Preface

Thank you for choosing DELTA's high-performance VFD-C200 Series. The VFD-C200 Series is manufactured with high-quality components and materials and incorporate the latest microprocessor technology available.

This manual is to be used for the installation, parameter setting, troubleshooting, and daily maintenance of the AC motor drive. To guarantee safe operation of the equipment, read the following safety guidelines before connecting power to the AC motor drive. Keep this operating manual at hand and distribute to all users for reference.

To ensure the safety of operators and equipment, only qualified personnel familiar with AC motor drive are to do installation, start-up and maintenance. Always read this manual thoroughly before using VFD-C200 series AC Motor Drive, especially the DANGER and CAUTION notes. Failure to comply may result in personal injury and equipment damage. If you have any questions, please contact your dealer.

PLEASE READ PRIOR TO INSTALLATION FOR SAFETY.

	\checkmark	AC input power must be disconnected before any wiring to the AC motor drive is made.
/5/	\checkmark	Even if the power has been turned off, a charge may still remain in the DC-link
DANGER		capacitors with hazardous voltages before the POWER LED is OFF. Please do not
		touch the internal circuit and components.
	\checkmark	There are highly sensitive MOS components on the printed circuit boards. These
		components are especially sensitive to static electricity. Please do not touch these
		components or the circuit boards before taking anti-static measures. Never reassemble
		internal components or wiring.
	\checkmark	Ground the AC motor drive using the ground terminal. The grounding method must
		comply with the laws of the country where the AC motor drive is to be installed.
	\checkmark	DO NOT install the AC motor drive in a place subjected to high temperature, direct
		sunlight and inflammables.
	\checkmark	Never connect the AC motor drive output terminals U/T1, V/T2 and W/T3 directly to the
		AC mains circuit power supply.
CAUTION	V	Only qualified persons are allowed to install, wire and maintain the AC motor drives.
	_	
	\checkmark	Even if the 3-phase AC motor is stop, a charge may still remain in the main circuit
		terminals of the AC motor drive with hazardous voltages.
	\checkmark	If the AC motor drive is stored in no charge condition for more than 3 months, the
		ambient temperature should not be higher than 30 $^\circ\!\! C.$ Storage longer than one year is
		not recommended, it could result in the degradation of the electrolytic capacitors.

The content of this manual may be revised without prior notice. Please consult our distributors or download the most updated version at http://www.delta.com.tw/industrialautomation

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Application Control BD V1.05

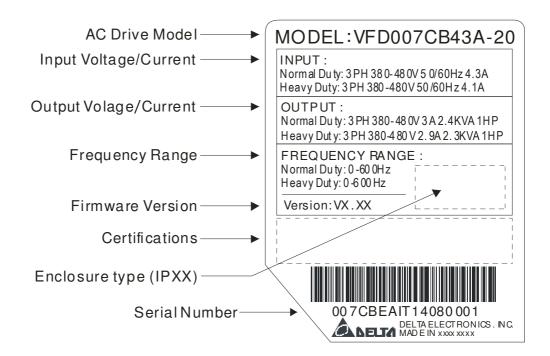
Chapter 1 Introduction

Receiving and Inspection

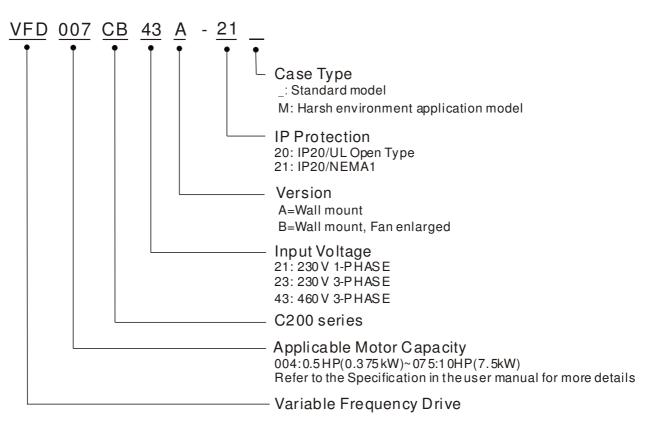
After receiving the AC motor drive, please check for the following:

- 1. Please inspect the unit after unpacking to assure it was not damaged during shipment. Make sure that the part number printed on the package corresponds with the part number indicated on the nameplate.
- 2. Make sure that the voltage for the wiring lie within the range as indicated on the nameplate. Please install the AC motor drive according to this manual.
- 3. Before applying the power, please make sure that all the devices, including power, motor, control board and digital keypad, are connected correctly.
- 4. When wiring the AC motor drive, please make sure that the wiring of input terminals "R/L1, S/L2, T/L3" and output terminals"U/T1, V/T2, W/T3" are correct to prevent drive damage.
- 5. When power is applied, select the language and set parameter groups via the digital keypad (KPE-LE02). When executes trial run, please begin with a low speed and then gradually increases the speed untill the desired speed is reached.

Nameplate Information



Model Name



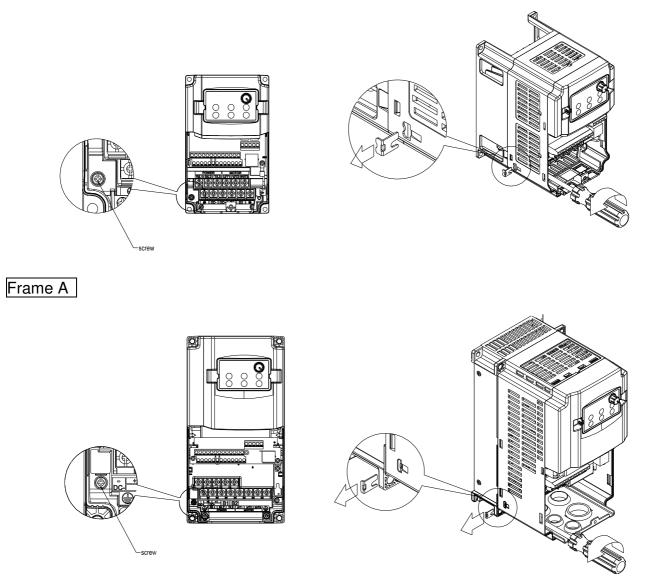
RFI Jumper

RFI Jumper: The AC motor drive may emit the electrical noise. The RFI jumper can enable internal filter to suppress the interference (Radio Frequency Interference) on the power line.

Frame A0~A Screw Torque: 8~10kg-cm(6.9-8.7 lb -in.)

Loosen the screws and remove the MOV-PLATE. Fasten the screws back to the original position after MOV-PLATE is removed.

Frame A0



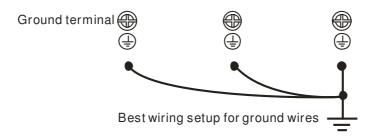
Isolating main power from ground:

When the power distribution system of the AC motor drive is a floating ground system (IT) or an asymmetric ground system (TN), the RFI jumper must be removed. After removing RFI jumper, the path between the system's mechanical frame and the central circuits will be cut off to avoid damaging the central circuits and (according to IEC 61800-3) reduce the ground leakage current.

Chapter 1 Introduction | C200 Series

Important points regarding ground connection

- ☑ To ensure the safety of personnel, proper operation, and to reduce electromagnetic radiation, the AC motor drive must be properly grounded during installation.
- ☑ The diameter of the cables must meet the size specified by safety regulations.
- ☑ The earthing cable must be connected to the ground of the AC motor drive to meet safety regulations.
- ☑ The earthing cable can only be used as the ground for equipment when the aforementioned points are met.
- ☑ When installing multiple sets of AC motor drive, do not connect the grounds of the AC motor drive in series. As shown below



Pay particular attention to the following points:

- ☑ After turning on the main power, do not remove the RFI jumper while the power is on.
- ☑ Make sure the main power is turned off before removing the RFI jumper.
- ☑ Removing the RFI jumper will also cut off the conductivity of the capacitor. Gap discharge may occur once the transient voltage exceeds 1000V.

If the RFI jumper is removed, there will no longer be reliable electrical isolation. In other words, all controlled input and outputs can only be seen as low-voltage terminals with basic electrical isolation. Also, when the internal RFI capacitor is cut off, the AC motor drive will no longer be electromagnetic compatible.

- ☑ The RFI jumper may not be removed if the main power is a grounded power system.
- ☑ The RFI jumper may not be removed while conducting high voltage tests. When conducting a high voltage test to the entire facility, the main power and the motor must be disconnected if leakage current is too high.

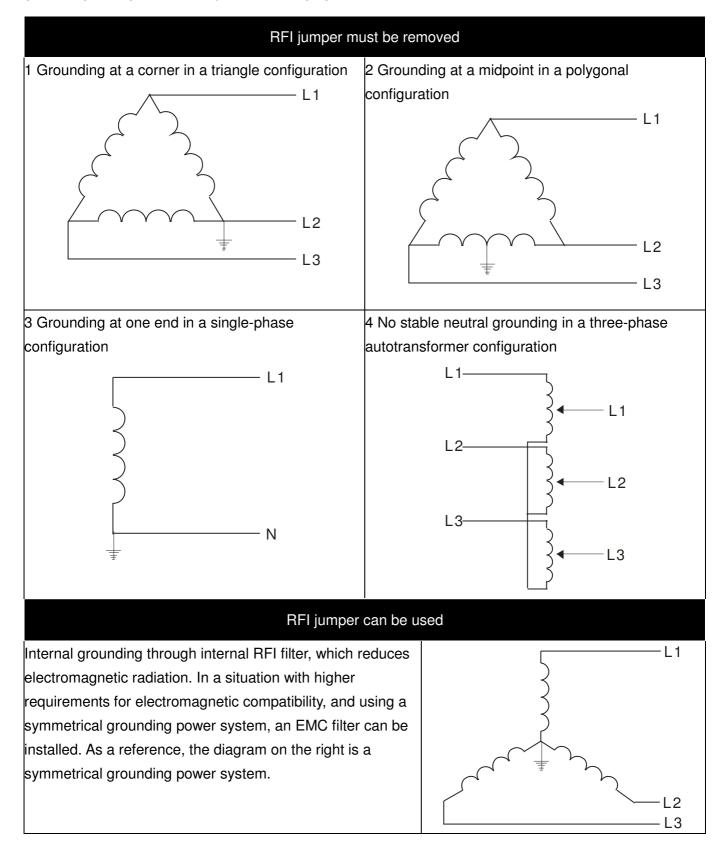
Floating Ground System(IT Systems)

A floating ground system is also called IT system, ungrounded system, or high impedance/resistance (greater than 30Ω) grounding system.

- ☑ Disconnect the ground cable from the internal EMC filter.
- ☑ In situations where EMC is required, check whether there is excess electromagnetic radiation affecting nearby low-voltage circuits. In some situations, the adapter and cable naturally provide enough suppression. If in doubt, install an extra electrostatic shielded cable on the power supply side between the main circuit and the control terminals to increase security.
- ☑ Do not install an external RFI/EMC filter, the EMC filter will pass through a filter capacitor, thus connecting power input to ground. This is very dangerous and can easily damage the AC motor drive.

Asymmetric Ground System(Corner Grounded TN Systems)

Caution: Do not cut the RFI jumper while the input terminal of the AC motor drive carries power. In the following four situations, the RFI jumper must be removed. This is to prevent the system from grounding through the RFI capacitor, damaging the AC motor drive.

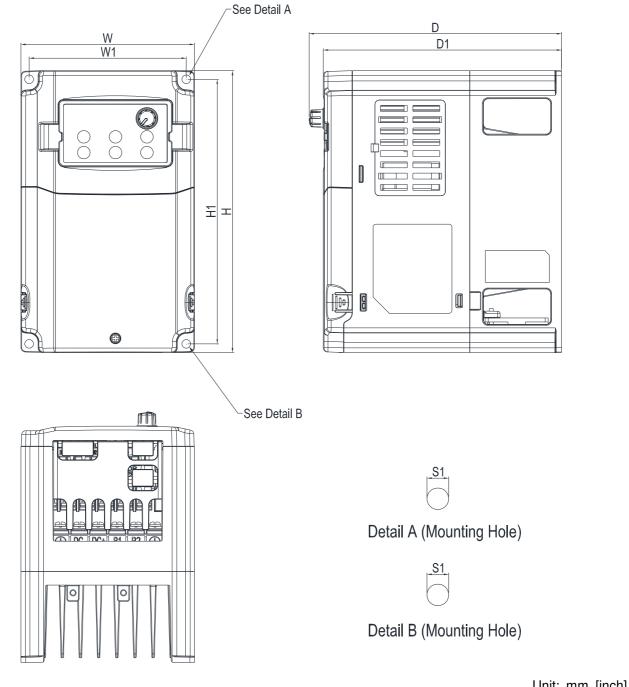


Dimensions

Frame A0

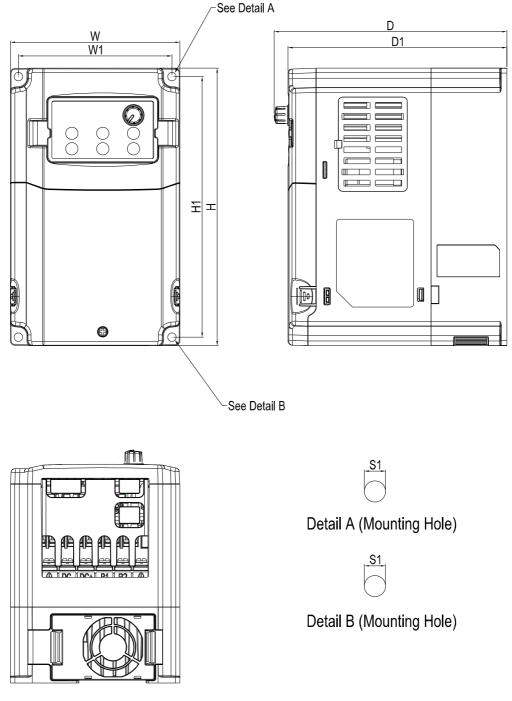
VFD004CB21A-20; VFD007CB21A-20; VFD004CB23A-20; VFD007CB23A-20; VFD007CB43A-20; VFD015CB43A-20

VFD015CB23A-20 (Fan Module included)



									Unit. 11	
Frame	W	W1	H	H1	D	D1	S1	Φ1	Ф2	ФЗ
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3,92]	180.0 [7.09]	169.0 [6.65]	160.0 [6.30]	151.0 [5.94]	5.5 [0.22]	-	-	-

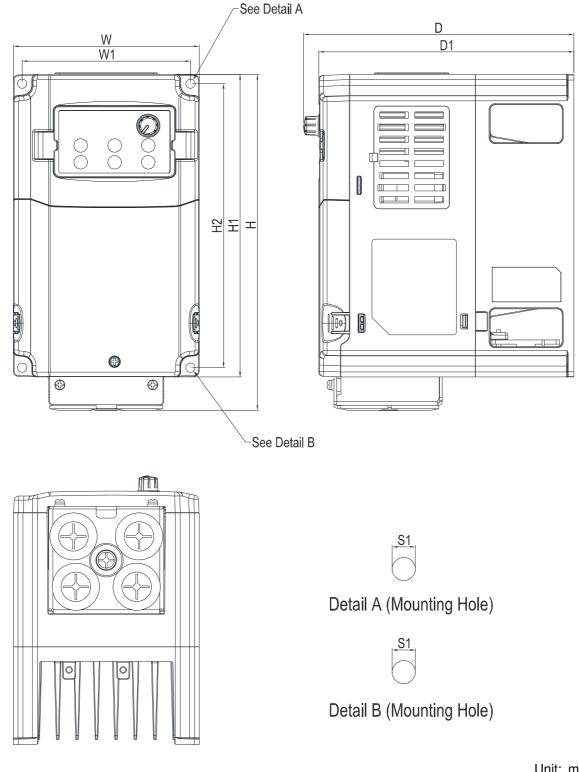
VFD015CB21A-20; VFD022CB21A-20; VFD022CB23A-20; VFD037CB23A-20; VFD022CB43A-20; VFD037CB43A-20



									Unit: m	nm [inch]
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	D	D1	S1	Φ1	Ф2	ФЗ
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3,92]	180.0 [7.09]	169.0 [6.65]	151.0 [5.94]	142.0 [5.59]	5.5 [0.22]	-	-	-

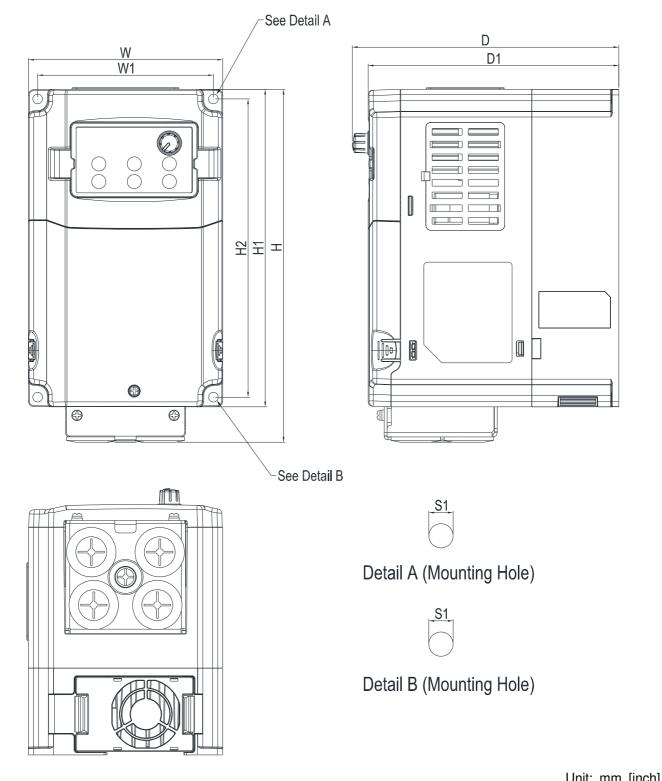
VFD004CB21A-21; VFD007CB21A-21; VFD004CB23A-21; VFD007CB23A-21; VFD007CB43A-21; VFD015CB43A-21

VFD015CB23A-21 (Fan Module included)



										Unit: mi	m [inch]
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	H2	D	D1	S1	Ф1	Φ2	ФЗ
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3,92]	200.0 [7.87]	180.0 [7.09]	169.0 [6.65]	160.0 [6.30]	151.0 [5.94]	5.5 [0.22]		-	

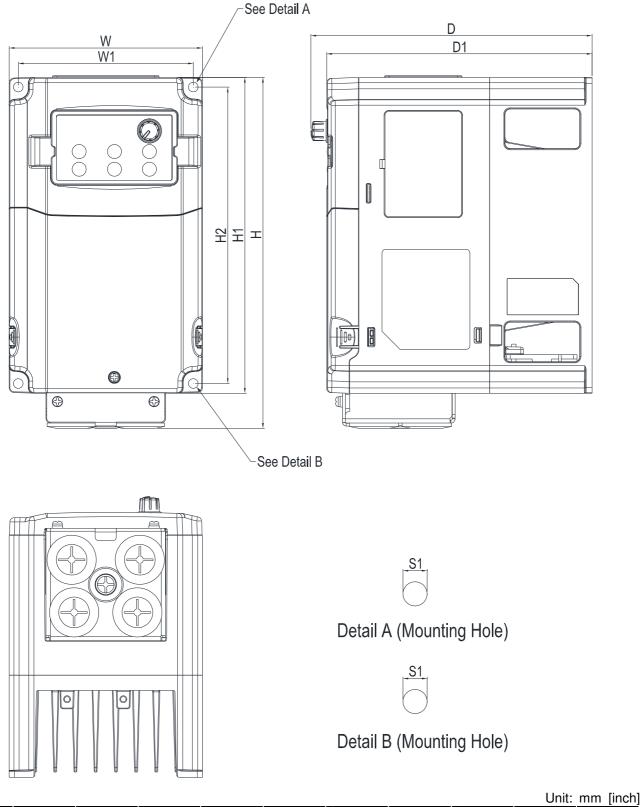
VFD015CB21A-21; VFD022CB21A-21; VFD022CB23A-21; VFD037CB23A-21; VFD022CB43A-21; VFD037CB43A-21



										Unit. Ini	
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	H2	D	D1	S1	Φ1	Ф2	ФЗ
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3,92]	200.0 [7.87]	180.0 [7.09]	169.0 [6.65]	151.0 [5.94]	142.0 [5.59]	5.5 [0.22]	-	-	-

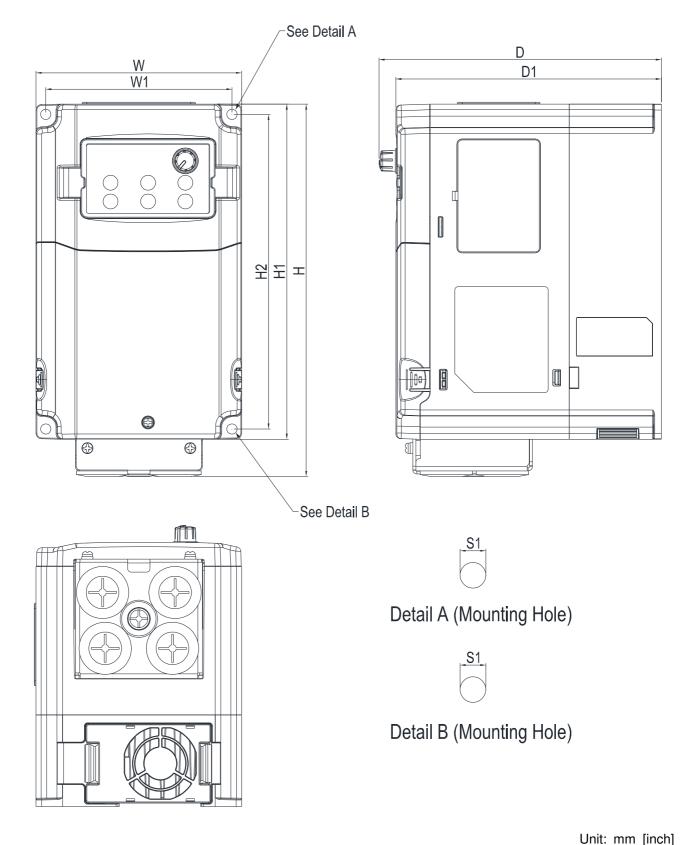
VFD004CB21A-21M; VFD007CB21A-21M; VFD004CB23A-21M; VFD007CB23A-21M; VFD007CB43A-21M; VFD015CB43A-21M

VFD015CB23A-21M (Fan Module included)



									Unit.	
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	H2	D	D1	S1	Φ1	Ф2
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3,92]	200.0 [7.87]	180.0 [7.09]	169.0 [6.65]	160.0 [6.30]	151.0 [5.94]	5.5 [0.22]		-

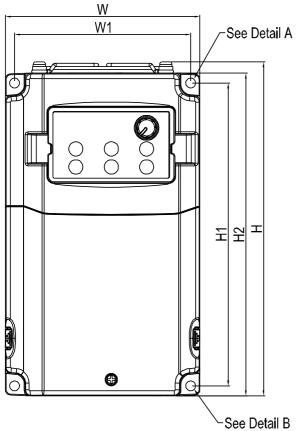
VFD015CB21A-21M; VFD022CB21A-21M; VFD022CB23A-21M; VFD037CB23A-21M; VFD022CB43A-21M; VFD037CB43A-21M

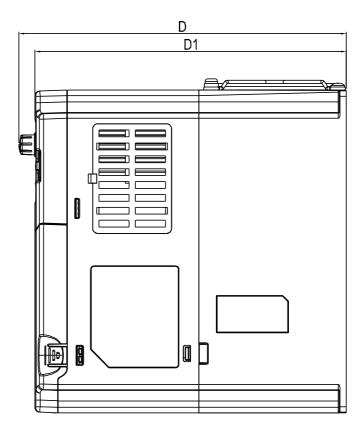


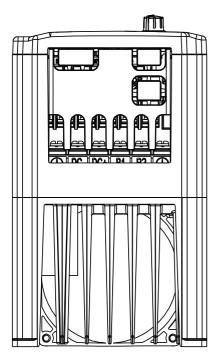
									0	
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	H2	D	D1	S1	Φ1	Φ2
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3,92]	200.0 [7.87]	180.0 [7.09]	169.0 [6.65]	151.0 [5.94]	142.0 [5.59]	5.5 [0.22]	-	-

Frame A0 (Fan enlarged)

VFD022CB43B-20; VFD037CB43B-20







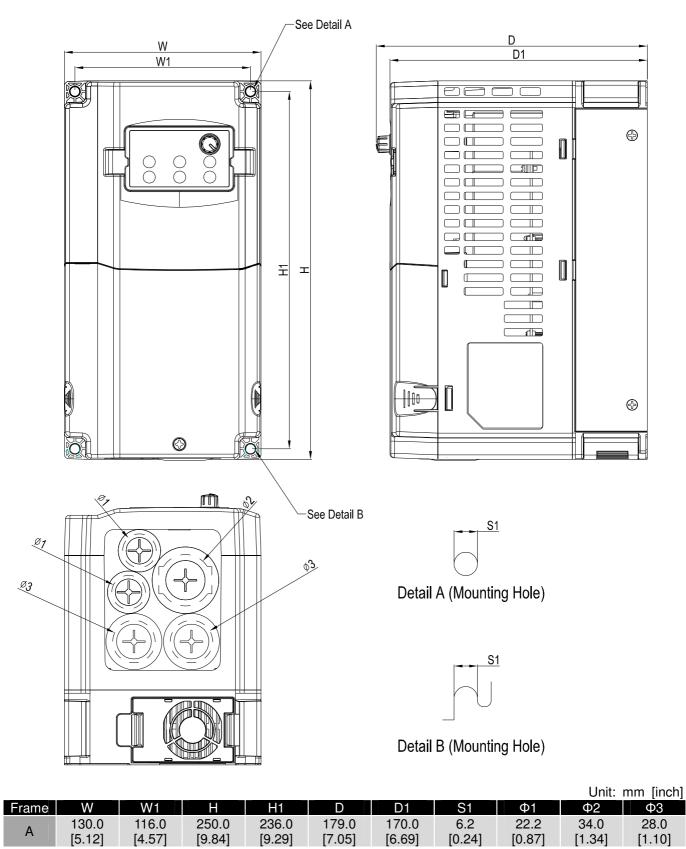




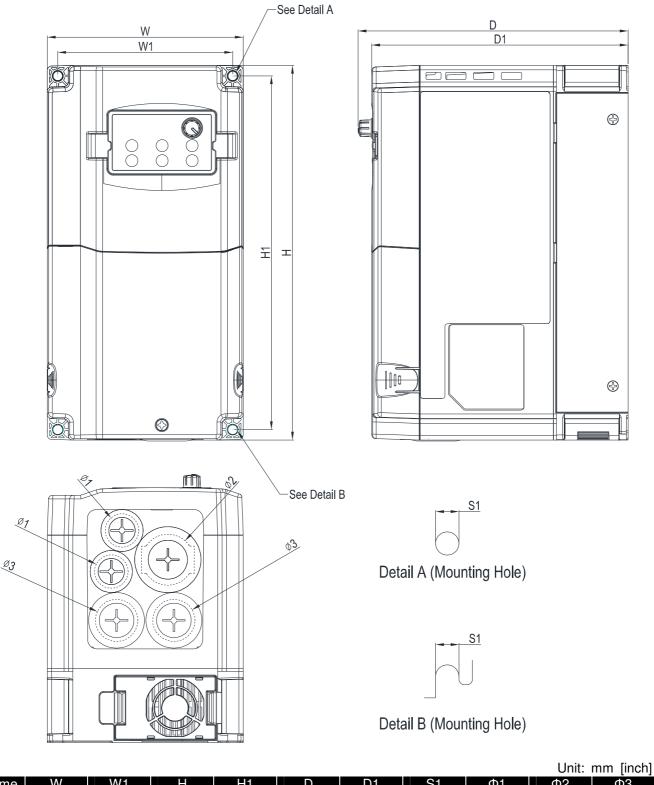
Detail B (Mounting Hole)

									Unit:	mm [inch]
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	H2	D	D1	S1	Φ1	Ф2
A0	110.0 [4.33]	99.6 [3.92]	186.3 [7.34]	169.0 [6.65]	180.0 [7.09]	185.0 [7.28]	176.0 [6.93]	5.5 [0.22]	-	-

VFD040CB43A-20; VFD055CB43A-20; VFD075CB43A-20; VFD040CB43A-21; VFD055CB43A-21; VFD075CB43A-21



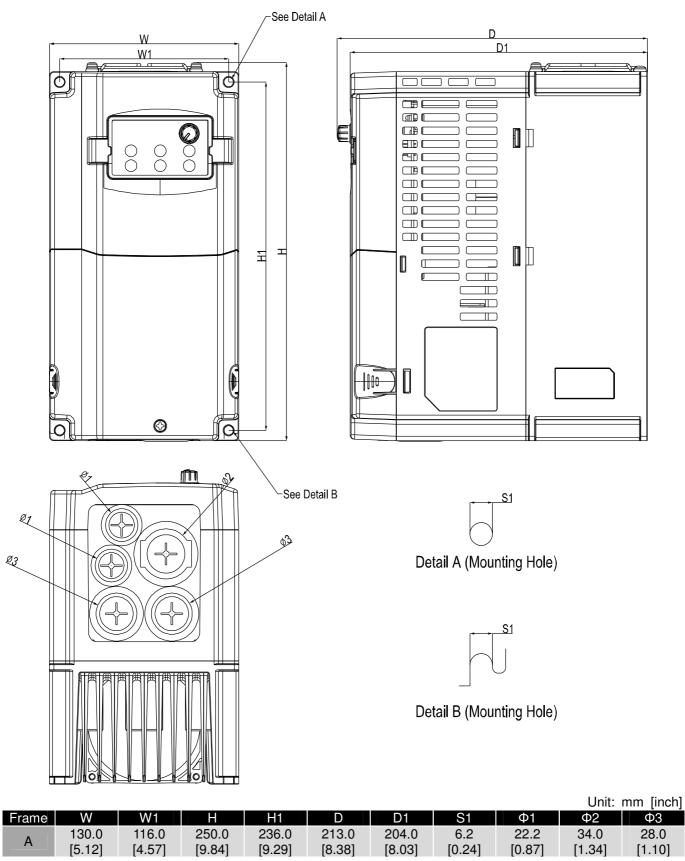
VFD040CB43A-21M; VFD055CB43A-21M; VFD075CB43A-21M



									Unit.	
Frame	W	W1	H	H1	D	D1	S1	Ф1	Φ2	ФЗ
А	130.0 [5.12]	116.0 [4.57]	250.0 [9.84]	236.0 [9.29]	179.0 [7.05]	170.0 [6.69]	6.2 [0.24]	22.2 [0.87]	34.0 [1.34]	28.0 [1.10]

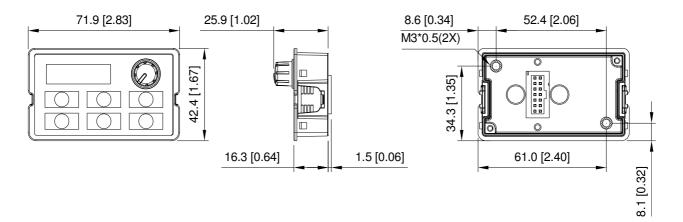
Frame A (Fan enlarged)

VFD040CB43B-20; VFD055CB43B-20; VFD075CB43B-20

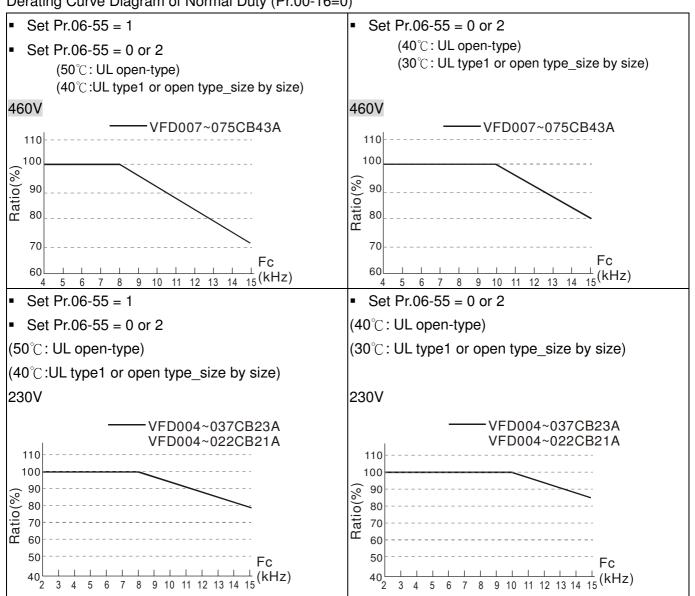


Digital Keypad

KPE-LE02

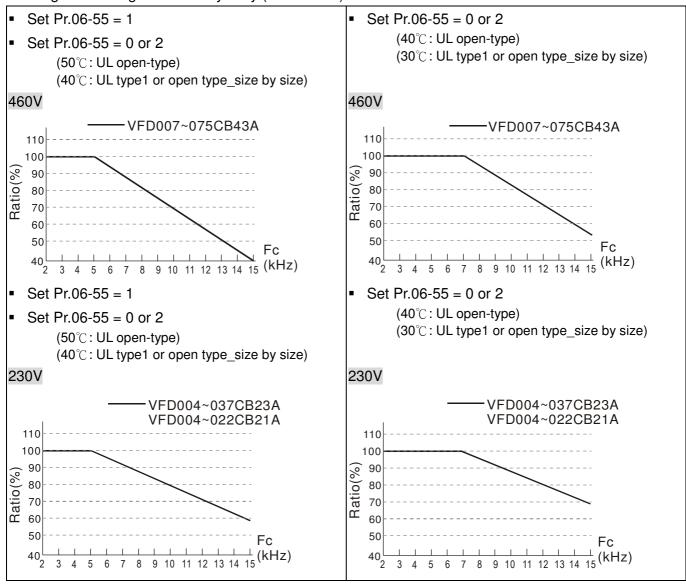


Chapter 2 Installation | C200 Series



Derating Curve Diagram of Normal Duty (Pr.00-16=0)

Derating Curve Diagram of Heavy Duty (Pr.00-16=1)



Chapter 3 Wiring

After removing the front cover, examine if the power and control terminals are clearly noted. Please read following precautions before wiring.

- ✓ Make sure that power is only applied to the R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 terminals. Failure to comply may result in damage to the equipments. The voltage and current should lie within the range as indicated on the nameplate (Chapter 1-1).
- ☑ All the units must be grounded directly to a common ground terminal to prevent lightning strike or electric shock.
- ☑ Please make sure to fasten the screw of the main circuit terminals to prevent sparks which is made by the loose screws due to vibration

DANGER	N	It is crucial to turn off the AC motor drive power before any wiring installation are made. A charge may still remain in the DC bus capacitors with hazardous voltages even if the power has been turned off therefore it is suggested for users to measure the remaining voltage before wiring. For your personnel saftery, please do not perform any wiring before the voltage drops to a safe level < 25 Vdc. Wiring installation with remaninig voltage condition may caus sparks and short circuit. Only qualified personnel familiar with AC motor drives is allowed to perform installation, wiring and commissioning. Make sure the power is turned off before wiring to prevent electric shock.
CAUTION	N N	 When wiring, please choose the wires with specification that complys with local regulation for your personnel safety. Check following items after finishing the wiring: 1. Are all connections correct? 2. Any loosen wires? 3. Any short-circuits between the terminals or to ground?

Wiring Diagram

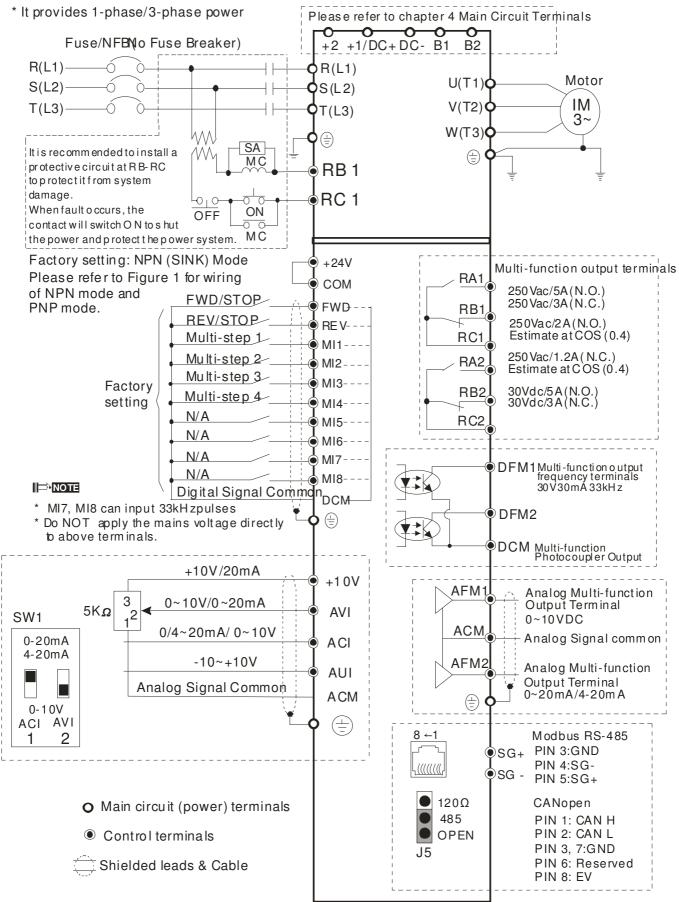
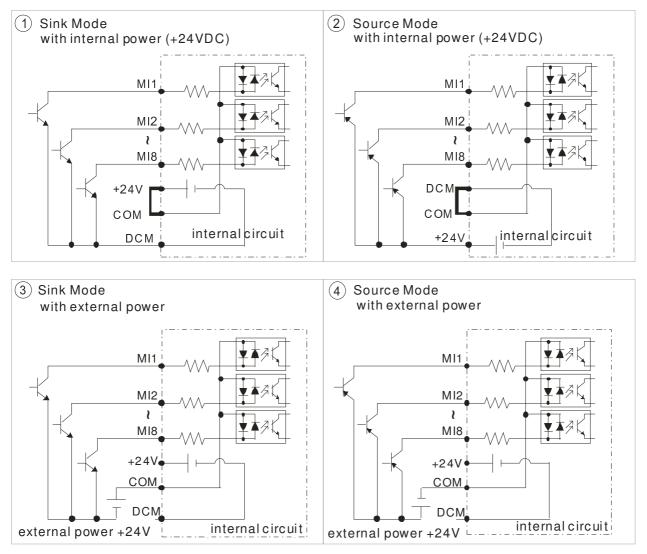


Figure 1

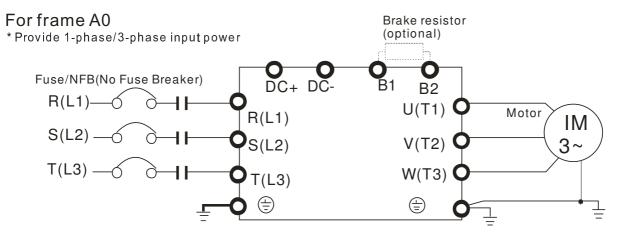
SINK (NPN) /SOURCE (PNP) Mode



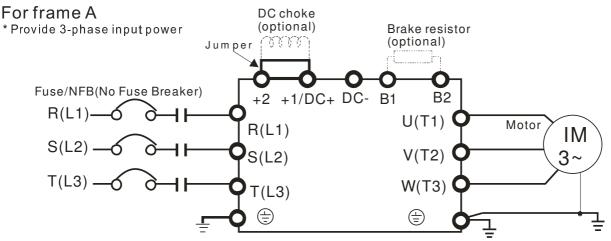
Power input terminal		
	Power input terminal	Please supply power according to the rated power specifications indicated in the manual. (Refer to Chapter 7)
NFB or fuse	NFB or Fuse	There may be a large inrush current during power on. Refer to Chapter 6-2 NFB to select a suitable NFB or fuse.
Electromagnetic	Flaatramagnatia	Switching ON/OFF the primary side of the electromagnetic contactor can turn the integrated elevator device ON.OFF, but frequency switching is a cause of machine
AC reactor (input terminal)	Electromagnetic contatctor	failure. Do not switch ON/OFF more than once an hour. Do not use the electromagnetic contactor as the power switch for the integrated elevator drive; doing so will shorten the life of the integrated elevator drive.
reactor		
EMI filter = R/L1 S/L2 T/L3 E + B1 B20 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	AC reactor (input terminal)	When the main power supply capacity is greater than 500kVA, or when it switches into the phase capacitor, the instantaneous peak voltage and current generated will destroy the internal circuit of the integrated elevator drive. It is recommended to install an input side AC reactor in the integrated elevator drive. This will also improve the power factor and reduce power harmonics. The wiring distance should be within 10m. Please refer to Chapter 6-4
U/T1 V/T2 W/T3 \textcircled{E} E Zero-phase reactor	Zero-phase reactor	Used to reduce radiated interference, especially in environments with audio devices, and reduce input and output side interference. The effective range is AM band to 10MHz.Please refer to Chapter 6-5
AC reactor (output terminal)	EMI filter	Can be used to reduce electromagnetic interference.
Motor	Brake resistor and Brake module	Use to shorten deceleration time of the motor. Please refer to Chapter 6-1
	AC reactor (output terminal)	The wiring length of the motor will affect the size of the reflected wave on the motor end. It is recommended to install an AC reactor when the motor wiring length is greater than 20 meters. Refer to Chapter 6-4

Chapter 4 Main Circuit Terminals

Main Circuit Diagram



Terminals	Descriptions
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	AC line input terminals 3-phase;
n/L1, 0/L2, 1/L0	AC line input terminals 1-phase (R/L1, S/L2);
U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	AC drive output terminals for connecting 3-phase induction motor
DC+, DC-	Connections for brake unit (VFDB series)
B1, B2	Connections for brake resistor (optional)
	Earth connection, please comply with local regulations.



Terminals	Descriptions
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	AC line input terminals 3-phase
U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	AC drive output terminals for connecting 3-phase induction motor
+1, +2	Connections for DC reactor to improve the power factor. It needs to remove the
+1, +2	jumper for installation.
+1/DC+, -/DC-	Connections for brake unit (VFDB series)
B1, B2	Connections for brake resistor (built-in)
	Earth connection, please comply with local regulations.



Main power terminals

- ☑ Do not connect 3-phase model to one-phase power. R/L1, S/L2 and T/L3 has no phase-sequence requirement, it can be used upon random selection.
- ☑ It is recommend to add a magnetic contactor (MC) to the power input wiring to cut off power quickly and reduce malfunction when activating the protection function of the AC motor drive. Both ends of the MC should have an R-C surge absorber.
- ☑ Fasten the screws in the main circuit terminal to prevent sparks condition made by the loose screws due to vibration.
- \square Please use voltage and current within the specification.
- When using a general GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter), select a current sensor with sensitivity of 200mA or above and not less than 0.1-second operation time to avoid nuisance tripping.
- ☑ Please use the shield wire or tube for the power wiring and ground the two ends of the shield wire or tube.
- Do NOT run/stop AC motor drives by turning the power ON/OFF.
 Run/stop AC motor drives by RUN/STOP command via control terminals or keypad. If you still need to run/stop AC motor drives by turning power ON/OFF, it is recommended to do so only ONCE per hour.

Output terminals for main circuit

- When it needs to install the filter at the output side of terminals U/T1,
 V/T2, W/T3 on the AC motor drive. Please use inductance filter. Do not use phase-compensation capacitors or L-C (Inductance-Capacitance) or R-C (Resistance-Capacitance), unless approved by Delta.
- ☑ DO NOT connect phase-compensation capacitors or surge absorbers at the output terminals of AC motor drives.
- \blacksquare Use well-insulated motor, suitable for inverter operation.

Terminals for connecting DC reactor, external brake resistor, external brake resistor and DC circuit

This is the terminals used to connect the DC reactor to improve the power factor. For the factory setting, it connects the short-circuit object.
 Please remove this short-circuit object before connecting to the DC reactor.

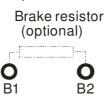
DC reactor (optional)



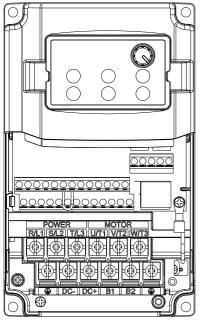
When the AC Motor Drive is connected directly to a large-capacity power transformer (600kVA or above) or when a phase lead capacitor is switched, excess peak currents may occur in the power input circuit due to the load changes and the converter section may be damaged. To

avoid this, it is recommend to use a serial connected AC input reactor(6%) at the AC Motor Drive mains input side to reduce the current and improve the input power efficiency.

Connect a brake resistor or brake unit in applications with frequent deceleration ramps, short deceleration time, too low brake torque or requiring increased brake torque.



- ☑ The external brake resistor should connect to the terminals (B1, B2) of AC motor drives.
- ☑ For those models without built-in brake resistor, please connect external brake unit and brake resistor (both of them are optional) to increase brake torque.
- DC+ and DC- are connected by common DC bus, please refer to Chapter 5-1(Main Circuit Terminal) for the wiring terminal specification and the wire gauge information.
- ☑ Please refer to the VFDB manual for more information on wire gauge when installing the brake unit.



Main circuit terminals:

R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U/T1, V/T2, W/T3, ⊕, DC+, DC-, B1, B2

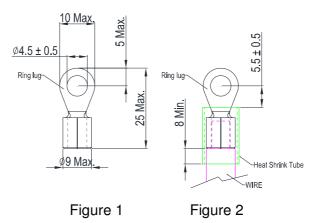
VFD004CB21A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD007CB21A-20/-21/-21M 12 AWG (3.3mm ²) VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M 10 AWG (5.3mm ²) VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M 8 AWG (8.4mm ²) VFD007CB23A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M 12 AWG (3.3mm ²) VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M 8 AWG VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M 8 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M 14 AWG (2.1mm ²)	Models	Max. Wire Gauge	Min. Wire Gauge	Torque
VFD037CB43B-20	VFD007CB21A-20/-21/-21M VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M VFD004CB23A-20/-21/-21M VFD007CB23A-20/-21/-21M VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M VFD015CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M		12 AWG (3.3mm ²) 10 AWG (5.3mm ²) 8 AWG (8.4mm ²) 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) 14 AWG (2.1mm ²) 12 AWG (3.3mm ²) 10 AWG (5.3mm ²) 8 AWG (8.4mm ²) 14 AWG (2.1mm ²)	20kg-cm (17.4 lb-in.)

UL installations must use 600V, 75℃ or 90℃ wire. Use copper wire only.

Figure 1 shows the terminal specification.

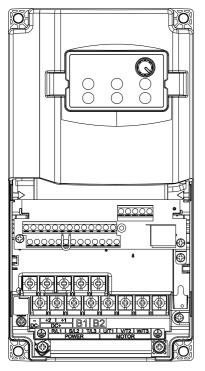
Figure 2 shows the specification of insulated heat shrink tubing that comply with UL

(600V, YDPU2).



Chapter 4 Main Circuit Terminals | C200 Series

Frame A



Main circuit terminals :

R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U/T1, V/T2, W/T3, 🕀, DC+(+2,+1), DC-, B1, B2

Models	Max. Wire Gauge	Min. Wire Gauge	Torque		
VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD040CB43B-20		10 AWG (5.3mm ²)	M4		
VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD055CB43B-20	8 AWG (8.4mm ²)	10 AWG (5.3mm ²)	20kg-cm (17.4 lb-in.)		
VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD075CB43B-20		8 AWG (8.4mm ²)	(1.96Nm)		
III installations must use 600V 75°C or 90°C wire . Use conner wire only					

JL installations must use 600V, 75 $^{\circ}$ C or 90 $^{\circ}$ C wire. Use copper wire only.

Figure 1 shows the terminal specification.

Figure 2 shows the specification of insulated heat shrink tubing that comply with UL (600V, YDPU2).

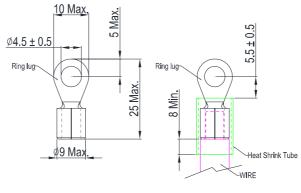


Figure 1

Figure 2

Chapter 5 Control Terminals | C200 Series

Chapter 5 Control Terminals

Please remove the top cover before wiring the multi-function input and output terminals,

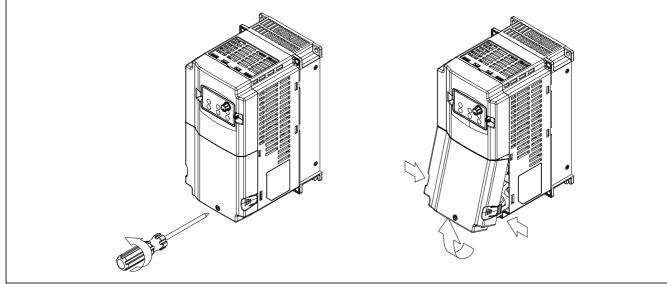
The drive appearances shown in the figures are for reference only, a real drive may look different.

Remove the cover for wiring

Frame A0 & A

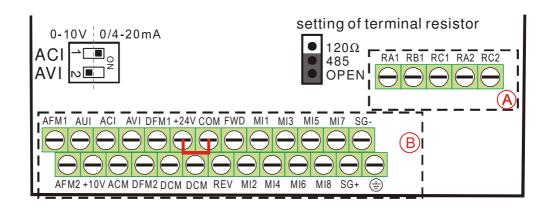
Screw torque: Frame A0: 6~8Kg-cm [5.21~6.94lb-in.] Frame A: 10~12Kg-cm [8.68~10.4lb-in.]

Loosen the screws and press the tabs on both sides to remove the cover.



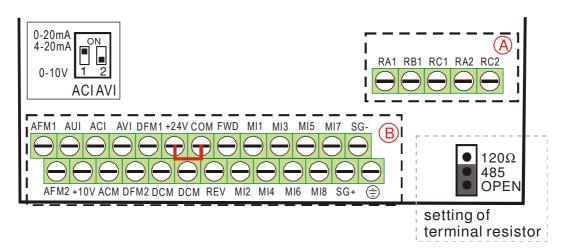
Control Terminal the sketch map





Chapter 5 Control Terminals | C200 Series

Frame A



Specifications of Control Terminal

Wire Gauge: $26 \sim 16 AWG (0.1281 - 1.318 mm^2)$,

Torque: (A) 5kg-cm [4.31lb-in.] (0.49Nm) (As shown in figure above) (B) 8kg-cm [6.94lb-in.] (0.78Nm) (As shown in figure above)

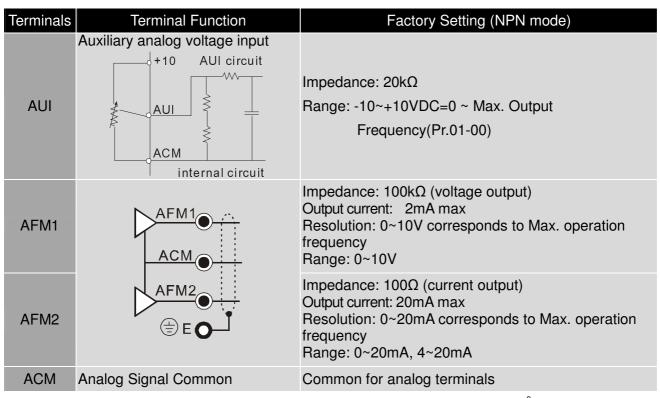
Wiring precautions:

- Reserves 5mm and properly install the wire into the terminal; fasten the installation by a slotted screwdriver. If the wire is stripped, sort the wire before install into the terminal.
- Flathead screwdriver: blade width 3.5mm, tip thickness 0.6mm
- In the figure above, the factory setting for S1-SCM is short circuit. The factory setting for +24V-COM is short circuit and SINK mode (NPN); please refer to Chapter 3 Wiring for more detail.

det				
Terminals	Terminal Function	Factory Setting (NPN mode)		
+24V	Digital control signal common (Source)	+24V±5% 100mA		
СОМ	Digital control signal common (Sink)	Common for multi-function input terminals		
FWD	Forward-Stop command	FWD-DCM: ON→ forward running OFF→ deceleration to stop		
REV	Reverse-Stop command	REV-DCM: ON→ reverse running OFF→ deceleration to stop		
MI1 ~ MI6	Multi-function input 1~6	Refer to parameters 02-01~02-08 to program the multi-function inputs MI1~MI8. ON: the activation current is $6.5mA \ge 11Vdc$ OFF: leakage current tolerance is $10\mu A \le 11Vdc$		
MI7 ~ MI8	Multi-function input 7~8	It can be a multi input option for Pr02-01 ~ 02-08. It can also be used as a PG function. For more information on PG function, see page 6-5.		
RA1	Multi-function relay output 1 (N.O.) a	Resistive Load: 5A(N.O.)/3A(N.C.) 250VAC		
RB1	Multi-function relay output 1 (N.C.) b	5A(N.O.)/3A(N.C.) 30VDC		

Terminals	Terminal Function	Factory Setting (NPN mode)				
RC1	Multi-function relay common 1	Inductive Load (COS 0.4):				
RA2	Multi-function relay output 2 (N.O.) a	2.0A(N.O.)/1.2A(N.C.) 250VAC 2.0A(N.O.)/1.2A(N.C.) 30VDC				
RC2	Multi-function relay common 2	It is used to output each monitor signal, such as drive is in operation, frequency attained or overload indication.				
DFM1	Digital frequency meter 1 (when Pr.02-21=0, DFM1 is the setting of Pr.02-16) (When Pr.02-21 \ge 1, DM1 is the pulse output.)	Regard the pulse voltage as the output monitor signal				
DFM2	Digital frequency meter 2 (When Pr.02-55 = 0, DFM2 is the setting value of Pr.02-17.) (When Pr.02-55 \ge 1, DFM2 is the pulse output)	Duty-cycle: 50% Min. load impedance: 1kΩ/100pf Max. current: 30mA Max. voltage: 30Vdc				
DCM	Digital frequency signal common	© DFM2 © DCM				
SG+	Modbus RS-485 8 ≪ _1	PIN4 YPIN5 equals to the PIN4, PIN5 of the RJ45 internet cable connector. PIN 3: GND				
SG-		PIN 4: SG- PIN 5: SG+				
+10V	Potentiometer power supply	Analog frequency setting: +10Vdc 20mA				
AVI	Analog voltage input	Impedance: 20kΩ Range: 0~10V/0~20mA/ 4~20mA(Pr.03-38) =0~Max. Output Frequency (Pr.01-00) AVI switch, factory setting is 0~10V 0-20mA 4-20mA 0-10V ACI AVI				
ACI	Analog current input	Impedance: 500Ω Range: $4 \sim 20 \text{ mA}/0 \sim 10 \text{ V}/0 \sim 20 \text{ mA}(\text{Pr.03-39})$ = $0 \sim \text{Max. Output Frequency (Pr.01-00)}$ ACI Switch, factory setting is $4 \sim 20 \text{ mA}$ 0 - 20 mA 0 - 20 mA 0 - 10 V ACI AVI				

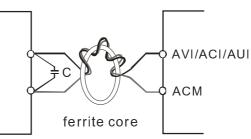
Chapter 5 Control Terminals | C200 Series



NOTE: Wire size of analog control signals: 18 AWG (0.75 mm²) with shielded wire

Analog input terminals (AVI, ACI, AUI, ACM)

- Analog input signals are easily affected by external noise. Use shielded wiring and keep it as short as possible (<20m) with proper grounding. If the noise is inductive, connecting the shield to terminal ACM can bring improvement.
- ☑ If the analog input signals are affected by noise from the AC motor drive, please connect a capacitor and ferrite core as indicated in the following diagram.



Wind each wires 3 times or more around the core

Digital inputs (FWD, REV, MI1~MI8, COM)

☑ When using contacts or switches to control the digital inputs, please use high quality components to avoid contact bounce.

Transistor outputs (MO1, MO2, MCM)

- Make sure to connect the digital outputs to the right polarity.
- ☑ When connecting a relay to the digital outputs, connect a surge absorber across the coil and check the polarity.

PG Function Explanation

- 1. When C200 is running at speed mode, it uses external terminal MI7~MI8 as PG connection function terminal.
- 2. C200 uses encoder, open collector of only 24Vdc. The maximum cable length of encoder is 30m. For example: Delta's encoder (ES3-06CN6941).
- 3. For External terminal MI7~MI8, their the minimum working voltage is 21Vdc, maximum input/output frequency is 33kHz. Refer to the formula below:

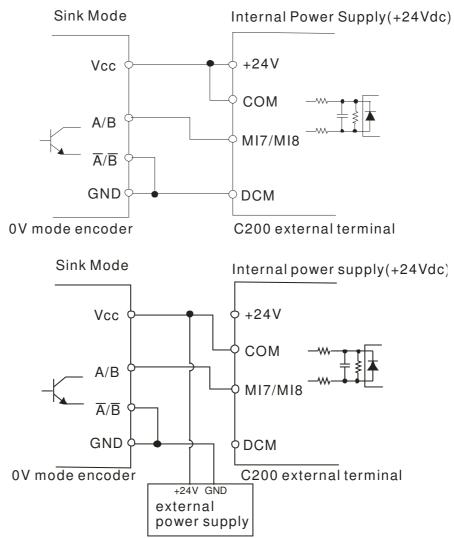
Maximum output rotation speed (rpm) /60*PG ≤33.000Hz

Maximum output rotation speed (rpm)=(120*frequency/motor pole number)

For example: Set up PG function to be 600pulse, pole number to be 4 and the maximum rotation frequency is 60Hz.

The maximum rotation speed(rpm)=(120*60)/4=1800rpm 1800/60*600=1800Hz

4. Set up Pr10-01~ 10-04 before using PG function. Its wiring diagram is shown as below:



5. Since MI1~MI8 shares the same COM, therefore when using a PG card, MI~MI6 can only be applied at SINK MODE.

Chapter 6 Optional Accessories

The optional accessories listed in this chapter are available upon request. Installing additional accessories to your drive would substantially improves the drive's performance. Please select an applicable accessory according to your need or contact the local distributor for suggestion.

6-1 All Brake Resistors and Brake Units Used in AC Motor Drives

230V 1-phase

	icable otor	* ¹ 125%Braking Torque 10%ED			* ² N	lax. Brake Tor	que	
HP	kW	Braking Torque (kg-m)	* ³ Braking Resistor series for each Brake Unit	Resistor value spec. for each AC motor Drive	Total Braking Current (A)	Min. Resistor Value (Ω)	Max. Total Braking Current (A)	Peak Power (kW)
0.5	0.4	0.27	BR080W200*1	80W200Ω	1.9	63.3	6	2.3
1	0.75	0.51	BR080W200*1	80W200Ω	1.9	63.3	6	2.3
2	1.5	1.0	BR200W091*1	200W91Ω	4.2	47.5	8	3.0
3	2.2	1.5	BR300W070*1	300W70Ω	5.4	38.0	10	3.8

230V 3-phase

	icable otor	* ¹ 125%Braking Torque 10%ED			*² N	lax. Brake Tor	que	
HP	kW	Braking Torque (kg-m)	^{*3} Braking Resistor series for each Brake Unit	Resistor value spec. for each AC motor Drive	Total Braking Current (A)	Min. Resistor Value (Ω)	Max. Total Braking Current (A)	Peak Power (kW)
0.5	0.4	0.27	BR080W200*1	80W200Ω	1.9	63.3	6	2.3
1	0.75	0.51	BR080W200*1	80W200Ω	1.9	63.3	6	2.3
2	1.5	1.0	BR200W091*1	200W91Ω	4.2	47.5	8	3.0
3	2.2	1.5	BR300W070*1	300W70Ω	5.4	38.0	10	3.8
5	3.7	2.5	BR400W040*1	400W40Ω	9.5	19.0	20	7.6

460V

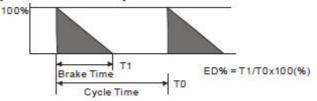
	icable otor	* ¹ 125%Braking Torque 10%ED				* ² M	que	
HP	kW	Braking Torque (kg-m)	* ³ Braking Resistor series for each Brake Unit	Resistor value spec. for each AC motor Drive	Total Braking Current (A)	Min. Resistor Value (Ω)	Max. Total Braking Current (A)	Peak Power (kW)
1	0.75	0.5	BR080W750*1	80W750Ω	1	190.0	4	3.0
2	1.5	1.0	BR200W360*1	200W360Ω	2.1	126.7	6	4.6
3	2.2	1.5	BR300W250*1	300W250Ω	3	108.6	7	5.3
5	3.7	2.5	BR400W150*1	400W150Ω	5.1	84.4	9	6.8
5.5	4.0	2.7	BR1K0W075*1	1000W75Ω	10.2	54.3	14	10.6
7.5	5.5	3.7	BR1K0W075*1	1000W75Ω	10.2	54.3	14	10.6
10	7.5	5.1	BR1K0W075*1	1000W75Ω	10.2	47.5	16	12.2

 *1 Calculation for 125% brake toque: (kw)*125%*0.8; where 0.8 is motor efficiency. Because there is a resistor limit of power consumption, the longest operation time for 10%ED is 10sec (on: 10sec/ off: 90sec).
 *2 Places are for to the Probable Defermence Queue for "Queue for"" "Queue for "Queue for "Queue for "Queue for "Queue for "Que

*² Please refer to the Brake Performance Curve for "Operation Duration & ED" vs. "Braking Current".

*³ For heat dissipation, a resistor of 400W or lower should be fixed to the frame and maintain the surface temperature below 50°C; a resistor of 1000W and above should maintain the surface temperature below 350°C.

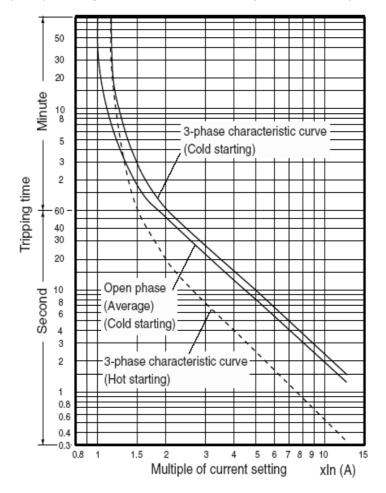
 Definition for Brake Usage ED% Explanation: The definition of the brake usage ED (%) is for assurance of enough time for the brake unit and brake resistor to dissipate away heat generated by braking. When the brake resistor heats up, the resistance would increase with temperature, and brake torque would decrease accordingly. Recommended cycle time is one minute.

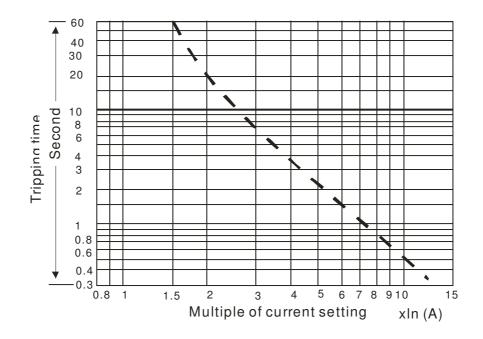


For safety concern, install an overload relay (O.L) between the brake unit and the brake resistor in conjunction with the magnetic contactor (MC) prior to the drive for abnormal protection. The purpose of installing the thermal overload relay is to protect the brake resistor from damage due to frequent brake, or due to brake unit keeping operating resulted from unusual high input voltage. Under such circumstance, just turn off the power to prevent damaging the brake resistor.

- 2. If damage to the drive or other equipment is due to the fact that the brake resistors and brake modules in use are not provided by Delta, the warranty will be void.
- 3. Take into consideration the safety of the environment when installing the brake resistors. If the minimum resistance value is to be utilized, consult local dealers for the calculation of Watt figures.
- 4. This chart is for normal usage; if the AC motor drive is applied for frequent braking, it is suggested to enlarge 2~3 times of the Watts.
- 5. Thermal Relay:

Thermal relay selection is basing on its overload capability. A standard braking capacity for C2000 is 10%ED (Tripping time=10s). The figure below is an example of 406V, 110kw AC motor drive. It requires the thermal relay to take 260% overload capacity in 10s (Host starting) and the braking current is 126A. In this case, user should select a rated 50A thermal relay. The property of each thermal relay may vary among different manufacturer, please carefully read specification.





6-2 Non-fuse Circuit Breaker

Comply with UL standard: Per UL 508, paragraph 45.8.4, part a, The rated current of the breaker shall be 2~4 times of the maximum rated input current of AC motor drive.

1-phase 230V						
Model	Recommended non-fuse breaker (A)					
VFD004CB21A-20/-21/-21M	15					
VFD007CB21A-20/-21/-21M	20					
VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M	30					
VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M	50					

3-phase 230V						
Model	Recommended non-fuse breaker (A)					
VFD004CB23A-20/-21/-21M	10					
VFD007CB23A-20/-21/-21M	15					
VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M	20					
VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M	30					
VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M	40					

3-phase 460V							
Model	Recommended non-fuse breaker (A)						
VFD007CB43A-20/-21/-21M	10						
VFD015CB43A-20/-21/-21M	10						
VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB43B-20	15						
VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD037CB43B-20	20						
VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD040CB43B-20	20						
VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD055CB43B-20	30						
VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD075CB43B-20	40						

6-3 Fuse Specification Chart

- Use only the fuses comply with UL certificated.
- Use only the fuses comply with local regulations.

Model	Manufacturer	Class / Catalog No	Rating
VFD004CB21A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-15	300 Vac, 15A
VFD007CB21A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-20	300 Vac, 20A
VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-30	300 Vac, 30A
VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-50	300 Vac, 50A
VFD004CB23A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-10	300 Vac, 10A
VFD007CB23A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-15	300 Vac, 15A
VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-20	300 Vac, 20A
VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJN-30	300 Vac, 30A
VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M	Cooper Bussmann Inc.	Class _T / JJN-40	300 Vac, 40A
VFD007CB43A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJS-10	600 Vac, 10A
VFD015CB43A-20/-21/-21M		Class _T / JJS-10	600 Vac, 10A
VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB43B-20		Class _T / JJS-15	600 Vac, 15A
VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD037CB43B-20		Class _T / JJS-20	600 Vac, 20A
VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD040CB43B-20		Class _T / JJS-20	600 Vac, 20A
VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD055CB43B-20		Class _T / JJS-30	600 Vac, 30A
VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD075CB43B-20		Class _T / JJS-40	600 Vac, 40A

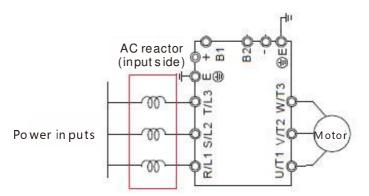
6-4 AC/DC Reactor

AC Input Reactor

When the AC Motor Drive is connected directly to a large-capacity power transformer (500kVA or above) or when a phase lead capacitor is switched, excess peak currents may occur in the power input circuit due to the load changes and the converter section may be damaged. To avoid this, it is recommend using a serial connected AC input reactor at the AC Motor Drive mains input side to reduce the current and improve the input power efficiency.

Method of set up

AC input reactor sets up between electric power and R, S, T which are at three-phase input side of AC motor drive in series-connected way. See the figure below:



AC Input Reactor Setup

Specifications of AC input reactors (standard item)

The following table shows the specifications of AC input reactors (standard items) for Delta C200 series products, and their part numbers to choose:

200~230V, 50~60Hz, 1-phase

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	Built-in DC reactor	3% input reactor Delta Part #
VFD004CB21A	0.5	3	5.04	7.844	13.073	Х	DR005D0585
VFD007CB21A	1	5	8.64	4.576	7.626	Х	DR008D0366
VFD015CB21A	2	8	12.78	3.094	5.155	Х	DR011D0266
VFD022CB21A	3	11	18	2.197	3.660	Х	DR017D0172

200~230V, 50~60Hz, 3-phase

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	Built-in DC reactor	3% input reactor Delta Part #
VFD004CB23A	0.5	3	5.04	4.529	7.547	Х	DR006A0405
VFD007CB23A	1	5	8.64	2.536	4.227	Х	DR005A0254
VFD015CB23A	2	8	12.78	1.585	2.642	Х	DR008A0159
VFD022CB23A	3	11	18	1.152	1.922	Х	DR011A0115
VFD037CB23A	5	17	28.8	0.746	1.243	Х	DR017AP746

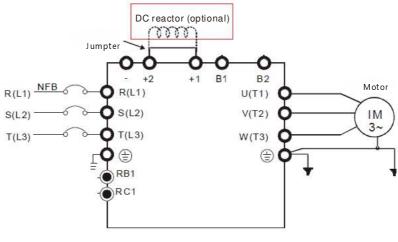
Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	Built-in DC reactor	3% input reactor Delta Part #
VFD007CB43A	1	3	5.22	8.102	13.502	Х	DR003A0810
VFD015CB43A	2	4	6.84	6.077	10.127	Х	DR004A0607
VFD022CB43A	3	6	10.26	4.05	6.752	Х	DR006A0405
VFD037CB43A	5	9	14.58	2.7	4.501	Х	DR009A0270
VFD040CB43A	5	10.5	17.1	2.315	3.858	Х	DR010A0231
VFD055CB43A	7.5	12	19.8	2.025	3.375	Х	DR012A0202
VFD075CB43A	10	18	30.6	1.35	2.251	Х	DR018A0117
VFD022CB43B	3	6	10.26	4.05	6.752	Х	DR006A0405
VFD037CB43B	5	9	14.58	2.7	4.501	Х	DR009A0270
VFD040CB43B	5	10.5	17.1	2.315	3.858	Х	DR010A0231
VFD055CB43B	7.5	12	19.8	2.025	3.375	Х	DR012A0202
VFD075CB43B	10	18	30.6	1.35	2.251	Х	DR018A0117

DC Reactor

DC reactor can increase the impedance, improve the power factor, decrease input current, increase system's capacity and decrease harmonic which generates from AC motor drive. Furthermore, DC reactor can steady the DC voltage of AC motor drive. Compare with the reactor which sets up at input side, it is small, lower price, and low pressure drop.

Method of set up

DC reactor sets up between +1 and +2 of the circuit, and the jumper should be removed. See the figure below:



DC Reactor Setup

Specifications of DC reactors (standard item)

The following table shows the specifications of DC reactors (standard items) for Delta C200 series products.

200~230V, 50~60Hz, 3-phase

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	DC reactor (mH)	DC reactor Delta Part#
VFD004CB23A	0.5	3	5.04	10.459	DR005D0585*
VFD007CB23A	1	5	8.64	5.857	DR005D0585
VFD015CB23A	2	8	12.78	3.66	DR008D0366
VFD022CB23A	3	11	18	2.662	DR011D0266
VFD037CB23A	5	17	28.8	1.722	DR017D0172

*The inductance is 3%

380~460V, 50~60Hz, 3-phase

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	DC reactor (mH)	DC reactor Delta Part#
VFD007CB43A	1	3	5.22	18.709	DR003D1870
VFD015CB43A	2	4	6.84	14.031	DR004D1403
VFD022CB43A	3	6	10.26	9.355	DR006D0935
VFD037CB43A	5	9	14.58	6.236	DR009D0623
VFD040CB43A	5	10.5	17.1	5.345	DR010D0534
VFD055CB43A	7.5	12	19.8	4.677	DR012D0467
VFD075CB43A	10	18	30.6	3.119	DR018D0311
VFD022CB43B	3	6	10.26	9.355	DR006D0935
VFD037CB43B	5	9	14.58	6.236	DR009D0623
VFD040CB43B	5	10.5	17.1	5.345	DR010D0534
VFD055CB43B	7.5	12	19.8	4.677	DR012D0467
VFD075CB43B	10	18	30.6	3.119	DR018D0311

The following table is spec. of THDi that Delta AC motor drives use with AC/DC reactors.

AC motor drive	Without built-in DC reactor (Frame A~C)				With built-in DC reactor (Frame D and above)			
Spec. of reactor (series-con nected)	Without adding input AC/DC reactor	3% Input AC Reactor	5% Input AC Reactor	4% DC Reactor	Built-in DC reactor, and without adding input AC/DC reactor	3% Input AC Reactor	5% Input AC Reactor	
5th	73.3%	38.5%	30.8%	25.5%	31.16%	27.01%	25.5%	
7th	52.74%	15.3%	9.4%	18.6%	23.18%	9.54%	8.75%	
11th	7.28%	7.1%	6.13%	7.14%	8.6%	4.5%	4.2%	
13th	0.4%	3.75%	3.15%	0.48%	7.9%	0.22%	0.17%	
THDi	91%	43.6%	34.33%	38.2%	42.28%	30.5%	28.4%	
Note	THDi may have some difference due to different installation conditions and environment							

According to IEC61000-3-12, DC reactor is designed as 4% of system impedance, and AC reactor is 3% of system impedance.

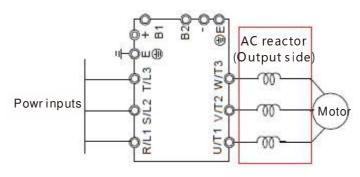
AC Output Reactor

If the length of cable between AC motor drive and motor is too long, it may make AC motor drive trigger protection mechanism for GF (Ground Fault), OV (Over Current) and the AC motor drive stops running. The cause is the over long motor cable will generate extremely large stray capacitance, make common mode current of 3-phase output get too large and then trigger GF protection mechanism; OC protection is triggered which is caused by stray capacitance of cable-cable and cable-ground are getting larger, and its surge current makes AC motor drive output over large current. To prevent from the common mode current that stray capacitance generates, set up AC output reactor between AC motor drive and motor to increase the high frequency impedance.

Power transistor is switched via PWM to control the output voltage and frequency for AC motor drive. During the switch process, impulse voltage (dv/dt) rises and falls rapidly will make inner voltage of motor distribute unequally, and then the isolation of motor will be getting worse, and have interference of bearing current and electromagnet. Especially when AC motor drive and motor are connected by long leading wire, the influence of damping of high frequency resonance and reflected voltage that caused by cable spreading parameters is getting large, and it will generate twice incoming voltage at motor side to be over voltage, destroy the isolation.

Method of set up

AC output reactor sets up between motor and U, V, W which are at output side of AC motor drive in series-connected way. See the figure below:



AC Output Reactor Setup

Specifications of AC output reactors (standard item)

The following table shows the specifications of AC output reactors (standard items) for Delta C200 series products, and their part numbers to choose:

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	Built-in DC reactor	3% input reactor Delta Part #
VFD004CB21A	0.5	3	5.04	7.844	13.073	Х	N/A
VFD007CB21A	1	5	8.64	4.576	7.626	Х	N/A
VFD015CB21A	2	8	12.78	3.094	5.155	Х	N/A
VFD022CB21A	3	11	18	2.197	3.660	Х	N/A

200~230V, 50~60Hz, 1-phase

200~230V, 50~60Hz, 3-phase

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	Built-in DC reactor	3% input reactor Delta Part #
VFD004CB23A	0.5	3	5.04	4.529	7.547	Х	N/A
VFD007CB23A	1	5	8.64	2.536	4.227	Х	N/A
VFD015CB23A	2	8	12.78	1.585	2.642	Х	N/A
VFD022CB23A	3	11	18	1.152	1.922	Х	N/A
VFD037CB23A	5	17	28.8	0.746	1.243	Х	N/A

380~460V, 50~60Hz, 3-phase

Туре	HP	Rated Amps (Arms)	Max. continuous Amps (Arms)	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	Built-in DC reactor	3% input reactor Delta Part #
VFD007CB43A	1	3	5.22	8.102	13.502	Х	N/A
VFD015CB43A	2	4	6.84	6.077	10.127	Х	N/A
VFD022CB43A	3	6	10.26	4.05	6.752	Х	N/A
VFD037CB43A	5	9	14.58	2.7	4.501	Х	N/A
VFD040CB43A	5	10.5	17.1	2.315	3.858	Х	N/A
VFD055CB43A	7.5	12	19.8	2.025	3.375	Х	N/A
VFD075CB43A	10	18	30.6	1.35	2.251	Х	N/A
VFD022CB43B	3	6	10.26	4.05	6.752	Х	N/A
VFD037CB43B	5	9	14.58	2.7	4.501	Х	N/A
VFD040CB43B	5	10.5	17.1	2.315	3.858	Х	N/A
VFD055CB43B	7.5	12	19.8	2.025	3.375	Х	N/A
VFD075CB43B	10	18	30.6	1.35	2.251	Х	N/A

The length of motor cable

- 1. Never connect phase lead capacitors or surge absorbers to the output terminals of the AC motor drive.
 - If the length is too long, the stray capacitance between cables will increase and may cause leakage current. It will activate the protection of over current, increase leakage current or not insure the correction of current display. The worst case is that AC motor drive may damage.
 - If more than one motor is connected to the AC motor drive, the total wiring length is the sum of the wiring length from AC motor drive to each motor.
 - For the 460V series AC motor drive, when an overload relay is installed between the drive and the motor to protect motor over heating, the connecting cable must be shorter than 50m. However, an overload relay malfunction may still occur. To prevent the malfunction, install an output reactor (optional) to the drive or lower the carrier frequency setting (Pr.00-17).
- 2. When motor is driven by an AC motor drive of PWM type, the motor terminals will experience surge voltages easily due to components conversion of AC motor drive and cable capacitance. When the motor cable is very long (especially for the 460V series), surge voltages may reduce insulation quality. To prevent this situation, please follow the rules below:

Chapter 6 Optional Accessories | C200 Series

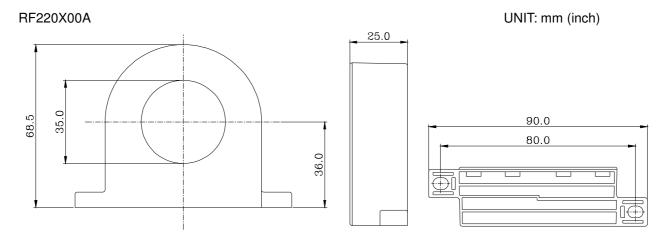
- Use a motor with enhanced insulation.
- Connect an output reactor (optional) to the output terminals of the AC motor drive
- The length of the cable between AC motor drive and motor should be as short as possible (10 to 20 m or less)
- The following table refers to IEC 60034-17 shows specification of the length of shielding cable for C200 series motor. It applies to the motors which rated voltage is under 500Vac, peak-peak voltage isolation rating is above (including) 1.35kV:

		Rated	Without AC o	output reactor	3% AC output reactor	
220V / 1-phase	HP	Amps	Shielding	Un-shielding	Shielding	Un-shielding
		(Arms)	cable (meter)	cable (meter)	cable (meter)	cable (meter)
VFD004CB21A	0.5	3	50	75	75	115
VFD007CB21A	1	5	50	75	75	115
VFD015CB21A	2	8	50	75	75	115
VFD022CB21A	3	11	50	75	75	115

		Rated	Without AC c	output reactor	3% AC output reactor	
220V / 3-phase	HP	Amps (Arms)	Shielding cable (meter)	Un-shielding cable (meter)	Shielding	Un-shielding cable (meter)
VFD004CB23A	0.5	3	50	75	75	115
VFD007CB23A	1	5	50	75	75	115
VFD015CB23A	2	8	50	75	75	115
VFD022CB23A	3	11	50	75	75	115
VFD037CB23A	5	17	50	75	75	115

	Rated		Without AC of	Nithout AC output reactor		3% AC output reactor	
440V/ 3-phase	HP	Amps (Arms)	Shielding cable (meter)	Un-shielding cable (meter)	Shielding cable (meter)	Un-shielding cable (meter)	
VFD007CB43A	1	3	50	75	75	115	
VFD015CB43A	2	4	50	75	75	115	
VFD022CB43A	3	6	50	75	75	115	
VFD037CB43A	5	9	50	75	75	115	
VFD040CB43A	5	10.5	50	75	75	115	
VFD055CB43A	7.5	12	50	75	75	115	
VFD075CB43A	10	18	100	150	150	225	
VFD022CB43B	3	6	50	75	75	115	
VFD037CB43B	5	9	50	75	75	115	
VFD040CB43B	5	10.5	50	75	75	115	
VFD055CB43B	7.5	12	50	75	75	115	
VFD075CB43B	10	18	100	150	150	225	

6-5 Zero Phase Reactors



Cable type		ecommen re Size (n	•	Otv	Wiring Method	
(Note)	AWG	mm ²	Nominal (mm ²)	Qty.		
Single-core	≤10	≤5.3	≤5.5	1	Diagram A	
Olingio obro	≤2	≤33.6	≤38	4	Diagram B	
Three-core	≤12	≤3.3	≤3.5	1	Diagram A	
	≤1	≤42.4	≤50	4	Diagram B	

600V insulated cable wire

- 1. The table above gives approximate wire size for the zero phase reactors but the selection is ultimately governed by the type and the diameter of the cable, i.e. the cable diameter must small enough to go through the center of the zero phase reactor.
- 2. When wiring, do not goes through the earth core. It only needs to pass through the motor cable or the power cable.
- 3. When a long motor cable for output is used, a zero phase reactor may be necessary to reduce the radiated emission.

Diagram A

Wind each wire around the core for 4 times. The reactor must be placed at the AC motor drive output side as close as possible.

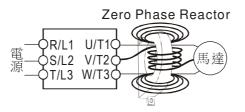
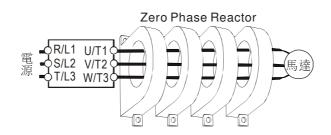


Diagram B

Put the wires/cables through the middle of the 4 cores that lines in parallel.



6-6 EMI Filter

The following table shows external EMI filter models. Users can choose corresponding zero phase reactor and applicable shielding cable according to required noise emission and electromagnetic disturbance rating, to make the best assembly and restrain electromagnetic disturbance.

	l la sut		Zaura Diasasa	CE Cable Length	Radiation Emission
Model	Input	Applicable EMI	Zero Phase	Default Carrie	er Frequency
	Current	Filter	Reactor	EN61800-3	EN61800-3
				C2	C2
VFD004CB21A-20/-21/-21M	7.2	EMF011A21A		100	100
VFD007CB21A-20/-21/-21M	12	ENFUTAZIA		100	100
VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M	15.7	EMF023A21A		100	100
VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M	22	EMITU23A2TA		100	100
VFD004CB23A-20/-21/-21M	3.9		RF008X00A	100	100
VFD007CB23A-20/-21/-21M	6.4	EMF014A23A		100	100
VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M	12			100	100
VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M	16	EMF021A23A		100	100
VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M	20	EMITU21A23A		100	100
VFD007CB43A-20/-21/-21M	4.3			100	100
VFD015CB43A-20/-21/-21M	5.9			100	100
VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD022CB43B-20	8.7	EMF014A43A		100	100
VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD037CB43B-20	14			100	100
VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD040CB43B-20	15.5			100	100
VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD055CB43B-20	17	EMF018A43A		100	100
VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M VFD075CB43B-20	20			100	100

EMI Filter Installation

All electrical equipment, including AC motor drives, will generate high-frequency/low-frequency noise and will interfere with peripheral equipment by radiation or conduction when in operation. By using an EMI filter with correct installation, much interference can be eliminated. It is recommended to use DELTA EMI filter to have the best interference elimination performance.

We assure that it can comply with following rules when AC motor drive and EMI filter are installed and wired according to user manual:

- EN61000-6-4
- EN61800-3: 1996
- EN55011 (1991) Class A Group 1 (1st Environment, restricted distribution)

General precaution

- 1. EMI filter and AC motor drive should be installed on the same metal plate.
- 2. Please install AC motor drive on footprint EMI filter or install EMI filter as close as possible to the AC motor drive.
- 3. Please wire as short as possible.
- 4. Metal plate should be grounded.
- 5. The cover of EMI filter and AC motor drive or grounding should be fixed on the metal plate and the contact area should be as large as possible.

Choose suitable motor cable and precautions

Improper installation and choice of motor cable will affect the performance of EMI filter. Be sure to observe the following precautions when selecting motor cable.

- 1. Use the cable with shielding (double shielding is the best).
- 2. The shielding on both ends of the motor cable should be grounded with the minimum length and maximum contact area.
- 3. Remove any paint on metal saddle for good ground contact with the plate and shielding.

Remove any paint on metal saddle for good ground contact with the plate and shielding.

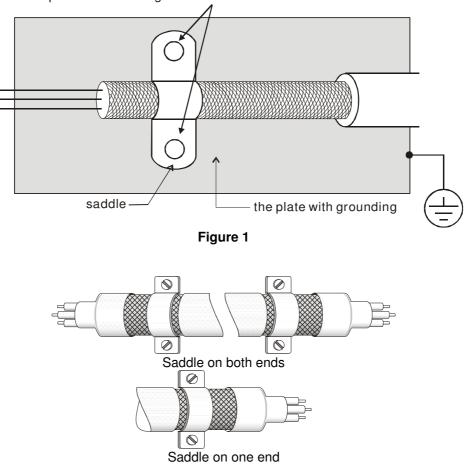


Figure 2

6-7 Digital Keypad

KPC-CC01 **KPC-CE01** WFD-Cx VFD.Cx ERR RU F1 F2 F3 F4 ER ESC ~ < > < AUTO RUN RUN

Installation Method Embedded type and can be put flat on the surface of the control box. The front cover is water proof.

Mote Multi-lingual display are NOT supported when using C200 with KPC-CC01, it only can display in English.

Descriptions of Keypad Functions

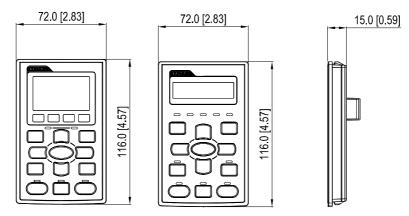
Key	Descriptions			
RUN	 Start Operation Key It is only valid when the source of operation command is from the keypad. It can operate the AC motor drive by the function setting and the RUN LED will be ON. It can be pressed again and again at stop process. When enabling "HAND" mode, it is only valid when the source of operation command is from the keypad. 			
STOP RESET	 Stop Command Key. This key has the highest processing priority in any situation. When it receives STOP command, no matter the AC motor drive is in operation or stop status, the AC motor drive needs to execute "STOP" command. The RESET key can be used to reset the drive after the fault occurs. For those faults that can't be reset by the RESET key, see the fault records after pressing MENU key for details. 			
FWD	 Operation Direction Key This key is only control the operation direction NOT for activate the drive. FWD: forward, REV: reverse. Refer to the LED descriptions for more details. 			
ENTER	ENTER Key Press ENTER and go to the next level. If it is the last level then press ENTER to execute the command.			
ESC	ESC Key ESC key function is to leave current menu and return to the last menu. It is also functioned as a return key in the sub-menu.			
MENU	Press menu to return to main menu. Menu content: KPC-CE01 does not support function 5 ~13. 1. Detail Parameter 7. Quick/Simple Setup 2. Copy Parameter 8. Display Setup 3. Keypad Locked 9. Time Setup 4. PLC Function 10. Language Setup 5. Copy PLC 11. Startup Menu 6. Fault Record 12. Main Page			
	 Direction: Left/Right/Up/Down In the numeric value setting mode, it is used to move the cursor and change the numeric value. In the menu/text selection mode, it is used for item selection. 			

Key	Descriptions
F1 F2	Function Key It has the factory setting function and the function can be set by the user. The present factory setting: F1 is JOG function.
F3 F4	 Other functions must be defined by TPEditor first. TPEditor software V1.30.6 (or later) is available for download at: <u>http://www.delta.com.tw/ch/product/em/download/download_main.asp?act=3&pid=3&cid=3&tpid=3</u>
	HAND ON Key
	 This key is executed by the parameter settings of the source of Hand frequency and hand operation. The factory settings of both source of Hand frequency and hand operation are the digital keypad.
HAND	2. Press HAND ON key at stop status, the setting will switch to hand frequency source and hand operation source. Press HAND ON key at operation status, it stops the AC motor drive first (display AHSP warning), and switch to hand frequency source and hand operation source.
	3. Successful mode switching for KPC-CE01, "H/A" LED will be on; for KPC-CC01, it will display HAND mode/ AUTO mode on the screen.
	 This key is executed by the parameter settings of the source of AUTO frequency and AUTO operation. The factory setting is the external terminal (source of operation is 4-20mA).
AUTO	2. Press Auto key at stop status, the setting will switch to hand frequency source and hand operation source. Press Auto key at operation status, it stops the AC motor drive first (display AHSP warning), and switch to hand frequency source and hand operation source.
	3. Successful mode switching for KPC-CE01, "H/A" LED will be off; for KPC-CC01, it will display HAND mode/ AUTO mode on the screen

Descriptions of LED Functions

LED	Descriptions
	Steady ON: operation indicator of the AC motor drive, including DC brake, zero speed, standby, restart after fault and speed search.
	Blinking: drive is decelerating to stop or in the status of base block.
	Steady OFF: drive doesn't execute the operation command
	Steady ON: stop indicator of the AC motor drive.
STOP RESET	Blinking: drive is in the standby status.
RESET	Steady OFF: drive doesn't execute "STOP" command.
	Operation Direction LED
FWD	1. Green light is on, the drive is running forward.
REV	2. Red light is on, the drive is running backward.
	3. Twinkling light: the drive is changing direction.
	(Only KPC-CE01 support this function)
HAND	Setting can be done during operation.
	HAND LED: When HAND LED is on (HAND mode); when HAND LED is off (AUTO mode).
Αυτο	(Only KPC-CE01Support this function)
	Setting can be done during operation.
	AUTO LED: when AUTO LED is on (AUTO mode); when AUTO LED is off (HAND mode).

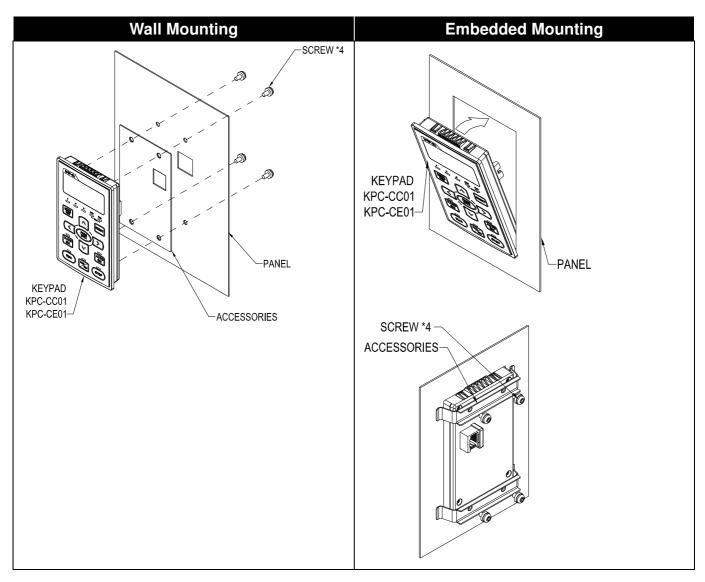
Dimension of KPC-CC01 & KPC-CE01



6-8 Panel Mounting (MKC-KPPK)

For MKC-KPPK model, user can choose wall mounting or embedded mounting, protection level is IP56. Applicable to the digital keypads (KPC-CC01 & KPC-CE01).

Wall Mou	unting		Embedded M	lountina	
accessories*1		accessories*2			
° °	0 0				
Screw *4 ~M4*p 0.7 *L8mm Torque: 10-12kg-cm (8.7-10	.4lb-in.)	Torque: 10-12	4*p 0.7 *L8mm 2kg-cm (8.7-10.		
Panel cutout dimension	Unit: mm [inch]	Panel cutout	dimension	Unit: ı	mm [inch]
36.0 [1.42] 36.0 [1.42] 36.0 [1.42] 36.0 [1.42] 36.0 [1.42] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Normal cutou Panel thickness	KEYPAD KPC-CC01 KPC-CE01- t dimension 1.2mm	1.6mm	PANEL
	22.0 [0.87]	A		66.4	
		В	110.2 [4.339]	[2.614] 111.3 [4.382]	112.5 [4.429]
			*Deviation	on: ±0.15mr	n /±0.0059inch
		Cutout dimen	sion (Waterpro	of level: IP	56)
		Panel thickness	1.2mm	1.6mm	2.0mm
		А	6	6.4 [2.614]	
		В	11	0.8 [4.362]	
			*Deviatior	n: ±0.15mm	/±0.0059inch



RJ45 Extension Lead for Digital Keypad (Designed only for KEYPAD, NOT for CANopen communication)

Part #	Description
CBC-K3FT	3 feet RJ45 extension lead (approximately 0.9m)
CBC-K5FT	5 feet RJ45 extension lead (approximately 1.5 m)
CBC-K7FT	7 feet RJ45 extension lead (approximately 2.1 m)
CBC-K10FT	10 feet RJ45 extension lead (approximately 3 m)
CBC-K16FT	16 feet RJ45 extension lead (approximately 4.9 m)

6-9 Conduit Box

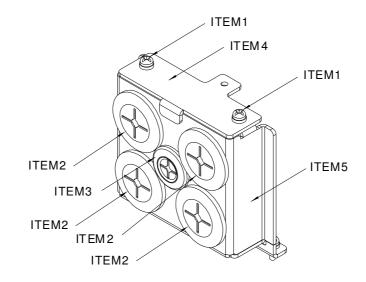
Appearance

Frame A0

Applicable models:

Model name: MKCB-A0N1

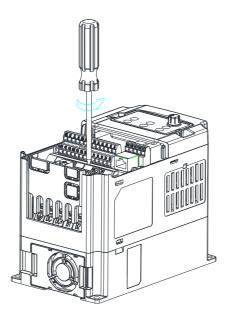
Item	Description	Qty
1	SCREW M3*0.5*8L	4
2	BUSHING RUBBER 28	4
3	BUSHING RUBBER 20	1
4	CONDUIT BOX COVER	1
5	CONDUIT BOX BASE	1



Installation of Conduit Box

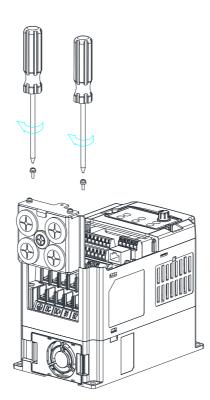
Frame A0

1. Disassemble the wiring cover, and loosen the screws of wiring guard.



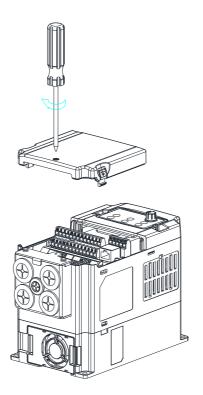
NOTE: C200-21/-21M are NO wiring guard.

2. Fasten the conduit box with the screws. Screw torque: 8-10Kg-cm (6.9-8.7lb-in.)



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3. Place the wiring cover back and fasten it with screws. Screw M3 torque: 6-8Kg-cm (5.2-6.9lb-in.)



6-10 Fan Kit

Frames of the fan kit Model [®] MKCB-A0FKM _a This fan is a 12Vdc ON/OFF control fan 000 Applicable Model: VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M Model [®] MKCB-AFKM1 _J This fan is a 12Vdc ON/OFF control fan Applicable Model: VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M; VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M; VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M; VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M; VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M Model [®] MKCB-AFKM2 [』] This fan is a 12Vdc PWM control fan Applicable Model: VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M Model [®] MKCB-AFKM3 [』] This fan is a 12Vdc ON/OFF control fan Applicable Model: VFD022CB43B-20; VFD037CB43B-20; VFD040CB43B-20; VFD055CB43B-20; VFD075CB43B-20

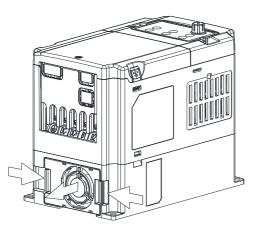
Fan Removal

Frame A0

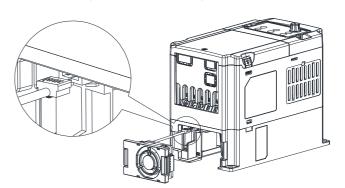
Applicable model:

VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M; VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M; VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M; VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M; VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M

 Press the tabs on both side of the fan to successfully remove the fan. (The arrow)



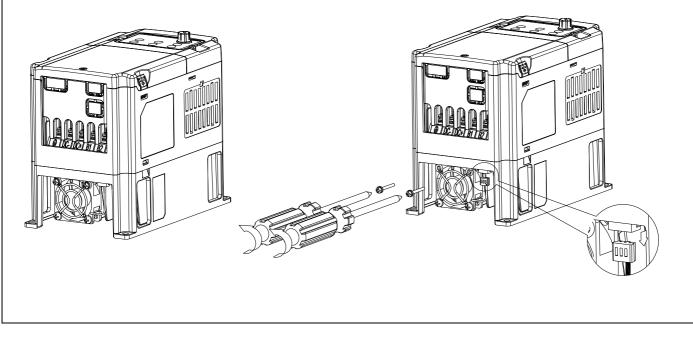
2. Disconnect the power terminal before removing the fan. (As shown below.)



Frame A0

Applicable model: VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M

- 1. Disconnect the power terminal before removing the fan. (As shown below)
- 2. Loosen the two screws to remove the fan. Screw torque: 8-10kg-cm (6.9-8.7lb-in.)

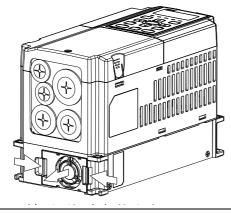


Frame A

Applicable model:

VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M

1. Press the tabs on both side of the fan to successfully remove the fan. (The arrow)

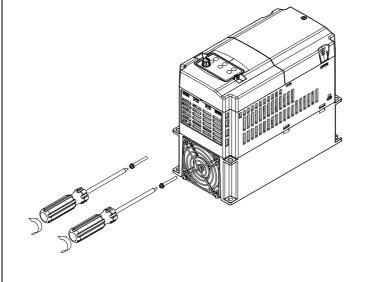


Frame A0 & A

Applicable model:

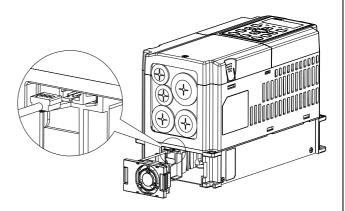
VFD022CB43B-20; VFD037CB43B-20; VFD040CB43B-20; VFD055CB43B-20; VFD075CB43B-20

- 1. Loosen the two screws, and then the fan can be removed.
- Disconnect the power terminal before removing the fan. (As the figure shown below)



- % 1 VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M; VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M: optional fan model# MKCB-AFKM1 . This fan is a 12Vdc ON/OFF control fan.
- % 2 VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M: optional fan model # "MKCB-AFKM2...This fan is a 12Vdc PWM control fan.

 Disconnect the power terminal before removing the fan. (As shown below.)



6-11 USB/RS-485 Communication Interface IFD6530

🕂 Warning

 \checkmark Please thoroughly read this instruction sheet before installation and putting it into use.

✓ The content of this instruction sheet and the driver file may be revised without prior notice. Please consult our distributors or download the most updated instruction/driver version at http://www.delta.com.tw/product/em/control/cm/control_cm_main.asp

1. Introduction

IFD6530 is a convenient RS-485-to-USB converter, which does not require external power-supply and complex setting process. It supports baud rate from 75 to 115.2kbps and auto switching direction of data transmission. In addition, it adopts RJ-45 in RS-485 connector for users to wire conveniently. And its tiny dimension, handy use of plug-and-play and hot-swap provide more conveniences for connecting all DELTA IABU products to your PC.

Applicable Models: All DELTA IABU products.

(Application & Dimension)

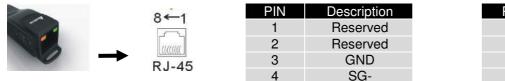


2. Specifications

Power supply	No external power is needed			
Power consumption	1.5W			
Isolated voltage	2,500VDC			
Baud rate	75, 150, 300, 600, 1,200, 2,400, 4,800, 9,600, 19,200, 38,400, 57,600, 115,200 bps			
RS-485 connector	RJ-45			
USB connector	A type (plug)			
Compatibility	Full compliance with USB V2.0 specification			
Max. cable length	RS-485 Communication Port: 100 m			
Ownerst DO 405 holf durates transmission				

Support RS-485 half-duplex transmission

■ RJ-45



PIN	Description
5	SG+
6	GND
7	Reserved
8	+9V

MKCB-HUB01 Multi-Function Communication Expansion Card

In order to coordinate with the integrity of parallel communication between RS485 and CANopen, Delta has introduced a multi-function communication expansion card.

Via RS-232 communication port of a computer, connect RS232/RS485 communication interface to any terminal of a communication board MKCB-HUB01. Then connect parallely to one or more VFDs to di multi-function communication control.

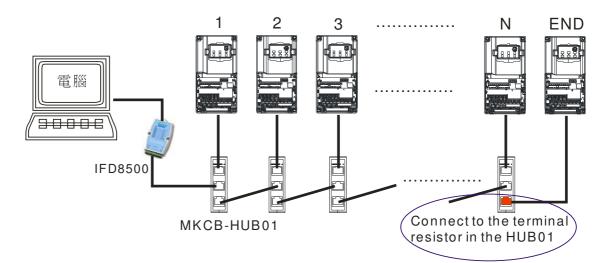
MODBUS RS-485&CANopen Application

MODBUS RS-485

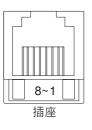
When using MODBUS RS-485, set the terminal resistor's PIN short of the last VFD at 120Ω . And the terminal resistor's PIN short of the rest of VFD need to be set at OPEN.

CANopen

When using CANopen, connect the MKCB-HUB1 of the last VFD to a terminal resistor.

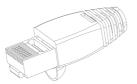


C200 RJ-45 PIN definition



Pin	Signal	Note
1	CAN_H	CAN_H bus line (dominant high)
2	CAN_L	CAN_L bus line (dominant low)
3	CAN_GND	Ground/0V/V-
4	SG-	
5	SG+	
6	NC	
7	CAN_GND	Ground/0V/V-
8	EV	

Terminal resistor

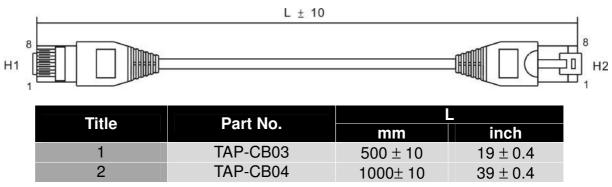


Pin	Note
1~2	120Ω 1/4W
3~8	NC

Chapter 6 Optional Accessories | C200 Series

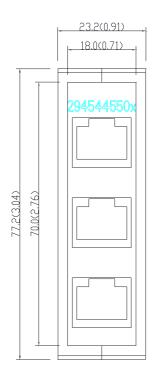
CANopen communication cable

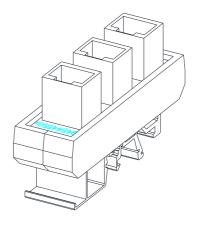
Model no.: TAP-CB03, TAP-CB04

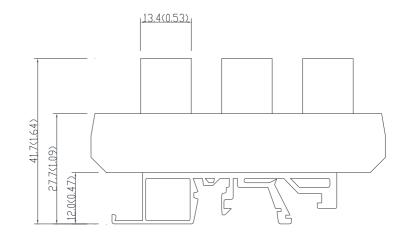


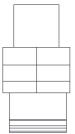
Dimensions

Unit: mm [inch]









Chapter 7 Specification

230V Series -1 Phase

022 2.2 3 4.4 11				
3 4.4				
4.4				
11				
2~15kHz (Factory Setting: 8 kHz)				
4.0				
10				
rated output current is 150% for 60 seconds; rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds				
22				
20				
AC 200V~240V (-15% ~ +10%), 50/60Hz, 1-Phase				
170~265Vac				

*1 : _ _ " means models such as -20 / -21 / -21M.

230V Series -3 Phase

Frame Size				A0			
Model VFDCB23A ¹			007	015	022	037	
Applicable Motor Output (kW)			0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	
Appl	icable Motor Output (HP)	0.5	1	2	3	5	
Rated Output Capacity (kVA)		1.2	2.0	3.2	4.4	6.8	
Out	Rated Output Current (A)	3	5	8	11	17	
mal [Overload Tolerance					;	
lor	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)			600.00Hz			
~	Carrier Frequency (kHz)		2~15kHz	(Factory Settin	ıg: 8 kHz)		
~			1.9	2.8	4.0	6.4	
outy	Rated Output Current (A)	2.8		7.1	10	16	
avy D	Overload Tolerance	rated output current is 150% for 60 seconds; rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds					
Te	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)	300.00Hz					
	Carrier Frequency (kHz)	2~15kHz (Factory Setting: 2 kHz)					
Inp	out Current (A) Normal Duty	3.9	6.4	12	16	20	
In	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3.6	6.1	11	15	18.5	
	<u> </u>	AC 200V~240V (-15% ~ +10%), 50/60Hz, 3-Phase					
Input Current (A) Heavy Duty Rated Voltage/Frequency Operating Voltage Range			170~265Vac				
				47~63Hz			
	<u> </u>	Natural cooling Fan cooling					
				Built-in			
	Iddy Normal Duty Normal Duty	Model VFDCB23A' Applicable Motor Output (kW) Applicable Motor Output (HP) Rated Output Capacity (kVA) Rated Output Current (A) Overload Tolerance Max. Output Frequency (Hz) Carrier Frequency (kHz) Rated Output Capacity (kVA) Rated Output Capacity (kVA) Rated Output Capacity (kVA) Rated Output Capacity (kVA) Rated Output Current (A) Overload Tolerance Max. Output Frequency (Hz) Carrier Frequency (Hz) Carrier Frequency (kHz) Input Current (A) Normal Duty Input Current (A) Heavy Duty Rated Voltage/Frequency Operating Voltage Range Frequency Tolerance Cooling method Braking Chopper	Model VFDCB23A1 004 Applicable Motor Output (kW) 0.4 Applicable Motor Output (HP) 0.5 Rated Output Capacity (kVA) 1.2 Rated Output Current (A) 3 Overload Tolerance Max. Output Frequency (Hz) Carrier Frequency (kHz) Rated Output Current (A) 2.8 Overload Tolerance Max. Output Frequency (Hz) Carrier Frequency (AC Operating Voltage Range Frequency Tolerance Cooling method Braking Chopper	Model VFD CB23A 1004007Applicable Motor Output (kW)0.40.75Applicable Motor Output (HP)0.51Applicable Motor Output Capacity (kVA)1.22.0Rated Output Capacity (kVA)1.22.0Rated Output Current (A)35Overload ToleranceRated output current (A)Max. Output Frequency (Hz)2~15kHzCarrier Frequency (kHz)2~15kHzRated Output Current (A)2.8Ated Output Current (A)2.8Ated Output Current (A)2.8Max. Output Frequency (Hz)rated output currated output currated output currated output currated output currated output currated output current (A)Max. Output Frequency (KHz)2~15kHzInput Current (A) Normal Duty3.9Goperating Voltage Range6.4Frequency ToleranceAC 200V~240V (-Operating Voltage RangeNatural coolingBraking ChopperNatural cooling	Model VFDCB23A'004007015Applicable Motor Output (kW)0.40.751.5Applicable Motor Output (HP)0.512Applicable Motor Output (HP)0.512Rated Output Capacity (kVA)1.22.03.2Rated Output Current (A)358Overload ToleranceRated output current is 120% Rated output current is 160% G00.00Hz600.00HzMax. Output Frequency (Hz)2~15kHz (Factory Settin rated output current is 150% f rated output current is 150% f rated output current is 180%Max. Output Frequency (Hz)2.84.8Overload Tolerance300.00HzMax. Output Frequency (Hz)2~15kHz (Factory Settin rated output current is 180%Max. Output Frequency (Hz)3.96.4Carrier Frequency (KHz)2~15kHz (Factory Settin rated output current is 180%Max. Output Frequency (KHz)2~15kHz (Factory Settin rated output current is 180%Max. Output Frequency (Hz)3.96.4Carrier Frequency (KHz)3.96.4Input Current (A) Heavy Duty3.66.1Rated Voltage/FrequencyAC 200V~240V (-15% ~ +10%), 170~265VacOperating Voltage Range170~265VacFrequency Tolerance47~63HzCooling methodNatural coolingBraking ChopperBuilt-in	Model VFDCB23A'004007015022Applicable Motor Output (kW)0.40.751.52.2Applicable Motor Output (HP)0.5123Rated Output Capacity (kVA)1.22.03.24.4Rated Output Current (A)35811Overload ToleranceRated output current is 120% for 60 seconds Rated output current is 160% for 2 seconds Rated output current is 160% for 2 seconds Rated output current is 160% for 2 seconds Rated output current is 160% for 60 seconds Rated output current is 160% for 60 seconds Rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds rated output current is 150% for 60 seconds rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds rated output current is 160% for 60 seconds; rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds rated output current is 180% for 60 secon	

*1 : _ _ " means models such as -20 / -21 / -21M.

Chapter 7 Specification | C200 Series

460V Series

1001										
Frame Size			AO				A			
Model VFDCB43A ^{*1}			007	015	022	037	040	055	075	
	Appli	cable Motor Output (kW)	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	4.0	5.5	7.5	
Applicable Motor Output (HP)			1	2	3	5	5.5	7.5	10	
		Rated Output Capacity (kVA)	2.4	3.2	4.8	7.2	8.4	10	14	
	Duty	Rated Output Current (A)	3.0	4.0	6.0	9.0	10.5	12	18	
D	Normal D	Overload Tolerance		Rated output current is 120% for 60 seconds; Rated output current is 160% for 3 seconds						
atin	lor	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)				600.00Hz				
Output Rating	~	Carrier Frequency (kHz)		2	~15kHz (F	actory Set	ting: 8 kHz)		
out	_	Rated Output Capacity (kVA)	2.3	3.0	4.5	6.5	7.6	9.6	14	
utp	Duty	Rated Output Current (A)	2.9	3.8	5.7	8.1	9.5	11	17	
0	Heavy D	Overload Tolerance	Rated output current is 150% for Rated output current is 180% fo							
	le	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)	300.00Hz							
	-	Carrier Frequency (kHz)	2~15kHz (Factory Setting: 2 kHz)							
	Inp	out Current (A) Normal Duty	4.3	5.9	8.7	14	15.5	17	20	
d rt	Inp	out Current (A) Heavy Duty	4.1	5.6	8.3	13	14.5	16	19	
Input Rating	H	Rated Voltage/Frequency	AC 380V~480V (-15% ~ +10%), 50/60Hz, 3-Phase							
Operating Voltage Range			323~528Vac							
	Frequency Tolerance			47~63Hz						
		Cooling method	Natural cooling Fan cooling							
		Braking Chopper				Built-in				
*1:	*1:" means models such as -20 / -21 / -21M.									

460V Series (Fan enlarged)

Frame Size			A	.0		А		
Model VFDCB43B			022	037	040	055	075	
	Appl	icable Motor Output (kW)	2.2	3.7	4.0	5.5	7.5	
	Applicable Motor Output (HP)			5	5.5	7.5	10	
	>	Rated Output Capacity (kVA)	4.8	7.2	8.4	10	14	
	Duty	Rated Output Current (A)	6.0	9.0	10.5	12	18	
D	Normal Duty	Overload Tolerance	F		urrent is 120% current is 160%			
Output Rating	Por la	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)	600.00Hz (Hig	gh speed mode	e: 2,000 Hz, ref	er to the settin	g of Pr.00-14)	
Ë	~	Carrier Frequency (kHz)		2~15kHz (Factory Setting: 8 kHz)				
out	_	Rated Output Capacity (kVA)	4.5	6.5	7.6	9.6	14	
Dutp	Duty	Rated Output Current (A)	5.7	8.1	9.5	11	17	
0	Heavy D	Overload Tolerance	Rated output current is 150% for 60 seconds; Rated output current is 180% for 3 seconds					
	Tei	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
		Carrier Frequency (kHz)	2~15kHz (Factory Setting: 2 kHz)					
	Inp	out Current (A) Normal Duty	8.7	14	15.5	17	20	
nt D	In	put Current (A) Heavy Duty	8.3	13	14.5	16	19	
Output Rating		Rated Voltage/Frequency	AC 380V~480V (-15% ~ +10%), 50/60Hz, 3-Phase					
Ощ	O C Operating Voltage Range			323~528Vac				
		Frequency Tolerance	47~63Hz					
		Cooling method		Fan cooling				
		Braking Chopper			Built-in			

General Specifications

actic	and opermications					
	Control Method	1: V/F, 2: SVC, 3: VF+PG, 4: FOC+PG,				
	Starting Torque	Reach up to 150% or above at 0.5Hz.				
	Č I	Under FOC+PG mode, starting torque can reach 150% at 0Hz.				
	Speed Response Ability	5Hz (vector control can reach up to 40Hz)				
	Torque Limit	Max. 200% torque current				
	Torque Accuracy	±5%				
S	Max. Output Frequency (Hz)	normal duty: 0.00~600.00Hz; Heavy duty: 0.00 ~ 300.00 Hz				
stic	Frequency Output Accuracy	Digital command:±0.01%, -10 $^{\circ}$ C ~+40 $^{\circ}$ C, Analog command: ±0.1%, 25±10 $^{\circ}$ C				
eris	Output Frequency	Digital command:0.01Hz, Analog command: 0.03 X max. output				
acte	Resolution	frequency/60 Hz (±11 bit)				
ara	Frequency Setting Signal	+10V~-10,0~+10V,4~20mA,0-20mA				
Ch	Accel./decel. Time	0.00~600.00 seconds or 0.0~6000.0 seconds				
Control Characteristics	Torque control, Droop control, Speed/torque control switching, Feed for control, Zero-servo control, Momentary power loss ride thru, Speed sear Over-torque detection, Torque limit, 16-step speed (max), Accel/decel tir switch, S-curve accel/decel, 3-wire sequence, Auto-Tuning (rotational, stationary), Dwell, Cooling fan on/off switch, Slip compensation, Torque compensation, JOG frequency, Frequency upper/lower limit settings, DC injection braking at start/stop, High slip braking, PID control (with sleep function),Energy saving control, MODOBUS communication (RS-485 RJ max. 115.2 kbps), Fault restart, Parameter copy					
	Fan Control	User Pr07-19 to control cooling fans.				
	Motor Protection	Electronic thermal relay protection				
		For drive model 230V and 460V				
SS	Over-current Protection	Over-current protection for 240% rated current				
on sti		current clamp『Normal duty: 170~175%』;『Heavy duty: 180~185%』				
Protection Characteristics	Over-voltage Protection	230: drive will stop when DC-BUS voltage exceeds 410V 460: drive will stop when DC-BUS voltage exceeds 820V				
Pr	Over-temperature Protection	Built-in temperature sensor				
Ű		Stall prevention during acceleration, deceleration and running independently				
	Grounding Leakage Current Protection	Leakage current is higher than 50% of rated current of the AC motor drive				
	Certifications	🧲 🕲 GB/T12668-2 💽				

Environment for Operation, Storage and Transportation

DO NOT expose the AC motor drive in the bad environment, such as dust, direct sunlight, corrosive/inflammable						
gasses, humidity, liquid and vibration environment. The salt in the air must be less than 0.01mg/cm ² every year.						
	Installation location	-1 Pollution degree 2, Indoor use only				
	Surrounding	Storage	-25℃ ~ +70℃			
	Surrounding Temperature	Transportation	-25℃ ~ +70℃			
	remperature	Only allowed at non-co	ndensation, non-frozen, non-conductive pollution environment			
	Rated	Operation	Max. 95%			
	Humidity	Storage/Transportation	Max. 95%			
	Turnaty	Only allowed at non-co	ndensation, non-frozen, non-conductive pollution environment			
	Air Pressure	Operation/Storage	86 to 106 kPa			
F an dan ang ang ang	All Tressure	Transportation	70 to 106 kPa			
Environment		IEC721-3-3				
	Pollution Level	Operation	Class 3C2; Class 3S2			
		Storage	Class 1C2; Class 1S2			
		Transportation	Class 2C2; Class 2S2			
		Only allowed at non-co	ndensation, non-frozen, non-conductive pollution environment			
	Altitude	Operation	If AC motor drive is installed at altitude $0~1000m$, follow normal operation restriction. If it is install at altitude $1000~3000m$, decrease 2% of rated current or lower $0.5^{\circ}C$ of temperature for every 100m increase in altitude. Maximum altitude for Corner Grounded is 2000m.			
Package Drop	Storage Transportation	IS LA procedure 1A(according to weight) IEC60068-2-31				
Vibration	1.0mm, peak to peak value range from 2Hz to 13.2 Hz; 0.7G~1.0G range from 13.2Hz to 55Hz; 1.0G range from 55Hz to 512 Hz. Comply with IEC 60068-2-6					
Impact	IEC/EN 60068	-2-27				
Operation Position	Max. allowed offset angle $\pm 10^{\circ}$ (under normal installation position)					

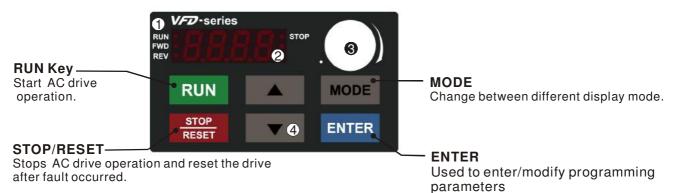
Specification for Operation Temperature and Protection Level

Model	Frame	Top cover	Conduit Box
VFDxxxCBxxA-20	Frame A0~A 230V: 0.4~3.7kW 460V: 0.75~7.5kW	IP20 / UL Open Type	-10~50℃
VFDxxxCBxxA-21	Frame A0~A 230V: 0.4~3.7kW 460V: 0.75~7.5kW	IP20 / NEMA1	-10~40℃
VFDxxxCBxxA-21M ^{*1}	Frame A0~A 230V: 0.4~3.7kW 460V: 0.75~7.5kW	IP20 / NEMA1	-10~40℃
VFDxxxCBxxB-20	Frame A0~A 460V: 2.2~7.5kW	IP20 / UL Open Type	-10~50 ℃

*1: The model names end by "-21M" are models which have strengthen cover cases. When the temperture is between $-10\sim35^{\circ}$, the rated current remains at 100%, but if the temperature increases to 36° , the rated current will start to decrease by 2% as the temperature increases by 1° .

Chapter 8 Digital Keypad

Description of the Digital Keypad KPE-LE02



Status Display

Display the driver's current status.

2 LED Display

Indicates frequency, voltage, current, user defined units and etc.

 Potentiometer For master Frequency setting.

④ UP and DOWN Key

Set the parameter number and changes the numerical data, such as Master Frequency.

Display Message	Descriptions
RUNO FWDO REVO	Displays the AC drive Master Frequency.
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the actual output frequency at terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3.
RUN• FWD• REV•	User defined unit (where U = F x Pr.00.05)
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the output current at terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3.
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the AC motor drive forward run status.
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the AC motor drive reverse run status.
RUN • FWD • REV • • STOP	The counter value (C).
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the selected parameter.
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the actual stored value of the selected parameter.

Chapter 8 Digital Keypad | C200 Series

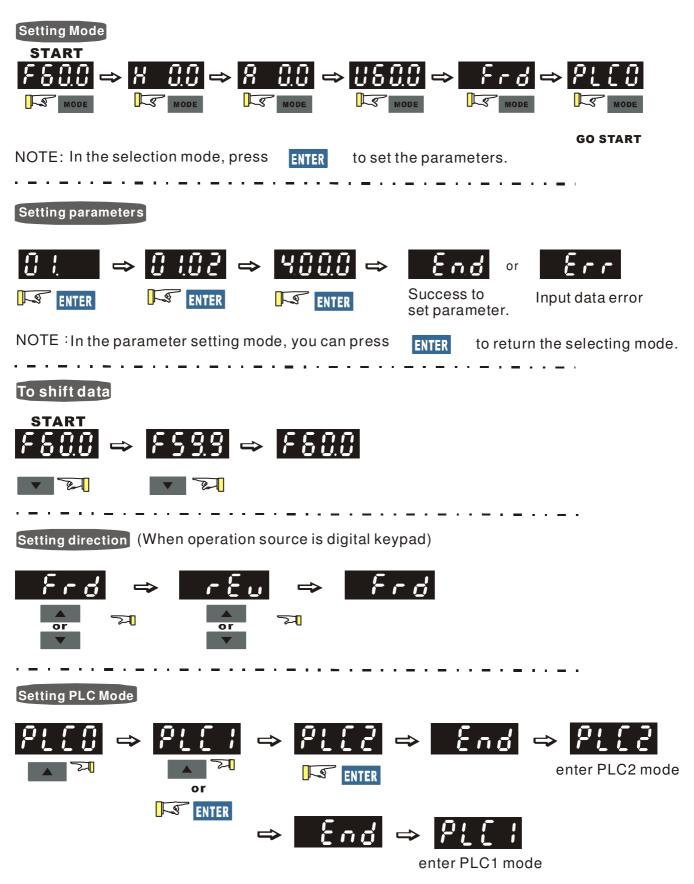


External Fault.

Display "End" for approximately 1 second if input has been accepted by pressing key. After a parameter value has been set, the new value is automatically stored in memory. To modify an entry, use the and keys.

Display "Err", if the input is invalid.

When the setting exceeds 99.99 for those numbers with 2 decimals (i.e. unit is 0.01), it will only display 1 decimal due to 4-digital display.



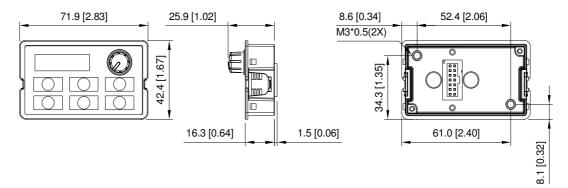
How to Operate the Digital Keypad

Reference Table for the 7-segment LED Display of the Digital Keypad

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Seven Segment Display	Ū		Ċ	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
English letter	Α	а	В	С	С	D	d	E	е	F
Seven Segment Display	8	_	_		C	_	ď	E	_	F
English letter	f	G	g	Н	h		i	J	j	K
Seven Segment Display	_	Ū	_	Ж	h	;	Ē	IJ	-	4
English letter	k	L		М	m	Ν	n	0	0	Р
Seven Segment Display			_	.	_	_	n	Ū	0	9
English letter	р	Q	q	R	r	S	S	Т	t	U
Seven Segment Display	_	—	9	_	r	5	—		Ŀ	Ü
English letter	u	V	V	W	W	Х	Х	Y	у	Z
Seven Segment Display	_	_	U	_	_	_	_	5	_	•••
English letter	Z									
Seven Segment Display										

Keypad Dimensions

Dimensions are in millimeter [inch]



Chapter 9 Summary of Parameter Settings

This chapter provides summary of parameter settings for user to gather the parameter setting ranges, factory settings and set parameters. The parameters can be set, changed and reset by the digital keypad.

N

- 1) \mathcal{M} : the parameter can be set during operation
- 2) For more details on parameters, please refer to Chapter10 Description of Parameter Settings.
- 3) All parameters will reset as factory default settings once Pr. 00-14 changes. Thus set the parameter first before executing other parameter settings.

00 Drive Parameters

ID: IM: Induction Motor; PM: Permanent Magnet Motor

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
00-00	Identity Code of the AC Motor Drive	2:230V, 04kW 4: 230V, 1HP 5: 460 V, 1HP 6: 230V,2HP 7: 460 V, 2HP 8: 230V, 3HP 9: 460 V, 3HP 10: 230V, 5HP 11: 460 V, 5HP 12: 230V, 7.5HP 13: 460 V, 7.5HP 14: 230V, 10HP 15: 460V, 10HP 93: 460V, 5HP (4kW)	Read only
00-01	Display AC Motor Drive Rated Current	Display by models	Read only
00-02	Parameter Reset	 0: No function 1: Read only 5: Reset KWH display to 0 6: Reset PLC (includes CANopen index - Master) 7: Reset CANopen Index (Slave) 9: All parameters are reset to factory settings(base frequency is 50Hz) 10: All parameters are reset to factory settings (base frequency is 60Hz) 	0
00-03	Start-up Display Selection	 0: F (frequency command) 1: H (output frequency) 2: U (multi-function display, see Pr.00-04) 3: A (output current) 	0

Chapter 9 Summary of Parameter Settings | C200 Series

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
\mathbf{M}	00-04	Content of Multi-function Display	 0: Display output current (A) 1: Display counter value (c) 2: Display actual output frequency (H.) 3: Display DC-BUS voltage (v) 4: Display output voltage (E) 5: Display output power angle (n) 6: Display output power in kW (P) 7: Display actual motor speed rpm (r) 8: Display actual motor speed rpm (r) 8: Display estimate output torque % (t) 9: Reserved 10: Display PID feedback in % (b) 11: Display AVI in % (1.) 12: Display AVI in % (2.) 13: Display AUI in % (3.) 14: Display the temperature of IGBT in oC (i.) 15: Display the temperature of IGBT in oC (i.) 15: Display the temperature of IGBT in oC (i.) 16: The status of digital output (ON/OFF) (o) 18: Multi-step speed (S) 19: The corresponding CPU pin status of digital input (d) 20: The corresponding CPU pin status of digital output (0.) 21~24: Reserved 25: Overload count (0.00~100.00%) (h.) 26: Ground Fault GFF (Unit :%)(G) 27: DC Bus voltage ripple (Unit: Vdc) (r.) 28: Display PLC data D1043 (C) 29: Reserved 30: Display output of user defined (U) 31: Display PL: 0-05 user Gain (K) 32~34: Reserved 35: Control Mode display: 0= Speed control mode (SPD) 1= torque control mode (TQR) (t.) 36: Present operating carrier frequency of drive (Hz) (J.) 	3
	00-05	Coefficient Gain in Actual Output Frequency	0~160.00	0
	00-06	Software Version	Read only	#.#
*	00-07	Parameter Protection Password Input	0~65535 0~3: the times of password attempts 0 ~ 65535	0
×	00-08	Parameter Protection Password Setting	 0: No password protection / password is entered correctly (Pr00-07) 1: Parameter is locked 	0

Chapter 9 Summary of Parameter Settings | C200 Series

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
×	00-09	Reserved	-	-
	00-10	Control Mode	0: Speed mode (Pr. 00.11) 1: Reserved 2: Torque mode (Pr. 00-13) 3: Reserved	0
	00-11	Control of Speed Mode	 0: VF (IM V/F control) 1: VFPG (IM V/F control+ Encoder) 2: SVC (IM Sensorless vector control) 3: FOCPG (IM FOC vector control+ encoder) 4: Reserved 5: FOC Sersorless (IM field oriented sersorless vector control) 6: PM Sensorless (PM field oriented sensorless vector control) 	0
	00-12	Reserved	-	-
	00-13	Torque Mode Control	0: TQCPG (IM torque control + Encoder) 1: Reserved 2: TQC Sersorless (IM sensorless torque control)	0
	00-14	High Speed Mode	0: Standard mode 1₊J2₊J: Enable 1₊J0₊J: Disable	0
	00-15	Reserved	-	-
×	00-16	Load Selection	0: Normal load 1: Heavy load	0
	00-17	Carrier Frequency	Normal load: 2~15HP Heavy load: 2~15HP	6
	00-18	Single or Three-phase setting	0: 3-phase 1: 1-phase	Read only
	00-19	PLC Command Mask	bit 0: Control command by PLC force control bit 1: Frequency command by PLC force control bit 3: Torque command by PLC force control	Read only
×	00-20	Source of Master Frequency Command (AUTO)	 0: Digital keypad (KPE-LE02) 1: RS485 serial communication or KPC-CC01 (optional) 2: External analog input (Pr.03-00) 3: External UP/DOWN terminal 4: Reserved 5: Reserved 6: CANopen communication 7: Digital keypad potentiometer 	0
M	00-21	Source of the Operation Command (AUTO)	 Digital keypad External terminals. Keypad STOP disabled. RS-485 serial communication. Keypad STOP disabled. CANopen communication card 	0

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
×	00-22	Stop Method	0: Ramp to stop 1: Coast to stop	0
×	00-23	Control of Motor Direction	0: Enable forward/reverse 1: Reverse disable 2: Forward disable	0
	00-24	Memory of Frequency Command	Read only	Read only
	00-25	User Defined Characteristics	bit 0~3: user define on decimal place 0000b: no decimal place 0001b: one decimal place 0011b: three decimal place 0011b: three decimal place bit 4~15: user define on unit 000xh: Hz 001xh: rpm 002xh: % 003xh: kg 004xh: m/s 005xh: kW 006xh: HP 007xh: ppm 008xh: 1/m 009xh: kg/s 00Axh: kg/m 00Bxh: kg/h 00Cxh: lb/s 00Dxh: lb/s 00Dxh: lb/h 00Exh: lb/h 00Exh: lb/h 00Exh: ft/s 010xh: ft/m 011xh: m 012xh: ft 013xh: degF 015xh: mbar 016xh: bar 017xh: Pa 018xh: kPa 019xh: mWG 011Axh: inWG 011Exh: psi 011Dxh: atm 01Exh: L/s 01Exh: L/s 01Exh: L/s 01Exh: M3/s 022xh: m3/h 023xh: GPM 024xh: CFM xxxxh: Hz	0
	00-26	Max. User Defined Value	0: Disable 0~65535 (when Pr.00-25 set to no decimal place) 0.0~6553.5 (when Pr.00-25 set to 1 decimal place) 0.0~655.35 (when Pr.00-25 set to 2 decimal place) 0.0~65.535 (when Pr.00-25 set to 3 decimal place)	0

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	00-27	User Defined Value	Read only	Read Only
	00-28	Reserved	-	-
	00-29	LOCAL/REMOTE Selection	 Standard HOA function Switching Local/Remote, the drive stops Swithcing Local/Remote, the drive runs as the REMOTE setting for frequency and operation status Swithcing Local/Remote, the drive runs as the LOCAL setting for frequency and operation status Swithcing Local/Remote, the drive runs as LOCAL setting when switch to Local and runs as REMOTE setting when switch to Remote for frequency and operation status. 	0
M	00-30	Source of the Master Frequency Command (HAND)	 0: Digital keypad (KPE-LE02) 1: RS-485 serial communication or KPC-CC01 (optional) 2: External analog input (Pr.03-00) 3: External UP/DOWN terminal 4: Reserved 5: Reserved 6: CANopen communication 7: Digital keypad potentiometer 	1
M	00-31	Source of the Operation Command (HAND)	 Digital keypad (KPE-LE02) External terminals. Keypad STOP disabled. RS-485 serial communication or KPC-CC01 (optional). Keypad STOP disabled. CANopen communication card 	2
×	00-32	Digital Keypad STOP Function	0: STOP key disable 1: STOP key enable	0
	00-33 ~ 00-47	Reserved	-	-
×	00-48	Display Filter Time (Current)	0.001~65.535 sec.	0.100
×	00-49	Display Filter Time (Keypad)	0.001~65.535 sec.	0.100
	00-50	Software Version (date)	Read only	#####

01 Basic Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	01-00	Max. Operation Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00/ 50.00
	01-01	Output Frequency of Motor 1	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00/ 50.00
	01-02	Output Voltage of Motor 1	230V: 0.0V~255.0V 460V: 0.0V~510.0V	200.0 400.0
	01-03	Mid-point Frequency 1 of Motor 1	0.00~600.00Hz	3.00
N	01-04	Mid-point Voltage 1 of Motor 1	230V: 0.0V~240.0V 460V: 0.0V~480.0V	11.0 22.0
	01-05	Mid-point Frequency 2 of Motor 1	0.00~600.00Hz	0.50
N	01-06	Mid-point Voltage 2 of Motor 1	230V: 0.0V~240.0V 460V: 0.0V~480.0V	2.0 4.0
	01-07	Min. Output Frequency of Motor 1	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
×	01-08	Min. Output Voltage of Motor 1	230V: 0.0V~240.0V 460V: 0.0V~480.0V	0.0 0.0
	01-09	Start-Up Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0.50
×	01-10	Output Frequency Upper Limit	0.00~600.00Hz	600.00
×	01-11	Output Frequency Lower Limit	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
×	01-12	Accel. Time 1	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
N	01-13	Decel Time 1	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
×	01-14	Accel Time 2	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
N	01-15	Decel Time 2	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
N	01-16	Accel Time 3	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec.	10.00
			Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec. Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec.	10.0 10.00
N	01-17	Decel Time 3	Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.0
×	01-18	Accel Time 4	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
N	01-19	Decel Time 4	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
×	01-20	JOG Acceleration Time	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.0
×	01-21	JOG Deceleration Time	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.0 sec.	10.00 10.00 10.0
N	01-22	JOG Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	6.00
N	01-23	1st/4th Accel/decel Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
,		S-curve Acceleration Begin	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~25.00 sec.	0.20
N	01-24	Time 1	Pr.01-45=1: 0.0~250.0 sec.	0.2

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
×	01-25	S-curve Acceleration Arrival Time 2	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~25.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.0~250.0 sec.	0.20 0.2
×	01-26	S-curve Deceleration Begin Time 1	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~25.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.0~250.0 sec.	0.20 0.2
×	01-27	S-curve Deceleration Arrival Time 2	Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~25.00 sec. Pr.01-45=1: 0.0~250.0 sec.	0.20 0.2
	01-28	Skip Frequency 1 (upper limit)	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
	01-29	Skip Frequency 1 (lower limit)	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
	01-30	Skip Frequency 2 (upper limit)	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
	01-31	Skip Frequency 2 (lower limit)	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
	01-32	Skip Frequency 3 (upper limit)	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
	01-33	Skip Frequency 3 (lower limit)	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
	01-34	Zero-speed Mode	 0: Output waiting 1: Zero-speed operation 2: Fmin (the 4th output frequency) 	0
	01-35	Output Frequency of Motor 2	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00/ 50.00
	01-36	Output Voltage of Motor 2	230V: 0.0V~255.0V 460V: 0.0V~510.0V	200.0 400.0
	01-37	Mid-point Frequency 1 of Motor 2	0.00~600.00Hz	3.00
×	01-38	Mid-point Voltage 1 of Motor 2	230V: 0.0V~240.0V 460V: 0.0V~480.0V	11.0 22.0
	01-39	Mid-point Frequency 2 of Motor 2	0.00~600.00Hz	0.50
×	01-40	Mid-point Voltage 2 of Motor 2	230V: 0.0V~240.0V 460V: 0.0V~480.0V	2.0 4.0
	01-41	Min. Output Frequency of Motor 2	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
×	01-42	Min. Output Voltage of Motor 2	230V: 0.0V~240.0V 460V: 0.0V~480.0V	0.0 0.0
	01-43	V/f Curve Selection	0: V/f curve determined by Pr.01-00~Pr.01-081: Curve to the power of 1.52: Curve to the power of 2	0
M	01-44	Optimal Acceleration/Deceleration Setting	 0: Linear accel. /decel. 1: Auto accel.; linear decel. 2: Linear accel.; auto decel. 3: Auto accel./decel. 4: Linear, stall prevention by auto accel./decel. (limit by Pr.01-12 to 01-21) 	0
	01-45	Time Unit for Accel. /Decel. and S Curve	0: Unit: 0.01 sec. 1: Unit: 0.1sec.	0
×	01-46	CANopen Quick Stop Time	Pr. 01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 sec. Pr. 01-45=1: 0.0~6000.0 sec.	1.00

02 Digital Input/Output Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
02-00	2-wire/3-wire Operation Control	0: 2-wire mode, power on for operation control1: 2-wire mode 2, power on for operation control2: 3-wire, power on for operation control	0
02-01	Multi-function Input Command 1 (MI1)	0: No function	1
02-02	Multi-function Input Command 2 (MI2)	1: Multi-step speed command 1/multi-step position command 1	2
02-03	Multi-function Input Command 3 (MI3)	2: Multi-step speed command 2/multi-step position command 2	3
02-04	Multi-function Input Command 4 (MI4)	 3: Multi-step speed command 3/multi-step position command 3 4: Multi-step speed command 4/multi-step position 	4
02-05	Multi-function Input Command 5 (MI5)	command 4 5: Reset	0
02-06	Multi-function Input Command 6 (MI6)	6: JOG command (By KPC-CC01 or external control) 7: Acceleration/deceleration speed inhibit	0
02-07	Multi-function Input Command 7 (MI7)	8: The 1 st , 2 nd acceleration/deceleration time selection 9: The 3 rd , 4 th acceleration/deceleration time selection	0
02-08	Multi-function Input Command 8 (MI8)	10: EF Input (Pr.07-20) 11: B.B input from external (Base Block)	0
		 12: Output stop 13: Cancel the setting of optimal accel. /decel. time 14: Switch between motor 1 and motor 2 15: Operation speed command from AVI 16: Operation speed command from ACI 17: Operation speed command from AUI 18: Emergency stop (Pr.07-20) 19: Digital up command 20: Digital down command 21: PID function disabled 22: Clear counter 23: Input the counter value (MI6) 24: FWD JOG command 25: REV JOG command 26: TQC/FOCmodel selection 27: ASR1/ASR2 selection 28: Emergency stop (EF1) 29: Signal confirmation for Δ-connection 31: High torque bias (Pr.11-30) 32: Middle torque bias (Pr.11-32) 34~37: Reserved 38: Disable EEPROM write function 39: Torque command direction 40: Force coast to stop 	

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
			 41: HAND switch 42: AUTO switch 43~47: Reserved 48: Mechanical gear ratio switch 49: Drive enable 50: Master dEb action input 51: Selection for PLC mode bit0 52: Selection for PLC mode bit1 53: Trigger CANopen quick stop 54~55: Reserved 56: Local/Remote Selection 	
×	02-09	UP/DOWN key mode	0: up/down by the accel. /decel. time 1: up/down constant speed (Pr.02-10)	0
×	02-10	Constant speed. The Accel. /Decel. Speed of the UP/DOWN Key	0.01~1.00Hz/ms	0.01
N	02-11	Digital Input Response Time	0.000~30.000 sec.	0.005
×	02-12	Digital Input Mode Selection	0000h~FFFFh (0: N.O.; 1: N.C.)	0000
×	02-13	Multi-function Output 1 RY1	0: No function 1: Operation Indication	11
×	02-14	Multi-function Output 2 RY2	2: Operation speed attained3: Desired frequency attained 1 (Pr.02-22)	1
×	02-16	Multi-function Output 3 (MO1) (When Pr02-21 =0, this parameter is enabled.)	 4: Desired frequency attained 2 (Pr.02-24) 5: Zero speed (Frequency command) 6: Zero speed, include STOP(Frequency command) 	0
×	02-17	Multi-function Output 4 (MO2) (When Pr02-55 =0, this parameter is enabled.)	 7: Over torque 1(Pr.06-06~06-08) 8: Over torque 2(Pr.06-09~06-11) 9: Drive is ready 10: Low voltage warning (LV) (Pr.06-00) 11: Malfunction indication 	0
			 12: Mechanical brake release(Pr.02-32) 13: Overheat warning (Pr.06-15) 14: Software brake signal indication(Pr.07-00) 15: PID feedback error 16: Slip error (oSL) 17: Terminal count value attained, does not return to 0 (Pr.02-20) 18: Preliminary count value attained, returns to 0 (Pr.02-19) 19: Base Block 20: Warning output 21: Over voltage warning 22: Over-current stall prevention warning 23: Over-voltage stall prevention warning 24: Operation mode indication 	

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory
			25: Forward command 26: Reverse command 27: Output when current $>=$ Pr.02-33 ($>=$ 02-33) 28: Output when current $<=$ Pr.02-33 ($<=$ 02-34) 29: Output when frequency $>=$ Pr.02-34 ($>=$ 02-34) 30: Output when frequency $<=$ Pr.02-34 ($<=$ 02-34) 31: Y-connection for the motor coil 32: \triangle -connection for the motor coil 33: Zero speed (actual output frequency) 34: Zero speed include stop(actual output frequency) 35: Error output selection 1 (Pr.06-23) 36: Error output selection 2 (Pr.06-24) 37: Error output selection 3 (Pr.06-25) 38: Error output selection 4 (Pr.06-26) 39: Reserved 40: Speed attained (including Stop) 41: Reserved 42: Crane function 43: Actual motor speed slower than Pr.02-47 44: Low current output (use with Pr.06-71~06-73) 45: Reserved 46: Master dEb warning output 47: Closed brake output 48: Reserved 49: Reserved 50: Output for CANopen control 51: Output for RS485 52~66: Reserved 67: Analog input signal level achieved	Setting
	02-15	Reserved	-	-
~	02-18	Multi-function output direction	0000h~FFFFh (0: N.O.; 1: N.C.)	0000
*	02-19	Terminal counting value attained (returns to 0)	0~65500	0
*	02-20	Preliminary counting value attained (not return to 0)	0~65500	0
~	02-21	Digital Output Gain (DFM)	0~106	1
*	02-22	Desired Frequency Attained 1	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00/ 50.00
*	02-23	The Width of the Desired Frequency Attained 1	0.00~600.00Hz	2.00
*	02-24	Desired Frequency Attained 2	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00/ 50.00
*	02-25	The Width of the Desired Frequency Attained 2	0.00~600.00Hz	2.00
	02-26 ~ 02-31	Reserved	-	-

Chapter 9 Summary of Parameter Settings | C200 Series

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	02-32	Brake Delay Time	0.000~65.000 sec.	0.000
N	02-33	Output Current Level Setting for Multi-function External Terminals	0~100%	0
×	02-34	Output frequency setting for multi-function output terminal	0.00~600.00Hz (Motor speed when using PG Card)	0.00
×	02-35	External Operation Control Selection after Reset and Activate	0: Disable 1: Drive runs if run command exists after reset	0
	02-36 ~ 02-46	Reserved	-	-
×	02-47	Zero-speed Level of Motor	0~65535 rpm	0
×	02-48	Max. Frequency of Resolution Switch	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00
×	02-49	Switch the delay time of Max. output frequency	0~65 sec.	0
×	02-50	Status of Multi-function Input Terminal	Monitor the status of multi-function input terminals	Read only
	02-51	Status of Multi-function Output Terminal	Monitor the status of multi-function output terminals	Read only
	02-52	Display External Output terminal occupied by PLC	Monitor the status of PLC input terminals	Read only
	02-53	Display Analog Input Terminal occupied by PLC	Monitor the status of PLC output terminals	Read only
	02-54	Display the Frequency Command Executed by External Terminal	Read only	Read only
N	02-55	Digital Output Gain (DFM2)	0~106	1

03 Analog Input/Output Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
~	03-00	Analog Input Selection	0: No function	1
		(AVI) Analog Input Selection	1: Frequency command (torque limit under torque control mode)	
~	03-01	(ACI)	2: Torque command (torque limit under speed mode)	0
~	03-02	Analog Input Selection	3: Torque compensation command	0
		(AUI)	4: PID target value 5: PID feedback signal	
			6: PTC thermistor input value	
			7: Positive torque limit	
			8: Negative torque limit 9: Regenerative torque limit	
			10: Positive/negative torque limit	
~	03-03	Analog Input Bias (AVI)	-100.0~100.0%	0
~	03-04	Analog Input Bias (ACI)	-100.0~100.0%	0
*	03-05	Analog Positive Voltage Input Bias (AUI)	-100.0~100.0%	0
	03-06	Reserved	-	-
~	03-07	Positive/negative Bias	0: No bias	
,		Mode (AVI) Positive/negative Bias	1: Lower than or equal to bias 2: Greater than or equal to bias	
~	03-08	Mode (ACI)	3: The absolute value of the bias voltage while serving	0
~	03-09	Positive/negative Bias Mode (AUI)	as the center 4: Serve bias as the center	
	03-10	Analog Frequency Command for Reverse Run	 0: Negative frequency is not valid. Forward and reverse run is controlled by digital keypad or external terminal. 1: Neagtive frequency is valid. Positive frequency = forward run; negative frequency = reverse run. Direction can not be switched by digital keypad or external teriminal control. 	0
~	03-11	Analog Input Gain (AVI)	-500.0~500.0%	100.0
*	03-12	Analog Input Gain (ACI)	-500.0~500.0%	100.0
*	03-13	Analog Positive Input Gain (AUI)	-500.0~500.0%	100.0
*	03-14	Analog Negative Input Gain (AUI)	-500.0~500.0%	100.0
*	03-15	Analog Input Filter Time (AVI)	0.00~20.00 sec.	0.01
*	03-16	Analog Input Filter Time (ACI)	0.00~20.00 sec.	0.01
*	03-17	Analog Input Filter Time (AUI)	0.00~20.00 sec.	0.01
~	03-18	Addition Function of the Analog Input	0: Disable (AVI, ACI, AUI) 1: Enable	0

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
*	03-19	ACI Signal Loss	0: Disable 1: Continue operation at the last frequency 2: Decelerate to 0Hz 3: Stop immediately and display ACE	0
*	03-20	Multi-function Output 1 (AFM1)	0: Output frequency (Hz)	0
*	03-23	(AFM1) Multi-function Output 2 (AFM2)	 Frequency command (Hz) Motor speed (Hz) Output current (rms) Output voltage DC Bus voltage Power factor Power Output torque AVI ACI AUI Iq feedback value Id feedback value Id feedback value Vq-axis voltage Torque command Reserved CANopen analog output RS485 analog output Reserved Constant voltage/current output 	0
~	03-21	Gain of Analog Output 1 (AFM1)	0~500.0%	100.0
*	03-22	Analog Output 1 when in REV Direction (AFM1)	0: Absolute output voltage 1: Reverse output 0V; Positive output 0-10V 2: Reverse output 5-0V; Positive output 5-10V	0
~	03-24	Gain of Analog Output 2 (AFM2)	0~500.0%	100.0
*	03-25	Analog Output 2 when in REV Direction (AFM2)	 0: Absolute output voltage 1: Output 0V in REV direction; output 0-10V in FWD direction 2: Output 5-0V in REV direction; output 5-10V in FWD direction 	0
	03-26	Reserved	-	-
	03-27	Reserved	-	-
*	03-28	AVI Selection	0: 0-10V 1: 0-20mA 2: 4-20mA	0

	Doverset			Factory
	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Setting
×	03-29	ACI Selection	0: 4-20mA 1: 0-10V	0
~	00-29		2: 0-20mA	0
*	03-30	Status of PLC Output Terminal	Monitor the status of PLC output terminals	Read only
	03-31	AFM2 0-20mA Output	0: 0-20mA Output	0
	03-31	Selection	1: 4-20mA Output	0
	03-32	AFM1 DC output setting level	0.00~100.00%	0.00
	03-33	AFM2 DC Output Setting Level	0.00~100.00%	0.00
	03-34 ~	Reserved		_
	03-38	neserveu	-	_
×	03-39	Keypad Potentiometer	0: No function	0
		Selection	1: Frequency command	
×	03-40	Keypad Potentiometer Input Bias	-100.0~100.0%	0.0
M	03-41	Keypad Potentiometer Positive/negative Bias Mode	 0: No bias 1: Lower than or equal to bias 2: Greater than or equal to bias 3: The absolute value of the bias voltage while serving as the center 4: Serve bias as the center 	0
~	03-42	Keypad Potentiometer Input Gain	-500.0~500.0%	100.0
×	03-43	Keypad Potentiometer Analog Input Filter Time	0~2.00 sec.	0.01
	03-44	MO by AI Level	0: AVI 1: ACI 2: AUI	0
	03-45	Al Upper Level	-100.00%~100.00%	50.00
	03-46	AI Lower Level	-100.00%~100.00%	10.00
	03-47 ~	Reserved	_	_
	03-49			
×	03-50	Analog Input Curve Selection	0: Regular Curve 1: 3 point curve of AVI 2: 3 point curve of ACI 3: 3 point curve of AVI & ACI 4: 3 point curve of AUI 5: 3 point curve of AVI & AUI 6: 3 point curve of ACI & AUI 7: 3 point curve of AVI & ACI & AUI	0
×	03-51	AVI Low Point	Pr.03-28=0, 0.00~10.00V Pr.03-28≠0, 0.00~20.00mA	0.00
×	03-52	AVI Proportional Low Point	0.00~100.00%	0.00

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
×	03-53	AVI Mid Point	Pr.03-28=0, 0.00~10.00V	5.00
M	03-54	AVI Proportional Mid Point	Pr.03-28≠0, 0.00~20.00mA 0.00~100.00%	50.00
N	03-55	AVI High Point	Pr.03-28=0, 0.00~10.00V Pr.03-28≠0, 0.00~20.00mA	10.00
N	03-56	AVI Proportional High Point	0.00~100.00%	100.00
×	03-57	ACI Low Point	Pr.03-29=1, 0.00~10.00V Pr.03-29≠1, 0.00~20.00mA	4.00
×	03-58	ACI Proportional Low Point	0.00~100.00%	0.00
×	03-59	ACI Mid Point	Pr.03-29=1, 0.00~10.00V Pr.03-29≠1, 0.00~20.00mA	12.00
×	03-60	ACI Proportional Mid Point	0.00~100.00%	50.00
×	03-61	ACI High Point	Pr.03-29=1, 0.00~10.00V Pr.03-29≠1, 0.00~20.00mA	20.00
×	03-62	ACI Proportional High Point	0.00~100.00%	100.00
×	03-63	Positive AUI Voltage Low Point	0.00~10.00V	0.00
N	03-64	Positive AUI Voltage Proportional Low Point	0.00~100.00%	0.00
×	03-65	Positive AUI Voltage Mid Point	0.00~10.00V	5.00
×	03-66	Positive AUI Voltage Proportional Mid Point	0.00~100.00%	50.00
×	03-67	Positive AUI Voltage High Point	0.00~10.00V	10.00
×	03-68	Positive AUI Voltage Proportional High Point	0.00~100.00%	100.00
×	03-69	Negative AUI Voltage Low Point	0.00~ -10.00V	0.00
×	03-70	Negative AUI Voltage Proportional Low Point	0.00~ -100.00%	0.00
×	03-71	Negative AUI Voltage Mid Point	0.00~ -10.00V	-5.00
×	03-72	Negative AUI Voltage Proportional Mid Point	0.00~ -100.00%	-50.00
N	03-73	Negative AUI Voltage High Point	0.00~ -10.00V	-10.00
N	03-74	Negative AUI Voltage Proportional High Point	0.00~ -100.00%	-100.00

04 Multi-step Speed Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
×	04-00	1st Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-01	2nd Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-02	3rd Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
×	04-03	4th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
×	04-04	5th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
×	04-05	6th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
×	04-06	7th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
×	04-07	8th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
~	04-08	9th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-09	10th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-10	11th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-11	12th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-12	13th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
*	04-13	14th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
~	04-14	15th Step Speed Frequency	0.00~600.00Hz	0
	04-15 ~ 04~69	Reserved	-	-
~	04-50 ~ 04-69	PLC Buffer 0~19	0~65535	0

05 Motor Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	05-00	Motor Auto Tuning	 0: No function 1: Rolling test for induction motor(IM) (Rs, Rr, Lm, Lx, no-load current) 2: Static test for induction motor(IM) 3: Reserved 4: Rolling test for PM motor magnetic pole 5: Rolling test for PM motor 6: Rolling test for IM motor flux curve 7~11: Reserved 12: FOC Sensorless inertia estimation 13: High frequency and blocked rotor test for PM motor 	0
	05-01	Full-load Current of Induction Motor 1(A)	10~120% of drive's rated current	#.##
~	05-02	Rated Power of Induction Motor 1(kW)	0~655.35kW	#.##
~	05-03	Rated Speed of Induction Motor 1 (rpm)	0~65535 1710 (60Hz 4poles) ; 1410 (50Hz 4 poles)	1710
	05-04	Pole Number of Induction Motor 1	2~20	4
	05-05	No-load Current of Induction Motor 1 (A)	0~ Pr.05-01 factory setting	#.##
	05-06	Stator Resistance (Rs) of Induction Motor 1	0~65.535mΩ	0
	05-07	Rotor Resistance (Rr) of Induction Motor 1	0~65.535mΩ	0
	05-08	Magnetizing Inductance (Lm) of Induction Motor 1	0~6553.5mH	0
	05-09	Stator Inductance (Lx) of Induction Motor 1	0~6553.5mH	0
	05-10 ~ 05-12	Reserved	-	
	05-13	Full-load Current of Induction Motor 2 (A)	10~120%	#.##
~	05-14	Rated Power of Induction Motor 2 (kW)	0~655.35kW	#.##
~	05-15	Rated Speed of Induction Motor 2 (rpm)	0~65535 1710(60Hz 4 poles) ; 1410(50Hz 4 poles)	1710
	05-16	Pole Number of Induction Motor 2	2~20	4
	05-17	No-load Current of Induction Motor 2 (A)	0~ Pr.05-01 factory setting	#.##
	05-18	Stator Resistance (Rs) of Induction Motor 2	0~65.535mΩ	0
	05-19	Rotor Resistance (Rr) of Induction Motor 2	0~65.535mΩ	0

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	05-20	Magnetizing Inductance (Lm) of Induction Motor 2	0~6553.5mH	0
	05-21	Stator Inductance (Lx) of Induction Motor 2	0~6553.5mH	0
	05-22	Induction Motor 1/ 2 Selection	1: motor 1 2: motor 2	1
~	05-23	Frequency for Y-connection/△-connectio n Switch of Induction Motor	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00
	05-24	Y-connection/△-connectio n Switch of Induction Motor	0: Disable 1: Enable	0
~	05-25	Delay Time for Y-connection/△-connectio n Switch of Induction Motor	0.000~60.000 sec.	0.200
	05-26	Accumulative Watt-second of Motor in Low Word (W-sec)	Read only	#.#
	05-27	Accumulative Watt-second of Motor in High Word (W-sec)	Read only	#.#
	05-28	Accumulative Watt-hour of Motor (W-Hour)	Read only	#.#
	05-29	Accumulative Watt-hour of Motor in Low Word (KW-Hour)	Read only	#.#
	05-30	Accumulative Watt-hour of Motor in High Word (KW-Hour)	Read only	#.#
	05-31	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (Min)	00~1439	0
	05-32	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (day)	00~65535	0
	05-33	Induction Motor and Permanent Magnet Motor Selection	0: Induction Motor 1: Permanent Magnet Motor	0
	05-34	Full-load current of Permanent Magnet Motor	0.00~655.35Amps	0.00
	05-35	Rated Power of Permanent Magnet Motor	0.00~655.35kW	0.00
	05-36	Rated speed of Permanent Magnet Motor	0~65535rpm	2000
	05-37	Pole number of Permanent Magnet Motor	0~65535	10
	05-38	Inertia of Permanent Magnet Motor	0.0~6553.5 kg.cm ²	0.0

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
05-39	Stator Resistance of PM Motor	0.000~65.535Ω	0.000
05-40	Permanent Magnet Motor Ld	0.00~655.35mH	0.000
05-41	Permanent Magnet Motor Lq	0.00~655.35mH	0.000
05-42	PG Offset angle of PM Motor	0.0~360.0°	0.0
05-43	Ke parameter of PM Motor	0~65535 (Unit: V/1000rpm)	0

06 Protection Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
*	06-00	Low Voltage Level	230V: 150.0~220.0Vdc 460V: 300.0~440.0Vdc	180.0 360.0
*	06-01	Over-voltage Stall Prevention	0: Disabled 230V: 0.0~450.0Vdc 460V: 0.0~900.0Vdc	380.0 760.0
*	06-02	Selection for Over-voltage Stall Prevention	0: Traditional over-voltage stall prevention 1: Smart over-voltage prevention	0
*	06-03	Over-current Stall Prevention during Acceleration	Normal Load: 0~160% (100%: drive's rated current) Heavy Load: 0~180% (100%: drive's rated current)	120 150
*	06-04	Over-current Stall Prevention during Operation	Normal Load: 0~160% (100%: drive's rated current) Heavy Load: 0~180% (100%: drive's rated current)	120 150
*	06-05	Accel. /Decel. Time Selection of Stall Prevention at Constant Speed	0: by current accel/decel time 1: by the 1st accel/decel time 2: by the 2nd accel/decel time 3: by the 3rd accel/decel time 4: by the 4th accel/decel time 5: by auto accel/decel	0
×	06-06	Over-torque Detection Selection (OT1)	 0: No function 1: Over-torque detection during constant speed operation, continue to operate after detection 2: Over-torque detection during constant speed operation, stop operation after detection 3: Over-torque detection during operation, continue to operate after detection 4: Over-torque detection during operation, stop operation after detection 	0
~	06-07	Over-torque Detection Level (OT1)	10~250% (100%: drive's rated current)	120
~	06-08	Over-torque Detection Time (OT1)	0.0~60.0 sec.	0.1
*	06-09	Over-torque Detection Selection (OT2)	 0: No function 1: Over-torque detection during constant speed operation, continue to operate after detection 2: Over-torque detection during constant speed operation, stop operation after detection 3: Over-torque detection during operation, continue to operation after detection 4: Over-torque detection during operation, stop operation after detection 	0
*	06-10	Over-torque Detection Level (OT2)	10~250% (100%: drive's rated current)	120
*	06-11	Over-torque Detection Time (OT2)	0.1~60.0 sec.	0.1

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
~	06-12	Current Limit	0~250% (100%: drive's rated current)	150
*	06-13	Electronic Thermal Relay Selection (Motor 1)	0: Inverter motor 1: Standard motor 2: Disable	2
*	06-14	Electronic Thermal Characteristic for Motor 1	30.0~600.0 sec.	60.0
*	06-15	Heat Sink Over-heat (OH) Warning	0.0~110.0℃	100.0
*	06-16	Stall Prevention Limit Level	0~100% (Pr.06-03, Pr.06-04)	50
	06-17	Present Fault Record	0: No fault record	0
	06-18	Second Most Recent Fault Record	1: Over-current during acceleration (ocA) 2: Over-current during deceleration (ocd)	0
	06-19	Third Most Recent Fault Record	3: Over-current during constant speed(ocn)4: Ground fault (GFF)	0
	06-20	Fourth Most Recent Fault Record	5: IGBT short-circuit (occ) 6: Over-current at stop (ocS)	0
	06-21	Fifth Most Recent Fault Record	7: Over-voltage during acceleration (ovA)8: Over-voltage during deceleration (ovd)	0
	06-22	Sixth Most Recent Fault Record	9: Over-voltage during constant speed (ovn) 10: Over-voltage at stop (ovS)	0
			 11: Low-voltage during acceleration (LvA) 12: Low-voltage during deceleration (Lvd) 13: Low-voltage during constant speed (Lvn) 14: Stop mid-low voltage (LvS) 15: Phase loss protection (OrP) 16: IGBT over-heat (oH1) 17: Capacitance over-heat (oH2) 18: tH10 (TH1 open: IGBT over-heat protection error) 19: tH20 (TH2 open: capacitance over-heat protection error) 20: Reserved 21: Drive over-load (oL) 22: Electronics thermal relay 1 (EoL1) 23: Electronics thermal relay 2 (EoL2) 24: Motor overheat (oH3) (PTC) 25: Reserved 26: Over-torque 1 (ot1) 27: Over-torque 2 (ot2) 28: Low current (uC) 29: Home limit error (LMIT) 30: Memory write-in error (cF1) 31: Memory read-out error (cF2) 32: Reserved 33: U-phase current detection error (cd1) 34: V-phase current detection error (cd2) 	

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory
		 35: W-phase current detection error (cd3) 36: Clamp current detection error (Hd0) 37: Over-current detection error (Hd1) 38: Over-voltage detection error (Hd2) 	Setting
		 39: Ground current detection error (Hd3) 40: Auto tuning error (AUE) 41: PID feedback loss (AFE) 42: PG feedback error (PGF1) 43: PG feedback loss (PGF2) 	
		 44: PG feedback stall (PGF3) 45: PG slip error (PGF4) 46: Reserved 47: Reserved 48: Analog current input loss (ACE) 	
		49: External fault input (EF) 50: Emergency stop (EF1) 51: External Base Block (bb) 52: Password error (PcodE) 53: SW Code Error	
		54: Communication error (CE1)55: Communication error (CE2)56: Communication error (CE3)57: Communication error (CE4)	
		 58: Communication Time-out (CE10) 59: PU Time-out (CP10) 60: Reserved 61: Y-connection/△-connection switch error (ydc) 62: Decel. Energy Backup Error (dEb) 	
		 63: Slip error (oSL) 64: Reserved 65: Reserved 66: Unknow Over Amp 	
		 67: Unknow Over Vol 68: Sensorless estimated speed have wrong direction 69: Sensorless estimated speed is over speed 70: Sensorless estimated speed deviated 71~72: Reserved 	
		 73: External safety gate S1 74~78: Reserved 79: U phase over current (Uocc) 80: V phase over current (Vocc) 	
		 81: W phase over current (Wocc) 82: U phase output phase loss (OPHL) 83: V phase output phase loss (OPHL) 84: W phase output phase loss (OPHL) 85~100: Reserved 	
		101: CANopen software disconnect1 (CGdE) 102: CAN open software disconnect2 (CHbE)	

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory
	Farameter	Explanation		Setting
			103: CANopen synchronous error (CSYE) 104: CANopen hardware disconnect (CbFE)	
			105: CANopen index setting error (CIdE)	
			106: CANopen slave station number setting error	
			(CAdE)	
			107: CANopen index setting exceed limit (CFrE)	
			108~110: Reserved	
			111: Internal communication overtime error (InrCOM)	
*	06-23	Fault Output Option 1	0~65535 (refer to bit table for fault code)	0
~	06-24	Fault Output Option 2	0~65535 (refer to bit table for fault code)	0
~	06-25	Fault Output Option 3	0~65535 (refer to bit table for fault code)	0
~	06-26	Fault Output Option 4	0~65535 (refer to bit table for fault code)	0
		Electronic Thermal Relay	0: Inverter motor	
*	06-27	Selection 2 (Motor 2)	1: Standard motor	2
		. ,	2: Disable	
*	06-28	Electronic Thermal Characteristic for Motor 2	30.0~600.0 sec	60.0
			0: Warn and keep operation	
~	06-29	PTC Detection Selection	1: Warn and ramp to stop	0
			2: Warn and coast to stop	
~	06-30	PTC Level	3: No warning 0.0~100.0%	50.0
<i>,</i>		Frequency Command for	0.0 100.0 %	Read
	06-31	Malfunction	0.00~655.35 Hz	only
ĺ	00.00	Output Frequency at		Read
	06-32	Malfunction	0.00~655.35 Hz	only
	06-33	Output Voltage at	0.0~6553.5 V	Read
	00.00	Malfunction		only
	06-34	DC Voltage at Malfunction	0.0~6553.5 V	Read
		Output Ourrent et		only
	06-35	Output Current at Malfunction	0.00~655.35 Amp	Read only
ĺ		IGBT Temperature at		Read
	06-36	Malfunction	-3276.7~3276.7℃	only
	06-37	Capacitance Temperature	-3276.7~3276.7℃	Read
	00 07	at Malfunction	-5270.7~5270.7 (only
	06-38	Motor Speed in rpm at	-32767~32767	Read
		Malfunction		only
	06-39	Torque Command at Malfunction	-32767~32767	Read
		Status of Multi-function		only
	06-40	Input Terminal at	0000h~FFFFh	Read
		Malfunction		only
j		Status of Multi-function		Deed
	06-41	Output Terminal at	0000h~FFFFh	Read only
		Malfunction		Only

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory
	<u>'</u>	Drive Status at		<u>Setting</u> Read
	06-42	Malfunction	0000h~FFFFh	only
	06-43	Reserved	-	-
	06-44	Reserved	-	-
N	06-45	Treatment to Output Phase Loss Detection (OPHL)	0: Warn and keep operation 1: Warn and ramp to stop 2: Warn and coast to stop 3: No warning	3
×	06-46	Deceleration Time of Output Phase Loss	0.000~65.535 sec.	0.500
×	06-47	Current Bandwidth	0.00~655.35%	1.00
N	06-48	DC Brake Time of Output Phase Loss	0.000~65.535 sec.	0.000
	06-49	Reserved	-	-
×	06-50	Time for Input Phase Loss Detection	0.00~600.00 sec.	0.20
	06-51	Reserved	-	-
×	06-52	Ripple of Input Phase Loss	230V model: 0.0~160.0 Vdc 460V model: 0.0~320.0 Vdc	30.0 /60.0
×	06-53	Treatment for the detected Input Phase Loss (OrP)	0: warn and ramp to stop 1: warn and coast to stop	0
	06-54	Reserved	-	-
M	06-55	Derating Protection	 0: constant rated current and limit carrier wave by load current and temperature 1: constant carrier frequency and limit load current by setting carrier wave 2: constant rated current(same as setting 0), but close current limit 	0
	06-56			
	~ 06-59	Reserved	-	-
×	06-60	Software Detection GFF Current Level	0.0~6553.5 %	60.0
N	06-61	Software Detection GFF Filter Time	0.0~6553.5 sec.	0.10
×	06-62	Disable Level of dEb	230V series: 0.0~220.0 Vdc 460V series: 0.0~440.0 Vdc	180.0 /360.0
	06-63	Fault Record 1 (Day)	0~65535 days	Read only
	06-64	Fault Record 1 (Min.)	0~1439 min.	Read only
	06-65	Fault Record 2 (Day)	0~65535 days	Read only
	06-66	Fault Record 2 (Min.)	0~1439 min.	Read only

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	06-67	Fault Record 3 (Day)	0~65535 days	Read only
	06-68	Fault Record 3 (Min.)	0~1439 min.	Read only
	06-69	Fault Record 4 (Day)	0~65535 days	Read only
	06-70	Fault Record 4 (Min.)	0~1439 min.	Read only
×	06-71	Low Current Setting Level	0.0~100.0%	0.0
~	06-72	Low Current Detection Time	0.00 ~ 60.00 sec.	0.00
*	06-73	Treatment for low current	0 : No function 1 : Warn and coast to stop 2 : Warn and ramp to stop by 2nd deceleration time 3 : Warn and operation continue	0

07 Special Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
~	07-00	Software Brake Level	230V: 350.0~450.0Vdc 460V: 700.0~900.0Vdc	380.0 760.0
~	07-01	DC Brake Current Level	0~100%	0
~	07-02	DC Brake Time at Start-up	0.0~60.0 sec.	0.0
×	07-03	DC Brake Time at Stop	0.0~60.0 sec.	0.0
*	07-04	Startup Frequency for DC Brake	0.00~600.00Hz	0.00
×	07-05	Reserved	-	-
*	07-06	Restart after Momentary Power Loss	0: Stop operation1: Speed search for last frequency command2: Speed search for minimum output frequency	0
*	07-07	Maximum Power Loss Duration	0.1~20.0 sec.	2.0
~	07-08	Base Block Time	0.1~5.0 sec.	0.5
*	07-09	Current Limit for Speed Search	20~200%	50
*	07-10	Treatment to Reboots After Fault	0: Stop operation1: Speed search starts with current speed2: Speed search starts with minimum output frequency	0
~	07-11	Auto Restart After Fault	0~10	0
*	07-12	Speed Search during Start-up	0: Disable1: Speed search for maximum output frequency2: Speed search for start-up motor frequency3: Speed search for minimum output frequency	0
*	07-13	Decel. Time to Momentary Power Loss	0: Disable 1: 1st decel. time 2: 2nd decel. time 3: 3rd decel. time 4: 4th decel. time 5: current decel. time 6: Auto decel. time	0
×	07-14	dEb Return Time	0.0~25.0 sec.	0.0
*	07-15	Dwell Time at Accel.	0.00 ~ 600.00 sec.	0.00
~	07-16	Dwell Frequency at Accel.	0.00 ~ 600.00Hz	0.00
~	07-17	Dwell Time at Decel.	0.00 ~ 600.00 sec.	0.00
~	07-18	Dwell Frequency at Decel.	0.00 ~ 600.00Hz	0.00
*	07-19	Fan Cooling Control	 0: Fan always ON 1: 1 minute after the AC motor drive stops, fan will be OFF 2: When the AC motor drive runs, the fan is ON. When the AC motor drive stops, the fan is OFF 	0

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
			 3: Fan turns ON when preliminary heat sink temperature (around 60°C) is attained. 4: Fan always OFF 	
N	07-20	Emergency Stop (EF) & Force to Stop Selection	 4: Fan always OFF 0: Coast stop 1: By deceleration Time 1 2: By deceleration Time 2 3: By deceleration Time 3 4: By deceleration Time 4 5: System Deceleration 6: Automatic Deceleration 	0
N	07-21	Auto Energy-saving Operation	0: Disable 1: Enable	0
×	07-22	Energy-saving Gain	10~1000%	100
×	07-23	Auto Voltage Regulation(AVR) Function	0: Enable AVR 1: Disable AVR 2: Disable AVR during deceleration	0
N	07-24	Filter Time of Torque Command (V/F and SVC control mode)	0.001~10.000 sec.	0.050
×	07-25	Filter Time of Slip Compensation (V/F and SVC control mode)	0.001~10.000 sec.	0.100
M	07-26	Torque Compensation Gain (V/F and SVC control mode)	0~10	0
N	07-27	Slip Compensation Gain (V/F and SVC control mode)	0.00~10.00	0.00
×	07-28	Reserved	-	-
N	07-29	Slip Deviation Level	0.0~100.0% 0: No detection	0
N	07-30	Detection Time of Slip Deviation	0.0~10.0 sec.	1.0
N	07-31	Over Slip Treatment	0: Warn and keep operation1: Warn and ramp to stop2: Warn and coast to stop3: No warning	0
×	07-32	Motor Hunting Gain	0~10000	1000
×	07-33	Auto Reset Time for Restart after Fault	0.0~6000.0 sec.	60.0
	07-34 ~ 07-37	Reserved	-	-
×	07-38	Speed Tracking on Frequency Derivative	1~500	1

08 High-function PID Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
M	08-00	Input Terminal for PID Feedback	 0: No function 1: Negative PID feedback: input from external terminal AVI (Pr.03-00) 2: Negative PID feedback from PG card (Pr.10-15, skip direction) 3: Negative PID feedback from PG card (Pr.10-15) 4: Positive PID feedback from external terminal AVI (Pr.03-00) 5: Positive PID feedback from PG card (Pr.10-15, skip direction) 6: Positive PID feedback from PG card (Pr.10-15) 	0
×	08-01	Proportional Gain (P)	0.0~500.0%	1.0
×	08-02	Integral Time (I)	0.00~100.00 sec.	1.00
×	08-03	Derivative Control (D)	0.00~1.00 sec.	0.00
N	08-04	Upper Limit of Integral Control	0.0~100.0%	100.0
N	08-05	PID Output Frequency Limit	0.0~110.0%	
	08-06	Reserved	-	
×	08-07	PID Delay Time	0.0~2.5 sec.	
×	08-08	Feedback Signal Detection Time	0.0~3600.0 sec.	0.0
*	08-09	Feedback Signal Fault Treatment	0: Warn and keep operation1: Warn and ramp to stop2: Warn and coast to stop3: Warn and operate at last frequency	0
N	08-10	Sleep Frequency	Pr.08-18=0: 0.00 ~ 600.00Hz Pr.08-18=1: 0.00~200.00%	0.00
×	08-11	Wake-up Frequency	Pr.08-18=0: 0.00 ~ 600.00Hz Pr.08-18=1: 0.00~200.00%	0.00
×	08-12	Sleep Time	0.0 ~ 6000.0 sec.	0.0
×	08-13	PID Deviation Level	1.0 ~ 50.0%	10.0
×	08-14	PID Deviation Time	0.1~300.0 sec.	5.0
N	08-15	Filter Time for PID Feedback	0.1~300.0 sec.	
×	08-16	PID Compensation Selection	0: Parameter setting 1: Analog input	0
×	08-17	PID Compensation	-100.0~+100.0%	0
N	08-18	Setting of Sleep Mode Function	0: Follow PID output command 1: Follow PID feedback signal	0
N	08-19	Wake-up Integral Limit	0.0~200.0%	50.0

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
08-20	PID Mode Selection	0: Serial connection 1: Parallel connection	0
08-21	Enable PID to Change Operation Direction	0: Operation direction can not be changed 1: Operation direction can be changed	0

09 Communication Parameters

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
*	09-00	COM1 Communication Address	1~254	1
×	09-01	COM1 Transmission Speed	4.8~115.2Kbps	9.6
×	09-02	COM1 Transmission Fault Treatment	0: Warn and continue operation1: Warn and ramp to stop2: Warn and coast to stop3: No warning and continue operation	3
×	09-03	COM1 Time-out Detection	0.0~100.0 sec.	0.0
~	09-04	COM1 Communication Protocol	0: 7N1 (ASCII) 1: 7N2 (ASCII) 2: 7E1 (ASCII) 3: 7O1 (ASCII) 4: 7E2 (ASCII) 5: 7O2 (ASCII) 6: 8N1 (ASCII) 7: 8N2 (ASCII) 8: 8E1 (ASCII) 9: 8O1 (ASCII) 10: 8E2 (ASCII) 11: 8O2 (ASCII) 12: 8N1 (RTU) 13: 8N2 (RTU) 14: 8E1 (RTU) 15: 8O1 (RTU) 16: 8E2 (RTU) 17: 8O2 (RTU)	1
	09-05 ~ 09-08	Reserved	-	-
×	09-09	Response Delay Time	0.0~200.0ms	2.0
*	09-10	Main Frequency of the Communication	0.00~600.00Hz	60.00
~	09-11	Block Transfer 1	0~65535	0
×	09-12	Block Transfer 2	0~65535	0
~	09-13	Block Transfer 3	0~65535	0
~	09-14	Block Transfer 4	0~65535	0
~	09-15	Block Transfer 5	0~65535	0
~	09-16	Block Transfer 6	0~65535	0
~	09-17	Block Transfer 7	0~65535	0
~	09-18	Block Transfer 8	0~65535	0
~	09-19	Block Transfer 9	0~65535	0
×	09-20	Block Transfer 10	0~65535	0

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
~	09-21	Block Transfer 11	0~65535	0
×	09-22	Block Transfer 12	0~65535	0
×	09-23	Block Transfer 13	0~65535	0
×	09-24	Block Transfer 14	0~65535	0
×	09-25	Block Transfer 15	0~65535	0
×	09-26	Block Transfer 16	0~65535	0
	09-27 ~ 09-29	Reserved	-	-
	09-30	Communication Decoding Method	0: Decoding Method 1 (20xx) 1: Decoding Methond 2 (60xx)	1
	09-31	Internal Communication Protocol	0: Modbus 485	0
	09-32 ~ 09-33	Reserved	-	-
	09-34	PLC PID	0~65535	0
	09-35	PLC Address	1~254	2
	09-36	CANopen Slave Address	0: Disable 1~127	0
	09-37	CANopen Speed	0: 1M 1: 500k 2: 250k 3: 125k 4: 100k (Delta only) 5: 50k	0
×	09-38	CANopen Frequency Gain	0.00 ~ 2.00	1.00
	09-39	CANopen Warning Record	bit 0: CANopen Guarding Time out bit 1: CANopen Heartbeat Time out bit 2: CANopen SYNC Time out bit 3: CANopen SDO Time out bit 4: CANopen SDO buffer overflow bit 5: Can Bus Off bit 6: Error protocol of CANopen	0
	09-40	CANopen Decoding Method	0: Delta defined decoding method 1: CANopen DS402 Standard	1
	09-41	CANopen Communication Status	0: Node Reset State 1: Com Reset State 2: Boot up State 3: Pre Operation State 4: Operation State 5: Stop State	Read Only

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
09-42	CANopen Control Status	 0: Not ready for use state 1: Inhibit start state 2: Ready to switch on state 3: Switched on state 4: Enable operation state 7: Quick Stop Active state 13: Err Reaction Activation state 14: Error state 	Read Only
09-43	Reset CANopen Index	bit0: reset address 20XX to 0. bit1: reset address 264X to 0 bit2: reset address 26AX to 0 bit3: reset address 60XX to 0	65535
09-44	Reserved	-	-
09-45	CANopen Master Function	0: Disable 1: Enable	0
09-46	CANopen Master Address	1~127	100

10 Speed Feedback Control Parameters

IM: Induction Motor; PM: Permanent Magnet Motor

			Sottingo	Factory
	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Setting
	10-00	Reserved	-	-
	10-01	Encoder Pulse	1~20000	600
	10-02	0: Disable 1: Phase A leads in a forward run command and phase B leads in a reverse run command 2: Phase B leads in a forward run command and phase A leads in a reverse run command 3: Phase A is a pulse input and phase B is a direction input. (low input=reverse direction, high input=forward direction) 4: Phase A is a pulse input and phase B is a direction input. (low input=forward direction, high input=reverse direction) 5: Single-phase input		0
	10-03	Reserved	-	-
×	10-04	Electrical Gear at Load Side A1	1~65535	100
N	10-05	Electrical Gear at Motor Side B1	1~65535	100
×	10-06	Electrical Gear at Load Side A2	1~65535	100
×	10-07	Electrical Gear at Motor Side B2	1~65535	100
M	10-08	Treatment for Encoder Feedback Fault	0: Warn and keep operation 1: Warn and ramp to stop 2: Warn and coast to stop	2
N	10-09	Detection Time of Encoder Feedback Fault	0.0~10.0 sec. 0: No function	1.0
N	10-10	Encoder Stall Level	0~120% 0: No function	115
N	10-11	Detection Time of Encoder Stall	0.0 ~ 2.0 sec.	0.1
N	10-12	Treatment for Encoder Stall	0: Warn and keep operation1: Warn and ramp to stop2: Warn and coast to stop	
×	10-13	Encoder Slip Range	0~50% (0: disable)	
N	10-14	Detection Time of Encoder Slip	0.0~10.0 sec.	0.5
N	10-15	Treatment for Encoder Stall and Slip Error	0: Warn and keep operation 1: Warn and ramp to stop 2: Warn and coast to stop	2
	10-16 ~ 10-23	Reserved	-	-

1				Factory
	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Setting
*	10-24	FOC&TQC Function Control	0~65535	0
*	10-25	FOC Bandwidth of Speed Observer	20.0~100.0Hz	40.0
*	10-26	FOC Minimum Stator Frequency	0.0~10.0%fN	2.0
~	10-27	FOC Low-pass Filter Time Constant	1~1000ms	50
~	10-28	FOC Excitation Current Rise Time	33~100%Tr	100
~	10-29	Top Limit of Frequency Deviation	0.00~100.00Hz	20.00
	10-30	Reserved	-	-
*	10-31	Obeserver Gain	0~65535	600
*	10-32	PM Sensorless Obeserver Bandwith for High Speed Zone	0.00~600.00Hz	4.00
*	10-33	PM Sensorless Obeserver Bandwith for Low Speed Zone	0.00~600.00Hz	0.50
~	10-34	PM Sensorless Observer Low-pass Filter Gain	0.00~655.35	1.00
*	10-35	Reserved	-	-
*	10-36	Reserved	-	-
~	10-37	PM Sensorless Control Word	0000h~FFFFh	0000
*	10-38	Required Time for PM Sensorless d-axis Current Command Return to 0	0.0~6553.5 sec	1.0
*	10-39	PM Sensorless Frequency Level to switch from V/F Mode to Detection Mode	0.00~600.00Hz	20.00
×	10-40	PM Sensorless Frequency Level to switch from Detection Mode to V/F Mode	0.00~600.00Hz	20.00
~	10-41	I/F mode, low pass-filter time	0.0~6.0sec	0.2
*	10-42	Initial Angle Detection Time	0~10ms	0
	10-43 ~ 10-46	Reserved	-	-
*	10-47	The Filter Time of the Low Resolution ppr Encoder at Low Speed	1~2000	2

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
10-48	The Switching Frequency of the Calculation Method for the Low Resolution ppr Encoder at Low Speed	25.00~600.00Hz	25.00

11 Advanced Parameters

IM: Induction Motor; PM: Permanent Magnet Motor

	Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting
	11-00	System Control	bit 0: Auto tuning for ASR and APR bit 1: Inertia estimate (only for FOCPG mode) bit 2: Zero servo bit 3: Dead Time compensation closed bit 7: Selection to save or not save the freqeuncy	0
*	11-01	Per Unit of System Inertia	1~65535(256=1PU)	400
*	11-02	ASR1/ASR2 Switch Frequency	5.00~600.00Hz (0: Disable)	7.00
*	11-03	ASR1 Low-speed Bandwidth	1~40Hz (IM)/ 1~100Hz (PM)	10
*	11-04	ASR2 High-speed Bandwidth	1~40Hz (IM)/ 1~100Hz (PM)	10
~	11-05	Zero-speed Bandwidth	1~40Hz (IM)/ 1~100Hz (PM)	10
~	11-06	ASR Control (P) 1	0~40Hz (IM)/ 1~100Hz (PM)	10
~	11-07	ASR Control (I) 1	0.000~10.000 sec.	0.100
*	11-08	ASR Control (P) 2	0~40Hz (IM)/ 0~100Hz (PM)	10
~	11-09	ASR Control (I) 2	0.000~10.000 sec.	0.100
~	11-10	P Gain of Zero Speed	0~40Hz (IM)/ 0~100Hz (PM)	10
*	11-11	I Gain of Zero Speed	0.000~10.000 sec.	0.100
*	11-12	Gain for ASR Speed Feed Forward	0~100%	0
*	11-13	PDFF Gain	0~200%	30
*	11-14	Low-pass Filter Time of ASR Output	0.000~0.350 sec.	0.008
*	11-15	Notch Filter Depth	0~20db	0
~	11-16	Notch Filter Frequency	0.00~200.00Hz	0.00
*	11-17	Forward Motor Torque Limit	0~500%	500
*	11-18	Forward Regenerative Torque Limit	0~500%	500
*	11-19	Reverse Motor Torque Limit	0~500%	500
*	11-20	Reverse Regenerative Torque Limit	0~500%	500
*	11-21	Gain Value of Flux Weakening Curve for Motor 1	0~200%	90
*	11-22	Gain Value of Flux Weakening Curve for Motor 2	0~200%	90

	Parameter	Explanation	Sottings	Factory
	Falamelei	-	Settings	Setting
×	11-23	Speed Response of Flux Weakening Area	0~150%	65
	11-24 ~	Reserved		
	11-26	neserveu	-	-
×	11-27	Max. Torque Command	0~500%	100
×	11-28	Source of Torque Offset	0: No function 1: Analog signal input (Pr.03-00) 2: RS485 communication (Pr.11-29) 3: Control by external terminal (Pr.11-30~11-32)	0
×	11-29	Torque Offset Setting	0~100%	0.0
×	11-30	High Torque Offset	0~100%	30.0
×	11-31	Middle Torque Offset	0~100%	20.0
×	11-32	Low Torque Offset	0~100%	10.0
×	11-33	Source of Torque Command	0: Digital keypad 1: RS-485 communication (Pr.11-34) 2: Analog input (Pr.03-00) 3: CANopen	0
×	11-34	Torque Command	-100.0~+100.0% (Pr.11-27=100%)	0.0
×	11-35	Filter Time of Torque Command	0.000~1.000 sec.	0.000
	11-36	Speed Limit Selection	 0: Set by Pr.11-37 (Forward speed limit) and Pr.11-38 (Reverse speed limit) 1: Set by Pr.11-37,11-38 and Pr.00-20 (Source of Master Frequency Command) 2: Set by Pr.00-20 (Source of Master Frequency Command). 	0
×	11-37	Forward Speed Limit (torque mode)	0~120%	10
×	11-38	Reverse Speed Limit (torque mode)	0~120%	10
	11-39	Zero Torque Command Mode	0: Torque mode 1: Speed mode	0
	11-40 ~ 11~41	Reserved	-	-
×	11-42	System Control 2	0~65535	0

Chapter 10 Description of Parameter Settings

10-1 Description of Parameter Settings

NOTE: When the value of Pr.00-14 is modified, all the values of parameters will be back to the factory setting. So set up Pr.00-14 BEFORE setting up other parameters.

00 Drive Parameters	\checkmark This parameter can be set during operation.
GO - GO Identity Code of the AC Motor Drive	
	Factory Setting: #.#
Settings Read Only	
B - B I Display AC Motor Drive Rated Current	
	Factory Setting: #.#
Settings Read Only	
Pr. 00-00 displays the identity code of the AC model	otor drive. Using the following table to check if
Pr.00-01 setting is the rated current of the AC n	notor drive. Pr.00-01 corresponds to the identity

The factory setting is the rated current for normal duty. Please set Pr.00-16 to 1 to display the rated current for the heavy duty.

230V Series						
Frame A0						
kW	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	
HP	0.5	1	2	3	5	
Pr.00-00	2	4	6	8	10	
Rated Current for Heavy Duty (A)	2.8	4.8	7.1	10	16	
Rated Current for Normal Duty (A)	3	5	8	11	17	

460V Series							
Frame	A0					A	
kW	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	4.0	5.5	7.5
HP	1	2	3	5	5.5	7.5	10
Pr.00-00	5	7	9	11	93	13	15
Rated Current for Heavy Duty (A)	2.9	3.8	5.7	8.1	9.5	11	17
Rated Current for Normal Duty (A)	3.0	4.0	6.0	9.0	10.5	12	18

B C - **C C** Parameter Reset

code Pr.00-01.

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: No Function

- 1: Write protection for parameters
- 5: Reset KWH display to 0
- 6: Reset PLC (includes CANopen Master Index)
- 7: Reset CANopen Index (Slave)
- 9: All parameters are reset to factory settings (base frequency is 50Hz)
- 10: All parameters are reset to factory settings (base frequency is 60Hz)

- When it is set to 1, all parameters are read only except Pr.00-02~00-08 and it can be used with password setting for password protection. It needs to set Pr.00-02 to 0 before changing other parameter settings.
- When it is set to 9 or 10: all parameters are reset to factory settings. If password is set in Pr.00-08, input the password set in Pr.00-07 to reset to factory settings.
- When it is set to 5, KWH display value can be reset to 0 even when the drive is operating. Pr. 05-26, 05-27, 05-28, 05-29, 05-30 reset to 0.
- When it is set to 6: clear internal PLC program
- When it is set to 7: reset the related settings of CANopen slave.

Start-up Display Selection

Settings 0: Display the frequency command (F)

- 1: Display the actual output frequency (H)
- 2: Display User define (U)
- 3: Output current (A)
- This parameter determines the start-up display page after power is applied to the drive. User defined choice display according to the setting in Pr.00-04.

Content of Multi-function Display

Factory setting: 3

Factory setting: 0

- Settings 0: Display output current (A)
 - 1: Display counter value (c)
 - 2: Display actual output frequency (H.)
 - 3: Display DC-BUS voltage (v)
 - 4: Display output voltage (E)
 - 5: Display output power angle (n)
 - 6: Display output power in kW (P)
 - 7: Display actual motor speed rpm (r = 00: positive speed; -00 negative speed)
 - 8: Display estimate output torque % (t = 00: positive torque; -00 negative torque) (t) (refer to Note 4)
 - 9: Reserved
 - 10: Display PID feedback in % (b)
 - 11: Display AVI in % (1.), 0~10V/4-20mA/0-20mA corresponds to 0~100% (Refer to Note 1)
 - 12: Display ACI in % (2.), 4~20mA/0~10V/0-20mA corresponds to 0~100% (Refer to Note 1)
 - 13: Display AUI in % (3.), -10V~10V corresponds to -100~100%(Refer to Note 2)
 - 14: Display the temperature of IGBT in oC (i.)
 - 15: Display the temperature of heat sink in oC (c.)

- 16: The status of digital input (ON/OFF) refer to Pr.02-12 (i) (Refer to Note
- 2)
- 17: Display digital output status ON/OFF (Pr.02-18) (o) (Refer to NOTE 3)
- 18: Display the multi-step speed that is executing (S)
- 19: The corresponding CPU pin status of digital input (d) (refer to NOTE 2)
- 20: The corresponding CPU pin status of digital output (0.) (refer to NOTE 3)
- 21~24: Reserved
- 25: Overload counting (0.00~100.00%) (h.) (Refer to Note 5)
- 26: GFF Ground Fault (Unit :%)(G.)
- 27: DC Bus voltage ripple (Unit: Vdc)(r.)
- 28: Display PLC register D1043 data (C) display in hexadecimal
- 29: Reserved
- 30 : Display output of user defined (U)
- 31 : H page x 00-05 Display user Gain(K)
- 32~34: Reserved
- 35: Control Mode display: 0= Speed control mode (SPD), 1= torque control mode (TQR) (t.)
- 36: Present operating carrier frequency of drive (Hz) (J.)

- 1. It can display negative values when setting analog input bias (Pr.03-03~03-10).
- Example: assume that AVI input voltage is 0V, Pr.03-03 is 10.0% and Pr.03-07 is 4 (Serve bias as the center).
- Example: If REV, MI1 and MI6 are ON, the following table shows the status of the terminals.
 0: OFF, 1: ON

Terminal	MI8	MI7	MI6	MI5	MI4	MI3	MI2	MI1	REV	FWD
Status	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

If REV, MI1 and MI6 are ON, the value is 0000 0000 1000 0110 in binary and 0086h in HEX. When Pr.00-04 is set to "16" or "19", it will display "0086h" with LED U is ON on the keypad KPC-CE01. The setting 16 is the status of digital input by Pr.02-12 setting and the setting 19 is the corresponding CPU pin status of digital input, the FWD/REV action and the three-wire MI are not controlled by Pr.02-12. User can set to 16 to monitor digital input status and then set to 19 to check if the wire is normal.

3. Assume that RY1: Pr.02-13 is set to 9 (Drive ready). After applying the power to the AC motor drive, if there is no other abnormal status, the contact will be ON. The display status will be shown as follows.

N.O. switch status:

Terminal		Rese	erved			Rese	ervec	1		Rese	erved		DFM2	DFM1	Reserved	RY2	RY1
Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

At the meanwhile, if Pr.00-04 is set to 17 or 20, it will display in hexadecimal "0001h" with LED U is ON on the keypad. The setting 17 is the status of digital output by Pr.02-18 setting and the setting 20 is the corresponding CPU pin status of digital output. User can set 17 to monitor the digital output status and then set to 20 to check if the wire is normal.

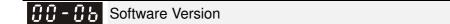
- 4. Setting 8: 100% means the motor rated torque. Motor rated torque = (motor rated power $x60/2\pi$)/motor rated speed
- 5. If Pr.00-04 = 25, when display value reaches 100.00%, the drive will show "oL" as an overload warning.



Coefficient Gain in Actual Output Frequency

Factory Setting: 0

This parameter is to set coefficient gain in actual output frequency. Set Pr.00-04= 31 to display the calculation result on the screen (calculation = output frequency * Pr.00-05).



Read only

Parameter Protection Password Input

Settings

Factory Setting: 0

Factory Setting: #.#

Settings 1~9998, 10000~65535

Display 0~3 (the times of password attempts)

- This parameter allows user to enter their password (which is set in Pr.00-08) to unlock the parameter protection and to make changes to the parameter.
- Pr.00-07 and Pr.00-08 are used to prevent the personal misoperation.
- When the user have forgotten the password, clear the setting by input 9999 and press ENTER key, then input 9999 again and press Enter within 10 seconds. After decoding, all the settings will return to factory setting.

✓ 00 - 08 Parameter Protection Password Setting

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 1~9998, 10000~65535

- 0: No password protection / password is entered correctly (Pr00-07)
- 1: Password has been set
- To set a password to protect your parameter settings. If the display shows 0, no password is set nor password has been correctly entered in Pr.00-07. All parameters can then be changed, including Pr.00-08. The first time you can set a password directly. After successful setting of password the display will show 1. Be sure to write down the password for later use. To cancel the parameter lock, set the parameter to 0 after inputting correct password into Pr. 00-07.

How to retrieve parameter protection after decoding by Pr.00-07:

Method 1: Re-enter the password to Pr.00-08 (input the password once).

Method 2: After reboots, password function will be recovered.

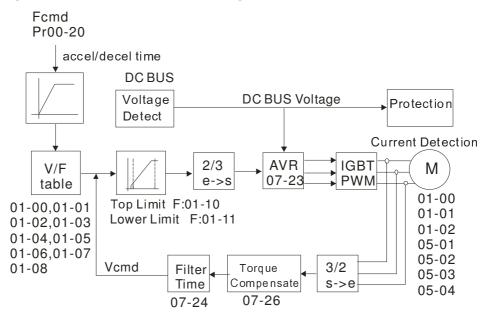
Method 3: Input any value into Pr.00-07 (Do not enter the password).

Password Decode Flow Chart

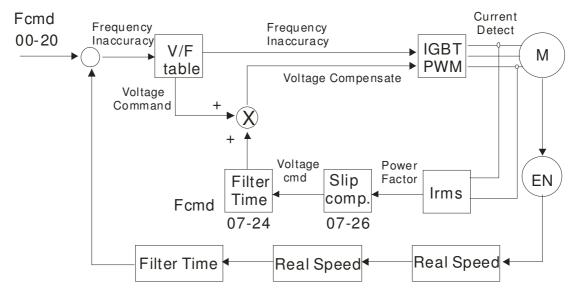
Password Setting 00-08	Password Forgotten	Password Incorrect 00-07
Displays 01 after correct password is entered to Pr.00-08.	Enter 9999 and press ENTER, then enter 9999 again within 10 seconds and press ENTER. Then all parameters will reset to factory settings.	3 chances of password input: Incorrect password 1: displays "01" Incorrect password 2: displays "02" Incorrect password 3: "Pcode"(blinking)
		Keypad will be locked after 3 wrong attempted passwords. To re-activate the keypad, please reboot the drive and input the correct password.

00-08	00-07	Pr.00-0	Yes	Shut down th drive
Password S	Passw ord Input		0-0	and re-supply power
		Ĭ	No	
		Re-supply pow		
		(The password	lis still valid	
3 Reserved				
Control M	ode			Factory Setting: 0
Settings	0: Speed mode (Pr.00-1	11)		
-	1: Reserved			
	2: Torque mode (Pr.00-	13)		
	3: Reserved			
s parameter de	termines the control mod	de of C200 seri	es AC moto	or drive.
Control of	Speed Mode			
				Factory Settir
Settings	0: V/F (IM V/f control)			
	1: VFPG (IM V/F contro			
	2: SVC(IM sensorless v	,		
	3: FOCPG (IM FOC vec	ctor control+ en	icoder)	
	4: Reserved	field evicented e		
	5: FOC Sensorless (IM 6 : PM Sensorless (PM			,
s paramotor do	termines the control met			,
•	rol): user can design pro			
motors simulta				
	rol + Encoder): user can	use optional P(G card with	encoder for the close
speed control.				
•	ess vector control): get th	he optimal cont	rol by the a	uto-tuning of motor
parameters.	, 3		-	č
•	ctor control+ encoder): b	esides torque i	ncreases, t	he speed control wil
more accurate		·		-
	· · · ·	anaarlaaa waata	vr control)	
5: FOC Senso	rless (IM field oriented se	ensoness vecic		

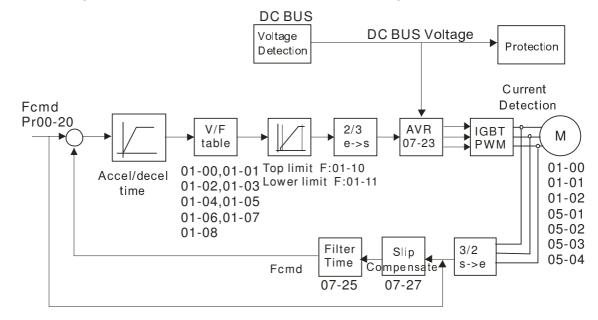
When setting Pr.00-11 to 0, the V/F control diagram is shown as follows.



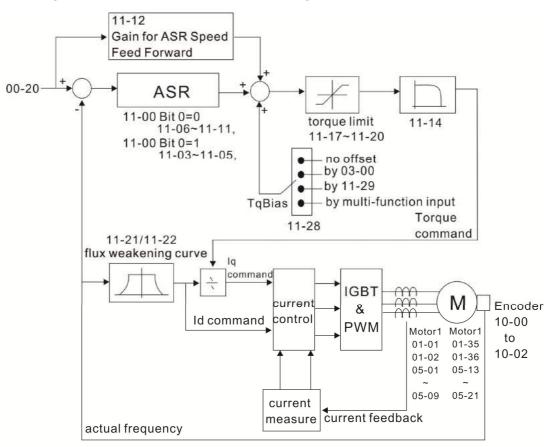
When setting Pr.00-11 to 1, the V/F control + encoder diagram is shown as follows.



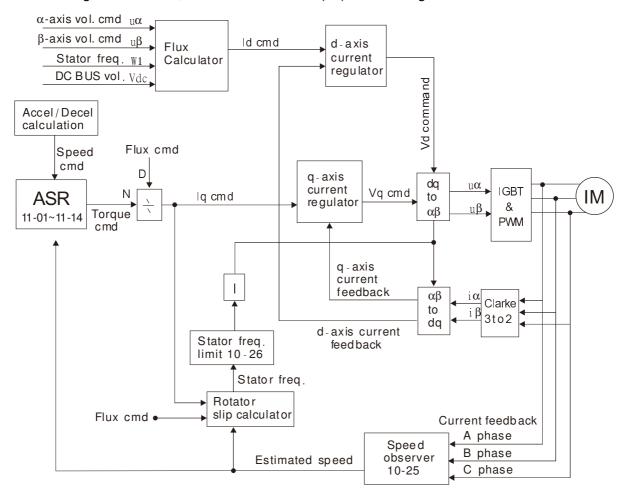
When setting Pr.00-11 to 2, the sensorless vector control diagram is shown as follows.



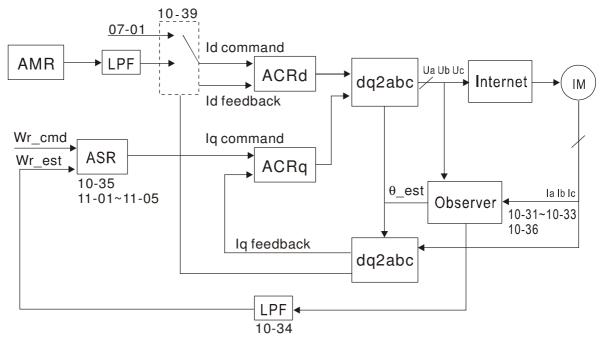
When setting Pr.00-11 to 3, the FOCPG control diagram is shown as follows.



When setting Pr.00-11 to 5, the FOC sensorless (IM) control diagram is shown as follows.



When setting Pr.00-11 to 6, PM FOC sensorless control diagram is shown as follows:

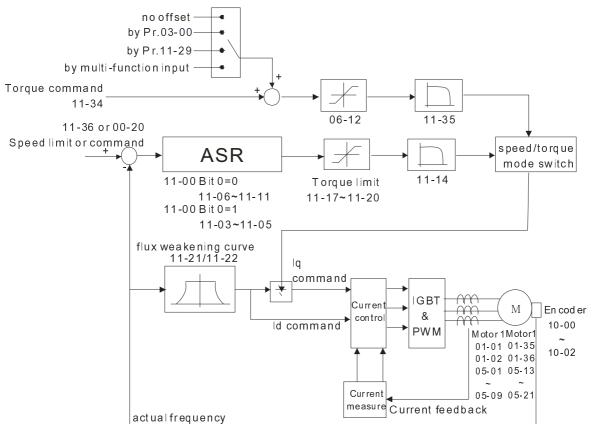


CC-12 Reserved	
Image: Optimized State Image: Opti	

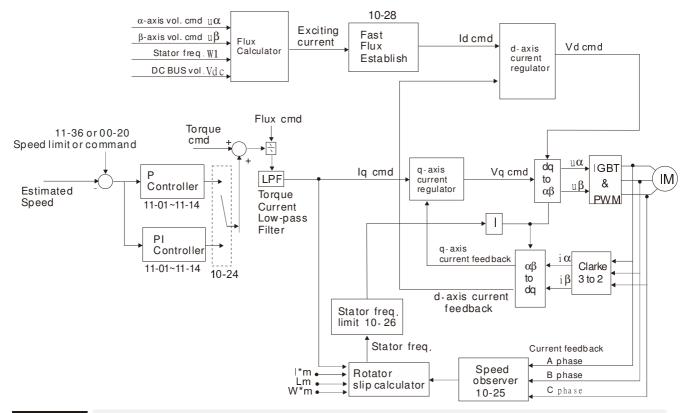
Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0: TQCPG (IM Torque control + Encoder)
 - 1: Reserved
 - 2 : TQC Sensorless (IM sensorless torque control)

I TQCPG control diagram is shown in the following:







High Speed Mode Setting (When the value of Pr.00-14 is modified; all the values of parameters will be back to the factory setting. So set up Pr.00-14 BEFORE setting up other parameters.) Factory setting: 0

Settings 0: Standard mode

1 - 2 -: Enable high speed frequency output(Max. Output Frequency 2,000Hz)

1 → 0 → : Disable high speed frequency output(Max. Output Frequency: ND & HD:600Hz)

- Before setting this parameter, please verify if a high speed motor will be in use. When switching between standard mode and high speed mode, all the value of parameters will be back to the factory setting. In other words, set up Pr.00-14 before setting up other parameters of C200.
- To enable high speed frequency output function, set Pr00-14 to 1, and then set it to 2. These two steps have to be completed to enable this function.
- To disable high speed frequency output function, set Pr00-14 to 1, and then set it to 0. These two steps have to be completed to disable this function.

88-15 Reserved

117 - 15 Load Selection

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Normal load 1: Heavy load

Normal duty: over load, rated output current 160% in 3 second. Please refer to Pr.00-17 for the setting of carrier wave. Refer to chapter specifications or Pr.00-01 for the rated current.

Heavy duty: over load, rated output current 180% in 3 second. Please refer to Pr.00-17 for the setting of carrier wave. Refer to chapter specifications or Pr.00-01 for the rated current.



Carrier Frequency

Factory setting: 6

```
Settings 2~15kHz
```

In This parameter determinates the PWM carrier frequency of the AC motor drive.

	230V Series		460V Series
Models	1-Phase 0.4-2.2kW	3-Phase 0.4-3.7 kW	3-Phase 0.75-7.5kW
Setting Range	02~1	02~15kHz	
Normal Duty Factory Setting	6kHz		6kHz
Heavy Duty Factory Setting	6k	Hz	6kHz

Carrier Frequency	Acoustic Noise	Electromagnetic Noise or Leakage Current	Heat Dissipation	Current Wave
1kHz	Significant	Minimal	Minimal	
6kHz	Ĩ	Î I	Î	
15kHz	Ļ		Ļ	
	Minimal	Significant	Significant	

- From the table, we see that the PWM carrier frequency has a significant influence on the electromagnetic noise, AC motor drive heat dissipation, and motor acoustic noise. Therefore, if the surrounding noise is greater than the motor noise, lower the carrier frequency is good to reduce the temperature rise. Although it is quiet operation in the higher carrier frequency, the entire wiring and interference resistance should be considerate.
- When the carrier frequency is higher than the factory setting, it needs to protect by decreasing the carrier frequency. See Pr.06-55 for the related setting and details.

Factory Setting: Read C Settings 0: 3-phase 1: 1-phase	nlv
1: 1-phase	,
When Pr.00-00=2, 00-18=0 : 230V, 0.4kW, 3-Phase	
Pr.00-00=2, 00-18=1 : 230V, 0.4kW, 1-Phase	
Pr.00-00=4, 00-18=0 : 230V, 0.75kW, 3-Phase	
Pr.00-00=4, 00-18=1 : 230V, 0.75kW, 1-Phase	
Pr.00-00=5, 00-18=0 : 460V, 0.75kW	
Pr.00-00=6, 00-18=0 : 230V, 1.5kW, 3-Phase	
Pr.00-00=6, 00-18=1 : 230V, 1.5kW, 1-Phase	
Pr.00-00=7, 00-18=0 : 460V, 1.5kW	
Pr.00-00=8, 00-18=0 : 230V, 2.2kW, 3-Phase	
Pr.00-00=8, 00-18=1 : 230V, 2.2kW, 1-Phase	
Pr.00-00=9, 00-18=0 : 460V, 2.2kW	
Pr.00-00=10, 00-18=0 : 230V, 3.7kW, 3-Phase	
Pr.00-00=11, 00-18=0 : 460V, 3.7kW	

Pr.00-00=13, 00-18=0 : 230V, 5.5kW Pr.00-00=15, 00-18=0 : 460V, 7.5kW Pr.00-00=93, 00-18=0 : 460V, 4.0kW

B - **B** PLC Command Mask

Factory Setting: Read Only

Settings bit 0: Control command compulsively controlled by PLC

bit 1: Frequency command compulsively controlled by PLC

Bit 3: Torque command compulsively controlled by PLC

This parameter determines if control command, frequency command or torque command is occupied by PLC

Source of the Master Frequency Command (AUTO)

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Digital keypad (KPE-LE02)

- 1: RS-485 serial communication or KPC-CC01 (optional)
- 2: External analog input (Pr.03-00)
- 3: External UP/DOWN terminal (multiple input terminal)
- 4~5: Reserved
- 6: CANopen communication card
- 7: Digital keypad potentiometer
- $\hfill\square$ It is used to set the source of the master frequency in AUTO mode.
- Pr.00-20 and 00-21 are for the settings of frequency source and operation source in AUTO mode. Pr.00-30 and 00-31 are for the settings of frequency source and operation source in HAND mode. The AUTO/HAND mode can be switched by the keypad KPC-CC01 or multi-function input terminal (MI).
- The factory setting of frequency source or operation source is for AUTO mode. It will return to AUTO mode whenever power on again after power off. If there is multi-function input terminal used to switch AUTO/HAND mode. The highest priority is the multi-function input terminal. When the external terminal is OFF, the drive won't receive any operation signal and can't execute JOG.

GG - 2 ; Source of the Operation Command (AUTO)

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Digital keypad (KPE-LE02)

- 1: External terminals. Keypad STOP disabled.
- 2: RS-485 serial communication. Keypad STOP disabled.
- 3: CANopen communication
- It is used to set the source of the operation frequency in AUTO mode.
- When the operation command is controlled by the keypad KPC-CC01, keys RUN, STOP and JOG (F1) are valid.

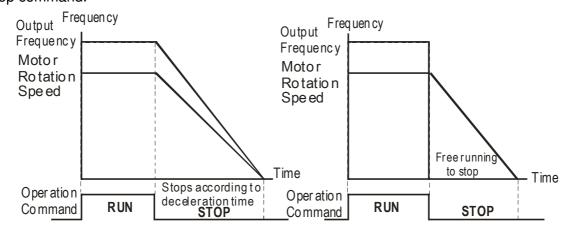


Factory Setting: 0



1: Coast to stop

The parameter determines how the motor is stopped when the AC motor drive receives a valid stop command.



Rampto Stop and Coast to Stop

- Ramp to stop: the AC motor drive decelerates from the setting of deceleration time to 0 or minimum output frequency (Pr. 01-09) and then stop (by Pr.01-07).
- Coast to stop: the AC motor drive stops the output instantly upon a STOP command and the motor free runs until it comes to a complete standstill.

(1) It is recommended to use "ramp to stop" for safety of personnel or to prevent material from being wasted in applications where the motor has to stop after the drive is stopped. The deceleration time has to be set accordingly.

(2) If the motor free running is allowed or the load inertia is large, it is recommended to select "coast to stop". For example, blowers, punching machines and pumps

The stop method of the torque control is also set by Pr.00-22.

Control of Motor Direction

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Enable forward/ reverse

- 1: Disable reverse
- 2: Disable forward
- This parameter enables the AC motor drives to run in the forward/reverse Direction. It may be used to prevent a motor from running in a direction that would consequently injure the user or damage the equipment.

Hemory of Frequency Command

Factory Setting: Read Only

Settings Read only

If keypad is the source of frequency command, when Lv or Fault occurs the present frequency command will be saved in this parameter.

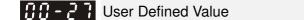
User De	fined Characteristics	
		Factory Setting: 0
Settings	fined Characteristics bit 0~3: user define on decimal place 0000b: no decimal place 0011b: one decimal place 0011b: two decimal place 0011b: three decimal place bit 4~15: user define on unit 000xh: Hz 001xh: rpm 002xh: % 003xh: kg 004xh: m/s 005xh: kW 006xh: HP 007xh: ppm 008xh: 1/m 009xh: kg/s 00Axh: kg/m 00Bxh: kg/h 00Cxh: lb/s 00Dxh: lb/m 00Exh: lb/h 00Fxh: ft/s 010xh: ft/m 011xh: m 012xh: ft 013xh: degC 014xh: degF 015xh: mbar 016xh: bar	Factory Setting: 0
	015xh: mbar	
	01Axh: inWG 01Bxh: ftWG 01Cxh: psi 01Dxh: atm 01Exh: L/s	
	01Fxh: L/m 020xh: L/h 021xh: m3/s 022xh: m3/h 023xh: GPM 024xh: CFM	
🛄 bit 0~3: F & H p	xxxxh: Hz age unit and Pr.00-26 decimal display is suppo	orted up to 3 decimal places.

bit 4~15: F & H page unit and Pr.00-26 unit display is supported up to 4 types of unit display.

33 - 25 Max. User Defined Value

Factory Setting: 0 Settings 0: Disable 0~65535 (when Pr.00-25 set to no decimal place) 0.0~6553.5 (when Pr.00-25 set to 1 decimal place) 0.0~655.35 (when Pr.00-25 set to 2 decimal place) 0.0~65.535 (when Pr.00-25 set to 3 decimal place) User define is enabled when Pr.00-26 is not 0. The setting of Pr.00-26 corresponds to Pr.01.00 (Max. output frequency of the drive).
 Example: User define: 100.0%, Pr.01-00 = 60.00Hz
 Pr.00-25 setting is 0021h; Pr.00-26 setting is 100.0%

The drive will display as Pr.00-25 setting when Pr.00-25 is properly set and Pr.00-26 is not 0.



Settings

Factory Setting: Read only

Pr.00-27 will show user defined value when Pr.00-26 is not set to 0.

Read only

User defined function is valid when Pr.00-20 is set to digital keypad control or RS-285 communication input control.

88-28 Reserved

COMPANY CONTENTS SELECTION

Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0: Standard HOA function
 - 1: Switching Local/Remote, the drive stops
 - 2: Switching Local/Remote, the drive runs as the REMOTE setting for frequency and operation status
 - 3: Switching Local/Remote, the drive runs as the LOCAL setting for frequency and operation status
 - 4: Switching Local/Remote, the drive runs as LOCAL setting when switch to Local and runs as REMOTE setting when switch to Remote for frequency and operation status.
- The factory setting of Pr.00-29 is 0 (standard Hand-Off-Auto function). The AUTO frequency and source of operation can be set by Pr.00-20 and Pr.00-21, and the HAND frequency and source of operation can be set by Pr.00-30 and Pr.00-31. AUTO/HAND mode can be selected or switched by using digital keypad (KPC-CC01) or setting multi-function input terminal MI= 41, 42.
- When external terminal MI is set to 41 and 42 (AUTO/HAND mode), the settings Pr.00-29=1, 2, 3, 4 will be disabled. The external terminal has the highest priority among all command, Pr.00-29 will always function as Pr.00-29=0, standard HOA mode.
- When Pr.00-29 is not set to 0, Local/Remote function is enabled, the top right corner of digital keypad (KPC-CC01) will display "LOC" or "REM" (the display is available when KPC-CC01 is installed with firmware version higher than version 1.021). The LOCAL frequency and source of operation can be set by Pr.00-20 and Pr.00-21, and the REMOTE frequency and source of operation can be set by Pr.00-30 and Pr.00-31. Local/Remote function can be selected or switched by using digital keypad (KPC-CC01) or setting external terminal MI=56. The AUTO key of the digital keypad now controls for the REMOTE function and HAND key now controls for the LOCAL function.
- When MI is set to 56 for LOC/REM selection, if Pr.00-29 is set to 0, then the external terminal is disabled.

When MI is set to 56 for LOC/REM selection, if Pr.00-29 is not set to 0, the external terminal has the highest priority of command and the ATUO/HAND keys will be disabled.

 Source of	of the Master Frequency Command (HAND)			
	Factory Setting:			
Settings	0: Digital keypad (KPE-LE02)			
	1: RS-485 serial communication or KPC-CC01 (optional)			
	2: External analog input (Pr.03-00)			
	3: External UP/DOWN terminal (multiple input terminal)			
	4~5: Reserved			
	5: Pulse input with direction command (Pr.10-16)			
	6: CANopen communication			
	7: Digital keypad potentiometer			
It is used to set the	ne source of the master frequency in HAND mode.			
] -] Source o	of the Operation Command (HAND)			
	Factory Setting:			
Settings	0: Digital keypad (KPE-LE02)			
	1: External terminals. Keypad STOP disabled.			
	2: RS-485 serial communication or KPC-CC01 (optional). Keypad STOP			
	disabled.			
	3: CANopen communication			

- It is used to set the source of the operation frequency in HAND mode.
- Pr.00-20 and 00-21 are for the settings of frequency source and operation source in AUTO mode.
 Pr.00-30 and 00-31 are for the settings of frequency source and operation source in HAND mode.
 The AUTO/HAND mode can be switched by the keypad KPC-CC01 or multi-function input terminal (MI).
- The factory setting of frequency source or operation source is for AUTO mode. It will return to AUTO mode whenever power on again after power off. If there is multi-function input terminal used to switch AUTO/HAND mode. The highest priority is the multi-function input terminal. When the external terminal is OFF, the drive won't receive any operation signal and can't execute JOG.

✓ ☐ ☐ - 3 2 Digital Keypad STOP Function

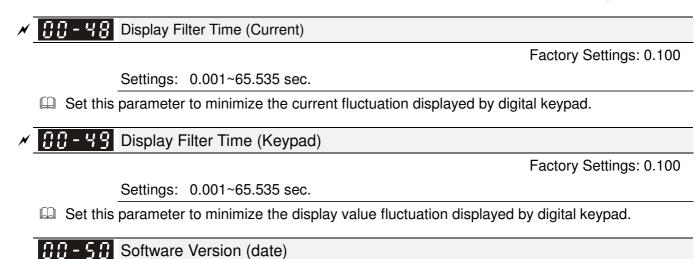
Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: STOP key disable

1: STOP key enable

Reserved

Factory Settings: ####



Settings: Read only

Description: This parameter displays the drive's software version by date.

01 Basic Parameters

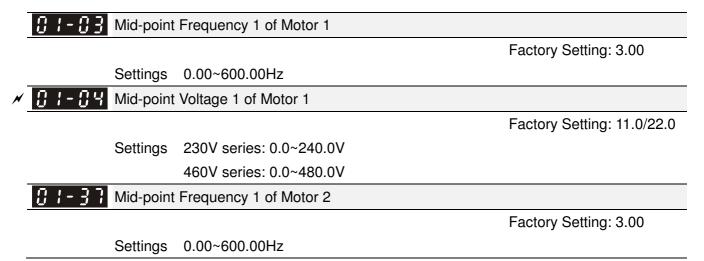
- ✓ This parameter can be set during operation. **H** - **H** Maximum Output Frequency Factory Setting: 60.00/50.00 Settings 50.00~600.00Hz This parameter determines the AC motor drive's Maximum Output Frequency. All the AC motor drive frequency command sources (analog inputs 0 to +10V, 4 to 20mA, 0 to 20mAand ±10V) are scaled to correspond to the output frequency range. **H - H H H I** - **H** Output Frequency of Motor 2 (base frequency and motor rated frequency) Factory Setting: 60.00/50.00 Settings 0.00~600.00Hz This value should be set according to the rated frequency of the motor as indicated on the motor nameplate. If the motor is 60Hz, the setting should be 60Hz. If the motor is 50Hz, it should be set to 50Hz.
- Pr.01-35 is used for the application occasion that uses double base motor.

Use frequency and motor rated frequency and motor rated frequency) Output Voltage of Motor 2 (base frequency and motor rated frequency)

Factory Setting: 200.0/400.0

Settings 230V series: 0.0~255.0V 460V series: 0.0~510.0V

- I This value should be set according to the rated voltage of the motor as indicated on the motor nameplate. If the motor is 220V, the setting should be 220.0. If the motor is 200V, it should be set to 200.0.
- There are many motor types in the market and the power system for each country is also difference. The economic and convenience method to solve this problem is to install the AC motor drive. There is no problem to use with the different voltage and frequency and also can amplify the original characteristic and life of the motor.

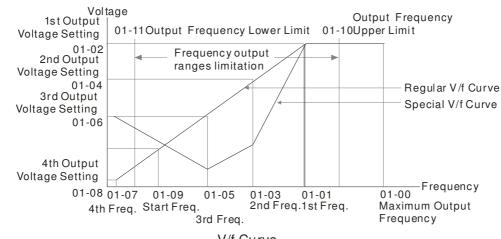


10.1-01-1

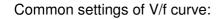
× 81-38	Mid-point	Voltage 1 of Motor 2	
			Factory Setting: 11.0/22.0
	Settings	230V series: 0.0~240.0V	
		460V series: 0.0~480.0V	
01-09	Mid-point	Frequency 2 of Motor 1	
			Factory Setting: 0.50
	Settings	0.00~600.00Hz	
× 01-08	Mid-point	Voltage 2 of Motor 1	
			Factory Setting: 2.0/4.0
	Settings	230V series: 0.0~240.0V	
		460V series: 0.0~480.0V	
81-39	Mid-point	Frequency 2 of Motor 2	
			Factory Setting: 0.50
	Settings	0.00~600.00Hz	
× () -4(Mid-point	Voltage 2 of Motor 2	
			Factory Setting: 2.0/4.0
	Settings	230V series: 0.0~240.0V	
		460V series: 0.0~480.0V	
01-01	Min. Outp	out Frequency of Motor 1	
			Factory Setting: 0.00
	Settings	0.00~600.00Hz	
× 81-88	Min. Outp	out Voltage of Motor 1	
			Factory Setting: 0.0/0.0
	Settings	230V series: 0.0~240.0V	
		460V series: 0.0~480.0V	
81-4	Min. Outp	out Frequency of Motor 2	
			Factory Setting: 0.00
	Settings	0.00~600.00Hz	
× 81-48	Min. Outp	out Voltage of Motor 2	
			Factory Setting: 0.0/0.0
	Settings	230V series: 0.0~240.0V	
		460V series: 0.0~480.0V	

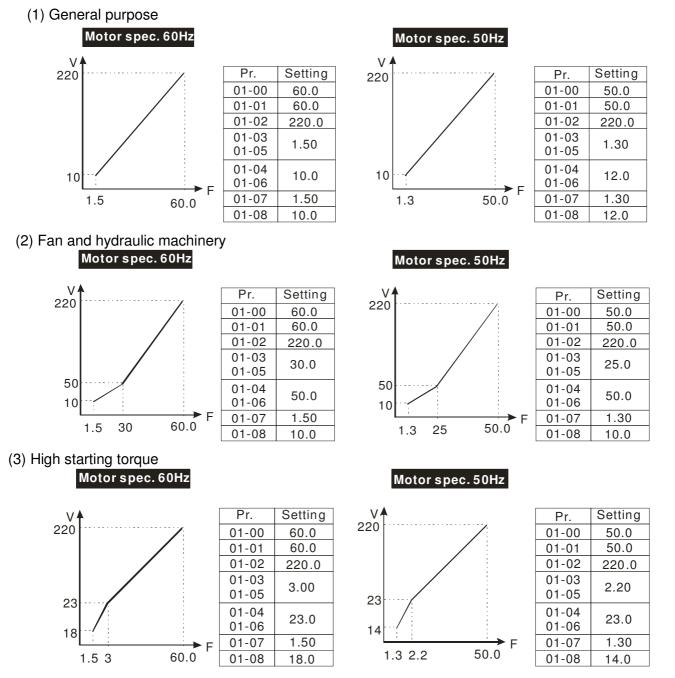
- ☑ V/f curve setting is usually set by the motor's allowable loading characteristics. Pay special attention to the motor's heat dissipation, dynamic balance, and bearing lubricity, if the loading characteristics exceed the loading limit of the motor.
- There is no limit for the voltage setting, but a high voltage at low frequency may cause motor damage, overheat, and stall prevention or over-current protection. Therefore, please use the low voltage at the low frequency to prevent motor damage.
- Pr.01-35 to Pr.01-42 is the V/f curve for the motor 2. When multi-function input terminals Pr.02-01~02-08 and Pr.02-26 ~Pr.02-31 are set to 14 and enabled, the AC motor drive will act as the 2nd V/f curve.

The V/f curve for the motor 1 is shown as follows. The V/f curve for the motor 2 can be deduced from it.



V/f Curve





G I - **G Q** Start-Up Frequency

Factory Setting: 0.50

Settings 0.0~600.00Hz

When start frequency is higher than the min. output frequency, drives' output will be from start frequency to the setting frequency. Please refer to the following diagram for details.

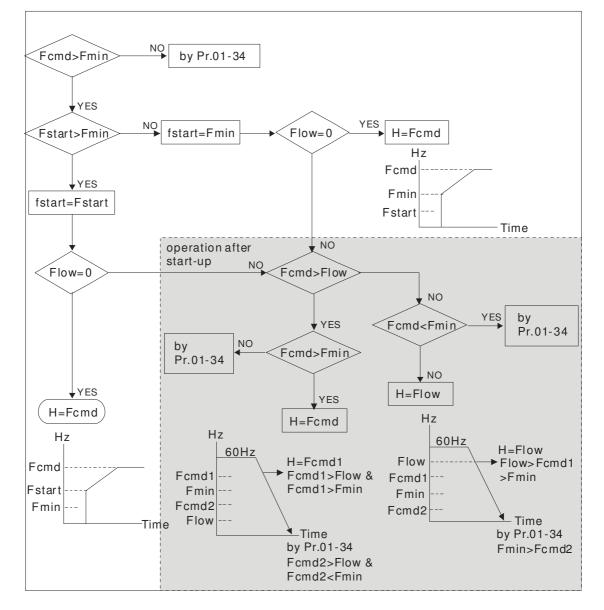
Fcmd=frequency command,

Fstart=start frequency (Pr.01-09),

fstart=actual start frequency of drive,

Fmin=4th output frequency setting (Pr.01-07/Pr.01-41),

Flow=output frequency lower limit (Pr.01-11)



Ø] -] Output Frequency Upper Limit Factory Setting: 600.00 Settings 0.0~600.00Hz

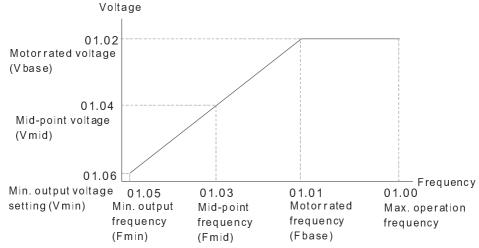


Output Frequency Lower Limit

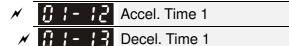
0.0~600.00Hz Settings

Factory Setting: 0.00

- The upper/lower output frequency setting is used to limit the actual output frequency. If the frequency setting is higher than the upper limit, it will run with the upper limit frequency. If output frequency lower than output frequency lower limit and frequency setting is higher than min. frequency, it will run with lower limit frequency. The upper limit frequency should be set to be higher than the lower limit frequency.
- Pr.01-10 setting must be \geq Pr.01-11 setting. Pr.01-00 setting is regarded as 100.0%.
- Output frequency upper limit = (Pr.01-00×Pr.01-10) /100
- This setting will limit the max. Output frequency of drive. If frequency setting is higher than Pr.01-10, the output frequency will be limited by Pr.01-10 setting.
- When the drive starts the function of slip compensation (Pr.07-27) or PID feedback control, drive output frequency may exceed frequency command but still be limited by this setting.
- Related parameters: Pr.01-00 Max. Operation Frequency and Pr.01-11 Output Frequency Lower Limit



- This setting will limit the min. output frequency of drive. When drive frequency command or feedback control frequency is lower than this setting, drive output frequency will limit by the lower limit of frequency.
- When the drive starts, it will operate from min. output frequency (Pr.01-05) and accelerate to the setting frequency. It won't limit by this parameter setting.
- The setting of output frequency upper/lower limit is used to prevent personal disoperation, overheat due to too low operation frequency or damage due to too high speed.
- If the output frequency upper limit setting is 50Hz and frequency setting is 60Hz, max. output frequency will be 50Hz.
- If the output frequency lower limit setting is 10Hz and min. operation frequency setting (Pr.01-05) is 1.5Hz, it will operate by 10Hz when the frequency command is greater than Pr.01-05 and less than 10Hz. If the frequency command is less than Pr.01-05, the drive will be in ready status and no output.
- If the frequency output upper limit is 60Hz and frequency setting is also 60Hz, it won't exceed 60Hz even after slip compensation. If the output frequency needs to exceed 60Hz, it can increase output frequency upper limit or max. operation frequency.



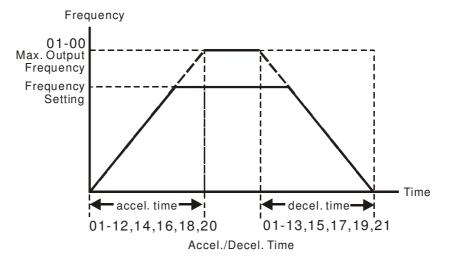
×	C I - I Y Accel. Time 2
×	C I - 15 Decel. Time 2
×	C I - 15 Accel. Time 3
N	Decel. Time 3
×	C I - 18 Accel. Time 4
	C / - / B Decel. Time 4
N	JOG Acceleration Time
×	JOG Deceleration Time

Factory Setting: 10.00/10.0

Settings Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~600.00 seconds

Pr.01-45=1: 0.00~6000.00 seconds

- The Acceleration Time is used to determine the time required for the AC motor drive to ramp from 0Hz to Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01-00).
- The Deceleration Time is used to determine the time require for the AC motor drive to decelerate from the Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01-00) down to 0Hz.
- The Acceleration/Deceleration Time is invalid when using Pr.01-44 Optimal Acceleration/Deceleration Setting.
- The Acceleration/Deceleration Time 1, 2, 3, 4 are selected according to the Multi-function Input Terminals settings. The factory settings are Accel./Decel. time 1.
- When enabling torque limits and stalls prevention function, actual accel./decel. time will be longer than the above action time.
- Please note that it may trigger the protection function (Pr.06-03 Over-current Stall Prevention during Acceleration or Pr.06-01 Over-voltage Stall Prevention) when the setting of accel./decel. time is too short.
- Please note that it may cause motor damage or drive protection enabled due to over current during acceleration when the setting of acceleration time is too short.
- Please note that it may cause motor damage or drive protection enabled due to over current during deceleration or over-voltage when the setting of deceleration time is too short.
- It can use suitable brake resistor (see Chapter 07 Accessories) to decelerate in a short time and prevent over-voltage.
- When enabling Pr.01-24~Pr.01-27, the actual accel./decel. time will be longer than the setting.



JOG Frequency

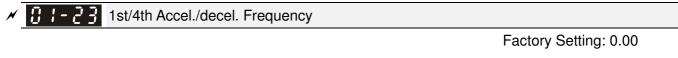
<u>11 | - 22</u>



Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

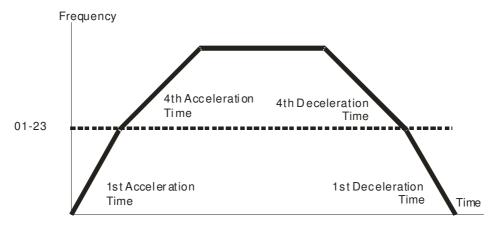
Both external terminal JOG and key "F1" on the keypad KPC-CC01 can be used. When the jog command is ON, the AC motor drive will accelerate from 0Hz to jog frequency (Pr.01-22). When the jog command is OFF, the AC motor drive will decelerate from Jog Frequency to zero. The Jog Accel./Decel. time (Pr.01-20, Pr.01-21) is the time that accelerates from 0.0Hz to Pr.01-22 JOG Frequency.

- The JOG command can't be executed when the AC motor drive is running. In the same way, when the JOG command is executing, other operation commands are invalid except forward/reverse commands and STOP key on the digital keypad.
- It does not support JOG function in the optional keypad KPC-CE01.



Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

The transition from acceleration/deceleration time 1 to acceleration/deceleration time 4, may also be enabled by the external terminals. The external terminal has priority over Pr. 01-23.

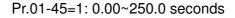


1st/4th Acceleration/Deceleration Frequency Switching

×	3 I - 24 S-curve Acceleration Begin Time 1			
N	3 1 - 2 5 S-curve Acceleration Arrival Time 2			
N	G : - 26 S-curve Deceleration Begin Time 1			
×	G I - 2 7 S-curve Deceleration Arrival Time 2			
		— .	<u> </u>	0.00/0.0

Factory Setting: 0.20/0.2

Settings Pr.01-45=0: 0.00~25.00 seconds



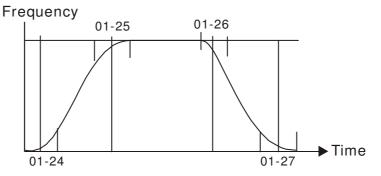
- It is used to give the smoothest transition between speed changes. The accel./decel. curve can adjust the S-curve of the accel./decel. When it is enabled, the drive will have different accel./decel. curve by the accel./decel. time.
- \square The S-curve function is disabled when accel./decel. time is set to 0.

 \square When Pr.01-12, 01-14, 01-16, 01-18 \ge Pr.01-24 and Pr.01-25,

The Actual Accel. Time = Pr.01-12, 01-14, 01-16, 01-18 + (Pr.01-24 + Pr.01-25)/2

 \square When Pr.01-13, 01-15, 01-17, 01-19 \ge Pr.01-26 and Pr.01-27,

The Actual Decel. Time = Pr.01-13, 01-15, 01-17, 01-19 + (Pr.01-26 + Pr.01-27)/2

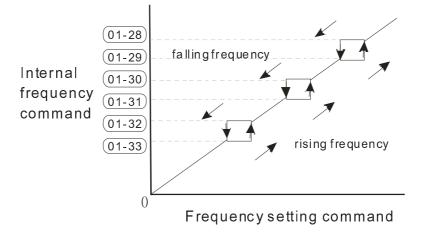


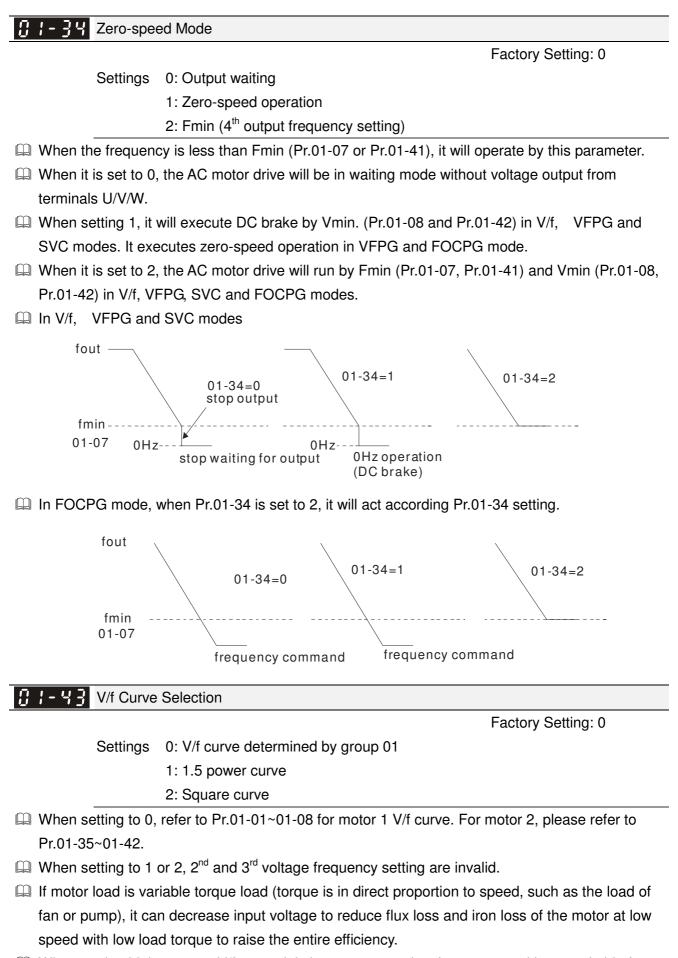
3 1-28 Skip Frequency 1 (upper limit)
3 I - 2 9 Skip Frequency 1 (lower limit)
Skip Frequency 2 (upper limit)
Skip Frequency 2 (lower limit)
3 / - 3 / Skip Frequency 3 (upper limit)
3 I - 3 3 Skip Frequency 3 (lower limit)

Factory Setting: 0.00

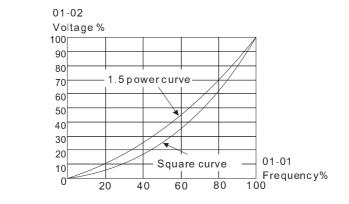
Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

- These parameters are used to set the skip frequency of the AC drive. But the frequency output is continuous. There is no limit for the setting of these six parameters and can be used as required.
- The skip frequencies are useful when a motor has vibration at a specific frequency bandwidth. By skipping this frequency, the vibration will be avoided. It offers 3 zones for use.
- □ These parameters are used to set the skip frequency of the AC drive. But the frequency output is continuous. The limit of these six parameters is 01-28≥01-29≥01-30≥01-31≥01-32≥01-33. This function will be invalid when setting to 0.0.
- The setting of frequency command (F) can be set within the range of skip frequencies. In this moment, the output frequency (H) will be limited by these settings.
- When accelerating/decelerating, the output frequency will still pass the range of skip frequencies.





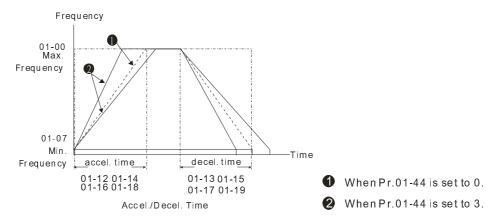
When setting higher power V/f curve, it is lower torque at low frequency and is not suitable for rapid acceleration/deceleration. It is recommended Not to use this parameter for the rapid acceleration/deceleration.

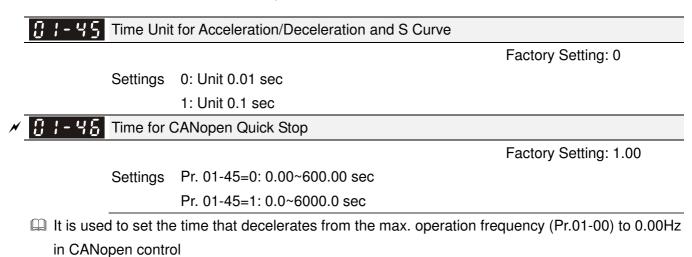


✓ 日 - 부부 Optimal Acceleration/Deceleration Setting

Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0: Linear accel./decel.
 - 1: Auto accel., linear decel.
 - 2: Linear accel., auto decel.
 - 3: Auto accel./decel. (auto calculate the accel./decel. time by actual load)
 - 4: Stall prevention by auto accel./decel. (limited by 01-12 to 01-21)
- Pr.01-44 is used to reduce the drive's vibration during load starts and stops. Also it will speed up to the setting frequency with the fastest and smoothest start-up current when it detects small torque. At deceleration, it will auto stop the drive with the fastest and the smoothest deceleration time when the regenerated voltage of the load is detected.
- Setting 0 Linear accel./decel.: it will accelerate/decelerate according to the setting of Pr.01-12~01-19.
- Setting to Auto accel./decel.: it can reduce the mechanical vibration and prevent the complicated auto-tuning processes. It won't stall during acceleration and no need to use brake resistor. In addition, it can improve the operation efficiency and save energy.
- Setting 3 Auto accel./decel. (auto calculate the accel./decel. time by actual load): it can auto detect the load torque and accelerate from the fastest acceleration time and smoothest start current to the setting frequency. In the deceleration, it can auto detect the load re-generation and stop the motor smoothly with the fastest decel. time.
- Setting 4 Stall prevention by auto accel./decel. (limited by 01-12 to 01-21): if the acceleration/deceleration is in the reasonable range, it will accelerate/decelerate by Pr.01-12~01-19. If the accel./decel. time is too short, the actual accel./decel. time is greater than the setting of accel./decel. time.





02 Digital Input/Output Parameter

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

Factory Setting: 0

2-**3 2**-wire/3-wire Operation Control

Settings 0: 2 wire mode 1

1: 2 wire mode 2

2:3 wire mode

It is used to set the operation control method:

Pr.02-00	Control Circuits of the External Terminal
Set as 0 2-wire mode 1 FWD/STOP REV/STOP	FWD/STOP REV/STOP
Set as 1 2-wire mode 2 RUN/STOP REV/FWD	RUN/STOP FWD/REV FWD/REV FWD/REV FWD/REV FWD/REV FWD/REV FWD:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN) REV:("OPEN":STOP) ("CLOSE":RUN)
Set as 3 3-wire operation control	Image: Constraint of the state of the st

1 I - I B Multi-function Input Command 1 (MI1) (MI1= STOP command when in 3-wire operation control) Factory Setting: 1 02-02 Multi-function Input Command 2 (MI2) Factory Setting: 2 82-Multi-function Input Command 3 (MI3) Factory Setting: 3 182 - 84 Multi-function Input Command 4 (MI4) Factory Setting: 4 Multi-function Input Command 5 (MI5) Multi-function Input Command 6 (MI6) Multi-function Input Command 7 (MI7) **17 - 18** Multi-function Input Command 8 (MI8) Factory Setting: 0

Settings

0: no function

1: multi-step speed command 1/multi-step position command 1

2: multi-step speed command 2/multi-step position command 2

3: multi-step speed command 3/multi-step position command 3

4: multi-step speed command 4/multi-step position command 4

5: Reset

6: JOG command (By KPC-CC01 or external control)

7: acceleration/deceleration speed not allow

8: the 1st, 2nd acceleration/deceleration time selection

9: the 3rd, 4th acceleration/deceleration time selection

10: EF Input (Pr.07-20)

11: B.B input from external (Base Block)

12: Output stop

13: cancel the setting of the optimal acceleration/deceleration time

14: switch between motor 1 and motor 2

15: operation speed command from AVI

16: operation speed command from ACI

17: operation speed command from AUI

18: Emergency stop (Pr.07-20)

19: Digital up command

20: Digital down command

21: PID function disabled

22: Clear counter

23: Input the counter value (MI6)

24: FWD JOG command

25: REV JOG command

26: FOCG/TQC model selection

27: ASR1/ASR2 selection

28: Emergency stop (EF1)

29: Signal confirmation for Y-connection

30: Signal confirmation for Δ -connection

31: High torque bias (Pr.11-30)

32: Middle torque bias (Pr.11-31)

33: Low torque bias (Pr.11-32)

34: Switch between multi-step position and multi-speed control

35: Enable position control

36: Enable multi-step position learning function (valid at stop)

37: Enable pulse position input command

38: Disable write EEPROM function

39: Torque command direction

40: Force coast to stop

41: HAND switch

42: AUTO switch

43~47: Reserved

48: Mechanical gear ratio switch

49: Drive enable

50: Master dEb action input

51: Selection for PLC mode bit0

52: Selection for PLC mode bit1

53: Trigger CANopen quick stop

54~55: Reserved

56: Local/Remote Selection

I This parameter selects the functions for each multi-function terminal.

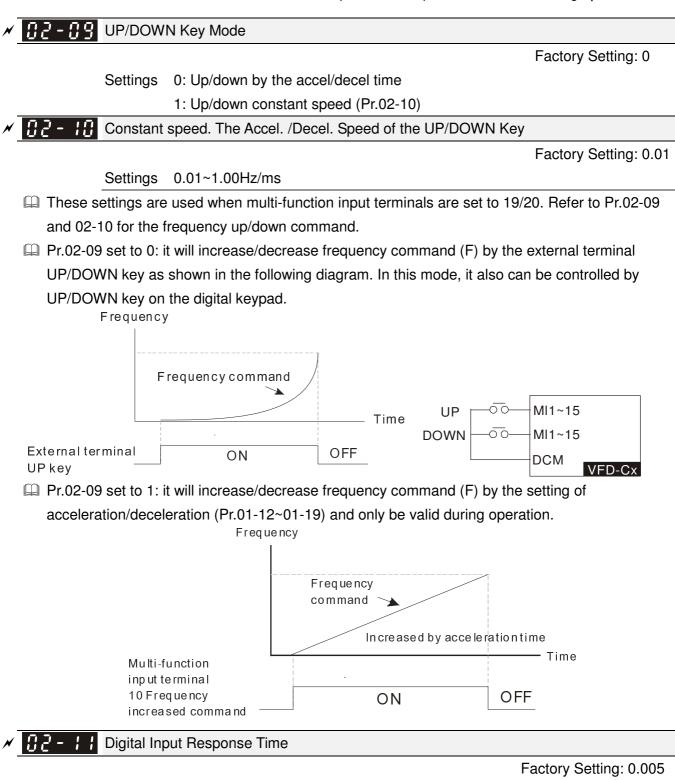
- The terminals of Pr.02-26~Pr.02-29 are virtual and set as MI10~MI13 when using with optional card EMC-D42A. Pr.02-30~02-31 are virtual terminals.
- When being used as a virtual terminal, it needs to change the status (0/1: ON/OFF) of bit 8-15 of Pr.02-12 by digital keypad KPC-CC01 or communication.
- If Pr.02-00 is set to 3-wire operation control. Terminal MI1 is for STOP contact. Therefore, MI1 is not allowed for any other operation.
- Summary of function settings (Take the normally open contact for example, ON: contact is closed, OFF: contact is open)

Settings	Functions	Descriptions		
0	No Function			
1	Multi-step speed command 1/multi-step position command 1			
2	Multi-step speed command 2/ multi-step position command 2	15 step speeds could be conducted through the digital status of the 4 terminals, and 16 in total if the master speed is included. (Refer to		
3	Multi-step speed command 3/ multi-step position command 3 Multi-step speed command 4/	Parameter set 4)		
4	multi-step position command 4			
5	Reset	After the error of the drive is eliminated, use this terminal to reset the drive.		
6	JOG Command	Before executing this function, it needs to wait for the drive stop completely. During running, it can change the operation direction and STOP key on the keypad is valid. Once the external terminal receives OFF command, the motor will stop by the JOG deceleration time. Refer to Pr.01-20~01-22 for details.		
7	Acceleration/deceleration Speed Inhibit	When this function is enabled, acceleration and deceleration is stopped. After this function is disabled, the AC motor drive starts to accel./decel. from the inhibit point. Frequency Setting frequency Accel. inhibit Accel. inhibit area Accel. inhibit Accel. inhibit area Actual operation frequency Decel. inhibit operation ON ON ON ON		

Betting	s Functions	Descriptions		
8	The 1 st , 2 nd acceleration or	The acceleration/deceleration time of the drive could be selected from		
0	deceleration time selection	this function or the digital status of the terminals; there are 4		
9	The 3 rd , 4 th acceleration or	acceleration/deceleration speeds in total for selection.		
9	deceleration time selection			
10	EF Input (EF: External fault)	External fault input terminal. It will decelerate by Pr.07-20 setting (it will have fault record when external fault occurs)		
11	External B.B. Input (Base Block)	When this contact is ON, output of the drive will be cut off immediately, and the motor will be free run and display B.B. signal. Refer to Pr.07-08 for details.		
		If this contact is ON, output of the drive will be cut off immediately, and the motor will then be free run. And once it is turned to OFF, the drive will accelerate to the setting frequency.		
		Frequency		
12	Output Stop	Setting frequency		
		MIx-GND ON OFF ON		
		Operation ON ON		
13	Cancel the setting of the optimal accel./decel. time	Before using this function, Pr.01-44 should be set to 01/02/03/04 first. When this function is enabled, OFF is for auto mode and ON is for linear accel./decel.		
14	Switch between drive settings 1 and 2	When the contact is ON: use motor 2 parameters. OFF: use motor 1 parameters.		
15	Operation speed command form AVI	When the contact is ON, the source of the frequency will force to be AVI. (If the operation speed commands are set to AVI, ACI and AUI at the same time. The priority is $AVI > ACI > AUI$)		
16	Operation speed command form ACI	When the contact is ON, the source of the frequency will force to be ACI. (If the operation speed commands are set to AVI, ACI and AUI at the same time. The priority is AVI>ACI>AUI)		
17	Operation speed command form AUI	When this function is enabled, the source of the frequency will force to be AUI. (If the operation speed commands are set to AVI, ACI and AUI at the same time. The priority is AVI>ACI>AUI)		
18	Emergency Stop (07-20)	When the contact is ON, the drive will ramp to stop by Pr.07-20 setting.		
19	Digital Up command	When the contact is ON, the frequency will be increased and		
20	Digital Down command	decreased. If this function is constantly ON, the frequency will be increased/decreased by Pr.02-09/Pr.02-10.		
21	PID function disabled	When the contact is ON, the PID function is disabled.		
22	Clear counter	When the contact is ON, it will clear current counter value and display "0". Only when this function is disabled, it will keep counting upward.		
23	Input the counter value (multi-function input command 6)	The counter value will increase 1 once the contact is ON. It needs to be used with Pr.02-19.		

Setting	s Functions	Descriptions
		When the contact is ON, the drive will execute forward Jog command.
		When execute JOG command under torque mode, the drive will
24	FWD JOG command	automatically switch to speed mode; after JOG command is done, the
		drive will return to torque mode.
		When the contact is ON the drive will execute reverse Jog command.
		When execute JOG command under torque mode, the drive will
25	REV JOG command	automatically switch to speed mode; after JOG command is done, the
		drive will return to torque mode.
		When the contact is ON: TQCPG mode.
		When the contact is OFF: FOCPG mode.
		RUNSTOP
		command RUN STOP
		ter minal is set to 26 (torque/speed OFF ON OFF ON
		mode switch)
26	FOCPG/TQCPG mode	03-00~02=1 speed limit speed limit (AVI/AUI/ACI is command
	selection	frequency command) 03-00~02=2 torque torque
		(AVI/AUI/ACI is <u>limit</u> torque <u>limit</u> torque torque command) command command
		beer beer beer beer beer beer beer beer
		mode <u>control</u> torque <u>control</u> torque <u>control</u>
		control control (decel.tostop) Switch timing for torque/speed control
		(00-10=0/4, multi-function inputterminal is set to 26)
		When the contact is ON: speed will be adjusted by ASR 2 setting.
27	ASR1/ASR2 selection	OFF: speed will be adjusted by ASR 1 setting. Refer to Pr.11-02 for
		details.
		display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run
		display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run
		display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
		display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault) Voltage Frequency Setting
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault) Voltage
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault) Voltage Frequency Setting
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	Voltage Frequency Setting
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault) Voltage Frequency Setting
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault) Voltage Frequency Setting frequency
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
28	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
	Emergency stop (EF1)	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
28 29		display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
29	Signal confirmation for	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
	Signal confirmation for Y-connection	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
29	Signal confirmation for Y-connection Signal confirmation for	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
29 30	Signal confirmation for Y-connection Signal confirmation for Δ-connection	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault)
29 30 31	Signal confirmation for Y-connection Signal confirmation for Δ-connection High torque bias	display EF1 on the keypad. The motor won't run and be in the free run until the fault is cleared after pressing RESET" (EF: External Fault) Voltage Frequency Setting frequency Setting frequency Setting frequency Setting frequency Setting frequency Setting frequency Nix-GND ON OFF ON OFF Operation command When is the contact is ON, the drive will operate by 1st V/f. When the contact is ON, the drive will operate by 2nd V/f.

Settings	Functions	Descriptions		
38	Disable EEPROM write function	When this contact is ON, write to EEPROM is disabled.		
39	Torque command direction	For torque control (Pr.00-10=2), when torque command is AVI or ACI, the contact is ON and it is negative torque.		
40	Force coast to stop	When this contact is ON during the operation, the drive will free run to stop.		
41	HAND switch	 When MI is switched to off status, it executes a STOP command., If MI is switched to off during operation, the drive will also stop. Using keypad KPC-CC01 to switch between HAND/AUTO, the 		
42	AUTO switch	 2. Using Reypad RFC OCOT to switch between HARD/ACTO, The drive will stop first then switch to the HAND or AUTO status. 3. On the digital keypad KPC-CC01, it will display current drive status (HAND/OFF/AUTO). 		
43~47	Reserved			
48	Mechanical gear ratio switch	When this contact is ON, the mechanical gear ratio switch will be the second group A2/B2 (refer to Pr.10-08 and Pr.10-09).		
49	Drive enable	When drive=enable, RUN command is valid. When drive= disable, RUN command is invalid. When drive is in operation, motor coast to stop.		
50	Master dEb action input	Input the message setting in this parameter when dEb occurs to Master. This will ensure dEb also occurs to Slave, then Master and Slave will stop simultaneously.		
51	Selection for PLC mode bit0	PLC status bit 1 bit 0		
52	Selection for PLC mode bit1	Disable PLC function (PLC 0)00Trigger PLC to operation (PLC 1)01Trigger PLC to stop (PLC 2)10No function11		
53	Enable CANopen quick stop	When this function is enabled under CANopen control, it will change to quick stop. Refer to Chapter 15 for more details.		
54~55	Reserved			
56	LOCAL/REMOTE Selection	Use Pr.00-29 to select for LOCAL/REMOTE mode(refer to Pr.00-29) When Pr.00-29 is not set to 0, on the digital keypad KPC-CC01 it will display LOC/REM status. (It will display on the KPC-CC01 if the firmware version is above version 1.021).		



Settings 0.000~30.000 sec

- This parameter is used to set the response time of digital input terminals FWD, REV and MI1~MI8.
- It is used for digital input terminal signal delay and confirmation. The delay time is confirmation time to prevent some uncertain interference that would cause error in the input of the digital terminals. Under this condition, confirmation for this parameter would improve effectively, but the response time will be somewhat delayed.

✓ 32 - 12 Digital Input Operation Direction

Factory Setting: 0000h

Settings 0000h~FFFFh (0:N.O.; 1:N.C.)

Description of this parameter is In hexadecimal.

- This parameter is used to set the input signal level and it won't be affected by the SINK/SOURCE status.
- Bit0 is for FWD terminal, bit1 is for REV terminal and bit2 to bit15 is for MI1 to MI14.
- User can change terminal status by communicating.

For example, MI1 is set to 1 (multi-step speed command 1), MI2 is set to 2 (multi-step speed command 2). Then the forward + 2^{nd} step speed command=1001(binary)=9 (Decimal). Only need to set Pr.02-12=9 by communication and it can forward with 2^{nd} step speed. It doesn't need to wire any multi-function terminal.

bit9	bit8	bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
MI8	MI7	MI6	MI5	MI4	MI3	MI2	MI1	REV	FWD

✓ 32 - 13 Multi-function Output 1 (Relay1)

Factory Setting: 11

✓ *B²* − *H* Multi-function Output 2 (Relay2)

Factory Setting: 1

Multi-function Output 3 (MO1) When Pr02-21 =0, this parameter is enabled.

B2-13 Multi-function Output 4 (MO2) When Pr02-55 =0, this parameter is enabled.

Factory Setting: 0

Settings

0: No function

- 1: Operation Indication
- 2: Operation speed attained
- 3: Desired frequency attained 1 (Pr.02-22)
- 4: Desired frequency attained 2 (Pr.02-24)
- 5: Zero speed (Frequency command)
- 6: Zero speed, include STOP(Frequency command)
- 7: Over torque 1(Pr.06-06~06-08)
- 8: Over torque 2(Pr.06-09~06-11)
- 9: Drive is ready
- 10: Low voltage warning (LV) (Pr.06-00)
- 11: Malfunction indication
- 12: Mechanical brake release(Pr.02-32)
- 13: Overheat warning (Pr.06-15)
- 14: Software brake signal indication(Pr.07-00)
- 15: PID feedback error
- 16: Slip error (oSL)
- 17: Terminal count value attained (Pr.02-20; not return to 0)
- 18: Preliminary count value attained (Pr.02-19; returns to 0)
- 19: Base Block
- 20: Warning output
- 21: Over voltage warning

- 22: Over-current stall prevention warning
- 23: Over-voltage stall prevention warning
- 24: Operation mode indication
- 25: Forward command
- 26: Reverse command
- 27: Output when current >= Pr.02-33 (>= 02-33)
- 28: Output when current <= Pr.02-33 (<= 02-33)
- 29: Output when frequency >= Pr.02-34 (>= 02-34)
- 30: Output when frequency <= Pr.02-34 (<= 02-34)
- 31: Y-connection for the motor coil
- 32: \triangle -connection for the motor coil
- 33: Zero speed (actual output frequency)
- 34: Zero speed include stop(actual output frequency)
- 35: Error output selection 1(Pr.06-23)
- 36: Error output selection 2(Pr.06-24)
- 37: Error output selection 3(Pr.06-25)
- 38: Error output selection 4(Pr.06-26)
- 39: Reserved
- 40: Speed attained (including Stop)
- 41: Reserved
- 42: Crane function
- 43: Actual motor speed slower than Pr.02-47
- 44: Low current output (Pr.06-71 to Pr.06-73)
- 45: Reserved
- 46: Master dEb action output
- 47: Closed brake output
- 48~49: Reserved
- 50: Output for CANopen control
- 51: Output for RS-485
- 52~66: Reserved
- 67: Analog input signal level achieved
- This parameter is used for setting the function of multi-function terminals.
- Summary of function settings (Take the normally open contact for example, ON: contact is closed, OFF: contact is open)

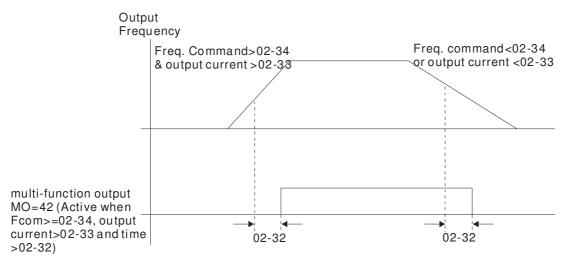
Settings	Functions	Descriptions
0	No Function	
1	Operation Indication	Active when the drive is not at STOP.
- 2	Master Frequency Attained	Active when the AC motor drive reaches the output frequency setting.
- · · · · ·	Desired Frequency Attained 1 (Pr.02-22)	Active when the desired frequency (Pr.02-22) is attained.
4	Desired Frequency Attained 2 (Pr.02-24)	Active when the desired frequency (Pr.02-24) is attained.

Settings	Functions	Descriptions			
	Zero Speed				
5	(frequency	Active when frequency command =0. (the drive should be at RUN			
	command)	mode)			
	Zero Speed with Stop				
6		Active when frequency command $=0$ or stop.			
•	command)				
		Active when detecting over-torque. Refer to Pr.06-07 (over-torque			
7	Over Torque 1	detection level-OT1) and Pr.06-08 (over-torque detection time-OT1).			
		Refer to Pr.06-06-08.			
		Active when detecting over-torque. Refer to Pr.06-10 (over-torque			
8	Over Torque 2	detection level-OT2) and Pr.06-11 (over-torque detection time-OT2).			
0		Refer to $Pr.06-09\sim06-11$.			
9	Drive Ready	Active when the drive is ON and no abnormality detected.			
9		Active when the DC Bus voltage is too low. (refer to Pr.06-00 low			
10	Low voltage warn	voltage level)			
11	(Lv)				
11		Active when fault occurs (except Lv stop).			
12	Mechanical Brake	When drive runs after Pr.02-32, it will be ON. This function should be			
	Release (Pr.02-32)	used with DC brake and it is recommended to use contact "b"(N.C).			
13	Overheat	Active when IGBT or heat sink overheats to prevent OH turn off the			
		drive. (refer to Pr.06-15)			
14	Software Brake	Active when the soft brake function is ON. (refer to Pr.07-00)			
	Signal Indication				
15		Active when the feedback signal is abnormal.			
16	Slip Error (oSL)	Active when the slip error is detected.			
	Terminal Count Value	Active when the counter reaches Terminal Counter Value (Pr.02-19).			
17	Attained (Pr.02-20;	This contact won't active when Pr.02-20>Pr.02-19.			
	not return to 0)				
	Preliminary Counter				
18	Value Attained	Active when the counter reaches Preliminary Counter Value			
10	(Pr.02-19; returns to	(Pr.02-19).			
	0)				
19	External Base Block	Active when the output of the AC motor drive is shut off during base			
10	input (B.B.)	block.			
20	Warning Output	Active when the warning is detected.			
21	Over-voltage Warning	Active when the over-voltage is detected.			
00	Over-current Stall	Active when the over ourrest stall provention is detected			
22	Prevention Warning	Active when the over-current stall prevention is detected.			
	Over-voltage Stall				
23	prevention Warning	Active when the over-voltage stall prevention is detected.			
-	Operation Mode	Active when the operation command is controlled by external			
24	Indication	terminal. (Pr.00-20≠0)			
25	Forward Command	Active when the operation direction is forward.			
26	Reverse Command	Active when the operation direction is reverse.			
	Output when Current				
27	>= Pr.02-33	Active when current is $>=$ Pr.02-33.			
	Output when Current				
28	<= Pr.02-33	Active when current is <= Pr.02-33.			
	<u> </u>				

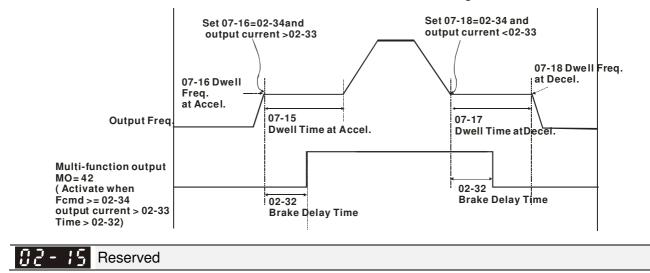
Settings	Functions	Descriptions		
	Output when			
29	frequency >=	Active when frequency is $>=$ Pr.02-34.		
20	Pr.02-34			
	Output when			
30	Frequency <=	Active when frequency is <= Pr.02-34.		
30	Pr.02-34	Active when frequency is $\leq 102-34$.		
		Active when DD 05 04 is less than Dr 05 00 and time is more than		
31	Y-connection for the	Active when PR.05-24 is less than Pr.05-23 and time is more than		
	Motor Coil	Pr.05-25.		
32		Active when PR.05-24 is higher than Pr.05-23 and time is more than		
	Motor Coil	Pr.05-25.		
33	Zero Speed (actual	Active when the actual output frequency is 0. (the drive should be at		
	output frequency)	RUN mode)		
	Zero Speed with Stop			
34	(actual output	Active when the actual output frequency is 0 or Stop.		
	frequency)			
35	Error Output	Active when Pr.06-23 is ON.		
	Error Output			
36	Selection 2 (Pr.06-24)	Active when Pr.06-24 is ON.		
37	Error Output	Active when Br 06 25 is ON		
37	Selection 3 (Pr.06-25)	Active when Pr.06-25 is ON.		
38	Error Output	Active when Pr.06-26 is ON.		
39	Reserved			
- 39	Speed Attained			
40	(including zero	Active when the output frequency reaches frequency setting or stop.		
	speed)			
41	Reserved	This function should be used with Dr 00.00. Dr 00.00 and Dr 00.04		
		This function should be used with Pr.02-32, Pr.02-33 and Pr.02-34. Active when setting $Pr.07-16-Pr.02-34$ and $Fcmd > Pr.02-34$ and		
42	Crane Function	Active when setting Pr.07-16=Pr.02-34 and Fcmd > Pr.02-34 and output current > Pr.02-33 and Time > Pr.02-32.		
	oralie r unction	The example of the crane application is in the following for your		
		reference.		
43	Motor Zero-speed	Active when motor actual speed is less than Pr.02-47.		
44	Output (Pr.02-47) Low Current Output	This function needs to be used with Pr.06-71 ~ Pr.06-73		
45	Reserved			
		When dEb arise at Master, MO will send a dEb signal to Slave. Then		
46	Master dEb signal	Slave will follow Master's command and decelerate to stop		
	output	simultaneously.		
		When drive stops, the corresponding multi-function terminal will be		
		ON if the frequency is less than Pr.02-34. After it is ON, it will be OFF		
		when brake delay time exceeds Pr.02-32.		
		Output Frequency		
		Output Frequency		
47	Brake Release at Stop	< Pr.02-34		
		RUN RUN		
		Multi-function Output		
		MO=d47 → 02-32 ← Time		
L	1			

Settings	Functions	Descriptions	
48~49	Reserved		
50	Output for CANopen control	For CANopen communication output	
51	Output for RS-485	For RS-485 output	
52~66	Reserved		
67	Analog Input Signal Level Achieved	Active when AI input level is higher than Pr.03-45 AI upper level. MO shuts off when the AI input is lower than Pr.03-46 AI lower level.	

Example: Crane Application



It is recommended to be used with Dwell function as shown in the following:



✓ 32 - 18 Multi-function Output Direction

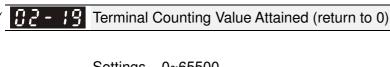
Factory Setting: 0000h

Settings 0000h~FFFFh (0:N.O.; 1:N.C.)

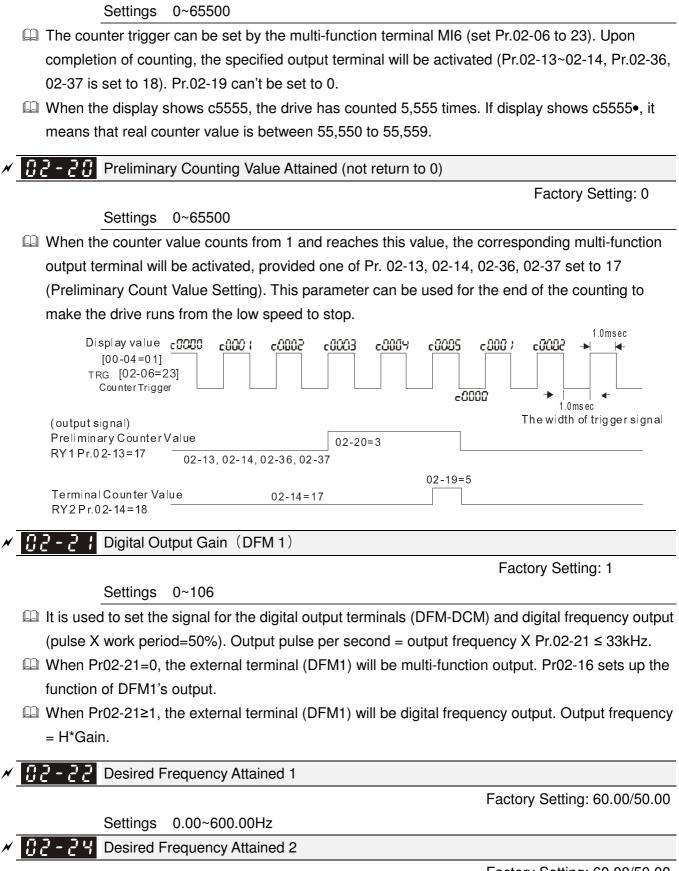
- Description: The setting of this parameter is in hexadecimal.
- This parameter is set via bit setting. If a bit is 1, the corresponding output acts in the opposite way.

Bit setting

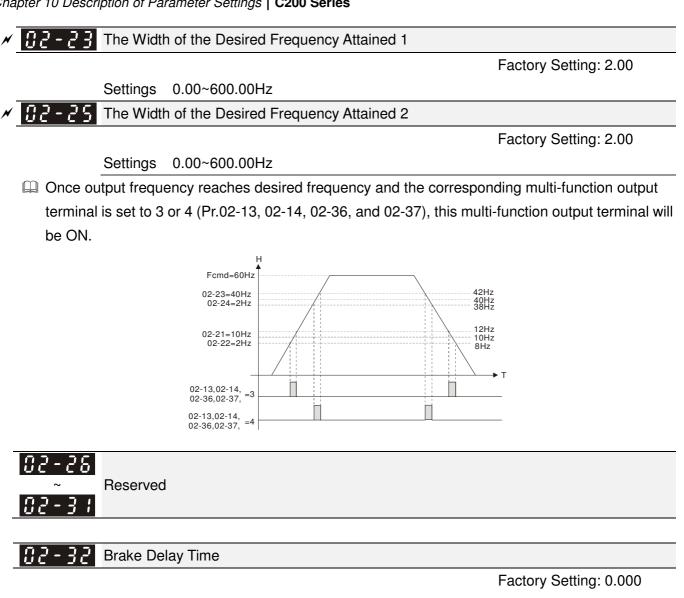
bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
DFM2	DFM1	Reserved	RY2	RY1



Factory Setting: 0

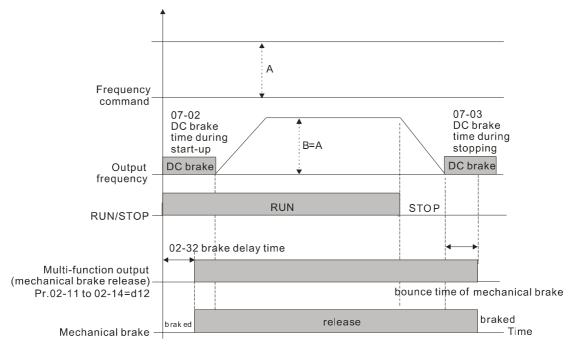


Settings 0.00~600.00Hz Factory Setting: 60.00/50.00

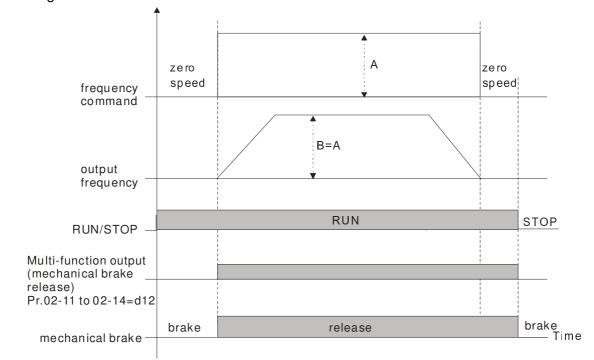


Settings 0.000~65.000 sec

When the AC motor drive runs after Pr.02-32 delay time, the corresponding multi-function output terminal (12: mechanical brake release) will be ON. It is recommended to use this function with DC brake.



If this parameter is used without DC brake, it will be invalid. Refer to the following operation timing.



Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0~100%

- When output current is higher or equal to Pr.02-33, it will activate multi-function output terminal (Pr.02-13, 02-14, 02-16, and 02-17 is set to 27).
- When output current is lower than Pr.02-33, it will activate multi-function output terminal (Pr.02-13, 02-14, 02-16, 02-17 is set to 28).
- ✓ 32-34 Output Boundary for Multi-function Output Terminals

Factory Setting: 0.00

Settings 0.00~60.00Hz

- When output frequency is higher than Pr.02-34, it will activate the multi-function terminal (Pr.02-13, 02-14, 02-16, 02-17 is set to 29).
- When output frequency is lower than Pr.02-34, it will activate the multi-function terminal (Pr.02-13, 02-14, 02-16, 02-17 is set to 30).

External Operation Control Selection after Reset and Activate

Factory Setting: 0

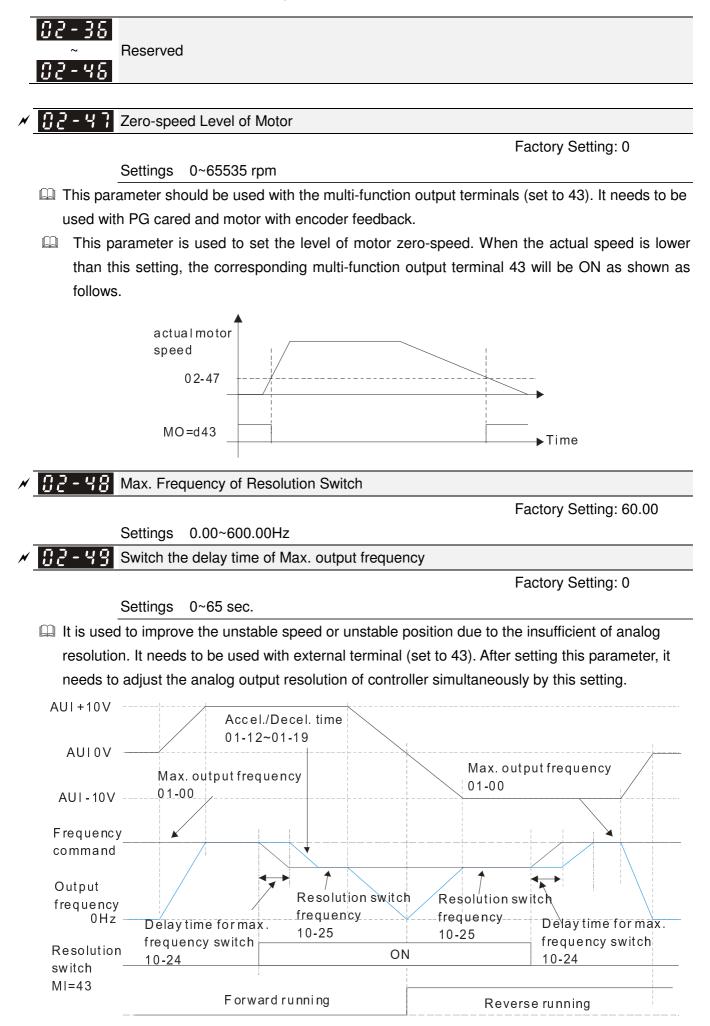
Settings 0: Disable

1: Drive runs if the run command still exists after reset or re-boots.

Setting 1:

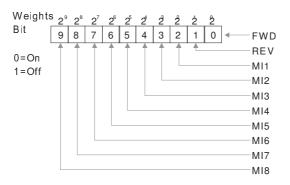
Status 1: After the drive is powered on and the external terminal for RUN keeps ON, the drive will run.

Status 2: After clearing fault once a fault is detected and the external terminal for RUN keeps ON, the drive can run after pressing RESET key.



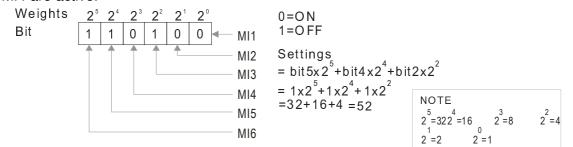
12 - 51 Display the Status of Multi-function Input Terminal

Factory Setting: Read only



Given For Example:

If Pr.02-50 displays 0034h (Hex), i.e. the value is 52, and 110100 (binary). It means MI1, MI3 and MI4 are active.

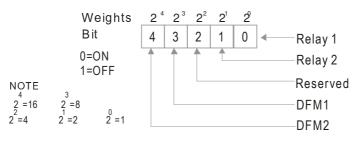


82-58 Status of Multi-function Output Terminal .

Factory Setting: Read only

Given For Example:

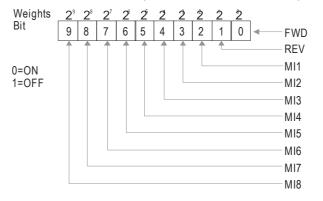
If Pr.02-51 displays 000Bh (Hex), i.e. the value is 11, and 1011 (binary). It means RY1, RY2 and MO1 are ON.



- 58 52 Display External Output terminal occupied by PLC

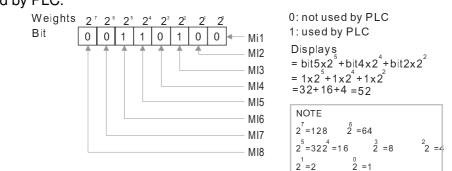
Factory Setting: Read only

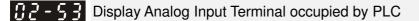
P.02-52 shows the external multi-function input terminal that used by PLC.



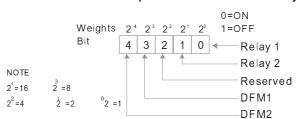
Given For Example:

When Pr.02-52 displays 0034h(hex) and switching to 110100 (binary), it means MI1, MI3 and MI4 are used by PLC.



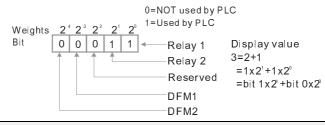


P.02-53 shows the external multi-function output terminal that used by PLC.



Given For Example:

If the value of Pr.02-53 displays 0003h (Hex), it means RY1and RY2 are used by PLC.



122 - 54 Display the Frequency Command Executed by External Terminal

Factory Setting: Read only

Factory Setting: Read only

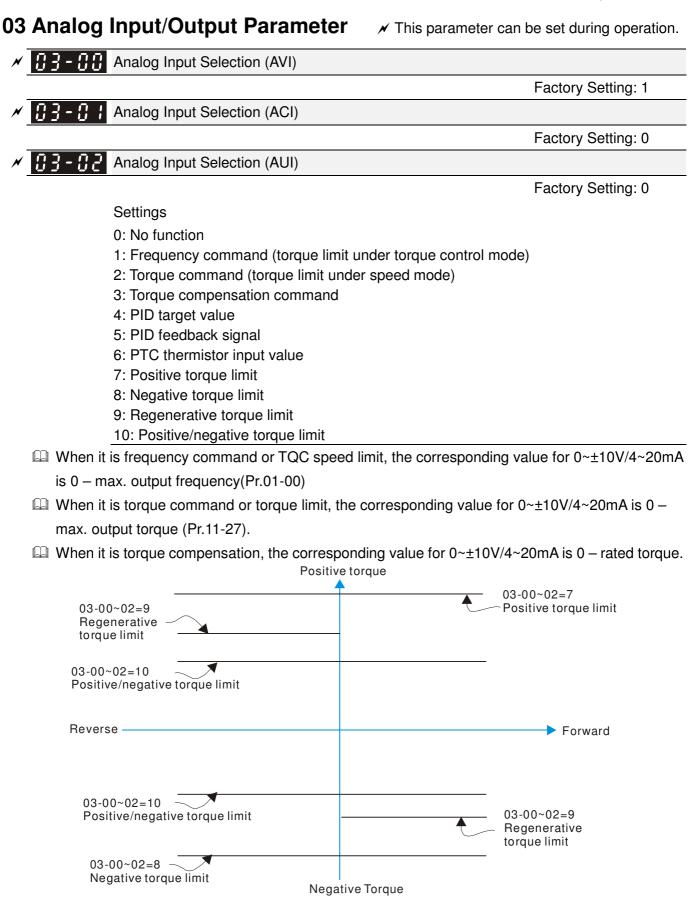
Settings Read only

When the source of frequency command comes from the external terminal, if Lv or Fault occurs at this time, the frequency command of the external terminal will be saved in this parameter.

Factory Setting: 1

Settings 0~106

- It is used to set the signal for the digital output terminals (DFM 2-DCM) and digital frequency output (pulse X work period=50%). Output pulse per second = output frequency X Pr.02-55 ≤ 33kHz.
- When Pr02-55=0, the external terminal (DFM2) will be multi-function output. Pr02-17 sets up the function of DFM1's output.
- When Pr02-55≥1, the external terminal (DFM2) will be digital frequency output. Output frequency
 = H*Gain.

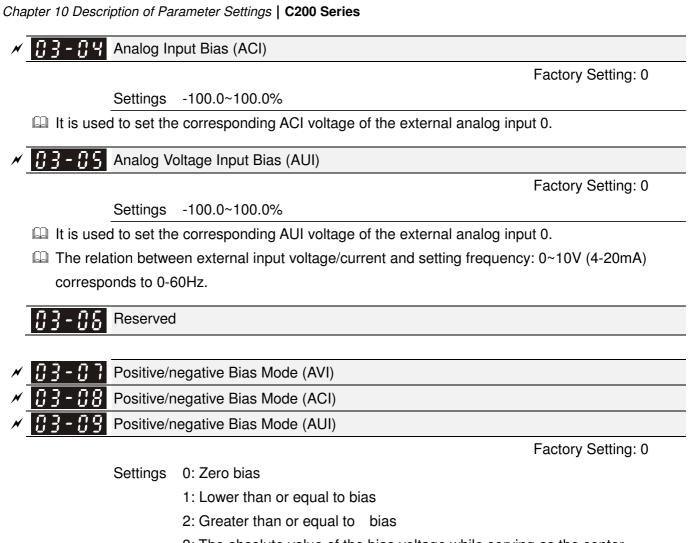


× 83-83 Analog Input Bias (AVI)

Factory Setting: 0

Settings -100.0~100.0%

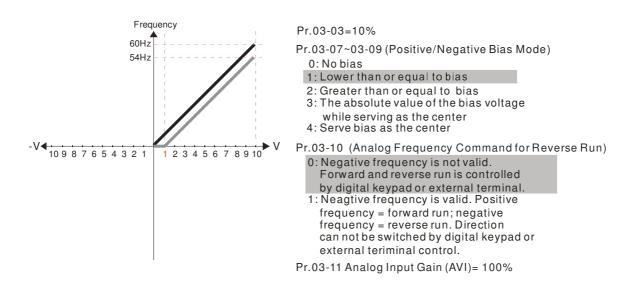
It is used to set the corresponding AVI voltage of the external analog input 0.

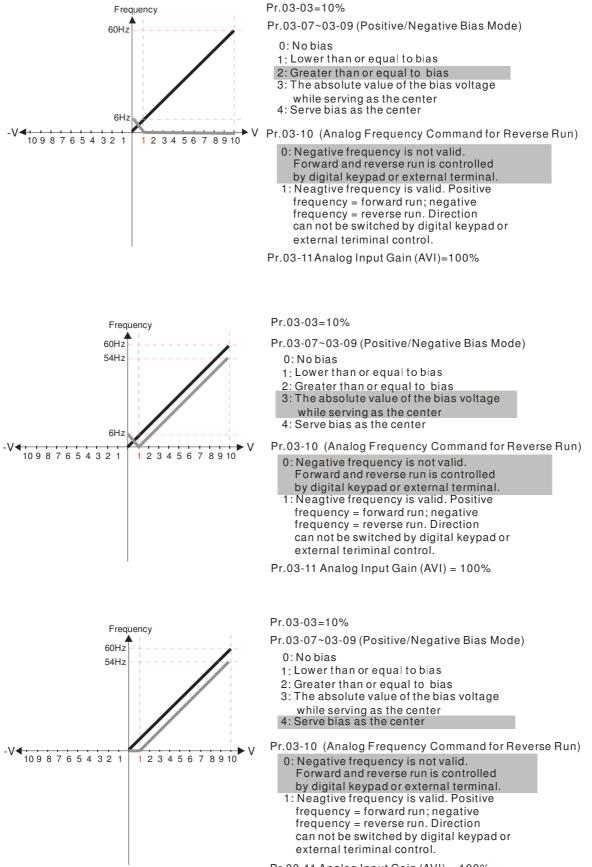


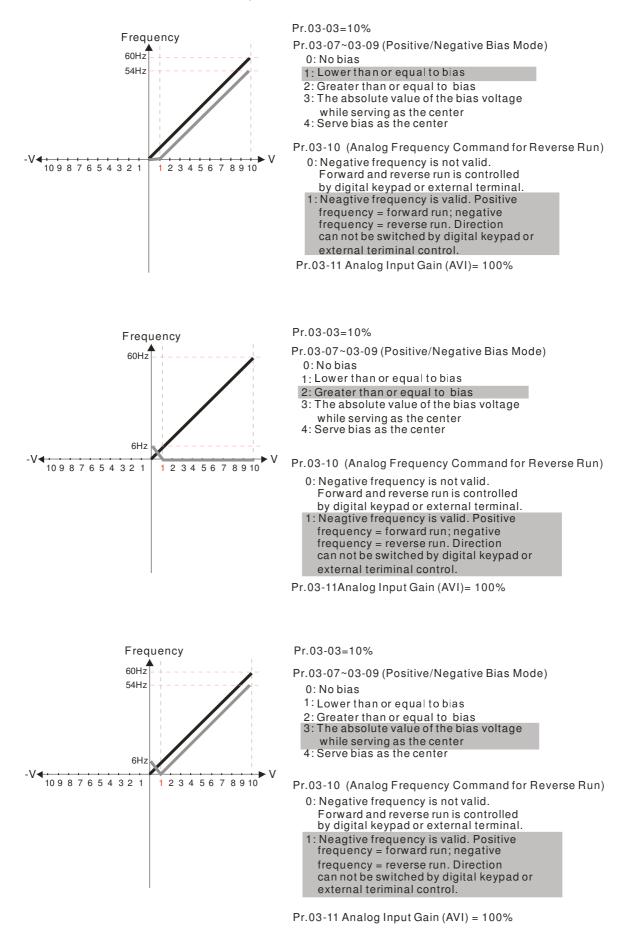
- 3: The absolute value of the bias voltage while serving as the center
- 4: Serve bias as the center

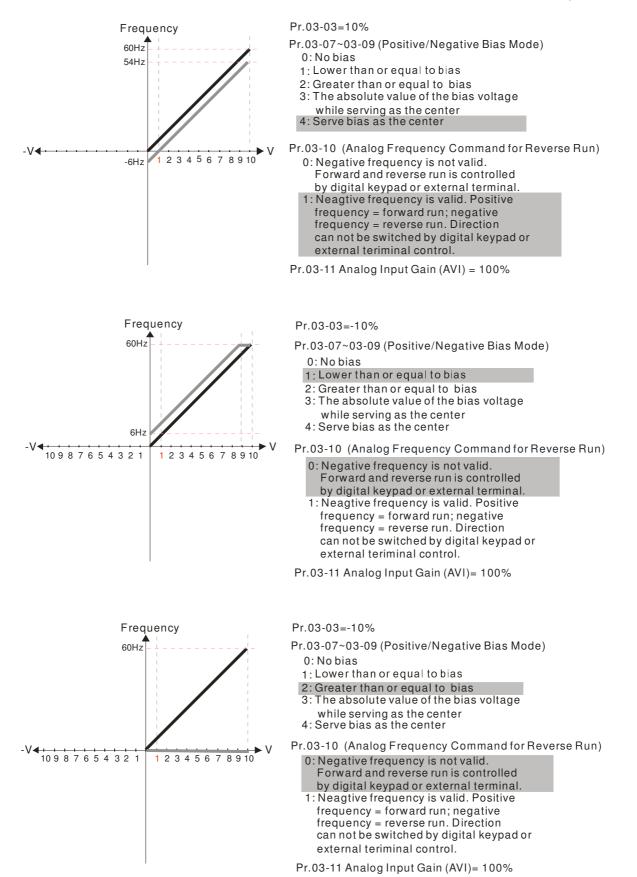
In a noisy environment, it is advantageous to use negative bias to provide a noise margin. It is recommended NOT to use less than 1V to set the operation frequency.

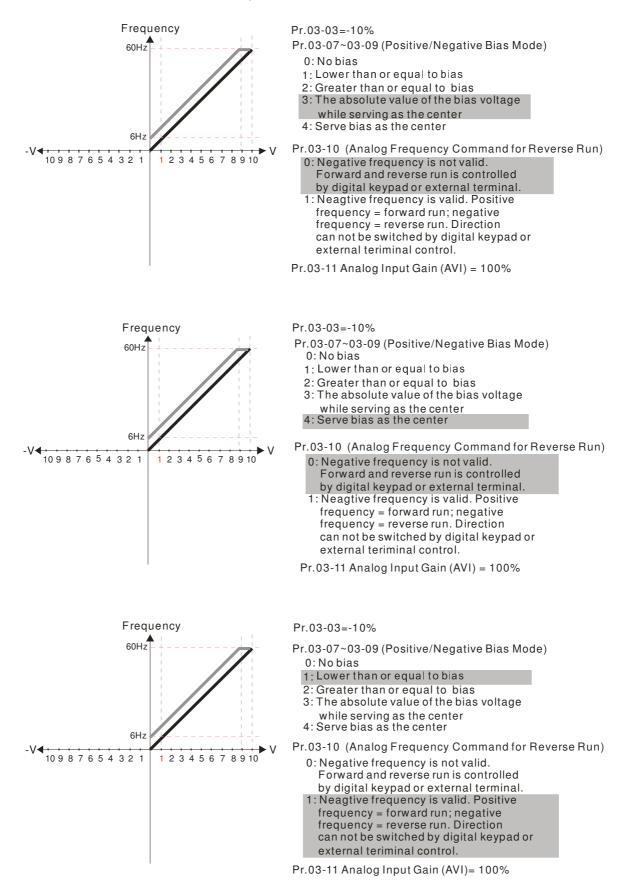
In the diagram below: Black color line: Frequency. Gray color line: Voltage

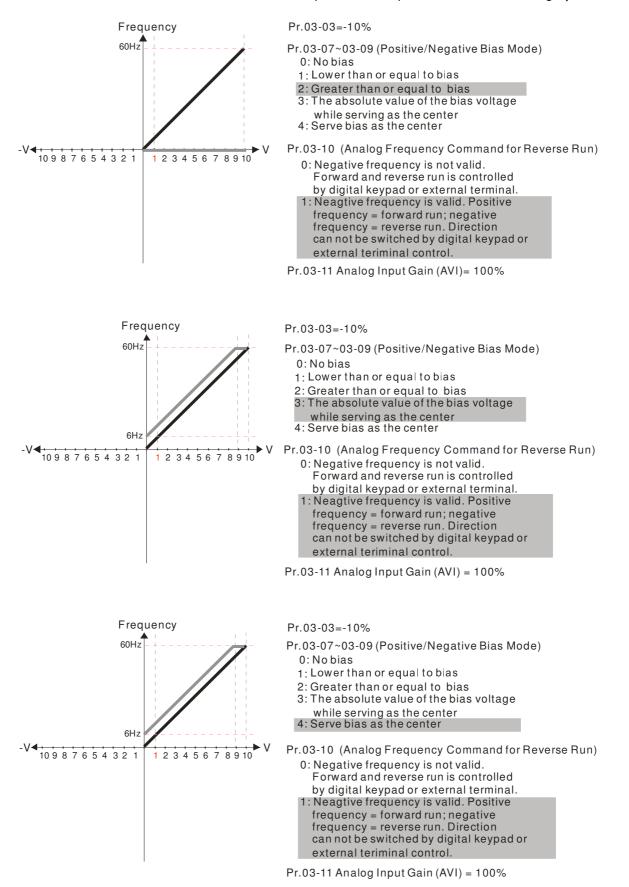


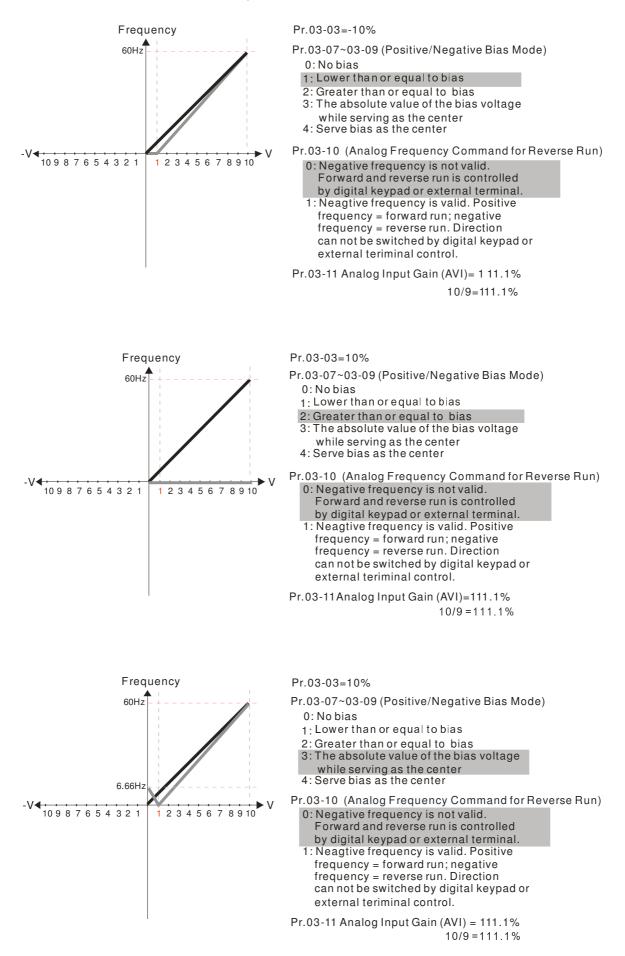


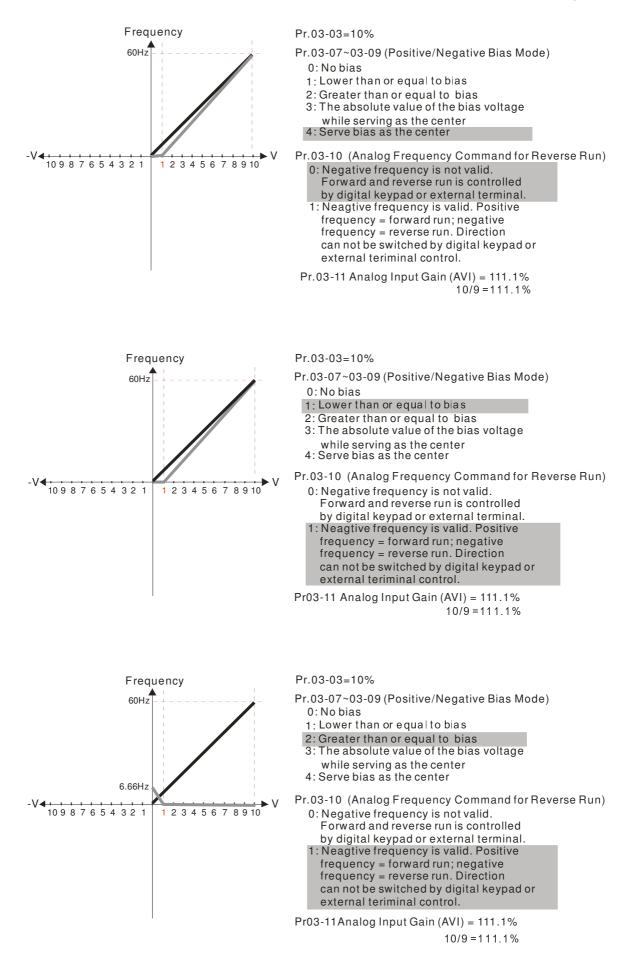


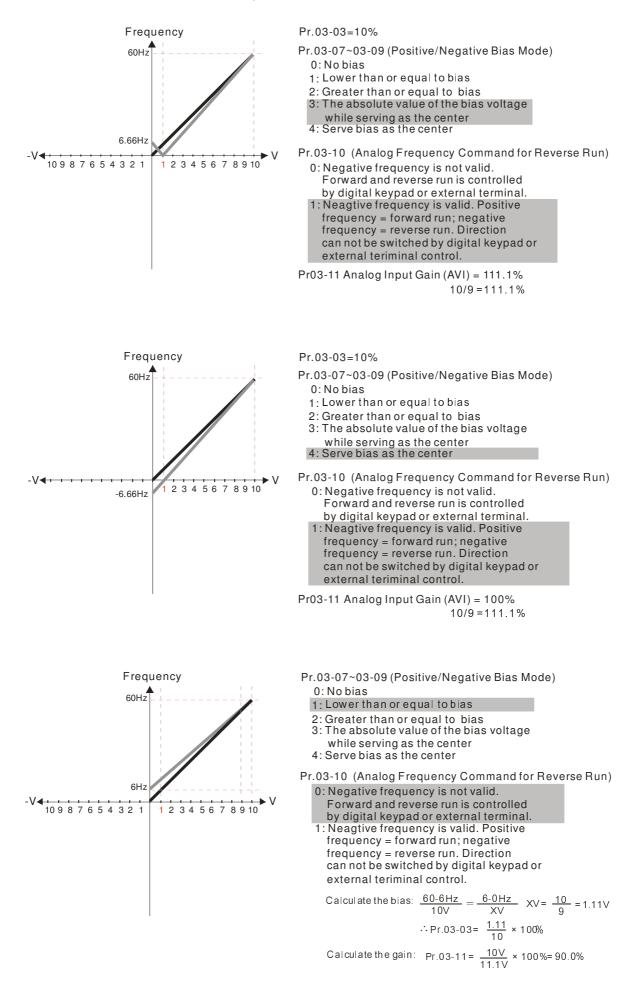


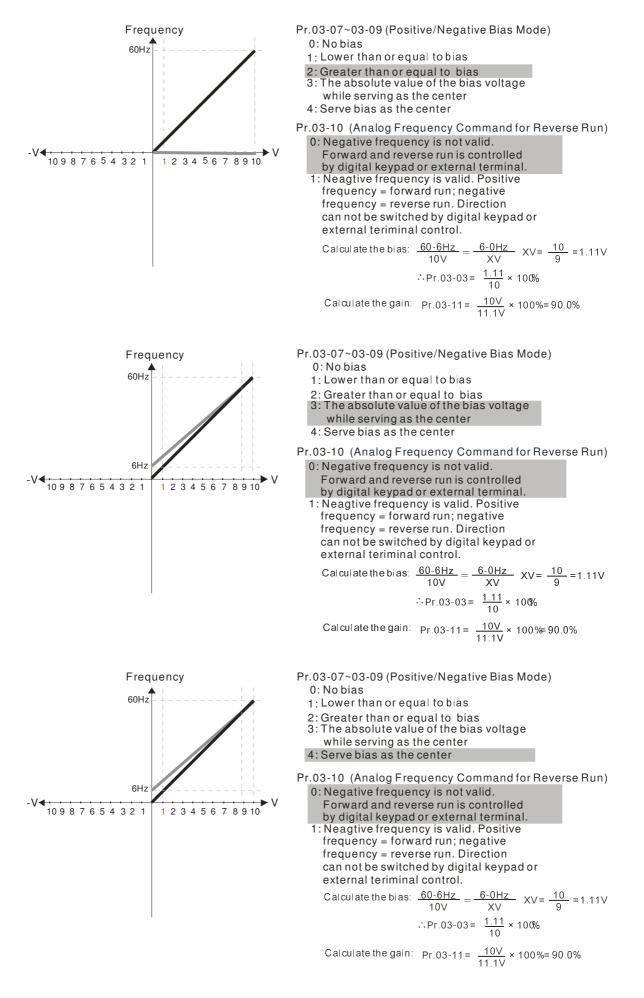


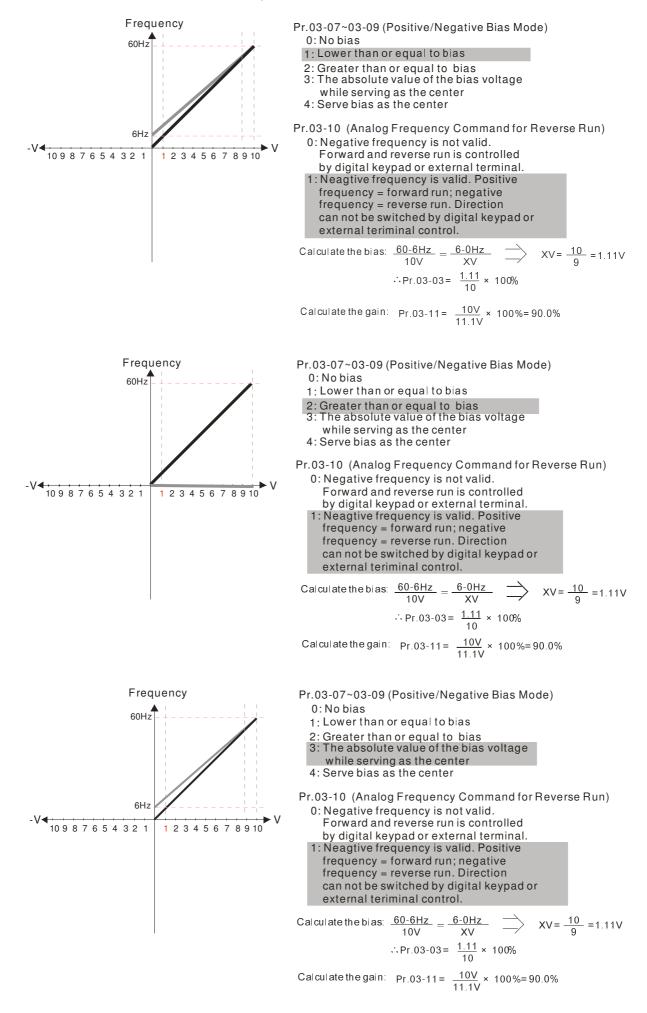


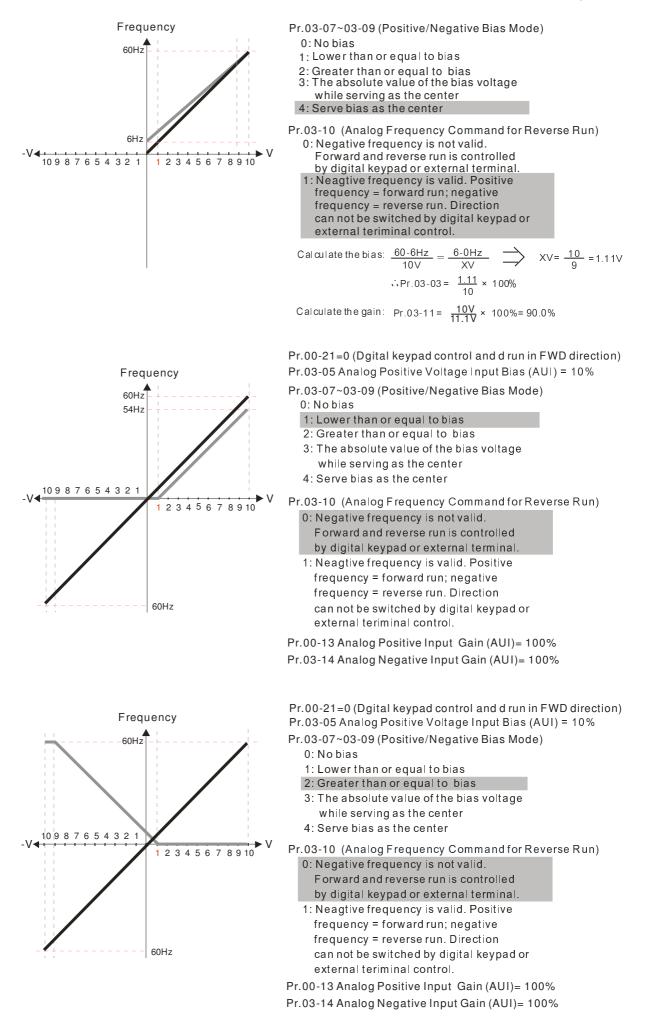


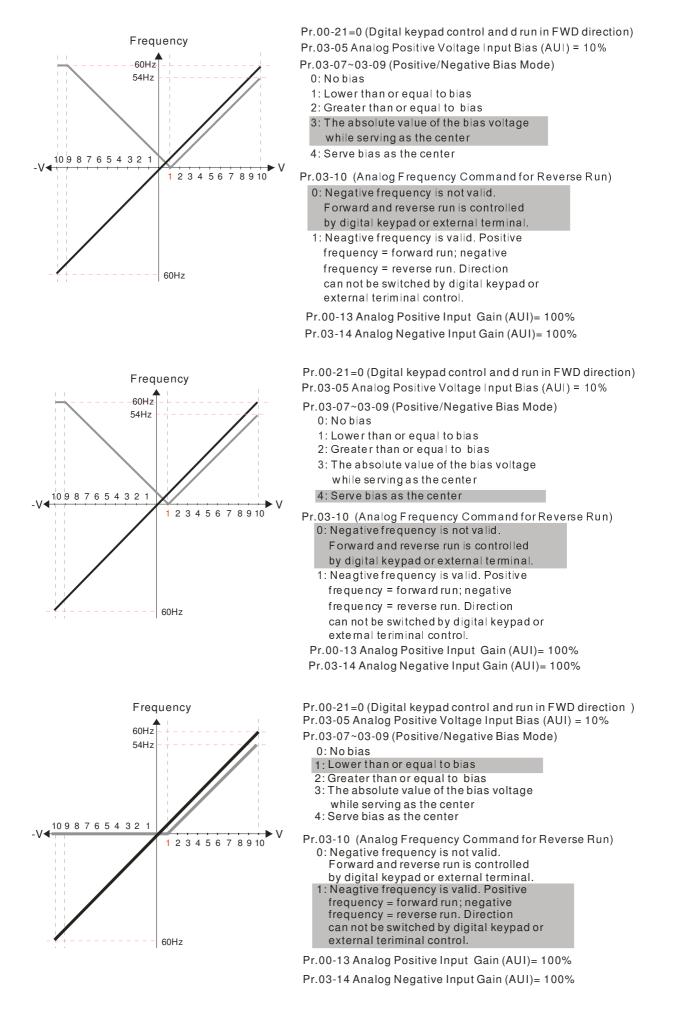


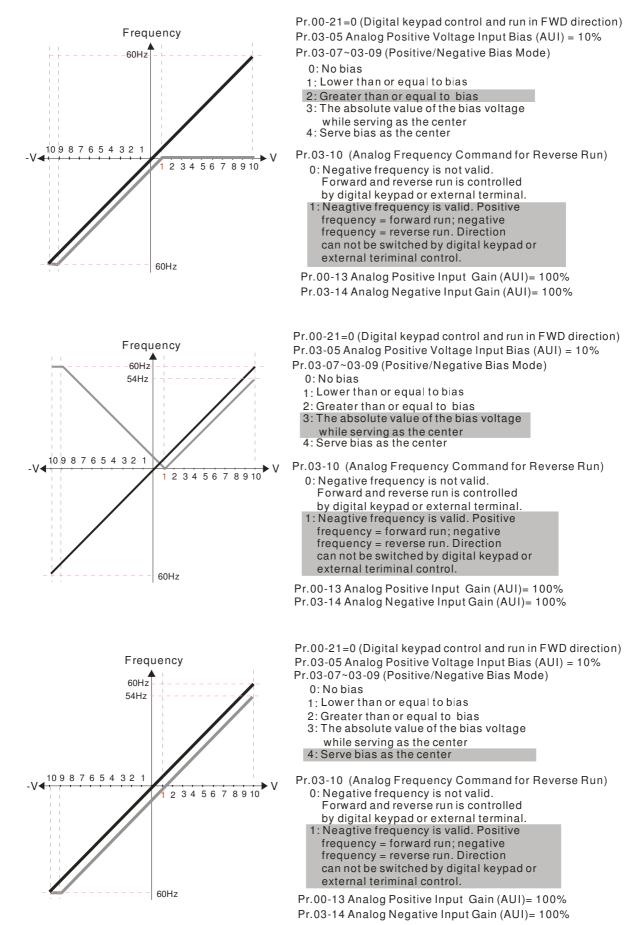


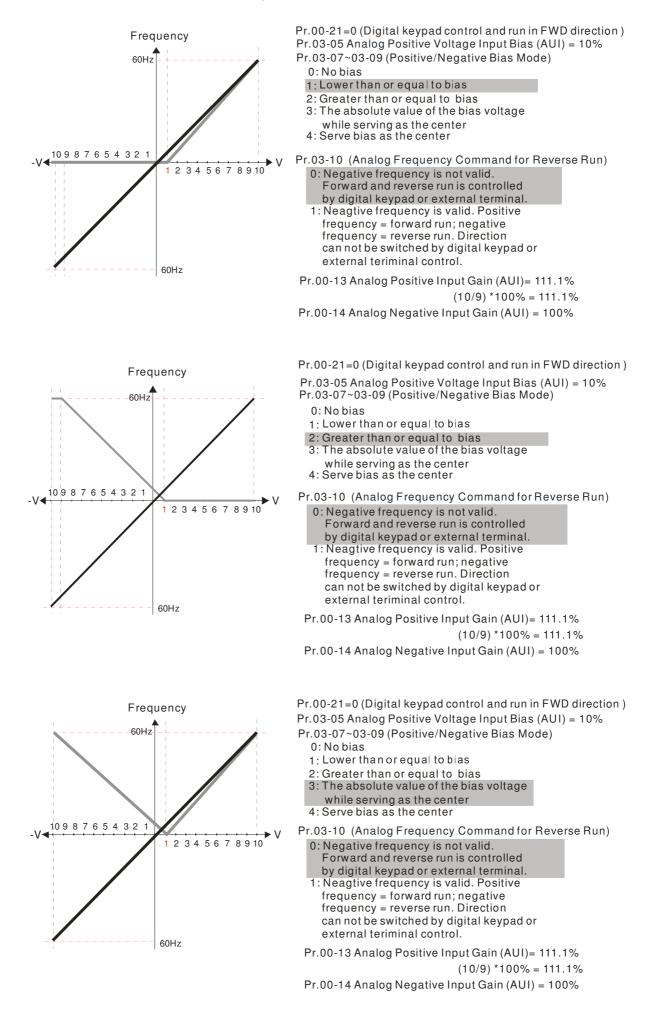


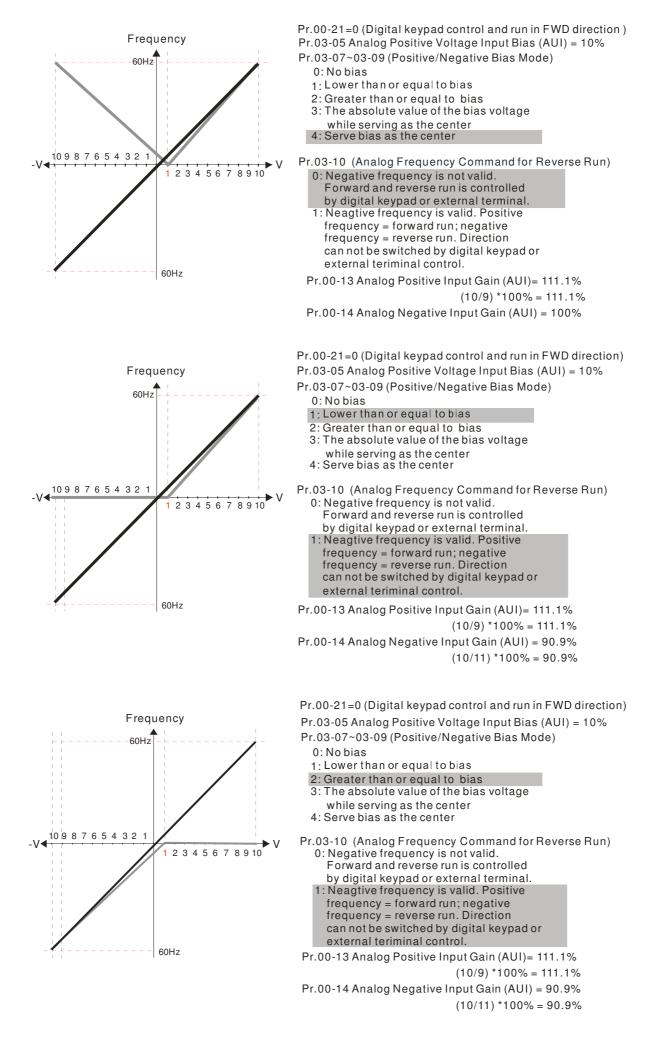


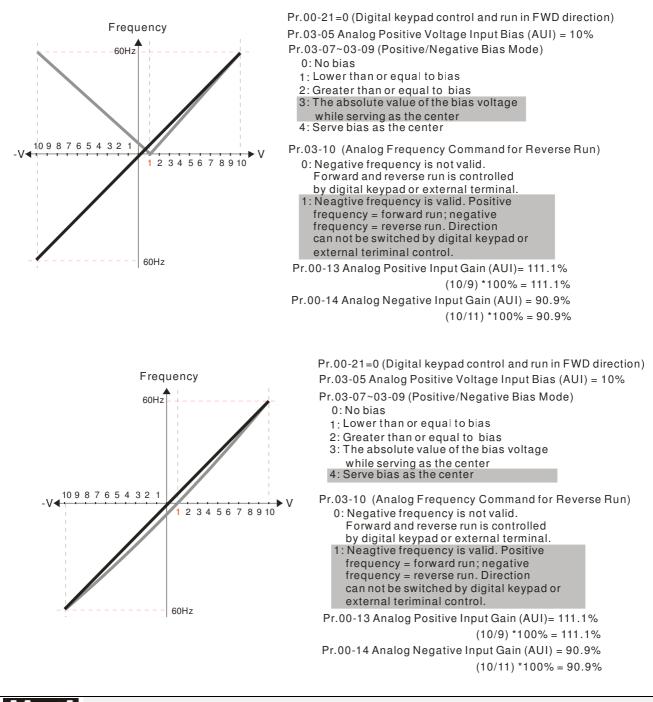












3 - 11 Analog Frequency Command for Reverse Run

Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0: Negative frequency is not valid. Forward and reverse run is controlled by digital keypad or external terminal.
 - 1: Negative frequency is valid. Positive frequency = forward run; negative frequency = reverse run. Run direction can not be switched by digital keypad or the external terminal control.
- Parameter 03-10 is used to enable reverse run command when a negative frequency (negative bias and gain) is input to AVI or ACI analog signal input.

Analog Input Gain (AVI)
Analog Input Gain (ACI)
Analog Positive Input Gain (AUI)
Analog Negative Input Gain (AUI)
Factory Setting: 100.0
Settings -500.0~500.0%
\square Parameters 03-03 to 03-14 are used when the source of frequency command is the analog
voltage/current signal.
C 3 - 15 Analog Input Filter Time (AVI)
C 3 - 18 Analog Input Filter Time (ACI)
Analog Input Filter Time (AUI)
Factory Setting: 0.10
Settings 0.00~2.00 sec.
 These input delays can be used to filter noisy analog signal. When the setting of the time constant is too large, the control will be stable but the control response will be slow. When the setting of time constant is too small, the control response will be faster but the control may be unstable. To find the optimal setting, please adjust the setting according to the control stable or response status.
Factory Setting: 0
Settings 0: Disable (AVI, ACI, AUI)
1: Enable
When Pr.03-18 is set to 0 and the analog input setting is the same, the priority for AVI, ACI and
AUI are AVI>ACI>AUI.
F requency
F co mmand= $[(ay=bias)*gain]*\frac{Fmax(01-00)}{10V \text{ or }16mA}$ F command: the corresponding frequency for 10V or 20mA ay : 10 or 16mA bias : Pr.03-03,Pr. 03-04, Pr.03-05 gain : Pr.03-11, Pr.03-12, Pr.03-13, Pr.03-14
Figure 1 Treatment to 4-20mA Analog Input Signal Loss
Factory Setting: 0
Settings 0: Disable
1: Continue operation at the last frequency
2: Decelerate to stop

- 3: Stop immediately and display ACE
- This parameter determines the behavior when 4~20mA signal is loss, when AVI(Pr.03-28=2) or ACI (03-29=0).
- When Pr.03-28 is not set to 2, it means the voltage input to AVI terminal is 0-10V or 0-20mA. At this moment, Pr.03-19 will be invalid.

- When Pr.03-29 is set to 1, it means the voltage input to ACI terminal is for 0-10V. At this moment, Pr.03-19 will be invalid.
- When setting is 1 or 2, it will display warning code "AnL" on the keypad. It will be blinking until the loss of the ACI signal is recovered or drive is stop.

Multi-function Output 1 (AFM1)

Factory Setting: 0

 Image: Multi-function Output 2 (AFM2)

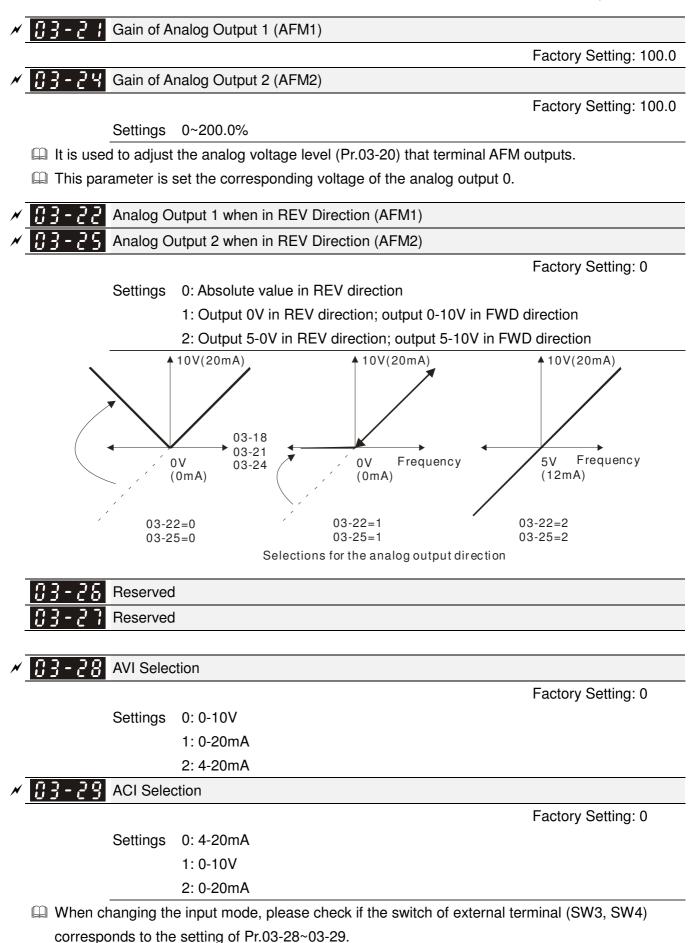
Factory Setting: 0

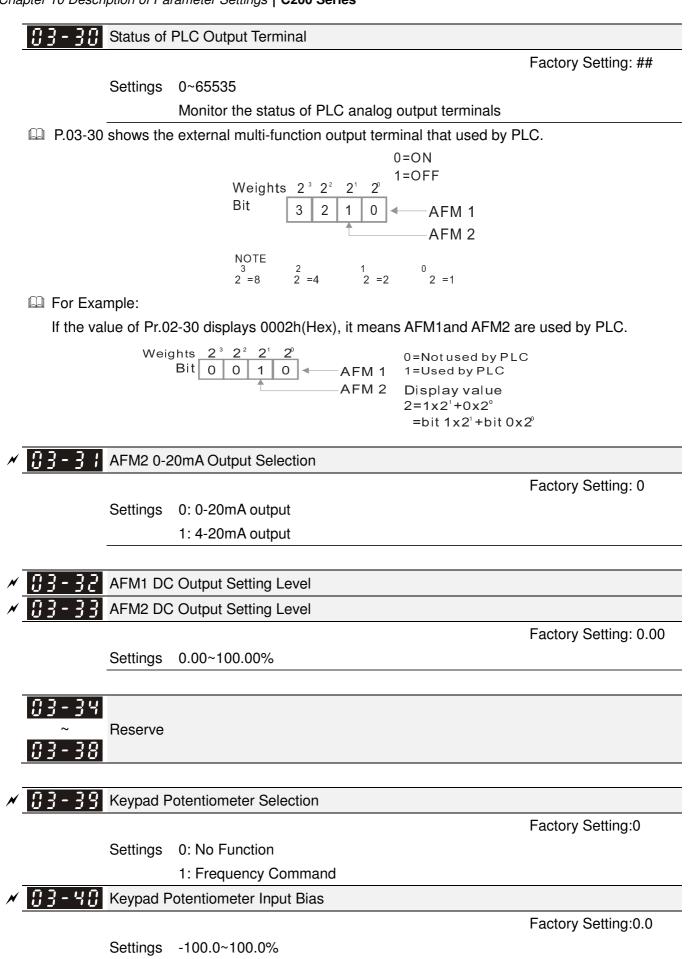
Settings 0~23

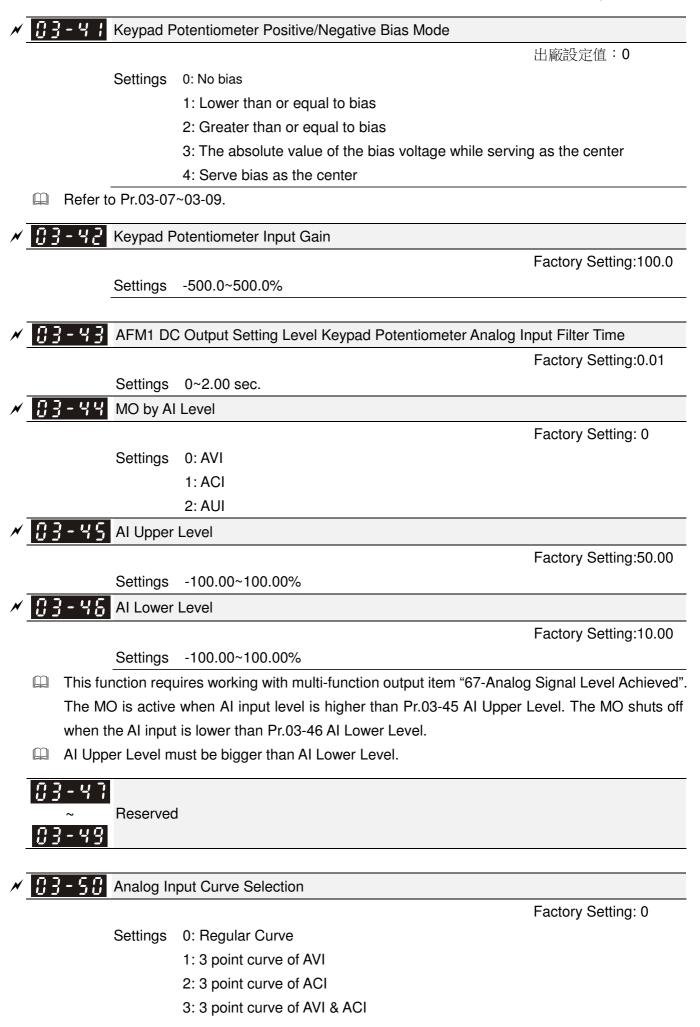
Function Chart

×

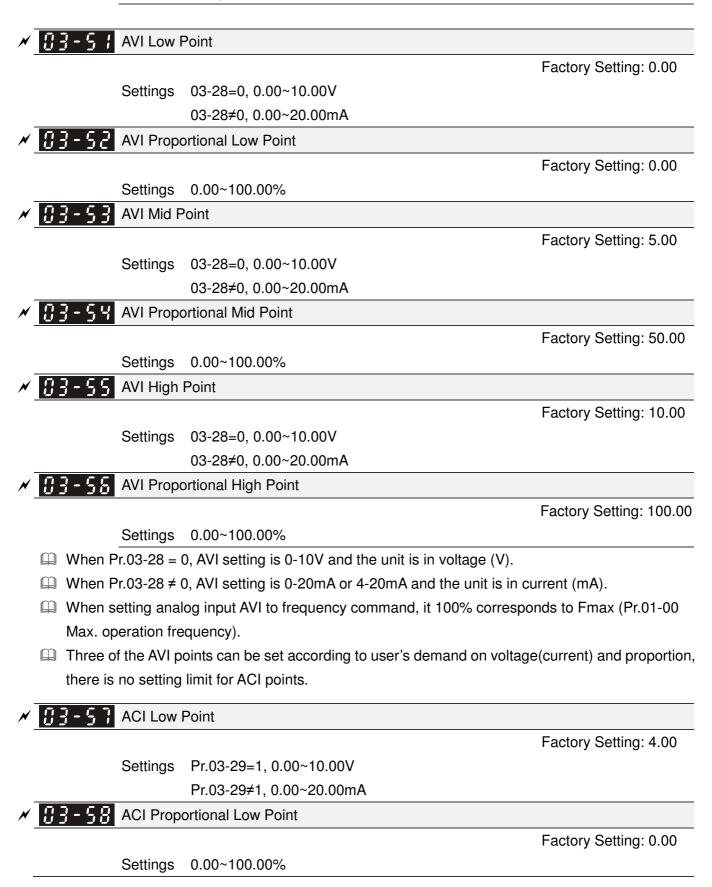
Setting	s Functions	Descriptions
0	Output frequency (Hz)	Max. frequency Pr.01-00 is regarded as 100%.
1	Frequency command (Hz)	Max. frequency Pr.01-00 is regarded as 100%.
2	Motor speed (Hz)	600Hz is regarded as 100%
3	Output current (rms)	(2.5 X rated current) is regarded as 100%
4	Output voltage	(2 X rated voltage) is regarded as 100%
5	DC Bus Voltage	450V (900V)=100%
6	Power factor	-1.000~1.000=100%
7	Power	Rated power is regarded as 100%
8	Output torque	Full-load torque is regarded as 100%
9	AVI	0~10V=0~100%
10	ACI	0~20mA=0~100%
11	AUI	-10~10V=0~100%
12	q-axis current (lq)	(2.5 X rated current) is regarded as 100%
13	q-axis feedback value (Iq)	(2.5 X rated current) is regarded as 100%
14	d-axis current (Id)	(2.5 X rated current) is regarded as 100%
15	d-axis feedback value (Id)	(2.5 X rated current) is regarded as 100%
16	q-axis voltage (Vq)	250V (500V) =100%
17	d-axis voltage(Vd)	250V (500V) =100%
18	Torque command	Rated torque is regarded as 100%
19	Reserved	
20	Output for CANopen control	For CANopen analog output
21	RS485 analog output	For communication output (CMC-MOD01, CMC-EIP01, CMC-PN01, CMC-DN01)
22	Reserved	
23	Constant voltage/current output	Pr.03-32 and Pr.03-33 controls voltage/current output level
		0~100% of Pr.03-32 corresponds to 0~10V of AFM1.

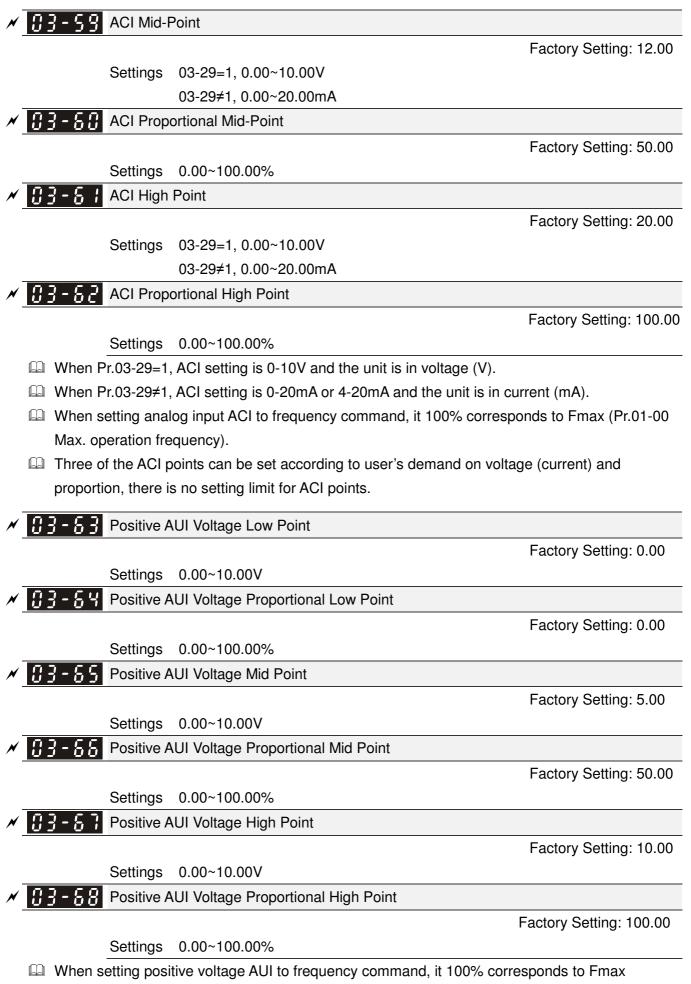






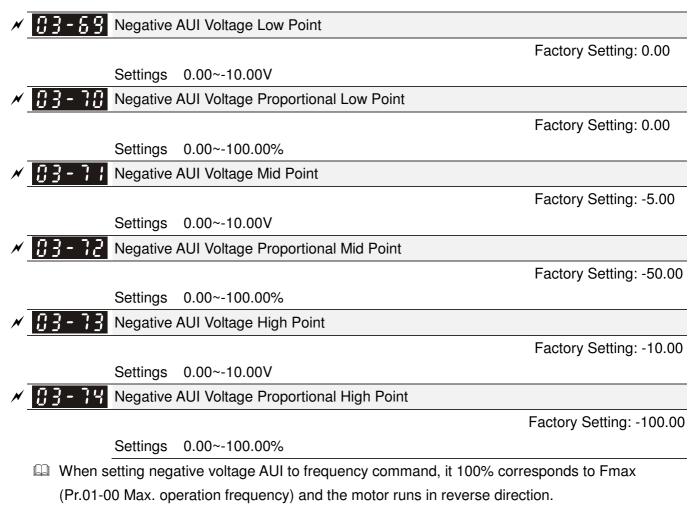
- 4: 3 point curve of AUI
- 5: 3 point curve of AVI & AUI
- 6: 3 point curve of ACI & AUI
- 7: 3 point curve of AVI & ACI & AUI





(Pr.01-00 Max. operation frequency) and the motor runs in forward direction.

Three of the positive voltage AUI points can be set according to user's demand on voltage and proportion, there is no setting limit for AUI points.



Three of the negative voltage AUI points can be set according to user's demand on voltage and proportion, there is no setting limit for AUI points.

04 Multi-Step Speed Parameters

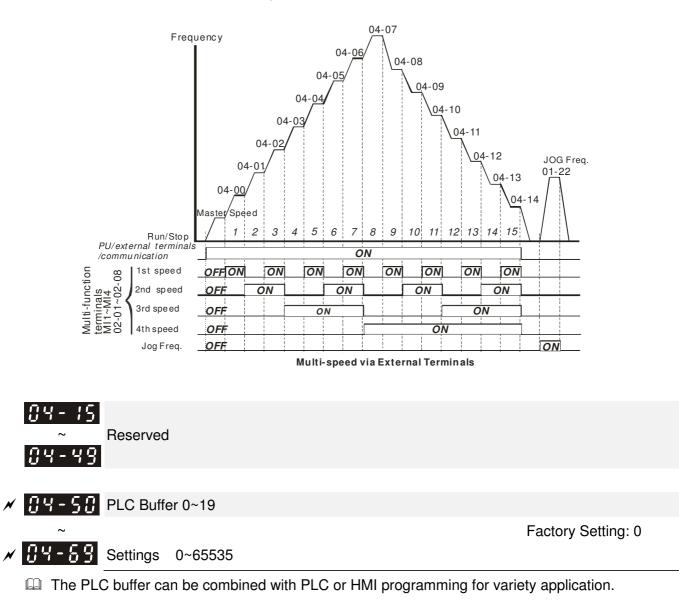
✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

×	04-00	1st Step Speed Frequency
×	04-01	2nd Step Speed Frequency
×	84-82	3rd Step Speed Frequency
×	04-03	4th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-04	5th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-05	6th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-06	7th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-07	8th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-08	9th Step Speed Frequency
N	04-09	10th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-10	11th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-11	12th Step Speed Frequency
×	04-15	13th Step Speed Frequency
×	84-13	14th Step Speed Frequency
×	07-14	15th Step Speed Frequency

Factory Setting: 0.00

Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

- The Multi-function Input Terminals (refer to setting 1~4 of Pr.02-01~02-08 and 02-26~02-31) are used to select one of the AC motor drive Multi-step speeds(max. 15 speeds). The speeds (frequencies) are determined by Pr.04-00 to 04-14 as shown in the following.
- □ The run/stop command can be controlled by the external terminal/digital keypad/communication via Pr.00-21.
- \square Each one of multi-step speeds can be set within 0.0~600.0Hz during operation.
- Explanation for the timing diagram for multi-step speeds and external terminals The Related parameter settings are:
 - 1. Pr.04-00~04-14: setting multi-step speeds (to set the frequency of each step speed)
 - 2. Pr.02-01~02-08, 02-26~02-31: setting multi-function input terminals (multi-step speed 1~4)
 - Related parameters: 01-22 JOG Frequency, 02-01 Multi-function Input Command 1 (MI1), 02-02 Multi-function Input Command 2 (MI2), 02-03 Multi-function Input Command 3 (MI3), 02-04 Multi-function Input Command 4 (MI4)



05 Motor Parameters

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

35 - 33 Motor Au	to Tuning	
	Factory Setting: 0	
Settings	0: No function	
	1: Rolling test for induction motor (Rs, Rr, Lm, Lx, no-load current)	
	2: Rolling test for induction motor	
	3: Reserved	
	4: Rolling test for PM motor magnetic pole	
	5: Rolling test for PM motor	
	6: Rolling test for IM motor flux curve	
	7~11: Reserved	
	12: FOC Sensorless inertia estimation	
	13: High frequency and blocked rotor test for PM motor parameter	

Induction Motor

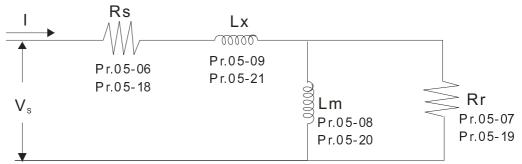
Press [Run] to begin auto tuning. The measured value will be written into motor 1 (Pr.05-05 ~05-09, Rs, Rr, Lm, Lx, no-load current) and motor 2 (Pr.05-17 to Pr.05-21) automatically.

To begin AUTO-Tuning in rolling test:

- 1. Make sure that all the parameters are set to factory settings and the motor wiring is correct.
- 2. Make sure the motor has no-load before executing auto-tuning and the shaft is not connected to any belt or gear motor. It is recommended to set to 2 if the motor can't separate from the load.
- 3.

	Motor 1 Parameter	Motor 2 Parameter
Motor Rated Frequency	01-01	01-35
Motor Rated Voltage	01-02	01-36
Motor Full-load Current	05-01	05-13
Motor Rated Power	05-02	05-14
Motor Rated Speed	05-03	05-15
Motor Pole Numbers	05-04	05-16

- 4. Set Pr.05-00=1 and press [Run], the drive will begin auto-tuning. Please be aware of the motor that it starts spinning as [Run] is pressed.
- 5. When auto-tuning is completed, please check if the measured values are written into motor 1 (Pr.05-05 ~05-09) and motor 2 (Pr.05-17 ~05-21) automatically.
- 6. Mechanical equivalent circuit



If Pr.05-00 is set to 2 (static test), user needs to input the no-load current value of motor into Pr.05-05 for motor 1/Pr.05-17 for motor 2.

- ☑ In torque/vector control mode, it is not recommended to have motors run in parallel.
- ☑ It is not recommended to use torque/vector control mode if motor rated power exceeds the rated power of the AC motor drive.
- ☑ When auto-tuning 2 motors, it needs to set multi-function input terminals (setting 14) or change Pr.05-22 for motor 1/motor 2 selection.
- ☑ The no-load current is usually 20~50% X rated current.
- The rated speed can not be greater than or equal to 120f/p (f = rated frequency Pr.01-01/01-35; P: number of motor poles Pr.05-04/05-16).

Permanent Magnet Motor (PM)

Set Pr.05-00= 5 or 13 and press [Run] to begin auto tuning for PM motor. The measured values will be written into Pr.05-39(Rs), Pr.05-40 & 41(Ld & Lq)and Pr.05-43(PM motor's Ke parameter).

To begin AUTO-Tuning for PM motor in rolling test:

- 1. Make sure all the parameters are reset to factory setting and the motor wiring installtion is correct.
- For PM motor, set Pr.05-33=1 and complete the following settings according to your motor specifications, Pr.05-34 rated current, Pr.05-35 rated power, Pr.05-36 rated speed and Pr. 05-37 pole number. The acceleration time and deceleration time should be set according to your motor capacity.
- 3. Set Pr.05-00 to 5 and press [Run] to begin auto tuning for PM motor. Please be aware of the motor that it starts spinning as [Run] is pressed.
- 4. When auto-tuning is completed, please check if the measured values are written into Pr.05-39~05-41 and Pr.05-43 automatically.
 - Set Pr.05-00=4 and press [Run] to begin auto-tuning for PM motor PG offset angle. The measured value will be written into Pr.05-42 automatically.
 - ☑ Note 1: When execute auto-tuning for PM motor PG origin, please make sure the encoder setting are correct (Pr.10-00, 10-01, 10-02), otherwise the PG origin measure error and motor stall may occur.
 - Note 2: If PM motor runs in an opposite direction of the drive's command, switch any two of the UVW cable and re-connect, then execute PG origin search again. It is crucial to execute auto-tuning after the switch otherwise PG origin measure error and motor stall may occur.

Decision Auto-tuning process for measuring PG offset angle of PM motor:

- 1. Set Pr.05-00=5 and press RUN, or manually input the values into Pr. 01-01, 05-34~-541 and Pr.05-43.
- 2. It is strongly suggested to remove the motor and unload before beings auto-tuning.

- 3. Set Pr.05-00=4 and press [Run] to begin auto-tuning. Please be aware of the motor that it starts spinning as [Run] is pressed.
- 4. When auto-tuning is completed, please check if the PG offset angle is written into Pr.05-42 automatically.

When auto-tuning for PM motor is completed and the control mode setting is done, it is recommend to turn the drive's power off and restart again to ensure the drive operates according to the motor parameter settings.

G 5 - **G 1** Full-load Current of Induction Motor 1 (A)

Unit: Ampere Factory Setting: #.##

Settings 10 to 120% of drive's rated current

This value should be set according to the rated frequency of the motor as indicated on the motor nameplate. The factory setting is 90% X rated current.

Example: The rated current for 7.5HP (5.5kW) is 25 and factory setting is 22.5A. The range for setting will be 10~30A.(25*40%=10A and 25*120%=30A)

Rated Power of Induction Motor 1(kW)

Factory Setting: #.##

Settings 0~655.35 kW

It is used to set rated power of the motor 1. The factory setting is the power of the drive.

G G G G G Rated Speed of Induction Motor 1 (rpm)

Factory Setting: 1710 (60Hz 4 poles) 1410 (50Hz 4 poles)

Settings 0~65535

It is used to set the rated speed of the motor and need to set according to the value indicated on the motor nameplate.

BS-BY Pole Number of Induction Motor 1

Factory Setting: 4

Settings 2~20

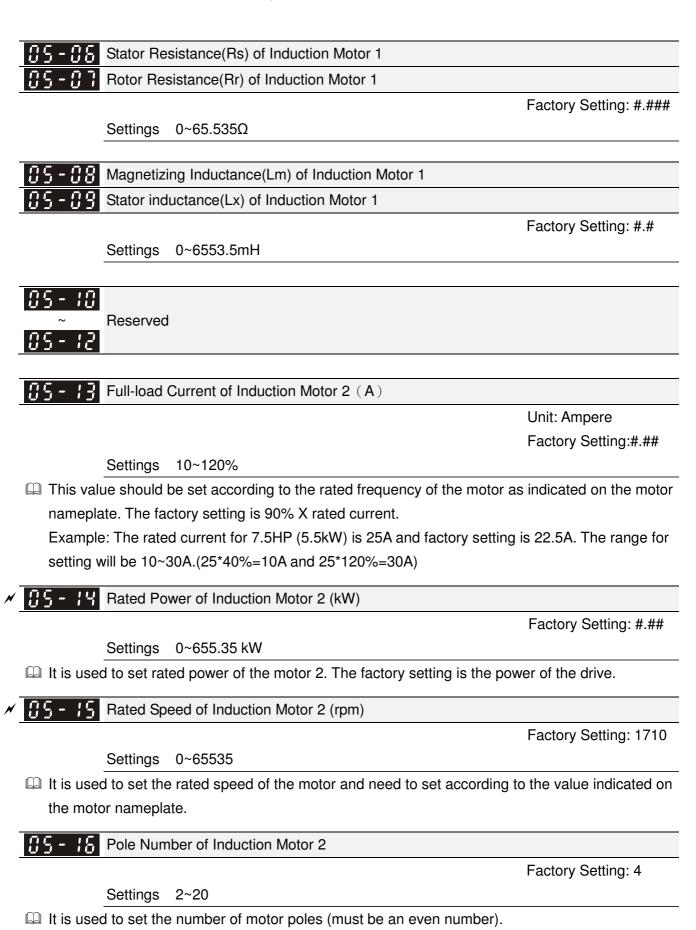
It is used to set the number of motor poles (must be an even number).

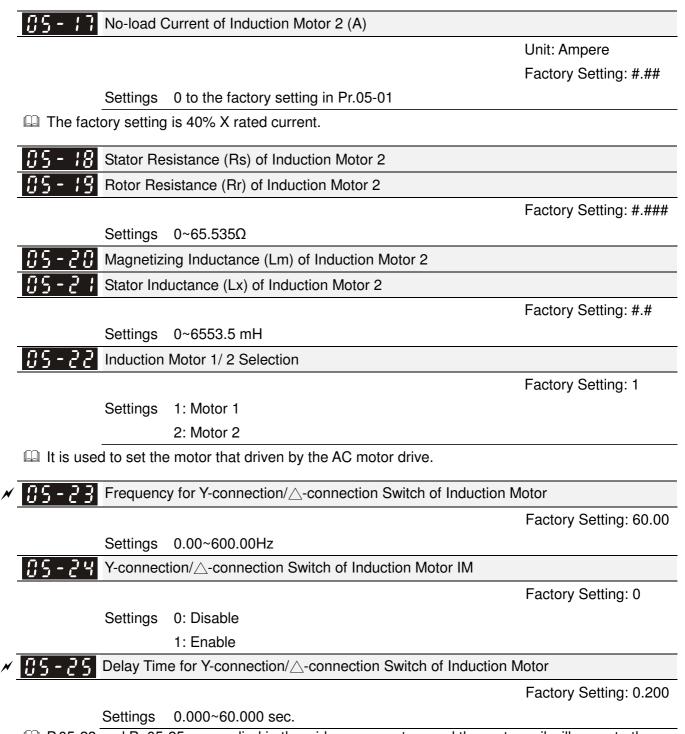
35 - 35 No-load Current of Induction Motor 1 (A)

Unit: Amper Factory Setting: #.##

Settings 0 to the factory setting in Pr.05-01

Definition The factory setting is 40% X rated current.

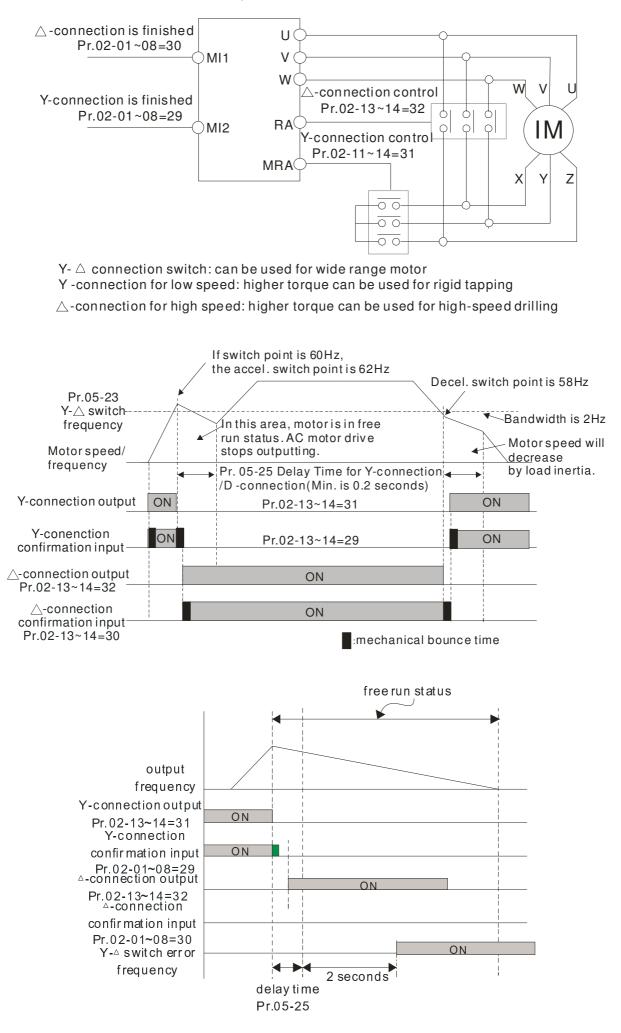


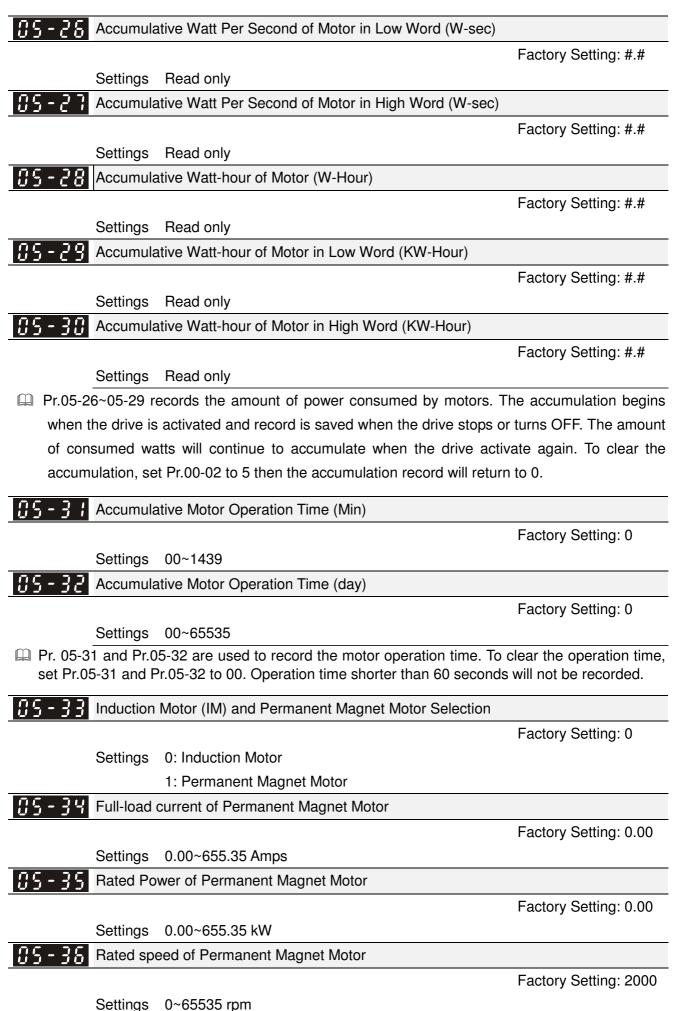


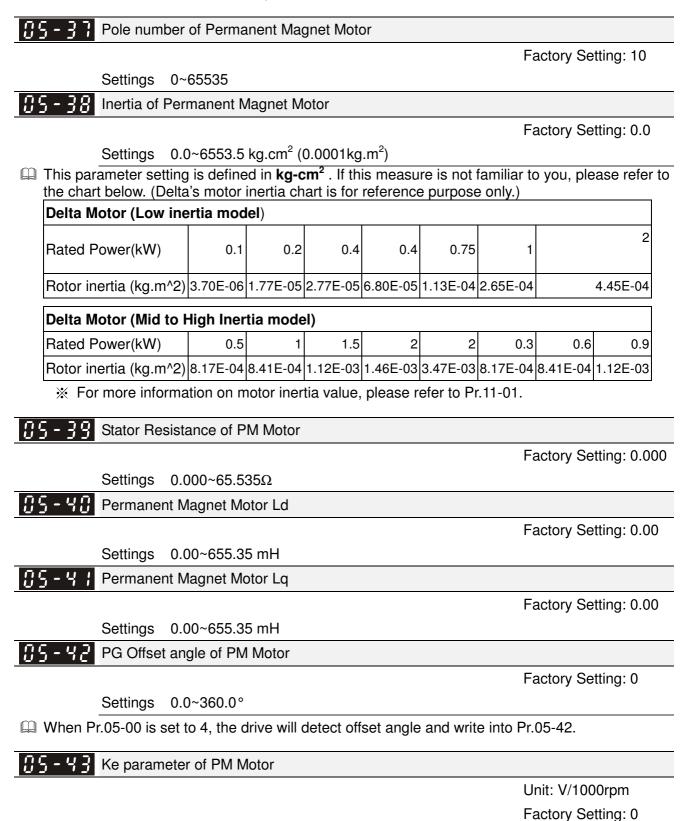
P.05-23 and Pr.05-25 are applied in the wide range motors and the motor coil will execute the switch of Y-connection/∆-connection as required. (The wide range motors has relation with the motor design. In general, it has higher torque at low speed and Y-connection and it has higher speed at high speed and connection.

 \square Pr.05-24 is used to enable/disable Y-connection/ Δ - connection Switch.

- When Pr.05-24 is set to 1, the drive will select by Pr.05-23 setting and current motor frequency to switch motor to Y-connection or Δ- connection. At the same time, it will also affect motor parameters.
- \square Pr.05-25 is used to set the switch delay time of Y-connection/ Δ connection.
- When output frequency reaches Y-connection/∆-connection switch frequency, drive will delay by Pr.05-25 before multi-function output terminals are active.



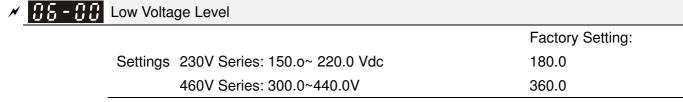




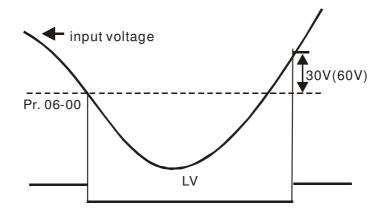
Settings 0~65535

06 Protection Parameters

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.



It is used to set the Lv level. When the drive is in the low voltage, it will stop output and free to stop.

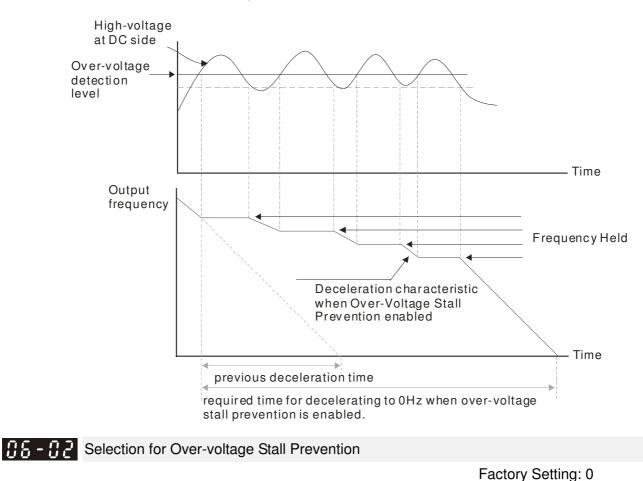


✓ ☐ 5 - ☐ ↓ Over-voltage Stall Prevention

Factory Setting: 380.0/760.0

Settings 230V Series: 0.0~450.0V 460V Series:0.0~900.0V 0: Disabled

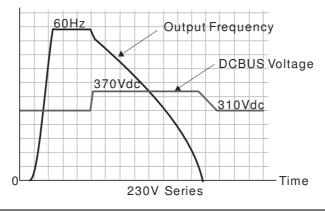
- When Pr.06-01 is set to 0.0, the over-voltage stall prevention function is disabled. When braking units or resistors are connected to the drive, this setting is suggested.
- During deceleration, the DC bus voltage may exceed its Maximum Allowable Value due to motor regeneration. When this function is enabled, the AC motor drive will not decelerate further and keep the output frequency constant until the voltage drops below the preset value again.
- This function is used for the occasion that the load inertia is unsure. When it stops in the normal load, the over-voltage won't occur during deceleration and fulfill the setting of deceleration time. Sometimes, it may not stop due to over-voltage during decelerating to stop when increasing the load regenerative inertia. At this moment, the AC drive will auto add the deceleration time until drive stop.
- When the over-voltage stall prevention is enabled, drive deceleration time will be larger than the setting.
- I When there is any problem as using deceleration time, refer to the following items to solve it.
 - 1. Add the suitable deceleration time.
 - 2. Add brake resistor (refer to Chapter 6-1 for details) to consume the electrical energy that regenerated from the motor with heat type.
- Related parameters: Pr.01-13, 01-15, 01-17, 01-19 (settings of decel. time 1~4), Pr.02-13~02-14 (Multi-function Output 1 RY1, RY2), Pr. 02-16~02-17 Multi-function Output (MO1, 2)



Settings 0: Traditional over-voltage stall prevention

1: Smart over-voltage prevention

When Pr.06-02 is set to 1, the drive will maintain DCbus voltage when decelerating and prevent OV.



✓ 35 - 33 Over-current Stall Prevention during Acceleration

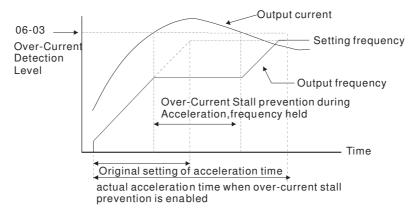
SettingsNormal duty: 0~160% (100%: drive's rated current)Factory Setting: 120Heavy duty: 0~180% (100%: drive's rated current)Factory Setting: 150

- If the motor load is too large or drive acceleration time is too short, the AC drive output current may increase abruptly during acceleration and it may cause motor damage or trigger protection functions (OL or OC). This parameter is used to prevent this situation.
- During acceleration, the AC drive output current may increase abruptly and exceed the value specified by Pr.06-03 due to rapid acceleration or excessive load on the motor. When this

function is enabled, the AC drive will stop accelerating and keep the output frequency constant until the current drops below the maximum value.

- When the over-current stall prevention is enabled, drive deceleration time will be larger than the setting.
- When the Over-Current Stall Prevention occurs due to too small motor capacity or in the factory setting, please decrease Pr.06-03 setting.
- Description when there is any problem by using acceleration time, refer to the following items to solve it.
- Related parameters: Pr.01-12, 01-14, 01-16, 01-18 (settings of accel. time 1~4), Pr.01-44
 - 1. dd the suitable acceleration time.
 - 2. Setting Pr.01-44 Optimal Acceleration/Deceleration Setting to 1, 3 or 4 (auto accel.)
- Optimal Acceleration/Deceleration Setting, Pr.02-13~02-14 (Multi-function Output 1 RY1, RY2),

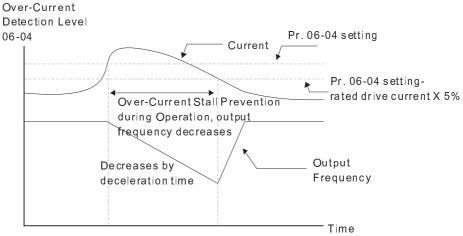
Pr. 02-16~02-17 Multi-function Output (MO1, 2)



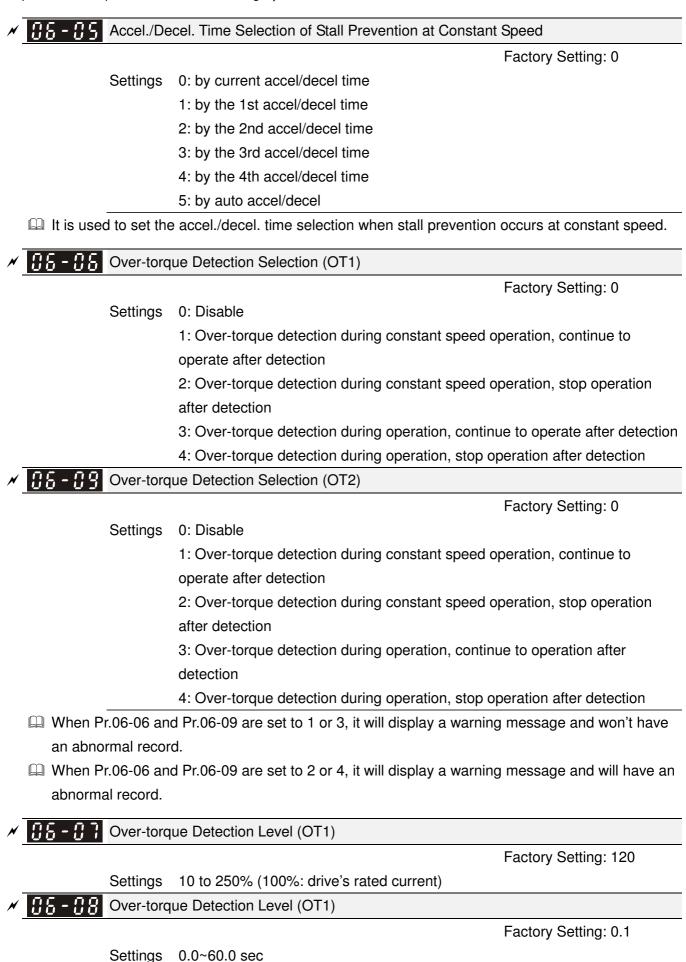
✓ 35 - 34 Over-current Stall Prevention during Operation

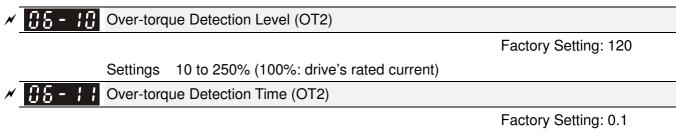
SettingsNormal duty: 0~160% (100%: drive's rated current)Factory Setting: 120Heavy duty: 0~180% (100%: drive's rated current)Factory Setting: 150

- It is a protection for drive to auto decrease output frequency when the motor is over-load abruptly during motor constant operation.
- □ If the output current exceeds the setting specified in Pr.06-04 when the drive is operating, the drive will decrease its output frequency (according to Pr.06-05) to prevent the motor stall. If the output current is lower than the setting specified in Pr.06-04, the drive will accelerate (according to Pr.06-05) again to catch up with the set frequency command value.



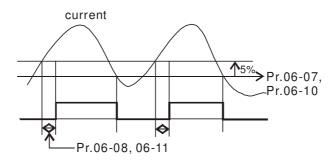
over-current stall prevention during operation





Settings 0.0~60.0 sec

Over torque detection is determine by the following method: if the output current exceeds the over-torque detection level (Pr.06-07, factory setting: 150%) and also exceeds Pr.06-08 Over-Torque Detection Time, the fault code "ot1/ot2" will appear. If a Multi-Functional Output Terminal is to over-torque detection (setting 7 or 8), the output is on. Please refer to Pr.02-13~02-14 for details.

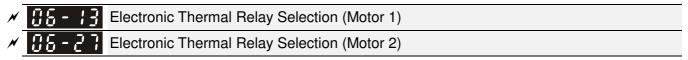


✓ 38 - 12 Current Limit

Factory Setting: 150

Settings 0~250% (100%: drive's rated current)

Pr.06-12 sets the maximum output current of the drive. Pr.06-12 and Pr.11-17 ~ Pr.11-20 are used to set the drive's output current limit. When the drive is in VF, SVC or VFPG control mode, output frequency will decreases as the output current reaches current limit. It is a current stall prevention.



Factory Setting: 2

Settings 0: Inverter motor

- 1: Standard motor
- 2: Disable
- It is used to prevent self-cooled motor overheats under low speed. User can use electronic thermal relay to limit driver's output power.

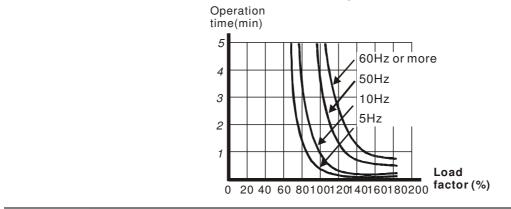
×	36 - 14 Electronic Thermal Characteristic for Motor 1			
×	36 - 28 Electronic Thermal Characteristic for Motor 2			
		– .	0	

Factory Setting: 60.0

Settings 30.0~600.0 sec

The parameter is set by the 150% of motor rated current and the setting of Pr.06-14 and Pr.06-28 to prevent the motor damaged from overheating. When it reaches the setting, it will display

"EoL1/EoL2" and the motor will be in free running.



✓ 35 - 15 Heat Sink Over-heat (OH) Warning

Factory Setting: 100.0

Settings 0.0~110.0℃

Pr.06-15 sets the heat sink temperature level of the drive. The drive will output an overheating warning when the temperature exceeds the setting of Pr.06-15. If the setting of Pr.06-15 is higher than the default setting of the drive, the drive will use the default setting level for warning output. Capacitor (CAP) overheating level is set by the drive's default setting, it can not be adjusted.

Over-heating Level ($^{\circ}$ C)			Over-heating Level (°C)			
Model	IGBT OH1	CAP OH 2	Model	IGBT OH1	CAP OH 2	
VFD004CB21A-20	100	95	VFD022CB23A-20	100	95	
VFD007CB21A-20	100	95	VFD037CB23A-20	100	95	
VFD004CB23A-20	100	95	VFD022CB43A-20	100	95	
VFD007CB23A-20	100	95	VFD037CB43A-20	100	100	
VFD007CB43A-20	100	95	VFD015CB21A-21M	100	95	
VFD015CB43A-20	100	95	VFD022CB21A-21M	100	95	
VFD015CB23A-20	100	95	VFD022CB23A-21M	100	95	
VFD004CB21A-21M	100	95	VFD037CB23A-21M	100	95	
VFD007CB21A-21M	100	95	VFD022CB43A-21M	100	95	
VFD007CB23A-21M	100	95	VFD037CB43A-21M	100	100	
VFD004CB43A-21M	100	95	VFD040CB43A-20	100	90	
VFD007CB43A-21M	100	95	VFD055CB43A-20	100	90	
VFD015CB43A-21M	100	95	VFD075CB43A-20	100	110	
VFD015CB23A-21M	100	95	VFD040CB43A-21M	100	90	
VFD015CB21A-20	100	95	VFD055CB43A-21M	100	90	
VFD022CB21A-20	100	95	VFD075CB43A-21M	100	110	

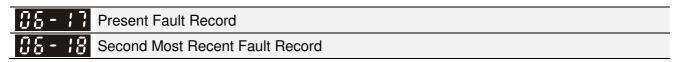
✓ 35 - 15 Stall Prevention Limit Level

Factory Setting: 50

Settings 0~100% (Refer to Pr.06-03, Pr.06-04)

When operation frequency is larger than Pr.01-01; e.g. Pr06-03=150%, Pr. 06-04=100% and Pr. 06-16=80%:

Calculate the Stall Prevention Level during acceleration: Pr.06-03 * Pr.06-16=150x80%=120%. Calculate the Stall Prevention Level at constant speed: Pr.06-04 * Pr.06-16=100x80%=80%.



- **5 13** Third Most Recent Fault Record
 - 5 28 Fourth Most Recent Fault Record
- 5 2 ; Fifth Most Recent Fault Record
- **35 22** Sixth Most Recent Fault Record

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0~107

- The details of fault codes refer to Pr.06-23~06-26.
- $\hfill\square$ When the fault occurs and force stopping, it will record in this parameter.
- At stop with low voltage Lv (LvS warn, no record). During operation with mid-low voltage Lv (LvA, Lvd, Lvn error, will record).
- Setting 62: when dEb function is enabled, the drive will execute dEb and record to the Pr.06-17 to Pr.06-22 simultaneously.

N	36-23 Fault Output Option 1
N	G 6 - 2 4 Fault Output Option 2
×	36-25 Fault Output Option 3
N	36-26 Fault Output Option 4

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 to 65535 sec (refer to bit table for fault code)

These parameters can be used with multi-function output (set to 35-38) for the specific requirement. When the fault occurs, the corresponding terminals will be activated (It needs to convert binary value to decimal value to fill in Pr.06-23 to Pr.06-26).

Fault Code	bit0	bit1	bit2	bit3	bit4	bit5	bit6
Fault Code	current	Volt.	OL	SYS	FBK	EXI	CE
0: No fault							
1: Over-current during acceleration (ocA)	ightarrow						
2: Over-current during deceleration (ocd)	\bullet						
3: Over-current during constant speed (ocn)	ightarrow						
4: Ground fault (GFF)	\bullet						
5: IGBT short-circuit (occ)	\bullet						
6: Over-current at stop (ocS)	ightarrow						
7: Over-voltage during acceleration (ovA)							
8: Over-voltage during deceleration (ovd)							
9: Over-voltage during constant speed (ovn)		\bullet					
10: Over-voltage at stop (ovS)							
11: Low-voltage during acceleration (LvA)							
12: Low-voltage during deceleration (Lvd)		\bullet					
13: Low-voltage during constant speed (Lvn)							
14: Stop mid-low voltage (LvS)		\bullet					
15: Phase loss protection (PHL)							
16: IGBT over-heat (oH1)							

	bit0	bit1	bit2	bit3	bit4	bit5	bit6
Fault Code	current	Volt.	OL	SYS	FBK	EXI	CE
17: Capacitance over-heat (oH2)							
18: tH1o (TH1 open)			\bullet				
19: tH2o (TH2 open)							
20: Reserved							
21: Drive over-load (oL)							
22: Electronics thermal relay 1 (EoL1)							
23: Electronics thermal relay 2 (EoL2)							
24: Motor PTC overheat (oH3) (PTC)							
25: Reserved							
26: Over-torque 1 (ot1)							
27: Over-torque 2 (ot2)							
28: Low current (uC)							
29: Reserved							
30: Memory write-in error (cF1)							
31: Memory read-out error (cF2)							
32: Reserved							
33: U-phase current detection error (cd1)							
34: V-phase current detection error (cd2)							
35: W-phase current detection error (cd3)							
36: Clamp current detection error (Hd0)							
37: Over-current detection error (Hd1)							
38: Over-voltage detection error (Hd2)							
39: occ IGBT short circuit detection error (Hd3)				•			
40: Auto tuning error (AUE)							
41: PID feedback loss (AFE)							
42: PG feedback error (PGF1)							
43: PG feedback loss (PGF2)							
44: PG feedback stall (PGF3)							
45: PG slip error (PGF4)							
46: Reserved							
47: Reserved							
48: Analog current input loss (ACE)							
49: External fault input (EF)							
50: Emergency stop (EF1)							
51: External Base Block (bb)							
52: Password error (Pcod)							
53: Reserved							

Fault Cada	bit0	bit1	bit2	bit3	bit4	bit5	bit6
Fault Code	current	Volt.	OL	SYS	FBK	EXI	CE
54: Communication error (CE1)							
55: Communication error (CE2)							\bullet
56: Communication error (CE3)							\bullet
57: Communication error (CE4)							\bullet
58: Communication Time-out (CE10)							\bullet
59: Reserved							
60: Brake transistor error (bF)						\bullet	
61: Y-connection/△-connection switch error							
(ydc)							
62: Decel. Energy Backup Error (dEb)							
63: Slip error (oSL)						\bullet	
64: Electromagnet switch error (ryF)						\bullet	
65: PG Card Error (PG)						\bullet	
66~78: Reserved							
79: U phase output phase loss (Uoc)							
80: V phase output phase loss (Voc)							
81: W phase output phase loss (Woc)	\bullet						
82: U phase output phase loss (OPHL)	\bullet						
83: V phase output phase loss (OPHL)	\bullet						
84: W phase output phase loss (OPHL)	\bullet						
85~100: Reserved							
101: CANopen software disconnect 1(CGdE)							
102: CANopen software disconnect 2(CHbE)							
103: CANopen synchronous error (CSYE)							
104: CANopen hardware disconnect (CbFE)							\bullet
105: CANopen index setting error (CIdE)							\bullet
106: CANopen slave station number setting							
error (CAdE)							
107: CANopen index setting exceed limit							
(CFrE)							

✓ CS-29 PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) Detection Selection

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Warn and keep operating

- 1: Warn and ramp to stop
- 2: Warn and coast to stop
- 3: No warning

Pr.06-29 setting defines how the will drive operate after PTC detection.

PTC Level



Settings 0.0~100.0%

It needs to set AVI/ACI/AUI analog input function Pr.03-00~03-02 to 6 (P.T.C. thermistor input value).

It is used to set the PTC level, and the corresponding value for 100% is max. analog input value.

36 - 3 Frequency Command for Malfunction

Settings 0.00~655.35Hz

When malfunction occurs, use can check the frequency command. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

35-32 Output Frequency at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0.00~655.35Hz

When malfunction occurs, use can check the current frequency command. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

G - **G** Output Voltage at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0.0~6553.5V

When malfunction occurs, user can check current output voltage. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

DC Voltage at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0.0~6553.5V

When malfunction occurs, user can check the current DC voltage. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

35-35 Output Current at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0.00~655.35Amp

When malfunction occurs, user can check the current output current. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

BACK STREAM IGBT Temperature at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0.0~6553.5℃

When malfunction occurs, user can check the current IGBT temperature. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.



Capacitance Temperature at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0.0~6553.5℃

When malfunction occurs, user can check the current capacitance temperature. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

35 - 38 Motor Speed in rpm at Malfunction

Settings 0.0~6553.5℃

When malfunction occurs, user can check the current motor speed in rpm. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

36-39 Torque Command at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0~65535

When malfunction occurs, user can check the current torque command. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

Status of Multi-function Input Terminal at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0000h~FFFFh

115 - 41 Status of Multi-function Output Terminal at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0000h~FFFFh

When malfunction occurs, user can check the status of multi-function input/output terminals. If it happens again, it will overwrite the previous record.

Drive Status at Malfunction

Factory Setting: Read only

Settings 0000H~FFFFh

When malfunction occurs, please check the drive status (communication address 2101H). If malfunction happens again, the previous record will be overwritten by this parameter.

06-43 Reserved	
CS-YY Reserved	

Treatment to Output Phase Loss Detection (OPHL)

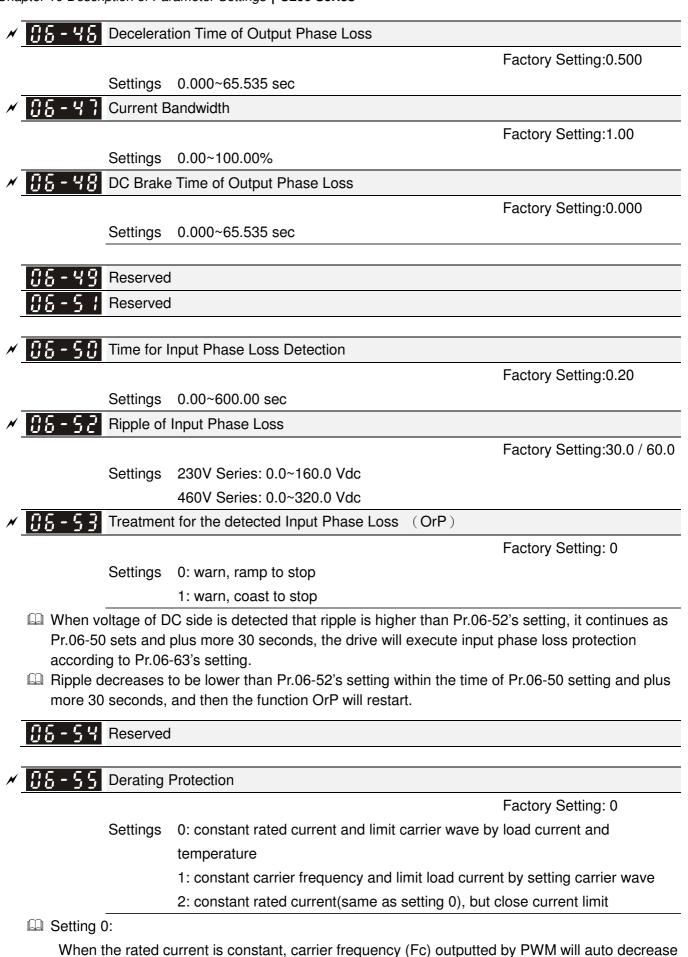
Factory Setting: 3

Settings 0: Warn and keep operating

1: Warn and ramp to stop

- 2: Warn and coast to stop
- 3: No warning

Pr.06-45 defines how the drive will operates when output phase loss occur.



When the rated current is constant, carrier frequency (Fc) outputted by PWM will auto decrease according to surrounding temperature, overload output current and time. If overload situation is not frequent and only cares the carrier frequency operated with the rated current for a long time and carrier wave changes during short overload, it is recommended to set to 0.

Refer to the following diagram for the level of carrier frequency. Take VFD007CB43A-20 in normal duty as example, surrounding temperature 50oC with independent installation and UL open-type. When the carrier frequency is set to 15kHz, it corresponds to 72% rated output current. When it outputs higher than the value, it will auto decrease the carrier frequency. If the output is 83% rated current and the carrier frequency will decrease to 12kHz. In addition, it will also decrease the carrier frequency when overload. When the carrier frequency is 15kHz and the current is 120%*72%=86% for a minute, the carrier frequency will decrease to the factory setting.

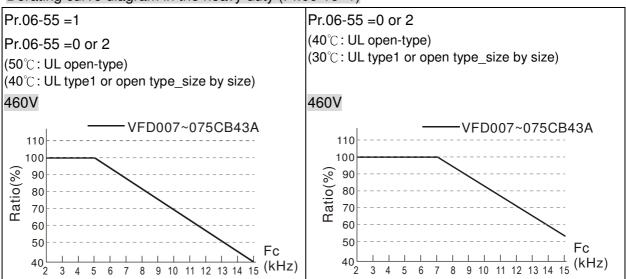
Setting 1:

It is used for the fixed carrier frequency and prevents the carrier wave changes and motor noise caused by the surrounding temperature and frequent overload.

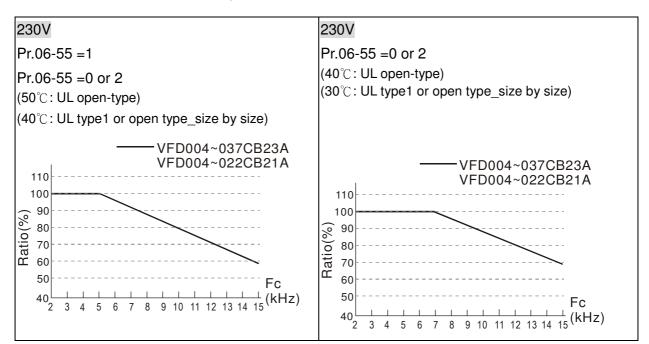
Refer to the following for the derating level of rated current. Take VFD007CB43A-20 in normal duty as example, when the carrier frequency keeps in 15kHz and the rated current is decreased to 72%, it will have OL protection when the current is 120%*72%=86% for a minute. Therefore, it needs to operate by the curve to keep the carrier frequency.

Setting 2:

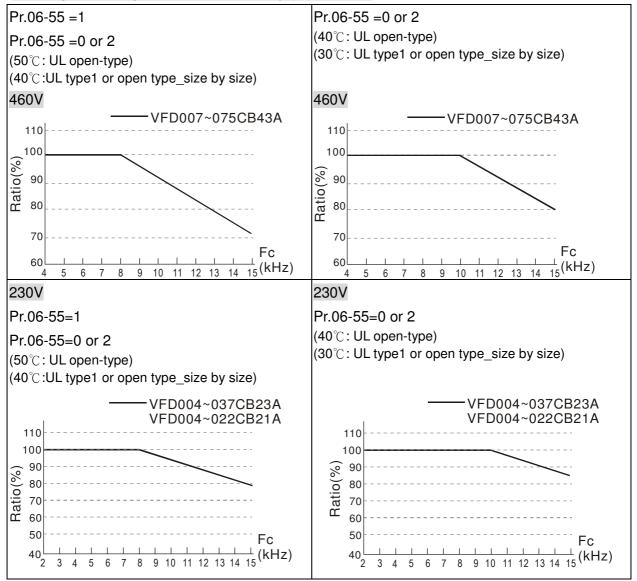
It sets the protection method and action to 0 and disables the current limit for the Ratio*160% of output current in the normal duty and Ratio*180% of output current in the heavy duty. The advantage is that it can provide higher output current when the setting is higher than the factory setting of carrier frequency. The disadvantage is that it decreases carrier wave easily when overload.

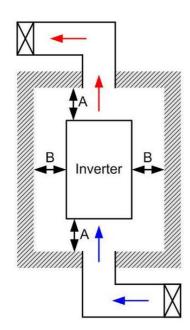


Derating curve diagram in the heavy duty (Pr.00-16=1)



Derating curve diagram in the normal duty (Pr.00-16=0)



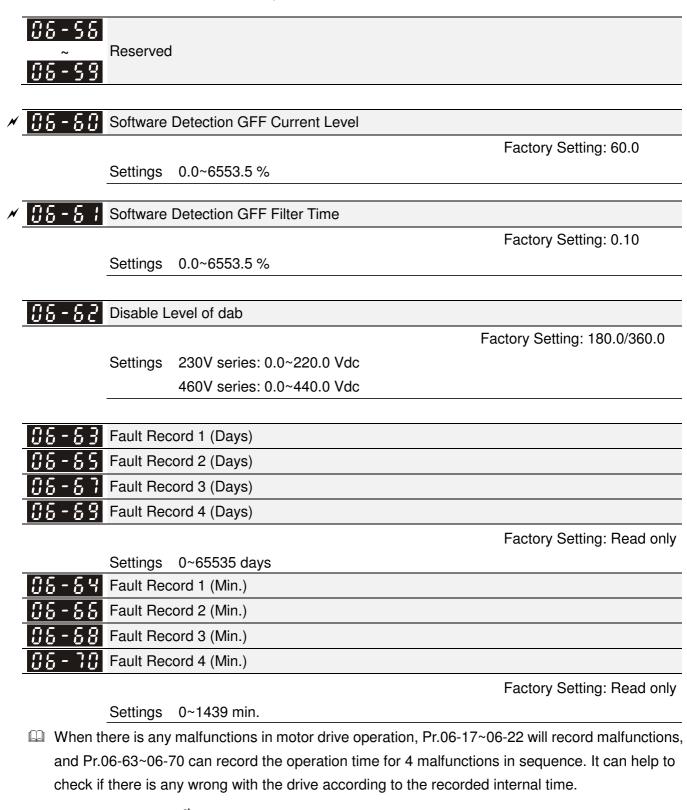


- * The mounting clearances stated in the figure is for installing the drive in an open area. To install the drive in a confined space (such as cabinet or electric box), please follow the following three rules: (1) Keep the minimum mounting clearances. (2) Install a ventilation equipment or an air conditioner to keep surrounding temperature lower than operation temperature. (3) Refer to parameter setting and set up Pr. 00-16, Pr.00-17, and Pr. 06-55.
- The following table shows heat dissipation and the required air volume when installing a single drive in a confined space. When installing multiple drives, the required air volume shall be multiplied by the number the drives.
- * Refer to the chart (Air flow rate for cooling) for ventilation equipment design and selection.
- Refer to the chart (Power dissipation) for air conditioner design and selection.

D (mm) 0

Minimum mounting	clearances:			
Frame	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	
A0~A	60	30	10	

	Air flow rate	for cooling	Power [Dissipatior	1
Model No.	Flow Rate (cfm)	Flow Rate (m ³ /hr)	Loss External (Heat sink)	Internal	Total
VFD004CB21A-20/-21/-21M	-	-	16	20	36
VFD007CB21A-20/-21/-21M	-	-	32	39	72
VFD015CB21A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	60	52	112
VFD022CB21A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	85	69	154
VFD004CB23A-20/-21/-21M	-	-	21	17	37
VFD007CB23A-20/-21/-21M	-	-	35	26	61
VFD015CB23A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	56	32	89
VFD022CB23A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	82	34	116
VFD037CB23A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	118	43	161
VFD007CB43A-20/-21/-21M	-	-	35	24	59
VFD015CB43A-20/-21/-21M	-	-	47	27	74
VFD022CB43A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	75	30	105
VFD037CB43A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	110	33	143
VFD040CB43A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	126	34	160
VFD055CB43A-20/-21/-21M	15	26	145	37	181
VFD075CB43A-20/-21/-21M	24	41	212	83	295
VFD022CB43B-20	49	83	75	33	108
VFD037CB43B-20	49	83	110	36	146
VFD040CB43B-20	46	78	126	37	163
VFD055CB43B-20	46	78	145	40	185
VFD075CB43B-20	46	78	212	84	296
	※ The required air	flow shown in chart	* The heat dissi	pation show	n in the
	is for installing o	ne drive in confined	chart is for ins	talling single	drive in
	space.		a confined spa	ace.	
	※ When installing	the multiple drives,	· When installin		ives
		volume should be	volume of hea		
	•	volume for single	be the heat dis	•	
	drive X the num	ber of the drives.	drive X the nu	•	Ū.
			 Heat dissipation 		
			calculated by		
			and default ca	•	,
	1				



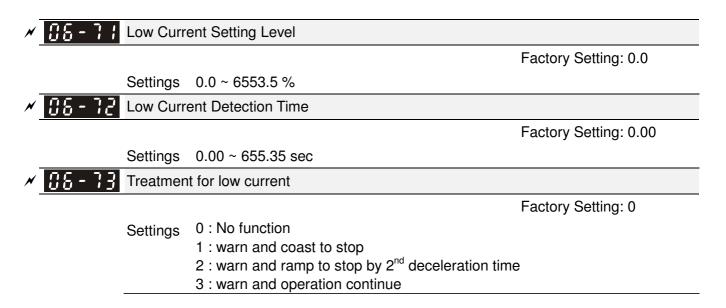
For example: The 1st fault, ocA, occurs in 1000 minutes after motor drive starts operation. The 2nd fault, ocd, happens after another 1000 minutes. The 3rd fault, ocA, happens after another 1000 minutes. Then, the 5th fault, ocd, happens after 1000 minutes by following 4th fault. Last, the 6th fault, ocn, happens after 1000 minutes of the 5th fault. It will be recorded as the following table:

	1 st Error	2 nd Error	3 rd Error	4 th Error	5 th Error	6 th Error
06-17	ocA	ocd	ocn	ocA	ocd	ocn
06-18	0	ocA	ocd	ocn	ocA	ocd
06-19	0	0	ocA	ocd	ocn	ocA
06-20	0	0	0	ocA	ocd	ocn

Chapter 10 Description of Parameter Settings | C200 Series

	1 st Error	2 nd Error	3 rd Error	4 th Error	5 th Error	6 th Error
06-21	0	0	0	0	ocA	ocd
06-22	0	0	0	0	0	ocA
06-63	0	1	2	2	3	4
06-64	1000	560	120	1120	680	240
06-65	0	0	1	2	2	3
06-66	0	1000	560	120	1120	680
06-67	0	0	0	1	2	3
06-68	0	0	1000	560	120	1120
06-69	0	0	0	0	1	2
06-70	0	0	0	1000	560	120

X As the table shows, it can be known that the last fault (Pr.06-17) happened after the drive runs for 4 days and 240 minutes.



07 Special Parameters

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

✓ ⑦ 7 - ⑦ ⑦ Software Brake Level

Factory Setting: 380.0/760.0

Settings 230V series: 350.0~450.0Vdc 460V series: 700.0~900.0Vdc

- This parameter sets the DC-bus voltage at which the brake chopper is activated. Users can choose the suitable brake resistor to have the best deceleration. Refer to Chapter 7 Accessories for the information of the brake resistor.
- It is only valid for the models below 30kW of 460 series and 22kW of 230 series.

✓ ③ ☐ - ③ ↓ DC Brake Current Level

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0~100%

This parameter sets the level of DC Brake Current output to the motor during start-up and stopping. When setting DC Brake Current, the Rated Current is regarded as 100%. It is recommended to start with a low DC Brake Current Level and then increase until proper holding torque has been attained.

When it is in FOCPG/TQCPG mode, DC brake is zero-speed operation. It can enable DC brake function by setting to any value.

✓ 07-02 DC Brake Time at Start-up

Factory Setting: 0.0

Settings 0.0~60.0 sec

The motor may be in the rotation status due to external force or itself inertia. If the drive is used with the motor at this moment, it may cause motor damage or drive protection due to over current. This parameter can be used to output DC current before motor operation to stop the motor and get a stable start. This parameter determines the duration of the DC Brake current after a RUN command. When it is set to 0.0, it is invalid.

M DC Brake Time at Stop

Factory Setting: 0.00

Settings 0.0~60.00 sec

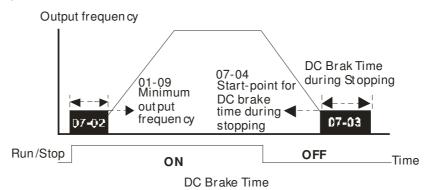
- The motor may be in the rotation status after drive stop outputting due to external force or itself inertia and can't stop accurately. This parameter can output DC current to force the motor drive stop after drive stops to make sure that the motor is stop.
- This parameter determines the duration of the DC Brake current during stopping. To DC brake at stop, this function will be valid when Pr.00-22 is set to 0 or 2. When setting to 0.0, it is invalid.
- Related parameters: Pr.00-22 Stop Method, Pr.07-04 Start-point for DC Brake

7 - **1 4** Start-Point for DC Brake

Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

Factory Setting: 0.00

This parameter determines the frequency when DC Brake will begin during deceleration. When this setting is less than start frequency (Pr.01-09), the start-point for DC brake will start from the min. frequency.



- DC Brake at Start-up is used for loads that may move before the AC drive starts, such as fans and pumps. Under such circumstances, DC Brake can be used to hold the load in position before setting it in motion.
- DC Brake at stop is used to shorten the stopping time and also to hold a stopped load in position, such as crane or cutting machine.
- DC Brake at Start-up is used for loads that may move before the AC drive starts, such as fans and pumps. Under such circumstances, DC Brake can be used to hold the load in position before setting it in motion.
- DC Brake at stop is used to shorten the stopping time and also to hold a stopped load in position, such as crane or cutting machine.



🗡 🚼 🖥 – 🔂 🔓 Restart after Momentary Power Loss

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Stop operation

- 1: Speed search for last frequency command
- 2: Speed search for the minimum output frequency
- This parameter determines the operation mode when the AC motor drive restarts from a momentary power loss.
- The power connected to the drive may power off momentarily due to many reasons. This function allows the drive to keep outputting after power is on again after power off and won't cause drive stops.
- Setting 1: Operation continues after momentary power loss, speed search starts with the Master Frequency reference value after drive output frequency and motor rotator speed is synchronous. The motor has the characteristics of big inertia and small obstruction. For example, in the equipment with big inertia wheel, it doesn't need to wait to execute operation command until wheel is complete stop after re-start to save time.
- Setting 2: Operation continues after momentary power loss, speed search starts with the master frequency after drive output frequency and motor rotator speed is synchronous. The motor has the characteristics of small inertia and bigger obstruction.

In PG control mode, the AC motor drive will execute the speed search function automatically by the PG speed when this setting isn't set to 0.

Maximum Power Loss Duration

Factory Setting: 2.0

Settings 0.1~20.0 sec

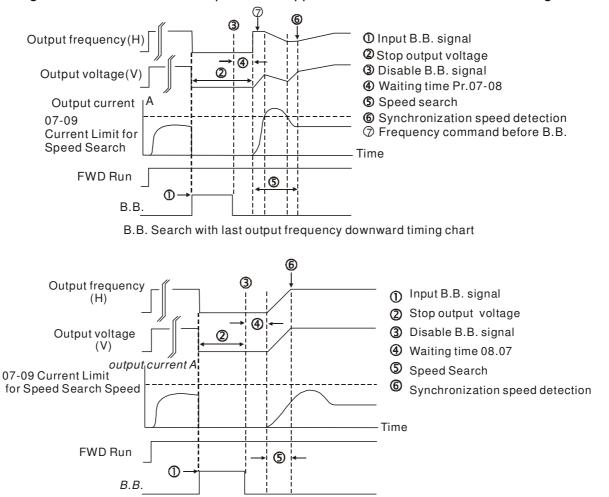
- If the duration of a power loss is less than this parameter setting, the AC motor drive will resume operation. If it exceeds the Maximum Allowable Power Loss Time, the AC motor drive output is then turned off (coast stop).
- □ The selected operation after power loss in Pr.07-06 is only executed when the maximum allowable power loss time is ≤5 seconds and the AC motor drive displays "LU". But if the AC motor drive is powered off due to overload, even if the maximum allowable power loss time is ≤5 seconds, the operation mode as set in Pr.07-06 is not executed. In that case it starts up normally.

Base block Time

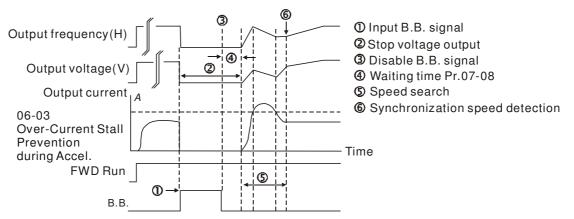
Factory Setting: 0.5

Settings 0.1~5.0 sec

When momentary power loss is detected, the AC drive will block its output and then wait for a specified period of time (determined by Pr.07-08, called Base-Block Time) before resuming operation. This parameter should be set at a value to ensure that any residual regeneration voltage from the motor on the output has disappeared before the drive is activated again.



B.B. Search with minimum output frequency upward timing chart



B.B. Search with minimum output frequency upward timing chart



Factory Setting: 50

Settings 20~200%

- Following a momentary power loss, the AC motor drive will start its speed search operation only if the output current is greater than the value set by Pr.07-09.
- When executing speed search, the V/f curve is operated by group 1 setting. The maximum current for the optimum accel./decel. and start speed search is set by Pr.07-09.
- The speed search level will affect the synchronous time. It will get the synchronization faster when this parameter is set to larger value. But too large value may active overload protection.

Figure 10 Treatment to Reboots After Fault

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Stop operation

- 1: Speed search starts with current speed
- 2: Speed search starts with minimum output frequency
- In PG control mode, the AC motor drive will execute the speed search function automatically by the PG speed when this setting isn't set to 0.
- Fault includes: bb,oc,ov,occ etc. To restart after oc, ov, occ, Pr.07-11 can not be set to 0.

Auto Restart After Fault

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0~10

- After fault (oc, ov, ov),occurs the AC motor drive can be reset/restarted automatically up to 10 times.
- Setting this parameter to 0 will disable the reset/restart operation after any fault has occurred. When enabled, the AC motor drive will restart with speed search, which starts at the frequency before the fault.
- If the drive execute reset/restart after fault more than the numbers of time set in Pr.07-11 and the limit is reached within the time period in Pr.07-33, the drive will stop execute reset/restart after fault function. User will be need to input RESET manually for the drive to continue operation.

G - **;** -

Factory Setting: 0

Factory Setting: 0.0

Settings 0: Disable

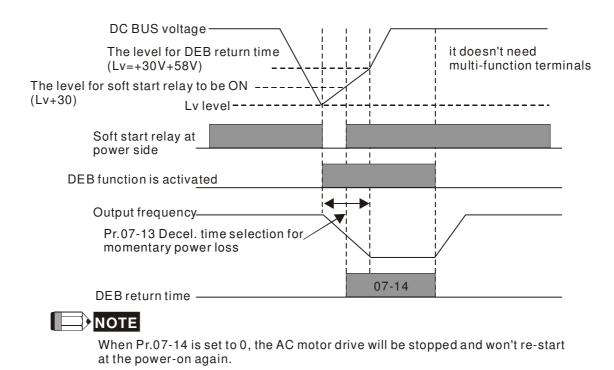
- 1: Speed search from maximum output frequency
- 2: Speed search from start-up motor frequency
- 3: Speed search from minimum output frequency
- This parameter is used for starting and stopping a motor with a high inertia. A motor with high inertia will take 2-5 minutes or longer to stop completely. By setting this parameter, the user does not need to wait for the motor to come to a complete stop before restarting the AC motor drive. If a PG card and encoder is used on the drive and motor, then the speed search will start from the speed that is detected by the encoder and accelerate quickly to the commanded frequency. The output current is set by the Pr.07-09.
- In PG control mode, the AC motor drive will execute the speed search function automatically by the PG speed when this setting isn't set to 0.

		Factory Setting: 0
Settings	0: Disable	
	1: 1st decel. time	
	2: 2nd decel. time	
	3: 3rd decel. time	
	4: 4th decel. time	
	5: Current decel. time	
	6: Auto decel. time	
his parameter is	used for the decel. time selection for mor	nentary power loss.

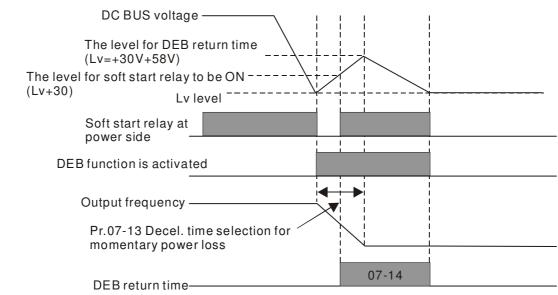
Settings 0.0~25.0 sec

function is the AC motor drive decelerates to stop after momentary power loss. When the momentary power loss occurs, this function can be used for the motor to decelerate to 0 speed with deceleration stop method. When the power is on again, motor will run again after DEB return time. (has applied on high-speed spindle)

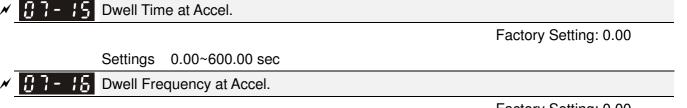
Status 1: Insufficient power supply due to momentary power-loss/unstable power (due to low voltage)/sudden heavy-load.



Status 2: unexpected power off, such as momentary power loss.

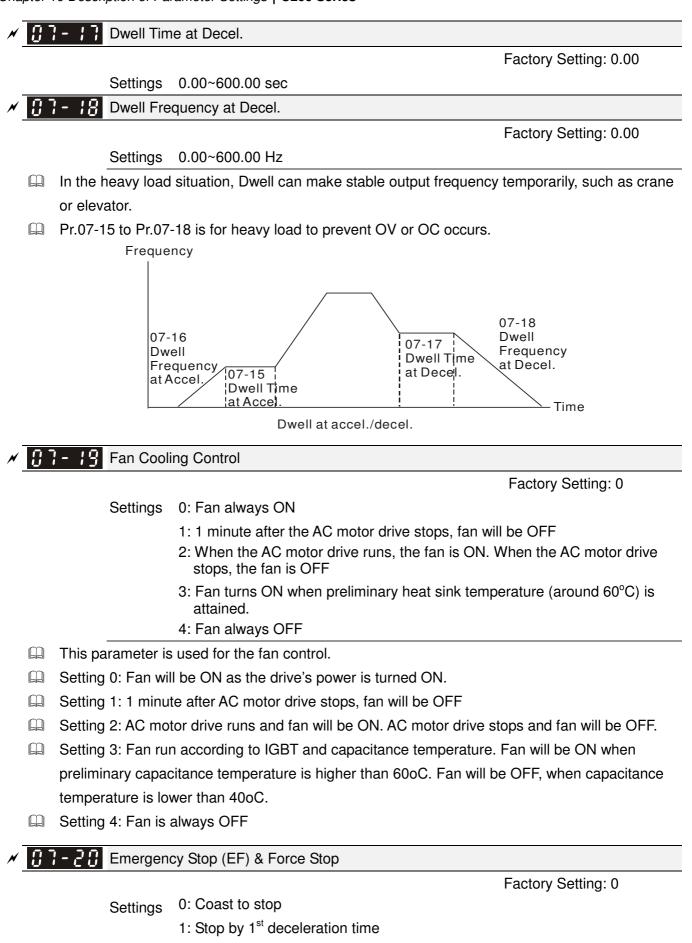


For example, in textile machinery, you will hope that all the machines can be decelerated to stop to prevent broken stitching when power loss. In this case, the host controller will send a message to the AC motor drive to use dEb function with deceleration time via EF.



Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

Factory Setting: 0.00

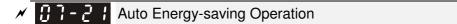


- 2: Stop by 2nd deceleration time
- 3: Stop by 3rd deceleration time
- 4: Stop by 4th deceleration time

5: System Deceleration

6: Automatic Deceleration

Pr.07-20 determines AC motor drive stop method. When the multi-function input terminal is set to 10 or 18 and is activated, the drive will stop according to the setting in Pr.07-20.

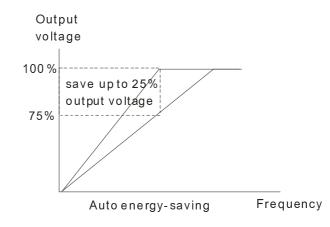


Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Disable

1: Enable

- When Pr.07-21 is set to 1, the acceleration and deceleration will operate with full voltage. During constant speed operation, it will auto calculate the best voltage value by the load power for the load. This function is not suitable for the ever-changing load or near full-load during operation.
- When the output frequency is constant, i.e. constant operation, the output voltage will auto decrease by the load reduction. Therefore, the drive will operate with min. power, multiplication of voltage and current.



[]] - 2 2 Energy-saving Gain

Factory Setting: 100

Settings 10~1000%

When Pr.00-19 is set to 1, this parameter can be used to adjust the gain of energy-saving. The factory setting is 100%. If the result is not good, it can adjust by decreasing the setting. If the motor oscillates, it should increase the setting.

✓ 3 - 2 3 Auto Voltage Regulation(AVR) Function

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Enable AVR

1: Disable AVR

- 2: Disable AVR during deceleration
- The rated voltage of the motor is usually 220V/200VAC 60Hz/50Hz and the input voltage of the AC motor drive may vary between 180V to 264 VAC 50Hz/60Hz. Therefore, when the AC motor drive is used without AVR function, the output voltage will be the same as the input voltage. When the motor runs at voltages exceeding the rated voltage with 12% 20%, its lifetime will be shorter and it can be damaged due to higher temperature, failing insulation and unstable torque output.

- AVR function automatically regulates the AC motor drive output voltage to the motor rated voltage. For instance, if V/f curve is set at 200 VAC/50Hz and the input voltage is at 200V to 264VAC, then the motor Output Voltage will automatically be reduced to a maximum of 200VAC/50Hz. If the input voltage is at 180V to 200VAC, output voltage to motor and input power will be in direct proportion.
- Setting 0: when AVR function is enabled, the drive will calculate the output voltage by actual DC-bus voltage. The output voltage won't be changed by DC bus voltage.
- Setting 1: when AVR function is disabled, the drive will calculate the output voltage by DC-bus voltage. The output voltage will be changed by DC bus voltage. It may cause insufficient/over current.
- Setting 2: the drive will disable the AVR during deceleration, such as operated from high speed to low speed.
- When the motor ramps to stop, the deceleration time is longer. When setting this parameter to 2 with auto acceleration/deceleration, the deceleration will be quicker.
- When it is in FOCPG or TQCPG, it is recommended to set to 0 (enable AVR).

✓ 37-24 Filter Time of Torque Command (V/F and SVC control mode)

Factory Setting: 0.020

Settings 0.001~10.000 sec

When the setting is too long, the control will be stable but the control response will be delay. When the setting is too short, the response will be quickly but the control may be unstable. User can adjust the setting by the control and response situation.

Filter Time of Slip Compensation (V/F and SVC control mode)

Factory Setting: 0.100

Settings 0.001~10.000 sec

It can set Pr.05-22 and 05-23 to change the response time of compensation.

If Pr.05-22 and 05-23 are set to 10seconds, the response time of compensation is the slowest.
 But the system may be unstable when the setting is too short.

✓ 07-25 Torque Compensation Gain (V/F and SVC control mode)

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0~10

- When the motor load is large, a part of drive output voltage is absorbed by the resistor of stator winding and causes insufficient voltage at motor induction and result in over output current and insufficient output torque. It can auto adjust output voltage by the load and keep the air gap magnetic fields stable to get the optimal operation.
- In the V/F control, the voltage will be decreased in direct proportion when the frequency is decreased. It'll cause decrease torque at low speed due to small AC resistor and the same DC resistor. Therefore, Auto torque compensation function will increase the output voltage in the low frequency to get higher start torque.
- When Pr.07-26 is set to large, it may cause motor overflux and result in too large output current, motor overheat or triggers protection function.

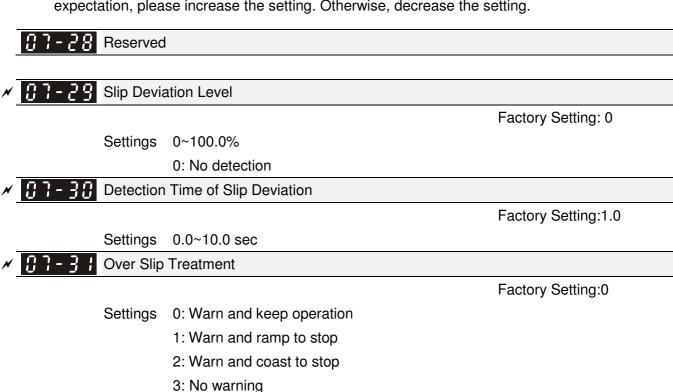


Slip Compensation Gain (V/F and SVC control mode)

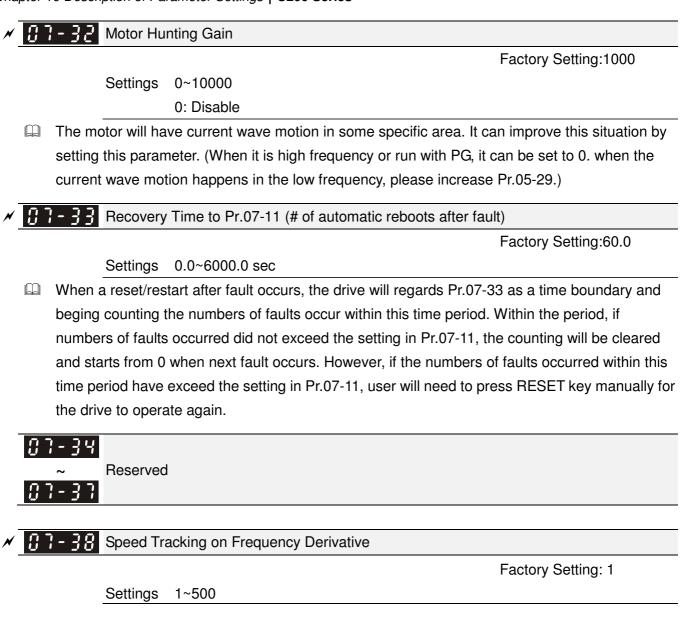
Factory Setting: 0.00

Settings 0.00~10.00

- The induction motor needs the constant slip to produce magnetic torque. It can be ignore in the higher motor speed, such as rated speed or 2-3% slip.
- In the operation with variable frequency, the slip and the synchronous frequency will be in reverse proportion to produce the same magnetic torque. That is the slip will be larger with the reduction of synchronous frequency. The motor may stop when the synchronous frequency is decreased to a specific value. Therefore, the slip serious affects the accuracy of motor speed at low speed.
- In another situation, when the drive uses with induction motor, the slip will be increased by the increasing load. It also affects the accuracy of motor speed.
- This parameter can be used to set compensation frequency and reduce the slip to close the synchronous speed when the motor runs in the rated current to raise the drive accuracy. When the drive output current is larger than Pr.05-05 No-load Current of Induction Motor 1 (A), the drive will compensation the frequency by this parameter.
- When the control method (Pr.00-11) is changed from V/f mode to vector mode, this parameter will auto be set to 1.00. Otherwise, it will be set to 0.00. Please do the compensation of slip after overload and acceleration. The compensation value should be increased from small to large gradually. That is to add the output frequency with motor rated slip X Pr.07-27 Slip Compensation Gain when the motor is rated load. If the actual speed ratio is slow than expectation, please increase the setting. Otherwise, decrease the setting.



Pr.07-29 to Pr.07-31 are used to set allowable slip level/time and over slip treatment when the drive is running.



08 High-function PID Parameters

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

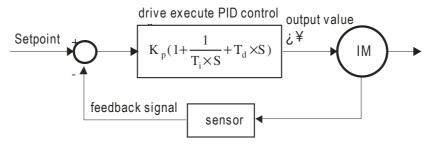
38 - 33 Input Terminal for PID Feedback

Factory Setting:0

- Settings 0: No function
 - 1: Negative PID feedback: input from external terminal AVI (Pr.03-00)
 - 2: Reserved
 - 3: Reserved
 - 4: Positive PID feedback from external terminal AVI (Pr.03-00)
- Negative feedback means: +target value feedback. It is used for the detection value will be increased by increasing the output frequency.
- Positive feedback means: -target value + feedback. It is used for the detection value will be decreased by increasing the output frequency.

Common applications for PID control

- Flow control: A flow sensor is used to feedback the flow data and performs accurate flow control.
- Pressure control: A pressure sensor is used to feedback the pressure data and performs precise pressure control.
- Air volume control: An air volume sensor is used to feedback the air volume data to have excellent air volume regulation.
- Temperature control: A thermocouple or thermistor is used to feedback temperature data for comfortable temperature control.
- ☑ Speed control: A speed sensor or encoder is used to feedback motor shaft speed or input another machines speed as a target value for closed loop speed control of master-slave operation. Pr.10.00 sets the PID set point source (target value).
- ☑ PID control operates with the feedback signal as set by Pr.10.01 either 0~+10V voltage or 4-20mA current.
- PID control loop:



 K_p : Proportional gain(P) T_i : Integral time(I) T_d : Derivative control(D) S: Operator

- Concept of PID control
 - 1. Proportional gain(P):

the output is proportional to input. With only proportional gain control, there will always be a steady-state error.

2. Integral time(I):

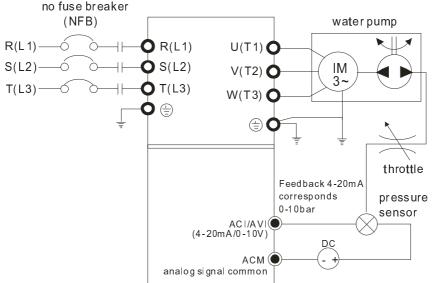
the controller output is proportional to the integral of the controller input. To eliminate the steady-state error, an "integral part" needs to be added to the controller. The integral time

decides the relation between integral part and error. The integral part will be increased by time even if the error is small. It gradually increases the controller output to eliminate the error until it is 0. In this way a system can be stable without steady-state error by proportional gain control and integral time control.

3. Differential control(D):

the controller output is proportional to the differential of the controller input. During elimination of the error, oscillation or instability may occur. The differential control can be used to suppress these effects by acting before the error. That is, when the error is near 0, the differential control should be 0. Proportional gain(P) + differential control(D) can be used to improve the system state during PID adjustment.

When PID control is used in a constant pressure pump feedback application: Set the application's constant pressure value (bar) to be the set point of PID control. The pressure sensor will send the actual value as PID feedback value. After comparing the PID set point and PID feedback, there will be an error. Thus, the PID controller needs to calculate the output by using proportional gain(P), integral time(I) and differential time(D) to control the pump. It controls the drive to have different pump speed and achieves constant pressure control by using a 4-20mA signal corresponding to 0-10 bar as feedback to the drive.



- 1. Pr.00-04 is set to 10 (Display PID analog feedback signal value (b) (%))
- 2. Pr.01-12 Acceleration Time will be set as required
- 3. Pr.01-13 Deceleration Time will be set as required
- 4. Pr.00-21=0 to operate from the digital keypad
- 5. Pr.00-20=0, the set point is controlled by the digital keypad
- 6. Pr.08-00=1 (Negative PID feedback from analog input)
- 7. ACI analog input Pr. 03-01 set to 5, PID feedback signal.
- 8. Pr.08-01-08-03 will be set as required
- 8.1 If there is no vibration in the system, increase Pr.08-01(Proportional Gain (P))
- 8.2 If there is no vibration in the system, reduce Pr.08-02(Integral Time (I))
- 8.3 If there is no vibration in the system, increase Pr.08-03(Differential Time(D))
- Refer to Pr.08-00 to 08-21 for PID parameters settings.



Proportional Gain (P)

Factory Setting:80.0

```
Settings 0.0~500.0%
```

- It is used to eliminate the system error. It is usually used to decrease the error and get the faster response speed. But if setting too large value in Pr.08-01, it may cause the system oscillation and instability.
- If the other two gains (I and D) are set to zero, proportional control is the only one effective.

× 88-82 Integral Time (I)

Factory Setting:1.00

Settings 0.00~100.00 sec 0.00: Disable

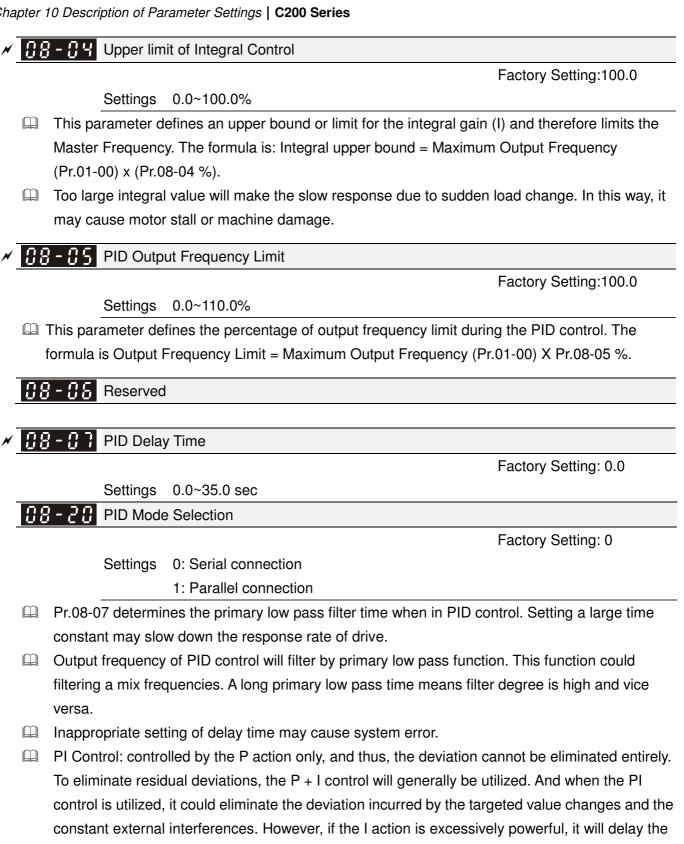
- The integral controller is used to eliminate the error during stable system. The integral control doesn't stop working until error is 0. The integral is acted by the integral time. The smaller integral time is set, the stronger integral action will be. It is helpful to reduce overshoot and oscillation to make a stable system. At this moment, the decreasing error will be slow. The integral control is often used with other two controls to become PI controller or PID controller.
- This parameter is used to set the integral time of I controller. When the integral time is long, it will have small gain of I controller, the slower response and bad external control. When the integral time is short, it will have large gain of I controller, the faster response and rapid external control.
- When the integral time is too small, it may cause system oscillation.
- If the integral time is set as 0.00, Pr.08-02 will be disabled.

Derivative Control (D)

Factory Setting:0.00

Settings 0.00~1.00 sec

- The differential controller is used to show the change of system error and it is helpful to preview the change of error. So the differential controller can be used to eliminate the error to improve system state. With the suitable differential time, it can reduce overshoot and shorten adjustment time. However, the differential operation will increase the noise interference. Please note that too large differential will cause big noise interference. Besides, the differential shows the change and the output of the differential will be 0 when there is no change. Therefore, the differential control can't be used independently. It needs to be used with other two controllers to make a PD controller or PID controller.
- This parameter can be used to set the gain of D controller to decide the response of error change. The suitable differential time can reduce the overshoot of P and I controller to decrease the oscillation and have a stable system. But too long differential time may cause system oscillation.
- The differential controller acts for the change of error and can't reduce the interference. It is not recommended to use this function in the serious interference.



PD Control: when deviation occurred, the system will immediately generate some operation load that is greater than the load generated single handedly by the D action to restrain the increment of the deviation. If the deviation is small, the effectiveness of the P action will be decreasing as well. The control objects include occasions with integral component loads, which are controlled by the P action only, and sometimes, if the integral component is functioning, the whole system will be vibrating. On such occasions, in order to make the P action's vibration subsiding and the

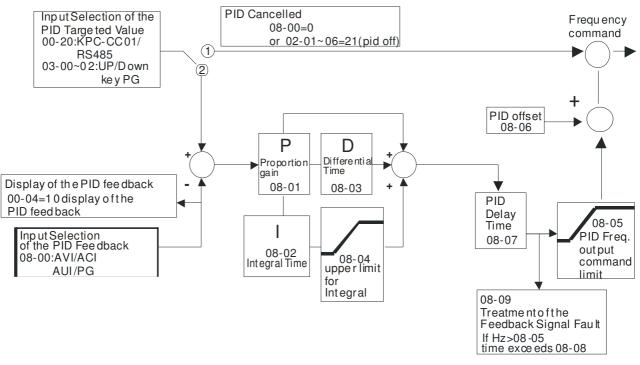
responding toward the swift variation. The P action could be used solely on the loading system

that possesses the integral components.

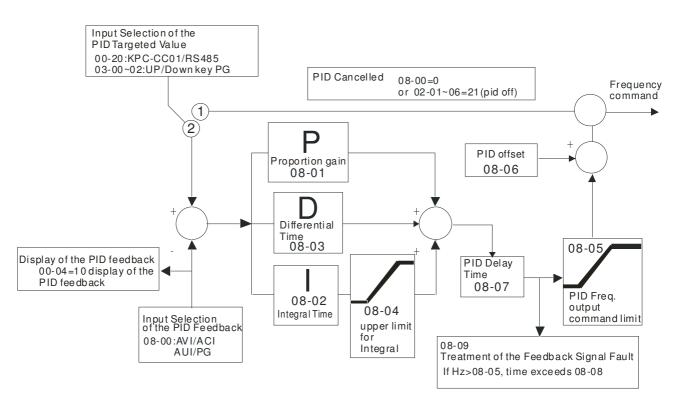
system stabilizing, the PD control could be utilized. In other words, this control is good for use with loadings of no brake functions over the processes.

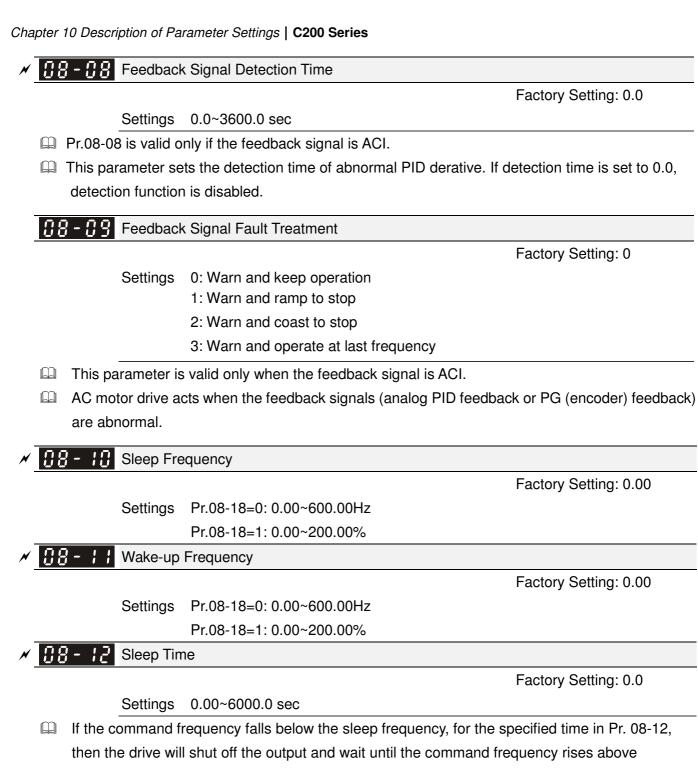
PID Control: Utilize the I action to eliminate the deviation and the D action to restrain the vibration, thereafter, combine with the P action to construct the PID control. Use of the PID method could obtain a control process with no deviations, high accuracies and a stable system.

Serial connection

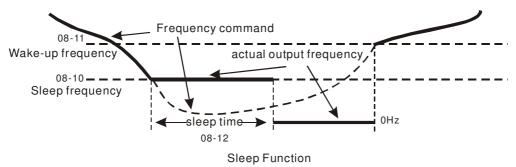


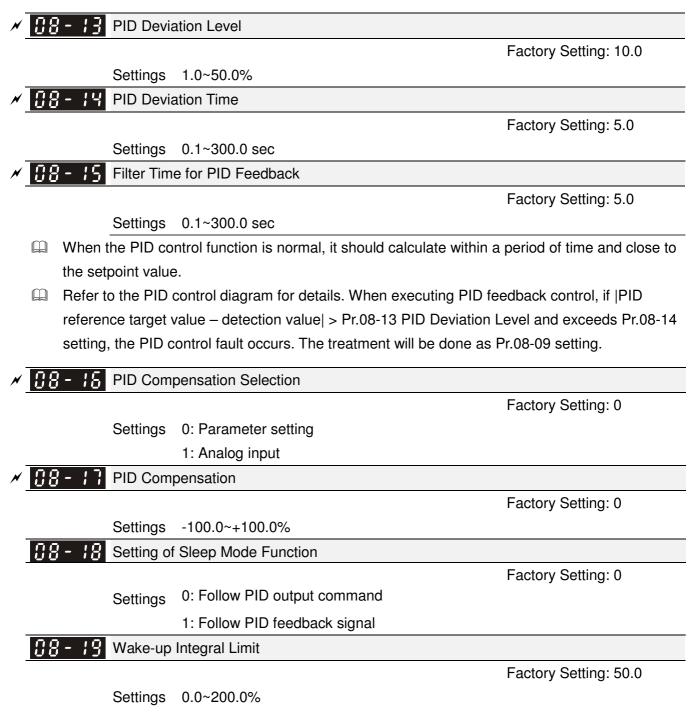
Parallel connection





Pr.08-11.



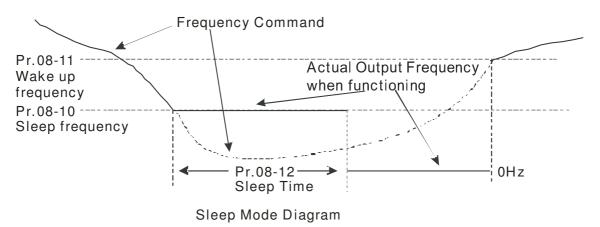


The upper limit when the VFD is at sleep mode to avoid running at high speed right after being waken up.

There are three types of Sleep mode and Wakeup mode.

01: Frequency command(Not using PID, Pr08-00=0)

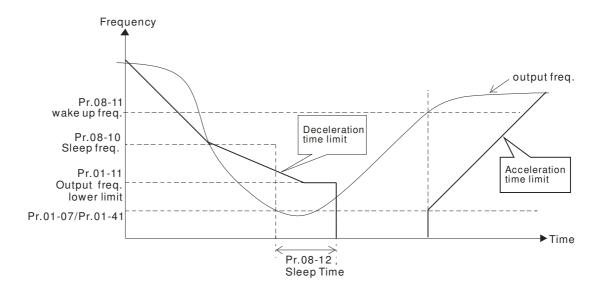
Output Frequency \leq Sleep Frequency, the drive goes to Sleep mode, 0Hz.



<u>02: Internal PID Frequency Calculation Command (Not using PID, Pr08 \neq 0)</u>

When arriving at the sleep frequency, the system starts to calculating sleep time and the output frequency starts to decrease. If it passes the preset sleep time, the system will go to seelp at 0Hz.

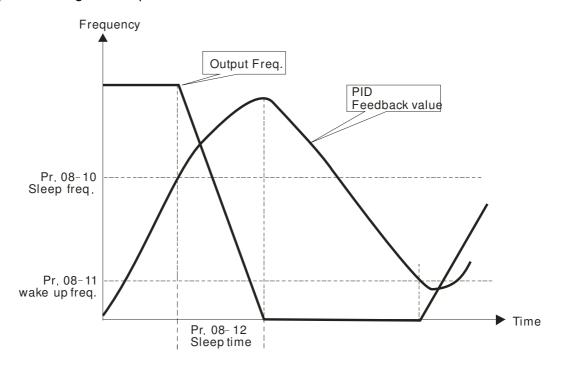
If the system is not yet reaching the preset sleep time, (if there is a preset) or will stay at Pr01-07, waiting to reach the sleep time then go to sleep at 0Hz.



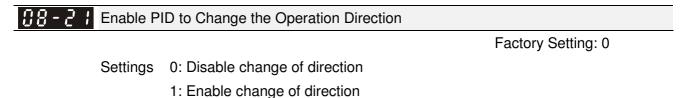
03: Percentage of PID's Target Value (Set PID, Pr08-00 ≠ 0)

When reaching the percentage of PID's Target Value and the percentage of the feedback value, the system.

Starts to calculate the sleep time. The output frequency decreases immediately. If the system passes the preset sleep time, it will go to sleep at 0Hz. However, if it doesn't reach the preset sleep time, it will remain at Pr01-11 (if there is a preset value) or Pr01-07 waiting to reach the sleep time then go to sleep at 0Hz.



Enable or disable the Sleep and Wakeup functions depends on the setting of Pr08-10. When Pr08-10=0, it means Disable, while Pr08-10 ≠ 0, it means Enable.



09 Communication Parameters

When using communication devices, connects AC drive with PC by using Delta IFD6530 or IFD6500. Modbus RS-485 Pin 1~2,7,8: Reserved Pin 3, 6: GND Pin 4: SG-RS-485 Pin 5: SG+

× 89-88

Settings 1~254

COM1 Communication Address

If the AC motor drive is controlled by RS-485 serial communication, the communication address for this drive must be set via this parameter. And the communication address for each AC motor drive must be different and unique.

COM1 Transmission Speed

Factory Setting: 9.6

Factory Setting: 3

Factory Setting: 1

Settings 4.8~115.2 Kbps

This parameter is used to set the transmission speed between the RS485 master (PLC, PC, etc.) and AC motor drive.

COM1 Transmission Fault Treatment

- Settings 0: Warn and keep operation
 - 1: Warn and ramp to stop

8 <

- 2: Warn and coast to stop
- 3: No warning and continue operation

Description: This parameter is set to how to react if transmission errors occur.

COM1 Time-out Detection

Settings 0.0~100.0 sec.

0.0: Disable

 $\hfill\square$ It is used to set the transmission time between communication and keypad.

 Image: Second System
 <td

Factory Setting: 1

Factory Setting: 0.0

Settings 0: 7, N, 1 for ASCII 1: 7, N, 2 for ASCII 2: 7, E, 1 for ASCII 3: 7, O, 1 for ASCII 4: 7, E, 2 for ASCII 5: 7, O, 2 for ASCII 6: 8, N, 1 for ASCII

7: 8, N, 2 for ASCII

10.1-09-1

 \checkmark The parameter can be set during the operation.

8: 8, E, 1 for ASCII 9: 8, O, 1 for ASCII 10: 8, E, 2 for ASCII 11: 8, O, 2 for ASCII 12: 8, N, 1 for RTU 13: 8, N, 2 for RTU 14: 8, E, 1 for RTU 15: 8, O, 1 for RTU 16: 8, E, 2 for RTU 17: 8, O, 2 for RTU

- Gontrol by PC or PLC (Computer Link)
- A VFD-C2000 can be set up to communicate on Modbus networks using one of the following modes: ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) or RTU (Remote Terminal Unit).Users can select the desired mode along with the RS-485 serial port communication protocol in Pr.09-00.
- MODBUS ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) : Each byte data is the combination of two ASCII characters. For example, a 1-byte data: 64 Hex, shown as '64' in ASCII, consists of '6' (36Hex) and '4' (34Hex).

1. Code Description

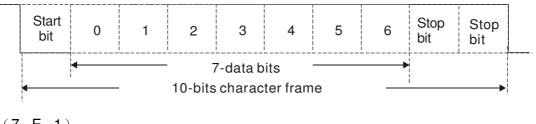
Communication protocol is in hexadecimal, ASCII: "0", "9", "A", "F", every 16 hexadecimal represent ASCII code. For example:

Character	·0'	'1'	'2'	'3'	'4'	'5'	'6'	'7'
ASCII code	30H	31H	32H	33H	34H	35H	36H	37H
Character	'8'	ʻ9'	'A'	'B'	ʻC'	'D'	'E'	'F'
ASCII code	38H	39H	41H	42H	43H	44H	45H	46H

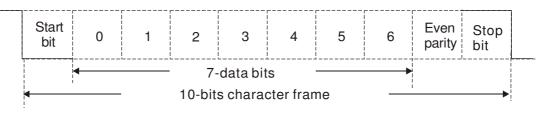
2. Data Format

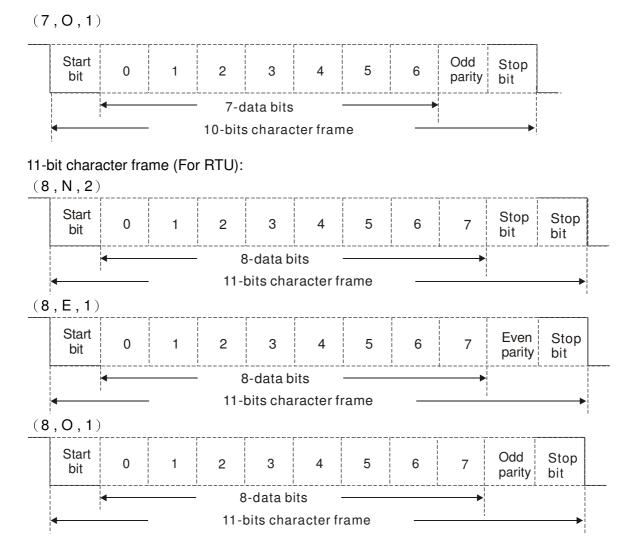
10-bit character frame (For ASCII):

(7, N, 2)









3. Communication Protocol

Communication Data Frame: ASCII mode

STX	Start character = ':' (3AH)
Address Hi	Communication address:
Address Lo	8-bit address consists of 2 ASCII codes
Function Hi	Command code:
Function Lo	8-bit command consists of 2 ASCII codes
DATA (n-1)	Contents of data:
	Nx8-bit data consist of 2n ASCII codes
DATA 0	n<=16, maximum of 32 ASCII codes
LRC CHK Hi	LRC check sum:
LRC CHK Lo	8-bit check sum consists of 2 ASCII codes
END Hi	End characters:
END Lo	END1= CR (0DH), END0= LF(0AH)

START	A silent interval of more than 10 ms			
Address	Communication address: 8-bit address			
Function	Command code: 8-bit command			
DATA (n-1)				
	Contents of data: n×8-bit data, n<=16			
DATA 0				
CRC CHK Low	CRC check sum:			
CRC CHK High	16-bit check sum consists of 2 8-bit characters			
END	A silent interval of more than 10 ms			

Communication Data Frame: RTU mode

Address (Communication Address)

Valid communication addresses are in the range of 0 to 254. A communication address equal to 0, means broadcast to all AC drives (AMD). In this case, the AMD will not reply any message to the master device.

00H: broadcast to all AC drives 01H: AC drive of address 01 0FH: AC drive of address 15

10H: AC drive of address 16

FEH: AC drive of address 254

Function (Function code) and DATA (data characters)

The format of data characters depends on the function code.

03H: read data from register

06H: write single register

Example: reading continuous 2 data from register address 2102H, AMD address is 01H. ASCII mode:

Command Message:

Response Message

STX	(.)	STX	· . '
Address	' 0'	Address	' 0'
Address	'1'	Address	'1'
Function	' 0'	Function	' 0'
T unction	'3'	T UNCTON	' 3'
	'2'	Number of data	' 0'
Starting address	'1'	(count by byte)	'4'
Starting address	·0'		'1'
	'2'	Content of starting address 2102H	'7'
	·0'		'7'
Number of data	·0'		' 0'
(count by word)	·0'		' 0'
	'2'		' 0'
I BC Chaol	'D'	Content of address 2103H	ʻ0'
LRC Check	'7'		' 0'
END	CR	LRC Check	'7'
END	LF		'1'
		END	CR
		END	LF

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RTU mode:

Command Message:					
Address	01H				
Function	03H				
Starting data address	21H				
Starting data address	02H				
Number of data	00H				
(count by world)	02H				
CRC CHK Low	6FH				
CRC CHK High	F7H				

Address	01H
Function	03H
Number of data (count by byte)	04H
Content of data	17H
address 2102H	70H
Content of data	00H
address 2103H	00H
CRC CHK Low	FEH
CRC CHK High	5CH

06H: single write, write single data to register.

Example: writing data 6000(1770H) to register 0100H. AMD address is 01H. ASCII mode:

Command Message:

Response Message

Response Message

STX	د . ۲ -	STX	(,)
Address	·0'	Address	·0'
Address	'1'	Address	'1'
Function	·0'	Function	·0'
1 difetion	'6'	Гинскоп	'6'
	·0'		·0'
Data address	'1'	Data address	'1'
Data address	·0'		·0'
	·0'		·0'
	'1'	Data content	'1'
Data content	'7'		'7'
Data content	'7'		'7'
	·0'		·0'
LRC Check	'7'	LRC Check	'7'
LI IO Olleck	'1'	EITO OTIECK	'1'
END	CR	END	CR
END	LF	LND	LF

RTU mode:

Command Message:

Address	01H	Address	01H
Function	06H	Function	06H
Data address	01H	Data address	01H
Data address	00H	Data address	00H
Dete content	17H	Data contant	17H
Data content	70H	Data content	70H
CRC CHK Low	86H	CRC CHK Low	86H
CRC CHK High	22H	CRC CHK High	22H

10H: write multiple registers (write multiple data to registers) Example: Set the multi-step speed, Pr.04-00=50.00 (1388H), Pr.04-01=40.00 (0FA0H). AC drive address is 01H.

ASCII Mode

Command Message:		Response Message		
STX	(,) -	STX	(.) -	
ADR 1	'0'	ADR 1	·0'	
ADR 0	'1'	ADR 0	'1'	
CMD 1	'1'	CMD 1	'1'	
CMD 0	' 0'	CMD 0	ʻ0'	
	' 0'		ʻ0'	
Ctarting data address	'5'	Ctarting data address	'5'	
Starting data address	' 0'	Starting data address	ʻ0'	
	' 0'		ʻ0'	
	' 0'		ʻ0'	
Number of data	' 0'	Number of data	·0'	
(count by word)	' 0'	(count by word)	ʻ0'	
	'2'		'2'	
Number of data	' 0'	LRC Check	'E'	
(count by byte)	'4'	LRC Check	'8'	
	'1'	END	CR	
The first data content	'3'	END	LF	
The first data content	'8'			
	'8'			
	'0'			
The second data content	'F'			
	'A'			
	ʻ0'			
LRC Check	'9'			
	'A'			
END	CR			
END				

RTU mode:

Command Message:

LF

ADR	01H
CMD	10H
Starting data address	05H
Starting data address	00H
Number of data	00H
(count by word)	02H
Number of data	04
(count by byte)	
The first data content	13H
The first data content	88H
The second data content	0FH
	A0H
CRC Check Low	·9'
CRC Check High	'A'

Response Message

ADR	01H
CMD 1	10H
Starting data address	05H
Starting data address	00H
Number of data	00H
(count by word)	02H
CRC Check Low	41H
CRC Check High	04H

Check sum

ASCII mode:

LRC (Longitudinal Redundancy Check) is calculated by summing up, module 256, and the values of the bytes from ADR1 to last data character then calculating the hexadecimal representation of the 2's-complement negation of the sum.

For example,

01H+03H+21H+02H+00H+02H=29H, the 2's-complement negation of 29H is **<u>D7</u>**H.

RTU mode:

CRC (Cyclical Redundancy Check) is calculated by the following steps:

Step 1:

Load a 16-bit register (called CRC register) with FFFFH.

Step 2:

Exclusive OR the first 8-bit byte of the command message with the low order byte of the 16-bit CRC register, putting the result in the CRC register.

Step 3:

Examine the LSB of CRC register.

Step 4:

If the LSB of CRC register is 0, shift the CRC register one bit to the right with MSB zero filling, then repeat step 3. If the LSB of CRC register is 1, shift the CRC register one bit to the right with MSB zero filling, Exclusive OR the CRC register with the polynomial value A001H, then repeat step 3.

Step 5:

Repeat step 3 and 4 until eight shifts have been performed. When this is done, a complete 8-bit byte will have been processed.

Step 6:

Repeat step 2 to 5 for the next 8-bit byte of the command message. Continue doing this until all bytes have been processed. The final contents of the CRC register are the CRC value. When transmitting the CRC value in the message, the upper and lower bytes of the CRC value must be swapped, i.e. the lower order byte will be transmitted first.

The following is an example of CRC generation using C language. The function takes two arguments:

Unsigned char* data \leftarrow a pointer to the message buffer

Unsigned char length \leftarrow the quantity of bytes in the message buffer

The function returns the CRC value as a type of unsigned integer.

Unsigned int crc_chk(unsigned char* data, unsigned char length)

```
{
int j;
unsigned int reg_crc=0Xffff;
while(length--){
```

4. Address list

Content	Address	Function		
AC drive Parameters	GGnnH	GG means parameter group, nn means parameter number, for		
Ad drive I arameters GGIIIIH		example, th	example, the address of Pr 4-01 is 0401H.	
			0: No function	
Command	2000H	bit 0-3	1: Stop	
Write only	200011	Dit 0-3	2: Run	
			3: Jog + Run	
			00B: No function	
		bit 4-5	01B: FWD	
		511 + 5	10B: REV	
			11B: Change direction	
			00B: 1st accel/decel	
		bit 6-7	01B: 2nd accel/decel	
			10B: 3rd accel/decel	
			11B: 4th accel/decel	
		bit 8-11	000B: master speed	
			0001B: 1st accel/decel.	
			0010B: 2nd accel/decel	
			0011B: 3rd accel/decel	
			0100B: 4th accel/decel	
			0101B: 5th accel/decel	
			0110B: 6th accel/decel	
			0111B: 7th accel/decel	
			1000B: 8th accel/decel	
			1001B: 9th accel/decel	
			1010B: 10th accel/decel	
			1011B: 11th accel/decel	
			1100B: 12th accel/decel	
			1101B: 13th accel/decel	
			1110B: 14th accel/decel	
			1111B: 15th accel/decel	
		bit 12	1: enable bit06-11 function	
		bit 13~14	00B: No function	
			01B: operated by digital keypad	
			10B: operated by Pr.00-21 setting	
			11B: change operation source	
		bit 15	Reserved	

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Content	Address		Function
	2001H	Frequency	
	200111	bit 0	1: EF (external fault) on
Command		bit 0	1: Reset
Write only	2002H	bit 2	1: B.B. ON
		bit 3-15	Reserved
Status monitor	010011		refer to Pr.06-17 to Pr.06-22
Read only	2100H		
			AC Drive Operation Status
	2101H	bit 0	00b: Drive stops
			01b: Drive decelerating
		bit 1	10b: Drive standby
		h:+ 0	11b: Drive operating
		bit 2	1: JOG Command
		bit 3	Operation Direction 00b: FWD run
			01b: from REV run to FWD run
		bit 4	10b: REV run
		DIL 4	11b: from FWD run to REV run
		L 11 O	1: Master frequency controlled by communication
		bit 8	interface
		bit 9	1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal
		bit 10	1: Operation command controlled by
			communication interface
		bit 11	1: Parameter locked
		bit 12	1: Enable to copy parameters from keypad
		bit 13~15	Reserved
	2102H		command (F)
	2103H	Output freq	
	2104H		rent (AXX.X.X)
	2105H	DC-BUS Voltage (UXXX.X)	
	2106H	Output voltage (EXXX.X)	
	2107H 2108H	Reserved	p number of Multi-Step Speed Operation
	2108H	Counter va	
			tor Angle (XXX.X)
	210/01	Output Torc	
	210DH		or speed (rpm)
	210DH		PG feed back pulses
	210FH	Power outp	
	2116H		on display (Pr.00-04)
	211BH		tion frequency (Pr.01-00) or Max. user defined value
		(Pr.00-26)	
	2200H		put current (A)
	2201H		unter value of TRG terminal (c)
	2202H		ual output frequency (H)
	2203H		-BUS voltage (u)
	2204H		put voltage of U, V, W (E)
	2205H	Display output power angle of U, V, W (n)	
	2206H		ual motor speed kW of U, V, W (P)
	2207H	Display motor speed in rpm estimated by the drive or encoder	
	2208H	feedback (r00: positive speed, -00: negative speed)	
	22000	Display positive/negative output torque in %, estimated by the drive (10.0; positive torque = 0.0; pogative torque)	
	220AH	drive (t0.0: positive torque, -0.0: negative torque) Display PID feedback value after enabling PID function in % (b)	
	220AH 220BH		
		to 0-100%	
		10 0-100 /0 (1.)	

Content	Address	Function
	220CH	Display signal of ACI analog input terminal, 4-V20mA/0-10V corresponds to 0-100% (2.)
	220DH	Display signal of AUI analog input terminal, -10V~10V corresponds to -100~100% (3.)
	220EH	Display the IGBT temperature of drive power module in °C (c.)
	220FH	Display the temperature of capacitance in °C (i.)
	2210H	The status of digital input (ON/OFF), refer to Pr.02-12
	2211H	The status of digital output (ON/OFF), refer to Pr.02-18
	2212H	Display the multi-step speed that is executing (S)
	2213H	The corresponding CPU pin status of digital input (d.)
	2214H	The corresponding CPU pin status of digital output (O.)
	2218H	Position command tracing error (P.)
	2219H	Display times of counter overload (0.00~100.00%)
	221AH	Display GFF in % (G.)
	221BH	Display DCbus voltage ripples (Unit: Vdc) (r.)
	221CH	Display PLC register D1043 data (C)
	221DH	Display Pole of Permanent Magnet Motor
	221EH	User page displays the value in physical measure
	221FH	Output Value of Pr.00-05
	2222H	Fan speed of the drive
	2223H	Control mode of the drive 0: speed mode 1: torque mode
	2224H	Carrier frequency of the drive

5. Exception response:

The AC motor drive is expected to return a normal response after receiving command messages from the master device. The following depicts the conditions when no normal response is replied to the master device.

The AC motor drive does not receive the messages due to a communication error; thus, the AC motor drive has no response. The master device will eventually process a timeout condition. The AC motor drive receives the messages without a communication error, but cannot handle them. An exception response will be returned to the master device and an error message "CExx" will be displayed on the keypad of AC motor drive. The xx of "CExx" is a decimal code equal to the exception code that is described below.

In the exception response, the most significant bit of the original command code is set to 1, and an exception code which explains the condition that caused the exception is returned.

ASCII mode:		RTU mode:	
STX	· . •	Address	01H
Address	ʻ0'	Function	86H
Address	'1'	Exception code	02H
Function	'8'	CRC CHK Low	C3H
Function	'6'	CRC CHK High	A1H
Exception code	ʻ0'	_	
Exception code	'2'		
LRC CHK	'7'		
ENCONK	'7'	_	
END	CR	_	
LND	LF		

Example:

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The explanation of exception codes:

Exception code	Explanation	
1	Illegal data value: The data value received in the command message is not available for the AC drive.	
	Illegal data address: The data address received in the command message is not available for the AC motor drive.	
3	Parameters are locked: parameters can't be changed	
4	Parameters can't be changed during operation	
10	Communication time-out.	
<u> </u>		

<u>89-85</u>

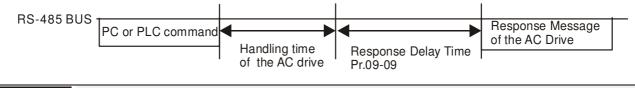
~ Reserved

✓ ⑦ 9 - ⑦ 9 Response Delay Time

Factory Setting: 2.0

Settings 0.0~200.0ms

This parameter is the response delay time after AC drive receives communication command as shown in the following.



39 - 13 Main Frequency of the Communication

Factory Setting: 60.00

Settings 0.00~600.00Hz

When Pr.00-20 is set to 1 (RS485 communication). The AC motor drive will save the last frequency command into Pr.09-10 when abnormal turn-off or momentary power loss. After reboots the power, it will regards the frequency set in Pr.09-10 if no new frequency command is inputted.

-		
×	89-11	Block Transfer 1
×	89 - 12	Block Transfer 2
×	89-13	Block Transfer 3
×	09-14	Block Transfer 4
×	09-15	Block Transfer 5
×	09-16	Block Transfer 6
×	89-17	Block Transfer 7
×	89-18	Block Transfer 8
N	89-19	Block Transfer 9
N	09-20	Block Transfer 10

N	89-21	Block Transfer 11
×	88-88	Block Transfer 12
×	89-23	Block Transfer 13
×	89-24	Block Transfer 14
×	89-25	Block Transfer 15
×	88-88	Block Transfer 16

Factory Setting: 0.00

Settings 0.00~655.35

There is a group of block transfer parameter available in the AC motor drive (Pr.09-11 to Pr.09-20). User can use them (Pr.09-11 to Pr.09-20) to save those parameters that you want to read.

09-27	
~ Reserved	
09-29	

39-30 Communication Decoding Method

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Decoding Method 1 (20xx) 1: Decoding Method 2 (60xx)

		Decoding Method 1	Decoding Method 2	
Digital Keypd D		Digital keypad controls the drive action regardless decoding method 1 or 2.		
	External Terminal	External terminal controls the drive a	ction regardless decoding method 1 or 2.	
Source of	RS-485	Refer to address: 2000h~20FFh	Refer to address: 6000h ~ 60FFh	
Operation	CANopen	Refer to index: 2020-01h~2020-FFh	Refer to index:2060-01h ~ 2060-FFh	
Control	Communication	Refer to address: 2000h ~ 20FFh	Refer to address: 6000h ~ 60FFh	
	Card			
	PLC	PLC commands the drive action regardless decoding method 1 or 2.		

Internal Communication Protocol

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0: Modbus 485

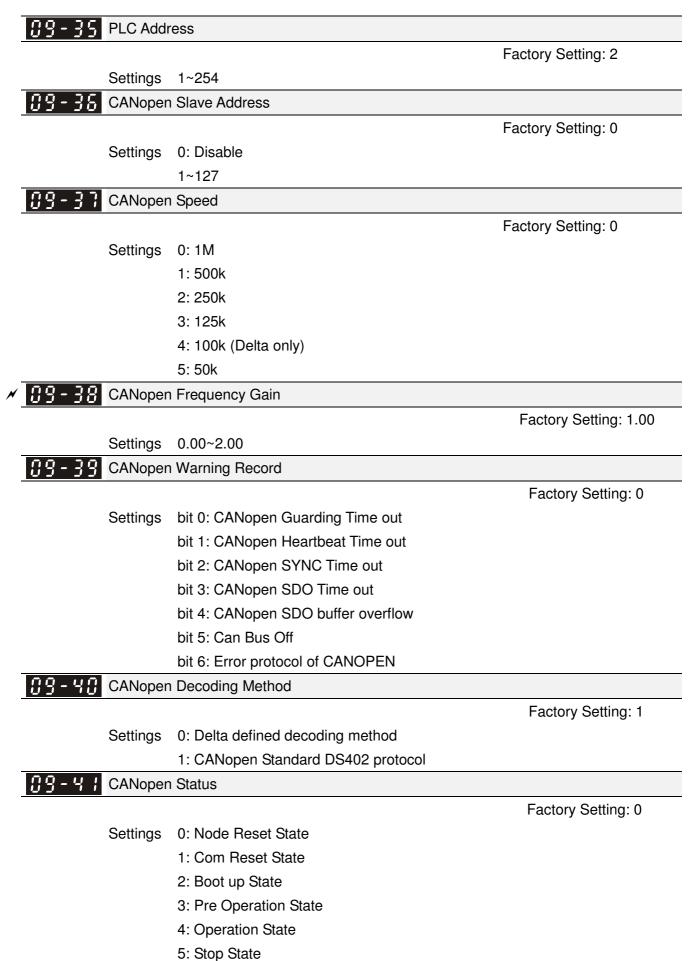


Reserved

39-34 PLC PID

Settings 0~65535

Factory Setting: 0

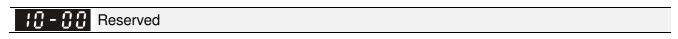


89-42	CANoper	Control Status	
			Factory Setting: Read Only
	Settings	0: Not ready for use state	
		1: Inhibit start state	
		2: Ready to switch on state	
		3: Switched on state	
		4: Enable operation state	
		7: Quick stop active state	
		13: Err reaction activation state	
		14: Error state	
89-43	Reset CA	Nopen Index	
			Factory Setting: 65535
	Settings:	bit0: reset address 20XX to 0.	
		bit1: reset address 264X to 0	
		bit2: reset address 26AX to 0	
		bit3: reset address 60XX to 0	
89-44	CANoper	Error state	
			Factory Setting: Read Only
	Settings	0~65535	
09-44	Reserved		
89-45	CANoper	Master Function	
			Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0 : Disable	
		1 : Enable	
<u>89-4</u> 8	CANoper	Master Address	
			Factory Setting: 100
	Settings	1~127	

10 PID Control

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

In this parameter group, ASR is the abbreviation for Adjust Speed Regulator and PG is the abbreviation for Pulse Generator.



- 🖁 🕴 Encoder Pulse

Settings 1~20000

- A Pulse Generator (PG) or encoder is used as a sensor that provides a feedback signal of the motor speed. This parameter defines the number of pulses for each cycle of the PG control, i.e. the number of pulses for a cycle of A phase/B phase.
- This setting is also the encoder resolution. With the higher resolution, the speed control will be more accurate.
- An errotic input to Pr.10-00 may result drive over current, motor stall, PM motor magnetic pole origin detection error. If Pr.10-00 setting has changed, please trace the magnetic pole again, set Pr.05-00=4 (static test for PM motor magnetic pole and PG origin again).

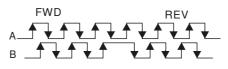
II - II 2 Encoder Input Type Setting MI7=A; MI8=B

Factory Setting: 0

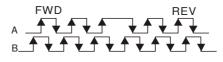
Factory Setting: 600

Settings 0: Disable

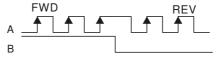
1: Phase A leads in a forward run command and phase B leads in a reverse run command



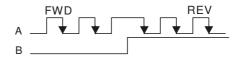
2: Phase B leads in a forward run command and phase A leads in a reverse run command



3: Phase A is a pulse input and phase B is a direction input. (L =reverse direction, H=forward direction)

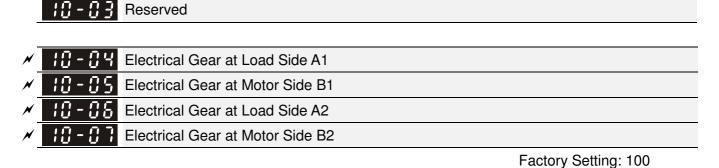


4: Phase A is a pulse input and phase B is a direction input. (L=forward direction, H=reverse direction)



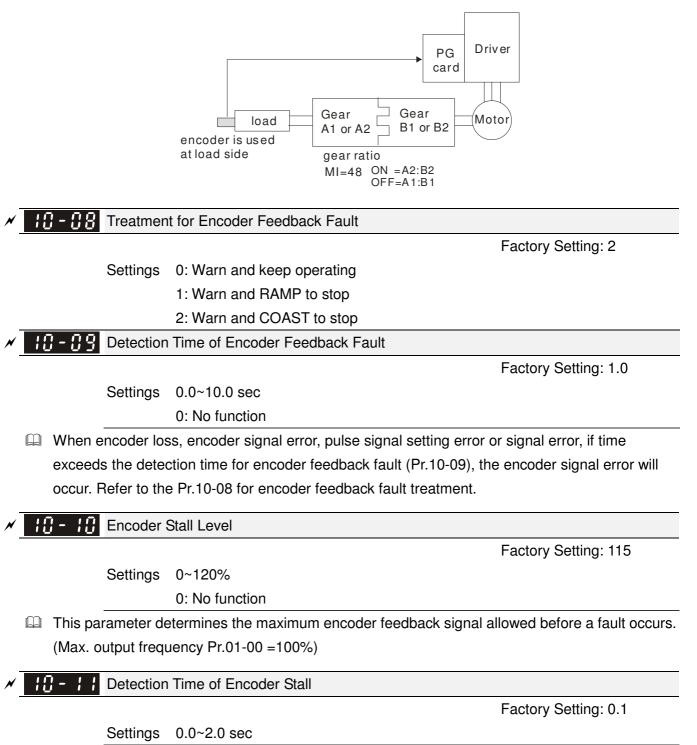
5: Single-phase input

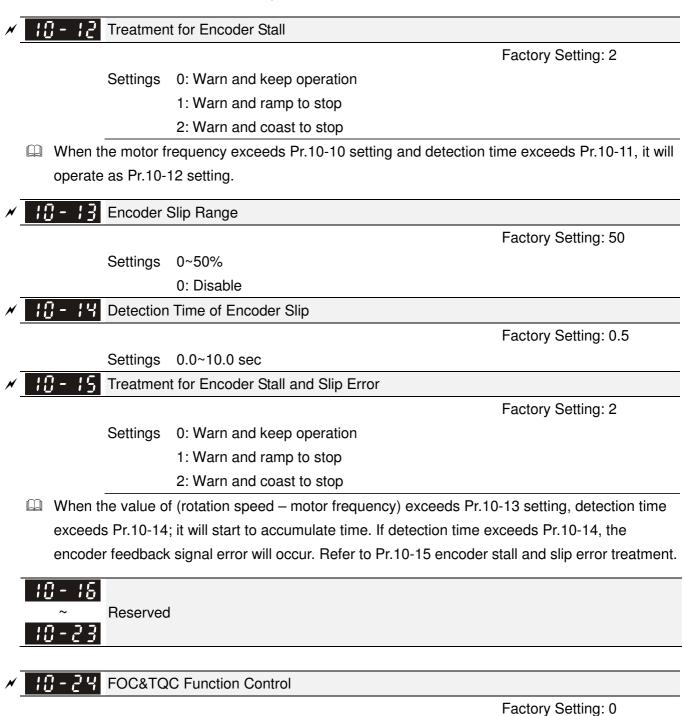




Settings 1~65535

Parameters 10-04 to 10-07 can be used with the multi-function input terminal (set to 48) to switch to Pr.10-04~10-05 or Pr.10-06~10-07 as shown as follows





Settings 0~65535

bit #	Description				
0	ASR control at sensorless torque. 0:use PI as ASR; 1:use P as ASR				
1~10	NA				
11	Activate DC braking when executing zero torque command 0:ON, 1:OFF				
12	FOC Sensorless mode, cross zero means speed goes from negative to positive or positive to negative (forward to reverse direction or reverse to forward direction). 0: determine by stator frequency , 1: determine by speed command				
13~14	NA				
15	Direction control at open loop status 0: Switch ON direction control 1: Switch OFF direction control				

FOC Bandwidth of Speed Observer

Factory Setting:40.0

Settings 20.0~100.0Hz

Setting speed observer to higher bandwidth could shorten the speed response time but will create greater noise interference during the speed observation.

FOC Minimum Stator Frequency

Factory Setting:2.0

Settings 0.0~10.0%fN

This parameter is used to set the minimum level of stator frequency at operation status. This setting ensures the stability and accuracy of observer and avoid interferences from voltage, current and motor parameter.

FOC Low-pass Filter Time Constant

Factory Setting:50

Settings 0~1000ms

This parameter sets the low-pass filter time constant of a flux observer at start up. If the motor can not be activated during the high-speed operation, please lower the setting in this parameter.

FOC Gain of Excitation Current Rise Time

Factory Setting:100

Factory Setting: 20.00

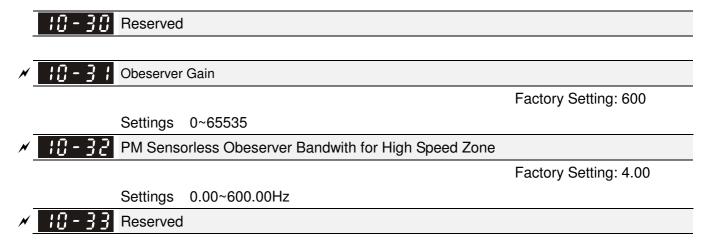
Settings 0~100% Tr (Tr: rotor time constant)

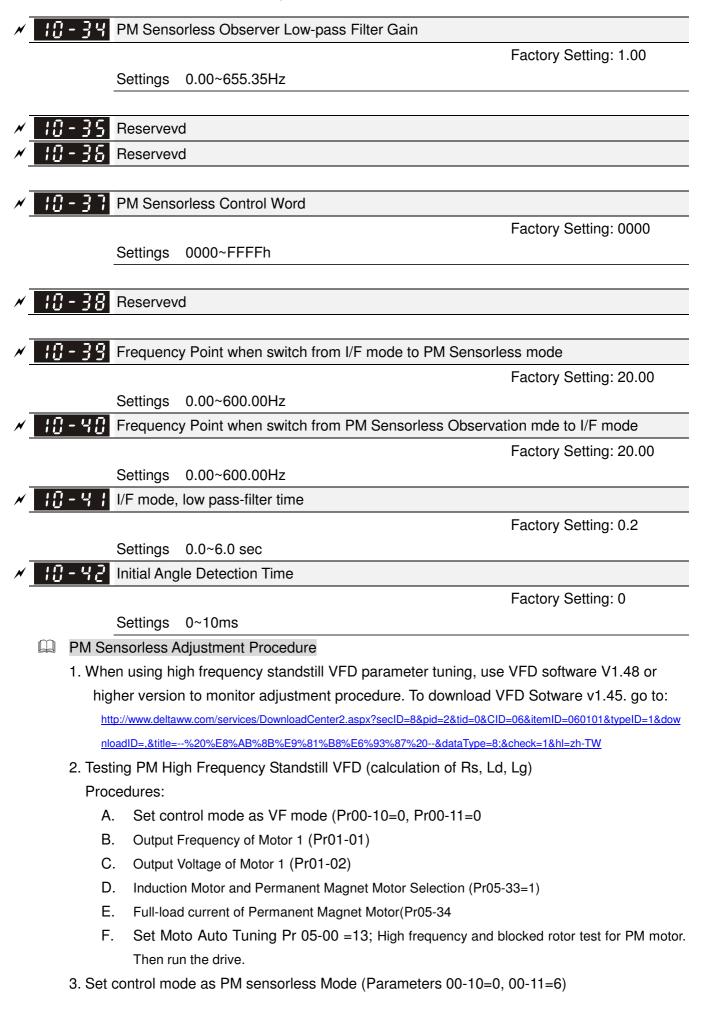
This parameter sets the drive's excitation current rise time when activates at senslorless torque mode. When the drive's activation time is too long at torque mode, please adjust this parameter to a shorter time constant.

Top Limit of Frequency Deviation

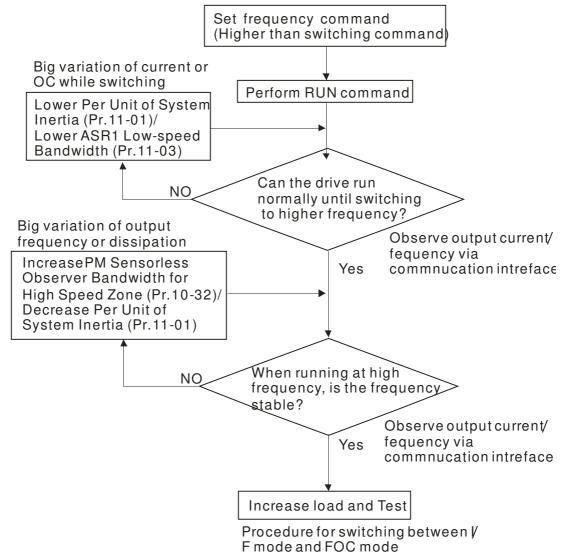
Settings 0.00~100.00Hz

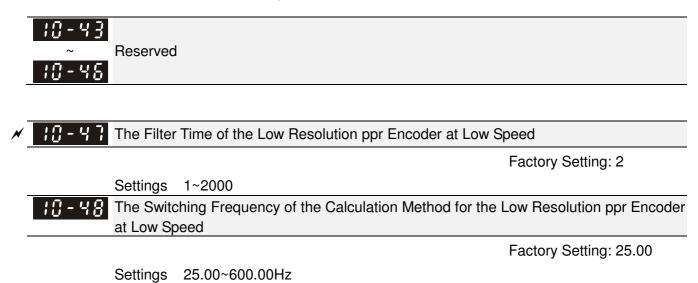
Pr.10-29 is for setting the maximum of frequency deviation.





- 4. Set VFD Prameters
 - ☑ Pr05-35 Rated Power of Permanent Magnet Motor
 - Pr05-36 Rated speed of Permanent Magnet Motor
 - ☑ Pr05-37 Pole number of Permanent Magnet Motor
 - Pr05-38 Inertia of Permanent Magnet Motor
- 5. Set ASR Parameters
 - ✓ Pr11-00 bit0=1: Auto tuning for ASR and APR
 - ✓ Pr11-02 : ASR1/ASR2 Switch Frequency, it is recommended to set Pr10-39 higher than 10Hz.
 - ✓ Pr11-03: ASR1 Low-speed Bandwidth and Pr11-03, ASR2 High-speed Bandwidth. Do not set Low-speed Bandwith too high to avoid dissipation of the estimator.
- 6. Set speed estimator and speed control's parameter.
 - Pr10-39 Frequency when switch from I/F Mode to PM sensorless mode.
 - Pr10-32 PM Sensorless Obeserver Bandwith for High Speed Zone
- 7. Zero-load test
 - \square Refer to switch point producedure of I/F and FOC as shown in the image below.





11 Advanced Parameters

✓ This parameter can be set during operation.

In this parameter group, ASR is the abbreviation for Adjust Speed Regulator

; ; - ; ; System Control

Factory Setting: 0

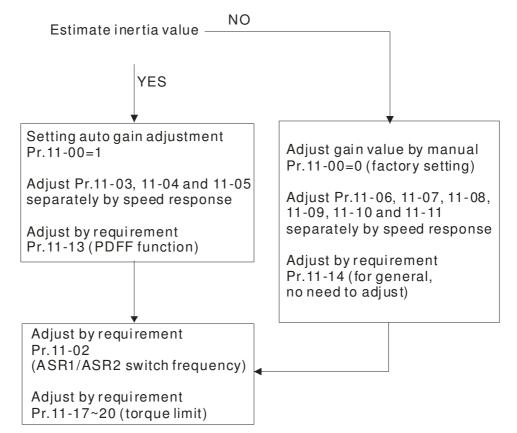
Settings 0: Auto tuning for ASR and APR

- 1: Inertia estimate (only in FOCPG mode)
- 2: Zero servo
- 3: Dead time compensation closed
- 7: Selection to save or not save the frequency
- \square bit 0=0: Pr.11-06 to 11-11 will be valid and Pr.11-03~11-05 are invalid.

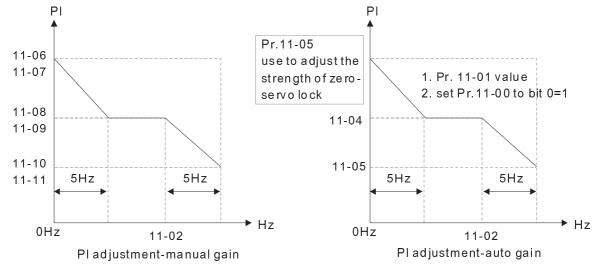
bit 0=1: system will generate an ASR setting. At this moment, Pr.11-06~11-11 will be invalid and Pr.11-03~11-05 are valid.

- bit 1=0: no function.
- bit 1=1: Inertia estimate function is enabled. (Bit 1 setting would not activate the estimation process, please set Pr.05-00=12 to begin FOC/TQC Sensorless inertia estimating)
- bit 2=0: no function.

bit 2=1: when frequency command is less than Fmin (Pr.01-07), it will use zero servo function.



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bit 7=0: frequency is saved before power turns off. When power turns on again, the display frequency will be the memorized frequency.

bit 7=1: frequency is not saved before power turns off. When power turns ON again, the display frequency will be 0.00Hz.

Factory Setting: 400

Per Unit of System Inertia

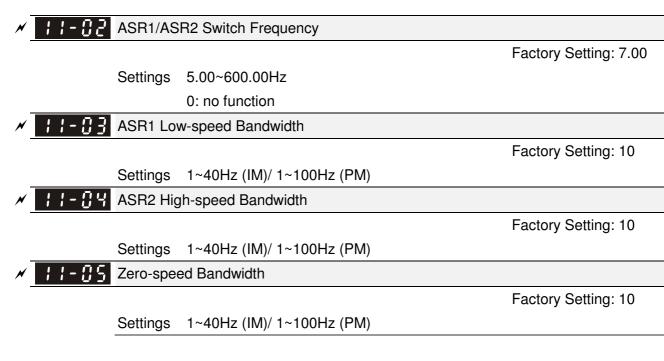
Settings 1~65535 (256=1PU)

To get the system inertia from Pr.11-01, user needs to set Pr.11-00 to bit1=1 and execute continuous forward/reverse running.

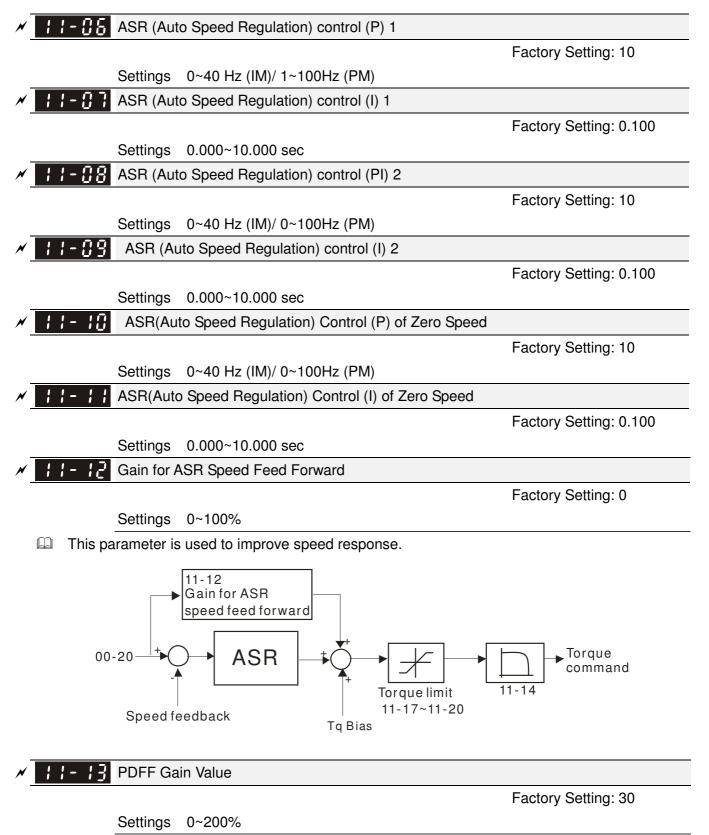
Unit of induction motor system inertia is 0.001kg-m^2:

Power	Setting
1HP	2.3
2HP	4.3
3HP	8.3
5HP	14.8
7.5HP	26.0
10HP	35.8

The base value for induction motor system inertia is set by Pr.05-38 and the unit is in 0.001kg-m^2.



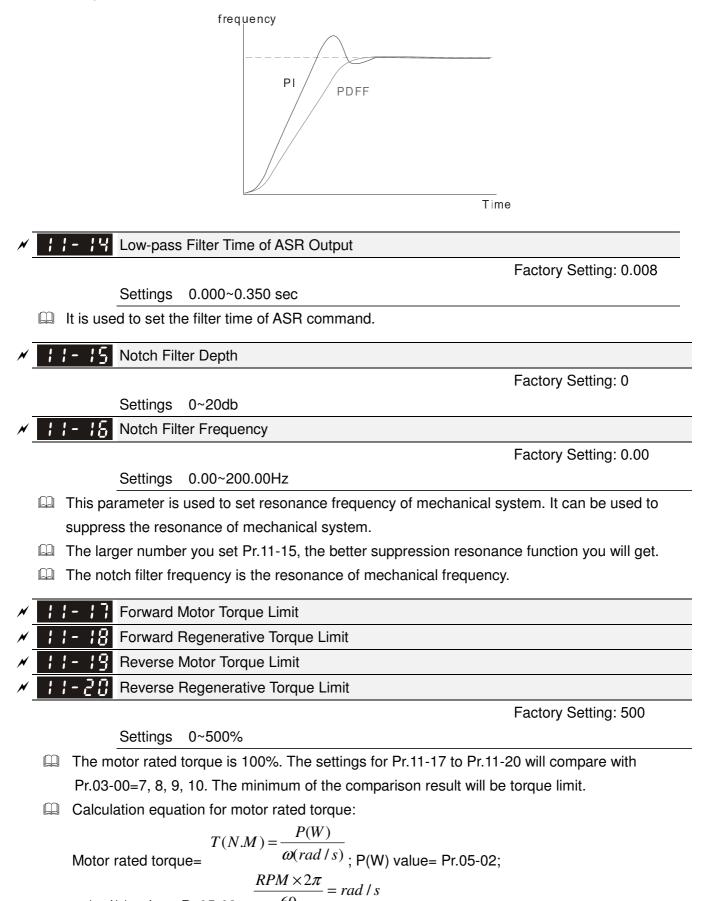
After estimating inertia and set Pr.11-00 to bit 0=1 (auto tuning), user can adjust parameters Pr.11-03, 11-04 and 11-05 separately by speed response. The larger number you set, the faster response you will get. Pr.11-02 is the switch frequency for low-speed/high-speed bandwidth.



After finishing estimating and set Pr.11-00 to bit 0=1 (auto tuning), using Pr.11-13 to reduce overshoot. Please adjust PDFF gain value by actual situation.

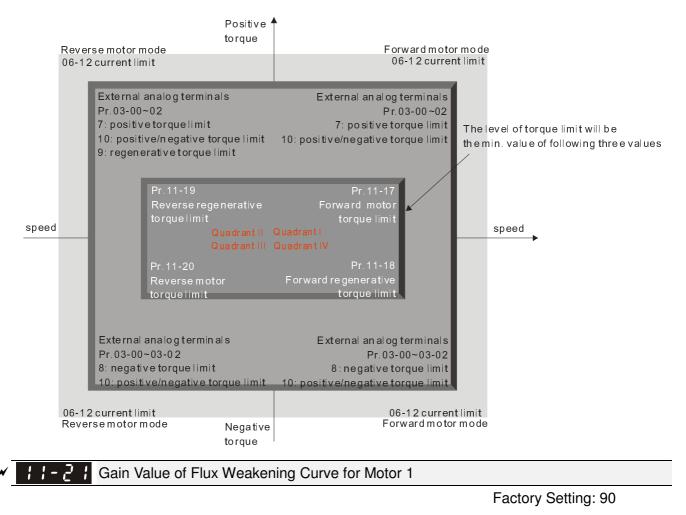
Chapter 10 Description of Parameter Settings | C200 Series

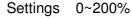
Definition This parameter will be invalid when Pr.05-24 is set to 1.



60

 ω (rad/s) value= Pr.05-03 \circ





Gain Value of Flux Weakening Curve for Motor 2

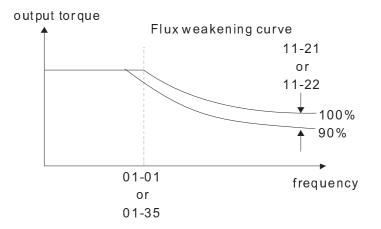
Factory Setting: 90

Settings 0~200%

- Pr.11-21 and 11-22 are used to adjust the output voltage of flux weakening curve.
- Given For the spindle application, the adjustment method is
 - 1. It is used to adjust the output voltage when exceeding rated frequency.
 - 2. Monitor the output voltage

3. Adjust Pr.11-21 (motor 1) or Pr.11-22 (motor 2) setting to make the output voltage reach motor rated voltage.

4. The larger number it is set, the larger output voltage you will get.



OFF

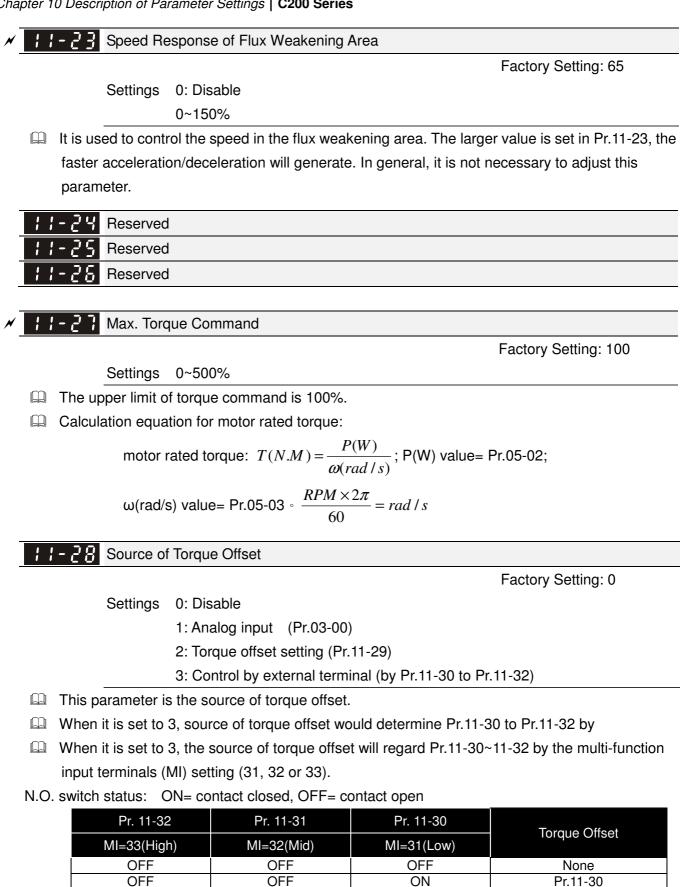
OFF

ON

ON

ON

ON



OFF

ON

OFF

ON

OFF

ON

Pr.11-31

Pr.11-30+Pr.11-31

Pr.11-32 Pr.11-30+Pr.11-32

Pr.11-31+Pr.11-32

Pr.11-30+Pr.11-31+Pr11-32

ON

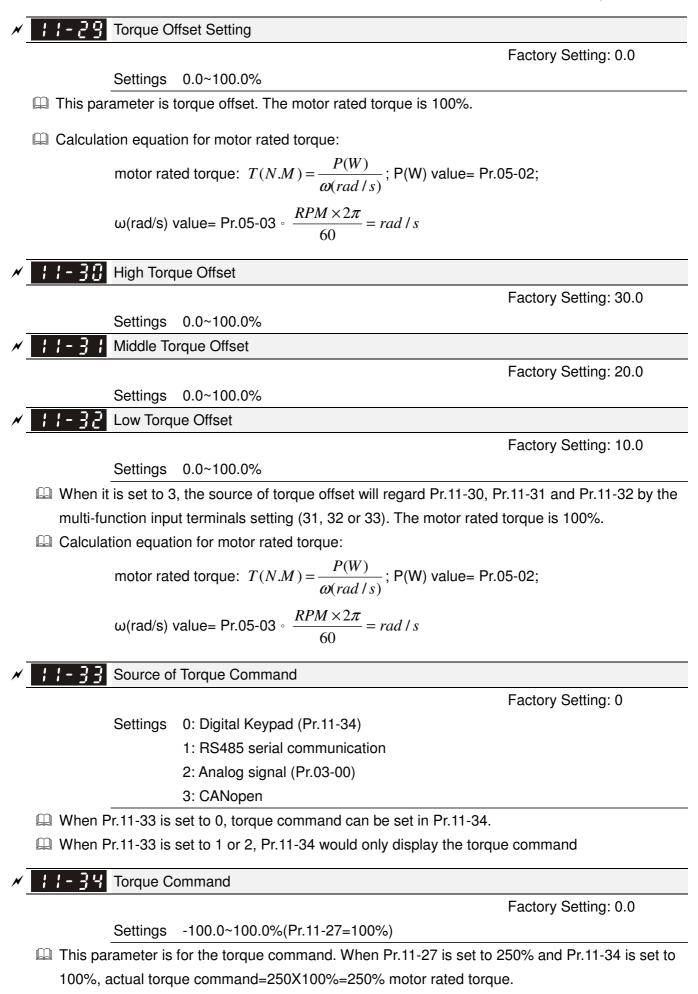
ON

OFF

OFF

ON

ON



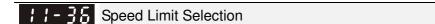
I The drive will save the setting to the record before power turns off.

I - 35 Low-pass Filter Time of Torque Command

Factory Setting: 0.000

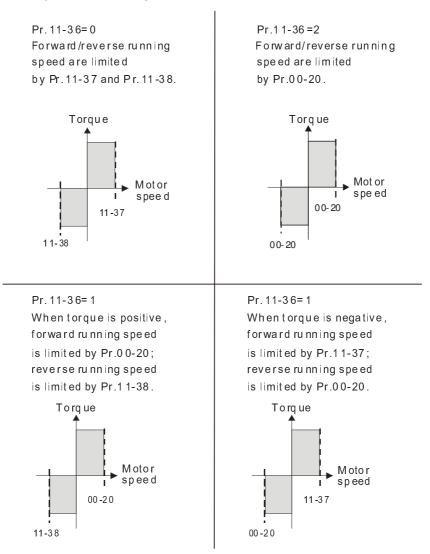
Settings 0.000~1.000 sec

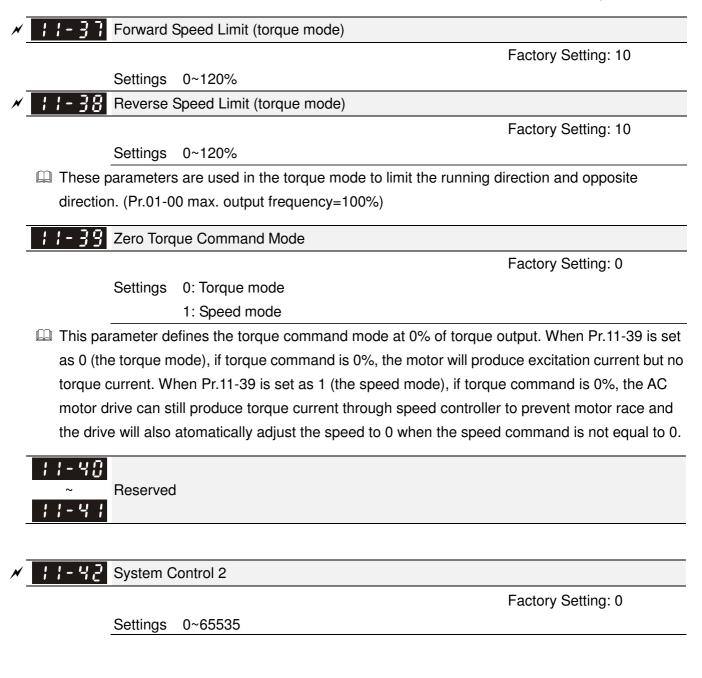
When the setting is too long, the control will be stable but the control response will be delay. When the setting is too short, the response will be quickly but the control maybe unstable. User can adjust the setting by the control and response situation.



Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0: Set by Pr.11-37 (Forward speed limit) and Pr.11-38 (Reverse speed limit)
 1: Set by Pr.11-37,11-38 and Pr.00-20 (Source of Master Frequency Command)
 2: Set by Pr.00-20 (Source of Master Frequency Command).
- Speed limit function: in TQCPG, when the motor speed is accelerated to speed limit value (Pr.11-36, 11-37 and 11-38), it will switch to speed control mode to stop acceleration.
- When the torque is positive direction, speed limit is positive direction. When the torque is negative direction, speed limit is negative direction.





10-2 Adjustment & Application

Swing Function

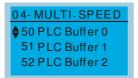
The C200 will accomplish the Texturing machine function via enable the built-in "Texturing machine function". The method is as below:

Step 1: Set PLC as Disable.

Step 2: Set Pr00-02 = 2.

Step 3: Then, set Pr00-02=100

Step 4: Set PLC in PLC RUN mode.



Before enabling the built-in PLC Swing Vibration Program



After enabling the built-in PLC Swing Vibration Program

Description of the Swing Function Parameters

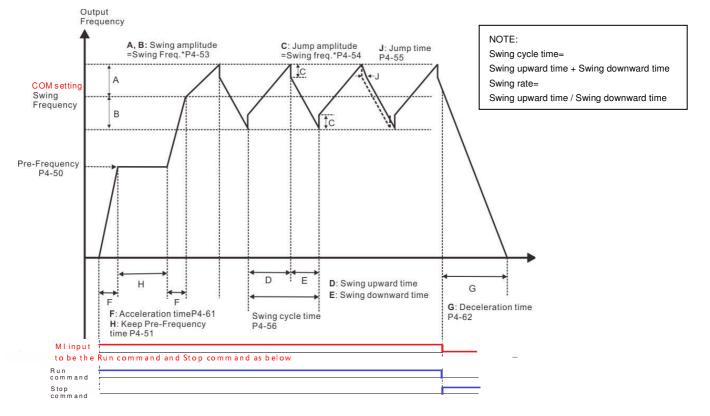
The Swing function parameters are suitable for textile industry, synthetic fiber fabricating, cable reeling, and transverse movement.

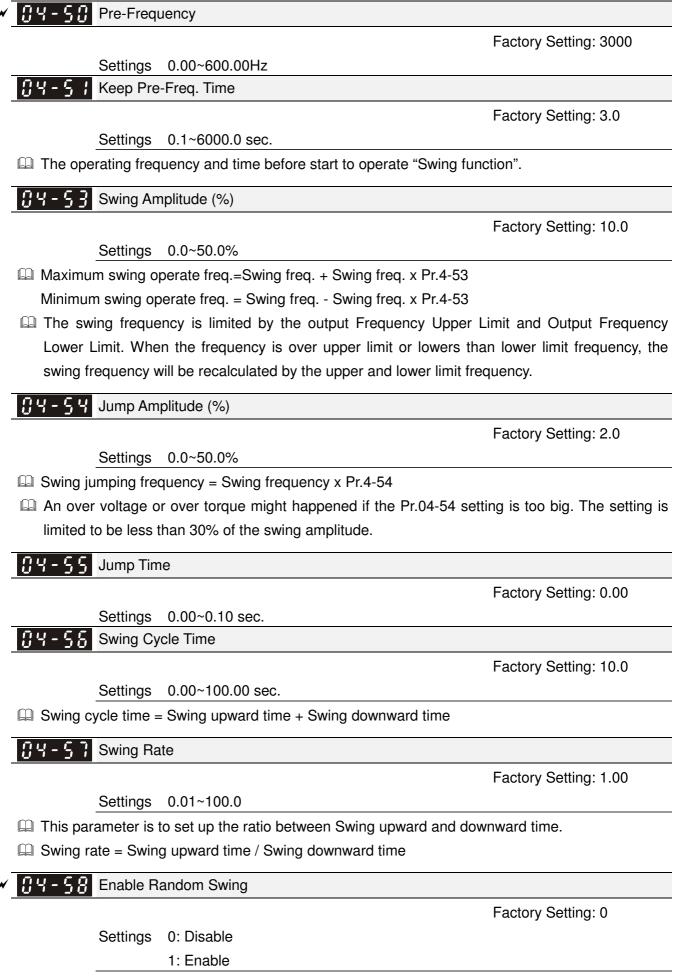
The following process shows how the Swing function work.

- 1. Start to run and reach the Pre-Frequency (P4-50) according to the system acceleration time (P4-61).
- 2. Running at the Pre-Frequency for Keep Pre-Freq Time (P4-51).

 After, accelerating to Swing frequency and start to operate Swing function according to P4-53 Swing amplitude (%), P4-54 Jump amplitude (%), P4-55 Jump time, P4-56 Swing Cycle Time and P4-57 Swing Rate. To operate with cycle and cycle until received a Stop command. To stop the motor according to the system deceleration time (P4-62).

The swing frequency should be set by COM.



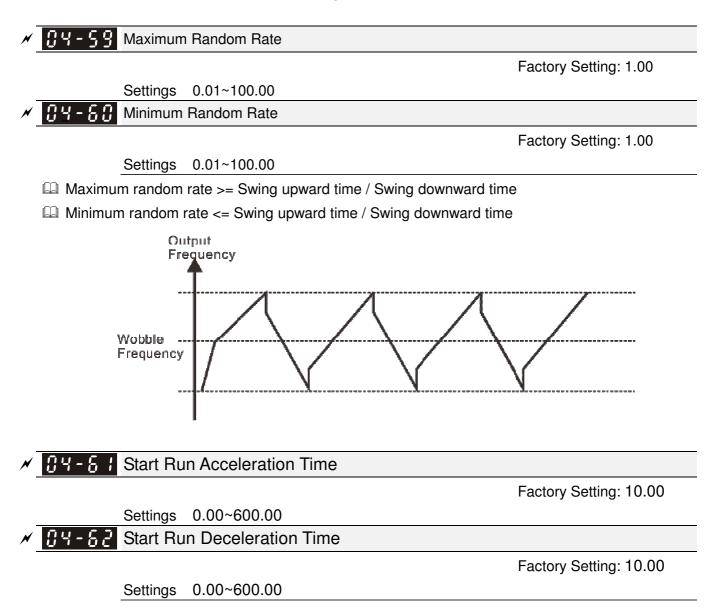


Derived accumulation of fibers and to provide more variety on swing function. When Pr.04-58=1,

Chapter 10 Description of Parameter Settings | C200 Series

the turbulence slope of the swing vibration will go up and down in an irregular way. But the output frequency will not go beyond the maximum swing operate frequency and minimum swing operate frequency.

When the Pr.04-58=1, the Pr.04-57 setting is disabled.



Chapter 11 Warning Codes

VFD+se RUN REV REV RUN STOP RESET	RUN MODE CE01 Display enter signal STOP ENTER Cemme Error 1 The code is displayed as shown on KPC-CE01				
ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions		
1	C E O I	Warning CE01 Comm. Error 1	Modbus function code error		
2	5603	HAND Warning CE02 Comm. Error 2	Address of Modbus data is error		
3	6603	HAND Warning CE03 Comm. Error 3	Modbus data error		
4	6604	HAND Warning CE04 Comm. Error 4	Modbus communication error		
5	CE 10	HAND Warning CE10 Comm. Error 10	Modbus transmission time-out		
6	CP 10	HAND Warning CP10 Keypad time out	Keypad transmission time-out		
7	SE (Warning SE1 Save Error 1	Keypad COPY error 1 Keypad simulation error, including communication delays, communication error (keypad recived error FF86) and parameter value error.		
8	582	HAND Warning SE2 Save Error 2	Keypad COPY error 2 Keypad simulation done, parameter write error		
9	oX (HAND Warning oH1 Over heat 1 warn	IGBT over-heating warning		

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
10	082	HAND Warning oH2 Over heat 2 warn	Capacity over-heating warning
11	Рів	HAND Warning PID PID FBK Error	PID feedback error
12	8nt	HAND Warning AnL Analog loss	A ACI signal error When Pr03-19 is set to 1 and 2.
13	50	Warning uC Under Current	Low current
14	<i>RUE</i>	HAND Warning AUE Auto-tune error	Auto tuning error
15	<i>P</i> 6F5	HAND Warning PGFB PG FBK Warn	PG feedback error
16	PGL	HAND Warning PGL PG Loss Warn	PG feedback loss
17	oSPd	Warning OSPD Over Speed Warn	Over-speed warning
18	d8u8	HAND Warning DAvE Deviation Warn	Over speed deviation warning
19	PHL	Warning PHL Phase Loss	Phase loss
20	٥٤ /	Warning ot1 Over Torque 1	Over torque 1
21	530	Warning ot2 Over Torque 2	Over torque 2

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
22	oH3	HAND Warning oH3 Motor Over Heat	Motor over-heating
23	c.c	HAND Warning C.C cc Warn	CC warning
24	٥S٤	HAND Warning oSL Over Slip Warn	Over slip
25	ხሀი	HAND Warning tUn Auto tuning	Auto tuning processing
26	8x5P	HAND Warning AHSP Auto/Hand STOP	Auto/Hand on switching STOP
27	PG-8	HAND Warning PGrE PG RefinputErr	PG Ref input error
28	ОРНЦ	HAND Warning OPHL Output PHL Warn	Output phase loss
29	Sücc	HAND Warning Swcc SWccWarn	Software CC occurred
30	583	Warning SE3 Copy Model Err 3	Keypad COPY error 3 Keypad copy between different power range drive
36	[[dn	HAND Warning CGdn Guarding T-out	CAN guarding time-out 1
37	cXbn	HAND Warning CHbn Heartbeat T-out	CAN guarding time-out 2
38	[59n	HAND Warning CSYn SYNC T-out	CAN synchrony time-out

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
39	[bFn	HAND Warning CbFn Can Bus Off	CAN bus off
40	[dn	Warning Cldn CAN/S ldx exceed	CAN index error
41	[Rdn	HAND Warning CAdn CAN/S Addres set	CAN station address error
42	[Fro	HAND Warning CFrn CAN/S FRAM fail	CAN memory error
43	[Sdn	HAND Warning CSdn SDO T-out	CAN SDO transmission time-out
44	[560	HAND Warning CSbn Buf Overflow	CAN SDO received register overflow
45	[667	Warning Cbtn Boot up fault	CAN boot up error
46	[PEn	Warning CPtn Error Protocol	CAN format error
47	Pt-8	HAND Warning PIra RTC Adjust	Adjust RTC
48	PL, c	HAND Warning PLiC Inner COM Error	InnerCOM Error
49	Ptrt	HAND Warning PIrt Keypad RTC TOut	Keypad RTC time out
50	PLod	HAND Warning PLod Opposite Defect	Opposite data defect

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
51	<i>Ρ</i> ίδυ	Warning PLSv Save mem defect	Saving memory is incorrect
52	P698	HAND Warning PLdA Data defect	Data code defect
53	PLFn	HAND Warning PLFn Function defect	Function code defect
54	Plor	HAND Warning PLor Buf overflow	Over the buffer of PLC
55	<i>₽</i> <u></u> <u></u> <u></u> <u></u> <i>₽</i> <u></u> <u></u> <u></u>	HAND Warning PLFF Function defect	Function code defect
56	PLSn	HAND Warning PLSn Check sum error	Checksum error
57	PLE8	HAND Warning PLEd No end command	PLC no end command
58	PLEr	HAND Warning PLCr PLC MCR error	PLC MCR error
59	PLJF	HAND Warning PLdF Download fail	PLC download fail
60	<i>Ρ</i> ίςε	HAND Warning PLSF Scane time fail	PLC scan time fail
61	PC 98	HAND Warning PCGd CAN/M Guard err	PLC CAN Master CANopen Guarding Tome Out
62	P[bF	HAND Warning PCbF CAN/M bus off	PLC CAN Master Can Bus off

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
63	PEnt	HAND Warning PCnL CAN/M Node Lack	PLC CAN Master node lack
64	РССЕ	HAND Warning PCCt CAN/M Cycle Time	PLC CAN Master cycle time
65	PESF	HAND Warning PCSF CAN/M SDO over	PLC CAN Master TX buffer overflow SDO, NMT, GUD
66	РСБЈ	HAND Warning PCSd CAN/M Sdo Tout	PLC CAN Master SDO transfer time out
67	P[83	HAND Warning PCAd CAN/M Addres set	CAN Master Slave address set fail
70	86,33	HAND Warning ECid ExCom ID failed	Duplicate MAC ID error node address setting error
71	8865	HAND Warning ECLv ExCom pwr loss	Low voltage of communication card
72	8888	Warning ECtt ExCom Test Mode	Communication card in test mode
73	805F	Warning ECbF ExCom Bus off	DeviceNet bus-off
74	8[nP	Warning ECnP ExCom No power	DeviceNet no power
75	8[FF	Warning ECFF ExCom Facty def	Factory default setting error
76	80 JS	Warning ECiF ExCom Inner err	Serious internal error

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
77	88.0	HAND Warning ECio ExCom IONet brk	IO connection break off
78	8[PP	HAND Warning ECPP ExCom Pr data	Profibus parameter data error
79	869,	HAND Warning ECPi ExCom Conf data	Profibus configuration data error
80	808F	HAND Warning ECEF ExCom Link fail	Ethernet Link fail
81	8820	HAND Warning ECto ExCom Inr T-out	Communication time-out for communication card and drive
82	8005	HAND Warning ECCS ExCom Inr CRC	Check sum error for Communication card and drive
83	8668	HAND Warning ECrF ExCom Rtn def	Communication card returns to default setting
84	8600	HAND Warning ECo0 ExCom MTCP over	Modbus TCP exceed maximum communication value
85	8601	HAND Warning ECo1 ExCom EIP over	EtherNet/IP exceed maximum communication value
86	8C ,P	HAND Warning ECiP ExCom IP fail	IP fail
87	803F	HAND Warning EC3F ExCom Mail fail	Mail fail
88	8689	HAND Warning Ecby ExCom Busy	Communication card busy

Chapter 11 Warning Codes | C200 Series

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
90	[P[P	HAND Warning CPLP CopyPLCPassWd	Copy PLC password error
91	CPL0	HAND Warning CPL0 CopyPLCModeRd	Copy PLC Read mode error
92	[P[]	HAND Warning CPL1 CopyPLCModeWt	Copy PLC Write mode error
93	[Ptu	HAND Warning CPLv CopyPLCVersion	Copy PLC Version error
94	EPLS	HAND Warning CPLS CopyPLCS ize	Copy PLC Capacity size error
95	[PLF	HAND Warning CPLF Copy P LC F unc	Copy PLC must PLC function disable
96	[PLF	HAND Warning CPLt CopyPLCTimeOut	Copy PLC time out
101	, 680	HAND Warning ictn InrCOM Time Out	InnerCOM time out fail

Chapter 12 Fault Codes and Descriptions

RUN REV REV RUN STOP RESET	KPE-LE02 Display		Image: Construction Image: Construction Image: Construction Image: Construction Image: Construction
1	oc8	Fault ocA Oc at accel	 (Output current exceeds triple rated current during acceleration.) Corrective Actions: Short-circuit at motor output: Check for possible poor insulation at the output lines. Acceleration Time too short: Increase the Acceleration Time. AC motor drive output power is too small: Replace the AC motor drive with the next higher power model.
2	ocd	HAND Fault ocd Oc at decel	 Over-current during deceleration (Output current exceeds triple rated current during deceleration.) Corrective Actions: Short-circuit at motor output: Check for possible poor insulation at the output line. Deceleration Time too short: Increase the Deceleration Time. AC motor drive output power is too small: Replace the AC motor drive with the next higher power model.
3	ocn	HAND Fault OCN Oc at normal SPD	 Over-current during steady state operation (Output current exceeds triple rated current during constant speed.) Corrective Actions: Short-circuit at motor output: Check for possible poor insulation at the output line. Sudden increase in motor loading: Check for possible motor stall. AC motor drive output power is too small: Replace the AC motor drive with the next higher power model.
4	655	Fault GFF Ground fault	 Corrective Actions: When (one of) the output terminal(s) is grounded, short circuit current is more than 75% of AC motor drive rated current, the AC motor drive power module may be damaged. NOTE: The short circuit protection is provided for AC motor drive protection, not for protection of the user. 1. Check the wiring connections between the AC motor drive and motor for possible short circuits, also to ground. 2. Check whether the IGBT power module is damaged. 3. Check for possible poor insulation at the output line.
5	occ	Fault occ Short Circuit	Short-circuit is detected between upper bridge and lower bridge of the IGBT module. Corrective Actions: Return to the factory
6	oc S	Fault ocS Oc at stop	Over-current at stop Corrective Actions: Return to the factory

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
			DC BUS over-voltage during acceleration (230V: DC 450V; 460V: DC 900V)
7	008	Fault ovA Ov at accel	 Corrective Actions: Check if the input voltage falls within the rated AC motor drive input voltage range. Check for possible voltage transients. If DC BUS over-voltage due to regenerative voltage, please increase the Deceleration Time or add an optional brake resistor.
		HAND	DC BUS over-voltage during deceleration (230V: DC 450V; 460V: DC 900V) Corrective Actions:
8	000	Fault ovd Ov at decel	 Check if the input voltage falls within the rated AC motor drive input voltage range. Check for possible voltage transients. If DC BUS over-voltage due to regenerative voltage, please increase the Deceleration Time or add an optional brake resistor.
			DC BUS over-voltage during constant speed (230V: DC 450V; 460V: DC 900V)
9	oun	Fault ovn Ov at normal SPD	 Corrective Actions: Check if the input voltage falls within the rated AC motor drive input voltage range. Check for possible voltage transients. If DC BUS over-voltage due to regenerative voltage, please increase the Deceleration Time or add an optional brake resistor.
		Hand Fault	DC BUS over-voltage at stop
10	005	ovS Ov at stop	 Corrective Actions: Check if the input voltage falls within the rated AC motor drive input voltage range. Check for possible voltage transients.
11	٤٥8	Fault LvA	 DC BUS voltage is less than Pr.06-00 during acceleration. Corrective Actions: 1. Check if the input voltage is normal
		Lv at accel	2. Check for possible sudden load DC BUS voltage is less than Pr.06-00 during deceleration.
12	Lud	Fault Lvd Lv at decel	Corrective Actions: 1. Check if the input voltage is normal 2. Check for possible sudden load
13	Lun	HAND Fault Lvn Lv at normal SPD	 DC BUS voltage is less than Pr.06-00 during constant speed. Corrective Actions: Check if the input voltage is normal Check for possible sudden load
14	LuS	HAND Fault LvS Lv at stop	Low voltage at stop Corrective Actions: 1. Check if the input voltage is normal 2. Check for possible sudden load
15	orP	Fault OrP Phase lacked	Phase Loss Corrective Actions: Check Power Source Input if all 3 input phases are connected without loose contacts.

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
16	оΧ (Fault OH1 IGBT over heat	 IGBT overheating IGBT temperature exceeds protection level 40 to100HP: 100 °C Corrective Actions: Ensure that the ambient temperature falls within the specified temperature range. Make sure that the ventilation holes are not obstructed. Remove any foreign objects from the heatsinks and check for possible dirty heat sink fins. Check the fan and clean it. Provide enough spacing for adequate ventilation.
17	082	Fault oH2 CAP over heat	 Heatsink overheating Capacitance temperature exceeds cause heatsink overheating. Corrective Actions: Ensure that the ambient temperature falls within the specified temperature range. Make sure heat sink is not obstructed. Check if the fan is operating Check if there is enough ventilation clearance for AC motor drive.
18	٤ <i>Χ Ι</i> ο	HAND Fault tH1o Thermo 1 open	 Motor 1 overload Corrective Actions: Check whether the motor is overloaded. Check whether the rated current of motor (Pr.05-01) is suitable Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.
19	£#2o	Fault tH2o Thermo 2 open	 Motor overheating The AC motor drive detects that the internal temperature exceeds Pr.06-30 (PTC level) Corrective Actions: Make sure that the motor is not obstructed. Ensure that the ambient temperature falls within the specified temperature range. Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.
21	οί	Fault Over load	Overload The AC motor drive detects excessive drive output current. NOTE: The AC motor drive can withstand up to 150% of the rated current for a maximum of 60 seconds. Corrective Actions: 1. Check whether the motor is overloaded. 2. Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.
22	Eol I	Fault EoL1 Thermal relay 1	 Electronic Thermal Relay 1 Protection Corrective Actions: Check whether the motor is overloaded. Check whether motor rated current setting (Pr.05-01) is suitable Check electronic thermal relay function Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.
23	5o13	Fault EoL2 Thermal relay 2	 Electronic Thermal Relay 2 Protection Corrective Actions: Check whether the motor is overloaded. Check whether motor rated current setting (Pr.05-01) is suitable Check electronic thermal relay function Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
24	o X 3	Fault oH3 Motor over heat	 Motor overheating The AC motor drive detecting internal temperature exceeds the setting of Pr.06-30 (PTC level) Corrective Actions: Make sure that the motor is not obstructed. Ensure that the ambient temperature falls within the specified temperature range. Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.
26	ot /	Fault ot1 Over torque 1	These two fault codes will be displayed when output current exceeds the over-torque detection level (Pr.06-07 or Pr.06-10) and exceeds over-torque detection (Pr.06-08 or Pr.06-11) and it is set to 2 or 4 in Pr.06-06 or Pr.06-09.
27	530	Fault ot2 Over torque 2	 Corrective Actions: Check whether the motor is overloaded. Check whether motor rated current setting (Pr.05-01) is suitable Take the next higher power AC motor drive model.
28	50	Fault uC Under Ampere	Low current
29	נחור	Fault LMIT Limit Error	Limit switching error
30	c	Fault cF1 EEPROM write err	Internal EEPROM can not be programmed. Corrective Actions: 1. Press "RESET" key to the factory setting. 2. Return to the factory.
31	۶۶۵	HAND Fault cF2 EEPROM read err	Internal EEPROM can not be read. Corrective Actions: 1. Press "RESET" key to the factory setting. 2. Return to the factory.
33	cd	HAND Fault cd1 las sensor err	U-phase error Corrective Actions: Re-power on to try it. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad, please return to the factory.
34	695	Fault cd2 Ibs sensor err	V-phase error Corrective Actions: Re-power on to try it. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad, please return to the factory.
35	cd3	HAND Fault cd3 Ics sensor err	W-phase error Corrective Actions: Re-power on to try it. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad, please return to the factory.
36	X90	HAND Fault Hd0 cc HW error	CC (current clamp) Corrective Actions: Re-power on to try it. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad, please return to the factory.

ID No.	KPE-LE02	LCM Display	Descriptions
	Display		OC hardware error
37	X3 :	Fault	Corrective Actions:
57		Hd1	Re-power on to try it. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad,
		Oc HW error	please return to the factory.
		HAND	OV hardware error
38	56X	Fault	Corrective Actions:
		Hd2	Re-power on to try it. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad,
		Ov HW error	please return to the factory.
		HAND	Occ hardware error
39	X83	Fault	Corrective Actions:
39	000	Hd3	Reboots the power. If fault code is still displayed on the keypad
		occ HW error	please return to the factory
		HAND	Auto tuning error
		Fault	
40	888	AUE	Corrective Actions:
		Auto tuning err	 Check cabling between drive and motor Check the motor capacity and parameters settings
			3. Retry again
		HAND	PID loss (ACI)
	occ	Fault	Operative Astisment
41	888	AFE	Corrective Actions: 1. Check the wiring of the PID feedback
		PID Fbk error	2. Check the PID parameters settings
		HAND	PG feedback error
	occ.	Fault	
42	P651	PGF1	Corrective Actions:
		PG Fbk error	Check if Pr.10-01 is not set to 0 when it is PG feedback control
		HAND	PG feedback loss
43	5339	Fault	
		PGF2	Corrective Actions:
		PG Fbk loss	Check the wiring of the PG feedback
		HAND	PG feedback stall
		Fault	Corrective Actions:
44	P6F3	PGF3	1. Check the wiring of the PG feedback
		PG Fbk over SPD	2. Check if the setting of PI gain and deceleration is suitable
			3. Return to the factory
		HAND	PG slip error
	occ	Fault	Corrective Actions:
45	P674	PGF4	1. Check the wiring of the PG feedback
		PG Fbk deviate	2. Check if the setting of PI gain and deceleration is suitable
			3. Return to the factory ACI loss
		HAND Fault	
48	338	ACE	Corrective Actions:
		ACI loss	1. Check the ACI wiring
		A011033	Check if the ACI signal is less than 4mA External Fault
		HAND	
40	23	Fault	Corrective Actions:
49	_ C7	EF	1. Input EF (N.O.) on external terminal is closed to GND. Output
		External fault	U, V, W will be turned off.
			2. Give RESET command after fault has been cleared.

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
50	EF;	HAND Fault EF1 Emergency stop	 Emergency stop Corrective Actions: When the multi-function input terminals MI1 to MI8 are set to emergency stop and the AC motor drive stops output. Press RESET after fault has been cleared.
51	66	Fault bb Base block	 Base Block Corrective Actions: When the multi-function input terminals MI1 to MI8 are set to base block and the AC motor drive stops output. Press RESET after fault has been cleared.
52	Pcod	HAND Fault Pcod Password error	Password is locked Corrective Actions: Keypad will be locked. Turn the power ON after power OFF to re-enter the correct password. See Pr.00-07 and 00-08.
53	ccod	HAND Fault CCOD SW Code Error	SW code error
54	661	Fault CE1 PC err command	Illegal function code Corrective Actions: Check if the function code is correct (function code must be 03, 06, 10, 63)
55	533	Fault CE2 PC err address	Illegal data length Corrective Actions: Check if the communication data length is correct.
56	683	Fault CE3 PC err data	Illegal data value Corrective Actions: Check if the data value exceeds max./min. value.
57	684	Fault CE4 PC slave fault	illegal communication address Corrective Actions: Check if the communication address is correct.
58	CE 10	Fault CE10 PC time out	Communication time-out Corrective Actions: Check if the wiring for the communication is correct.
59	CP 10	Fault CP10 Keypad time out	Keypad communication error (time out)
61	Ydc	HAND Fault ydc Y-delta connect	 Y-connection/Δ-connection switch error Corrective Actions: 1. Check the wiring of the Y-connection/Δ-connection 2. Check the parameters settings

ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
62	d£b	Fault dEb Dec. Energy back	 When Pr.07-13 is not set to 0 and momentary power off or power cut, it will display dEb during accel./decel. stop. Corrective Actions: Set Pr.07-13 to 0 Check if input power is stable
63	oSL	Fault oSL Over slip error	It will be displayed when slip exceeds Pr.07-29 setting and time exceeds Pr.07-30 setting. Corrective Actions: 1. Check if motor parameter is correct (please decrease the load if overload 2. Check the settings of Pr.07-29 and Pr.07-30
66	ocU	Fault ovU Unknow Over Amp	Unknow Over Amp
67	008	Fault ovU Unknow Over Vol	Unknow Over Vol
68	Sdru	Fault SdRv SpdFbk Dir Rev	Estimated speed is not in the same direction with speed command
69	Sdor	Fault SdOr SpdFbk over SPD	Estimated speed is greater than speed command
70	5668	Fault SdDe SpdFbk device	Estimated speed has great speed deviation
73	5;	Fault S1 S1-emergy stop	Safety protection error
79	Uoc	Fault Uoc U phase oc	U phase short circuit
80	uoc	HAND Fault Voc V phase oc	V phase short circuit
81	"oc	HAND Fault Woc W phase oc	W phase short circuit

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ID No.	KPE-LE02 Display	LCM Display	Descriptions
82	Орнц	Fault OPHL U phase lacked	Output phase loss (Phase U)
83	0986	Fault OPHL V phase lacked	Output phase loss (Phase V)
84	0986	Fault OPHL W phase lacked	Output phase loss (Phase W)
101	3603	Fault CGdE Guarding T-out	CANopen guarding fail
102	[#68	HAND Fault CHbE Heartbeat T-out	CANopen heartbeat fail
103	6598	Fault CSYE SYNC T-out	CANopen sync fail
104	[656	Fault CbFE CAN/S Bus Off	CANopen bus-off fail
105	361 3	Fault CIdE CAN/S Idx exceed	CANopen index fail
106	3683	Fault CAdE CAN/S Addres set	CANopen address fail
107	6878	Fault CFrE CAN/S FRAM fail	CANopen memory fail
111	<i>.</i> 7688	HAND Fault ictE InnerComTimeOut	InnerCOM time out fail

Chapter 13 CANopen Overview

13-1 CANopen Overview
13-2 Wiring for CANopen
13-3 How to control by CANopen
13-3-1 CANopen Control Mode Selection
13-3-2 DS402 Standard Control Mode
13-3-3 Delta Defined Control Mode (There are two modes available)
13-4 CANopen Supporting Index
13-5 CANopen Fault Code
13-6 CANopen LED Function

The built-in CANopen function is a kind of remote control. Master can control the AC motor drive by using CANopen protocol. CANopen is a CAN-based higher layer protocol. It provides standardized communication objects, including real-time data (Process Data Objects, PDO), configuration data (Service Data Objects, SDO), and special functions (Time Stamp, Sync message, and Emergency message). And it also has network management data, including Boot-up message, NMT message, and Error Control message. Refer to CiA website http://www.can-cia.org/ for details. The content of this instruction sheet may be revised without prior notice. Please consult our distributors or download the most updated version at http://www.delta.com.tw/industrialautomation/

Delta CANopen supporting functions:

- Support CAN2.0A Protocol;
- Support CANopen DS301 V4.02;
- Support DSP-402 V2.0.

Delta CANopen supporting services:

- PDO (Process Data Objects): PDO1~ PDO2
- SDO (Service Data Object): Initiate SDO Download; Initiate SDO Upload; Abort SDO;
 SDO message can be used to configure the slave node and access the Object Dictionary in every node.
 - SOP (Special Object Protocol):

Support default COB-ID in Predefined Master/Slave Connection Set in DS301 V4.02; Support SYNC service; Support Emergency service.

NMT (Network Management): Support NMT module control; Support NMT Error control; Support Boot-up.

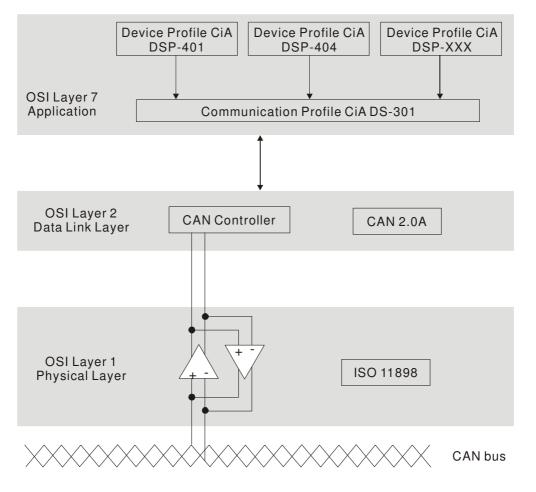
Delta CANopen not supporting service:

Time Stamp service

13-1 CANopen Overview

CANopen Protocol

CANopen is a CAN-based higher layer protocol, and was designed for motion-oriented machine control networks, such as handling systems. Version 4 of CANopen (CiA DS301) is standardized as EN50325-4. The CANopen specifications cover application layer and communication profile (CiA DS301), as well as a framework for programmable devices (CiA 302), recommendations for cables and connectors (CiA 303-1) and SI units and prefix representations (CiA 303-2).



RJ-45 Pin Definition

	PIN	Signal	Description
	1	CAN_H	CAN_H bus line (dominant high)
	2	CAN_L	CAN_L bus line (dominant low)
8~1	3	CAN_GND	Ground / 0V /V-
plug	6	CAN_GND	Ground / 0V /V-

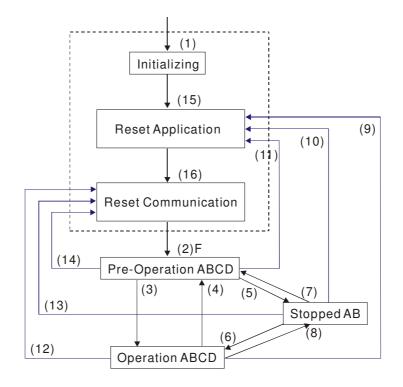
CANopen Communication Protocol

It has services as follows:

- NMT (Network Management Object)
- SDO (Service Data Objects)
- PDO (Process Data Object)
- EMCY (Emergency Object)

NMT (Network Management Object)

The Network Management (NMT) follows a Master/Slave structure for executing NMT service. Only one NMT master is in a network, and other nodes are regarded as slaves. All CANopen nodes have a present NMT state, and NMT master can control the state of the slave nodes. The state diagram of a node is shown as follows:



- (1) After power is applied, it is auto in initialization state
- (2) Enter pre-operational state automatically
- (3) (6) Start remote node
- (4) (7) Enter pre-operational state
- (5) (8) Stop remote node
- (9) (10) (11) Reset node
- (12) (13) (14) Reset communication
- (15) Enter reset application state automatically
- (16) Enter reset communication state automatically

	Initializing	Pre-Operational	Operational	Stopped
PDO			0	
SDO		0	0	
SYNC		0	0	
Time Stamp		0	0	
EMCY		0	0	
Boot-up	0			
NMT		0	0	0

- A: NMT
- B: Node Guard
- C: SDO
- D: Emergency
- E: PDO
- F: Boot-up

SDO (Service Data Objects)

SDO is used to access the Object Dictionary in every CANopen node by Client/Server model. One SDO has two COB-ID (request SDO and response SDO) to upload or download data between two nodes. No data limit for SDOs to transfer data. But it needs to transfer by segment when data exceeds 4 bytes with an end signal in the last segment.

The Object Dictionary (OD) is a group of objects in CANopen node. Every node has an OD in the system, and OD contains all parameters describing the device and its network behavior. The access path of OD is the index and sub-index, each object has a unique index in OD, and has sub-index if necessary.

PDO (Process Data Object)

PDO communication can be described by the producer/consumer model. Each node of the network will listen to the messages of the transmission node and distinguish if the message has to be processed or not after receiving the message. PDO can be transmitted from one device to one another device or to many other devices. Every PDO has two PDO services: a TxPDO and a RxPDO. PDOs are transmitted in a non-confirmed mode.

PDO Transmission type is defined in the PDO communication parameter index (1400h for the 1st RxPDO or 1800h for the 1st TxPDO), and all transmission types are listed in the following table:

True a united and	PDO								
Type number	Cyclic	Cyclic Acyclic Synchronou			RTR only				
0		0	0						
1-240	0		0						
241-251			Reserved						
252			0		0				
253				0	0				
254				0					
255				0					

Type number 1-240 indicates the number of SYNC message between two PDO transmissions.

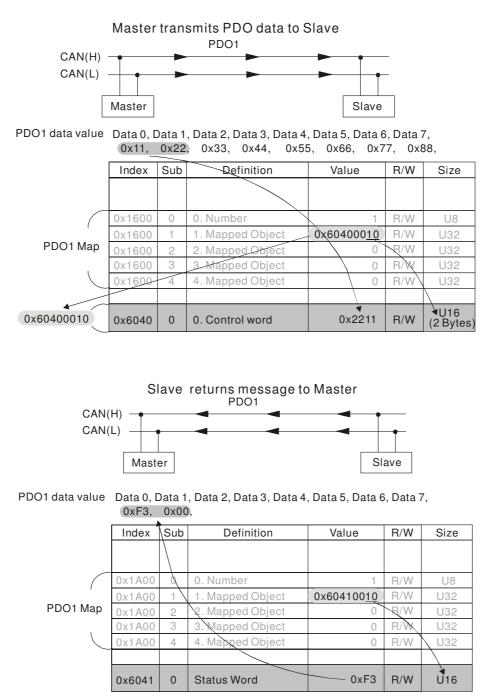
Type number 252 indicates the data is updated (but not sent) immediately after receiving SYNC.

Type number 253 indicates the data is updated immediately after receiving RTR.

Type number 254: Delta CANopen doesn't support this transmission format.

Type number 255 indicates the data is asynchronous transmission.

All PDO transmission data must be mapped to index via Object Dictionary. Example:



EMCY (Emergency Object)

Emergency objects are triggered when hardware failure occurs for a warning interrupt. The data format of a emergency object is a 8 bytes data as shown in the following:

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Content	Content Emergency Error Code		Error register	Manufacturar apositia Error Ei		Field		
			(Object 1001H)	Ivianc	Manufacturer specific Error F			

Please refer to Chapter 13.5 CANopen error codes for emergency definition of C200.

13-2 Wiring for CANopen

An external adapter card: EKCB-HUB01 is used for CANopen wiring; establish CANopen to VFD C200 connection. The link is enabled by using RJ45 cable. The two farthest ends must be terminated with 120Ω terminating resistors.



13-3 How to Control by CANopen

13-3-1 CANopen Control Mode Selection

There are two control modes for CANopen; Pr.09-40 set to 1 is the factory setting mode DS402 standard and Pr.09.40 set to 0 is Delta's standard setting mode.

Actually, there are two control modes according to Delta's standard, one is the old control mode (Pr09-30=0).

This control mode can only control the motor drive under frequency control. Another mode is a new standard (Pr09-30=1)

CANopen	Control Mode									
Control Mode	S	Speed		Torque		Operation Control		ther		
Selection	Index	Index Description Index Description Index		Description	Index	Description				
DS402	6042-00	Target rotating speed (RPM)	6071-00	Target torque (%)	6040-00 Operation command		605A-00	Quick stop processing mode		
standard P09-40=1			6072-00	Max. torque limit (%)			605C-00	Disable operation processing mode		
Delta standard (Old definition) P09-40=0, P09-30=0	2020-02	Target rotating speed (Hz)			2020-01	Operation command				
Delta standard (New definition)	2060-03	Target rotating speed (Hz)	2060-07	Target torque (%)	2060-01 Operation command					
P09-40=0, P09-30=1	2060-04	Torque limit (%)	2060-08	Speed limit (Hz)						

However, you can use some index regardless DS402 or Delta's standard.

For example:

- 1. Index which are defined as RO attributes.
- 2. Index correspond to parameters such as (2000 ~200B-XX)

13-3-2 DS402 Standard Control Mode

To control the AC motor drive by CANopen, please set the parameters by the following steps:

- 1. Wiring for hardware (refer to Chapter 2 Wiring for CANopen)
- 2. Operation source setting: set Pr.00.21 to 3 (CANopen communication. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled.)
- 3. Frequency source setting: set Pr.02.00 to 6 for CANopen communication card control. For CANopen to do torque control, set Pr.11-33 to 3; to do position control, set Pr.11-40 to 3. Also set Pr.09-30 to 1 (decoding method 2), use new address 60XX to control torque and position. The old address 20XX does not support torque and position control.
- 4. Source of torque setting is set by Pr.11-33.
- CANopen station setting: set Pr.09-36 (Range of setting is 1~127. When Pr.09-36=0, CANopen slave function is disabled.) (Note: If error occurred (CAdE or CANopen memory error) as station setting is completed, press Pr.00-02=7 for reset.)
- 6. CANopen baud rate setting: set Pr.09.37 (CANBUS Baud Rate: 1M(0), 500K(1), 250K(2), 125K(3), 100K(4) and50K(5))

- Set multiple input functions to Quick Stop (it can also be enable or disable, default setting is disable). If it is necessary to enable the function, set MI terminal to 53 in one of the following parameter: Pr.02.01 ~Pr.02.08 or Pr.02.26 ~ Pr.02.31. (Note: This function is available in DS402 only.)
- 8. Switch to C2000 operation mode via the NMT string; control word 0x6040 (bit 0, bit 1, bit 2, bit 3 and bit 7) and status word 0x6041.

For example:

- 1. If the multi-function input terminal MI set Quick Stop to disable, enable the responsive terminal of such MI terminal.
- 2. Set index 6040H to 7EH.
- 3. Set index 6040H to 7FH, the drive is now in operation mode.
- 4. Set index 6042H to 1500 (rpm), the default setting for pole is 4 (50Hz). Set the pole in Pr.05.04 (Motor1) and Pr.05.16 (Motor 2).

Calculation for motor speed: $n = f \times \frac{120}{p}$ where n = ramp per minute (rpm/min);P = polesf = frequency (Hz)

Example 1: set motor running in forward direction, f = 30Hz, P = 4.

(120*30)/4 = 900rpm

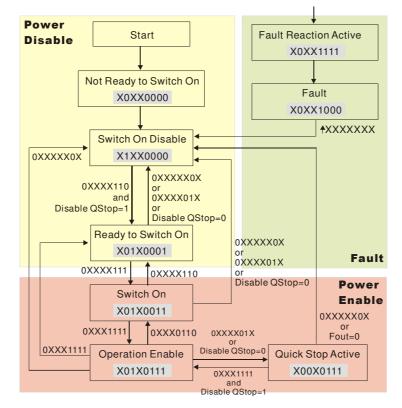
Example 2: set motor running in reverse direction, f = 20Hz, P = 6.

(120*15)/6 = 300rpm; 300rpm = 0x012C

Also,

Bit15 defines the positive and negative sign.

i.e. Index 6042 = -300 = (300' + 1) = 012CH' + 1 = FED3H +1 = FED4H Switching mode:



< Status Switching Graph>

9. The operation of AC motor drive in DS402 standard is controlled by the Control Word 0x6040 (bit4~bit6), as shown in the following chart:

		END			
	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	END	
		Other		Decelerate to 0Hz	
Speed (Index 6060=2)	1	0	1	Locked at the current signal.	
(Index 6060=2)	1	1	1	Run to reach targeting signal.	
	Index 6040				
	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	END	
Torque (Index 6060=4)	Х	Х	Х	RUN to reach the targeting torque.	

10. Follow the same steps, refer to status switching process for status word 0x6041(bit 0 to bit 6), bit 7= warn, bit 9 = 1 (permanently), bit 10= target frequency reached, bit 11= output exceeds maximum frequency.

13-3-3 Delta Defined Control Mode

There are two control modes.

- 1. Wiring for hardware (refer to chapter 13-2 Wiring for CANopen)
- 2. Operation source setting: set Pr.00-21 to 3 for CANopen communication control.
- 3. Frequency source setting: set Pr.00.20 to 6 (CANopen setting. If torque control or position control is required, set Pr.0.02 to 2. Also set Pr.09.30 to 1(default setting) to allow new address 60XX to function, the old address 20XX can not support the control function for position and torque.
- 4. Source of torque setting is set by Pr.11-33.
- CANopen station setting: set Pr.09-36 (Range of setting is 1~127. When Pr.09-36=0, CANopen slave function is disabled.) (Note: If error occurred (CAdE or CANopen memory error) as station setting is completed, press Pr.00-02=7 for reset.)
- CANopen baud rate setting: set Pr.09.37 (CANopen Baud Rate: 1M(0), 500K(1), 250K(2), 125K(3), 100K(4) and 50K(5))
- CANopen decode method setting: set Pr.09.40 to 0 (Delta decoding method). It provides two decoding method by using Pr.09-30 and the default setting of the drive is in decoding method 2 (Pr.09-30=1).
- 8. Decoding method 1. In index 2020.01 enter 0002H for motor run; 0001H for motor stop. In index 2020.02 enter 1000, frequency will be 10.00Hz. Refer to Index 2020 and 2021 for more detail.
- 9. Decoding method 2. In index 2060.01 enter 0080H for motor switch on; enter 0x81 for motor run to the target frequency. Various control mode options are available in Pr.00-40, select your control mode.

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13-4 CANopen Supporting Index

C200 Index:

Parameter index corresponds to each other as following:

Index	sub-Index
2000H + Group	member+1

For example:

Pr.10.15 (Encoder Slip Error Treatment)

Groupmember $10(0\overline{A}H)$ -15(0FH)Index = 2000H + 0AH = 200ASub Index = 0FH + 1H = 10H

C200 Control Index:

Delta Standard Mode (Old definition)

Index	Sub	Definition	Factory setting	R/W	Size		Note
	0	Number	3	R	U8		
						bit 0~1	00B: Disable
							01B: Stop
							10B: Enable
							11B: JOG enable
						bit2~3	Reserved
						bit4~5	00B: Disable
	1	Control word	0	RW	1116		01B: Forward direction
			U				10B: Reverse direction
2020H							11B: Direction switch
						bit6~7	00B: 1 st step acceleration /
							deceleration
							01B: 2 nd step acceleration /
							deceleration
						bit8~15	Reserved
	2	vl target velocity (Hz)	0	RW	U16		
						bit0	1: E.F. ON
	3	Other trigger	0	RW	U16		1: Reset
						bit2~15	Reserved
2021H	0	Number	DH	R	U8		
	1	Error code	0	R	U16		
2021H	2	AC motor drive status	0	R	U16	bit 0~1	00B: Stop
							01B: Decelerate and stop
							10B: Waiting for operation
							command
							11B: In operation
						bit 2	1: JOG command

Index	Sub	Definition	Factory setting	R/W	Size		Note
						bit 3~4	00B: Forward running
							01B: Switch from reverse
							running to forward
							running
							10B: Switch from forward
							running to reserve
							running
							11B: Reverse running
						bit 5~7	Reserved
						bit 8	1: Master frequency
							command controlled by
							communication interface
						bit 9	1: Master frequency
							command controller by
							analog signal input
						bit 10	1: Operation command
							controlled by
							communication interface
						bit	Reserved
						11~15	
		Frequency command (F)	0	R	U16		
		Output frequency (H)	0	R	U16		
		Output current (AXX.X)	0	R	U16		
	6	DC bus voltage	0	R	U16		
	7	Output voltage	0	R	U16		
	8	The segment currently executed by	0	R	U16		
	-	multi-segment speed command					
-		Display output current (A)	0	R	U16		
		Display counter value (c)	0	R	U16		
		Display actual output frequency (H)	0	R	U16		
		Display DC bus voltage (u)	0	R	U16		
		Display output voltage (E)	0	R	U16		
		Display output power angle (n)	0	R	U16		
	F	Display output power in Kw (P)	0	R	U16		
	10	Display actual motor speed in rpm	0	R	U16		
	11	(r)	0	R	U16		
		Display estimate output torque % (t) Reserved	0		U16		
				R			
		Display PID feedback in % (b)	0	R R	U16 U16		
		Display AVI in % (1.)	0	R R	U16		
		Display ACI in % (2.) Display AUI in % (3.)	0	R R	U16		
	10		U	n	010		
	17	Display the temperature of IGBT in $^{\circ}C(i.)$	0	R	U16		
2021H		Display the temperature of					
	18	capacitance in $^{\circ}C$ (c.)	0	R	U16		

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Index	Sub	Definition	Factory setting	R/W	Size	Note
	19	The status of digital input (ON/OFF) (i)	0	R	U16	
	1A	The status of digital output (ON/OFF) (o)	0	R	U16	
	1B	Multi-speed (S)	0	R	U16	
	1C	The corresponding CPU pin status of digital output (d.)	0	R	U16	
	1D	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	1E	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	1F	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	20	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	21	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	22	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	23	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	24	Reserved	0	R	U16	
	25	Display PLC data D1043 (C)	0	R	U16	

Delta Standard Mode (New definition)

Index	sub	R/W	bit	Value	Name of bit	Priority	Speed Mode	Torque Mode
	00h	R						
			0	0	0.45	4	fcmd =0	Tcmd = 0
				Pulse 0	CMD_ACT			
				1			fcmd = Fset(Fpid)	Tcmd =Tset
				Pulse 1				
			1		Dir	4	0: FWD run command	
			1		ווש	4	1: REV run command	
			2					
			3	0		3	Drive runs till target speed is attained	Free (Keep running to reach target torque)
				1	HALT		Drive stops by deceleration setting	Lock (Torque stops at current speed)
2060h			4	0	LOCK	4	Drive runs till target speed is attained	
	01h	RW		1	LOOK		Frequency stops at current frequency	
			5	0		4	JOG OFF	JOG OFF
				1	JOG			
				Pulse 1			JOG RUN	JOG RUN
			6	0	QSTOP	2	None	None
				1		_	Quick Stop	Quick Stop
			7	0	SERVO_ON	1	Servo OFF	Servo OFF
				1			Servo ON	Servo ON
				0000			Master speed	Master torque
			11~8	0001~1111	GEAR		1 st ~15 th speed switching frequency	
			13~12	00	ACC/DEC	1	1 st accel. / decel. 2 nd accel. / decel.	

Index	sub	R/W	bit	Value	Name of bit	Priority	Speed Mode	Torque Mode
				10			3 rd accel. / decel.	
				11			4 th accel. / decel.	
				0				Multi- command and Accel./Decel. Time switching NOT allowed
			14	1	- EN_SW 4		-	Multi- command and Accel./Decel. Time switching ALLOWED
			15	Pulse 1	RST	4	Clear fault codes	Clear fault codes
	02h	RW						
	03h	RW					Speed command (unsigned decimal)	
	04h	RW						-
	05h	RW						-
	06h	RW						
	07h							Torque command (signed decimal)
	08h	RW						,
	0011	νν	0	0	ARRIVE		Frequency command not reached	Speed limit (unsigned decimal) Torque command not reached
				1			Frequency attained	Torque attained
				0	DIR		FWD	FWD
				01			REV run switches to FWD run	REV run switches to FWD run
			2~1	10			FWD run switches to REV run	FWD run switches to REV run
				11			REV	REV
				0	JOG		None	None
			5	1			On JOG	On JOG
				0	QSTOP		None	None
			6	1			On Quick Stop	On Quick Stop
	01h	R		0	SERVO ON		PWM OFF	PWM OFF
			7	1			PWM ON	PWM ON
				0	PRLOCK		Parameters NOT locked	Parameters NOT locked
2061h			8	1			Parameters LOCKED	Parameters LOCKED
				0	WARN		NO warning	NO warning
			9	1			Warning	Warning
				0	ERROR		No error	No error
			10	1			Error detected	Error detected
				0	IGBT_OK		IGBT OFF	IGBT OFF
			11	1			IGBT ON	IGBT ON
			15~11	-	-		-	-
	02h	R			Velocity cmd		Actual output frequency	Actual output frequency
	03h	R			-			
	04h	R	-				-	-
	05h	R					Actual position (absolute)	
	06h	R			Torq Cmd			Actual position (absolute)
	07h	R					Actual torque	Actual torque

DS402 Standard

Index	Sub	Defenition	Factory setting	R/W	Size	Unit	PDO Map	Mode	Note
									0 : No action
6007h	0	Abort connection option code	2	RW	S16		Yes		2 : Disable Voltage,
									3 : quick stop
603Fh	0	Error code	0	R0	U16		Yes		
6040h	0	Control word	0	RW	U16		Yes		
6041h	0	Status word	0	R0	U16		Yes		
6042h	0	vl target velocity	0	RW	S16	rpm	Yes	vl	
6043h	0	vl velocity demand	0	RO	S16	rpm	Yes	vl	
6044h	0	vl control effort	0	RO	S16	rpm	Yes	vl	
604Fh	0	vl ramp function time	10000	RW	U32	1ms	Yes	vl	
6050h	0	vl slow down time	10000	RW	U32	1ms	Yes	vl	The unit must be: 100ms, and check
6051h	0	vl quick stop time	1000	RW	U32	1ms	Yes	vl	if the setting is set to 0.
		Quick stop option code		RW	S16		No		0 : disable drive function
									1 :slow down on slow down ramp
									2: slow down on quick stop ramp
605Ah	0		2						5 slow down on slow down ramp and
									stay in QUICK STOP
									6 slow down on quick stop ramp and
									stay in QUICK STOP
									0: Disable drive function
605Ch	0	Disable operation option code	1	RW	S16		No		1: Slow down with slow down ramp;
									disable of the drive function
6060h	0	Mode of operation	2	RW	S8		Yes		2: Velocity Mode
000011	Ŭ			1100	00		103		4: Torque Profile Mode
6061h	0	Mode of operation display	2	RO	S8		Yes		Same as above
6071h	0	tq Target torque	0	RW	S16	0.1%	Yes	tq	Valid unit: 1%
6072h	0	tq Max torque	150	RW	U16	0.1%	No	tq	Valid unit: 1%
6075h	0	tq Motor rated current	0	RO	U32	mA	No	tq	
6077h	0	tq torque actual value	0	RO	S16	0.1%	Yes	tq	
6078h	0	tq current actual value	0	RO	S16	0.1%	Yes	tq	
6079h	0	tq DC link circuit voltage	0	RO	U32	mV	Yes	tq	

13-5 CANopen Fault Code

 HAND Fault ocA Ocataccel 	 Display error signal Abbreviate error code The code is displayed as shown on KPC-CE01. Display error description
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*: Based on the setting of Pr.06-17~06-22

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
1	Fault ocA Oc at accel	0001H	Over-current during acceleration	1	2213H
2	Fault ocd Oc at decel	0002H	Over-current during deceleration	1	2213H
3	Fault ocn Oc at normal SPD	0003H	Over-current during steady state operation	1	2214H
4	Fault GFF Ground fault	0004H	Ground fault	1	2240H
5	Fault occ Short Circuit	0005H	Short-circuit is detected between upper bridge and lower bridge of the IGBT module.	1	2250H
6	Fault ocS Oc at stop	0006H	Over-current at stop	1	2314H
7	Fault ovA Ov at accel	0007H	DC BUS over-voltage during acceleration	2	3210H
8	Fault ovd Ov at decel	0008H	DC BUS over-voltage during deceleration	2	3210H
9	Fault ovn Ov at normal SPD	009H	DC BUS over-voltage during constant speed	2	3210H

Chapter 13 CANopen Overview | C200 Series

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
10	Fault ovS Ov at stop	000AH	DC BUS over-voltage at stop	2	3210H
11	Fault LvA Lv at accel	000BH	DC BUS voltage is less than Pr.06-00 during acceleration.	2	3220H
12	HAND Fault Lvd Lv at decel	000CH	DC BUS voltage is less than Pr.06-00 during deceleration.	2	3220H
13	HAND Fault Lvn Lv at normal SPD	000DH	DC BUS voltage is less than Pr.06-00 during constant speed.	2	3220H
14	Fault LvS Lv at stop	000EH	Low voltage at stop	2	3220H
15	Fault OrP Phase lacked	000FH	Phase Loss	2	3130H
16	Fault oH1 IGBT over heat	0010H	IGBT overheating 1~15HP: 90℃ 20~100HP: 100℃	3	4310H
17	Fault oH2 CAP over heat	0011H	Heatsink overheating	3	4310H
18	Fault tH1o Thermo 1 open	0012H	Motor 1 overload	3	FF00H
19	HAND Fault tH2o Thermo 2 open	0013H	Motor overheating	3	FF01H
21	Fault oL Over load	0015H	Overload	1	2310H
22	HAND Fault EoL1 Thermal relay 1	0016H	Electronic Thermal Relay 1 Protection	1	2310H

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
23	Fault EoL2 Thermal relay 2	0017H	Electronic Thermal Relay 2 Protection	1	2310H
24	HAND Fault oH3 Motor over heat	0017H	Motor overheating	3	FF20H
26	Fault ot1 Over torque 1	001AH	These two fault codes will be displayed when output current exceeds the over-torque detection level (Pr.06-07 or	3	8311H
27	Fault ot2 Over torque 2	001BH	Pr.06-10) and exceeds over-torque detection (Pr.06-08 or Pr.06-11) and it is set to 2 or 4 in Pr.06-06 or Pr.06-09.	3	8311H
28	Fault uC Under Ampere	001CH	Low current	1	8321H
29	Fault LMIT Limit Error	001DH	Limit switching error	1	7320H
30	Fault cF1 EEPROM write err	001EH	Internal EEPROM cannot be programmed.	5	5530H
31	Fault cF2 EEPROM read err	001FH	Internal EEPROM cannot be read	5	5530H
33	Fault cd1 las sensor err	0021H	U-phase error	1	FF04H
34	Fault cd2 lbs sensor err	0022H	V-phase error	1	FF05H
35	Fault cd3 lcs sensor err	0023H	W-phase error	1	FF06H
36	Fault Hd0 cc HW error	0024H	CC (current clamp)	5	FF07H

Chapter 13 CANopen Overview | C200 Series

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
37	Fault Hd1 Oc HW error	0025H	OC hardware error	5	FF08H
38	Fault Hd2 Ov HW error	0026H	OV hardware error	5	FF09H
39	Fault Hd3 occ HW error	0027H	Occ hardware error	5	FF0aH
40	Fault AUE Auto tuning err	0028H	Auto tuning error	1	FF21H
41	Fault AFE PID Fbk error	0029H	PID loss (ACI)	7	FF22H
42	Fault PGF1 PG Fbk error	002AH	PG feedback error	7	7301H
43	Fault PGF2 PG Fbk loss	002BH	PG feedback loss	7	7301H
44	Fault PGF3 PG Fbk over SPD	002CH	PG feedback stall	7	7301H
45	Fault PGF4 PG Fbk deviate	002DH	PG slip error	7	7301H
48	Fault ACE ACI loss	0030H	ACI loss	1	FF25H
49	Fault EF External fault	0031H	External fault	5	9000H
50	Fault EF1 Emergency stop	0032H	Emergency stop	5	9000H

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
51	Fault bb Base block	0033H	Emergency block	5	9000H
52	Fault Pcod Password error	0034H	Password is locked	5	FF26H
53	Fault Ccod SW Code Error	0035H	SW code error	5	6100H
54	Fault CE1 PC err command	0036H	Illegal function code	4	7500H
55	Fault CE2 PC err address	0037H	Illegal data length	4	7500H
56	Fault CE3 PC err data	0038H	Illegal data value	4	7500H
57	Fault CE4 PC slave fault	0039H	Illegal communication address	4	7500H
58	Fault CE10 PC time out	003AH	Communication time-out	4	7500H
59	Fault CP10 Keypad time out	003BH	Keypad communication err (time out)	4	7500H
61	Fault ydc Y-delta connect	003DH	Y-connection /Δ-connection switch error	2	3330H
62	Fault dEb Dec. Energy back	003EH	When Pr.07-13 is not set to 0 and momentary power off or power cut, it will display dEb during accel. / decel. Stop.	2	FF27H
63	Fault oSL Over slip error	003FH	It will be displayed when slip exceeds Pr.07-29 setting and time exceeds Pr.07-30 setting	7	FF28H

Chapter 13 CANopen Overview | C200 Series

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
66	Fault ovU Unknow Over Amp	0042H	Unknow Over Amp	1	2310H
67	Fault OVU Unknow Over Vol	0043H	Unknow Over Vol	2	3210H
68	Fault SdRv SpdFbk Dir Rev	0044H	Estimated speed is not in the same direction with speed command	7	8400H
69	Fault SdOr SpdFbk over SPD	0045H	Estimate speed is greater than speed command	7	8400H
70	Fault SdDe SpdFbk device	0046H	Estimated speed has great speed deviation	7	8400H
73	Fault S1 S1-emergy stop	0049H	Safety protection error	5	FF2AH
79	Fault Uoc U phase oc	0050H	U phase short circuit	1	FF2BH
80	Fault Voc V phase oc	0051H	V phase short circuit	1	FF2CH
81	Fault Woc W phase oc	0052H	W phase short circuit	1	FF2DH
82	Fault OPHL U phase lacked	0052H	Output phase loss (U phase)	2	2331H
83	Fault OPHL V phase lacked	0053H	Output phase loss (V phase)	2	2332H
84	Fault OPHL W phase lacked	0054H	Output phase loss (W phase)	2	2333H

ID No.*	LCM Display	Fault Codes	Description	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)	CANopen Fault Codes
101	Fault CGdE Guarding T-out	0065H	CANopen guarding fail	4	8130H
102	Fault CHbE Heartbeat T-out	0066H	CANopen heartbeat fail	4	8130H
103	Fault CSYE SYNC T-out	0067H	CANopen synchronous fail	4	8700H
104	Fault CbFE CAN/S Bus Off	0068H	CANopen bus-off error	4	8140H
105	Fault CIdE CAN/S Idx exceed	0069H	CANopen index fail	4	8100H
106	Fault CAdE CAN/S Addres set	006AH	CANopen address fail	4	8100H
107	Fault CFrE CAN/S FRAM fail	006BH	CANopen memory fail	4	8100H
111	Fault ictE InnerComTimeOut	006FH	InnerCOM time out fail	4	7500H

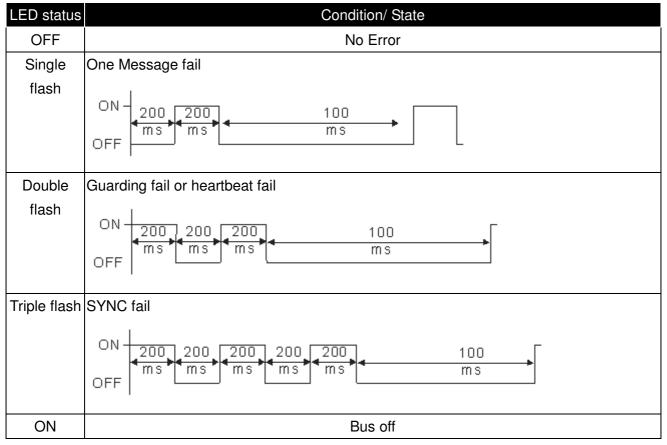
13-6 CANopen LED Function

There are two CANopen flash signs: RUN and ERR.

RUN LED:

LED status	Condition	CANopen State
OFF		Initial
Blinking	ON-200 200 Ms ms ms	Pre-Operation
Single flash	ON - 200 200 100 ms ms ms ms ms	Stopped
ON		Operation

ERR LED:



Chapter 14 PLC Function

- 14-1 PLC Overview
- 14-2 Precautions for Using PLC
- 14-3 Start-up
- 14-4 PLC Ladder Diagram
- 14-5 PLC Devices
- 14-6 Commands
- 14-7 Error Code and Troubleshoot

14-1 PLC Overview

14-1-1 Introduction

The built in PLC function in C2000 allows following commands: WPLSoft, basic commands and application commands; the operation methods are the same as Delta DVPPLC series. Other than that, CANopen master provides 8 stations for synchronous control and 126 asynchronous controls.

In C2000, CANopen master synchronous control complies with DS402 standard and supports homing mode, speed mode, torque mode and point to point control mode; CANopen slave supports two control modes, speed mode and torque mode.

14-1-2 Ladder Diagram Editor – WPLSoft

WPLSoft is a program editor of Delta DVP-PLC series and C200 series for WINDOWS. Besides general PLC program planning and general WINDOWS editing functions, such as cut, paste, copy, multi-windows, WPLSoft also provides various Chinese/English comment editing and other special functions (e.g. register editing, settings, the data readout, the file saving, and contacts monitor and set, etc.).

Item	System Requirement
Operation System	Windows 95/98/2000/NT/ME/XP
Memory	Pentium 90 and above
Hard Disk	16MB and above (32MB and above is recommended)
Monitor	Capacity: 50MB and above
MOTILOI	CD-ROM (for installing WPLSoft)
Mouse	Resolution: 640×480, 16 colors and above,
IVIOUSE	It is recommended to set display setting of Windows to 800×600.
Printer	General mouse or the device compatible with Windows
Memory	Printer with Windows driver
RS-485 port	At least one of COM1 to COM8 can be connected to PLC
Applicable Models	All Delta DVP-PLC series and C200 series

Following is the system requirement for WPLSoft:

14-2 Precautions for Using PLC Functions

- 1. Default setting of PLC communication protocol is 8,N,2,19200, station number 2.
- 2. Host controller can read/write data from/to both the AC motor drive and the internal PLC program by setting the drive and internal PLC program to two different station numbers. For example, if user wants to set AC motor drive as station 1 and PLC as station 2, please write following setting to the host controller:

When setting 01(Station) 03(Read) 0400(Address) 0001(1 data), the host controller can read the Pr.04-00 from the AC motor drive.

When setting 02(Station) 03(Read) 0400(Address) 0001(1 data), host controller will read X0 data from the internal PLC program.

- 3. The internal PLC program will stop operation when upload/download programs.
- 4. When using WPR command to write parameters, parameters can be changed for a maximum of 10⁹ times. It is crucial not to exceed this limit to prevent occurrence of serious error.
- 5. When Pr.00-04 is set to 28, D1043 value of PLC register will be displayed on the digital keypad:



STOP

0 ~ 999 display:

1000 ~ 9999 display: It will only display the first 3 digits. The LED at the bottom-right corner will light to indicate 10 times of the display value. For example, the actual value for the following figure is 100X10=1000.

10000~65535 display: It will only display the first 3 digits. The LED at the bottom-right corner and the single decimal point between the middle and the right-most numbers will light to indicate 100 times of the display value. For example, the actual value for the following figure is 100X100=10000.

6. When PLC Stop mode, RS-485 is used by PLC.

ENTER

- 7. When PLC is in PLC Run or PLC Stop mode, Pr.00-02 (settings 9 and 10) are disabled.
- 8. When Pr.00-02 is set to 6, PLC function settings will return to factory settings.
- 9. When the Input Terminal X of PLC is programmed, the corresponding MI will be disabled (no function).
- 10. When the input terminal Y0, Y1, Y3, Y4 of PLC is programmed, the corresponding RY1, RY2, DFM1, DFM2 will be disabled (no function).
- 11. When the analog output D1040, D1045 of PLC is programmed, the corresponding AFM1, AFM2 will be disabled (no function).
- 12. When PLC function is programmed with FREQ command, AC motor drive frequency is now under PLC function control. The setting of Pr.00-20 and Hand ON/OFF are disabled and has no control over AC motor drive frequency.
- 13. When PLC is programmed with TORQ command, AC motor drive torque is now under PLC function control. The setting of Pr.11-33 and Hand ON/OFF function are disabled and has no control over AC motor drive torque.

14-3 Start-up

14-3-1 The Steps for PLC Execution

Please operate PLC functions by following the steps indicate below:

When using KPC-CE01 series digital keypad, switch the mode to PLC2 for program download/upload:

A. Press MODE key and select 'PLC'.

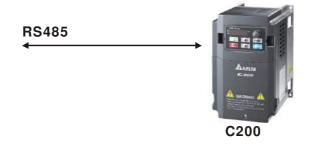
B. Press 'UP' key and look for 'PLC2' then press 'ENTER'.

C. If succeed, display 'END' for one to two seconds and return to 'PLC2' page.

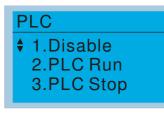
The PLC warning that is displayed before program downloaded to C2000 can be ignored, please continue the operation.



1. Connection: Connect RJ-45 of AC motor drive to the computer by using RS485.



2. Run the program.



PLC function, select function 2 (PLC Run).
 1: Disable (PLC0)
 2: PLC Run (PLC1)
 3: PLC Stop (PLC2)
 Optional accessories: Digital keypad KPC-CE01, display

PLC function as shown in the ().

When external input terminals (MI1~MI8) are set to PLC Mode select bit0 (51) or PLC Mode select bit1 (52), it will force to switch to PLC mode regardless the terminal is ON or OFF. Meanwhile, switching via keypad is disabled. Please refer to the chart below:

PLC Mode	PLC Mode select bit1(52)	PLC Mode select bit0 (51)
Disable (PLC 0)	OFF	OFF
PLC Run (PLC 1)	OFF	ON
PLC Stop (PLC 2)	ON	OFF
Previous state	ON	ON

When KPE-LE02 execute PLC function:

- When switching the page from PLC to PLC1, it will execute PLC. The motion of PLC (Execute/Stop) is controlled by WPL editor.
- When switching the page from PLC to PLC2, it will stop PLC. Again the motion of PLC (Execute/Stop) is controlled by WPL editor.
- 3. The control of external terminals follows the same method.



When input/output terminals (FWD REV MI1~MI8 MI10~15, Relay1, Relay2 RY10~RY15, MO1~MO2 MO10~MO11,) are used in PLC program, they cannot be used in other places. Fro example, when PLC program (PLC1 or PLC2) is activated, such as when it controls Y0, the corresponding output terminals Relay (RA/RB/RC) will be used. At this moment, Pr.03.00 setting will be invalid since the terminal has been used by PLC. Refer to Pr.02-52, 02-53, 03-30 to check which DI DO AO are occupied by PLC.

14-3-2 I/O Device Reference Table

Input device:

Device	x0	X1	X2	Х3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17
1	FWD	REV	MI1	MI2	MI3	MI4	MI5	MI6	MI7	MI8						

1: I/O extension card

Output device:

Device	Y0	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17
1	RY1	RY2		DFM1	DFM2											

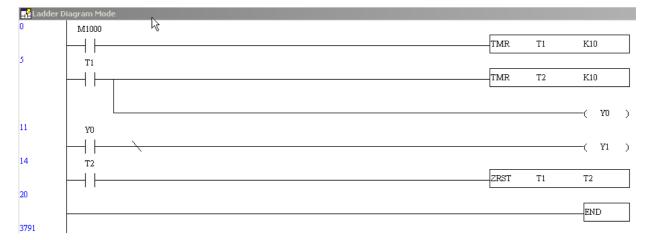
1: I/O extension card

14-3-3 WPLSoft Installation

Download PLC program toC200: Refer to D.3 to D.7 for program coding and download the editor (WPLSoft V2.09) at DELTA website <u>http://www.delta.com.tw/industrialautomation/</u>

😂 WPL Editor - [Ladder Diagram Mode]		
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ס זן ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז	tansfer Setup formunication Mode PC => PLC OK Program Device Comment Password Retentive Range Default Value RTC	(Y1) V D1 D2 END
Replace	9/500 Steps	VFD E Type

14-3-4 Program Input



14-3-5 Program Download

Please download the program by following steps:

Step 1. Press *button for compiler after inputting program in WPLSoft.*

Step 2. After compiler is finished, choose the item "Write to PLC" in the communication items.

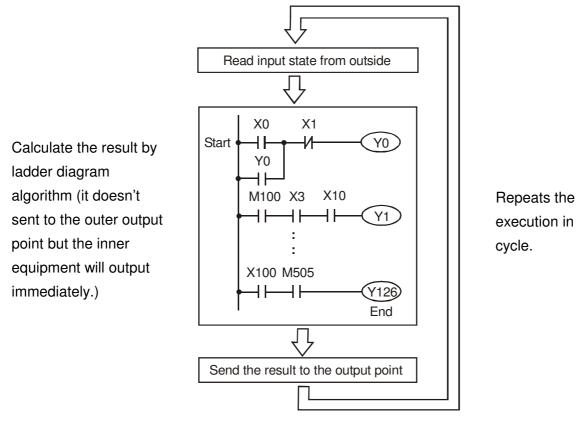
After finishing Step 2, the program will be downloaded from WPLSoft to the AC motor drive by the communication format.

14-3-6 Program Monitor

If you execute "start monitor" in the communication item during executing PLC, the ladder diagram will be shown as follows.



14-4 Ladder Diagram



14-4-1 Program Scan Chart of the PLC Ladder Diagram

14-4-2 Ladder Diagram

Ladder diagram is a diagram language that applied on the automatic control and it is also a diagram that made up of the symbols of electric control circuit. PLC procedures are finished after ladder diagram editor edits the ladder diagram. It is easy to understand the control flow that indicated with diagram and also accept by technical staff of electric control circuit. Many basic symbols and motions of ladder diagram are the same as mechanical and electrical equipments of traditional automatic power panel, such as button, switch, relay, timer, counter and etc.

The kinds and amounts of PLC internal equipment will be different with brands. Although internal equipment has the name of traditional electric control circuit, such as relay, coil and contact. It doesn't have the real components in it. In PLC, it just has a basic unit of internal memory. If this bit is 1, it means the coil is ON and if this bit is 0, it means the coil is OFF. You should read the corresponding value of that bit when using contact (Normally Open, NO or contact a). Otherwise, you should read the opposite sate of corresponding value of that bit when using contact (Normally Closed, NC or contact b). Many relays will need many bits, such as 8-bits makes up a byte. 2 bytes can make up a word. 2 words make up double word. When using many relays to do calculation, such as add/subtraction or shift, you could use byte, word or double word. Furthermore, the two equipments, timer and counter, in PLC not only have coil but also value of counting time and times.

In conclusion, each internal storage unit occupies fixed storage unit. When using these equipments, the corresponding content will be read by bit, byte or word.

Brief introduction to the internal devices of PLC:

Internal Device	Function
Input Relay	 Input relay is the basic storage unit of internal memory that corresponds to external input point (it is the terminal that used to connect to external input switch and receive external input signal). Input signal from external will decide it to display 0 or 1. You couldn't change the state of input relay by program design or forced ON/OFF via WPLSoft. The contacts (contact a, b) can be used unlimitedly. If there is no input signal, the corresponding input relay could be empty and can't be used with other functions. ✓ Equipment indication method: X0, X1X7, X10, X11 The symbol of equipment is X and numbering in octal.
Output Relay	 Output relay is the basic storage unit of internal memory that corresponds to external output point (it is used to connect to external load). It can be driven by input relay contact, the contact of other internal equipment and itself contact. It uses a normally open contact to connect to external load and other contacts can be used unlimitedly as input contacts. It doesn't have the corresponding output relay, if need, it can be used as internal relay. ✓ Equipment indication: Y0, Y1Y7, Y10, Y11 The symbol of equipment is Y and numbering in octal.
Internal Relay	 The internal relay doesn't connect directly to outside. It is an auxiliary relay in PLC. Its function is the same as the auxiliary relay in electric control circuit. Each auxiliary relay has the corresponding basic unit. It can be driven by the contact of input relay, output relay or other internal equipment. Its contacts can be used unlimitedly. Internal auxiliary relay can't output directly, it should output with output point. ✓ Equipment indication: M0, M1M799. The symbol of equipment is M and numbering in decimal system.
Counter	 Counter is used to count. It needs to set counter before using counter (i.e. the pulse of counter). There are coil, contacts and storage unit of counter in counter. When coil is from OFF to ON, that means input a pulse in counter and the counter should add 1. There are 16-bit, 32-bit and high-speed counter for user to use. Image: Mathematical Equipment indication: C0, C1 C79. The symbol of equipment is C and numbering in decimal system.
Timer	 Timer is used to control time. There are coil, contact and timer storage. When coil is ON, its contact will act (contact a is close, contact b is open) when attaining desired time. The time value of timer is set by settings and each timer has its regular period. User sets the timer value and each timer has its timing period. Once the coil is OFF, the contact won't act (contact a is open and contact b is close) and the timer will be set to zero. Image: Equipment indication: T0, T1T159. The symbol of equipment is T and numbering in decimal system. The different number range corresponds with the different timing period.

Internal Device	Function
Data register	 PLC needs to handle data and operation when controlling each order, timer value and counter value. The data register is used to store data or parameters. It stores 16-bit binary number, i.e. a word, in each register. It uses two continuous number of data register to store double words. ☑ Equipment indication: D0, D1,,D399. The symbol of equipment is D and numbering in decimal system.

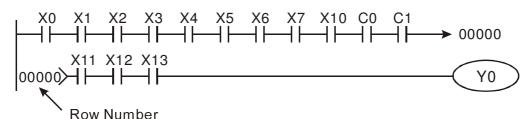
The structure of ladder diagram and information:

Ladder Diagram Structure	Explanation	Command	Device
	Normally open, contact a	LD	X, Y, M, T, C
	Normally closed, contact b	LDI	X, Y, M, T, C
	Serial normally open	AND	X, Y, M, T, C
	Parallel normally open	OR	X, Y, M, T, C
	Parallel normally closed	ORI	X, Y, M, T, C
 ↑	Rising-edge trigger switch	LDP	X, Y, M, T, C
	Falling-edge trigger switch	LDF	X, Y, M, T, C
	Rising-edge trigger in serial	ANDP	X, Y, M, T, C
	Falling-edge trigger in serial	ANDF	X, Y, M, T, C
	Rising-edge trigger in parallel	ORP	X, Y, M, T, C
	Falling-edge trigger in parallel	ORF	X, Y, M, T, C
	Block in serial	ANB	none
	Block in parallel	ORB	none

Ladder Diagram Structure	Explanation	Command	Device
	Multiple output	MPS MRD MPP	none
0	Output command of coil drive	OUT	Y, M
	Basic command, Application command	Basic command/ Application command	
	Inverse logic	INV	none

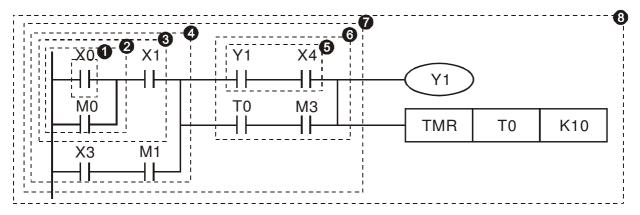
14-4-3 The Edition of PLC Ladder Diagram

The program edited method is from left power line to right power line. (The right power line will be omitted during the edited of WPLSoft.) After editing a row, go to editing the next row. The maximum contacts in a row are 11 contacts. If you need more than 11 contacts, you could have the new row and start with continuous line to continue more input devices. The continuous number will be produced automatically and the same input point can be used repeatedly. The drawing is shown as follows.



The operation of ladder diagram is to scan from left upper corner to right lower corner. The output handling, including the operation frame of coil and application command, at the most right side in ladder diagram.

Take the following diagram for example; we analyze the process step by step. The number at the right corner is the explanation order.



The explanation of command order:

1	LD	X0
2	OR	M0
3	AND	X1
4	LD	Х3
	AND	M1
	ORB	

- 5 LD Y1
 - AND X4

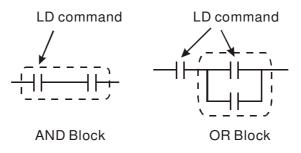
The explanation of command order:

6	LD	Τ0
	AND	M3
	ORB	
7	ANB	
8	OUT	Y1
		Te

TMR T0 K10

The detail explanation of basic structure of ladder diagram

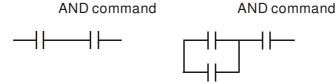
1. LD (LDI) command: give the command LD or LDI in the start of a block.



The structures of command LDP and LDF are similar to the command LD. The difference is that command LDP and LDF will act in the rising-edge or falling-edge when contact is ON as shown in the following.

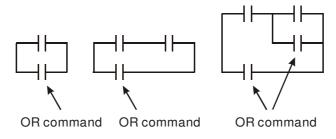


2. AND (ANI) command: single device connects to a device or a block in series.



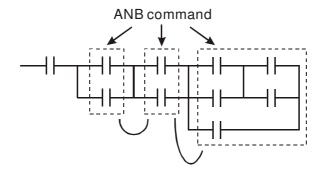
The structures of ANDP and ANDF are the same but the action is in rising-edge or falling-edge.

3. OR (ORI) command: single device connects to a device or a block.

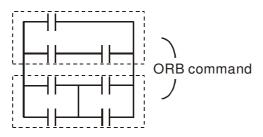


The structures of ORP and ORF are the same but the action is in rising-edge or falling-edge.

4. **ANB command:** a block connects to a device or a block in series.

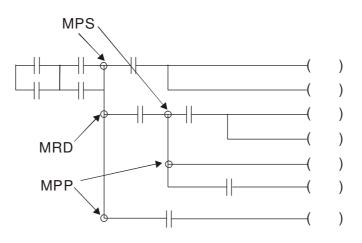


5. **ORB command:** a block connects to a device or a block in parallel.



If there are several blocks when operate ANB or ORB, they should be combined to blocks or network from up to down or from left to right.

- 6. **MPS, MRD, MPP commands:** Divergent memory of multi-output. It can produce many various outputs.
- 7. The command MPS is the start of divergent point. The divergent point means the connection place between horizontal line and vertical line. We should determine to have contact memory command or not according to the contacts status in the same vertical line. Basically, each contact could have memory command but in some places of ladder diagram conversion will be omitted due to the PLC operation convenience and capacity limit. MPS command can be used for 8 continuous times and you can recognize this command by the symbol "T".
- 8. MRD command is used to read memory of divergent point. Because the logical status is the same in the same horizontal line, it needs to read the status of original contact to keep on analyzing other ladder diagram. You can recognize the command MRD by the symbol " +".
- 9. MPP command is used to read the start status of the top level and pop it out from stack. Because it is the last item of the horizontal line, it means the status of this horizontal line is ending.



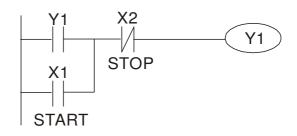
14-4-4 The Example for Designing Basic Program

Start, Stop and Latching

In the same occasions, it needs transient close button and transient open button to be start and stop switch. Therefore, if you want to keep the action, you should design latching circuit. There are several latching circuits in the following:

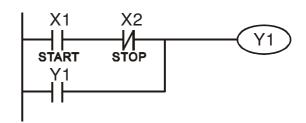
Example 1: the latching circuit for priority of stop

When start normally open contact X1=On, stop normally contact X2=Off, and Y1=Onare set at the same time, if X2=On, the coil Y1 will stop acting. Therefore, it calls priority of stop.



Example 2: the latching circuit for priority of start

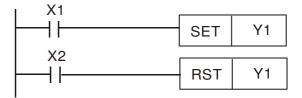
When start normally open contact X1=On, stop normally contact X2=Off and Y1=On(coil Y1 will be active and latching) are valid at the same time, if X2=On, coil Y1 will be active due to latched contact. Therefore, it calls priority of start.



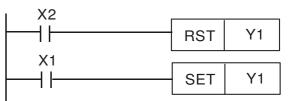
Example 3: the latching circuit of SET and RST commands

The figure at the right side is latching circuit that made up of RST and SET command. It is top priority of stop when RST command is set behind SET command. When executing PLC from up to down, The coil Y1 is ON and coil Y1 will be OFF when X1 and X2 act at the same time, therefore it calls priority of stop.

It is top priority of start when SET command is set after RST command. When X1 and X2 act at the same time, Y1 is ON so it calls top priority of start. Top priority of stop



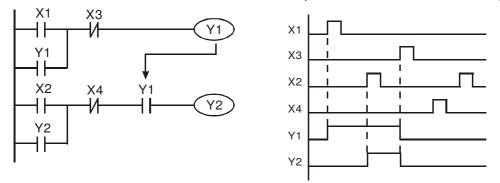
Top priority of start



The common control circuit

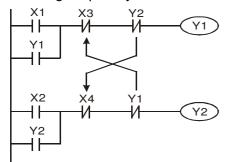
Example 4: condition control

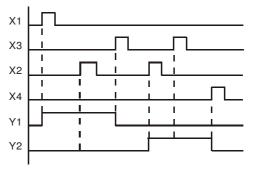
X1 and X3 can start/stop Y1 separately, X2 and X4 can start/stop Y2 separately and they are all self latched circuit. Y1 is an element for Y2 to do AND function due to the normally open contact connects to Y2 in series. Therefore, Y1 is the input of Y2 and Y2 is also the input of Y1.



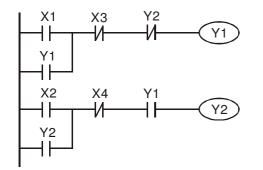
Example 5: Interlock control

The figure above is the circuit of interlock control. Y1 and Y2 will act according to the start contact X1 and X2. Y1 and Y2 will act not at the same time, once one of them acts and the other won't act. (This is called interlock.) Even if X1 and X2 are valid at the same time, Y1 and Y2 won't act at the same time due to up-to-down scan of ladder diagram. For this ladder diagram, Y1 has higher priority than Y2.





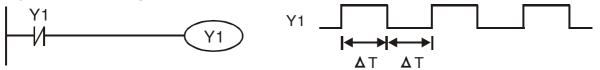
Example 6: Sequential Control



If add normally close contact Y2 into Y1 circuit to be an input for Y1 to do AND function. (as shown in the left side) Y1 is an input of Y2 and Y2 can stop Y1 after acting. In this way, Y1 and Y2 can execute in sequential.

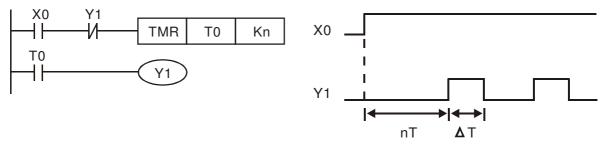
Example 7: Oscillating Circuit

The period of oscillating circuit is $\Delta T + \Delta T$



The figure above is a very simple ladder step diagram. When starting to scan Y1 normally close contact, Y1 normally close contact is close due to the coil Y1 is OFF. Then it will scan Y1 and the coil Y1 will be ON and output 1. In the next scan period to scan normally close contact Y1, Y1 normally close contact will be open due to Y1 is ON. Finally, coil Y1 will be OFF. The result of repeated scan, coil Y will output the vibrating pulse with cycle time ΔT (On) + ΔT (Off).

The vibrating circuitry of cycle time ΔT (On) + ΔT (Off):



The figure above uses timer T0 to control coil Y1 to be ON. After Y1 is ON, timer T0 will be closed at the next scan period and output Y1. The oscillating circuit will be shown as above. (n is the setting of timer and it is decimal number. T is the base of timer. (clock period))

Example 8: Blinking Circuit



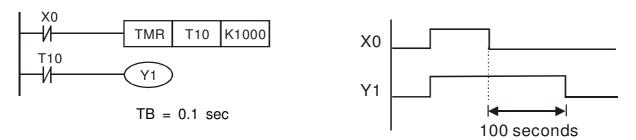
The figure above is common used oscillating circuit for indication light blinks or buzzer alarms. It uses two timers to control On/OFF time of Y1 coil. If figure, n1 and n2 are timer setting of T1 and T2. T is the base of timer (clock period)

Example 9: Triggered Circuit



In figure above, the rising-edge differential command of X0 will make coil M0 to have a single pulse of ΔT (a scan time). Y1 will be ON during this scan time. In the next scan time, coil M0 will be OFF, normally close M0 and normally close Y1 are all closed. However, coil Y1 will keep on being ON and it will make coil Y1 to be OFF once a rising-edge comes after input X0 and coil M0 is ON for a scan time. The timing chart is as shown above. This circuit usually executes alternate two actions with an input. From above timing: when input X0 is a square wave of a period T, output coil Y1 is square wave of a period 2T.

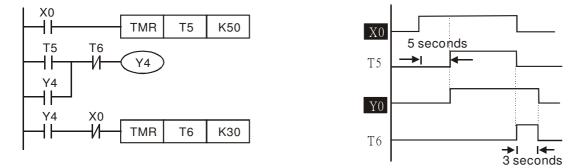
Example 10: Delay Circuit



When input X0 is ON, output coil Y1 will be ON at the same time due to the corresponding normally close contact OFF makes timer T10 to be OFF. Output coil Y1 will be OFF after delaying 100 seconds (K1000*0.1 seconds =100 seconds) once input X0 is OFF and T10 is ON. Please refer to timing chart above.

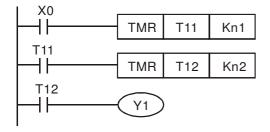
Example 11: Output delay circuit, in the following example, the circuit is made up of two timers.

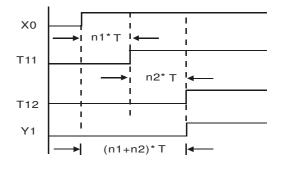
No matter input X0 is ON or OFF, output Y4 will be delay.



Example12: Extend Timer Circuit

In this circuit, the total delay time from input X0 is close and output Y1 is $ON = (n1+n2)^* T$. where T is clock period. Timer: T11, T12; Timer cycle: T.





14-5 PLC Devices Function

Items	Specifications	Remarks
Control Method	Stored program, cyclic scan system	
I/O Processing Method	Batch processing (when END instruction is executed)	I/O refresh instruction is available
Execution Speed	Basic commands (minimum 0.24 us)	Application commands (1 ~ dozens us)
Program Language	Instruction, Ladder Logic, SFC	
Program Capacity	5000 STEPS	
Commands	80 commands	30 basic commands 50 application commands
Input/Output Contact	Input (X): 10, output (Y): 4	

	Device		Item	Range		Function
	Х			X0~X17, 16 points, octal number system	Total is 32	Correspond to external input point
	Y	External Output Relay		Y0~Y17, 16 points, octal number system	points	Correspond to external output point
			For general	M0~M799, 800 points	Total is	Contacts can switch to
bit mode	Μ	Auxiliary	For special	M1000~M1079, 80 points	192 points	On/Off in program
Relay bit I	т	Timer	100ms timer	T0~T159, 160 points	Total is 16 points	When the timer indicated by TMR command attains the setting, the T contact with the same number will be On.
	С	Counter	16-bit count up for general	C0~C79, 80 points	Total is 80 points	When the counter indicated by CNT command attains the setting, the C contact with the same number will be On.
	т	Present value of timer		T0~T15, 160 points		When timer attains, the contact of timer will be On.
RD data	С	Present value of counter		C0~C79, 16-bit counter, 80 points		When timer attains, the contact of timer will be On.
WORD			For latched	D0~D399, 400 points		
ster V	D	Data register	For general	D1000~D1099, 100 points	Total is 1300	It can be memory area for storing data.
Register		register	For special	D2000~D2799, 800 points	points	
ant	К	Decimal		K-32,768 ~ K32,767 (16	6-bit opera	ation)
Constant	Н	Hexadecimal		H0000 ~ HFFFF (16-bit	operation	ר)
	Communication port (program read/write)) RS485 (slave)		
	Analog input/output			Built-in 2 analog inputs		÷ .
Fund	ction exter	nsion modu	le (optional)	EMC-D42A; EMC-R6AA	A; EMCD	511A

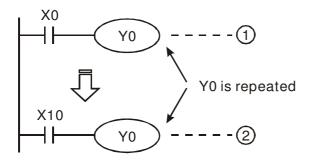
14-5-1 Devices Functions

The Function of Input/output Contacts

The function of input contact X: input contact X reads input signal and enter PLC by connecting with input equipment. It is unlimited usage times for contact A or contact B of each input contact X in program. The On/Off of input contact X can be changed with the On/Off of input equipment but can't be changed by using peripheral equipment (WPLSoft).

The Function of Output Contact Y

The mission of output contact Y is to drive the load that connects to output contact Y by sending On/Off signal. There are two kinds of output contact: one is relay and the other is transistor. It is unlimited usage times for A or B contact of each output contact Y in program. But there is number for output coil Y and it is recommended to use one time in program. Otherwise, the output result will be decided by the circuit of last output Y with PLC program scan method.



The output of Y0 will be decided by circuit 2, i.e. decided by On/Off of X10.

Value, Constant [K] / [H]

		K	Desimal	1200700 1200707 $(10 bit exerction)$
Constant	n	Decimal	K-32,768 ~ K32,767 (16-bit operation)	
	Constant	Н	Hexadecimal	H0000 ~ HFFFF (16-bit operation)

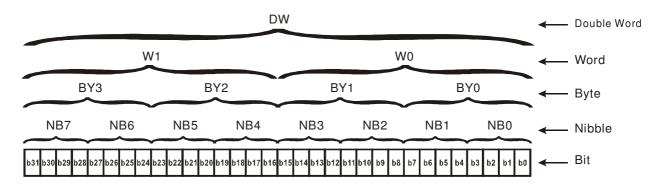
There are five value types for DVP-PLC to use by the different control destination. The following is the explanation of value types.

Binary Number (BIN)

It uses binary system for the PLC internal operation or storage. The relative information of binary system is in the following.

Bit	Bit is the basic unit of binary system, the status are 1 or 0.
Nibble	It is made up of continuous 4 bits, such as b3~b0. It can be used to
PICON	represent number 0~9 of decimal or 0~F of hexadecimal.
Puto	It is made up of continuous 2 nibbles, i.e. 8 bits, b7~b0. It can used to
Byte	represent 00~FF of hexadecimal system.
Word	It is made up of continuous 2 bytes, i.e. 16-bit, b15~b0. It can used to
word	represent 0000~FFFF of hexadecimal system.
Double Word	It is made up of continuous 2 words, i.e. 32-bit, b31~b0. It can used to
	represent 00000000~FFFFFFF of hexadecimal system.

The relations among bit, nibble, byte, word, and double word of binary number are shown as follows.



Octal Number (OCT)

The numbers of external input and output terminal of DVP-PLC use octal number. Example:

External input: X0~X7, X10~X17... (device number)

External output: Y0~Y7, Y10~Y17... (device number)

Decimal Number, DEC

The suitable time for decimal number to be used in DVP-PLC system.

- ☑ To be the setting value of timer T or counter C, such as TMR C0 K50. (K constant)
- ☑ To be the device number of M, T, C and D. For example: M10, T30. (device number)
- ☑ To be operand in application command, such as MOV K123 D0. (K constant)

Binary Code Decimal (BCD)

It shows a decimal number by a unit number or four bits so continuous 16-bit can use to represent the four numbers of decimal number. BCD code is usually used to read the input value of DIP switch or output value to 7-segment display to be display.

Hexadecimal Number (HEX)

The suitable time for hexadecimal number to be used in DVP-PLC system.

☑ To be operand in application command. For example: MOV H1A2B D0. (constant H)

Constant K:

In PLC, it is usually have K before constant to mean decimal number. For example, K100 means 100 in decimal number.

Exception: The value that is made up of K and bit equipment X, Y, M, S will be bit, byte, word or double word. For example, K2Y10, K4M100. K1 means a 4-bit data and K2~K4 can be 8, 12 and 16-bit data separately.

Constant H:

In PLC, it is usually have H before constant to mean hexadecimal number. For example, H100 means 100 in hexadecimal number.

The Function of Auxiliary Relay

There are output coil and A, B contacts in auxiliary relay M and output relay Y. It is unlimited usage times in program. User can control loop by using auxiliary relay, but can't drive external load directly. There are two types divided by its characteristics.

- : It will reset to Off when power loss during running. Its 1. Auxiliary relay for general state will be Off when power on after power loss. 2. Auxiliary relay for special
 - : Each special auxiliary relay has its special function.

Please don't use undefined auxiliary relay.

The Function of Timer

The unit of timer is 1ms, 10ms and 100ms. The count method is count up. The output coil will be On when the present value of timer equals to the settings. The setting is K in decimal number. Data register D can be also used as settings.

• The real setting time of timer = unit of timer * settings

Item	16-bit counters	32-bit	counters	
Туре	General	General	High speed	
Count direction	Count up	Count up/down		
Settings	0~32,767	-2,147,483,648~+2,14	7,483,647	
Designate for constant	Constant K or data register D	Constant K or data reg	ister D (2 for designated)	
Present value change	Counter will stop when attaining settings	Counter will keep on counting when attaining settings		
Output contact	When count attains the settings value, contact will be On and latched.	When count up attains settings, contact will be On and latched. When count down attains settings, contact will reset to Off.		
Reset action	The present value will reset to 0 wh reset to Off.	en RST command is ex	ecuted and contact will	
Present register	16-bit	32-bit		
Contact action	After scanning, act together.	After scanning, act tog Act immediately when relation with scan perio	count attains. It has no	

The Features and Functions of Counter

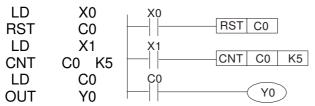
Functions:

When pulse input signal of counter is from Off to On, the present value of counter equals to settings and output coil is On. Settings are decimal system and data register D can also be used as settings. 16-bit counters C0~C79:

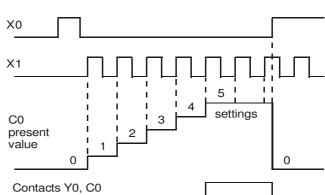
- \mathbf{V} Setting range of 16-bit counter is K0~K32, 767. (K0 is the same as K1. output contact will be On immediately at the first count.
- $\mathbf{\nabla}$ General counter will be clear when PLC is power loss. If counter is latched, it will remember the value before power loss and keep on counting when power on after power loss.
- $\mathbf{\nabla}$ If using MOV command, WPLSoft to send a value, which is large than setting to C0, register, at the next time that X1 is from Off to On, C0 counter contact will be On and present value will be set to the same as settings.
- The setting of counter can use constant K or register D (not includes special data register $\mathbf{\nabla}$ D1000~D1044) to be indirect setting.

☑ If using constant K to be setting, it can only be positive number but if setting is data register D, it can be positive/negative number. The next number that counter counts up from 32,767 is -32,768.

Example:



- When X0=On, RST command is executed, C0 reset to 0 and output contact reset to Off.
- 2. When X1 is from Off to On, counter will count up (add 1).
- When counter C0 attains settings K5, C0 contact is On and C0 = setting =K5. C0 won't accept X1 trigger signal and C0 remains K5.



14-5-2 Special Auxiliary Relays

Special M	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
M1000	Normally open contact (a contact). This contact is On when running and it is On when the status is set to RUN.	Read only
M1001	Normally closed contact (b contact). This contact is Off when running and it is Off when the status is set to RUN.	Read only
M1002	On only for 1 scan after RUN. Initial pulse is contact a. It will get positive pulse in the RUN moment. Pulse width=scan period.	Read only
M1003	Off only for 1 scan after RUN. Initial pulse is contact a. It will get negative pulse in the RUN moment. Pulse width=scan period.	Read only
M1004	Reserved	-
M1005	Fault indication of the AC motor drives	Read only
M1006	Output frequency is 0, M1006 On	Read only
M1007	Operation direction of AC motor drives (FWD: M1007 Off, REV: M1007On)	Read only
M1008	Reserved	
M1010		-
M1011	10ms clock pulse, 5ms On/5ms Off	Read only
M1012	100ms clock pulse, 50ms On / 50ms Off	Read only
M1013	1s clock pulse, 0.5s On / 0.5s Off	Read only
M1014	1min clock pulse, 30s On / 30s Off	Read only
M1015	Frequency attained, M1015=On	Read only
M1016	Parameter read/write error, M1016=On	Read only
M1017	Succeed to write parameter, M1017 =On	Read only
M1018	Reserved	

Chapter 14 PLC Function | C200 Series

Special M	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
M1019	Reserved	
M1020	Zero flag	Read only
M1021	Borrow flag	Read only
M1022	Carry flag	Read only
M1023	Divisor is 0	Read only
M1024	Reserved	-
M1025	RUN(ON) / STOP(OFF) the AC motor drive	Read/Write
M1026	The operation direction of the AC motor drive (FWD: OFF, REV: ON)	Read/Write
M1027	AC motor drive reset	Read/Write
M1028		
~ M1039	Reserved	-
M1040	Power On	Read/Write
M1041	Reserved	-
M1042	Quick stop	Read/Write
M1043	Reserved	-
M1044	Halt	Read/Write
M1045		
~ M1051	Reserved	-
M1052	Freugency Lock	Read/Write
M1053		
~ M1055	Reserved	-
M1056	Power on ready	Read only
M1057	Reserved	-
M1058	On quick stopping	Read only
M1059		
~ M1062	Reserved	-
M1062	Target torque attained	Read only
M1064		
~	Reserved	Read only
M1071 M1072		
~	Reserved	Read/Write
M1079 M1073		
~	Reserved	Read only
M1079		

14-5-3 Special Registers

Special D	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
D1000	Reserved	-
D1001	PLC firmware version	Read only

D1002Program capacityRead onlyD1003ChecksumRead onlyD1004Reserved-~Messerved-D1010Present scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1011Minimum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1012Maximum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1013Reserved-~Reserved-D1019Output forquency (0.000~600.00Hz)Read onlyD1021Output tourrent (#### #A)Read onlyD1022Output tourrent (#### #A)Read onlyD1022Reserved-D1028The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog voltage input) (0.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1029The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog current input) (0.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1021Frequency command of the PID controlRead onlyD1028The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog current input) (0.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1029The responsive value of AUI (-100.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1031Reserved-D1032AC motor drive output frequencyRead onlyD1033AC motor drive output frequencyRead onlyD1034Reserved-D1035Output value AFM1 (-100.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1036AC motor drive output frequencyRead onlyD1037AC motor drive output frequencyRead onlyD1038DC Bus voltageRead onlyD1039Output value AFM1 (-100.00~100.00%)Read only <t< th=""><th>Special D</th><th>Function</th><th>Read(R)/ Write(W)</th></t<>	Special D	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
D1004 ~Reserved-D1009 ~Reserved-D1010Present scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1011Minimum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1012Maximum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1013Reserved-D1019Reserved-D1020Output frequency (0.000~600.00Hz)Read onlyD1021Output current (###.#A)Read onlyD1022Output current (###.#A)Read onlyD1023Reserved-D1024Reserved-D1025Frequency command of the PID controlRead onlyD1026The responsive value of AUI ACI (analog current input) (0.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1029The responsive value of AUI ACI (analog current input) (0.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1030The corresponding value for AUI (-100.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1031ReservedD1035AC motor drive error codeRead onlyD1036AC bus voltageRead onlyD1037AC motor drive output frequencyRead onlyD1038DC bus voltageRead onlyD1044Analog output value AFM1 (-100.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1045Analog output value AFM2 (-100.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1046Reserved-D1047Reserved-D1048Reserved-D1044Reserved-D1045Reserved-D1046Reserved-<	D1002	Program capacity	Read only
~ D1009Reserved-D1010Present scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1011Minimum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1012Maximum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1013~Reserved-~Reserved-D1019Output frequency (0.000-600.00Hz)Read onlyD1020Output current (####.#A)Read onlyD1021Output current (####.#A)Read onlyD1022Frequency command of the PID controlRead onlyD1023Frequency command of the PID controlRead onlyD1024The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog voltage input) (0.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1030The corresponding value for AUI (-100.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1031~~Reserved-D1035Reserved-D1036AC motor drive error codeRead onlyD1037AC motor drive eutput frequencyRead onlyD1038DC Bus voltageRead onlyD1039Output voltageRead onlyD1040Analog output value AFM1 (-100.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1041User defined (When Pr.00.04 is set to 28, the register data will be displayed as C xxx)Read/WriteD1044ReservedD1045Actual mode 0. Velocity mode 1: Position mode 2: Forgue modeRead onlyD1050ReservedD1051ReservedNoteoRead onlyRead	D1003	Checksum	Read only
D1009	D1004		
D1010Present scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1011Minimum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1012Maximum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)Read onlyD1013~Reserved-~Reserved-D1019Output frequency (0.000-600.00Hz)Read onlyD1020Output current (####.#A)Read onlyD1021Output current (####.#A)Read onlyD1022~Reserved-D1023Frequency command of the PID controlRead onlyD1024The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog voltage input) (0.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1025The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog current input) (0.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1026The responsive value of AUI (100.0~100.00%)Read onlyD1037Reserved-~~Read onlyD1038C motor drive error codeRead onlyD1037AC motor drive error codeRead onlyD1038DC Bus voltageRead onlyD1039Output voltageRead onlyD1040Analog output value AFM1 (-100.00~100.00%)Read onlyD1041Reserved-D1042User defined (When Pr.00.04 is set to 28, the register data will be (alpslayed as C xxx)Read/WriteD1044ReservedD1045Analog output value AFM2 (-100.00~100.00%)Read/WriteD1044CeservedD1045Analog output value AFM2 (-100.00~100.00%)Read/WriteD1044 <td>~ D1009</td> <td>Reserved</td> <td>-</td>	~ D1009	Reserved	-
D1012 Maximum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms) Read only D1013 Reserved - D1019 Reserved - D1020 Output frequency (0.000~600.00Hz) Read only D1021 Output current (####.#A) Read only D1022 Reserved - ~ Reserved - D1026 Frequency command of the PID control Read only D1027 Frequency command of the PID control Read only D1028 The responsive value of AUI AVI (analog current input) (0.00~100.00%) Read only D1030 The responsive value of AUI ACI (analog current input) (0.0~100.00%) Read only D1031 Reserved - - D1033 Reserved - - D1034 AC motor drive error code Read only Read only D1035 AC motor drive output frequency Read only Read only D1038 DC Bus voltage Read only - D1041 Analog output value AFM1 (-100.00~100.00%) Read/Write - D1044 Reserved - - Closer defined (Present scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)	Read only
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~ Reserved - D1052 - - D1053 Actual torque Read only D1054 _ Reserved ~ Reserved Read only		2: Torque mode	
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D1054 ~ Reserved Read only	D1052		
~ Reserved Read only		Actual torque	Read only
	D1054	Reserved	Road only
	D1059		neau offiy

Special D	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
D1060	Mode setting 0: Speed Mode 2: Torque Mode	Read/Write
D1061 ~ D1069	Reserved	Read/Write

14-5-4 Communication Address for PLC Devices

Device	Range	Туре	Address (Hex)
X	00~17 (Octal)	bit	0400~040F
Y	00~17 (Octal)	bit	0500~050F
Т	00~159	bit/word	0600~069F
М	000~799	bit	0800~0B1F
М	1000~1079	bit	0BE8~0C37
С	0~79	bit/word	0E00~0E47
D	00~399	word	1000~118F
D	1000~1099	word	13E8~144B

Function Code

Function Code	Description	Supported Devices
01	Read coil status	Y, M, T, C
02	Read input status	X,Y,M,T,C
03	Read one data	T,C,D
05	Force changing one coil status	Y,M,T,C
06	Write in one data	T,C,D
0F	Force changing multiple coil status	Y,M,T,C
10	Write in multiple data	T,C,D

Only when PLC is at Stop status, PLC data can be read/write via communication device. When PLC is at Run status, the communication address should be the mapping address, e.g. for Pr.04-00 it maps to 0400H.

When PLC function is activated, C2000 can Read/Write the PLC and drive's parameter by different addresses (pre-defined station number for the AC motor drive is 1, for PLC station number is 2)

14-6 Commands

14-6-1 Basic Commands

Commands

Commands	Function	Operands
LD	Load contact A	X, Y, M, T, C
LDI	Load contact B	X, Y, M, T, C
AND	Series connection with A contact	X, Y, M, T, C
ANI	Series connection with B contact	X, Y, M, T, C
OR	Parallel connection with A contact	X, Y, M, T, C
ORI	Parallel connection with B contact	X, Y, M, T, C
ANB	Series connects the circuit block	
ORB	Parallel connects the circuit block	
MPS	Save the operation result	
MRD	Read the operation result (the pointer is	
	not moving)	
MPP	Read the result	

Output Command

Commands	Function	Operands
OUT	Drive coil	Y, M
SET	Action latched (ON)	Y, M
RST	Clear the contacts or the registers	Y, M, T, C, D

Timer and Counter

Commands	Function	Operands
TMR	16-bit timer	T-K or T-D
CNT	16-bit counter	C-K or C-D (16 bit)

Main Control Command

Commands	Function	Operands
MC	Connect the common series connection contacts	N0~N7
MCR	Disconnect the common series connection contacts	N0~N7

Rising-edge/falling-edge Detection Commands of Contact

Commands	Function	Operands
LDP	Rising-edge detection operation starts	X, Y, M, T, C
LDF	Falling-edge detection operation starts	X, Y, M, T, C
ANDP	Rising-edge detection series connection	X, Y, M, T, C
ANDF	Falling-edge detection series connection	X, Y, M, T, C
ORP	Rising-edge detection parallel connection	X, Y, M, T, C
ORF	Falling-edge detection parallel connection	X, Y, M, T, C

Rising-edge/falling-edge Output Commands

Commands	Function	Operands
PLS	Rising-edge output	Y, M
PLF	Falling-edge output	Y, M

End Command

Commands	Function	Operands
END	Program end	

Other Command

Explanation

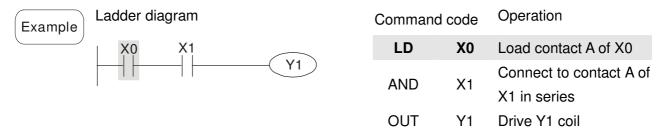
Explanation

Commands	Function	Operands
NOP	No function	
INV	Inverse operation result	
Р	Indicator	Р

14-6-2 Explanation for the Command

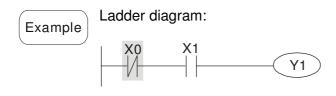
Mnemonic		Function				
LD	Load A contac	t				
Onewand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	~	✓	~	_

L The LD command is used on the A contact that has its start from the left BUS or the A contact that is the start of a contact circuit. Function of the command is to save present contents, and at the same time, save the acquired contact status into the accumulative register.



Mnemonic		Function					
LDI	Load B contac	oad B contact					
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399	
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	_	

The LDI command is used on the B contact that has its start from the left BUS or the B contact that is the start of a contact circuit. Function of the command is to save present contents, and at the same time, save the acquired contact status into the accumulative register.



Comma	and code:	Operation:
LDI	X0	Load contact B of X0
AND	X1	Connect to contact A of X1 in series
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic	Function						
AND	Series connection- A cor	ntact					
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C	0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	_
	The AND command is used in the series connection of A contact. The function of the						
Explanation	command is to readout the status of present specific series connection contacts and then to perform the "AND" calculation with the logic calculation result before					ontacts first,	
Explanation						tion resul	It before the
	contacts, thereafter, sav	ing the result	into the accu	mulative reg	gister	r.	
	Ladder diagram:		C	command co	de:	Operatio	on:
Example	X1 X0	—(Y1)		LDI	X1	Load co X1	ontact B of
				AND	X0		t to contact in series
				OUT	Y1	Drive Y	1 coil

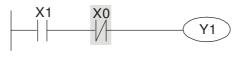
Mnemonic	Function					
ANI	Series connection- B contact					
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	_

The ANI command is used in the series connection of B contact. The function of the command is to readout the status of present specific series connection contacts first, and then to perform the "AND" calculation with the logic calculation result before the contacts, thereafter, saving the result into the accumulative register.

Ladder diagram:

Example

Explanation



Comma	and code:	Operation:	
LD	X1	Load contact A of X1	
ANI	XO	Connect to contact	
AINI	λU	B of X0 in series	
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil	

Load contact A of

Mnemonic	Function					
OR	Parallel connection- A co	ontact				
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	_
	The OR command is used in the parallel connection of A contact. The function of the					
Explanation	command is to readout	command is to readout the status of present specific series connection contacts, and				
	then to perform the "OR" calculations with the logic calculation result before the				before the	
	contacts, thereafter, saving the result into the accumulative register.					
	Ladder diagram:		C	ommand co	de: Operatio	on:

LD

X0

X0

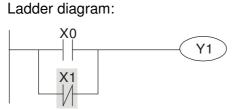
Example X0 Y1	OR	X1	Connect to contact A of X1 in parallel
	OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic		Function					
ORI	Parallel connection- B contact						
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399	
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	_	

The ORI command is used in the parallel connection of B contact. The function of the command is to readout the status of present specific series connection contacts, and then to perform the "OR" calculations with the logic calculation result before the contacts, thereafter, saving the result into the accumulative register.

Example

Explanation



Command code: Operation:

LD	X0	Load contact A of X0
ORI	X1	Connect to contact B of X1 in parallel
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic	Function					
ANB	Series connection (Multiple Circuits)					
Operand	None					
Explanation	To perform the "ANB" calculation between the previous reserved logic results					
Explanation	contents of the accumulative register.					
Example	Ladder diagram:	Command code:		Operation:		
Example	X0 AND X1	LD	X0	Load contact A of X0		
		ORI	X2	Connect to contact B of X2 in parallel		
	X2 X3	LDI	X1	Load contact B of X1		
	Block A Block B	OR	Х3	Connect to contact A of X3 in parallel		
		ANB		Connect circuit block in		

OUT Y1 Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic	Function					
ORB	Parallel connection (Multiple circuits)					
Operand	None					
Explanation ORB is to perform the "OR" calculation between the previous reserved logic results and contents of the accumulative register.						
Example	Ladder diagram:	Command code: Operation:				
Example		LD	X0	Load contact A of X0		

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XO	X1 Block A	ANI	X1	Connect to contact B of X1 in series
	(Y1)	LDI	X2	Load contact B of X2
X2	X3 ORB	AND	Х3	Connect to contact A of X3 in series
	Block B	ORB		Connect circuit block in parallel
		OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

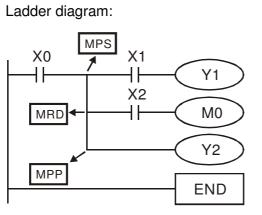
Mnemonic	Function
MPS	Store the current result of the internal PLC operations
Operand	None
	To save contents of the accumulative register into the operation result. (the result
Explanation	operation pointer pluses 1)

Mnemonic	Function
MRD	Reads the current result of the internal PLC operations
Operand	None
Explanation	Reading content of the operation result to the accumulative register. (the pointer of operation result doesn't move)

Mnemonic	Function
MPP	Reads the current result of the internal PLC operations
Operand	None
Explanation	Reading content of the operation result to the accumulative register. (the stack pointer

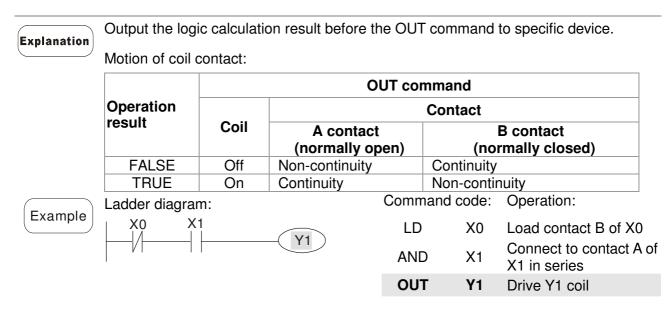
yı . (u 1 will decrease 1)

Example



Command code:		Operation:		
LD	X0	Load contact A of X0		
MPS		Save in stack		
AND	X1	Connect to contact A of X1 in series		
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil		
MRD		Read from the stack (without moving pointer)		
AND	X2	Connect to contact A of X2 in series		
OUT	MO	Drive M0 coil		
MPP		Read from the stack		
OUT	Y2	Drive Y2 coil		
END		End program		

Mnemonic	Function					
OUT	Output coil					
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	_	✓	✓	_	_	_



Mnemonic	Function					
SET	Latch (ON)					
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	_	\checkmark	✓	—	_	—

ExplanationWhen the SET command is driven, its specific device is set to be "ON," which will
keep "ON" whether the SET command is still driven. You can use the RST command
to set the device to "OFF".

Ladder diagra	ım:			
	/0	SET	Y1	

Command code:		Operation:
LD	X0	Load contact A of X0
AN	N YO	Connect to contact B of
	10	Y0 in series
SET	Y1	Y1 latch (ON)

Mnemonic	Function						
RST	Clear the	contacts or the reg	jisters				
Onorond	X0~X1	7 Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399	
Operand	_	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	
Evalenction	When the	RST command is	driven, motion	of its specifi	c device is as f	ollows:	
Explanation	Device		S	tatus			
	Υ, Μ	Coil and contact will be set to "OFF".					
	T, C	T, C Present values of the timer or counter will be set to 0, and the coil and contact will be set to "OFF."					
	D	The content value will be set to 0.					
When the RST command is not driven, motion of its specific device is unchanged.							
	l a dala o allo			Command c	ode: Operati	on:	
Example	Ladder dia	agram		LD	X0 Load co	ontact A of X0	
		RST Y5		RST	Y5 Clear c	ontact Y5	

Mnemonic			Fund	tion		
TMR	16-bit timer					
•	T-K T0~T159, K0~K32,767					
Operand	T-D	T0~T159, D0~D39	9			
Explanation	When TMR command is executed, the specific coil of timer is ON and timer will start t count. When the setting value of timer is attained (counting value >= setting value)					
	the contact w	ill be as following	•			
	NO(Normal	y Open) contact	Open collecto	r		
	NC(Normal	y Closed) contact	Close collecto	r		
	When the RST command is not driven, motion of its specific device remains unchanged.					device remains
Example	Ladder Diagra	am:		Comma	nd code:	Operation:
			LD	X0	Load contact A of X0	
		TMR T5 K100	00	TMR	T5 K1000	Setting of T5 counter is K1000.
Mnemonic	Function					
CNT	Clear contact	Clear contact or register				
	C-K	C0~C79, K0~K32	,767			
Operand	C-D	C0~C79, D0~D39	9			
Explanation	When the CNT command is executed from OFF \rightarrow ON, which means that the counter the counterpresent that the counterpresent the co					
	coil is driven, and 1 should thus be added to the counter's value; when the council achieved specific set value (value of counter = the setting value), motion of					
						g value), motion of th
	contact is as	follows:	•			
	NO(Norma	Ily Open) contact	Open collecto	r		
	NC(Norma	lly Close) contact	Close collecto	r		
	lf thora is sou	nting pulse input aft			ned the c	ontacts and the countin

If there is counting pulse input after counting is attained, the contacts and the counting values will be unchanged. To re-count or to conduct the CLEAR motion, please use the RST command.

Example

Ladder diagram:

X0	_			
		CNT	C2	K100

Comma	nd code:	Operation
LD	X0	Load contact A of
CNT	C2 K100	Setting of C2 counter is K100.

Mnemonic	Function
MC/MCR	Master control Start/Reset
Operand	N0~N7

Explanation

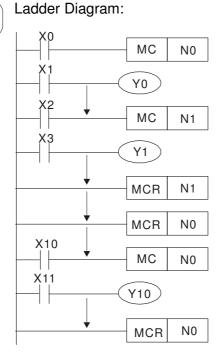
1. MC is the main-control start command. When the MC command is executed, the execution of commands between MC and MCR will not be interrupted. When MC command is OFF, the motion of the commands that between MC and MCR is described as follows:

Command	Description
Timer	The counting value is set back to zero, the coil and
	the contact are both turned OFF
Accumulative timer	The coil is OFF, and the timer value and the
	contact stay at their present condition
Subroutine timer	The counting value is back to zero. Both coil and
	contact are turned OFF.
Counter	The coil is OFF, and the counting value and the
Counter	contact stay at their present condition
Coils driven up by the OUT	
command	All turned OFF
Devices driven up by the SET	
and RST commands	Stay at present condition
	All of them are not acted, but the nest loop
	FOR-NEXT command will still be executed for
Application commands	times defined by users even though the MC-MCR
	commands is OFF.

2. MCR is the main-control ending command that is placed at the end of the main-control program and there should not be any contact commands prior to the MCR command.

3. Commands of the MC-MCR main-control program support the nest program

structure, with 8 layers as its greatest. Please use the commands in order from N0 \sim N7, and refer to the following:



Comman	d code:	Operation:
LD	X0	Load A contact of X0
MC	NO	Enable N0 common series connection contact
LD	X1	Load A contact of X1
OUT	Y0	Drive Y0 coil
:		
LD	X2	Load A contact of X2
МС	N1	Enable N1 common series connection contact
LD	Х3	Load A contact of X3
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil
:		
MCR	N1	Disable N1 common series connection contact
:		
MCR	NO	Disable N0 common series connection contact

				:			
				LD	X10	Load A co	ontact of X10
				MC	N0	Enable N series col contact	0 common nnection
				LD	X11	Load A co	ontact of X0
				OUT :	Y10	series co contact	0 common nnection ontact of X1
				MCR	N0	Drive Y0	coil
Mnemonic		Function					
LDP	Rising-edge d	etection opera	tion				
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	9	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	_
Explanation	Usage of the	LDP commar	nd is the same	e as the L	D com	mand, but	the motion is
explanation		Jsage of the LDP command is the same as the LD command, but the motion is lifferent. It is used to reserve present contents and at the same time, saving the					
	different. It is	used to rese	rve present co	ontents an	d at th	e same tim	ne, saving the

detection status of the acquired contact rising-edge into the accumulative register. Command code: Operation:

Example Ladder diagram:

X0 X1 -|↑|----|| (Y1

LDP	X0	Start X0 rising-edge detection
AND	X1	Series connection A contact of X1
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Remarks Please refer to the specification of each model series for the applicable range of operands.

If rising-edge status is ON when PLC power is off, then the rising-edge status will be TRUE when PLC power is on.

Mnemonic		Function				
LDF	Falling-edge c	letection opera	ation			
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	~	_

Usage of the LDF command is the same as the LD command, but the motion is different. It is used to reserve present contents and at the same time, saving the detection status of the

acquired contact falling-edge into the accumulative register.

Example

Explanation

X0 -|↓|--Y1

Ladder diagram:

Command code:		Operation:
LDF	XO	Start X0 falling-edge detection
AND	X1	Series connection A contact of X1
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic		Function				
ANDP	Rising-edge s	eries connecti	on			
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	_

Explanation

ANDP command is used in the series connection of the contacts' rising-edge detection.

Example Ladder diagram:

Command o	code:	Operation:
LD	X0	Load A contact of X0
ANDP	X1	X1 rising-edge detection in series connection
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic		Function				
ANDF	Falling-edge s	eries connecti	on			
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—

Explanation ANDF command is used in the series connection of the contacts' falling-edge detection.

Example

Ladder diagram: (Y1

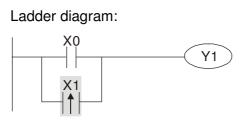
Command code:		Operation:
LD	X0	Load A contact of X0
ANDF	X1	X1 falling-edge detection in series connection
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic		Function				
ORP	Rising-edge p	arallel connect	tion			
Onerend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	_

The ORP commands are used in the parallel connection of the contact's rising-edge detection.

Example

Explanation



Command code:		Operation:
LD	X0	Load A contact of X0
ORP	X 1	X1 rising-edge detection in parallel connection
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

				Chaj	oter 14	PLC Functio	on C200 Series
Mnemonic	Function						
ORF	Falling-edge p	arallel connec	tion				
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159)	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓		✓	_
Explanation The ORP commands are used in the parallel connection of the contact's falling-edge detection.							
	Ladder diagra	m:		Command	code:	Operation	n:
Example	, Х0	/	\frown	LD	X0	Load A c	ontact of X0
	X1	(<u>Y1</u>)	ORF	X1	X1 falling detection connection	in parallel
	↓			OUT	Y1	Drive Y1	coil
Mnemonic	Function						
PLS	Rising-edge o	Rising-edge output					
0	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159)	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	_	\checkmark	✓	-		_	_

When X0=OFF→ON (rising-edge trigger), PLS command will be executed and M0 will Explanation send the pulse of one time which the length is the time needed for one scan cycle.

Ladder diagram: X0

M0

-| |-

X0

Y0____

Timing diagram:

PLS

SET

M0 Time for one scan cycle

M0

Y0

Example

Command code: Operation:

LD	X0	Load A contact of X0
PLS	MO	M0 rising-edge output
LD	M0	Load the contact A of M0
SET	Y0	Y0 latched (ON)

Mnemonic		Function				
PLF	Falling-edge c	output				
Onevend	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M799	T0~159	C0~C79	D0~D399
Operand	_	\checkmark	✓	_	_	

When X0= ON→OFF (falling-edge trigger), PLF command will be executed and M0 Explanation will send the pulse of one time which the length is the time for scan one time.

	Ladder diagram:
Example	X0 PLS M0
	M0 SET Y0
	Timing Diagram:
	X0
	M0Time for one scan cycle

Command code: Operation: Load contact A of X0 LD X0 PLF **M**0 M0 falling-edge output Load contact A of M0 LD M0

Y0 latched (ON) SET Y0

Y0____

Mnemonic	Function								
END	Program End								
Operand None									
	It needs to add the END command at the end of ladder diagram program or								
Explanation	command program. PLC will scan from address o to END command, after the								

command program. PLC will scan from address o to END command, after the execution it will return to address 0 and scan again.

Mnemonic	Function							
NOP	No action							
Operand	None							
	NOP command does no operation in the program; the result of executing this							
Explanation	command will remain the logic operation. Use NOP command if user wants to delete							
	certain command without changing the length of the program.							

0.0	0		
	Comman	d code:	Operation:
Example Ladder diagram:	LD	X0	Load contact B of X0
displayed when the ladder diagram is	NOP		No function
displayed. X0 Y1 Y1	OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

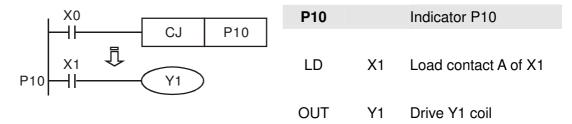
Mnemonic	Function									
INV	Inverse operation result									
Operand	None									
Explanation	The operation result (before executing INV command) will be saved inversely into cumulative register.									
		Commane	d code:	Operation:						
Example	Ladder diagram:	LD	X0	Load contact A of X0						
		INV		Operation result inversed						

OUT Y1 Drive Y1 coil

P10

Mnemonic	Function										
Р	Indicator										
Operand	P0~P255										
	Indicator P allows API 00 CJ command and API 01 CALL command to skip from										
Explanation	Though it is not necessary to start from	n number 0), same r	number can not be used							
	twice or serious error would occur.										
		Comman	d code:	Operation:							
Example	Ladder diagram:	LD	X0	Load contact A of X0							
		CJ	P10	Skip command CJ to							

:



14-6-3 Description of the Application Commands

	Mnemonic Codes		Р		STEPS		
	API	16-bit	32-bit	Command	Function	16bit	32bit
Loop control	01	CALL	-	✓	CALL subroutine	3	-
2000 0011101	06	FEND	-	-	The end of main program	1	-
	10	CMP	_	✓	Compare	7	13
Transmission	11	ZCP	_	✓	Zone compare	9	17
Comparison	12	MOV	—	✓	Data Move	5	9
	15	BMOV	_	✓	Block move	7	_
	20	ADD	-	✓	Perform the addition of BIN data	7	13
Four	21	SUB	_	~	Perform the subtraction of BIN data	7	13
Fundamental Operations of	22	MUL	_	~	Perform the multiplication of BIN data	7	13
Arithmetic	23	DIV	_	~	Perform the division of BIN data	7	13
	24	INC	_	✓	Perform the addition of 1	3	5
	25	DEC	—	\checkmark	Perform the subtraction of 1	3	5
Rotation and	30	ROR	—	✓	Rotate to the right	5	—
Displacement	31	ROL	_	~	Rotate to the left	5	-
Data Processing	40	ZRST	_	~	Zero Reset	5	-
	215	LD&	DLD&	-	Contact Logical Operation LD#	5	9
	216	LD	DLD	-	Contact type logic operation LD #	5	9
	217	LD^	DLD^	-	Contact Logical Operation LD#	5	9
	218	AND&	DAND&	-	Contact Logical Operation AND#	5	9
Contact type logic	219	ANDI	DANDI	-	Contact Logical Operation AND#	5	9
operation	220	AND^	DAND^	-	Contact Logical Operation AND#	5	9
	221	OR&	DOR&	-	Contact Logical Operation OR #	5	9
	222	OR	DOR	-	Contact Logical Operation OR #	5	9
	223	OR^	DOR^	-	Contact Logical Operation OR #	5	9
	224	LD=	DLD=	-	Load Compare LD%	5	9
Contact Type	225	LD>	DLD>	-	Load Compare LD%	5	9

		Mnemon	ic Codes	Р	Function	STE	PS
	API	16-bit	32-bit	Command	Function	16bit	32bit
Comparison	226	LD<	DLD<	-	Load Compare LD %	5	9
	228	LD <>	DLD <>	-	Load Compare LD %	5	9
	229	LD < =	DLD < =	-	Load Compare LD 🔆	5	9
	230	LD>=	DLD> =	-	Load Compare LD %	5	9
	232	AND=	DAND=	-	AND Compare 🔆	5	9
	233	AND>	DAND>	-	AND Compare 🔆	5	9
	234	AND<	DAND<	-	AND Compare 🔆	5	9
	236	AND<>	DAND<	-	AND Compare %	5	9
	237	AND<=	DAND<	-	AND Compare ※	5	9
	238	AND>=	DAND> =	-	AND Compare ※	5	9
	240	OR=	DOR=	-	OR compare 💥	5	9
	241	OR>	DOR>	-	OR compare 💥	5	9
	242	OR<	DOR<	-	OR compare 💥	5	9
	244	OR<>	DOR <>	-	OR compare 💥	5	9
	245	OR<=	DOR < =	-	OR compare 💥	5	9
	246	OR>=	DOR > =	-	OR compare 💥	5	9
	139	RPR	_	✓	Read the parameters	5	—
	140	WPR	—	✓	Write the parameters	5	_
Special	141	FPID	_	✓	Drive PID control	9	—
command for	142	FREQ	_	✓	Control the drive frequency	7	_
AC motor	261	CANRX	-	✓	Read CANopen Slave data	9	-
drive	263	TORQ	-	✓	Set target torque	5	-
	264	CANTX	_	~	Write CANopen Slave data	9	-
	265	CANFLS	_	~	Update the mapping special D of CANopen	3	-

14-6-4 Explanation for the Application Commands

API C. 01 C.	ALL P S	Call Subroutine										
Bit Devic X Y		16-bit command (3 STEPS) C D										
Operands: S: Operar	nd S can designate P.	32-bit command										
· ·	S of C2000 series can designate P(D~P63. Flag signal: None										
Explanation	 S: The pointer of call subroutine. Explanation Edit the subroutine designated by the pointer after FEND instruction. 											

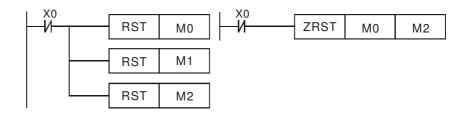
- 3. If only CALL instruction is in use, it can call subroutines of the same pointer number with no limit of times.
- 4. Subroutine can be nested for 5 levels including the initial CALL instruction. (If entering the sixth level, the subroutine won't be executed.)

FEND — The end of the main program (F	First End)
Bit Devices Word Devices 16-bit command (1 STE	<u>P)</u>
X Y M K H KnX KnY KnM T C D FEND	
Operands: <u>32-bit command</u>	
No operand	
No contact to drive the instruction is required. Flag signal: None	
1. This instruction denotes the end of the main program. It has t	he same function
as that of END instruction when being executed by PLC.	
2. CALL must be written after FEND instruction and add SRET	
end of its subroutine. Interruption program has to be written a instruction and IRET must be added in the end of the service	
 If several FEND instructions are in use, place the subroutine 	
service programs between the final FEND and END instruction	
4. After CALL instruction is executed, executing FEND before S	RET will result in
errors in the program.	
CALL	When X1=ON, operation
Command	procedure
When X1=OFF, X1	
operation CALL P63	
Main Program	
	*
FEND	
Main Program	
FEND	
	/
P63 CALL Sub command program	
Main Program	_
SRET	
END	

AF 1(_)	СМР	Ρ		<u>(S1</u>)	(S2			Co	ompa	are
	Bit Devices Word Devices							Devic	es			
	Х	Y	Μ	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	16-bit command (7 STEPS)
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	CMP CMPP
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D		*	*									32bits command (13 STEPS)
· ·	eran eran		occu	oies	3 co	nseci	utive	devic	es.			Flag signal: None
E	plan	ation		1.	S ₁ :	value	e con	npars	ion 1	, S ₂ :	valu	e comparison 2 , D : result comparison
\subseteq				2.	The	e con	tents	in S ₁	and	S₂ ar	re co	mpared and result is stored in D .
E	xam	ple			are will De Wh will Y1 If th par	e sign rega signa nen X be C , and ne us callel \downarrow^{Y0} \downarrow^{Y1} \downarrow^{Y2}	ed bi ird the te de 10 = 0n. W Y2 re er ne conn CMP - If K ⁻ - If K ⁻	nary v e valuevice v On, C /hen) emain ection K10 10>D10 10=D10	value ue as Y0, ai X10 = their obta betv D10 0, Y0 = 0 0, Y1 = 0	s. W nega nd op nstru = Off, r stat in a o ween Yo On	hen ative peral ctior CM tus b comp Y0	
4. To clear the comparison result, use RST or ZRST instruction.												

API		700		Zana Compara
11	D	207	Ρ	Zone Compare

	Rit	Dev	inas			W	ord [Devic	0 6			
	X	Y	M	K	Н			KnM		С	D	
S ₁		- ·	101	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>16-bit command (9 STEPS)</u> ZCP ZCPP
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		32-bit command (17 STEPS)
D		*	*									
Op	erar	nds:										
	s.,	· I იм	or h	hund	of z	one c	omn	arisor		. I Inr	٦Or	Flag signal: none
	-						•		_	• • •		
	DO	una	of zo	ne c	ompa	arisor	5:	Com	paris	son va	aiue	
	D:	Com	pariso	on res	sult							
E>	olan	ation			1.	S 1: L	ower	bour	nd of	zone	com	parison S_2 : Upper bound of zone
\subset										•		value D : Comparison result
					2.	S is	comp	bared	with	its S	₁ S ₂ a	and the result is stored in D .
					3.						ction	performs comparison by using \mathbf{S}_1 as the
							• •	ber bo				
					4.			•				re compared algebraically and the two es. When b15 = 1 in 16-bit instruction or
								•		-		he comparison will regard the value as
								binary			,	
E	xan	nple			1.	Desi M2.	gnate	e devi	ice N	10, ar	nd op	erand D automatically occupies M0, M1 and
					2.		n X0	= On	, ZC	P ins	tructi	on will be executed and one of M0, M1, and
												Off, ZCP instruction will not be executed and
					3.							status before X0 = Off. Imparison result with $\ge \le$, and \ne , make a
					0.							ween Y0 ~ Y2.
							•					
							i)	(0				
							$\left - \right $	H		ZC	PK	K10 K100 C10 M0
									M0			
								F	-11-	— It	f C10	< K10, M0 = On
									M1		K10	< C10 < K100 M1 = On
If $K10 \leq C10 \leq K100$, $M1 = On$												
								F	M2 — -		f C10	> K100, M2 = On
					4.	То с	lear t	he co	mpa	rison	resu	It, use RST or ZRST instruction.



API		MOV		Maying the data
12	D		Ρ	Moving the data

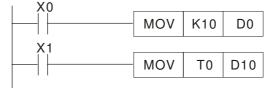
	Bit Devices Word Devices									16-bit command (5 STEPS)		
	X	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	MOV MOVP
S				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32-bit command (9 STEPS)
D							*	*	*	*	*	<u>32-bit command (9 STEPS)</u>
Ор	eran	rand: None									Flag signal: None	

Explanation

1. S: Source of data D: Destination of data

2. When this instruction is executed, the content of S will be moved directly to D. When this instruction is not executed, the content of D remains unchanged.

- 1. When X0 = Off, the content in D10 will remain unchanged. If X0 = On, the value K10 will be moved to D10 data register.
- 2. When X1 = Off, the content in D10 will remain unchanged. If X1 = On, the present value T0 will be moved to D10 data register.



AF 15		В	BMOV P S D n Block Move											
	D:1	Davi				14/	and C							
	-	Devi	M	K	Ц		ora L KnY)evic		С	D	16-bit command (7 STEPS)		
S	Х	Y	IVI	n	Η	*	*	*	T *	*	*	BMOV BMOVP		
D							*	*	*	*	*			
n				*	*							32-bit command		
	erar nge		=1	~512		1	1		1			l Flag signal: None		
Ex	 Explanation 1. S: Start of source devices D: Start of destination devices n: Number of data to be moved 2. The contents in n registers starting from the device designated by S will be moved to n registers starting from the device designated by D. If n exceeds the actual number of available source devices, only the devices that fall within the valid range will be used. 													
	ExampleWhen X10 = On, the contents in registers D0 ~ D3 will be moved to the 4 registers D20 ~ D23.1 $X10$ $BMOV$ $D0$ $D20$ $K4$ $D0$ $D20$ $D20$ $D1$ $D2$ $D21$ $D22$ $D21$ $D22$ $D21$ $D22$ $D3$ $D22$ $D23$ $D22$ $D23$ $D22$ $D23$ ExampleAssume the bit devices KnX, KnY, KnM and KnS are designated for moving, the number of digits of S and D has to be the same, i.e. their n has to be the same. $M1000$													
	Example digits of S and D has to be the same, i.e. their n has to be the same.													
E	xan 3	nple	cau	se co	nfusio	on, plo he BN	ease t //OV c	oe awa	are of	the a	arrang	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
			Whe		< D, t (11	he BN	/OV c	omma	and is	proc	essec	I in the order as $\Im \rightarrow \Im \rightarrow \Im$		



AF 20		D A	DD	Ρ		S 1	(S2			BI	N Ac	dition
												16 bit command (7 STEDS)
		Devi		K				Devic		0		<u>16-bit</u> command <u>(7 STEPS)</u> ADD ADDP
S ₁	Х	Y	Μ	K *	H *	KNX *	KN Y *	KnM *	T *	C *	D *	
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>32-bit</u> command <u>(13 STEPS)</u>
D					•		*	*	*	*	*	
Op	erar	nds: N	lone			1	1					Flag signal: M1020 Zero flag M1021 Borrow flag M1022 Carry flag
Ex	plan	ation	1. 2. 3. 4.	Thi The add Fla 16	s ins e hig ditior g ch -bit c A lf t	tructi hest , e.g ange comn he op	ion ad bit is . 3 + s in b nand: perati	symt (-9) = oinary on re	anc oolic l -6. addi sult	l S₂ in bit 0 (tion = 0,	(+) ai zero	n I format and store the result in D. nd 1 (-), which is suitable for algebraic o flag M1020 = On. 8, borrow flag M1021 = On.
E	xam	nple	Wh	en X	סmm 0 = 0 ח D20	Dn, tł	ne co	ntent	in D() will	plus	the content in D10 and the sum will be
R	ema	arks	Flag	gs ar	16 b -2, -'	oit: Ze	ero fla	ıg 768 ◀ T o		z ghes data	Zero f	values:
					-2, -1			483,64 T o	8 ← he hi f the 1 (ne	data	-1, t bit	flag Zero flag 2,147,483,647 0 1 2 The highest bit of the data = 0 (positive)

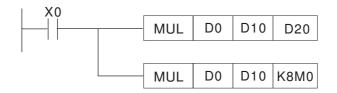
21	ןי נ	5	SUB	Ρ		<u>(S1</u>)	(S2		D	Sı	Subtraction				
	Bit	Devi	ces			W	ord D	Devic	es			16-bit command (7 STEPS)			
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	SUB SUBP			
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22 bit command (12 STEPS)			
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>32-bit</u> command <u>(13 STEPS)</u>			
D							*	*	*	*	*	1			
Operands: None Flag signal: M1020 Zero flag M1021 Borrow flag M1022 Carry flag															
Ex	plan	ation	1.	S ₁ :	Min	uend	S	2: Sub	otrahe	end	D	: Remainder			
2. This instruction subtracts S_1 and S_2									l S ₂ i	n BIN format and stores the result in D .					
							bit is	(+) a	nd 1 (-), which is suitable for algebraic						
				sul	btrac	4. Flag changes in binary subtraction In 16-bit instruction: If the operation result = 0, zero flag M1020 = On. If the operation result $< -32,768$, borrow flag M1021 = On. If the operation result $> 32,767$, carry flag M1022 = On.									
			4.	Fla In I	ag ch 16-bi If the If the	ange it inst e ope oper	ructic ratior ation	on: n resu resul	ult = It <	0, z -32,	zero 1 768,	borrow flag M1021 = On.			
E	xam	ple		Fla In I	ag ch 16-bi If the If the If the	ange it inst e ope oper	ructio ratior ation ation	n: n resu resul resul	ult = It <	0, z -32,	zero 1 768,	borrow flag M1021 = On.			
E	xam	ple	In 1	Fla In I 6-bit	ag ch 16-bi If the If the If the If the	ange it inst ope oper oper subt	ruction ration ation ation ractio	on: resul resul resul	ılt = t < t >	0, z -32, 32,7	zero 1 768, 767, d	borrow flag M1021 = On.			

L X0				
	SUB	D0	D10	D20

	22 D P — — —											ultiplication		
	Bit	Devi	ces			W	ord [Devic	es			16-bit command (7 STEPS)		
	Х	Y	М	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	MUL MULP		
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22 hit command (12 STEPS)		
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>32-bit command (13 STEPS)</u>		
D							*	*	*	*	*	ii		
	perands: 1 16-bit instruction, D occupies 2 consecutive device											Flag signal: None		
E	Explanation 1. S_1 : Multiplicand S_2 : Multiplication D: Product													
				2.	Be an	care	ful wi bit op	ith the peration	e pos			\mathbf{S}_2 in BIN format and stores the result in D. tive signs of \mathbf{S}_1 , \mathbf{S}_2 and D when doing 16-bit		
					10					S2		<u>D</u> +1 <u>D</u>		
b15b0 b15b0 b31b16b15b0												=		
b15 is a symbol bit b15 is a symbol bit b31 is a symbol bit (b15 of D+1) Symbol bit = 0 refers to a positive value. Symbol bit = 1 refers to a negative value.												ositive value.		
				Whe	en D	serve	s as a	a bit de	evice,	it ca	n des	ignate K1 ~ K4 and construct a 16-bit result,		
			occupying consecutive 2 groups of 16-bit data.											

Example

The 16-bit D0 is multiplied by the 16-bit D10 and brings forth a 32-bit product. The higher 16-bit are stored in D21 and the lower 16-bit are stored in D20. On/Off of the most left bit indicates the positive/negative status of the result value.



API		DIV			BIN Division
23	D	DIV	Ρ	(31) (32) (1)	BIN DIVISION

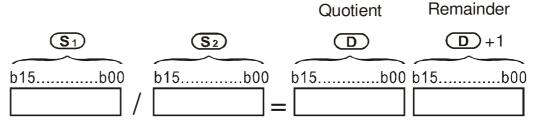
	Bit Devices Word Devices										16-bit command (7 STEPS)		
	Χ	Υ	M	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	DIV DIVP	
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32-bit command (13 STEPS)	
D							*	*	*	*	*		
Ор	eran	ands:									Flag signal: none`		

In 16-bit instruction, **D** occupies 2 consecutive devices.

Explanation 1. S₁: Dividend S₂: Divisor D: Quotient and remainder

2. This instruction divides S_1 and S_2 in BIN format and stores the result in D. Be careful with the positive/negative signs of S_1 , S_2 and D when doing 16-bit and 32-bit operations.

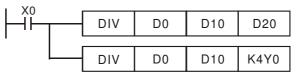
16-bit instruction:



If D is the bit device, it allocates K1~K14 to 16-bit and occupies 2 continuous sets of quotient and remainder.

Example

When X0 = On, D0 will be divided by D10; the quotient will be stored in D20 and remainder in D21. On/Off of the highest bit indicates the positive/negative value of the result.



AP 24		D	INC	Ρ	(D		Ir	Increment: BIN plus 1					
	Bit	De	vices		Wor	d Devi	ces			16-bit command (3 STEPS)				
	Х	Y	M	K	H KnX K	זץ KnN	Л	С	D	INC INCP				
D Ope	era	nds	: none			* *	*	*	*	<u>32-bit command (5 STEPS)</u> — — — — — — Flag signal: none				
Ex	plar	natio	n	1 2 3 4	If the indesignation designation instruct This instruct In 16-b	struction ated de ion is e struction t opera	on is n evice D execute n adop ation, 3	ot a) will ed. ots p 32,76	plus ulse e 57 plu	execution one, the content in the "1" in every scan period whenever the execution instructions (INCP). ses 1 and obtains -32,768. In 32-bit es 1 and obtains -2,147,483,648.				
E	xar	nple	•	Whe	n X0 goes X0		ff to O INCF	_	e con D(tent in D0 pluses 1 automatically.				

Г

٦Г

API 25 D DEC P				Ρ			D	\supset		De	Decrement: BIN minus 1					
	Bit	Dev	ices			W	ord [Devic	es			16-bit command (3 STEPS)				
	Х	Υ	M	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	DEC DECP				
D				*	*	*	*	*				20 hit command (5 CTEDC)				
Эр	erar	ids:	none									<u>32-bit command (5 STEPS)</u>				
												Flag signal: none				

- 1. If the command is not a pulse execution type, the content in the designated device D will minus "1" in every scan period whenever the instruction is executed.
- 2. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (DECP).
- 3. In 16-bit operation, -32,768 minuses 1 and obtains 32,767. In 32-bit operation, -2,147,483,648 minuses 1 and obtains 2,147,483,647.

Example

When X0 goes from Off to On, the content in D0 minuses 1 automatically.

I X0		
	DECP	
	DLOI	80

API 30 ROR P D n Rotate to the Right Bit Devices Word Devices 16 bit command (5 STEPS) ROR ROR ROR D Image: Step 1 Rok King King King King King King King King													
X Y M K H KnX KnY KnM T C D ROR ROR ROR D i i i i i i i ROR ROR ROR D i i i i i i i ROR ROR ROR D i i i i i i i ROR ROR ROR ROR ROR In i<			-	ROR	Ρ		$\left(\right)$	D	n		R	otate	to the Right
X Y M K H KnX KnY KnM T C D ROR ROR ROR D i i i i i i i ROR ROR ROR D i i i i i i i ROR ROR ROR D i i i i i i i ROR ROR ROR ROR ROR In i<		D ''		• • • • •									
D * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			1					1					
n * * 32-bit command Operands: D: if in KnY and KnM, only K4 (16-bit) is valid Flag signal: M1022 Carry flag D: if in KnY and KnM, only K4 (16-bit) 1. D: Device to be rotated n: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotation Explanation 1. D: Device to be rotated n: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotatio 2. This instruction rotates the device content designated by D to the right n bits. 3. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP). Example When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate to the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with $1000000000000000000000000000000000000$		X	Y	M	K	H	KnX						ROR RORP
Operands: D: if in KnY and KnM, only K4 (16-bit) is valid Flag signal: M1022 Carry flag Explanation 1. D: Device to be rotated n: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotatio 2. This instruction rotates the device content designated by D to the right n bits. 3. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP). Example When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate t the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with % will be sent to carry flag M1022. X0 Rotate to the right upper bit Iower bit Iower bit Iower bit M1022 Carry flag After one rotation to the right upper bit Iower bit Iower bit Iower bit Iower bit Iower bit Io Io					~	~		*	*	*	*	*	32-bit command
D: if in KnY and KnM, only K4 (16-bit) is valid n: n=K1~K16 (16-bit) Explanation 1. D: Device to be rotated n: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotatio 2. This instruction rotates the device content designated by D to the right n bits. 3. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP). Example When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate t the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with $\[mathcal{k}\]$ will be sent to ca flag M1022. X0 Rotate to the right upper bit 16 bits 4 fiter one rotation to the right lower bit D10 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 M1022 Carry flag M1022 Carry flag M1022 Carry flag M1022 Carry flag	n * *									<u> </u>			
 D: Device to be rotated n: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotation This instruction rotates the device content designated by D to the right n bits. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP). Example When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate t the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with % will be sent to car flag M1022. X0 RORP D10 K4 Rotate to the right lower bit lower bit lower bit of the flag M1022 Carry flag After one rotation to the right lower bit lower b	D:	if in	KnY			, only	/ K4	(16-b	oit) is v	valid			Flag signal: M1022 Carry flag
 2. This instruction rotates the device content designated by D to the right n bits. 3. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP). Example When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate t the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with % will be sent to car flag M1022. X0 RORP D10 K4 Rotate to the right lower bit lower bit D10 0111110110100 Carry flag After one rotation to the right lower bit D10 010101111000 M1022 Carry flag 					(וומ-כ	1	D . D	ovior	to by	o rota	tod	n	Number of hits to be retated in 1 retation
 3. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP). Example When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with % will be sent to carflag M1022. X0 RORP D10 K4 Rotate to the right upper bit Iower bit Io	E	xplan	ation				This	instr					
ExampleWhen X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate to the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with $%$ will be sent to car flag M1022. $M1022$. $M1022$. $M1022$. $M1022$ M						3			uction	n ado	nts r	nulse	execution instructions (BOBP)
$\begin{array}{c} D10 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0$	ExampleWhen X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with $%$ will be se flag M1022.X0RORP D10 K4									The bit marked with \approx will be sent to carry $K4$			
	0 1 0 1 ★ M1022 Carry flag tion t lower bit 0 1 0 0 M1022 Carry Carry flag												

3	1	ROL	Ρ	<u>)</u> (n)	Rotate to the Left	
	Bit De	vices	W	ord Devices	16-bit command (5 STEPS)	

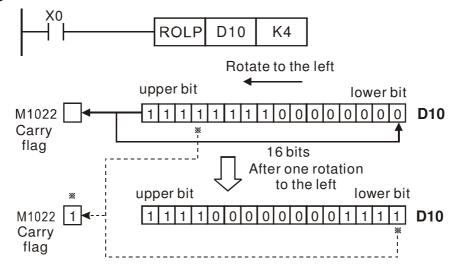
	Bit	Dev	ices			W	ord	Jevic	es			TO-DIL COMMINANU (5 STEPS)
	X	Y	Μ	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	ROL ROLP
D							*	*	*	*	*	32-bit command
n * *												
	berar									··		
				KnM 6-bit)		y K4	(16-b	oit) is v	Flag signal: M1022 Carry flag			

```
Explanation
```

- 1. **D**: Device to be rotated; **n**: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotation
- This instruction rotates the device content designated by D to the left for n bits.
- 3. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (ROLP).

Example

When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16-bit (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate to the left, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with % will be sent to carry flag M1022.

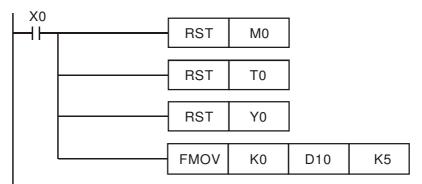


AF 4(- Z	RST	P							Zero Reset				
	Bit Devices Word Devices														
	Х	Y	Μ	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	16-bit command (5 STEPS)			
D ₁		*	*						*	*	*	ZRST ZRSTP			
D ₂									*	200 hit commond					
Op	eran	ds:										32-bit command			
						of D ₂ (•			
D ₁	and	D ₂ m	nust s	selec	t sar	ne de	evice	type				Flag signal: none			
					•			each	n moo	del s	eries				
for applicable range of the device.															
[Explanation] D ₁ : Start device of the range to be reset										set	D ₂ : End device of the range to be reset				
When $\mathbf{D}_1 > \mathbf{D}_2$, only operands designated by \mathbf{D}_2 will be reset.												by D_2 will be reset.			
E	Example 1. When X0 = On, auxiliary relays M											00 ~ M399 will be reset to Off.			
											· · ·				

- 2. When X1 = On, 16 counters C0 ~ C127 will all be reset (writing in 0; contact and coil being reset to Off).
- When X10 = On, timers T0 ~ T127 will all be reset (writing in 0; contact and coil being reset to Off).
- 4. When X3 = On, data registers $D0 \sim D100$ will be reset to 0.

X0			
	ZRST	M300	M399
X1			
	ZRST	C0	C127
X10			
	ZRST	ТО	T127
X3			
	ZRST	D0	D100

- Remarks 1. Devices, e.g. bit devices Y, M, S and Word Devices T, C, D, can use RST instruction.
 - 2. API 16 FMOV instruction is also to send K0 to Word Devices T, C, D or bit registers KnY, KnM, KnS for reset.



API		
215~ LD#	S1) (S2)	Contact Logical Operation LD#
217		

	Bit Devices Word Devices										16-bit command (5 STEPS)	
	Х	Υ	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	LD# ZRSTP
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	,
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32-bit command (9 STEPS)
Ope	eran	ds:	#:&,	, ^							1	DLD# — — — —

Please refer to the specifications of each model for the Flag signal: none range of operands.

Explanation

1.

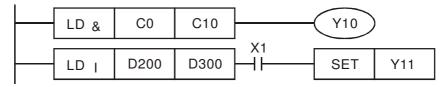
S₁: Data source device 1 **S**₂: Data source device 2

- 2. This instruction compares the content in S_1 and S_2 . If the result is not "0", the continuity of the instruction is enabled. If the result is "0", the continuity of the instruction is disabled.
- 3. LD# (**#:** &, |, ^) instruction is used for direct connection with BUS.

API No.	16 -bit instruction	32 -bit instruction	Conti	nuity	conc	dition	No-continuity condition				
215	LD&	D LD&	S ₁	&	S ₂	≠0	S ₁	&	S ₂	=0	
216	LD	D LD	S ₁	Ι	S ₂	≠0	S ₁		S ₂	=0	
217	LD^	DLD^	S ₁	^	S ₂	≠0	S ₁	۸	S ₂	=0	

- 4. &: Logical "AND" operation
- 5. |: Logical "OR" operation
- 6. ^: Logical "XOR" operation

- 1. When the result of logical AND operation of C0 and C10 \neq 0, Y10 = On.
- 2. When the result of logical OR operation of D200 and D300 \neq 0 and X1 = On, Y11 = On will be retained.



API				
218~	D	AND#	<u>(S1)</u> (S2)	Contact Logical Operation AND#
220				

	Bit Devices Word Devices									16-bit command (5 STEPS)			
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	AND# ZRSTP	
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32-bit command (9 STEPS)	
Ope	perands: #: &, , ^											DAND# – – – –	
	ease refer to the specifications of each model for the											Flag signal: none	

range of operands.

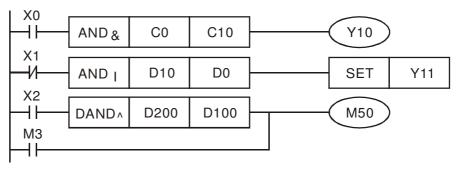
 $(E_{xplanation})$ 1. **S**₁: Data source device 1 **S**₂: Data source device 2

- 2. This instruction compares the content in S_1 and S_2 . If the result is not "0", the continuity of the instruction is enabled. If the result is "0", the continuity of the instruction is disabled.
 - 3. AND# (**#:** &, |, ^) is an operation instruction used on series contacts.

API No.	16 -bit instruction	32 -bit instruction	Conti	nuity	conc	dition	No-continuity condition				
218	AND&	DAND&	S ₁	&	S ₂	≠0	S ₁	&	S ₂	=0	
219	AND	D AND	S ₁		S ₂	≠0	S ₁		S ₂	=0	
220	AND^	D AND^	S ₁	۸	S ₂	≠0	S ₁	۸	S ₂	=0	

- 4. &: Logical "AND" operation
- 5. |: Logical "OR" operation
- 6. **^:** Logical "XOR" operation

- 1. When X0 = On and the result of logical AND operation of C0 and C10 \neq 0, Y10 = On.
- When X1 = Off and the result of logical OR operation of D10 and D0 ≠ 0 and X1 = On, Y11 = On will be retained.
- When X2 = On and the result of logical XOR operation of 32-bit register D200 (D201) and 32-bit register D100 (D101) ≠ 0 or M3 = On, M50 = On.



API			
221~	OR#	S1) (S2)	Contact Logical operation OR#
223			

	Bit	Devi	ices		Word Devices							16-bit command (5 STEPS)
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	OR# ZRSTP
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*]
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>32-bit command (9 STEPS)</u>
	ranc	d: #	: &,	, ۸	1			<u> </u>		1		DOR# — — —
			to th		oecifi	catior	ns of	each	moc	del fo	or the	Flag signal: none

range of operands.

Explanation 1. **S**₁: Data source device 1 **S**₂: Data source device 2

- 2. This instruction compares the content in S_1 and S_2 . If the result is not "0", the continuity of the instruction is enabled. If the result is "0", the continuity of the instruction is disabled.
 - 3. OR# (**#:** &, |, ^) is an operation instruction used on parallel contacts.

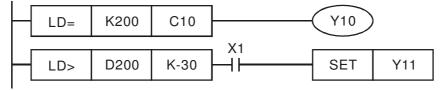
API No.	16 -bit instruction	32 -bit instruction	Conti	nuity	, conc	dition	N	o-cor cond	ntinuity lition	/
221	OR&	DOR&	S ₁	&	S ₂	≠0	S ₁	&	S ₂	=0
222	OR	D OR	S ₁		S ₂	≠0	S ₁		S ₂	=0
223	OR^	DOR^	S ₁	۸	S ₂	≠0	S₁	۸	S ₂	=0

- 4. &: Logical "AND" operation
- 5. |: Logical "OR" operation
- 6. ^: Logical "XOR" operation

Example

When X1 = On and the result of logical AND operation of C0 and C10 \neq 0, Y10 = On.

 M60 will be On, if X2 and M30 are On with one of the following two conditions: 1. The OR operation result of 32-bit register D10 (D11) and 32-bit register D20(D21) does not equal to 0. 2. The XOR operation result of 32-bit counter C235 and 32bits register D200 (D201) does not equal 0.



API				
224~	D	LD 💥	<u>(S1)</u> (S2)	Load Compare ※
230				

	Bit	Devi	ices			W	ord [Devic	es			16-bit command (5 STEPS)
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	LDX ZRSTP
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<u>32 位 bits command (9 STEPS)</u>
Оре	erands: %: =, >, <, <>,≦,≧										<u>D</u> LD % – – – –	

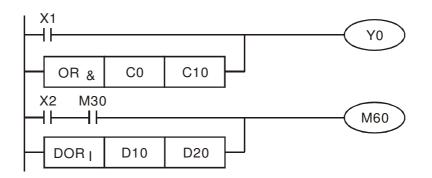
Please refer to the specifications of each model for the Flag signal: none range of operands.

 $(E_{xplanation})$ 1. **S**₁: Data source device 1 **S**₂: Data source device 2

- This instruction compares the content in S₁ and S₂. Take API224 (LD=) for example, if the result is "=", the continuity of the instruction is enabled. If the result is "≠", the continuity of the instruction is disabled.
- 3. LD% (**%**: =, >, <, <>, \leq , \geq) instruction is used for direct connection with BUS.

API No.	16 -bit instruction	32 -bit instruction	Continuity condition	No-continuity condition
224	LD=	D LD=	$\mathbf{S_1}=~\mathbf{S_2}$	$S_1 \neq S_2$
225	LD>	D LD>	$\mathbf{S_1} > \mathbf{S_2}$	$\mathbf{S_1} \leqq \mathbf{S_2}$
226	LD<	D LD<	$S_1 < S_2$	$S_1 \geqq S_2$
228	LD <>	D LD<>	$S_1 \neq S_2$	$\mathbf{S_1}=\ \mathbf{S_2}$
229	LD < =	DLD<=	$\mathbf{S_1} \leqq \mathbf{S_2}$	$S_1 > S_2$
230	LD> =	D LD>=	$S_1 \ge S_2$	$S_1 < S_2$

- 1. When the content in C10 = K200, Y10 = On.
- 2. When the content in D200 > K-30 and X1 = On, Y11= On will be retained.



API				
232~		AND 💥	<u>(S1)</u> (S2)	AND Compare ※
238	U			

	Bit	Devi	ices			W	ord I	Devic	es			16-bit command (5 STEPS)
	Х	Y	M	Κ	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	AND X ZRSTP
S ₁				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	• <u></u>
S ₂				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		32-bit command (9 STEPS)
Ope	eranc	ds: 🕅	<:́=,	>, <,	<>, :					1	1	DAND ※ — — — —
Plea	erands: $\%$: =, >, <, <>, \leq , \geq ase refer to the specifications of each model for the										Flag signal: none	
			rand									

Explanation 1. S₁: Data source device 1 S₂: Data source device 2

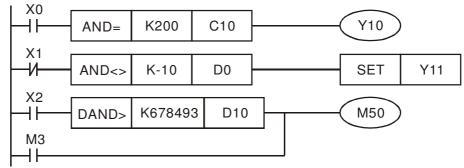
- This instruction compares the content in S₁ and S₂. Take API232 (AND=) for example, if the result is "=", the continuity of the instruction is enabled. If the result is "≠", the continuity of the instruction is disabled.
 - 3. AND[™] (**※**: =, >, <, <>, ≤, ≥) is a comparison instruction is used on series contacts

API No.	16 –bit instruction	32 –bit instruction	Continuity condition	No-continuity condition
232	AND=	D AND=	$\mathbf{S_1}=\ \mathbf{S_2}$	$S_1 \neq S_2$
233	AND>	DAND>	$\mathbf{S_1} > \mathbf{S_2}$	$\mathbf{S_1} \leqq \mathbf{S_2}$
234	AND<	DAND<	$S_1 < S_2$	$S_1 \geqq S_2$
236	AND<>	DAND<>	$S_1 \neq S_2$	$\mathbf{S_1}=\ \mathbf{S_2}$
237	AND < =	D AND<=	$\mathbf{S_1} \leqq \mathbf{S_2}$	$\mathbf{S_1} > \mathbf{S_2}$
238	AND>=	D AND>=	$S_1 \ge S_2$	$S_1 < S_2$

Example

1.

- When X0 = On and the content in C10 = K200, Y10 = On.
- 2. When X1 = Off and the content in $D0 \neq K-10$, Y11= On will be retained.
- When X2 = On and the content in 32-bit register D0 (D11) < 678,493 or M3 = On, M50 = On.



API					
240~	D	ORX	(S1) (S2)	OR Compare %
246					

	Bit	Devi	ces			W	ord [Devic	es			16-bit command (5 STEPS)
	Х	Υ	М	Κ	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	OR X ZRSTP
S ₁				* * * * * * * *								
S ₂				*	* * * * * * * *							32-bit command (9 STEPS)
Ope	eranc	unds: ※: =, >, <, <>,≦,≧										DOR ※ – – –
Plea	Please refer to the specifications of each model for the F										Flag signal: none	

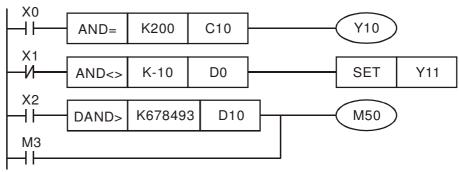
range of operands.

(Explanation) 1. **S**₁: Data source device 1 **S**₂: Data source device 2

- This instruction compares the content in S₁ and S₂. Take API240 (OR=) for example, if the result is "=", the continuity of the instruction is enabled. If the result is "≠", the continuity of the instruction is disabled.
- 3. OR[™] (**※**: =, >, <, <>, ≤, ≥) is an comparison instruction used on parallel contacts.

API No.	16 -bit instruction	32 -bit instruction	Continuity condition	No-continuity condition
232	AND=	D AND=	$\mathbf{S_1}=\ \mathbf{S_2}$	$S_1 \neq S_2$
233	AND>	DAND>	$\mathbf{S_1} > \mathbf{S_2}$	$\mathbf{S_1} \leqq \mathbf{S_2}$
234	AND<	DAND<	$S_1 < S_2$	$S_1 \ge S_2$
236	AND<>	DAND<>	$S_1 \neq S_2$	$\mathbf{S_1}=\mathbf{S_2}$
237	AND < =	DAND<=	$\mathbf{S_1} \leqq \mathbf{S_2}$	$\mathbf{S_1} > \mathbf{S_2}$
238	AND>=	DAND>=	$S_1 \ge S_2$	$\mathbf{S_1} < \mathbf{S_2}$

- 1. When X1 = On and the present value of C10 = K200, Y0 = On.
- 2. When X1 = Off and the content in $D0 \neq K-10$, Y11=On will be retained.
- 3. M50 will be On when X2=On and the content of 32-bit register D0(D11) <678,493 or M3= On.



14-6-5 Description to drive's special commands

API	DDD		Read the AC motor drive's parameters
139		Ρ	head the AC motor drive's parameters

	Bit Devices Word Devices									16-bit command (5 STEPS)		
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	RPR RPRP
S ₁				*	*						*	'20 hit command
S ₂											*	<u>32-bit command</u>
Эр	Dperands: none											·
												Flag signal: none

Explanation

Example

 $\textbf{S}_1:$ Data address for reading $\textbf{S}_2:$ The register that saves the read data

A	7	WPR		$(\mathbf{S1})$ $(\mathbf{S2})$	Write the AC motor drive's parameters
14	10	WFN	Ρ		While the AC motor drive's parameters

	Bit	Devi	ices	Word Devices								16-bit command (5 STEPS)
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	WPR WPRP
S ₁				*	*						*	
S ₂				*	*						*	<u>32-bit command</u>
Ор	Dperands: None										Flag signal: none	

Explanation S_1 : The data for writing. S_2 : The parameters address for the write data.

1. It will read the data in parameter H2100 of the C2000 and write into D0; H2101 is read and write into D1.

- 2. When M0=On, data in D10 will be written into Pr. H2001 of C2000.
- 3. When M1=ON, data in H2 will be written into Pr. H2001 of C2000, which is to activate the AC motor drive.
- 4. When M2=ON, data in H1 will be written into H2000 of C2000, which is to stop the AC motor drive.
- 5. When data writing successfully, M1017 will be on.

M1000			
	RPR	H2100	D0
	RPR	H2101	D1
MO		-	
	WPR	D10	H2001
M1			
├ ─┤ ├ ────	WPRP	H2	H2000
M2			
├ ─- ├ ──────	WPRP	H1	H2000
M1017	Y0 END		

AF 14		- F	=PID	Ρ	S	1) (§	52) (<u>S3</u>	<u>(S4</u>)	PI	D co	ntrol for the AC motor drive
Bit Devices Word Devices										16-bit command (9 STEPS)		
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	FPID FPIDP
S₁				*	*						*	
S ₂				*	*						*	32-bit command
S₃				*	*						*	
S4				*	*						*	Flag signal: None
Derivative control D 2. This command FPID can control the directly, including Pr.08.00 PID set (P), Pr.08.02 Integral time (I) and Pr. Example 1. Assume that when M0=ON, S ₁ is set (unit: 0.01 seconds) and S ₄ =1 (unit: 0.01 seconds)										t to 0 (PID function is disabled), $S_2=0$, $S_3=1$ 0.01 seconds). et to 0 (PID function is disabled), $S_2=1$ (unit:		
3. Assume that when M2=ON, S_1 is keypad), $S_2=1$ (unit: 0.01), $S_3=0$ and									set to 1(frequency is inputted by digital S ₄ =0.			

4. D1027: frequency command after PID calculation.

MO					
	FPID	H0	H0	H1	H1
M1					
	FPID	H0	H1	H0	H0
M2					
	FPID	H1	H1	H0	H0
M1000					
	MOV	D1027	D1		
	END				

API 142		FREG	P		(S1)	(S2	2) (S	3)	O	perat	ion c	ontrol of	the AC m	notor drive	
Bi	it Dev	vices			W	ord [Devic	es					and (7 ST		
X	K Y	Μ	K	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	FR	EQ	I	FREQP	
b 1 b 2			*	*						*	<u>32-</u> t	oit comma	and —	_	
3 nera	ands:	None	*	*						*	Flag	signal: N	/1028		
Explanation1.S1: frequency command, S2: acceleration time, S3: deceleration2.This command FREQ can control frequency comman deceleration time of the AC motor drive. Special regi following:M1025: controls RUN (On)/STOP (Off) of the drive. (On (M1040 On).)M1026: Operation directions FWD (On)/REV (Off) of the M1040: controls Servo On (On)/ Servo Off (Off). M1042: enable quick stop(ON)/ disable quick stop(Off) M1044: enable Stop (On)/ disable stop(Off) M1052: frequency locked (On)/ disable frequency lockedExample1.M1025: controls RUN (On)/STOP (Off) of the drive. M FWD (On)/REV (Off) of the drive. M1015: frequency att 2.												nmand, a register e. (Run of the dri (Off) locked(O re. M1026 cy attaine of the	ff) for the second seco	nown a	
K300(3.00Hz) and acceleration 3. When M11=ON, setting free K3000(30.00Hz), acceleration M1000 M1025 M11							ion ti	-					drive 1		
				1000				>	026	1					
			Μ						040	I					
			M	-				\geq	042						
			Ν	114				\geq	044						
					M11			\geq	052				1	1	
			м	 11	—И М1()			EQP	K3		K0	K0]	
				1	—И-				EQ	K3(000	K50	K60		

E	it Devic	ces	Word Devices	16-bit command (7 STEPS)					
261		ANRX	P (S1) (S2) (S3) (D)	Read CANopen slave data					
API			(S1) (S2) (S3) (D) Read CANopen sla	Dood CANanan alaya data					

	X	Y	Μ	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	FREQ FREQP
S ₁				*	*							32-bit command
S_2				*	*							
S₃				*	*							¦
D									*	*	*	Flag signal: M1028
Оp	Operand: none										1 lay siyilal. WI 1020	

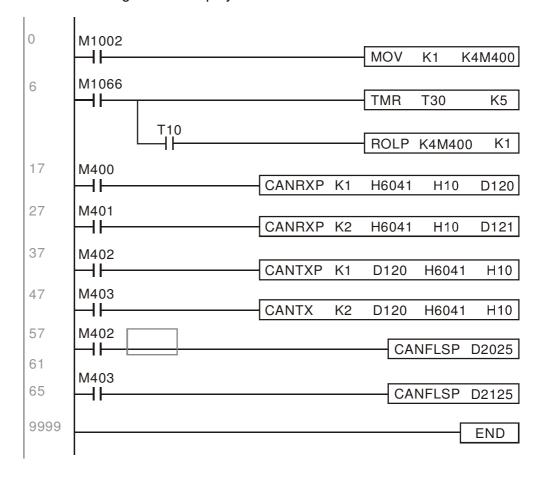
Explanation 1.

 S_1 : Slave station number, S_2 : main index, S_3 : sub-index + bit length, D: save address

2. Command CANRX can read the corresponding slave. Index. When executing this command, it will send SDO message to the slave. At this time, M1066 and M1067 are 0 but when reading is complete M1066 will set to 1. If the slave replied an accurate response, the value will be written to the designated register and M1067 is now set to 1. However, if the slave replied an inaccurate response, this error message will be recorded in D1076~D1079.

Example

M1002: touch once to activate PLC and change K4M400=K1. After the change, different message will be displayed when M1066 is set to 1.



AP	I	CANTX		(S1) (S2) (S3) (S4)	Write CANopen slave data
264	1	CANTA	Ρ	(31) (32) (33) (34)	While CANopen slave data

	Bit Devices Word Devices									16 bit command (7 STEDS)		
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	<u>16-bit command (7 STEPS)</u> FREQ FREOP
S₁				*	*							
S ₂				*	*				*	*	*	32-bit command
S₃				*	*							
S ₄				*	*							Flag signal: M1028
Op	eran	ds: N	lone		1	1	1					

Explanation 1

- 1. S_1 : slave station number, S_2 : the address to write, S_3 : main index, S_4 : sub-index+ bit length.
- 2. Command CANTX can read the corresponding index of the slave. When executing this command, it will send SDO message to the slave. At this time, M1066 and M1067 are 0 but when reading is complete M1066 will set to 1. If the slave replied an accurate response, the value will be written to the designated register and M1067 is now set to 1. However, if the slave replied an inaccurate response, this error message will be recorded in D1076~D1079.

API	CANFLS	Lindete the menning encoded D of CANenon
265		Update the mapping special D of CANopen

	Bit Devices		Devices Word Devices		16-bit command (7 STEPS)							
	Х	Y	Μ	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	FREQ FREQP
D				*	*							32-bit command
Ор	eran	ds: N	lone									
												Flag signal: M1028

(Explanation)

1.

D: the special D for update.

- CANFLS can update the Special D command. When it executes in read only mode, it sends equivalent message as CANRX to the slave and saves the slave response to this particular Special D. When it executes in read/write mode, it sends equivalent message as CANTX to the slave and saves this special D value to the corresponding slave.
- 3. M1066 and M1067 are both 0. When reading is complete, M1066 will be 1 and this value will write to the designated register if the slave replies an accurate response. When slave replies a fault response then M1067 will be 0 and this error message will be recorded to D1076~D1079.

Fault	ID	Fault Descript	Corrective Action
PLod	50	Data write error	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLSv	51	Data write error when executing	Re-apply the power and download the program again.
PLdA	52	Program upload error	Upload again. If error occurs continuously, please return to the factory.
PLFn	53	Command error when download program	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLor	54	Program capacity exceeds memory capacity	Re-apply the power and download the program again.
PLFF	55	Command error when executing	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLSn	56	Check sum error	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLEd	57	There is no "END" command in the program	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLCr	58	The command MC is continuous used more than 9 times	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLdF	59	Download program error	Check if there is error in the program and download the program again.
PLSF	60	PLC scan time over-time	Check if the program code is inaccurately written and download the program again.

14-7 Error and Troubleshoot

Chapter 15 Suggestions and Error Corrections for Standard AC Motor Drives

- 15-1 Maintenance and Inspections
- 15-2 Greasy Dirt Problem
- 15-3 Fiber Dust Problem
- 15-4 Erosion Problem
- 15-5 Industrial Dust Problem
- 15-6 Wiring and Installation Problem
- 15-7 Multi-function Input/Output Terminals Problem

The AC motor drive has a comprehensive fault diagnostic system that includes several different alarms and fault messages. Once a fault is detected, the corresponding protective functions will be activated. The following faults are displayed as shown on the AC motor drive digital keypad display. The six most recent faults can be read from the digital keypad or communication.

The AC motor drive is made up by numerous components, such as electronic components, including IC, resistor, capacity, transistor, and cooling fan, relay, etc. These components can't be used permanently. They have limited-life even under normal operation. Preventive maintenance is required to operate this AC motor drive in its optimal condition, and to ensure a long life.

Check your AC motor drive regularly to ensure there are no abnormalities during operation and follows the precautions:

	Ā	Wait 5 seconds after a fault has been cleared before performing reset via keypad of
		input terminal.
	\checkmark	When the power is off after 5 minutes for \leq 22kW models and 10 minutes for \geq
CAUTION		30kW models, please confirm that the capacitors have fully discharged by
		measuring the voltage between + and The voltage between + and - should be less
		than 25VDC.
	\checkmark	Only qualified personnel can install, wire and maintain drives. Please take off any
		metal objects, such as watches and rings, before operation. And only insulated tools
		are allowed.
	V	Never reassemble internal components or wiring.
	Ø	Make sure that installation environment comply with regulations without abnormal
		noise, vibration and smell.
	•	

15-1 Maintenance and Inspections

Before the check-up, always turn off the AC input power and remove the cover. Wait at least 10 minutes after all display lamps have gone out, and then confirm that the capacitors have fully discharged by measuring the voltage between DC+ and DC-. The voltage between DC+ and DC-should be less than 25VDC.

Ambient environment

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
Check the ambient temperature, humidity,	Visual inspection and				
vibration and see if there are any dust, gas,	measurement with equipment	\bigcirc			
oil or water drops	with standard specification				
If there are any dangerous objects	Visual inspection	\bigcirc			

Voltage

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
Check if the voltage of main circuit and	Measure with multimeter with	\bigcirc			
control circuit is correct	standard specification				

Digital Keypad Display

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
Is the display clear for reading	Visual inspection	0			
Any missing characters	Visual inspection	\bigcirc			

Mechanical parts

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there is any abnormal sound or vibration	Visual and aural inspection		\bigcirc		
If there are any loose screws	Tighten the screws		0		
If any part is deformed or damaged	Visual inspection		0		
If there is any color change by overheating	Visual inspection		0		
If there is any dust or dirt	Visual inspection		0		

Main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there are any loose or missing screws	Tighten or replace the screw	0			
If machine or insulator is deformed, cracked,	Visual inspection				
damaged or with color change due to	NOTE: Please ignore the		\cap		
overheating or ageing	color change of copper		\bigcirc		
	plate				
If there is any dust or dirt	Visual inspection		\bigcirc		

Terminals and wiring of main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half	One Year	
If the terminal or the plate is color change or deformation due to overheat	Visual inspection		\bigcirc		
If the insulator of wiring is damaged or color change	Visual inspection		\bigcirc		
If there is any damage	Visual inspection	0			

DC capacity of main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there is any leak of liquid, color change, crack or deformation	Visual inspection	0			
If the safety valve is not removed? If valve is inflated?	Visual inspection	0			
Measure static capacity when required		0			

Resistor of main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there is any peculiar smell or insulator cracks due to overheat	Visual inspection, smell	0			
If there is any disconnection	Visual inspection	0			
If connection is damaged?	Measure with multimeter with	0			
	standard specification				

Transformer and reactor of main circuit

Check Items		Maintenance Period			
	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half	One	
		Daily	Year	Year	
If there is any abnormal vibration or peculiar	Visual, aural inspection and	\cap			
smell	smell	0			

Magnetic contactor and relay of main circuit

Check Items	ems Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period			
		Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there are any loose screws	Visual and aural inspection	0			
If the contact works correctly	Visual inspection	\bigcirc			

Printed circuit board and connector of main circuit

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance		
		Period		
		Daily	Half Year	One Year
	Tighten the screws and		\bigcirc	
If there are any loose screws and connectors	press the connectors firmly			
	in place.			
If there is any peculiar smell and color change	Visual and smell inspection		\bigcirc	
If there is any crack, damage, deformation or	Visual inspection		\bigcirc	
corrosion				
If there is any liquid is leaked or deformation in	Visual inspection		\bigcirc	
capacity				

Cooling fan of cooling system

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
		Daily	Half Year	One Year
If there is any abnormal sound or vibration	Visual, aural inspection and			
	turn the fan with hand (turn			
	off the power before		\bigcirc	
	operation) to see if it rotates			
	smoothly			
If there is any loose screw	Tighten the screw		0	
If there is any color change due to overheat	Change fan		0	

Ventilation channel of cooling system

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
		Daily	Half Year	One Year
If there is any obstruction in the heat sink, air intake or air outlet	Visual inspection			Tear

Please use the neutral cloth for clean and use dust cleaner to remove dust when necessary.

Appendix A. Publication History

V1.04→V1.05			
Explanations	Affected		
New			
Add model name, appearance, size of the fan enlarged models	Chapter 1—Introduction		
Add air flow rate for cooling and power dissipation of AC motor drive of the fan enlarged models	Chapter 2—Installation		
Add the main circuit terminal specification of the fan enlarged models	Chapter 4—Main Circuit Terminals		
Add the recommended non-fuse breaker current of the fan enlarged models	Chapter 6—Optional Accessories		
Add the specification of fuse for the fan enlarged models	Chapter 6—Optional Accessories		
Add the fan models, appearance and assembly of the fan enlarged models	Chapter 6—Optional Accessories		
Add the specification of the fan enlarged models	Chapter 7—Specification		
Add the setting of MO parameter (MO=67)	Parameter Group 02 (02-13~02-17)		
Add the analog signal level achieved function	Parameter Group 03 (03-44~03-46)		
Add PLC buffer	Parameter Group 04 (04-50~04-69)		
Add the parameter named speed tracking on frequency derivative	Parameter Group 07 (07-38)		
Add the parameter which is related to low ppr encoder	Parameter Group 10 (10-47~10-48)		
Add the application of swing function of PLC	Chapter 10—Description of Parameter Setting (10-2 Adjustment & Application)		
Revised			
Make an additional description of high speed mode parameter	Parameter Group 00 (00-14)		
Correct the explanation of No.63 oSL	Chapter 12—Fault Codes and Descriptions		
Correct the data of AC/DC reactor	Chapter 6—Optional Accessories		
Correct the EMI filter models and their corresponding zero-phase reactors, the length of cable	Chapter 6—Optional Accessories		
Correct the factory setting of heat sink over-heat warning	Parameter Group 06 (06-15)		
Correct the setting of time for fault record	Parameter Group 06 (06-63~06-70)		
Correct the factory setting of COM1 transmission speed	Parameter Group 09 (09-01)		
Correct the factory setting of COM1 communication protocol	Parameter Group 09 (09-04)		