KM20 Series Inverter

## USER MANUAL



## Preface

Thank you for purchasing the series invertor developed by Our company.
For the users who use this product for the first time, read the manual carefully.

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## Warranty Agreement

1. The warranty period of the product is 18 months (refer to the bar code on the equipment body). During the warranty period, if the product fails or damaged under the condition of normal use by following the instruction, we will be responsible for free maintenance.
2. Within the warranty period, maintenance will be charged for the damages caused by the following reasons :

The damage caused by improper use or repair/modification without prior permission.
The damage caused by fire, flood, abnormal voltage , other natural disasters and second disaster.

The hardware damage caused by artificial falling or transportation after purchase.
The damage caused by the improper operation.
The damage or failure caused by the trouble out of the equipment (e.g. : External device)
3. If there is any failure or damage to the product, please fill in the information of the Product Warranty Card in details correctly.
4. The maintenance fee is charged according to the newly adjusted Maintenance Price List of our company .
5. In general , the warranty card will not be re-issued. Please keep the card and present it to the maintenance personnel when asking for maintenance .
6. If there is any problem during the service, please contact the agent of our company or our company directly .
7. The company reserves the right to interpret this agreement

## Chapter 1 Safety and Cautions

### 1.1 Safety and Cautions Definition

Read this manual carefully so that you have a thorough understanding. Installation, commissioning or maintenance may be performed in conjunction with this chapter. Our company will assume no ability and responsibility for any injury or loss caused by improper operation.

## Danger

Operations which are not performed comply with the requirements may cause severe hurt or even death.

## ! Note

Operations which are not performed comply with requirements may cause personal injury or property damage.

### 1.2 Safety Cautions

| Use Stage | Safety Grade | Precautions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Before Installation | 4 Danger | + Do not install the equipment if you find water seepage, component missing or damage upon unpacking. <br> + Do not install the equipment if the packing list does not conform to the product you received. |
|  | 4 Danger | + Handle the equipment with care during transportation to prevent damage to the equipment. <br> + Do not use the equipment if any component is damaged or missing. Failure to comply will result in personal injury. <br> + Do not touch the components with your hands. Failure to comply will result in static electricity damage. |
| During Installation | 4 Danger | + Install the equipment on incombustible objects such as metal, and keep it away from combustible materials. Failures to comply may result in a fire. <br> + Do not loosen the fixed screws of the components, especially the screws withe red marks. |
|  | ! Note | + Do not drop wire end or screw into the AC drive. Failure it will result in damage to the AC drive. <br> + Install the AC drive in places free of vibration and direct sunlight. <br> + When two AC drives are laid in the same cabinet ,arrange the installation positions properly to ensure the cooling effect. |


| Use Stage | Safety Grade | Precautions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At wiring | 4) Danger | $+A$ circuit breaker must be used to isolate the power supply and the AC drive. Failure to comply may result a fire. <br> + Ensure that the power supply is cut off before wiring. Failure to comply may result in electric shock. <br> + Never connect the power cables to the output terminals( $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ ) of the AC drive. Pay attention to the marks of the wiring terminals and ensure correct wiring. Failure to comply may result in damage to the AC drive. <br> + Ensure that the main cable line comply with the standard, the line meets the EMC requirements and the area safety standard. Failure to comply may result in risk or accident. <br> + Never connect the power cables the braking resistor between the DC bus terminals P+, P-. Failure to comply may result in a fire. |
| At wiring | (4) Danger | + Use a shielded cable for the encoder, and ensure that the shielding layer is reliably grounded. |
| Before Power-on | 4) Danger | + Please confirm the peripheral equipment and cable converter is configured in this manual of the recommended model, all the configuration line in accordance with the connection method of the manual provides the correct wiring. Failure to comply will result in accidents. <br> + Check that the voltage class of the power supply is consistent with the rated voltage class of the AC drive. |
| After Power-on | 4) Danger | + Do not open the AC drive's cover after power-on. Failure to comply may result in electric shock. <br> + Do not touch the operation of AC drive during the hands is wet. Failure to comply will result in accident. <br> + Do not touch any I/O terminal of the AC drive. Failure to comply may result in electric shock. <br> + Do not change the default settings of the AC drive. Failure to comply will result in damage to the AC drive. <br> + Do not touch the rotating part of the motor during the motor auto-tuning or running. Failure to comply will result in accident. |
| During Operation | 4) Danger | + Signal detection must be performed only by qualified personnel during operation. Failure to comply will result in personal injury or damage to the AC drive. <br> + Do not touch the fan or the discharging resistor to check the temperature. Failure to comply will result in personal burnt. |


| Use Stage | Safety Grade | Precautions |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| During <br> Operation | + Avoid objects falling into the AC drive when it is running. <br> Failure to comply will result in damage to the AC drive. <br> + Do not start or stop the AC drive by turning the contactor <br> ON/OFF. Failure to comply will result in damage to the AC <br> drive. |  |
| After <br> Power-on | + Danget repair or maintain the AC drive at power-on. Failure <br> to comply will result in electric shock. <br> + Ensure that the AC drive is disconnected from all power <br> suppliers before staring repair or maintenance on the AC <br> drive. <br> + Repair or maintenance of the AC drive may be performed <br> only by qualified personnel. Failure to comply will result in <br> personal injury or damage to the AC drive. |  |
| After <br> Power-on | Danger | + Set and check the parameters again after the AC drive is <br> replaced. |

### 1.3 Cautions

### 1.3.1 Requirement on Residual Current Device(RCD)

The AC drive generates high leakage current during running, which flows earthing (PE) conductor. Thus install a type-B RCD at the transient and steady-state leakage current to ground that may be generated at startup and during running of the AC drive. You can select a specialized RCD with the function of suppressing high harmonics or general-purpose RCD with relatively large residual current.

### 1.3.2 Motor Insulation Test

Perform the insulation test when the motor is used for the first time, or when it is reused after being stored for a long time, or in a regular check-up, in order to prevent the poor insulation of motor windings from damaging the AC drive during the insulation test. A $500-\mathrm{V}$ mega-Ohm meter is recommended for the test. The insulation resistance must not be less than $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.


### 1.3.8 Contactor at the I/O terminal of the AC drive

When a contactor is installed between the input side of the AC drive and the power supply, the AC drive must not be started or stopped by switching the contactor on or off. If the AC drive has to be operated by the contactor, ensure that the time interval between switching is at least one hour since frequent charge and discharge will shorten the service life of the capacitor inside the AC drive.

When a contactor is installed between the output side of the AC drive and the motor,do not turn off the contactor when the AC drive is active. Otherwise, modules inside the AC drive may be damaged.


Do not start/stop the AC drive by switching the contactor on/off. If the AC drive has to be operated by the contactor, ensure that the tiome interval is at least one hour.

Turn on /off the contactor when the AC drive has no output. Otherwise, modifies inside the AC drive may be damaged.

### 1.3.9 The Use Occasion of the External Voltage Out of Rated Voltage Rage

The AC drive must not be used outside the allowable voltage range specified in this manual. Otherwise, the AC drive's components may be damaged. If required, use a corresponding voltage step[-up or step-down device.

### 1.3.10 The Above Derating of the Default

Different power grade frequency converter has its default carrier frequency, when to run at a higher carrier frequency, the AC Drive must to reduce the amount when running.

### 1.3.11 Change Three Phase Input into Two Phase Input

It is not allowed to change the three phase AC drive into two phase one. Otherwise, it may cause it may cause fault or damage the AC drive.

### 1.3.12 The Protection of the Lighting Impulse

Although the AC drive has equipped with lightning overvoltage, overcurrent device, which has a certain protection function for the induction lightining. For the lightning prone areas, the user is necessary to install lightning protection device at the front of the AC drive, which will benefit to the service life of the transducer.

### 1.3.13 Ambient Temperature and De-rating

The normal use of the frequency converter ambient temperature is $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Temperature exceeds $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the equipment need to reduce the amount of use. The ambient temperature of each increase is reduced by $1.5 \%$, the maximum use of the ambient temperature is $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

### 1.3.14 Altitude and Derating

In places where the altitude is above 1000 m and the cooling effect reduces due to thin airit is necessary to de-rate the AC drive. Contact Our company for technical support.

### 1.3.15 Some Special Usages

If writing that is not described in this manual, such as common DC bus is applied, contact the agent or Our company for technical support.

### 1.3.16 The Cautious of the AC drive Disposal

The electrolytic capacitors on the main circuits and PCB may explore when they are burnt. Poisonous gas is generated when the plastic parts are burn. Treat them as ordinary industrial refer to relevant national laws and regulations.

### 1.3.17 Adaptable Motor

1. The standard parameters of the adaptable motor is adaptable four-squirrel-cage asynchronous induction motor or PMSM. For other types of motor, select a proper AC drive according to the rated motor current.
2. The cooling fan and rotor shaft of general AC Drive are coaxial, which results in reduced cooling effect when the rotational speed declines. If variable speed is required, add a more powerful fan or replace.
3. The standard parameters of the adaptable motor have been configured inside the AC drive. It is still necessary to perform motor auto-tuning or modify the default values based on actual conditions. Otherwise, the running result and protection performance will be affected.
4. The AC drive may alarm or even be damaged when short-circuit exists on cables or inside the motor. Therefore, perform insulation short-circuit test when the motor and cables are newly installed or during routine maintenance. During the test, make sure that the AC drive is disconnected from the tested parts.

### 1.3.3 Thermal Protection of Motor

If the selected $A C$ drive does not match the rated capacity of the motor, especially when the rated power of the AC drive is higher than that of the motor, adjust the parameters for motor protection in the AC drive or to install thermal relay to protect the motor .

### 1.3.4 Running Below and Above Rated Frequency

The AC drive provides frequency output of 0 to 500.00 Hz . When the users use the frequency converter for a long time, please pay attention to the motor cooling or use of variable frequency motor. If the AC drive is required to run at over 50 Hz , consider the capacity of the machine.

### 1.3.5 Vibration of mechanical device

The AC drive may encounter the mechanical resonance point at some output frequencies, which can be avoided by setting the skip frequency. If the operating frequency of the customer coincide with the resonant frequency please modify the operating frequency or change the inherent resonance frequency of the mechanical system.

### 1.3.6 Motor heat and noise

The output of the AC drive is pulse width modulation (PWM) wave with certain harmonic frequencies, and therefore, the motor temperature, noise, and vibration are slightly greater than those when the AC drive runs at power frequency $(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$.

### 1.3.7 Voltage-sensitive device or capacitor on output side of the AC drive

Do not install the capacitor for improving power factor or lightning protection voltage sensitive resistor on the output side of the AC drive because the output of the AC drive is PWM wave. Otherwise, the AC drive may suffer transient overcurrent or even bedamaged.


## DANGER

- Only trained and qualified professionals should perform the work that described in this chapter. Please follow the instructions in "Safety Precautions", ignoring these safety precautions may result in personal injury or damage to equipment.
- During the installation process, it must be ensured that the power supply of the inverter has been disconnected. If the inverter has been powered on, after the power is turned off, and the waiting time is not shorter than the time marked on the inverter, and confirm that the CHARGE light is off, it is recommended that the user directly use a multimeter to monitor that the DC bus voltage of the inverter below 36 V .
- The installation design of the inverter must comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the installation site. If the installation of the inverter violates the requirements of local laws and regulations, our company does not assume any responsibility. In addition, if the user does not follow these recommendations, the VFD may experience some failures that are not covered by the warranty or quality assurance.


### 2.1 Naming Rules



| Field | Mark | Explanation | Content |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Ac drive series | 1 | Ac drive series | KM20 series |
| Voltage Level | 2 | Voltage Level | 2 S:single-phase 220V <br> $4 \mathrm{~T}:$ Three-phase 380V |
| Adaptive Power | 3 | Adaptive Power | $0.7 \mathrm{~kW} \sim 5.5 \mathrm{~kW}$ <br> Function Type <br> 4 Function Type |
| G:General <br> P:Fan pump |  |  |  |
| Braking Unit | 5 | Braking Unit | Null:None <br> C:with braking unit |

Figure 2-1 Name Designation Rules

### 2.2 Nameplate



Figure 2-2 Name Designation Rules

### 2.3 Basic Technical Specifications

| Item |  | Specification |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Input Voltage | AC, 1PH, 220V(-15\%) ~ 240V(+10\%) |  |  |  |
|  |  | AC,3PH,380V(-15\%) ~ 440V(+10\%) |  |  |  |
|  | Rated Frequencya | 50 Hz |  |  |  |
|  | Frequency Range | $\pm 5 \%$ (47.5 ~ 63Hz) |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \sum_{0}^{1} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { C } \\ & \text { 드N } \end{aligned}$ | Output Voltage | $0 \sim$ input voltage |  |  |  |
|  | Output Frequency | $0.1 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 500.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Output Power | Please refer to "rated value" |  |  |  |
|  | Output Current | Please refer to "rated value" |  |  |  |
|  | Max. Frequency | $0 \sim 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Carrier Frequency | $0.8 \mathrm{kHz} \sim 8.0 \mathrm{kHz}$; the carrier frequency can be automatically adjusted according to the load characteristics |  |  |  |
|  | Input Frequency <br> Resolution | Digital setting : 0.01 Hz |  | Analog setting: max, frequency $\times 0.025 \%$ |  |
|  | Control Mode | V/F open loop speed control |  | Open Loop Vector Control (SVC) |  |
|  | Starting Torque | 0.5Hz/150\%(SVC) |  |  |  |
|  | Speed Range | 1: 100(SVC) |  |  |  |
|  | Steady Speed Accuracy | $\pm 0.5 \%$ (SVC) |  |  |  |
|  | Overload Capacity | 150\% rated current 60s; $170 \%$ rated current $12 \mathrm{~s} ; 190 \%$ rated current 1.5 s . |  |  |  |
|  | Torque | Automatic torque boost |  | Manual torque increase 0.1\%~30.0\% |  |
|  | V/F Curve | Linear type | Multipoint type | N th-power V/F | V/F separation |
|  | Acce. and Dec. Curve | Linear or S-curve acceleration and deceleration methods. Four groups of switchable acceleration and deceleration time, acceleration and deceleration time range: $0.0 \sim 6500.0$ s |  |  |  |
|  | DC Braking | DC braking frequency: $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim$ max. frequency Braking time: 0.0~1000.0s Braking action current value: 0.0~100.0\% |  |  |  |
|  | Jog Control | Jog frequency range: $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim$ Max. frequency: Jog frequency acc. and dec. time: 0.0~6500.0s |  |  |  |
|  | Simple PLC, multi-speed | Through the built-in PLC or control terminals to achieve up to 16-speed operation |  |  |  |
|  | Buit-in PID | It can easily realize the closed-loop PID control of the process control system |  |  |  |
|  | Automatic voltage adjustment(AVR) | When the grid voltage changes, it can automatically keep the output voltage constant |  |  |  |
|  | Overvoltage and overcurrent Stall Control | Automatically limit the output current and bus voltage of the AC Drive during operation to prevent frequent overcurrent and overvoltage tripping |  |  |  |
|  | Fast Current Limiting | Mini. overcurrent faults and protect the normal operation of the AC Drive |  |  |  |
|  | Torque Limiting and Control | During operation, the torque is automatically limited to prevent frequent overcurrent; the vector control mode can realize torque control. |  |  |  |
|  | Brake Unit | 0.75~5.5KW standard built-in braking unit |  |  |  |
|  | Non stop function | Load feedback energy compensates the voltage reduction so that the AC drive can continue to run in a short time in case of power interruption. |  |  |  |
|  | Rapid current limit | Rapid software and hardware current limiting technology helps to avoid frequent over-current fault. |  |  |  |
|  | Bus Support | One Modbus communication, |  |  |  |


| Item |  | Specification |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Command Source | Given the control panel, control terminal, serial communication port given. It can be switched by a variety of ways. |
|  | Frequency Source | Given the control panel, control terminal, serial communication port given. It can be switched by a variety of ways. |
|  | Auxiliary Frequency source | 8 auxiliary frequency source. Flexible implementation of auxiliary frequency tuning, frequency synthesis. |
|  | Input Terminal | Standard: <br> 4 digital input terminals, one of which support to 100 kHz highspeed pulse input <br> 1 analog input terminals, which supports $0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage input or $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{mAcurrent}$ input |
|  | Output Terminal | Standard: <br> 1 high-speed pulse output terminal (optional open collector <br> type), support of $0 \sim 60 \mathrm{kHz}$ square wave signal output 1 digital output terminal <br> . 1 analog output terminals, support $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ current output or $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage output |
|  | LED Display | Display each parameter of function code group |
|  | The Key Lock and Function Selection | Achieve some or all of the keys locked and define the scope of partial keys to prevent misuse. |
|  | Protection Function | Powered motor short circuit test; Input/output phase failure protection; Over current protection; Over voltage protection; Under voltage protection; Over heat protection ; Overload protection; |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { m } \\ 2 \\ 0 . \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Application environment | In-door, free from direct sunlight, dust, corrosive gas, combustible ga , oil mist, steam , water drop and salt . |
|  | Altitude | Lower than 1000m ( $1000 \mathrm{~m}-3000 \mathrm{~m}$ for derated use) |
|  | Ambient temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (derated use in the ambient temperature of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
|  | Humidity | Less than $95 \%$ RH, without condensation |
|  | Vibration | Less than $5.9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}(0.6 \mathrm{~g})$ |
|  | Storage temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 2.4 Series of $A C$ drive

| Model | Power <br> Capacity <br> (KVA) | Input <br> Current <br> (A) | Output <br> Current <br> (A) | Adaptable <br> Motor <br> $(\mathrm{KW})$ | Recommended <br> input side main <br> cocommended <br> coutput side main <br> $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | Cingle-phase 220V <br> corcuit wire <br> $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range:-15\%~20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KM20-2S-0.7GC | 1.5 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |  |
| KM20-2S-1.5GC | 3.0 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.5 |  |
| KM20-2S-2.2GC | 4.0 | 23.0 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 4.0 |  |
| Three-phase 380V |  |  |  |  |  |  | Range:-15\%~20\% |
| KM20-4T-0.7GC | 1.5 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |  |
| KM20-4T-1.5GC | 3.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |  |
| KM20-4T-2.2GC | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 |  |
| KM20-4T-4.0GC | 5.9 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |  |
| KM20-4T-5.5GC | 11 | 13.9 | 13 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 |  |

### 2.5 Selection of Reference

When the AC drive is driven by the control device requiring rapid braking, the braking unit needs to release the power of the motor braking feedback to the DC bus. 400 V voltage level $0.75 \sim 5.5 \mathrm{KW}$ is equipped with built-in braking unit, if you need to rapid stop, please refer to the appropriate braking to select the unit and braking resistance, AC drive capacity, if need to stop, it can be directly connected to the braking resistance.

| AC Drive Capacity(KW) | Braking Unit |  | Braking Resistor |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Specification | Quantity(pcs) | Resistance | Power | Quantity(pcs) |
| 0.7 | Built-in as standard | 1 | $300 \Omega$ | 150W | 1 |
| 1.5 |  | 1 | $220 \Omega$ | 150W | 1 |
| 2.2 |  | 1 | $200 \Omega$ | 250W | 1 |
| 4.5 |  | 1 | $130 \Omega$ | 300W | 1 |
| 5.5 |  | 1 | $90 \Omega$ | 400W | 1 |

### 2.6 Product Outline, Installation Hole Size


(2)
structure diagram and dimension
(2) $\mathrm{KM} 2 \mathrm{O}-2 \mathrm{~S}-2.2 \mathrm{G} / 4 \mathrm{~T}-0.7 / 1.5 / 2.2 \mathrm{G}$ structure diagram and
(3) $\mathrm{KM} 20-4 \mathrm{~T}-4.0 \mathrm{G} / 5.5 \mathrm{G}$ structure diagram and dimension

| Model | Inverter |  |  | Installation |  |  | GW(kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{mm})$ | W (mm) | D (mm) | H 1 (mm) | W1 (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Diameter } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| KM20-2S-0.7GC | 165 | 78 | 117 | 152 | 62 | $\varnothing 5.5$ | 0.7 |
| KM20-2S-1.5GC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KM20-2S-2.2GC | 170.2 | 84.6 | 138.1 | 157.5 | 67.3 | $\varnothing 5$ | 1 |
| KM20-4T-0.7GC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KM20-4T-1.5GC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KM20-4T-2.2GC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KM20-4T-4.0GC | 194 | 97 | 153.3 | 184 | 85 | $\emptyset 4$ | 1.5 |
| KM20-4T-5.5GC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 2.7 Dimensions of the keypad outline

This section gives the dimension drawing of the inverter keyboard, the unit of dimension drawing is mm


Dimensions of cabinet holes ( $\mathrm{T}=1.2$ )


KM20-2S-0.7G/2S-1.5G
Dimensional drawing of keypad structure

1. Button
2. LED indicator
3. Knob
4. Install the clip

### 2.7.1 Dimensions of the keypad outline

This section gives the dimension drawing of the inverter keyboard, the unit of dimension drawing is mm


1. Button
2. LED indicator
3. Knob
4. Install the clip

KM20-2S-2.2G/4T-0.7/1.5/2.2G/4.0G/5.5G Dimensional of keypad structure

### 2.8 Control Circuit Wiring Diagram

## KM20-2S-0.7G/2S-1.5G



### 2.8.1 Control Circuit Wiring Diagram

KM20-2S-2.2G/4T-0.7/1.5/2.2G/4.0G/5.5G


## Note:

1. DC reactor, braking unit and braking resistor are optional accessories".
2. P1 and $(+)$ are short circuited in factory, if need to connect with the DC reactor, please remove the contact tag between P1 and (+).
3. Do not install capacitor or surge suppressor on the output side of the AC drive. Otherwise, it may cause faults to the AC drive or damage to the capacitor and surge suppressor;
4. Input/output (main circuit) of the AC drive include harmonic components, which may interfere with the AC drive attachment communications equipment. Therefore, install an anti-aliasing filter to minimize the interference;

Product Information

### 2.9 Control Panel Terminal Instructions



Control circuit terminal

| Type | Terminal | Terminal Name | Specification |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RS485 | 485A | 485 differential signal + | Baudrate1200/2400/4800/9600/19200/38400 <br> Use twisted pair or shielded wire, the longest distance is 300 meters |
|  | 485B | 485 differential signal - |  |
| Analog input | Al1 | Analog Input 1 | $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ : Input resistance $500 \Omega$, max input current is 25 mA $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ : Input resistance $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$, max input voltage 12.5 V The switch between $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ analog is realized through the J 13 jumper, and the factory default is voltage input. |
| Analog output | AO1 | Analog Input 1 | 0~20mA:Input resistance $200 \Omega \sim 500 \Omega$ <br> $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ : Input resistance $>10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ <br> The switch between $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ analog output is realized through the J 10 jumper, and the factory default voltage output. |
| Digital input | DI1 | Digital input terminal 1 | Ordinary digital input |
|  | DI2 | Digital input terminal 2 | Ordinary digital input |
|  | DI3 | Digital input terminal 3 | Ordinary digital input |
|  | DI4 | Digital input terminal 4 | Ordinary digital input/High frequency pulse input (2S-0.7/2S-1.5) |
|  | DI4 | Digital input terminal 4 | Ordinary digital input(Except 2S-0.7/2S-1.5) |
|  | DI5 | Digital input terminal 5 | Ordinary digital input/High frequency pulse input (Except 2S-0.7/2S-1.5) |
| Digital output | DO | $\begin{gathered} \text { Digital output } \\ \text { terminal } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Open collector output: High-speed pulse output ( $0.0 \sim 20.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
| Power Supply | 10V | $\begin{gathered} \square 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { power supply } \end{gathered}$ | Provide 10 V power supply, can be used as the reference voltage of Al |
|  | GND | $\square 10 \mathrm{~V}$ power supply ground | 10 V power supply ground |
|  | +24V | power supply | Provide +24 V power supply externally Maximum output current: 200 mA |
|  | COM | Digital input common end | The interior is isolated from GND(Except 2S-0.7/2S-1.5) |
| Relay output | RA/RB | Relay output | often OFF terminal |
|  | RA/RC |  | often ON terminal |

## Switching Dial Code Switch Function Description

| Terminals | Name | Jumpers Figure | Function | Factory Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J13 | Al1 | 12  <br> 2 0 <br> 3 0 <br> 3 0 | 1--2: voltage output (0 10V) <br> 2--3: current output ( 020 mA ) | 0~10V |
| J10 | AO1 | 1  <br> 2 0 <br> 3 0 <br> 3 0 <br>   | 1--2: voltage output (0 10V) <br> 2--3: current output ( 020 mA ) | 0~10V |
| J12 | PW | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \end{array}$ | 1-2: Source pattern wiring method 2-3:leakage pattern wiring method | Source pattern |
| J11 | CME | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ \end{array}$ | Photocoupler isolation, bipolar open collector output; output voltage range: $0 \mathrm{~V}-24 \mathrm{~V}$; <br> Output current range: $0 \mathrm{~mA} \sim 50 \mathrm{~mA}$; <br> Note: The digital output ground CME is internally isolated from the digital input ground GND. By default, it is internally connected through J 11 . When DO wants to be driven by an external power supply, J11 must be disconnected. | Connect GND |

### 2.9.1 Analog input terminal :

Weak analog voltage signals are easy to suffer external interference, and therefore the shielded cable must be used and the cable length must be less than 20 m , as shown in following figure2-1. In applications where the analog signal suffers severe interference, install filter capacitor or ferrite magnetic core at the analog signal source, as shown in the following figure 2-2


Figure2-1 Analog input and output terminal wiring diagram


Figure2-2 Analog input terminal process wiring diagram

### 2.9.2 Digital Input Terminals:

Generally, select shielded cable no longer than 20 m . When active driving is adopted, necessary filtering measures shall be taken to prevent the interference to the power supply. It is recommended to use the contact control mode


Figure2-3 Sink wiring

### 2.9.3 Digital Output Terminals:

When the digital output terminal needs to drive the relay, an absorption diode shall be installed between two sides of the relay coil. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the 24 VDC power supply. The driving capacity is not more than 50 mA .


Figure 2-4 DO Terminal Wiring diagram

## Chapter 3 Operation And Display

### 3.1 Introduction of the keypad

The keypad is used to control the AC drive, read the state data and adjust parameters.


| No. | Name | Instructions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1$ | Status indicator | RUN/TUNE | OFF | The AC drive is in the stopping state; |
|  |  |  | ON | The AC drive is in the running state. |
|  |  | FWD/REV | OFF | The AC drive is in the forward rotation state |
|  |  |  | ON | The AC drive is in the reverse rotation state. |
|  |  | LOCAL/REMOTE | OFF | The AC drive is running from reverse to forward |
|  |  |  | ON | Terminals control |
|  |  |  | Flash | Communication control |
|  |  | TUNE/TC | ON | Torque control mode |
|  |  |  | Flash quickly | The AC drive is in the fault state |
|  |  |  | Flash slowly | The AC drive is in the parameter autotuning state; |
| (2) | Unit indicator | It represents the current display of the Keypad |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hz | Frequency unit |
|  |  |  | A | Current unit |
|  |  |  | V | Voltage unit |
|  |  |  | RPM | Speed unit |
|  |  |  | \% | Percentage |


| No. | Name | Instructions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | Code Display Zone | 5-figure LED display displays various monitoring data and alarm code such as set frequency and output frequency |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Display letter | Corresponding letter | Display letter | Corresponding letter | Display letter | Corresponding letter |
|  |  | $\square$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 2 |
|  |  | コ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
|  |  | E | 6 | 7 | 7 | 昌 | 8 |
|  |  | 9 | 9 | $\stackrel{\square}{17}$ | A | ■ | b |
|  |  | I- | C | $\square$ | d | E | E |
|  |  | F | F | H | H | 1 | 1 |
|  |  | L | L | 17 | N | 11 | n |
|  |  | $\square$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\square$ | P | r | r |
|  |  | 5 | s | L | t | 11 | u |
|  |  | $\square$ | v | . | . | - | - |
| (4) | Digital potent iomete | When the frequency source X or Y is set to 1 , the setting of the frequency source is determined by the analog potentiometer input voltage The maximum output voltage corresponding to the maximum frequency, minimum voltage corresponding to 0 Hz |  |  |  |  |  |
| (5) | Keypad button zone | PRG | Program key | Enter or escape from the first level menu and remove the parameter quickly |  |  |  |
|  |  | enter | Entry key | Enter the menu step-by-step confirm parameters |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\wedge$ | Up key | Increase data or function code progressively |  |  |  |
|  |  | v | Down key | Decrease data or function code progressively |  |  |  |
|  |  | >> | Right-Shift key | Move right to select the displaying parameter circularly in stopping and running mode. Select the parameter modifying digit during the para meter modification |  |  |  |
|  |  | RuN | Run key | The key is used to operate on the AC drive in key operation mode |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { STEP }}{\text { REST }}$ | Stop/Reset | This key is used to stop in running state; This key is used to reset all control modes in the fault alarm state.. |  |  |  |
|  |  | s | S Key | Corresponding to F10.00 |  |  |  |

### 3.2 Display of Keypad

Operate the AC drive via operations panel. See the detailed structure description of function code in the brief diagram of function codes.
The AC drive has three-level menus, they are:
1.Group number of function code(first-level menu) )
2. Tab of function code(second-level menu)
3. Set value of function code(third-level menu)

Operation procedure on the operation panel:


## Note:

Press both the "PRG" and the "ENT" key to return to level2 menu from the level3 menu. The difference is: pressing "ENT" will save the set parameters into the control panel, and then return to the level2 menu with shifting to the next function code automatically; while pressing "PRG" will directly return to the level 2 menu without saving the parameters, and keep staying at the current function code.

In Level 3 menu, if the parameter has no blinking digit, it means that the parameter cannot be modified. This may be because:
a. Such a function code is only readable, such as, AC drive model, actually detected parameter and running record parameter;
b. Such a function code cannot be modified in the running state and can only be changed to stop.


## Chapter 4 Function Parameters Table

The function parameters of the AC drive have been divided according to the function. Each function group contains certain function codes applying3-level menus.

1. Below is the instruction of the function lists:

The first line "Function code":codes of function parameter group and parameters; The second line "Name":full name of function parameters;
The third line "Setting range":effective setting value of the function parameters; The fourth line "Default value":the original factory values of the function parameter; The fifth line"Modify":the modifying character of function codes(the parameters can be modified or not and the modifying conditions), below is the instruction:
" $\bigcirc$ ": means the set value of the parameter can be modified on stop and running state;
" X ": means the set value of the parameter can not be modified on the running state;
"*": means the value of the parameter is the real detection value which can not be modified.
The sixth line "Address": The address of the function parameter in the communication.

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F00 : System Function Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F00.00 | Motor selection | 0: Motor <br> 1. Reserve | 0 | X | 0x000 |
| F00.01 | Motor control technique | Ones: motor 1control parameter <br> 0: V/F control <br> 1: SVC control <br> 2. Reserve <br> Tens: reserved | 00 | X | 0x001 |
| F00.02 | Type of drive | 0: Type G (applicable to constant-torque load) <br> 1: Type $P$ (applicable to light-duty load) | 0 | X | 0x002 |
| F00.03 | Reserved | - | - | * | - |
| F00.04 | Reserved | - | - | * | - |
| F00.05 | Reserved | - | - | * | - |
| F00.06 | Parameters protection | 0: All parameter programming allowed <br> 1: Only this parameter programming allowed | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x006 |
| F00.07 | Software version | XXXXX | Moder de | * | 0x007 |
| F00.08 | User's password | 0: No password Other: Password protection | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x008 |
| F00.09 | Supplier's password | XXXXX | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x009 |
| F00.10 | Parameter restoration | 0 : No operation <br> 1: Restore all parameters to factory default (excluding motor parameters) <br> 2: Clear fault record <br> 3: Restore all parameters to factory default (including motor parameters) | 0 | X | 0x00A |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | odifi <br> ation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F01: Basic Function Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F01.00 | $X$ frequency command | 0: Keypad digital setting <br> 1: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 2: Analog Al1 setting <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting <br> 6: Multi-step Freq running setting <br> 7: Simple PLC setting <br> 8: PID control setting <br> 9: Communication setting | 1 | X | 0x100 |
| F01.01 | Y frequency command |  | 3 | X | 0x101 |
| F01.02 | Y frequency command reference | 0: MAX. output frequency(F01.07) <br> 1: X frequency command | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x102 |
| F01.03 | Y frequency range | 0.0~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x103 |
| F01.04 | Combination of the setting codes | Ones: <br> Frequency reference selection <br> 0: X <br> 1: $X$ and $Y$ calculation (based on tens position) <br> 2: Switchover between $X$ and $Y$ <br> 3: Switchover between $X$ and "X\&Y calculation" <br> 4: Switchover between $Y$ and "X\&Y calculation" <br> Tens: <br> $X$ and $Y$ calculation formula <br> $0: X+Y$ <br> 1: $X-Y$ <br> 2: Max. (X, Y) <br> 3: Min. (X, Y) | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x104 |
| F01.05 | Digital setting UP, DOWN preset frequency | 0.00 Hz to Max frequency | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x105 |
| F01.06 | Retentive of digital setting frequency | Ones: <br> Retentive selection of digital setting frequency upon stop <br> 0 : Not retentive <br> 1: Retentive <br> Tens: <br> Retentive selection of digital setting frequency upon power-off <br> 0 : Not retentive <br> 1: Retentive | 11 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x106 |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.07 | Max. output frequency | $50.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 500.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 50.00 Hz | $\times$ | 0x107 |
| F01.08 | Upper limit frequency source selection | 0: F01.09 <br> 1: Ai1 <br> 2: Reserve <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Pluse | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x108 |
| F01.09 | Lower limit frequency~Max. frequency | F01.10~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x109 |
| F01.10 | 0.00 Hz ~upper limit frequency | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim \mathrm{~F} 01.09$ <br> (Upper limit frequency) | 0.05Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x10A |
| F01.11 | 0.00Hz~Max. frequency | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim$ F01.07(Max. frequency) | 5.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0×10B |
| F01.12 | Jog selection in running state | 0:allowed 1:prohibited | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x10C |
| F01.13 | Action if running frequency<lower limit frequency | 0: Operating frequency lower limit <br> 1: Zero speed operation <br> 2: Stop | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x10D |
| F01.14 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F01. 15 | Hopping frequency1 | 0.00 Hz -Maximum frequency | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x10F |
| F01. 16 | Jump frequency 1 range | 0.00 Hz -Maximum frequency | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x110 |
| F01. 17 | Hopping frequency2 | 0.00 Hz -Maximum frequency | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x111 |
| F01. 18 | Jump frequency 2 range | 0.00 Hz -Maximum frequency | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x112 |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F02 : Startup and stop control |  |  |  |  |  |
| F02.00 | Run command channel | 0: Keypad run command channel <br> 1: Terminal command channel (Keypad STOP disabled) <br> 2: Terminal command channel (Keypad STOP enable) <br> 3:Communication command (Keypad STOP disabled) <br> 4:Communication command (Keypad STOP enabled) | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x200 |
| F02.01 | Binding command source to frequency source | Ones: <br> Binding keyboard command <br> to frequency source <br> 0 : No function <br> 1: Keypad digital setting <br> 2: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 3: Analog Al1 setting <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: Reserve <br> 6: High-speed pulse DI5 setting <br> 7: Multi-speed running setting <br> 8: Simple PLC program setting <br> 9: PID control setting <br> A: Communication setting <br> Tens: <br> Binding terminal command to frequency source <br> $0-9$, same as Ones <br> Hundreds: <br> Binding communication command to frequency source <br> $0-9$, same as Ones | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x201 |
| F02-02 | Rotation direction | 0: Same direction <br> 1: Reverse direction | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x202 |
| F02.03 | Start-up mode | 0: Start-up directly <br> 1: Start-up after Speed tracking <br> 2: Start-up after DC braking/Pre excitation | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x203 |
| F02.04 | Starting frequency of direct start | 0.00~10.00Hz | 0.00 Hz | $\times$ | 0x204 |
| F02.05 | Retention time of the starting frequency | 0.0~100.0s | 0.0s | $\times$ | 0x205 |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.06 | DC injection braking level/ <br> Pre excitation level | 0.0~100.0\% | 50.0\% | $\times$ | 0x206 |
| F02.07 | DC injection braking active time/ Pre-excitation active time | 0.0~1000.0s | 0.0s | $\times$ | 0x207 |
| F02.08 | Reserved |  |  | * | - |
| F02.09 | Stop Mode | 0: Decelerate to stop <br> 1: Coast to stop | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x209 |
| F02.10 | Starting frequency of DC braking | 0.00~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x20A |
| F02.11 | Waiting time of DC braking | 0.0~1000.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x20B |
| F02.12 | Stopping DC braking current | 0.0~100.0\% | 50.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x20C |
| F02.13 | Stopping DC braking time | 0.0~1000.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x20D |
| F02.14 | Reverse disabled | 0 : Reverse enabled <br> 1: Reverse disabled | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x20E |
| F02.15 | Dead time of FWD/REV rotation | 0.0~3000.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x20F |
| F02.16 | The protection of the electric terminals | 0 : Invalid operation command on terminal <br> 1: valid operation command on terminal | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x210 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F02.17~ } \\ & \text { F02.18 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  | - |
| F02.19 | Energy braking seclection | 0: Disable <br> 1: Enable | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x213 |
| F02.20 | Energy braking threshold voltage | single phase: 200.0V ~410.0V three phase: $600.0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 800.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Model de pendent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x214 |
| F02.21 | Brake use ratio | 0.0\%~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x215 |
| F02.22 | The coefficient of Magnetic flux braking | 0~200 | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 216$ |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F03 : Acc/Dec Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| F03.00 | Acc-time 1 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x300 |
| F03.01 | Dec-time 1 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x301 |
| F03.02 | ACC time2 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x302 |
| F03.03 | DEC time2 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x303 |
| F03.04 | ACC time3 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x304 |
| F03.05 | DEC time3 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x305 |
| F03.06 | ACC time 4 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x306 |
| F03.07 | DEC time4 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x307 |
| F03.08 | Jogging ACC time | 0.0~6500.0s | 20.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x308 |
| F03.09 | Jogging DEC time | 0.0~6500.0s | 20.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x309 |
| F03.10 | Switching frequency of ACC time 1, 2 | 0.00~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x30A |
| F03.11 | Switching frequency of DEC time 1, 2 | 0.00~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x30B |
| F03.12 | ACC/DEC selection | 0: Linear type <br> 1: S-curve type | 0 | $\times$ | 0x30C |
| F03.13 | S curve start ratio | 0.0~(100.0~F03.14)\% | 30.0\% | $\times$ | 0x30D |
| F03.14 | S curve end ratio | 0.0~(100.0~F03.13)\% | 30.0\% | $\times$ | 0x30E |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Modifi-Modifi <br> Value cation cation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F04 : V / F Control Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F04.00 | Motor 1V / F curve setting | 0: Straight line V/F curve <br> 1: Multi-dots V/F curve <br> 2: 2.Oen power V/F curve <br> 3: V/F separation | 0 | X | 0x400 |
| F04.01 | V/F frequency 1 of motor 1 | 0.00Hz~F04.03 | 0.00Hz | X | 0x401 |
| F04.02 | V/F Voltage 1 of motor 1 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (motor1 rated voltage) | 0.0\% | X | 0x402 |
| F04.03 | V/F frequency 2 of motor 1 | F04.01~F04.05 | 25.00 Hz | X | 0x403 |
| F04.04 | V/F Voltage 2 of motor 1 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (motor1 rated voltage) | 50.0\% | X | 0x404 |
| F04.05 | V/F frequency 3 of motor 1 | F04.03~F02.02 <br> (motor1 rated frequency) | 50.00 Hz | X | 0x405 |
| F04.06 | V/F Voltage 3 of motor 1 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (motor1 rated voltage) | 100.0\% | X | 0x406 |
| F04.07 | Torque boost of motor 1 | 0.0\%(automatic torque boost) <br> $0.1 \% \sim 30.0 \%$ (Manual torque boost) | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x407 |
| F04.08 | Frequency limit of torque boost of motor1 | 0.00~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 10.00 Hz | X | 0x408 |
| F04.09 | V/F oscillation suppres sion gain of motor 1 | 0~100 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x409 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F04.10~ } \\ & \text { F04.21 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  | - |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.22 | Voltage setting on V/F separated pattern | 0: Keypad digital setting(F04.23) <br> 1: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 2: Analog Al1 setting <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting <br> 6: Multi-step Freq running setting <br> 7: Simple PLC program setting <br> 8: PID control setting <br> 9: Communication setting | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x416 |
| F04.23 | Keypad setting voltage | 0.0~Motor rated voltage | 0.0v | $\bigcirc$ | 0x417 |
| F04.24 | Voltage ACC time | 0.0~1000.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x418 |
| F04.25 | Voltage DEC time | 0.0~1000.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x419 |
| F04.26 | Automatic current limit action selection | 0 : Disable <br> 1: Enable | 1 | X | 0x41A |
| F04.27 | Automatic current limit | 50.0~200.0\% | 150\% | X | 0x41B |
| F04.28 | Reserved |  |  |  | - |
| F04.29 | Reserved |  |  |  | - |
| F04.30 | Over-voltage stall protection | 0 : Invalid <br> 1: Stall protection mode 1 <br> 2: Reserved | 1 | X | 0x41E |
| F04.31 | Voltage protection of over-voltage stall | Single phase vfd:160.0V~410.0V 3 phase vfd:200.0V~800.0V | Model de pendent | X | 0x41F |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F05 : Motor 1 Parameter Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F05.00 | Motor 1 type | 0 : Ordinary asynchronous motor (with low frequency compensation) <br> 1: AC drive motor (without low frequency compensation) | 0 | $\times$ | 0x500 |
| F05.01 | Rated power of motor 1 | 0.1~1000.0kW | Model de pendent | $\times$ | 0x501 |
| F05.02 | Rated voltage of motor 1 | 0~1200V | Model dependent | $\times$ | 0x502 |
| F05.03 | Rated current of motor 1 | 0.1~6000.0A | Model de pendent | $\times$ | 0x503 |
| F05.04 | Rated frequency of motor 1 | 0.01~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\times$ | 0x504 |
| F05.05 | Rated speed of motor1 | 1~36000rpm | Model de pendent | $\times$ | 0x505 |
| F05.06 | Stator resistance of motor 1 | $0.001 \sim 65.535 \Omega$ | Model de pendent | $\times$ | 0x506 |
| F05.07 | rotor resistance of motor 1 | $0.001 \sim 65.535 \Omega$ | Model dependent | $\times$ | 0x507 |
| F05.08 | leakage inductance of motor 1 | $0.01 \sim 655.35 \mathrm{mH}$ | Model de pendent | $\times$ | 0x508 |
| F05.09 | Mutual inductance of motor 1 | $0.01 \sim 655.35 \mathrm{mH}$ | Model dependent | $\times$ | 0x509 |
| F05.10 | Non-load current of motor 1 | 0.1A~F05.03 | Model de pendent | $\times$ | 0x50A |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F05.16~ } \\ & \text { F05.25 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F05.26 | Motor 1 parameter autotuning | 0: No operation <br> 1: Rotation autotuning <br> 2: Static autotuning | 0 | $\times$ | 0x51A |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F06: Motor 1 Vector Control Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| F06.00 | Speed loop proportional gain 1 | 1~100 | 30 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x600 |
| F06.01 | Speed loop integral time 1 | 0.01~10.000s | 0.50s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x601 |
| F06.02 | Low switching frequency | 0.00Hz~F06.05 | 5.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x602 |
| F06.03 | Speed loop proportional gain 2 | 1~100 | 20 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x603 |
| F06.04 | Speed loop integral time 2 | 0.01~10.00s | 1.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x604 |
| F06.05 | High switching frequency | F06.02~F01.07 ( Max. frequency ) | 10.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x605 |
| F06.06 | ASR feedback input filtering time | 0.000~0.100s | 0.015s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x606 |
| F06.07 | Current loop percentage coefficient KP1 | 0~60000 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x607 |
| F06.08 | Current loop integral coefficient KI1 | 0~60000 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x608 |
| F06.09 | Current loop percentage coefficient KP2 | 0~60000 | Model de pendent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x609 |
| F06.10 | Current loop integral coefficient KI2 | 0~60000 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60A |
| F06.11 | Electric torque upper limit setting source selection | 0: Keypad digital setting(F06.13) <br> 1: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 2: Analog Al1 setting <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting 6: Communication setting Note: Full range of values 1~6 corresponds to the digital setting of F06.13. | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60B |
| F06.12 | Braking torque upper limit setting source selection | 0: Keypad digital setting(F06.14) <br> 1: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 2: Analog Al1 setting <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting <br> 6: Communication setting <br> Note: Full range of values 1~6 corresponds to the digital setting of F06.14. | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60C |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.13 | Keypad digital setting of electric torque | 0.0~200.0\% ( Motor rated current ) | 150.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60D |
| F06.14 | Keypad digital setting of braking torque | 0.0~200.0\% ( Motor rated current ) | 150.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60E |
| F06.15 | Torque limit coefficient influx weakening | 50~200 | 100 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60F |
| F06.16 | Compensation coefficient of slip | 50\%~200\% | 100\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x610 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | odifi ation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F09: Torque Control Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |
| F09.00 | Speed/Torque control selection | 0: Speed control <br> 1: Torque control | 0 | X | 0×900 |
| F09.01 | Torque setting source in torque control | 0: Keypad digital setting(F09.02) <br> 1: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 2: Analog Al1 setting <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting <br> 6: Communication setting | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x901 |
| F09.02 | Torque digital setting in torque control | -200.0\% 200.0\% | 150.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x902 |
| F09.03 | ACC time in torque control | 0.00~650.00s | 0.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x903 |
| F09.04 | DEC time in torque control | 0.00~650.00s | 0.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x904 |
| F09.05 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F09.06 | Torque control forward rotation upper limit frequency keyboard limit value | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim \mathrm{Max}$. frequency | 50.0Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x906 |
| F09.07 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F09.08 | Torque control reverse upper limit frequency keyboard limit value | 0.00Hz~Max. frequency | 50.0Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x908 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F09.09~ } \\ & \text { F09.11 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range |  | Default ModifiValue cation |  | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F10: Keypad Operation and LED Display |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F10.00 | The key of S function selection | 0 : No function <br> 1: Forward jog <br> 2: Reverse jog <br> 3: Forward/reverse switchover <br> 4: Run command sources shifted <br> 5: Clear the date of exact stop |  | 1 | $\times$ | 0x0A00 |
| F10.01 | Display parameter setting 1 on run status | 0~65535 <br> BITO: Running frequency(Hz ON) <br> BIT1: Setting frequency(Hz flash) <br> BIT2: Bus voltage(V ON) <br> BIT3: Output voltage(V ON) <br> BIT4: Output current(A ON) <br> BIT5: Motor speed(rpm ON) <br> BIT6: Output power(\% ON) <br> BIT7: Output torque(\% ON) <br> BIT8: PID reference (\% ON) <br> BIT9: PID feedback(\% ON) <br> BIT10: Input terminal state <br> BIT11: Output terminal state <br> BIT12: Al1(V on) <br> BIT13: Reserve <br> BIT14: Reserve <br> BIT15: Linear speed <br> Note: If you want to display the above parameters, add the corresponding decimal to enter this parameter | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{0}=1 \\ & 2^{1}=2 \\ & 2^{2}=4 \\ & 2^{3}=8 \\ & 2^{4}=16 \\ & 2^{5}=32 \\ & 2^{6}=64 \\ & 2^{7}=128 \\ & 2^{8}=256 \\ & 2^{9}=512 \\ & 2^{10}=1024 \\ & 2^{11}=2048 \\ & 2^{12}=4096 \\ & 2^{13}=8192 \\ & 2^{14}=16384 \\ & 2^{15}=32768 \end{aligned}$ | 53 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0A01 |
| F10.02 | Display parameter setting 2 on run status | 0~65535 <br> BITO: PLC current stage <br> BIT1: Pulse count value <br> BIT2: Length value <br> BIT3: Torque setting value(\% ON) <br> BIT4: Pulse Di5 frequency <br> BIT5: Load speed <br> BIT6: IGBT temperature <br> BIT7: AC input voltage <br> BIT8: Encoder feedback speed BIT9~BIT15: Reserve <br> Note: If you want to display the above parameters, add the corresponding decimal to enter this parameter | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{0}=1 \\ & 2^{1}=2 \\ & 2^{2}=4 \\ & 2^{3}=8 \\ & 2^{4}=16 \\ & 2^{5}=32 \\ & 2^{6}=64 \\ & 2^{7}=128 \\ & 2^{8}=256 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0A02 |
| F10.03 | Reserved |  |  |  |  | - |


| Function code | Name | Setup range |  | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F10.04 | Display parameter setting on stop status | 0~65535 <br> BITO: Setting frequency (Hz ON) <br> BIT1: Motor speed(rpm ON) <br> BIT2: Bus voltage(V ON) <br> BIT3: AC input voltage <br> BIT4: Input terminal state <br> BIT5: Output terminal state <br> BIT6: PID reference (\% ON) <br> BIT7: PID feedback(\% ON) <br> BIT8: Al1(V on) <br> BIT9: Reserve <br> BIT10: Reserve <br> BIT11: Length value <br> BIT12: Pulse count value <br> BIT13: PLC current stage <br> BIT14: Load speed <br> BIT15: Pulse Di5 frequency Note: If you want to display the above parameters, add the corresponding decimal to enter this parameter | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{0}=1 \\ & 2^{1}=2 \\ & 2^{2}=4 \\ & 2^{3}=8 \\ & 2^{4}=16 \\ & 2^{5}=32 \\ & 2^{6}=64 \\ & 2^{7}=128 \\ & 2^{8}=256 \\ & 2^{9}=512 \\ & 2^{10}=1024 \\ & 2^{11}=-2048 \\ & 2^{12}=4096 \\ & 2^{13}=8192 \\ & 2^{14}=16384 \\ & 2^{15}=32768 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0A04 |
| F10.05 | Reserved |  |  |  |  | Ox0A05 |
| F10.06 | Reserved |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0A06 |
| F10.07 | Reserved |  |  |  |  | - |
| F10.08 | Reserved |  |  |  |  | - |
| F10.09 | Load speed display coefficient | $0.0001 \sim 6.5000$ |  | 1.000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0A09 |
| F10.10 | Number of decima places for loadspeed display | 0 Zero decimal point <br> 1. One decimal point <br> 2.Two decimal points <br> 3.Three decimal points |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0A0A |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Defau Value | odi | Modifi cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F11: Digital Input Terminal Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F11.00 | DI1 terminals function selection | 0 : No function <br> 1: Forward <br> 2: Reverse <br> 3: Three-wire control operation <br> 4: Forward Jogging <br> 5: Reverse Jogging <br> 6: Coast to stop <br> 7: External STOP terminal 1 | 1 | $\times$ | 0x0B00 |
| F11.01 | DI2 terminals function selection |  | 2 | $\times$ | 0x0B01 |
| F11.02 | DI3 terminals function selection | 11: Run Pause <br> 12: Fault reset <br> 13: Shift the command 1 | 4 | $\times$ | 0x0B02 |
| F11.03 | DI4 terminals function selection | 15: Shift frequency command <br> 16: Terminal UP <br> 17: Terminal DOWN | 12 | $\times$ | 0x0B03 |
| F11.04 | DI5 terminals function selection (Except 2S-0.7/2S-1.5) | 19: Multi-step speed terminal K1 <br> 20: Multi-step speed terminal K2 <br> 21: Multi-step speed terminal K3 |  |  |  |
| F11.05 | Reserved | 24: PID parameters switching <br> 25: Reserve |  |  |  |
| F11.06 | Reserved | 28: Pulse input (va <br> 29: Swing pause <br> 30: Counter input |  |  |  |
| F11.07 | Reserved | 33: Length reset <br> 34: Clear the current running time |  |  |  |
| F11.08 | Reserved | 38: DEC/ACC disabling <br> 39: External fault input 1 |  |  |  |
| F11.09 | Reserved | switchover <br> 43: Torque control prohibited |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F11.10 | Filtering time of digital input terminal | 0.000~1.000s | 0.010s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0B0A |
| F11.11 | DI active mode selection 1 | 0 :Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic <br> Units position: DI1 active mode Tens position: DI2 active mode Hundreds position: DI3 active mode Thousand position: DI4 active mode Ten thousands position: reserved | 00000 | X | OxOBOB |
| F11.12 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F11.13 | Terminals control running mode | 0: 2-wire control 1 <br> 1: 2-wire control 2 <br> 2. 3-wire control 1 <br> 3: 3-wire control 2 | 0 | X | OxOBOD |
| F11.14 | Terminal UP/DOWN rate | $0.001 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s} \sim 65.000 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{s}$ | 1.000 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | OxOBOE |
| F11.15 | Switch-on delay of DI1 terminal | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | X | OxOBOF |
| F11.16 | Switch-off delay of DI1 terminal | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | X | 0x0B10 |
| F11.17 | Switch-on delay of DI2 terminal | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | X | 0x0B11 |
| F11.18 | Switch-off delay of DI2 terminal | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | X | 0x0B12 |
| F11.19 | Switch-on delay of DI3 terminal | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | X | 0x0B13 |
| F11.20 | Switch-off delay of DI3 terminal | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | X | 0x0B14 |



| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F12.07 | DO1 switch-on delay time | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C07 |
| F12.08 | DO1 switch-off delay time | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C08 |
| F12.09 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F12.10 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F12.11 | T1 switch-on delay time | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0COB |
| F12.12 | T1 switch-off delay time | 0.0~3600.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C0C |
| F12.13 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F12.14 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F12.15 | Reserved |  |  |  | - |
| F12.16 | Reserved |  |  |  | - |
| F12.17 | Frequency arrival detection value | 0.0\%~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C11 |
| F12.18 | FDT1 frequency detection value | 0.00Hz F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C12 |
| F12.19 | FDT1 frequency detection hysteresis | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ | 5.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C13 |
| F12.20 | FDT2 frequency detection value | 0.00Hz~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C14 |
| F12.21 | FDT2 frequency detection hysteresis | 0.0\%~100.0\% | 5.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C15 |
| F12.22 | Detection of any frequency 1 | 0.00Hz~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C16 |
| F12.23 | Detection width of any frequency 1 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (Max. frequency) | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C17 |
| F12.24 | Detection of any frequency 2 | 0.00Hz~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C18 |
| F12.25 | Detection width of any frequency 2 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (Max. frequency) | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0C19 |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default Modifi- <br> Value | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| cation |  |  |  |  | (12.26


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F14: Analog Curve And Pulse Input Setting Function Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F14.00 | Lower limit of Al1 | 0.00V~ F14.02 | 0.00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E00 |
| F14.01 | Corresponding setting of the lower limit of AI1 | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E01 |
| F14.02 | Ai1 inflexion 1 input | F14.00~F14.04 | 10.00V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E02 |
| F14.03 | Corresponding percentage of Al1 inflexion 1 input | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E03 |
| F14.04 | Ai1 inflexion 2 input | F14.02~F14.06 | 10.00V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E04 |
| F14.05 | Corresponding percentage of Al1 inflexion 2 input | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E05 |
| F14.06 | Upper limit of Al1 | F14.04~10.00V | 10.00V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E06 |
| F14.07 | Corresponding setting of the upper limit of Al1 | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E07 |
| F14.08 | Al1 input filter time | 0.00s~10.00s | 0.100s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E08 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F14.09~ } \\ & \text { F14.26 } \end{aligned}$ | Al2 min. input | 0.00V~F14.11 | 0.00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E09 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14.27 | Al lower than Min. input setting selection | Ones: <br> Al1 lower than minimum input setting selection <br> 0 : Corresponding percentage of min. input <br> 1:0.0\% <br> Tens:Reserved <br> Hundreds: Reserved | 0x000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1B |
| F14. 28 | Lower limit frequency of pulse DI5 | 0.00kHz~F14.30 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.00 \\ & \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1C |
| F14. 29 | Corresponding setting of lower limit frequency of pulse DI5 | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1D |
| F14. 30 | Upper limit frequency of pulse DI5 | F14.28~100.00kHz | $\begin{gathered} 50.00 \\ \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1E |
| F14. 31 | Corresponding setting of upper limit frequency of pulse DI5 | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1F |
| F14. 32 | Input filter time of pulse DI5 | 0.00s~10.00s | 0.10s | $\bigcirc$ | Ox0E20 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iodifi- } \\ & \text { ation } \end{aligned}$ | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F15: Analog Curve And Pulse Output Setting Function Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F15.00 | AO1 output | 0: Running frequency <br> 1: Setting frequency <br> 2: Output current (relative to twice rated current of the motor) <br> 3: Output voltage <br> 4: High speed pulse DI5 input value <br> 5: Analog Al1 input value <br> 6: Reserve <br> 7: Reserve <br> 8: Length <br> 9: Count value <br> 10: Running time <br> 11: Output torque <br> 12: Output power <br> 13: Communication setting <br> 14: Keypad potentiometer setting | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F00 |
| F15.01 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F15.02 | DO output selection |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F02 |
| F15.03 | Ao1 output lower limit | 0.0\% F $15-05$ | 0. 0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0FO3 |
| F15.04 | AO1 output lower limit corresponding output | 0.00V~10.00V | 0. 00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0xOFO |
| F15.05 | Ao1 output upper limit | F15.03~100.0\% | 100. $0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0FO |
| F15.06 | AO1 output upper limit corresponding output | 0.00V~10.00V | 10.00 V | O | 0x0F0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F15.07~ } \\ & \text { F15.10 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserve |  |  |  |  |
| F15.11 | HDO output lower limit | 0.0\% $\sim$ F15.13 | 0. 0\% | $\bigcirc$ | OxOFOB |
| F15.12 | The lower limit corresponds to the HDO output | 0.00kHz~60.00kHz | 0.00kHz | O | 0xOFOC |
| F15.13 | HDO output upper limit | F15.11~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0FOD |
| F15.14 | The upper limit corresponds to the HDO output | 0.00kHz 60. 00 kHz | 10.00kHz | O | 0xOFO |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F16: Al/AO Correction Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F16.00 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F16.01 | Al1 measured voltage1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1001 |
| F16.02 | Al1 display voltage1 | $0.000 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1002 |
| F16.03 | Al1 measured voltage2 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1003 |
| F16.04 | Al1 display voltage 2 | $0.000 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1004 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { F16.05~ } \\ & \text { F16.12 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F16.13 | AO1 measured voltage 1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100D |
| F16.14 | AO1 display voltage 1 | $0.000 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100E |
| F16.15 | AO1 measured voltage 2 | 0.000V 10.000 V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100F |
| F16.16 | AO1 display voltage 2 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1010 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { F16.17~ } \\ & \text { F16.20 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Modifi cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F18: Serial Communication Function Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F18.00 | Local communication address | $0 \sim 247$ <br> 0: Reserve <br> 1-247: slave address | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1200 |
| F18.01 | Communication baud rate | Units position : <br> Modbus Communication baud rate <br> 0:300BPS <br> 1:600BPS <br> 2:1200BPS <br> 3:2400BPS <br> 4:4800BPS <br> 5:9600BPS <br> 6:19200BPS <br> 7:38400BPS <br> 8:57600BPS <br> 9:115200BPS <br> Tens position :Reserved | 45 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1201 |
| F18.02 | Data format symbol | 0: No check (8-N-2) <br> 1: Even parity check (8-E-1) <br> 2: Odd parity check (8-O-1) <br> 3: No check, data format (8-N-1) <br> (MODBUS communication setting) | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1202 |
| F18.03 | Answer delay | 0~20ms | 2 ms | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1203 |
| F18.04 | Fault time of communication overtime | $0.0 \mathrm{~s} \text { (Invalid); }$ $0.1 \sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1204 |
| F18.05 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F18.06 | Current resolution readby communication | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 0.01 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1: 0.1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1206 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F18.07~ } \\ & \text { F18.31 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved | - | - | * | - |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F19: PID Control Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F19.00 | PID reference source | Units position: <br> PID reference source <br> 0 : Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 1: PID digital setting(F19.02) <br> 2: Al1 <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: Pulse DI5 <br> 6: Communication setting <br> Tens position: <br> PID feedback source <br> 0 : Al1 <br> 1: Reserve <br> 2: Reserve <br> 3: Reserve <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: Reserve <br> 6: Reserve <br> 7: Pulse DI5 <br> 8: Communication setting | 01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1300 |
| F19.01 | PID range | 0~65535 | 1000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1301 |
| F19.02 | PID digital 1 setting | 0~F19.01 | 500 | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1302 |
| F19.03 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F19.04 | PID operation direction | 0 : PID output is positive <br> 1: PID output is negative | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1304 |
| F19.05 | Proportional gain(P1) | 0.0~1000.0 | 20.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1305 |
| F19.06 | Intergal time(11) | 0.01s~10.00s | 2.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1306 |
| F19.07 | Differential time(D1) | 0.000s~10.000s | 0.000s | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1307 |
| F19.08 | PID offse limit | 0.00~50.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1308 |
| F19.09 | PID differential limit | 0.0\%~100.0\% | 1.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1309 |
| F19.10 | PID reference change time | 0.00~650.00s | 0.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x130A |
| F19.11 | PID feedback filter time | 0.00~60.00s | 0.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x130B |
| F19.12 | PID output filter time | 0.00~60.00s | 0.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0×130C |
| F19.13 | Proportional gain(P2) | 0.0~1000.0 | 20.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x130D |
| F19.14 | Intergal time(12) | 0.01s~10.00s | 2.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x130E |
| F19.15 | Differential time(D2) | 0.000s~10.000s | 0.000s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x130F |

Function Parameters Table

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.16 | Upper limit Freq when opposite to rotary set direction | 0.00Hz F01.07(max. frequency) | 0.00Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1310 |
| F19.17 | PID Preset Value | 0.0\%~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1311 |
| F19.18 | PID Preset Value Keeping time | 0.0~650.0s | 0.00s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1312 |
| F19.19 | PID Hibernate Frequency | 0.00Hz~F19.21 | 0.00Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1313 |
| F19.20 | PID Hibernate Delay Time | 0.0~6500.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1314 |
| F19.21 | PID Awaken Value | 0.0~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1315 |
| F19.22 | PID Awaken Value delay time | 0.0~6500.0s | 0.5S | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1316 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F19.23~ } \\ & \text { F19.26 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F19.27 | Detection value of feedback offline | 0.0~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x131B |
| F19.28 | Detection time of feedback offline | 0.0~6500.0s | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x131C |
| F19.29 | PID feedback offline processing | 0 : Alarm and stop freely <br> 1: Alarm and stop according to the stop mode <br> 2: No alarm and continue to run | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x131D |
| F19.30 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F20: Swing Frequency, Fixed Length, Count and Timing |  |  |  |  |  |
| F20.00 | Swing Frequency setting mode | 0 : Relative to center frequency <br> 1: Relative to Max. frequency | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1400 |
| F20.01 | Swing frequency amplitude | 0.0~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1401 |
| F20.02 | Kick frequency amplitude | 0.0~50.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1402 |
| F20.03 | Cycle of swing frequency | 0.1s~3000.0s | 10.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1403 |
| F20.04 | Triangular wave rampup time coefficient | 0.1\%~100.0\% | 50.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1404 |
| F20.05 | Setup length | 0~65535m | 1000m | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1405 |
| F20.06 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F20.07 | The number of pulses of each meter | 0.1~6553.5 | 100.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1407 |
| F20.08 | Reserved |  | 1000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1408 |
| F20.09 | Designated count value | 1~65535 | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1409 |
| F20.10 | Running time setting | $0.0 \sim 65535 \mathrm{~min}$ | 0.0Min | $\bigcirc$ | 0x140A |
| F20.11 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F21: Simple PLC and Multi-step Freq Control Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F21.00 | Multi-step Freq 0 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1500 |
| F21.01 | Multi-step Freq 1 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1501 |
| F21.02 | Multi-step Freq 2 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1502 |
| F21.03 | Multi-step Freq 3 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1503 |
| F21.04 | Multi-step Freq 4 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1504 |
| F21.05 | Multi-step Freq 5 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1505 |
| F21.06 | Multi-step Freq 6 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1506 |
| F21.07 | Multi-step Freq 7 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1507 |
| F21.08 | Multi-step Freq 8 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1508 |
| F21.09 | Multi-step Freq 9 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1509 |
| F21.10 | Multi-step Freq 10 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x150A |
| F21.11 | Multi-step Freq 11 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x150B |
| F21.12 | Multi-step Freq 12 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x150C |
| F21.13 | Multi-step Freq 13 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x150D |
| F21.14 | Multi-step Freq 14 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x150E |
| F21.15 | Multi-step Freq 15 | 0.0Hz~F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x150F |
| F21.16 | Simple PLC running method | Ones: <br> PLC runmode <br> 0 : Stop after running once <br> 1: Run at the final value after running once <br> 2: Cycle running <br> Tens: <br> Unit of simple PLC runtime <br> 0 : Second (s) <br> 1: Minute (min) | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1510 |
| F21.17 | Simple PLC memory selection when in power loss | Ones: <br> Power loss memory 0:No memory on power loss <br> 1: Memorized on power loss Tens: <br> Stop memory 0:No memory on stop <br> 1: Memorized on stop | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1511 |
| F21.18 | The running time of step 0 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.00 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { (Min) } \end{aligned}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1512 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Modifi cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.19 | Setting of multi-step 0 | Ones :Run direction <br> 0: Forward <br> 1: Reverse <br> Tens: Accel/Decel time <br> 0 : Accel/Decel time 1 <br> 1: Accel/Decel time 2 <br> 2: Accel/Decel time 3 <br> 3: Accel/Decel time 4 <br> Hundreds : Freq setting <br> 0: Multi-step Freq 0 (F21.00) <br> 1: Keypad digital setting <br> 2: Keypad potentiometer setting <br> 3: Al1 setting <br> 4: Reserve <br> 5: Reserve <br> 6: DI5 pulse input <br> 7: Process PID output <br> 8: Communication setting | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1513 |
| F21.20 | The running time of step 1 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1514 |
| F21.21 | Setting of multi-step 1 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1515 |
| F21.22 | The running time of step 2 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1516 |
| F21.23 | Setting of multi-step 2 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1517 |
| F21.24 | The running time of step 3 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1518 |
| F21.25 | Setting of multi-step 3 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1519 |
| F21.26 | The running time of step 4 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151A |
| F21.27 | Setting of multi-step 4 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151B |
| F21.28 | The running time of step 5 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151C |
| F21.29 | Setting of multi-step 5 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151D |
| F21.30 | The running time of step 6 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151E |
| F21.31 | Setting of multi-step 6 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151F |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Modifi cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.32 | The running time of step 7 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1520 |
| F21.33 | Setting of multi-step 7 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1521 |
| F21.34 | The running time of step 8 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1522 |
| F21.35 | Setting of multi-step 8 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1523 |
| F21.36 | The running time of step 9 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1524 |
| F21.37 | Setting of multi-step 9 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1525 |
| F21.38 | The running time of step 10 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1526 |
| F21.39 | Setting of multi-step 10 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1527 |
| F21.40 | The running time of step 11 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1528 |
| F21.41 | Setting of multi-step 11 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1529 |
| F21.42 | The running time of step 12 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152A |
| F21.43 | Setting of multi-step 12 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152B |
| F21.44 | The running time of step 13 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152C |
| F21.45 | Setting of multi-step 13 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152D |
| F21.46 | The running time of step 14 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152E |
| F21.47 | Setting of multi-step 14 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152F |
| F21.48 | The running time of step 15 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1530 |
| F21.49 | Setting of multi-step 15 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1531 |
| F21.50 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Modifi-Modifi-Value cation cation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F28: Strengthen Function Groups |  |  |  |  |  |
| F28.00 | Carrier frequency setting | 0.8~8.0K | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1C00 |
| F28.01 | Carrier frequency adjusted with temperature | 0 : Invalid <br> 1: Valid | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1C01 |
| F28.02 | PWM mode | 0: Three-phase modulation <br> 1: Three-phase and two-phase modulation switching | 0 | $\times$ | 0x1C02 |
| F28.03 | Random PWM | 0: Fixed PWM <br> 1~10: Random PWM coefficient | 0 | $\times$ | 0x1C03 |
| F28.04 | Voltage over modulation coefficient | 100~110 | 105 | $\times$ | 0x1C04 |
| F28.05 | Cool ing FanQ Control | 0 : Fan runs when running <br> 1: The fan keeps running | 0 | $\times$ | 0x1C05 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F29: Protection Parameters Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F29.00 | Input/Output Phase loss protection | $0 \times 00 \sim 0 \times 11$ <br> Ones: Input phase loss protection <br> 0 : Disable <br> 1: Enable <br> Tens: Output phase loss protection <br> 0: Disable <br> 1: Enable | $0 \times 11$ | $\times$ | 0x1D00 |
| F29.01 | Detection of short-circuit to ground | $0 \times 00 \sim 0 \times 11$ <br> Ones: Detection of short-circuit to ground upon power-on <br> 0: Disable <br> 1: Enable <br> Tens: Reserve | 0x01 | $\times$ | 0x1D01 |
| F29.02 | Motor overload protection | 0 : Invalid <br> 1: Valid | 1 | $\times$ | 0x1D02 |
| F29.03 | Motor overload protection gain | 50~300 | 100 | $\times$ | 0x1D03 |
| F29.04 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F29.05 | Overload pre-alarm detection | 50.0\% $200 \%$ | 150\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D05 |
| F29.06 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F29.07 | Motor underload protection | 0: Invalid <br> 1: Valid | 0 | $\times$ | 0x1D07 |
| F29.08 | Underload pre-alarm detection | 0.0\%~100\% | 25\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D08 |
| F29.09 | Underload pre-alarm detection time | 0.1s~60.0s | 1.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D09 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.10 | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F29.11 | Fault reset times | 0~20 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D0B |
| F29.12 | Selection of DO action during auto reset | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0: Not act } \\ & \text { 1: Act } \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D0C |
| F29.13 | Delay time of auto reset | 0.0s~100.0s | 1.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D0D |
| F29.14 | Detection level of speed error | 0.0\%~50.0\% | 20.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D0E |
| F29.15 | Detection time of speed error | 0.0:Don't detection 0.1s~60.0s | 5.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D0F |
| F29.16 | Overspeed detection level | 0.0\% $\sim 50.0 \%$ | 20.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D10 |
| F29.17 | Overspeed detection time | 0.0:Don't detection $0.1 \mathrm{~s} \sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 1.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1D11 |
| F29.18 | Power dip ride-through function selection | 0 : Disabled <br> 1: Bus voltage constant control <br> 2: Decelerate to stop | 0 | $\times$ | 0x1D12 |
| F29.19 | Threshold of power dip ride-through function disabled | 80.0\%~100.0\% | 85.0\% | $\times$ | 0x1D13 |
| F29.20 | Judging time of bus voltage recovering from power dip | 0.0s~100.0s | 0.5s | $\times$ | 0x1D14 |
| F29.21 | Threshold of power dip ride-through function enabled | 60.0\%~100.0\% | 80.0\% | $\times$ | 0x1D15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F29.22~ } \\ & \text { F29.24 } \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F30: User-Defined Parameters Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F30. 00 | User-Defined Parameter 0 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E00 |
| F30. 01 | User-Defined Parameter 1 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F02.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E01 |
| F30. 02 | User-Defined Parameter 2 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F01.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E02 |
| F30. 03 | User-Defined Parameter 3 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F01.04 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E03 |
| F30. 04 | User-Defined Parameter 4 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F01.05 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E04 |
| F30. 05 | User-Defined Parameter 5 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F03.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E05 |
| F30. 06 | User-Defined Parameter 6 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F03.01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E06 |
| F30. 07 | User-Defined Parameter 7 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F04.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E07 |
| F30. 08 | User-Defined Parameter 8 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F04.07 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E08 |
| F30. 09 | User-Defined Parameter 9 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F11.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E09 |
| F30. 10 | User-Defined Parameter 10 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F11.01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0A |
| F30. 11 | User-Defined Parameter 11 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F11.02 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0B |
| F30. 12 | User-Defined Parameter 12 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F12.03 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0C |
| F30. 13 | User-Defined Parameter 13 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F15.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0D |
| F30. 14 | User-Defined Parameter 14 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F02.03 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0E |
| F30. 15 | User-Defined Parameter 15 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F02.09 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0F |
| F30. 16 | User-Defined Parameter 16 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F28.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E10 |
| F30. 17 | User-Defined Parameter 17 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E11 |
| F30. 18 | User-Defined Parameter 18 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E12 |
| F30. 19 | User-Defined Parameter 19 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E13 |
| F30. 20 | User-Defined Parameter 20 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E14 |
| F30. 21 | User-Defined Parameter 21 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E15 |
| F30. 22 | User-Defined Parameter 22 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E16 |
| F30. 23 | User-Defined Parameter 23 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E17 |
| F30. 24 | User-Defined Parameter 24 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E18 |
| F30. 25 | User-Defined Parameter 25 | F00.00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E19 |
| F30. 26 | User-Defined Parameter 26 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1A |
| F30. 27 | User-Defined Parameter 27 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1B |
| F30. 28 | User-Defined Parameter 28 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1C |
| F30. 29 | User-Defined Parameter 29 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1D |
| F30. 30 | User-Defined Parameter 30 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1E |
| F30. 31 | User-Defined Parameter 31 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1F |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Defaul Value | Modif | Modifi cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F98: History Fault |  |  |  |  |  |
| F98.00 | Current fault type | 0: No fault <br> 1: Inverter module protection(E.OUT) <br> 2: Current detection fault(E.ICE) <br> 3: Short circuit to ground(E.ERH) <br> 4: Input phase loss(E.SPI) <br> 5: Output phase loss(E.SPO) <br> 6: Overcurrent during acceleration(E.OC1) <br> 7: Overcurrent during deceleration(E.OC2) <br> 8: Overcurrent at constant speed(E.OC3) <br> 9: Overvoltage during acceleration(E.OU1) <br> 10: Overvoltage during deceleration(E.OU2) | - | * | 0x2200 |
| F98.01 | Previous fault type | 12: Undervoltage(E.LU) <br> 13: AC drive overload(E.OL1) <br> 14: Motor overload(E.OL2) <br> 15: Motor overload prealarm(E.OL3) <br> 16: Motor underload(E.LL) <br> 17: AC drive overheated(E.OH) <br> 18: Motor auto-tuning fault(E.TUNE) <br> 19: EEPROM read-write fault(E.EEP) <br> 20: External fault 1(E.EF1) <br> 21: External fault 2(E.EF2) | - | * | 0x2201 |
| F98.02 | Previous 2 fault type | 23: PID feedback loss(E.PID) <br> 24: Speed feedback fault(E.EDU) <br> 25: Imbalance fault(E.STO) <br> 26: Encoder fault(E.ECD) <br> 27: Motor overheated fault(E.PTC) <br> 28: Reserve <br> 29: Magnetic pole initial position detection falut(E.PLR) <br> 30: Motor switchover fault during running(E.CH) <br> 31: RESERVE | - | * | 0x2202 |
| F98.03 | Running frequency at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2203 |
| F98.04 | Output current at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2204 |
| F98.05 | Output voltage at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2205 |
| F98.06 | Bus voltage at current fault | --- | ---- | * | 0x2206 |
| F98.07 | IGBT temperature at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2207 |
| F98.08 | Input terminals state at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2208 |
| F98.09 | Output terminals state at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2209 |


| Function code | Name |  | Setup range | Defaul Value | Modifi cation | Modifi cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F98.10 | AC drive state at current fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x220A |
| F98.11 | Power-on time at current fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x220B |
| F98.12 | Running time at current fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x220C |
| F98.13 | Running frequency at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x220D |
| F98.14 | Output current at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x220E |
| F98.15 | Output voltage at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x220F |
| F98.16 | Bus voltage at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2210 |
| F98.17 | IGBT temperature at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2211 |
| F98.18 | Input terminals state at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2212 |
| F98.19 | Output terminals state at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2213 |
| F98.20 | AC drive state at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2214 |
| F98.21 | Power-on time at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2215 |
| F98.22 | Running time at previous fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2216 |
| F98.23 | Running frequency at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2217 |
| F98.24 | Output current at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0×2218 |
| F98.25 | Output voltage at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2219 |
| F98.26 | Bus voltage at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x221A |
| F98.27 | IGBT temperature at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x221B |
| F98.28 | Input terminals state at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x221C |
| F98.29 | Output terminals state at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x221D |
| F98.30 | AC drive state at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x221E |
| F98.31 | Power-on time at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x221F |
| F98.32 | Running time at previous 2 fault | ---- |  | ---- | * | 0x2220 |


| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group F99: Monitoring Function Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| F99.00 | Output frequency | 0.00Hz~F01.08(Upper limit Freq) | ---- | * | 0x2100 |
| F99.01 | Setting frequency | 0.00Hz F 01.08 (Upper limit Freq) | ---- | * | 0x2101 |
| F99.02 | Output current | 0.01~5000.0A | ---- | * | 0x2102 |
| F99.03 | Motor speed | 0~65535rpm | ---- | * | 0x2103 |
| F99.04 | Load speed display | 0~65535 | ---- | * | 0x2104 |
| F99.05 | Output power | 0.1~6553.5KW | ---- | * | 0x2105 |
| F99.06 | Output torque | -300.0\%~300.0\% | ---- | * | 0x2106 |
| F99.07 | Output voltage | 0~1000V | ---- | * | 0x2107 |
| F99.08 | DC bus voltage | 0.0~2000.0V | ---- | * | 0x2108 |
| F99.09 | AC input voltage | 0.0~2000.0V | ---- | * | 0x2109 |
| F99.10 | AC drive status | 1: Forward <br> 2: Reverse <br> 3: Forward Jogging <br> 4: Reverse Jogging <br> 5: AC drive Fault <br> 6: Under-voltage <br> 7: AC drive stop | ---- | * | 0x210A |
| F99.11 | Fault information | 0~33(Corresponding to F98.00) | ---- | * | 0x210B |
| F99.12 | Al1 input voltage | 0.00~10.00V | ---- | * | 0x210C |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { F99.13- } \\ & \hline \text { F99.16 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Reserved |  |  |  |  |
| F99.17 | DI state | 0x00~0xFFF | ---- | * | 0x2111 |
| F99.18 | DI state display | The state of each function end is indicated by the on-off of the specified section of the LED digital tube. The onoff of the digital tube segment means that the corresponding terminal state is valid, while the off-off means that the corresponding terminal state is invalid. <br> DI1 DI2 DI3 DI4 | ---- | * | 0x2112 |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Function } \\ \text { code }\end{array}$ | Name | Setup range | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Default } \\ \text { Value }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F99.19 | DO station |  |  |
| cation |  |  |  |$]$

## Chapter 5 Parameter Description

## Group F00 System Function Group

## The Content of This Chapter

This chapter lists the function code table, and give a brief description of the function code table.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.00 | Motor selection | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $X$ | $0 \times 000$ |

## 0 : Motor 1

Select motor 1 for current load.Please set the parameters of motor 1 in F05 function codes.

## 1: Reserved

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.01 | Motor control <br> technique | $00 \sim 11$ | 00 | $X$ | $0 \times 001$ |

Ones: motor 1 control technique
0: V/f control
Constant Volt/Hertz ratio control: Applicable to such cases in which the performance requirement to the drive is not rigorous, or using one drive to drive several motors, or it is difficult to identify motor parameters correctly, etc. When motor 1 under V/f control is selected, need to set related parameters group F04 well;

## 1: Sensor-less vector control

This helps achieve high-performance control without encoder.Sensor-less vector control is precise vector control and it requires motor rotary tune.Before the first operation, the motor parameters should be self-learned to obtain the correct motor parameters;

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.02 | Type of drive | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 002$ |

0: G type(Constant torque /heavyload type load)
1: P type(Variable torque / lightload type load)

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.03 | Reserved | $0 \sim 2$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 003$ |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.05 | Reserved | $0 \sim 4$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 005$ |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.06 | Parameters protection | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 006$ |

0 : All parameter programming allowed
1: Only this parameter programming allowed

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.07 | Software version | XXXXX |  | $*$ | $0 \times 007$ |

This parameter shows the version of the software

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.08 | User's password | 0: No password <br> Other: Password protection | 0 | 8 | $0 \times 008$ |

The AC drive provides a security protection function that requires a user-defined password.
Function parameter F00.08 controls this function.
When F00.08 has the default value zero, it is not necessary to enter a password to program the AC drive.

Note: Restoring the factory default value(F00.10) will clear the user password, please use with caution.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.09 | Supplier's password | XXXXX | Model de <br> -pendent | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 009$ |

Non-user parameters

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00.10 | Parameter restoration | $0 \sim 3$ | 0 | $X$ | $0 \times 00 \mathrm{~A}$ |

0: No operation
1: Restore all parameters to factory default (excluding motor parameters)
2: Clear fault record
3: Restore all parameters to factory default (including motor parameters)
Note: The function code will automatically revert to 0 after the operation is completed; The initialization operation can clear the user password. Please use this function with caution.

## Group F01 <br> Basic Function Group

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.00 | X frequency <br> command | $0 \sim 9$ | 1 | X | $0 \times 100$ |
| F01.01 | Y frequency <br> command |  | 3 | X | $0 \times 101$ |

1: Digital setting
When the drive is powered up, the value of F01.05 is taken as the master frequency reference.

The user can modify the set value through UP and DOWN of the keyboard and terminal. no matter the drive is running or in stop.

Frequency adjustment on control panel and Frequency adjustment via terminal UP and DOWN can be cleared through terminal "Clear UP/DOWN adjustment". Refer to F11.00~FF11.09 tor details.

1: Panel potentiometer
The setting frequency is set by the potentiometer knob on the keyboard. The user can adjust the frequency setting value by operating the potentiometer knob.
Note: This frequency source only supports LED keyboard. LCD keyboard has no keyboard potentiometer.

2:Al1
3:Reserved

## 4:Reserved

The set frequency is determined by the analog input terminal. The analog input of AC drive is composed of 2 road signs and analog input terminals AI1, AI2 and one way extended analog input terminals AI3. The three analog input channels are all optional voltage/current input ( $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ), and the voltage or current input can be selected through the skip line.
Refer to specification of F14.00~F14.27 for corresponding relation between analog input and output frequency.

See parameter Group F16 for automatic correction of analog input.

## 5: High-speed pulse DI5 input

If this parameter value selected, frequency reference will be determined by pulse frequency input via terminal DI5 only. In such a case, F11.04 should be set to 28 . Corresponding relation between pulse frequency and frequency reference is specified in F14.28~F14.32.The 100.0\% set for high-speed pulse input corresponds to the maximum forward output frequency (F01.07), and the -100.0\% corresponds to the maximum reverse output frequency (F01.07).

## 6: Multi-step Freq running

To select multi-speed operation mode, F11 sets of multi-function input terminals are required to define multi-speed terminals and F21 sets of multi-speed parameters to determine the correspondence between the given signal and the set frequency.

## 7: Simple PLC

To select a simple PLC operation mode, it is necessary to set F21 multi-stage speed and PLC parameters to determine the set frequency, running direction and running time.

## 8: PID control

When choosing PID control, it is necessary to set Group F19 PID function parameters, and the operating frequency of the converter is the frequency value after PID action. The meaning of PID given source, quantitative, feedback source, etc., please refer to the introduction of Group F19 PID function.

## 9: Communication

The host computer/device is the master frequency reference source of the drive through standard RS485 communication interface on the drive.

Refer to Group F18 and appendix on this manual for further information about communication protocol, and programming, etc

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.02 | Y frequency <br> command reference | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 102$ |

0 : Maximum output frequency,
$100 \%$ of $Y$ frequency setting corresponds to the maximum output frequency F01.07.
1: X frequency command,
$100 \%$ of $Y$ frequency setting corresponds to the $X$ frequency.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.03 | Y frequency range | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 103$ |

This parameter is the gain coefficient of the source $Y$ frequency running results. $Y$ frequency source $=Y$ frequency source command (percentage) $\times Y$ frequency command reference object $\times Y$ frequency source gain coefficient when the user selects $Y$ frequency source as the auxiliary frequency source, it can set the auxiliary frequency source affects to set frequency by this parameter setting.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.04 | Combination of the <br> setting codes | $00 \sim 34$ | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 104$ |

Ones: Frequency reference selection
0: X
1: $X$ and $Y$ calculation (based on tens position)
2: Switchover between $X$ and $Y$
3: Switchover between $X$ and "X\&Y calculation"
4: Switchover between $Y$ and "X\&Y calculation"
Tens: $X$ and $Y$ calculation formula
$0: X+Y$
1: $X-Y$
2: Max. (X, Y)
3: Min. (X, Y)
The switching function of frequency source is realized by Group F11 input function "frequency source switching" terminal.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.05 | Keypad digital <br> setting frequency | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{Freq)}$ | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 105$ |

When $X$ and $Y$ frequency commands are selected as "keypad Digital settings", the value of the function code is the original setting one of the frequency data of the AC drive .

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.06 | Retentive of digital <br> setting frequency | $00 \sim 11$ |  | 8 | $0 \times 106$ |

Ones: Retentive selection of digital setting frequency upon stop.
After set F01.05, it determines whether to save frequency reference selection by the up/down function of keypad or terminal when the AC drive stops.
0 : Not retentive
1: Retentive

Tens:
Retentive selection of digital setting frequency upon power-off.
After set F01.05,it determines whether to save frequency reference selection by the up/down function of keypad or terminal when the AC drive power-off.
0 : Not retentive
1: Retentive

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.07 | Max. output frequency | $50.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 500.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 50.00 Hz | $\times$ | $0 \times 107$ |

This parameter is used to set the maximum output frequency of the AC drive. User should pay attention to this parameter because it is the foundation of the frequency setting and the speed of acceleration and deceleration.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.08 | Upper limit frequency <br> source selection | $0 \sim 4$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 108$ |

The parameter defines the source of the upper bound frequency. The upper frequency may come from a digital setting (F01.09), an analog input channel, or a given pulse.When timing with analog quantities or pulses, the maximum frequency set to $100 \%$ corresponds to F01.07.

0: F01.09
1: Al1
2: Reserved
3: Reserved
4: Pluse DI5

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.09 | Upper limit frequency | F01.10~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 109$ |

When F01.08 is set to 0 , the parameter determines the upper limit frequency.
The upper limit of the running frequency is the upper limit of the output frequency of the AC drive which is lower than or equal to the maximum frequency.
The AC drive runs at the upper limit frequency if the set frequency is higher than the upper limit one

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.10 | Lower limit frequency | 0.00Hz $\sim 01.09$ <br> (Upper limit frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |

The lower limit of the running is that of the ouput frequency of the AC drive. when setting frequency is lower than the lower limit frequency, which is decided by F01.13 Note:Max. output frequency $\geq$ Upper limit frequency $\geq$ Lower limit frequency.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.11 | Jog frequency | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 5.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{~B}$ |

The set frequency of jog
The acceleration time of inching is set by F03.08,
The deceleration time of inching is set by F03.09.
The jog command can be controlled by operating panel S key, control terminal or communication.Multifunction S key can be set as forward jog or reverse jog key through parameter F10.00.Jog can be realized using "forward jog terminal" and "reverse jog terminal" of DI, as well as via communication input. See drive communication protocol for further information.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.12 | Jog selection <br> in running state | 0:allowed <br> $1:$ prohibited | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{C}$ |

This parameter determines whether the JOG command is valid in the operating state of the AC drive

0:allowed
1:prohibited

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.13 | Action if running <br> frequency<lower limit <br> frequency | $0 \sim 2$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F01.14 | Reserved |  | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{E}$ |

0 : Run at lower limit frequency
the run should be at lower limit frequency.
1: Run at 0 Hz
the run should be at 0 Hz .
2: Stop

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01.15 | Jump frequency 1 | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{~F}$ |
| F01.16 | Jump frequency 1 <br> width | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 110$ |
| F01.17 | Jump frequency 2 | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 111$ |
| F01.18 | Jump frequency 2 <br> width | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 112$ |

Skip frequency is a function designed to prevent the drive run at resonance zone of mechanical system. At most 2 skip zones can be defined. See Fig.


Once parameters of skip zones are set, the output frequency of the drive would automatically get out of these skip zones even if the frequency reference is within these zones.

NOTE:
Output frequency of drive can normally pass through skip zones during Accel and Decel.

## Group F02 <br> Startup and Stop Control

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.00 | Run command channel | $0 \sim 4$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 200$ |

Select the run control command of the AC drive channel. The control command of the AC drive includes: Start-up, stop, forward, reverse, jogging and fault reset.

0: Keypad running command channel( "LOCAL/REMOT" light off)
Control run command through RUN, STOP/RESET and MF keys on control panel (set multifunction key s to JOG by F10.00). Refer to Chapter 4 about the operation of control keypad
1: Terminal running command channel("LOCAL/REMOT" LED is ON)
Control run command via DI terminals. Perform FORWARD and REVERSE by DI terminals. The Keypad STOP invalid.

2: Terminal running command channel("LOCAL/REMOT" LED is ON)
Control run command via DI terminals. Perform FORWARD and REVERSE by DI terminals. The Keypad STOP valid.

3: Communication run command channel( "LOCAL/REMOT" LED is FLASH)
Master device is able to control run command through built-in RS485 serial communication interface of drive.The Keypad STOP invalid.

4: Communication running command channel( "LOCAL/REMOT" LED is FLASH)
Master device is able to control run command through built-in RS485 serial communication interface of drive.The Keypad STOP valid.

Run command from control panel, terminals and communication can be switched by terminals"run command switched to control panel control", "run command switched to terminal control" and "run command switched to communication control".

Multifunction key S can be set to "run command sources shifted" key through parameter F10.00. When S key is pressed under this setting, run command will be shifted during control panel control, terminal control and communication control circularly.

Parameter Description

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F02.01 | Binding command <br> source to frequency <br> source | $000 \sim$ AAA | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 201$ |

This parameter defines the bundled combination of three run command sources and frequency reference sources with the purpose of facilitating simultaneous switching.

Refer to parameter F01.00 for details regarding above-mentioned sources of frequency reference.

Different run command sources can be bundled with the same frequency reference source.
The priority of frequency reference sources bundled with run command overrides F01.00~F01.05.

Ones:Binding keyboard command to frequency source
0 : No function
1: Keypad digital setting
2: Keypad potentiometer setting
3: Analog Al1 setting
4: Analog Al2 setting
5: Analog Al3 setting
6: High-speed pulse DI5 setting
7: Multi-speed running setting
8: Simple PLC program setting
9: PID control setting
A: Communication setting
Tens: Binding terminal command to frequency source
$0-9$, same as Ones
Hundreds:Binding communication command to frequency source
$0-9$, same as Ones

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02-02 | Rotation direction | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 202$ |

0: Runs at the default direction, the AC drive runs in the forward, FWD / REV LED is OFF.
1: Runs at the reverse direction. the AC runs in the reverse , FWD / REV LED is ON
Modify the function code to shift the rotation direction of the motor. This effect equals to the shifting the rotation direction by adjusting either two of the motor lines ( $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ ).
Note: When the function parameter come back to the default value, the motor's running direction will come back to the default state, too. In some cases it should be used with caution after commissioning if the change of rotation direction is disabled.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.03 | Start-up mode | $0 \sim 2$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 203$ |

This parameter takes effect during the process of transition from stop status to run status.

## 0 : From start frequency

When drive starts to run from stop status, it starts from start frequency F02.04 and keeps this frequency for a period of time set by F02.05, and then accelerated to frequency reference in accordance with the Accel method and time.

## 1: Start-up after speed tracing :

The AC drive automatically track the speed and direction of the motor for rotating the motor in smooth start.Apply to certain high inertia loads with rotation of the occasion when the starter motor rotor, like rotating fan, etc.

## 1: DC braking/Pre excitation start

To make the motor stop completely, the drive will perform DC braking with a certain period of time, as specified by F02.06,F02.07, then start from start frequency F02.04, keeping a period of time as specified by F02.05, and then accelerate to frequency reference.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.04 | Starting frequency <br> of direct start | $0.00 \sim 10.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\times$ | $0 \times 204$ |
| F02.05 | Retention time of the <br> starting frequency | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\times$ | $0 \times 205$ |

Start frequency is initial output frequency of drive start from stop status. Start frequency holding time is the continuous run time with start frequency. After this holding time, the drive will accelerate to set frequency. Usually appropriate start frequency and holding time assure the starting torque of heavy-duty load.
Provided that set frequency is lower than start frequency, drive output frequency is 0 Hz . Start frequency and start frequency holding time take effect at the moment of motor start, as well as the transfer between forward and reverse. Accel time excludes the holding time of start frequency.


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F02.06 | DC injection braking <br> level/ <br> Pre excitation level | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 206$ |
| F02.07 | DC injection braking <br> active time/ <br> Pre-excitation active <br> time | $0.0 \sim 1000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\times$ | $0 \times 207$ |

The AC drive will carry out DC injection braking level/Pre excitation level set before starting and it will speed up after the DC injection braking active time/Pre-excitation active time. If the time is set to 0 , the DC injection braking/Pre excitation is invalid.
The stronger the braking current, the bigger of the braking power. The DC injection braking level/Pre excitation level before starting means the percentage of the rated current of the AC drive.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.09 | Stop Mode | 0: Decelerate to stop <br> 1: Coast to stop | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 209$ |

0: Decelerate to stop: after the stop command because valid, the AC drive decelerates to decrease the output frequency, during the set time. When the frequency decrease to 0 Hz , the AC drive stop.

1: Coast to stop: after the stop command becomes invalid, the AC drive ceases the output immediately. And the load coasts to stop at the mechanical inertia.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.10 | Starting frequency <br> of DC braking | $0.00 \sim$ F01.07(Max. frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| F02.11 | Waiting time of <br> DC braking | $0.0 \sim 1000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 20 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| F02.12 | Stopping DC <br> braking current | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 20 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F02.13 | Stopping DC <br> braking time | $0.0 \sim 1000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 20 \mathrm{D}$ |

The starting frequency of stop braking: the AC drive will carry on stop DC braking when the frequency is arrived during the procedure of decelerating to stop.

The waiting time of stop braking: before the stop DC braking, the AC drive will close output and begin to carry on the DC braking after the waiting time. This function is used to avoid the overcurrent fault caused by DC braking when the speed is too high.
Stop DC braking current: the DC brake added. The stronger the current, the bigger the DC braking effect.
The braking time of stop braking: the retention time of $D C$ brake. If the time is 0 , the $D C$ brake is invalid. The AC drive will stop at the set deceleration time.

Parameter Description

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. <br> F02.14 Reverse disabled |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 0 : Reverse enabled

## 1: Reverse disabled

In some applications, reverse is likely to result in equipment damage. This parameter is used to prevent reverse running.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.15 | Dead time of <br> FWD/REV rotation | $0.0 \sim 3000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 20 \mathrm{~F}$ |

The dead time with 0 Hz output during the transition from forward to reverse, or from reverse to forward is indicated by letter "t" in Fig


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.16 | The protection of the <br> terminals command | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 210$ |

When the running commands are controlled by the terminal, the system will detect the state of the running terminal during powering on.
0 : The terminal running is invalid when powering on. Even the running command is detected to be valid during/powering on, the AC drive won't run and the system keeps in the protection state until the running command is canceled and enabled again.

1: The terminal running command is valid when powering on. If the running command is detected to be valid during powering, the system will start the AC drive automatically after the initialization.
Note: This function should be selected with cautions, or serious result may follow.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.17 | Reserved |  |  | 0 | $0 \times 211$ |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.19 | Energy braking <br> seclection | $0 \sim 1$ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 213$ |

## 0: Disabled

## 1: Enabled

When dynamic brake is enabled, the electric energy generated during Decel shall be converted into heat energy consumed by braking resistor, so as to attain rapid Decel. This brake method applies to brake of high-inertia load or the situations that require quick stop. In such a case, it is necessary to select appropriate dynamic braking resistor and brake chopper. The drives equal and below 30 kW are provided with a standard inbuilt brake chopper. Inbuilt brake chopper is optional for drives $37 \mathrm{~kW} \sim 75 \mathrm{~kW}$.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.20 | Energy braking <br> threshold voltage | $600.0 \sim 800.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 700 V | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 214$ |
| F02.21 | Brake use ratio | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 215$ |

Two parameters takes effect only to the drives with inbuilt brake chopper. If F02.19 is set to 1, when bus voltage of drive attains the value of F02.20, Energy brake shall perform. The energy shall be rapidly consumed through braking resistor. This value is used to regulate the brake effect of brake chopper.
F02.21 is used to adjust the duty ratio of the dynamic braking unit. The higher the value is, the higher the duty ratio of the braking unit is and the stronger the braking effect is. However, the voltage of the inverter bus during the braking process fluctuates greatly.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02.22 | The coefficient of <br> Magnetic flux braking | $0 \sim 200$ | 64 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 216$ |

When overexcitation brake is enabled in case of stop by Decel, the motor shall transform the electric energy generated during Decel into heat energy by increasing magnetic flux so as to attain rapid stop. If this parameter is enabled, the Decel time will be shortened. If over excitation brake is disabled, the Decel current of motor will decrease and the Decel time will be lengthened.

Note: the current version of the flux brake is only valid for VF control.

## Group F03 <br> Acc/Dec Parameters

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F03.00 | Acc-time 1 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model de pendent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x300 |
| F03.01 | Dec-time 1 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x301 |
| F03.02 | ACC time2 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x302 |
| F03.03 | DEC time2 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x303 |
| F03.04 | ACC time3 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x304 |
| F03.05 | DEC time3 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x305 |
| F03.06 | ACC time4 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x306 |
| F03.07 | DEC time4 | 0.0~6500.0s | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x307 |

Accel time means required time for drive to Accelerate to maximum frequency F01.07 from OHZ frequency;

Dccel time means required time for drive to Decelerate to OHZ frequency from maximum frequency F01.07 ;

These four types of Accel/Decel time can be selected through the ON/OFF combination of DI terminals "Accel/Decel time determinant 1" and "Accel/Decel time determinant 2". See Table.

| Terminal 2 | Terminal 1 | Dec/Acc time selection | Correspondence <br> parameters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OFF | OFF | Dec and Acc time 1 | F03.00/F03.01 |
| OFF | ON | Dec and Acc time 2 | F03.02/F03.03 |
| ON | OFF | Dec and Acc time 3 | F03.04/F03.05 |
| ON | ON | Dec and Acc time 4 | F03.06/F03.07 |

NOTE:
When the drive is running under simple PLC, the Accel time and Decel time are determined by simple PLC related parameters, not by the DI terminals. See Group F21 for details.
When Accel/Decel of broken-line style is selected, Accel/Decel time is automatically switched to Accel/Decel time 1 and 2 according to switching frequency (F03.10,F03.11). Under this circumstance, Accel/Decel time selection terminals are disabled.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F03.08 | Jogging ACC time | $0.0 \sim 6500.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 20.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 308$ |
| F03.09 | Jogging DEC time | $0.0 \sim 6500.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 20.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 309$ |

Accel time means required time for drive to Accelerate to maximum frequency F01.07 from 0 Hz frequency;
Dccel time means required time for drive to Decelerate to 0 Hz frequency from maximum frequency F01.07;

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F03.10 | Switching frequency <br> of ACC time 1, 2 | $0.00 \sim$ F01.07(Max. frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 30 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| F03.11 | Switching frequency <br> of DEC time 1, 2 | $0.00 \sim$ F01.07(Max. frequency) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 30 \mathrm{~B}$ |

This function selects acceleration/deceleration time according to running frequency range during drive running. This function is active only when motor 1 is selected and acceleration/ deceleration time is not switched over via external DI terminal.

During acceleration, if the running frequency is below F3.10, acceleration time 2 is selected. If it is above F3.10, acceleration time 1 is selected.

During deceleration, if the running frequency is above F3.11, deceleration time 1 is selected. If it is below F3.11, deceleration time 2 is selected


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F03.12 | ACC/DEC selection | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 30 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F03.13 | S curve start ratio | $0.0 \sim(100.0 \sim$ F03.14) $\%$ | $30.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 30 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F03.14 | S curve end ratio | $0.0 \sim(100.0 \sim$ F03.13) $\%$ | $30.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 30 \mathrm{E}$ |

F3. 12 set starting and running frequency mode selection.
0 : line type; the output frequency by line increment or decrement.
1: S curve type; output frequency by increases or decreases according of $S$ curve.
$S$ curve is generally used to relatively flat occasion for the start and stop the process, such as elevators, conveyor belt.


## Group F04 <br> V/F Control Group

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.00 | Motor 1V / F <br> curve setting | $0 \sim 3$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 400$ |
| F04.01 | V/F frequency 1 <br> of motor 1 | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F04.03}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\times$ | $0 \times 401$ |
| F04.02 | V/F Voltage 1 <br> of motor 1 | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ (motor1 rated voltage) | $0.0 \%$ | X | $0 \times 402$ |
| F04.03 | V/F frequency 2 <br> of motor 1 | F04.01~F04.05 | 25.00 Hz | $\times$ | $0 \times 403$ |
| F04.04 | V/F Voltage 2 <br> of motor 1 | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ (motor1 rated voltage) | $50.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 404$ |
| F04.05 | V/F frequency 3 <br> of motor 1 | F04.03~F02.02 <br> (motor1 rated frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\times$ | $0 \times 405$ |
| F04.06 | V/F Voltage 3 <br> of motor 1 | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ (motor1 rated voltage) | $100.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 406$ |

Set the relation between output voltage and output frequency of the drive when motor 1 is under V/f control.

## 0 : Straight line V/F curve

Applies to general constant-torque load. When drive output frequency is 0 , output voltage will be 0 , while when output frequency is rated frequency of motor, the output voltage would be rated voltage of motor.
1: Multi-dots V/F curve (determined by F04.01~F04.06)
Applies to spin drier, centrifuge, industrial washing machine and other special loads. When drive output frequency is 0 , output voltage will be 0 , while when output frequency is rated frequency of motor, the output voltage would be rated voltage of motor. What is different is this pattern can set 4 inflection points by F04.01~F04.06. See below Fig.

2: parabol power V/F curve
it apply to torque-dropped loads such as fans and water pumps. See Fig.

## 3: V/F separation

Output frequency and output voltage can be set separately. Frequency is set by the method as stated In Group F01. Output voltage Is set by F04.22. See F04.22 for details. This mode applies to variable-frequency power supply or torque motor control etc.
Note: $\mathrm{V} 1<\mathrm{V} 2<\mathrm{V} 3, \mathrm{f} 1<\mathrm{f} 2<\mathrm{f} 3$. Too high low frequency voltage will heat the motor excessively or cause damage. The AC drive may install when overcurrent of overcurrent protection.



| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.07 | Torque boost <br> of motor 1 | $0.0 \%$ (automatic torque boost) <br> $0.1 \% \sim 30.0 \%(M a n u a l ~ t o r q u e ~ b o o s t) ~$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 407$ |
| F04.08 | Frequency limit of <br> torque boost of motor1 | $0.00 \sim$ F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | X | $0 \times 408$ |

Torque boost to the output voltage for the features of low frequency torque. F04.07 is for the percentage of the rated motor voltage Vb . In practical application, torque boost should be selected according to the load. The bigger the load is, the bigger the boost is. Too bigger torque is inappropriate because the motor will run with over-magnetic,and the current of the AC drive will increase to raise the temperature of the AC drive and decrease the efficiency.
When the torque boost is set to $0.0 \%$, the $A C$ drive is automatic torque boost, and $A C$ drive interior will according to the motor stator resistance value and the actual running current to make compensation for stator resistance voltage.

F04.08 define a manual cut-off frequency of torque boost is relative to percentage of the motor rated frequency fb. Torque boost threshold: under the threshold, the torque boost is valid, but over the threshold, the torque boost is invalid.


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.09 | V/F oscillation suppres <br> sion gain of motor 1 | $0 \sim 100$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 409$ |

Under V/f control, speed and current oscillation is likely to occur due to load vibration, and may lead to system failure even over current protection. This is particularly obvious during noload or light-load applications. The appropriate setting of parameter values of F04.09 would effectively suppress speed and current oscillation. In many case it is not necessary to modify the default setting. Please make progressive change around default setting, since excessive setting will influence V/f control performance.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.22 | Voltage setting on V/F <br> separated pattern | $0 \sim 9$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 416$ |
| F04.23 | Keypad setting voltage | $0.0 \sim$ Motor rated voltage | 0.0 v | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 417$ |
| F04.24 | Voltage ACC time | $0.0 \sim 1000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 418$ |
| F04.25 | Voltage DEC time | $0.0 \sim 1000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 419$ |

This parameter is valid when F4.00 is set to 3
0: Keypad digital setting(F04.23)
1: Keypad potentiometer setting
2: Analog Al1 setting
3: Reserved
4: Reserved
5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting
6: Multi-step Freq running setting
7: Simple PLC program setting
8: PID control setting
9: Communication setting
Voltage ACC time of V/F separation indicates time required by voltage to rise from 0 to rated motor voltage.

Voltage DEC time of V/F separation indicates time required by voltage to decline from rated motor voltage to 0 .

Note:
F04.22 100.0\% of the set value corresponds to the rated voltage of the motor;
Please refer to the frequency source setting for details.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.26 | Automatic current limit <br> action selection | 0: Disable <br> 1: Enable | 1 | X | $0 \times 41 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| F04.27 | Automatic current limit | $50.0 \sim 200.0 \%$ | 150 | X | $0 \times 41 \mathrm{~B}$ |

During the AC drive in the accelerate operation, the load too large lead to international motor speed is lower than the increase rate of the output frequency. If without take measures, it will result in accelerated over-current fault and caused the drive trip.
Comparison the limit protection during the operation of the AC drive by detecting the output current and the current limit level F04.27, when the level exceeds the limit as well as in the acceleration running, the AC drive running steadily. If it constant speed operation, the AC drive drop-run. If it sustained over current limit level, the output frequency will continue to fall until to the lower limit frequency. When detected again the output current is below the current limit level, the continue to accelerate running.

F04. 26~F04. 27


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F04.30 | Over-voltage <br> stall protection | 0: Invalid <br> 1: Stall protection mode 1 | 1 | X | $0 \times 41 \mathrm{E}$ |
| F04.31 | Voltage protection <br> of over-voltage stall | $650.0 \mathrm{~V} \sim 800.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 720.0 V | X | $0 \times 41 \mathrm{~F}$ |

F04.30 Set Over-voltage stall protection mode
0 : Invalid
1: Stall protection mode 1
During the deceleration process of the AC drive, when the DC bus voltage exceeds the overvoltage stall protection voltage, the AC drive will gradually slow down the frequency drop with the voltage until the frequency drop stops and remains at the current operating frequency. After the bus voltage drops, the converter will continue to slow down.

Set overpressure stall protection point on F04.31


## Group F05 <br> Motor 1 Parameter Group

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F05.00 | Motor 1 type | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 500$ |

0: Ordinary asynchronous motor
1: AC drive motor
The major difference between ordinary motor and variable frequency motor lies in the handling of motor overload protection. Under low speed run, ordinary motor has poor heat dissipation,so motor overload protection shall be derated at low speed. Since fan-based heat dissipation of variable frequency motor is not affected by motor speed, low-speed overload protection is not necessarily derated.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| F05.01 | Rated power of <br> motor 1 | $0.1 \sim 1000.0 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Model de <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 501$ |
| F05.02 | Rated voltage of <br> motor 1 | $0 \sim 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 502$ |
| F05.03 | Rated current of <br> motor 1 | $0.1 \sim 6000.0 \mathrm{~A}$ | Model de <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 503$ |
| F05.04 | Rated frequency <br> of motor 1 | $0.01 \sim$ F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\times$ | $0 \times 504$ |
| F05.05 | Rated speed of <br> motor1 | 1~36000rpm | Model de <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 505$ |

The function parameter is used to set the asynchronous motor nameplate parameters. Regardless use the V/F control or vector control, in order to ensure the performance of control, it must be in accordance with the asynchronous motor nameplate parameter and set to the correct F05.01~F05.05 value. In addition, please be noted that, if the power of motor and AC drive standard fitness machine, the distribution power gap is too large (over two files of the power), that the control performance of the AC drive will significantly decreased as well. AC drive provides parameter auto-tuning function. Accurate parameter auto-tuning depends on proper setting of the motor nameplate parameters.
Note:Reset the motor rated power (F05.01), you can initialize F05. 02~F05. 10 motor parameters.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F05.06 | Stator resistance <br> of motor 1 | $0.001 \sim 65.535 \Omega$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 506$ |
| F05.07 | rotor resistance <br> of motor 1 | $0.001 \sim 65.535 \Omega$ | Model de <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 507$ |
| F05.08 | leakage inductance <br> of motor 1 | $0.01 \sim 655.35 \mathrm{mH}$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 508$ |
| F05.09 | Mutual inductance <br> of motor 1 | $0.01 \sim 655.35 \mathrm{mH}$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 509$ |
| F05.10 | Non-load current <br> of motor 1 | 0.1 A~F05.03 | Model de- <br> pendent | $\times$ | $0 \times 50 \mathrm{~A}$ |

F05.06 ~ F05.10 is asynchronous motor 1 identification parameters, these parameters are not showed in general motor nameplate, they need to obtain from AC drive's auto-tuning on motor parameters. Dynamic auto-tuning can acquire F05.06~F05.10 all the parameters, static auto-tuning only get 3 parameters of $\operatorname{F05.06\sim F05.08\text {,theotherparametersremainthe}}$ factory default value.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F05.26 | Motor 1 parameter <br> autotuning | $0 \sim 2$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 51 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## 0 : No operation

1: Rotation autotuning: Comprehensive motor parameter autotune. It is recommended to use rotation autotuning when high control accuracy is needed.

2: Static autotuning: It is suitable in the cases when the motor can not de-couple from the load. The antotuning for the motor parameter will impact the control accuracy.

## Group F06: <br> Motor 1 Vector Control Parameters

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.00 | Speed loop <br> proportional gain 1 | $1 \sim 100$ | 30 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 600$ |
| F06.01 | Speed loop <br> integral time 1 | $0.01 \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~s}$ | 5.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 602$ |
| F06.02 | Low switching <br> frequency | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F06.05}$ | 20 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 603$ |
| F06.03 | Speed loop <br> proportional gain 2 | $1 \sim 100$ | 1.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 604$ |
| F06.04 | Speed loop <br> integral time 2 | $0.01 \sim 10.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 10.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 605$ |
| F06.05 | High switching <br> frequency | F06.02~F01.07 (Max. frequency ) |  | 0.5 |  |

F06.00 to F06.05 are speed loop PI parameters.
If running frequency $\leq$ F06.02(Switchover frequency 1), PI parameters are F06.00 and F06.01.

If running frequency $\geq$ F06.05(Switchover frequency 2), PI parameters are F06.03 and F06.04.

If running frequency is between F06.02 and F06.05, PI parameters are obtained from linear switchover between two groups of PI parameters, as shown in Figure.


To improve the system response, increase the proportional gain or reduce the integral time. Remember to increase proportional gain first to ensure that the system does not oscillate, and then reduce integral time to ensure that the system has quick response and small overshoot.

NOTE:
Incorrect PI setting may cause large speed overshoots and a fast falling speed drop may cause an overvoltage on the DC bus.

Parameter Description

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.06 | ASR feedback input <br> filtering time | $0.000 \sim 0.100 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.015 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 606$ |

This parameter takes effect only when Motor control technique is FVC. You can improve motor stability by increasing F06.07. Be aware that this may slow dynamic response. Decreasing it will obtain quick system response but may lead to motor oscillation. Adjustment of this parameter is not required normally

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.07 | Current loop percentage coefficient KP1 | 0~60000 | Model de pendent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x607 |
| F06.08 | Current loop integral coefficient KI1 | 0~60000 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x608 |
| F06.09 | Current loop percentage coefficient KP2 | 0~60000 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x609 |
| F06.10 | Current loop integral coefficient KI2 | 0~60000 | Model dependent | $\bigcirc$ | 0x60A |

These function parameters are vector control current loop PI parameters. They are obtained frommotor auto-tuning. Adjustment of these parameter is not required normally.

The dimension of current loop integral regulator is integral gain rather than integral time. Very large current loop PI gain may lead to control loop oscillation. When current oscillation or torque fluctuation is great, decrease the proportional gain or integral gain.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F06.11 | Electric torque <br> upper limit setting <br> source selection | $0 \sim 6$ |  | Model de <br> pendent | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 60 \mathrm{~B}$ |

In the speed control mode, there are 6 ways to set the upper limit source of electric torque, which can be selected by F06.11.

0: Keypad digital setting(F06.13)
1: Keypad potentiometer setting
2: Analog Al1 setting
3:Reserved
4:Reserved
5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting
6: Communication setting
Note: Full range of values $1 \sim 6$ corresponds to the digital setting of F06.13.

Parameter Description

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.12 | Braking torque <br> upper limit setting <br> source selection | $0 \sim 6$ |  | Model de- <br> pendent | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 60 \mathrm{C}$ |

In the speed control mode, there are 6 ways to set the upper limit source of braking torque, which can be selected by F06.12.

0: Keypad digital setting(F06.14)
1: Keypad potentiometer setting
2: Analog Al1 setting
3: Reserved
4: Reserved
5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting
6: Communication setting
Note: Full range of values $1 \sim 6$ corresponds to the digital setting of F06.14.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.13 | Keypad digital setting <br> of electric torque | $0.0 \sim 200.0 \%$ ( Motor rated current ) | $150.0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \times 60 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F06.14 | Keypad digital setting <br> of braking torque | $0.0 \sim 200.0 \%$ ( Motor rated current ) | $150.0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \times 60 \mathrm{E}$ |

F06.11 is set as 0 : when the upper torque limit is set digitally, the upper torque full range of the electric state is set as F06.13.
F06.12 is set as 0 : when the upper limit of torque is set numerically, the upper full range of torque in power generation state is set as F06.14.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F06.15 | Torque limit coefficient <br> influx weakening | $50 \sim 200$ | 100 | 0 | $0 \times 60 \mathrm{~F}$ |

Under the pattern of SVC or FVC speed control, and when the drive is running at frequency higher than rated frequency (flux weakening zone), appropriate torque limit coefficient can effectively improve the performance of output torque and Accel/Decel characteristics.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| F06.16 | Compensation <br> coefficient of slip | $50 \% \sim 200 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 610$ |

This function improves control performance in SVC/FVC .
For FVC , it can adjust output current of the AC drive. Decrease this parameter gradually when a large rating AC drive is controlling a lightly loaded motor. Adjustment of this parameter is not required normally.

## Group F09:

## Torque Control Parameters

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F09.00 | Speed/Torque <br> control selection | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 900$ |

This function parameter determines whether the AC drive is in speed control or torque control.

0: Speed control

## 1: Torque control

The AC drive has two digital input functions related to torque control, function 42 "Speed control/Torque control" and function 43 "Torque control prohibited" . The two functions must be used together with parameter F09.00 to implement switchover between speed control and torque control.

When function 42 is enabled, the control mode is determined by setting of F09.00.
When function 42 is disabled, the control mode is reverse to setting of F09.00.
When function 43 is enabled, the AC drive always run in speed control no matter whether function 42 is enabled or disabled.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F09.01 | Torque setting source <br> in torque control | $0 \sim 6$ | 0 | 0 | $0 \times 901$ |
| F09.02 | Torque digital setting <br> in torque control | $-200.0 \% \sim 200.0 \%$ | $150.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 902$ |

These two function parameters select channel of setting torque reference in torque control.
0: Keypad digital setting(F09.02)
1: Keypad potentiometer setting
2: Analog Al1 setting
3: Reserved
4: Reserved
5: High-speed pulse DI5 setting

## 6: Communication setting

Torque reference is a relative value. 100.0\% corresponds to rated AC drive torque (can be viewed in F99.06). When torque reference is a positive value, the AC drive runs in forward direction. When torque reference is a negative value, the AC drive runs in reverse direction.

Parameter Description

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F09.03 | ACC time in <br> torque control | $0.00 \sim 650.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 903$ |
| F09.04 | DEC time in <br> torque control | $0.00 \sim 650.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 904$ |

These function parameters set acceleration/deceleration time in torque control to implement smooth change of motor speed. This helps to prevent problems such as big noise or too large mechanical stress caused by quick change of motor speed.

But in applications where rapid torque response is required, for example, two motors are used to drive the same load, you need to set these two parameters to 0.00 s.
For example, two motors drive the same load. To balance the load level of the two motors, set one drive as master in speed control and set the other as slave in torque control.

The slave will follow output torque of the master as its torque reference, which requires quick response to the master output torque. In this case, set acceleration/deceleration time of the slave in torque control to 0.00 s .

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F09.05 | Reserved | $0 \sim 6$ | 0 | 0 | $0 \times 905$ |
| F09.06 | Torque control forward <br> rotation upper limit <br> frequency keyboard <br> limit value | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07} \mathrm{(Max} .\mathrm{frequency} \mathrm{)}$ | 50.0 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 906$ |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F09.07 | Reserved | $0 \sim 6$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 907$ |
| F09.08 | Torque control reverse <br> rotation upper limit <br> frequency keyboard <br> limit value | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07} \mathrm{( } \mathrm{Max} .\mathrm{frequency} \mathrm{)}$ | 50.0 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 908$ |

## Group F10: <br> Keypad Operation and LED Display

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F10.00 | The key of S <br> function selection | $0 \sim 6$ | 1 | $\times$ | $0 \times 0 A 00$ |

## 0 : No function

1: Forward jog, Press $S$ key to begin the jogging FWD running.
2: Reverse jog, Press $S$ key to begin the jogging REV running.
3: Forward/reverse switchover, Press S to shift the displayed function code from right to left.
4: Run command sources shifted,
when F02.00 set as 0, S key command source switch is invalid.
when F00.01 set as 1 or 2(terminal), S key can achieve the switch between terminals and operation panels

When F00.01 set as 3 or 4(communication), S key can achieve the switch between communication and operation panels.

## 5: Clear the date of exact stop

Note:
When S key is used for forward/reverse switching (F10.00=3), the inverter will not remember the state after switching after power off.

When switching command channels using the $S$ key ( $F 10.00=4$ ), if $F 02.00$ is set to 0 , the $S$ key command source switch is invalid.When F02.00 is set to 1 or 2 (terminal), switch between terminal and operation panel can be achieved by $S$ key. When F02.00 sets bit 3 or 4 (communication), the switch between communication and operation panel can be realized through S key.
When S key is used to clear the data during the accurate stop process ( $\mathrm{F} 10.00=5$ ), it means that after pressing S key, the current count value, current length and current running time are all cleared 0 .

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F10.01 | Display parameter <br> setting 1 on run status | $0 \sim 65535$ | 53 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0$ A01 |

The F10.01 Parameter Setting Function Table

| Parameters | DEC | Parameters | DEC |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Running frequency ( Hz ON ) | $2^{0}=1$ | Setting frequency ( Hz flickering ) | $2^{1}=2$ |
| Bus voltage ( V ON ) | $2^{2}=4$ | Output voltage (V ON ) | $2^{3}=8$ |
| Output current ( A ON ) | $2^{4}=16$ | Motor speed(rpm ON) | $2^{5}=32$ |
| Output power ( \% ON ) | $2^{6}=64$ | Output torque (\% ON ) | $2^{7}=128$ |
| PID reference (\% ON ) | $2^{8}=256$ | PID feedback (\% ON ) | $2^{9}=512$ |
| DI terminal state | $2^{10}=1024$ | DO terminal state | $2^{11}=2048$ |
| Al1(V on) | $2^{12}=4096$ | Reserved | $2^{13}=8192$ |
| Reserved | $2^{14}=16384$ | Linear speed | $2^{15}=32768$ |

When the converter is running, the specified parameters in F10.01 need to be displayed. It is only necessary to add the decimal corresponding to all display parameters and fill in F10.01

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F10.02 | Display parameter <br> setting 2 on run status | $0 \sim 65535$ | 0 | 0 | $0 \times 0 A 02$ |

The F10.02 Parameter Setting Function Table

| Parameters | DEC | Parameters | DEC |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| PLC current segment number | $2^{0}=1$ | Pulse count value | $2^{1}=2$ |
| Length value | $2^{2}=4$ | Torque setting value (\% ON ) | $2^{3}=8$ |
| Pulse DI5 frequency | $2^{4}=16$ | Load speed | $2^{5}=32$ |
| IGBT temperature | $2^{6}=64$ | AC input voltage | $2^{7}=128$ |
| Encoder feedback speed | $2^{8}=256$ | Reserve |  |

When the converter is running, the specified parameters in F10.02 need to be displayed. It is only necessary to add the decimal corresponding to all display parameters and fill in F10.02

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F10.04 | Display parameter <br> setting on stop status | $0 \sim 65535$ | 7 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 A 04$ |

The F10.04 Parameter Setting Function Table

| Parameters | DEC | Parameters | DEC |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Setting frequency ( Hz flickering ) | $2^{0}=1$ | Motor speed(rpm ON) | $2^{1}=2$ |
| Bus voltage ( V ON ) | $2^{2}=4$ | AC input voltage (V ON ) | $2^{3}=8$ |
| DI terminal state | $2^{4}=16$ | DO terminal state | $2^{5}=32$ |
| PID reference (\% ON ) | $2^{6}=64$ | PID feedback (\% ON ) | $2^{7}=128$ |
| AI1(V on) | $2^{8}=256$ | Reserved | $2^{9}=512$ |
| Reserved | $2^{10}=1024$ | Length value | $2^{11}=2048$ |
| Pulse count value | $2^{12}=4096$ | PLC current segment number | $2^{13}=8192$ |
| Load speed | $2^{14}=16384$ | Pulse Di5 frequency | $2^{15}=32768$ |

When the converter is running, the specified parameters in F10.04 need to be displayed. It is only necessary to add the decimal corresponding to all display parameters and fill in F10.04

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F10.09 | Load speed <br> display coefficient | $0.001 \sim 65.000$ | 1.000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{A00}$ |
| F10.10 | Number of decimal <br> places for <br> loadspeed display | 0.Zero decimal point <br> 1.One decimal point <br> 2.Two decimal points <br> 3.Three decimal points | 0 | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{A0A}$ |  |

When the display of load speed is needed, the corresponding relationship between the output frequency of the AC drive and the load speed can be adjusted by F10.09, and the decimal number displayed in the load speed can be set by F10.10. With these two parameters, the user can match the display value of the load speed of the decimal point corresponding to the output frequency.

## Group F11 Digital Input Terminal Group

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modifi cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F11.00 | DI1 terminals function selection | 0 : No function <br> 1: Forward <br> 2: Reverse | 1 | $\times$ | 0x0B00 |
| F11.01 | DI2 terminals function selection | 4: Forward Jogging <br> 5: Reverse Jogging <br> 6: Coast to stop | 2 | $\times$ | 0x0B01 |
| F11.02 | DI3 terminals function selection | 8: External STOP terminal 2(DEC time4 <br> 9: Immediate DC injection braking <br> 10: DEC DC injection braking | 4 | $\times$ | 0x0B02 |
| F11.03 | DI4 terminals function selection | 12: Fault reset <br> 13: Shift the command 1 <br> 14: Shift the command 2 | 12 | $\times$ | 0x0B03 |
| F11.04 | D15 terminals function selection | 16: Terminal UP <br> 17: Terminal DOWN | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0B04 |
| F11.05 | D16 terminals function selection | key) adjustment <br> 19: Multi-step speed terminal 1 <br> 20: Multi-step speed terminal 2 | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0B05 |
| F11.06 | DI7 terminals function selection (extension card function) | 22: Multi-step speed terminal 4 <br> 23: PLC status reset <br> 24: PID parameters switching | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0B06 |
| F11.07 | D18 terminals function selection (extension card function | 25: Reserved <br> 26: PID action direction reverse <br> 27: PID pause <br> 28: Pulse input (valid only for DI5) | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0B07 |
| F11.08 | DI9 terminals function selection (extension card function) | 29: Swing pause <br> 30: Counter input <br> 31: Counter reset | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0B08 |
| F11.09 | DI10 terminals function selection (extension card function) | 33: Length reset <br> 34: Clear the current running time <br> 35: Reverse prohibited <br> 36: DEC/ACC time 1 <br> 37: DEC/ACC time 2 <br> 38: DEC/ACC disabling <br> 39: External fault input 1 <br> 40: External fault input 2 <br> 41: Reserved <br> 42: Speed control/Torque control switchover <br> 43: Torque control prohibited | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0B09 |


| Terminal Function Explained in Details |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Setting <br> Value | Function | Instruction |\(\left|$$
\begin{array}{l}\text { No function }\end{array}
$$ \begin{array}{l}Even if there is a signal input, the AC drive remain the same. <br>

Unused terminal was set to NO Function to prevent the wrong <br>

action.\end{array}\right|\)| 0 | Forward rotation <br> operation |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Reverse rotation <br> operation |
| Through the external terminal to control the AC drive forward and |  |
| reverse running. |  |


| Setting <br> Value | Function | Instruction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 14 | Shift the <br> command 2 | Terminal set for this function is used to perform switchover <br> between terminal control and communication control. <br> If command source is terminal control, the AC drive switches over <br> to communication control after the terminal becomes ON. |  |  |
| 15 | Shift frequency <br> command | The terminal set for this function is used to perform switchover <br> between two frequency reference setting channels according to <br> setting in F01.04. |  |  |
| 16 | Terminal UP | The terminals selecting these two functions are used for increment <br> and decrement when frequency reference is input via external DI |  |  |
| terminal, or when frequency source is digital setting. |  |  |  |  |


| Setting Value | Function | Instruction |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | Clear the current running time | Clear the running time this time. |  |  |  |
| 35 | Reverse prohibited | When terminal set for this function becomes on, reverse running of the AC drive is prohibited. It is the same as function of F02.14 |  |  |  |
| 36 | Dec /Acc time 1 | Through the combination of these two terminals to select 4 groups of acceleration and deceleration time: |  |  |  |
|  |  | Terminal 2 | Terminal 1 | Dec/Acc time selection | Correspondence parameters |
|  |  | OFF | OFF | Dec and Acc time 1 | F03.00/F03.01 |
| 37 | Dec/ Acc time2 | OFF | ON | Dec and Acc time 2 | F03.02/F03.03 |
|  |  | ON | OFF | Dec and Acc time 3 | F03.04/F03.05 |
|  |  | ON | ON | Dec and Acc time 4 | F03.06/F03.07 |
| 38 | Dec/Acc disabling | To ensure that the AC drive is not affected by external signals (except for the shutdown command), to maintain the current output frequency. |  |  |  |
| 39 | External fault input 1 | When the external fault signal sent to the AC drive, the AC drive display fault and shut down. |  |  |  |
| 40 | External fault input 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Reserved | Reserved |  |  |  |
| 42 | Speed control/ Torque control switchover | This function enables the AC drive to switch over between speed control and torque control. <br> When terminal set for this function becomes off, the AC drive runs in the mode set in F09.00. <br> When terminal set for this function becomes on, the AC drive switches over to the other control mode. |  |  |  |
| 43 | Torque control prohibited | When the terminal set for this function becomes on, torque control is disabled and the AC drive enters speed control. |  |  |  |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F11.10 | Filtering time of digital <br> input terminal | $0.000 \sim 1.000 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.010 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{B0A}$ |

Setting DI1~DI10 terminal sampling filter time. In the large disturbance conditions, this parameter should be increased to prevent misuse.


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F11.11 | DI active mode <br> selection 1 | $00000 \sim 11111$ | 00000 | X | 0x0B0B |
| F11.12 | Reserved |  |  | $X$ | $0 \times 0 B 0 \mathrm{C}$ |

These two function parameters set active mode of DI terminals.

## 0 : High level active

If a high level voltage is applied to DI terminal, the DI signal will be seen as active. That is, the DI terminal becomes active when being connected with COM, and inactive when being disconnected from COM.

## 1: Low level active

If a low level voltage is applied to DI terminal, the DI signal will be seen as active. That is, the DI terminal becomes active when being disconnected from COM, and inactive when being connected with COM.

| F11.11 sets the polarity selection for DI1~DI5 |  | F11.12 sets the polarity selection for DI5~DI10 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ones:DI1 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic | Ones:DI6 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic |
| Tens:DI2 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic | Tens:DI7 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic |
| Hundreds:DI3 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic | Hundreds:DI8 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic |
| Thousand:DI4 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic | Thousand:DI9 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic |
| Ten thousand:DI5 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic | Ten thousand:DI10 | 0:Positive logic <br> 1:Negative logic |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F11.13 | Terminals control <br> running mode | $0 \sim 3$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 0 B 0 \mathrm{D}$ |

This parameter defines four different modes of controlling the operation of the inverter via the external terminal.

## 0 : Two-line running mode

This mode is the most commonly used one. The forward/reverse rotation of the motor is decided by the commands of FWD and REV terminals .

| K1 | K2 | Running Command |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | Stop |
| 1 | 0 | Forward Rotation |
| 0 | 1 | Reverse Rotation |
| 1 | 1 | Stop |



Two-line Running

## 1:Two-line running mode

When this mode is adopted, REV is enabled terminal . The direction is determined by the status of FWD .

| K1 | K2 | Running Command |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | Stop |
| 1 | 0 | Forward Rotation |
| 1 | 1 | Reverse Rotation |
| 0 | 1 | Stop |



Two-line Running 2
2: Three-line running mode
In this mode, DIn is enabled terminal, and the direction is controlled by FWD and REV respectively. However, the pulse is enabled by disconnecting the signal of DIn terminal when the inverter stops .


SB1: Stop button
SB2:Forward rotation button
SB3:Reverse rotation button

Three-line Running Mode 1

## 3: Three-line running mode

In this mode, DIn is enabled terminal, and the running command is given by FWD(pulse enabled), while the direction is determined by the status of REV .Stop command is performed by disconnecting the DIn signal .

| K | Running Direction Selection |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | Forward Rotation |
| 1 | Reverse Rotation |

SB1: Stop button
SB2: Running button


Three-line Running Mode 2

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F11.14 | Terminal UP/DOWN <br> rate | $0.001 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 65.000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 1.000 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{BOE}$ |

This parameter is used to set the step size of frequency adjustment UP/DOWN. The step size is defined as frequency change per second.

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F11.15 | Switch-on delay <br> of D11 terminal | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | X | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{BOF}$ |
| F11.16 | Switch-off delay <br> of DI1 terminal | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | X | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~B} 10$ |
| F11.17 | Switch-on delay <br> of DI2 terminal | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | X | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~B} 11$ |
| F11.18 | Switch-off delay <br> of DI2 terminal | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | X | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~B} 12$ |
| F11.19 | Switch-on delay <br> of D13 terminal | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | X | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~B} 13$ |
| F11.20 | Switch-off delay <br> of DI3 terminal | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | X | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~B} 14$ |

Function Code defines the programmable input terminal's corresponding delay time during the level changing from the starting period to disconnected.


## Group F12 <br> Digital Output Terminal Group

| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F12.00 | HDO output | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 00$ |

0 : Open collector pole high speed pulse output
(See F15.02 for detailed information of the related function)
1: Open collector pole output
( See F12.02 for detailed information of the related function)

| Function code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F12.01 | DO1 output | 0~37 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C01 |
| F12.02 | Reserved |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C02 |
| F12.03 | Relay T1 output |  | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C03 |
| F12.04 | Reserved |  | 7 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C04 |
| F12.05 | Reserved |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C05 |

Output Terminal Detail Introduction

| Setting <br> Value | Function | Instruction |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | Invalid | Output terminal without any function |
| 1 | In operation | When the AC drive in operation, there is frequency output, <br> output ON signal. |
| 2 | Forward rotation <br> operation | When the AC drive in forward operation, there is frequency <br> output, output ON signal. |
| 3 | Reverse rotation <br> operation | When the AC drive in reverse operation, there is frequency <br> output, output ON signal. |
| 4 | Jogging operation | When the AC drive in jogging operation, there is frequency <br> output, output ON signal. |
| 5 | Zero-speed running | When the AC drive output frequency and the given frequency <br> are zero, output ON signal. |
| 6 | Ready for operation | The main circuit and control circuit power supply is set, AC drive <br> protection function does not work, when AC drive is in operation <br> state, output ON signal. |
| 7 | AC drive fault | When the AC drive failure, output ON signal. |


| Setting Value | Function | Instruction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | AC drive overload pre-alarming | Terminal set for this function becomes on 10s before the AC drive performs overload protection. |
| 9 | Motor overload pre-alarming | The AC drive judges motor overload pre-warning according to pre warning threshold before performing overload protection. If this threshold is exceeded, terminal set for this function becomes on. For motor overload parameters, see descriptions of F29.02~F29.06 |
| 10 | Underload per-alarming | When the AC drive load in the lower warning point, and warning time is over, output ON signal. Refer to the function code F29.07 $\sim$ F29.11 for details. |
| 11 | Frequency arrival | The operating frequency of the AC drive is within a certain range of the target frequency and outputs ON signal. <br> Reference function code F12.17 detailed instructions. |
| 12 | Upper limit frequency arrival | When the operating frequency reaches the upper limit frequency, output ON signal. |
| 13 | Lower limit frequency arrival | When running frequency reaches frequency lower limit, terminal set for this function becomes on. When the AC drive is in stop status, terminal set for this function becomes off. |
| 14 | Frequency detection FDT1 | Reference function code F12.18~F12.19 detailed instructions. |
| 15 | Frequency detection FDT2 | Reference function code F12.20~F12.21 detailed instructions. |
| 16 | Any frequency 1 arrival | Please refer to function code F12.22~F12.23 for details. |
| 17 | Any frequency 2 arrival | Please refer to function code F12.24~F12.25 for details. |
| 18 | Reserved |  |
| 19 | Completion of Simple PLC stage | When the current phase of the simple PLC complete operation, output signal. |
| 20 | Completion of Simple PLC Circle | When the simple PLC complete a cycle, output signal. |
| 21 | PID sleeping | When the AC drive enters PID sleep state, output ON signal |
| 22 | Any Current 1 arrival | Please refer to function code F12.28~F12.29 for details. |
| 23 | Any Current 2 arrival | Please refer to function code F12.30~F12.312 for details. |
| 24 | Reserved | Reserved |
| 25 | Setting count value arrival | When the value of the test over F20.08 set value, output ON signal. |
| 26 | Defined count value arrival | When the value of the test over F20.09 set value, output ON signal. |


| Setting Value | Function | Instruction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | Setting length attained | When the actual length of the test is over the length of the F20.05 set, output ON signal. |
| 28 | Reserved | Reserved |
| 29 | Setting Running time arrival | When the total running time of the AC drive over F20.10 set time , output ON signal. |
| 30 | MODBUS communications virtual terminal output | Output signal is set according to the setting value of MODBUS, 1 for ON signal, 0 for OFF signal. |
| 31 | Output DI1 | Output DI1 state |
| 32 | Output DI2 | Output DI2 state |
| 33 | Limit the output Di1 | When the DI1 terminal is effective, the output terminal will be effective immediately. After the corresponding disconnect delay time of the set terminal, the output terminal will be invalid. |
| 34 | Ai1 input limit exceeded | Terminal set for this function becomes on when Al1 input is larger than value set in F12.33 (Al1 input voltage upper limit) or smaller than value set in F12.32 (Al1 input voltage lower limit). |
| 35 | Reserved | Reserved |
| 36 | PID feedback offline | Reference function code F19.27~F19.29 detailed instructions. |
| 37 | Motor overheat warning | Terminal set for this function becomes on when motor temperature reaches value set in F29.24 (Motor overheat pending threshold). You can view motor temperature by using F99.33. |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F12.06 | Polarity of output <br> terminals | $00000 \sim 11111$ | 00000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 06$ |

This function parameter sets active mode of terminals DO1,HDO, T1, T2, and T3.

## 0 : Positive logic

Digital output terminal becomes active when being connected with COM, and inactive when being disconnected from COM.

## 1: Negative logic

Digital output terminal becomes active when being disconnected from COM, and inactive when being connected with COM.

| F12.06 sets the polarity selection for Output |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ones:DO1 | 0:Positive logic | 1:Negative logic |
| Tens:Reserved | 0:Positive logic | 1:Negative logic |
| Hundreds:T1 | 0:Positive logic | 1:Negative logic |
| Thousand:Reserved | 0:Positive logic | 1:Negative logic |
| Ten thousand:Reserved | 0:Positive logic | 1:Negative logic |


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F12.07 | DO1 switch-on <br> delay time | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C07}$ |
| F12.08 | DO1 switch-off <br> delay time | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C08}$ |
| F12.09 | Reserved | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 09$ |
| F12.10 | Reserved | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{COA}$ |
| F12.11 | T1 switch-on <br> delay time | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{COB}$ |
| F12.12 | T1 switch-off <br> delay time | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{Coc}$ |
| F12.13 | Reserved | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{COD}$ |
| F12.14 | Reserved | $0.0 \sim 3600.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{COE}$ |

Function Code defines the programmable input terminal's corresponding delay time during the level changing from the starting period to disconnected.


| Function <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| F12.17 | Frequency arrival <br> detection value | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{Cl11}$ |

When the output frequency is among the positive or negative detection range of the set frequency, the multi-function digital output terminal will output the signal of "frequency arrival", see the diagram below for detailed information:


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F12.18 | FDT1 frequency <br> detection value | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 12$ |
| F12.19 | FDT1 frequency <br> detection hysteresis | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 13$ |
| F12.20 | FDT2 frequency <br> detection value | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 14$ |
| F12.21 | FDT2 frequency <br> detection hysteresis | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 15$ |

When the output frequency exceeeds the corresponding frequency of FDT frequency detection value, the multi-function digital output terminals will output the signal of "frequency detect FDT" until the output frequency decreases to a value lower than(FDTfrequency detection hysteresis)the corresponding frequency, the signal is invalid. Below is the ware form diagram:


| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F12.22 | Detection of any frequency 1 | 0.00Hz~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C16 |
| F12.23 | Detection width of any frequency 1 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (Max. frequency) | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C17 |
| F12.24 | Detection of any frequency 2 | 0.00Hz~F01.07(Max. frequency) | 50.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0C18 |
| F12.25 | Detection width of any frequency 2 | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (Max. frequency) | 0 | $\times$ | 0x0C19 |

The drive provides two groups of frequency detection parameters for the digital output functions 16 and 17 . When the output frequency is in the range of the detection width, the digital output terminal set for function 16 or 17 becomes on.


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F12.28 | Any current <br> reaching 1 value | $0.0 \% \sim 300.0 \%$ (Motor rated current) | $100.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F12.29 | Any current <br> reaching 1 amplitude | $0.0 \% \sim 300.0 \%$ (Motor rated current) | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C1D}$ |
| F12.30 | Any current <br> reaching 2 value | $0.0 \% \sim 300.0 \%$ (Motor rated current) | $100.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C1E}$ |
| F12.31 | Any current <br> reaching 2 2 amplitude | $0.0 \% \sim 300.0 \%$ (Motor rated current) | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ |

The drive provides two groups of current detection level and width.
If output current of the AC drive reaches the width, digital output terminals set for functions 22 and 23 become on.


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F12.32 | Al1 input voltage <br> lower limit | $0.0 \mathrm{~V} \sim \mathrm{~F} 12.33$ | 3.0 V | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 20$ |
| F12.33 | Al1 input upper <br> limit voltage | F12.32~10.00V | 7.0 V | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C} 21$ |

These two functiomn parameters indicate whether Al1 input voltage is in the setting range. If Al1 input is larger than F12.33 or smaller than F12.32, digital output terminal set for function 34 becomes on.

## Group F14

Analog Curve And Pulse Input Setting Function Group

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14.00 | Lower limit of Al1 | 0.00V ~ F14.02 | 0.00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E00 |
| F14.01 | Corresponding setting of the lower limit of Al1 | -100.0\% 100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E01 |
| F14.02 | Ai1 inflexion 1 input | F14.00~F14.04 | 3.00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E02 |
| F14.03 | Corresponding percentage of Al1 inflexion 1 input | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 30.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E03 |
| F14.04 | Ai1 inflexion 2 input | F14.02~F14.06 | 6.00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E04 |
| F14.05 | Corresponding percentage of Al1 inflexion 2 input | -100.0\% 100.0\% | 60.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E05 |
| F14.06 | Upper limit of Al1 | F14.04~10.00V | 10.00 V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E06 |
| F14.07 | Corresponding setting of the upper limit of Al1 | -100.0\% 100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E07 |
| F14.08 | Ai1 input filter time | 0.00s~10.00s | 0.100s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E08 |

Description of input value of Ai1:
With regard to Al1, $-100 \%$ corresponds to 0 V or 0 mA , while $100 \%$ corresponds to 10 V or 20mA.(Switch by jumper)

Ai1 curve is a broken line with two inflection points. Diagram of AI curve is shown as below:

F14.08 define the filtering time of analog input terminals Al1. Long filtering time results in strong immunity from interference but slow response, while short filtering time brings rapid response but weak immunity from interference.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14.27 | Al lower than Min. <br> input setting selection | $000 \sim 111$ | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{E} 1 \mathrm{~B}$ |

When analog input voltage is below the value of F14.00,F14.09,F14.18, the AC drive uses the minimum value or $0.0 \%$, determined by the setting of F 14.27 .

| F14.27 SETS THE AI LOWER |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Ones:Al1 | 0: Corresponding percentage of min. input; $1: 0.0 \%$ |  |
| Tens:Reserved | $0:$ Corresponding percentage of min. input; $1: 0.0 \%$ |  |
| Hundreds:Reserved | 0: Corresponding percentage of min. input; $1: 0.0 \%$ |  |


| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14. 28 | Lower limit frequency of pulse DI5 | 0.00KHz~F14.30 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.00 \\ & \mathrm{KHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1C |
| F14. 29 | Corresponding setting of lower limit frequency of pulse DI5 | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1D |
| F14. 30 | Upper limit frequency of pulse DI5 | F14.28~100.00KHz | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & \mathrm{KHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1E |
| F14. 31 | Corresponding setting of upper limit frequency of pulse DI5 | -100.0\%~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E1F |
| F14. 32 | Input filter time of pulse DI5 | 0.00s~10.00s | 0.10s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0E20 |

When digital input terminal DI5 receives pulse signal as frequency reference, the relation between input pulse signal and set frequency is defined by curves set by F14.28~F14.32. F14.28 and F14.30 represent the range of DI input pulse frequency, 100 kHz at maximum.

F14.29 and F14.31 are the set values of frequency that corresponds to DI input pulse frequency:100\% corresponds to positive maximum frequency while - $100 \%$ corresponds to negative maximum frequency.

default curve

## Group F15 <br> Analog Curve And Pulse Output Setting Function Group

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F15.00 | AO1 output | 0~14 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F00 |
| F15.01 | Reserved |  | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F01 |
| F15.02 | DO output |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F02 |

These parameters select the function of the pulse output terminal and the two analog output terminals. The pulse output frequency range of the DO terminal is 0.01 kHz to F 15.14 (Max. DO output frequency). F15.14 must be set in the range of 0.01 to 100.00 kHz .
The output range of AO 1 is 0 to 10 V or 0 to 20 mA .
The functions of the three terminals are listed in the following table.
The Output Range Description of Analog Quantity or High Speed Pulse

| Setting Value | Function | Instruction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Running frequency | 0~Maximum output frequency(Corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 1 | Set frequency | 0~Maximum output frequency(Corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 2 | Output current | The motor rated current 0~2 times (corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 3 | Output voltage | The AC drive rated voltage 0~1.5 (corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 4 | High speed pulse Di5 input value | 0.00~100.00kHz(corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 5 | Analog Al1 input value | 0~10V/0~20mA(corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 6 | Reserved |  |
| 7 | Reserved |  |
| 8 | Length | 0 to max. set length(corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 9 | Count value | 0 to max. count value (corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 10 | Running time | 0 to max. Running time(corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 11 | Output torque | The rated torque 0~2 times(corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 12 | Output power | The rated power 0~2 times(corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 13 | communications reference | 0.0\% $100.0 \%$ (corresponding to 0~100\%) |
| 14 | Keypad potentiometer setting | 0~10V (corresponding to 0~100\%) |


| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F15.03 | Lower output limit of AO1 | 0.0\% $\sim 15.05$ | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F03 |
| F15.04 | Corresponding AO1 output of lower limit | 0.00V~10.00V | 0.00V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F04 |
| F15.05 | Upper output limit of AO1 | F15.03~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F05 |
| F15.06 | The corresponding AO1 output of upper limit | 0.00V~10.00V | 10.00V | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F06 |
| F15.07 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F07 |
| F15.08 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F08 |
| F15.09 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0F09 |
| F15.10 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0FOA |
| F15.11 | Lower output limit of DO | 0.0\% ~F15.13 | 0.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | OxOFOB |
| F15.12 | Corresponding DO output of lower limit | $0.00 \sim 100.00 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 0.00Hz | $\bigcirc$ | OxOFOC |
| F15.13 | Upper output limit of DO | F15.11~100.0\% | 100.0\% | $\bigcirc$ | 0x0FOD |
| F15.14 | Corresponding DO output of upper limit | 0.00~100.00kHz | $\begin{gathered} 100.00 \\ \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\bigcirc$ | OxOFOE |

The above function codes define the corresponding relationship between the output value and the analog output, when the output value over the external of the setting maximum output or minimum output rang, calculate by the upper limit output or lower output.
The current output is analog output, 1 mA is equivalent to 0.5 V voltage.
In different applications the $100 \%$ of the output value is different from the corresponding analog output, please refer to the above analog or high speed pulse output range table.


## Group F16 AI/AO Correction Group

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F16.00 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1000 |
| F16.01 | Al1 measured voltage1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1001 |
| F16.02 | Al1 display voltage1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1002 |
| F16.03 | Al1 measured voltage2 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1003 |
| F16.04 | Al1 display voltage 2 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1004 |
| F16.05 | Al2 measured voltage1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1005 |
| F16.06 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1006 |
| F16.07 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1007 |
| F16.08 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1008 |
| F16.09 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1009 |
| F16.10 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100A |
| F16.11 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100B |
| F16.12 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100C |
| F16.13 | AO1 measured voltage 1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100D |
| F16.14 | AO1 display voltage 1 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100E |
| F16.15 | AO1 measured voltage 2 | 0.000V~10.000V |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x100F |
| F16.16 | AO1 display voltage 2 | $0.000 \mathrm{~V} \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1010 |
| F16.17 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1011 |
| F16.18 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1012 |
| F16.19 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1013 |
| F16.20 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1014 |

Take the correction of AI1 as an example:
1)First set F16.00 to 1 to correct the Al1 channel. After setting 1 , the parameter is automatically cleared.
2)Observe the voltage value of the Al1 input through F99.12, record the displayed value and the measured value of the two points that need to be collected in turn, and then subparameter input into parameters F16.01~F16.04, the correction of Al1 can be completed.
3)The AO correction method is the same as the enumerated Al1 method.

## Group F18 <br> Serial Communication Function Group

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F18.00 | Local communication <br> address | $0 \sim 247$ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1200$ |


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F18.01 | Communication <br> baud rate |  | 45 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1201$ |

This parameter is used to set transmission speed between host computer and AC drive.
Note that baud rate of host computer must be the same as that of AC drive. Otherwise, communication shall fail. The higher baud rate is, the faster communication will be.

Ones:
9: 115200 BPS
Modbus Communication baud rate
0: 300 BPS
1: 600 BPS
2: 1200 BPS
3: 2400 BPS
4: 4800 BPS
5: 9600 BPS
6: 19200 BPS
7: 38400 BPS
8: 57600 BPS

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F18.02 | Data format symbol | $0 \sim 3$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1202$ |

0: No check (8-N-2)
1: Even parity check (8-E-1)
2: Odd parity check (8-O-1)
3: No check, data format (8-N-1)

## Note:

PC with the data format converter setting must be consistent, otherwise, communication is impossible.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F18.03 | Answer delay | $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 2 ms | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1203$ |

This parameter sets interval between AC drive completing receiving data and AC drive sending data to host computer. If response delay is shorter than system processing time, system processing time shall prevail. If response delay is longer than system processing time, system sends data to host computer only after response delay is up.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F18.04 | Fault time of com- <br> munication overtime | $0.0 s \sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1204$ |

When the function code is set to 0.0 , the communication timeout parameter is invalid.
When the function code is set to a non-zero value, if a communication with the next communication interval exceeds communication overtime time, the system will report "Communcation Fault" (E.CE).
Typically, it will be set to inactive. If continuous communication system, setting this parameter can monitor the communication status.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F18.06 | Current resolution <br> readby communication | $0: 0.01 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> $1: 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1206$ |

This parameter is used to set unit of output current read by communication.

## Group F19 PID Control Group

| Funtion <br> code | Name |  | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Add. |  |  |  |  |  |
| F19.00 | PID reference source | $00 \sim 86$ | 01 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1300$ |

## Ones:

PID reference source.
0: Keypad potentiometer setting
1: PID digital setting(F19.02)
2: Al1
3:Reserved
4:Reserved
5: Pulse DI5
6: Communication setting
Tens:
PID feedback source.
0 : Al1
1: Reserved
2: Reserved
3: Reserved
4: Reserved
5: Reserved
6: Reserved
7: Pulse DI5
8: Communication setting

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.01 | PID range | $0 \sim 65535$ | 1000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1301$ |

The PID range is a dimensionless unit used to display a given AND feedback PID.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.02 | PID digital 1 setting | $0 \sim$ F19.01 | 500 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1302$ |
| F19.03 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1303$ |

Set this parameter when F19.00's ones is set to 1.PID setting is determined through this parameter, and the range is $0 \sim$ PID range (F19.01).

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.04 | PID operation direction | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1304$ |

0: PID output is positive: When the feedback signal exceeds the PID given value, the output frequency of the AC drive will decrease to balance the PID. For example, the strain PID control during warpup.

1: PID output is negative: When the feedback signal is stronger than the PID given value, the output frequency of the AC drive will increase to balance the PID. For example, the strain PID control during warpdown.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.05 | Proportional gain(P1) | $0.00 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1305$ |
| F19.06 | Intergal time(I1) | $0.00 \sim 100.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 2.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1306$ |
| F19.07 | Differential time(D1) | $0.000 \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.000 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1307$ |

Process PID is provided with two groups of proportion, integral and derivative parameters set by F19.05~F9.07 are the first group of parameters.F19.13~F19.15 are the second group of parameters. They are toggled through the function code DI terminal function 24 "PID parameter switch"

Proportional gain P1: dynamic response of the system can be quickened by increasing proportional gain P1. However, excessive P1 value would bring about system oscillation. Only proportional gain control cannot eliminate steady state error.
Integration time 11: dynamic response of the system can be quickened by reducing integration time I1. However, excessively small I1 value would result in serious system overshooting and may easily bring about oscillation. Integral control can be used to eliminate steady state error but is unable to control sharp changes.
Derivative time D1: it can predict the change trend of offset and thus can rapidly respond to the change, improving dynamic performance. However, this is vulnerable to interference. Please use derivative control with caution.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.08 | PID offse limit | $0.00 \sim 50.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1308$ |

The output of PID system is the maximum deviation relative to close loop reference. As shown in the diagram below, PID adjustor stops to work during the deviation limit. Set the function properly to adjust the accuracy and stability of the system.

Parameter Description

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.09 | PID differential limit | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1309$ |

F19.09 applies a limit to PID differential output as a large output can cause excessive system oscillation.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F19.10 | PID reference <br> change time | $0.00 \sim 650.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 130 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| F19.11 | PID feedback <br> filter time | $0.00 \sim 60.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 130 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| F19.12 | PID output filter time | $0.00 \sim 60.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 130 \mathrm{C}$ |

F19.10 sets time it takes PID reference to change from $0.0 \%$ to $100.0 \%$. PID reference changes linearly based on the time set in this parameter, reducing negative impact of sudden PID reference change.
F19.11 filters the PID feedback, which helps to lower interference on PID feedback but slows system response performance.
F19.12 filters the PID output frequency, which helps to drop off mutation of the AC drive output frequency but slows system response performance.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.13 | Proportional gain(P2) | $0.00 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 130 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F19.14 | Intergal time(I2) | $0.00 \sim 100.00 \mathrm{~s}$ | 2.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 130 \mathrm{E}$ |
| F19.15 | Differential time(D2) | $0.000 \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.000 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 130 \mathrm{~F}$ |

Process PID is provided with two groups of proportion, integral and derivative parameters set by F19.05~F9. 07 are the first group of parameters.F19.13~F19.15 are the second group of parameters. They are toggled through the function code DI terminal function 24 "PID parameter switch"

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.16 | Upper limit Freq <br> when opposite to <br> rotary set direction | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07} \mathrm{(max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1310$ |

In some cases, only when the PID output frequency is negative (REV), the PID can control the quantitative and feedback to the same state, but too high reversal frequency is not allowed in some cases, F19.16 is used to determine the upper limit of the reversal frequency.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.17 | PID Preset Value | $0.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1311$ |
| F19.18 | PID Preset Value <br> Keeping time | $0.0 \sim 650.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.00 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1312$ |

PID does not make adjustment when the drive starts its running, but outputs the value set by F19.17 and maintains the holding time set by F19.18, then starts PID adjustment. When F19.18 is set to 0, PID initial value is disabled. This function makes PID adjustment get into stable status fast.


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.19 | PID Hibernate <br> Frequency | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07} \mathrm{(max}. \mathrm{frequency)}$ | 0.0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1313$ |
| F19.20 | PID Hibernate <br> Delay Time | $0.0 \sim 6500.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 30.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1314$ |

When the PID output frequency is less than the PID Hibernate frequency setted by F19.19, after the PID hibernate delay time setted by F19.20, AC drive will enter into the hibernate status and stop by the way of coasting to stop
Select 21 as the output teminal function(AC drive was in hibernation status), AC drive will come into the hiberation status, Output terminals can be used to output.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.21 | PID Awaken Value | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1315$ |
| F19.22 | PID Awaken <br> Value delay time | $0.0 \sim 6500.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.5 S | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1316$ |

When AC drive is in sleeping state, PID feedback value $\leqslant$ (PID given valueXF19.21), with the delay time of PID Awaken Values which is set by F19.22, the AC drive will be awakened and restart.


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F19.27 | Detection value <br> of feedback offline | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 131 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| F19.28 | Detection time <br> of feedback offline | $0.0 \sim 6500.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 131 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F19.29 | PID feedback offline <br> processing | $0 \sim 2$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 131 \mathrm{D}$ |

When PID feedback is lower than F19.27 and last F19.28 setting detection time, The ac drive enters dormancy state. The next action of the AC drive is set by parameter F19.29
0 : Alarm E.PID and stop freely
1: Alarm E.PID and stop according to the stop mode(F02.09)
2: No alarm and continue to run
Note: The inverter can set the output terminal function 36 "PID disconnected signal output" to output feedback disconnected signal.

## Group F20 <br> Swing Frequency, Fixed Length, Count and Timing

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F20.00 | Swing Frequency <br> setting mode | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1400$ |
| F20.01 | Swing frequency <br> amplitude | $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1401$ |
| F20.02 | Kick frequency <br> amplitude | $0.0 \sim 50.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1402$ |
| F20.03 | Cycle of swing <br> frequency | $0.1 \mathrm{~s} \sim 3000.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 10.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1403$ |
| F20.04 | Triangular wave ramp- <br> up time coefficient | $0.1 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1404$ |

The swing frequency function is applicable to the textile and chemical fiber fields and the applications where traversing and winding functions are required.
The swing frequency function means that the output frequency of the inverter swings up and down with the setup frequency (frequency command is selected by F01.04) as the center . The trace of running frequency at the time axis is shown as the figure below, in which the swing amplitude is set by F20.01 and F20.02 .


The parameter is used to determine the swing amplitude benchmark.
0 : Relative to the central frequency, and it is a variable swing amplitude system. The swing amplitude varies with the central frequency (setup frequency).

1:Relative to the maximum frequency (F01.07), and it is fixed swing amplitude system . The swing amplitude is fixed.

F20.01,F20.02 are used to determine the values of swing amplitude and kick frequency .
Swing amplitude AW (variable swing amplitude) = frequency source F01.04 x swing amplitude F20.01
Swing amplitude AW (fixed swing amplitude) = upper frequency F01.07x swing amplitude F20.01

Kick frequency $=$ swing amplitude AW x kick frequency amplitude F20.02

## NOTE:

The swing frequency is limited by the frequency upper limit and frequency lower limit .If the setting is inappropriate, it works abnormally .

If the swing amplitude relative to the central frequency is selected, the kick frequency is a variable value.

If the swing amplitude relative to the upper limit frequency is selected, the kick frequency is a fixed value .
F20.03,F20.04
Swing frequency : It refers to the time of a complete cycle of swing frequency .
F20.04 Time constant of triangular wave boost is relative to
F20.03 swing frequency cycle .
Triangular wave boost time $=$ FA. $03 \times$ FA. 04 (unit : s)
Triangular wave falling time $=$ FA. $03 \times(1-$ FA. 04 )(unit : s)

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F20.05 | Setup length | $0 \sim 65535 \mathrm{~m}$ | 1000 m | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1405$ |
| F20.06 | Reserved | $0 \sim 65535 \mathrm{~m}$ | 1 m | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1406$ |
| F20.07 | The number of <br> pulses of each meter | $0.1 \sim 6553.5$ | 100.0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1407$ |

The above function code is used for fixed-length control.
The length information needs to be collected through the multi-function digital input terminal. The number of pulses sampled by the terminal is divided by the number of pulses per meter F20.07, and the actual length can be calculated. When the actual length is greater than the set length F20.05, the multi-function digital DO outputs the "set length arrives" ON signal.
During the fixed-length control process, the length reset operation can be carried out through the multi-function DI terminal (DI function is 33), please refer to group F11 for details.

In the application, the corresponding input terminal function should be set as "length count input" (function 32). When the pulse frequency is high, the DI5 port must be used.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F20.08 | Set count value | $1 \sim 65535$ | 1000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1408$ |
| F20.09 | Designated count value | $1 \sim 65535$ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1409$ |

The drive has the counting function. The sampling DI terminal must be set for function 30 "Counter input ". For high pulse frequency, use terminal DI5.

When the counting value reaches the level set in F20.05, digital output terminal set for function 25 "Setup count value reached" becomes on.

When the counting value reaches the level set in F20.06, digital output terminal set for function 26 "Designated count value reached" becomes on.
Counter reset can be implemented via DI terminal set for function 31 "Counter reset".
F20.09 designated counting value is not greater than the set count value F20.08.


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F20.10 | Running time setting | $0.0 \sim 65535 \mathrm{~min}$ | 0.0 Min | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 140 \mathrm{~A}$ |

Pre-seting AC drive running time. When the accumulated running time reaches the setting running time, the multi-function digital output terminal 29"Setting Running time arrival" signal. The terminal input function 34 "timer reset" can be used to reset the running time.

## Group F21

Simple PLC and Multi-step Freq Control Group

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F21.00 | Multi-step Freq 0 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim$ F01.07(Max.Freq) | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1500$ |
| F21.01 | Multi-step Freq 1 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1501$ |
| F21.02 | Multi-step Freq 2 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1502$ |
| F21.03 | Multi-step Freq 3 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1503$ |
| F21.04 | Multi-step Freq 4 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1504$ |
| F21.05 | Multi-step Freq 5 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1505$ |
| F21.06 | Multi-step Freq 6 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1506$ |
| F21.07 | Multi-step Freq 7 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1507$ |
| F21.08 | Multi-step Freq 8 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1508$ |
| F21.09 | Multi-step Freq 9 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1509$ |
| F21.10 | Multi-step Freq 10 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 150 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| F21.11 | Multi-step Freq 11 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 150 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| F21.12 | Multi-step Freq 12 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 150 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F21.13 | Multi-step Freq 13 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 150 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F21.14 | Multi-step Freq 14 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 150 \mathrm{E}$ |
| F21.15 | Multi-step Freq 15 | $0.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{\sim F01.07(Max.Freq)}$ | 0.00 Hz | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 150 \mathrm{~F}$ |

In multi-reference mode, combinations of different $\mathrm{DI}(19 \sim 22 \mathrm{DI}$ function) terminal states correspond to different frequency references. The AC drive supports a maximum of 16 references implemented by 16 state combinations of four DI terminals.
If a DI terminal is used for the multi-reference function, you need to set related parameters in group F11.

| K4 | K3 | K2 | K1 | Reference Setting | Corresponding Pr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0FF | OFF | 0FF | 0FF | Reference 0 | F21.00 |
| 0FF | OFF | 0FF | ON | Reference 1 | F21.01 |
| OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | Reference 2 | F21.02 |
| OFF | OFF | ON | ON | Reference 3 | F21.03 |
| 0FF | ON | 0FF | OFF | Reference 4 | F21.04 |
| OFF | ON | 0FF | ON | Reference 5 | F21.05 |
| OFF | ON | ON | OFF | Reference 6 | F21.06 |
| OFF | ON | ON | ON | Reference 7 | F21.07 |


| K4 | K3 | K2 | K1 | Reference Settins | Corresponding Pr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0N | OFF | OFF | OFF | Reference 8 | F21.08 |
| ON | OFF | OFF | ON | Reference 9 | F21.09 |
| ON | OFF | ON | OFF | Reference 10 | F21.10 |
| 0N | OFF | ON | ON | Reference 11 | F21.11 |
| 0N | ON | OFF | OFF | Reference 12 | F21.12 |
| 0N | ON | OFF | ON | Reference 13 | F21.13 |
| ON | ON | ON | OFF | Reference 14 | F21.14 |
| ON | ON | ON | ON | Reference 15 | F21.15 |


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.16 | Simple PLC running <br> method | $00 \sim 11$ | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1510$ |

Ones: PLC runmode
0 : Stopping after a running cycle. The AC drive automatically shut down after complete a single cycle, it need to give a run command again to start.
1 Keeping final value operation after a running cycle. The AC drive automatically maintain the operating frequency and direction of the last paragraph after complete a single cycle.
2 Cycle running. The AC drive automatically starts the next cycle until appear stop command and the system stop after complete a single cycle.

Tens : Unit of simple PLC runtime
0 : Second (s)
1: Minute (min)

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.17 | Simple PLC memory <br> selection when in <br> power loss |  | 00 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1511$ |

F21.17 determines whether the running data is retentive at power down or at stop.
If retentive, the running data is memorized at power down or at stop and the AC drive will continue to run from the memorized data at next power-on.

If not retentive, the AC drive runs from the first simple PLC reference at next power-on.
Ones: Power loss memory
0:No memory on power loss
1: Memorized on power loss
Tens: Stop memory
0:No memory on stop
1: Memorized on stop

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F21.18 | The running time <br> of step 0 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 0.00 s <br> $($ Min $)$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1512$ |
| F21.19 | Setting of multi-step 0 | $000 \sim 831$ | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1513$ |

F21.18 sets the run time for step 0 of simple PLC and the time unit is set by tens place of F21.16.

F21.19 Set the working state of step 0
Ones :Run direction,
Sets the run direction for step 0 of simple PLC.
0: Forward
1: Reverse
Tens: Accel/Decel time,
Sets the Accel/Decel time step 0.The Accel/Decel time of simple PLC running is set here, not determined by digital input terminal "Accel/Decel time determinant 1-2". In addition, Accel/Decel time unit is set through tens place of F21.16
0 : Accel/Decel time 1
1: Accel/Decel time 2
2: Accel/Decel time 3
3: Accel/Decel time 4
Hundreds : Freq setting
Sets the frequency reference of step 0 of simple PLC.
0: Multi-step Freq 0 (F21.00)
1: Keypad digital setting
2: Keypad potentiometer setting
3: Al1 setting
4: Reserved
5: Reserved
6: DI5 pulse input
7: Process PID output
8: Communication setting

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.20 | The running time <br> of step 1 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1514$ |
| F21.21 | Setting of multi-step 1 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1515$ |
| F21.22 | The running time <br> of step 2 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1516$ |
| F21.23 | Setting of multi-step 2 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1517$ |


| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.24 | The running time of step 3 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1518 |
| F21.25 | Setting of multi-step 3 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1519 |
| F21.26 | The running time of step 4 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151A |
| F21.27 | Setting of multi-step 4 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151B |
| F21.28 | The running time of step 5 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151C |
| F21.29 | Setting of multi-step 5 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151D |
| F21.30 | The running time of step 6 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}$ (min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151E |
| F21.31 | Setting of multi-step 6 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x151F |
| F21.32 | The running time of step 7 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1520 |
| F21.33 | Setting of multi-step 7 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1521 |
| F21.34 | The running time of step 8 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1522 |
| F21.35 | Setting of multi-step 8 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1523 |
| F21.36 | The running time of step 9 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1524 |
| F21.37 | Setting of multi-step 9 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1525 |
| F21.38 | The running time of step 10 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1526 |
| F21.39 | Setting of multi-step 10 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1527 |
| F21.40 | The running time of step 11 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1528 |
| F21.41 | Setting of multi-step 11 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0×1529 |
| F21.42 | The running time of step 12 | 0.0~6553.5s(min) | 0.0s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 152 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| F21.43 | Setting of multi-step 12 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x152B |


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F21.44 | The running time <br> of step 13 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 0.0 s | 0 | $0 \times 152 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F21.45 | Setting of multi-step 13 | Same as F21-19 | 000 | 0.0 s | 0 |
| F21.46 | The running time <br> of step 14 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 152 \mathrm{E}$ |
| F21.47 | Setting of multi-step 14 | Same as F21-19 | 0.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1530$ |
| F21.48 | The running time <br> of step 15 | $0.0 \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~min})$ | 000 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1531$ |
| F21.49 | Setting of multi-step 15 | Same as F21-19 |  | 0 | 0 |

For other step parameters, please refer to step 0 .

## Group F28 <br> Strengthen Function Groups

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F28.00 | Carrier frequency <br> setting | $1.0 \sim 16.0$ | Model de- <br> pendent | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C} 00$ |

The advantages of high carrier frequency: ideal current waveform, little current harmonic wave and motor noise.

The disadvantages of high carrier frequency: increasing the switch loss, increasing AC drive temperature and the impact to the output capacity. The AC drive needs to derate on high carrier frequency. At the same time, the leakage and electrical magnetic interference will increase. Apply low carrier frequency will cause unstable running, torque decreasing and surge.

The the manufacturers has set a reasonal carrier frequency when the AC drive is in factory. In general, users do not need to changethe parameters.

When users use over the default carrier frequency, it need to derating, each additional 1 k carrier frequency, it need to derate $10 \%$.

The relationship table of the
motor type and carrier frequency

| Model | Carrier frequency Default |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0.7 \sim 11 \mathrm{KW}$ | 6 KHz |
| $15 \sim 45 \mathrm{KW}$ | 4 KHz |
| 55 KW | 3 KHz |
| More than 75 KW | 2 KHz |

Tips for PWM switching frequency setting:

1) When the motor line is too long, reduce switching frequency.
2) When torque at low speed is unstable, reduce switching frequency.
3) If the drive produces severe interference to surrounding equipment, reduce switching frequency.
4) Leakage current of the drive is big, reduce switching frequency.
5) Drive temperature rise is relatively high, reduce switching frequency.
6) Motor temperature rise is relatively high, increase switching frequency.
7) Motor noise is relatively big, increase switching frequency.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F28.01 | Carrier frequency <br> adjusted with <br> temperature | $0 \sim 1$ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C} 01$ |

## 0: Invalid <br> 1: Valid

When self-adaption of PWM switching frequency is selected, the drive will automatically reduce switching frequency with the temperature rise, protecting itself against overheat. Set to 0 where PWM switching frequency change is not allowed.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F28.02 | PWM mode | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C} 02$ |

0 : Three-phase modulation
1: Three-phase and two-phase modulation switching

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F28.03 | Random PWM | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C03}$ |

This parameter helps to lower motor audible noise and reduce electromagnetic interference.

## 0: Fixed PWM

1~10: Random PWM coefficient

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F28.04 | Voltage over modulation <br> coefficient | $100 \sim 110$ | 105 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1$ C04 |

This parameter indicates boost capacity of maximum voltage of the AC drive. Increasing F28.04 will improve max. loading capacity in motor field weakening area. Be aware that this may lead toan increase in motor current ripple and an increase in motor heating.

Decreasing it will reduce motor current ripple and motor heating. Be aware that this will lower max. loading capacity in motor field weakening area. Adjustment of this parameter is not required normally

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F28.05 | Cooling fan <br> working mode | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C} 05$ |

This function parameter sets working mode of cooling fan.
0 : Working during drive running
The fan works during drive running. When the drive stops, the fan works if heatsink temperature is above $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stops if heatsink temperature is below $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

1: Working continuously
The fan keeps working after power-on

## Group F29 <br> Protection Parameters Group

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.00 | Phase loss protection | $00 \sim 11$ | 11 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 D 00$ |

Ones: Input phase loss protection
0 : Disable
1: Enable. If input phase loss,The AC drive alarm E.SPI
Tens: Output phase loss protection
0 : Disable
1: Enable.If output phase loss,The AC drive alarm E.SPO

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.01 | Detection of <br> short-circuit to ground | $00 \sim 11$ | $0 \times 01$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 1$ D01 |

Ones: Detection of short-circuit to ground upon power-on
0: Disable
1: Enable
Tens: Reserved

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.02 | Motor overload <br> protection |  | 1 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D02}$ |
| F29.03 | Motor overload <br> protection gain | $50 \sim 300$ | 100 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D} 03$ |

F19.02 Select whether to turn on motor overload protection
0 : Invalid
The motor overload protection is disabled. In this case, install a thermal relay between the AC drive output ( $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ ) and the motor.
1: Valid
The motor overload protection function has an inverse load-time characteristics.
If the motor overload current level and overload protection time need be adjusted, modify setting of F29.03.
When motor running current reaches $225 \%$ of rated motor current and motor runs at this level for 30 seconds, E.OL2 (motor overload) is detected.

When motor running current reaches $175 \%$ of rated motor current and motor runs at this level for 2 minutes, E.OL2 (motor overload) is detected.

When motor running current reaches $115 \%$ of rated motor current and motor runs at this level for 80 minutes, E.OL2 is detected.


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.04 | Reserved |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D} 04$ |
| F29.05 | Overload pre-alarm <br> detection | $50.0 \% \sim 200 \%$ | $150 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D} 05$ |
| F29.06 | Reserved |  |  | $O$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D} 06$ |

Parameter Description

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.07 | Motor underload <br> protection | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1 D 07$ |

0 : Invalid
1: Valid

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.08 | Underload pre-alarm <br> detection | $0.0 \% \sim 100 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1$ D08 |
| F29.09 | Underload pre-alarm <br> detection time | 0.1 s $\sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 1.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D09}$ |

AC drive or motor output current is less than underload pre-alarm detection level (F29.08), and the duration exceeds the overload warning delay time (F29.09), output underload warning signal(Output terminal function 10).

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.11 | Fault reset times | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1$ D0B |

F19.11 sets permissible times of auto fault reset. If reset times exceed the value set in this parameter, the AC drive will keep fault status.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.12 | Selection of DO action <br> during auto reset | $0 \sim 1$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{DOC}$ |
| F29.13 | Delay time of <br> auto reset | $0.0 \mathrm{~s} \sim 100.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 1.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{DOD}$ |

F29.12 decides whether digital output terminal set for fault output acts during the fault reset.
0 : Not act
1: Act
F29.13 sets the delay of auto reset after the AC drive detects a fault.

Parameter Description

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.14 | Detection level of <br> speed error | $0.0 \% \sim 50.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D0E}$ |
| F29.15 | Detection time of <br> speed error | $0.0:$ Don't detection <br> $0.1 \mathrm{~s} \sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 5.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D0F}$ |

This function is effective only for vector control with speed sensor.
When detected motor speed is different from frequency reference and the difference is larger than the value of F29.14 for longer than the time set in F29.15, the AC drive detects E.EDU.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F29.16 | Overspeed <br> detection level | $0.0 \% \sim 50.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D} 10$ |
| F29.17 | Overspeed <br> detection time | 0.0:Don't detection <br> $0.1 s \sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | 1.0 s | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D} 11$ |

These function parameters define motor overspeed detection that is effective only for vector control with speed sensor.

When detected motor speed exceeds setting frequency and the excess is larger than the value of F29.16 for longer than time set in F29.17, the AC drive detects E.STO .

If F29.17 is set to 0 , motor overspeed detection is disabled.

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F29.18 | Power dip ride-through <br> function selection | 0: Disabled <br> 1: Bus voltage constant control <br> 2: Decelerate to stop | 0 | $\times$ | $0 \times 1$ D12 |
| F29.19 | Threshold of power dip <br> ride-through <br> function disabled | $80.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $85.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 1$ D13 |
| F29.20 | Judging time of bus <br> voltage recovering <br> from power dip | 0.0 s~100.0s | 0.5 s | $\times$ | $0 \times 1$ D14 |
| F29.21 | Threshold of power <br> dip ride-through <br> function enabled | $60.0 \% \sim 100.0 \%$ | $80.0 \%$ | $\times$ | $0 \times 1$ 1D15 |

Upon instantaneous power failure or sudden voltage dip, the DC bus voltage of the AC drive reduces. This function enables the $A C$ drive to compensate the $D C$ bus voltage reduction with the load feedback energy by reducing the output frequency so as to keep the AC drive running continuously.

## If P9-59 = 0, Invalid

If P9-59 = 1, upon instantaneous power failure or sudden voltage dip, the AC drive decelerates. Once the bus voltage resumes to normal, the AC drive accelerates to the set frequency. If the bus voltage remains normal for the time exceeding the value set in P9-61, it is considered that the bus voltage resumes to normal.
If P9-59 $=2$, upon instantaneous power failure or sudden voltage dip, the AC drive decelerates to stop.

Figure .AC drive action diagram upon instantaneous power failure


## Group F30 User-Defined Parameters Group

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F30. 00 | User-Defined Parameter 0 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E00 |
| F30. 01 | User-Defined Parameter 1 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F02.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E01 |
| F30. 02 | User-Defined Parameter 2 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F01.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E02 |
| F30. 03 | User-Defined Parameter 3 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F01.04 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E03 |
| F30. 04 | User-Defined Parameter 4 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F01.05 | O | 0x1E04 |
| F30. 05 | User-Defined Parameter 5 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F03.00 | O | 0x1E05 |
| F30. 06 | User-Defined Parameter 6 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F03.01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E06 |
| F30. 07 | User-Defined Parameter 7 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F04.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E07 |
| F30. 08 | User-Defined Parameter 8 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F04.07 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E08 |
| F30. 09 | User-Defined Parameter 9 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F11.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E09 |
| F30. 10 | User-Defined Parameter 10 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F11.01 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0A |
| F30. 11 | User-Defined Parameter 11 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F11.02 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{E} 0 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| F30. 12 | User-Defined Parameter 12 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F12.03 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0C |
| F30. 13 | User-Defined Parameter 13 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F15.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0D |
| F30. 14 | User-Defined Parameter 14 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F02.03 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0E |
| F30. 15 | User-Defined Parameter 15 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F02.09 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E0F |
| F30. 16 | User-Defined Parameter 16 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F28.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E10 |
| F30. 17 | User-Defined Parameter 17 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E11 |
| F30. 18 | User-Defined Parameter 18 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E12 |
| F30. 19 | User-Defined Parameter 19 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E13 |
| F30. 20 | User-Defined Parameter 20 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E14 |
| F30. 21 | User-Defined Parameter 21 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E15 |
| F30. 22 | User-Defined Parameter 22 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E16 |
| F30. 23 | User-Defined Parameter 23 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E17 |
| F30. 24 | User-Defined Parameter 24 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E18 |
| F30. 25 | User-Defined Parameter 25 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E19 |
| F30. 26 | User-Defined Parameter 26 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0x1E1A |
| F30. 27 | User-Defined Parameter 27 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{E} 1 \mathrm{~B}$ |


| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F30.28 | User-Defined Parameter 28 | F00.00~F99.XX | F00.00 | O | 0x1E1C |
| F30.29 | User-Defined Parameter 29 | F00. 00~F99.XX | F00.00 | O | 0x1E1D |
| F30.30 | User-Defined Parameter 30 | F00.00~F99.XX | F00.00 | O | 0x1E1E |
| F30.31 | User-Defined Parameter 31 | F00.00~F99.XX | F00.00 | O | 0x1E1F |

F30.00~F30.31: This set of parameters is a user customized parameter set. Among all the parameters, the user can select the required parameters to be summarized into the F30 group as user customized parameters for easy viewing and change operations.

Long press the PRG key in the operation panel to enter the user custom parameter mode, the display parameters are defined by F30.00~F30.31. The order is the same as that of the F30 group.

## Group F98 <br> History Fault

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F98.00 | Current fault type | 0 : No fault <br> 1: Inverter module protection(E.OUT) <br> 2: Current detection fault(E.ICE) <br> 3: Short circuit to ground(E.ERH) <br> 4: Input phase loss(E.SPI) <br> 5: Output phase loss(E.SPO) <br> 6: Overcurrent during acceleration(E.OC1) <br> 7: Overcurrent during deceleration(E.OC2) <br> 8: Overcurrent at constant speed(E.OC3) <br> 9: Overvoltage during acceleration(E.OU1) <br> 10: Overvoltage during deceleration(E.OU2) | - | * | 0x2200 |
| F98.01 | Previous fault type | 12: Undervoltage(E.LU) <br> 13: AC drive overload(E.OL1) <br> 14: Motor overload(E.OL2) <br> 15: Motor overload prealarm(E.OL3) <br> 16: Motor underload(E.LL) <br> 17: AC drive overheated(E.OH) <br> 18: Motor auto-tuning fault(E.TUNE) <br> 19: EEPROM read-write fault(E.EEP) <br> 20: External fault 1(E.EF1) <br> 21: External fault 2(E.EF2) | - | * | 0x2201 |
| F98.02 | Previous 2 fault type | 23: PID feedback loss(E.PID) <br> 24: Speed feedback fault(E.EDU) <br> 25: Imbalance fault(E.STO) <br> 26: Encoder fault(E.ECD) <br> 27: Motor overheated fault(E.PTC) <br> 28: Reserve <br> 29: Magnetic pole initial position detection falut(E.PLR) <br> 30: Motor switchover fault during running(E.CH) <br> 31: RESERVE | - | * | 0x2202 |

F98.00~F98.02 record the AC drive's fault code for the last three times

| Funtion <br> code | Name | Setup range | Default <br> Value | Modifi- <br> cation | Add. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F98.03 | Running frequency <br> at current fault | ---- | ---- | $*$ | $0 \times 2203$ |
| F98.04 | Output current <br> at current fault | ---- | ---- | $*$ | $0 \times 2204$ |
| F98.05 | Output voltage <br> at current fault | ---- | ---- | $*$ | $0 \times 2205$ |


| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F98.06 | Bus voltage at current fault | ---- | -- | * | 0x2206 |
| F98.07 | IGBT temperature at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2207 |
| F98.08 | Input terminals state at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2208 |
| F98.09 | Output terminals state at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2209 |
| F98.10 | AC drive state at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x220A |
| F98.11 | Power-on time at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x220B |
| F98.12 | Running time at current fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x220C |

The above parameters record the AC drive internal variable records when current fault occurs, please refer tothe function code of each specific display.

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F98.13 | Running frequency at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x220D |
| F98.14 | Output current at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x220E |
| F98.15 | Output voltage at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x220F |
| F98.16 | Bus voltage at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2210 |
| F98.17 | IGBT temperature at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2211 |
| F98.18 | Input terminals state at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2212 |
| F98.19 | Output terminals state at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2213 |
| F98.20 | AC drive state at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2214 |
| F98.21 | Power-on time at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2215 |
| F98.22 | Running time at previous fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2216 |

These parameters record the AC drive internal variables at previous, the record of the input and output variables, referring to the function code specific display.

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F98.23 | Running frequency at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2217 |
| F98.24 | Output current at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2218 |
| F98.25 | Output voltage at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2219 |
| F98.26 | Bus voltage at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x221A |
| F98.27 | IGBT temperature at previous 2 fault | ---- | - | * | 0x221B |
| F98.28 | Input terminals state at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x221C |
| F98.29 | Output terminals state at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x221D |
| F98.30 | AC drive state at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x221E |
| F98.31 | Power-on time at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x221F |
| F98.32 | Running time at previous 2 fault | ---- | ---- | * | 0x2220 |

The above parameters record internal input and output variables when the 2 times faults occurred, see function code specific display.

## Group F99

Monitoring Function Group

| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F99.00 | Output frequency | 0.00Hz~F01.08(Upper limit Freq) | ---- | * | 0x2100 |
| F99.01 | Setting frequency | 0.00Hz F 01.08 (Upper limit Freq) | ---- | * | 0x2101 |
| F99.02 | Output current | 0.01~5000.0A | ---- | * | 0x2102 |
| F99.03 | Motor speed | 0~65535rpm | ---- | * | 0x2103 |
| F99.04 | Load speed display | 0~65535 | ---- | * | 0x2104 |
| F99.05 | Output power | 0.1~6553.5KW | ---- | * | 0x2105 |
| F99.06 | Output torque | -300.0\% 300.0\% | ---- | * | 0x2106 |
| F99.07 | Output voltage | 0~1000V | ---- | * | 0x2107 |
| F99.08 | DC bus voltage | 0.0~2000.0V | ---- | * | 0x2108 |
| F99.09 | AC input voltage | 0.0~2000.0V | ---- | * | 0x2109 |
| F99.10 | AC drive status | 1: Forward <br> 2: Reverse <br> 3: Forward Jogging <br> 4: Reverse Jogging <br> 5: AC drive Fault <br> 6: Under-voltage <br> 7: AC drive stop | ---- | * | 0x210A |
| F99.11 | Fault information | 0~33(Corresponding to F98.00) | ---- | * | 0x210B |
| F99.12 | Al1 input voltage | 0.00~10.00V | ---- | * | 0x210C |
| F99.13 | Reserved |  | ---- | * | 0x210D |
| F99.14 | Reserved |  | ---- | * | 0x210E |
| F99.15 | Reserved |  | ---- | * | 0x210F |
| F99.16 | Reserved |  | ---- | * | 0x2110 |
| F99.17 | DI state | 0x00~0xFFF | ---- | * | 0x2111 |
| F99.18 | DI state display | The state of each function end is indicated by the on-off of the specified section of the LED digital tube. The onoff of the digital tube segment means that the corresponding terminal state is valid, while the off-off means that the corresponding terminal state is invalid. <br> DI1 DI2 DI3 DI4 DI5DI6DI7DI8DI9 DI10 | ---- | * | 0x2112 |


| Funtion code | Name | Setup range | Default Value | Modification | Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F99.19 | DO state | 0x00~0xFFF | ---- | * | 0x2113 |
| F99.20 | DO state display | Same as F99. 18. | ---- | * | 0x2114 |
| F99.21 | Di5 pulse frequency | 0.01~100.00kHz | ---- | * | 0x2115 |
| F99.22 | Reserved | 0.01~100.00kHz | ---- | * | 0x2116 |
| F99.23 | PID reference | 0~65000 | ---- | * | 0x2117 |
| F99.24 | PID feedback | 0~65000 | ---- | * | 0x2118 |
| F99.25 | Counting value | 0~65535 | ---- | * | 0x2119 |
| F99.26 | Length value | 0~65535 | ---- | * | 0x211A |
| F99.27 | Linear speed | 0~65535 | ---- | * | 0x211B |
| F99.28 | Target torque | -300.0\% 300.0\% | ---- | * | 0x211C |
| F99.29 | Remaining running time | $0.1 \mathrm{Min} \sim 6553.5 \mathrm{Min}$ | ---- | * | 0x211D |
| F99.30 | PLC step | 0~15 | ---- | * | 0x211E |
| F99.31 | Feedback frequency | 0.01Hz~F01.07(MAX. Freq) | ---- | * | 0x211F |
| F99.32 | Feedback speed of encode | 0.01Hz~F01.07(MAX. Freq) | ---- | * | 0x2120 |
| F99.33 | Reserved | $1 \sim 200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ---- | * | 0x2121 |
| F99.34 | AC drive temperature | -30~200 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ---- | * | 0x2122 |
| F99.35 | Current Power-on time | 1Min 65535Min | ---- | * | 0×2123 |
| F99.36 | Current Running time | 0.1 Min $\sim 6553.5 \mathrm{Min}$ | ---- | * | 0x2124 |
| F99.37 | G/P type | 0: G type <br> 1: P type | ---- | * | 0x2125 |
| F99.38 | AC drive power | 0.7~500.0KW | ---- | * | 0×2126 |
| F99.39 | Motor seletion | 1: Motor 1 <br> 2: Motor 2 | --- | * | 0x2127 |
| F99.40 | Accumulative power-on time | 1Min 65535Min | ---- | * | 0x2128 |
| F99.41 | Accumulative running time | 0.1 Min $\sim 6553.5 \mathrm{Min}$ | ---- | * | 0x2129 |

## Chapter 6 Troubleshooting

## Danger

+ Only qualified electricians are allowed to maintain the AC drive. Read the safety instruction in chapter safety precaution before working on the AC drive.

| No. | Code | Fault | Cause | Solution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E.OUT | IGBT protection | - The acceleration is too fast. <br> - There is damage to the internal to IGBT of the phase. <br> - The connection of the driving wires and the grounding is not good. | - Increase Acc time. <br> - Change the power unit. <br> - Check the driving wires. <br> - Check if there is strong interference to the external equipment |
| 2 | EICE | Currentdetecting fault | - The connection of the control board is not good. <br> - Hoare components is broken <br> - The modifying circuit is abnormal. | - Check the connector and repatch. <br> - Change the hoare. <br> - Change the main panel. |
| 3 | E.ERH | Grounding shortcut fault | - The output of the AC drive is short circuited with the ground. <br> - There is fault in the current detection circuit. | - The output of the AC drive is short circuited with the ground. <br> - There is fault in the current detection circuit. |
| 4 | E.SPI | Input phase loss | - Phase loss or fluctuation of input R,S,T. | - Check input power |
| 5 | E.SPO | Output phase loss | - U,V,W phase loss input (or serious asymmetrical three phase of the load) | - Check input power |
| 6 | E.OC 1 | Accelerating overcurrent | - The acceleration or deceleration is too fast. <br> - The voltage of the grid is too low. <br> - The power of the AC drive is too low. <br> - The load transient or abnormal. <br> - The grounding is short circuited or the output is phase loss. <br> - There is strong external interference. | - Increase the Acc time. <br> - Check the input power. <br> - Select the AC drive with a large power. <br> - Check if the load is short circuited(the grounding short circuited) or the rotation is not smooth. <br> - Check the output configuration. <br> - Check if there is strong interference. |
| 7 | E.OC 2 | Decelerating overcurrent |  |  |
| 8 | E.OC 3 | Constant overcurrent |  |  |
| 9 | E.OU 1 | Accelerating overvoltage | - The input voltage is abnormal. <br> - There is large energy feedback. | - Check the input power. <br> - Check if the DEC time of the load is too short or the AC drive starts during the rotation of the motor or it needs to increase the energy consumption components |
| 10 | E.OU 2 | Decelerating overvoltage |  |  |
| 11 | E.OU 3 | Constant overvoltage |  |  |


| No. | Code | Fault | Cause | Solution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | E.LU | Under-voltage fault fault | - The voltage of the power supply is too low. | - Check the input power of the supply line. |
| 13 | E.OL1 | AC drive overload | - The acceleration is too fast. <br> - Reset the rotating motor. <br> -The voltage of the power supply is too low. <br> - The load is too heavy. | - Increase the Acc time. <br> - Avoid the restarting after stopping. <br> - Check the power of the supply line, <br> - Select an AC drive with bigger power, <br> - Select a proper motor. |
| 14 | E.OL2 | Motor overload | - The voltage of the power supply is too low. | - Check the input power of the supply line. |
| 15 | E.oL3 | Motor overload prealarm | - The AC drive will report the overload pre-alarm according to the set value. | - Check the load and the overload pre-alarm point. |
| 16 | E.LL | Motor underload fault | - The AC drive will report the underload pre-alarm according to the set value. | - Check the load and the underload pre-alarm point. |
| 17 | E.OH | AC drive overheated | - Air duct jam or fan damage. <br> - Ambient temperature is too high. <br> - The time of overload running is too long | - Lower the ambient temperature. <br> - Clean the ventilation. <br> - Replace the cooling fan. <br> - Replace the damaged thermally sensitive resistor. <br> - Replace the AC Drive IGBT. |
| 18 | E.TUE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Motor- } \\ & \text { autotuning } \\ & \text { fault } \end{aligned}$ | - The motor capacity does not comply with the AC drive capability. <br> - The rated parameter of the motor does not set correctly. <br> - The offset between the parameters from autotune and the standard parameter is huge. <br> - Autotune overtime. | - Check the connector and repatch. <br> - Change the hoare. <br> - Change the main panel. |
| 19 | E.EEP | EEPROM operation fault | - Error of controlling the write and read of the parameters. <br> - Damage to EEPROM. | - Press STOP/RESET to reset. <br> - Change the main control panel. |
| 20 | E.EF1 | User-defined fault 1 | User-defined fault 1 is input via DI. | Reset the operation. |
| 21 | E.EF2 | User-defined fault 2 | User-defined fault 2 is input via DI. | Reset the operation. |
| 22 | E.CE | Communication fault | - The baud rate setting is incorrect. <br> - Fault occurs to the communication wiring. <br> - The communication address is wrong. <br> - There is strong interference to the communication. | - Set proper baud rate. <br> - Check the communication connection distribution. <br> - Set proper communication address. <br> - Change or replace the connection distribution or improve the anti-interference capability. |


| No. | Code | Fault | Cause | Solution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | E.PID | PID feedback outline fault | - PID feedback offline. <br> - PID feedback source disappear. | - Check the PID feedback signal. <br> - Check the PID feedback source |
| 24 | E.EDU | Speed deviation fault | - Encoder parameters are set improperly. <br> - Motor auto-tuning is not performed. <br> - F29. 14 (detection level of speed error) and F29. 15 (detection time of speed error) are setincorrectly. | - Set encoder parameters properly. <br> - Perform motor auto-tuning. <br> - Set F9-69 and F9-70 correctly based on actual condition. |
| 25 | E.STO | Maladjustment fault fault | -The control parameters of the synchronous motors not set properly. <br> - The autoturn parameter is not right. <br> - The AC drive is not connected to the motor. | - Check the load and ensure it is normal. <br> - Check whether the control parameter is set properly or not <br> - Increase the maladjustment detection time. |
| 26 | E.ECD | Encoder fault | - Encoder is not matched. <br> - Encoder wiring is incorrect. <br> - Encoder is damaged. <br> - PG card is abnormal. | - Set the type of encoder correctly. <br> - Check the PG card power supply and phase sequence. <br> - Replace encoder. <br> - Replace PG card. |
| 27 | E.PTC | Motor overheat | - Cable connection of temperature sensorbecomes loose <br> - The motor temperature is too high. | - Check cable connection of temperature sensor. <br> - Check cable connection of temperature sensor. |
| 28 | RESERVE |  |  |  |
| 29 | E.PLR | Motor overheat |  |  |
| 30 | E.CH | Motor <br> switchover fault | Motor switchover by DI dur ing drive running of the AC drive | Perform motor switchover after the AC drive stops |

Chapter 7 MODBUS Communication Protocol
The AC Drive provides RS485 communication interface and adopts the international standard ModBus communication protocol for master-slave communication. Users can realize centralized control through PC/PLC, control host computer, etc. (setting inverter control commands, operating frequency, modification of relevant function code parameters, monitoring of inverter working status and fault information, etc.) to meet specific application requirements .

### 7.1 Function Protocol

1.Read a single or multiple data ( $0 \times 03$ )

Read data command frame:

| ADDR | xx |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMD | $0 \times 03$ |
| High bit of the start | xx |
| Low bit of the start | xx |
| High bit of data number | xx |
| Low bit of data number | xx |
| Check low bit of CRC | xx |
| Check high bit of CRC | xx |

Read data: Slave responding frame

| ADDR | xx |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMD | $0 \times 03$ |
| Byte number $\mathrm{N}^{*} 2$ | $\mathrm{~N}^{*} 2$ |
| High bit of data 1 | xx |
| Low bit of data 1 | xx |
| $\square \square$ | xx |
| High bit of data N | xx |
| Low bit of data N | xx |
| Check low bit of CRC | xx |
| Check high bit of CRC | xx |

2.Write a single data ( $0 \times 06$ )

| ADDR | xx |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMD | $0 x 06$ |
| High bit of register Add. | xx |
| Low bit of the start | xx |
| High bit of data number | xx |
| Low bit of data number | xx |
| Check low bit of CRC | xx |
| Check high bit of CRC | xx |


| ADDR | xx |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMD | $0 x 06$ |
| High bit of register Add. | xx |
| Low bit of the start | xx |
| High bit of data number | xx |
| Low bit of data number | xx |
| Check low bit of CRC | xx |
| Check high bit of CRC | xx |


| ADDR | xx |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMD | $0 x 08$ |
| High bit of start/ <br> stop command | xx |
| Low bit of start/ <br> stop command | xx |
| High bit of Setting <br> frequency value | xx |
| Low bit of Setting <br> frequency value | xx |
| Check low bit of CRC | xx |
| Check high bit of CRC | xx |

[^0]3.The error message response

Sometimes, errors occurs during the process of the communication. For example, reading or writing data to an illegal address, etc., then the slave will not work as a normal read-wite response to reply the host, but send a wrong message frame. Error message frame format is as follows, where the command code is the result of the operation between highest-bit (Bit 7) of host operation and 1 ( read error is $0 \times 83$ / write error is $0 \times 86$ ).

| ADDR | xx |
| :---: | :---: |
| CMD | $0 \times 83$ or $0 \times 86$ |
| Error code | xx |
| Check low bit of CRC | xx |
| Check high bit of CRC | xx |

The error code define as follows:

| Error Code | Descriptions |
| :--- | :--- |
| 01 H | Illegal function code |
| 02 H | Illegal Data Add |
| 03 H | Illegal Data Value |
|  | Reasons: |
|  | 1: Limit exceeded |
|  | 2: Write operation to read-only parameters |
|  | 3: In running state, parameter write operation is prohibited |
|  | 4: The slave is busy, mainly when storing data to the EEPROM |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### 7.2 Communication Parameters Address

MODBUS communication includes read and write functions of the parameters of the operation of some special registers read and write operations, which include the control register, set register, state register and factory information.

1. The Definition of Function Parameter Add.

The group number of the AC Drive function code is mapped to the high byte of the register address, and the parameter number in the group is mapped to the low byte of the register address. For example, to access F01.12, the access address of the parameter is $0 \times 010 \mathrm{C}$.

| Function <br> code group | Absolute Add. | Function <br> code group | Absolute Add. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00 Group | $0 \times 00$ | F01Group | $0 \times 01$ |
| F02 Group | $0 \times 02$ | F03Group | $0 \times 03$ |
| F04 Group | $0 \times 04$ | F05Group | $0 \times 05$ |
| F06 Group | $0 \times 06$ | F07Group | $0 \times 07$ |
| F08 Group | $0 \times 08$ | F09Group | $0 \times 09$ |
| F10 Group | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~A}$ | F11Group | $0 \times 0 B$ |
| F12 Group | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{C}$ | F13Group | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{D}$ |
| F14 Group | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{E}$ | F15Group | $0 \times 0 \mathrm{~F}$ |
| F16 Group | $0 \times 10$ | F18Group | $0 \times 12$ |
| F19 Group | $0 \times 13$ | F20Group | $0 \times 14$ |
| F21 Group | $0 \times 15$ | F28Group | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C}$ |
| F29 Group | $0 \times 1 D$ | F30Group | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{E}$ |
| F98 Group | $0 \times 22$ | F99Group | $0 \times 21$ |

## Note:

Because EEPROM is frequently stored, it will reduce the life of EEPRROM. Therefore, some parameters in the mode of communication don't need to store as long as change the value of RAM. Absolute address in the table corresponds to the high byte of RAM address, to achieve this function, simply add 0X40 to all high bytes in the table.
For example:
The parameter F01.12 is stored in EEPROM , and the address is represented as
$0 \times 010 \mathrm{C}$;
The parameter F01.12 is not stored in the EEPROM, and the address is represented as $0 \times 410 \mathrm{C}$;
Read of both EEPROM address and RAM address are valid.
When read the function code parameters, user can only read the maximum of 16 consecutive address parameters.more than 16, the AC drive will return the illegal data. When writing function parameter, each can only write a parameter. Users should pay attention to the setting value that cannot exceed the set range of function parameters.
Function parameters set permissions and function code attributes related parameters, such as read-only parameter is not writable, the operation cannot be changed in the running also cannot be written.

The password is set by the user, in the case without decryption, all of the parameters cannot write.
User password and parameter autotune cannot via communication to write. Otherwise, the AC drive will return the fault information.

## 2.The Definition of the Status Parameters

| Add. | Number | Setting instruction | R/W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2100 H | F99.00 | Output frequency | R |
| 2101H | F99.01 | Setting frequency (R/W,Write command will change the communication set frequency value) | W/R |
| 2102H | F99.02 | Output current | R |
|  |  |  | R |
| 210AH | F99.10 | AC drive status <br> 1: Forward running <br> 2: Reverse running <br> 3: Forward jogging <br> 4: Reverse jogging <br> 5: AC drive fault <br> 6: Under-voltage status <br> 7: AC drive stop | R |
| 210BH | F99.11 | AC Drive Current Fault <br> 0 : No fault <br> 1: IGBT protection <br> 2: Current detecting fault <br> 3: Grounding shortcut fault <br> 4: Input phase loss <br> 5: Output phase loss <br> 6: Accelerating over-current <br> 7: Decelerating over-current <br> 8: Constant over-current <br> 9: Accelerating over-voltage <br> 10: Decelerating over-voltage <br> 11: Constant over-voltage <br> 12: Under-voltage fault <br> 13: AC drive overload <br> 14: Motor overload <br> 15: Motor overload prealarm <br> 16: Motor underload fault <br> 17: AC drive overheating <br> 18: Motor self-leaming fault <br> 19: Parameter reading and witing fault <br> 20: Extemal fault 1 <br> 21: External fault 2 <br> 22: Communication error <br> 23: PID feedback disconnection <br> 24: Speed deviation fault <br> 25: Offset fault <br> 26: Encoder fault <br> 27: Motor over temperature fault <br> 28: Output signal feedback error <br> 29: Magnetic pole initial position detection failed <br> 30: Switch the motor while running <br> 31: Reserved <br> 32: Power-on time anrives <br> 33: Running time arrives | R |
| $\square \square$ | $\square \square$ | $\square \square$ | R |
| 2117H | F99.23 | PID reference <br> (R/W, Write command will change the communication PID setting value) | W/R |
| 2118H | F99.24 | PID feedback <br> (R/W,Write command will change the communication PID feedback value) | W/R |
| $\square \square$ | $\square \square$ | $\square \square$ | R |

## 3.The Definition of the Special Register Address

| Register | Function instruction | Add | Setting instruction | R/W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control <br> Register | Control register | 2000H | 0001H: Forward running <br> 0002H: Reverse running <br> 0003H: Forward jogging <br> 0004H: Reverse jogging <br> 0005H: Dcclerate stop <br> 0006H: Coast to stop(emergency stop) <br> 0007H: Fault reset | W |
| Setting <br> Register | Torque setting value | 2001H | -10000~10000 (Corresponding to-200.0\% ~200.0\%) | W |
|  | Forward upper limit frequency | 2002H | $0 \sim 10000$ (Corresponding to 0~Fmax) | W |
|  | Reverse upper limit frequency | 2003H | $0 \sim 10000$ (Corresponding to 0~Fmax) | W |
|  | Electric torque upper limit value | 2004H | $0 \sim 10000$ | W |
|  | Brake torque upper limit value | 2005H | $0 \sim 10000$ | W |
|  | Voltage setting on VF separated pattern | 2006H | 0~1000 ( Corresponding to 0~Motor rated voltage) | W |
|  | Docontrol | 2007H | 0~0x000F | W |
|  | Ao1control | 2008H | $0 \sim 0 \times 7 \mathrm{FFF}$ | W |
|  | Ao2control | 2009H | $0 \sim 0 \times 7 \mathrm{FFF}$ | W |
|  | HDOcontrol | 200AH | $0 \sim 0 \times 7 \mathrm{FFF}$ | W |

Note:

1. $R$ is read-only, invalid write and error reporting address;
2. W for write only, invalid read and error reporting address.

## Product Warranty Card

| Customer <br> information | Add. of corporation: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Name of corporation: | Contact person: |
|  | P.C.: |  |
|  | Body bar code: |  |
|  |  |  |


[^0]:    Slave no response

