

Preface

Thank you for choosing **ASHM. NG^A·P Series High Performance Heavy-duty AC Motor Drives for Asynchronous Motor**. This user manual presents a detailed description of NG^A·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) 1201-5203-7

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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 1, 2. 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.

1.1.1 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 Q/ 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 2.0 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.

1.1.6 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 1+ minutes after the power has been turned off and make sure the residual voltage of the bus capacitors has discharged to $\cdot V$ 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 0.5V 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 $0\text{M}\Omega$.

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 100 m when the altitude is above 1000 meters.

1.2.8 Mechanical Vibration

This drive provides an output frequency ranging from 0Hz to 100Hz. 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

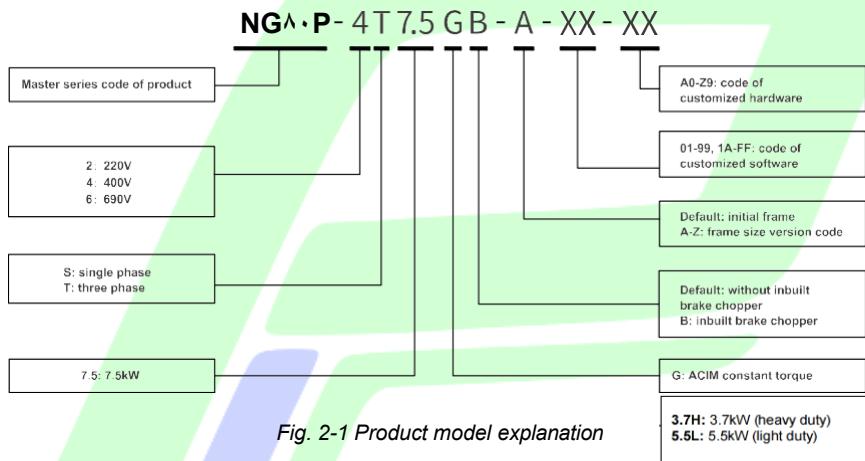
Electrolytic capacitors on the main circuit and PCB may explode when they are burnt. Toxic gases may be produced when plastic parts are burned. Please dispose of them as industrial waste.



Chapter 1 Product Information

1.1 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.



ATTENTION:

When the sub-series of NG^A·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.

1.2 Nameplate Information

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Fig. 2-2 Nameplate information

1.3 Information of Product Model

Table 1-1 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-ΣT0·V0GB | 0,00 | 7,0 | 7,0 | 0,00 | Inbuilt | / | S·1 |
| NGA·P-ΣT1·0GB | 1,0 | 7,1 | 0 | 1,0 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1·7GB | 7,7 | 0,0 | 7 | 7,7 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1·VGB | 7,V | 9 | 10,0 | 7,V | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT0·0GB | 0,0 | 17 | 1Σ,7 | 0,0 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1·0GB | V,0 | 18 | 70,0 | V,0 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11GB | 11 | 7Σ | 79 | 11 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT10GB | 10 | 77 | 70 | 10 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·0GB | 11,0 | 7V | ΣΣ | 11,0 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11GB | 77 | Σ0 | 00 | 77 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1·GB | 7· | 7· | 70 | 7· | Inbuilt optional | / | S·Σ |
| NGA·P-ΣT11VGB | 7V | V0 | Λ· | 7V | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣTΣ0GB | Σ0 | 91 | Λ7 | Σ0 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT00GB | 00 | 117 | 107 | 00 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT0V0GB | V0 | 10· | 1Σ· | V0 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT9·G | 9· | 1V7 | 16· | 9· | Inbuilt | / | S·1 |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·G | 11· | 21· | 197 | 11· | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT111G | 111 | 207 | 227 | 111 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·G | 16· | 20Σ | 780 | 16· | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·0G | 180 | 20· | 227 | 180 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1·G | 7· | 21· | 20Σ | 7· | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·0G | 70· | ΣV· | ΣΣ1 | 70· | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·G | 71· | 0T· | ΣΛ9 | 71· | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1110G | 710 | 09· | 0V1 | 710 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT1100G | 700 | 70· | 71Σ | 700 | | | |
| NGA·P-ΣT11·0G | Σ00 | V70 | 799 | Σ00 | Externally mounted | / | S1· |
| NGA·P-ΣTΣ0·G | Σ0· | Λ·0 | VV· | Σ0· | | | |

* means brake chopper is optionally inbuilt for these models. Take 7·kW as an example, the model without brake chopper is NGA·P-ΣT1·G, while with brake chopper is NGA·P-ΣT1·GB. Braking resistor needs to be mounted externally with reference to 7,0,7.

1.4 Technical Features of NGA-P

Table 1-1 Technical features of NGA-P

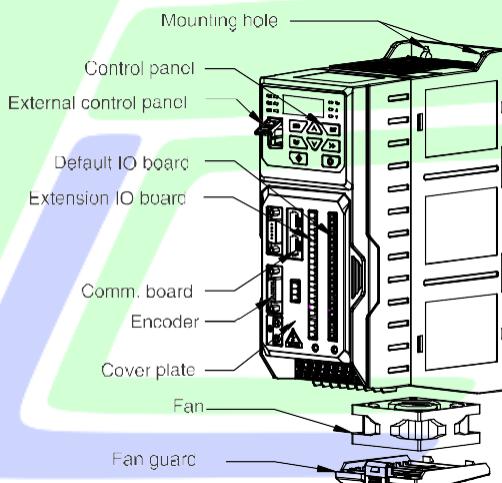
| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Power input | Rated input voltage | ±10% level: three phase 380V~500V |
| | Frequency | 50Hz/60Hz, tolerance ±0% |
| | Voltage range | Continuous voltage fluctuation ±10%, short fluctuation -10%~+10%, i.e. $\Sigma \cdot V: 330V \sim 520V$; |
| | Allowable frequency fluctuation | Voltage out-of-balance rate <3%, distortion rate as per the requirements of IEC61800-3 |
| | 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: ±10% rated input voltage, error < ±2% |
| | Output frequency (Hz) | 0.5~100, ±0.1Hz; unit: 0.1Hz |
| | Overload capacity | 100% - 1min 180% - 1s 300% - 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) ±0.2% (sensor-less vector control 1 & 2) ±0.1% (closed-loop vector control) |
| | Speed fluctuation | ±0.2% (sensor-less vector control 1 & 2) ±0.1% (closed-loop vector control) |
| | Torque response | < 1ms (sensor-less vector control 1 & 2) < 0ms (closed-loop vector control) |
| | Torque control accuracy | ±10% (sensor-less vector control 2) ±0.5% (closed-loop vector control) |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | Starting torque | •, 0Hz: 10~100% (V/f control, sensor-less vector control 1) •, 50Hz: 10~100% (sensor-less vector control 5) •Hz: 20~100% (closed-loop vector control) |
| | Positioning accuracy | ±1 line pulse |
| Basic functions | Start frequency | •, 0~1000, 0~Hz |
| | Accel/Decel time | •, 0~1000s |
| | Switching frequency | •, 1kHz~10kHz |
| | Frequency setting | Digital setting + control panel ▲/▼ 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 NGA·P-ΣTVo and below are inbuilt or can be inbuilt. See table 5-1 Brake chopper working voltage: 500V class: 330~500V; 200V class: 100~200V Service time: •, 0~1000, 0s |
| | DC brake capacity | DC injection braking start frequency: •, 0~1000, 0Hz DC injection braking current: •, 0~100, 0% DC injection braking time: •, 0~500, 0s |
| | Input terminals | • digital inputs, one of which can be used for high-speed pulse input. Compatible with active open collectors NPN, PNP and dry contact input. • analog inputs, voltage/current programmable. |
| | Output terminals | • digital outputs, one of which can be used for high-speed pulse output terminal, 0~10kHz 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, 1~10-step speed control programmable (1~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 1- 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 | ~1000m. De-rate 1% for every 100m when the altitude is above 1000 meters |
| | Ambient temperature | -10°C ~ 50°C. The rated output current should be derated 1.5% for every 1°C when the ambient temperature is 50°C ~ 55°C |
| | Relative humidity | 0% ~ 90%, no condensation |

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------|--|
| | Vibration | Less than 0.9m/s ² (0.7g) |
| | Storage temperature | -30°C~+70°C |
| Others | Efficiency at rated Amps | 0.9kW and below: ≥93% 11~30kW: ≥96% 30kW and above: ≥98% |
| | Installation | 0.1~0.5kW and 0.7~1kW are cabinet type, the others are wall-mounted |
| | Installation | Book-type wall-mounted |
| | IP grade | IP20/IP21 |
| | Cooling method | Forced air cooling |

1.0 Parts Drawing

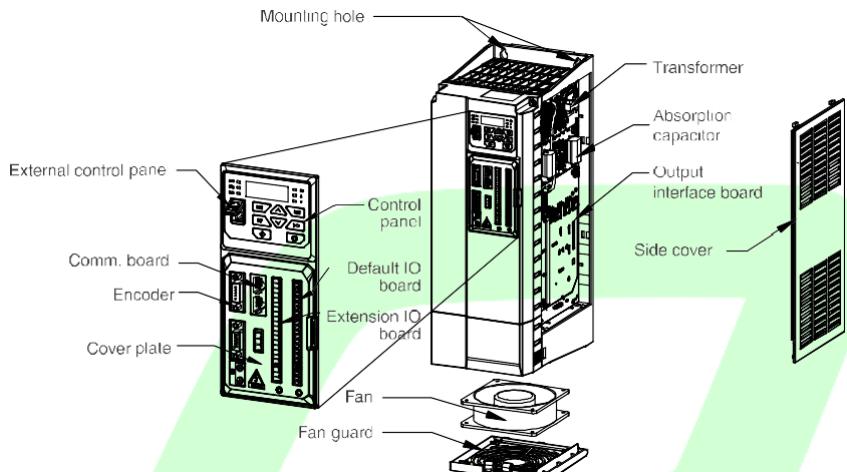


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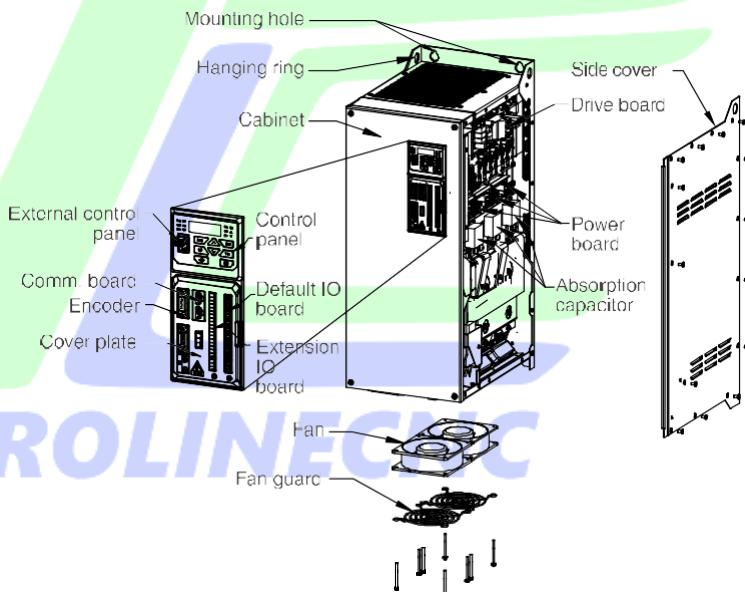
a) NGAP-ET11GB and below

ATTENTION:

When the NGAP 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-ΣTYYVG(B)



c) NGA•P-ΣTΣ0G(B) ~ NGA•P-ΣTYYG

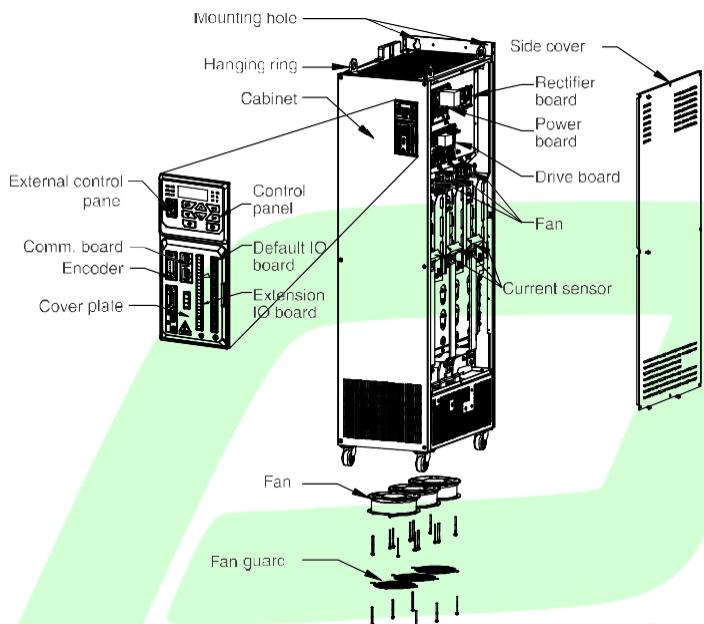
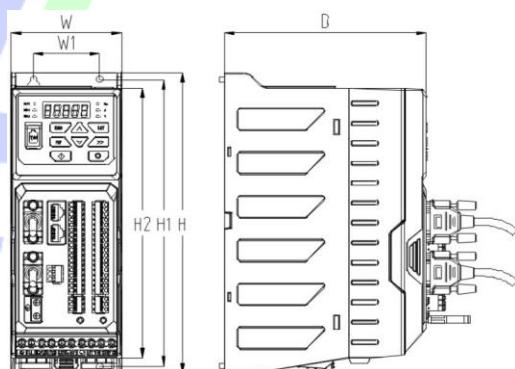
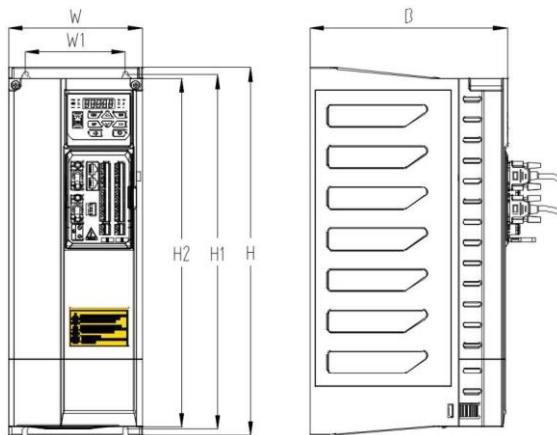
d) NGA-P- Σ T Σ o-G and above

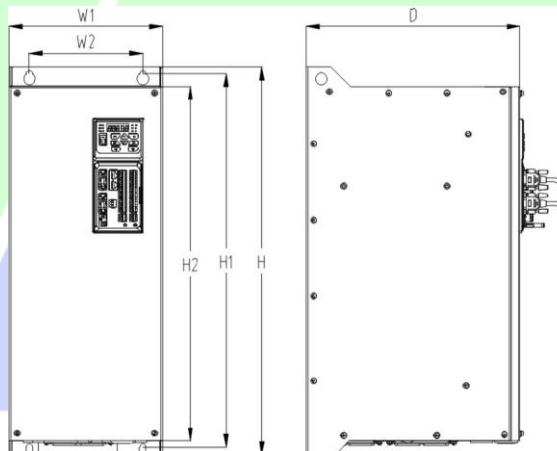
Fig. 2-3 Parts drawing

1.1 Appearance, Mounting Dimensions and Weight

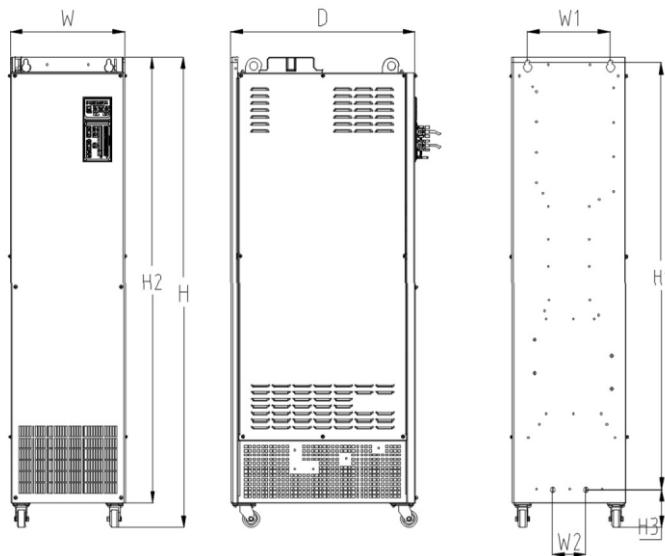
a) NGA-P- Σ T Σ 1 GB and below



b) NGA·P-ΣT10GB~NGA·P-ΣT1VG(B)



c) NGA·P-ΣTΣoG(B) ~NGA·P-ΣTYY·G



d) NGA·P-S T10·G and above

Fig. 2-4 External dimensions

Table 1-1 Appearance, mounting dimensions and weight

| Model | Frame No. | External and installation dimensions (mm) | | | | | | | | | Weight (kg) |
|-------------------|-----------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| | | W | H | D | W1 | W2 | H1 | H2 | H3 | d | |
| NGA·P-S T10·VGB | S·1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·GB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·VGB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·GB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S TV10·VGB | S·2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S TV10·GB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·VGB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·GB | S·3 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·VGB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·GB | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·G(B) | S·4 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |
| NGA·P-S T10·VG(B) | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|---|-----|------|-----|----|-------|
| NGA·P-ΣΤΣοG(B) | S·o | ΤΤ· | οΣο | Τ·· | ΙVο | / | οΤο | Σρ· | / | Ι· | ΤΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤοοG(B) | | | | | | | | | | | ΤΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤVοG(B) | S·η | Το· | ΤΤο | Το· | ΙΑο | / | ΤΙΤ | οΛ· | / | ΙΙ | Σο· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | Σο· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·η | Τ·· | ΤΤΛ | Τηη | ΤΤ· | / | ΤΙο | ΤΛΤ | / | ΙΙ | Σο· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | Σο· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·V | Τ·· | ΤΤΛ | Τηη | ΤΤ· | / | ΤΙο | ΤΛΤ | / | ΙΙ | ΤV· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | ΤV· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·Λ | Τ·· | Ληο | Ση· | ΤΤ· | / | ΛVΤ | ΛΣ· | / | ΙΤ | Ι·Τ,ο |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | Ι·Τ,ο |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·Λ | Τ·· | ΙΤΣο | ΟΤΤ | ΤΣ· | η | ΙΙΤ | ΙΙVο | Ι·η | ΙΤ | Ι·Τ,ο |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | Ι·Τ,ο |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·η | ΤΤ· | ΙΤΣο | ΟΤΤ | ΤΣ· | η | ΙΙΤ | ΙΙVο | Ι·η | ΙΤ | ΙΣΤ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | ΙΣΤ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·η | ΤΤ· | ΙΤηο | ΟΤΤ | ΤΣ· | η | ΙΙΣ | ΙΙηο | Ι·η | ΙΤ | ΙΛΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | ΙΛΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·η | ΤΤ· | ΙΤηο | ΟΤΤ | ΤΣ· | η | ΙΙΣ | ΙΙηο | Ι·η | ΙΤ | ΙΛΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | ΙΛΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | S·η | ΤΤ· | ΙΤηο | ΟΤΤ | ΤΣ· | η | ΙΙΣ | ΙΙηο | Ι·η | ΙΤ | ΙΛΙ· |
| NGA·P-ΣΤη·G | | | | | | | | | | | ΙΛΙ· |

2.5 External Dimensions of Control Panel

The LED control panel model of NGA·P series is KBU-BX1 whose appearance and external dimensions are shown in Fig. 2-5.

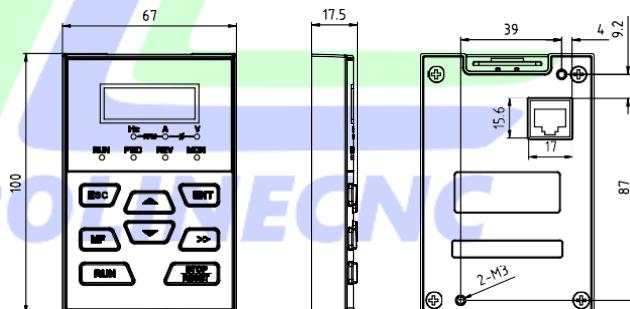
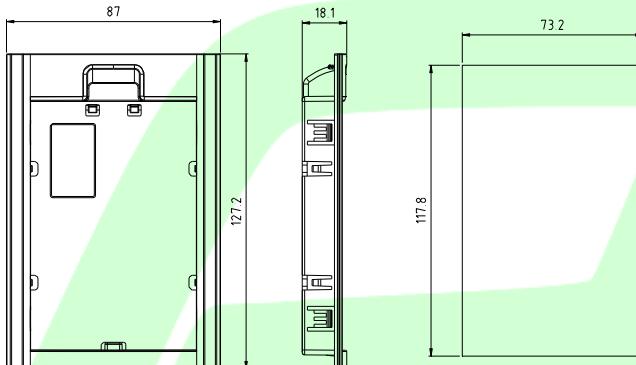


Fig. 2-5 External dimensions of KBU-BX1

1.1 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. 1-1 a). Fig. 1-1 b) shows applicable hole dimensions in the cabinet.



a) External dimensions of KBU-DZ1

b) Hole dimensions in the cabinet

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

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Chapter 『 Installation and Wiring

『, 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).

『, 2 Minimum Mounting Clearances

『, 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.

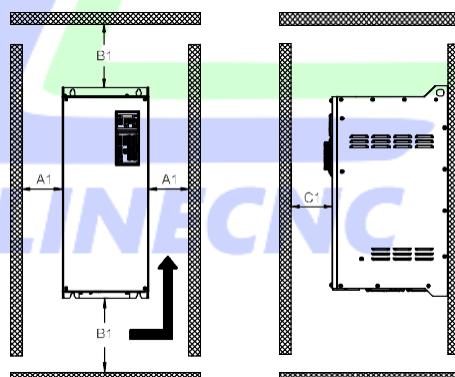


Fig. 3-1 Single drive mounting clearances (NG80P-4T0.75GB to NG80P-4T220G)

□ ATTENTION:

When a NG^A·P-ΣTYY·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 3.2.3.

Table 3-1 Single drive mounting clearances(NG^A·P-ΣT₁~₄GB~NG^A·P-ΣTYY·G)

| Power rating | Mounting clearances (mm) | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|-----|
| | A1 | B1 | C1 |
| NG ^A ·P-ΣT ₁ ~ ₄ GB~NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·VGB | ≥10 | ≥100 | ≥50 |
| NG ^A ·P-ΣT ₁ ~ ₄ GB~NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·GB | ≥10 | ≥100 | ≥50 |
| NG ^A ·P-ΣT ₁ ~ ₄ GB~NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·GB | ≥10 | ≥100 | ≥50 |
| NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·GB~NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·VGB | ≥50 | ≥100 | ≥50 |
| NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·GB~NG ^A ·P-ΣTYY·G | ≥80 | ≥100 | ≥50 |

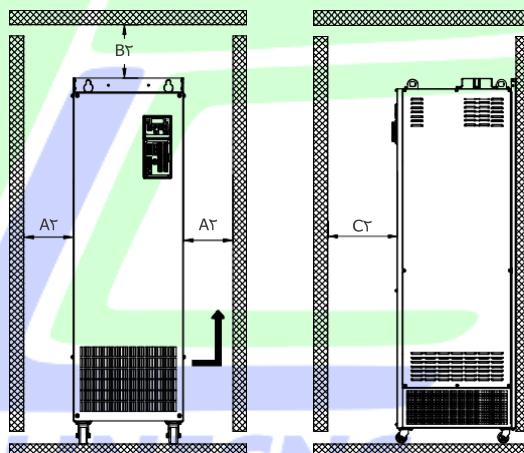


Fig. 3-2 Mounting clearances for NG80P-4T250G to NG80P-4T450G

Table 1-1 Single drive mounting clearances

(NGA•P-•T••GB~ NGA•P-•T••G)

| AC drive power rating | Mounting clearances (mm) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | A _T | B _T | C _T |
| NGA•P-•T••G~NGA•P-•T••G | ≥20• | ≥30• | ≥30• |

1.1.1 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 1-1.

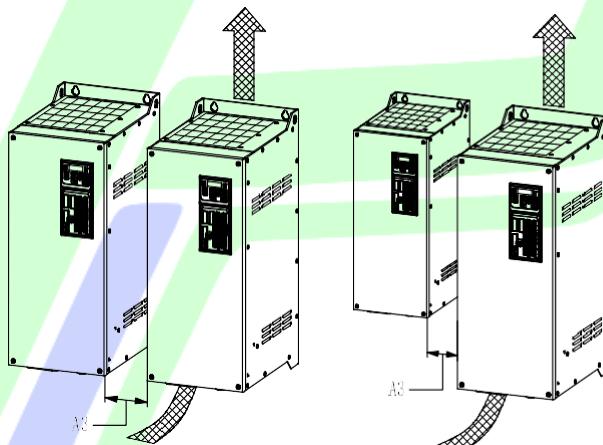


Fig. 1-1 Minimum mounting clearances of NG80P-4T0.75GB~NG80P-4T450G

Table 1-2 Minimum mounting clearances of multiple drives in parallel

(NGA•P-•T•,••GB~NGA•P-•T••G)

| Power ratings | Mounting clearances A _T (mm) |
|------------------------------|---|
| NGA•P-•T•,••GB~NGA•P-•T•,VGB | ≥20 |
| NGA•P-•T••G~NGA•P-•T••G | ≥30• |
| NGA•P-•T••GB~NGA•P-•T••VGB | ≥30• |
| NGA•P-•T••G(B)~NGA•P-•T••G | ≥30• |

3.3.3 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.

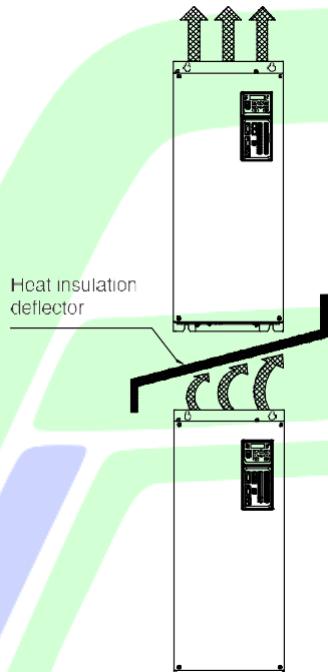


Fig. 3-4 Requirements of mounting drives vertically

□ ATTENTION:

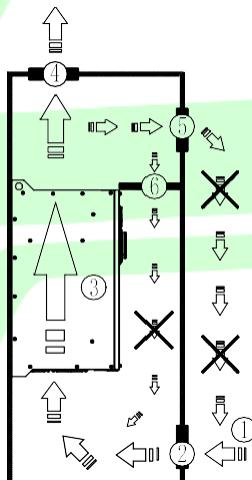
Models from NGA-P-ST10-G to NGA-P-ST30-G can be mounted in a single cabinet or in parallel side-by-side, but cannot be mounted vertically.

3.3.4 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:

$$V = (P_{LOSS}/T_{RISE}) \times 1.1\gamma$$

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 1-1;

T_{RISE} -- allowable temperature rise of the drive inside the cabinet. For example, inside the cabinet are a 0.5kW and a 1.0kW drive separately. The ambient temperature is 20°C, and the maximum allowable operating temperature of the drive is 50°C, that is, $T_{RISE}=10^{\circ}\text{C}$. According to Table 1-1, the corresponding drive loss P_{LOSS} is $13.61 + 2.07 = 15.68\text{W}$. The drive cabinet needs to be equipped with a fan with air volume $V=15.68 \times 1.87/10=1.568\text{CFM}$.

ATTENTION:

The designed power consumption of single NGA·P drive and corresponding minimum required air volume (unit: CFM) is shown in Table 1-1, which customers can refer to according to needs.

Table 1-1 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-ΣT ₁ ,0.5GB | 13.61 | 1.568 | NGA·P-ΣTV0G (B) | 20.07 | 2.208 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ,1.0GB | 29.07 | 3.136 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 30.74 | 3.320 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·,1.5GB | 45.53 | 5.104 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ · | 58.28 | 6.320 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·,2.0GB | 61.99 | 7.172 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ 2.0 | 73.09 | 8.090 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·,0.5GB | 14.07 | 1.580 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 17.87 | 0.900 |
| NGA·P-ΣTV,0.5GB | 26.11 | 3.000 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ 0.5G | 31.23 | 3.492 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·1.0GB | 37.77 | 4.440 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 57.21 | 6.792 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·0.5GB | 31.17 | 3.700 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 51.33 | 6.792 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·1.0GB | 50.00 | 6.000 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ 0.5G | 56.20 | 9.000 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·2.0GB | 71.77 | 9.000 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 70.98 | 9.000 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·,G (B) | 37.77 | 1.800 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ 0.5G | 57.10 | 9.000 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·VG (B) | 97.9 | 1.800 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ 0.5G | 83.83 | 9.000 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·0.5G (B) | 133.3 | 2.208 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 125.7 | 9.000 |
| NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·0.5G (B) | 178.9 | 2.208 | NGA·P-ΣT ₁ ·G | 187.6 | 9.000 |

1.2 Remove & Mount Covers

Power ranges from 0.5kW to 1.5kW of NGA·P Series Heavy-duty AC Motor Drives do not equip with terminal cover plates.

1.1.1 Remove & mount covers of NG^A · P-^zT^z G(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 1-1 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.

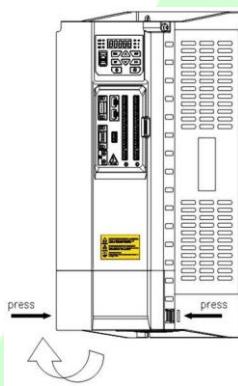


Fig. 3-6 Open the cover

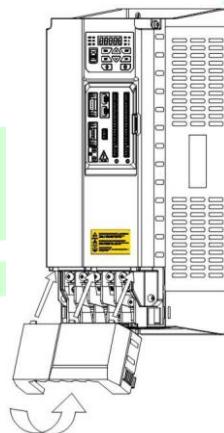


Fig. 3-7 Mount the cover

- 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 1-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.

1.1.2 Open & Mount the Covers of NG^A · P-^zT^z G(B)~NG^A · P-^zT^z 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 1-A. Once the screws are removed, carefully set

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

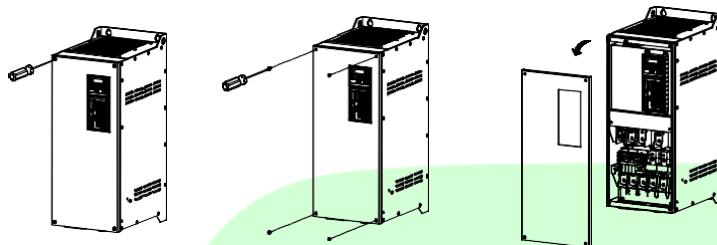


Fig. 3-8 Remove the cover

- 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.

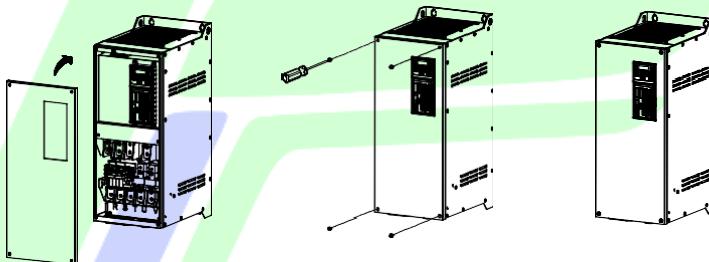


Fig. 3-9 Mount the cover

3.3.2 Open & Mount the Covers of NG^A · P-⁴T¹⁰ · 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.

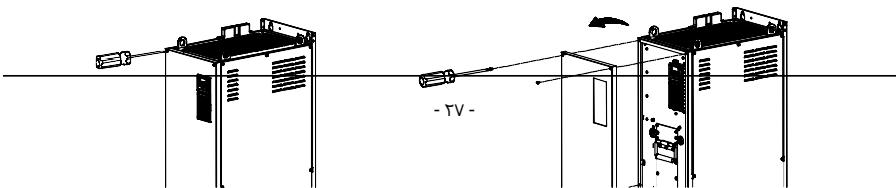


Fig. 3-10 Open the cover

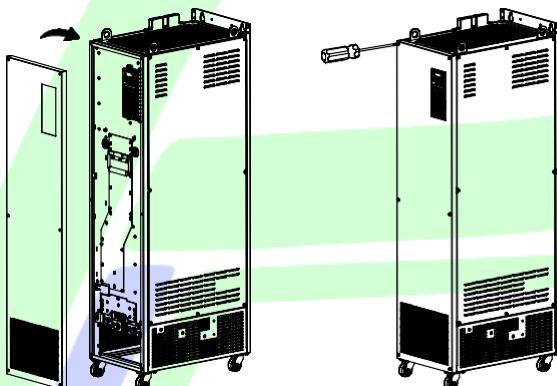


Fig. 3-11 Mount the cover

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.

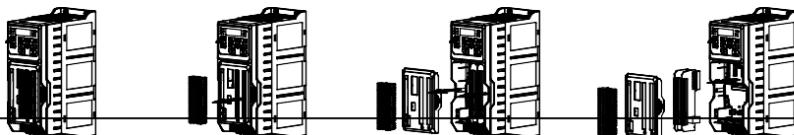


Fig. 3-12 Remove and mount the default IO board and extension IO board

□ 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.)

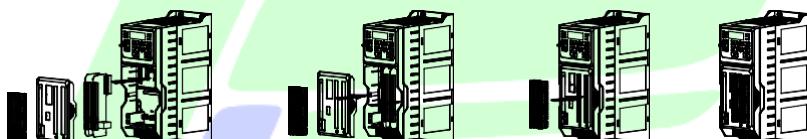


Fig. 3-13 Mount the default IO board and extension IO board

□ 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.

7.4 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.

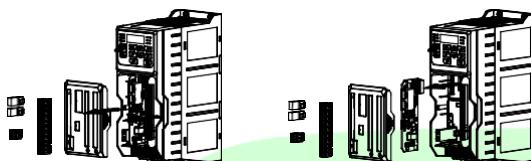


Fig. 3-14 Remove the communication board

- 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.)

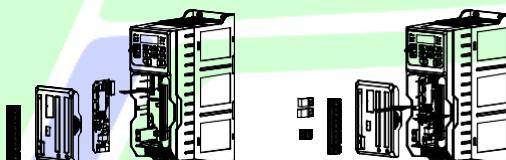


Fig. 3-15 Mount the communication board

1.4.1 Mount and remove the encoder board

The NGA•P series drives support two types of encoder extension boards: the 1APIN pluggable terminal (referred to as "1APIN") and the DB10 metal connector (referred to as "DB10"). 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:

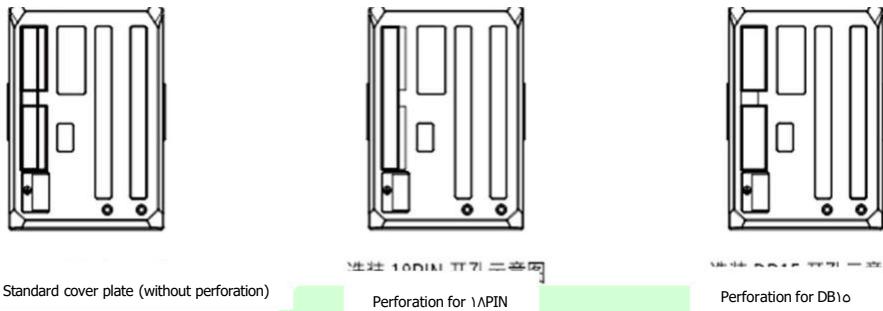


Fig. 3-16 Corresponding partition configuration of encoder extension board

3.4.3.1 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.

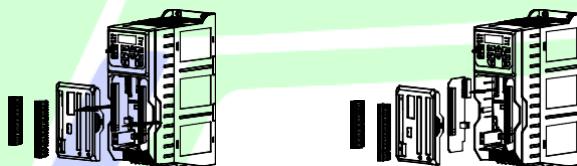


Fig. 3-17 Remove the encoder board -18PIN

- 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.)

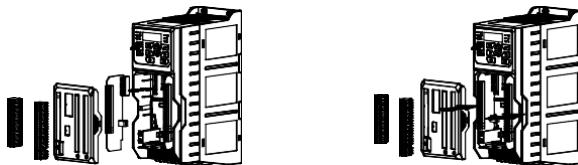


Fig. 3-18 Mount the encoder board-18PIN

7.4.7 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.

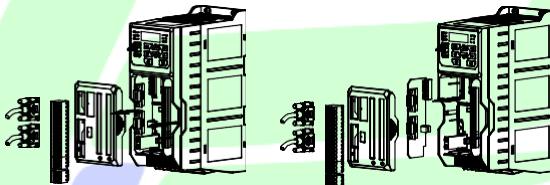


Fig. 3-19 Remove the encoder board -DB15

- 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. 7-16.)

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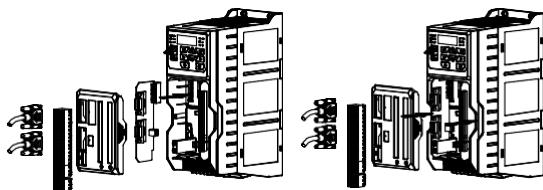
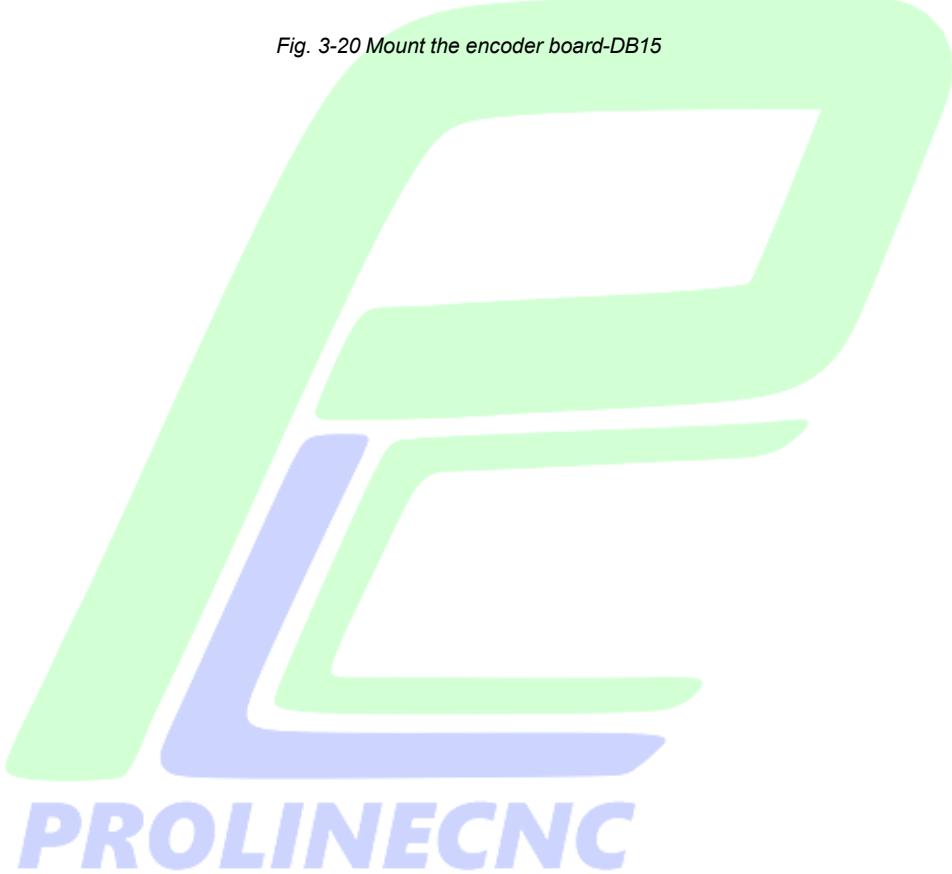


Fig. 3-20 Mount the encoder board-DB15



3.9 Configuration of Peripheral Devices

3.9.1 Standard Configuration of Peripheral Devices

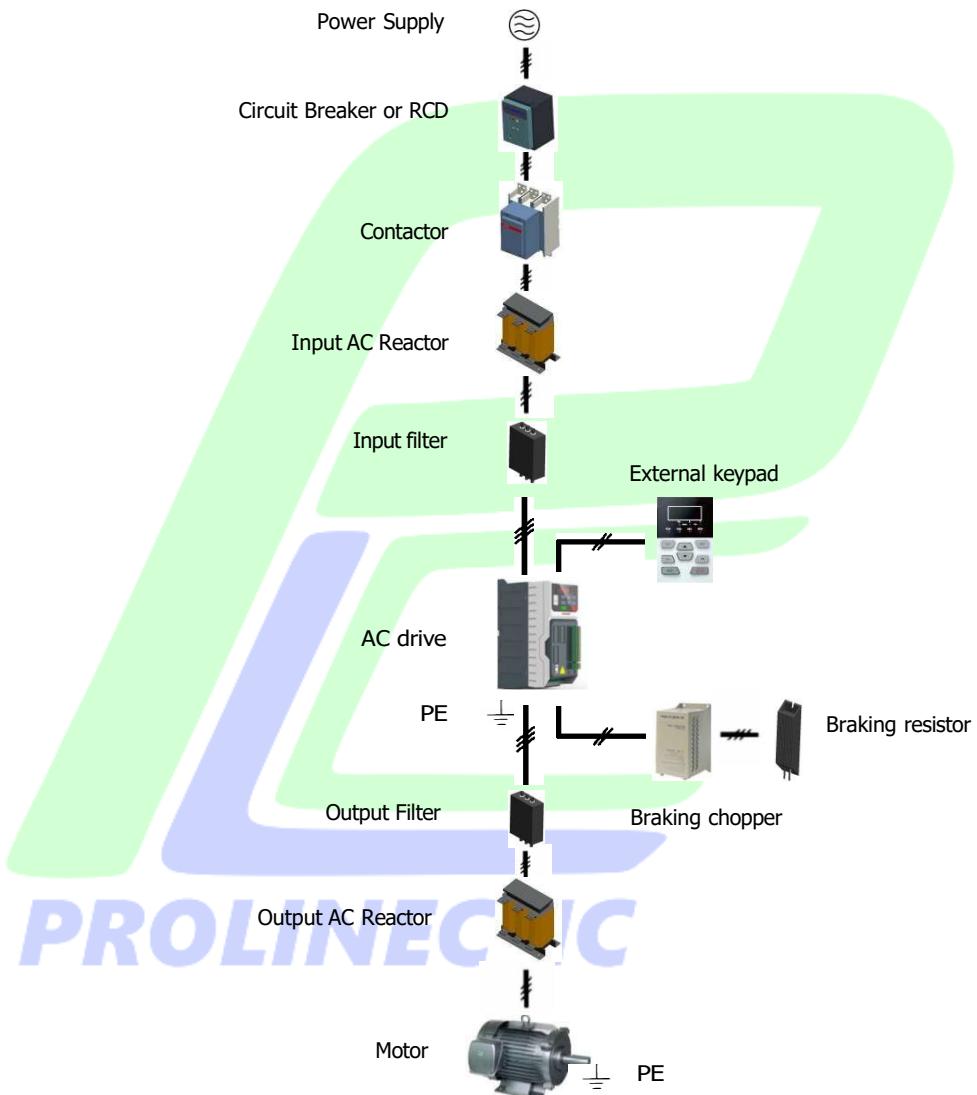


Fig. 3-21 Standard configuration of peripheral devices

7.9 Instructions of Peripheral Devices

Table 7-9 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 1.5~2 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 7-9. 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 10m, it is recommended to install an output AC reactor. |
| Motor | Should match the drive |
| External keypads | Support external LED and LCD keypads |

1.1 Selection of Peripheral Devices

Table 1-1 Selection of peripheral devices

| Drive model | Circuit breaker (A) | Contactor (A) | Braking resistor/Brake chopper * | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Resistor configuration | Min. Resistance |
| NGA•P- | 7 | 9 | 10•W 7•Ω | 96 |
| NGA•P-ΣT1,0GB | 10 | 9 | 20•W 2•Ω | 96 |
| NGA•P-ΣT2,2GB | 12 | 12 | 22•W 2•Ω | 78 |
| NGA•P-ΣT3,VGB | 20 | 26 | 22•W 12•Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P-ΣT3,0GB | 22 | 26 | 110•W 8•Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P-ΣT4,0GB | 50 | 28 | 100•W 6•Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P-ΣT11GB | 23 | 50 | 220•W 5•Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P-ΣT10GB | 23 | 50 | 200•W 3•Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P- | 8 | 70 | 2000•W 25Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P-ΣT22GB | 8 | 8 | 2000•W 2•Ω | 20 |
| NGA•P-ΣT3•G(B) | 100 | 8 | 700•W 10Ω | 12,2 |
| NGA•P-ΣT3VG(B) | 16 | 90 | 200•W 10Ω** | 12,2 |
| NGA•P-ΣT30G(B) | 16 | 110 | 900•W 1•Ω | 10 |
| NGA•P-ΣT200G(B) | 20 | 10 | 1100•W 1•Ω | 10 |
| NGA•P-ΣT20G(B) | 20 | 14 | 1000•W 6Ω | 7 |
| NGA•P-ΣT9•G | 20 | 20 | | Brake chopper is optional |
| NGA•P-ΣT11•G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT122G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT16•G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT180G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT22•G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT222•G | 23 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT20•G | 23 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT21•G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT2000G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT200G | 20 | 25 | | |
| NGA•P-ΣT2000G | 20 | 25 | | |

* 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 10% to 15%, braking frequency 1%). 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 10% and the braking frequency is 1% for this configuration. (For other power ratings, it is recommended to configure a braking torque of 15% and a braking frequency of 1%).

3.1 Terminal Configuration

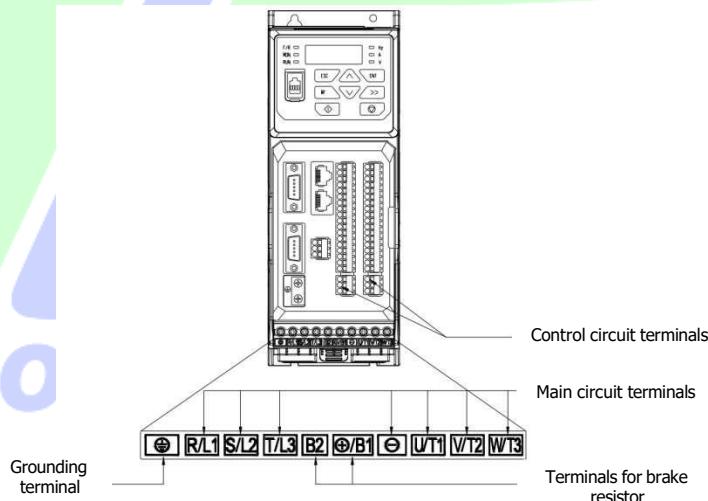


Fig. 3-22 Terminal configuration

7.7 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 7.0mA, 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 \ominus /B1 and B2 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.

7.7.1 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA•P-ΣT•, VoGB ~ NGA•P-ΣT7, VGB



| Terminal marks | Designation and function of terminals |
|---------------------------|---|
| R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 | Three-phase AC input terminals |
| \oplus /B1, B2 | Braking resistor connection terminals when brake unit is inbuilt* |
| \ominus / B1, \ominus | DC power supply input terminals** |

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| U/T1, V/T2, W/T3 | Three-phase AC output terminals |
|  | Ground terminal PE |

7.1 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P-ΣTΣoGB~NGA-P-ΣTΣVG(B)

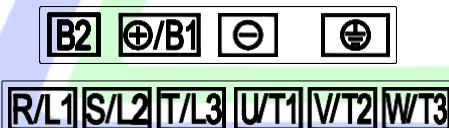


| Terminal marks | Designation and function of terminals |
|---|---|
| R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 | Three-phase AC input terminals |
| +/B1, B1 | Braking resistor connection terminals when brake unit is inbuilt* |
| +/B1, - | DC power supply input terminals |
| U/T1, V/T2, W/T3 | Three-phase AC output terminals |
|  | Ground terminal PE |

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

7.2 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P-ΣTΣoG(B) ~NGA-P-ΣTΣVG

- NGA-P-ΣTΣoGB~NGA-P-ΣTΣVG



| Terminal marks | Designation and function of terminals |
|---|---|
| R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 | Three-phase AC input terminals |
| +/B1, B1 | Braking resistor connection terminals when brake unit is inbuilt* |
| +/B1, - | DC power supply input terminals |
| U/T1, V/T2, W/T3 | Three-phase AC output terminals |
|  | Ground terminal PE |

- NGA-P-ΣΤΣοG~NGA-P-ΣΤ11+G



R/L1 S/L2 T/L3 U/T1 V/T2 W/T3

| 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-ΣΤ122G~NGA-P-ΣΤ22+G



R/L1 S/L2 T/L3 ⊮

| 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 |

1.1 Main Circuit Terminals of NGA-P-ΣΤ22+G~NGA-P-ΣΤ22+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 |

7.5 Terminal Screw and Wiring Requirement

Table 7-7 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-ΣT ₁ , V ₀ GB | •, V ₀ | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 | •, V ₀ | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ , 0GB | •, V ₀ | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 | •, V ₀ | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ , V _{GB} | •, V ₀ | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 | •, V ₀ | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ , V _{GB} | 1 | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 | 1 | M _{3.5} , 0 | 1.0±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₀ , 0GB | 1, 0 | M ₂ | 1.5±0.0 | 1, 0 | M ₂ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT _V , 0GB | 2, 0 | M ₂ | 1.5±0.0 | 2, 0 | M ₂ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 1GB | Σ | M ₂ | 1.5±0.0 | Σ | M ₂ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 0GB | γ | M ₀ | 2.8±0.0 | γ | M ₀ | 2.8±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 1, 0GB | 1+ | M ₀ | 2.8±0.0 | 1+ | M ₀ | 2.8±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 1GB | 1γ | M ₀ | 2.8±0.0 | 1γ | M ₀ | 2.8±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 1, G(B) | 1γ | M ₁ | Σ1.5±0.0 | 1γ | M ₁ | Σ1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT _V G(B) | 1γ | M ₁ | Σ1.5±0.0 | 1γ | M ₁ | Σ1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₀ G(B) | 20 | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 | 20 | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₀ 0G(B) | 0+ | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 | 20 | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT _V 0G(B) | V+ | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 | 20 | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₀ 0G | 90 | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 | 0+ | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 1-G | 120 | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 | V+ | M ₁ | 1.5±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 12G | 10+ | M ₁ + | 2.0±0.0 | 90 | M ₁ + | 2.0±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 1-G | 180 | M ₁ + | 2.0±0.0 | 90 | M ₁ + | 2.0±0.0 |
| NGA-P-ΣT ₁ 10G | 180 | M ₁ + | 2.0±0.0 | 90 | M ₁ + | 2.0±0.0 |

| Drive model | Power terminal | | | Ground terminal | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Cable (mm ²) | Screw | Torque (kgf.cm) | Cable (mm ²) | Screw | Torque (kgf.cm) |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΥ..G | 90×2 | M1· | 20±0,0 | 90 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΥΥ·G | 120×2 | M1· | 20±0,0 | 120 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΥ0·G | 120×2 | M12 | ΣΣ±0,0 | 120 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΥΛ·G | 100×2 | M12 | ΣΣ±0,0 | 100 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΥ10G | 180×2 | M12 | ΣΣ±0,0 | 180 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΥ00G | 180×2 | M12 | ΣΣ±0,0 | 180 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΣ..G | 220×2 | M12 | ΣΣ±0,0 | 220 | M1· | 20±0,0 |
| NGA-P-ΣΤΣ0·G | 220×2 | M12 | ΣΣ±0,0 | 220 | M1· | 20±0,0 |

7.8 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 ΣΤ·V 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

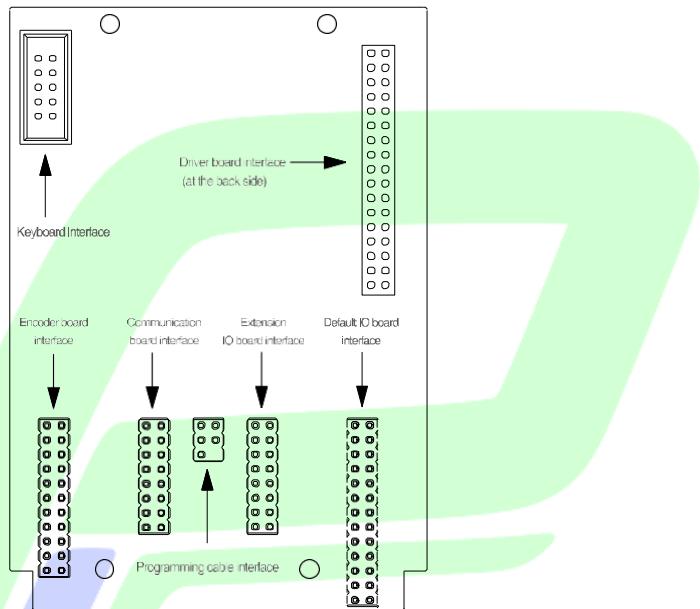


Fig. 3-23 Control Board Diagram

Fig. 3-24 NG^A · P Wiring Diagram

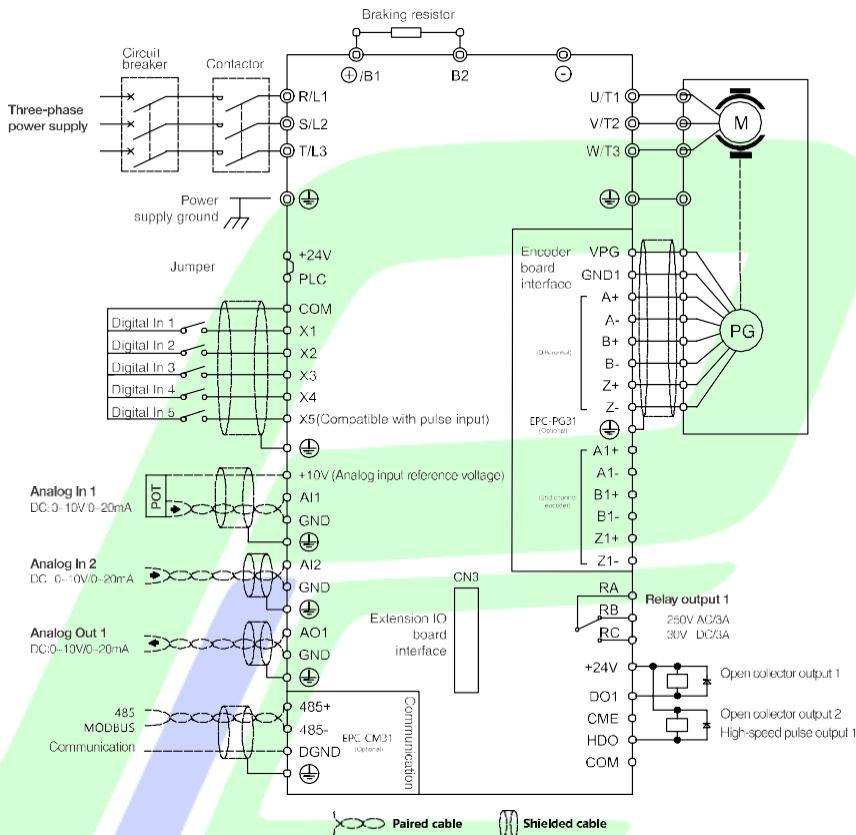


Fig. 3-24 Wiring Diagram

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7.4 Control Terminal Specification

Table 7-1 Default IO board terminal specification (EPC-TM*1)

| Category | Terminal | Terminal designation | Specification |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|--|
| Analog input | +1·V | Analog input reference voltage | 1·V, ±1% 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 | •~1·mA: input impedance - 0·Ω, maximum input current - 1mA •~1·V: input impedance - 11kΩ, maximum input voltage - 1V,0V |
| | | | Switch S1 on control board for jumping between •~1·mA and •~1·V, factory default: •~1·V |
| | | | •~1·mA: input impedance: 0·Ω, maximum input current: 1mA •~1·V: input impedance: 11kΩ, maximum input voltage: 1V,0V; |
| | AI2 | Analog input 2 | Switch S2 on control board for jumping between •~1·mA and •~1·V, factory default: •~1·V |
| | | | •~1·mA: impedance: 1·Ω~0·Ω •~1·V: impedance ≥ 1·kΩ |
| Analog output | AO1 | Analog output 1 | Switch S3 on control board for jumping between •~1·mA and •~1·V, factory default: •~1·V |
| | | | GND |
| | | | Isolated from COM interiorly |
| Digital input | X1~XΣ | Digital input Terminals 1~Σ | Input: 1ΣVDC, 1·mA Range of frequency: •~1·Hz Voltage range: 1·V~3·V |
| | | | Input: 1ΣVDC, 1·mA |
| | | | Pulse input: •Hz~0·kHz |
| | COM | +1ΣV ground | Isolated from GND interiorly |

| Category | Terminal | Terminal designation | Specification |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Digital Output | DO1 | Open collector output | Range of voltage: $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ V}$ Range of current: $\sim 0 \text{ to } 20 \text{ mA}$ |
| | HDO | Open collector output / pulse output | Open collector output: same as DO1 |
| | | | Pulse output: $\sim 0 \text{ to } 2 \text{ kHz}$; |
| | CME | DO1 reference ground | Reference ground of DO1 |
| COM Terminal | COM | HDO reference ground | Reference ground of HDO |
| | COM | $+24 \text{ V}$ ground | isolated from GND interiorly |
| | PLC | COM of digital input terminal | For switching high & low levels, short-circuited with $+24 \text{ V}$ via jumper S2 as default, i.e. low value of digital input activated |
| | | | When power is supplied externally, jumper S2 must be removed. |
| Relay output | $+24 \text{ V}$ | $+24 \text{ V}$ | $24 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$, isolated from GND interiorly, maximum load 100 mA |
| | RA/RB/RC | Relay output | RA-RB: NC |
| | | | RA-RC: NO |
| | | | Contact capacity: $100 \text{ VAC}/24 \text{ VDC}$ |

Table 1-1 Extension IO board terminal specification (EPC-TM1)

| Category | Terminal | Terminal designation | Specification |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Analog input | AI γ | Analog input γ | $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ mA}$: input impedance $0 \text{ to } 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, maximum input current 20 mA |
| | | | $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ V}$: input impedance $22 \text{ k}\Omega$, maximum input voltage 12.5 V |
| | | | Switch S1 on control board for jumping between $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ mA}$ and $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ V}$, factory default: $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ V}$ |
| | AI Σ | Analog input Σ | Compatible with motor temperature sampling through jumper switch S2 |
| | | | $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ mA}$: Input impedance $0 \text{ to } 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, maximum input current 20 mA |
| | | | $\sim 0 \text{ to } 24 \text{ V}$: Input impedance $22 \text{ k}\Omega$, maximum input voltage 12.5 V |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------|--|
| | LCT | | Switch S7 on control board for jumping between ~1mA and ~1V, factory default: ~1V |
| | | Current leakage detection | Rated current of transformer: 1~A ($\leq 100\text{kW}$) or 10~A ($\geq 100\text{kW}$) Transformer turn ratio: 1~:1 ($\leq 100\text{kW}$) or 10~:1 ($\geq 100\text{kW}$) |
| Analog output | AO7 | Analog output 7 | ~1mA: impedance: $20\text{~}\Omega$ ~1V: impedance: $\geq 1\text{k}\Omega$ |
| | | | Switch S1 on control board for jumping between ~1mA and ~1V, factory default: ~1V |
| Digital input | X1~X1+ | Digital input 1~1+ | Input: 1~VDC, 1~mA Frequency range: 0~100Hz Voltage range: 1~V~3~V |
| | | | COM +1~V ground isolated from GND interiorly |
| Digital Output | DO1~DO5 | Open collector output | Voltage range: 0~1~V Current range: 0~1~mA |
| | | CME | Reference GND of DO |
| STO input | +1~V | +1~V | 1~V±10%, isolated from GND interiorly, Maximum load: 1~mA |
| | STO1 | STO signal input 1 | STO function is on as default. If the STO function is not used, short-circuit STO1 and +1~V externally, as well as short-circuit STO2 and +1~V externally, input: 1~VDC, 1~mA |
| | STO2 | STO signal input 2 | |
| Relay 7 output | TA/TB/TC | Relay output | TA-TB: NC |
| | | | TA-TC: NO |
| | | | Contact capacity: 10~VAC/1~A, 1~VDC/1~A |

Table 7-1-480/CAN communication board terminal specification (EPC-CM71/72)

| Category | Terminal | Terminal designation | Specification |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------|--|
| EPC-CM71 (Dual RJ45 interface) | 7 pin | ΣΛο+ | Rate: 100/1000/10000/100000/1000000bps The maximum distance is 100 meters (using standard network cable). |
| | Σ pin | ΣΛο- | |
| | Λ pin | DGND | Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly |
| EPC-CM71A | 7 pin | ΣΛο+ | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------|--|
| (Dual RJΣο interface) | Σ pin | ΣΛο- | Rate: ΣΛ••/9••/19••/38••/0V••/110•• bps The maximum distance is 0•• meters (using standard network cable). |
| | Υ pin | DGND | Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly |
| EPC-CMΤ1B (Terminal block) | Υ pin | ΣΛο+ | Rate: ΣΛ••/9••/19••/38••/0V••/110•• bps |
| | Υ pin | ΣΛο- | |
| | Ι pin | DGND | Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly |
| EPC-CMΤΥ (Dual RJΣο interface) | Υ pin | CAN+ | Rate: ΣΛ••/9••/19••/38••/0V••/110•• bps The maximum distance is 0•• meters (using standard network cable). |
| | ο pin | CAN- | |
| | Υ pin | DGND | Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly |
| EPC-CMΤΥΑ (Terminal block) | Υ pin | CAN+ | Rate: Maximum 1M bps |
| | Υ pin | CAN- | |
| | Ι pin | DGND | Communication signal reference ground, isolated from GND interiorly |

□ ATTENTION:

When ΣΛο communication interface is used, DGND terminal must be well connected to ΣΛο communication power supply ground of host computer. Failure to comply may result in damage of system ΣΛο 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.

Τ.1.1 Control Terminal Usage

Τ.1.1.1 Lay-out of Control Terminals

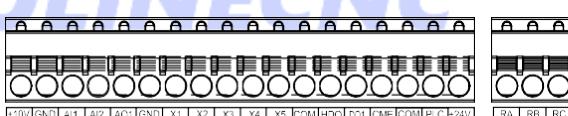


Fig. 3-25 Lay-out of control terminals (Default IO board EPC-TM31)

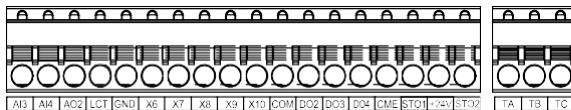


Fig. 3-26 Lay-out of control terminals (Extension IO board EPC-TM32)

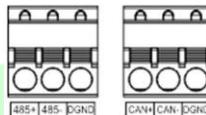


Fig. 3-27 Lay-out of control terminals (485 communication board EPC-CM31B & CAN communication board EPC-CM32A)

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 7-10.

7.10.2 Control Terminal Wiring Requirement

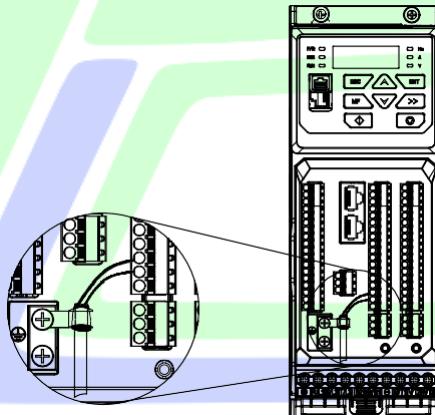


Fig. 3-28 Shielded Cable Grounded

ATTENTION:

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

Table 7-11 Control Terminal Wiring Specification

| Cable type | Cable requirement (mm ²) |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shielded cable | 1.0 |

7.10.3 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 1 m.

Control cables shall be kept no less than 1 cm 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.

7.10.4 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 1 m. 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 1 cm 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

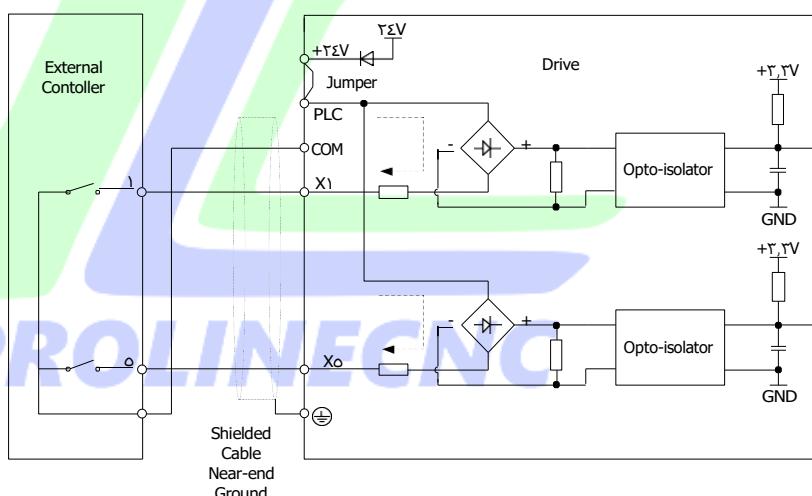


Fig. 3-29 Internal power supply dry contact

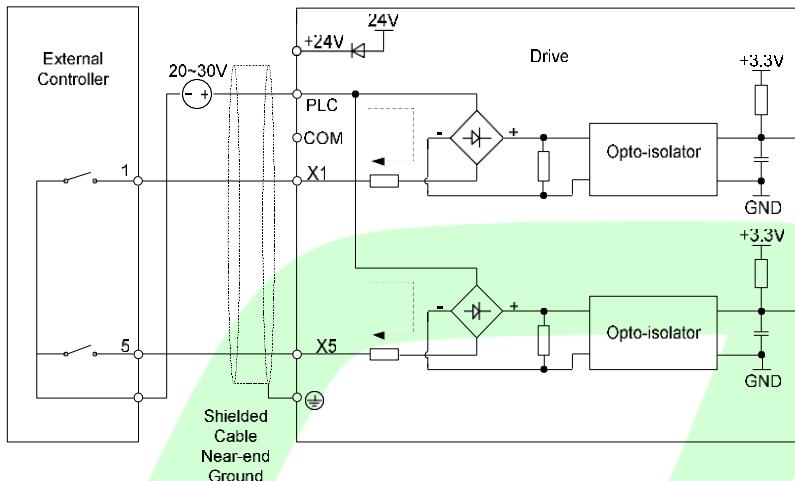


Fig. 3-30 External power supply dry contact

ATTENTION:

When Xo terminal is set to pulse input, it can accept a pulse signal from 0 to 5kHz.

When external power supply is used, the jumper S1 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 S2 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 DC20~30V. Otherwise, normal operation could not be assured and/or result in equipment damage.

PROLINECNC

◆ Open collector NPN connection

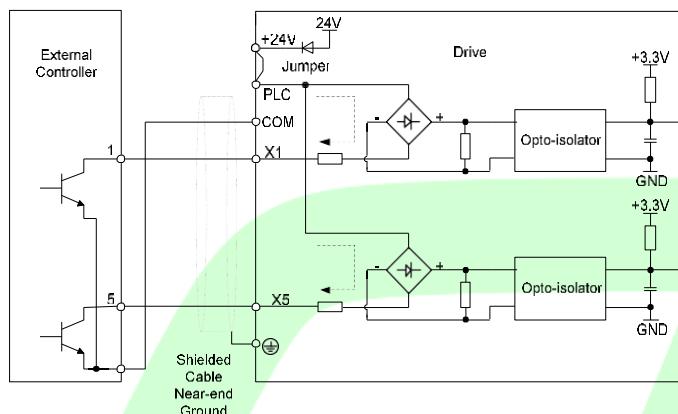


Fig. 3-31 Internal power supply open collector NPN connection

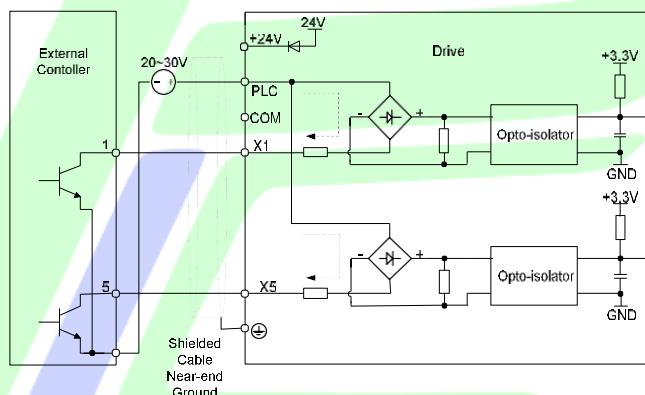


Fig. 3-32 External power supply open collector NPN connection

□ ATTENTION:

When Xo terminal is set to pulse input, it can accept a pulse signal from 0 to 50kHz.

When external power supply is used, the jumper S Σ between + Σ V 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 + Σ V and PLC must be removed. Besides, the voltage range of external power supply should be within the range of DC 20~30V. Otherwise normal operation could not be assured and/or hazard of equipment damage exists.

◆ Open collector PNP connection

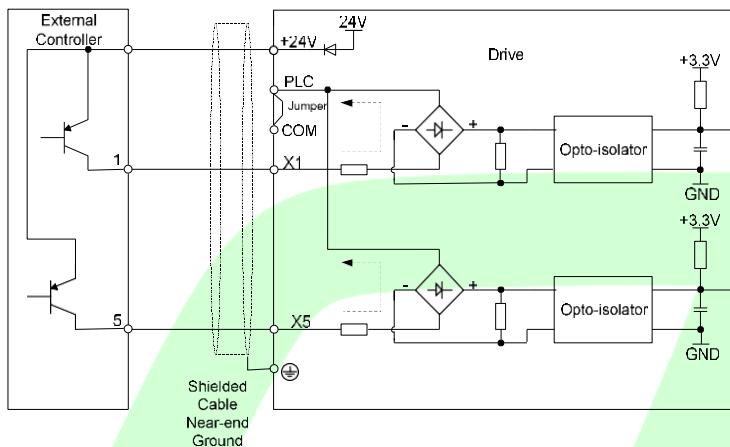


Fig. 3-33 Internal power supply open collector PNP connection

□ ATTENTION:

When PNP wiring is selected, the jumper $S\Sigma$ 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.

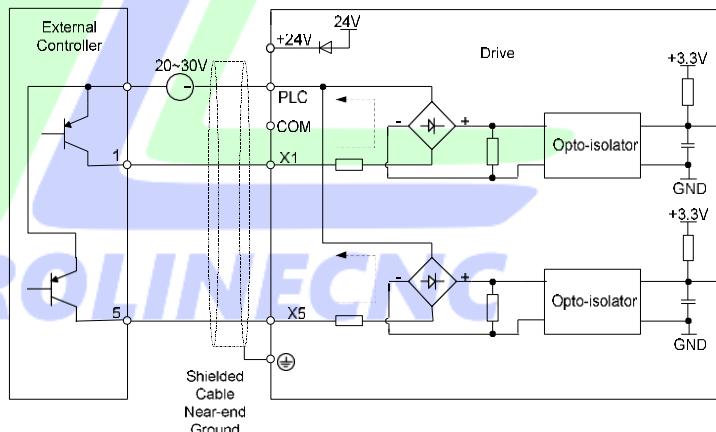


Fig. 3-34 External power supply open collector PNP connection

□ ATTENTION:

When X0 terminal is set to pulse input, it can accept a pulse signal from $0\text{~}5\text{V}$ to $0\text{~}10\text{V}$.

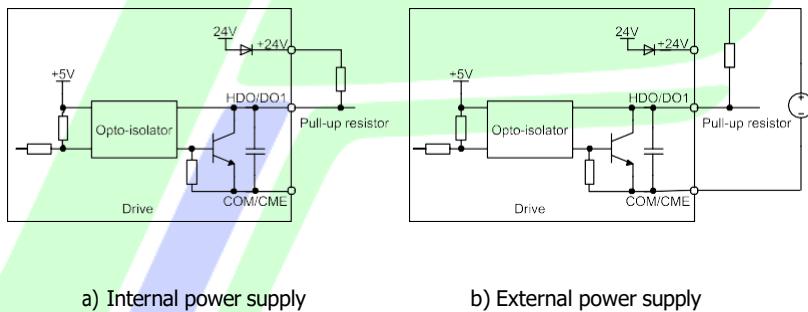
When external power supply is used, the jumper S2 between $+24\text{V}$ and PLC must be removed. Otherwise, it may result in equipment damage.

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 $DC12\text{~}24\text{V}$. 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 S2 between $+24\text{V}$ and PLC must be removed. Besides, the voltage range of external power supply should be within the range of $DC12\text{~}24\text{V}$. Otherwise normal operation could not be assured and/or hazard of equipment damage exists.

- **Instructions of digital output terminal**
- ◆ **Instructions of HDO and DO1 output terminals**



a) Internal power supply

b) External power supply

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

□ ATTENTION:

When set to pulse output, HDO terminal shall output $0\text{~}10\text{V}$ pulse signal.

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

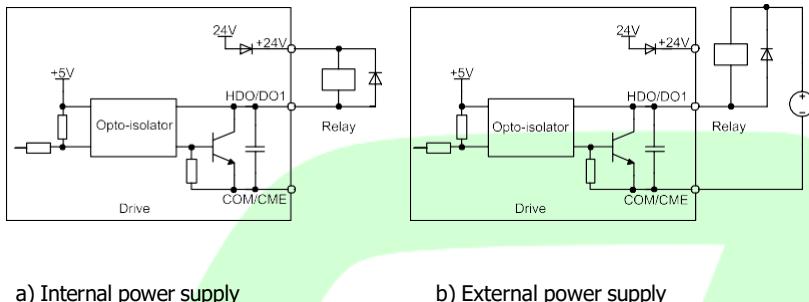


Fig. 3-36 Wiring diagram when HDO and DO1 drive relay

ATTENTION:

When relay coil voltage is lower than ΣV , 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 $\text{A} \cdot \text{mA}$.

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- Σ in Chapter Σ .

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- Σ in Chapter Σ .

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.

7.1.6 **Instruction of IO board jumper signal switch**

Table 7-12 Instructions of Jumpers of default IO board (EPC-TM71)

| Designation | Function | Default setting |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|
| S1 | Selection of AI1 AI1_I: ~ 20 mA AI1_V: ~ 1 V | ~ 1 V |
| S2 | Selection of AO1 AO1_I: ~ 20 mA AO1_V: ~ 1 V | ~ 1 V |
| S3 | Selection of AI2 AI2_I: ~ 20 mA AI2_V: ~ 1 V | ~ 1 V |
| S4 | Selection between high and low levels of digital input COM PT2: PLC and $+24$ V short-circuited COM1: PLC and COM short-circuited (For external power supply, jumper S4 shall be removed.) | Short-circuited with $+24$ V |

Table 7-13 Instructions of Jumpers of Extension IO board (EPC-TM71)

| Designation | Function | Default setting |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| S1 | Selection of AO2 AO2_I: ~ 20 mA AO2_V: ~ 1 V | ~ 1 V |
| S2 | Selection of AI2 AI2_I: ~ 20 mA AI2_V: ~ 1 V | ~ 1 V |
| S3 | Selection of AI3 AI3_I: ~ 20 mA AI3_V: ~ 1 V | ~ 1 V |
| S4 | Selection of temperature sensor (corresponding to AI2, share the same jumper with S2) PT100: KTYΛΣ-130 motor temperature sensor /PT100 motor temperature sensor PT100: | None |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | PT1*** motor temperature sensor/ NTC motor temperature sensor | |
|--|---|--|

7.11 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.

7.11.1 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 10cm, 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 10mm-thick pipelines or buried cement groove, also, power lines can be put into metallic conduit and grounded well with shielded cables.
- Use Σ -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.

1.1.1 Grounding

Recommended ground electrode is shown in the figure below:

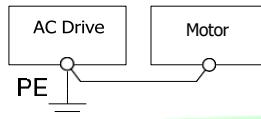


Fig. 3-37 Grounding

- 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 2-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.

1.1.2 Leakage Current Suppression

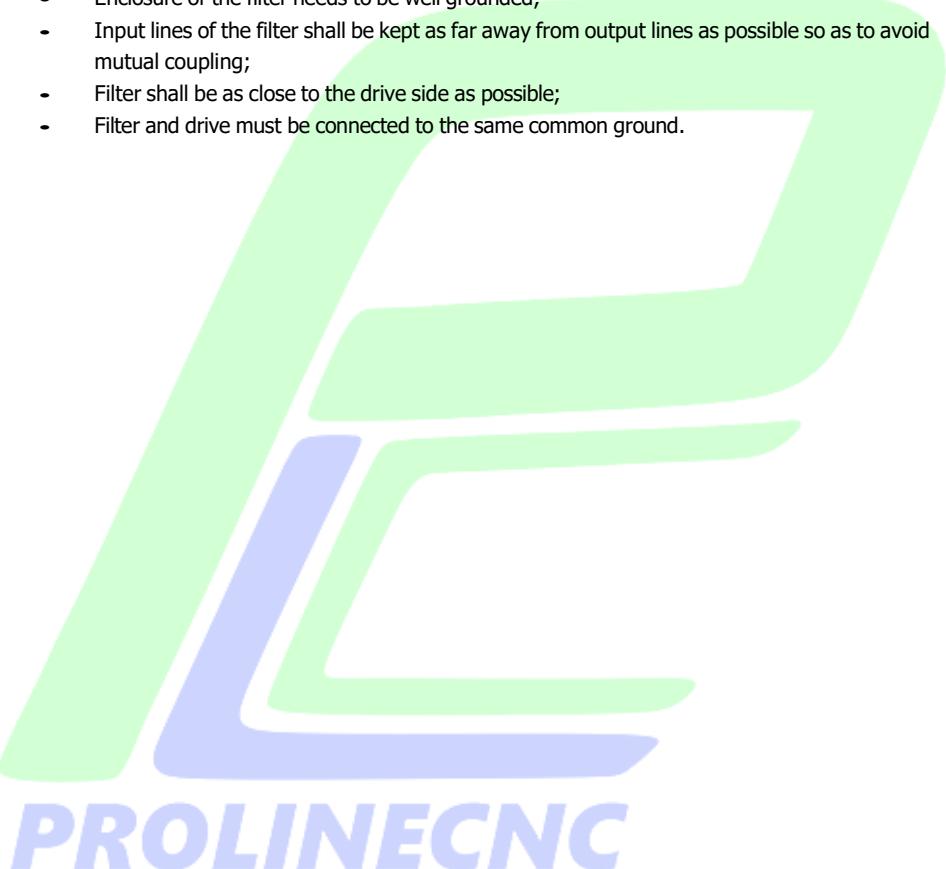
- Leakage current passes through the line-to-line and ground distributed capacitors at input & output sides of drive, and its size is associated with the capacitance of distributed capacitor and the switching frequency. Leakage current is classified into ground leakage current and line-to-line leakage 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 accelerate 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.

7.11.4 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 |
| 0 | Emergency STOP 2 | Coast to stop, the drive cuts off output |
| 7 | Run command setting mode switch | Control panel control -> Terminal control -> Communication control -> Control panel control, press  to confirm within 0 seconds |

4.1.2 Control Panel Indicators

Control panel is furnished with 7 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. |

4.1.1 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.

4.1.1.1 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~Y 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~Y=0~1Y (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 **ENT** 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 **Ctrl** and **Fn** press **Fn** and **Ctrl**. 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 = 001 and L1-01 = 001, 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 **ENT** 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 **ENT** or  fault alarm display status once a fault occurs or an alarm is given.

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** command 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)

4.1.3.6 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.

4.1.3.7 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

4.1.3.8 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 4-8.

Table 4-8 Prompt characters

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

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

Table 4-9 shows meanings of the characters displayed on control panel.

Table 4-9 Meanings of displayed characters

| Displayed character | Character Meaning |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | . | A | A | I | I | T | T |
| 1 |) | b | b | J | J | t | t |
| 2 | Y | C | C | L | L | U | U |
| 3 | Y | c | c | N | N | v | v |
| 4 | Σ | d | d | n | n | y | y |
| 5 | o | E | E | o | o | - | - |
| 6 | γ | F | F | P | P | Λ. | Λ. |
| 7 | v | G | G | q | q | . | . |
| 8 | Λ | H | H | r | r | | |
| 9 | q | h | h | S | S | | |

4.1.4 Setting Method of Parameters

4.1.4.1 Parameter System

NGA·P series drive parameter group: A·~A1, b·~bY, C·~CΣ, D·~D0, E·~EY, F·~FΣ, H·, L·~L1, U·~UY-

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 Υ - ν " indicates the seventh function code at subgroup Υ , 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:

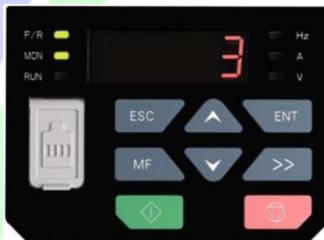


Fig. 4-10 Second-tier display of parameter ("3" is the value of b0-00)

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 are used to increase or decrease numerical value.

- Example of parameter password setting
 - ◆ Setting of password (A---- is set to 1--1)

1) In non-parameter edit status, it displays current parameter A--- when pressing  .

γ) Press  to display parameter value ···· that belongs to A---;

γ) Press  for six times to change the rightmost digit “·” to “·”;

ε) Press  to move the flashing digit to the leftmost bit;

ο) Press  once to change “·” in leftmost bit to “·”;

γ) Press  to save the value of A---, then Control panel will switch to display the next parameter A---;

v) Press  to change A--- to A---;

λ) Repeat steps γ) till γ). A--- will be displayed after control panel displaying **P-Set**;

ϙ) There are three methods for users to bring the password setting above into effect:

① Press  +  +  simultaneously (PrtCt displayed), ② won't operate control panel within 0 minutes, ③ restart the drive.

Flow chart of user password setting:

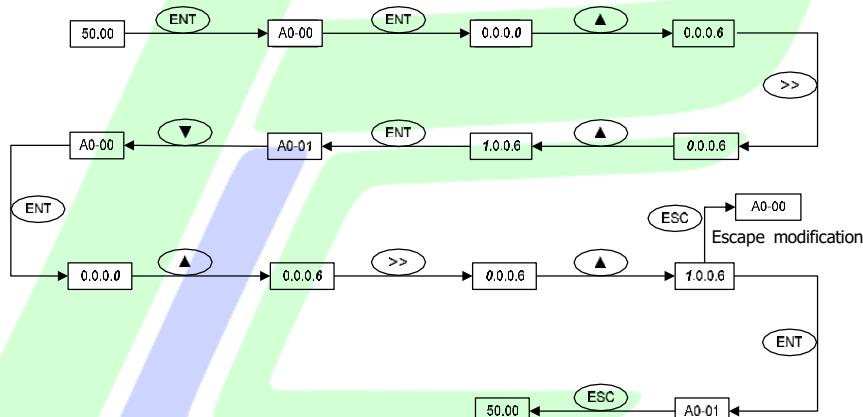


Fig. 4-11 Flow chart of user password setting

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 1···Hz to 0··Hz (change b···9 from 1···, ··· to 0··, ···)

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

Flow chart is shown below:

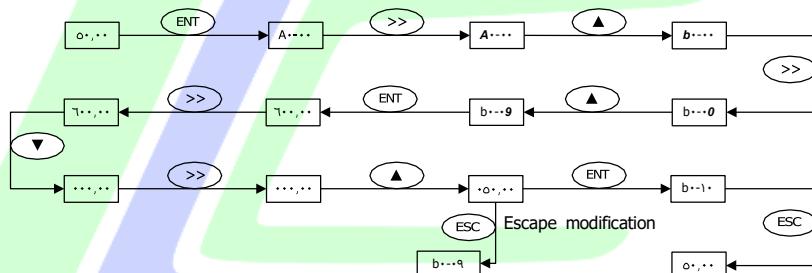


Fig. 4-12 Flow chart of upper limit frequency modification

◆ Example 2: user parameter initialization

- 1) In non-parameter edit status, press **ENT** to display current parameter A····;
- 2) Press **▲** three times to change "·" in the rightmost bit of A···· to "Y";
- 3) Press **ENT** to display parameter value · of A····Y;
- 4) Press **▲** once to change "·" to "Y" or "Y" ("Y" motor parameter excluded, "Y" means motor parameter included);
- 5) Press **ENT** to save the value of A····Y. Then control panel will automatically display parameter A····;
- 6) Press **ESC** to escape parameter edit status.

Flow chart is shown below:

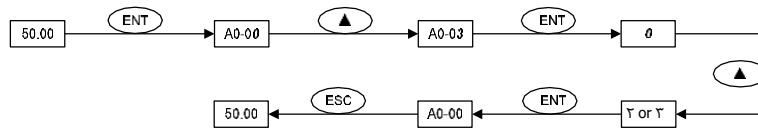


Fig. 4-13 Flow chart of user parameter initialization

◆ Example $\text{L1-0-}\Upsilon$: setting method of hexadecimal parameter

Take $\text{L1-0-}\Upsilon$ (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 4-1, the corresponding relation between binary numbers and a hexadecimal number.

Table 4-1 Corresponding relation between binary and hexadecimal

| Binary numbers | | | | Hexadecimal (LED bit display value) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| BIT Υ | BIT Υ | BIT Υ | BIT \cdot | |
| . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| . | . | 1 | . | Υ |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | Υ |
| . | 1 | . | . | Σ |
| . | 1 | . | 1 | 0 |
| . | 1 | 1 | . | Γ |
| . | 1 | 1 | 1 | V |
| 1 | . | . | . | Λ |
| 1 | . | . | 1 | \varnothing |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | A |
| 1 | . | 1 | 1 | B |
| 1 | 1 | . | . | C |
| 1 | 1 | . | 1 | D |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | . | E |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

Set the value in the ones place:

As shown in Fig. 4-1-1, "setting frequency" and "bus voltage" are respectively determined by BIT \cdot and BIT Υ in ones place of $\text{L1-0-}\Upsilon$. If BIT \cdot =1, setting frequency will be displayed. The bits

that correspond to the parameters which are not required to display shall be set to .. Therefore, the value in ones place should be ..11, corresponding to 1 in a hexadecimal number. Set the ones place to 1.

Set the value in tens place:

As shown in Fig. 4-14, since it is required to display "AI1", the binary set value of tens place is ..1, corresponding to 1 in a hexadecimal number. Thus, bit of tens place shall be set to 1.

Set the value in hundreds place:

As shown in Fig. 4-14, 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. 4-14, since required to display "running linear speed" and "setting linear speed", the binary set value of thousand place shall be ..11 that corresponds to 1 in a hexadecimal number.

To sum up, L1-0-1 should be set to 1111.

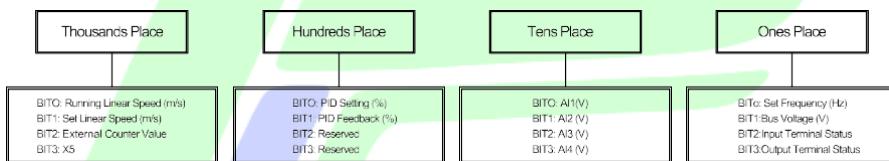


Fig. 4-14 Setting of hexadecimal parameter L1-0-2

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 A1-0-1 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 A1-0-1 to 1 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 L1-0-1 for further information.

Method 1: set the parameter value of L1-0-1 to non-zero, then press

+ + simultaneously.

Method 1: do not operate CONTROL PANEL within five minutes after L0-01 is set to non-zero.

Method 2: cut the power off and then applying power on after L0-01 parameter is set to non-zero.

Refer to flow chart Σ-10 for locking CONTROL PANEL.

- **Unlock control panel**

To unlock control panel, press **ESC** + **>>** + **▼** simultaneously. Unlocking won't change the value of parameter L0-01. In other words, control panel will be locked again if the condition of locking control panel is fulfilled. To unlock control panel completely, L0-01 value must be modified to 0 after unlocking.

Refer to flow chart Σ-11 of unlocking control panel

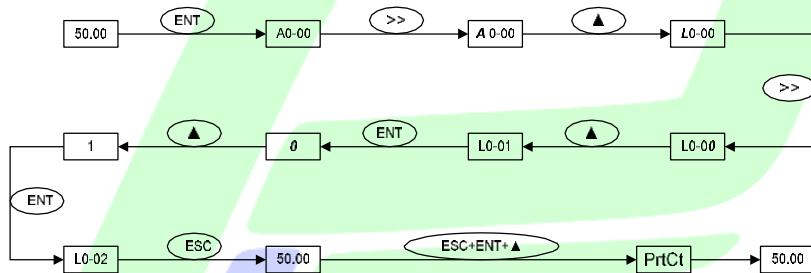


Fig. 4-15 Flow chart of locking control panel



Fig. 4-16 Flow chart of unlocking control panel

4.1 First-time Power up

Perform wiring in strict accordance with technical requirements as set forth in Chapter 3 – mount and Wiring.

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

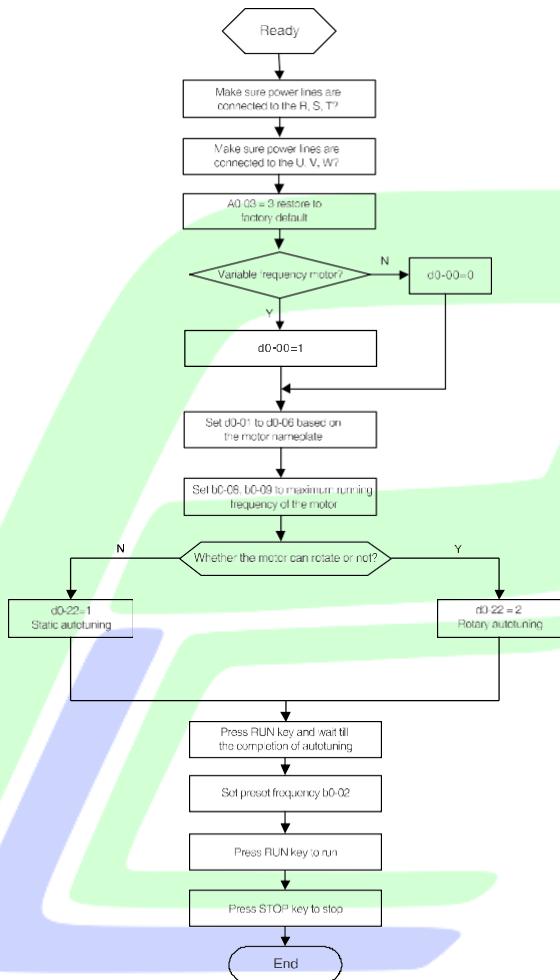


Fig. 4-17 Flow chart of first-time power up for asynchronous motor

Chapter ◦ List of Parameters

NGA•P parameter groups are listed below:

| Category | Parameter Group | Reference Page |
|--|---|----------------|
| Group A: System Parameters and Parameter Management | A•: System Parameters | PV1-VV |
| | A): User-defined Display Parameters | PVV-VΛ |
| Group b: Run Parameter Setting | b•: Frequency Reference | PVΛ-Λ1 |
| | b1): Start/Stop Control | PΛ1-ΛΣ |
| | b2): Accel/Decel Parameters | PΛΣ-ΛΩ |
| Group C: Input & Output Terminals | C•: Digital Input | PΛ7-91 |
| | C1): Digital Output | P92-9Ω |
| | C2): Analog and Pulse Input | P9Ω-9V |
| | C3): Analog and Pulse Output | P9V-9Λ |
| | CΣ: Automatic Correction of Analog Input | P99-1.. |
| Group d: Motor and Control Parameters | d•: 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 |
| | d3): Parameters of Motor 2 | P109-111 |
| | d4): V/f Control Parameters of Motor 2 | P111-113 |
| | d5): Vector Control Parameters of Motor 2 | P113-11V |
| Group E: Enhanced Function and Protection Parameters | E•: Enhanced Function | P11V-11Λ |
| | E1): Protection Parameters | P11Λ-11Ω |
| | E2): Enhanced Functions of Motor Control | P122-12Σ |
| Group F: Application Parameters | F•: Process PID | P12Ω-12V |
| | F1): Multi-step Frequency | P12V-12Λ |
| | F2): Simple PLC | P12Λ-12Σ |
| | F3): Position Control | P12Σ-121 |
| Group H: Communication Parameters | H•: Communication Parameters | P1Σ1 |
| | L•: 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 | P1Σο-1ΣV |
| Group U: Monitoring | U1: Status Monitoring | P1ΣΛ-1ΩΤ |
| | U1: History fault | P1ΩΤ-1ΩV |
| | U1: Drive Version Information | PΩV-1ΩΛ |

□ **ATTENTION:**

Change attribute:

"△" 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 A1: System Parameters | | | | |
| A---- | Setting of user password | ••••~FFFF | •••• | △ |
| A---1 | Parameter display | •: Display all parameters 1: Only display A---- and A---1 (Valid for A1-1~A1-11 parameter group display/hide) 1: Only display A----, A---1 and user-defined parameters A1-1~A1-19 1: Only display A----, A---1, and the parameters different from factory default | • | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| A--- Υ | Parameter protection | •: All parameter programmable ↳: Only A--- and this parameter programmable | • | △ |
| A--- Υ | Parameter restoration | •: No operation ↳: Clear fault record ↳: Restore all parameters to factory default (prior to U+ group, excluding motor parameters) ↳: Restore all parameters to factory default (prior to U+ group, including motor parameters) ↳: Restore all parameters to backup parameters (prior to U+ group) | • | × |
| A--- Σ | Parameter backup | •: No operation ↳: Backup all parameters (prior to U+ group) | • | × |
| A--- σ | Parameter copy | •: No operation ↳: Upload parameter ↳: Download parameter (excluding motor parameters) ↳: Download parameter (including motor parameters) | • | × |
| A--- Λ | Motor 1 / motor Υ selection | •: Motor 1 ↳: Motor Υ | • | × |
| A--- φ | Motor control technique | Ones place: motor 1 control technique Tens place: motor Υ control technique •: V/f control ↳: Sensor-less vector control 1 | .. | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---|--|--|-----------------|------|
| | | γ: Sensor-less vector control γ γ: Closed-loop vector control Note: Torque control is not available if set to + or 1) | | |
| Group A1: User-defined Display Parameters | | | | |
| A1-... A1-19 | User-defined display parameter 1-γ | Setting range of thousands place: A, b, C, d, E, F, H, L, U Setting range of hundreds place: .~9 Setting range of tens place: .~9 Setting range of ones place: .~9 | . | x |
| A1-γ | Parameter group display/hide setting 1 | .~FFFF | FFFF | x |
| A1-γ1 | Parameter group display/hide setting γ | .~FFFF | FFFF | x |
| Group b Run Parameter Setting | | | | |
| Group b+ Frequency Reference | | | | |
| b.... | FREQ set mode | .: Master frequency reference 1: Master & auxiliary computation result γ: Switch between master and auxiliary frequency reference γ: Switch between master frequency reference, and master & auxiliary computation result ε: Switch between auxiliary frequency reference, and master & auxiliary computation result | . | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| b---1 | Master FREQ set | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: Digital setting (b---γ) + control panel \wedge/\vee adjustment 1: Digital setting (b---γ) + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment γ: AI1 (on default IO board) γ: AIγ (on default IO board) Σ: AIΣ (on extension IO board) ο: AΣ (on extension IO board) γ: Xo pulse input V: Process PID output Λ: PLC γ: Multi-step speed 1•: Communication input 11: PA/PB input 1γ: Rotating knob keypad input | .. | x |
| b---γ | Master FREQ digital setting | b---1~b---q | 0•,••Hz | △ |
| b---γ | Auxiliary FREQ set | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: No command 1: Digital setting (b---γ) + Control panel \wedge/\vee adjustment γ: Digital setting (b---Σ) + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment γ: AI1 (on default IO board) Σ: AIγ (on default IO board) ο: AIΣ (on extension IO board) γ: AIΣ (on extension IO board) V: Xo pulse input Λ: Process PID output | .. | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| | | 9: PLC 10: Multi-step speed 11: Communication 12: Rotating knob keypad input | | |
| b-0-ε | Auxiliary FREQ digital setting | Lower limit frequency ~ upper limit frequency | +,+Hz | △ |
| b-0-ο | Auxiliary FREQ range | •: Relative to maximum frequency 1: Relative to master frequency | • | × |
| b-0-τ | Auxiliary FREQ coeff | •,•%~1•,•% | 1•,•% | △ |
| b-0-ν | Computation of master and auxiliary FREQ | •: Master + auxiliary 1: Master - auxiliary τ: Max {master, auxiliary} τ: Min {master, auxiliary} | • | × |
| b-0-Λ | Maximum FREQ | Upper limit frequency ~1•,•Hz | 0•,•Hz | × |
| b-0-η | Upper limit FREQ | Lower limit frequency ~ maximum frequency | 0•,•Hz | × |
| b-0-ι | Lower limit FREQ | •,•Hz~upper limit frequency | •,•Hz | × |
| b-0-11 | Operation when set FREQ lower than lower limit FREQ | •: Run at lower limit frequency 1: Run at • Hz τ: Stop | • | × |
| b-0-12 | Time-delay of stop when set FREQ lower than lower limit FREQ | •,•s ~ 100,0s | •,•s | × |
| b-0-13 | Lower limit of skip FREQ band 1 | •,•Hz~upper limit frequency | •,•Hz | × |
| b-0-14 | Upper limit of skip FREQ band 1 | •,•Hz~upper limit frequency | •,•Hz | × |
| b-0-15 | Lower limit of skip FREQ band τ | •,•Hz~upper limit frequency | •,•Hz | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| b-17 | Upper limit of skip FREQ band Υ | •, •Hz~upper limit frequency | •, •Hz | × |
| b-18 | Lower limit of skip FREQ band Υ | •, •Hz~upper limit frequency | •, •Hz | × |
| b-19 | Upper limit of skip FREQ band Υ | •, •Hz~upper limit frequency | •, •Hz | × |
| b-19 | Jog FREQ | •, •Hz~upper limit frequency | ○, •Hz | △ |
| Group b1: Start/Stop Control | | | | |
| b-20 | Run command | •: Control panel control ○: Terminal control △: Communication control | • | × |
| b-21 | 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 ○: Digital setting (b-21 Υ) + control panel \wedge \vee adjustment △: Digital setting (b-21 Υ) + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment Υ : Analog input AI Υ Σ : Analog input AI Σ ○: Analog input AI Υ (on extension IO board) △: Analog input AI Σ (on extension IO | ... | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| | | board) V: Xo pulse input Λ: Process PID output Ω: PLC A: Multi-step frequency B: Communication input C: PA/PB input D. Rotating knob keypad input | | |
| b1-0γ | Run direction | •: Forward \\: Reverse | • | △ |
| b1-0δ | Reverse disabled | •: Reverse enabled \\: Reverse disabled | • | × |
| b1-0ε | Dead time between forward and reverse | •,•s~3~•,•,•s | •,•s | △ |
| b1-0ο | Start method | •: From start frequency (b1-0γ) \\: DC injection braking start Γ: Flying start | • | × |
| b1-0γ | Start FREQ | •,•Hz~upper limit frequency | •,•Hz | × |
| b1-0ν | Holding time of start FREQ | •,•s~3~•,•,•s | •,•s | △ |
| b1-0Λ | DC braking current at start | •,•%~1~•,•% | •,•% | △ |
| b1-0φ | DC braking time at start | •,•s~3~•,•s | •,•s | △ |
| b1-1• | Flying start current | •,•%~1~•,•% | 1~•,•% | △ |
| b1-11 | Flying start Decel time | •,1s~3~•,•s | 3,•s | △ |
| b1-12 | Flying start V/F coeff | •,•%~1~•,•% | 1,•% | △ |
| b1-13 | Stop method | •: Ramp to stop \\: Coast to stop Γ: Ramp to stop + DC injection brake | • | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| b1-1Σ | Start FREQ of DC brake stop | •, •Hz~upper limit frequency | •, •Hz | △ |
| b1-1ο | DC brake current | •, •%~1••, •% | •, •% | △ |
| b1-1η | DC brake time | •, •s~3••, ••s | •, •s | △ |
| b1-1V | Overexcitation brake | •: Disabled 1: Enabled based on DC bus voltage Υ: Enabled on 1Υ% rated voltage ΥΥ: Enabled on 1ΥΥ% rated voltage Σ: Enabled on 1Υ% rated voltage ο: Enabled on 1ΥΥ% rated voltage Υ: Enabled on 1Σ% rated voltage Λ: Enabled on 1ο% rated voltage | 1 | x |
| b1-1Λ | Dynamic brake | •: disabled 1: enabled | • | x |
| b1-1Ω | Dynamic brake threshold voltage | 1ο•V~Vο•V | VΥ•V | x |
| b1-Υ• | Auto restart when power up again after power loss | •: disabled 1: enabled | • | x |
| b1-ΥΩ | Time delay of auto restart when power up again | •, •s~1•, •s | •, •s | △ |
| b1-ΥΥ | Flying start mode | Ones place: first -time power up search frequency •: Search from zero frequency 1: Search from the set frequency Υ: Search from the maximum frequency Tens place: Search from the opposite | •• | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| | | direction enabled ·: search from one direction \: Search from two directions | | |
| Group bT: Accel/Decel Parameters | | | | |
| bT-00 | Accel/Decel time resolution | ·: ·, ·, 1s \: ·, 1s \: 1s | 1 | × |
| bT-01 | Accel time 1 | ·s~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s (1, ·s for 10kW and below, 10, ·s for 1A, 10kW and above) | Model dependent | △ |
| bT-02 | Decel time 1 | ·s~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | | △ |
| bT-03 | Accel time 2 | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-04 | Decel time 2 | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-05 | Accel time 3 | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-06 | Decel time 3 | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-07 | Accel time 4 | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-08 | Decel time 4 | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-09 | Decel time for emergency stop | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-10 | Jog Accel time | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-11 | Jog Decel time | ·, ·~100, ·s/100, ·s/1000s | 1, ·s | △ |
| bT-12 | Accel/Decel curve | ·: Linear Accel/Decel \: Broken-line Accel/Decel \: S-curve Accel/Decel A \: S-curve Accel/Decel B | · | × |
| bT-13 | Accel time switching FREQ of broken-line Accel/Decel | ·, ··Hz ~ Maximum | ·, ··Hz | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| bY-1Σ | Decel time switching FREQ of broken-line Accel/Decel | •, •Hz ~ maximum frequency | •, •Hz | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Time of Accel S-curve first segment | •, •s ~ 1•, •s (S-curve A) | •, 1•s | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Time of Accel S-curve last segment | •, •s ~ 1•, •s (S-curve A) | •, 1•s | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Time of Decel S-curve first segment | •, •s ~ 1•, •s (S-curve A) | •, 1•s | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Time of Decel S-curve last segment | •, •s ~ 1•, •s (S-curve A) | •, 1•s | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Proportion of Accel S- curve first segment | •, •% ~ 1•, •% (S-curve B) | 1•, •% | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Proportion of Accel S- curve last segment | •, •% ~ 1•, •% (S-curve B) | 1•, •% | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Proportion of Decel S- curve first segment | •, •% ~ 1•, •% (S-curve B) | 1•, •% | △ |
| bY-1Ω | Proportion of Decel S- curve last segment | •, •% ~ 1•, •% (S-curve B) | 1•, •% | △ |
| Group C: Input & Output Terminals | | | | |
| Group C: Digital Input | | | | |

PROLINECNC

| 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~Σ (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> | + | x |
| C---1 | Function of terminal X1 | +: No function | 2 | x |
| C---2 | Function of terminal X2 | 1: JOG forward | Σ | x |
| C---3 | Function of terminal X3 | 2: JOG reverse | 1 | x |
| C---Σ | Function of terminal XΣ | 3: Running forward (FWD) | 22 | x |
| C---Ω | Function of terminal XΩ | 4: Running reverse (REV) | + | x |
| C---ο | Function of terminal Xο | 5: Three-wire control | | |
| C---γ | Function of terminal Xγ (on extension IO board) | 6: Running suspended | | |
| C---ν | Function of terminal XV (on extension IO board) | 7: External stop | | |
| | | 8: Emergency stop | | |
| | | 9: DC injection brake stop 1 | | |
| | | 10: DC injection braking stop 2 | | |
| | | 11: Coast to stop | | |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| C- \wedge | Function of terminal X \wedge (on extension IO board) | $\wedge\Upsilon$: Terminal UP $\wedge\Gamma$: Terminal DOWN $\wedge\Sigma$: UP/DOWN (including \wedge/v key) adjustment clear | • | x |
| C- $\wedge\Gamma$ | Function of terminal X Γ (on extension IO board) | $\wedge\circ$: Multi-step frequency terminal \wedge $\wedge\Gamma$: Multi-step frequency terminal Γ $\wedge\Sigma$: Multi-step frequency terminal Σ | • | x |
| C- $\Gamma\circ$ | Function of terminal X \circ (on extension IO board) | $\Gamma\Upsilon$: Multi-step frequency terminal Υ $\Gamma\Gamma$: Multi-step frequency terminal Γ $\Gamma\Sigma$: Multi-step frequency terminal Σ | • | x |
| C-11 | Function of terminal AI Γ (Digital enabled) | $\Gamma\Upsilon$: Accel/Decel time determinant Υ $\Gamma\Gamma$: Accel/Decel time determinant Γ | • | x |
| C-1 Υ | Function of terminal AI Υ (Digital enabled) | $\Gamma\circ$: Accel/Decel disabled $\Gamma\Gamma$: External fault input | • | x |
| C-1 Γ | Function of terminal AI Γ (Digital enabled) | $\Gamma\Sigma$: Fault reset (RESET) $\Gamma\Upsilon$: Pulse input (valid only for X \circ) | • | x |
| C-1 Σ | Function of terminal AI Σ (Digital enabled) | $\Gamma\circ$: Motor Γ/Υ switchover $\Gamma\Gamma$: Speed/Torque control switch $\Gamma\Sigma$: Run command switched to control panel control $\Upsilon\Gamma$: Run command switched to terminal control $\Upsilon\Sigma$: Run command switched to communication control $\Sigma\Gamma$: FREQ reference mode shift $\Sigma\Sigma$: Master FREQ reference switched to digital setting b- $\rightarrow\Upsilon$ $\Sigma\Upsilon$: Auxiliary FREQ reference switched to digital setting b- $\rightarrow\Sigma$ $\Sigma\Sigma$: PID adjustment direction $\Sigma\Upsilon$: PID paused | • | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|-------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | Y0: PID integration paused Y1: PID parameter switch YV: Count input Y8: Count clear Y9: Reserved Z0: Reserved Z1: Zero-speed clamping enabled ZT: Spindle orientation enabled ZT1: Stop position terminal selection 1 for spindle orientation ZT2: Stop position terminal selection 2 for spindle orientation Z0: Origin signal input Z1: Forward carry ZV: Reverse carry ZL: Carry terminal selection 1 Z9: Carry terminal selection 2 Z0: Carry terminal selection 3 O1: Pulse position control pulse input O2: Position reference direction input O3: Clear positioning pulse O2-O4: Reserved O5: Spindle gear ratio terminal selection O6: Find the origin O7: Spindle orientation enabled and run O8: Pulse tracking enabled and run O9: Zero speed clamping enabled and | | |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| | | run '11: Reserved '12: PLC paused '13: PLC disabled '10: PLC stop memory clear '11-'17: Reserved '18: Running prohibited '19: DC injection brake when running V•: Analog input curve switchover V1: Pulse tracking enabled VT: Reserved VΣ: Analog signal gain switch VΣ-V0: Reserved V1: Stop position terminal selection ￥ for spindle orientation VV~99: Reserved | | |
| C--10 | Filtering time of digital input terminal | •,•••~1,••s | •,•s | △ |
| C--11 | Delay time of terminal X1 | •,•s~31••,•s | •,•s | △ |
| C--1V | Delay time of terminal X1 | •,•s~31••,•s | •,•s | △ |
| C--1A | Digital input terminal enabled status setting 1 | Ones place: X1 •: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: X1 (same as ones place) Hundreds place: X1 (same as ones place) Thousands place: XΣ (same as ones place) | | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| C-19 | Digital input terminal enabled status setting 1 | Ones place: X0 •: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: X1 (same as ones place) Hundreds place: X1V (same as ones place) Thousands place: X1A (same as ones place) | **** | △ |
| C-20 | Digital input terminal enabled status setting 2 | Ones place: X1 ((on extension IO board) •: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: X1• ((on extension IO board) Hundreds place: A11 Thousands place: A11 | **** | △ |
| C-21 | Digital input terminal enabled status setting 3 | Ones place: A11 ((on extension IO board) •: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Tens place: A1Σ (on extension IO board) •: Positive logic 1: Negative logic Hundreds place: Reserved Thousands place: Reserved | .. | △ |
| C-22 | Terminal UP/DOWN frequency adjustment control | Ones place: action when stop •: Clear 1: Holding | **** | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| | | Tens place: action on power loss •: Clear 1: Holding Hundreds place: integral function •: No integral function 1: Integral function enabled Thousands place: run direction •: Unable to change the direction 1: Enable to change the direction | | |
| C-12 | Terminal UP/DOWN frequency change step size | •, •Hz/s ~ 1 •, •Hz/s | •, •Hz/s | △ |
| C-13 | FWD/REV terminal control mode | •: Two-wire mode 1 1: Two-wire mode 2 2: Three-wire mode 1 2: Three-wire mode 2 | * | x |
| C-10 | Option of virtual input terminal | ••~•FFF •: Actual terminal in effect 1: Virtual terminal in effect Ones place: BIT•~BIT1: X1~XΣ Tens place: BITΣ~BIT1: X0~XΛ, Hundreds place: BIT•~BIT2: X9~X1•, AI1, AI2 Thousands place: BIT•~BIT1: AI2, AIΣ (Note: X1~X1•, AI2~AIΣ are on the extension IO board) | •••• | x |
| C-11 | Enabled condition of run command terminal after fault reset | •: Trigger edge detected + ON detected 1: ON detected | * | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| Group C): Digital Output | | | | |
| C1-00 | HDO output function | •: No output | • | △ |
| C1-01 | DO1 output function | 1: Drive undervoltage | • | △ |
| 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) 5: Drive in 0Hz running (output at stop) | • | △ |
| C1-03 | DO3 output function (on extension IO board) | 6: Run direction 7: Frequency attained 8: Upper limit frequency attained 9: Lower limit frequency attained | • | △ |
| C1-04 | Relay output function selection on default IO board | 10: Frequency higher than FDT 1 11: Frequency higher than FDT 2 12: Speed being restricted (torque control mode) 13: Torque being restricted (speed control mode) 14: Fault output 15: Alarm output 16: Drive (motor) overloaded alarm 17: Drive thermal alarm 18: Zero current detection 19: X1 20: X2 | 1Σ | △ |
| C1-05 | Relay output function selection on extension IO board | 21: Motor 1/ 2 indication 22-23: Reserved 24: Consecutive run time attained 25: Accumulative run time attained | 10 | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| | | 1V: Reserved 1A: Position completed 19: Position approaching 10: PLC step completed 11: PLC cycle completed 12: Reserved 13: The upper/lower limit of set frequency obtained 14: Positioning completed 15: Carry completed 16-99: Reserved | | |
| C1-0V | HOD output delay time | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-0A | DO1 output delay time | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-09 | DO9 output delay time (on extension IO board) | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-10 | DO10 output delay time (on extension IO board) | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-11 | DO11 output delay time (on extension IO board) | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-12 | Relay output delay time of default IO board | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-13 | Relay output delay time of extension board | 0, 0~1000, s | 0, s | △ |
| C1-15 | 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 R1 | | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| | | (Same as ones place) Thousands place: Reserved | | |
| C1-10 | Digital output terminal enabled status setting ⑨ | Ones place: DO1 +: Positive logic \: 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) | | x |
| C1-11 | Detective object of frequency doubling technology (FDT) | Ones place: FDT1 detective object +: Set value of speed (frequency after Accel/Decel) \: Detected speed value Tens place: FDT Υ detective object +: Set value of speed (frequency after Accel/Decel) \: 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 | △ |
| C1-1Σ | FDT Υ lower value | .,..Hz~b...Λ | ΥΣ.,..Hz | △ |
| C1-11 | Detection width of frequency attained | .,..Hz~b...Λ | Υ,0..Hz | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---|---|---|----------------------|----------|
| C1- $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ | Zero current detection level | $0,0\% \sim 100,0\%$ | $0,0\%$ | Δ |
| C1- $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ | Zero current detection time | $0,01s \sim 100,00s$ | $0,01s$ | Δ |
| Group C Υ : Analog and Pulse Input | | | | |
| C Υ - \dots | Analog input curve | Ones place: AI Υ input curve \dots : Curve 1 (Υ points) 1: Curve Υ (Σ points) Υ : Curve Υ (Σ points) Υ : AI Curve X terminal switchover Tens place: AI Υ input curve (same as ones place) Hundreds place: AI Υ input curve (same as ones place, IO option board) Thousands place: AI Σ input curve (same as ones place, IO option board) | $\Upsilon\Upsilon10$ | \times |
| C Υ - \dots 1 | Curve 1 maximum input | Curve 1 minimum input $\sim 110,0\%$ | $100,0\%$ | Δ |
| C Υ - \dots Υ | Corresponding set value of curve 1 maximum input | $-100,0\% \sim 100,0\%$ | $100,0\%$ | Δ |
| C Υ - \dots Υ | Curve 1 minimum input | $-110,0\% \sim$ Curve 1 maximum input | $0,0\%$ | Δ |
| C Υ - \dots Σ | Corresponding set value of curve 1 minimum input | $-100,0\% \sim 100,0\%$ | $0,0\%$ | Δ |
| C Υ - \dots Υ | Curve Υ maximum input | Range: input of curve Υ inflection point A $\sim 110,0\%$ | $100,0\%$ | Δ |
| C Υ - \dots Υ | Corresponding set value of curve Υ maximum input | $-100,0\% \sim 100,0\%$ | $100,0\%$ | Δ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| CT-+V | Input of curve T inflection point A | input of curve T inflection point B ~ maximum input of curve T | +,% | △ |
| CT-+A | Set value corresponding to input of curve T inflection point A | -100,+%~100,+% | +,% | △ |
| CT-+B | Input of curve T inflection point B | minimum input of curve T~input of curve T inflection point A | +,% | △ |
| CT-1+ | Set value corresponding to input of curve T inflection point B | -100,+%~100,+% | +,% | △ |
| CT-11 | Curve T minimum input | -110,+%~input of curve T inflection point B | -100,+% | △ |
| CT-12 | Set value corresponding to curve T minimum input | -100,+%~100,+% | -100,+% | △ |
| CT-13 | Curve T maximum input | input of curve T inflection point A~110,+% | 100,+% | △ |
| CT-14 | Set value corresponding to curve T maximum input | -100,+%~100,+% | 100,+% | △ |
| CT-15 | Input of curve T inflection point A | input of curve T inflection point B ~ maximum input of curve T | +,% | △ |
| CT-16 | Set value corresponding to input of curve T inflection point A | -100,+%~100,+% | +,% | △ |
| CT-1V | Input of curve T inflection point B | minimum input of curve T~input of curve T inflection point A | +,% | △ |
| CT-1A | Set value corresponding to input of curve T inflection point B | -100,+%~100,+% | +,% | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| CT-19 | Curve Y minimum input | -110..+%~input of curve Y inflection point B | +,% | △ |
| CT-20 | Set value corresponding to curve Y minimum input | -100..+%~100..+% | +,% | △ |
| CT-21 | AI1 terminal filtering time | +,...s~100,...s | +,...s | △ |
| CT-22 | AI2 terminal filtering time | +,...s~100,...s | +,...s | △ |
| CT-23 | AI3 terminal filtering time (on extension IO board) | +,...s~100,...s | +,...s | △ |
| CT-24 | AI4 terminal filtering time (on extension IO board) | +,...s~100,...s | +,...s | △ |
| CT-25 | Xo maximum input | Xo minimum input~0..,kHz | 0..,kHz | △ |
| CT-26 | Set value corresponding to Xo maximum input | -100..+%~100..+% | 100..+% | △ |
| CT-27 | Xo minimum input | +,...kHz~Xo maximum input | +,...kHz | △ |
| CT-28 | Set value corresponding to Xo minimum input | -100..+%~100..+% | +,% | △ |
| CT-29 | Xo filtering time | +,...s~1,...s | +,...s | △ |
| CT-30 | Analog gain switchover value | +,%~100..+% | 100..+% | △ |

Group CT: Analog and Pulse Output

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|---|---|
| CT-300 | AO1 output function | +: 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 | △ |
| CT-301 | AO2 output function | | 1 | △ |
| CT-302 | HDO output function | | + | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|----------------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| | | 12: AI γ 13: AI γ 14: AI Σ 15: X δ 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 | | |
| C γ -02 | AO1 offset | -100, +%~100, +% | +,% | △ |
| C γ -03 | AO1 gain | -1,000~1,000 | 1,000 | △ |
| C γ -04 | AO1 filtering time | +, +s~1+, +s | +s | △ |
| C γ -05 | AO2 offset (on extension IO board) | -100, +%~100, +% | +,% | △ |
| C γ -06 | AO2 gain (on extension IO board) | -1,000~1,000 | 1,000 | △ |
| C γ -07 | AO2 filtering time (on extension IO board) | +, +s~1+, +s | +s | △ |
| C γ -08 | HDO maximum output pulse frequency | +, 1KHz~0+, +KHz | 0+, +kHz | △ |
| C γ -10 | HDO output center point | +: No center point 1: Center point is (C γ -09)/2, and the corresponding parameter value is positive when frequency is higher than center point. 2: Center point is (C γ -09)/2, and the corresponding parameter value is positive when frequency is lower than center point | . | × |
| C γ -11 | HDO output filtering time | +, +s~1+, +s | +s | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------|
| Group CΣ: Automatic Correction of Analog Input | | | | |
| CΣ- Σ | Analog corrected channel | •: No correction 1: Correct AI1 2: Correct AI2 3: Correct AI3 Σ: Correct AIΣ | • | x |
| CΣ- Σ 1 | Sampling value of AI1 calibration point 1 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | ◎ |
| CΣ- Σ 2 | Input value of AI1 calibration point 1 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | x |
| CΣ- Σ 3 | Sampling value of AI1 calibration point 2 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | ◎ |
| CΣ- Σ 2 | Input value of AI1 calibration point 2 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | x |
| CΣ- Σ 0 | Sampling value of AI3 calibration point 1 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | ◎ |
| CΣ- Σ 1 | Input value of AI3 calibration point 1 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | x |
| CΣ- Σ 2 | Sampling value of AI3 calibration point 2 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | ◎ |
| CΣ- Σ 0 | Input value of AI3 calibration point 2 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | x |
| CΣ- Σ 9 | Sampling value of AI3 calibration point 1 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | ◎ |
| CΣ- Σ 1 | Input value of AI3 calibration point 1 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | x |
| CΣ-11 | Sampling value of AI3 calibration point 2 | •,••V~1•,••V | 1,••V | ◎ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--------------|-----------------|------|
| CΣ-1Υ | Input value of AI Σ calibration point Υ | •,•V~1•,•V | 9,•V | × |
| CΣ-1Σ | Sampling value of AI Σ calibration point Σ | -1•,•V~1•,•V | 1,•V | ◎ |
| CΣ-1Σ | Input value of AI Σ calibration point Σ | -1•,•V~1•,•V | 1,•V | × |
| CΣ-1Ω | Sampling value of AI Σ calibration point Ω | -1•,•V~1•,•V | 9,•V | ◎ |
| CΣ-1Υ | Input value of AI Σ calibration point Υ | -1•,•V~1•,•V | 9,•V | × |

Group d Motor and Control Parameters

Group d•: Parameters of Motor 1

| | | | | |
|------|--|--|-----------------|---|
| d••• | Type of motor 1 | •: Ordinary ACIM 1: Variable frequency ACIM | 1 | × |
| d••1 | Power rating of motor 1 | •,ΣKW~700,0KW | Model dependent | × |
| d••Υ | Rated voltage of motor 1 | •V~ΣΛ•V(for drives ΣΛ•V level) | ΣΛ•V | × |
| d••Σ | Rated current of motor 1 | •,•A~700,0A | Model dependent | × |
| d••Σ | Rated frequency of motor 1 | •,•Hz~1•,•Hz | 0•,•Hz | × |
| d••Ω | Pole number of motor 1 | 1~Σ•• | Σ | × |
| d••1 | Rated speed of motor 1 | •r/min~700,0r/min | Model dependent | × |
| d••Υ | Stator resistance R Σ of async motor 1 | •,•Ω~70,0Ω | Model dependent | × |
| d••Λ | Leakage inductance L Σ of async motor 1 | •,1mH~700,0mH | Model dependent | × |
| d••Ω | Rotor resistance R Σ of async motor 1 | •,•Ω~70,0Ω | Model dependent | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|--------------------|------|
| d-1+ | Mutual inductance L_T of async motor 1 | •, 1mH~100,0mH | Model dependent | x |
| d-11 | No-load current of async motor 1 | •, 0A~100,0A | Model dependent | x |
| d-1T | Flux weakening coeff 1 of async motor 1 | •, 0.1~1.000 | •, 0.1~1.000 | x |
| d-2T | Autotune of motor 1 | •: No autotune 1: Static autotune T: Rotary autotune | • | x |
| d-2T | Overload protection mode of motor 1 | •: No protection 1: Judged by motor current T: Judged by temperature transducer | 1 | x |
| d-2Σ | Overload protection detection time of motor 1 | •, 1~10,0min | 0,0min | x |
| d-2o | Temperature transducer signal input of motor 1 | Ones place: sensor channel •: No sampling 1: Analog input TEMP (on extension PG board) T: Analog input EAI (on extension IO board) Tens place: sensor type: •: PT100 1: PT1000 T: KTYΛΣ Y: NTC | .. | x |
| d-21 | Thermal protection threshold of motor 1 temperature transducer | •~200,0°C | 120,0°C | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| d--1V | Motor 1 encoder type | <p>Ones place: Encoder Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: ABZ incremental encoder 1: UVW incremental encoder 2: Rotary transformer 3: With CD signal SINCOS 4: Without CD SINCOS <p>Tens Place: Rotary change ratio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: None 1: 1,22 2: 1,28 3: 1,0 <p>Hundreds Place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: Manually set encoder type 1: Automatically set encoder type <p>Thousands place: reserved</p> | ••2• | x |
| d--1A | Encoder resolution of motor 1 | 1~16••• | 1•2Σ | x |
| d--19 | Encoder direction of motor 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: forward 1: reverse | • | x |
| d--2• | Numerator of motor 1 mechanical gear ratio | 1~70020 | 1••• | x |
| d--21 | Denominator of motor 1 mechanical gear ratio | 1~70020 | 1••• | x |
| d--22 | Disconnection detection of motor 1 encoder | •,•s~Λ,•s (•,•s means this function is invalid) | •,•s | △ |
| d--23 | Motor 1 Sin bias | •~Σ•90 | • | △ |
| d--2Σ | Motor 1 Cos bias | •~Σ•90 | • | △ |
| d--20 | Motor 1 Sin gain | •~Σ•90 | • | △ |
| d--21 | Motor 1 Cos gain | •~Σ•90 | • | △ |

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

| 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 Σ: Set by AIΣ ο: Set by AIΩ γ: Set by Xo | 1 | × |
| d1-13 | Digital setting of current limit value | 20,0%~200,0% | 170,0% | △ |
| d1-14 | Current limit coeff on flux weakening | •,001~1,000 | •,000 | △ |
| d1-15 | Energy saving percentage | 0%~Σ0,0% | •,0% | △ |
| d1-16 | V/f oscillation suppression gain 1 | •~γ000 | γA | △ |
| d1-17 | V/f oscillation suppression gain 2 | •~γ000 | • | △ |
| d1-18 | Voltage setting on V/f separated pattern | •: by D1-19 digital setting 1: by AI1 2: by AI2 3: by AI3 Σ: by AIΣ ο: by process PID output γ: by AI1 + process PID output | • | × |
| d1-19 | Digital set voltage on V/f separated pattern | •,0%~100,0% | •,0% | △ |
| d1-20 | Voltage variation time on V/f separated pattern | •,00s ~ 100,00s | •,01s | △ |
| Group d1: Vector Control Parameters of Motor 1 | | | | |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| dT-00 | Speed/torque control | •: speed control 1: torque control | • | × |
| dT-01 | ASR high-speed proportional gain Kp1 | •,•~•,• | 1,• | △ |
| dT-02 | ASR high-speed integration time Ti1 | •,•••s~Λ,•••s | •,Τ••s | △ |
| dT-03 | ASR low-speed proportional gain Kp2 | •,•~•,• | 1,• | △ |
| dT-04 | ASR low-speed integration time Ti2 | •,•••s~Λ,•••s | •,Τ••s | △ |
| dT-05 | ASR switching frequency 1 | •,•Hz~dT-01 | 0,••Hz | △ |
| dT-06 | ASR switching frequency Τ | dT-05~upper limit frequency | 1•,••Hz | △ |
| dT-07 | ASR input filtering time | •,•ms~0••,•ms | •,Τms | △ |
| dT-08 | ASR output filtering time | •,•ms~0••,•ms | •,•ms | △ |
| dT-09 | D-axis ACR proportion coefficient Kp | •,•••~Λ,••• | 1,••• | △ |
| dT-10 | D-axis ACR integration coefficient Ki | •,•••~Λ,••• | 1,••• | △ |
| dT-11 | Pre-excitation time | •,•••s~0,•••s | •,Τ••s | △ |
| dT-12 | Driven torque restriction source | •: dT-1Σ digital setting 1: AI1 Τ: AIΤ Τ: AIΤ Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input 1. Communication | • | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| dT-13 | Braking torque restriction source | •: dT-10 digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| dT-15 | Digital setting of driven torque limit value | •, +%~200, +% | 100, +% | △ |
| dT-16 | Digital setting of braking torque limit value | •, +%~200, +% | 100, +% | △ |
| dT-17 | Torque limit coefficient in flux weakening | •, +%~100, +% | 50, +% | △ |
| dT-18 | Driven slip compensation gain | 10, +%~200, +% | 100, +% | △ |
| dT-18 | Brake slip compensation gain | 10, +%~200, +% | 100, +% | △ |
| dT-19 | Torque reference source | •: Set by dT-2 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| dT-20 | Digital setting of torque | -200, +%~200, +% | +10% | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| dT-21 | Forward speed limitation source under torque control | •: Set by dT-22 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| dT-22 | Reverse speed limitation source under torque control | •: Set by dT-23 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| dT-23 | Forward speed limited value under torque control | •, ••Hz ~b---Λ | •, ••Hz | △ |
| dT-24 | Reverse speed limited value under torque control | •, ••Hz~b---Λ | •, ••Hz | △ |
| dT-25 | Set torque accel/decel time | •, ••s~12•, ••s | •, 1•s | △ |
| dT-26 | Energy saving percentage for ACIM | •%~100, •% | 100, •% | △ |
| dT-27 | Starting point of energy-saving torque | •~Σ•γ | • | △ |
| dT-28 | Ending point of energy-saving torque | •~Σ•γ | 11•• | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| dT-29 | Q-axis ACR proportion coefficient Kp | •,•••~Λ,••• | 1,••• | △ |
| dT-30 | Q-axis ACR integration coefficient Ki | •,•••~Λ,••• | 1,••• | △ |
| dT-31 | D axis decoupling coefficient | •~10,030 | 1,••• | △ |
| dT-32 | Q axis decoupling coefficient | •~10,030 | 1,••• | △ |
| dT-33 | Maximum voltage utilization rate | •~11+,+% | 100,+% | △ |
| dT-34 | Weak magnetic loop coefficient | •~10030 | 100 | △ |
| dT-Σ0 | MTPV mode | •: Disable 1: Enable | • | △ |
| dT,Σ1 | MTPV proportion coefficient | •~10030 | 100 | △ |
| dT,Σ2 | MTPV integration coefficient | •~10030 | 10 | △ |
| dT-Σ3 | Closed -loop adjustment variable | Ones place: Asynchronous motor feedback enabled Tens place: Reserved Hundreds place: Integral separation of speed loop enabled | 101 | △ |
| dT-Σ0 | Waveform delay compensation coefficient | •~Λ,••• | •,0•• | △ |
| dT-ΣV | Speed loop desaturation coefficient | •~10030 | 10 | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| Group dY: Parameters of Motor Y | | | | |
| dY-00 | Type of motor Y | •: Ordinary ACIM Y: Variable frequency ACIM | Y | X |
| dY-01 | Power rating of motor Y | •,ΣKW~100Y,0KW | Model dependent | X |
| dY-02 | Rated voltage of motor Y | •V~ΣΛ·V (for ΣΛ·V model) | ΣΛ·V | X |
| dY-03 | Rated current of motor Y | •,•A~100Y,0A | Model dependent | X |
| dY-04 | Rated frequency of motor Y | •,•Hz~100Y,0Hz | 0,•Hz | X |
| dY-05 | Pole number of motor Y | 1~Σ00 | Σ | X |
| dY-06 | Rated speed of motor Y | •rpm~100Y,0rpm | Model dependent | X |
| dY-07 | Stator resistance RY of async motor Y | •,••1ohms~10,0Yohms | Model dependent | X |
| dY-08 | Leakage inductance LY of async motor Y | •,1mH~100Y,0mH | Model dependent | X |
| dY-09 | Rotor resistance RT of async motor Y | •,••1ohms~10,0Yohms | Model dependent | X |
| dY-10 | Mutual inductance LT of asynchronous motor Y | •,1mH~100Y,0mH | Model dependent | X |
| dY-11 | No-load current of async motor Y | •,•A~100Y,0A | Model dependent | X |
| dY-12 | Power factor of async motor Y | •,••1~1,••• | •,ΛΛ· | X |
| dY-13 | Autotune of motor Y | •: No autotune Y: Static autotune T: Rotary autotune | • | X |
| dY-14 | Overload protection mode of motor Y | •: No protection Y: Judged by motor current T: Judged by temperature transducer | Y | X |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| d3-TΣ | Overload protection detection time of motor Σ | •, 1~10, • min | 5, • min | x |
| d3-TΩ | Temperature transducer signal input of motor Ω | <p>Ones place: •: No. (no sampling) 1: AI TEMP (on PG extension board) Σ: EAI (on extension IO board)</p> <p>Tens place: Sensor type: •: PT1•• 1: PT1••• Σ: KTYΛΣ Ω: NTC</p> | •• | x |
| d3-TΔ | Thermal protection threshold of motor Σ temperature transducer | •~Σ••, •°C | 1Σ•, •°C | x |
| d3-TV | Motor Σ encoder type | <p>Ones place: Encoder Type: •: ABZ incremental encoder 1: UVW incremental encoder Σ: Rotary transformer Ω: With CD signal SINCOS Δ: Without CD signal SINCOS</p> <p>Tens Place: Rotary change ratio: •: None 1: •, ΣΣ Σ: •, ΣΔ Ω: •, Ω</p> <p>Hundreds Place: •: Manually set encoder type 1: Automatically set encoder type</p> <p>Thousands place: reserved</p> | ••Σ• | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| d ₂ - ₂₈ | Motor 2 encoder resolution | 1~16... | 1~12 | x |
| d ₂ - ₂₉ | Motor 2 encoder direction | +: Forward 1: Reverse | + | x |
| d ₂ - ₃₀ | Numerator of motor 2 mechanical gear ratio | 1~10030 | 1... | x |
| d ₂ - ₃₁ | Denominator of motor 2 mechanical gear ratio | 1~10030 | 1... | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₂ | Motor 2 encoder disconnection detection | +,+s~Λ,+s (+,+s means this function is invalid) | +,+s | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₃ | Motor 2 sin bias | +-Σ+90 | + | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₄ | Motor 2 Cos bias | +-Σ+90 | + | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₅ | Motor 2 Sin gain | +-Σ+90 | + | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₆ | Motor 2 Cos gain | +-Σ+90 | + | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₇ | Motor 2 Sin Cos and Z phase difference | +,+~YY+,+ | +,+ | △ |
| d ₂ - ₃₈ | Motor temperature coefficient | +,+...~T,.... | 1,... | x |

Group d₂: V/f Control Parameters of Motor 2

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------|---|
| d ₂ - ₃₉ | V/f curve setting | +: Linear V/f 1: Multi-step V/f (d ₂ - ₃₉ ~d ₂ - ₄₀) Λ: 1, 1 nd power 2: 1, 2 nd power 3: 1, 3 rd power o: 1, 4 th power 1: 1, +nd power V: V/F separation method 1 Λ: V/F separation method 2 | + | x |
| d ₂ - ₄₀ | V/f frequency value f ₂ | +,+Hz~rated frequency of motor | 0+,+Hz | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| dΣ-0Τ | V/f voltage value VΤ | •, •%~100, •% | 100, •% | × |
| dΣ-0Ω | V/f frequency value fΩ | dΣ-0ο~dΣ-0ι | •, •Hz | × |
| dΣ-0Σ | V/f voltage value VΣ | •, •%~100, •% | •, •% | × |
| dΣ-0ο | V/f frequency value fο | dΣ-0V~dΣ-0Τ | •, •Hz | × |
| dΣ-0ι | V/f voltage value Vι | •, •%~100, •% | •, •% | × |
| dΣ-0V | V/f frequency value fV | •, •Hz~dΣ-0ο | •, •Hz | × |
| dΣ-0Λ | V/f voltage value VΛ | •, •%~100, •% | •, •% | × |
| dΣ-0Ψ | Torque boost | •, •%~Σ•, •%; •, •% means auto torque boost | •, •% | △ |
| dΣ-1• | Slip compensation gain | •, •%~Σ•, •% | 100, •% | △ |
| dΣ-11 | Droop control | •, •Hz~1•, •Hz | •, •Hz | △ |
| dΣ-1Τ | Current limitation mode | •: Disabled 1: Set by dΣ-1Τ Τ: Set by AI1 Υ: Set by AIΥ Σ: Set by AIΣ ο: Set by AIο ι: Xο | 1 | × |
| dΣ-1Ω | Digital set current limit value | Τ•, •%~Τ•, •% | 110, •% | △ |
| dΣ-1Σ | Current limit coeff on flux weakening | •, ••1~1, ••• | •, 0•• | △ |
| dΣ-1ο | Energy saving percentage | •%~Σ•, •% | •, •% | △ |
| dΣ-1ι | V/f oscillation suppression gain 1 | •~Τ••• | ΤΛ | △ |
| dΣ-1Υ | V/f oscillation suppression gain Υ | •~Τ••• | • | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| dΣ-1Λ | Voltage setting on V/f separated pattern | •: by D1-19 digital setting 1: by AI1 2: by AI2 3: by AI3 Σ: by AIΣ ο: by process PID output 1: by AI1 + process PID output | • | × |
| dΣ-19 | Digital set voltage on V/f separated pattern | •, •% ~ 100, •% | •, •% | △ |
| dΣ-Τ• | Voltage variation time on V/f separated pattern | •, •s ~ 100, •s | •, •s | △ |

Group do: Vector Control Parameters of Motor Τ

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| do-•• | Speed/torque control | •: speed control 1: torque control | • | × |
| do-•1 | ASR high-speed proportional gain Kp1 | •, • ~ 100, • | 1, • | △ |
| do-•Τ | ASR high-speed integration time Ti1 | •, •••s ~ 1, ••s | •, Τ•• | △ |
| do-•Τ | ASR low-speed proportional gain KpΤ | •, • ~ 100, • | 1, • | △ |
| do-•Σ | ASR low-speed integration time TiΤ | •, •••s ~ 1, ••s | •, Τ•• | △ |
| do-•ο | ASR switching frequency 1 | •, •Hz ~ do-•1 | 0, ••Hz | △ |
| do-•1 | ASR switching frequency Τ | do-•ο ~ upper limit | 10, ••Hz | △ |
| do-•V | ASR input filtering time | •, •ms ~ 0, •, •ms | •, Τms | △ |
| do-•Λ | ASR output filtering time | •, •ms ~ 0, •, •ms | •, •ms | △ |

| 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 | •,Τ••s | △ |
| do-12 | Driven torque restriction source | •: do-1Σ digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| do-13 | Braking torque restriction source | •: do-1ο digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| do-14 | Digital setting of driven torque limit value | •,•%~Τ••,•% | 100,•% | △ |
| do-15 | Digital setting of braking torque limit value | •,•%~Τ••,•% | 100,•% | △ |
| do-16 | Torque limit coefficient in flux weakening | •,•%~1••,•% | 000,•% | △ |
| do-17 | Driven slip compensation gain | 100,•%~Τ••,•% | 100,•% | △ |
| do-18 | Brake slip compensation gain | 100,•%~Τ••,•% | 100,•% | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| do-19 | Torque reference source | •: Set by do-20 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| do-20 | Digital setting of torque | -200, +%~200, +% | +,% | △ |
| do-21 | Forward speed limitation source | •: Set by do-22 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| do-22 | Reverse speed limitation source | •: Set by do-23 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ ο: Xo pulse input γ: Communication | • | × |
| do-23 | Forward speed limited value | •,..Hz~b--Λ | 0.,..Hz | △ |
| do-24 | Reverse speed limited value | •,..Hz~b--Λ | 0.,..Hz | △ |
| do-25 | Set torque accel/decel time | •,..s~120,..s | •,1s | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| do-21 | Energy saving percentage for ACIM | •%~100,•% | 100,•% | △ |
| do-2V | Starting point of energy-saving torque | •~Σ•96 | • | △ |
| do-2A | Ending point of energy-saving torque | •~Σ•96 | 1100 | △ |
| do-29 | Q-axis ACR proportion coefficient Kp | •,•••~Λ,••• | 1,••• | △ |
| do-2• | Q-axis ACR integration coefficient Ki | •,•••~Λ,••• | 1,••• | △ |
| do-21 | D axis decoupling coefficient | •~10,030 | 1,••• | △ |
| do-2T | Q axis decoupling coefficient | •~10,030 | 1,••• | △ |
| do-23 | Maximum voltage utilization rate | •~110,•% | 100,•% | △ |
| do-26 | Weak magnetic loop coefficient | •~10030 | 200 | △ |
| do-Σ• | MTPV mode | •: Disable 1: Enable | • | △ |
| do-ΣT | MTPV ratio coefficient | •~10030 | 100 | △ |
| do-Σ• | MTPV integral coefficient | •~10030 | 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- $\Sigma\delta$ | Waveform delay compensation coefficient | •~Λ, ••• | •, 0 •• | △ |
| do- ΣV | Speed loop desaturation coefficient | •~100% •~100% •~100% •~100% | 1• | △ |
| Group E: Enhanced Function and Protection Parameters | | | | |
| Group E-: Enhanced function | | | | |
| E-••• | Switching FREQ | <p>Range: •, ΔKHz ~ 1•, •KHz ≤ 3•kW:</p> <p>factory default: 1, •KHz 1VKW ~ ΣoKW:</p> <p>factory default: o, • kHz ookW ~ VokW:</p> <p>factory default: Σ, • kHz ≥ 9•kW:</p> <p>factory default: 1, •KHz</p> | Model dependent | △ |
| E-••1 | PWM optimization | <p>Ones place: switching FREQ adjusted with temperature •: Self-adaption 1: No adjustment</p> <p>Tens place: PWM modulation mode •: Five-segment and seven-segment automatic switchover 1: Five-segment mode 1: Seven-segment mode</p> <p>Hundreds place: over-modulation adjustment •: Disabled 1: Enabled</p> | •11• | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------|
| | | γ: Deep over-modulation Thousands place: PWM switching frequency relation with output frequency •: Self-adaption 1: No adaption | | |
| E---γ | Action when run time attained | Ones place: action when consecutive run time attained: •: Run continued 1: Stop and fault reported Tens place: action when accumulative run time attained: •: Run continued 1: Stop and fault reported Hundreds place: unit of run time •: Second 1: Hour | ... | × |
| E---τ | Consecutive run time setting | •, •~γ••, •s (h) | •, •s(h) | △ |
| E---Σ | Accumulative run time setting | •, •~γ••, •s (h) | •, •s(h) | △ |
| E---γ | Random switch frequency adjustment coefficient | •~1• | • | △ |
| Group E1: Protection Parameters | | | | |
| E1--- | Overvoltage stall | 0: Prohibited 1: Allowed γ: Only valid for decel | • | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| E1--1 | Overvoltage stall protection voltage | 120%~150% | 130% | △ |
| E1--2 | Undervoltage stall | •: Disabled 1: Enabled | • | × |
| E1--3 | Overload alarm | Ones place: detection option: •: Always detect 1: Detect at constant speed only Tens place: compared with •: Motor rated current 1: Drive rated current Hundreds place: drive action •: Alarm but run continued 1: Alarm and coast to stop | ••• | × |
| E1--4 | Overload alarm threshold | 100,0%~100,0% | 100,0% | △ |
| E1--5 | Overload alarm detecting time | •, 1s~10,0s | 0,0s | △ |
| E1--6 | Protection action 1 | Ones place: encoder disconnected(CLl)/PG board abnormal •: 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 (0H3) •: Alarm and coast to stop 1: Alarm but run continued | •••• | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | Hundreds place: abnormal EEPROM (Epr) •: Alarm and coast to stop \: Alarm but run continued Thousands place: abnormal terminal communication (TrC) •: Alarm and coast to stop \: Alarm but run continued | | |
| E1--V | Protection action T | Ones place: abnormal power supply when running (SUE) •: Alarm and coast to stop \: Shield the fault Tens place: current detection circuit failed (CtC) •: Alarm and coast to stop \: Alarm but run continued Hundreds place: abnormal contactor (CCL): •: Alarm and coast to stop \: Alarm but run continued Thousands place: input/output phase loss (ISF, oPL): •: Protection for neither input supply fault nor output phase loss \: No protection for input phase loss, protection enabled for output phase loss T: Protection enabled for input phase loss, no protection for output | T..1 | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | phase loss Y: Protection enabled for both input phase loss and output phase loss | | |
| E1-0Λ | Fault memory after power loss | •: Not memorized after power loss 1: Memorized after power loss | • | × |
| E1-0Ω | Fault auto-reset times | •~Y• | • | × |
| E1-1Ω | Auto-reset interval | Y, •S~Y•, •S | Y, •S | × |
| E1-11 | Relay action on drive fault | Ones place: when undervoltage fault occurs •: No action 1: Action enabled Tens place: when fault locked •: No action 1: Action enabled Hundreds place: auto-reset interval •: No action 1: Action enabled | •1• | × |
| E1-1Y | Cooling fan control | •: Auto run (Based on inverter bridge temperature) 1: Always run after power up | • | △ |
| E1-1Ω | Drive overheat alarm threshold | •, •°C~1••, •°C | Λ•, •°C | △ |
| E1-1Σ | Protection action Y | • ~ FFFF The first F from the right: Bit•: Not shield GDP fault •, shield 1 Bit1 ~ Y: Reserved The second F from the right: Bit•: Not shield AIP fault •, shield 1 Bit1: Not shield OLY fault •, shield 1 | | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| | | Bit1 ~ 3: Reserved The third F from the right: Bit4: Not shield fault of extension IO board, shield 1 Bit5 ~ 7: Reserved The fourth F from the right: Bit8: fault of brake tube is not shielded, shield 1 Bit9 ~ 11: Reserved | | |
| E1-10 | Single -phase current overload point | •, •%~ε••, •% | 10•, •% | △ |
| E1-11 | Single -phase current overload time | •, •••s~ο•, •••s | 1, •••s | △ |
| E1-14 | 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 | .. | × |
| E1-18 | Over speed (OS) detection value | •, •%~1•Λ, •% | 1•0, •% | △ |
| E1-19 | Over speed (OS) detection time | •, •s~τ•, ••s | 1, ••s | △ |
| E1-20 | Detection value of excessive speed difference | •, •%~ο•, •% | τ•, •% | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---|---|------------|-----------------|------|
| E1-21 | Detection time of excessive speed difference | •,•S~20,•S | 0,•S | △ |
| E1-22 | Sampling delay settings | •~0•• | 1•• | X |
| E1-23 | Five -stage frequency threshold | •~100•0 | 1,•Hz | △ |
| E1-24 | Overvoltage stall coefficient | •~2•• | 2• | △ |
| Group ET: Enhanced Functions of Motor Control | | | | |
| ET-•• | Observer K _p for ACIM in SVC _T | •~100•0 | 2•• | △ |
| ET-••1 | Observer K _i for ACIM in SVC _T | •~100•0 | 2••• | △ |
| ET-••2 | Observer K _{iT} for ACIM in SVC _T | •~100•0 | 2••• | △ |
| ET-••3 | Observer model compensation 1 for ACIM in SVC _T (change after auto-tuning) | -9999~9999 | • | X |
| ET-••4 | Observer model compensation T for ACIM in SVC _T (change after auto-tuning) | -9999~9999 | 1 | △ |
| ET-••5 | Observer coefficient K ₁ for ACIM in SVC _T | -9999~9999 | • | △ |
| ET-••6 | Observer coefficient K _T for ACIM in SVC _T | -9999~9999 | -1 | △ |
| ET-••7 | Observer coefficient K _T for ACIM in SVC _T | •~100•0 | • | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|------|
| EY-0-8 | Observer coefficient K Σ for ACIM in SVCY | •~700~0 | • | △ |
| EY-0-9 | Observer feedback mode Y for ACIM in SVCY | •~700~0 | 1...• | △ |
| EY-1-0 | Observer feedback mode for ACIM in SVCY | •~1 | • | △ |
| EY-1-1 | Observer amplitude limit for ACIM in SVCY | •~700~0 | 1..• | △ |
| EY-1-2 | Observer compensation K p for ACIM in SVCY | •~700~0 | 1...• | △ |
| EY-1-3 | Observer compensation K i for ACIM in SVCY | •~700~0 | 1..• | △ |
| EY-1-4 | Observer compensation coefficient for ACIM in SVCY | •,•••~70,0~0 | •,0..• | △ |
| EY-1-5 | Sync speed threshold for ACIM in SVCY | •,••Hz~1..•,••Hz | •,1•Hz | △ |
| EY-1-6 | Motor feedback frequency filtering | •,•ms~0..•,•ms | •,1ms | △ |
| EY-1-7 | Torque closed-loop selection | •: Disable 1: Enable | 1 | △ |
| EY-1-8 | Torque loop K p | •~700~0 | 1...• | △ |
| EY-1-9 | Torque loop K i | •~700~0 | 0..• | △ |
| EY-1-10 | Active damping proportion coefficient | •~700~0 | • | △ |
| EY-1-11 | Active damping amplitude limit adjustment | •~700~0 | 012 | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | | | |
| Group F Application Parameters | | | | |
| Group F+: Process PID | | | | |
| F---- | PID reference | •: F---1 digital setting 1: AI1 2: AI2 3: AI3 Σ: AIΣ Ⓛ: Xo pulse input Ⓜ: Communication | * | x |
| F---1 | PID digital setting | •, +%, ~1++, +% | 0+, +% | △ |
| F---2 | PID feedback | •: AI1 1: AI2 2: AI3 (on extension IO board) 3: AIΣ (on extension IO board) Σ: AI1+AI2 Ⓛ: AI1-AI2 Ⓜ: Max {AI1, AI2} Ⓝ: Min {AI1, AI2} Ⓛ: Xo pulse input Ⓜ: Communication | * | x |
| F---3 | PID adjustment | Ones place: output frequency •: Must be the same direction as the set run direction 1: Opposite direction allowed Tens place: integration selection •: Integral continued when FREQ attains upper/lower limit | 1+ | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| | | \: Integral stopped when FREQ attains upper/lower limit | | |
| F---Σ | PID positive and negative adjustment | \: Positive adjustment \: Negative adjustment | \: * | ✗ |
| F---ο | Filtering time of PID reference | \: *s~1*,*s | \: *s | △ |
| F---η | Filtering time of PID feedback | \: *s~1*,*s | \: *s | △ |
| F---ν | Filtering time of PID output | \: *s~1*,*s | \: *s | △ |
| F---Λ | Proportional gain Kp) | \: *~1*,* | \: 0*,* | △ |
| F---Ω | Integration time Ti) | \: ***s~0*,***s | \: 0***s | △ |
| F---τ | Derivative time Td) | \: *s~1*,*s | \: *s | △ |
| F---Π | Proportional gain KpΩ | \: *~1*,* | \: 0*,* | △ |
| F---Ωτ | Integration time TiΩ | \: ***s~0*,***s | \: 0***s | △ |
| F---τΩ | Derivative time TdΩ | \: *s~0*,***s | \: *s | △ |
| F---ΣΩ | PID parameter switch | \: No switch, determined by parameters Kp), Ti) and Td) \: Auto-switched on the basis of input offset (F---το) \: Switched by input terminal | \: * | ✗ |
| F---το | Input offset under PID auto switch | \: *~1*,*% | \: 1*,*% | △ |
| F---Πτ | Sampling period T | \: ***s~0*,***s | \: 0***s | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| F--1V | PID offset limit | •, •%~100, •% | •, •% | △ |
| F--1Λ | PID derivative limit | •, •%~100, •% | •, 0% | △ |
| F--1q | PID initial value | •, •%~100, •% | •, •% | × |
| F--2• | PID initial value holding time | •, •s~1000, •s | •, •s | △ |
| F--21 | PID feedback loss detection value | •, •%~100, •% (no detection when set to •%) | •, •% | △ |
| F--22 | PID feedback loss detection time | •, •s~100, •s | 1, •s | △ |
| F--23 | Cutoff FREQ when opposite to rotary set direction | •, •Hz~b---Λ | 0.000Hz | △ |
| F--2Σ | PID computation option | •: No computation in stop status 1: Computation continued in stop status | • | △ |

Group F1: Multi-step Frequency

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| F1--• | FREQ set source of multi-step • | •: Digital setting F1--2 1: Digital setting b---2 + control panel Λ/Λ adjustment 2: Digital setting b---2 + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 2: AI1 Σ: AI2 ο: AI2 (on extension IO board) γ: AIΣ (on extension IO board) V: Xo pulse input Λ: Process PID output q: Communication | • | × |
|-------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| F1-01 | FREQ set source of multi-step 1 | .: Digital setting F1-01 1: Digital setting b-01-Σ + control panel ▲/▼ adjustment Υ: Digital setting b-01-Σ + terminal UP/DOWN Υ: AI Σ: AIΥ Ο: AIΥ (on extension IO board) Η: AIΣ (on extension IO board) Ζ: Xo pulse input Λ: Process PID output Ζ: Communication | . | x |
| F1-02 ~ F1-1V | Multi-step FREQ 0-10 | Lower limit~upper limit (-100, +%~100, +%) Percentage relative to the upper limit frequency in b-01-Ζ | ., +% | △ |
| Group FΥ: Simple PLC | | | | |
| FΥ-00 | Simple PLC run mode | Ones place: PLC run mode .: Stop after a single cycle 1: Continue to run with the last FREQ after a single cycle Υ: Cycle repeated Tens place: power loss memory .: No memory on power loss 1: Memorized on power loss Hundreds place: start mode .: Run from the first step "multi-step frequency ." 1: Continue to run from the step of stop | | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | <p>(or fault) Y: 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)</p> | | |
| FY--1 | Setting of multi-step + | <p>Ones place: FREQ reference .: Multi-step FREQ . (FY--Y) \: AI\Y Y: AIY \Y: AI\Y (on extension IO board) \Sigma: AI\S (on extension IO board) o: Xo pulse input \: Process PID output V: Multi-step FREQ \: Communication Tens place: run direction .: Forward \: Reverse Y: Determined by run command Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time .: Accel/Decel time \Y \: Accel/Decel time Y Y: Accel/Decel time \Y \Y: Accel/Decel time \Sigma</p> | ... | x |
| FY--Y | Run time of step . | ., .~Y . . . , . s (min) | ., .s | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| F ₁ - ₀ γ | Setting of step 1 | Ones place: FREQ reference .: Multi-step FREQ 1 (F ₁ - ₀ γ) 1~V: Same as F ₁ - ₀ γ Tens place: run direction (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) | ... | × |
| F ₁ - ₀ Σ | Run time of step 1 | .,~1•••,• s (min) | .,•s | △ |
| F ₁ - ₀ ο | Setting of step Υ | Ones place: FREQ reference .: Multi-step FREQ Υ (F ₁ - ₀ ο) 1~V: Same as F ₁ - ₀ γ Tens place: run direction (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) | ... | × |
| F ₁ - ₀ η | Run time of step Υ | .,~1•••,• s (min) | .,•s | △ |
| F ₁ - ₀ ν | Setting of step Σ | Ones place: FREQ reference .: Multi-step FREQ Σ (F ₁ - ₀ ν) 1~V: Same as F ₁ - ₀ γ Tens place: run direction (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) | ... | × |
| F ₁ - ₀ Λ | Run time of step Σ | .,~1•••,• s (min) | .,•s | △ |
| F ₁ - ₀ η | Setting of step Σ | Ones place: FREQ reference .: Multi-step FREQ Σ (F ₁ - ₀ η) 1~V: Same as F ₁ - ₀ γ Tens place: run direction (same as F ₁ - ₀ γ) | ... | × |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| | | Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FΥ-·1) | | |
| FΥ-1· | Run time of step Σ | ·,·~····,· s (min) | ·,·s | △ |
| FΥ-11 | Setting of step ο | Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ ο (F1-·V) 1~V: Same as FΥ-·1 Tens place: run direction (same as FΥ-·1) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FΥ-·1) | ··· | × |
| FΥ-12 | Run time of step ο | ·,·~····,· s (min) | ·,·s | △ |
| FΥ-13 | Setting of step ι | Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ ι (F1-·Λ) 1~V: Same as FΥ-·1 Tens place: run direction (same as FΥ-·1) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FΥ-·1) | ··· | × |
| FΥ-14 | Run time of step ι | ·,·~····,· s (min) | ·,·s | △ |
| FΥ-15 | Setting of step V | Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ V (F1-·Ω) 1~V: Same as FΥ-·1 Tens place: run direction (same as FΥ-·1) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FΥ-·1) | ··· | × |
| FΥ-16 | Run time of step V | ·,·~····,· s (min) | ·,·s | △ |
| FΥ-1V | Setting of step Λ | Ones place: FREQ reference ·: Multi-step FREQ Λ (F1-1·) | ··· | × |

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

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| FY-Σ | Run time of step 11 | •,•~1•••,• s (min) | •,•s | △ |
| FY-Ω | Setting of step 12 | Ones place: FREQ reference •: Multi-step FREQ 12 (F1-1Σ) 1~V: Same as FY-• 1 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-• 1) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-• 1) | ••• | × |
| FY-Ω | Run time of step 12 | •,•~1•••,• s (min) | •,•s | △ |
| FY-Ω | Setting of step 13 | Ones place: FREQ reference •: Multi-step FREQ 13 (F1-1Ω) 1~V: Same as FY-• 1 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-• 1) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-• 1) | ••• | × |
| FY-Ω | Run time of step 13 | •,•~1•••,• s (min) | •,•s | △ |
| FY-Ω | Setting of step 14 | Ones place: FREQ reference •: Multi-step FREQ 14 (F1-1Ω) 1~V: Same as FY-• 1 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-• 1) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-• 1) | ••• | × |
| FY-Ω | Run time of step 14 | •,•~1•••,• s (min) | •,•s | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| FY-10 | Setting of step 10 | Ones place: FREQ reference •: Multi-step FREQ 10 (F1-1V) 1~V: Same as FY-11 Tens place: run direction (same as FY-11) Hundreds place: Accel/Decel time option (same as FY-11) | ••• | x |
| FY-11 | Run time of step 10 | •, •~1•••, • s (min) | •, •s | △ |
| Group FΣ: Position Control | | | | |
| FΣ-10 | 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 | •• | x |
| FΣ-11 | 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 | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| FΣ-•Υ | Numerator of gear ratio of command and feedback pulses | 1~1•••• | 1 | △ |
| FΣ-•Δ | Denominator of gear ratio of command and feedback pulses | 1~1•••• | 1 | △ |
| FΣ-•Σ | Gear ratio numerator 1 of motor and spindle | 1~1•••• | 1 | △ |
| FΣ-•Ω | Gear ratio denominator 1 of motor and spindle | 1~1•••• | 1 | △ |
| FΣ-•Γ | Gear ratio numerator Γ of motor and spindle | 1~1•••• | 1 | △ |
| FΣ-•Δ | Gear ratio denominator Δ of motor and spindle | 1~1•••• | 1 | △ |
| FΣ-•Λ | Spindle encoder resolution | 1~1•••• | 1•Σ | △ |
| FΣ-•Ω | Spindle encoder direction | •: Positive 1: Reverse | • | × |
| FΣ-1• | 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-1Σ | Frequency division coefficient | •: No 1: Σ frequency division 2: Σ frequency division 3: Σ frequency division Σ: Λ frequency division ... ΣΣ: 1ΣΛ frequency division | • | △ |
| FΣ-1Ω | Resolution after frequency multiplication | 1~16... | 1~1Σ | △ |
| FΣ-1Σ | Position mode completion range | •~9999 | •• | × |
| FΣ-1Ω | Position mode completion time | •,••1~0,•••S | •,1••S | × |
| FΣ-1Ω | Max.output frequency of pulse tracking | •~B•••9 | 0•,••Hz | × |
| FΣ-1V | ASR High-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking | •,•~••,• | •,0 | △ |
| FΣ-1Λ | ASR High-speed integral time of pulse tracking | •,•••S~Λ,•••S | •,1••S | △ |
| FΣ-1Ω | ASR Low-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking | •,•~••,• | •,0 | △ |
| FΣ-1• | ASR Low-speed integral time of pulse tracking | •,•••S~Λ,•••S | •,1••S | △ |
| FΣ-11 | Feed-forward gain of pulse tracking | •~•,•• | 1,•• | △ |
| FΣ-12 | High-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking | •~1••,•• | 1,•• | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| FΣ-ΣΣ | Low-speed proportional gain of pulse tracking | • ~ 1 .. , .. | 1, .. | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΣ | Proportional gain low-speed switching frequency | • ~ FΣ-ΥΟ | 0, .. Hz | × |
| FΣ-ΥΟ | Proportional gain high-speed switching frequency | FΣ-ΥΣ ~ b .. , .. 9 | 1 .. , .. Hz | × |
| FΣ-ΥΗ | Feed-forward filter time | • ~ ΥΟΟ | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΥΥ | Filter time of command inertia | • ~ ΥΟΟ | • | × |
| FΣ-ΥΛ | Filter time of command average value | • ~ 1, .. ΥΥS | .., .. 1 .. S | × |
| FΣ-ΥΨ | Position-loop output amplitude limit | • ~ 0 .. , .. HZ | 1 .. , .. Hz | △ |
| FΣ-Υ· | ASR low-speed proportional gain of orientation | •, .. ~ Υ .. , .. | 1, .. | △ |
| FΣ-Υ· | ASR low-speed integral time of orientation | •, S ~ Λ, S | .., .. Υ .. S | △ |
| FΣ-ΥΥ | Selection of switching to position | Ones place: Selection of switching to position •: Direct switch 1: Positioning first and then switch Tens place: Anti -reverse of position enabled •: Disable 1: Enable | .. | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| FΣ-ΣΣ | Direction selection of spindle orientation | •: Forward ↳: Reverse Σ: Current direction Σ: Nearest direction | • | ✗ |
| FΣ-ΣΣ | Orientation frequency | •, •, 1~b---9 | 0, 0~Hz | ✗ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | Orientation response time | •, 1~1000, 0S | •, 0S | △ |
| FΣ-Ση | High-speed proportional gain of orientation | •~100, 00 | 1, 00 | △ |
| FΣ-Σν | Low-speed proportional gain of orientation | •~100, 00 | 1, 00 | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΛ | Low-speed switching frequency of orientation | •~FΣ-ΣΩ | •, 0~Hz | ✗ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | High-speed switching frequency of orientation | FΣ-ΣΛ~FΣ-ΣΣ | 1, 0~Hz | ✗ |
| FΣ-Σ• | Orientation position 1 | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-Σ1 | Orientation position Σ | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΣ | Orientation position Σ | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | Orientation position Σ | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΣ | Orientation position 0 | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | Orientation position 1 | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΛ | Orientation position Σ | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | Orientation position Λ | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | Orientation position Η | • ~ Pulses per rotation | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΛ | Orientation S-curve selection | •: No S curve 1: S curve | • | △ |
| FΣ-ΣΩ | Proportion of initial segment of orientation Decel S-curve | •, •%~100, 0% (FΣ-ΣΩ+FΣ-Ω•≤100%) | 10, 0% | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| FΣ-ο• | Proportion of ending segment of orientation Decel S-curve | •,•%~1••,•% | •,•% | △ |
| FΣ-ο1 | Accel time for orientation/returning to origin | •,1~1••,•S | •,•s | × |
| FΣ-ο2 | Decel time for orientation/returning to origin | •,1~1••,•S | •,•s | × |
| FΣ-ο3 | Rigidness adjustment for position mode | •~1•TΣ | • | △ |
| FΣ-οΣ | Return to origin selection | Ones place: •: Return to origin triggered by terminal 1: Return to origin at each startup T: Return to origin at the end of each carry Tens place: Origin signal selection •: External terminal input 1: Encoder Z signal | .. | × |
| FΣ-οο | Return to origin direction | •: Forward when returning to origin 1: Reverse when returning to origin | • | × |
| FΣ-ο1 | Return to origin frequency 1 | FΣ-οV~b••q | 1•,••Hz | × |
| FΣ-οV | Return to origin frequency T | •,•Hz~FΣ-ο1 | 1,••Hz | × |
| FΣ-οΛ | Zero speed clamping function selection | •: Zero speed clamping function disabled 1: Zero speed clamping function enabled | • | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | Y: Zero speed clamping enabled when terminal is valid | | |
| FΣ-09 | Zero speed clamping start frequency | •,•Hz~b••• | •,•Hz | △ |
| FΣ-10 | Zero speed clamping gain | •~••,•• | 1,•• | △ |
| FΣ-11 | Zero speed clamping error tolerance | •~1•••• | Y | △ |
| FΣ-12 | Simple carry function selection | •: Disable 1: Enable | • | △ |
| FΣ-13 | Carry Accel/Decel time | •,1~1•••,•S | Y,•S | × |
| FΣ-14 | Carry quantity • high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-15 | Carry quantity • low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-16 | Carry quantity 1 high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-17 | Carry quantity 1 low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-18 | Carry quantity Y high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-19 | Carry quantity Y low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-V• | Carry quantity Y high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-V1 | Carry quantity Y low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-VY | Carry quantity Σ high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-VY | Carry quantity Σ low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-VΣ | Carry quantity ο high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-Vο | Carry quantity ο low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-V1 | Carry quantity 1 high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-VY | Carry quantity 1 low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-VV | Carry quantity V high bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-VΛ | Carry quantity V low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |
| FΣ-V9 | Carry quantity V low bits | •~9999 | • | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| FΣ-Λ• | Acceleration filtering | •, •~○•••, • | •, • | △ |
| FΣ-Λ1 | Inertia compensation coefficient | •~100•0 | •, ••• | △ |
| Group H: Communication Parameters | | | | |
| Group H•: MODBUS Communication Parameters | | | | |
| H•••• | SCI port selection | •: No communication 1: Local ΣΛο port Σ: PN/MTP/DEV Σ: ECT Σ: CAN ο: ΜΥ (After changing communication method, the AC drive should be restarted) | • | x |
| H•••1 | SCI port communication configuration | Ones place: baud rate •: ΣΛ•• bps 1: 96•• bps Σ: 192•• bps Σ: 38Σ•• bps Σ: 5V1•• bps ο: 1102•• bps Tens place: data format •: 1-Λ-Σ-N format, RTU 1: 1-Λ-1-E format, RTU Σ: 1-Λ-1-O Format, RTU Hundreds place: connection type •: Direct cable connection (ΣΣΣ/ΣΛο) 1: MODEM (ΣΣΣ) Thousands place: saving method | •••1 | x |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| | | •: Not saved at power loss \\: Saved at power loss | | |
| H---Σ | Local address of ΣΛΩ port communication | •~ΣV, • is broadcast address | \\ | × |
| H---Υ | Time out detection of ΣΛΩ port communication | •,•s~1••,•s | •,•s | × |
| H---Σ | Time delay of ΣΛΩ port communication | •ms~1••ms | •ms | × |
| H---ο | Master/Slave option | •: PC controls this drive \\: As master Υ: As slave | • | × |
| H---ι | Parameter store address when this drive working as master | •: b---Υ \\: F---ι | • | × |
| H---Υ | Proportional factor of received FREQ | •~1••,• | 1••,• | △ |
| H---Λ | ΣΛΩ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: No function ↳: Forward jog ⟲: Reverse jog ⟳: Forward/reverse switchover Σ: Emergency stop ↳ (set Decel time by bT-+9) ¤: Emergency stop ⟲ (coast to stop) ⊸: Run command sources shifted | • | △ |
| L-++1 | Keys locked option | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: Not locked ↳: All locked ⟲: Keys locked except RUN, STOP/RESET ⟳: Keys locked except STOP/RESET Σ: Keys locked except >> | • | △ |
| L-++⊸ | Function of STOP key | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: STOP key activated only at control panel control ↳: STOP key activated under any run command source | • | △ |

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| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| L---Y | FREQ adjustment through keys ^/∨ | Ones place Bit+: option on ramp to stop .+: zeroing the adjustment value \+: holding the adjustment value Ones place Bit\+: option at master & auxiliary frequency reference .+: zeroing the adjustment value \+: holding the adjustment value Tens Place: option on power loss .+: zeroing the adjustment value \+: holding the adjustment value Hundreds Place: integrating option .+: Integrating disabled \+: Integrating enabled Thousands place: run direction .+: Direction changing prohibited \+: Direction changing permitted | .1++ | △ |
| L---Σ | Step size of FREQ adjustment through keys ^/∨ | .,.Hz/s ~ .,Hz/s | .1Hz/s | △ |

Group L1 Control Panel Display Setting


 PROLINECNC

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| L1--- | Display parameter setting 1 on run status | <p>Binary system setting: •: No Display 1: Display</p> <p>Ones place: BIT•: Run FREQ (Hz) BIT1: FREQ reference (Hz) BIT2: Bus voltage (V) BIT3: Output current (A)</p> <p>Tens place: BIT•: Output torque (%) BIT1: Output power (kW) BIT2: Output voltage (V) BIT3: Motor speed (r/min)</p> <p>Hundreds place: BIT•: AI1 (V) BIT1: AI2 (V) BIT2: AI3 (V) BIT3: AIΣ (V)</p> <p>Thousands place: BIT•: running FREQ 1 (Hz) BIT1: Xo BIT2: External count value BIT3: Reserved</p> <p>Note: when this parameter is set to •••, run FREQ (Hz) would be displayed as default</p> | 1•AF | △ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|---|-----------------|------|
| L1--1 | Display parameter setting 1 on run status | Binary system setting: •: No Display 1: Display Ones place: BIT•: Run linear speed (m/s) BIT1: Set linear speed (m/s) BIT2: Input terminal status BIT3: Output terminal status Tens place: BIT•: PID reference (%) BIT1: PID feedback (%) BIT2: Reserved BIT3: Reserved Hundreds place: BIT•: Torque reference (%) BIT1: Reserved BIT2: Reserved BIT3: Reserved Thousands place: reserved BIT1: Reserved BIT2: Reserved BIT3: Reserved | | △ |

The logo for PROLINECNC features the company name in a large, bold, blue sans-serif font. The letters 'P', 'R', 'O', 'L', 'I', 'N', 'E', 'C', 'N', and 'C' are all interconnected by a thick, light blue line that forms a continuous, flowing shape around the text.

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| L1--2 | Display parameter setting on stop status | <p>Binary system setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •: No Display 1: Display <p>Ones place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIT•: FREQ reference (Hz) BIT1: Bus voltage (V) BIT2: Input terminal status BIT3: Output terminal status <p>Tens place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIT•: AI1 (V) BIT1: AI2 (V) BIT2: AI3 (V) BIT3: AI4 (V) <p>Hundreds place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIT•: PID reference (%) BIT1: PID feedback (%) BIT2: Reserved BIT3: Reserved <p>Thousands place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BIT•: Run linear speed (m/s) BIT1: Set linear speed (m/s) BIT2: External count value BIT3: Xo <p>Note: when this function code is set to ..., the FREQ reference would be displayed as default (Hz)</p> |2 | △ |
| L1--3 | Linear speed coeff | •,1~999,9% | 1••,•% | △ |

| 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 ~ 100·0V | ·V | ◎ |
| U---·3 | Output voltage | ·V ~ 100·0V | ·V | ◎ |
| U---·4 | Output current | ·, ·A ~ 100·0A | ·, ·A | ◎ |
| U---·5 | Output torque | -· ·, +% ~ -· ·, +% | ·, +% | ◎ |
| U---·6 | Output power | ·, +% ~ -· ·, +% | ·, +% | ◎ |
| U---·V | Master FREQ reference source | ·: Digital setting + adjustment through ▲ / ▼ on control panel 1: Digital setting + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment 1: Analog input AI1 1: Analog input AI1 1: Analog input AI1 (on extension IO board) o: Analog input AIo (on extension IO board) 1: Xo pulse input V: Process PID output A: PLC 1: Multi-step FREQ 1: Communication 1: PA/PB input | .. | ◎ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|
| U---Λ | Auxiliary FREQ reference source | •: No set Λ: Digital setting + adjustment through Λ / √ on control panel Υ: Digital setting + terminal UP/DOWN adjustment Υ: Analog input AIΛ Σ: Analog input AIΥ Ω: Analog input AIΥ (on extension IO board) Λ: Analog input AIΣ (on extension IO board) V: Xo pulse input Λ: Process PID output Ω: PLC ΛΛ: Multi-step FREQ ΛΛ: Communication | .. | ◎ |
| U---Ω | Master FREQ reference | •, ••Hz ~ Λ••, ••Hz | •, ••Hz | ◎ |
| U---Λ | Auxiliary FREQ reference | •, ••Hz ~ Λ••, ••Hz | •, ••Hz | ◎ |
| U---Λ | Drive status | Ones place: run status •: Accelerating Λ: Decelerating Υ: Constant speed running Tens place: drive status •: Stop Λ: Running Υ: Autotune | .. | ◎ |
| U---ΛΩ | AIΛ input voltage | •, ••V ~ Λ••, ••V | •, ••V | ◎ |
| U---ΛΥ | AIΥ input voltage | •, ••V ~ Λ••, ••V | •, ••V | ◎ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| U-1Σ | AI Σ input voltage (on extension IO board) | •,•V~1•,•V | •,•V | ◎ |
| U-1Ω | AI Σ input voltage (on extension IO board) | -1•,•V~1•,•V | •,•V | ◎ |
| U-1η | AO η output | •,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-1V | AO Σ output (on extension IO board) | •,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-1Λ | X ω high-frequency pulse input frequency | •,•KHz~0•,•KHz | •,•kHz | ◎ |
| U-1q | Digital input terminal status | Range: ••••~FFFF Note: 1) • means invalid, 1 means valid; 2) bit•~bit13: X1,X2,...,X1•,AI1,AI Σ ,AI Σ ,AI Σ | •••• | ◎ |
| U-1• | Digital output terminal status | Range: •~FF Note: 1) • means open, 1 means closed; 2) BIT•~Bit15: DO1,DO Σ ,DO Σ ,DO Σ , HDO Reserved, R1, RT | •• | ◎ |
| U-21 | PID set | •,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-22 | PID feedback | •,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-23 | PID input offset | -1•,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-2Σ | PLC step | •~10 | • | ◎ |
| U-2Ω | V/F separated target voltage | •,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-2η | V/F separated actual output voltage | •,•%~1•,•% | •,•% | ◎ |
| U-2V | Frequency before speed search stop | •~1•,•Hz | •,•Hz | ◎ |

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

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| U0-Σ0 | Higher-bit numbers of terminal UP/DOWN stored value | -1~1 | . | ◎ |
| U0-Σ1 | Lower-bit numbers of terminal UP/DOWN stored value | .,++~100,00 | .,++Hz | ◎ |
| U0-ΣV | Position control pulse error | -9999~+9999 | . | ◎ |
| U0-ΣΛ | Feed-forward pulse FREQ of pulse tracking | .,++Hz~1++,++Hz | . | ◎ |
| U0-Σ9 | Motor absolute position display | ~10030 | . | ◎ |
| U0-ο0 | Spindle absolute position display | ~10030 | . | ◎ |
| U0-ο1 | Higher-bit of carry amount command | ~9999 | . | ◎ |
| U0-ο2 | Lower-bit of carry amount command | ~9999 | . | ◎ |
| U0-ο3 | Current carry amount higher-bit | ~9999 | . | ◎ |
| U0-ο5 | Current carry amount lower-bit | ~9999 | . | ◎ |
| U0-οο | Motor feedback FREQ | .,++Hz~1++,++Hz | .,++Hz | ◎ |
| U0-ο1 | Spindle feedback FREQ | .,++Hz~1++,++Hz | .,++Hz | ◎ |
| U0-οV | Reference pulse FREQ | .,++Hz~1++,++Hz | .,++Hz | ◎ |
| U0-γ0 | Reserved | ~10030 | . | ◎ |
| U0-γ1 | Reserved | ~10030 | . | ◎ |
| U0-γ2 | Communication status of PN communication board | ~10030 | . | ◎ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------|
| U-1Σ | CPU load rate | •~100,% | •,% | ◎ |
| U-1ο | PG interruption error accumulated | •~10030 | • | ◎ |
| U-1η | PG interruption cycle | •~10020 | • | ◎ |
| U-1ν | Communication error accumulated of PG board | •~10020 | • | ◎ |
| U-1λ | Current position mode | <p>Ones place: 1: orientation Σ: pulse tracking Υ: return to origin Σ: simple carry ο: Zero speed clamping Tens Place: Status in each mode</p> | • | ◎ |
| Group U1 Fault history | | | | |
| U1-1• | History fault 1 (latest) | •: No fault 1: Accel overcurrent (oC1) Σ: Const-speed overcurrent (oCΣ) Υ: Decel overcurrent (oCΥ) Σ: Accel overvoltage (ou1) ο: Const-speed overvoltage (ouΣ) Υ: Decel overvoltage (ouΥ) Υ: Module protection (FAL) Λ: Autotune failed (tUN) Ψ: Drive overloaded (oL1) 1•: Motor overloaded (oLΣ) 11: Current detection circuit failed (CtC) | • | ◎ |

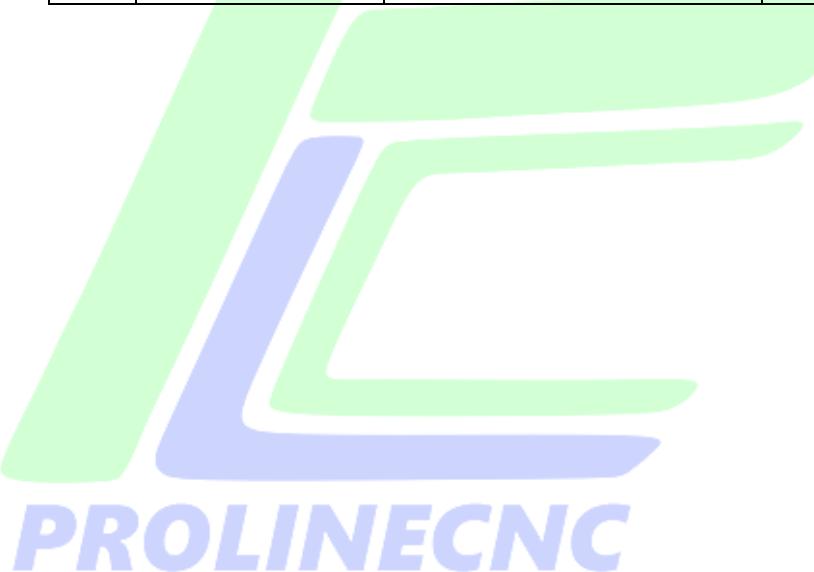
| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|-------------|--|-----------------|------|
| | | \Y: Output ground short-circuit protection (GdP) \Y: Input power supply fault (ISF) \S: Output phase loss (oPL) \o: Inverter module overload protection (oL\Y) \H: Module (IGBT) thermal protection (oH\Y) \V: Motor (PTC) thermal protection (oH\Y) \A: PIM temperature measurement circuit fault (oH\Y) \9: Encoder disconnected (CLL) \+: STO 1 circuit abnormal (ST1) \1: STO 2 circuit abnormal (ST2) \2: Safety Torque Off (ST+) \3: Extension IO board connection abnormal (I·E) \S: External equipment error (PEr) \o: Consecutive run time set by the agent reached (to1) \n: Consecutive run time attained (to\Y) \V: Cumulative run time attained (to\Y) \A: Abnormal power supply at run (SUE) \9: EEPROM read/write fault (EPr) \+: Abnormal contactor (CCL) \1: Abnormal port communication (TrC) | | |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|--|--|-----------------|------|
| | | 丫1: Control panel communication abnormal (PdC) 丫2: Parameter copy failure (CPHDO) 丫3: Reserved 丫4: Software version compatibility failure (SFT) 丫5: Hardware overcurrent fault (oCΣ) 丫6: Hardware overvoltage fault (ouΣ) 丫7: PG board connection fault (PGE) 丫8: Reserved Σ1: AI input out-of-limit (AIP) Σ2: Undervoltage protection (LoU) Σ3: Over-speed (oSP) Σ4: Speed bias is large (SPL) Σ5: DC inject brake short-circuit fault (bCF) Σ6: PID feedback lost (PIO) Σ7: Communication abnormal (CbE) Σ8: PG board software version abnormal (PGu) | | |
| U1--1 | Run FREQ at fault 1 | •,•Hz~1•,•Hz | •,•Hz | ◎ |
| U1--2 | Output current at fault 1 | •,•A~100,0A | •,•A | ◎ |
| U1--3 | Bus voltage at fault 1 | •V~1••,•V | •V | ◎ |
| U1--4 | Ambient temperature at fault 1 | -Σ•,•°C~1••,•°C | •,•°C | ◎ |
| U1--5 | Inverter bridge temperature at fault 1 | -Σ•,•°C~1••,•°C | •,•°C | ◎ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| U1-01 | Input terminal status at fault 1 | ••••~FFFF | •••• | ◎ |
| U1-02 | Output terminal status at fault 1 | ••••~FFFF | •••• | ◎ |
| U1-03 | Cumulative run time at fault 1 | •~10030h | •h | ◎ |
| U1-04 | Code of fault 2 | Same as U1-01 | • | ◎ |
| 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 3 | Same as U1-01 | • | ◎ |
| U1-19 | Run FREQ at fault 3 | •,•Hz~1•,•Hz | •,•Hz | ◎ |
| U1-20 | Output current at fault 3 | •,•A~1003,0A | •,•A | ◎ |
| U1-21 | Bus voltage w at fault 3 | •V~1•••V | •V | ◎ |

| Param. | Designation | Scope | Factory Default | Attr |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------|
| U1-22 | Temperature 1 of heat sink at fault 2 | -50..+50°C ~ 100..+50°C | +50°C | ◎ |
| U1-23 | Temperature 2 of heat sink at fault 2 | -50..+50°C ~ 100..+50°C | +50°C | ◎ |
| U1-24 | Input terminal status at fault 2 | 0000..FFFF | 0000 | ◎ |
| U1-25 | Output terminal status at fault 2 | 0000..FFFF | 0000 | ◎ |
| U1-26 | Cumulative run time at fault 2 | 0..10000h | 0h | ◎ |
| Group U2 Version Information | | | | |
| U2-00 | InvertListNo | 0000..xFFFF | Model dependent | ◎ |
| U2-01 | SoftVer | 0000..xFFFF | Model dependent | ◎ |
| U2-02 | SoftNonStandarVer | 0000..xFFFF | Model dependent | ◎ |
| U2-03 | KeyPadSoftVer | 0000..xFFFF | Model dependent | ◎ |
| U2-04 | HardWareVer | 0000..xFFFF | Model dependent | ◎ |
| U2-05 | TypeCodeHigh | 0..9999 | • | ◎ |
| U2-06 | TypeCodeLow | 0..10000 | • | ◎ |
| U2-07 | FactoryYearMonth | 0..10000 | • | ◎ |
| U2-08 | BatchNo | 0..10000 | • | ◎ |
| U2-09 | SerialNo | 0..10000 | • | ◎ |
| U2-10 | Communication board hardware version | 0000..xFFFF | • | ◎ |
| U2-11 | PG board software version number | 0000..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 T and fault T. Faults are recorded with numeric codes (1~21), 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 |
| T | oCT | 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 |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| T | oC <small>T</small> | 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 |
| S | ou <small>1</small> | 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 |
| | | | Improper parameter setting of regulator under SVC control | Properly set regulator parameters |
| O | ou <small>T</small> | Const-speed overvoltage | 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 |
| | | | Improper parameter setting of regulator under SVC control | Properly set regulator parameters |
| T | ou <small>T</small> | 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 | Ovvervoltage 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 | 0LT | 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 |
| 15 | 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 |
| 16 | oL ³ | 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 |
| 17 | oH ¹ | 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 |
| 18 | oH ² | 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 | 0H <small>Y</small> | 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 | CL <small>L</small> | 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 | ST <small>Y</small> | STO 1 circuit abnormal | Extension board of safety torque circuit damaged | Seek services |
| | | | Switch of STO 1 circuit abnormal | Check STO switch |
| 21 | ST <small>Y</small> | 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 | | |
| 1V | to1 | Cumulative run time attained | "Cumulative run time attained" enabled | See specification of Group E. |
| 1A | 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 |
| 19 | EPr | EEPROM read/write fault | Parameter read/write abnormal at control board | Seek services |
| 20 | CCL | Current detection circuit failed | Power supply voltage abnormal Abnormal contactor feedback circuit at drive board Contactor failed Buffer resistance failed Abnormal SMPS | Check grid power supply voltage Seek services Seek services Seek services Seek services |
| 21 | TrC | Abnormal port communication | Improper setting of baud rate Communication port disconnected Upper computer/device does not work Drive communication parameter error | Set properly Reconnected Make upper computer/device work Set properly |
| 22 | PdC | Control panel communication abnormal | Control panel disconnected Severe EMI | Reconnected Check peripheral equipment or seek services |
| 23 | CPy | Parameter copy failure | Parameter uploading or downloading abnormal No parameters stored at control panel | Seek services Seek services |

| Fault code | Fault display | Fault description | Causes | Solutions |
|------------|---------------|--|---|---|
| Y0 | SFt | Software version compatibility failure | Version of control panel is not consistent with that of control board | Seek services |
| Y1 | oCΣ | Hardware overcurrent fault | The hardware overcurrent threshold is triggered, the cause is the same as fault 1~Y | Solve this issue according to solutions of fault codes 1 to Y |
| YV | ouΣ | Hardware overvoltage fault | The hardware overvoltage threshold is triggered, the cause is the same as fault Σ~Y | Solve this issue according to solutions of fault codes Σ to Y |
| YΛ | 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 |
| Σ+ | 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 in the process of power loss |
| ΣΤ | 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 |
| ΣΥ | 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 |
| ΣΩ | Plo | PID feedback lost | Abnormal PID feedback channel abnormal | Check the feedback channel |
| | | | Inappropriate setting of PID parameters | Set properly |
| Σΐ | 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 |
| Σΐ | 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.

PROLINECNC

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 displayed temperature and ambient temperature does not exceed $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

V.1 Regular Maintenance

Users should perform regular inspection of the drive every 1~2 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 $< 50\text{V}$ 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 0.5V 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 0.5V 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 0 hours. |

The logo for PROLINECNC features the company name in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letters 'L' and 'C' are stylized with a green-to-blue gradient and a slight shadow, giving them a 3D effect.

V.4 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 | 10,000~15,000h | 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 | 5,000~8,000h | 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 | 0.5,000~1.0,000 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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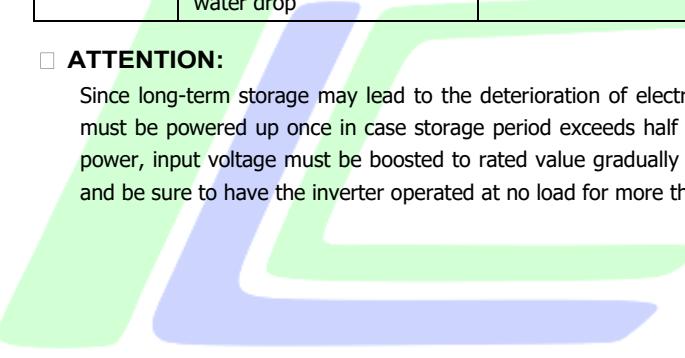
V.4 Storage

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

| Items | Requirements | Recommended storage method and environment |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Storage temperature | -5~+40°C | In case of long-term storage, areas with an ambient temperature of less than 10°C are recommended Avoid the storage in areas where temperature shock may result in condensation and freezing |
| Storage humidity | 0~90% | 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.

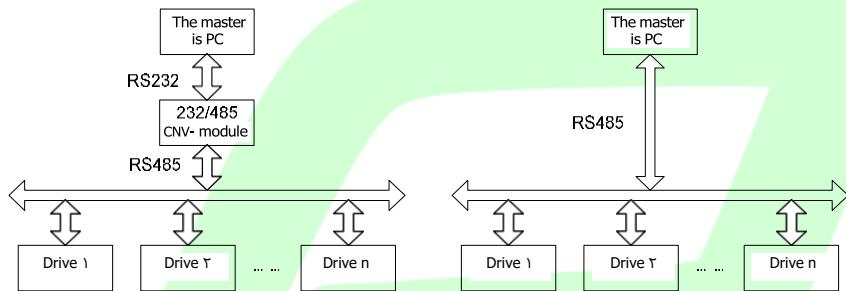


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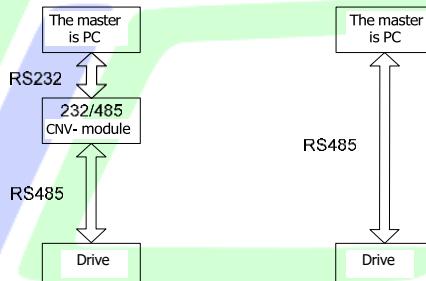
Appendix 1 Communication Protocol

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

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RS232 or RS485 interface: asynchronous, half-duplex. Default data format: 8-N-1 (8 data bits, no check, two stop bits), 9600 bps. See parameters of Group H for parameter setting.

2. Communication Mode

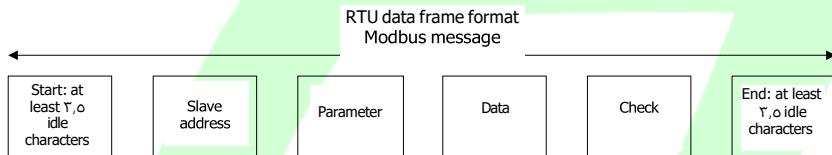
- 1) Drive is used as a slave for master-slave station-to-station communication. When master sends commands using broadcast address, the slave does not respond;

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

2. 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 1,0-byte time;
- Y) 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;
- Y) 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 1,0 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 b---Y from slave •x•1" is as below:

Appendix Table 1

| Address | Function code | Register address | Read words | Check sum |
|---------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| •1 | •3 | •2 •2 | •• •1 | YΣ VT |

Response frame of slave 0x01 is as below:

Appendix Table 1

| Address | Function code | Register address | Read words | Check sum |
|---------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| 0x01 | 0x03 | 0x01 | 0x0008 | 0x01 |

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 2 Parameters

| Parameter | Meaning of parameter |
|-----------|--|
| 0x03 | Read drive functional parameters and run status parameters |
| 0x01 | Over-write individual drive functional parameters or control parameters, which are not saved on power loss |
| 0x08 | Line diagnosis |
| 0x10 | Over-write multiple drive functional parameters or control parameters, which are not saved on power loss |
| 0x21 | Write individual drive functional parameters or control parameters, and save them to non-volatile storage unit |
| 0x23 | 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 3 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 | E1 | 0x01 |
| A1 | 0x01 | F0 | 0x01 |
| b0 | 0x02 | F1 | 0x02 |

| 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 | FΣ | •x1V |
| C1 | •x•1 | F0 | •x18 |
| C2 | •x•V | F1 | •x19 |
| C3 | •x•A | H• | •x1A |
| CΣ | •x•9 | H1 | •x1B |
| d• | •x•A | H2 | •x1C |
| d1 | •x•B | L• | •x1D |
| d2 | •x•C | L1 | •x1E |
| d3 | •x•D | U• | •x1F |
| dΣ | •x•E | U1 | •x1• |
| do | •x•F | U2 | •x11 |
| E• | •x1• | Drive control parameter group | •x12 |
| E1 | •x11 | Drive status parameter group | •x13 |

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 o.

Appendix Table o

| 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 | •x•1 |
| Number of read bytes | 1 | 1* number of registers |
| Register content | 1* number of registers | |
| Check | LRC or CRC | |

Parameter •x•1(•x1): write register content (•x1 saved at power loss)

Request format is shown in appendix table V.

Appendix Table V

| Application layer protocol data unit | Data length (number of bytes) | Range |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Parameter | 1 | •x•1 |
| Register address | 1 | •x••••~•xFFFF |
| Register content | 1 | •x••••~•xFFFF |
| Check | LRC or CRC | |

Response format is shown in appendix table A.

Appendix Table A

| Application layer protocol data unit | Data length (number of bytes) | Range |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Parameter | 1 | •x•1 |
| Register address | 1 | •x••••~•xFFFF |
| Register content | 1 | •x••••~•xFFFF |
| 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) | d--?? d?--?? | Communication not operable |
| (Parameter passing) | A---o | Communication not operable |
| (User password) | A---- | 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 $\cdot x \cdot \Lambda$: 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 | $\cdot x \cdot \Lambda$ |
| Sub-parameter | Y | $\cdot x \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \sim \cdot x \cdot \cdot Y \cdot$ |
| Data | Y | $\cdot x \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \sim \cdot x \cdot \text{FFFF}$ |
| 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 | $\cdot x \cdot \Lambda$ |
| Sub-parameter | Y | $\cdot x \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \sim \cdot x \cdot \cdot Y \cdot$ |
| Data | Y | $\cdot x \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \sim \cdot x \cdot \text{FFFF}$ |
| 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•••1 | •x•••• | •x•••• | Reinitialize communication: make no-response mode disable. |
| | •xFF••• | •xFF••• | Reinitialize communication: make no-response mode disable. |
| •x••••T | "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 •x7A) |
| •x••••Σ | •x•••• | No response | Set no-response mode. Only response to reinitialization communication request. This is mainly used for isolating faulty equipment. |
| •x••••T• | •x•••• | •x•••• | Make slave no-response to invalid command and error command |
| | •x••••1 | •x••••1 | 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 | T | •x•••••~•xFFFF |
| Number of registers | T | •x••••1~•x••••Σ |
| Number of bytes of register content | 1 | T* number of operation registers |
| Register content | T* number of operation registers | |
| Check | LRC or CRC | |

Response format is shown in appendix table 1Σ.

Appendix Table 14

| Application layer protocol data unit | Data length (number of bytes) | Range |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Parameter | 1 | •X1• |
| Register address | 1 | •X••••~•xFFFF |
| Number of registers | 1 | •X•••1~•X•••Σ |
| Check | LRC or CRC | |

Parameter •XΣ1: parameter management

Request format is shown in appendix table 10.

Appendix Table 10

| Application layer protocol data unit | Data length (number of bytes) | Range |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Parameter | 1 | •XΣ1 |
| Sub-parameter | 1 | •X••••~•X•••V |
| Data | 1 (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 11.

Appendix Table 11

| Application layer protocol data unit | Data length (number of bytes) | Range |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Parameter | 1 | •XΣ1 |
| Sub-parameter | 1 | •X••••~•X•••V |
| Data | 1 | •X••••~•xFFFF |
| Check | LRC or CRC | |

Sub-parameters supported by parameter management are set forth in the table 1V.

Appendix Table 1V 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...•1 | Parameter group number and in-group index respectively possess high and low bytes | Lower limit of parameter | Read the lower limit of parameter |
| •x...•γ | 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...•γ | 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...•Ω | 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 γ-byte long, and the bit definition is shown in the table below:

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Appendix Table 1A Parameter characteristics

| Characteristic parameter (BIT) | Value | Meaning |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| BIT1~BIT4 | ••B | Changeable in run |
| | •1B | Not changeable in run, but changeable in stop |
| | 1•B | Read only |
| | 11B | Factory parameters |
| BIT5~BIT11 | •••B | Accuracy: 1 |
| | ••1B | Accuracy: •,1 |
| | •1•B | Accuracy: •,•1 |
| | •11B | Accuracy: •,••1 |
| | 1••B | Accuracy: •,•••1 |
| | Others | Reserved |
| BITV~BITo | •••B | The unit is A |
| | ••1B | The unit is Hz |
| | •1•B | The unit is Ω |
| | •11B | The unit is r/min |
| | 1••B | The unit is S |
| | 1•1B | The unit is V |
| | 11•B | The unit is % |
| | 111B | No unit |
| BITA | •: decimal; 1: hexadecimal | Display format |
| BIT9 | •: non-quick menu; 1: quick menu | Quick menu or not |
| BIT1~ | •: not uploaded; 1: uploaded | Uploaded to control panel or not |
| BIT12~BIT11 | ••1B | Data width: 1 |
| | •••B | Data width: 2 |
| | •11B | Data width: 3 |
| | 1••B | Data width: 5 |
| | 1•1B | Data width: 6 |
| | 11•B | Data width: 7 |
| BIT12 | Number of symbols available/not available | •: unsigned number; 1: directed number |
| BIT13 | 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 | •x• + 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 |
|-------------|---|
| •x•1 | Illegal parameter |
| •x•2 | Illegal register address |
| •x•3 | Data error, i.e. data are out of upper limit or lower limit |
| •x•Σ | Slave operation failed, including errors caused by invalid data although there are in the range |
| •x•0 | Command is valid and being processed, mainly used for storing data to non-volatile storage |
| •x•1 | Slave is busy, please try again later; mainly used for storing data into non-volatile storage |
| •x1Λ | Message frame error: including message length error and check error |
| •xΤ• | Parameter is not changeable |
| •xΤ1 | Parameter is not changeable during the running |
| •xΤΤ | 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 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| •x12•• | Control command word | No |
| •x12•1 | Master frequency setting | Yes |
| •x12•2 | Auxiliary frequency setting | Yes |
| •x12•3 | Master frequency reference | No |
| •x12•Σ | 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•7 | PID digital setting percentage (•~1••,•%) | No |
| •X12•8 | PID feedback percentage (•~1••,•%) | No |
| •X12•9 | Driven torque limit (•~1••,•%) | No |
| •X12•A | Brake torque limit (•~1••,•%) | 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 (•~1••,•%) | No |
| •X1212 | Virtual terminal communication reference | No |
| •X1213 | Accel time 1 | Yes |
| •X1214 | Decel time 1 | Yes |

Appendix Table 12 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•Σ | Output power |
| •X13•0 | Rotary speed |
| •X13•1 | Bus voltage |
| •X13•7 | Output torque |
| •X13•8 | External counter |
| •X13•9 | High-bit words of actual length |

| Register address | Parameter name |
|------------------|--|
| •X120·A | Low-bit words of actual length |
| •X120·B | Status of digital input terminal |
| •X120·C | Status of digital output terminal |
| •X120·D | Setting of run frequency |
| •X120·E | PID setting |
| •X120·F | PID feedback |
| •X121·1 | Set Accel time 1 |
| •X121·11 | Set Decel time 1 |
| •X121·2 | AI1 (Unit: 0.01V) (Range: 0.00V-10.00V) |
| •X121·3 | AI2 (Unit: 0.01V) (Range: 0.00V-10.00V) |
| •X121·4 | AI3 (Unit: 0.01V) (Range: 0.00V-10.00V) |
| •X121·5 | AI4 (Unit: 0.01V) (Range: -10.00V-10.00V) |
| •X121·6 | Xo (unit: kHz) |
| •X121·7 | Fault 1 (the latest) |
| •X121·8 | Fault 2 |
| •X121·9 | Fault 3 |
| •X121·A | Run display parameter |
| •X121·B | Stop display parameter |
| •X121·C | Setting of drive control mode |
| •X121·D | Frequency reference mode |
| •X121·E | Master frequency reference |
| •X121·F | Digital setting of master frequency reference |
| •X122·0 | Auxiliary frequency reference |
| •X122·1 | Digital setting of auxiliary frequency reference |
| •X122·2 | Drive status word 2 |
| •X122·3 | Current drive fault |

Drive control bits are defined as below table 22.

Appendix Table 22 Control bits

| Control bit | Value | Meaning | Function description |
|-------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| BIT· | 0 | 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 |
| BITγ | 1 | Jog | |
| | • | Jog disabled | |
| BITγ | 1 | Reset command enabled | |
| | • | Reset command disabled | |
| BITΣ | 1 | Coast to stop enabled | |
| | • | Coast to stop disabled | |
| BIT10~BIT0 |B | Reserved | |

ATTENTION:

When BIT• and BITγ coexist, jog takes precedence.

Drive status bits are shown in appendix table 1Σ.

Appendix Table 1Σ Status word 1 bits

| Status bit | Value | Meaning | Remarks |
|------------|----------|---------------------------|--|
| BIT• | 1 | Run | |
| | • | Stop | |
| BIT1 | 1 | Reverse | |
| | • | Forward | |
| BITγ~BITγ | ••B | Constant speed | |
| | •1B | Accel | |
| | 1•B | Decel | |
| BITΣ | • | Main setting not attained | |
| | 1 | Main setting attained | |
| BIT10~BIT0 | Reserved | | |
| BIT10~BIT0 | •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 10 Status word 10 bits

| Status bit | Value | Meaning | Remarks |
|------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|
| BIT• | 1 | Jog | |
| | • | Non-jog | |
| BIT1 | 1 | PID run | |
| | • | Non-PID run | |
| BIT2 | 1 | PLC run | |
| | • | Non-PLC run | |
| BIT3 | 1 | Run at multi-step frequency | |
| | • | Run at non-multi step frequency | |
| BIT4 | 1 | Ordinary run | |
| | • | Non-ordinary run | |
| BIT5 | 1 | Wobble frequency | |
| | • | Non-wobble frequency | |
| BIT6 | 1 | Undervoltage | |
| | • | Normal voltage | |
| BIT7 | 1 | Sensor-less vector control | |
| | • | Non-sensor-less vector control | |
| BIT8 | 1 | Closed-loop vector control | |
| | • | Non-closed-loop vector control | |
| BIT9 | 1 | Position control | |
| | • | Non-position control | |
| BIT10 | 1 | Autotune | |
| | • | Non-autotune | |
| Others | • | Reserved | |

1. Operation Instructions

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

Appendix Table 11

| Address | Parameter | Register address | Number of registers | Check code |
|---------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| •1 | •Y | XX XX | ••X | XX XX |

Slave response:

Appendix Table 12

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

Register address: •x•• ••~•x•Y YY;

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•••YY. At this moment, b•••• = •, b•••1 = •, b•••Y = 0•, ••, b•••YY = •.

Appendix Table 13

| | 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 14

| Address | Parameter | Sub-parameter | Data | Check code |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------|
| •1 | ΣY | XX XX | XX XX | XX XX |

Slave response:



Appendix Table 1

| Address | Parameter | Sub-parameter | Data | Check code |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------|
| •1 | Σ2 | XX XX | B1~B• | XX XX |

Register address: •x• ••~•xΣ1 •1 and •xΣ2 ••~•xΣ3 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 •xΣ2 is used here to read the upper limit value of •x•1 slave's control parameter b•1 which is 100,00:

Appendix Table 1

| | Address | Parameter | Sub-PARA | Data | Check sum |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Request | •1 | Σ2 | •••• | •2 •2 | F9 63 |
| Response | •1 | Σ2 | •••• | EA 6• | 36 8D |

•x•1 (•xΣ1 data storage) writes that individual parameter data is not saved.

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table 2

| Address | Parameter | Register address | Data | Check code |
|---------|-----------|------------------|-------|------------|
| •1 | •1 | 62 .. | B1 B• | XX XX |

Slave response:

Appendix Table 2

| Address | Parameter | Register address | Data | Check code |
|---------|-----------|------------------|-------|------------|
| •1 | •1 | 62 .. | B1 B• | XX XX |

Example:

Parameter •x•1 is used here to write •x•1 slave's control command (forward), i.e. to write 1 to register address •xΣ2••:

Appendix Table 3

| | Address | Parameter | Register address | Number of registers | Number of data bytes | Data | Check sum |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Request | •1 | •1 | 62 .. | None | None | •••1 | 0V B1 |
| Response | •1 | •1 | 62 .. | None | None | •••1 | 0V B1 |

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

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table 10

| Address | Parameter | Register address | Number of registers | Number of data bytes | Data | Check code |
|---------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| ·1 | 1· | XX XX | ···1··· Σ | Number of 1* registers | XX XX | XX XX |

Slave response:

Appendix Table 11

| Address | Parameter | Register address | Number of registers | Check code |
|---------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|------------|
| ·1 | 1· | XX XX | Number of 1* registers | XX XX |

Register address: ·x·· ·····x1E ·Σ, ·x12 ·····x12 ·Σ

Number of registers: ·x·· ·1···x··· ·Σ

Number of data bytes: ·x·1~·x·Λ

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

Example:

Parameter ·x1· is used here to write the corresponding write data 1, 1 and · in control registers ·x12 ··, ·x12 ·1 and ·x12 ·2 of slave ·x·1:

Appendix Table 12

| | Address | Parameter | Register address | Number of registers | Number of data bytes | Data | Check sum |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Request | ·1 | 1· | 62 ·· | ···3 | ·1 | ···1,···1,··· · | CE FA |
| Response | ·1 | 1· | 62 ·· | ···3 | None | None | 9FB· |

·x·Λ: communication line diagnosis

Master enquiry:

Appendix Table 13

| Address | Parameter | Sub-parameter | Data | Check code |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------|
| ·1 | ·Λ | XX XX | XX XX | XX XX |

Slave response:

Appendix Table 1-1

| Address | Function code | Subfunction code | Data | Check code |
|---------|---------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| •1 | •A | XX XX | Bn~B• | XX XX |

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

Example:

Parameter •x•A is used here to set the communication no-response mode of •x•1 slave:

Appendix Table 1-2

| | Address | Parameter | Sub-PARA | Data | Check sum |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|
| Request | •1 | •A | •••Σ | •••• | A1 CA |
| Response | •1 | •A | •••Σ | •••• | 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 1-3

| Address | Parameter | Data | Check code |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|
| •1 | •xA•+parameter | Error code | XX XX |

Example:

Parameter •x1• is used here to write the corresponding write data 1, 11, Σ and 1••, •• in control registers •x62•0, •x62•1, •x62•2 and •x62•3 of •x•1 slave:

Appendix Table 1-4

| | Address | Parameter | Register address | Number of registers | Number of data bytes | Data | Check sum |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Request | •1 | 1• | 72 00 | •••Σ | •A | •••1, •••B •••Σ 7V1• | DE 7Σ |
| Response | •1 | 9• | None | None | None | 7• | •C •1 |

V. 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 <= 8; i++)
        {
            if (crcValue & 0x8000)
            {
                crcValue = (crcValue >> 1) ^ 0xa001;
            }
            else
            {
                crcValue = crcValue >> 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return (crcValue);
}
```

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Appendix 『 Option Board Information

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

| Type | Name | Description |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Extension IO board | EPC-TM111 | Supports 6 digital inputs, 2 analog inputs, 1 STO inputs, 1 leakage current detection input, 2 digital outputs, 1 analog output, and 1 relay output. |
| Communication extension board | EPC-CM111 | CAN communication board-dual RJ45 interface-compatible with GS111 pin definition |
| | EPC-CM111A | CAN communication board-dual RJ45 interface-compatible with GK111 pin definition |
| | EPC-CM111B | ΣΛο communication board-2 PIN terminal block |
| | EPC-CM111T | CAN communication board-dual RJ45 interface |
| | EPC-CM111A | CAN communication board-2 PIN terminal block |
| | EPC-CM111 | MIIII communication board-dual RJ45 interface |
| | EPC-CM112 | EtherCAT communication board-dual RJ45 interface |
| | EPC-CM110 | Profinet communication board-dual RJ45 interface |
| | EPC-CM111 | CANopen communication board-dual RJ45 interface |
| Encoder extension board | EPC-PG111 | 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 1MHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| | EPC-PG111 | 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 0.1kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| | EPC-PG111A | Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 12V digital A/B/Z input, 1 12V digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0.1kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| | EPC-PG111B | Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input, 1 12V digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0~+kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| Encoder extension board | EPC-PGYC | 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 2~+kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| | EPC-PGYΣ | 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-PGYO | Absolute encoder board, supports protocol formats such as SSI, ENDAT, BISS and so on. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| | EPC-PGYI | 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~+kHz, 1Λ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PGY9 Dual-port D-sub connectors. |
| | EPC-PGYV | 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~+kHz, 1Λ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PGY2 Dual-port D-sub connectors. |
| | EPC-PGYVA | Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 1ΣV digital A/B/Z input and 1 1ΣV digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0~+kHz, 1Λ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PGY2A Dual-port D-sub connectors. |
| | EPC-PGYVB | Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 1 differential A/B/Z input, 1 1ΣV digital PA/PB pulse reference, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, 1 motor temperature sampling, with a maximum input 0~+kHz, 1Λ-pin terminal blocks are adopted, replacing PGY2B Dual-port D-sub connectors. |

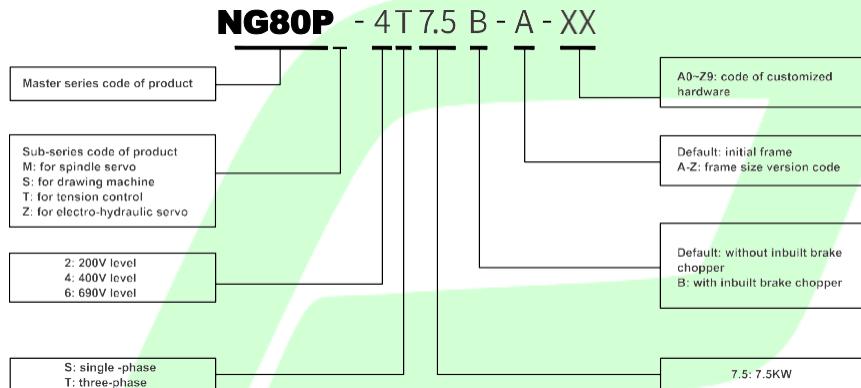
| | |
|----------|--|
| EPC-PG1A | Rotary decoding and SINCO decoding board, supports 1 rotary decoding, 1 SINCO decoding, 1 A/B/Z open collector division frequency output, and 1 motor temperature sampling. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted. |
| EPC-PG1Q | Single-channel isolated PG board, supports 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 0~10kHz. Dual-port D-sub connectors are adopted, replacing PG1 in single closed-loop applications. |

The logo for PROLINECNC features a stylized, three-dimensional 'L' shape composed of overlapping green and blue curved bands. Below the 'L' is the text 'PROLINECNC' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

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Appendix 『 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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