## FREQUENCY INVERTER

# EM30 <br>  

## 0,4kW - 7,5kW

## Safety instructions Installation \& operating manual



1) Common installation- and safety rules for series EM30 inverters ..... 1
2) Product data / product power range ..... 10
3) Inverter mounting ..... 14
4) Electrical connection of EM30 inverters ..... 16
5) Control-board - hardware and I/O channel configuration ..... 23
6) Operating panel ..... 26
7) Inverter parameter setting ..... 28
8) Parameter group 100: Basic parameter ..... 29
9) Parameter group 200: Inverter control ..... 35
10) Parameter group 300: Digital I/O configuration ..... 40
11) Parameter group 400: Analogue I/O channel configuration ..... 44
12) Parameter group 500: Fixed-frequency, automatic cycling frequencies ..... 48
13) Parameter group 600: DC-Bake control / Aux. functions ..... 49
14) Parameter group 700: Error handling and protection functions ..... 53
15) Parameter group 800: AUTOTUNING - Motor data programming ..... 57
16) Parameter group 900: RS485 Hardware and interface parameters ..... 59
17) Parameter group A00: PID controller parameter ..... 60
18) Parameter group C00: Speed / Torque control ..... 64
19) EM30 Diagnostic ..... 66
20) EM30 optionals ..... 67

## 1) Common installation- and safety rules for BLU inverters, series EM30

## IMPORTANT !!

This instruction manual explains rules for correct installation and safe operation of frequency inverters, series EM30 (denominated inverter, or drive in the following guidance). It is mandatory to follow exactly, what reported in this instruction manual.

This instruction manual must be read and fully understood before any action of installation or placing in operation of the inverter.
Anybody, who operates the inverter, or the machine, equipped with inverter, must have access to this operation manual, and must become familiar with drives technology, especially regarding safety and warning issues

All instructions in this manual must be observed, to:
Guarantee safety for humans and machinery Allow safe function and reliable operation
Permit approvals and certifications
Keep manufacturers warranty in force

Following pictograms are used in this instruction manual:

DANGER-WARNING-CAUTION
ATTENTION: Life or health of the user are endangered or substantial damage to property may occur.


ATTENTION - OBSERVE

Measures, necessary for safe and troublefree operation


## Common:



Frequency inverters operate with voltages, hazardous to humans
Depending on inverters protection degree (IP class) and mounting conditions, life parts may be accessible.
During heavy duty operation, and especially in case of malfunction, parts/surfaces of inverters or accessory may reach dangerous temperatures, which may result in personnel injury.
Inadmissible removal of covers or other parts of the inverter, improper use, and not qualified mounting or operation may result in high risk for personnel injury and/or machinery damage


All activity for mounting, cabling, placing into operation and operation of the inverter must be done exclusively by proper educated and trained people.


The standards IEC 364 and/or CENELEC HD384, DIN VDE 0100 and all other national safety standards are to observe.

Trained people has specific professional training, knowledge of all relevant standards and safety rules and experience in application of electrical/electronic drive systems.
These professionals are in condition to judge assigned duties, and resulting risks.

## Specified application of frequency inverters



The inverters, reported in this manual are components of electrical/electronic drive systems and determinate for integration in machines and plants only.


The EM30 inverter serves exclusively for the control and regulation of three phase motors (asynchronus / synchronus motors) The connection of loads, other than above listed, may result in damage of the machinery, destruction of the inverter or connected equipment, and serious risk of personnel injury.

## Observe specific standards and rules



It is not allowed, to place in operation the plant, before the compliance with all standards of the machinery safety regulation (89/392/EWG) and the EMC rules (89/336/EWG) has been checked

Inverters are conformal with low voltage directive (73/231/EWG). Harmonized standards EN50178 (VDE160) and EN60439-1 (VDE0660, T. 500) are applied.

BLU DRIVES EM30 is a product with limited availability (in sense of IEC 61800-3). Frequency inverters may create high frequency noise, in case the operator is responsible for proper countermeasures.

## Handling, transportation and storage



Inverter components may become damaged and insulating distances may be reduced, as a result of improper transportation, handling or storage of the drive.
In this case, the inverter does not anymore comply with product specific standards and rules, and it is not allowed to place it into
 operation.
Therefore it is mandatory, to check the inverter for mechanical integrity, before installation and operation.
The inverter may contain components, sensitive to electrostatic discharge. Therefore avoid, touch components inside the drive. It is recommended to store the inverter, using the original box. If inverters are stored or out of use for more then one year, DC capacitors may lose their capacity. Please contact the inverter manufacturer for reformatting procedure

## Installation of the inverter



Frequency inverters EP66 must be mounted, following instructions in chapter: Inverter mounting
Only fixed installation is permitted.
Follow all effective standards and rules for correct grounding!!
 All minimum distances to other inverters or components are to respect. Minimum distances are reported later on this manual. Allow adequate air circulating, especially, in case of vertical mounting, one on top of the other.
Use proper shielded cables, for inverter control signals and feed back signals
Intrusion of dust, liquids, water, steam and aggressive gases must be excluded
Attention on adequate heat exchange of the cabinet Use of the inverter in explosion risky area is not allowed

## Electrical wiring of frequency inverters

## DANGER HAZARDOUS CAPACITOR CHARGE



Attention: The entire plant must be disconnected from power, crosschecked for loss of voltage and locked before starting any work

The discharge time of the internal DC-LINK capacitors may take up to 5 minutes, it is not allowed to open the enclosures or to do any maintenance work during discharge cycle!!

## LVD - DOUBLE INSULATON



All connection terminals for control and feed-back are single insulated in sense of EN50178.
In case of connection to external equipment with double insulation, the user has to provide proper arrangement, to guarantee double insulation in sense of EN50178 for the whole system

GROUNDING


EP66 inverters are designed for steady state installation, using fixed wiring. It is not allowed, to use power plug or similar mobile connection.
Depending on different EMC filter options, the leakage current to ground may exceed $3,5 \mathrm{~mA}$. Therefore it is recommended to use earth connection wiring, with minimum section of $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (copper) or use double wiring (in sense of EN50178)

All grounding connections must be as short as possible, all leading to one common central point (star arrangement).

## Long motor leads

A motor cable length, exceeding 30m, may result in over-voltage spikes on the motor side. These peaks may damage the internal insulation of the motor.
The use of motor chokes, sinus filter or $\mathrm{dV} / \mathrm{dt}$ limiting filters may prevent from risk of motor damage.
Generally it is recommended, to use inverter duty motors
In case of any doubt, please contact the manufacturer

## All output filter components must have inverter manufactures approval

## Insulation testing

In case of insulation testing of the whole network, it is recommended to disconnect the inverter and all optionally mounted filter components. Some components, used inside the inverter may impact measurement accuracy, o may become destroyed

All BLU inverters have to pass the insulation test, according to EN15178, during the final test procedure on the production line.

## Potential equalization

If components with no galvanic insulation are used and connected to the inverter, proper measures are necessary, to guarantee potential equalization.


## Braking resistors

All kinetic energy of the system converts to heat, during braking cycle.
This energy dissipates in the braking resistor.
Improper dimensioning of the braking resistor or insufficient heat exchange may result in high risk if fire

Also over-voltage on the input power supply my lead to high risk of
 fire

Therefore all braking resistor must have two thermistors, series connected, which contacts open in case of over-temperature, disconnecting the whole power supply, on inverters input terminals

Braking resistors surface may become very hot, even during normal operation. Therefore it is necessary to mount the resistor in a save location, using proper protecting cages.


## Differential current breaker (FI)

The use of frequency inverters may delay or even inhibit the trigger of differential current breakers.

For life protection, all plant with inverters must have following:


Input wiring protection: Fuses or automatic over-current breaker (Dimensioning: see tables).

Differential current protection: "All-sensitive" protectors (breaker), minimum requirement type „B" , mounted on all inverter power lines.
It is not permitted to connect other equipment on inverter power lines.

For single phase inverters ( 230 V class) the use of differential current breaker type "A" or "F" is allowed.

The trigger current of the differential current breaker depends on the operating frequency, motor type, PWM frequency and the length of the motor cable
It is recommended, to use differential current breaker with 300 mA threshold (for industrial environment).

## Basic rules for reliable and safe operation

-Proper dimensioning of the system (motor, inverter, mechanical elements).
-Check for correct inverters rated voltage, consider tolerances too
-Review all inverter and motor cabling, including correct terminal tightening torque (torque values: see table).
-Use proper cable for all control wiring, separate control cable from power cable, min. 15 cm distance. Use shielded cable for all control connections, exceeding 1 meter
-Twist wires to braking resistors or use shielded cables
-Shielded cables are recommended for motor connection too, especially with distances, exceeding 30 meters.
-Avoid earth loops, all earth connections should have large contact areas, all leading to one central grounding point (star connected)

IMPORTANT FOR SAVE INVERTER OPERATION


One separate circuit breaker is recommended for each inverter allowing separate switch off of single inverters.

## CHECK FOR PROPER INVERTER PROGRAMMING

Improper programming of the inverter may result in unpredictable behavior of the system and subsequent high risk of damage and/or personnel injury.

The inverter may be enabled for multiple automatic restart attempts in case of fault - delayed restart is possible.

Unpredictable systems reactions may become the result of internal inverter defects.
The inverter may ignore commands, speed, STOP instructions, or signals originated from external components.
The braking function of the inverter may fail.
Depending on the application, external safety components, working independently from the inverter, are required, to guarantee the safety of the whole system

## Inverter protection-functions

Although the inverter is equipped with intelligent protections functions, the repetitive triggering of those functions may result in inverter damage.
The inverter is protected against output short circuit and earth fault, each displayed by a specific code on the display.
Repetitive earth faults and short circuits may damage the power stage of the inverter.
The motor must be fixed connected, in case, where interruption of the motor line is required (for safety reason), the circuit should open/close with inverter in STOP condition only (final stage disabled).
It is recommended, to keep the inverter powered on at all time, if for application reason repetitive power on cycling is required, it should not exceed one cycles every 5 minutes - otherwise contact the manufacturer.


## Power-grid specification:

The inverter is build for symmetric three phase power supply systems, with voltage phase to earth/neutral not exceeding 300V. A transformer can be used for adaptation to higher voltages.
For single phase inverters the maximum input voltage is $240 \mathrm{~V}+15 \%$, 400 V class thee phase inverters can work up to $460 \mathrm{~V}+15 \%$. Contact the inverter manufacturer, before connecting to unbalanced, floating, or unsymmetrical power systems.

## Power supply - short circuit capability

Input chokes (Uk=4\%) are recommended to connect the inverter on a power grid with high short circuit capability, this especially for continuous full load operation.
If the power supply capability exceeds by 20 times the inverter power, the use of chokes is mandatory.

## Measurements on inverter input and output:

Current and voltage may have no sinus shaped waveform on inverters input/output side.
If improper testing instruments are used, the result may become inaccurate, or in worst case, the inverter and/or the test instrument may become destroyed.
On input side, the current waveform is composed by fundamental and harmonics, while on output side the voltage waveform is PWM modulated.
The used instruments must be able to handle the various signal waveforms. For simple measurements, a high quality moving iron instrument could be suitable.

## FOR ANY QUESTION CONTACT THE MANUFACTURER



The inverter manufacturer must be contacted in case of any question, regarding this safety/instruction manual, or if some parts of it have not been fully understood.

Please ask before installing or placing on operation the system.

This is mandatory, to avoid any risk for machinery damage and/or personnel injury.

## EMC: Basics and recommendations for installation

The EM30 series inverters are electrical devices, designed for installation in industrial area. EM30 inverters are not designed to work stand alone, these inverters are considered as part of a complex system, for this reason, no separate EMC marking is applied on the inverter. The machine builder / system integrator is obligated to prove the compliance with actual EMC standards for the whole system.

Normally, the inverter integrated EMC filters are sufficient, to meet the actual EMC limits (this has been confirmed by measurements, performed by independent body).

Inverters EM30 are designed for use in "second environment", (in sense of EN61800-3). This means installation in industrial area, where power supply is done via separate transformer.
For installation in "first environment" (residential area - public low voltage power grid), additional filter components may become necessary, to meet EMC rules.

## EMC - adequate installation

Mounting in metal cabinet, if possible, the cabinet should be divided into power and control area, using metal shielding barrier, or similar

Connect all metal parts, grounding cables, cable shields on one central point, using the blank mounting plate as contact area.

Use $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cables for potential equalization, "star" connected on one central point. Please consider, that inverters and filters may have more than $3,5 \mathrm{~mA}$ leakage current, therefore use proper earth/ground conductors:

Grounding conductor min. $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (copper) Grounding connection with separate monitoring system, which disconnects automatically in case of fault. Dual grounding, using separate cable and terminals.

Use shielded cables, wherever possible, with copper mesh, common cable steel protection is not working as shield.

Connect shields on large blank areas with potential equalization bars. Use special cable glands, with integrated contact brushes.
It is not allowed to extend cable shield, using single wire.
Mount all external filter components as close as possible to the noise source (inverter) - get perfect contact, mounting directly on the blank cabinet plate.

Keep all wiring as short as possible, separate different networks, min. 15 cm distance.
Different networks are: power supply, motor cable (incl. brake resistor), low voltage control wiring (control signals, feed-back, data line).

Twist all unshielded cables
Unused wires in cables should be connected to ground

Inverters with UL mark: Additional information

## 2) Product data / product power range

## Product naming convention

## Basic product code:

EM30 0007 T3 J1

EM30 Inverter series (EM30)
0007 Inverter power code

| Power code | 0004 | 0007 | 0011 | 0015 | 0022 | 0030 | 0040 | 0050 | 0075 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated power | 0,4 <br> kW | 0,75 <br> kW | 1,1 <br> kW | 1,5 <br> kW | 2,2 <br> kW | 3,0 <br> kW | 4,0 <br> kW | 5,5 <br> kW | 7,5 <br> kW |

T3 Inverter rated voltage code:
T2=singlephase 220/240V +/-15\%
T3=threephase $380 / 460 \mathrm{~V}+/-15 \%$
J1
Inverter framesize code (J1 / J2)

## Optionals code

## U5 F2 AC02 B1 R3 M1 IC1

U5 Standards code:
U=UL
U1=CE
U5=CE+UL
F2 Fieldbus type:
( )=no fieldbus
F2=MODBUS
AC02 Operating panel:
AC01=Cinese style
AC02=International
B1 Brake chopper:
( )=no brake chopper
B1=chopper transistor integrated
R3 EMC Filter class
( )=no filter build in
R3:C3 class filter inside
M1 Add on motor:
( ): single inverter unit
M1:inverter+asynchronus motor boundle
M2:inverter+PMM motor boundle
IC1 Mounting kit:
( )=motor terminal box mounting
IC1=wall mount, including wall mount kit

## Nameplate

The adjacent picture shows a typical nameplate of an series EM30, three phase, 400V $5,5 \mathrm{~kW}$ inverter, 12A rated current, including following options: U1=(CEstandard) $\mathrm{F} 2=(\mathrm{MODBUS}), \quad \mathrm{AC02=}$ (global style keypad) B1= (Brake-chopper integrated) R3= (integrated EMC-Filter C3 class)

| MODEL | EM30-0055T3.32 |  | OPTION | U1F2AC02B1R3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT | 3 PH | AC $\quad 380-480 \mathrm{~V} \quad 50,60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| OUTPUT | 3 PH | AC | O- INPUTV | 12 A | 5.5 |  |
|  | \|||||||||| |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | EM300055T317116000001 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Mechanical construction

EM30 inverter are based on a die-cast aluminium frame. The frame has a flange attack, used to mount the inverter directly on the terminal-box of the motor.
Mounting is done by using specific adapter plates, depending on motor geometry (see chapter: inverter mounting)

The basic frame holds the cable conduit plate, the power- and motor terminals, the EMC filter and the capacitor assembly
Control and power section are placed in the inverters cover. This allow all heat to dissipate away from motor. Control connection, all I/O and field-bus terminals (removable) are on the power/control board in the cover. The cover holds the keypad as well.

The pictures show an J 2 size inverter


Technical data - inverter series E30

| Power supply | Rated voltage | 3-phase 380...460V +/- 15\% - 1phase 230V +/- 15\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Input frequency | 44.... 67 Hz |
|  | EMC filter | Integrated for 2. environment - optional for 1st environment |
| Output | Output voltage | 0........U-input |
|  | Output frequency | $0 . . . . . . . .650 ~ H z ~$ |
|  | Resolution of output frequency | $0,01 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Overload capability | 150\% - 60 sec. / 10 Min |
| Control mode | PWM control-modes | V/Hz - Mode <br> SENSORLESS VECTOR (SLV) - Speed / torque control <br> Permanentmagnet Synchronus Motor PMM control |
|  | PWM frequency | 0,8..... 16 kHz |
|  | $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ characteristic | Linear, quadratic, and user-programmable curve - independent output voltage via setpoint |
|  | Starting torque | $150 \%$ rated torque at 0,5 Hz (in SLV mode) |
|  | Torque boost | Automatic / manual |
|  | Motor data input | Manual input / intelligent AUTOTUNING function |
|  | Speed range | 1:100 in SLV mode |
|  | Speed precision | +/- 0,5\% (SLV) |
|  | Torque precision | +/-5\% (SLV) |
|  | DC-Brake | Freq. threshold, duration and intensity programmable - DC injection |
|  | Brake chopper | Integrated chopper transistor (Brake resistors - see product table) |
| Display | 4 line LCD character display | For programming and visualization of different operating parameters |
| I/O Channels, control functions | Inverter control - Start/Stop | To configure: terminals / keypad/ serial link |
|  | Digital control inputs | 6 digital inputs (HIGH/LOW configurable), pulse input |
|  | Speed / torque reference signal | Potentiometer/analogue input (terminals), via keypad, pulse input, serial link |
|  | Analogue setpoint input | 2 Analogue channels $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 . .(4) 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (with programmable offset and gain - to concatenate mathematically each other) |
|  | Analogue outputs | 2 analogue output channels, both programmable in gain, different functions to assign ( $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) |
|  | Digitale outputs | 1 digital output (different functions to assign) |
|  | Relays output | 2 switchover contact 5 A 230 V (programmable for different functions) |
|  | Interface | Serial link (MODBUS - ASCI/RTU) |
|  | Special function - control options | Jog mode, 12V / 50 mA auxiliary power supply on terminals |
|  |  | Pl-control / Pump control, Master/Slave control, multipump control |
|  |  | Fixed frequency control, programmable cycling frequency sequence "Catch on the fly function", AUTORESET/RESTART function |
| Protections with fault memory | Electrical protections | Overvoltage, undervoltage |
|  |  | Overcurrent, overload, motor overload short circuit |
|  |  | Phaseloss, moptor phase imbalance |
|  | Thermal protections | Ovetemperature, motor ${ }^{2} \times$ xt, motor PTC/KLIXON protection |
| Optionals | Operating panel | Remote keypad / programming tool |
|  | Brake resistors | High power resistors for heavy duty operation |
|  | Filter / chokes | PFC chokes - dv/dt limiting output filter - sinusfilter |
|  | Parameter copy stick | USB Stick with parameter dublication function - USB/RS485 converter |
|  | PC-Link Software (via MODBUS) | Special tool for programming, control and diagnostic (parameter set memory) |
| Environmental conditions | Protection | IP66 |
|  | Operating temperature | $-10 \ldots \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity | Max. 90 \% not condensing, no corrosion |
|  | Elavation | $1000 \mathrm{~m}-1 \%$ derating / 100m above |
|  | Vibration | Max. 4 g |
| Power range | Size J1- J2 | 0,4.....7,5 kW |
| Standards | EMC | EN61800-3(2004) |
|  | Safety | EN61800-5-1 2003 |

## Product range, framesizes:

230 V single phase

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \underline{3} \\ \text { O} \\ \text { O} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EM30-0004S2 J1 | 0,4 kW - 2,5A | 5A | J1 | $190 \times 270165$ | 2,4 |  | 80 Ohm |
| EM30-0007S2 J1 | 0,75 kW - 4,5A | 9A |  |  | 2,5 |  |  |
| EM30-0015S2 J1 | 1,5 kW - 7A | 15A |  |  | 2,7 |  |  |
| EM30-0022S2 J1 | 2,2 kW - 10A | 22A |  |  | 2,9 |  |  |

400V three phase

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Z } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { O- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EM30-0007T3 J1 | 0,75 kW-2 A | 2,4A | J1 | $190 \times 270165$ | 2,4 | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\rightharpoonup} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\oplus} \\ & \stackrel{0}{ } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 150 Ohm/150W |
| EM30-0015T3 J1 | 1,5 kW-4 A | 4,6A |  |  | 2,5 |  |  |
| EM30-0022T3 J1 | 2,2 kW - 6,5 A | 7A |  |  | 2,7 |  |  |
| EM30-0030T3 J1 | 3,0 kW-7 A | 9A |  |  | 2,9 |  |  |
| EM30-0040T3 J2 | 4,0 kW - 9 A | 11A | J2 | 338228x194 | 6,0 |  |  |
| EM30-0055T3 J2 | 5,5 kW - 12 A | 16A |  |  | 6,1 |  | 75 Ohm/500W |
| EM30-0075T3 J2 | 7,5 kW - 17 A | 20A |  |  | 6,2 |  |  |

## Convection cooled

Note: The indicated RMS input current is approximative for direct connection to a power grid, having a short circuit capability of 10 kA - For power supply above 10 kA we highly recommend the use of adequate input chokes (5\% choke) to reduce the RMS current

## 3) Inverter mounting

Please read all, what reported on chapter 1) Common installation- and safety rules for BLU inverters, series EM30 before proceeding with inverter mounting, cabinet wiring, and putting into service the system.

## Motor mounting

EM30 inverters have IP66 Protection class and are build for direct mounting on the motor. The inverter can be mounted in any direction. The keypad can be rotated in $90^{\circ}$ steps.
Depending on motor geometry, a specific mounting plate is required - mounting plates for some standard motors are available through the BLU options program.

To open the inverter enclosure, loose the 4 screws on the cover and carefully remove the cover. Please note, that on size J 2 , an internal fan is connected via cable to the base unit, this cable must be unplugged.

Attention: the cover must be removed carefully, uniform, do not twist, do not cant the inside connectors/plugs, take care on the fan connection on size J2


Please make sure, the motor terminal box has enough mechanical stability to support the inverter It is absolutely not allowed to step on the inverter In order to prevent from damage, it may be necessary to disconnect the keypad cable, before turning the keypad

The picture shows the mounting concept


As a first step, the mounting plate must be fixed on the motors terminal box, using original gasket. After the mounting plate is in place, the inverter can be fixed on the plate, using adequate screws and gasket, coming with the plate kit. Specific holes in the capacitor board allow access to the screws inside the inverter.
Cabling is done, using the middle hole on the capacitor board
Warning: please make sure, no metal parts (screws, washer etc.) arte lost inside the inverter, during the mounting procedure - this may create short circuit and damage of the inverter.

Mounting plate:
The mounting plate dimensioning depends on the motor type, only the position of the threaded holes which are used to screw the inverter on the plate is fixed (see drawing below)

The indicated dimension is the maximum plate size for inverter size J1 and J2


## Wallmount:

If wallmount is required, a specific wallmount kit is available - please refer to extra instruction

## Maintenance and service:

Inverters of the EM30 series may have forced ventilation (depending on power range). The fans are maintenancefree and have protection degree IP66
Ventilation channels and heatsink fins should be checked for dirt and dust, and cleaned on a regular basis.
Provided that the inverter is working in respect of specified environmental conditions, provided that the inverter is used for proper application, and all instructions have been exactly followed for installation, putting in service and operation, the inverter does not need any additional maintenance.

## 4) Electrical connection of EM30 inverters

EM30 series inverter have IP66 class protection. All connection terminals are located inside the enclosure.
All control an power cables pass through a removable cable conduit plate, this plate can be used for shield connection as well, using proper cable glands with shield contacts.

Proper IP66 ready cable glands are required, to guarantee the IP66 protection degree.
Following holes are available on the cable conduit plate:

| Framesize | Power terminals | Control terminals |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J1 | M20 | M16 |
| J2 | M25 | M16 |

For electrical wiring of the inverter, the cover must be removed, loosening all 4 cover screws, to get access to all terminals.

Attention!! Carefully remove the cover!!, there is a cable between inverter base and cover, this cable must be removed, to get the two parts separated.

## Power / Control terminal connection

EM30 inverters have separate terminals for power- and control-connection. Adequate cables are requested for wiring the inverter, all safety rules, reported in the first chapter of this manual are to observe.

## Power terminals:

There are different arrangements for power terminals, depending on inverter size and number of input phases.

Inverter size J1 230V - 0,4...2,2 kW


Inverter size J1 400V 0,75-3,0 kW


Inverter size J3 400V 4,0-7,5 kW


## Brake resistor:

EM30 inverters have build in chopper transistor as standard. An adequate brake resistor can be connected externaly. The maximus lenght of the cable is 2 mt , crossection depends on the current through the resistor, calculated, considering the brake switch on voltage of 800 V and the resistor value

The minimum resistor value for single inverter power ranges is reported in table on chapter: 2) Product overview / Product data - the value in the table is the absolute minimum value - resistors with up to three times higher resistance value are allowed.
Right dimensioning of the resistor, especially in sense of continuous power and peak power depends on the application (inertia speed, brake cycle rate)

Attention: Adequate resistors are required, to meet IP66 protection degree

EURADRIVES accessories program offers special resistors for any kind of application.

ATTENTION!! All stored dynamic energy of the system is converted in heat
 during the brake process - heat, dissipated in the brake resistor.

Overheating of the resistor, risk of burning and fire may be the consequence of improper dimensioning, wrong parameter setting, inverter fault or power supply over-voltage.
It is necessary to provide suitable electrical and mechanical protection of the brake resistor

The rules in chapter 1) Common installation and safety rules are to observe.

EURADRIVES does not take any responsibility for any damage or risk, if improper brake resistors are used.

Recommended cable cross sections, fuses, terminal tightening torque

| Inverter model | Input current | Cable cross section ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ AWG) <br> terminal tightening torque | Input fuses |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | mm ${ }^{2}$ / AWG / Ibs/inch | IEC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UL-Klasse T } \\ & \text { (A) } \end{aligned}$ | Bussmann-Typ |
| EM30-0007T3 J1 | 2,4 | 2,5 / AWG14 /10 | 10A | 10A | JJS10 |
| EM30-0015T3 J1 | 4,6 |  |  |  |  |
| EM30-0022T3 J1 | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| EM30-0030T3 J1 | 9 |  |  | 15A | JJS15 |
| EM30-0040T3 J2 | 11 | 2,5 / AWG12 /10,5 | 16A |  |  |
| EM30-0055T3 J2 | 16 | 4 / AWG10 /19 | 25A | 20A | JJS20 |
| EM30-0075T3 J2 | 20 |  |  | 30A | JJS30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Control cables - all framesizes |  | 0,75-1 AWG20 /2,7 |  |  |  |

## Earth/ground connection

Minimum earth/ground wiring cross section - for terminal connection

| Motor wiring section: $\mathrm{S}\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | Minimum earth wiring cross ection $/ \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{PE} / \mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S} \leq 16$ | $=\mathrm{S}$ |
| $16<\mathrm{S} \leq 35$ | $\min 16$ |
| $\mathrm{~S}>35$ | $\operatorname{min~} \mathrm{~S} / 2$ |

Minimum earth/ground wiring cross section - for chassis connection (on designed "G" "GND" "GROUND" connection points)

| Motor wiring section: $\mathbf{S}\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | Minimum earth wiring cross ection / //PE/E $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S} \leq 16$ | AWG8 / 6,2 |

Control terminals - control board

Inverter size J1/ J2


Control terminal function and factory default configuration

| Terminal | Type | Description | Hardware data | Parameter | DEFAULT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D01 |  | Programmable digital output 1 | Open-Collector output, max. 100mA-24V (referred on CM) - Pulse output | (F301) (F303) | Message F=>0Hz |
| TA1 <br> TB1 <br> TC1 |  | Digital Relays output - isolated switchover contact | TC=COMMON TB=NORMAL CLOSED <br> TA=NORMAL OPEN <br> Max. Contact load: 5A/230V | (F300/F302) | Fault signal |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA2 } \\ & \text { TB2 } \\ & \text { TC2 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Programmable digital relays output DO2 |  | (F302) | Message F>0HZ |
| A01 |  | Programmable analogue output 1 | To configure for voltage/current signal (reference: analogue ground GND) For current signal: set SWITCH to „I" | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (F413---F426) } \\ & \text { (F431) } \end{aligned}$ | Output frequency $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| AO2 |  | Programmable analogue output 2 | Current signal 0(4)... 20 mA (reference analogue ground GND) $>15 \mathrm{~kW}$ only | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { (F427----F430) } \\ & \text { (F432) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Motor current <br> 0...20mA |
| 10V | 훙 | 10V, referred on analogue ground | 10V supply for potentiometer or similar, max. current 20 mA |  |  |
| Al1 |  | Programmable analogue input 1 | Set-point - current/voltage input for configuration see: (Hardware and configuration of I/O channels) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (F400-F405) } \\ & \text { (F418) } \end{aligned}$ | 0...10V |
| AI2 |  | Programmable analogue input 2 | Set-point - current/voltage input for configuration see: (Hardware and configuration of I/O channels) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (F406-F411) } \\ & \text { (F419) } \end{aligned}$ | $0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| GND |  | Analogue ground | Microprocessor ground, reference point for all analogue signals |  |  |
|  |  |  | $24 \pm 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$, to CM ; limited to 50 mA , for powering of digital I/Os |  |  |
| 24V | DC 24V | Isolated 24V power supply | $24 \pm 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$, to CM ; limited to 50 mA , for powering of digital I/Os |  |  |
| DI1 |  | Programmable digital input 1 | HIGH/LOW active (NPN/PNP) selectable via hardware - see: (Hardware and configuration of I/O channels) Pulse signal input | (F316) | TIP Betrieb VOR |
| DI2 |  | Programmable digital input 2 | HIGH/LOW active (NPN/PNP) selectable via hardware - see: (Hardware and configuration of I/O channels) <br> All digital I/O are floating, including 24V supply and CM | (F317) | NOTSTOP Extern |
| DI3 |  | Programmable digital input 3 |  | (F318) | Klemme (FWD) |
| DI4 |  | Programmable digital input 4 |  | (F319) | Klemme (REV) |
| DI5 |  | Programmable digital input 5 |  | (F320) | RESET |
| DI6 |  | Programmable digital input 6 |  | (F321) | Endstufen Freischaltung |
| CM | COMM | Common for digital I/O | Common for digital inputs and 24 V aux. supply |  |  |
| CM |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GND | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ग } \\ & \underset{\sim}{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | Analogue ground | Microprocessor ground, reference point for all analogue signals |  |  |
| +5V |  | 5V, 50 mA | 5 V supply microprocessor level |  |  |
| A+ |  | Differential signal, positive | Standard: TIA/EIA-485(RS-485) Interface protokol: MODBUS Bd.Rate: 1200/2400/4800/9600/19200/ 38400/57600 | (F900-F904) | 9600 |
| B- |  | Differential signal, negative |  |  |  |

## Sample set-up for inverter 3 kW 400V J1

If parameter status is unknown, factory reset is recommended: Set parameter F160 = 1

Analogue speed reference 0....10V (potentiometer) through input channel AI1: Set F203=1 START/STOP command and inversion through terminal signals: set F208=2 (two wire control) "Inverter ready signal on relays 1 contact: F300=13
„Inverter enabled" message on D01 F301=14 (already default set)
Frequency indication output: AO1 $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}=0-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ F423=1, F431=0 (already default set)

## PARAMETER:

## LOAD FACTORY DEFAULT

 (F160=1)Set following parameters:
Speed setpoint through
Al1: $\quad$ F203=1
Two wire control
Type 2: $\quad$ F208=2
Inverter OK signal on relays 1: F300=13


## 5) Control-board: hardware and I/O channel configuration

I/O channel configuration is a combination of hardware and software setting
For software parameter setting see chapter:
10) Parameter group 300: Configuration of digital I/O channels
11) Parameter group 400: Configuration of analogue I/O channels

## EM30 Control-board



## Digital input channels, PNP/NPN setting:

A total of 6 digital input channels DI1...DI6 are available. Programming the parameter F316....F321, different functions can be assigned to these inputs, description: see chapter 10) Parameter group 300: Configuration of digital I/O channels DI1 is preset for digital input and fast pulse signal input as well.

Attention: A function can be assigned to one single digital input only (no multiple inputs for same function allowed) If a function is already assigned to a certain input (due to factory set), this assignment must be deleted (set function-code 0 ), before assigning to another input.

HIGH/LOW active (PNP/NPN) control-mode selection: This selection is done via hardware setting of the NPN-PNP DIPSWITCH on the control board.
All digital inputs are isolated from analogue ground, the $24 \mathrm{~V}(50 \mathrm{~mA})$ auxiliary power supply may be used for input control in PNP mode. CM is the common reference point for all digital inputs.


## Analogue input channels:

EM30 have two independent analogue input channels AI1 and AI2, both have a resolution of 12 Bit.
Signal type and level configuration is done by hardware setting on the control board, and corresponding parameter setting.

For software parameter setting see: 11) Parameter group 400: Configuration of analogue I/O channels

Al1 Voltage signal input: programmable for $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $0(4) \ldots \mathbf{2 0 m A}$ - ( $4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ : offset, to set via software parameter - F401)
(factory-default setting 0...10V)

AI2 Voltage/Current signal input: to configure for $\mathbf{0} \ldots \mathbf{1 0 V}, \mathbf{0} \ldots 5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\mathbf{0 ( 4 )} \ldots \mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{m A}$ - ( $\mathbf{4} \ldots \mathbf{2 0} \mathrm{mA}$ : offset, to set via software parameter - F406)
(factory-default setting 0... 20 mA )
Hardware configuration Al1-Al2


Input impedance for voltage control: 10 kOhm
Burden resistor for current loop: 250 Ohm

Two wire passive current mode sensors: Using the 10 V potentiometer supply, the voltage drop across the sensor must not exceed 5 V ( $20 \mathrm{~mA}-250 \mathrm{Ohm}$ ). It is possible, to use the 24 V auxiliary supply, in this case, the 24 V common (CM) must be connected to the analogue common (GND). Connecting digital ground with analogue ground may create more noise, especially, in cases, where long control cabling is used - shielded control cable are highly recommended in this case. An isolated $24 \mathrm{~V} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC/DC converter can be used as sensor supply, to keep digital control potential floating (optional).


Digital output channels:

Inverters of the EM30 series have two relay contact output, and one open collector output DO1, both are free programmable for different functions, assignation codes are set in parameters F300- F302.

TA1-TB1-TC1 Relay output: isolated switch over contacts, max. contact-load: 2A 230V (F300)
D01 Digital output: OPEN COLLECTOR, referred to CM - U/High=24V, max. sink-current 100mA. (F301)
DO1 may work as fast pulse signal output too, set via parameter $\mathbf{F} 303$. max. frequency $50 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{ss}}=24 \mathrm{~V}$
TA21-TB2-TC2 Relay output: isolated switch over contacts, max. contact-load: 2A 230V (F302)

## Analogue output channels:

Two analogue output channels are available on inverters EM30: AO1 and AO2. This two channels can be mapped to different functions.

A01 : Can be configured via hardware for voltage- or current loop signal
(signal conditioning F423, range selection F424-F426)
Function assignation code: Parameter F431
Following hardware settings are necessary for AO1


Factory default setting for AO1: 0...10V

AO2 : For current loop signal only
(signal conditioning: F427, range setting: F428-F430
Function assignation code: F432
Factory default setting for AO2: 0...20mA

## Motor protection using PTC/KLIXON:

For simple applications and short motor cables $(<5 \mathrm{~m})$ the digital inputs DI1...DI6 can be used as PTC/NTC/KLIXON signal input channel.
For hardware set-up, see picture below, the value of the resistor depends on the PTC value, if KLIXON is used for motor protection, a 1 kOhm resistor, 1 WATT is recommended. Each digital input is programmable for PTC/KLIXON signal evaluation

The trigger threshold is about 4 V - it means about 20 V input signal level for PNP configuration - about 4 V input signal level for NPN configuration.

If triggered, OH 1 is the error code shown on the display
Function assignation parameter F316...F323:
code: 37 for normal open contact (NTC)
code: 38 for normal closed contact (PTC)
ATTENTION!!! Provide adequate insulation between PTC/KLIXON circuit and motor phases

Switching threshold for PTC:
For the configuration on right: about 20V between CM and DIx, this corrisponds to a PTC resistance value of apx. 6 kOhm

## 6) Operating panel - configuration and functions

Inverter control, parameter setting, operating-parameter display and inverter-status information are all done by the operation panel.

The adjacent picture shows the different areas of the panel:
Inverter status indication

Backlight 4 Line character display
Parameter F646 to set backlight time
Language setting via parameter: F647


Inverter status:

Inverter fault - detailed fault information on the text display

Inverter control via terminal signal / MODBUS - flashing in MODBUS mode


Drive started - actual direction indication


Drive in STOP mode, output frequency $=0$

START/STOP key - if inverter is configured for keypad commands (F200/201)


> SHIFT - to cycle through diggerent operating parameters in START/STOP mode (F131/132), Change decimal point in parameter counter in programming mode, cycle through the fault memory

FUN - to switch over in parametrizing mode

SET - Parameter selection (to modify),
Save function for changed parameter values (press SET again)


INC - DEC switch between different parameters (Parametercounter), Increase/decrease of the selected parameter values (after selection via SET)

## 4 Line character display:

Three operating modes:

Normal operating mode:

Primary display, line 1 and 2: The content of the display is defined by parameter
F645 - value, description and units of the defined operating parameter are shown

Secondary display in line 3 and 4: It displays various operating parameters in START/STOP mode. The definition is done via parameter F131/132.

The key is used to cycle between all defined operating parameters


In Programming mode, the parameter group, the parameter description, the parameter number and the parameter value are shown on the display.

keys, the parameter value may be changed, SET again memorizes the new parameter value.


Fault mode: Line 1 and 2 show the actual fault
Line 3: Fault history (Parameter F708, F709, F710).
The key is used to cycle through the history


Error code description: see parameter group 700

## Remote control:

The operating panel is removable.
A standard 8-pole LAN cable is used for connection (up to 10 meters)
Special cable gland kit is available (to guarantee the IP66 protection class)

## 7) Parameter setting

For easier parameter setting, the whole parameter list is divided into 11 parameter groups:

| Parameter type | Parameter. Nr. Range | Group |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| BASIC parameter | F100 - F160 | 100 |
| Inverter control, set-point source setup | F200 - F280 | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ |
| Function assignation to digital I/Os - diagnosis | F300 - F340 | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ |
| Analogue I/O signal configuration | F400 - F473 | 400 |
| Fixed-frequency control, cycle control | F500 - F580 | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ |
| DC-Brake, limiting functions, auxiliary functions | F600 - F677 | $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ |
| Fault handling - configuration of protection function | F700 - F760 | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ |
| Motorparameter, AUTOTUNING | F800 - F880 | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ |
| Serial link parameter set | F900 - F926 | $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ |
| PID controller parameter, pump control functions | FA00 - FA80 | A00 |
| Torque / speed control | FC00 - FC51 | C00 |
| Reserved | FE00 - FE60 | E00 |
| Diagnosis | H000 - H019 | H00 |

## Selection of parameters:

Press the FUN key to move to the programming level

Line 1 shows the parameter group, while the parameter description is shown in line 2.
Line 3 indicates the parameter number and the assigned parameter value
In programming level, the keys $\triangle$ and $\nabla$ are used to switch between all different parameters. (<<<) key moves the parameter counter decimal point (to switch between single parameters and parameter groups)
SET key allows to select a parameter to modify, once selected, the keys

increment/decrement the parameter value.
SET again memorizes the changed parameter value

FUN moves back to the normal operating mode

## Parameter types:

Read only parameters: These parameters can not be changed, the tentative to modify will end up in Err0 message - readonly parameters are listed in GRAY characters

Dynamic parameters: These parameters are allowed to modify with inverter in START and in STOP mode, listed in red bold characters on this description: Fxxx

Static parameters: To modify with inverter in STOP mode only, otherwise, Err0 is displayed, static parameters are listed in red, italic bold characters as $F_{X X X}$
If parameter setting is not successful, a message and Err0 will show up on the display

Factory parameter reset: F160=1 (see chapter parameter group 100)

## 8) Parameter group 100: Basic parameter

| F100 Passwort | Range: $0-9999$ | Default: 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If F107=1 (password enabled): enter correct password, to unlock parameter modification function. Incorrect password results in Err1 on the display

| F102 Rated current (A) | Range: $\mathbf{1 . 0 - \mathbf { 8 0 0 . 0 }}$ | Factory set, depending on model, read only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F103 Rated power (KW) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 2 - \mathbf { 8 0 0 . 0 }}$ | Factory set, depending on model, read only |
|  |  |  |
| F105 Software version No. | Range: $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 - 1 0 . 0 0}$ | Factory set, depending on model, read only |


| F106 Control algorythm | Selection: 0: Sensorless Vector (SLV) <br> 1: Reserved <br> 2: V/Hz mode <br> 3: Simple Vector (Slip compensation) <br> 6: Synchronus motor control | Default setting: 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

0: SENSORLESS VECTORS can operate with one single motor only
2: $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ mode can work with more motors in parallel connection
3: Simple Vector Modus can operate with one single motor only
6: Control of PMM - Permanent Magnet Synchronus motors (single motor only)


#### Abstract

Attention!! All motor parameters must be set precisely, to guarantee correct function in SENSORLES VECTOR and SYNCHRONUS control mode ( $\mathrm{F} 106=0 / 3 / 6$ ). Motor parameters can be set manually (see parameter group 800), The AUTOTUNING function is used to fine-tune parameters.

For drives applications with quadratic torque characteristic (pump, fan) the $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ setting is recommended ( $\mathrm{F} 106=2$ ). Inverter rated power should match motor power. Catch on the fly function is in $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ mode available only.


| F107 Activation of password <br> protection (for parametrizing) | Selection: 0: No password protection <br> $1:$ Password protection | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F108 Password setting | Range: $\mathbf{0 - 9 9 9 9}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{8}$ |


| F109 Start - frequency (Hz) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 - 1 0 . 0 0 \mathrm { Hz }}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ H z}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F110 Start - frequency duration (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 - 1 0 . 0} \mathbf{~ s e c}$. | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ sec. |

The inverter always starts running with the selected Start-frequency, if the target frequency is lower than the Start-frequency, F109 will be ignored.
After the inverter gets a START command, it will remain at the Start-frequency, (set in F110), for the time, set in F111. After the delay, it will proceed with the acceleration ramp to reach the final frequency. The acceleration ramp does not take into account the start frequency delay time
The Start-frequency value is independent and not limited by the minimum frequency F112. In case F109 is lower, than F112, the inverter will start running with the values in F109 and F110. After the inverter reaches the minimum frequency F112, the values F111 and F112 are considered as frequency limits.
It is recommended, to chose Start-frequency lower than maximum frequency (F111).

| F111 Maximum frequency $\mathbf{( H z )}$ | Range: F113-650.0 Hz | Default setting: $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0 \mathrm { Hz }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F112 Minimum working frequency $(\mathrm{Hz})$ | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 - \text { F113 Hz }}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 5 0 \mathrm { Hz }}$ |

The parameter F111 limits the inverter output frequency
In SENSORLESS VECTOR mode it is recommended to limit the maximum frequency to 400 Hz
The parameter $\mathbf{F 1 1 2}$ defines the minimum allowed output frequency. If speed reference corresponds to frequency lower than the value in F112, the inverter behaviour depends on Parameter F224:
F224=0: Inverter stops, F224=1: Inverter continues to run on F-min, defined by F112.

Attention!! Continuous operation at low speed may overheat the motor - forced ventilation is recommend

| F113 Internal speed reference $(\mathrm{Hz})$ | Range: F112 - F111 | Default setting: 50.00 Hz |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Virtual internal speed reference, it is selectable in the same way, as any external speed reference (see F203, F204). If selected F203/204 = 0, after the START command, the inverter will reach this speed value.

| F114 Acceleration ramp 1 (sec.) | Range: 0.1 - 3000 sec. | $\begin{aligned} \hline \hline \text { Default setting: } & 0.2-3.7 \mathrm{KW}, 5.0 \mathrm{sec} . \\ & 5.5-30 \mathrm{KW}, 30.0 \mathrm{sec} . \\ & >37 \mathrm{KW}, 60.0 \mathrm{sec} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F115 Deceleration ramp 1 (sec.) |  |  |  |
| F116 Acceleration ramp 2 (sec.) |  | Default setting | 0.2-3.7KW, 5.0 sec. |
| F117 Deceleration ramp 2 (sec.) |  |  |  |

Acceleration ramp: Time to reach 50 Hz , or F-max (it depends on F119)
Deceleration ramp: Time, to decelerate to 0 Hz , referred to 50 Hz , or F-max (depending on F119)
The second ramp set is selectable via programmable digital input (DI1...DI8) - (F316...F323).

| F119 <br> time | Reference for Accel./Decel. ramp | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |

If $\mathbf{F 1 1 9}=\mathbf{0}$, ramp time is the duration from 0 Hz to 50 Hz , If $\mathbf{F 1 1 9 = 1}$ it is from 0 Hz to F-max.

| F118 Knee frequency (Hz) | Range: $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0 - 6 5 0 . 0}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0 \mathrm { Hz }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Frequency, corresponding to the maximum inverter output voltage, the U/F characteristics reaches the horizontal range Below the knee-frequency, the drive system operates in constant torque, above it works with constant power

$\triangle$ATTENTION!! Wrong setting of the Knee-Frequency may destroy the motor

| F120 Dead time during reversion (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 - 3 0 0 0}$ sec. | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ sec. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If activated $(>0)$, the inverter will stop at 0 Hz during the reversing cycle, indicated as 0 . on the display. (these parameter has no effect, if automatic frequency cycling is chosen).

This function may be useful, to avoid torque/current peaks during reversion

| F122 Reverse operation disable | Selection: 0: reversion enabled <br> 1: reversion disabled | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |

if F122=1 the inverter can operate in one rotating direction only, regardless of different other settings or control signals. A reversing command will result in inverter STOP
If inverter rotation is set to "reverse" by parameter (F202=1), and F122 is set to "reversing disable", the inverter will not start
If "Catch on the fly" function is active, it will catch the motor, beginning with 0.0 Hz

| F123 Reversing enable with combined <br> speed control | Selection: 0: disable <br> 1: enable | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If in case of combined speed control, the speed result becomes negative (reverse rotation), this function may be used to enable/disable the reverse rotation of the motor. If disabled, in case of negative speed, the inverter output $0,0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Parameter F122=1 overwrites this setting)

| F124 Jog frequency (Hz) | Range: F112 - F111 | Default setting: 5.00 Hz |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F125 Accel. ramp - Jog Mode (sec.) | Range: | Default setting: 0.2 - $3.7 \mathrm{KW}: 5.0$ sec. |
| $5.5-30 \mathrm{KW}: 30.0$ sec. |  |  |
| F126 Decel. ramp -Jog Mode (sec.) | $0.1-3000$ sec. | $>37 \mathrm{KW}: \mathbf{6 0 . 0}$ sec. |

Jog frequency is started, activating any of the programmable digital inputs DI1...DI6 (input JOG mode assignating code: 11=FWD,12=REW)

Remark: In Jog mode the "catch on the fly" function is deactivated

| F127IF129 | Cut-Off frequency $A, B(\mathrm{~Hz})$ | Range: 0.00-650.0 | Default setting: 0.00 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F128/F130 | Cut-Off frequency window $A, B(\mathrm{~Hz})$ | Range: $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Default setting: 0.0 Hz |

Cut-Off frequency to avoid resonance problems - the inverter transits during accel. / decel. ramps through this frequency areas, but it cannot stay stable within this frequency ranges.

Display configuration (secondary display, line 3 and 4):

| F131 Display: Selection of operating parameters to display during „START" status (Motor running) | Output frequency / parameter value <br> Motor speed (rpm) <br> Motor current <br> Motor voltage <br> DC-voltage <br> PID control feed back <br> Heatsink temperature <br> Counter <br> Speed (linear - calculated <br> PID set-point <br> Reserved <br> 1024: Reseved <br> 2048: Motor-Power <br> 4096: Motor-Torque <br> 8192: Reserved | Default setting: $0+1+2+4+8=15$ <br> (frequeny+speed+motor- <br> voltage+motor-current+DC-voltage) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

To display a specific parameter, just set Parameter F131 to one of the values in the table above, to display more parameters, the sum of all values must be set in F131

The $\lll<)$ key is used to cycle through the various selected parameter values

| F132 Display: Selection of operating parameters to display during „STOP" status (Motor stopped) | ```Target frequency / Parameter (Fxxx) Jog modus via keypad - HF-0 Target motor speed (rpm) DC-voltage PID control feed back Heatsink temperature Counter PID set-point 128: Reserved 256: Reserved 512: Torque control reference 1024: Reserved 2048: Reserved``` | Default setting: $0+2+4=6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

With inverter in STOP mode, the display will always show the target frequency - flashing

Following table shows the units and display-mode for various parameters:
Motorspeed (rpm): (NNNN) integer value - the decimal point indicates values above 9999.
Motor Current A (A.A)
Motor-Voltage: U (VVV)
Counter status: (ZZZZ)
DC-Voltage: u (VVV)
Heatsink temperature: H (TTT)
Calculated speed L(sss). Decimal point to indicate values above 999, two decimal points for values above 9999
PID controller Set-Point (normalized): (o*.*)
PID Feed-Back (normalized): (b *.*)
Motor-Power (normalized): (x.x)
Motor-Torque (normalized): (m.m)

Parameter, for calculated speed indication (display)

| F133 Transmission ratio | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 1 0 - 2 0 0 . 0}$ | Default setting: 1.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F134 Pulley diameter | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 1 - 1 . 0 0 0 ( m )}$ | Default setting: 0.001 |

Example: Max. Frequency $F 111=50.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$, number of poles $\mathrm{F} 804=4$, transmission ration $F 133=1.00$, pulley diameter $\mathrm{R}=0.05 \mathrm{~m}$ ( $F 134=0,05$ ), calculation result: pulley circumference: $2 \pi r=2 \times 3.14 \times 0.05=0.314$ (meter), shaft speed: $60 \times f r e q u e n c y /$ (number of poles $\times$ transmission ratio $)=60 \times 50 /(2 \times 1.00)=1500 \mathrm{rpm}$. For linear speed: speed $(\mathrm{rpm}) \times$ pulley circumference $=$ $1500 \times 0.314=471$ (meter/second)

| F136 Slip compensation in V/Hz mode | Range: $\mathbf{0 - 1 0 \%}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

This parameter compensates the load-depending slip of the asynchronus motor - it works only in the stable area of the motor speed/torque characteristic
during the "catch on the fly" process this function is deactivated

| F137 Voltage frequency characteristic (for V/Hz mode only) | Selection: 0: Linear <br> 1: Quadratic <br> 2: User defined (6-Punkt) <br> 3: Automatic <br> 4: Defined by separate voltage setpoint | Default setting: 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F138 Lineare characteristic | Range: 1-20 |  |
| F139 Quadratic characteristic | Auswahl: 1-6 | Default setting: 1 |

Voltage increase on low frequencies is necessary to compensate the stator copper resistance.
With $\mathbf{F 1 3 7}=0$ lineare voltage increase is chosen, suitable for constant torque load.

F137=1 quadratic increase, the right curve for load with quadratic characteristic, like pump and fan.


Voltage characteristic linear/quadratic/BOOST
F137=2, serves to possible to program a user specific $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Hz}$ curve - see table below

A total of 12 parameter are necessary to define the user specific curve ( F 140 bis F 151 ).

| F140 User defined frequency F1 | Range: 0-F142 | Default setting: 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F141 Assigned motor voltage V1 | Range: 0-100\% | Default setting: 4 |
| F142 User defined frequency F2 | Range:F140-F144 | Default setting: 5.00 |
| F143 Assigned motor voltage V2 | Range: 0-100\% | Default setting: 13 |
| F144 User defined frequency F3 | Range: F142-F146 | Default setting: 10.00 |
| F145 Assigned motor voltage V3 | Range: 0-100\% | Default setting: 24 |
| F146 User defined frequency F4 | Range: F144-F148 | Default setting: 20.00 |
| F147 Assigned motor voltage V4 | Range: 0-100\% | Default setting: 45 |
| F148 User defined frequency F5 | Range: F146-F150 | Default setting: $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}$ |
| F149 Assigned motor voltage V5 | Range: 0-100\% | Default setting: 63 |
| F150 User defined frequency F6 | Range: F148-F118 | Default setting: 40.00 |
| F151 Assigned motor voltage V6 | Range: 0-100\% | Default setting: 81 |

Remark: $\mathrm{V} 1<\mathrm{V} 2<\mathrm{V} 3<\mathrm{V} 4<\mathrm{V} 5<\mathrm{V} 6, \mathrm{~F} 1<\mathrm{F} 2<\mathrm{F} 3<\mathrm{F} 4<\mathrm{F} 5<\mathrm{F} 6$.
Voltage (\%)

If $\mathrm{F} 137=3$, the slip compensation works in automatic - correct setting for all motor parameter is necessary to guarantee correct operation AUTOTUNING may be used to find motor parameters, like inductance and stator resistance (see parameter group 8).


WARNING!! High voltage increase on low speed may result in inverter over-current trip and/or motor overheating

| F140 BOOST knee-frequency (Hz) | Range: $\mathbf{0 - 5} \mathbf{~ H z}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1 ~ H z}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F141 BOOST intensity (\%) | Range: $\mathbf{0 - 2 5 \%}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{4} \%$ |

BOOST function allow additional voltage increase on low speed - see graphic (for F137=0 or F137=1).

| F152 Maximum motor voltage (at knee frequency - <br> modulation degree) | Range: $10-100 \%$ | Default setting: $100 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

This function is used to limit the maximum motor voltage - the percentage value refers to the corresponding input voltage (on 400 V power supply: $100 \%=400$ motor voltage)

| F153 PWM Frequency | Range: | Default setting: |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $800 \mathrm{~Hz}-16.000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Depending on power range |

Attention: Maximum allowed PWM frequency with full load: 10 kHz , for frequencies above derating is recommended, depending on power range and operating temperature - please contact your support engineer

|  | Selection: 0: deactivated |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F154 Power supply voltage compensation | 1: activated <br> 2: deactivated during deceleration ramp | Default setting: 0 |

This function keeps the motor-voltage stable and independent from power supply voltage fluctuation. It may stretch the deceleration phase, therefore it can be deactivated during deceleration only (F154=2)

| F155 Internal value for secondary speed reference | Range: $\mathbf{0} .$. F111 | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F156 Polarity secondary speed ref. (direction) | Range: $\mathbf{0}$ (FWD) oder 1(REV) | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| F157 Secondary speed ref. readout |  | Read-only |
| F158 Secondary speed polarity readout |  | Read-only |

Internal digital reference for secondary speed reference - analogue to F113

| F159 ,"RANDOM" PWM modulation | Selection: 0: constant PWM frequency <br> 1: „RANDOM" modulated PWM | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |

If F159=0: Inverter works with constant PWM frequency (as set inF153) 159=1: PWM frequency is "random" over-modulated.

| F160 Factory default reset | Selection: 0: Normal operation <br> 1: Start factory default reset process | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Factory default reset procedure:

Select parameter F160, press SET , original parameter F 160 value now is 0 , press

press SET again.

After a few seconds all factory default parameters are restored.
The value in F160 returns to 0 , after the restore process is completed.

## ATTENTION:

The factory default reset process will not reset the following parameters:
F400 F402 F406 F408 F412 F414 F421 F732 F742 F745 F901, and language selection

## 9) Parameter group 200: Inverter control

## START / STOP / running direction:

Attention: RUN/STOP commands, as set in parameter F200 and F202 work with dynamic signals (pulses). In Europe it is more common to work with static signals (for safety reason). Therefore it is recommended to use RUN/STOP signals, defined by parameter F208 (two wire control) F208 overwrites parameter F200/201

|  | Selection: 0: Keypad only |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F200 START command source | 1: Terminal input only |  |
|  | 2: Keypad + terminal input | Default setting: 4 |
|  | 3: Serial link (MODBUS) |  |
|  | 4: Keypad + terminal + serial link |  |
| F201 STOP command source | Selection: 0: Keypad only |  |
|  | 1: Terminal input only | Default setting: 4 |
|  | 2: Keypad + terminal input |  |

F200 and F201 are used to set the mode for inverter starting and stopping - via keypad key, digital input on terminals, MODBUS commands, or a combination of all three. All signals are dynamic, input pulses, are sufficient, to start/stop the inverter. This parameters are valid only, if $\mathrm{F208}=\mathbf{0}$ (default), if $\mathrm{F} 208>0$, this setting will be ignored

| F202 Rotation direction preset | Selection: 0: forward <br> 1: reverse <br> 2: depending on terminal signals | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| If no other rotation direction signal (logic) present, the rotation depends on this parameter - e.g. in case of keypad control. |  |  |
| Otherwise the direction depends on logical function of more direction signals |  |  |
| For F208>0, this setting will be ignored |  |  |
| If (F500=2) - automatic frequency cycling - this parameter is ignored |  |  |

Selection of speed reference sources:

| F203 Primary speed reference source | Selection: <br> 0 :Internal reference ( F 113 ) with automatic memory (STOP) <br> 1: Analogue input Al1 <br> 2: Analogue input AI2 <br> 3: Pulse input DI1 <br> 4: Fix-frequencies, terminal control (digital inputs) <br> 5: same as 1, (F113) but without memory at STOP <br> 6: reserved <br> 7: reserved <br> 8: reserved <br> 9: PID controller output <br> 10: MODBUS data | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

F203=0: Inverter accelerates after the first START command to the frequency value F113, using $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ keys, or proper configured digital terminal inputs, the user can vary the frequency, after a STOP command, the last frequency value will be automatically memorized. To activate the memorizing function in case of power-down too, it needs to set $\mathbf{F 2 2 0 = 1}$.
F203=1 - F203=2: this is the setting for speed reference through analogue channels AI1-AI2. Analogue channels may be configured for $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$, or $0(4) . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (on 250 Ohm). Configuration via DIP Switches on control board (see chapter: 5 Hardware and hardware configuration of I/O channels). Default: Al1 $=0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Al} 2=0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$. To realize $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, an offset can be programmed: F406=2V.
F203=3: Pulstrain as speed reference, max. 50 kHz on digital input DI1.
F203=4: Up to 16 fix programmed frequencies, selectable via programmable digital inputs DI1...DI6
F203=5: Same function as F203=0: Internal reference (F113), but no memory after STOP or power-down
F203=9: PID controller output works as speed reference origin (for PID controller applications))
F203=10: Speed reference through serial link (MODBUS)

| F204 Secondary speedreference source | Selection: 0: Internal reference (F155) - with memory <br> 1: Analogue input Al1 <br> 2: Analogue input Al2 <br> 3:Reserved <br> 4: Fix-frequencies, terminal control (digital inputs) <br> 5: same as 1, (F155) but no memory <br> 6: PID controller output | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Secondary speed channel has the same function, as primary channel, if selected as the only reference. Setting parameter F207, both channels, primary and secondary can be concatenated each other.
If F204 $\mathbf{0}$, the value in F155 works as initial speed reference, if secondary channel is used alone, in this case the value in F156 is ignored If F207=1 or F207=3: value in F155 and F156 are valid for the secondary speed reference source
F205 and F206 determine the range of the secondary speed channel, if analogue channel Al1 or Al2 are used for sec. speed ref. input (F205=1 or 2)
If the potentiometer on the keypad panel is selected (F205=7), primary speed reference source is limited on fix-frequencies or MODBUS setting
It is not allowed to configure primary and secondary speed reference source through the same channel

| F205 Reference point for the range setting of the secondary speed reference channel, using Al1 or Al2 | Selection: 0: referred on F-max <br> 1: referred on the primary speed channel "X" | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F206 Range for secondary speed ref. „Y" (\%) | Range: 0.... 100 \% | Default setting: 100 |

In case of combined speed control and secondary speed ref. input via Al1 or Al2, parameter F205 and F206 determine the relation to the primary reference

Combined speed control - between primary and secondary speed reference

|  | Selection: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F207 Output frequency as combination of primary ("X) and secondary ("Y") speed reference signal | 0 : $X$, only primary reference is used <br> 1: $X+Y$ Sum of primary and secondary reference <br> 2: $X$ or $Y$ (terminal input selection) <br> 3: $X$ or $X+Y$ (terminal input selection) <br> 4: $X$ (Fix-frequencies) and $Y$ (analogue) combined <br> 5: X-Y Difference between primary and secondary value <br> 6: $X+Y(F 206-50 \%)$ * (value defined in F205) <br> 7: Fixed frequencies or F155 | Default setting: 0 |

If F207=1: $X+Y$, the sum of both channels is used - it is not allowed to use PID controller output for speed reference signals . If $\mathrm{F} 207=3$ : X or $(\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Y})$ determine the output frequency, selection via terminal digital input. - is not allowed to use PID controller output is not allowed for speed reference signal.
IfF207=4: Fix-frequencies are the primary speed source, with priority to the analogue speed reference input for example ( $F 203=4$ und F204=1).
If F207=5: The difference between both speed reference channels determine the output frequency - PID controller output is not usable.
If F207=6: output frequency is set according to $X+X(F 206-50 \%)^{*} F 205-$ PID controller output is not allowed
If F207=7: output frequency is set by F155 and fixed frequencies - fixed frequencies have priority

Combination between different speed reference channels

|  | 0 Internal digital set with memory | 1 External Analogue input Al1 | 2 Extern Analogue input Al2 | 4 Fixfrequency selection | 5 PID controller |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 Internal digital set with memory | 0 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
| 1 External Analogue input Al1 | - | 0 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| 2 Extern Analogue input Al2 | - | $\bullet$ | 0 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| 4 Fixfrequency selection | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | 0 | $\bullet$ |
| 5 Internal digital set without memory | 0 | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
| 9 PID controller | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | - | O |
| 10 MODBUS | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |

## - : Allowed O: Not allowed

-The automatic cycling frequency control algorithm cannot work in any combination with others

## Two / Three wire control for START - STOP - DIRECTION:

This control mode overwrites the setting in F200, F201, F202

|  | Selection: <br>  <br>  <br> 0: Deactivated <br> F208 $\quad$ Activation special <br> Two / Three wire control | 1: Two-wire, Type 1 (static) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2: Two-wire, Type 2 (static) |  |
|  | 3: Three wire, Typ1 (Impulse / pushbutton control - dynamic) | setting: 0 |
|  | 4: Three wire, Typ2 (Impulse / pushbutton control - dynamic) |  |
|  | 5: Pulse / pushbutton control (dynamic) |  |

F208=0: If Fixed-frequency control is required this mode must be deactivated!
If F208>0: functions F200, F201 and F202 are ignored.
"FWD", "REV" and " $X$ " are digital terminal input signals for two / three wire control mode. This logical signals are assigned to D11.....DI6 through parameters F316....F321

Assigning-code for Dlxx: FWD=15, REV=16, X=17 - see chapter: Parameter group 300 - Digital I/O configuration

F208=1: Two wire Type 1

K1=START forward (default on DI3)

K2=START reverse (default on DI4)


Truth table

| K1 | K2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | Stop |
| 1 | 0 | forward |
| 0 | 1 | reverse |
| 1 | 1 | Stop |

F208=2: Two wire Type 2

K1=START (default on DI3)
K2=Rotating direction (default on DI4)


Truth table

| K1 | K2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | Stop |
| 0 | 1 | Stop |
| 1 | 0 | forward |
| 1 | 1 | reverse |

F208=3: Three wire Typ 1
F208=4: Three wire Typ 2

| Pulse/pushbutton control: |
| :--- |
| FWD(SB2)=START-impulse |
| forward |
| FWD=NO |
| REV(SB1)=START-impulse |
| reverse |
| REW=NO |
| X(SB3)=cancel impulse (STOP) |
| X=NC |



## F208=5: Three wire Typ 3

Pulse/pushbutton control:

FWD (SB1) Impulse: START-forward / STOP
Toggle function
FWD=NO
REV (SB2) Impulse: START-reverse / STOP
Toggle function
REV=NO


|  | Selection: 0: STOP controlled by deceleration ramp |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1: Free-stop (uncontrolled) |  |
| 2: STOP with DC injection |  |$\quad$ Default setting: 0

If F208=1: STOP command disables the final stage, motor stops uncontrolled by inertia
If $\mathbf{F 2 0 8 = 2}$ : STOP wit DC brake function (defined in F600, F603, F605, F656)
ATTENTION: In DC brake mode all kinetic energy will dissipate in the rotor. Cyclic use of DB braking, or braking of high inertial mass may overheat the motor.

| F210 <br> motorpotentiometer control via keypad/terminals | Range: $0.01-2.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Default setting: 0.01 Hz |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |


| F211 Variation speed in motorpotentiometer <br> control mode via keypad/terminals | Range: $0.01-100.0 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{sec}$. | Default setting: $5.00 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If F203=0/5: Inverter starts with initial frequency $\mathbf{F 1 1 3}$ (memory with $\mathrm{F} 203=0$ ) - $\mathbf{F 2 2 0}=\mathbf{1}$, to memorize with power-down too

| F212 Status memory with $(208=3)$ | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> $1:$ activated | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If activated, after power down or reset, the inverter will restart with the same status, as before (the previous start impulse forward/reverse was memorized)

| F213 Autostart after power-down | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |$|$| Default setting: 0 |
| :--- |

F213=1 will force the inverter to restart automatically in case of power off. On power-on, the inverter will restart with the same conditions, as before (frequency/direction). F215 defines the delay time for power-on autostart.
Power-on autostart works only with F208=0 (dynamic start command)
F214=1 will cause an automatic reset in case of inverter error. F217 is the delay time for error-reset, while F215 works as delay time for restart after error-reset.
Autostart is performed only if error occurs during START condition (motor running), in case of STOP condition, only error-reset will be done.
In case of deactivated automatic error-reset, manual reset (keypad/terminal signal) must be done

| F216 Number of error-reset tentative | Selection: $\mathbf{0 - 5}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F217 Delay time for error-reset | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 - 1 0 . 0 ~ s e c . ~}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{3 . 0}$ sec. |
| WARNING: Activation of AUTOSTART and/or AUTORESET may result in unexpected START up of the drive system!! |  |  |

WARNING: Activation of AUTOSTART and/or AUTORESET may result in unexpected START up of the drive system!!

| F219 EEprom write protection under MODBUS control | Selection: $0:$ deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |

Please note that F219, the EE-prom write protection it is activated by default (to prevent EE-prom from getting destroyed due to repetitive write operations). With this configuration all data sent by MODBUS are stored in the RAM only and get lost after power-down.
If inverter works with continuously varying parameter values, like speed reference, it is recommended, to work in the RAM only.

| F220 Memory function for speed and rotation direction in case of <br> power-down | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Valid in case of internal speed reference (F113), (F155 - F156)

| F224 F-min handling | Selectionl: 0: f<F-min: STOP <br> $1: f<F-m i n: ~ R U N ~ w i t h ~ F-m i n ~$ | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| F277 Acceleration time $\mathbf{3}$ (sec.) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F278 Decelaration time $\mathbf{3}$ (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{0 , 1 - 3 0 0 0} \mathbf{s e c}$. | Default setting: <br> depending on <br> inverter size |
| F279 Acceleration time $\mathbf{4}$ (sec.) |  |  |
| F280 Decelaration time 4 (sec.) |  |  |

## 10) Parameter group 300: Digital I/O configuration

Following digital I/O channels are available on EP66 inverters:

| Digital inputs | 6 (DI1...DI6) | Parameters F300-F302 (for outputs) and F316F321 (for inputs) allow assignation of various functions to digital I/O channels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Digital outputs | 1 (DO1) Open Collector $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| Relay output | 2 Switch over contact 5 A 230V |  |
| Pulse input | DI1 to configure as pulse input |  |

## Function mapping for digital output channels:

| F300 Relays 1 output | Mapping for functions : $0 \ldots . . .45$ See table below | Default setting 1 (error) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F301 DO1 Digital output 1 |  | Default setting 14 (Inv. enable) |
| F302 Relays 2 output |  | Default setting 5 (START-1) |


| Value | Function |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | No function | No function assigned |
| 1 | Inverter error | The output is active in case of inverter error |
| 2 | Freq. threshold 1 | If output frequency reaches the threshold, the output will be activated, threshold, |
| including hysteresis programmable with parameters F307, F308, F309 |  |  |


| F303 Configuration DO1 as pulse <br> output | Selection: 0: digital output <br> 1: Pulse output | Default setting 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F303 1 : Otput DO1 is |  |  |

F303=1: Output DO1 is configured as fast pulse signal output, with maximum frequency of 50 kHz . Signal configuration through parameter F449 - F453.

Activation and configuration of the " S " shaped ramp

| F304 Initial progression | Range: 2.0....50\% | Default setting 30\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F305 Final progression |  |  |
| F306 "S" shaped ramp activation | Selection: 0=Linear ramp 1="S" ramp | Default setting 0 |

## Frequency threshold setting

| F307 Frequency threshold $\mathbf{1}(\mathrm{Hz})$ |  | Refault setting $\mathbf{1 0 H z}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F308 Frequency threshold $\mathbf{2}(\mathrm{Hz})$ |  | Default setting $\mathbf{5 0 H z}$ |
| F309 Hysteresis | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . . 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default setting $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ |

This are frequency thresholds for signalling through programmable digital outputs - function assignation: 2 / 3.
Hysteresis to subtract from threshold value

## Current threshold

| F310 Current threshold (A) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . 1 0 0 0 ~ A ~}$ | Default setting rated current |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F311 Hysteresis current thresh. | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default setting 10\% |

Current threshold, signalled through programmable digital outputs - function assignation: 17.
Hysteresis to subtract from threshold value

| F312 Hysteresis to end- frequency $(\mathrm{Hz})$ | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0} \ldots 5.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Default setting 0.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Valid for the "end of ramp" message through digital outputs - output function assignation: 15
Hysteresis to subtract from threshold value
Internal counter programming

| F313 Divisor for input pulses | Range: $1 \ldots 65000$ | Default setting 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F314 Final counter value | Range: F315...65000 | Default setting 1000 |
| F315 Intermediate counter value | Range: 1...F314 | Default setting 500 |

Programmable values, for counter status messaging signals, through digital outputs - functions assigned 8 / 9
Function 8: Output pulse is generated, at the counters final value
Function 9: Output activated after the intermediate value is reached, deactivated at counters final value

Function mapping for digital input channels DI1 - DI6

| F316 Function assignation to DI1 |  | Default setting 11 (JOG-forward) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F317 Function assignation to DI2 |  | Function mapping: $0 \ldots . .61$ |
| F318 Function assignation to DI3 | Default setting 9 (EMERGENCY-STOP EXT.) |  |
| F319 Function assignation to D14 |  | Default setting 15 (TERMINAL "FORWARD") |
| F320 Function assignation to DI5 |  | Default setting 16 (TERMINAL "REVERSE") |
| F321 Function assignation to DI6 |  | Default setting 7 (RESET) |

Attention: One function can be assigned to one single digital input only (no multiple inputs) If a function is already assigned to a certain input (factory set), the assignment must be deleted (set assignment to 0 ), before assigning to another input.

Table: Functions of digital inputs

| VALUE | Function | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | No function | No function assigned, for unused inputs |
| 1 | START function | The input starts the drive system - same as "RUN" on keypad |
| 2 | STOP function | Input stops the system - same as "STOP" on keypad |
| 3 | Fix-frequency K1 | 15-Fix-programmed frequencies are selectable (see table below 300-1) |
| 4 | Fix-frequency K2 |  |
| 5 | Fix-frequency K3 |  |
| 6 | Fix-frequency K4 |  |
| 7 | RESET | General reset, error reset - same as "STOP/RESET" on keypad |
| 8 | STOP-DISABLE | "Free STOP" system stops with inertia (logical inversion: F324) |
| 9 | EMERGENCY STOP | Ext. Emerg. STOP signal, ESP on display (signal logic: F325) |
| 10 | RAMPSTOP | Inverter holds the actual frequency, independent from other signals (except STOP signal) - ramps are stopped |
| 11 | JOG foreward | JOG control, see F124, F125 and F126 for parametrizing |
| 12 | JOG reverse |  |
| 13 | Motorpotentiometer | Motorpotentiometer-function, to increase/decrease frequency, (with internal speed reference F203=0 / 5, control parameter: F113, F210, F211). |
| 14 | Motorpotentiometer |  |
| 15 | Terminal "FWD" | Assignation of terminal function "FWD", "REV", and "X" (see two/three wire control parameter F208) |
| 16 | Terminal "REV" |  |
| 17 | Terminal "X" |  |
| 18 | BIT1 Ramp set | Selection of Acce./Decel. ramp set (BIT1) - (see table 300-2) |
| 19 | Reserved | -- |
| 20 | M / n | Speed / Torque control mode selection |
| 21 | Reference source | Selection of different speed reference sources - combinations (see F207) |
| 22 | Counter input | Dlxx works as counter input |
| 23 | Counter reset | To set the internal counter value to 0 |
| 24-29 | Reserve |  |
| 30 | Lack of WATER | IF FA26=1, this input will set the inverter in alarm mode EP1 will show up on the display |
| 31 | Water OK | To reset the inverter alarm mode, caused by function 30 |
| 32 | FIRE pressure | To select "Fire Mode" pressure setpoint (parameter FA58). |
| 33 | FIRE MODE | Activation of the "FIRE MODE" (FA59) |
| 34 | BIT2 Ramp set | Selection of Accel. / Decel. ramp set (BIT2) - (see table 300-2) |
| 35 | Parameterset (BIT1) | Selection of three different parameter-set (BIT1) - (see Tab. 300-3) |
| 36 | Parameterset (BIT2) | Selection of three different parameter-set (BIT2) - (see Tab. 300-3) |
| 37 | NTC / NO | Motor heath monitoring via NTC / NO contact (KLIXON) |
| 38 | PTC/NC | Motor heath monitoring via PTC / NC contact (KLIXON) |
| 42 | oPEn | Inverter disabling input |
| 49 | PID-STOP | Input causes temporary STOP of the internal PID controller |
| 51 | Alternative motor | Switch over to alternative motor parameters (FE00=2) |
| 53 | Watchdog | Watchdog control-pulse input - if missing, watchdor error occours |
| 60 | RS485 Timeout reset | To reset timeout error signal (dig. output assignation 42) |
| 61 | START/STOP | General RUN/STOP signal (static) |

Fixed-frequencies selection - table 300-1

| K4 <br> 6 | K3 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { K2 } \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{K} 1 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Frequency | Programming parameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 1 | F504/F519/F534/F549/F557/F565 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 2 | F505/F520/F535/F550/F558/F566 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 3 | F506/F521/F536/F551/F559/F567 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 4 | F507/F522/F537/F552/F560/F568 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 5 | F508/F523/F538/F553/F561/F569 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 6 | F509/F524/F539/F554/F562/F570 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 7 | F510/F525/F540/F555/F563/F571 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 8 | F511/F526/F541/F556/F564/F572 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 9 | F512/F527/F542/F573 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 10 | F513/F528/F543/F574 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 11 | F514/F529/F544/F575 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 12 | F515/F530/F545/F576 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 13 | F516/F531/F546/F577 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Fixed-frequency 14 | F517/F532/F547/F578 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fixed-frequency 15 | F518/F533/F548/F579 |

Please note: binary selection K1...K4 (F500=1) - for direct selection via K1...K4, use fixed-frequency 1, 2, 4 and 8
Direct selection of only 3 fixed frequencies: K1....K3 (F500=0)

Accel./Decel. ramp selection - table 300-2

| Function assignation <br> 18 | BIT2 <br> Function assignation <br> 34 | Accel./Decel. <br> Ramp-set |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | Programming <br> parameter |
| 0 | 0 | Ramp set 1 |
| F114 / F115 |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | Ramp set 2 |
| F116 / F117 |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | Ramp set 3 |
| F277 / F278 |  |  |


| F324 "STOP - DISABLE" logic selection (8) | Selection: $0=$ LOW active (NPN) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1=HIGH active (PNP) |  |$\quad$ Default setting 0

Logic inversion of digital inputs:

| F340 To invert the digital input logic | 0: disabled <br> 1: DI1 inverted <br> 2: DI2 inverted <br> 4: DI3 inverted <br> 8: DI4 inverted <br> 16: DI5 inverted <br> 32: DI6 inverted | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

To invert the logic of one digital input. To invert the logic of more inputs, the sum of the single inputs must be stored on this parameter (e.g. DI4 and DI6: 8+32=40)

## 11) Parameter group 400: Analogue I/O channel configuration

The EM30 control board offers 2 independent analogue input channels. Each of them can be adapted to various input/output signals - all configuration must be done by software/hardware setting

Details and instruction for hardware setting: see chapter 5) Control hardware and IO/ channel configuration

Following instruction describes, how to set software parameters

## Configuration of analogue speed reference channels Al1, Al2:

| F400 Range definition Al1 - lower limit (V) | Range $0.00 \mathrm{~V} \ldots \mathrm{F402}$ | Default setting: 0.00 V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F401 Assignation lower limit Al1 | Range: $0 \ldots 2$ | Default setting: 1.00 |
| F402 Range definition Al1 - upper limit (V) | Range: F400...10.00V | Default setting: 10.00 V |
| F403 Assignation upper limit Al1 | Range: $0 \ldots 2.00$ | Default setting: 2.00 |
| F404 Gain factor Al1 | Range: $0.0 \ldots 10.0$ | Default setting: 1.0 |
| F405 Al1 Filter factor Al1 | Range: $0.1 \ldots 10.0$ | Default setting: 0.10 |

The speed range is defined by upper and lower limits, the area in between corresponds to $100 \%$ (example: $\mathrm{F} 400=2, \mathrm{~F} 402=8,2 \ldots 8 \mathrm{~V}$ correspond to $0 . . .100 \%$ )

Parameter F401 and F403 are used to move the range limits (in \%). Rules: $0=-100 \%, 1=0 \%, 2=+100 \%$. (example: F401=0, F403=2 then 100\% signal (the range between upper and lower limit) correspond to $100 \% \ldots+100 \%$ reference). In this case $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ input signal corresponds to $-50 \mathrm{~Hz} . . .0 \mathrm{~Hz} . . .+50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).
$A=(F 401-1)^{*} 100 \%$
$B=(F 403-1)^{*} 100 \%$
$C=F 400$
$D=F 402$


Configuration examples:
Speed reference channel selected: Al1 - F203=1, F-max:F111=50 Hz, F-min:F112=0Hz All other: default set

| Speed reference | Output frequency | F400 | F401 | F402 | F403 | F404 | Hardware setting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots+50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.00 V | 1.00 | 10.00 V | 2.00 | 1.0 | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-50 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots .0 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots+50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.00 V | 0.00 | 10.00 V | 2.00 | 1.0 | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-50 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots .0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.00 V | 0.00 | 10.00 V | 1.00 | 1.0 | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.00 V | 1.40 | 10.00 V | 2.00 | 1.0 | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $-10 \mathrm{~V} \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $-50 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 0 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots+50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.00 V | 0.00 | 10.00 V | 2.00 | 1.0 | $+/-\ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $0 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 2.00 V | 1.00 | 10.00 V | 2.00 | 1.0 | $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | $0 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 10.00 V | 2.00 | 1.0 | $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |

Same configuration for AI2

| F406 Range definition AI2 - lower limit (V) | Range 0.00V...F408 | Default setting: 0.00V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F407 Assignation lower limit Al2 | Range: 0... 2.00 | Default setting: 1.00 |
| F408 Range definition AI2 - upper limit (V) | Range: F406...10.00V | Default setting: 10.00V |
| F409 Assignation upper limit Al2 | Range: 0... 2.00 | Default setting: 2.00 |
| F410 Gainfactor Al2 (\%) | Range: 0.0... 10.0 | Default setting: 1.0 |
| F411 Filter factor Al2 | Range: 0.1...10.0 | Default setting: 0.10 |


| F418 0 HZ Dead band $0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{Al1}$ | Range: $+/-0 \ldots 0.50 \mathrm{~V}$ | Default setting: 0.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F419 0 HZ Dead band $0 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{Al2}$ | Range: $+/-0 \ldots 0.50 \mathrm{~V}$ | Default setting: 0.00 |

0 Hz dead band: If frequency crosses $\mathbf{0 H z}$ range (depending on signal range setting), 0 Hz output frequency will result, within the 0 Hz dead band.

| F437 Analog filter hysteresis | Range: $\mathbf{1 . . . 1 0 0}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Higher hysteresis value will result in a more stable system, but with longer reaction time on changing speed reference <br> signal |  |  |

## Pulse speed reference signal input configuration:

Configuration is done in the same way, as for analogue speed reference signal. DI1 is predetermined as pulse signal input channel. DI1 selection is done automatically, if pulse reference signal is selected as speed reference source. Maximum input frequency: 50 kHz.

| F440 Min. pulse frequency (kHz) | Range: 0.00...F442 | Default setting: 0.00 kHz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F441 Assignation min. frequency | Range: 0.00...F443 | Default setting: 1.00 |
| F442 Max. pulse frequency (kHz) | Range: F440...50.00 kHz | Default setting: $10.00 \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| F443 Assignation min. frequency | Range: Max (1.00, F441) ... 2.00 | Default setting: 2.00 |
| F445 Filter factor pulse input | Range: 0... 100 | Default setting: 0 |
| F446 0 Hz dead-band | Range: 0...+/- F442 | Default setting: 0.00 |

Range configuration and dead band selection will be done in the same way, as for analogue input signals

## Non-linear characteristic for analogue channels

A non-linear characteristic can be assigned to analogue input channels Al1 and AI2. Programming is done in sense of the table below

| F460 Characteristic Al1 | Selection: 0=linear <br> 1=non-linear | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F461 Characteristic AI2 | Selection: 0=linear <br> 1=non-linear | Default setting: 0 |
| F462 input level 1 for Al1 | Range: F400 - F464 | Default setting: 2.00V |
| F463 Assignation input level 1 (\%) | Range: F401 - F465 | Default setting: 1.20 |
| F464 input level 2 for AI1 | Range: F462 - F466 | Default setting: 5.00V |
| F465 Assignation input level 2 (\%) | Range: F463 - F467 | Default setting: 1.50 |
| F466 input level 3 for AI1 | Range: F464 - F402 | Default setting: 8.00V |
| F467 Assignation input level 3 (\%) | Range: F465 - F403 | Default setting: 1.80 |
|  |  |  |
| F468 input level 1 for Al2 | Range: F406 - F470 | Default setting: 2.00V |
| F469 Assignation input level 1 (\%) | Range: F407 - F471 | Default setting: 1.20 |
| F470 input level 2 for Al2 | Range: F468 - F472 | Default setting: 5.00V |
| F471 Assignation input level 2 (\%) | Range: F469 - F473 | Default setting: 1.50 |
| F472 input level 3 for Al2 | Range: F470 - F412 | Default setting: 8.00V |
| F473 Assignation input level 3 (\%) | Range: F471 - F413 | Default setting: 1.80 |

Assignation of intermediate pints, in the same way as for endpoints ( $0=-100 \%, 1=0 \%, 2=+100 \%$ )

## Analogue output configuration AO1, AO2

| F423Signal type configuration output AO1 <br> current/voltage signal | Selection: $0=0 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $1=0 \ldots .10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA} *$ <br> $2=4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA} *$ | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{*}$ ) The DIP-SWITCH U/I must be set, to get current signal on AO 1 output - see chapter 5) Control hardware and IO/ channel configuration

| F427 Signal type configuration output AO2 <br> current signal only | Selection: $0=0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> $1=4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F428 Inverter output frequency assigned to <br> minimum output signal on AO2 | Range: $0.0 \ldots$ F429 | Default setting: 0.05 Hz |
| F429 Inverter output frequency assigned to <br> maximum output signal on AO2 | Range: F428...F111 | Default setting: 50.00 Hz |
| F430 Gain factor AO2 | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . . 1 2 0 \%}$ | Default setting: 100 |


| F431 Assignation of operating parameters to AO1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Selection: } 0=\text { Motor frequency } \\ & 1=\text { Motor-current normalized on } 2 x 1-n \text { ) } \\ &2=\text { Motor-voltage (normalized on } 230 / 400 \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F432 Assignation of operating parameters to AO2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4=Al2 } \\ & \text { 5}=\text { Impulse input } \\ & 6=\text { Torque - normalized to m-n } \\ & \text { 7=Set via MODBUS } \\ & \text { 8 }=\text { Target frequency } \\ & 9=\text { Calculated speed } \\ & 10=\text { Torque (motoric) } \end{aligned}$ | Default setting: 1 |

Assignation motor current: The full range corresponds to $0 . . .2 x$ inverter rated current
Assignation motor voltage: The full range corresponds to the inverter rated voltage (230V/400V)

| F433 Multiplier for motor voltage meter | Range: $0.01 \ldots 5^{*}$ rated value | Default setting: 2.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F434 Multiplier for motor current meter |  | Default setting: 2.0 |
| F437 Filter factor analogue output | Range: $1 \ldots .100$ | Default setting: 10 |

## Pulse output DO1:

Digital output terminal DO1 can be programmed via F303 as pulse signal output - configuration is made in a similar way, as for analogue outputs

| F449 Max. frequency pulse output DO1 | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0} \ldots \mathbf{5 0 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | Default: $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0 ~ k H z ~}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F450 0-point offset (\%) | Range: 0.0...100.0 \% | Default: 0.0\% |
| F451 Multiplier | Range: 0.00... 10.00 | Default: 1.00 |
| F453 Assignation of operating parameters to DO1 | ```Selection:0=Motor frequency 1=Motor-current normalized on 2xI-n) 2=Motor-voltage (normalized 230/400V) 3=Al1 4=Al2 5=Impulse input 6=Torque - normalized to m-n 7=Set via MODBUS 8=Target frequency 9=Calculated speed 10=Torque (motoric)``` | Default setting: 0 |

## 12) Parameter group 500: Fixed-frequency, automatic cycling frequencies

Up to 15 fixed-frequencies are selectable on EM30 inverters, including individual ramp and direction setting. Automatic cycling sequence for up to 8 fixed-frequencies can be set, including ramp, direction, run- and pausing time.

Set parameter F203=4 (F204=4), to select fixed frequency mode:

|  | Selection: <br> F500Fixed-frequency <br> mode selection | 0: 3 Fixed frequencies are available - direct terminal selection <br> 1: 15 Fixed frequencies available, binary coded (K1, K2, K3, K4 - terminal) <br> 2: Up to 8 Fixed frequencies - auto-cycling mode |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

RUN/STOP control in fix.freq. mode: If (F208=0) via keypad, or via dig input, function assignement: 61. alternative: F208=1/2, FWD/REV mapping for dig. input required

Activation of fixed frequency controlmode: F203=4 (F204=4)

| F203 | F500 | Fixed frequency mode | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 4 | 0 | 3 Fixed frequencies <br> direct selection | To combine with analogue control, fixed-frequencies have <br> priority |
| 4 | 1 | 15 Fixed frequencies <br> binary selection | To combine with analogue control, fixed-frequencies have <br> priority |
| 4 | 2 | Up to 8 auto-cycling fixed <br> frequencies | Independent mode, no manual frequency control is possible during <br> cycle, except STOP command - F501, F502, F503 are the auto- <br> cycling parameters |

Auto-cycling parameter:

| F501Number of different frequencies for <br> auto-cycling functionSelection: $2 \ldots 8$ | Default setting: 7 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F502 Number of automatic cycles | Range: $0 \ldots .9999$ <br> $0=$ Endless cycling | Default setting: 0 |

Programming of the individual fixed-frequencies:

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Range for F504 - F518:F112 .......F 111 | Default setting: <br> Accel./Decel. time, depending on inverter model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F504 Fixed-frequency 1 (Hz) | F519 | F534 | F549 | F557 | F565 |  | Default: 5.00 Hz |
| F505 Fixed-frequency 2 (Hz) | F520 | F535 | F550 | F558 | F566 |  | Default: 10.00 Hz |
| F506 Fixed-frequency 3 (Hz) | F521 | F536 | F551 | F559 | F567 |  | Default: 15.00 Hz |
| F507 Fixed-frequency 4 (Hz) | F522 | F537 | F552 | F560 | F568 |  | Default: 20.00 Hz |
| F508 Fixed-frequency 5 (Hz) | F523 | F538 | F553 | F561 | F569 |  | Default: $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0 H z}$ |
| F509 Fixed-frequency 6 (Hz) | F524 | F539 | F554 | F562 | F570 |  | Default: $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0 H z}$ |
| F510 Fixed-frequency 7 (Hz) | F525 | F549 | F555 | F563 | F571 |  | Default: 35.00 Hz |
| F511 Fixed-frequency 8 (Hz) | F526 | F541 | F556 | F564 | F572 |  | Default: $\mathbf{4 0 . 0 0 H z}$ |
| F512 Fixed-frequency 9 (Hz) | F527 | F542 | F573 |  |  |  | Default: 5.00 Hz |
| F513 Fixed-frequency 10 (Hz) | F528 | F543 | F574 |  |  |  | Default: 10.00 Hz |
| F514 Fixed-frequency 11 (Hz) | F529 | F544 | F575 |  |  |  | Default: 15.00 Hz |
| F515 Fixed-frequency 12 (Hz) | F530 | F545 | F576 |  |  |  | Default: 20.00 Hz |
| F516 Fixed-frequency 13 (Hz) | F532 | F546 | F577 |  |  |  | Default: $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0 H z}$ |
| F517 Fixed-frequency 14 (Hz) | F532 | F547 | F578 |  |  |  | Default: 30.00Hz |
| F518 Fixed-frequency 15 (Hz) | F533 | F548 | F579 |  |  |  | Default: 35.00 Hz |

Warning: Function REV (assignation 16) with F208=2 inverts rotation

## 13) Parameter group 600: DC-Bake control / Aux. functions

## DC-Brake function parameters:

| F600DC-Brake function <br> activation | Selection: 0: DC-Brake deactivated <br> 1: DC injection before START <br> 2: DC injection after STOP <br> 3: Before START and after STOP | Default setting 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

DC Brake can be used as an alternative to ramp controlled STOP (F209=2). Intensity is controlled by (F603), duration by (F605).



Attention!! Improperly programmed DC-Brake function may result in inverter overcurrent trip and/or motor overheating

In case of braking by DC injection all kinetic energy will be dissipated in the motor rotor. Repeatedly use of the DC brake function may result in motor overheating

Message "DC-Brake active" may be configured through digital output - assignation code 6

## Current- Voltage limiting functions

Limiting functions for current and voltage are available in standard E2000 inverters
Current limiting function: To program a motor current threshold. If motor current reaches the threshold (F608) during acceleration, the acceleration ramp will delay, until current drops below the limit.
If current exceed the limit at target frequency (ramp completed), the frequency will be reduced, if necessary, down to the minimum frequency.
Current limiting function is always deactivated during deceleration ramp.
Voltage limiting function: To limit the DC-link voltage increase, due to energy regeneration during deceleration phase. If voltage reaches the limit (F609), the limiting function will stretch the deceleration ramp.

The limiting status of the inverter can be signalized through any programmable digital output. Aassignation code: 12

|  | Selection: 0 deactivated <br> 1..2: reserved <br> 3: current/voltage <br> 4: voltage <br> 5: current | Default setting: 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If limiting status of the inverter takes longer than time, set in F610, the system will stop, signalized by OL1 on the display

Brake Chopper control (internal brake chopper)

| F612 Max. duty-cycle chopper | Range: $0 \ldots 100 \%$ | Default setting: $100 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

"Catch on the fly" function: To get already spinning motor controlled (V/Hz mode only)

| F613 Activation of the function | Selection: 0: Function deactivated <br> 1: Always active <br> 2: Active after POWER_ON | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| F620 Brenschopper Disable after STOP | Range: $0,0 \ldots 3000$ sec. | Default setting: 5,0 sec. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\mathbf{F 6 2 0}=\mathbf{0 , 0}$ : Brake chopper may activate in STOP mode as well (if DC voltage rises), if $\mathbf{F 6 2 0 > 0}$ : brake chopper function will deactivate in STOP mode after the time in F620.

## Parameter Copy functions

| F638 Parameter Copy | Selection: 0: Copy function disabled <br> 1: Enabled, with identical <br> powersize/voltage range <br> 2: Always enabled | Default seting: 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Please refer to copy STICK description

| F644 Keypad copy | Range0: disable <br> 1:Upload parameters <br> 2:Dopwnload parameters | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Parameter set copy to/from keypad - after setting 1/2, RUN key starts the process

Attenuation function to prevent from torque oscillation (motor vibration at low frequencies)

| F641 Anti-oscillation-function activation | Range 0: disable <br> $1 \% \ldots 100 \%$ activated | Default setting: 10\% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

It works in V/Hz mode only (F137=0,1,2), "Catch on the fly" function to deactivate (F613=0)

## Main display configuration

F645 Selection of operating parameters, to display in line 1 and 2

Selection: 0.... 33 Description see table


| F646 Backlight ON-time | Range: $0 \ldots .100$ | Default setting: 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F646=100: Backlight always ON |  |  |

F646=100: Backlight always ON

|  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| F647 Language selection | Selection: 0: Chinese <br> 1: English <br> 2: German | Default setting: 2 |

## Power drop compensation

| F657 Activation of the power drop <br> compensating function | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

In case if power drop (short interruptions), the inverter try to compensate the DC voltage. If the voltage falls below the threshold, programmed in F660, the inverter try to keep the DC voltage constant, performing controlled deceleration (inertial energy fed back). If DC voltage reaches the value in F661, the inverter will continue with normal operation, heading to the target frequency. Accel./Decel. ramp, programmed in F658 and F659 are in function during the compensation process.

## Independent motorvoltage control via separate setpoint

For special applications, the motor voltage may be controlled independently from output frequency (F137=4)

|  | Selection: 0: Intern - F672 <br> 1: Al1 <br> 2: Al2 <br> 3: Reserved <br> 4: MODBUS - 2009H <br> 5: Pulse input <br> 6: PID <br> 7...10: Reserviert |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F672 Internal voltage setpoint | Range: 0,0.......100\% |  |$\quad$| Default setting: 0 |
| :--- |


| F677 STOP mode for independent | Selection: <br> motor voltage control | 0: Voltage and frequency drop simultaneously <br> 1: Voltage drops first |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2: Frequency drops first |  | Default setting: 0

## 14) Parameter group 700: Error handling and protection functions

## Programmable delay for STOP- DISABLE with STOP signal through terminal

| F700 Delay selection | Selection: $0:$ immediate STOP/DISABLE <br> $1:$ with delay | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

only for signal through terminal (digital input) (F201=1/2/4, F209=1)

## Fan control mode

| F702 Fan control mode setting | Selection: 0: temperature-controlled <br> 1: ON with inverter on power <br> 2: ON with inverter in START mode | Default setting: 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Inverter- / Motor over-load protection

Free programmable threshold values for warning signal before inverter/motor overload fault. Digital outputs, to program for warning messages (function mapping code 10 / 11)

| F704 Threshold for warning INVERTER OVERLOAD (\%) 10 | Range: $\mathbf{5 0 - 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default: $\mathbf{8 0} \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F705 Threshold for warning MOTOR OVERLOAD (\%) 11 | Range: $\mathbf{5 0 - 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default: $\mathbf{8 0} \%$ |
| F706 Threshold for INVERTER overload trip (\%) | Range: $\mathbf{1 2 0 - 1 9 0 \%}$ | Default: $\mathbf{1 5 0 \%}$ |
| F707 Threshold for motor overload trip (\%) | Range: $\mathbf{2 0 - 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default: $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

\% values refer to relative motor / inverter rated values
All warnings are delayed, depending on overload grade
Warning for motor overload depends on working frequency too

Following graphics, to show warning delay characteristic:


## ERROR history

Error codes ON DISPLAY (error memory code)

| CODE | Description | Resaon | Remedy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OC (2) | Over-current - hardware detected | Too short ramps, short circuit on output motor defect, system blocked, wrong motor parameter setting | Increase Accel/Decel ramp time Check cabling / motor Check mechanical system Reduce BOOST Check motor parameter setting |
| OC1 (16) | Over-current - software detected |  |  |
| OC2 (67) | Over current - software detected |  |  |
| GP (26) | Ground protection error | Short circuit to ground | Check cable / motor |
| OL1 (5) | Inverter overload | Overload | Reduce load Check for right dimensioning |
| OL2 (8) | Motor overload | Overload |  |
| OE (3) | DC-link over-voltage | Input power over-voltage Too high inertia Deceleration ramp too short Improper PID controller parameter | Check for correct supply voltage Inverter rated voltage correct?? Use larger brake resistors Increase deceleration time |
| PF1 (4) | Input phase-loss | One input-phase missing | Check power supply |
| PF0 (17) | Phase-unbalance output | Motor-phase / cabling interrupted | Check cabling / check motor |
| LU (6) | Undervoltage | Voltage on DC_Link too low | Check power supply |
| OH (7) | Inverter overheat | Environment temperature too high Poor cabinet heat-exchange Inverter / heatsink polluted PWM frequency too high Motor cable too long | Check for environment / working conditions Insert all parameters correctly Check for correct inverter mounting |
| OH1 (35) | Motor overheat | Motor PTC signal triggered |  |
| AErr (18) | Analogue signal interruption | The analogue signal value is below the lower limit, programmed in F4xx parameters | Inspect control cabling Insert correct parameters for analogue signal lower limit Measure reference signal source |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { EP (20) } \\ & \text { EP2 (20) } \\ & \text { EP3 (19) } \end{aligned}$ | Inverter under-load / idling | Idling <br> Lack of water <br> Mechanical system broken | Check mechanical drive system Reestablish water supply |
| nP (22) | Pump control: Pressure beyond limits | Pressure beyond limits Inverter in SLEEP mode | Insert correct pump controller parameters - open water flow |
| CE (45) | MODBUS time-out | MODBUS signal missing | Check MODBUS cabling / source MODBUS parameter setting |
| ESP (11) | Esternal emergency | The external emergency signal has been triggered |  |
| ERR0 | Parametrizing error | Parameter change not accepted | Stop inverter for parameter setting |
| ERR1 | Wrong password | No or wrong password input Parameter change not allowed | Insert correct password |
| ERR2 (13) | Autotuning error | Motor can not free rotate during dynamic testing cycle | Separate motor from drive system |
| ERR3 (12) | Overcurrent in STOP condition | Hardware failure | Visual inspection of internal cabling Contact BLU service-center |
| ERR4 (15) | Current sensor error | No current signal on control board | Visual check of internal cabling, contact BLU service- |
| ERR5 (23) | PID ERROR | PID controller error, due to improper PID parameter | Set PID parameter correctly |
| ERR6 (49) | Watchdog Timeout | Timeout caused by missing watchdog signal | Check signal on dig. input - assign digital input to watchdog function |
| EEP (47) | EEPROM error | EEPROM write/read error | Replace control board |
| oPEn | Inverter disable | oPEn input has been triggered | ---- |
| CE1 (53) | Keypad error | Keypad disconnected | Check keypad cable |

## Inverter general fault message through digital output:

Function assignation code 1: Inverter error message
Function assignation code 13: Active "Inverter OK" message (relays contact TA-TC closed if inverter OK)

## Error memory readout:

| F708 <br> Last fault | Fault code: see table above | F711 Frequency at last fault ( Hz ) <br> F712 Current at last fault (A) <br> F713 DC-Link voltage at last fault (V) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F709 <br> Fault last but one |  | F714 Frequency at fault last but one (Hz) <br> F715 Current at fault last but one (A) <br> F716 DC-Link voltage at fault last but one (V) |
| F710 <br> Fault last but two |  | F717 Fault last but two (Hz) F718 Current at fault last but two (A) F719 DC-Link voltage at fault last but two (V) |

Error event counters:

| F720 Overcurrent | OC |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F721 Overvoltage | OE |  |
| F722 Overtemperature | OH |  |
| F723 Overload | OL1 |  |

## Protection functions - configuration

Activation of phase-loss, under-voltage and temperature monitoring

| F724 Input phase-loss monitoring | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: 1 <br> (T2/T3 models) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F725 Under-voltage reset | Selection: 1: manual reset <br> 2: autoreset | Default setting: 2 |$|$| F726 Over-temperature monitoring | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated |
| ---: | :--- |
| F727 Output phase-loss monitoring | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated |

Delay for inverter error trip

| F728 | Delay phase-loss detection (sec.) | Range: 0.1 - 60.0 sec . | Default setting: 0.5 sec . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F729 | Delay for under-voltage detection (sec.) | Range: $0.1-60.0 \mathrm{sec}$. | Default setting: 5.0 sec. |
| F730 | Delay for over-temperature detection (sec.) | Range: 0.1-60.0 sec. | Default setting: 5.0 sec. |
| F732 | Threshold for under-voltage detection (V) (DC-Link voltage) | Range: 0.1 - 450V | 230V inverter: 215 V <br> 400V inverter: 400 V |

Overcurrent detection via software OC1

| F737 Software controlled overcurrent detection | Selection: 0: deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F738 Software current limit (rated current unit) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 5 0 - 3 . 0 0}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ |
| F739 SW over-current inverter-trip counter OC1 |  |  |

Analogue signal interruption detection

|  | Selection 0: deactivated |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F741 Analogue signal | 1: STOP and AErr on display |  |
| interruption - fault | 2: STOP without any message on display | Default setting: 0 |
| handling mode | 3: Inverter continue running with f-min |  |
|  | 4: Reserved |  |
| F742 Threshold for | Range: $1 \ldots 100 \%$ | Default setting: $50 \%$ |
| detection (\%) |  |  |

Message via digital output (function code 18)
If F400 / F406 set lower than 0.01 V interruption detection is deactivated (a minimal value of 1 V is recommended)
Detection threshold is referred to lower limits for analogue input signals, set in parameters F400 / F406

## Overheat warning level

| F745 Warning threshold (\%) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . . 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{8 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Heatsink over-temperature warning (message via digital output (function code 16)

## Temperature depending PWM reduction

| F745 Threshold for automatic PWM reduction ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Range: $60 \ldots .2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | Default setting: $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 0$

With temperature depending PWM frequency-reduction activated (F747=1), inverter will start to decrease PWM frequency gradually, as heatsink reaches the temperature set in F746
If PWM frequency is configured for "RANDOM" (F159=1), temperature depending PWM adaption is always deactivated
ATTENTION:!! If sinus output filters are used, the automatic PWM reduction function must be deactivated F747=0

## Idling detection

| F754 Threshold for idling detection (\%) | Range: $\mathbf{0} \ldots . .60$ sec. | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ sec. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F755 Delay time for idling detection (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{0} \ldots . .60$ sec. | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ sec. |

Message via digital output (function code 20)

## Earth fault detection

| F760 Ground short monitoring | Selection 0: disable <br> 1: enable | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Reversing mode setting

| F761 Reversing mode (F=0 / F-START) | Selection 0: through F=0 <br> $1:$ through F-start (F109) | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |

F761=0: Reversing goes through $\mathrm{f}=0$ (with deathtime $\mathbf{F 1 2 0}$ )
F761=0: Reversing goes through $f=$ Start (F109), (without deathtime F120)

## 15) Parameter group 800: Autotuning - Motor data programming

## EP66 inverter are designed to drive standard asynchronus motor and Permanent Magnet synchronus motors as well

Smart AUTOTUNING functions help for easy and quick setup
Basic data for Asynchronus and Synchronus motors

| F800 Automatic motor-data | Selection: 0: AUTOTUNING deactivated <br> measurement (AUTOTUNING) | 1: START dynamic AUTOTUNING <br> 2: START static AUTOTUNING |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Default setting: 0

Please note: F804=read only parameter - automatically set by F805/F810 ratio
Attention: All motor data must be programmed exactly, as reported on motor nameplate.
Especially for SENSORLESS VECTOR OPERATION, precise motor data entry is mandatory, to guarantee reliable function of the drive

Other specific data may be measured with AUTOTUNING function:
F800=0: No AUTOTUNING, after parameter F801...F803, F805 and F810 are set, standard values are chosen for remaining parameters

F800=1: Dynamic AUTOTUNING - motor without load. After input of motor nameplate data in F801...F805 and F810, the process can be started in the following way:

Set $F 800=1$, press RUN key; The automatic process starts now, "TEST" shown on display, after a few seconds, the motor will accelerate and decelerate, with ramps, programmed in F114 and F115. After completion of the cycle, all motor data will be stored, and F800 will reset to 0

F800=2: Static AUTOTUNING, if there is no way to separate the motor from the load, static data measurement is available - the motor will not rotate during the cycle, and it is not allowed, to rotate it. Following, to start the static cycle:

Set F800=2, press RUNkey; The automatic process starts, „TEST" shown on display, after a few seconds it will terminate; All values for rotor resistance main inductivity and leakage inductivity are stored automatically on parameters F806 to F808, F800 will reset to 0.

## Autotuning results for ASYNCRONUS motors

| F806 Stator resistance (Ohm) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 1 \ldots 6 5 . 0 0 \mathrm { Ohm }}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F807 Rotor resistance $(\mathrm{Ohm})$ | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 1} \ldots 65.00 \mathrm{Ohm}$ |  |
| F808 Leakage inductivity $(\mathrm{mH})$ | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 1} \ldots 650.0 \mathrm{mH}$ |  |
| F809 Main inductivity $(\mathrm{mH})$ | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 1} \ldots 6500 \mathrm{mH}$ |  |

If parameter F801 (Motor rated power) is changed, all parameters F806...F809 are reset to default values, a following AUTOTUNING process, as described above may used for fine tuning.

## SENSORLESS VECTOR speed controller (for asynchronus motor only)

| F812 Start excitation time (sec.) | Range: 0... 30.0 sec. | Default setting: 0.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F813 Proportional gain in frequency range 1 KP 1 | Range: 1... 100 | Default setting: 30 |
| F814 Integration time in frequency range 1 KI1 | Range: 0.01...10.00 | Default setting: 0.5 |
| F815 Proportional gain in frequency range 2 KP2 | Range: 1.. 100 | Default setting: Depending on inv. model |
| F816 Integration time in frequency range 2 KI2 | Range: 0.01...10.00 | Default setting: 1.00 |
| F817 Range 1 end frequency | Range: 0...F111 | Default setting: 5.00 Hz |
| F818 Range 2 start frequency | Range: F817...F111 | Default setting: 50.00 Hz |
| F819 Controller precision | Range: 50... 200 | Default setting: 100 |
| F820 Speed loop filter constant | Range: 0... 100 | Default setting: 0 |
| F844 Idle current (A) | Range: 0,1 A....F803 | Default setting: depending on size |

F817, F818: Parameter for frequency depending PID parameter selection


ATTENTION!! Improper setting of speed regulating parameters may result in system instability. This may cause malfunction of the machine and / or damage of mechanical parts



It is highly recommended to keep factory default parameters, slight modification, to optimize the system must be done with caution.

## Parameter for permanent magnet syncronus motor control ( $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{1 0 6 = 6}$ )

After input of basic motor parameters (F801...F810), this parameters may be input manually, or using AUTOTUNING procedure as described above:

| F861 PMM Control mode | 0:standard 1:high frequency | Default setting 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| F870 Motor feed back electrical force | V/1000 rpm |  |
| F871 Induktivity D-axis (Ohm) |  |  |
| F873 Stator resistance (Ohm/Phase) |  |  |
| F876 Idling current (\% rated current) |  | Default setting 20\% |
| F877 Frequency compensation idle current (\%) |  | Default setting 0\% |
| F878 Threshold idle current compensation (Hz) |  | Default setting 10Hz\% |
| F879 Haevy load boost current (\% rated current) |  | Default setting 0\% |
| F880 Scan-rate controller |  | Default setting 0,2 sec. |

## 16) Parametergroup 900: RS485 hardware and interface parameters

Please refer on specific MODBUS manual, for protocol, control algorithm, control registers, and other details

| F900 Inverter adresss | Selection: 1...255: fixed adresses 0: adress set via BUS | Default setting: 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F901 RS485 operation mode | Selection: 1: ASCII protocol 2: RTU protocol | Default setting: 2 |
| F902 Number of STOP bit | Selection: 1-2 | Default setting: 2 |
| F903 Parity check | Selection 0: no check <br> 1: ODD parity <br> 2: EVEN parity | Default setting: 0 |
| F904 Baudrate | Selection: 0: 1200 1: 2400 2: 4800 3: 9600 4: 19200 5: 8400 6: 57600 | Default setting: 3 |
| F905 MODBUS Time-out | Range: 0.0.... 3000 sec . | Default: 0.0 sec |
| F907 M-BUS Time-out warning | Range: 0.0.... 3000 sec. | Default: 0.0 sec |
| F930 Keypad TimeOut | Range: 0.0.... 10 sec. | Default: 1.0 sec |

F905: MODBUS time-out, in case of missing MODBUS command within the timeframe, set in F905 inverter will STOP for safety reason and CE will appear on the display. For $\mathbf{F 9 0 5}=0$, the safety function is disabled.
F907: MODBUS time-out warning. If F907>0, and MODBUS signal is missing for the time, set by F907, the inverter will send an error warning trough a programmable digital output (mapping code 43).
This signal may be reset via digital input (mapping code 60).
F930: Keypad timeout: If activated (F930>0), in case the keypad is disconnected, the inverter stops aftrer the delay set in F930 CE1 error message

## Hardware MODBUS - interface :

All BLU Drives inverter are equipped with a unique RS485 connector. This port is used for inverter control via MODBUS and for parametrizing the inverter, using PC software or COPY STICK.

The picture below shows the pin-out of the 4 pole plug and the position of the connector


An auxiliary power supply, based on microprocessor ground delivers $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{~V}$
The MODBUS connector is located left hand of the control connector bloc

## 17) Parameter group A00: PID controller parameter

An integrated PID-controller is available on standard EM30 inverters. It is suitable for simple closed loop control projects.
For more demanding projects, like Booster stations using multi-pump control, cascade control or Master/Slave interaction, specific hard-/software options are available.

| FAOO Controller configuration | Selection: 0: closed loop control - single pump control <br> 1: Simple Master/Slave Mode <br> 2: Simple Master/Slave with interchange | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

FA00 $=0$ : Suitable for standard closed loop control projects (single pump pressure control).
FA00=1: Simple cascade control, first pump variable, slave pump fixed speed (direct grid connected)
FA00=2: Simple cascade control, first pump variable, slave fixed speed, with pump interchange (time set by (FA25)
Channel configuration for set-point and feed-back (see graphic on following page)

| FA01 PID set-point channel | Selection: 0: internal reference (value in FA04) <br> 1: Analogue input Al1 <br> 2: Analogue input Al2 <br> 4: Frequency (pulse input) | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FA02 PID feed-back source/channel | Selection: 1: Analogue input AI1 <br> 2: Analogue input AI2 <br> 3: Frequency (pulse input) <br> 4: Reserved <br> 5: Motor current <br> 6: Output power <br> 7: Output torque | Default setting: 1 |


| FA03 Upper controller limit (\% of set-point) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0} \ldots \mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FA04 Internal set-point value (\%) | Range: FA05....FA03 \% | Default setting: $\mathbf{5 0 . 0}$ |
| FA05 Lower controller limit (\% of set-point) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0} . . .100 .0 \%$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ |

If the controller works beyond the limits in FA03-FA05 inverter will be disabled and ( nP ) on display

| FA06 PID controller polarity | Selection: $0:$ Positive <br> 1: Negative | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Negative setting e.g. for pressure, flow control
Sleep mode

| FA07 Automatic sleep mode | Selection: $0:$ activated <br> 1: deactivated | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FA09 Frequency threshold for sleep mode activation | Range: between F112...F111 | Default setting: 5.00 Hz |
| FA10 Time delay for sleep mode activation (sec.) | Range: $0 . . .500$ sec. | Default setting: 15 sec. |
| FA11 Delay-time for restart from sleep mode | Range: $0 . . .3000$ sec. | Default setting: 3.0 sec. |

If the inverter runs for a programmed time, (set by FA10) below the minimum frequency, (set by FA09), it will stop and enter in sleep mode, displayed as nP. (feed-back value must stay within programmed limits FA03-FA04).
After fed back (pressure) falls below the value in (FA05), inverter will restart again, after the delay-time in (FA11)
This is for simple application only, sleep frequency must be set accurately (find out zero flow frequency), to get right sleep at "zero flow". For more reliable zero flow detection, optional soft-/hardware solutions are available.

| FA12 Maximum working frequency in PID | Range: FA09.....F111 (Hz) | Default setting: $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ H z}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

This parameter limits the maximum working frequency in PID mode

| FA18 Variable set-point allowed | Selection: $0:$ deactivated <br> 1: activated | Default setting: 1 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |

If FA18=0: It is not possible, to change the fixed set-point in (FA04) during controller operation
CONTROLLER BLOC DIAGRAM


PID controller parameter setting

| FA19 Proportional gain P | Range: 0.00... 10.00 | Default setting: 0.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FA20 Integration time \| (sec.) | Range: 0.1..100.0 sec. | Default setting: 0.3 sec . |
| FA21 Differential time D (sec.) | Range: 0.00... 10.00 | Default setting: 0.0 sec . |
| FA22 Controller cycle time / scan-rate (sec.) | Range: $0.1 . .10 .0 \mathrm{sec}$. | Default setting: 0.1 sec . |

Reversing lock for negative controller results

| FA23 Reversing lock | Selection 0: Reversing not allowed <br> 1: Reversing allowed | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Master / Slave interchange
Master / Slave interchange

| FA24 Interchange time: units | Selection: $0:$ hours <br> $1:$ minutes | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FA25 Interchange time setting (hours / min.) | $1 \ldots .9999$ | Default setting: 100 h |

Idling / lack of water protection

| FA26 Lack of water protection concept | Selection: 0: No protection <br> 1: Sensor signal through digital input <br> 2: Controller algorithm <br> 3: Motor idling current detection | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FA27 Current limit for lack of water detection (\% of rated current) | Range: 10... 150 \% | Default setting: 80\% |
| FA28 Recheck delay time (sec.) | Range 0.0.. 3000 sec. | Default: 60 sec. |
| FA66 Delay time for lack of water message (FA26=3) | Range: 0... 60 sec. | Default setting: 2 sec. |

FA26=1: Lack of water is triggered through digital input (function assignation code 30) - it will stop the inverter and display EP1. The „Water OK" signal through a different digital input (function assignation code 31) will reset the system. FA26=1: there is no delay for fault trigger.
FA26=2: In case the controller reaches the maximum frequency, and the motor current still remains below the value in FA27, the controller will interpret the situation as lack of water. EP2 will show up on the display. The inverter will stop immediately.
FA26=3: Detection via motor current measuring only. If the motor current falls below the value in FA66, the fault will be triggered with delay, set in FA66. Inverter will stop and EP3 will show up on the display.
FA28 Recheck time, timeframe for the inverter to recheck, if lack of water condition still persists, before it restarts. It is anytime possible to reset the system, pressing.

Controller dead band $+/-\%$ of the set point

| FA29 Dead band setting (\% of set-point) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0 - 1 0 . 0 \%}$ | Default setting: 2.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

If the feed-back (actual value) stays within the dead band, the controller does not make any activity, and it keeps the output frequency constant. The FA29 parameter is used also for starting/stopping the fixed speed pump - see below

Dual pump booster control (one pump inverter controlled, one pump fixed speed)

| FA30 Delay-time to start inverter pump (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{2 . 0}-\mathbf{9 9 9 . 9} \mathbf{~ s e c}$. | Default setting: $\mathbf{2 0 . 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FA31 Delay-time, to start fixed speed pump (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 1}-\mathbf{- 9 9 9 . 9}$ sec. | Default setting: $\mathbf{3 0 . 0}$ |
| FA32 Delay-time to stop fixed speed pump (sec.) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 1 - 9 9 9 . 9 ~ s e c . ~}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{3 0 . 0}$ |

If the feed-back value (actual value) exceeds the limits, given by FA29, the fixed pump will be started or respectively stopped. Start /Stop delay time is set by FA31 and FA32.

PID controller secondary parameter set

| FA38 Proportional gain (2) P | Range: 0.00... 10.00 | Default setting: 0.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FA39 Integration time (2) \| (sec.) | Range: 0.1.. 100.0 sec . | Default setting: 0.3 sec . |
| FA40 Differential time (2) D (sec.) | Range: 0.00... 10.00 | Default setting: 0.0 sec . |
| FA40 PID parameter switchover mode | Selection: <br> 0: no switchover <br> 1: reserved <br> 2: depending on PID deviation | Default setting: 0 |

Reversing lock for negative controller results

| FA42 Switchover threshold 1 | Range: FA05...FA43 | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FA43 Switchover threshold 1 | Range: FA42...FA03 | Default setting: 0 |

For PID deviation below FA42, first PID parameter set is used, above FA43 second PID parameter set is activated, between FA42 and FA 43 parameter values are interpolated.

## Emergency functions

| FA59 Emergency funtion mode | Selection: 0: disable <br> 1: FIREMODE 1 <br> 2: FIREMODE 2 | Default setting: $\mathbf{0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Emergency function is activated via specific terminal signal (33), all protection functions are disabled, during emergency operation, fault reset, with automatic restart is activated.

FIREMODE 1 Inverter runs with the frequency given by setpoint
FIREMODE 2, Inverter runs with frequency given by FA60
Emergency pressure may be activated by digital input (32)

| FA62 Reset options | Selection: 0: no RESET possible <br> $1:$ via trigger input | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |

If FA62=1: Inverter may reset to normal operation, if emergency conditions on trigger input disappear

## 18) Parameter group C00: Speed / Torque control

Attention: this settings are for SLV mode only F106=0
Two different control modes are available on EM30 inverters: Speed-control mode and Torque-control mode

| FC00 Speed / Torque control mode | Selection: 0: Speed control <br> selection | 1: Torque control <br> 2: Speed/Torque - terminal selected |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |

FCOO=0: The output frequency is set by the speed reference value. Torque depends on the load. Torque limit can be set by parameter FC28....FC35
FC00=1: Torque controlled by set-point value. Speed depends on the load condition. Maximum speed can be limited by parameter FC22...FC25
FA00=2: A digital input signal is used, to switch over between the two control modes (function assignation code: 20)

| FC01 Delay-time for speed/torque switchover (sec.) | Range: $0,0 \ldots .1,0$ sec. | Default setting: 0,1 sec. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| FC02 Torque ramp-up/down time | Range: $\mathbf{0 , 1 \ldots . 1 0 0 \mathrm { sec } .}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1}$ sec. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Torque rise/fall time $0.100 \%$ |  |  |

Torque rise/fall time 0...100\%

Set-point origin for torque control

| FC06 Set-point origin for torque control | Selection: 0: Internal setting FC09 <br> 1: Analogue input Al1 <br> 2: Analogue input AI2 <br> 3: Analogue input Al3 <br> 4: Pulse signal input <br> 5: Reserved | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| FC07 Torque range, referred to rated motor torque | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0} \ldots \mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FC09 Internal torque reference value (\%) | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . . 3 0 0 . 0} \%$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ |

FC07: Torque range, corresponding to 0-100\% set-point signal
FC09: Internal torque set-point value

Torque boost for low frequencies (additional torque for heavy start-up condition))

|  | Selection: 0: Internal set FC17 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| FC14 Torque increase signal origin | 1: Analogue input AI1 |  |
|  | 2: Analogue input Al2 | Default setting: 0 |
|  | 3: Analogue input AI3 |  |


| FC15 Torque increase in (\%) motor rated torque | Range: $\mathbf{0 . 0} . . \mathbf{0 , 5}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{0 , 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FC16 Frequency threshold for torque BOOSTS (\%) f-max. | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . . 1 0 0 \%}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1 0} \%$ |
| FC17 Internal setting for torque BOOST value | Range: $\mathbf{0 . . 5 0 , 0 \%}$ | Default setting: $\mathbf{1 0 \%} \%$ |

FC15: 100\% of torque BOOST signal correspond to the \% of rated motor torque value, set in FC15
FC16: The threshold for torque boost

Speed limiting for inverter, working in torque control mode:

|  | Selection: 0: Set by FC23 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FC22 Speed limiting set-point origin forward | 1: Analogue input AI1 |  |
|  | 2: Analogue input AI2 | Default setting: 0 |
|  | 3: Analogue input AI3 <br> 4: Pulse signal input |  |
| FC23 Internal speed limiting value forward | Range: $0 \ldots 100 \%$ | Default setting: $10 \%$ |


| FC24 Speed limiting set-point origin reverse | Selection: 0: Set by FC25 <br> 1: Analogue input Al1 <br> 2: Analogue input Al2 <br> 3: Analogue input Al3 | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

(All values are referred to f-max -F111)
Torque limiting for inverter working in speed control mode

| FC28 Torque limiting signal source motor mode | Selection: 0: Set via FC30 <br> 1: Analogue input Al1 <br> 2: Analogue input A12 <br> 3: Analogue input AI3 <br> 4: Pulse signal input <br> 5: Reserved | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

(All referred on motor rated torque)

|  | Selection: 0: Set via FC35 <br> 1: Analogue input AI1 <br> 2: Analogue input AI2 <br> 3: Analogue input AI3 <br> 4: Pulse signal input <br> 5: Reserved | Default setting: 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

(All referred on motor rated torque)

## Torque / Current limit for field wakening area

| FC 48 Activation of secondary limiting | Selection: 0: Limiting fixed <br> 1: Depending on frequency threshold | Default setting: 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FC49 Sekundary torque/current limit (\%) | Range: 50... 200 \% | Default setting: 120\% |
| FC50 Start transition frequency ( Hz ) | Range: $1.0 \mathrm{~Hz} . . . \mathrm{FC} 51$ | Default setting: 15 Hz |
| FC51 End transition frequency ( Hz ) | Range: FC50...F111 Hz | Default setting: $\mathbf{3 0 ~ H z}$ |

In V/Hz mode: To limit motor current in the field wakening area
In SLV mode: To limit torque in the field wakening area


## 19) EP66 Diagnostic tools

Analogue/Digital input status monitoring

| F330 | Digit input | The logical status of digital I/O channels is shown in |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Digital output | 8+3 graphical blocs (dark=ON) |
| Analogue input |  |  |
| Analogue output | The value of the analogue inputs is displayed from |  |
|  |  | 0...4096 |
|  | Analogue outputs are displayed from $0 \ldots 100 \%$ |  |

Digital/Analogue output status stimulation

| F335 Relays output | Using keys $\square$ and $\square$ can be switched ON/OFF |
| :---: | :---: |
| F336 D01 |  |
| F337 DO2 |  |
| F338 A01 | Using keys $\square$ and $\square$ it is possible to set the analogue outputs in the range from 0..... 4096 |
| F339 AO2 |  |

Operating parameter inquiry - parameter groupe Hxx

| H000 | Frequency setpoint (STOP) / output frequency (RUN) |
| :--- | :--- |
| H001 | Speed setpoint (STOP) / actual speed (RUN) |
| H002 | Motor current |
| H003 | Motor voltage |
| H004 | DC-Link voltage |
| H005 | PID controller feed-back |
| H006 | Heatsink temperature |
| H007 | Counter |
| H008 | Calculated speed |
| H009 | PID controller setpoint |
| H012 | Output power |
| H013 | Torque |
| H014 | Torque setpoint |
| H017 | Step number with autocycling fixed frequencies |
| H018 | Frequency pulse input |
| H019 | Feed-back (Hz) |
| H020 | Feed-back (r/min) |
| H021 | Monitoring Al1 |
| H022 | Monitoring Al2 |
| H025 | Power on hours |
| H026 | Operating hours |
| H027 | Srequency pulse input (Hz) |
| H028 |  |
| H030 | Secondary setpoint (Hz) |
| H |  |

## 20) Options

## Options build inside the inverter:

Attention!! BLU does not take any responsibility in case of unprofessional modification of the inverter, or use of inappropriate optional components

## EMC Options:

EMC class C3 is standard for all EM30 inverters. For use in residential area, a C 1 filter kit is available.
The filter is designed for inverter mounted directly on the motor or close to the motor, maximum cable lenght 1

## meter

The additional filter kit fits inside the inverter.


Following EMV components have been approved and certified for EMC class C1:

| Framesize | C1 Filter kit | Motor cable: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J1 |  |  |
| J2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Attention!! All additional filter components (input/output) must be approved by BLU Drives. Mounting must be done by professional people.

In case of not professional installation or use of improper components, BLU Drives cannot guarantee for the proper filter class, and will not assume any responsibility for damage on the inverter or on other components of the system. Warranty will become void in this case.

## NOTES

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BLU S.r.I.
Via dell'Artigianato, 3730030 VIGONOVO (VE)
Ph. +39 0499800318 Fax. +30 0499800319
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Email: info@bludrive.it Web :www.bludrive.it

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