together as default. When DO1 terminal uses the internal power supply, short-circuit COM and CME.



a) Internal power supply

b) External power supply

Fig. 3-36 Wiring diagram when HDO and DO1 drive relay

ATTENTION:

When relay coil voltage is lower than 24V, a resistor as voltage divider should be mounted between relay and output terminal, based on coil impedance.

In addition, a freewheeling diode must be installed with correct polarity according to the diagram. The driving capacity should not exceed 50mA.

CME and COM are not connected together as default. When DO1 terminal uses the internal power supply, short-circuit COM and CME.

◆ Wiring instruction of relay output terminal

Control boards of NGA·P series drives are provided with two programmable relay dry contact outputs.

Default IO board is configured with one relay, with contacts RA/RB/RC, among which RA and RB are normally closed, while RA and RC are normally open. The function definitions are as shown in parameter C1-12 in Chapter 5.

Extension IO board is configured with one relay, with contacts TA/TB/TC, among which TA and TB are normally closed, while TA and TC are normally open contacts. The function definitions are as shown in parameter C1-12 in Chapter 5.

ATTENTION:

In case inductive load (e.g. electromagnetic relay or contactor) is to be driven, a surge voltage absorbing circuit such as RC absorbing circuit (note that its leakage current shall be less than holding current of controlled contactor or relay), piezo-resistor or fly-wheel diode etc. shall be mounted (be sure to pay close attention to polarity in case of DC electromagnetic circuit). Absorbing devices should be mounted close to the ends of relay or contactor.

Table 3-12 Instructions of Jumpers of default IO board (EPC-TM31)

Designation	Function	Default setting
S1	Selection of AI1 AI1_I: 0~20mA AI1_V: 0~10V	0~10V
S2	Selection of AO1 AO1_I: 0~20mA AO1_V: 0~10V	0~10V
S3	Selection of AI2 AI2_I: 0~20mA AI2_V: 0~10V	0~10V
S4	Selection between high and low levels of digital input COM P23: PLC and +24V short-circuited COM1: PLC and COM short-circuited (For external power supply, jumper S4 shall be removed.)	Short-circuited with +24V

Table 3-13 Instructions of Jumpers of Extension IO board (EPC-TM32)

Designation	Function	Default setting
S1	Selection of AO2 AO2_I: 0~20mA AO2_V: 0~10V	0~10V
S2	Selection of AI2 AI2_I: 0~20mA AI2_V: 0~10V	0~10V
S3	Selection of AI3 AI3_I: 0~20mA AI3_V: 0~10V	0~10V
S4	Selection of temperature sensor (corresponding to AI2, share the same jumper with S2) PT100: KTY83-120 motor temperature sensor /PT100 motor temperature sensor PT1000:	None

	PT1000 motor temperature sensor/ NTC motor temperature sensor	
--	---	--

2.1.1 EMC Solutions

Due to its working principle, the drive will inevitably produce certain noise that may influence and disturb other equipment. Moreover, since the internal weak electric signal of drive is also susceptible to the interference of drive itself and other equipment, EMC problems shall be inevitable. In order to reduce or avoid the interference of drive to external environment and protect drive against interference from external environment, this section makes a brief description of noise abatement, ground handling, leakage current suppression and the application of power line filters.

2.1.1.1 Noise Abatement

- When peripheral equipment and drive share the power supply of one system, noise from drive may be transmitted to other equipment in this system via power lines and result in misoperation and/or faults. In such a case, the following measures could be taken:
 - 1) Mount input noise filter at input terminal of the drive;
 - 2) Mount power supply filter at power input terminal of affected equipment;
 - 3) Use isolation transformer to isolate the noise transmission path between other equipment and the drive.
- As the wiring of peripheral equipment and drive constitutes a circuit, the unavoidable earthing leakage current of inverter will cause equipment misoperation and/or faults. Disconnect the grounding connection of equipment may avoid this misoperation and/or faults.
- Sensitive equipment and signal lines shall be mounted as far away from drive as possible.
- Signal lines should be provided with shielded layer and well grounded. Alternatively, signal cable could be put into metallic conduits between which the distance shall be no less than 20cm, and shall be kept as far away from drive and its peripheral devices and cables as possible. Never make signal lines in parallel with power lines or bundle them.
- Signal lines must orthogonally cross power lines if this cross is inevitable. Motor cables shall be placed in thick protective screen like more than 2mm-thick pipelines or buried cement groove, also, power lines can be put into metallic conduit and grounded well with shielded cables.
- Use 2-core motor cables of which one is grounded at close side of the drive and the other side is connected to motor enclosure. Input and output terminals of drive are respectively equipped with radio noise filter and linear noise filter. For example, ferrite common mode choke can restrain radiation noise of power lines.

3.11.2 Grounding

Recommended ground electrode is shown in the figure below:

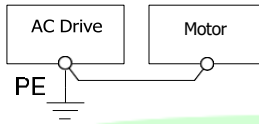


Fig. 3-37 Grounding

- Use to the fullest extent the maximum standard size of grounding cables to reduce the impedance of grounding system.
- Grounding wires should be as short as possible. Grounding point shall be as close to the drive as possible.
- One wire of Σ -core motor cables shall be grounded at the drive side and connected to grounding terminal of motor at the other side. Better effect will be achieved if motor and drive are provided with dedicated ground electrodes.
- When grounding terminals of various parts of system are linked together, leakage current turns into a noise source that may influence other equipment in the system, thus, grounding terminals of the drive and other vulnerable equipment should be separated. Grounding cable shall be kept away from input & output of noise-sensitive equipment.

3.11.3 Leakage Current Suppression

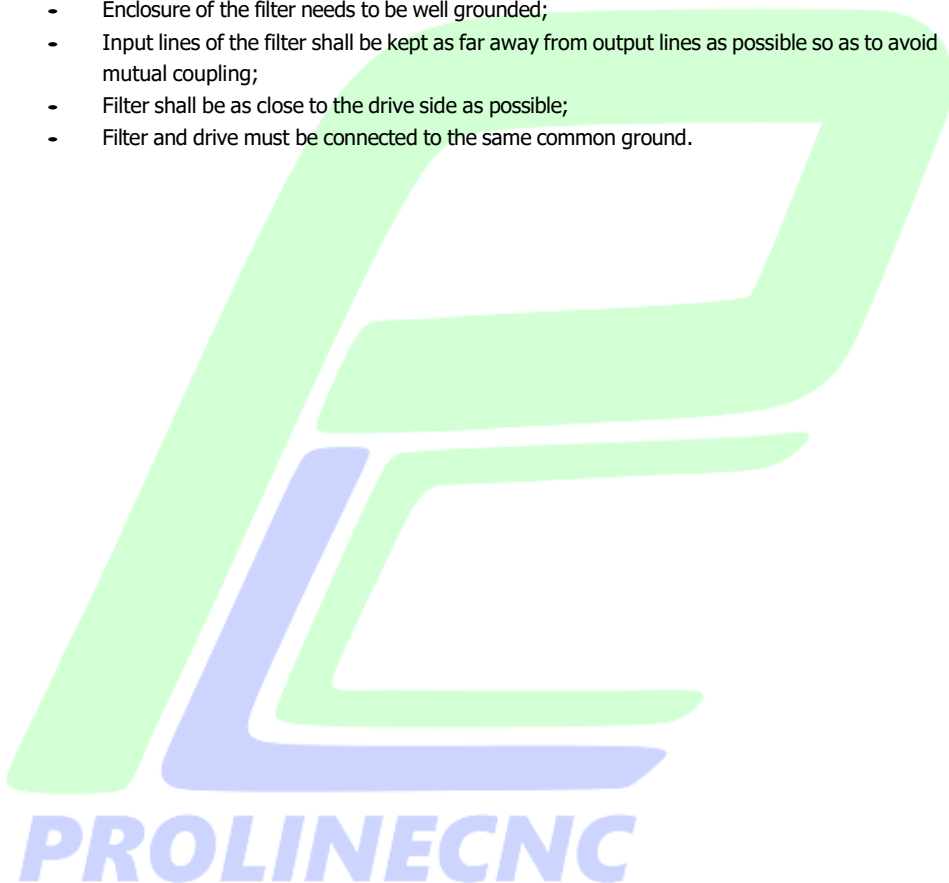
- Leakage current passes through the line-to-line and ground distributed capacitors at input & output sides of drive, and its size is associated with the capacitance of distributed capacitor and the switching frequency. Leakage current is classified into ground leakage current and line-to-line leakage current.
- Ground leakage current not only circulates inside drive system, but may also influence other equipment via ground loop. Such a leakage current may result in malfunction of RCD and other equipment. The higher the switching frequency of drive is, the bigger the ground leakage current would be. The longer the motor cables and the bigger the parasitic capacitance are, the bigger the ground leakage current would be. Therefore, the most immediate and effective method for suppression of ground leakage current is to reduce switching frequency and minimize the length of motor cables.
- The higher harmonics of line-to-line leakage current that passes through between cables at output side of drive will Accel the aging of cables and may bring about malfunction of other equipment. The higher the switching frequency of drive is, the bigger the line-to-line leakage current would be. The longer the motor cables and the bigger the parasitic capacitance are, the bigger the line-to-line leakage current would be. Therefore, the most immediate and effective method for suppression of ground leakage current is to reduce switching frequency and minimize the length of motor cable. Line-to-line leakage current can also be effectively

suppressed by mounting additional output reactors.

3.11.4 Use of Power Supply Filter

Since drives may generate strong interference and are also sensitive to outside interference, power supply filters are recommended. Pay close attention to the following instructions during the use:

- Enclosure of the filter needs to be well grounded;
- Input lines of the filter shall be kept as far away from output lines as possible so as to avoid mutual coupling;
- Filter shall be as close to the drive side as possible;
- Filter and drive must be connected to the same common ground.



Chapter 4 Operation and Run Instructions

4.1 Operation of Control Panel

As a human-machine interface, control panel is the main part for the drive to receive command and display parameters.



Fig. 4-1 Control Panel

4.1.1 Key Functions on Control Panel

On control panel there are 8 keys whose functions are as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Key functions on control panel

Indicator	Designation	Meaning
	Enter key	1) Parameter edition enter 2) Confirmation of parameter settings 3) Confirmation of MF key function
	Escape key	1) Return function 2) Invalid parameter edit value
	Increase key	1) Increase of selected bit of function code 2) Increase of selected bit of parameter 3) Increase of set frequency
	Decrease key	1) Decrease of selected bit of function code 2) Decrease of selected bit of parameter value 3) Decrease of set frequency
	Shift key	1) Selection of parameter serial bit 2) Selection of parameter serial bit 3) Selection of stop/run status display parameter value 4) Fault status switches to parameter display status
	Run key	Run





	Stop/reset key	1) Stop 2) Fault reset
	Multi-function key	See Table 4-2 "MF key function definition"

Table 4-2 MF key function definition

L+... set value	Function of MF key	Meaning
•	Disabled	MF key disabled
1	Forward JOG	Forward JOG function
2	Reverse JOG	Reverse JOG function
3	Forward/Reverse switch	Run direction forward and reverse switching
Σ	Emergency STOP 1	Press  to STOP, with decel time b2-09
ο	Emergency STOP 2	Coast to stop, the drive cuts off output
6	Run command setting mode switch	Control panel control -> Terminal control -> Communication control -> Control panel control, press  to confirm within ο seconds

4.1.2 Control Panel Indicators

Control panel is furnished with V indicators whose descriptions are as below

Table 4-3 Description of indicators

Indicator	Designation	Meaning
Hz	Frequency indicator	ON: currently displayed parameter value is running frequency or the current parameter unit is frequency Flash: currently displayed parameter value is set frequency
A	Current indicator	ON: currently displayed parameter value is current
V	Voltage indicator	ON: currently displayed parameter value is voltage
Hz+A	Running speed indicator	ON: currently displayed parameter value is running speed Flash: currently displayed parameter value is setting speed
A+V	Percentage indicator	ON: currently displayed parameter value is a percentage value
All OFF	No unit	No unit

Indicator	Designation	Meaning
MON	Run command setting mode indicator	ON: Control panel OFF: Terminal Flash: Communication
RUN	Run status indicator	ON: Run OFF: Stop Flash: Stopping
F/R	Forward/Reverse indicator	ON: If the drive is in stop status, forward command is enabled. If the drive is in run status, the drive is running forward. OFF: If the drive is in stop status, reverse command is enabled. If the drive is in run status, the drive is running reversely. Flash: Forward is being transferred to reverse. Reverse is being transferring to forward.

4.1.3 Control Panel Display Status

Control panel indicates eight types of status, STOP parameters display, RUN parameters display, Fault display, parameter number edition, parameter setting, Password authentication, Direct frequency modification and Prompt message. The operation relating to these statuses and the switching among these statuses is described as follows.

4.1.3.1 Display of STOP Parameters






The drive normally gets into STOP parameters display once run has been stopped. By default, set frequency is displayed in such a status, and other parameters can be displayed through setting of L1-02 parameters and the  key. For example, when users need to check set frequency as well as the values of bus voltage and AI1 value in stop status, make L1-02=0012 (refer to setting method of parameters) and press the  key to display the value of bus voltage and then press  again to display the value of AI1.



Fig. 4-2 Stop parameter display status (Displaying setting frequency – 50.00Hz)

Run status would be enabled immediately upon the receipt of run command in stop status. Press to get into parameter edit status (get into password authentication status if parameter under password protection). Directly get into frequency modification status when receive UP/DOWN command from terminal, or pressing  or  on Control panel. Switch to fault display status once a fault occurs or an alarm is given.

4.1.3.2 Run Parameters Display Status








In case there is no fault, the drive will get into run parameters display status upon receipt of run command. Default display is run frequency, and other parameters can be displayed through setting of L1-00 and L1-01 and press  shift. For example, in run status, when users need to check bus voltage, motor speed, and input terminals status, please set L1-00 = 00ΛΣ and L1-01 = 00Σ, and press  shift to the display of bus voltage, then press  gain to display motor speed, and then press  display input terminals state value.



Fig. 4-3 Run parameter display status (Displaying run frequency – 50.00Hz)

Stop status will be enabled immediately upon receipt of stop command in such a status.

Press  to get into parameter edit status (get into password authentication status if parameter under password protection). Directly get into frequency modification status when receiving UP/DOWN command from terminal, or pressing  or  Switch fault alarm display status once a fault occurs or an alarm is given.

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4.1.3.3 Fault Alarm Display Status

In case a fault occurs or an alarm is given, the drive will get into fault or alarm display status.



Fig. 4-4 Fault or alarm display status (CCL: Contactor act fault)

In such a status, the drive gets into stop status upon receipt of pressing **ENT**, and would get into parameter edit status when receiving pressing **ENT** mand again (if parameter is under password protection, the drive would get into password authentication status). Directly get into frequency modification status when receiving UP/DOWN command from terminal, or pressing or **▲** **▼**.

4.1.3.4 Parameter Edit Status

Enter parameter edit status immediately upon pressing **ENT** in STOP status, run parameters display status, and direct frequency modification status. This status could also be entered upon receipt of consecutive twice pressing **ENT** in fault display status. The drive shall quit current status and be previous status upon receipt of pressing **ESC**.

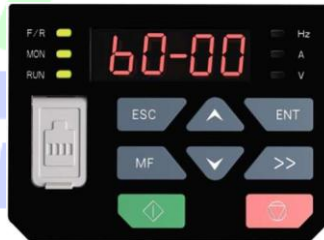


Fig. 4-5 Parameter edit status

4.1.3.5 Parameter Value Setting Status

Enter parameter value setting status upon receipt of pressing **ENT** when in parameter value edit status. When pressing **ENT** or **ESC** command is received in such a state, escape

parameter edit status.



Fig. 4-6 Parameter setting status (b0-02 is set to 49.83Hz)

4.1.3.1 Password Authentication Status

On condition that parameters are under password protection, users would have to go through password authentication when they want to modify function code parameter value. Only A... is visible in such a state.

Under password protection, the password authentication status will be first entered upon the receipt of pressing **ENT** in STOP parameter display status, run parameter display status, or direct frequency modification status (refer to the setting method of parameters). It will enter parameter edit status upon the completion of password authentication.

4.1.3.2 Direct Frequency Modification Status

In the status of STOP, fault or run, the drive will enter frequency modification status when terminal UP/DOWN is enabled, or pressing **▲** or **▼** ..

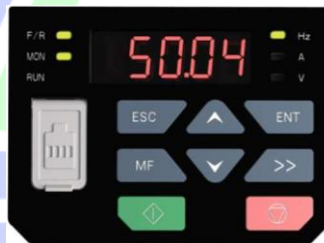


Fig. 4-7 Direct frequency modification status

4.1.3.3 Prompt Message Status

Prompt message status shall be displayed at the completion of some certain operations. For instance, the "bASIC" prompt message would be displayed upon the completion of setting parameter A... to ..



Fig. 4-8 Prompt message status

Prompt message characters and their meanings are shown as specified in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Prompt characters

Prompt symbol	Meaning	Prompt symbol	Meaning
bASIC	When A ⁺ is set to *	Cpy\	Backup parameter value
dISP\	When A ⁺ is set to \	LoAd	Parameter upload to control panel
USEr	When A ⁺ is set to ʔ	dnLd\	Parameter download from control panel (motor parameter excluded)
ndFLt	When A ⁺ is set to ʔ	dnLdʔ	Parameter download from control panel (motor parameter included)
LoC-\	Control panel locked \ (full locked)	P-SEt	Password has been set
LoC-ʔ	Control panel locked ʔ (all locked except RUN, STOP/RESET)	P-CLr	Password cleared
LoC-ʔ	Control panel locked ʔ (all locked except STOP/RESET)	TUNE	Motor tune in process
LoC-Σ	Control panel locked Σ (all locked except shift >>)	LoU	Drive undervoltage
PrtCt	Control panel protection	CLr-F	Clear fault record
UnLoC	Control panel lock cleared	dEFt\	Restore to factory default parameters (motor parameter excluded)

rECy1	Read the backup parameter value to parameter	dEFtY	Restore to factory default parameters (motor parameter included)
-------	--	-------	--

Table 4-0 shows meanings of the characters displayed on control panel.

Table 4-0 Meanings of displayed characters

Displayed character	Character Meaning	Displayed character	Character Meaning	Displayed character	Character Meaning	Displayed character	Character Meaning
	.		A		I		T
	l		b		J		t
	r		C		L		U
	y		c		N		v
	Σ		d		n		γ
	o		E		o		-
	1		F		P		Λ
	V		G		q		.
	Λ		H		r		
	q		h		S		

4.1.4 Setting Method of Parameters

4.1.4.1 Parameter System

NGA•P series drive parameter group: A~A1, b~bT, C~CΣ, D~D0, E~ET, F~FΣ, H~, L~L1, U~UT-

Each parameter group contains a number of parameters. Parameters are identified by the combination "parameter group character + parameter subgroup number + parameter number". For instance, "F⁻-0V" indicates the seventh function code at subgroup F, group F.

4.1.4.2 Parameter Display Structure

Parameters and the parameter values are subject to a two-tier structure. Parameters correspond to first-tier display, while parameter values correspond to second-tier display.

First-tier display shown in Fig. 4-9:






Fig. 4-9 First-tier display of parameter

Second-tier display shown in Fig. 4-10:



Fig. 4-10 Second-tier display of parameter ("3" is the value of b0-00)

4.1.4.3 Example of Setting of Parameter

Parameter values are divided into decimal (DEC) and hexadecimal (HEX) values. When a parameter value is expressed by a hexadecimal, all its bits are independent of each other during edition and the range of value would be (0~F). Parameter value is composed of the ones, tens, hundreds and thousands place. Shift Key  is used to select the bit to be changed, and  and  are used to increase or decrease numerical value.

- Example of parameter password setting
 - ◆ Setting of password (A0-00 is set to 1006)

- 1) In non-parameter edit status, it displays current parameter A--- when pressing **ENT**.
- 2) Press **ENT** to display parameter value ---- that belongs to A---;
- 3) Press **▲** for six times to change the rightmost digit “.” to “.”;
- 4) Press **▶▶** to move the flashing digit to the leftmost bit;
- 5) Press **▲** once to change “.” in leftmost bit to “.”;
- 6) Press **ENT** to save the value of A---, then Control panel will switch to display the next parameter A---;
- 7) Press **▼** to change A--- to A---;
- 8) Repeat steps 2) till 6). A--- will be displayed after control panel displaying **P-Set**;
- 9) There are three methods for users to bring the password setting above into effect:
 - ① Press **ESC** + **ENT** + **▲** simultaneously (PrtCt displayed),
 - ② won't operate control panel within 0 minutes,
 - ③ restart the drive.

Flow chart of user password setting:

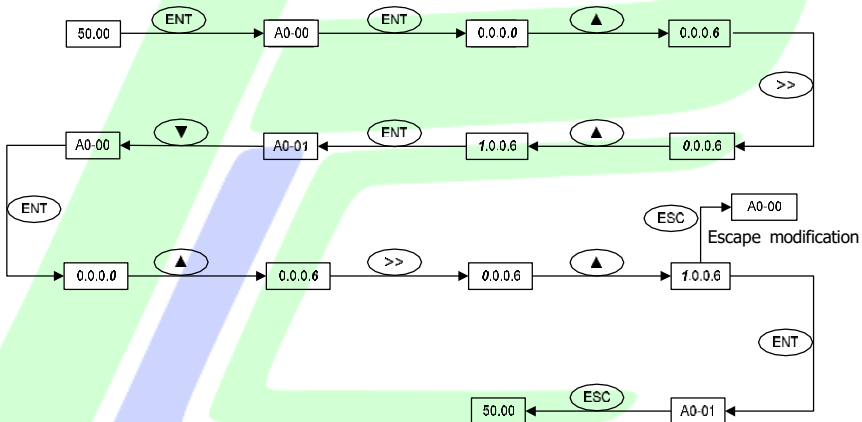


Fig. 4-11 Flow chart of user password setting



ATTENTION:

User's password is successfully set when step 8 finished, but will not take effect until the completion of step 9.

◆ **Password authentication**

In non-parameter edit status, press **ENT** to enter first-tier display A---, then press **ENT** to enter second-tier display .,.,.,. Control panel will implement the display of other parameters only when correct password entered.

◆ **Clear password**

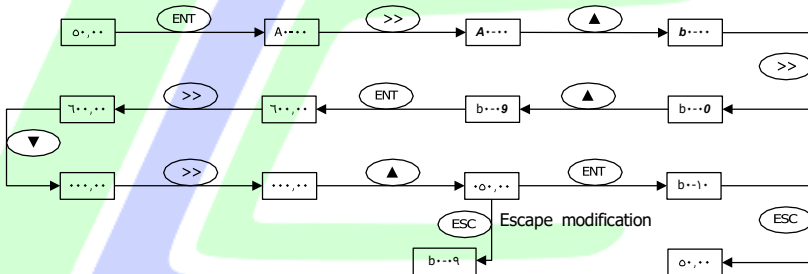
Upon the successful password authentication, access password setting code A****. Password can be cleared by writing value **** into A**** for twice.

- Example of parameter setting

- ◆ **Example 1:** modify upper limit frequency from 1000Hz to 000Hz (change b***9 from 100,00 to 00,00)

- 1) In non-parameter edit status, press **ENT** to display current parameter A****;
- 2) Press **>>** to move flashing digit to modification bit (A flashes);
- 3) Press **▲** once to change "A" to "b";
- 4) Press **>>** to move flashing to modification bit (0 in ones place flashing);
- 5) Press **▲** nine times to change "0" to "9";
- 6) Press **ENT** to view the parameter value (100,00) of b***9;
- 7) Press **>>** to move flashing digit to modification digit (1 flashing);
- 8) Press **▼** six times to change "1" to "0";
- 9) Press **>>** once to move flashing digit rightwards by one bit;
- 10) Press **▲** for five times to change "0" to "0";
- 11) Press **ENT** to save the value (00,00) of b***9. Then the control panel will automatically switch to display the next function code (b**10);
- 12) Press **ESC** to exit parameter edit status.

Flow chart is shown below:



Flow chart is shown below:

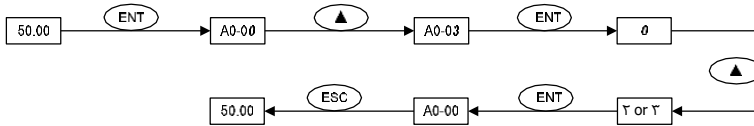


Fig. 4-13 Flow chart of user parameter initialization

◆ **Example 3:** setting method of hexadecimal parameter

Take L1-02 (LED STOP display parameter) for example, if LED control panel is required to display: setting frequency, bus voltage, AI1, running linear speed, and setting linear speed. Since all bits are independent of each other, the ones place, tens place, hundreds place and thousands place should be set separately. Determine the binary numbers of each bit and then convert the binary numbers into a hexadecimal number. See Table 4-6, the corresponding relation between binary numbers and a hexadecimal number.

Table 4-6 Corresponding relation between binary and hexadecimal

Binary numbers				Hexadecimal (LED bit display value)
BIT3	BIT2	BIT1	BIT0	
•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	∖	∖
•	•	∖	•	2
•	•	∖	∖	3
•	∖	•	•	Σ
•	∖	•	∖	0
•	∖	∖	•	6
•	∖	∖	∖	V
∖	•	•	•	Λ
∖	•	•	∖	9
∖	•	∖	•	A
∖	•	∖	∖	B
∖	∖	•	•	C
∖	∖	•	∖	D
∖	∖	∖	•	E
∖	∖	∖	∖	F

Set the value in the ones place:

As shown in Fig. 4-14, "setting frequency" and "bus voltage" are respectively determined by BIT0 and BIT1 in ones place of L1-02. If BIT0=1, setting frequency will be displayed. The bits

that correspond to the parameters which are not required to display shall be set to 0. Therefore, the value in ones place should be 0011, corresponding to 3 in a hexadecimal number. Set the ones place to 3.

Set the value in tens place:

As shown in Fig. 4-13, since it is required to display "A11", the binary set value of tens place is 0011, corresponding to 3 in a hexadecimal number. Thus, bit of tens place shall be set to 3.

Set the value in hundreds place:

As shown in Fig. 4-13, the parameter required to display does not involve hundreds place, so the hundreds place shall be set to zero.

Set thousands place:

As shown in Fig. 4-13, since required to display "running linear speed" and "setting linear speed", the binary set value of thousand place shall be 0011 that corresponds to 3 in a hexadecimal number.

To sum up, L1-03 should be set to 3033.

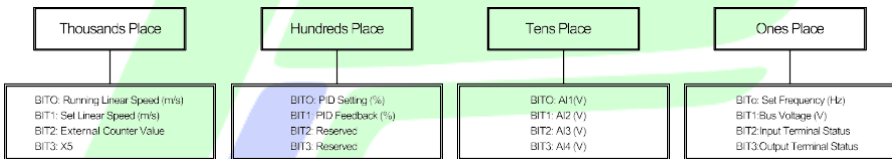


Fig. 4-14 Setting of hexadecimal parameter L1-02

Under parameter setting status, the parameter value cannot be modified if the value has no flashing digit. Possible causes include:

- 1) The parameter cannot be modified, such as actual detection parameters, running recording parameters, etc;
- 2) This parameter cannot be modified in run status but could be changed when motor stopped;
- 3) Parameter under protection. When parameter A-03 is set to 1, parameters cannot be modified as the parameter protection against misoperation enabled. To edit parameter in such a circumstance, it is necessary to set A-03 to 0 as first step.

4.1.4 Lock/Unlock Control Panel

Lock control panel

All or some keys of CONTROL PANEL can be locked by any of the following three methods. See the definition of parameter L-01 for further information.

Method 1: set the parameter value of L-01 to non-zero, then press

+ + simultaneously.

Method 1: do not operate CONTROL PANEL within five minutes after L... is set to non-zero.

Method 2: cut the power off and then applying power on after L... parameter is set to non-zero.

Refer to flow chart 4-15 for locking CONTROL PANEL.

• Unlock control panel

To unlock control panel, press **ESC** + **>>** + **▼** simultaneously. Unlocking won't change the value of parameter L... . In other words, control panel will be locked again if the condition of locking control panel is fulfilled. To unlock control panel completely, L... value must be modified to 0 after unlocking.

Refer to flow chart 4-16 of unlocking control panel

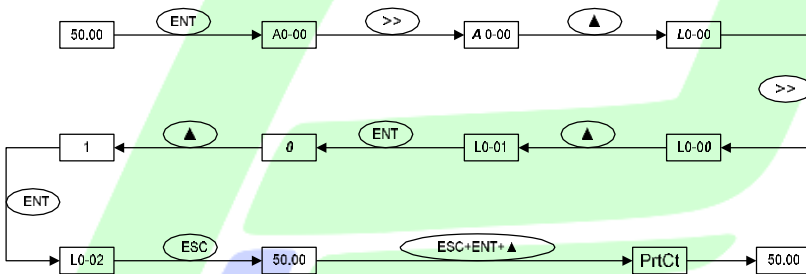


Fig. 4-15 Flow chart of locking control panel



Fig. 4-16 Flow chart of unlocking control panel

4.2 First-time Power up

Perform wiring in strict accordance with technical requirements as set forth in Chapter 2 – mount and Wiring.

4.2.1 Flow chart of first-time power up of asynchronous motor

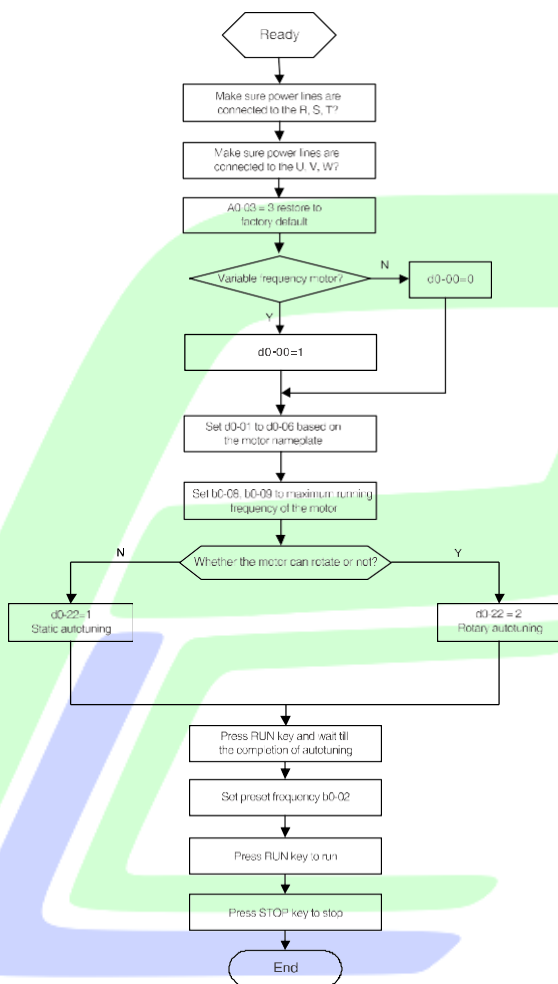


Fig. 4-17 Flow chart of first-time power up for asynchronous motor

Chapter 6 List of Parameters

NGA-P parameter groups are listed below:

Category	Parameter Group	Reference Page
Group A: System Parameters and Parameter Management	A0: System Parameters	PV6-VV
	A1: User-defined Display Parameters	PVV-VΛ
Group b: Run Parameter Setting	b0: Frequency Reference	PVΛ-Λ1
	b1: Start/Stop Control	PΛ1-ΛΣ
	b2: Accel/Decel Parameters	PΛΣ-Λο
Group C: Input & Output Terminals	C0: Digital Input	PΛ6-91
	C1: Digital Output	P92-9ο
	C2: Analog and Pulse Input	P9ο-9V
	C2: Analog and Pulse Output	P9V-9Λ
	CΣ: Automatic Correction of Analog Input	P99-100
Group d: Motor and Control Parameters	d0: Parameters of Motor 1	P100-102
	d1: V/f Control Parameters of Motor 1	P102-103
	d2: Vector Control Parameters of Motor 1	P10Σ-10Λ
	d2: Parameters of Motor 2	P109-111
	dΣ: V/f Control Parameters of Motor 2	P111-112
	dο: Vector Control Parameters of Motor 2	P112-11V
Group E: Enhanced Function and Protection Parameters	E0: Enhanced Function	P11V-11Λ
	E1: Protection Parameters	P11Λ-122
	E2: Enhanced Functions of Motor Control	P122-12Σ
Group F: Application Parameters	F0: Process PID	P12ο-12V
	F1: Multi-step Frequency	P12V-12Λ
	F2: Simple PLC	P12Λ-12Σ
	FΣ: Position Control	P12Σ-1Σ1
Group H: Communication Parameters	H0: Communication Parameters	P1Σ1
	L0: Keys of Control Panel	P1Σ2-1ΣΣ

Category	Parameter Group	Reference Page
Group L: Keys and Display of Control panel Parameters	L1: Control Panel Display Setting	P1Σ0-1ΣV
Group U: Monitoring	U0: Status Monitoring	P1ΣΛ-10Σ
	U1: History fault	P10Σ-10V
	U2: Drive Version Information	P0V-10Λ

□ **ATTENTION:**

Change attribute:

"Δ" means the value of this parameter can be modified in stop and run status of drive;

"×" means the value of this parameter cannot be modified when drive is running;

"◎" means this parameter is a measured value that cannot be modified;

Factory default: The value when restored to factory default. Neither measured parameter value nor recorded value will be restored.

Scope: the scope of setting and display of parameter values.

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group A: System Parameters and Parameter Management				
Group A0: System Parameters				
A000	Setting of user password	0000~FFFF	0000	Δ
A001	Parameter display	0: Display all parameters 1: Only display A000 and A001 (Valid for A1-20~A1-21 parameter group display/hide) 2: Only display A000, A001 and user-defined parameters A1-00~A1-19 3: Only display A000, A001, and the parameters different from factory default	0	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
A ⁺ •••Υ	Parameter protection	•: All parameter programmable \\: Only A ⁺ •••• and this parameter programmable	•	Δ
A ⁺ •••Υ	Parameter restoration	•: No operation \\: Clear fault record Υ: Restore all parameters to factory default (prior to U ⁺ group, excluding motor parameters) Υ: Restore all parameters to factory default (prior to U ⁺ group, including motor parameters) Σ: Restore all parameters to backup parameters (prior to U ⁺ group)	•	×
A ⁺ •••Σ	Parameter backup	•: No operation \\: Backup all parameters (prior to U ⁺ group)	•	×
A ⁺ •••ο	Parameter copy	•: No operation \\: Upload parameter Υ: Download parameter (excluding motor parameters) Υ: Download parameter (including motor parameters)	•	×
A ⁺ •••Λ	Motor \\ / motor Υ selection	•: Motor \\ \\: Motor Υ	•	×
A ⁺ •••ϑ	Motor control technique	Ones place: motor \\ control technique Tens place: motor Υ control technique •: V/f control \\: Sensor-less vector control \\	••	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		ㄱ: Sensor-less vector control ㄱ ㄱ: Closed-loop vector control Note: Torque control is not available if set to 0 or 1)		
Group A1: User-defined Display Parameters				
A1-000 A1-19	User-defined display parameter 1-ㄱ0	Setting range of thousands place: A, b, C, d, E, F, H, L, U Setting range of hundreds place: 0~9 Setting range of tens place: 0~9 Setting range of ones place: 0~9	0	×
A1-ㄱ0	Parameter group display/hide setting 1	0 ~ FFFF	FFFF	×
A1-ㄱ1	Parameter group display/hide setting ㄱ	0 ~ FFFF	FFFF	×
Group b Run Parameter Setting				
Group b0 Frequency Reference				
b0000	FREQ set mode	0: Master frequency reference 1: Master & auxiliary computation result ㄱ: Switch between master and auxiliary frequency reference ㄱ: Switch between master frequency reference, and master & auxiliary computation result ㄴ: Switch between auxiliary frequency reference, and master & auxiliary computation result	0	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 1	Master FREQ set	0 ⁺ : Digital setting (b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 2) + control panel \wedge / \vee adjustment 1 ⁺ : Digital setting (b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 2) + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 2 ⁺ : AI 1 (on default IO board) 3 ⁺ : AI 2 (on default IO board) 4 ⁺ : AI 3 (on extension IO board) 5 ⁺ : A Σ (on extension IO board) 6 ⁺ : X ₀ pulse input V: Process PID output A: PLC 9: Multi-step speed 10 ⁺ : Communication input 11 ⁺ : PA/PB input 12 ⁺ : Rotating knob keypad input	00	x
b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 2	Master FREQ digital setting	b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 1 0 ⁺ ~ b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 9	00, 00 Hz	Δ
b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 3	Auxiliary FREQ set	0 ⁺ : No command 1 ⁺ : Digital setting (b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 2) + Control panel \wedge / \vee adjustment 2 ⁺ : Digital setting (b ⁺ 0 ⁺ 4) + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 3 ⁺ : AI 1 (on default IO board) 4 ⁺ : AI 2 (on default IO board) 5 ⁺ : AI 3 (on extension IO board) 6 ⁺ : AI 4 (on extension IO board) V: X ₀ pulse input A: Process PID output	00	x

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		9: PLC 10: Multi-step speed 11: Communication 12: Rotating knob keypad input		
b000Σ	Auxiliary FREQ digital setting	Lower limit frequency ~ upper limit frequency	0.0 Hz	△
b000ο	Auxiliary FREQ range	0: Relative to maximum frequency 1: Relative to master frequency	0	×
b000Γ	Auxiliary FREQ coeff	0.0%~100.0%	100.0%	△
b000V	Computation of master and auxiliary FREQ	0: Master + auxiliary 1: Master - auxiliary 2: Max {master, auxiliary} 3: Min {master, auxiliary}	0	×
b000Λ	Maximum FREQ	Upper limit frequency ~100.0 Hz	0.0 Hz	×
b0009	Upper limit FREQ	Lower limit frequency ~ maximum frequency	0.0 Hz	×
b0010	Lower limit FREQ	0.0 Hz~upper limit frequency	0.0 Hz	×
b0011	Operation when set FREQ lower than lower limit FREQ	0: Run at lower limit frequency 1: Run at 0 Hz 2: Stop	0	×
b0012	Time-delay of stop when set FREQ lower than lower limit FREQ	0.0 s ~ 1000.0 s	0.0 s	×
b0013	Lower limit of skip FREQ band 1	0.0 Hz~upper limit frequency	0.0 Hz	×
b0014	Upper limit of skip FREQ band 1	0.0 Hz~upper limit frequency	0.0 Hz	×
b001ο	Lower limit of skip FREQ band 2	0.0 Hz~upper limit frequency	0.0 Hz	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
b0-16	Upper limit of skip FREQ band Ƴ	•,••Hz~upper limit frequency	•,••Hz	×
b0-1V	Lower limit of skip FREQ band Ƴ	•,••Hz~upper limit frequency	•,••Hz	×
b0-1A	Upper limit of skip FREQ band Ƴ	•,••Hz~upper limit frequency	•,••Hz	×
b0-19	Jog FREQ	•,••Hz~upper limit frequency	0,••Hz	△
Group b1: Start/Stop Control				
b1-••	Run command	•: Control panel control 1: Terminal control Ƴ: Communication control	•	×
b1-•1	Binding of run command and frequency set	Ones place: frequency reference source bundled under control panel control: Tens place: frequency reference source bundled under terminal control: Hundreds place: frequency reference source bundled under communication control: •: No binding 1: Digital setting (b•••Ƴ) + control panel \wedge/\vee adjustment Ƴ: Digital setting (b•••Ƴ) + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment Ƴ: Analog input AI1 Σ: Analog input AIƳ o: Analog input AIƳ (on extension IO board) 1: Analog input AIΣ (on extension IO	•••	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		board) V. Xo pulse input Λ: Process PID output q: PLC A: Multi-step frequency B: Communication input C. PA/PB input D. Rotating knob keypad input		
b1-02	Run direction	0: Forward 1: Reverse	0	△
b1-03	Reverse disabled	0: Reverse enabled 1: Reverse disabled	0	×
b1-04	Dead time between forward and reverse	0.0s~10.0s	0.0s	△
b1-05	Start method	0: From start frequency (b1-06) 1: DC injection braking start 2: Flying start	0	×
b1-06	Start FREQ	0.0Hz~upper limit frequency	0.0Hz	×
b1-07	Holding time of start FREQ	0.0s~10.0s	0.0s	△
b1-08	DC braking current at start	0.0%~100.0%	0.0%	△
b1-09	DC braking time at start	0.0s~20.0s	0.0s	△
b1-10	Flying start current	0.0%~200.0%	100.0%	△
b1-11	Flying start Decel time	0.1s~20.0s	2.0s	△
b1-12	Flying start V/F coeff	0.0%~100.0%	1.0%	△
b1-13	Stop method	0: Ramp to stop 1: Coast to stop 2: Ramp to stop + DC injection brake	0	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
b1-14	Start FREQ of DC brake stop	0.0Hz~upper limit frequency	0.0Hz	△
b1-15	DC brake current	0.0%~100.0%	0.0%	△
b1-16	DC brake time	0.0s~30.0s	0.0s	△
b1-17	Overexcitation brake	0: Disabled 1: Enabled based on DC bus voltage 2: Enabled on 120% rated voltage 3: Enabled on 150% rated voltage 4: Enabled on 180% rated voltage 5: Enabled on 200% rated voltage 6: Enabled on 220% rated voltage 7: Enabled on 250% rated voltage 8: Enabled on 300% rated voltage	1	×
b1-18	Dynamic brake	0: disabled 1: enabled	0	×
b1-19	Dynamic brake threshold voltage	100V~700V	720V	×
b1-20	Auto restart when power up again after power loss	0: disabled 1: enabled	0	×
b1-21	Time delay of auto restart when power up again	0.0s~10.0s	0.0s	△
b1-22	Flying start mode	Ones place: first-time power up search frequency 0: Search from zero frequency 1: Search from the set frequency 2: Search from the maximum frequency Tens place: Search from the opposite	00	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		direction enabled ·: search from one direction \: Search from two directions		
Group b _T : Accel/Decel Parameters				
b _T -00	Accel/Decel time resolution	·: ·,·\s \: ·, \s T: \s	\	×
b _T -01	Accel time \	·s~\00,00s/\00,0s/\0000s (\,0s for \0kW and below, T0,0s for \0,0kW and above)	Model dependent	△
b _T -02	Decel time \			△
b _T -03	Accel time T	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -04	Decel time T	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -05	Accel time T	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -06	Decel time T	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -07	Accel time Σ	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -08	Decel time Σ	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -09	Decel time for emergency stop	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -10	Jog Accel time	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -11	Jog Decel time	·,0~\00,00s/\000,0s/\0000s	\,0s	△
b _T -12	Accel/Decel curve	·: Linear Accel/Decel \: Broken-line Accel/Decel T: S-curve Accel/Decel A T: S-curve Accel/Decel B	·	×
b _T -13	Accel time switching FREQ of broken-line Accel/Decel	·,00Hz ~ Maximum	·,00Hz	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
b2-15	Decel time switching FREQ of broken-line Accel/Decel	0.0 Hz ~ maximum frequency	0.0 Hz	△
b2-16	Time of Accel S-curve first segment	0.0 s ~ 10.0 s (S-curve A)	0.2 s	△
b2-17	Time of Accel S-curve last segment	0.0 s ~ 10.0 s (S-curve A)	0.2 s	△
b2-18	Time of Decel S-curve first segment	0.0 s ~ 10.0 s (S-curve A)	0.2 s	△
b2-19	Time of Decel S-curve last segment	0.0 s ~ 10.0 s (S-curve A)	0.2 s	△
b2-20	Proportion of Accel S- curve first segment	0.0% ~ 100.0% (S-curve B)	20.0%	△
b2-21	Proportion of Accel S- curve last segment	0.0% ~ 100.0% (S-curve B)	20.0%	△
b2-22	Proportion of Decel S- curve first segment	0.0% ~ 100.0% (S-curve B)	20.0%	△
b2-23	Proportion of Decel S- curve last segment	0.0% ~ 100.0% (S-curve B)	20.0%	△
Group C: Input & Output Terminals				
Group C: Digital Input				

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
C···	Enabled condition of run command terminals when power up	<p>This function is only for digital terminals with parameter value 1~2 (forward/reverse jog, and forward/reverse run), and also is only for initial run after power up</p> <p>·: Trigger edge detected + ON detected</p> <p>When run command is controlled by terminals, the drive will start to run when it detects that the terminal electric level jumps from OFF to ON and is kept ON after power up.</p> <p>1: ON detected</p> <p>When run command is controlled by terminals, the drive will start to run when detecting the command terminal at ON state after power up.</p>	·	×
C···1	Function of terminal X1	·: No function	3	×
C···2	Function of terminal X2	1: JOG forward 2: JOG reverse	2	×
C···3	Function of terminal X3	3: Running forward (FWD)	1	×
C···2	Function of terminal X2	2: Running reverse (REV)	23	×
C···0	Function of terminal X0	0: Three-wire control 1: Running suspended V: External stop	·	×
C···1	Function of terminal X1 (on extension IO board)	Λ: Emergency stop 9: DC injection brake stop 1	·	×
C···V	Function of terminal XV (on extension IO board)	1·: DC injection braking stop 2 11: Coast to stop	·	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
C008	Function of terminal X8 (on extension IO board)	12: Terminal UP 12: Terminal DOWN	•	×
C009	Function of terminal X9 (on extension IO board)	13: UP/DOWN (including ^/v key) adjustment clear 10: Multi-step frequency terminal 1	•	×
C010	Function of terminal X10 (on extension IO board)	16: Multi-step frequency terminal 2 17: Multi-step frequency terminal 2	•	×
C011	Function of terminal AI1 (Digital enabled)	18: Multi-step frequency terminal 3 19: Accel/Decel time determinant 1	•	×
C012	Function of terminal AI2 (Digital enabled)	20: Accel/Decel time determinant 2 21: Accel/Decel disabled	•	×
C013	Function of terminal AI3 (Digital enabled)	22: External fault input 22: Fault reset (RESET)	•	×
C014	Function of terminal AI4 (Digital enabled)	23: Pulse input (valid only for X0) 20: Motor 1/2 switchover 26: Speed/Torque control switch 27: Run command switched to control panel control 28: Run command switched to terminal control 29: Run command switched to communication control 20: FREQ reference mode shift 21: Master FREQ reference switched to digital setting b002 22: Auxiliary FREQ reference switched to digital setting b003 23: PID adjustment direction 24: PID paused	•	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		<p>Υο: PID integration paused</p> <p>Υϒ: PID parameter switch</p> <p>ΥV: Count input</p> <p>ΥΛ: Count clear</p> <p>Υ9: Reserved</p> <p>Σο: Reserved</p> <p>Σϒ: Zero-speed clamping enabled</p> <p>ΣΥ: Spindle orientation enabled</p> <p>ΣΥ: Stop position terminal selection 1 for spindle orientation</p> <p>ΣΣ: Stop position terminal selection 2 for spindle orientation</p> <p>Σο: Origin signal input</p> <p>Σϒ: Forward carry</p> <p>ΣV: Reverse carry</p> <p>ΣΛ: Carry terminal selection 1</p> <p>Σ9: Carry terminal selection 2</p> <p>οο: Carry terminal selection 3</p> <p>οϒ: Pulse position control pulse input</p> <p>οΥ: Position reference direction input</p> <p>οΥ: Clear positioning pulse</p> <p>οΣ-οϒ: Reserved</p> <p>οV: Spindle gear ratio terminal selection</p> <p>οΛ: Find the origin</p> <p>ο9: Spindle orientation enabled and run</p> <p>ϒο: Pulse tracking enabled and run</p> <p>ϒϒ: Zero speed clamping enabled and</p>		

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		run ㄱㄲ: Reserved ㄱㄴ: PLC paused ㄱㄷ: PLC disabled ㄱㄹ: PLC stop memory clear ㄱㅁ~ㄱㅅ: Reserved ㄱㅆ: Running prohibited ㄱㅇ: DC injection brake when running V0: Analog input curve switchover V1: Pulse tracking enabled V2: Reserved V3: Analog signal gain switch V4~V6: Reserved V7: Stop position terminal selection ㄴ for spindle orientation V7~99: Reserved		
C0-10	Filtering time of digital input terminal	0,000~1,000s	0,010s	△
C0-16	Delay time of terminal X1	0,0s~3600,0s	0,0s	△
C0-1V	Delay time of terminal X2	0,0s~3600,0s	0,0s	△
C0-1A	Digital input terminal enabled status setting 1	Ones place: X1 0: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: X2 (same as ones place) Hundreds place: X3 (same as ones place) Thousands place: X4 (same as ones place)	0000	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
C0-19	Digital input terminal enabled status setting 7	<p>Ones place: X0 ∙: Positive logic \: Negative logic</p> <p>Tens place: X1 (same as ones place)</p> <p>Hundreds place: XV (same as ones place)</p> <p>Thousands place: XΛ (same as ones place)</p>	....	Δ
C0-20	Digital input terminal enabled status setting 7	<p>Ones place: X9 ((on extension IO board) ∙: Positive logic \: Negative logic</p> <p>Tens place: X10 ((on extension IO board)</p> <p>Hundreds place: AI1</p> <p>Thousands place: AI7</p>	....	Δ
C0-21	Digital input terminal enabled status setting 8	<p>Ones place: AI7 ((on extension IO board) ∙: Positive logic \: Negative logic</p> <p>Tens place: AI8 (on extension IO board)</p> <p>∙: Positive logic \: Negative logic</p> <p>Hundreds place: Reserved</p> <p>Thousands place: Reserved</p>	..	Δ
C0-22	Terminal UP/DOWN frequency adjustment control	<p>Ones place: action when stop ∙: Clear \: Holding</p>	....	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		Tens place: action on power loss ∙: Clear \: Holding Hundreds place: integral function ∙: No integral function \: Integral function enabled Thousands place: run direction ∙: Unable to change the direction \: Enable to change the direction		
C ⁺ -33	Terminal UP/DOWN frequency change step size	∙, ∙ ∙ Hz/s ~ \ ∙ ∙, ∙ ∙ Hz/s	∙, ∙ 3 Hz/s	△
C ⁺ -35	FWD/REV terminal control mode	∙: Two-wire mode \ \: Two-wire mode 3 3: Three-wire mode \ 3: Three-wire mode 3	∙	×
C ⁺ -36	Option of virtual input terminal	∙ ∙ ∙ ~ 3FFF ∙: Actual terminal in effect \: Virtual terminal in effect Ones place: BIT ∙ ~ BIT 3: X \ ~ X 5 Tens place: BIT 5 ~ BIT 6: X 6 ~ X 8, Hundreds place: BIT ∙ ~ BIT 3: X 9 ~ X \ ∙, AI \, AI 3 Thousands place: BIT ∙ ~ BIT \: AI 3, AI 5 (Note: X 6-X \ ∙, AI 3-AI 5 are on the extension IO board)	∙ ∙ ∙ ∙	×
C ⁺ -37	Enabled condition of run command terminal after fault reset	∙: Trigger edge detected + ON detected \: ON detected	∙	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group C1: Digital Output				
C1-00	HDO output function	0: No output	0	△
C1-01	DO1 output function	1: Drive undervoltage	0	△
C1-02	DO2 output function (on extension IO board)	2: Drive run preparation completed 3: Drive is running 4: Drive in 0Hz running (no output at stop)	0	△
C1-03	DO3 output function (on extension IO board)	0: Drive in 0Hz running (output at stop) 1: Run direction	0	△
C1-04	DO4 output function (on extension IO board)	0: Frequency attained 1: Upper limit frequency attained 2: Lower limit frequency attained	0	△
C1-05	Relay output function selection on default IO board	0: Frequency higher than FDT 1 1: Frequency higher than FDT 2 2: Speed being restricted (torque control mode) 3: Torque being restricted (speed control mode) 4: Fault output 5: Alarm output 6: Drive (motor) overloaded alarm	14	△
C1-06	Relay output function selection on extension IO board	0: Drive thermal alarm 1: Zero current detection 2: X1 3: X2 4: Motor 1/2 indication 5-8: Reserved 9: Consecutive run time attained 10: Accumulative run time attained	10	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		㉓V: Reserved ㉓Λ: Position completed ㉓9: Position approaching ㉓0: PLC step completed ㉓1: PLC cycle completed ㉓2: Reserved ㉓3: The upper/lower limit of set frequency obtained ㉓Σ: Positioning completed ㉓o: Carry completed ㉓6-99: Reserved		
C1-07	HOD output delay time	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-08	DO1 output delay time	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-09	DO2 output delay time (on extension IO board)	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-10	DO3 output delay time (on extension IO board)	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-11	DOΣ output delay time (on extension IO board)	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-12	Relay output delay time of default IO board	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-13	Relay output delay time of extension board	0, ~ 3600, 0.5	0.5	△
C1-1Σ	Digital output terminal enabled status setting 1	Ones place: HDO 0: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: Relay output R1 on default IO board (Same as ones place) Hundreds place: Relay output RT	0000	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		(Same as ones place) Thousands place: Reserved		
C1-10	Digital output terminal enabled status setting Υ	Ones place: DO1 ·: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: DO Υ (Same as ones place) Hundreds place: DO Υ (Same as ones place) Thousands place: DO Σ (Same as ones place)	....	×
C1-16	Detective object of frequency doubling technology (FDT)	Ones place: FDT1 detective object ·: Set value of speed (frequency after Accel/Decel) 1: Detected speed value Tens place: FDT Υ detective object ·: Set value of speed (frequency after Accel/Decel) 1: Detected speed value	..	△
C1-1V	FDT1 upper value	·,··Hz~b··Λ	0·,··Hz	△
C1-1Λ	FDT1 lower value	·,··Hz~b··Λ	Σ9,··Hz	△
C1-19	FDT Υ upper value	·,··Hz~b··Λ	Υ0,··Hz	△
C1-Υ0	FDT Υ lower value	·,··Hz~b··Λ	ΥΣ,··Hz	△
C1-Υ1	Detection width of frequency attained	·,··Hz~b··Λ	Υ,0·Hz	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
C1-22	Zero current detection level	0.0%~0.5%	0.0%	△
C1-23	Zero current detection time	0.1s~0.5s	0.0s	△
Group C2: Analog and Pulse Input				
C2-00	Analog input curve	Ones place: AI1 input curve 0: Curve 1 (2 points) 1: Curve 2 (2 points) 2: Curve 3 (2 points) 3: AI Curve X terminal switchover Tens place: AI2 input curve (same as ones place) Hundreds place: AI3 input curve (same as ones place, IO option board) Thousands place: AI4 input curve (same as ones place, IO option board)	2210	×
C2-01	Curve 1 maximum input	Curve 1 minimum input ~ 110.0%	100.0%	△
C2-02	Corresponding set value of curve 1 maximum input	-100.0%~100.0%	100.0%	△
C2-03	Curve 1 minimum input	-110.0%~ Curve 1 maximum input	0.0%	△
C2-04	Corresponding set value of curve 1 minimum input	-100.0%~100.0%	0.0%	△
C2-05	Curve 2 maximum input	Range: input of curve 2 inflection point A~110.0%	100.0%	△
C2-06	Corresponding set value of curve 2 maximum input	-100.0%~100.0%	100.0%	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
C _Y -0V	Input of curve γ inflection point A	input of curve γ inflection point B ~ maximum input of curve γ	*,*%	△
C _Y -0A	Set value corresponding to input of curve γ inflection point A	-100,*%~100,*%	*,*%	△
C _Y -09	Input of curve γ inflection point B	minimum input of curve γ ~input of curve γ inflection point A	*,*%	△
C _Y -10	Set value corresponding to input of curve γ inflection point B	-100,*%~100,*%	*,*%	△
C _Y -11	Curve γ minimum input	-110,*%~input of curve γ inflection point B	-100,*%	△
C _Y -12	Set value corresponding to curve γ minimum input	-100,*%~100,*%	-100,*%	△
C _Y -13	Curve γ maximum input	input of curve γ inflection point A~110,*%	100,*%	△
C _Y -14	Set value corresponding to curve γ maximum input	-100,*%~100,*%	100,*%	△
C _Y -15	Input of curve γ inflection point A	input of curve γ inflection point B~ maximum input of curve γ	*,*%	△
C _Y -16	Set value corresponding to input of curve γ inflection point A	-100,*%~100,*%	*,*%	△
C _Y -1V	Input of curve γ inflection point B	minimum input of curve γ ~input of curve γ inflection point A	*,*%	△
C _Y -1A	Set value corresponding to input of curve γ inflection point B	-100,*%~100,*%	*,*%	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
C _T -19	Curve τ minimum input	-110,0%~input of curve τ inflection point B	0,0%	Δ
C _T -20	Set value corresponding to curve τ minimum input	-100,0%~100,0%	0,0%	Δ
C _T -21	AI1 terminal filtering time	0,000s~10,000s	0,100s	Δ
C _T -22	AI2 terminal filtering time	0,000s~10,000s	0,100s	Δ
C _T -23	AI3 terminal filtering time (on extension IO board)	0,000s~10,000s	0,100s	Δ
C _T -24	AI4 terminal filtering time (on extension IO board)	0,000s~10,000s	0,100s	Δ
C _T -25	X0 maximum input	X0 minimum input~00,0kHz	00,0kHz	Δ
C _T -26	Set value corresponding to X0 maximum input	-100,0%~100,0%	100,0%	Δ
C _T -27	X0 minimum input	0,0 kHz~X0 maximum input	0,0 kHz	Δ
C _T -28	Set value corresponding to X0 minimum input	-100,0%~100,0%	0,0%	Δ
C _T -29	X0 filtering time	0,000s~1,000s	0,001s	Δ
C _T -30	Analog gain switchover value	0,0%~100,0%	100,0%	Δ
Group C _T : Analog and Pulse Output				
C _T -00	AO1 output function	0: No output 1: FREQ reference 2: Output frequency 3: Output current (relative to freq. rated value) 4: Output torque (absolute value) 5: Output voltage 6: Output power 7: Bus voltage 8: Torque command 9: Torque current 10: Magnetic flux current 11: AI1	2	Δ
C _T -01	AO2 output function		1	Δ
C _T -02	HDO output function		0	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		12: AI ₂ 13: AI ₂ 14: AI _Σ 15: X ₀ 16: Communication input percentage 17: Output frequency before compensation 18: Output current (relative to motor rated current) 19: Output torque (direction hinted) 20: Set torque (direction hinted) 21~99: Reserved		
C2-02	AO1 offset	-100,0%~100,0%	0,0%	△
C2-04	AO1 gain	-2,000~2,000	1,000	△
C2-05	AO1 filtering time	0,0s~10,0s	0,0s	△
C2-06	AO2 offset (on extension IO board)	-100,0%~100,0%	0,0%	△
C2-07	AO2 gain (on extension IO board)	-2,000~2,000	1,000	△
C2-08	AO2 filtering time (on extension IO board)	0,0s~10,0s	0,0s	△
C2-09	HDO maximum output pulse frequency	0,1kHz~00,0kHz	00,0kHz	△
C2-10	HDO output center point	0: No center point 1: Center point is (C2-09)/2, and the corresponding parameter value is positive when frequency is higher than center point. 2: Center point is (C2-09)/2, and the corresponding parameter value is positive when frequency is lower than center point	0	×
C2-11	HDO output filtering time	0,00s~10,00s	0,00s	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group CΣ: Automatic Correction of Analog Input				
CΣ-00	Analog corrected channel	0: No correction 1: Correct AI1 2: Correct AI2 3: Correct AI3 4: Correct AI4	0	×
CΣ-01	Sampling value of AI1 calibration point 1	0.00V~1.00V	1.00V	◎
CΣ-02	Input value of AI1 calibration point 1	0.00V~1.00V	1.00V	×
CΣ-03	Sampling value of AI1 calibration point 2	0.00V~1.00V	0.90V	◎
CΣ-04	Input value of AI1 calibration point 2	0.00V~1.00V	0.90V	×
CΣ-05	Sampling value of AI2 calibration point 1	0.00V~1.00V	1.00V	◎
CΣ-06	Input value of AI2 calibration point 1	0.00V~1.00V	1.00V	×
CΣ-07	Sampling value of AI2 calibration point 2	0.00V~1.00V	0.90V	◎
CΣ-08	Input value of AI2 calibration point 2	0.00V~1.00V	0.90V	×
CΣ-09	Sampling value of AI3 calibration point 1	0.00V~1.00V	1.00V	◎
CΣ-10	Input value of AI3 calibration point 1	0.00V~1.00V	1.00V	×
CΣ-11	Sampling value of AI3 calibration point 2	0.00V~1.00V	0.90V	◎

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
CΣ-13	Input value of AI3 calibration point 3	0.00V~10.00V	9.00V	×
CΣ-13	Sampling value of AIΣ calibration point 1	-10.00V~10.00V	1.00V	⊙
CΣ-1Σ	Input value of AIΣ calibration point 1	-10.00V~10.00V	1.00V	×
CΣ-10	Sampling value of AIΣ calibration point 3	-10.00V~10.00V	9.00V	⊙
CΣ-16	Input value of AIΣ calibration point 3	-10.00V~10.00V	9.00V	×
Group d Motor and Control Parameters				
Group d: Parameters of Motor 1				
d000	Type of motor 1	0: Ordinary ACIM 1: Variable frequency ACIM	1	×
d001	Power rating of motor 1	0.5KW~1003.0KW	Model dependent	×
d002	Rated voltage of motor 1	0V~ΣΛ·V(for drives 3Λ·V level)	3Λ·V	×
d003	Rated current of motor 1	0.0A~1003.0A	Model dependent	×
d00Σ	Rated frequency of motor 1	0.00Hz~1000.00Hz	00.00Hz	×
d000	Pole number of motor 1	1~Σ00	Σ	×
d006	Rated speed of motor 1	0r/min~10030r/min	Model dependent	×
d00v	Stator resistance R1 of async motor 1	0.00Ω~10.030Ω	Model dependent	×
d00Λ	Leakage inductance L1 of async motor 1	0.1mH~1003.0mH	Model dependent	×
d009	Rotor resistance R3 of async motor 1	0.00Ω~10.030Ω	Model dependent	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d•-1•	Mutual inductance L _T of async motor 1	•, 1mH~1003,0mH	Model dependent	×
d•-11	No-load current of async motor 1	•, •A~1003,0A	Model dependent	×
d•-12	Flux weakening coeff 1 of async motor 1	•, ••1~1, •••	•, 11•	×
d•-13	Autotune of motor 1	•: No autotune 1: Static autotune 2: Rotary autotune	•	×
d•-14	Overload protection mode of motor 1	•: No protection 1: Judged by motor current 2: Judged by temperature transducer	1	×
d•-15	Overload protection detection time of motor 1	•, 1~10, •min	0, •min	×
d•-16	Temperature transducer signal input of motor 1	Ones place: sensor channel •: No sampling 1: Analog input TEMP (on extension PG board) 2: Analog input EAI (on extension IO board) Tens place: sensor type: •: PT1 •• 1: PT1 ••• 2: KTY115 3: NTC	••	×
d•-17	Thermal protection threshold of motor 1 temperature transducer	•~2••, •°C	12•, •°C	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d0-2V	Motor 1 encoder type	<p>Ones place: Encoder Type:</p> <p>•: ABZ incremental encoder</p> <p>1: UVW incremental encoder</p> <p>2: Rotary transformer</p> <p>3: With CD signal SINCOS</p> <p>Σ: Without CD SINCOS</p> <p>Tens Place: Rotary change ratio:</p> <p>•: None</p> <p>1: •, 23</p> <p>2: •, 28</p> <p>3: •, 0</p> <p>Hundreds Place:</p> <p>•: Manually set encoder type</p> <p>1: Automatically set encoder type</p> <p>Thousands place: reserved</p>	••2•	×
d0-2A	Encoder resolution of motor 1	1~1600	102Σ	×
d0-29	Encoder direction of motor 1	<p>•: forward</p> <p>1: reverse</p>	•	×
d0-3•	Numerator of motor 1 mechanical gear ratio	1~10030	1000	×
d0-21	Denominator of motor 1 mechanical gear ratio	1~10030	1000	×
d0-26	Disconnection detection of motor 1 encoder	•, •s~Λ, •s (•, •s means this function is invalid)	•, •s	△
d0-23	Motor 1 Sin bias	•~Σ•90	•	△
d0-2Σ	Motor 1 Cos bias	•~Σ•90	•	△
d0-20	Motor 1 Sin gain	•~Σ•90	•	△
d0-21	Motor 1 Cos gain	•~Σ•90	•	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d0-2V	Sin, Cos and Z phase difference of motor 1	0, 0~360, 0	0, 0	△
d0-2A	Motor temperature coefficient	0, 0.00~2, 0.00	1, 0.00	△
Group d1: V/f Control Parameters of Motor 1				
d1-00	V/f curve setting	0: Linear V/f 1: Multi-step V/f (d1-01~d1-07) 0A) 2: 1, 2nd power 3: 1, 3th power 4: 1, 4th power 5: 1, 5th power 6: 2, 0nd power V: V/F separation method 1 A: V/F separation method 2	0	×
d1-01	V/f frequency value f1	0, 0.0Hz~rated frequency of motor	00, 0.0Hz	×
d1-02	V/f voltage value V1	0, 0.0%~100, 0.0%	100, 0.0%	×
d1-03	V/f frequency value f2	d1-00~d1-01	0, 0.0Hz	×
d1-04	V/f voltage value V2	0, 0.0%~100, 0.0%	0, 0.0%	×
d1-05	V/f frequency value f3	d1-00~d1-03	0, 0.0Hz	×
d1-06	V/f voltage value V3	0, 0.0%~100, 0.0%	0, 0.0%	×
d1-07	V/f frequency value f4	0, 0.0Hz~d1-05	0, 0.0Hz	×
d1-08	V/f voltage value V4	0, 0.0%~100, 0.0%	0, 0.0%	×
d1-09	Torque boost	0, 0.0%~20, 0.0%; 0, 0.0% is automatic torque boost	0, 0.0%	△
d1-10	Slip compensation gain	0, 0.0%~20, 0.0%	100, 0.0%	△
d1-11	Droop control	0, 0.0Hz~maximum frequency	0, 0.0Hz	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d1-12	Current limitation mode	∙: Disabled 1: Set by d1-13 2: Set by AI1 3: Set by AI2 4: Set by AI3 5: Set by AI4 6: Set by Xo	1	×
d1-13	Digital setting of current limit value	20,0%~200,0%	160,0%	△
d1-14	Current limit coeff on flux weakening	0,001~1,000	0,000	△
d1-15	Energy saving percentage	0%~50,0%	0,0%	△
d1-16	V/f oscillation suppression gain 1	0~3000	28	△
d1-17	V/f oscillation suppression gain 2	0~3000	0	△
d1-18	Voltage setting on V/f separated pattern	∙: by D1-19 digital setting 1: by AI1 2: by AI2 3: by AI3 4: by AI4 5: by process PID output 6: by AI1 + process PID output	0	×
d1-19	Digital set voltage on V/f separated pattern	0,0%~100,0%	0,0%	△
d1-20	Voltage variation time on V/f separated pattern	0,00S ~ 100,00S	0,01S	△
Group d2: Vector Control Parameters of Motor 1				

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d7-00	Speed/torque control	0: speed control 1: torque control	0	×
d7-01	ASR high-speed proportional gain Kp1	0.0001~0.01	0.01	△
d7-02	ASR high-speed integration time Ti1	0.0001~0.01s	0.001s	△
d7-03	ASR low-speed proportional gain Kp2	0.0001~0.01	0.01	△
d7-04	ASR low-speed integration time Ti2	0.0001~0.01s	0.001s	△
d7-05	ASR switching frequency 1	0.01Hz~d7-06	0.01Hz	△
d7-06	ASR switching frequency 2	d7-05~upper limit frequency	10.00Hz	△
d7-07	ASR input filtering time	0.01ms~0.01s	0.01ms	△
d7-08	ASR output filtering time	0.01ms~0.01s	0.01ms	△
d7-09	D-axis ACR proportion coefficient Kp	0.0001~0.01	0.01	△
d7-10	D-axis ACR integration coefficient Ki	0.0001~0.01	0.01	△
d7-11	Pre-excitation time	0.0001~0.01s	0.001s	△
d7-12	Driven torque restriction source	0: d7-12 digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 4: AI4 5: X0 pulse input 6: Communication	0	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d ₂ -1 ₂	Braking torque restriction source	∙: d ₂ -1 ₀ digital setting \): AI\ 2: AI2 2: AI2 Σ: AIΣ o: X _o pulse input 7: Communication	•	×
d ₂ -1 _Σ	Digital setting of driven torque limit value	∙, ∙%~2∙∙, ∙%	10∙, ∙%	△
d ₂ -1 _o	Digital setting of braking torque limit value	∙, ∙%~2∙∙, ∙%	10∙, ∙%	△
d ₂ -1 ₇	Torque limit coefficient in flux weakening	∙, ∙%~1∙∙, ∙%	0∙, ∙%	△
d ₂ -1 ₇	Driven slip compensation gain	1∙, ∙%~3∙∙, ∙%	1∙∙, ∙%	△
d ₂ -1 _Λ	Brake slip compensation gain	1∙, ∙%~3∙∙, ∙%	1∙∙, ∙%	△
d ₂ -1 ₉	Torque reference source	∙: Set by d ₂ -2 _∙ \): AI\ 2: AI2 2: AI2 Σ: AIΣ o: X _o pulse input 7: Communication	•	×
d ₂ -2 _∙	Digital setting of torque	-2∙∙, ∙%~2∙∙, ∙%	∙, ∙%	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d7-21	Forward speed limitation source under torque control	*: Set by d7-23 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 4: AI4 5: AI5 6: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	.	×
d7-22	Reverse speed limitation source under torque control	*: Set by d7-24 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 4: AI4 5: AI5 6: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	.	×
d7-23	Forward speed limited value under torque control	*,**Hz ~b---Λ	0.**,**Hz	△
d7-24	Reverse speed limited value under torque control	*,**Hz ~b---Λ	0.**,**Hz	△
d7-25	Set torque accel/decel time	*,**s ~13*,**s	*,10s	△
d7-26	Energy saving percentage for ACIM	%, ~10.**, %	10.**, %	△
d7-27	Starting point of energy-saving torque	~Σ.96	.	△
d7-28	Ending point of energy-saving torque	~Σ.96	11.0	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d ₇₋₂₉	Q-axis ACR proportion coefficient K _p	*,...~Λ,...	1,...	△
d ₇₋₃₀	Q-axis ACR integration coefficient K _i	*,...~Λ,...	1,...	△
d ₇₋₃₁	D axis decoupling coefficient	~10,030	1,...	△
d ₇₋₃₂	Q axis decoupling coefficient	~10,030	1,...	△
d ₇₋₃₃	Maximum voltage utilization rate	~110,0%	100,0%	△
d ₇₋₃₆	Weak magnetic loop coefficient	~10030	200	△
d ₇₋₄₀	MTPV mode	0: Disable 1: Enable	0	△
d _{7,42}	MTPV proportion coefficient	~10030	100	△
d _{7,43}	MTPV integration coefficient	~10030	10	△
d ₇₋₄₄	Closed-loop adjustment variable	Ones place: Asynchronous motor feedback enabled Tens place: Reserved Hundreds place: Integral separation of speed loop enabled	101	△
d ₇₋₄₅	Waveform delay compensation coefficient	~Λ,...	0,00	△
d ₇₋₄₇	Speed loop desaturation coefficient	~10030	10	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group d ⁺ : Parameters of Motor ⁺				
d ⁺ -00	Type of motor ⁺	0: Ordinary ACIM 1: Variable frequency ACIM	1	×
d ⁺ -01	Power rating of motor ⁺	0.5KW~1000KW	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -02	Rated voltage of motor ⁺	0V~240V (for 240V model)	240V	×
d ⁺ -03	Rated current of motor ⁺	0.5A~1000A	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -04	Rated frequency of motor ⁺	0.5Hz~1000Hz	0.5Hz	×
d ⁺ -05	Pole number of motor ⁺	1~200	2	×
d ⁺ -06	Rated speed of motor ⁺	0rpm~1000rpm	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -07	Stator resistance R ₁ of async motor ⁺	0.01ohms~1000ohms	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -08	Leakage inductance L ₁ of async motor ⁺	0.1mH~1000mH	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -09	Rotor resistance R ₂ of async motor ⁺	0.01ohms~1000ohms	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -10	Mutual inductance L _T of asynchronous motor ⁺	0.1mH~1000mH	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -11	No-load current of async motor ⁺	0.5A~1000A	Model dependent	×
d ⁺ -12	Power factor of async motor ⁺	0.5~1.0	0.8	×
d ⁺ -13	Autotune of motor ⁺	0: No autotune 1: Static autotune 2: Rotary autotune	0	×
d ⁺ -14	Overload protection mode of motor ⁺	0: No protection 1: Judged by motor current 2: Judged by temperature transducer	1	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d ₃ - ₃ Σ	Overload protection detection time of motor ₃	0, 1 ~ 10, 0min	0, 0min	×
d ₃ - ₃ o	Temperature transducer signal input of motor ₃	<p>Ones place:</p> <p>0: No. (no sampling)</p> <p>1: AI TEMP (on PG extension board)</p> <p>2: EAI (on extension IO board)</p> <p>Tens place: Sensor type:</p> <p>0: PT100</p> <p>1: PT1000</p> <p>2: KTYA8</p> <p>3: NTC</p>	00	×
d ₃ - ₃ Γ	Thermal protection threshold of motor ₃ temperature transducer	0 ~ 200, 0°C	120, 0°C	×
d ₃ - ₃ ν	Motor ₃ encoder type	<p>Ones place: Encoder Type:</p> <p>0: ABZ incremental encoder</p> <p>1: UVW incremental encoder</p> <p>2: Rotary transformer</p> <p>3: With CD signal SINCOS</p> <p>Σ: Without CD signal SINCOS</p> <p>Tens Place: Rotary change ratio:</p> <p>0: None</p> <p>1: 0, 23</p> <p>2: 0, 28</p> <p>3: 0, 0</p> <p>Hundreds Place:</p> <p>0: Manually set encoder type</p> <p>1: Automatically set encoder type</p> <p>Thousands place: reserved</p>	0020	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
d3-28	Motor 2 encoder resolution	1~16000	1024	×
d3-29	Motor 2 encoder direction	0: Forward 1: Reverse	0	×
d3-30	Numerator of motor 2 mechanical gear ratio	1~10030	1000	×
d3-31	Denominator of motor 2 mechanical gear ratio	1~10030	1000	△
d3-32	Motor 2 encoder disconnection detection	0, 0S~Λ, 0S (0, 0S means this function is invalid)	0, 0S	△
d3-33	Motor 2 sin bias	0~Σ0.90	0	△
d3-34	Motor 2 Cos bias	0~Σ0.90	0	△
d3-35	Motor 2 Sin gain	0~Σ0.90	0	△
d3-36	Motor 2 Cos gain	0~Σ0.90	0	△
d3-37	Motor 2 Sin Cos and Z phase difference	0, 0~360, 0	0, 0	△
d3-38	Motor temperature coefficient	0, 000~2, 000	1, 000	×
Group dΣ: V/f Control Parameters of Motor 2				
dΣ-00	V/f curve setting	0: Linear V/f 1: Multi-step V/f (d1~0~1~d1~0~Λ) 2: 1, 2nd power 3: 1, Σth power Σ: 1, 1th power 0: 1, Λth power 1: 2, 0nd power V: V/F separation method 1 Λ: V/F separation method 2	0	×
dΣ-01	V/f frequency value f*	0, 00Hz~rated frequency of motor	00, 00Hz	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
dΣ-02	V/f voltage value V _Ƴ	0.0%~100.0%	100.0%	×
dΣ-03	V/f frequency value f _Ƴ	dΣ-00~dΣ-01	0.0Hz	×
dΣ-0Σ	V/f voltage value V _Ƴ	0.0%~100.0%	0.0%	×
dΣ-00	V/f frequency value f ₁	dΣ-0V~dΣ-03	0.0Hz	×
dΣ-06	V/f voltage value V ₁	0.0%~100.0%	0.0%	×
dΣ-0V	V/f frequency value f ₀	0.0Hz~dΣ-00	0.0Hz	×
dΣ-08	V/f voltage value V ₀	0.0%~100.0%	0.0%	×
dΣ-09	Torque boost	0.0%~30.0%; 0.0% means auto torque boost	0.0%	△
dΣ-10	Slip compensation gain	0.0%~Σ00.0%	100.0%	△
dΣ-11	Droop control	0.0Hz~10.0Hz	0.0Hz	△
dΣ-12	Current limitation mode	0: Disabled 1: Set by dΣ-13 2: Set by AI1 3: Set by AI2 Σ: Set by AI3 0: Set by AIΣ 6: X0	1	×
dΣ-13	Digital set current limit value	20.0%~200.0%	160.0%	△
dΣ-1Σ	Current limit coeff on flux weakening	0.001~1.000	0.000	△
dΣ-10	Energy saving percentage	0%~Σ0.0%	0.0%	△
dΣ-16	V/f oscillation suppression gain 1	0~3000	38	△
dΣ-1V	V/f oscillation suppression gain 2	0~3000	0	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
dΣ-1Δ	Voltage setting on V/f separated pattern	∴: by D1-19 digital setting 1): by AI1 2): by AI2 3): by AI3 4): by AI4 5): by process PID output 6): by AI1 + process PID output	.	×
dΣ-19	Digital set voltage on V/f separated pattern	0.0% ~ 100.0%	0.0%	Δ
dΣ-20	Voltage variation time on V/f separated pattern	0.00s ~ 100.00s	0.01s	Δ
Group d0: Vector Control Parameters of Motor 2				
d0-00	Speed/torque control	∴: speed control 1): torque control	.	×
d0-01	ASR high-speed proportional gain Kp1	0.0 ~ 20.0	1.0	Δ
d0-02	ASR high-speed integration time Ti1	0.00s ~ 1.00s	0.20s	Δ
d0-03	ASR low-speed proportional gain Kp2	0.0 ~ 20.0	1.0	Δ
d0-04	ASR low-speed integration time Ti2	0.00s ~ 1.00s	0.20s	Δ
d0-05	ASR switching frequency 1	0.00Hz ~ d0-06	0.00Hz	Δ
d0-06	ASR switching frequency 2	d0-05 ~ upper limit	10.00Hz	Δ
d0-07	ASR input filtering time	0.0ms ~ 0.00ms	0.1ms	Δ
d0-08	ASR output filtering time	0.0ms ~ 0.00ms	0.0ms	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
do-09	ACR proportion coeff Kp	*,***~Λ,***	1,***	△
do-10	ACR integration coeff Ki	*,***~Λ,***	1,***	△
do-11	Pre-excitation time	*,***S~0,***S	*,200S	△
do-12	Driven torque restriction source	*: do-12 digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 4: AI4 0: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	.	×
do-13	Braking torque restriction source	*: do-13 digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 4: AI4 0: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	.	×
do-14	Digital setting of driven torque limit value	*,*%~200,0%	100,0%	△
do-15	Digital setting of braking torque limit value	*,*%~200,0%	100,0%	△
do-16	Torque limit coefficient in flux weakening	*,*%~100,0%	00,0%	△
do-17	Driven slip compensation gain	10,0%~200,0%	100,0%	△
do-18	Brake slip compensation gain	10,0%~200,0%	100,0%	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
do-19	Torque reference source	∙: Set by do-20 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 0: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	•	×
do-20	Digital setting of torque	-200,0%~200,0%	•,0%	△
do-21	Forward speed limitation source	∙: Set by do-22 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 0: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	•	×
do-22	Reverse speed limitation source	∙: Set by do-23 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 0: X0 pulse input 7: Communication	•	×
do-23	Forward speed limited value	•,••Hz~b••Λ	0•,••Hz	△
do-24	Reverse speed limited value	•,••Hz~b••Λ	0•,••Hz	△
do-20	Set torque accel/decel time	•,••s~12•,••s	•,1•s	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
do-36	Energy saving percentage for ACIM	0%~100,0%	100,0%	△
do-3V	Starting point of energy-saving torque	0~2.96	0	△
do-3A	Ending point of energy-saving torque	0~2.96	1100	△
do-39	Q-axis ACR proportion coefficient Kp	0,000~8,000	1,000	△
do-30	Q-axis ACR integration coefficient Ki	0,000~8,000	1,000	△
do-31	D axis decoupling coefficient	0~60,000	1,000	△
do-32	Q axis decoupling coefficient	0~60,000	1,000	△
do-33	Maximum voltage utilization rate	0~110,0%	100,0%	△
do-36	Weak magnetic loop coefficient	0~60000	200	△
do-Σ0	MTPV mode	0: Disable 1: Enable	0	△
do-Σ2	MTPV ratio coefficient	0~60000	100	△
do-Σ3	MTPV integral coefficient	0~60000	10	△
do-ΣΣ	Closed -loop adjustment variable	Ones place: Asynchronous motor feedback enabled Tens place: Reserved Hundreds Place: Integral separation of speed loop enabled	101	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
do-Σo	Waveform delay compensation coefficient	•~Λ, •••	•, 0 •	△
do-ΣV	Speed loop desaturation coefficient	•~100%	1 •	△
Group E: Enhanced Function and Protection Parameters				
Group E+: Enhanced function				
E-•••	Switching FREQ	Range: •,ΛkHz~16, •kHz ≤3 •kW: factory default: 6, •kHz 3Vkw~ ΣokW: factory default: 0, • kHz 0okW~VokW: factory default: Σ, • kHz ≥9 •kW: factory default: 3, •kHz	Model dependent	△
E-••1	PWM optimization	Ones place: switching FREQ adjusted with temperature •: Self-adaption 1: No adjustment Tens place: PWM modulation mode •: Five-segment and seven-segment automatic switchover 1: Five-segment mode 3: Seven-segment mode Hundreds place: over-modulation adjustment •: Disabled 1: Enabled	•11•	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		ʁ: Deep over-modulation Thousands place: PWM switching frequency relation with output frequency ∙: Self-adaption \): No adaption		
E---ʁ	Action when run time attained	Ones place: action when consecutive run time attained: ∙: Run continued \): Stop and fault reported Tens place: action when accumulative run time attained: ∙: Run continued \): Stop and fault reported Hundreds place: unit of run time ∙: Second \): Hour	...	×
E---ʁ	Consecutive run time setting	∙, ∙~ʁ∞∞, ∙s (h)	∙, ∙s(h)	△
E---Σ	Accumulative run time setting	∙, ∙~ʁ∞∞, ∙s (h)	∙, ∙s(h)	△
E-∩ʁ	Random switch frequency adjustment coefficient	∙~\∞∞	∙	△
Group E\ : Protection Parameters				
E\---	Overvoltage stall	O: Prohibited \): Allowed ʁ: Only valid for decel	∙	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
E1-01	Overvoltage stall protection voltage	120%~150%	120%	△
E1-02	Undervoltage stall	0: Disabled 1: Enabled	0	×
E1-03	Overload alarm	Ones place: detection option: 0: Always detect 1: Detect at constant speed only Tens place: compared with 0: Motor rated current 1: Drive rated current Hundreds place: drive action 0: Alarm but run continued 1: Alarm and coast to stop	...	×
E1-04	Overload alarm threshold	20.0%~200.0%	180.0%	△
E1-05	Overload alarm detecting time	0.1s~60.0s	0.5s	△
E1-06	Protection action 1	Ones place: encoder disconnected (CLL)/PG board abnormal 0: Alarm and coast to stop 1: CLL alarms but run continued 2: PGE alarms but run continued 3: CLL and PGE alarm but run continued Tens place: PIM temperature measurement circuit fault (oHr) 0: Alarm and coast to stop 1: Alarm but run continued	....	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		<p>Hundreds place: abnormal EEPROM (Epr)</p> <p>•: Alarm and coast to stop</p> <p>\\: Alarm but run continued</p> <p>Thousands place: abnormal terminal communication (TrC)</p> <p>•: Alarm and coast to stop</p> <p>\\: Alarm but run continued</p>		
E\\-•V	Protection action 7	<p>Ones place: abnormal power supply when running (SUE)</p> <p>•: Alarm and coast to stop</p> <p>\\: Shield the fault</p> <p>Tens place: current detection circuit failed (CtC)</p> <p>•: Alarm and coast to stop</p> <p>\\: Alarm but run continued</p> <p>Hundreds place: abnormal contactor (CCL):</p> <p>•: Alarm and coast to stop</p> <p>\\: Alarm but run continued</p> <p>Thousands place: input/output phase loss (ISF, oPL):</p> <p>•: Protection for neither input supply fault nor output phase loss</p> <p>\\: No protection for input phase loss, protection enabled for output phase loss</p> <p>7: Protection enabled for input phase loss, no protection for output</p>	7••\\	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		phase loss ʔ: Protection enabled for both input phase loss and output phase loss		
E1-08	Fault memory after power loss	0: Not memorized after power loss 1: Memorized after power loss	0	×
E1-09	Fault auto-reset times	0~20	0	×
E1-10	Auto-reset interval	ʔ, 0.5~20, 0.5	ʔ, 0.5	×
E1-11	Relay action on drive fault	Ones place: when undervoltage fault occurs 0: No action 1: Action enabled Tens place: when fault locked 0: No action 1: Action enabled Hundreds place: auto-reset interval 0: No action 1: Action enabled	010	×
E1-12	Cooling fan control	0: Auto run (Based on inverter bridge temperature) 1: Always run after power up	0	△
E1-13	Drive overheat alarm threshold	0, 0°C~100, 0°C	80, 0°C	△
E1-14	Protection action ʔ	0 ~ FFFF The first F from the right: Bit0: Not shield GDP fault 0, shield 1 Bit1 ~ 7: Reserved The second F from the right: Bit8: Not shield AIP fault 0, shield 1 Bit9: Not shield OLʔ fault 0, shield 1	0000	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		Bit ₁ ~ ₃ : Reserved The third F from the right: Bit ₄ : Not shield fault of extension IO board, shield 1 Bit ₁ ~ ₃ : Reserved The fourth F from the right: Bit ₄ : fault of brake tube is not shielded, shield 1 Bit ₁ ~ ₃ : Reserved		
E1-10	Single -phase current overload point	*,*%~Σ*,*%	10*,*%	△
E1-11	Single -phase current overload time	*,*s~0*,*s	1*,*s	△
E1-12	Over speed/excessive speed difference	Ones place: Over speed (OS) action selection *: Coast to stop and report the fault 1: Continue to run Tens place: Excessive speed deviation (DEV) action selection *: Coast to stop and report the fault 1: Continue to run	**	×
E1-13	Over speed (OS) detection value	*,*%~1*Λ,*,*%	100,*,*%	△
E1-14	Over speed (OS) detection time	*,*s~2*,*s	1*,*s	△
E1-15	Detection value of excessive speed difference	*,*%~0*,*%	2*,*%	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
E1-21	Detection time of excessive speed difference	0.5~20.0s	0.05s	△
E1-22	Sampling delay settings	0~0.0	1.0	×
E1-23	Five -stage frequency threshold	0~100Hz	1.0Hz	△
E1-24	Overvoltage stall coefficient	0~2.0	2.0	△
Group E2: Enhanced Functions of Motor Control				
E2-00	Observer Kp for ACIM in SVCT	0~100Hz	2.0	△
E2-01	Observer Ki for ACIM in SVCT	0~100Hz	2.0	△
E2-02	Observer K _{IT} for ACIM in SVCT	0~100Hz	2.0	△
E2-03	Observer model compensation 1 for ACIM in SVCT (change after auto-tuning)	-9999~9999	0	×
E2-04	Observer model compensation 2 for ACIM in SVCT (change after auto-tuning)	-9999~9999	1	△
E2-05	Observer coefficient K ₁ for ACIM in SVCT	-9999~9999	0	△
E2-06	Observer coefficient K ₂ for ACIM in SVCT	-9999~9999	-1	△
E2-07	Observer coefficient K ₃ for ACIM in SVCT	0~100Hz	0	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
E _Y -08	Observer coefficient K _Σ for ACIM in SVC _Y	0~100%	0	△
E _Y -09	Observer feedback mode _Y for ACIM in SVC _Y	0~100%	300	△
E _Y -10	Observer feedback mode for ACIM in SVC _Y	0~1	0	△
E _Y -11	Observer amplitude limit for ACIM in SVC _Y	0~100%	100	△
E _Y -12	Observer compensation K _p for ACIM in SVC _Y	0~100%	1000	△
E _Y -13	Observer compensation K _i for ACIM in SVC _Y	0~100%	20	△
E _Y -14	Observer compensation coefficient for ACIM in SVC _Y	0,000~10,000	0,000	△
E _Y -15	Sync speed threshold for ACIM in SVC _Y	0,00Hz~1000,00Hz	0,20Hz	△
E _Y -16	Motor feedback frequency filtering	0,0ms~000,0ms	0,2ms	△
E _Y -17	Torque closed-loop selection	0: Disable 1: Enable	1	△
E _Y -18	Torque loop K _p	0~100%	1000	△
E _Y -19	Torque loop K _i	0~100%	00	△
E _Y -20	Active damping proportion coefficient	0~100%	0	△
E _Y -21	Active damping amplitude limit adjustment	0~100%	012	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group F Application Parameters				
Group F ⁺ : Process PID				
F ⁺ ...	PID reference	•: F ⁺ ... \ digital setting \): AI \ \: AI ⁺ \: AI ⁺ \: AI ⁺ \: AI ⁺ \: X ₀ pulse input \: Communication	•	×
F ⁺ ... \	PID digital setting	•, •%, ~ \ • •, •%	0 •, •%	△
F ⁺ ... \	PID feedback	•: AI \ \): AI ⁺ \: AI ⁺ (on extension IO board) \: AI ⁺ (on extension IO board) \: AI \ + AI ⁺ \: AI \ - AI ⁺ \: Max {AI \, AI ⁺ } \: Min {AI \, AI ⁺ } \: X ₀ pulse input \: Communication	•	×
F ⁺ ... \	PID adjustment	Ones place: output frequency •: Must be the same direction as the set run direction \): Opposite direction allowed Tens place: integration selection •: Integral continued when FREQ attains upper/lower limit	\ •	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		1: Integral stopped when FREQ attains upper/lower limit		
F···Σ	PID positive and negative adjustment	·: Positive adjustment 1: Negative adjustment	·	×
F···0	Filtering time of PID reference	·,·S~1·,·S	·,·S	△
F···1	Filtering time of PID feedback	·,·S~1·,·S	·,·S	△
F···V	Filtering time of PID output	·,·S~1·,·S	·,·S	△
F···Λ	Proportional gain Kp1	·,·~2·,·	0·,·	△
F···9	Integration time Ti1	·,·S~0·,·S	·,0·S	△
F··1·	Derivative time Td1	·,·S~1·,·S	·,·S	△
F··11	Proportional gain Kp2	·,·~2·,·	0·,·	△
F··12	Integration time Ti2	·,·S~0·,·S	·,0·S	△
F··13	Derivative time Td2	·,·S~0·,·S	·,·S	△
F··1Σ	PID parameter switch	·: No switch, determined by parameters Kp1, Ti1 and Td1 1: Auto-switched on the basis of input offset (F··10) 2: Switched by input terminal	·	×
F··10	Input offset under PID auto switch	·,·%~1·,·%	2·,·%	△
F··16	Sampling period T	·,·1S~0·,·S	·,·2S	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
F0-1V	PID offset limit	*,*%~100,*%	*,*%	△
F0-1A	PID derivative limit	*,*%~100,*%	*,0%	△
F0-1Q	PID initial value	*,*%~100,*%	*,*%	×
F0-2*	PID initial value holding time	*,*s~360*,*s	*,*s	△
F0-21	PID feedback loss detection value	*,*%~100,*% (no detection when set to 0%)	*,*%	△
F0-22	PID feedback loss detection time	*,*s~3*,*s	1,*s	△
F0-23	Cutoff FREQ when opposite to rotary set direction	*,*Hz~b0-0^	0*,*Hz	△
F0-24	PID computation option	0: No computation in stop status 1: Computation continued in stop status	0	△
Group F1: Multi-step Frequency				
F1-00	FREQ set source of multi-step *	0: Digital setting F1-02 1: Digital setting b0-02 + control panel ^/v adjustment 2: Digital setting b0-02 + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 3: AI1 4: AI2 5: AI3 (on extension IO board) 6: AI4 (on extension IO board) V: X0 pulse input ^: Process PID output 9: Communication	0	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
F1-01	FREQ set source of multi-step 1	0: Digital setting F1-02 1: Digital setting b00Σ + control panel ^/√ adjustment 2: Digital setting b00Σ + terminal UP/DOWN 3: AI1 4: AI2 0: AI3 (on extension IO board) 1: AI4 (on extension IO board) V: X0 pulse input Λ: Process PID output 9: Communication	.	×
F1-02 ~ F1-1V	Multi-step FREQ 0-10	Lower limit~upper limit (-100,0%~ 100,0%) Percentage relative to the upper limit frequency in b009	0,0%	Δ
Group F2: Simple PLC				
F2-00	Simple PLC run mode	Ones place: PLC run mode 0: Stop after a single cycle 1: Continue to run with the last FREQ after a single cycle 2: Cycle repeated Tens place: power loss memory 0: No memory on power loss 1: Memorized on power loss Hundreds place: start mode 0: Run from the first step "multi-step frequency 0" 1: Continue to run from the step of stop	....	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		(or fault) T: Continue to run from the step and FREQ at which the running stopped (or fault occurred) Thousands place: unit of simple PLC run time •: Second (s) \: Minute (min)		
F2-•\	Setting of multi-step •	Ones place: FREQ reference •: Multi-step FREQ • (F1-•T) \: AI\ T: AIT T: AIT (on extension IO board) S: AIS (on extension IO board) o: Xo pulse input T: Process PID output V: Multi-step FREQ A: Communication Tens place: run direction •: Forward \: Reverse T: Determined by run command Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time •: Accel/Decel time \ \: Accel/Decel time T T: Accel/Decel time T S: Accel/Decel time S	•••	×
F2-•T	Run time of step •	•, •~T•••, • S (min)	•, •S	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
FY-03	Setting of step 1	Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ 1 (F1-02) 1~V: Same as FY-01 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-01)	...	×
FY-04	Run time of step 1	·,·~1000,· s (min)	·,·s	△
FY-05	Setting of step 2	Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ 2 (F1-04) 1~V: Same as FY-01 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-01)	...	×
FY-06	Run time of step 2	·,·~1000,· s (min)	·,·s	△
FY-0V	Setting of step 3	Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ 3 (F1-05) 1~V: Same as FY-01 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-01)	...	×
FY-08	Run time of step 3	·,·~1000,· s (min)	·,·s	△
FY-09	Setting of step 4	Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ 4 (F1-06) 1~V: Same as FY-01 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-01)	...	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)		
F2-10	Run time of step 2	0.0001~9.9999 s (min)	0.5 s	△
F2-11	Setting of step 0	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ 0 (F1-0V) 1~V: Same as F2-01 Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)	...	×
F2-12	Run time of step 0	0.0001~9.9999 s (min)	0.5 s	△
F2-13	Setting of step 1	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ 1 (F1-0A) 1~V: Same as F2-01 Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)	...	×
F2-14	Run time of step 1	0.0001~9.9999 s (min)	0.5 s	△
F2-15	Setting of step V	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ V (F1-0A) 1~V: Same as F2-01 Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)	...	×
F2-16	Run time of step V	0.0001~9.9999 s (min)	0.5 s	△
F2-1V	Setting of step A	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ A (F1-10)	...	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		<p>1~V: Same as F2-01</p> <p>Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01)</p> <p>Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)</p>		
F2-18	Run time of step 8	0.0~99.99, 0.1 s (min)	0.1s	△
F2-19	Setting of step 9	<p>Ones place: FREQ reference</p> <p>0: Multi-step FREQ 9 (F1-11)</p> <p>1~V: Same as F2-01</p> <p>Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01)</p> <p>Hundreds place: ACC/DEC time option (same as F2-01)</p>	...	×
F2-20	Run time of step 9	0.0~99.99, 0.1 s (min)	0.1s	△
F2-21	Setting of step 10	<p>Ones place: FREQ reference</p> <p>0: multi-step FREQ 10 (F1-12)</p> <p>1~V: same as F2-01</p> <p>Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01)</p> <p>Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)</p>	...	×
F2-22	Run time of step 10	0.0~99.99, 0.1 s (min)	0.1s	△
F2-23	Setting of step 11	<p>Ones place: FREQ reference</p> <p>0: Multi-step FREQ 11 (F1-13)</p> <p>1~V: Same as F2-01</p> <p>Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01)</p> <p>Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)</p>	...	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
F2-24	Run time of step 11	0.0~6000.0 s (min)	0.0s	△
F2-26	Setting of step 12	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ 12 (F1-14) 1~V: Same as F2-01 Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)	...	×
F2-26	Run time of step 12	0.0~6000.0 s (min)	0.0s	△
F2-27	Setting of step 12	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ 12 (F1-15) 1~V: Same as F2-01 Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)	...	×
F2-28	Run time of step 12	0.0~6000.0 s (min)	0.0s	△
F2-29	Setting of step 14	Ones place: FREQ reference 0: Multi-step FREQ 14 (F1-16) 1~V: Same as F2-01 Tens place: run direction (same as F2-01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F2-01)	...	×
F2-30	Run time of step 14	0.0~6000.0 s (min)	0.0s	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
F ₂ -21	Setting of step 10	Ones place: FREQ reference •: Multi-step FREQ 10 (F1-1V) 1~V: Same as F ₂ -01 Tens place: run direction (same as F ₂ -01) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F ₂ -01)	...	×
F ₂ -22	Run time of step 10	•, •~6000, • s (min)	•, s	△
Group F ₃ : Position Control				
F ₃ -00	Position command selection	Ones place: Signal type selection •: AB orthogonal reference 1: Direction+pulse (B: direction+A:pulse) reference Tens place: position command •: Not reverse 1: Reverse	..	×
F ₃ -01	Position feedback channel	Ones place: PG board type selection •: Single encoder feedback 1: Dual encoder feedback Tens place: Orientation encoder feedback selection •: Motor encoder 1: Second encoder Hundreds place: Pulse-tracking encoder feedback selection •: Motor encoder 1: Second encoder Thousands place: Reserved	...1	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
FΣ-02	Numerator of gear ratio of command and feedback pulses	1~1000	1	△
FΣ-03	Denominator of gear ratio of command and feedback pulses	1~1000	1	△
FΣ-04	Gear ratio numerator 1 of motor and spindle	1~1000	1	△
FΣ-05	Gear ratio denominator 1 of motor and spindle	1~1000	1	△
FΣ-06	Gear ratio numerator 2 of motor and spindle	1~1000	1	△
FΣ-07	Gear ratio denominator 2 of motor and spindle	1~1000	1	△
FΣ-08	Spindle encoder resolution	1~1000	1024	△
FΣ-09	Spindle encoder direction	+: Positive 1: Reverse	+	×
FΣ-10	Spindle encoder disconnection detection	+, +S ~ Λ, +S (+, +S means this function is invalid)	+, +S	△
FΣ-11	Frequency division output selection	Ones place: Frequency division output encoder selection +: motor encoder 1: spindle encoder Tens place: Frequency division output direction selection +: Forward 1: Reverse	..	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
FΣ-12	Frequency division coefficient	∴ No 1: 2 frequency division 2: 4 frequency division 3: 6 frequency division 4: 8 frequency division 16: 128 frequency division	*	△
FΣ-13	Resolution after frequency multiplication	1~1600	1024	△
FΣ-14	Position mode completion range	0~9999	20	×
FΣ-15	Position mode completion time	0.01~0.005S	0.100S	×
FΣ-16	Max.output frequency of pulse tracking	0~B000	00.00Hz	×
FΣ-17	ASR High-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking	0.0~20.0	0.0	△
FΣ-18	ASR High-speed integral time of pulse tracking	0.005S~0.005S	0.200S	△
FΣ-19	ASR Low-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking	0.0~20.0	0.0	△
FΣ-20	ASR Low-speed integral time of pulse tracking	0.005S~0.005S	0.200S	△
FΣ-21	Feed-forward gain of pulse tracking	0~2.00	1.00	△
FΣ-22	High-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking	0~100.00	1.00	△

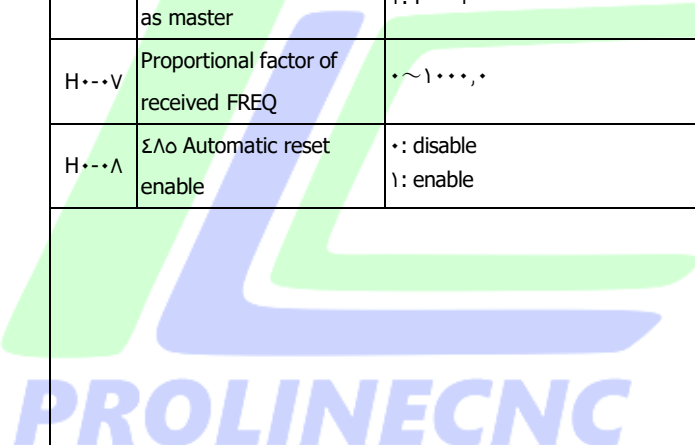
Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
F Σ -23	Low-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking	0~100,00	1,00	Δ
F Σ -24	Proportional gain low-speed switching frequency	0~F Σ -20	0,00 Hz	\times
F Σ -25	Proportional gain high-speed switching frequency	F Σ -24~60000	10,00 Hz	\times
F Σ -26	Feed-forward filter time	0~200	0	Δ
F Σ -27	Filter time of command inertia	0~200	0	\times
F Σ -28	Filter time of command average value	0~1,000S	0,100S	\times
F Σ -29	Position-loop output amplitude limit	0~50,00 HZ	10,00 Hz	Δ
F Σ -30	ASR low-speed proportional gain of orientation	0,0~20,0	1,0	Δ
F Σ -31	ASR low-speed integral time of orientation	0,000S~1,000S	0,200S	Δ
F Σ -32	Selection of switching to position	<p>Ones place: Selection of switching to position</p> <p>00: Direct switch</p> <p>10: Positioning first and then switch</p> <p>Tens place: Anti -reverse of position enabled</p> <p>00: Disable</p> <p>10: Enable</p>	00	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
FΣ-ΥΥ	Direction selection of spindle orientation	∴: Forward ∵: Reverse Υ: Current direction Υ: Nearest direction	·	×
FΣ-ΥΣ	Orientation frequency	·, ∴ ~ ∵ · · · ∴	0, ∴ Hz	×
FΣ-Υο	Orientation response time	·, ∴ ~ ∴ · · ·, ∴ S	·, 0S	Δ
FΣ-Υϒ	High-speed proportional gain of orientation	· ~ ∴ · · ·, ∴	∴, 0·	Δ
FΣ-ΥV	Low-speed proportional gain of orientation	· ~ ∴ · · ·, ∴	∴, ∴	Δ
FΣ-ΥΛ	Low-speed switching frequency of orientation	· ~ FΣ-Υ∴	·, 0· Hz	×
FΣ-Υ∴	High-speed switching frequency of orientation	FΣ-ΥΛ ~ FΣ-ΥΣ	∴, ∴ Hz	×
FΣ-Σ·	Orientation position ∴	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-Σ∴	Orientation position ∵	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-ΣΥ	Orientation position Υ	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-Σ∵	Orientation position ∴	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-Σο	Orientation position ϒ	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-Σϒ	Orientation position V	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-ΣV	Orientation position Λ	· ~ Pulses per rotation	·	Δ
FΣ-ΣΛ	Orientation S-curve selection	∴: No S curve ∴: S curve	·	Δ
FΣ-Σ∴	Proportion of initial segment of orientation Decel S-curve	·, ∴% ~ ∴ · · ·, ∴% (FΣ-Σ∴+FΣ-ο· ≤ ∴ · · ∴%)	Υ ·, ∴%	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
FΣ-0•	Proportion of ending segment of orientation Decel S-curve	•, •% ~ 1••, •%	Υ•, •%	△
FΣ-0\	Accel time for orientation/returning to origin	•, \~ 1•••, •S	Υ, •s	×
FΣ-0Υ	Decel time for orientation/returning to origin	•, \~ 1•••, •S	Υ, •s	×
FΣ-0Υ	Rigidity adjustment for position mode	•~ 1•ΥΣ	•	△
FΣ-0Σ	Return to origin selection	Ones place:: •: Return to origin triggered by terminal \: Return to origin at each startup Υ: Return to origin at the end of each carry Tens place: Origin signal selection •: External terminal input \: Encoder Z signal	••	×
FΣ-0o	Return to origin direction	•: Forward when returning to origin \: Reverse when returning to origin	•	×
FΣ-0\	Return to origin frequency \	FΣ-0V~b•••9	1•, ••Hz	×
FΣ-0V	Return to origin frequency Υ	•, ••Hz~FΣ-0\	1, ••Hz	×
FΣ-0Λ	Zero speed clamping function selection	•: Zero speed clamping function disabled \: Zero speed clamping function enabled	•	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		┐: Zero speed clamping enabled when terminal is valid		
FΣ-09	Zero speed clamping start frequency	*,.Hz~b+.9	*,┐.Hz	△
FΣ-10	Zero speed clamping gain	.*┐*,.	1,.	△
FΣ-11	Zero speed clamping error tolerance	.*~1....	┐	△
FΣ-12	Simple carry function selection	+: Disable 1): Enable	.	△
FΣ-13	Carry Accel/Decel time	*,1~1+.,.S	┐,.*s	×
FΣ-14	Carry quantity 0 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-15	Carry quantity 0 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-16	Carry quantity 1 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-17	Carry quantity 1 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-18	Carry quantity 2 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-19	Carry quantity 2 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-20	Carry quantity 3 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-21	Carry quantity 3 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-22	Carry quantity 4 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-23	Carry quantity 4 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-24	Carry quantity 5 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-25	Carry quantity 5 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-26	Carry quantity 6 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-27	Carry quantity 6 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-28	Carry quantity 7 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-29	Carry quantity 7 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-30	Carry quantity 8 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-31	Carry quantity 8 low bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-32	Carry quantity 9 high bits	.*~9999	.	△
FΣ-33	Carry quantity 9 low bits	.*~9999	.	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
FΣ-Λ•	Acceleration filtering	•, •~0•••, •	ȳ•, •	△
FΣ-Λ\	Inertia compensation coefficient	•~ȳ00ȳ0	•, •••	△
Group H: Communication Parameters				
Group H+: MODBUS Communication Parameters				
H••••	SCI port selection	•: No communication \: Local ΣΛ0 port ȳ: PN/MTP/DEV ȳ: ECT Σ: CAN 0: Mȳ (After changing communication method, the AC drive should be restarted)	•	×
H•••\	SCI port communication configuration	Ones place: baud rate •: ΣΛ••bps \: 9ȳ••bps ȳ: 19ȳ••bps ȳ: ȳΛΣ••bps Σ: 0Vȳ••bps 0: 110ȳ••bps Tens place: data format •: 1-Λ-ȳ-N format, RTU \: 1-Λ-1-E format, RTU ȳ: 1-Λ-1-O Format, RTU Hundreds place: connection type •: Direct cable connection (ȳȳȳ/ΣΛ0) \: MODEM (ȳȳȳ) Thousands place: saving method	•••\	×

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		·: Not saved at power loss \\: Saved at power loss		
H···Υ	Local address of ΣΛο port communication	·~ΥΣV, · is broadcast address	\\	×
H···Υ	Time out detection of ΣΛο port communication	·, ·S~\\···, ·S	·, ·S	×
H···Σ	Time delay of ΣΛο port communication	·ms~\\···ms	·ms	×
H···ο	Master/Slave option	·: PC controls this drive \\: As master Υ: As slave	·	×
H···ϒ	Parameter store address when this drive working as master	·: b···Υ \\: F···\\	·	×
H···V	Proportional factor of received FREQ	·~\\···, ·	\\··, ·	Δ
H···Λ	ΣΛο Automatic reset enable	·: disable \\: enable	·	×
				

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group L Keys and Display of Control panel				
Group L+: Keys of Control panel				
L+...+	MF key setting	+: No function \): Forward jog \: Reverse jog \: Forward/reverse switchover \: Emergency stop \ (set Decel time by b\--+9) o: Emergency stop \ (coast to stop) \: Run command sources shifted	.	Δ
L+...)	Keys locked option	+: Not locked \): All locked \: Keys locked except RUN, STOP/RESET \: Keys locked except STOP/RESET \: Keys locked except >>	.	Δ
L+...2	Function of STOP key	+: STOP key activated only at control panel control \): STOP key activated under any run command source	.	Δ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
L003	FREQ adjustment through keys \wedge/\vee	Ones place Bit0: option on ramp to stop 0: zeroing the adjustment value 1: holding the adjustment value Ones place Bit1: option at master & auxiliary frequency reference 0: zeroing the adjustment value 1: holding the adjustment value Tens Place: option on power loss 0: zeroing the adjustment value 1: holding the adjustment value Hundreds Place: integrating option 0: Integrating disabled 1: Integrating enabled Thousands place: run direction 0: Direction changing prohibited 1: Direction changing permitted	0100	Δ
L004	Step size of FREQ adjustment through keys \wedge/\vee	0.00Hz/s~10.0Hz/s	0.1 Hz/s	Δ
Group L1 Control Panel Display Setting				

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
L1-...	Display parameter setting \ on run status	Binary system setting: •: No Display \: Display Ones place: BIT•: Run FREQ (Hz) BIT\ : FREQ reference (Hz) BITγ: Bus voltage (V) BITγ: Output current (A) Tens place: BIT•: Output torque (%) BIT\ : Output power (kW) BITγ: Output voltage (V) BITγ: Motor speed (r/min) Hundreds place: BIT•: AI\ (V) BIT\ : AIγ (V) BITγ: AIγ (V) BITγ: AIε (V) Thousands place: BIT•: running FREQ γ (Hz) BIT\ : Xo BITγ: External count value BITγ: Reserved Note: when this parameter is set to ..., run FREQ (Hz) would be displayed as default	1·AF	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
L1-01	Display parameter setting Y on run status	Binary system setting: 0: No Display 1: Display Ones place: BIT0: Run linear speed (m/s) BIT1: Set linear speed (m/s) BIT2: Input terminal status BIT3: Output terminal status Tens place: BIT4: PID reference (%) BIT5: PID feedback (%) BIT6: Reserved BIT7: Reserved Hundreds place: BIT8: Torque reference (%) BIT9: Reserved BIT10: Reserved BIT11: Reserved Thousands place: reserved BIT12: Reserved BIT13: Reserved BIT14: Reserved	....	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
L1-02	Display parameter setting on stop status	Binary system setting: •: No Display \\: Display Ones place: BIT•: FREQ reference (Hz) BIT\\: Bus voltage (V) BITY: Input terminal status BITY: Output terminal status Tens place: BIT•: AI\\ (V) BIT\\: AIY (V) BITY: AIY (V) BITY: AIΣ (V) Hundreds place: BIT•: PID reference (%) BIT\\: PID feedback (%) BITY: Reserved BITY: Reserved Thousands place: BIT•: Run linear speed (m/s) BIT\\: Set linear speed (m/s) BITY: External count value BITY: X0 Note: when this function code is set to ••••, the FREQ reference would be displayed as default (Hz)	•••3	△
L1-03	Linear speed coeff	•,\\~999,9%	\\••,•%	△

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
Group U Monitoring				
Group U· Status Monitoring				
U···	Run frequency	·,·Hz~1·,·Hz	·,·Hz	◎
U···1	Set frequency	·,·Hz~1·,·Hz	·,·Hz	◎
U···2	Bus voltage	·V~100V	·V	◎
U···3	Output voltage	·V~100V	·V	◎
U···Σ	Output current	·,·A~100A	·,·A	◎
U···o	Output torque	·%~100%	·,·%	◎
U···1	Output power	·,·%~100%	·,·%	◎
U···V	Master FREQ reference source	·: Digital setting + adjustment through ^ / v on control panel 1: Digital setting + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 2: Analog input AI1 3: Analog input AI2 Σ: Analog input AI3 (on extension IO board) o. Analog input AIΣ (on extension IO board) 1: Xo pulse input V: Process PID output Λ: PLC 9: Multi-step FREQ 11: Communication 11: PA/PB input	·	◎

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U ⁺ 0008	Auxiliary FREQ reference source	0: No set 1: Digital setting + adjustment through Δ/∇ on control panel 2: Digital setting + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 3: Analog input AI1 4: Analog input AI2 5: Analog input AI3 (on extension IO board) 6: Analog input AI4 (on extension IO board) 7: X0 pulse input 8: Process PID output 9: PLC 10: Multi-step FREQ 11: Communication	0	Ⓢ
U ⁺ 0009	Master FREQ reference	0.00Hz~1000.00Hz	0.00Hz	Ⓢ
U ⁺ 0010	Auxiliary FREQ reference	0.00Hz~1000.00Hz	0.00Hz	Ⓢ
U ⁺ 0011	Drive status	Ones place: run status 0: Accelerating 1: Decelerating 2: Constant speed running Tens place: drive status 0: Stop 1: Running 2: Autotune	00	Ⓢ
U ⁺ 0012	AI1 input voltage	0.00V~10.00V	0.00V	Ⓢ
U ⁺ 0013	AI2 input voltage	0.00V~10.00V	0.00V	Ⓢ

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U0-1Σ	AIΣ input voltage (on extension IO board)	*,*.V~1*,*.V	*,*.V	⊙
U0-1ο	AIε input voltage (on extension IO board)	-1*,*.V~1*,*.V	*,*.V	⊙
U0-1Γ	AO1 output	*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-1V	AOΥ output (on extension IO board)	*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-1Λ	Xο high-frequency pulse input frequency	*,*KHz~ο*,*KHz	*,*KHz	⊙
U0-1ϑ	Digital input terminal status	Range: *~~~ϳFFF Note: 1) * means invalid, 1 means valid; ϳ) bit*~bit1ϳ: X1,Xϳ,...,X1*,AI1,AIϳ,AIϳ,AIε	****	⊙
U0-ϳ*	Digital output terminal status	Range: *~~FF Note: 1) * means open, 1 means closed; ϳ) BIT* ~ BitV: DO1,DOϳ,DOϳ,DOε, HDO Reserved, R1, Rϳ	**	⊙
U0-ϳ1	PID set	*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-ϳϳ	PID feedback	*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-ϳϳ	PID input offset	-1*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-ϳε	PLC step	*~1ο	*	⊙
U0-ϳο	V/F separated target voltage	*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-ϳΓ	V/F separated actual output voltage	*,*%~1*,*%	*,*%	⊙
U0-ϳV	Frequency before speed search stop	*~ϳ*,*.Hz	*,*.Hz	⊙

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U0-28	Resolution of spindle encoder	• ~ 1000	•	⊙
U0-29	Resolution of motor encoder	• ~ 1000	•	⊙
U0-30	Torque reference value	•, •% ~ 300, •%	•, •%	⊙
U0-31	Cumulative power-up time	• ~ 1000h	• h	⊙
U0-32	Cumulative run time	• ~ 1000h	• h	⊙
U0-33	Environment temperature	- 50, °C ~ 100, °C	•, °C	⊙
U0-34	Inverter bridge temperature	- 50, °C ~ 100, °C	•, °C	⊙
U0-35	Motor temperature	- 50, °C ~ 100, °C	•, °C	⊙
U0-36	Terminal count value	• ~ 10000	•	⊙
U0-37	Run command log at LoU	• ~ 1	•	⊙
U0-38	Fault code log at LoU	• ~ 10	•	⊙
U0-39	Code execution time	• ~ 10000	•	⊙
U0-40	CtC fault source	•: No fault 1: V phase 2: W phase 3: U phase	•	⊙
U0-41	Higher-bit numbers of control panel \wedge / \vee stored value	• 1 ~ 1	•	⊙
U0-42	Lower-bit numbers of control panel \wedge / \vee stored value	•, • ~ 100, 10	•, • Hz	⊙

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U ⁺ -Σ0	Higher-bit numbers of terminal UP/DOWN stored value	-1~1	.	◎
U ⁺ -Σ1	Lower-bit numbers of terminal UP/DOWN stored value	*,**~100,00	*,**Hz	◎
U ⁺ -ΣV	Position control pulse error	-9999~+9999	.	◎
U ⁺ -ΣΛ	Feed-forward pulse FREQ of pulse tracking	*,**Hz~1000,00Hz	.	◎
U ⁺ -Σ9	Motor absolute position display	0~10000	.	◎
U ⁺ -00	Spindle absolute position display	0~10000	.	◎
U ⁺ -01	Higher-bit of carry amount command	0~9999	.	◎
U ⁺ -02	Lower-bit of carry amount command	0~9999	.	◎
U ⁺ -03	Current carry amount higher-bit	0~9999	.	◎
U ⁺ -04	Current carry amount lower-bit	0~9999	.	◎
U ⁺ -00	Motor feedback FREQ	*,**Hz~1000,00Hz	*,**Hz	◎
U ⁺ -01	Spindle feedback FREQ	*,**Hz~1000,00Hz	*,**Hz	◎
U ⁺ -0V	Reference pulse FREQ	*,**Hz~1000,00Hz	*,**Hz	◎
U ⁺ -10	Reserved	0~10000	.	◎
U ⁺ -11	Reserved	0~10000	.	◎
U ⁺ -12	Communication status of PN communication board	0~10000	.	◎

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U0-14	CPU load rate	0~100,0%	0,0%	⊙
U0-16	PG interruption error accumulated	0~10000	0	⊙
U0-16	PG interruption cycle	0~10000	0	⊙
U0-1V	Communication error accumulated of PG board	0~10000	0	⊙
U0-1A	Current position mode	Ones place: 1: orientation 2: pulse tracking 3: return to origin 4: simple carry 0: Zero speed clamping Tens Place: Status in each mode	0	⊙
Group U1 Fault history				
U1-00	History fault 1 (latest)	0: No fault 1: Accel overcurrent (oC1) 2: Const-speed overcurrent (oC2) 3: Decel overcurrent (oC3) 4: Accel overvoltage (ou1) 0: Const-speed overvoltage (ou2) 1: Decel overvoltage (ou3) V: Module protection (FAL) A: Autotune failed (tUN) 9: Drive overloaded (oL1) 10: Motor overloaded (oL2) 11: Current detection circuit failed (CtC)	0	⊙

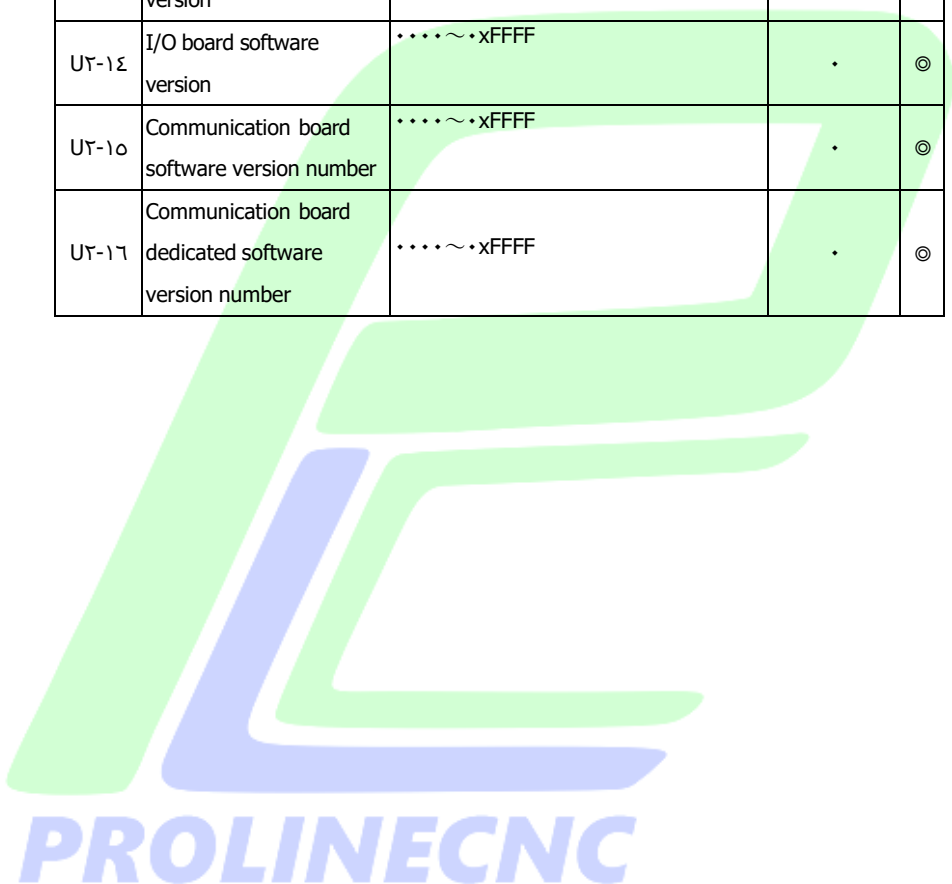
Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		12: Output ground short-circuit protection (GdP) 13: Input power supply fault (ISF) 14: Output phase loss (oPL) 15: Inverter module overload protection (oL2) 16: Module (IGBT) thermal protection (oH1) 17: Motor (PTC) thermal protection (oH2) 18: PIM temperature measurement circuit fault (oH2) 19: Encoder disconnected (CLL) 20: STO 1 circuit abnormal (ST1) 21: STO 2 circuit abnormal (ST2) 22: Safety Torque Off (ST·) 23: Extension IO board connection abnormal (I·E) 24: External equipment error (PEr) 25: Consecutive run time set by the agent reached (to1) 26: Consecutive run time attained (to2) 27: Cumulative run time attained (to3) 28: Abnormal power supply at run (SUE) 29: EEPROM read/write fault (EPr) 30: Abnormal contactor (CCL) 31: Abnormal port communication (TrC)		

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
		ΥΥ: Control panel communication abnormal (PdC) ΥΥ: Parameter copy failure (CPHDO) ΥΣ: Reserved Υο: Software version compatibility failure (SfT) Υϒ: Hardware overcurrent fault (οCΣ) ΥΥ: Hardware overvoltage fault (ουΣ) ΥΛ: PG board connection fault (PGE) Υ9: Reserved Σ•: AI input out-of-limit (AIP) Σ1: Undervoltage protection (LoU) ΣΥ: Over-speed (οSP) ΣΥ: Speed bias is large (SPL) ΣΣ: DC inject brake short-circuit fault (bCF) Σο: PID feedback lost (PIο) Σϒ: Communication abnormal (CbE) ΣV: PG board software version abnormal (PGu)		
U1-•1	Run FREQ at fault 1	•,••Hz~ϒ••,••Hz	•,••Hz	◎
U1-•ϒ	Output current at fault 1	•,•A~ϒοοϒ,οA	•,•A	◎
U1-•ϒ	Bus voltage at fault 1	•V~1••••V	•V	◎
U1-•Σ	Ambient temperature at fault 1	-Σ•,•°C~1••,•°C	•,•°C	◎
U1-•ο	Inverter bridge temperature at fault 1	-Σ•,•°C~1••,•°C	•,•°C	◎

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U1-06	Input terminal status at fault 1	.....~FFFF	....	⊙
U1-07	Output terminal status at fault 1	.....~FFFF	....	⊙
U1-08	Cumulative run time at fault 1	·~10030h	·h	⊙
U1-09	Code of fault 2	Same as U1-0·	·	⊙
U1-10	Run FREQ at fault 2	·,·Hz~1·,·Hz	·,·Hz	⊙
U1-11	Output current at fault 2	·,·A~1003,0A	·,·A	⊙
U1-12	Bus voltage w at fault 2	·V~1·...V	·V	⊙
U1-13	Temperature 1 of heat sink at fault 2	-Σ·,·°C~1·,·°C	·,·°C	⊙
U1-14	Temperature 2 of heat sink at fault 2	-Σ·,·°C~1·,·°C	·,·°C	⊙
U1-15	Input terminal status at fault 2	·~FFFF	....	⊙
U1-16	Output terminal status at fault 2	·~FFFF	....	⊙
U1-17	Cumulative run time at fault 2	·~10030h	·h	⊙
U1-18	Code of fault 2	Same as U1-0·	·	⊙
U1-19	Run FREQ at fault 2	·,·Hz~1·,·Hz	·,·Hz	⊙
U1-20	Output current at fault 2	·,·A~1003,0A	·,·A	⊙
U1-21	Bus voltage w at fault 2	·V~1·...V	·V	⊙

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U1-23	Temperature 1 of heat sink at fault 2	-Σ., °C ~ 100., °C	., °C	⊙
U1-24	Temperature 2 of heat sink at fault 2	-Σ., °C ~ 100., °C	., °C	⊙
U1-25	Input terminal status at fault 2	..... ~ FFFF	....	⊙
U1-26	Output terminal status at fault 2	..... ~ FFFF	....	⊙
U1-27	Cumulative run time at fault 2	.. ~ 10000h	..h	⊙
Group U2 Version Information				
U2-00	InvertListNo	..... ~ xFFFF	Model dependent	⊙
U2-01	SoftVer	..... ~ xFFFF	Model dependent	⊙
U2-02	SoftNonStandarVer	..... ~ xFFFF	Model dependent	⊙
U2-03	KeyPadSoftVer	..... ~ xFFFF	Model dependent	⊙
U2-04	HardWareVer	..... ~ xFFFF	Model dependent	⊙
U2-05	TypeCodeHigh	.. ~ 9999	.	⊙
U2-06	TypeCodeLow	.. ~ 10000	.	⊙
U2-07	FactoryYearMonth	.. ~ 10000	.	⊙
U2-08	BatchNo	.. ~ 10000	.	⊙
U2-09	SerialNo	.. ~ 10000	.	⊙
U2-10	Communication board hardware version	..... ~ xFFFF	.	⊙
U2-11	PG board software version number	..... ~ xFFFF	.	⊙

Param.	Designation	Scope	Factory Default	Attr
U2-12	PG board dedicated software version number	.....~*xFFFF	.	©
U2-13	I/O board hardware version	.....~*X...F	.	©
U2-14	I/O board software version	.....~*xFFFF	.	©
U2-15	Communication board software version number	.....~*xFFFF	.	©
U2-16	Communication board dedicated software version number	.....~*xFFFF	.	©



Chapter 1 Troubleshooting

1.1 Fault Causes and Troubleshooting

Once drive fault occurs, please identify the causes of fault carefully and make a detailed record of fault symptom. To seek services, please contact the dealer. Parameters U1-00, U1-09 and U1-1A are used to view the records of fault 1, fault 2 and fault 3. Faults are recorded with numeric codes (1~36), while the fault information that corresponds to each numeric fault code is specified in the table below.

Table of Fault Codes

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
1	oC1	Accel overcurrent	Torque boost is too big under V/f control	Reduce torque boost value
			Start frequency is too high	Drop start frequency
			Accel time is too short	Prolong the Accel time
			Motor parameters are improperly set	Set the parameters correctly according to motor nameplate
			Overload is too heavy	Reduce the load
			Inappropriate V/f curve under V/f control	Set V/f curve correctly
			Restart the rotating motor	Reduce current limited value or flying start
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance
2	oC2	Const-speed overcurrent	Overload is too heavy	Reduce the load
			Power rating of the drive is relatively small	Select appropriate drive power rating
			Input voltage is too low	Check power grid voltage
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
3	oCr	Decel overcurrent	Load inertia is too big	Use dynamic brake
			Decel time is too short	Prolong the Decel time
			Input voltage is too low	Check power grid voltage
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance
Σ	ou1	Accel overvoltage	Load inertia is too big	Use dynamic brake
			Abnormal input volt	Check power grid voltage
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance
o	ou2	Const-speed overvoltage	Improper parameter setting of regulator under SVC control	Properly set regulator parameters
			Abnormal input voltage	Check power grid voltage
			Load variation is too big	Check the load
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance
6	ou3	Decel overvoltage	Load inertia is too big	Use dynamic braking
			Decel time is too short	Prolong the Decel time
			Abnormal input voltage	Check power grid voltage
			Improper parameter setting of regulator under SVC control	Properly set regulator parameters
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
V	FAL	Module protection	Overvoltage or overcurrent	Refer to the solutions of overvoltage or overcurrent
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit or output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance
			Loose connection of control board	Pull out and reinsert the cables of control board
			Direct connection of inverter module	Seek services
			Control board abnormal	Seek services
			Switching mode power supply (SMPS) failed	Seek services
Λ	tUN	Autotune failed	Bad motor connection	Check motor connection
			Autotune during rotation of the motor	Autotune in stationary status of the motor
			Big error between real motor parameters and the setting	Set the parameters correctly according to motor nameplate
9	oL1	Drive overloaded	Torque boost is too big under V/f control	Reduce torque boost value
			Start FREQ is too high	Drop start frequency
			Accel/Decel time is too short	Prolong the Accel/Decel time
			Motor parameters are improperly set	Set the parameters correctly according to motor nameplate
			Load is too heavy	Reduce the load
			Inappropriate V/f curve under V/f control	Set V/f curve correctly
			Restart the rotary motor	Reduce current limited value or flying start
			Output short circuit (phase-to-phase short circuit and output ground short circuit)	Check motor connection and output ground impedance

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
10	oLT	Motor overloaded	Torque boost is too big under V/f control	Reduce torque boost value
			Inappropriate V/f curve under V/f control	Set V/f curve correctly
			Motor parameters are improperly set	Set the parameters correctly according to motor nameplate
			Improper setting of motor overloaded protection time	Properly set the motor overloaded protection time
			Motor stalled or sharp variation of load	Identify the causes of motor stalling or check the load condition
			Long-time running of ordinary motor at low speed with heavy load	Select variable frequency motor
11	CtC	Current detection circuit failed	Abnormal connection between control board and drive board	Check and re-connection
			Abnormal current detection circuit of control board	Seek services
			Abnormal current detection circuit of drive board	Seek services
			Current sensor failed	Seek services
			SMPS failed	Seek services
12	GdP	Output ground short-circuit protection	Output connection ground short circuit	Check motor connection and output ground impedance
			Motor insulation abnormal	Check the motor
			Inverter module abnormal	Seek services
			Output ground leakage current is too big	Seek services

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
13	ISF	Input power supply fault	Severe voltage imbalance among power supply phases	Check power grid voltage
			Abnormal input wiring of power supply	Check power supply input wiring
			Abnormal bus capacitance	Seek services
14	oPL	Output phase loss	Motor cable connection abnormal	Check motor connection
			Imbalance among motor three phases	Check or replace the motor
			Incorrect setting of vector control parameters	Correctly set vector control parameters
15	oL3	Inverter module overload protection	Overcurrent	Handle it with the methods for overcurrent
			Input power supply abnormal	Check input power grid voltage
			Motor output abnormal	Check the motor or motor connection
			Inverter module abnormal	Seek services
16	oH1	Module (IGBT) thermal protection	Ambient temperature is too high	Drop ambient temperature
			Fan failed	Replace the fan
			Air duct blocked	Clear air duct
			Temperature sensor abnormal	Seek services
			Inverter module mounting abnormal	Seek services
17	oH2	Motor (PTC) thermal protection	Ambient temperature is too high	Drop ambient temperature
			Improper setting of motor thermal protection point	Correctly set motor thermal protection point
			Thermal detection circuit failed	Seek services

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
18	oHr	PIM temperature measurement circuit fault	Temperature sensor not well connected with socket	Pull out and re-insert
			Ambient temperature is too low	Raise ambient temperature
			Module detection circuit failed	Seek services
			Thermistor failed	Seek services
19	CLL	Encoder disconnected	No signal or lack of signal	Check if encoder is damaged, and/or there is some abnormality with the encoder power supply
			Lines disconnected	Reconnect encoder lines
			Wrong disconnection	Reconnect encoder lines
20	ST1	STO 1 circuit abnormal	Extension board of safety torque circuit damaged	Seek services
			Switch of STO 1 circuit abnormal	Check STO switch
21	ST2	STO 2 circuit abnormal	Extension board of STO circuit damaged	Seek services
			Switch of STO 2 circuit abnormal	Check STO switch
22	STO	Safety Torque Off	Improper connection to the switch of STO	Connect to STO switch after ensuring safety
23	I·E	Extension IO board connection abnormal	Extension IO board damaged	Seek services
			Extension IO board not inserted into the groove properly	Insert the extension IO board again
24	PEr	External equipment error	External fault terminal is enabled	Check the status of external fault terminal
			Stall condition lasts too long	Check if the load is abnormal
25	to1	Consecutive run time set by the agent reached	"Consecutive run time set by the agent reached" enabled	Seek services
26	to2	Consecutive run time	"Consecutive run time attained" enabled	See specification of Group E·

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
		attained		
2V	to2	Cumulative run time attained	"Cumulative run time attained" enabled	See specification of Group E.
2A	SUE	Abnormal power supply at run	DC bus voltage fluctuation is too big or the power is lost	Check input power grid voltage and load
29	EPr	EEPROM read/write fault	Parameter read/write abnormal at control board	Seek services
20	CCL	Current detection circuit failed	Power supply voltage abnormal	Check grid power supply voltage
			Abnormal contactor feedback circuit at drive board	Seek services
			Contactor failed	Seek services
			Buffer resistance failed	Seek services
			Abnormal SMPS	Seek services
21	TrC	Abnormal port communication	Improper setting of baud rate	Set properly
			Communication port disconnected	Reconnected
			Upper computer/device does not work	Make upper computer/device work
			Drive communication parameter error	Set properly
22	PdC	Control panel communication abnormal	Control panel disconnected	Reconnected
			Severe EMI	Check peripheral equipment or seek services
23	CPy	Parameter copy failure	Parameter uploading or downloading abnormal	Seek services
			No parameters stored at control panel	Seek services

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
30	Sft	Software version compatibility failure	Version of control panel is not consistent with that of control board	Seek services
36	oCΣ	Hardware overcurrent fault	The hardware overcurrent threshold is triggered, the cause is the same as fault 1~3	Solve this issue according to solutions of fault codes 1 to 3
3V	ouΣ	Hardware overvoltage fault	The hardware overvoltage threshold is triggered, the cause is the same as fault Σ~6	Solve this issue according to solutions of fault codes Σ to 6
38	PGE	PG board connection fault	PG board damaged	Seek services
			PG board not inserted to the groove properly	Insert the PG board again
			PG board not connected to the closed loop control	Set the control mode properly
Σ0	AIP	AI input out-of-limit	Control board failed	Seek services
			AI input is too high or low	Set AI input within correct range
Σ1	LoU	Undervoltage protection	DC bus voltage is too low	Check input voltage if it is too low or the drive is the process of power loss
Σ2	oSP	Over-speed	Set value of over-speed is too small	Set over-speed value correctly
			Big fluctuation of load	Stabilize the load
			Unreasonable vector control parameter setting	Set correctly
Σ3	SPL	Speed bias is large	Speed bias setting value is too small	Set speed bias reasonably
			Big fluctuation of load	Stabilize the load
			Unreasonable vector control parameter setting	Set correctly

Fault code	Fault display	Fault description	Causes	Solutions
ΣΣ	bCF	Brake pipe short-circuit fault	DC brake pipe damaged	Seek services
ΣΟ	PlO	PID feedback lost	Abnormal PID feedback channel abnormal	Check the feedback channel
			Inappropriate setting of PID parameters	Set properly
ΣΓ	CbE	Communication abnormal	Abnormal communication wire	Reconnect the wire
			Too much interference on site	Check peripheral equipment or seek services
ΣV	PGu	PG board abnormal	PG board software version not match	Seek services
ΣΓ	CbE	Communication abnormal	Abnormal communication wire	Reconnect the wire
			Too much interference on site	Check peripheral equipment or seek services
ΣV	PGu	PG board abnormal	PG board software version does not match	Seek services

□ **ATTENTION:**

When a fault occurs, please identify the causes and seek solutions according the guidance in the table. If the fault fails to be solved, do not apply power to the drive again. Contact the supplier for service in time.

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Chapter V Maintenance

Ambient temperature, humidity, salt mist, dust, vibration, aging and wear of internal components may result in drive faults. Routine maintenance shall be performed during the use and storage.

ATTENTION:

Please make sure the power supply of the drive has been cut off, and DC bus voltage has discharged to 0V before the maintenance.

V.1 Routine Inspection

Please use the drive in the environment recommended by this manual, and perform routine inspection in accordance with the table below.

Inspection items	Inspection aspects	Inspection methods	Criteria
Operating environment	Temperature	Thermometer	-10°C~50°C
	Humidity	Hygrometer	0%~90%, condensation not allowed
	Dust, oil stains, moisture and water-drop	Visual inspection	No filthy mud, oil stains and water drop
	Vibration	Observation	Smooth running. No abnormal vibration
	Gas	Smell, visual inspection	No peculiar smell and abnormal smoke
Drive	Noise	Listen	No abnormal noise
	Gas	Smell, visual inspection	No peculiar smell and abnormal smoke
	Appearance	Visual inspection	No defect and deformation
	Heat dissipation and temperature rise	Visual inspection	No dust and/or fiber particles in air duct, normal working of fans, normal air speed and volume, no abnormal temperature rise

Inspection items	Inspection aspects	Inspection methods	Criteria
Motor	Thermal status	Smell	No abnormal heating and scorching smell
	Noise	Listen	No abnormal noise
	Vibration	Observe, listen	No abnormal vibration and sound
Run status parameters	Power supply input current	Ammeter	In the range of requirement
	Power supply input voltage	Voltmeter	In the range of requirement
	Drive output current	Ammeter	In the range of requirement
	Drive output voltage	Voltmeter	In the range of requirement
	Temperature	Thermometer	The difference between U•-℃ displayed temperature and ambient temperature does not exceed 5•℃

Ⅴ.Ⅱ Regular Maintenance

Users should perform regular inspection of the drive every 3~6 months, so as to eliminate the potential faults.

□ ATTENTION:

Please make sure power supply of the drive has been cut off, and DC bus voltage has been discharged to 0V prior to maintenance. Never leave screws, gaskets, conductors, tools and other metal articles inside the drive. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage. Never modify the interior components of the drive in any condition. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.

Inspection items	Measures
Check if control terminal screws are loose	Tighten
Check if main circuit terminal screws are loose	Tighten
Check if ground terminal screws are loose	Tighten

Inspection items	Measures
Check if copper bar screws are loose	Tighten
Check if drive mounting screws are loose	Tighten
Check if there are defect on power cables and control cables	Replace the cables
Check if there is dust on circuit board	Clear it up
Check if air duct is blocked	Clear it up
Check if the fan works normally	Replace the fan
Check if the contactor is abnormal	Whether contactor is activated enough and there is abnormal noise, if so, replace the contactor
Check if drive insulation is failed	Test the ground terminal with 500V megameter after all input and output terminals are short-circuited via conductors. Ground test on individual terminals is strictly prohibited since this may cause damage to inverter.
Check if motor insulation is failed	Remove input terminals U/V/W of motor from drive and test the motor alone with 500V megameter. Failure to comply may result in drive failure.
Check if the storage period of the drive is over two years	Carry out power-on test, during which, the voltage should be boosted to rated value gradually using a voltage regulator; be sure to run at no load for more than 6 hours.



Ⅴ.Ⅲ Replacement of Vulnerable Parts

Vulnerable parts of drive include cooling fan, electrolytic capacitor, relay or contactor etc. The service lives of these parts are subject to environment and working conditions. To maintain a favorable operating environment is conducive to improving the service life of parts and components; routine inspection and maintenance also contributes to effective improvement of parts' service life. To prolong the service life of entire drive, the cooling fan, electrolytic capacitor, relay or contactor and other vulnerable parts should be subjected to routine inspection according to the table below. Please replace the abnormal parts (if any) in time.

Vulnerable parts	Service life	Cause of damage	Criteria
Fan	ⅳ, 000 ~ ⅵ, 000h	Wear of bearing and aging of blade	Check if fan blades have cracks Check if there is abnormal vibration and noise on working
Electrolytic capacitor	ⅵ, 000 ~ ⅸ, 000h	Excessively high ambient temperature and excessively low air pressure result in electrolyte volatilization; aging of electrolyte capacitor	Check if there is liquid leakage Check if safety valve projects Check if capacitance value is out of allowable range Check if insulation resistance is abnormal
Relay/contactor	ⅸ, 000 ~ ⅹ, 000 times	Corrosion and dust impairs the contacting effect of contact; excessively frequent contact action	Open/close failure False alarm of CCL fault

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4.4 Storage

Storage environment should meet the requirements as set forth in the table below.

Items	Requirements	Recommended storage method and environment
Storage temperature	$-20 \sim +70^{\circ}\text{C}$	In case of long-term storage, areas with an ambient temperature of less than 30°C are recommended Avoid the storage in areas where temperature shock may result in condensation and freezing
Storage humidity	$0 \sim 90\%$	Product could be sealed with plastic film and desiccant
Storage environment	A space with low vibration and low content of salt where there is no direct exposure to sunlight, dust, no corrosive or flammable gas, oil stain, vapor and water drop	Product could be sealed with plastic film and desiccant

□ ATTENTION:

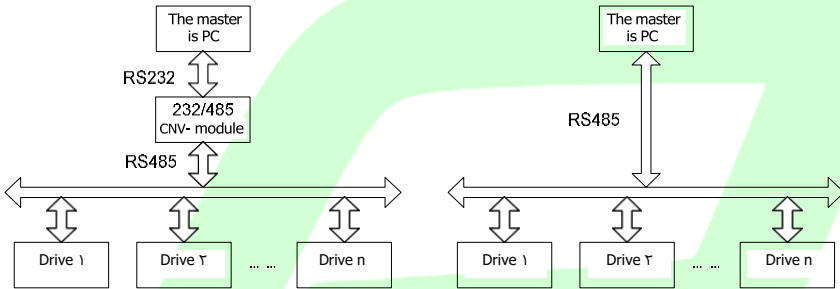
Since long-term storage may lead to the deterioration of electrolytic capacitor, the drive must be powered up once in case storage period exceeds half a year. After applying the power, input voltage must be boosted to rated value gradually using a voltage regulator, and be sure to have the inverter operated at no load for more than 0 hours.

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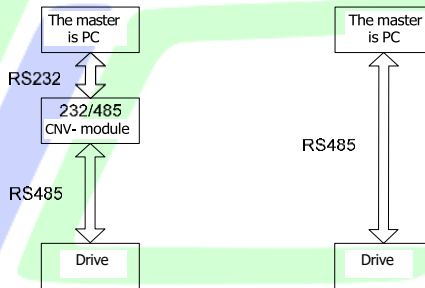
Appendix 1 Communication Protocol

1. Networking Model

The drives have two networking modes, single master/multiple slaves networking and single master/single slave networking.



Single master/multiple slaves networking diagram



Single master/single slave networking diagram

2. Interface Mode

RS485 or RS232 interface: asynchronous, half-duplex. Default data format: 8-N-2 (8 data bits, no check, two stop bits), 9600 bps. See parameters of Group H for parameter setting.

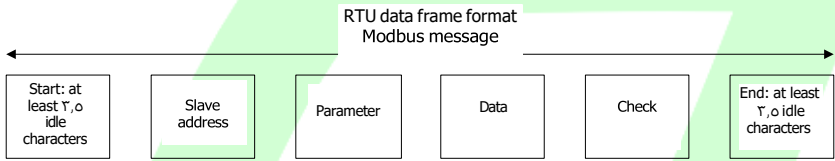
3. Communication Mode

- 1) Drive is used as a slave for master-slave station-to-station communication. When master sends commands using broadcast address, the slave does not respond;

- ㄿ) Native address, baud rate and data format of inverter are set through slave operating panel or serial communication;
- ㄿ) Slave reports the current fault information in the latest response frame for master polling;
- Σ) Please refer to Chapter ㄿ about the explanation of communication extension board for the communication interface.

4. Protocol Format

Modbus protocol supports RTU.
RTU data frame format is shown as the figure below:



RTU:
In RTU mode, idle time between frames can be set through function code or comply with Modbus internal convention, for which the minimum inter-frame idle is as follows:

- 1) Frame header and end define the frame by making bus idle time equal to or longer than 3.0-byte time;
- ㄿ) After the start of frame, the clearance between characters must be less than 1.0-character communication time, or the newly received characters will be treated as the header of the new frame;
- ㄿ) Data check employs CRC-16 and the whole information participates in the check; the high and low bytes of check sum shall be sent after exchange. Please refer to examples at the end of protocol for details of CRC check;
- Σ) The bus idle time of at least 3.0 characters (or set minimum bus idle time) shall be maintained between frames and needs not to accumulate the starting and ending idle time.

The data frame of which the request frame is "reading parameter value of b0002 from slave 0x01" is as below:

Appendix Table \

Address	Function code	Register address	Read words	Check sum
01	03	02 02	00 01	75 77

Response frame of slave 0x01 is as below:

Appendix Table 2

Address	Function code	Register address	Read words	Check sum
01	03	02	13 88	B0 12

2. Protocol Function

The uppermost function of Modbus is to read and write parameters, and different parameters determine different operation requests. Parameters operations supported by inverter Modbus protocol are as shown in the table below:

Appendix Table 3 Parameters

Parameter	Meaning of parameter
0x03	Read drive functional parameters and run status parameters
0x06	Over-write individual drive functional parameters or control parameters, which are not saved on power loss
0x0A	Line diagnosis
0x10	Over-write multiple drive functional parameters or control parameters, which are not saved on power loss
0x13	Write individual drive functional parameters or control parameters, and save them to non-volatile storage unit
0x17	Parameter management

Functional parameters, control parameters and status parameters of the drive are all mapped to read-write register of Modbus. Read-write characteristics and range of parameters comply with the instructions of user manual of the drive. Group numbers of drive parameters are mapped as high byte of register address, while in-group indexes are mapped as low byte of register address. Drive control parameters and status parameters are all virtualized as drive parameter groups. The corresponding relations between parameter group numbers and their high bytes of register address are as shown in table below:

Appendix Table 4 High-byte register addresses mapped from parameter group numbers

Parameter group	Mapping register address, high byte	Parameter group	Mapping register address, high byte
A0	0x00	E2	0x12
A1	0x01	F0	0x13
b0	0x02	F1	0x14

Parameter group	Mapping register address, high byte	Parameter group	Mapping register address, high byte
b1	•x•2	F2	•x10
b2	•x•3	F3	•x11
C•	•x•0	F3	•x12
C1	•x•1	F4	•x13
C2	•x•2	F5	•x14
C3	•x•3	F6	•x15
C4	•x•4	F7	•x16
C5	•x•5	F8	•x17
C6	•x•6	F9	•x18
C7	•x•7	FA	•x19
C8	•x•8	HB	•x1A
C9	•x•9	H1	•x1B
d•	•x•A	H2	•x1C
d1	•x•B	L•	•x1D
d2	•x•C	L1	•x1E
d3	•x•D	U•	•x1F
d4	•x•E	U1	•x20
d5	•x•F	U2	•x21
E•	•x1•	Drive control parameter group	•x22
E1	•x11	Drive status parameter group	•x23

For example, the register address of drive parameter b•••2 is •x•2•2 while that of E•••V is •x11•V.

In the following paragraphs, we present the formats and meanings of Modbus protocol parameters and data portion hereafter, i.e. to introduce the "parameter" and "data" related contents in above-noted data frame format. These two parts constitute the application layer protocol data unit of Modbus. The application layer protocol data unit mentioned below refers to these two parts. We take RTU mode for example to describe frame format below.

Application layer protocol data units of various parameters are as follows:

Parameter •x•2: read register content

Request format is shown in appendix table 6.

Appendix Table 6

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	•x•2
Register address	2	•x••••~•xFFFF
Number of registers	12	•x•••1~•x•••C

Check	LRC or CRC	
-------	------------	--

Response format is shown in appendix table 1.

Appendix Table 1

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	0x03
Number of read bytes	1	3* number of registers
Register content	3* number of registers	
Check	LRC or CRC	

Parameter 0x01(0x51): write register content (0x51 saved at power loss)

Request format is shown in appendix table 2.

Appendix Table 2

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	0x01
Register address	2	0x0000~0xFFFF
Register content	2	0x0000~0xFFFF
Check	LRC or CRC	

Response format is shown in appendix table 3.

Appendix Table 3

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	0x01
Register address	2	0x0000~0xFFFF
Register content	2	0x0000~0xFFFF
Check	LRC or CRC	

Some parameters of the drive are reserved and cannot be modified by communication setting.

The list of these parameters is shown in appendix table 9.

Appendix Table 9

	Parameters	Remarks
(Autotune)	d0-22 d3-22	Communication not operable
(Parameter passing)	A0-00	Communication not operable
(User password)	A0-00	User password can not be set by communication, but the user password set by control panel can be unlocked by writing the same password from upper computer/device communication. Upper computer/device can view and modify parameters.

Parameter 0x0A: communication line diagnosis.

Request format is shown in appendix table 10.

Appendix Table 10

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	0x0A
Sub-parameter	2	0x00~0x0F
Data	2	0x00~0xFFFF
Check	LRC or CRC	

Response format is shown in appendix table 11.

Appendix Table 11

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	0x0A
Sub-parameter	2	0x00~0x0F
Data	2	0x00~0xFFFF
Check	LRC or CRC	

Sub-parameters supported by line diagnosis are as set forth in the table below.

Appendix Table 12 Line diagnosis sub-parameter

Sub-PARA	Data (request)	Data (response)	Meaning of subfunction
·X···\	·X····	·X····	Reinitialize communication: make no-response mode disable.
	·xFF··	·xFF··	Reinitialize communication: make no-response mode disable.
·X···3	"New frame end" ··	"New frame end" ··	Set the frame end of ASCII mode and this "new frame end" will replace the original line feed symbol.(Note: new frame end shall not be greater than ·xVF and shall not be equal to ·x3A)
·X···Σ	·X····	No response	Set no-response mode. Only response to reinitialization communication request. This is mainly used for isolating faulty equipment.
·X··3·	·X····	·X····	Make slave no-response to invalid command and error command
	·X···\	·X···\	Make slave response to invalid command and error command

Parameter ·x1·: write parameters continuously

Request format is shown in appendix table 13.

Appendix Table 13

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	·x1·
Register address	3	·X····~·xFFFF
Number of registers	3	·X···\~·X···Σ
Number of bytes of register content	1	3* number of operation registers
Register content	3* number of operation registers	
Check	LRC or CRC	

Response format is shown in appendix table 14.

Appendix Table 14

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	·x1·
Register address	2	·x····~·xFFFF
Number of registers	2	·x···1~·x···Σ
Check	LRC or CRC	

Parameter ·xΣΥ: parameter management

Request format is shown in appendix table 15.

Appendix Table 15

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	·xΣΥ
Sub-parameter	2	·x····~·x···V
Data	2 (high byte is parameter group number, while low byte is parameter in-group index)	
Check	LRC or CRC	

Response format is shown in appendix table 16.

Appendix Table 16

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	·xΣΥ
Sub-parameter	2	·x····~·x···V
Data	2	·x····~·xFFFF
Check	LRC or CRC	

Sub-parameters supported by parameter management are set forth in the table ⅠⅤ.

Appendix Table ⅠⅤ Parameter management sub-parameters

Sub-PARA	Data (request)	Data (response)	Meaning of sub-function
•X••••	Parameter group number and in-group index respectively possess high and low bytes	Upper limit of parameter	Read the upper limit of parameter
•X••••Ⅰ	Parameter group number and in-group index respectively possess high and low bytes	Lower limit of parameter	Read the lower limit of parameter
•X••••Ⅲ	Parameter group number and in-group index respectively possess high and low bytes	See specification below for details of parameter characteristics	Read the characteristics of parameter
•X••••Ⅳ	Parameter group number possesses high byte, while the lower byte is •.	Maximum value of in-group index	Read the maximum value of in-group index
•X••••Σ	Parameter group number possesses high byte, while the lower byte is •.	The next parameter group number possesses high byte, while the lower byte is •.	Read the next parameter group number
•X••••ο	Parameter group number possesses high byte, while the lower byte is •.	The previous parameter group number possesses high byte, while the lower byte is •.	Read the previous parameter group number

Status parameter group should not be modified and does not support the reading of upper and lower limits. Parameter characteristic is Ⅲ-byte long, and the bit definition is shown in the table below:

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Appendix Table 1^Λ Parameter characteristics

Characteristic parameter (BIT)	Value	Meaning
BIT1~BIT4	00B	Changeable in run
	01B	Not changeable in run, but changeable in stop
	10B	Read only
	11B	Factory parameters
BIT5~BIT7	000B	Accuracy: 1
	001B	Accuracy: 0.1
	010B	Accuracy: 0.01
	011B	Accuracy: 0.001
	100B	Accuracy: 0.0001
	Others	Reserved
BIT8~BIT10	000B	The unit is A
	001B	The unit is Hz
	010B	The unit is Ω
	011B	The unit is r/min
	100B	The unit is S
	101B	The unit is V
	110B	The unit is %
	111B	No unit
BIT11	0: decimal; 1: hexadecimal	Display format
BIT9	0: non-quick menu; 1: quick menu	Quick menu or not
BIT10	0: not uploaded; 1: uploaded	Uploaded to control panel or not
BIT12~BIT15	001B	Data width: 1
	010B	Data width: 2
	011B	Data width: 3
	100B	Data width: 4
	101B	Data width: 6
	110B	Data width: 16
	111B	Data width: V
BIT14	Number of symbols available/not available	0: unsigned number; 1: directed number
BIT16	Reserved	Reserved

The response format is shown as table 19 when an error occurs.

Appendix Table 19

Application layer protocol data unit	Data length (number of bytes)	Range
Parameter	1	•x10 + parameter
Error code	1	
Check	LRC or CRC	

Error codes supported by Modbus protocol are listed in the table below:

Appendix Table 20 Error codes

Error codes	Meanings of error codes
•x01	Illegal parameter
•x02	Illegal register address
•x03	Data error, i.e. data are out of upper limit or lower limit
•x04	Slave operation failed, including errors caused by invalid data although there are in the range
•x05	Command is valid and being processed, mainly used for storing data to non-volatile storage
•x06	Slave is busy, please try again later; mainly used for storing data into non-volatile storage
•x11	Message frame error: including message length error and check error
•x20	Parameter is not changeable
•x21	Parameter is not changeable during the running
•x22	Parameter is under password protection

Drive control parameters are used for start, stop and run frequency setting. By detecting drive status parameters, run status and run mode can be obtained. Drive control parameters and status parameters are shown in appendix table 21.

Appendix Table 21 Control parameters

Register address	Parameter name	Save at power loss
•x1200	Control command word	No
•x1201	Master frequency setting	Yes
•x1202	Auxiliary frequency setting	Yes
•x1203	Master frequency reference	No
•x1204	Auxiliary frequency reference	No

Register address	Parameter name	Save at power loss
·X12·0	Multi-step frequency reference	No
·X12·1	Simple PLC frequency reference	No
·X12·V	PID digital setting percentage (·~100,·%)	No
·X12·Λ	PID feedback percentage (·~100,·%)	No
·X12·9	Driven torque limit (·~200,·%)	No
·X12·A	Brake torque limit (·~200,·%)	No
·X12·B	Reserved	No
·X12·C	Reserved	No
·X12·D	Reserved	No
·X12·E	Analog AO1 source setting	No
·X12·F	Analog EAO source setting	No
·X121·	Digital DO output source setting	No
·X1211	Setting of slave frequency setting proportion (·~100,·%)	No
·X1212	Virtual terminal communication reference	No
·X1213	Accel time 1	Yes
·X1214	Decel time 1	Yes

Appendix Table 22 Status parameters

Register address	Parameter name
·X13·0	Run status word 1
·X13·1	Current run frequency
·X13·2	Output current
·X13·3	Output voltage
·X13·4	Output power
·X13·5	Rotary speed
·X13·6	Bus voltage
·X13·V	Output torque
·X13·Λ	External counter
·X13·9	High-bit words of actual length

Register address	Parameter name
•X63•A	Low-bit words of actual length
•X63•B	Status of digital input terminal
•X63•C	Status of digital output terminal
•X63•D	Setting of run frequency
•X63•E	PID setting
•X63•F	PID feedback
•X631•	Set Accel time 1
•X6311	Set Decel time 1
•X6312	AI1 (Unit: •, •1V) (Range: •, ••V-1•, ••V)
•X6313	AI2 (Unit: •, •1V) (Range: •, ••V-1•, ••V)
•X6314	AI3 (Unit: •, •1V) (Range: •, ••V-1•, ••V)
•X6315	AI4 (Unit: •, •1V) (Range: -1•, ••V-1•, ••V)
•X6316	Xo (unit: kHz)
•X631V	Fault 1 (the latest)
•X631^	Fault 2
•X6319	Fault 3
•X631A	Run display parameter
•X631B	Stop display parameter
•X631C	Setting of drive control mode
•X631D	Frequency reference mode
•X631E	Master frequency reference
•X631F	Digital setting of master frequency reference
•X633•	Auxiliary frequency reference
•X6331	Digital setting of auxiliary frequency reference
•X6332	Drive status word 2
•X6333	Current drive fault

Drive control bits are defined as below table 22.

Appendix Table 22 Control bits

Control bit	Value	Meaning	Function description
BIT•	•	Run command disabled	Stop the drive
	1	Run command enabled	Start the drive
BIT1	1	Reverse	

Control bit	Value	Meaning	Function description
	•	Forward	Set the run direction when run command enabled
BIT ₇	1	Jog	
	•	Jog disabled	
BIT ₈	1	Reset command enabled	
	•	Reset command disabled	
BIT ₉	1	Coast to stop enabled	
	•	Coast to stop disabled	
BIT ₁₀ ~BIT ₀	•••••B	Reserved	

ATTENTION:

When BIT_• and BIT₇ coexist, jog takes precedence.

Drive status bits are shown in appendix table 25.

Appendix Table 24 Status word 1 bits

Status bit	Value	Meaning	Remarks
BIT _•	1	Run	
	•	Stop	
BIT ₁	1	Reverse	
	•	Forward	
BIT ₂ ~BIT ₄	••B	Constant speed	
	•1B	Accel	
	1•B	Decel	
BIT ₅	•	Main setting not attained	
	1	Main setting attained	
BIT ₆ ~BIT ₀	Reserved		
BIT ₁₀ ~BIT ₁	•x•••~•xFF	Fault code	•: drive normal. Non-•: drive at fault; Refer to relative specification of the fault codes in Chapter V in this user manual

Appendix Table 20 Status word 2 bits

Status bit	Value	Meaning	Remarks
BIT·	1	Jog	
	0	Non-jog	
BIT1	1	PID run	
	0	Non-PID run	
BIT2	1	PLC run	
	0	Non-PLC run	
BIT3	1	Run at multi-step frequency	
	0	Run at non-multi step frequency	
BITΣ	1	Ordinary run	
	0	Non-ordinary run	
BITo	1	Wobble frequency	
	0	Non-wobble frequency	
BIT1	1	Undervoltage	
	0	Normal voltage	
BITV	1	Sensor-less vector control	
	0	Non-sensor-less vector control	
BITΛ	1	Closed-loop vector control	
	0	Non-closed-loop vector control	
BITρ	1	Position control	
	0	Non-position control	
BIT1·	1	Autotune	
	0	Non-autotune	
Others	0	Reserved	

Ⅰ. Operation Instructions

·x·Y reads multiple (including one) registers (default address is ·x·1). Master enquiry:

Appendix Table ⅡⅠ

Address	Parameter	Register address	Number of registers	Check code
·1	·Y	XX XX	···X	XX XX

Slave response:

Appendix Table ⅡⅡ

Address	Parameter	Total number of bytes	Data	Check code
·1	·Y	Y* number of registers	Bn~B·	XX XX

Register address: ·x····~·xY Y;

Number of registers: ·x····1~·x····C;

Data: n is equal to (Y x the number of registers - 1).

Application example:

Note: before using communication controlling drive, please check if hardware is properly connected; in addition, be sure to properly set the communication data format, baud rate and address.

Parameter ·x·Y is used here to read values of ·x·1 slave's control parameters b····, b····1, b····Y and b····Y. At this moment, b···· = ·, b····1 = ·, b····Y = 0·,··, b····Y = ·.

Appendix Table ⅡⅢ

	Address	PARAM	Register address	Number of registers	Number of data bytes	Data	Check sum
Request	·1	·Y	·Y··	···Σ	None	None	ΣΣ B1
Response	·1	·Y	None	None	·Λ	····,····, 1YΛΛ,····B	11 V9

Management of parameter ΣYH

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table ⅡⅣ

Address	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Data	Check code
·1	ΣY	XX XX	XX XX	XX XX

Slave response:



Appendix Table 30

Address	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Data	Check code
01	ΣΣ	XX XX	B1~B6	XX XX

Register address: 0x00...~0x21 01 and 0x12...~0x13 22.

Sub-parameter: refer to the table of parameter managing sub-parameter.

Data: refer to the values of data as set forth in the table of parameter managing sub-parameter.

Example:

Parameter 0xΣΣ is used here to read the upper limit value of 0x01 slave's control parameter b00~02 which is 100,00:

Appendix Table 31

	Address	Parameter	Sub-PARA	Data	Check sum
Request	01	ΣΣ	00 00	02 02	F9 12
Response	01	ΣΣ	00 00	EA 10	36 AD

0x01 (0xΣ1 data storage) writes that individual parameter data is not saved.

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table 32

Address	Parameter	Register address	Data	Check code
01	01	12 00	B1 B6	XX XX

Slave response:

Appendix Table 33

Address	Parameter	Register address	Data	Check code
01	01	12 00	B1 B6	XX XX

Example:

Parameter 0x01 is used here to write 0x01 slave's control command (forward), i.e. to write 1 to register address 0x1200:

Appendix Table 34

	Address	Parameter	Register address	Number of registers	Number of data bytes	Data	Check sum
Request	01	01	12 00	None	None	00 01	0V B7
Response	01	01	12 00	None	None	00 01	0V B7

10H writes that the data of multiple registers are not saved.

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table 30

Address	Parameter	Register address	Number of registers	Number of data bytes	Data	Check code
01	10	XX XX	...1~... Σ	Number of 2* registers	XX XX	XX XX

Slave response:

Appendix Table 31

Address	Parameter	Register address	Number of registers	Check code
01	10	XX XX	Number of 2* registers	XX XX

Register address: 0x00 ~ 0x1E 0x12 ~ 0x1F 1Σ

Number of registers: 0x00 ~ 0x0F 0Σ

Number of data bytes: 0x02 ~ 0x0A

Data: n is equal to (2 x the number of registers - 1).

Example:

Parameter 0x10 is used here to write the corresponding write data 1, 2 and 0 in control registers 0x1200, 0x1201 and 0x1202 of slave 0x01:

Appendix Table 32

	Address	Parameter	Register address	Number of registers	Number of data bytes	Data	Check sum
Request	01	10	12 00	00 03	06	...1,...2,... 0	CEFA
Response	01	10	12 00	00 03	None	None	9FB0

0x0A: communication line diagnosis

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table 33

Address	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Data	Check code
01	0A	XX XX	XX XX	XX XX

Slave response:

Appendix Table 34

Address	Function code	Subfunction code	Data	Check code
01	0A	XX XX	Bn~B0	XX XX

Sub-parameter: table of line diagnosis sub-parameter.

Example:

Parameter 0x0A is used here to set the communication no-response mode of 0x01 slave:

Appendix Table 40

	Address	Parameter	Sub-PARA	Data	Check sum
Request	01	0A	00 0Σ	00 00	A1 CA
Response	01	0A	00 0Σ	00 00	A1 CA

Read error or warning

In case illegal parameter, illegal register address, data errors and other anomalies are detected during communication, slave response communication anomaly will occur. In such a case, the slave response will be in the following formats:

Slave response:

Appendix Table 41

Address	Parameter	Data	Check code
01	0x0A+parameter	Error code	XX XX

Example:

Parameter 0x10 is used here to write the corresponding write data 1, 11, Σ and 100, 00 in control registers 0x1200, 0x1201, 0x1202 and 0x1203 of 0x01 slave:

Appendix Table 42

	Address	Parameter	Register address	Number of registers	Number of data bytes	Data	Check sum
Request	01	10	12 00	00 0Σ	0A	0001, 000B 000Σ 1110	DE 1Σ
Response	01	90	None	None	None	10	0C 01

7. LRC/CRC Generation

In consideration of the demand for speed improvement, CRC-16 is usually realized in form mode. C-language source codes for realization of CRC-16 are given below. Please note that the high and low bytes have been exchanged in final result, that is to say, the result is the CRC check sum to be sent:

```
/* The function of CRC16*/
Uint16 CRC16(const Uint16 *data, Uint16 len)
{
    Uint16 crcValue = 0xffff;
    Uint16 i;
    while (len--)
    {
        crcValue ^= *data++;
        for (i = 0; i <= 15; i++)
        {
            if (crcValue & 0x0001)
            {
                crcValue = (crcValue >> 1) ^ 0xa001;
            }
            else
            {
                crcValue = crcValue >> 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return (crcValue);
}
```

PROLINECNC

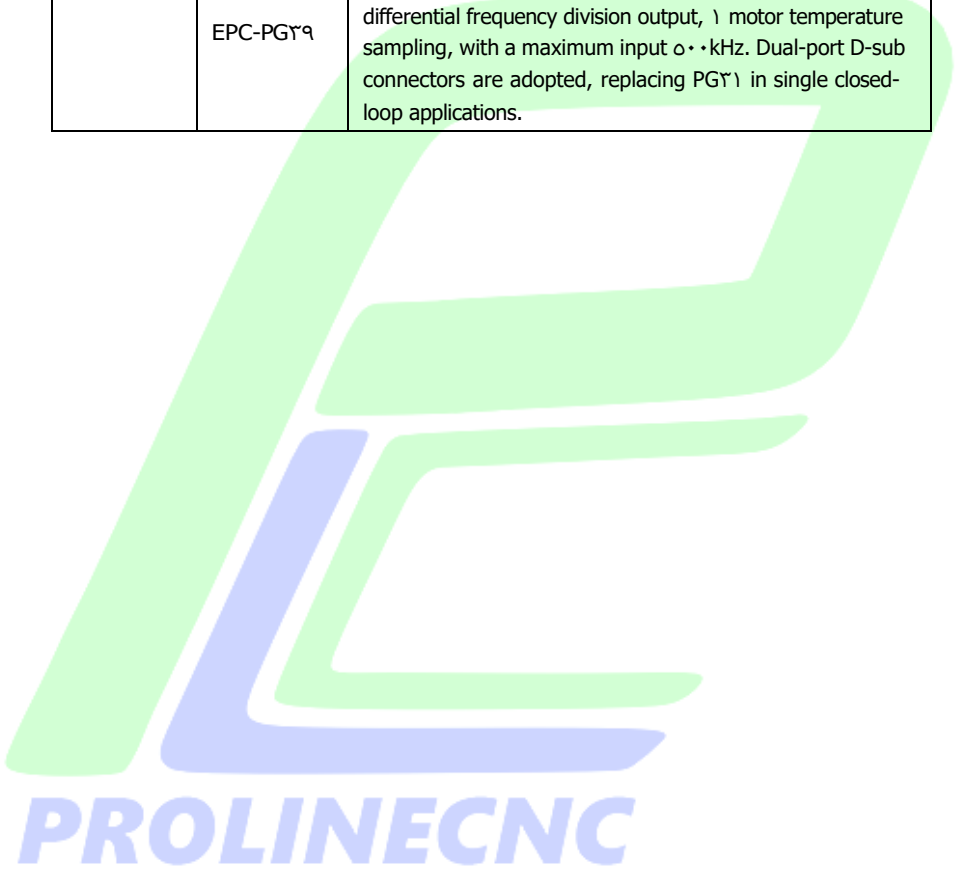
Appendix 2 Option Board Information

(Refer to user manuals of each option board for details.)

Type	Name	Description
Extension IO board	EPC-TM22	Supports 0 digital inputs, 2 analog inputs, 2 STO inputs, 1 leakage current detection input, 2 digital outputs, 1 analog output, and 1 relay output.
Communication extension board	EPC-CM21	CAN communication board-dual RJ45 interface-compatible with GS100 pin definition
	EPC-CM21A	CAN communication board-dual RJ45 interface-compatible with GK100 pin definition
	EPC-CM21B	24V communication board-2 PIN terminal block
	EPC-CM22	CAN communication board-dual RJ45 interface
	EPC-CM22A	CAN communication board-2 PIN terminal block
	EPC-CM22	MII communication board-dual RJ45 interface
	EPC-CM22	EtherCAT communication board-dual RJ45 interface
	EPC-CM20	Profinet communication board-dual RJ45 interface
	EPC-CM21	CANopen communication board-dual RJ45 interface
Encoder extension board	EPC-PG21	Non-isolated dual closed-loop PG board, supports 2 differential A/B/Z signal inputs, and 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z differential division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, and can directly support UVW encoder, with a maximum input 2MHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG22	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input, 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG22A	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 24V digital A/B/Z input, 1 24V digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG22B	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input, 1 24V digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z

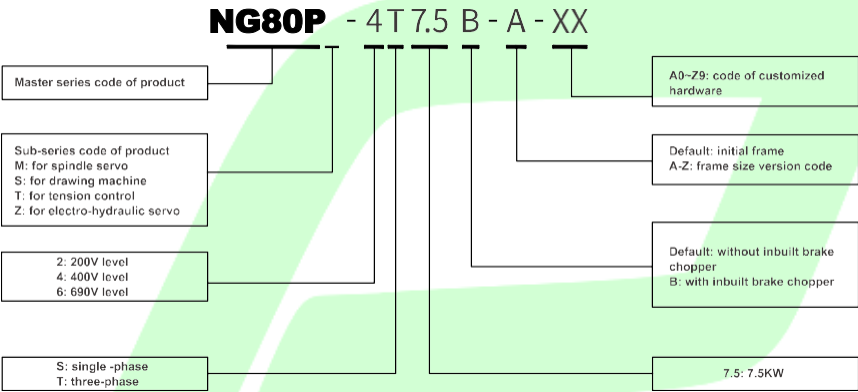
		open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0 kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
Encoder extension board	EPC-PG33	Rotary decoding PG board, supports 1 rotary decoding, 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output or 1 A/B/Z differential division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 3.0 kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG3Σ	SINCOS decoding board, supports 1 SINCOS decoding, 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z differential division frequency output, and 1 motor temperature sampling. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG3Δ	Absolute encoder board, supports protocol formats such as SSI, ENDAT, BISS and so on. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG3Γ	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z signal input, 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z differential division frequency output, with a maximum input 0.0 kHz, 1Δ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PG39 Dual-port D-sub connectors.
	EPC-PG3V	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input and 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0 kHz, 1Δ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PG3Υ Dual-port D-sub connectors.
	EPC-PG3VA	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 13V digital A/B/Z input and 1 2ΣV digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0 kHz, 1Δ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PG3ΥA Dual-port D-sub connectors.
	EPC-PG3VB	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input, 1 2ΣV digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0 kHz, 1Δ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PG3ΥB Dual-port D-sub connectors.

	EPC-PG3A	Rotary decoding and SINCOS decoding board, supports 1 rotary decoding, 1 SINCOS decoding, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, and 1 motor temperature sampling. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted.
	EPC-PG39	Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input, 1 differential PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z differential frequency division output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.0kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted, replacing PG31 in single closed-loop applications.



Appendix ۳ Dedicated Model Explanation

The model shown on product nameplate indicates the series name, applicable type of power supply, power class and the version of software and hardware, etc. via the combination of numbers, symbols and letters.



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