# 700 $\frac{720}{720}$ Model <br> <br> AC DRIVE <br> <br> AC DRIVE User Manual 

## Sensorless current/flux vector control



Version No. 2.20 (LS700)
Version No. 1.0 (LS720)

## Summary differences between LS700/LS720

The ac drive has been set to LS700 model or LS720 model at ex-factory; please see the summary description of relevant difference below:
(0) LS700 with an external PID function (LS720 without this function)

| Page No. for <br> description of relevant <br> parameters | Summary descriptions |
| :---: | :---: |
| P4-7 | Multifunctional PID applied to set the flow process |
| P5-29, P5-30 | Description of external PID parameters (F115~F123) |

© LS720 with an second group of Speed PI control (LS700 without this function)

| Page No. for <br> descrittion of relevant <br> parameters | Summary descriptions |
| :---: | :---: |
| P4-8 | 2 groups of speed PI control applied to set the flow process |
| P5-31 | Description of parameters for the second group of speed PI <br> control (F115~F118) |

() LS720 special machine setup (LS700 without this function)

| Page No. for description of relevant parameters | Summary descriptions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P5-32 $\sim$ P5-34 |  | F119:DC brake initiating frequency for shutdown |
|  |  | F120:DC brake B.B. (Base Block) time for shutdown |
|  |  | F121:Setting the time unit for acceleration \& deceleration |
|  |  | F122:Start frequency |
|  |  | F123:Selecting the source for analog control of torque current |

This manual is attached a summary difference of parameter setup relevant to LS720 while this model is designed for the special machine industry; when mentioned the 700 Series or LS700 Series in the manual; it means that LS720 series is included; a separate description for introduction will be provided in case they have different contents.

## Preface

More and more applications of ac drive are commercially used nowadays as automated process operation becomes popular. Based on our professional commitments by focusing on "provision of modern technologies and promotion of industrial upgrades", we attach this manual to our high performance ac drive. This manual contains detailed instructions on installation (including operation, maintenance, inspection, and repair), peripheral wirings, specifications, and parameter setup process, and gives you complete description of types and technical operation of the product.

This manual details the types of product and thereof technology \& operation in full with the content gone from the easy to the difficult; meanwhile, to help you complete the installation setup in a systematic and efficient way, a summary process flowchart is given in the "Test run" section for you to skip over otherwise complicated setup procedures while saving your time in working out the proper installation.

> Thank you for having our LS700 Series current flux vector ac drive (Sensorless), one that has been incorporated the advanced IGBT Module mute design with decades of our expertise accommodated for industrial application. We sincerely hope that our discreetly manufactured current flux vector ac drive can yield the optimal economic benefits for you when applied to your production facilities.

[^0]
## STATEMENT OF SAFETY

Peruse this manual before installation, wiring, operation, maintenance, inspection, and repair, and follow the appropriate instructions. For any doubts, please consult with us, or local dealers.

To prevent any personal injury or property loss due to unexpected accident, please strictly comply with the warning, caution, and danger marks and the prompts following those marks.

Please put this manual at a place where handy access is allowed for the operators to refer to.



CAUTION

WARNING


INHIBIT

CAUTION


To warn that any act of omission to the instructions following this mark may cause personal injury and property loss.

To warn that any act of omission or violation against the instructions following this mark may cause personal injury and property loss.

This product has been treated with strict QC and provided with reinforced packing materials prior to its ex-factory to ensure free of any unexpected impact or damage during the shipment.

Operators referred in this manual include: qualified technicians of service and installation, those who are familiar with technologies involved, and well-disciplined operating employees.


When both LS700 and LS720 are to take the built-in V/F and vector control, etc. control modes (P5-23) to control the current vector (F92=2), it is necessary to set up the rated capacity for ac drive and motor first, and then execute the inspection \& testing for the electric auto parameters (F92=-1 or 0); after successfully setting the parameters, set F92 to 2 that enables an immediate current vector control; and when enabling the V/F or voltage vector control (F92=1 or 3) is desired, it is necessary to set up the rated capacity for ac drive and motor first; please refer to P4-6 for flow process of relevant parameters.

Each unit of ac drive has been set the basic parametric values before its ex-factory, unless otherwise necessary; please do not change thereof internally set parameter values. Please confirm first the safe allowable range to the motor or the mechanical system before operation or in case that the output frequency must be set to exceed 60 Hz .

Only qualified technician is allowed to operate this ac drive. The qualified technician to this purpose is referred to one who is familiar with the internal construction, installation procedure, operating method, and service steps of the ac drive; and who also knows how to practice safety measures to prevent any occurrence of hazard and/or accident.

Before installing the ac drive, please check the environment of the installation site to see if it is suitable for the installation. If yes, firmly secure the ac drive onto a level cement or metal plate wall and properly shielded it from impact by foreign objects during its application that may damage the ac drive.

When installing multiple ac drives in the same control panel is desired, additional mounting of cooling fans is a must to ensure that the incoming air temperature of these ac drives will not rise too high to affect thereof operation.

Check if all the wires connected to each terminal block are firmly secured, and all grounding terminals on ac drive and motor are properly earthed.

Before operating, always verify if the voltage of power supply complies with the rated voltage of the ac drive; and check for correct wiring to any brake controller or brake resistance, if provided.

Since the VDC of the main circuit inside the ac drive is as high as up to 565 VDC ( 400 V Class)/283 VDC (200V Class), therefore, never use your hands to direct touch any internal circuits of the ac drive to avoid electric shock. Also, do not remove the protection lid when the circuits are energized. Before performing any service or inspection job, make sure to disconnect the power supply first, wait until the "CHARGE" indicator goes off, and then use a multi-meter to verify there is no VDC between the $\oplus P$ and $\Theta \mathrm{N}$ terminals.

Terminals inside the ac drive may still carry dangerous voltage even the ac drive stops; so never use hands to touch the terminal block of the ac drive directly. To perform any wiring inspection and service routines, always wait for five minutes or longer after the power supply is turned off and after the "CHARGE" indicator goes off.

If the use of ac drive is not desired for an extended period of time, be sure to disconnect the power supply to the ac drive, and well prepare the dustproof and moisture-proof measures to avoid unnecessary replacement of parts when using the ac drive is desired in future.

When the ac drive is going to shut down for an extended period of time, please perform the charging/discharging work for the capacitor once every two months; that is, turn on the power supply for one minute, and then turn off the power supply and wait for the "CHARGE" indicating lamp to go out, re-turn on the power supply, repeatedly perform this cyclic action for more than 10 times in order to prolong the life of ac drive.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LS700 / LS720 Related difference master list ..... 1
Preface ..... 2
Descriptions of safety, marks and cautions ..... 3
I. Installation

- Receiving ..... 1-1
- Precautions with regards to installation site ..... 1-2
- Content of nameplate ..... 1-3
- Parts identification ..... 1-4
- High horsepower control box layout ..... 1-4
- Removing the AC drive lid ..... 1-5
- Mounting direction and space ..... 1-7
- Functions and maintenance of cooling fan ..... 1-8
II. Wiring
- Schematic View of Peripheral Configuration ..... 2-1
- Mounting the brake control circuits. ..... 2-3
- Main circuit terminal block ..... 2-4
- Wiring Method ..... 2-5
- 1-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram(100-120V) ..... 2-5
- 1-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram(200-240V). ..... 2-6
- 3-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram -1 ..... 2-7
- 3-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram -2 ..... 2-8
- Cautionary points ..... 2-9
- Wire gauge cross-reference table for main circuit and control circuit ..... 2-10
- Location of control terminal block ..... 2-12
- Wiring connection of control circuit terminals ..... 2-15
- Cautions for wiring the control circuit. ..... 2-15
- Analog input terminals (Ai1, Ai2, AVG) ..... 2-15
- Digital input terminals (Di1~Di8, COM) ..... 2-15
- Do output (Do, DCM) ..... 2-15
- Function description of control circuit terminals ..... 2-16
- Wiring diagram of control circuit terminal. ..... 2-17
- Main circuit constitution diagram. ..... 2-19


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

III. Digital operation panel

- Panel details ..... 3-1
- Function description of keys ..... 3-2
- Parameter setup mode ..... 3-3
- Control mode ..... 3-4
- Status check menus of digital input terminals ..... 3-5
IV. Test run
- Test run operation ..... 4-1
- Pre-start confirmation ..... 4-1
- Test run ..... 4-1
- Operation checklist ..... 4-1
- Auto tuning ..... 4-2
- Prerequisites for Auto-tuning ..... 4-2
- Parameter auto-tuning ..... 4-2
- Auto tuning flowchart ..... 4-3
- Basic parameters setup ..... 4-4
- Fast operation control mode ..... 4-5
- Fast operation control mode ..... 4-5
- Three kind of control model choice hypothesis flow ..... 4-6
- Multifunctional PID setup ..... 4-7
- LS720 special application parameter hypothesis ..... 4-8
V. Description of parameter functions
- Display setup of operation panel ..... 5-1
- Operation control parameters ..... 5-2
- Speed limit ..... 5-5
- Multi-stage speed frequency command setup ..... 5-6
- Acceleration/deceleration time ..... 5-7
- Analog input (Ai) ..... 5-8
- Analog output (AO) ..... 5-11
- Digital input (Di) ..... 5-12
- Digital output (DO) ..... 5-15
- Jumping frequency ..... 5-16


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Motor Protection setup ..... 5-16
- Magnetic flux setup ..... 5-19
- AC drive parameters ..... 5-21
- Motor nameplate. ..... 5-22
- Control mode ..... 5-23
- Motor electric parameters. ..... 5-24
- Vector estimation ..... 5-25
- Vector speed controller NO. 1 ..... 5-26
- Failure record ..... 5-28
- External PID (LS700 special-purpose) ..... 5-29
- Vector speed controller NO. 2 (LS720 special-purpose) ..... 5-31
- Special machinery hypothesis (LS720 special-purpose) ..... 5-32
- Retrieval parameters ..... 5-34
VI. Protection and troubleshooting- Diagnosis of failure6-1
- Most frequently used troubleshooting ..... 6-3
VII. Maintenance, inspection \& testing ..... 7-1
VIII. Selection of brake unit ..... 8-1
Selection of brake resistance ..... 8-3
IX. Appendix
A : Standard specifications. ..... 9-1
- B : EX-factory set values ..... 10-1
- C : Summary of parameter settings ..... 11-1
- D : Summary of Err codes and diagnostic descriptions ..... 12-1
- E : Dimensional drawings of mechanism ..... 13-1


## IInstallation

- Receiving ..... 1-1
- Precautions with regard to installation site ..... 1-2
- Content of nameplate ..... 1-3
- Parts identification ..... 1-4
- High horsepower control box layout ..... 1-4
- Removing the AC drive lid ..... 1-5
- Mounting direction and space ..... 1-7
- Functions and maintenance of cooling fan ..... 1-8


## Receiving

## First-time Use

Thank you for Purchasing our 700 Model AC DRIVE. To protect your right and interests, please confirm the following receiving inspection Prior to the installation and use of ac drive.

Are the descriptions and specifications of the received product the same as your order?
Please check if the contents in the nameplate side-attached to the product are in line with the purchased specifications.

## Any breakage?

Check the appearance for any damage to the product, such as ingression of water, damaged package or dents on the machine during transportation.

## Are there any loosened lids/screws?

Use a screwdriver to confirm their tightness if necessary.


WARNING

Upon receiving Series 700 ac drive, please check it for correct voltage, specifications, and capacity. Any mistake in the voltage class may lead to a burnt-out of the drive, and personal injury or fire hazard in serious case.

## Precautions with regard to installation site

## Installation Site

$\theta$
INHIBIT

Please keep the ac drive away from the places where the following substances or situations may be easily encountered:

- Inflammable materials, e.g., wood;
- Dust, metal powder, and oil stain;
- Radioactive substance, and EMI;
- Corrosive gases, liquids, water leakage, and high humidity;
- Vibration when installed on a machine vulnerable to vibration;
- Where exposed to direct sunshine, or at an ambient temperature lower than $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher than $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; and
- High attitude of 1000 m or higher above sea level.


WARNING

Avoid installing or placing the ac drive in any of the foregoing locations for such adverse circumstances may leave the ac drive open to failure, damage, deterioration, or even fire accident.

## Temperature \& Humidity

| Installation type | Ambient <br> temperature | Ambient Humidity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closed Wall Mounting | $-10 \sim+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Below 95\% RH <br> (non-condensation) |
| In-Panel Mounting | $-10 \sim+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Below 95\% RH <br> (non-condensation) |
| Storage Temperate | $-20 \sim+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Below 95\% RH <br> (non-condensation) |

* The above mentioned temperature and humidity are provided as reference only for your environmental assessment of installation.


## I -Installation-

## Content of nameplate

Found on one side of the ac drive, the nameplate contains model, specification, protection class and other information as described below.

| Model No. $\rightarrow$ | MODEL : LS700-24K0-XXXX (VER 2.20) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Input Spec. $\longrightarrow$ | INPUT : AC 3Ph 200~240V 50/60Hz |
| Output Spec. $\longrightarrow$ | OUTPUT : AC 3Ph $0 \sim 240 \mathrm{~V} 6.6 \mathrm{KVA}$ 16.0 A cont 24.0 A int 4.0 KW 5 Hp |

Frequency output $\longrightarrow$ Freq. Range : $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Protection Class $\rightarrow$ PANEL. : IP20 NEMA 1
Manufacturing Series No. $\rightarrow \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{NO}$ :

## Description of Model on the Nameplate of the Drive: (MODEL)



## - Model No., specifications and power of ac drive

| Model No. <br> specifications | Power | HP | Model No. <br> specifications | Power | HP | Model No. <br> specifications | Power | HP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 K 2 | 0.25 KW | 0.3 HP | 011 | 11 KW | 15 HP | 075 | 75 KW | 100 HP |
| 0 K 4 | 0.4 KW | 0.5 HP | 015 | 15 KW | 20 HP | 090 | 90 KW | 125 HP |
| 0 K 7 | 0.75 KW | 1 HP | 018 | 18.5 KW | 25 HP | 110 | 110 KW | 150 HP |
| 1 K 5 | 1.5 KW | 2 HP | 022 | 22 KW | 30 HP | 132 | 132 KW | 175 HP |
| 2 K 2 | 2.2 KW | 3 HP | 030 | 30 KW | 40 HP | 160 | 160 KW | 215 HP |
| 4 K 0 | 4.0 KW | 5 HP | 037 | 37 KW | 50 HP | 185 | 185 KW | 250 HP |
| 5 K 5 | 5.5 KW | 7.5 HP | 045 | 45 KW | 60 HP | 220 | 220 KW | 300 HP |
| 7 K 5 | 7.5 KW | 10 HP | 055 | 55 KW | 75 HP |  |  |  |

## Parts identification

(1) Terminal Block Lid
(2) Specification Nameplate
(3) AC Drive Base
(4) Setscrew Hole
(5) Keyboard Panel
(6) AC Drive Lid
(7) Heat Sink Location
(8) Heat Sink Vent


## High horsepower control box layout



## I -Installation-

## Removing the AC drive lid

$0.5 \mathrm{HP} \sim 5.0 \mathrm{HP}$


Step 1: Have one thumb slightly push the locking buckle.


Step 2: Push to lift the lid and remove the terminal lid.


Step 3: To remove the lid for service, have both thumbs press LH \& RH locking buckles to unbuckle the lid.


### 7.5HP~30HP



Step 1: Take and hold the PULL UP and push the panel up.

## 40HP~300HP



Step 1: Unscrew to remove four screws first.



Step 2: Remove the panel.


Step 2: Unscrew to remove four screws first.

Step 3: Finish the removal of panel.

## I -Installation-

## Mounting direction and space

To maintain a good cooling air circulation, the ac drive must be secured in vertical position with sufficient clearance left to its surroundings, abutted components and baffles. Whereas cooling fans are mounted at the base of the ac drive, sufficient space shall be maintained to facilitate the air ventilation.

## Cautionary points for installations:

(1) For application at an ambient temperature of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher, install the ac drive at a well ventilated place or enhance the cooling device for external environment.
(2) Instant generation of high temperature may take place if an additional brake resistor is equipped to the ac drive; please select carefully the installation site for the brake resistor, or mount additional fans to help heat dissipation.
(3) Installation site should be well ventilated and kept far away from inflammables.
(4) Determine the minimum clearance between the body of the ac drive and the wall according to the model of the ac drive and the number of horsepower.


CAUTION

After turning off the power supply, wait five minutes or longer for the complete discharge of the internal capacitor before opening the lid.


Minimum In-panel Installation Clearance (Refer to Chart and Table)

| Direction and safe <br> distance | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Below2.2kw | Above $\geqq 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $\mathbf{4 . 0 k w} \sim \mathbf{1 1 k w}$ | Above $\geqq 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 5 k w} \sim \mathbf{2 2 k w}$ | Above $\geqq 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0 k w} \sim \mathbf{3 7 k w}$ | Above $\geqq 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $\mathbf{4 5 k w} \sim \mathbf{7 5 k w}$ | Above $\geqq 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $\mathbf{9 0 k w} \sim \mathbf{2 2 0 k w}$ | Above $\geqq 400 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 400 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 250 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Above $\geqq 250 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Functions and maintenance of cooling fan

- There is a cooling fan mounted inside the ac drive and will be triggered its running when temperature of ac drive reaches up to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ after operation. A temperature rise to reach $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ due to a heavy \& full load or a too-high environment temperature will trip an over temperature protection (Err17).
- Regular cleaning and maintenance is necessary to ensure the heat sink function of cooling fan when mounted at a place with worse environmental conditions, such as power, dust, oil sludge and cotton fibers, etc.
- Schematic View of Peripheral Configuration ..... 2-1
- Mounting the brake control circuits ..... 2-3
- Main circuit terminal block ..... 2-4
- Wiring Method ..... 2-5
- Cautionary points ..... 2-9
- Wire gauge cross-reference table for main circuit and control circuit ..... 2-10
- Location of control terminal block ..... 2-12
- Wiring connection of control circuit terminals ..... 2-15
- Do output (Do, DCM) ..... 2-15
- Function description of control circuit terminals ..... 2-16
- Wiring diagram of control circuit terminal ..... 2-17
- Main circuit constitution diagram ..... 2-19


## Schematic view of peripheral configuration

## 3-phase 200V/400V Series

System wiring diagram for model avobe 15 HP (including)
(For peripheral machines, please select them according to the need)


## 3-phase 200V/400V Series

System wiring diagram for model above 20HP (including)
(For peripheral machines, please select them according to the need)


## Mounting the brake control circuits

## Mounting the brake resistor for overheating protection

To mount the brake resistor (Model No.: LSDR, please see P8-3) onto ac drive for overheating protection.

## $0.4 \mathrm{KW} \sim 11 \mathrm{KW}$ Ac Drive(200V class $/ 400 \mathrm{~V}$ class)



## 15KW~260KW Ac Drive (200V class/400V class)



Main circuit terminal block
$0.25 \mathrm{KW} \sim 2 \mathrm{KW}(\mathrm{LS} 700 \mathrm{M})$


- $15 \mathrm{KW} \sim 22 \mathrm{KW}$ (200V Series)
$15 \mathrm{KW} \sim 30 \mathrm{KW}$ (400V Series)


DC reactor(Optional)

- $30 \mathrm{KW} \sim 55 \mathrm{KW}$ (200V Series)
$37 \mathrm{KW} \sim 75 \mathrm{KW}(400 \mathrm{~V}$ Series)


Grounding terminal is located at left lower corner of terminal block

- $0.4 \mathrm{KW} \sim 11 \mathrm{KW}(200 \mathrm{~V} / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ Series $)$


Brake resistor(Optional)

- $15 \mathrm{KW} \sim 22 \mathrm{KW}$ (200V Series with BRAKE) $15 \mathrm{KW} \sim 30 \mathrm{KW}$ (400V Series with BRAKE)

Brake resistor(Optional)
-30KW~55KW(200V Series with BRAKE) $37 \mathrm{KW} \sim 75 \mathrm{KW}$ (400V Series with BRAKE)


Synopsis of new-old notes on main-circuit terminal blocks

| Old terminal <br> note | New terminal <br> note | Descriptions |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| R/L1, S/L2, <br> T/L3 | R/L1, S/L2, <br> T/L3 | Power supply input terminal (single/three phases) |
| U, V, W | $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ | AC motor actuator output, connecting the 3-phase <br> induction motor |
| P, P1 | $\oplus 1, \oplus 2$ | Power correction DC reactor connecting terminal; <br> remove the short-circuit tab for installation. |
| P, B | B1/ $\oplus 1, \mathrm{~B} 2$ | Brake resistance connecting terminal; please <br> purchase the optional item according to the <br> selection table. |
| P, N | $\oplus 1, \Theta$ | Brake unit connecting terminal (LSBR Series) |
| $\perp$ | $\perp$ | Grounding terminal, please follow the 200 V <br> series thirdt-tpe grounding and 400V ssries <br> particular grounding from Electrical Code to <br> ground the terminal. |

## Wiring Method

## Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram（100－120V）

Single－phase input voltage 115V－（LS700M－10K2－SX ，LS700M－10K4－ SX ，LS700M－10K7－SX）



CAUTION
（1）Single－phase input voltage 115 V ，has not attached brakes the electric circuit．
（2）Every ac drive and motor casing must be well grounded to protect from being struck by lightning and electric－shocked to the human body．
（3）Please wire the 1－phase input voltage 115 V to L1 and L3 positions，do not wire it to L2 position．

|  | Type specifications LS700M－1ロロロ－SX | 0K2 | 0K4 | 0K7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applicable motor capacity（KW） | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.75 |
|  | Applicable max．motor horsepower（HP） | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 |
|  | Output capacity（KVA） | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
|  | Continuously rated current（A） | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
|  | Rated output frequency | $0.01 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ |  |  |
|  | Overload capacity | rated current $150 \%$ ，one minute |  |  |
|  | MAX．Output voltage | 2－fold single－phase input voltage |  |  |
|  | Input voltage／frequency | Single－phase 100V $120 \mathrm{Vac} \cdot 50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ |  |  |
|  | Allowable voltage fluctuating rate | Voltage：$\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |
|  | Allowable frequency fluctuating rate | Frequency：$\pm 8 \%$ |  |  |
|  | Input current（A） | 6 | 9 | 17 |

## 1-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram (200-240V)

1-phase input voltage 230 V - (LS700M-20K2-S , LS700M-20K4-S , LS700M-20K7-S , LS700M-21K5-S)

(1) Single-phase input voltage 230 V , has not attached brakes the electric circuit.
(2) Each frequency ac drive and motor casing must be properly grounded to prevent lightning and electric shock.
CAUTION
(3) Please wire the 1-phase input voltage 115 V to L1 and L2 positions, do not wire it to L3 position.

| Type specifications LS700M-2 $\square \square \square$-S |  | 0K2 | 0K4 | 0K7 | 1K5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applicable motor capacity (KW) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.75 | 1.5 |
|  | Applicable max. motor horsepower (HP) | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Output capacity (KVA) | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
|  | Continuously rated current (A) | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 7.0 |
|  | OutpRated output frequency | $0.01 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Overload capability | rated current $150 \%$, one minute |  |  |  |
|  | MAX. Output voltage | 3 -phase corresponding input voltage |  |  |  |
|  | Input voltage/frequency | 1-phase $200 \mathrm{~V} \sim 240 \mathrm{Vac} \cdot 50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Allowable voltage fluctuating rate | Voltage: $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  | Allowable frequency fluctuating rate | Frequency: $\pm 8 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  | Input current (A) | 4.9 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 15.7 |

3-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram -1
(LS700-20K4, LS700-20K7, LS700-21K5, LS700-22K2,
LS700-24K0, LS700-25K5, LS700-27K5, LS700-2011)
(LS700-40K7, LS700-41K5, LS700-42K2, LS700-44K0,
LS700-45K5, LS700-47K5, LS700-4011)



CAUTION
(1) Units in 3-phase 200 V and 400 V series with a horsepower up to 15 HP are fitted a brake circuit. Please see P8-1 for selecting the correct resistance and the watt number.
(2) Every ac drive and motor casing must be well grounded to protect from being struck by lightning and electric-shocked to the human body.

## 3-phase power supply terminal block

( $0.4 \mathrm{KW} / 0.5 \mathrm{HP} \sim 11 \mathrm{KW} / 15 \mathrm{HP}$ )


| Symbols | Descriptions |
| :--- | :--- |
| R.S.T | Connected to 3-phase <br> power supply input |
| B1.B2 | Can be connected to brake <br> resistor; circuit has been <br> embedded, additional <br> mounting of brake unit is <br> unnecessary. |
| U.V.W | To be connected to 3-phase <br> motor output terminals |
| $\bigoplus$ or $\perp$ | Grounding terminal |

3-Phase Main Circuit Wiring Diagram -2
(LS700-2015, LS700-2018, LS700-2022, LS700-2030, LS700-2037,
LS700-2045, LS700-2055, LS700-2075, LS700-2090, LS700-2110)
(LS700-4015, LS700-4018, LS700-4022, LS700-4030, LS700-4037,
LS700-4045, LS700-4055, LS700-4075, LS700-4090, LS700-4110,
LS700-4132, LS700-4160, LS700-4185, LS700-4220)


CAUTION
(1) No brake circuit is provided for 3-phase Series 200 V and 400 V of 20 HP or greater. User shall refer to P. 8-1 for selecting correct resistance and wattage of brake unit.
(2) The brake circuit of $20 \mathrm{HP} \sim 100 \mathrm{HP}$ can be customized and fabricated inside the ac drive.(option)
(3) Each ac drive must be properly grounded to prevent electric shock.

3-phase power supply terminal block (Please see P2-4 for detailed descriptions)


| Symbols | Descriptions |
| :---: | :--- |
| R. S. T | Connecting the AC 3-phase <br> power supply input. |
| $\oplus_{1} . \Theta$ | $\Theta_{1}, \Theta$ terminals can be <br> connected to external brake <br> unit, but direct connection <br> to brake resistor is not <br> acceptable. |
| $\oplus_{1} . \oplus_{2}$ | For connecting DC reactor |
| B2. B1 | Can be connected to brake <br> resistor, additional mounting <br> of brake unit is not necessary <br> for embedded circuit |
| $\Theta$ or $\perp$ | Grounding terminal |
| U. V. W | Output to connect 3-phase <br> motor terminals |

## Cautionary points

(1) Wiring of the main circuit

1. Make sure that the connections of power supply for input terminals R.S.T, and output terminals U.V. W (to be connected to the motor) are correct; any wrong connection will lead to a serious damage of the ac drive.
2. Never connect any power factor capacitor, or LC, RC noise filters to the output side of the ac drive.
3. Keep the wirings of main circuit to the ac drive far away from signal cable of the control systems (e.g., PLC, electronic signal system) to avoid interference.
4. Please firmly fasten the screws on main circuit terminals to avoid any production of sparkling due to vibration-loosened screws.
5. The specifications for the distance between the power supply input and output in ac drive are described in the table below.

|  | standard wiring length | Limit of wiring length |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Distance from power supply system <br> $\rightarrow$ to power supply side of ac drive | Within 2~30 meters | Within 30~300 meters |
| Output side of ac drive $\rightarrow$ Junction <br> side of AC electric machinery | Within 2~25 meters | Within 25~200meters |
| Remedy action to a too-long wiring <br> problem |  <br> output reactors is recommended. | Additional mounting of input <br> \& output reactors is a must. |



WARNING

If the power line is too long, a parasitic capacitance will be produced from the electric machinery and power lines to the ground (lower potential side) that lead to a generation of high-voltage surge to destroy the voltage-withstanding insulation of ac drive and motor.

## (2) Ground wires

1. For the purpose of safety and reducing the noise, please apply the third grounding type $\Theta$ to 200 V series and special grounding type $\Theta$ to 400 V series. (grounding impedance below $10 \Omega$ ) ${ }^{\circ}$
2. Avoid sharing the grounding electrodes and ground wires with other power facilities including the welding machine and dynamo-machines. Keep the ground wire away from the power cable of large capacity equipment as far as possible.
(3) Circuit breaker for wiring the main circuit-Electromagnetic contactor

To protect the circuit, a NFB, or an additional electromagnetic contactor must be mounted between the AC power supply of main circuit and the LS700 input terminals R.S.T. at the power supply side.

## * Use of electric leakage circuit breaker :

1. When an exclusive leakage breaker switch for the ac drive is used, please select to set an induced current of 30 mA or greater for each ac drive.
2. If a general leakage breaker switch is used, please select to set an induced current of 200 mA or greater and a time duration of more than 0.1 s for each ac drive.

## (4) Surge absorber

Any windings for the peripheral devices of ac drive, e.g., electromagnetic contactor, relay, solenoid valve, etc., must be connected in parallel with the surge absorber to prevent the noise interference. Please refer to the table below for selecting the surge absorber:

| Voltage | Where needed | Specifications of surge absorber |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 200 V | Windings of large capacity <br> other than relay | $\mathrm{AC} 250 \mathrm{~V} 0.5 \mathrm{f} 200 \Omega$ |
|  | Control relay | $\mathrm{AC} 250 \mathrm{~V} 0.1 \mathrm{ff} 100 \Omega$ |
| 400 V | Ditto | $\mathrm{AC} 500 \mathrm{~V} 0.5 \mathrm{f} 220 \Omega$ |

## Wire gauge cross-reference table for main circuit and control circuit



CAUTION


WARNING
(o) Before wiring, please confirm that the voltage of power supply conforms to the rated input voltage of the ac drive.
(O) Please follow the regulations set forth in Electric Codes to select the specifications of terminal screws and the size of wire diameter and firmly fasten them.
© Wiring the input terminals ( $1 \varnothing$ for L1, L2, $3 \varnothing$ for R.S.T) of power supply side will not cause any phase sequence problem, but wiring the $u, v, w$ terminals at output side may encounter a phase sequence problem and affect the rotational direction of motor; just switch any two of the three wires to fix the problem.
© The wiring operation for the ac drive must be done only after the power supply is cut off for operation safety.Please mount a no-fuse MCCB (Molded Case Breaker) at the power supply input side to turn on/off the power supply and protect the input end of the ac drive.
(O) Properly connect the ground wire to avoid possible electric shock or fire disaster.

## II -Wiring-

The rated current of no-fuse MCCB switch shall be ranging $2 \sim 4$ times of ac drive's rated current.

Table (I) $200 \mathrm{~V} \sim 240 \mathrm{~V}$

| Specifications <br> Descriptions | 20K2 | 20K4 | 20K7 | 21K5 | 22K2 | 24K0 | 25K5 | 27K5 | 2011 | 2015 | 2018 | 2022 | 2030 | 2037 | 2045 | 2055 | 2075 | 2090 | 2110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacity KW/HP | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.2 \\ & 1 \\ & 0.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & j \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.75 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 4.0 \\ \vdots \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5.5 \\ & 7 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 1 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 1 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.5 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 1 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 1 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 1 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 1 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 55 \\ & 1 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 75 \\ 1 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 90 \\ 125 \\ 125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 110 \\ 1 \\ 150 \end{array}$ |
| 3-phase MCCB rated current(A) | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 700 |
| Power line wire gauge ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | 2.0 |  |  |  |  | 3.5 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 14 | 30 |  |  | 50 | 60 | 80 |  | 0 |  | 50 |
| Main circuit screws | M4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | M5 |  | M6 | M8 |  |  | M10 |  | M12 |  |  |  |
| Wire gauge for control loop ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \sim 1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table (II) 380V~460V

| Specifications <br> Descriptions | 40K7 | 41K5 | 42K2 | 44K0 | 45K5 | 47K5 | 4011 | 4015 | 4018 | 4022 | 4030 | 4037 | 4045 | 4055 | 4075 | 4090 | 4110 | 4132 | 4160 | 4185 | 4220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacity KW/HP | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 0.75 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 1 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 1 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 1 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 18.5 \\ \hline \\ 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ / \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 30 \\ 1 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 37 \\ 1 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 45 \\ \hline \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 1 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 75 \\ l \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \\ 1 \\ 125 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 110 \\ 1 \\ 150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 132 \\ 1 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 160 \\ 1 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 185 \\ 1 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 220 \\ 1 \\ 300 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| 3-phase MCCB rated current(A) | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 600 | 800 |
| Power line wire gauge ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) |  | 2.0 |  |  | 3.5 |  | . 5 |  | . 0 | 14 | 22 | 38 | 8 | 50 | 60 |  |  | 00 |  |  | 20 |
| Main circuit screws | M4 |  |  |  |  |  | M5 |  | M6 |  |  | M8 |  |  | M10 |  | M12 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Wire gauge for } \\ \text { control loop }\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \sim 1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Location of control terminal block

## LS700M Control board (Motherboard)


※ Please see P2-16 for the function description of the jumpers (J1, J3, J4), and P2-14 $\sim$ P2-18 for the function description of the control terminal block.

## LS700 Control panel (Motherboard)

(TER1)
Communication jack to digital control panel (note)
(J3)Analog Ail Switch over the analog input voltage or current

※ Please see P2-16 for the function description of the jumpers (J1, J3, J4), and P2-14 ~ P2-18 for the function description of the control terminal block.

## - LS700M Specification of communication connector to the digital operation panel.



1. LS700M exclusive communication connector as shown in the left picture.

- LS700 Specification of communication connector for digital operation panel


2. RJ45: A short connector as shown in the left photo shall be used instead of the general-purpose communication connector available in the market.

## - Control terminal block

LS700M control terminals - Wiring addresses and sequence are shown follows :


LS700 control terminals - wiring addresses and sequence are shown follows :

| Dil | Di3 | Di5 | Di7 | DCM | Do | Ail | Ao | E | Tc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Di2 | Di4 | Di6 | Di8 | COM | Ai2 | $+10 \mathrm{~V}$ | AVG | Ta | Tb |

※ Please use slender type "-" or " + "(\#101 screwdriver) screwdriver to unscrew the terminal screws on the terminal block, then route the wire from the wiring opening below the terminal block to connect respective terminal and firmly fasten the terminal screws. (Please refer to P2-15 for cautionary points when wiring the terminal block is desired)

## Wiring connection of control circuit terminals

## Cautions for wiring the control circuit



Shielded \& meshed wire shall be applied and grounded to connect the control circuit and terminal block. Improper wiring will cause serious interference, make operation abnormal and result in accident, personal injury and property loss.
WARNING
$\checkmark$ For safety concerns, select suitable specifications of wire gages for wiring connection in accordance with the Electric Code.
$\checkmark$ For overseas customers, please follow the national regulations relevant to power wiring connection locally.
$\nabla$ Control circuit wiring: Wire to connect the control circuit wirings after separating the main circuit wiring from other power cable electricity wires; if interlacing the wiring connection is necessary, please make it in a cross connection of 90 degrees.
$\checkmark$ Communication cables for all I/O control signals or remote digital operation editor must be separated from power cables of large current (power supply, motor, brake) as far as possible, and shall never be configured with these power cables in the same cable tray.
$\checkmark$ As long as the indicating lamp of digital operation panel is on never attempt to connect or remove any cable.

## Analog input terminals (Ai1, Ai2, AVG)

$\nabla$ Connecting to a weak analog signal is easily interfered by external noise, therefore, the wiring length for connection shall not be too long (less than 20 m is recommended), and a shielding wire shall be used. Moreover, the peripheral meshed wires to the shield wires shall be well grounded; for a bigger induced noise, connection to AVG terminal can access a better effect.When connecting the external analog signal output is desired, an error action may taken place due to the interference
 produced from the analog signal output and the AC motor actuator; when encountered such a situation, connecting the external analog output side to a capacitor and a ferrite core can inhibit the noise. Such a connection is shown in the right figure:

## Digital input terminals (Di1~Di8, COM)

$\square$ Multifunctional input terminals are characterized as dry contact that cannot be input any signal carrying voltage; when inputting signal to contacts for control, in order to prevent the occurrence of bad contact, contacts with high reliability in contacting the weak signal shall be used.

## Do output (Do, DCM)

When enabling the control relay is desired, a surge absorber or a flywheel diode shall be connected in parallel to both ends of exciting coil while attention shall be made to the correctness of polarity for connection.

## Functional description of control circuit terminals

* The following summary chart describes the standard setting at ex-factory for each control terminal.

| Terminal <br> mark |  | Designated function | Descriptions |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## II -Wiring-

## Wiring diagram of control circuit terminal

## LS700M control circuit wiring diagram



| symbols | descriptions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AVG 文 | Signal grounding end | Grounding end 0 V of signal $\mathrm{DC}+10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{COM} \downarrow$ |  | Grounding end 0 V of signal $\mathrm{DC}+12 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| (1) | Grounding pin of control box body is connected to E. |  |
| E | Grounding pin of motor or shielded wire network wire. |  |
| Atr or $\underline{1}$ | Grounding pin of control box body is connected to E and $\uparrow$ for turn on. |  |

## LS700 Control circuit wiring diagram



## II -Wiring-

## Main circuit constitution diagram

| 200V Series Models: $(\mathrm{LS} 700-20 \mathrm{~K} 4 \sim$ LS $700-2011)$ | 400 V Series Models: (LS700-40K7~LS700-4011) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Models: LS700-2015~LS700-2110, LS700-4015~LS700-4220 |  |
|  |  |
| Models: LS700-2015~LS700-2055, LS700-4015~LS700-4075 (With Brake Chopper) |  |
|  |  |

## III Digital Operation panel

- Panel details ..... 3-1
- Function description of keys ..... 3-2
- Parameter setup mode ..... 3-3
- Control mode ..... 3-4
- Status check menus of digital input terminals . ..... 3-5


## III -Digital Operation Panel-

## Panel details



Operation Command Keys: Forward Revolution, Reversal Revolution, Stop/Reset; and Status Indicator

## Functions of digital operation panel

The operation panel is able to perform the functions of running, shutdown, and frequency setup, monitoring the running status, parameter setup and failure display, etc.

## Prompt \& cyclic display functions during operation

A press of $>$ key from the digital operation panel during operation is able to display the functions in the following order: Frequency command $\rightarrow$ Output frequency $\rightarrow$ Output current $\rightarrow$ Output voltage.


## Function description of Keys

| Classific | Keys | Summary descriptions of functions |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## III -Digital Operation Panel-

## Parameter setup mode

This mode is for changing the set values of internal parameters. Please use the Increment, decrement, and shift Keys to change the parameter settings, and press the ENTER/DATE key to save the changed data in DSP (interior EEPROM) automatically and exit the setup mode. For more details of parameters, please see the "Summary of parameter setting" in the Appendix C.

Flow process of parameter setup mode


## -Digital Operation Panel- III

## Control mode

The flowchart of control mode for the digital operation panel is given below. This mode is to control the operation and display the frequency commands, output frequency, output current, output voltage, failure content, failure records, etc. For details of parameters, please see Appendix C. "Summary of Parameter Settings".

## Flowchart of control mode for digital operation panel



Note 1 : If the speed signal source is not under F4 (Frequency command source) $=0$ :digital operation panel mode, then the digital speed command will be ineffective.

## III－Digital Operation Panel－

## Status check menus of digital input terminals

## Accessible from F0＝13 ：Din（display the status of the input values of the digital terminal）

## －To check the display of digital input status，it can only be available

 when the ac drive is running．| ExampleNo． | Digital total value | Di8 | Di7 | Di6 | Di5 | Di4 | Di3 | Di2 | Dil | Digital terminals <br> Digital bit value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | Indicating value When enabled |
| 1 | 0 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 2 | 42 | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | X | X | 32 | X | 8 | X | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 87 | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | X | 64 | X | 16 | X | 4 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 4 | 176 | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | 128 | X | 32 | 16 | X | X | X | X |  |
| 5 | 199 | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | 128 | 64 | X | X | X | 4 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 216 | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | 128 | 64 | X | 16 | 8 | X | X | X |  |
| 7 | 222 | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | 128 | 64 | X | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | X |  |
| 8 | 255 | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | Indicating value When enabled |
|  |  | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |  |

## Digital total value is to check if Di1～Di8 digital terminal blocks

 operate normally．Example 1 ：Digital total value is 0 ，terminals Di1～Di8 $\rightarrow$ are all OFF 。
Example 2 ：Digital total value is 42，terminals Di2，Di4，Di6 $\rightarrow$ are ON state ${ }^{\circ}$
Example 3 ：Digital total value is 87，terminals Di1，Di2，Di3，Di5，Di7 $\rightarrow$ are ON state 。
Example 8 ：Digital total value is 255 ，terminals Dil $\sim$ Di8 $\rightarrow$ are all ON 。
＊Take Example 2 for the calculation：Digital bit value of Di2 is $\underline{2}$ ， digital bit value of Di4 is $\underline{8}$ and digital bit value of Di6 is $\underline{32}$ ，therefore， the indication of digital total value is $2+8+32=42$ ．

## IV Test run

- Test run operation ................. 4-1
- Auto tuning ............................ 4-2
- Auto tuning flowchart ........... 4-3
- Basic parameters setup ......... 4-4
- Fast operation control mode . 4-5


## Test run operation

## \#Pre-start confirmation:

© After the completion of wirings and before supplying the power for test run, please go through the following checkups:

1. Check if wirings are correct. 「input terminals R.S.T shall be wired to power supply while output terminals U.V.W shall be connected to 3-phase induction motor $\lrcorner$. Phase reversal at input/output terminals is not allowed.
2. Look around the interior and all the wiring terminal blocks inside the ac drive to see if there are any wire chips of leads; make sure to remove them thoroughly.
3. Check if terminals and screws, etc. components are firmly and tightly fastened.
4. Check if there is short-circuit or grounding among the terminals.
5. Check if the voltage of the input power supply is the same as the rated voltage of the ac drive. $\quad 200 \mathrm{~V}$ class : Single/3-phase AC200~240V 50/60HZ 400 V class : 3-phase AC $380 \sim 480 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$

## \#Test run:

(o) $\mathrm{F} 92=1$, the $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ voltage control mode. was set to the ac drive at ex-factory; however, selecting a control mode according to F 92 is available as well; please see P.5-20 for details. F3 $=0$ is to enable the digital operation panel as the means for operation control while F4 $=1$, the frequency command source, is to enable a control over the Variable Resistor (V. R.) from the operation panel. Before supplying power to perform the test run, please rotate the V. R. knob counterclockwise all the way to the bottom, and then turn on the power supply. Please perform the test run according to the following steps:

1. Turn on the power.
2. Verify the indicated status is " $F \times x . \times \times$ ".
3. Enter into the operation control mode (Depress FWD to enter into the operation control for forward rotation).
4. Input the speed command (rotate slowly the potentiometer knob in operation panel clockwise and perform the test run within 10 Hz )
5. Depress STOP key to slow down and stop motor.

## \#Operation checklist :

() Check if motor runs in correct direction of rotation.(Interchange any two of the phase lines to change the motor's direction of rotation.)
© Check if motor runs smoothly.
© Check if motor vibrates abnormally.
() Check if acceleration and deceleration are smooth.
(O) Check if output load current is normal.(Press the $\downarrow$ key to access parameter $\mathrm{F} 0=2$ : output current, or right-shift cyclic key to monitor the output load currents.)


## Auto tuning

## \#Prerequisites for Auto-tuning

(O) If $\mathrm{F} 92=2$ : sensorless flux vector, or 3: sensorless voltage vector control is selected as the control mode, auto tuning must be performed prior to the drive operation.
© Before executing the auto tuning function of parameters, it is necessary to establish the following parameters in accordance with the capacity data specified in the nameplate of motor: F87 : rated frequency, F88 : rated voltage(rms), F89 : rated current(rms), F90 : horse power rating (HP), F91 : number of poles of motor, etc.

* Note: Set up the parameters to go with actual motor capacity.
(o) Please select F3 (operation control source) $=\underline{0}$ : operation by digital operation panel when performing the auto tuning.
Caution: Dynamic parameter tuning: After executing the FWD command for motor to run at 40 HZ for about one minute, then the detection of motor parameter at no-load or heavy-load is available

When performing the auto tuning, the motor must be disengaged from the machine and a confirmation that there will be no danger at all even the motor is running shall be made.

## \# Parameter auto-tuning

- Parameter tuning (F92) - 1 :Auto tuning of static electric parameters: This function is designed for those machinery equipments coupled with heavy duty that fails the detection of dynamic parameters; however, it shall be used in association with the setup of parameter F97 (motor's no-load current \%) so that the motor's electric parameter group (F93~F96) can be detected in full while the accuracy in this regard is lower than the 0 : Electric parameter Auto tuning.
- Parameter tuning (F92) -0: Electric parameter auto tuning: To execute an automatic tuning for static and dynamic parameters.
- When performing the auto-tuning for electric parameters, the ac drive will continue to perform the functions of static parameters auto-tuning or static $\boldsymbol{\&}$ dynamic parameters auto-tuning. Thus performing is able to automatically detect the electric characteristics of motor and set up the motor's electric parameter group, and then save the parameter settings in the software. Perform the auto-tuning according to the following steps:

1. Depress "FWD" or "REV" pushbutton to pop up a display of Pr-RL indicating that ac drive starts outputting DC current to motor to perform the parameter tuning of static mode for the first stage and parameter tuning of dynamic mode in relation to the rotational operation of motor for the second stage.
2. If the auto-tuning has been successfully executed, the ac drive will automatically set up the electric characteristics of the motor to their corresponding parameters F93~F97.
3. Change the control mode (F92) to one of the two control modes: 2 : Sensorless flux vector Control.

## IV -Test Run-

## Auto-Tuning flow chart



Note 1 : Detection of electric parameters is completed.
Note 2: Set up the relevant operation control mode from F92

## -Test Run- IV

## Basic parameter setup

| $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Parameter } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |  | Descriptions | Setting range | Unit | Ex-factory setting | Page No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F3 |  | Operation control source | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 | P5-2 |
| 0 : Digital operation panel |  |  | input terminal |  |  |  |
| F4 |  | Frequency command source | $0 \sim 8$ |  | 1 | P5-2 |
| ```0 : Digital operation panel (main speed) 1: Operation panel Ai (V.R) 2: Ail``` |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3: A i 2 & 6: \\ \text { 4: Ai1+Ai2 } & 7: \\ \text { 5: Ai1, Ai2 / MAX } & 8: \end{array}$ | 6: Ail, Ai2 / MIN <br> 7: PID (LS720 retention) |  | celeration |
| F5 |  | Enabling the DC brake mode | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 | P5-3 |
| 0 : Started from zero speed 1: DC brake rerun |  |  |  |  | n + DC bra | run |
| F8 |  | Stop mode | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 1 | P5-4 |
| 0: Free run stopping 1: Dyna |  |  | 2: Dynamic + DC brake |  |  |  |
| F11 |  | Restriction of rotational direction | $0 \sim 3$ |  | 1 | P5-5 |
| 0: Forward and reversal rotation 2: Reversal rotation only <br> 1: Forward rotation only 3: Backward rotation available for negative bias |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F12 |  | Lower limit of frequency( $※ \mathrm{~F} 12 \leqq \mathrm{~F} 13)$ | $0.00 \sim 60.00$ | Hz | 0.00 | P5-5 |
| F13 |  | Upper limit of frequency( $\%$ F12 $\geqq$ F13 $)$ | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 60.0 (Note) | P5-5 |
| F31 |  | Main speed (inching) acceleration time | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 | P5-7 |
| F32 |  | Main speed (inching) deceleration time | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 | P5-7 |
| F60 |  | Di1, Di2 setup | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 | P5-12 |
| Di1(FWD/STOP), Di2(REV/STOP) 2:3-wire shutdown:Di3(FWD/REV), Di2(Stop), Di1(Running), <br> Di1(RUN/STOP), Di2(FWD/REV) disable F61 setup automatically at the same time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F73 |  | Stall-Protection setup | $0 \sim 31$ |  | 7 | P5-16 |
| bit4: AVR Voltage-regulating function bit3: Protection function F77 bit2:Protection function F76 <br> bit1: Protection function F75 bit0: Protection function F74  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F74 |  | Stall voltage setup for deceleration | $1.00 \sim 1.25$ | 1.414*F85 | 1.20 | P5-17 |
| F75 |  | Stall current setup for acceleration | $0.50 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 170.0 | P5-18 |
| F76 |  | Stall current setup for operation | $0.50 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 160.0 | P5-18 |
| F77 |  | Current level for electronic thermal relay | $1.01 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.50 | P5-18 |
| F78 |  | Acting time for electronic thermal relay | $0.1 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 60.0 | P5-18 |
| If $\int\left(\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~A}\right.$ (pu) -1$) \mathrm{dt} \geq\left(\mathrm{I}^{*}\right.$ oL $\left.{ }^{2}-1\right) \times$ Tol Will lead to an overload and overtime |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | F84 | PWM carry frequency | $2000 \sim 16000$ | Hz | 5000 | P5-21 |
|  | F85 | RST input voltage (rms) | $150 \sim 480$ | V | N (Note) | P5-21 |
|  | ※ Note: Make different F85 setup according to the actually input voltage. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | F86 | Vdc indicating value gain (read only) | $50 \sim 300$ | folds | 140 | P5-21 |
|  | F87 | Rated frequency (Hz) | $40.00 \sim 150.00$ | Hz | N (Note 1) | P5-22 |
|  | F88 | Rated voltage (rms) | $150 \sim 480$ | V | N (Note 1) | P5-22 |
|  | F89 | Rated current (rms) | $0.5 \sim 600.0$ | A | N (Note 1) | P5-22 |
|  | F90 | Horse power rated | $0.20 \sim 300.00$ | Hp | N (Note 1) | P5-22 |
|  | F91 | Number of poles | $2 \sim 16$ | Poles | N (Note 1) | P5-22 |
|  | ※ Note: Set up F87 ~ F91 according to the actual capacity of motor. |  |  |  |  |  |
| F9 | 92 | Control mode setup | $-1 \sim 3$ |  | 1 | P5-23 |
| -1 : Auto-tuning of static electric parameters $\quad 1: \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ voltage control 0 : Auto-tuning of electric parameters(standard Mode) 2: Senso |  |  |  | 3: Sensor-less voltage vector control less flux/vector control |  |  |

## IV -Test Run-

## Fast operation control mode

## \# Fast operation control mode

(O) There are several operation control methods applicable to the ac drive for the startup operation. You can use the following operation methods to simply and quickly start the ac drive.
(O) There are two primary operation control parameters to start the operation of ac drive: one is the F3: Operation Control Source and the other one is F4: Frequency command source. Please see the table below for description of operation.

| Parameter function | Description of operation procedures | Ex-factory setting | Page No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F3: Operation Control source |  |  |  |
| 0 : Digital operation panel |  | 0 | P5-2 |
|  | * Please pay attention to the motor's direction of rotation when performing the test run.* |  | P5-2 |
| 1 : Digital input terminal | Terminal Di1 /ON $\rightarrow$ FWD(indicator ON ) Run $\rightarrow$ $\mathrm{OFF} /$ stop. |  | P5-2 |
| F4 : Frequency command source |  |  |  |
| 0 : Digital operation panel | Depress the $\boldsymbol{A}$ key under running state to enter into the frequency-changing mode. | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { P5-2 } \\ 2 \\ \text { P5-3 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 : Operation panel Ai input(V.R) | To perform the speed control from the potentiometer (V.R.) in operation panel. |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2: \text { Ail input } \\ & (+10 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~mA}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | To perform the speed control by inputting $0 \sim+10 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ to analogy terminal Ail. |  |  |
| $3: \begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ai}_{(+10 \mathrm{~V})} \text { input } \end{gathered}$ | To perform the speed control by inputting $0 \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}$ to analogy terminal Ai2. |  |  |
| 4: Ai1+Ai2 | To perform the speed control by making an addition operation of two analog signals from Ail and Ai2 analog terminals at the same time. |  |  |
| 5 : Ai1, Ai2/MAX | To take the maximum value from two sets of analog signals, Ail and Ai2, to perform operation control. |  |  |
| 6:Ail, Ai2/MIN | To take the minimum value from two sets of analog signals, Ail and Ai2, to perform operation control. |  |  |
| $7 \text { : PID }$ | To execute the external analog signals for PID feedback control. |  |  |
| 8: Digital terminals for speed increase or decrease keys | To perform speed increase and decrease control by inputting signals to digital input terminals. |  |  |

## -Test Run- IV

## \#Three kind of control model choice hypothesis flow

LS700 provides three kind of control model F92 $=1: \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ voltage control, 2: sensorless flux/vector control, 3: sensor-less voltage vector control. The user may act according to own application demand, uses several manipulators to make the control model choice hypothesis.

- When inverter in leaving the plant, has established is the V/F control model, before the test run, invites according to next table flow hypothesis control model and the motor related parameter.



## IV -Test Run-

## \#Multifunctional PID setup

- A PID control technology to apply the advanced digital coding technology by combining, tuning and consisting of three aspects of P (Proportion), I (Integration) and D (differential).
- When PID control module is in use ; generally, both acceleration \& deceleration times of F31 and F32 are set less than 2.0 seconds.



## \#LS720 special application parameter hypothesis

LS720 has 2 group of speed PI controller to provide control model F92 = 2: sensorless flux/vector control operation. The user may act according to own application demand to make the hypothesis. (Di establishes 11: Sends can 2nd group of speed PI controller this population of parameters be LS720 special-purpose, LS700 does not have this function)

| Set up the following <br> parameters prior to operation: |
| :---: |
| AC Drive Parameters |
| F84 : PWM carry frequency |
| F85 : RST input voltage |
| Motor nameplate |
| F87 : Rated frequency (Hz) |
| F88 : Rated voltage (V) |
| F89: Rated current (A) |
| F90 : Horse power (HP) |
| F91 : Number of poles (P) |



Set the F92 control mode to
2 : Sensorless/flux vector control

F100 : Flux-estimated bandwidth, F101: Speed-estimated bandwidth, F102 : Slip-offset gain

| Digital Di input (F61~F66) <br> Set any one group to $11:$ to enable the second group of speed PI controller. <br> For example : F66(Di8) $=11:$ to enable the second group of speed PI controller. <br> Di8 OFF perform the first group of speed PI <br> controller (F105 $\sim$ F108) |
| :--- |
| Di8 - ON perform the second group of speed PI |
| controller (F115~F118) |

## V Description of parameter functions

- Display setup of operation panel. ..... 5-1
- Operation control parameters ..... 5-2
- Speed limit ..... 5-5
- Multi-stage speed frequency command setup ..... 5-6
- Acceleration/deceleration time ..... 5-7
- Analog input (Ai) ..... 5-8
- Analog output (AO) ..... 5-11
- Digital input (Di) ..... 5-12
- Digital output (DO) ..... 5-15
- Jumping frequency ..... 5-16
- Motor Protection setup ..... 5-16
- Magnetic flux setup ..... 5-19
- AC drive parameters ..... 5-21
- Motor nameplate ..... 5-22
- Control mode ..... 5-23
- Motor electric parameters ..... 5-24
- Vector estimation. ..... 5-25
- Vector speed controller No. 1 ..... 5-26
- Failure record ..... 5-28
- External PID (LS700 special-purpose) ..... 5-29
- Vector speed controller No. 2 (LS720 special-purpose) ..... 5-31
- Special machinery hypothesis (LS720 special-purpose) ..... 5-32
- Retrieval parameters ..... 5-34


## -Description of parameter functions-

## Display setup of operation panel

$R$ : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F0 | Select the variables to be <br> displayed in operation panel | $0 \sim 16$ |  | 1 |

※ Operation panel has been equipped with 7 -staged display window and LED lamps to monitor the running status data, 15 data in total, of ac drive during standby or operation.

| Set value | Function | Description of function | Related parameters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Set up frequency (F) | Set up the frequency of display.. |  |
| 1 | Output frequency (H) | Display the output frequency. |  |
| 2 | Output current (A) | Display the load of current output (U,V,W) to drive motor. |  |
| 3 | Output voltage (E) | Display the output voltage (U,V,W) (rms) |  |
| 4 | Normal voltage at D.C. side (Vdc) | Display the DC voltage of capacitor running on capacitor. |  |
| 5 | Voltage before start at D.C. side (Vdc) | The DC voltage at DC bus of capacitor before startup. |  |
| 6 | Compensation frequency of output power supply (HZ) | Monitor the compensated value of output frequency. |  |
| 7 | Speed estimation (rpm) | Monitor the predicted speed under sensor-less flux/vector control. | F92 $=2$ |
| 8 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Digital operation panel } \\ \text { Ai (\%) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | F4=1 |
| 9 | Ail (\%) | - Monitor the noise voltage generated from the wiring as well and use this voltage to set up the bias voltage to avoid | F4 $=2$ |
| 10 | Ai2 (\%) | unnecessary noise interference. | F4 $=3$ |
| 11 | Torque current command (A) | Data of torque current command in vector control mode |  |
| 12 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { PID(\%) } \\ \text { (LS720 Reserved ) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Display the PID-controlled output value in \%. |  |
| 13 | Input status value at digital terminals | Able to monitor the control of digital input terminals and access a real-time numerical display of status during the standby and running modes (please see P3-5 for status monitoring) | F61~F66 |
| 14 | Software version | To display the version number of software. |  |
| 15~16 | Reserved | Reserved |  |


| $\bigcirc$ | F1 | Unit of speed display | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- This parameter is to set up the display of output unit for running speed of ac drive in frequency (HZ)or revolutions per minutes (rpm) and show the display in the selected F0- function to select a status to be displayed in operation panel.
$\square$ 0: Frequency (HZ)
$\square 1$ : Revolutions per minute (rpm)

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F2 | Display of filter time | $0 \sim 15$ |  | 6 |

- This function is able to filter out the variation of the low-bit display values so as to read the data of displayed status.
- Please do not set a long time to this parameter for it will affect the response speed in displaying the data.


## Operation control parameters

| $\times$ | F3 | Operation control source | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

※ Operation control command must be given first before starting the ac drive
※ Operation control command must be given first before starting the ac drive to initiate its operation. By then, you may select the operation control source from either digital operation panel or digital input terminals.
$\square 0$ : Digital operation panel-Digital operation panel shall control the ac drive's start of operation, forward rotation, reverse rotation and stop operation.
$\square 1$ : Digital input terminals - Digital input terminals (F60) shall control the ac drive's start of operation, forward rotation, reverse rotation and stop operation.

| $\times$ | F4 | Frequency command source | $0 \sim 8$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- This parameter is the Frequency command source for the drive motor of ac drive. The following nine options of speed command sources are available for selection in accordance with the configured requirements of control system.
- The sequence of priority for Frequency command source is: Inching $>\underline{\text { Di enables Ail }}$ $>$ Speed of designated stage $>$ F4 Frequency command source.
0 : Digital operation panel (master speed) - To be set and controlled by the increase and decrease keys in digital operation panel.
$\square 1$ : Operation panel Ai input (V.R) - To be controlled by the DC $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ signal from potentiometer (V.R.) in operation panel.
$\square \underline{2}$ : Ail input ( $+\mathbf{1 0 V} / \mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{m A}$ ) - To be controlled by the input analog voltage signal DC $0 \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}$ (or DC $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) from analog input terminal Ail.
$\square \underline{3:} \mathbf{A i} 2$ input ( +10 V ) - To be controlled by the input analog voltage signal DC $0 \sim+10 \mathrm{~V}$ from analog input terminal Ai2.
$\square 4: \mathrm{Ai} 1+\mathrm{Ai} 2$ - To be controlled by adding the two input signal values of input analog voltage and analog voltage (or current) from both analog input terminals Ai1 and Ai2. (Setting the function of $\mathrm{F} 11: 3$, the negative bias is able to make a reversal rotation, control by addition $\&$ subtraction is available.

5: Ai1 , Ai2/MAX - To take the maximum value for operation control from two sets of analog signal input at both Ai1 and Ai2.
$\square$ 6: Ai1 , Ai2/MIN - To take the minimum value for operation control from two sets of analog signal input at both Ai1 and Ai2.
$\square$ 7: PID(\%) (LS720 Reserved) - To execute the external analog feedback signal and input it into the PID feedback control module. (Please select the source terminal of PID desired value and PID feedback value from parameter setup, i.e., the PID parameter group F115 ~ F123). (When set to enable the function of F11=3: Reversal revolution is available at negative bias, performing the negative PID\% control is available.) (LS720 does not have this function)
$\square$ 8: Digital terminal for increase/decrease - To input signal to digital input terminal for controlling the increase / decrease of master speed
※ The operating range of the analog input frequency commands and the PID frequency commands shall be $100 \%$ corresponding to the set value of upper-limit frequency; When (F87 $\times 6$ ) $\leqq$ F13 upper-limit frequency, the product of (F87 $\times 6$ ) shall be taken as the maximum base point of analog operation; and when ( $\mathrm{F} 87 \times 6$ ) $\geqq \mathrm{F} 13$ upperlimit frequency, the F13 upper-limit frequency shall be taken as the maximum base point of analog operation.

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F5 | Enabling the DC brake mode | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 |

$\square \underline{0}$ : Start from zero speed - To start to run the ac drive from zero speed to the commanded speed value.
$\square 1:$ DC-brake and start from zero speed - When received a running command signal, the ac drive will perform a DC dynamic brake first to make sure the motor is stopped its idling; and then start its running from zero speed. Please see F6 and F7 for the parameter setup of DC brake before starting the running from zero speed.
$\square \underline{2}$ : Resistance calibration + DC braking rerun - $50 \%$ of motor's rated current shall be exerted to perform a calibration inspection \& testing for 1 second to calibrate the stator resistance and rotor resistance before enabling the DC brake.
※ This resistance-calibration function is to be used by the F92 $=2$ : Sensorless flux vector control mode as a torque compensation against the temperatue rise after motor's running ; and please set the F6 braking duration to 0 second when DC braking function is not desired.

Frequency

ON/RUN : Operation command
A: DC calibrate B: Starting DC brake $\quad$ C: Stop DC brake

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F6 | Braking duration before start | $0.0 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 5.0 |

- This parameter is to set up time duration of DC dynamic braking enabled when ac drive is started, ac drive will start its running only after the entered time duration elapsed. An entry of minimum value " 0 " to the duration will disable the braking function.

| $\times$ | F7 | Braking current before start | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 30.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- This parameter is to set the percentage of the DC brake current output before the operation of the ac drive. A minimum set value, i.e., " 0 ", will deny the output brake energy, and will be regarded as a control to trigger a delay for the start of operation. F6 setting shall govern the time span of delay. (DC brake current = F89 Rated Motor current $\times$ F7 Braking current before start)

| $\times$ | F8 | Stop mode | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

To select an appropriate stop mode in accordance with the operational requirements of machine \& equipment.
$\square \underline{0}$ : Free run stop - An input of stop signal will trigger the ac drive to turn off its drive signal immediately and enable an open-circuit state between the ac drive and the motor so that motor can coast down from idling to stop.
$\square 1$ : Dynamic stop - Decelerate and stop the motor according to speed rate of the deceleration time.
$\square \underline{2}$ : Dynamic + DC brake - Slow down the speed according to the speed rate of deceleration time; action of DC braking is enabled when the output frequency is reduced to zero speed; thus the occurrence of coasting operation can be avoided after stopping the motor.

| $\times$ | F9 | Stopping \& brake current time | $0.0 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 5.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F10 | Stopping \& brake current | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 30.0 |

[^1]
## Speed limit

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F11 | Restriction of rotating direction | $0 \sim 3$ |  | 1 |

- Please use this parameter to select and restrict the rotating direction of motor when motor is restricted its rotating direction to forward or reverse direction required for the concern relevant to the operation of mechanical system.
$\square \underline{0}$ : Forward / reverse rotation available $\quad \square \underline{1: \text { Forward rotation only }}$
$\square \underline{2: \text { Reversal rotation only } \quad \square \underline{3} \text { : Reversal rotation at negative bias available }}$
- When the 3: Reversal rotation at negative bias available is selected, there are six types of analog input signal status at parameter F4: frequency command source available to set up the negative bias frequency. When the analog input signal value is working on the bandwidth of negative bias frequency, the motor is rotating in reversal direction for operation; and the motor will rotate in forward direction when the signal value is working on the positive frequency bandwidth. 【For details of analog signal shifting setup, please see each shifting parameter group (F48, F50, F53) of analog signal】
- Select 3: Reversal revolution is available at negative bias, $\mathrm{F} 4=4$ : Ai1 + Ai2 addition \& subtraction for operational control is available, and F4=7: PID\% is taken to perform negative PID\% control.


The direction of rotation set to ac drive is not necessarily the same as the motor's direction of rotation. Each motor has different polarity, so please pay attention to the danger resulted from the reverse rotation..
WARNING

| $\times$ | F12 | Lower limit of frequency | $0.00 \sim 60.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\times$ | F13 | Upper limit of frequency | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 60.0 |

- An appropriate setting of upper and lower frequency limit is able to truly protect your valuable mechanical system from damage caused by speeding or idling operation when received a wrong entry of speed command from the operator.
- When enabled the F126 Retrieve Parameter, F13- upper limit of frequency will become the parametric value according to the set value of F87- Rated frequency.
※ The operating range of the analog input frequency commands and the PID frequency commands shall be $100 \%$ corresponding to the set value to (F13) upper limit of frequency.
※The set values of frequency at upper limit and lower limit must satisfy the condition: $\mathrm{F} 13 \geqq$ F12.
※Prompt: The maximum values of F13 $\sim$ F30 are restricted by ( $6 \times$ F87) $\leqq 300.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Ex.1: (F87) $40 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 6=240.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$, then the maximum operating range of F13 $\sim$ F30 is within 240.00 Hz .
Ex.2: (F87) $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 6=360.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$, then the maximum operating range of F13 $\sim$ F30 is within 300.00 Hz .


## Multi-stage speed frequency command setup

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| terminal /stage $\rightarrow$ |  | Inching <br> command | Multi-stage <br> command 3 | Multi-stage <br> command 2 | Multi-stage <br> command 1 | Setting range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | F14 | Master | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 5.00 |
| O | F15 | Stage 1 | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 10.00 |
| O | F16 | Stage 2 | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 15.00 |
| O | F17 | Stage 3 | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 20.00 |
| O | F18 | Stage 4 | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 30.00 |
| O | F19 | Stage 5 | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 40.00 |
| O | F20 | Stage 6 | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 50.00 |
| O | F21 | Stage 7 | OFF | ON | ON | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 60.00 |
| O | F22 | Stage 8 | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F23 | Stage 9 | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F24 | Stage 10 | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F25 | Stage 11 | ON | OFF | ON | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F26 | Stage 12 | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F27 | Stage 13 | ON | ON | OFF | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F28 | Stage 14 | ON | ON | ON | OFF | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |
| O | F29 | Stage 15 | ON | ON | ON | ON | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{HZ}$ | HZ | 0.00 |

- ON and OFF shown in the table express the commands given to open or close the circuit at external terminals.
- Under the operation mode of multi-stage speed, compilation to select the stage and speed for operation ( 16 stages of speed the utmost) through the multi-functional input terminals (F61~F66) is available while the compilation shall be made in a binary system of 4-bit (please see the table above).

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | F30 | Inching speed | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | HZ | 6.00 |



WARNING

The inching operation has the top priority over any speed from the master through Stage 15 speed; it is unable to select any other speed for operation whenever the inching operation is being executed. The inching operation is a simplex command that has the preference to override any other frequency command sources for executing its operation.

## Acceleration/deceleration time

 during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )Can be set up to 3000.0 seconds for a resolution of 0.1 second and 30000 seconds for a resolution of 1 second. Please set the F121 parameter (P5-33) first for the relevant setup of resolution in second.
(O) Resolution function is exclusive for LS720, and LS700 does not have such function; the acceleration/deceleration time can be set from 0.1 second to 3000.0 seconds.

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | F31 | Acceleration time for master speed, <br> inching, stage 8 speed setting | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| O | F32 | Deceleration time for master speed, <br> inching, stage 8 speed setting | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| O | F33 | Acceleration time of stage 1,9 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F34 | Deceleration time of stage 1,9 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F35 | Acceleration time of stage 2,10 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F36 | Deceleration time of stage 2,10 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F37 | Acceleration time of stage 3,11 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F38 | Deceleration time of stage 3,11 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F39 | Acceleration time of stage 4,12 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F40 | Deceleration time of stage 4,12 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F41 | Acceleration time of stage 5,13 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F42 | Deceleration time of stage 5,13 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F43 | Acceleration time of stage 6,14 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F44 | Deceleration time of stage 6,14 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F45 | Acceleration time of stage 7,15 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F46 | Deceleration time of stage 7,15 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F47 | S curve | $0.1 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 0.0 |

- The long or short time duration set to acceleration or deceleration determines the increasing or decreasing rate of output frequency. F87 : rated frequency is the reference frequency for the acceleration or deceleration time.
- Variation of setting in S-curve can effectively lessen the load and mitigate impact phenomenon received at start and stop of ac drive.
- Function of S-curve is only applicable to F4 $=0$ : digital operation panel (master speed) and multi-stage speed commands.

A shorter acceleration/deceleration time may lead to a danger of momentary overcurrent or over-voltage while an improper time tuning will result in a threat of trip, damage against the drive or a burnt-out of electric machinery.

# -Description of parameter functions- 

## Analog input (Ai)

$R$ : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F 48 | $\mathrm{Ai}: 0 \mathrm{~V}$ input bias \% | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 0.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F 49 | $\mathrm{Ai}: 5 \mathrm{~V}$ input gain \% | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 100.00 |

- Parameters F48 and F49 are to define the Ai (V.R) value of analog signal command for knob in the operation panel. The bias ratio corresponding to the Parameter F48/0V may be applied to set up a set of negative bias to avoid noise interference at 0 V , or for the application by other control; Parameter $\mathrm{F} 49 / 5 \mathrm{~V}$ is a gain frequency with its maximum output value limited by the F13 upper-limited frequency. (Please see the following examples for six types of basic curve).

※ Please refer to Figure $1,2,3$ and see the description of parameters in the table below :

|  | Curve (1) | Curve (2) | Curve (3) | Curve (4) | Curve (5) | Curve (6) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F4 frequency command source | $1: \mathrm{Ai} /(\mathrm{V.R})$ | $1: \mathrm{Ai} /(\mathrm{V} . \mathrm{R})$ | $1: \mathrm{Ai} /(\mathrm{V} . \mathrm{R})$ | $1: \mathrm{Ai} /(\mathrm{V} . \mathrm{R})$ | $1: \mathrm{Ai} /(\mathrm{V} . \mathrm{R})$ | $1: \mathrm{Ai} /(\mathrm{V} . \mathrm{R})$ |
| F13 Upper limit of frequency | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
| F48 operation panel Ai:0V bias ration | $0.0 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $-10 \%$ |
| F49 operation panel Ai:5V gain ratio | $100 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $120 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

- Ai max. output frequency $=$ (F13) Upper limit of frequency $\times$ (F49) gain ratio
- Frequency at positive bias $=($ F13 ) Upper limit of frequency $\times$ (F48) bias ration For example: Curve (5) $=60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 10 \%=6 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Negative bias voltage $=[5 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{Ai}) \div(\mathrm{F} 48$ bias ration +F 49 gain ration $)] \times \mathrm{F} 48$ Negative bias ratio For example:Curve © ${ }^{(2)}[5 \mathrm{~V} \div(10 \%+100 \%)] \times 10 \%=0.45 \mathrm{~V}$ (positive and negative symbol shall be ignored for operation)

Operating
voltage $(\mathrm{V})=\frac{\text { The max. voltage } \times \text { The max. operating frequency }}{\text { Upper limit of frequency } \times \text { gain ratio }} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Gain } \\ \text { ration }\end{gathered}=\frac{\text { The max. voltage } \times \text { The max. operating frequency }}{\text { Upper limit of frequency } \times \text { operating voltage }}$ For example: Curve (3) $=\frac{5 \mathrm{~V} \times 60 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 120 \%}=4.16 \mathrm{~V} \quad$ For example: Curve (3) $=\frac{5 \mathrm{~V} \times 60 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 4.16 \mathrm{~V}}=120 \%$ For example: Curve (4) $=\frac{5 \mathrm{~V} \times 48 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 80 \%}=5 \mathrm{~V} \quad$ For example: Curve (4) $=\frac{5 \mathrm{~V} \times 48 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 5 \mathrm{~V}}=80 \%$

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F50 | Ai1 $: 0 \mathrm{~V}$ input bias $\%$ | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 0.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F51 | Ai1 $: 10 \mathrm{~V}$ input gain $\%$ | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 100.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F52 | Ai1 $:$ (Dead Band) | $0.00 \sim 85.00$ | $\%$ | 0.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F53 | Ai2 $: 0 \mathrm{~V}$ input bias $\%$ | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 0.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F54 | Ai2 $: 10 \mathrm{~V}$ input gain $\%$ | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 100.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F55 | Ai2 : (Dead Band) | $0.00 \sim 85.00$ | $\%$ | 0.00 |

- The functional commands of this parameter group are to define the frequency (gain frequency) corresponding to the maximum value ( 10 V or 20 mA ) of analog signal while the output value of this gain frequency is restricted by the frequency of upper limit.
- Ail and Ai2 have the same mode of operation; however, $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ is selectable to Ail with operation selected by J3 while $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ is the only option for Ai2.
- F52 ~ F55 insensitive band voltage setup can effectively keep away the noise interference at 0 V , but fail the actuator to stop operation correctly that leads to motor's swinging operation between forward and reversal rotations.


Figure 1


Figure 2

|  | Curve (1) Figure 1 | Curve (2) Figure 1 | Curve (3) Figure 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F4 frequency command source | $2:$ Ai1/10V | $2:$ Ai1/10V | $2:$ Ai1/10V |
| F11 restriction of rotating direction | $3:$ REV available at bias | $3:$ REV available at bias | $3:$ REV available at bias |
| F13 frequency of upper limit | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
| F50 0V : bias ratio | $-200 \%$ | $-100 \%$ | $-100 \%$ |
| F51 10V : gain ratio | $200 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| F52 Dead band setup | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $0 \%$ |




Figure 4


Figure 5
※ Please refer to Figure 3 and see the description of parameter along different curves in the table below :

|  | Curve (1) | Curve (2) | Curve (3) | Curve (4) | Curve (5) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F4 Frequency command source | $2:$ Ai1/10V | $2: A i 1 / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2: \mathrm{Ai1} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2: \mathrm{Ai1} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2: \mathrm{Ai1} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| F13 Upper limit of frequency | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
| F50, F53, 0V (0mA) bias ratio | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $-25 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| F51, F54, 10V(20mA) gain ratio | $200 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $10 \%$ |

※ Please refer to Figure 4,5 and see the description of parameter along different curves in the table below :

|  | Curve (6) | Curve (7) | Curve (8) | Curve (9) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F4 Frequency command source | $2:$ Ai1/10V | $2:$ Ai1/10V | $2:$ Ai1/10V | $2:$ Ai1/10V |
| F12 Frequency of lower limit | 0.0 HZ | 0.0 HZ | 20 HZ | 20 HZ |
| F13 Upper limit of frequency | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
| F50, F53, 0V(0mA) bias ratio | $100 \%$ | $125 \%$ | $33.34 \%$ | $-50 \%$ |
| F51, F54, 10V(20mA) gain ratio | $-10 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

(O) Ai1, Ai 2 max. output frequency $=(\mathrm{F} 13)$ frequency of upper limit $\times(\mathrm{F} 51$ or F 54$)$ gain ratio.
(O) Frequency at positive bias $=(\mathrm{F} 13)$ frequency of upper limit $\times(\mathrm{F} 50$ or F 53$)$ bias ratio

For example : Curve © $=60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 100 \%=60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Curve (8) $=60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 33.34 \%=20.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Negative bias voltage $=[10 \mathrm{~V} \div$ (bias ratio + gain ratio) $] \times$ bias ratio (positive and negative symbol shall be ignored for operation)
For example : Curve (3) $=[10 \mathrm{~V} \div(25 \%+100 \%)] \times 25 \%=2.00 \mathrm{~V}$
Curve © $9=[10 \mathrm{~V} \div(50 \%+100 \%)] \times 50 \%=3.33 \mathrm{~V}$

- Operating
voltage $=\frac{\text { operating frequency }}{\text { The upper limit of frequency } \times \text { gain ratio }}$
Ex. : Curve (2) , (3) $=\frac{10 \mathrm{~V} \times 60 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 100 \%}=10 \mathrm{~V}$
Ex. : Curve (1) $=\frac{10 \mathrm{~V} \times 60 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 200 \%}=5 \mathrm{~V}$
- Gain the max. voltage $\times$ the max. operating ration $=\quad$ The upper limit of frequency $\times$ operating voltage

Ex. : Curve (3) $=\frac{10 \mathrm{~V} \times 60 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 10 \mathrm{~V}}=100 \%$
Ex. : Curve (1) $=\frac{10 \mathrm{~V} \times 60 \mathrm{~Hz}}{60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 5 \mathrm{~V}}=200 \%$

## Analog output (AO)

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F56 | A out function of analog variable | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F57 | A out : 0V corresponding value | $-32767 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F58 | A out $: 10 \mathrm{~V}$ corresponding value | $-32767 \sim 32767$ |  | 4096 |

- F56 : Both AO (Analog Output) and F69 : DO (Digital Output) are the output for a same I/O interface and only one function (AO or DO) of them is allowed to be output. When both functions are enabled at the same time, AO has preceding priority; however, hardware J1 functional selection must be established synchronously (please refer to $\mathrm{P} 2-17$ for the control circuit wiring diagram).
※ When enabled the F56:AO analog output, please disable the DO output: by setting F69 $=0$ (both sets cannot be used at the same time).
- AO output F58 : the smaller the corresponding value, the higher the gain will be. Please refer to the standard ex-factory settings listed in the table below for the output functions, corresponding values and reference standard settings.
- The following 8 functions of analog output are able to monitor the analog input(Ai) signal and the status value of control output (rpm, current, voltage) from ac drive.

| (F56) function of analog variable | (F58) 10V/ corresponding value | Reference standard point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 : Disabled | 入 | $\chi$ |
| 1 : Output frequency <br> (Figure 2) | 4096 | F87 parameter set value |
| 2 : Predict rpm (Figure 2) | 4096 | F87 parameter set value |
| 3 : Frequency of power supply (Figure 2) | 4096 | F87 parameter set value |
| 4 : Output voltage (Figure 3) | $\begin{aligned} & 2200 \\ & 3800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 220.0 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { (F88 parameter set value) } \\ 380.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |


| (F56) function of <br> analog variable | (F58) 10V/ <br> corresponding <br> value | Reference <br> standard point |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $5:$ Output current <br> (Figure 4) | 8192 | F 89 parameter set value |
| 6: Torque current <br> command (Figure 4) | 8192 | F 89 parameter set value |
| $7:$ Ai (Figure 1) | 16384 | $\mathrm{Ai} \times$ (F48 and F49) |
| $8:$ Ai1 (Figure 1) | 16384 | $\mathrm{Ai1} \times$ (F50 and F51) |
| $9:$ Ai2 (Figure 1) | 16384 | $\mathrm{Ai} 2 \times(\mathrm{F} 53$ and F54) |
| $10:$ PID (LS720 Reserved) | 16384 | $100 \%$ |

Example :

Description :

$\Downarrow$

$\Downarrow$

$\Downarrow$
$\Downarrow$


Figure 1

1. In Figure 1, F56 set value is 7 for the display of input analog signal, F58 set value is 16384 , reference standard point is $100 \%$, and the highest corresponding value of AO analog signal output is DC +10 V .
2. In Figure 3, F56 set value is 4 for the display of output voltage, F58 set value is 2200, reference standard point is 220 V , and the analog output signal AO is $\mathrm{DC}+10 \mathrm{~V}$.

## -Description of parameter functions- $\mathbf{V}$

## Digital input (Di)

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F59 | Scan cycle of digital input | $1.0 \sim 200.0$ | ms | 1.0 |

This function is able to filter out the interference from the noise to the multifunction input terminals or get rid of the CUP malfunction caused by the resilience of switch, noise interference or switching ejection.
$\times$
F60 Di1, Di2 setup
$0 \sim 2$
0
This function is to set up the Di1 and Di2 terminals only and correspond to twoway operation control only, the rest of multi-functions are out of the operation range of Di1 and Di2.

## $\square \underline{0} \mathbf{: D i 1}(\mathbf{F W D} / \mathbf{S T O P}), \mathbf{D i 2}($ REV/STOP), 2-way control

F3 $($ operation control source $)=1$ (digital input terminal)
F11 (Restriction of rotating direction) $=0$ (FWD/REV available)
F60 (Dil, Di2) $=0$


Dil open : STOP, close : FWD operation Di2 open : STOP, close : REV operation COM
$\square 1$ : Di1(RUN/STOP), Di2(FWD/REV), 2-way control

F3 $($ operation control source $)=1$ (digital input terminal)
F11 (Restriction of rotating direction) $=0$ (FWD/REV available)
F60 (Dil, Di2) = 1


Dil open : STOP, close : RUN
Di2 open : FWD, close : REV COM

## $\square$ 2:3-wire stop:Di3(FWD/REV), $\operatorname{Di2}$ (STOP), $\operatorname{Di1}($ RUN ), and F61 setup is disabled automatically at the same time.

F3 $($ operation control source $)=1$ (digital input terminal)
F11 (Restriction of rotating direction) $=0$ (FWD/REV available)
F60 (Dil, Di2) $=2$

Dil Close : Running (push button one time) Di2 Open : Stop (push button one time)
Di3 Open : FWD, close : REV
COM

| $X$ | F61 | Di3 setup |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F62 | Di4 setup |
| $X$ | F63 | Di5 setup |
| $\times$ | F64 | Di6 setup |
| $X$ | F65 | Di7 setup |
| $X$ | F66 | Di8 setup |

- Multifunction input terminals can be planned to set up their particular use as desired. To apply such functions, please peruse the functional instruction for their priority control and relevant description of functions.
- No fixed sequence is specified to set up the function for these six terminals; however, the set value of function for each terminal shall not be repeated except the set value " $0:$ disabled".

| $0 \sim 13$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0 \sim 13$ | 2 |
| $0 \sim 13$ | 6 |
| $0 \sim 13$ | 7 |
| $0 \sim 13$ | 10 |
| $0 \sim 13$ | 3 |

0 : Disabled - This function is to disable the functional input terminal to avoid any malfunction caused by unknown reason.
1: Enabled at external failure - An input of external failure will trip the ac drive and stop its output.
$\square \underline{2}$ : RESET - When the ac drive tripped at failure, use this RESET command to release the failure-maintained state.

Never operate the RESET command in a constantly energized (ON) state.
INHIBIT
$\square$ 3: Free-Run stop - After inputting the functional terminal signal, the ac drive will switch off its output, and let the motor run at idling state and coast down to stop.
$\square$ 4: Master speed increase - Input the signal of frequency increase for master speed from the multifunctional terminals; for a F31 set value $\geq 20$ seconds, F31 set value will be taken to perform acceleration for master speed increase; and for a F31 set value $<20$ seconds, 20 seconds will be taken to perform the acceleration for master speed increase.
$\square$ 5: Master speed decrease - Input the signal of frequency decrease for master speed from the multifunctional terminals; for a F32 set value $\geq 20$ seconds, F32 set value will be taken to perform deceleration for master speed decrease; and for a F32 set value $<20$ seconds, 20 seconds will be taken to perform the deceleration for master speed decrease.

- These two sets of function mainly focus on the frequency of master speed as the external control can be set up through functional terminals; however, the control power of F 4 : Frequency command source must be set to 8 : digital terminal increases/decreases.

| $\square 6$ : Multi-stage rpm command 1 | Multi-stage speed commands 1,2,3 and 4 are formatted by binary system in 4-bit manner to compile 16 stages of speed for operation control. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ 7: Multi-stage rpm command 2 |  |
| $\square$ 8: Multi-stage rpm command 3 |  |
| $\square$ 9: Multi-stage rpm command 4 |  |

$\square 10$ : Inching operation - When enabled the inching command, its priority is just next to the enabling of auto operation command.
$\square 11$ : Di enables PID(LS700 special-purpose) - Once selected to enable the Di, then PID function is controlled by Di external terminals. (LS720 does not have this function)
$\square 11$ : To enable the second group of speed PI controller (LS720 exclusive)When selected Di (ON), enable the second group speed PI controller so that the speed PI is to be set up by F115~F118. (LS700 does not have such function).

## -Description of parameter functions-

$\square 12$ : Di enables Ai1 - When selected to enable Di , the frequency command source is mandatory to be Ail.
※ When using this function, Ail shall not be assigned to other functions for their application (For example: the Ail setup relevant to the F4, F116 and F117).
※ Priority sequence: Inching $>$ Di enables $\mathrm{Ail}>$ Speed of designated stage $>\mathrm{F} 4$ frequency command source.
$\square$ 13: Di-enabling vector control mode (LS720 exclusive) - Before enabling the control mode from an externally enabling vector control, 2: Sensor-less Flux Vector Control can only be enabled provided that a successful execution of $\mathrm{F} 92=0$ : Electric Parameter Detection (Pr_RL) is performed. (Please refer to P4-2).
※ This function can only be enabled to activate the vector control after the machine comes to stop; if setting to enable Di for vector control during operation, enabling this function is not available while the originally established control mode will be remained.

| Multi-stage command |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| terminals | Din <br> multi-stage <br> command 4 <br> $2^{3}=8$ | Din <br> multi-stage <br> command 3 <br> $2^{2}=4$ | Din <br> multi-stage <br> command 2 <br> $2^{1}=2$ | Din <br> multi-stage <br> $2^{0}=1$ |
| Master speed | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| Stage 1 speed | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| Stage 2 speed | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
| Stage 3 speed | OFF | OFF | ON | ON |
| Stage 4 speed | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF |
| Stage 5 speed | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| Stage 6 speed | OFF | ON | ON | OFF |
| Stage 7 speed | OFF | ON | ON | ON |
| Stage 8 speed | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| Stage 9 speed | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
| Stage 10 speed | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| Stage 11 speed | ON | OFF | ON | ON |
| Stage 12 speed | ON | ON | OFF | OFF |
| Stage 13 speed | ON | ON | OFF | ON |
| Stage 14 speed | ON | ON | ON | OFF |
| Stage 15 speed | ON | ON | ON | ON |

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F67 | Setup to activate terminal after starting or <br> abnormal to restoring the power supply | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 |

$\square 0$ : Direct startup - when set F3 (Operation control source) = 1: Digital input terminal for control, the operation control terminal (Di1 or Di2) will be normal close (ON) while the ac drive will be activated to run after inputting the power supply or restoring the power supply.
$\square$ 1: Command terminal reset and then activate - When set F3 (operation control source) $=1$ :digital input terminal for control, the operation control terminal (Dil or Di2) will be normal close (ON), while the command terminal shall be re-activated $(\mathrm{Off} \rightarrow \mathrm{ON})$, then the ac drive follow to run after inputting the power supply or restoring the power supply or when happen an abnormal after RESET action.

## Digital output (Do)

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| R | Parameter | Description | Explanation | Range | Unit | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Ex-factory } \\ & \text { setting } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F68 | Relay setup | - Multifunctional output terminal is programmable for setting control, no specific sequence is required. <br> - When enabled the F69: DO digital output, please disable the analog output AO by setting F56=0 ( both sets cannot be used at the same time ). | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 1 |
| $\times$ | F69 | DO setup <br> ※ To set up control mode, please see F56 parameter for description.(P5-11) |  |  |  | 10 |

$\square 0$ : Disabled - To disable the function of the output terminal.
$\square$ 1: Enabled at failure( $\mathbf{N C}$ ) - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive detects an occurrence of failure condition.
$\square \underline{2}$ : In operation - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive enters into standby mode or is in operation.
$\square$ 3: In zero speed - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive stops or has an output frequency of 0 .
$\square$ 4: FWD - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive is executing the FWD command and outputting a frequency $>0 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
$\square \mathbf{5}$ : REV - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive is executing the REV command and outputting a frequency $>0 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
$\square$ 6: Accelerating - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive is accelerating toward the target command.
$\square$ 7: Decelerating - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive is decelerating toward the target command.
$\square$ 8: Consistent frequency -DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive outputs a frequency consistent with the frequency set by speed commands (master speed $\sim$ speed at stage 15 ). (This function is rather unsuitable for being applied to speed command of analog signal).

9: Overload pre-alarm - Contact will be enabled an "ON (close)" state when the ac drive detects an overload output; ac drive is still continuous to run with the (F78) electronic thermal relay enabled for time counting (unloading can be processed at this moment)
※ Overload $=$ F89(motor) rated current $\times$ (F77) current level of electronic thermal relay \%
$\square 10$ : Frequency to reach - DO outputs ON (close) signal when the ac drive outputs a frequency $\geqq$ frequency to reach (F70).

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F70 | Frequency to reach | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | $H Z$ | 60.00 |

- The preset multifunctional output terminals will be maintained at ON state when output frequency $\geqq$ set value of frequency to reach, and switched to OFF state if the output frequency goes down below the frequency to reach -0.5 HZ .


## Jumping frequency



R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $\times$ | F71 | Jumping frequency | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | HZ | 0 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F72 | Jumping bandwidth | $0.00 \sim 10.00$ | HZ | 0 |

- Functions of frequency skip and skip bandwidth are applied to prevent the resonant vibration taken place to the mechanical or motor at some frequencies. It is bound to passing through this resonant area during acceleration or deceleration; however, the program will not allow the operation to stay at this area.
- An entry of 0 HZ to set up the skip bandwidth will disable the function of frequency skip.



## Motor Protection setup

| $\times$ | F73 | Stall-Protection setup | $0 \sim 31$ |  | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\square$ bit0 : protection function F74 - To enable the function for stalling voltage protection during deceleration.
$\square$ bit1 : protection function F75 - To enable the function for stalling current protection during acceleration.
bit2 : protection function F76 - To enable the function for stalling current protection during operation.

## V -Description of parameter functions-


bit4 : AVR voltage-regulating function - To enable the AVR function for output voltage (U.V.W.).
※ Digital increment table

| Set <br> values | AVR <br> $2^{4}=16$ | F77 <br> $2^{3}=8$ | F76 <br> $2^{2}=4$ | F75 <br> $2^{1}=2$ | F74 <br> $2^{0}=1$ | Set <br> values | AVR <br> $2^{4}=16$ | F77 <br> $2^{3}=8$ | F76 <br> $2^{2}=4$ | F75 <br> $2^{1}=2$ | F74 <br> $2^{0}=1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 16 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 1 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | 17 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 2 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | 18 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ |
| 3 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 19 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 4 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 20 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 5 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | 21 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 6 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | 22 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ |
| 7 | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 23 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 8 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 24 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 9 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | 25 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 10 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | 26 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ |
| 11 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 27 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 12 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 28 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 13 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | 29 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| 14 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | 30 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ |
| 15 | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 31 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |

$※ \bigcirc$ : protection function enabled, $\times$ : protection function disabled, no protection function when F 73 set value is 0 .

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F74 | Setup for stalling voltage during <br> deceleration | $1.00 \sim 1.25$ | F85 $\times 1.414$ | 1.20 (Note) |

- As a result from the inertia of motor load when the ac drive is executing the deceleration; the motor will regenerate energy into the interior of ac drive to heighten the voltage at DC bus. Therefore, the ac drive will stop decelerating (output frequency paused from decreasing) once a voltage at DC bus detected higher than the set value and resume its executing the deceleration provided that the voltage at DC bus falls below the set value.
> ※Note: Stall voltage level = F85 (220V) $\times 1.414 \times 1.20$
> (ex-factory value) $=373 \mathrm{Vdc}$

Output frequency,


# -Description of parameter functions- 

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F75 | Setup for stalling current during <br> acceleration | $0.50 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.70 |
| $\times$ | F76 | Setup for stalling current during <br> operation | $0.50 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.60 |

- When performing the acceleration or operation, the ac drive will stop accelerating (output frequency is paused from increasing) due to a too-fast acceleration or toobig motor load that leads to a quick rise of output current from ac drive to exceed the set value of stalling current level; ac drive will resume its acceleration provided that the current is lower than the set value.
- Stalling current level during acceleration $=($ F89 ) motor rated current $\times$ (F75) stalling current percentage
- Stalling current level during operation $=($ F89 $)$ motor rated current $\times$ (F76) stalling current percentage
Example : stalling current level $=4 \mathrm{~A} \times 1.70=6.8 \mathrm{~A}$


| $\times$ | F77 | Current level of electronic thermal <br> relay | $1.01 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F78 | Acting duration of electronic <br> thermal relay | $0.1 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 60.0 |

- When the rated capacity of ac drive is higher than motor's rated capacity, please input the motor's rated capacity into the parameters F87~F91 to avoid burning out the motor.
- This parameter provides a function of electronic thermal relay to protect the motor from overheating. This kind of protective characteristic has taken the protection against the low cooling ability encountered when motor is running at low speed into consideration.
- When the continuously loading current output from the ac drive exceeds the set value of (F89) motor rated current , the timer for acting duration of electronic thermal relay will be actuated.
$※ \int\left(\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{pu})-1\right) \mathrm{dt} \geq\left(\mathrm{I}^{*} \mathrm{OL}^{2}-1\right) \times$ ToL, overload is overtime.

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | F79 | Oscillation-inhibit gain | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 15.0 |

- When motor is running at a certain bandwidth that generates an oscillation of current, an adjustment of parametric set value at this moment may effectively correct this situation. The current-oscillating section of a bigger horsepower may appear in a bandwidth of lower frequency; a duly increase of set value will be helpful. A too-big setting may easily result in a generation of over-excited current, please make an appropriate adjustment.
- This parameter is an exclusive-use function for $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ control mode. (The control mode of $\mathrm{F} 92=1,3$ ).


## Magnetic flux setup

| $\times$ | F80 | Maximum output voltage (U.V.W) | $0.50 \sim 1.00$ | F88 | 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- The ac drive is able to receive an input voltage of AC $150 \mathrm{~V} \sim 240 \mathrm{~V}$ (or $380 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ 480 V ) with its maximum output voltage set up by this parameter function to go with the motor's rated voltage.
Maximum output voltage $=(\mathrm{F} 88)$ rated voltage $\times$ F80 (1.00 time) set value.
- When (F92) control mode is opted to $1:$ V/F voltage control, 3: sensorless voltage vector control, 1.0 is the most ideal value for setting the F80 maximum output voltage.
※Note - When (F92) control mode is set to 2 : sensorless flux vector control, for a field within the high-speed domain [Approximately above $110 \%$ rated rpm of an electric machinery] where necessitated a speed precision, please set the F80 maximum output voltage to within $0.90 \sim 0.95$.

| $\times$ | F81 |  <br> frequency | $0.50 \sim 2.00$ | F87 | 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- Please follow the motor's rating to set up the output voltage \& frequency of the ac drive. 【The maximum voltage \& frequency (1.00) shall take F87: rated frequency as the standard.】

Output Voltage


## -Description of parameter functions- V

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F82 | V/F curve selection | $-10 \sim 5$ |  | 0 |

- The relation of variation in terms of square decreasing, linear or square increasing between the output voltage and the output frequency is defined and established (as shown in the figure below).
- A set value 0 is for linear V/F curve to be applied to a constant torque load.
- A set value ranging $-1 \sim-10$ is for square decreasing V/F curve to be applied to fan and pump, etc.
( Not applicable to $\mathbf{F 9 2}=\mathbf{2}$ : Control Mode)
- A set value ranging $1 \sim 5$ is for square increasing V/F curve.


| O | F83 | Voltage boosting value | $0.000 \sim 0.200$ | Pu | 0.010 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- This function provides a technique to take the advantage of V/F linear curve theory to boost the output voltage corresponding to 0 HZ in an appropriate amount so that the low torque performance of the motor at low-speed range can be improved.

- Excessive boosting may lead to motor's over-current and may be more likely to actuate the functions (F75~F78) to restrict the output current. Therefore, with the " $\mathrm{F} 0=2$ : display of output current " enabled, please confirm the output current while performing the adjustment so as to tune to an optimal value.
$\bullet$ Generally, 3 HZ should be able to start the operation of motor under the $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ control mode in principle.


## -Description of parameter functions-

## Ac drive parameters

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F84 | PWM carrier frequency | $2000 \sim 16000$ | HZ | 5000 |

- This parameter is able to set up the carrier frequency output from PWM.
- The carrier frequency range of PWM output from LS720 is $1000 \sim 16000 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
- The set value of carrier frequency will affect the electromagnetic noise of the motor, the switching loss of the IGBT and the heat dissipation due to switching loss as stated in the table given below:

| Carrier frequency | Motor noise | Switching loss | Heat dissipation | Torque | Harmonic rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 KHz | High | Low | Low | High | Low |
| $\uparrow$ | $\downarrow$ |  | $\mathcal{q}$ | $\underset{\text { Low }}{\uparrow}$ | $\underset{\text { High }}{\downarrow}$ |
| 16 KHZ |  |  | High |  | High |


| $\times$ | F85 | RST input voltage (rms) | $150 \sim 480$ | V | 220 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- This parameter defines the standard input voltage from the mains power supply to the ac drive while the ac drive computes all working levels and protection levels relevant to voltage in accordance with this parameter.
Low voltage level ( $200 \mathrm{Vac} / 400 \mathrm{Vac}$ ) $=190 \mathrm{Vdc} / 380 \mathrm{Vdc}$ (level is constant to the hardware) Over voltage level $(200 \mathrm{Vac} / 400 \mathrm{Vac})=410 \mathrm{Vdc} / 820 \mathrm{Vdc}$ (level is constant to the hardware)
Brake level $=360 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 3 \%$ for AC 200 V series, $720 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 3 \%$ for AC 400 V series, Brake level is constant to the hardware.

| $\times$ | F86 | Vdc gain(read only) | $50 \sim 300$ | Pu | 140 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- This parameter is to tune the gain of DC-BUS at both ends of capacitor while the result will be displayed ( $\mathrm{F} 0=4: \mathrm{Vdc}$ ) and taken as one of the important parameters for internal control operation.


## Motor nameplate

$R$ : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F87 | Rated frequency (Hz) | $20.00 \sim 150.00$ | HZ | $\mathrm{N}($ Note 1) |
| $\times$ | F88 | Rated voltage (rms) | $150 \sim 480$ | V | $\mathrm{N}($ Note 1, <br> Note 2 $)$ |
| $\times$ | F89 | Rated current (rms) | $0.5 \sim 600.0$ | A | $\mathrm{~N}($ Note 1) |

- F87 ~ F91 are the parametric group for the rated values in motor's nameplate; that is, their set values must be entered according to the rated values in the motor's nameplate, and the ac drive will perform the functions of operational control, motor's overload protection, etc.
(Note 2 : F88 : motor's rated voltage must $\geq \mathrm{F} 85 \div 1.5$ )
- Motor parameters must be given for the application of vector control mode. Correct setting of parameters can obtain a better speed response curve and torque characteristic curve of motor.
- When applying an ac drive of high capacity to operate a motor of low capacity, the set value of F89 must satisfy the condition: F89>rated current of ac drive $\div 6$.
- The range of F89 from Minimum to Maximum is [Rated current of ac drive $\times$ (0.16~1.3)]

| $\times$ | F90 | Horse power | $0.20 \sim 300.0$ | HP | N(Note 1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- Motor's output rated power. Please set the motor's output rated power according to the number of horsepower.
Example : 1.5KW/0.75KW $=2.0 \mathrm{HP}$

| $\times$ | F91 | Number of poles | $2 \sim 16$ | Pole | N(Note 1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- Enter the motor's number of pole as the set value.
- The motor's speed can be indicated correctly when performing the V/F control.
- When performing the vector control, the ac drive will take the set value of this parameter as the standard to undertake the calculation of speed vector control.
※ Note 1: The setup of F87 ~ F91 may vary with actual motor capacity.


## Control mode

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F92 | Control mode setup | $-1 \sim 3$ |  | 1 |

$\square-1$ : Static electric parameter auto-tuning - This function is to be used for some machinery equipment that has been coupled with a heavy-duty yet cannot be performed the dynamic parameter detection; however, the F97 value (motor's noload current \%) must be accurately set; thus the motor's electric parameter group (F93~F96) can be fully detected with an accuracy lower than the 0 : Auto-tuning Electric parameter detection.
0 0: Electric parameter auto-tuning - This function is to be enabled to perform the automatic tuning function for static and dynamic parameters that can measure the electric characteristics of motor automatically and enter the motor's parameters into the electric parameter group F93 ~ F97.
( Dynamic parameter tuning: When motor is performed a FWD revolution command to run at a frequency above 40 HZ for one minute approximately, the inspection \& testing of parameters at no-load or at a current below the motor's rated current for the coupled machine can be performed. )

## ※ Note: Display Pr RL(Detecting function)

$\square 1:$ V/F voltage control - The ac drive outputs SVPWM waveform to motor.
$\square 2$ : Sensor-less flux vector control - It is a current-type sensor-less vector controller to use the current command and feedback current error for making a torque current compensation; the torque characteristic at low-speed area will be better than the voltage-type control and have a smaller rpm slip.
$\square 3$ : Sensor-less voltage vector control - It is a voltage-type sensor-less controller to apply the voltage command and feedback current signal to predict the magnetic flux of stator and slip for frequency compensation.
※The parameters F87~F91 of motor's nameplate to execute F92 = 0: electric parameter Auto-tuning ( $\mathrm{Pr}_{-} \mathrm{RL}$ ) must be firstly set if the control mode is set to $\underline{\mathbf{2} \text { : }}$ sensor-less flux/vector control ; after its successful execution, follow to set the 2: sensor-less flux/vector control. (Please see P4-2).
Prompt : The application of 2 : sensor-less flux/vector control mode must fall within the high-speed [approximately $\mathbf{1 1 0 \%}$ of the motor's rated rpm] domain where the speed precision is essential. After the completion of electric parameter detection, please set up the following parameter groups:
$1 . \mathrm{F80}=0.90 \sim 0.95$
$2.584=\mathbf{2 K} \sim \mathbf{8 K}$ [carrier frequency]
$3 . F 88=$ Motor rated voltage $\times(110 \% \sim 120 \%)$

## Motor electric parameters

R : Parameter changeable
during operation (○)

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F93 | Stator resistance | $500 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q17 | 10000 |
| $\times$ | F94 | Rotor resistance | $500 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q17 | 8000 |
| $\times$ | F95 | Stator inductance | $3250 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q12 | 9000 |
| $\times$ | F96 | Mutual inductance | $3250 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q12 | 8750 |
| $\times$ | F97 | No-load current(\%) | $12.50 \sim 99.00$ | $0.01 \%$ | 40.00 |
| $\times$ | F98 | Voltage •resistance adjustment | $0 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |
| $\times$ | F99 | Current •resistance adjustment | $0 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |

※The motor's electric parameters in this parameter group can be detected by auto-tuning detection function set to $F 92$ control mode - 0: auto-tuning detection functions for electric parameters.
If the auto-tuning fails, please manually enter the parameters F93, F94, F95, F96 and F97. Please obtain the set values of five parameters from the motor manufacturer - Rs: stator impedance, Rr: rotor impedance, Ls: stator inductance, Lm: mutual inductance, no-load current and then compute the parameters of F93, F94, F95, F96 and F97 according to the rated values of motor.

## Example:

Motor manufacturer provides the data of parameters as follows:
$\mathrm{Rs}=0.3 \Omega \quad \mathrm{Rr}=0.303 \Omega$
$\mathrm{Ls}=\mathrm{Lr}=0.0477 \mathrm{H} \mathrm{Lm}=0.0456 \mathrm{H}$
Motor rated values: $220 \mathrm{~V}, 14 \mathrm{~A}$, 60 Hz , no-load current : 4.2A
Computation is as right :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V_{\text {base }}=220 \sqrt{2} / \sqrt{3}=179.63(\mathrm{volt}) \\
& I_{\text {base }}=14 \sqrt{2}=19.8(\mathrm{~A}) \\
& \omega_{\text {base }}=2 \pi 60=377(\mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}) \\
& R_{\text {base }}=V_{\text {base }} / I_{\text {base }}=9.07(\Omega) \\
& L_{\text {base }}=R_{\text {base }} / \omega_{\text {base }}=0.02406(\mathrm{H})
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bar{R}_{s}=\frac{R_{s}}{R_{\text {base }}} * 2^{\wedge} 17=0.0331^{*} 2^{\wedge} 17=4338 \ldots \tag{F93}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bar{R}_{r}=\frac{R_{r}}{R_{\text {base }}} * 2^{\wedge} 17=0.0334 * 2^{\wedge} 17=4378 \tag{F94}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bar{L}_{s}=\bar{L}_{r}=\frac{L_{s}}{L_{\text {base }}} * 2^{\wedge} 12=1.9825^{*} 2^{\wedge} 12=8120 . \tag{F95}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\qquad$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bar{L}_{m}=\frac{L_{m}}{L_{\text {base }}} * 2^{\wedge} 12=1.8953 * 2^{\wedge} 12=7763 \ldots \ldots \ldots \tag{F96}
\end{equation*}
$$

No-load current $(\%)=$ motor no-load current $/$ motor rated current $) \times 100$
$=(4.2 \mathrm{~A} / 14 \mathrm{~A}) \times 100=30(\%) \ldots \ldots .$. (F97)
Note: $\mathbf{2}^{\wedge} 12$ and $2^{\wedge} 17$ in the computing equations are constants in $Q$ format, and shall not be changed.
$\left(2^{\wedge} 12=4096,2^{\wedge} 17=131072\right)$

## V -Description of parameter functions-

## Vector estimation

R : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F100 | Bandwidth of magnetic flux <br> prediction | $0.50 \sim 20.00$ | HZ | 3.0 |

- The setting value small, the low speed torque is big, the rate error is quite small, the speed easy to produce not stably.
When the setting value is big, the low speed torque is small, the rate error is quite big, the speed is quite stable.
※ Applicable to F92 = 2 : sensor-less flux vector control mode.

| $\times$ | F101 | Bandwidth of speed prediction | $0.50 \sim 20.00$ | HZ | 7.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- The setting value small, the velocity response is slow, when stable state is steady. When the setting value is big, the velocity response is quick, when stable state is not steady.
※ Applicable to $\mathrm{F} 92=2$ : sensor-less flux vector control or 3 : sensor-less voltage vector control mode.

| $\bigcirc$ | F102 | Slip compensation gain | $10 \sim 200$ | $\%$ | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- When the motor load becomes too large, resulting in larger motor slip. Slip compensation gain of function that is to overcome the load changes, so that motor speed at rated current, more close to synchronous speed operation, can also control the motor to maintain a certain speed.
※ Applicable to F92 = 2 : sensor-less flux vector control or 3 : sensor-less voltage vector control mode.
- Motor Rated Slip to be from the motor nameplate value, calculated according to the following formula: Synchronous Motor Speed $=60 \mathrm{~Hz}(4 \mathrm{P}) \times 30=1800 \mathrm{rpm}$

> Motor rated speed $=1730 \mathrm{rpm}$
> Slip speed $=1800-1730=70 \mathrm{rpm}$
※ LS700 Series unofficially rated slip frequency of 3 Hz Slip compensation $=\mathrm{F} 102 \times 3 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Example: slip compensation $=80 \% \times 3 \mathrm{~Hz}=2.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| $\times$ | F103 | Low-speed offset gain | $100.0 \sim 180.0$ | $\%$ | 140.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F104 | Torque offset cut-off frequency | $0.00 \sim 0.60$ | Pu | 0.20 |

- F103 and F104 are functions in sensorless flux vector control mode and suitable for the equipments with low rpm and high torque.
- Torque offset is to take motor's no-load current as the base point while offset cutoff frequency is to take motor's rated frequency as the base point.


## -Description of parameter functions-

Note: The no-load current is the detected value for detecting motor's electric parameters.
Ex : motor's no-load current $=3.0 \mathrm{~A}$ motor's rated frequency $=60 \mathrm{~Hz}$; $\mathrm{F} 103=140 \%$, $\mathrm{F} 104=0.20$ calculation formula :
$3.0 \times 140 \%=4.2 \mathrm{~A}$,
$60 \mathrm{~Hz} \times 0.20=12 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Torque current


## Vector speed controller NO. 1

R : Parameter changeable duringoperation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bigcirc$ | F105 | High-speed control P gain(ASR) | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | $\%$ | 30.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F106 | High-speed control I gain(ASR) | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 30.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F107 | Lower-speed control P gain(ASR) | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | $\%$ | 15.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F108 | Lower-speed control I gain(ASR) | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 30.0 |

- PI control : PI control is the combination of (P) Proportional Control and (I) Integral Control to make a response against thereof controlled values in accordance with the magnitude of deviation and change of time.
※ Applicable to F92 = 2: Sensor-less flux vector control mode.
※ Caution: The foregoing adjustment of parameter is the PI adjustment parameter for speed; and it can affect the dynamic response speed and control precision of system directly; therefore, it is not necessary to alter the ex-factory value under general condition.
※ Please pay attention to the system reaction at the same time when tuning the parameters F105 and F108.
※ Prompts:
(1) When the motor is to be used at high efficiency, high torque or a lower substrate

frequency, F105 and F17 shall be set a smaller P gain, on the other hand, a higher set value is required.
(2) If the system needs a shorter acceleration/ deceleration time, please set the F73 : stall protection function to 0 , and additional mount a brake unit or consider upgrading the capacity of ac drive for one more class.
(3) The speed control PI parameter is closely related to the motor's load inertia and acceleration/deceleration time; the user can perform the adjustment based on the ex-factory PI parameter mainly focusing on various need of loading characteristics in order to satisfy the need for various field applications.


## V -Description of parameter functions-

## PID control block diagram



## Sensor-less vector speed PI control

F4 : Frequency command source


R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F109 | Torque current limit | $0.050 \sim 1.250$ |  | 1.000 |

- To set the torque current at the maximum load output from ac drive.

Torque current $=\underline{\text { Rated current of the ac drive }(\mathrm{rms})} \times \underline{(\mathrm{F} 109) \text { set value of torque }}$ current $\times \underline{2}$

EX : 400V Series, 5HP, AC inverter rated current 9.0A
Torque current limit $=9.0 \times 1.000 \times 2=18.0 \mathrm{~A}$

- Torque current limit is provided only for the operation of F92=2 : Sensor-less flux vector control.

Caution : The ac drive must match with the motor capacity

## Failure record

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F110 | Current failure record | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |
| $\times$ | F111 | Failure record of last time | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |
| $\times$ | F112 | Failure record of last two times | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |
| $\times$ | F113 | Failure record of last three times | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |
| $\times$ | F114 | Number of times to auto-reset the <br> failure during operation | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 0 |

- F114 (set value 0 is to disable the auto-reset function) will reset to release the failure taken place to trip the ac drive during the operation.; in case there are safety concerns, please cancel the F114 auto reset function.
- The user can set up the number of times of auto-reset. When the number of times of failure is over the preset number of times, please use RESET pushbutton in the digital operation panel to clear it, or enable the digital input terminal 2: RESET to clear it; thus doing can zero the number of times of auto-reset.
Default setting of duration is 6 seconds to auto-reset the failure. For an equipment with larger mechanical inertia, please refer to parameters F5 ~F7 for functions to set a delay of time to start the operation.
- F114 auto-reset will not respond to the failure taken place during the standby (ready) state; please depress the RESET pushbutton to reset and clear it.
- If a failure taken place when operation control source is set to F3 $=0$ : digital operation panel, F113 will reset it automatically and restart the operation. If there is a safety concern, please cancel the F114 auto-reset function.
- If a failure taken place when operation control source is set to F3 = 1 : digital input terminal, F114 will reset it automatically and operate the equipment under the current control mode.
※ Err $1 \sim$ Err 4 : hardware detection and protection

| Error code | Description of failure |
| :---: | :--- |
| Err 0 | Communication of digital operation panel failed |
| Err 1 | Over-voltage (Err U1) or over-current (Err A1) in standby state |
| Err 2 | Over-voltage (Err U2) or over-current (Err A2) during acceleration |
| Err 3 | Over-voltage (Err U3) or over-current (Err A3) during deceleration |
| Err 4 | Over-voltage (Err U4) or over-current (Err A4) during speed regulation |
| Err 5 | External failure |
| Err 6 | DC Bus voltage (O.V) |
| Err 7 | DC Bus voltage (L.V) |
| Err 8 | Electronic thermal relay activated |

## V -Description of parameter functions-

| Error code | Description of failure |
| :---: | :--- |
| Err 9 | Di setting repeated |
| Err 10 | Electric parameter auto-tuning malfunctioned |
| Err 11 | Current between motor and ac drive not matched |
| Err 12 | Voltage between motor and ac drive not matched |
| Err 13 | Circuit opened at output side of U phase or current detector malfunctioned |
| Err 14 | Circuit opened at output side of W phase or current detector malfunctioned |
| Err 15 | Parameters stored in DSP locked and unalterable. |
| Err 16 | Parameter out of range (Default) |
| Err 17 | Over temperature or PF or PUF failure |
| Err 18 | F12 $>$ F13 |
| Err $19 \sim$ Err20 reserved. |  |

## External PID (LS700 Special-Purpose)

R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\mathrm{O})$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F115 | PID mode | $0 \sim 4$ |  | 0 |

$\square 0$ : PID disabled - PID control disabled.
$\square 1$ : Stop and reset PID value to 0 - Operation values of PID control will not be reserved if a STOP command is input while executing the PID control.
$\square$ 2: Stop and reserve PID value - Operation values of PID control will be reserved if a STOP command is input while executing the PID control. Those PID reserved values will be the initial values of PID operation when receiving a START command again.
$\square$ 3: Di enabled (Stop and reset PID value to zero) - 11: Enable PID function can be set up from any one terminal of the external terminals Di (F61 ~F66); and operation values of PID control will not be reserved if a STOP command is input while executing the PID control.
$\square 4$ : Di enabled (Stop and reserve PID values) - 11: Enable PID function can be set up from any one terminal of the external terminals Di (F61~F66); and operation values of PID control will be reserved if a STOP command is input while executing the PID control. Those PID reserved values will be the initial values of PID operation when receiving a START command again.

| $\times$ | F116 | PID command source | $0 \sim 3$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\square \mathbf{0 : F 1 1 8}$ Set value of PID command $\square \underline{1: \mathrm{Ai}(\mathrm{V} . \mathrm{R})} \quad \square \underline{2: \mathrm{Ai} 1}$
$\square \underline{3: \mathrm{Ai} 2}$

| $\times$ | F117 | PID feedback point | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

- Select the input terminal to function as the detecting source of PID feedback point.


# -Description of parameter functions- V 

| Set value | Function |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Ai1 input | - Input terminal of analog signal command for external feedback value. <br> • Parameter F50~F55 will undertake the adjustment and setup for the <br> gain and shift of analog signal command. |
| 1 | Ai2 input |  |

$R$ : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F118 | Set value of PID command | $0.00 \sim 100.00$ | $\%$ | 50.00 |

- Enter a constant target value of command for this parameter to undertake the control.

| $\bigcirc$ | F119 | Kp | $1.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 100.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F120 | Ki | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 25.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F121 | Kd | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | $\%$ | 2.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F122 | Setup of input filter time D | $0.05 \sim 10.00$ | second | 0.20 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F123 | PID output limit | $0.00 \sim 100.00$ | $\%$ | 100.00 |

- Kp control : To output a proportional operating value according to the degree in response to the deviation. Entry of a big gain will obtain a fast response, but a too-big gain will cause oscillation; entry of a small gain will obtain a slow response.
- Ki control : A responding ability to output an operating gain of integral deviation so that the feedback value and the target value can be identical and effective. An entry of big integral gain will obtain a fast response speed, but a too-big gain will cause oscillation.
- Kd control : To output an operating gain of differential deviation so as to respond to the drastic variation as soon as possible. Entry of a big differential gain will attenuate the oscillation induced by the occurrence of deviation. However, an entry of too-big differential gain will cause oscillation instead.
- D input is connected to a low-pass filter in series to filter out the high-frequency noise, the time constant is $\tau=\mathrm{F} 122 / 2.3$


## PID Control block diagram :



# Vector speed controller NO. 2 (LS720 special-purpose) 

R: Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | F115 | High-speed control P 2 gain(ASR) | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | $\%$ | 40.00 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F116 | High-speed control I 2 gain(ASR) | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 20.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | F117 | Lower-speed control P 2 gain(ASR) | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | $\%$ | 40.00 |
| O | F118 | Lower-speed control I 2 gain(ASR) | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | $\%$ | 20.0 |

$\bullet$ LS720 has 2 groups of speed PI controller to provide a control mode F92=2: sensorless/flux vector control operation. The user can make the setup according to thereof own need. (Di setup 11: To enable the speed PI controller of the second Group; that is, Di-ON will enable the speed PI controller of the second Group while Di-OFF will enable the speed PI controller of the first Group (F105~F108); this parametric group is exclusive for LS720, not available to LS700). (Please refer to P4-8 for the setup-related flow process in detail)

- PI speed control: PI control is a combination of proportional control (P) and integral control to feed back a response for speed control in accordance with the derivative variation of magnitude and time from speed deviation.
※ Prompts : (1) When used a motor that is high-efficiency, high-torque or a lower substrate frequency, a smaller set value should be set to the $P$ gain of F115 and F117; on the other hand, a higher set value is required.
(2) If system requires a shorter acceleration/deceleration time (less than 0.8 second), the P gain that is about $\mathrm{F} 117=10.0 \%, \mathrm{~F} 115=8.0 \%$; and I gain that is about $\mathrm{F} 118=50.0 \%, \mathrm{~F} 116=30.0 \%$ should be refered for setup.

※ Paleas pay attention to the reaction of system when modulating the parameters F115~F118.


## -Description of parameter functions- $V$

## Sensor-less vector speed PI control



## Special Machine Setup (LS720 special-purpose)

$R$ : Parameter changeable during operation ( $\bigcirc$ )

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F119 | Start frequency of DC brake <br> when stopping machine | $0.00 \sim 60.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |

- This parameter is a function to set up the start frequency of dynamic DC brake when stopping machine; however, F8 machine-stopping mode $=2$ : dynamic +DC brake, F9: braking duration for stopping machine and F10: braking current for stopping machine must be set up first.
- This function is used by F92 $=1: \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ voltage control or 3 : sensorless voltage vector control.


R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| R | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F120 | B.B time of DC brake for <br> stopping machine | $0.10 \sim 2.00$ | second | 0.20 |  |

- When enabled the start frequency of DC brake, a delay for an elapsing of a fixed B.B. (Base Block) time is required and then the DC brake function is performed accordingly.

| $\times$ | F121 |  <br> deceleration | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\square \underline{0}: \mathbf{0 . 1}$ second $-\mathrm{F} 31 \sim \mathrm{~F} 46$ acceleration \& deceleration time is $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ seconds. (Ex-factory set value is 10 seconds).
$\square 1: 1$ second - F31 $\sim$ F46 acceleration \& deceleration time is $1 \sim 30000$ seconds. (Ex-factory set value is changed to 100 seconds).

| $\times$ | F122 | Start frequency | $0.00 \sim 30.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- When the frequency of lower limit is less than the start frequency, the function to the frequency of lower limit will be disabled; that is, the frequency of low limit is inoperative.
- When rpm command value is higher than the set value of F122 start frequency, take and input the set value of start frequency into operation until the rpm command value is reached. If rpm command value is smaller than the start frequency, it leaves to an operation-standby state.
- When F12- frequency of lower limit is higher than the F122 start frequency and the rpm command value A is bigger than the F122 start frequency (The rpm command A shown in the figure), then take and input the set value of start frequency into operation until the lower limit of frequency is reached (the "a"bandwidth shown in the figure). If rpm command value is bigger than the start frequency of lower limit (The rpm command $B$ shown in the figure), perform the operation until the rpm command value is reached (the "b" bandwidth shown in the figure).
- When the set value of rpm command is higher than the frequency of upper limit (the rpm command C shown in the figure), the output frequency will be limited to the frequency of upper limit for operation ( the C bandwidth shown in the figure)



## -Description of parameter functions-

## Special Machine Setup (LS720 only)

| $R$ | Parameter | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory <br> setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F123 | Selecting the source of analog <br> control for torque current | $0 \sim 2$ | 0 | 0 |

0 : Disabled - Disabled the limit of analog torque.
$\square$ 1: Ai1 - To enable a linear torque limit between the signal of input voltage (DC $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) or input current $(0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA})$ from the external terminals and thereof corresponding torque current values set to F109.
$\square \underline{2: A i 2}-$ To enable a linear torque limit between the signal of input voltage (DC $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) from the external terminals and thereof corresponding torque current values set to F109.

## Retrieve parameters

| $\times$ | F124 | Reserved 1 | $-32767 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | F125 | Reserved 2 | $-32767 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |
| $\times$ | F126 | Retrieve parameter | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 |

$\square 0$ 0: Disabled
$\square 1$ : Retrieve factory settings - To retrieve the default ex-factory set values. (Parameters F85 ~ F91 are excluded from this retrieval function).
$\square \underline{2}$ : Clearance of failure records - Any faulty phenomena taken place during the operation of ac drive will be recorded in the parameters F110~F113.

- Enable the function of F126:2 clearance of failure records to clear the contents of failures saved in the memory.

| $\times$ | F127 | Lock the EEPROM parameter | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

0: Changeable - All set values of parameters can be saved in the EEPROM memory
$\square$ 1: Functional parameters locked - This function is able to lock most of the contents of parameters; the contents are unchangeable and for display only.
※ Parameters F0, F14 are exempted from this restriction of locking the functional parameters, they are changeable.

# VI Protection and troubleshooting <br> - Troubleshooting chart .... 6-1 <br> - Most frequently used troubleshooting <br> 6-3 

## Troubleshooting chart

- This chapter covers the displayed contents and the countermeasures relevant to the failure of ac drive, and the contents of problem and the solutions relevant to faulty conditions of motor.


## <Table> Failure indication and remedy action

| Displayed error code | Description | Possible causes | Remedy actions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Err 1 | Over-voltage (Err U1) or over-current (Err A1) in standby state | - Input voltage of power supply (R.S.T.) was too high to cause the voltage at DC bus exceed the voltage detection level. <br> - Phase-phase short-circuits or grounding short-circuit taken place to output wire. | - Reduce the voltage to fall within the range of power supply specifications. <br> - Please verify the output wire to remove any short-circuit. |
| Err 2 | Over-voltage (Err U2) or over-current (Err A2) during acceleration | - Started from motor's idling (easy to cause over-voltage or over-current). <br> - Acceleration time too short (easy to cause over-current) <br> - Any leakage due to poor insulation of the motor. | - Please set F5=1: DC brake and start from the start frequency <br> - Extend the acceleration time appropriately. |
| Err 3 | Over-voltage (Err U3) or over-current (Err A3) during deceleration | - Deceleration time too short (easy to cause over-voltage or over-current) | - Extend the deceleration time appropriately (setup shall comply with the deceleration time required by $\mathrm{GD}^{2}$.) |
| Err 4 | Over-voltage (Err U4) or over-current (Err A4)during speed regulation | - Motor was driven to start by an external force <br> - Drastic changing load | - Correct the system and remove the source of external force. <br> - Change the load smoothly. |
| Err 5 | External failure | - External failure signal input from digital input terminals (Di3~Di8) | - Remove the cause of external failure. |
| Err 6 | DC-Bus over voltage (O.V) | - Input voltage of power supply (R.S.T) too high to exceed the DC protection level. <br> - Deceleration time too short, motor's regenerative energy too big. Overvoltage protection (O.V ): $200 \mathrm{~V}: 410 \mathrm{Vdc}$ $400 \mathrm{~V}: 820 \mathrm{Vdc}$ | - Lower the input voltage of power supply. <br> - Examine the set value of parameter F85. <br> - Extend the deceleration time, or connect the brake resistance (or brake controller). |
| Err 7 | DC-Bus low voltage (L.V) | - Momentary power outage left the voltage lower than the DC protection level Low voltage protection (L.V) : $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{~V}: 190 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ & 400 \mathrm{~V}: 380 \mathrm{Vdc} \end{aligned}$ <br> - Voltage of input power supply too low. <br> - Internal largest power-type fuse is blown. | - Please examine for the cause and improve the quality of power supply. |
| Err 8 | Electronic thermal relay activated | - Motor's overload current exceeded the internal electronic set values (F77, F78 and F89). | - Please improve the motor load and check if parameters (F77, F78 and F89) are correct. <br> - Tune the F89 rated current of current a little be higher. |

## <Table> Failure indication and remedy action (Continued)

| Displayed error code | Description | Possible causes | Remedy actions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Err 9 | Di setting repeated | - Multifunctional input terminals Di3~Di8 were repeatedly set to an identical function (except the 0 : disabled | - Please examine the set values of parameters F61~F66. |
| Err 10 | Electric parameter auto-tunting malfunctioned | - Auto-tuning for motor's electric parameters failed. | - Please check if the set values of parameters F87~F91 are correct. <br> - Please make a manual calculation of motor data and enter them into motor electric parameter group (F93~F97). |
| Err 11 | Current between motor and ac drive not matched | - F89 motor's rated current shall not be lower than six times of rated current of ac drive. | - Please change the motor capacity and examine the set value of parameter F89 (control and protection is not workable for a too-small motor capacity). |
| Err 12 | Voltage between motor and ac drive not matched | - F88 motor's rated voltage shall not less than 1.5 times of (F85) input voltage of ac drive. | - Please change the class of motor voltage and examine the parameters F85 and F88. |
| Err 13 | Circuit opened at output side of $U$ phase or CT malfunctioned | - The phase lines of U.V.W phase at output side of ac drive and the wirings of motor were not firmly fastened, or thereof circuits were opened. <br> - Internal current transfomer (C.T.) failed. | - Please check the wiring loop and then perform the power resumption. <br> - Send it back to factory for repair. |
| Err 14 | Circuit opened at output side of W phase or CT malfunctioned |  |  |
| Err 15 | Parameters stored in DSP locked and unalterable | - Storage of parameters has been restricted, and further storage of new data is unattainable. | - If storing new data is desired, please set up parameter F127 = 0 : Save. |
| Err 16 | Parameter out of range (Default) | - EEPROM memory failed, no data, incomplete storage, set value of parameter out of range. | - Please use parameter F126 = 1 : retrieve the factory-set functions, and then proceed the setting for the parameter group of motor nameplate; or check the set values of parameters one by one for any value out of range. - If the foregoing steps are still in vain, please send it back to factory for repair. |
| Err 17 | Temperature of heat sink too high | - Faulty operation of cooling fan <br> - Ambient temperature too high | - Change the cooling fan. <br> - Increase the air change volume of environment. |
|  | PF input power supply loss of phase or voltage too low | - Wiring obstructer or magnetic contactor defectively enabled. <br> - Loosened wiring terminals of input power supply. <br> - Fluctuation too big for voltage of input power supply | - Check the cause, take remedy actions and restore power. <br> - When the input is under phase and the output current is over the rated current of motor more than $50 \%$ time jumps Errl7. |
|  | PUF fuse blown | - An occurrence of short-circuit or grounding at output side of the ac drive may result in a damage to the IGBT module and further lead to a blown fuse that trips at Err17 or Err7. | - Check the causes, take remedy actions and replace or repair the ac drive. |
| Err 18 | F12 > F13 | $\bullet$ parameter setting error $\mathrm{F} 12>$ F13 | - Please examine the conditions of standard values. $\mathrm{F} 12 \leq \mathrm{F} 13$ |

## Most frequently used troubleshooting

(Any person other than the dedicated keeper or qualified technician of this machine are not allowed to troubleshoot the following failures; failure to obey this statement will void the liability for any incident occurred to this machine.).

## Motor fails to rotate ?

Symptom : Motor fails to start its running.
§ Terminals of R.S.T. power supply energized?
$\rightarrow$ Energize the power supply
$\rightarrow$ Disconnect the power supply and re-energize it

## § Output of voltage from output terminals

U.V.W confirmed ?
$\rightarrow$ Confirm the power supply
$\rightarrow$ Follow the operating procedure to operate it
§ Motor's rotating shaft jammed?
$\rightarrow$ Lessen the motor load
$\rightarrow$ Examine the mechanical structure
$\rightarrow$ Replace motor with a new one
§ Wrong wiring?
$\rightarrow$ Examine and repair the wiring loops
§ Protection functions enabled?
$\rightarrow$ Verify the displayed content in monitor
§ Incorrect setting to the operation keyboard ?
$\rightarrow$ Reconfirm the operating procedures once again

## Ac drive trips when starting the motor?

Symptom : An error code Err2 appears when starting or accelerating the motor (it may caused by the enabled protection function of over-current, or a momentary output current in excess of $200 \%$ of rated current, or a damaged IGBT module).

# § Short of torque when started at heavy load? <br> $\rightarrow$ Change the parametric value for torque compensation 

## § Acceleration time too short to match with the GD2 of load? <br> $\rightarrow$ Extend the acceleration time

§ Starting frequency too low ?
$\rightarrow$ Increase the starting frequency

## § Protection function enabled?

$\rightarrow$ Confirm the display in the monitor
§ Ac drive started when motor is idling ?
$\rightarrow$ Set up the function: dc brake and start from zero frequency.
§ Incorrect setting to operation keyboard, electric leakage due to defective motor insulation?
$\rightarrow$ Confirm it again
$\rightarrow$ Replace it with a good motor, or remove the electric wire of output end and then re-supply the power to start it; if it still trips at Err2, then the ac does not trip at Err2, then the motor malfunctioned.

## -Protection and troubleshooting- VI

## Ac drive trips when motor is decelerating?

Symptom : Err6 appears when decelerating the motor (Protective function of over-voltage enabled.)

## § The integral brake loop inside the ac drive failed to absorb the regenerative energy from motor during a sharp deceleration when the $\mathbf{G D}^{2}$ of motor-driven load is too big?

* Over-voltage protection function will be enabled immediately when regenerative energy exceeds 410 V (200~240V series) or $\mathbf{8 2 0 V}$ ( $\mathbf{3 8 0} \sim \mathbf{4 6 0 V}$ series).
$\rightarrow$ Extend the deceleration time
$\rightarrow$ Mount a dc brake resistance (optional) exclusive-use for external application below
$\rightarrow$ Additional mounting of brake unit and resistance is necessary for application above 20HP


## Trip during static operation ?

- Err7 appears during operation
§ Voltage of power supply Low?
$\rightarrow$ Review the capacity of power supply equipment and find out the cause to the low voltage; such as, check if the contacts of no-fuse-breaker of magnetic switch are in good condition.


## - Err6 appears during operation

§ Caused by load and motor or voltage of power supply?
§ Electric leakage due to bad motor insulation?
$\rightarrow$ Additionally mount a dc brake resistance (optional) exclusive-use for external application.
$\rightarrow$ Remove the output wires, re-supply the power and start it; if it still trips at Err6, then the ac drive malfunctioned, if it does not trip at Err6, then the motor is troubled with electric leakage and shall be replaced with new one. .

# VII 

## Maintenance, inspection \& testing

- Maintenance, inspection \& testing


## Maintenance, inspection \& testing

4

## Cautions

CAUTION
A maintenance professional shall confirm the current status of power supply switch in person. In order to ensure the safety of operation, strictly keep the power switch from the reach of irrelevant personnel with an identification label hung on the switch.

Within a short period of time right after disconnecting the power supply, there will be DC high voltage remained at the electrolytic capacitor of large capacity in the internal rectification loop of the ac drive. For this reason, please make sure to see if the [CHARGE] light is off before performing the substrate inspection.

## Highlights of regular maintenance:

- External terminals, components and screws : screws or connectors loosened ? $\quad \rightarrow$ Redo mounting or fasten the screws.
- Cooling fan : noise or abnormal vibration ?
- Capacitors and parts : any discoloration, carbonization or strange odor?
- Heat sink fins and circuit boards : Deposited with dust or adhered with conductive iron chips or oil stain ?
$\rightarrow$ Replace or clean the cooling fan.
$\rightarrow$ Send them back to factory for changing capacitorsor components of the ac drive.
$\rightarrow$ Use a pressurized air gun to blow dry air to clean them. (Please do not use personal detergent for cleaning)


## Daily inspection items :

$>$ Motor follows the preset actions to run? any faulty sound or vibration during its running ?
$>$ Cooling fan mounted underneath the ac drive operates normally? Any abnormal heating condition ?
$>$ The output current detected by the monitor exceeds the normal value ?
$>$ The ambient temperature is normal ? the installation environment is normal ?
※ Please truly follow the check items listed in this manual to conduct them item by itemto ensure this product is always maintained at a normal state for a long time.


CAUTION

The ac drive is comprised of variety of components and takes the advantage of these parts \& components to maintain and develop its expected functions. Because of it is an electronic part that will be worn somewhat by the working environment and operator's habit of using it, therefore, in order to obtain a normal operation for a long time, a regular check and replacement of parts \& components is strongly recommended.

## VIII <br> Selection of brake resistance and brake unit

- Selection of brake unit 8-1
- Selection of brake resistance ................................... 8-3


## Selection of brake resistance and brake unit



WARNING
After the brake resistance's continuous discharging, a high ambient temperature will be formed to endanger the components around the brake resistance; therefore, please keep it away from the inflammables at a distance more than 2 meters and mount it at a wellventilated place or mount an additional cooling fan for heat dissipation.

$\triangle$ : An additional brake circuit can be fitted into the ac drive when placing the purchase order.


## VIII -Selection of brake resistance and brake unit-

## Selection of brake resistance

## DR brake resistance specifications

|  | el NO. | Model | Connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DR1K5W-R |  | R1.R2 Line diameter above 3.5 mm |  |
| R | $16 \Omega$ | Figure A | $\mathrm{R} 1 \circ \square \bigcirc \mathrm{R} 2$ |
|  | $20 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $24 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $40 \Omega$ |  |  |
| DR3K1W-R |  | R1.R2 Line diameter above 5.5 mm |  |
| R | $8 \Omega$ | Figure <br> B |  |
|  | $10 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $12 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $20 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $32 \Omega$ | Figure <br> B | $\mathrm{R} 1 \circ-\square-\square \mathrm{R} 2$ |
|  | $40 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $48 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $80 \Omega$ |  |  |
| DR4K6W-R |  | R1.R2 Line diameter above 5.5 mm |  |
| R | $5.3 \Omega$ | Figure <br> B |  |
|  | $6.6 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $8 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $13.3 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $12 \Omega$ | Figure <br> B |  |
|  | $15 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $18 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $30 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | K2W-R | R1.R2 Line diameter above 8.0 mm |  |
| R | $4 \Omega$ | Figure <br> C | - |
|  | $5 \Omega$ |  | - |
|  | $6 \Omega$ |  | $\mathrm{R1O}-\bigcirc \mathrm{O} 2$ |
|  | $10 \Omega$ |  | $\square-\square$ |
|  | $16 \Omega$ | Figure <br> C |  |
|  | $20 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $24 \Omega$ |  |  |
|  | $40 \Omega$ |  |  |

- Description of model number

Brake resistance module

Rated power (W)
Resistance ( $\Omega$ ) $\pm 5 \%$

Brake cyclic curve


Brake power condition

1. Duty/Cycle: $1 \mathrm{ma} / 2 \mathrm{~ms}$
2. Brake time : 2 s
3. Rest time: 18s
$\mathrm{ED} \%=\frac{2 \mathrm{~s}}{20 \mathrm{~s}} \times 100 \%=10 \%$

## -Selection of brake resistance and brake unit- VII

## - Dimensions of Brake resistance

Figure A


Figure C


Figure D


| Model No. | Dimensions (mm) $\pm 3 \%$ |  |  |  |  | Resistance range ( $\Omega$ ) | Model No. | imensions (mm) $\pm 3 \%$ |  |  |  |  | Resistance range ( $\Omega$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L1 | L2 | H | D | W |  |  | L1 | L2 | H | D | W |  |
| SDR80W | 140 | 125 | 20 | 5.2 | 40 | ~10K | PR300W | 215 | 200 | 30 | 5.2 | 60 | .5~30K |
| SDR100W | 165 | 150 | 20 | 5.2 | 40 | 1~10K | R400 | 265 | 250 | 30 | 5.2 | 60 | . $5 \sim 30 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| SDR120W | 190 | 175 | 20 | 5.2 | 40 | 0.15~15K | DR500W | 335 | 320 | 30 | 5.2 | 60 | 0.5~30K |
| SDR150W | 215 | 200 | 20 | 5.2 | 40 | $0.15 \sim 15 \mathrm{~K}$ | SDR600W | 335 | 320 | 30 | 5.2 | 60 | 1~50K |
| SDR200W | 16 | 150 | 30 | 5.2 | 60 | 0.3~20K | SDR800W | 400 | 385 | 40 | 5.2 | 80 | $1 \sim 50 \mathrm{~K}$ |

## NOTE:

1. Please select the resistance (ohms), watts and the frequency of application (ED\%) specified by the Company.
2. A precaution toward the safety and inflammability around the peripheral environment shall be made when installing the brake resistance.
3. For an application with more than two sets of brake unit, please pay attention to the equivalent resistance after installing these brake units in parallel connection that shall not be lower than the equivalent minimum resistance of each ac drive. When using the brake unit is desired, please peruse the operation instruction of brake unit and connect the wirings accordingly.


- A: Standard specifications................................9-1
- B: Ex-factory set values...................................10-1
- C: Summary of parameter setting............... 11-1
- D: Summary of Err codes and diagnostic descriptions.

12-1

- E: Dimensional drawings of mechanism......13-1


## Appendix-A-Standard specifications-

## 200 V series specifications

|  | Model <br> LS700-2 | OK2 | OK4 | OK7 | 1K5 | 2K2 | 4K0 | 5K5 | 7K5 | 011 | 015 | 018 | 022 | 030 | 037 | 045 | 055 | 075 | 090 | 110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Applicable motor power (KW) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.75 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 11 | 15 | 18.5 | 22 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 55 | 75 | 90 | 110 |
|  | Applicable motor power (HP) | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7.5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| 苐 | Rated output capacity (KVA) | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 38 | 49 | 62 | 72 | 87 | 114 | 133 | 173 |
|  | Continuous rated current (A) | 1.6 | 3.7 | 5 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 25 | 34 | 50 | 68 | 82 | 100 | 130 | 165 | 190 | 230 | 300 | 350 | 455 |
|  | Max. output voltage (V) | 3-phase corresponding input voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output frequency range (Hz) | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Carrier frequency (Hz) | 16KHZ |  |  |  |  |  | 12KHZ |  |  | 10KHZ |  |  | 8KHZ |  |  | 6KHZ |  | 5 KHz 3 KHZ |  |
|  | Input voltage, frequency | 3-phase power supply $200 \mathrm{~V} \sim 240 \mathrm{~V} \quad 50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tolerance for voltage fluctuation of power supply | $\pm 10 \%(180 \mathrm{~V} \sim 264 \mathrm{~V})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tolerance for frequency fluctuation of power supply | $\pm 8 \%(46 \mathrm{HZ} \sim 64.8 \mathrm{HZ})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cooling fan | Forced fan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 400 V series specifications

|  | Model <br> LS700-4 | OK7 | 1K5 | 2 K |  | 4K0 | 5 K 5 | 7K5 | 011 | 015 | 018 | 022 | 030 | 037 | 045 | 055 | 075 | 090 | 110 | 132 | 160 | 185 | 220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | pplicable motor power (KW) | 0.75 | 1.5 | 2.2 |  | 4.0 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 11 | 15 | 18.5 | 22 | 30 | 37 | 45 | 55 | 75 | 90 | 110 | 132 | 160 | 185 | 220 |
|  | pplicable motor power (HP) | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 5 | 7.5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 300 |
|  | Rated output capacity (KVA) | 2.8 | 3.8 | 5.7 |  | 7.6 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 19 | 28 | 32 | 38 | 51 | 62 | 76 | 99 | 125 | 152 | 175 | 209 | 228 | 266 | 346 |
|  | Continuous rated current (A) | 3.7 | 5 | 7.5 |  | 10 | 14 | 17.5 | 25 | 38 | 43 | 50 | 68 | 82 | 100 | 130 | 165 | 200 | 230 | 275 | 300 | 350 | 455 |
|  | Max. output voltage <br> (V) | 3 -phase corresponding input voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output frequency range (Hz) | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Carrier frequency (Hz) | 16KHZ |  |  |  |  | 12KHZ |  |  | 10 KHZ |  |  | 8KHZ |  |  |  | KHZ | 5 KHZ |  | 4 KHZ |  | 3 KHZ |  |
|  | Input voltage, frequency | 3-phase power supply $380 \mathrm{~V} \sim 480 \mathrm{~V} \quad 50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tolerance for voltage fluctuation of power supply | $\pm 10 \%(342 \mathrm{~V} \sim 528 \mathrm{~V})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tolerance for frequency fluctuation of power supply | $\pm 8 \%(46 \mathrm{HZ} \sim 64.8 \mathrm{HZ})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cooling fan | Forced fan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Standard specifications- Appendix-A

## Common characteristics

| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Control method | Sine wave SVPWM, 2-phase or 3-phase modulation, switching frequency $2 \mathrm{~K} \sim 16 \mathrm{KHZ}$, three control modes $-\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{F}$ voltage vector control, sensorless flux voltage vector control, sensorless current vector control |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. output frequency | $0.00 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Frequency precision (temperature fluctuation) | Digital signal : $\pm 0.1 \%\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, analog signal : $\pm 0.1 \%\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
|  | Precision for frequency setup | Digital signal : $0.01 \mathrm{~Hz}(0.01 \sim 300.00 \mathrm{~Hz})$, analog signal : $0.06 / 60.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Precision for speed regulation | Voltage sensor-less vector : $10 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1.0 \%$, V/F $: \pm 3.0 \% \sim 5.0 \%$ |
|  | Acceleration / deceleration time | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ ( seconds), 8 -stage individual \& independent setup of acceleration /deceleration time duration. |
|  | Control functions | 15 indication, 9 command sources of rotation speed, speed searching, torque limits, multi-function input and output terminal, 8 preset speeds control, skip frequency, <br> AVR, Auto-Tuning motor parameters, S curve, Slip compensation, torque compensation, Max and frequency setting, DC brake in start/stop, PID function (LS700 only), Group 2-speed control PI control (LS720 only) |
|  | Signal for frequency setup | DC $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Brake torque | 20\% approximately, $125 \%$ with brake controller mounted. |
|  | Additional control functions | Digital operation panel, speed regulation, sensorless flux control, PID control, multi-stage speed control, ...etc. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \widehat{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Motor protection | Protected by an integral type electronic thermal-activated relay |
|  | Over-current protection | Exceeding the rated current by $200 \%$ will trigger the over-current protection to stop motor automatically. |
|  | Overload ability of ac drive | Exceeding the rated current by $150 \%$ for 60 seconds will trigger the over-current protection to stop motor automatically. |
|  | Over-voltage protection | Over-voltage level : Vdc $>410 \mathrm{~V}(200 \mathrm{~V} \sim 240 \mathrm{Vclass}) / \mathrm{Vdc}>820 \mathrm{~V}(380 \mathrm{~V} \sim 480 \mathrm{~V}$ clas) |
|  | Low-voltage protection | Low-voltage level : Vdc 190 V (200V $\sim 240 \mathrm{Vclas}$ ) / Vdc $<380 \mathrm{~V}$ ( $380 \mathrm{~V} \sim 480 \mathrm{Vclas}$ ) |
|  | Power supply protection | Under phase protection for input power supply (equipped for ac drive with a power above 5.5 KW ), under phase protection for output (equipped for ac drive with a power above 0.4 KW ) |
|  | Superheating heat radiation fins | Thermal coupler protection $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Stall protection | To protect the device from stall during acceleration/deceleration and operation. |
|  | Grounding protection | To protect electronic circuits. |
|  | Charging indication | Charging indicator will be turned "ON" when the DC voltage of main circuit is over 50 V . |
|  | Place used | Indoor places free of corrosion or dusts. |
|  | Place used | Indoor places free of corrosion or dusts. |
|  | Storage temperature (Note 1) | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity | Below 95\%RH (no condensation condition) |
|  | Vibration | $20 \mathrm{HZ} 1 \mathrm{G}, 20 \sim 50 \mathrm{HZ}, 0.2 \mathrm{G}$ |
| ※Note 1: A too high storage temperature may damage the capacitor of main circuit. |  |  |

## Appendix-B-Ex-factory set values-

## 200V Series

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{T} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{1}{K} \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | KW | 20K4 | 20K7 | 21K5 | 22K2 | 24K0 | 25K5 | 27 K 5 | 2011 | 2015 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7.5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| F83 |  | 0.040 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.015 |
| F84 |  | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| F85 |  | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V |
|  | F87 | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
|  | F88 | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V |
|  | F89 | 2.0 A | 3.5 A | 6.0 A | 8.2 A | 15 A | 20 A | 27 A | 38 A | 50 A |
|  | F90 | 0.5 HP | 1.0 HP | 2.0 HP | 3.0 HP | 5.0 HP | 7.5 HP | 10 HP | 15 HP | 20 HP |
|  | F91 | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P |


| $$ | KW | 2018 | 2022 | 2030 | 2037 | 2045 | 2055 | 2075 | 2090 | 2110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| F83 |  | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| F84 |  | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 2000 |
| F85 |  | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | F87 | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
|  | F88 | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V | 220 V |
|  | F89 | 62 A | 75 A | 97 A | 128 A | 150 A | 187 A | 235 A | 300 A | 355 A |
|  | F90 | 25 HP | 30 HP | 40 HP | 50 HP | 60 HP | 75 HP | 100 HP | 125 HP | 150 HP |
|  | F91 | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P |

## 400V Series

| T000000 | KW | 40K7 | 41 K 5 | 42K2 | 44K0 | 45K5 | 47K5 | 4011 | 4015 | 4018 | 4022 | 4030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7.5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 |
| F83 |  | 0.040 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.010 |
| F84 |  | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| F85 |  | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V |
|  | F87 | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |
|  | F88 | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V |
|  | F89 | 1.9 A | 3.7 A | 5.3 A | 8.2 A | 12 A | 15 A | 22 A | 28 A | 36 A | 44 A | 58 A |
|  | F90 | 1.0 HP | 2.0 HP | 3.0 HP | 5.0 HP | 7.5 HP | 10 HP | 15 HP | 20 HP | 25 HP | 30 HP | 40 HP |
|  | F91 | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P |


| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{7} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | KW | 4037 | 4045 | 4055 | 4075 | 4090 | 4110 | 4132 | 4160 | 4185 | 4220 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 300 |  |
| F83 |  | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\sim} \\ & \text { た } \\ & \stackrel{N}{\overparen{N}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| F84 |  | 5000 | 5000 | 4000 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 2000 | 2000 |  |
| F85 |  | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | F87 | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ | 60 HZ |  |
|  | F88 | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V | 380 V |  |
|  | F89 | 72 A | 84 A | 108 A | 135 A | 165 A | 210 A | 260 A | 290 A | 340 A | 385 A |  |
|  | F90 | 50 HP | 60 HP | 75 HP | 100 HP | 125 HP | 150 HP | 175 HP | 200 HP | 250 HP | 300 HP |  |
|  | F91 | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P | 4P |  |

## Appendix-C-Summary of parameter settings-

LS-700/720 Ver : NO.2.20/NO.1.0 Summary of Parameter
R : Parameter changeable during operation $(\bigcirc)$

| 1 | R | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Parameter } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | Description | Range | Unit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex-factory } \\ & \text { setting } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Page } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000000000000000000000 | $\bigcirc$ | F0 | Selection of displays in operation panel | $0 \sim 16$ |  | 1 | P5-1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F1 | Speed indicating unit | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 | P5-1 |
|  |  |  |  | $0:$ Frequency (Hz) $\quad 1:$ Revolving speed (rpm) |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F2 | Indicating the filtration time | $0 \sim 15$ |  | 6 | P5-2 |
| $\ddot{w}$ | $\times$ | F3 | Operation control source | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 | P5-2 |
|  | 0 : Digital operation panel 1: Digital input terminals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F4 | Frequency command source | $0 \sim 8$ |  | 1 | P5-2 |
|  | 0: Digital operation panel (Master speed) 3: Ai2 6:Ai1, Ai2/MIN <br> 1: Operation panel Ai(V.R) 4:Ai1+Ai2 7: PID (LS720 Reserved) <br> 2: Ail 5:Ai1, Ai2 $/ \mathrm{MAX}$ 8: Digital terminals for <br>   increase decrease keys |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F5 | Enable the DC brake mode | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 | P5-3 |
|  | $0:$ Start from zero speed 1: DC brake and run $2:$ Resistance calibration + DC brake and run |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F6 | Braking time before startup | $0.0 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 5.0 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F7 | Braking current before startup | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 30.0 | P5-4 |
|  | $\times$ | F8 | Shutdown mode | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 1 |  |
|  | $0:$ Free run stopping 1 : Dynamic stop |  |  | 2 : Dynamic + DC brake |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F9 | Stopping-braking time | $0.0 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 5.0 | P5 |
|  | $\times$ | F10 | Stopping-braking current | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 30.0 | 5-4 |
|  | $\times$ | F11 | Rotating direction restriction | $0 \sim 3$ |  | 1 | P5-5 |
|  | 0 : FWD and REV 1: FWD only 2 : R |  |  | only 3: REV available at negative bias |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F12 | Lower limit of frequency | $0.00 \sim 60.00$ | Hz | 0.00 | P5-5 |
|  | $\times$ | F13 | Upper limit of frequency | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 60.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F14 | Master speed | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 5.00 | P5-6 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F15 | Speed at stage 1 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 10.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F16 | Speed at stage 2 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 15.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F17 | Speed at stage 3 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 20.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F18 | Speed at stage 4 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 30.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F19 | Speed at stage 5 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 40.00 |  |

## -Summary of parameter settings- Appendix-C

| 2 | R | Parameter code | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory setting | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Page } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F20 | Speed at stage 6 | 0.00~300.00 | Hz | 50.00 | P5-6 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F21 | Speed at stage 7 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 60.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F22 | Speed at stage 8 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F23 | Speed at stage 9 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F24 | Speed at stage 10 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F25 | Speed at stage 11 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F26 | Speed at stage 12 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F27 | Speed at stage 13 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F28 | Speed at stage 14 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F29 | Speed at stage 15 | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F30 | Inching speed | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 6.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F31 | Acceleration time for master speed, inching and speed at stage 8 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 | P5-7 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F32 | Deceleration time for master speed, inching and speed at stage 8 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F33 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 1 and stage 9 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F34 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 1 and stage 9 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F35 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 2 and stage 10 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F36 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 2 and stage 10 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F37 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 3 and stage 11 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F38 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 3 and stage 11 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F39 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 4 and stage 12 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F40 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 4 and stage 12 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F41 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 5 and stage 13 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F42 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 5 and stage 13 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F43 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 6 and stage 14 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F44 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 6 and stage 14 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | - | F45 | Acceleration time for speed at stage 7 and stage 15 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F46 | Deceleration time for speed at stage 7 and stage 15 | $0.1 \sim 3000.0$ | Second | 10.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F47 | S curve | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 0.0 |  |
| Resolution of 0.1 seconds can be set to 3000.0 seconds; a resolution of 1 second can be set to 30000 seconds. Arelated parameter setting resolution in seconds, please set the parameters for F121. <br> Resolution function is set to LS720-specific, LS700 there is no such function, acceleration and deceleration time of from 0.1 to 3000.0 seconds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix-C-Summary of parameter settings-

| 3 | R | Parameter code | Description |  |  |  | Range |  | Unit | Ex-factory setting | Page No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F48 | Ai:0V Input bias \% |  |  |  | $-300.00 \sim 3$ | 00.00 | \% | 0.00 | P5-8 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F49 | Ai:5V Input gain \% |  |  |  | $-300.00 \sim$ | 00.00 | \% | 100.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F50 | Ail:0V Input bias \% |  |  |  | $-300.00 \sim 3$ | 00.00 | \% | 0.00 | P5-9 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F51 | Ail:10V Input gain \% |  |  |  | $-300.00 \sim 3$ | 00.00 | \% | 100.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F52 | Ail:Dead Band |  |  |  | $0.00 \sim 85.00$ |  | \% | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F53 | Ai2:0V Input bias \% |  |  |  | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ |  | \% | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F54 | Ai2:10V Input gain \% |  |  |  | $-300.00 \sim 300.00$ |  | \% | 100.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F55 | Ai2:Dead Band |  |  |  | $0.00 \sim 85.00$ |  | \% | 0.00 |  |
| 3000000000000 | $\bigcirc$ | F56 | A out function of analog variables |  |  |  | $0 \sim 10$ |  |  | 0 | P5-11 |
|  | F56 function of analog variable |  |  | F58 10V/ corresponding value | Reference standard point | F56 function of analog variable |  | F58 10V/correspondingand value |  | Reference standard point |  |
|  | 0: Disabled |  |  | $\times$ | $\frac{\times}{\text { F87 parameter }}$ | 5: Output current |  | 8192 |  | F89 parameter set value |  |
|  | 1: Output frequency |  |  | 4096 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { F87 parameter } \\ \text { set value }\end{array}$ <br> F87 parameter | 6: Torque current command |  | 8192 |  | F89 parameter set value |  |
|  | 2: Predict rpm |  | 4096 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { F87 parameter } \\ \text { set value } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 7 : Ai |  | 16384 |  | $\mathrm{Ai} \times$ (F48 and F49) |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 3: \begin{array}{c} \text { Frequency of } \\ \\ \text { power supply } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 4096 |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { F87 parameter } \\ \text { set value } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8: Ail |  | 16384 |  | Ai1 $\times$ (F50 and F51) |  |
|  | 4 : Output voltage |  |  | 2200 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 220.0 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~F} 87 \\ \text { parameter set } \\ \text { value } 380.0 \mathrm{~V} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 9: Ai2 |  | 16384 |  | Ai $2 \times$ (F53 and F54) |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3800 |  | 10 : PID LS720 Re. |  | 16384 |  | 100\% |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F57 | A out : 0V output bias |  |  |  | -32767~32767 |  |  | 0 | 5-1 |
|  | O | F58 | A out : 10 V output gain |  |  |  | -32767~32767 |  |  | 4096 |  |
|  | X | F59 | Scanning cycle of digital input |  |  |  | $1.0 \sim 200.0$ |  | ms | 1.0 | P5-12 |
|  | X | F60 | Di1, Di2 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 2$ |  |  | 0 |  |
|  | $0:$ Di1(FWD/STOP) ,Di2(REV/STOP) 1:Di1(RUN/STOP), Di2(FWD/REV) <br> 2: 3-wire shutdown :Di3(FWD/REV),Di2(STOP),Di1(RUN), automatically disable F61 setting at the same time. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F61 | Di3 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 13$ |  |  | - | P5-12 |
|  | X | F62 | Di4 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 13$ |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F63 | Di5 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 13$ |  |  | 6 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F64 | Di6 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 13$ |  |  | 7 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F65 | Di7 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 13$ |  |  | 10 |  |
|  | X | F66 | Di8 setup |  |  |  | $0 \sim 13$ |  |  | 3 |  |
|  | 0 : Disabled <br> 1: External failure input <br> 2 : RESET <br> 3 : Coastdown <br> 4 : Increasing the master speed <br> 5 : Decreasing the master speed |  |  |  | $6:$ Multi-stage speed command 1 $11:$ Enable the 2nd group of speed PI <br> $7:$ Multi-stage speed command 2 controller (LS720 Special-purpose) <br> $8:$ Multi-stage speed command 3 $12:$ Frequency command reaches Ai1 <br> $9:$ Multi-stage speed command 4 $13:$ Di-enabling vector control mode <br> 10: Inching operation (LS720 exclusive) <br> $11:$ PID function enabled (LS700 Special-purpose)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | X | F67 | Setup to enable the terminal after restoring the power supply |  |  |  | $0 \sim 1$ |  |  | 0 | P5-15 |
|  | 0 : Directly enabling |  |  |  | 1 : Comand to reset terminal first and re-enable it. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Summary of parameter settings- Appendix-C

| 4 | R | $\begin{gathered} \text { Parameter } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory setting | Page No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\times$ | F68 | Relay setup | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 1 | P5-15 |
|  | $\times$ | F69 | DO setup | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 10 |  |
|  | 0 : Disabled <br> 1 : Faulty output <br> 2 : In operation |  | 3: At zero speed 6: In acceleration <br> 4: FWD revolution 7: In deceleration <br> 5: REV revolution $8:$ Frequency consistency (A |  | 9 : Overload (prognostication) <br> 0: Reaching frequency <br> At constant speed) |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F70 | Reaching frequency | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 60.00 | P5-16 |
|  | X | F71 | Jumping frequency | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | Hz | 0.00 | P5-16 |
|  | $\times$ | F72 | Jumping bandwidth | $0.00 \sim 10.00$ | Hz | 0.00 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F73 | Stall-protection setup | $0 \sim 31$ |  | 7 | P5-16 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { bit4: AVR voltage-regulating function } & \text { bit3 : } \\ \text { bit1 : Protection function } \mathrm{F} 75 & \text { bit0 : }\end{array}$ |  |  | ection function F77 ection function F7 | bit2 : Protection function F76 |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F74 | Setting the stalling voltage during deceleration | $1.00 \sim 1.25$ | Vdc | 1.20 | P5-17 |
|  | $\times$ | F75 | Setting the stalling current during acceleration | $0.50 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.70 | P5-18 |
|  | $\times$ | F76 | Setting the stalling current during operation | $0.50 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.60 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F77 | Current level of electronic thermal relay | $1.01 \sim 2.50$ | F89 | 1.50 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F78 | Acting time of electronic thermal relay | $0.1 \sim 120.0$ | Second | 60.0 |  |
|  | $\int\left(\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{pu})-1\right) \mathrm{dt} \geqq\left(\mathrm{I}^{*} \mathrm{oL}^{2}-1\right) \times$ ToL will lead to an overload and overtime. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F79 | Oscillation-inhibit gain | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 15.0 | P5-19 |
|  | $\times$ | F80 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum output voltage } \\ & \text { (U.V.W) } \end{aligned}$ | $0.50 \sim 1.00$ | F88 | 1.00 | P5-19 |
|  | $\times$ | F81 | V/F maximum voltage frequency | $0.50 \sim 2.00$ | F87 | 1.00 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F82 | V/F curve selection | $-10 \sim 5$ |  | 0 | P5-20 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F83 | Voltage-boosting value | $0.000 \sim 0.200$ | Pu | 0.010 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F84 | PWM carrier frequency | $2000 \sim 16000$ | Hz | 5000 | 5-21 |
|  | $\times$ | F85 | RST input voltage (rms) | $150 \sim 480$ | Vac | 220 |  |
|  | ※ Note : F85 shall be set up according to actual input voltage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F86 | Vdc indicating value gain (Read only) | $50 \sim 300$ | Fold | 140 | P5-21 |
|  | ※ Note : 200 Vac Series L.V $=190 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{V}=410 \mathrm{~V}$; 400Vac Series L.V $=380 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{V}=820 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}{\sigma}$ | $\times$ | F87 | Rated frequency (Hz) | $20.00 \sim 150.00$ | Hz | 60.00 | P5-22 |
|  | $\times$ | F88 | Rated voltage (rms) | $150 \sim 480$ | Vac | 220 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F89 | Rated current (rms) | $0.5 \sim 600.0$ | A | 3.4 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F90 | Horse power (HP) | $0.20 \sim 300.00$ | Нр | 1.00 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F91 | Number of pole (P) | $2 \sim 16$ | Pole | 4 |  |
|  | ※ Note : F87~F91 shall entered according to the actual capacity of motor. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix-C-Summary of parameter settings-

| 5 | R | Parameter code | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory setting | Page No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | X | F92 | Control mode setup | $-1 \sim 3$ |  | 1 | P5-23 |
|  | $\begin{array}{cl}-1: \text { Auto-tuning of static electric parameters } & 1: \text { V/F voltage control } 3: \text { Sensor-less voltage vector control } \\ 0: \text { Auto-tuning of electric parameters } & 2: \text { Sensor-less flux/vector control }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | X | F93 | Stator's resistance | $500 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q17 | 10000 | P5-24 |
|  | X | F94 | Rotor's resistance | $500 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q17 | 8000 |  |
|  | X | F95 | Stator's self-induction | $3250 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q12 | 9000 |  |
|  | X | F96 | Mutual induction | $3250 \sim 32767$ | Pu:Q12 | 8750 |  |
|  | $x$ | F97 | No-load current(\%) | $12.50 \sim 99.00$ | 0.01\% | 40.00 |  |
|  | X | F98 | Voltage calibration (Read only) | $0 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |  |
|  | X | F99 | Current calibration (Read only) | $0 \sim 32767$ |  | 0 |  |
|  | $x$ | F100 | Flux-estimated bandwidth | $0.50 \sim 20.00$ | Hz | 3.00 | P5-25 |
|  | X | F101 | Speed-estimated bandwidth | $0.50 \sim 20.00$ | Hz | 7.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F102 | Slip-offset gain | $10 \sim 200$ | \% | 80 |  |
|  | X | F103 | Low-speed torque offset gain | $100.0 \sim 180.0$ | \% | 140.0 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F104 | Torque-offset cut-off frequency | $0.00 \sim 0.60$ | Pu | 0.20 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F105 | High-speed control P gain (ASR) | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | \% | 30.00 | 5-26 |
|  |  | F106 | High-speed control I gain (ASR) | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 30.0 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F107 | Lower-speed control P gain (ASR) | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | \% | 15.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F108 | Lower-speed control I gain (ASR) | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 30.0 |  |
|  | X | F109 | Torque current limit | $0.050 \sim 1.250$ |  | 1.000 | P5-27 |
| T.O.O00000 | X | F110 | Current failure record | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 | 5-28 |
|  | X | F111 | Failure record of last time | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |  |
|  | X | F112 | Failure record of last two times | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F113 | Failure record of last three times | $0 \sim 20$ |  | 0 |  |
|  | 0 : Communication failure of digital operation panel <br> 1: Over-voltage (Err U1) or over-current (Err A1) during standby state <br> 2 : Over-voltage (Err U2) or over-current (Err A2) during acceleration <br> 3: Over-voltage (Err U3) or over-current (Err A3) during deceleration <br> 4 : Over-voltage (Err U4) or over-current (Err A4) at constant speed <br> 5 : External failure <br> 6 : DC-Bus over voltage (O.V) <br> 7 : Low DC Voltage during operation (L.V) <br> 8: Electronic thermal relay activated |  |  | 9 : Di setup repeated <br> 10 : Detection of electric parameters <br> 11 : Unmatched currents between motor and ac drive <br> 12 : Unmatched voltages between <br> 13 : Open circuit at U-phase output <br> 14 : Open circuit at W-phase output <br> 15 : DSP-saved parameters locked that cannot be revised. <br> 16 : Parameters exceeded the range(Default) <br> 17 : Overtemperature or PF or PUF <br> 18: F12>F13 <br> 19~20: Reserved |  |  |  |
|  | X | F114 | Number of times to auto -reset the failure during operation | $0 \sim 10$ |  | 0 | P5-28 |

## -Summary of parameter settings- Appendix-C

| 6 | R | Parameter code | Description | Range | Unit | Ex-factory setting | Page <br> No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS700 Special-purpose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F115 | PID mode | $0 \sim 4$ |  | 0 | P5-29 |
|  | 0 : Disable PID <br> $1:$ Reset PID value to zero at shutdown <br> $2:$ Reserve the PID value at shutdown <br> $\times$ F116 $\quad$ PID command source |  |  | les PID(Reset PID les PID(Reserve the | ues to ze D value | at shutdown) shutdown) |  |
|  |  |  |  | $0 \sim 3$ |  | 0 | P5-29 |
|  | 0 : F118 |  | 1: Ai 2:Ail 3: Ai2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F117 | PID feedback source | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 | P5-29 |
|  | 0: Ai1 1: Ai2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F118 | PID commands setup | $0.00 \sim 100.00$ | \% | 50.00 | P5-30 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F119 | Kp | $1.00 \sim 300.00$ | \% | 100.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F120 | Ki | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | \% | 25.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F121 | Kd | $0.00 \sim 300.00$ | \% | 2.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F122 | Set up the filtration time for Digital input | $0.05 \sim 10.00$ | second | 0.20 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F123 | PID output restriction | $0.00 \sim 100.00$ | \% | 100.00 |  |
|  | LS720 Special-purpose |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F115 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High-speed control P 2 } \\ & \text { gain(ASR) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | \% | 40.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F116 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High-speed control I 2 } \\ & \text { gain(ASR) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 20.0 | -31 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F117 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lower-speed control P 2 } \\ & \text { gain(ASR) } \end{aligned}$ | $0.20 \sim 200.00$ | \% | 40.00 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F118 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Lower-speed control I } 2 \\ \text { gain(ASR) } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $0.0 \sim 100.0$ | \% | 20.0 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F119 | Stop brake beginning frequency | $0.00 \sim 60.00$ | Hz | 0.00 | P5-32 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | F120 | Stop DC brake B.B.time | $0.10 \sim 2.00$ | second | 0.20 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F121 | Acceleration and deceleration time units | $0 \sim 1$ |  | 0 | P5-33 |
|  | $0: 0.1$ Second ( $0.1 \mathrm{Sec} \sim 3000.0 \mathrm{Sec}$ ) 1 |  |  | : 1 Second ( $1 \mathrm{Sec} \sim 30000 \mathrm{Sec}$ ) |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | F122 | Activation frequency | $0.00 \sim 30.00$ |  | 0 | P5-33 |
|  | $\times$ | F123 | Torque Current Input Option | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 | P5-34 |
|  | 0 : Disabled 1 : Ail |  |  | 2 : Ai2 |  |  |  |
| 00000000000000 | $\times$ | F124 | Reserved 1 | -32767~32767 |  | 0 |  |
|  | $\times$ | F125 | Reserved 2 | -32767~32767 |  | 0 | P5-34 |
|  | $\times$ | F126 | Retrieve the parameters | $0 \sim 2$ |  | 0 |  |
|  | 0 : Disabled |  | 1: Retrieve the ex-factory setup   2: Cle |  | ar the failu | e record |  |
|  | $\times$ | F127 |  |  |  | 0 | P5-34 |
|  | 0 : Revisable |  | 1 : Lock the parameter |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix-D

## -Summary of Err codes and diagnostic descriptions-

| Error code | Description of failure |
| :---: | :---: |
| Err 0 | Communication of digital operation panel failed |
| Err 1 | Over-voltage Err U1 or over-current Err A1 in standby state (hardware detection and protection) |
| Err 2 | Over-voltage Err U2 or over-current Err A2 during acceleration (hardware detection andprotection) |
| Err 3 | Over-voltage Err U3 or over-current Err A3 during deceleration (hardware detection and protection) |
| Err 4 | Over-voltage Err U4 or over-current Err A4 during speed regulation (hardware detection and protection) |
| Err 5 | External failure |
| Err 6 | DC-Bus over voltage (O.V) |
| Err 7 | DC-Bus low voltage (L.V) |
| Err 8 | Motor overload longer than the allowable time |
| Err 9 | DI setting repeated |
| Err 10 | Electric parameter detection malfunctioned |
| Err 11 | Current between motor and ac drive not matched |
| Err 12 | Voltage between motor and ac drive not matched |
| Err 13 | Circuit opened at output side of U phase or current detector malfunctioned |
| Err 14 | Circuit opened at output side of W phase or current detector malfunctioned |
| Err 15 | Parameters stored in DSP locked and unalterable. |
| Err 16 | Parameter out of range (Default) |
| Err 17 | Over temperature or PF or PUF failure |
| Err 18 | F12>F13 |
| Err 19, Err 20 reserved |  |

## -Dimensional drawings of mechanism-Appendix-E

Roughing-in dimensions and mounting dimensions

Digital operation panel (KP-AD20)

(Figure A)

(Figure B)

(Figure C)

(Figure D)

(Figure E)

(Figure F)

※ Dimensions shown in the figures above are for reference only. Please refer to the newest catalogue for the updated dimensions. We reserve the right to change the dimensions without notice.

## -Dimensional drawings of mechanism-Appendix-E

Roughing-in dimensions and mounting dimensions

## 200 V class series

| Applicable motor capacity | Roughing-in dimensions (mm) |  |  | Constant dimension (mm) |  |  |  | $\psi$ | Holing, constant dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  | Figure NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (HP) / (KW) | W | H | D | W1 | W2 | H1 | D1 | d | W3 | W4 | H2 | H3 | D2 |  |
| KP-AD 20 | 70.9 | 102 | 25.8 | - | - | 93 | 15.8 | 3.5 | 65.3 | - | 84.5 | - | - | A |
| $0.25 / 0.2$ | 82.5 | 145 | 138 | 66.5 | - | 128.5 | 127.5 | 4.6 | - | - | - | - | - | B |
| $0.5 / 0.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 / 0.75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 / 1.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 / 0.4 | 114 | 172 | 146 | 101 | - | 159 | 136 | 5.3 | $-$ | - | - | - | - | C |
| $1 / 0.75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 / 1.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3 / 2.2$ | 152 | 214 | 146 | 137.5 | - | 200 | 136 | 5.3 | - | - | - | - | - | D |
| $5 / 3.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7.5 / 5.5$ | 188 | 300 | 180 | 170 | - | 283 | 170 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | E |
| 10 / 7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15/11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20/15 | 250 | 458 | 227 | 218 | - | 401 | 217 | 7 | 242 | 170 | 445 | 460 | 112 | F |
| $25 / 18.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $30 / 22$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 30$ | 345 | 563 | 272 | 305 | 152.5 | 515 | 262 | 7 | 330 | 212 | 546 | 568 | 140 |  |
| $50 / 37$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $60 / 45$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $75 / 55$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $100 / 75$ | 604 | 770 | 322 | 262.4 | 220 | 749.5 | 312 | 7 | 582 | - | 745 | 770 | 158 | G |
| $125 / 90$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150/110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix-E-Dimensional drawings of mechanism-

Roughing-in dimensions and mounting dimensions

## 400 V class series

| Applicable motor capacity | Roughing-in dimensions (mm) |  |  | Constant dimension (mm) |  |  |  | $\psi$ | Holing, constant dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  | Figure NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (HP) / (KW) | W | H | D | W1 | W2 | H1 | D1 | d | W3 | W4 | H2 | H3 | D2 |  |
| KP-AD 20 | 70.9 | 102 | 25.8 | - | - | 93 | 15.8 | 3.5 | 65.3 | - | 84.5 | - | - | A |
| 0.5 / 0.4 | 114 | 172 | 146 | 101 | - | 159 | $136$ | 5.3 | $\ldots$ | - | - | - | - | C |
| $1 / 0.75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 / 1.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3 / 2.2$ | 152 | 214 | 146 | $137.5$ | - | 200 | 136 | 5.3 | - | - | - | - | - | D |
| $5 / 3.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7.5 / 5.5$ | 188 | 300 | $180$ | $170$ | - | 283 | $170$ | 7 | $-$ | - | - | - | - | E |
| $10 / 7.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15/11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20/15 | 250 | 458 | 227 | 218 | - | 401 | 217 | 7 | 242 | 170 | 445 | 460 | 112 | F |
| $25 / 18.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $30 / 22$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 30$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $50 / 37$ | 345 | 563 | 272 | 305 | 152.5 | 515 | 262 | 7 | 330 | 212 | 546 | 568 | 140 |  |
| $60 / 45$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $75 / 55$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $100 / 75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 125 / 90 | 604 | 770 | 322 | $262.4$ | $220$ | $749.5 \mid$ | 312 | 7 | 582 | - | 745 | 770 | 158 | G |
| 150/110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 175/132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 / 160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250/185 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300/220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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[^1]:    ※Do not enter a minimum value " 0 " to set up the stopping \& braking time and the stopping \& braking current; an entry of " 0 " will leave the time and braking energy inactive.

