## Foreword

Thank you very much for purchasing PI8000/PI8100 Family Frequency Inverters. This family is designed based on the professional manufacture experience and sale of the product, and suitable for general-purpose machine, fan/pump drive, medium frequency drive and heavy load machine.

This product adopts the advanced sensorless vector control technology, combined with local frequency invenrter application features to achieve high-performance V/F control (dead-time compensation + auto-torque upgrade + Slip Compensation) and high-performance non-sense vector control, and high-performance speed sensorless vector control.

This User's Manual includes PI8000/PI8100, the general purpose control and special purpose control. The general purpose control has $F, G, M$ and $H$; The special purpose control has $S, T$ and Z :

F: FLOW LOAD
G: GENERAL LOAD
M: MEIDDLE LOAD
H: HEAVY LOAD.
S: TEXDRIVE.
T: WINDLASS.
Z: JETDRIVE.
Please contact the local dealers or directly contact our company.
Please keep this user's manual in good condition,for it will be helpful to the repair,maintenance, and applications in the future.

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## Section I. Inspection \& Safety Precautions

PI8000 frequency inverters have been tested and inspected before leaving the manufacturer. Before unpacking the product, please check if its package is damaged due to careless transportation, and if the specifications and type of the product complies with the order. Please contact the supplier of products if any problems are found.

## 1-1. Inspection after Unpacking

※ Inspect that the contents are complete (one unit of PI8000/8100 frequency inverter, one operation manual(with a copy of warranty card), one maintaince tips card).
※ Check the nameplate on the side of the frequency inverter to ensure that the product you have received is the right one you ordered.

## 1-1-1. Name plant Instruction 1



## 1-1-2. Model description 2:



## 1-2. Safety Precautions

※ Never connect the A.C. power supply to the output terminals (U, V, W) of the frequency

## inverter.

※ Fix and lock the panel before supplying power so as to avoid the danger caused by the poor capacity or other components inside the inverter.
※ After the power supply is switched on, do not perform wiring or check, etc.
※ Don't touch the circuit boards or its parts or components in the inverter when it is powered, so as to avoid danger of electric shock.
※ If the power supply is switched off, do not touch the PCB or other parts inside the inverter within 5 minutes after the keyboard indicator lamp goes off, and you must check by using the instrument that the inverter has completely discharged all its capacity before you start to work inside the inverter. Otherwise, there will be the danger of electric shock.
※ The static electricity in human body will cause serious damage to the MOS field effect transistor in the inverter. Please keep your hands away from the PCB, IGBT and other internal parts before taking actions to prevent static electricity. Otherwise, faults may be caused.
※ In use, the earthing terminal ( $\stackrel{\perp}{=}$ ) of the frequency inverter must be grounded to the earthing connections correctly and securely according to the national electrical safety specifications and other applicable standards.
※ Please don't shut off the unit by turning off the power supply. Turn off the power supply after the motor has stopped its operation.
※ Meet CE standard with EMI filter.

## 1-3. Application

Frequency inverter is generally applied to 3 phase AC asynchronism motors.
※ Frequency inverter is applied to the admissive occasion, the occasion where is not admissive may lead to fire, electric shock, explosion and so on.
※ If the inverter seizes up when it is applied to the equipment which may lead danger (e.g. lift tools of transportation, aviation system, saftety equipment, etc), it should be managed carefully. Do inquire the factory when it happens.

Only the well-trained personnel are allowed to use this unit, and such personnel must read through the parts of this manual relating to the safety, installation, operation and maintenance before using the unit. The safe operation of this unit depends on correct transport, installation, operation and maintenance!

## Section II. Installation \& Standby Circuit

## 2-1. Conditions for Use

1) Ambient temperature $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2) Avoid electromagnetic interference and keep the unit away from the interference source.
3) Prevent dropping water, steam, dust, powder, cotton fiber or fine metal powder from entering it.
4) Prevent oil, salt and corrosive gas from entering it.
5) Avoid vibration.
6) Avoid high temperature and moisture and avoid being wetted due to raining, with the humidity below $90 \%$ RH (not dewing).
7) Prohibit the use in the dangerous environment where inflammable or combustible or explosive gas, liquid or solid exists.

## 2-2. Installation

The frequency inverter must be installed by wall hooking in the indoor room with adequate ventilation, with enough space left between it and the adjacent objects or damper (walls) surrounding it, as shown in the below figure:


## 2-3. Wiring

The wiring of frequency inverter includes two parts: main circuit and control circuit. The user must ensure correct connections according to the following connection diagram.

## 2-3-1. PI8000 Diagram

1. Wiring diagram $11 \mathrm{~kW} \sim 15 \mathrm{~kW}$ and below ( 8 N 2 )

2. Wiring diagram $18.5 \mathrm{~kW} \sim 355 \mathrm{~kW}(8 \mathrm{~N} 3 / 8 \mathrm{~N} 4 / 8 \mathrm{~N} 5 / 8 \mathrm{~N} 6 / 8 \mathrm{~N} 7 / 8 \mathrm{~N} 8 / 8 \mathrm{~N} 9 / 8 \mathrm{NA} / 8 \mathrm{NB})$


## 2-3-2. PI8100 Diagram

1. Wiring diagram 11 kW and below ( $7 \mathrm{~N} 2 / 7 \mathrm{~N} 3 / 7 \mathrm{~N} 4$ )


## 2-4. Main Circuit Terminals(G Series)

## 2-4-1. PI8000 Main Circuit Terminals

1. $11 \sim 15 \mathrm{~kW}(380$ V)Main Circuit Terminals

2. $\quad 18.5 \sim 37 \mathrm{~kW}(380 \mathrm{~V})$ Main Circuit Terminals

3. $45 \sim 250 \mathrm{~kW}(380 \mathrm{~V})$ Main Circuit Terminals


Note: DC $+1 / D C+2$ Standard setting is short circuit; if it is with external reactance, please disconnect and then connect it.
4. $280 \sim 355 \mathrm{~kW}(380$ V)Main Circuit Terminals


## 2-4-2. PI8100 Main Circuit Terminals

1. 7.5 kW below( 380 V )Main Circuit Terminals


Note: The above kW categaries are for G type inverter.

## 2-4-3. Terminal Function

| Terminal | Description | Functions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R/L1 | Power input for frequency inverter | Connected to 3-phase power (Single input connected to R, T) |
| S/L2 |  |  |
| T/L3 |  |  |
| (1) | Grounding point | Grounded to the earth |
| B1, B2 | Connection point for braking resistance | Connect brake resistance |
| U/T1 | 3 Phase Output | Connected to 3-phase motor |
| V/T2 |  |  |
| W/T3 |  |  |
| DC+2, DC- | DC Bus output | Connect the brake brake unit. |
| DC+1, DC+2 | DC reactance connection terminal. | Connect DC reactance (No short circuit). |

## 2-5. Control Circuit Terminals

## 2-5-1. Control Circuit Terminals Description

| Classify | Terminal | Description | Functions |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Input <br> signal | DI1 | DI1 Input Terminal | Multi-functions input terminal.For details <br> Please read o36~046 |
|  | DI2 | DI2 InputTerminal |  |



|  | DA2 | More function analog <br> output 2 | JP2 1-2: 0~20mA <br> JP2 2-3: 0~10VDC <br> o16 Set analog output analog functions <br> o19/o20 set the output signal arrange |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## 2-5-2. Control circuit terminal

1. 8 KLCB Control circuit terminal

TA1 TC1 TB1 COM DI8 DI7 DI6 DI5 DI4 DI3 DI2 DI1 +10V DA1 GND


TA2 TC2 TB2 SPA SPB COM + 24V PLC COM AI3 AI2 AI1 + 10V DA2 GND
2. 8 KSCB Control circuit terminal

TC1 TB1 COM SPA DI5 DI3 DI1 COM PLC $+24 \mathrm{~V}+10 \mathrm{~V}$ GND


TA1 COM SPB DI6 DI4 DI2 AI3 AI2 AI1 DA1 DA2 GND

## 2-6. Connection Precautions

※ Don't install power factor capacitance or resistance-capacitance absorbing device between the output terminals $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ of the frequency inverter.
※ To disassemble or replace the motor, the input power supply must be turned off for the frequency inverter.
※ Do not drop Metal scrap foam or lint into the frequency inverter, otherwise the machine will be faulted.
※ The motor or power supply can be switched on/off only after the inverter stops its output.
$※ \quad$ In order to minimize the effect of electromagnetic interference, a surge absorbing device should be installed if used electromagnetic contactor and relay, etc. is near to the frequency inverter.
※ For external control of frequency inverter, a isolation device should be used for the control lines or screened cable should be used.
※ A screened cable should be used as the signal connection line for input command and must be routed separately as well, and it is better be installed far from the main circuit.
※ When the carrier frequency is less than 3 kHz , the distance between the frequency inverter and motor must not be greater than 50 meters (maximum). When it is above 4 kHz , this distance should be reduced. The cable for this connection had better be laid in metal conduit.
※ If the frequency inverter is equipped with peripheral devices (such as filter, reactor), first measure its insulation resistance to the earth with 1000 V megohm meter, and ensure the resistance value is not below $4 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.
※ If the frequency inverter must be started frequently, don't switch off its power supply, and the operator must start or stop the inverter by using the COM/FWD of the control terminal or Keyboard or RS485, in order to avoid damage to the bridge rectifier.
$※ \quad$ Don't connect A.C. input power to the output terminals $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ of the frequency inverter.
$※ \quad$ In order to prevent unexpected accidents, earthing terminal E or $\stackrel{\perp}{=}$ must be grounded to the earth securely (the grounding resistance should be below $100 \Omega$ ). The cable size should be greater than half of below- mentioned corresponding cable size; otherwise current leakage will happen possibly.
※ For wiring of main circuit, please refer to national rule.
※ Capacity of the motor should be equal to or smaller than that of the inverter.
※ Specification of MCCB, electric cable and contractor

| Type |  | MCCB(A) | In/out Cable (Copper Core)mm ${ }^{2}$ | Rated Operational Current Of <br> Contractor A(voltage: 380V or 220V) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PI8100 | R40G2 | 10A | 1.5 | 10 |
| PI8100 | R75G2 | 16A | 2.5 | 10 |
| PI8100 | 1R5G2 | 20A | 2.5 | 16 |
| PI8100 | 2R2G2 | 32A | 4 | 20 |
| PI8100 | 004G2 | 40A | 6 | 25 |
| PI8100 | 5R5G2 | 63 A | 6 | 32 |
| PI8000 | 7R5G2 | 100A | 10 | 63 |
| PI8000 | 011G2 | 125A | 10 | 95 |
| PI8000 | 015G2 | 160A | 25 | 120 |
| PI8000 | 018G2 | 160A | 25 | 120 |
| PI8000 | 022G2 | 200A | 25 | 170 |
| PI8000 | 030G2 | 200A | 35 | 170 |
| PI8000 | 037G2 | 250A | 35 | 170 |
| PI8000 | 045G2 | 250A | 70 | 230 |
| PI8000 | 055G2 | 315A | 70 | 280 |
| PI8000 | R75G3 | 10A | 1.5 | 10 |
| PI8000 | 1R5G3 | 16A | 1.5 | 10 |
| PI8000 | 2R2G3 | 16A | 2.5 | 10 |
| PI8000 | 004G3 | 25A | 2.5 | 16 |
| PI8000 | 5R5G3 | 25A | 4 | 16 |
| PI8000 | 7R5G3 | 40A | 4 | 25 |
| PI8000 | 011G3 | 63 A | 6 | 32 |
| PI8000 | 015G3 | 63 A | 6 | 50 |
| PI8000 | 018G3 | 100A | 10 | 63 |
| PI8000 | 022G3 | 100A | 10 | 80 |
| PI8000 | 030G3 | 125A | 16 | 95 |

Section II Intallation \& Standby Circuit

| PI8000 | 037 G 3 | 160 A | 25 | 120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PI8000 | 045 G 3 | 200 A | 35 | 135 |
| PI8000 | 055 G 3 | 250 A | 35 | 170 |
| PI8000 | 075 G 3 | 315 A | 70 | 230 |
| PI8000 | 093 G 3 | 400 A | 70 | 280 |
| PI8000 | 110 G 3 | 400 A | 95 | 315 |
| PI8000 | 132 G 3 | 400 A | 95 | 380 |
| PI8000 | 160 G 3 | 630 A | 150 | 450 |
| PI8000 | 187 G 3 | 630 A | 185 | 500 |
| PI8000 | 200 G 3 | 630 A | 240 | 580 |
| PI8000 | 220 G 3 | 800 A | $150 * 2$ | 630 |
| PI8000 | 250 G 3 | 800 A | $150 * 2$ | 700 |
| PI8000 | 280 G 3 | 1000 A | $185 * 2$ | 780 |
| PI8000 | 315 G 3 | 1200 A | $240 * 2$ | 900 |
| PI8000 | 355 G 3 | 1280 A | $240 * 2$ | 960 |
| PI8000 | 400 G 3 | 1380 A | $185 * 3$ | 1035 |
| PI8000 | 500 G 3 | 1720 A | $185 * 3$ | 1290 |

## 2-7. Standby circuit

When the fault or trip of the inverter may cause great loss or accident, please add the standby circuit.
Note:confirm and test the running characteristic of the standby circuit, in order to ensure the industrial phase and the converter phase are in the same direction.


## Section III. Operating Keyboard

## 2-8. Operating keyboard

## 3-1-1. JP6E8000 specification and function description(Standard)



## 3-1-2. JP6C8000 keyboard specification and function description(Optional)



## 3-1. Example for parameters set

3-2-1. F01 keyboard set the frequency from 50.00 Hz to 25.00 Hz .


1. Under monitoring status, press

2. Through potentiometerSwitch to F00-63 Basic FG;
3. Press
$\stackrel{\text { PRG }}{\square}$, or ENTER, enter into F00-63 Basic FG parameter group to query status;
4. Through potentiometerSwitch to F01Fre. Set by K;
5. Press $\stackrel{\text { PRG }}{\square}$, or ENTER, enter into F01 Fre. Set by K parameter modify status;
6. Through $\xlongequal{\frac{P R G}{\Delta M} \text {, or ENTER, adjust the value is modified bit; }}$
7. Through potentiometerHas been modified to adjust the bit values;
8. Finish the adjustment, press $\overline{\text { SET }}_{\gg}^{\text {; }}$;if cancle the change, press $\sqrt{\text { ESC }}$, to escape to the modify status;
9. Press $\sqrt{\text { ESC }}$, to exit to previous menu .

## 3-2-2. Parameter upload to the keyboard

| Parameter Item | Description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| y01 parameter upload <br> to the keyboard | N function | 0 |
|  | System parameter upload to the memory area1 in the keyboard | 1 |
|  | System parameter upload to the memory area2 in the keyboard | 2 |
|  | System parameter upload to the memory area3 in the keyboard | 3 |
|  | System parameter upload to the memory area4 in the keyboard | 4 |
|  | Clear memory area in the keyboard1, 2, 3, 4 | 5 |


| S00 Set Fre. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0.00 | 0.0 |
| 1 | Actual Fre. |
| 2 Motor AC |  |



|  | y01 P Upload K  <br> 0.00 0.0 <br> 1 Actual Fre. <br> 2 Motor AC |
| :--- | :--- |



Example. System parameter upload to the memory area3 in the keyboard

1. Under monitoring status, press into parameter group to check status;
2. Through potentiometerS Switch to y00-23 System FG;
3. Press , or ENTER, enter into y00-23 System FG parameter group to check status;
4. Through potentiometerS witch to y01P Upload To K;
5. Press $\square$ , or ENTER, enter into y01P Upload To K parameter modify status;
6. Through potentiometer adjust value to be 3 ;
7. Finish the adjustment, press $\sqrt{\frac{\text { SET }}{\gg}}$; the speed for upload will display on the LED;if cancle the change, press $\overline{\text { ESC }}$, to escape to the modification status;
8. Press $\sqrt{\text { ESC }}$, to exit to previous menu.

## 3-2-3. Reset system parameters

| Parameter Item | Description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| y00 Reset system <br> parameters | N function | 0 |
|  | memory area1 in the keyboard to reset system parameter | 1 |
|  | memory area2 in the keyboard to reset system parameter | 2 |
|  | memory area3 in the keyboard to reset system parameter | 3 |
|  | memory area4 in the keyboard 1to reset system parameter | 4 |
|  | Use the factory setting reset system parameter | 5 |




## Example 1: memory area3 in the keyboard 1 to reset system parameter

1. Under monitoring status, press into parameter group to query status
2. Through potentiometer Switch to y00-23 System FG;
3. Press , or ENTER, enter into y00-23 System FG parameter group to query status;
4. Through potentiometerSwitch to y01P Upload To K;
5. Press $\frac{\text { PRG }}{\square}$, or ENTER, enter into y00 Reset SP parameter modify status;
6. Through potentiometer adjust to 3 ;
7. Finish the adjustment, press $\frac{\text { SET }}{\ggg}$; the speed for download will display on the LED;if cancle the change, press ${ }^{\text {ESC }}$;
8. Press $\sqrt{\text { ESC }}$, to exit to previous menu.

Example 2 Clear memory area 1, 2, 3, 4 in the keyboard


1. Under monitoring status, press into parameter group to check status
2. Through potentiometerSwitch to y00-23 System FG;
3. Press ${ }^{\text {PRG }}$, or ENTER, enter into y00-23 System FG parameter group to check status;
4. Through potentiometerS Switch to y01P Upload To K;
5. Press $\qquad$ parameter modify status;
6. Through potentiometer adjust to 5 ;
7. Finish the adjustment, press $\sqrt{\frac{\text { sET }}{\gg}}$;the speed for Clear memory area will display on the LED;if cancle the change, press $\widehat{\text { EsC }}$;
8. Press $\sqrt{\text { ESC }}$, to exit to previous menu.

## 3-2-4. F02 the main set mode of set frequency is set to 4 , keyboard potentiometer setting !

1. Under monitoring status, Through potentiometer adjust the frequency, the resolution ratio potentiometer is 0.05 Hz .
2. Range of set frequency can be set with the following parameters:

| Parameter item | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| F12 max. frequency | Inverter output maximum frequency allowed Setting range: |
|  | $10.00 \sim 320.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |


| A45 keyboard potentiometer <br> setting X1 | Keyboard potentiometer setting the start value <br> Setting range: $0 \sim 100 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| A46 keyboard potentiometer <br> setting X2 | Keyboard potentiometer setting the end value <br> Setting range: $0 \sim 100 \%$ |
| A47 keyboard potentiometer <br> setting value | Display the value of potentiometer setting, range: A45~A46 <br> Also can set diretly, Setting range: A45~A46 |
| A48 keyboard potentiometer <br> setting X1correspond to Y1 | Keyboard potentiometer setting the starting point for the corresponding <br> value <br> Setting range: $-100 \% \sim+100 \%$ |
| A49 keyboard potentiometer <br> setting X2 correspond to Y2 | Keyboard potentiometer settings corresponding to the value of the end <br> Setting range: $-100 \% \sim+100 \%$ |
| S00 setting frequency | Displays the current size of the set frequency, through the potentiometer <br> setting <br> Setting range: $\mathrm{F} 12 * \mathrm{~A} 48 \sim$ F12*A49 |

Example:
$\mathrm{F} 12=50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{~A} 45=0 \%, \mathrm{~A} 46=100 \%$, A 47 Shows the value of potentiometer settings $0 \% \sim 100 \%$, Numerical size can be adjusted by potentiometer.
(1) when $\mathrm{A} 48=0 \%, \mathrm{~A} 49=+100 \%$, S00 Set Fre. range $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
(2) when $\mathrm{A} 48=0 \%, \mathrm{~A} 49=+50 \%$, S00 Set Fre. range $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 25.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
(3) when $\mathrm{A} 48=-100 \%, \mathrm{~A} 49=+100 \%, \mathrm{~S} 00$ Set Fre.range $-50.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

Note: when the motor is in $-50.00 \sim 0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ realise reverse, another setting

## F45 Ten bit motor forward inverse as

1 Command priority: Analog given positive and negative values, on the F45 details refer to F45

## Parameter Description

## 3-2-5. F02 the main set mode of set frequency is set to $\mathbf{1 ,}$, AI1 external analog given.

1. Under monitoring status, Through external analog input terminal All adjust the frequency, the resolution ratio is 0.01 Hz .
2. Set the frequency range can be set with the following parameters:

| Parameter Item | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| F12 most frequency | Inverter speed adjustment‘s allowed maximum output frequency Sett - <br> ing range: $10.00 \sim 320.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| o00 AI1 input X1 | Keyboard potentiometer setting the start value <br> Setting range: $0 \sim 100 \%$ |
| o01 AI1 input X2 | Keyboard potentiometer setting the end value <br> Setting range: $0 \sim 100 \%$ |
| o06 AI1 input X1 |  |
| correspond to Y1 | Keyboard potentiometer setting the starting point for the corresponding <br> value <br> Setting range: $-100 \% \sim+100 \%$ |
| o07 AI1 input X2 <br> correspond to Y2 | Keyboard potentiometer settings corresponding to the value of the end <br> Setting range: $-100 \% \sim+100 \%$ |
| S00 frequency setting | Display the frequency,Through out analog input terminal Al1 adjust the <br> frequency |


|  | Setting range: $\mathrm{F} 12 *_{\mathrm{o} 06} \sim \mathrm{~F} 12 *_{\mathrm{o} 07}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

## Example:

$\mathrm{F} 12=50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{o} 00=0 \%, \mathrm{o} 01=100 \%$,
(1) When $\mathrm{o} 06=0 \%, \mathrm{o} 07=+100 \%$, S 00 Set Fre. range $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
(2) When $006=0 \%, 007=+50 \%$, S00 Set Fre.range $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 25.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
(3) When $006=-100 \%, \mathrm{o} 07=+100 \%$, S00 Set Fre.range $-50.00 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

Note: When realize the motor reverse in $-50.00 \sim 0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 。
F45Ten bit motor forward reverse as
1 Command priority: Analog given positive and negative values, on the F45 details see F45 Parameter Description

## Section IV. Test Running

- Failure occurred when test running, Please take reference of fault diagnosis in 6-1 to get rid of the breakdown
- Inverter parameters have a strong adaptive ability, in general b11 = 1 calculation of electrical parameters with the name plate, on this basis, a little manual adjustment can get you high-performance vector control.
- Only when the motor completely without the load can set b11=3motor rotation measurements
- Before the electrical parameter measurement finished, inverter can have the output voltage any time, please ensure the safety.




## Section V Parameter Function Table

Notice: $\star$ mean that the factory setting value of the parameter is according to the power and model.The exact value is referred to the Parameter Function Table.Change limited mean that whether it can be modified while running.

## 5-1. Functional parameter list

## 5-1-1. Menu Group

| Code | Description / LCD | Function Discription | Group <br> ID | Reference <br> page |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| S | Monitor Function Group | Monitor frequency, current and other 16 <br> monitor objects | $0 B$ | 53 |
| F | Basic Function Group | Frequency setting, control <br> mode,accelerationtime and deceleration time | 00 | 54 |
| A | User Function Group | Monitor, protection, communication setting | 01 | 69 |
| o | IO Function Group | Analog, digital input, output function | 02 | 81 |
| H | Multi-speed PLC Group | Multi-speed running, PLCrunning | 03 | 99 |
| U | V/F parameter Group | User defined V/Fcurve | 04 | 107 |
| P | PID Function Group | Internal PID parameter setting | 05 | 108 |
| E | Extend Function Froup | Constant pressure water supply and other <br> functions setting | 06 | 111 |
| C | Speed ring function group | Current ring, speed running, PGparameter | 07 | 117 |
| b | Motor parameter group | Motor parameter setting | 08 | 122 |
| y | System Function Group | Parameter reset, fault query, product <br> information, parameter protection | 09 | 124 |

## 5-1-2. Monitor function:S00-S15(0x0B00-0x0B0F)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference <br> page |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S00 | Setting Frequency | current inverter real setting frequency | - | N | 54 |
| S01 | Real Frequency | current inverter real output frequency | - | N | 54 |
| S02 | Motor real Current | Valid value of motor actual current | - | N | 54 |
| S03 | Percentage of Motor <br> Current | The percentage of actual motor curr <br> - ent and rated current | - | N | 54 |
| S04 | DC Bus Voltage | Detection value of DC bus voltage | - | N | 54 |
| S05 | The Output Voltage | The real output voltage | - | N | 54 |
| S06 | Motor Real Speed | Motor real running speed | - | N | 54 |
| S07 | Total Running Time | The total running time for every time | - | N | 54 |
| S08 | IGBT Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Test the temperature of IGBT in the <br> frequency | - | N | 55 |
| S09 | PID Set Point | PID Adjust run-time values of the <br> percentage of a given | - | N | 55 |
| S10 | PID Feedback | PID Adjust run-time values of the <br> percentage of feed back | - | N | 55 |


| S11 | Motor Output Frequency | The percentage of actual output <br> power of motor | - | N | 55 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S12 | Excitation Heft Set Value | Motor's set excitation heft percentage | - | N | 55 |
| S13 | Excitation Heft Actual <br> Value | Motor's actual excitation heft <br> percentage | - | N | 55 |
| S14 | Torque Heft Set Value | Motor set torque percentage | - | N | 55 |
| S15 | Torque Heft Actual Value | Motor actual torque hefts <br> percentage | - | N | 55 |

## 5-1-3. Basic function Group:F00-F50(0x0000-0x0032)



| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory <br> Setting | Change Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Maximum \{ main, auxiliary $\}$ |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Minimum \{main, auxiliary \} |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| F05 | Running Control Mode | Keyboard+Rs485/CAN |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Keyboard+terminal+Rs485/CAN |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rs485/CAN |  | 2 | 0 | Y | 58 |
|  |  | Terminal control |  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The proportion linkage control |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| F06 | V/F Boost Mode | 1 bit | Beeline V/Fcurve | 0 | 0000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Power of $1.2 \mathrm{~V} /$ Fcurve | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Power of 1.7 power <br> V/Fcurve | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Power of 2 powerV/Fcurve | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Define mode V/Fcurve | 4 |  | N | 59 |
|  |  | 10 bit | Close Automatic torque boost | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Automatic orqueboost | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bi | VF mode 0 Speed No Output | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VF mode keep 0 speed | 1 |  |  |  |
| F07 | Torque boost Value | 0.0~30.0\% |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 59 |
| F08 | Torque Boost Cut-off Frequency | 0.00~Maximum frequency |  |  | 15.00 | Y | 59 |
| F09 | Accelerate Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 60 |
| F10 | Decelerate Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 60 |
| F11 | Percentage Of Output Voltage | 50~110 |  |  | 100 | Y | 60 |
| F12 | Maximum Frequency | 10.00~320.00 |  |  | 50.00 | N | 60 |
| F13 | Lower Frequency | 0.00~Upper frequency |  |  | 0.00 | N | 60 |
| F14 | Upper Frequency | Lower frequency $\sim$ Upper frequency |  |  | 50.00 | N | 60 |
| F15 | Basic Frequency | 5.00~Maximum frequency |  |  | 50.00 | N | 61 |
| F16 | Carrier Frequency | 1.0~16.0 |  |  | $\star$ | Y | 61 |
| F17 | Carrier Frequency <br> Adjustment Range | 0.0~4.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 62 |
| F18 | Carrier Frequency <br> Adjustment Mode | 1 bit | No automatic adjustment | 0 | 00 | Y | 62 |
|  |  |  | automatic adjustment Mode | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | automatic adjustment, <br> Fixed mode | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | automatic adjustment, random mode | 1 |  |  |  |
| F19 | Waveform Generation | Asynchronous space-vector |  | 0 | 0 | N | 62 |


| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mode | PWM |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Stepless \& subsection synchronous space vector PWM |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | two-phase optimization space vector PWM |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| F20 | S Curve Start Time At The Acceleration Step | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 62 |
| F21 | S Curve Stop Time At The Acceleration Atep | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 62 |
| F22 | S Curve Start Time At The Deceleration Step | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 62 |
| F23 | S Curve Stop Time At The Deceleration Step | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 62 |
| F24 | V/F Control Slip Compensation | slip | ompensation invalid | 0 | 0 | N | 63 |
|  |  | $0.00 \sim$ maximum frequency |  |  |  |  |  |
| F25 | Minimum Running Frequency |  |  |  | 0.00 | N | 63 |
| F26 | DC Braking Current When Starting | 0~135 |  |  | 100 | Y | 64 |
| F27 | Braking Time When Starting | $0.0 \sim 60.0$ |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 64 |
| F28 | Stop When The DC <br> Braking Current | 0~135 |  |  | 100 | Y | 64 |
| F29 | Stop And Braking Wait Time | $0.0 \sim 60.0$ |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 64 |
| F30 | Brake Time Stop | 0.0~60.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 64 |
| F31 | Stop And Brake Starting Frequency | $0.00 \sim$ most frequency |  |  | 0.00 | Y | 64 |
| F32 | Stop Setting Mode | Dec | eration stop | 0 | 0 | N | 65 |
|  |  | Free stop |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| F33 | Jog Acceleration Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 1.0 | N | 65 |
| F34 | Jog Deceleration Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 1.0 | N | 65 |
| F35 | Jog Mode Setting | 1 bit | Jog direction: forward | 0 | 000 | N | 65 |
|  |  |  | Jog direction: reverse | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Jog direction: direction determined by the main terminal | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Jog end mode: Stop <br> Running <br> Jog end mode:reset to the ormer state before jog | 0 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ \text { bit } \end{gathered}$ | Jog end and acceleration deceleration time: reset | 0 |  |  |  |




## 5-1-4. User Function Group:A00-A55(0x0100-0x0137)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory <br> Setting | Change Limited | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Reference } \\ \text { page } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 00 \\ & \mathrm{~A} 01 \\ & \mathrm{~A} 02 \end{aligned}$ | Monitor 1 <br> Monitor 2 <br> Monitor 3 | Parameter group N : ${ }^{\text {Parameter group } \mathrm{N}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0B00 } \\ & \text { 0B01 } \\ & \text { 0B02 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | 70 |
|  |  | X1000/X100 $\quad$ X10/ bit |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 00~0B | *3F) |  |  |  |
| A03 | Over/Less Voltage Stall Protection | N | 0 | 1 | Y | 71 |
|  |  | Y | 1 |  |  |  |
| A04 | Overvoltage Stall Protection Voltage | $110 \% \sim 140 \%$ ( Standard bus voltage) |  | 120 | Y | 71 |
| A05 | Auto Stablize Voltage | Invalid | 0 | 0 | Y | 71 |
|  |  | Valid | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Valid, usless for deceleration | 2 |  |  |  |
| A06 | Dynamic Braking option | Invalid | 0 | 0 | Y | 71 |
|  |  | Security Type | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | General Type | 2 |  |  |  |
| A07 | Hysteresis voltage | 0~10\% |  | 2 | Y | 72 |
| A08 | Dynamic Braking Voltage | $110 \% \sim 140 \%$ ( Standard bus voltage) |  | 130 | Y | 72 |
| A09 | Less Voltage Level | $60 \% \sim 75 \%$ (Standard DC bus voltage) |  | 70 | Y | 72 |
| A10 | Power-down Tracking Options | N | 0 | 0 | Y | 72 |
|  |  | Power-off tracking mode | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Startup tracking mode | 2 |  |  |  |
| A11 | Power-down tTracking Time | 0.0~20.0 |  | 0.0 | Y | 72 |
| A12 | Power Down Frequency Drop Point | 65~100\%(standard DC bus voltage) |  | 75 | Y | 73 |
| A13 | Power Down Frequency Drop Time | 0.1~3200.0 |  | 5.0 | Y | 73 |
| A14 | Current Limit | N | 0 | 0 | Y | 73 |
|  |  | Y | 1 |  |  |  |
| A15 | Limit Fall Time | 0.1~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 73 |
| A16 | Limit Deceleration Protection Point | 10~250 |  | $\star$ | Y | 73 |
| A17 | Limit Fix-speed <br> Protection Point | 10~250 |  | $\star$ | Y | 73 |
| A18 | Output Phase Lose <br> Protection | N protection of phase lost | 0 | 0 | Y | 73 |
|  |  | Warning and constant running | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and deceleration | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and free stopping | 3 |  |  |  |
| A19 | Grade Of Phase Lose <br> Protection | 10~100 |  | 30 | Y | 74 |
| A20 | Over Torque Inspected | N torque inspection | 0 | 0 | Y | 74 |



| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A35 | Motor Output Speed Adjustment | 0.1~1000.0 |  |  | 100.0 | Y | 76 |
| A36 | Adjustment Of Motor Output Power | 0.1~1000.0 |  |  | 100.0 | Y | 76 |
| A37 | Keyboard Lock Function Options | 0~0FF |  |  | 0FF | Y | 77 |
| A38 | UP/DN Control | 1 bit | Power down to save | 0 | 0000 | Y | 77 |
|  |  |  | Power down to clear saving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | saving after stopping | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Stop command to clear saving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cleared at the end of stopping | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { bit } \end{aligned}$ | One-direction adjustment | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Double-direction adjustment | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ \text { bit } \end{gathered}$ | Invalide adjustment | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Valide adjustment | 1 |  |  |  |
| A39 | UP/DN Time | 1 bit | UP fix speed | 0 | 0000 | N |  |
|  |  |  | UP fix times | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | DN fix speed | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | DN fix times | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | UP N adjustmentof speed ratio | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | AI1 adjustment of the external analog giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 | AI2 adjustment of the external analog giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | bit | AI3 adjustment of the external analog giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | adjustment of Potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  | 78 |
|  |  |  | Adjustment of multi -steps digital voltage | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ \text { bit } \end{gathered}$ | DN N adjustmentof speed ratio | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | AI1 adjustment of the external analog giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | AI2 adjustment of the external analog giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | AI3 adjustment of the external analog giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | adjustment of Potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |



| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A52 | Over-heat Temperature Of Motor | 0.0~300.0 |  | 120.0 | N | 81 |
| A53 | Reaction For Motor Over-heat | N reaction for motor over-heat | 0 | 0 | Y | 82 |
|  |  | Warning and runing | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and deceleration stopping | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and free stopping | 3 |  |  |  |
| A54 | Display of motor temperature | -50.0~300.0 |  | - | N | 82 |
| A55 | Proportion of Linkage Ratio | 0.10~10.00 |  | 1.00 | Y | 82 |

5-1-5.IO function group: $000-068(0 \times 0200-0 \times 0244)$

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o00 | AI1 Input X1 | 0~100.0 |  | 0.0 | Y | 82 |
| o01 | AI1 Input X2 | 0~100.0 |  | 100.0 | Y | 82 |
| o02 | AI2 Input X1 | 0~100.0 |  | 0.0 | Y | 82 |
| o03 | AI2 Input X2 | 0~100.0 |  | 100.0 | Y | 82 |
| o04 | AI3 Input X1 | 0~100.0 |  | 0.0 | Y | 82 |
| o05 | AI3 Input X2 | 0~100.0 |  | 100.0 | Y | 82 |
| o06 | AI1 Input X1 <br> Corresponding Value Y1 | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |  | 0.0 | Y | 82 |
| o07 | AI1 Input X2 <br> Corresponding Value Y2 | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |  | 100.0 | Y | 82 |
| o08 | AI2 Input X1 <br> Corresponding Value Y1 | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |  | 0.0 | Y | 82 |
| o09 | AI2 Input X2 <br> Corresponding Value Y2 | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |  | 100.0 | Y | 82 |
| o10 | AI3 Input X1 <br> Corresponding Value Y1 | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |  | 0.0 | Y | 82 |
| 011 | AI3 Input X2 <br> Corresponding Value Y2 | -100.0~100.0 |  | 100.0 | Y | 82 |
| o12 | AI1 Input Filter Time | 0.00~2.00 |  | 0.10 | Y | 84 |
| o13 | AI2 Input Filter Time | 0.00~2.00 |  | 0.10 | Y | 84 |
| o14 | AI3 Input Filter Time | 0.00~2.00 |  | 0.10 | Y | 84 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { o15 } \\ & \text { o16 } \end{aligned}$ | DA1 Output Terminal DA2 Output Terminal | N reaction | 0 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | 84 |
|  |  | Setting frequency | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Actual frequency | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Actual current | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output voltage | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | DC bus voltge | 5 |  |  |  |


| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IGBT temperature | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output power | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output RPM | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Actual value of torque | 9 |  |  |  |
| ol7 | DA1 Adjustment Of Lower Limit Output | 0.0~100.0 |  | 0.0 | Y | 84 |
| o18 | DA1 Adjustment Of Upper Limit Of Output | 0.0~100.0 |  | 100.0 | Y | 84 |
| o19 | DA2 Adjustment Of Lower Limit Output | 0.0~100.0 |  | 0.0 | Y | 84 |
| o20 | DA2 Adjustment Of Upper Limit Output | 0.0~100.0 |  | 100.0 | Y | 84 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{o} 21 \\ & \mathrm{o} 22 \\ & \mathrm{o} 23 \\ & \mathrm{o} 24 \end{aligned}$ | O1 Output Signal Option1 O2 Output Signal Option 2 O3 Output Signal Option 3 O4 Output Signal Option 4 | No function | 0 | 0018 | YYYY | 85 |
|  |  | Fault warning | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over current inspection | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over load inspection | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over voltage inspection | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Less voltage inspection | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Low load inspection | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over heat inspection | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Running state with command | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Abnormal PID feedback signal | 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Motor state of REW running | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of setting the frequency | 11 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of Upper frequency | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of Lower frequency | 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of FDT setting frequency 1 | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of FDT setting frequency 2 | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | FDT frequency level inspection | 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of preset counter value | 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of upper limit counter | 18 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Program running one period completed | 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Speed tricking mode inspecition | 20 |  |  |  |
|  |  | No command running state | 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | REV running from inverter command | 22 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Deceleration running | 23 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Acceleration running | 24 |  |  |  |



| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory Setting | Change Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { o37 } \\ & \text { o38 } \\ & \text { o39 } \\ & \text { o40 } \\ & \text { o41 } \\ & \text { o42 } \\ & \text { o43 } \\ & \text { o44 } \\ & \text { o45 } \\ & \text { o46 } \end{aligned}$ | Function Selection <br> (DI2) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (D13 )Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (DI4) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (DI5) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (DI6) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (DI7) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (DI8) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (AI1) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (AI2) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection <br> (AI3) Input Terminal <br> Function Selection | Forward running FWD | 1 | 0 | YYYYYYYYYY |  |
|  |  | Reverse running REV | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reverse running REV |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3-line mode running STOP | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment command 1 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment command 2 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment command 3 | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment command | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment speed command 1 | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment speed command | 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment speed command 3 | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage 1 | 11 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage 2 | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage 3 | 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The main set mode 1 of set frequency | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The main set mode 2 of set frequency | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The main set mode 3 of set frequency | 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting mode 1 of frequency set | 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting mode 2 of frequency set | 18 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting mode 3 of frequency set | 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MSS time running 1 | 20 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MSS time running 2 | 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MSS time running 3 | 22 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Operation control mode shift 1 | 23 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Operation control mode shift 2 | 24 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Operation control mode shift 3 | 25 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Forward torque limit shift 1 | 26 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Forward torque limit shift 2 | 27 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Forward torque limit shift 3 | 28 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reverse torque limit shift 1 | 29 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reverse torque limit shift 2 | 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reverse torque limit shift 3 | 31 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Torque speed shift | 32 |  |  |  |
|  |  | fault reset command | 33 |  |  |  |



| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Keyboa value re | ard potentiometer set eset | 67 |  |  |  |
|  |  | External (edge) | default signal input | 68 |  |  |  |
| o47 | Polarity of input and output terminals | 0000~F7FF |  |  | 0000 | Y | 96 |
| o48 | Input Terminal Teponse Time 0 | 0.001~30.000 |  |  | 0.005 | Y | 96 |
| o49 | Input Terminal Reponse Time 1 | 0.001~30.000 |  |  | 0.005 | Y | 96 |
| o50 | Input Terminal Reponse <br> Time Selection | 0~07FF |  |  | 0 | Y | 96 |
| 051 | Counter Collocation | 1 bit | Circle counter operating | 0 |  | Y | 97 |
|  |  |  | Single cycle counter running | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Arrive at upper counter value and reload | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Arrive at upper counter value and clear savings | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Power on to reload | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | power on to clear savings | 1 | 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | power on to keep previous count status | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Count period | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Output signal valid time 20 ms | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Output signal valid time 100 ms | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Output signal valid time 500 ms | 3 |  |  |  |
| o52 | Maximum Pulse Input Frequency | 0.1~50.0 |  |  | 20.0 | Y | 97 |
| o53 | Current Counter Status | 0~9999 |  |  | 0 | Y | 98 |
| o54 | Preset Counter Setting | $0 \sim 055$ |  |  | 0 | Y | 98 |
| o55 | Upper Limit Counter Setting | 054~9999 |  |  | 9999 | Y | 98 |
| o56 | Virtual Terminal Effective Selection | 0000~F7FF |  |  | 0000 | Y | 98 |
| 057 | DI1-4 Terminal Status | 0000~1111 |  |  | - | Y | 99 |
| 058 | DI5~8 Terminal Status | 0000~1111 |  |  | - | Y | 99 |
| o59 | AI1~3 Terminal Status | 000~111 |  |  | - | Y | 99 |
| 060 | O1~4 Terminal Status | 0000~1111 |  |  | - | Y | 99 |
| 061 | PL1 Pulse Output | No action |  | 0 | 0 | Y | 99 |


| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o62 | PL2 Pulse Output | Set frequency |  | 1 | 0 | Y |  |
|  |  | Actual frequency |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Actual current |  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output voltage |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | DC bus voltage |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | IGBT temperature |  | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output power |  | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output rpm |  | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Actual torque |  | 9 |  |  |  |
| 063 | SPA pulse output ratio | 1~1000 |  |  | 1 | Y | 99 |
| 064 | SPB pulse output ratio | 1~1000 |  |  | 1 | Y | 99 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 065 \\ & 066 \end{aligned}$ | Limit time 1 configuration Limit time 2 configuration | 1 Bit | Boot time | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & 0000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | 100 |
|  |  |  | Running timing | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10Bit | Reserved | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100Bit | Reserved | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000Bit | Reserved | - |  |  |  |
| 067 | Limit Time 1 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0 \quad \square$ |  |  | 2.0 | Y | 100 |
| 068 | Limit Time 2 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 2.0 | Y | 100 |

5-1-6. Multi-speed PLC Group:H00-H55(0x0300-0x0337)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change Limited | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reference } \\ \text { page } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H00 | Multi-speed Collocation |  | Program running function cancel | 0 | 0000 | Y | 100 |
|  |  |  | Program running function | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Direction decided by H40~H46 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Direction decised by Terminal and keyboard | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Deceleration and acceleration time decised by H26~H39 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Time of acceleration and deceleration isdecided by terminal | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time decised by H18~H25 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Running time decised by terminal | 1 |  |  |  |



Section V Parameter Function Table

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H12 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { Segment Speed Setting } \\ & 10 \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | Lower frequency | $\sim$ upper frequency | 30.00 | Y | 104 |
| H13 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { Segment Speed Setting } \\ & 11 \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | Lower frequency | $\sim$ upper frequency | 33.00 | Y | 104 |
| H14 | 12 Segment Speed Setting 12 X | Lower frequency | $\sim$ upper frequency | 36.00 | Y | 104 |
| H15 | 13 Segment Speed Setting 13 X | Lower frequency | $\sim$ upper frequency | 39.00 | Y | 104 |
| H16 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \text { Segment Speed Setting } \\ & 14 \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | Lower frequency | $\sim$ upper frequency | 42.00 | Y | 104 |
| H17 | 15 Segment Speed Setting 15X | Lower frequency | $\sim$ upper frequency | 45.00 | Y | 104 |
| H18 | 0 Segment Running <br> Time T0 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H19 | 1 Segment Running Time T1 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H20 | 2 Segment Running <br> Time T2 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H21 | 3 Segment Running Time T3 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H22 | 4 Segment Running <br> Time T4 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H23 | 5 Segment Running Time T5 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H24 | 6 Segment Running Time T6 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H25 | 7 Segment Running Time T7 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 2.0 | Y | 105 |
| H26 | 1 Segment Acceleration Time at 1 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 105 |
| H27 | 1 Segment Deceleration Time dtl | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 105 |
| H28 | 2 Segment Acceleration Time at2 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 105 |
| H29 | 2 Segment Deceleration Time dt2 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 105 |
| H30 | 3 Segment Acceleration Time at3 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 105 |
| H31 | 3 Segment Deceleration Time dt3 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 105 |
| H32 | 4 Segment Acceleration Time at 4 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| H33 | 4 Segment Deceleration Time dt4 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| H34 | 5 Segment Acceleration Time at5 | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| H35 | 5 Segment Deceleration | 0.0~3200.0 |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |


| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Time dt5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H36 | 6 Segment Acceleration Time at6 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| H37 | 6 Segment Deceleration Time dt6 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| H38 | 7 Segment Acceleration Time at7 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| H39 | 7 Segment Deceleration Time dt7 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 106 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} 40 \\ & \mathrm{H} 41 \\ & \mathrm{H} 42 \\ & \mathrm{H} 43 \\ & \mathrm{H} 44 \\ & \mathrm{H} 45 \\ & \mathrm{H} 46 \end{aligned}$ | 1 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word <br> 2 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word <br> 3 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word <br> 4 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word <br> 5 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word <br> 6 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word <br> 7 Segment Speed <br> Configuration Word | 1 bit | Running direction: <br> forward <br> Running direction: reverse | 0 1 | 0000000000000000000000000000 | Y |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Running time: *seconds | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time: *munites | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time: *hours | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time: *days | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Acceleration time: *seconds | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Acceleration time:*munites | 1 |  |  | 106 |
|  |  |  | Acceleration time: hours | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Acceleration time: *days | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1000 \text { bit }$ | Deceleration time: *seconds | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deceleration time: *munites | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deceleration time:*hours | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deceleration time: *days | 3 |  |  |  |
| H47 | 0 Segment Digital Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 0.0 | Y | 107 |
| H48 | 1 Segment Digital Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 10.0 | Y | 107 |
| H49 | 2 Segment Digital Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 20.0 | Y | 107 |
| H50 | 3 Segment Digital Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 30.0 | Y | 108 |
| H51 | 4 Segment Digital Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 40.0 | Y | 108 |
| H52 | 5 Segment Digital Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |  |  | 50.0 | Y | 108 |
| H53 | 6 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 60.0 | Y | 108 |


| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H54 | 7 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | -100.0~100.0 |  |  | 70.0 | Y | 108 |
| H55 | Multi-speed Status | 1 bit | Current speed step | $0 \sim 0$ <br> xF <br> 0 | - | N | 108 |
|  |  | 10 bit | Current acceleration segment | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 0 \sim 0 \\ \mathrm{x} 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Current running time segment | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 0 \sim 0 \\ \mathrm{x} 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Current digit voltage segment | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 0 \sim 0 \\ \text { x7 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |

## 5-1-7.V/Fcurve Group:U00-U15(0x0400-0x040F)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference <br> page |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U00 | V/ Setting Frequency1 | $0.00 \sim \mathrm{U} 02$ | 5.00 | N | 108 |
| U01 | V/F Setting Voltage 1 | $0 \sim \mathrm{U} 03$ | 10 | N | 108 |
| U02 | V/F Setting Frequency 2 | U00~U04 | 10.00 | N | 109 |
| U03 | V/F Setting Voltage 2 | U01~U05 | 20 | N | 109 |
| U04 | V/F Setting Frequency 3 | U02~U06 | 15.00 | N | 109 |
| U05 | V/F Setting Voltage 3 | U03~U07 | 30 | N | 109 |
| U06 | V/F Setting Frequency 4 | U04~U08 | 20.00 | N | 109 |
| U07 | V/F Setting Voltage 4 | U05~U09 | 40 | N | 109 |
| U08 | V/F Setting Frequency 5 | U06~U10 | 25.00 | N | 109 |
| U09 | V/F Setting Voltage 5 | U07~U11 | 50 | N | 109 |
| U10 | V/F Setting Frequency 6 | U08~U12 | 30.00 | N | 109 |
| U11 | V/F Setting Voltage 6 | U09~U13 | 60 | N | 109 |
| U12 | V/F Setting Frequency 7 | U10~U14 | 35.00 | N | 109 |
| U13 | V/F Setting Voltage 7 | U11~U15 | 70 | N | 109 |
| U14 | V/F Setting Frequency 8 | U12~most frequency | 40.00 | N | 109 |
| U15 | V/F Setting Voltage 8 | U13~100 | 80 | N | 109 |

5-1-8.PID parameter:P00-P12(0x0500-0x050C)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P00 | PID Configuration | 1 bit | Unidirectional regulation | 0 | 0000 | N | 109 |
|  |  |  | Bidirectional regulation | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Negative effect | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | bit | Positive effect | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PID fault, N action | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Warning \& Continuous running | 1 |  |  |  |


|  |  | 1000 bit |  <br> Decelerating stop <br> Warning \& Free stop | 2 <br> 3 <br> - <br> - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P01 | PID Output Limit | 0~100 |  |  | 100 | Y | 110 |
| P02 | Feedback Signal Selection | Set freq RS485 | uency by keyboard or | 0 | 1 | Y | 110 |
|  |  | AI1 ext | rnal analogy giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI2 ext | rnal analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI3 ext | rnal analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Keyboar | potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | muti-st | digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Digital | pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |
| P03 | Setting Signal Selection | Set freq RS485 | uency by keyboard or | 0 | 2 | Y | 110 |
|  |  | AI1 ext | rnal analogy giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI2 ext | rnal analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI3 ext | rnal analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Keyboa | d potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-step | p digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Digital | pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |
| P04 | Keyboard Set Signal | 0.0~100. |  |  | 50.0 | Y | 111 |
| P05 | PID integral time | 0.002~10 | 0.000 |  | 0.250 | Y | 111 |
| P06 | PID Differencial Time | 0.000~10 | 0.000 |  | 0.000 | Y | 111 |
| P07 | PID Proportion Gain | 0~1000 |  |  | 100.0 | Y | 111 |
| P08 | PID Sampling Period | 0.002~10 | 0.000 |  | 0.010 | Y | 112 |
| P09 | Deviation Limit | 0.0~20. |  |  | 5.0 | Y | 112 |
| P10 | PID Fault Detect Time | 0.0~320 |  |  | 0.0 | N | 112 |
| P11 | PID Fault Detected Value | 0.0~100. |  |  | 10.0 | N | 112 |
| P12 | PID Display Range | 0.00~10 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | Y | 112 |

5-1-9.Expanding parameters:E00-E23(0x0600-0x0617)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E00 | Load Type | General | 0 | 0 | N | 112 |
|  |  | Pump | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fan | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Injection machine | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Textile machine | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hoist machine | 5 |  |  |  |





5-1-10.Speed-loop parameter [SPD]:C00-C31(0x0700-0x071F)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference <br> page |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C00 | Filter Time Of Speed-loop | $2 \sim 200$ | 10 | Y | 118 |
| C01 | Speed-loop Low Speed Ti | $0.01 \sim 100.00$ | 0.25 | Y | 118 |
| C 02 | Speed-loop Low Speed Td | $0.000 \sim 1.000$ | 0.000 | Y | 118 |
| C 03 | Speed-loop Low Speed P | $0 \sim 150$ | 100 | Y | 119 |
| C 04 | Speed-loop Low Speed <br> Shift Frequency | $0.0 \sim \mathrm{C} 08$ | 7.00 | Y | 119 |


| C05 | Speed Loop High Speed Ti |  | 0.01~100.00 |  |  | 0.50 | Y | 119 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C06 | Speed Loop High Speed Td |  | 0.000~1.000 |  |  | 0.000 | Y | 119 |
| C07 | Speed Loop High Speed P |  | 0~150 |  |  | 75 | Y | 119 |
| C08 | Speed Loop And <br> High-speed Switching <br> Frequency |  | C04~max frequency |  |  | 30.00 | Y | 119 |
| C09 | Low-speed Slip Gain |  | 0~200 |  |  | 100 | Y | 119 |
| C10 | Low Speed Slip Switching Frequency |  | 0~C12 |  |  | 5.00 | Y | 119 |
| C11 | High Speed Slip Gain |  | 0~200 |  |  | 100 | Y | 119 |
| C12 | High Speed Slip Switching Frequency |  | C10~ max frequency |  |  | 30.00 | Y | 119 |
| C13 | Upper Froward Torque |  | 0.0~300.0 |  |  | 250.0 | Y | 119 |
| C14 | Upper Reverse Torque |  | 0.0~300.0 |  |  | 250.0 | Y | 120 |
| C15 | Forward <br> Torque setting mode | 1 bit | Setting mode | Set by keyboard or rs485 | 0 | 0000 | Y | 120 |
|  |  |  |  | AI1 external analogy giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI2 external analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI3 external analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Keypad potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Multi-step digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Digital pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Direction uncontrolled | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , | Direction controlled | 1 |  |  |  |
| C16 | Reverse <br> Torque setting mode | 1 bit | Setting mode | Set by keyboard or RS48. | 0 | 0000 | Y | 120 |
|  |  |  |  | AI1 external analogy | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI2 external analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI3 external analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Keypad potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Multi-step digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Digital pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |



5-1-11. Motor parameter [MOT]:b00-b22(0x0800-0x0816)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b00 | Motor 1 Rated Frequency | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency |  | 50.00 | Y | 123 |
| b01 | Motor 1 Rated Current | y09*(50\% ~ 100\%) |  | $\star$ | Y | 123 |
| b02 | Motor 1 Rated Voltage | 100~1140 |  | $\star$ | Y | 123 |
| b03 | Motor 1 Pole-pairs | 1~8 |  | 2 | Y | 123 |
| b04 | Motor 1 Rated Speed | 500~5000 |  | 1480 | Y | 123 |
| b05 | Motor 1 N Load Current | 0.0~b01 |  | $\star$ | Y | 124 |
| b06 | Motor 1 Stator Resistance | 0.000~30.000 |  | $\star$ | Y | 124 |
| b07 | Motor 1 Rotor Resistance | 0.000~30.000 |  | $\star$ | Y | 124 |
| b08 | Motor 1 Stator Inductance | 0.0~3200.0 |  | $\star$ | Y | 124 |
| b09 | Motor 1 Mutual Inductance | 0.0~3200.0 |  | $\star$ | Y | 124 |
| b10 | Motor Selection | Motor 1 | 0 | 0 | N | 124 |
|  |  | Motor 2 | 1 |  |  |  |
| b11 | Motor Parameter <br> Measurement | No measurement | 0 | 0 | N | 124 |
|  |  | calculate by label data | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | inverter static measurement | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | inverter rotation measurement | 3 |  |  |  |
| b11 | Motor Parameter <br> Measurement | No measurement | 0 | 0 | N | 124 |
|  |  | calculate by label data | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | inverter static measurement | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | inverter rotation measurement | 3 |  |  |  |
| b12 | Vector Control initial Inspection R1 | Not inspection R1 | 0 | 0 | N | 125 |
|  |  | Inspection R1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| b13 | Motor 2 Rated Frequency | 0.00~Maxmum frequency |  | 50.00 | Y | 125 |
| b14 | Motor 2 Rated Current | y09*(50\% ~ 100\%) |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |
| b15 | Motor 2 Rated Voltage | 100~1140 |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |
| b16 | Motor 2 Pole Pairs | 1~8 |  | 2 | Y | 125 |
| b17 | Motor 2 Rated Speed | 500~5000 |  | 1480 | Y | 125 |
| b18 | Motor 2 N Load Current | 0.0~b14 |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |
| b19 | Motor 2 Stator Resistance | 0.000~30.000 |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |
| b20 | Motor 2 Rotator Resistance | 0.000~30.000 |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |
| b21 | Motor 2 Stator Inductance | 0.0~3200.0 |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |
| b22 | Motor 2 Mutual Inductance | 0.0~3200.0 |  | $\star$ | Y | 125 |

5-1-12.System parameter [SYS]:y00-y17(0x0900-0x0911)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  |  | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y00 | Reset System Parameter | No action |  |  | 0 | 0 | N | 126 |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with factory set value |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| y01 | Parameter Upload To Keyboard | No action |  |  | 0 | 0 | N | 126 |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Clear up keyboard memory area 1,2, 3, 4 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| y02 | Lastest Fault record | Lastest fault record number |  |  |  | 0 | Y | 126 |
| y03 | Fault Record 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y04 | Fault Record 2 | Press [ | [ $\mathbf{\Delta} /$ | ey the |  |  |  |  |
| y05 | Fault Record 3 | frequen | rent and | ing st |  | 0 | Y | 126 |
| y06 | Fault Record 4 | of faut | n be k |  |  |  |  |  |
| y07 | Fault Record 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fault Record Reset | No actio |  |  | 0 |  | Y | 128 |
|  |  | Reset |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| y09 | Rated Output Current | 0.1~1000 |  |  |  | $\star$ | N | 128 |
| y10 | Rated Input Voltage | 100~114 |  |  |  | $\star$ | N | 128 |
|  |  | 80 | 0 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| y11 | Product Series | Family code | Product serial | Inp <br> olta <br> grad |  | $\star$ | N | 128 |
| y12 | Software Version | - |  |  |  | - | N | 128 |
| y13 | Product Date-- Year | YYYY |  |  |  | - | N | 128 |
| y14 | Product Date -Month/Day | MMDD |  |  |  | - | N | 128 |


| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Factory Setting | Change Limited | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y15 | User Decode Input | 0~9999 |  | Set range | - | Y | 128 |
|  |  | Record password wrongly input times |  | Display info |  |  |  |
| y16 | User password key-in | 0~9999 |  | Set range | - | Y | 129 |
|  |  | No password or decode input is correct | code | Display info |  |  |  |
|  |  | Parameter lock-in | code |  |  |  |  |
| y17 | Parameter Group Protection | Corresponding parameter group protection after set password Set to 0: change is not allowed Set to 1: change is allowed |  |  | 0000 | Y | 129 |

## 5-2. Functional parameter specification

## 5-2-1. Menu Group

| Code | Description / LCD | Function Discription | Group ID | Refer <br> to page |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| S | Monitor Function Group | Monitor frequency, current and other 16 monitor <br> objects | $0 B$ | 53 |
| F | Basic Function Group | Frequency setting, control mode,accelerationtime <br> and deceleration time | 00 | 54 |
| A | User Function Group | Monitor, protection, communication setting | 01 | 69 |
| o | IO Function Group | Analog, digital input, output function | 02 | 81 |
| H | Multi-speed PLC Group | Multi-speed running, PLCrunning | 03 | 99 |
| U | V/F parameter Group | User defined V/Fcurve | 04 | 107 |
| P | PID Function Group | Internal PID parameter setting | 05 | 108 |
| E | Extend Function Froup | Constant pressure water supply and other function <br> setting | 06 | 111 |
| C | Speed ring function | group | Current ring, speed running, PGparameter | 07 |
| b | Motor parameter group | Motor parameter setting | 117 |  |
| y | System Function Group | Parameter reset, fault query, product information, <br> parameter protection | 09 | 124 |

## 5-2-2. Monitor function:S00-S15(0x0B00-0x0B0F)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Unit | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S00 | Setting Frequency | current inverter real setting frequency | Hz | - | N |
| S01 | Real Frequency | current inverter real output frequency | Hz | - | N |
| S02 | Motor real Current | Valid value of motor actual current | A | - | N |
| S03 | Percentage of Motor <br> Current | The percentage of actual motor curr - <br> ent and rated current | $\%$ | - | N |
| S04 | DC Bus Voltage | Detection value of DC bus voltage | V | - | N |
| S05 | The Output Voltage | The real output voltage | V | - | N |
| S06 | Motor Real Speed | Motor real running speed | - | - | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Under running, the real speed of the motor $=60^{*}$ the real output frequency *Gain Speed surveillance /pole of the motor .

Example: the real output frequency 50.00 Hz , Gain Speed surveillance A35 $=100.0 \%$, the pole of the motor $\mathrm{b} 03 / \mathrm{b} 16=2$, the real speed of the motor $=1500 \mathrm{rpm}$.

When stop, based Residual voltage test motor speed, renew speed 500 ms .
The real speed $=60 *$ residual frequency*Gain Speed surveillance / the pole of the motor
Max display of motor real speed 9999 rpm .

| S07 | Total Running Time | The total running time for every time | hour | - | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| When the ouptput, the frequency inverter calculated the running time. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total running time can be cleared up automatically with A33 selecting reboot or continue accumu - |  |  |  |  |  |
| lation after reboot |  |  |  |  |  |

Total running time of the units can be changed by parameter A34, you can choose hours or days as the unit

| S08 | IGBT Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Test the temperature of IGBT in the <br> frequency | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | N |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S09 | PID Set Point | PID Adjust run-time values of the <br> percentage of a given | $\%$ | - | N |
| S10 | PID Feedback | PID Adjust run-time values of the <br> percentage of feed back | $\%$ | - | N |
| S11 | Motor Output Frequency | The percentage of actual output power <br> of motor | $\%$ | - | N |

The output frequency of the motor $=$ the actual frequency of the motor $* \mathrm{~A} 36$ the regulation of the motor frequency

Max display of the output frequency 2999.9

| S12 | Excitation Heft Set Value | Motor's set excitation heft percentage | $\%$ | - | N |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S13 | Excitation Heft <br> Actual Value | Motor's actual excitation heft percentage | $\%$ | - | N |
| S14 | Torque Heft Set Value | Motor set torque percentage | $\%$ | - | N |
| S15 | Torque Heft Actual Value | Motor actual torque hefts percentage | $\%$ | - | N |

## 5-2-3. Basic function Group:F00-F50(0x0000-0x0032)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Unit | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00 | Control Mode | V/Fcontrol | 0 | - | 0 | N |
|  |  | Sensorless vector control | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sensor feedback close loop vector control | 2 |  |  |  |

Control mode choose, setting $0 \sim 2$.
0 : V/ Fcontrol
It is not sensitive to motor parameters, can be used as power supply; for motor control, using the combination of vector control and V/F control strategies, appropriately adjusts motor parameters, obtain high-performance control effect; suitable for a inverter driving a motor occasions; suitable for a inverter driving multiple motors occasions; suitable for the inverter as a variable frequency power supplies.
1: Sensorless vector control
High-performance speed sensorless vector control; need to set the appropriate electrical parameters or the motor parameter tuning; truly achieved the decoupled AC motor, so that operational control of DC motors.
2: Sensor feedback close loop vector control
Suitable for high precision speed control occasions, need to install PG card and pulse encoder shaft in the motor or mechanical equipment.

| F01 | Keyboard Setting <br> Frequency | Lower frequency~upper frequency | Hz | 50.00 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The keyboard for a given operating frequency, it can be any frequency between lower frequency and upper frequency.

F02/F03setting to 0 , Involved in setting frequency calculation.

F02
Frequency Main Set Mode

| Keyboard setting frequency or <br> RS485 | 0 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AI1 the external analog setting | 1 | - | 0 | Y |



The main mode of the frequency running frequency:
0 : keyboard setting frequency or RS485 change F01 keyboard setting frequency
Multi-digital voltage terminal effective exchange, change F01keyboard setting value
1: AI1 the external analog setting
Given the external analog $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V},-10 \mathrm{~V} \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$. For detail please read the o group parameter.
2: AI2 the external analog setting
3: AI3 the external analog setting
Given the external analog $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$. For detail please read the o group parameter.
4 : Keyboard potentiometer setting
Keyboard potentiometer setting, keyboard potentiometer for a given start and end values of the corresponding values can be positive role and negative effects. For detail please read the A group parameter.
5 : Multi-segment digital voltage setting
o36~o46 IO input terminal function set to 11, 12, 13, switch H47~H54 Multi-digital voltage setting, $100 \%$ Corresponding to the maximum frequency .
6 : Digital pulse setting
Digital pulse input frequency Corresponding to the setting frequency, For detail please read the o52 group parameter.
Pulse input terminal and DI8 terminal reset, after using the digital pulse input,043set to0,Otherwise, the function settings will take effect, the pulse input on status of o58 can be checked, be limited to low-speed pulse.
Through o36~o46 IO input teminal set to $14,15,16$ be configured to switch the source

| F03 | Auxiliary Setting Mode Of Frequency | Keyboard setting frequency or RS485 | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AI1 the external analog setting | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI2 the external analog setting | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI3 the external analog setting | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Keyboard potentiometer setting | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage setting | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Digital Pulse Set | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | PID regulation mode | 7 |  |  |  |

Auxiliary setting mode of frequency set:
0 : keyboard frequency setting frequency or RS485, change F01 kayboard setting frequency
After multi-digital voltage terminal effective switch, change F01keyboard setting.
1: AI1 the external analog setting
Given the external analog $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V},-10 \mathrm{~V} \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$. For detail please read the o group parameter.
2: AI2 the external analog setting
Given the external analog $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$.For detail please read the o group parameter.
3: AI3 the external analog setting
Given the external analog $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$.For detail please read the o group parameter.

4: Keyboard potentiometer setting
Keyboard potentiometer setting, keyboard potentiometer for a given start and end values of the corresponding values can be positive role and negative effects. For detail please read the A group parameter.
5 : Multi-segment digital voltage setting
o36~046 IO input terminal function set to $11,12,13$, switch H47~H54 Multi-digital voltage setting, $100 \%$ Corresponding to the maximum frequency .
6: Digital pulse set
Digital pulse input frequency corresponding to set the frequency, For detail please read o52 parameter.
Pulse input terminal and DI8 terminal reseting, After use digital pulse input, o43set to 0 , Otherwise, the function settings will take effect, can check the pulse input status 058 , be limited to low-speed pulse.
7: PID regulation mode
The completion of the main to the frequency of common analog feedback loop control. Speed control accuracy requirements applicable to the general occasions.
The given value can be given through the keyboard can also be given through the analog.
Analog feedback can represent the pressure, flow, temperature.
Details see the P group of parameters.
The completion of the main to the frequency of common analog feedback loop control. Speed control accuracy requirements applicable to the general occasions.
For a given value can be given through the keyboard can also be given through the analog.
Analog feedback can represent the pressure, flow, temperature.
Details see the P group of parameters.
Through o36~046 IO input terminal, set to $17,18,19$ be configured to switch the source for a given ratio.

| F04 | The Relationship Between Main And Auxiliary Setting Frequency | The main setting individual control | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting individual control | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | main + auxiliary | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | main -auxiliary | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | (main *auxiliary)/maximum frequency | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Maximum \{main, auxiliary \} | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Minimum \{ main, auxiliary | 6 |  |  |  |

Main given and auxiliary given set frequency relations:
Main given value and auxiliary given value can be added up, subtracted, multiplied, maximum, minimum calculation.

O group parameters can be adjusted to coordinate the main given and auxiliary given proportion, to meet the requirements of the system fine-tuning and bias.


4: The proportion linkage control
Select this function, the slave unit would execute the command from the proportion linkage host unit.
Select this function, can also use keyboard, terminal, RS485 to control the proportion linkage slave unit to run.
The proportion of linkage running, after stop the proportion linkage slave unit with the keyboard terminal, Rs485, the slave unit will not run the proportion liknge host unit's command, it needs once again to respond to host commands through the keyboard, terminal, RS485, or the proportion linkage host sends stop command so that slave unit could respond to run commands.


1 Bit: V/F promote curve
0 Line V/F curve: Suitable for ordinary constant torque load
1 Power of $1.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve: Appropriate torque down $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, Suitable for liquid loads
2 Power of $1.7 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve: Appropriate torque down V/F curve, Suitable for liquid loads
3 Power of $2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve: Torque down V/F curve, It is suitable for fans, pumps, centrifugal load
4 Define mode V/Fcurve: Can be customized appropriate curve according to the actual situation . 10 bit: Auto-torque boost mode

0 Close Automatic torque boost
1 Open automatic torque boost parameters which affect automatic torque enhance :

Actual value torque component S15
b06/b19 stator resistance
F07 torque enhance value
Automatic torque enhance value $=$ actual value of torque component $*$ stator resistance $*$ torque enhance value.
100 bit: VF mode 0 speed maintain function
0 VF mode 0 Speed No Output: Output frequency is less than 0.5 Hz , stop PWM output to reduce the switching loss.
1 VF mode keep 0 speed: the output frequency is 0 Hz , in accordance with the DC braking current of starting F26, keep 0 speed.

| F07 | Torque boost Value | $0.0 \sim 30.0 \%$ | $\%$ | 0.0 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F08 | Torque Boost Cut-off <br> Frequency | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 15.00 | Y |

Torque increase is mainly used to improve the low-frequency torque characteristics under sensorless -V / F control mode.

Torque boost is too low, weak low speed motor
The percentage of the actual output voltage and the rated output voltage.
Used to adjust the output voltage,output voltage $=$ inverter rated output voltage* percentage of output voltage.

| F12 | Maximum Frequency | $10.00 \sim 320.00$ | Hz | 50.00 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Inverter output maximum frequency allowed is also the setting basis of acceleration / deceleration time.
This parameter setting, you should consider characteristics of the motor speed and capacity.

| F13 | Lower Frequency | $0.00 \sim$ Upper frequency | Hz | 0.00 | N |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F14 | Upper Frequency | Lower frequency $\sim$ Upper frequency | Hz | 50.00 | N |

F13 Lower frequency: the lower limit of the output frequency.
F14 Upper frequency: the uppper limit of output frequency.
When the frequency setting command is higher than the upper frequency, the operating frequency
will be the upper frequency; When the frequency setting command below the lower frequency, the operating frequency is lower frequency. Start the motor that in the status of stopping, the inverter outputs accelerate starting from 0 Hz , accordance with the step 1 acceleration time towards the upper or the setting frequency to accelerate. when motor Stop, the operating frequency decelerate according to deceleration time down to 0 Hz .


Corresponding to different fundamental frequency of the motor select this function. The basic $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ characteristic curve is as below.


This function is chiefly used to improve the possible noise and vibration during the operation of frequency converter. When carrier frequency is higher, the output current has better wave, the torque is great at lower frequency and the motor produces light noise. So it is very suitable for use in the applications where great torque is output at low frequency quietly. But in these applications, the damage to the switches of main components and the heat generated by the inverter are great, the efficiency is decreased and the output capacity is reduced. At the same time, more serious radio interference is resulted and special attention must be paid for application where very low EMI is needed, and filter option can be used if necessary. Another problem for application of high carrier frequency is the increase of capacitance-leakage current. The protector for leakage current may invalidate function, and over current is also possibly caused.

When low carrier frequency is applied, the case is almost contrary to the above-mentioned one.
Different motor has different reflection to the carrier frequency. The best carrier frequency is gained after regulation according to actual conditions. The higher the motor capacity is, the lower the carrier frequency should be selected.

The company reserves the right to limit maximum carrier frequency as following:
The relation between carrier frequency and Motor Noise, Electric disturbance, Switch dissipation is expressed as following:

| Carrier Frequency | Motor Noise | Electric disturbance | Switch dissipation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.0 KHz | Big | Small | Small |
|  | $\uparrow .0 \mathrm{KHz}$ | $\imath$ | $\downarrow$ |
|  | Small | Big | Big |

The relationship of the carrier frequency and power :

| Power $(\mathrm{kW})$ | $0.4-18.5$ | $22-30$ | $37-55$ | $75-110$ | $132-200$ | 220 以上 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carrier Frequency $(\mathrm{Hz})$ | 8.0 K | 7.0 K | 4.0 K | 3.6 K | 3.0 K | 2.5 K |


| Note: Carrier frequency is bigger, the temperatuer of the machine is higher. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F17 | Carrier Frequency <br> Adjustment Range | 0.0~4.0 |  |  | kHz | 0.0 | Y |
| F18 | Carrier Frequency <br> Adjustment Mode | 1 bit | No automatic adjustment <br> automatic adjustment <br> Mode | 0 |  | 00 | Y |
|  |  | 10 bit | automatic adjustment, Fixed mode automatic adjustment, random mode | 0 |  |  |  |
| F17 Carrier frequency adjustment range <br> $0.0 \sim 4.0 \mathrm{kHz}$, Actual Carrier frequency adjustment range $1.0 \sim 16.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> F18 Carrier frequency adjustment Mode <br> 1 Bit: Carrier frequency automatic adjustment mode <br> 0: No automatic adjustment <br> Carrier frequency according F16 to set . <br> 1: automatic adjustment Mode <br> The carrier frequency automatically adjusts the model 10 can select random mode and fixed pattern. <br> 10 Bit: Stochastic adjustment mode <br> 0: automatic adjustment, Fixed mode <br> Load current $>80 \% \quad$ Carrier frequency $=\mathrm{F} 16-\mathrm{F} 17$ <br> Load current $<60 \%$ Carrier frequency $=\mathrm{F} 16+\mathrm{F} 17$ <br> 1: automatic adjustment, random mode <br> Load current $>80 \%$ Carrier frequency $=(\mathrm{F} 16-\mathrm{F} 17) \sim \mathrm{F} 16$ <br> Load current $<60 \%$ Carrier frequency $=$ F16 $\sim($ F16 + F17 $)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F19 | Waveform Generation Mode | Asynchro <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { Stepless } \\ \text { synchro }\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { two-ph } \\ \text { vector }\end{array}$ | onous space-vector PWM <br> s \& subsection <br> onous space vector PWM <br> ase optimization space <br> PWM | 0 1 2 |  | 0 | N |
| PWM wave produce mode <br> 0: Asynchronous space-vector PWM <br> 1: Stepless \& subsection synchronous space vector PWM <br> 2: two-phase optimization space vector PWM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F20 | S Curve Start Time At The Acceleration Step | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| F21 | S Curve Stop Time At The Acceleration Atep | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| F22 | S Curve Start Time At The Deceleration Step | 0.0~50.0 |  |  | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| F23 | S Curve Stop Time At The Deceleration Step | $0.0 \sim 50.0$ |  |  | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| 1 indicat that the slope of the output frequency from 0 to the max. <br> 2 indicat that the slope of the output frequency at constant segment. <br> 3 indicat that the slope of the output frequency is reduced to 0 from the max. <br> Such as setting the $S$ curve acceleration and deceleration, acceleration and deceleration time from 0 Hz to the maximum frequency is calculated as follows: <br> Plus acceleration S characteristic time $=\mathrm{F} 09 * \mathrm{~F} 20$ <br> Constant extra acceleration S characteristic time $=\mathrm{F} 09-(\mathrm{F} 09 * \mathrm{~F} 20+\mathrm{F} 09 * \mathrm{~F} 21)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Minus acceleration S characteristic time $=\mathrm{F} 09 * \mathrm{~F} 21$
Full acceleration time $=\mathrm{F} 09$ Acceleration time
Velocity S addition and subtraction characteristic time $=\mathrm{F} 10$ * F 22
Constant deceleration S characteristics time $=\mathrm{F} 10-(\mathrm{F} 10 * \mathrm{~F} 22+\mathrm{F} 10 * \mathrm{~F} 23)$
And reduction rate of S characteristic time $=\mathrm{F} 10 * \mathrm{~F} 23$
All deceleration time $=\mathrm{F} 10$ deceleration time

Valid only under V/F control mode.
0 : Slip compensation function is invalid.
1: Slip compensation function is valid.
Slip compensation value adjusted by the following parameters to ensure stable speed under load fluctuations and heavy load,

C09 Low Slip Gain
C10 Low Slip switching frequency
C11 High-Speed Slip Gain
Slip C12 high-speed switching frequency

| F25 | Minimum Running Frequency | 0.00~maximum frequenc | Hz | 0.00 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br> The set frequency lower than the minimum running frequency, the converter will stop, that is, when set frequency is less than the minimum running frequency, are determined that the set frequency is 0 . Minimum running frequency" and "lower frequency" relationship is as follows. |  |  |  |  |  |
| F26 | DC Braking Current When Starting | 0~135 | \% | 100 | Y |
| F27 | Braking Time When Starting | 0.0~60.0 | S | 0.0 | Y |




When the frequency inverter receives the "stop" command, it will set the parameters accordingly to this parameter to set the motor stop mode.
0 : deceleration to stop
Mode converter according to parameters set by the deceleration time to set the deceleration mode
to slow down to the lowest frequencies to stop.
1: Free stop mode
Inverter receive "stop" command immediately stop output, according to the load inertia, motor
free-run to stop.

| F33 | Jog Acceleration Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | s | 1.0 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F34 | Jog Deceleration Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | s | 1.0 | N |
| F35 | Jog Mode Setting | 1 bit | Jog direction: forward | 0 | - | 000 | N |
|  |  |  | Jog direction: reverse | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Jog direction: direction determined by the main terminal | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Jog end mode: Stop Running | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Jog end mode:reset to the former state before jog | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Jog end and acceleration deceleration time: reset | 0 |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  | to the set acceleration <br> and deceleration time <br> before jog <br> Jog end and acceleration <br> deceleration time:save the <br> set acceleration and <br> deceleration time before <br> jog | 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F36 |  | Jog Frequency Setting | Lower | frequency $\sim$ upper frequenc |  | Hz | 6.00 | Y |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Jog acceleration/deceleration time configuration defines the same section of acceleration / decele ration time.

The direction of jog is set by the unit bit of F35, when the Jog command does not contain the dire ction of jog, the direction of job will run as to the unit bit designated by F35. It is set to 2, the direction of jog is run by the terminal or current direction.

The running status after jogging is identified by F35.
Whether jog acceleration/deceleration time is maintained through the confirmation on hundred bit of F35 after jogging

| F37 | Skip Frequency1Limit | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F38 | Skip Frequency1Upper | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |
| F39 | Skip Frequency2Limit | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |
| F40 | Skip Frequency2Upper | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |
| F41 | Skip Frequency3Limit | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |
| F42 | Skip Frequency3Upper | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |

During running, to skip resonance produced by the immanent resonance point in the machine sys tems, skip mode can do this.

At most three resonance points could be set to skip.


Upper skip frequency and lower skip frequency define skip frequency range.

In the acceleration and deceleration process, inverter output frequency can normally through skip frequency area.

| F43 | Preset Frequency | $0.00 \sim$ Max frequency | Hz | 0.00 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F44 | Preset Frequency <br> Working Time | $0.0 \sim 60.0$ | s | 0.0 | Y |

After inverter startup, it firstly run with preset frequency, running time is preset frequency time, then it will run with given frequency. Jog run will not be effective by preset frequency.


1: Bit: used to change the direction of motor running
0 : Forward command FWD is to let motor forward running.
1: Forward command FWD is to let motor reverse running.
10 : Motor forward reverse running can be controled by the keyboard potentiometer and analog input input positive or negative value.
0 : Prior command:terminal / keyboard, set frequency can be negative value, but running direction decided by terminal and keyboard command.
1: Prior command: positive or negative value of analog input, setting frequency positive value let motor forward running, seting negative value let motor reverse running.
100:motor reverse allow. For some producing equipment, the reverse may lead to damage to the equipment, so this feature can be used to prevent motor reverse, Inverter default forbidden reverse. When the motor running direction opposes to equipment required direction, you can exchange the wiring of any two inverter output terminals to let equipment forward running direction is consistent with motor running.
0 : reverse forbidden
1: reverse allow

| F46 | Pass 0 Stopping Time | $0.0 \sim 60.0 \mathrm{~s}$ | s | 0 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Setting this parameter to achieve the motor forward to reverse (or from reverse running to forward), the waiting time of motor speed being zero


|  |  |  | Deceleration time:*min | 1 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Deceleration time:*h | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Deceleration time:*day | 3 |  |  |  |

1 bit: Acceleration time ajustment mode

| 0 | No Adjustment Of Acceleration Time | No adjustment |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | AI1 Adjustment Of The External <br> Analog Giving | Actual Acc. time=Acc. time*AI1 giving percentage |
| 2 | AI2 Adjustment Of The External <br> Analog Giving | Actual Acc. time = Acc. time*AI2 giving percentage |
| 3 | AI3 Adjustment Of The External <br> Analog Giving | Actual Acc. time = Acc. time*AI3 giving percentage |
| 4 | Adjustment Of Keyboard <br> Potentiometer Giving | Actual Acc.time $=$ Acc. time*keyboard potentiometer <br> giving percentage |
| 5 | Adjustment Of Multi Steps Digital <br> Voltage Giving | Actual Acc.time=Acc.time*Multi steps digital voltage <br> giving percentage |

10 bit: Deceleration time ajustment mode

| 0 | No Adjustment Of Acceleration Time | No adjustment |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | AI1 Adjustment Of The External <br> Analog Giving | Actual Acc.time $=$ Dec. time*AI1 giving percentage |
| 2 | AI2 Adjustment Of The External <br> Analog Giving | Actual Acc.time $=$ Dec. time *AI2 giving percentage |
| 3 | AI3 Adjustment Of The External <br> Analog Giving | Actual Acc.time $=$ Dec. time *AI3 giving percentage |
| 4 | Adjustment Of Keyboard <br> Potentiometer Giving | Actual Acc.time $=$ Dec. time*keyboard potentiometer <br> giving percentage |
| 5 | Adjustment Of Multi Steps Digital <br> Voltage | Actual Acc.time $=$ Dec.time*Multi steps digital voltage <br> giving percentage |

100,1000 bit: The unit of Acc. and Dec time when program running on 0 step speed

| Acc. and Dec. time |  | 1000 bit 100 bit |  | Range(e.g. F09, F10=3200.0) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | *s | 0 |  | 3200.0 s |  |  |  |  |
|  | *Min | 1 |  | 3200.0 Min |  |  |  |  |
|  | * H | 2 |  | 3200.0 h |  |  |  |  |
|  | *Day | 3 |  | 3200.0 Day |  |  |  |  |
| F49 | Running Configuration Word |  | 1 bit | Running direction: forward | 0 | - | 0000 | N |
|  |  |  | Running direction: reverse | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 bit | Running time: *S | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time: *Min | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time: *H | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time: *Day | 3 |  |  |  |

Unit adjustment of actual running time.It is only valid on program running.
1 bit: Program running on multi-speed running period, Set bit to running direction of $-\theta$ "step speed.

| Running driection | Setting value |
| :---: | :---: |
| Forward | 0 |
| Reverse | 1 |

When running control mode $\mathrm{F} 05=0 / 1 / 2$, control direction of - " step speed.
When running control mode $\mathrm{F} 05=3$, Setting the value and terminal FWD / REV jointly decide the direction of 0 step speed, FWD priority.

| FWD $=1$ running <br> direction | REV=1running <br> direction | Setting value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FWD | REV | 0 |
| REW | FWD | 1 |

10 bit: unit of time running when on $-\theta$ " step speed.

|  | Running time | 10 bit | range(e.g. $\mathrm{H} 18 \sim \mathrm{H} 25=3200.0$ ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | *S | 0 | 3200.0s |  |  |
|  | *Min | 1 | 3200.0Min |  |  |
|  | *H | 2 | 3200.0 H |  |  |
|  | *Day | 3 | 3200.0 Day |  |  |
| F50 | Energy Saving Running Percentage | 30~100 | \% | 100 | N |

This parameter describes the minimum output voltage percentage of energy-saving operation. In the constant speed operation, the inverter can be automatically calculated the best output voltage by the load conditions.In the process of acceleration and deceleration is not to make such calculations.

Power-saving function is by lowering the output voltage and improve power factor to achieve the purpose of saving energy, this parameter determines the minimum value of reducing of output voltage; This parameter is set to $100 \%$, then energy-saving function will take off.

When energy-saving function in effect, Actual output voltage value of inverter= The inverter rated output voltage*The percentage of output voltage*output voltage percentage of energy saving operation.


5-2-4. User Function Group:A00-A55(0x0100-0x0137)

| Code | Description / LCD |  | Setting Range |  |  |  | Unit | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A00 | Monitor 1 <br> Monitor 2 <br> Monitor 3 |  | Parameter group $\mathrm{N}:$ |  | Parameter group $\mathrm{N}:$ |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0B00 } \\ & \text { 0B01 } \\ & \text { 0B02 } \end{aligned}$ | Y |
| A01 |  |  | X1000/X100 |  | X10/ bit |  |  |  | Y |
| A02 |  |  | 00~0B |  | 0~63(0x00~0x3F) |  |  |  | Y |
|  | Code | Keyboard display |  | Paramete r group $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Functio } \\ \text { spec } \end{gathered}$ | Parameter N(16 <br> Hexadecimal Input) |  |  |
|  | S | Monitor Function Group |  | 0B |  | S | 0~16 (0x00~0x10) |  |  |


| F | Basic Function Group | 00 | F | 0~60 (0x00~0x3C) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | User Function Group | 01 | A | 0~56 (0x00~0x38) |
| 0 | IO Function Group | 02 | o | 0~61 (0x00~0x3D) |
| H | Multi-step Speed PLC Group | 03 | H | 0~56 (0x00~0x38) |
| U | V/F Curve Group | 04 | U | $0 \sim 16$ (0x00~0x10) |
| P | PID Function Group | 05 | P | 0~13 (0x00~0x0D) |
| E | Extend Function Group | 06 | E | 0~14 (0x00~0x0E) |
| C | Speed Loop Parameter Group | 07 | C | 0~32 (0x00~0x20) |
| b | Motor Parameter Group | 08 | b | 0~23 (0x00~0x17) |
| y | System Function Group | 09 | y | 0~18 (0x00~0x12) |

That parameter N . should be 16 hex input.
Monitorl will be valid when first power on, and which decide keyboard display content.
Such as:monitor 1 S 01 actual frequency, $\mathrm{A} 00=0 \mathrm{x} 0 \mathrm{~B} 01$.
Monitor 2 o57 DI1~4 terminal status, A01=0x0239.
Monitor 3 H55 multi-steps speed status, A02 $=0 \times 0337$.

| A03 | Over /Less Voltage <br> Stall Protection | N | 0 |  | 1 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Y | 1 | - | 1 | 120 | Y |
| A04 | Overvoltage Stall <br> Protection Voltage | $110 \% \sim 140 \%$ (Standard bus voltage) | $\%$ | 120 |  |  |

0 : This function invalid
1: This function valid
When the inverter deceleration, as the motor load inertia, motor will produce feedback voltage to inverter inside, which will increase DC bus voltage and surpass max voltage. When you choose Over /less voltage stall protection and it is valid, Inverter detects DC side voltage, if the voltage is too high, the inverter to stop deceleration (the output frequency remains unchanged), until the DC side voltage is below the set value, the inverter will re-implement the deceleration

With braking models and external braking resistor, this function should be set to $\theta^{\prime \prime}$.


A05
Auto Stablize Voltage

| Invalid | 0 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | 1 | - | 0 | Y |
|  | Valid, usless for deceleration | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

CPU automatically detect the inverter DC bus voltage and to make real-time optimized processing, when the grid voltage fluctuate, the output voltage fluctuation is very small,the $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve characteristic has always been close to setting state of rated input voltage..
0 : function inalid.
1: function Valid.
2 : function Valid, but useless for deceleration.

| A06 | Dynamic Braking option | Invalid | 0 | - | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  | Security Type | 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | General Type | 2 |  |  |  |
| A07 | Hysteresis voltage | $0 \sim 10 \%$ |  | $\%$ | 2 | Y |
| A08 | Dynamic Braking Voltage | $110 \% \sim 140 \%$ ( Standard bus voltage) | $\%$ | 130 | Y |  |

0 : Invalid
1: Security Type
Only in the inverter deceleration process, and detected high-voltageDCbus exceeds a predetermined
value, the dynamic braking will be implemented
2: general Type
under any state, when the inverter detected high-voltage DC bus exceeds a predetermined value, the dynamic braking will be implemented.
When the inverter is running on emergency deceleration state or load great fluctuation, it may appear over-voltage or over-current. This phenomenon is relatively prone to happen when the motor load inertia is heavy. When inverterThe inverter internal DC bus detected voltage exceeds a certain value, the output brake signal through an external braking resistor implement energy-braking function. Users can select inverter models with a braking function to apply this feature.

| A09 | Less Voltage Level | $60 \% \sim 75 \%$ (Standard DC bus voltage) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- |70

Y

The definition of allowed the lower limit voltage of normal working inverter DC side .For some low power occasions, inverter less voltage value can be appropriately put down in order to ensure the inverter normal working..

Under normal condition, keeping default setting.

| A10 | Power-down Tracking Options | N | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Power-off tracking mode | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Startup tracking mode | 2 |  |  |  |
| A11 | Power-down tTracking <br> Time | 0.0~20.0 |  | S | 0.0 | Y |



This parameter is used to select the inverter tracking mode.
0 : N speed tracking means to start tracking from 0 Hz .
1: power-down tracking
When the inverter instantaneous power off and re-start, the motor will continue running with current speed and direction.
If the power off time is longer than A11 set time, the inverter will not re-start power on again.
2: Startup tracking means that when power on, inverter will first inspect motor direction and speed, and then driving motor with current speed and direction.
Set startup tracking function, power off tracking function is still valid.

| A12 | Power Down Frequency <br> Drop Point | $65 \sim 100 \%($ standard DC bus voltage) | $\%$ | 75 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A13 | Power Down Frequency <br> Drop Time | $0.1 \sim 3200.0$ | s | 5.0 | Y 

Correctly setting this parameter can let inverter does not less voltage stop in case of instantaneous power off.

When the DC bus voltage drop to frequency drop point A12 set, inverter will decelerate according to deceleration time A13 set and stop outputting power to load. Meanwhile, inverter will use load feedback energy to compensate DC bus voltage dropping and keep inverter working in short time.

Power down frequency drop time actually is deceleration time of frequency dropping after power off.

If this value set is too large, the load feedback energy is small, then inverter can not compensate for voltage dropping in DC.
if this value set is too small and there is large energy feedback from load, the excessive energy compensation may cause inverter over-voltage fault.

Set A12 100\% to cancel power off frequency dropping function.

| A14 | Current Limit | N | 0 |  | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Y | 1 |  |  |  |
| A15 | Limit Fall Time | 0.1~3200.0 |  | S | 10.0 | Y |
| A16 | Limit Deceleration Protection Point | 10~250 |  | \% | $\star$ | Y |
| A17 | Limit Fix-speed Protection Point | 10~250 |  | \% | $\star$ | Y |


| Series | Current limitaiton\% | Corresponding parameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F | 120 | A17 |
|  | 130 | A16 |
| G | 150 | A17 |
|  | 170 | A16 |
| $\mathrm{M}, ~ \mathrm{~T}, ~ \mathrm{Z}$ | 170 | A17 |
|  | 190 | A16 |
| H | 250 | A17 |
|  | 270 | A16 |

Current limitation function can effectively restrain over-current caused by motor load fluctuation in the process of acceleration and deceleration or constant speed operation.

This function will be good effect for V/F control mode.
Under protection of current lost- speed state, the motor speed will drop. so it is not adapted by systme which is not allowed to automatically drop speed.

In operation process, when the motor current surpass value A16 set, motor will decelerate according to deceleration time A15 set until current below value A16 set.

In operation process, when the motor surpass value A17 set, motor will run with this speed until current below value A17 set.

Deceleration current limitation is prior of constant speed limitation.

| A18 | Output Phase Lose Protection | N protection of phase lost | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Warning and constant running | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and deceleration | 2 |  |  |  |


|  |  | Warning and free stopping | 3 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A19 | Grade Of Phase Lose <br> Protection | $10 \sim 100$ | $\%$ | 30 | Y |  |

When ratio of unbalance 3phase output surpass A19 Grade of phase lose protection, the inverter output phase lose protection i will action, and the system display fault PH-O.

Output frequency less than 2.00 Hz , there is N output phase lose protection.
Phase lost protection grade $=\max$ current difference between phases, which will be according to load condition.

| A20 | Over Torque Inspected Action | N torque inspection | 0 |  | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Warning and running | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and decelerating stop | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and free stopping | 3 |  |  |  |
| A21 | Over Torque Grade | 10~250 |  | \% | $\star$ | Y |
| A22 | Over Torque Inspection Time | 0.0~60.0 |  | S | 0.1 | Y |

Motor output current surpass value A21 set, Over torque inspection will be force and the system will show OL2 fault.

|  | Series $\quad$ O | Over torque inspection class | Parameter |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F | 130 |  |  |  |  |
|  | G | 170 |  |  |  |  |
|  | M, T, Z | 190 |  |  |  |  |
|  | H | 270 |  |  |  |  |
| A23 | Electronic Thermal Relay Protection Selection | N | 0 | - | 1 | Y |
|  |  | Y | 1 |  |  |  |
| A24 | Electronic Thermal Protection Grade | 120~250 |  | \% | $\star$ | Y |

This function is to protect motor overheating when motor does not use thermal relay. Inverter using some parameters to calculate motor temperature rise, at the same time to determine whether the use of current caused motor overheat. When you choose electronic thermal protection function, the drive output is shutdown after overheating detected also shows information of protection.
0 : No selecting this function
1: Select this function.

| Series | electronic Thermal Protection Level | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $F$ | 120 | A24 |
| G | 150 | A24 |
| M, T, Z | 170 | A24 |
| H | 250 | A24 |

A24 set the electronic thermal protection level. When the current is the rated motor current multipleis the parameter, the drive in 1 minute protects, thermal protection within one minute that means the actual current is A24 times of the rated current.

| protect time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A25 | Fault | $0 \sim 10$ | - | 0 | Y |

In the inverter operation process, Over Current expressed by OC, Over Voltage by OU, inverter can automatically recover and run with state of preceding fault. Recovering times will be according to this parameter. It can set 10 times at most. When this parameter is set $-\theta^{\prime \prime}$, inverter will not automatically recover after meeting fault. But if relay in DC main circuit meet fault MCC " or less votage LU " fault, inverter will automatically recover without limitation.

Restarting from fault and normally running over 36 s, inverter will automatically recover fault reset times preset.

Restarting from fault and normally running over 36 s , inverter will automatically recover to display monitor parameter.

After 10 s of meeting fault, inverter will not recover fault reset function.

| A26 | Fault Reset Time | $0.5 \sim 20.0$ | s | 1.0 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Setting interval of fault reset time. When inverter met fault and stopped outputting, and when it inspected without fault time is longer than fault reset time, Inverter will automatically implement fault reset.

| A27 | Fan Startup Temperature | $0.0 \sim 60.0$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.0 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Set the fan start temperature. When the actual temperature of theS08is higher than the set temperature the fan starts.

To avoid the the fan frequently starts and stops, the fan stop temperature $=\mathrm{A} 27$ fan start temperature $-1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| A28 | This Inverter <br> Communication Address | $1 \sim 128$ | - | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | Y

This Inverter communication address: it is the only code to differentiate from other inverters.
Setting range $+\sim 127$ " is slave inverter address, that can receive command and send out this inverter state. Seeing attachment 1 for detailed specification.

The proportion of linkage function:
The proportion of linkage host inverter:
This inverter communcaiton address $=128$,
Communication interface $A$ is set as host inverter communication interface for proportion of linkage.

Communication interface B can be treated as keyboard interface or PC " Host Computer Interface.
The proportion of linkage slave inverter:
This inverter communication address $=1 \sim 127$,
Communication interface A and B both can be set as communication interface of slave inverter for the proportion of linkage.

Seeing appendix 2 for detailed specification.

| A29 | Baud Rate | Baud rate is 1200 | 0 | - | 4 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Baud rate is 2400 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Baud rate is 4800 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Baud rate is 9600 | 3 |  |  |  |


|  |  | Baud rate is 19200 | 4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Baud rate is 38400 | 5 |  |  |  |
| The baud rate of communication port A can be set accordingly. The baud rate of communication port $B$ is fixed 19200bps. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A30 | Communication Format | 8, N, 1 for RTU | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
|  |  | 8, N, 2 for RTU | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8, E, 1 for RTU | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8, O, 1 for RTU | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8, E, 2 for RTU | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8, O, 2 for RTU | 5 |  |  |  |
| Seeing attachment for detailed specification. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A31 | Communications Troubleshooting | N warning for communication fault | 0 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Warning and running | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and decelerating stop | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and free stopping | 3 |  |  |  |
| A32 | Delay Inspection Time | 0 : N inspection |  | S | 10 | Y |
|  |  | 1~250: late inpsection |  |  |  |  |

When communication time between interface A or B surpassed A 32 delayt inspection time, the system will warn according to A31 setting.

After power on, interface without communication will not implement warning.

| A33 | Total Running Time Setting | Auto clear to zero after power on | 0 | - | 1 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Continue to accumulate running time after power on | 1 |  |  |  |
| To set whether the time of inverer running accumulating or not. <br> 0 : Auto clear to 0 after power on. <br> 1: Continue to accumulate running time after power on. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A34 | Unit Of Total Running Time | hour | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Day | 1 |  |  |  |
| The set for unit of accumulation running time, only for display of running time. <br> 0 : unit /hour display range $0 \sim 3200.0$ hour. <br> 1: unit/day display range $0 \sim 3200.0$ day. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A35 | Motor Output Speed <br> Adjustment | 0.1~1000.0 |  | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| Using for displaying adjustment of motor actual running speed.SeeingA00~A02 monitor options: 6 motor actual running speed. <br> Setting $100 \%$, corresponding display unit : rpm. <br> The max speed of displaying after adjustment is 9999 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A36 | Adjustment Of Motor Output Power | 0.1~1000.0 |  | \% | 100.0 | Y |

Used for displaying motor ouput power of adjustment. Seeing A00~A02 monitor options: 11 :motor output power.

Setting $100 \%$, corresponding display unit:\%.
The max ouput power of displaying after adjustment is 2999.9.

| A37 | Keyboard Lock | $0 \sim 0 \mathrm{FF}$ | - | 0 FF | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |



10 bit: UP/DN control saving after stopping
0 : Keeping afer stopping
1: Stop command to clear saving
2: Cleared at the end of stopping
100 bit: UP/DN control direction of adjustment.
0 : one direction adjustment, it is one direction adjustment within $0 \sim \max$ frequency range.
1: double direction adjusment, it is FEW and REW adjustment within $0 \sim \max$ frequency range. 1000 bit: UP/DN control validity of adjustment.

0: UP/DN invalid ajustment
$1: \mathrm{UP} / \mathrm{DN}$ valid adjustment


1 bit: UP acceleration mode
0 : fix speed acceleration, according to A41 fix speed: To increase frequency every 200 ms .
1: fix times acceleration, according to fix times: To increase frequency every triggering.
10 bit: DN deceleration mode
0 : fix speed deceleration, according to A42 fix speed: To reduce frequency every 200 ms .
1: fix times deceleration, according to A42 fix times: To reduce frequency every triggering.
100 bit: UP adjustment mode of adjusting speed ratio

| 0 | UP N Adjustment Of <br> Speed Ratio | N adjustment |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | AI1 Adjustment Of The | Actual UP adjustment ratio= percentage given by A41*AI1 |


|  | External Analog Giving |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | AI2 Adjustment Of The <br> External Analog Giving | Actua UP adjustment ratio= percentage given by A41*AI2 |
| 3 | AI3 Adjustment Of The <br> External Analog Giving | Actual UP adjustment ratio= percentage given by A41*AI3 |
| 4 | Adjustment Of <br> Potentiometer Giving | Actual UP adjustment ratio= percentage given by A41* <br> potentiometer |
| 5 | Adjustment Of Multi-steps <br> Digital Voltage | Actual UP adjustment ratio=percentage given by A41* <br> multi-steps digital voltage |

1000 bit: DN adjustment mode of adjusting speed ratio

| 0 | N Adjustment Of <br> Acceleration Time | N adjustment |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | AI1 Adjustment Of The <br> External Analog Giving | Actual DN adjustment ratio =percentage given by A42*AI1 |
| 2 | AI2 Adjustment Of The <br> External Analog Giving | Actual DN adjustment ratio =percentage given by A42*AI2 |
| 3 | AI3 Adjustment Of The <br> External Analog Giving | Actual DN adjustment ratio=percentage given by A42*AI3. |
| 4 | Adjustment Of <br> Potentiometer Giving | Actual DN adjustment ratio=percentage given by <br> A42*potentiometer |
| 5 | Adjustment Of Multi-steps <br> Digital Voltage | Actual DN adjustment ratio=percentage given by <br> A42*multi-steps digital voltge. |


| A40 | UP/DN Adjustment Value | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | - | 0.00 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Frequency after adjustment $=$ set frequency + UP/DN adjustment value.

| A41 | UP Adjustment Ratio | $0.01 \sim 20.00$ | Hz | 0.01 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |

Fix speed: To increase frequency every 200 ms .
Fix times: To increase frequency every triggering.

| A42 | DN Adjustment Ratio | 0.01~20.00 |  | Hz | 0.01 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fix speed: To reduce frequency every 200 ms . <br> Fix times: To reduce frequency every triggering. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A43 } \\ & \text { A44 } \end{aligned}$ | The Definition Of Multifunction Keys MF1 And MF2 | MF is defined as adding function key | 0 | - | 01 | YY |
|  |  | MF is definded as reducing function key | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as free stopping key | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as FWD running key | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as REV running key | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as forward JOG function key. | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as reverse JOG function key. | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as JOG function key. | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as UP function key | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | MF is defined as Down function | 9 |  |  |  |



The user defined keyboard can define MF key functions.
0 : MF is defined as adding function key:
Under monitor menu, adding function key MF can adding revise frequency F01 set.
Under parameter choosing menu, adding function key MF can adjust parameter choice.
Under parameter revising menu, adding function key MF can adjust parameter value.
1: MF is defined as reducing function key:
Under monitor menu, reducing function key MFcan reducing revise frequency F01 set
Under parameter choosing menu, reducing function key MF can adjust parameter choice.
Under parameter revising menu, reducing function key MF can adjust parameter value.
2: MF is defined as free stopping key:
MF key is valid under monitor menu and select parameter menu, inverter will be free stopping. After free stop, no start command, 1 S later, allow running again..
3: MF is defined as FWD running key:
Pressing MF key is valid under monitor menu and parameter choosing menu, inverter will be forward running.
4: MF is defined as REV running key:
Pressing MF key is valid under monitor menu and parameter choosing menu, inverter will be reverse running.
5: MF is defined as forward JOG function key:
Pressing MF key is valid under monitor menu and parameter choosing menu, inverter will be forward JOG running.
6: MF is defined as reverse JOG function key:
Pressing MF key is valid under monitor menu and parameter choosing menu, inverter will be reverse JOG running.
7: MF is defined as JOG function key:
Pressing MF key is valid under monitor menu and parameter choosing menu, inverter will be JOG running. Running direction decided by F35 bit setting and terminal state.
8: MF is defined as UP function key:
Pressing MF is always valid, inverter will be UP control, control parameter decided by A38~A42.
9: MF is defined as Down function key:
Pressing MF is always valid, inverter will be DOWN control, control parameter decided by A38~A42.
10: MF is defined as the UP / DN adjusted value resetA40 UP / DN adjusted value reset, level-triggered.
11 : MF is defined as the setting value of potentiometer on the keyboard A47 keyboard potentiometer setting is reset, level-triggered

| A45 | Keyboard Potentiometer <br> X1 | $0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 0.0 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | Y 

The start point of value keyboard potentiometer set.

| A46 | Keyboard PotentiometerX2 | 0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The end point of value keyboard potentiometer set. |  |  |  |  |  |
| A47 | The Value Of Keyboard Potentiometer Set | 0.0~100.00 | \% | - | Y |

Displaying value potentiometer set, which can be revised by potentiometer under monitor menu.
Value potentiometer set can be regarded as analog of frequency giving, set value $=$ max frequency *keyboard potentiometer set value.


1 bit: Saving state of potentiometer after power down.
0 : Saving after power down.
1: Clearing saving after power down.
10 bit: keeping potentiometer set after stopping.
0 : keeping after stopping
1: To clear saving after stop command.
2: To cear saving at end of stopping.

| A51 | Temperature <br> Adjustment Of Motor | $0.0 \sim 200.0$ | $\%$ | 100.0 | N |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |

Being used to revise displaying of A54 motor temperature.

| A52 | Over-heat Temperature Of Motor | 0.0~300.0 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 120.0 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A53 | Reaction For Motor Over-heat | N reaction for motor over-heat | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Warning and runing | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and deceleration stopping | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warning and free stopping | 3 |  |  |  |

When the displaying value of motor temperature A5 surpassed value A52, inverter will warn and react according to reaction for motor over-heat A53 set.

| A54 | Display Of Motor <br> Temperature | $-50.0 \sim 300.0$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | N |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |



In application of proportion of linkage, A55 setting is multiply ratio of that when slave inverter received setting frequency command from host inverter.

Setting this inverter as one slave inverter of system for proportion of linkage.
Frequency Keyboard F01 set = proportion of linkage ratio* frequency S00 set by host inverter
5-2-5.IO function group:000-068(0x0200-0x0244)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Unit | Factory Setting | Change Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o00 | AI1 Input X1 | 0~100.0 | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| o01 | AI1 Input X2 | 0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| o02 | AI2 Input X1 | 0~100.0 | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| o03 | AI2 Input X2 | 0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| o04 | AI3 Input X1 | 0~100.0 | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| o05 | AI3 Input X2 | 0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| o06 | AI1 Input X1 Corresponding Value Y1 | -100.0~100.0 | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| o07 | AI1 Input X2 Corresponding Value Y2 | -100.0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| o08 | AI2 Input X1 Corresponding Value Y1 | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| o09 | AI2 Input X2 <br> Corresponding Value Y2 | -100.0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |
| o10 | AI3 Input X1 Corresponding Value Y1 | -100.0~100.0 | \% | 0.0 | Y |
| o11 | AI3 Input X2 Corresponding Value Y2 | -100.0~100.0 | \% | 100.0 | Y |

Under the situation Max frequency $=50.00 \mathrm{hz}$ :

$\mathrm{X} 1=0 \%, \mathrm{Y} 1=0 \%$ potentiometer 0 V corresponding set frequency: $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{Max}$ frequency* $\mathrm{Y} 1=0.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$

```
X2 }=100%,Y2=100%\mathrm{ potentiometer10Vcorresponding set frequency:f=Maxfrequency*Y2 = 50.00Hz
```


$\mathrm{X} 1=20 \%, \mathrm{Y} 1=0 \%$ potentiometer 2 V corresponding set frequency： $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{Max}$ frequency $* \mathrm{Y} 1=0.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\mathrm{X} 2=50 \%, \mathrm{Y} 2=50 \%$ potentiometer 5 V corresponding set frequency： $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{Max}$ frequency $* \mathrm{Y} 2=25.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$

$\mathrm{X} 1=0 \%, \mathrm{Y} 1=20 \%$ potentiometer 0 V corresponding set value： $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{Max}$ frequency＊ $\mathrm{Y} 1=10.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\mathrm{X} 2=50 \%, \mathrm{Y} 2=50 \%$ potentiometer 5 V corresponding set value： $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{Max}$ frequency＊ $\mathrm{Y} 2=25.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$

$\mathrm{X} 1=0 \%, \mathrm{Y} 1=-100 \%$ potentiometer 0 V corresponding set frequency： $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{Max}$ frequency＊ $\mathrm{Y} 1=-50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
$\mathrm{X} 2=100 \%, \mathrm{Y} 2=100 \%$ potentiometer 10 V correspond set frequency： $\mathrm{f}=$ maximum frequency $* \mathrm{Y} 2=50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Skipping thread of AI1，AI2，AI3 respectively are JP3／JP5，JP6，JP7，seeing the following detailed specification：



| o12 | AI1 Input Filter Time | $0.00 \sim 2.00$ | s | 0.10 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o13 | AI2 Input Filter Time | $0.00 \sim 2.00$ | s | 0.10 | Y |




This parameter is used for setting upper/lower limitation of DA1/DA2 output signal.
Such as:
If DA1 output $1 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage, setting parameter as: $\mathrm{o} 17=10.0 \%, \mathrm{o} 18=50.0 \%$
If DA2 output $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ current, setting parameter as: $\mathrm{o} 19=20.0 \%, \mathrm{o} 20=100.0 \%$
DA1, DA2 Skipping thread:

JP2 2-3 shorted (Default)
O $\left.3 \begin{array}{l}3 \\ 2\end{array}\right] \begin{aligned} & \text { DA2V } 0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}\end{aligned}$
1-2 shorted
DA2C $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ DC

Caution: Every terminal has choice of voltage output and current output, the default setting is voltage output. When the voltage output is needed, please connect JP1/JP2 and DA1V/DA2V(seeing the panel); When the current output is needed, please connect JP1/JP2 and DA1C/DA2C.

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{o} 21 \\ & \mathrm{o} 22 \\ & \mathrm{o} 23 \\ & \mathrm{o} 24 \end{aligned}$ | O1 Output Signal Option 1 O2 Output Signal Option2 O3 Output Signal Option3 O4 Output Signal Option4 | No function | 0 | - | 0018 | $Y$$Y$$Y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fault warning | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over current inspection | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over load inspection | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over voltage inspection | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Less voltage inspection | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Low load inspection | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Over heat inspection | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Running state with command | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Abnormal PID feedback signal | 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Motor state of REW running | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of setting the frequency | 11 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of Upper frequency | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of Lower frequency | 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of FDT setting frequency 1 | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of FDT setting frequency 2 | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | FDT frequency level inspection | 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of preset counter value | 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Arrival of upper limit counter | 18 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Program running one period completed | 19 |  |  |  |


|  |  | d tricking mode inspecition | 20 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | command running state | 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | running from inverter mand | 22 |  |  |  |
|  |  | eleration running | 23 |  |  |  |
|  | Acc | eleration running | 24 |  |  |  |
|  |  | val of high pressure | 25 |  |  |  |
|  |  | val of low pressure | 26 |  |  |  |
|  | Arri | val of inverter rate current | 27 |  |  |  |
|  | Arri | val of motor rate current | 28 |  |  |  |
|  |  | val of input frequency <br> er limitation | 29 |  |  |  |
|  | Arriva | of current upper limitation | 30 |  |  |  |
|  | Arriva | al of current lower limitation | 31 |  |  |  |
|  | Tim | e to reach limit time 1 | 32 |  |  |  |
|  |  | e to reach limit time 2 | 33 |  |  |  |
|  |  | rter ready to run | 34 |  |  |  |
| Setting <br> Value | Output Content | Specificatio | E | aination |  |  |
| 0 | No Function | Setting - $\mathbf{\theta}^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{N}$ output reactio by theoretical terminal. |  | nverter can | be contro |  |
| 1 | Fault Warning | Inverter at fault or after fault | with | confirmed | d status. |  |
| 2 | Over Current Inspeciton | Inverter met fault of over cur |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Over Load Inspeciton | Inverter met fault of over load | of h | at protectio |  |  |
| 4 | Over Voltage Inspeciton | Inverter met fault of over vol |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Less Voltage Inspeciton | Inverter met fault of less volt |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Lower Load Inspection | Inverter met fault of lower lo |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Over Heat Inspeciton | Inverter met fault of over hea |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Running State Of Command | Inverter is under running state | of co | mmand |  |  |
| 9 | Abnormal PID Feedback Signal | PID feedback signal is abnor |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Motor State Of REW Running | Motor is reverse running |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Arrival Of Setting Frequency | Arrive at set frequency |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Arrival Of Upper Frequency | Arrive at upper frequency |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Arrival of lower frequency | Arrive at lower frequency |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Arrival Of FDT Set Frequencyl | Arrive at frequency 1 FDT se |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Arrival Of FDT Set Frequency2 | Arrive at frequency 2 FDT se |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Inspection Level Of FDT Frequency | FDT frequency levels to mee $031$ |  | spection co $\qquad$ | onditions, | ,o29~ |
| 17 | Arrival Of Preset Counting Value | Present counting value arrive | at pr | set countin | ng value |  |



When the choice of output signal（o21～024）is set as 14 ，inverter output frequency arrives at or surpass FDT set frequency 1，the corresponding signal output terminal will react；When inverter output frequency is below of frequency 1 FDT set，the corresponding signal output terminal will not react．

When the output signal options（o21～o24）is set as 15 ，inverter output frequency reaches or surpass FDT set frequency 2，the corresponding signal output terminal will react；When inverter output frequency is below of frequency 3 FDT set，the corresponding signal output terminal will not react．

When the output signal options（o21～024）is set as 16 ，inverter will firstly inspect FDT set freuqnecy 1，then inverter output frequency arrives at or surpass FDT set frequency 1，the corresponding signal output terminal will react；After terminal reaction，inverter will inspect FDT set frequency 2，When inverter output frequency is below of frequency 2 FDT set，the corresponding signal output terminal will not react．

031 frequency inspection range

This parameter is used to define inspection range. When the difference of actual frequency and inspected frequency has surpassed inspection range, terminal will output react.
e.g.: FDT set frequency 1 as 35 Hz , FDT set frequency 2 as 30 Hz ,

Frequency inspection range is 0 , the signal output terminal will react as below:


ON means signal will react, OFF means signal will not react


When the output signal options (o21~024)is set as 30 , and inverter output current reach or surpass $-32+o 34$ ", the corresponding output signal terminal will react. When the inverter output current is less than o32-o34, The corresponding output signal terminal will not react.

When the output signal options (o21~o24)is set as 31, and inverter output frequency reach or less than o33-o34, the corresponding output signal terminal will react; When the inverter output current is more than o33+o34, The corresponding output signal terminal will not react.
o34 is used to define current inspection range. When the difference of actual current and inspected current has surpassed inspection range, The output terminal will react.

| o35 | Terminal Control Mode | bit | Two-wire running control 1 | 0 | - | 0000 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Two-wire running control 2 | 1 |  |  |  |



Setting terminal running mode by this parameter.
1 Bit set terminal running mode:
The polarity of electrical level is 047 default setting polarity. Low electrical level or falling edge is valid, and the terminal is leakage-souce driving mode.
X can be used to express high or low electrical level, rising or falling edge.

| Running Control Mode | Keyboard Running <br> Control | Prior Running | Prior Direction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edge Trigger | Valid | Same | Same |
| E-level Trigger | Invalid | Prior running | Prior FWD |

0 : Two wire running control 1


| F05=1 or $\mathrm{F} 05=4$ |  | F05=3 |  | Command |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FWD | REV | FWD | REV |  |
| lling edge | X | Low E Level | X | FWD running |
| X | Falling edge | High E-level | Low E-level |  |
| Rising edge | Rising edge | High E-level | High E-level | STOP running |

1: Two wire running control 2


| F05=1 or |  | F05=4 | F05=3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




10 bit：Set the terminal status when power on
0 ：Terminal run command invalid when Power on．
Terminal run command invalid when power on，．Only run 3S later after power on and set terminals invalid．
1：Terminal run command valid when Power on．
Terminal status is effective when power on，inverter will run immediately，in some cases such status will not be allowable．

| 036037o38o39o40o41o42o43o44o45046 | Function Selection <br> （D12）Input Terminal Function Selection （DI3 ）Input Terminal Function Selection （DI4）Input Terminal Function Selection （DI5）Input Terminal Function Selection （DI）Input Terminal Function Selection （DI7）Input Terminal Function Selection （DI8）Input Terminal Function Selection （AII）Input Terminal Function Selection （A12）Input Terminal Function Selection （AI3）Input Terminal Function Selection | No function | 0 | ---------- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Forward running FWD | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reverse running REV | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3－line mode running STOP | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi－segment command 1 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi－segment command 2 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi－segment command 3 | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi－segment command | 7 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Multi－segment speed command 1 | 8 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Multi－segment speed command | 9 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Multi－segment speed command 3 | 10 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Multi－segment digital voltage 1 | 11 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Multi－segment digital voltage 2 | 12 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | Multi－segment digital voltage 3 | 13 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | The main set mode 1 of set frequency | 14 |  | 0 | Y |
|  |  | The main set mode 2 of set frequency | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The main set mode 3 of set frequency | 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting mode 1 of frequency set | 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting mode 2 of frequency set | 18 |  |  |  |




|  | frequency |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | The main set mode 3 of set frequency |  |
| 17 | The auxiliary setting mode 1 of frequency set 1 | Synthesized frequency secondary to the way a given switch. See F parameter set |
| 18 | The auxiliary setting mode 2 of frequency set |  |
| 19 | The auxiliary setting mode 3 of frequency set |  |
| 20 | MSS timing running 1 | Synthes is of segment8 run time setting. See H parameter set. |
| 21 | MSS timing running 2 |  |
| 22 | MSS timing running 3 |  |
| 23 | Operation control mode shift 1 | Synthes is of operation mode switching. Read F05 parameter |
| 24 | Operation control mode shift 2 |  |
| 25 | Operation control mode shift 3 |  |
| 26 | Forward torque limit shift 1 | Synthes is of reverse torque limit switch.See C parameter set C15 Group |
| 27 | Forward torque limit shift 2 |  |
| 28 | Forward torque limit shift 3 |  |
| 29 | Reverse torque limit shift 1 | Synthes is of reverse torque limit switch.See C parameter set C16 Group |
| 30 | Reverse torque limit shift 2 |  |
| 31 | Reverse torque limit shift 3 |  |
| 32 | Torque speed shift | Vector control mode, speed control mode and torque control mode switching. <br> Disconnected status: Speed Control <br> Closed Status: torque control <br> Detail C parameter set C18 |
| 33 | Fault reset command | Edge-triggered, the fault occurred on the current failure to confirm or not confirm |
| 34 | FWD JOG command | JOG forward running command |
| 35 | REV JOG command | JOG reverse running command |
| 36 | JOG command(as F35 setting) | JOGrunning command, direction, set a direction in accordance with F35. |
| 37 | Acceleration and deceleration forbid commandr | To maintain the current state to prohibit the acceleration and deceleration movements. |
| 38 | Motor 1, 2 shift | Motor 1, 2 change <br> Invalid status: Motor 1 <br> Valid status : Motor 2 |
| 39 | Free stop | Free stop:After free stop, no start command,after 1s, allows running again |
| 40 | Up command | Up order, detail A38~A42 |
| 41 | Down command | Down order, detail A38~A42 |
| 42 | Auto-run feature programs canceled | Cancle program running function |


| 43 | Automatic procedures to suspend operation | program running pause |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | program running start mode | program running start mode |
| 45 | program running stop mode | program running stop mode |
| 46 | pulse count clearance | Edge-triggered, frequency inverter pulse countero53Clearance |
| 47 | pulse count input | Edge-triggered, set the pulse counter input terminal |
| 48 | before count loading | Edge-triggered, pulse-load preset counter o53counts to o54 |
| 49 | upper count loading | Edge-triggered pulse counter counts o5 maximum load o53 |
| 50 | External default signal input (level) | External default signal input(level), level trigger, the system will alarm E_Set after valid |
| 51 | 1 pump soft-start | Electric leverl spring, control 1 pump soft-start or stop. soft-start control must use 2 terminal control, stop priority. Need to set E01 load model 9, E12 1pump is soft-start control pump. |
| 52 | 1 pump stop |  |
| 53 | 2 pump soft-start | Electric leverl spring, control 2 pump soft-start or stop. soft-start control must use 2 terminal control,stop priority. Need to set E01 load model 9, E12 2pump is soft-start control pump. |
| 54 | 2 pump stop |  |
| 55 | 3pump soft-start | Electric leverl spring, control 3 pump soft-start or stop. soft-start control must use 2 terminal control, stop priority. Need to set E01 load model 9, E12 3pump is soft-start control pump. |
| 56 | 3 pump stop |  |
| 57 | 4 pump start | Electric leverl spring, control 4 pump soft-start or stop. <br> Soft-start control must use two terminal control, stop has the priority. <br> Need setting E01 load style 9, E12 4 pump is soft - start control pump. |
| 58 | 4 pump stop |  |
| 59 | Hand change order | electric level spring, automation multi-pump constant water changed |
| 60 | the period of time water supply change to zero | electric level spring the period of time water supply change to zero |
| 61 | Extruder acceleration and deceleration direction | DIx input terminal function selection, read o36-046 |
| 62 | Extruder acceleration and deceleration allowable | DIx input terminal function selection, read 036-046. |
| 63 | Limit time 1 input | DIx input timeing - limit time 1, refer to 065, o67. |
| 64 | Limit time 2 input | DIx input timeing - limit time 2, refer to o66, o68 |
| 65 | Program switching to the next segment | Program running controlled, single trigger switch to the next segment |
| 66 | UP/DN adjusted value reset | A40 UP/DN adjusted value reset, level trigger. |
| 67 | Keyboard potentiometer set value reset | A47keyboard potentiometer setting value reset level trigger. |
| 68 | External default signal input (edge) | External default signal input, edge trigger (falling edge), the system will alarm E-Set after valid |



This parameter used to select every IO terminal is valid in which polarity and terminal running command is valid or not when power on.



|  |  |  | Arrive at upper counter value and reload | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10 bit | Arrive at upper counter value and clear savings | 1 |
|  |  |  | Power on to reload | 0 |
|  |  | 100 bit | power on to clear savings | 1 |
|  |  |  | power on to keep previous count status | 2 |
|  |  |  | Count period | 0 |
|  |  |  | Output signal valid time 20 ms | 1 |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Output signal valid time 100 ms | 2 |
|  |  |  | Output signal valid time 500 ms | 3 |

1 bit: Control count mode
0: Circulate count, Arrive at upper counter value, ouput the arrival pulse(output terminal setting)
1: single circulate count, after arrive at upper counter value, output the arrival pulse, stop running.
10 bit : Operating after circulate mode reach upper limit count
0: Reload
1: Clear up
100 bit: Define the status of the counter after power on
0 : Reload after power on
1: Clear up after power on
2: Keep the status of the previous count
1000 bit: Define o $21 \sim 024$ is set to reach the preset count or counts to reach the maximum output signal delay time

0 : Count period, when reach this digital, keep this status valid, direct the change of the count.
1: the valid time of the output signal 10 ms , when reach this count, fixed keep the output status valid 10 ms .
2: the valid time of the output signal 100 ms , when reach this count, fixed keep the output status valid 100 ms .
3: the valid time of the output signal 500 ms , when reach this count, fixed keep the output status valid 500 ms .

| o 52 | Maximum Pulse Input <br> Frequency | $0.1 \sim 50.0$ | kHz | 20.0 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | Y 

This parameter define the most pulse input frequency of analog setting frequency .
Input high signal frequency, only through multi-function input terminal Di8 as the pulse input terminal.
input pulse setting frequency according the the most input upper limit.
input pulse setting frequency, most input pulse frequency o52according the most output frequency
F12.
Pulse input frequency f _pulse corresponding setting frequency f set formula:f_set $=\mathrm{f} \_$pulse/o52*F12.
Pulse input analog setting, input most pulse frequency o52 according $100.0 \%$.
Pulse input frequency f _pulse corresponding analog p _set formula: p _set $=\mathrm{f}$ pulse $/ \mathrm{o} 52 * 100.0 \%$.

| o53 | Current Counter Status | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o54 | Preset Counter Setting | $0 \sim 055$ | - | 0 | Y |



When the pulse signal of the input terminal satisfy with the preset condition, Yi terminal output the corresponding indication.
1 , Selection of Input terminal $\mathrm{DiX}(\mathrm{X}=1 \sim 8)$
Input terminal is set to -pulse count input ", and set o54, o55.
Input terminal is set to pulse counter clear", after terminal works, counter is cleared.
Input terminal is set to \#pload of pulse count value", after terminal works, counter uploads preset count value.

Input terminal is set to $\not$ pload of upper count value",after terminal works,counter uploads the upper count value.
2 , Selection of Output Terminal o21~o24
o21set the arrival of preset count, the effective time of output signal after reaching up count value is set by 051 .
o22 set the arrival of up count value, the effective time of output signal after arriving at the upper count value is set by 051 .

Frequency range of counting pulse signal: $0 \sim 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

| 056 | Virtual Terminal <br> Effective Selection | $0000 \sim$ F7FF | - | 0000 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |



This parameter is used to select a terminal whether each virtual terminal functionality is valid.

| 057 | DII 4 Terminal Status | 0000~1111 |  | - | - | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 058 | DI5~8 Terminal Status | 0000~1111 |  | - | - | Y |
| o59 | AI1~3 Terminal Status | 000~111 |  | - | - | Y |
| 060 | O1~4 Terminal Status | 0000~1111 |  | - | - | Y |
| Make the actual terminal can only be effective check terminal state. <br> Make the Virtual terminal can only be effective through register check terminal state. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 061 \\ & 062 \end{aligned}$ | PL1 Pulse Output <br> PL2 Pulse Output | No action | 0 | - | 00 | Y |
|  |  | Set frequency | 1 |  |  | Y |


|  |  | Actual frequency | 2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Actual current | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output voltage | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | DC bus voltage | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | IGBT temperature | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output power | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Output rpm | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Actual torque | 9 |  |  |  |
| 063 | SPA pulse output ratio | 1~1000 |  | - | 1 | Y |
| o64 | SPB pulse output ratio | 1~1000 |  | - | 1 | Y |

SPA, SPB provide two isolated pulse output signal can be analogical multiple analog output signals.

SPA, SPB provide high speed pulse output function. Set by $061 \sim 064$ and set functions valid when inverter power on again.

SPA corresponding output signal 1 , this function selected, o21 DO1 output action is invalid.
SPB corresponding output signal 2, this function selected, o22 DO2 output action is invalid.
Pulse output ratio $=1$, output signal range $0 \sim 50 \mathrm{hz}$.
Maximum pulse output frequency 50 Khz , minimum frequency 1 hz .
for example
SPA pulse output options $=2$ Actual frequenciy ;
SPA pulse output options $=10$
The actual output pulse frequency $=$ actual frequency $/$ maximum frequency $* 50 \mathrm{hzx} 10$.
SPA pulse output options $=3$ Actual current
SPB pulse output ratio $=20$
The actual output pulse frequency $=$ actual current percentage $200 * 50 \mathrm{hz} * 20$

| Output | Set Value | Output Signal Range Definition |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| No action | 0 | No output |
| Set frequency | 1 | $0 \sim$ Max frequency |
| Actual frequency | 2 | $0 \sim$ Max frequency |
| Actual current | 3 | $0 \sim 200 \%$, corresponding paramerter: S03 output current percentage |
| Output voltage | 4 | $0 \sim 200 \%$, correlation parameter: b02, b15 motor rated voltage |
| Bus voltage | 5 | $0 \sim 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ DC voltage |
| IGBT temperature | 6 | $0 \sim 100.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Output power | 7 | $0 \sim 200 \%$ |
| Output torque | 8 | $0 \sim \mathrm{Max}$ torque |
| Actual torque value | 9 | $0 \sim 200 \%$ torque |


| 065 | Limit time 1 configuration | 1 Bit | Boot time | 0 | - | 0000 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 066 |  |  | Running timing | 1 | - | 0000 | Y |


|  | Limit time 2 configuration | 10Bit | Reserved | - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 100Bit | Reserved | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000Bit | Reserved | - |  |  |  |
| 1 Bit: Timing mode <br> 0 Boot time, timing of runnig and breaking <br> 1 Running timing, only timing of running <br> 10 Bit: Reserved <br> 100 Bit: Reserved <br> 1000 Bit: Reserved |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 067 | Limit Time 1 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | S | 2.0 | Y |
| 068 | Limit Time 2 | 0.0~3200.0 |  |  | S | 2.0 | Y |
| Set timeing of limit time 1 , Time limit 2 <br> Actual limit time on the basis of the set time multiplied by a run time multiple, such time multiple set by the ten bit of F49, refer to F49 instructions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 5-2-6.Multi-speed PLC Group:H00-H55(0x0300-0x0337)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  |  | Unit | Factory Setting | Change Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H00 | Multi-speed Collocation | 1 bit | Program running function cancel | 0 | - | 0000 | Y |
|  |  |  | Program running function | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Direction decided by $\mathrm{H} 40 \sim \mathrm{H} 46$ | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Direction decised by Terminal and keyboard | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deceleration and acceleration time decised by H26~H39 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | bit | Time of acceleration and deceleration isdecided by terminal | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Running time decised by H18~H25 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Running time decised by terminal | 1 |  |  |  |

1 bit: Program running functions intelligent
To use the program to run PLC functionality requires setting the bit to 1 .
Multi-segment speed run only need to set the corresponding multi-stage o36 $\sim 046$-speed switching can be used without the need to set this parameter.
0 : Program running functions cancel
1: Program running function intelligent
10 bit: Define program runs or direction settings of multi-segment speed running
0 : the direction decided by the $\mathrm{H} 40 \sim \mathrm{H} 46$
1: The directiondecided by the keyboard or terminal

100 bit:Define program runs or acceleration and deceleration time settings of multi-segment speed running
0 : deceleration time decided by the $\mathrm{H} 26 \sim \mathrm{H} 39$
1: The acceleration and deceleration time determined by terminal
1000 bit: Set running time of defined program running
0 : running-time decided by the $\mathrm{H} 18 \sim \mathrm{H} 25$
1: Running time decided by terminal


1 bit: program run control mode。
0 : sequential control
Run automatically according to the start segment, end segment and program running time of program running.
You can use o36 $\sim 046$ switchover next function, switchover to the next program running .
1: Terminal control
Use multi segment control terminal o36 ~o46 multi segment instruction 1, 2, 3, 4, Control program segment, running time arrives,Running based on the 0 paragraph speed. After Multi - Stage speed control terminal switchover, reevaluate running time
Do not use of multi - stage speed control terminal o $36 \sim$ o 46 multi - speed instruction, You can use o36 ~ o46 switchover next function. The terminal control for single trigger, triggered once, program running to next paragraph, running time recalculated.Running time of arrival, Running based on the 0 paragraph speed.
10 bit: defining the start running of the Program
100 bit: Defines the end of the program period
1000 bit: Define effective time of the program output signal

| H02 | Program Running Mode | 1 bit | single-cycle | 0 | - | 0000 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Continuous Cycle | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | One-cycle command running | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | The zero speed running when pause | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fixed-speed running when the suspension | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Stop with the parameters set when stop | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Stop with the settings of start up | 1 |  |  |  |



Eg2:program run Continuous cycle modes


Eg3:Program is running in single cycle, According to Paragraph seventh of Speed mode


10 bit: Running condition when pause
0 : speed run when pause
1: fixed Segment Speed operation when pause
100 bit: Running Segment when stop
0 : Set stopping according to the parameters of stop segment.
1: Set down to the initial segment
1000 bit: start Running Segment
0 : Set down to the speed running
1: Running at the speed before the machine stopped.
100 bit $=0$ Set stopping according to the parameters of stop segment

$\mathrm{Eg}: 100 \mathrm{bit}==0$ Set stopping according to the parameters of stop segment 1000 bit $==1$ Running at the speed before the machine stopped．


Eg：100 bit＝1 Set down to the initial segment
1000 bit＝1 Running at the speed before the machine stopped．


Note ：at $1^{\prime}$ ：at the time of segment 1 acceleration time ； $\mathrm{dt}^{\prime}$ ：at the time of segment 1 deceleration time ；at $3^{\prime}$ at the time of segment 3 acceleration time； $\mathrm{dt} 3^{\prime}$ ：at the time of segment 3 deceleration time

| H 03 | 1 Segment Speed <br> Setting 1X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 3.00 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| H 04 | 2 Segment Speed <br> Setting 2X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 6.00 | Y |
| H 05 | 3 Segment Speed <br> Setting 3X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 9.00 | Y |
| H 06 | 4 Segment Speed <br> Setting 4X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 12.00 | Y |
| H 07 | 5 Segment Speed <br> Setting 5X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 15.00 | Y |
| H 08 | 6 Segment Speed <br> Setting 6X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 18.00 | Y |
| H 09 | 7 Segment Speed <br> Setting 7X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 21.00 | Y |
| H 10 | 8 Segment Speed <br> Setting 8X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 24.00 | Y |
| H 11 | 9 Segment Speed <br> Setting 9X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 27.00 | Y |

Section V Parameter Function Table

| H 12 | 10 Segment Speed <br> Setting 10X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 30.00 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H 13 | 11 Segment Speed <br> Setting 11X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 33.00 | Y |
| H 14 | 12 Segment Speed <br> Setting 12X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 36.00 | Y |
| H 15 | 13 Segment Speed <br> Setting 13X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 39.00 | Y |
| H 16 | 14 Segment Speed <br> Setting 14X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 42.00 | Y |
| H 17 | 15 Segment Speed <br> Setting 15X | Lower frequency $\sim$ upper frequency | Hz | 45.00 | Y |

Set the frequency of program running and the running frequency of 7 -segment speed respectively. short-circuit the multi-terminal command $1,2,3,4$ with COM combinatorially to realized the 16 -segment speed/acceleration speed.

0 Xspeed is the regular running mode,setting source can be adjusted by F02,F03and other parameters, running time is controlled by the H 18 .

Terminal multi-segment speed is defined as follows(shorted with COM it is ON, disconnected then it is OFF):

| Speed | 0 X | 1 X | 2 X | 3 X | 4 X | 5 X | 6 X | 7 X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Terminal | Multiterminal-speed Command 1 | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 2 | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | ON |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 3 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 4 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| Speed | $8 X$ | $9 X$ | $10 X$ | $11 X$ | $12 X$ | $13 X$ | $14 X$ | 15 X |
| Terminal | OX | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 1 | OF | OF | OF | OF | OF | ON |  |  |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 2 | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OF |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 3 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON |
| Multiterminal-speed Command 4 | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON |

Acceleration and deceleration time and the direction of running

|  |  | $0 \mathrm{X}-7 \mathrm{X}$ | $8 \mathrm{X}-15 \mathrm{X}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| H00 <br> 10 bit | 1 | 0X -7X Direction controlled by keyboard <br> and terminal | 8X-15X Direction controlled <br> by keyboard and terminal |
|  | 0 | 0X -7Xdeceleration and accelertation time <br> controlled by parameter | 8X-15Xdeceleration and |
| accelertation time controlled |  |  |  |
| by keyboard and terminal |  |  |  |

[^0]|  | Time T0 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H 19 | 1 Segment Running <br> Time T1 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | s | 2.0 | Y |
| H 20 | 2 Segment Running <br> Time T2 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | s | 2.0 | Y |
| H 21 | 3 Segment Running <br> Time T3 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | s | 2.0 | Y |
| H 22 | 4 Segment Running <br> Time T4 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | Y |  |  |
| H 23 | 5 Segment Running <br> Time T5 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | 2.0 | Y |  |
| H 24 | 6 Segment Running <br> Time T6 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | Y |  |  |
| H 25 | 7 Segment Running <br> Time T7 | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | 2.0 | Y |  |

Actual running time equals to the set multi-segment running time multiples a time which is times of speed running time, and such actual running time decided by the tens digit of $\mathrm{H} 40 \sim \mathrm{H} 46$. Please refer to H40~H46.

| H26 | 1 Segment Acceleration Time at 1 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H27 | 1 Segment Deceleration Time dtl | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H28 | 2 Segment <br> Acceleration Time at2 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H29 | 2 Segment <br> Deceleration Time dt2 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H30 | 3 Segment <br> Acceleration Time at 3 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H31 | 3 Segment <br> Deceleration Time dt3 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H32 | 4 Segment <br> Acceleration Time at4 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H33 | 4 Segment <br> Deceleration Time dt4 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H34 | 5 Segment <br> Acceleration Time at5 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H35 | 5 Segment <br> Deceleration Time dt5 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H36 | 6 Segment <br> Acceleration Time at6 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H37 | 6 Segment <br> Deceleration Time dt6 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H38 | 7 Segment <br> Acceleration Time at7 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |
| H39 | 7 Segment Deceleration Time dt7 | 0.0~3200.0 | S | 10.0 | Y |

Set the Acc/Dec time of 7 steps respectively. They determine the time needed to reach the speed, respectively depending on the acceleration time for acceleration or on the deceleration time for deceleration, but the time is not the actual time needed. Actual acc/dec time equals to the set acc/dec
time multiples a time multiple which is decided by the hundreds and thousands digit of $\mathrm{H} 40 \sim \mathrm{H} 46$.
Please refer to $\mathrm{H} 40 \sim \mathrm{H} 46$.
Definite acceleration and deceleration time for multi-step speed:


Remark: at1: 1 segment acceleration time;at2: 2 segment acceleration time;dt2: 2 segment deceleration time; dt3: 3 segment deceleration time.


1 bit: Under multi-segment program running, the + bit"parameter decides the direction of each segment speed.

| Running Direction | Setting Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| forward | 0 |
| reverse | 1 |

When running control modeF05 $=0 / 1 / 2$,these parameters decide the direction of each segment speed.

When running control mode $\mathrm{F} 05=3$, the setting value and terminal FWD/REV decide the direction of each segment speed together. FWD is prior.

| FWD=1 <br> Running direction | REW $=1$ <br> Running direction | Setting Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| forward | reverse | 0 |
| reverse | forward | 1 |

10 bit: Unit of multi-segment speed program running time.

| Running Time | 10 bit | Range(e.g.H18~H25=3200.0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *seconds | 0 | 3200.0 seconds |
| *minutes | 1 | 3200.0 minutes |
| *hours | 2 | 3200.0 hours |
| *days | 3 | 3200.0 days |

100 bit, 1000 bit : Unit of acc/deceleration time of multi-segment speed program running

| Acceleration <br> / Deceleration time | 1000 bit, 100bit | Range(e.g.H26~H39=3200.0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *seconds | 0 | 3200.0 seconds |
| *minutes | 1 | 3200.0 minutes |
| *hours | 2 | 3200.0 hours |
| *days | 3 | 3200.0 days |


| H 47 | 0 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 0.0 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H 48 | 1 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 10.0 | Y |
| H 49 | 2 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 20.0 | Y |
| H 50 | 3 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 30.0 | Y |
| H52 | 4 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 50.0 | Y |
| H53 Segment Digital | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | 6 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 60.0 | Y | H54 | 7 Segment Digital <br> Voltage Giving | $-100.0 \sim 100.0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Digital voltage set function can analogy give frequency, select by F02, F03;analogy give PID set or feedback, select by P02, P03;it can be shifted by the input terminal o36~046.

| H55 | Multi-speed Status | 1 bit | Current speed step | $0 \sim 0 \mathrm{xF}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |$)$

```
    0~16 segment, In hex, can be shifted t by o36~o46
10 bit: Current acceleration segment
    0~7 segment, in hex, can be shifted by o36~046
100 bit: Current running time segment
    0~7 segment, in hex, can be shifted by o36~046, valid when program running
1000 bit: Current digital voltage segment
    0~7 segment, in hex, can by shifted by terminal o36~046
```


## 5-2-7. V/Fcurve Group:U00-U15(0x0400-0x040F)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Unit | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U00 | V/ Setting Frequencyl | 0.00~U02 | Hz | 5.00 | N |
|  | r-defined the first frequ <br>  | value of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, corres | uency |  |  |
| U01 | V/F Setting Voltage 1 | 0~U03 | \% | 10 | N |

User-defined the first voltage percentage of V/F curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency inverter, corresponding to F1.

| U02 | V/F Setting Frequency 2 | U00~U04 | Hz | 10.00 |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User-defined the second frequency value of V/F curve, corresponding to V2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U03 | V/F Setting Voltage 2 | U01~U05 | $\%$ | 20 |  |  |

User-defined the second voltage percentage of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F 2 .

| U04 | V/F Setting Frequency 3 | U02~U06 | Hz | 15.00 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nser-defined the third frequency value of V / F curve, corresponding to V3. |  |  |  |  |  |
| U05 | V/F Setting Voltage 3 | U03~U07 | $\%$ | 30 |  |

User-defined the third voltage percentage of V / F curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F3.

| U06 | V/F Setting Frequency 4 | U04~U08 | Hz | 20.00 | N |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User-defined the fourth frequency value of V / F curve, corresponding to V4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U07 | V/F Setting Voltage 4 | U05~U09 | $\%$ | 40 | N |  |

User-defined the fourth voltage percentage of V/F curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F4.

| U08 | V/F Setting Frequency 5 | U06~U10 | Hz | 25.00 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| User-defined the fifth frequency value of V / F curve, corresponding to V5. |  |  |  |  |  |
| U09 | V/F Setting Voltage 5 | U07~U11 | $\%$ | 50 |  |

User-defined the fifth voltage percentage of V / F curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F5.

| U10 | V/F Setting Frequency 6 | U08~U12 | Hz | 30.00 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

User-defined the sixth frequency value of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, corresponding to V 6 .

| U11 | V/F Setting Voltage 6 | U09~U13 | $\%$ | 60 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

User-defined the sixth voltage percentage of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F6.

| U12 | V/F Setting Frequency 7 | U10~U14 | Hz | 35.00 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

User-defined the seventh frequency value of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, corresponding to V 7 .

| U13 | V/F Setting Voltage 7 | U11~U15 | $\%$ | 70 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

User-defined the seventh voltage percentage of V / F curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F7.

| U14 | V/F Setting Frequency 8 | U12~most frequency | Hz | 40.00 | N |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| User-defined the eighth frequency value of V / F curve, corresponding to V8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U15 | V/F Setting Voltage 8 | U13~100 | $\%$ | 80 | N |  |

User-defined the eighth voltage percentage of $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ curve, on the base of rated output voltage $100 \%$ of frequency converter, corresponding to F8.

## 5-2-8.PID parameter:P00-P12(0x0500-0x050C)

| Code | Description / LCD |  | Setting Range |  | Unit | Factory Setting | Change Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P00 | PID Configuration | 1 bit | Unidirectional regulation | 0 | - | ( |  <br>  <br>  <br> N |
|  |  |  | Bidirectional regulation | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Negative effect | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Positive effect | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | PID fault, N action | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  <br> Continuous running | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Warning \& Decelerating stop | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Warning \& Free stop | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |

When the inverter receives running command, it can control output frequency automatically in the PID regulation mode after comparing the setting signal and feedback signal from terminal. The process is explained as following:


0 : negative action, when $\Delta>0$ is positive, frequency rises and when $\Delta<0$ is negative, frequency falls.


PID feedback signal selection, can select keyboard/Rs485, potentiometer, digital voltage, digital pulse for feedback signal.

| P03 | Setting Signal Selection | Set frequency by keyboard or RS485 | 0 | - | 2 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AI1 external analogy giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI2 external analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | AI3 external analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Keyboard potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-step digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Digital pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |

PID giving signal selection, can select keyboard/Rs485, potentiometer, digital voltage, digital pulse for giving signal.

| P04 | Keyboard Set Signal | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 50.0 | $Y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When P03 is 0 , the setting pressure set by the keyboard. $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ is 0 to the maximum pressure respectively.

| P05 | PID integral time | 0.002~10.00 |  | . 250 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.002 \sim 10.000 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> The PID integral time determines the integral regulation speed,the regulation acts on the difference between PID feedback and setting value by PID regulator. <br> When the difference between PID feedback and setting value is $100 \%$, integral regulator PID regulator ouput=(P01*F12*12.5\%)Hz.(single direction PIDregulation,ignores proportion and differential effect). |  |  |  |  |  |

If the value is great, the control is stable but response is slow; if the value is little,the system response is rapid but perhaps surge occurs.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P06 | PID Differencial Time | 0.000~10.000 | S | 0.000 | Y |

The parameter determines the regulation intensity, the regulation acts on the change ratio of the difference between PID feedback and setting value by PID regulator.

When the change ratio of the difference between PID feedback and setting value is $100 \%$ in the differential time, PID regulator regulates output $\mathrm{to}(\mathrm{P} 01 * \mathrm{~F} 12 * 12.5 \%) \mathrm{Hz}$ (single direction PID regulation, ignores proportion and integral effect).

If the value is great, the greater the intensity is, the system surge is to occur more easily

| P07 | PID Proportion Gain | $0 \sim 1000.0$ | $\%$ | 100.0 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |



0~100.0\%
The PID Proportion Gain defines regulation intensity of PID regulator, the larger the P is, the more the intensity is.

When proportion gain is $100 \%$, and the difference between PID feedback and getting value is $100 \%$, PID regulator's output is( $\mathrm{P} 01 * \mathrm{~F} 12 * 12.5 \%) \mathrm{Hz}$ (single direction PID regulation, ignores differential and integral effect).

Proportion gain is the parameter decides PID regulator's response extent.
If the gain is great, the response is rapid, but if too great, the surge will occur; the gain is little, the response will lag.

| P08 | PID Sampling Period | $0.002 \sim 10.000$ | s | 0.010 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Set Sampling period of feedback signal.
When set this parameter small, the system response speed to the giving and feedback deviation is slow, but control is stable.

When set this parameter low,the system response speed to the giving and feedback deviation is slow, but easy to cause vibration

| P09 | Deviation Limit | $0.0 \sim 20.0$ | $\%$ | 5.0 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Deviation limit effects system control accuracy and stability.
When the deviation of feedback signal and giving signal <deviation limit, PID N regulation, keep output stable.

When the deviation of feedback singnal and giving signal >deviation limit, PID regulates according to deviation, update output

| P10 | PID Fault Detect Time | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | s | 0.0 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| P11 | PID Fault Detected Value | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 10.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Set P10 to 0.0 for N fault inspection. <br> When PID feedback signal $<$ P11 set PID fault inspection value, last P10set time, regard it as PID regulation fault. |  |  |  |  |  |
| P12 | PID Display Range | 0.00~100.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| A09 PID set value $=$ PID set value(\%)*P12 <br> A10 PID feedback value $=$ PID feedback value $(\%) *$ P12 <br> If PID feedback 10 V corresponding 4.0 Mpa pressure, if need A 09 , A 10 to display actual value, only need to set $\mathrm{P} 12=0.04$. |  |  |  |  |  |

## 5-2-9.Expanding parameters:E00-E23(0x0600-0x0617)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Unit | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E00 | Load Type | General | 0 | - | 0 | N |
|  |  | Pump | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fan | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Injection machine | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Textile machine | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hoist machine | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kowtow Machine | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | belt conveyor | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Variable frequency power | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Multi-pumps constant pressure water supply | 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reserved | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reserved | 11 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Torque control | 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Voltage regulation power | 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Current regulation power | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Extruding machine | 15 |  |  |  |
| Details, see Appendix IV. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E01 | Starting Pressure Deviation | 0.0~100.0 |  | \% | 10.0 | Y |
| E02 | Starting Delay Time | 0.0~3200.0 |  | S | 5.0 | Y |

Feedback pressure $<$ given pressure -starting pressure deviation.
Continuously exceed E02 start delay time, the inverter will restart under in the standby mode.This parameter is used to prevent the inverter frequent start-stop.

| E03 | Stop Frequency | $0 \sim 50.00$ | Hz | 5.00 | N |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E04 | Stop Delay Time | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | s | 5.0 | Y |

If the set frequency is less than or equal to E03, stop frequency exceeding E04 stop delay time, the ac drive will change from running to the stop standby state.

The bigger E03 parameter setting, the easier for stop, E03 parameter is set to 0 , indicating the stop frequency and the start pressure control function is invalid.

E01, E02, E03,E04 mix are used to control system operation and water supply systems in the energy -saving water pressure regulator.

For example:
Given pressure $=50 \%$
Starting pressure deviation $=10 \%$, starting pressure $=$ given pressure - starting pressure deviation $=$ 40\%

Topping frequency $=5 \mathrm{~Hz}$


When feedback pressure reach and exceed the high pressure reached value of this parameter, the I/O output terminal select 25 , then it will output arrival signal.

| E06 | Low Pressure Arribal <br> Value | $0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 10.0 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |

When feedback pressure less than the low pressure reached value of this parameter, the I / O output terminal select 26 , then it will output arrival signal.


Start to time from start running, after it reached the setting time, the inverter will automatically move to the next period of time set, after the end of a loop, it will automatically re-start from the first paragraph 0 , then cycle to run.
1 single cycle
Start to time from start running, after it reached the setting time, the inverter will automatically move
to the next period of time set, after the end of a loop, the inverter will stop and wait for the next running command.
1000 bit: the current regular time
When the water supply time set 0 , it means cancel the water supply time setting of this period.

| Current time | Water supply time | Pressure given |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | H 18 | H 47 |  |
| 1 | H 19 | H 48 |  |
| 2 | H 20 | H 49 |  |
| 3 | H 21 | H 50 |  |
| 4 | H 22 | H 51 |  |
| 5 | H 23 | H 52 |  |
|  | H 24 | H 53 |  |
| E08 | Timing Shift <br> Alternation Time | H 25 |  |

Timing Shift Alternation Time control the alternation ways and time of pump.
When Timing Shift Alternation Time is set to 0.0 hour and cancel Timing Shift Alternation function.
When the Timing Shift Alternation Time between $0.1 \sim 3,200$, after corresponding time of the stable running, in accordance with the principle of first stop for the one first started to control switch of pump.

First stop for the first pump started: When reduce pumps control, stop the first pump which started first.

According to the principle of start first - stop first control, in order to ensure that every pump can have the chance to run to prevent some pumps rusted as a result of no use for long, such as the need to ensure that each operation of the pump can receive equal time, set Timing Shift Alternation Time.

Pump alternation order : E12 = 0x 0001
Starting State : No. 1 pump frequency, No. 2 pump frequency conversion and No. 3 pump stops ;
Rotation : No. 1 pump stops, No. 2 pump frequency, No. 3 pump frequency conversion ;
After the second rotation : No.1pump frequency conversion and No.2pump stops, No.3pump power frequency.

| E09 | Electromagnetic <br> Switch Action Delay | $0.000 \sim 10.000$ | s | 0.500 | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Electromagnetic switch action delay time when set up a pump (drive motor) to switch from variable frequency to industry frequency,or from industry frequency to variable frequency.This is to avoid inverter output frequency meet with the AC power supply and occur short circuit caused because electromagnetic switch action too slow.

| E10 | Pumps Shift Judging Time | $0 \sim 9999$ | s | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Set when output frequency converter arrives to upper frequency, until the judgment time of increasing pumps (driving motor); or when output frequency converter arrives to lower frequency, until the judgment time reducing pumps ( driving motor). Set the time long or short according to the speed of pressure change, without oscillating range, the shorter the better.

Drives add or subtract pump control with E12 Water Supply Configuration
Add pump order No. 1 pump $\rightarrow$ No. 2 pump $\rightarrow$ No. 3 pump $\rightarrow$ No. 4 pump.
Reduce pump order No. 4 pump $\rightarrow$ No. 1 pump $\rightarrow$ No. 2 pump $\rightarrow$ No. 3 pump.
If the current : No. 1 pump frequency, No. 2 pump frequency, No. 3 pump convert frequency after reduce pump: No. 1 pump frequency, No. 2 pump convert frequency, after add pump: 1 pump frequency, No. 2 pump frequency, No. 4 pump convert frequency after reduce pump :No. 1 pump frequency, No. 2 pump convert frequency, after reduce pump: No. 1 pump frequency,
after add pump: No. 1 pump frequency, No. 3 pump convert frequency
after add pump: No. 3 pump frequency No. 4 pump convert frequency
after add pump: No. 1 pump frequency, No. 3 pump frequency No. 4 pump. frequency ,No. 2 pump converter frequency,

| E11 | Constant Pressure Water Supply Configuration | 1 bit | Stop mode | all pumps slow down stop | 0 | 0000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Variable frequency pump stop | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Free stop | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Water supply <br> Pump stop | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pumps status | Keep current situation | 0 |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | when fault occurs | All-pumps stop | 1 |  | N |
|  |  | 100 bit | Altern ation | Variable frequency to working frequency | 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | mode | Variable frequency to stop | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump | Keep status | 0 |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | status <br> keep | Stop reset | 1 |  |  |

1 bit : Stop mode
0 All slow down, all pumps in turn slowing down.
1 variable frequency pump stop:variable frequency pump stop running, variable frequency pump and soft start pump under frequency keep running.
Stop power frequency pump,you need to use o36~046parking command or keyboard input terminal
free multi - function keys MF1, MF2 set to 2 : Free Parking function.
2 Free stop, all pumps free stop
After free stop,E11 1000bit pump reset according to the order start and stop,but reorder according to
E12 multi - pumps configuration.
3 Water supply pump stops,only those constant pressure water supplying pumps stop,soft start pump keep running under pump frequency.
Stop soft - starting pump, you need to use stop command of the soft star pump for o36 $\sim$ o46 input
terminal or keyboard multi - function keys MF1, MF2 set to 2 : Free stop function.
10 bit: Treatment under fault pump states
0 maintain the status quo, when inverter failure, stop the current variable frequency pump operation and other power - frequency operation of variable frequency pump and soft start pump maintain the status quo
Fault occurs, if the following breakdown, select fault treatment according to failure action.

| 12 | E.PId | regulating fault |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 13 | E.OHt | Motor over heated fault |
| 14 | E.OL2 | Motor over loading fault |
| 15 | E.PG | PG fault |
| 16 | E.PHo | Inverter output Phase lost |
| 17 | E.COA | RS485 communication A fault |
| 18 | E.COb | RS485 communication B fault |

The feature only applies to the fault under the mode allowing fault runs. The fault is not allowed to run, all stop.
1 All pump stop, when inverter failure, all pumps free stop.
100 Bit: Soft start switching mode
0 Convert frequency to power frequency, frequency control of the pump current increases the speed to the frequency, the rotation of the pump start and stop switch control or soft start pump
1 Frequency conversion to stop, stopped the current frequency conversion control of pump and pump rotation switch or soft start pump start - stop control.
1000 Bit : pumping States maintain
0 Maintaining state, After multi pumps constant pressure water supply stop, keep the current multipumps at the first start- first stop order.
1 Stopping reset, After multi pumps constant pressure water supply stop, E12 multipumps configuration reorder multi - pump at the stop order.

| E12 | Multi-pumps Configuration | 1 bit | Pump 1 invalid | 0 | - | 0001 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pump 1 variable frequency to control pump | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 1 soft starts to control pump | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Pump 2 invalid | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 2 variable frequency to control pump | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 2 soft starts to control pump | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Pump 3 invalid | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 3 variable frequency to control pump | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 3 soft starts to control pump | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Pump 4 invalid | 0 |  |  |  |



Under Multi-pump control mode, displays the status of each pump.

| E14 | Soft Starting Pump Control | 1 bit | Pump 1 soft-no <br> command | 0 |  | 0000 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pump 1 soft-stop | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 1 soft-start | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 1 soft-no command | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Pump 2 soft-stop | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 2 soft-start | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 1 soft-no <br> command | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 bit | Pump 3 soft-stop | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 3 soft-start | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1000 bit | Pump 1 soft-no command | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 4 soft-stop | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pump 4 soft-start | 2 |  |  |  |
| Under Multi-pump control mode, set the control mode of each pump. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E15 | User Parameter 0 | 0~9999 |  |  | - | 0 | Y |


| E16 | User Parameter 1 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E17 | User Parameter 2 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| E18 | User Parameter 3 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| E19 | User Parameter 4 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| E20 | User parameter 5 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| E21 | User Parameter 6 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| E22 | User Parameter 7 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | Y |
| E23 | User Parameter 8 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | 0 | $Y$ |

※Please check appendix 4 for the detailed expanding parameter instruction.
5-2-10.Speed-loop parameter [SPD]:C00-C31(0x0700-0x071F)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Unit | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C00 | Filter Time Of Speed-loop | $2 \sim 200$ | ms | 10 | Y |

It defines the filter time of the speed-loop. The range is $0.01 \sim 100$ s.If the value is too great, the control is stable but response is slow; if the value is too little, the system response is rapid but perhaps is unstable. So it is necessary to consider the stability and the response speed at the same time when setting the value.

| C01 | Speed-loop Low Speed Ti | $0.01 \sim 100.00$ | s | 0.25 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

It defines the integral time of the speed-loop low speed. The range is $0.01 \sim 100.00 \mathrm{~s}$. If the integral time is too great, response is slow and the control of external disturbing signal become bad; if the time is too little, response is rapid, but perhaps brings the surge.

| C 02 | Speed-loop Low Speed Td | $0.000 \sim 1.000$ | s | 0.000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Y

It defines the differential time of the speed-loop low speed segment and the range is $0.000 \sim 1.000 \mathrm{~s}$. If the time is great enough, the surge which is caused by P action when difference occurring can attenuate quickly. But too great, the surge will happen contrary. When the time is little, the attenuation function is little too.

| C03 | Speed-loop Low Speed P | $0 \sim 150$ | $\%$ | 100 | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

It defines the proportion gain of speed loop low speed segment.And the range is $0 \sim 1000 \%$.If the gain is great, the response is rapid, but too great, surge perhaps occurs; if the gain is too little, response is slower.

| C04 | Speed-loop Low Speed <br> Shift Frequency | $0.0 \sim \mathrm{C} 08$ | Hz | 7.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | Y

It defines low-speed loop switching frequency, the parameter and switching frequency at high-speed optimize Speed-loop PID parameter.

| C05 | Speed Loop High Speed Ti | $0.01 \sim 100.00$ | s | 0.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

It defines integration time of High-speed section of the speed loop.Range is $0.01 \sim 100.00$ s.integration time too large and unresponsive, external interference control variation becomes weak; integration time is small the reaction speed, oscillation occurs when it is too small.

| C 06 | Speed Loop High Speed <br> Td | $0.000 \sim 1.000$ | s | 0.000 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | Y

It defines the differential time of the speed-loop high speed segment and the range is $0.000 \sim 1.000 \mathrm{~s}$. If the time is great enough, the surge which is caused by P action when difference occurring can attenuate quickly. But too great, the surge will happen contrary. When the time is little, the attenuation function is little too.

| C07 | Speed Loop High Speed P | $0 \sim 150$ | $\%$ | 75 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| It defines the proportion gain of speed loop high-speed section, range from $0 \sim 1000 \%$. Gain is large, |  |  |  |  |
| response speed, but too large gain will occur vibration; if the gain is small, the reaction lag. |  |  |  |  |$|$| C08 | Speed Loop And <br> High-speed Switching <br> Frequency | C04~max frequency | Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

It defines Integral time of speed loop high speed, the parameter and switching frequency at low speed optimize the speed-loop PID parameter.

| C09 | Low-speed Slip Gain | 0~200 | \% | 100 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low-speed segment slip compensation gain |  |  |  |  |  |
| C10 | Low Speed Slip Switching Frequency | 0~C12 | Hz | 5.00 | Y |
| Low speed segment slip compensation switching frequency |  |  |  |  |  |
| C11 | High Speed Slip Gain | 0~200 | \% | 100 | Y |
| High speed segment slip compensation gain |  |  |  |  |  |
| C12 | High Speed Slip Switching Frequency | C10~ max frequency | Hz | 30.00 | Y |
| High speed segment slip compensation switching frequency |  |  |  |  |  |
| C13 | Upper Froward Torque | 0.0~300.0 | \% | 250.0 | Y |

The parameter is a ratio, setting value is $100 \%$. Responding to motor rated output torque.
Set forward torque mode through C15.
In speed control mode, it's upper forward torque.
In torque control mode, it's forward torque setting value.

| C14 | Upper Reverse Torque |  | 0.0~300.0 |  |  | \% | 250.0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The parameter is a ratio, setting value is $100 \%$. Set reverse torque mode through C16. <br> In speed control mode, it's upper reverse torque. <br> In torque control mode, it's reverse torque setting value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C15 | Forward <br> Torque setting mode | 1 bit | Setting mode | Set by keyboard or RS485 | 0 | - | 0000 | Y |
|  |  |  |  | AI1 external analogy giving | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI2 external analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI3 external analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Keypad potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Multi-step digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Digital pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | direction | Direction uncontrolled | 0 |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  | Direction controlled | 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C16 | Reverse <br> Torque setting mode | 1 bit | Setting mode | Set by keyboard or RS485 | 0 |  | 0000 | Y |
|  |  |  |  | AI1 external analogy | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI2 external analogy giving | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI3 external analogy giving | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Keypad potentiometer giving | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Multi-step digital voltage giving | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Digital pulse set | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | direction | Direction uncontrolled | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Direction controlled | 1 |  |  |  |
| C17 | Torque Set Gain |  | 0.0~300.0 |  |  | \% | 200.0 | Y |

C15 1 bit: Setting mode
C16 1 bit: Setting mode

| 0 | Set by keyboard or RS485 | Responding to C13/C14 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | AI1 external analog setting | As per AI1 external analog setting |
| 2 | AI2 external analog setting | As per AI2 external analog setting |
| 3 | Al3 external analog setting | As per AI3 external analog setting |
| 4 | Keyboard potentiometer setting | As per keyboard potentiometer setting |
| 5 | Multi segment digital voltage setting | As per multi segment digital voltage setting |
| 6 | Digital Pulse Setting | As per digital pulse setting |

While the unit digital of $\mathrm{C} 15, \mathrm{C} 16$ is $1-6$, the torque up-limit of $\mathrm{C} 13, \mathrm{C} 14$ is for checking.
C15 10 bit: Direction Control
C16 10 bit: Direction Control
0 : No control Direction
Direction is controlled by terminal or keyboard
1:Control Direction
Setting value of forward torque $>$ setting value of reverse torque, forward direction.
Setting value of forward torque $<$ setting value of reverse torque, reverse direction.
C13 upper forward torque $=$ setting value percentage $* \mathrm{C} 17$ torque given gain.
C14 upper reverse torque $=$ setting value percentage $* \mathrm{C} 17$ torque given gain.
Such as:
C15 forward torque setting way=4 keyboard potentiometer setting.
C16 reverse torque setting way $=4$ keyboard potentiometer setting.
Forward/reverse both can control direction, C15=0x14, C16=0x14.

Potentiometer corresponding setting value $\mathrm{A} 48=-100 \%, \quad \mathrm{~A} 49=100 \%$
Keyboard potentiometer set $\mathrm{A} 47=100 \%$, $\mathrm{C} 17=200.0 \%$
C13 forward torque up-limit $=100 \% * 200.0 \%=200.0 \%$, control direction forward $200 \%$ torque
Keyboard potentiometer set $\mathrm{A} 47=100 \%, \quad \mathrm{C} 17=200.0 \%$
C14 reverse torque up-limit $=100 \% * 200.0 \%=200.0 \%$, control direction reverse $200 \%$ torque

| C18 | Speed /Torque Control <br> Shift | Speed control | 0 |  | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Torque control | 1 | 0 |  |  |

F00 control method is to s select senseless vector control or sensor feedback close loop vector control can change speed or torque control through input terminal. After setting IP terminal change, keyboard set invalid, only for query.

| C19 | Upper speed Setting mode | 1 bit | Separate setting mode | keyboard or RS485 setting | 0 |  | 0000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | AI1 external analog setting | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI2 external analog setting | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AI3 external analog setting | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Keyboard potentiometer setting | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage setting | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Digital Pulse Setting | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 bit | Selection | C19 Unit bit setting | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | S00 Setting Frequency | 1 |  |  |  |
| C20 | Reverse Speed Limit |  | 0.00~ Maximum frequency |  |  | - | 50.00 | Y |

While torque control, setting upper speed.
C19 1 bit: Separate setting mode

| 0 | keyboard or RS485 setting | As per C20 setting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | AI1 external analog setting | As per AI1 external analog setting |
| 2 | AI2 external analog setting | As per AI2 external analog setting |
| 3 | AI3 external analog setting | As per AI3 external analog setting |
| 4 | Keyboard potentiometer setting | As per keyboard potentiometer setting |
| 5 | Multi-step digital voltage setting | As per Multi-step digital voltage setting |
| 6 | Digital Pulse Setting | As per Digital Pulse Setting |

While the unit digital of C19 is $1-6$, the speed up-limit of C20 is for checking.
C19 10 bit; Select Speed Up-limit Setting Ways
0 : separate setting, as per the selection of C19 Units digital.


0 : When motor forward, phase A leads, set C27=0
1: When motor forward, phase B leads, set $\mathrm{C} 27=1$
Note: above parameters are valid when with encoder(PG), need to layout PG card. If needed, please contact our company.

C31

| PG Dropped Inspection <br> Time | $0.0 \sim 10.0$ | s | 1.0 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

PG feedback signal is 0 , exceed C31 set time, system reports PG dropped fault. Set speed to 0 , or sert C31 to 0 , don't check PG dropped fault.

## 5-2-11.Motor parameter [MOT]:b00-b22(0x0800-0x0816)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range | Unit | Factory <br> Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b00 | Motor 1 Rated <br> Frequency | $0.00 \sim$ Maximum frequency | 50.00 | Y |  |
| b01 | Motor 1 Rated Current | $\mathrm{y} 09 *(50 \% \sim 100 \%)$ | A | $\star$ | Y |
| b02 | Motor 1 Rated Voltage | $100 \sim 1140$ | V | $\star$ | Y |
| b03 | Motor 1 Pole-pairs | $1 \sim 8$ | - | 2 | Y |
| b04 | Motor 1 Rated Speed | $500 \sim 5000$ | rpm | 1480 | Y |

b00~b04 are the motor's nameplate parameters which touch the precision.Set the parameters according to the motor's nameplate.
b00 ~ b04 motor nameplate in parameters, it is necessary to re-calculate motor parameters by using b11.

Excellent vector control performance requires exact motor parameters. Exact parameters are base on the correct setting of motor's rated parameters.

To assure the control performance, please match the right motor as per the inverter's standard, motor rated currents limited between $30 \% \sim 120 \%$ of inverter rated current.

The rated current can be set, but can't be more than the rated current of the inverter. The parameter confirms the OL protection capability of the motor and energy-saving running.

To prevent self-cooled motor form overheat when running in a low speed, and the motor capacity change when motor character change little, the user can correct the parameter to protect the motor.

The number of motor pole pairs, such as the four pole motor, the number of pole pairs is set to 2

| b05 | Motor 1 N Load Current | $0.0 \sim \mathrm{~b} 01$ | A | $\star$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b06 | Motor 1 Stator Resistance | $0.000 \sim 30.000$ | Y |  |
| b07 | Motor 1 Rotor Resistance | $0.000 \sim 30.000$ | ohm | $\star$ |
| b08 | Motor 1 Stator Inductance | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | Y |  |
| b09 | Motor 1 Mutual Inductance | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | $\star$ | Y |

b05~b09 can by input by motor actual parameters value, also can define motor parameter by b11 parameter measure function.and save automatically. If know the correct motor parameter, can input by hand

When b11 is $1,2,3$, the system calculates and measuresautomatically.
b05~b09 is the motor's basic electric parameters, these parameters is essential to achieve vector control calculation.

| b10 | Motor Selection | Motor 1 | 0 |  | 0 | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Motor 2 | 1 |  |  |  |

The system can select any group motor parameters.
Motor parameter measurements modify and save to corresponding motor parameter area automatically.

| b11 | Motor Parameter Measurement | No measurement | 0 | - | 0 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | calculate by label data | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | inverter static measurement | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | inverter rotation measurement | 3 |  |  |  |

Set whether the measurement of electrical parameters in order to b10 motors choose motor 1 as an example.
0 : N measurement
1: Calculate by label data
According to the motor nameplate parameters b00 ~b04, automatic calculation b05 ~b09 and other electrical parameters,the advantage does not require power-on self - tuning,suitable for general - purpose Y series of four pole motor, the other type motor can be adjusted based on this parameter.

2: Inverter static measurement
3 : If the motor parameters can not be measured without load,you can choose static frequency converter measurement. Make sure that motor in a static status ,after static measurement, it can be manually adjusted some parameters, optimal control.
4 : The b11 is set to 2 , the inverter automatically start parameter determination.
Keyboard figures area show "-RUN": waiting to run the command, start the measurement.
Keyboard figures area show "CAL1", inverter without output.
Keyboard figures area show "CAL2", inverter with output, static state.
Keyboard figures area show "-END": measuring ends.
Keyboard figures area show "E. CAL": the measurement process errors.
Process can be measured through the STOP key to stop.
3 : Inverter rotation measurement
Motor can be measured without load, can choose the rotation measurement. Measurements started, make sure the motor is static.
Static measurement converter, the output DC voltage, pay attention to safety.
The b11 is set to 3 , the inverter automatically start parameter determination.
Keyboard figures show that the regional show "-RUN": waiting to run the command, start the measurement.

Keyboard figures area show "CAL1", "CAL3": N output inverter.
Keyboard figures area show "CAL2", inverter with output, under static state.
Keyboard figures area show "CAL4", inverter with output, the motor forward in high-speed.
Keyboard figures area show "-END": measuring the end.
Keyboard figures area show "E. CAL": the measurement process errors.
Process can be measured through the STOP key to stop.
Set this parameter,the motor parameters will be determined dynamically.Be sure the motor is without load ( N -load operation).
Before setting, be sure to run well prepared,the motor will run in high speed during the measurement
Measurement is completed, b11 return to 0 . The measured parameters will select parameters on the base of b10 motor parameters which is automatically saved to the b05~b09 or b18~b22.
Note: Before auto-measure the motor parameter, must input motor rated parameter b00~b04or b13~17 correctly

Please regulate accelerating and deceleration time or torque increasing parameter, if there is over current or over voltage faults while auto- measurement.

When automatic regulation, motor should be in stop status.

| b12 | Vector Control initial Inspection R1 | Not inspection R1 | 0 | - | 0 | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Inspection R1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| b13 | Motor 2 Rated Frequency | 0.00~Maxmum frequency |  | Hz | 50.00 | Y |


| b14 | Motor 2 Rated Current | y09*(50\% $100 \%)$ | A | $\star$ | Y |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b15 | Motor 2 Rated Voltage | $100 \sim 1140$ | V | $\star$ | Y |
| b16 | Motor 2 Pole Pairs | $1 \sim 8$ | - | 2 | Y |
| b17 | Motor 2 Rated Speed | $500 \sim 5000$ | rpm | 1480 | Y |
| b18 | Motor 2 N Load Current | $0.0 \sim \mathrm{~b} 14$ | A | $\star$ | Y |
| b19 | Motor 2 Stator <br> Resistance | $0.000 \sim 30.000$ | ohm | $\star$ | Y |
| b20 | Motor 2 Rotator <br> Resistance | $0.000 \sim 30.000$ | ohm | $\star$ | Y |
| b21 | Motor 2 Stator <br> Inductance | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | mH | $\star$ | Y |
| b22 | Motor 2 Mutual <br> Inductance | $0.0 \sim 3200.0$ | mH | $\star$ | Y |

The 2nd group motor parameters can be set by system. The definition is same with group 1.
5-2-12.System parameter [SYS]:y00-y17(0x0900-0x0911)

| Code | Description / LCD | Setting Range |  | Unit | Factory Setting | Change <br> Limited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y00 | Reset System <br> Parameter | No action | 0 |  | 0 | N |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 2 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 3 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 4 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with factory set value | 5 |  |  |  |
| 0 : No action <br> Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 1 <br> Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 2 <br> Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 3 <br> Reset system parameter with keyboard storage 4 <br> 5: Reset system parameter with factory set value <br> When this parameter set valid, all the function parameter reset to factory setting. The parameters without factory setting will save the previous setting value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y01 | Parameter Upload To Keyboard | No action | 0 |  | 0 | N |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory areal | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area2 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area3 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reset system parameter with keyboard memory area 4 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Clear up keyboard memory | 5 |  |  |  |



| 21 | E.COA | RS485 communication terminal A failure |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | E.Cob | RS485 communication terminal B failure |
| 23 | E.CAL | Parameter identification problems. |

1: set frequency at the time of fault
The output frequency of the inverter at the time of fault
2: output frequency at the time of fault
The output frequency of the inverter at the time of fault
3: output current at the time of fault
The actual output current at the time of fault
4: output DC voltage at the time of fault
The actual output voltage at the time of fault
5: Running state at the time of fault
The running state at the time of fault
LEDdisplay is below:

| the first LED tthhte |  | The second LED |  | The third LED | the fourth LED |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F | forward <br> command | F | forward status |  | A | accelerating |
| R | Reverse <br> command | R | Reverse status | separator | D | deccelerating |
| S | Stop command | S | Stop status |  | E | running in a <br> even speed |

6: running time at the time of fault
The running time at the time of fault
7: Inverter IGBT temperature at the time of fault
Inverter IGBT temperature

| y08 | Fault Record Reset | No action | 0 | - | 0 | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reset | 1 |  |  |  |
| 0 : No action, the fault records retains <br> 1: the fault records resets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y09 | Rated Output Current | 0.1~1000.0 |  | A | $\star$ | N |
| Inverter rated output current. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y10 | Rated Input Voltage | 100~1140 |  | V | $\star$ | N |

The rated input voltage of the inverter. It would be set as per inverter input voltage level before leaving factory.

| y11 | Product Series | 80 | 0 | 3 |  | - | $\star$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Product series (set according to family code/product serial/voltage grade)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y12 | Software Version |  |  |  |  |  | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y13 | Product Date-- Year | YYYY |  |  |  |  | N |
| y14 | Product Date -Month/Day | MMDD |  |  |  |  | N |
| y15 | User Decode Input | 0~9999 <br> Record password wrongly input times |  | Set range |  |  | Y |
| In the state of locked parameter,LED displays the times of error input. There are three input limit,if input is wrong in continuous three times, the systems will prohibit input of the password. It can prevent testing password in an illegal way, and need restart the machine to input again. <br> Once the input is right in any time during three times input limit, the parameter is unlocked. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y16 | User password key-in | No password or decode input is correc Parameter lock-in | code | Display info |  | - | Y |
| The parameter sets the password, and the range is $0 \sim 9999$. After setting the password, parameter locks and keyboard displays -eode"; if the password is unlocked or password input is right, the keyboard will display -deco". <br> Set password to 0 , reset user password set, after re-electrify status is decode. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y17 | Parameter Group Protection | Corresponding parameter group protection after set password Set to 0 : change is not allowed Set to 1 : change is allowed |  |  |  | 0000 | Y |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Section VI. Fault Diagnosis \& Solutions

## 6-1. Problems and solutions

| Problems | Possible causes | Solutions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keyboard can not control | Running control mode setting is wrong | Check F05 |
|  | Frequency setting is wrong | Check F03, F04 |
| Potentiometer can't regulate speed | Control mode setting is wrong | Check F05 |
|  | Frequency setting is wrong | Check F03, F04 |
| The motor Does not rotate | LED monitor dislay fault | Press RESET or terminal for fault reset, learn and fix the fault according to the fault info |
|  | No voltage in terminals DC+1 and DC+2 | Check the voltage at $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}$ or T and charging circuit. |
|  | $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}$ or W terminals produce No output or abnormal output. | Check the control mode and frequency parameter. Check the terminal condition if it is operated by an external terminal. |
|  | Re-start after powering down or free run | Remember the set operating state. |
|  | Too much load on the motor | Check the load condtion, and confirm the model selection is right |
| Ove rcurrent <br> E.OC | Fault display E.OCP | System is disturbed or instant over current |
|  | Fault display E.OC3 | Motor over current, protect action when motor actual current is 3 times over than the motor rated current |
|  | Over current during acceleration | Reset or adjust F09, F20, F21. |
|  | Over current during deceleration | Reset or adjust F10, F22, F23. |
|  | During starting, the low-frequency jitter over-current | Modify F06 setting |
|  | Over current during operation | Check the load change and eliminate it. |
|  | Over current during starting or operation sometime | Check if there is slight short circuit or grounding. |
|  | Disturbance | Check the earthing wire, screened cable grounding and terminals. |
| Over load E.OL | Too much load | Lower the load.or enlarge b04, b14 in the allowable load range or enlarge A24 to raise the thermal protection level. |
|  | Inappropriate parameter is set | Modify $\underline{\text { b } 04, ~ b 14 ~ i n ~ c a s e ~ o f ~ t h e ~ m o t o r ~}$ over -load allowed |
| Over voltage <br> E.OU | Power voltage exceeds the limit | Check voltage is right or not. <br> Frequency inverter rated voltage setting is Y or N . |
|  | Too fast deceleration | Modify F10. |


|  | The load has too much inertia | Reduce the load inertia, or raise the <br> capacity of frequency converter, or add a <br> braking resistor. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Low voltage <br> E.LU | Too low power voltage | Checking voltage is normal or not. <br> Frequency inverter rated voltage setting <br> is Y or N. |
|  | Power off transiently | Add options of capacitor boxes. |
|  | The line has too small capacity or great <br> rush current exists on the lines. | Make renovation on power supply <br> system. |
|  | Too high ambient temperature | Improve ambient conditions |
|  | Cooling fans do not work. | Check A27, reduce fan starting <br> tamperaturer(when there is fan control) |
|  | The carrier frequency is too high | Check the setting value of function F16 |

## Note:

※ Switch off the power supply, and do not touch the PCBs and any parts inside in five minutes after the charging indicator light (! CHARGE) goes off. Ensure the capacitance has been discharged completely by measuring with the instrument before work inside. Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
※ Do not touch the PCB or IGBT and other internal parts unless actions have been taken to prevent the static electricity. If not, the components may be damaged.

## Section VII Standard Specifications

## 7－1．Specification

## 7－1－1．PI8000 Specification

| Inverter type | $\begin{gathered} \text { Light Load } \\ \text { F } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Standard Load G |  | Medium Load M |  | Heavy Load H |  | Structure item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PF } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{I F} \\ \mathbf{A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PG } \\ & \text { kW } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { IG } \\ \text { A } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{P M} \\ & \mathrm{kW} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iм } \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PH } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{I H} \\ \mathrm{A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 3 phase voltage 380V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PI8000．．．．3 | 15 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 7.5 | 16 |  |  | 8N2 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 18.5 | 38 | 15 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 7.5 | 16 | 8N2 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 22 | 45 | 18.5 | 38 | 15 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 8N3 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 30 | 60 | 22 | 45 | 18.5 | 38 | 15 | 32 | 8N3 |
| PI8000．•・ロ3 | 37 | 75 | 30 | 60 | 22 | 45 | 18.5 | 38 | 8N4 |
| PI8000．•・ロ3 | 45 | 90 | 37 | 75 | 30 | 60 | 22 | 45 | 8N4 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 55 | 110 | 45 | 90 | 37 | 75 | 30 | 60 | 8N5 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 75 | 150 | 55 | 110 | 45 | 90 | 37 | 75 | 8N5 |
| PI8000••• 3 | 93 | 170 | 75 | $150$ | 55 | 110 | 45 | 90 | 8N6 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 110 | 210 | 93 | 170 | 75 | 150 | 55 | 110 | 8N6 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 132 | 250 | 110 | 210 | 93 | 170 | 75 | 150 | 8N7 |
| PI8000••• 3 | 160 | 300 | 132 | 250 | 110 | 210 | 93 | 170 | 8N7 |
| PI8000••• 3 | 187 | 340 | 160 | 300 | 132 | 250 | 110 | 210 | 8N8 |
| PI8000．．．．3 | 200 | 380 | 187 | 340 | 160 | 300 | 132 | 250 | $8 \mathrm{N8}$ |
| PI8000．．．．3 | 220 | 415 | 200 | 380 | 187 | 340 | 160 | 300 | 8N9 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 250 | 470 | 220 | 415 | 200 | 380 | 187 | 340 | 8N9 |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 280 | 520 | 250 | 470 | 220 | 415 | 200 | 380 | 8N9 |
| PI8000••• 3 | 200 | 380 | 200 | 380 | 187 | 340 | 160 | 300 | 8NA |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 220 | 415 | 220 | 415 | 200 | 380 | 187 | 340 | 8NA |
| PI8000••• 3 | 250 | 470 | 250 | 470 | 220 | 415 | 220 | 380 | 8NA |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 315 | 600 | 280 | 520 | 250 | 470 | 220 | 415 | 8NB |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 355 | 640 | 315 | 600 | 280 | 520 | 250 | 470 | 8NB |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 400 | 690 | 355 | 640 | 315 | 600 |  |  | 8NB |
| PI8000••・ロ3 | 450 | 740 | 400 | 690 |  |  |  |  | 8NB |

## 7－1－2．PI8100 Specification

| Inverter type | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Light Load } \\ \text { F } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Standard Load G |  | Medium <br> Load M |  | Heavy Load H |  | Structure item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PF} \\ & \mathrm{~kW} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { IF } \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PG } \\ & \text { kW } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { IG } \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Pz} \\ & \mathrm{~kW} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Iz} \\ \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P H}_{\mathrm{H}} \\ & \mathrm{~kW} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { IH } \\ \text { A } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Single phase voltage $220 \mathrm{~V} \quad 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PI8100••・ロ1 | 0.75 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ1 | 1.5 | 7 | 0.75 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.5 |  |  | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ1 |  |  | 1.5 | 7 | 0.75 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ1 | 2.2 | 10 | 2.2 | 10 | 1.5 | 7 | 0.75 | 4 | 7N3 |
| PI8100••・ロ1 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 2.2 | 10 | 1.5 | 7 | 7N3 |
| PI8100••・ロ1 | 5.5 | 20 | 5.5 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 2.2 | 10 | 7N4 |
| 3 phase voltage $220 \mathrm{~V} \quad 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PI8100••・ロ2 | 0.75 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ2 | 1.5 | 7 | 0.75 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.5 |  |  | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ2 |  |  | 1.5 | 7 | 0.75 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ2 | 2.2 | 10 | 2.2 | 10 | 1.5 | 7 | 0.75 | 4 | 7N3 |
| PI8100••・ロ2 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 2.2 | 10 | 1.5 | 7 | 7N3 |
| PI8100••・ロ2 | 5.5 | 20 | 5.5 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 2.2 | 10 | 7N4 |
| 3 phase voltage $380 \mathrm{~V} \quad 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 0.75 | 2.5 | 0.75 | 2.5 | 0.75 | 2.5 | 0.75 | 2.5 | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 2.2 | 5 | 2.2 | 5 | 2.2 | 5 | 2.2 | 5 | 7N2 |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 4 | 8.5 | 4 | 8.5 | 4 | 8.5 | 4 | 8.5 | 7N3 |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 5.5 | 13 | 5.5 | 13 | 5.5 | 13 |  |  | 7N3 |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 7.5 | 16 | 7.5 | 16 | 7.5 | 16 | 5.5 | 13 | 7N4 |
| PI8100••・ロ3 | 11 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7N4 |

7-1-3. Table of rated current for different specifications

| G/F/H/S/Z/T/M |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Votage | $\begin{gathered} 220 V \\ 1 \Phi \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 220 \mathrm{~V} \\ (240 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 380 \mathrm{~V} \\ (415 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 460 \mathrm{~V} \\ (440 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 575V | 660 V |
| Power $(\mathrm{kW})$ | Current <br> (A) | Current <br> (A) | Current (A) | Current <br> (A) | Current <br> (A) | Current (A) |
| 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | - | - | - |
| 0.75 | 4 | 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | - |
| 1.5 | 7 | 7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | - | - |
| 2.2 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| 4 | 16 | 16 | 8.5 | 8 | - | - |
| 5.5 | - | 20 | 13 | 11 | - | - |
| 7.5 | - | 30 | 16 | 15 | - | - |
| 11 | - | 42 | 25 | 22 | 17 | 15 |
| 15 | - | 55 | 32 | 27 | 22 | 18 |
| 18.5 | - | 70 | 38 | 34 | 26 | 22 |
| 22 | - | 80 | 45 | 40 | 33 | 28 |
| 30 | - | 110 | 60 | 55 | 41 | 35 |
| 37 | - | 130 | 75 | 65 | 52 | 45 |
| 45 | - | 160 | 90 | 80 | 62 | 52 |
| 55 | - | 200 | 110 | 100 | 76 | 63 |
| 75 | - | 260 | 150 | 130 | 104 | 86 |
| 93 | - | 320 | 170 | 147 | 117 | 98 |
| 110 | - | 380 | 210 | 180 | 145 | 121 |
| 132 | - | 420 | 250 | 216 | 173 | 150 |
| 160 | - | 550 | 300 | 259 | 207 | 175 |
| 187 | - | 600 | 340 | 300 | 230 | 198 |
| 200 | - | 660 | 380 | 328 | 263 | 218 |
| 220 | - | 720 | 415 | 358 | 287 | 240 |
| 250 | - | - | 470 | 400 | 325 | 270 |
| 280 | - | - | 520 | 449 | 360 | 330 |
| 315 | - | - | 600 | 516 | 415 | 345 |
| 355 | - | - | 640 | 570 | 430 | 370 |
| 400 | - | - | 690 | 650 | 520 | 430 |
| 450 | - | - | 740 | 700 | 600 | 490 |
| 500 | - | - | 860 | 800 | 650 | 540 |

## 7-2. Standard specification

| Items |  | Specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power | Voltage and frequency | Single-phase $200 \sim 240 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Three-phase $200 \sim 240 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Three-phase $380 \sim 415 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Three-phase $440 \sim 460 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Three-phase $575 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Three-phase $660 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Three-phase $1140 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |
|  | Allowable <br> Fluctuation range | voltage: $\pm 15 \%$ frequency: $\pm 5 \%$ |  |  |
| Control | Control system | high performance vector control inverter based on 32 bit DSP |  |  |
|  | Output frequency | G/F/Z/S/T/M type: $0.00 \sim 400.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$, maxmum frequency can be set between 10.00 and 400.0 Hz |  |  |
|  | control method | V/Fcontrol | Sensorless vecto control | Sensor close loop vector control |
|  | Start torque | 0.50Hz 180\% | $0.25 \mathrm{~Hz} 180 \%$ | $0.00 \mathrm{~Hz} 180 \%$ |
|  | speed adjustable range | 1: 100 | 1:200 | 1:2000 |
|  | Speed stabilizing precision | $\pm 0.5 \%$ | $\pm 0.2 \%$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ |
|  | waveform produce methods | Asynchronous space vector PWM, N-class sub-synchronous space vector PWM, two-phase optimization of space vector PWM. |  |  |
|  | Auto torque boost function | Achieve low frequency $(1 \mathrm{~Hz})$ and high output torque control under V.F control mode. |  |  |
|  | Accelerate /decelerate control | Sub-set S curve acceleration and deceleration mode, maximum acceleration and deceleration time is 3200 days |  |  |
|  | Long running time control | 16 segments speed run, maximum running time is 3200 days |  |  |
|  | frequency setting accuracy | Digit: 0.01 Hz (below 300 Hz ), $0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}($ above 300 Hz ); alalogue: $1 \%$ of maxmum frequency |  |  |
|  | frequency accuracy | Speed control tolerance $0.01 \%\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. |  |  |
|  | V/F curve mode | Linear, 1.2 times the power, 1.7 times the power, 2 times power, user-set $8 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{F}$ Curve. |  |  |
|  | Over load capability | G / S type: $150 \%$ rated current -1 minute, rated current $200 \%-0.1$ second; <br> F: rated current $120 \%-1$ minute $150 \%$ of rated current -0.1 second; <br> Z / M / T type: rated current $180 \%-1$ minute $250 \%$ rated current -0.1 second; <br> H: rated current $250 \%-1$ minute $300 \%$ rated current -0.1 second. |  |  |
|  | slip compensation | V/F control can automatically compensate for deterioration. |  |  |
| Running | Running method | Keyboard/terminal/communication |  |  |
|  | Starting signal | Forward, reverse, jog (parameter control direction), forward jog, and reverse jog. |  |  |
|  | Emergency stop | Interrupt controller output. |  |  |


|  | fault reset | When the protection function is active, you can automatically or manually reset the fault condition. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Running status | Motor status display, stop, acceleration and deceleration, constant speed, the program running. |
|  | DC brake | Built-in PID regulator brake current flow in the premise, however, to ensure adequate braking torque. |
| Protection | Inverter protection | Overvoltage protection, undervoltage protection, overcurrent protection, overload protection, over-temperature protection, over the loss of speed protection, over-voltage stall protection, phase protection (optional), external fault, communication error, PID feedback signal abnormalities, PG failure |
|  | IGBT temperature desplay | Display current IGBT temperature |
|  | Inverter fan control | The fan starting temperature can be set(optional) |
|  | Instant power-down re-start | Less than 15 milliseconds: continuous operation. Greater than 15 milliseconds: Automatic detection of motor speed, instantaneous power-down re-start. |
|  | Speed starting track method | automatically track motor speed when inverter starts |
|  | Parameter protection function | Protect inverter parameters by setting the password and decoding |
| IO | 8 way switch input | Can be customized into 68 kinds of functions, to achieve forward, reverse, forward jog, and reverse jog, emergency stop, reset, speed, acceleration speed, run-time switch, and pulse counting. |
|  | 3 way analog inputs | Can be defined as a switch input; <br> To allow for maximum input range- $10 \mathrm{~V} \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | 2 way anolog output | Can achieve output range $0 \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Virtual terminal function | Can be set to a virtual terminal, using communication or keyboard IO port, and with the IO port status display. |
| Keyboard | Frequency set | In 6 main ways + to 7 kinds of auxiliary to the way of the keyboard three way analog input, pulse input, digital potentiometers. |
|  | Keyboard cable | 8-core cable, in line with EIA T568A, EIA T568B standards. |
|  | Double keyboard port | Supports dual-keyboard, synchronous control, independently of each other. |
|  | Double and multi function keys | MF1, MF2 can be customized as addition and subtraction, forward, reverse, forward jog, and reverse jog, emergency stop, rise and fall, and other 9 kinds of ways. |
|  | 4-parameter storages | Control panel can be realized four groups of inverter parameters of upload, download, with manufacturer password to reset factory setting. |
|  | Running info | At most display 3 monitoring parameters. Select by A00, A $01, \mathrm{~A} 02$ |
|  | Fault info | Store 5 groups error messages at most, you can check the type of failure time when failure occurrs, set frequency, output frequency, output voltage, output current, running state, running time, IGBT temperature. |
| Communication | Double RS485 port | Rs485 port and an optional keyboard completely isolated RS485 communication module. |


|  | CAN BUS | Can select can-bus module. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Speed | 16-segment speed | At most 16 segments can be set (use multi-functional terminal to shift or program runs). |
|  | 8-segment running time | At most8segment running time can be set(multi-functional terminal can be used to shift) |
|  | 8 segment acceleration speed | At most 8 acceleration speed(can use the multi-functional terminal to switch). |
|  | Seven-Segment Speed Configuration | At most 7 segment speed configuration can be set (multi-functional terminal can be used to switch). |
| PID | PID feedback signal | Six kinds of ways, keyboard, three way analog input, pulse input, digital potentiometers. |
|  | PID giving signal | Six kinds of ways, keyboard, three wayl analog input, pulse input, digital potentiometers. |
| Motor | 2 goups of motor parameters | With the motor parameters, parameter can be selected, parameter identification automatic storage. |
|  | 3 identification method | Name plate calculation, static measurement, rotation measurements. |
|  | 5 name plate parameters | Rated frequency, rated current, rated voltage, the number of pole pairs, rated speed. |
|  | 5 indentification parameters | N -load current, stator resistance, rotor resistance, stator inductance, mutual inductance. |
| Environment | Environment temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 40 \sim 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ derating between the use is increased by $1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, rated output current decrease of $1 \%$. |
|  | Store temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Environment humidity | 5~ $95 \%$, No condensation |
|  | Height vibration | $0 \sim 2000$ meters, 1000 meters above derating use, increased by 100 <br> m , rated input decreased\% |
|  | Application location | Mounted vertically inside the control cabinet with good ventilation, do not allow the level, or other installation method. The cooling medium is air. Installed in the absence of direct sunlight, N dust, N corrosive and explosive gas, N oil mist, N steam, N drip environment |
|  | Cooling method | Forced air cooling and natural air cooling. |

## 7-3. Sharp Size

## $\mathbf{7 - 3 - 1}$. PI8000 family ( $\mathbf{3}$ phase voltage $\mathbf{3 8 0} \sim \mathbf{4 1 5 V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )

1. $8 \mathrm{~N} 2 \sim 8 \mathrm{~N} 9$

1) 8 N 2

| Type | Power <br> (kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 15~18.5 | 8N2 | 380 | 220 | 230 | 360 | 135 | 010 |
| G | 11~15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 7.5~11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2) 8 N 3

| Type | Power(kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 22~30 | 8N3 | 460 | 280 | 245 | 440 | 160 | $\emptyset 10$ |
| G | 18.5~22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 15~18.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 11~15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

3) 8 N 4

| Type | Power (kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 37~45 | 8N4 | 500 | 300 | 270 | 480 | 200 | 010 |
| G | 30~37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\mathbf{M}$ | $22 \sim 30$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{H}$ | $18.5 \sim 22$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

4) 8 N 5

| Type | Power(kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 55~75 | 8N5 | 630 | 360 | 297 | 610 | 200 | $\emptyset 10$ |
| G | 45~55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 37~45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 30~37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

5) 8 N 6

| Type | Power(kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 93~170 | 8N6 | 700 | 400 | 297 | 680 | 200 | 010 |
| G | 75~93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 55~75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 45~55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

6) 8 N 7

| Type | Power(kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 132~160 | 8N7 | 750 | 475 | 320 | 730 | 260 | $\emptyset 10$ |
| G | 110~132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 93~110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 75~93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

7) 8 N 8

| Type | Power(kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 187~200 | 8N8 | 850 | 500 | 320 | 830 | 260 | $\emptyset 10$ |
| G | 160~187 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 132~160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 110~132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

8) 8 N 9

| Type | Power <br> (kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 220~250~280 | 8N9 | 1000 | 600 | 380 | 940 | 370 | 014 |
| G | 200~220~250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 187~200~220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 160~187~200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2. 8 NA


| Type | Power <br> (kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 200~220~250 | 8NA | 1540 | 515 | 443 | 465 | 367 | 013 |
| G | 200~220~250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 187~200~220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | 160~187~220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

3. 8 NB


| Type | Power(kW) | Structure item | Shape |  |  | Installation dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L | W | H | a | b | d |
| F | 315~355~400~450 | 8NB | 1700 | 850 | 492 | 640 | 260 | 013 |
| G | 280~315~355~400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 250~280~315 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H | $220 \sim 250$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 7-3-2. PI8100 Family

1. $7 \mathrm{~N} 2 \sim 7 \mathrm{~N} 4$
1) 7 N 2


| Power type | Type | Power <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single phase <br> 220 V | F | $0.75 \sim 1.5$ |
|  | G | $0.4 \sim 1.5$ |
|  | M | $0.4 \sim 0.75$ |
|  | H | 0.4 |
| 3phase <br> 220 V | F | $0.75 \sim 1.5$ |
|  | G | $0.4 \sim 1.5$ |
|  | M | $0.4 \sim 0.75$ |
|  | H | 0.4 |
| 3 phase | F | $0.75 \sim 1.5 \sim 2.2$ |
|  | G | $0.75 \sim 2.2$ |
|  | M | $0.75 \sim 2.2$ |
|  | H | $0.75 \sim 2.2$ |

2) 7 N 3


| Power type | Type | Power <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F | $2.2 \sim 4$ |
|  | G | $2.2 \sim 4$ |
|  | M | $1.5 \sim 2.2$ |
| 3 phase | H | $0.75 \sim 1.5$ |
|  | F | $2.2 \sim 4$ |
|  | G | $2.2 \sim 4$ |
|  | M | $1.5 \sim 2.2$ |
| 3 phase | H | $0.75 \sim 1.5$ |
|  | F | $4 \sim 5.5$ |
|  | G | $4 \sim 5.5$ |
|  | M | $4 \sim 5.5$ |
|  | H | 4 |

3) 7 N 4


| Power type | Type | Power <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F | 5.5 |
|  | G | 5.5 |
|  | M | 4 |
| 2 phase <br> 220 V | H | 2.2 |
|  | G | 5.5 |
|  | M | 5.5 |
| 3 phase | H | 4 |
|  | F | 2.2 |
|  | G | $7.5 \sim 11$ |
|  | M | 7.5 |
|  | H | 7.5 |

## 7-3-3. Keyboard size

JP6C8000:


JP6E8000:


JP6D8000 the dimension of keyboard rabbet:


## Section VIII. Maintenance

## 8-1. Inspection and Maintenance

Under normal working conditions, in addition to daily inspection, the frequency converter should be subject to regular inspection (for example inspection for overhaul or as specified but at an interval of six months at most). Please refer to the following table in order to prevent faults.

| Check time |  | Check point | Check item | Check to be done | Method | Criterion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | R |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\sqrt{ }$ |  | Display | LED and OLED display | If there is any abnormal display | Visual check | As per use state |
| $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | Cooling system | Fan | If abnormal noise or vibration is produced. | Visual and audible check | N abnormal sound or vibration |
| $\sqrt{ }$ |  | Body | Surrounding conditions | Temperature,humidity, dust content, harmful gas, etc. | Check visually, by smelling and feeling | As per Section $2-1$ |
| $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | Voltage | If input, output voltage is abnormal | Measure at R, S, T and U, V, W terminals | As per standard specifications |
|  | $\sqrt{ }$ | Main circuit | Overall conditions | If the fastenings come loose, if any signs show overheat,discharging, or too high dust content, or the air piping is blocked | Check visually, tighten the fastenings, and clean the related parts | N abnormal conditions |
|  |  |  | Electrolytic capacitance | If there is abnormal appearance | Check visually | N abnormal condition |
|  |  |  | Current-conducting leads or blocks | If the parts come loose | Check visually | N abnormal condition |
|  |  |  | Terminals | If the screws or bolts come loose | Tighten the loose screws or bolts | N abnormal condition |

—Dmeans daily check and -R " means regularly check.
$\downarrow$ " means need daily check or regularly check
For inspection, do not disassemble or shake the parts without reason, and still less pull off the plug-in-parts at random. Otherwise, the unit will not operate normally, or can not enter the mode of fault display, or causes faults of components or even parts of the main switch components IGBT module is damaged.

If measuring is necessary, the user should note that much different results will be gained possibly if the measuring is performed with different instruments. It is recommended that the input voltage be measured with pointer-type voltmeter, output voltage with rectification voltmeter, input and output current with tong-test ammeter, and power with electrically-driven wattmeter.

## 8-2. Periodically-Replaced Parts

In order to ensure the operation reliability of the frequency converter, in addition to regular maintenance and inspection, all the parts suffering long-term mechanical wear should be replaced at a regular interval, which includes all cooling fans and the filtering capacitors of main circuits for energy buffer and interchange and PCBs. For continuous use under normal conditions, these parts can be replaced according to the following table and the operating environment, loads and the current state of frequency converter.

| Part name | Interval for replacement |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cooling fan | $1 \sim 3$ years |
| Filtering capacitor | $4 \sim 5$ years |
| PCB (printed circuit board) | $5 \sim 8$ years |

## 8-3. Storage

The following actions must be taken if the frequency converter is not put into use immediately after delivery to the user and need to keep well for the time being or stored for a long time:
※ Stored in a dry and adequately-ventilated place without dust and metal powder at the temperature specified in the specifications.
※ If the frequency converter is not put into use after one year, a charge test should be made, so as to resume the performance of the filtering capacitor of main circuit in it. For charging, a voltage regulator should be used to slowly increase the input voltage of the frequency converter until it reaches the rating, and the charge should last more than $1 \sim 2$ hours. This test should be made at least once a year.
※ Don't perform breakdown test at random, for this test will cause shorter life of the frequency converter. The insulation test must be performed after the insulation resistance is measured with a 500 -volt megaohm and this value must not be less than $4 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.

## 8-4. Measuring and Judgment

※ If the current is measured with the general instrument, imbalance will exists for the current at the input terminal. Generally, differing by not more than $10 \%$ is normal. If it differs by $30 \%$, inform the factory to replace the rectification bridge, or check if the error of three-phase input voltage is above 5 V .
※ If the three-phase output voltage is measured with a general multi-meter, the reading is not accurate due to the interference of carrier frequency and only for reference.

## Section IX. Options

The series can acquire the peripheral equipment by user because of the different using condition and requirement. See the wiring diagram as below:


## 9-1. MCCB OR ELCB

As power switch of the inverter, MCCB or ELCB can protect supply power, but can't control inverter to run or stop.

## 9-2. AC reactance

AC reactance is able to restrain the high harmonic wave of converter input current and improve converter's power factor obviously. It's recommended that AC reactance will be used in the following condition:
$※ \quad$ The capacity of power source is ten times more than the capacity of converter.
※ SCR load or power factor compensated device with ON/OFF is connected with the same power supply.
※ Unbalanced 3-phase voltage is bigger (more than 3\%).

The common size of AC input reactance:


Sharp size:

| Inverter standard |  | Size (mm) |  |  |  |  |  | Gross <br> Weight <br> (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Capacity $(\mathrm{kW})$ | A | B | C | D | E | F |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 230 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.75 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.0 |
|  | 1.5 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.0 |
|  | 2.2 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.0 |
|  | 4 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.5 |
|  | 5.5 | 155 | 125 | 100 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.5 |
|  | 7.5 | 155 | 125 | 112 | 7 | 89 | 70 | 4.0 |
|  | 11 | 155 | 125 | 112 | 7 | 89 | 70 | 6.0 |
|  | 15 | 180 | 140 | 112 | 8 | 90 | 80 | 8.0 |
|  | 18.5 | 180 | 140 | 112 | 8 | 90 | 90 | 8.0 |
|  | 22 | 180 | 140 | 112 | 8 | 90 | 90 | 8.0 |
|  | 30 | 230 | 175 | 122 | 10 | 160 | 90 | 12.0 |
|  | 37 | 230 | 175 | 132 | 10 | 160 | 100 | 15.0 |
|  | 45 | 230 | 175 | 150 | 10 | 160 | 110 | 23.0 |
|  | 55 | 230 | 175 | 160 | 10 | 160 | 120 | 23.0 |
|  | 75 | 285 | 220 | 230 | 14 | 180 | 130 | 30.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 380 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 460 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.75 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.0 |
|  | 1.5 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.0 |
|  | 2.2 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.0 |
|  | 4 | 155 | 125 | 95 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.5 |


|  | 5.5 | 155 | 125 | 100 | 7 | 89 | 60 | 3.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7.5 | 155 | 125 | 112 | 7 | 89 | 70 | 4.0 |
|  | 11 | 155 | 125 | 112 | 7 | 89 | 70 | 6.0 |
|  | 15 | 180 | 140 | 112 | 8 | 90 | 80 | 8.0 |
|  | 18.5 | 180 | 140 | 112 | 8 | 90 | 90 | 8.0 |
|  | 22 | 180 | 140 | 112 | 8 | 90 | 90 | 8.0 |
|  | 30 | 230 | 175 | 122 | 10 | 160 | 90 | 12.0 |
|  | 37 | 230 | 175 | 132 | 10 | 160 | 100 | 15.0 |
|  | 45 | 230 | 175 | 150 | 10 | 160 | 110 | 23.0 |
|  | 55 | 230 | 175 | 160 | 10 | 160 | 120 | 23.0 |
|  | 75 | 285 | 220 | 230 | 14 | 180 | 130 | 30.0 |
|  | 110 | 285 | 250 | 230 | 14 | 210 | 140 | 33.0 |
|  | 160 | 360 | 260 | 230 | 14 | 210 | 140 | 40.0 |
|  | 200 | 360 | 270 | 230 | 14 | 210 | 140 | 45.0 |
|  | 250 | 400 | 330 | 240 | 14 | 240 | 140 | 55.0 |
|  | 315 | 400 | 350 | 285 | 14 | 270 | 160 | 90.0 |

## 9-3. Noise filter

The filter is used to restrain the conduction of electrical magnetic wave interference noise produced by the converter or shock the interferential form radio or momentary concussion. The common size of 3-phase EMI noise filter is shown as following: confirm the power supply is 3-phase three lines or 3-phase four lines or single phase. Earthling wire is as short as possible, try to place the filter near the converter.

Please choose EMI filter when the converter is used in residential area, commercial area, science area or other. Please need to prevent magnetic interference, or need meet CE, UL, and CSA standard.

Note: If needed the filter, please contact with our company.

## 9-4. Connector

It can cut off the supply power in action of the system protection function, to prohibit fault enlarging. But can't control the motor start or stop by connector.

## 9-5. Braking Unit \& braking resistor

There is braking unit inside when using B" type frequency converter, the maximum braking torque is $50 \%$. Please choose braking resistor according to the following table:

| Type | Converter power <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ | Braking resistor <br> $(\Omega)$ | Braking resistor <br> Power (W) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 220 V | 0.75 | 200 | 120 |
|  | 1.5 | 100 | 300 |
|  | 2.2 | 70 | 300 |
|  | 4 | 40 | 500 |
|  | 5.5 | 30 | 500 |
|  | 7.5 | 20 | 780 |


|  | 11 | 13.6 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 10 | 3000 |
|  | 18 | 8 | 4000 |
|  | 22 | 6.8 | 4500 |
|  | 0.75 | 750 | 120 |
|  | 1.5 | 400 | 300 |
|  | 2.2 | 250 | 300 |
|  | 4 | 150 | 500 |
|  | 5.5 | 100 | 500 |
|  | 7.5 | 75 | 780 |
|  | 11 | 50 | 1000 |
|  | 15 | 40 | 1500 |

Please choose BRAKING UNIT if you need more braking torque. Please refer to the catalog of braking unit.
There is N braking unit inside the large capacity frequency converter. Please choose BRAKING UNIT if you need braking.

## 9-6. Output EMI filter

The fittings can restrain the disturbance noise and lead leak current produced in the output side.

## 9-7. AC output reactor

When the line from inverter to motor is longer than 20 meters, it can restrain the over-current caused by the distributing current and the wireless disturbance of the inverter.

## Section X Quality Assurance

The product quality assurance is in accordance with the following regulations:

1. The manufacturer should take responsibility for below specific elements:

1-1. In domestic use (as calculated from the date of shipment)
※ shipped within one month should accept refund, replacement and repair.
$※$ shipped within three months should accept replacement and repair.
※ship packages within 15 months should accept repair.
1-2. Goods exported overseas (excluding China) and shipped within six months, the local seller is responsible for repair.
2. Regardless of when and where to use branded products are paid to enjoy lie-long service.
3. All the distributors, agency or production place of in whole China can provide after-sales service for powtarn product, their conditions of service as follows:
3-1. We provide a 3-level inspection service on the local selling place (including troubleshooting).
3-2. All services comply with the related after-sale service terms and conditions stated on the agency agreement between distributors.
3-3. Buyers can pay to any agent if need any after-sales services (whether or not the warranty).
4. If this product has some quality problem or product liability accidents, we will take the responsibility to terms 1-1 or 1-2 at most. if users need more liability guarantee, please apply for insurance company in advance to insure your own property insurance.
5. The product's warranty period is one year from the date of shipment.
6. In the case of the following causes of failure, even in the warranty period is also a paid repair:

6-1. Incorrect operation (depending on the use of manual), or modified without permission to repair the problems caused.
6-2. The problems caused by using the inverters beyond its standard specifications requirement.
6-3. Damage caused by drop down or improper handling.
6-4. Inverters components aged or failure caused by improper environment.
6-5. Due to an earthquake, fire, wind and water disasters, lightning, abnormal voltage or other natural disasters and disasters, accompanied by the damage caused.
6-6. The damage during transport (Note: The mode of transport designated by the customer, the company's help on behalf of the procedures for handling the transfer of goods).
6-7. When the manufacture's brand, trademark, serial number, nameplate and other damage or can not be recognized.
6-8. If the buyer has not paid full money according to purchase agreement.
6-9. The installation, wiring, operation, maintenance or other use of objective reality can not be described to the company's service office.
7. Concerning refund, replacement and repair services, goods shall be returned to the company, after confirmed the attribution of responsibility then they are allowed to be returned or repaired.

## Appendix I. RS485 Communication Protocol

## I-1. Use introduce

This chapter introduces something about the install and handle of RS485 communication between inverter and PLC, PC, factory computer.

## RS485 standard interface

- Can communicate with all computer
- Using multi-drop link system, can link more to 127 inverters
- Completely isolated, and noise shield
- The user would use all types of RS232-485 inverter, if only the inverter had automatic RTS control" function inside.


## I-2. Specification

Communication function

| Items | Specification |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication baud rate | $38400 / \mathbf{1 9 2 0 0} / 9600 / 4800 / 2400 / 1200$ bps is selectable. |
| Communication Protocol | Modbus protocol, RTU format |
| Interface methods | Asynchronism communication methods, semi-duplex, the previous <br> high byte, low byte in the post, and low-effective-bit pre-emptive. |
| Data fumula | 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, invalid parity bit. |
| Slave address | Slave addresses can be set up 1~127 <br> 0 for broadcast address, host address 128 for the proportion of <br> linkage, other addresses are reserved. |
| Communication port A | Isolated RS485 Communication Card, Terminals SG+, SG- <br> RS232 communication card, terminals TX232, RX232 <br> Shield SH, Default 19200bps. |
| Communication port B | RJ45, 8-core shielded cable, fixed 19200bps. |

## I-3. Communication connection

I-3-1. Definition for Communication port A:

- RS485 communication module installation

8K-RS485_S connect to 8KLCB control board


8K-RS485_S connect to 8KSCB control board


- Link RS485 communication cables to inverter control terminals (SG+), (SG-).
- When using RS232-485 transform, connect Inverter $-\mathrm{SG}+$ " to RS485 $\mathrm{T}+$ ", Inverter SG -" to RS485 -•".
- After Confirming connection again, turn on inverter power.
- If connection is right, set communication parameters as following:
- A29 baud rate 0: 1200, 1: 2400, 2: 4800, 3: 9600, 4: 19200, 5: 38400
- A28 current inverter communication address $1 \sim 127$ (If there are more than 1 inverters, don't use the same number);
- When using RS485 running control methods, set F04=0/1/2, choice RS485 running control method


I-3-2. Definition for Communication port B:

| Communication <br> port B pins | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Communication <br> B port signal | GND | +5 V | $485+$ | $485-$ | $485+$ | $485-$ | +5 V | GND |
| EIA/TIA T568A | White <br> green | green | White <br> orange | blue | white <br> Blue | orange | White <br> Brown | brown |
| EIA/TIA T568B | White <br> Orange | Orange | White <br> Green | Blue | White <br> Blue | green | White <br> Brown | brown |



RJ45

## I-3-3. Data safety and reliability

- The number of inverter can be connected is no more than 127.
- Though the length of communication cable can add up to 1300 m , considering the stability, the length limit within 800 m .
- All the control signal cable use the shield cable, and is linked to the signal terminal SH" of RS485.
- Data packet using CRC (vertical lengthy test) frame detection to ensure data reliability.
- Completely isolated RS485 communication module to ensure reliable communications, support hot-swappable, after modular access, you can enter the work.
- The system is tested in 6 kinds of baud rate: $0: 1200,1: 2400,2: 4800,3: 9600,4: 19200,5: 38400$
- However, if under deteriorating environmental conditions, lowering the baud rate can improve the communication quality.
- Interval time of sending from frame to frame is more than 50 bytes.


## I-4. Communication Protocol

Communication architecture is inverter as a slave, the computer as a host.

MODBUS protocol defines a simple protocol data unit (PDU) which has nothing to do with a basic communication layer, Specific bus or network MODBUS protocol mapping can introduce some additional domain from application data unit (ADU).


## The basic format description

I-4-1: Start of frame, End of frame
Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes,

## I-4-2: Slave Address

From the machine's local address, through the A28 parameter settings, one network can only one local address uniquely identifed.
Setting range $1 \sim 127$.
$00 \mathrm{H}=0$ ID address is broadcast mailing address, $128 \sim 255$ reserved.

## I-4-3: Function Code

Host send commands, slave response.

- Function Code Categories
$0 \times 03=$ read inverterp's multiple function codes, at most can read 16 registers(register pair of byte)
Host command

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Registers <br> address | Register <br> number | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ <br> bytes |

Slave response

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Read <br> byte | Read content | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes*register <br> number | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ <br> bytes |

Note: Read content $=2$ bytes x register number
$0 x 06=$ write inverter 1 function code
Host command

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Registers <br> address | Register <br> data | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ <br> bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ <br> bytes |

[^1]| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Registers <br> address | Register <br> data | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 bytes | 1 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

$0 \times 10=$ Write multiple function in inverter, at most can be written in 16 registers(register pair of byte)
Host command

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Register <br> address | Register <br> number | Register <br> content byte | Register <br> content | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 1 byte | 2 bytes*register <br> number | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

Slave response

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function code | Register address | Register <br> number | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

$0 \times 01=$ Read multiple switch status
Host Command

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | address | Switch number | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

Slave response

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Read byte <br> number | switch <br> state | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 1 byte(data N$)$ | N bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

Note: read byte number $\mathrm{N}=$ output quanlity $/ 8$, if the remainder is not 0 , read byte number is $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$

## $0 x 05=$ Write single switch status

## Host Command

| Frame start <br> address | Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Output address | Output value | CRC <br> checksum | frame end <br> address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

Note: output value $0 \times \mathrm{xFF} 00$, switch ON ; output value $0 \times 0000$, switch OFF. Other values are illegal, the switch does not work.
Slave response

| Frame start |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| address | Slave | Function | Output | Output | CRC | frame end |
| address | code | address | value | checksum | address |  |
| Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes | 1 byte | 1 byte | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | 2 bytes | Interval $\geq 3.5$ bytes |

If slave response and get back to below function code, it means communications abnormal.
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 0=0 \times 80+0 \times 20=$ Invalid operation, setting under this state is invalid
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 1=0 \times 80+0 \times 21=$ function code is invalid
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 2=0 \times 80+0 \times 22=$ Fault record is empty
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 3=0 \times 80+0 \times 23=$ register address is invalid
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 4=0 \times 80+0 \times 24=$ slave is busy, EEPROM delay.
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 5=0 \times 80+0 \times 25=$ administrator restricted
$0 \times A 6=0 \times 80+0 \times 26=$ set value is beyond limit.
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 7=0 \times 80+0 \times 27=$ CRC checksum error
$0 \times \mathrm{A} 8=0 \times 80+0 \times 28=$ frame format error

## I-4-4: Register Address:

The register address includes two bytes, data setting is constituted by a two-byte.

| Function code | Register Address high byte |  | Register Address low byte |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0x03read inverter multiple function.code parameter | Parameter group |  | Parameter serial number |  |
|  | F | 0x00 | $0 \sim 63$ |  |
|  | A | 0x01 | $0 \sim 63$ |  |
|  | 0 | 0x02 | $0 \sim 71$ |  |
|  | H | 0x03 | $0 \sim 55$ |  |
|  | U | 0x04 | $0 \sim 15$ |  |
|  | P | 0x05 | $0 \sim 15$ |  |
|  | E | 0x06 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |
|  | C | 0x07 | $0 \sim 47$ |  |
|  | b | 0x08 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |
|  | y NOTE 1 | 0x09 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |
|  | S | 0x0B | $0 \sim 15$ |  |
| 0x03.read <br> inverter status | Status |  | Status number |  |
|  | R | 0x10 | 0x00 | Running status NOTE 2 |
|  |  |  | 0x01 | Reserved status 1 |
|  |  |  | 0x02 | Reserved status 2 |
|  |  |  | 0x03 | Reserved status 3 |
| 0x03read inverter.fault history record | Fault record |  | Fault status history record content |  |
|  | Fault history record 1 <br> Fault history record 2 <br> Fault history record 3 <br> Fault history record 4 <br> Fault history record 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \times 20 \\ & 0 \times 21 \\ & 0 \times 22 \\ & 0 \times 23 \\ & 0 \times 24 \end{aligned}$ | 0x00 | Fault type NOTE 4 |
|  |  |  | 0x01 | Set frequency |
|  |  |  | 0x02 | Actual frequency |
|  |  |  | 0x03 | Actual current |
|  |  |  | 0x04 | DC voltage |
|  |  |  | 0x05 | Running status NOTE 5 |
|  |  |  | 0x06 | Running time |
|  |  |  | 0x07 | IGBT temperature |
| 0x06.write inverter.single | Register Address high byte |  | Register Address low byte |  |
|  | Parameter group | High byte | Parameter serial number |  |


| function.code parameter, only write RAM |  | data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F | 0x00 | $0 \sim 63$ |  |
|  | A | 0x01 | $0 \sim 63$ |  |
|  | O | 0x02 | $0 \sim 71$ |  |
| 0x10.write inverter multiple function.code parameter, only write RAM | H | 0x03 | $0 \sim 55$ |  |
|  | U | 0x04 | $0 \sim 15$ |  |
|  | P | 0x05 | $0 \sim 15$ |  |
|  | E | 0x06 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |
|  | C | 0x07 | $0 \sim 47$ |  |
|  | b | 0x08 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |
|  | y NOTE 1 | 0x09 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |
| 0x06.write inverter command | Command |  | Comm | ber |
|  | R | 0x10 | 0x00 | Running command NOTE 3 |
|  |  |  | 0x01 | Reserved command 1 |
|  |  |  | 0x02 | Reserved command 2 |
|  |  |  | 0x03 | Reserved command 3 |

Function parameter write EEPROM, register address high byte $=$ original register address high byte +0 x 80

| 0x06.write inverter.single function.code parameter | Register address |  | Register address low byte |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | parameter |  | Parameter serial number |  |  |  |
|  | F | 0x80 | $0 \sim 63$ |  |  |  |
|  | A | 0x81 | $0 \sim 63$ |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0x82 | $0 \sim 71$ |  |  |  |
| $0 \times 10$.write inverter multiple function code parameter | H | 0x83 | $0 \sim 55$ |  |  |  |
|  | U | 0x84 | $0 \sim 15$ |  |  |  |
|  | P | 0x85 | $0 \sim 15$ |  |  |  |
|  | E | 0x86 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |  |  |
|  | C | 0x87 | $0 \sim 47$ |  |  |  |
|  | b | 0x88 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |  |  |
|  | y NOTE 1 | 0x89 | $0 \sim 23$ |  |  |  |
| 0x01.read multiple switch status | Register address high byte |  | Register address low byte |  |  |  |
|  | Switch classify | address | Parameter value |  |  |  |
|  | Running status | 0x00 | 0 | Control | 0 | V/F control |
|  |  |  |  | method | 1 | SV control |
|  |  |  | 1 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | Running status | 0 | stop |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | run |
|  |  |  | 3 | Direction status | 0 | reverse |
| $0 x 05$.Wr |  |  |  |  | 1 | forward |
| single.switch |  |  | 5,4 | Speed up status | 00 | stop |
| status |  |  |  |  | 01 | acceleration |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | deceleration |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 | uniform speed |
|  |  |  | 6 | upper | 0 | Upper frequency |



|  | Output.terminal function | 0x02 | 0 | O1 input | 0 | Invalid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | Valid |
|  |  |  | 1 | O2 input | 0 | Invalid |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | Valid |
|  |  |  | 2 | O3 input | 0 | Invalid |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | Valid |
|  |  |  | 3 | O4 input | 0 | Invalid |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | Valid |
|  | Fault type | 0x03 | 0 | E.OCP | System is disturbed or impacted by instant over current,over current signal from current inspected circuit or drive circui |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | E.OC3 | Inverter output current exceeded 3times the motor rated current |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | E.OU | Over voltage |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | E.LU | Under voltage |  |
|  |  |  | 6 | E.OL | Over load |  |
|  |  |  | 7 | E.UL | Under load warming |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | E.PHI | Phase loss |  |
|  |  |  | 9 | E.EEP | EEPROM error |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | E.ntC | Over heat |  |
|  |  |  | 11 | E.dAt | Time limit fault |  |
|  |  |  | 12 | E.Set | External fault |  |
|  |  |  | 13 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | 14 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | 15 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16 | E.PId | PID regulation fault |  |
|  |  |  | 17 | E.OHt | Motor over heat fault |  |
|  |  |  | 18 | E.OL2 | Motor over load fault |  |
|  |  |  | 19 | E.PG | PG error |  |
|  |  |  | 20 | Е.РНо | Inverter output phase loss |  |
|  |  |  | 21 | E.COA | Rs485.communication port A fault |  |
|  |  |  | 22 | E.COb | Rs485.communication port B fault |  |
|  |  |  | 23 | E.CAL | Parameter indentification fault |  |
|  | Register address high byte |  | Register address low byte |  |  |  |
|  | Switch classify | address | Paran | er number |  |  |
|  | Running status | 0x00 | 0 | Run command | 01 | stop |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | un |


|  |  | 1 | reserved |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Direction | 0 | reverse |
|  |  | 2 | command | 1 | forward |
|  |  | 3 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  | JOG | 0 | reverse |
|  |  | 5 | command | 1 | forward |
|  |  | 6 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | reverse |
|  |  | 7 | Free stop | 1 | forward |
|  |  | 8 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  | 9 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | reserved |  | - |
|  |  | 11 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | reserved | - | , |
|  |  | 13 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  | 14 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  | 15 | reserved |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 0 | DII input | 1 | valid |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 1 | DI2 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  | , |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 2 | DI3 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 3 | DI4 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  | 4 | DI5 input | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 4 | DIS input | 1 | valid |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
| Input.terminal function | 0x01 | 5 | DI6 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  | 6 | DI7 input | 0 | invalid |
|  |  |  | DI7 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 7 | Di8 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  | 8 |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 8 | All input | 1 | valid |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 9 | Al2 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  | 10 |  | 0 | invalid |
|  |  | 10 | Al3 input | 1 | valid |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | invalid |
| Output.terminal function | 0x02 | 0 | O1 output | 1 | valid |
|  |  | 1 | O2 output | 0 | invalid |



NOTE 1:

| Function | 0x03 reading operation |  |  | 0x06/0x10 writing operation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y00 reset the factory setting | Return 0 |  |  | Only can write into 5 |
| y01 upload parameter onto keyboard | Return 0 |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y02 latest fault record | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| $\mathrm{y} 03 \sim \mathrm{y} 07$ <br> fault history record | Empty record |  | 00H | Invalid operation |
|  | New record |  | 01H |  |
|  | Confirmed record |  | 02H |  |
| y08reset fault record | Return 0 |  |  | Valid operation |
| y09 rated output current | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y10 rated output voltage | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y11 products series | 80 | 0 | 3 |  |
|  | Family serial | products series | Input voltage level | Invalid operation |
|  | The number should be decimalization. |  |  |  |
| y12 soft ware version | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y13 product date -year | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y14 product month-date | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y15 user decode input | Valid operation |  |  | Invalid operation |
| y16 user input password | Valid operation |  |  | Valid operation |
| y17 parameter group protection | Valid operation |  |  | Valid operation |

NOTE 2: running status byte

| BIT | 15 BIT | 14 BIT | 13 BIT | 12 BIT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| meaning | $0:$ No fault <br> $1:$ urgent stopping <br> fault | $0:$ No fault <br> $1:$ decelerating fault | $0:$ No fault <br> $1:$ alarming fault | $0:$ confirmed fault <br> $1:$ unconfirmed <br> fault |  |  |
| bit | 11 BIT | 10 BIT, | 9 BIT | 8 BIT |  |  |
| meaning | reserved | reserved | reserved | $0:$ No JOG. <br> $1:$ JOG running |  |  |
| bit | 7 BIT | 6 BIT | 5 BIT , 4 BIT |  |  |  |
| meaning | $0:$ lower frequency <br> not arriving <br> $1:$ arrive lower | $0:$ upper frequency <br> not arriving <br> $1:$ arrive upper | $00:$ stopping <br> $10:$ decelerating <br> $11:$ running in a even speed |  |  |  |

Appendix I Rs485 Communication Protocol

|  | frequency | frequency |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bit | 3 BIT | 2 BIT | 1 BIT | 0 BIT |
| meaning | $0:$ running reverse <br> $1:$ running forward | 0: stopping <br> $1:$ running | reserve | $0: \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ control <br> $1:$ SV control |

NOTE 3: running command

| bit | 15 BIT | 14 BIT | 13 BIT | 12 BIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| meaning | reserve | reserve | reserve | reserve |
| Bit | 11 BIT | 10 BIT | 9 BIT | 8 BIT |
| meaning | reserve | reserve | reserve | reserve |
| bit | 7 BIT | 6 BIT | 5 BIT | 4 BIT |
| meaning | $0:$ No free-stop <br> $1:$ free-stop command | reserve | $0:$ JOG stopping <br> $1:$ JOG running | reserve |
| bit | 3 BIT | 2 BIT | 1 BIT | 0 BIT |
| meaning | reserve | $0: r e v e r s e ~ c o m m a n d ~$ <br> $1: f o r w a r d ~ c o m m a n d ~$ | reserve | $0:$ stop command <br> $1:$ run command |

NOTE 4: fault style code

| Serial.number | LED display | Fault message |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | E.OCP | System is disturbed or impacted by instant over current, over current signal from current inspected circuit or drive circuit |
| 1 | reserve |  |
| 2 | E.OC3 | Inverter output current exceeded 3 times of motor rated current |
| 3 | reserve |  |
| 4 | E.OU | Over voltage |
| 5 | E.LU | Under voltage |
| 6 | E.OL | Over load |
| 7 | E.UL | Under load warm |
| 8 | E.PHI | Input phase loss |
| 9 | E.EEP | EEPROM error |
| 10 | E.ntC | Over heat |
| 11 | E.dAt | Time limit fault |
| 12 | E.Set | External fault |
| 13 | reserve |  |
| 14 | reserve |  |
| 15 | reserve |  |
| 16 | E.PId | PID regulation fault |
| 17 | E.OHt | Motor over heat fault |


| 18 | E.OL2 | Motor over load fault |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 19 | E.PG | PG error |
| 20 | E.PHo | Inverter output loss phase |
| 21 | E.COA | Rs485 communication port A fault |
| 22 | E.COb | Rs485 communication port B fault |
| 23 | E.CAL | Parameter indentification fault |

NOTE 5: fault funning status

| LED first position |  |  | LED second position |  |  | LED third position |  |  | LED fourth position |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bit15-Bit12 |  |  | Bit11-Bit8 |  |  | Bit7-Bit4 |  |  | Bit3-Bit0 |  |  |
| F | 0 | Forward | F | 0 | Forward status | - | 0 | Separative sign | A | 1 | Accelerating |
| R | 1 | Reverse | R | 1 | Reverse status |  |  |  | D | 2 | Decelerating |
| S | 2 | Stop command | S | 2 | Stop status |  |  |  | E | 3 | running in a even |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S | 0 | stop |

E.g. keyboard display FF-A (return data 0001 ), said when fault occurs the inverter state: forward command, forward state, accelerating running

## I-4-5: CRC checkup sum

Data meaning: data frame CRC checkup sum, using 2 bytes.
Checkup sum $=$ address + function code + data

Enclose: CRC computation program:
Unsigned int cal_crc16 (unsigned char *data, unsigned int length)
\{
unsigned int i,crc_result=0xffff;
while(length--)
\{
crc_result ${ }^{\wedge}=$ * data $^{++}$;
for $\left(\mathrm{i}=0 ; \mathrm{i}<8 ; \mathrm{i}^{++}\right)$
\{
if(crc_result\&0x01)
crc_result $=(\text { crc_result } \gg 1)^{\wedge} 0 \times \mathrm{xa} 001$;
else
crc_result=crc_result>>1;
\}
\}
crc_result $=(($ crc_result $\& 0 x f f) \ll 8) \mid($ crc_result $\gg 8)$;
return(crc_result);

## I-5 Example of communication protocol:

Valid setup and communications under normal circumstances, the host command and slave responses are as follows:
$0 x 03=$ read inverter multiple function code, at most can read 16 registers (register 2bytes)
Host command read inverterF01 keyboard set frequency, F02 frequency set up method

| Slave address | Function code | Register address | Register number | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 x 03$ | $0 x 0001$ | $0 \times 0002$ | $0 \times 9552$ |

Slave response inverter F01 keyboard set frequency to $50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}, ~$ F02 frequency set up method to 0 (keyboard set frequency orRS485)

| Slave address | Function code | Read byte number | Read content | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 03$ | $0 \times 04$ | $0 \times 1388,0 \times 0000$ | $0 \times 779 \mathrm{D}$ |

Read byte number $=2$ byte*register number
$0 \times 06=$ write inverter single function code
Host command set up inverter F01 keyboard set frequency inverter to 50.00 Hz

| Slave address | Function code | Register address | Register data | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0x08 | 0x06 | $0 \times 0001$ | 0x1388 | 0xD5C5 |

Slave response inverter F01 keyboard set frequency to 50.00 Hz

| Slave address | Function code | Register address | Register data | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 06$ | $0 \times 0001$ | $0 \times 1388$ | $0 \times D 5 C 5$ |

$0 \times 10=$ write inverter multiple function code, at most can write 16 registers(register 2bytes)
Host command inverter F01 keyboard set frequency to 50.00 Hz , F02 frequency set up method to 0 (keyboard set frequency or RS485)

| Slave <br> address | Function <br> code | Register address | Register <br> number | Register content byte <br> number | Register content | CRC <br> checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 10$ | $0 \times 0001$ | $0 \times 0002$ | $0 \times 04$ | $0 \times 1388,0 \times 0000$ | $0 \times 9851$ |

## Register content byte number=2 bytes * register number

Slave response

| Slave <br> address | Function code | Register <br> address | Register <br> number | CRC <br> checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 10$ | $0 \times 0001$ | $0 \times 0002$ | $0 \times 1091$ |

## $0 x 01=$ read multiple switch status

Host command read inverter whether arrive lower frequency, or arrive upper frequency

| Slave address | Function code | Starter to end <br> address | Switch number | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 01$ | $0 \times 0006$ | $0 \times 0002$ | $0 \times 5 \mathrm{D} 53$ |

Slave response inverter not arrive lower frequency nor upper frequency

| Slave address | Function code | Read byte number | Switch state | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 01$ | $0 \times 01$ | $0 \times 40$ | $0 \times 53 \mathrm{E} 4$ |

[^2]| Slave address | Function code | Starter to end <br> address | Switch number | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 01$ | $0 \times 0300$ | $0 \times 0020$ | $0 \times 3 \mathrm{D} 0 \mathrm{~F}$ |

Salve response inverter low voltage (E.LU switch address 0x0305)

| Slave address | Function code | Read byte number | Switch state | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 01$ | $0 \times 04$ | $0 \times 20,0 \times 00,0 \times 00,0 \times 00$ | $0 \times 6911$ |

Note : return byte : 4 bytes;
Return date in order: bit7-bit0, bit15-bit8, bit23-bit16, bit31-bit24
$0 \times 05=$ write single switch status
Host command control inverter running

| Slave address | Function code | Output address | Output value | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0x08 | 0x05 | 0x0000 | 0xFF00 | 0x8CA3 |

Slave response

| Slave address | Function code | Output address | Output value | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 05$ | $0 x 0000$ | 0xFF00 | 0x8CA3 |

Host command control inverter stop

| Slave address | Function code | Output address | Output value | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 05$ | $0 \times 0000$ | $0 \times 0000$ | $0 \times C D 53$ |

Slave response

| Slave address | Function code | Output address | Output value | CRC checksum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 08$ | $0 \times 05$ | $0 \times 0000$ | $0 \times 0000$ | $0 \times C D 53$ |

Note: set switch to 1 ,output value is $0 \times F F 00$;set switch to 0 ,output value is $0 \times 0000$.

## Appendix II Instruction of the Proportional Linkage Function

## II-1. proportional linkage function:

## The proportion interaction host computer:

Communication address $=128$,
Communications port A is the communication port of host computer.
Communication port B can be used as the keyboard interface, or a PC host computer interface.
There is only one host inverter in one proportional linkage.
The host inverter control the running state, the slave inverter follow the host‘s running state.

## The proportion interaction slave computer:

Communication Address $=1 \sim 127$,
Both communication port A and communication port B can be the communication port of slave inverter.

In the slave inverter follow the host running and it can realize forced stopping by terminal or keyboard if need.

For this function, the host computer should be set with the following parameters:

| A28 | Local communication address | 128 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

For this function, the slave computer should be set with the following parameters:

| F01 | Keyboard set the frequency / Rs485 | Command from proportion linkage Host |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F02 | Frequency main set mode | Keyboard setting frequency or RS485 | 0 |
|  |  | AI1 the external analog setting | 1 |
|  |  | AI2 the external analog setting | 2 |
|  |  | AI3 the external analog setting | 3 |
|  |  | Keyboard potentiometer setting | 4 |
|  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage set | 5 |
|  |  | Digital Pulse Setting | 6 |
| F03 | Auxiliary setting mode of frequency set | Keyboard setting frequency or RS485 | 0 |
|  |  | AI1 the external analog setting | 1 |
|  |  | AI2 the external analog setting | 2 |
|  |  | AI3 the external analog setting | 3 |
|  |  | Keyboard potentiometer setting | 4 |
|  |  | Multi-segment digital voltage setting | 5 |
|  |  | Digital Pulse Set | 6 |
|  |  | PID regulation mode | 7 |
| F04 | relationship between main and auxiliary frequencies | The main setting individual control | 0 |
|  |  | The auxiliary setting individual control | 1 |
|  |  | main + auxiliary | 2 |
|  |  | main -auxiliary | 3 |


|  |  | (main *auxiliary)/maximum frequency | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | Maximum \{main, auxiliary \} | 5 |
|  | Minimum \{main, auxiliary \} | 6 |  |
| F05 | Running control mode | Proportional linkage control | 4 |
| Select this function, the slave inverter will follow the command of host inverter to run. <br> After select this function, it can also use keyboard, terminal and RS485 to control the <br> slave inverter's running. <br> In the proportion of linkage during operation, if control by the keyboard, terminal,RS485 |  |  |  |
| control, once the slave inverter stopped, the slave will N longer respond to the host command, |  |  |  |
| if need the slave once again to respond to host commands, it should control through the |  |  |  |
| keyboard, terminal and RS485, or after the host sends cease and desist commands then the |  |  |  |
| slave will respond the command again to run. |  |  |  |
| A28 | communication address | $1 \sim 127$ |  |
| A29 | Baud rate | Same as host |  |
| A30 | Communication format | Same as host |  |
| A55 | Proportional linkage factor | $0.10 \sim 10.00$ |  |

During the proportional of linkage, the running state of slave inverter is controlled by the host inverter.

Slave inverter $\mathrm{F} 01=$ proportional factor*the actual set frequency of host inverter of proportion linkage.

Slaver S00 actual set frequency $=$ slave F01 + frequency give and secondary amend +ascend/descend adjusting.

## II-2. Proportion linkage application Cases:

## Features of proportional function:

1: the host inverter using the potentiometer to control the system speed and use the terminals to control the forward/reverse running.
2: the slave follows the host running, the proportional linkage factor is 1.00
3: after get the running speed command from host inverter, the slave will store this command into to F01.
4: the slave actual frequency is set through the keyboard or through terminal ascend/descend adjusting.
5: the slave actual frequency is set through potentiometer adjusting.
6: the slave actual frequency $=$ F01 + slave potentiometer adjusting + A40

## The proportional linkage host settings:

| F02 | Frequency main set mode | AI1 external analog setting |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| A28 | Communication address | Host 128 |
| A29 | Baud rate | $3: 9600 \mathrm{bps}$ |
| A30 | Communication format | 0 |
| o36 | DI1 input terminal function select | 1:forward running |
| o37 | DI2 input terminal function select | 2:reverse running |

The proportional linkage slave settings:

| F02 | Frequency main set | keyboard set the frequency or Rs485 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F03 | Auxiliary setting mode of | AI1 external analog setting | 1 |

Appendix II Instruction of the Proportional Linkage Function

|  | frequency set |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| F04 | relationship between main and <br> auxiliary frequencies | main+Auxiliary | 2 |
| F05 | Running control mode | Proportional linkage control | 4 |
| A28 | Communication address | $1 \sim 127$ | Same as host inverter |
| A29 | Baud rate | Same as host inverter |  |
| A30 | Communication format | 39:free stopping |  |
| o36 | DI1 input terminal function select | $40:$ Up command |  |
| o37 | DI2 input terminal function select | 41:Down command |  |
| o38 | DI3 input terminal function select | 8:MF key is appointed to be Up command |  |
| A43 | Multi-function key MF1 | 9:MFkey is appointed to be Down command |  |
| A44 | Multi-function key MF2 |  |  |

System wire connections:


## Appendix III. RS485 PG Card Instruction

III-1. PI8000 PG can use arrange

| type | Encoder output method |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | $+5 V$ LINE DRIVER output |
| 2 | OPEN COLLECTOR output |
| 3 | Push-pull output type (complementary) |
| 4 | Voltage output type VOLTAGE |

## III-2. terminal function instruction

| terminal | Terminal function |
| :---: | :---: |
| A+ $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{B}-$ | PG signal input <br> Encoder output method: <br> 1:+5V LINE DRIVER output; <br> JP1/JP2 jump to LD; <br> connect method: $\mathrm{A}+->\mathrm{A}+, \quad \mathrm{B}+->\mathrm{B}+$ A- ->A-, B- ->B- <br> R16/R17/R18/R19 disconnect. <br> 2:OPEN COLLECTOR output; <br> JP1/JP2 jump tp OC; <br> Connect method: A ->A+, B ->B+ R2/R4/R10/R11/R13/R15 disconect <br> 3:Push-pull output type (complementary); JP1/JP2 jump tp OC; <br> Connect method: $\mathrm{A}->\mathrm{A}+, \mathrm{B}->\mathrm{B}+$ R2/R4/R10/R11/R13/R15 disconnect <br> 4:VOLTAGE output; <br> JP1/JP2 jump to OC; <br> Connect method: $\mathrm{A}->\mathrm{A}+, \quad \mathrm{B}->\mathrm{B}+$ R2/R4/R10/R11/R13/R15 disconnect <br> the adjustment of resistance associated with the output voltage: $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R} 16 / \mathrm{R} 17 / \mathrm{R} 28 / \mathrm{R} 29=200 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{~V}+=12 \mathrm{~V}, \quad \mathrm{R} 16 / \mathrm{R} 17 / \mathrm{R} 28 / \mathrm{R} 29=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \\ & \mathrm{~V}+=24 \mathrm{~V}, \quad \mathrm{R} 16 / \mathrm{R} 17 / \mathrm{R} 28 / \mathrm{R} 29=2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \end{aligned}$ <br> $\mathrm{V}+$ encoder power, through JP3 to select |
| Aout,Bout | PG signal output <br> Voltage output, voltage level determined by the encoder power supply |
| V+ | Encoder power, through JP3 to select: JP3 |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PGND | encoder |

Encoder PG pulses range 300~9999
maximum pulses frequency receiver 1 MHz , when PG pulses $=2500$, maximum speed $=400 \mathrm{~Hz}$

## III-3. terminal connection:



## Appendix IV Converter Water Supply Controller Instruction

| number | E00 function | Parameter setting | definition | Reference page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Special power <br> supply | 8 | Inverter power | 172 |
|  | 13 | Stable voltage <br> power | 172 |  |
| 2 | Constant <br> pressure water <br> supply | 9 | Constant <br> current power | - |
| 2 | Extruding <br> machine | 15 | Pump constant <br> pressure water <br> supply | 173 |

## IV-1. Extend functions supplement

## IV-1-1. $\quad \mathrm{E} 00=8$ : variable frequency power

P03 PID given signal selection, you can set through the keyboard, analog AI1, pulse and other means to set a given voltage.

Given voltage is calculated as follows:
Given voltage:220VAC
Given voltage setting $=220 * 1.414 / 500 * 100 \%=62.2 \%$
Frequency Power specific parameters:

| No. | name | scope | unit | meanings | Factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| E16 | User parameter 1 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | Voltage increasing time | 0 |
| E17 | User parameter 2 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | Voltage decreasing time | 0 |

In regulated power supply mode, the output and input voltage are both adjustable.
The increasing time and decreasing time of output voltage is adjusted by F09 and F10.
E16 is the voltage increasing time, the definition of the output voltage increasing time is from9999 corresponds to 999.9 seconds.

E17 is the voltage decreasing time, the definition of the output voltage decreasing time is from9999 corresponds to 999.9 seconds.

Voltage increasing/decreasing time just used to adjust the accelerate/decelerate time of output frequency when the inverter running.

After the stopping command issued, the controller will stop the frequency output when the output frequency decelerate to 0 hz .

| E18 | User parameter 3 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | The max output voltage | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

For safety and reliability to ensure that the output voltage to bear the load within the system, we need to define the maximum output voltage of the system.

If the system highest withstand voltage 250 VAC , then a maximum outout voltage $=250$; $\mathrm{E} 18=250$ 。

## IV-1-2. $\quad \mathrm{E} 00=13$ : Voltage regulation power

In this mode, connect AI2,AI3 to Hall, then measure the output voltage and use2Halls to do redundant work to ensure the output voltage will not exceed the Hall voltage limitation.

In this mode, the following parameters should be adjusted:

PID function group, P02 PID feedback signal selection.
AI2 is detected by analog and AI3 works as a redundant configuration to ensure the output voltage safe and reliable.

When Feedback voltage is $100 \%$, the corresponding Hall voltage is 500 VAC , Hall output voltage is 5 V.

Set $\mathrm{o} 03=50 \%$, o $05=50 \%$.
P03 PID given signal selection, you can set through the keyboard, analog AI1, pulse and other means to set a given voltage.

Given voltage is calculates as follows:
When the given voltage $=220 \mathrm{VAC}$, given voltage setting $=220 * 1.414 / 500 * 100 \%=62.2 \%$
Other PID parameters are adjusted according to the site.
Under PID regulated power supply mode, the voltage acceleration and deceleration time is controlled by PID parameters, it won't affect by voltage acceleration and deceleration time.
Voltage regulation power specific parameters:

| No. | name | Range | unit | Description | Factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| E16 | User parameter 1 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | Voltage increasing time | 0 |
| E17 | User parameter 2 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | Voltage decreasing time | 0 |

In Voltage regulation power mode, the output and input voltage are both adjustable.
The increasing time and decreasing time of output voltage is adjusted by F09 and F10.
E16 is the voltage increasing time, the definition of the output voltage increasing time is from 9999 corresponds to 999.9 seconds.

E17 is the voltage decreasing time, the definition of the output voltage decreasing time is from 9999 corresponds to 999.9 seconds.

Voltage increasing/decreasing time just used to adjust the accelerate/decelerate time of output frequency when the inverter running.

After the stopping command sent, the controller will stop the frequency output when the output frequency decelerate to 0 hz .

| E18 | User parameter 3 | $0 \sim 9999$ | - | Max output voltage | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

For safety and reliability to ensure that the output voltage to bear the load within system, we need to define the maximum output voltage of the system.

If the System highest withstand voltage 250 VAC ;
Then E18=250VAC.

## IV-1-3. Converter water supply controller instruction

## IV-2-1. Constant water supply system parameters:

## (1) loading types with constant water supply function:

| Parameter | Keyboard display | setting | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| E00 | Load type |  | E12 set to be single pump, no need the constant <br> pressure water supply interface board |
|  |  | E12 set to multi-pump, need constant pressure <br> water supply interface board, while realize <br> 4-pumps constant pressure water supply function. |  |

## (2) PID adjusting in constant water supply system

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meanings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F01 | Keyboard set frequency | 0 | Keyboard set the frequency 0hz |


| F02 | Frequency main set mode | 0 | Keyboard set frequency or RS485 set frequency. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| F03 | Frequency auxiliary set mode | 7 | PID adjusting mode |
| F04 | main and auxiliary frequencies <br> set | 2 | main+ auxiliary set mode |
| P00 | PID configure | 0000 | single-way,the negative regulator, failure is not <br> action |
| P02 | Feedback signal select | $1 \sim 3$ | External analog feedback signal given by the AI1 <br> $/$ AI2 / AI3 |
| P03 | Given signal select | $0 \sim 6$ | Given signal can select the <br> keyboard/Rs485,potentiometers, digital voltage, <br> digital pulse, etc. |
| P05 | PID integration time | $\star$ | Setting according the site. |
| P06 | PID differential time | $\star$ | Setting according the site. |
| P07 | PID proportional gain | $\star$ | Setting according the site. |
| P09 | Deviation Limit | $\star$ | Setting according the site. |
| P12 | PID Display Range | $\star$ | Setting according the site. |

(3) Constant pressure water supply special parameters

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meanings |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| E01 | Starting pressure deviation | $10 \%$ | Starting pressure deviation is $10 \%$ |
| E02 | Starting time delay | 2.0 | Starting delay time is second. |
| E03 | Stop frequency | 15.00 | stop at frequency 15 HZ. |
| E04 | stop time delay | 2.0 | Stop time is 2 second. |
| E05 | High pressure arrival value | $80 \%$ | feedback pressure reach and exceed the value of <br> this parameter, the I / O output terminal select <br> 25, then it will output arrival signal. |
| E06 | Low pressure arrival | $60 \%$ | when feedback pressure less than the low <br> pressure reached value of this parameter, the I <br> O output terminal select 26, then it will output <br> arrival signal. |
| E07 | Timing to water supply | 0000 | Timing to water supply function invalid |

(4) Multi-function constant pressure water supply pump specific parameters

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meaning |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| E08 | Timing shift alternation time | 0.25 | According to first start first stop principles to con <br> -trol pump rotation,rotation time of 0.25 hours |
| E09 | electromagnetic switching <br> action delay | 0.500 | When set up a station pump (drive motor) to <br> switch from variable frequency industry frequ - <br> ency, or from industry frequency to variable <br> frequency, and set its electromagnetic switching <br> action delay time is 0.5 seconds. |
| E10 | Pumps shift judging time | 100 | To set the determine time 100 seconds from inv <br> - erter output frequency reaches the upper limit <br> frequencies until increase pump (drive mo - <br> tor); or from inverter output frequency reaches <br> the lower limit frequencies until decrease pump <br> (drive motor). |


| E11 | Constant Pressure Water <br> Supply Configuration | 0000 | Decelerating stop: When the inverter failure, the <br> rotation switching way is from variable freque - <br> ncy pump to industry frequency and the pump <br> maintain the status. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| E12 | Multi-pump configuration | 1111 | N. $1 \sim 4$ pumps are frequency controlled pump |
| E13 | Multi-pumps status | $\star$ | Multi-pump control mode, displays the status of <br> each pump |
| E14 | Soft-start Pump Control | 0000 | Multi-pump control mode, set the control mode <br> of each pump, currently set to Full Stop |

(5) constant pressure water supply IO parameter:

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meanings |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| o21~o24 | Output signal select | 25 | High pressure arrival |
| o21~o24 | Output signal select | 26 | Low pressure arrival |
| o36~o46 | Input terminal function select | 51 | Pump 1 soft start |
| o36~046 | Input terminal function select | 52 | Pump 1 stop |
| o36~o46 | Input terminal function select | 53 | Pump 2 soft starter |
| o36~046 | Input terminal function select | 54 | Pump 2 stop |
| o36~o46 | Input terminal function select | 55 | Pump 3 soft starter |
| o36~046 | Input terminal function select | 56 | Pump 3 stop |
| o36~o46 | Input terminal function select | 57 | Pump 4 soft state |
| o36~046 | Input terminal function select | 58 | Pump 4 stop |
| o36~o46 | Input terminal function select | 59 | Manual shift command |
| o36~o46 | Input terminal function select | 60 | Timing of water supply time-zero |

## IV-2-2. Application

It is special appendix for multiple pumps, which run with PI7000 family inverter to control the multiple pumps water supply system effectively.

## IV-2-3. Operation and connection notice:

$\diamond \quad$ If it is power frequency motor, probable thermal relay must be used to protect motor.
$\diamond \quad$ AC contactor with machinery chain equipment should be used between the power frequency bypass and inverter output of aside the motor, lock logically on the electri control circuit to avoid the short circuit of the power frequency and inverter output which damage the inverter and equipments.
$\diamond \quad$ The phase order of the power frequency to the motor should be the same with the phase order of the inverter output to avoid the motor reverse. Please confirm the phase order and operate.
$\diamond \quad$ When wiring the control signal of the inverter, please leave it away with the driving line, and do not make them in the same wire, otherwise it will lead wrong action.
$\diamond \quad$ Screen cable is used for Pressure set signal and pressure feedback signal.

## IV-2-4. Dimension

(1) Dimension of water supply control card

(2) Dimension of water supply controller


Note: The fixed plate can be fixed by any mounting hole in the figure.

## IV-2-5. IV-2-5. Frequency of water supply connection to the drive controller

Connection of water supply controller with inverter, the communniction cable and power cable are connected as below:


## IV-2-6. System diagram



## IV-2-7. Water supply control mode

When several pumps supply water meanwhile, because of the different time(daytime and night), different season(winter and summer), the variation of the water flow is great. To save energy and protect the equipment, please run pumps as many as you need and stop pumps as many as you do not need.

Inverter will confirm the number of the running pumps according to the requirement of the pressure close loop control. In the set range, only one pump is controlled by the inverter at the same time.

If the timing shift interval time is set $0.05 \sim 100.00$, when the related running time is stable, inverter inverter will shift up the pumps according to stop first or open first to ensure each pump has the chance to run and avoid the pump rusted because of long time N use.

After the pumps run to the upper and lower, arrive the adding pumps or reducing pumps time, inverter will add or redcue the pumps according to stop first or open first to ensure each pump can run and avoid the pump rusted because of long time N use.

## IV-2-8. Soft-start pump control mode

Set the soft start pump by E12 and through the input terminals o36 ~ 046, respectively controlled soft-start pump start and stop.

Soft-start pump terminal control, stop first.
Soft-start pump is not controlled by constant pressure water supply system.Soft-start pump can be used as sewage pumps and fire pumps.

## IV-2-9. Application Guide

## 3 Pumps constant pressure water supply + sewage pump

(1) pump configurations: variable frequency pump 3 units, $15 \mathrm{~kW}, 1$ unit sewage pump, 15 kW .
(2) The set pressure 0.8 Mpa .
(3) pressure gauge options: pressure transmitter, DC $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ output, 1.6 Mpa .
(4) Inverter choice: PI8000 015F3 and WSC_RS485 water supply board.
(5) Hardware Connection.
(6) Parameter setting

(1) loading types with a constant pressure water supply function:

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meanings |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| E00 | Loading type | 9 | Multi-pump constant pressure water supply, need constant <br> pressure water supply interface board, while realize4pump <br> constant pressure water supply pump function. |

(2) PID adjust in constant pressure water supply

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meanings |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| F01 | Keyboard set frequency | 0 | Keyboard set the frequency 0hz |
| F02 | Frequency main set <br> mode | 0 | Keyboard set frequency or RS485 set frequency. |
| F03 | Frequency secondary <br> set mode | 7 | PID adjusting mode |
| F04 | elationship between <br> main and auxiliary <br> frequencies given | 2 | main+ auxiliary set mode |
| F05 | Running control mode | 3 | Terminal control |
| A29 | baud rate | 3 | baud rate 9600 |
| P00 | PID configure | 0000 | single-way, the negative regulator, failure is not action |
| P02 | Feedback signal <br> select | 3 | External analog feedback signal given by the AI3 |
| P03 | Give signal select | 2 | External analog given by AI2 |
| P05 | PID integration time | 0.250 | Setting according the site. |
| P06 | PID differential time | 0 | Setting according the site. |
| P07 | PID proportional gain | 100.0 | Setting according the site. |
| P09 | Deviation Limit | 5.0 | Setting according the site. |
| P12 | PID Display Range | 1.6 | adjust according actual requirement,display the actual pres <br> - sure value is160.0, it means1.6Mpa. |

(3) Constant pressure water supply specific parameters

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meanings |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| E01 | Starting pressure <br> deviation | $10 \%$ | Starting pressure deviation is $10 \%$ |$|$| E02 | Starting time delay | 2.0 | Starting delay time is second. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| E03 | shutdown frequency | 15.00 | shutdown at frequency 15HZ. |
| E04 | Shutdown time delay | 2.0 | shutdown time is 2 second. |
| E05 | High pressure arrival | $80 \%$ | hen feedback pressure reach and exceed the high pressure <br> reached value of this parameter, the I / O output terminal <br> select 25, then it will output arrival signal. |
| E06 | Low pressure arrival | $60 \%$ | when feedback pressure less than the low pressure <br> reached value of this parameter, the I / O output terminal <br> select 26, then it will output arrival signal. |

Appendix IX Converter Water Supply Controller Instruction

| E07 | Regular time water <br> supply | 0000 | Regular time water supply function invaid |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(4) Multi-function constant pressure water supply pump specific parameters

| Parameter | Keyboard Display | Setting | Meaning |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| E08 | E08 regular rotation <br> interval | 0.25 | According first start first stop principles to control pump <br> rotation, rotation time of 0.25 hours |
| E09 | Electromagnetic <br> switching action delay | 0.500 | When set up a station pump (drive motor) to switch from <br> variable frequency industry frequency, or from industry <br> frequency to variable frequency, and set its electromagn - <br> etic switching action delay time is 0.5 seconds. |
| E10 | Pump switch to judge <br> the time | 100 | To set the determine time 100 seconds from inverter out - <br> put frequency reaches the upper limit frequencies until <br> increase pump (drive motor); or from inverter output <br> frequency reaches the lower limit frequencies until <br> decrease pump (drive motor). |
| E11 | Constant Pressure <br> Water Supply <br> Configuration | 0 | Shutdown: When the inverter failure,the rotation switch - <br> ing way is from variable frequency pump to industry fre - <br> quency and the pump maintain the status. |
| E12 | Multi-pump <br> configuration | 2111 | N. 1 $\sim 3$ pumps are frequency controlled pump, pump 4 <br> is soft-starter controlled pump. |
| E13 | Multi-pump status | 1112 | Multi-pump control mode, displays the status of each <br> pump |
| E14 | Soft-start Pump <br> Control | $\star$ | Multi-pump control mode, set the control mode of each <br> pump, i currently set to Full Stop |

(5) constant pressure water supply IO parameters:

| Parameter | Value read On <br> Keyboard Display | Setting <br> Value | Meanings |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| o21 | o1 input signal select 1 | 25 | High pressure arrival |
| o22 | o2 input signal select 2 | 26 | Low pressure arrival |
| o23 | o3 input signal select 3 | 1 | Fault input alarm |
| o36 | (DI1) input terminal <br> function selection | 1 | FWD |
| o37 | (DI2)input terminal <br> function selection | 39 | Free parking |
| o38 | (DI3) input terminal <br> function selection | 59 | Manual rotation command |
| o39 | (DI4) input terminal <br> function selection | 60 | Timing of water supply time-zero |
| o40 | (DI5) input terminal <br> function selection | 55 | Pump 3 soft starting |
| o41 | (DI6) input terminal <br> function selection | 56 | Pump 3 stopping |



## Product Feedback

Dear users:

Thank you for your interest and purchase the products! In order to provide better service for you, we hope to be able to timely access to your personal information and your purchased products information .we hope to learn about your present and future demand for products and also your valuable feedback on our products. In order to help you get our service faster and more convenient, please visit our company web site refer to column "technologies and services" and "Download" for feedback. 1) download the updated manual for your products.
2) read and download various of product technical information, such as operation instruction, product specification and features, FAQ, etc.
$3)$ application case sharing.
4) technical consult, on-line feedback
5) feedback product information and customer requirement information through e-mail.
6) inquiry for the latest products, obtain various types of additional services such as warranty and extended.


[^0]:    H18 0 Segment Running

[^1]:    Slave response

[^2]:    Host command read inverter fault

