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\*We reserve the right to change the information in this catalogue without prior notice.





Sensorless Vector Control Compact Drive VFD-E Series User Manual



www.deltaww.com

# Preface

Thank you for choosing DELTA's high-performance VFD-E Series. The VFD-E 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-E series AC Motor Drive, especially the WARNING, DANGER and CAUTION notes. Failure to comply may result in personal injury and equipment damage. If you have any questions, please contact your dealer.

For Drive Board version 1.23 & Control Board version 2.23.

### PLEASE READ PRIOR TO INSTALLATION FOR SAFETY.



- 1. AC input power must be disconnected before any wiring to the AC motor drive is made.
- A charge may still remain in the DC-link capacitors with hazardous voltages, even if the power
  has been turned off. To prevent personal injury, please ensure that power has turned off before
  opening the AC motor drive and wait ten minutes for the capacitors to discharge to safe voltage
  levels.
- 3. Never reassemble internal components or wiring.
- The AC motor drive may be destroyed beyond repair if incorrect cables are connected to the input/output terminals. Never connect the AC motor drive output terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3 directly to the AC mains circuit power supply.
- Ground the VFD-E using the ground terminal. The grounding method must comply with the laws of the country where the AC motor drive is to be installed. Refer to the Basic Wiring Diagram.
- VFD-E series is used only to control variable speed of 3-phase induction motors, NOT for 1-phase motors or other purpose.
- 7. VFD-E series shall NOT be used for life support equipment or any life safety situation.

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- DO NOT use Hi-pot test for internal components. The semi-conductor used in AC motor drive easily damage by high-voltage.
- There are highly sensitive MOS components on the printed circuit boards. These components are especially sensitive to static electricity. To prevent damage to these components, do not touch these components or the circuit boards with metal objects or your bare hands.
- 3. Only qualified persons are allowed to install, wire and maintain AC motor drives.



- 1. Some parameters settings can cause the motor to run immediately after applying power.
- DO NOT install the AC motor drive in a place subjected to high temperature, direct sunlight, high humidity, excessive vibration, corrosive gases or liquids, or airborne dust or metallic particles.
- Only use AC motor drives within specification. Failure to comply may result in fire, explosion or electric shock.
- To prevent personal injury, please keep children and unqualified people away from the equipment.
- 5. When the motor cable between AC motor drive and motor is too long, the layer insulation of the motor may be damaged. Please use a frequency inverter duty motor or add an AC output reactor to prevent damage to the motor. Refer to appendix B Reactor for details.
- The rated voltage for AC motor drive must be ≤ 240V (≤ 480V for 460V models) and the short circuit must be ≤ 5000A RMS (≤10000A RMS for the ≥ 40hp (30kW) models).

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# **Publication History**

Please include the Issue Edition and the Firmware Version, both shown below, when contacting technical support regarding this publication.

Issue Edition: 11.

Control board v2.23 & activation board v1.23.

Issue date: May 2016

# **Publication History**

# **CH01**

01. Modify the description of the nameplate

### CH02

01. Modify the torque force of the main circuit terminal of Frame A to 8kgf-cm (6.9in-lbf).

# Appendix A

01. Update the UL label in the certification column

# Chapter 1 Introduction

The AC motor drive should be kept in the shipping carton or crate before installation. In order to retain the warranty coverage, the AC motor drive should be stored properly when it is not to be used for an extended period of time. Storage conditions are:



- 1. Store in a clean and dry location free from direct sunlight or corrosive fumes.
- 2. Store within an ambient temperature range of -20 °C to +60 °C.
- 3. Store within a relative humidity range of 0% to 90% and non-condensing environment.
- Store within an air pressure range of 86 kPA to 106kPA.
- DO NOT place on the ground directly. It should be stored properly. Moreover, if the surrounding environment is humid, you should put exsiccator in the package.
- DO NOT store in an area with rapid changes in temperature. It may cause condensation and frost.
- 7. If the AC motor drive is used but did not use more than three months, the temperature should not be higher than 30 °C. Storage longer than one year is not recommended, it could result in the degradation of the electrolytic capacitors.
- When the AC motor drive is not used for longer time after installation on building sites or places with humidity and dust, it's best to move the AC motor drive to an environment as stated above.
- 9. If the electrolytic capacitors do not energize for a long time, its performance will decline. Therefore, the unused drive must be charged 3 ~4 hours every two years (\*) to recover the performance of internal electrolytic capacitor of drive.

\*Note: It need to use the adjustable AC power source when the inverter power transmission (eg.: AC autotransformer) and pressurize to the rated voltage gradually, do not do the power transmission by using rated voltage directly.

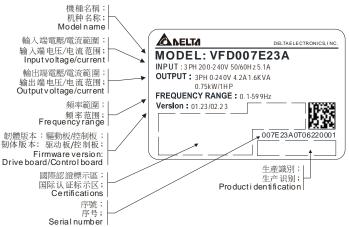
# 1.1 Receiving and Inspection

This VFD-E AC motor drive has gone through rigorous quality control tests at the factory before shipment. After receiving the AC motor drive, please check for the following:

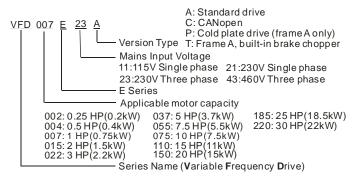
- Check to make sure that the package includes an AC motor drive, the User Manual/Quick
   Start and CD
- Inspect the unit to assure it was not damaged during shipment.
- Make sure that the part number indicated on the nameplate corresponds with the part number of your order.

# 1.1.1 Nameplate Information

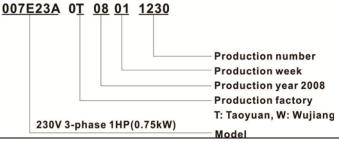
Example for 1HP/0.75kW 3-phase 230V AC motor drive



# 1.1.2 Model Explanation

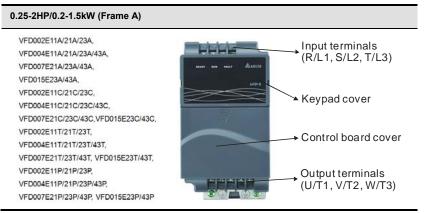


# 1.1.3 Series Number Explanation



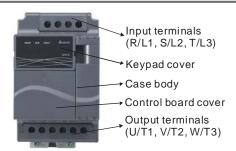
If the nameplate information does not correspond to your purchase order or if there are any problems, please contact your distributor.

# 1.1.4 Drive Frames and Appearances



# 1-5HP/0.75-3.7kW (Frame B)

VFD007E11A, VFD015E21A, VFD022E21A/23A/43A, VFD037E23A/43A, VFD007E11C, VFD015E21C, VFD022E21C/23C/43C,



## 7.5-15HP/5.5-11kW (Frame C)

VFD037E23C/43C.

VFD055E23A/43A, VFD075E23A/43A.

VFD055E23C/43C.

VFD075E23C/43C.

VFD110E23A/23C.

VFD110E43A/43C.

# Input terminals (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) Case body Keypad cover Control board cover Output terminals (U/T1, V/T2, W/T3)

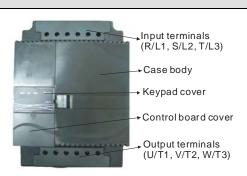
# 20-30HP/15-22kW (Frame D)

VFD150E23A/23C:

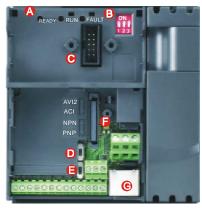
VFD150E43A/43C;

VFD185E43A/43C:

VFD220E43A/43C:



### Internal Structure



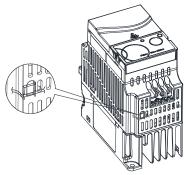
- ♠ READY: power indicator
  - RUN: status indicator
  - FAULT: fault indicator.
- 1. Switch to ON for 50Hz, refer to P 01.00 to P01.02 for details
  - 2. Switch to ON for free run to stop refer to P02.02
  - 3. Switch to ON for setting frequency source to ACI (P 02.00=2)
- Revpad mounting port
- ACI terminal (ACI/AVI2 switch)
- NPN/PNP
- Mounting port for extension card
- @ RS485 port (RJ-45)



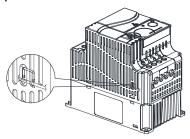
The LED "READY" will light up after applying power. The light won't be off until the capacitors are discharged to safe voltage levels after power off.

## **RFI Jumper Location**

Frame A: near the output terminals (U/T1, V/T2, W/T3)

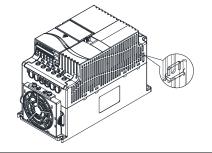


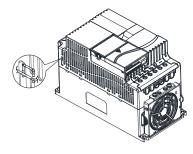
Frame B: above the nameplate



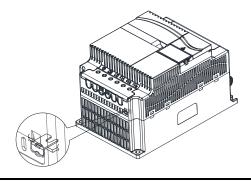
Frame C (230V): near the input terminals (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3)

Frame C (460V): near the input terminals (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3)





Frame D: near the input terminals (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3), under terminal R/L1.



Main power isolated from earth:

If the AC motor drive is supplied from an isolated power (IT power), the RFI jumper must be cut off. Then the RFI capacities (filter capacitors) will be disconnected from ground to prevent circuit damage

(according to IEC 61800-3) and reduce earth leakage current.



- 1. After applying power to the AC motor drive, do not cut off the RFI jumper. Therefore, make sure that main power has been switched off before cutting the RFI jumper.
- 2. The gap discharge may occur when the transient voltage is higher than 1,000V. Besides, electromagnetic compatibility of the AC motor drives will be lower after cutting the RFI jumper.
- 3. Do NOT cut the RFI jumper when main power is connected to earth.
- 4. The RFI jumper cannot be cut when Hi-pot tests are performed. The mains power and motor must be separated if high voltage test is performed and the leakage currents are too high.
- 5. To prevent drive damage, the RFI jumper connected to ground shall be cut off if the AC motor drive is installed on an ungrounded power system or a high resistance-grounded(over 30 ohms) power system or a corner grounded TN system.

Frame	Power range	Models
		VFD002E11A/11C/11T/11P; VFD002E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD002E23A/23C/23T/23P;
A	0.25-2hp (0.2-1.5kW)	VFD004E11A/11C/11T/11P; VFD004E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD004E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD004E43A/43C/43T/43P; VFD007E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD007E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD007E43A/43C/43T/43P;
		VFD015E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD015E43A/43C/43T/43P;
	1-5hp	VFD007E11A/11C; VFD015E21A/21C;
В	(0.75-3.7kW)	VFD022E21A/21C; VFD022E23A/23C; VFD022E43A/43C;
	( ,	VFD037E23A/23C; VFD037E43A/43C;
С	7.5-15hp (5.5-11kW)	VFD055E43A/43C; VFD075E43A/43C; VFD110E43A/43C;
D	20-30hp	VFD150E23A/23C; VFD150E43A43C;
	(15-22kW)	VFD185E43A/43C; VFD220E43A/43C;

Note: Frame C VFD055E23A/23C; VFD075E23A/23C; VFD110E23A/23C; do not provide RFI functions.

# 1.1.5 Remove Instructions

# Remove Keypad

Press and hold in the latch on each side of cover then pull the cover up to release.



### Remove RST Terminal Cover

For Frame B, C and D: it only needs to turn the cover lightly to open it.

For Frame A, it doesn't have cover and can be wired directly.



### Remove UVW Terminal Cover

For Frame B, C and D: it only needs to turn the Press the control board terminal cover first as cover lightly to open it.

For Frame A, it doesn't have cover and can be wired directly.



### Remove Front Cover

shown in Figure A, then slide downwards as shown in Figure B, you can easily remove it.

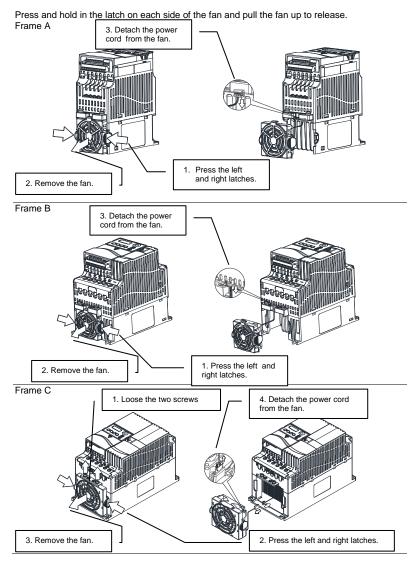


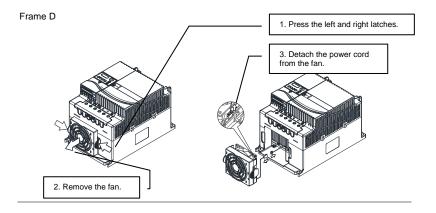


Figure A

Figure B

# **Remove Cooling Fan**





# **Remove Extension Card**

For Frame A, Frame B, Frame C and Frame D

Loosen the screws first then press and hold in the latches on each side of the extension card and pull the extension card up to release. On the other hand, it can install the extension card into the AC motor drive with screws.



# 1.2 Preparation for Installation and Wiring

# 1.2.1 Ambient Conditions

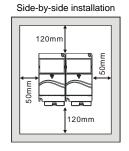
Install the AC motor drive in an environment with the following conditions:

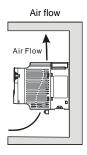
Pollution Degree	Vibration: 2: good for a factory	According to ISTA Procedure 1A			
Transportation	Atmosphere pressure:	86 ~ 106 kPa			
Storage	Relative Humidity:	<90%, no condensation allowed			
	Temperature:	-20°C ~ +60°C (-4°F ~ 140°F)			
		(According to IEC 60068-2-6)			
	Vibration:	10Hz≦f≦57Hz, Fix Amplitude: 0.075mm 57Hz≦f≦150Hz, fix Acceleration: 1G			
Орегилоп	Installation Site Altitude:	<1000m			
Operation	Atmosphere pressure:	86 ~ 106 kPa			
	Relative Humidity:	<90%, no condensation allowed			
	Air Temperature:	-10 ~ +50°C (14 ~ 122°F) for UL & cUL -10 ~ +40°C (14 ~ 104°F) for side-by-side mounting			

Minimum Mounting Clearances

## Frame A Mounting Clearances

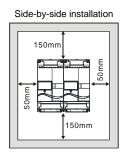
Single drive

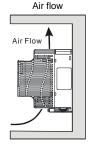




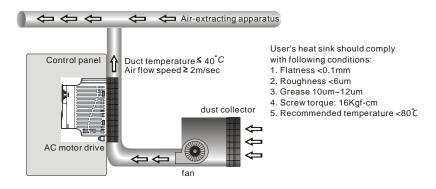
Frame B, C and D Mounting Clearances

Single drive



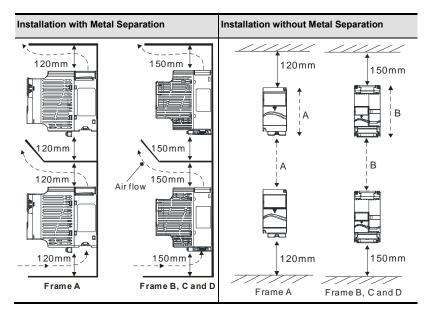


### For VFD-E-P series: heat sink system example





- Operating, storing or transporting the AC motor drive outside these conditions may cause damage to the AC motor drive.
- 2. Failure to observe these precautions may void the warranty!
- Mount the AC motor drive vertically on a flat vertical surface object by screws. Other directions are not allowed.
- The AC motor drive will generate heat during operation. Allow sufficient space around the unit for heat dissipation.
- The heat sink temperature may rise to 90°C when running. The material on which the AC motor drive is mounted must be noncombustible and be able to withstand this high temperature.
- 6. When AC motor drive is installed in a confined space (e.g. cabinet), the surrounding temperature must be within 10 ~ 40°C with good ventilation. DO NOT install the AC motor drive in a space with bad ventilation.
- Prevent fiber particles, scraps of paper, saw dust, metal particles, etc. from adhering to the heatsink.
- 8. When installing multiple AC more drives in the same cabinet, they should be adjacent in a row with enough space in-between. When installing one AC motor drive below another one, use a metal separation between the AC motor drives to prevent mutual heating.



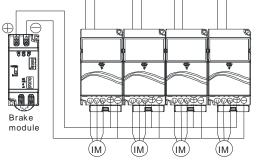
φ/110V		
Model	Total Power Dissipation (W)	Flow rate (CFM)
VFD002E11A/C/T	22	Natural Convection
VFD004E11A/C/T	33	Natural Convection
VFD007E11A	54	14
VFD002E11P	22	-
VFD004E11P	33	-
φ/230V	•	
Model	Total Power Dissipation (W)	Flow rate (CFM)
VFD002E21A/C/T	22	Natural Convection
VFD004E21A/C/T	34	Natural Convection
VFD007E21A/C/T	57	Natural Convection
VFD015E21A/C	97	14
VFD022E21A/C	142	14
VFD002E21P	22	-
VFD004E21P	34	-
VFD007E21P	57	-
φ/230V		
Model	Total Power Dissipation (W)	Flow rate (CFM)
VFD002E23 A/C/T	19	Natural Convection
VFD004E23 A/C/T	29	Natural Convection
VFD007E23 A/C/T	49	Natural Convection
VFD015E23 A/C/T	87	14

117	14
182	14
265	36
352	36
480	36
695	72
19	-
29	-
49	-
87	-
Total Power Dissipation (W)	Flow rate (CFM)
30	Natural Convection
51	Natural Convection
84	14
100	14
155	14
235	36
327	36
436	36
538	88
570	88
676	88
30	-
51	-
84	=
	182 265 352 480 695 19 29 49 87  Total Power Dissipation (W) 30 51 84 100 155 235 327 436 538 570 676 30 51

# 1.2.2 DC-bus Sharing: Connecting the DC-bus of the AC Motor Drives in Parallel

- 1. This function is not for VFD-E-T series.
- The AC motor drives can absorb mutual voltage that generated to DC bus when deceleration.
- 3. Enhance brake function and stabilize the voltage of the DC bus.
- 4. The brake module can be added to enhance brake function after connecting in parallel.
- 5. Only the same power system and capacity can be connected in parallel.
- It is recommended to connect 5 AC motor drives in parallel (no limit in horsepower but these 5 drives should be the same power system and capacity).

power should be applied at the same time (only the same power system and capacity can be connected in parallel) Power 208/220/230/380/440/480 (depend on models)

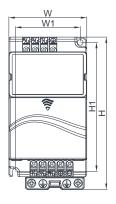


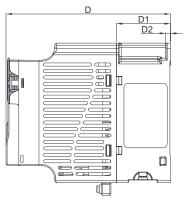
For frame A, terminal + (-) is connected to the terminal + (-) of the brake module. For frame B, C and D, terminal +/B1 (-) is connected to the terminal + (-) of the brake module.

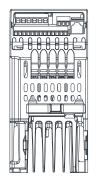
# 1.3 Dimensions

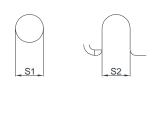
Frame A

VFD002E11A/11C/11T; VFD002E21A/21C/21T; VFD002E23A/23C/23T; VFD004E11A/11C/11T; VFD004E21A/21C/21T; VFD004E23A/23C/23T; VFD007E21A/21C/21T; VFD007E23A/23C/23T; VFD007E23A/23C/23T; VFD007E43A/43C/43T;



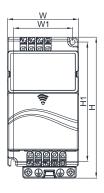


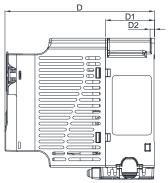


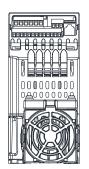


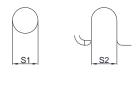
Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	D	D1	D2	S1	S2
A1	72.0	60.0	142.0	120.0	152.0	50.0	4.5	5.2	5.2
AI	[2.83]	[2.36]	[5.59]	[4.72]	[5.98]	[1.97]	[0.18]	[0.20]	[0.20]

Frame A VFD015E23A/23C/23T; VFD015E43A/43C/43T;



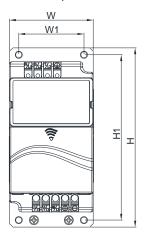


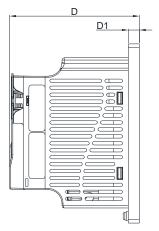


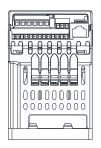


Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	D	D1	D2	S1	S2
4.0	72.0	60.0	142.0	120.0	152.0	50.0	4.5	5.2	5.2
A2	[2.83]	[2.36]	[5.59]	[4.72]	[5.98]	[1.97]	[0.18]	[0.20]	[0.20]

# Frame A VFD002E11P/21P/23P; VFD004E11P/21P/23P/43P; VFD007E21P/23P/43P; VFD015E23P/43P;



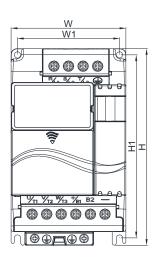


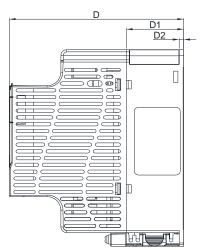


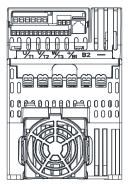


Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	D	D1	S1
A3	72.0	56.0	155.0	143.0	111.5	9.5	5.3
A3	[2.83]	[2.20]	[6.10]	[5.63]	[4.39]	[0.37]	[0.21]

Frame B VFD007E11A/11C; VFD015E21A/21C; VFD022E21A/21C; VFD022E23A/23C; VFD022E43A/43C; VFD037E23A/23C; VFD037E43A/43C;

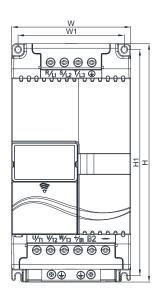


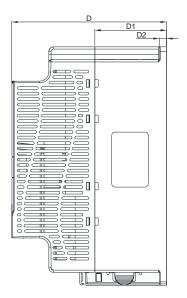


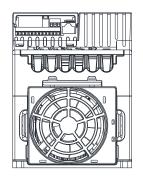




Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	D	D1	D2	S1	S2
В	100.0	89.0	174.0	162.0	152.0	50.0	4.0	5.5	5.5
0	[3.94]	[3.50]	[6.86]	[6.38]	[5.98]	[1.97]	[0.16]	[0.22]	[0.22]



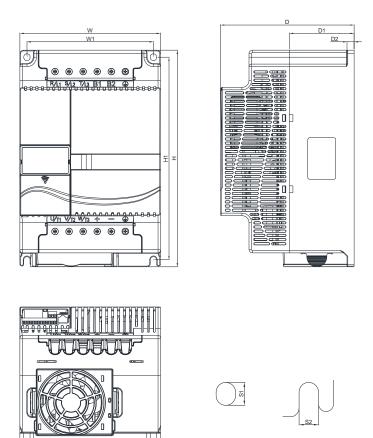






Frame	W	W1	Η	H1	D	D1	D2	S1	S2
С	130.0	116.0	260.0	246.5	169.2	78.5	8.0	6.5	5.5
	[5.12]	[4.57]	[10.24]	[9.70]	[6.66]	[3.09]	[0.31]	[0.26]	[0.22]

Frame D VFD150E23A/23C; VFD150E43A43C; VFD185E43A/43C; VFD220E43A/43C;



Unit: mm [inch]

Frame	W	W1	Н	H1	D	D1	D2	S1	S2
D	200.0	180.0	310.0	290.0	190.0	92.0	10.0	10.0	9.0
	[7.87]	[7.09]	[12.20]	[11.42]	[7.48]	[3.62]	[0.39]	[0.39]	[0.35]



After removing the front cover, check if the power and control terminals are clear. Be sure to observe the following precautions when wiring.

General Wiring Information

Applicable Codes

All VFD-E series are Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) and Canadian Underwriters Laboratories (cUL) listed, and therefore comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code (NEC) and the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).

Installation intended to meet the UL and cUL requirements must follow the instructions provided in "Wiring Notes" as a minimum standard. Follow all local codes that exceed UL and cUL requirements. Refer to the technical data label affixed to the AC motor drive and the motor nameplate for electrical data.

The "Line Fuse Specification" in Appendix B, lists the recommended fuse part number for each VFD-E Series part number. These fuses (or equivalent) must be used on all installations where compliance with U.L. standards is a required.



- 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 equipment. The voltage and current should lie within the range as indicated on the nameplate.
- 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.
- 4. Check following items after finishing the wiring:
  - A. Are all connections correct?
  - B. No loose wires?
  - C. No short-circuits between terminals or to ground?



- A charge may still remain in the DC bus capacitors with hazardous voltages even if the power
  has been turned off. To prevent personal injury, please ensure that the power is turned off and
  wait ten minutes for the capacitors to discharge to safe voltage levels before opening the AC
  motor drive.
- Only qualified personnel familiar with AC motor drives is allowed to perform installation, wiring and commissioning.
- 3. Make sure that the power is off before doing any wiring to prevent electric shock.

# 2.1 Wiring

Users must connect wires according to the circuit diagrams on the following pages. Do not plug a modem or telephone line to the RS-485 communication port or permanent damage may result. The pins 1 & 2 are the power supply for the optional copy keypad only and should not be used for RS-485 communication.

Figure 1 for models of VFD-E Series VFD002E11A/21A, VFD002E11C/21C, VFD004E11C/21C, VFD007E21A, VFD007E21C, VFD004E11P/21P, VFD004E11P/21P, VFD007E21P

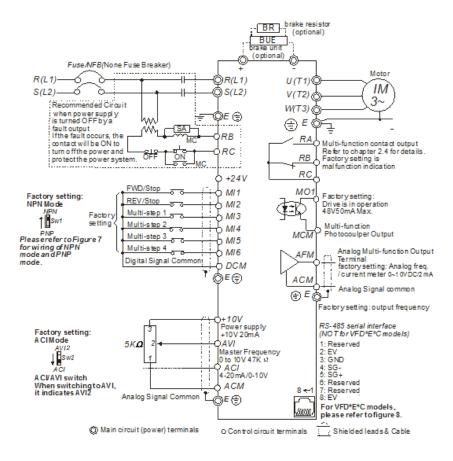


Figure 2 for models of VFD-E Series VFD002E23A, VFD004E23A/43A, VFD004E23A, VFD004E23A, VFD004E23C, VFD004E23C, VFD004E23C, VFD004E23C, VFD004E23C, VFD004E23P, VFD004E23P, VFD005E23P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VFD005P, VF

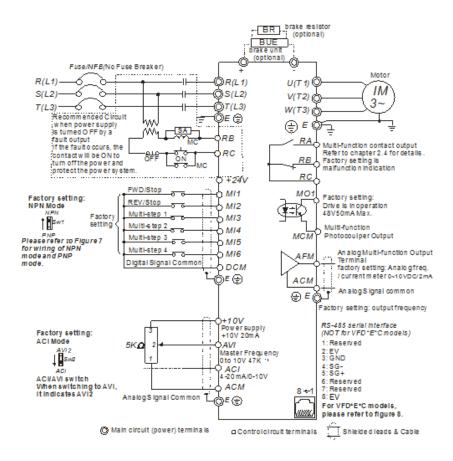




Figure 3 for models of VFD-E Series VFD007E11A, VFD015E21A, VFD022E21A, VFD007E11C, VFD015E21C, VFD022E21C

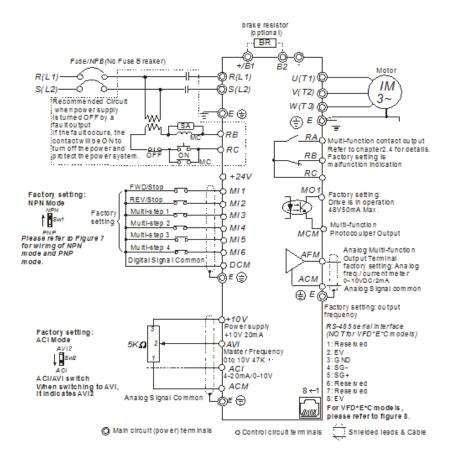


Figure 4 for models of VFD-E Series VFD022E23A/43A, VFD037E23A/43A, VFD055E23A/43A, VFD075E23A/43A, VFD110E23A/43A, VFD022E23C/43C, VFD037E23C/43C, VFD055E23C/43C, VFD075E23C/43C, VFD150E23A/23C, VFD150E43A/43C, VFD185E43A/43C, VFD220E43A/43C

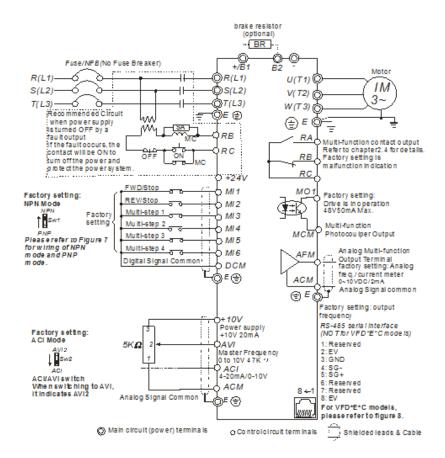
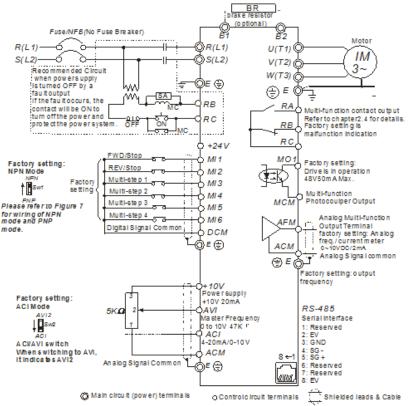


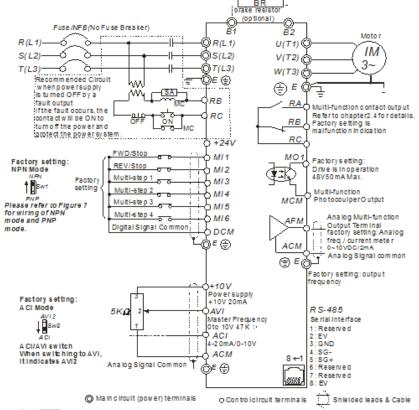
Figure 5 for models of VFD-E Series VFD002E11T/21T, VFD004E11A/21T, VFD007E21T



NOTE For VFD-E-Tise ries, the braking resistor can be used by connecting terminals (B1 and B2) directly. But it can't connect DC-BUS in page liel.

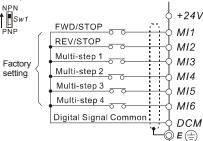
Chapter 2 Installation & Wiring

Figure 6 for models of VFD-E Series VFD002E23T, VFD004E23T/43T, VFD007E23T/43T, VFD015E23T/43T

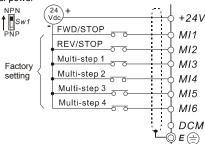


NOTE For VFD-E-T series, the braking resistor can be used by connecting term in als (B1 and B2) directly. But it can't connect DC-BUS in parallel.

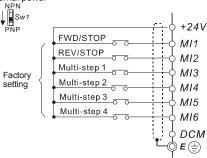
Figure 7 Wiring for NPN mode and PNP mode A. NPN mode without external power



B. NPN mode with external power



C. PNP mode without external power



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D. PNP mode with external power

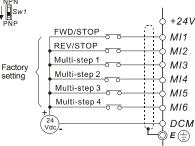


Figure 8 Pin definition for VFD\*E\*C CANopen models (Note: CANopen models can't use PU06)

PIN	Signal	Description
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-	485 communication
5	SG+	485 communication
6	GND	Ground
7	CAN_GND	Ground / 0V /V-
8	EV	Power



- 1. The wiring of main circuit and control circuit should be separated to prevent erroneous actions.
- Please use shield wire for the control wiring and not to expose the peeled-off net in front of the terminal.
- Please use the shield wire or tube for the power wiring and ground the two ends of the shield wire or tube.
- Damaged insulation of wiring may cause personal injury or damage to circuits/equipment if it comes in contact with high voltage.
- 5. The AC motor drive, motor and wiring may cause interference. To prevent the equipment Send Quote Requests to info@automatedpt.com Call +1(800)985-6929 To Order 2010 Order Online At Deltaacdrives.com

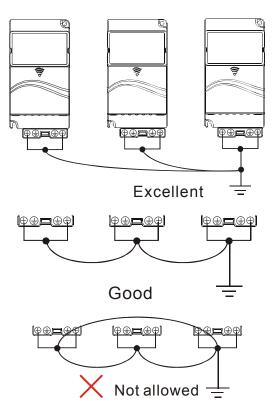
## Chapter 2 Installation & Wiring

- damage, please take care of the erroneous actions of the surrounding sensors and the equipment.

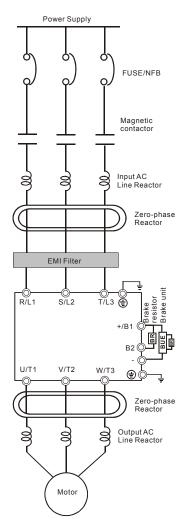
  When the AC drive output terminals LI/T1, V/T2, and W/T3 are connected to the motor terminal.
- When the AC drive output terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3 are connected to the motor terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3, respectively. To permanently reverse the direction of motor rotation, switch over any of the two motor leads.
- 7. With long motor cables, high capacitive switching current peaks can cause over-current, high leakage current or lower current readout accuracy. To prevent this, the motor cable should be less than 20m for 3.7kW models and below. And the cable should be less than 50m for 5.5kW models and above. For longer motor cables use an AC output reactor.
- The AC motor drive, electric welding machine and the greater horsepower motor should be grounded separately.
- 9. Use ground leads that comply with local regulations and keep them as short as possible.
- 10. No brake resistor is built in the VFD-E series, it can install brake resistor for those occasions that use higher load inertia or frequent start/stop. Refer to Appendix B for details.

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11. Multiple VFD-E units can be installed in one location. All the units should be grounded directly to a common ground terminal, as shown in the figure below. Ensure there are no ground loops.



# 2.2 External Wiring



	Funtanations
Items	Explanations
Power supply	Please follow the specific power supply requirements shown in Appendix A.
Fuse/NFB (Optional)	There may be an inrush current during power up. Please check the chart of Appendix B and select the correct fuse with rated current. Use of an NFB is optional.
Magnetic contactor (Optional)	Please do not use a Magnetic contactor as the I/O switch of the AC motor drive, as it will reduce the operating life cycle of the AC drive.
Input AC Line Reactor (Optional)	Used to improve the input power factor, to reduce harmonics and provide protection from AC line disturbances∍ (surges, switching spikes, short interruptions, etc.). AC line reactor should be installed when the power supply capacity is 500kVA or more or advanced capacity is activated .The wiring distance should be ≤ 10m. Refer to appendix B for details.
Zero-phase Reactor (Ferrite Core Common Choke) (Optional)	Zero phase reactors are used to reduce radio noise especially when audio equipment is installed near the inverter. Effective for noise reduction on both the input and output sides. Attenuation quality is good for a wide range from AM band to 10MHz. Appendix B specifies the zero phase reactor. (RF220X00A)
EMI filter	To reduce electromagnetic interference.
Brake resistor and Brake unit (Optional)	Used to reduce the deceleration time of the motor. Please refer to the chart in Appendix B for specific Brake resistors.
Output AC Line Reactor (Optional)	Motor surge voltage amplitude depends on motor cable length. For applications with long motor cable (>20m), it is necessary to install a

### 2.3 Main Circuit

### 2.3.1 Main Circuit Connection

Figure 1

For frame A: VFD002E11A/21A/23A, VFD004E11A/21A/23A/43A, VFD007E21A/23A/43A, VFD002E11C/21C/23C, VFD004E11C/21C/23C/43C, VFD007E21C/23C/43C, VFD002E11P/21P/23P, VFD004E11P/21P/23P/43P, VFD007E21P, VFD015E23A/43A /23P /43P

Brake Resistor(Optional) BR Brake Unit BUE (Optional) No fuse breaker (NFB) MC Motor 6 R(L1) U(T1) IM S(L2) V(T2) @ 3~ T(L3) W(T3) ) E (± (±) E

Figure 2
For frame B: VFD007E11A, VFD015E21A, VFD022E21A/23A/43A, VFD037E23A/43A, VFD007E11C, VFD015E21C, VFD022E21C/23C/43C, VFD037E23C/43C

For frame C: VFD055E23A/43A, VFD075E23A/43A, VFD110E23A/43A, VFD055E23C/43C, VFD075E23C/43C, VFD110E23C/43C

For frame D: VFD150E23A/23C, VFD150E43A/43C, VFD185E43A/43C, VFD220E43A/43C

Brake Resistor(Optional)

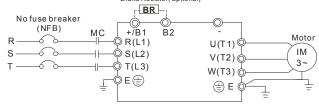
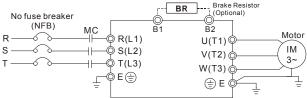


Figure 3
For Frame A: VFD002E11T/21T/23T, VFD004E11T/21T/23T/43T, VFD007E21T/23T/43T, VFD015E23T/43T



_			

Terminal Symbol	Explanation of Terminal Function
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	AC line input terminals (1-phase/3-phase)
U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	AC drive output terminals for connecting 3-phase induction motor
+/B1~ B2	Connections for Brake resistor (optional)
+/B1, -	Connections for External Brake unit (BUE series)
-	Earth connection, please comply with local regulations.



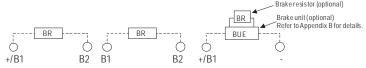
## Mains power terminals (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3)

- Connect these terminals (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) via a no-fuse breaker or earth leakage breaker to 3-phase AC power (some models to 1-phase AC power) for circuit protection. It is unnecessary to consider phase-sequence.
- It is recommended to add a magnetic contactor (MC) in the power input wiring to cut off power quickly and reduce malfunction when activating the protection function of AC motor drives. Both ends of the MC should have an R-C surge absorber.
- 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.
- Please use voltage and current within the regulation shown in Appendix A.
- 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. For the specific GFCI of the AC motor drive, select a current sensor with sensitivity of 30mA or above.
- 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 drives by turning power ON/OFF, it is recommended to do so only ONCE per hour.
- Do NOT connect 3-phase models to a 1-phase power source.

### Output terminals for main circuit (U, V, W)

- The factory setting of the operation direction is forward running. The methods to control the operation direction are: method 1, set by the communication parameters. Please refer to the group 9 for details. Method2, control by the optional keypad KPE-LE02. Refer to Appendix B for details.
- 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.
- Use well-insulated motor, suitable for inverter operation.

# Terminals [+/B1, B2] for connecting brake resistor

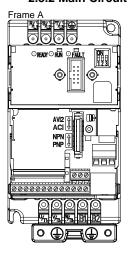


- Connect a brake resistor or brake unit in applications with frequent deceleration ramps, short deceleration time, too low brake torque or requiring increased brake torque.
- If the AC motor drive has a built-in brake chopper (frame B, frame C and VFDxxxExxT models), connect the external brake resistor to the terminals [+/B1, B2] or [B1, B2].
- Models of frame A don't have a built-in brake chopper. Please connect an external optional brake unit (BUE-series) and brake resistor. Refer to BUE series user manual for details.
- Connect the terminals [+(P), -(N)] of the brake unit to the AC motor drive terminals [+/B1, -]. The length of wiring should be less than 5m with cable.
- When not used, please leave the terminals [+/B1, -] open.



Short-circuiting [B2] or [-] to [+/B1] can damage the AC motor drive.

### 2.3.2 Main Circuit Terminals

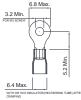


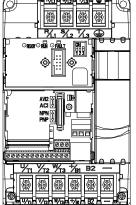
Main circuit terminals:

R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U/T1, V/T2, W/T3, 🕒 . +. -

Models	Wire	Torque	Wire Type
VFD002E11A/11C/11T/11P; VFD002E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD002E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD004E11A/11C/11T/11P; VFD004E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD004E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD004E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD007E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD007E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD007E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD015E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD015E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD015E43A/43C/43T/43P;	14 AWG. (2.1mm²)	8 kgf-cm (6.9 in-lbf)	Stranded copper only 600V, 75°C or above

Recommend round terminal spec(UL recognized)





Frame B

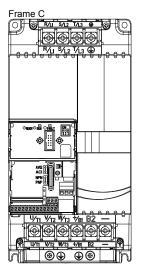
Main circuit terminals:

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

Mode s	Wire (Min.)	Wire (Max.)	Torque	Wire Type
VFD007E11A/11 C	10 AWG (5.3mm <sup>2</sup> )			
VFD015E21A/21 C	12 AWG (3.3mm <sup>2</sup> )			
VFD022E21A/21 C	10 AWG (5.3mm <sup>2</sup> )			Stranded copper
VFD022E23A/23 C	12 AWG (3.3mm <sup>2</sup> )	10 AWG (5.3mm <sup>2</sup> )	18kgf-cm (15.6in-lbf)	only 600V ,
VFD022E43A/43 C	14 AWG. (2.1mm²)			75℃ or above
VFD037E23A/23 C	10 AWG (5.3mm <sup>2</sup> )			
VFD037E43A/43 C	14 AWG. (2.1mm²)			

Recommend round terminal spec (UL recognized).

Main circuit terminals:



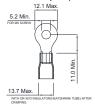
Chapter 2 Installation & Wiring | Variable

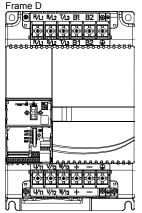
Criapter 2 Iristanation

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

Models	Wire (Min.)	Wire (Max.)	Torque	Wire Type
VFD055E23A/23C	8 AWG (8.4mm <sup>2</sup> )			
VFD075E23A/23C	8 AWG (8.4mm <sup>2</sup> )			Stranded
VFD110E23A/23C	6 AWG (13.3mm <sup>2</sup> )	6 AWG	30kgf-cm	copper only
VFD055E43A/43C	12 AWG (3.3mm <sup>2</sup> )	(13.3mm <sup>2</sup> )	(26in-lbf)	600V , 75°C or
VFD075E43A/43C	10 AWG (5.3mm <sup>2</sup> )			above
VFD110E43A/43C	8 AWG (8.4mm <sup>2</sup> )			

Recommend round terminal spec (UL recognized)



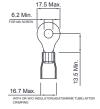


Main circuit terminals:

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

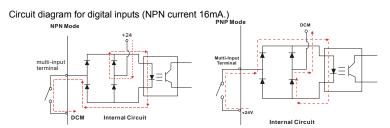
Models	Wire (Min.)	Wire (Max.)	Torque	Wire Type
VFD150E23A/23C	4 AWG (21.2mm <sup>2</sup> )			Stranded
VFD150E43A43C	8 AWG (8.4mm <sup>2</sup> )	4 AWG	57kgf-cm	copper only
VFD185E43A/43C	6 AWG (13.3mm <sup>2</sup> )	(21.2mm <sup>2</sup> )	(49.5in-lbf)	600V , 75°C or
VFD220E43A/43C	6 AWG (13.3mm <sup>2</sup> )			above

Recommend round terminal spec (UL recognized)

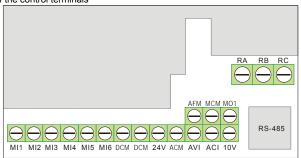




# 2.4 Control Terminals



The position of the control terminals



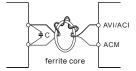
iminai sym	minal symbols and functions				
Terminal Symbol	Terminal Function	Factory Settings (NPN mode) ON: Connect to DCM			
MI1	Forward-Stop command	ON: Run in MI1 direction OFF: Stop acc. to Stop Method			
MI2	Reverse-Stop command	ON: Run in MI2 direction OFF: Stop acc. to Stop Method			
MI3	Multi-function Input 3	D. ( D. 04.05 L. D. 04.00 (			
MI4	Multi-function Input 4	Refer to Pr.04.05 to Pr.04.08 for programming the Multi-function Inputs.			
MI5	Multi-function Input 5	ON: the activation current is 6mA.  OFF: leakage current tolerance is 10 $\mu$ A.			
MI6	Multi-function Input 6	υ το ποιουσία το π			
+24V	DC Voltage Source	+24VDC, 120mA used for PNP mode.			

		Chapter 2 Installation & Wiring
Terminal Symbol	Terminal Function	Factory Settings (NPN mode) ON: Connect to DCM
DCM	Digital Signal Common	Common for digital inputs and used for NPN mode.
RA	Multi-function Relay output (N.O.) a	Resistive Load: 5A(N.O.)/3A(N.C.) 240VAC
RB	Multi-function Relay output (N.C.) b	5A(N.O.)/3A(N.C.) 24VDC Inductive Load: 1.5A(N.O.)/0.5A(N.C.) 240VAC
RC	Multi-function Relay common	1.5A(N.O.)/0.5A(N.C.) 24VDC Refer to Pr.03.00 for programming
MO1	Multi-function Output 1 (Photocoupler)	Maximum 48VDC, 50mA  Refer to Pr.03.01 for programming  MO1-DCM  Mo1  Mo1  Mo1  MoM  internal circuit
МСМ	Multi-function output common	Common for Multi-function Outputs
+10V	Potentiometer power supply	+10VDC 3mA
AVI	Analog voltage Input  AVI circuit  AVI internal circuit	Impedance: $47kΩ$ Resolution:       10 bits         Range: $0 \sim 10VDC =$ $0 \sim Max$ . Output Frequency (Pr.01.00)         Selection:       Pr.02.00, Pr.02.09, Pr.10.00         Set-up:       Pr.04.11 $\sim$ Pr.04.14, 04.19 $\sim$ 04.23
ACM	Analog control signal (common)	Common for AVI2, ACI, AFM
ACI	Analog current Input	Impedance: $250\Omega/100k\Omega$ Resolution:10 bitsRange: $4 \sim 20mA =$ 0 ~ Max. Output Frequency (Pr.01.00)Selection:Pr.02.00, Pr.02.09, Pr.10.00

			Chapter 2 Installation & Wiring	
Terminal Symbol	Terminal Function	Factory Settings (NPN mode) ON: Connect to DCM		
	ACI circuit  ACI minernal circuit	Set-up:	Pr.04.15 ~ Pr.04.18	
AFM	Analog output meter  ACM circuit  AFM  O-10V  potentiometer  Max. 2mA	0 to 10V, 2mA Impedance: Output current Resolution: Range: Function:	100kΩ 2mA max 8 bits 0 ~ 10VDC Pr.03.03 to Pr.03.04	

NOTE: Control signal wiring size: 18 AWG (0.75 mm<sup>2</sup>) with shielded wire. **Analog inputs (AVI, ACI, 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 (0.1 μ F and above) and ferrite core as indicated in the following diagrams:



# wind each wires 3 times or more around the core

### Digital inputs (MI1~MI6, DCM)

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

### Digital outputs (MO1, MCM)

- Make sure to connect the digital outputs to the right polarity, see wiring diagrams.
- When connecting a relay to the digital outputs, connect a surge absorber or fly-back diode across the coil and check the polarity.

Chapter 2 Installation & Wiring | V



### General

- Keep control wiring as far away as possible from the power wiring and in separate conduits to avoid interference. If necessary let them cross only at 90° angle.
- The AC motor drive control wiring should be properly installed and not touch any live power wiring or terminals.



Damaged insulation of wiring may cause personal injury or damage to circuits/equipment if it comes in contact with high voltage.

# The specification for the control terminals



The position of the control terminals

Terminals 2	AFM MCM MO1	
	$\Theta\Theta\Theta$	RS-485 port
MI1 MI2 MI3 MI4 MI5 MI6 DCM DCM 24V ACM	AVI ACI 10V	

Frame	Control Terminals	Torque	Wire
A, B, C, D	Terminals 1	5 kgf-cm (4.4 in-lbf)	12-24 AWG (3.3-0.2mm <sup>2</sup> )
А, В, С, В	Terminals 2	2 kgf-cm (1.7 in-lbf)	16-24 AWG (1.3-0.2mm <sup>2</sup> )



Frame A: VFD002E11A/11C/11T/11P; VFD002E21A/21C/21T/21P;

VFD002E23A/23C/23T/23P:VFD004E11A/11C/11T/11P: VFD004E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD004E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD004E43A/43C/43T/43P; VFD007E21A/21C/21T/21P; VFD007E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD007E43A/43C/43T/43P VFD015E23A/23C/23T/23P; VFD015E43A/43C/43T/43P;

Frame B: VFD007E11A/11C, VFD015E21A/21C, VFD022E21A/21C, VFD022E23A/23C, VFD022E43A/43C, VFD037E23A/23C, VFD037E43A/43C,

Frame C: VFD055E23A/23C, VFD055E43A/43C, VFD075E23A/23C, VFD075E43A/43C,

VFD110E23A/23C, VFD110E43A/43C,

Frame D: VFD150E23A/23C, VFD150E43A/43C, VFD185E43A/43C, VFD220E43A/

Chapter 3 Keypad and Start Up | V



# Chapter 3 Keypad and Start Up



- Make sure that the wiring is correct. In particular, check that the output terminals U/T1, V/T2, W/T3, are NOT connected to power and that the drive is well grounded.
- Verify that no other equipment is connected to the AC motor drive
- Do NOT operate the AC motor drive with humid hands.
- Please check if READY LED is ON when power is applied. Check if the connection is well when option from the digital keypad KPE-LE02.



It should be stopped when fault occurs during running and refer to "Fault Code Information and Maintenance" for solution. Please do NOT touch output terminals U, V, W when power is still applied to L1/R, L2/S, L3/T even when the AC motor drive has stopped. The DC-link capacitors may still be charged to hazardous voltage levels, even if the power has been turned off.

# 3.1 Keypad



There are three LEDs on the keypad:

LED READY: It will light up after applying power. The light won't be off until the capacitors are discharged to safe voltage levels after power off.

LED RUN: It will light up when the motor is running.

LED FAULT: It will light up when fault occurs.

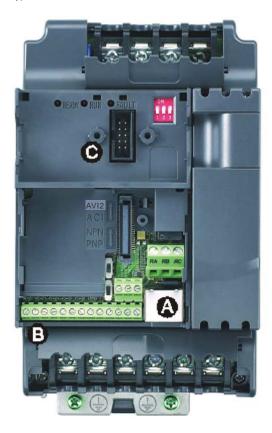
Chapter 3 Keypad and Start Up | V



# 3.2 Operation Method

The operation method can be set via communication, control terminals and optional keypad KPE-

- A) Connect RS-485 communication port. Use a VFD-USB01 cable or an IFD8500 (IFD6500) communication module to connect your computer to this port.
- B) Control terminals MI~ M6.
- C) Keypad interface





Operation Method	Frequency Sou	rce	Operation Command Source
Operate from the communication	When setting communication b IFD8500 converter to connect t Refer to the communication ad	to the PC.	
Operate from external signal	Factory setting: NPN Mode NPN Sw1 Sw1 Factory setting  * Don't apply to above te  Factory setting: ACI Mode AVI2 ACI/AVI2 switch	REV/Stop O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	DCM    F =     irectly
Operate from the optional keypad (KPE-LE02)		▼	RUN STOP RESET

### 3.3 Trial Run

The factory setting of the operation source is from the external terminal (Pr.02.01=2).

- 1. Both MI1-DCM and MI2-DCM need to connect a switch for switching FWD/STOP and REV/STOP.
- Please connect a potentiometer among AVI, 10V and DCM or apply power 0-10Vdc to 2. AVI-DCM (as shown in figure 3-1)

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## Chapter 3 Keypad and Start Up | V

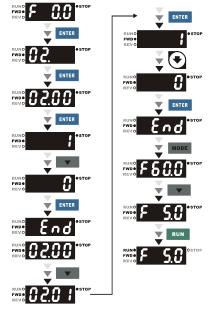
- 3. Setting the potentiometer or AVI-DCM 0-10Vdc power to less than 1V.
- Setting MI1=On for forward running. And if you want to change to reverse running, you should set MI2=On. And if you want to decelerate to stop, please set MI1/MI2=Off.
- 5. Check following items:
- Check if the motor direction of rotation is correct.
- Check if the motor runs steadily without abnormal noise and vibration.
- Check if acceleration and deceleration are smooth.

If you want to perform a trial run by using optional digital keypad, please operate by the following steps.

- Connect digital keypad to AC motor drive correctly.
- After applying the power, verify that LED display shows F 0.0Hz.
- Set Pr.02.00=0 and Pr.02.01=0. (Refer to Appendix B operation flow for detail)
- 4. Press key to set frequency to around 5Hz.
- 5. Press Run key for forward running.
  And if you want to change to reverse

running, you should press in page. And if you want to decelerate to stop, please press key.

- Check following items:
  - Check if the motor direction of rotation is correct.
  - Check if the motor runs steadily without abnormal noise and vibration.
  - Check if acceleration and deceleration are smooth.



If the results of trial run are normal, please start the formal run.

Chapter 4 Parameters |



# Chapter 4 Parameters

The VFD-E parameters are divided into 14 groups by property for easy setting. In most applications. the user can finish all parameter settings before start-up without the need for re-adjustment during operation.

# The 14 groups are as follows:

- Group 0: User Parameters Group 1: Basic Parameters
- Group 2: Operation Method Parameters
  Group 3: Output Function Parameters
  Group 4: Input Function Parameters
- Group 5: Multi-Step Speed Parameters
  Group 6: Protection Parameters
  Group 7: Motor Parameters

- Group 8: Special Parameters
  Group 9: Communication Parameters
- Group 10: PID Control Parameters
- Group 11: Multi-function Input/ Output Parameters for Extension Card
- Group 12: Analog Input/ Output Parameters for Extension Card
- Group 13: PG function Parameters for Extension Card



# 4.1 Summary of Parameter Settings

★: The parameter can be set during operation.

# Group 0 User Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
00.00	Identity Code of the AC motor drive	Read-only	##	
00.01	Rated Current Display of the AC motor drive	Read-only	#.#	
		0: Parameter can be read/written		
		1: All parameters are read only		
		6: Clear PLC program (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
00.02	Parameter Reset	8: keypad lock	0	
		9: All parameters are reset to factory settings (50Hz, 230V/400V or 220V/380V depends on Pr.00.12)		
		10: All parameters are reset to factory settings (60Hz, 220V/440V)		
		0: Display the frequency command value (Fxxx)		
		1: Display the actual output frequency (Hxxx)		
<b>₩</b> 00.03	Start-up Display	2: Display the content of user-defined unit (Axxx)	0	
,	Selection	3: Multifunction display, see Pr.00.04 (Uxxx)		
		4: FWD/REV command		
		5: PLCx (PLC selections: PLC0/PLC1/PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
		0: Display the content of user-defined unit (Uxxx)		
<b>№</b> 00.04	Content of Multi-	1: Display the counter value (c)	0	
<b>7</b> 00.04	function Display	2: Display PLC D1043 value (C) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	U	
		3: Display DC-BUS voltage (u)		

Chapter 4 Parameters | VFD-E Factory Parameter Explanation Settings Customer Setting 4: Display output voltage (E) 5: Display PID analog feedback signal value (b) (%) 6: Output power factor angle (n) 7: Display output power (P) 8: Display the estimated value of torque as it relates to current (t) 9: Display AVI (I) (V) 10: Display ACI / AVI2 (i) (mA/V) 11: Display the temperature of IGBT (h) (°C) 12: Display AVI3/ACI2 level (I.) 13: Display AVI4/ACI3 level (i.) 14: Display PG speed in RPM (G) 15: Display motor number (M) 16: Display F\*Pr.00.05 User-Defined **₩**00.05 0.1 to 160.0 10 Coefficient K Power Board #.## 00.06 Read-only Software Version #.## 00.07 Control Board Read-only Software Version 00.08 Password Input 0 to 9999 O 0 to 2: times of wrong password 00.09 Password Set 0 to 9999 O 0: No password set or successful input in Pr. 80.00 1: Password has been set 0: V/f Control 00.10 Control Method O 1: Vector Control 00.11 Reserved 0. 230V/400V 50Hz Base Voltage 00.12 0 Selection 1: 220V/380V

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 1 Basic Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
01.00	Maximum Output Frequency (Fmax)	50.00 to 599.00 Hz	60.00	
01.01	Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 0)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	60.00	
01.02	Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax)	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	220.0	
01.02	(Motor 0)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	440.0	
01.03	Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 0)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.04	Mid-Point Voltage	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
01.04	(Vmid) (Motor 0)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.05	Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.06	Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin)	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
01.06	(Motor 0)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.07	Output Frequency Upper Limit	0.1 to 120.0%	110.0	
01.08	Output Frequency Lower Limit	0.0 to100.0 %	0.0	
<b> ∕</b> 01.09	Accel Time 1	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	10.0	
<b></b> ∕∕01.10	Decel Time 1	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	10.0	
<b> ∕</b> 01.11	Accel Time 2	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	10.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.12	Decel Time 2	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	10.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.13	Jog Acceleration Time	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	1.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.14	Jog Deceleration Time	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	1.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.15	Jog Frequency	0.10 Hz to 599.00 Hz	6.00	
01.16	Auto acceleration /	0: Linear Accel/Decel	0	

VFD-E

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
	deceleration (refer to Accel/Decel time setting)	1: Auto Accel, Linear Decel 2: Linear Accel, Auto Decel 3: Auto Accel/Decel (Set by load) 4: Auto Accel/Decel (set by Accel/Decel Time setting)		
01.16	Auto acceleration / deceleration (refer to Accel/Decel time setting)	5: Linear Accel. controlled by current, linear Decel.     6: Linear Accel. controlled by current, auto Decel.	- 0	
01.17	Acceleration S- Curve	0.0 to 10.0 / 0.00 to 10.00 sec	0.0	
01.18	Deceleration S- Curve	0.0 to 10.0 / 0.00 to 10.00 sec	0.0	
01.19	Accel/Decel Time Unit	0: Unit: 0.1 sec 1: Unit: 0.01 sec	0	
01.20	Delay Time at 0Hz for Simple Position	0.00 to 600.00 sec	0.00	
01.21	Delay Time at 10Hz for Simple Position	0.00 to 600.00 sec	0.00	
01.22	Delay Time at 20Hz for Simple Position	0.00 to 600.00 sec	0.00	
01.23	Delay Time at 30Hz for Simple Position	0.00 to 600.00 sec	0.00	
01.24	Delay Time at 40Hz for Simple Position	0.00 to 600.00 sec	0.00	
01.25	Delay Time at 50Hz for Simple Position	0.00 to 600.00 sec	0.00	
01.26	Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 1)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	60.00	
01.27	Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax)	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	220.0	
-	(Motor 1)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	440.0	
01.28	Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 1)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.29	Mid-Point Voltage	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
020	(Vmid) (Motor 1)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.30	Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 1)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.31	Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin)	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
	(Motor 1) Maximum Voltage	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.32	Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 2)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	60.00	

VPD-E

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
01.33	Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax)	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	220.0	
	(Motor 2)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	440.0	
01.34	Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 2)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.35	Mid-Point Voltage	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
01.35	(Vmid) (Motor 2)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.36	Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 2)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.37	Minimum Output	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
01.37	Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 2)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.38	Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 3)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	60.00	
01.39	Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax)	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	220.0	
01.39	(Motor 3)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	440.0	
01.40	Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 3)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.41	Mid-Point Voltage	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
01.41	(Vmid) (Motor 3)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	
01.42	Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 3)	0.10 to 599.00 Hz	1.50	
01.43	Minimum Output	115V/230V series: 0.1V to 255.0V	10.0	
01.43	Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 3)	460V series: 0.1V to 510.0V	20.0	

# Chapter 4 Parameters



# Group 2 Operation Method Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys or Multi- function Inputs UP/DOWN. Last used frequency saved.		
<b>₩</b> 02.00	Source of First Master Frequency Command	1: 0 to +10V from AVI	1	
		2: 4 to 20mA from ACI or 0 to +10V from AVI2	'	
		3: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication		
		4: Digital keypad potentiometer		
		0: Digital keypad		
		1: External terminals. Keypad STOP/RESET enabled.		
<b> ∕</b> 02.01	Source of First Operation Command	2: External terminals. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled.	1	
		3: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication. Keypad STOP/RESET enabled.		
		4: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled.		
		0: STOP: ramp to stop; E.F.: coast to stop		
02.02	Otan Mathad	1: STOP: coast to stop; E.F.: coast to stop	0	
02.02	Stop Method	2: STOP: ramp to stop; E.F.: ramp to stop	U	
		3: STOP: coast to stop; E.F.: ramp to stop		
02.03	PWM Carrier Frequency Selections	1 to 15kHz	8	
		0: Enable forward/reverse operation		
02.04	Motor Direction Control	1: Disable reverse operation	0	
		2: Disabled forward operation		

VED-E

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: Start running when Power is on. 1: Don't run when Power is on 2: When the source of the command		
	The source of Power-On command and Running	changes, VFD's operation remains the same.  3: When the source of the command		
02.05	command modifies the operating control	changes, VFD's operation follows the new command.	1	
	of the VFD.	4: The motor drive can start to run at power on or after reset. When the source of command is a 2-wire external terminal, the operating command changes as the external terminal's status changes.		
		0: Decelerate to 0 Hz		
02.06	Loss of ACI Signal (4-20mA)	1: Coast to stop and display "AErr"	1	
	(	2: Continue operation by last frequency command		
		0: by UP/DOWN Key		
02.07	LIn/Down Mode	1: Based on accel/decel time	0	
02.07	Up/Down Mode	2: Constant speed (Pr.02.08)	0	
		3: Pulse input unit (Pr.02.08)		
02.08	Accel/Decel Rate of Change of UP/DOWN Operation with Constant Speed	0.01~10.00 Hz/2ms	0.01	
	Source of Second	0: Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys or Multi- function Inputs UP/DOWN. Last used frequency saved.		
<b>№</b> 02.09	Frequency Command	1: 0 to +10V from AVI 2: 4 to 20mA from ACI or 0 to +10V from	0	
	Command	AVI2 3: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication 4: Digital keypad potentiometer		
	O continuity of the	0: First Master Frequency Command		
<b> ∕</b> 02.10	Combination of the First and Second Master Frequency	First Master Frequency Command+     Second Master Frequency Command	0	
	Command	2: First Master Frequency Command - Second Master Frequency Command		

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b> ∕ ⁄</b> 02.11	Keypad Frequency Command	0.00 to 599.00Hz	60.00	
<b>₩</b> 02.12	Communication Frequency Command	0.00 to 599.00Hz	60.00	
02.13	The Selections for Saving Keypad or Communication Frequency Command	Save Keypad & Communication Frequency     Save Keypad Frequency only     Save Communication Frequency only	0	
02.14	Initial Frequency Selection (for keypad & RS485/USB)	<ul><li>0: by Current Freq Command</li><li>1: by Zero Freq Command</li><li>2: Refer to Pr.02-15 to set up</li></ul>	0	
02.15	Initial Frequency Set point (for keypad & RS485/USB)	0.00 ~ 599.00Hz	60.00	
02.16	Display the Master Freq Command Source	Read Only Bit0=1: by First Freq Source (Pr.02.00) Bit1=1: by Second Freq Source (Pr.02.09) Bit2=1: by Multi-input function Bit3=1: by PLC Freq command (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	1	
02.17	Display the Operation Command Source	Read Only Bit0=1: by Digital Keypad Bit1=1: by RS485 communication Bit2=1: by External Terminal 2/3 wire mode Bit3=1: by Multi-input function Bit4=1: by PLC Operation Command (NOT for VFD*E*C models) Bit5=1: by CANopen communication	4	
02.18	Selection of Carrier Modulation	by carrier modulation of load current and temperature     by carrier modulation of load current	0	
02.19	Selection of Zero speed control mode	0: Enter standby mode when zero speed 1: Run DC brake when zero speed(the max. output voltage *0.05)	0	



# **Group 3 Output Function Parameters**

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
03.00	Multi-function Output Relay (RA1,	0: No function 1: AC drive operational	8	
03.00	RB1, RC1)	2: Master frequency attained 3: Zero speed 4: Over torque detection		
		5: Base-Block (B.B.) indication	1	
03.01	Multi-function Output Terminal	6: Low-voltage indication		
	MO1	7: Operation mode indication		
		8: Fault indication 9: Desired frequency 1 attained 10: Terminal count value attained 11: Preliminary count value attained 12: Over Voltage Stall supervision 13: Over Current Stall supervision 14: IGBT overheat warning (ON: 85°C, OFF: 80°C) 15: Over Voltage supervision 16: PID supervision 17: Forward command 18: Reverse command 19: Zero speed output signal 20: Warning(FbE,Cexx, AoL2, AUE, SAvE) 21: Brake control (Desired frequency attained) 22: Drive ready 23: Desired frequency 2 attained 24: Function of Output Frequency Control Multi-output terminal ON/OFF 25: DEB Operation Indication		
03.02	Desired Frequency 1 Attained	0.00 to 599.00Hz	0.00	
/00 0T	Analog Output	0: Analog frequency meter		
<b>№</b> 03.03	Signal Selection (AFM)	1: Analog current meter	0	
<b>₩</b> 03.04	Analog Output Gain	1 to 200%	100	
03.05	Terminal Count Value	0 to 9999	0	

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Parameter	•	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
03.06	Preliminary Count Value	0 to 9999	0	
03.07	EF Active When Terminal Count	0: Terminal count value attained, no EF display	0	
	Value Attained	1: Terminal count value attained, EF active		
		0: Fan always ON		
		1: 1 minute after AC motor drive stops, fan will be OFF		
03.08	Fan Control	2: Fan ON when AC motor drive runs, fan OFF when AC motor drive stops	0	
		3: Fan ON when preliminary heatsink temperature attained (ON: 60℃, Off: 40℃)		
		Read only		
	The Digital Output	Bit0=1:RLY used by PLC		
		Bit1=1:MO1 used by PLC		
		Bit2=1:MO2/RA2 used by PLC		
03.09	Used by PLC (NOT for VFD*E*C	Bit3=1:MO3/RA3 used by PLC	##	
	models)	Bit4=1:MO4/RA4 used by PLC		
		Bit5=1:MO5/RA5 used by PLC		
		Bit6=1:MO6/RA6 used by PLC		
		Bit7=1:MO7/RA7 used by PLC		
	The Angles Outside	Read only		
03.10	The Analog Output Used by PLC	Bit0=1:AFM used by PLC	##	
03.10	(NOT for VFD*E*C models)	Bit1=1: AO1 used by PLC	***	
11100		Bit2=1: AO2 used by PLC		
03.11	Brake Release Frequency	0.00 to 20.00Hz	0.00	
03.12	Brake Engage Frequency	0.00 to 20.00Hz	0.00	

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Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
03.13	Display the Status of Multi-function Output Terminals	Read only Bit0: RLY Status Bit1: MO1 Status Bit2: MO2/RA2 Status Bit3: MO3/RA3 Status Bit4: MO4/RA4 Status Bit5: MO5/RA5 Status Bit6: MO6/RA6 Status Bit7: MO7/RA7 Status	##	
03.14	Desired Frequency 2 Attained	0.00 to 599.00Hz	0.00	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 4 Input Function Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>₩</b> 04.00	Keypad Potentiometer Bias	0.0 to 200.0 %	0.0	
<b>₩</b> 04.01	Keypad Potentiometer Bias Polarity	0: Positive bias		
		1: Negative bias	0	
<b>₩</b> 04.02	Keypad Potentiometer Gain	0.1 to 200.0 %	100.0	
0.4.00	Keypad Potentiometer Negative Bias, Reverse Motion Enable/Disable	0: No negative bias command		
04.03		1: Negative bias: REV motion enabled	0	
04.04	2-wire/3-wire	0: 2-wire: FWD/STOP, REV/STOP		
	Operation Control Modes	1: 2-wire: FWD/REV, RUN/STOP	0	
		2: 3-wire operation		
04.05	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)	0: No function	1	
		1: Multi-Step speed command 1		
		2: Multi-Step speed command 2		
04.06	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)	3: Multi-Step speed command 3	2	
		4: Multi-Step speed command 4		
		5: External reset		
04.07	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)	6: Accel/Decel inhibit	3	
		7: Accel/Decel time selection command		
		8: Jog Operation		
04.08	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6)	9: External base block	4	
		10: Up: Increment master frequency		
		11: Down: Decrement master frequency		
		12: Counter Trigger Signal		
		13: Counter reset		
		14: E.F. External Fault Input		
		15: PID function disabled		

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Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
	16: Output shutoff stop		
	17: Parameter lock enable		
	18: Operation command selection (external terminals)		
	19: Operation command selection(keypad)		
	20: Operation command selection (communication)		
	21: FWD/REV command		
	22: Source of second frequency command		
	23: Run/Stop PLC Program (PLC1) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
	23: Quick Stop (Only for VFD*E*C models)		
	24: Download/execute/monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
	25: Simple position function		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	, ,		
	28: Motor selection (bit 1)		
Multi-function Input Contact Selection	0~4095	0	
Digital Terminal Input Debouncing Time	1 to 20 (*2ms)	1	
Min AVI Voltage	0.0 to 10.0V	0.0	
Min AVI Frequency	0.0 to 100.0% F max.	0.0	
Max AVI Voltage	0.0 to 10.0V	10.0	
Max AVI Frequency	0.0 to 100.0% F max.	100.0	
Min ACI Current	0.0 to 20.0mA	4.0	
Min ACI Frequency	0.0 to 100.0% F max.	0.0	
Max ACI Current	0.0 to 20.0mA	20.0	
Max ACI Frequency	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0	
ACI Terminal Mode Selection: ACI/AVI2	0: Accept ACI 4~20mA analog current signal 1: Accept AVI2 0~10V analog voltage signal	0	
	Multi-function Input Contact Selection Digital Terminal Input Debouncing Time Min AVI Voltage Min AVI Frequency Max AVI Frequency Min ACI Current Min ACI Frequency Max ACI Current Max ACI Current Max ACI Frequency ACI Terminal Mode	16: Output shutoff stop 17: Parameter lock enable 18: Operation command selection (external terminals) 19: Operation command selection (communication) 20: Operation command selection (communication) 21: FWD/REV command 22: Source of second frequency command 23: Run/Stop PLC Program (PLC1) (NOT for VFD*E*C models) 23: Quick Stop (Only for VFD*E*C models) 24: Download/execute/monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models) 25: Simple position function 26: OOB (Out of Balance Detection) 27: Motor selection (bit 0) 28: Motor selection (bit 1)  Multi-function Input Contact Selection Digital Terminal Input Debouncing Time  Min AVI Voltage 0.0 to 10.0V  Min AVI Frequency 0.0 to 100.0% F max.  Max AVI Voltage 0.0 to 100.0% F max.  Min ACI Current 0.0 to 20.0mA  Min ACI Frequency 0.0 to 100.0% F max.  Max ACI Current 0.0 to 20.0mA  Max ACI Frequency 0.0 to 100.0%  ACI Terminal Mode  0: Accept ACI 4–20mA analog current signal	16: Output shutoff stop 17: Parameter lock enable 18: Operation command selection (external terminals) 19: Operation command selection (expand) 20: Operation command selection (communication) 21: FWD/REV command 22: Source of second frequency command 23: Run/Stop PLC Program (PLC1) (NOT for VFD*E*C models) 23: Quick Stop (Only for VFD*E*C models) 24: Download/execute/monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models) 25: Simple position function 26: OOB (Out of Balance Detection) 27: Motor selection (bit 0) 28: Motor selection (bit 1)  Multi-function Input Contact Selection Digital Terminal Input Debouncing Time 1 to 20 (*2ms) 1 to 20 (*2ms) 1 to 20 (*2ms) 1 min AVI Voltage 0.0 to 10.0V 0.0 Min AVI Frequency 0.0 to 10.0V f max. 0.0 Max AVI Voltage 0.0 to 10.0V f max. 0.0 Max AVI Frequency 0.0 to 100.0% F max. 0.0 Min ACI Current 0.0 to 20.0mA 4.0 Min ACI Frequency 0.0 to 100.0% F max. 0.0 Max ACI Current 0.0 to 20.0mA 20.0 Max ACI Frequency 0.0 to 100.0% ACI Terminal Mode 0: Accept ACI 4~20mA analog current signal

Chapter 4 Parameters | VFD-E Factory Customer Parameter Explanation Settings Setting 04.20 0.0 to 10.0V Min AVI2 Voltage 0.0 04 21 Min AVI2 Frequency 0.0 to 100.0% F max 0.0 04 22 Max AVI2 Voltage 0.0 to 10.0V 10.0 Max AVI2 04.23 0.0 to 100.0% F max. 100.0 Frequency Read only Bit0=1:MI1 used by PLC Bit1=1:MI2 used by PLC Bit2=1:MI3 used by PLC Bit3=1:MI4 used by PLC The Digital Input Bit4=1:MI5 used by PLC Used by PLC 04 24 ## (NOT for VFD\*E\*C Bit5=1:MI6 used by PLC models) Bit6=1: MI7 used by PLC Bit7=1: MI8 used by PLC Bit8=1: MI9 used by PLC Bit9=1: MI10 used by PLC Bit10=1: MI11 used by PLC Bit11=1: MI12 used by PLC Read only Bit0=1:AVI used by PLC The Analog Input Used by PLC 04.25 Bit1=1:ACI/AVI2 used by PLC ## (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models) Bit2=1: Al1 used by PLC Bit3=1: AI2 used by PLC Read only Bit0: MI1 Status Display the Status Bit1: MI2 Status 04.26 of Multi-function ##

Bit2: MI3 Status Bit3: MI4 Status Bit4: MI5 Status

Input Terminal

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Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		Bit5: MI6 Status		
		Bit6: MI7 Status		
		Bit7: MI8 Status		
		Bit8: MI9 Status		
		Bit9: MI10 Status		
		Bit10: MI11 Status		
		Bit11: MI12 Status		
04.27	Internal/External Multi-function Input Terminals Selection	0~4095	0	
<b>№</b> 04.28	Internal Terminal Status	0~4095	0	
04.29	ACI Filter Time	0~9999 (x2ms)	50	

# Chapter 4 Parameters



# Group 5 Multi-Step Speeds Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>№</b> 05.00	1st Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.01	2nd Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.02	3rd Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.03	4th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>№</b> 05.04	5th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>№</b> 05.05	6th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>₩</b> 05.06	7th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>№</b> 05.07	8th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>№</b> 05.08	9th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>№</b> 05.09	10th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.10	11th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.11	12th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.12	13th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
<b>⊮</b> 05.13	14th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	

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Chapter 4 Parameters |

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>№</b> 05.14	15th Step Speed Frequency	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	



# **Group 6 Protection Parameters**

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		115/230V series: 330.0V to 410.0V	390.0V	
06.00	Over-Voltage Stall Prevention	460V series: 660.0V to 820.0V	780.0V	
		0.0: Disable over-voltage stall prevention		
06.01	Over-Current Stall Prevention during Accel	0:Disable 20 to 250%	170	
06.02	Over-Current Stall Prevention during Operation	0:Disable 20 to 250%	170	
		0: Disabled		
	Over-Torque Detection Mode (OL2)	Enabled during constant speed operation.     After the over-torque is detected, keep running until OL1 or OL occurs.	0	
06.03		Enabled during constant speed operation.     After the over-torque is detected, stop running.		
		3: Enabled during accel. After the over-torque is detected, keep running until OL1 or OL occurs.		
		4: Enabled during accel. After the over-torque is detected, stop running.		
<b>₩</b> 06.04	Over-Torque Detection Level	10 to 200%	150	
06.05	Over-Torque Detection Time	0.1 to 60.0 sec	0.1	
	Electronic Thermal	0: Standard motor (self cooled by fan)		
06.06	Overload Relay Selection	Special motor (forced external cooling)	2	
		2: Disabled		
06.07	Electronic Thermal Characteristic	30 to 600 sec	60	
		0: No fault		
06.08	Present Fault	1: Over current (oc)	0	
00.00	Record	2: Over voltage (ov)	U	
		3: IGBT Overheat (oH1)		

Chapter 4 Parameters | Factory |

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		4: Reserved		
		5: Overload (oL)		
		6: Overload1 (oL1)		
		7: Motor over load (oL2)		
06.09	Second Most	8: External fault (EF)		
	Recent Fault Record	9: Current exceeds 2 times rated current during accel.(ocA)		
		10: Current exceeds 2 times rated current during decel.(ocd)		
		11: Current exceeds 2 times rated current during steady state operation (ocn)		
		12: Ground fault (GFF)		
		13: Reserved		
		14: Phase-Loss (PHL)		
		15: Reserved		
		16: Auto Acel/Decel failure (CFA)		
06.10	Third Most Recent	17: SW/Password protection (codE)		
	Fault Record	18: Power Board CPU WRITE failure (cF1.0)		
		19: Power Board CPU READ failure (cF2.0)		
		20: CC, OC Hardware protection failure (HPF1)		
06.11	Fourth Most Recent Fault Record	21: OV Hardware protection failure (HPF2)		
	Fault Record	22: GFF Hardware protection failure (HPF3)		
		23: OC Hardware protection failure (HPF4)		
		24: U-phase fault (cF3.0)		
06.12	Fifth Most Recent	25: V-phase fault (cF3.1)		
00.12	Fault Record	26: W-phase fault (cF3.2)		
		27: DCBUS fault (cF3.3)		
		28: IGBT Overheat (cF3.4)		
		29: Reserved		
		30: Control Board CPU WRITE failure (cF1.1)		

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		31: Control Board CPU WRITE failure (cF2.1)		
		32: ACI signal fault (AErr)		
		33: Reserved		
		34: Motor PTC overheat protection (PtC1)		
		35: PG feedback signal fault (PGEr)		
		36-39: Reserved		
		40: Communication time-out fault of control board and power board (CP10)		
		41: dEb fault		
		42: ACL (Abnormal Communication Loop)		
		66: U phase output phase loss (oPHL1)		
		67: V phase output phase loss (oPHL2)		
		68: W phase output phase loss (oPHL3)		
		0 : Warn and keep operation		
06.13	Action for detected Output Phase Loss	1 : Warn and ramp to stop	3	
00.13	(OPHL)	2 : Warn and coast to stop	3	
		3 : No warning		
06.14	Deceleration Time of Output Phase Loss	0.0~120.0 seconds	0.5	
06.15	Detected Current Bandwidth	0~100%	2	
06.16	Detected DC Brake Time of Output Phase Loss	0.0~120.0 seconds	0.1	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 7 Motor Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
07.00	Motor Rated Current (Motor 0)	30 %FLA to 120% FLA	FLA	
07.01	Motor No-Load Current (Motor 0)	0%FLA to 99% FLA	0.4*FLA	
<b>₩</b> 07.02	Torque Compensation (Motor 0)	0.0 to 10.0	0.0	
<b>₩</b> 07.03	Slip Compensation (Used without PG) (Motor 0)	0.00 to 10.00	0.00	
07.04	Motor Parameters Auto Tuning	0: Disable 1: Auto tuning R1 2: Auto tuning R1 + no-load test	0	
07.05	Motor Line-to-line Resistance R1 (Motor 0)	0~65535 mΩ	0	
07.06	Motor Rated Slip (Motor 0)	0.00 to 20.00 Hz	3.00	
07.07	Slip Compensation Limit	0 to 250%	200	
07.08	Torque Compensation Time Constant	0.01 ~10.00 Sec	0.30	
07.09	Slip Compensation Time Constant	0.05 ~10.00 sec	0.20	
07.10	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (Min.)	0 to 1439 Min.	##	
07.11	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (Day)	0 to 65535 Day	##	
07.12	Motor PTC Overheat Protection	0: Disable 1: Enable	0	
07.13	Input Debouncing Time of the PTC Protection	0~9999(*2ms)	100	

Chapter 4 Parameters VFD-E Factory Customer Parameter Explanation Settings Setting Motor PTC 07.14 Overheat Protection 0.1~10.0V 2.4 I evel Motor PTC 07.15 Overheat Warning 0.1~10.0V 1.2 Level Motor PTC 07.16 Overheat Reset 0.1~5.0V 0.6 Delta Level 0: Warn and RAMP to stop Treatment of the 07.17 Motor PTC 1: Warn and COAST to stop 0 Overheat 2: Warn and keep running Motor Rated Current 07.18 30 %FLA to 120% FLA FLA (Motor 1) Motor No-Load 07.19 0%FLA to 99% FLA 0.4\*FLA Current (Motor 1) Torque **₩**07 20 Compensation 0.0 to 10.0 0.0 (Motor 1) Slip Compensation **₩**07 21 (Used without PG) 0.00 to 10.00 0.00 (Motor 1) Motor Line-to-line 07 22 Resistance R1 0~65535 mΩ O (Motor 1) Motor Rated Slip 0.00 to 20.00 Hz 07.23 3.00 (Motor 1) Motor Pole Number 07.24 2 to 10 4 (Motor 1) Motor Rated Current 07.25 30 %FLA to 120% FLA FLA (Motor 2) Motor No-Load 07 26 0%FLA to 99% FLA 0 4\*FI A Current (Motor 2) Torque **₩**07 27 Compensation 0.0 to 10.0 0.0 (Motor 2) Slip Compensation **№**07.28 (Used without PG) 0.00 to 10.00 0.00 (Motor 2)

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Chapter 4 Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
07.29	Motor Line-to-line Resistance R1 (Motor 2)	0~65535 mΩ	0	
07.30	Motor Rated Slip (Motor 2)	0.00 to 20.00 Hz	3.00	
07.31	Motor Pole Number (Motor 3)	2 to 10	4	
07.32	Motor Rated Current (Motor 3)	30 %FLA to 120% FLA	FLA	
07.33	Motor No-Load Current (Motor 3)	0%FLA to 99% FLA	0.4*FLA	
<b>⊮</b> 07.34	Torque Compensation (Motor 3)	0.0 to 10.0	0.0	
<b>⊮</b> 07.35	Slip Compensation (Used without PG) (Motor 3)	0.00 to 10.00	0.00	
07.36	Motor Line-to-line Resistance R1 (Motor 3)	0~65535 mΩ	0	
07.37	Motor Rated Slip (Motor 3)	0.00 to 20.00 Hz	3.00	
07.38	Motor Pole Number (Motor 3)	2 to 10	4	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 8 Special Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
08.00	DC Brake Current Level	0 to 100%	0	
08.01	DC Brake Time during Start-Up	0.0 to 60.0 sec	0.0	
08.02	DC Brake Time during Stopping	0.0 to 60.0 sec	0.0	
08.03	Start-Point for DC Brake	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
08.04	Momentary Power Loss Operation Selection	O: Operation stops after momentary power loss     : Operation continues after momentary power loss, speed search starts with the Last Frequency     : Operation continues after momentary power loss, speed search starts with the minimum frequency	0	
08.05	Maximum Allowable Power Loss Time	0.1 to 20.0 sec	2.0	
08.06	Base-block Speed Search	Disable speed search     Speed search starts with last frequency     Starts with minimum output frequency	1	
08.07	B.B. Time for Speed Search	0.1 to 5.0 sec	0.5	
08.08	Current Limit for Speed Search	30 to 200%	150	
08.09	Skip Frequency 1 Upper Limit	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
08.10	Skip Frequency 1 Lower Limit	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
08.11	Skip Frequency 2 Upper Limit	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
08.12	Skip Frequency 2 Lower Limit	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
08.13	Skip Frequency 3 Upper Limit	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
08.14	Skip Frequency 3 Lower Limit	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
08.15	Auto Restart After Fault	0 to 10 (0=disable)	0	
08.16	Auto Reset Time at Restart after Fault	0.1 to 6000 sec	60.0	
08.17	Auto Energy Saving	0: Disable 1: Enable	0	
08.18	AVR Function	O: AVR function enable 1: AVR function disable 2: AVR function disable for decel. 3: AVR function disable for stop	0	
	Software Brake	115V / 230V series: 370.0to 430.0V	380.0	
08.19	Level	460V series: 740.0 to 860.0V	760.0	
<b> ∕</b> 08.20	Compensation Coefficient for Motor Instability	0.0~5.0	0.0	
08.21	OOB Sampling Time	0.1 to 120.0 sec	1.0	
08.22	Number of OOB Sampling Times	00 to 32	20	
08.23	OOB Average Sampling Angle	Read only	#.#	
08.24	DEB Function	Disable     DEB Enable (return after the power recovery)	0	
08.25	DEB Return Time	0 to 25 sec	0	
08.26	Speed Search during Start-up	0: Disable 1: Enable	0	
08.27	Speed Search Frequency during Start-up	0: By setting frequency 1: By max. operation frequency (Pr.01.00)	0	
08.28	Output Voltage Limit	80~150%	100	
08.29	Special Bit Control Parameter	Bit0 =1, cancel internal frequency command filter.  Bit1 =1, set Pr00-05 to two decimal places.  Bit2 =1, enable low voltage LvX fault recording function.	0	



# **Group 9 Communication Parameters**

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>₩</b> 09.00	Communication Address	1 to 254	1	
		0: Baud rate 4800bps		
<b>№</b> 09.01	Transmission Speed	1: Baud rate 9600bps	1	
7 09.01	Transmission Speed	2: Baud rate 19200bps	'	
		3: Baud rate 38400bps		
		0: Warn and keep operating		
<b>₩</b> 09.02	Transmission Fault	1: Warn and ramp to stop	3	
<b>7</b> 09.02	Treatment	2: Warn and coast to stop	3	
		3: No warning and keep operating		
<b>₩</b> 09.03	Time-out Detection	0.1 ~ 120.0 seconds 0.0: Disable	0.0	
		0: 7,N,2 (Modbus, ASCII)		
		1: 7,E,1 (Modbus, ASCII)		
<b>№</b> 09.04	Communication	2: 7,O,1 (Modbus, ASCII)		
<b>#</b> 09.04	Protocol	3: 8,N,2 (Modbus, RTU)	0	
		4: 8,E,1 (Modbus, RTU)		
		5: 8,O,1 (Modbus, RTU)		
		6: 8,N,1 (Modbus, RTU)		
		7: 8,E,2 (Modbus, RTU)		
		8: 8,O,2 (Modbus, RTU)		
		9: 7,N,1 (Modbus, ASCII)		
		10: 7,E,2 (Modbus, ASCII)		
		11: 7,O,2 (Modbus, ASCII)		
09.05	Reserved			
09.06	Reserved		ı	
<b>⊮</b> 09.07	Response Delay Time	0 ~ 200 (unit: 2ms)	1	

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Chapter 4 Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>№</b> 09.08	Transmission Speed for USB Card	0: Baud rate 4800 bps 1: Baud rate 9600 bps 2: Baud rate 19200 bps 3: Baud rate 38400 bps 4: Baud rate 57600 bps	2	
<b>₩</b> 09.09	Communication Protocol for USB Card	0: 7,N,2 for ASCII 1: 7,E,1 for ASCII 2: 7,O,1 for ASCII 3: 8,N,2 for RTU 4: 8,E,1 for RTU 5: 8,O,1 for RTU 6: 8,N,1 (Modbus, RTU) 7: 8,E,2 (Modbus, RTU) 8: 8,O,2 (Modbus, RTU) 9: 7,N,1 (Modbus, ASCII) 10: 7,E,2 (Modbus, ASCII) 11: 7,O,2 (Modbus, ASCII)	1	
<b>⊮</b> 09.10	Transmission Fault Treatment for USB Card	O: Warn and keep operating I: Warn and ramp to stop Warn and coast to stop Warn and coast to stop Warning and keep operating	0	
<b> ∕ ⁄</b> 09.11	Time-out Detection for USB Card	0.1 ~ 120.0 seconds 0.0: Disable	0.0	
09.12	COM port for PLC Communication (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	0: RS485 1: USB card	0	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 10 PID Control Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: Disable PID operation		
		1: Keypad (based on Pr.02.00)		
10.00	PID Set Point Selection	2: 0 to +10V from AVI	0 0 1.0 1.00 0.00	
	Selection	3: 4 to 20mA from ACI or 0 to +10V from AVI2		
		4: PID set point (Pr.10.11)		
		0: Positive PID feedback from external terminal AVI (0 ~ +10VDC)		
		1: Negative PID feedback from external terminal AVI (0 ~ +10VDC)		
10.01	Input Terminal for PID Feedback	2: Positive PID feedback from external terminal ACI (4 ~ 20mA)/ AVI2 (0 ~ +10VDC).	1.00	
		3: Negative PID feedback from external terminal ACI (4 ~ 20mA)/ AVI2 (0 ~ +10VDC).		
<b>⊮</b> 10.02	Proportional Gain (P)	0.0 to 10.0	1.0	
<b>⊮</b> 10.03	Integral Time (I)	0.00 to 100.0 sec (0.00=disable)	1.00	
<b>⊮</b> 10.04	Derivative Control (D)	0.00 to 1.00 sec	0.00	
10.05	Upper Bound for Integral Control	0 to 100%	100	
10.06	Primary Delay Filter Time	0.0 to 2.5 sec	0.0	
10.07	PID Output Freq Limit	0 to 110%	100	
10.08	PID Feedback Signal Detection Time	0.0 to 3600 sec (0.0 disable)	60.0	
	Treatment of the	0: Warn and RAMP to stop		
10.09	Erroneous PID	1: Warn and COAST to stop	0	
	Feedback Signals	2: Warn and keep operation		
10.10	Gain Over the PID Detection Value	0.0 to 10.0	1.0	

VPD-E

Chapter 4 Parameters |

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>/</b> 10.11	Source of PID Set point	0.00 to 599.00 Hz	0.00	
10.12	PID Offset Level	1.0 to 50.0%	10.0	
10.13	Detection Time of PID Offset	0.1 to 300.0 sec	5.0	
10.14	Sleep/Wake Up Detection Time	0.0 to 6550 sec	0.0	
10.15	Sleep Frequency	0.00 to 599.00. Hz	0.00	
10.16	Wakeup Frequency	0.00 to 599.00. Hz	0.00	
10.17	Minimum PID Output Frequency Selection	O: By PID control  1: By minimum output frequency (Pr.01.05)	0	

## Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 11 Parameters for Extension Card



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: No function		
11.00	Multi-function	1: AC drive operational	0	
11.00	Output Terminal MO2/RA2	2: Master frequency attained	U	
		3: Zero speed		
		4: Over torque detection		
11.01	Multi-function	5: Base-Block (B.B.) indication	0	
11.01	Output Terminal MO3/RA3	6: Low-voltage indication	0	
		7: Operation mode indication		
		8: Fault indication		
44.00	Multi-function	9: Desired frequency 1 attained		
11.02	Output Terminal MO4/RA4	10: Terminal count value attained	0	
		11: Preliminary count value attained		
		12: Over Voltage Stall supervision		
	Multi-function	13: Over Current Stall supervision		
11.03	Output Terminal MO5/RA5	14: IGBT overheat warning (ON: $85^{\circ}\!\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{OFF}; 80^{\circ}\!\mathrm{C})$	0	
		15: Over Voltage supervision		
		16: PID supervision		
11.04	Multi-function Output Terminal	17: Forward command	0	
11.01	MO6/RA6	18: Reverse command		
		19: Zero speed output signal		
		20: Warning(FbE,Cexx, AoL2, AUE, SAvE)		
		21: Brake control (Desired frequency attained)	0	
	Multi-function	22: Drive ready		
11.05	Output Terminal MO7/RA7	23: Desired frequency 2 attained		
		24 :Function of output frequency control multi-output terminal ON/OFF		

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Chapter 4 Parameters |

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Custome
		0: No function	0	
11.06	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI7)	1: Multi-Step speed command 1		
	,	2: Multi-Step speed command 2		
		3: Multi-Step speed command 3	0	
11.07	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI8)	4: Multi-Step speed command 4		
	- ( - )	5: External reset		
		6: Accel/Decel inhibit	0	
11.08	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI9)	7: Accel/Decel time selection command		
	Terrima (Mo)	8: Jog Operation		
		9: External base block	0	
11.09	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI10)	10: Up: Increment master frequency		
	, ,	11: Down: Decrement master frequency		
		12: Counter Trigger Signal	0	
11 10	11.10 Multi-function Input Terminal (MI11)	13: Counter reset		
11.10		14: E.F. External Fault Input		
		15: PID function disabled		
11.11	Multi-function Input	16: Output shutoff stop	0	
	Terminal (MI12)	17: Parameter lock enable		
		18: Operation command selection (external terminals)		
		19: Operation command selection (keypad)		
		20: Operation command selection (communication)		
		21: FWD/REV command		
		22: Source of second frequency command		
		23: Run/Stop PLC Program (PLC1) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
		23: Quick Stop (Only for VFD*E*C models)		
		24: Download/execute/monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		

Chapter 4 Parameters |

Parameter Explanation Settings Factory Setting |

25: Simple position function |

26: OOB (Out of Balance Detection) |

27: Motor selection (bit 0) |

28: Motor selection (bit 1)

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 12: Analog Input/ Output Parameters for Extension Card



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: Disabled		
		1: Source of the 1st frequency		
12.00	Al1 Function	2: Source of the 2nd frequency	0	
12.00	Selection	3: PID Set Point (PID enable)		
		4: Positive PID feedback	1 0.0 0.0 10.0 100.0 4.0 0.0	
		5: Negative PID feedback		
12.01	Al1 Analog Signal	0: ACI2 analog current (0.0 ~ 20.0mA)	1	
12.01	Mode	1: AVI3 analog voltage (0.0 ~ 10.0V)	'	
12.02	Min. AVI3 Input Voltage	0.0 to 10.0V	0.0	
12.03	Min. AVI3 Scale Percentage	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	
12.04	Max. AVI3 Input Voltage	0.0 to 10.0V	10.0	
12.05	Max. AVI3 Scale Percentage	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0	
12.06	Min. ACI2 Input Current	0.0 to 20.0mA	4.0	
12.07	Min. ACI2 Scale Percentage	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	
12.08	Max. ACI2 Input Current	0.0 to 20.0mA	20.0	
12.09	Max. ACI2 Scale Percentage	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0	
12.10	Al2 Function Selection	0: Disabled 1: Source of the 1st frequency 2: Source of the 2nd frequency 3: PID Set Point (PID enable) 4: Positive PID feedback 5: Negative PID feedback	0	
12.11	Al2 Analog Signal Mode	0: ACl3 analog current (0.0 ~ 20.0mA) 1: AVl4 analog voltage (0.0 ~ 10.0V)	1	

Chapter 4 Parameters | VFD-E Factory Customer Parameter Explanation Settings Setting Min. AVI4 Input 12.12 0.0 to 10.0V 0.0 Voltage Min. AVI4 Scale 12 13 0.0 to 100.0% 0 0 Percentage Max. AVI4 Input 12.14 0.0 to 10.0V 10.0 Voltage Max. AVI4 Scale 12.15 0.0 to 100.0% 100.0 Percentage Min. ACI3 Input 12.16 0.0 to 20.0mA 4.0 Current Min. ACI3 Scale 12 17 0.0 to 100.0% 0 0 Percentage Max. ACI3 Input 12.18 0.0 to 20.0mA 20.0 Current Max. ACI3 Scale 12.19 0.0 to 100.0% 100.0 Percentage 0: AVO1 AO1 Terminal 12.20 1: ACO1 (analog current 0.0 to 20.0mA) 0 Analog Signal Mode 2: ACO1 (analog current 4.0 to 20.0mA) 0: Analog Frequency AO1 Analog Output 12 21 O Signal 1: Analog Current (0 to 250% rated current) AO1 Analog Output 12 22 1 to 200% 100 Gain 0. AVO2 AO2 Terminal 12.23 0 1: ACO2 (analog current 0.0 to 20.0mA) Analog Signal Mode 2: ACO2 (analog current 4.0 to 20.0mA) 0: Analog Frequency AO2 Analog Output 12.24 0 Signal 1: Analog Current (0 to 250% rated current) AO2 Analog Output 12 25 1 to 200% 100 Gain 0: No function AUI Analog Input 12.26 1: Source of the 1st frequency 0 Selection

2: Source of the 2nd frequency

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Chapter 4 Parameters |

Unaplet 4 Farameters				
Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>⊮</b> 12.27	AUI Analog Input Bias	0.00~200.00%	0.00	
12.28	AUI Bias Polarity	0: Positive bias 1: Negative bias	0	
<b>⊮</b> 12.29	AUI Analog Gain	1~200%	100	
12.30	AUI Negative Bias, Reverse Motion Enable/Disable	0: No AUI Negative Bias Command 1: Negative Bias: REV Motion Enabled 2: Negative Bias: REV Motion Disabled	0	
12.31	AUI Analog Input Delay	0~9999	50	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 13: PG function Parameters for Extension Card



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: Disabled		
13.00	PG Input	1: Single phase	0	
		2: Forward/Counterclockwise rotation		0 600 4 1.0 1.00 10.00 1.0 1 1 16 Read
		3: Reverse/Clockwise rotation		
13.01	PG Pulse Range	1 to 20000	600	
13.02	Motor Pole Number (Motor 0)	2 to 10	4	
<b>⊮</b> 13.03	Proportional Gain (P)	0.0 to 10.0	1.0	
<b>⊮</b> 13.04	Integral Gain (I)	0.00 to 100.00 sec	1.00	
<b>⊮</b> 13.05	Speed Control Output Frequency Limit	0.00 to 100.00Hz	10.00	
<b>⊮</b> 13.06	Speed Feedback Display Filter	0 to 9999 (*2ms)	500	
<b>⊮</b> 13.07	Detection Time for Feedback Signal Fault	0.0: disabled 0.1 to 10.0 sec	1.0	
<b>№</b> 13.08	Treatment of the Feedback Signal Fault	O: Warn and RAMP to stop  1: Warn and COAST to stop  2: Warn and keep operation	1	
<b>⊮</b> 13.09	Speed Feedback Filter	0 to 9999 (*2ms)	16	
12.10	Source of the High-	0: PG card	Read	
13.10	speed Counter	1: PLC (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	Only	



# **4.2 Parameter Settings for Applications**

#### Speed Search

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Windmill, winding machine, fan and all inertia loads	Restart free- running motor	Before the free-running motor is completely stopped, it can be restarted without detection of motor speed. The AC motor drive will auto search motor speed and will accelerate when its speed is the same as the motor speed.	08.04~08.08

#### DC Brake before Running

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
When e.g. windmills, fans and pumps rotate freely by wind or flow without applying power	standstill.	If the running direction of the free- running motor is not steady, please execute DC brake before start-up.	08.00 08.01

### **Energy Saving**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Punching machines fans, pumps and precision machinery	Energy saving and less vibrations	Energy saving when the AC motor drive runs at constant speed, yet full power acceleration and deceleration For precision machinery it also helps to lower vibrations.	08.17

## **Multi-step Operation**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Conveying machinery		To control 15-step speeds and duration by simple contact signals.	04.05~04.10 05.00~05.14

#### Switching acceleration and deceleration times

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Auto turntable for conveying machinery	Switching acceleration and deceleration times by external signal	When an AC motor drive drives two or more motors, it can reach high-speed but still start and stop smoothly.	01.09~01.12 04.05~04.08

#### Chapter 4 Parameters | Overheat Warning



Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Air conditioner	Safety measure	When AC motor drive overheats, it uses a thermal sensor to have overheat warning.	03.00~03.01 04.05~04.08

#### Two-wire/three-wire

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	To run, stop, forward and reverse by external terminals	REV/STOP	02.01 04.04

### **Operation Command**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Selecting the source of control signal	Selection of AC motor drive control by external terminals, digital keypad or RS485.	02.01 04.05~04.08

#### Frequency Hold

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Acceleration/ deceleration pause	Hold output frequency during Acceleration/deceleration	04.05~04.08



#### **Auto Restart after Fault**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Air conditioners, remote pumps	For continuous and reliable operation without operator intervention	The AC motor drive can be restarted/reset automatically up to 10 times after a fault occurs.	08.15~08.16

#### **Emergency Stop by DC Brake**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
High-speed rotors	Emergency stop without brake resistor	AC motor drive can use DC brake for emergency stop when quick stop is needed without brake resistor. When used often, take motor cooling into consideration.	08.00 08.02 08.03

#### **Over-torque Setting**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Pumps, fans and extruders	To protect machines and to have continuous/ reliable operation	The over-torque detection level can be set. Once OC stall, OV stall and over-torque occurs, the output frequency will be adjusted automatically. It is suitable for machines like fans and pumps that require continuous operation.	06.00~06.05

### **Upper/Lower Limit Frequency**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Pump and fan	Control the motor speed within upper/lower limit	When user cannot provide upper/lower limit, gain or bias from external signal, it can be set individually in AC motor drive.	01.07 01.08

#### Skip Frequency Setting

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Pumps and fans	To prevent machine vibrations	The AC motor drive cannot run at constant speed in the skip frequency range. Three skip frequency ranges can be set.	08.09~08.14



#### **Carrier Frequency Setting**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Low noise	The carrier frequency can be increased when required to reduce motor noise.	02.03

### Keep Running when Frequency Command is Lost

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
Air conditioners	For continuous operation	When the frequency command is lost by system malfunction, the AC motor drive can still run. Suitable for intelligent air conditioners.	02.06

## **Output Signal during Running**

Арр	lications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General	application	Provide a signal for running status	Signal available to stop braking (brake release) when the AC motor drive is running. (This signal will disappear when the AC motor drive is freerunning.)	03.00~03.01

#### **Output Signal in Zero Speed**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Provide a signal for running status	When the output frequency is lower than the min. output frequency, a signal is given for external system or control wiring.	03.00~03.01

#### **Output Signal at Desired Frequency**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Provide a signal for running status	When the output frequency is at the desired frequency (by frequency command), a signal is given for external system or control wiring (frequency attained).	03.00~03.01



#### **Output Signal for Base Block**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Provide a signal for running status	When executing Base Block, a signal is given for external system or control wiring.	03.00~03.01

#### Overheat Warning for Heat Sink

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	For safety	When heat sink is overheated, it will send a signal for external system or control wiring.	03.00~03.01

### **Multi-function Analog Output**

Applications	Purpose	Functions	Related Parameters
General application	Display running status	The value of frequency, output current/voltage can be read by connecting a frequency meter or voltage/current meter.	03.06



# 4.3 Description of Parameter Settings

## Group 0: User Parameters

00.0	Identity C	Identity Code of the AC Motor Drive						
	Settings	Read Only	Factory setting: ##					
00.0	Rated Cu	Rated Current Display of the AC Motor Drive						
	Settings	Read Only	Factory setting: #.#					
m	Pr 00 00 dist	plays the identity code of the AC motor drive	The canacity rated current rated					

Pr. 00.00 displays the identity code of the AC motor drive. The capacity, rated current, rated voltage and the max. carrier frequency relate to the identity code. Users can use the following table to check how the rated current, rated voltage and max. carrier frequency of the AC motor drive correspond to the identity code.

Pr.00.01 displays the rated current of the AC motor drive. By reading this parameter the user can check if the AC motor drive is correct.

115V Series							
kW	0.2	0.4	0.75				
HP	0.25	0.5	1.0				
Pr.00.00	0	2	4				
Rated Output Current (A)	1.6	2.5	4.2				
Max. Carrier Frequency	15kHz						

	230V Series									
kW	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
HP	0.25	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	7.5	10	15	20
Pr.00.00	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
Rated Output Current (A)	1.6	2.5	4.2	7.5	11.0	17	25	33	45	65
Max. Carrier Frequency	15kHz									

m

	460V Series										
kW	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22
HP	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	7.5	10	15	20	25	30
Pr.00.00	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
Rated Output Current (A)	1.5	2.5	4.2	5.5	8.5	13	18	24	32	38	45
Max. Carrier Frequency		15kHz									

VFD-E

00.02 Para

Parameter Reset

Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0
- 0 Parameter can be read/written
  - 1 All parameters are read-only
  - 6 Clear PLC program (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models)
  - 8 Keypad Lock
  - 9 All parameters are reset to factory settings (50Hz, 230V/400V or 220V/380V depends on Pr.00.12)
  - 10 All parameters are reset to factory settings (60Hz, 115V/220V/440V)
- When Pr.00.02=1, all parameters are read-only. To write all parameters, set Pr.00.02=0.
- When Pr.00.02=6, it clears all PLC program. But this function is NOT for VFD\*E\*C models.

  If the parameter setting is "8", keypad setting is invalid but the setting of communication
  - parameter setting is "8", keypad setting is invalid but the setting of communication parameters is valid. Method to relieve: Press "Enter" 5 seconds then set Pr.00.02=0.
- When the parameter settings are abnormal, all parameters can be reset to factory setting by setting Pr.00.02 to 9 or 10.
- When Pr.00.02=9, all parameters are reset to factory setting for 50Hz users and voltage will be different by Pr.00.12 setting.
- When Pr.00.02=10, all parameters are reset to factory setting for 60Hz users.
- Related parameter: Pr.00.12 (50Hz Base Voltage Selection)



When Pr.00.02=9 or 10, all parameter are reset to factory setting but it doesn't clear all PLC program. Only Pr.00.02=6 can clear all PLC program.

00.03

✓ Start-up Display Selection

Settings 0 Display the frequency command value (Fxxx)

Display the frequency command value (1 xxx

1 Display the actual output frequency (Hxxx)

 Display the output current in A supplied to the motor (Axxx)

3 Display the content of user-defined unit (Uxxx)

4 FWD/REV command

5 PLCx (PLC selections: PLC0/PLC1/PLC2) (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models) Factory Setting: 0

<u>rouu</u>

8 20

U 20

Frd

PLCC

- This parameter determines the start-up display page after power is applied to the drive.
- For setting 5, PLC0: disable, PLC1: run PLC, PLC2: read/write PLC programs into AC motor drive.
- Please refer to Pr.00.04 for multi-function display.
- Related parameter: Pr.00.04 (Content of Multi-function Display)

VFD-E Chapter 4 Parameters | 00.04 Factory Setting: 0 Settings 0 Display the content of user-defined unit (Uxxx) Display the counter value which counts the number of 1 pulses on TRG terminal (c) Display PLC D1043 value (C) 2 (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models) Display the actual DC BUS voltage in VDC of the AC 3 motor drive (u) Display the output voltage in VAC of terminals U/T1, 4 V/T2. W/T3 to the motor (E) 5 Display PID analog feedback signal value in % (b) Display the power factor angle in of terminals U/T1. 6 V/T2. W/T3 to the motor (n) Display the output power in kW of terminals U, V and W 7 to the motor (P) Display the estimated value of torque in Nm as it relates 8 to current (t) Display the signal of AVI analog input terminal in V (I) 9 Display the signal of ACI analog input terminal in mA or 10 display the signal of AVI2 analog input terminal in V (i) Display the temperature of IGBT (h) in °C 11 12 Display AVI3/ACI2 level (I.) 13 Display AVI4/ACI3 level (i.) Display PG speed in RPM (G) Display motor number 00~03 (M) Display F\*Pr.00.05

- When Pr00.03 is set to 03, the display is according to the setting of Pr00.04.
- When Pr.00.04 is set to 0 or 16, please refer to Pr.00.05 for details.
- Related parameter: Pr.00.05 (User Defined Coefficient K)



Please refer to Appendix B.8 KPE-LE02 for the 7-segment LED Display of the Digital Keypad.



00	.05	✓ User Defined Coefficient K						
		Settings	0. 1 to 160.0	Factory Setting: 1.0				
Ш	The	e coefficient l	determines the multiply	ing factor for the user-defined unit.				
	Wh	en Pr00.04 is	s set to 0:	-				
Ф		User-def	ned unit (U) = Output fre	guency (H) * User Defined Coefficient (K)				
	Wh	en Pr00.04 i	s set to 16:	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
		User-defin	ned unit (U) = Output fred	quency (F) * User Defined Coefficient (K)				
$\Box$			equency setting * User De					
Ф			. 4					
ш	Example:							
	If u	ser wants to		notor speed when 4-polse motor runs at 60Hz. The				

If user wants to use RPM to display the motor speed when 4-poise motor runs at 60Hz. The user can display the motor speed by setting Pr.00.04 to 0. The application is shown as follows. From the formula of motor speed, user-defined unit (U) (RPM) = 60X120/4=1800 (disregard slip). Therefore, User Defined Coefficient K is 30.0.



Formula of motor speed  $n = f \times \frac{120}{P}$ 

n: speed (RPM) (revolution per minute)

P: pole number of motor

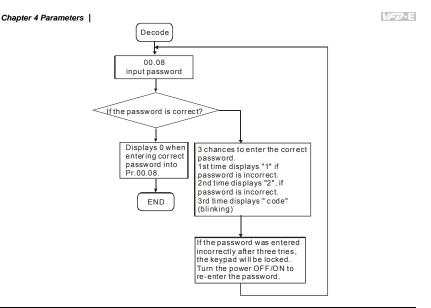
f: operation frequency (Hz)

00.06	Power Board	Power Board Software Version						
	Settings	Read Only	_					
	Display	#.##						
00.07	Control Boar	d Software Version						
	Settings	Read Only						
	Display	#.##						
80.00	Password In	put						
	Settings	0 to 9999	Factory Setting: 0					
	Display	0~2 (times of wrong password)						
O TH		-i	20. 1					

The function of this parameter is to input the password that is set in Pr.00.09. Input the correct password here to enable changing parameters. You are limited to a maximum of 3 attempts. After 3 consecutive failed attempts, a blinking "codE" will show up to force the user to restart the AC motor drive in order to try again to input the correct password.

Related parameter: Pr.00.09 (Password Set)

Password Decode Flow Chart



00.09	Password Set							
	Settings	0 to 9999	Facto	ory Setting: 0				
	Display	0	No password set or successful input in Pr. 00.08					
		1	Password has been set					

To set a password to protect your parameter settings.

If the display shows 0, no password is set or password has been correctly entered in Pr.00.08. All parameters can then be changed, including Pr.00.09.

The first time you can set a password directly. After successful setting of password the display will show 1.

Be sure to record the password for later use.

To cancel the parameter lock, set the parameter to 0 after inputting correct password into Pr. 00.08.

The password consists of min. 1 digits and max. 4 digits.

How to make the password valid again after decoding by Pr.00.08:

Method 1: Re-input original password into Pr.00.09 (Or you can enter a new password if you want to use a changed or new one).

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

To lock parameters, you can set Pr.00.02 to 1 or Pr.04.05~04.08 to 17 to prevent changing of parameters settings by unqualified personnel. Please note that it is without password set.

00.10	r 4 Parameters	•		V.⇒.E
JU. 10	Control M	etriou		
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	V/f Control	
		1	Vector Control	
	Control of V/f 1. To operate characteristic Appendix B) t electromagne 2. The V/f cor of the decreas with frequency field weakens setting(Torque common appl Vector control	(Voltage by the of mot or un betic torce trol is sing free y. In sue in the e Comication l:	ge/frequency) change of frequency or: it can run by open oy close-loop method, ue of rotor and the lo the constant value co equency and increasir ich circumstance, ins low frequency. At this pensation) to get the s: pump, conveyor be	and voltage without changing the mechanical -loop method and also can use with PG card (refer to In this control, it gets the change of the ad torque from the change of slip ratio. ntrol mode. Although it prevents the main questions up magnetic field, the magnetic field is decreasing ufficient motor torque will occur when the magnetic moment, it can get the best operation with Pr.07.02 torque compensation. It, compressor and treadmill and voltage without changing the mechanical
	characteristic Appendix B) t essence is the with electromagne 2. The vector of armature flux, the transient r Applications:	of mot o run be relation agnetic tic torcontrol Thus, respon textile	or: it can run by open y close-loop method. vity of motion. That m to roue and the chan ue. This is the charac can eliminate the rela it can control the cur se of the AC motor dre equipment, press equ	-loop method and also can use with PG card (refer to In this mode, it is coordinate change. The physical eans the change of rotor current only has relation ge of stator current only has relation with cteristic of vector control. ation between electromagnetic current vector and tent vector and armature flux independently to raise
00.1	Reserved			
00.12	50Hz Bas	e Volta	ge Selection	
				Factory Setting: 0
	0 "	^	230V/400V	
	Settings	0		

Related parameter: Pr.00.02 (Parameter Reset)

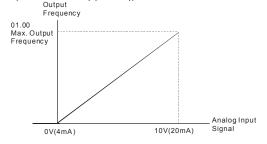


### Group 1: Basic Parameters

01.00	Maximum	Output Frequency (Fmax)	Unit: Hz
	Settings	50.00 to 599.00 Hz	Factory Setting: 60.00

- This parameter determines the AC motor drive's Maximum Output Frequency. All the AC motor drive frequency command sources (analog inputs 0 to +10V and 4 to 20mA) are scaled to correspond to the output frequency range.
- Please note that output frequency may be not in this setting range due to parameter setting:

  1. Pr.00.10 is set to 0: when enabling Pr.07.03 (Slip Compensation) in V/f mode, it may be not in this setting range.
  - 2. Pr.00.10 is set to 1: The AC motor drive will auto compensate slip in vector mode, so it also may be not within this setting range.
- Related parameters: 00.10 (Control Method), 04.12(Min AVI Frequency), 04.14(Max AVI Frequency), 04.16(Min ACI Frequency), 04.18(Max ACI Frequency), 04.19(ACI/AVI2 Selection), 04.21(Min AVI2 Frequency), 04.23(Max AVI2 Frequency) and 07.03(Slip Compensation (Used without PG) (Motor 0))

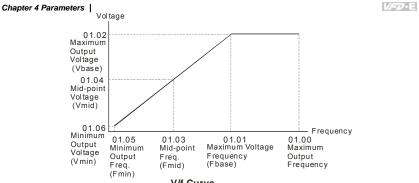


01.01	Maximum Volt	tage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 0)	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 60.00

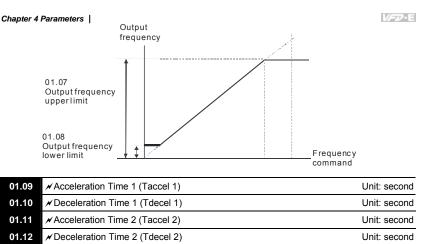
- This value should be set according to the rated frequency of the motor as indicated on the motor nameplate. Maximum Voltage Frequency determines the v/f curve ratio. For example, if the drive is rated for 460 VAC output and the Maximum Voltage Frequency is set to 60Hz, the drive will maintain a constant ratio of 7.66 V/Hz (460V/60Hz=7.66V/Hz). This parameter value must be equal to or greater than the Mid-Point Frequency (Pr.01.03).
- If this parameter setting is less than the rated frequency of the motor, it may cause over current and damage the motor or trigger the over current protection.
- If this parameter setting is greater than the rated frequency of the motor, it may cause insufficient motor torque.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.02(Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.03(Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.04(Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.05(Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)) and Pr.01.06(Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 0)).

Chap	ter 4 Parameters	<i>V∕=</i> ⊅-E								
01.02 Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 0) Unit: V										
	Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 220.0								
	460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 440.0								
Ш	This parameter determines the Maximum Output Voltage of the AC motor drive. The Maximum Output Voltage setting must be smaller than or equal to the rated voltage of the motor as indicated on the motor nameplate. This parameter value must be equal to or greater than the Mid-Point Voltage (Pr.01.04).									
	If the output voltage of the AC motor drive is smaller than this setting, the output voltage can't reach this setting due to input voltage limit.									
	If this setting is greater than the rated voltage of the motor, it may cause over current of the motor output to damage motor or trigger the over current protection.									
	If this setting is smaller than the rated voltage of the motor, it may ca	use the insufficient motor								
Ш	torque. Related parameters: Pr.01.01(Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.03(Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.04(Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.05(Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)) and Pr.01.06(Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 0)).									
01.	Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 0)	Unit: Hz								
	Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 1.50								
	This parameter sets the Mid-Point Frequency of the V/f curve. With the between Minimum Frequency and Mid-Point frequency can be deter must be equal to or greater than Minimum Output Frequency (Pr.01. than Maximum Voltage Frequency (Pr.01.01). Please note that unsuitable setting may cause over current, it may compare the motor or trigger the over current protection. Please note that unsuitable setting may cause insufficient motor torcompare with the setting may cause over current, it may cau	mined. This parameter 05) and equal to or less ause motor overheat and ue. 1.06 are invalid. (Motor 0)), Point Voltage (Vmid)								
01.	Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 0)	Unit: V								
	Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0								
	460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0								
<u>ш</u> ш	This parameter sets the Mid-Point Voltage of any V/f curve. With this between Minimum Frequency and Mid-Point Frequency can be dete This parameter must be equal to or greater than Minimum Output Vor Related parameters: Pr.01.01(Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) Pr.01.02(Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.03(Mid-(Motor 0)), Pr.01.05(Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)) a Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 0)).	rmined. oltage (Pr.01.06). (Motor 0)), Point Frequency (Fmid)								

01.05 Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0) Unit: Hz Settinas 0.10 to 599.00Hz Factory Setting: 1.50  $\Box$ This parameter sets the Minimum Output Frequency of the AC motor drive. If the frequency command is greater than this setting, the AC motor drive will accelerate to the frequency command by the accel./decel. time. If the frequency command is less than this setting, the AC motor drive will be ready without output voltage. Ш Please note that unsuitable setting may cause over current to damage motor or trigger the over current protection. Ш When Pr.08.04 is set to 1(Operation continues after momentary power loss, speed search starts with the Master Frequency reference value.), it won't operate by V/f curve. Ш Related parameters: Pr.01.01(Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.02(Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 0)), Pr,01.03(Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.04(Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 0)) and Pr.01.06(Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 0)) 01.06 Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 0) Unit: V 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V Factory Setting: 10.0 Settings 460V series 0.1 to 510 0V Factory Setting: 20.0  $\Box$ This parameter sets the Minimum Output Voltage of the AC motor drive.  $\Box$ If the setting is too large, it may cause over current to damage motor or trigger the over current protection. Ш If the setting is too small, it may cause insufficient motor torque.  $\Box$ The settings of Pr.01.01 to Pr.01.06 have to meet the condition of Pr.01.02  $\geq$  Pr.01.04  $\geq$ Pr.01.06 and  $Pr.01.01 \ge Pr.01.03 \ge Pr.01.05$ . By this condition, V/f curve is shown in the following figure. Ш In vector control mode (Pr.00.10 is set to 1), Pr.01.03, Pr.01.04 and Pr.01.06 are disabled. But Pr.01.05 is still the minimum output frequency.  $\square$ The V/f curve of motor 0 to motor 3 can be selected by setting the multi-function input terminals MI3~MI6 (Pr.04.05 to Pr.04.08) to 27 and 28. To set the voltage and frequency for each motor, please refer to Pr.01.01~01.06 for motor 0 (factory setting), Pr.01.26~01.31 for motor 1, Pr.01.32~01.37 for motor 2 and Pr.01.38~01.43 for motor 3. Ш Related parameters: Pr.01.01(Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 0)). Pr.01.02(Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.03(Mid-Point Freguency (Fmid) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.04(Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 0)) and Pr.01.05 (Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)).



	Minimum Output Voltage (V min)	01.05 Minimum Output Freq. (Fmin)	01.03 Mid-point Freq. (Fmid)	01.01 Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase)	01.00 Maximum Output Frequency					
V/f Curve										
01.07 Output Frequency Upper Limit Unit: %										
	Settings 0.1	1 to 120.0%			Factory Setti	ng: 110.0				
<u>ш</u>	This parameter must be equal to or greater than the Output Frequency Lower Limit (Pr.01.08). The Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01.00) is regarded as 100%. Output Frequency Upper Limit value = (Pr.01.00 * Pr.01.07)/100.									
Ш	The max. output frequency of the AC motor drive will be limited by this setting. If the setting of frequency command is greater than Pr.01.07, the output frequency will be equal to or less than Pr.01.07.									
					ency of the AC motor dr	ive may				
Ш	exceed the frequency command but it is still limited by this setting. Related parameters: Pr.01.00(Maximum Output Frequency (Fmax)) and Pr.01.08(Output Frequency Lower Limit).									
01.	08 Output Freque	ency Lower	Limit			Unit: %				
	Settings 0	0.0 to 100.0	%		Factory Se	etting: 0.0				
	The Output Frequency Lower Limit value = (Pr.01.00 * Pr.01.08) /100.  This setting will limit the min. output frequency of the AC motor drive. When the frequency command of the AC motor drive or the frequency calculated by feedback control is less than this setting, the output frequency of the AC motor drive will be limited by this setting.									
bid	After starting running, the AC motor drive will accelerate from Pr.01.05 (Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)) to the setting frequency by V/f curve and won't be limited by this setting.									
Ш Ш	If the Output Frequency	uency Uppe will be limit	r Limit is 50 ed to 50Hz.		m Output Frequency is	,				
Ω.	If the Output Frequency Lower Limit is 10Hz, and the Minimum Output Frequency (Pr.01.05) is set to 1.0Hz, then any Command Frequency between 1.0-10Hz will generate a 10Hz output from the drive. If the command frequency is less than 1.0Hz, drive will be in ready status without output.									
	This parameter mu	ust be equa	I to or less t	han the Output Fred	quency Upper Limit (Pr.	01.07).				



Acceleration/deceleration time 1 or 2 can be switched by setting the external terminals MI3~ MI12(MI7~MI12 are optional) to 7 (set Pr.04.05~Pr.04.08 to 7 or Pr.11.06~Pr.11.11 to 7). The factory settings are acceleration time 1.

Factory Setting: 10.0

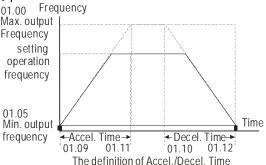
0.1 to 600.0 sec / 0.01 to 600.0 sec

Settinas

- The Acceleration Time is used to determine the time required for the AC motor drive to ramp from 0 Hz to Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01.00). The Deceleration Time is used to determine the time required for the AC motor drive to decelerate from the Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01.00) down to 0 Hz.
- If the setting of the acceleration/deceleration time is too short, it may trigger the protection (Pr.06.01(Over-Current Stall Prevention during Accel) or Pr.06.00(Over-Voltage Stall Prevention)) and make the actual acceleration/deceleration time be larger than this setting.
- If the setting of the acceleration time is too short, it may cause over-current during acceleration and damage the motor or trigger the protection function.
- If the setting of the deceleration time is too short, it may cause over-current during deceleration or over voltage of the AC motor drive and damage the motor or trigger the protection function.
   It can use suitable brake resistor to decelerate the AC motor drive in short time and prevent
- internal over voltage. Refer to Appendix B for brake resistor.

  When enabling Pr.01.17(Acceleration S-Curve) and Pr.01.18(Deceleration S-Curve), the actual acceleration/deceleration time will be longer than the setting.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.16(Auto acceleration / deceleration (refer to Accel/Decel time setting)), Pr.01.17(Acceleration S-Curve), Pr.01.18(Deceleration S-Curve), Pr.04.05(Multifunction Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))





# 01.19 Accel/Decel Time Unit

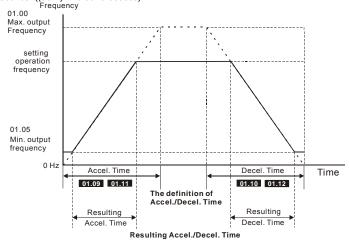
Factory Setting: 0

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Settings 0 Unit: 0.1 sec 1 Unit: 0.01 sec

The Acceleration/Deceleration Time 1, 2, 3, 4 are selected according to the Multi-function Input Terminals Settings. See Pr.04.05 to Pr.04.08 for more details.

In the diagram shown below, the Acceleration/Deceleration Time of the AC motor drive is the time between 0 Hz to Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01.00). Suppose the Maximum Output Frequency is 60 Hz, Minimum Output Frequency (Pr.01.05) is 1.0 Hz, and Acceleration/Deceleration Time is 10 seconds. The actual time for the AC motor drive to accelerate from start-up to 60 Hz and to decelerate from 60Hz to 1.0Hz is in this case 9.83 seconds. ((60-1) \* 10/60=9.83secs).

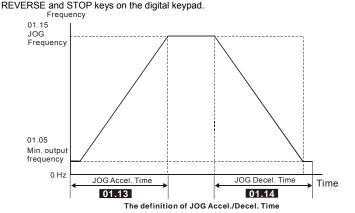


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Chapter 4	Parameters	<i>V/−</i> 2 • E	
01.13	<b></b> ✓ Jog Acce	eleration Time	Unit: second
	Settings	0.1 to 600.0/0.01 to 600.0 sec	Factory Setting: 1.0
01.14	<b>⊮</b> Jog Dece	eleration Time	Unit: second
	Settings	0.1 to 600.0/0.01 to 600.0 sec	Factory Setting: 1.0
01.15	✓ Jog Freq	uency	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 6.00

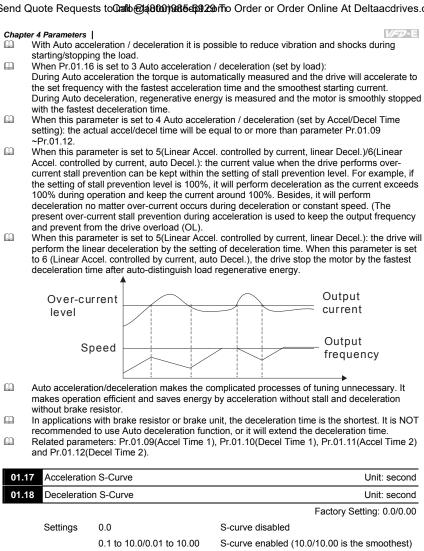
- Only external terminal JOG (Ml3 to Ml12) can be used. Please set one of Ml3~Ml12 (Ml7~Ml12 are optional) to 8 for JOG operation. When the Jog command is "ON", the AC motor drive will accelerate from Minimum Output Frequency (Pr.01.05) to Jog Frequency (Pr.01.15). When the Jog command is "OFF", the AC motor drive will decelerate from Jog Frequency to zero.
- The used Accel/Decel time is set by the Jog Accel/Decel time (Pr.01.13, Pr.01.14).

  Before using the JOG command, the drive must be stopped first. And during Jog operation, other operation commands are not accepted, except commands via the FORWARD,



### 01.16 ✓ Auto-Acceleration / Deceleration Factory Setting: 0 Settings Linear acceleration / deceleration 0 1 Auto acceleration, linear Deceleration, 2 Linear acceleration, auto Deceleration. 3 Auto acceleration / deceleration (set by load) 4 Auto acceleration / deceleration (set by Accel/Decel Time setting) 5 Linear Accel. controlled by current, linear Decel. Linear Accel. controlled by current, auto Decel.

Linear acceleration/deceleration: the acceleration/deceleration that acts according to the acceleration/deceleration time set by Pr.01.09~01.12.



This parameter is used to ensure smooth acceleration and deceleration via S-curve. The S-curve is disabled when set to 0.0 and enabled when set to 0.1 to 10.0/0.01 to 10.00. Setting 0.1/0.01 gives the guickest and setting 10.0/10.00 the longest and smoothest S-curve. The AC motor drive will not follow the Accel/Decel Times in Pr.01.09 to Pr.01.12.

Ш

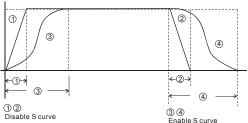
The diagram below shows that the original setting of the Accel/Decel Time is only for reference when the S-curve is enabled. The actual Accel/Decel Time depends on the selected S-curve (0.1 to 10.0).

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# Chapter 4 Parameters |

The total Accel. Time=Pr.01.09 + Pr.01.17 or Pr.01.11 + Pr.01.17

The total Decel. Time=Pr.01.10 + Pr.01.18 or Pr.01.12 + Pr.01.18



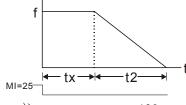
Acceleration/deceleration Characteristics

Related parameters: Pr.01.09(Accel Time 1), Pr.01.10(Decel Time 1), Pr.01.11(Accel Time 2) and Pr.01.12(Decel Time 2).

01.20	Delay Time at 0Hz for Simple Position	Unit: second
01.21	Delay Time at 10Hz for Simple Position	Unit: second
01.22	Delay Time at 20Hz for Simple Position	Unit: second
01.23	Delay Time at 30Hz for Simple Position	Unit: second
01.24	Delay Time at 40Hz for Simple Position	Unit: second
01.25	Delay Time at 50Hz for Simple Position	Unit: second
	Settings 0.00 to 600.00 sec	Factory Setting: 0.00

This simple position function is calculated by the measure of operation distance. When the multi-function input terminal is set to 25 and it is ON, it will start to decelerate after getting the delay time from Pr.01.20 to Pr.01.25 and get the final position.

This is simple position function NOT the precision position function.



$$S = n \times \left(\frac{t_x + (t_x + t_2)}{2}\right)$$

$$n = f \times \frac{120}{p}$$

S: operation distance

n: rotation speed(revolution/second)

n: rotation speed(revolution/second)

P: pole number of motor

tx: delay time (sec)

f: operation frequency

t2: deceleration time(sec)

Assume that the radius of the 4-pole motor is r and rotation speed is n (rpm).



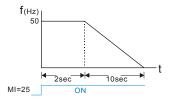


# Example 1:

Assume that motor speed is 50Hz, the delay time at 50Hz is 2 sec (Pr.01.25=2) and the deceleration time from 50Hz to 0Hz is 10 seconds.

The rotation speed  $n = 120 \times 50 / 4 \text{ (rpm/min)} = 25 \text{ rpm/sec}$ 

The revolution numbers =  $(25 \times (2+12))/2 = 175$  (revolutions)



Therefore, the distance = revolution numbers X circumference = 175 X  $2\pi$  r

It also means that the motor will stop to the original position after 175 circles.

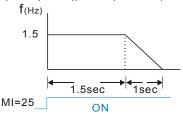
## Example 2:

Assume that motor speed is 1.5Hz, the delay time at 10Hz is 10 sec (Pr.01.21=10) and the deceleration time from 60Hz to 0Hz is 40 seconds.

The delay time at 1.5Hz is 1.5 sec and the deceleration from 1.5Hz to 0Hz is 1 sec.

The rotation speed  $n = 120 \times 1.5 / 4 \text{ (rpm/min)} = 1.5/2 \text{ rpm/sec} = 0.75 \text{ rpm/sec}$ 

The revolution numbers = (1.5/2X (1.5+2.5))/2 = 1.5 (revolutions)



Therefore, the distance = revolution numbers X circumference =  $1.5 \times 2\pi$  r It also means that the motor will stop after running 1.5 circles.

01.26	Maximum Vo	Itage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 1)	Unit: Hz
<b></b>		0.10 to 599.00Hz	
	Settings	0.10 to 599.00H2	Factory Setting: 60.00
01.27	Maximum Ou	tput Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 1)	Unit: V
	Settings 115	5V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 220.0

Chapter 4 Parameters	<i>V/=D</i> -E
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 440.0
01.28 Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 1)	Unit: Hz
Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 1.50
01.29 Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 1)	Unit: V
Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0
01.30 Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 1)	Unit: Hz
Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 1.50
01.31 Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 1)	Unit: V
Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0
01.32 Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 2)	Unit: Hz
Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 60.00
01.33 Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 2)	Unit: V
Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 220.0
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 440.0
01.34 Mid-Point Frequency (Fmid) (Motor 2)	Unit: Hz
Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 1.50
01.35 Mid-Point Voltage (Vmid) (Motor 2)	Unit: V
Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0
01.36 Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 2)	Unit: Hz
Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 1.50
01.37 Minimum Output Voltage (Vmin) (Motor 2)	Unit: V
Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0
01.38 Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 3)	Unit: Hz
Settings 0.10 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 60.00
01.39 Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 3)	Unit: V
Settings 115V/230V series 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 220.0
460V series 0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 440.0

Chapter 4 Parameters	s		<i>V/₽</i> ⊋-E
01.40 Mid-Poin	t Frequency (Fmid)	(Motor 3)	Unit: Hz
Settings	0.10 to 599.00Hz		Factory Setting: 1.50
01.41 Mid-Poin	t Voltage (Vmid) (M	otor 3)	Unit: V
Settings	115V/230V series	0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
	460V series	0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0
01.42 Minimum	Output Frequency	(Fmin) (Motor 3)	Unit: Hz
Settings	0.10 to 599.00Hz	Z	Factory Setting: 1.50
01.43 Minimum	Output Voltage (Vr	nin) (Motor 3)	Unit: V
Settings	115V/230V serie	s 0.1 to 255.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
	460V series	0.1 to 510.0V	Factory Setting: 20.0
terminals MI each motor, motor 1, Pr.0	3~MI6 (Pr.04.05 to I please refer to Pr.0 )1.32~01.37 for mot	1.01~01.06 for motor 0 (fact or 2 and Pr.01.38~01.43 for	et the voltage and frequency for ory setting), Pr.01.26~01.31 for

Related parameters: Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))

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# Group 2: Operation Method Parameters O2-00 Source of First Master Frequency Command

			Factory Setting:	: 1
02	.09 // Source of	of Secon	nd Master Frequency Command	
			Factory Setting:	: 0
	Settings	0	Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys or Multi-function Inputs UP/DOWN Last used frequency saved. (Digital keypad is optional)	1.
		1	0 to +10V from AVI	
		2	4 to 20mA from ACI or 0 to +10V from AVI2	
		3	RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication	
		4	Digital keypad potentiometer	
	The factory set to Appendix B Setting 2: use ACI for 4 to 20 analog voltage When the 3 <sup>rd</sup> s	tting for for deta the ACI mA ana signal witch oi	the Master Frequency Command Source of the AC motor drive. master frequency command is 1. (digital keypad is optional, please reals.)  I/AVI2 dip switch on the AC motor drive to select ACI or AVI2. Switch alog current signal (ACI) (Pr.04.19 should be set to 0) and AVI2 for (AVI2) (Pr.04.19 should be set to 1).  In the upper-right corner is set to be ON as shown in the following first master frequency command (Pr.02.00) will force setting to 2. The	to
	setting (Pr.02.0	00) can'	It be changed till the 3 <sup>rd</sup> switch is set to be OFF.	
<u>ш</u>	When the AC motor drive is controlled by external terminal, please refer to Pr.02.05 for details PR.02.09 is only valid when one of Pr.04.05~04.08 is set to 22. When setting 22 is activated, the source of the frequency command is the setting of Pr.02.09. The factory setting of the source of frequency command is the first frequency command. Only one of the source of first master frequency command and second master frequency command can be enable at one			d, st
ш	Input Terminal	(MI4)),	Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)), Pr.04.08(Multi-function and Pr.04.19 (ACI/AVI2 Selection)	
02	.01   ✓ Source of	f First C	Operation Command	_
			Factory Setting:	: 1
	Settings	0	Digital keypad (Digital keypad is optional)	
		1	External terminals. Keypad STOP/RESET enabled.	
		2	External terminals. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled.	
		3	RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication. Keypad STOP/RESET enabled.	
		4	RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled.	

The factory setting for source of first operation command is 1. (digital keypad is optional.)

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When the AC motor drive is controlled by external terminal, please refer to Pr.02.05/Pr.04.04 for details.

02.10

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 First Master Frequency Command Only

- 1 First Master Frequency + Second Master Frequency
- 2 First Master Frequency Second Master Frequency
- It can be used to add or subtract the first frequency set in Pr.02.00 and the second frequency set in Pr.02.09 to meet the customers' application. For example, if the master frequency is the first frequency, speed source, controlled by ACI (DC 4~20mA) and the second frequency, press source, is controlled by AVI (DC 0~+10V). These two frequencies can be added or subtracted by Pr.02.10.
- Related parameters: Pr.02.00(Source of First Master Frequency Command) and Pr.02.09(Source of Second Frequency Command).

# 02.02 Stop Method

Factory Setting: 0

Settings	0	STOP: ramp to stop	E.F.: coast to stop
	1	STOP: coast to stop	E.F.: coast to stop
	2	STOP: ramp to stop	E.F.: ramp to stop
	3	STOP: coast to stop	E.F.: ramp to stop

When the 2<sup>nd</sup> switch on the upper-right corner is set to be ON as shown in the following diagram, the motor stop method (Pr.02.02) will force setting to 1. This setting (Pr.02.02) can't be changed till the 2nd switch is set to be OFF.



- E.F. is external fault. It can be triggered by setting one of Pr.04.05~04.08 to 14. When the AC motor drive receives the trigger, it will stop output immediately and display EF on the keypad. The motor won't run till the fault is cleared (enter "RESET).
- The parameter determines how the motor is stopped when the AC motor drive receives a valid stop command or detects External Fault.

Ramp: the AC motor drive decelerates to Minimum Output Frequency (Pr.01.05)

according to the deceleration time(Pr.01.10 and Pr.01.12) and then stops.

Coast: the AC motor drive stops the output instantly upon command, and the motor

free runs until it comes to a complete standstill.

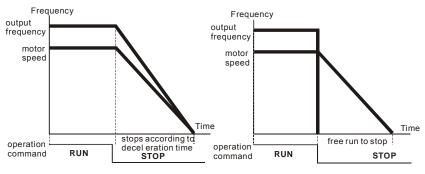
The motor stop method is usually determined by the characteristics of the motor load and how frequently it is stopped.



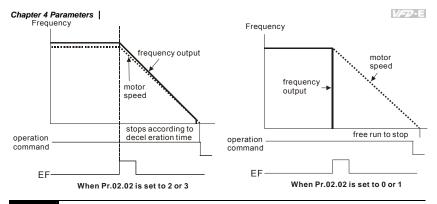
- (1) It is recommended to use "ramp to stop" for safety of personnel or to prevent material from being wasted in applications where the motor has to stop after the drive is stopped. The deceleration time has to be set accordingly.
- (2) If motor free running is allowed or the load inertia is large, it is recommended to select "coast to stop". For example: blowers, punching machines, centrifuges and pumps.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.10(Decel Time 1), Pr.01.12(Decel Time 2), Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr. 04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))



The digital keypad is optional. Please refer to Appendix B for details. When using without this optional keypad, the FAULT LED will be ON once there are fault messages or warning messages from the external terminals.



ramp to stop and free run to stop

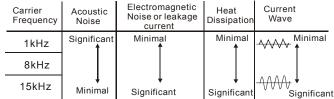


**02.03** PWM Carrier Frequency Selections

Unit: Hz

115V/230V/460V Series	
Power	0.25 to 15hp (0.2kW to 22kW)
Setting Range	1 to 15 kHz
Factory Setting	8 kHz

This parameter determines the PWM carrier frequency of the AC motor drive.



- 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.
- The PWM carrier frequency will be decreased automatically by heat sink temperature and output current of the AC motor drive. It is used as a necessary precaution to prevent the AC motor drive from overheating and thus extends IGBT's life. If the user wants to fix carrier within the rated range and won't change by the change of the surrounding temperature and frequently load. Please refer to Pr.02.18 for Selection of Carrier Modulation.
- Related parameters: Pr.02.18(Selection of Carrier Modulation) and Pr.03.08(Fan Control).

VFD-E Chapter 4 Parameters | 02.04 Motor Direction Control Factory Setting: 0 Settings Forward/Reverse operation enabled 1 Reverse operation disabled 2 Forward operation disabled This parameter is used to disable one direction of rotation of the AC motor drive direction of rotation to prevent damage due to operation faults. The motor direction also can be limited by setting one of Pr.04.05~04.08 to 21.  $\omega$ Related parameters: Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr. 04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multifunction Input Terminal (MI6))  $\Omega$ Rotating direction of the motor Rotating forward command Clockwisevl from the motor drive Rotating reversely command from the motor drive Counter-clockwisely The source of Power-On command and Running command modifies the operating 02.05 control of the VFD

Settings

Factory Setting: 1

- 0: Start running when Power is on.
- 1: Don't run when Power is on
- When the source of the command changes, VFD's operation remains the same.
- When the source of the command changes, VFD's operation follows the new command.
- 4: The motor drive can start to run at power on or after reset. When the source of command is a 2-wire external terminal, the operating command changes as the external terminal's status changes.

This parameter determines the response of the drive upon power on and operation command source is changed.

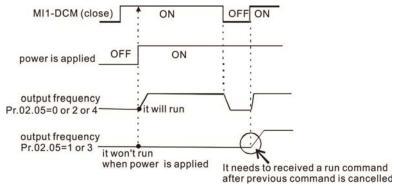
Pr.02.05	Start lockout (Run when power is ON)	Operation status when operation command source is changed
0	Disable (AC motor drive will run)	Keep previous status
1	Enable (AC motor drive doesn't run)	Keep previous status
2	Disable (AC motor drive will run)	Change according to the new operation command source

C	Chapter 4 Parameters					
	3	Enable (AC motor drive doesn't run)	Change according to the new operation command source			
	4	Disable (AC motor drive will run)	Changes as the external terminal's status changes			

When the operation command source is from external terminal and operation command is ON (NPN mode: MI1/MI2-DCM=closed, PNP mode: MI1/MI2+24V=closed, please refer to chapter 2 wiring for details), the AC motor drive will operate according to Pr.02.05 after power is applied. <For terminals MI1 and MI2 only>
Setting #4 is an external terminal control setting when the motor drive restarts after an instant and the property of the p

Setting #4 is an external terminal control setting when the motor drive restarts after an instantaneous power failure. When the motor drive has an instantaneous power failure, the DC bus will decrease to LV. If a command is sent from the host computer while the DC bus is at LV and the operating command is still conductive trigger, the motor drive can be restarted.

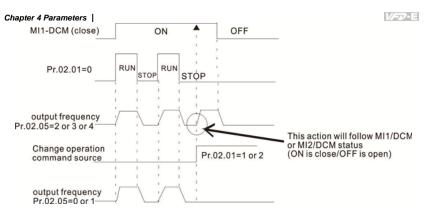
- 1. When Pr.02.05 is set to 0 or 2 or 4, AC motor drive will run immediately.
- When Pr.02.05 is set to 1 or 3, AC motor drive will remain stopped until operation command is received after previous operation command is cancelled.



- When the operation command source isn't from the external terminals, independently from whether the AC motor drive runs or stops, the AC motor drive will operate according to Pr.02.05 if the two conditions below are both met.
  - 1. When operation command source is changed to external terminal (Pr.02.01=1 or 2)
  - The status of terminal and AC motor drive is different.

And the operation of the AC motor drive will be:

- 1. When setting 0 or 1, the status of AC motor drive is not changed by the terminal status.
- 2. When setting 2 or 3 or 4, the status of AC motor drive is changed by the terminal status.



- When Pr.02.05 is set to 1 or 3, it does not guarantee that the motor will never run under this condition. It is possible the motor may be set in motion by a malfunctioning switch.
- Related parameters: Pr.02.01(Source of First Operation Command)

Settings

Factory Setting: 1

oougo	•	2 000.0.0.0 to 0.12
	1	Coast to stop and display "AErr"
	2	Continue operation by the last frequency command

Decelerate to 0Hz

- This parameter determines the behavior when ACI is lost.
- When setting to 1, it will display warning message "AErr" on the keypad(optional) in case of loss of ACI signal and execute the setting. The AC motor drive will stop outputting immediately, the motor will free run to stop. Please press "RESET" key to clear it.
- When setting 0 or 2, it will not display warning message "AErr" on the keypad(optional) in case of loss of ACI signal and execute the setting. If it is set to 0, the motor will decelerate to 0Hz by the setting of deceleration time (Pr.0.1.10/Pr.0.1.12). If it is set to 2, the motor will continue to run. For these two settings, the warning message will stop blinking when ACI signal is recovered. Please press "RESET" key to clear it.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.10(Decel Time 1) and Pr.01.12(Decel Time 2)

# 02.07 Up/Down Mode

Factory Setting: 0

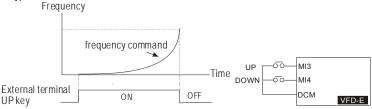
Settings	0	By digital keypad up/down keys mode
	1	Based on Accel/Decel Time acc. to Pr.01.09 to 01.12
	2	Constant speed (acc. to Pr. 02.08)

Pulse input unit (acc. to Pr. 02.08)

This parameter determines the increase/decrease of the master frequency when operated via the Multi-function Inputs when Pr.04.05~Pr.04.08 are set to 10 (Up command) or 11 (Down command).

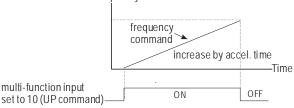


When Pr.02.07 is set to 0, it uses the external terminals UP/DOWN key to increase/decrease the frequency (F) as shown at the right of the following figure. Its function is the same as the UP/DOWN key on the digital keypad. In this mode, it also can use UP/DOWN key on the keypad to control.

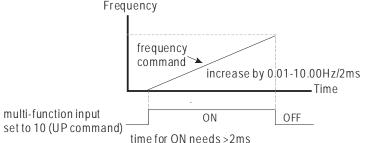


When Pr.02.07 is set to 1: increase/decrease the frequency by acceleration/deceleration settings(Pr.01.09~01.12). It is valid only when the AC motor drive is running.

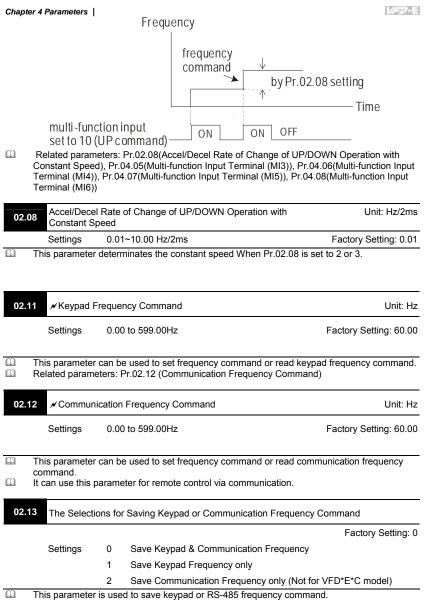
Frequency



When Pr.02.07 is set to 2: use multi-function input terminal ON/OFF to increase/decrease the frequency by Pr.02.08.



When Pr.02.07 is set to 3: increase/decrease the frequency by Pr.02.08 (unit: pulse input). Every ON after OFF is regarded as a input pulse.



Chapt	er 4 Parameters Setting 0: After		motor drive is power off,	save keypad and communication frequency in	
Ш	Setting 1: After	the AC	motor drive is power off, communication frequency.	only save keypad frequency in the AC motor	
Ш	Setting 2: After	the AC	motor drive is power off,	only save communication frequency in the AC	
	source of frequency is from keypad) or Pr.02.00/Pr.02.09=3(the source of frequency is from				
	communication).  Related parameters: Pr.02.00(Source of First Master Frequency Command) and Pr.02.09(Source of Second Frequency Command).				
02.	14 Initial Freq	uency S	Selection (for keypad & RS	485/USB)	
				Factory Setting: 0	
	Settings	0	By Current Freq Comma	and	

These parameters are used to determinate the frequency at stop:

Initial Frequency Set point (for keypad & RS485/USB)

When setting Pr.02.14 to 0: the initial frequency will be current frequency.

By Zero Freg Command

Refer to Pr02-15 to set up

When setting Pr.02.14 to 1: the initial frequency will be 0.

0.00 ~ 599.00Hz

When setting Pr.02.14 to 2: the initial frequency will be Pr.02.15.

02.16 Display the Master Freq Command Source

1

2

02.15

Settings

Settings Read Only

Factory display: 1

Factory Setting: 60.00

Unit: Hz

You can read the master frequency command source by this parameter.

Display Value	Bit	Function	
1	Bit0=1	Master Freq Command Source by First Freq Source (Pr.02.00).	
2	Bit1=1 Master Freq Command Source by Second Freq Source (Pr.02		
4	Bit2=1 Master Freq Command Source by Multi-input function		
8 Bit3=1		Master Freq Command Source by PLC Freq command (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	

When it displays 4, it means that the master frequency command source is from multi-input function. Thus, when Pr.04.05~04.08 are set to 1(Multi-Step speed command 1), 2(Multi-Step

V/57) E

speed command 2), 3(Multi-Step speed command 3), 4(Multi-Step speed command 4), 8(Jog Operation), 10(Up: Increment master frequency) and 11(Down: Decrement master frequency), it displays 4 in Pr.02.16.

Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)), Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))



Settings Read Only Factory display: 4

You can read the operation source by this parameter.

Display Value	Bit	Function	
1	Bit0=1	Operation Command Source by Digital Keypad	
2	Bit1=1	Operation Command Source by RS485 communication	
4	Bit2=1	Operation Command Source by External Terminal	
8	8 Bit3=1 Operation Command Source by Multi-input function		
16	Bit4=1	Operation Command Source by PLC Operation Command (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	
32	Bit5=1	Operation Command Source by CANopen Communication Interface	

- When it displays 8, it means that the operation command source is from multi-input function. Thus, when Pr.04.05~04.08 are set to 8(Jog Operation), 18(Operation command selection (external terminals)), 19(Operation command selection(keypad)), 20(Operation command selection (communication)) and 21(FWD/REV command), it will display 8 in Pr.02.17.
   Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)).
- Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)), Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))

VFD-E

02.18 Selection for Carrier Modulation

Factory Setting: 0

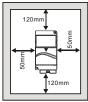
Settinas

- 0 By carrier modulation of load current and temperature
- 1 By carrier modulation of load current
- Setting 0: The PWM carrier frequency (Fc) will be decreased automatically by heat sink temperature and output current of the AC motor drive. Please refer to the following figure for the decreasing the PWM carrier frequency. It is used as a necessary precaution to prevent the AC motor drive from overheating and thus extends IGBT's life. Example for 460V models: Assume the carrier frequency to be 15kHz, the ambient temperature is 35 degrees C with a single AC motor drive(mounting method A). If the output current exceeds 80% \* rated current, the AC motor drive will decrease the carrier frequency automatically according to the following figure. If output current is 100% \* rated current, the carrier frequency will decrease from 15kHz to 12kHz.

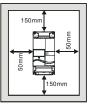
Mounting method

Method A

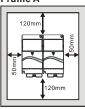
Frame A



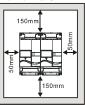
Frame B & C



Method B Frame A

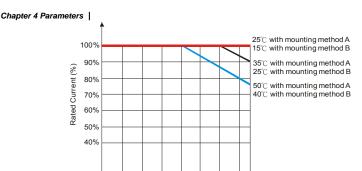


Frame B & C



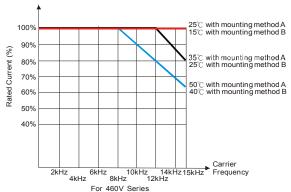
The relation between rated current and carrier frequency

VED-E



8kHz For 115V/230V Series

4kHz

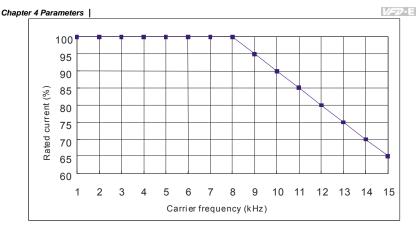


10kHz 14+ 12kHz

Carrier

14kHz 15kHz Frequency

- Setting 1: to prevent the AC motor drive from overheating and thus extends IGBT's life and also prevent carrier change and motor noise due to surrounding temperature and frequently load change, it needs to use this setting. Please refer to the following figure for the selection of carrier frequency and rated current. For example, when carrier frequency should be kept in 15Hz, the rated current of the AC motor drive must be 65%. That means the rated current for over load is 150% \* 65% =97.5%. Thus, the rated current should be within the range of the following figure to keep the carrier frequency at a fix frequency.
- Related parameter: Pr.02.03 (PWM Carrier Frequency Selections)



02.19	Selection of	Zero	speed control mode
			Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Enter standby mode when zero speed
		1	Run DC brake when zero speed(the max. output voltage *0.05 )



# **Group 3: Output Function Parameters**

03.00 Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)

Factory Setting: 8

03.01 Multi-function Output Terminal MO1

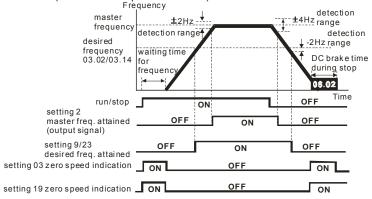
Factory Setting: 1

Settings	Function	Description
0	No Function	
1	AC Drive Operational	Active when the drive is ready or RUN command is "ON".
2	Master Frequency (F) Attained	Active when the output frequency(H) of AC motor drive reaches the output frequency(F) setting.
3	Zero Speed	Active when Command Frequency is lower than the Minimum Output Frequency.
4	Over-Torque Detection(OL2)	Active as long as over-torque is detected. (Refer to Pr.06.03 ~ Pr.06.05)
5	Baseblock (B.B.) Indication	Active when the output of the AC motor drive is shut off during baseblock. Base block can be forced by Multi-function input (setting 09).
6	Low-Voltage Indication	Active when low voltage (Lv) is detected.
7	Operation Mode Indication	Active when operation command is controlled by external terminal.
8	Fault Indication	Active when the drive detects abnormal conditions (except Lv and bb) occurs, the contact will be "closed" (eg.:oc, ov, oH, oL, oL1, EF, cF3, HPF, ocA, ocd, ocn, GFF).
9	Desired Frequency 1 Attained	Active when the desired frequency 1(Pr.03.02) is attained.
10	Terminal Count Value Attained	Active when the internal counter reaches Terminal Count Value.
11	Preliminary Count Value Attained	Active when the internal counter reaches Preliminary Count Value.

Chapter 4 Parameters				
Settings	Function	Description		
12	Over Voltage Stall supervision	Active when the Over Voltage Stall function(Pr.06.00) operating		
13	Over Current Stall supervision	Active when the Over Current Stall function(Pr.06.01, Pr.06.02) operating		
14	IGBT Overheat Warning	When IGBT overheats, it will signal to prevent OH turn off the drive. When it is higher than 85°C (185°F), it will be ON. When it is Lower than 80°C (180°F), it will be OFF.		
15	Over Voltage supervision	Active when the DC-BUS voltage exceeds level		
16	PID supervision	Active when the PID feedback signal is abnormal (Refer to Pr.10.12 and Pr.13.)		
17	Forward command	Active when the direction command is FWD		
18	Reverse command	Active when the direction command is REV		
19	Zero Speed Output Signal	Active when the drive is standby or stop		
20	Communication Warning (FbE,Cexx, AoL2, AUE, SAvE)	Active when there is a Communication Warning		
21	Brake Control (Desired Frequency Attained)	Active when output frequency ≥Pr.03.11. Deactivated when output frequency ≤Pr.03.12 after STOP command.		
22	Drive Ready	Active when the drive is on and no abnormality detected.		
23	Desired Frequency 2 Attained	Active when the desired frequency 1(Pr.03.14) is attained.		
24	Function of Output Frequency Control Multi- output terminal ON/OFF	Active when the drive output frequency is higher than 03-11 level, the terminal is closed; Active when the output frequency is less than 03-12, the terminal is opened.		
25	DEB Operation Indication (see Pr08-24 for more information.)	When the DC BUS voltage of the motor drive decreases to DEB Operation Level, the MO will be <b>on</b> .		

Chapter 4 Parameters	<i>V=</i> 2-E
03.02 Desired Frequency 1 Attained	d Unit: 0.01
03.14 Desired Frequency 2 Attained	d Unit: 0.01
Settings 0.00 to 500.00	Hz Factory Setting: 0.00

- If a multi-function output terminal is set to function as Desired Frequency Attained 1(Pr.03.00 to Pr.03.01=09), then the output will be activated when the output frequency reaches Pr.03.02 setting.
- If a multi-function output terminal is set to function as Desired Frequency Attained 2(Pr.03.00 to Pr.03.01=23), then the output will be activated when the output frequency reaches Pr.03.14 settina.
- Related parameters: Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)) and Pr.03.01(Multi-function Output Terminal MO1)



output timing chart of multiple function terminals(Pr.03.00/Pr.03.01) when setting to frequency attained or zero speed indication



Pr.03.04 for applications.

Output Gain)

When the output frequency reaches the setting frequency, the detection ranges for the multi-function

output terminals are: $\pm 2$ Hz (from OFF to ON) and $\pm 4$ Hz (from ON to OFF). The detection range for				
the outpu	the output frequency reaches the desired frequency is -2Hz.			
03.03		Output Si	gnal (AFM)	
			Factory Setting: 0	
	Settings	0	Analog Frequency Meter (0 to Maximum Output Frequency)	
		1	Analog Current Meter (0 to 250% of rated AC motor drive current)	
O Th	nis naramete	r sets the	function of the AFM output 0~+10VDC (ACM is common). Refer to	

4-78

Related parameters: Pr.01.00(Maximum Output Frequency (Fmax)) and Pr.03.04(Analog



0	3.04	∧ Analog C	Output Gain		Unit: %
		Settings	1 to 200%		Factory Setting: 100
	Th	is parameter	sets the voltage	e range of the analog output signal AFN	Л.
Ω	fre	quency of th	e AC motor driv	analog output voltage is directly proport re. With Pr.03.04 set to 100%, the Maxin re corresponds to +10VDC on the AFM	num Output Frequency
Ω	Sir cu	milarly, if Pr.0	03.03 is set to 1	, the analog output voltage is directly pr r.03.04 set to 100%, then 2.5 times the	oportional to the output



Any type of voltmeter can be used. If the meter reads full scale at a voltage less than 10V, Pr. 03.04 should be set using the following formula:

Pr. 03.04 = ((meter full scale voltage)/10) x 100%

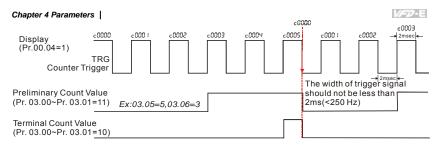
For Example: When using the meter with full scale of 5 volts, adjust Pr.03.04 to 50%. If Pr.03.03 is set to 0, then 5VDC will correspond to Maximum Output Frequency.

# Settings 0 to 9999 Factory Setting: 0 This parameter sets the count value of the internal counter. To increase the internal counter, one of Pr.04.05 to 04.08 should be set to 12. It can be used in the counter control application. Upon completion of counting, the specified output terminal will be activated. (Pr.03.00 to Pr.03.01 set to 10). (the count value will be reset after reaching the setting of Pr.03.05) Related parameters: Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)), Pr.03.01(Multi-function Output Terminal MO1), Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))



When the display shows c555, the drive has counted 555 times. If display shows c555•, it means that real counter value is between 5,550 and 5,559.

03	.06 Preliminary	Count Value	
	Settings	0 to 9999	Factory Setting: 0
	When the coun terminal will be		c1 to this value, the corresponding multi-function output
Ш	one of Pr.04.05	to 04.08 should be s	of the internal counter. To increase the internal counter, et to 12. Upon completion of counting, the specified output o Pr.03.01 set to 11).
			e AC motor drive run in low speed to stop.
Ω	function Output function Input T	Terminal MO1), Pr.0	function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)), Pr.03.01(Multi- 4.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi- .07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and al (MI6)
	Example: The t	iming diagram for Pr.	03.05=5 and Pr.03.06=3



03.07

EF Active when Terminal Count Value Attained

Factory Setting: 0

- Settings 0 Terminal count value attained, no EF display
  - 1 Terminal count value attained, EF active
- The E.F. is external fault. It needs to set one of Pr.04.05~Pr.04.08 to 14 to active the terminal.

  If this parameter is set to 1 and the desired value of counter is attained, the AC drive will treat it as a fault. The drive will stop and show the "EF" message on the display. If this parameter is set to 0 and the desired value of counter is attained, the AC drive will continue run.
- It is used for choosing stop the AC motor drive or not when the desired value of counter is attained.



The digital keypad is optional. When using without the keypad, the "FAULT" LED will be ON when there is fault message or warning indication set by external terminals.

03	.08 Fan Contro	ıl			
			Factory Setting: 0		
	Settings	0	Fan always ON		
		1	1 minute after AC motor drive stops, fan will be OFF		
		2	Fan ON when AC motor drive runs, fan OFF when AC motor drive stops		
		3	Fan ON when preliminary heatsink temperature attained		
Ш Ш	Setting 0: fan will be ON after the AC motor drive is power on.				
<u>n</u>	Setting 2: fan runs when the AC motor drive runs and stops when the AC motor drive stops. Setting 3: fan will auto detect the temperature of heatsink and operate by the temperature. When heatsink temperature is higher than 60°C, fan will run and the fan will stop once the heatsink temperature is lower than 40°C.				

Settings



Factory display: 0

The Digital Output Used by PLC (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models) 03.09

Read Only

Bit0=1: RLY used by PLC

Bit2=1: MO2/RA2 used by PLC

Bit1=1: MO1 used by PLC

Bit3=1: MO3/RA3 used by PLC

Bit4=1: MO4/RA4 used by PLC

Bit5=1: MO5/RA5 used by PLC

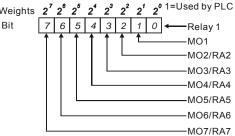
Bit6=1: MO6/RA6 used by PLC

Bit7=1: MO7/RA7 used by PLC

The equivalent 8-bit is used to display the status (used or not used) of each digital output. The value that Pr.03.09 displays is the result after converting 8-bit binary into decimal value.

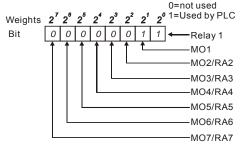
 $\Box$ For standard AC motor drive, it only has 2-bit (bit0 and bit1). When extension card is installed, the number of the digital output terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the digital output terminals is shown as follows.

0=not used



For example: when Pr.03.09 is set to 3 (decimal) = 00000011 (binary) that indicates Relay1 Ш and MO1 are used by PLC. (Pr.03.09=  $2^0+2^1=3$ )





**03.10** The Analog Output Used by PLC (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models)

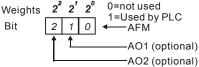
Settings Read Only Factory display: 0

Bit0=1: AFM used by PLC

Bit1=1: AO1 used by PLC

Bit2=1: AO2 used by PLC

The equivalent 1-bit is used to display the status (used or not used) of each analog output. The value that Pr.03.10 displays is the result after converting 1-bit binary into decimal value.

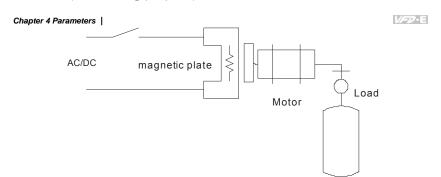


For Example:

If Pr.03.10 displays 1, it means that AFM is used by PLC.

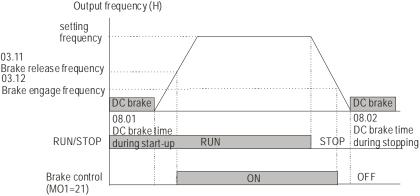
03.11	Brake Relea	se Frequency	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00 to 20.0Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00
03.12	Brake Engag	ge Frequency	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00 to 20.0Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00

- These two parameters are used to set control of mechanical brake via the output terminals (Relay or MO1) by setting Pr.03.00~03.01.
- When Pr.03.00~03.01 is set to 21, the multi-function output terminal will be activated when the output frequency reaches Pr.03.11. When the AC motor drive stops and the output frequency reaches Pr.03.12, this multi-function output terminal will be activated.
- Related parameters: Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)) and Pr.03.01(Multi-function Output Terminal MO1)



# Example:

When using Pr.03.11 and Pr.03.12 are used in life equipment as above figure. The timing figure is shown as follows. The DC brake is used before start-up and after stop. It can have high output torque at the beginning of start-up. The Brake Release Frequency (Pr.03.11) can be set by the requirement. The Brake Engage Frequency (Pr.03.12) can be set by requirement to be used when stopping near 0Hz to prevent vibration of counterforce for smooth operation.



- Pr.03.00~03.01 Multi-function Output Terminal:24 Function of Output Frequency Control Multi-output terminal ON/OFF : When output frequency is greater than Pr.03.11(Brake Release Frequency), this multi-function output terminal is conducted : When output frequency is less than Pr.03.11 (Brake Release Frequency), this multi-function output terminal is open circuit. Please note that when you select this function, Pr.03.11 MUST be greater than Pr.03.12, otherwise the multi-function output terminal is always in open circuit condition.
- Related parameters: 03.00 Multi-function Output (Relay) \ 03.01 Multi-function Output Terminal (MO1)



# **03.13** Display the Status of Multi-function Output Terminals

Settings Read Only

Factory display: ##

Bit0: RLY Status

Bit1: MO1 Status

Bit2: MO2/RA2 Status

Bit3: MO3/RA3 Status

Bit4: MO4/RA4 Status

Bit5: MO5/RA5 Status

Bit6: MO6/RA6 Status

Bit7: MO7/RA7 Status

When all output external terminals aren't activated, Pr.03.13 will display 255 (111111111).

For standard AC motor drive (without extension card), the multi-function output terminals

For standard AC motor drive (without extension card), the multi-function output terminals are falling-edge triggered and Pr.03.13 will display 3 (11) for no action.

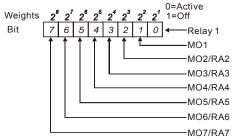
For Example:

If Pr.03.13 displays 2, it means Relay 1 is active.

The display value 2 =bit 1 X 2<sup>1</sup>

When extension card is installed, the number of the multi-function output terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the multi-function output terminals is

shown as follows.





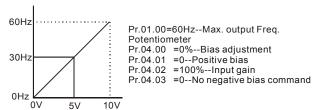
# Group 4: Input Function Parameters

04.00		otentio	Unit: %	
	Settings 0.0 to 200.0%		Factory Setting: 0.0	
04.01				
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Positive Bias	
		1	Negative Bias	
04.02				Unit: %
	Settings	0.1 to	200.0%	Factory Setting: 100.0
04.03 Keypad Potentiometer Negative Bias, Reverse Motion Enable/Disable				
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	No Negative Bias Command	
- D		1	Negative Bias: REV Motion Enabled	

Pr.04.00~04.03 are used for those applications that use analog voltage signal to adjust the setting frequency. Please refer to the following examples for the details of keypad potentiometer (optional, 0~10V or ±10V).

# Example 1: Standard application

This is the most used setting. The user only needs to set Pr.02.00 to 04. The frequency command comes from keypad potentiometer.

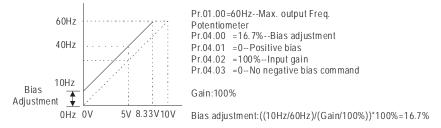


# Example 2: Use of bias

This example shows the influence of changing the bias. When the input is 0V the output frequency is 10 Hz. At mid-point a potentiometer will give 40 Hz. Once the Maximum Output Frequency is reached, any further increase of the potentiometer or signal will not increase the output frequency. (To use the full potentiometer range, please refer to Example 3.) The value of external input voltage/current 0-8.33V corresponds to the setting frequency 10-60Hz. Thus, the center of the

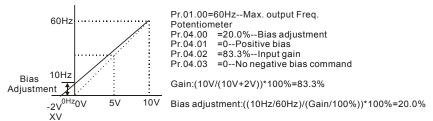


keypad potentiometer is 40Hz and the value of external input voltage/current 8.33~10V corresponds to the setting frequency 60Hz. Please refer to example 3 for this part.



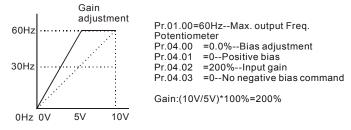
Example 3: Use of bias and gain for use of full range

This example also shows a popular method. The whole scale of the potentiometer can be used as desired. In addition to signals of 0 to 10V, the popular voltage signals also include signals of 0 to 5V, or any value under 10V. Regarding the setting, please refer to the following examples.



## Example 4: Use of 0-5V potentiometer range via gain adjustment

This example shows a potentiometer range of 0 to 5 Volts. Instead of adjusting gain as example below, you can set Pr. 01.00 to 120Hz to achieve the same results.

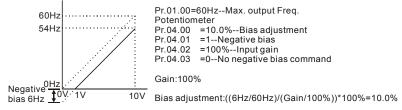


4-86
Send Quote Requests to info@automatedpt.com
Call +1(800)985-6929 To Order or Order Online At Deltaacdrives.com



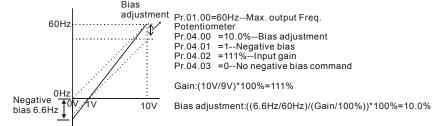
# Example 5: Use of negative bias in noisy environment

In this example, a 1V negative bias is used. In noisy environments it is advantageous to use negative bias to provide a noise margin (1V in this example).



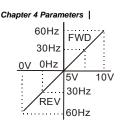
Example 6: Use of negative bias in noisy environment and gain adjustment to use full potentiometer range

In this example, a negative bias is used to provide a noise margin. Also a potentiometer frequency gain is used to allow the Maximum Output Frequency to be reached.



Example 7: Use of 0-10V potentiometer signal to run motor in FWD and REV direction

In this example, the input is programmed to run a motor in both forward and reverse direction. The motor will be idle when the potentiometer position is at mid-point of its scale. Using the settings in this example disables the external FWD and REV controls.



Pr.01.00=60Hz--Max. output Freq.

Potentiometer

Pr.04.00 =50.0%--Bias adjustment

Pr.04.01 =1--Negative bias

Pr.04.02 = 200%--Input gain

Pr.04.03 =1--Negative bias: REV motion enabled

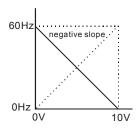
Gain:(10V/5V)\*100%=200%

Bias adjustment:((60Hz/60Hz)/(Gain/100%))\*100%=200%

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# Example 8: Use negative slope

In this example, the use of negative slope is shown. Negative slopes are used in applications for control of pressure, temperature or flow. The sensor that is connected to the input generates a large signal (10V) at high pressure or flow. With negative slope settings, the AC motor drive will slow stop the motor. With these settings the AC motor drive will always run in only one direction (reverse). This can only be changed by exchanging 2 wires to the motor.



Pr.01.00=60Hz--Max. output Freq.

Potentiometer

Pr.04.00 =100%--Bias adjustment

Pr.04.01 =0--Positive bias

Pr.04.02 =100%--Input gain

Pr.04.03 =1--Negative bias: REV motion enabled

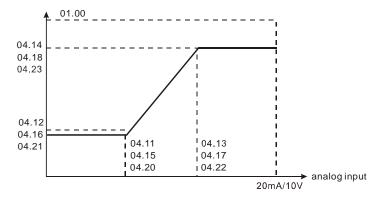
Gain:(10V/10V)\*100%=100%

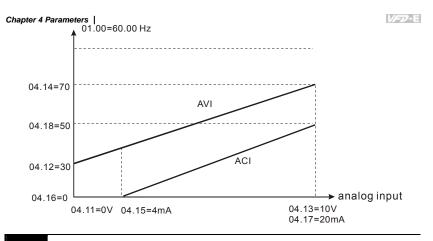
Bias adjustment:((60Hz/60Hz)/(Gain/100%))\*100%=100%

04.11	Minimum A	VI Voltage	Unit: V
	Settings	0.0 to 10.0V	Factory Setting: 0.0
04.12	Minimum A	VI Frequency (percentage of Pr.01.00)	Unit: %
	Settings	0.0 to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 0.0
04.13	Maximum A	AVI Voltage	Unit: V
	Settings	0.0 to 10.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
04.14	Maximum A	AVI Frequency (percentage of Pr. 01.00)	Unit: %
	Settings	0.0 to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 100.0
04.15	Minimum A	CI Current	Unit: mA
	Settings	0.0 to 20.0mA	Factory Setting: 4.0
04.16	Minimum A	CI Frequency (percentage of Pr. 01.00)	Unit: %
	Settings	0.0 to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 0.0
	_		
04.17	Maximum A	ACI Current	Unit: mA
	Settings	0.0 to 20.0mA	Factory Setting: 20.0

Chapter 4	4 Parameters	I		<i>V∕=</i> 77-E
04.18	Maximum .	Unit: %		
	Settings	Factory Setting: 100.0		
04.19	04.19 ACI Terminal Mode Selection: ACI/ AVI2 analog signal			
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Accept ACI 4~20mA analog current signal	
		1	Accept AVI2 0~10V analog voltage signal	
04.20	20 Minimum AVI2 Voltage			Unit: V
	Settings	0.0	to 10.0V	Factory Setting: 0.0
04.21	Minimum AVI2 Frequency (percentage of Pr.1-00)		requency (percentage of Pr.1-00)	Unit: %
	Settings	0.0	to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 0.0
04.22	Maximum AVI2 Voltage			Unit: V
	Settings	0.0	to 10.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0
04.23	Maximum AVI2 Frequency (percentage of Pr.1-00)			Unit: %
	Settings	0.0	to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 100.0
ΩТ	here is an AC	:I/A\/I2	dip switch on the AC motor drive. Switch to AC	I for 4 to 20mA analog

- There is an ACI/AVI2 dip switch on the AC motor drive. Switch to ACI for 4 to 20mA analog current signal (ACI) (Pr.04.19 should be set to 0) and AVI2 for analog voltage signal (AVI2) (Pr.04.19 should be set to 1). When ACI/AVI2 dip switch is not set by Pr.04.19, the keypad (optional) will display fault code "AErr" and needs to press "RESET" to clear it.
- The above parameters are used to set the analog input reference values. The min and max frequencies are based on Pr.01.00 (during open-loop control) as shown in the following.





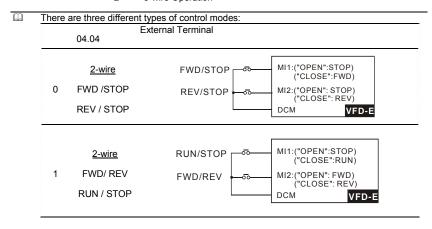
04.04 Multi-function Input Terminal (MI1, MI2) 2-wire/ 3-wire Operation Control Modes

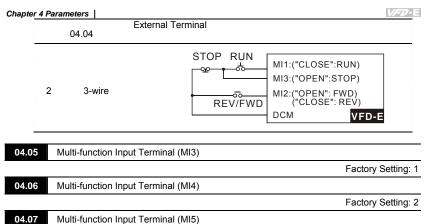
Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 2-wire: FWD/STOP, REV/STOP

2-wire: FWD/REV, RUN/STOP

2 3-wire Operation





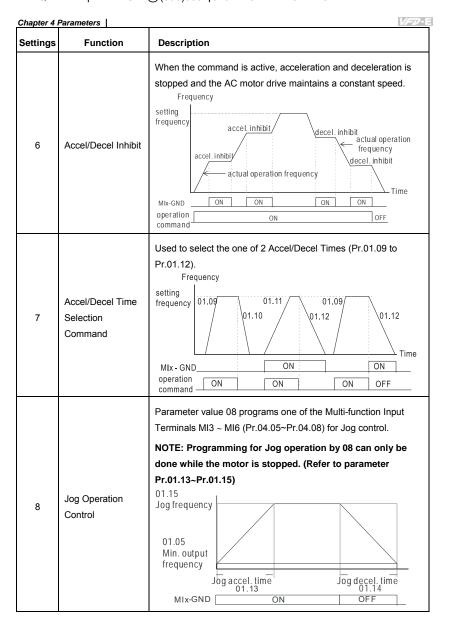
04.08

Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6)

Factory Setting: 3

Factory Setting: 4

Settings	Function	Description	
0	No Function	Any unused terminals should be programmed to 0 to insure they have no effect on operation.	
1	Multi-Step Speed Command 1	These four inputs select the multi-speed defined by Pr.05.00 to	
2	Multi-Step Speed Command 2	Pr.05.14 as shown in the diagram at the end of this table.	
3	Multi-Step Speed Command 3	NOTE: Pr.05.00 to Pr.05.14 can also be used to control output speed by programming the AC motor drive's internal PLC function. There are 17 step speed frequencies (including	
4	Multi-Step Speed Command 4	Master Frequency and Jog Frequency) to select for application.	
5	External Reset	The External Reset has the same function as the Reset key on the Digital keypad. After faults such as O.H., O.C. and O.V. are cleared this input can be used to reset the drive.	



Chapter 4	Parameters	V-20-15	
Settings	Function	Description	
9	External Base Block (Refer to Pr. 08.06)	Parameter value 09 programs a Multi-function Input Terminals for external Base Block control.  NOTE: When a Base-Block signal is received, the AC motor drive will block all output and the motor will free run. When base block control is deactivated, the AC drive will start its speed search function and synchronize with the motor speed, and then accelerate to Master Frequency.  external base block  output frequency  output with last frequency command  output voltage  Speed search starts with last frequency command  output voltage	
10	UP: Increase Master Frequency	Increase/decrease the Master Frequency each time an input is received or continuously when the input stays active. When both	
11	DOWN: Decrease Master Frequency	inputs are active at the same time, the Master Frequency increase/decrease is halted. Please refer to Pr.02.07, 02.08. This function is also called "motor potentiometer".	
12	Counter Trigger	Parameter value 12 programs one of the Multi-function Input Terminals MI3~MI6 (Pr.04.05~Pr.04.08) to increment the AC drive's internal counter. When an input is received, the counter is incremented by 1.	
13	Counter Reset	When active, the counter is reset and inhibited. To enable counting the input should be OFF. Refer to Pr.03.05 and 03.06.	

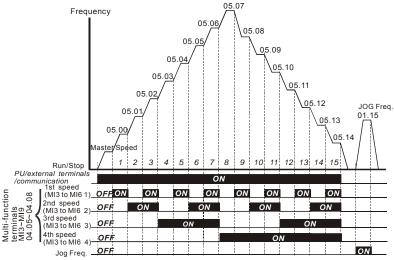
Chapter 4	Parameters	V/=7/-1:		
Settings	Function	Description		
14	External Fault	Parameter value 14 programs one of the Multi-function Input Terminals MI3~MI6 (Pr.04.05~Pr.04.08) to be External Fault (E.F.) inputs.  voltage frequency setting frequency  MIx-GND ON OFF ON OPF OPEration Command		
15	PID function disabled	When an input ON with this setting is ON, the PID function will be disabled.		
16	Output Shutoff Stop	AC motor drive will stop output and the motor free run if one of these settings is enabled. If the status of terminal is changed, AC motor drive will restart from 0Hz.  voltage frequency setting frequency operation Command  ON  ON		
17	Parameter lock enable	When this setting is enabled, all parameters will be locked and write parameters is disabled.		

Chapter 4 Parameters			
Settings	Function	Description	
18	Operation Command Selection (Pr.02.01 setting/external terminals)	ON: Operation command via Ext. Terminals  OFF: Operation command via Pr.02.01 setting  When the settings 18, 19 and 20 are ON at the same time, the priority should be setting 18 > setting 19 > setting 20.	
19	Operation Command Selection (Pr 02.01 setting/Digital Keypad)	ON: Operation command via Digital Keypad  OFF: Operation command via Pr.02.01 setting  When the settings 18, 19 and 20 are ON at the same time, the priority should be setting 18 > setting19 > setting20.	
20	Operation Command Selection (Pr 02.01 setting/ Communication)	ON: Operation command via Communication  OFF: Operation command via Pr.02.01 setting  When the settings 18, 19 and 20 are ON at the same time, the priority should be setting 18 > setting19 > setting20.	
21	Forward/Reverse	This function has top priority to set the direction for running (If "Pr.02.04=0")	
22	Source of second frequency command enabled	Used to select the first/second frequency command source. Refer to Pr.02.00 and 02.09.  ON: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Frequency command source  OFF: 1 <sup>st</sup> Frequency command source	
23	Run/Stop PLC Program (PLC1) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	ON: Run PLC Program OFF: Stop PLC Program When AC motor drive is in STOP mode and this function is enabled, it will display PLC1 in the PLC page and execute PLC program. When this function is disabled, it will display PLC0 in the PLC page and stop executing PLC program. The motor will be stopped by Pr.02.02. When operation command source is external terminal, the keypad cannot be used to change PLC status. And this function will be invalid when the AC Motor drive is in PLC2 status.	

Chapter 4 Parameters		<i>V/</i> 刃・E
Settings	Function	Description
23	Quick Stop (ONLY for VFD*E*C models)	It is only valid when Pr.02.01 is set to 5 in VFD*E*C models.
24	Download/Execute/ Monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	When AC motor drive is in STOP mode and this function is enabled, it will display PLC2 in the PLC page and you can download/execute/monitor PLC. When this function is disabled, it will display PLC0 in the PLC page and stop executing PLC program. The motor will be stopped by Pr.02.02.  When operation command source is external terminal, the keypad cannot be used to change PLC status. And this function will be invalid when the AC Motor drive is in PLC1 status.
25	Simple position function	This function should be used with Pr.01.20~Pr.01.25 for simple position. Refer to Pr.01.25 for details.
26	OOB (Out of Balance Detection)	The OOB (Out Of Balance Detection) function can be used with PLC for washing machine. When this setting is enabled, it will get $\Delta\theta$ value from the settings of Pr.08.21 and Pr.08.22. PLC or host controller will decide the motor speed by this t $\Delta\theta$ value (Pr.08.23)
27	Motor selection (bit 0)	When this setting is enabled, it can be used for motor selection which is only possible during stop. (Pr. 01.01~01.06, 01.26~01.43, 07.18~07.38, 07.00~07.06).
28	Motor selection (bit 1)	For example: MI1=27, MI2=28 When MI1 and MI2 are OFF, it selects motor 0. When MI1 is ON and MI2 is OFF, it selects motor 1. When MI1 is OFF and MI2 is ON, it selects motor 2. When MI1 and MI2 are ON, it selects motor 3.



# Multi-Step Speed



Multi-speed via External Terminals

	MI6=4	MI5=3	MI4=2	MI3=1
Master frequency	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
1 <sup>st</sup> speed	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
2 <sup>nd</sup> speed	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
3 <sup>rd</sup> speed	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
4 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
5 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
6 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
7 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	ON	ON
8 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
9 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
10 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
11 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	ON	ON
12 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
13 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	OFF	ON
14 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	ON	OFF
15 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	ON	ON

VPD-E

04.09

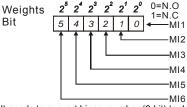
Multi-function Input Contact Selection

Settings 0 to 4095 Factory Setting: 0

This parameter can be used to set the status of multi-function terminals (MI1~MI6 (N.O./N.C.)

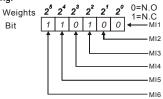
- for standard AC motor drive).

  The MI1~MI3 setting will be invalid when the operation command source is external terminal
  - The MI1~MI3 setting will be invalid when the operation command source is external terminal (2/3wire).



The Setting method: It needs to convert binary number (6-bit) to decimal number for input.

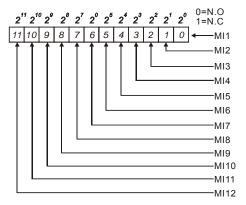
For example: if setting MI3, MI5, MI6 to be N.C. and MI1, MI2, MI4 to be N.O. The setting value Pr.04.09 should be bit5X2<sup>5</sup>+bit4X2<sup>4</sup>+bit2X2<sup>2</sup>= 1X2<sup>5</sup>+1X2<sup>4</sup>+1X2<sup>2</sup>= 32+16+4=52 as shown in the following.



The setting value =  $bit5x2^5 + bit4x2^4 + bit2x2^2$ =  $1x2^5 + 1x2^4 + 1x2^2$ = 32 + 16 + 4 = 52Setting 04.09

When extension card is installed, the number of the multi-function input terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the multi-function input terminals is shown as follows.

Weights Bit



VPD-E

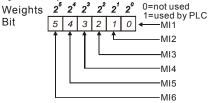
04.10	Digital Terminal Input Debouncing Time	Unit: 2ms
	Settings 1 to 20	Factory Setting: 1
	This parameter is used to set the response time of	digital input terminals MI1~MI6.
Ш	This parameter is to delay the signals on digital inpumsec, etc. The delay time is to debounce noisy signalfunction.	

The AC motor drive will check the status of multi-function input terminals every 2ms. It will only confirm the command and change the status when the input terminals status is changed. Thus, the delay time from command input to execution is 2msec+ (Pr.04.10+1) X 2ms. Suppose that Pr.04.10 is set to 4, the delay time will be 12ms.

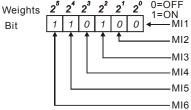
04.24 The Digital	The Digital Input Used by PLC (NOT for VFD*E*C models)				
Settings	Read Only	Factory display: 0			
Display	Bit0=1: MI1 used by PLC				
	Bit1=1: MI2 used by PLC				
	Bit2=1: MI3 used by PLC				
	Bit3=1: MI4 used by PLC				
	Bit4=1: MI5 used by PLC				
	Bit5=1: MI6 used by PLC				
	Bit6=1: MI7 used by PLC				
	Bit7=1: MI8 used by PLC				
	Bit8=1: MI9 used by PLC				
	Bit9=1: MI10 used by PLC				
	Bit10=1: MI11 used by PLC				
	Bit11=1: MI12 used by PLC				

VPD-E

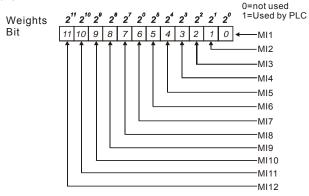
For standard AC motor drive (without extension card), the equivalent 6-bit is used to display the status (used or not used) of each digital input. The value for Pr.04.24 to display is the result after converting 6-bit binary into decimal value.



For example: when Pr.04.24 is set to 52 (decimal) = 110100 (binary) that indicates MI3, MI5 and MI6 are used by PLC.



When extension card is installed, the number of the digital input terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the digital input terminals is shown as follows.





Settir	igs Read Or	nly Factory display: 0
Displ	ay Bit0=1: A	AVI used by PLC
Bit1=1: ACI/AVI2 used by PLC		ACI/AVI2 used by PLC
	Bit2=1: A	Al1 used by PLC
	Bit3=1: A	Al2 used by PLC
value for		play is the result after converting 2-bit binary into decimal value. ghts $2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0 0$ =not used $3 2 1 1 0 \longleftrightarrow AVI$
		ACI/AVI2 —Al1 (optional) —Al2 (optional)
<b>04.26</b> Displ	ay the Status of	ACI/AVI2 Al1 (optional)
04.26 Displ		ACI/AVI2 —AI1 (optional) —AI2 (optional)  f Multi-function Input Terminal
	ngs Read Or	ACI/AVI2 AI1 (optional) AI2 (optional)  f Multi-function Input Terminal  Placetory display: ##
Settir	ngs Read Or	ACI/AVI2 AI1 (optional) AI2 (optional)  f Multi-function Input Terminal  Also are a sectory display: ##

Bit4: MI5 Status Bit5: MI6 Status

Bit3: MI4 Status

Bit6: MI7 Status
Bit7: MI8 Status

Bit8: MI9 Status

Bit9: MI10 Status

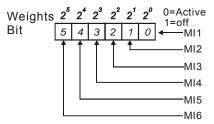
Bit10: MI11 Status

Bit11: MI12 Status

The multi-function input terminals are falling-edge triggered. For standard AC motor drive (without extension card), there are MI1 to MI6 and Pr.04.26 will display 63 (111111) for no action.

VFD-E

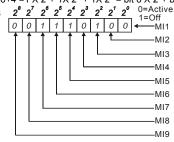




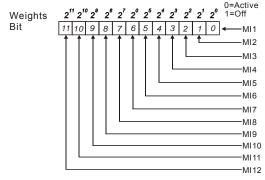
For Example:

If Pr.04.26 displays 52, it means MI1, MI2 and MI4 are active.

The display value 52= 32+16+4 =1 X  $2^5$ + 1X  $2^4$  + 1X  $2^2$  = bit 6 X  $2^5$ + bit 5 X  $2^4$  + bit 3 X  $2^2$ Weights  $2^8$   $2^7$   $2^8$   $2^5$   $2^4$   $2^3$   $2^2$   $2^1$   $2^0$  0=Active



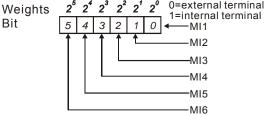
When extension card is installed, the number of the multi-function input terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the multi-function input terminals is shown as follows.





04.27	IIIterria/LX	terrial india faricaon inpat reminals	Celection
	Settings	0 to 4095	Factory Setting: 0

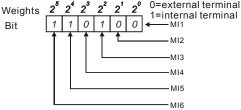
- This parameter is used to select the terminals to be internal terminal or external terminal. You can activate internal terminals by Pr.04.28. A terminal cannot be both internal terminal and external terminal at the same time.
- For standard AC motor drive (without extension card), the multi-function input terminals are MI1 to MI6 as shown in the following.



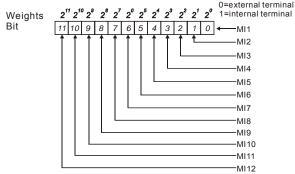
The Setting method is convert binary number to decimal number for input.

Internal/External Multi-function Input Terminals Selection

For example: if setting MI3, MI5, MI6 to be internal terminals and MI1, MI2, MI4 to be external terminals. The setting value should be bit5X2<sup>5</sup>+bit4X2<sup>4</sup>+bit2X2<sup>2</sup>= 1X2<sup>5</sup>+1X2<sup>4</sup>+1X2<sup>2</sup>= 32+16+4=52 as shown in the following.



When extension card is installed, the number of the multi-function input terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the multi-function input terminals is shown as follows.

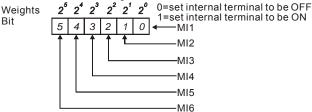


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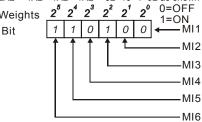


04.28	✓ Internal	Terminal Status	
	Settings	0 to 4095	Factory Setting: 0
Ш	This paran or PLC.	neter is used to set	t the internal terminal action via keypad(optional), communication

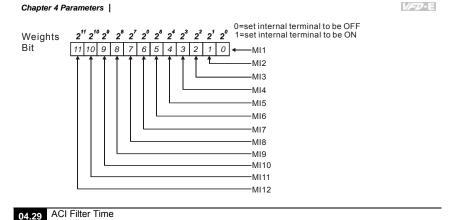
For standard AC motor drive (without extension card), the multi-function input terminals are MI1 to MI6 as shown in the following.



For example, if setting MI3, MI5 and MI6 to be ON, Pr.04.28 should be set to bit5X2<sup>5</sup>+bit4X2<sup>4</sup>+bit2X2<sup>2</sup> = 1X2<sup>5</sup>+1X2<sup>4</sup>+1X2<sup>2</sup> = 32+16+4=52 as shown in the following.



When extension card is installed, the number of the multi-function input terminals will increase according to the extension card. The maximum number of the multi-function input terminals is shown as follows.



Factory Setting: 50

0 ~ 9999 (\*2ms)

Settings

# V∕Ð-E

# Group 5: Multi-step Speeds Parameters

05.00		Unit: Hz
05.01		Unit: Hz
05.02		Unit: Hz
05.03		Unit: Hz
05.04		Unit: Hz
05.05		Unit: Hz
05.06		Unit: Hz
05.07	₩8th Step Speed Frequency	Unit: Hz
05.08	₩9th Step Speed Frequency	Unit: Hz
05.09		Unit: Hz
05.10		Unit: Hz
05.11		Unit: Hz
05.12		Unit: Hz
05.13		Unit: Hz
05.14		Unit: Hz
	Settings 0.00 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00

The Multi-function Input Terminals (refer to setting 1~4 of Pr.04.05 to 04.08) are used to select one of the AC motor drive Multi-step speeds(max. 15 speeds). The speeds (frequencies) are determined by Pr.05.00 to 05.14 as shown in the following.

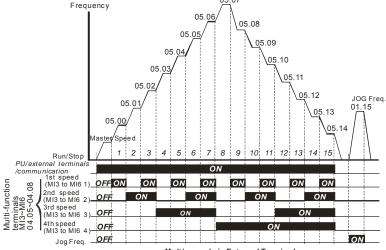
- The operation time of multi-step speeds can be set by PLC program.
- The run/stop command can be controlled by the external terminal/digital keypad/communication via Pr.02.01.
- Each one of multi-step speeds can be set within 0.0~599.00Hz during operation.
- These parameters can be applied in small machinery, food processing machinery, washing equipment to control the operation procedure. It can be used instead of traditional circuit, such as relay, switch or counter.
- Explanation for the timing diagram for multi-step speeds and external terminals The Related parameter settings are:
  - 1. Pr.05.00~05.14: setting multi-step speeds (to set the frequency of each step speed)
  - 2. Pr.04.05~04.08: setting multi-function input terminals (multi-step speed 1~4)
  - 3. The repeat operation setting of 1st-15th step speed frequency: can use PLC program to control. Please refer to Appendix D How to use PLC function for details.
  - 4. The operation direction setting of 1st-15th step speed frequency: can use PLC program to control. Please refer to Appendix D How to use PLC function for details.
  - 5. The operation time setting of 1st-15th step speed frequency: can use PLC program to control. Please refer to Appendix D How to use PLC function for details. Operations:

Once the AC motor drive receives "RUN" command, it will operate by parameters settings and PLC program till the 15th step speed frequency is completed.

☐ If it is repeat operation by PLC program, the AC motor drive will operate by the settings from Pr.05.00→Pr.05.01→....→ Pr.05.14→Pr.05.00→Pr.05.01.till the operation command is OFF.

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Related parameters: Pr.01.15(Jog Frequency), Pr.01.07(Output Frequency Upper Limit), Pr.01.08(Output Frequency Lower Limit), Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))



Multi-speed via External Terminals

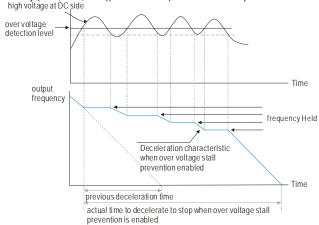
	MI6=4	MI5=3	MI4=2	MI3=1
Master frequency	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
1 <sup>st</sup> speed	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
2 <sup>nd</sup> speed	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
3 <sup>rd</sup> speed	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
4 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
5 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
6 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
7 <sup>th</sup> speed	OFF	ON	ON	ON
8 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
9 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
10 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
11 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	OFF	ON	ON
12 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
13 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	OFF	ON
14 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	ON	OFF
15 <sup>th</sup> speed	ON	ON	ON	ON

### VFD-E

# Group 6: Protection Parameters

06.00	Over-Vo	Itage Stall Prevention	Unit: V	
	Settings	115V/230V series	330.0 to 410.0V	Factory Setting: 390.0
		460V series	660.0 to 820.0V	Factory Setting: 780.0
		0	Disable Over-voltage Stall Prevention brake resistor)	(with brake unit or

- 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.
- With moderate inertia load, over-voltage stall prevention will not occur and the real deceleration time will be equal to the setting of deceleration time. The AC drive will automatically extend the deceleration time with high inertia loads. If the deceleration time is critical for the application, a brake resistor or brake unit should be used.
- When the function of over-voltage stall prevention is activated, the deceleration time of the AC motor drive will be larger than the setting.
- When the deceleration time is obstruction in the application, it is not suitable to use this function. The solution are:
  - 1. moderate increase the deceleration time
  - 2. used with a brake resistor (refer to appendix B for details) to consume the regenerative energy by heat.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.10(Decel Time 1), Pr.01.12(Decel Time 2), Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)) and Pr.03.01(Multi-function Output Terminal MO1)



Chapter 4 Parameters |

Ode-Current Stall Prevention during Acceleration

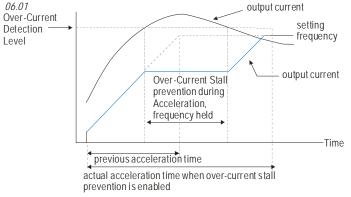
Unit: %

Settings 20 to 250%

Factory Setting: 170

#### 0: disable

- A setting of 100% is equal to the Rated Output Current of the drive.
- During acceleration, the AC drive output current may increase abruptly and exceed the value specified by Pr.06.01 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 it stalls due to the small motor power or operate with factory setting, please decrease the setting of Pr.06.01.
- When the acceleration time is obstruction in the application, it is not suitable to use this function. The solution are:
  - 1. moderate increase the acceleration time
  - setting Pr.01.16 (Auto acceleration / deceleration (refer to Accel/Decel time setting)) to 1, 3 or 4.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.09(Accel Time 1), Pr.01.11(Accel Time 2), Pr.01.16(Auto acceleration / deceleration (refer to Accel/Decel time setting)), Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)), Pr.03.01(Multi-function Output Terminal MO1) and Pr.06.03(Over-Torque Detection Mode (OL2))

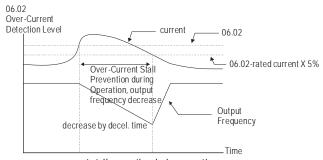




- The over-current stall prevention during operation function is a protection. When the motor runs with constant speed, the AC motor drive will decrease the output frequency automatically when momentary overload.
- If the output current exceeds the setting specified in Pr.06.02 when the drive is operating, the drive will decrease its output frequency by Pr.01.10/Pr.01.12 to prevent the motor stall. If the output current is lower than (Pr.06.02 setting –rated current X 5%), the drive will accelerate again by Pr.01.09/Pr.01.11 to catch up with the set frequency command value.

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Related parameter: Pr.06.03 Over-Torque Detection Mode (OL2)



over-current stall prevention during operation

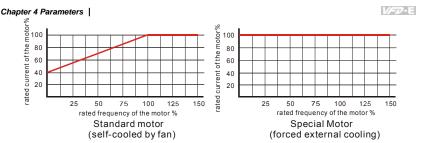


Please do not set the over-current stall prevention to a small value to prevent over-low torque.

06.0	Over-Torqu	ie Dete	ction Mode (OL2)
			Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Over-Torque detection disabled.
		1	Over-Torque detection enabled during constant speed operation.  After over-torque is detected, keep running until OL1 or OL occurs.
		2	Over-Torque detection enabled during constant speed operation. After over-torque is detected, stop running.
		3	Over-Torque detection enabled during acceleration. After over- torque is detected, keep running until OL1 or OL occurs.
		4	Over-Torque detection enabled during acceleration. After over-torque is detected, stop running.
			nines the operation mode of the drive after the over-torque (OL2) nines the operation mode of the drive after the over-torque (OL2) is

- 0 detected via the following method:
  - 1. if the output current exceeds the over-torque detection level (Pr.06.04) and the detection time is longer than the setting of Pr.06.05 Over-Torque Detection Time, the warning message "OL2" is displayed on digital keypad (optional). It needs to press "RESET" to clear the warning
  - 2. If a Multi-function Output Terminal is set to over-torque detection (Pr.03.00~03.01=04), the output is on. Please refer to Pr.03.00~03.01 for details.
- Ш Setting 1 or 2; it is used to detect with constant speed. For setting 2, it will free run to stop after over-torque is detected.
- Ш Setting 3 or 4: it is used to detect during acceleration. For setting 4, it will free run to stop after over-torque is detected.
- Ш Related parameters: Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RA1, RB1, RC1)), Pr.03.01(Multifunction Output Terminal MO1), Pr.06.01(Over-Current Stall Prevention during Accel), Pr.06.02(Over-Current Stall Prevention during Operation) Pr.06.04(Over-Torque Detection Level) and Pr.06.05(Over-Torque Detection Time)

Chap	ter 4 Parameters	I		<i>\/-</i> ⊅-E
06	.04	rque D	etection Level (OL2)	Unit: %
	Settings	10 t	0 200%	Factory Setting: 150
06	.05 Over-Torq	ue Dete	ection Time (OL2)	Unit: second
	Settings	0.1	to 60.0 sec	Factory Setting: 0.1
	Pr.06.05 sets in The method to 1. when output 2. when over-tilf a Multi-funct output is on. P	he time detect t currer orque t ion Out lease r	al to the Rated Output Current of the driv for how long over-torque must be detect over-torque is shown as follows: t exceeds over-torque detection level (Pr me exceeds over torque detection ime ( put Terminal is set to over-torque detection efer to Pr.03.00~03.01 for details.	ed before "OL2" is displayed. .06.04) Pr.06.05) on (Pr.03.00~03.01=04), the
	in V/f control. torque of moto Related param	Γhus, it r. neters: l	Pr.03.00(Multi-function Output Relay (RAn Output Terminal MO1)	for drive to limit the output
06	.06 Electronic	Therma	al Overload Relay Selection (OL1)	
				Factory Setting: 2
	Settings	0	Operate with a Standard Motor (self-o	cooled by fan)
		1	Operate with a Special Motor (forced	external cooling)
		2	Operation disabled	
<u>n</u>	This function is	s used to fan) o	d to set the operation selection of the ele o protect the motor from overloading or co perates in low frequency, overload is seld	overheating. When the motor
	When the rate	d curre parame	nt of motor is less than drive's or bad des eter to limit the output current of the AC m	
Ф	Setting 0: the shaft). When o	electror peratin	e. ic thermal relay is used for standard mot g in low speed, the motor heat dissipation action time of the electronic thermal rela	n function will be bad. Thus, it
	Setting 1: the power). The h	electror eat diss	thermal relay is used for special motor(hipation function has no direction relation by is still held in low speed to ensure the	neatsink uses independent with rotation speed. Thus, the
	In the frequent protection due	power to this	ON/OFF applications, it can't use this pa function will be reset once the power is C motor when an AC motor drive is conne	rameter (even set to 0 or 1) for OFF. Thus, it needs to add the
	Setting 0 or 1:	when t drive wi	ne electronic thermal relay protection is e Il display "OL1" and free run to stop. It ne	enabled in low speed operation,
Ш			r.06.07(Electronic Thermal Characteristic	3)





When the standard motor operates in low speed with rated current, the motor overload protection will occur easily. Thus, please use the special motor when operates in low speed with rated current.

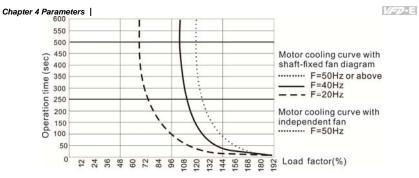
Refer to Appendix C.3 How to choose a suitable motor for motor selection.

06.07	Electronic	Thermal Characteristic	Unit: second
	Settings	30 to 600 sec	Factory Setting: 60

- The parameter determines the time required for activating the I<sup>2</sup>t electronic thermal protection function by the output frequency/current of the AC motor drive and operation time to prevent motor from overheating.
- The electronic thermal overload relay acts by Pr.06.06 setting:
  - 1. Pr.06.06 is set to 0(Operate with a Standard Motor (self-cooled by fan)): when the output current is greater than (Pr.07.00 Motor Rated Current (Motor 0)X (the corresponding motor rated current % of motor rated frequency in standard motor figure in Pr.06.06) X150%), the AC motor drive will start to count time. When accumulated time exceeds Pr.06.07(Electronic Thermal Characteristic) setting, the electronic thermal overload relay protection (OL1) will be ON.
  - 2. Pr.06.06 is set to 1(Operate with a Special Motor (forced external cooling)): when the output current is greater than (Pr.07.00 Motor Rated Current (Motor 0)X (the corresponding motor rated current % of motor rated frequency in special motor figure in Pr.06.06) X150%), the AC motor drive will start to count time. When accumulated time exceeds Pr.06.07(Electronic Thermal Characteristic) setting, the electronic thermal overload relay protection (OL1) will be ON.
- The actual action time of electronic thermal characteristic will be adjusted by the output current of the AC motor drive (motor load rate %). For large current, it needs short time to activate the I²t electronic thermal protection function. For small current, it needs long time to activate the I²t electronic thermal protection function as shown in the following figure.
- Related parameters: Pr.06.06(Electronic Thermal Overload Relay Selection) and Pr,07.00(Motor Rated Current (Motor 0))



Please refer to Pr06-06 Electronic Thermal Relay Selection for <motor cooling curve with shaft-fixed fan diagram> and <motor cooling curve with independent fan diagram>.



06.08	Present Fault Record
06.09	Second Most Recent Fault Record
06.10	Third Most Recent Fault Record
06.11	Fourth Most Recent Fault Record
06.12	Fifth Most Recent Fault Record
	Factory Setting: 0

		<u> </u>
Readings	0	No fault
	1	Over-current (oc)
	2	Over-voltage (ov)
	3	IGBT Overheat (oH1)
	4	Reserved
	5	Overload(oL)
	6	Overload (oL1)
	7	Motor Overload (oL2)
	8	External Fault (EF)
	9	Current exceeds 2 times rated current during accel.(ocA)
	10	Current exceeds 2 times rated current during decel.(ocd)
	11	Current exceeds 2 times rated current during steady state operation (ocn)
	12	Ground fault (GFF)
	13	Reserved
	14	Phase-loss (PHL)
	15	Reserved
	16	Auto accel/decel failure (CFA)
	17	Software/password protection (codE)
	18	Power Board CPU WRITE Failure (cF1.0)

Chapter 4 Parameters		<i>V=</i> 7-E
	19	Power Board CPU READ Failure (cF2.0)
	20	CC, OC Hardware protection failure (HPF1)
	21	OV Hardware protection failure (HPF2)
	22	GFF Hardware protection failure (HPF3)
	23	OC Hardware protection failure (HPF4)
	24	U-phase fault (cF3.0)
	25	V-phase fault (cF3.1)
	26	W-phase fault (cF3.2)
	27	DCBUS fault (cF3.3)
	28	IGBT Overheat (cF3.4)
	29	Reserved
	30	Control Board CPU WRITE failure (cF1.1)
	31	Contrsol Board CPU READ failure (cF2.1)
	32	ACI signal fault (AErr)
	33	Reserved
	34	Motor PTC overheat protection (PtC1)
	35	PG feedback signal fault (PGEr)
	36-39	Reserved
	40	Communication time-out fault of control board and power board (CP10)
	41	dEb fault
	42	ACL (Abnormal Communication Loop)
	66	U phase output phase loss (oPHL1)
	67	V phase output phase loss (oPHL2)
	68	W phase output phase loss (oPHL3)
☐ In Pr.06.08 to Pr	.06.12 th	e five most recent faults that occurred, are stored. After removing the

In Pr.06.08 to Pr.06.12 the five most recent faults that occurred, are stored. After removing the cause of the fault, use the reset command to reset the drive.

06.13	Action for detected Output Phase Loss (OPHL)			
				Factory Setting: 3
	Settings	0	Warn and keep operation	
		1	Warn and ramp to stop	
		2	Warn and coast to stop	
		3	No warning	

06.14	Deceleration	Unit: second	
	Settings 0.0 ~120.0 seconds		Factory Setting: 0.5



06.15	Detected 0	Unit: %	
	Settings	2 ~100.0 %	Factory Setting: 2

06.	Detected D	Detected DC Brake Time of Output Phase Loss					
	Settings	0.0 ~120.0 seconds	Factory Setting: 0.1				
m	O-+ D- 00 40 /	00.40 data at the daily an extra tie discourse at all and a	_				

Set Pr.06.13~06.16 can detect the driver output is disconnected or not.

Open this function may cause misjudgment due to load or starting voltage is too small, here

we can extend the detection time appropriately (Pr.06.14&Pr.06.16) or set Pr.06.15 value smaller.

Gro	up 7: Motor	Parameters	
07.0	Motor Rated	Current (Motor 0)	Unit: A
	Settings	30% FLA to 120% FLA	Factory Setting: FLA
	(Motor Current with Motor Curr	g formula to calculate the percentage AC Drive Current) x 100% ent=Motor rated current in A on type nt=Rated current of AC drive in A (se	shield
Ш	Pr.07.00 must b Example: Supp 4.2A. The range Pr.07.00 is set t	e greater than Pr.07.01.  se that the rated current of 460V/2.0  that user can set is from 1.3A(4.2X3	OHP(1.5kW) is 4.2A with the factory setting
	mode (Pr.00.10	.07.01 must be set if the drive is prog = 1). They also must be set if the "El lip Compensation"(Pr.07.03 and Pr.0	
			irrent of the AC motor drive and should be
Ш	Related parame Pr.06.06(Electro Characteristic),	rated current of the AC motor drive. iters: Pr.00.01(Rated Current Display bric Thermal Overload Relay Selection Pr.07.01(Motor No-Load Current (Motor) (Motor No), and Pr.07.06(Motor Rature)	r of the AC motor drive), on), Pr.06.07(Electronic Thermal otor 0)), Pr.07.03(Slip Compensation
07.0	Motor No-lo	ad Current (Motor 0)	Unit: A
	Settings	0% FLA to 99% FLA	Factory Setting: 0.4*FLA
	current by the n AC motor drive Example: Supple. 4.2A. The moto This parameter Compensation" If the motor no- after unloading The setting valu. Related parame Rated Current (	notor nameplate. The factory setting I (refer to Pr.00.01 Rated Current Dispose that the rated current of 460V/2.0 r no-load current is 1.7A(4.2X40%) at must be set if the "Electronic Therma (Pr.07.03 and Pr.07.06) functions are oad current can't be read from the na and read it from the digital keypad (o e must be less than Pr.07.00 (Motor	Ohp(1.5kW) is 4.2A with factory setting and it should set Pr.07.01 to 1.7. all Overload Relay" (Pr.06.06) or "Slip eselected. ameplate, operating the AC motor drive ptional, refer to Appendix B for details). Rated Current).
07.0	✓ Torque C	ompensation (Motor 0)	
	Settings	0.0 to 10.0	Factory Setting: 0.0
	impedance of si will be too large motor is insuffic	ator windings when motor load is lard and output torque is insufficient due ient and insufficient air-gap magnetic	ive output voltage will be absorbed by the ge. In this circumstance, the output current to the motor voltage at inductance end of field. Using this parameter, it will auto ration with the air-gap magnetic field is
	In V/f control motorque in low sp can be set for the	eed due to less AC impedance and one AC drive increase its voltage output	decreasing frequency. It will cause lower constant DC resistor. Thus, this parameter at to obtain a higher torque in low speed.
	Too high torque	compensation can overheat the mot	or.

Chap (1) (1)	This Relat		r is onl	y used for V/f control mode. Pr.00.10(Control Method) and Pr.07.08(	(Torque Compensation Time				
07	.03	✓Slip Con	npensa	tion (Used without PG) (Motor 0)					
	S	ettings	0.0	0 to 10.00	Factory Setting: 0.00				
Ш	But the operation of the serio	he slip ca ates, the s ased with usly in lov	the induction motor generates the electromagnetic torque, it needs the necessary slip. e slip can be ignored when it needs only 2-3% slip in higher speed. When the drive tes, the slip and synchronous frequency are in reverse proportion. That is, the slip will be issed with the decreasing synchronous frequency. The slip affects the motor speed isly in low speed because the motor may stop and can't run with load when the ronous frequency is too low.						
Ш				chronous motor, increasing the load on	the AC motor drive will cause an				
ш				ecrease in speed. be used to compensate the slip by incre	aging the output frequency When				
bid				he AC motor drive is bigger than the mo					
Ш	When autor 0.00. comp	n Pr.00.10 matically. Please upensation.	) is set When sing th . That i	st its output frequency according to this from V/f mode to vector mode, this para Pr.00.10 is set from vector mode to V/f r is function after load is added and accel s, add the output frequency with Pr.07.0 nsation (Used without PG) (Motor 0)) or	ameter will be set to 1.00 mode, this parameter will be set to leration with gradual increasing 16(Motor Rated Slip (Motor 0)) X				
07	. <b>04</b> N	Notor Para	ameters	s Auto Tuning					
					Factory Setting: 0				
	S	ettings	0	Disable					
			1	Auto Tuning R1 (motor doesn't run)					
			2	Auto Tuning R1 + No-load Test (with					
	When set to be se	n setting to 2, the Actional	Auto Tuning by pressing RUN key after this parameter is set to 1 or 2. setting to 1, it will only auto detect R1 value and Pr.07.01 must be input manually. When 2, the AC motor drive should be unloaded and the values of Pr.07.01 and Pr.07.05 will tautomatically. teps for AUTO-Tuning are:						
	1.	Make sı	ure tha	all the parameters are set to factory se	ettings and the motor wiring is				
		correct.							
	2.	Make si	ure the	motor has no-load before executing aut	to-tuning and the shaft is not				
		connect	ed to a	ny belt or gear motor.	· ·				
	3.			, Pr.01.02, Pr.07.00, Pr.07.04 and Pr.07	7.06 with correct values.				
	4.			is set to 2, the AC motor drive will execu					
				JN" command. (Note: The motor will rur	3				

15 seconds + Pr.01.09 + Pr.01.10. Higher power drives need longer Accel/Decel time (factory setting is recommended). After executing Auto-tune, Pr.07.04 is set to 0.



- After executing, please check if there are values filled in Pr.07.01 and Pr.07.05. If not, please press RUN key after setting Pr.07.04 again.
- Then you can set Pr.00.10 to 1 and set other parameters according to your application requirement.
- Related parameters: Pr.01.01(Maximum Voltage Frequency (Fbase) (Motor 0)), Pr.01.02(Maximum Output Voltage (Vmax) (Motor 0)), Pr.07.00(Motor Rated Current (Motor 0)), Pr.07.01(Motor No-Load Current (Motor 0)), Pr.07.05(Motor Line-to-line Resistance R1 (Motor 0)) and Pr.07.06(Motor Rated Slip (Motor 0))



- 1. In vector control mode it is not recommended to have motors run in parallel.
- It is not recommended to use vector control mode if motor rated power exceeds the rated power of the AC motor drive.

07	Motor Line-	to-line Resistance R1 (Motor 0)	Unit: mΩ
	Settings	0 to 65535 m $\Omega$	Factory Setting: 0
	The motor auto without using P	•	er. The user may also set this parameter
07	Motor Rate	d Slip (Motor 0)	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00 to 20.00Hz	Factory Setting: 3.00
		•	to input the actual rated rpm shown on
	the nameplate	of the motor.	
		•	e nameplate of the motor and use the
	following equat	ion to calculate the rated slip.	
	Rated Slip (Hz)	= F <sub>base</sub> (Pr.01.01 base frequency) – (	rated rpm x motor pole/120)
	Example: Assu	me that the rated frequency of the mo	tor is 60Hz with 4 poles and the rated rpm
	is 1650rpm. Th	e rated slip calculated by the formula	should be 60Hz-(1650X4/120)=5Hz.
$\Box$			ensation (Used without PG) (Motor 0)). To
			ut the correct setting. The incorrect setting
		invalid function and even damage the	
m	•	•	
	Related parame	eter: Pr.07.03(Slip Compensation (Us	ea willioul PG) (wolor 0))

07.	07 Slip Compe	ensation Limit	Unit: %
	Settings	0 to 250%	Factory Setting: 200
	This paramete	r sets the upper I	limit of the compensation frequency (the percentage of

- Pr.07.06).
  Example: when Pr.07.06=5Hz and Pr.07.07=150%, the upper limit of the compensation frequency is 7.5Hz. Therefore, for a 50Hz motor, the max. output is 57.5Hz.
- If the motor speed is lower than the target speed and the speed isn't changed after adjusting Pr.07.03 setting, it may reach the upper limit of the compensation frequency and need to increase Pr.07.07 setting.
- Related parameters: Pr.07.03(Slip Compensation (Used without PG) (Motor 0)) and Pr.07.06(Motor Rated Slip (Motor 0))

07	.08 Torque Cor	mpensation Time Constant	Unit: second
	Settings	0.01 ~10.00 sec	Factory Setting: 0.30
1	frequently. The Because the fre	plied in those heavy load applications which current is changed for the current compens equent current change will cause the machi e this problem at this moment.	sation to increase the output torque.
07	.09 Slip Compe	ensation Time Constant	Unit: second
	Settings	0.05 ~10.00 sec	Factory Setting: 0.20
D	frequently. The Because the fre	plied in those heavy load applications which e speed is changed for the speed compensa equent speed change will cause the machin e this problem at this moment	tion to reach the synchronous speed
n		constants (set Pr.07.08 and Pr.07.09 to 10)	aire alour roomanaer taa abart valuaa
	can give unstal	ble operation. Please set by your application	
	can give unstal		ns.
	can give unstal	ble operation. Please set by your application	
	can give unstal	ble operation. Please set by your application ive Motor Operation Time (Min.)	ns.
07	can give unstal  10 Accumulati Settings Displays	ble operation. Please set by your application ive Motor Operation Time (Min.)	ns.
07	can give unstal  10 Accumulati  Settings  Displays	ble operation. Please set by your application ive Motor Operation Time (Min.)  0  0~1439	ns.
07	.10 Accumulati Settings Displays .11 Accumulati	ble operation. Please set by your application ive Motor Operation Time (Min.)  0  0~1439 ive Motor Operation Time (Day)	Factory Display: ##
07	can give unstal  .10 Accumulati Settings Displays  .11 Accumulati Settings Displays Pr.07.10 and P setting to 0 and	ble operation. Please set by your application  ive Motor Operation Time (Min.)  0  0~1439  ive Motor Operation Time (Day)  0  0~65535  Pr.07.11 are used to record the motor operated time is less than 1 minute is not recorded.  Pr.07.11 to 0, it will reset the accumulative motor operated.	Factory Display: ##  Factory Display: ##  ion time. They can be cleared by
07	can give unstal  10 Accumulati Settings Displays  11 Accumulati Settings Displays Pr.07.10 and P setting to 0 and When setting F will be reset to	ble operation. Please set by your application  ive Motor Operation Time (Min.)  0  0~1439  ive Motor Operation Time (Day)  0  0~65535  Pr.07.11 are used to record the motor operated time is less than 1 minute is not recorded.  Pr.07.11 to 0, it will reset the accumulative motor operated.	Factory Display: ##  Factory Display: ##  ion time. They can be cleared by

Settings 0 Disable 1 Enable

07.14 Motor PTC Overheat Protection Level Unit: V
Settings 0.1~10.0V Factory Setting: 2.4

- When the motor is running at low frequency for a long time, the cooling function of the motor fan will be lower. To prevent overheating, it needs to have a Positive Temperature Coefficient thermoistor on the motor and connect its output signal to the drive's corresponding control terminals.
- When the source of first/second frequency command is set to AVI (02.00=1/02.09=1), it will disable the function of motor PTC overheat protection (i.e. Pr.07.12 cannot be set to 1). Only one of the source of first master frequency command and second master frequency command can be enable at one time.



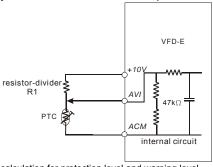
- If temperature exceeds the setting level, motor will be coast to stop and displayed. When the temperature decreases below the level of (Pr.07.15-Pr.07.16) and
  - stops blinking, you can press RESET key to clear the fault.
- Pr.07.14 (overheat protection level) must exceed Pr.07.15 (overheat warning level).

  The PTC uses the AVI-input and is connected via resistor-divider as shown below.
  - The voltage between +10V to ACM: lies within 10.4V~11.2V.

The impedance for AVI is around  $47k\Omega$ .

Recommended value for resistor-divider R1 is  $1\sim10$ k $\Omega$ .

Please contact your motor dealer for the curve of temperature and resistance value for PTC.



Refer to following calculation for protection level and warning level.

Protection level

 $Pr.07.14 = V_{+10} * (R_{PTC1} / 47K) / [R1 + (R_{PTC1} / 47K)]$ 

Warning level

Pr.07.16= V<sub>+10</sub> \* (R<sub>PTC2</sub>//47K) / [R1+( R<sub>PTC2</sub>//47K)]

Definition:

V+10: voltage between +10V-ACM, Range 10.4~11.2VDC

RPTC1: motor PTC overheat protection level. Corresponding voltage level set in Pr.07.14, RPTC2: motor PTC overheat warning level. Corresponding voltage level set in Pr.07.15,

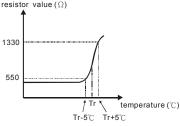
47kΩ: is AVI input impedance, R1: resistor-divider (recommended value: 1~20kΩ)

Take the standard PTC thermistor as example: if protection level is  $1330\Omega$ , the voltage between +10V-ACM is 10.5V and resistor-divider R1 is  $4.4k\Omega$ . Refer to following calculation for Pr.07.14 setting.

1330//47000=(1330\*47000)/(1330+47000)=1293.4

10.5\*1293.4/(4400+1293.4)=2.38(V) = 2.4(V)

Therefore, Pr.07.14 should be set to 2.4.



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Related parameters: Pr.02.00(Source of First Master Frequency Command), Pr.02.09(Source of Second Frequency Command), Pr.07.13(Input Debouncing Time of the PTC Protection), Pr.07.15(Motor PTC Overheat Warning Level), Pr.07.16(Motor PTC Overheat Reset Delta Level) and Pr.07.17(Treatment of the Motor PTC Overheat)

07.15	Motor PTC	Overheat Warning Level	Unit: V
	Settings	0.1~10.0V	Factory Setting: 1.2
07.16	Motor PTC Overheat Reset Delta Level		Unit: V
•	Settings	0.1~5.0V	Factory Setting: 0.6
07.17	Treatment	of the motor PTC Overheat	
			Factory Setting: 0

Factory Setting: 0

Settings

- 0 Warn and RAMP to stop
- 1 Warn and COAST to stop
- 2 Warn and keep running
- If temperature exceeds the motor PTC overheat warning level (Pr.07.15), the drive will act according to Pr.07.17 and display PtC on the keypad.
- Setting Pr.07.17 to 0: When the motor PTC overheat protection is activated, it will display
- on the digital keypad and the motor will stop to 0Hz by Pr.01.10/Pr.01.12 setting.

  Setting Pr.07.17 to 1: When the motor PTC overheat protection is activated, it will display
  - P L C on the digital keypad and the motor will free run to stop.
- Setting Pr.07.17 to 2: When the motor PTC overheat protection is activated, it will display Pt C on the digital keypad and the motor will keep running.
- If the temperature decreases below the result (Pr.07.15 minus Pr.07.16), the warning display Pt C will disappear.

# NOTE

The digital keypad is optional. Please refer to Appendix B for details. When using without this optional keypad, the FAULT LED will be ON once there is fault messages or warning messages from the external terminals.

	07.13	Input Debo	ouncing Time of the PTC Protection	Unit: 2ms
		Settings	0~9999 (is 0-19998ms)	Factory Setting: 100
<u> </u>		his paramete re 4 msec, et	, 0	alog input terminals. 1 unit is 2 msec, 2 units

07.18	Motor Rated	d Current (Motor 1)	Unit: A
	Settings	30% FLA to 120% FLA	Factory Setting: FLA

.19 Motor No-lo	ad Current (Motor 1)	Unit: A
Settings	0% FLA to 90% FLA	Factory Setting: 0.4*FLA
.20 × Torque Co	ompensation (Motor 1)	
Settings	0.0 to 10.0	Factory Setting: 0.0
	pensation (Used without PG) (Motor 1)	r dotory octaing. 0.0
Settings	0.00 to 10.00	Factory Setting: 0.00
	o-line Resistance R1 (Motor 1)	Unit: mΩ
Settings	0 to 65535 mΩ	Factory Setting: 0
	I Slip (Motor 1)	Unit: Hz
Motor Rated Settings	0.00 to 20.00Hz	Factory Setting: 3.00
	Number (Motor 1)	
Settings	2 to 10	Factory Setting: 4
Motor Rated	Current (Motor 2)	Unit: A
Settings	30% FLA to 120% FLA	Factory Setting: FLA
Motor No-lo	ad Current (Motor 2)	Unit: A
Settings	0% FLA to 90% FLA	Factory Setting: 0.4*FLA
_	ompensation (Motor 2)	, ,
Settings	0.0 to 10.0	Factory Setting: 0.0
✓ Slip Comp	pensation (Used without PG) (Motor 2)	<u> </u>
Settings	0.00 to 10.00	Factory Setting: 0.00
Motor Line-t	o-line Resistance R1 (Motor 2)	Unit: mΩ
Settings	0 to 65535 mΩ	Factory Setting: 0
Motor Rated	Slip (Motor 2)	Unit: Hz
Settings	0.00 to 20.00Hz	Factory Setting: 3.00
Motor Pole I	Number (Motor 2)	
Settings	2 to 10	Factory Setting: 4
Motor Rated	Current (Motor 3)	Unit: A
Settings	30% FLA to 120% FLA	Factory Setting: FLA
Motor No-lo	ad Current (Motor 3)	Unit: A
Settings	0% FLA to 90% FLA	Factory Setting: 0.4*FLA
4 ✓ Torque Co	ompensation (Motor 3)	
Settings	0.0 to 10.0	Factory Setting: 0.0
✓ Slip Comp	pensation (Used without PG) (Motor 3)	

Chapter 4	Parameters		<i>V/=</i> 27-E
	Settings	0.00 to 10.00	Factory Setting: 0.00
07.36	Motor Line	-to-line Resistance R1 (Motor 3)	Unit: mΩ
'	Settings	0 to 65535 m $\Omega$	Factory Setting: 0
07.37	Motor Rate	ed Slip (Motor 3)	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00 to 20.00Hz	Factory Setting: 3.00
07.38	Motor Pole	Number (Motor 3)	
	Settings	2 to 10	Factory Setting: 4

The motor 0 to motor 3 can be selected by setting the multi-function input terminals MI3~MI6 (Pr.04.05 to Pr.04.08) to 27 and 28.

# Group 8: Special Parameters

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08.00	DC Brake	Current Level	Unit: %
	Settings	0 to 100%	Factory Setting: 0

- 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 (Pr.00.01) 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 achieved.
- Related parameters: Pr.08.01(DC Brake Time during Start-up) and Pr.08.02(DC Brake Time during Stopping)

08.01	DC Brake Ti	me during Start-up	Unit: second
	Settings	0.0 to 60.0 sec	Factory Setting: 0.0

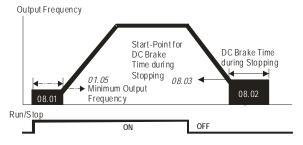
- The motor may keep running due to external factor or itself inertia. The over current may damage the motor or activate the drive's protection when running the drive suddenly. This parameter can output a DC current with a torque to force the motor to stop for a stable start.
- This parameter determines the duration of the DC Brake current after a RUN command. When the time has elapsed, the AC motor drive will start accelerating from the Minimum Frequency (Pr.01.05). The DC brake is invalid when Pr.08.01 is set to 0.

08.02	DC Brake Tir	me during Stopping	Unit: second
	Settings	0.0 to 60.0 sec	Factory Setting: 0.0

- The motor may keep running due to external factor or itself inertia and can't stop by requirement. This parameter can output a DC current with a torque to force the motor to stop after the drive stops outputting to ensure the motor is stop.
- This parameter determines the duration of the DC Brake current during stopping. If stopping with DC Brake is desired, Pr.02.02 Stop Method must be set to 0 or 2 for Ramp to Stop. The DC brake is invalid when Pr.08.02 is set to 0.0.
- Related parameters: Pr.02.02(Stop Method) and Pr.08.03(Start-Point for DC Brake)

08.03	Start-Point for DC Brake			Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00 to 599.00Hz		Factory Setting: 0.00

This parameter determines the frequency when DC Brake will begin during deceleration.



DC Brake Time

Chapte	DC Brake during 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 during stopping is used to shorten the stopping time and also to hold a stopped load in position, such as cranes and cutting machines. For high inertia loads, a brake resistor for dynamic brake may also be needed for fast decelerations. Refer to appendix B for the information of brake resistors.				
08.0	Momentary	Power I	oss Operation Selection		
				Factory Setting: 0	
	Settings	0	Operation stops (coast to stop) after mom	entary power loss.	
		1	Operation continues after momentary pow starts with the Last Frequency.	er loss, speed search	
		2	Operation continues after momentary pow starts with the minimum frequency.	er loss, speed search	
Ш			nes the operation mode when the AC motor	r drive restarts from a	
ш	momentary power loss.  The power connected to the AC motor drive may be off temporarily with unknown factors. This				
ш ш ш	parameter can restart the drive after momentary power loss. Setting 1: the drive will operate by the last frequency before momentary power loss. It will accelerate to the master frequency after the drive output frequency and the motor rotor's speed are synchronous. It is recommended to use this setting for those motor loads which have a large inertia and small resistance to save time by restarting without waiting the flywheel stops completely, such as machinery equipment with a large-inertia flywheel. Setting 2: the drive will operate by the min. frequency. It will accelerate to the master frequency after the drive output frequency and motor rotor speed are synchronous. It is recommended to use this setting for those motor loads which have a small inertia and large resistance.  When using with PG card, the speed search will start with the actual motor speed detected by the drive and accelerate to the setting frequency (setting 1 and 2 are invalid at this moment). Related parameters: Pr.08.05(Maximum Allowable Power Loss Time), Pr.08.07(Baseblock Time for Speed Search (BB)) and Pr.08.08(Current Limit for Speed Search)				
08.0	Maximum A	Allowable	Power Loss Time	Unit: second	
	Settings	0.1 to	20.0 sec	Factory Setting: 2.0	
<u>n</u>	Pr.08.04 setting output is then to The selected of allowable power But if the AC m	g. If it ex urned of peration er loss tir lotor driv ) second	er loss is less than this parameter setting, the ceeds the Maximum Allowable Power Loss f (coast stop). after power loss in Pr.08.04 is only execute me is $\leq 20$ seconds and the AC motor drive to be is powered off due to overload, even if the s, the operation mode as set in Pr.08.04 is	Time, the AC motor drive and when the maximum displays "Lu".	



08.06 Base Block Speed Search

Factory Setting: 1

- Settings 0 Disable
  - Speed search starts with last frequency
  - 2 Speed search starts with minimum output frequency (Pr.01.05)
- This parameter determines the AC motor drive restart method after External Base Block is enabled(one of Pr.04.05~04.08 is set to 9).
- The speed search actions between Pr.08.04 and Pr.08.06 are the same.
- The priority of Pr.08.06 is higher than Pr.08.04. That is, Pr.08.04 will be invalid after Pr.08.06 is set and the speed search will act by Pr.08.06.
- Related parameters: Pr.08.07(Baseblock Time for Speed Search (BB)), Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), Pr.04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))

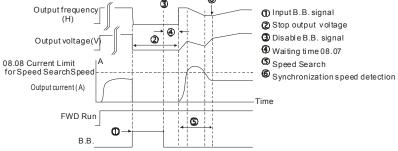
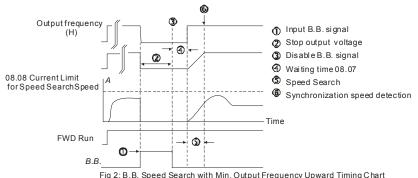


Fig 1:B.B. Speed Search with Last Frequency Downward Timing Chart



rig 2. B.B. Speed Search with with Output Frequency Opward Tilling Char



08	Baseblock Time for Speed Search (BB)	Unit: second
	Settings 0.1 to 5.0 sec	Factory Setting: 0.5
Ш	When momentary power loss is detected, the AC motor driv for a specified period of time (determined by Pr.08.07, caller resuming operation. This parameter should be set at a value regeneration voltage from the motor on the output has disapactivated again.	d Base-Block Time) before e to ensure that any residual
Ш	This parameter also determines the waiting time before resu	uming operation after External
Ш	Baseblock and Auto Restart after Fault (Pr.08.15). When using a PG card with PG (encoder), speed search wil feedback speed.	ll begin at the actual PG (encoder)
08	Current Limit for Speed Search	Unit: %
	Settings 30 to 200%	Factory Setting: 150
	It limits the drive output current during speed search. When executing speed search, the V/f curve will be by the s The level of speed search will affect the speed synchronizat and the faster it will reach the speed synchronization. But to When Pr.08.04 is set to 1: When the speed searches down with the master frequency. The output voltage and output current reaches Pr.08.08 setting, the output downward. When the output frequency, output voltage and it will be regarded as the synchronization reached and acce V/f curve.  When Pr.08.04 is set to 2: When the speed searches upward.	tion time. The larger setting is set to large setting may cause overloa ward, the output frequency starts urrent will be increased from 0. It frequency continuous searches V/f setting frequency are the same lerate to the master frequency by
	Power Input  Maximum Allowable Power Loss Time  Speed Synchronization Detection	Maximum Allowable Power  8.04=2 Baseblock Time 08.06
	Output Voltage	

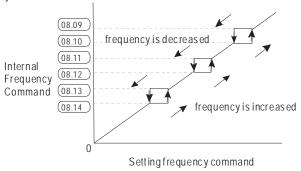
# **Momentary Power Loss Operation**

08.09	Skip Frequency 1 Upper Limit			
08.10	Skip Frequency 1 Lower Limit	Unit: Hz		
08.11	11 Skip Frequency 2 Upper Limit			
08.12	2 Skip Frequency 2 Lower Limit			
08.13	Skip Frequency 3 Upper Limit			
08.14	08.14 Skip Frequency 3 Lower Limit			
	Settings 0.00 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00		



These parameters are used to set the frequencies that are inhibited to operate. This function can be used to prevent the resonance generated from the original frequency of the machines. It keeps the drive from running at the resonance frequency of machinery or load system or other inhibition frequency. There are three frequency areas can be set.

- These parameters set the Skip Frequencies. It will cause the AC motor drive never to remain within these frequency ranges with continuous frequency output. These six parameters should be set as follows Pr.08.09 ≥ Pr.08.10 ≥ Pr.08.11 ≥ Pr.08.12 ≥ Pr.08.13 ≥ Pr.08.14. When it is set to 0.0, the skip frequency is invalid.
- The frequency command (F) can be set within the range of skip frequency. At this moment, the output frequency (H) will be less than the lower limit of skip frequency.
- When the drive accelerates/decelerates, the output frequency will pass the range of skip frequency.



# O8.15 Auto Restart After Fault Settings 0 to 10 Factory Setting: 0

Disable

- Only after an over-current OC or over-voltage OV fault occurs, the AC motor drive can be reset/restarted automatically up to 10 times.
- Setting this parameter to 0 will disable automatic 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. To set the waiting time before restart after a fault, please set Pr. 08.07 Base Block Time for Speed Search.

- When the fault times exceeds Pr.08.15 setting, the drive will refuse to restart and the user needs to press "RESET" for continuous operation.
- Related parameter: Pr.08.16 (Auto Reset Time at Restart after Fault)

08.16	Auto Reset	Time at Restart after Fault	Unit: second
	Settings	0.1 to 6000 sec	Factory Setting: 60.0

- This parameter is used to set the auto reset time at restart after fault. After restarting for fault, if there is no fault for over Pr.08.16 setting from the restart for the previous fault, the auto reset times for restart after fault will be reset to Pr.08.15 setting..
- This parameter should be used in conjunction with Pr.08.15.
  For example: If Pr.08.15 is set to 10 and Pr.08.16 is set to 600s (10 min), and if there is no

VED-E

fault for over 600 seconds from the restart for the previous fault, the auto reset times for restart after fault will be reset to 10.

Related parameter: Pr.08.15(Auto Restart After Fault)

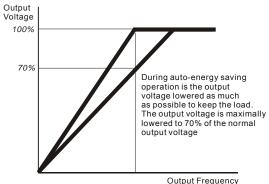
### 08.17 Automatic Energy-saving

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 Energy-saving operation disabled

1 Energy-saving operation enabled

- When Pr.08.17 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.
- The max. energy saving is in the stable load output. At this moment, the output voltage is almost 70% of the rated voltage.



Output Frequency

# 08.18 Automatic Voltage Regulation (AVR)

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 AVR function enabled

1 AVR function disabled

2 AVR function disabled for deceleration

3 AVR function disabled for stop

- The rated voltage of the motor is usually 230V/200VAC 50Hz/60Hz 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 Maximum Output Voltage (Pr.01.02). For instance, if Pr.01.02 is set at 200 VAC and the input voltage is at 200V to 264VAC, then the Maximum Output Voltage will automatically be reduced to a maximum of 200VAC.

Chapte III	DC-bus voltage Setting 1: when voltage. The ou current. Setting 2: the di to low speed. Setting 3: the di When the moto 2 with auto acco Related parame setting))	AVR function is enabled, the drive will calculate to the output voltage won't be changed by DC bus AVR function is disabled, the drive will calculate the truth voltage will be changed by DC bus voltage. It is will disable the AVR during deceleration, such that will disable the AVR function at stop to accele the ramps to stop, the deceleration time is longer. We be deceleration deceleration, the deceleration will be quieter: Pr.01.16(Auto acceleration / deceleration (ref	the output voltage by DC-bus t may cause insufficient/over as operated from high speed erate the brake. /hen setting this parameter to cker. fer to Accel/Decel time
08.	Software Br (the Action I	ake Level Level of the Brake resistor)	Unit: V
	Settings	115/230V series: 370.0 to 430.0V	Factory Setting: 380.0
		460V series: 740.0 to 860.0V	Factory Setting: 760.0
	choose the suitainformation of the This parameter VFD004E11A/2	sets the DC-bus voltage at which the brake choplable brake resistor to have the best deceleration. he brake resistor. will be invalid for Frame A models (VFD002E11A 11A/23A/43A, VFD007E21A/23A/43A and VFD022ch BUE brake unit must be used.	Refer to appendix B for the √21A/23A,
08.	<b>∠</b> Compens	ation Coefficient for Motor Instability	
	Settings	0.0~5.0	Factory Setting: 0.0
	or torque comporting drift current vibration. It is retained this situation growths drift current the drift current to the drift curren	ode, the drift current may cause slight motor vibra ensation. It can be ignored if this slight vibration d t will occur in a specific zone of the motor and it w scommended to use this parameter(the recommer eatly. t zone of the high-power motors is usually in the laded to set to more than 2.0.	oesn't affect the application. vill cause serious motor nded value is 2.0) to improve
08.	OOB Samp	ling Time	Unit: second
	Settings	0.1 to 120.0 sec	Factory Setting: 1.0
08.	Number of 0	OOB Sampling Times	
	Settings	0.00 to 32	Factory Setting: 20
08.	OOB Average	ge Sampling Angle	
	Settings	Read-only	Factory Setting: #.#
	When multi-fund Pr.08.21 and Pr value (Pr.08.23)	Of Balance Detection) function can be used with Fiction input terminal is enabled (MI=26), it will get $t = 0.8.22$ . PLC or the host controller will decide the lower than $\Delta\theta$ value is large, it means unbalanced to quency command by PLC or the host controller. Controller.	$\Delta\theta$ value from the settings of motor speed by this t $\Delta\theta$ and. At this moment, it needs

Related parameters: Pr.04.05(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI3)), 04.06(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI4)), Pr.04.07(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI5)) and Pr.04.08(Multi-function Input Terminal (MI6))

DEB Function

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 Disable

1 DEB Enable (return after the power recovery)

DEB Return Time Unit: second

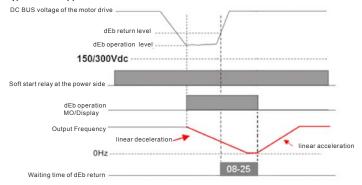
Settings 0~25 sec Factory Setting: 0

- The DEB (Deceleration Energy Backup) 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. (for high-speed axis application)
- Related parameter: Pr.08.04(Momentary Power Loss Operation Selection)
- Related parameter: Multi-function Output Relay(RA1, RB1, RC1).

  Example of DEB Operation Indication:
  - Example of DEB Operation Indication:
    When DC BUS voltage drops lower than the DEB operation level, DEB will start to operate and soft start relay will remain closed, the motor drive will start the linear deceleration. When the power recovers, the motor drive will follow the setting at Pr08-24 and Pr08-25 to restart or stop the motor.

Situation 1: Momentary power loss/ power supply too low and unstable/ power supply sliding down because of the sudden heavy load.

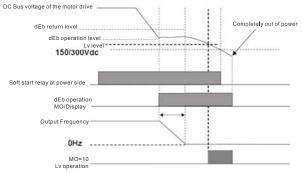
Pr08-24=1 and power recovery. When the motor drive is in deceleration stage(including 0Hz operation), and the voltage is higher than DEB operation level, the motor drive will start to decelerate linearly until reaching minimum operation frequency. If the power recovers and continues to the setting of 08-25, the motor drive will re-accelerate, and the dEb message on the keypad will disappear.





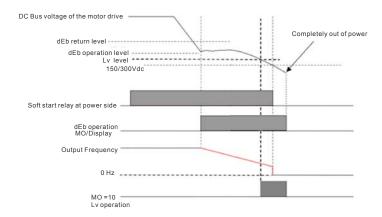
Situation 2: Power supply unexpected shut down/power loss

Pr08-24=1 and power will not recover. The keypad will display "dEb" warning and decelerated to 0Hz and stop. When the DCBUS voltage is lower than 150/300 Vdc level, the drive will disconnect soft-start relay and be completely out of power



Exception: If the output frequency doesn't decrease to 0Hz yet and DC Bus voltage is lower than 150/300Vdc, the motor drive start to free run immediately and soft start relay is disconnected.

When this situation happens, "dEb" will be displayed on the keypad and needs to be reset manually.



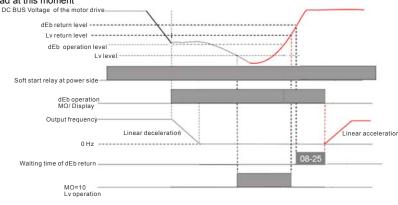
 $\square$ 

 $\omega$ 

Situation 3: Power recovers after power loss

Pr08-24=1 and power recover after DCBUS voltage is lower than Lv level.

When the motor drive decelerates to 0 Hz and when DC BUS voltage continues to decrease until it is lower than Lv level, then the power recovers. Wait until the DC BUS voltage increases to be higher than the dEb return level and the motor drive follows the setting time at Pr08-25, the motor drive will re-begin linear acceleration. The dEb message will disappear on the keypad at this moment



VPD-E

Speed Search during Start-up 08.26 Factory Setting: 0 Settinas Disable 1 Enable Ш This parameter is used for starting and stopping a motor with high inertia. A motor with high inertia will take a long time 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 setting frequency. When using this parameter with PG feedback control, this function will be enabled as Pr.13.00 and Pr.13.01 are set. It has no relation with Pr.00.10. Pr.08-04 and Pr.08-06 will be disabled when using this parameter with PG feedback control. Ш Please make sure Pr.13.00 to Pr.13.02 are set correctly. An incorrect setting may cause the motor to exceed its speed limit and permanent damage to the motor and machine can occur. 08.27 ✓ Speed Search Frequency during Start-up Factory Setting: 0 Settings 0 Setting Frequency Maximum Operation Frequency (Pr.01.00)

This parameter determines the start value of the speed search frequency.

Chapter	4 Parameters		<i>VF</i> ⊅-E
08.28	Output Volta	age Limit	Unit: %
	Settings	80~150%	Factory Setting: 100
	•	sets the limit for actual output voltage. For constant tor o high value can lower the load current.	que applications, sets
08.29	✓ Special E	Bit Control Parameter	
	<u> </u>		Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	Bit0 =1, cancel internal frequency command filter	
		Bit1 =1, set Pr00-05 to two decimal places	
		Bit2 =1, enable low voltage LvX fault recording function	on
re		equency command gently, drive can use frequency comes slow. If you want the fast response you can set Bit0=1 mand filter).	

Set Pr08-29=4 (Bit2 =ON) to enable low voltage LvA (430, Lvn (44) and Lvd (45) warning

recording function. Pr08-29 is defined as above.

# Group 9: Communication Parameters



There is a built-in RS-485 serial interface, marked RJ-45 near to the control terminals. The pins are defined below:

RS-485 (NOT for VFD\*E\*C models)
8 ←1
1: Reserved 2: EV 3: GND
4: SG-5: SG+6: Reserved
7: Reserved 8: Reserved

The pins definition for VFD\*E\*C models, please refer to chapter E.1.2.

Each VFD-E AC motor drive has a pre-assigned communication address specified by Pr.09.00. The RS485 master then controls each AC motor drive according to its communication address.

09.	<b>⊘</b> Commu	nication	Address	
	Settings	1 to	254	Factory Setting: 1
Ω	address for thi	s drive r	s controlled by RS-485 serial communic nust be set via this parameter. And the e different and unique.	
09.	<b>7</b> Transmi	ssion Sp	peed	
	4			Factory Setting: 1
	Settings	0	Baud rate 4800 bps (bits / second)	
		1	Baud rate 9600 bps	
		2	Baud rate 19200 bps	
		3	Baud rate 38400 bps	
Ш	This paramete etc.) and AC n		I to set the transmission speed between ve.	the RS485 master (PLC, PC,
09.	<b>7</b> Transmi	ssion Fa	ult Treatment	
	,			Factory Setting: 3
	Settings	0	Warn and keep operating	
		1	Warn and RAMP to stop	
		2	Warn and COAST to stop	
		3	No warning and keep operating	
Ш Ш	Setting 0: whe	n transn e motor	o how to react if transmission faults occ nission faults occur, it will display warnin will keep running. The warning messag	ig message "cEXX" on the digita
Ш	Setting 1: whe keypad and the	n transn e motor	nission faults occur, it will display warnin will stop by the deceleration time (Pr.01	
Ш	Setting 2: Whe	en transr and the	varning message. nission faults occur, it will display warnir motor will free run to stop immediately.	
	Setting 3: Whe	en transr	nission faults occur, it won't display any	warning message on the digital
			will still keep running. ges below (see section 3.6 in Pr.09.04)	





The digital keypad is optional. Please refer to Appendix B for details. When using without this optional keypad, the FAULT LED will be ON once there is fault messages or warning messages from the external terminals.

09.	<b>√</b> Time-or	ut Detect	on	Unit: second
	Settings	0.0 t	o 120.0 sec	Factory Setting: 0.0
		0.0	Disable	
Ш			to 0.0, Pr.09.02=0~2, and there is no comm period (set by Pr.09.03), "cE10" will be sho	
09.	04 <b></b> ✓ Commu	unication	Protocol	
	•			Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,N,2>	
		1	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,E,1>	
		2	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,O,1>	
		3	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,N,2>	
		4	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,E,1>	
		5	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,O,1>	
		6	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,N,1>	
		7	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,E,2>	
		8	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,0,2>	
		9	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,N,1>	
		10	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,E,2>	

1. Control by PC or PLC

\*A VFD-E can be set up to communicate in 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 serial port communication protocol in Pr.09.04.

Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,0,2>

**★**Code Description:

The CPU will be about 1 second delay when using communication reset. Therefore, there is at least 1 second delay time in master station.

#### ASCII mode:

Each 8-bit 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).

Character	'0'	'1'	'2'	'3'	'4'	'5'	'6'	'7'
ASCII code	30H	31H	32H	33H	34H	35H	36H	37H



Character	'8'	·9'	'A'	'B'	Ċ,	'D'	'E'	'F'
ASCII code	38H	39H	41H	42H	43H	44H	45H	46H

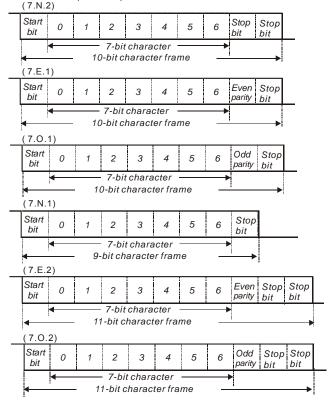
#### RTU mode:

Each 8-bit data is the combination of two 4-bit hexadecimal characters. For example, 64

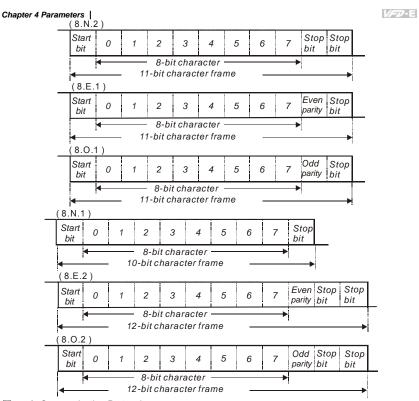
Hex

#### 2. Data Format

10-bit character frame (For ASCII):



11-bit character frame (For RTU):



- 3. Communication Protocol
  - 3.1 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:
to	Nx8-bit data consist of 2n ASCII codes
DATA 0	n<=20, maximum of 40 ASCII codes

013		
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)	

VED-E

#### RTU mode:

START	A silent interval of more than 10 ms
Address	Communication address: 8-bit address
Function	Command code: 8-bit command
DATA (n-1) to DATA 0	Contents of data: nx8-bit data, n<=40 (20 x 16-bit data)
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

# 3.2 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

For example, communication to AMD with address 16 decimal (10H):

ASCII mode: Address='1','0' => '1'=31H, '0'=30H

RTU mode: Address=10H

3.3 Function (Function code) and DATA (data characters)

The format of data characters depends on the function code. 03H: read data from register

03H: read data from register 06H: write single register 08H: loop detection 10H: write multiple registers

The available function codes and examples for VFD-E are described as follows:

(1) 03H: multi read, read data from registers.

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

ASCII mode:

Command message:

STX	
Address	'0'
Address	'1'
	·0'
Function	'3'
	'2'
Starting data	'1'
address	·0'
	'2'
	·0'
Number of data (count by word)	'0'
	·0'
	'2'
LRC Check	'D'
	'7'
END	CR
	LF

#### RTU mode:

# Command message:

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

Response message:

VPD-E

Response message.		
STX	٠.,	
Address	'0'	
Address	'1'	
	'0'	
Function	'3'	
Number of data	'0'	
(Count by byte)	<b>'4'</b>	
Content of starting	'1'	
Content of starting address	'7'	
2102H	'7'	
210211	'0'	
	'0'	
Content of address	'0'	
2103H	'0'	
	'0'	
LRC Check	'7'	
LRC Check	'1'	
END	CR	
LND	LF	

Response message:

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

(2) 06H: single write, write single data to register.
Example: writing data 6000(1770H) to register 0100H. AMD address is 01H.

ASCII mode:

# Command message:

STX	·.·
Address	'0'
Address	'1'
Function	'0'
i unction	'6'
Data address	'0'
	'1'
	'0'
	'0'
Data content	'1'
	'7'
	'7'
	'0'
1.00.01	'7'
LRC Check	'1'
END	CR
END	LF

#### Response message:

VPD-E

. tooponeo moodago.		
STX	·.'	
A d d	'0'	
Address	'1'	
Function	'0'	
1 unction	'6'	
	'0'	
Data address	'1'	
Data addiess	'0'	
	'0'	
	'1'	
Data content	'7'	
Data content	'7'	
	'0'	
LRC Check	'7'	
	'1'	
END	CR	
	LF	

#### RTU mode:

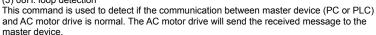
# Command message:

Address	01H
Function	06H
Data address	01H
	00H
Data content	17H
	70H
CRC CHK Low	EEH
CRC CHK High	1FH

## Response message:

Address	01H
Function	06H
Data address	01H
	00H
	17H
Data Content	70H
CRC CHK Low	EEH
CRC CHK High	1FH

(3) 08H: loop detection



ASCII mode:

#### Command message:

STX	.,,
A -l -l	'0'
Address	'1'
Function	'0'
FullCuon	'8'
	'0'
Data address	'0'
Data address	'0'
	'0'
Data content	'1'
	'7'
	'7'
	'0'
LRC Check	'7'
	'0'
END	CR
	LF

#### Response message:

VFD-E

rtooporioo moodago.	
STX	,
Address	'0'
Address	'1'
Function	·0'
T UTICLIOTT	·8
	·0'
Data address	·0'
Data address	·0'
	·0'
	'1'
Data content	'7'
	'7'
	'0'
LRC Check	'7'
	'0'
	CR
	LF

#### RTU mode:

# Command message:

Address	01H
Function	08H
Data address	00H
	00H
Data content	17H
	70H
CRC CHK Low	EEH
CRC CHK High	1FH

# Response message:

	Response message.	
	Address	01H
	Function	08H
	Data address	00H
		00H
	Data content	17H
	Data content	70H
	CRC CHK Low	EEH
	CRC CHK High	1FH

(4) 10H: write multiple registers (write multiple data to registers)

Example: Set the multi-step speed,

Pr.05.00=50.00 (1388H), Pr.05.01=40.00 (0FA0H). AC drive address is 01H.

ASCII Mode:

Command message:

STX	٠.,
Address 1	'0'
Address 0	'1'
Function 1	'1'
Function 0	'0'
	'0'
Starting data	'5'
address	'0'
	'0'
	'0'
Number of data	'0'
(count by word)	'0'
	'2'
Number of data	'0'
(count by byte)	'4'
	'1'
The first data	'3'
content	'8'
	'8'
	'0'
The second data	'F'
content	'A'
	'0'
LRC Check	'9'
LKC Check	'A'
END	CR
EIND	LF

Response message:

VPD-E

STX	
Address 1	'0'
Address 0	'1'
Function 1	'1'
Function 0	'0'
	'0'
Starting data	<b>'</b> 5'
address	'0'
	'0'
	'0'
Number of data	'0'
(count by word)	·0'
	'2'
LRC Check	'E'
LRC Check	'8'
END	CR
END	LF

#### RTU mode:

Command message:

Command message.				
Address	01H			
Function	10H			
Starting data	05H			
address	00H			
Number of data	00H'			
(count by word)	02H			
Number of data	04			
(count by byte)				
The first data	13H			
content	88H			
content The second data				
	88H			
The second data	88H 0FH			
The second data content	88H 0FH A0H			

Resnanse message

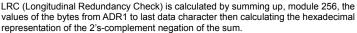
Response message:				
Address	01H			
Function	10H			
Starting data address	05H			
	00H			
Number of data	00H			
(count by word)	02H			
CRC Check Low	41H			
CRC Check High	04H			

VPD-E

#### Chapter 4 Parameters

3.4 Check sum

ASCII mode:



For example, reading 1 word from address 0401H of the AC drive with address 01H.

STX	
Address 1	'0'
Address 0	'1'
Function 1	'0'
Function 0	'3'
	'0'
Ctarting data address	<b>'4'</b>
Starting data address	'0'
	'1'
	'0'
Number of data	'0'
Number of data	'0'
	'1'
LRC Check 1	'F'
LRC Check 0	·6'
END 1	CR
END 0	LF

01H+03H+04H+01H+00H+01H=0AH, the 2's-complement negation of 0AH is <u>F6</u>H. RTU mode:

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

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.

V=7-E

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:

```
arguments.

Unsigned char* data ← a pointer to the message buffer

Unsigned char length ← 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--){
        reg_crc ^= *data++;
        for(j=0;j<8;j++){
        if(reg_crc & 0x01){ /* LSB(b0)=1 */
        reg_crc=(reg_crc>>1) ^ 0xA001;
    }else{
        reg_crc=reg_crc >>1;
    }
    }
}
return reg_crc;
```

#### 3.5 Address list

The contents of available addresses are shown as below:

Content	Address		Function
AC drive Parameters	GGnnH	GG means parameter group, nn means parameter number, for example, the address of Pr 04.01 is 0401H. Refer to chapter 5 for the function of each parameter. When reading parameter by command code 03H, only one parameter can be read at one time.	
		Bit 0-1	00B: No function 01B: Stop 10B: Run 11B: Jog + Run
Command		Bit 2-3	Reserved
Write only	2000H	Bit 4-5	00B: No function 01B: FWD 10B: REV 11B: Change direction
		Bit 6-7	00B: Comm. forced 1st accel/decel 01B: Comm. forced 2nd accel/decel

V=7-E

Chapter 4 Parameters

motor drive runs from reverse to forward)	rameters			V-52-0 E	
Bit 0   1: EF (external fault) on	Content	Address	Function		
Bit 0 1: EF (external fault) on  2002H Bit 1 1: Reset  Bit 2 External Base Block  Bit 3~15 Reserved  Fault code: low byte Warning code: high byte  Status of the motor drive  008: RUN LED is off, STOP LED is on (The AC motor Drive stops)  018: RUN LED blinks, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive decelerates to stop)  108: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive is standby)  118: RUN LED is on, STOP LED is off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2 1: JOG command  Bit 3-4 008: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  108: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  118: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 8-15	Reserved	
Bit 1   1: Reset	2001H		Frequency command		
Bit 2 External Base Block  Bit 3~15 Reserved  Fault code: low byte Warning code: high byte  Status of the motor drive  O0B: RUN LED is off, STOP LED is on (The AC motor Drive stops)  O1B: RUN LED blinks, STOP LED is on (When AC motor drive is standby)  10B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive is standby)  11B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED is off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2 1: JOG command  Bit 3-4  O0B: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 0	1: EF (external fault) on	
Status monitor Read only  Status of the motor drive  Status of the motor drive  OBS: RUN LED is off, STOP LED is on (The AC motor Drive stops)  OIB: RUN LED blinks, STOP LED is on (When AC motor drive is standby)  108: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive is standby)  118: RUN LED is on, STOP LED bis off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2 1: JOG command  OIB: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs forward)  OIB: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  108: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  108: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  118: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface		2002H	Bit 1	1: Reset	
Status monitor Read only    Status of the motor drive			Bit 2	External Base Block	
monitor Read only  Status of the motor drive  O0B: RUN LED is off, STOP LED is on (The AC motor Drive stops)  O1B: RUN LED blinks, STOP LED is on (When AC motor drive decelerates to stop)  10B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive is standby)  11B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED is off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2 1: JOG command  O0B: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs forward)  O1B: FWD LED is on, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 3~15	Reserved	
Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 3-4  2101H  2101H  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  2101H  Bit 3-4  2101H  Bit 3-7  Reserved  Bit 5-7  Reserved  Bit 8  1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9  Bit 9  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface  Bit 9  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface  Bit 10  OBE: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2  1: JOG command  OBE: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs forward)  OBE: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  Bit 5-7  Reserved  Bit 9  1: Master frequency Controlled by analog signal  Bit 10  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface	monitor	2100H		-	
Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 0-1  Bit 2  1: JOG command  01B: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  2101H  Bit 3-7  Reserved  Bit 5-7  Bit 8  1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface  Bit 10  D1B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse)  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-4  Bit 3-6  Bit 3-7  Bit 3-			Status of the	e motor drive	
Bit 0-1  AC motor drive decelerates to stop)  10B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive is standby)  11B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED is off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2  1: JOG command  Bit 3-4  2101H  2101H  2101H  2101H  Bit 3-4  2101H  2101H					
10B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED blinks (When AC motor drive is standby)  11B: RUN LED is on, STOP LED is off (When AC motor drive runs)  Bit 2 1: JOG command  00B: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs forward)  01B: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Dit 0 1		
Bit 2 1: JOG command  Bit 3-4 00B: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs forward)  01B: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 0-1		
Bit 3-4  OOB: FWD LED is on, REV LED is off (When AC motor drive runs forward)  O1B: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7  Reserved  Bit 8  1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9  1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface					
2101H  2101H  2101H  01B: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7  Reserved  Bit 8  1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9  1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 2	1: JOG command	
motor drive runs from reverse to forward)  10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 3-4		
motor drive runs from forward to reverse)  11B: FWD LED is off, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface		2101H		01B: FWD LED is on, REV LED blinks (When AC motor drive runs from reverse to forward)	
motor drive runs reverse)  Bit 5-7 Reserved  Bit 8 1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface				10B: FWD LED blinks, REV LED is on (When AC motor drive runs from forward to reverse)	
Bit 8  1: Master frequency Controlled by communication interface  Bit 9  1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10  1: Operation command controlled by communication interface					
Bit 8 communication interface  Bit 9 1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal  Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 5-7	Reserved	
Bit 10 1: Operation command controlled by communication interface			Bit 8		
Communication interface			Bit 9	1: Master frequency controlled by analog signal	
Bit 11-15 Reserved			Bit 10		
			Bit 11-15	Reserved	

rameters		V-33-E	
Content	Address	Function	
	2102H	Frequency command (F)	
2103H		Output frequency (H)	
	2104H	Output current (AXXX.X)	
	2105H	Reserved	
2106H		Reserved	
2107H		Reserved	
	2108H	DC-BUS Voltage (UXXX.X)	
	2109H	Output voltage (EXXX.X)	
	210AH	Display temperature of IGBT (°C)	
2116H		User defined (Low word)	
	2117H	User defined (High word)	

Note: 2116H is number display of Pr.00.04. High byte of 2117H is number of decimal places of 2116H. Low byte of 2117H is ASCII code of alphabet display of Pr.00.04.

## 3.6 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 fault; 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 fault, but cannot handle them. An exception response will be returned to the master device and a fault 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.

Example of an exception response of command code 06H and exception code 02H:

#### ASCII mode:

STX	.,
Address Low	'0'
Address High	'1'
Function Low	·8
Function High	'6'
Function and	'0'
Exception code	'2'

#### RTU mode:

Address	01H
Function	86H
Exception code	02H
CRC CHK Low	СЗН
CRC CHK High	A1H

anieleis	
LRC CHK Low	'7'
LRC CHK High	'7'
END 1	CR
END 0	LF

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The explanation of exception codes:

Exception code	Explanation	
01	Illegal function code: The function code received in the command message is not	
	available for the AC motor drive.	
02	Illegal data address: The data address received in the command message is not available for the AC motor drive.	
03	Illegal data value: The data value received in the command message is not available for the AC drive.	
04	Slave device failure: The AC motor drive is unable to perform the requested action.	
10	Communication time-out:  If Pr.09.03 is not equal to 0.0, Pr.09.02=0~2, and there is no communication on the bus during the Time Out detection period (set by Pr.09.03), "cE10" will be shown on the keypad.	

```
VPD-E
Chapter 4 Parameters |
         3.7 Communication program of PC:
         The following is a simple example of how to write a communication program for Modbus
         ASCII mode on a PC in C language.
         #include<stdio.h>
         #include<dos h>
         #include<conio.h>
         #include<process.h>
         #define PORT 0x03F8 /* the address of COM1 */
         /* the address offset value relative to COM1 */
         #define THR 0x0000
         #define RDR 0x0000
         #define BRDL 0x0000
         #define IER 0x0001
         #define BRDH 0x0001
         #define LCR_0x0003
         #define MCR 0x0004
         #define LSR 0x0005
         #define MSR 0x0006
         unsigned char rdat[60];
         /* read 2 data from address 2102H of AC drive with address 1 */
         unsigned char tdat[60]={':','0','1','0','3','2','1','0','2', '0','0','2','D','7','\r',\n'};
         void main(){
         int i:
         outportb(PORT+MCR,0x08);
                                            /* interrupt enable */
         outportb(PORT+IER,0x01);
                                           /* interrupt as data in */
         outportb(PORT+LCR,(inportb(PORT+LCR) | 0x80));
         /* the BRDL/BRDH can be access as LCR.b7==1 */
                                           /* set baudrate=9600, 12=115200/9600*/
         outportb(PORT+BRDL,12);
         outportb(PORT+BRDH,0x00);
         outportb(PORT+LCR,0x06);
                                           /* set protocol, <7,N,2>=06H, <7,E,1>=1AH,
         <7.O.1>=0AH. <8.N.2>=07H. <8.E.1>=1BH. <8.O.1>=0BH */
         for(i=0;i<=16;i++){
         while(!(inportb(PORT+LSR) & 0x20)); /* wait until THR empty */
         outportb(PORT+THR.tdat[i]): /* send data to THR */ }
         i=0:
         while(!kbhit()){
         if(inportb(PORT+LSR) & 0x01){ /* b0==1, read data ready */
         rdat[i++]=inportb(PORT+RDR); /* read data form RDR */
         }
           }
                }
          Reserved
  09.05
          Reserved
  09.06
  09.07
          Unit: 2ms
                       0 ~ 200 (400msec)
                                                                               Factory Setting: 1
          Settinas
\overline{\Omega}
      This parameter is the response delay time after AC drive receives communication command
      as shown in the following. 1 unit = 2 msec.
    RS485 BUS
                    PC or PLC command
                                                                  Response Message of AC Drive
                                     Handling time
                                                 Response Delay Time
                                    of AC drive
                                                     Pr 09 07
                                     Max.: 6msec
                                              4-149
```

Chap	ter 4 Parameters			<i>V/5</i> 2∙E
09.	<b>08 ∕</b> Transmi	ssion S	peed for USB Card	
				Factory Setting: 2
	Settings	0	Baud rate 4800 bps	
		1	Baud rate 9600 bps	
		2	Baud rate 19200 bps	
		3	Baud rate 38400 bps	
		4	Baud rate 57600 bps	
Ш	This parameter	r is use	d to set the transmission speed for USB card.	
09.	<b>09 ∕</b> Commur	nication	Protocol for USB Card	
				Factory Setting: 1
	Settings	0	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,N,2>	
		1	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,E,1>	
		2	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,O,1>	
		3	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,N,2>	
		4	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,E,1>	
		5	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,0,1>	
		6	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,N,1>	
		7	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,E,2>	
		8	Modbus RTU mode, protocol <8,0,2>	
		9	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,N,1>	
		10	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,E,2>	
		11	Modbus ASCII mode, protocol <7,0,2>	
09.	10 / Transmis	ssion Fa	ault Treatment for USB Card	
03.	/ Hallsillis	5510111	duit Treatment for OSB Card	Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Warn and keep operating	r detary detting. o
	coungo	1	Warn and RAMP to stop	
		2	Warn and COAST to stop	
		3	No warning and keep operating	
	This parameter		to how to react when transmission faults occurs.	
Ш		e motor	nission faults occur, it will display warning messag will keep running. The warning message can be cl mal.	
	Setting 1: when keypad and the	n transr e motor	nission faults occur, it will display warning messag will stop by the deceleration time (Pr.01.10/01.12) warning message.	e "cEXX" on the digital . It needs to press
Ш	Setting 2: Whe	n trans and the	mission faults occur, it will display warning messag motor will free run to stop immediately. It needs to	

Chapte	r 4 Parameters	VPD-E
	Setting 3: When transmission faults occur, it won't display any warning message on th	e digita

keypad and the motor will still keep running. Ш

See list of fault messages below (see section 3.6 in Pr.09.04)



The digital keypad is optional. Please refer to Appendix B for details. When using without this optional keypad, the FAULT LED will be ON once there are fault messages or warning messages from the external terminals.

09.11		t Detect	Unit: second	
	Settings	0.0 t	o 120.0 sec	Factory Setting: 0.0
		0.0	Disable	
09.12	COM port f	for PLC	Communication (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	RS485	
		1	USB card	

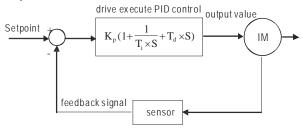
### VPD-E

# Group 10: PID Control

- A. Common applications for PID control
- 1. Flow control: A flow sensor is used to feedback the flow data and perform accurate flow control.
- 2. Pressure control: A pressure sensor is used to feedback the pressure data and perform precise pressure control.
- 3. Air volume control: An air volume sensor is used to feedback the air volume data to have excellent air volume regulation.
- 4. Temperature control: A thermocouple or thermistor is used to feedback temperature data for comfortable temperature control.
- 5. 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 setpoint source (target value). PID control operates with the feedback signal as set by Pr.10.01 either 0~+10V voltage or 4-20mA current.

#### B. PID control loop:



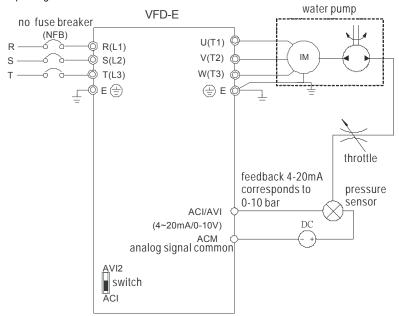
 $K_{p} \hbox{: Proportional gain(P)} \quad T_{i} \hbox{: Integral time(I)} \quad T_{d} \hbox{: Derivative control(D)} \quad S \hbox{: Operator}$ 

- C. 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 fault.
- 2. Integral time(I): the controller output is proportional to the integral of the controller input. To eliminate the steady-state fault, an "integral part" needs to be added to the controller. The integral time decides the relation between integral part and fault. The integral part will be increased by time even if the fault is small. It gradually increases the controller output to eliminate the fault until it is 0. In

this way a system can be stable without steady-state fault 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 fault, oscillation or instability may occur. The differential control can be used to suppress these effects by acting before the fault. That is, when the fault 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.
- D. When PID control is used in a constant pressure pump feedback application:

  Set the application's constant pressure value (bar) to be the setpoint of PID control. The pressure sensor will send the actual value as PID feedback value. After comparing the PID setpoint and PID feedback, there will be a fault. 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 5 (Display PID analog feedback signal value (b) (%))
- 2. Pr.01.09 Acceleration Time will be set as required
- 3. Pr.01.10 Deceleration Time will be set as required
- 4. Pr.02.01=1 to operate from the digital keypad
- 5. Pr.10.00=1, the setpoint is controlled by the digital keypad
- 6. Pr.10.01=3(Negative PID feedback from external terminal ACI (4 ~ 20mA)/ AVI2 (0 ~ +10VDC))
- 7. Pr.10.01-10.17 will be set as required
- 7.1 When there is no vibration in the system, increase Pr.10.02(Proportional Gain (P))
- 7.2 When there is no vibration in the system, reduce Pr.10.03(Integral Time (I))
- 7.3 When there is no vibration in the system, increase Pr.10.04(Differential Time(D))
- 8. Refer to Pr.10.00-10.17 for PID parameters settings.

Ш

DID Cot Doint Coloction

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s 0 1 2 3 4	Factory Setting: 0 Disable Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys AVI 0 ~ +10VDC ACI 4 ~ 20mA / AVI2 0 ~ +10VDC PID set point (Pr.10.11)
1 2 3 4	Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys  AVI 0 ~ +10VDC  ACI 4 ~ 20mA / AVI2 0 ~ +10VDC
2 3 4	AVI 0 ~ +10VDC ACI 4 ~ 20mA / AVI2 0 ~ +10VDC
3 4	ACI 4 ~ 20mA / AVI2 0 ~ +10VDC
4	
	PID set point (Pr.10.11)
erminal for	PID Feedback
	Factory Setting: (
s 0	Positive PID feedback from external terminal AVI (0 ~ +10VDC).
1	<b>Negative</b> PID feedback from external terminal AVI (0 ~ +10VDC).
2	<b>Positive</b> PID feedback from external terminal ACI (4 $\sim$ 20mA)/ AVI2 (0 $\sim$ +10VDC).
3	<b>Negative</b> PID feedback from external terminal ACI (4 $\sim$ 20mA)/ AVI2 (0 $\sim$ +10VDC).
	ed variable (feedback) controls the output frequency (Hz).
When Pr.10.00=2 or 3, the set point (Master Frequency) for PID control is obtained from the	
	rnal terminal (0 to +10V or 4-20mA) or from multi-step speed. When
	oint is obtained from the keypad. 3 (Negative feedback): Fault (Err)  = setpoint (SP) – feedback(FB). Who
ri. 10.01-1013 (Negative reedback). Fault (EII) - setpoint (SF) - reedback(FB). When	
	or 2 (Positive feedback): Fault (Err) =feedback(FB)- setpoint(SP) When
	s 0  1 2 3 ne measur 0.00=2 or 3 /AVI2 exte , the set pr 0.01=1 or 3 ck will be in

Related parameters: Pr.00.04 Content of Multi-function Display (set to 5 Display PID analog
feedback signal value (b) (%)), Pr. 10.11(Source of PID Set point) and Pr.04.19(ACI/AVI2
Selection)

the feedback will be decreased by the increasing output frequency, please use this setting. Select input terminal accordingly. Make sure this parameter setting does not conflict with the

10.11	✓ Source of F	PID Set point	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00 to 599.00Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00

This parameter is used in conjunction with Pr.10.00 set 4 to input a set point in Hz.

setting for Pr.10.00 (Master Frequency).

10.02		nal Gain (P)	
	Settings	0.0 to 10.0	Factory Setting: 1.0

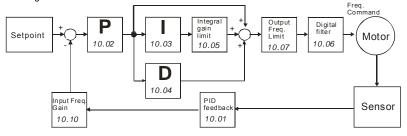
It is used to eliminate the system fault. It is usually used to decrease the fault and get the faster response speed. But if setting too large value in Pr.10.02, it may cause the system oscillation and instability.

Chap	set in Pr.10.02, response it will If the other two	the faster response it wi get. gains (I and D) are set to	in to decide the responds speed. Th Il get. The smaller value is set in Pr. o zero, proportional control is the onl ime (I)) and Pr.10.04(Differential Co	10.02, the slower y one effective.
10.	03    ✓ Integral T	ime ( I )		Unit: second
	Settings	0.00 to 100.0 sec	Fac	tory Setting: 1.00
		0.00 Disable		
ш ш	doesn't stop wo integral time is s oscillation to ma integral control This parameter	rking until fault is 0. The set, the stronger integral ake a stable system. At t is often used with other to is used to set the integra	the the fault during stable system. The integral is acted by the integral time action will be. It is helpful to reduce his moment, the decreasing fault will two controls to become PI controller al time of I controller. When the integral time of I controller.	. The smaller overshoot and be slow. The or PID controller. ral time is long, it
m	integral time is sexternal control	short, it will have large g	ower response and bad external cor ain of I controller, the faster response	
		rai time is too smail, it ma o 0.0, the integral functio	ay cause system oscillation. n is disabled.	
		eter: Pr.10.05(Upper Bou		
10.	04	al Control (D)		Unit: second
	Settings	0.00 to 1.00 sec	Fac	tory Setting: 0.00
Ш	The differential the change of fa system state. W adjustment time Please note tha shows the chan Therefore, the co	controller is used to sho ault. So the differential or fith the suitable differential. However, the differential too large differential wi ge and the output of the	w the change of system fault and it is ontroller can be used to eliminate the ial time, it can reduce overshoot and al operation will increase the noise i li cause big noise interference. Besic differential will be 0 when there is noise used independently. It needs to be	s helpful to preview e fault to improve shorten interference. des, the differential o change.
Ш	This parameter change. The su	can be used to set the g itable differential time ca scillation and have a stat	ain of D controller to decide the resp in reduce the overshoot of P and I co ole system. But too long differential ti	ontroller to
Ш	The differential		ange of fault and can't reduce the in e serious interference.	terference. It is not
10.	05 Upper Bour	nd for Integral Control		Unit: %
	Settings	0 to 100 %	Fa	ctory Setting: 100
Ш		icy. The formula is: Integ	or limit for the integral gain (I) and the street of the s	
	Too large integr	al value will make the sl	ow response due to sudden load cha	ange. In this way, it
Ш		or stall or machine dama eter: Pr.01.00(Maximum	ige. Output Frequency (Fmax))	



10.0	Primary D	elay Filter Time	Unit: second
	Settings	0.0 to 2.5 sec	Factory Setting: 0.0
Ф		t the time that required for the low-pass	s filter of PID output. Increasing the

- setting, it may affect the drive's response speed.
- $\Box$ The frequency output of PID controller will filter after primary delay filter time. It can smooth the change of the frequency output. The longer primary delay filter time is set, the slower response time it will be.
- Ш The unsuitable primary delay filter time may cause system oscillation.
- $\Box$ PID control can be used for speed, pressure and flow control. It needs to use with the relevant equipment of sensor feedback for PID control. Refer to the following for the closed-loop control diagram.



10.07 PID Output Frequency Limit Unit: % Settings 0 to 110 % Factory Setting: 100

- $\Box$ This parameter defines the percentage of output frequency limit during the PID control. The formula is Output Frequency Limit = Maximum Output Frequency (Pr.01.00) X Pr.10.07 %. This parameter will limit the Maximum Output Frequency. An overall limit for the output frequency can be set in Pr.01.07.
- $\Box$ Related parameter: Pr.01.00(Maximum Output Frequency (Fmax))

10.08	PID Feedback Signal Detection Time		Unit: second
	Settings	0.0 to d 3600 sec	Factory Setting: 60.0

- $\Box$ This parameter defines the time during which the PID feedback must be abnormal before a warning (see Pr.10.09) is given. It also can be modified according to the system feedback signal time.
- $\omega$ If this parameter is set to 0.0, the system would not detect any abnormality signal.
- $\Box$ If it doesn't receive PID feedback signal over Pr.10.08 setting, the feedback signal fault will occur and please refer to Pr.10.09 for the fault treatment.
- Related parameter: Pr.10.09(Treatment of the Erroneous PID Feedback Signals)

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10.	.09 Treatment	of the E	Erroneous Feedback Signals (for PID feedback fault)
			Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Warning and RAMP to stop
		1	Warning and COAST to stop
		2	Warning and keep operating
Ш			when the feedback signals (analog PID feedback) are abnormal
Ш		9 to 0: motor	When the feedback signal fault occurs, it will display "FbE" on the digital will stop to 0Hz by Pr.01.10/Pr.01.12 setting. It needs to clear "RESET"
Ω	Setting Pr.10.0	9 to 1: and the	When the feedback signal warning occurs, it will display "FbE" on the emotor will free run to stop. It needs to press "RESET" to clear the
Ш	Setting Pr.10.0	9 to 2: motor	When the feedback signal fault occurs, it will display "FbE" on the digitary will keep running. The warning message can be cleared after the male
Ш	Related param	eters" F	Pr.10.00(PID Set Point Selection), Pr.10.01(Input Terminal for PID PID Offset Level) and Pr.10.13(Detection Time of PID Offset)
	NOTE		
The	digital keypad is	optiona	II. Please refer to Appendix B for details. When using without this optional
keyp	ad, the FAULT LI	ED will	be ON once there are fault messages or warning messages from the
exter	nal terminals.		
10.	Gain Over	the PID	Detection Value
	Settings	0.01	to 10.0 Factory Setting: 1.0
Ш	This is the gain	adjust	tment over the feedback detection value.

10.12 PID Offset Level

for PID Feedback)

Value.

Ш

Unit: %

Settings 1.0 to 50.0%

Factory Setting: 10.0

This parameter is used to set max. allowable value of PID fault.

10.13 Detection Time of PID Offset

Unit: second

Settings 0.1 to 300.0 sec

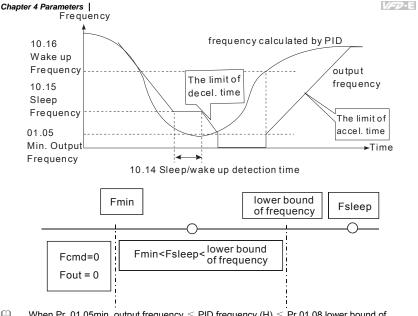
Factory Setting: 5.0

This parameter is used to set detection of the offset between set point and feedback.

This parameter will affect Pr.00.04(setting 5) directly. That is Pr.00.04(setting 5) Display PID analog feedback signal value (b) (%)= PID detection value X Gain Over the PID Detection

Related parameters: Pr.00.04(Content of Multi-function Display) and Pr.10.01(Input Terminal

Chapt	Pr.10.13, PID f Related param	t is high eedbac eters: P	ner than the setting of Pr.10.12 for a time exce k signal fault occurs and operates by the treat r.10.00(PID Set Point Selection), Pr.10.01(Inp reatment of the Erroneous PID Feedback Sign	ment set in Pr.10.09. out Terminal for PID
10.	Minimum P	ID Outp	out Frequency Selection	
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	By PID control	
		1	By Minimum output frequency (Pr.01.05)	
	This is the source selection of minimum output frequency when control is by PID. The output of the AC motor drive will refer to this parameter setting. When this parameter is set to 0, the output frequency will output by the calculation of PID. When this parameter is set to 1 and Pr.01.08 is not set to 0, the output frequency=Pr.01.08 setting. Otherwise, the output frequency=Pr.01.05 setting. Related parameters: Pr.01.05(Minimum Output Frequency (Fmin) (Motor 0)) and Pr.01.08(Output Frequency Lower Limit)			
10.	14 Sleep/Wak	e Up De	etection Time	Unit: second
	Settings	0.0 t	o 6550 sec	Factory Setting: 0.0
Ш Ш	If PID frequency is less than the sleep frequency when the drive starts running, the drive will be in sleep mode immediately and won't limit by this parameter.  Related parameters: Pr.10.15(Sleep Frequency) and Pr.10.16(Wakeup Frequency)			
10.	15 Sleep Freq	uency		Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00	to 599.00 Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00
<u>Д</u>			frequency for the AC motor drive to be in sleet I stop outputting after being sleep mode, but I	
10.	16 Wakeup Fr	equenc	у	Unit: Hz
	Settings	0.00	to 599.00 Hz	Factory Setting: 0.00
Ш		is used	to set the wakeup frequency to restart the AC	C motor drive after sleep
ш	mode. The wake up fr	eauenc	y must be higher than sleep frequency.	
Ш	When the actual output frequency $\leq$ Pr.10.15 and the time exceeds the setting of Pr.10.14, the AC motor drive will be in sleep mode and the motor will decelerate to stop by Pr.01.10/01.12 setting.			
Ш	When the actual frequency command > Pr.10.16 and the time exceeds the setting of Pr.10.14 the AC motor drive will restart.			
Ш	When the AC r When frequence	notor dr cy reach	restart. ive is in sleep mode, frequency command is s es wake up frequency, AC motor drive will ac lowing the V/f curve.	



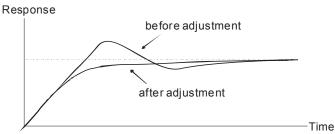
When Pr. 01.05min. output frequency ≤ PID frequency (H) ≤ Pr.01.08 lower bound of frequency and sleep function is enabled (output frequency (H) < Pr.10.15 sleep frequency and time > Pr.10.14 detection time), frequency will be 0 (in sleep mode). If sleep function is disabled, output frequency(H) = Pr.01.08 lower bound frequency.



The common adjustments of PID control are shown as follows:

Example 1: how to have stable control as soon as possible?

Please shorten Pr.10.03 (Integral Time (I)) setting and increase Pr,10.04(Differential Control (D)) setting.

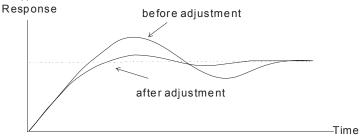


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Send Quote Requests to info@automatedpt.com
Call +1(800)985-6929 To Order or Order Online At Deltaacdrives.com



Example 2: How to suppress the oscillation of the wave with long cycle?

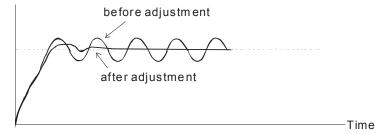
If it is oscillation when the wave cycle is longer than integral time, it needs to increase Pr.10.03 setting to suppress the oscillation.



Example 3: How to suppress the oscillation of the wave with short cycle?

When the cycle of oscillation is short and almost equal Differential time setting, it needs to shorten the differential time setting to suppress the oscillation. If Differential time(I) = 0.0, it can not suppress the oscillation. Please reduce Pr.10.02 setting or increase Pr.10.06 setting.

# Response





## Group 11: Multi-function Input/Output Parameters for Extension Card

11.00	Multi-function Output Terminal MO2/RA2				
11.0	Multi-function Output Terminal MO3/RA3				
11.0	Multi-function Output Terminal MO4/RA4				
11.03	Multi-function Output Terminal MO5/RA5				
11.0	Multi-function Output Terminal MO6/RA6				
11.0	Multi-function Output Terminal MO7/RA7				
	Settings 0 to 24 Factory Setting: 0				
	Please make sure that the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive correctly, the				
•	extension card will be detected automatically thus the Pr. Group 11 will be displayed, and you				
(	can set the parameters. If there is no extension card installation, the parameters only can				
(	display and set Pr. Group 0 ~ Group 10. See Appendix B for details.				

- Please refer to Pr.03.01 function table for Multi-function output terminal function settings.
- Please set the parameters according to the terminal name on the extension card.

11.06	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI7)			
11.07	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI8)			
11.08	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI9)			
11.09	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI10)			
11.10	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI11)			
11.11	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI12)			
	Settings 0 to 28	Factory Setting: 0		

Refer to the table below Pr.04.08 for setting the multifunction input terminals.

Set the corresponding parameter according to the terminal labeled on the extension card.



#### Group 12: Analog Input/Output Parameters for Extension Card

Make sure that the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive correctly before using group 12 parameters. See Appendix B for details.

Disabled 0

Factory Setting: 0

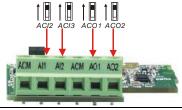
- Settings
  - 1 Source of the 1st frequency
  - 2 Source of the 2nd frequency
  - 3 PID Set Point (PID enable)
  - 4 Positive PID feedback
  - Negative PID feedback

#### 12.01 Al1 Analog Signal Mode

Factory Setting: 1

- Settings 0 ACI2 analog current (0.0 ~ 20.0mA)
  - AVI3 analog voltage (0.0 ~ 10.0V)

Besides parameters settings, the voltage/current mode should be used with the switch. AVI3 AVI4 AVO1 AVO2



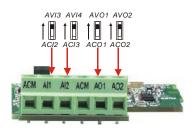
12.02	Min. AVI3 I	Input Voltage	Unit: V
	Settings	0.0 to 10.0V	Factory Setting: 0.0

12.03	Min. AVI3	Scale Percentage	Unit: %
	Settings	0.0 to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 0.0

<b>12.04</b> Max. AVI3	Input Voltage	Unit: V
Settings	0.0 to 10.0V	Factory Setting: 10.0

hapter 4 Parameter	s	_	<i>VFD</i> -E
<b>12.05</b> Max. AV	l3 Scale I	Percentage	Unit: %
Settings	0.0	to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 100.0
<b>12.06</b> Min. ACI	2 Input C	urrent	Unit: mA
Settings	0.0	to 20.0mA	Factory Setting: 4.0
<b>12.07</b> Min. ACI	2 Scale F	ercentage	Unit: %
Settings	0.0	to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 0.0
<b>12.08</b> Max. AC	I2 Input C	Current	Unit: mA
Settings		to 20.0mA	Factory Setting: 20.0
<b>12.09</b> Max. AC	I2 Scale I	Percentage	Unit: %
Settings	0.0	to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 100.0
<b>12.10</b> Al2 Fund	tion Sele	ction	
			Factory Setting: 0
Settings	0	Disabled	
	1	Source of the 1st frequency	
	2	Source of the 2nd frequency	
	3	PID Set Point (PID enable)	
	4	Positive PID feedback	
	5	Negative PID feedback	
<b>12.11</b> Al2 Anal	og Signal	Mode	
			Factory Setting: 1
Settings	0	ACI3 analog current (0.0 ~ 20.0mA)	
	1	AVI4 analog voltage (0.0 ~ 10.0V)	

Besides parameters settings, the voltage/current mode should be used with the switch.





Unit: V	Input Voltage	<b>12.12</b> Min. AVI4 I
Factory Setting: 0.0	0.0 to 10.0V	Settings
Unit: %	Scale Percentage	<b>12.13</b> Min. AVI4 S
Factory Setting: 0.0	0.0 to 100.0%	Settings
Unit: V	Input Voltage	<b>12.14</b> Max. AVI4
Factory Setting: 10.0	0.0 to 10.0V	Settings
	Scale Percentage	<b>12.15</b> Max. AVI4
Factory Setting: 100.0	0.0 to 100.0%	Settings
Unit: mA	Input Current	<b>12.16</b> Min. ACI3 I
Factory Setting: 4.0	0.0 to 20.0mA	Settings
Unit: %	Scale Percentage	<b>12.17</b> Min. ACI3 S
Factory Setting: 0.0	0.0 to 100.0%	Settings
Unit: mA	Innut Current	<b>12.18</b> Max. ACI3
	Input Current	
Factory Setting: 20.0	0.0 to 20.0mA	Settings

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12.19	Max. ACI3	Scale Percentage	Unit: %
	Settings	0.0 to 100.0%	Factory Setting: 100.0

#### 12.20 AO1 Terminal Analog Signal Mode

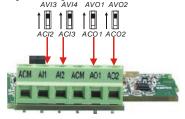
Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 AVO1

1 ACO1 (analog current 0.0 to 20.0mA)

2 ACO1 (analog current 4.0 to 20.0mA)

Besides parameter setting, the voltage/current mode should be used with the switch.



#### 12.21 AO1 Analog Output Signal

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 Analog Frequency

Analog Current (0 to 250% rated current)

This parameter is used to choose analog frequency (0-+10Vdc) or analog current (4-20mA) to correspond to the AC motor drive's output frequency or current.

Unit: %

Settings 1 to 200%

Factory Setting: 100

- This parameter is used to set the analog output voltage range.
- When Pr.12.21 is set to 0, analog output voltage corresponds to the AC motor drive's output frequency. When Pr.12.22 is set to 100, the max. output frequency (Pr.01.00) setting corresponds to the AFM output (+10VDC or 20mA)
- When Pr.12.21 is set to 1, analog output voltage corresponds to the AC motor drive's output current. When Pr.12.22 is set to 100, the 2.5 X rated current corresponds to the AFM output (+10VDC or 20mA)



If the scale of the voltmeter is less than 10V, refer to following formula to set Pr.12.22:

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Pr.12.22 = [(full scale voltage)/10]\*100%.

Example: When using voltmeter with full scale (5V). Pr.12.22 should be set to 5/10\*100%=50%. If

Pr.12.21 is set to 0, the output voltage will correspond to the max. output frequency.

#### AO2Terminal Analog Signal Mode 12.23

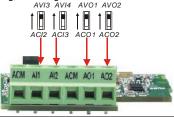
Factory Setting: 0

Settinas AVO<sub>2</sub> 0

> 1 ACO2 (analog current 0.0 to 20.0mA)

2 ACO2 (analog current 4.0 to 20.0mA)

 $\overline{\Omega}$ Besides parameter setting, the voltage/current mode should be used with the switch.



#### 12.24 AO2 Analog Output Signal

Factory Setting: 0

Settings 0 Analog Frequency

Analog Current (0 to 250% rated current)

12.25 AO2 Analog Output Gain Unit: %

1 to 200% Setting method for the AO2 is the same as the AO1.

#### 12.26 AUI Analog Input Selection

Settings

Factory Setting: 0

Factory Setting: 100

Settinas No function

> 1 Source of the 1st frequency

2 Source of the 2nd frequency

12.27 ∧ AUI Analog Input Bias Unit: % Settings 0.00 to 200.00% Factory Setting: 0.00

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Chapter 4	Parameters	<i>V/=</i> ⊅-E		
12.28	AUI Bias P	olarity		-
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Positive bias	
		1	Negative bias	
12.29	<b></b> ∕ AUI Ana	log Gair	n	Unit: %
	Settings	1 to	200%	Factory Setting: 100
12.30	AUI Negati	ve Bias	, Reverse Motion Enable/Disable	
				Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	No AUI Negative Bias Command	
		1	Negative Bias: REV Motion Enabled	
		2	Negative Bias: REV Motion Disabled	
12.31	AUI Analog	g Input [	Delay	Unit: 2ms
	Settings	0 to	9999	Factory Setting: 50
			t, it is advantageous to use negative bias to pouse less than 1V to set the operation frequer	

Pr.12-26 to Pr.12-31 can be used to set the frequency command by adjusting analog input

voltage -10V to +10V. Refer to Pr.04-00 to 04-03 for details.



#### Group 13: PG function Parameters for Extension Card

Pulse generator card (PG card) is mainly applied in the detection components of speed control or position control. It usually makes a closed-loop speed control system with encoder. The AC motor drive is used with encoder and PG card to have a complete speed control and position detection system.

Please make sure that the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive correctly before using group 13 parameters. See Appendix B for details.

13.	00 PG Input		
			Factory Setting: 0
	Settings	0	Disable PG
		1	Single phase
		2	Forward/Counterclockwise rotation
		3	Reverse/Clockwise rotation
<u>n</u>	output, the end output A and B of A and B puls motor rotation	oder ou pulse s ses as t directio	i, 1-phase and 2-phase output, for the encoder output. For the 1-phase utput is a group of pulse signal. For the 2-phase output, the encoder can signals with 90° phase difference. The encoder is defined by the timing the following figure. It can not only measure the speed but distinguish in by A and B pulse signals.
	PG card receives A and B pulses from encoder output and sends this feedback signal to the AC motor drive for speed or position control.		
	Setting 2: both phase as show Setting 3: both	peed/po for spe on in the for spe	runction.  position control but can't distinguish motor rotation direction.  ped control and distinguish motor rotation direction. A phase leads B  e following diagram and motor is forward running.  ped control and distinguish motor rotation direction. B phase leads A  e following diagram and motor is reverse running.





When receiving a forward command, motor will rotate in counterclockwise direction (see from output side).



When receiving a reverse command, motor will rotate in clockwise direction (see from output side).



When encoder rotates in clockwise direction (see from input side). At this moment, A phase leads B phase.

13.01	PG Pulse	Range	
	Settings	1 to 20000	Factory Setting: 600

A Pulse Generator (PG) 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.

This parameter setting is the resolution of encoder. With the higher resolution, the speed control will be more precise.

13.02	Motor Pole N	Number (Motor 0)	Unit: 1
	Settings	2 to 10	Factory Setting: 4

The pole number should be even (can't be odd).

	13.03		onal Gain (P)	Unit: 0.01
		Settings	0.0 to 10.0	Factory Setting: 1.0
[	<u> </u>	his paramete	er is used to set the gain (	P) when using PG for the closed-loop speed control.

- The proportional gain is mainly used to eliminate the fault. The large proportional gain(P) will get the faster response to decrease the fault. Too large proportional gain will cause large
- overshoot and oscillation and decrease the table.

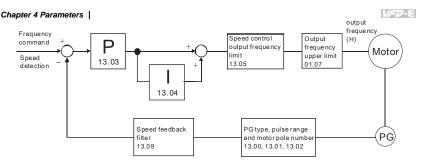
  This parameter can be used to set the proportional gain (P) to decide the response speed.

  With large proportional gain, it will get faster response. Too large proportional gain may cause
- With large proportional gain, it will get faster response. Too large proportional gain may cause system oscillation. With small proportional gain, it will get slower response.

#### VFD-E Chapter 4 Parameters | 13.04 ✓ Integral Gain ( I ) Unit: 0.01 0.00 to 100.00 sec Factory Setting: 1.00 Settinas 0.00 Disable $\Box$ The integral controller is used to eliminate the fault during stable system. The integral control doesn't stop working until fault 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 fault 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 $\Box$ When the integral time is too small, it may cause system oscillation. Ш When it is set to 0.0, the integral function is disabled. 13.05 ✓ Speed Control Output Frequency Limit Unit: Hz Settings 0.00 to 100.00Hz Factory Setting: 10.00 $\mathbf{m}$ This parameter is used to limit the max, output frequency. From the following PG speed diagram, output frequency (H) = frequency command (F) + speed detection value via PG feedback. With the speed change of motor load, the speed change will be sent to drive via PG card to change the output frequency. So this parameter can be used to decrease the speed change of motor load. 13.06 ✓ Speed Feedback Display Filter Unit: 2ms Settings 0 to 9999 (\*2ms) Factory Setting: 500 M When Pr.0.04 is set to 14, its display will be updated regularly. This update time is set by Pr.13.06. With the large setting in Pr.13.06, it can slow the response speed to prevent the blinking of digital number on the digital keypad. Too large setting may cause the delay of RPM value via PG card. Related parameter: Pr.00.04(Content of Multi-function Display)

13.09	✓ Speed Fee	Unit: 2ms	
	Settings	0 to 9999 (*2ms)	Factory Setting: 16

This parameter is the filter time from the speed feedback to the PG card. Too large setting may cause slow feedback response.



PG feedback speed control

13.	<b>%</b> Time for	Feedba	ck Signal Fault	Unit: second
	Settings	0.1 to	10.0 sec	Factory Setting: 1.0
		0.0	Disabled	
Ω				which the PID feedback must be abnormal before a can be modified according to the system feedback
				m would not detect any abnormality signal. It of the Feedback Signal Fault)
13.	<b>08</b>	nt of the	Feedback Sign	al Fault
				Factory Setting: 1

Settings 0 Warn and RAMP to stop

1 Warn and COAST to stop

2 Warn and keep operating

- AC motor drive action when the feedback signals (analog PID feedback or PG (encoder) feedback) are abnormal.
- Setting Pr.13.08 to 0: When the feedback signal fault occurs, it will display "PGEr" on the digital keypad and the stop to 0Hz by Pr.01.10/Pr.01.12 setting.
   Setting Pr.13.08 to 1: When the feedback signal fault occurs, it will display "PGEr" on the
- digital keypad and the motor will free run to stop.

  Setting Pr.13.08 to 2: When the feedback signal fault occurs, it will display "PGEr" on the
- digital keypad and the account will keep running.
- It needs to press "RESET" to clear the warning message "PGEr" displayed on the keypad.



The digital keypad is optional. Please refer to Appendix B for details. When using without this optional keypad, the FAULT LED will be ON once there are fault messages or warning messages from the external terminals.

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13.10	Source of t	he High	n-speed Counter	r (NOT for VFD*E*C models)
				Factory Display: 0 (Read only)
	Settings	0	PG card	
		1	PLC	

This parameter reads the high-speed counter of the drive to use on PG card or PLC.



#### 4.4 Different Parameters for VFD\*E\*C Models

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

Software version for VFD\*E\*C is power board: V1.00 and control board: V2.00.

★: The parameter can be set during operation.

#### Group 0 User Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: Parameter can be read/written		
		1: All parameters are read only		
	Parameter Reset	6: Clear PLC program (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	0	
00.02	Parameter Reset	9: All parameters are reset to factory settings (50Hz, 230V/400V or 220V/380V depends on Pr.00.12)	U	
		10: All parameters are reset to factory settings (60Hz, 220V/440V)		
		0: Display the frequency command value (Fxxx)		
	Start-up Display Selection	1: Display the actual output frequency (Hxxx)		
<b>₩</b> 00.03		2: Display the content of user-defined unit (Uxxx)	0	
		3: Multifunction display, see Pr.00.04		
		4: FWD/REV command		
		5: PLCx (PLC selections: PLC0/PLC1/PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
		0: Display the content of user-defined unit (Uxxx)		
		1: Display the counter value (c)		
<b>№</b> 00.04	Content of Multi- function Display	2: Display PLC D1043 value (C) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	0	
	Turicuon Display	3: Display DC-BUS voltage (u)		
		4: Display output voltage (E)		
		5: Display PID analog feedback signal value (b) (%)		

10: Display ACI / AVI2 (i) (mA/V)

12: Display AVI3/ACI2 level (I.)
13: Display AVI4/ACI3 level (i.)
14: Display PG speed in RPM (G)
15: Display motor number (M)
16: Display F\*Pr.00.05

11: Display the temperature of IGBT (h) (°C)

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 1 Basic Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>⊮</b> 01.09	Accel Time 1	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	10.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.10	Decel Time 1	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	10.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.11	Accel Time 2	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	1.0	
<b>⊮</b> 01.12	Decel Time 2	0.1 to 600.0 / 0.01 to 600.0 sec	1.0	



## **Group 2 Operation Method Parameters**

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
<b>₩</b> 02.00	Source of First Master Frequency Command	O: Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys or Multi-function Inputs UP/DOWN. Last used frequency saved.  1: 0 to +10V from AVI 2: 4 to 20mA from ACI or 0 to +10V from AVI2 3: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication 4: Digital keypad potentiometer 5: CANopen communication	5	
<b>₩</b> 02.01	Source of First Operation Command	0: Digital keypad 1: External terminals. Keypad STOP/RESET enabled. 2: External terminals. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled. 3: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication. Keypad STOP/RESET enabled. 4: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled. 5: CANopen communication. Keypad STOP/RESET disabled.	5	
<b>₩</b> 02.09	Source of Second Frequency Command	O: Digital keypad UP/DOWN keys or Multi-function Inputs UP/DOWN. Last used frequency saved.  1: 0 to +10V from AVI  2: 4 to 20mA from ACI or 0 to +10V from AVI2  3: RS-485 (RJ-45)/USB communication  4: Digital keypad potentiometer  5: CANopen communication	0	
02.16	Display the Master Freq Command Source	Read Only Bit0=1: by First Freq Source (Pr.02.00) Bit1=1: by Second Freq Source (Pr.02.09) Bit2=1: by Multi-input function Bit3=1: by PLC Freq command (NOT for VFD*E*C models)	##	

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Chapter 4 Parameters |

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
02.17	Display the Operation Command Source	Read Only Bit0=1: by Digital Keypad Bit1=1: by RS485 communication Bit2=1: by External Terminal 2/3 wire mode Bit3=1: by Multi-input function Bit5=1: by CANopen communication	##	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 3 Output Function Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
03.09	Reserved			
03.10	Reserved			

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Group 4 Input Function Parameters

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
04.05	Multi-function Input	0: No function	1	
	Terminal (MI3)	1: Multi-Step speed command 1		
		2: Multi-Step speed command 2		
	Multi-function Input	3: Multi-Step speed command 3	2	
	Terminal (MI4)	4: Multi-Step speed command 4		
		5: External reset		
04.07	Multi-function Input	6: Accel/Decel inhibit	3	
	Terminal (MI5)	7: Accel/Decel time selection command		
		8: Jog Operation		
04.08	Multi-function Input	9: External base block	23	
	Terminal (MI6)	10: Up: Increment master frequency		
		11: Down: Decrement master frequency		
		12: Counter Trigger Signal		
		13: Counter reset		
		14: E.F. External Fault Input		
		15: PID function disabled		
		16: Output shutoff stop		
		17: Parameter lock enable		
		18: Operation command selection (external terminals)		
		19: Operation command selection(keypad)		
		20: Operation command selection (communication)		
		21: FWD/REV command		
		22: Source of second frequency command		
		23: Quick Stop (Only for VFD*E*C models)		
		24: Download/execute/monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
		25: Simple position function		
		26: OOB (Out of Balance Detection)		

Chapter 4 Pa	Chapter 4 Parameters   V-72-E				
Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer	
		27: Motor selection (bit 0)			
		28: Motor selection (bit 1)			
04.24	Reserved				
04.25	Reserved				

#### Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 7 Motor Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
07.08	Torque Compensation Time Constant	0.01 ~10.00 Sec	0.30	
07.10	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (Min.)	00~1439	0	

# Chapter 4 Parameters | Group 9 Communication Parameters



Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
09.12~ 09.19	Reserved			
09.20	CANopen Communication Address	0: disable 1: 1 to 127	1	
09.21 CANbus Baud Rate		0: 1M 1: 500K 2: 250K 3: 125K 4: 100K 5: 50K	0	
09.22	Gain of CANbus Frequency	0.00~2.00	1.00	
09.23	CANbus Warning	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 : CANbus Off bit 6 : Fault protocol of CANopen	Read- only	
09.24	DS402 Protocol	0: Disable (By Delta rule) 1: Enable (By DS402)	1	
09.25	Detect SYNC signal	0:Ignore 1:Yes	0	
09.26 The operation state of CAN bus		0: Node reset 1: Communication reset 2: Boot up 3: Pre-Operation 4: Operation 5: Stop	0	
09.27	The operation state of CANopen	0: Not Ready For Use State 1: Inhibit Start State 2: Ready To Switch On State	0	



Group 11 Parameters for Extension Card

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		0: No function	0	
11.06	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI7)	1: Multi-Step speed command 1		
		2: Multi-Step speed command 2		
		3: Multi-Step speed command 3	0	
11.07	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI8)	4: Multi-Step speed command 4		
	, ,	5: External reset		
		6: Accel/Decel inhibit	0	
11.08	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI9)	7: Accel/Decel time selection command		
	, ,	8: Jog Operation		
		9: External base block	0	
11.09	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI10)	10: Up: Increment master frequency		
		11: Down: Decrement master frequency		
		12: Counter Trigger Signal	0	
11.10	Multi-function Input Terminal (MI11)	13: Counter reset		
11.10		14: E.F. External Fault Input		
		15: PID function disabled		
11.11	Multi-function Input	16: Output shutoff stop	0	
	Terminal (MI12)	17: Parameter lock enable		
		18: Operation command selection (external terminals)		
		19: Operation command selection (keypad)		
		20: Operation command selection (communication)		
		21: FWD/REV command		
		22: Source of second frequency command		
		23: Quick Stop (Only for VFD*E*C models)		
		24: Download/execute/monitor PLC Program (PLC2) (NOT for VFD*E*C models)		
		25: Simple position function		

Chapter 4 Parameters			VFD-E	
Parameter Explanation		Settings	Factory Setting	Customer
		26: OOB (Out of Balance Detection)		
		27: Motor selection (bit 0)		
		28: Motor selection (bit 1)		

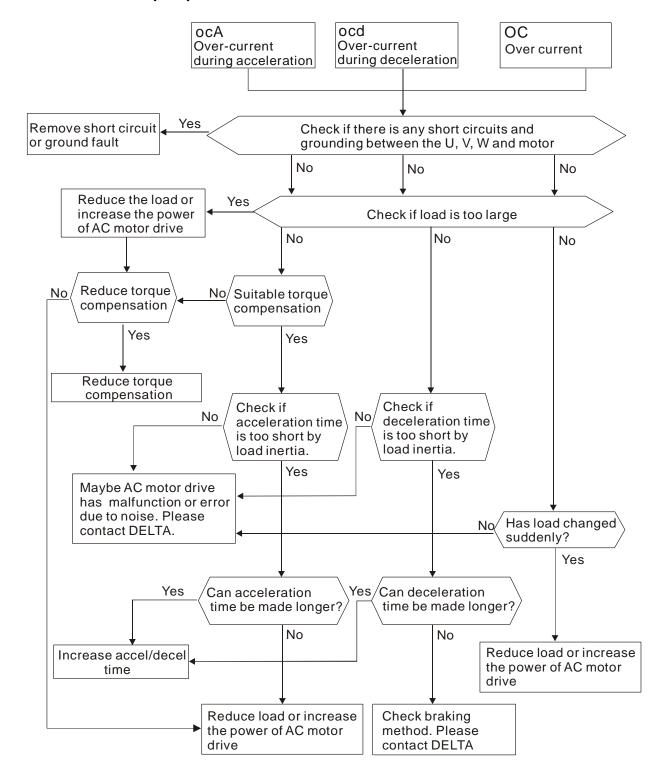
## Group 13: PG function Parameters for Extension Card

Parameter	Explanation	Settings	Factory Setting Customer
13.10	Reserved		

### Chapter 5 Troubleshooting |

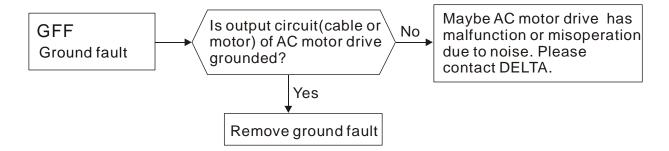
# Chapter 5 Troubleshooting

# 5.1 Over Current (OC)

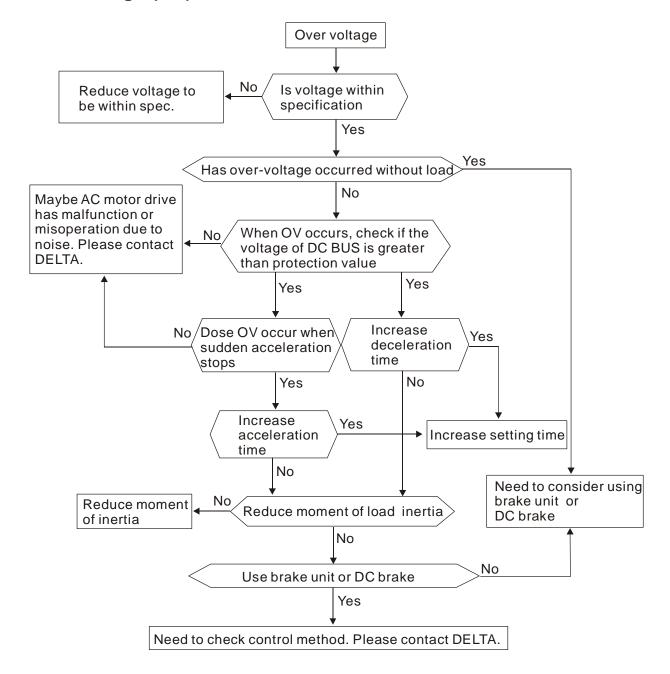


## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting

## 5.2 Ground Fault

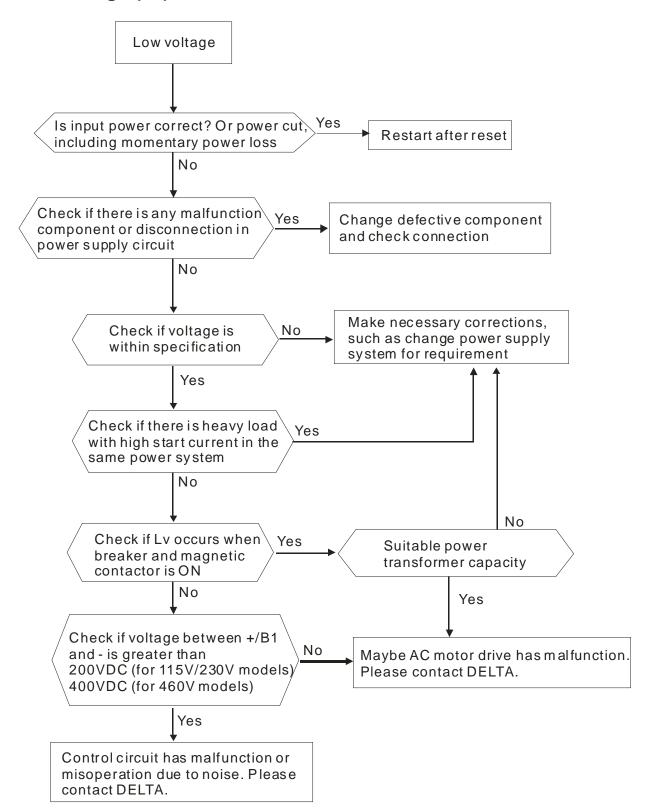


# 5.3 Over Voltage (OV)



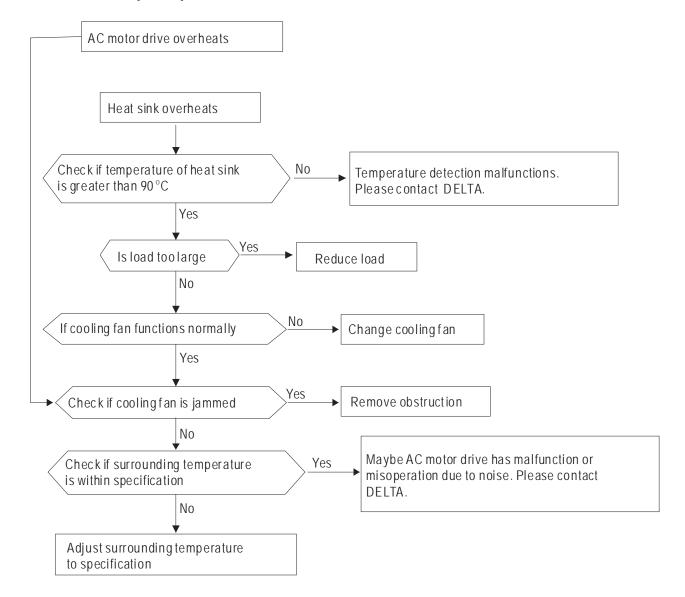
## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting |

## 5.4 Low Voltage (Lv)

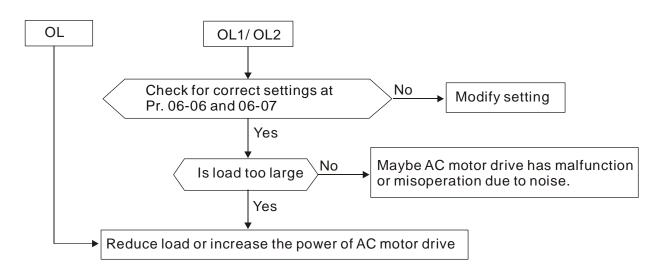


## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting

# 5.5 Over Heat (OH1)

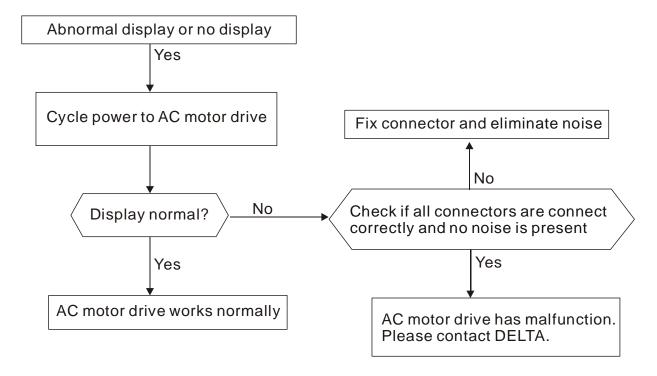


## 5.6 Overload

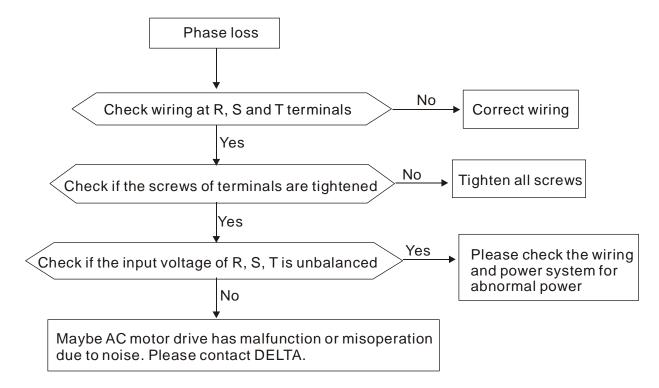


## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting |

# 5.7 Keypad Display is Abnormal

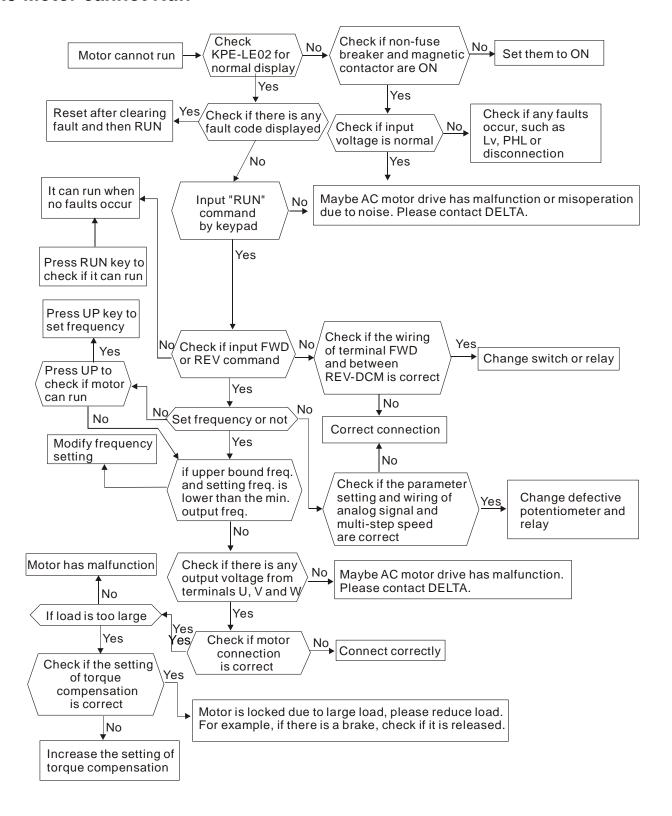


# 5.8 Phase Loss (PHL)



## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting

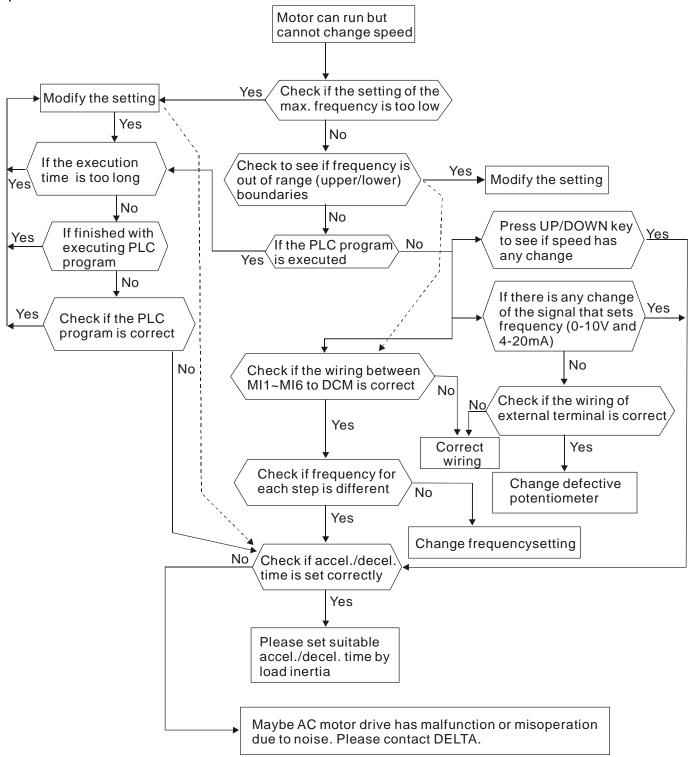
## 5.9 Motor cannot Run



## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting |

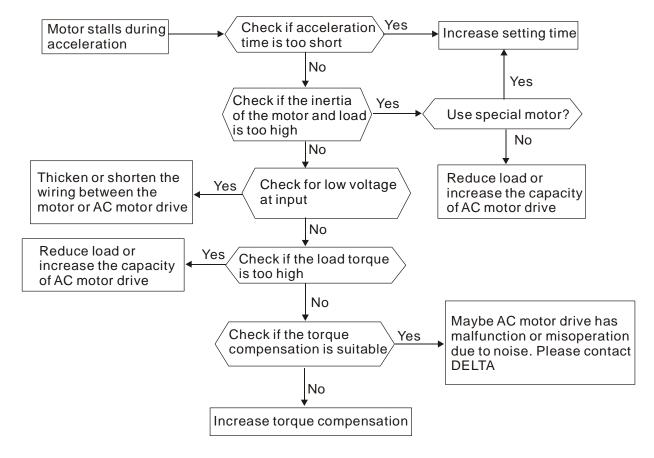
# 5.10 Motor Speed cannot be Changed

For VFD\*E\*C models, no PLC function is supported. Please follow the dashed line to skip the PLC parts.

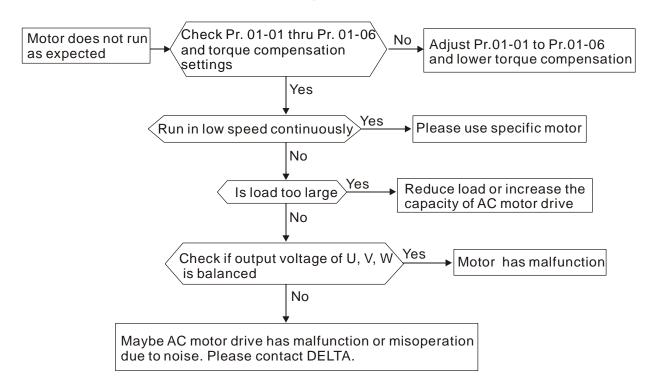


### Chapter 5 Troubleshooting

## 5.11 Motor Stalls during Acceleration



# 5.12 The Motor does not Run as Expected



## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting |

# **5.13 Electromagnetic/Induction Noise**

Many sources of noise surround AC motor drives and penetrate it by radiation or conduction. It may cause malfunctioning of the control circuits and even damage the AC motor drive. Of course, there are solutions to increase the noise tolerance of an AC motor drive. But this has its limits. Therefore, solving it from the outside as follows will be the best.

- 1. Add surge suppressor on the relays and contacts to suppress switching surges.
- 2. Shorten the wiring length of the control circuit or serial communication and keep them separated from the power circuit wiring.
- Comply with the wiring regulations by using shielded wires and isolation amplifiers for long length.
- 4. The grounding terminal should comply with the local regulations and be grounded independently, i.e. not to have common ground with electric welding machines and other power equipment.
- 5. Connect a noise filter at the mains input terminal of the AC motor drive to filter noise from the power circuit.

In short, solutions for electromagnetic noise exist of "no product" (disconnect disturbing equipment), "no spread" (limit emission for disturbing equipment) and "no receive" (enhance immunity).

## 5.14 Environmental Condition

Since the AC motor drive is an electronic device, you should comply with the environmental conditions. Here are some remedial measures if necessary.

- To prevent vibration, the use of anti-vibration dampers is the last choice. Vibrations must be within the specification. Vibration causes mechanical stress and it should not occur frequently, continuously or repeatedly to prevent damage to the AC motor drive.
- 2. Store the AC motor drive in a clean and dry location, free from corrosive fumes/dust to prevent corrosion and poor contacts. Poor insulation in a humid location can cause short-circuits. If necessary, install the AC motor drive in a dust-proof and painted enclosure and in particular situations, use a completely sealed enclosure.
- 3. The ambient temperature should be within the specification. Too high or too low temperature will affect the lifetime and reliability. For semiconductor components, damage will occur once any specification is out of range. Therefore, it is necessary to periodically check air quality and the cooling fan and provide extra cooling of necessary. In addition, the microcomputer may not work in extremely low temperatures, making cabinet heating necessary.

## Chapter 5 Troubleshooting |

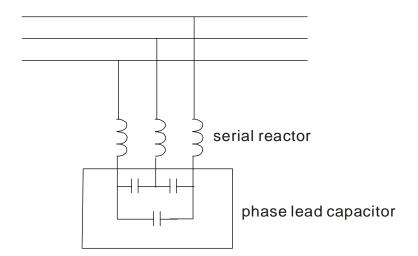
4. Store within a relative humidity range of 0% to 90% and non-condensing environment.

Use an air conditioner and/or exsiccator.

## **5.15 Affecting Other Machines**

An AC motor drive may affect the operation of other machines due to many reasons. Some solutions are:

- High Harmonics at Power Side
  - High harmonics at power side during running can be improved by:
  - 1. Separate the power system: use a transformer for AC motor drive.
- 2. Use a reactor at the power input terminal of the AC motor drive.
- 3. If phase lead capacitors are used (never on the AC motor drive output!!), use serial reactors to prevent damage to the capacitors damage from high harmonics.



### ■ Motor Temperature Rises

When the motor is a standard induction motor with fan, the cooling will be bad at low speeds, causing the motor to overheat. Besides, high harmonics at the output increases copper and core losses. The following measures should be used depending on load and operation range.

- Use a motor with independent ventilation (forced external cooling) or increase the motor rated power.
- 2. Use a special inverter duty motor.
- 3. Do NOT run at low speeds for long ti.



## Chapter 6 Fault & Warning Code Information and Maintenance

#### 6.1 Fault Code Information

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 five most recent faults can be read from the digital keypad or communication.



Wait 5 seconds after a fault has been cleared before performing reset via keypad of input terminal.

#### 6.1.1 Common Problems and Solutions

Fault Name	Fault Descriptions	Corrective Actions
oc	Over current Abnormal increase in current.	Check if motor power corresponds with the AC motor drive output power.     Check the wiring connections to U/T1, V/T2, W/T3 for possible short circuits.     Check the wiring connections between the AC motor drive and motor for possible short circuits, also to ground.     Check for loose contacts between AC motor drive and motor.     Increase the Acceleration Time.     Check for possible excessive loading conditions at the motor.     If there are still any abnormal conditions when operating the AC motor drive after a short-circuit is removed and the other points above are checked, it should be sent back to manufacturer.
ου	Over voltage The DC bus voltage has exceeded its maximum allowable value.	Check if the input voltage falls within the rated AC motor drive input voltage range.     Check for possible voltage transients.     DC-bus over-voltage may also be caused by motor regeneration. Either increase the Decel. Time or add an optional brake resistor (and brake unit).     Check whether the required brake power is within the specified limits.

	Chapter 6 Fault Code Information and Maintenance   1/2		
Fault Name	Fault Descriptions	Corrective Actions	
0X2	Overheating Heat sink temperature too high	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. (See chapter 1)	
٤٥	Low voltage The AC motor drive detects that the DC bus voltage has fallen below its minimum value.	Check whether the input voltage falls within the AC motor drive rated input voltage range.     Check for abnormal load in motor.     Check for correct wiring of input power to R-S-T (for 3-phase models) without phase loss.	
οL	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.	Check whether the motor is overloaded.     Reduce torque compensation setting in Pr.07.02.     Use the next higher power AC motor drive model.	
ol I	Overload 1 Internal electronic overload trip	Check for possible motor overload.     Check electronic thermal overload setting.     Use a higher power motor.     Reduce the current level so that the drive output current does not exceed the value set by the Motor Rated Current Pr.07.00.	
ol2	Overload 2 Motor overload.	Reduce the motor load.     Adjust the over-torque detection setting to an appropriate setting (Pr.06.03 to Pr.06.05).	
HPF:	CC (current clamp)		
HPF2	OV hardware fault	Return to the factory.	
жеғ з	GFF hardware fault		
нргч	OC hardware fault		
88	External Base Block. (Refer to Pr. 08.07)	When the external input terminal (B.B) is active, the AC motor drive output will be turned off.     Deactivate the external input terminal (B.B) to operate the AC motor drive again.	

	Chapter 6 Fault Code Information and Maintenance				
Fault Name	Fault Descriptions	Corrective Actions			
oc R	Over-current during acceleration	Short-circuit at motor output: Check for possible poor insulation at the output lines.     Torque boost too high: Decrease the torque compensation setting in Pr.07.02.     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.			
ocd	Over-current during deceleration	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.			
ocn	Over-current during constant speed operation	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.			
88	External Fault	When multi-function input terminals (MI3-MI9) are set to external fault, the AC motor drive stops output U, V and W.     Give RESET command after fault has been cleared.			
cF (0	Internal EEPROM can not be programmed.	Return to the factory.			
c F 1, 1	Internal EEPROM can not be programmed.	Return to the factory.			
c F 2.0	Internal EEPROM can not be read.	Press RESET key to set all parameters to factory setting.     Return to the factory.			
c F 2. 1	Internal EEPROM can not be read.	Press RESET key to set all parameters to factory setting.     Return to the factory.			
c F 3.0	U-phase fault				
c F 3. 1	V-phase fault				
c 8 3.2	W-phase fault	Return to the factory.			
c F 3.3	OV or LV				
c F 3.4	Temperature sensor fault				

	Chapter 6 Fault Code Information and Maintenance				
Fault Name	Fault Descriptions	Corrective Actions			
GFF	Ground fault	When (one of) the output terminal(s) is grounded, short circuit current is more than 50% 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 whether the IGBT power module is damaged.  2. Check for possible poor insulation at the output line.			
cFR	Auto accel/decel failure	Check if the motor is suitable for operation by AC motor drive.     Check if the regenerative energy is too large.     Load may have changed suddenly.			
c E	Communication Fault	Check the RS485 connection between the AC motor drive and RS485 master for loose wires and wiring to correct pins.     Check if the communication protocol, address, transmission speed, etc. are properly set.     Use the correct checksum calculation.     Please refer to group 9 in the chapter 5 for detail information.			
2002	Software protection failure	Return to the factory.			
8800	Analog signal fault	Check the wiring of ACI			
F 6 8	PID feedback signal fault	Check parameter settings (Pr.10.01) and AVI/ACI wiring.     Check for possible fault between system response time and the PID feedback signal detection time (Pr.10.08)			
የጸር	Phase Loss	Check input phase wiring for loose contacts.			
888	Auto Tuning Fault	Check cabling between drive and motor     Retry again			
EP 10	Communication time-out fault on the control board or power board	Press RESET key to set all parameters to factory setting.     Return to the factory.			
<u> </u>	Motor overheat protection	Check if the motor is overheat     Check Pr.07.12 to Pr.07.17 settings			
PGEr	PG signal fault	Check the wiring of PG card     Try another PG card			
8003	CANopen Guarding Time out (Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Connect to CAN bus again and reset CAN bus			

		Chapter 6 Fault Code Information and Maintenance
Fault Name	Fault Descriptions	Corrective Actions
5868	CANopen Heartbeat Time out (Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Connect to CAN bus again and reset CAN bus
€53с	CANopen SYNC Time out ( Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Check if CANopen synchronous message is abnormal
8560	CANopen SDO Time out ( Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Check if command channels are full
£56F	CANopen SDO buffer overflow ( Only for VFDxxxExxC )	Too short time between commands, please check SDO message sent from the master     Reset CAN bus
2658	CAN bus off (Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Check if it connects to terminal resistor     Check if the signal is abnormal     Check if the master is connected
ខ្មែនប	CAN Boot up fault (Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Check if the master is connected     Reset CAN bus
[Pbo	Fault communication protocol of CANopen (Only for VFDxxxExxC)	Check if the communication protocol is correct
486	It will be displayed during deceleration when Pr.08-24 is not set to 0 and unexpected power off occurs, such as momentary power loss.	Set Pr.08-24 to 0     Check if the input power is stable
Act	Abnormal Communication Loop	Check if the communication wiring is correct     Return to the factory

# **6.2 Warning Code Information**

The operation of the motor drive is not affected by the warnings below. As soon as the issue warned is solved, the warning message will disappear.

Warning Name	Warning Descriptions	Corrective Actions
cFO:	Communication command fault	Verify if there's any fault occurred on communication command.
c F 0 2	Communication address fault	Verify if there's any fault occurred on communication address.
c F 0 3	Communication data fault	Verify if there's any fault occurred on communication data.
c F O Y	Communication format fault	Verify if there's any fault occurred on communication format.
c F O 8	Certain data are being processed so the motor drive is not responding at the moment.	The motor drive will respond after it processes some data.
c F 10		The communication time exceeds the setting at Pr09-03 <time-out detection="">. Verify if the communication command is correct or if the</time-out>

	Chapter 6 F	ault Code Information and Maintenance
		data being transmitted is too big to send.
8013	oL2 Warning	When the motor drive's output current is more than the detection level set at Pr06-04 and exceeds the detection time set at Pr06-05. The digital keypad (See Appendix B for more information) will display OL2. Press the RESET button on the digital keypad to clear the warning message.
RUE	Motor auto-tuning	Motor drive is performing the auto-tuning on parameters. As soon as the auto-tuning is done, an END message will be displayed. If there's any fault occurred during the auto-tuning process, an Err message will be displayed.
58 1	Copying parameter(s) fails	Parameters cannot be copied. Verify if there's any fault occurred on the operation and the communication. If there is no such fault and the parameters still cannot be copied, contact an authorized dealer.
582	Parameter(s) copied cannot be written in.	Parameter(s) is/ are copied successfully but cannot be written in the motor drive.
PE[2	Motor drive PTC overheating warning	When the motor has PTC installed, the PTC function (Pr07-12) is enabled and the temperature reaches the overheating warning level (Pr07-15), this overheating issue will be treated by following the setting at Pr07-17. A PtC2 warning message will also be displayed on the digital keypad.
PGE-	Warning on abnormal PG	"PGEr" If the time for feedback signal exceeds the setting at Pr13-07, it will be considered as an abnormal feedback signal. This issue will be treated by the setting at Pr.13.08 and a warning message PGEr will be displayed on the keypad.
FBE	Warning on PID abnormal feedback signal	If the PID feedback signal time exceeds the setting at Pr10-08, it will be considered as an abnormal feedback signal. This issue will be treated by the setting at Pr10-09.
5808	Parameter(s) is/are being written into the motor drive.	Parameter(s) is/are being written into the motor drive. As soon as that is done, a END message will be displayed on the keypad.
PE 10	Warning on USB card's communication time out.	If the USB card's communication time is over the setting at Pr09-11, it will be considered as a time out. This issue will be treated by the setting at Pr09-10.
Roff	Warning on analogue input signal card	The motor drive doesn't receive data from analogue signal input card.
oPHL	Warning on output phase loss	Set Pr06-13=0, when one of the phases of the motor drive doesn't do any output, a oPHL warning message will be displayed. Verify if anything wrong on UVW output signal.



## 6.3 Reset Fault Codes and Warning Codes

There are three methods to reset the AC motor drive after solving the fault:

- Press key on keypad. 1
- Set external terminal to "RESET" (set one of Pr.04.05~Pr.04.08 to 05) and then set to be 2. ON.
- 3. Send "RESET" command by communication.



Make sure that RUN command or signal is OFF before executing RESET to prevent damage or personal injury due to immediate operation.

## 6.4 Maintenance and Inspections

Modern AC motor drives are based on solid-state electronics technology. Preventive maintenance is required to keep the AC motor drive in its optimal condition, and to ensure a long life. It is recommended to have a qualified technician perform a check-up of the AC motor drive regularly.

## Daily Inspection:

Basic check-up items to detect if there were any abnormalities during operation are:

- 1. Whether the motors are operating as expected.
- 2. Whether the installation environment is abnormal.
- 3. Whether the cooling system is operating as expected.
- 4. Whether any irregular vibration or sound occurred during operation.
- 5. Whether the motors are overheating during operation.
- 6. Always check the input voltage of the AC drive with a Voltmeter.

### Periodic Inspection:

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  $\oplus$  ~  $\bigcirc$ . It should be less than 25VDC.

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- Disconnect AC power before processing!
- 2. Only qualified personnel can install, wire and maintain AC motor drives. Please take off any metal objects, such as watches and rings, before operation. And only insulated tools are allowed.
- 3. Never reassemble internal components or wiring.
- 4. Prevent static electricity.

Periodical Maintenance

### Ambient environment

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
Cneck items	Methods and Chlerion	Daily	Half Year	One Year
Check the ambient temperature, humidity, vibration and see if there are any dust, gas, oil or water drops	Visual inspection and measurement with equipment with standard specification	0		
Check if there are any dangerous objects in the environment	Visual inspection	0		

### Voltage

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
		Daily	Half Year	One Year
Check if the voltage of main circuit and control circuit is correct	Measure with multimeter with standard specification	0		

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## Keypad

Check Items	Mash ada and Oritarian	Maintenance Period		
Check items	Methods and Criterion		Half Year	One Year
Is the display clear for reading?	Visual inspection	0		
Any missing characters?	Visual inspection	0		

## Mechanical parts

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
Check items	Methods and Criterion		Half Year	One Year
If there is any abnormal sound or vibration	Visual and aural inspection		0	
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

Charle Harris	Maril a la cara la discreta	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, damaged or with changed color change due to overheating or ageing	Visual inspection  NOTE: Please ignore the color change of copper plate		0	
If there is any dust or dirt	Visual inspection		0	

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## Terminals and wiring of main circuit

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
Check items	Methods and Chlerion		Half Year	One Year
If the wiring shows change of color change or deformation due to overheat	Visual inspection		0	
If the insulation of wiring is damaged or the color has changed	Visual inspection		0	
If there is any damage	Visual inspection		0	

DC capacity of main circuit

Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Maintenance Period		
		Daily	Half Year	One Year
If there is any leakage of liquid, change of color, cracks or deformation	Visual inspection	0		
Measure static capacity when required	Static capacity ≥ initial value X 0.85		0	

### Resistor of main circuit

	Maril a la casa la discription		intenai Period	
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year
If there is any peculiar smell or insulator cracks due to overheating	Visual inspection, smell		0	
If there is any disconnection	Visual inspection or measure with multimeter after removing wiring between +/B1 $\sim$ - Resistor value should be within $\pm$ 10%		0	

Chapter 6 Fault Code Information and Maintenance

### Transformer and reactor of main circuit

Charletterra			Maintenanc Period		
Check Items	I Daily I	Half Year	One Year		
If there is any abnormal vibration or peculiar smell	Visual, aural inspection and smell	0			

## Magnetic contactor and relay of main circuit

2			intenai Period	
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year
If there are any loose screws	Visual and aural inspection. Tighten screw if necessary.	0		
If the contact works correctly	Visual inspection	0		

### Printed circuit board and connector of main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Check Items Methods and Criterion		Half Year	One Year	
If there are any loose screws and connectors	Tighten the screws and press the connectors firmly in place.		0		
If there is any peculiar smell and color change	Visual inspection and smell		0		
If there is any crack, damage, deformation or corrosion	Visual inspection		0		
If there is any leaked liquid or deformation in capacitors	Visual inspection		0		

Chapter 6 Fault Code Information and Maintenance

Cooling fan of cooling system

			intenai Period	
Check Items Methods and Criterion		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 operation) to see if it rotates smoothly			0
If there is any loose screw	Tighten the screw			0
If there is any change of color due to overheating	Change fan			0

Ventilation channel of cooling system

Olas I Krans	Made to a 10 to to		intenai Period	
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year
If there is any obstruction in the heat sink, air intake or air outlet	Visual inspection		0	

# Appendix A: Specifications

There are 115V, 230V and 460V models in the VFD-E series. For 115V models, it is 1-phase models. For 0.25 to 3HP of the 230V models, there are 1-phase/3-phase models. Refer to following specifications for details.

	Voltage Class	age Class 115V Class						
	Model Number VFD-XXXE	002	004	007				
Max	. Applicable Motor Output (kW)	0.2	0.4	0.75				
Max	. Applicable Motor Output (hp)	0.25	0.5	1.0				
	Rated Output Capacity (kVA)	0.6	1.0	1.6				
aţi	Rated Output Current (A)	1.6	2.5	4.2				
ž,	Maximum Output Voltage (V)	3-Phase P	Proportional to Twice the Inp	ut Voltage				
Output Rating	Output Frequency (Hz)	0.10~ 599.00 Hz						
ō	Carrier Frequency (kHz)	1-15						
	Dated Innut Current (A)		Single-phase					
ting	Rated Input Current (A)	6	9	18				
Input Rating	Rated Voltage/Frequency	Sin	Single phase, 100-120V, 50/60Hz					
ndu	Voltage Tolerance		± 10%(90~132 V)					
_	Frequency Tolerance		<u>+</u> 5%(47~63 Hz)					
Coc	oling Method	Natural	Cooling	Fan Cooling				
Wei	ight (kg)	1.2	1.2	1.2				

	Voltage Class					230V	Class				
	Model Number VFD-XXXE	002	004	007	015	022	037	055	075	110	150
	Max. Applicable Motor Output (kW)		0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Ма	Max. Applicable Motor Output (hp)		0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	7.5	10	15	20
g	Rated Output Capacity (kVA)		1.0	1.6	2.9	4.2	6.5	9.5	12.5	17.1	25
Rating	Rated Output Current (A)		2.5	4.2	7.5	11.0	17	25	33	45	65
T Y	Maximum Output Voltage (V)	3-Phase Proportional to Input Voltage									
Output	Output Frequency (Hz)	0.10~ 599.00 Hz									
0	Carrier Frequency (kHz)	1-15									
	Rated Input Current (A)	Single/3-phase 3-phase									
ating	Rated Input Current (A)	4.9/1.9	6.5/2.7	9.5/5.1	15.7/9	24/15	20.6	26	34	48	70
~	Rated Voltage/Frequency	Single/3-phase 3-phase 200-240 V, 50/60Hz 200-240V, 50/60Hz									
Input	Voltage Tolerance	± 10%(180~264 V)									
	Frequency Tolerance					± 5%	6(47~63	Hz)			
Co	ooling Method	Nat	ural Coo	ling			Fa	an Coolir	ng		
W	eight (kg)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.57	6.6

Appendix A Specifications   V=Z-E												
	Voltage Class					46	0V Cla	ss				
N	Model Number VFD-XXXE	004	007	015	022	037	055	075	110	150	185	220
Max. A	applicable Motor Output (kW)	0.4 0.75 1.5 2.2 3.7 5.5 7.5 11 15 18.5						18.5	22			
Max. Applicable Motor Output (hp)			1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	7.5	10	15	20	25	30
Bu	Rated Output Capacity (kVA)	1.2	2.0	3.3	4.4	6.8	9.9	13.7	18.3	24	29	34
Output Rating	Rated Output Current (A)	1.5	2.5	4.2	5.5	8.5	13	18	24	32	38	45
tbut	Maximum Output Voltage (V)			3	3-Phase	Propo	rtional t	o Input	Voltage	Э	•	
ō	Output Frequency (Hz)	0.10~ 599.00 Hz										
	Carrier Frequency (kHz)	1-15										
			3-phase									
ting	Rated Input Current (A)	1.9	3.2	4.3	7.1	11.2	14	19	26	35	41	49
Input Rating	Rated Voltage/Frequency	3-phase, 380-480V, 50/60Hz										
ם	Voltage Tolerance					<u>+</u> 109	%(342~	528V)				
	Frequency Tolerance					± 59	%(47~6	3Hz)				
Coolir	ng Method		tural oling				Fa	n Cooli	ng			
Weigh	nt (kg)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	7.47	7.47	7.47

			General Specifications
	Control Syste	em	SPWM(Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation) control (V/f or sensorless vector control)
	Frequency S	etting Resolution	0.01Hz
	Output Frequ	ency Resolution	0.01Hz
	Torque Cha	racteristics	Including the auto-torque/auto-slip compensation; starting torque can be 150% at 3.0Hz
	Overload Er	ndurance	150% of rated current for 1 minute
eristics	Skip Frequency (Pr08-09~Pr08-14)		Three zones, setting range 0.00-599.00 Hz
acte	Accel/Decel	Time	0.1 to 600 seconds (2 Independent settings for Accel/Decel time)
har	Stall Prevention Level		Setting 20 to 250% of rated current
Control Characteristics	DC Brake		Operation frequency 0.10-599.00Hz, output 0-100% rated current Start time 0-60 seconds, stop time 0-60 seconds
ပိ	Regenerated	Brake Torque	Approx. 20% (up to 125% possible with optional brake resistor or externally mounted brake unit, 1-15hp (0.75-11kW) models have brake chopper built-in.
	V/f Pattern		4-point adjustable V/f pattern
	Speed contro	ol accuracy	+- 3% (VF), +-1% (SVC)
	Speed contro	ol range	1:40 (VF and VF with PG), 1:100 (SVC) , 1:200 (SVC with PG)
	Resolution		Analogue input : 10bit (0~5V correspond to 0~-1024) Analogue output : 10bit (0~-1024 correspond to 0~10V)
cteri	Frequency	Keypad	Setting by 🛕 🔻
Operating Characteri	Setting	External Signal	Potentiometer-5kΩ/0.5W, 0 to +10VDC, 4 to 20mA, RS-485 interface; Multi- function Inputs 3 to 9 (15 steps, Jog, up/down)

			V/=72-E Appendix A Specifications /					
	1		General Specifications					
	Operation	Keypad	Set by RUN and STOP					
	Setting Signal	External Signal	2 wires/3 wires (MI1, MI2, MI3), JOG operation, RS-485 serial interface (MODBUS), programmable logic controller					
	Multi-functio	on Input Signal	Multi-step selection 0 to 15, Jog, accel/decel inhibit, 2 accel/decel switches, counter, external Base Block, ACI/AVI selections, driver reset, UP/DOWN key settings, NPN/PNP input selection					
	Multi-function	on Output Indication	AC drive operating, frequency attained, zero speed, Base Block, fault indication, overheat alarm, emergency stop and status selections of input terminals					
	Analog Out	put Signal	Output frequency/current					
	Alarm Out	put Contact	Contact will be On when drive malfunctions (1 Form C/change-over contact and 1 open collector output) for standard type)					
	Operation	n Functions	Built-in PLC(NOT for CANopen models), AVR, accel/decel S-Curve, over-voltage/over-current stall prevention, 5 fault records, reverse inhibition, momentary power loss restart, DC brake, auto torque/slip compensation, auto tuning, adjustable carrier frequency, output frequency limits, parameter lock/reset, vector control, PID control, external counter, MODBUS communication, abnormal reset, abnormal re-start, power-saving, fan control, sleep/wake frequency, 1st/2nd frequency source selections, 1st/2nd frequency source combination, NPN/PNP selection, parameters for motor 0 to motor 3, DEB and OOB (Out Of Balance Detection)(for washing machine)					
	Protection	n Functions	Over voltage, over current, under voltage, external fault, overload, ground fault, overheating, electronic thermal, IGBT short circuit, PTC, instantly stop and then reboot(up to 20 sec by setting parameter)					
	Display Key	pad (optional)	6-key, 7-segment LED with 4-digit, 5 status LEDs, master frequency, output frequency, output current, custom units, parameter values for setup and lock faults, RUN, STOP, RESET, FWD/REV, PLC					
	Built-in Bra	ake Chopper	VFD002E11T/21T/23T, VFD004E11T/21T/23T/43T, VFD007E21T/23T/43T, VFD015E23T/43T, VFD007E11A/11C, VFD015E21A/21C, VFD022E21A/21C/23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD037E23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD055E23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD015E23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD110E23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD150E23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD150E23A/23C/43A/43C, VFD185E43A/43C, VFD220E43A/43C					
	Built-in I	EMI Filter	For 230V 1-phase and 460V 3-phase models.					
	Enclosure F	Rating	IP20					
us	Pollution De	egree	2					
nditio	Installation	Location	Altitude 1,000 m or lower, keep from corrosive gasses, liquid and dust					
Environmental Conditions	Ambient Te	emperature	-10°C to 50°C (40°C for side-by-side mounting) Non-Condensing and not frozen					
nmen	Storage/ Tr Temperatur	ansportation re	-20 °C to 60 °C					
viro	Ambient Hu	umidity	Below 90% RH (non-condensing)					
<u> </u>	Vibration		10Hz≦f≦57Hz Fix Amplitude:0.075mm 57Hz≦f≦150Hz Fix Acceleration: 1G (According to IEC 60068-2-6)					
App	provals							

# Appendix B: Accessories

## B.1 All Brake Resistors & Brake Units Used in AC Motor Drives

Note: Please only use DELTA resistors and recommended values. Other resistors and values will void Delta's warranty. Please contact your nearest Delta representative for use of special resistors. The brake unit should be at least 10 cm away from AC motor drive to avoid possible interference. Refer to the "Brake unit Module User Manual" for further details.

				110V Se	ries				
Applicable				125% Braking Torq	ue 10%ED*		Max.	Brake Torqu	ie**
Motor HP [kW]	Ac Drive Part No.	Full Load Torque KG-M***	Brake Unit [VFDB]	Unit spec. for each Ac Braking Resistor series		total Braking current (A)	Min. resistor value (Ω)	Max.Total Braking current (A)	Peak Power (kW)
0.25 [0.2]	VFD002E11A VFD002E11C VFD002E11P	FD002E11C 0.14 20015*1		80W 200Ω	BR080W200*1	1.9	105.6	3.6	1.4
0.5 [0.4]	VFD002E111 VFD004E11A VFD004E11C VFD004E11P VFD004E11T	0.27	20015*1	80W 200Ω	BR080W200*1	1.9	105.6	3.6	1.4
1 [0.75]	VFD007E11A VFD007E11C VFD007E11P	0.51		80W 200Ω	BR080W200*1	1.9	105.6	3.6	1.4

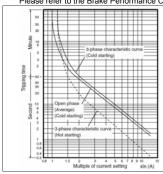
				230V Se	eries				
Applicable				125% Braking Torq	ue 10%ED*			Brake Torqu	ıe**
Motor HP [kW]	Ac Drive Part No.	Full Load Torque KG-M***	Brake Unit [VFDB]	Resistor or Value spec. for each Ac motor Drive	Braking Resistor serie for each Brake Unit **			Max.Total Braking current (A)	Peak Power (kW)
0.25 [0.2]	VFD002E21A VFD002E21C VFD002E21P VFD002E23A VFD002E23C VFD002E23P	0.14	20015*1	80W 200Ω	BR080W200*1	1.9	105.6	3.6	1.4
	VFD002E21T VFD002E23T								
0.5 [0.4]	VFD004E21A VFD004E21C VFD004E21P VFD004E23A VFD004E23C VFD004E23P	0.27	20015*1	80W 200Ω	BR080W200*1	1.9	105.6	3.6	1.4
	VFD004E21T VFD004E23T								
1 [0.75]	VFD007E21A VFD007E21C VFD007E21P VFD007E23A VFD007E23C VFD007E23P	0.51	20015*1	80W 200Ω	BR080W200*1	1.9	105.6	3.6	1.4
	VFD007E21T VFD007E23T								
2	VFD015E21A VFD015E21C VFD015E21P	1.02		300W110Ω	BR300W110	3.5	105.6	3.6	1.4
[1.5]	VFD015E23A VFD015E23C VFD015E23P	1.02	20015*1	3000011002	BR300W110	3.5	105.6	3.6	1.4
3 [2.2]	VFD022E21A VFD022E21C VFD022E23A VFD022E23C	1.49		300W110Ω	BR300W110	3.5	105.6	3.6	1.4
5 [3.7]	VFD037E23A VFD037E23C	2.50		600W50Ω	BR300W025*2 2 serie	s 7.6	47.5	8	3.0

				230V Se	eries						
Analizable			125% Braking Torque 10%ED*						Max. Brake Torque**		
Applicable Motor HP [kW]	Ac Drive Part No.	Full Load Torque KG-M***	Brake Unit [VFDB]	Resistor or Value spec. for each Ac motor Drive	Braking Resistor series for each Brake Unit ****		total Braking current (A)	Min. resistor value (Ω)	Max.Total Braking current (A)	Peak Power (kW)	
7.5 [5.5]	VFD055E23A VFD055E23C	3.72		750W33Ω	BR750W033*1		15.2	25.3	15	5.7	
10 [7.5]	VFD075E23A VFD075E23C	5.08		1000W20Ω	BR1K0W020*1		20.7	16.5	23	8.7	
15 [11]	VFD110E23A VFD110E23C	7.45		1500W13Ω	BR1K5W013*1		30.3	11.5	33	12.5	
20 [15]	VFD150E23A VFD150E23C	10.16		2000W10Ω	BR1K0W020*2	2 parallel	41.5	7.6	50	19.0	

				460V Se	eries					
Applicable				125% Braking Toro	ue 10%ED*			Max.	Brake Torqu	ıe**
Motor HP [kW]	Ac Drive Part No.	Full Load Torque KG-M***	Brake Unit [VFDB]	Resistor or Value spec. for each Ac motor Drive	Braking Resist for each Brake	tor series Unit ****	total Braking current (A)	Min. resistor value (Ω)	Max.Total Braking current (A)	Peak Power (kW)
0.5 [0.4]	VFD004E43A VFD004E43C VFD004E43P VFD004E43T	0.27	40015*1	80W750Ω	BR080W750*1		1.1	422.2	1.8	1.4
1 [0.75]	VFD007E43A VFD007E43C VFD007E43P	0.51	40015*1	80W750Ω	BR080W750*1		1.1	422.2	1.8	1.4
2 [1.5]	VFD007E43T VFD015E43A VFD015E43C VFD015E43P	1.02	40037*1	200W360Ω	BR200W360		2.2	95.0	8	6.1
	VFD015E43T	1		1				126.7	6	4.6
3 [2.2]	VFD022E43A VFD022E43C	1.49		300W250Ω	BR300W	250	3.2	84.4	9	6.8
5 [3.7]	VFD037E43A VFD037E43C	2.50		600W140Ω	BR300W070*2	2 series	5.4	84.4	9	6.8
7.5 [5.5]	VFD055E43A VFD055E43C	3.72		1000W75Ω	BR1K0W0	75*1	10.4	63.3	12	9.1
10 [7.5]	VFD075E43A VFD075E43C	5.08		1000W75Ω	BR1K0W0	75*1	10.4	42.2	18	13.7
15 [11]	VFD110E43A VFD110E43C	7.45		1500W43Ω	BR1K5W0	)43*1	17.7	42.2	18	13.7
20 [15]	VFD150E43A VFD150E43C	10.16		2000W40Ω	BR1K0W020*2	2 series	20.7	21.1	36	27.4
25 [18.5]	VFD185E43A VFD185E43C	12.52		2400W30Ω	BR1K2W015*2	2 series	25.5	17.7	43	32.7
30 [22]	VFD220E43A VFD220E43C	14.89		3000W26Ω	BR1K5W013*2	2 series	25.5	17.7	43	32.7

## NOTE

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

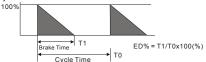


### Thermal Relay:

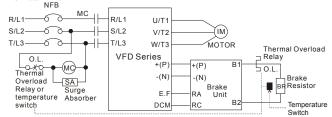
Thermal relay selection is basing on its overload capability. A standard braking capacity for VFD-E is 10%ED (Tripping time=10s). The figure below is an example of 460V, 22kw AC motor drive. It requires the thermal relay to take 260% overload capacity in 10s (Host starting) and the braking current is 30.3A. In this case, user should select a rated 12A thermal relay. The property of each thermal relay may vary among different manufacturer, please carefully read specification.

- \*\*\*The calculation of the barking torque is based on 4-pole (1800 rpm) motor.
- \*\*\*\*For heat dissipation, a resistor of 400W or lower should be fixed to the frame and maintain the surface temperature below 250°C (400°C); a resistor of 1000W and above should maintain the surface temperature below 600°C.
- If damage to the drive or other equipment is due to the fact that the brake resistors and the brake modules in use are not provided by Delta, the warranty will be void.
- Take into consideration the safety of the environment when installing the brake resistors.
- Definition for Brake Usage ED%

Explanation: The definition of the barking 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. Suggested cycle time is one minute



- Please select the brake unit and/or brake resistor according to the table. "-" means no Delta product.
   Please use the brake unit according to the Equivalent Resistor Value.
- 5. For safety reasons, install a thermal overload relay between brake unit and brake resistor. Together with the magnetic contactor (MC) in the mains supply circuit to the drive it offers protection in case of any malfunctioning. The purpose of installing the thermal overload relay is to protect the brake resistor against damage due to frequent brake or in case the brake unit is continuously on due to unusual high input voltage. Under these circumstances the thermal overload relay switches off the power to the drive. Never let the thermal overload relay switch off only the brake resistor as this will cause serious damage to the AC Motor Drive.



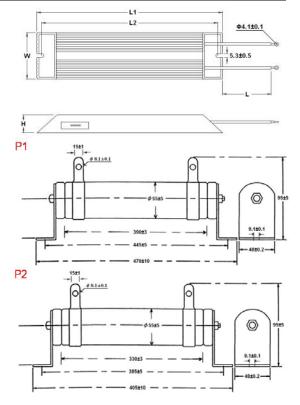
Note1: When using the AC drive with DC reactor, please refer to wiring diagram in the AC drive user manual for the wiring of terminal +(P) of Brake unit.

Note2: Do NOT wire terminal -(N) to the neutral point of power system.

# B.1.1 Dimensions and Weights for Brake Resistors

## **Brake Resistors**

Model no.	Dimension (mm)							
woder no.	L1±2	L2±2	W±0.5	H±0.5				
BR080WXXX	140	125	40	20				
BR1K0WXXX	·							
BR1K1WXXX								
BR1K2WXXX		P	1					
BR1K5WXXX								
BR200W360	165	150	60	30				
BR300WXXX	215	200	60	30				
BR750W033	P2							

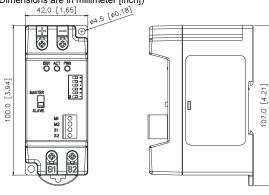


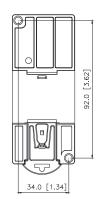
## B.1.2 Specifications for Brake Unit

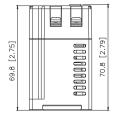
	Voltage level	115/230	V Series	460V	Series		
Mod	el Name BUE-XXXXX	20015	20015 20037		40037		
Ma	x. Motor Power (kW)	1.5	3.7	1.5	3.7		
Output Rating	Max. Peak Discharge Current (A) 10%ED	3.6	3.6 16		8		
	Brake Start-up Voltage (DC)	328/345/362	/380/400±3V	656/690/725	/760/800±6V		
Power	DC Voltage	200~40	00VDC	400~800VDC			
Protection	Heat Sink Overheat	Temperature over +100°C (212°F)					
FIOLECTION	Power Charge Display	Blackout until bus (P~N) voltage is below 50VDC					
	Installation Location	Indoor (no corrosive gases, metallic dust)					
	Operating Temperature	-10°C ~ +50°C (14°F to 122°F)					
Environment	Storage Temperature	-20°C ~ +60°C (-4°F to 140°F)					
	Humidity	90% Non-condensing					
	Vibration	9.8m/s <sup>2</sup> (1G) under 20Hz, 2m/s <sup>2</sup> (0.2G) at 20~50Hz					
Wall-r	nounted Enclosed Type	IP20					

## B.1.3 Dimensions for Brake Unit

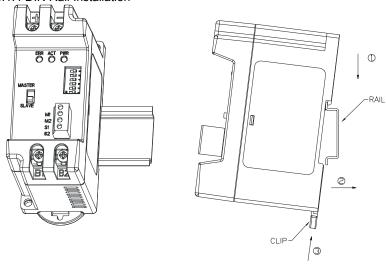
(Dimensions are in millimeter [inch])







# B.1.4 DIN Rail Installation



## B.2 No-fuse Circuit Breaker Chart

For 1-phase/3-phase drives, the current rating of the breaker shall be within 2-4 times rated input current.

Model	Becommended to fuse breaker (A)	Fuse Spe	ecification
iviouei	Recommended no-iuse breaker (A)	Max. I (A)	Min. I (A)
VFD002E11A		15	15
VFD004E11A		20	20
VFD007E11A	Recommended no-fuse breaker (A)	30	30
VFD002E21A		10	10
VFD004E21A		15	15
VFD007E21A		20	20
VFD015E21A		30	30
VFD022E21A		50	50
VFD002E23A	-	6	6
VFD004E23A		6	10
VFD007E23A		10	15
VFD015E23A		20	25
VFD022E23A		30	35
VFD037E23A	4.6.2.6 times a state a material immediate constant	40	50
VFD055E23A		50	60
VFD075E23A		60	80
VFD110E23A		100	125
VFD150E23A		150	180
VFD004E43A		6	6
VFD007E43A		6	10
VFD015E43A		10	15
VFD022E43A		15	20
VFD037E43A		20	30
VFD055E43A	 	30	40
VFD075E43A		40	50
VFD110E43A		50	60
VFD150E43A		70	90
VFD185E43A		80	100
VFD220E43A		100	125

## B.3 AC Reactor

# B.3.1 AC Input & Output Reactor Recommended Value

115V, 50/60Hz,

Model	kW [HP]	Rated Amps	Fundamental Amps	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	3% input reactor Delta Part. No.
002	0.2 [0.25]	1.6	2.4	0.686	1.1439	N/A
004	0.4 [0.5]	2.5	3.75	0.439	0.7321	N/A
007	0.75 [1]	4.2	6.3	0.261	0.4358	N/A

200~230V. 50/60Hz.

200 2004, 00/00/12,											
Model	kW [HP]		ted nps	Fundamental Amps		3% impedance (mH)		5% impedance (mH)		3% input reactor Delta Part. No.	
	[111]	3-phase	1-phase	3-phase	1-phase	3-phase	1-phase	3-phase	1-phase	3-phase	1-phase
002	0.2 [0.25]	1.9	4.9	2.85	7.35	5.562	3.735	9.269	6.225	N/A	N/A
004	0.4 [0.5]	2.7	6.5	4.05	10.4	3.913	2.816	6.523	4.693	N/A	N/A
007	0.75 [1]	5.1	9.7	7.65	15.52	2.113	1.887	3.522	3.145	N/A	N/A
015	1.5 [2]	9	15.7	13.5	25.12	1.321	1.166	2.201	1.943	N/A	N/A
022	2.2 [3]	15	24	22.5	38.4	0.704	0.763	1.174	1.271	N/A	N/A
037	3.7 [5]	20.6	1	30.9	1	0.622	1	1.036	-	N/A	-
055	5.5 [7.5]	26	1	39	1	0.423	1	0.704	1	N/A	1
075	7.5 [10]	34	1	51	1	0.320	ı	0.534	1	DR033AP320	1
110	11 [15]	48	-	72	-	0.216	-	0.359	-	DR049AP215	-
150	15 [20]	70	-	105	-	0.163	-	0.271	-	DR065AP162	-

380~460V. 50/60Hz.

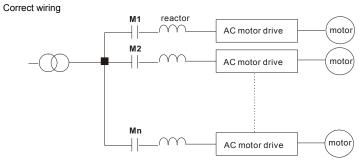
<del>500 +0</del> 1	60~460V, 50/60Hz,										
Model	kW [HP]	Rated Amps	Fundamental Amps	3% impedance (mH)	5% impedance (mH)	3% input reactor Delta Part. No.					
004	0.4 [0.5]	1.5	2.3	14.090	23.483	N/A					
007	0.75 [1]	2.5	3.8	7.045	11.741	N/A					
015	1.5 [2]	4.2	6.3	5.284	8.806	N/A					
022	2.2 [3]	5.5	8.3	3.522	5.871	N/A					
037	3.7 [5]	8.5	12.8	2.348	3.914	N/A					
055	5.5 [7.5]	13	19.5	1.761	2.935	N/A					
075	7.5 [10]	18	27	1.174	1.957	DR018A0117					
110	11 [15]	24	36	0.881	1.468	DR024AP880					
150	15 [20]	32	48	0.660	1.101	DR032AP660					
185	18.5 [25]	38	57	0.556	0.927	N/A					
220	22 [30]	45	67.5	0.470	0.783	N/A					

AC motor Drive Spec.	No built-in DC reactor				
Reactors in series specifications	3% input reactor	5% input reactor			
THD	44%	35%			
Warning	conditions (e.g.: cables, motors).  2. Use the output AC reactor can prote length.  3. The specification of output and inpu	ces because of the different installation  act the motor and extend the cable usage of  t reactors are the same, Delta's part  refer to the table above for purchasing.			

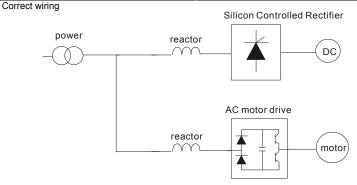
# Applications

### Connected in input circuit

Application 1	Question
When more than one AC motor drive is connected to the same mains power and one of them is ON during operation.	When applying power to one of the AC motor drive, the charge current of the capacitors may cause voltage dip. The AC motor drive may be damaged when over current occurs during operation.



Application 2	Question
connected to the same power.	Switching spikes will be generated when the silicon rectifier switches on/off. These spikes may damage the mains circuit.



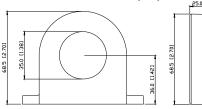
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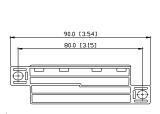
Application 3	Question
Used to improve the input power factor, to	When the mains power capacity is too large,
reduce harmonics and provide protection from	line impedance will be small and the charge
AC line disturbances <sub>₹</sub> (surges, switching	current will be too high. This may damage AC
spikes, short interruptions, etc.). The AC line	motor drive due to higher rectifier
reactor should be installed when the power	temperature.
supply capacity is 500kVA or more and	
exceeds 6 times the inverter capacity, or the	
mains wiring distance $\leq$ 10m.	

# Correct wiring large-capacity small-capacity AC motor drive motor

## B.3.2 Zero Phase Reactor (RF220X00A)

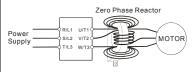
Dimensions are in millimeter and (inch)





Cable type		comme e Size (		Qty.	Wiring	
(Note)	AWG mm <sup>2</sup> Nominal (mm <sup>2</sup> )		Qiy.	Method		
Single-	≤10	≤5.3	≤5.5	1	Diagram A	
core	≤2	≤33.6	≤38	4	Diagram B	
Three- core	≤12	≤3.3	≤3.5	1	Diagram A	
Core	≤1	≤42.4	≤50	4	Diagram B	

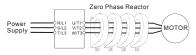
Diagram A Please wind each wire 4 times around the core. The reactor must be put at inverter output as close as possible.



Note: 600V Insulated unshielded Cable.

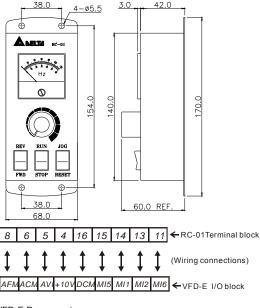
- The table above gives approximate wire size for Please put all wires through 4 cores in series without the zero phase reactors but the selection is winding. ultimately governed by the type and diameter of cable fitted i.e. the cable must fit through the center hole of zero phase reactors.
- Only the phase conductors should pass through, not the earth core or screen.
- When long motor output cables are used an output zero phase reactor may be required to reduce radiated emissions from the cable.

Diagram B



## B.4 Remote Controller RC-01

Dimensions are in millimeter



VFD-E Programming:

Pr.02.00 set to 2

Pr.02.01 set to 1 (external controls)

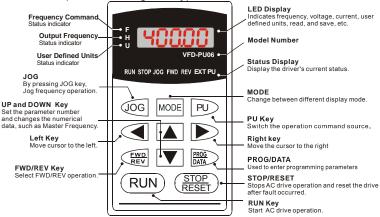
Pr.04.04 set to 1 (setting Run/Stop and Fwd/Rev controls)

Pr.04.07 (MI5) set to 5 (External reset)

Pr.04.08 (MI6) set to 8 (JOG operation)

### B.5 PU06

## B.5.1 Description of the Digital Keypad VFD-PU06



### Note:

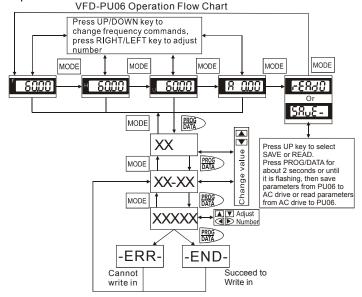
- 1) CANopen models are not compatible with PU06 keypad.
- After completing copying parameters by using a PU06 keypad, a KPC-CC01 keypad or a PC software, do
  not operating the motor drive right away. Wait for 5 seconds before operating motor drive.

## B.5.2 Explanation of Display Message

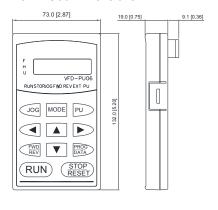
Display Message	Descriptions					
<sup>*</sup> 8000	The AC motor drive Master Frequency Command.					
* <b>5000</b>	The Actual Operation Frequency present at terminals U, V, and W.					
. 18000	The custom unit (u)					
8 <u>5</u> 8	The output current present at terminals U, V, and W.					
-E838	Press to change the mode to READ. Press PROG/DATA for about 2 sec or until it's flashing, read the parameters of AC drive to the digital keypad PU06. It can read 2 groups of parameters to PU06. (read 0 – read 1)					
58 <sub>0</sub> E-	Press to change the mode to SAVE. Press PROG/DATA for about 2 sec or until it's flashing, then write the parameters from the digital keypad PU06 to AC drive. If it has saved, it will show the type of AC motor drive.					
08-00	The specified parameter setting.					
	The actual value stored in the specified parameter.					

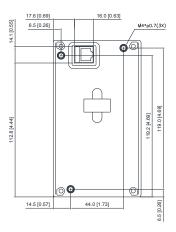
Display Message	Descriptions
<b>E.F.</b>	External Fault
-End-	"End" displays for approximately 1 second if the entered input data have been accepted. After a parameter value has been set, the new value is automatically stored in memory. To modify an entry, use the or keys.
-6	"Err" displays if the input is invalid.
81-33	Communication Fault. Please check the AC motor drive user manual (Chapter 5, Group 9 Communication Parameter) for more details.

# **B.5.3 Operation Flow Chart**



## B.5.4 PU06 Dimensions







Do NOT copy the setting of the parameters below when copying parameters by using a PU06 keypad, a KPC-CC01 keypad or PC software.

7  -	
GROUP	0
00.00	Identity Code of the AC motor drive
00.01	Rated Current Display of the AC motor drive
00.02	Parameter Reset
00.06	Power Board Software Version
00.07	Control Board Software Version
GROUP	2
02.16	Display the Master Freq Command Source
02.17	Display the Operation Command Source
GROUP	3
03.09	The Digital Output Used by PLC
03.10	The Analog Output Used by PLC
03.13	Display the Status of Multi-function Output Terminals
GROUP	4
04.24	The Digital Input Used by PLC
04.25	The Analog Input Used by PLC
04.26	Display the Status of Multi-function Input Terminal
GROUP	6
06.08	Present Fault Record
06.09	Second Most Recent Fault Record
06.10	Third Most Recent Fault Record
06.11	Fourth Most Recent Fault Record
06.12	Fifth Most Recent Fault Record
GROUP	7
07.10	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (Min.)
07.11	Accumulative Motor Operation Time (Day)
GROUP	8
08.23	OOB Average Sampling Angle
GROUP	
13.10	Source of the High-speed Counter

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### **B.6 KPF-I F02**

## B.6.1 Description of the VFD-E series KPE-LE02 Digital Keypad



- Status Display
  - Display the driver's current status.
- **LED Display** Indicates frequency, voltage, current, user defined units and etc.
- Operation of the second of
- 4 RUN Key Start AC drive operation.

- **6** UP and DOWN Key Set the parameter number and changes the
- 6 MODE Change between different display mode.
- STOP/RESET
  Stops AC drive operation and reset the drive after fault occurred.

numerical data, such as Master Frequency.

ENTER
 Used to enter/modify programming parameters

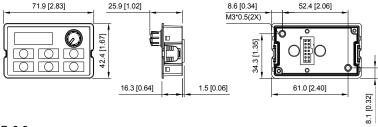
	parameters
Display Message	Descriptions
RUN. FWD. REV.	Displays the AC drive Master Frequency.
RUN- FWD- REV-	Displays the actual output frequency at terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3.
RUN- FWD- REV-	User defined unit (where U = F x Pr.00.05)
RUN- FWD- REV-	Displays the output current at terminals U/T1, 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•	The counter value (C).
RUN. FWD. REV.	Displays the selected parameter.
RUN• FWD• REV•	Displays the actual stored value of the selected parameter.
RUN• FWD• REV•	External Fault.
RUN• STOP	Display "End" for approximately 1 second if input has been
REV. COO.	accepted by pressing ENTER key. After a parameter value has been set, the new value is automatically stored in memory. To
	modify an entry, use the and keys.
RUN• FWD• REV•	Display "Err", if the input is invalid.

Note:

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.

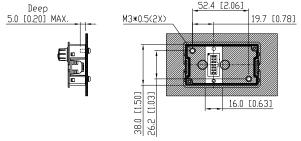
# **B.6.2 Keypad Dimensions**

(Dimensions are in millimeter [inch])



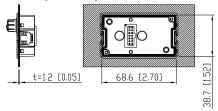
## B.6.3 Digital Keypad Installation

Method1. Install directly (Unit: mm [inch])

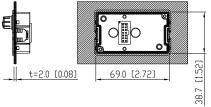


## Method2. Install according to plank thickness (Unit: mm [inch])

A. Plank thickness=1.2mm[0.05 inches]



# B. Plank thickness =2.0mm[0.08 inches]



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# B.6.4 How to Operate the Digital Keypad Setting Mode START GO START NOTE: In the selection mode, press ENTER to set the parameters. Setting parameters Success to ENTER Input data error ENTER set parameter. NOTE: In the parameter setting mode, you can press ENTER to return the selecting mode. To shift data START 8888 **⇒** 8888 Setting direction (When operation source is digital keypad) Setting PLC Mode ⇒ End ⇒ enter PLC2 mode ENTER ENTER

enter PLC1 mode

# B.6.5 Reference Table for the 7-segment LED Display of the Digital Keypad

Digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LED Display	0	;	2	3	7	5	8	7	8	9
English alphabet		а	В	С	С	D	d	Е	е	F
LED Display	R	1	-	ŗ	C	1	ď	Ε	1	۶
English alphabet	f	G	g	Н	h	- 1	i	J	j	К
LED Display	-	נו	-	X	h		ן. ו	ני	٦.	۲
English alphabet	k	L	- 1	М	m	N	n	0	0	Р
LED Display	ı	اـ ـ	ı	<u>::</u>	ı	ı	c	C	0	ρ
English alphabet	р	Q	q	R	r	S	s	Т	t	U
LED Display	-	-	q	-	<i></i>	5	-	77	Ł	U
English alphabet	u	V	V	W	w	Х	х	Y	у	Z
LED Display	-	-	כ	-	-	-	-	3	-	
English alphabet	z									
LED Display	-									

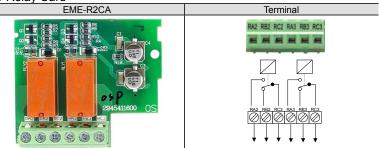
### B.7 Extension Card

For details, please refer to the separate instruction shipped with these optional cards or download from our website http://www.delta.com.tw/industrialautomation/.

Installation method:



## B.7.1 Relay Card



- Screw torque of terminal: 5kgf-cm (max.)
- Wire gauge: 12~24 AWG

Maximum

If the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive, AC motor drive will detect the extension card automatically, and it can also use the parameter Group 11 for setting. In case there is no extension card installation, the parameters only have Group 0 ~ Group 10 for setting. Please refer to manual CH.5 for detail parameter settings.
 Environment (Please use this product indoor with no dust, corrosive gas and liquid.)

Operation
Temperature
Storage
Temperature
Rated
Humidity

-10°C to 50°C (Non-condensation, on-frozen)
-20°C to +60°C

Under 90%RH (Non-condensation)

Altitude Lower trian 1000m

10Hz≤f≤57Hz Fix Amplitude:0.075mm

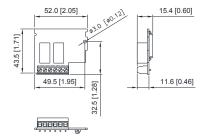
Vibration 57Hz≤f≤150Hz Fix Acceleration: 1G

(According to IEC 60068-2-6)

Lower than 1000m

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Dimensions: Unit: mm [inch]



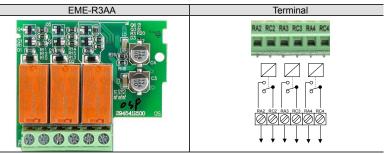
■ Input / Output

**EME-R2CA** ( Each contact can withstand voltage / current )

Resistive Load	C-A (N.O.): 5A 250VAC/30VDC C-B (N.C.): 3A 250VAC/30VDC
Inductive Load	C-A (N.O.): 1.5A 250VAC/30VDC C-B (N.C.): 0.5A 250VAC/30VDC

### Warning:

- To connect the inductive load (relay, electromagnetic contactors, motor ... etc.), please install RC network or Varistor beside the coil.
- Please install fuse (the spec can't greater than contact limits) in the loops for safety concern.
- Please use isolated cable to prevent the interface as far as possible.
- Please have soldering or terminal for cable.
- Based on the safety considerations, please keep more than 15cm with other control, motor and power cables and wiring independently; please keep the vertical wiring if it is necessary for cable staggering.
- All operations can NOT exceed the limitation of spec.



- Screw torque of terminal: 5kgf-cm (max.)
- Wire gauge: 12~24 AWG
- If the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive, AC motor drive will detect the extension card automatically, and it can also use the parameter Group 11 for setting. In case there is no extension card installation, the parameters only have Group 0 ~ Group 10 for setting. Please refer to manual CH.5 for detail parameter settings.
- Environment (Please use this product indoor with no dust, corrosive gas and liquid .)

Operation Temperature	-10°C to 50°C (Non-condensation, on-frozen)	

Storage Temperature	-20°C to +60°C
Rated Humidity	Under 90%RH (Non-condensation)
Maximum Altitude	Lower than 1000m
Vibration	10Hz≦f≦57Hz Fix Amplitude:0.075mm 57Hz≦f≦150Hz Fix Acceleration: 1G (According to IEC 60068-2-6)

## ■ Input / Output

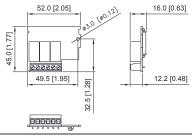
EME-R3AA (Each contact can withstand voltage / current)

Resistive Load	6A 250VAC/30VDC
Inductive Load	2A 250VAC/30VDC

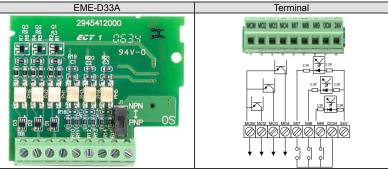
## Warning:

- To connect the inductive load (relay, electromagnetic contactors, motor ... etc.), please install RC network or Varistor beside the coil.
- Please install fuse (the spec can't greater than contact limits) in the loops for safety concern.
- Please use isolated cable to prevent the interface as far as possible.
- Please have soldering or terminal for cable.
- Based on the safety considerations, please keep more than 15cm with other control, motor and power cables and wiring independently; please keep the vertical wiring if it is necessary for cable staggering.
- All operations can NOT exceed the limitation of spec.

## Dimensions: Unit: mm [inch]



## B.7.2 Digital I/O Card



- Screw torque of terminal: 2kgf-cm (max.)
- Wire gauge: 16~24 AWG
- If the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive, AC motor drive will detect the extension card automatically, and it can also use the parameter Group 11 for setting. In case there is no extension card installation, the parameters only have Group 0 ~ Group 10 for setting. Please refer to manual CH.5 for detail parameter settings.
- Environment (Please use this product indoor with no dust, corrosive gas and liquid.)

Operation Temperature	-10°C to 50°C (Non-condensation, on-frozen)
Storage Temperature	-20°C to +60°C
Rated Humidity	Under 90%RH (Non-condensation)
Maximum Altitude	Lower than 1000m
Vibration	10Hz≦f≦57Hz Fix Amplitude:0.075mm 57Hz≦f≦150Hz Fix Acceleration: 1G (According to IEC 60068-2-6)

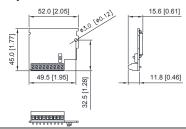
### ■ Input / Output EME-D33A

MI7~MI9	ON: Operating current: Min.: 4mA, Max.: 16mA OFF: Allowable leakage current:10µA
MO2~MO4	Withstand voltage / current: 48VDC, 50mA

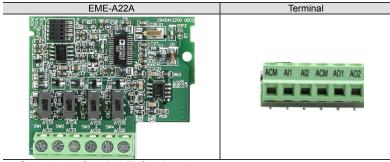
### Warning:

- To connect the inductive load (relay, electromagnetic contactors, motor ... etc.), please install RC network or Varistor beside the coil.
- Please install fuse (the spec can't greater than contact limits) in the loops for safety concern.
- Please use isolated cable to prevent the interface as far as possible.
- Please have soldering or terminal for cable.
- Based on the safety considerations, please keep more than 15cm with other control, motor and power cables and wiring independently; please keep the vertical wiring if it is necessary for cable staggering.
- All operations can NOT exceed the limitation of spec.

Dimensions: Unit: mm [inch]



## B.7.3 Analog I/O Card



- Screw torque of terminal: 5kgf-cm (max.)
- Wire gauge: 14~24 AWG(2.1 ~ 0.2 mm<sup>2</sup>)
- If the extension card is installed on the AC motor drive, AC motor drive will detect the extension card automatically, and it can also use the parameter Group 12 for setting. In case there is no extension card installation, the parameters only have Group 0 ~ Group 10 for setting. Please refer to manual CH.5 for detail parameter settings.

■ Environment (Please use this product indoor with no dust, corrosive gas and liquid.)

	Operation Temperature	-10°C to 50°C (Non-condensation, on-frozen)
Storage Temperature -20°C to +60°C		-20°C to +60°C
	Rated Humidity	Under 90%RH (Non-condensation)
	Maximum Altitude	Lower than 1000m
10Hz≦f≦57Hz Fix A		10Hz≦f≦57Hz Fix Amplitude:0.075mm
	Vibration	57Hz≦f≦150Hz Fix Acceleration: 1G
		(According to IEC 60068-2-6)

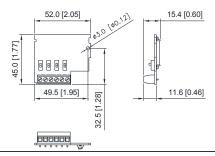
#### ■ Input / Output EME-A22A

Terminal	Description
Al1 Al2	Input voltage range : $0 \sim 10 \text{VDC} = 0 \sim \text{Max. output frequency}(\text{Pr.01.00})$ Input impedance : $100 \text{K}\Omega$ Resolution : $12 \text{ bits}$ Input current range : $\text{DC } 0 \sim 20 \text{mA} = 0 \sim \text{Max. output frequency} \text{ (Pr.01.00})$ Input impedance : $250 \Omega$ Resolution : $12 \text{ bits}$
AO1	Input voltage range : DC 0 $\sim$ 10V Input impedance : 1K $\sim$ 2M $\Omega$ Resolution : 12 bits
AO2	Input current range : DC 0 $\sim$ 20mA Input impedance : 0 $\sim$ 500 $\Omega$ Resolution : 12 bits
ACM	Analog control signal common terminal

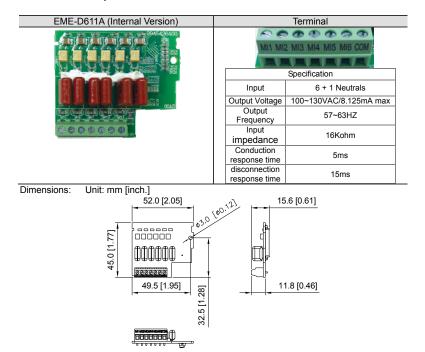
#### Warning:

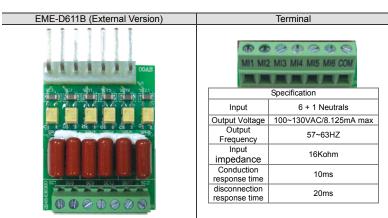
- To connect the inductive load (relay, electromagnetic contactors, motor ... etc.), please install RC network or Varistor beside the coil.
- Please install fuse (the spec can't greater than contact limits) in the loops for safety concern.
- Please use isolated cable to prevent the interface as far as possible.
- Please have soldering or terminal for cable.
- Based on the safety considerations, please keep more than 15cm with other control, motor and power cables and wiring independently; please keep the vertical wiring if it is necessary for cable staggering.
- All operations can NOT exceed the limitation of spec.

Dimensions: Unit: mm [inch]



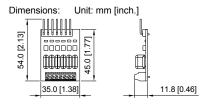
## B.7.4 Multi-function Input Terminal MI1~MI6-COM Card





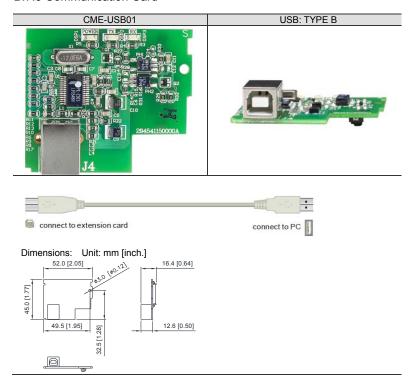
- Screw torque of terminal: 2kgf-cm (max.)
- Wire gauge: 16 ~ 24 AWG

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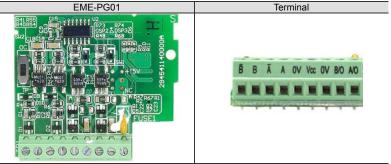




## **B.7.5 Communication Card**

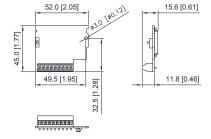


## B.7.6 Speed Feedback Card



- Screw torque of terminal: 2kgf-cm (max.)
- Wire gauge: 16 ~ 24 AWG

Dimensions: Unit: mm [inch.]

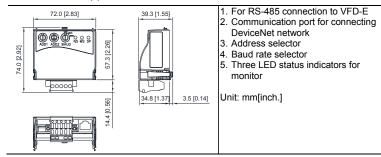


#### **B.8 Fieldbus Modules**

## B.8.1 DeviceNet Communication Module (CME-DN01)

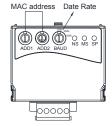


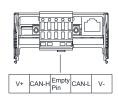
## B.8.1.1 Panel Appearance and Dimensions



## B.8.1.2 Wiring and Settings

Refer to following diagram for details.





- 1: Reserved
- 2. EV
- 3. GND
- 4. SG-
- 5. SG+
- 6. Reserved
- 7. Reserved
- 8. Reserved

Setting	haud	rata

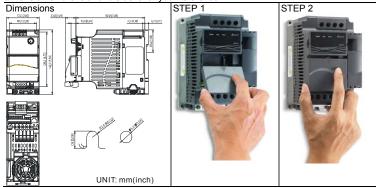
125K 250K 500K	Switch Value	0	1	2	Other
BAUD	Baud Rate	125K	250K	500K	Auto

Setting MAC addresses: use decimal system.



## B.8.1.3 Mounting Method

Step1 and step2 show how to mount this communication module onto VFD-E. The dimension on the left hand side is for your reference.



## B.8.1.4 Power Supply

No external power is needed. Power is supplied via RS-485 port that is connected to VFD-E. An 8 pins RJ-45 cable, which is packed together with this communication module, is used to connect the RS-485 port between VFD-E and this communication module for power. This communication module will perform the function once it is connected. Refer to the following paragraph for LED indications.

## B.8.1.5 LEDs Display

- 1. SP: Green LED means in normal condition, Red LED means abnormal condition.
- MS (Module): Green blinking LED means no I/O data transmission, Green steady LED means I/O data transmission OK. Red LED blinking or steady LED means module communication is abnormal.
- Ns (Network): Green LED means DeviceNet communication is normal, Red LED means abnormal

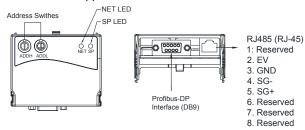
#### Note:

Refer to user manual for detail information -- Chapter 5 Troubleshooting.

## B.8.2 Profibus Communication Module (CME-PD01)

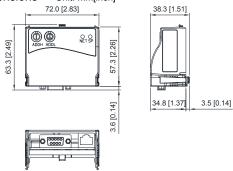


## B.8.2.1 Panel Appearance



- 1. SP LED: Indicating the connection status between VFD-E and CME-PD01.
- 2. NET LED: Indicating the connection status between CME-PD01 and PROFIBUS-DP.
- 3. Address Switches: Setting the address of CME-PD01 on PROFIBUS- DP network.
- 4. RS-485 Interface (RJ45): Connecting to VFD-E, and supply power to CME-PD01.
- PROFIBUS-DP Interface (DB9): 9-PIN connector that connects to PROFIBUS-DP network
- 6. Extended Socket: 4-PIN socket that connects to PROFIBUS-DP network.

## B.8.2.2 Dimensions Unit: mm[inch]



B.8.2.3 Parameters Settings in VFD-E

	VFD-E
Baud Rate 9600	Pr.09.01=1
RTU 8, N, 2	Pr.09.04=3
Freq. Source	Pr.02.00=4
Command Source	Pr.02.01=3

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## B.8.2.4 Power Supply

The power of CME-PD01 is supplied from VFD-E. Please connect VFD-E to CME-PD01 by using 8 pins RJ-45 cable, which is packed together with CME-PD01. After connection is completed, CME-PD01 is powered whenever power is applied to VFD-E.

#### B.8.2.5 PROFIBUS Address





ADDH ADDL CME-PD01 has two rotary switches for the user to select the PROFIBUS address. The set value via 2 address switches, ADDH and ADDL, is in HEX format. ADDH sets the upper 4 bits, and ADDL sets the lower 4 bits of the PROFIBUS address.

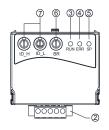
Address	Meaning
10x7D	Valid PROFIBUS address
0 or 0x7E0xFE	Invalid PROFIBUS address

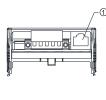
## B.8.3 CME-COP01 (CANopen)

CME-COP01 CANopen communication module is specifically for connecting to CANopen communication module of Delta VFD-E AC motor drive.



## B.8.3.1 Product Profile





①	COM port
2	CANopen connection port
3	RUN indicator
4	FAULT indicator
(5)	SP (Scan Port) indicator
6	Baud rate switch
7	Address switch

## **B.8.3.2 Specifications**

CANopen Connection

Interface	Pluggable connector (5.08mm)
Transmission method	CAN
Transmission cable	2-wire twisted shielded cable
Electrical isolation	500V DC

(	Communication				
	Message type	Process Data Objects (PDO) Service Data Object (SDO) Synchronization (SYNC) Emergency (EMCY) Network Management (NMT)	Baud rate	10 Kbps 20 Kbps 50 Kbps 125 Kbps 250 Kbps 500 Kbps 800 Kbps 1 Mbps	
	Product code	Delta VFD-E AC motor drive	22		
	Device type	402			

vendor ID	4//			
Environmental Specit	invironmental Specifications			
Noise Immunity	ESD(IEC 61131-2, IEC 61000-4-2): 8KV Air Discharge EFT(IEC 61131-2, IEC 61000-4-4): Power Line: 2KV, Digital I/O: 1KV, Analog & Communication I/O: 1KV Damped-Oscillatory Wave: Power Line: 1KV, Digital I/O: 1KV RS(IEC 61131-2, IEC 61000-4-3): 26MHz ~ 1GHz, 10V/m			

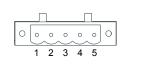
Environment	Operation: 0°C ~ 55°C (Temperature), 50 ~ 95% (Humidity), Pollution degree 2; Storage: -40°C ~ 70°C (Temperature), 5 ~ 95% (Humidity)
Vibration / Shock Resistance	Standard: IEC1131-2, IEC 68-2-6 (TEST Fc/IEC1131-2 & IEC 68-2-27 (TEST Ea)
Certifications	·
Certifications	Standard: IEC 61131-2,UL508

#### **B.8.3.3 Components**

Pin Definition on CANopen Connection Port

To connect with CANopen, use the connector enclosed with CME-COP01 or any connectors you can buy in the store for wiring.

Pin	Signal	Content	
1	CAN_GND	Ground / 0 V / V-	
2	CAN_L	Signal-	
3	SHIELD	Shield	
4	CAN_H	Signal+	
5	_	- Reserved	



**Baud Rate Setting** 

Rotary switch (BR) sets up the communication speed on CANopen network in hex. Setup range: 0 ~ 7 (8 ~F are forbidden)

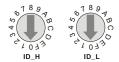


Example: If you need to set up the communication speed of CME-COP01 as 500K, simply switch BR to "5".

BR Value	Baud rate	BR Value	Baud rate
0	10K	4	250K
1	20K	5	500K
2	50K	6	800K
3	125K	7	1M

MAC ID Setting

Rotary switches (ID\_L and ID\_H) set up the Node-ID on CANopen network in hex. Setup range: 00 ~ 7F (80 ~FF are forbidden)



Example: If you need to set up the communication address of CME-COP01 as 26(1AH), simply switch ID\_H to "1" and ID\_L to "A".

Switch Setting	Content
0 7F	Valid CANopen MAC ID setting
Other	Invalid CANopen MAC ID setting

## B.8.3.4 LED Indicator Explanation & Troubleshooting

There are 3 LED indicators, RUN, FAULT and SP, on CME-COP01 to indicate the communication status of CME-COP01.

#### **RUN LED**

LED Status	State Indication	
OFF	No power	No power on CME-COP01 card
Single Flash (Green)	STOPPED	CME-COP01 is in STOPPED state
Blinking (Green)	PRE-OPERATIONAL	CME-COP01 is in the PRE-OPERATIONAL state
Green ON	OPERATIONAL	CME-COP01 is in the OPERATIONAL state
Red ON	Configuration fault	Node-ID or Baud rate setting fault

## FAULT LED

LED Status	State	Indication	
OFF	No fault	CME-COP01 is working condition	
Single Flash (Red)	Warning limit reached	At least one of fault counter of the CANopen controller has reached or exceeded the warning level (too many fault frames)	
Double Flash (Red)	Fault control event	A guard event or heartbeat event has occurred	
Red ON	Bus-off	The CANopen controller is bus-off	

#### SP LED

LED Status	State	Indication	
OFF	No Power	No power on CME-COP01 card	
LED Blinking (Red)	CRC check fault  Check your communication s VFD-E drives (19200,<8,N,2:		
Red ON	Connection failure/No connection  Connection  Connection  Connection  1. Check the connection betw VFD-E drive and CME-COI is correct  2. Re-wire the VFD-E connec ensure that the wire specific		
LED Blinking (Green)	CME-COP01 returns fault code	Check the PLC program, ensure the index and sub-index is correct	
Green ON	Normal	Communication is normal	

## LED Descriptions

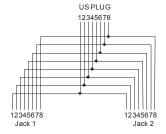
State	Description		
LED ON	Constantly on		
LED OFF	Constantly off		
LED blinking	Flash, on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s		
LED single flash	On for 0.2s and off for 1s		

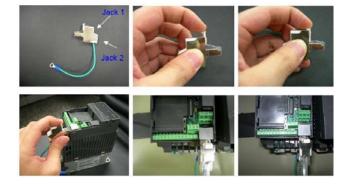
LED double	0
flash	On for 0.2s off for 0.2s, on for 0.2s and off for 1s

#### **B.8.4 MKE-HUB01**

In order to improve the reliability for multiple communication wiring, Delta has developed a special communication hub MKE-HUB01.

Please refer to the following diagram for operating and wiring:





#### B.8.5 IFD6500

#### Introduction

IFD6500 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



Specifications

0000000	
Power supply	No external power is needed
Power consumption	0.4W
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
Support RS-485 half-du	olex transmission

#### **RJ-45**



**RJ-45** 

PIN	Description		
1	Reserved		
2	Reserved		
3	Reserved		
4	SG+		

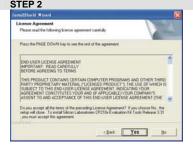
PIN	Description		
5	SG-		
6	Reserved		
7	Reserved		
8	Reserved		

## Preparations before Driver Installation

Please extract the driver file by following steps. You could find driver file in the CD supplied with IFD6500.

Note: DO NOT connect IFD6500 to PC before extracting the driver file.









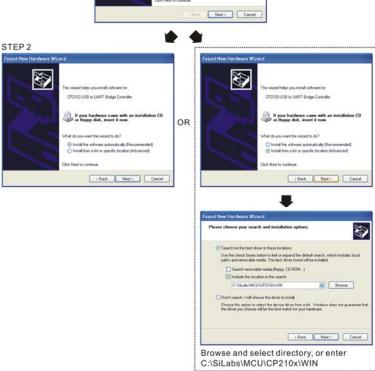
#### STEP 5

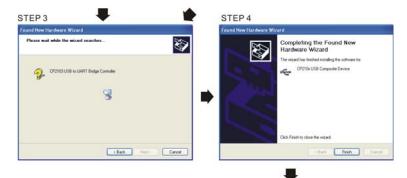
You should have a folder marked SiLabs under drive C.

#### Driver Installation

After connecting IFD6500 to PC, please install driver by following steps. STEP 1  $\,$ 







STEP 5
Repeat Step 1 to Step 4 to complete
COM PORT setting.

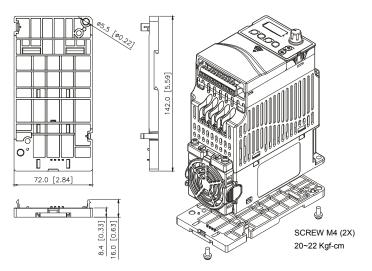
## LED Display

- 1. Steady Green LED ON: power is ON.
- 2. Blinking orange LED: data is transmitting.

Unit: mm [inch]

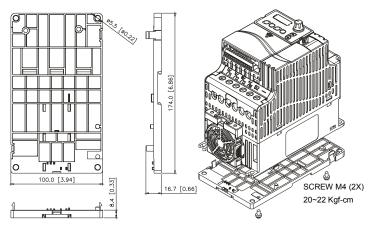
## B.9 DIN Rail

## B.9.1 MKE-DRA

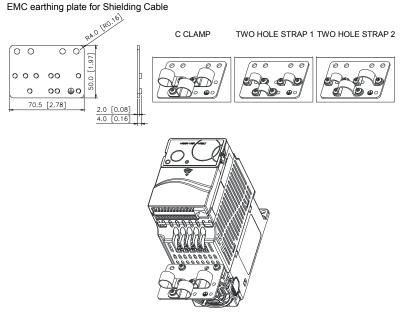


B.9.2 MKE-DRB

Unit: mm [inch]



B.9.3 MKE-EP



#### B.10 FMI Filter

To meet EN61800-3 variable speed drive system- part 3: EMC requirements and specific test methods,

category C1, C2 and C3. Users can choose the suitable filter by the following table.

1-phase/ 3-phase	Voltage	HP	AC Motor Drive	Frame	Deltron Filter	C3	C2	C1
110V	0.5	VFD004E11A	Α	MDF16	10m	10m	10m	
	1100	1	VFD007E11A	Α	MDF25	50m	50m	50m
		0.25	VFD002E21A	Α			50m	50m
1-phase		0.5	VFD004E21A	Α	MDF16	50m		
	230V	1	VFD007E21A	Α				
		2	VFD015E21A	В	MDE25	50m	50m	Fail*
		3	VFD022E21A	В	MDF25	bum		
	230V	2	VFD015E23A	В	KMF310A	100m	100m	25m
	230 V	20	VFD150E23A	D	KMF3100A	100m	100m	3m
		0.5	VFD004E43A	Α	KMF306A	50m	50m	50m
		1	VFD007E43A	Α				
		2	VFD015E43A	Α				
3-phase		3	VFD022E43A	В	KMF318A	50m	50m	50m
	460V	5	VFD037E43A	В				
		7.5	VFD055E43A	С		75m	50m	
		10	VFD075E43A	С	KMF325A			50m
		15	VFD110E43A	С				
		30	VFD220E43A	D	KMF350A	100m	100m	50m

NOTE: For model VFD022E21A and VFD015E21A, please use MIF filter to meet Category C1.

#### 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  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  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

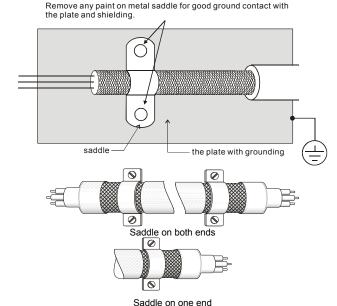
General precaution

- 1. EMI filter and AC motor drive should be installed on the same metal plate.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.



#### The length of motor cable

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:

- 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)
- For models 7.5hp/5.5kW and above:

Insulation level of motor	1000V	1300V	1600V	
460VAC input voltage	66 ft (20m)	328 ft (100m)	1312 ft (400m)	
230VAC input voltage	1312 ft (400m)	1312 ft (400m)	1312 ft (400m)	

#### Note:

When a thermal O/L relay protected by motor is used between AC motor drive and motor, it may malfunction (especially for 460V series), even if the length of motor cable is only 165 ft (50m) or less. To prevent it, please use AC reactor and/or lower the carrier frequency (Pr. 02.03 PWM carrier frequency)

Note:

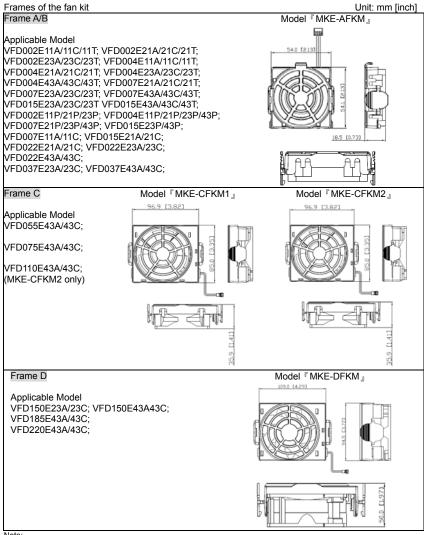
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Send Quote Requests to Qallo @4800) 9865 4000 200 Fro Order or Order Online At Delta acdrives.com

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.

#### B.11 Fan Kit



Note:

In order to make sure that fans work properly, it is recommended to verify their functions every 6 to 12 months. It is also recommended to change module of fans every 8 years to ensure the proper function and safety of the product.

#### B.12 KPC-CC01 keypad

Due to VFD-E default communication protocol is ASCII 9600, 7, N, 2, but KPC-CC01 communication protocol is RTU 19200, 8, N, 2, you need to set VFD-E communication parameters so that it can connect with KPC-CC01. Set Pr.09.00=1, 09.01=2, 09.04=3 and you can select operating functions by pressing KPC-CC01 MENU key. Please refer to CH.4 Pr.09 Group for details.

Pr.09.00 Communication Address

Pr.09.01 Transmission Speed (Baud rate)

Pr.09.04 Communication Protocol

KPC-CC01 is communicating with control board by using 255 communication station, so if the Transmission Speed is corresponding with Communication Protocol, the control board can receive packet properly, it can judge as keypad devices and communicate mutually. Digital Keypad only can support the serial production after product series No.: xxxExxAxT205xxxx, xxxExxAxW202xxxx.

Some parameters cannot be copied by using PU06, KPC-CC01 or VFDSoft, please refer to B-5 Digital Keypad PU06 for details.

# Descriptions of Digital Keypad KPC-CC01



Communication Interface: RJ-45 (socket) · RS-485 interface

#### Installation:

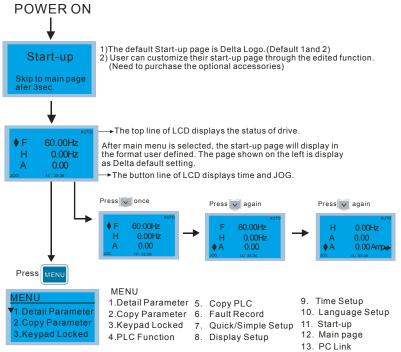
- Embedded, it can flat the control box surface and front waterproof.
- You can select optional model: MKC-KPPK, the protection level is IP56; user can choose wall mounting or embedded mounting.

**Descriptions of Keypad Functions** 

	Or Neypau Furictions					
Key	Descriptions Start Operation Key					
RUN	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.					
	Stop Command Key. This key has the highest processing priority in any situation.					
STOP	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.					
	•					
	2. 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.					
	Operation Direction Key					
FWD	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 Key					
ENTER	Press ENTER and go to the next level. If it is the last level then press ENTER to execute the command.					
	ESC Key					
ESC	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.					
	Press menu to return to main menu.					
MENU	Menu content: KPC-CC01 does not support function 4, 5, and 7; only support part function of 10,11,					
	12, and 13.					
	Detail Parameter 7. Quick/Simple Setup 13. PC Link					
	Copy Parameter 8. Display Setup     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  1. 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.						
F1 F2	Does not support function					
F3 F4	HAND AUTO					

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. Blinking: drive is in the standby status. Steady OFF: drive doesn't execute "STOP" command. Operation Direction LED 1. Green light is on, the drive is running forward. FWD Red light is on, the drive is running backward. Twinkling light: the drive is changing direction. RUN LED: LED Condition/State status OFF CANopen at initial No LED Blinkina CANopen at pre-operation -NO 200 200 **CANopen** OFF ~"RUN" Single CANopen at stopped flash ON 200 200 OFF ON CANopen at operation status No LED ERR LED: LED status Condition/ State OFF No Fault Single flash | One message fail  $\cap$ N 200 200 ms m s ms OFF Double flash Guarding fail or heartbeat fail CANopen ~"ERR" ON 200 | 200 | 200 100 ms ms ms OFF Triple flash SYNC fail ON 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 € 200 ms ms ms OFF ON Bus off

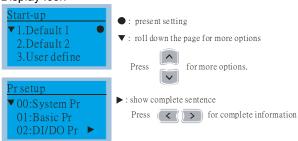
### Function of Digital Keypad KPC-CC01



#### Note:

- 1. Startup page can only display pictures, no flash.
- When Power ON, it will display startup page then the main page. The main page displays Delta's default setting F/H/A/U, the display order can be set by Pr.00.03 (Startup display). When the selected item is U page, use left key and right key to switch between the items, the display order of U page is set by Pr.00.04 (User display).

## Display Icon



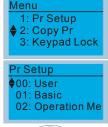
## Display item



MENU

- 1.Detail Parameter 2.Copy Parameter
- 3.Keypad Locked 4.PLC Function
- 5. Copy PLC
- 6. Fault Record
- 7. Quick/Simple Setup
- 8. Display Setup
- 9. Time Setup
- 10. Language Setup
- 11. Start-up
- 12. Main page 13. PC Link
- Item 1~4 are the common items for KPC-CC01 &KPC-CE01

## Detail Parameter



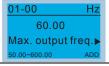
00 System Pr Content



00-08 Password disable

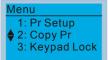


01-00 Max Output freq



## Press ENTER to select.

## Copy Parameter

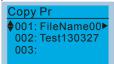


4 sets of parameters duplication.

Keypad V1.02 (contained) previous versions: it does not support self-editing file name function, and use KPC-CC01 internal date as file name directly when saving.

Keypad V1.03 (contained) later versions: you can enter file name when parameters are copying in order to distinguish by customers, and when the set is completed, it will modify date and time into the parameter copied screen (file name \_ date \_ time) immediately, the step process is as the following example.

Example: If you want to copy drive's parameters into KPC-CC01, you need to enter "Copy Pr" function first, select the locations (001~004) you want to save, and then press the "Enter" key.



Press ENTER to select.



Select 2. VFD-> Keypad => Press "Enter" then enter file name setting

screen(as shown below),use key to select text\*1 with key to switch the location moving function.



\*1: File name is setting as text patterns and defines as text (0~9,A~Z,+-\*/....).It is according to ASCII Table to scroll sequence by using UP/DOWN keys.

After finishing, press (ENTER) to save

## Keypad Lock

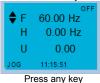
# 1: Pr Setup 2: Copy Pr

Keypad Lock
Press ENTER to
Lock Key

Press ENTER to lock

This function is selecting "Keypad Lock":

When the keypad locked, the main screen does not display lock status, if you press any button it will pop up a dialog box and showing "Press ESC 3 sec to Unlock key"



Keypad Lock
Press ESC 3sec
to Unlock Key

#### Fault Record

## Menu

4: PLC

5: Copy PLC

6: Fault Record

## Fault Record

1: Lv2: ocA3: ocA

Keypad V1.02(contained) previous versions: It can accumulate 6 sets fault code.

Keypad V1.03 (contained) later versions: It can accumulate 20sets fault code.

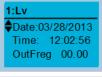
The latest one is the unusual record from the recent date, click enter to check detailed record (Included date, time, output frequency, output current, output voltage and DC BUS voltage) Example:

# Fault Record

2: ocA 3: ocA

Press ENTER to view the current and voltage of the fault





1:Lv ♦OutAmp: 0.0 OutVolt: 0.0 DCBus: 0.0

## NOTE

This function is just only for the failure record of drive as the moment and recorded in KPC-CC01.If user put KPC-CC01 keypad to other drive randomly, it needs to pay attention to their own failure record will not lose due to replace KPC-CC01 keypad.

## Display Setup





2: Back-Light 3: Text Color

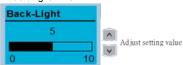


enter the setting menu.

1. Contrast Adjustment



2. Back-Light Time

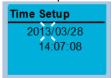


[Note]: If you want to close the backlight of failure message, you can set backlight time to 0.

3. Text Color



## Time Setup



Enter time setup page, "3" will continue to blink

move to left / right

increase / decrease the value

Press ENTER to confirm.



Limitations: The capacitor charging time of KPC-CC01 is around 6minutes. When the digital keypad is removed, the time setting will be in standby status for 7 days. After this period, the time needs to be reset.

## Language Setup

## Menu

♦10: Language

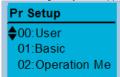
11: Start-up12: Main Page

## Start-up

- 1: English
  - 2: 繁體中文 3: 简体中文

Language setting option is displayed the language fonts · you can use Up / Down keys to make a choice , then press the ENTER key to do the display language setting.

(VFD-E menu contents: 1:Pr Setup only can support English display,[Failure message only can support English display])



## Start-up Page Setup

#### Menu

- 11: Start-up
  - 12: Main Page
  - 13: PC Link
- 1. Default picture 1
- DELTA LOGO
  2. Default picture 2
  DELTA Text
- 3. User Defined (VFD-E does not support this function)

## Start-up

- ▼ 1: Default1
  - 2: Default2
  - 3: User Defined

## Main Page

#### Menu

- 11: Start-up 12: Main Page
- 13: PC Link

## Main Page

1: Default • 2: User Defined

Provide "Default" and "User Defined" mode to select

Press ENTER to select.

1.Default Page





F 60.00Hz >>> H >>> U >>> A (cycle display)

2. User Defined (VFD-E does not support this function)

#### PC Link





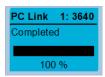
Select"2" VFDSoft and press ENTER (VFD-E does not support TPEditor) The function of PC Link is to establish a connection with computer via VFDSoft to upload the parameters from KPC-CC01.

 Select VFDSoft option, enter this function page1 and choose parameter file you want to upload, press "Enter" to go to next page and wait for the communication confirmation from PC.





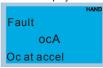
- Open VFDSoft =>select"Parameter Manager" =>select upper right options "table".
  - =>Select "Load parameter table from KPC-CC01" => there will be a "Communication Settings" window now.
  - =>Please select the corresponding connection port for PC and KPC-CC01 then press "OK".
- Upload parameters to PC via KPC-CC01=> when started the waiting page will appear=>after completing then press "MENU" back to Main Page.

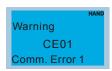




## Other display

When fault occur, the menu will display:





- Press ENTER and start RESET. If still no response, please contact local distributor or return to the factory. To view the fault DC BUS voltage, output current and output voltage, press "MENU"→"Fault Record".
- 2. Press ENTER again, if the screen returns to main page, the fault is clear.
- When fault or warning message appears, backlight LED will blinks until the fault or the warning is cleared.

Optional accessory: RJ45 Extension Lead for Digital Keypad

Part No.	Description		
CBC-K3FT	RJ45 extension lead, 3 feet (approximately 0.9m)		
CBC-K5FT	RJ45 extension lead, 5 feet (approximately 1.5 m)		
CBC-K7FT	RJ45 extension lead, 7 feet (approximately 2.1 m)		
CBC-K10FT	RJ45 extension lead, 10 feet (approximately 3 m)		
CBC-K16FT	RJ45 extension lead, 16 feet (approximately 4.9 m)		

## Appendix C: How to Select the Right AC Motor Drive

The choice of the right AC motor drive for the application is very important and has great influence on its lifetime. If the capacity of AC motor drive is too large, it cannot offer complete protection to the motor and motor maybe damaged. If the capacity of AC motor drive is too small, it cannot offer the required performance and the AC motor drive maybe damaged due to overloading.

But by simply selecting the AC motor drive of the same capacity as the motor, user application requirements cannot be met completely. Therefore, a designer should consider all the conditions, including load type, load speed, load characteristic, operation method, rated output, rated speed, power and the change of load capacity. The following table lists the factors you need to consider, depending on your requirements.

ltem		Related Specification			
		Speed and torque characteristics	Time ratings	Overload capacity	Starting torque
Load type	Friction load and weight load Liquid (viscous) load Inertia load Load with power transmission	•			•
Load speed and torque characteristics	Constant torque Constant output Decreasing torque Decreasing output	•	•		
Load characteristics	Constant load Shock load Repetitive load High starting torque Low starting torque	•	•	•	•
Continuous operation, Short-time operation Long-time operation at medium/low speeds			•	•	
Maximum output current (instantaneous) Constant output current (continuous)		•		•	
Maximum frequency, Base frequency		•			
Power supply transformer capacity or percentage impedance Voltage fluctuations and unbalance Number of phases, single phase protection Frequency				•	•
Mechanical friction, losses in wiring				•	•
Duty cycle modification			•		

## C.1 Capacity Formulas

1. When one AC motor drive operates one motor

The starting capacity should be less than 1.5x rated capacity of AC motor drive

The starting capacity=

$$\frac{k \times N}{973 \times \eta \times \cos \varphi} \left( T_L + \frac{GD^2}{375} \times \frac{N}{t_A} \right) \le 1.5 \times the \_capacity \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(kVA)$$

- 2. When one AC motor drive operates more than one motor
  - 2.1 The starting capacity should be less than the rated capacity of AC motor drive
  - Acceleration time ≤60 seconds

The starting capacity=

$$\frac{k \times N}{\eta \times \cos \varphi} \left[ n_r + n_s (k_{s-1}) \right] = P_{Cl} \left[ 1 + \frac{n_s}{n_r} (k_{s-1}) \right] \le 1.5 \times the \_capacity \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(kVA)$$

■ Acceleration time ≥60 seconds

The starting capacity=

$$\frac{k \times N}{\eta \times \cos \varphi} \left[ n_r + n_s(k_{s-1}) \right] = P_{Cl} \left[ 1 + \frac{n_s}{n_r} \left( k_{s-1} \right) \right] \le the \_capacity \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(kVA)$$

- 2.2 The current should be less than the rated current of AC motor drive(A)
- Acceleration time ≤60 seconds

$$n_T + I_M \left[ 1 + \frac{n_S}{n_T} (k_S - 1) \right] \le 1.5 \times the \_rated \_current \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(A)$$

■ Acceleration time ≥60 seconds

$$n_T + I_M \left[ 1 + \frac{n_S}{n_T} (k_S - 1) \right] \le the \_rated \_current \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(A)$$

- 2.3 When it is running continuously
- The requirement of load capacity should be less than the capacity of AC motor drive(kVA)

The requirement of load capacity=

$$\frac{k \times P_M}{n \times \cos \varphi} \le the \_capacity \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(kVA)$$

■ The motor capacity should be less than the capacity of AC motor drive

$$k \times \sqrt{3} \times V_M \times I_M \times 10^{-3} \le the \_capacity \_of \_AC \_motor \_drive(kVA)$$

■ The current should be less than the rated current of AC motor drive(A)

$$k \times I_M \le the\_rated\_current\_of\_AC\_motor\_drive(A)$$

#### Symbol explanation

η

 $I_M$ 

 $P_M$ : Motor shaft output for load (kW)

: Motor efficiency (normally, approx. 0.85)

 $\cos \varphi$ : Motor power factor (normally, approx. 0.75)

 $V_M$ : Motor rated voltage(V)

: Motor rated current(A), for commercial power

k : Correction factor calculated from current distortion factor (1.05-1.1, depending on

PWM method)

 $P_{C1}$ : Continuous motor capacity (kVA)

ks : Starting current/rated current of motor

 $n_{\scriptscriptstyle T}$  : Number of motors in parallel

 $n_s$ : Number of simultaneously started motors

GD<sup>2</sup> : Total inertia (GD<sup>2</sup>) calculated back to motor shaft (kg m<sup>2</sup>)

 $T_L$ : Load torque

t<sub>A</sub>: Motor acceleration time

N : Motor speed

## **C.2 General Precaution**

#### Selection Note

- 1. 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 and the converter section may be damaged. To avoid this, use an AC input reactor (optional) before AC Motor Drive mains input to reduce the current and improve the input power efficiency.
- When a special motor is used or more than one motor is driven in parallel with a single AC Motor Drive, select the AC Motor Drive current ≥1.25x(Sum of the motor rated currents).
- 3. The starting and accel./decel. characteristics of a motor are limited by the rated current and the overload protection of the AC Motor Drive. Compared to running the motor D.O.L. (Direct On-Line), a lower starting torque output with AC Motor Drive can be expected. If higher starting torque is required (such as for elevators, mixers, tooling machines, etc.) use an AC Motor Drive of higher capacity or increase the capacities for both the motor and the AC Motor Drive.
- 4. When a fault occurs on the drive, a protective circuit will be activated and the AC Motor Drive output is turned off. Then the motor will coast to stop. For an emergency stop, an external mechanical brake is needed to quickly stop the motor.

#### **Parameter Settings Note**

- The AC Motor Drive can be driven at an output frequency up to 400Hz (less for some models) with the digital keypad. Setting faults may create a dangerous situation. For safety, the use of the upper limit frequency function is strongly recommended.
- High DC brake operating voltages and long operation time (at low frequencies) may cause overheating of the motor. In that case, forced external motor cooling is recommended.
- Motor accel./decel. time is determined by motor rated torque, load torque, and load inertia.
- 4. If the stall prevention function is activated, the accel./decel. time is automatically extended to a length that the AC Motor Drive can handle. If the motor needs to decelerate within a

C-4

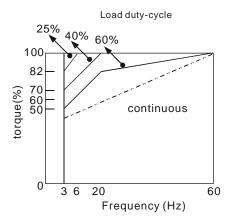
certain time with high load inertia that can't be handled by the AC Motor Drive in the required time, either use an external brake resistor and/or brake unit, depending on the model, (to shorten deceleration time only) or increase the capacity for both the motor and the AC Motor Drive

#### C.3 How to Choose a Suitable Motor

#### Standard motor

When using the AC Motor Drive to operate a standard 3-phase induction motor, take the following precautions:

- 1. The energy loss is greater than for an inverter duty motor.
- Avoid running motor at low speed for a long time. Under this condition, the motor temperature may rise above the motor rating due to limited airflow produced by the motor's fan. Consider external forced motor cooling.
- When the standard motor operates at low speed for long time, the output load must be decreased
- 4. The load tolerance of a standard motor is as follows:



- If 100% continuous torque is required at low speed, it may be necessary to use a special inverter duty motor.
- Motor dynamic balance and rotor endurance should be considered once the operating speed exceeds the rated speed (60Hz) of a standard motor.

C-5

- Motor torque characteristics vary when an AC Motor Drive instead of commercial power supply drives the motor. Check the load torque characteristics of the machine to be connected.
- Because of the high carrier frequency PWM control of the VFD series, pay attention to the following motor vibration problems:
- Resonant mechanical vibration: anti-vibration (damping) rubbers should be used to mount equipment that runs at varying speed.
- Motor imbalance: special care is required for operation at 50 or 60 Hz and higher frequency.
- To avoid resonances, use the Skip frequencies.
  - 9. The motor fan will be very noisy when the motor speed exceeds 50 or 60Hz.

#### Special motors:

1. Pole-changing (Dahlander) motor:

The rated current is differs from that of a standard motor. Please check before operation and select the capacity of the AC motor drive carefully. When changing the pole number the motor needs to be stopped first. If over current occurs during operation or regenerative voltage is too high, please let the motor free run to stop (coast).

Submersible motor:

The rated current is higher than that of a standard motor. Please check before operation and choose the capacity of the AC motor drive carefully. With long motor cable between AC motor drive and motor, available motor torque is reduced.

Explosion-proof (Ex) motor:

Needs to be installed in a safe place and the wiring should comply with the (Ex) requirements. Delta AC Motor Drives are not suitable for (Ex) areas with special precautions.

4. Gear reduction motor:

The lubricating method of reduction gearbox and speed range for continuous operation will be different and depending on brand. The lubricating function for operating long time at low speed and for high-speed operation needs to be considered carefully.

Synchronous motor:

The rated current and starting current are higher than for standard motors. Please check before operation and choose the capacity of the AC motor drive carefully. When the AC motor drive operates more than one motor, please pay attention to starting and changing the motor.

#### **Power Transmission Mechanism**

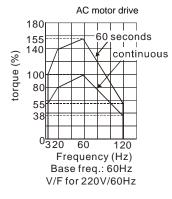
Pay attention to reduced lubrication when operating gear reduction motors, gearboxes, belts and chains, etc. over longer periods at low speeds. At high speeds of 50/60Hz and above, lifetime reducing noises and vibrations may occur.

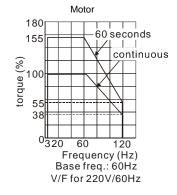
C-6

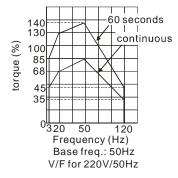
#### Motor torque

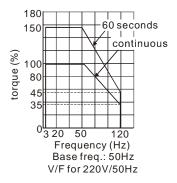
The torque characteristics of a motor operated by an AC motor drive and commercial mains power are different.

Below you'll find the torque-speed characteristics of a standard motor (4-pole, 15kW):









# Appendix D: How to Use PLC Function

This function is NOT for VFD\*E\*C models.

#### D.1 PLC Overview

#### **D.1.1 Introduction**

The PLC function built in the VFD-E provides following commands: WPLSoft, basic commands and application commands. The operation methods are the same as Delta DVP-PLC series.

### D.1.2 Ladder Diagram Editor - WPLSoft

WPLSoft is a program editor of Delta DVP-PLC series and VFD-E 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.).

Following is the system requirement for WPLSoft:

Item	System Requirement			
Operation System	Windows 95/98/2000/NT/ME/XP			
CPU	Pentium 90 and above			
Memory	16MB and above (32MB and above is recommended)			
Hard Disk	Capacity: 50MB and above CD-ROM (for installing WPLSoft)			
Monitor	Resolution: 640x480, 16 colors and above, It is recommended to set display setting of Windows to 800x600.			
Mouse	General mouse or the device compatible with Windows			
Printer	Printer with Windows driver			
RS-485 port	At least one of RS485 port can be connected to PLC			

## D.2 Start-up

### D.2.1 The Steps for PLC Execution

Please operate PLC function by the following five steps.

- Switch the mode to PLC2 for program download/upload:
  - A. Go to "PLC0" page by pressing the MODE key
  - B. Change to "PLC2" by pressing the "UP" key and then press the "ENTER" key after confirmation
  - C. If succeeded, "END" is displayed and back to "PLC2" after one or two seconds.







Disable

Read/write PLC program into AC drives



You don't need to care about the PLC warning, such as PLod, PLSv and PldA, before downloading a program to VFD-E.

Connection: Please connect RJ-45 of AC motor drive to computer via RS485-to-RS232 converter.



Run the program. The PLC status will always be PLC2, even if the AC motor drive is switched off.

There are three ways to operate PLC:

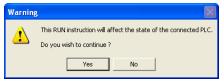
- A. In "PLC1" page: execute PLC program.
- B. In "PLC2" page: execute/stop PLC program by using WPL software.
- C. After setting multi-function input terminals (MI3 to MI9) to 23 (RUN/STOP PLC), it will display "PLC1" for executing PLC when the terminal is ON. It will display "PLC0" to stop PLC program when terminals are OFF.



When external terminals are set to 23 and the terminal is ON, it cannot use keypad to change PLC mode. Moreover, when it is PLC2, you cannot execute PLC program by external terminals.



When power on after power off, the PLC status will be in "PLC1".



 When you are in "PLC2", please remember to change to "PLC1" when finished to prevent anyone modifying PLC program.



When output/input terminals (MI1~MI9, Relay1~Relay 4, MO1~MO4) are used in PLC program, they cannot be used in other places. For example, When Y0 in PLC program is activated, the corresponding output terminals Relay (RA/RB/RC) will be used. At this moment, parameter 03.00 setting will be invalid. Because the terminal has been used by PLC.



The PLC corresponding input points for MI1 to MI6 are X0 to X5. When extension card are added, the extension input points will be numbered from X06 and output points will start from Y2 as shown in chapter D.2.2.

### D.2.2 Device Reference Table

Device		X										
ID	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13
Terminals of AC Drives	MI1	MI2	МІЗ	MI4	MI5	MI6					ı	
3IN/3OUT Card (EME-D33A) ( D1022 = 6)							MI7	MI8	MI9		1	
6IN 110VAC card (EME-D611A) ( D1022 = 8)							MI1	MI2	МІЗ	MI4	MI5	MI6

Device	Y					
ID	0	1	2	3	4	
Terminals of AC	RY	MO1				

Drives				
Relay Card-2C (EME-DR2CA)	 	RY2	RY3	
Relay Card-3A (EME-R3AA)	 	RY2	RY3	RY4
3IN/3OUT Card (EME-D33A)	 	MO2	МО3	MO4

### **D.2.3 WPLSoft Installation**

See Delta's website for WPLSoft editing software:

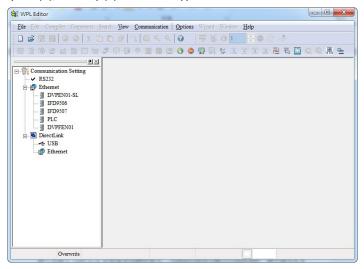
http://www.delta.com.tw/product/em/download/download main.asp?act=3&pid=1&cid=1&tpid=3

## **D.2.4 Program Writing**

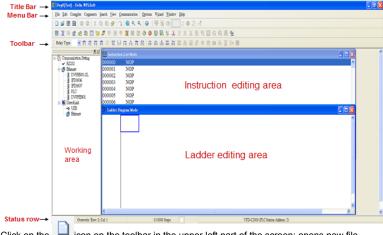
After completing installation, the WPLSoft program will be installed in the designated subfolder "C:\Program Files\Delta Industrial Automation\WPLSoft x.xx." The editing software can now be run by clicking on the WPL icon using the mouse.



The WPL editing window will appear after 3 seconds (see figure below). When running WPLSoft for the first time, before "New file" has been used, only the "File (F)," "Communications (C)," View (V)," "Options (O)," and "Help (H)" columns will appear on the function toolbar.



After running WPLSoft for the second time, the last file edited will open and be displayed in the editing window. The following figure provides an explanation of the WPLSoft editing software window:



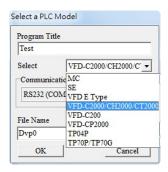
Click on the icon on the toolbar in the upper left part of the screen: opens new file (Ctrl+N)



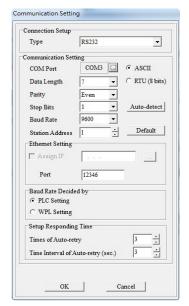
You can also use "File (F)"=> New file (N) (Ctrl+N)



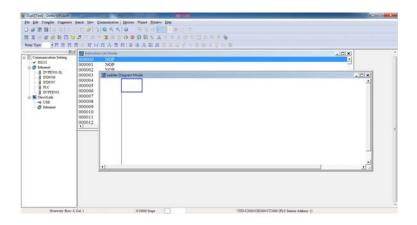
The "Device settings" window will appear after clicking. You can now enter the project title and filename, and select the device and communication settings to be used



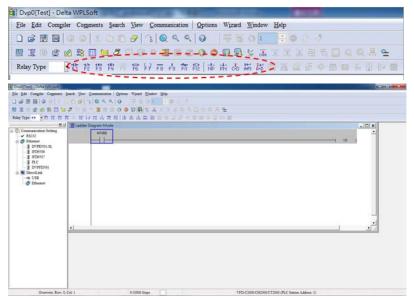
Communications settings: Perform settings in accordance with the desired communications method



Press Confirm after completing settings and begin program editing. There are two program editing methods; you can choose whether to perform editing in the command mode or the ladder diagram mode.



In ladder diagram mode, you can perform program editing using the buttons on the function icon row



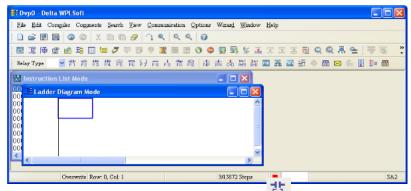
**Basic Operation** 

Example: Input the ladder diagram in the following figure

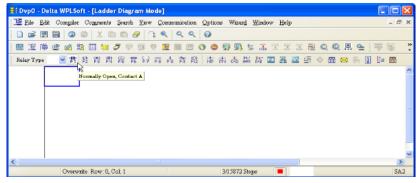


Mouse operation and keyboard function key (F1 to F12) operation

The following screen will appear after a new file has been established:



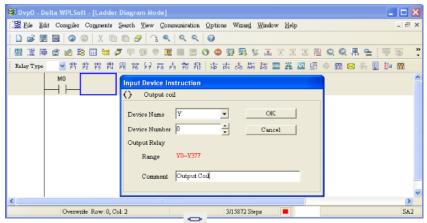
Use the mouse to click on the always-open switch icon F1 or press the function key
 F1:



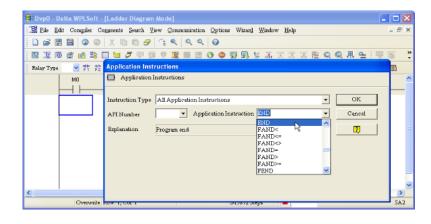
3. After the name of the input device and the comment dialog box have appeared, the device name (such as "M"), device number (such as "10"), and input comments (such as "auxiliary contact") can be selected; press the Confirm button when finished.



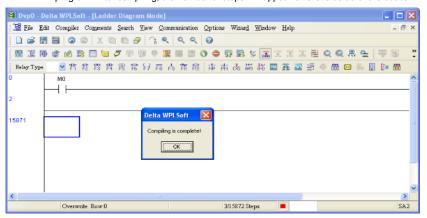
4. Click on the output coil icon or press function key F7. After the name of the input device and the comment dialog box have appeared, the device name (such as "Y"), device number (such as "0"), and input comments (such as "output coil") can be selected: press the Confirm button when finished.



5. Click on application command icon F5 or press function key F6. Click on "All application commands" in the function classification field, and click on the End command in the application command pull-down menu, or use the keyboard to key in "End" in that field, and press the confirm button.



 Click on the control icon, which will compile the edited ladder diagram as a command program. After compiling, the number of steps will appear on the left side of the busbar.



## **D.2.5 Program Download**

Please do following steps for program download.

- Step 1. Press button for compiler after inputting program in WPLSoft.
- Step 2. After finishing compiler, 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.

## **D.2.6 Program Monitor**

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



#### D.2.7 The Limit of PLC

- 1. The protocol of PLC is 7,E,1
- 2. Make sure that the AC drive is stop and stop PLC before program upload/download.
- 3. PLC will be stopped when program upload/download
- 4. When using WPR, please note: The times of value changes will be within 10<sup>6</sup>. If exceeding this range, EEPROM may be damaged due to too much reading and writing. The criteria of counting the times is accord to whether the written value changing or not. If written value remains the same, it will not be counted as one time in next operation. If written value is changed, then it will be counted as one time.
- 5. When setting P 00.04 to 2, the display will be the value in PLC register D1043.
  - A. 0 ~ 999 display:



B. 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.



C. 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.

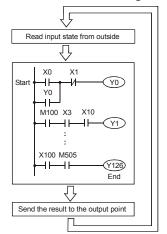


- 6. When it is changed to "PLC2", RS-485 will be used by PLC.
- When it is in PLC1 and PLC2 mode, the function to reset all parameters to factory setting is disabled (i.e. Pr.00.02 can't be set to 9 or 10).

## D.3 Ladder Diagram

## D.3.1 Program Scan Chart of the PLC Ladder Diagram

Calculate the result by ladder diagram algorithm (it doesn't sent to the outer output point but the inner equipment will output immediately.)



Execute in cycles

#### **D.3.2 Introduction**

Ladder diagram is a diagram language that applies 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 accepted 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.

Basic introduction of the inner equipment of PLC:

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, X1,X7, X10, X11, The symbol of equipment is X and the number uses octal. Please refer to D-2-2 I/O Device Reference Table for the numbers of input points.
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, Y1,Y4. The symbol of equipment is Y and the number uses octal. Please refer to D-2-2 I/O Device Reference Table for the numbers of input points.
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, M1,, M4, M159. The symbol of equipment is M and the number uses decimal number 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.  Equipment indication: T0, T1,,T15. The symbol of equipment is T and the number uses decimal system. The different number range corresponds with the different timing period.
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.  Equipment indication: C0, C1,,C7. The symbol of equipment is C and the number uses decimal.
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,,D29. The symbol of equipment is D and the number uses decimal.

# The structure and explanation of ladder diagram:

Ladder Diagram Structure	Explanation	Command	Equipment
<b>⊢</b> ⊢	Normally open, contact a	LD	X, Y, M, T, C
<del>  и -</del>	Normally closed, contact b	LDI	X, Y, M, T, C
	Serial normally open	AND	X, Y, M, T, C
	Serial normally close	ANI	X, Y, M, T, C
	Parallel normally open	OR	X, Y, M, T, C
	Parallel normally closed	ORI	X, Y, M, T, C
<del></del>	Rising-edge trigger switch	LDP	X, Y, M, T, C
	Falling-edge trigger switch	LDF	X, Y, M, T, C
<u> </u>	Rising-edge trigger in serial	ANDP	X, Y, M, T, C
<b>├</b>	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

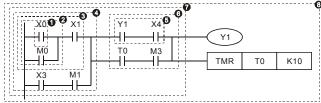
Ladder Diagram Structure	Explanation	Command	Equipment
	Block in parallel	ORB	none
	Multiple output	MPS MRD MPP	none
	Output command of coil drive	OUT	Y, M, S
	Basic command, Application command	Application command	Please refer to basic command and application command
<del></del>	Inverse logic	INV	none

## D.3.3 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.

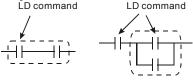


The explanation of command order:

LD	X0
OR	MO
AND	X1
LD	X3
AND	M1
ORB	
LD	Y1
AND	X4
LD	T0
AND	МЗ
ORB	
ANB	
OUT	Y1
TMR	T0 K10
	OR AND LD AND ORB LD AND LD AND CORB AND ORB AND ORB ANB OUT

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.



AND Block OR 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.

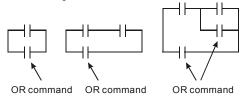


AND (ANI) command: single device connects to a device or a block in series.
 AND command
 AND command



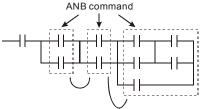
The structures of ANDP and ANDF are the same but the action is in rising-edge or falling-edge.

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

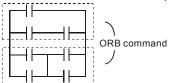


The structures of ORP and ORF are the same but the action is in rising-edge or falling-edge.

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.



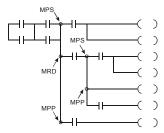
If there are several blocks when operate ANB or ORB, they should be combined to blocks or network from up to down or from left to right.

- 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 "—".
- 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 " |-".

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.

You can recognize this command by the symbol

L". Basically, that is all right to use the above method to analyze but sometimes compiler will omit the same outputs as shown at the right.

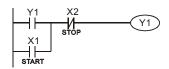


## D.3.4 The Example for Designing Basic Program

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:

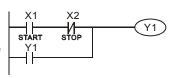
#### Example 1: the latching circuit for priority of stop

When start normally open contact X1=On, stop normally contact X2=Off, and Y1=On are 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 Top priority of start priority of stop.

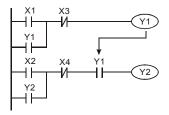
It is top priority of start when SET command is set after RST command. When X1 and X2 act at the same time, Y1 is ON so it calls top priority of start.

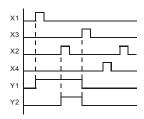




### The common control circuit

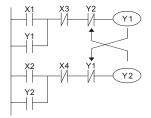
Example 4: condition control

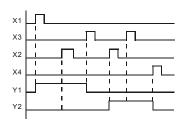




X1 and X3 can start/stop Y1 separately, X2 and X4 can start/stop Y2 separately and they are all self latched circuit. Y1 is an element for Y2 to do AND function due to the normally open contact connects to Y2 in series. Therefore, Y1 is the input of Y2 and Y2 is also the input of Y1.

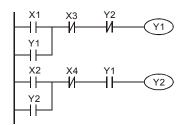
Example 5: Interlock control





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.

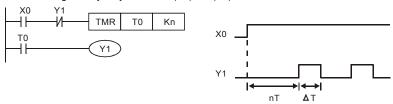
### Example 7: Oscillating Circuit

The period of oscillating circuit is  $\Delta T + \Delta T$ 



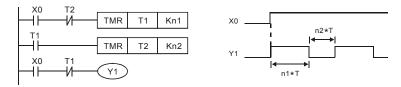
The figure above is a very simple ladder step diagram. When starting to scan Y1 normally close contact, Y1 normally close contact is close due to the coil Y1 is OFF. Then it will scan Y1 and the coil Y1 will be ON and output 1. In the next scan period to scan normally close contact Y1, Y1 normally close 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  $\Delta$  T(On)+ $\Delta$ T(Off).

The vibrating circuitry of cycle time  $\Delta T(On) + \Delta T(Off)$ :



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



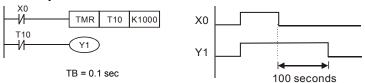
The figure above is common used oscillating circuit for indication light blinks or buzzer alarms. It uses two timers to control On/OFF time of Y1 coil. If figure, n1 and n2 are timer setting of T1 and T2. T is the base of timer (clock period)

### **Example 9: Triggered Circuit**



In figure above, the rising-edge differential command of X0 will make coil M0 to have a single pulse of  $\Delta$ T (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.

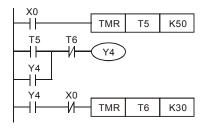
### Example 10: Delay Circuit

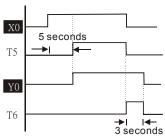


When input X0 is ON, output coil Y1 will be ON at the same time due to the corresponding normally close contact OFF makes timer T10 to be OFF. Output coil Y1 will be OFF after delaying 100 seconds (K1000\*0.1 seconds =100 seconds) once input X0 is OFF and T10 is ON. Please refer to timing chart above.

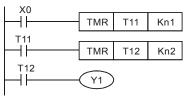
#### Example 11: Output delay circuit

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.

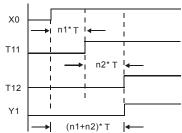




#### Example12: Extend Timer Circuit



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.



### **D.4 PLC Devices**

# **D.4.1 Summary of DVP-PLC Device Number**

	Items			Specifications	Remarks		
Cont	Control Method			Stored program, cyclic system			
I/O F	roce	essing M	ethod	Batch processing (who instruction is executed		I/O refresh instruction is available	
Exec	utio	n Speed		Basic commands (min 0.24 us)	imum	Application commands (10 ~ hundreds us)	
Prog	ram	Languag	ge	Instruction, Ladder Lo	gic, SFC	Including the Step commands	
Prog	ram	Capacity	1	500 STEPS		SRAM	
Input/Output Contact			act	Digital Input (X): 6, Digoutput (Y): 2, Analog i AI:2, Analog output A	nput		
	Х	External	Input Relay	X0~X17, 16 points, octal number system	Total is	Correspond to external input point	
	Υ	External	Output Relay	Y0~Y17, 16 points, octal number system	32 points	Correspond to external output point	
	M	Auxiliary	For general	M0~M159, 160 points	Total is	Contacts can switch to	
apou	IVI	Auxillary	For special	M1000~M1031, 32 points	192 points	On/Off in program	
Relay bit mode	Т	Timer	100ms timer	T0~T15, 16 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~C7, 8 points	Total is 8 points	When the counter indicated by CNT command attains the setting, the C contact with the same number will be On.	

			Iten	ns	Specifications	3	Remarks						
				oit count up/down I-speed counter	C235, 1 point (need to use with PG card) (Use with DHSCS+M1018+M1 028~M1030)	Total is 1 point	If the counter reaches the goal assigned by DHSCS, the contact will be ON						
	Т	Present	Present value of timer		T0~T15, 16 points		When timer attains, the contact of timer will be On.						
data	С	Present value of counter		e of counter	C0~C7, 8-bit counter,	When timer attains, the contact of timer will be On.							
ORD				For latched	D0~D9, 10 points								
r WG	D	Data								For general	D10~D29, 20 points	Total is	It can be memory area
Register WORD data		register		For special	D1000~D1044, 45 points	points	for storing data.						
ant	K	Decimal			K-32,768 ~ K32,767								
Consta	K Decimal  H Hexadecimal		H0000 ~ HFFFF										
	Communication port (for read/write program)		RS485 (slave)										
Anal	Analog input/output				Built-in 2 analog inputs and 1 analog output								
Func	tion	extensio	n mo	odule (optional)	Digital input/output card (A/D, D/A card)								

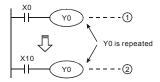
### **D.4.2 Devices Functions**

■ 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 A contact or B contact 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.

## D.4.3 Value, Constant [K] / [H]

Constant	K	Decimal	K-32,768 ~ K32,767
Constant		Hexadecimal	H0000 ~ HFFFF

There are five value types for DVP-PLC to use by the different control destination. The following is the explanation of value types.

#### 1. 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 represent

number 0~9 of decimal or 0~F of hexadecimal.

Byte : It is made up of continuous 2 nibbles, i.e. 8 bits, b7~b0. It can used to represent

00~FF of hexadecimal system.

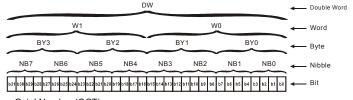
Word : It is made up of continuous 2 bytes, i.e. 16 bits, b15~b0. It can used to represent

0000~FFFF of hexadecimal system.

Double : It is made up of continuous 2 words, i.e. 32 bits, b31~b0. It can used to

Word represent 00000000~FFFFFFF of hexadecimal system.

The relations among bit, nibble, byte, word, and double word of binary number are shown as follows



### 2. 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)

3. Decimal Number (DEC)

The suitable time for decimal number to use 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, T3. (device number)
  - To be operand in application command, such as MOV K123 D0. (K constant)
- 4. BCD (Binary Code Decimal, BCD)

It shows a decimal number by a unit number or four bits so continuous 16 bits 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 use 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 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.

# D.4.4 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.

- Auxiliary relay for general: It will reset to Off when power loss during running. Its 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.

#### D.4.5 The Function of Timer

The unit of timer is 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

### D.4.6 The Features and Functions of Counter

#### Features:

Item	16 bits counters	32 bits counters		
Туре	General	High speed		
Count direction	Count up	Count up/down		
Settings	0~32,767	-2,147,483,648~-	+2,147,483,647	
Designate for constant	Constant K or data register D	Constant K or data register 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 settings, 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 will reset to Off.	0 when RST com	mand is executed and contact	
Present register	16 bits	32 bits		
Contact action	After scanning, act together.	After scanning, act together.	Act immediately when count attains. It has no relation with scan period.	

#### 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~C7:

- 1. 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.
- 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.
- If using MOV command or 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 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.

X0

┨┠

X1

RST

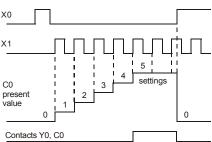
#### Example:

RST CO
LD X1
CNT CO KS
LD CO

- CNT C0 K5

  LD C0

  OUT Y0
- When X0=On, RST command is executed, C0 reset to 0 and output contact reset to Off.
- 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.



C0

CO

K5

32-bit high-speed up/down counter C235:

- Setting range of 32-bit high-speed up/down counter is: K-2.147.483.648~K2.147.483.647.
- The settings can be positive / negative numbers by using constant K or data register D
  (special data register D1000~D1044 is not included). If using data register D, the setting
  will occupy two continuous data register.

The total band width of high-speed counter that VFD-E supports is up to 30 kHz and 500 kHz for pulse input.

# D.4.7 Register Types

There are two types of register which sorts by characters in the following:

- General register
- : The data in register will be cleared to 0 when PLC switches from RUN to STOP or power is off.
- Special register
- : Each special register has the special definition and purpose. It is used to save system status, fault messages, monitor state.

# **D.4.8 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.	
M1001	Normally closed contact (b contact). This contact is Off in running and it is Off when the status is set to RUN. $ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \int_$	R
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.	R
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.	R
M1004		
M1005	Fault indication of the AC motor drives	R
M1006	ON = STOP, OFF = RUN	R
M1007	The operation direction of AC motor drives (FWD: 0, REV: 1)	R
M1008	-	
M1009		
M1010	Switch AFM Setting Range (0: 0~65536 1: 0~10000)	R/W
M1011	10ms clock pulse, 5ms On/5ms Off	
M1012	100ms clock pulse, 50ms On / 50ms Off	
M1013	1s clock pulse, 0.5s On / 0.5s Off	
M1014	1min clock pulse, 30s On / 30s Off	R
M1015	Frequency attained	R
M1016	Parameter read/write fault	R
M1017	Succeed to write parameter	R
M1018	Enable high-speed counter function (When M1028=On)	R
M1019		
M1020	Zero flag	R
M1021	Borrow flag	R
M1022	Carry flag	R
M1023	Divisor is 0	R
M1024	-	

Special M	Function	
M1025	RUN(ON) / STOP(OFF) the AC motor drive	R/W
M1026	Setting operation direction of the AC motor drive (0: FWD, 1:REV)	R/W
M1027	Trigger motor drive reset	R/W
M1028	Enable(ON)/disable(OFF) high-speed counter function	
M1029	Clear the value of high-speed counter	R/W
M1030	Decide to count up(OFF)/count down(ON)	R/W
M1031	Enforce setting current integral value of PID equal to D1019 (activate from 0 to 1)	R/W

# **D.4.9 Special Registers**

Special D	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
D1000		
D1001	PLC firmware version	R
D1002	Program capacity	R
D1003	Checksum	R
D1004- D1009	Reserved	
D1010	Present scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)	R
D1011	Minimum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)	R
D1012	Maximum scan time (Unit: 0.1ms)	R
D1013		
D1014		
D1015	Keypad Status: Bit0: MODE; Bit1: STOP; Bit2: RUN; Bit5: UP; Bit6: DOWN; Bit7: ENTER;	R
D1016		
D1017		
D1018	Current integral value	R
D1019	Enforce setting I integral value of PID	R/W
D1020	Output frequency(0.00~ 599.00 Hz)	R
D1021	Output current (####.#A)	R
D1022	The ID of the extension card:  02 USB Card (CME-USB01)  03 12-Bit A/D (2CH) 12-Bit D/A (2CH) (EME-A22A)  04 Relay Card-2C (EME-R2CA)  05 Relay Card-3A (EME-R3AA)  06 3IN/3OUT Card (EME-D33A)  07 PG Card (EME-PG01)  08 6IN 110VAC card (EME-D611A)  09 AUI & 3OUT (EME-A1D3A)	R

Special D	Function	Read(R)/ Write(W)
D1023- D1024	Reserved	
D1025	The present value of the high-speed counter C235 (low byte)	R
D1026	The present value of the high-speed counter C235 (high byte)	R
D1027	Frequency command of the PID control	R
D1028	The value of AVI (analog voltage input) 0-10V corresponds to 0-1023	R
D1029	The value of ACI (analog current input) 4-20mA corresponds to 0-1023 or the value of AVI2 (analog voltage input) 0-10V corresponds to 0-1023	R
D1030	The value of V.R digital keypad 0-10V corresponds to 0-1023	R
D1031	Extension card Al1 analog input: 0~10V or 0~20mA correspond to (0~4095)	R
D1032	Extension card Al2 analog input: 0~10V or 0~20mA correspond to (0~4095)	R
D1033- D1035		
D1036	Motor Drive fault code	R
D1037- D1039		
D1040	AFM analog output value	R/W
D1041	Extension card AO1 analog output: 0~10V or 0~20mA correspond to (0~65535), bit status of M1010 is disabled. 0~10V or 0~20mA correspond to (0~10000), bit status of M1010 is enabled.	R/W
D1042	Extension card AO2 analog output: 0~10V or 0~20mA correspond to (0~65535), bit status of M1010 is disabled. 0~10V or 0~20mA correspond to (0~10000), bit status of M1010 is enabled.	R/W
D1043	User defined (when Pr.00.04 is set to 2, the register data will be displayed as C xxx)	R/W
D1044	High-speed counter mode	R/W

# D.4.10 Communication Addresses for Devices (only for PLC2 mode)

Device	Range	Туре	Address (Hex)
Х	00-17 (octal)	Bit	0400-040F
Y	00-17 (octal)	Bit	0500-050F
Т	00-15	Bit/word	0600-060F
М	000-159	Bit	0800-089F
М	1000-1031	Bit	0BE8-0C07
С	0-7	Bit/word	0E00-0E07
D	00-29	Word	1000-101D
D	1000-1044	Word	13E8-1414

# D.4.11 Function Code (only for PLC2 mode)

Function Code	Description	Supported Devices
H1	Read coil status	Y, M, T, C
H2	Read input status	X, Y, M, T, C
H3	Read one data	T, C, D
H5	Force changing one coil status	Y, M, T, C
H6	Write in one data	T, C, D
HF	Force changing multiple coil status	Y, M, T, C
H10	Write in multiple data	T, C, D

# NOTE:

In PLC1 mode, the Modbus communication will correspond to the registers of motor drive. In PLC2 mode, the Modbus communication will correspond to the registers of internal PLC.

# For example:

In PLC1 mode, communication register 0400H corresponds to parameter 04.00.

In PLC2 mode, communication register 0400H corresponds to X0.

# **D.5 Commands**

# **D.5.1 Basic Commands**

Commands	Function	Operands	processing Speed(us)
LD	Load contact A	X, Y, M, T, C	10
LDI	Load contact B	X, Y, M, T, C	10
AND	Series connection with A contact	X, Y, M, T, C	10
ANI	Series connection with B contact	X, Y, M, T, C	10
OR	Parallel connection with A contact	X, Y, M, T, C	10
ORI	Parallel connection with B contact	X, Y, M, T, C	10
ANB	Series connects the circuit block	-	4
ORB	Parallel connects the circuit block	-	4
MPS	Save the operation result		4
MRD	Read the operation result (the pointer not moving)		4
MPP	Read the result	-	4
INV	Inverter the result		4

# **D.5.2 Output Commands**

Commands	Function	Operands	processing Speed(us)
OUT	Drive coil	Y, M	14
SET	Action latched (ON)	Y, M	14
RST	Clear the contacts or the registers	Y, M, T, C, D	18

# **D.5.3 Timer and Counters**

Commands	Function	Operands	processing Speed(us)
TMR	16-bit timer	T-K or T-D	32
CNT	16-bit counter	C-K or C-D	37

# **D.5.4 Main Control Commands**

Commands	Function	Operands
MC	Connect the common series connection contacts	N0~N7
MCR	Disconnect the common series connection contacts	N0~N7

# D.5.5 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

# D.5.6 Rising-edge/falling-edge Output Commands

Commands	Function	Operands
PLS	Rising-edge output	Y, M
PLF	Falling-edge output	Y, M

# **D.5.7 End Command**

Command	Function	Operands
END	Program end	none

# **D.5.8 Explanation for the Commands**

Mnemonic		Function				
LD		Load A contact				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

### Explanations:

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. Program Example:

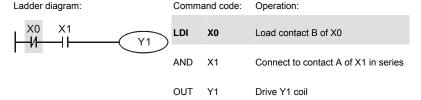
Ladder diagram	Command code		Operation
, X0 X1	LD	X0	Load contact A of X0
HHH (Y1)	AND	X1	Connect to contact A of X1 in series
	OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic		Function				
LDI	Load B contact					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

#### Explanations:

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. Program Example:

# Ladder diagram:



Mnemonic	Function					
AND		Series connection- A contact				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The AND command is used in the series connection of A 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.

#### Program Example:

Ladder diagram: Command code: Operation:

AND X0 Connect to contact A of X0 in series

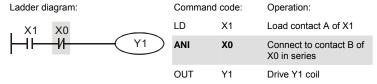
OUT Y1 Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic	Function					
ANI		Series connection- B contact				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

### Explanations:

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.

# Program Example:

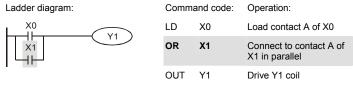


D-42

Mnemonic		Function				
OR		Parallel connection- A contact				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The OR command is used in the parallel connection of A contact. The function of the command is to readout the status of present specific series connection contacts, and then to perform the "OR" calculation with the logic calculation result before the contacts, thereafter, saving the result into the accumulative register.

# Program Example:

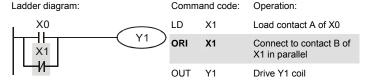


Mnemonic		Function				
ORI	Parallel connection- B contact					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

#### Explanations:

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" calculation with the logic calculation result before the contacts, thereafter, saving the result into the accumulative register.

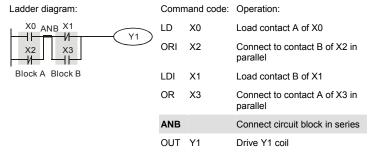
# Program Example:



Mnemonic	Function
ANB	Series connection (Multiple Circuits)
Operand	None

To perform the "ANB" calculation between the previous reserved logic results and contents of the accumulative register.

# Program Example:

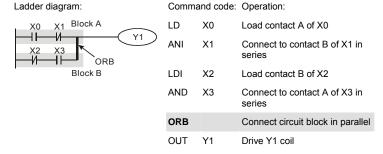


Mnemonic	Function
ORB	Parallel connection (Multiple circuits)
Operand	None

#### Explanations:

To perform the "OR" calculation between the previous reserved logic results and contents of the accumulative register.

### Program Example:



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 operation pointer pluses 1)

`г	,							
	Mnemonic	Function						
ſ	MRD	Reads the current result of the internal PLC operations						
ſ	Operand	None						

## Explanations:

Reading content of the operation result to the accumulative register. (the pointer of operation result doesn't move)

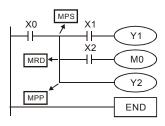
Mnemonic	Function			
MPP	Reads the current result of the internal PLC operations			
Operand	None			

### Explanations:

Reading content of the operation result to the accumulative register. (the stack pointer will decrease 1)

# Program Example:

### Ladder diagram:



### Command code: Operation:

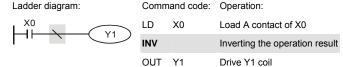
LD	X0	Load contact A of X0
MPS		Save in stack
AND	X1	Connect to contact A of X1 in series
OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil
MRD		Read from the stack (without moving pointer)
AND	X2	Connect to contact A of X2 in series
OUT	M0	Drive M0 coil
MPP		Read from the stack
OUT	Y2	Drive Y2 coil
END		End program
D-45		

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Mnemonic	Function			
INV	Inverting Operation			
Operand	None			

Inverting the operation result and use the new data as an operation result.

# Program Example:



Mnemonic	Function					
OUT	Output coil					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand		✓	✓			

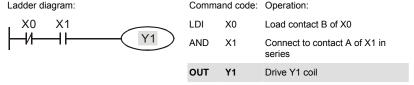
#### Explanations:

Output the logic calculation result before the OUT command to specific device.

#### Motion of coil contact

		OUT command		
Operation result	Coil	C	Contact	
result Coll		A contact (normally open)	B contact (normally closed)	
FALSE	OFF	Non-continuity	Continuity	
TRUE	ON	Continuity	Non-continuity	

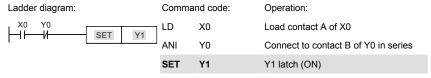
# Program Example:



Mnemonic	Function					
SET	Latch (ON)					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand		✓	✓			

When 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".

# Program Example:



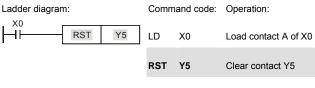
Mnemonic	Function					
RST		Clear the contacts or the registers				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand		✓	✓	✓	✓	

## Explanations:

When the RST command is driven, motion of its specific device is as follows:

Device	Status	
Y, M	Coil and contact will be set to "OFF".	
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.	

# Program Example:



D-47

Mnemonic	Function		
TMR	16-bit timer		
Operand	T-K	T0~T15, K0~K32,767	
Орегани	T-D	T0~T15, D0~D29	

When TMR command is executed, the specific coil of timer is ON and timer will start to count. When the setting value of timer is attained (counting value >= setting value), the contact will be as following:

NO(Normally Open) contact	Close
NC(Normally Closed) contact	Open

# Program Example:



Mnemonic	Function		
CNT	16-bit counter		
Operand	C-K	C0~C7, K0~K32,767	
Operand	C-D	C0~C7, D0~D29	

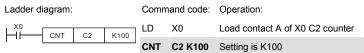
### Explanations:

When the CNT command is executed from OFF→ON, which means that the counter coil
is driven, and 1 should thus be added to the counter's value; when the counter achieved
specific set value (value of counter = the setting value), motion of the contact is as follows:

NO(Normally Open) contact	Close
NC(Normally Closed) contact	Open

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.

# Program Example:



Mnemonic	Function			
MC / MCR	Master control Start/Reset			
Operand	N0~N7			

### Explanations:

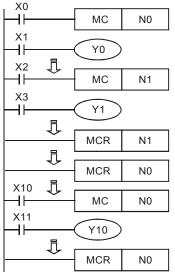
MC is the main-control start command. When the MC command is executed, the
execution of commands between MC and MCR will not be interrupted. When MC
command is OFF, the motion of the commands that between MC and MCR is described
as follows:

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 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
Application commands	All of them are not acted , but the nest loop FOR-NEXT command will still be executed for times defined by users even though the MC-MCR commands is OFF.

- 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.
- Commands of the MC-MCR main-control program supports the nest program structure, with 8 layers as its greatest. Please use the commands in order from N0~ N7, and refer to the following:

# Program Example:

Ladder diagram:



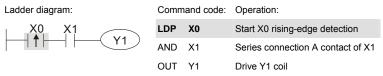
Command code: Operation:

	Communa codo.		operation.
1	LD	X0	Load A contact of X0
	МС	N0	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	X3	Load A contact of X3
	OUT	Y1	Drive Y1 coil
	:		
I	MCR	N1	Disable N1 common series connection contact
ı	:		
	MCR	N0	Disable N0 common series connection contact
	:		
	LD	X10	Load A contact of X10
	МС	N0	Enable N0 common series connection contact
	LD	X11	Load A contact of X11
	OUT :	Y10	Drive Y10 coil
	MCR	N0	Disable N0 common series connection contact

Mnemonic	Function					
LDP	Rising-edge detection operation					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Usage of the LDP 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 rising-edge into the accumulative register.

# Program Example:

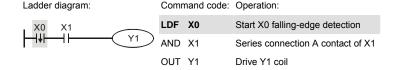


Mnemonic	Function					
LDF	Falling-edge detection operation					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

#### Explanations:

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.

Program Example:



Mnemonic	Function					
ANDP		Rising-edge series connection				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

ANDP command is used in the series connection of the contacts' rising-edge detection.

### Program Example:

Ladder diagram: Command code: Operation:



Mnemonic	Function					
ANDF	Falling-edge series connection					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

## Explanations:

ANDF command is used in the series connection of the contacts' falling-edge detection.

# Program Example:

Ladder diagram: Command code: Operation:



Mnemonic	Function					
ORP		Rising-edge parallel connection				
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

#### Explanations:

The ORP commands are used in the parallel connection of the contact's rising-edge detection.

# Program Example:

Ladder diagram:

Command code: Operation:

LD X0 Load A contact of X0

ORP X1 X1 rising-edge detection in parallel

connection

OUT Y1 Drive Y1 coil

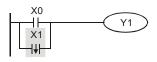
Mnemonic	Function					
ORF	Falling-edge parallel connection					
0	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>	

# Explanations:

The ORP commands are used in the parallel connection of the contact's falling-edge detection.

## Program Example:

Ladder diagram:



Command code: Operation:

LD X0 Load A contact of X0

ORF X1 X1 falling-edge detection in parallel connection

OUT Y1 Drive Y1 coil

Mnemonic	Function					
PLS	Rising-edge output					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>			

#### Explanations:

When X0=OFF $\rightarrow$ ON (rising-edge trigger), PLS command will be executed and M0 will send the pulse of one time which the length is a scan time.

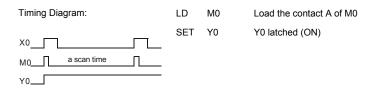
Program Example:



Command code: Operation:



D-53

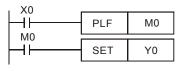


Mnemonic	Function					
PLF	Falling-edge output					
Operand	X0~X17	Y0~Y17	M0~M159	T0~15	C0~C7	D0~D29
Operand		✓	✓			

When X0= ON—OFF (falling-edge trigger), PLF command will be executed and M0 will send the pulse of one time which the length is the time for scan one time.

# Program Example:

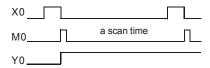
### Ladder diagram:



# Command code: Operation:

LD	ΧU	Load A contact of X0
PLF	МО	M0 falling-edge output
LD	M0	Load the contact A of M0
SET	V0	V0 latched (ON)

### Timing Diagram:



Mnemonic	Function
END	Program End
Operand	None

#### Explanations:

It needs to add the END command at the end of ladder diagram program or command program. PLC will scan from address o to END command, after executing it will return to address 0 to scan again.

# **D.5.9 Description of the Application Commands**

	API		monic odes	P	Function	St	eps
		16 bits	32 bits	Command		16-bit	32-bit
	10	CMP		<b>✓</b>	Compare	7	-
Transmission	11	ZCP		✓	Zone compare	9	
Comparison	12	MOV		✓	Data Move	5	
	15	BMOV		✓	Block move	7	
	20	ADD		<b>✓</b>	Perform the addition of BIN data	7	
	21	SUB		<b>~</b>	Perform the subtraction of BIN data	7	1
Four Fundamental	22	MUL		~	Perform the multiplication of BIN data	7	
Operations of Arithmetic	23	DIV		<b>~</b>	Perform the division of BIN data	7	
	24	INC		<b>~</b>	Perform the addition of 1	3	
	25	DEC		<b>~</b>	Perform the subtraction of 1	3	
Rotation and	30	ROR		✓	Rotate to the right	5	
Displacement	31	ROL		<b>✓</b>	Rotate to the left	5	
	53		DHSCS	×	High speed counter enable		13
Special command for	139	RPR		<b>~</b>	Control PID parameters of inverter	5	
AC motor drive	140	WPR		<b>√</b>	Control frequency of inverter	5	
	141	FPID		<b>✓</b>	Read the parameter	9	
	142	FREQ		✓	Write the parameter	7	

# **D.5.10 Explanation for the Application Commands**

API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
10	CMP	Р	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , D	Compare

Туре	Bit Devices Word devices							Program Steps				
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	T	С	D	CMP, CMPP: 7 steps
S <sub>1</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S <sub>2</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D		*	*									

#### Operands:

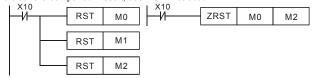
S1: Comparison Value 1 S2: Comparison Value 2 D: Comparison result Explanations:

- 1. Operand D occupies 3 consecutive devices.
- 2. See the specifications of each model for their range of use.
- 3. The contents in S1 and S2 are compared and the result will be stored in D.
- 4. The two comparison values are compared algebraically and the two values are signed binary values. When b15 = 1 in 16-bit instruction, the comparison will regard the value as negative binary values.

# Program Example:

- 1. Designate device Y0, and operand D automatically occupies Y0, Y1, and Y2.
- When X10 = On, CMP instruction will be executed and one of Y0, Y1, and Y2 will be On.
   When X10 = Off, CMP instruction will not be executed and Y0, Y1, and Y2 remain their status before X10 = Off.
- If the user need to obtain a comparison result with ≥ ≤, and ≠, make a series parallel connection between Y0 ~ Y2.

4. To clear the comparison result, use RST instruction.



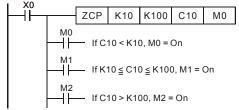
API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function						
11	ZCP	Р	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , S, D	Zone Compare						

Туре	Bit	Devi	es			W	ord de	vices	Program Steps			
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	O	D	ZCP, ZCPP: 9 steps
S <sub>1</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S <sub>2</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D		*	*									

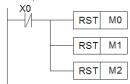
- S1: Lower bound of zone comparison S2: Upper bound of zone comparison S: Comparison value D: Comparison result
- Explanations:
  - 1. The content in S1 should be smaller than the content in S2.
  - 2. Operand D occupies 3 consecutive devices.
  - 3. See the specifications of each model for their range of use.
  - 4. S is compared with its S1 S2 and the result is stored in D.
  - When S1 > S2, the instruction performs comparison by using S1 as the lower/upper bound.
  - 6. The two comparison values are compared algebraically and the two values are signed binary values. When b15 = 1 in 16-bit instruction or b31 = 1 in 32-bit instruction, the comparison will regard the value as negative binary values.

### Program Example:

- 1. Designate device M0, and operand D automatically occupies M0, M1 and M2.
- When X0 = On, ZCP instruction will be executed and one of M0, M1, and M2 will be On. When X0 = Off, ZCP instruction will not be executed and M0, M1, and M2 remain their status before X0 = Off.



3. To clear the comparison result, use RST instruction.



D-57

A	ŀΡΙ	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
1	12	MOV	Р	S, D	Move

\ \'	/ре	Bit	Devi	ces	Word devices						Program Steps		
OP `		Х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	T	С	D	MOV, MOVP: 5 steps
S					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
С	)							*	*	*	*	*	

S: Source of data D: Destination of data

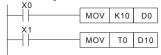
# Explanations:

- 1. See the specifications of each model for their range of use.
- 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.

## Program Example:

MOV instruction has to be adopted in the moving of 16-bit data.

- When X0 = Off, the content in D10 will remain unchanged. If X0 = On, the value K10 will be moved to D10 data register.
- When X1 = Off, the content in D10 will remain unchanged. If X1 = On, the present value T0 will be moved to D10 data register.



API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
15	BMOV	Р	S, D, n	Block Move

Туре	ype Bit Devices Word devices						Program Steps					
ОР	Х	Υ	М	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	BMOV, BMOVP: 7 steps
S						*	*	*	*	*	*	
D							*	*	*	*	*	
n				*	*				*	*	*	

#### Operands:

S: Start of source devices  $\,$  D: Start of destination devices  $\,$  n: Number of data to be moved Explanations:

- 1. Range of **n**: 1 ~ 512
- 2. See the specifications of each model for their range of use.
- 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.

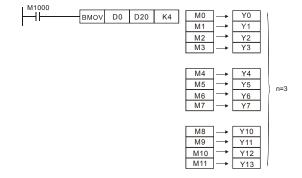
#### Program Example 1:

When X10 = On, the contents in registers D0 ~ D3 will be moved to the 4 registers D20 ~ D23.



#### Program Example 2:

Assume 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.



API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
20	ADD	Р	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , D	Addition

Туре	Bit	Devi	ces			W	ord de	vices	Program Steps			
OP	х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	ADD, ADDP: 7 steps
S <sub>1</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S <sub>2</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D							*	*	*	*	*	

S1: Summand S2: Addend D: Sum

## Explanations:

- 1. See the specifications of each model for their range of use.
- This instruction adds S1 and S2 in BIN format and store the result in D.
- 3. The highest bit is symbolic bit 0 (+) and 1 (-), which is suitable for algebraic addition, e.g. 3 + (-9) = -6.
- 4. Flag changes in binary addition 16-bit command:
  - A. If the operation result = 0, zero flag M1020 = 0n.
  - B. If the operation result < -32,768, borrow flag M1021 = On.
  - C. If the operation result > 32,767, carry flag M1022 = On.

#### Program Example 1:

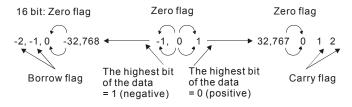
16-bit command:

When X0 = On, the content in D0 will plus the content in D10 and the sum will be stored in D20.



#### Remarks:

Flags and the positive/negative sign of the values:



D-60

API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
21	SUB	Р	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , D	Subtraction

Туре	Bit	Devi	es	Word devices								Program Steps
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	SUB, SUBP: 7 steps
S <sub>1</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	DSUB, DSUBP: 13 steps
S <sub>2</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D							*	*	*	*	*	

S1: Minuend S2: Subtrahend D: Remainder Explanations:

- 1. This instruction subtracts S1 and S2 in BIN format and stores the result in D.
- 2. The highest bit is symbolic bit 0 (+) and 1 (-), which is suitable for algebraic subtraction.
- 3. Flag changes in binary subtraction

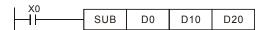
In 16-bit instruction:

- A. If the operation result = 0, zero flag M1020 = 0n.
- B. If the operation result < -32,768, borrow flag M1021 = On.
- C. If the operation result > 32,767, carry flag M1022 = On.

#### Program Example:

In 16-bit BIN subtraction:

When X0 = On, the content in D0 will minus the content in D10 and the remainder will be stored in D20.

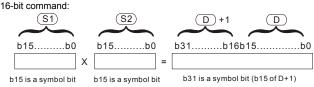


API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
22	MUL	Р	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , D	Multiplication

Туре	Bit	Devi	es			W	ord de	vices				Program Steps
ОР	Х	Υ	М	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	MUL, DMULP: 7 steps
S <sub>1</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S <sub>2</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D							*	*	*	*	*	

S1: Multiplicand S2: Multiplicator D: Product Explanations:

- 1. In 16-bit instruction, D occupies 2 consecutive devices.
- This instruction multiplies S1 by S2 in BIN format and stores the result in D. Be careful
  with the positive/negative signs of S1, S2 and D when doing 16-bit and 32-bit operations.



Symbol bit = 0 refers to a positive value. Symbol bit = 1 refers to a negative value.

When D serves as a bit device, it can designate K1 ~ K4 and construct a 16-bit result, occupying consecutive 2 groups of 16-bit data.

# Program Example:

The 16-bit D0 is multiplied by the 16-bit D10 and brings forth a 32-bit product. The higher 16 bits 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.

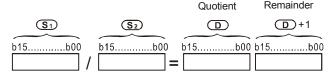


API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
23	DIV	Р	S <sub>1</sub> , S <sub>2</sub> , D	Division

Туре	Bit	Bit Devices				W	ord de	vices				Program Steps
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	DIV, DIVP: 7 steps
S <sub>1</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S <sub>2</sub>				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
D							*	*	*	*	*	

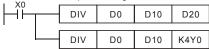
 $S_1$ : Dividend  $S_2$ : Divisor D: Quotient and remainder Explanations:

- 1. In 16-bit instruction, **D** occupies 2 consecutive devices.
- This instruction divides S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> in BIN format and stores the result in D. Be careful with the positive/negative signs of S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> and D when doing 16-bit and 32-bit operations.
   16-bit instruction:



### Program Example:

When X0 = On, D0 will be divided by D10 and the quotient will be stored in D20 and remainder in D21. On/Off of the highest bit indicates the positive/negative status of the result value.



API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
24	INC	Р	D	Increment

Туре	Bit	Devi	ces			W	ord de	vices				Program Steps
OP \	Χ	Υ	М	Κ	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Τ	С	D	INC, INCP: 3 steps
D							*	*	*	*	*	

D: Destination device

Explanations:

- If the instruction is not a pulse execution one, the content in the designated device D will plus "1" in every scan period whenever the instruction is executed.
- 2. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (INCP).
- 3. In 16-bit operation, 32,767 pluses 1 and obtains -32,768.

Program Example:

When X0 goes from Off to On, the content in D0 pluses 1 automatically.

API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function					
25	DEC	Р	D	Decrement					

Туре	Bit	Devi	ces			W	ord de	vices				Program Steps
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K H KnX KnY KnM T C D						DEC, DECP: 3 steps		
D							*	*	*	*	*	

Operands:

D: Destination

Explanations:

- If the instruction is not a pulse execution one, 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.

Program Example:

When X0 goes from Off to On, the content in D0 minuses 1 automatically.



API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
30	ROR	P D, n		Rotate to the Right

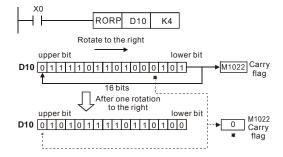
Туре	Bit Devices					W	ord de	vices	Program Steps			
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	ROR, RORP: 5 steps
D							*	*	*	*	*	
n				*	*							

D: Device to be rotated n: Number of bits to be rotated in 1 rotation Explanations:

- 1. This instruction rotates the device content designated by  $\bf D$  to the right for  $\bf n$  bits.
- 2. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (RORP).

## Program Example:

When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16 bits (4 bits as a group) in D10 will rotate to the right, as shown in the figure below. The bit marked with  $\frac{1}{2}$  will be sent to carry flag M1022.



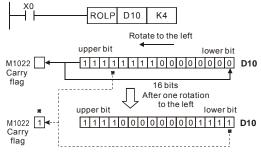
API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
31	ROL	Р	D, n	Rotate to the Left

Туре	Bit Devices			Word devices								Program Steps
OP \	Х	Υ	М	K	Н	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	ROL, ROLP: 5 steps
D							*	*	*	*	*	
n				*	*							

- - 1. This instruction rotates the device content designated by **D** to the left for **n** bits.
  - 2. This instruction adopts pulse execution instructions (ROLP).

### Program Example:

When X0 goes from Off to On, the 16 bits (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.



# D.5.11 Special Application Commands for the AC Motor Drive

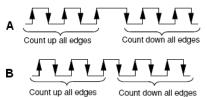
API		Mnemonic		Operands	Function
53	D	HSCS		S1, S2, D	Compare (for high-speed counter)

Type	Bit Devices			Word devices								Program Steps
OP	Х	Υ	М	K	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	DHSCS: 13 steps
S1				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
S2										*		
D		*	*									

Operands:

S1: Comparison Value S2: High-speed counter C235 D: Comparison result Explanations:

- 1. It needs optional PG card to receive external input pulse.
- To count automatically, please set the target value by using DHSCS command and set M1028=On. The counter C235 will be ON when the count number = target value. If you want to clear C235, please set M1029=ON.
- Please use rising-edge/falling-edge command, such as LDP/LDF, for the contact
  condition. Please notice that fault may occur when using contact A/B for the contact
  condition. When M1028 is On, M1018 will be set ON after executing DHSCS command.
  In addition, M1029 can be used to clear high speed counter, and M1018 will be cleared as
  <Off> after executing.
- 4. There are three input modes for high-speed counter in the following can be set by D1044.
- A-B phase mode(4 times frequency )(D1044=0): user can input the A and B pulse through A and B terminal of EME-PG01 for counting. Make sure that  $\overline{A}$ ,  $\overline{B}$  and GND are grounding.



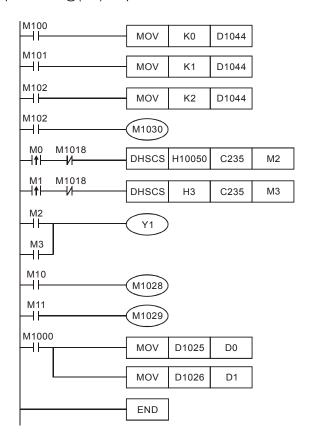
- Pulse + counting direction mode (D1044=1): user can use pulse input and counting direction to execute counting up or down or signal. A terminal of PG feedback card needs to be defined as pulse input, and B terminal as switching between counting up or down.
- Pulse + internal flag (M1030) mode (D1044=2): user can use pulse input and internal flag (M1030). A terminal of PG feedback card needs to be used for pulse input, and internal flag (M1030) is used for switching between counting up or down. Only A is needed for this mode and make sure that A, and GND are grounding.

# Program Example:

- Assume that when M100=ON, it is set to A-B phase mode. When M101=ON, it is set to Pulse + counting direction mode. When M102=ON, it is set to Pulse + internal flag (M1030) mode.
- M1030 is used to set to count up (OFF) and count down (ON).

Make sure that A, B and GND are grounding.

- If M0 goes from OFF to ON, DHSCS command starts to execute the comparison of highspeed counter. When C235 goes from H'2 to H'3 or from H'4 to H'3, M3 will be always be ON.
- If M1 goes from OFF to ON, DHSCS command starts to execute the comparison of highspeed counter. When C235 goes from H'1004F to H'10050 or from H'10051 to H'10050, M2 will be always be ON.
- 5. M1028: it is used to enable(ON)/disable(OFF) the high-speed counter function.
- 6. M1029: it is used to clear the high-speed counter.
- 7. M1018: it is used to start high-speed counter function. (when M1028 is ON).
- 8. D1025: the low word of high-speed counter C235.
- 9. D1026: the high word of high-speed counter C235.



API	Mnemon	ic	Operands	Function
139	RPR	Р	S1, S2	Read the AC motor drive's parameters

Туре	Bit Devices			Word devices								Program Steps
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	RPR, RPRP: 5 steps
S1				*	*						*	
S2											*	

#### Operands:

S1: Data address for reading S2: Register that saves the read data

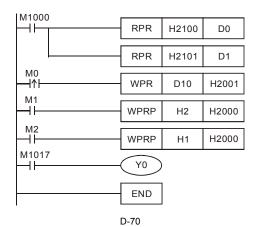
API	Mnemonic		Operands	Function				
140	WPR P S1, S2		S1, S2	Write the AC motor drive's parameters				

Туре	Bit Devices			Word devices						Program Steps		
ОР	Х	Υ	М	K	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	WPR, WPRP: 5 steps
S1				*	*						*	
S2				*	*						*	

#### Operands:

S1: Data address for writing S2: Register that saves the written data Program Example:

- Assume that it will read the data from MODBUS address H2100, and then write to D0; read from H2101 and write to D0.
- When M0=ON, it will write the data in D10 to the MODBUS address H2001 of the VFD-E.
- When M1=ON, it will write the data in H2 to the MODBUS address H2000 of the VFD-E, i.e. start the AC motor drive.
- When M2=ON, it will write the data in H1 to the MODBUS address H2000 of the VFD-E, i.e. stop the AC motor drive.
- 5. When data is written successfully, M1017 will be ON.
- When writing parameters, the allowable times to revise a parameter is 10<sup>6</sup> times. A memory write fault may occur at EEPROM if parameters are written too often.



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API	Mnemonic		ic	Operands	Function					
141		FPID P		S1, S2, S3, S4	PID control for the AC motor drive					

Type	Bit Devices			Word devices							Program Steps	
ОР	X	Υ	М	K	Ι	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	O	D	FPID, FPIDP: 9 steps
S1				*	*						*	
S2				*	*						*	
S3				*	*						*	
S4				*	*						*	

### Operands:

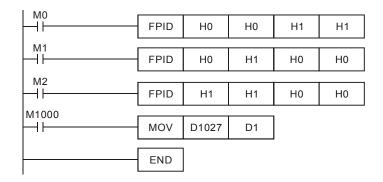
S1: PID Set Point Selection(0-4), S2: Proportional gain P (0-100), S3: Integral Time I (0-10000), S4: Derivative control D (0-100)

### Explanation:

 This command FPID can control the PID parameters of the AC motor drive directly, including Pr.10.00 PID set point selection, Pr.10.02 Proportional gain (P), Pr.10.03 Integral time (I) and Pr.10.04 Derivative control (D)

#### Program Example:

- Assume that when M0=ON, S1 is set to 0 (PID function is disabled), S2=0, S3=1 (unit: 0.01 seconds) and S4=1 (unit: 0.01 seconds).
- Assume that when M1=ON, S1 is set to 0 (PID function is disabled), S2=1 (unit: 0.01), S3=0 and S4=0.
- Assume that when M2=ON, S1 is set to 1(frequency is inputted by digital keypad), S2=1 (unit: 0.01), S3=0 and S4=0.
- 4. D1027: frequency command controlled by PID.



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API	Mnemonic		Operands	Function					
142	FREQ	Р	S1, S2, S3	Speed control of the AC motor drive					

Type OP	Bit Devices				Word devices							Program Steps
	Х	Υ	М	K	Η	KnX	KnY	KnM	Т	С	D	FREQ, FREQP: 7 steps
S1				*	*						*	
S2				*	*						*	
S3				*	*						*	

### Operands:

S1: frequency command, S2: acceleration time, S3: deceleration time  $\,$ 

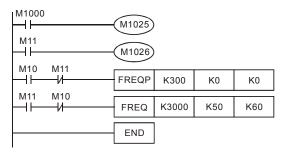
### Explanation:

This command can control frequency command, acceleration time and deceleration time
of the AC motor drive. Please use M1025 to RUN(ON)/STOP(OFF) the AC motor drive
and use M1026 to control the operation direction: FWD(ON)/REV(OFF).

### Program Example:

- M1025: RUN(ON)/STOP(Off) the AC motor drive. M1026: operation direction of the AC motor drive – FWD(OFF)/REV(ON). M1015: frequency is reached.
- When M10=ON, setting frequency command of the AC motor drive to K300(3.00Hz) and acceleration/deceleration time is 0.
- When M11=ON, setting frequency command of the AC motor drive to K3000(30.00Hz), acceleration time is 50 and deceleration time is 60.
- S2, S3: In the setting of Accel / Decel time, the decimal places are depends on the setting of Pr01.09. When Pr01.09=1, the unit is 0.01 unit.

As shown in the diagram below, S2(Accelerating time) = 50 which means 0.5sec . S3(Decelerating time) = 60 which means 0.6sec.



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### **D.6 Fault Code**

Code	ID	Description	Corrective Actions
PLod	20	When downloading PLC program the elements of the codes exceed its range, it will show Plod fault. For example, the supportive range of T elements is T0~T15, when there is T16 in the syntax, it will show Plod fault.	Check if the program is fault and download the program again
PLSv	21	In executing PLC program, it will show PLSv fault when PLC would like to write data to appointed address but found the address is unreasonable.	Check if there's any fault in the program and download the program again
PLdA	22	In executing PLC program, it will show PLdA fault when external MODBUS read or write unreasonable elements to internal PLC.	Make sure the command from the host controller is correct.
PLFn	23	In downloading program, it will show PLFn fault when it found the unsupportive command.	Make sure if WPL version is too old, and download the latest version from Delta website.
PLor	30	In executing PLC program, it will show PLor fault when it found there is abnormal code inside the program.	Reset PLC program(set 6 in Pr00.02).Power on again and download program again
PLFF	31	It will show PLFF fault when the corresponding command is unreasonable in executing PLC program.	When activating PLC function, it will show PLFF if there is no internal PLC program. It is normal status, and please download the program directly
PLSn	32	It will show PLSn fault when finding check sum is fault in executing PLC program	Reset PLC program(set 6 in Pr00.02).Power on again and download program again
PLEd	33	It will show PLEd fault when finding there is no END command in the code in executing PLC program	Reset PLC program(set 6 in Pr00.02).Power on again and download program again
PLCr	34	The command MC is continuous used more than nine times	Check if there's any fault in the program and download the program again

\*ID: Warning code

# Appendix E: CANopen 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 Fault Control message. Refer to CiA website <a href="http://www.can-cia.org/">http://www.can-cia.org/</a> 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 supports functions:

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

#### Delta CANopen supports 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 Fault control;

Support Boot-up.

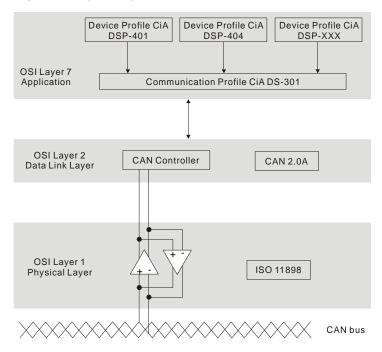
### Delta CANopen doesn't support service:

Time Stamp service

#### E.1 Overview

### E.1.1 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).



### E.1.2 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)
3	CAN_GND	Ground / 0V /V-
4	SG-	485 communication
5	SG+	485 communication
6	GND	Ground
7	CAN_GND	Ground / 0V /V-
8	EV	Power

### E.1.3 Pre-Defined Connection Set

To reduce configuration effort for simple networks, CANopen define a mandatory default identifier allocation scheme. The 11-bit identifier structure in predefined connection is set as follows:

	COB Identifier (CAN Identifier)									
10	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0									
	Function Code Node Number									

Object	Function Code	Node Number	COB-ID	Object Dictionary Index							
Broadcast messag	es										
NMT	0000	-	0	-							
SYNC	0001	-	0x80	0x1005, 0x1006, 0x1007							
TIME STAMP	0010	-	0x100	0x1012, 0x1013							
Point-to-point mes	Point-to-point messages										
Emergency	0001	1-127	0x81-0xFF	0x1014, 0x1015							
TPDO1	0011	1-127	0x181-0x1FF	0x1800							
RPDO1	0100	1-127	0x201-0x27F	0x1400							
TPDO2	0101	1-127	0x281-0x2FF	0x1801							
RPDO2	0110	1-127	0x301-0x37F	0x1401							
TPDO3	0111	1-127	0x381-0x3FF	0x1802							
RPDO3	1000	1-127	0x401-0x47F	0x1402							
TPDO4	1001	1-127	0x481-0x4FF	0x1803							
RPDO4	1010	1-127	0x501-0x57F	0x1403							
Default SDO (tx)	1011	1-127	0x581-0x5FF	0x1200							
Default SDO (rx)	1100	1-127	0x601-0x67F	0x1200							
NMT Fault Control	1110	1-127	0x701-0x77F	0x1016, 0x1017							

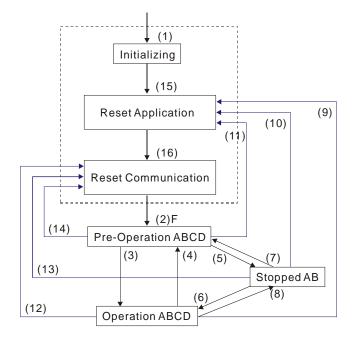
### **E.1.4 CANopen Communication Protocol**

It has services as follows:

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

### E.1.4.1 NMT (Network Management Object)

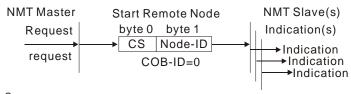
The Network Management (NMT) follows a Master/Slave structure for executing NMT service. Only one NMT master is in a network, and other nodes are regarded as slaves. All CANopen nodes have a present NMT state, and NMT master can control the state of the slave nodes. The state diagram of a node are shown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



(1) After power is applied, it is auto in initialization state	A: NMT
(2) Enter pre-operational state automatically	B: Node Guard
(3) (6) Start remote node	C: SDO
(4) (7) Enter pre-operational state	D: Emergency
(5) (8) Stop remote node	E: PDO
(9) (10) (11) Reset node	F: Boot-up
(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	
EMERG		0	0	
Boot-up	0			
NMT		0	0	0

#### NMT Protocol is shown as follows:



Cs	
Value	Definition
1	Start
2	Stop
128	Enter Pre-Operational
129	Reset Node
130	Reset Communication

### E.1.4.2 SDO (Service Data Object)

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.

The request and response frame structure of SDO communication is shown as follows:

				D	ata	0				Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
T										1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Туре		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Index	Index	Index	Data	Data	Data	Data
		com	ma	nd			Г	Г	Г	L	Н	Sub	LL	LH	HL	HH
Initiate Domain	Client	0	0	1	-	١	1	E	S							
Download	Server	0	1	1	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-							
Initiate Domain	Client	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-							
Upload	Server	0	1	0	-	١	1	E	S							
Abort Domain	Client	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-							
Transfer	Server	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-							

N: Bytes not use

E: normal(0)/expedited(1)

S: size indicated

### E.1.4.3 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:

Type Number	PDO									
Type Number	Cyclic	Acyclic	Synchronous	Asynchronous	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.

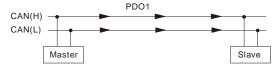
Type number 254: Delta CANopen doesn't support this transmission format.

Type number 255 indicates the data is asynchronous transmission.

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

#### Example:

#### Master transmits PDO data to Slave



PDO1 data value Data 0, Data 1, Data 2, Data 3, Data 4, Data 5, Data 6, Data 7, (0x11, 0x22, 0x33, 0x44, 0x55, 0x66, 0x77, 0x88,

	Index	Sub	Definition	Value	R/W	Size
	0x1600	0	0. Number	1	R/W	U8
'	0x1600	1	1. Mapped Object	0x604000 <u>10</u>	R/W	U32
PDO1 Map	0x1600	2	2. Mapped Object	0	R/W	U32
	0x1600	3	3. Mapped Object	\ 0	R/W	U32
	0x1600	4	4. Mapped Object	\ 0	R/W\	U32
				\		
0x60400010	0x6040	0	0. Control word	0x2211	R/W	₹U16 (2 Bytes)

# Slave returns message to Master PDO1



PDO1 data value Data 0, Data 1, Data 2, Data 3, Data 4, Data 5, Data 6, Data 7, 0xF3, 0x00,

	Index	Sub	Definition	Value	R/W	Size
	0x1A00	d	0. Number	1	R/W	U8
	0x1A00	1	1. Mapped Object	0x604100 <u>10</u>	R/W	U32
PDO1 Map	0x1A00	2	2. Mapped Object	0	R/W	U32
	0x1A00	3	3. Mapped Object	0	R/W	U32
	0x1A00	4	4. Mapped Object	0	R/W	\ U32
	0x6041	0	Status Word	0xF3	R/W	U16

### E.1.4.4 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		gency Fault Code	Fault register (Object 1001H)	Manu	ıfacturer	speci	fic Fau	ılt Field

**Definition of Emergency Object:** 

Display	Controller Fault Code	Description	CANopen Fault Code	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)
0.0	0001H	Over current	2130H	1
00	0002H	Over voltage	3210H	2
oX:	0003H	Overheating	4310H	3
اه	0005H	Overload	2310H	1
06.1	0006H	Overload 1	2310H	1
013	0007H	Overload 2	2310H	1
8.8	H8000	External Fault	9000H	5
oc 8	0009H	Over-current during acceleration	2310H	1
ocd	000AH	Over-current during deceleration	2310H	1
000	000BH	Over-current during constant speed operation	2310H	1
SFF	000CH	Ground fault	2240H	1
Ĺυ	000DH	Lower than standard voltage	3220H	2
PHL	000EH	Phase Loss	3130H	2
ხხ	000FH	External Base Block	9000H	5
codE	0011H	Software protection failure	6320H	5
cf 10	0013H	Internal EEPROM can not be programmed	5530H	5
c F 2.0	0014H	Internal EEPROM can not be read	5530H	5
<b>HPF</b> :	0015H	CC (current clamp)	5000H	5
X255	0016H	OV hardware fault	5000H	2
HPF3	0017H	GFF hardware fault	5000H	2
HPFY	0018H	OC hardware fault	5000H	1
c F 3.0	0019H	U-phase fault	2300H	1
c 8 3. 1	001AH	V-phase fault	2300H	1
c F 3.2	001BH	W-phase fault	2300H	1
c F 3.3	001CH	OV or LV	3210H	2
c F 3.4	001DH	Temperature sensor fault	4310H	3

Display	Controller Fault Code	Description	CANopen Fault Code	CANopen Fault Register (bit 0~7)
cF 1.1	001FH	Internal EEPROM can not be programmed	5530H	5
c F 2. 1	0020H	Internal EEPROM can not be read	5530H	5
88	0021H	Analog signal fault	FF00H	7
PEC 1	0023H	Motor overheat protection	7120H	5
P68r	0024H	PG signal fault	7300H	7
c P 10	0029H	Communication time-out fault on the control board or power board	7500H	4
dEb	0029H		3320H	2
ACL	002AH		7500H	4

### **Definition of Index:**

Index	Sub	Definition	Factory Setting	R/W	Size	Unit	NOTE
0x1000	0	Abort connection option code	0x00010192	RO	U32		
0x1001	0	Fault register	0	RO	U8		
0x1005	0	COB-ID SYNC message	0x80	RW	U32		
0x1006	0	Communication cycle period	0	RW	U32	us	500us~15000us
0x1008	0	Manufacturer device name	0	RO	U32		
0x1009	0	Manufacturer hardware version	0	RO	U32		
0x100A	0	Manufacturer software version	0	RO	U32		
0x100C	0	Guarding time	0		U16	ms	0x80 + node 1
0x100D	0	Guarding factor	0	RW	U8		
0x1014	0	COB-ID emergency	0x0000080 +Node-ID	RO	U32		
0x1015	0	Inhibit time EMCY	0	RW	U16	100us	It is set to be multiple of 10.
	0	Number	0x1	RO	U8		
0x1016	1	Consumer heartbeat time	0x0	RW	U32	1ms	Heartbeat time can be used when Guarding time is invalid.
0x1017	0	Producer heartbeat time	0x0	RW	U16	1ms	Heartbeat time can be used when Guarding time is invalid.
	0	Number	0x3	RO	U8		
	1	Vender ID	0x000001DD	RO	U32		
0x1018	2	Product code	0x00002600 +model	RO	U32		
	3	Revision	0x00010000	RO	U32		
	0	Server SDO Parameter	2	RO	U8		
0x1200	1	COB-ID Client -> Server	0x0000600+ Node-ID	RO	U32		
	2	COB-ID Client <- Server	0x0000580+ Node-ID	RO	U32		
	0	Number	2	RO	U8		
	1	COB-ID used by PDO	0x00000200 +Node-ID	RW	U32		
0x1400	2	Transmission Type	5	RW	U8		00:Acyclic & Synchronous 01~240:Cyclic & Synchronous 255: Asynchronous
0x1401	0	Number	2	RO	U8		

Index	Sub	Definition	Factory Setting	R/W	Size	Unit	NOTE
	1	COB-ID used by PDO	0x80000300 +Node-ID	RW	U32		
	2	Transmission Type	5	RW	U8		00:Acyclic & Synchronous 01~240:Cyclic & Synchronous 255: Asynchronous
	0	Number	2	RW	U8		,
	1	1.Mapped Object	0x60400010		U32		
0x1600	2	2.Mapped Object	0x60420020	RW	U32		
	3	3.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
	4	4.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
	0	Number	0	RW	U8		
	1	1.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
0x1601	2	2.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
	3	3.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
	4	4.Mapped Object		RW	U32		
	0	Number	5	RO	U8		
	1	COB-ID used by PDO	0x00000180 +Node-ID	RW	U32		
0x1800	2	Transmission Type	5	RW	U8		00:Acyclic & Synchrouous 01~240:Cyclic & Synchrouous 253: Remote function 255: Asynchronous
	3	Inhibit time	0	RW	U16	100us	It is set to be multiple of 10.
	4	Reserved	3		U8		Reserved
	5	Event timer	0		U16	1ms	
	0	Number	5	RO	U8		
	1	COB-ID used by PDO	0x80000280 +Node-ID	RW	U32		
0x1801	2	Transmission Type	5	RW	U8		00:Acyclic & Synchrouous 01~240:Cyclic & Synchrouous 253: Remote function 255: Asynchronous
	3	Inhibit time	0	RW		100us	It is set to be multiple of 10.
	4	Reserved		RW	U8		
	5	Event timer		RW		1ms	
	0	Number		RW	U8		
	1	1.Mapped Object	0x60410010		U32		
0x1A00	2	2.Mapped Object	0x60430010				
	3	3.Mapped Object		RW			
	4	4.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		

Index	Sub	Definition	Factory Setting	R/W	Size	Unit	NOTE
	0	Number	0	RW	U8		
	1	1.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
0x1A01	2	2.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
	3	3.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		
	4	4.Mapped Object	0	RW	U32		

### **Delta Definition Part:**

Index	Sub	Definition	Factory Setting	R/W	Size	Unit		NOTE
	0	Number	3	RO	U8			
								00B : No function
							bit 0 ~ 1	01B : Stop
								10B : Start
								11B : JOG Start
							Bit2~3	Reserved
								00B: No function
	1	Control word	0	RW	U16		Bit4~5	01B:Forward Command
2020								10B : Reverse Command
								11B: Direction Change Command
							Bit6~7	00B: 1st step accel / decal
							Бііо~7	01B: 2nd step accel / decel
							Bit8~15	Reserved
	2	vl target velocity	0	RW	U16	Hz		
							Bit0	1 : E.F. ON
	3	Other trigger	0	RW	U16		Bit1	1 : Reset Command
							Bit2~15	Reserved
	0	Number	0xD	RO	U8			
	1	Fault code	0	RO	U16			
0x2021								00B: Drive stop
	2	Drive Status	0	RO	U16		Bit 0~1	01B : Drive decelerates stopping

							10B: Drive operation waits for frequency command
							11B: Drive operates
						Bit 2	1 : JOG Command
							00B : Drive Forward
						Bit 3~4	01B : Drive from reverse to forward
						Ы1 3~4	10B : Drive from forward to reverse
							11B : Drive Reverse
						Bit 5~7	Reserved
						Bit 8	1 : Main frequency source from the communication interface
						Bit 9	1 : Main frequency source from the analog signal input
						Bit 10	1 : Operation command from the communication interface
						Bit 11~15	Reserved
3	Frequency Command (F)	0	RO	U16	Hz		
4	Output Frequency (H)	0	RO	U16			
5	Input Current (AXX.X)	0	RO	U16			
6	Reserved	0	RO	U16			
7	Reserved	0	RO	U16			
8	Reserved	0	RO	U16			
9	DC-BUS Voltage (uXXX.X)	0	RO	U16			

А	Input Voltage (EXXX.X)	0	RO	U16		
В	IGBT Temperature (°ℂ)	0	RO	U16		
С	User Definition (Low word)	0	RO	U16		
D	User Definition (High word)	0	RO	U16		

#### DS402 Part:

	rait.		F4-					
Index	Sub	Definition	Factory Setting	RW	Size	Unit	Мар	NOTE
		Abort connection						0: No action
0x6007	0	option code	2	RW	S16		Yes	2: Disable Voltage
0000		'		DO.	1140		V	3: Quick stop
0x603F	0	Fault code	0	RO	U16		Yes	bit 0 ~ 3: switch status
0x6040	0	Control word	0	RW	U16		Yes	bit 4: rfg enable bit 5: rfg unlock bit 6: rfg use ref bit 7: Fault reset
0x6041	0	Status word	0	RO			Yes	Bit0 Ready to switch on Bit1 Switched on Bit2 Operation enabled Bit3 Fault Bit4 Voltage enabled Bit5 Quick stop Bit6 Switch on disabled Bit7 Warning Bit8 Desired frequency arrived Bit9 Remote Bit10 Target reached Bit11 Internal limit active Bit12 - 13 Bit14 - 15
0x6042	0	vl target velocity	0	RW	S16	rpm	Yes	
0x6043	0	vl velocity demand	0	RO	S16	rpm	Yes	
0x604F	0	vl ramp function time	10000	RW	U32	1ms	Yes	If Pr.01.19 is set to 0.1, the unit must be 100ms and can't be set to 0.
0x6050	0	vl slow down time	10000	RW	U32	1ms	Yes	If Pr.01.19 is set to 0.1, the unit must be 100ms and can't be set to 0.
0x6051	0	vl quick stop time	1000	RW	U32	1ms	Yes	If Pr.01.19 is set to 0.1, the unit must be 100ms and can't be set to 0.
0x605A	0	Quick stop option code	2		S16	1ms	Yes	c. disable drive function     d. slow down on slow down ramp     c. slow down on quick stop ramp (2 <sup>nd</sup> decel. time)     d. slow down on slow down ramp and stay in QUICK STOP     d. slow down on quick stop ramp and stay in QUICK STOP
0x6060	0	Mode of operation	2	RO	U8		Yes	Speed mode
0x6061	0	Mode of operation display	2	RO	U8		Yes	

#### Remote I/O Part:

Oh   Number   DFh   R   U8     Bit 0   MI1   MI2   Bit 2   MI3   Bit 3   MI4   Bit 4   MI5   Bit 5   MI6   Bit 6   MI7(External color bit 8   MI9(External color bit 9   Bit 9   Bit 10   Bit 11   Bit 11   Bit 12   Bit 12   Bit 13   Bit 13   Bit 13   Bit 13   Bit 13   Bit 14   Bit 15   Bit 16   Bit 17   Bit 18   Bit	ard)
Bit 1	ard)
Bit 2	ard)
Bit 3	ard)
Bit 4	ard)
Bit 5	ard)
Bit 6   MI7(External companies   MI8(External companies   MI8(External companies   MI8(External companies   MI8(External companies   MI8(External companies   MI9(External companies   MI9(Externa	ard)
1h MI Status 0x00 R U16    Bit 7	ard)
1h MI Status 0x00 R U16 Bit 7 MI8(External control of the control	ard)
1h MI Status 0x00 R U16 Bit 8 MI9(External control of the control	
1h MI Status 0x00 R U16 Bit 10 Bit 11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit 13 Bit	,
1h MI Status 0x00 R U16 Bit 10 Bit 11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit 13 Bit	
10 Bit 11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit 13 Bit	
11 Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit	
Bit 12 Bit 13 Bit	
12 Bit 13 Bit	
12 Bit 13 Bit	
13 Bit	
13 Bit	
Bit	
Bit	
15	
2h~40h Reserved 0x00 R U16	
2026H Bit 0 RY	
Bit 1 MO1	
Bit 2 RY2/MO2(Externa	al card)
Bit 3 RY3/MO3(Externa	
Bit 4 RY4/MO4(Externa	
Bit 5	
Bit 6	
Bit 7	
Bit 8	
Bit 9	
Dit	
41h MO Control 0x00 RW U16 10	
Bit	
Bit	
15	
42h~60h Reserved 0x00 R U16	
61h AVI 0x00 R U16 0.00 ~100.00%	
62h ACI 0x00 R U16 0.00 ~100.00%	

Index	Sub	Define	Default	R/W	Size	Remark
	63h	VR	0x00	R	U16	0.00 ~100.00%
	64h	AI1/AUI1	0x00	R	U16	0.00 ~100.00%
	65h	Al2	0x00	R	U16	0.00 ~100.00%
	66h~A0h	Reserved	0x00	R	U16	
	A1h	AFM1	0x00	RW	U16	0.00 ~100.00%
	A2h	AO1	0x00	RW	U16	0.00 ~100.00%
	A3h	AO2	0x00	RW	U16	0.00 ~100.00%
	A4h~DFh	Reserved				

### **E.2 CANopen Communication Interface Description**

#### E-2-1 Select control mode

There are two kinds of control mode for CANOpen, when Pr.09.24 sets to 1(default factory settings), the control mode is using DS402 standard; when Pr.09.24 sets to 0, the control mode is adopting Delta standard.

#### E-2-2 Control mode use DS402 standard

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

- 1. Operation source setting: set Pr.02.01 to 5 and select CANopen communication mode.
- 2. Frequency source setting: set Pr.02.00 to 5 and select via CANopen settings.
- CANopen station setting: set CANopen communication address (1-127) via Pr.09.20 settings.
- CANopen baud rate setting: set Pr.09.21 for CANopen baud rate (items: 1M, 500K, 250K, 125K and 50K).
- CANopen control decoding setting: set Pr.09.24 to 1 and select DS402 specification for decoding.
- Set multiple input functions to quick stop when necessary: Set Pr.04.05 ~ 04.08 or Pr.11.06 ~ 11.11 to 23.
- 7. According to DS402 specification for motion control, CANopen provide the speed control mode. The control flow has multiple statuses which can switch between "Start" to "Quick Stop". If you want to know the current status, you can get it by "Status Word". The status switch mode needs to go through the "Control Word" of PDO with external terminals.
- To switch the operation mode of drive (Operation Enable, via NMT characters). The switch flow is controlling by word "0x6040" bit 0 ~bit3 and bit7 with status word "0x6041".

For example:

If there is a hardware Quick stop function,

- A. Connect the Quick stop signal
- B. Set Index 0x6040 = 0x7E
- C. Set Index 0x6040 = 0x7F, now the drive status is operating.
- D. Set Index 0x6042 = 1500 (rpm), the default pole number is 4,frequency is 1500(120/4)=50Hz, and pole settings is on  $5-04(1^{st} \text{ motor}) \cdot 5-16(2^{nd} \text{ motor})$ .

Motor speed formula :  $n = f \times \frac{120}{p}$ 

rpm=(120\*frequency)/pole n: rotation speed (rpm) (rounds/minute)

p: motor's pole number (Pole)f: rotation frequency (Hz)

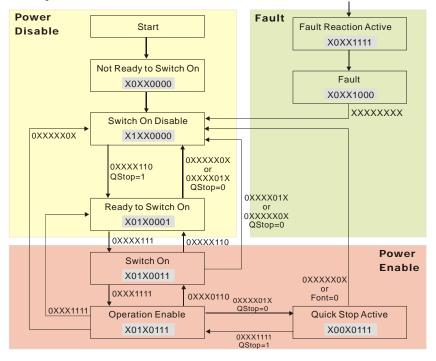
Example 1: Set forward 30 Hz, pole number is 4 (120\*30)/4 = 900rpm

Example 2 : Set reverse 20 Hz, pole number is 6 (120\*15)/6 = 300rpm

And 300 = 0x012C the plus or minus sign is defining as bit15

So that Index 6042 = -300 = (300' + 1) = 0x012C' + 1 = 0xFED3 + 1 = 0xFED4

Following is the flow chart for status switch:



<State switching flowchart>

According to DSP-402 standard for motion control, by using control word 0x6040 bit 4
 bit6 to make the drive is running or not, and the definition is as follows:

bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	
Ramp function reference	Ramp function disable	Ramp function enable	Result
0	0	0	STOP
1	0	0	STOP
0	1	0	STOP
1	1	0	STOP
0	0	1	STOP
1	0	1	LOCK in current frequency
0	1	1	STOP
1	1	1	RUN

10. Please refer to the state switching flowchart for status word 0x6041 bit 0 ~ bit 6 ,and bit 7 is defining as warn, bit 9 is always 1 , bit 10 is defining as desired frequency arrived ,bit 11 is defining as output exceeds the maximum frequency.

#### E-2-3 Control mode use Delta standard

- 1. Operation source setting: set Pr.02.01 to 5 and select CANopen communication mode.
- Frequency source setting: set Pr.02.00 to 5 and select via CANopen settings.
- CANopen station setting: set CANopen communication address (1-127) via Pr.09.20 settings.
- CANopen baud rate setting: set Pr.09.21 for CANopen baud rate (items: 1M, 500K, 250K, 125K and 50K).
- CANopen control decoding setting: set Pr.09.24 to 0 and select Delta's specification for decoding.
- For Index 2020.01, if you give command 0002H, it will run; if you give command 0001H, it will stop. If you give command 1000 for Index 2020.02, drive frequency is 10.00Hz; related usage can refer to Index 2020 and 2021 definition.



# Appendix F: Suggestions and Fault Corrections for Standard AC Motor Drives

- F.1 Maintenance and Inspections
- F.2 Greasy Dirt Problem
- F.3 Fiber Dust Problem
- F.4 Erosion Problem
- F.5 Industrial Dust Problem
- F.6 Wiring and Installation Problem
- F.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:



- ⋈ Wait 5 seconds after a fault has been cleared before performing reset via keypad of input terminal.
- ⋈ When the power is off after 5 minutes for ≤ 22kW models and 10 minutes for ≥ 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.
- ⋈ 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.
- ☑ Never reassemble internal components or wiring.
- M Make sure that installation environment comply with regulations without abnormal noise, vibration and smell,



### F.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, vibration and see if there are any dust, gas, oil or water drops	Visual inspection and measurement with equipment with standard specification	0			
If there are any dangerous objects	Visual inspection	0			

### Voltage

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
Check if the voltage of main circuit and control circuit is correct	Measure with multimeter with standard specification	0			

#### 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	0			

### 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		0		
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

		Mainte	enance l	Period
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half	One
		Dally	Year	Year
If there are any loose or missing	Tighten or replace the			
screws	screw			
If machine or insulator is deformed,	Visual inspection			
cracked, damaged or with color	NOTE: Please ignore the			
change due to overheating or ageing	color change of copper			
change due to overneating or ageing	plate			
If there is any dust or dirt	Visual inspection		0	

### Terminals and wiring of main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If the terminal or the plate is color change or deformation due to overheat	Visual inspection		0		
If the insulator of wiring is damaged or color change	Visual inspection		0		
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

		Mainte	nance 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 standard specification	0			



#### Transformer and reactor of main circuit

		Maintenance Period			
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there is any abnormal vibration or peculiar smell	Visual, aural inspection and smell	0			

### Magnetic contactor and relay of main circuit

			Maintenance Perio		
Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year	
If there are any loose screws	Visual and aural inspection	0			
If the contact works correctly	Visual inspection	0			

### Printed circuit board and connector of main circuit

		Mainte	enance Period	
Check Items	Check Items Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half	One
		Dally	Year	Year
If there are any lease carewa and	Tighten the screws and			
If there are any loose screws and connectors	press the connectors			
connectors	firmly in place.			
If there is any peculiar smell and color	Visual and smell			
change	inspection			
If there is any crack, damage, deformation or corrosion	Visual inspection		0	
If there is any liquid is leaked or deformation in capacity	Visual inspection		0	

### Cooling fan of cooling system

		Mainte	tenance Period		
Check Items	Check Items Methods and Criterion	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 operation) to see if it rotates smoothly		0		
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

			Mainte	enance F	Period
	Check Items	Methods and Criterion	Daily	Half Year	One Year
ſ	If there is any obstruction in the heat sink, air intake or air outlet	Visual inspection		0	

#### The lifetime of components

		Replace Period			
Check Items	Check Items Methods and Criterion	5	8	10	
		years	years	years	
Cooling Fan	Visual inspection		0		
Main Circuit-Capacitor	Visual inspection			0	



Use neutral fabrics to clean the cooling fan and use dust cleaner to remove dust when necessary.



## F.2 Greasy Dirt Problem

Serious greasy dirt problems generally occur in processing industries such as machine tools, punching machines and so on. Please be aware of the possible damages that greasy oil may cause to your drive:

- Electronic components that silt up with greasy oil may cause the drive to burn out or 1. even explode.
- 2. Most greasy dirt contains corrosive substances that may damage the drive.

#### Solution:

Install the AC motor drive in a standard cabinet to keep it away from dirt. Clean and remove greasy dirt regularly to prevent damage of the drive.







#### F.3 Fiber Dust Problem

Serious fiber dust problems generally occur in the textile industry. Please be aware of the possible damages that fiber may cause to your drives:

- Fiber that accumulates or adheres to the fans will lead to poor ventilation and cause overheating problems.
- 2. Plant environments in the textile industry have higher degrees of humidity that may cause the drive to burn out, become damaged or explode due to wet fiber dust adhering to the devices.

Install the AC motor drive in a standard cabinet to keep it away from fiber dust. Clean and remove fiber dust regularly to prevent damage to the drive.





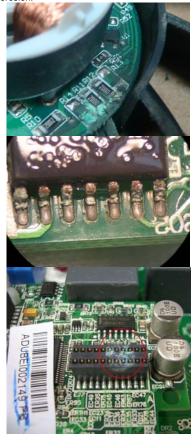
### F.4 Erosion Problem

Erosion problems may occur if any fluids flow into the drives. Please be aware of the damages that erosion may cause to your drive.

Erosion of internal components may cause the drive to malfunction and possibility to explode.

#### Solution:

Install the AC motor drive in a standard cabinet to keep it away from fluids. Clean the drive regularly to prevent erosion.





#### F.5 Industrial Dust Problem

Serious industrial dust pollution frequently occurs in stone processing plants, flour mills, cement plants, and so on. Please be aware of the possible damage that industrial dust may cause to your drives:

- Dust accumulating on electronic components may cause overheating problem and 1. shorten the service life of the drive.
- 2. Conductive dust may damage the circuit board and may even cause the drive to explode.

#### Solution:

Install the AC motor drive in a standard cabinet and cover the drive with a dust cover. Clean

the cabinet and ventilation hole regularly for good ventilation.







### F.6 Wiring & Installation Problem

When wiring the drive, the most common problem is wrong wire installation or poor wiring. Please be aware of the possible damages that poor wiring may cause to your drives:

- Screws are not fully fastened. Occurrence of sparks as impedance increases.
- 2. If a customer has opened the drive and modified the internal circuit board, the internal components may have been damaged.

#### Solution:

Ensure all screws are fastened when installing the AC motor drive. If the AC motor drive functions abnormally, send it back to the repair station. DO NOT try to reassemble the internal components or wire.





### F.7 Multi-function Input/ Output Terminal Problem:

Multi-function input/output terminal faults are generally caused by over usage of terminals and not following specifications. Please be aware of the possible damages that faults on multifunction input/output terminals may cause to your drives:

Input/output circuit may burns out when the terminal usage exceeds its limit.

#### Solution:

Refer to the user manual for multi-function input output terminals usage and follow the specified voltage and current. DO NOT exceed the specification limits.

