



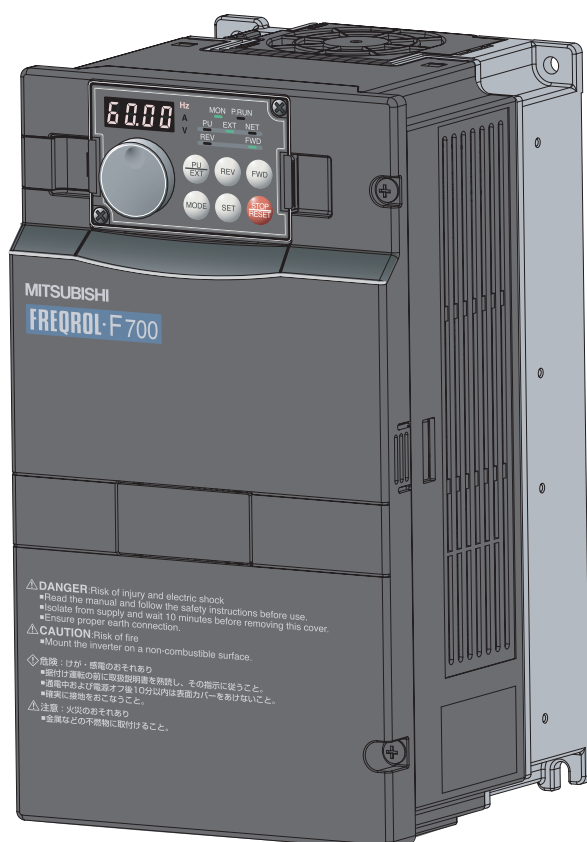
INVERTER

F700



INSTRUCTION MANUAL (Applied)

FR-F720-0.75K to 55K FR-F740-0.75K to 160K



WIRING

1

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE
OF THE INVERTER

2

PARAMETERS

3

PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS

4

SPECIFICATIONS

5

Thank you for choosing this Mitsubishi Inverter.

This Instruction Manual (applied) provides instructions for advanced use of the FR-F700 series inverters.

Incorrect handling might cause an unexpected fault. Before using the inverter, always read this instruction manual and the instruction manual (basic) [IB-0600176ENG] packed with the product carefully to use the equipment to its optimum.

This section is specifically about safety matters

Do not attempt to install, operate, maintain or inspect the inverter until you have read through instruction manual (basic) and appended documents carefully and can use the equipment correctly. Do not use the inverter until you have a full knowledge of the equipment, safety information and instructions. In this instruction manual, the safety instruction levels are classified into "WARNING" and "CAUTION".

WARNING

Assumes that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in death or severe injury.

CAUTION

Assumes that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in medium or slight injury, or may cause physical damage only.

Note that even the  **CAUTION** level may lead to a serious consequence according to conditions. Please follow the instructions of both levels because they are important to personnel safety.

1. Electric Shock Prevention

WARNING

- While power is on or when the inverter is running, do not open the front cover. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.
- Do not run the inverter with the front cover or wiring cover removed. Otherwise, you may access the exposed high-voltage terminals or the charging part of the circuitry and get an electric shock.
- Even if power is off, do not remove the front cover except for wiring or periodic inspection. You may access the charged inverter circuits and get an electric shock.
- Before starting wiring or inspection, check to make sure that the operation panel indicator is off, wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched off, and check that there are no residual voltage using a tester or the like. The capacitor is charged with high voltage for some time after power off and it is dangerous.
- This inverter must be earthed (grounded). Earthing (grounding) must conform to the requirements of national and local safety regulations and electrical codes. (JIS, NEC section 250, IEC 536 class 1 and other applicable standards)
- Any person who is involved in the wiring or inspection of this equipment should be fully competent to do the work.
- Always install the inverter before wiring. Otherwise, you may get an electric shock or be injured.
- Perform setting dial and key operations with dry hands to prevent an electric shock. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.
- Do not subject the cables to scratches, excessive stress, heavy loads or pinching. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.
- Do not replace the cooling fan while power is on. It is dangerous to replace the cooling fan while power is on.
- Do not touch the printed circuit board with wet hands. You may get an electric shock.

2. Fire Prevention

CAUTION

- Mount the inverter to incombustible material. Mounting it to or near combustible material can cause a fire.
- If the inverter has become faulty, switch off the inverter power. A continuous flow of large current could cause a fire.
- Do not connect a resistor directly to the DC terminals P/+, N/-. This could cause a fire.

3. Injury Prevention

CAUTION

- Apply only the voltage specified in the instruction manual to each terminal. Otherwise, burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- Ensure that the cables are connected to the correct terminals. Otherwise, burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- Always make sure that polarity is correct to prevent damage, etc. Otherwise, burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- While power is on or for some time after power-off, do not touch the inverter as it is hot and you may get burnt.

4. Additional Instructions

Also note the following points to prevent an accidental failure, injury, electric shock, etc.

(1) Transportation and installation

CAUTION

- When carrying products, use correct lifting gear to prevent injury.
- Do not stack the inverter boxes higher than the number recommended.
- Ensure that installation position and material can withstand the weight of the inverter. Install according to the information in the instruction manual.
- Do not install or operate the inverter if it is damaged or has parts missing.
- When carrying the inverter, do not hold it by the front cover or setting dial; it may fall off or fail.
- Do not stand or rest heavy objects on the product.
- Check the inverter mounting orientation is correct.
- Prevent other conductive bodies such as screws and metal fragments or other flammable substance such as oil from entering the inverter.
- As the inverter is a precision instrument, do not drop or subject it to impact.
- Use the inverter under the following environmental conditions. Otherwise, the inverter may be damaged.

Environment	Ambient temperature	-10°C to +50°C (non-freezing)
	Ambient humidity	90% RH or less (non-condensing)
	Storage temperature	-20°C to +65°C *
	Atmosphere	Indoors (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt)
	Altitude, vibration	Maximum 1000m above sea level for standard operation. 5.9m/s ² or less (conforming to JIS C 60068-2-6)

*Temperature applicable for a short time, e.g. in transit.

(2) Wiring

CAUTION

- Do not install a power factor correction capacitor or surge suppressor on the inverter output side.
- The connection orientation of the output cables U, V, W to the motor will affect the direction of rotation of the motor.

(3) Test operation and adjustment

CAUTION

- Before starting operation, confirm and adjust the parameters. A failure to do so may cause some machines to make unexpected motions.

(4) Operation

WARNING

- When you have chosen the retry function, stay away from the equipment as it will restart suddenly after an alarm stop.
- The  key is valid only when the appropriate function setting has been made. Prepare an emergency stop switch separately.
- Make sure that the start signal is off before resetting the inverter alarm. A failure to do so may restart the motor suddenly.
- The load used should be a three-phase induction motor only. Connection of any other electrical equipment to the inverter output may damage the equipment.
- Do not modify the equipment.
- Do not perform parts removal which is not instructed in this manual. Doing so may lead to fault or damage of the inverter.

CAUTION

- The electronic thermal relay function does not guarantee protection of the motor from overheating.
- Do not use a magnetic contactor on the inverter input for frequent starting/stopping of the inverter.
- Use a noise filter to reduce the effect of electromagnetic interference. Otherwise nearby electronic equipment may be affected.
- Take measures to suppress harmonics. Otherwise power supply harmonics from the inverter may heat/damage the power factor correction capacitor and generator.
- When a 400V class motor is inverter-driven, please use an insulation-enhanced motor or measures taken to suppress surge voltages. Surge voltages attributable to the wiring constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor.
- When parameter clear or all clear is performed, reset the required parameters before starting operations. Each parameter returns to the initial value.
- The inverter can be easily set for high-speed operation. Before changing its setting, fully examine the performances of the motor and machine.
- In addition to the inverter's holding function, install a holding device to ensure safety.
- Before running an inverter which had been stored for a long period, always perform inspection and test operation.
- For prevention of damage due to static electricity, touch nearby metal before touching this product to eliminate static electricity from your body.

(5) Emergency stop

CAUTION

- Provide a safety backup such as an emergency brake which will prevent the machine and equipment from hazardous conditions if the inverter fails.
- When the breaker on the inverter input side trips, check for the wiring fault (short circuit), damage to internal parts of the inverter, etc. Identify the cause of the trip, then remove the cause and power on the breaker.
- When the protective function is activated, take the corresponding corrective action, then reset the inverter, and resume operation.

(6) Maintenance, inspection and parts replacement

CAUTION

- Do not carry out a megger (insulation resistance) test on the control circuit of the inverter.

(7) Disposing of the inverter

CAUTION

- Treat as industrial waste.

General instructions

Many of the diagrams and drawings in this instruction manual show the inverter without a cover, or partially open. Never run the inverter in this status. Always replace the cover and follow this instruction manual when operating the inverter.

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1 WIRING

This chapter describes the basic "WIRING" for use of this product.

Always read the instructions before using the equipment

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<Abbreviations>

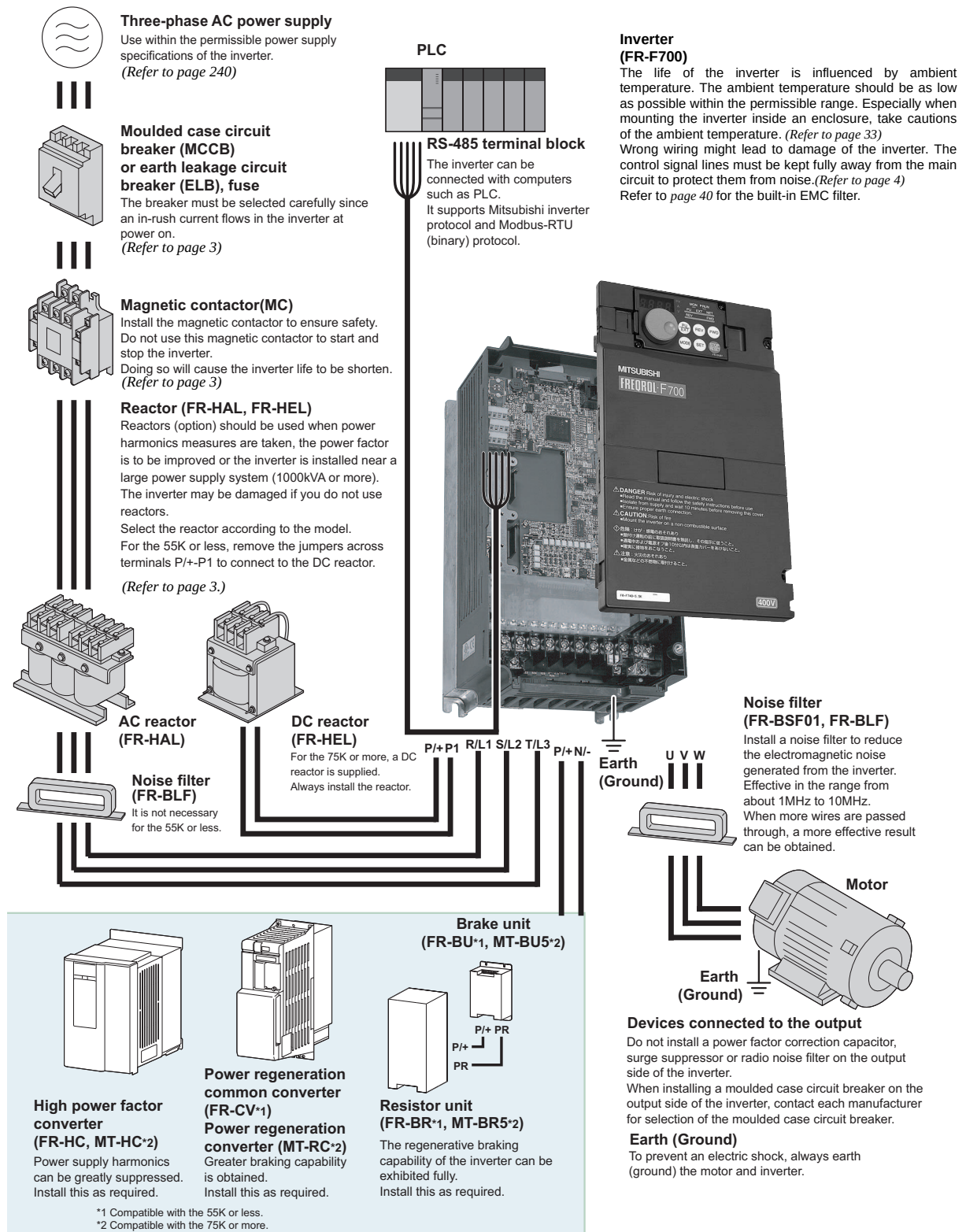
DU	Operation panel (FR-DU07)
PU.....	Operation panel (FR-DU07) and parameter unit (FR-PU04)
Inverter	Mitsubishi inverter FR-F700 series
FR-F700	Mitsubishi inverter FR-F700 series
Pr.	Parameter Number
PU operation.....	Operation using the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04).
External operation	Operation using the control circuit signals
Combined operation	Combined operation using the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) and external operation.
Mitsubishi standard motor	SF-JR
Mitsubishi constant-torque motor	SF-HRCA

<Trademarks>

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- Other company and product names herein are the trademarks and registered trademarks of their respective owners.



1.1 Inverter and peripheral devices



CAUTION

- Do not install a power factor correction capacitor or surge suppressor on the inverter output side. This will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor, and surge suppressor to be damaged. If any of the above devices are connected, immediately remove them.
- Electromagnetic wave interference
The input/output (main circuit) of the inverter includes high frequency components, which may interfere with the communication devices (such as AM radios) used near the inverter. In this case, set the EMC filter valid to minimize interference.
(Refer to page 40.)
- Refer to the instruction manual of each option and peripheral devices for details of peripheral devices.

1.1.1 Peripheral devices

Check the motor capacity of the inverter you purchased. Appropriate peripheral devices must be selected according to the capacity. Refer to the following list and prepare appropriate peripheral devices:

200V class

Motor Output (kW) *1	Applicable Inverter Type	Breaker Selection*2			Input Side Magnetic Contactor*3	
		Reactor connection		with commercial power-supply operation	Reactor connection	
		without	with		without	with
0.75	FR-F720-0.75K	30AF 10A	30AF 10A	30AF 10A	S-N10	S-N10
1.5	FR-F720-1.5K	30AF 15A	30AF 15A	30AF 15A	S-N10	S-N10
2.2	FR-F720-2.2K	30AF 20A	30AF 15A	30AF 20A	S-N10	S-N10
3.7	FR-F720-3.7K	30AF 30A	30AF 30A	30AF 30A	S-N20, N21	S-N10
5.5	FR-F720-5.5K	50AF 50A	50AF 40A	50AF 50A	S-N25	S-N20, N21
7.5	FR-F720-7.5K	100AF 60A	50AF 50A	100AF 60A	S-N25	S-N25
11	FR-F720-11K	100AF 75A	100AF 75A	100AF 75A	S-N35	S-N35
15	FR-F720-15K	225AF 125A	100AF 100A	225AF 125A	S-N50	S-N50
18.5	FR-F720-18.5K	225AF 150A	225AF 125A	225AF 150A	S-N65	S-N50
22	FR-F720-22K	225AF 175A	225AF 150A	225AF 175A	S-N80	S-N65
30	FR-F720-30K	225AF 225A	225AF 175A	225AF 225A	S-N95	S-N80
37	FR-F720-37K	400AF 250A	225AF 225A	400AF 250A	S-N150	S-N125
45	FR-F720-45K	400AF 300A	400AF 300A	400AF 350A	S-N180	S-N150
55	FR-F720-55K	400AF 400A	400AF 350A	600AF 500A	S-N220	S-N180

400V class

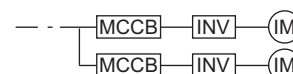
Motor Output (kW) *1	Applicable Inverter Type	Breaker Selection*2			Input Side Magnetic Contactor*3	
		Reactor connection		with commercial power-supply operation	Reactor connection	
		without	with		without	with
0.75	FR-F740-0.75K	30AF 5A	30AF 5A	30AF 5A	S-N10	S-N10
1.5	FR-F740-1.5K	30AF 10A	30AF 10A	30AF 10A	S-N10	S-N10
2.2	FR-F740-2.2K	30AF 10A	30AF 10A	30AF 15A	S-N10	S-N10
3.7	FR-F740-3.7K	30AF 20A	30AF 15A	30AF 20A	S-N10	S-N10
5.5	FR-F740-5.5K	30AF 30A	30AF 20A	30AF 30A	S-N20	S-N11, N12
7.5	FR-F740-7.5K	30AF 30A	30AF 30A	30AF 30A	S-N20	S-N20
11	FR-F740-11K	50AF 50A	50AF 40A	50AF 50A	S-N20	S-N20
15	FR-F740-15K	100AF 60A	50AF 50A	100AF 60A	S-N25	S-N20
18.5	FR-F740-18.5K	100AF 75A	100AF 60A	100AF 75A	S-N25	S-N25
22	FR-F740-22K	100AF 100A	100AF 75A	100AF 100A	S-N35	S-N25
30	FR-F740-30K	225AF 125A	225AF 100A	225AF 125A	S-N50	S-N50
37	FR-F740-37K	225AF 150A	225AF 125A	225AF 150A	S-N65	S-N50
45	FR-F740-45K	225AF 175A	225AF 150A	225AF 175A	S-N80	S-N65
55	FR-F740-55K	225AF 200A	225AF 175A	225AF 200A	S-N80	S-N80
75	FR-F740-75K	—	225AF 225A	225AF 225A	—	S-N95
90	FR-F740-90K	—	225AF 225A	400AF 300A	—	S-N150
110	FR-F740-110K	—	225AF 225A	400AF 350A	—	S-N180
132	FR-F740-132K	—	400AF 400A	400AF 400A	—	S-N220
150	FR-F740-160K	—	400AF 400A	400AF 400A	—	S-N300
160	FR-F740-160K	—	400AF 400A	600AF 500A	—	S-N300

*1 Selections for use of the Mitsubishi 4-pole standard motor with power supply voltage of 200/400VAC 50Hz.

*2 Select the MCCB according to the inverter power supply capacity.
Install one MCCB per inverter.
For installations in the United States or Canada, use the fuse certified by the UL and cUL.
(Refer to the Instruction Manual (basics).)

*3 The electrical durability of magnetic contactor is 500,000 times. When the magnetic contactor is used for emergency stop during motor driving, the electrical durability is 25 times.
When using the MC for emergency stop during motor driving or using on the motor side during commercial-power supply operation, select the MC with class AC-3 rated current for the motor rated current.

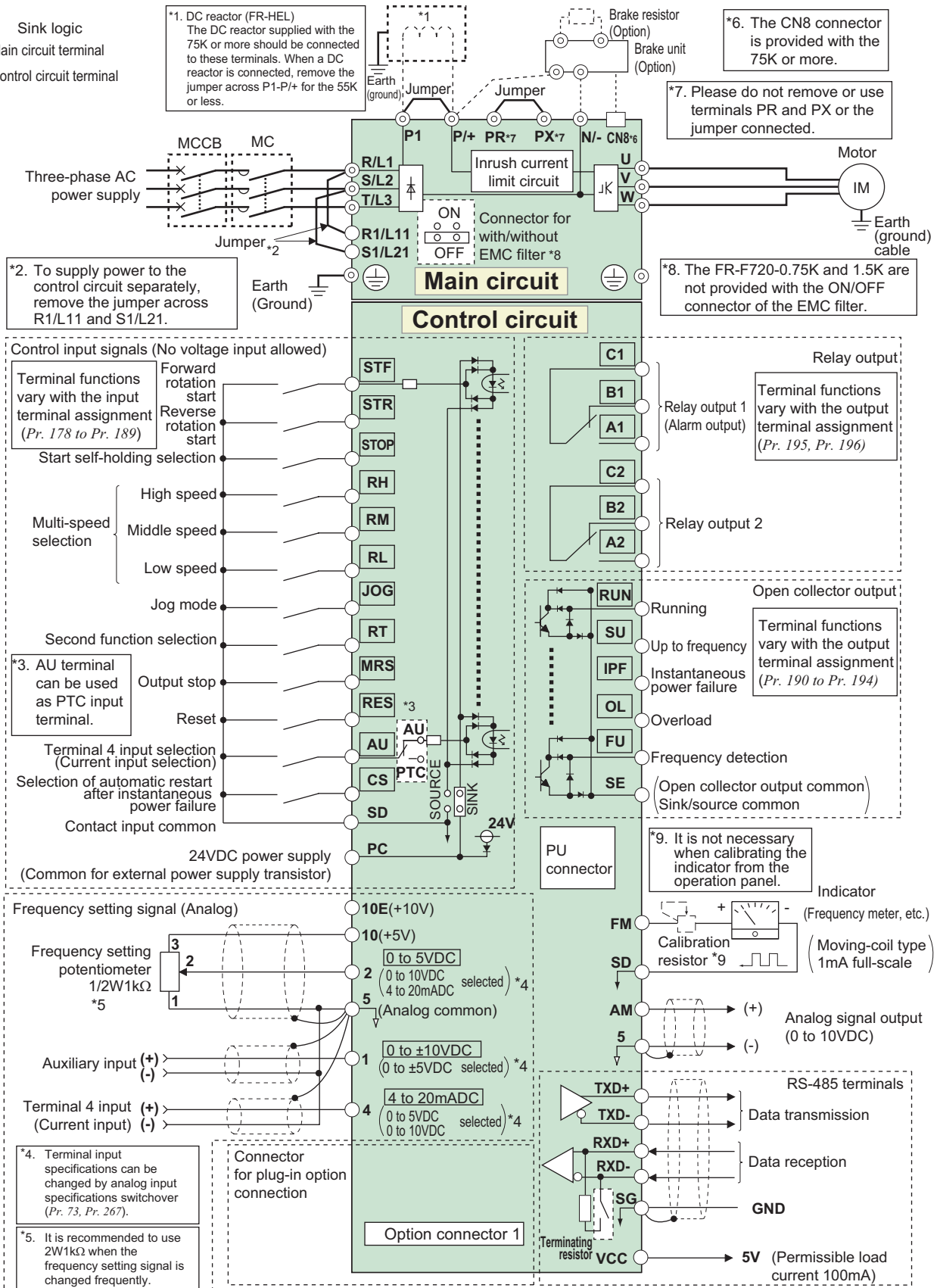
*4 When the breaker on the inverter primary side trips, check for the wiring fault (short circuit), damage to internal parts of the inverter, etc. Identify the cause of the trip, then remove the cause and power on the breaker.





1.2 Wiring

1.2.1 Terminal connection diagram



CAUTION

- To prevent a malfunction due to noise, keep the signal cables more than 10cm away from the power cables.
- After wiring, wire offcuts must not be left in the inverter.
- Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean.
- When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take care not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.

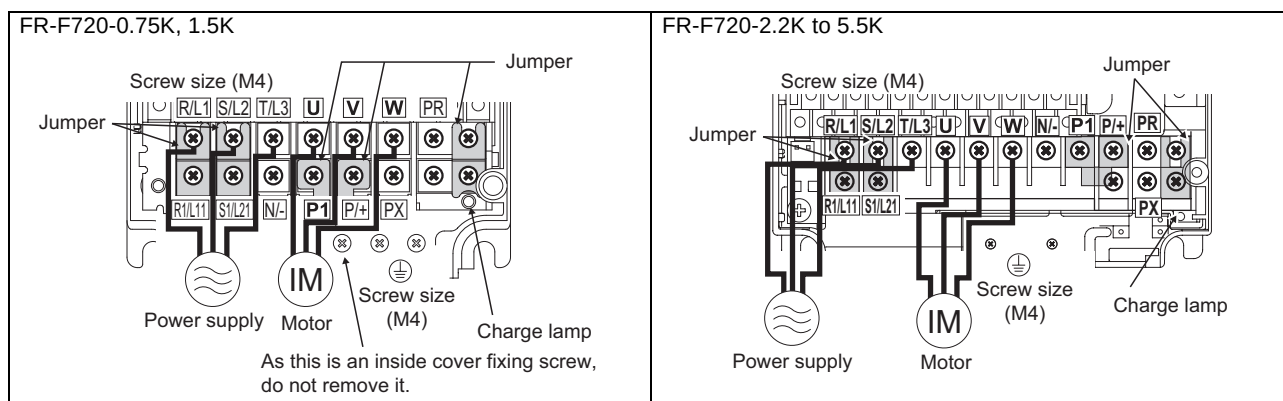
1.3 Main circuit terminal specifications

1.3.1 Specification of main circuit terminal

Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Description
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	AC power input	Connect to the commercial power supply. Keep these terminals open when using the high power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC) or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV).
U, V, W	Inverter output	Connect a three-phase squirrel-cage motor.
R1/L11, S1/L21	Power supply for control circuit	Connected to the AC power supply terminals R/L1 and S/L2. To retain the alarm display and alarm output or when using the high power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC) or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV), remove the jumpers from terminals R/L1-R1/L11 and S/L2-S1/L21 and apply external power to these terminals. Do not turn off the power supply for control circuit (R1/L11, S1/L21) with the main circuit power (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) on. Doing so may damage the inverter. The circuit should be configured so that the main circuit power (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) is also turned off when the power supply for control circuit (R1/L11, S1/L21) is off. 18.5K or less : 60VA, 22K to 160K : 80VA
P/+, N/-	Brake unit connection	Connect the brake unit (FR-BU, BU and MT-BU5), power regeneration common converter (FR-CV), high power factor converter (FR-HC and MT-HC) or power regeneration converter (MT-RC).
P/+, P1	DC reactor connection	For the 55K or less, remove the jumper across terminals P/+ - P1 and connect the DC reactor. (For the 75K or more, a DC reactor is supplied as standard.)
PR, PX	Please do not remove or use terminals PR and PX or the jumper connected.	
	Earth (ground)	For earthing (grounding) the inverter chassis. Must be earthed (grounded).

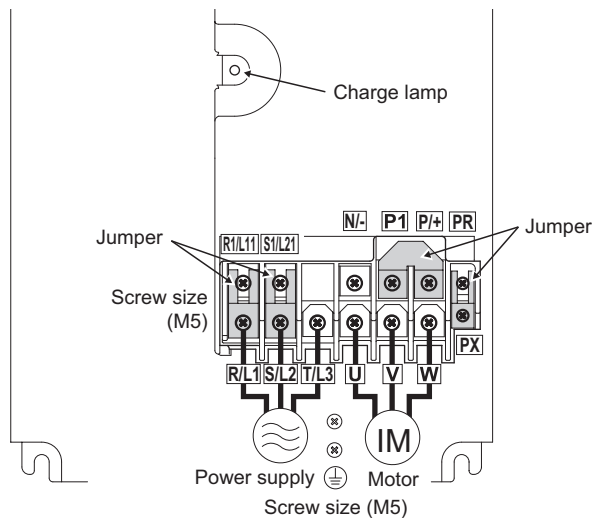
1.3.2 Terminal arrangement of the main circuit terminal, power supply and the motor wiring.

200V class

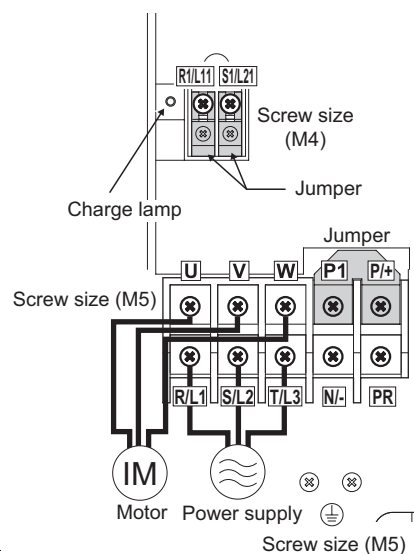




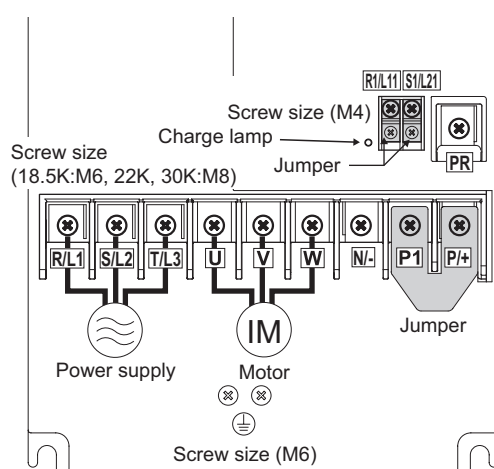
FR-F720-7.5K, 11K



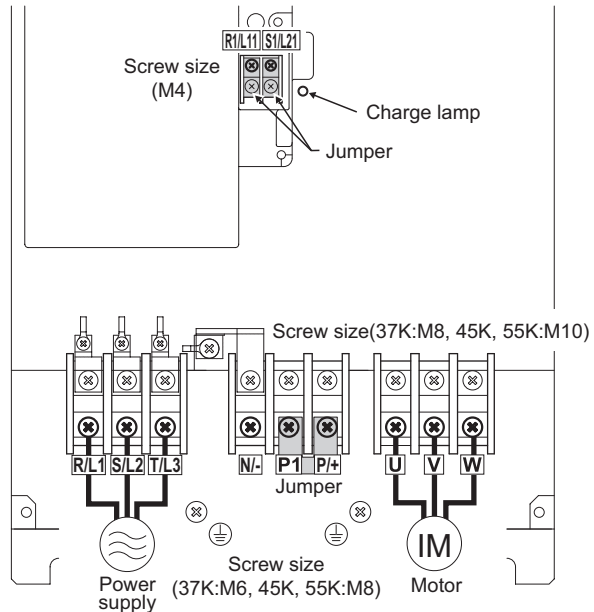
FR-F720-15K



FR-F720-18.5K to 30K

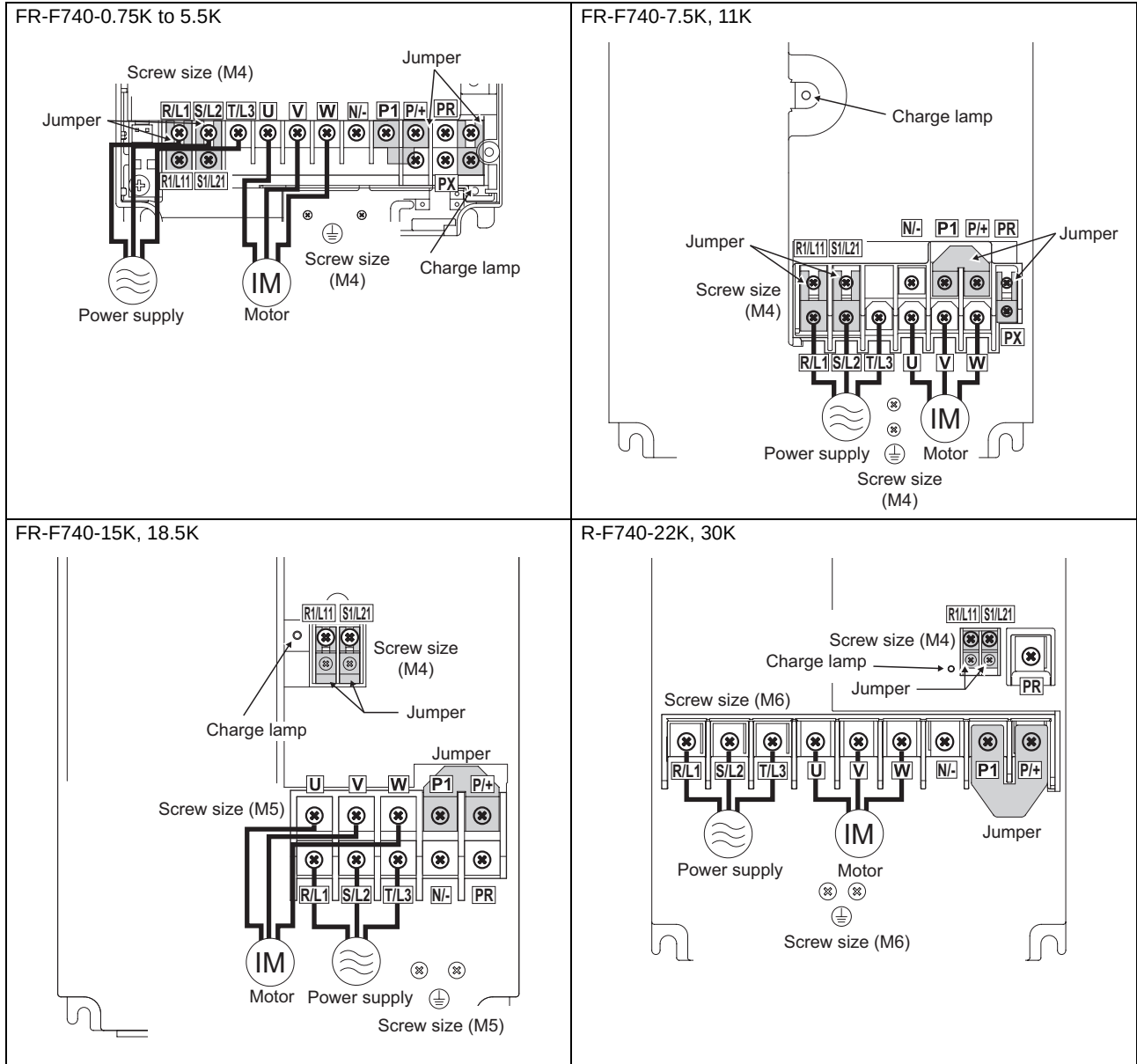


FR-F720-37K to 55K



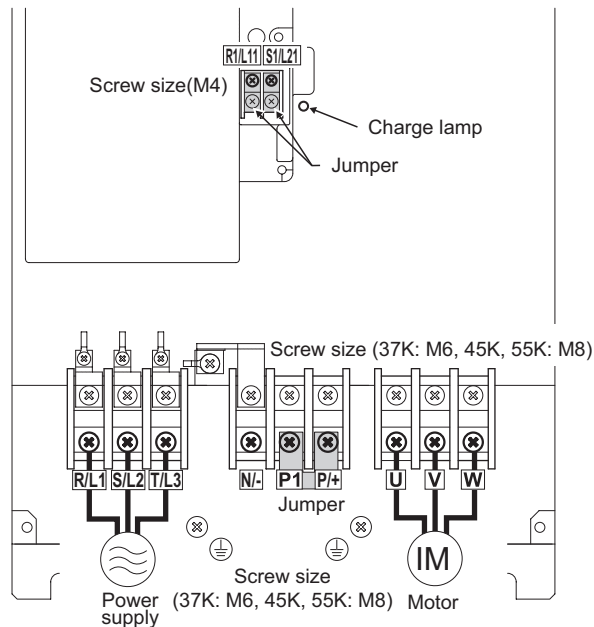


400V class

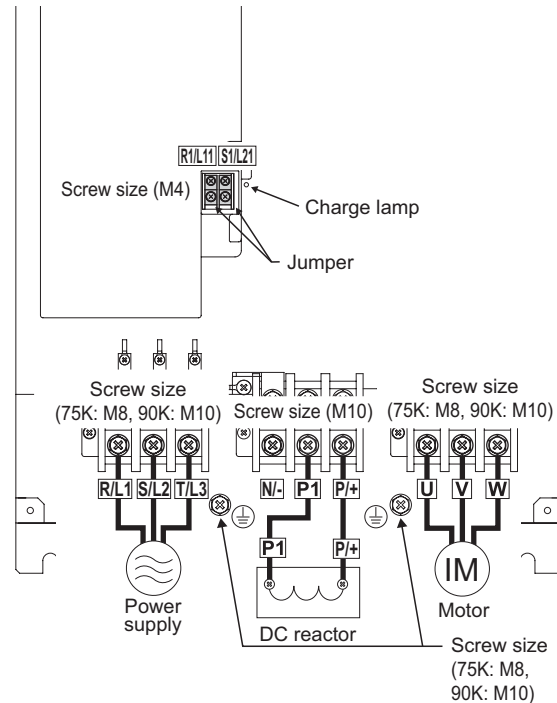




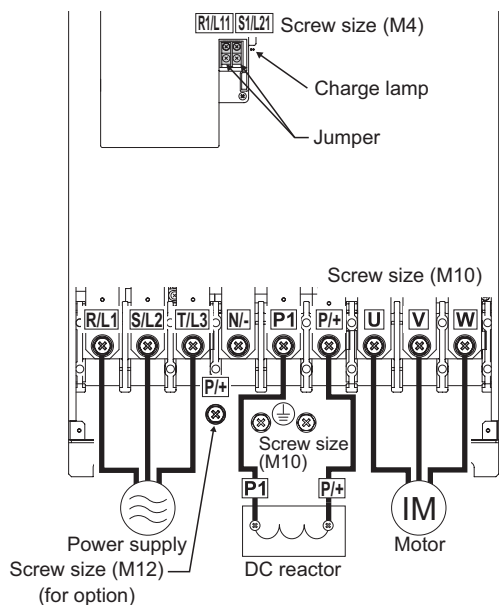
FR-F740-37K to 55K



FR-F740-75K to 110K



FR-F740-132K, 160K



CAUTION

- The power supply cables must be connected to R/L1, S/L2, T/L3. Never connect the power cable to the U, V, W of the inverter. Doing so will damage the inverter. (Phase sequence needs not to be matched.)
- Connect the motor to U, V, W. At this time, turning on the forward rotation switch (signal) rotates the motor in the counterclockwise direction when viewed from the motor shaft.



1.3.3 Cables and wiring length

(1) Applied cable size

Select the recommended cable size to ensure that a voltage drop will be 2% max.

If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, a main circuit cable voltage drop will cause the motor torque to decrease especially at the output of a low frequency.

The following table indicates a selection example for the wiring length of 20m.

200V class (when input power supply is 220V)

Applicable Inverter Type	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Sizes							
					HIV, etc. (mm ²) *1			AWG *2		PVC, etc. (mm ²) *3		
			R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	Earth (Ground) Cable Gauge	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	Earth (Ground) Cable Gauge
FR-F720-0.75K to 2.2K	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	3.5	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-F720-3.7K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	3.5	3.5	3.5	12	12	4	4	4
FR-F720-5.5K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	5.5	5.5	5.5	10	10	6	6	6
FR-F720-7.5K	M5	2.5	14-5	8-5	14	8	14	6	8	16	10	16
FR-F720-11K	M5	2.5	14-5	14-5	14	14	14	6	6	16	16	16
FR-F720-15K	M5	2.5	22-5	22-5	22	22	14	4	6 (*5)	25	25	16
FR-F720-18.5K	M6	4.4	38-6	38-6	38	38	22	2	2	35	35	25
FR-F720-22K	M8/M6	7.8	38-8	38-8	38	38	22	2	2	35	35	25
FR-F720-30K	M8/M6	7.8	60-8	60-8	60	60	38	1/0	1/0	50	50	25
FR-F720-37K	M8/M6	7.8	80-8	80-8	80	80	38	3/0	3/0	70	70	35
FR-F720-45K	M10/M8	14.7	100-10	100-10	100	100	60	4/0	4/0	95	95	50
FR-F720-55K	M10/M8	14.7	100-10	100-10	100	100	60	4/0	4/0	95	95	50

*1 The recommended cable size is that of the cable (e.g. HIV cable (600V class 2 vinyl-insulated cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 50°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

*2 The recommended cable size is that of the cable (THHW cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

*3 For the FR-F720-18.5K or less, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (PVC cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 70°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

For the FR-F720-22K or more, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (XLPE cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 90°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and wiring is performed in an enclosure.

*4 The terminal screw size indicates the terminal size for R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, and a screw for earthing (grounding). For the 22K to 55K, screw sizes are different. (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, and a screw for earthing (grounding))

*5 When connecting the option unit to P/+, P1, N/-, use THHN cables for the option and terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W.



400V class (when input power supply is 440V)

Applicable Inverter Type	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Sizes							
					HIV, etc. (mm ²) *1			AWG *2		PVC, etc. (mm ²) *3		
			R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	Earth (Ground) Cable Gauge	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	Earth (Ground) Cable Gauge
FR-F740-0.75K to 3.7K	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-F740-5.5K	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	3.5	12	14	2.5	2.5	4
FR-F740-7.5K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	3.5	3.5	3.5	12	12	4	4	4
FR-F740-11K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	5.5	5.5	8	10	10	6	6	10
FR-F740-15K	M5	2.5	8-5	8-5	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10
FR-F740-18.5K	M5	2.5	14-5	8-5	14	8	14	6	8	16	10	16
FR-F740-22K	M6	4.4	14-6	14-6	14	14	14	6	6	16	16	16
FR-F740-30K	M6	4.4	22-6	22-6	22	22	14	4	4	25	25	16
FR-F740-37K	M6	4.4	22-6	22-6	22	22	14	4	4	25	25	16
FR-F740-45K	M8	7.8	38-8	38-8	38	38	22	1	2	50	50	25
FR-F740-55K	M8	7.8	60-8	60-8	60	60	22	1/0	1/0	50	50	25
FR-F740-75K	M8	7.8	60-8	60-8	60	60	38	1/0	1/0	50	50	25
FR-F740-90K	M10	14.7	60-10	60-10	60	60	38	3/0	3/0	50	50	25
FR-F740-110K	M10	14.7	80-10	80-10	80	80	38	3/0	3/0	70	70	35
FR-F740-132K	M10	14.7	100-10	150-10	100	125	38	4/0	4/0	95	95	50
FR-F740-160K	M10	14.7	150-10	150-10	125	125	38	MCM250	MCM250	120	150	70

*1 For the FR-F740-55K or less, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (e.g. HIV cable (600V class 2 vinyl-insulated cable)) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 50°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

For the FR-F740-75K or more, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (e.g. LMFC (heat resistant flexible cross-linked polyethylene insulated cable)) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 90°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 50°C or less and wiring is performed in an enclosure.

*2 For the FR-F740-45K or less, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (THHW cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

For the FR-F740-55K or more, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (THHN cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 90°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and wiring is performed in an enclosure.

*3 For the FR-F740-45K or less, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (PVC cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 70°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

For the FR-F740-55K or more, the recommended cable size is that of the cable (XLPE cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 90°C. Assumes that the ambient temperature is 40°C or less and wiring is performed in an enclosure.

*4 The terminal screw size indicates the terminal size for R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, and a screw for earthing (grounding).

The line voltage drop can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{line voltage drop [V]} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \text{wire resistance [m}\Omega/\text{m}] \times \text{wiring distance [m]} \times \text{current [A]}}{1000}$$

Use a larger diameter cable when the wiring distance is long or when it is desired to decrease the voltage drop (torque reduction) in the low speed range.

CAUTION

- Tighten the terminal screw to the specified torque.
A screw that has been tighten too loosely can cause a short circuit or malfunction.
A screw that has been tighten too tightly can cause a short circuit or malfunction due to the unit breakage.
- Use crimping terminals with insulation sleeve to wire the power supply and motor.

(2) Notes on earthing (grounding)

- Always earth (ground) the motor and inverter.

1) Purpose of earthing (grounding)

Generally, an electrical apparatus has an earth (ground) terminal, which must be connected to the ground before use.

An electrical circuit is usually insulated by an insulating material and encased. However, it is impossible to manufacture an insulating material that can shut off a leakage current completely, and actually, a slight current flow into the case. The purpose of earthing (grounding) the case of an electrical apparatus is to prevent operator from getting an electric shock from this leakage current when touching it.

To avoid the influence of external noises, this earthing (grounding) is important to audio equipment, sensors, computers and other apparatuses that handle low-level signals or operate very fast.

2) Earthing (grounding) methods and earthing (grounding) work

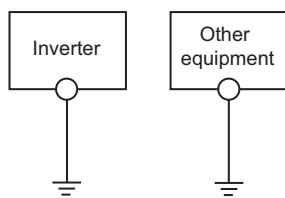
As described previously, earthing (grounding) is roughly classified into an electrical shock prevention type and a noise-affected malfunction prevention type. Therefore, these two types should be discriminated clearly, and the following work must be done to prevent the leakage current having the inverter's high frequency components from entering the malfunction prevention type earthing (grounding):

- Where possible, use independent earthing (grounding) for the inverter. If independent earthing (grounding) (I) is impossible, use joint earthing (grounding) (II) where the inverter is connected with the other equipment at an earthing (grounding) point. Joint earthing (grounding) as in (III) must be avoided as the inverter is connected with the other equipment by a common earth (ground) cable.

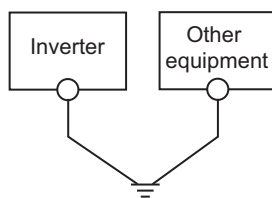
Also a leakage current including many high frequency components flows in the earth (ground) cables of the inverter and inverter-driven motor. Therefore, they must use the independent earthing (grounding) method and be separated from the earthing (grounding) of equipment sensitive to the aforementioned noises.

In a tall building, it will be a good policy to use the noise malfunction prevention type earthing (grounding) with steel frames and carry out electric shock prevention type earthing (grounding) in the independent earthing (grounding) method.

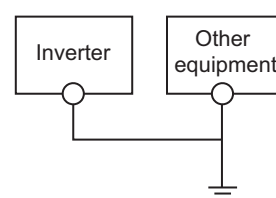
- This inverter must be earthed (grounded). Earthing (Grounding) must conform to the requirements of national and local safety regulations and electrical codes. (JIS, NEC section 250, IEC 536 class 1 and other applicable standards).
- Use the thickest possible earth (ground) cable. The earth (ground) cable should be of not less than the size indicated in the above table on the previous page.
- The grounding point should be as near as possible to the inverter, and the ground wire length should be as short as possible.
- Run the earth (ground) cable as far away as possible from the I/O wiring of equipment sensitive to noises and run them in parallel in the minimum distance.



(I) Independent earthing.....Best



(II) Common earthing.....Good



(III) Common earthing.....Not allowed



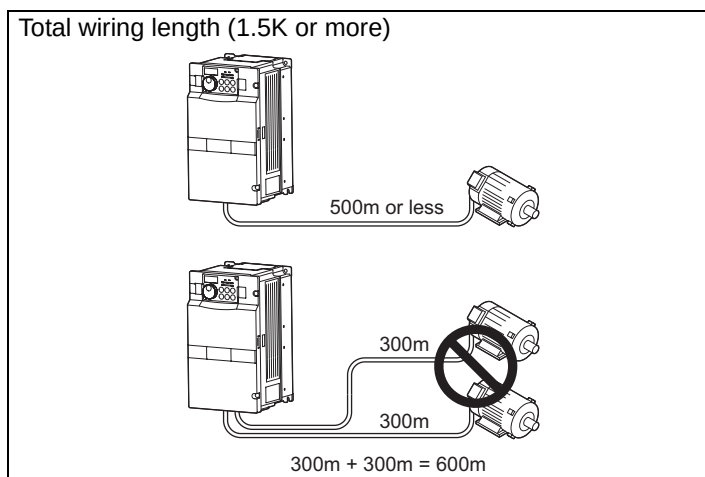
To be compliant with the European Directive (Low Voltage Directive), refer to *the Instruction Manual (basics)*.



(3) Total wiring length

The overall wiring length for connection of a single motor or multiple motors should be within the value in the table below.

Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection setting (carrier frequency)	0.75K	1.5K	2.2K or more
2	300m	500m	500m
3 to 15	200m	300m	500m



When driving a 400V class motor by the inverter, surge voltages attributable to the wiring constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor.

Refer to *page 45* for measures against deteriorated insulation.

CAUTION

- Especially for long-distance wiring, the inverter may be affected by a charging current caused by the stray capacitances of the wiring, leading to a malfunction of the overcurrent protective function or fast response current limit function or a malfunction or fault of the equipment connected on the inverter output side. If fast-response current limit function malfunctions, disable this function. (For *Pr.156 Stall prevention operation selection*, refer to *page 65*.)
- For details of *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection*, refer to *page 131*.

1.4 Control circuit specifications

1.4.1 Control circuit terminals

 indicates that terminal functions can be selected from Pr. 178 to Pr. 196 (I/O terminal function selection) (Refer to page 92.)

(1) Input signals

Type	Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Description		Rated Specifications	Refer to
Contact input	STF	Forward rotation start	Turn on the STF signal to start forward rotation and turn it off to stop.	When the STF and STR signals are turned on simultaneously, the stop command is given.	Input resistance 4.7kΩ Voltage at opening: 21 to 27VDC Contacts at short-circuited: 4 to 6mADC	92
	STR	Reverse rotation start	Turn on the STR signal to start reverse rotation and turn it off to stop.			
	STOP	Start self-holding selection	Turn on the STOP signal to self-hold the start signal.			92
	RH, RM, RL	Multi-speed selection	Multi-speed can be selected according to the combination of RH, RM and RL signals.			92
	JOG	Jog mode selection	Turn on the JOG signal to select Jog operation (initial setting) and turn on the start signal (STF or STR) to start Jog operation.			92
	RT	Second acceleration/ deceleration time selection	Turn on the RT signal to select second acceleration/ deceleration time. When the second function such as "second torque boost" and "second V/F (base frequency)" are set, turning on the RT signal selects these functions.			92
	MRS	Output stop	Turn on the MRS signal (20ms or more) to stop the inverter output. Use to shut off the inverter output when stopping the motor by electromagnetic brake.			92
	RES	Reset	Used to reset alarm output provided when protective function is activated. Turn on the RES signal for more than 0.1s, then turn it off. Initial setting is for reset always. By setting <i>Pr.75</i> , reset can be set to enabled only at an inverter alarm occurrence. Recover about 1s after reset is cancelled.			92
	AU	Terminal 4 input selection	Terminal 4 is made valid only when the AU signal is turned on. (The frequency setting signal can be set between 4 and 20mADC.) Turning the AU signal on makes terminal 2 (voltage input) invalid.			132
		PTC input	AU terminal is used as PTC input terminal (thermal protection of the motor). When using it as PTC input terminal, set the AU/ PTC switch to PTC.			87
	CS	Selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure	When the CS signal is left on, the inverter restarts automatically at power restoration. Note that restart setting is necessary for this operation. In the initial setting, a restart is disabled. (Refer to <i>Pr.57 Restart coasting time page 116</i>)			92
	SD	Contact input common (sink)	Common terminal for contact input terminal (sink logic) and terminal FM. Common output terminal for 24VDC 0.1A power supply (PC terminal). Isolated from terminals 5 and SE.		——	—
	PC	External transistor common, 24VDC power supply, contact input common (source)	When connecting the transistor output (open collector output), such as a programmable controller (PLC), when sink logic is selected, connect the external power supply common for transistor output to this terminal to prevent a malfunction caused by undesirable currents. Can be used as 24VDC 0.1A power supply. When source logic has been selected, this terminal serves as a contact input common.		Power supply voltage range 19.2 to 28.8VDC Current consumption 100mA	20



Type	Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Description	Rated Specifications	Refer to
Frequency setting	10E	Frequency setting power supply	When connecting the frequency setting potentiometer at an initial status, connect it to terminal 10.	10VDC $\pm$ 0.4V Permissible load current 10mA	132
	10		Change the input specifications when connecting it to terminal 10E. (Refer to Pr.73 Analog input selection in page 134.)	5.2VDC $\pm$ 0.2V Permissible load current 10mA	132
	2	Frequency setting (voltage)	Inputting 0 to 5VDC (or 0 to 10V, 4 to 20mA) provides the maximum output frequency at 5V (10V, 20mA) and makes input and output proportional. Use Pr.73 to switch from among input 0 to 5VDC (initial setting), 0 to 10VDC, and 0 to 20mA.	Voltage input: Input resistance 10k Ω $\pm$ 1k Ω Maximum permissible voltage 20VDC	132
	4	Frequency setting (current)	Inputting 4 to 20mADC (or 0 to 5V, 0 to 10V) provides the maximum output frequency at 20mA (5V, 10V) makes input and output proportional. This input signal is valid only when the AU signal is on (terminal 2 input is invalid). Use Pr.267 to switch between the input 4 to 20mA and 0 to 5VDC, 0 to 10VDC (initial setting).	Current input: Input resistance 250 Ω $\pm$ 2% Maximum permissible current 30mA	132
	1	Frequency setting auxiliary	Inputting 0 to $\pm$ 5 VDC or 0 to $\pm$ 10VDC adds this signal to terminal 2 or 4 frequency setting signal. Use Pr.73 to switch between the input 0 to $\pm$ 5VDC and 0 to $\pm$ 10VDC (initial setting).	Input resistance 10k Ω $\pm$ 1k Ω Maximum permissible voltage $\pm$ 20VDC	132
	5	Frequency setting common	Common terminal for frequency setting signal (terminal 2, 1 or 4) and analog output terminal AM. Do not earth (ground).	—	132

(2) Output signals

Type	Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Description	Rated Specifications	Refer to
Relay	A1, B1, C1	Relay output 1 (alarm output)	1 changeover contact output indicates that the inverter protective function has activated and the output stopped. Abnormal: No conduction across B-C (Across A-C Continuity), Normal: Across B-C Continuity (No conduction across A-C)	Contact capacity: 230VAC 0.3A (Power factor=0.4) 30VDC 0.3A	98
	A2, B2, C2	Relay output 2	1 changeover Contact output		98
Open collector	RUN	Inverter running	Switched low when the inverter output frequency is equal to or higher than the starting frequency (initial value 0.5Hz). Switched high during stop or DC injection brake operation.*1	Alarm code (4bit) output (Refer to page 123.) Permissible load 24VDC 0.1A	98
	SU	Up to frequency	Switched low when the output frequency reaches within the range of $\pm$ 10% (initial value) of the set frequency. Switched high during acceleration/deceleration and at a stop.*1		98
	OL	Overload alarm	Switched low when stall prevention is activated by the stall prevention function. Switched high when stall prevention is cancelled.*1		98
	IPF	Instantaneous power failure	Switched low when an instantaneous power failure and under voltage protections are activated.*1		98
	FU	Frequency detection	Switched low when the inverter output frequency is equal to or higher than the preset detected frequency and high when less than the preset detected frequency.*1		98
	SE	Open collector output common	Common terminal for terminals RUN, SU, OL, IPF, FU	—	—

Type	Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Description		Rated Specifications	Refer to
Pulse	FM	For meter	Select one e.g. output frequency from monitor items. *2 The output signal is proportional to the magnitude of the corresponding monitoring item.	Output item: Output frequency (initial setting)	Permissible load current 2mA 1440 pulses/s at 60Hz	111
Analog	AM	Analog signal output		Output item: Output frequency (initial setting)	Output signal 0 to 10VDC Permissible load current 1mA (load impedance 10kΩ or more) Resolution 8 bit	111

*1 Low indicates that the open collector output transistor is on (conducts).
High indicates that the transistor is off (does not conduct).

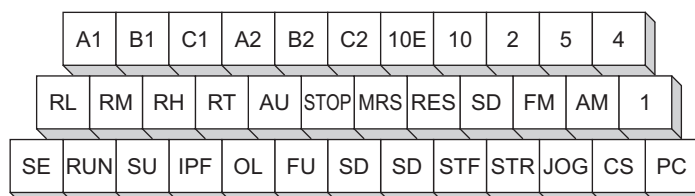
*2 Not output during inverter reset.

(3) Communication

Type	Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Description	Rated Specifications	Refer to
RS-485	PU connector	PU connector	With the PU connector, communication can be made through RS-485. (for connection on a 1:1 basis only) . Conforming standard : EIA-485(RS-485) . Transmission format : Multidrop . Communication speed : 4800 to 38400bps . Overall length : 500m		160
	RS-485 terminals	TXD+	With the RS-485 terminals, communication can be made through RS-485. Conforming standard : EIA-485(RS-485) Transmission format : Multidrop link Communication speed : 300 to 38400bps Overall length : 500m		162
		TXD-			
		RXD+			
		RXD-			
	SG	Earth (Ground)			

1.4.2 Control circuit terminal layout

Terminal screw size: M3.5
Tightening torque: 1.2N·m



(1) Common terminals of the control circuit (SD, 5, SE)

Terminals SD, 5, and SE are all common terminals (0V) for I/O signals and are isolated from each other. Avoid connecting the terminal SD and 5 and the terminal SE and 5.

Terminal SD is a common terminal for the contact input terminals (STF, STR, STOP, RH, RM, RL, JOG, RT, MRS, RES, AU, CS).

The open collector circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.

Terminal 5 is a common terminal for frequency setting signal (terminal 2, 1 or 4) and analog output terminal AM. It should be protected from external noise using a shielded or twisted cable.

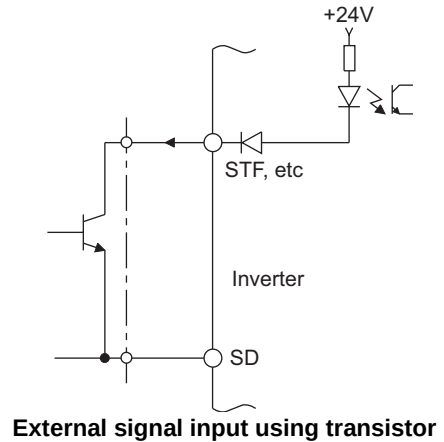
Terminal SE is a common terminal for the open collector output terminal (RUN, SU, OL, IPF, FU).

The contact input circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.



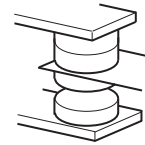
(2) Signal inputs by contactless switches

The contacted input terminals of the inverter (STF, STR, STOP, RH, RM, RL, JOG, RT, MRS, RES, AU, CS) can be controlled using a transistor instead of a contacted switch as shown on the right.

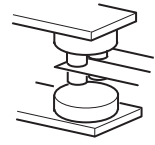


1.4.3 Wiring instructions

- 1) Use shielded or twisted cables for connection to the control circuit terminals and run them away from the main and power circuits (including the 200V relay sequence circuit).
- 2) Use two or more parallel micro-signal contacts or twin contacts to prevent a contact faults when using contact inputs since the control circuit input signals are micro-currents.



Micro signal contacts

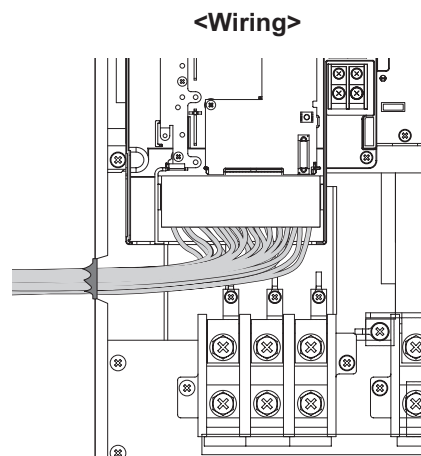
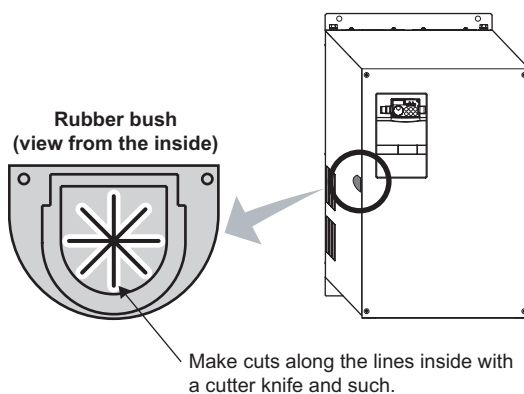


Twin contacts

- 3) Do not apply a voltage to the contact input terminals (e.g. STF) of the control circuit.
- 4) Always apply a voltage to the alarm output terminals (A, B, C) via a relay coil, lamp, etc.
- 5) It is recommended to use the cables of 0.75mm² gauge for connection to the control circuit terminals.
If the cable gauge used is 1.25mm² or more, the front cover may be lifted when there are many cables running or the cables are run improperly, resulting in an operation panel contact fault.
- 6) The wiring length should be 30m maximum.

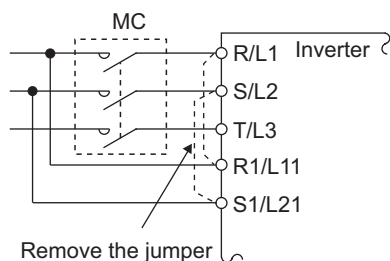
● Wiring of the control circuit of the 75K or more

For wiring of the control circuit of the 75K or more, separate away from wiring of the main circuit.
Make cuts in rubber bush of the inverter side and lead wires.



1.4.4 When connecting the control circuit and the main circuit separately to the power supply (separate power)

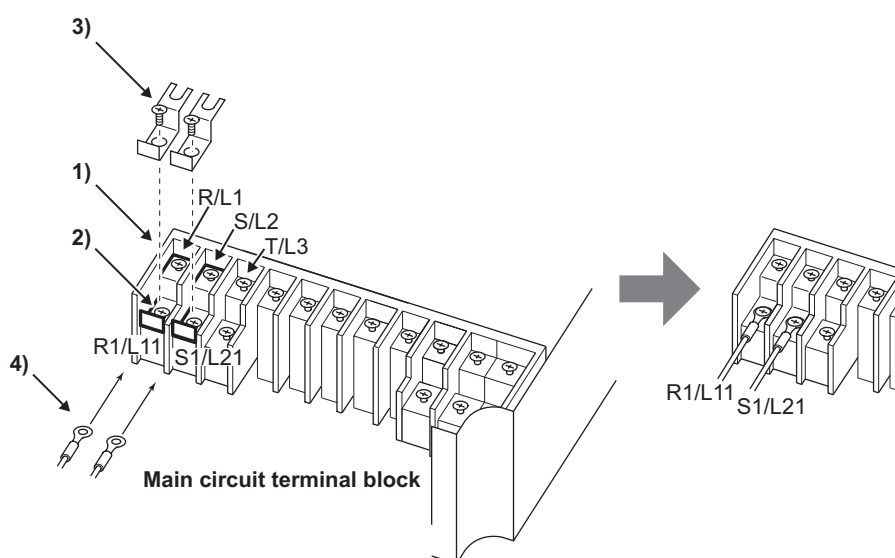
<Connection diagram>



When the protected circuit is activated, opening of the electromagnetic contactor (MC) on the inverter power supply side results in power loss in the control circuit, disabling the alarm output signal retention. Terminals R1/L11 and S1/L21 are provided to hold an alarm signal. In this case, connect the power supply terminals R1/L11 and S1/L21 of the control circuit to the primary side of the MC.

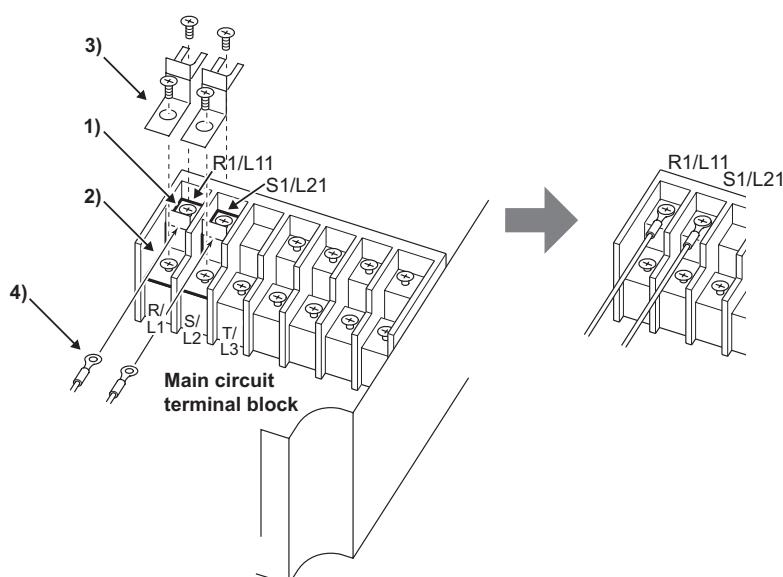
• FR-F720-0.75K to 5.5K, FR-F740-0.75K to 5.5K

- 1) Loosen the upper screws.
- 2) Remove the lower screws.
- 3) Remove the jumper
- 4) Connect the separate power supply cable for the control circuit to the lower terminals (R1/L11, S1/L21).



• FR-F720-7.5K, 11K, FR-F740-7.5K, 11K

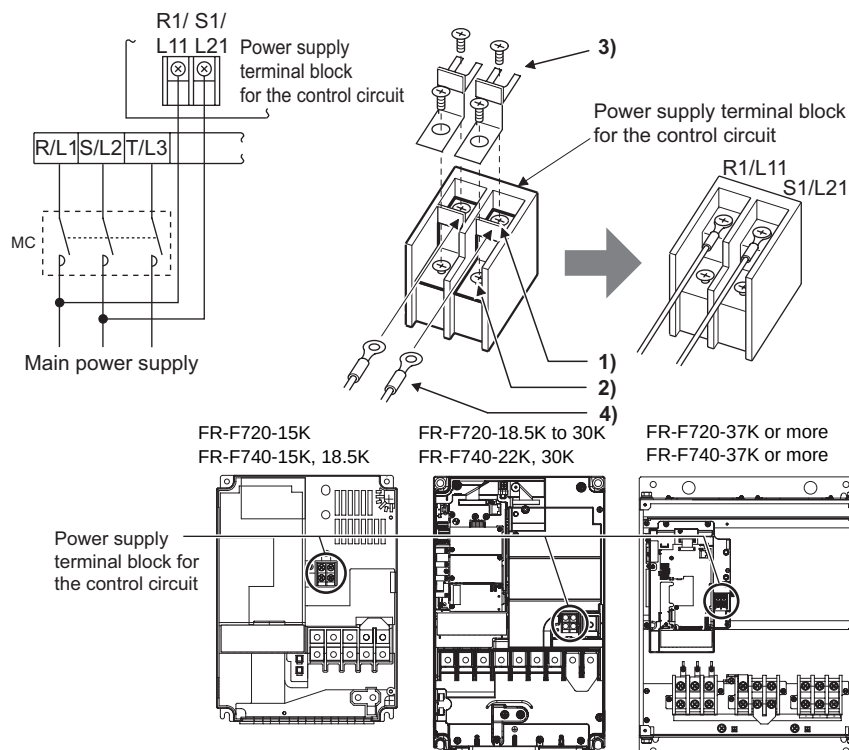
- 1) Remove the upper screws.
- 2) Remove the lower screws.
- 3) Remove the jumper.
- 4) Connect the separate power supply cable for the control circuit to the upper terminals (R1/L11, S1/L21).





• **FR-F720-15K or more, FR-F740-15K or more**

- 1) Remove the upper screws.
- 2) Remove the lower screws.
- 3) Pull the jumper toward you to remove.
- 4) Connect the separate power supply cable for the control circuit to the upper terminals (R1/L11, S1/L21). Never connect the power cable to the terminals in the lower stand. Doing so will damage the inverter.



CAUTION

1. Do not turn off the control power (terminals R1/L11 and S1/L21) with the main circuit power (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) on. Doing so may damage the inverter.
2. Be sure to use the inverter with the jumpers across terminals R/L1-R1/L11 and S/L2-S1/L21 removed when supplying power from other sources. The inverter may be damaged if you do not remove the jumper.
3. The voltage should be the same as that of the main control circuit when the control circuit power is supplied from other than the primary side of the MC.
4. The power capacity is 60VA or more for 18.5K or less, 80VA or more for 22K to 160K when separate power is supplied from R1/L11, S1/L21.
5. When the power supply used with the control circuit is different from the one used with the main circuit, make up a circuit which will switch off the main circuit power supply terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 when the control circuit power supply terminals R1/L11, S1/L21 are switched off.

1.4.5 Changing the control logic

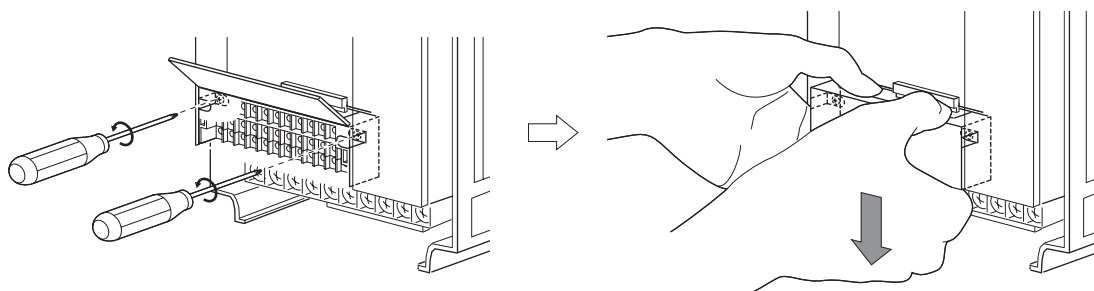
The input signals are set to sink logic (SINK) when shipped from the factory.

To change the control logic, the jumper connector on the back of the control circuit terminal block must be moved to the other position.

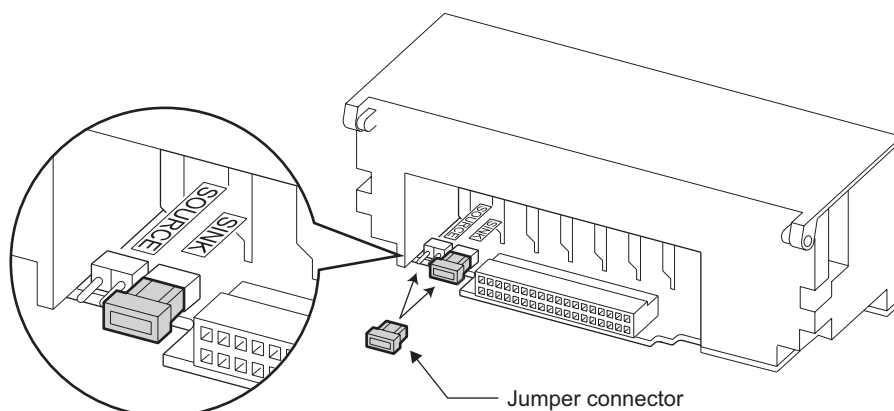
(The output signals may be used in either the sink or source logic independently of the jumper connector position.)

1) Loosen the two installation screws in both ends of the control circuit terminal block. (These screws cannot be removed.)

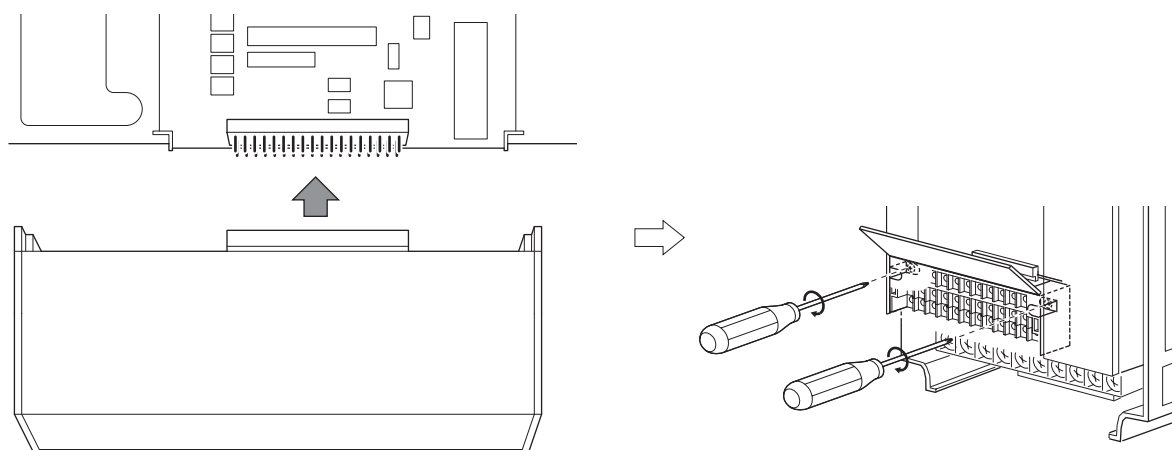
Pull down the terminal block from behind the control circuit terminals.



2) Change the jumper connector set to the sink logic (SINK) on the rear panel of the control circuit terminal block to source logic (SOURCE).



3) Using care not to bend the pins of the inverter's control circuit connector, reinstall the control circuit terminal block and fix it with the mounting screws.



CAUTION

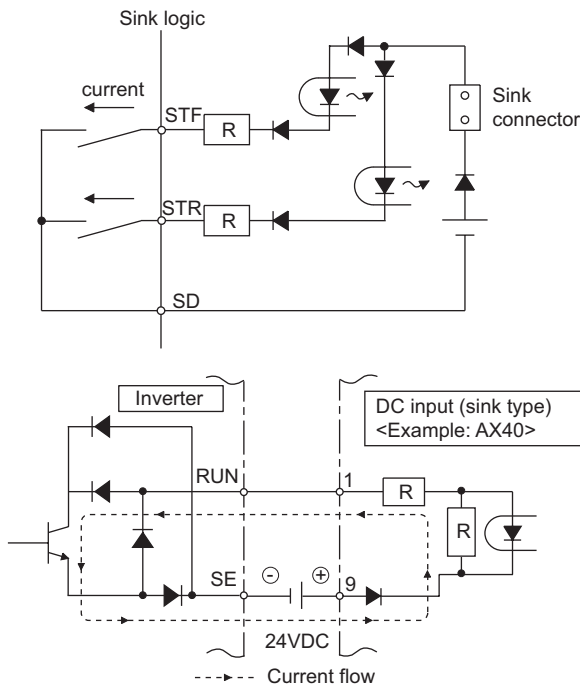
1. Make sure that the control circuit connector is fitted correctly.
2. While power is on, never disconnect the control circuit terminal block.



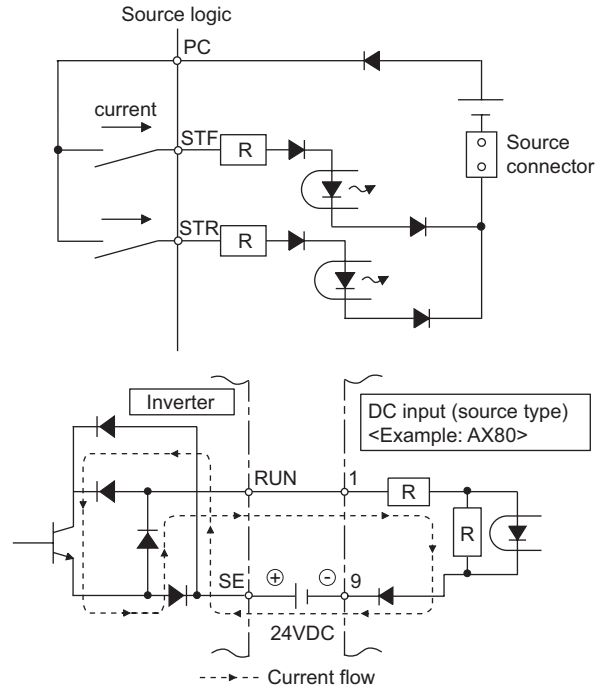
4) Sink logic and source logic

- In sink logic, a signal switches on when a current flows from the corresponding signal input terminal. Terminal SD is common to the contact input signals. Terminal SE is common to the open collector output signals.
- In source logic, a signal switches on when a current flows into the corresponding signal input terminal. Terminal PC is common to the contact input signals. Terminal SE is common to the open collector output signals.

● Current flow concerning the input/output signal when sink logic is selected



● Current flow concerning the input/output signal when source logic is selected



● When using an external power supply for transistor output

Sink logic type Use terminal PC as a common terminal to prevent a malfunction caused by undesirable current. (Do not connect terminal SD of the inverter with terminal 0V of the external power supply. When using terminals PC-SD as a 24VDC power supply, do not install a power supply in parallel in the outside of the inverter. Doing so may cause a malfunction due to undesirable current.) --- Current flow	Source logic type When using a transistor power supply for transistor output, use terminal SD as a common to prevent misoperation caused by undesirable current. --- Current flow
--	---

1.5 Connection of stand-alone option units

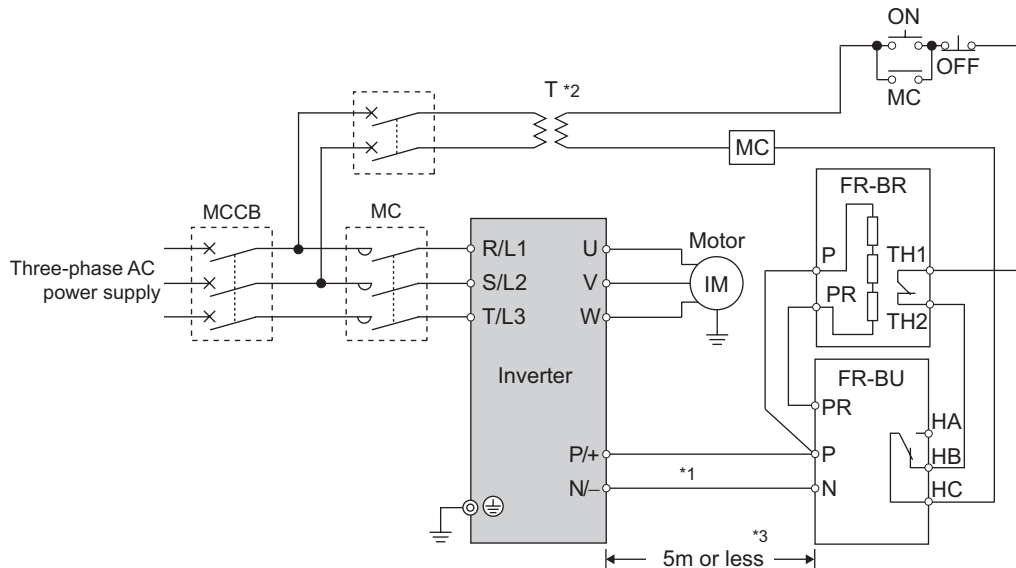
The inverter accepts a variety of stand-alone option units as required.

Incorrect connection will cause inverter damage or accident. Connect and operate the option unit carefully in accordance with the corresponding option unit manual.

1.5.1 Connection of the brake unit (FR-BU/MT-BU5)

When connecting the brake unit (FR-BU(H)/MT-BU5) to improve the brake capability at deceleration, make connection as shown below.

(1) Connection with the FR-BU (55K or less)



- *1 Connect the inverter terminals (P/+, N/-) and brake unit (FR-BU (H)) terminals so that their terminal signals match with each other. (Incorrect connection will damage the inverter.)
- *2 When the power supply is 400V class, install a step-down transformer.
- *3 The wiring distance between the inverter, brake unit (FR-BU) and resistor unit (FR-BR) should be within 5m. If twisted wires are used, the distance should be within 10m.

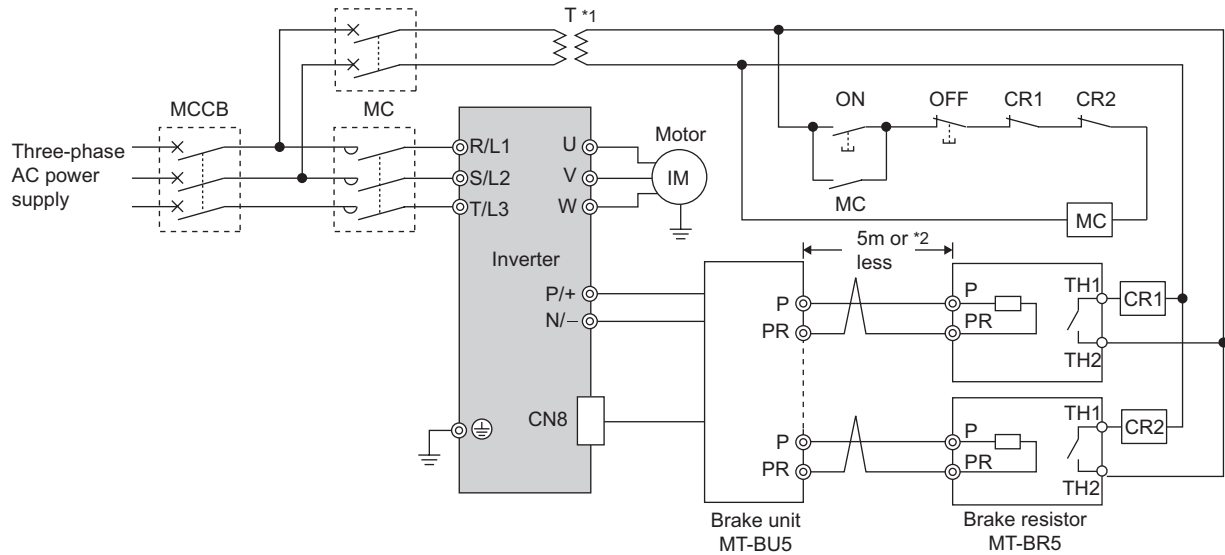
CAUTION

- If the transistors in the brake unit should become faulty, the resistor can be unusually hot, causing a fire. Therefore, install a magnetic contactor on the inverter's input side to configure a circuit so that a current is shut off in case of fault.

Connection of stand-alone option units

(2) Connection with the MT-BU5 (75K or more)

After making sure that the wiring is correct, set "1" in *Pr.30 Regenerative function selection*. (Refer to page 90)



*1 When the power supply is 400V class, install a step-down transformer.

*2 The wiring length between the brake unit and brake resistor should be 10m maximum when wires are twisted and 5m maximum when wires are not twisted.

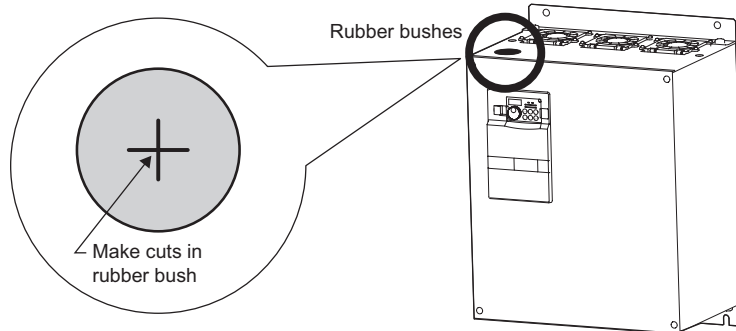
CAUTION

- Install the brake unit in a place where a cooling air reaches the brake unit heatsink and within a distance of the cable supplied with the brake unit reaches the inverter.
- For wiring of the brake unit and inverter, use an accessory cable supplied with the brake unit. Connect the main circuit cable to the inverter terminals P and N and connect the control circuit cable to the CN8 connector inside by making cuts in the rubber bush at the top of the inverter for leading the cable.
- The brake unit which uses multiple brake resistors has terminals equal to the number of brake resistors. Connect one brake resistor to one pair of terminal (P, PR).

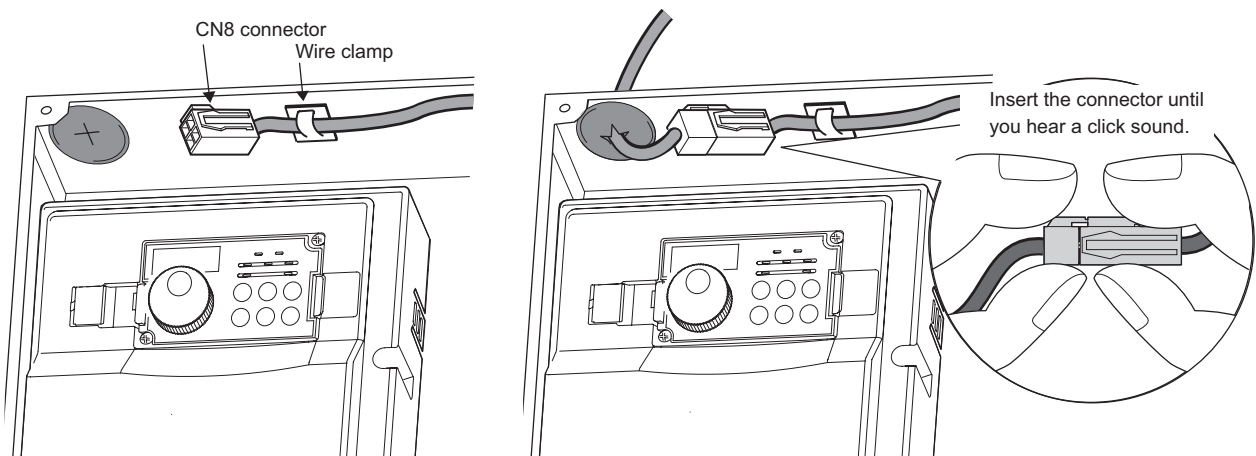
<Inserting the CN8 connector>

Make cuts in rubber bush of the upper portion of the inverter and lead a cable.

- 1) Make cuts in the rubber bush for leading the CN8 connector cable with a nipper or cutter knife.



- 2) Insert a connector on the MT-BU5 side through a rubber bush to connect to a connector on the inverter side.

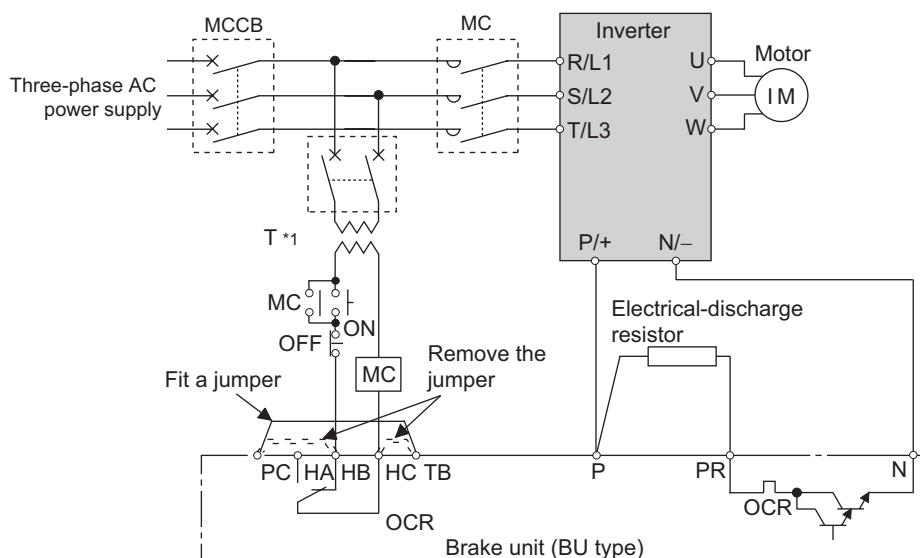


CAUTION

Clamp the CN8 connector cable on the inverter side with a wire clamp securely.

1.5.2 Connection of the brake unit (BU type)

Connect the brake unit (BU type) correctly as shown below. Incorrect connection will damage the inverter. Remove the jumper across terminals HB-PC and terminals TB-HC of the brake unit and fit it to across terminals PC-TB.



*1 When the power supply is 400V class, install a step-down transformer.

CAUTION

1. The wiring distance between the inverter, brake unit and resistor unit should be within 2m. If twisted wires are used, the distance should be within 5m.
2. If the transistors in the brake unit should become faulty, the resistor can be unusually hot, causing a fire. Therefore, install a magnetic contactor on the inverter's power supply side to shut off a current in case of fault.

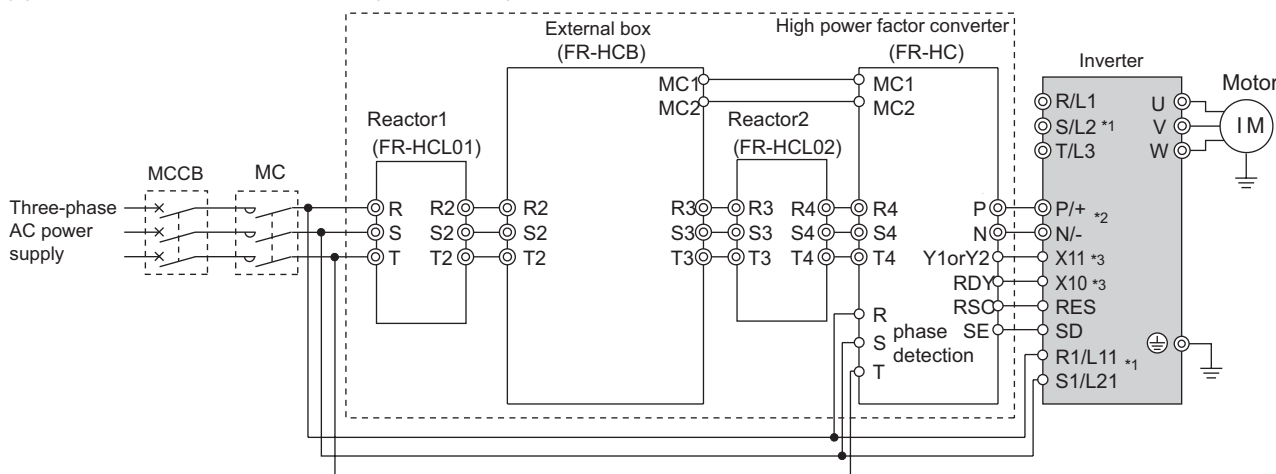
1.5.3 Connection of the high power factor converter (FR-HC/MT-HC)

When connecting the high power factor converter (FR-HC) to suppress power harmonics, perform wiring securely as shown below.

Incorrect connection will damage the high power factor converter and inverter.

After making sure that the wiring is correct, set "2" in Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection. (Refer to page 90.)

(1) Connection with the FR-HC (55K or less)

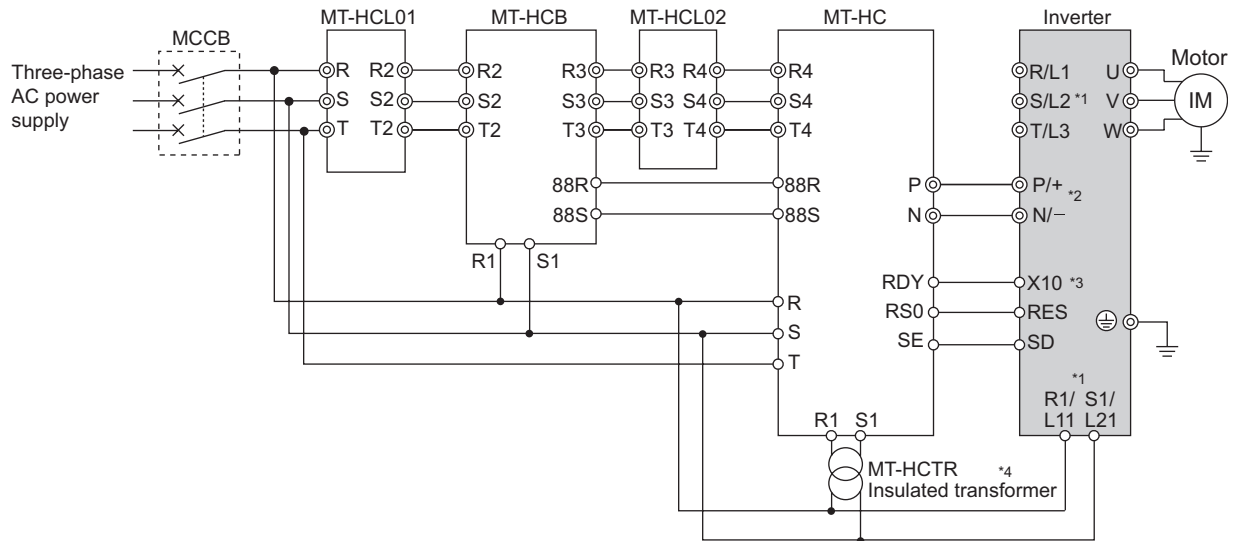


- *1 Remove the jumpers across the inverter terminals R/L1-R1/L11, S/L2-S1/L21, and connect the control circuit power supply to the R1/L11 and S1/L21 terminals. Always keep the power input terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 open. Incorrect connection will damage the inverter. (E.OPT (option alarm) will occur. (Refer to page 228.))
Opposite polarity of terminals N/-, P/+ will damage the inverter.
- *2 Do not insert the MCCB between terminals P/+ - N/- (P/+ - P/+, N/- - N/-).
- *3 Use Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) to assign the terminals used for the X10 (X11) signal. (Refer to page 92.)
For communication where the start command is sent only once, e.g. RS-485 communication operation, use the X11 signal when making setting to hold the mode at occurrence of an instantaneous power failure. (Refer to page 90.)

CAUTION

1. Use sink logic (factory setting) when the FR-HC is connected. The FR-HC cannot be connected when source logic is selected.
2. The voltage phases of terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 and terminals R4, S4, T4 must be matched.

(2) Connection with the MT-HC (75K or more)



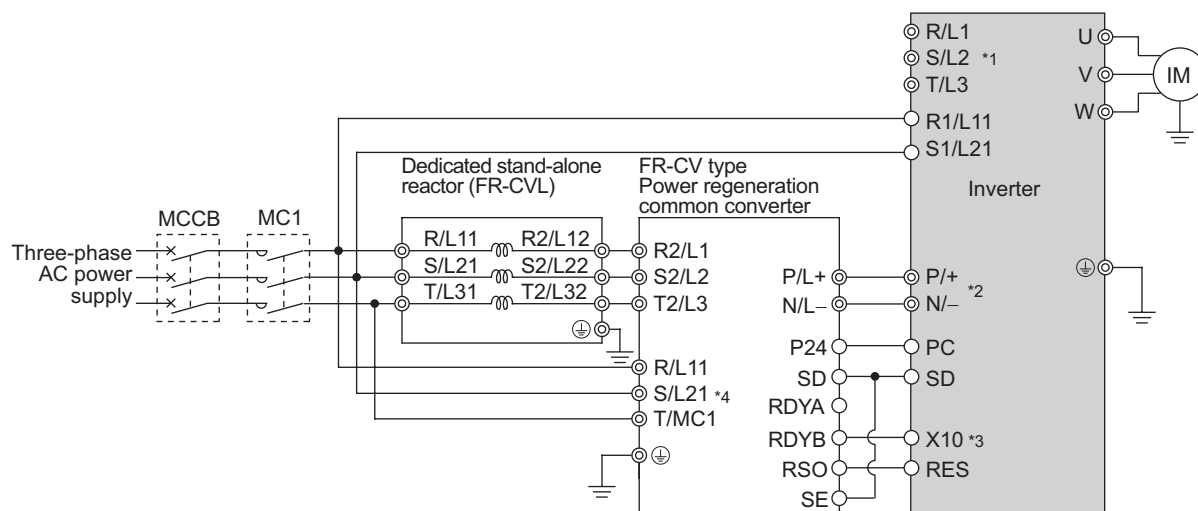
- *1 Remove the jumper across terminals R-R1, S-S1 of the inverter, and connect the control circuit power supply to the R1 and S1 terminals. The power input terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 must be open. Incorrect connection will damage the inverter. (E.OPT (option alarm) will occur. (Refer to page 228.)
- *2 Do not insert the MCCB between terminals P/+ – N/- (P/+ – P/+, N/- – N/-). Opposite polarity of terminals N, P will damage the inverter.
- *3 Use Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) to assign the terminals used for the X10 (X11) signal. (Refer to page 92.) For communication where the start command is sent only once, e.g. RS-485 communication operation, use the X11 signal when making setting to hold the mode at occurrence of an instantaneous power failure. (Refer to page 90.)
- *4 Connect the power supply to terminals R1 and S1 of the MT-HC via an insulated transformer.

CAUTION

- Use sink logic (factory setting) when the MT-HC is connected. The MT-HC cannot be connected when source logic is selected.
- The voltage phases of terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 and terminals R4, S4, T4 must be matched.
- When connecting the inverter to the MT-HC, do not connect the DC reactor provided to the inverter.

1.5.4 Connection of the power regeneration common converter (FR-CV)

When connecting the power regeneration common converter (FR-CV), make connection so that the inverter terminals (P/+, N/-) and the terminal symbols of the power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) are the same. After making sure that the wiring is correct, set "2" in Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection. (Refer to page 90.)



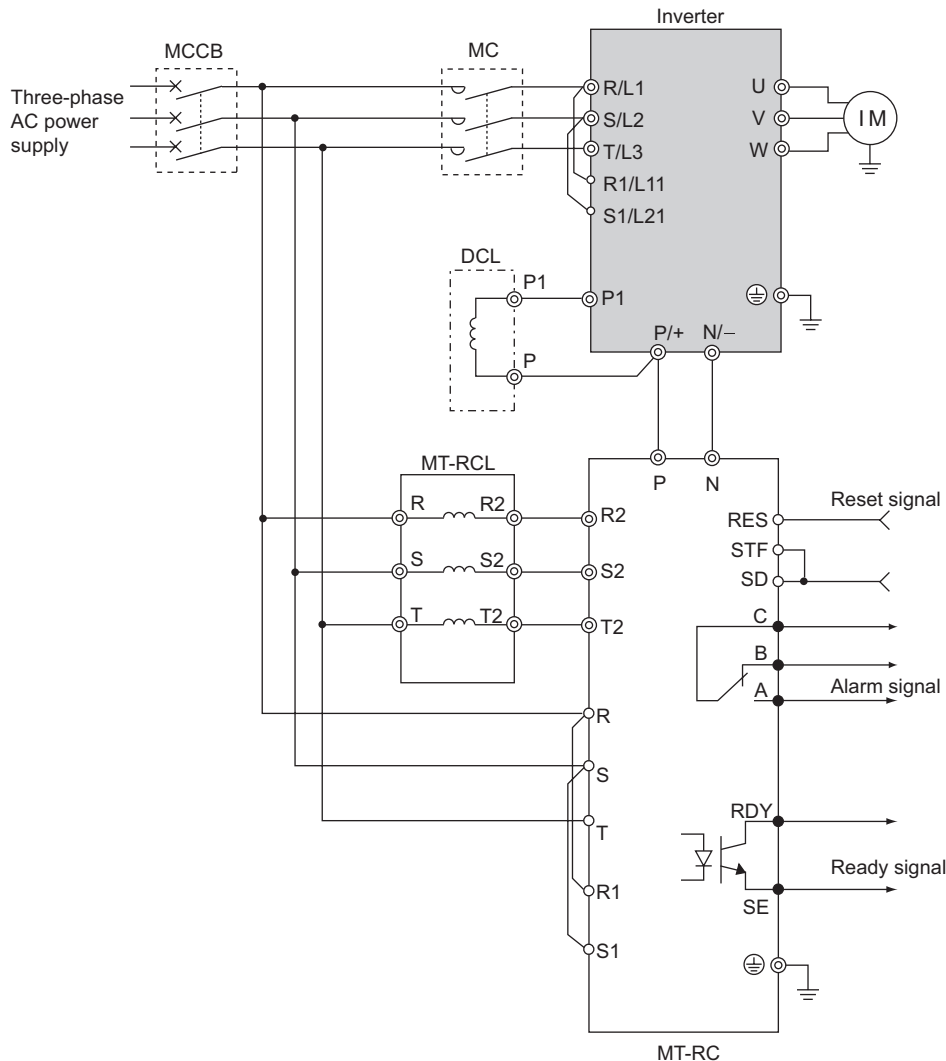
- *1 Remove the jumpers across terminals R/L1-R1/L11 and S/L2-S1/L21 of the inverter, and connect the control circuit power supply across terminals R1/L11-S1/L21. Always keep the power input terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 open. Incorrect connection will damage the inverter. (E.OPT (option alarm) will occur. (Refer to page 228.)) Opposite polarity of terminals N/-, P/+ will damage the inverter.
- *2 Do not insert an MCCB between the terminals P/+ – N/- (between P/L+ – P/+, between N/L- – N/-).
- *3 Assign the terminal for X10 signal using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection). (Refer to page 92)
- *4 Be sure to connect the power supply and terminals R/L11, S/L21, T/MC1. Operating the inverter without connecting them will damage the power regeneration common converter.

CAUTION

1. Use sink logic (factory setting) when the FR-CV is connected. The FR-CV cannot be connected when source logic is selected.
2. The voltage phases of terminals R/L11, S/L21, T/MC1 and terminals R2/L1, S2/L2, T2/L3 must be matched.

1.5.5 Connection of power regeneration converter (MT-RC) (75K or more)

When connecting a power regeneration converter (MT-RC), perform wiring securely as shown below. Incorrect connection will damage the regeneration converter and inverter. After connecting securely, set "1" in Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection and "0" in Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty.



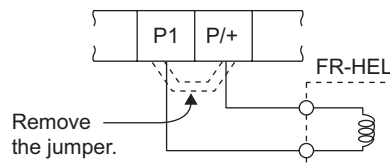
CAUTION

- Refer to the MT-RC manual for precautions for connecting the power coordination reactor and others.

1.5.6 Connection of the power factor improving DC reactor (FR-HEL)

When using the DC reactor (FR-HEL), connect it between terminals P1-P/+.

For the 55K or less, the jumper connected across terminals P1-P/+ must be removed. Otherwise, the reactor will not exhibit its performance.

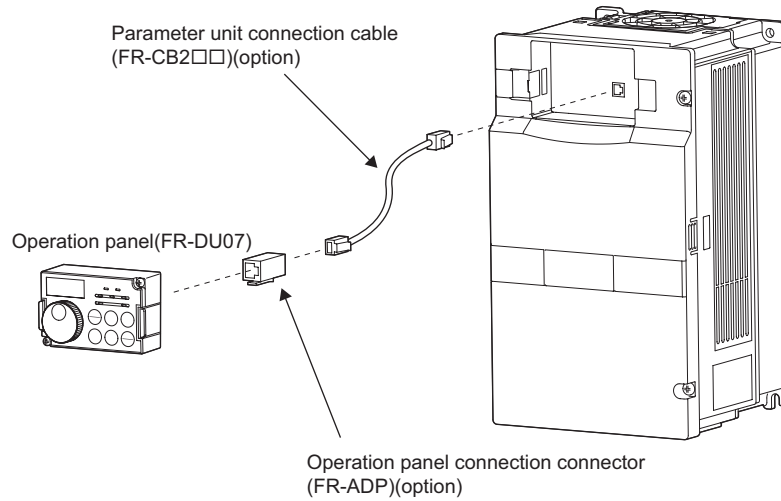


CAUTION

- The wiring distance should be within 5m.
- The size of the cables used should be equal to or larger than that of the power supply cables (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3).

1.5.7 When connecting the operation panel using a connection cable

Using the optional parameter unit connection cable (FR-CB2□□), you can mount the operation panel (FR-DU07) on the enclosure surface, for example, to perform remote operation or monitoring.



REMARKS

- Overall wiring length when the operation panel is connected: 20m
- Refer to the following when fabricating the cable on the user side.
Commercially available product examples
(as of Apr, 2004)

	Product	Type	Maker
1)	10BASE-T cable	SGLPEV-T 0.5mm × 4P *	Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd.
2)	RJ-45 connector	5-554720-3	Tyco Electronics Corporation

* Do not use pins No. 2, 8 of the 10BASE-T cable.

Refer to page 165 for RS-485 communication.

MEMO

2 PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF THE INVERTER

This chapter explains the "PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF THE INVERTER" for use of this product.

Always read the instructions before using the equipment

2.1	Enclosure design.....	30
2.2	Precautions for use of the inverter	34
2.3	Others	35

1

2

3

4

5



2.1 Enclosure design

When an inverter enclosure is to be designed and manufactured, heat generated by contained equipment, etc., the environment of an operating place, and others must be fully considered to determine the enclosure structure, size and equipment layout. The inverter unit uses many semiconductor devices. To ensure higher reliability and long period of operation, operate the inverter in the ambient environment that completely satisfies the equipment specifications.

2.1.1 Inverter installation environment

As the inverter installation environment should satisfy the standard specifications indicated in the following table, operation in any place that does not meet these conditions not only deteriorates the performance and life of the inverter, but also causes a failure. Refer to the following points and take adequate measures.

Environmental standard specifications of inverter

Item	Description
Ambient temperature	-10 to +50°C (non-freezing)
Ambient humidity	90% RH maximum (non-condensing)
Atmosphere	Free from corrosive and explosive gases, dust and dirt
Maximum Altitude	1,000m or less
Vibration	5.9m/s ² or less (JIS C 60068-2-6 compliant)

(1) Temperature

The permissible ambient temperature of the inverter is between -10°C and +50°C. Always operate the inverter within this temperature range. Operation outside this range will considerably shorten the service lives of the semiconductors, parts, capacitors and others. Take the following measures so that the ambient temperature of the inverter falls within the specified range.

1) Measures against high temperature

- Use a forced ventilation system or similar cooling system. (Refer to page 32.)
- Install the enclosure in an air-conditioned electrical chamber.
- Block direct sunlight.
- Provide a shield or similar plate to avoid direct exposure to the radiated heat and wind of a heat source.
- Ventilate the area around the enclosure well.

2) Measures against low temperature

- Provide a space heater in the enclosure.
- Do not power off the inverter. (Keep the start signal of the inverter off.)

3) Sudden temperature changes

- Select an installation place where temperature does not change suddenly.
- Avoid installing the inverter near the air outlet of an air conditioner.
- If temperature changes are caused by opening/closing of a door, install the inverter away from the door.

(2) Humidity

Normally operate the inverter within the 45 to 90% range of the ambient humidity. Too high humidity will pose problems of reduced insulation and metal corrosion. On the other hand, too low humidity may produce a spatial electrical breakdown. The insulation distance specified in JEM1103 "Control Equipment Insulator" is defined as humidity 45 to 85%.

1) Measures against high humidity

- Make the enclosure enclosed, and provide it with a hygroscopic agent.
- Take dry air into the enclosure from outside.
- Provide a space heater in the enclosure.

2) Measures against low humidity

What is important in fitting or inspection of the unit in this status is to discharge your body (static electricity) beforehand and keep your body from contact with the parts and patterns, besides blowing air of proper humidity into the enclosure from outside.

3) Measures against condensation

Condensation may occur if frequent operation stops change the in-enclosure temperature suddenly or if the outside-air temperature changes suddenly.

Condensation causes such faults as reduced insulation and corrosion.

- Take the measures against high humidity in 1).
- Do not power off the inverter. (Keep the start signal of the inverter off.)

(3) Dust, dirt, oil mist

Dust and dirt will cause such faults as poor contact of contact points, reduced insulation or reduced cooling effect due to moisture absorption of accumulated dust and dirt, and in-enclosure temperature rise due to clogged filter.

In the atmosphere where conductive powder floats, dust and dirt will cause such faults as malfunction, deteriorated insulation and short circuit in a short time.

Since oil mist will cause similar conditions, it is necessary to take adequate measures.

Countermeasures

- Place in a totally enclosed enclosure.
Take measures if the in-enclosure temperature rises. (*Refer to page 32.*)
- Purge air.
Pump clean air from outside to make the in-enclosure pressure higher than the outside-air pressure.

(4) Corrosive gas, salt damage

If the inverter is exposed to corrosive gas or to salt near a beach, the printed board patterns and parts will corrode or the relays and switches will result in poor contact.

In such places, take the measures given in Section (3).

(5) Explosive, flammable gases

As the inverter is non-explosion proof, it must be contained in an explosion proof enclosure.

In places where explosion may be caused by explosive gas, dust or dirt, an enclosure cannot be used unless it structurally complies with the guidelines and has passed the specified tests. This makes the enclosure itself expensive (including the test charges).

The best way is to avoid installation in such places and install the inverter in a non-hazardous place.

(6) Highland

Use the inverter at the altitude of within 1000m.

If it is used at a higher place, it is likely that thin air will reduce the cooling effect and low air pressure will deteriorate dielectric strength.

(7) Vibration, impact

The vibration resistance of the inverter is up to 5.9m/s^2 at 10 to 55Hz frequency and 1mm amplitude as specified in JIS C 60068-2-6.

Vibration or impact, if less than the specified value, applied for a long time may make the mechanism loose or cause poor contact to the connectors.

Especially when impact is imposed repeatedly, caution must be taken as the part pins are likely to break.

Countermeasures

- Provide the enclosure with rubber vibration isolators.
- Strengthen the structure to prevent the enclosure from resonance.
- Install the enclosure away from sources of vibration.

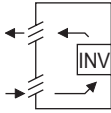
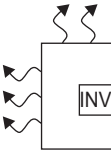
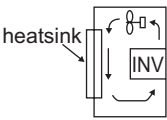
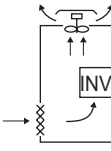
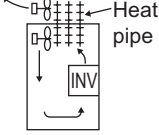


2.1.2 Cooling system types for inverter enclosure

From the enclosure that contains the inverter, the heat of the inverter and other equipment (transformers, lamps, resistors, etc.) and the incoming heat such as direct sunlight must be dissipated to keep the in-enclosure temperature lower than the permissible temperatures of the in-enclosure equipment including the inverter.

The cooling systems are classified as follows in terms of the cooling calculation method.

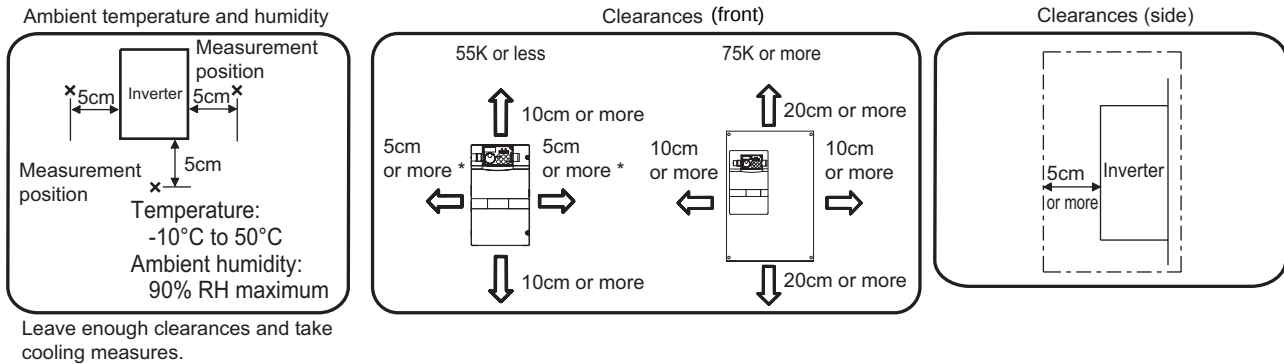
- 1) Cooling by natural heat dissipation from the enclosure surface (Totally enclosed type)
- 2) Cooling by heat sink (Aluminum fin, etc.)
- 3) Cooling by ventilation (Forced ventilation type, pipe ventilation type)
- 4) Cooling by heat exchanger or cooler (Heat pipe, cooler, etc.)

Cooling System	Enclosure Structure	Comment
Natural cooling	Natural ventilation (Enclosed, open type) 	Low in cost and generally used, but the enclosure size increases as the inverter capacity increases. For relatively small capacities.
	Natural ventilation (Totally enclosed type) 	Being a totally enclosed type, the most appropriate for hostile environment having dust, dirt, oil mist, etc. The enclosure size increases depending on the inverter capacity.
Forced cooling	Heatsink cooling 	Having restrictions on the heatsink mounting position and area, and designed for relative small capacities.
	Forced ventilation 	For general indoor installation. Appropriate for enclosure downsizing and cost reduction, and often used.
	Heat pipe 	Totally enclosed type for enclosure downsizing.

2.1.3 Inverter placement

(1) Clearances around the inverter

To ensure ease of heat dissipation and maintenance, leave at least the shown clearances around the inverter. At least the following clearances are required under the inverter as a wiring space, and above the inverter as a heat dissipation space.



(2) Inverter mounting orientation

Mount the inverter on a wall as specified. Do not mount it horizontally or any other way.

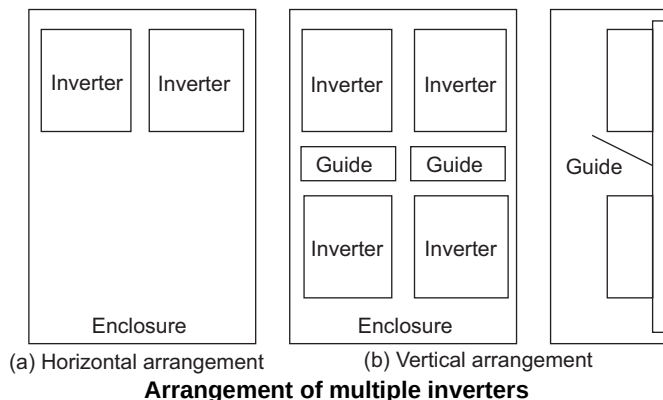
(3) Above the inverter

Heat is blown up from inside the inverter by the small fan built in the unit. Any equipment placed above the inverter should be heat resistant.

(4) Arrangement of multiple inverters

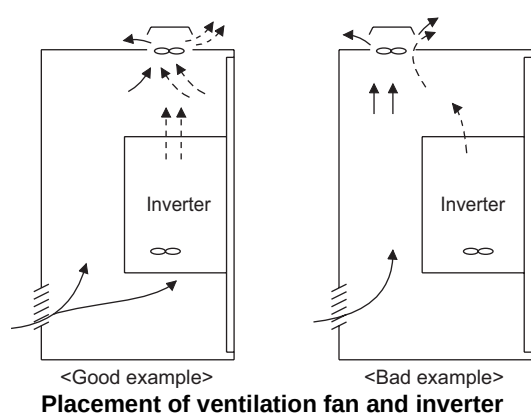
When multiple inverters are placed in the same enclosure, generally arrange them horizontally as shown in the right figure (a). When it is inevitable to arrange them vertically to minimize space, take such measures as to provide guides since heat from the bottom inverters can increase the temperatures in the top inverters, causing inverter failures.

When mounting multiple inverters, fully take caution not to make the ambient temperature of the inverter higher than the permissible value by providing ventilation and increasing the enclosure size.



(5) Placement of ventilation fan and inverter

Heat generated in the inverter is blown up from the bottom of the unit as warm air by the cooling fan. When installing a ventilation fan for that heat, determine the place of ventilation fan installation after fully considering an air flow. (Air passes through areas of low resistance. Make an airway and airflow plates to expose the inverter to cool air.)



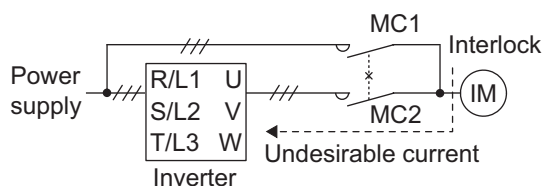


2.2 Precautions for use of the inverter

The FR-F700 series is a highly reliable product, but incorrect peripheral circuit making or operation/handling method may shorten the product life or damage the product.

Before starting operation, always recheck the following items.

- (1) Use crimping terminals with insulation sleeve to wire the power supply and motor.
- (2) Application of power to the output terminals (U, V, W) of the inverter will damage the inverter. Never perform such wiring.
- (3) After wiring, wire offcuts must not be left in the inverter.
Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean. When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take care not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.
- (4) Use cables of the size to make a voltage drop 2% maximum.
If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, a main circuit cable voltage drop will cause the motor torque to decrease especially at the output of a low frequency.
Refer to *page 9* for the recommended cable sizes.
- (5) The overall wiring length should be 500m maximum.
Especially for long distance wiring, the fast-response current limit function may be reduced or the equipment connected to the inverter output side may malfunction or become faulty under the influence of a charging current due to the stray capacity of the wiring. Therefore, note the overall wiring length. (*Refer to page 12.*)
- (6) Electromagnetic wave interference
The input/output (main circuit) of the inverter includes high frequency components, which may interfere with the communication devices (such as AM radios) used near the inverter. In this case, set the EMC filter valid to minimize interference. (*Refer to page 40*)
- (7) Do not install a power factor correction capacitor, varistor or arrester on the inverter output side.
This will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor, varistor, or arrester to be damaged. If any of the above devices is installed, immediately remove it.
- (8) Before starting wiring or other work after the inverter is operated, wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched off, and check that there are no residual voltage using a tester or the like. The capacitor is charged with high voltage for some time after power off and it is dangerous.
- (9) A short circuit or earth (ground) fault on the inverter output side may damage the inverter modules.
 - Fully check the insulation resistance of the circuit prior to inverter operation since repeated short circuits caused by peripheral circuit inadequacy or an earth (ground) fault caused by wiring inadequacy or reduced motor insulation resistance may damage the inverter modules.
 - Fully check the to-earth (ground) insulation and inter-phase insulation of the inverter output side before power-on. Especially for an old motor or use in hostile atmosphere, securely check the motor insulation resistance etc.
- (10) Do not use the inverter input side magnetic contactor to start/stop the inverter.
Always use the start signal (ON/OFF of STF and STR signals) to start/stop the inverter. (*Refer to page 37*)
- (11) Do not apply a voltage higher than the permissible voltage to the inverter I/O signal circuits.
Contact to the inverter I/O signal circuits or opposite polarity may damage the I/O devices. Especially check the wiring to prevent the speed setting potentiometer from being connected incorrectly to short terminals 10E-5.
- (12) Provide electrical and mechanical interlocks for MC1 and MC2 which are used for commercial power supply-inverter switch-over.
When the wiring is incorrect or if there is a commercial power supply-inverter switch-over circuit as shown below, the inverter will be damaged by leakage current from the power supply due to arcs generated at the time of switch-over or chattering caused by a sequence error.



- (13) If the machine must not be restarted when power is restored after a power failure, provide a magnetic contactor in the inverter's input side and also make up a sequence which will not switch on the start signal.
If the start signal (start switch) remains on after a power failure, the inverter will automatically restart as soon as the power is restored.
- (14) Instructions for overload operation
When performing operation of frequent start/stop of the inverter, increase/decrease in the temperature of the transistor element of the inverter may repeat due to a continuous flow of large current, shortening the life from thermal fatigue. Since thermal fatigue is related to the amount of current, the life can be increased by reducing bound current, starting current, etc. Decreasing current may increase the life. However, decreasing current will result in insufficient torque and the inverter may not start. Therefore, increase the inverter capacity to have enough allowance for current.
- (15) Make sure that the specifications and rating match the system requirements.

2.3 Others

2.3.1 Leakage currents and countermeasures

Capacitances exist between the inverter I/O cables, other cables and earth and in the motor, through which a leakage current flows. Since its value depends on the capacitances, carrier frequency, etc., low acoustic noise operation at the increased carrier frequency of the inverter will increase the leakage current. Therefore, take the following measures. Select the earth leakage breaker according to its rated sensitivity current, independently of the carrier frequency setting.

(1) To-earth (ground) leakage currents

Leakage currents may flow not only into the inverter's own line but also into the other lines through the earth (ground) cable, etc. These leakage currents may operate earth (ground) leakage circuit breakers and earth leakage relays unnecessarily.

● Countermeasures

- If the carrier frequency setting is high, decrease the *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection* setting. Note that motor noise increases. Selecting *Pr. 240 Soft-PWM operation selection* makes the sound inoffensive.
- By using earth leakage circuit breakers designed for harmonic and surge suppression in the inverter's own line and other line, operation can be performed with the carrier frequency kept high (with low noise).

● To-earth (ground) leakage currents

- Take caution as long wiring will increase the leakage current. Decreasing the carrier frequency of the inverter reduces the leakage current.
- Increasing the motor capacity increases the leakage current. The leakage current of the 400V class is larger than that of the 200V class.

(2) Line-to-line leakage currents

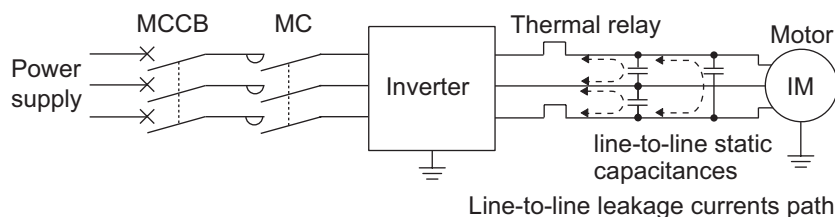
Harmonics of leakage currents flowing in static capacities between the inverter output cables may operate the external thermal relay unnecessarily. When the wiring length is long (50m or more) for the 400V class small-capacity model (7.5kW or less), the external thermal relay is likely to operate unnecessarily because the ratio of the leakage current to the rated motor current increases.

● Line-to-line leakage current data example (200V class)

Motor Capacity (kW)	Rated Motor Current(A)	Leakage Currents(mA)	
		Wiring length 50m	Wiring length 100m
0.4	1.8	310	500
0.75	3.2	340	530
1.5	5.8	370	560
2.2	8.1	400	590
3.7	12.8	440	630
5.5	19.4	490	680
7.5	25.6	535	725

· Dedicated motor SF-JR 4P
· Carrier frequency: 14.5kHz
· Used wire: 2mm², 4cores
Cabtyre cable

*The leakage currents of the 400V class are about twice as large.



● Countermeasures

- Use *Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay*.
- If the carrier frequency setting is high, decrease the *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection* setting. Note that motor noise increases. Selecting *Pr. 240 Soft-PWM operation selection* makes the sound inoffensive. To ensure that the motor is protected against line-to-line leakage currents, it is recommended to use a temperature sensor to directly detect motor temperature.

● Installation and selection of moulded case circuit breaker

Install a moulded case circuit breaker (MCCB) on the power receiving side to protect the wiring of the inverter input side. Select the MCCB according to the inverter input side power factor (which depends on the power supply voltage, output frequency and load). Especially for a completely electromagnetic MCCB, one of a slightly large capacity must be selected since its operation characteristic varies with harmonic currents. (Check it in the data of the corresponding breaker.) As an earth (ground) leakage breaker, use the Mitsubishi earth (ground) leakage breaker designed for harmonics and surge suppression.



(3) Selection of rated sensitivity current of earth (ground) leakage breaker

When using the earth (ground) leakage circuit breaker with the inverter circuit, select its rated sensitivity current as follows, independently of the PWM carrier frequency:

- Breaker designed for harmonic and surge suppression

Rated sensitivity current:

$$I\Delta n \geq 10 \times (I_{g1} + I_{gn} + I_{gi} + I_{g2} + I_{gm})$$

- Standard breaker

Rated sensitivity current:

$$I\Delta n \geq 10 \times \{I_{g1} + I_{gn} + I_{gi} + 3 \times (I_{g2} + I_{gm})\}$$

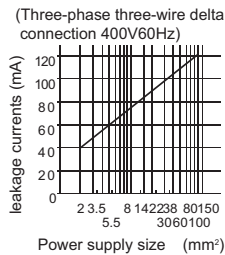
I_{g1} , I_{g2} : Leakage currents in wire path during commercial power supply operation

I_{gn} : Leakage current of inverter input side noise filter

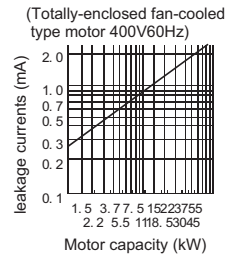
I_{gm} : Leakage current of motor during commercial power supply operation

I_{gi} : Leakage current of inverter unit

Example of leakage current per 1km during the commercial power supply operation when the CV cable is routed in metal conduit

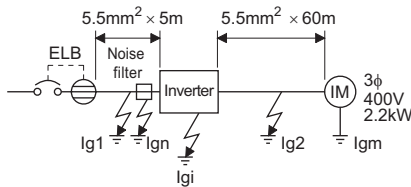


Leakage current example of Three-phase induction motor during the commercial power supply operation



For "Δ" connection, the amount of leakage current is 1/3

Example



	Breaker Designed for Harmonic and Surge Suppression	Standard Breaker
Leakage current I_{g1} (mA)	$\frac{1}{3} \times 66 \times \frac{5m}{1000m} = 0.11$	
Leakage current I_{gn} (mA)	0 (without noise filter)	
Leakage current I_{gi} (mA)	1 (When there is no EMC filter) Refer to the following table for the leakage current of the inverter*	
Leakage current I_{g2} (mA)	$\frac{1}{3} \times 66 \times \frac{60m}{1000m} = 1.32$	
Motor leakage current I_{gm} (mA)	0.36	
Total leakage current (mA)	2.79	6.15
Rated sensitivity current (mA)	30	100

* Refer to page 40 for the presence/absence of the EMC filter.

● Inverter leakage current (with and without EMC filter)

	Voltage (V)	EMC Filter	
		ON (mA)	OFF (mA)
Phase grounding	200	22(1)*	1
	400	30	1
Earthed-neutral system	400	1	1

Input power conditions
(200V class: 220V/60Hz, 400V class: 440V/60Hz, power supply unbalance within 3%)

*For the FR-F720-0.75K and 1.5K, the EMC filter is always valid.
The leakage current is 1mA.

CAUTION

- Install the earth leakage breaker (ELB) on the input side of the inverter.
- In the Δ connection earthed-neutral system, the sensitivity current is purified against an earth (ground) fault in the inverter output side. Earthing (Grounding) must conform to the requirements of national and local safety regulations and electrical codes. (JIS, NEC section 250, IEC 536 class 1 and other applicable standards)
- When the breaker is installed on the output side of the inverter, it may be unnecessarily operated by harmonics even if the effective value is less than the rating. In this case, do not install the breaker since the eddy current and hysteresis loss will increase, leading to temperature rise.
- The following models are standard breakers....BV-C1, BC-V, NVB, NV-L, NV-G2N, NV-G3NA and NV-2F earth leakage relay (except NV-ZHA), NV with AA neutral wire open-phase protection
The other models are designed for harmonic and surge suppression....NV-C/NV-S/MN series, NV30-FA, NV50-FA, BV-C2, earth leakage alarm breaker (NF-Z), NV-ZHA, NV-H

2.3.2 Power-off and magnetic contactor (MC)

(1) Inverter input side magnetic contactor (MC)

On the inverter input side, it is recommended to provide an MC for the following purposes.

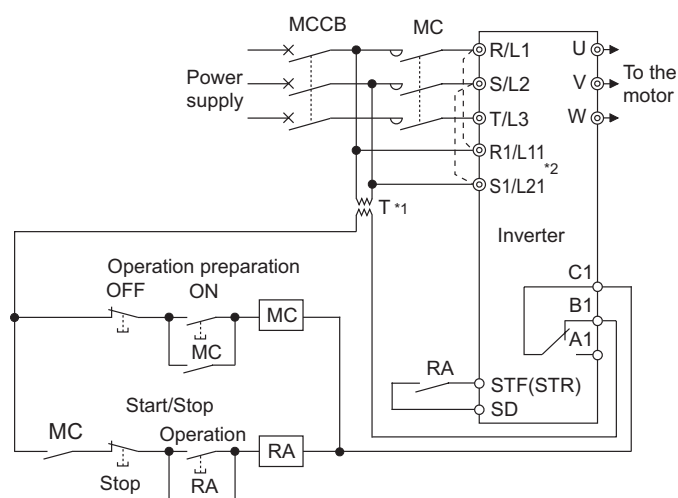
(Refer to page 3 for selection.)

- 1) To release the inverter from the power supply when the inverter's protective function is activated or when the drive is not functioning (e.g. emergency stop operation).
- 2) To prevent any accident due to an automatic restart at restoration of power after an inverter stop made by a power failure
- 3) The control power supply for inverter is always running and consumes a little power. When stopping the inverter for an extended period of time, powering off the inverter will save power slightly.
- 4) To separate the inverter from the power supply to ensure safe maintenance and inspection work

The inverter's input side MC is used for the above purpose, select class JEM1038-AC3MC for the inverter input side current when making an emergency stop during normal operation.

REMARKS

The MC may be switched on/off to start/stop the inverter. However, since repeated inrush currents at power on will shorten the life of the converter circuit (switching life is about 1000,000 times. (For the 200V class 37K to 55K, switching life is about 500,000).), frequent starts and stops must be avoided. Turn on/off the inverter start controlling terminals (STF, STR) to run/stop the inverter.



• Inverter start/stop circuit example

As shown on the left, always use the start signal (ON or OFF across terminals STF or STR-SD) to make a start or stop. (Refer to page 96)

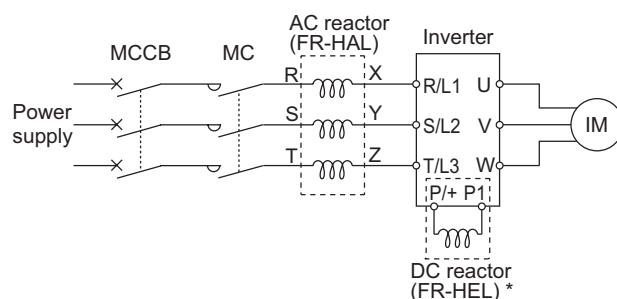
- *1 When the power supply is 400V class, install a step-down transformer.
- *2 Connect the power supply terminals R1/L11, S1/L21 of the control circuit to the primary side of the MC to hold an alarm signal when the inverter's protective circuit is activated. At this time, remove jumpers across terminals R/L1-R1/L11 and S/L2-S1/L21. (Refer to page 17 for removal of the jumper.)

(2) Handling of the inverter output side magnetic contactor

Switch the magnetic contactor between the inverter and motor only when both the inverter and motor are at a stop. When the magnetic contactor is turned on while the inverter is operating, overcurrent protection of the inverter and such will activate. When an MC is provided to switch to a commercial power supply, for example, it is recommended to use commercial power supply-inverter switchover operation Pr. 135 to Pr. 139 (Refer to page 196).

2.3.3 Installation of a reactor

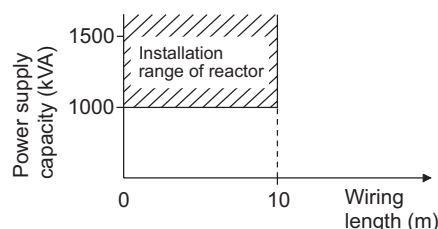
When the inverter is connected near a large-capacity power transformer (1000kVA or more and wiring length 10m max.) or when a power capacitor is to be switched over, an excessive peak current may flow in the power input circuit, damaging the converter circuit. To prevent this, always install the optional DC reactor (FR-HEL) or AC reactor (FR-HAL)



- * When connecting the FR-HEL to the 55K or less, remove the jumper across terminals P-P1. For the 75K or more, a DC reactor is supplied. Always install the reactor.

REMARKS

The wiring length between the FR-HEL and inverter should be 5m maximum and minimized. Use the same wire size as that of the power supply wire (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3). (Refer to page 9)





2.3.4 Inverter-generated noises and their reduction techniques

Some noises enter the inverter to malfunction it and others are radiated by the inverter to malfunction peripheral devices. Though the inverter is designed to be insusceptible to noises, it handles low-level signals, so it requires the following basic techniques. Also, since the inverter chops outputs at high carrier frequency, that could generate noises. If these noises cause peripheral devices to malfunction, measures should be taken to suppress noises. These techniques differ slightly depending on noise propagation paths.

1) Basic techniques

- Do not run the power cables (I/O cables) and signal cables of the inverter in parallel with each other and do not bundle them.
- Use twisted pair shielded cables for the detector connection and control signal cables, and connect the sheathes of the shield cables to terminal SD.
- Earth (Ground) the inverter, motor, etc. at one point.

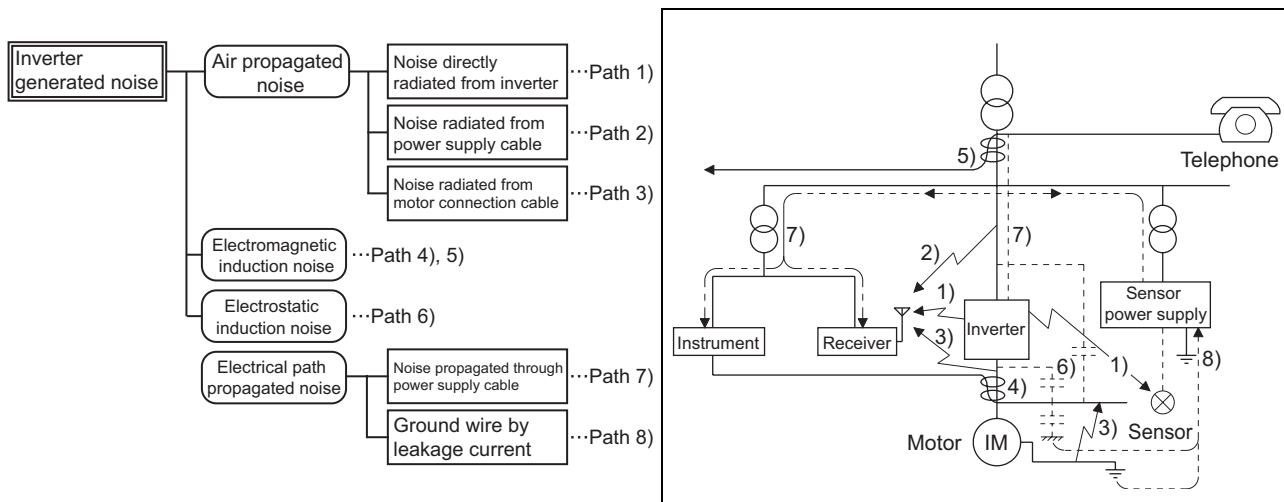
2) Techniques to reduce noises that enter and malfunction the inverter

When devices that generate many noises (which use magnetic contactors, magnetic brakes, many relays, for example) are installed near the inverter and the inverter may be malfunctioned by noises, the following measures must be taken:

- Provide surge suppressors for devices that generate many noises to suppress noises.
- Fit data line filters to signal cables.
- Earth (Ground) the shields of the detector connection and control signal cables with cable clamp metal.

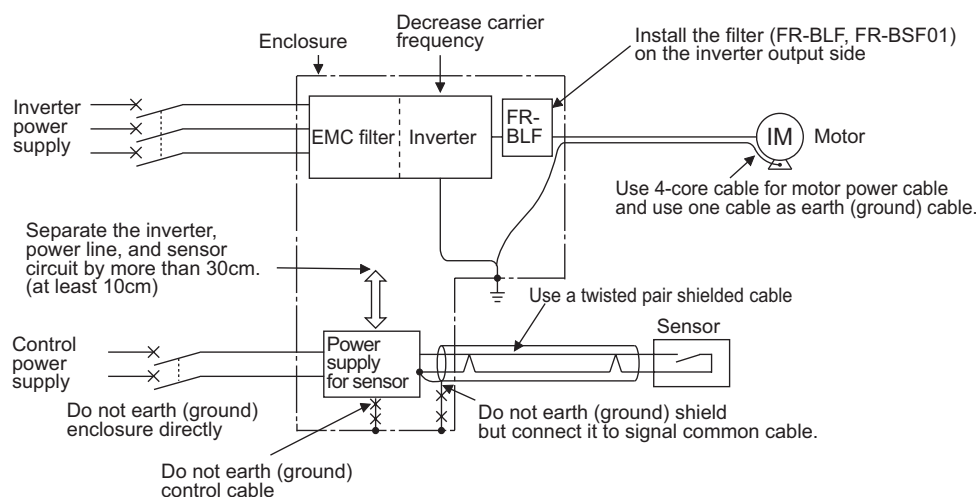
3) Techniques to reduce noises that are radiated by the inverter to malfunction peripheral devices

Inverter-generated noises are largely classified into those radiated by the cables connected to the inverter and inverter main circuits (I/O), those electromagnetically and electrostatically induced to the signal cables of the peripheral devices close to the main circuit power supply, and those transmitted through the power supply cables.



Noise Propagation Path	Measures
1) 2) 3)	When devices that handle low-level signals and are liable to malfunction due to noises, e.g. instruments, receivers and sensors, are contained in the enclosure that contains the inverter or when their signal cables are run near the inverter, the devices may be malfunctioned by air-propagated noises. The following measures must be taken: (1) Install easily affected devices as far away as possible from the inverter. (2) Run easily affected signal cables as far away as possible from the inverter and its I/O cables. (3) Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them. (4) Set the EMC filter ON/OFF switch of the inverter to the ON position. (<i>Refer to page 40</i>) (5) Inserting a line noise filter into the output suppresses the radiation noise from the cables. (6) Use shield cables as signal cables and power cables and run them in individual metal conduits to produce further effects.
4) 5) 6)	When the signal cables are run in parallel with or bundled with the power cables, magnetic and static induction noises may be propagated to the signal cables to malfunction the devices and the following measures must be taken: (1) Install easily affected devices as far away as possible from the inverter. (2) Run easily affected signal cables as far away as possible from the I/O cables of the inverter. (3) Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them. (4) Use shield cables as signal cables and power cables and run them in individual metal conduits to produce further effects.
7)	When the power supplies of the peripheral devices are connected to the power supply of the inverter in the same line, inverter-generated noises may flow back through the power supply cables to malfunction the devices and the following measures must be taken: (1) Set the EMC filter ON/OFF switch of the inverter to the ON position. (<i>Refer to page 40</i>) (2) Install the line noise filter (FR-BLF, FR-BSF01) to the power cables (I/O cables) of the inverter.
8)	When a closed loop circuit is formed by connecting the peripheral device wiring to the inverter, leakage currents may flow through the earth (ground) cable of the inverter to malfunction the device. In such a case, disconnection of the earth (ground) cable of the device may cause the device to operate properly.

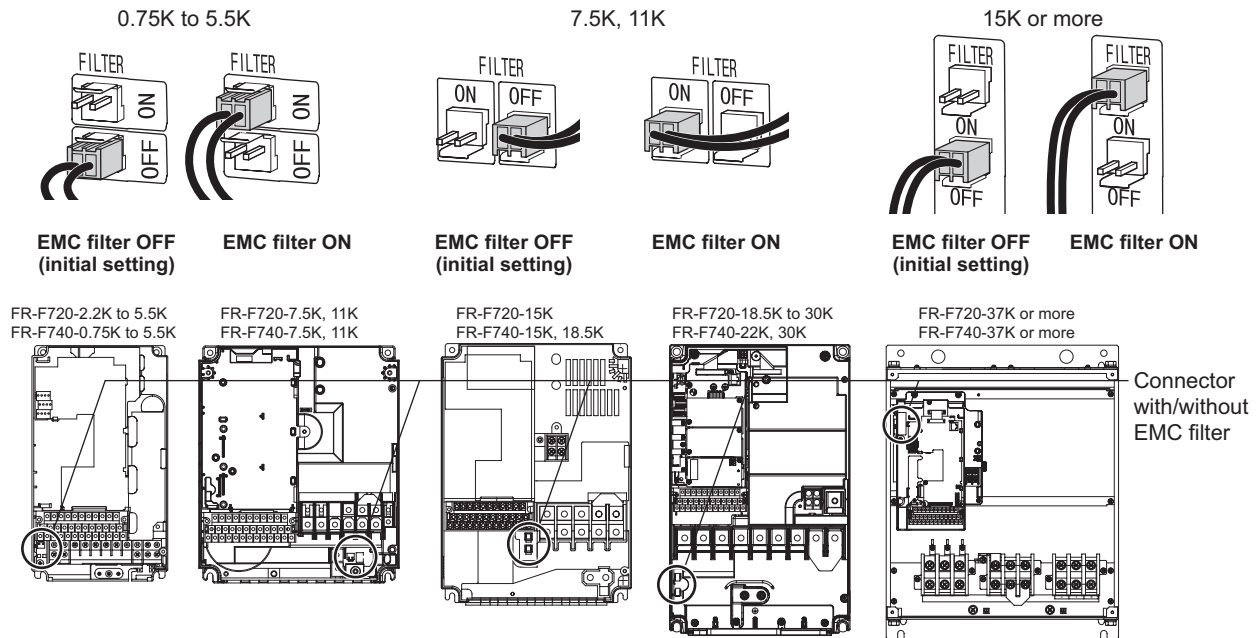
●Noise reduction examples





2.3.5 EMC filter

The inverter is equipped with a built-in EMC filter.
Effective for reduction of air-propagated noise on the input side of the inverter.
The EMC filter is factory-set to disable (OFF).
To enable it, fit the EMC filter ON/OFF connector to the ON position.

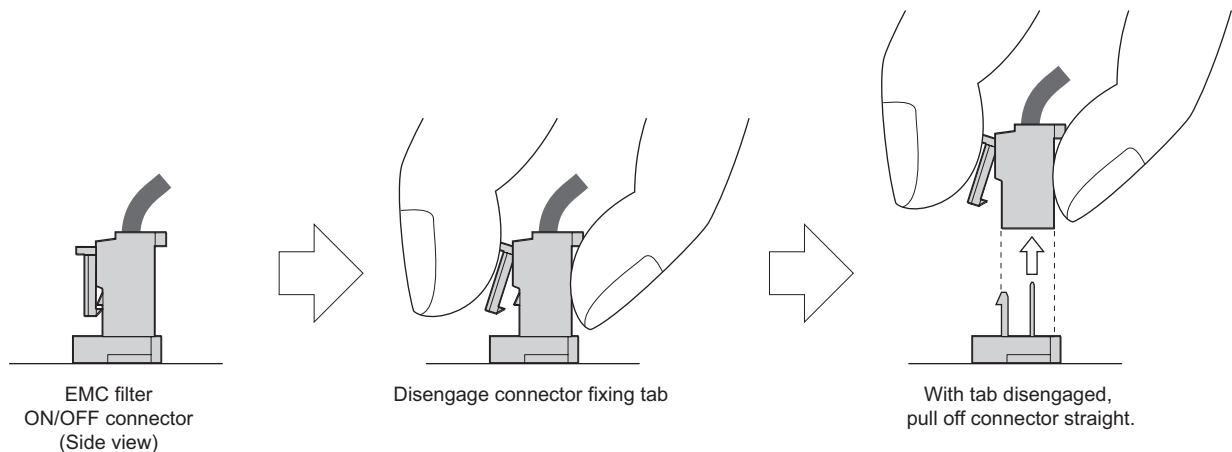


The FR-F720-0.75K and 1.5K are not provided with the ON/OFF connector of the EMC filter.

<How to disconnect the connector>

- (1) After confirming that the power supply is off, remove the front cover. (For the front cover removal method, refer to the *Instruction Manual (basic)*.)
- (2) When disconnecting the connector, push the fixing tab and pull the connector straight without pulling the cable or forcibly pulling the connector with the tab fixed. When installing the connector, also engage the fixing tab securely.

If it is difficult to disconnect the connector, use a pair of long-nose pliers, etc.



CAUTION

- Fit the connector to either ON or OFF.
- Enabling (turning on) the EMC filter increase leakage current. (Refer to page 36)



WARNING

While power is on or when the inverter is running, do not open the front cover. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.

2.3.6 Power supply harmonics

The inverter may generate power supply harmonics from its converter circuit to affect the power generator, power capacitor etc. Power supply harmonics are different from noise and leakage currents in source, frequency band and transmission path. Take the following countermeasure suppression techniques.

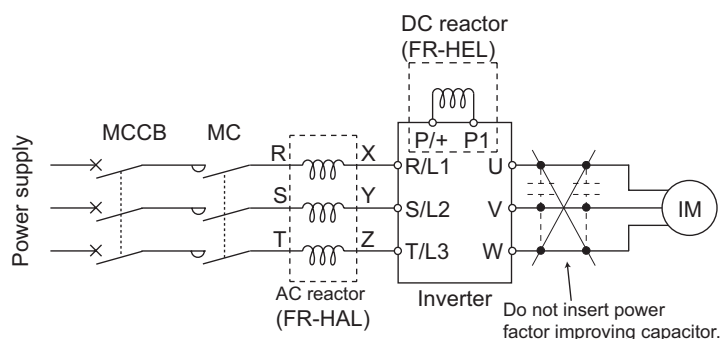
●The differences between harmonics and noises are indicated below:

Item	Harmonics	Noise
Frequency	Normally number 40 to 50 max. (3kHz or less)	High frequency (several 10kHz to 1GHz order)
Environment	To-electric channel, power impedance	To-space, distance, wiring path
Quantitative understanding	Theoretical calculation possible	Random occurrence, quantitative grasping difficult
Generated amount	Nearly proportional to load capacity	Depending on the current fluctuation ratio (larger as switching is faster)
Affected equipment immunity	Specified in standard per equipment	Different depending on maker's equipment specifications
Suppression example	Provide reactor.	Increase distance.

●Measures

The harmonic current generated from the inverter to the input side differs according to various conditions such as the wiring impedance, whether a reactor is used or not, and output frequency and output current on the load side.

For the output frequency and output current, we understand that they should be calculated in the conditions under the rated load at the maximum operating frequency.



CAUTION

The power factor improving capacitor and surge suppressor on the inverter output side may be overheated or damaged by the harmonic components of the inverter output. Also, since an excessive current flows in the inverter to activate overcurrent protection, do not provide a capacitor and surge suppressor on the inverter output side when the motor is driven by the inverter. For power factor improvement, install a reactor on the inverter input side or in the DC circuit.



2.3.7 Harmonic suppression guideline

Harmonic currents flow from the inverter to a power receiving point via a power transformer. The harmonic suppression guidelines were established to protect other consumers from these outgoing harmonic currents. The general-purpose inverter has been excluded from the target products covered by "harmonic suppression guideline for household appliances and general-purpose products" in January 2004. In addition, all models of general-purpose inverter used by specific consumers are covered by "Harmonic suppression guideline for consumers who receive high voltage or special high voltage" (hereinafter referred to as "Guideline for specific consumers").

"Guideline for specific consumers"

This guideline sets forth the maximum values of harmonic currents outgoing from a high-voltage or especially high-voltage consumer who will install, add or renew harmonic generating equipment. If any of the maximum values is exceeded, this guideline requires that consumer to take certain suppression measures.

Table 1 Maximum Values of Outgoing Harmonic Currents per 1kW Contract Power

Received Power Voltage	5th	7th	11th	13th	17th	19th	23rd	Over 23rd
6.6kV	3.5	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.76	0.70
22kV	1.8	1.3	0.82	0.69	0.53	0.47	0.39	0.36
33kV	1.2	0.86	0.55	0.46	0.35	0.32	0.26	0.24

(1) Application of the harmonic suppression guideline for specific consumers

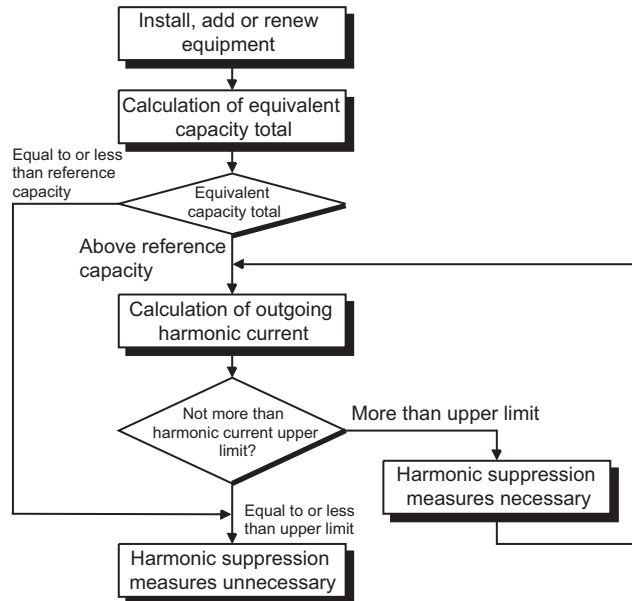


Table 2 Conversion factors for FR-F700 series

Class	Circuit Type		Conversion Factor (Ki)
3	Three-phase bridge (Capacitor smoothing)	Without reactor	K31 = 3.4
		With reactor (AC side)	K32 = 1.8
		With reactor (DC side)	K33 = 1.8
		With reactor (AC, DC sides)	K34 = 1.4
5	Self-exciting three-phase bridge	When high power factor converter is used	K5 = 0

Table 3 Equivalent Capacity Limits

Received Power Voltage	Reference Capacity
6.6kV	50kVA
22/33kV	300kVA
66kV or more	2000kVA

Table 4 Harmonic content (Values of the fundamental current is 100%)

Reactor	5th	7th	11th	13th	17th	19th	23rd	25th
Not used	65	41	8.5	7.7	4.3	3.1	2.6	1.8
Used (AC side)	38	14.5	7.4	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.3
Used (DC side)	30	13	8.4	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.2
Used (AC, DC sides)	28	9.1	7.2	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.4

1) Calculation of equivalent capacity P0 of harmonic generating equipment

The "equivalent capacity" is the capacity of a 6-pulse converter converted from the capacity of consumer's harmonic generating equipment and is calculated with the following equation. If the sum of equivalent capacities is higher than the limit in Table 3, harmonics must be calculated with the following procedure:

$$P0 = \sum (K_i \times P_i) \text{ [kVA]}$$

K_i: Conversion Factor (According to Table 2)

P_i: Rated capacity of harmonic generating equipment* [kVA]

i : Number indicating the conversion circuit type

* Rated capacity: Determined by the capacity of the applied motor and found in Table 5. It should be noted that the rated capacity used here is used to calculate generated harmonic amount and is different from the power supply capacity required for actual inverter drive.

2) Calculation of outgoing harmonic current

Outgoing harmonic current = fundamental wave current (value converted from received power voltage) × operation ratio × harmonic content

· Operation ratio: Operation ratio = actual load factor × operation time ratio during 30 minutes

· Harmonic content: Found in Table.

Table 5 Rated capacities and outgoing harmonic currents of inverter-driven motors

Applied Motor (kW)	Rated Current (A)		Fundamental Wave Current Converted from 6.6kV (mA)	Rated Capacity (kVA)	Outgoing Harmonic Current Converted from 6.6kV (mA) (No reactor, 100% operation ratio)							
	200V	400V			5th	7th	11th	13th	17th	19th	23rd	25th
0.75	2.74	1.37	83	0.97	53.95	34.03	7.055	6.391	3.569	2.573	2.158	1.494
1.5	5.5	2.75	167	1.95	108.6	68.47	14.20	12.86	7.181	5.177	4.342	3.006
2.2	7.93	3.96	240	2.81	156.0	98.40	20.40	18.48	10.32	7.440	6.240	4.320
3.7	13.0	6.50	394	4.61	257.1	161.5	33.49	30.34	16.94	12.21	10.24	7.092
5.5	19.1	9.55	579	6.77	376.1	237.4	49.22	44.58	24.90	17.95	15.05	10.42
7.5	25.6	12.8	776	9.07	504.4	318.2	65.96	59.75	33.37	24.06	20.18	13.97
11	36.9	18.5	1121	13.1	728.7	459.6	95.29	86.32	48.20	34.75	29.15	20.18
15	49.8	24.9	1509	17.6	980.9	618.7	128.3	116.2	64.89	46.78	39.24	27.16
18.5	61.4	30.7	1860	21.8	1209	762.6	158.1	143.2	79.98	57.66	48.36	33.48
22	73.1	36.6	2220	25.9	1443	910.2	188.7	170.9	95.46	68.82	57.72	39.96
30	98.0	49.0	2970	34.7	1931	1218	252.5	228.7	127.7	92.07	77.22	53.46
37	121	60.4	3660	42.8	2379	1501	311.1	281.8	157.4	113.5	95.16	65.88
45	147	73.5	4450	52.1	2893	1825	378.3	342.7	191.4	138.0	115.7	80.10
55	180	89.9	5450	63.7	3543	2235	463.3	419.7	234.4	169.0	141.7	98.10

Applied Motor (kW)	Rated Current (A)	Fundamental Wave Current Converted from 6.6kV (mA)	Rated Capacity (kVA)	Outgoing Harmonic Current Converted from 6.6kV (mA) (With DC reactor, 100% operation ratio)							
	400V			5th	7th	11th	13th	17th	19th	23rd	25th
75	123	8200	87	2460	1066	689	410	385	262	246	180
90	147	9800	104	2940	1274	823	490	461	314	294	216
110	179	11933	127	3580	1551	1002	597	561	382	358	263
132	216	14400	153	4320	1872	1210	720	677	461	432	317
160	258	17200	183	5160	2236	1445	860	808	550	516	378



3) Harmonic suppression technique requirement

If the outgoing harmonic current is higher than the maximum value per 1kW (contract power) × contract power, a harmonic suppression technique is required.

4) Harmonic suppression techniques

No.	Item	Description
1	Reactor installation (FR-HAL, FR-HEL)	Install an AC reactor (FR-HAL) on the AC side of the inverter or a DC reactor (FR-HEL) on its DC side or both to suppress outgoing harmonic currents.
2	High power factor converter (FR-HC)	The converter circuit is switched on-off to convert an input current waveform into a sine wave, suppressing harmonic currents substantially. The high power factor converter (FR-HC) is used with the standard accessory.
3	Installation of power factor improving capacitor	When used with a series reactor, the power factor improving capacitor has an effect of absorbing harmonic currents.
4	Transformer multi-phase operation	Use two transformers with a phase angle difference of 30° as in $\lambda - \Delta$, $\Delta - \Delta$ combination to provide an effect corresponding to 12 pulses, reducing low-degree harmonic currents.
5	Passive filter (AC filter)	A capacitor and a reactor are used together to reduce impedances at specific frequencies, producing a great effect of absorbing harmonic currents.
6	Active filter	This filter detects the current of a circuit generating a harmonic current and generates a harmonic current equivalent to a difference between that current and a fundamental wave current to suppress a harmonic current at a detection point, providing a great effect of absorbing harmonic currents.

2.3.8 Inverter-driven 400V class motor

In the PWM type inverter, a surge voltage attributable to wiring constants is generated at the motor terminals. Especially for a 400V class motor, the surge voltage may deteriorate the insulation. When the 400V class motor is driven by the inverter, consider the following measures:

●Measures

It is recommended to take either of the following measures:

- (1) Rectifying the motor insulation and limiting the PWM carrier frequency according to the wiring length
For the 400V class motor, use an insulation-enhanced motor.
Specifically,
 - 1) Specify the "400V class inverter-driven insulation-enhanced motor".
 - 2) For the dedicated motor such as the constant-torque motor and low-vibration motor, use the "inverter-driven, dedicated motor".
 - 3) Set *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection* as indicated below according to the wiring length

	Wiring Length		
	50m or less	50m to 100m	exceeding 100m
<i>Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection</i>	15(14.5kHz) or less	9(9kHz) or less	4(4kHz) or less

- (2) Suppressing the surge voltage on the inverter side
Connect the surge voltage suppression filter (FR-ASF-H) to the 55K or less and the sine wave filter (MT-BSL/BSC) to the 75K or more on the inverter output side.

CAUTION

- For details of *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection*, refer to page 131.
For explanation of surge voltage suppression filter (FR-ASF-H) and sine wave filter (MT-BSL/BSC), refer to the manual of each option.

MEMO

3 PARAMETERS

This chapter explains the "PARAMETERS" for use of this product.

Always read this instructions before use.

1

2

3

4

5



3.1 Parameter List

3.1.1 Parameter list

In the initial setting, only the simple mode parameters are displayed.

Set Pr. 160 User group read selection as required.

Parameter	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Remarks
160	User group read selection	9999	9999	Only the simple mode parameters can be displayed.
			0	Simple mode and extended mode parameters can be displayed.
			1	Only the parameters registered in the user group can be displayed.

REMARKS

- The parameters marked Ⓢ are the simple mode parameters.
- The parameters marked with in the table allow its setting to be changed during operation even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.
- Parameters for the option are displayed only when the option unit is installed.
- The instruction codes (hexadecimal) for "read" and "write" on the right of the parameter number are those used to set the parameter via communication. "Extended" indicates the setting of the extended link parameter. (Refer to page 160 for communication)

Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write						
Basic functions	Ⓢ 0	00 80	0	Torque boost	0 to 30%	0.1%	6/4/3/2/ 1.5/1%	62	
	Ⓢ 1	01 81	0	Maximum frequency	0 to 120Hz	0.01Hz	120/60Hz	70	
	Ⓢ 2	02 82	0	Minimum frequency	0 to 120Hz	0.01Hz	0Hz	70	
	Ⓢ 3	03 83	0	Base frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	72	
	Ⓢ 4	04 84	0	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	75	
	Ⓢ 5	05 85	0	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	30Hz	75	
	Ⓢ 6	06 86	0	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	10Hz	75	
	Ⓢ 7	07 87	0	Acceleration time	0 to 3600/ 360s	0.1/0.01s	5s/15s	82	
	Ⓢ 8	08 88	0	Deceleration time	0 to 3600/ 360s	0.1/0.01s	10s/30s	82	
	Ⓢ 9	09 89	0	Electronic thermal O/L relay	0 to 500/0 to 3600A	0.01/0.1A	Rated inverter output current	86	
DC injection brake	10	0A 8A	0	DC injection brake operation frequency	0 to 120Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	3Hz	89	
	11	0B 8B	0	DC injection brake operation time	0 to 10s	0.1s	0.5s	89	
	12	0C 8C	0	DC injection brake operation voltage	0 to 30%	0.1%	4/2/1%	89	
—	13	0D 8D	0	Starting frequency	0 to 60Hz	0.01Hz	0.5Hz	84	
—	14	0E 8E	0	Load pattern selection	0, 1	1	1	69	
Jog operation	15	0F 8F	0	Jog frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	5Hz	77	
	16	10 90	0	Jog acceleration/deceleration time	0 to 3600/360s	0.1/0.01s	0.5s	77	
—	17	11 91	0	MRS input selection	0, 2	1	0	94	

Function	Parameters	Instruction Code			Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write	Extended						
—	18	12 92		0	High speed maximum frequency	120 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	120/60Hz	70	
—	19	13 93		0	Base frequency voltage	0 to 1000V, 8888, 9999	0.1V	9999	72	
Acceleration/ deceleration times	20	14 94		0	Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency	1 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	82	
	21	15 95		0	Acceleration/deceleration time increments	0, 1	1	0	82	
Stall prevention	22	16 96		0	Stall prevention operation level	0 to 150%, 9999	0.1%	120%	65	
	23	17 97		0	Stall prevention operation level compensation factor at double speed	0 to 200%, 9999	0.1%	9999	65	
Multi-speed setting	24 to 27	18 to B 98 to 9B		0	Multi-speed setting 4 speed to 7 speed	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	75	
—	28	1C 9C		0	Multi-speed input compensation selection	0, 1	1	0	79	
—	29	1D 9D		0	Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	85	
—	30	1E 9E		0	Regenerative function selection	0, 2/0, 1, 2	1	0	90	
Frequency jump	31	1F 9F		0	Frequency jump 1A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	71	
	32	20 A0		0	Frequency jump 1B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	71	
	33	21 A1		0	Frequency jump 2A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	71	
	34	22 A2		0	Frequency jump 2B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	71	
	35	23 A3		0	Frequency jump 3A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	71	
	36	24 A4		0	Frequency jump 3B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	71	
—	37	25 A5		0	Speed display	0, 1 to 9998	1	0	106	
Frequency detection	41	29 A9		0	Up-to-frequency sensitivity	0 to 100%	0.1%	10%	102	
	42	2A AA		0	Output frequency detection	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	6Hz	102	
	43	2B AB		0	Output frequency detection for reverse rotation	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	102	
Second functions	44	2C AC		0	Second acceleration/deceleration time	0 to 3600/360s	0.1/0.01s	5s	82	
	45	2D AD		0	Second deceleration time	0 to 3600/360s, 9999	0.1/0.01s	9999	82	
	46	2E AE		0	Second torque boost	0 to 30%, 9999	0.1%	9999	62	
	47	2F AF		0	Second V/F (base frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	72	
	48	30 B0		0	Second stall prevention operation current	0 to 150%	0.1%	120%	65	
	49	31 B1		0	Second stall prevention operation frequency	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	0Hz	65	
	50	32 B2		0	Second output frequency detection	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	30Hz	102	
	51	33 B3		0	Second electronic thermal O/L relay	0 to 500A, 9999A, 9999/ 0 to 3600A, 9999	0.01/0.1A	9999	86	



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write						
Monitor functions	52	34	0	DU/PU main display data selection	0, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 20, 23 to 25, 50 to 57, 100	1	0	107	
		B4							
	54	36	0	FM terminal function selection	1 to 3, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 21, 24, 50, 52, 53	1	1	111	
		B6							
Automatic restart functions	55	37	0	Frequency monitoring reference	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	111	
		B7							
	56	38	0	Current monitoring reference	0 to 500A/0 to 3600A	0.01/0.1A	Rated inverter output current	111	
		B8							
Automatic restart functions	57	39	0	Restart coasting time	0, 0.1 to 5s, 9999/0, 0.1 to 30s, 9999	0.1s	9999	116	
		B9							
Automatic restart functions	58	3A	0	Restart cushion time	0 to 60s	0.1s	1s	116	
		BA							
—	59	3B	0	Remote function selection	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	80	
—	⊙ 60	3C	0	Energy saving control selection	0, 4, 9	1	0	125	
—	65	41	0	Retry selection	0 to 5	1	0	121	
—	66	42	0	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	65	
Retry	67	43	0	Number of retries at alarm occurrence	0 to 10, 101 to 110	1	0	121	
		C3							
	68	44	0	Retry waiting time	0 to 10s	0.1s	1s	121	
Retry	69	45	0	Retry count display erase	0	1	0	121	
		C5							
	70	46	0	Special regenerative brake duty	0 to 10%	0.1%	0%	90	
—	71	47	0	Applied motor	0, 1, 2, 20	1	0	88	
—	72	48	0	PWM frequency selection	0 to 15/0 to 6, 25	1	2	131	
—	73	49	0	Analog input selection	0 to 7, 10 to 17	1	1	134	
—	74	4A	0	Input filter time constant	0 to 8	1	1	135	
—	75	4B	0	Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection	0 to 3, 14 to 17	1	14	141	
—	76	4C	0	Alarm code output selection	0, 1, 2	1	0	123	
—	77	4D	0	Parameter write selection	0, 1, 2	1	0	143	
—	78	4E	0	Reverse rotation prevention selection	0, 1, 2	1	0	144	
—	⊙ 79	4F	0	Operation mode selection	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	1	0	146	
Simple magnetic flux vector control	80	50	0	Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control)	0.4 to 55kW, 9999/0 to 3600kW, 9999	0.01/0.1kW	9999	63	
		D0							
Simple magnetic flux vector control	90	5A	0	Motor constant (R1)	0 to 50Ω, 9999/0 to 400mΩ, 9999	0.001Ω/0.01mΩ	9999	63	
		DA							

* Can be written by only communication from the PU connector.



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write						
Adjustable 5 points V/F	100	00 80	1	V/F1 (first frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	74	
	101	01 81	1	V/F1 (first frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1V	0V	74	
	102	02 82	1	V/F2 (second frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	74	
	103	03 83	1	V/F1 (first frequency)	0 to 1000V	0.1V	0V	74	
	104	04 84	1	V/F3 (third frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	74	
	105	05 85	1	V/F3 (third frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1V	0V	74	
	106	06 86	1	V/F4 (fourth frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	74	
	107	07 87	1	V/F4 (fourth frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1V	0V	74	
	108	08 88	1	V/F5 (fifth frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	74	
	109	09 89	1	V/F5 (fifth frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1V	0V	74	
PU connector communication	117	11 91	1	PU communication station	0 to 31	1	0	165	
	118	12 92	1	PU communication speed	48, 96, 192, 384	1	192	165	
	119	13 93	1	PU communication stop bit length.	0, 1, 10, 11	1	1	165	
	120	14 94	1	PU communication parity check	0, 1, 2	1	2	165	
	121	15 95	1	Number of PU communication retries	0 to 10, 9999	1	1	165	
	122	16 96	1	PU communication check time interval	0, 0.1 to 999.8s, 9999	0.1s	9999	165	
	123	17 97	1	PU communication waiting time setting	0 to 150ms, 9999	1	9999	165	
	124	18 98	1	PU communication CR/LF presence/absence selection	0, 1, 2	1	1	165	
—	© 125	19 99	1	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	136	
—	© 126	1A 9A	1	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	136	
PID operation	127	1B 9B	1	PID control automatic switchover frequency	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	188	
	128	1C 9C	1	PID action selection	10, 11, 20, 21, 50, 51, 60, 61	1	10	188	
	129	1D 9D	1	PID proportional band	0.1 to 1000%, 9999	0.1%	100%	188	
	130	1E 9E	1	PID integral time	0.1 to 3600s, 9999	0.1s	1s	188	
	131	1F 9F	1	PID upper limit	0 to 100%, 9999	0.1%	9999	188	
	132	20 A0	1	PID lower limit	0 to 100%, 9999	0.1%	9999	188	
	133	21 A1	1	PID action set point	0 to 100%, 9999	0.01%	9999	188	
	134	22 A2	1	PID differential time	0.01 to 10.00s, 9999	0.01s	9999	188	



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write						
Commercial power supply-inverter switch-over	135	23	1	Commercial power-supply switchover sequence output terminal selection	0, 1	1	0	196	
		A3							
	136	24 A4	1	MC switchover interlock time	0 to 100s	0.1s	1s	196	
	137	25 A5	1	Waiting time at a start	0 to 100s	0.1s	0.5s	196	
	138	26 A6	1	Commercial power-supply operation switchover selection at an alarm	0, 1	1	0	196	
Backlash measures	139	27	1	Automatic switchover frequency between inverter and commercial power-supply operation	0 to 60Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	196	
		A7							
	140	28 A8	1	Backlash acceleration stopping frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	1Hz	85	
	141	29 A9	1	Backlash acceleration stopping time	0 to 360s	0.1s	0.5s	85	
—	142	2A AA	1	Backlash deceleration stopping frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	1Hz	85	
		2B AB							
—	143	2C AC	1	Backlash deceleration stopping time	0 to 360s	0.1s	0.5s	85	
		2D AD							
PU	144	2E AE	1	Speed setting switchover	0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110	1	4	106	
—	145	2F AF	1	PU display language selection	0 to 7	1	0	210	
Current detection	148	30 B0	1	Stall prevention level at 0V input.	0 to 150%	0.1%	120%	65	
	149	31 B1	1	Stall prevention level at 10V input.	0 to 150%	0.1%	150%	65	
	150	32 B2	1	Output current detection level	0 to 150%	0.1%	120%	103	
	151	33 B3	1	Output current detection signal delay time	0 to 10s	0.1s	0s	103	
	152	34 B4	1	Zero current detection level	0 to 150%	0.1%	5%	103	
	153	35 B5	1	Zero current detection time	0 to 1s	0.01s	0.5s	103	
—	154	36 B6	1	Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation	0, 1	1	1	65	
—	155	37 B7	1	RT signal reflection time selection	0, 10	1	0	95	
—	156	38 B8	1	Stall prevention operation selection	0 to 31, 100, 101	1	0	65	
—	157	39 B9	1	OL signal output timer	0 to 25s, 9999	0.1s	0s	65	
—	158	3A BA	1	AM terminal function selection	1 to 3, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 21, 24, 50, 52, 53	1	1	111	
—	159	3B BB	1	Automatic switchover ON range between commercial power-supply and inverter operation	0 to 10Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	196	
—	Ⓒ160	00 80	2	User group read selection	0, 1, 9999	1	9999	144	
—	161	01 81	2	Frequency setting/key lock operation selection	0, 1, 10, 11	1	0	210	

Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Extended						
		Write							
Automatic restart functions	162	02	2	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection	0, 1, 10, 11	1	0	116	
		82							
	163	03	2	First cushion time for restart	0 to 20s	0.1s	0s	116	
		83							
164	04	2	First cushion voltage for restart	0 to 100%	0.1%	0%	116		
	84								
165	05	2	Stall prevention operation level for restart	0 to 150%	0.1%	120%	116		
	85								
Current detection	166	06	2	Output current detection signal retention time	0 to 10s, 9999	0.1s	0.1s	103	
		86							
—	167	07	2	Output current detection operation selection	0, 1	1	0	103	
		87							
—	168	Parameter for manufacturer setting.							
—	169	Do not make setting.							
Cumulative monitor clear	170	0A	2	Cumulative power meter clear	0, 10, 9999	1	9999	107	
		8A							
171	0B	2	Operation hour meter clear	0, 9999	1	9999	107		
	8B								
User group	172	0C	2	User group registered display/ batch clear	9999, (0 to 16)	1	0	144	
		8C							
	173	0D	2	User group registration	0 to 999, 9999	1	9999	144	
		8D							
174	0E	2	User group clear	0 to 999, 9999	1	9999	144		
	8E								
Input terminal function assignment	178	12	2	STF terminal function selection	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 60, 62, 64 to 67, 9999	1	60	92	
		92							
	179	13	2	STR terminal function selection	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 61, 62, 64 to 67, 9999	1	61	92	
		93							
	180	14	2	RL terminal function selection	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 62, 64 to 67, 9999	1	0	92	
		94							
	181	15	2	RM terminal function selection		1	1	92	
		95							
	182	16	2	RH terminal function selection	1	2	92		
		96							
	183	17	2	RT terminal function selection	1	3	92		
		97							
	184	18	2	AU terminal function selection	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 62 to 67, 9999	1	4	92	
		98							
	185	19	2	JOG terminal function selection	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 62, 64 to 67, 9999	1	5	92	
		99							
186	1A	2	CS terminal function selection	1		6	92		
	9A								
187	1B	2	MRS terminal function selection	1		24	92		
	9B								
188	1C	2	STOP terminal function selection	1	25	92			
	9C								
189	1D	2	RES terminal function selection	1	62	92			
	9D								



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Extended						
		Write							
Output terminal function assignment	190	1E	2	RUN terminal function selection	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19, 25, 26, 45 to 47, 64, 70 , 90 to 96, 98, 99, 100 to 105, 107, 108, 110 to 116, 125, 126, 145 to 147, 164, 170, 190 to 196, 198, 199, 9999	1	0	98	
		9E							
	191	1F	2	SU terminal function selection		1	1	98	
		9F							
	192	20	2	IPF terminal function selection		1	2	98	
		A0							
	193	21	2	OL terminal function selection	1	3	98		
		A1							
	194	22	2	FU terminal function selection	1	4	98		
		A2							
195	23	2	ABC1 terminal function selection	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19, 25, 26, 45 to 47, 64, 70 , 90, 91, 94 to 96, 98, 99, 100 to 105, 107, 108, 110 to 116, 125, 126, 145 to 147, 164, 170, 190, 191, 194 to 196, 198, 199, 9999	1	99	98		
	A3								
	196	24	2		ABC2 terminal function selection	1	9999		98
		A4							
Multi-speed setting	232 to 239	28 to 2F	2	Multi-speed setting (speeds 8 to 15)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	75	
		A8 to AF							
—	240	30 to B0	2	Soft-PWM operation selection	0, 1	1	1	131	
—	241	31 to B1	2	Analog input display unit switchover	0, 1	1	0	136	
—	242	32 to B2	2	Terminal 1 added compensation amount (terminal 2)	0 to 100%	0.1%	100%	134	
—	243	33 to B3	2	Terminal 1 added compensation amount (terminal 4)	0 to 100%	0.1%	75%	134	
—	244	34 to B4	2	Cooling fan operation selection	0, 1	1	1	203	
Slip compensation	245	35 to B5	2	Rated slip	0 to 50%, 9999	0.01%	9999	64	
		36 to B6	2	Slip compensation time constant	0.01 to 10s	0.01s	0.5s	64	
	247	37 to B7	2	Constant-output region slip compensation selection	0, 9999	1	9999	64	
—	250	3A to BA	2	Stop selection	0 to 100s, 1000 to 1100s, 8888, 9999	0.1s	9999	91	
—		251	3B to BB	2	Output phase failure protection selection	0, 1	1	124	
Frequency compensation function	252	3C to BC	2	Override bias	0 to 200%	0.1%	50%	134	
	253	3D to BD	2	Override gain	0 to 200%	0.1%	150%	134	

Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write						
Life check	255	3F BF	2	Life alarm status display	(0 to 15)	1	0	204	
	256	40 C0	2	Inrush current limit circuit life display	(0 to 100%)	1%	100%	204	
	257	41 C1	2	Control circuit capacitor life display	(0 to 100%)	1%	100%	204	
	258	42 C2	2	Main circuit capacitor life display	(0 to 100%)	1%	100%	204	
	259	43 C3	2	Main circuit capacitor life measuring	0, 1	1	0	204	
—	260	44 C4	2	PWM frequency automatic switchover	0, 1	1	1	131	
Power failure stop	261	45 C5	2	Power failure stop selection	0, 1, 2	1	0	119	
	262	46 C6	2	Subtracted frequency at deceleration start	0 to 20Hz	0.01Hz	3Hz	119	
	263	47 C7	2	Subtraction starting frequency	0 to 120Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	60Hz	119	
	264	48 C8	2	Power-failure deceleration time 1	0 to 3600/ 360s	0.1/0.01s	5s	119	
	265	49 C9	2	Power-failure deceleration time 2	0 to 3600/ 360s, 9999	0.1/0.01s	9999	119	
	266	4A CA	2	Power failure deceleration time switchover frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	119	
—	267	4B CB	2	Terminal 4 input selection	0, 1, 2	1	0	132	
—	268	4C CC	2	Monitor decimal digits selection	0, 1, 9999	1	9999	107	
—	269	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not make setting.							
—	299	6B EB	2	Rotation direction detection selection at restarting	0, 1, 9999	1	9999	116	
Digital input	300	00 80	3	BCD input bias	Parameter for digital input option (FR-A7AX)				
	301	01 81	3	BCD input gain					
	302	02 82	3	BIN input bias					
	303	03 83	3	BIN input gain					
	304	04 84	3	Digital input and analog input compensation enable/disable selection					
	305	05 85	3	Read timing operation selection					
Analog output	306	06 86	3	Analog output signal selection	Extension analog output/digital output option Parameter for (FR-A7AY)				
	307	07 87	3	Setting for zero analog output					
	308	08 88	3	Setting for maximum analog output					
	309	09 89	3	Analog output signal voltage/current switchover					
	310	0A 8A	3	Analog meter voltage output selection					
	311	0B 8B	3	Setting for zero analog meter voltage output					
	312	0C 8C	3	Setting for maximum analog meter voltage output					



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Extended						
		Write							
Digital output	313	0D 8D	3	DO0 output selection	Parameter for extension analog output/digital output option (FR-A7AY)				
	314	0E 8E	3	DO1 output selection					
	315	0F 8F	3	DO2 output selection					
	316	10 90	3	DO3 output selection					
	317	11 91	3	DO4 output selection					
	318	12 92	3	DO5 output selection					
	319	13 93	3	DO6 output selection					
Relay output	320	14 94	3	RA1 output selection	Parameter for relay output option (FR-A7AR)				
	321	15 95	3	RA2 output selection					
	322	16 96	3	RA3 output selection					
Analog output	323	17 97	3	AM0 0V adjustment	Parameter for extension analog output/digital output option (FR-A7AY)				
	324	18 98	3	AM1 0mA adjustment					
—	329	1D 9D	3	Digital input unit selection	Parameter for digital input option (FR-A7AX)				
RS-485 communication	331	1F 9F	3	RS-485 communication station	0 to 31(0 to 247)	1	0	165	
	332	20 A0	3	RS-485 communication speed	3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384	1	96	165	
	333	21 A1	3	RS-485 communication stop bit length	0, 1, 10, 11	1	1	165	
	334	22 A2	3	RS-485 communication parity check selection	0, 1, 2	1	2	165	
	335	23 A3	3	RS-485 communication number of retries	0 to 10, 9999	1	1	165	
	336	24 A4	3	RS-485 communication check time interval	0 to 999.8s, 9999	0.1s	0s	165	
	337	25 A5	3	RS-485 communication waiting time setting	0 to 150ms, 9999	1	9999	165	
	338	26 A6	3	Communication operation command source	0, 1	1	0	155	
	339	27 A7	3	Communication speed command source	0, 1, 2	1	0	155	
	340	28 A8	3	Communication startup mode selection	0, 1, 2, 10, 12	1	0	154	
	341	29 A9	3	RS-485 communication CR/LF selection	0, 1, 2	1	1	165	
	342	2A AA	3	Communication EEPROM write selection	0, 1	1	0	166	
	343	2B AB	3	Communication error count	—	1	0	177	
DeviceNet	345	2D AD	3	DeviceNet address	Parameter for DeviceNet communication option (FR-A7ND)				
	346	2E AE	3	DeviceNet baud rate					
CC-Link	349	31 B1	3	Communication reset selection	Parameter for CC-Link communication option (FR-A7NC)				

Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Extended						
		Write							
LONWORKS	387	57 D7	3	Initial communication delay time	Parameter for LONWORKS communication option (FR-A7NL)				
	388	58 D8	3	Send time interval at hart beat					
	389	59 D9	3	Minimum sending time at hart beat					
	390	5A DA	3	% setting reference frequency					
	391	5B DB	3	Receive time interval at hart beat					
	392	5C DC	3	Event driven detection width					
Remote output	495	5F DF	4	Remote output selection	0, 1	1	0	105	
	496	60 E0	4	Remote output data 1	0 to 4095	1	0	105	
	497	61 E1	4	Remote output data 2	0 to 4095	1	0	105	
Communication error	500	00 80	5	Communication error execution waiting time	Parameter for communication option				
	501	01 81	5	Communication error occurrence count display					
	502	02 82	5	Stop mode selection at communication error					
Maintenance	503	03 83	5	Maintenance timer	0 (1 to 9998)	1	0	206	
	504	04 84	5	Maintenance timer alarm output set time	0 to 9998, 9999	1	9999	206	
CC-Link	542	2A AA	5	Communication station number (CC-Link)	Parameter for CC-Link communication option (FR-A7NC)				
	543	2B AB	5	Baud rate (CC-Link)					
	544	2C AC	5	CC-Link extended setting					
Communication	549	31 B1	5	Protocol selection	0, 1	1	0	177	
	550	32 B2	5	NET mode operation command source selection	0, 1, 9999	1	9999	155	
	551	33 B3	5	PU mode operation command source selection	1, 2	1	2	155	
Current average monitor	555	37 B7	5	Current average time	0.1 to 1.0s	0.1s	1s	207	
	556	38 B8	5	Data output mask time	0.0 to 20.0s	0.1s	0s	207	
	557	39 B9	5	Current average value monitor signal output reference current	0 to 500A/0 to 3600A	0.01/0.1A	Rated inverter current	207	
—	563	3F BF	5	Energization time carrying-over times	(0 to 65535)	1	0	107	
—	564	40 C0	5	Operating time carrying-over times	(0 to 65535)	1	0	107	
—	571	47 C7	5	Holding time at a start	0.0 to 10.0s, 9999	0.1s	9999	84	
PID control	575	4B CB	5	Output interruption detection time	0 to 3600s, 9999	0.1s	1s	188	
	576	4C CC	5	Output interruption detection level	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	0Hz	188	
	577	4D CD	5	Output interruption release level	900 to 1100%	0.1%	1000%	188	
—	611	0B 8B	6	Acceleration time at a restart	0 to 3600s, 9999	0.1s	5/15s	116	
—	867	43 C3	8	AM output filter	0 to 5s	0.01s	0.01s	111	



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code			Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write	Extended						
—	872	48 C8		8	Input phase failure protection selection	0, 1	1	0	124	
Regeneration avoidance function	882	52 D2		8	Regeneration avoidance operation selection	0, 1	1	0	201	
	883	53 D3		8	Regeneration avoidance operation level	300 to 800V	0.1V	DC380V/ 760V	201	
	884	54 D4		8	Regeneration avoidance at deceleration detection sensitivity	0 to 5	1	0	201	
	885	55 D5		8	Regeneration avoidance compensation frequency limit value	0 to 10Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	6Hz	201	
	886	56 D6		8	Regeneration avoidance voltage gain	0 to 200%	0.1%	100%	201	
	888	58 D8		8	Free parameter 1	0 to 9999	1	9999	209	
Free parameter	889	59 D9		8	Free parameter 2	0 to 9999	1	9999	209	
Energy saving monitor	891	5B DB		8	Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times	0 to 4, 9999	1	9999	126	
	892	5C DC		8	Load factor	30 to 150%	0.1%	100%	126	
	893	5D DD		8	Energy saving monitor reference (motor capacity)	0.1 to 55kW/ 0 to 3600kW	0.01/0.1kW	Inverter rated capacity	126	
	894	5E DE		8	Control selection during commercial power-supply operation	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	126	
	895	5F DF		8	Power saving rate reference value	0, 1, 9999	1	9999	126	
	896	60 E0		8	Power unit cost	0 to 500, 9999	0.01	9999	126	
	897	61 E1		8	Power saving monitor average time	0, 1 to 1000h, 9999	1	9999	126	
	898	62 E2		8	Power saving cumulative monitor clear	0, 1, 10, 9999	1	9999	126	
	899	63 E3		8	Operation time rate (estimated value)	0 to 100%, 9999	0.1%	9999	126	
Calibration parameters	C0 (900)	5C DC		1	FM terminal calibration	—	—	—	113	
	C1 (901)	5D DD		1	AM terminal calibration	—	—	—	113	
	C2 (902)	5E DE		1	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	0Hz	136	
	C3 (902)	5E DE		1	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias	0 to 300%	0.1%	0%	136	
	125 (903)	5F DF		1	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	136	
	C4 (903)	5F DF		1	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain	0 to 300%	0.1%	100%	136	
	C5 (904)	60 E0		1	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	0Hz	136	
	C6 (904)	60 E0		1	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias	0 to 300%	0.1%	20%	136	
	126 (905)	61 E1		1	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	136	
	C7 (905)	61 E1		1	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain	0 to 300%	0.1%	100%	136	



Function	Parameters	Instruction Code		Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increments	Initial Value	Refer to Page	Customer Setting
		Read	Write						
—	989	59 D9	9	Parameter copy alarm release	10, 100	1	10/100	—	
PU	990	5A DA	9	PU buzzer control	0, 1	1	1	212	
	© 991	5B DB	9	PU contrast adjustment	0 to 63	1	58	212	
Clear parameter	Pr.CL	—		Parameter clear	0, 1	1	0	213	
	ALLC	—		All parameter clear	0, 1	1	0	214	
	Er.CL	—		Alarm history clear	0, 1	1	0	217	
	PCPY	—		Parameter copy	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	215	

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3.2 Adjust the output torque of the motor (current)

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Set starting torque manually	Manual torque boost	Pr.0, Pr.46	62
Automatically control output power according to load	Simple magnetic flux vector control	Pr.80, Pr.90	63
Compensate for motor slip to secure low-speed torque	Slip compensation	Pr.245 to Pr.247	64
Limit output power to prevent inverter trip	Stall prevention operation	Pr.22, Pr.23, Pr.66, Pr.154, Pr.156, Pr.157	65
Select overload according to application	Load pattern selection	Pr.14	69

3.2.1 Manual torque boost (Pr.0, Pr.46)

You can compensate for a voltage drop in the low-frequency region to improve motor torque reduction in the low-speed range.

- Motor torque in the low-frequency range can be adjusted to the load to increase the starting motor torque.
- The starting torque boost can be changed by switching between terminals.

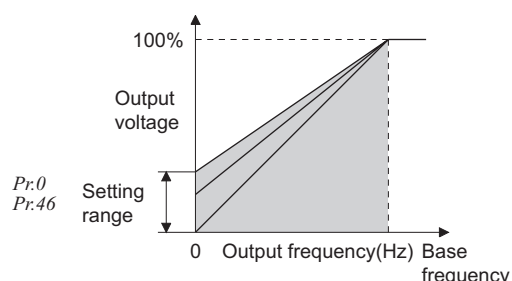
Pr.1
Refer to page 70

Pr.45
Refer to page 82

Pr.47
Refer to page 72

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value		Setting Range	Description
0	Torque boost	0.75K	6%	0 to 30%	Set the output voltage at 0Hz as %.
		1.5K to 3.7K	4%		
		5.5K, 7.5K	3%		
		11K to 37K	2%		
		45K, 55K	1.5%		
		75K or more	1%		
46 *1	Second torque boost	9999		0 to 30%	Set the torque boost value when the RT signal is on.
				9999	Without second torque boost

*1 They can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)



(1) Starting torque adjustment

- On the assumption that Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage is 100%, set the output voltage at 0Hz in % in Pr. 0 (Pr. 46).
- Adjust the parameter little by little (about 0.5%), and check the motor status each time. If the setting is too large, the motor will overheat. The guideline is about 10% at the greatest.

(2) Set multiple base frequencies (RT signal, Pr. 46)

- Use the second torque boost when changing the torque boost according to application or when using multiple motors by switching between them by one inverter.
- Pr. 46 Second torque boost is made valid when the RT signal turns on.

REMARKS

- The RT signal acts as the second function selection signal and makes the other second functions valid. (Refer to page 94)
- The RT signal is assigned to the RT terminal in the default setting. By setting "3" to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection), you can assign the RT signal to the other terminal.

CAUTION

- Increase the setting when the distance between the inverter and motor is long or when motor torque is insufficient in the low-speed range. If the setting is too large, an overcurrent trip may occur.
- When simple magnetic flux vector control is selected in Pr. 80, the settings of Pr. 0 and Pr. 46 are invalid.
- When using the inverter dedicated motor (constant torque motor) with the 5.5K or 7.5K, set the torque boost value to 2%. If the initial set Pr. 71 value is changed to the setting for use with a constant-torque motor, the Pr. 0 setting changes to the corresponding value in above.
- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 3 Base frequency, Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage Refer to page 72
 Pr. 71 Applied motor Refer to page 88
 Pr. 80 Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control) Refer to page 63
 Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92

3.2.2 Simple magnetic flux vector control (Pr.80, Pr.90)

Providing optimum excitation to the motor can also produce high torque in a low-speed range.
(Simple magnetic flux vector control)

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range		Description
80	Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control)	9999	55K or less	0.4 to 55kW	Set the capacity of the motor used to select simple magnetic flux vector control.
			75K or more	0 to 3600kW	
			9999		V/F control is performed
90	Motor constant (R1)	9999	55K or less	0 to 50Ω	Used to set the motor primary resistance value. (Normally setting is not necessary.)
			75K or more	0 to 400mΩ	
			9999		Use the Mitsubishi motor (SF-JR, SF-HRCA) constants

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

POINT

- The number of motor poles should be any of 2, 4 and 6 poles.
- Single-motor operation (One motor for one inverter)
- The wiring length from inverter to motor should be within 30m

(1) Automatically control optimum torque (Pr.80)

- When simple magnetic flux vector control is not used, set "9999" (initial value) in Pr.80.
- Set the used motor capacity (equal to or one rank higher than the inverter capacity).

REMARKS

When using a constant-torque motor, set Pr. 71 Applied motor to "1" (constant-torque motor).

CAUTION

- When simple magnetic flux vector control is selected, the rated motor frequency is set in Pr. 3 and the rated motor voltage is set in Pr. 19. The base frequency voltage is handled as 400V when "9999" or "8888" is set in Pr. 19 .
- Adjustable 5 points V/F, energy saving operation mode, optimum excitation control function only under V/F control. They do not function for simple magnetic flux vector control.

(2) Set the motor constant (Pr.90)

- Normally setting is not necessary. When you need more torque under simple magnetic flux vector control for other manufacturer's motor, set the motor primary resistance value (R1) for Δ connection. When the setting value is "9999" (initial value), the motor constant is based on the Mitsubishi motor constant (SF-JR, SF-HRCA).

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 3 Base frequency, Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage  Refer to page 72
 Pr. 60 Energy saving control selection  Refer to page 125
 Pr. 71 Applied motor  Refer to page 88
 Pr. 77 Parameter write selection  Refer to page 143

3.2.3 Slip compensation (Pr. 245 to Pr. 247)

Pr. 244
page 203

The inverter output current may be used to assume motor slip to keep the motor speed constant.

Pr. 250
page 91

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
245	Rated slip	9999	0.01 to 50%	Used to set the rated motor slip.
			0, 9999	No slip compensation
246	Slip compensation time constant	0.5s	0.01 to 10s	Used to set the slip compensation response time. When the value is made smaller, response will be faster. However, as load inertia is greater, a regenerative overvoltage (E.OV□) error is more liable to occur.
247	Constant-output region slip compensation selection	9999	0	Slip compensation is not made in the constant output range (frequency range above the frequency set in Pr.3)
			9999	Slip compensation is made in the constant output range.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

- Slip compensation is validated when the motor rated slip calculated by the following formula is set to Pr. 245. Slip compensation is not made when Pr. 245 = "0" or "9999".

$$\text{Rated slip} = \frac{\text{Synchronous speed at base frequency} - \text{rated speed}}{\text{Synchronous speed at base frequency}} \times 100[\%]$$

REMARKS

When performing slip compensation, the output frequency may become greater than the set frequency. Set the Pr. 1 Maximum frequency value a little higher than the set frequency.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 1 Maximum frequency  Refer to page 70

Pr. 3 Base frequency  Refer to page 72

Pr.21	page 82
Pr.24	page 75
Pr.47	page 72
Pr.50	page 102
Pr. 65	page 121
Pr.67	page 121
Pr. 144	page 106
Pr.150	page 103
Pr.153	page 103
Pr.155	page 95
Pr. 158	page 111

3.2.4 Stall prevention operation

(Pr.22, Pr.23, Pr.48, Pr.49, Pr.66, Pr.148, Pr.149, Pr.154, Pr.156, Pr.157)

This function monitors the output current and automatically changes the output frequency to prevent the inverter from coming to an alarm stop due to overcurrent, overvoltage, etc. It can also limit stall prevention and fast-response current limit operation during acceleration/deceleration, driving or regeneration.

- Stall prevention

If the output current exceeds the stall prevention operation level, the output frequency of the inverter is automatically varied to reduce the output current.

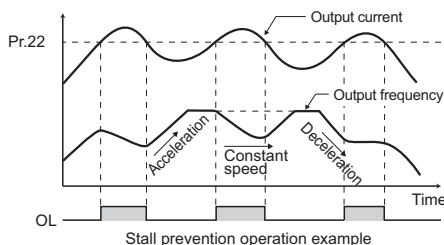
Also the second stall prevention function can restrict the output frequency range in which the stall prevention function is valid. (Pr.49)

- Fast-response current limit

If the current exceeds the limit value, the output of the inverter is shut off to prevent an overcurrent.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
22	Stall prevention operation level	120%	0	Stall prevention operation selection becomes invalid.
			0.1 to 150%	Set the current value at which stall prevention operation will be started.
			9999	Analog variable
23	Stall prevention operation level compensation factor at double speed	9999	0 to 200%	The stall operation level can be reduced when operating at a high speed above the rated frequency.
			9999	Constant according to Pr. 22
48	Second stall prevention operation current	120%	0	Second stall prevention operation invalid
			0.1 to 150%	The second stall prevention operation level can be set.
49	Second stall prevention operation frequency	0Hz	0	Second stall prevention operation invalid
			0.01 to 400Hz	Set the frequency at which stall prevention operation of Pr. 48 is started.
			9999	Pr. 48 is valid when the RT signal is on.
66	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency at which the stall operation level is started to reduce.
148	Stall prevention level at 0V input.	120%	0 to 150%	Stall prevention operation level can be changed by the analog signal input to terminal 1.
149	Stall prevention level at 10V input.	150%	0 to 150%	
154	Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation	1	0	With voltage reduction
			1	Without voltage reduction
156	Stall prevention operation selection	0	0 to 31, 100, 101	You can select whether stall prevention operation and fast-response current limit operation will be performed or not.
157	OL signal output timer	0s	0 to 25s	Set the output start time of the OL signal output when stall prevention is activated.
			9999	Without the OL signal output

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Setting of stall prevention operation level (Pr.22)

- Set in Pr. 22 the ratio of the output current to the rated inverter current at which stall prevention operation will be performed. Normally set 120% (initial value).
- Stall prevention operation stops acceleration (makes deceleration) during acceleration, makes deceleration during constant speed, and stops deceleration during deceleration.
- When stall prevention operation is performed, the OL signal is output.

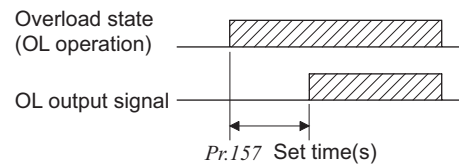
CAUTION

- If an overload status lasts long, an inverter trip (e.g. electronic thermal relay function (E.THM)) may occur.
- When Pr. 156 has been set to activate the fast-response current limit (initial setting), the Pr. 22 setting should not be higher than 140%. The torque will not be developed by doing so.

(2) Stall prevention operation signal output and output timing adjustment (OL signal, Pr. 157)

- When the output power exceeds the stall prevention operation level and stall prevention is activated, the stall prevention operation signal (OL signal) turns on for longer than 100ms. When the output power falls to or below the stall prevention operation level, the output signal turns off.
- Use Pr. 157 "OL signal output timer" to set whether the OL signal is output immediately or after a preset period of time.
- This operation is also performed when the regeneration avoidance function ϕL (overvoltage stall) is executed.

Pr. 157 Setting	Description
0 (initial value)	Output immediately.
0.1 to 25	Output after the set time (s) has elapsed.
9999	Not output.



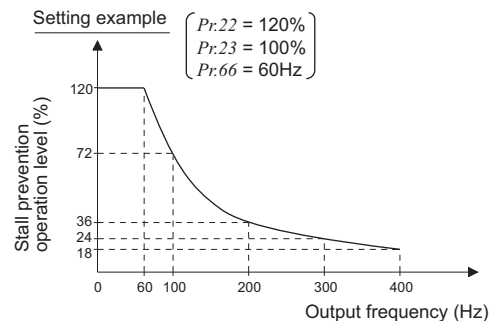
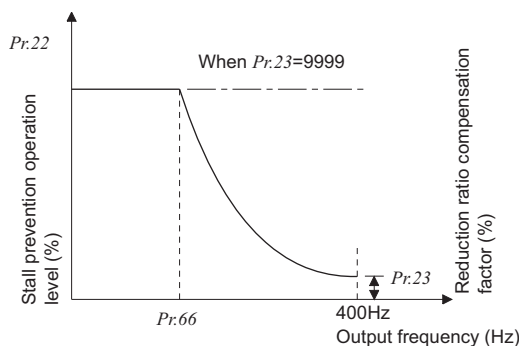
REMARKS

- The OL signal is assigned to the terminal OL in the initial setting. The OL signal can also be assigned to the other terminal by setting "3 (positive logic) or 103 (negative logic)" to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).

CAUTION

- If the frequency has fallen to 0.5Hz by stall prevention operation and remains for 3s, an alarm (E.OLT) appears to shutoff the inverter output.
- When terminal assignment is changed using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection), the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

(3) Setting of stall prevention operation in high frequency region (Pr.22, Pr.23, Pr.66)



- During high-speed operation above the rated motor frequency, acceleration may not be made because the motor current does not increase. If operation is performed in a high frequency range, the current at motor lockup becomes smaller than the rated output current of the inverter, and the protective function (OL) is not executed if the motor is at a stop.

To improve the operating characteristics of the motor in this case, the stall prevention level can be reduced in the high frequency region. This function is effective for performing operation up to the high-speed range on a centrifugal separator etc. Normally, set 60Hz to Pr. 66 and 100% to Pr. 23.

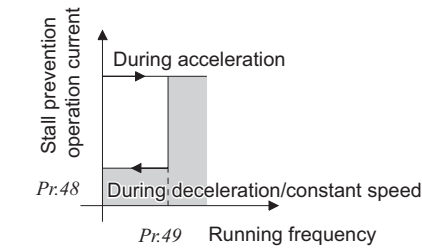
- Formula for stall prevention operation level

$$\text{Stall prevention operation level (\%)} = A + B \times \left[\frac{\text{Pr.22} - A}{\text{Pr.22} - B} \right] \times \left[\frac{\text{Pr.23} - 100}{100} \right]$$

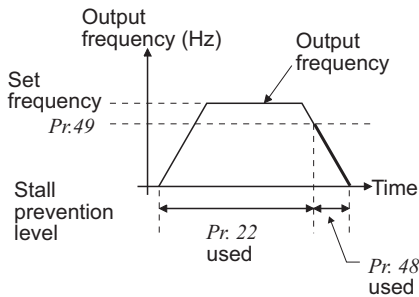
$$\text{However, } A = \frac{\text{Pr.66(Hz)} \times \text{Pr.22(\%)}}{\text{Output frequency (H)}}, \quad B = \frac{\text{Pr.66(Hz)} \times \text{Pr.22(\%)}}{400\text{Hz}}$$

- When Pr. 23 Stall prevention operation level compensation factor at double speed = "9999" (initial value), the stall prevention operation level is kept constant at the Pr. 22 setting up to 400Hz.

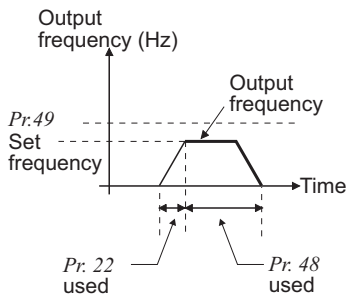
(4) Set multiple stall prevention operation levels (Pr.48, Pr.49)



Set frequency exceeds Pr. 49



Set frequency is Pr. 49 or less



- Setting "9999" in Pr. 49 Second stall prevention operation frequency and turning the RT signal on make Pr. 48 Second stall prevention operation current valid.
- In Pr. 48, you can set the stall prevention operation level at the output frequency from 0Hz to that set in Pr. 49. During acceleration, however, the operation level is as set in Pr. 22.
- This function can also be used for stop-on-contact or similar operation by decreasing the Pr. 48 setting to weaken the deceleration torque (stopping torque).

Pr. 49 Setting	Operation
0 (initial value)	The second stall prevention operation is not performed.
0.01Hz to 400Hz	If the output frequency is equal to or less than the frequency set in Pr. 49, the second stall prevention function activates. (during constant speed or deceleration)*1
9999*2	The second stall prevention function is performed according to the RT signal. RT signal ON ... Stall level Pr. 48 RT signal OFF ... Stall level Pr.22

- *1 The smaller setting of the stall prevention operation levels set in Pr. 22 and Pr. 48 has a higher priority.
- *2 When Pr. 22 = "9999" (Stall prevention operation level analog input), the stall prevention operation level also switches from the analog input (terminal 1 input) to the stall prevention operation level of Pr. 48 when the RT signal turns on. (The second stall prevention operation level cannot be input in an analog form.)

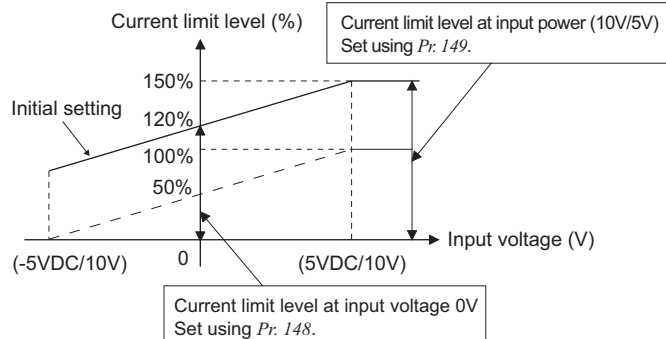
REMARKS

- When Pr. 49 ≠ "9999" (level changed according to frequency) and Pr. 48 = "0%" The stall prevention operation level is 0% at or higher than the frequency set in Pr. 49.
- In the initial setting, the RT signal is assigned to the RT terminal. By setting "3" to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection), you can assign the RT signal to the other terminal.

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.
- The RT signal acts as the second function selection signal and makes the other second functions valid. (Refer to page 95)

(5) Stall prevention operation level setting by terminal 1 (analog variable)



- Set Pr. 22 to "9999".
- Input 0 to 5V (or 0 to 10V) to terminal 1. Select 5V or 10V using Pr. 73 Analog input selection. When Pr. 73 = "1" (initial value), 0 to ±10V is input.
- Set the current limit level at the input voltage of 0V in Pr. 148 Stall prevention level at 0V input.
- Set the current limit level at the input voltage of 10V or 5V in Pr. 149 Stall prevention level at 10V input.

REMARKS

- The fast-response current limit level cannot be set.
- When Pr. 22 = 9999 (analog variable), functions other than the terminal 1 (auxiliary input, override function) are not executed.

(6) To further prevent an alarm stop (Pr.154)

- When Pr. 154 is set to "0", the output voltage reduces during stall prevention operation. By making setting to reduce the output voltage, an overcurrent trip can further become difficult to occur.
- Use this function where a torque decrease will not pose a problem.

Pr.154 Setting	Description
0	Output voltage reduced
1 (initial value)	Output voltage not reduced

(7) Limit the stall prevention operation and fast-response current limit operation according to the operating status (Pr.156)

- Refer to the following table and select whether fast-response current limit operation will be performed or not and the operation to be performed at OL signal output.

Pr. 156 Setting	Fast-response current limit ○: Activated ●: Not activated	Stall prevention operation selection ○: Activated ●: Not activated			OL Signal Output ○: Operation continued ●: Operation not continued ^{*1}
		Acceleration	Constant speed	Deceleration	
0 (initial value)	○	○	○	○	○
1	●	○	○	○	○
2	○	●	○	○	○
3	●	●	○	○	○
4	○	○	●	○	○
5	●	○	●	○	○
6	○	●	●	○	○
7	●	●	●	○	○
8	○	○	○	●	○
9	●	○	○	●	○
10	○	●	○	●	○
11	●	●	○	●	○
12	○	○	●	●	○
13	●	○	●	●	○
14	○	●	●	●	○
15	●	●	●	●	○

Pr. 156 Setting	Fast-response current limit ○: Activated ●: Not activated	Stall prevention operation selection ○: Activated ●: Not activated			OL Signal Output ○: Operation continued ●: Operation not continued ^{*1}
		Acceleration	Constant speed	Deceleration	
16	○	○	○	○	●
17	●	○	○	○	●
18	○	●	○	○	●
19	●	●	○	○	●
20	○	○	●	○	●
21	●	○	●	○	●
22	○	●	●	○	●
23	●	●	●	○	●
24	○	○	○	○	●
25	●	○	○	●	●
26	○	●	○	●	●
27	●	●	○	●	●
28	○	○	●	●	●
29	●	○	●	●	●
30	○	●	●	●	●
31	●	●	●	●	●

100 ^{*2}	Driving	○	○	○	○	○
	Regeneration	●	●	●	●	○

101 ^{*2}	Driving	●	○	○	○	○
	Regeneration	●	●	●	●	○

^{*1} When "Operation not continued for OL signal output" is selected, the "EOL" alarm code (stopped by stall prevention) is displayed and operation stopped.

^{*2} The settings "100" and "101" allow operations to be performed in the driving and regeneration modes, respectively. The setting "101" disables the fast-response current limit in the driving mode.

CAUTION

- When the load is heavy, when the lift is predetermined, or when the acceleration/deceleration time is short, stall prevention is activated and acceleration/deceleration may not be made according to the preset acceleration/deceleration time. Set Pr. 156 and stall prevention operation level to the optimum values.
- In vertical lift applications, make setting so that the fast-response current limit is not activated. Torque may not be produced, causing a drop due to gravity.

CAUTION

- ⚠ Do not set a small value as the stall prevention operation current. Otherwise, torque generated will reduce.
- ⚠ Always perform test operation.
 - Stall prevention operation during acceleration may increase the acceleration time.
 - Stall prevention operation performed during constant speed may cause sudden speed changes.
 - Stall prevention operation during deceleration may increase the deceleration time, increasing the deceleration distance.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr.73 Analog input selection Refer to page 132
- Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92
- Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.2.5 Load pattern selection (Pr.14)

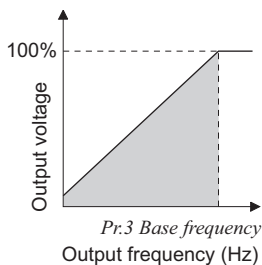
You can select the optimum output characteristic (V/F characteristic) for the application and load characteristics.

Pr. 13
page 84

Pr.15
page 77

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
14	Load pattern selection	1	0	For constant torque load
			1	For variable-torque loads

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



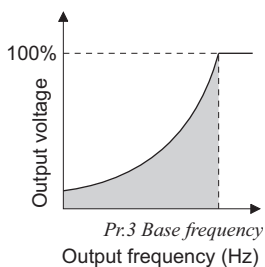
(1) For constant-torque load (setting "0")

- At or less than the base frequency voltage, the output voltage varies linearly with the output frequency.
- Set this value when driving the load whose load torque is constant if the speed varies, e.g. conveyor, cart or roll drive.

POINT

If the load is a fan or pump, select "For rated torque load (setting "0")" in any of the following cases.

- When a blower of large moment of inertia (J) is accelerated in a short time
- For constant-torque load such as rotary pump or gear pump
- When load torque increases at low speed, e.g. screw pump



(2) For variable-torque load (setting "1", initial value)

- At or less than the base frequency voltage, the output voltage varies with the output frequency in a square curve.
- Set this value when driving the load whose load torque varies in proportion to the square of the speed, e.g. fan or pump.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr. 0 Torque boost Refer to page 62
- Pr.1 Maximum frequency Refer to page 70
- Pr.3 Base frequency Refer to page 72
- Pr.60 Energy saving control selection Refer to page 125
- Pr.80 Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control) Refer to page 63
- Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92



3.3 Limit the output frequency

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Set upper limit and lower limit of output frequency	Maximum/minimum frequency	Pr. 1, Pr. 2, Pr. 18	70
Perform operation by avoiding machine resonance points	Frequency jump	Pr. 31 to Pr. 36	71

3.3.1 Maximum/minimum frequency (Pr. 1, Pr. 2, Pr. 18)

You can limit the motor speed. Clamp the upper and lower limits of the output frequency.

Pr. 0
page 62

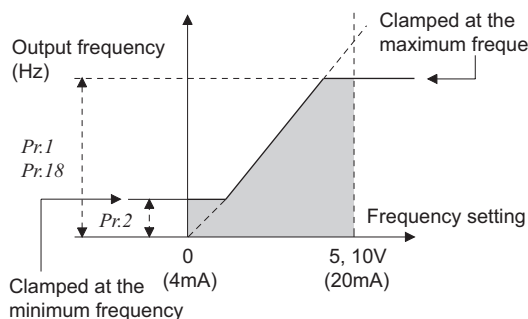
Pr. 3
page 72

Pr. 17
page 94

Pr. 19
page 72

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value		Setting Range	Description
1	Maximum frequency	55K or less	120Hz	0 to 120Hz	Set the upper limit of the output frequency.
		75K or more	60Hz		
2	Minimum frequency	0Hz		0 to 120Hz	Set the lower limit of the output frequency.
18*	High speed maximum frequency	55K or less	120Hz	120 to 400Hz	Set when performing the operation at 120Hz or more.
		75K or more	60Hz		

* The parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Set maximum frequency

- Set the upper limit of the output frequency in Pr. 1 Maximum frequency. If the frequency of the frequency command entered is higher than the setting, the output frequency is clamped at the maximum frequency.
- When you want to perform operation above 120Hz, set the upper limit of the output frequency to Pr. 18 High speed maximum frequency. (When Pr. 18 is set, Pr. 1 automatically switches to the frequency of Pr. 18. When Pr. 18 is set, Pr. 18 automatically switches to the frequency of Pr. 1.)

REMARKS

- When performing operation above 60Hz using the frequency setting analog signal, change Pr. 125 (Pr. 126) (frequency setting gain). If only Pr. 1 or Pr. 18 is changed, operation above 60Hz cannot be performed

(2) Set minimum frequency

- Use Pr. 2 Minimum frequency to set the lower limit of the output frequency.
- The output frequency is clamped by the Pr. 2 setting even the set frequency is lower than the Pr. 2 setting (The frequency will not decrease to the Pr. 2 setting.)

REMARKS

- When Pr. 15 Jog frequency is equal to or less than Pr. 2, the Pr.15 setting has precedence over the Pr. 2 setting.
- When stall prevention is activated to decrease the output frequency, the output frequency may drop to Pr. 2 or below.

CAUTION

- If the Pr. 2 setting is higher than the Pr. 13 Starting frequency value, note that the motor will run at the set frequency according to the acceleration time setting by merely switching the start signal on, without entry of the command frequency.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 13 Starting frequency Refer to page 84

Pr. 15 Jog frequency Refer to page 77

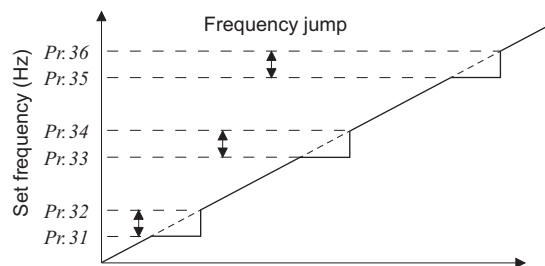
Pr. 125 Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency, Pr. 126 Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency Refer to page 136

3.3.2 Avoid mechanical resonance points (Frequency jump) (Pr. 31 to Pr. 36)

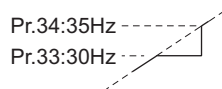
When it is desired to avoid resonance attributable to the natural frequency of a mechanical system, these parameters allow resonant frequencies to be jumped.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
31	Frequency jump 1A	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	1A to 1B, 2A to 2B, 3A to 3B is frequency jumps 9999: Function invalid
32	Frequency jump 1B	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
33	Frequency jump 2A	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
34	Frequency jump 2B	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
35	Frequency jump 3A	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
36	Frequency jump 3B	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	

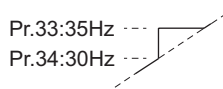
The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



- Up to three areas may be set, with the jump frequencies set to either the top or bottom point of each area.
- The settings of frequency jumps 1A, 2A, 3A are jump points, and operation is performed at these frequencies in the jump areas.



Example 1 To fix the frequency to 30Hz in the range 30Hz to 35Hz, set 35Hz in Pr. 34 and 30Hz in Pr. 33.



Example 2 To jump the frequency to 35Hz in the range 30Hz to 35Hz, set 35Hz in Pr. 33 and 30Hz in Pr. 34.

CAUTION

- During acceleration/deceleration, the running frequency within the set area is valid.



3.4 Set V/F pattern

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Set motor ratings	Base frequency, Base frequency voltage	Pr.3, Pr.19, Pr.47	72
Use special motor	Adjustable 5 points V/F	Pr.71, Pr.100 to Pr.109	74

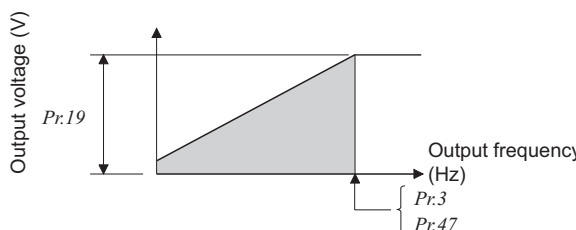
3.4.1 Base frequency, voltage (Pr.3, Pr.19, Pr.47)

Used to adjust the inverter outputs (voltage, frequency) to the motor rating.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
3	Base frequency	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency when the motor rated torque is generated. (50Hz/60Hz)
19 *	Base frequency voltage	9999	0 to 1000V	Set the base voltage.
			8888	95% of power supply voltage
			9999	Same as power supply voltage
47 *	Second V/F (base frequency)	9999	0 to 400Hz	Set the base frequency when the RT signal is on.
			9999	Second V/F invalid

* The parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0" (Refer to page 144)

(1) Setting of base frequency (Pr.3)



- When operating a standard motor, generally set the rated frequency of the motor to Pr. 3 Base frequency. When running the motor using commercial power supply-inverter switch-over operation, set Pr. 3 to the same value as the power supply frequency.
- If the frequency given on the motor rating plate is "50Hz" only, always set to "50Hz". Leaving the base frequency unchanged from "60Hz" may make the voltage too low and the torque insufficient.
- When using the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor, set Pr. 3 to 60Hz.

(2) Set multiple base frequencies (Pr.47)

- When you want to change the base frequency when switching multiple motors with one inverter, use the Pr. 47 Second V/F (base frequency).
- Pr. 47 Second V/F (base frequency) is valid when the RT signal is on.

REMARKS

- The RT signal acts as the second function selection signal and makes the other second functions valid. (Refer to page 95)
- In the initial setting, the RT signal is assigned to the RT terminal. By setting "3" to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection), you can assign the RT signal to the other terminal.

(3) Base frequency voltage setting (Pr. 19)

- Use Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage to set the base voltage (e.g. rated motor voltage).
- If the setting is less than the power supply voltage, the maximum output voltage of the inverter is as set in Pr. 19.
- Pr. 19 can be utilized in the following cases.
 - (a) When regeneration frequency is high (e.g. continuous regeneration)
During regeneration, the output voltage becomes higher than the reference and may cause an overcurrent trip (E.OC□) due to an increased motor current.
 - (b) When power supply voltage variation is large
When the power supply voltage exceeds the rated voltage of the motor, speed variation or motor overheat may be caused by excessive torque or increased motor current.
 - (c) When you want to expand constant-output characteristic range
To expand the constant-output characteristic range at the base frequency or less, set a value greater than the power supply voltage to Pr. 19.

CAUTION

- When Pr. 71 Applied motor is set to "2" (adjustable 5 points V/F characteristic), the Pr. 47 setting becomes invalid. In addition, you cannot set "8888" or "9999" in Pr. 19.
-

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 14 Load pattern selection  Refer to page 69
 Pr.29 Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection  Refer to page 85
 Pr.71 Applied motor  Refer to page 88
 Pr. 80 Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control),  Refer to page63.
 Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection)  Refer to page 92.



3.4.2 Adjustable 5 points V/F (Pr. 71, Pr. 100 to 109)

A dedicated V/F pattern can be made by freely setting the V/F characteristic between a startup and the base frequency and base voltage under V/F control (frequency voltage/frequency).

The torque pattern that is optimum for the machine's characteristic can be set.

Pr. 69

page 121

Pr. 72

page 131

Pr. 90

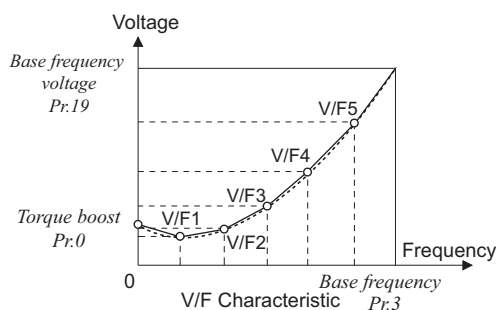
page 63

Pr. 117

page 165

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
71	Applied motor	0	0, 1, 2, 20	Set "2" for adjustable 5 points V/F control.
100	V/F1 (first frequency)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	Set each points (frequency, voltage) of V/F pattern. 9999: No V/F setting
101	V/F1 (first frequency voltage)	0V	0 to 1000V	
102	V/F2 (second frequency)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
103	V/F2 (second frequency voltage)	0V	0 to 1000V	
104	V/F3 (third frequency)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
105	V/F3 (third frequency voltage)	0V	0 to 1000V	
106	V/F4 (fourth frequency)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
107	V/F4 (fourth frequency voltage)	0V	0 to 1000V	
108	V/F5 (fifth frequency)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
109	V/F5 (fifth frequency voltage)	0V	0 to 1000V	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



- Any V/F characteristic can be provided by presetting the parameters of V/F1 (first frequency voltage/first frequency) to V/F5.
- For a machine of large static friction coefficient and small dynamic static friction coefficient, for example, set a V/F pattern that will increase the voltage only in a low-speed range since such a machine requires large torque at a start.

(Setting procedure)

- Set the rated motor current in Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage. (No function at the setting of "9999" (initial value) or "8888".)
- Set Pr. 71 Applied motor to "2" (Adjustable 5 points V/F characteristic).
- Set the frequency and voltage you want to set in Pr. 100 to Pr. 109.



CAUTION



Set this parameter correctly according to the motor used.
Incorrect setting may cause the motor to overheat and burn.

CAUTION

- Adjustable 5 points V/F characteristics function only under V/F control or optimum excitation control. They do not function for simple magnetic flux vector control.
- When Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage = "8888" or "9999", Pr. 71 cannot be set to "2". To set Pr. 71 to "2", set the rated voltage value in Pr. 19.
- When the frequency values at each point are the same, a write disable error (Err 1) appears.
- Set the points (frequencies, voltages) of Pr. 100 to Pr. 109 within the ranges of Pr. 3 Base frequency and Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage.
- When "2" is set in Pr. 71, Pr. 47 Second V/F (base frequency) will not function.
- When Pr. 71 is set to "2", the electronic thermal relay function makes calculation as a standard motor.

REMARKS

- A greater energy saving effect can be expected by combining Pr. 60 Energy saving control selection and adjustable 5 points V/F.
- For the 5.5K and 7.5K, the Pr. 0 and Pr. 12 settings are automatically changed according to the Pr. 71 setting.

Pr. 71	0, 2, 20	1
Pr. 0	3%	2%
Pr. 12	4%	2%

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr. 3 Base frequency, Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage Refer to page 72
- Pr. 47 Second V/F (base frequency) Refer to page 72
- Pr. 60 Energy saving control selection Refer to page 125
- Pr. 71 Applied motor Refer to page 88
- Pr. 60 Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control), Pr. 90 Motor constant (R1) Refer to page 63

3.5 Frequency setting by external terminals

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Make frequency setting by combination of terminals	Multi-speed operation	Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239	75
Perform jog operation	Jog operation	Pr. 15, Pr. 16	77
Added compensation for multi-speed setting and remote setting	Multi-speed input compensation selection	Pr. 28	79
Infinitely variable speed setting by terminals	Remote setting function	Pr. 59	80

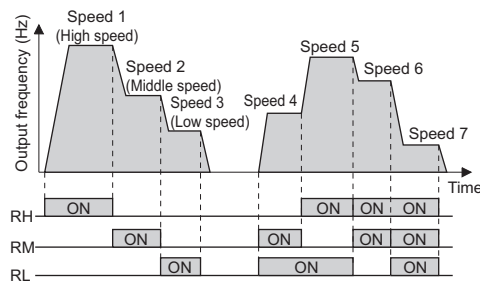
3.5.1 Multi-speed setting operation (Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239)

Can be used to change the preset speed in the parameter with the contact terminals.
Any speed can be selected by merely turning on-off the contact signals (RH, RM, RL, REX signals).

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency when RH turns on.
5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	30Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency when RM turns on.
6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	10Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency when RL turns on.
24 *	Multi-speed setting (speed4)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	Frequency from speed 4 to speed 15 can be set according to the combination of the RH, RM, RL and REX signals. 9999: not selected
25 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 5)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
26 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 6)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
27 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 7)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
232 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 8)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
233 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 9)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
234 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 10)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
235 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 11)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
236 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 12)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
237 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 13)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
238 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 14)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
239 *	Multi-speed setting (speed 15)	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	

The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

* The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

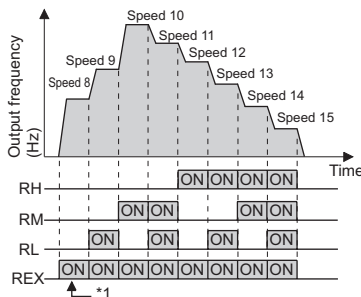


(1) Multi-speed setting (Pr. 4 to Pr. 6)

- Operation is performed at the frequency set in Pr. 4 when the RH signal turns on, Pr. 5 when the RM signal turns on, and Pr. 6 when the RL signal turns on.

REMARKS

In the initial setting, if two or three speeds are simultaneously selected, priority is given to the set frequency of the lower signal. For example, when the RH and RM signals turn on, the RM signal (Pr. 5) has a higher priority.

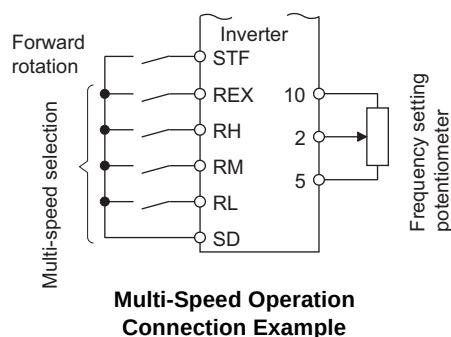


(2) Multi-speed setting higher than speed 4 (Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239)

- Frequency from speed 4 to speed 15 can be set according to the combination of the RH, RM, RL and REX signals. Set the running frequencies in Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239. (In the initial value setting, speed 4 to speed 15 are unavailable.)
- For the terminal used for REX signal input, set "8" in any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 186 to assign the function.

*1 When only the REX signal turns on with Pr. 232 Multi-speed setting (speed 8) set to "9999", the set frequency becomes the low speed running frequency (Pr. 6).

Pr. 3	page 72
Pr. 7	page 82
Pr. 23	page 65
Pr. 28	page 79
Pr. 196	page 98
Pr. 240	page 131



REMARKS

- The priorities of the frequency commands by the external signals are "jog operation > multi-speed operation > terminal 4 analog input > terminal 2 analog input". (Refer to *page 132* for the frequency command by analog input)
- Valid in external operation mode or PU/external combined operation mode (Pr. 79 = "3" or "4").
- Multi-speed parameters can also be set in the PU or external operation mode.
- Pr. 24 to Pr. 27 and Pr. 232 to Pr. 239 settings have no priority between them.
- When a value other than "0" is set in Pr. 59 *Remote function selection*, the RH, RM and RL signals are used as the remote setting signals and the multi-speed setting becomes invalid
- When making analog input compensation, set "1" in Pr. 28 *Multi-speed input compensation selection*.

CAUTION

- The RH, RM, RL, REX signals can be assigned to the input terminal using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (*input terminal function selection*). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 1 Maximum frequency, Pr. 2 Minimum frequency Refer to page 70
 Pr. 15 Jog frequency Refer to page 77
 Pr. 28 Multi-speed input compensation selection Refer to page 79
 Pr. 59 Remote function selection Refer to page 80
 Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92

3.5.2 Jog operation (Pr. 15, Pr. 16)

You can set the frequency and acceleration/deceleration time for jog operation. Jog operation can be performed from either the outside or PU.

Can be used for conveyor positioning, test operation, etc.

Pr. 14
page 69
Pr. 17
page 94

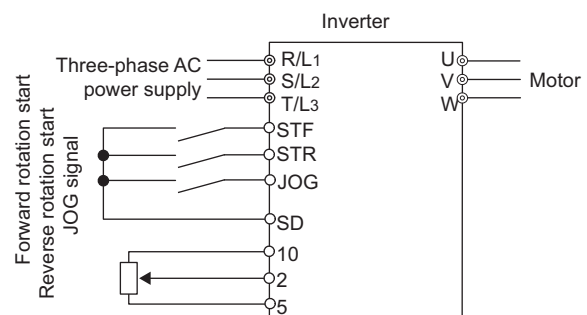
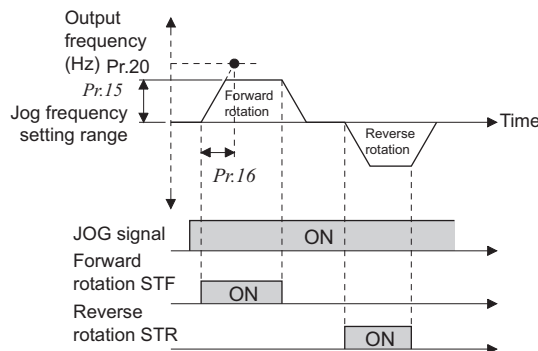
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
15	Jog frequency	5Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency for jog operation.
16	Jog acceleration/ deceleration time	0.5s	0 to 3600/360s*	Set the acceleration/deceleration time for jog operation. As the acceleration/deceleration time set the time taken to reach the frequency set in Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency. (Initial value is 60Hz) The acceleration and deceleration times cannot be set separately.

The above parameters are displayed as simple mode parameters only when the parameter unit (FR-PU04) is connected. When the operation panel (FR-DU07) is connected, the above parameters can be set only when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

* When the setting of Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time increments is "0" (initial value), the setting range is "0 to 3600s" and the setting increments are "0.1s", and when the setting is "1", the setting range is "0 to 360s" and the setting increments are "0.01s"

(1) Jog operation from outside

- When the jog signal is on, a start and stop can be made by the start signal (STF, STR). (The jog signal is assigned to the terminal JOG in the initial setting)

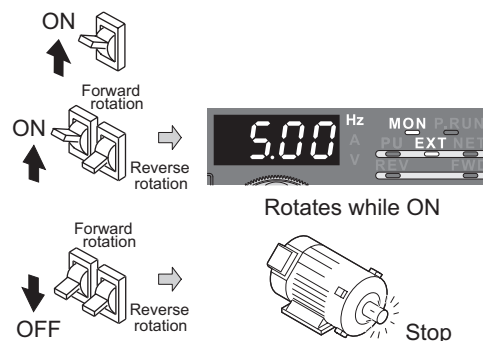


Connection diagram for external jog operation

Operation

- Screen at powering on
 - Confirm that the external operation mode is selected. ([EXT] lit)
 - If not displayed, press to change to the external [EXT] operation mode.
 - If the operation mode still does not change, set Pr. 79 to change to the external operation mode.
- Turn the JOG switch on.
- Turn the start switch (STF or STR) on.
 - The motor rotates while start switch (STF or STR) is ON.
 - Rotates at 5Hz. (Initial value of Pr. 15)
- Turn the start switch (STF or STR) off.

Indication

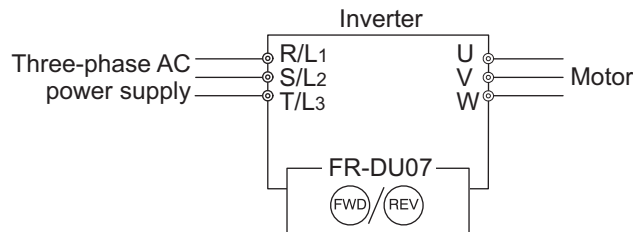


REMARKS

- When you want to change the running frequency, change Pr. 15 Jog frequency . (initial value "5Hz")
- When you want to change the running frequency, change Pr. 16 Jog acceleration/deceleration time . (initial value "0.5"s)

(2) Jog operation from PU

- Set the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) to the jog operation mode. Operation is performed only while the start button is pressed.



Operation

- Confirmation of the RUN indication and operation mode indication

- The monitor mode should have been selected.
- The inverter should be at a stop.

- Press **PU/EXT** to choose the PU JOG operation mode.

- Press **FWD** (or **REV**).

- While **FWD** (or **REV**) is pressed, the motor rotates.
- Rotates at 5Hz. (initial value of Pr. 15)

- Release **FWD** (or **REV**).

Indication



Hold down.



[When changing the frequency of PU JOG operation]

- Press **MODE** to choose the parameter setting mode.



- Turn the **MODE** knob until Pr. 15 JOG frequency appears.



- Press **SET** to show the currently set value. (5Hz)



- Turn the **MODE** knob to set the value to "10.00". (10Hz)



- Press **SET** to set.



- Perform the operations in steps 1 to 4. The motor rotates at 10Hz.

CAUTION

- Pr. 29 Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection = "1" (S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A), the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency applies until Pr. 3 Base frequency is reached.
- The Pr. 15 setting should be equal to or higher than the Pr. 13 Starting frequency setting.
- The JOG signal can be assigned to the input terminal using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.
- During jog operation, the second acceleration/deceleration via the RT signal cannot be selected. (The other second functions are valid. (Refer to page 94))
- When Pr. 79 Operation mode selection = "4", push **FWD** / **REV** of the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) to make a start or push **STOP/RESET** to make a stop.
- This function is invalid when Pr. 79 = "3" or "6".

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr. 13 Starting frequency Refer to page 84
- Pr. 29 Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection Refer to page 85
- Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency, Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time increments Refer to page 82
- Pr. 79 Operation mode selection Refer to page 146
- Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92

3.5.3 Input compensation of multi-speed and remote setting (Pr. 28)

By inputting the frequency setting compensation signal (terminal 1, 2), the speed (frequency) can be compensated for relative to the multi-speed setting or the speed setting by remote setting function.

Pr.27
Refer to page 75
Pr. 29
Refer to page 85

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
28	Multi-speed input compensation selection	0	0	Without compensation
			1	With compensation

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

REMARKS

- Select the compensation input voltage (0 to $\pm 5V$, 0 to ± 10) and used terminal (terminal 1, 2) using Pr. 73 Analog input selection.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239 (multi-speed operation) Refer to page 75
Pr. 73 Analog input selection Refer to page 132
Pr. 59 Remote function selection Refer to page 80

3.5.4 Remote setting function (Pr. 59)

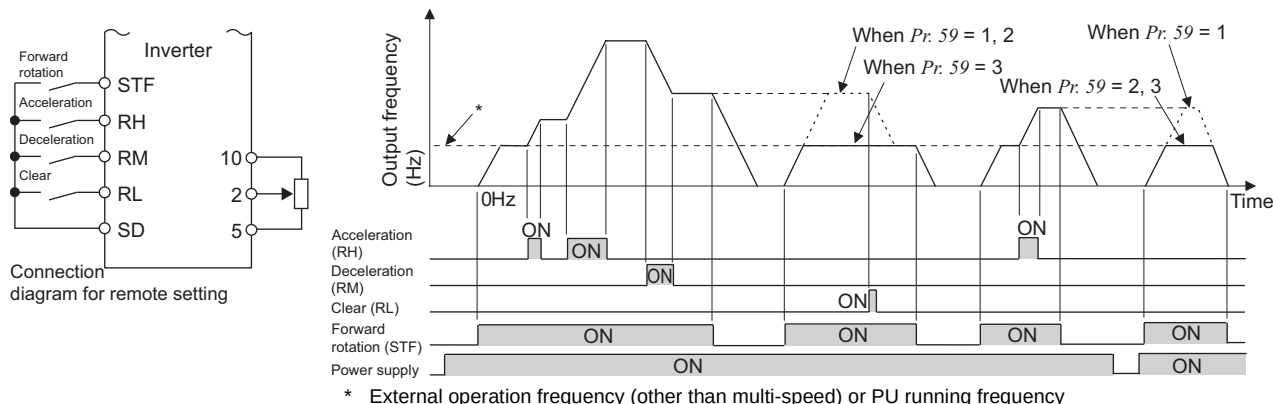
Pr. 58
page 116

Pr. 60
page 125

- Even if the operation panel is located away from the enclosure, you can use contact signals to perform continuous variable-speed operation, without using analog signals.
- By merely setting this parameter, you can use the acceleration, deceleration and setting clear functions of the motorized speed setter (FR-FK).

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description	
				RH, RM, RL signal function	Frequency Setting storage function
59	Remote function selection	0	0	Multi-speed setting	—
			1	Remote setting	Yes
			2	Remote setting	No
			3	Remote setting	No (Turning STF/STR off clears remote setting frequency.)

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Remote setting function

- Use Pr. 59 to select whether the remote setting function is used or not and whether the frequency setting storage function in the remote setting mode is used or not. When Pr. 59 is set to any of "1 to 3" (remote setting function valid), the functions of the RH, RM and RL signals are changed to acceleration (RH), deceleration (RM) and clear (RL).
- When the remote function is used, the output frequency of the inverter can be compensated for as follows:
 External operation ...Frequency set by RH/RM operation + external running frequency or PU running frequency (other than multi-speed).
 (When making analog input compensation, set "1" to Pr. 28 Multi-speed input compensation selection.
 When Pr. 28 is set to "0" and acceleration/deceleration is made to reach the set frequency of the analog voltage input (terminal 2 or terminal 4) by RH/RM, the auxiliary input by terminal 1 becomes invalid.)
 PU operation Frequency set by RH/RM operation + PU running frequency

(2) Frequency setting storage

- The frequency setting storage function stores the remote setting frequency (frequency set by RH/RM operation) into the memory (EEPROM). When power is switched off once, then on, operation is resumed with that output frequency value. (Pr. 59 =1)

<Frequency setting storage conditions>

- Frequency at the point when the start signal (STF or STR) turns off
- The remotely-set frequency is stored every one minute after one minute has elapsed since turn off (on) of both the RH (acceleration) and RM (deceleration) signals. (The frequency is written if the present frequency setting compared with the past frequency setting every one minute is different. The state of the RL signal does not affect writing.)

CAUTION

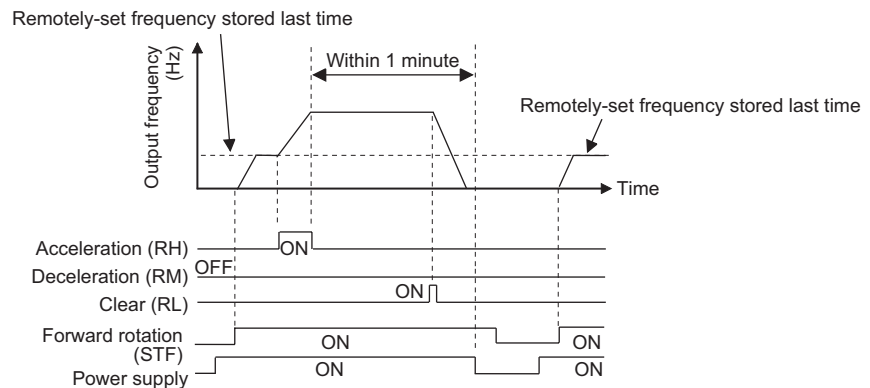
- The range where the frequency can be varied by RH (acceleration) or RM (deceleration) is 0 to the maximum frequency (Pr. 1 or Pr. 18 setting).
- When the acceleration or deceleration signal switches on, acceleration/deceleration time is as set in Pr. 44 and Pr. 45. Note that when long time has been set in Pr. 7 or Pr. 8, the acceleration/deceleration time is as set in Pr. 7 or Pr. 8. (when RT signal is off)
When the RT signal is on, acceleration/deceleration is made in the time set to Pr. 44 and Pr. 45, regardless of the Pr. 7 or Pr. 8 setting.
- Even if the start signal (STF or STR) is off, turning on the acceleration (RH) or deceleration (RM) signal varies the preset frequency.
- When switching the start signal from ON to OFF, or changing frequency by the RH or RM signal frequently, set the frequency setting value storage function (write to EEPROM) invalid (Pr. 59 = "2, 3"). If set valid (Pr. 59 = "1"), frequency is written to EEPROM frequently, this will shorten the life of the EEPROM.
- The RH, RM, RL signals can be assigned to the input terminal using any Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.
- Also available for the network operation mode.

REMARKS

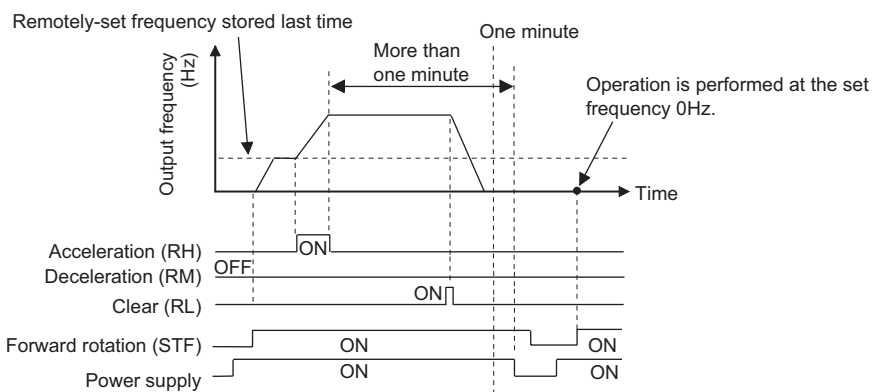
During jog operation or PID control operation, the remote setting function is invalid.

Setting frequency is "0"

- Even when the remotely-set frequency is cleared by turning on the RL (clear) signal after turn off (on) of both the RH and RM signals, the inverter operates at the remotely-set frequency stored in the last operation if power is reapplied before one minute has elapsed since turn off (on) of both the RH and RM signals



- When the remotely-set frequency is cleared by turning on the RL (clear) signal after turn off (on) of both the RH and RM signals, the inverter operates at the frequency in the remotely-set frequency cleared state if power is reapplied after one minute has elapsed since turn off (on) of both the RH and RM signals.



CAUTION

⚠ When selecting this function, re-set the maximum frequency according to the machine.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 1 Maximum frequency, Pr. 18 High speed maximum frequency Refer to page 70
 Pr. 7 Acceleration time, Pr. 8 Deceleration time, Pr. 44 Second acceleration/deceleration time, Pr. 45 Second deceleration time. Refer to page 82
 Pr. 28 Multi-speed input compensation selection Refer to page 79
 Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92



3.6 Setting of acceleration/deceleration time and acceleration/deceleration pattern

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Motor acceleration/deceleration time setting	Acceleration/deceleration times	Pr.7, Pr.8, Pr.20, Pr.21, Pr.44, Pr.45	82
Starting frequency	Starting frequency and start-time hold	Pr.13, Pr.571	84
Set acceleration/deceleration pattern suitable for application	Acceleration/deceleration pattern and back lash measures	Pr.29, Pr.140 to Pr.143	85

3.6.1 Setting of the acceleration and deceleration time (Pr.7, Pr.8, Pr.20, Pr.21, Pr.44, Pr.45)

Used to set motor acceleration/deceleration time.

Set a larger value for a slower speed increase/decrease or a smaller value for a faster speed increase/decrease.

For the acceleration time at automatic restart after instantaneous power failure, refer to *Pr. 611 Acceleration time at a restart (page 116)*.

Pr.6
page 75

Pr.9
page 86

Pr.19
page 72

Pr.22
page 65

Pr.43
page 102

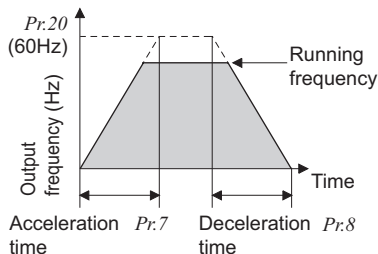
Pr.46
page 62

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value		Setting Range	Description
7	Acceleration time	7.5K or less	5s	0 to 3600/ 360s *2	Set the motor acceleration time.
		11K or more	15s		
8	Deceleration time	7.5K or less	10s	0 to 3600/ 360s *2	Set the motor deceleration time.
		11K or more	30s		
20 *1	Acceleration/ deceleration reference frequency	60Hz		1 to 400Hz	Set the frequency that will be the basis of acceleration/deceleration time. As acceleration/deceleration time, set the frequency change time from stop to <i>Pr. 20</i> .
21 *1	Acceleration/ deceleration time increments	0		0	Increments: 0.1s Range: 0 to 3600s
				1	Increments: 0.01s Range: 0 to 360s
44 *1	Second acceleration/ deceleration time	5s		0 to 3600/360s *2	Set the acceleration/deceleration time when the RT signal is on.
45 *1	Second deceleration time	9999		0 to 3600/360s *2	Set the deceleration time when the RT signal is on.
				9999	Acceleration time = deceleration time

*1 The parameters can be set when *Pr. 160 User group read selection* = "0" (Refer to page 144)

*2 Depends on the *Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time increments* setting. The initial value for the setting range is "0 to 3600s" and the setting increments is "0.1s".

(1) Acceleration time setting (Pr.7, Pr.20)



- Use *Pr. 7 Acceleration time* to set the acceleration time required to reach *Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency* from 0Hz.
- Set the acceleration time according to the following formula.

$$\text{Acceleration time setting} = \frac{\text{Pr.20}}{\text{Maximum operating frequency} - \text{Pr. 13}} \times \text{Acceleration time from stop to maximum operating frequency}$$

Example) When *Pr. 20* = 60Hz (initial value), *Pr. 13* = 0.5Hz, and acceleration can be made up to the maximum operating frequency of 50Hz in 10s

$$\text{Pr.7} = \frac{60\text{Hz}}{50\text{Hz} - 0.5\text{Hz}} \times 10\text{s} \doteq 12.1\text{s}$$

(2) Deceleration time setting (Pr.8, Pr.20)

- Use Pr. 8 Deceleration time to set the deceleration time required to reach 0Hz from Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency.
- Set the deceleration time according to the following formula.

$$\text{Deceleration time setting} = \frac{\text{Pr.20}}{\text{Maximum operating frequency} - \text{Pr. 10}} \times \text{Deceleration time from maximum operating frequency to stop.}$$

Example) When Pr. 20 = 120Hz, Pr. 10 = 3Hz, and deceleration can be made up to the maximum operating frequency of 50Hz in 10s

$$\text{Pr.8} = \frac{120\text{Hz}}{50\text{Hz} - 3\text{Hz}} \times 10\text{s} \doteq 25.5\text{s}$$

(3) Change the setting range and increments of the acceleration/deceleration time (Pr.21)

- Use Pr. 21 to set the acceleration/deceleration time and minimum setting range.
Setting "0" (initial value).....0 to 3600s (minimum setting increments 0.1s)
Setting "1" 0 to 360s (minimum setting increments 0.01s)

CAUTION

- Changing the Pr. 21 setting changes the acceleration/deceleration setting (Pr. 7, Pr. 8, Pr. 16, Pr. 44, Pr. 45).
(The Pr. 611 Acceleration time at a restart setting is not affected.)
<Example>
When Pr. 21 = "0", setting "5.0" s in Pr. 7 and "1" in Pr. 21 automatically changes the Pr. 7 setting to "0.5" s.

(4) Set multiple acceleration/deceleration time (RT signal, Pr.44, Pr.45)

- Pr. 44 and Pr. 45 are valid when the RT signal is on. (When the RT signal is on, the other second functions such as the second torque boost are also selected.) (Refer to page 95)
- When "9999" is set in Pr. 45, the deceleration time becomes equal to the acceleration time (Pr. 44).

CAUTION

- In S-shaped acceleration/deceleration pattern A (refer to page 85), the set time is the period required to reach the base frequency set in Pr.3 Base frequency.
- Acceleration/deceleration time formula when the set frequency is the base frequency or higher

$$t = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{T}{(\text{Pr.3})^2} \times f^2 + \frac{5}{9} T$$

T: Acceleration/deceleration time setting value(s)

f : Set frequency(Hz)

- Guideline for acceleration/deceleration time when Pr. 3 Base frequency = 60Hz (0Hz to set frequency)

Frequency setting (Hz)	60	120	200	400
Acceleration/ deceleration time (s)				
5	5	12	27	102
15	15	35	82	305

- The RT signal can be assigned to the input terminal using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

REMARKS

- The RT signal is assigned to the RT terminal in the default setting. By setting "3" to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection), you can assign the RT signal to the other terminal.
- If the Pr. 20 setting is changed, the Pr. 125 and Pr. 126 (frequency setting signal gain frequency) settings do not change. Set Pr. 125 and Pr. 126 to adjust the gains.
- When the Pr. 7, Pr. 8, Pr. 44 and Pr. 45 settings are 0.03s or less, the acceleration/deceleration time is 0.04s. At that time, set Pr. 20 to "120Hz" or less.
- If the acceleration/deceleration time is set, the actual motor acceleration/deceleration time cannot be made shorter than the shortest acceleration/deceleration time determined by the mechanical system J (inertia moment) and motor torque.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 3 Base frequency Refer to page 72
Pr. 29 Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection Refer to page 85
Pr. 125, Pr. 126 (Frequency setting gain frequency) Refer to page 136
Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92



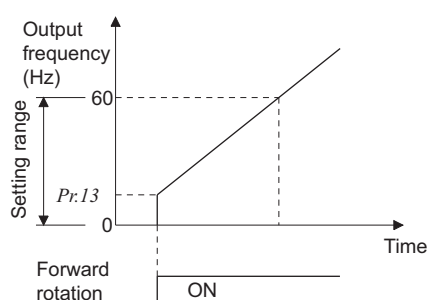
3.6.2 Starting frequency and start-time hold function (Pr.13, Pr.571)

You can set the starting frequency and hold the set starting frequency for a certain period of time.
Set these functions when you need the starting torque or want to smooth motor drive at a start.

Pr.12
page 89
Pr.14
page 69
Pr.570
page 65
Pr.575
page 188

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
13	Starting frequency	0.5Hz	0 to 60Hz	Frequency at start can be set in the range 0 to 60Hz. You can set the starting frequency at which the start signal is turned on.
571	Holding time at a start	9999	0.0 to 10.0s	Set the holding time of Pr. 13 Starting frequency.
			9999	Holding function at a start is invalid

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

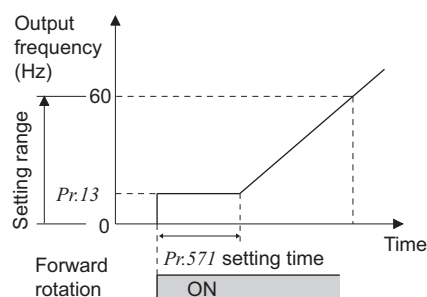


(1) Starting frequency setting (Pr.13)

- Frequency at start can be set in the range 0 to 60Hz.
- You can set the starting frequency at which the start signal is turned on.

CAUTION

The inverter will not start if the frequency setting signal is less than the value set in Pr. 13.
For example, when 5Hz is set in Pr. 13, the motor will not start running until the frequency setting signal reaches 5Hz.



(2) Start-time hold function (Pr.571)

- This function holds the time set in Pr. 571 and the output frequency set in Pr. 13 Starting frequency.
- This function performs initial excitation to smooth the motor drive at a start.

REMARKS

When Pr. 13 = "0Hz", the starting frequency is held at 0.01Hz.

CAUTION

- When the start signal was turned off during start-time hold, deceleration is started at that point.
- At switching between forward rotation and reverse rotation, the starting frequency is valid but the start-time hold function is invalid.

CAUTION

Note that when Pr. 13 is set to any value lower than Pr. 2 Minimum frequency, simply turning on the start signal will run the motor at the preset frequency even if the command frequency is not input.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.2 Minimum frequency Refer to page 70

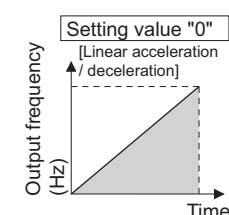
3.6.3 Acceleration/deceleration pattern (Pr.29, Pr.140 to Pr.143)

You can set the acceleration/deceleration pattern suitable for application.

You can also set the backlash measures that stop acceleration/deceleration once at the parameter-set frequency and time during acceleration/deceleration.

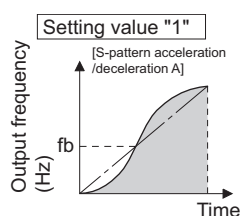
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
29	Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection	0	0	Linear acceleration/ deceleration
			1	S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A
			2	S-pattern acceleration/deceleration B
			3	Backlash measures
140	Backlash acceleration stopping frequency	1Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the stopping frequency and time for backlash measures. Valid when Pr. 29 = 3
141	Backlash acceleration stopping time	0.5s	0 to 360s	
142	Backlash deceleration stopping frequency	1Hz	0 to 400Hz	
143	Backlash deceleration stopping time	0.5s	0 to 360s	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Linear acceleration/ deceleration (setting value "0", initial value)

- When the frequency is changed for acceleration, deceleration, etc. in inverter operation, the output frequency is changed linearly (linear acceleration/ deceleration) to reach the set frequency without straining the motor and inverter. Linear acceleration/deceleration has a uniform frequency/time slope.

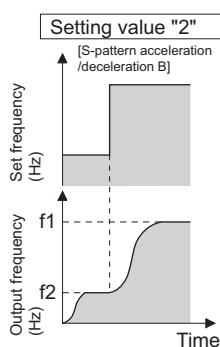


(2) S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A (setting value "1")

- For machine tool spindle applications, etc.
Used when acceleration/deceleration must be made in a short time to a high-speed range of not lower than the base frequency. In this acceleration/ deceleration pattern, Pr. 3 Base frequency (fb) is the inflection point of the S pattern and you can set the acceleration/deceleration time appropriate for motor torque reduction in a constant-output operation region of 60Hz or higher.

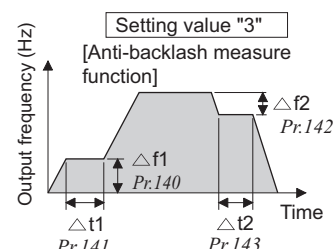
CAUTION

- As the acceleration/deceleration time of S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A, set the time taken until Pr. 3 Base frequency is reached, not Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency.



(3) S-pattern acceleration/deceleration B (setting value "2")

- For prevention of load shifting in conveyor and other applications. Since acceleration/deceleration is always made in an S shape from current frequency (f2) to target frequency (f1), this function eases shock produced at acceleration/deceleration and is effective for load collapse prevention, etc.



(4) Backlash measures (setting value "3", Pr. 140 to Pr. 143)

- What is backlash?
Reduction gears have an engagement gap and have a dead zone between forward rotation and reverse rotation. This dead zone is called backlash, and this gap disables a mechanical system from following motor rotation. More specifically, a motor shaft develops excessive torque when the direction of rotation changes or when constant-speed operation shifts to deceleration, resulting in a sudden motor current increase or regenerative status.
- To avoid backlash, acceleration/deceleration is temporarily stopped.
Set the acceleration/deceleration stopping frequency and time in Pr. 140 to Pr. 143.

CAUTION

Setting the backlash measures increases the acceleration/deceleration time by the stopping time.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 3 Base frequency (Refer to page 72)

Pr. 7 Acceleration time, Pr. 8 Deceleration time, Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Refer to page 82)

Pr.28
page 79

Pr.30
page 90

Pr.139
page 196

Pr. 144
page 106



3.7 Selection and protection of a motor

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Motor protection from overheat	Electronic thermal O/L relay	Pr.9, Pr.51	86
Use the constant torque motor	Applied motor	Pr. 71	88

3.7.1 Motor protection from overheat (Electronic thermal relay function) (Pr.9)

Set the current of the electronic thermal O/L relay to protect the motor from overheat. This feature provides the optimum protective characteristics, including reduced motor cooling capability, at low speed.

Pr.8
page 82

Pr.10
page 89

Pr.50
page 102

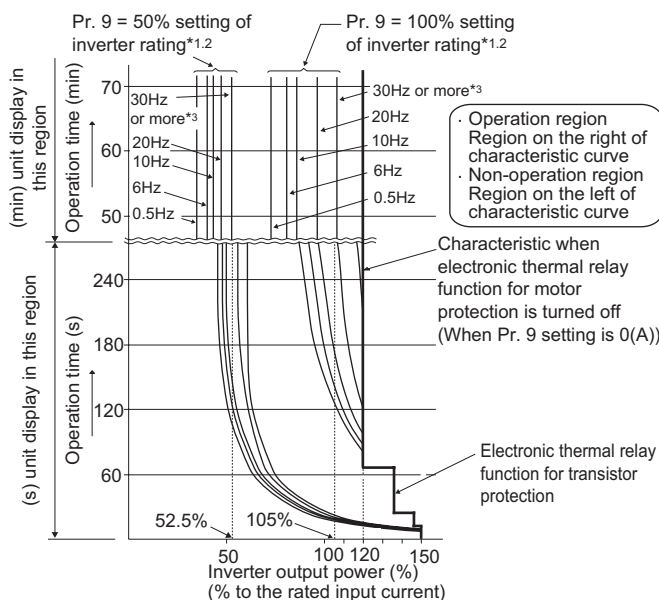
Pr.52
page 107

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range		Description
9	Electronic thermal O/L relay	Rated inverter output current	55K or less	0 to 500A	Set the rated motor current.
			75K or more	0 to 3600A	
51*	Second electronic thermal O/L relay	9999	55K or less	0 to 500A	Made valid when the RT signal is on.
			75K or more	0 to 3600A	Set the rated motor current.
			9999		Second electronic thermal O/L relay invalid

* The parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0" (Refer to page 144)

(1) Electronic thermal O/L relay (Pr.9)

Electronic thermal relay function operation characteristic



This function detects the overload (overheat) of the motor, stops the operation of the inverter's output transistor, and stops the output. (The operation characteristic is shown on the left)

- Set the rated current [A] of the motor in Pr.9. (When the power supply specification is 200V/220V(400V/440V) 60Hz, set the 1.1 times the rated motor current.)
- Set "0" in Pr. 9 when you do not want to activate the electronic thermal relay function, e.g. when using an external thermal relay with the motor. (The output transistor protection of the inverter functions (E.THT).)
- When using the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor
 - Set "1" in Pr. 71. (This provides a 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low-speed range.)
 - Set the rated current of the motor in Pr. 9.

*1 When a value 50% of the inverter rated output current (current value) is set in Pr. 9

*2 The % value denotes the percentage to the inverter rated output current. It is not the percentage to the motor rated current.

*3 When you set the electronic thermal relay function dedicated to the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor, this characteristic curve applies to operation at 6Hz or higher.

CAUTION

- Protective function by electronic thermal relay function is reset by inverter power reset and reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-off.
- When multiple motors are operated by a single inverter, protection cannot be provided by the electronic thermal relay function. Install an external thermal relay to each motor.
- When the difference between the inverter and motor capacities is large and the setting is small, the protective characteristics of the electronic overcurrent protection will be deteriorated. In this case, use an external thermal relay.
- A special motor cannot be protected by the electronic thermal relay function. Use the external thermal relay.
- The operation time of the transistor protection thermal relay shortens when the Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection Setting increases.

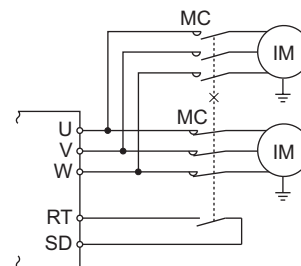
(2) Set multiple electronic thermal relay functions (Pr.51)

Use this function when rotating two motors of different rated currents individually by a single inverter. (When rotating two motors together, use external thermal relays.)

- Set the rated current of the second motor in Pr. 51.
- When the RT signal is on, thermal protection is provided based on the Pr. 51 setting.

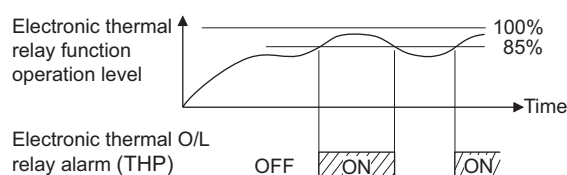
REMARKS

- The RT signal acts as the second function selection signal and makes the other second functions valid. (Refer to page 94)
- The RT signal is assigned to the RT terminal in the initial setting. By setting "3" in any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection), you can assign the RT signal to the other terminal.



(3) Electronic thermal relay function alarm output and alarm signal (THP signal)

100%: Electronic thermal relay function alarm operation value



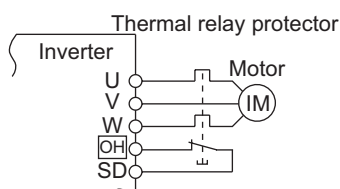
The alarm signal (THP) is output when the electronic thermal relay function cumulative value reaches 85% of the level set in Pr. 9 or Pr. 51. If it reaches 100% of the Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay setting, electronic thermal relay function protection (E. THM/E.THT) occurs.

- The inverter does not shut off the output if the alarm signal is output.
- For the terminal used for the THP signal output, assign the function by setting "8" (positive logic) or "108" (negative logic) in any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).

CAUTION

- The signal can be assigned to the input terminal using any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal. (Refer to page 98)

(4) External thermal relay input (OH signal)



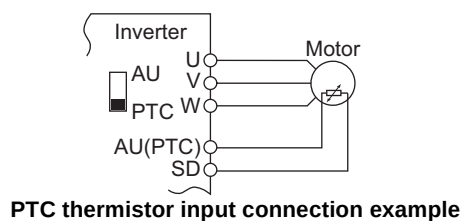
External thermal relay input connection example

- To protect the motor against overheat, use the OH signal when using an external thermal relay or the built-in thermal protector of the motor.
- When the thermal relay operates, the inverter shuts off the output and outputs the alarm signal (E.OHT).
- For the terminal used for OH signal input, assign the function by setting "7" to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection)

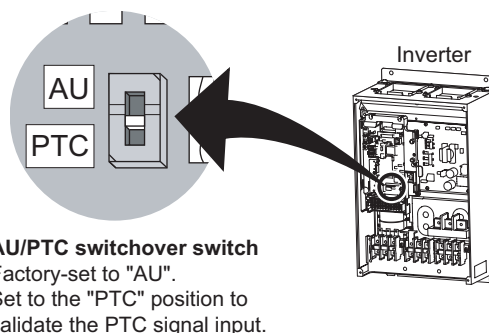
CAUTION

- The signal can be assigned to the input terminal using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal. (Refer to page 92)

(5) PTC thermistor input (PTC signal)



PTC thermistor input connection example



AU/PTC switchover switch
Factory-set to "AU".
Set to the "PTC" position to validate the PTC signal input.

Built-in PTC thermistor of the motor can be input to the PTC signal (AU terminal).

- For the terminal used for PTC signal input, assign the function by setting "63" to Pr. 184 AU terminal function selection and also set the AU/PTC switchover switch to the PTC terminal function. (The initial setting is the AU terminal function.)
- If a motor overheat state is detected for more than 10s according to the input from the PTC thermistor, the inverter shuts off the output and outputs the PTC thermal alarm signal (E.PTC).



- The input specifications of the PTC thermistor are shown on the right.

Motor Temperature	PTC Thermistor Resistance Value (Ω)
Normal	0 to 500
Boundary	500 to 4k
Overheat	4k or higher

CAUTION

- When the PTC signal was not assigned to *Pr. 184* and the AU/PTC switchover switch was set to the PTC terminal function, the function assigned to the AU terminal is always off. Reversely, when the PTC signal was assigned to *Pr. 184* and the AU/PTC switchover switch was set to the AU terminal function, a PTC thermal error (E.PTC) occurs since the function is always in a motor overheat state.
- When you want to input a current, assign the AU signal to the other signal.
- When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of the AU terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 71 Applied motor Refer to page 88
Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection Refer to page 131
Pr.178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92
Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (Output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98
Specifications of the AU terminal Refer to page 13

3.7.2 Applied motor (Pr.71)

Setting of the used motor selects the thermal characteristic appropriate for the motor.

Setting is necessary when using a constant-torque motor. Thermal characteristic of the electronic thermal relay function suitable for the motor is set.

Pr.69
page 121

Pr. 72
page 131

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
71	Applied motor	0	0, 1, 2, 20	Selecting the standard motor or constant-torque motor sets the corresponding motor thermal characteristic.

The above parameters can be set when *Pr. 160 User group read selection* = "0". (Refer to page 144)

Refer to the following list and set this parameter according to the motor used.

Pr. 71 Setting	Thermal Characteristic of the Electronic Thermal Relay Function	Motor (O : used motor)	
		Standard (SF-JR, etc.)	Constant torque (SF-HRCA, etc.)
0 (initial value)	Thermal characteristics of a standard motor	○	
1	Thermal characteristics of the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor		○
2	Thermal characteristics of a standard motor Adjustable 5 points V/F(Refer to page 74)	○	
20	Mitsubishi standard motor SF-JR 4P(1.5kW or less)	○	

REMARKS

- For the 5.5K and 7.5K, the *Pr. 0 Torque boost* and *Pr. 12 DC injection brake operation voltage* settings are automatically changed according to the *Pr. 71* setting as follows.

Pr. 71	Standard Motor Setting 0, 2, 20	Constant Torque Motor Setting 1
Pr. 0	3%	2%
Pr. 12	4%	2%



CAUTION



Set this parameter correctly according to the motor used.
Incorrect setting may cause the motor to overheat and burn.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 0 Torque boost Refer to page 62
Pr.12 DC injection brake operation voltage Refer to page 89
Pr. 100 to Pr. 109 (Adjustable 5 points V/F) Refer to page 74

3.8 Motor brake and stop operation

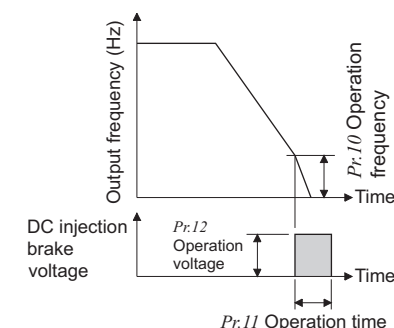
Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Motor braking torque adjustment	DC injection brake	Pr.10 to Pr.12	89
Improve the motor braking torque with an option	Selection of a regenerative brake	Pr.30	90
Coast the motor to a stop	Selection of motor stopping method	Pr. 250	91

3.8.1 DC injection brake (Pr. 10 to Pr. 12)

The DC injection brake can be operated at a motor stop to adjust the stop timing and braking torque.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value		Setting Range	Description	
10	DC injection brake operation frequency	3Hz		0 to 120Hz	Set the operation frequency of the DC injection brake.	
				9999	Operated at Pr. 13 or less.	
11	DC injection brake operation time	0.5s		0	DC injection brake disabled	
				0.1 to 10s	Set the operation time of the DC injection brake.	
12	DC injection brake operation voltage	7.5K or less	4%	0 to 30%	0	DC injection brake disabled
		11K to 55K	2%		0.1 to 30%	Set the DC injection brake voltage (torque).
		75K or more	1%			

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Operation frequency setting (Pr.10)

- When the frequency at which the DC injection brake operates is set in Pr. 10, the DC injection brake is operated when this frequency is reached during deceleration.
- At the Pr. 10 setting of "9999", the DC injection brake is operated when deceleration is made to the frequency set in Pr. 13 Starting frequency.

(2) Operation time setting (Pr.11)

- Use Pr. 11 to set the duration period the DC injection brake is applied.
- When Pr. 11 = "0s", the DC injection brake is not operated. (At a stop, the motor coasts.)
- When the motor does not stop due to large load moment (J), increasing the setting produces an effect.

(3) Operation voltage (torque) setting (Pr.12)

- Use Pr. 12 to set the percentage to the power supply voltage.
- When Pr. 12 = "0%", the DC injection brake is not operated. (At a stop, the motor coasts.)
- When using the constant-torque motor (SF-JRCA) and energy saving motor (SF-HR, SF-HRCA), change the Pr. 12 setting as follows.

SF-JRCA: 3.7K or less ...4%, 5.5K to 55K...2%

SF-HR, SF-HRCA: 3.7K or less...4%, 5.5K and 7.5K...3%, 11K to 55K...2% (30K...1.5%)

REMARKS

- For the 5.5K and 7.5K, when the Pr. 12 setting is as below, changing the Pr. 71 Applied motor setting changes the Pr. 12 setting automatically, it is not necessary to change the Pr. 12 setting.

(a) When Pr. 12 is 4% (initial value)

The Pr. 12 setting is automatically changed to 2% if the Pr. 71 value is changed from the value selecting the standard motor (0, 2) to the value selecting the constant motor (1).

(b) When Pr. 12 is 2%

The Pr. 12 setting is automatically changed to 4% if the Pr. 71 value is changed from the value selecting the constant motor (1) to the value selecting the standard motor (0, 2).

CAUTION

⚠ As stop holding torque is not produced, install a mechanical brake.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.13 Starting frequency Refer to page 84

Pr. 71 Applied motor Refer to page 88

Pr. 9
page 86

Pr. 13
page 84



3.8.2 Selection of a regenerative brake (Pr. 30, Pr.70)

- Use the "high power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC) to reduce harmonics, improve the power factor, or continuously use the regenerative mode.

Pr. 29
page 85

Pr. 31
page 71

Pr. 69
page 121

Pr. 71
page 88

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
30	Regenerative function selection	0	0	Without regenerative function, brake unit (FR-BU, BU type)
			1	Brake unit (MT-BU5), power regeneration converter (MT-RC) (Setting can be made only for the 75K or more)
			2	High power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC), power regeneration common converter (FR-CV)
70	Special regenerative brake duty	0%	0 to 10%	Set the %ED of the brake transistor operation when using a brake unit (MT-BU5). (Setting can be made only for the 75K or more)

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) When the brake unit (BU, FR-BU) is used

- Set "0" (initial value) in Pr. 30. The Pr. 70 setting is made invalid.

(2) When using a brake unit (MT-BU5) and power regeneration converter (MT-RC) (75K or more)

- Set "1" in Pr. 30.
- Set "10%" in Pr. 70 when using a brake unit (MT-BU5).
- Set "0%" in Pr. 70 when using a power regeneration converter (MT-RC).

(3) When using the high power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC) or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV)

- Set "2" in Pr. 30. The Pr. 70 setting is made invalid.
- Use any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function assignment) to assign the following signals to the contact input terminals.
 - (a) X10 signal: FR-HC, MT-HC connection, FR-CV connection (inverter operation enable signal)
To make protective coordination with the FR-HC, MT-HC or FR-CV, use the inverter operation enable signal to shut off the inverter output. Input the RDY signal of the FR-HC, MT-HC (RDYB signal of the FR-CV).
 - (b) X11 signal: FR-HC, MT-HC connection (instantaneous power failure detection signal)
When the setting has been made to hold the mode at occurrence of an instantaneous power failure for RS-485 communication operation, use this signal to hold the mode. Input the Y1 or Y2 signal (instantaneous power failure detection signal) of the FR-HC, MT-HC.
- For the terminal used for X10 or X11 signal input, assign its function by setting "10" (X10) or "11" (X11) to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189.

REMARKS

- The MRS signal can also be used instead of the X10 signal. (Refer to page 92.)
- Refer to pages 21 to 25 for the connection of the brake unit, high power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC) and power regeneration common converter (FR-CV).

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (input terminal function selection)  Refer to page 92

3.8.3 Stop selection (Pr.250)

Used to select the stopping method (deceleration to a stop or coasting) when the start signal turns off. Used to stop the motor with a mechanical brake, etc. together with switching off of the start signal.

You can also select the operations of the start signals (STF/STR). (Refer to page 96 for start signal selection)

Pr.247

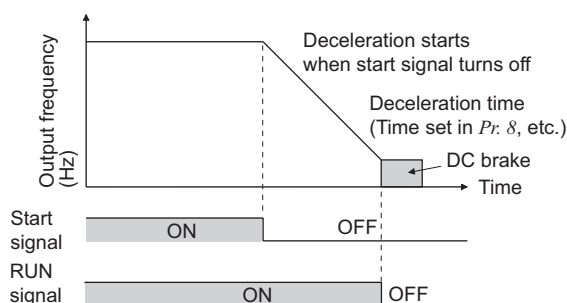
page 64

Pr. 251

page 124

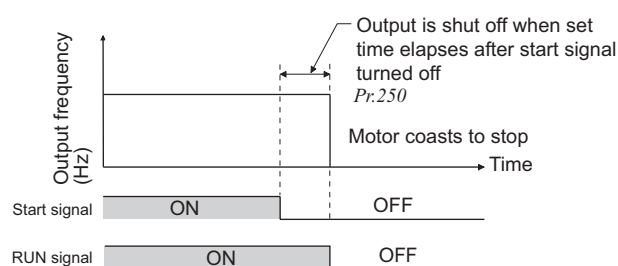
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description	
				Start Signal (STF/STR) (Refer to page 96)	Stop Operation
250	Stop selection	9999	0 to 100s	STF signal: Forward rotation start STR signal: Reverse rotation start	The motor is coasted to a stop when the preset time elapses after the start signal is turned off. The
			1000s to 1100s	STF signal: Start signal STR signal: Forward/reverse signal	motor is coasted to a stop (Pr. 250 - 1000)s after the start signal is turned off.
			9999	STF signal: Forward rotation start STR signal: Reverse rotation start	When the start signal is turned off, the motor decelerates to stop.
			8888	STF signal: Start signal STR signal: Forward/reverse signal	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Decelerate the motor to a stop

- Set Pr. 250 to "9999" (initial value) or "8888".
- The motor decelerates to a stop when the start signal (STF/STR) turns off.



(2) Coast the motor to a stop.

- Use Pr. 250 to set the time from when the start signal turns off until the output is shut off. When any of "1000" to "1100" is set, the output is shut off after (Pr. 250 - 1000)s.
- The output is shut off when the time set in Pr. 250 has elapsed after the start signal had turned off. The motor coasts to a stop.
- The RUN signal turns off when the output stops.

CAUTION

- When the start signal is turned on again during motor coasting, the motor starts at Pr. 13 Starting frequency.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 7 Acceleration time , Pr. 8 Deceleration time Refer to page 82



3.9 Function assignment of external terminal and control

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Assign function to input terminal	Input terminal function selection	Pr.178 to Pr.189	92
Set MRS signal (output shutoff) to normally closed contact specification	MRS input selection	Pr.17	94
Make RT signal (second function selection) invalid during acceleration/deceleration	RT refection time selection	Pr.155	95
Assign start signal and forward/reverse command to other signals	Start signal (STF/STR) operation selection	Pr.250	96
Assign function to output terminal	Output terminal function assignment	Pr.190 to Pr.196	98
Detect output frequency.	Up-to-frequency sensitivity Output frequency detection	Pr.41 to Pr.43, Pr.50	102
Detect output current.	Output current detection Zero current detection	Pr.150 to Pr.153, Pr.166, Pr.167	103
Remote output function	Remote output	Pr.495 to Pr.497	105

3.9.1 Input terminal function selection (Pr.178 to Pr.189)

Use these parameters to select/change the input terminal functions.

Pr.174
page 144

Pr.190
page 98

Parameters No.	Name	Initial Value	Initial Signal	Setting Range
178	STF terminal function selection	60	STF (forward rotation command)	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 60, 62, 64 to 67, 9999
179	STR terminal function selection	61	STR (reverse rotation command)	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 61, 62, 64 to 67, 9999
180	RL terminal function selection	0	RL (low-speed operation command)	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 62, 64 to 67, 9999
181	RM terminal function selection	1	RM (middle-speed operation command)	
182	RH terminal function selection	2	RH (high speed operation command)	
183	RT terminal function selection	3	RT (second function selection)	
184	AU terminal function selection	4	AU (terminal 4 input selection)	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 62 to 67, 9999
185	JOG terminal function selection	5	JOG (Jog operation selection)	0 to 8, 10 to 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 62, 64 to 67, 9999
186	CS terminal function selection	6	CS (selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure)	
187	MRS terminal function selection	24	MRS (output stop)	
188	STOP terminal function selection	25	STOP (start self-holding selection)	
189	RES terminal function selection	62	RES (inverter reset)	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Input terminal function assignment

- Use Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 to set the functions of the input terminals.
- Refer to the following table and set the parameters:

Setting	Signal Name	Function		Related Parameters	Refer to Page
0	RL	Pr.59 = 0 (initial value)	Low-speed operation command	Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239	75
		Pr.59 =1, 2 1	Remote setting (setting clear)	Pr. 59	80
1	RM	Pr.59 = 0 (initial value)	Middle-speed operation command	Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239	75
		Pr.59 =1, 2 1	Remote setting (deceleration)	Pr. 59	80

Setting	Signal Name	Function		Related Parameters	Refer to Page
2	RH	Pr.59 = 0 (initial value)	High-speed operation command	Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239	75
		Pr.59 = 1, 2 *1	Remote setting (acceleration)	Pr. 59	80
3	RT	Second function selection		Pr.44 to Pr.51	62, 65, 72, 82, 86, 102
4	AU	Terminal 4 input selection		Pr.267	132
5	JOG	Jog operation selection		Pr. 15, Pr. 16	77
6	CS	Selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure, flying start		Pr.57, Pr.58, Pr.162 to Pr.165, Pr.611	116
7	OH	External thermal relay input *2		Pr. 9	86
8	REX	15 speed selection (combination with three speeds RL, RM, RH)		Pr. 4 to Pr. 6, Pr. 24 to Pr. 27, Pr.232 to Pr.239	75
10	X10	Inverter operation enable signal (FR-HC, MT-HC, FR-CV connection)		Pr.30	90
11	X11	FR-HC or MT-HC connection, instantaneous power failure detection		Pr.30	90
12	X12	PU operation external interlock		Pr. 79	146
14	X14	PID control valid terminal		Pr.127 to Pr.134, Pr.575 to Pr.577	188
16	X16	PU-external operation switchover		Pr.79, Pr.340	152
24	MRS	Output stop		Pr. 17	94
25	STOP	Start self-holding selection		—	96
60	STF	Forward rotation command (assigned to STF terminal (Pr. 178) only)		—	96
61	STR	Reverse rotation command (assigned to STR terminal (Pr. 179) only)		—	96
62	RES	Inverter reset		—	—
63	PTC	PTC thermistor input (assigned to AU terminal (Pr. 184) only)		Pr. 9	86
64	X64	PID forward/reverse action switchover		Pr.127 to Pr.134, Pr.5	188
65	X65	PU-NET operation switching		Pr.79, Pr.340	154
66	X66	External/NET operation switchover		Pr.79, Pr.340	154
67	X67	Command source switchover		Pr.338, Pr.339	155
9999	—	No function		—	—

*1 When Pr. 59 Remote function selection = "1 or 2", the functions of the RL, RM and RH signals change as listed above.

*2 The OH signal turns on when the relay contact "opens".

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.
- One function can be assigned to two or more terminals. In this case, the terminal inputs are ORed.
- The priorities of the speed commands are in order of jog, multi-speed setting (RH, RM, RL, REX) and PID (X14).
- When the X10 signal (FR-HC, MT-HC, FR-CV connection - inverter operation enable signal) is not set or when the PU operation external interlock (X12) signal is not assigned at the Pr. 79 Operation mode selection setting of "7", the MRS signal shares this function.
- Use common terminals to assign multi-speeds (speed 7) and remote setting. They cannot be set individually. (Common terminals are used since these functions are designed for speed setting and need not be set at the same time.)

(2) Response time of each signal

- The response time of the X10 signal is within 2ms. However, when the X10 signal is not assigned at the Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection setting of "2" (FR-HC/MT-HC/FR-CV connection), the response time of the MRS signal is within 2ms.

Pr. 17 MRS input selection is made invalid.

Pr.30 Setting	MRS Assignment	X10 Assignment	Response Time		Pr. 17
			MRS	X10	
2	○	×	Within 2ms	—	Invalid
	×	○	—	Within 2ms	—
	○	○	Within 20ms	Within 2ms	Valid
Other than 2	○	×	Within 20ms	—	Valid
	×	○	—	—	—
	○	○	Within 20ms	—	Valid



3.9.2 Inverter output shutoff signal (MRS signal, Pr. 17)

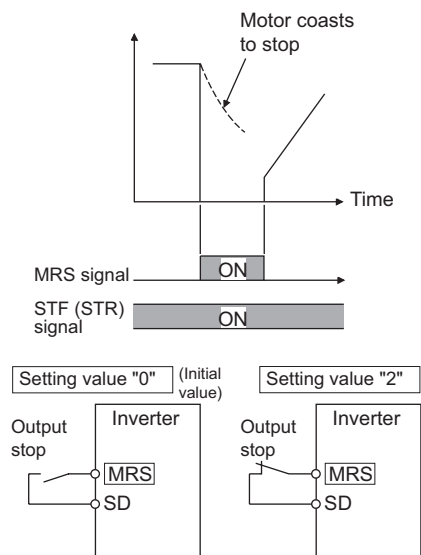
The inverter output can be shut off from the MRS signal. The logic of the MRS signal can also be selected.

Pr.16
page 77

Pr.18
page 70

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
17	MRS input selection	0	0	Open input always
			2	Close input always (NC contact input specifications)

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)



(1) Output shutoff signal (terminal MRS)

- Turning on the output shutoff signal (MRS) during inverter running shuts off the output immediately.
- Terminal MRS may be used as described below.
 - When mechanical brake (e.g. electromagnetic brake) is used to stop motor
The inverter output is shut off when the mechanical brake operates.
 - To provide interlock to disable operation by the inverter
With the MRS signal on, the inverter cannot be operated if the start signal is entered into the inverter.
 - Coast the motor to a stop.
When the start signal is turned off, the inverter decelerates the motor to a stop in the preset deceleration time, but when the MRS signal is turned on, the motor coasts to a stop.

(2) MRS signal logic inversion (Pr.17)

- When Pr. 17 is set to "2", the MRS signal (output stop) can be changed to the normally closed (NC contact) input specification. When the MRS signal turns on (opens), the inverter shuts off the output.

REMARKS

- The MRS signal is assigned to the terminal MRS in the initial setting. By setting "24" in any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection), the RT signal can be assigned to the other terminal.
- The MRS signal can shut off the output, independently of the PU, external or network operation mode.

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92

3.9.3 Second function RT signal reflection time selection (Terminal RT, Pr. 155)

You can select the second function using the external terminal (RT signal).
You can also set the RT signal operation condition (reflection time).

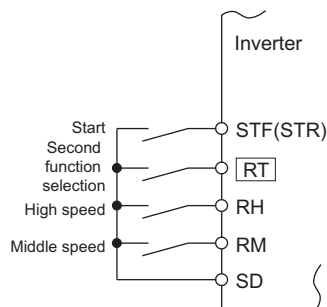
Pr.154
page 65
Pr.156
page 65

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
155	RT signal reflection time selection	0	0	This function is immediately made valid with on/off of the RT signal.
			10	The on/off of the RT signal is valid only during a stop and constant speed operation.(invalid during acceleration/ deceleration)

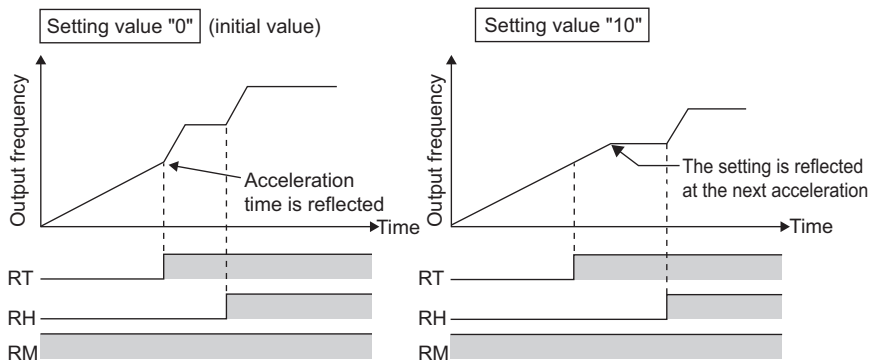
The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

- When the RT signal turns on, the second function becomes valid.
- The second function has the following applications.
 - (a)Switching between normal use and emergency use
 - (b)Switching between heavy load and light load
 - (c)Changing of acceleration/deceleration time by broken line acceleration/deceleration
 - (d)Switching of characteristic between main motor and sub motor

Second function connection diagram



Second acceleration/deceleration time example



- Functions that can be set as second functions

Function	First Function Parameter Number	Second Function Parameter Number	Refer to Page
Torque boost	Pr.0	Pr.46	62
Base Frequency	Pr.3	Pr.47	72
Acceleration time	Pr.7	Pr.44	82
Deceleration time	Pr.8	Pr.44, Pr.45	82
Electronic thermal relay function	Pr. 9	Pr.51	86
Stall prevention	Pr.22	Pr.48, Pr.49	65

REMARKS

- The RT signal is assigned to the RT terminal in the initial setting. By setting "3" to any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection), the RT signal can be assigned to the other terminal.

CAUTION

- When the RT signal is on, the other functions such as the second acceleration/deceleration time are also selected.
- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.0, Pr.46 Torque boost Refer to page 62
 Pr. 3, Pr. 47 Base frequency Refer to page 72
 Pr. 7, Pr. 8, Pr. 44, Pr. 45 Acceleration and deceleration times Refer to page 82
 Pr. 9, Pr. 51 Electronic thermal O/L relay Refer to page 86
 Pr. 22, Pr. 48 Stall prevention operation level Refer to page 65
 Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92



3.9.4 Start signal selection (Terminal STF, STR, STOP, Pr. 250)

Pr.247
page 64

Pr. 251
page 124

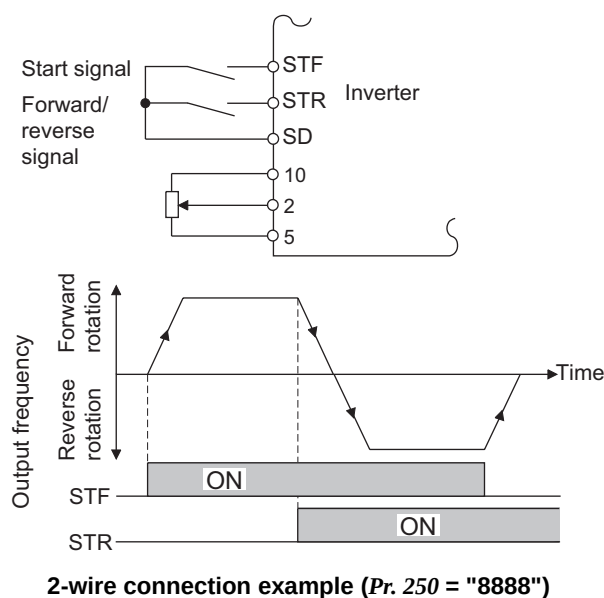
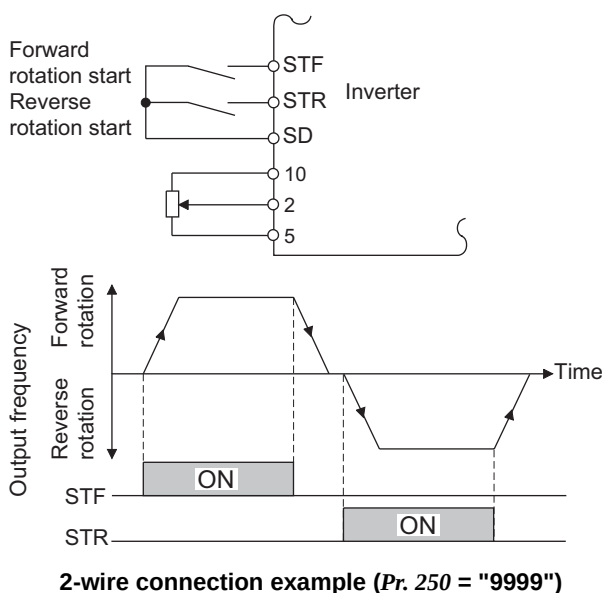
You can select the operation of the start signal (STF/STR).
Used to select the stopping method (deceleration to a stop or coasting) when the start signal turns off.
Used to stop the motor with a mechanical brake, etc. together with switching off of the start signal.
(Refer to page 91 for stop selection)

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description	
				Start Signal (STF/STR)	Stop Operation
250	Stop selection	9999	0 to 100s	STF signal: Forward rotation start STR signal: Reverse rotation start	The motor is coasted to a stop when the preset time elapses after the start signal is turned off. When the setting is any of 1000s to 1100s, the inverter coasts to a stop in (Pr. 250 - 1000)s.
			1000s to 1100s	STF signal: Start signal STR signal: Forward/reverse rotation signal	
			9999	STF signal: Forward rotation start STR signal: Reverse rotation start	When the start signal is turned off, the motor decelerates to stop.
			8888	STF signal: Start signal STR signal: Forward/reverse rotation signal	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) 2-wire type (terminal STF, STR)

- A two-wire type connection is shown below.
- In the initial setting, the forward/reverse rotation signals (STF/STR) are used as start and stop signals. Turn on either of the forward and reverse rotation signals to start the motor in the corresponding direction. If both are turned off (or on) during operation, the inverter decelerates to a stop.
- The speed setting signal may either be given by entering 0 to 10VDC across the speed setting input terminal 2-5, by setting the required values in Pr. 4 to Pr. 6 Multi-speed setting (high, middle, low speeds), etc. (For multi-speed operation, refer to page 75)
- When Pr. 250 is set to any of "1000 to 1100, 8888", the STF signal becomes a start command and the STR signal a forward/reverse command.

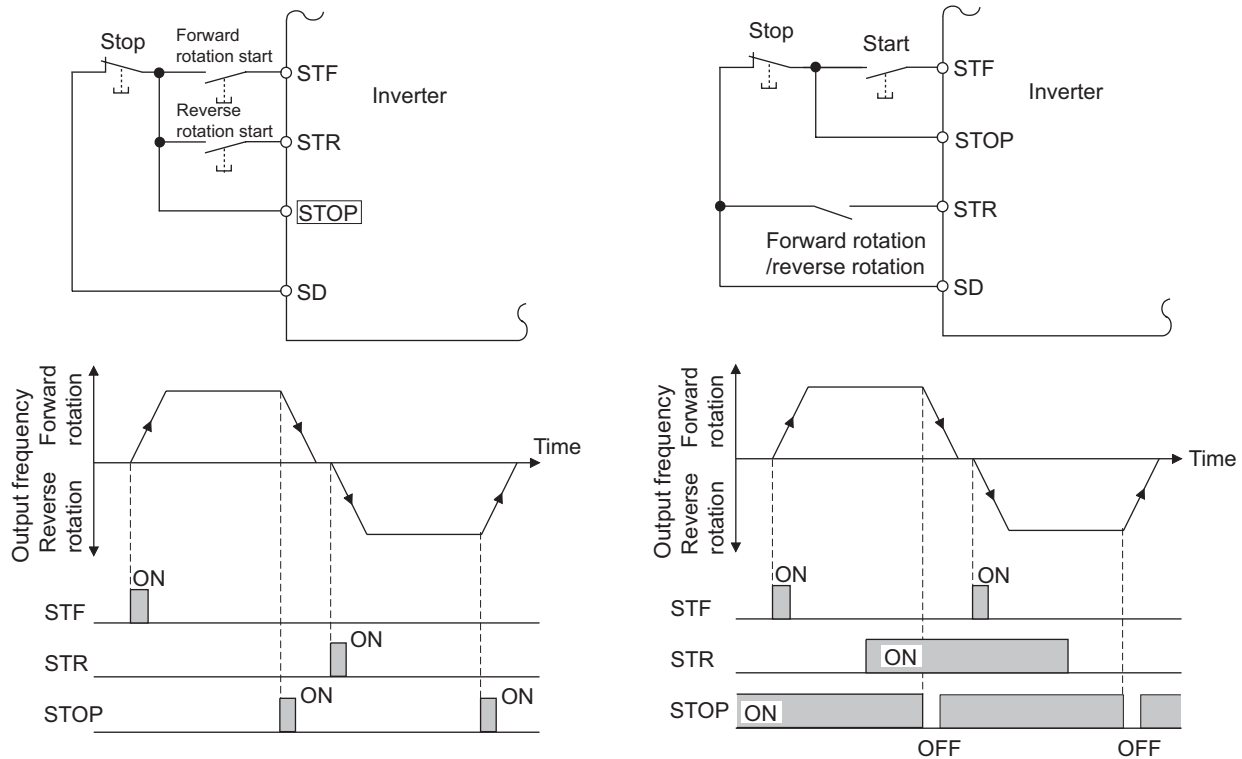


REMARKS

- When Pr. 250 is set to any of "0 to 100, 1000 to 1100", the motor coasts to a stop if the start command is turned off. (Refer to page 91)
- The STF and STR signals are assigned to the STF and STR terminals in the initial setting. The STF signal can be assigned to Pr. 178 STF terminal function selection and the STR signal to Pr. 179 STR terminal function selection only.

(2) 3-wire type (terminal STF, STR, STOP)

- A three-wire type connection is shown below.
- The start self-holding selection becomes valid when the STOP signal is turned on. In this case, the forward/reverse rotation signal functions only as a start signal.
- If the start signal (STF or STR) is turned on and then off, the start signal is held and makes a start. When changing the direction of rotation, turn STR (STF) on once and then off.
- To stop the inverter, turning off the STOP signal once decelerates it to a stop.



Three-Wire Type Connection Example (Pr.250 = "9999")

Three-Wire Type Connection Example (Pr.250 = "8888")

REMARKS

- The STOP signal is assigned to the terminal STOP in the initial setting. By setting "25" in Pr. 178 to Pr. 189, the STOP signal can also be assigned to the other terminal.
- When the JOG signal is turned on to enable jog operation, the STOP signal becomes invalid.
- If the MRS signal is turned on to stop the output, the self-holding function is not canceled.

(3) Start signal selection

STF	STR	Pr. 250 Setting Inverter Status	
		0 to 100s, 9999	1000s to 1100s, 8888
OFF	OFF	Stop	Stop
OFF	ON	Reverse rotation	
ON	OFF	Forward rotation	Forward rotation
ON	ON	Stop	Reverse rotation



3.9.5 Output terminal function selection (Pr. 190 to Pr. 196)

You can change the functions of the open collector output terminal and relay output terminal.

Pr. 189
page 92

Pr. 232
page 75

Parameter Number	Name		Initial Value	Initial Signal	Setting Range
190	RUN terminal function selection	Open collector output terminal	0	RUN (inverter running)	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19, 25, 26, 45 to 47, 64, 70, 90 to 96, 98, 99, 100 to 105, 107, 108, 110 to 116, 125, 126, 145 to 147, 164, 170, 190 to 196, 198, 199, 9999
191	SU terminal function selection		1	SU (up to frequency)	
192	IPF terminal function selection		2	IPF (instantaneous power failure, undervoltage)	
193	OL terminal function selection		3	OL (overload alarm)	
194	FU terminal function selection		4	FU (output frequency detection)	
195	ABC1 terminal function selection	Relay output terminal	99	ALM (alarm output)	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19, 25, 26, 45 to 47, 64, 70, 90, 91, 94 to 96, 98, 99, 100 to 105, 107, 108, 110 to 116, 125, 126, 145 to 147, 164, 170, 190, 191, 194 to 196, 198, 199, 9999
196	ABC2 terminal function selection		9999	No function	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Output signal list

- You can set the functions of the output terminals.
- Refer to the following table and set the parameters: (0 to 99: Positive logic, 100 to 199: Negative logic)

Setting		Signal Name	Function	Operation	Related Parameters	Refer to Page
Positive Logic	Negative Logic					
0	100	RUN	Inverter running	Output during operation when the inverter output frequency rises to or above Pr. 13 Starting frequency.	—	100
1	101	SU	Up to frequency *1, 2	Output when the output frequency is reached to the set frequency.	Pr. 41	102
2	102	IPF	Instantaneous power failure/undervoltage	Output at occurrence of an instantaneous power failure or when undervoltage protection is activated.	Pr. 57	116
3	103	OL	Overload alarm	Output while stall prevention function is activated.	Pr. 22, Pr. 23, Pr. 66, Pr. 148, Pr. 149, Pr. 154	65
4	104	FU	Output frequency detection *2	Output when the output frequency reaches the frequency setting in Pr. 42 (Pr. 43 for reverse rotation).	Pr. 42, Pr. 43	102
5	105	FU2	Second output frequency detection *2	Output when the output frequency reaches the frequency setting in Pr. 50.	Pr. 50	102
7	107	RBP	Regenerative brake prealarm	Output when 85% of the regenerative brake duty set in Pr. 70 is reached. Setting can be made for the 75K or more.	Pr. 70	90
8	108	THP	Electronic thermal relay function prealarm	Output when the electronic thermal relay function cumulative value reaches 85%. (Electronic thermal relay function protection (E.THT/E.THM) activates, when the value reached 100%.)	Pr. 9	87
10	110	PU	PU operation mode	Output when the PU operation mode is selected.	Pr. 79	146
11	111	RY	Inverter operation ready	Output when the inverter can be started by switching the start signal on or while it is running.	—	100
12	112	Y12	Output current detection	Output when the output current is higher than the Pr. 150 setting for longer than the time set in Pr. 151.	Pr. 150, Pr. 151	103
13	113	Y13	Zero current detection	Output when the output power is lower than the Pr. 152 setting for longer than the time set in Pr. 153.	Pr. 152, Pr. 153	103

Setting		Signal Name	Function	Operation	Related Parameters	Refer to Page
Positive Logic	Negative Logic					
14	114	FDN	PID lower limit	Output when the feedback value falls below the lower limit of PID control.	Pr. 127 to Pr. 134, Pr. 575 to Pr. 577	188
15	115	FUP	PID upper limit	Output when the feedback value rises above the upper limit of PID control		
16	116	RL	PID forward/reverse rotation output	Output when forward rotation is performed in PID control.		
17	—	MC1	Commercial power-supply switchover MC1	Used when the commercial power supply-inverter switchover function is used.	Pr. 135 to Pr. 139, Pr. 159	196
18	—	MC2	Commercial power-supply switchover MC2			
19	—	MC3	Commercial power-supply switchover MC3			
25	125	FAN	Fan fault output	Output at the time of a fan fault.	Pr. 244	203
26	126	FIN	Heatsink overheat pre-alarm	Output when the heatsink temperature reaches about 85% of the heatsink overheat protection providing temperature.	—	227
45	145	RUN3	During inverter running and start command is on	Output when the inverter running and start commands are on.	—	100
46	146	Y46	During deceleration at occurrence of power failure (retained until release)	Output when the power failure-time deceleration function is executed.	Pr. 261 to Pr. 266	119
47	147	PID	During PID control activated	Output during PID control.	Pr. 127 to Pr. 134, Pr. 575 to Pr. 577	188
64	164	Y64	During retry	Output during retry processing.	Pr. 65 to Pr. 69	121
70	170	SLEEP	PID output interruption	Output when the PID output interruption function is executed.	Pr. 127 to Pr. 134, Pr. 575 to Pr. 577	188
90	190	Y90	Life alarm	Output when any of the control circuit capacitor, main circuit capacitor and inrush current limit circuit or the cooling fan approaches the end of its service life.	Pr. 255 to Pr. 259	204
91	191	Y91	Alarm output 3 (power-off signal)	Output when an error occurs due to the circuit failure or connection alarm of the inverter.	—	101
92	192	Y92	Energy saving average value updated timing	Turned on and off alternately every time the power saving average value is updated when the power saving monitor is used.	Pr. 52, Pr. 54, Pr. 158, Pr. 891 to Pr. 899	126
93	193	Y93	Current average value monitor signal	Average current value and maintenance timer value are output as pulses. Cannot be set to Pr. 195 and Pr. 196 (relay output terminal).	Pr. 555 to Pr. 557	207
94	194	ALM2	Alarm output 2	Output when the inverter's protective function is activated to stop the output (major fault). Continue outputting the signal during inverter reset and stop outputting after reset is cancelled. *2	—	101
95	195	Y95	Maintenance timer signal	Output when Pr. 503 rises to or above the Pr. 504 setting.	Pr. 503, Pr. 504	206
96	196	REM	Remote output	Output to the terminal when a value is set to the parameter.	Pr. 495 to Pr. 497	105
98	198	LF	Minor fault output	Output when a minor fault (fan failure or communication error warning) occurs.	Pr. 121, Pr. 244	165, 203
99	199	ALM	Alarm output	Output when the inverter's protective function is activated to stop the output (major fault). The signal output is stopped when a reset turns on.	—	101
9999	—	—	No function	—	—	—

*1 Note that when the frequency setting is varied using an analog signal or  of the operation panel (FR-DU07), the output of the SU (up to frequency) signal may alternate on and off depending on that varying speed and the timing of the varying speed due to acceleration/deceleration time setting. (The output will not alternate on and off when the acceleration/deceleration time setting is "0s".)

*2 When a power supply reset is performed, the alarm output 2 signal (ALM2) turns off as soon as the power supply switches off.



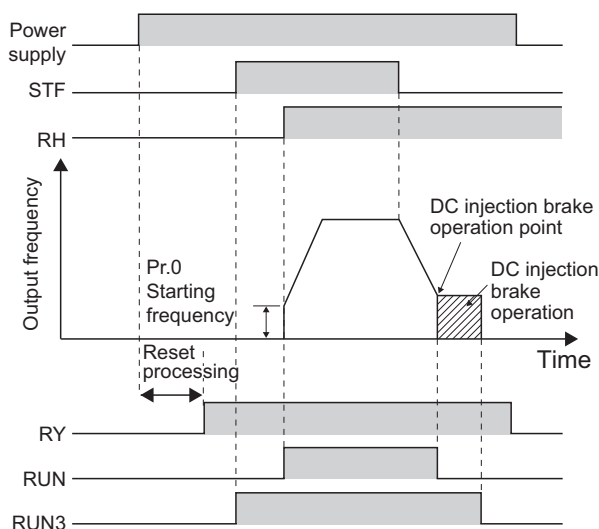
REMARKS

- The same function may be set to more than one terminal.
- When the function is executed, the terminal conducts at the setting of any of "0" to "99", and does not conduct at the setting of any of "100" to "199".
- The signal will not function if a value other than the above is set to any of *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196*.
- When *Pr. 76 Alarm code output selection* = "1", the output signals of the terminals SU, IPF, OL and FU are switched as set in *Pr. 76*. (When an inverter alarm occurs, the signal output is switched to the alarm output.)
- The output assignment of the terminal RUN and alarm output relay are as set above regardless of *Pr. 76*.

CAUTION

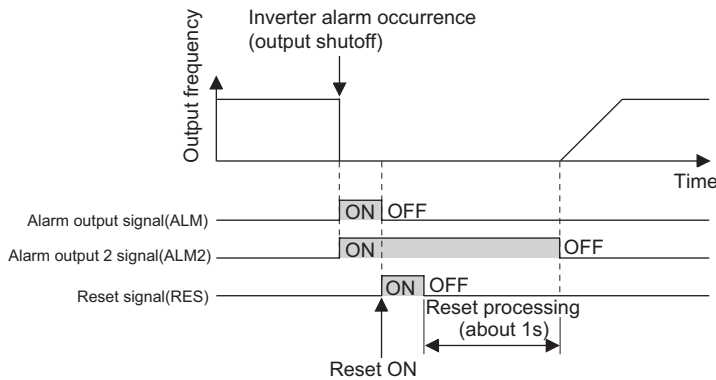
- When terminal assignment is changed using *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection)*, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

(2) Inverter operation ready signal (RY signal) and inverter running signal (RUN, RUN3 signal)



- When the inverter is ready to operate, the output of the operation ready signal (RY) is on. It is also on during inverter running.
- When the output frequency of the inverter rises to or above *Pr. 13 Starting frequency*, the output of the inverter running signal (RUN) is turned on. During an inverter stop or DC injection brake operation, the output is off.
- The output of the RUN3 signal is on when the inverter running and start signals are on.
- When using the RY or RUN3 signal, set "11 (positive logic)" or "111 (negative logic)" (RY) or "45 (positive logic)" or "145 (negative logic)" (RUN3) to any of *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection)* to assign the function to the output terminal.
- The RUN signal is assigned to the terminal RUN in the default setting.

(3) Alarm output signal (ALM, ALM2 signal)



- If the inverter comes to an alarm stop, the ALM and ALM2 signals are output. (Refer to page 221 for the alarm description.)
- The ALM2 signal remains on during a reset period after alarm occurrence.
- When using the ALM2 signal, set "94 (positive logic)" or "194 (negative logic)" to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) to assign the function to the output terminal.
- The ALM signal is assigned to the A1B1C1 contact in the initial setting.

REMARKS

Refer to page 221 for the inverter alarm description.

(4) Input MC shutoff signal (Y91 signal)

- The Y91 signal is output at occurrence of an alarm attributable to the failure of the inverter circuit or an alarm caused by a wiring mistake.
- When using the Y91 signal, set "91 (positive logic)" or "191 (negative logic)" to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) to assign the function to the output terminal.
- The following table indicates the alarms that will output the Y91 signal. (Refer to page 221 for the alarm description.)

No.	Alarm Definition
1	Inrush resistor overheat (E.IOH)
2	CPU error (E.CPU)
3	CPU error (E.E6)
4	CPU error (E.E7)
5	Parameter storage device alarm (E.PE)
6	Parameter storage device alarm (E.PE2)
7	24VDC power output short circuit (E.P24)
8	Operation panel power supply short circuit RS-485 terminals power supply short circuit(E.CTE)
9	Output side earth(ground) fault overcurrent protection(E.GF)
10	Output phase failure protection (E.LF)
11	Brake transistor alarm detection (E.BE)

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 13 Starting frequency Refer to page 84 .

Pr. 76 Alarm code output selection Refer to page 123



3.9.6 Detection of output frequency (SU, FU, FU2 signal, Pr. 41 to Pr. 43, Pr. 50)

The inverter output frequency is detected and output to the output signal.

Pr. 37
page 106

Pr. 44
page 82

Pr. 49
page 65

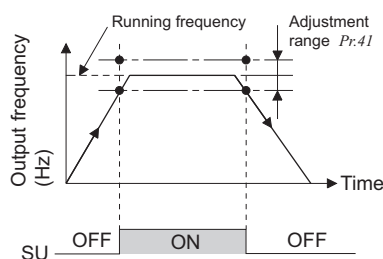
Pr. 51
page 86

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
41	Up-to-frequency sensitivity	10%	0 to 100%	Set the level where the SU signal turns on.
42	Output frequency detection	6Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency where the FU signal turns on.
43	Output frequency detection for reverse rotation	9999	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency where the FU signal turns on in reverse rotation.
			9999	Same as Pr. 42 setting
50	Second output frequency detection	30Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency where the FU2 signal turns on.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Up-to-frequency sensitivity (SU signal, Pr. 41)

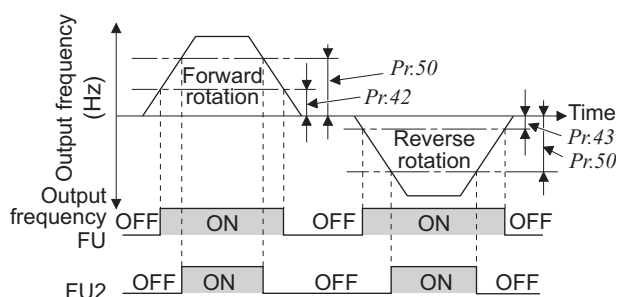
- When the output frequency reaches the running frequency, the up-to-frequency signal (SU) is output.
- The Pr. 41 value can be adjusted within the range $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 100\%$ on the assumption that the set frequency is 100%.
- This parameter can be used to ensure that the running frequency has been reached to provide the operation start signal etc. for related equipment.



REMARKS

The output frequency compared with the set frequency changes depending on the control system.

Control system	Compared output frequency
V/F control	Output frequency
Simple magnetic flux vector control	Output frequency before slip compensation



Parameter Number	Output Signals
42	FU
43	
50	FU2

(2) Output frequency detection (FU signal, FU2 signal, Pr. 42, Pr. 43, Pr. 50)

- When the output frequency rises to or above the Pr. 42 setting, the output frequency detection signal (FU) is output.
- This function can be used for electromagnetic brake operation, open signal, etc.
- When the detection frequency is set in Pr. 43, frequency detection for reverse operation use only can also be set. This function is effective for switching the timing of electromagnetic brake operation between forward rotation (rise) and reverse rotation (fall) during vertical lift operation, etc.
- When Pr. 43 $\neq$ "9999", the Pr. 42 setting applies to forward rotation and the Pr. 43 setting applies to reverse rotation.
- When outputting a frequency detection signal besides the FU signal, set the detection frequency in Pr. 50. The FU2 signal is output when the output frequency reaches or exceeds the Pr. 50 setting.
- When using the FU2 signal, set "5 (positive logic)" or "105 (negative logic)" in any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) to assign the function to the output terminal.

CAUTION

- When terminal assignment is changed using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection), the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98



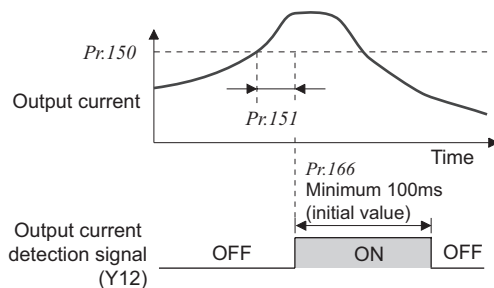
3.9.7 Output current detection function (Y12 signal, Y13 signal, Pr. 150 to Pr. 153, Pr. 166, Pr. 167)

The output power during inverter running can be detected and output to the output terminal.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
150	Output current detection level	120%	0 to 150%	Set the output current detection level. 100% is the rated inverter current.
151	Output current detection signal delay time	0s	0 to 10s	Set the output current detection period. Set the time from when the output current has risen above the setting until the output current detection signal (Y12) is output.
152	Zero current detection level	5%	0 to 150%	Set the zero current detection level. The rated inverter current is assumed to be 100%.
153	Zero current detection time	0.5s	0 to 1s	Set this parameter to define the period from when the output current drops below the Pr. 152 value until the zero current detection signal (Y13) is output.
166	Output current detection signal retention time	0.1s	0 to 10s	Set the retention time when the Y12 signal is on.
			9999	The Y12 signal on status is retained. The signal is turned off at the next start.
167	Output current detection operation selection	0	0	Operation continues when the Y12 signal is on
			1	The inverter is brought to an alarm stop when the Y12 signal is on. (E.CDO)

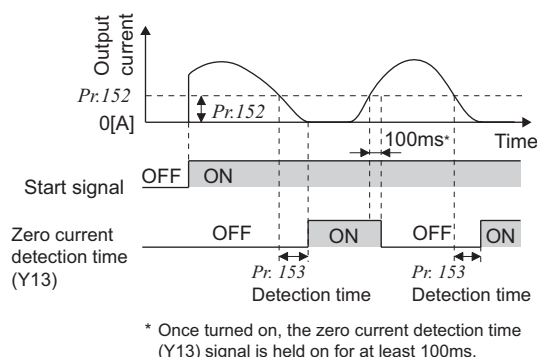
The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page144)

Pr.166 ≠ 9999, Pr.167 = 0



(1) Output current detection (Y12 signal, Pr. 150, Pr. 151, Pr. 166, Pr. 167)

- The output power detection function can be used for excessive torque detection, etc.
- If the output current remains higher than the Pr. 150 setting during inverter operation for longer than the time set in Pr. 151, the output current detection signal (Y12) is output from the inverter's open collector or relay output terminal.
- When the Y12 signal turns on, the ON state is held for the time set in Pr. 166 .
- When Pr. 166 = "9999", the ON state is held until a next start.
- At the Pr. 167 setting of "1", the inverter output is stopped and the output current detection alarm (E.CDO) is displayed when the Y12 signal turns on. When an alarm stop occurs, the Y12 signal is on for the time set in Pr. 166 at the Pr. 166 setting of other than 9999, and remains on until a reset is made at the Pr. 166 setting of 9999.
- Set "12 (positive logic)" or "112 (negative logic)" to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) to assign the function of the Y12 signal to the output terminal.



(2) Zero current detection (Y13 signal, Pr. 152, Pr. 153)

- If the output current remains lower than the Pr. 152 setting during inverter operation for longer than the time set in Pr. 153, the zero current detection (Y13) signal is output from the inverter's open collector or relay output terminal.
- When the inverter's output current falls to "0", torque will not be generated. This may cause a drop due to gravity when the inverter is used in vertical lift application. To prevent this, the output current zero signal (Y13) can be output from the inverter to close the mechanical brake when the output current has fallen to "zero".
- Set "13 (positive logic)" or "113 (negative logic)" to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) to assign the function of the output power detection signal (Y13) to the output terminal.

CAUTION

- When terminal assignment is changed using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection), the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.



CAUTION

- ⚠ The zero current detection level setting should not be too high, and the zero current detection time setting not too long. Otherwise, the detection signal may not be output when torque is not generated at a low output current.
- ⚠ To prevent the machine and equipment from resulting in hazardous conditions by use of the zero current detection signal, install a safety backup such as an emergency brake.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.9.8 Remote output function (REM signal, Pr. 495 to Pr. 497)

You can utilize the on/off of the inverter's output signals instead of the remote output terminal of the programmable logic controller.

Pr.343
page 177
Pr.503
page 206

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
495	Remote output selection	0	0	Remote output data clear at powering off
			1	Remote output data retention even at powering off
496 *	Remote output data 1	0	0 to 4095	Refer to the following diagram.
497 *	Remote output data 2	0	0 to 4095	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

* The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

<Remote output data>

Pr.496

b11											b0
*1	*1	*1	*1	*1	ABC2	ABC1	FU	OL	IPF	SU	RUN

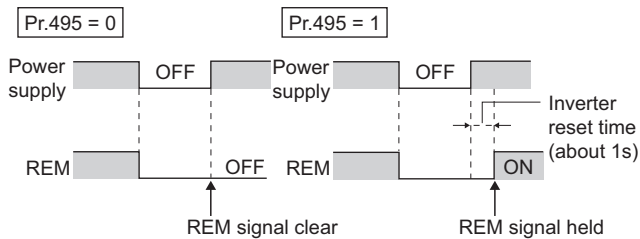
Pr.497

b11											b0
*1	*1	RA3 *3	RA2 *3	RA1 *3	Y6 *2	Y5 *2	Y4 *2	Y3 *2	Y2 *2	Y1 *2	Y0 *2

- *1 As desired (always 0 when read)
- *2 Y0 to Y6 are available only when the extension output option (FR-A7AY) is fitted
- *3 RA1 to RA3 are available only when the relay output option (FR-A7AR) is fitted

Example)When "96" (positive logic) is set to Pr. 190 RUN terminal function selection and "1" (H01) is set to Pr. 496, the terminal RUN turns on.

ON/OFF example for positive logic



- When Pr. 495 = "0" (initial value), performing a power supply reset (including a power failure) clears the REM signal output. (The ON/OFF states of the terminals are as set in Pr. 190 to Pr. 196.) The Pr. 496 and Pr. 497 settings are also "0". When Pr. 495 = "1", the remote output data before power supply-off is stored into the EEPROM, so the signal output at power recovery is the same as before power supply-off. However, it is not stored when the inverter is reset (terminal reset, reset request through communication). (See the chart on the left)

REMARKS

- The output terminal where the REM signal is not assigned using any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 does not turn on/off if 0/1 is set to the terminal bit of Pr. 496 or Pr. 497 . (It turns on/off with the assigned function.)
- When the inverter is reset (terminal reset, reset request through communication), Pr. 496 and Pr. 497 values turn to "0". When Pr. 495 = "1", however, they are the settings at power supply-off. (The settings are stored at power supply-off.)

CAUTION

- When Pr. 495 = "1", take such a step as to connect R1/L11, S1/L21 and P/+, N/- to ensure that control power will be retained to some degree. If you do not take such a step, the output signals provided after power-on are not guaranteed.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.10 Monitor display and monitor output signal

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Display motor speed Set speed	Speed display and speed setting	Pr.37, Pr.144	106
Change PU monitor display data	DU/PU main display data selection Cumulative monitor clear	Pr.52, Pr.170, Pr.171, Pr.268, Pr.891	107
Change of the monitor output from terminal FM and AM	Terminal FM, AM function selection	Pr.54 to Pr.56, Pr.158, Pr.867	111
Adjust terminal FM, AM outputs	Terminal FM, AM calibration	Pr.900, Pr.901	113

3.10.1 Speed display and speed setting (Pr.37, Pr.144)

You can change the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) monitor display or frequency setting to motor speed or machine speed.

Pr.36
page 71

Pr.41
page 102

Pr.143
page 85

Pr.148
page 65

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
37	Speed display	0	0	Frequency display, setting
			1 to 9998	Set the machine speed at 60Hz.
144	Speed setting switchover	4	0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110	Set the number of motor poles when displaying the motor speed.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

- To display the machine speed, set in Pr. 37 the machine speed for 60Hz operation.
- When displaying the motor speed, set the number of motor poles (2, 4, 6, 8, 10) or number of motor poles + 100 (102, 104, 106, 108, 110) to Pr. 144.
- When both Pr. 37 and Pr. 144 have been set, their priorities are as given below.
Pr.144, 102 to 110 > Pr.37, 1 to 9998 > Pr.144, 2 to 10
- When the running speed monitor is selected, each monitor and setting are determined by the combination of Pr. 37 and Pr. 144 as listed below. (The units within the thick frame are the initial values.)

Pr. 37 Setting	Pr. 144 Setting	Output Frequency Monitor	Set Frequency Monitor	Running Speed Monitor	Frequency Setting Parameter Setting
0 (initial value)	0	Hz	Hz	r/min *1	Hz
	2 to 10	Hz	Hz	r/min *1	Hz
	102 to 110	r/min *1	r/min *1	r/min *1	r/min *1
1 to 9998	0	Hz	Hz	Machine speed *1	Hz
	2 to 10	Machine speed *1	Machine speed *1	Machine speed *1	Machine speed *1
	102 to 110	Hz	Hz	r/min *1	Hz

*1 Motor speed r/min conversion formula.....frequency × 120/number of motor poles (Pr. 144)

Machine speed conversion formula.....Pr. 37 × frequency/60Hz

For Pr. 144 in the above formula, the value is "Pr. 144-100" when "102 to 110" is set in Pr. 144 and the value is "4" when Pr. 37 = 0 and Pr.144 = 0.

*2 Hz is in 0.01Hz increments, machine speed is in 1m/min increments, and r/min is in 1r/min increments.

CAUTION

- In the V/F control mode, the output frequency of the inverter is displayed in terms of synchronous speed, and therefore, it is unequal to the actual speed by motor slip.
- When the running speed display is selected at the setting of Pr. 37 "0" and Pr. 144 "0", the monitor display is provided on the assumption that the number of motor poles is 4. (1800r/min is displayed at 60Hz)
- Refer to Pr. 52 when you want to change the PU main monitor (PU main display).
- Since the panel display of the operation panel (FR-DU07) is 4 digits in length, the monitor value of more than "9999" is displayed "----".

CAUTION

Make sure that the settings of the running speed and number of motor poles are correct. Otherwise, the motor might run at extremely high speed, damaging the machine.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.52 DU/PU main display data selection Refer to page 107

3.10.2 DU/PU monitor display selection (Pr.52, Pr.170, Pr.171, Pr.268, Pr.563, Pr.564, Pr.891)

The monitor to be displayed on the main screen of the operation panel (FR-DU07)/parameter unit (FR-PU04) can be selected.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
52	DU/PU main display data selection	0 (output frequency)	0, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 20, 23 to 25, 50 to 57, 100	Select the monitor to be displayed on the operation panel and parameter unit. Refer to the following table for monitor description.
170	Cumulative power meter clear	9999	0	Set "0" to clear the watt-hour meter monitor.
			10	Set the maximum value when monitoring from communication to 0 to 9999kWh.
			9999	Set the maximum value when monitoring from communication to 0 to 65535kWh.
171	Operation hour meter clear	9999	0, 9999	Set "0" in the parameter to clear the watt-hour monitor. Setting "9999" has no effect.
268 *	Monitor decimal digits selection	9999	0	Displays as integral value.
			1	Displayed in 0.1 increments.
			9999	No function
563	Energization time carrying-over times	0	0 to 65535 (reading only)	The numbers of cumulative energization time monitor exceeded 65535h is displayed. Reading only
564	Operating time carrying-over times	0	0 to 65535 (reading only)	The numbers of operation time monitor exceeded 65535h is displayed. Reading only
891	Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times	9999	0 to 4	Set the number of times to shift the cumulative power monitor digit. Clamp the monitoring value at maximum.
			9999	No shift Clear the monitor value when it exceeds the maximum value.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page144)

* The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

(1) Monitor description list (Pr.52)

- In Pr. 52, set the monitor to be displayed on the operation panel (FR-DU07) or parameter unit (FR-PU04).
- Refer to the following table and set the monitor to be displayed. (The signals marked × cannot be selected for monitoring)

Types of Monitor	Increments	Pr.52 Parameter Setting Value		Description
		DU LED	PU Main Monitor	
Output frequency	0.01Hz	0/100		Displays the inverter output frequency.
Output current	0.01A/0.1A *5	0/100		Displays the inverter output current effective value.
Output voltage	0.1V	0/100		Displays the inverter output voltage.
Alarm display	—	0/100		Displays 8 past alarms individually.
Frequency setting	0.01Hz	5	*1	Displays the set frequency.
Running speed	1(r/min)	6	*1	Displays the motor speed. (depending on Pr. 37 and Pr. 144 settings)
Converter output voltage	0.1V	8	*1	Displays the DC bus voltage value.
Regenerative brake duty	0.1%	9	*1	Brake duty set in Pr. 30, Pr. 70. (Setting can be made for the 75K or more.)
Electronic thermal relay function load factor	0.1%	10	*1	Displays the motor thermal cumulative value on the assumption that the thermal operation level is 100%.
Output current peak value	0.01A/0.1A *5	11	*1	Holds and displays the peak value of the output power monitor (cleared at every start)
Converter output voltage peak value	0.1V	12	*1	Holds and displays the peak value of the DC bus voltage value. (cleared at every start)
Input power	0.01kW/0.1kW *5	13	*1	Displays the power on the inverter input side.
Output power	0.01kW/0.1kW *5	14	*1	Displays the power on the inverter output side.
Input terminal status	—	55	*1	Displays the input terminal ON/OFF states on the PU. (Refer to page 109 for the DU display)
Output terminal status	—		*1	Displays the output terminal ON/OFF states on the PU. (Refer to page 109 for the DU display)

Pr.51	page 86
Pr.54	page 111
Pr.167	page 103
Pr.172	page 144
Pr.267	page 132
Pr.299	page 116
Pr.889	page 209
Pr.892	page 126
Pr.557	page 207
Pr.570	page 65

Types of Monitor	Increments	Pr.52 Parameter Setting Value		Description
		DU LED	PU Main Monitor	
Option input terminal states	—	56	×	Displays the input terminal ON/OFF states of the digital input option (FR-A7AX) on the DU. (Refer to <i>page 109</i> for details.)
Option output terminal states	—	57	×	Displays the output terminal ON/OFF states of the digital output option (FR-A7AY) or relay output option (FR-A7AR) on the DU. (Refer to <i>page 109</i> for details)
Load meter	0.1%	17		Displays the torque current in % on the assumption that the Pr. 56 setting is 100%.
Cumulative energization time *2	1h	20		Adds up and displays the energization time after inverter shipment. You can check the numbers of monitor value exceeded 65535h with Pr. 563.
Actual operation time *2, 3	1h	23		Adds up and displays the inverter operation time. You can check the numbers of monitor value exceeded 65535h with Pr. 564. Can be cleared by Pr. 171. (Refer to <i>page 110</i> .)
Motor load factor	0.1%	24		Displays the output current value on the assumption that the inverter rated current value is 100%.
Cumulative power	0.01kWh/ 0.1kWh *4*5	25		Adds up and displays the power amount based on the output power monitor. Can be cleared by Pr. 170. (Refer to <i>page 110</i> .)
Power saving effect	Variable according to parameters	50		Displays the energy-saving effect monitor. Can be converted into the charge display or % display by parameter setting. (Refer to <i>page 127</i> for details.)
Cumulative saving power		51		
PID set point	0.1%	52		Displays the set value for PID control. (Refer to <i>page 188</i> .)
PID measured value	0.1%	53		Displays the measured value for PID control. (Refer to <i>page 188</i> .)
PID deviation value	0.1%	54		Displays the deviation for PID control. (Refer to <i>page 188</i> .)

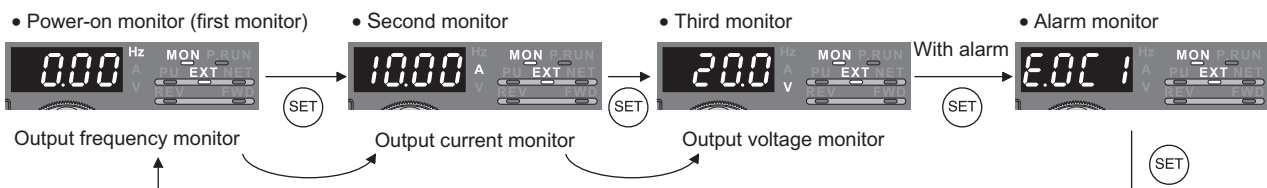
- *1 Frequency setting to output terminal status on the PU main monitor are selected by "other monitor selection" of the parameter unit (FR-PU04).
- *2 The cumulative energization time and actual operation time are accumulated from 0 to 65535 hours, then cleared, and accumulated again from 0. When the operation panel (FR-DU07) is used, the time is displayed up to 65.53 (65530h) on the assumption that 1h = 0.001, and thereafter, it is added up from 0.
- *3 The actual operation time is not added up if the cumulative operation time before power supply-off is less than 1h.
- *4 When using the parameter unit (FR-PU04), "kW" is displayed.
- *5 The setting depends on capacities. (55K or less/75K or more)

REMARKS

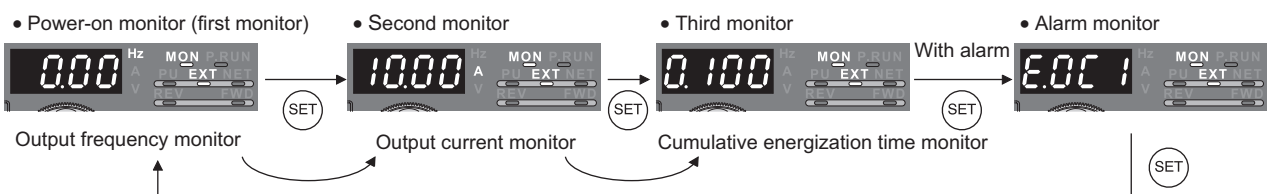
- By setting "0" in Pr. 52, the monitoring of output speed to alarm display can be selected in sequence by **SET**.
- When the operation panel (FR-DU07) is used, the displayed units are Hz, V and A only and the others are not displayed.
- The monitor set in Pr. 52 is displayed in the third monitor position. (The output voltage monitor is changed.)

Initial value

- * The monitor displayed at powering on is the first monitor. Display the monitor to be displayed on the first monitor and press **SET** for 1s. (To return to the output frequency monitor, hold down **SET** for 1s after displaying the output frequency monitor.)



Example) When Pr. 52 is set to "20" (cumulative energization time), the monitor is displayed on the operation panel as described below.



(2) Display set frequency during stop (Pr.52)

- When Pr. 52 is set to "100", the set frequency monitor is displayed during a stop and the output frequency monitor is displayed during operation. (LED of Hz flickers during stop and is lit during running.)

	Pr.52		
	0	100	
	During running/stop	During stop	During running
Output frequency	Output frequency	Set frequency	Output frequency
Output current	Output current		
Output voltage	Output voltage		
Alarm display	Alarm display		

REMARKS

- During an error, the output frequency at error occurrence appears.
- During MRS, the values displayed are the same as during a stop.

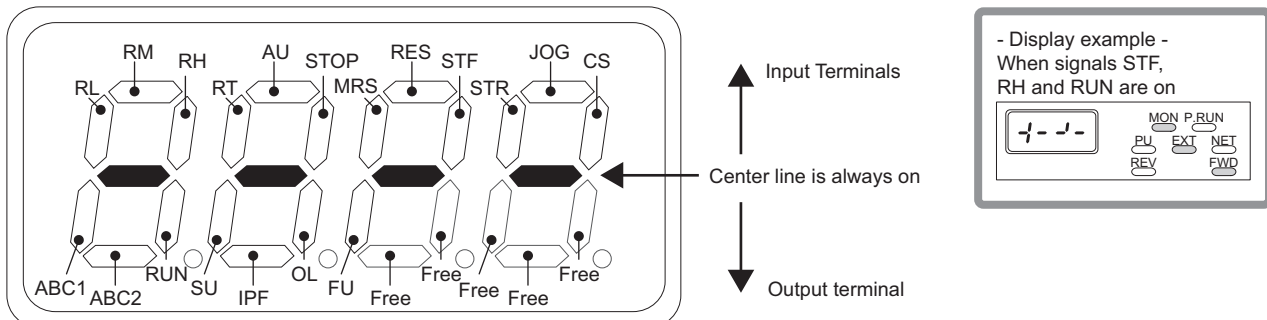
(3) Operation panel (FR-DU07) I/O terminal monitor (Pr.52)

- When Pr. 52 is set to any of "55 to 57", the I/O terminal states can be monitored on the operation panel (FR-DU07).
- The I/O terminal monitor is displayed on the third monitor.
- The LED is on when the terminal is on, and the LED is off when the terminal is off. The center line of LED is always on.

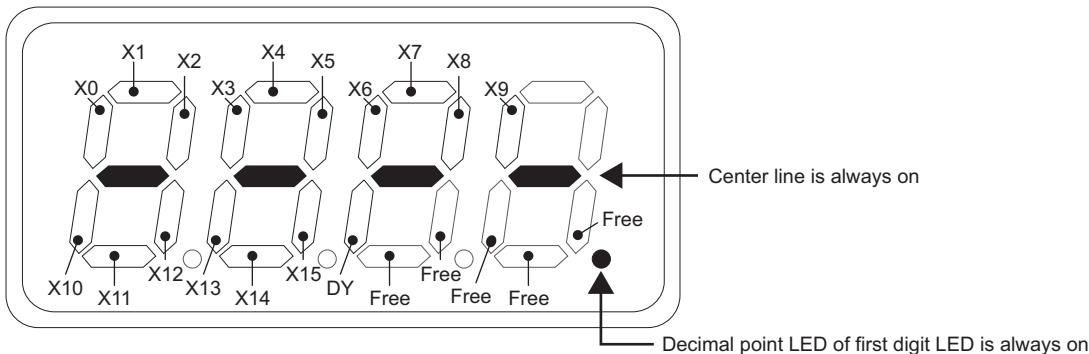
Pr. 52 Setting	Monitor Description
55	Displays the I/O and output terminal ON/OFF states of the inverter unit.
56 *	Displays the input terminal ON/OFF states of the digital input option (FR-A7AX).
57 *	Displays the output terminal ON/OFF states of the digital output option (FR-A7AY) or relay output option (FR-A7AR).

* You can set "56" or "57" even if the option is not fitted. When the option is not fitted, the monitor displays are all off.

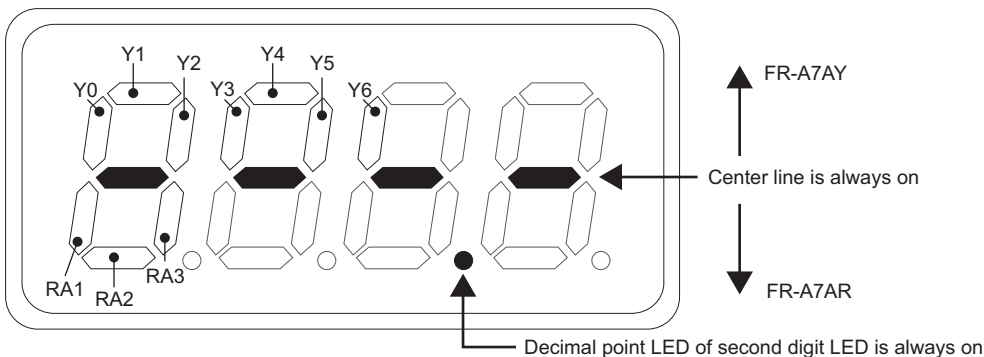
- On the unit I/O terminal monitor (Pr. 52 = "55"), the upper LEDs denote the input terminal states and the lower the output terminal states.



- On the input option terminal monitor (Pr. 52= "56"), the decimal point LED of the first digit LED is on.



- On the input option terminal monitor (Pr. 52= "57"), the decimal point LED of the second digit LED is on.



(4) Cumulative energization power monitor and clear (Pr.170, Pr.891)

- On the cumulative energization power monitor (Pr. 52 = "25"), the output power monitor value is added up and is updated in 1h increments.
- The operation panel (FR-DU07), parameter unit (FR-PU04) and communication (RS-485 communication, communication option) display units and display ranges are as indicated below.

Operation panel *1		Parameter unit *2		Communication		
Range	Unit	Range	Unit	Range		Unit
				Pr.170 = 10	Pr.170 = 9999	
0 to 99.99kWh	0.01kWh	0 to 999.99kWh	0.01kWh	0 to 9999kWh	0 to 65535kWh (initial value)	1kWh
100.0 to 999.9kWh	0.1kWh	1000.0 to 9999.9kWh	0.1kWh			
1000 to 9999kWh	1kWh	10000 to 99999kWh	1kWh			

*1 Power is measured in the range 0 to 9999.99kWh, and displayed in 4 digits.

When the monitor value exceeds "99.99", a carry occurs, e.g. "100.0", so the value is displayed in 0.1kWh increments.

*2 Power is measured in the range 0 to 99999.99.99kWh, and displayed in 5 digits.

When the monitor value exceeds "999.99", a carry occurs, e.g. "1000.0", so the value is displayed in 0.1kWh increments.

- The monitor data digit can be shifted to the right by the number set in Pr. 891.
For example, if the cumulative power value is 1278.56kWh when Pr. 891 = "2", the PU/DU display is 12.78 (display in 100kWh increments) and the communication data is 12.
- If the maximum value is exceeded at Pr. 891 = "0 to 4", the power is clamped at the maximum value, indicating that a digit shift is necessary. If the maximum value is exceeded at Pr. 891 = "9999", the power returns to 0 and is recounted.
If the maximum value is exceeded at Pr. 891 = "9999", the power returns to 0 and is recounted.
- Writing "0" in Pr. 170 clears the cumulative energization power monitor.

REMARKS

- If "0" is written in Pr. 170 and Pr. 170 is read again, "9999" or "10" is displayed.

(5) Cumulative energization time and actual operation time monitor (Pr.170, Pr.563, Pr.564)

- On the cumulative energization time monitor (Pr. 52 = "20"), the inverter running time is added up every hour.
- On the actual operation time monitor (Pr. 52 = "23"), the inverter running time is added up every hour. (Time is not added up during a stop.)
- If the numbers of monitor value exceeds 65535, it is added up from 0. You can check the numbers of cumulative energization time monitor exceeded 65535h with Pr. 563 and the numbers of actual operation time monitor exceeded 65535h with Pr. 564.
- Writing "0" in Pr. 171 clears the actual operation time monitor. (Energization time monitor can not be cleared.)

REMARKS

- The actual operation time is not added up unless the inverter is operated one or more hours continuously.
- If "0" is written in Pr. 171 and Pr. 171 is read again, "9999" is always displayed. Setting "9999" does not clear the actual operation time meter.

(6) You can select the decimal digits of the monitor (Pr.268)

- As the operation panel (FR-DU07) display is 4 digits long, the decimal places may vary at analog input, etc. The decimal places can be hidden by selecting the decimal digits.
In such a case, the decimal digits can be selected by Pr. 268.

Pr. 268 Setting	Description
9999 (initial value)	No function
0	When 1 or 2 decimal places (0.1 increments or 0.01 increments) are monitored, the decimal places are dropped and the monitor displays an integer value (1 increments). The monitor value of 0.99 or less is displayed as 0.
1	When 2 decimal places (0.01 increments) are monitored, the 0.01 decimal place is dropped and the monitor displays the first decimal place (0.1 increments). When the monitor display digit is originally in 1 increments, it is displayed unchanged in 1 increments.

REMARKS

- The number of display digits on the cumulative energization time (Pr. 52 = "20"), actual operation time (Pr. 52 = "23"), cumulative energization power (Pr. 52 = "25") or cumulative saving power monitor (Pr. 52 = "51") does not change.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.37 Speed display, Pr. 144 speed setting switchover  Refer to page 106

Pr. 55 Frequency monitoring reference, Pr. 56 Current monitoring reference  Refer to page 111

3.10.3 FM, AM terminal function selection (Pr.54 to Pr.56, Pr.158, Pr.867)

For signal output, two different output terminals are available: pulse train output terminal FM and analog output terminal AM.

You can select the signals output to the terminals FM, AM.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range		Description
54 *	FM terminal function selection	1 (output frequency)	1 to 3, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 21, 24, 50, 52, 53		Select the monitor output to terminal FM.
158 *	AM terminal function selection				Select the monitor output to terminal AM.
55 *	Frequency monitoring reference	60Hz	0 to 400Hz		Set the full-scale value to output the output frequency monitor value to terminal FM and AM.
56 *	Current monitoring reference	Rated inverter output current	55K or less	0 to 500A	Set the full-scale value to output the output current monitor value to terminal FM and AM.
			75K or more	0 to 3600A	
867	AM output filter	0.01s	0 to 5s		Set the output filter of terminal AM.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

* The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

(1) Output signal list (Pr.54, Pr.158)

- In Pr. 54, set the monitor to be output to the terminal FM (pulse train output).
- In Pr. 158, set the monitor to be output to the terminal AM (analog output (0 to 10VDC voltage output)).
- Refer to the following table and set the monitor to be output.

Types of Monitor	Increments	Pr.54 (FM) Pr.158 (AM) Setting	Full Scale Value	Description
Output frequency	0.01Hz	1	Pr. 55	Displays the inverter output frequency.
Output current	0.01A/0.1A *	2	Pr. 56	Displays the inverter output current effective value.
Output voltage	0.1V	3	200V class:400V 400V class:800V	Displays the inverter output voltage.
Frequency setting	0.01Hz	5	Pr. 55	Displays the set frequency.
Running speed	1(r/min)	6	Value of Pr. 55 represented in terms of Pr. 37 value	Displays the motor speed. (Depending on the Pr. 37 and Pr. 144 settings. Refer to page 106 for details.)
Converter output voltage	0.1V	8	200V class:400V 400V class:800V	Displays the DC bus voltage value.
Regenerative brake duty	0.1%	9	Pr. 70	Output the brake duty. (Setting can be made only for the 75K or more)
Electronic thermal relay function load factor	0.1%	10	Electronic thermal relay function operation level	Displays the motor thermal cumulative value on the assumption that the thermal operation level is 100%.
Output current peak value	0.01A/0.1A *	11	Pr. 56	Holds and displays the peak value of the output power monitor. (Cleared at every start)
Converter output voltage peak value	0.1V	12	200V class:400V 400V class:800V	Holds and displays the peak value of the DC bus voltage value. (Cleared at every start)
Input power	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *	13	Rated inverter power × 2	Displays the power on the inverter input side.
Output power	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *	14	Rated inverter power × 2	Displays the power on the inverter output side.
Load meter	0.1%	17	Pr. 56	Displays the torque current in % on the assumption that the Pr. 56 setting is 100%.
Reference voltage output	—	21	—	Terminal FM: Outputs 1440 pulses/s. Terminal AM: Outputs 10V.
Motor load factor	0.1%	24	200%	Load factor with respect to motor rated current Monitor value = output power monitor value/rated inverter current × 100 [%]

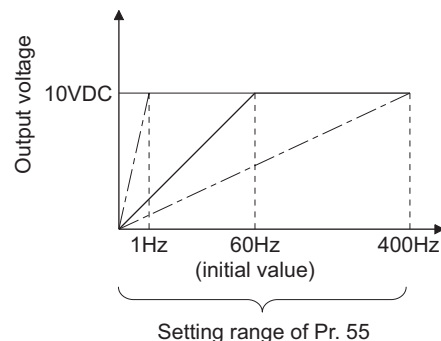
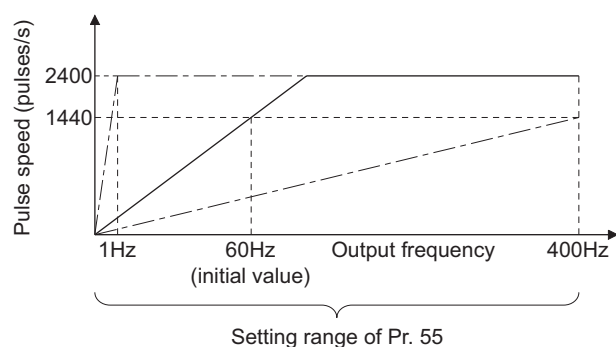
Pr.52	page 107
Pr.57	page 116
Pr.157	page 65
Pr.159	page 196
Pr.611	page 116
Pr.872	page 124

Types of Monitor	Increments	Pr.54 (FM) Pr.158 (AM) Setting	Full Scale Value	Description
Power saving effect	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *	50	Inverter capacity	Displays the energy-saving effect monitor. Power saving and power saving average value are displayed according to parameters. (Refer to page127 for details)
PID set point	0.1%	52	100%	Displays the set value and measured value for PID control. (Refer to page 188 for details)
PID measurement value	0.1%	53	100%	

* The setting depends on capacities. (55K or less/75K or more)

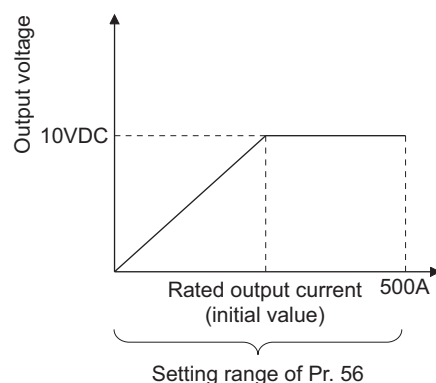
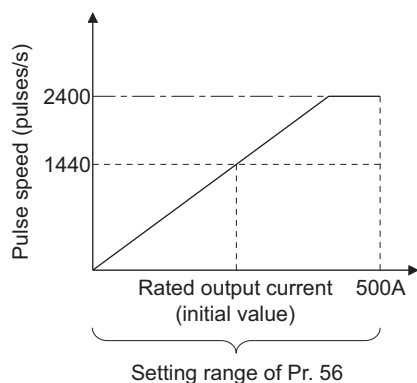
(2) Frequency monitoring reference (Pr.55)

- Set the frequency to be based when the frequency is selected as the display of the terminal FM and terminal AM.
- Set the inverter output frequency (set frequency) so that the pulse speed of the terminal FM is 1440 pulses/s. The pulse speed and inverter output frequency are proportional to each other. Note that the maximum pulse train output is 2400 pulses/s.
- Set the reference value of the frequency so that the output voltage of the terminal AM is 10VDC.
- The output voltage and frequency are proportional to each other. (The maximum output voltage is 10VDC.)



(3) Current monitoring reference (Pr.56)

- Set the current so that the pulse speed of the terminal FM is 1440 pulses/s.
- The pulse speed and current value are proportional to each other. Note that the maximum pulse train output is 2400 pulses/s.
- Set the reference value of the current so that the output voltage of the terminal AM is 10VDC.
- The output voltage and current value are proportional to each other. (The maximum output voltage is 10VDC.)



(4) Terminal AM response adjustment (Pr.867)

- Using Pr. 867, the output voltage response of the terminal AM can be adjusted within the range 0 to 5s.
- Increasing the setting stabilizes the terminal AM output more but reduces the response level. (Setting "0" sets the response level to 7ms)

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 37 Speed display  Refer to page 106

3.10.4 Terminal FM, AM calibration (Calibration parameter C0 (Pr. 900), C1 (Pr. 901))

The operation panel and parameter unit can be used to calibrate the full scales of the terminals FM and AM.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
C0(900)	FM terminal calibration	—	—	Calibrate the scale of the meter connected to terminal FM.
C1(901)	AM terminal calibration	—	—	Calibrate the scale of the analog meter connected to terminal AM.

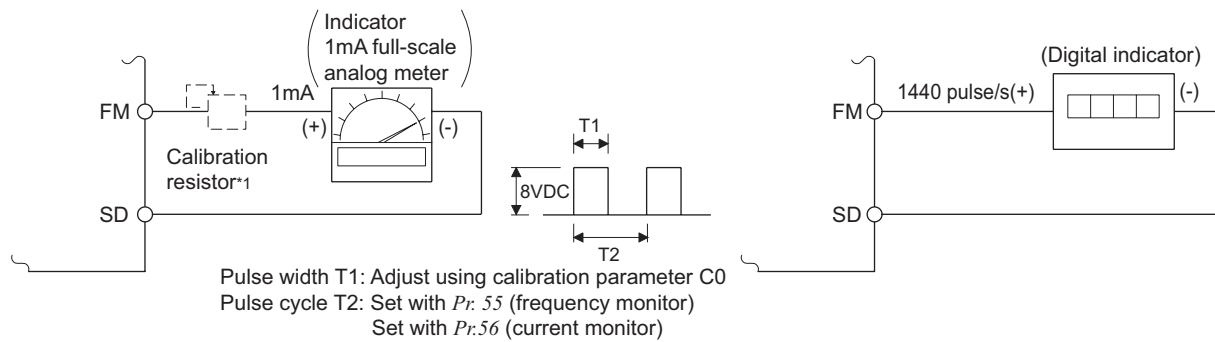
*1 The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

*2 The parameter number in parentheses is the one for use with the parameter unit (FR-PU04).

*3 The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

(1) FM terminal calibration (C0(Pr.900))

- The terminal FM is preset to output pulses. By setting the Calibration parameter C0 (Pr. 900), the meter connected to the inverter can be calibrated by parameter setting without use of a calibration resistor.
- Using the pulse train output of the terminal FM, a digital display can be provided by a digital counter. The monitor value is 1440 pulses/s output at the full-scale value of the table on the previous page (Pr. 54 FM terminal function selection).



*1 Not needed when the operation panel (FR-DU07) or parameter unit (FR-PU04) is used for calibration.

This resistor is used when calibration must be made near the frequency meter for such a reason as a remote frequency meter. Note that the needle of the frequency meter may not deflect to full-scale when the calibration resistor is connected. In this case, use this resistor and operation panel or parameter unit together.

*2 The initial settings are 1mA full-scale and 1440 pulses/s terminal FM frequency at 60Hz.

- Calibrate the terminal FM in the following procedure.
 - 1) Connect an indicator (frequency meter) across the terminals FM-SD of the inverter. (Note the polarity. The terminal FM is positive.)
 - 2) When a calibration resistor has already been connected, adjust the resistance to "0" or remove the resistor.
 - 3) Refer to the output signal list (page 111) and set Pr. 54. When you selected the running frequency or inverter output current as the output signal, preset the running frequency or current value, at which the output signal will be 1440 pulses/s, to Pr. 55 Frequency monitoring reference or Pr. 56 Current monitoring reference. At 1440 pulses/s, the meter generally deflects to full-scale.

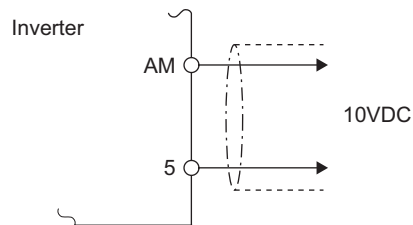
REMARKS

- When outputting such an item as the output current, which cannot reach a 100% value easily by operation, set Pr. 54 to "21" (reference voltage output) and make calibration. 1440 pulses/s are output from the terminal FM.
- The wiring length of the terminal FM should be 200m maximum.

CAUTION

- The initial value of the calibration parameter C0 (Pr. 900) is set to 1mA full-scale and 1440 pulses/s FM output frequency at 60Hz. The maximum pulse train output of terminal FM is 2400 pulses/s.
- When a frequency meter is connected to across terminals FM-SD to monitor the running frequency, the FM terminal output is filled to capacity at the initial setting if the maximum output frequency reaches or exceeds 100Hz. In this case, the Pr. 55 setting must be changed to the maximum frequency.

(2) AM terminal calibration (C1(Pr.901))



- Terminal AM is factory-set to provide a 10VDC output in the full-scale status of the corresponding monitor item. Calibration parameter C1 (Pr. 901) allows the output voltage ratios (gains) to be adjusted according to the meter scale. Note that the maximum output voltage is 10VDC.

- Calibrate the AM terminal in the following procedure.
 - 1) Connect a 0-10VDC meter (frequency meter) to across inverter terminals AM-5. (Note the polarity. The terminal AM is positive.)
 - 2) Refer to the output signal list (*page 111*) and set *Pr. 158*.
When you selected the running frequency or inverter output current as the output signal, preset the running frequency or current value, at which the output signal will be 10V, to *Pr. 55* or *Pr. 56*.
 - 3) When outputting the item that cannot achieve a 100% value easily by operation, e.g. output current, set "21" (reference voltage output) in *Pr. 158* and perform the following operation. After that, set "2" (output current, for example) in *Pr. 158*.

REMARKS

- When outputting such an item as the output current, which cannot reach a 100% value easily by operation, set *Pr. 54* to "21" (reference voltage output) and make calibration. 10VDC is output from the terminal AM.

(3) How to calibrate the terminal FM when using the operation panel (FR-DU07)

Operation	Display
1. Confirmation of the RUN indication and operation mode indication	(When Pr. 54=1)
2. Press (MODE) to choose the parameter setting mode.	→ (The parameter number read previously appears.)
3. Turn until P. 160 appears.	→
4. Press (SET) to read the currently set value. "9999" (initial value) appears.	→
5. Turn counterclockwise to change it to the setting value of "0".	→
6. Press (SET) to set.	→
7. Turn until └. . . appears.	→ (C0 to C7 setting is enabled.)
8. Press (SET) to display └ - - - .	→
9. Turn until └ 0 appears. Set to C0 FM terminal calibration.	→
10. Press (SET) to enable setting.	→ (The monitor set to Pr. 54 FM terminal function selection is displayed.)
11. If the inverter is at a stop, (press (FWD) or (REV)) to start the inverter. (Motor needs not be connected.)	→ ()
12. Turn to adjust the indicator needle to the desired position.	→
13. Press (SET) . Setting is complete.	→

Flicker...Parameter setting complete!!

- By turning , you can read another parameter.
- Press **(SET)** to return to the **└ - - -** indication (step 8).
- Press **(SET)** twice to show the next parameter (**P.└└**).

REMARKS

- Calibration can also be made for external operation. Set the frequency in external operation mode, and make calibration in the above procedure.
- Calibration can be made even during operation.
- For the operation procedure using the parameter unit (FR-PU04), refer to the parameter unit instruction manual.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 54 FM terminal function selection Refer to page 111
 Pr. 55: Frequency monitoring reference Refer to page 111
 Pr. 56 Current monitoring reference Refer to page 111
 Pr. 158 AM terminal function selection Refer to page 111

3.11 Operation selection at power failure and instantaneous power failure

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
At instantaneous power failure occurrence, restart inverter without stopping motor	Automatic restart operation after instantaneous power failure / flying start	Pr. 57, Pr. 58, Pr. 162 to Pr. 165, Pr. 299, Pr. 611	116
When undervoltage or a power failure occurs, the inverter can be decelerated to a stop.	Power failure-time deceleration-to-stop function	Pr. 261 to Pr. 266	119

3.11.1 Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure / flying start (Pr. 57, Pr. 58, Pr. 162 to Pr. 165, Pr. 299, Pr. 611)

You can restart the inverter without stopping the motor in the following cases.

- when commercial power supply operation is switched to inverter operation
- when power comes back on after an instantaneous power failure
- when motor is coasting at start

Pr. 56
page 111

Pr. 59
page 80

Pr. 161
page 210

Pr. 268
page 107

Pr. 331
page 166

Pr. 166
page 103

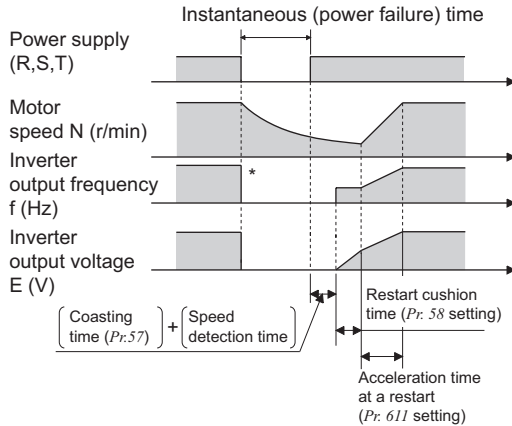
Pr. 557
page 188

Pr. 867
page 111

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value		Setting Range	Description
57	Restart coasting time	9999		0	1.5K or less.....0.5s, 2.2K to 7.5K.....1s, 11K to 55K 3.0s, 75K or more 5.0s The above times are coasting time.
				55K or less 0.1 to 5s	Set the waiting time for inverter-triggered restart after an instantaneous power failure.
				75K or more 0.1 to 30s	
				9999	No restart
58	Restart cushion time	1s		0 to 60s	Set a voltage starting time at restart.
162	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection	0		0	With frequency search
				1	Without frequency search (Reduced voltage system)
				10	Frequency search at every start
				11	Reduced voltage system at every start
163	First cushion time for restart	0s		0 to 20s	Set a voltage starting time at restart. Consider using these parameters according to the load (moment of inertia, torque) magnitude.
164	First cushion voltage for restart	0%		0 to 100%	
165	Stall prevention operation level for restart	120%		0 to 150%	Consider the rated inverter current as 100% and set the stall prevention operation level during restart operation.
299	Rotation direction detection selection at restarting	9999		0	Without rotation direction detection
				1	With rotation direction detection
				9999	When Pr. 78="0", the rotation direction is detected. When Pr. 78="1","2", the rotation direction is not detected.
611	Acceleration time at a restart	55K or less	5s	0 to 3600s, 9999	Set the acceleration time to reach the set frequency at a restart. Acceleration time for restart is the normal acceleration time (e.g. Pr. 7) when "9999" is set.
		75K or more	15s		

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

When Pr. 162 = 0, 10 (with frequency search)



* The output shut off timing differs according to the load condition.

(1) Automatic restart operation selection (Pr.162, Pr. 299)

With frequency search

- When "0 (initial value), 10" is set in Pr. 162, the inverter smoothly starts after detecting the motor speed upon power restoration.
- During reverse rotation, the inverter can be restarted smoothly as the direction of rotation is detected.
- You can select whether to make rotation direction detection or not with Pr. 299 "Rotation direction detection selection at restarting". When capacities of the motor and inverter differ, set "0" (without rotation direction detection) in Pr. 299.

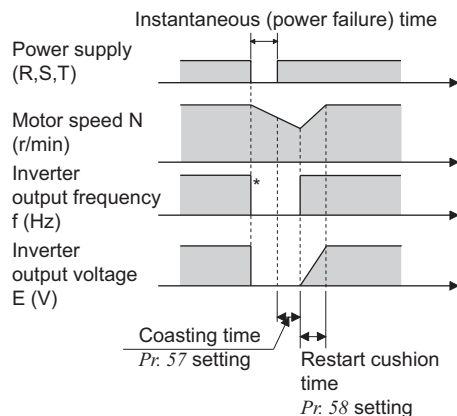
Pr.299 setting	Pr.78 setting		
	0	1	2
9999 (initial value)	○	×	×
0	×	×	×
1	○	○	○

○:with rotation direction detection
×:without rotation direction detection

REMARKS

- When the inverter capacity is two rank or more larger than the motor capacity, the inverter may not start due to overcurrent (OCT) alarm.
- If two or more motors are connected to one inverter, the inverter functions abnormally. (The inverter does not start smoothly.)
- Since the DC injection brake is operated instantaneously when the speed is detected at a restart, the speed may reduce if the inertia moment (J) of the load is small.
- When reverse rotation is detected when Pr. 78="1" (reverse rotation disabled), the rotation direction is changed to forward rotation after decelerates in reverse rotation when the start command is forward rotation. The inverter will not start when the start command is reverse rotation.

When Pr. 162 = 1, 11 (without frequency search)



* The output shut off timing differs according to the load condition.

Without frequency search

- When Pr. 162 = "1" or "11", automatic restart operation is performed in a reduced voltage system, where the voltage is gradually risen with the output frequency unchanged from prior to an instantaneous power failure independently of the coasting speed of the motor.

REMARKS

- This system stores the output frequency prior to an instantaneous power failure and increases the voltage. Therefore, if the instantaneous power failure time exceeds 0.2s, the inverter starts at Pr. 13 Starting frequency (initial value = 0.5Hz) since the stored output frequency cannot be retained.

Restart operation at every start

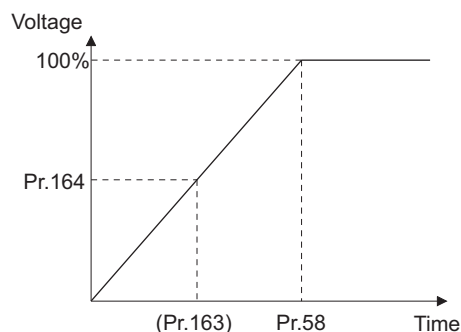
- When Pr. 162 = "10" or "11", automatic restart operation is also performed every start, in addition to the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure. When Pr. 162 = "0" or "1", automatic restart operation is performed at the first start after power supply-on, but the inverter starts at the starting frequency at the second time or later.

(2) Restart coasting time (Pr. 57)

- Coasting time is the time from when the motor speed is detected until automatic restart control is started.
- Set Pr. 57 to "0" to perform automatic restart operation. The coasting time is automatically set to the value below. Generally this setting will pose no problems.
1.5K or less 0.5s, 2.2K to 7.5K 1s, 11K to 55K 3.0s, 75K or more 5.0s
- Operation may not be performed well depending on the load inertia moment (J) magnitude or operation frequency. Adjust the coasting time between 0.1s and 5s according to the load specifications.

(3) Restart cushion time (Pr. 58)

- Cushion time is the length of time taken to raise the voltage appropriate to the detected motor speed (output frequency prior to instantaneous power failure when Pr. 162 = "1" or "11").
- Normally the initial value need not be changed for operation, but adjust it according to the load inertia moment (J) or torque magnitude.



(4) Automatic restart operation adjustment (Pr. 163 to Pr. 165, Pr. 611)

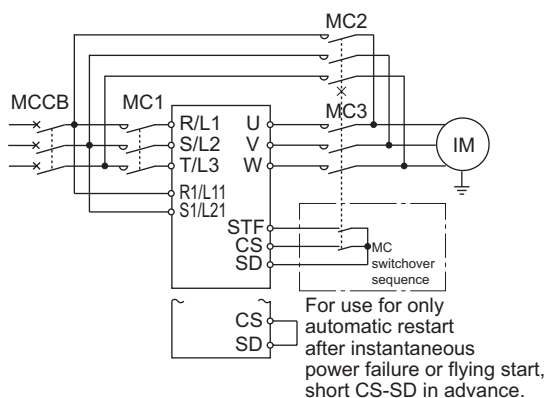
- Using Pr. 163 and Pr. 164, you can adjust the voltage rise time at a restart as shown on the left.
- Using Pr. 165, you can set the stall prevention operation level at a restart.
- Using Pr. 611, you can set the acceleration time until the set frequency is reached after automatic restart operation is performed besides the normal acceleration time.

REMARKS

- If the setting of Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time increments is changed, the setting increments of Pr. 611 does not change.

(5) Connection (CS signal)

- When the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection signal (CS) is turned on, automatic restart operation is enabled.
- When Pr. 57 is set to other than "9999" (automatic restart operation enabled), the inverter will not operate if used with the CS signal remained off.



CAUTION

- The CS signal can be assigned to the input terminal using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection). When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.
- When automatic restart operation is selected, undervoltage protection (E.UVT) and instantaneous power failure protection (E.IPF) among the alarm outut signals will not be provided at occurrence of an instantaneous power failure.
- The SU and FU signals are not output during a restart. They are output after the restart cushion time has elapsed.
- Automatic restart operation will also be performed after a reset made by an inverter reset is canceled or when a retry is made by the retry function.

CAUTION

- ⚠ Provide mechanical interlocks for MC1 and MC2. The inverter will be damaged if the power supply is input to the inverter output section.
- ⚠ When automatic restart after instantaneous power failure has been selected, the motor and machine will start suddenly (after the reset time has elapsed) after occurrence of an instantaneous power failure. Stay away from the motor and machine. When you have selected automatic restart after instantaneous power failure function, apply in easily visible places the CAUTION stickers supplied to the instruction manual (basic).

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr. 13 Starting frequency Refer to page 84
- Pr. 65, Pr. 67 to Pr. 69 Retry function Refer to page 121
- Pr. 78 Reverse rotation prevention selection Refer to page 144
- Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92

3.11.2 Power failure-time deceleration-to-stop function (Pr. 261 to Pr. 266)

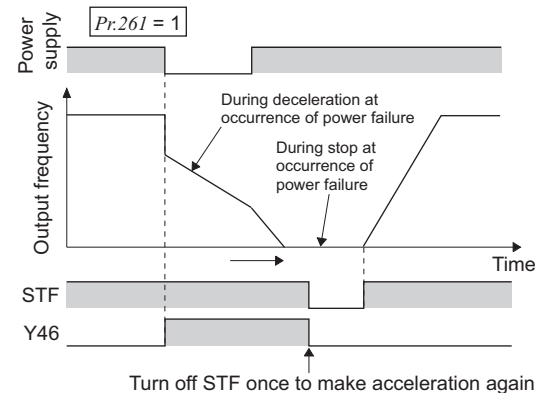
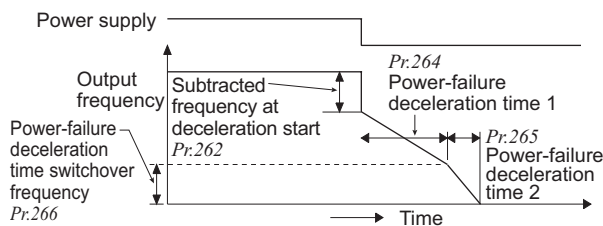
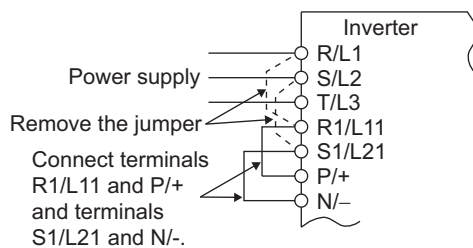
When a power failure or undervoltage occurs, the inverter can be decelerated to a stop or can be decelerated and re-accelerated to the set frequency.

Pr. 260
page 131
Pr. 267
page 132

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
261	Power failure stop selection	0	0	Coasting to stop When undervoltage or power failure occurs, the inverter output is shut off.
			1	When undervoltage or a power failure occurs, the inverter can be decelerated to a stop.
			2	When undervoltage or a power failure occurs, the inverter can be decelerated to a stop. If power is restored during a power failure, the inverter accelerates again.
262	Subtracted frequency at deceleration start	3Hz	0 to 20Hz	Normally operation can be performed with the initial value unchanged. But adjust the frequency according to the magnitude of the load specifications (moment of inertia, torque).
263	Subtraction starting frequency	60Hz	0 to 120Hz	When output frequency $\geq$ Pr. 263 Decelerate from the speed obtained from output frequency minus Pr. 262. When output frequency $<$ Pr. 263 Decelerate from output frequency
			9999	Decelerate from the speed obtained from output frequency minus Pr. 262.
264	Power-failure deceleration time 1	5s	0 to 3600/ 360s *	Set a deceleration slope down to the frequency set in Pr. 266.
265	Power-failure deceleration time 2	9999	0 to 3600/ 360s *	Set a deceleration slope below the frequency set in Pr. 266.
			9999	Same slope as in Pr. 264
266	Power failure deceleration time switchover frequency	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency at which the deceleration slope is switched from the Pr. 264 setting to the Pr. 265 setting.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

* When the setting of Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time increments is "0" (initial value), the setting range is "0 to 3600s" and the setting increments are "0.1s", and when the setting is "1", the setting range is "0 to 360s" and the setting increments are "0.01s"



(1) Connection and parameter setting

- Remove the jumpers across terminals R/L1-R1/L11 and across terminals S/L2-S1/L21, and connect terminals R1/L11 and P/+ and terminals S1/L21 and N/-.
- When Pr. 261 is set to "1" or "2", the inverter decelerates to a stop if an undervoltage or power failure occurs.

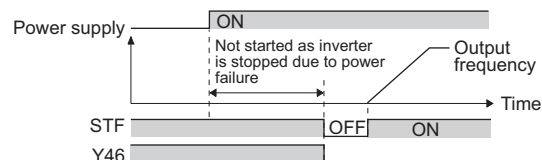
(2) Operation outline of deceleration to stop at power failure

- If an undervoltage or power failure occurs, the output frequency is dropped by the frequency set in Pr. 262.
- Deceleration is made in the deceleration time set in Pr. 264. (The deceleration time setting is the time required from Pr.20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency to a stop.)
- When the frequency is low and enough regeneration energy is not provided, for example, the deceleration time (slope) from Pr. 265 to a stop can be changed.

(3) Power failure stop mode (Pr. 261 = "1")

- If power is restored during power failure deceleration, deceleration to a stop is continued and the inverter remains stopped. To restart, turn off the start signal once, then turn it on again.

REMARKS

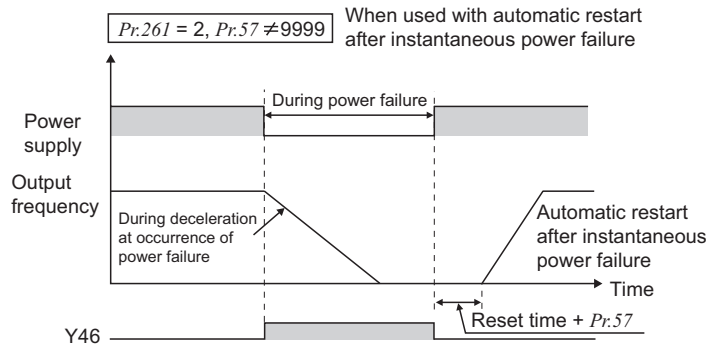
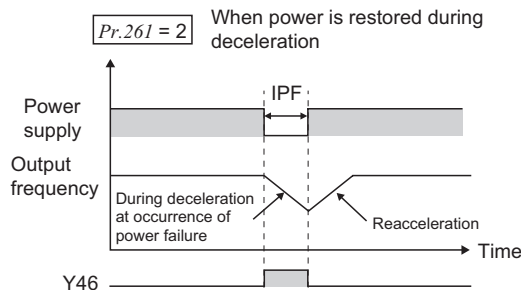


- When automatic restart after instantaneous power failure is selected (Pr. 57 = "9999"), deceleration to stop function is invalid and the restart after instantaneous power failure operation is performed.
- After a power failure stop, the inverter will not start if the power supply is switched on with the start signal (STF/STR) input. After switching on the power supply, turn off the start signal once and then on again to make a start.



(4) Original operation continuation at instantaneous power failure function (Pr. 261 = "2")

- When power is restored during deceleration after an instantaneous power failure, acceleration is made again up to the set frequency.
- When this function is used in combination with the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure operation, deceleration can be made at a power failure and acceleration can be made again after power restoration. When power is restored after a stop by deceleration at an instantaneous power failure, automatic restart operation is performed if automatic restart after instantaneous power failure has been selected (Pr. 57 ≠ "9999")



(5) Power failure deceleration signal (Y46 signal)

- The Y46 signal is on during deceleration at an instantaneous power failure or during a stop after deceleration at an instantaneous power failure.
- For the Y46 signal, set "46 (forward action)" or "146 (reverse action)" in any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) to assign the function.

REMARKS

When Pr. 872 = "1" (input phase failure protection provided) and Pr. 261 ≠ "0" (power failure stop function valid), input phase failure protection (E.I.LF) is not provided but power-failure deceleration is made.

CAUTION

- When Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection = "2" (FR-HC, MT-HC, FR-CV is used), the power failure deceleration function is invalid.
- When the (output frequency - Pr. 262) at undervoltage or power failure occurrence is negative, the calculation result is regarded as 0Hz. (DC injection brake operation is performed without deceleration).
- During a stop or error, the power failure stop selection is not performed.
- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.



CAUTION



If power-failure deceleration operation is set, some loads may cause the inverter to trip and the motor to coast. The motor will coast if enough regenerative energy is given from the motor.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 12 DC injection brake operation voltage Refer to page 89

Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency, Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time increments Refer to page 82

Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection Refer to page 90

Pr. 57 Restart coasting time Refer to page 116

Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.12 Operation setting at alarm occurrence

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Recover by retry operation at alarm occurrence	Retry operation	Pr.65, Pr.67 to Pr.69	121
Output alarm code from terminal	Alarm code output function	Pr.76	123
Do not input/output phase failure alarm	Input/output phase failure protection selection	Pr.251, Pr.872	124

3.12.1 Retry function (Pr. 65, Pr. 67 to Pr.69)

If an alarm occurs, the inverter resets itself automatically to restart. You can also select the alarm description for a retry.

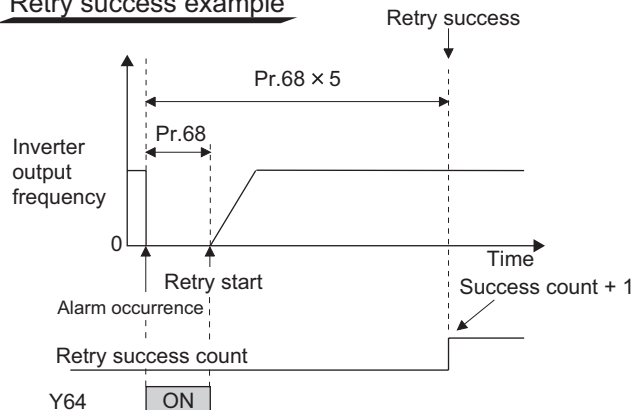
When automatic restart after instantaneous power failure is selected (Pr. 57 Restart coasting time ≠ "9999"), restart operation is performed at retry operation as at an instantaneous power failure. (Refer to page 116 for the restart function.)

Pr.60	page 125
Pr.66	page 65
Pr.71	page 88

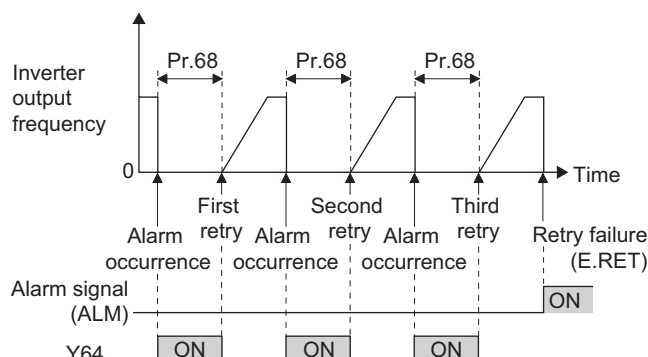
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
65	Retry selection	0	0 to 5	An alarm for retry can be selected. (Refer to the next page)
67	Number of retries at alarm occurrence	0	0	No retry function
			1 to 10	Set the number of retries at alarm occurrence. An alarm output is not provided during retry operation.
			101 to 110	Set the number of retries at alarm occurrence. (The setting value of minus 100 is the number of retries.) An alarm output is provided during retry operation.
68	Retry waiting time	1s	0 to 10s	Set the waiting time from when an inverter alarm occurs until a retry is made.
69	Retry count display erase	0	0	Clear the number of restarts succeeded by retry.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection= "0". (Refer to page 144)

Retry success example



Retry failure example



- Retry operation automatically resets an alarm and restarts the inverter at the starting frequency when the time set in Pr. 68 elapses after the inverter stopped due to the alarm.
- Retry operation is performed by setting Pr. 67 to any value other than "0". Set the number of retries at alarm occurrence in Pr. 67.
- When retries fail consecutively more than the number of times set in Pr. 67, a retry count excess alarm (E.RET) occurs, stopping the inverter output. (Refer to retry failure example)
- Use Pr. 68 to set the waiting time from when an inverter alarm occurs until a retry is made in the range 0 to 10s.
- Reading the Pr. 69 value provides the cumulative number of successful restart times made by retry. The cumulative count in Pr. 69 is increased by 1 when a retry is regarded as successful after normal operation continues without alarms occurring for more than four times longer than the time set in Pr. 68 after a retry start.
- Writing "0" in Pr. 69 clears the cumulative count.
- During a retry, the Y64 signal is on. For the Y64 signal, assign the function by setting "64 (positive operation)" or "164 (negative operation)" in any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).

CAUTION

When terminal assignment is changed using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

- Using Pr. 65 you can select the alarm that will cause a retry to be executed. No retry will be made for the alarm not indicated. (Refer to *page 221* for the alarm description.)
- indicates the errors selected for retry.

Alarm Display for Retry	Pr. 65 Setting					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
E.OC1	●	●		●	●	●
E.OC2	●	●		●	●	
E.OC3	●	●		●	●	●
E.OV1	●		●	●	●	
E.OV2	●		●	●	●	
E.OV3	●		●	●	●	
E.THM	●					
E.THT	●					
E.IPF	●				●	
E.UVT	●				●	
E.BE	●				●	

Alarm Display for Retry	Pr. 65 Setting					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
E. GF	●				●	
E.OHT	●					
E.OLT	●				●	
E.OPT	●				●	
E.OP1	●				●	
E. PE	●				●	
E.PTC	●					
E.CDO	●				●	
E.SER	●				●	
E.ILF	●				●	

CAUTION

- For a retry error, only the description of the first alarm is stored.
- When an inverter alarm is reset by the retry function at the retry time, the accumulated data of the electronic thermal relay function, regeneration converter duty etc. are not cleared. (Different from the power-on reset.)

CAUTION

-  When you have selected the retry function, stay away from the motor and machine unless required. They will start suddenly (after the reset time has elapsed) after occurrence of an alarm.
- When you have selected the retry function, apply in easily visible places the CAUTION stickers supplied.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 57 Restart coasting time  Refer to page 116

3.12.2 Alarm code output selection (Pr.76)

At alarm occurrence, its description can be output as a 4-bit digital signal from the open collector output terminals.

The alarm code can be read by a programmable controller, etc., and its corrective action can be shown on a display, etc.

Pr. 75
page 141
Pr. 77
page 143

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
76	Alarm code output selection	0	0	Without alarm code output
			1	With alarm code output (Refer to the following table)
			2	Alarm code output at alarm occurrence only (Refer to the following table)

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Alarm code output function

- By setting Pr. 76 to "1" or "2", the alarm code can be output to the output terminals.
- When the setting is "2", an alarm code is output at only alarm occurrence, and during normal operation, the terminals output the signals assigned to Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).
- The following table indicates alarm codes to be output. (0: output transistor off, 1: output transistor on)

Operation Panel Indication (FR-DU07)	Output of Output Terminals				Alarm Code
	SU	IPF	OL	FU	
Normal *	0	0	0	0	0
E.OC1	0	0	0	1	1
E.OC2	0	0	1	0	2
E.OC3	0	0	1	1	3
E.OV1 to E.OV3	0	1	0	0	4
E.THM	0	1	0	1	5
E.THT	0	1	1	0	6
E.IPF	0	1	1	1	7
E.UVT	1	0	0	0	8
E.FIN	1	0	0	1	9
E. BE	1	0	1	0	A
E. GF	1	0	1	1	B
E.OHT	1	1	0	0	C
E.OLT	1	1	0	1	D
E.OPT	1	1	1	0	E
E.OP1	1	1	1	0	E
Other than the above	1	1	1	1	F

* When Pr. 76 = "2", the output terminals output the signals assigned to Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 .

CAUTION

- Refer to page 187 for details of alarm code.
- When "1 or 2" is set in Pr. 76.

When an alarm occurs, the output terminals SU, IPF, OL, FU output the signal in the above table, independently of the Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) settings. Please be careful when inverter control setting has been made with the outut signals of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.12.3 Input/output phase failure protection selection (Pr.251, Pr.872)

Pr. 250
page 91

Pr. 252
page 134

Pr. 867
page 111

Pr. 882
page 201

You can disable the output phase failure function that stops the inverter output if one of the inverter output side (load side) three phases (U, V, W) opens.

The input phase failure protection selection of the inverter input side (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) can be made valid.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
251	Output phase failure protection selection	1	0	Without output phase failure protection
			1	With output phase failure protection
872	Input phase failure protection selection	0	0	Without input phase failure protection
			1	With input phase failure protection

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Output phase failure protection selection (Pr.251)

- When Pr. 251 is set to "0", output phase failure protection (E.LF) becomes invalid.

(2) Input phase failure protection selection (Pr.872)

- When Pr. 872 is set to "1", input phase failure protection (E.ILF) is provided if a phase failure of one phase among the three phases is detected for 1s continuously.

REMARKS

If an input phase failure has occurred when Pr. 872 = "1" (input phase failure protected) and a value other than "0" (power failure stop function valid) is set in Pr. 261, input phase failure protection (E.ILF) is not provided but power-failure deceleration is made.

CAUTION

- When an input phase failure occurs in the R/L1 and S/L2 phases, input phase failure protection is not provided but the inverter output is shut off.
- If an input phase failure continues for a long time, the converter section and capacitor lives of the inverter will be shorter.

3.13 Energy saving operation and energy saving monitor

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Energy saving operation	Energy saving operation and optimum excitation control	Pr.60	125
How much energy can be saved	Energy saving monitor	Pr.52, Pr.54, Pr.158, Pr.891 to Pr.899	126

3.13.1 Energy saving control and optimum excitation control (Pr.60)

Without a fine parameter setting, the inverter automatically performs energy saving control.
This inverter is optimum for fan and pump applications.

Pr. 59
page 80

Pr. 65
page 121

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
60	Energy saving control selection	0	0	Normal operation mode
			4	Energy saving operation mode
			9	Optimum excitation control mode

(1) Energy saving operation mode (Setting "4")

- When "4" is set in *Pr. 60*, the inverter operates in the energy saving operation mode.
- In the energy saving operation mode, the inverter automatically controls the output voltage to minimize the inverter output voltage during a constant operation.

REMARKS

- When the energy saving mode is selected, the *Pr. 0 Torque boost* and *Pr. 14 Load pattern selection* settings are made invalid to automatically control the output voltage.
- For applications a large load torque is applied to or machines repeat frequent acceleration/deceleration, an energy saving effect is not expected.

(2) Optimum excitation control mode (Setting "9")

- When "9" is set in *Pr. 60*, the inverter operates in the optimum excitation control mode.
- The optimum excitation control mode is a control system which controls excitation current to improve the motor efficiency to maximum and determines output voltage as an energy saving method.

REMARKS

- When the motor capacity is too small as compared to the inverter capacity or two or more motors are connected to the inverter, the energy saving effect is not expected.

CAUTION

- When the energy saving mode and optimum excitation control mode are selected, deceleration time may be longer than the setting value. Since overvoltage alarm tends to occur as compared to the constant torque load characteristics, set a longer deceleration time.
- The energy saving operation mode and optimum excitation control function only under V/F control. When a value other than "9999" is set in *Pr. 80 Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control)*, the energy saving mode and optimum excitation control are invalid.

◆ Parameters referred to

Pr.0 Torque boost Refer to page 62

Pr.14 Load pattern selection Refer to page 69

Pr.80 Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control) Refer to page 63

3.13.2 Energy saving monitor (Pr. 891 to Pr. 899)

From the power consumption estimated value during commercial power supply operation, the energy saving effect by use of the inverter can be monitored/output.

Pr.51

page 86

Pr. 55

page 111

Pr.157

page 65

Pr.159

page 196

Pr.889

page 209

Pr. 990

page 212

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range		Description
52	DU/PU main display data selection	0 (output frequency)	0, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 20, 23 to 25, 50 to 57, 100		50:Power saving monitor 51:Cumulative saving power monitor
54	FM terminal function selection	1 (output frequency)	1 to 3, 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 21, 24, 50, 52, 53		50:Power saving monitor
158	AM terminal function selection				
891	Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times	9999	0 to 4		Set the number of times to shift the cumulative power monitor digit Clamp the monitoring value at maximum.
			9999		No shift Clear the monitor value when it exceeds the maximum value.
892	Load factor	100%	30 to 150%		Set the load factor for commercial power-supply operation. Multiplied by the power consumption rate (page 129) during commercial power supply operation.
893	Energy saving monitor reference (motor capacity)	Inverter rated capacity	55K or less	0.1 to 55kW	Set the motor capacity (pump capacity). Set when calculating power saving rate, average power saving rate value, commercial operation power.
			75K or more	0 to 3600kW	
894	Control selection during commercial power-supply operation	0	0		Discharge damper control (fan)
			1		Inlet damper control (fan)
			2		Valve control (pump)
			3		Commercial power-supply drive (fixed value)
895	Power saving rate reference value	9999	0		Consider the value during commercial power-supply operation as 100%
			1		Consider the Pr. 893 setting as 100%.
			9999		No function
896	Power unit cost	9999	0 to 500		Set the power unit cost. Display the power saving amount charge on the energy saving monitor.
			9999		No function
897	Power saving monitor average time	9999	0		Average for 30 minutes
			1 to 1000h		Average for the set time
			9999		No function
898	Power saving cumulative monitor clear	9999	0		Cumulative monitor value clear
			1		Cumulative monitor value hold
			10		Totalization continued (communication data upper limit 9999)
			9999		Totalization continued (communication data upper limit 65535)
899	Operation time rate (estimated value)	9999	0 to 100%		Use for calculation of annual power saving amount. Set the annual operation ratio (consider 365 days × 24hr as 100%).
			9999		No function

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

(1) Energy saving monitor list

- The following provides the items that can be monitored by the power saving monitor (Pr. 52, Pr. 54, Pr. 158 = "50").
(Only 1) Power saving and 3) Power saving average value can be output to Pr. 54 (terminal FM) and Pr. 158 (terminal AM))

	Energy Saving Monitor Item	Description and Formula	Unit	Parameter Setting			
				Pr.895	Pr.896	Pr.897	Pr.899
1)	Power saving	Difference between the estimated value of power necessary for commercial power supply operation and the input power calculated by the inverter Power during commercial power supply operation – input power monitor	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *3	9999	—	9999	
2)	Power saving rate	Ratio of power saving on the assumption that power during commercial power supply operation is 100% $\frac{\text{1) Power saving}}{\text{Power during commercial power supply operation}} \times 100$	0.1%	0			
		Ratio of power saving on the assumption that Pr. 893 is 100% $\frac{\text{1) Power saving}}{\text{Pr.893}} \times 100$		1			
3)	Power saving average value	Average value of power saving amount per hour during predetermined time (Pr. 897) $\frac{\Sigma (\text{1) Power saving} \times \Delta t)}{\text{Pr.897}}$	0.01kWh /0.1kWh *3	9999	9999	0 to 1000h	—
4)	Power saving rate average value	Ratio of power saving average value on the assumption that the value during commercial power supply operation is 100% $\frac{\Sigma (\text{2) Power saving rate} \times \Delta t)}{\text{Pr.897}} \times 100$	0.1%	0			
		Ratio of power saving average value on the assumption that Pr. 893 is 100% $\frac{\text{3) Power saving average value}}{\text{Pr.893}} \times 100$		1			
5)	Power saving amount average value	Power saving average value represented in terms of charge 3) Power saving average value × Pr. 896	0.01/0.1 *3	—	0 to 500		

- The following shows the items which can be monitored by the cumulative saving power monitor (Pr. 52 = "51").
(The monitor value of the cumulative monitor can be shifted to the right with Pr. 891 Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times.)

	Energy Saving Monitor Item	Description and Formula	Unit	Parameter Setting			
				Pr.895	Pr.896	Pr.897	Pr.899
6)	Power saving amount	Power saving is added up per hour. $\Sigma (\text{1) Power saving} \times \Delta t)$	0.01kWh /0.1kWh *1*2*3	—	9999	—	9999
7)	Power saving amount charge	Power saving amount represented in terms of charge 6) Power saving amount × Pr. 896	0.01/0.1 *1*3	—	0 to 500		0 to 100%
8)	Annual power saving amount	Estimated value of annual power saving amount $\frac{\text{6) Power saving amount}}{\text{Operation time during accumulation of power saving amount}} \times 24 \times 365 \times \frac{\text{Pr.899}}{100}$	0.01kWh /0.1kWh *1*2*3	—	9999		
9)	Annual power saving amount charge	Annual power saving amount represented in terms of charge 8) Annual power saving amount × Pr. 896	0.01/0.1 *1*3	—	0 to 500		

*1 For communication (RS-485 communication, communication option), the display increments are 1. For example, the communication data is "10" for "10.00kWh".

*2 When using the parameter unit (FR-PU04), "kW" is displayed.

*3 The setting depends on capacities. (55K or less/75K or more)

REMARKS

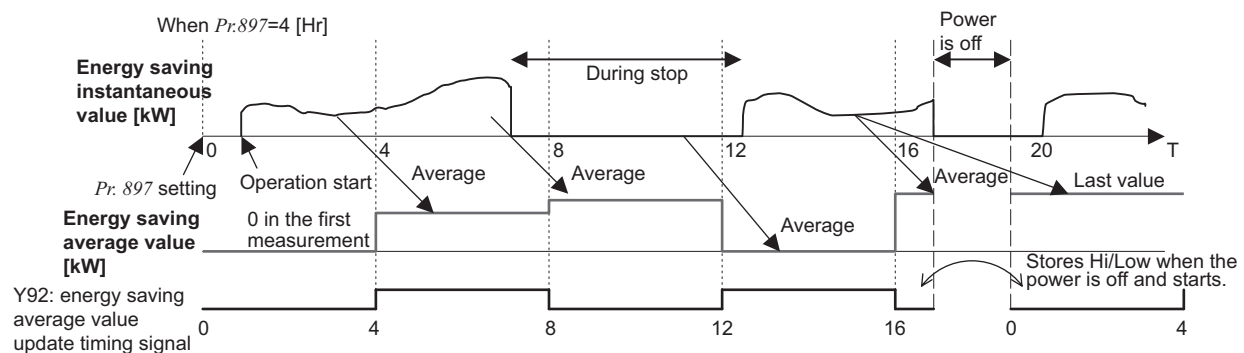
- As the operation panel (FR-DU07) is 4-digit display, it displays in 0.1 increments since a carry occurs, e.g. "100.0", when a monitor value in 0.01 increments exceeds "99.99". The maximum display is "9999".
- As the operation panel (FR-PU04) is 5-digit display, it displays in 0.1 increments since a carry occurs, e.g. "1000.0", when a monitor value in 0.01 increments exceeds "999.99". The maximum display is "99999".
- The upper limit of communication (RS-485 communication, communication option) is "65535" when Pr. 898 Power saving cumulative monitor clear = "9999". The upper limit of 0.01 increments monitor is "655.35" and that of 0.1 increments monitor is "6553.5".

(2) Power saving instantaneous monitor (1) Power savings, 2) Power saving rate)

- On the power saving monitor (1)), an energy saving effect as compared to the power consumption during commercial power supply operation (estimated value) is calculated and displays on the main monitor.
- In the following case, the power saving monitor (1)) is "0".
 - (a) Calculated values of the power saving monitor are negative values.
 - (b) During the DC injection brake operation
 - (c) Motor is not connected (output current monitor is 0A)
- On the power saving rate monitor (2)), setting "0" in *Pr. 895 Power saving rate reference value* displays the power saving rate on the assumption that power (estimated value) during commercial power supply operation is 100%. When *Pr. 895*="1", the power saving rate on the assumption that the *Pr. 893 Energy saving monitor reference (motor capacity)* value is 100% is displayed.

(3) Power saving average value monitor (3) power saving average value, 4) average power saving rate value, 5) power saving amount average value)

- Power saving average value monitor can be displayed when a value other than "9999" is set in *Pr. 897 Power saving monitor average time*.
- The power saving average value monitor (3)) displays the average value per unit time of the power saving amount at averaging.
- The average value is updated every time an average time has elapsed after the *Pr. 897* setting is changed, power is turned on or the inverter is reset, assuming as a starting point. The power savings average value update timing signal (Y92) is inverted every time the average value is updated.



- The power saving average value monitor (4)) displays the average value per unit time of power saving rate (2)) at every average time by setting "0" or "1" in *Pr. 895 Power saving rate reference value*.
- By setting the charge (power unit) per 1kWh of power amount in *Pr. 896 Power unit cost*, the power saving amount average value monitor (5)) displays the charge relative to the power saving average value (power saving average value (3)) $\times$ *Pr. 896*).

(4) Cumulative saving power monitor (6) power saving amount, 7) power saving amount charge, 8) annual power saving amount, 9) annual power saving amount charge)

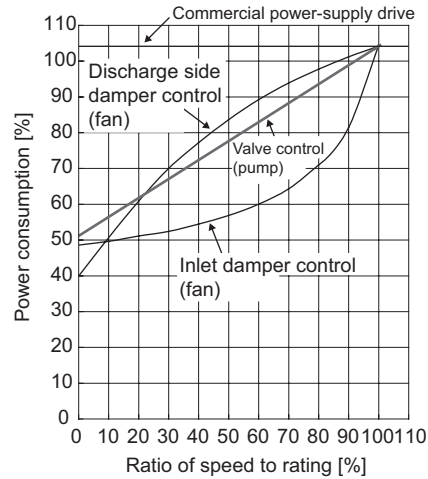
- On the cumulative saving power monitor, the monitor data digit can be shifted to the right by the number set in *Pr. 891 Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times*. For example, if the cumulative power value is 1278.56kWh when *Pr. 891* = "2", the PU/DU display is 12.78 (display in 100kWh increments) and the communication data is 12. If the maximum value is exceeded at *Pr. 891* = "0 to 4", the power is clamped at the maximum value, indicating that a digit shift is necessary. If the maximum value is exceeded at *Pr. 891* = "9999", the power returns to 0 and is recounted. The other monitors are clamped at the display maximum value.
- The cumulative saving power monitor (6)) can measure the power amount during a predetermined period. Measure according to the following steps
 - Write "9999" or "10" in *Pr. 898 Power saving cumulative monitor clear*.
 - Write "0" in *Pr. 898* at measurement start timing to clear the cumulative saving power monitor value and start totalization of power saving.
 - Write "1" in *Pr. 898* at measurement end timing to hold the cumulative saving power monitor value.

REMARKS

- The cumulative saving power monitor value is stored every hour. Hence, when the power supply is switched on again within one hour after it was switched off, the previously stored monitor value is displayed and totalization starts. (The cumulative monitor value may decrease)

(5) Power estimated value of commercial power supply operation (Pr.892, Pr.893, Pr.894)

- Select the commercial power supply operation pattern from among the four patterns of discharge damper control (fan), inlet damper control (fan), valve control (pump) and commercial power supply drive, and set it to Pr. 894 Control selection during commercial power-supply operation.
- Set the motor capacity (pump capacity) in Pr. 893 Energy saving monitor reference (motor capacity).
- The power consumption rate (%) during commercial power supply operation is estimated from the operation pattern and the ratio of speed to rating (current output frequency/Pr. 3 Base frequency) in the following chart.



- From the motor capacity set in Pr. 893 and Pr. 892 Load factor, the power estimated value (kW) during commercial power supply operation is found by the following formula.

Power estimated value (kW) during commercial power supply operation

$$= \text{Pr. 893 (kW)} \times \frac{\text{Power consumption (\%)}}{100} \times \frac{\text{Pr.892 (\%)}}{100}$$

REMARKS

- Since the speed does not increase above the power supply frequency in commercial power supply operation, it becomes constant when the output frequency rises to or above Pr. 3 Base frequency.

(6) Annual power saving amount, power charge (Pr.899)

- By setting the operation time rate [%] (ratio of time when the motor is actually driven by the inverter during a year) in Pr. 899, the annual energy saving effect can be predicted.
- When the operation pattern is predetermined to some degree, the estimated value of the annual power saving amount can be found by measurement of the power saving amount during a given measurement period.
- Refer to the following and set the operation time rate.
 - Predict the average time [h/day] of operation in a day.
 - Find the annual operation days [days/year]. (Monthly average operation days × 12 months)
 - Calculate the annual operation time [h/year] from 1) and 2).

$$\text{Annual operation time (h/year)} = \text{Average time (h/day)} \times \text{Operation days (days/year)}$$

- Calculate the operation time rate and set it to Pr. 899.

$$\text{Operation time rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Annual operation time (h/year)}}{24 \text{ (h/day)} \times 365 \text{ (days/year)}} \times 100(\%)$$

REMARKS

- Operation time rate setting example: When operation is performed for about 21 hours per day and the monthly average operation days are 16 days

$$\text{Annual operation time} = 21 \text{ (h/day)} \times 16 \text{ (days/month)} \times 12 \text{ months} = \underline{4032 \text{ (h/year)}}$$

$$\text{Operation time rate (\%)} = \frac{4032 \text{ (h/year)}}{24 \text{ (h/day)} \times 365 \text{ (days/year)}} \times 100(\%) = \underline{46.03\%}$$

Set 46.03% to Pr. 899.

- Calculate the annual power saving amount from Pr. 899 Operation time rate (estimated value) and power saving average value monitor

$$\text{Annual power saving amount (kWh/year)} = \frac{\text{Power saving average value (kW) during totalization when Pr. 898 = 10 or 9999}}{\text{Pr.899}} \times 24\text{h} \times 365 \text{ days} \times \frac{100}{100}$$

- The annual power saving amount charge can be monitored by setting the power charge per hour in Pr. 896 Power unit cost.

Calculate the annual power saving amount charge in the following method.

$$\text{Annual power saving amount charge} = \text{Annual power saving amount (kWh/year)} \times \text{Pr. 896}$$

REMARKS

In the regeneration mode, make calculation on the assumption that "power saving = power during commercial power supply operation (input power = 0)".

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.3 Base frequency  Refer to page 72

Pr.52 DU/PU main display data selection  Refer to page 107

Pr. 54 FM terminal function selection  Refer to page 111

Pr. 158 AM terminal function selection  Refer to page 111



3.14 Motor noise, noise reduction

3.14.1 PWM carrier frequency and Soft-PWM control (Pr.72, Pr.240, Pr.260)

You can change the motor sound.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range		Description
72 *	PWM frequency selection	2	55K or less	0 to 15	PWM carrier frequency can be changed. The setting displayed is in [kHz]. Note that 0 indicates 0.7kHz, 15 indicates 14.5kHz and 25 indicates 2.5kHz.
			75K or more	0 to 6, 25	
240 *	Soft-PWM operation selection	1	0		Soft-PWM is invalid
			1		When Pr. 72 = "0 to 5" ("0 to 4" for 75K or more), soft-PWM is valid.
260	PWM frequency automatic switchover	1	0		PWM carrier frequency is constant independently of load. When the carrier frequency is set to 3kHz or more (Pr. 72 ≥ "3"), perform continuous operation at less than 85% of the rated inverter current.
			1		Decreases PWM carrier frequency automatically when load increases.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

* The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

(1) PWM carrier frequency changing (Pr.72)

- You can change the PWM carrier frequency of the inverter.
- Changing the PWM carrier frequency produces an effect on avoiding the resonance frequency of a mechanical system or motor or on reducing noise or leakage current generated from the inverter.
- When using an option sine wave filter (MT-BSL/BSC) for the 75K or more, set "25" in Pr.72 (2.5kHz).

(2) Soft-PWM control (Pr.240)

- Soft-PWM control is a control system that changes the motor noise from a metallic tone into an unoffending complex tone.

(3) PWM carrier frequency automatic reduction function (Pr.260)

- When continuous operation is performed at 85% or more of the inverter rated current (the parenthesized value of the rated output current on page 240 or more) with the carrier frequency of the inverter set to 3kHz or more (Pr. 72 ≥ "3"), the carrier frequency is automatically reduced to 2kHz to protect the output transistor of the inverter. (Motor noise increases, but it is not a failure)
- When Pr. 260 is set to "0", the carrier frequency becomes constant (Pr. 72 setting) independently of the load, making the motor sound uniform.

Note that continuous operation should be performed at less than 85% of the inverter rating.

CAUTION

- Decreasing the PWM carrier frequency reduces inverter-generated noise and leakage current, but increases motor noise.

Pr.71	page 88
Pr.73	page 134
Pr.239	page 75
Pr.241	page 136
Pr.259	page 204
Pr.261	page 119

3.15 Frequency setting by analog input (terminal 1, 2, 4)

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Selection of voltage/current input (terminal 1, 2, 4) Perform forward/reverse rotation by analog input.	Analog input selection	Pr.73, Pr.267	132
Adjust the main speed by analog auxiliary input.	Analog auxiliary input and compensation (added compensation and override function)	Pr.73, Pr.242, Pr.243, Pr.252, Pr.253	134
Noise elimination at the analog input	Input filter	Pr.74	135
Adjustment (calibration) of analog input frequency and voltage (current)	Bias and gain of frequency setting voltage (current)	Pr.125, Pr.126, Pr.241, C2 to C7 (Pr.902 to Pr.905)	136

3.15.1 Analog input selection (Pr.73, Pr.267)

You can select the function that switches between forward rotation and reverse rotation according to the analog input selection specifications, the override function and the input signal polarity.

Pr.72
page 131

Pr.74
page 135

Pr.266
page 119

Pr.268
page 107

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
73	Analog input selection	1	0 to 7, 10 to 17	Select the input specifications of the terminals 1, 2.
267	Terminal 4 input selection	0	0	Terminal 4 input 4 to 20mA
			1	Terminal 4 input 0 to 5V
			2	Terminal 4 input 0 to 10V

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Selection of analog input selection

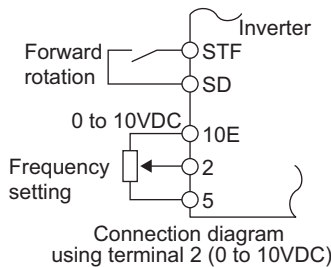
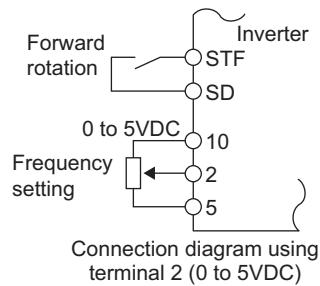
- For the terminals 1, 2, 4 used for analog input, voltage input (0 to 5V, 0 to 10V) or current input (4 to 20mA) can be selected.
- Refer to the following table and set Pr. 73 and Pr. 267. (□ indicates the main speed setting)

Pr. 73 Setting	AU Signal	Terminal 2 Input	Terminal 1 Input	Terminal 4 Input	Pr. 73 Setting	Compensation Input Terminal and Compensation Method	Polarity Reversible
0	OFF (absence)	0 to 10V	0 to ±10V	When the AU signal is off ×	0	Terminal 1 Added compensation	No
1 (initial value)		0 to 5V	0 to ±10V		1 (initial value)		
2		0 to 10V	0 to ±5V		2		
3		0 to 5V	0 to ±5V		3		
4		0 to 10V	0 to ±10V		4		
5		0 to 5V	0 to ±5V		5	Terminal 2 Override	
6		4 to 20mA	0 to ±10V		6		
7		4 to 20mA	0 to ±5V		7		
10		0 to 10V	0 to ±10V		10		Terminal 1 Added compensation
11		0 to 5V	0 to ±10V		11		
12		0 to 10V	0 to ±5V		12		
13		0 to 5V	0 to ±5V		13		
14		0 to 10V	0 to ±10V		14	Terminal 2 Override	
15		0 to 5V	0 to ±5V		15		
16		4 to 20mA	0 to ±10V		16		Terminal 1 Added compensation
17		4 to 20mA	0 to ±5V		17		
0	ON (presence)	×	0 to ±10V	When the AU signal is on According to Pr. 267 setting 0: 4 to 20mA (initial value) 1: 0 to 5V 2: 0 to 10V	0	Terminal 1 Added compensation	No*
1			0 to ±10V		1		
2			0 to ±5V		2		
3			0 to ±5V		3		
4		0 to 10V	×		4		
5		0 to 5V			5		
6		×	0 to ±10V		6	Terminal 1 Added compensation	
7		×	0 to ±5V		7		
10			0 to ±10V		10		
11			0 to ±10V		11		
12			0 to ±5V		12		
13		0 to ±5V	13		Terminal 2 Override		
14		0 to 10V	×			14	
15		0 to 5V				15	
16		×	0 to ±10V		16	Terminal 1 Added compensation	
17			0 to ±5V		17		

* Indicates that a frequency command signal of negative polarity is not accepted.

CAUTION

- The terminal 1 (frequency setting auxiliary input) signal is added to the main speed setting signal of the terminal 2 or 4.
- When an override is selected, the terminal 1 or 4 is used for the main speed setting and the terminal 2 for the override signal (50% to 150% at 0 to 5V or 0 to 10V). (When the main speed of the terminal 1 or terminal 4 is not input, compensation by the terminal 2 is made invalid.)
- Use *Pr. 125 (Pr. 126) (frequency setting gain)* to change the maximum output frequency at input of the maximum output frequency command voltage (current). At this time, the command voltage (current) need not be input. Also, the acceleration/deceleration time, which is a slope up/down to the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency, is not affected by the change in *Pr. 73* setting.
- When *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level* = "9999", the value of the terminal 1 is as set to the stall prevention operation level.



(2) Perform operation by analog input voltage

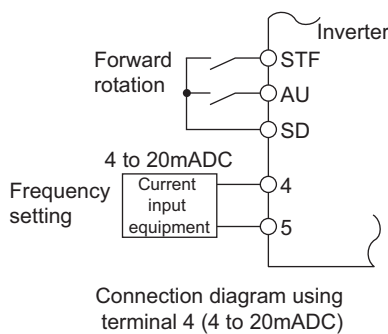
- The frequency setting signal inputs 0 to 5VDC (or 0 to 10VDC) to across the terminals 2-5. The 5V (10V) input is the maximum output frequency. The maximum output frequency is reached when 5V (10V) is input.
- The power supply 5V (10V) can be input by either using the internal power supply or preparing an external power supply. The internal power supply outputs 5VDC across terminals 10-5, or 10V across terminals 10E-5.

Terminal	Inverter Built-in Power Supply Voltage	Frequency Setting Resolution	Pr. 73 (terminal 2 input voltage)
10	5VDC	0.030Hz/60Hz	0 to 5VDC input
10E	10VDC	0.015Hz/60Hz	0 to 10VDC input

- When inputting 10VDC to the terminal 2, set any of "0, 2, 4, 10, 12, 14" in *Pr. 73*. (The initial value is 0 to 5V)
- Setting "1 (0 to 5VDC)" or "2 (0 to 10VDC)" in *Pr. 267* changes the terminal 4 to the voltage input specification. When the AU signal turns on, the terminal 4 input becomes valid.

REMARKS

The wiring length of the terminal 10, 2, 5 should be 30m maximum.

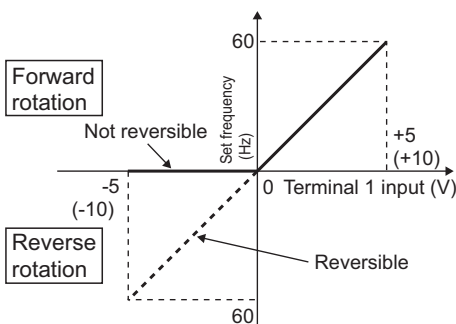


(3) Perform operation by analog input current

- When the pressure or temperature is controlled constant by a fan, pump, etc., automatic operation can be performed by inputting the output signal 4 to 20mADC of the adjuster to across the terminals 4-5.
- The AU signal must be turned on to use the terminal 4.
- Setting any of "6, 7, 16, 17" in *Pr. 73* changes the terminal 2 to the current input specification. At this time, the AU signal need not be turned on.

(4) Perform forward/reverse rotation by analog input (polarity reversible operation)

- Setting any of "10 to 17" in *Pr. 73* enables polarity reversible operation.
- Providing $\pm$ input (0 to $\pm$ 5V or 0 to $\pm$ 10V) to the terminal 1 enables forward/reverse rotation operation according to the polarity.



Parameters referred to

Pr.22 Stall prevention operation level Refer to page 65

Pr.125 Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency, Pr. 126 Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency Refer to page 136

Pr. 252, Pr. 253 Override bias/gain Refer to page 134

3.15.2 Analog input compensation (Pr.73, Pr.242, Pr.243, Pr.252, Pr.253)

A fixed ratio of analog compensation (override) can be made by the added compensation or terminal 2 as an auxiliary input for multi-speed operation or the speed setting signal (main speed) of the terminal 2 or terminal 4.

Pr. 72

page 131

Pr.74

page 135

Pr.241

page 136

Pr. 244

page 203

Pr. 251

page 124

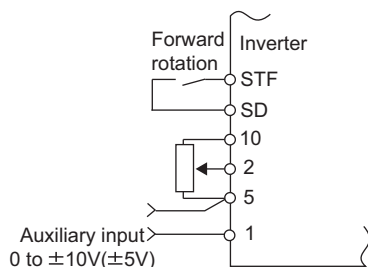
Pr.255

page 204

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
73	Analog input selection	1	0 to 3, 6, 7, 10 to 13, 16, 17	Added compensation
			4, 5, 14, 15	Override compensation
242	Terminal 1 added compensation amount (terminal 2)	100%	0 to 100%	Set the ratio of added compensation amount when terminal 2 is the main speed.
243	Terminal 1 added compensation amount (terminal 4)	75%	0 to 100%	Set the ratio of added compensation amount when terminal 4 is the main speed.
252	Override bias	50%	0 to 200%	Set the bias side compensation value of override function.
253	Override gain	150%	0 to 200%	Set the gain side compensation value of override function.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) Added compensation (Pr.242, Pr.243)



Added compensation connection example

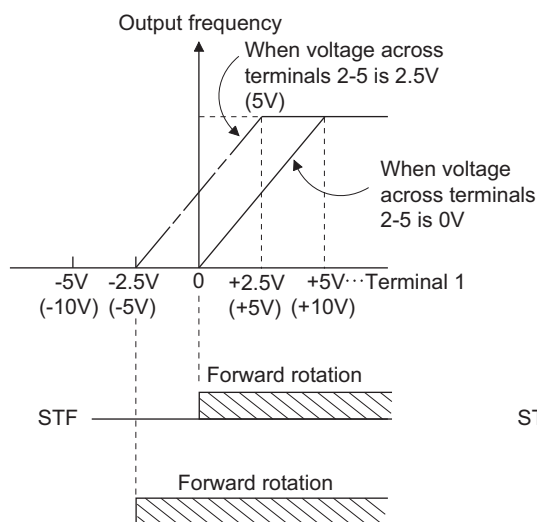
- The compensation signal can be input for the main speed setting for synchronous/continuous speed control operation, etc.
- Setting any of "0 to 3, 6, 7, 10 to 13, 16, 17" in Pr. 73 adds the voltage across terminals 1-5 to the voltage signal across terminals 2-5.
- If the result of addition is negative, it is regarded as 0 at the Pr. 73 setting of any of "0 to 3, 6, 7", or reverse rotation operation (polarity reversible operation) is performed when the STF signal turns on at the Pr. 73 setting of any of "10 to 13, 16, 17".
- The compensation input of the terminal 1 can also be added to the multi-speed setting or terminal 4 (initial value 4 to 20mA).
- The added compensation for terminal 2 can be adjusted by Pr. 242, and the compensation for terminal 4 by Pr. 243.

Analog command value using terminal 2

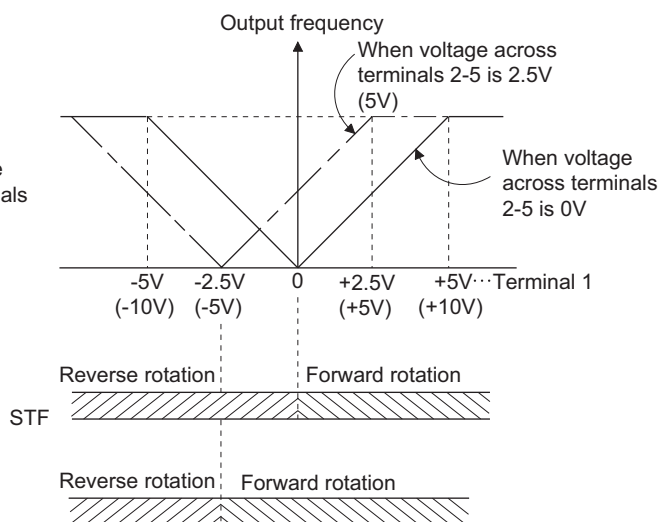
$$= \text{Terminal 2 input} + \text{Terminal 1 input} \times \frac{\text{Pr.242}}{100(\%)}$$

Analog command value using terminal 4

$$= \text{Terminal 4 input} + \text{Terminal 1 input} \times \frac{\text{Pr.243}}{100(\%)}$$



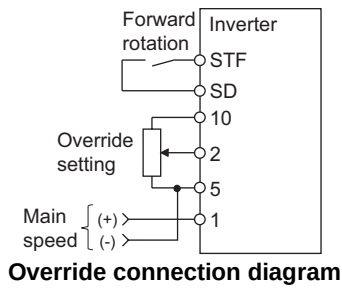
(a) When Pr. 73 setting is 0 to 5



(b) When Pr. 73 setting is 10 to 15

Auxiliary input characteristics

(2) Override function (Pr.252, Pr.253)

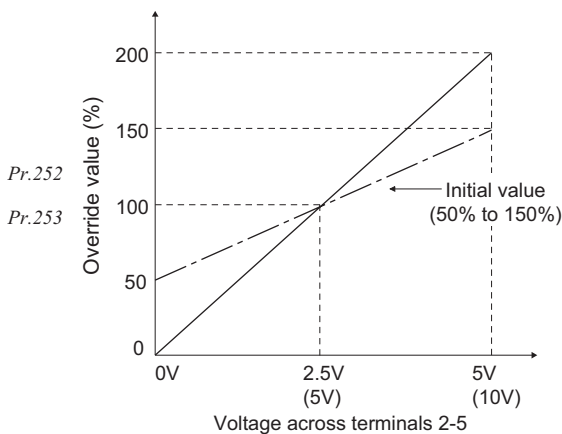


- Use the override function to change the main speed at a fixed ratio.
- Set any of "4, 5, 14, 15" in Pr. 73 to select an override.
- When an override is selected, the terminal 1 or terminal 4 is used for the main speed setting and the terminal 2 for the override signal. (When the main speed of the terminal 1 or terminal 4 is not input, compensation made by the terminal 2 becomes invalid.)
- Using Pr. 252 and Pr. 253, set the override range.
- How to find the set frequency for override

$$\text{Set frequency (Hz)} = \text{Main speed set frequency (Hz)} \times \frac{\text{Compensation amount (\%)}}{100(\%)}$$

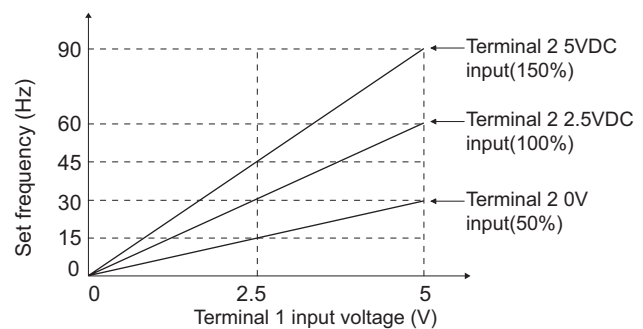
Main speed set frequency (Hz): Terminal 1, 4 input, multi-speed setting

Compensation amount (%): Terminal 2 input



Example) When Pr. 73 = "5"

The set frequency changes as shown below according to the terminal 1 (main speed) and terminal 2 (auxiliary) inputs.



REMARKS

- The AU signal must be turned on to use the terminal 4.
- When inputting compensation to multi-speed operation or remote setting, set "1" (compensation made) to Pr. 28 Multi-speed input compensation selection. (Initial value is "0")

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.28 Multi-speed input compensation selection Refer to page 79

Pr.73 Analog input selection Refer to page 132

3.15.3 Input filter time constant (Pr.74)

The time constant of the primary delay filter can be set for the external frequency command (analog input (terminal 1, 2, 4) signal).

Pr. 73
 page 134

Pr. 75
 page 141

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
74	Input filter time constant	1	0 to 8	Set the primary delay filter time constant for the analog input. A larger setting results in a larger filter.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

- Effective for eliminating noise in the frequency setting circuit.
- Increase the filter time constant if steady operation cannot be performed due to noise. A larger setting results in slower response. (The time constant can be set between approximately 10ms to 1s with the setting of 0 to 8.)

3.15.4 Bias and gain of frequency setting voltage (current) (Pr. 125, Pr. 126, Pr. 241, C2(Pr. 902) to C7(Pr. 905))

You can set the magnitude (slope) of the output frequency as desired in relation to the frequency setting signal (0 to 5V, 0 to 10V or 4 to 20mADC).

Set Pr. 73 and Pr. 267 to switch between 0 to 5VDC, 0 to 10VDC and 4 to 20mADC. (Refer to page 132)

Pr. 124
page 165

Pr. 127
page 188

Pr. 240
page 131

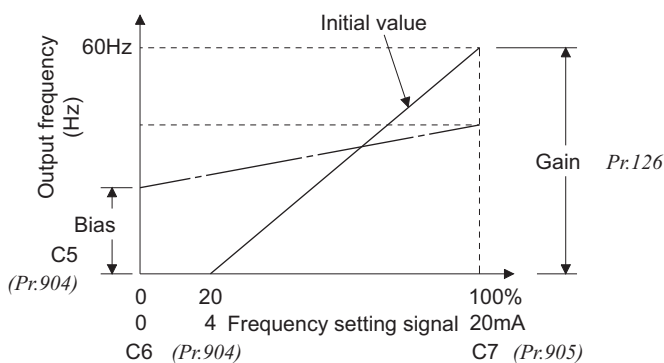
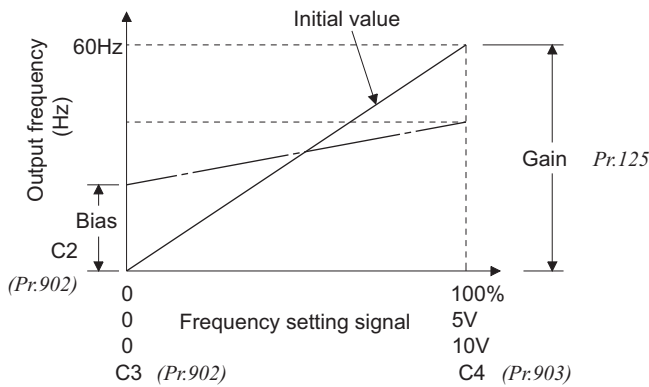
Pr. 242
page 134

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
125	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency of terminal 2 input gain (maximum).
126	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency of terminal 4 input gain (maximum).
241 *1, 3	Analog input display unit switchover	0	0	Displayed in %
			1	Displayed in V/mA
C2(902) *1, 2	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias frequency	0Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency on the bias side of terminal 2 input.
C3(902) *1, 2	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias	0%	0 to 300%	Set the converted % of the bias side voltage (current) of terminal 2 input.
C4(903) *1, 2	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain	100%	0 to 300%	Set the converted % of the gain side voltage (current) of terminal 2 input.
C5(904) *1, 2	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias frequency	0Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency on the bias side of terminal 4 input.
C6(904) *1, 2	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias	20%	0 to 300%	Set the converted % of the bias side current (voltage) of terminal 4 input.
C7(905) *1, 2	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain	100%	0 to 300%	Set the converted % of the gain side current (voltage) of terminal 4 input.

*1 The parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

*2 The parameter number in parentheses is the one for use with the parameter unit (FR-PU04).

*3 The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.



(1) Change the frequency at maximum analog input. (Pr. 125, Pr. 126)

- Set a value in Pr. 125 (Pr. 126) when changing only the frequency setting (gain) of the maximum analog input power (current). (C2 (Pr. 902) to C7 (Pr. 905) setting need not be changed)

(2) Analog input bias/gain calibration (C2(Pr. 902) to C7(Pr. 905))

- The "bias" and "gain" functions are used to adjust the relationship between the input signal entered from outside the inverter to set the output frequency, e.g. 0 to 5V, 0 to 10V or 0 to 20mADC, and the output frequency.
- Set the bias frequency of the terminal 2 input using C2 (Pr. 902). (Factory-set to the frequency at 0V)
- Using Pr. 125, set the output frequency relative to the frequency command voltage (current) set in Pr. 73 Analog input selection.
- Set the bias frequency of the terminal 4 input using C5 (Pr. 904). (Factory-set to the frequency at 4mA)
- Using Pr. 126, set the output frequency relative to 20mA of the frequency command current (0 to 20mA).
- There are three methods to adjust the frequency setting voltage (current) bias/gain.
 - Method to adjust any point by application of voltage (current) to across the terminals 2-5 (4-5). [page 138](#)
 - Method to adjust any point without application of a voltage (current) to across terminals 2-5 (4-5). [page 139](#)
 - Adjusting only the frequency without adjusting the bias voltage (current). [page 140](#)

CAUTION

- When the terminal 2 is calibrated to change the inclination of the set frequency, the setting of the terminal 1 is also changed.
- When a voltage is input to the terminal 1 to make calibration, (terminal 2 (4) analog value + terminal 1 analog value) is the analog calibration value.
- When the voltage/current input specifications were changed using Pr. 73 and Pr. 267, be sure to make calibration.

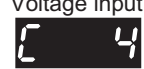
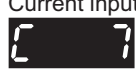
(3) Analog input display unit changing (Pr. 241)

- You can change the analog input display unit (%/V/mA) for analog input bias/gain calibration.
- Depending on the terminal input specification set to Pr. 73 and Pr. 267, the display units of C3 (Pr. 902), C4 (Pr. 903), C6 (Pr. 904) C7 (Pr. 905) change as shown below.

Analog Command (terminal 2, 4) (according to Pr. 73, Pr. 267)	Pr. 241 = 0 (initial value)	Pr. 241 = 1
0 to 5V input	0 to 5V → 0 to 100%(0.1%) is displayed.	0 to 100% → 0 to 5V(0.01V) is displayed.
0 to 10V input	0 to 10V → 0 to 100%(0.1%) is displayed.	0 to 100% → 0 to 10V(0.01V) is displayed.
4 to 20mA input	0 to 20mA → 0 to 100%(0.1%) is displayed.	0 to 100% → 0 to 20mA(0.01mA) is displayed.

(4) Frequency setting signal (current) bias/gain adjustment method

(a) Method to adjust any point by application of voltage (current) to across the terminals 2-5 (4-5).

Operation	Display
1. Confirmation of the RUN indication and operation mode indication ● The inverter must be at a stop. ● The inverter must be in the PU operation mode. (Using )	
2. Press  to choose the parameter setting mode.	 (The parameter number read previously appears.)
3. Turn  until P. 160 appears.	
4. Press  to read the currently set value. "9999" (initial value) appears.	
5. Turn  counterclockwise to change it to the setting value of "0".	
6. Press  to set.	
Flicker...Parameter setting complete!!	
7. Turn  until C. . . appears.	
8. Press  to display C - - - .	 (C0 to C7 setting is enabled.)
9. Turn  until C. 4 (C. 7) appears. Set to C4 Terminal 2 frequency setting gain.	 Voltage input  Current input
10. Press  to display the analog voltage (current) value (%).	 Analog voltage (current) value (%) across terminals 2-5 (across terminals 4-5)
11. Apply a 5V (20mA) voltage (current). (Turn the external potentiometer connected across terminals 2-5 (across terminals 4-5) to maximum (any position).)	 *The value is nearly 100 (%) in the maximum position of the potentiometer.
CAUTION	
After performing the operation in step 10, do not touch  until completion of calibration.	
12. Press  to set.	 * Voltage input  Current input 
Flicker...Parameter setting complete!! (Adjustment completed)	
*The value is nearly 100 (%) in the maximum position of the potentiometer.	
• By turning , you can read another parameter. • Press  to return to the C - - - indication (step 8). • Press  twice to show the next parameter (P.r.C.L).	

REMARKS

1. If the frequency meter (indicator) connected to across terminals FM-SD does not indicate just 60Hz, set *calibration parameter C0 FM terminal calibration*. (Refer to page 113)
2. If the gain and bias frequency settings are too close, an error (E.r.3) may be displayed at the time of write.

- (b) Method to adjust any point without application of a voltage (current) to across terminals 2-5(4-5).
(To change from 4V (80%) to 5V (100%))

Operation	Display
1. Confirmation of the RUN indication and operation mode indication ● The inverter must be at a stop. ● The inverter must be in the PU operation mode.(Using )	
2. Press  to choose the parameter setting mode.	 →  (The parameter number read previously appears.)
3. Turn  until P. 160 appears.	 → 
4. Press  to read the currently set value. "9999" (initial value) appears.	 → 
5. Turn  counterclockwise to change it to the setting value of "0".	 → 
6. Press  to set.	 → 
Flicker...Parameter setting complete!!	
7. Turn  until C. . . appears.	 → 
8. Press  to display C - - - .	 →  (C0 to C7 setting is enabled.)
9. Turn  until C. 4 (C. 7) appears. Set to C4 Terminal 2 frequency setting gain.	 →  Voltage input  Current input
10. Press  to display the analog voltage (current) value (%).	 →  Analog voltage (current) value (%) across terminals 2-5 (across terminals 4-5)
11. Turn  to set the gain voltage (%). "0V (0mA) equals to 0%, 5V (10V, 20mA) to 100%"	 →  The gain frequency is reached when the analog voltage (current) value across terminals 2-5 (across terminals 4-5) is 100%.
Remarks The current setting at the instant of turning  is displayed.	
12. Press  to set.	 →  Voltage input  Current input
Flicker...Parameter setting complete!! (Adjustment completed)	

- By turning , you can read another parameter.
- Press  to return to the **C - - -** indication (step 8).
- Press  twice to show the next parameter (**P r C L**).

REMARKS

By pressing  after step 10, you can confirm the current frequency setting bias/gain setting.
It cannot be confirmed after execution of step 11.

- (c) Method to adjust only the frequency without adjustment of a gain voltage (current).
(When changing the gain frequency from 60Hz to 50Hz)

Operation	Display
1. Turn  until P. 125 (Pr. 125) or P. 126 (Pr. 126) appears.	 → P. 125 Voltage input or P. 126 Current input
2. Press  to show the currently set value. (60.00Hz)	 → 60.00 Hz
3. Turn  to change the set value to "50.00". (50.00Hz)	 → 50.00 Hz
4. Press  to set.	 → 50.00 P. 125 P. 126 Voltage input Current input
5. Mode/monitor check Press  twice to choose the monitor/frequency monitor.	Flicker...Parameter setting complete!!  → 0.00 Hz MON PU EXT NET
6. Apply a voltage across the inverter terminals 2-5 (across 4-5) and turn on the start command (STF, STR). Operation starts at 50Hz.	

REMARKS

- Changing **C4** (Pr. 903) or **C5** (Pr. 905) (gain adjustment) value will not change the **Pr. 20** value. The input of terminal 1 (frequency setting auxiliary input) is added to the speed setting signal.
- For the operation procedure using the parameter unit (FR-PU04), refer to the FR-PU04 instruction manual.
- When setting the value to 120Hz or more, it is necessary to set **Pr. 18 High speed maximum frequency** to 120Hz or more. (Refer to page 70)
- Make the bias frequency setting using *calibration parameter C2* (Pr. 902) or **C5** (Pr. 904). (Refer to page 137)

⚠ CAUTION

- ⚠ Take care when setting any value other than "0" as the bias speed at 0V (0mA). Even if a frequency command is not given, merely turning on the start signal will start the motor at the preset frequency.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency  Refer to page 82
Pr. 73 Analog input selection, **Pr. 267** Terminal 4 input selection  Refer to page 132
Pr. 79 Operation mode selection  Refer to page 146

3.16 Misoperation prevention and parameter setting restriction

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Limit reset function Make alarm stop when PU is disconnected Stop from PU	Reset selection/ disconnected PU detection/ PU stop selection	Pr. 75	141
Prevention of parameter rewrite	Parameter write disable selection	Pr. 77	143
Prevention of reverse rotation of the motor	Reverse rotation prevention selection	Pr. 78	144
Display necessary parameters	Display of applied parameters and user group function	Pr.160, Pr.172 to Pr.174	144
Control of parameter write by communication	EEPROM write selection	Pr.342	166

3.16.1 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection (Pr.75)

You can select the reset input acceptance, disconnected PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) connector detection function and PU stop function.

Pr.74
page 135

Pr.76
page 123

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
75	Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection	14	0 to 3, 14 to 17	For the initial value, reset always enabled, without disconnected PU detection, and with PU stop function are set.

·The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

·The Pr. 75 value can be set any time. Also, if parameter (all) clear is executed, this setting will not return to the initial value.

Pr.75 Setting	Reset Selection	Disconnected PU Detection	PU Stop Selection
0	Reset input normally enabled.	If the PU is disconnected, operation will be continued.	Pressing  decelerates the motor to a stop only in the PU operation mode.
1	Enabled only when the protective function is activated		
2	Reset input normally enabled.	When the PU is disconnected, the inverter output is shut off.	
3	Enabled only when the protective function is activated		
14 (initial value)	Reset input normally enabled.	If the PU is disconnected, operation will be continued.	Pressing  decelerates the motor to a stop in any of the PU, external and communication operation modes.
15	Enabled only when the protective function is activated		
16	Reset input normally enabled.	When the PU is disconnected, the inverter output is shut off.	
17	Enabled only when the protective function is activated		

(1) Reset selection

- You can select the operation timing of reset function (RES signal, reset command through communication) input.
- When Pr. 75 is set to any of "1, 3, 15, 17", a reset can be input only when the protective function is activated.

CAUTION

- When the reset signal (RES) is input during operation, the motor coasts since the inverter being reset shuts off the output. Also, the cumulative value of the electronic thermal relay function is cleared.
- The reset key of the PU is valid only when the protective function is activated, independently of the Pr. 75 setting.

(2) Disconnected PU detection

- This function detects that the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) has been disconnected from the inverter for longer than 1s and causes the inverter to provide an alarm output (E.PUE) and come to an alarm stop.
- When *Pr. 75* is set to any of "0, 1, 14, 15", operation is continued if the PU is disconnected.

CAUTION

- When the PU has been disconnected since before power-on, it is not judged as an alarm.
- To make a restart, confirm that the PU is connected and then reset the inverter.
- The motor decelerates to a stop when the PU is disconnected during PU jog operation with *Pr. 75* set to any of "0, 1, 14, 15" (operation is continued if the PU is disconnected).
- When RS-485 communication operation is performed through the PU connector, the reset selection/PU stop selection function is valid but the disconnected PU detection function is invalid.

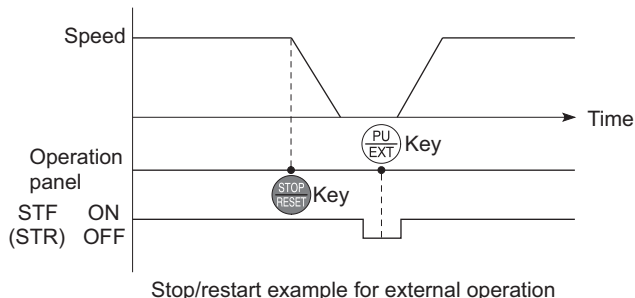
(3) PU stop selection

- In any of the PU operation, external operation and network operation modes, the motor can be stopped by pressing  of the PU.
- When the inverter is stopped by the PU stop function, "*PS*" is displayed but an alarm is not output. An alarm output is not provided.
- When *Pr. 75* is set to any of "0 to 3", deceleration to a stop by  is valid only in the PU operation mode.

REMARKS

The motor will also decelerate to a stop (PU stop) when  is input during operation in the PU mode through RS-485 communication with *Pr. 551 PU mode operation command source selection* set to "1" (PU mode RS-485 terminals).

(4) Restarting method when stop was made by pressing from the PU during external operation



(a) When operation panel (FR-DU07) is used

- 1) After the motor has decelerated to a stop, turn off the STF or STR signal.
- 2) Press  to display .....(*PS* canceled)
- 3) Press  to return to .
- 4) Turn on the STF or STR signal.

(b) Connection of the parameter unit (FR-PU04)

- 1) After the motor has decelerated to a stop, turn off the STF or STR signal.
- 2) Press .....(*PS* canceled)
- 3) Turn on the STF or STR signal.

- The motor can be restarted by making a reset using a power supply reset or RES signal.

CAUTION

- If *Pr. 250 Stop selection* is set to other than "9999" to select coasting to a stop, the motor will not be coasted to a stop but decelerated to a stop by the PU stop function during external operation.

CAUTION

 Do not reset the inverter with the start signal on. Doing so will cause the inverter to start immediately after a reset, leading to hazardous conditions.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 250 Stop selection  Refer to page 91

3.16.2 Parameter write disable selection (Pr.77)

You can select whether write to various parameters can be performed or not. Use this function to prevent parameter values from being rewritten by misoperation.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
77	Parameter write selection	0	0	Write is enabled only during a stop.
			1	Parameter write is not enabled.
			2	Parameter write is enabled in any operation mode regardless of operation status.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

Pr. 77 can be always set independently of the operation mode and operation status.

(1) Write parameters only at a stop (setting "0", initial vale)

- Parameters can be written only during a stop in the PU operation mode.
- The parameters marked in the parameter list (page 48) can always be written, regardless of the operation mode and operation status. However, Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection and Pr. 240 Soft-PWM operation selection can be written during operation in the PU operation mode, but cannot be written in external operation mode.

(2) Disable parameter write (Setting "1")

- Parameter write is not enabled. (Reading is enabled.)
- Parameter clear and all parameter clear cannot be performed, either.
- The parameters given on the right can be written if Pr. 77 = "1".

Parameter Number	Name
22	Stall prevention operation level
75	Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection
77	Parameter write selection
79	Operation mode selection

(3) Write parameters during operation (Setting "2")

- Parameters can always be written.
- The following parameters cannot be written during operation if Pr. 77 = "2". Stop operation when changing their parameter settings.

Parameter Number	Name
19	Base frequency voltage
23	Stall prevention operation level compensation factor at double speed
48	Second stall prevention operation current
49	Second stall prevention operation frequency
60	Energy saving control selection
66	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency
71	Applied motor
79	Operation mode selection
80	Motor capacity (simple magnetic flux vector control)
90	Motor constant (R1)
100 to 109	(Adjustable 5 points V/F parameter)
135	Commercial power-supply switchover sequence output terminal selection
136	MC switchover interlock time
137	Waiting time at a start
138	Commercial power-supply operation switchover selection at an alarm
139	Automatic switchover frequency between inverter and commercial power-supply operation
178 to 196	(I/O terminal function selection)
255	Life alarm status display
256	Inrush current limit circuit life display
257	Control circuit capacitor life display
258	Main circuit capacitor life display
329	Digital input unit selection (Parameter for the plug-in option FR-A7AX)
343	Communication error count
563	Energization time carrying-over times
564	Operating time carrying-over times

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 79 Operation mode selection  Refer to page 146



3.16.3 Reverse rotation prevention selection (Pr.78)

This function can prevent reverse rotation fault resulting from the incorrect input of the start signal.

Pr. 77
page 143

Pr. 79
page 146

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
78	Reverse rotation prevention selection	0	0	Both forward and reverse rotations allowed
			1	Reverse rotation disabled
			2	Forward rotation disallowed

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

- Set this parameter when you want to limit the motor rotation to only one direction.
- This parameter is valid for all of the reverse rotation and forward rotation keys of the operation panel (FR-DU07), parameter unit (FR-PU04), signals (STF, STR signals) via external terminals, and the forward and reverse rotation commands through communication.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 79 Operation mode selection Refer to page 146

3.16.4 Display of applied parameters and user group function (Pr.160, Pr.172 to Pr.174)

Parameter which can be read from the operation panel and parameter unit can be restricted.
In the initial setting, only the simple mode parameters are displayed.

Pr.159
page 196

Pr.161
page 210

Pr.171
page 107

Pr.178
page 92

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
160	User group read selection	9999	9999	Only the simple mode parameters can be displayed.
			0	The simple mode and extended parameters can be displayed
			1	Only parameters registered in the user group can be displayed.
172 *1	User group registered display/ batch clear	0	(0 to 16)	Displays the number of cases registered as a user group (Read only)
			9999	Batch clear the user group registration
173 *1, 2	User group registration	9999	0 to 999, 9999	Set the parameter numbers to be registered to the user group.
174 *1, 2	User group clear	9999	0 to 999, 9999	Set the parameter numbers to be cleared from the user group.

*1 They can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0".

*2 The values read from Pr. 173 and Pr. 174 are always "9999".

(1) Display of simple mode parameters and extended parameters (Pr.160)

- When Pr. 160 = "9999" (initial value), only the simple mode parameters can be displayed on the operation panel (FR-DU07) and parameter unit (FR-PU04). (Refer to the parameter list, pages 48 to 59, for the simple mode parameters.)
- Setting "0" to Pr. 160 enables the display of the simple mode parameters and extended parameters.

REMARKS

- When a plug-in option is fitted to the inverter, the option parameters can also be read.
- When reading the parameters using the communication option, all parameters (simple mode, extended mode, parameters for options) can be read regardless of the Pr. 160 setting.
- When reading the parameters using the RS-485 terminals, all parameters can be read regardless of the Pr. 160 setting by setting Pr.550 NET mode operation command source selection and Pr. 551 PU mode operation command source selection.

Pr.551	Pr.550	Pr.160 Valid/Invalid
1 (RS-485)	—	Valid
2 (PU) (initial value)	0(OP)	Valid
	1(RS-485)	Invalid (all readable)
	9999 (auto-detect) (initial value)	With OP: valid
		Without OP: invalid (all readable)

* OP indicates a communication option

- Pr. 15 Jog frequency, Pr. 16 Jog acceleration/deceleration time, Pr. 145 PU display language selection, Pr. 991 PU contrast adjustment are displayed as simple mode parameters when the parameter unit (FR-PU04) is mounted.

(2) User group function (Pr. 160, Pr. 172 to Pr. 174)

- The user group function is designed to display only the parameters necessary for setting.
- From among all parameters, a maximum of 16 parameters can be registered to a user group. When Pr. 160 is set to "1", only the parameters registered to the user group can be accessed. (Reading of parameters other than the user group registration is disabled.)
- To register a parameter to the user group, set its parameter number to Pr. 173.
- To delete a parameter from the user group, set its parameter number to Pr. 174. To batch-delete the registered parameters, set Pr. 172 to "9999".

(3) Registration of parameter to user group (Pr.173)

When registering Pr. 3 to user group

Operation	Indication
1. Confirm the operation display and operation mode display. ● The inverter must be at a stop. ● The inverter must be in the PU operation mode. (Press in the external operation mode.)	
2. Press to choose the parameter setting mode.	→ Parameter setting mode
3. Turn until P. 173 appears.	→ Pr. 173 User group registration is displayed.
4. Press to display. "9999"	→ When Pr. 173 is read, "9999" is displayed.
5. Turn until Pr. 3 appears.	→ Select the parameter number to be registered.
6. Press to set. "P. 173" and "3" are displayed alternately. To continue parameter registration, repeat steps 3 to 6.	→ Flicker ... Registration of Pr. 3 to user group completed!!

(4) Deletion of parameter from user group (Pr.174)

When deleting Pr. 3 from user group

Operation	Indication
1. Confirm the operation display and operation mode display. ● The inverter must be at a stop. ● The inverter must be in the PU operation mode. (Press in the external operation mode.)	
2. Press to choose the parameter setting mode.	→ Parameter setting mode
3. Turn until P. 174 appears.	→ Pr. 174 User group clear is displayed.
4. Press to display. "9999"	→ When Pr. 174 is read, "9999" is displayed.
5. Turn until Pr. 3 appears.	→ Select the parameter number to be deleted.
6. Press to clear. "P. 174" and "3" are displayed alternately. To continue parameter registration, repeat steps 3 to 6.	→ Flicker ... Deletion of Pr. 3 from user group completed!!

REMARKS

- Pr. 77, Pr. 160 and Pr. 991 can always be read, independently of the user group setting.
- Pr. 77, Pr. 160 and Pr. 172 to Pr. 174 cannot be registered to the user group.
- When Pr. 174 or Pr. 175 is read, "9999" is always displayed. Although "9999" can be written, no function is available.
- When any value other than "9999" is set to Pr. 172, no function is available.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.550 NET mode operation command source selection Refer to page 155
 Pr.551 PU mode operation command source selection Refer to page 155



3.17 Selection of operation mode and operation location

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Operation mode selection	Operation mode selection	Pr. 79	146
Started in network operation mode	Operation mode at power on	Pr. 79, Pr. 340	154
Selection of control location	Selection of control source, speed command source and control location during communication operation	Pr. 338, Pr. 339, Pr. 550, Pr. 551	155

3.17.1 Operation mode selection (Pr. 79)

Used to select the operation mode of the inverter.

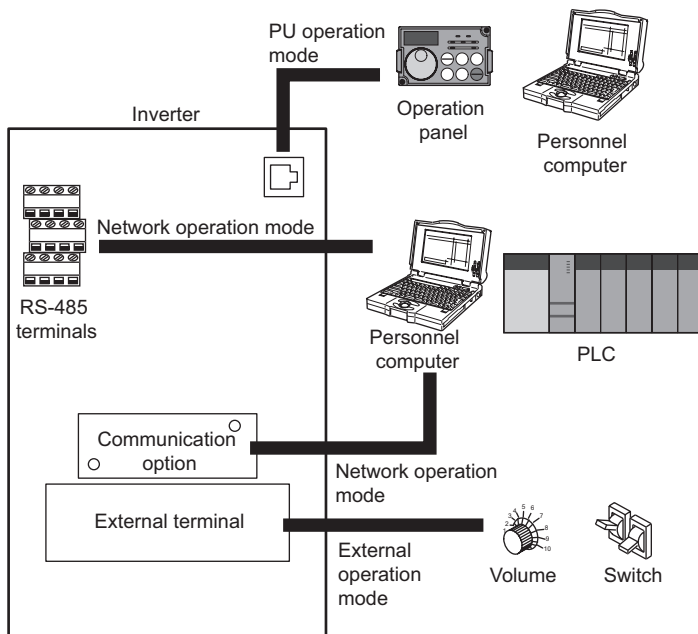
You can freely change between operation by external signal (external operation), operation by PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) (PU operation), operation by combination of PU operation and external operation (external/PU combined operation) and network operation (when the RS-485 terminals or communication option is used).

Pr. 78
page 144

Pr. 80
page 63

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description	LED Indication : Off : On
79	Operation mode selection	0	0	Use external/PU switchover mode (press  to switch between the PU and external operation mode. At power on, the inverter is in the external operation mode.	External operation mode  PU operation mode 
			1	Fixed to PU operation mode	
			2	Fixed to external operation mode Operation can be performed by switching between the external and Net operation mode.	External operation mode  NET operation mode 
			3	External/PU combined operation mode 1	  
				Running frequency	
				PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) setting or external signal input (multi-speed setting, across terminals 4-5 (valid when AU signal turns on)).	
				External signal input (terminal STF, STR)	
			4	External/PU combined operation mode 2	  
				Running frequency	
				External signal input (Terminal 2, 4, 1, JOG, multi-speed selection, etc.)	
				Input from the PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04) ( , )	
			6	Switch-over mode Switch among PU operation, external operation, and NET operation while keeping the same operation status.	PU operation mode  External operation mode  NET operation mode 
			7	External operation mode (PU operation interlock) X12 signal ON* Operation mode can be switched to the PU operation mode. (output stop during external operation) X12 signal OFF* Operation mode can not be switched to the PU operation mode.	PU operation mode  External operation mode 

(1) Operation mode basics



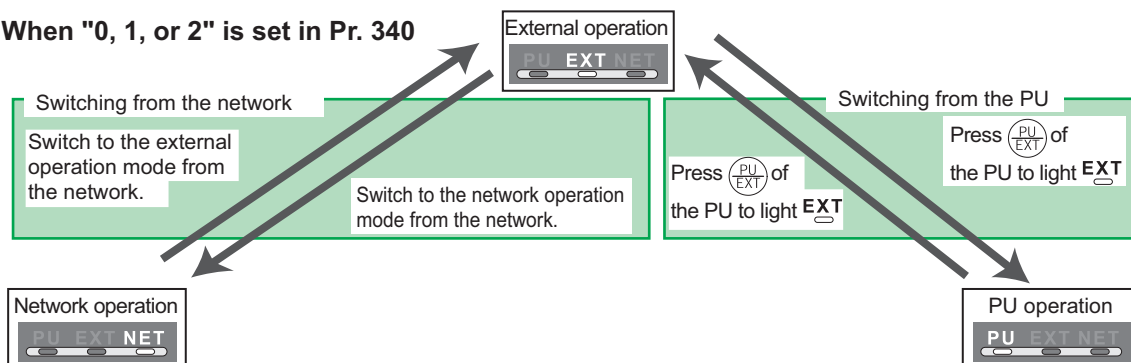
- The operation mode is to specify the source of inputting the start command and set frequency of the inverter.
- Select the "external operation mode" when performing operation by basically using the control circuit terminals and providing potentiometers, switches, etc. externally, select the "PU operation mode" when inputting the start command and frequency setting through communication from the operation panel (FR-DU07), parameter unit (FR-PU04), PU connector, or select the "network operation mode (NET operation mode)" when using the RS-485 terminals or communication option.
- The operation mode can be selected from the operation panel or with the communication instruction code.

REMARKS

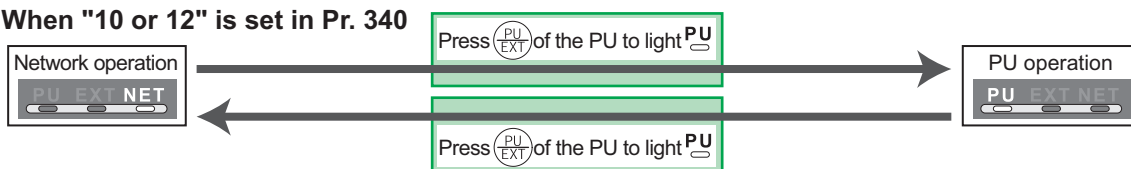
- Either "3" or "4" may be set to select the PU/external combined operation, and these settings differ in starting method.
- In the initial setting, the stop function by  of the PU (FR-DU07) (PU stop selection) is valid also in other than the PU operation mode. (Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection. Refer to page 141.)

(2) Operation mode switching method

When "0, 1, or 2" is set in Pr. 340



When "10 or 12" is set in Pr. 340



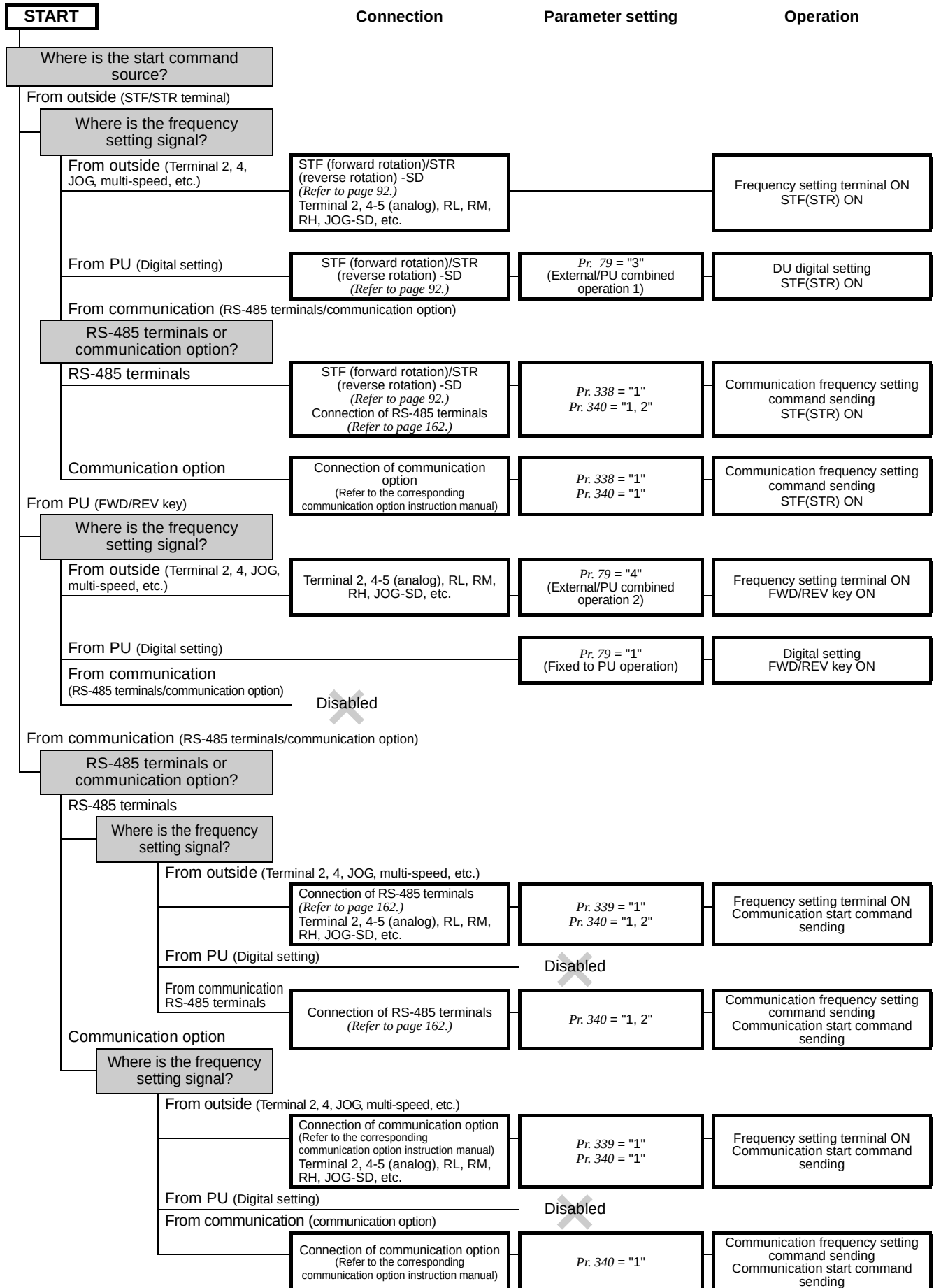
REMARKS

- For switching of operation by external terminals, refer to the following:
 - PU operation external interlock signal (X12 signal)  page 151
 - PU-external operation switch-over signal (X16)  page 152
 - External-NET operation switchover signal (X65), NET-PU operation switchover signal (X66)  page 153
 - Pr. 340 Communication startup mode selection  page 154

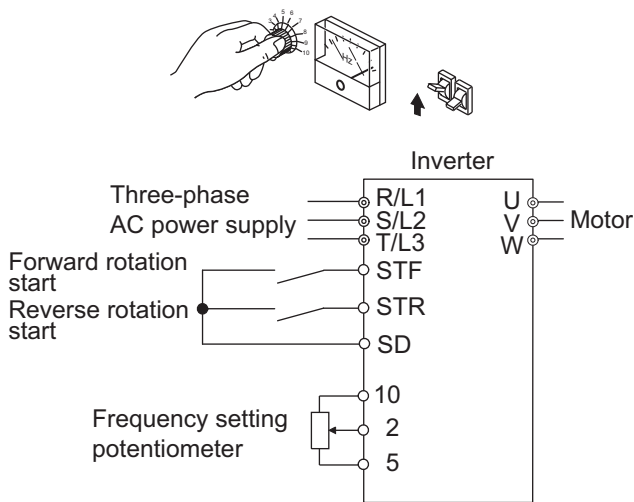


(3) Operation mode selection flow

In the following flowchart, select the basic parameter setting and terminal connection related to the operation mode.

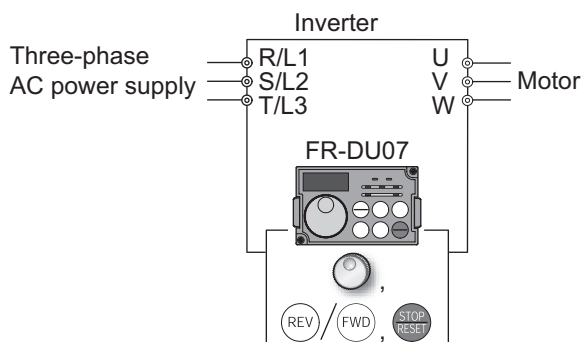
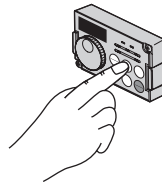


(4) External operation mode (setting "0" (initial value), "2")



- Select the external operation mode when performing operation by providing a frequency setting potentiometer, start switch, etc. externally and connecting them to the control circuit terminals of the inverter.
- Basically, parameter changing is disabled in external operation mode. (Some parameters can be changed. Refer to *page 48* for the parameter list.)
- When "0" or "2" is selected for *Pr. 79*, the inverter enters the external operation mode at power on. (When using the network operation mode, refer to *page 154*.)
- When parameter changing is seldom necessary, setting "2" fixes the operation mode to external operation mode. When frequent parameter changing is necessary, setting "0" (initial value) allows the operation mode to be changed easily to PU operation mode by pressing  of the operation panel. When you switched to PU operation mode, always return to external operation mode.
- The STF and STR signal are used as a start command, and the terminal 2, 4, multi-speed setting, JOG signal, etc. are used as frequency setting.

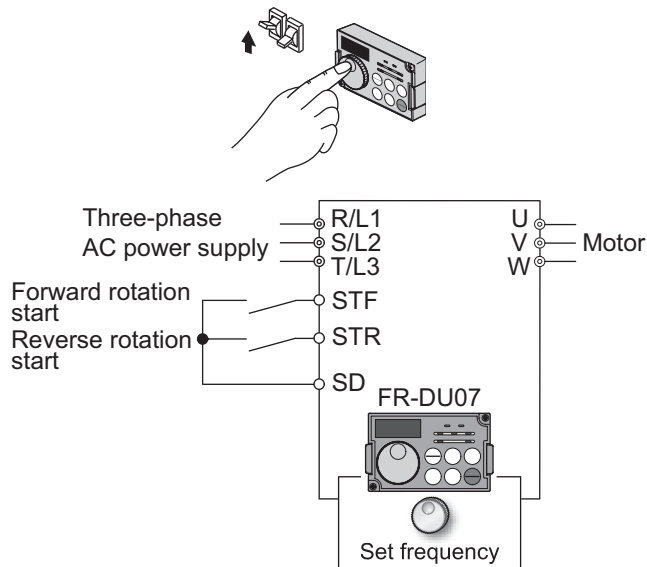
(5) PU operation mode (setting "1")



- Select the PU operation mode when performing operation by only the key operation of the operation panel (FR-DU07) or parameter unit (FR-PU04). Also select the PU operation mode when making communication using the PU connector.
- When "1" is selected for *Pr. 79*, the inverter enters the PU operation mode at power on. You cannot change to the other operation mode.
- The setting dial of the operation panel can be used for setting like a volume. (*Pr. 161 Frequency setting/key lock operation selection, refer to page 210.*)

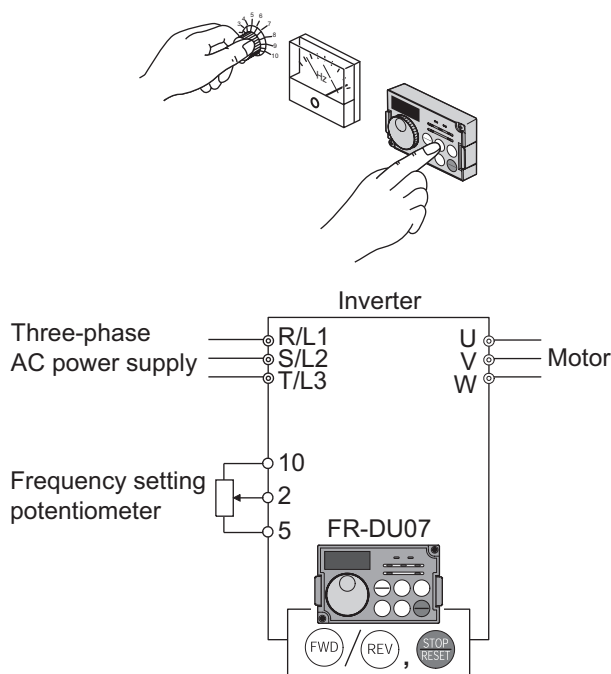


(6) PU/external combined operation mode 1 (setting "3")



- Select the PU/external combined operation mode 1 when making frequency setting from the operation panel (FR-DU07) or parameter unit (FR-PU04) and inputting the start command with the external start switch.
- Select "3" for Pr. 79. You cannot change to the other operation mode.
- When a frequency is input from the external signal by multi-speed setting, it has a higher priority than the frequency setting of the PU. When AU is on, the terminal 4 is used.

(7) PU/external combined operation mode 2 (setting "4")



- Select the PU/external combined operation mode 2 when making frequency setting from the external potentiometer, multi-speed or JOG signal and inputting the start command by key operation of the operation panel (FR-DU07) or parameter unit (FR-PU04).
- Select "4" for Pr. 79. You cannot change to the other operation mode.

(8) Switch-over mode (Setting "6")

- While continuing operation, you can switch between the PU operation, external operation and network operation (when RS-485 terminals or communication option is used).

Operation Mode Switching	Switching Operation/Operating Status
External operation → PU operation	Select the PU operation mode with the operation panel or parameter unit. - Rotation direction is the same as that of external operation. - The frequency set with the volume (frequency setting potentiometer) or like is used unchanged. (Note that the setting will disappear when power is switched off or the inverter is reset.)
External operation → NET operation	Send the mode change command to network operation mode through communication. - Rotation direction is the same as that of external operation. - The value set with the setting volume (frequency setting potentiometer) or like is used unchanged. (Note that the setting will disappear when power is switched off or the inverter is reset.)
PU operation → external operation	Press the external operation key of the operation panel, parameter unit. - The rotation direction is determined by the input signal of the external operation. - The set frequency is determined by the external frequency setting signal.
PU operation → NET operation	Send the mode change command to network operation mode through communication. Rotation direction and set frequency are the same as those of PU operation.
NET operation → external operation	Command to change to external mode is transmitted by communication. - Rotation direction is determined by the external operation input signal. - The set frequency is determined by the external frequency setting signal.
NET operation → PU operation	Select the PU operation mode with the operation panel or parameter unit. The rotation direction and set frequency signal in network operation mode are used unchanged.

(9) PU operation interlock (Setting "7")

- The PU operation interlock function is designed to forcibly change the operation mode to external operation mode when the PU operation interlock signal (X12) input turns off. This function prevents the inverter from being inoperative by the external command if the mode is accidentally left unswitched from the PU operation mode.
- Set "7" (PU operation interlock) in *Pr. 79*.
- For the terminal used for X12 signal (PU operation interlock signal) input, set "12" in any of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 189* (input terminal function selection) to assign the function. (Refer to *page 92* for *Pr. 178 to Pr. 189*.)
- When the X 12 signal has not been assigned, the function of the MRS signal switches from MRS (output stop) to the PU operation interlock signal.

X12 (MRS) signal	Function/Operation	
	Operation Mode	Parameter Write
ON	Operation mode (external, PU, NET) switching enabled Output stop during external operation	Parameter write enabled (<i>Pr. 77 Parameter write selection</i> , depending on the corresponding parameter write condition (Refer to <i>page 48</i> for the parameter list))
OFF	Forcibly switched to external operation mode External operation allowed. Switching to PU or NET operation mode disabled	Parameter write disabled with exception of <i>Pr. 79</i>

<Function/operation changed by switching on-off the X12 (MRS) signal>

Operating Condition		X12 (MRS) Signal	Operation Mode	Operating Status	Switching to PU, NET Operation Mode
Operation mode	Status				
PU/NET	During stop	ON→OFF *1	External *2	If external operation frequency setting and start signal are entered, operation is performed in that status.	Disallowed
	Running	ON→OFF *1			Disallowed
External	During stop	OFF→ON	External *2	During stop	Enable
		ON→OFF			Disallowed
	Running	OFF→ON		During operation → output stop	Disallowed
		ON→OFF		Output stop → operation	Disallowed

*1 The operation mode switches to external operation mode independently of whether the start signal (STF, STR) is on or off. Therefore, the motor is run in external operation mode when the X12 (MRS) signal is turned off with either of STF and STR on.

*2 At alarm occurrence, pressing  of the operation panel resets the inverter.

CAUTION

- If the X12 (MRS) signal is on, the operation mode cannot be switched to PU operation mode when the start signal (STF, STR) is on.
- When the MRS signal is used as the PU interlock signal, the MRS signal serves as the normal MRS function (output stop) by turning on the MRS signal and then changing the *Pr. 79* value to other than "7" in the PU operation mode. Also as soon as "7" is set in *Pr. 79*, the signal acts as the PU interlock signal.
- When the MRS signal is used as the PU operation interlock signal, the logic of the signal is as set in *Pr. 17*. When *Pr. 17* = "2", read ON as OFF and OFF as ON in the above explanation.
- Changing the terminal assignment using *Pr. 178 to Pr. 189* (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.



(10) Switching of operation mode by external terminal (X16 signal)

- When external operation and operation from the operation panel are used together, use of the PU-external operation switching signal (X16) allows switching between the PU operation mode and external operation mode during a stop (during a motor stop, start command off).
- When *Pr. 79* = any of "0, 6, 7", the operation mode can be switched between the PU operation mode and external operation mode. (*Pr. 79* = "6" switch-over mode can be changed during operation)
- For the terminal used for X16 signal input, set "16" in any of *Pr. 178* to *Pr. 189* (input terminal function selection) to assign the function.

<i>Pr. 79</i> Setting		X16 Signal State Operation Mode		Remarks
		ON (external)	OFF (PU)	
0 (initial value)		External operation mode	PU operation mode	Can be switched to external, PU or NET operation mode
1		PU operation mode		Fixed to PU operation mode
2		External operation mode		Fixed to external operation mode (Can be switched to NET operation mode)
3, 4		External/PU combined operation mode		External/PU combined mode fixed
6		External operation mode	PU operation mode	Can be switched to external, PU or NET operation mode with operation continued
7	X12(MRS) ON	External operation mode	PU operation mode	Can be switched to external, PU or NET operation mode (Output stop in external operation mode)
	X12(MRS) OFF	External operation mode		Fixed to external operation mode (Forcibly switched to external operation mode.)

REMARKS

- The operation mode status changes depending on the setting of *Pr. 340* Communication startup mode selection and the ON/OFF states of the X65 and X66 signals. (For details, refer to page 153.)
- The priorities of *Pr. 79*, *Pr. 340* and signals are *Pr. 79* > X12 > X66 > X65 > X16 > *Pr. 340*.

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal assignment using *Pr. 178* to *Pr. 189* (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

(11) Switching of operation mode by external terminal (X65, X66 signal)

- When Pr. 79 = any of "0, 2, 6, 7", the operation mode switching signals (X65, X66) can be used to change the PU or external operation mode to network operation mode during a stop (during a motor stop or start command off). (Pr. 79 = "6" switch-over mode can be changed during operation)
- When switching between the network operation mode and PU operation mode
 - Set Pr. 79 to "0" (initial value), "6" or "7". (At the Pr. 79 setting of "7", the operation mode can be switched when the X12 (MRS) signal turns on.)
 - Set "10 or 12" in Pr. 340 Communication startup mode selection.
 - Set "65" in any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 to assign the NET-PU operation switching signal (X65) to the external terminal.
 - The operation mode changes to PU operation mode when the X65 signal turns on, or to network operation mode when the X65 signal turns off.

Pr. 340 Setting	Pr. 79 Setting	X65 Signal State		Remarks	
		ON (PU)	OFF (NET)		
10, 12	0 (initial value)	PU operation mode *1	NET operation mode *2	Cannot be switched to external operation mode	
	1	PU operation mode		Fixed to PU operation mode	
	2	NET operation mode		Fixed to NET operation mode	
	3, 4	External/PU combined operation mode		External/PU combined mode fixed	
	6	PU operation mode *1	NET operation mode *2	Operation mode can be switched with operation continued Cannot be switched to external operation mode	
	7	X12(MRS) ON	PU operation mode *1	NET operation mode *2, 3	Output stop in external operation mode
		X12(MRS) OFF	External operation mode		Forcibly switched to external operation mode

*1 NET operation mode when the X66 signal is on.

*2 PU operation mode when the X16 signal is off. PU operation mode also when Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = "1" (communication option control source) and the communication option is not fitted.

*3 External operation mode when the X16 signal is on.

- When switching between the network operation mode and external operation mode
 - Set Pr. 79 to "0" (initial value), "2", "6" or "7". (At the Pr. 79 setting of "7", the operation mode can be switched when the X12 (MRS) signal turns on.)
 - Set "0 (initial value), 1 or 2" in Pr. 340 Communication startup mode selection.
 - Set "66" in any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 to assign the NET-external operation switching signal (X66) to the external terminal.
 - The operation mode changes to network operation mode when the X66 signal turns on, or to external operation mode when the X66 signal turns off.

Pr. 340 Setting	Pr. 79 Setting	X66 signal state		Remarks	
		ON (NET)	OFF(external)		
0 (initial value), 1, 2	0 (initial value)	NET operation mode *1	External operation mode *2		
	1	PU operation mode		Fixed to PU operation mode	
	2	NET operation mode *1	External operation mode	Cannot be switched to PU operation mode	
	3, 4	External/PU combined operation mode		External/PU combined mode fixed	
	6	NET operation mode *1	External operation mode *2	Operation mode can be switched with operation continued	
	7	X12(MRS) ON	NET operation mode *1	External operation mode *2	Output stop in external operation mode
		X12(MRS) OFF	External operation mode		Forcibly switched to external operation mode

*1 PU operation mode also when Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = "1" (communication option control source) and the communication option is not fitted.

*2 PU operation mode when the X16 signal is off. When the X65 signal has been assigned, the operation mode changes with the ON/OFF state of the X65 signal.

REMARKS

- The priorities of Pr. 79, Pr. 340 and signals are Pr. 79 > X12 > X66 > X65 > X16 > Pr. 340.

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal assignment using Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 15 Jog frequency Refer to page 77.
 Pr. 4 to 6, Pr. 24 to 27, Pr. 232 to Pr. 239 Multi-speed operation Refer to page 75.
 Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection Refer to page 141.
 Pr. 161 Frequency setting/key lock operation selection Refer to page 210.
 Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92.
 Pr. 340 Communication startup mode selection Refer to page 154.
 Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection Refer to page 155.



3.17.2 Operation mode at power on (Pr. 79, Pr. 340)

Pr. 78

page 144

Pr. 80

page 63

Pr. 339

page 155

Pr. 341

page 165

When power is switched on or when power comes back on after instantaneous power failure, the inverter can be started up in network operation mode.

After the inverter has started up in the network operation mode, parameter write and operation can be performed from a program.

Set this mode for communication operation using the RS-485 terminals or communication option.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
79	Operation mode selection	0	0 to 4, 6, 7	Select the operation mode. (Refer to page 148.)
340 *	Communication startup mode selection	0	0	As set in Pr. 79.
			1, 2	Started in network operation mode. When the setting is "2", it will resume the pre-instantaneous power failure operation mode after an instantaneous power failure occurs.
			10, 12	Started in network operation mode. Operation mode can be changed between the PU operation mode and network operation mode from the operation panel. When the setting is "12", it will resume the pre-instantaneous power failure operation mode after an instantaneous power failure occurs.

* The parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". However, the parameters can be set whenever the communication option is connected. (Refer to page 144.). It can also be changed independently of the operation mode.

(1) Specify operation mode at power on (Pr. 340)

Depending on the Pr. 79 and Pr. 340 settings, the operation mode at power on (reset) changes as described below.

Pr. 340 Setting	Pr. 79 Setting	Operation Mode at Power on, Power Restoration, Reset	Operation Mode Switching
0 (initial value)	0 (initial value)	External operation mode	Can be switched to external, PU or NET operation mode *2
	1	PU operation mode	Fixed to PU operation mode
	2	External operation mode	Can be switched to external or NET operation mode Switching to PU operation mode disabled
	3, 4	External/PU combined operation mode	Operation mode switching disabled
	6	External operation mode	Can be switched to external, PU or NET operation mode with operation continued
	7	X12 (MRS) signal ON External operation mode X12 (MRS) signal OFF .. External operation mode	Can be switched to external, PU or NET operation mode *2 Fixed to external operation mode (Forcibly switched to external operation mode.)
1, 2 *1	0	NET operation mode	Same as when Pr. 340 = "0"
	1	PU operation mode	
	2	NET operation mode	
	3, 4	External/PU combined operation mode	
	6	NET operation mode	
	7	X12 (MRS) signal ON NET operation mode X12 (MRS) signal OFF .. External operation mode	
10, 12 *1	0	NET operation mode	Can be switched to PU or NET operation mode *3
	1	PU operation mode	Same as when Pr. 340 = "0"
	2	NET operation mode	Fixed to NET operation mode
	3, 4	External/PU combined operation mode	Same as when Pr. 340 = "0"
	6	NET operation mode	Can be switched to PU or NET operation mode with operation continued *3
	7	External operation mode	Same as when Pr. 340 = "0"

*1 The Pr. 340 setting "2" or "12" is mainly used for communication operation using the inverter RS-485 terminals. When Pr. 57 Restart coasting time ≠ "9999" (selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure), the inverter will resume the same operation state which was in before after power has been restored from an instantaneous power failure.

*2 The operation mode cannot be switched directly between the PU operation mode and network operation mode.

*3 Operation mode can be changed between the PU operation mode and network operation mode with  key of the operation panel (FR-DU07) and X65 signal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 57 Restart coasting time  Refer to page 116.

Pr. 79 Operation mode selection  Refer to page 146.

3.17.3 Operation command source and speed command source during communication operation (Pr. 338, Pr. 339, Pr. 550, Pr. 551)

When the RS-485 terminals or communication option is used, the external operation command and speed command can be made valid. Also, the control command source in the PU operation mode can be selected.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
338	Communication operation command source	0	0	Operation command source communication
			1	Operation command source external
339	Communication speed command source	0	0	Speed command source communication
			1	Speed command source external (Frequency setting from communication is invalid, terminal 2 and 1 setting from external is valid)
			2	Speed command source external (Frequency setting from communication is valid, terminal 2 and 1 setting from external is invalid)
550 *	NET mode operation command source selection	9999	0	Communication option valid
			1	RS-485 terminals valid
			9999	Automatic recognition of the communication option Normally, the RS-485 terminals are valid. When the communication option is fitted, the communication option is valid.
551 *	PU mode operation command source selection	2	1	Select the RS-485 terminals as the PU operation mode control source.
			2	Select the PU connector as the PU operation mode control source.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". However, the parameters can be set whenever the communication option is connected. (Refer to page 144.)

* Pr. 550 and Pr. 551 are always write-enabled.

(1) Select the control source of the network operation mode (Pr. 550)

- Either the RS-485 terminals or communication option can be specified as the source of control in network operation mode.
- For example, set Pr. 550 to "1" when executing parameter write, start command or frequency setting from the inverter RS-485 terminals in the network operation mode independently of whether the communication option is connected or not.

CAUTION

- Since Pr. 550 = "9999" (Automatic recognition of the communication option) in the initial setting, parameter write, start command and frequency setting cannot be executed by communication using the inverter RS-485 terminals when the communication option is fitted. (Monitor and parameter read can be performed.)

(2) Select the control source of the PU operation mode (Pr. 551)

- Either the PU connector or RS-485 terminals can be specified as the source of control in the PU operation mode.
- In the PU operation mode, set Pr. 551 to "1" when executing parameter write, start command or frequency setting through communication from the RS-485 terminals.

CAUTION

- The PU operation mode has a higher priority when Pr. 550 = "1" (NET mode RS-485 terminals) and Pr. 551 = "1" (PU mode RS-485 terminals). When the communication option is not fitted, therefore, the operation mode cannot be switched to network operation mode.

Pr. 550 Setting	Pr. 551 Setting	Operation Mode of Control Source			Remarks
		PU connector	RS-485 terminals	Communication option	
0	1	×	PU operation mode *1	NET operation mode *2	
	2 (initial value)	PU operation mode	×	NET operation mode *2	
1	1	×	PU operation mode *1	×	Switching to NET operation mode disabled
	2 (initial value)	PU operation mode	NET operation mode	×	
9999 (initial value)	1	×	PU operation mode *1	NET operation mode *2	
	2 (initial value)	PU operation mode	×	NET operation mode	Communication option fitted
			NET operation mode	×	Communication option not fitted

*1 The Modbus-RTU protocol cannot be used in the PU operation mode. When using the Modbus-RTU protocol, set Pr. 551 to "2".

*2 When the communication option is not fitted, the operation mode cannot be switched to network operation mode.

Pr. 337
page 165

Pr. 340
page 154

Pr. 549
page 177

Pr. 555
page 207



(3) Controllability through communication

Operation Location	Condition (Pr. 551 setting)	Operation Mode Item	PU Operation	External Operation	External/PU Combined Operation Mode 1 (Pr. 79 =3)	External/PU Combined Operation Mode 2 (Pr. 79 =4)	NET Operation (when RS-485 terminals are used) *6	NET Operation (when communication option is used) *7
Control by RS-485 communication from PU connector	2 (PU connector)	Run command (start, stop)	○	× PU stop enabled *3	× PU stop enabled *3	○	× PU stop enabled *3	
		Running frequency setting	○	×	○	×	×	
		Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	
		Parameter write	○ *4	×	○ *4	○ *4	×	
		Parameter read	○	○	○	○	○	
		Inverter reset	○	○	○	○	○	
	1 (RS-485 terminals)	Run command (start, stop)	×	×	×	×	×	
		Running frequency setting	×	×	×	×	×	
		Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	
		Parameter write	×	×	×	×	×	
		Parameter read	○	○	○	○	○	
		Inverter reset	○	○	○	○	○	
Control by communication from RS-485 terminals	1 (RS-485 terminals)	Run command (start, stop)	○	×	×	○	×	
		Running frequency setting	○	×	○	×	×	
		Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	
		Parameter write	○ *4	×	○ *4	○ *4	×	
		Parameter read	○	○	○	○	○	
		Inverter reset	○	○	○	○	○	
	2 (PU connector)	Run command (start, stop)	×	×	×	×	○ *1	×
		Running frequency setting	×	×	×	×	○ *1	×
		Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	○
		Parameter write	×	×	×	×	○ *4	×
		Parameter read	○	○	○	○	○	○
		Inverter reset	×	×	×	×	○ *2	×
Control by communication from communication option	—	Run command (start, stop)	×	×	×	×	×	○ *1
		Running frequency setting	×	×	×	×	×	○ *1
		Monitor	○	○	○	○	○	○
		Parameter write	×	×	×	×	×	○ *4
		Parameter read	○	○	○	○	○	○
		Inverter reset	×	×	×	×	×	○ *2
Control circuit external terminals	—	Inverter reset	○	○	○	○	○	
		Run command (start, stop)	×	○	○	×	×	
		Frequency setting	×	○	×	○	×	

○: Enabled, ×: Disabled

*1 As set in Pr. 338 Communication operation command source and Pr. 339 Communication speed command source. (Refer to page 155)

*2 At occurrence of RS-485 communication error, the inverter cannot be reset from the computer.

*3 At a PU stop, PS is displayed on the operation panel. As set in Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection. (Refer to page 141)

*4 Some parameters may be write-disabled according to the Pr. 77 Parameter write selection setting and operating status. (Refer to page 143)

*5 Some parameters are write-enabled independently of the operation mode and command source presence/absence. When Pr. 77 = 2, write is enabled. (Refer to page 48 for the parameter list)Parameter clear is disabled.

*6 When Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 1 (RS-485 terminals valid) or Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 9999 and the communication option is not fitted.

*7 When Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 0 (communication option valid) or Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 9999 and the communication option is fitted.

(4) Operation at alarm occurrence

Alarm Definition	Operation Mode Condition (Pr. 551 setting)	PU Operation	External Operation	External/PU Combined Operation Mode 1 (Pr. 79 =3)	External/PU Combined Operation Mode 2 (Pr. 79 =4)	NET Operation (when RS-485 terminals are used) *5	NET Operation (when communication option is used) *6
Inverter fault	—	Stop					
PU disconnection of the PU connector	2 (PU connector)	Stop/continued *1, 4					
	1 (RS-485 terminals)	Stop/continued *1					
Communication alarm of PU connector	2 (PU connector)	Stop/continued *2	Continued	Stop/continued *2	Continued		
	1 (RS-485 terminals)	Continued					
Communication alarm of RS-485 terminals	1 (RS-485 terminals)	Stop/continued *2	Continued	Stop/continued *2	Continued		
	2 (PU connector)	Continued				Stop/continued *2	Continued
Communication alarm of communication option	—	Continued				Stop/continued *3	Continued

*1 Can be selected using Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection

*2 Can be selected using Pr. 122 PU communication check time interval or Pr. 336 RS-485 communication check time interval

*3 As controlled by the communication option.

*4 In the PU jog operation mode, operation is always stopped when the PU is disconnected. Whether error (E.PEU) occurrence is allowed or not is as set in Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection.

*5 When Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 1 (RS-485 terminals valid) or Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 9999 and the communication option is not fitted

*6 When Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 0 (communication option valid) or Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection = 9999 and the communication option is fitted



(5) Selection of control source in network operation mode (Pr. 338, Pr. 339)

- As control sources, there are the operation command sources that control the signals related to the inverter start command and function selection and the speed command source that controls the signals related to frequency setting.
- In network operation mode, the commands from the external terminals and communication (RS-485 terminals or communication option) are as listed below.

Operation Location Selection			Pr. 338 Communication operation command source		0: NET			1: External			Remarks
			Pr. 339 Communication speed command source		0: NET	1: External	2: External	0: NET	1: External	2: External	
Fixed function (Terminal-equivalent function)			Running frequency from communication		NET	—	NET	NET	—	NET	
			Terminal 2		—	External	—	—	External	—	
			Terminal 4		—	External		—	External		
			Terminal 1		Compensation						
Selective function Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 setting	0	RL	Low speed operation command/remote setting clear		NET	External		NET	External		Pr. 59 = "0" (multi-speeds) Pr. 59 = "1 , 2" (remote)
	1	RM	Middle-speed operation command/remote setting deceleration		NET	External		NET	External		
	2	RH	High speed operation command/remote setting acceleration		NET	External		NET	External		
	3	RT	Second function selection		NET			External			
	4	AU	Terminal 4 input selection		—	Combined		—	Combined		
	5	JOG	Jog operation selection		—			External			
	6	CS	Selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure		External						
	7	OH	External thermal relay input		External						
	8	REX	Fifteen speed selection		NET	External		NET	External		Pr. 59 = "0" (multi-speeds)
	10	X10	Inverter operation enable signal		External						
	11	X11	FR-HC or MT-HC connection, instantaneous power failure detection		External						
	12	X12	PU operation external interlock		External						
	14	X14	PID control valid terminal		NET	External		NET	External		
	16	X16	PU-external operation switchover		External						
	24	MRS	Output stop		Combined			External			Pr. 79 ≠ "7"
			PU operation interlock		External						Pr. 79 = "7" When X12 signal is not assigned
	25	STOP	Start self-holding selection		—			External			
	60	STF	Forward rotation command		NET			External			
	61	STR	Reverse rotation command		NET			External			
	62	RES	Reset		External						
	63	PTC	PID forward action switching		External						
	64	X64	PID forward action switching		NET	External		NET	External		
	65	X65	PU-NET operation switching		External						
	66	X66	NET-external operation switching		External						
	67	X67	Command source switchover		External						

[Explanation of table]

External : Operation is valid only from external terminal signal.

NET : Control only from communication is valid

Combined : Operation is valid from either of external terminal and communication.

— : Operation is invalid from either of external terminal and communication.

Compensation : Control only from external terminal signals is valid when Pr. 28 Multi-speed input compensation selection = "1"

REMARKS

- The control source of communication is as set in Pr. 550 and Pr. 551.

(6) Switching of command source by external terminal (X67)

- In network operation mode, the command source switching signal (X67) can be used to switch the operation command source and speed command source. This signal can be utilized to control the signal input from both the external terminal and communication.
- Set "67" to any of *Pr. 178* to *Pr. 186* to assign the X67 signal to the external terminal.
- When the X67 signal is off, the operation command source and speed command source are external.

X67 Signal State	Operation Command Source	Speed Command Source
No signal assignment	According to <i>Pr. 338</i>	According to <i>Pr. 339</i>
ON		
OFF	Operation is valid only from external terminal signal.	

REMARKS

- The ON/OFF state of the X67 signal is reflected only during a stop. It is reflected after a stop when the terminal is switched during operation.
- When the X67 signal is off, a reset via communication is disabled.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 28 Multi-speed input compensation selection  Refer to page 79.
Pr. 59 Remote function selection  Refer to page 80.
Pr. 79 Operation mode selection  Refer to page 146.

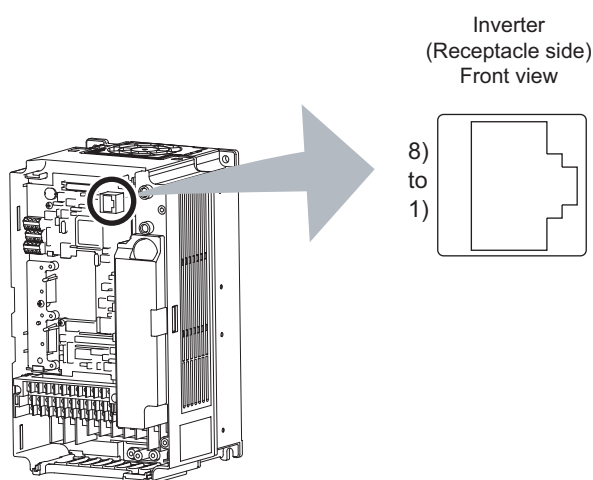
3.18 Communication operation and setting

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to Page
Communication operation from PU connector	Initial setting of computer link communication (PU connector)	Pr. 117 to Pr. 124	165
Communication operation from RS-485 terminals	Initial setting of computer link communication (RS-485 terminals)	Pr. 331 to Pr. 337, Pr. 341	
	Modbus-RTU communication specifications	Pr. 331, Pr. 332, Pr. 334, Pr. 343, Pr. 549	177
Restrictions on parameter write through communication	Communication EEPROM write selection	Pr. 342	166

3.18.1 Wiring and configuration of PU connector

Using the PU connector, you can perform communication operation from a personal computer etc. When the PU connector is connected with a personal, FA or other computer by a communication cable, a user program can run and monitor the inverter or read and write to parameters.

(1) PU connector pin-outs



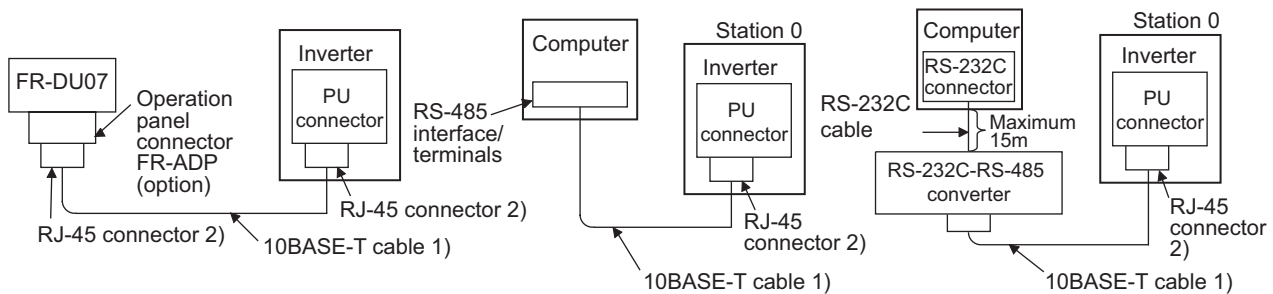
Pin Number	Name	Description
1)	SG	Earth (Ground) (connected to terminal 5)
2)	—	Operation panel power supply
3)	RDA	Inverter receive+
4)	SDB	Inverter send-
5)	SDA	Inverter send+
6)	RDB	Inverter receive-
7)	SG	Earth (Ground) (connected to terminal 5)
8)	—	Operation panel power supply

CAUTION

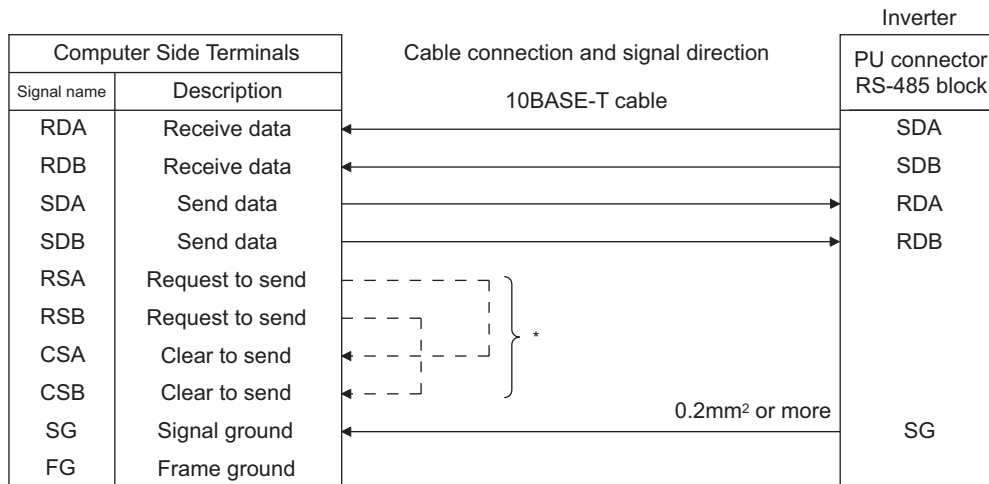
- Pins No. 2 and 8 provide power to the operation panel or parameter unit. Do not use these pins for RS-485 communication.
- Do not connect the PU connector to the computer's LAN board, FAX modem socket or telephone modular connector. The product could be damaged due to differences in electrical specifications.

(2) PU connector communication system configuration and wiring

● System configuration



● Connection with RS-485 computer



* Make connections in accordance with the manual of the computer used. Fully check the terminal numbers of the computer since they change with the model.

REMARKS

- Computer-inverter connection cable
Refer to the following for the cable (RS-232C ↔ RS-485 converter) for connection of the computer having the RS-232C interface with the inverter. Commercially available product examples (as of April, 2004)

Type	Maker
FA-T-RS40□ *	Mitsubishi Electric Engineering Co., Ltd.
Cable with built-in interface DAFXIH-CAB series + Connector conversion cable DINV-CABV *1	Diatrend Corp.

* The converter cable cannot connect two or more inverters (the computer and inverter are connected on a 1:1 basis). Since the product is packed with the RS-232C cable and RS-485 cable (10BASE-T + RJ-45 connector), the cable and connector need not be prepared separately. Contact a maker for details of the product.

- Refer to the following when fabricating the cable on the user side.
Commercially available product examples (as of April, 2004)

	Product	Type	Maker
1)	10BASE-T cable	SGLPEV-T 0.5mm × 4P *	Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd.
2)	RJ-45 connector	5-554720-3	Tyco Electronics Corporation

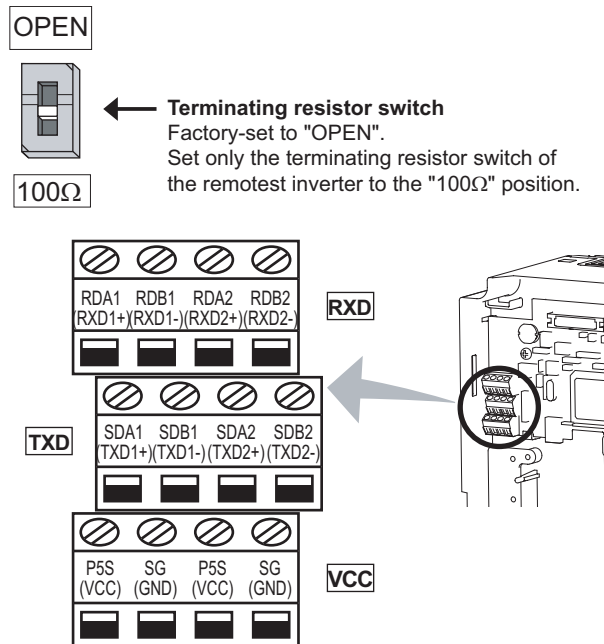
* Do not use pins No. 2, 8 of the 10- BASE-T cable.

CAUTION

When performing RS-485 communication with multiple inverters, use the RS-485 terminals. (Refer to page 163)

3.18.2 Wiring and arrangement of RS-485 terminals

(1) RS-485 terminal layout



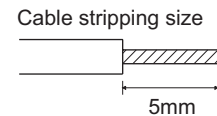
Name	Description
RDA1 (RXD1+)	Inverter receive+
RDB1 (RXD1-)	Inverter receive-
RDA2 (RXD2+)	Inverter receive+ (for branch)
RDB2 (RXD2-)	Inverter receive- (for branch)
SDA1 (TXD1+)	Inverter send+
SDB1 (TXD1-)	Inverter send-
SDA2 (TXD2+)	Inverter send+ (for branch)
SDB2 (TXD2-)	Inverter send- (for branch)
P5S (VCC)	5V Permissible load current 100mA
SG (GND)	Earth (Ground) (connected to terminal SD)

(2) Connection of RS-485 terminals and wires

Loosen the terminal screw and insert the cable into the terminal.

Screw Size	M2
Tightening Torque	0.22N•m to 0.25N•m
Cable Size	0.3mm ² to 0.75mm ²
Screwdriver	Small ⊖ flat-blade screwdriver (Tip thickness: 0.4mm /tip width: 2.5mm)

Wire the stripped cable after twisting it to prevent it from becoming loose. In addition, do not solder it.



Use a bar terminal as necessary.

CAUTION

Undertightening can cause cable disconnection or malfunction. Overtightening can cause a short circuit or malfunction due to damage to the screw or unit.

REMARKS

Information on bar terminals

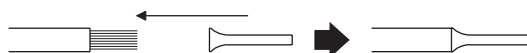
Introduced products (as of October, 2003): Phoenix Contact Co.,Ltd.

Terminal Screw Size	Bar Terminal Model (with insulation sleeve)	Bar Terminal Model (without insulation sleeve)	Wire Size (mm ²)
M2	AI 0.5-6WH	A 0.5-6	0.3 to 0.5

Bar terminal crimping tool: CRIMPFOX ZA3 (Phoenix Contact Co., (Ltd.))

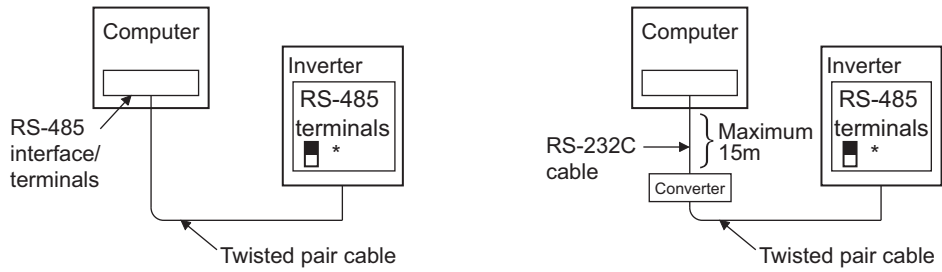
Use shielded or twisted cables for connection to the control circuit terminals and run them away from the main and power circuits (including the 200V relay sequence circuit).

When using the bar terminal (without insulation sleeve), use care so that the twisted wires do not come out.



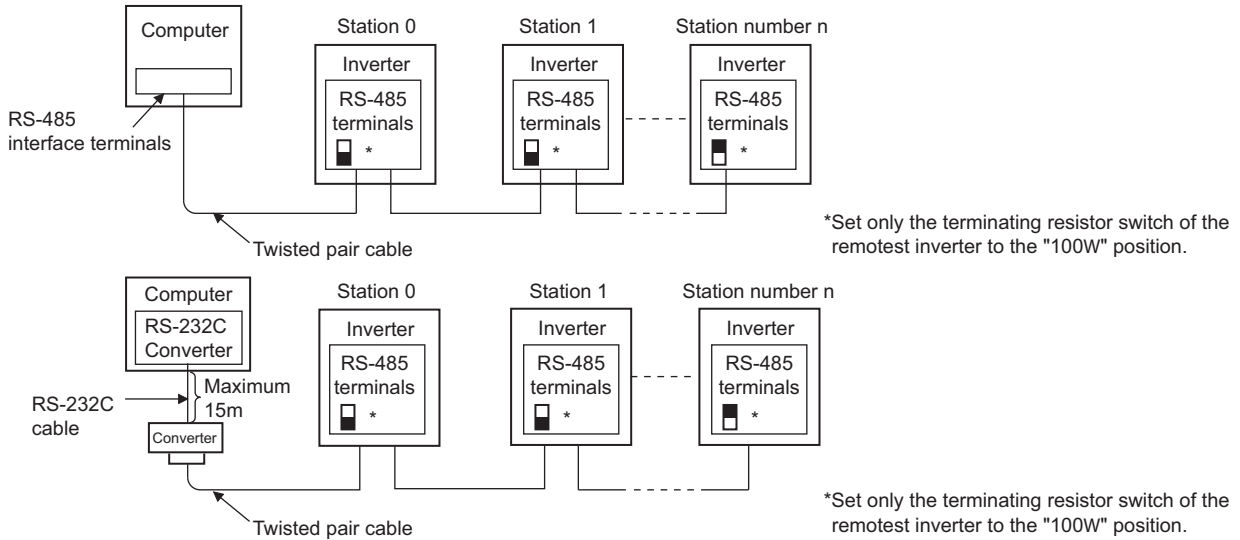
(3) RS-485 terminal system configuration

● Connection of a computer to the inverter (1:1 connection)



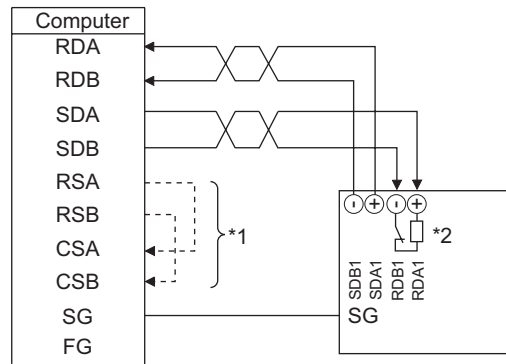
*Set the terminating resistor switch to the "100 Ω " position.

● Combination of computer and multiple inverters (1:n connection)

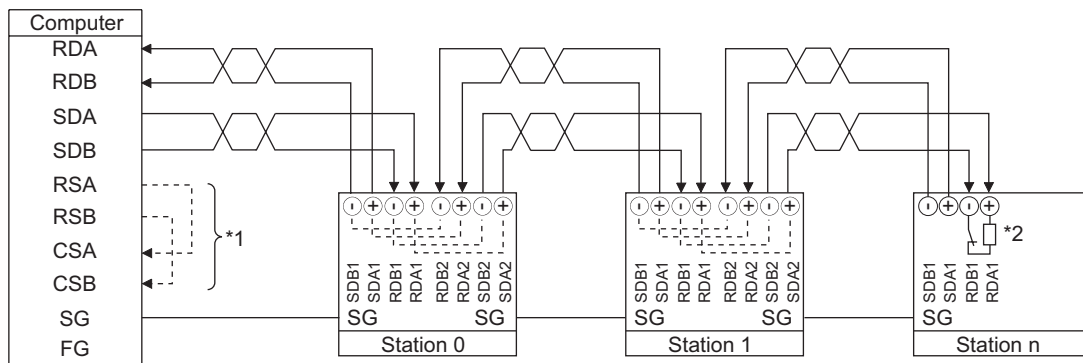


(4) RS-485 terminal wiring method

● Wiring of one RS-485 computer and one inverter



● Wiring of one RS-485 computer and "n" inverters (several inverters)



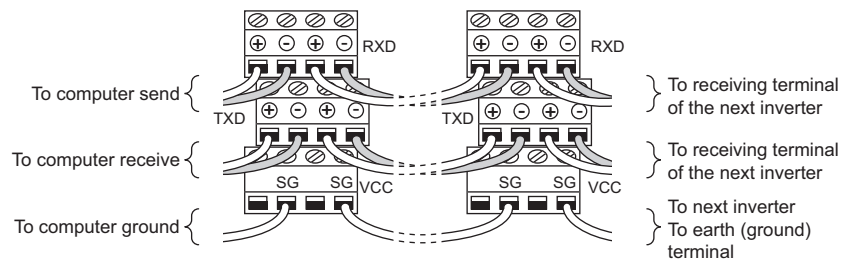
*1 Make connections in accordance with the manual of the computer used.

Fully check the terminal numbers of the computer since they change with the model.

*2 For the inverter farthest from the computer, set the terminating resistor switch to ON (100Ω side).

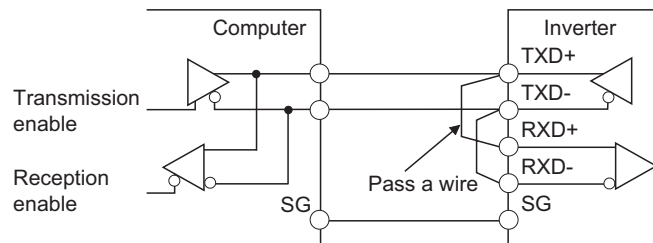
REMARKS

For branching, connect the wires as shown below.



(5) 2-wire type connection

If the computer is 2-wire type, pass wires across receiving terminals and transmission terminals of the RS-485 terminals to enable 2-wire type connection with the inverter.



REMARKS

Create a program so that transmission is disabled (receiving state) when the computer is not sending and reception is disabled (sending state) during sending to prevent the computer from receiving its own data.

3.18.3 Initial settings and specifications of RS-485 communication (Pr. 117 to Pr. 124, Pr. 331 to Pr. 337, Pr. 341)

Used to perform required settings for communication between the inverter and personal computer.

- There are two different communications: communication using the PU connector of the inverter and communication using the RS-485 terminals.
- You can perform parameter setting, monitor, etc. from the PU connector or RS-485 terminals of the inverter using the Mitsubishi inverter protocol (computer link communication).
- To make communication between the personal computer and inverter, initialization of the communication specifications must be made to the inverter.
Data communication cannot be made if the initial settings are not made or there is any setting error.

Pr.109	page 74
Pr.125	page 136
Pr.299	page 116
Pr.338	page 155
Pr.340	page 154
Pr.504	page 206
Pr.550	page 155

[PU connector communication related parameter]

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
117	PU communication station	0	0 to 31	Specify the inverter station number. Set the inverter station numbers when two or more inverters are connected to one personal computer.
118	PU communication speed	192	48, 96, 192, 384	Set the communication speed. The setting value $\times 100$ equals the communication speed. For example, the communication speed is 19200bps when the setting value is "192".
119	PU communication stop bit length.	1	0	Stop bit length 1bit
			1	2bit
			10	1bit
			11	2bit
120	PU communication parity check	2	0	Without parity check
			1	With odd parity check
			2	With even parity check
121	Number of PU communication retries	1	0 to 10	Set the permissible number of retries at occurrence of a data receive error. If the number of consecutive errors exceeds the permissible value, the inverter will come to an alarm stop.
			9999	If a communication error occurs, the inverter will not come to an alarm stop.
122	PU communication check time interval	9999	0	No PU connector communication
			0.1 to 999.8s	Set the interval of communication check time. If a no-communication state persists for longer than the permissible time, the inverter will come to an alarm stop.
			9999	No communication check
123	PU communication waiting time setting	9999	0 to 150ms	Set the waiting time between data transmission to the inverter and response.
			9999	Set with communication data.
124	PU communication CR/LF presence/absence selection	1	0	Without CR/LF
			1	With CR
			2	With CR/LF

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

[RS-485 terminal communication related parameter]

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
331	RS-485 communication station	0	0 to 31 (0 to 247) *1	Set the inverter station number. (same specifications as Pr. 117)
332	RS-485 communication speed	96	3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384	Used to select the communication speed. (same specifications as Pr. 118)
333 *2	RS-485 communication stop bit length	1	0, 1, 10, 11	Select stop bit length and data length. (same specifications as Pr. 119)
334	RS-485 communication parity check selection	2	0, 1, 2	Select the parity check specifications. (same specifications as Pr. 120)
335 *3	RS-485 communication number of retries	1	0 to 10, 9999	Set the permissible number of retries at occurrence of a data receive error. (same specifications as Pr. 121)
336 *3	RS-485 communication check time interval	0s	0	RS-485 communication can be made, but the inverter will come to an alarm stop in the NET operation mode.
			0.1 to 999.8s	Set the interval of communication check time. (same specifications as Pr. 122)
			9999	No communication check
337 *3	RS-485 communication waiting time setting	9999	0 to 150ms, 9999	Set the waiting time between data transmission to the inverter and response. (same specifications as Pr. 123)
341 *3	RS-485 communication CR/LF selection	1	0, 1, 2	Select presence/absence of CR/LF. (same specifications as Pr. 124)
549	Protocol selection	0	0	Mitsubishi inverter (computer link) protocol
			1	Modbus-RTU protocol *4

*1 When "1" (Modbus-RTU protocol) is set in Pr. 549, the setting range within parenthesis is applied.

*2 For the Modbus-RTU protocol, the data length is fixed to 8 bits and the stop bit depends on the Pr. 334 setting. (Refer to page 177)

*3 The Modbus-RTU protocol becomes invalid.

*4 The Modbus-RTU protocol is valid for only communication from the RS-485 terminals.

*5 The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

CAUTION

- If communication is made without Pr. 336 RS-485 communication check time interval being changed from "0" (initial value), monitor, parameter read, etc. can be performed, but the inverter results in an alarm as soon as it is switched to the NET operation mode. If the operation mode at power on is the network operation mode, a communication alarm (E.SER) occurs after first communication.

When performing operation or parameter write through communication, set "9999" or more to Pr. 336. (The setting depends on the computer side program.) (Refer to page 171)

- Always reset the inverter after making the initial settings of the parameters. After you have changed the communication-related parameters, communication cannot be made until the inverter is reset.

3.18.4 Communication EEPROM write selection (Pr. 342)

Parameters written via the inverter's PU connector or RS-485 terminals or from the communication option can be written to the RAM. Set this parameter when frequent parameter changes are required.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
342	Communication EEPROM write selection	0	0	Parameter values written by communication are written to the EEPROM and RAM.
			1	Parameter values written by communication are written to the RAM.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". However, it can be set any time when the communication option is connected. (Refer to page 144)

- When changing the parameter values frequently, set "1" in Pr. 342 to write them to the RAM. The life of the EEPROM will be shorter if parameter write is performed frequently with the setting unchanged from "0" (initial value) (EEPROM write).

REMARKS

- When Pr. 342 is set to "1" (only RAM write), the new values of the parameters will be cleared at power supply-off of the inverter. Therefore, the parameter values available when power is switched on again are the values stored in EEPROM previously.

3.18.5 Mitsubishi inverter protocol (computer link communication)

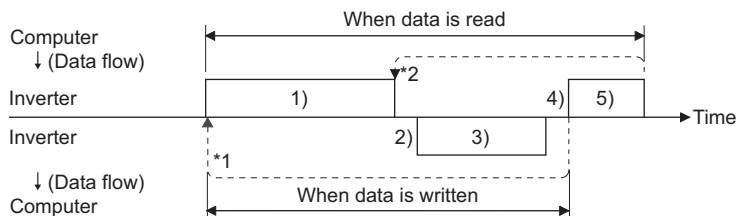
You can perform parameter setting, monitor, etc. from the PU connector or RS-485 terminals of the inverter using the Mitsubishi inverter protocol (computer link communication).

(1) Communication specifications

- The communication specifications are given below.

Item		Description	Related Parameters
Communication protocol		Mitsubishi protocol (computer link)	Pr. 551
Conforming standard		EIA-485 (RS-485)	—
Number of inverters connected		1:N (maximum 32 units), setting is 0 to 31 stations	Pr. 117 Pr. 331
Communication speed	PU connector	Selected from among 4800/9600/19200 and 38400bps	Pr. 118
	RS-485 terminal	Can be selected from 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200 and 38400bps	Pr. 332
Control protocol		Asynchronous system	—
Communication method		Half-duplex system	—
Communication specifications	Character system	ASCII (7 bits or 8 bits can be selected)	Pr. 119 Pr. 333
	Start bit	1bit	—
	Stop bit length	1 bit or 2 bits can be selected	Pr. 119 Pr. 333
	Parity check	Check (even, odd) or no check can be selected	Pr. 120 Pr. 334
	Error check	Sum code check	—
	Terminator	CR/LF (presence or absence can be selected)	Pr. 124 Pr. 341
Waiting time setting		Selectable between presence and absence	Pr. 123 Pr. 337

(2) Communication procedure



- Data communication between the computer and inverter is made in the following procedure.

- 1) Request data is sent from the computer to the inverter. (The inverter will not send data unless requested.)
- 2) After waiting for the waiting time
- 3) The inverter sends return data to the computer in response to the computer request.
- 4) After having waited for the time taken for inverter processing
- 5) Answer from computer in response to reply data 3) is sent. (Even if 5) is not sent, subsequent communication is made properly.)

- *1 If a data error is detected and a retry must be made, execute retry operation with the user program. The inverter comes to an alarm stop if the number of consecutive retries exceeds the parameter setting.
- *2 On receipt of a data error occurrence, the inverter returns "reply data 3)" to the computer again. The inverter comes to an alarm stop if the number of consecutive data errors reaches or exceeds the parameter setting.

(3) Communication operation presence/absence and data format types

- Data communication between the computer and inverter is made in ASCII code (hexadecimal code).
- Communication operation presence/absence and data format types are as follows:

Symbol	Operation	Run Command	Running Frequency	Parameter Write	Inverter Reset	Monitor	Parameter Read
1)	Communication request is sent to the inverter in accordance with the user program in the computer.	A A'	A	A	A	B	B
2)	Inverter data processing time	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present
3)	Reply data from the inverter (Data 1) is checked for error)	No error *1 (Request accepted)	C	C	C	C *2 E E'	E
		With error. (Request rejected)	D	D	D	D *2 D	D
4)	Computer processing delay time	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
5)	Answer from computer in response to reply data 3) (Data 3) is checked for error)	No error *1 (No inverter processing)	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent (C)	Absent (C)
		With error (Inverter re-outputs 3))	Absent	Absent	Absent	F	F

*1 In the communication request data from the computer to the inverter, 10ms or more is also required after "no data error (ACK)". (Refer to page 170)

*2 The inverter response to the inverter reset request can be selected. (Refer to page 173)

1) Communication request data from the computer to the inverter

Format	Number of Characters												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (Data write)	ENQ *1	Inverter station number *2		Instruction code		Waiting time *3	Data				Sum check		*4
A' (Data write)	ENQ *1	Inverter station number *2		Instruction code		Waiting time *3	Data		Sum check		*4		
B (Data read)	ENQ *1	Inverter station number *2		Instruction code		Waiting time *3	Sum check		*4				

3) Reply data from the inverter to the computer

- When data is written

Format	Number of Characters				
	1	2	3	4	5
C (No data error detected)	ACK *1	Inverter station number 2	*4		
D (Data error detected)	NAK *1	Inverter station number 2	Error Code	*4	

- When data is read

Format	Number of Characters										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
E (No data error detected)	STX *1	Inverter station number *2		Read data				ETX *1	Sum check		*4
E' (No data error detected)	STX *1	Inverter station number *2		Read data		ETX *1	Sum check		*4		
D (Data error detected)	NAK *1	Inverter station number *2		Error Code	*4						

5) Send data from the computer to the inverter during data read

Format	Number of Characters			
	1	2	3	4
C (No data error detected)	ACK *1	Inverter station number *2	*4	
F (Data error detected)	NAK *1	Inverter station number *2	*4	

*1 Indicate a control code

*2 Specify the inverter station numbers between H00 and H1F (stations 0 to 31) in hexadecimal.

*3 When Pr. 123, Pr. 337 (waiting time setting) ≠ "9999", create the communication request data without "waiting time" in the data format. (The number of characters decreases by 1.)

*4 CR, LF code

When data is transmitted from the computer to the inverter, CR (carriage return) and LF (line feed) codes are automatically set at the end of a data group on some computers. In this case, setting must also be made on the inverter according to the computer. Whether the CR and LF codes will be present or absent can be selected using Pr. 124 or Pr. 341 (CR, LF presence/absence selection).

(4) Data definitions

1) Control codes

Signal Name	ASCII Code	Description
STX	H02	Start Of Text (start of data)
ETX	H03	End Of Text (end of data)
ENQ	H05	Enquiry (communication request)
ACK	H06	Acknowledge (no data error detected)
LF	H0A	Line Feed
CR	H0D	Carriage Return
NAK	H15	Negative Acknowledge (data error detected)

2) Inverter station number

Specify the station number of the inverter which communicates with the computer.

3) Instruction code

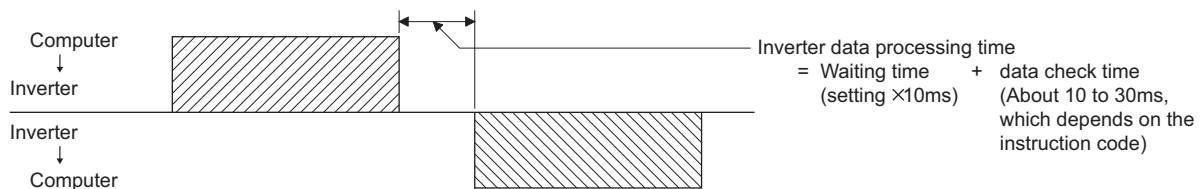
Specify the processing request, e.g. operation or monitoring, given by the computer to the inverter. Hence, the inverter can be run and monitored in various ways by specifying the instruction code as appropriate. (Refer to page 48)

4) Data

Indicates the data such as frequency and parameters transferred to and from the inverter. The definitions and ranges of set data are determined in accordance with the instruction codes. (Refer to page 48)

5) Waiting time

Specify the waiting time between the receipt of data at the inverter from the computer and the transmission of reply data. Set the waiting time in accordance with the response time of the computer between 0 and 150ms in 10ms increments (e.g. 1 = 10ms, 2 = 20ms).

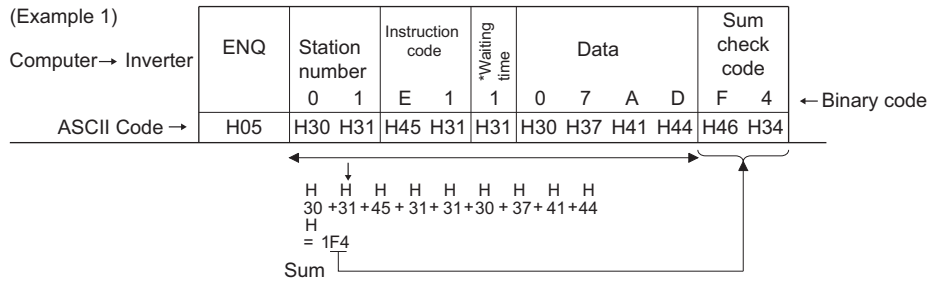


REMARKS

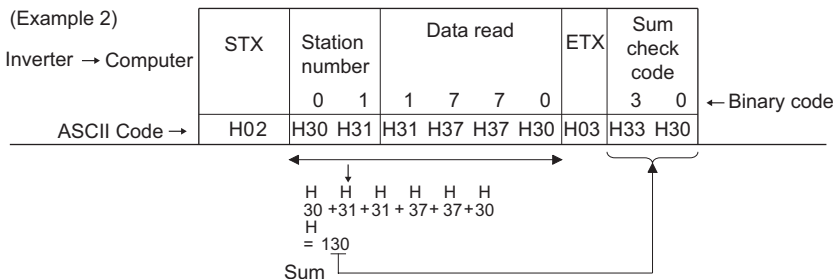
- When Pr. 123, Pr. 337 (waiting time setting) ≠ "9999", create the communication request data without "waiting time" in the data format. (The number of characters decreases by 1.)
- The data check time changes depending on the instruction code. (Refer to page 171)

6) Sum check code

The sum check code is 2-digit ASCII (hexadecimal) representing the lower 1 byte (8 bits) of the sum (binary) derived from the checked ASCII data



* When the Pr. 123 "waiting time setting" ≠ "9999", create the communication request data without "waiting time" in the data format. (The number of characters decreases by 1.)

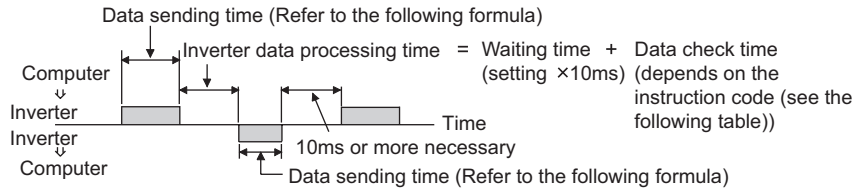


7) Error Code

If any error is found in the data received by the inverter, its definition is sent back to the computer together with the NAK code.

Error Code	Error Item	Error Definition	Inverter Operation
H0	Computer NAK error	The number of errors consecutively detected in communication request data from the computer is greater than allowed number of retries.	Brought to an alarm stop if error occurs continuously more than the allowable number of retries. (E.PUE/E.SER)
H1	Parity error	The parity check result does not match the specified parity.	
H2	Sum check error	The sum check code in the computer does not match that of the data received by the inverter.	
H3	Protocol error	The data received by the inverter has a grammatical mistake. Alternatively, data receive is not completed within the predetermined time. CR or LF is not as set in the parameter.	
H4	Framing error	The stop bit length differs from the initial setting.	
H5	Overrun error	New data has been sent by the computer before the inverter completes receiving the preceding data.	
H6	—	—	—
H7	Character error	The character received is invalid (other than 0 to 9, A to F, control code).	Does not accept received data but is not brought to alarm stop.
H8	—	—	—
H9	—	—	—
HA	Mode error	Parameter write was attempted in other than the computer link operation mode, when operation command source is not selected or during inverter operation.	Does not accept received data but is not brought to alarm stop.
HB	Instruction code error	The specified command does not exist.	
HC	Data range error	Invalid data has been specified for parameter write, frequency setting, etc.	
HD	—	—	
HE	—	—	—
HF	—	—	—

(5) Response time



[Formula for data sending time]

$$\frac{1}{\text{Communication speed (bps)}} \times \text{Number of data characters (Refer to page 168)} \times \text{Communication specifications (total number of bits) = Data send time (s)} \quad \text{(See below.)}$$

●Communication specifications

Name	Number of Bits
Stop bit length	1 bit 2 bits
Data length	7 bits 8 bits
Parity check	Yes 1 bit No 0

In addition to the above, 1 start bit is necessary.

Minimum number of total bits..... 9 bits

Maximum number of total bits..... 12 bits

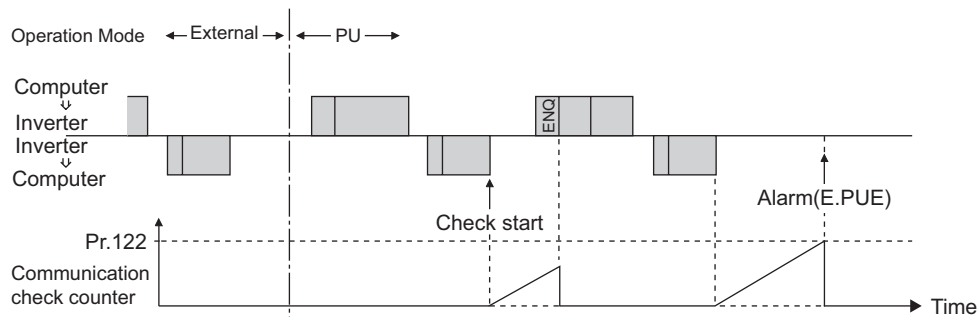
●Data check time

Item	Check Time
Various monitors, run command, frequency setting (RAM)	<12ms
Parameter read/write, frequency setting (EEPROM)	<30ms
Parameter clear/all clear	<5ms
Reset command	No answer

(6) Open cable detection (Pr. 122, Pr. 336 RS-485 communication check time interval)

- If disconnection (communication stop) is detected between the inverter and computer as a result of disconnection check, a communication error (PU connector communication: E.PUE, RS-485 terminal communication: E.SER) occurs and the inverter output is shut off.
- Disconnection check is made when the setting is any of "0.1s" to "999.8s". To make disconnection check, it is necessary to send data (control code *refer to page 169*) from the computer within the communication check time interval. (The send data has nothing to do with the station number)
- Communication check is started at the first communication in the operation mode having the operation source (PU operation mode for PU connector communication in the default setting or network operation mode for RS-485 terminal communication).
- When the setting is "9999", communication check (disconnection detection) is not made.
- When the setting is "0", communication from the PU connector cannot be performed. For communication via the RS-485 terminals, monitor, parameter read, etc. can be performed, but a communication error (E.SER) occurs as soon as the inverter is switched to network operation mode.

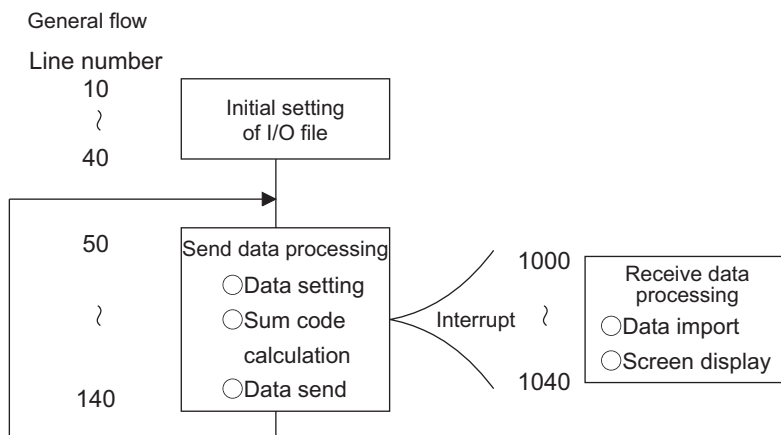
Example: PU connector communication, Pr. 122 = "0.1 to 999.8s"



(7) Instructions for the program

- 1) When data from the computer has any error, the inverter does not accept that error. Hence, in the user program, always insert a retry program for data error.
- 2) All data communication, e.g. run command or monitoring, are started when the computer gives a communication request. The inverter does not return any data without the computer's request. Hence, design the program so that the computer gives a data read request for monitoring, etc. as required.
- 3) Program example
To change the operation mode to computer link operation

10 OPEN"COM1:9600,E,8,2,HD"AS #1	: Communication file open
20 COMST1,1,1:COMST1,2,1	: Circuit control signal (RS, ER) ON/OFF setting
30 ON COM(1)GOSUB*REC	: Interrupt definition at data receive
40 COM(1)ON	: Interrupt enable
50 D\$="01FB10002"	
60 S=0	
70 FOR I=1 TO LEN(D\$)	
80 A\$=MID\$(D\$,I,1)	
90 A=ASC(A\$)	
100 S=S+A	
110 NEXTI	
120 D\$=CHR\$(&H5)+D\$+RIGHT\$(HEX\$(S),2)	: Addition of control code and sum code
130 PRINT#1,D\$	
140 GOTO 50	
1000 *REC	
1010 IF LOC(1)=0 THEN RETURN	
1020 PRINT"RECEIVE DATA"	
1030 PRINT INPUT\$(LOC(1),#1)	
1040 RETURN	



CAUTION

-  Always set the communication check time interval before starting operation to prevent hazardous conditions.
-  Data communication is not started automatically but is made only once when the computer provides a communication request. If communication is disabled during operation due to signal cable breakage etc., the inverter cannot be stopped. When the communication check time interval has elapsed, the inverter will come to an alarm stop (E.PUE, E.SER). The inverter can be coasted to a stop by switching on its RES signal or by switching power off.
-  If communication is broken due to signal cable breakage, computer fault etc., the inverter does not detect such a fault. This should be fully noted.

(8) Setting items and set data

After completion of parameter setting, set the instruction codes and data then start communication from the computer to allow various types of operation control and monitoring.

No.	Item		Read /write	Instruction Code	Data Description	Number of Data Digits (format)
1	Operation Mode		Read	H7B	H0000: Network operation H0001: External operation H0002: PU operation (RS-485 communication operation via PU connector)	4 digits (B,E/D)
			Write	HFB		4 digits (A,C/D)
2	Monitor	Output frequency/speed	Read	H6F	H0000 to HFFFF: Output frequency in 0.01Hz increments Speed in 1r/min increments (when Pr. 37 = 1 to 9998 or Pr. 144 = 2 to 10, 102 to 110)	4 digits (B,E/D)
		Output current	Read	H70	H0000 to HFFFF: Output current (hexadecimal) in 0.01A increments (55K or less) / 0.1A increments (75K or more)	4 digits (B,E/D)
		Output voltage	Read	H71	H0000 to HFFFF: Output voltage (hexadecimal) in 0.1V increments	4 digits (B,E/D)
		Special monitor	Read	H72	H0000 to HFFFF: Monitor data selected in instruction code HF3	4 digits (B,E/D)
		Special monitor selection No.	Read	H73	H01 to H36: Monitor selection data Refer to the special monitor No. table (page 175)	2digits (B,E/D)
			Write	HF3		2digits (A',C/D)
		Alarm definition	Read	H74 to H77	H0000 to HFFFF: Two most recent alarm definitions b15 b8 b7 b0 H74 Second alarm in past Latest alarm H75 Fourth alarm in past Third alarm in past H76 Sixth alarm in past Fifth alarm in past H77 Eighth alarm in past Seventh alarm in past Refer to the alarm data table (page 175)	4 digits (B,E/D)
3	Run command (extended)	Write	HF9	You can set the control input commands such as the forward rotation signal (STF) and reverse rotation signal (STR). (Refer to page 176 for details)	4 digits (A,C/D)	
	Run command	Write	HFA		2digits (A',C/D)	
4	Inverter status monitor (extended)	Read	H79	You can monitor the states of the output signals such as forward rotation, reverse rotation and inverter running (RUN). (Refer to page 176 for details)	4 digits (B,E/D)	
	Inverter status monitor	Read	H7A		2digits (B,E/D)	
5	Set frequency (RAM)	Read	H6D	Read the set frequency/speed from the RAM or EEPROM. H0000 to HFFFF: Set frequency in 0.01Hz increments Speed in 1r/min increments (When Pr. 37 = 1 to 9998 or Pr. 144 = 2 to 10, 102 to 110)	4 digits (B,E/D)	
	Set frequency (EEPROM)		H6E			
	Set frequency (RAM)	Write	HED	Write the set frequency/speed into the RAM or EEPROM. H0000 to H9C40 (0 to 400.00Hz) : frequency in 0.01Hz increments H0000 to H270E (0 to 9998) : speed in r/min increments (when Pr. 37 = 1 to 9998 or Pr. 144 = 2 to 10, 102 to 110) · To change the running frequency consecutively, write data to the inverter RAM. (Instruction code: HED)	4 digits (A,C/D)	
	Set frequency (RAM, EEPROM)		HEE			
6	Inverter reset	Write	HFD	H9696: Resets the inverter. · As the inverter is reset at start of communication by the computer, the inverter cannot send reply data back to the computer.	4 digits (A,C/D)	
				H9666: Resets the inverter. · When data is sent normally, ACK is returned to the computer and then the inverter is reset.	4 digits (A,D)	
7	Alarm definition all clear	Write	HF4	H9696: Alarm history batch clear	4 digits (A,C/D)	

Refer to page 168 for data formats (A, A', B, B', C, D)

No.	Item	Read /write	Instruction Code	Data Description	Number of Data Digits (format)																									
8	All parameter clear	Write	HFC	All parameters return to the initial values. Any of four different all clear operations are performed according to the data.	4 digits (A,C/D)																									
				<table><tr><th>Pr. Data</th><th>Communi- cation Pr. *1</th><th>Calibration Pr. *2</th><th>Other Pr. *3</th><th>HEC HF3 HFF</th></tr><tr><td>H9696</td><td>O</td><td>×</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>H9966</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>H5A5A</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>H55AA</td><td>×</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr></table>		Pr. Data	Communi- cation Pr. *1	Calibration Pr. *2	Other Pr. *3	HEC HF3 HFF	H9696	O	×	O	O	H9966	O	O	O	O	H5A5A	×	×	O	O	H55AA	×	O	O	O
				Pr. Data		Communi- cation Pr. *1	Calibration Pr. *2	Other Pr. *3	HEC HF3 HFF																					
				H9696		O	×	O	O																					
				H9966		O	O	O	O																					
				H5A5A		×	×	O	O																					
				H55AA		×	O	O	O																					
When all parameter clear is executed for H9696 or H9966, communication-related parameter settings also return to the initial values. When resuming operation, set the parameters again.																														
*1 Refer to page 165, 166.																														
*2 Refer to page 136.																														
*3 Pr. 75 is not cleared																														
9	Parameters	Read	H00 to H63	Refer to the instruction code of the parameter list (page48) and write and/or read the values as required.	4 digits (B,E/D)																									
10		Write	H80 to HE3		4 digits (A,C/D)																									
11	Link parameter extended setting	Read	H7F	Parameter description is changed according to the H00 to H09 setting.	2digits (B.E/D)																									
		Write	HFF	For details of the setting, refer to the instruction code of the parameter list (page 48).	2digits (A',C/D)																									
12	Second parameter changing (instruction code HFF=1)	Read	H6C	When setting the bias/gain (instruction codes H5E to H61, HDE to HE1) parameters H00:Frequency *1 H01: Parameter-set analog value H02: Analog value input from terminal	2digits (B.E/D)																									
		Write	HEC	*1 The gain frequency can also be written using Pr. 125 (instruction code H99) or Pr. 126 (instruction code H9A).	2digits (A',C/D)																									

Refer to page 168 for data formats (A, A', B, B', C, D)

REMARKS

- Set 65520 (HFFF0) as a parameter value "8888" and 65535 (HFFFF) as "9999".
- For the instruction codes HFF, HEC and HF3, their values are held once written but cleared to zero when an inverter reset or all clear is performed.

Example) When reading the C3 (Pr. 902) and C6 (Pr. 904) settings from the inverter of station No. 0

	Computer Send Data	Inverter Send Data	Description
1)	ENQ 00 FF 0 01 82	ACK 00	Set "H01" in the extended link parameter.
2)	ENQ 00 EC 0 01 7E	ACK 00	Set "H01" in second parameter changing.
3)	ENQ 00 5E 0 0F	STX 00 0000 ETX 25	C3 (Pr. 902) is read. 0% is read.
4)	ENQ 00 60 0 FB	STX 00 0000 ETX 25	C6 (Pr. 904) is read. 0% is read.

To read/write C3 (Pr. 902) and C6 (Pr. 904) after inverter reset or parameter clear, execute from 1) again.

[Special monitor selection No.]

Refer to page 107 for details of the monitor description.

Data	Description	Unit
H01	Output frequency	0.01Hz
H02	Output current	0.01A/0.1A *3
H03	Output voltage	0.1V
H05	Frequency setting	0.01Hz
H06	Running speed	1r/min
H08	Converter output voltage	0.1V
H09	Regenerative brake duty	0.1%
H0A	Electronic thermal relay function load factor	0.1%
H0B	Output current peak value	0.01A/0.1A *3
H0C	Converter output voltage peak value	0.1V
H0D	Input power	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *3

Data	Description	Unit
H0E	Output power	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *3
H0F	Input terminal status *1	—
H10	Output terminal status *2	—
H11	Load meter	0.1%
H14	Cumulative energization time	1h
H17	Actual operation time	1h
H18	Motor load factor	0.1%
H19	Cumulative power	1kWh
H32	Power saving effect	Variable
H33	Cumulative saving power	Variable
H34	PID set point	0.1%
H35	PID measurement value	0.1%
H36	PID deviation value	0.1%

*1 Input terminal monitor details

b15

b0

—	—	—	—	CS	RES	STOP	MRS	JOG	RH	RM	RL	RT	AU	STR	STF
---	---	---	---	----	-----	------	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----

*2 Output terminal monitor details

b15

b0

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ABC2	ABC1	FU	OL	IPF	SU	RUN
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------	------	----	----	-----	----	-----

*3 The setting depends on capacities. (55K or less/75K or more)

[Alarm data]

Refer to page 220 for details of alarm description.

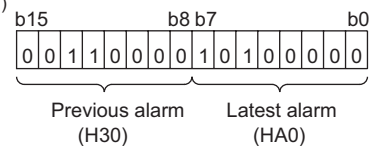
Data	Description	Data	Description	Data	Description
H00	No alarm	H60	OLT	HC1	CTE
H10	OC1	H70	BE	HC2	P24
H11	OC2	H80	GF	HC4	CDO
H12	OC3	H81	LF	HC5	IOH
H20	OV1	H90	OHT	HC6	SER
H21	OV2	H91	PTC	HC7	AIE
H22	OV3	HA0	OPT	HF1	E.1
H30	THT	HA1	OP1	HF6	E.6
H31	THM	HB0	PE	HF7	E.7
H40	FIN	HB1	PUE	HFD	E.13
H50	IPF	HB2	RET		
H51	UVT	HB3	PE2		
H52	ILF	HC0	CPU		

Alarm description display example (instruction code H74)

For read data H30A0

(Previous alarm THT)

(Latest alarm OPT)



[Run command]

Item	Instruction Code	Bit Length	Description	Example																																
Run command	HFA	8bit	b0: AU (current input selection) *1 b1: Forward rotation command b2: Reverse rotation command b3: RL (low speed operation command) *1 b4: RM (middle speed operation command) *1 b5: RH (high speed operation command) *1 b6: RT (second function selection) *1 b7: MRS (output stop) *1	[Example 1] H02 Forward rotation b7 b0 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> [Example 2] H00 Stop b7 b0 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0																													
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																													
Run command (extended)	HF9	16bit	b0:AU (current input selection) *1 b1:Forward rotation command b2:Reverse rotation command b3:RL (low speed operation command) *1 b4:RM (middle speed operation command) *1 b5: RH (high speed operation command) *1 b6:RT (second function selection) *1 b7:MRS (output stop) *1 b8:JOG (Jog operation) *2 b9:CS (selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure) *2 b10: STOP (start self-holding) *2 b11:RES (reset) *2 b12:— b13:— b14:— b15:—	[Example 1] H0002 Forward rotation b15 b0 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> [Example 2] H0800 low speed operation (When Pr. 189 RES terminal function selection is set to "0") b15 b0 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0																					
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																					

*1 The signal within parentheses is the initial setting. The description changes depending on the setting of Pr. 180 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) (page92).

*2 The signal within parentheses is the initial setting. Since jog operation/selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure/start self-holding/reset cannot be controlled by the network, bit 8 to bit 11 are invalid in the initial status. When using bit 8 to bit 11, change the signals with Pr. 185, Pr. 186, Pr. 188, Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) (page 98). (Reset can be executed with the instruction code HFD.)

[Inverter status monitor]

Item	Instruction Code	Bit Length	Description	Example																																
Inverter status monitor	H7A	8bit	b0:RUN (inverter running)* b1:Forward rotation b2:Reverse rotation b3:SU (up to frequency) * b4:OL (overload) * b5:IPF (instantaneous power failure) * b6:FU (frequency detection)* b7:ABC1 (alarm) *	[Example 1] H02 ... During forward rotation b7 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> b0 [Example 2] H80 ... Stop at alarm occurrence b7 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> b0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0																
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0																													
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0																													
Inverter status monitor (extended)	H79	16bit	b0:RUN (inverter running) * b1:Forward rotation b2:Reverse rotation b3:SU (up to frequency) * b4:OL (overload) * b5:IPF (instantaneous power failure) * b6:FU (frequency detection) * b7:ABC1 (alarm) * b8:ABC2 (—)* b9:— b10:— b11:— b12:— b13:— b14:— b15: Alarm occurrence	[Example 1] H0002 ...During forward rotation b15 <table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> b0 [Example 2] H8080 ...Stop at alarm occurrence b15 <table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> b0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0																					
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																					

* The signal within parentheses is the initial setting. The description changes depending on the setting of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).

3.18.6 Modbus-RTU communication specifications (Pr. 331, Pr. 332, Pr. 334, Pr. 343, Pr. 549)

Using the Modbus-RTU communication protocol, communication operation or parameter setting can be performed from the RS-485 terminals of the inverter.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
331	RS-485 communication station	0	0 to 247	Specify the inverter station number. Set the inverter station numbers when two or more inverters are connected to one personal computer.
332	RS-485 communication speed	96	3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384	Set the communication speed. The setting value $\times 100$ equals the communication speed. For example, the communication speed is 9600bps when the setting value is "96".
334	RS-485 communication parity check selection	2	0	Without parity check Stop bit length 2bits
			1	With odd parity check Stop bit length 1bit
			2	With even parity check Stop bit length 1bit
343	Communication error count	0	—	Display the number of communication errors during Modbus-RTU communication. Reading only
549	Protocol selection	0	0	Mitsubishi inverter (computer link) protocol
			1	Modbus-RTU protocol

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

REMARKS

- When using the Modbus-RTU protocol, set Pr. 549 Protocol selection to "1".
- When the communication option is fitted with Pr. 550 NET mode operation command source selection set to "9999" (initial value), the command source (e.g. run command) from the RS-485 terminals is invalid. (Refer to page 155)

(1) Communication specifications

- The communication specifications are given below.

Item	Description	Related Parameters
Communication protocol	Modbus-RTU protocol	Pr. 549
Conforming standard	EIA-485 (RS-485)	—
Number of inverters connected	1: N (maximum 32 units), setting is 0 to 247 stations	Pr. 331
Communication speed	Can be selected from 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200 and 38400bps	Pr. 332
Control protocol	Asynchronous system	—
Communication method	Half-duplex system	—
Communication specifications	Character system	Binary(fixed to 8 bits)
	Start bit	1bit
	Stop bit length	Select from the following three types · No parity, stop bit length 2 bits · Odd parity, stop bit length 1 bit · Even parity, stop bit length 1 bit
	Parity check	Pr. 334
	Error check	CRC code check
	Terminator	Not used
Waiting time setting	Not used	—

Pr.268	page 107
Pr.333	page 165
Pr.335	page 165
Pr.342	page 166
Pr.495	page 105
Pr.504	page 206
Pr.550	page 155

(2) Outline

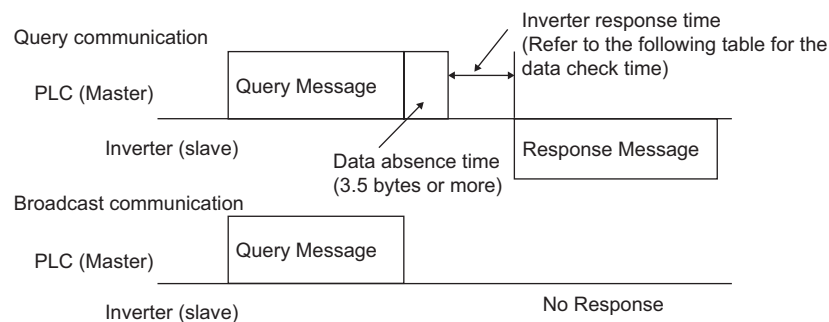
The Modbus protocol is the communication protocol developed by Modicon for PLC.

The Modbus protocol performs serial communication between the master and slave using the dedicated message frame. The dedicated message frame has the functions that can perform data read and write. Using the functions, you can read and write the parameter values from the inverter, write the input command of the inverter, and check the operating status. In this product, the inverter data are classified in the holding register area (register addresses 40001 to 49999). By accessing the assigned holding register address, the master can communicate with the inverter which is a slave.

REMARKS

There are two different serial transmission modes: ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) mode and RTU (Remote Terminal Unit) mode. This product supports only the RTU mode in which 1-byte (8-bit) data is transmitted as-is. Only the communication protocol is defined by the Modbus protocol, and the physical layer is not stipulated.

(3) Message format



●Data check time

Item	Check Time
Various monitors, operation command, frequency setting (RAM)	< 12ms
Parameter read/write, frequency setting (EEPROM)	< 30ms
Parameter clear/all clear	< 5ms
Reset command	No answer

1) Query

The master sends a message to the slave (= inverter) at the specified address.

2) Normal Response

After receiving the query from the master, the slave executes the requested function and returns the corresponding normal response to the master.

3) Error Response

If an invalid function code, address or data is received, the slave returns it to the master.

When a response description is returned, the error code indicating that the request from the master cannot be executed is added.

No response is returned for the hardware-detected error, frame error and CRC check error.

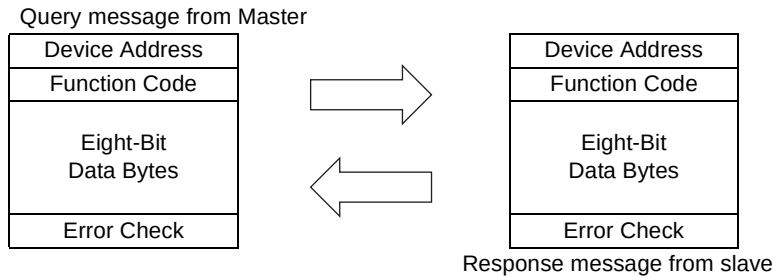
4) Broadcast

By specifying address 0, the master can send a message to all slaves. All slaves that received the message from the master execute the requested function. In this communication, the slaves do not return a response to the master.

(4) Message frame (protocol)

- Communication method

Basically, the master sends a query message (question) and the slave returns a response message (response). When communication is normal, Device Address and Function Code are copied as they are, and when communication is abnormal (function code or data code is illegal), bit 7 (= 80h) of Function Code is turned on and the error code is set to Data Bytes.



The message frame consists of the four message fields as shown above.

By adding the no-data time (T1: Start, End) of 3.5 characters to the beginning and end of the message data, the slave recognizes it as one message.

- Protocol details

The four message fields will be explained below.

Start	1) ADDRESS	2) FUNCTION	3) DATA	4) CRC CHECK		End
T1	8bit	8bit	n × 8bit	L 8bit	H 8bit	T1

Message Field	Description																							
1) ADDRESS field	Is 1 byte long (8 bits), and can be set to any of 0 to 247. Set 0 to send a broadcast message (all-address instruction) or any of 1 to 247 to send a message to each slave. When the slave responds, it returns the address set from the master. The value set to <i>Pr. 331 RS-485 communication station</i> is the slave address.																							
2) FUNCTION field	The function code is 1 byte long (8 bits) and can be set to any of 1 to 255. The master sets the function that it wants to request from the slave, and the slave performs the requested operation. The following table gives the supported function codes. An error response is returned if the set function code is other than those in the following table. When the slave returns a normal response, it returns the function code set by the master. When the slave returns an error response, it returns H80 + function code.																							
	Code	Function Name	Outline	Broadcast Communication	H03	Read Holding Register	Reads the holding register data.	Disallowed	H06	Preset Single Register	Writes data to the holding register.	Allowed	H08	Diagnostics	Makes a function diagnosis. (communication check only)	Disallowed	H10	Preset Multiple Registers	Writes data to multiple consecutive holding registers.	Allowed	H46	Read Holding Register Access Log	Reads the number of registers that succeeded in communication last time.	Disallowed
	Code	Function Name	Outline	Broadcast Communication																				
	H03	Read Holding Register	Reads the holding register data.	Disallowed																				
	H06	Preset Single Register	Writes data to the holding register.	Allowed																				
	H08	Diagnostics	Makes a function diagnosis. (communication check only)	Disallowed																				
	H10	Preset Multiple Registers	Writes data to multiple consecutive holding registers.	Allowed																				
H46	Read Holding Register Access Log	Reads the number of registers that succeeded in communication last time.	Disallowed																					
Table 1: Function code list																								
3) DATA field	The format changes depending on the function code (<i>refer to page180</i>). Data includes the byte count, number of bytes, description of access to the holding register, etc.																							
4) CRC CHECK field	The received message frame is checked for error. CRC check is performed, and 2 byte long data is added to the end of the message. When CRC is added to the message, the low-order byte is added first and is followed by the high-order byte. The CRC value is calculated by the sending side that adds CRC to the message. The receiving side recalculates CRC during message receiving, and compares the result of that calculation and the actual value received in the CRC CHECK field. If these two values do not match, the result is defined as error.																							

(5) Message format types

The message formats corresponding to the function codes in Table 1 on page 179 will be explained.

● Read holding register data (H03 or 03)

Can read the description of 1) system environment variables, 2) real-time monitor, 3) alarm history, and 4) inverter parameters assigned to the holding register area (refer to the register list).

Query Message

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Starting Address		4) No. of Points		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H03 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

Response message

1) Slave Address	2) Function	5) Byte Count	6) Data			CRC Check	
(8bit)	H03 (8bit)	(8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	... (n × 16bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

· Query message setting

message	Setting description
1)Slave Address	Set the address to which the message will be sent. Broadcast communication cannot be made (0 is invalid)
2) Function	Set H03.
3)Starting Address	Set the address at which holding register data read will be started. Starting address = starting register address (decimal) – 40001 For example, setting of the starting address 0001 reads the data of the holding register 40002.
4)No. of Points	Set the number of holding registers from which data will be read. The number of registers from which data can be read is a maximum of 125.

· Description of normal response

message	Setting description
5)Byte Count	The setting range is H02 to H14 (2 to 20). Twice greater than the No. of Points specified at 4) is set.
6)Data	The number of data specified at 4) is set. Data are read in order of Hi byte and Lo byte, and set in order of starting address data, starting address + 1 data, starting address + 2 data, ...

Example) To read the register values of 41004 (Pr. 4) to 41006 (Pr. 6) from the slave address 17 (H11)

Query message

Slave Address	Function	Starting Address		No. of Points		CRC Check	
H11 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	HEB (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	H77 (8bit)	H2B (8bit)

Normal response (Response message)

Slave Address	Function	Byte Count	Data						CRC Check	
H11 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	H06 (8bit)	H17 (8bit)	H70 (8bit)	H0B (8bit)	HB8 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	HE8 (8bit)	H2C (8bit)	HE6 (8bit)

Read value

Register 41004 (Pr. 4): H1770 (60.00Hz)

Register 41005 (Pr. 5): H0BB8 (30.00Hz)

Register 41006 (Pr. 6): H03E8 (10.00Hz)

● **Write multiple holding register data (H06 or 06)**

You can write the description of 1) system environment variables and 4) inverter parameters assigned to the holding register area (refer to the register list).

Query message

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Register Address		4) Preset Data		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H06 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

Normal response (Response message)

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Register Address		4) Preset Data		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H06 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

· **Query message setting**

Message	Setting Description
1) Slave Address	Set the address to which the message will be sent. Setting of address 0 enables broadcast communication
2) Function	Set H06.
3) RegisterAddress	Set the address of the holding register to which data will be written. Register address = holding register address (decimal) – 40001 For example, setting of register address 0001 writes data to the holding register address 40002.
4) Prese Data	Set the data that will be written to the holding register. The written data is fixed to 2 bytes.

· **Description of normal response**

1) to 4) (including CRC check) of the normal response are the same as those of the query message.
No response is made for broadcast communication.

Example) To write 60Hz (H1770) to 40014 (running frequency RAM) at slave address 5 (H05).

Query message

Slave Address	Function	Register Address		Preset Data		CRC Check	
H05 (8bit)	H06 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H0D (8bit)	H17 (8bit)	H70 (8bit)	H17 (8bit)	H99 (8bit)

Normal Response (Response message)

Same data as the query message

CAUTION

For broadcast communication, no response is returned in reply to a query. Therefore, the next query must be made when the inverter processing time has elapsed after the previous query.

● **Function diagnosis (H08 or 08)**

A communication check can be made since the query message sent is returned unchanged as a response message (function of subfunction code H00). Subfunction code H00 (Return Query Data)

Query Message

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Subfunction		4) Date		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H08 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

Normal Response (Response message)

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Subfunction		4) Date		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H08 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

· **Query message setting**

Message	Setting Description
1) Slave Address	Set the address to which the message will be sent. Broadcast communication cannot be made (0 is invalid)
2) Function	Set H08.
3) Subfunction	Set H0000.
4) Data	Any data can be set if it is 2 bytes long. The setting range is H0000 to HFFFF.

· **Description of normal response**

1) to 4) (including CRC check) of the normal response are the same as those of the query message.

● **Write multiple holding register data (H10 or 16)**

You can write data to multiple holding registers.

Query message

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Starting Address		4) No. of Registers		5) ByteCount	6) Data			CRC Check	
(8bit)	H10 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	(8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	... (n × 2 × 8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

Normal Response (Response message)

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Starting Address		4) No. of Registers		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H10 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

· **Query message setting**

Message	Setting Description
1) Slave Address	Set the address to which the message will be sent. Setting of address 0 enables broadcast communication
2) Function	Set H10.
3) Starting Address	Set the address where holding register data write will be started. Starting address = starting register address (decimal) – 40001 For example, setting of the starting address 0001 reads the data of the holding register 40002.
4) No. of Points	Set the number of holding registers where data will be written. The number of registers where data can be written is a maximum of 125.
5) Byte Count	The setting range is H02 to HFA (0 to 250). Set twice greater than the value specified at 4).
6) Data	Set the data specified by the number specified at 4). The written data are set in order of Hi byte and Lo byte, and arranged in order of the starting address data, starting address + 1 data, starting address + 2 data ...

• **Description of normal response**

1) to 4) (including CRC check) of the normal response are the same as those of the query message.

Example) To write 0.5s (H05) to 41007 (Pr. 7) at the slave address 25 (H19) and 1s (H0A) to 41008 (Pr. 8).

Query Message

Slave Address	Function	Starting Address		No. of Points		Byte Count	Data				CRC Check	
H19 (8bit)	H10 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	HEE (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H02 (8bit)	H04 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H05 (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H0A (8bit)	H86 (8bit)	H3D (8bit)

Response message (Response message)

Slave Address	Function	Starting Address		No. of Points		CRC Check	
H19 (8bit)	H10 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	HEE (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H02 (8bit)	H22 (8bit)	H61 (8bit)

● **Read holding register access log (H46 or 70)**

A response can be made to a query made by the function code H03, H06 or H0F.

The starting address of the holding registers that succeeded in access during previous communication and the number of successful registers are returned.

In response to the query for other than the above function code, 0 is returned for the address and number of registers.

Query Message

1) Slave Address	2) Function	CRC Check	
(8bit)	H46 (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

Normal Response (Response message)

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Starting Address		4) No. of Points		CRC Check	
(8bit)	H46 (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)	L (8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

• **Query message setting**

Message	Setting Description
1) Slave Address	Set the address to which the message will be sent. Broadcast communication cannot be made (0 is invalid)
2) Function	Set H46.

• **Description of normal response**

Message	Setting Description
3) Starting Address	The starting address of the holding registers that succeeded in access is returned. Starting address = starting register address (decimal) – 40001 For example, when the starting address 0001 is returned, the address of the holding register that succeeded in access is 40002.
4) No. of Points	The number of holding registers that succeeded in access is returned.

Example) To read the successful register starting address and successful count from the slave address 25 (H19).

Query Message

Slave Address	Function	CRC Check	
H19 (8bit)	H46 (8bit)	H8B (8bit)	HD2 (8bit)

Normal Response (Response message)

Slave Address	Function	Starting Address		No. of Points		CRC Check	
H19 (8bit)	H10 (8bit)	H03 (8bit)	HEE (8bit)	H00 (8bit)	H02 (8bit)	H22 (8bit)	H61 (8bit)

Success of two registers at starting address 41007 (Pr. 7) is returned.

● Error response

An error response is returned if the query message received from the master has an illegal function, address or data. No response is returned for a parity, CRC, overrun, framing or busy error.

Error response (Response message)

1) Slave Address	2) Function	3) Exception Code	CRC Check	
(8bit)	H80 + Function (8bit)	(8bit)	L (8bit)	H (8bit)

Message	Setting Description
1) Slave address	Set the address received from the master.
2) Function	The master-requested function code + H80 is set.
3) Exception code	The code in the following table is set.

Error code list

Code	Error Item	Error Definition
01	ILLEGAL FUNCTION (Function code illegal)	The set function code in the query message from the master cannot be handled by the slave.
02	ILLEGAL DATA ADDRESS *1 (Address illegal)	The set register address in the query message from the master cannot be handled by the inverter. (No parameter, parameter read disabled, parameter write disabled)
03	ILLEGAL DATA VALUE (Data illegal)	The set data in the query message from the master cannot be handled by the inverter. (Out of parameter write range, mode specified, other error)

*1 An error will not occur in the following cases.

1) Function code H03 (Read Holding Register Data)

When the No. of Points is 1 or more and there is one or more holding registers from which data can be read

2) Function code H10 (Write Multiple Holding Register Data)

When the No. of Points is 1 or more and there is 1 or more holding registers to which data can be written

Namely, when the function code H03 or H10 is used to access multiple holding registers, an error will not occur if a non-existing holding register or read disabled or write disabled holding register is accessed.

REMARKS

An error will occur if all accessed holding registers do not exist.

Data read from a non-existing holding register is 0, and data written there is invalid.

· Message data mistake detection

To detect the mistakes of message data from the master, they are checked for the following errors. If an error is detected, an alarm stop will not occur.

Error check item

Error Item	Error Definition	Inverter Side Operation
Parity error	The data received by the inverter differs from the specified parity (Pr. 334 setting).	1) Pr. 343 is increased by 1 at error occurrence. 2) The terminal LF is output at error occurrence.
Framing error	The data received by the inverter differs from the specified stop bit length (Pr. 333).	
Overrun error	The following data was sent from the master before the inverter completes data receiving.	
Message frame error	The message frame data length is checked, and the received data length of less than 4 bytes is regarded as an error.	
CRC check error	A mismatch found by CRC check between the message frame data and calculation result is regarded as an error.	

1) Pr. 343 Communication error count

You can check the cumulative number of communication errors.

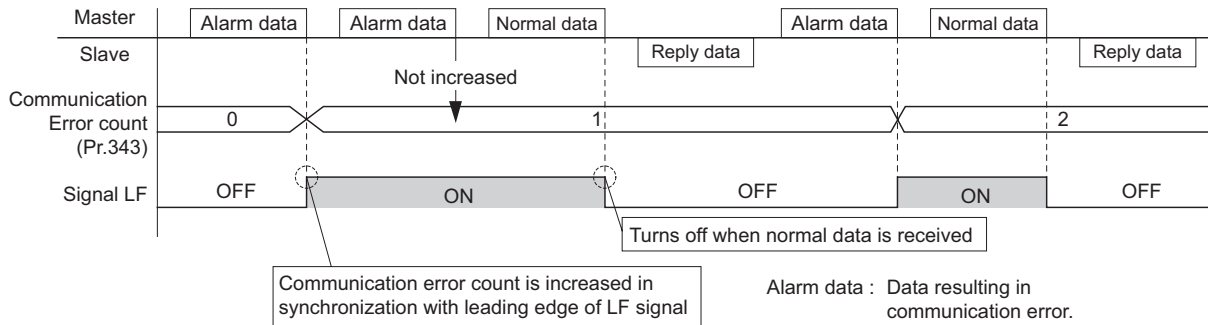
Parameters	Setting Range	Minimum setting range	Initial Value
343	(Read only)	1	0

CAUTION

The number of communication errors is temporarily stored into the RAM. As it is not stored into the EEPROM, performing a power supply reset or inverter reset clears the value to 0.

2) Output signal LF "minor failure output(communication error warnings)"

During a communication error, the minor failure output (LF signal) is output by open collector output. Assign the used terminal using any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).



CAUTION

The LF signal can be assigned to the output terminal using any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196. When terminal assignment is changed, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

(6) Modbus registers

● System environment variable

Register	Definition	Read/write	Remarks
40002	Inverter reset	Write	Any value can be written
40003	Parameter clear	Write	Set H965A as a written value.
40004	All parameter clear	Write	Set H99AA as a written value.
40006	Parameter clear *1	Write	Set H5A96 as a written value.
40007	All parameter clear *1	Write	Set HAA99 as a written value.
40009	Inverter status/control input instruction *2	Read/write	See below.
40010	Operation mode/inverter setting *3	Read/write	See below.
40014	Running frequency (RAM value)	Read/write	According to the Pr. 37 and Pr. 144 settings, the frequency and selectable speed are in 1r/min increments.
40015	Running frequency (EEPROM value)	Write	

*1 The communication parameter values are not cleared.

*2 For write, set the data as a control input instruction. For read, data is read as an inverter operating status.

*3 For write, set data as the operation mode setting. For read, data is read as the operation mode status.

<Inverter status/control input instruction>

Bit	Definition	
	Control input instruction	Inverter status
0	Stop command	RUN (inverter running) *2
1	Forward rotation command	Forward rotation
2	Reverse rotation command	Reverse rotation
3	RH (high speed operation command) *1	SU (up to frequency) *2
4	RM (middle speed operation command) *1	OL (overload) *2
5	RL (low speed operation command) *1	IPF (instantaneous power failure) *2
6	JOG (Jog operation) *1	FU (frequency detection) *2
7	RT (second function selection) *1	ABC1 (alarm) *2
8	AU (current input selection) *1	ABC2 (—) *2
9	CS (selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure) *1	0
10	MRS (output stop) *1	0
11	STOP (start self-holding) *1	0
12	RES (reset) *1	0
13	0	0
14	0	0
15	0	Alarm occurrence

<Operation mode/inverter setting>

Mode	Read value	Written value
EXT	H0000	H0010
PU	H0001	—
EXT JOG	H0002	—
NET	H0004	H0014
PU+ EXT	H0005	—

The restrictions depending on the operation mode changes according to the computer link specifications.

*1 The signal within parentheses is the initial setting. The description changes depending on the setting of Pr. 180 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection) (page92).

Each assigned signal is valid or invalid depending on NET. (Refer to page 155)

*2 The signal within parentheses is the initial setting. The description changes depending on the setting of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) (page98).

● Real-time monitor

Refer to page 107 for details of the monitor description.

Register	Description	Unit
40201	Output frequency	0.01Hz
40202	Output current	0.01A/0.1A*3
40203	Output voltage	0.1V
40205	Frequency setting	0.01Hz
40206	Running speed	1r/min
40208	Converter output voltage	0.1V
40209	Regenerative brake duty	0.1%
40210	Electronic thermal relay function load factor	0.1%
40211	Output current peak value	0.01A/0.1A*3
40212	Converter output voltage peak value	0.1V
40213	Input power	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *3

Register	Description	Unit
40214	Output power	0.01kW/ 0.1kW *3
40215	Input terminal status *1	—
40216	Output terminal status *2	—
40217	Load meter	0.1%
40220	Cumulative energization time	1h
40223	Actual operation time	1h
40224	Motor load factor	0.1%
40225	Cumulative power	1kWh
40250	Power saving effect	Variable
40251	Cumulative saving power	Variable
40252	PID set point	0.1%
40253	PID measurement value	0.1%
40254	PID deviation value	0.1%

*1 Input terminal monitor details
b15

—	—	—	—	CS	RES	STOP	MRS	JOG	RH	RM	RL	RT	AU	STR	STF
---	---	---	---	----	-----	------	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----

*2 Output terminal monitor details
b15

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ABC2	ABC1	FU	OL	IPF	SU	RUN
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------	------	----	----	-----	----	-----

*3 The setting depends on capacities. (55K or less/75K or more)

● Parameter

Parameters	Register	Parameter Name	Read/write	Remarks
0 to 999	41000 to 41999	Refer to the parameter list (page 48) for the parameter names.	Read/write	The parameter number + 41000 is the register number.
C2(902)	41902	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias (frequency)	Read/write	
C3(902)	42092	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias (analog value)	Read/write	The analog value (%) set to C3 (902) is read.
	43902	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias (terminal analog value)	Read	The analog value (%) of the voltage (current) applied to the terminal 2 is read.
125(903)	41903	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain (frequency)	Read/write	
C4(903)	42093	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain (analog value)	Read/write	The analog value (%) set to C4 (903) is read.
	43903	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain (terminal analog value)	Read	The analog value (%) of the voltage (current) applied to the terminal 2 is read.
C5(904)	41904	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias (frequency)	Read/write	
C6(904)	42094	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias (analog value)	Read/write	The analog value (%) set to C6 (904) is read.
	43904	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias (terminal analog value)	Read	The analog value (%) of the current (voltage) applied to the terminal 4 is read.
126(905)	41905	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain (frequency)	Read/write	
C7(905)	42095	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain (analog value)	Read/write	The analog value (%) set to C7 (905) is read.
	43905	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain (terminal analog value)	Read	The analog value (%) of the current (voltage) applied to the terminal 4 is read.
C8(930)	41930	Current output bias signal	Read/write	
C9(930)	42120	Current output bias current	Read/write	
C10(931)	41931	Current output gain signal	Read/write	
C11(931)	42121	Current output gain current	Read/write	

● Alarm history

Register	Definition	Read/write	Remarks
40501	Alarm history 1	Read/write	Being 2 bytes in length, the data is stored as "H0000". The error code can be referred to in the low-order 1 byte. Performing write using the register 40501 batch-clears the alarm history. Set any value as data.
40502	Alarm history 2	Read	
40503	Alarm history 3	Read	
40504	Alarm history 4	Read	
40505	Alarm history 5	Read	
40506	Alarm history 6	Read	
40507	Alarm history 7	Read	
40508	Alarm history 8	Read	

Alarm code list

Data	Description	Data	Description	Data	Description
H00	No alarm	H52	ILF	HB3	PE2
H10	OC1	H60	OLT	HC0	CPU
H11	OC2	H70	BE	HC1	CTE
H12	OC3	H80	GF	HC2	P24
H20	OV1	H81	LF	HC4	CDO
H21	OV2	H90	OHT	HC5	IOH
H22	OV3	H91	PTC	HC6	SER
H30	THT	HA0	OPT	HC7	AIE
H31	THM	HA1	OP1	HF1	E.1
H40	FIN	HB0	PE	HF6	E.6
H50	IPF	HB1	PUE	HF7	E.7
H51	UVT	HB2	RET	HFD	E.13

3.19 Special operation and frequency control

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Perform process control such as pump and air volume.	PID control	Pr. 127 to Pr. 134, Pr. 575 to Pr. 577	188
Switch between the inverter operation and commercial power-supply operation to operate.	Commercial power supply-inverter switchover function	Pr. 135 to Pr. 139, Pr. 159	196
Avoid overvoltage alarm due to regeneration by automatic adjustment of output frequency	Regeneration avoidance function	Pr. 882 to Pr. 886	201

3.19.1 PID control (Pr. 127 to Pr. 134, Pr. 575 to Pr. 577)

The inverter can be used to exercise process control, e.g. flow rate, air volume or pressure.

The terminal 2 input signal or parameter setting is used as a set point and the terminal 4 input signal used as a feedback value to constitute a feedback system for PID control.

Pr.126	page 136
Pr.135	page 196
Pr.571	page 84
Pr.611	page 116

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
127	PID control automatic switchover frequency	9999	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency at which the control is automatically changed to PID control.
			9999	Without PID automatic switchover function
128	PID action selection	10	10	PID reverse action
			11	PID forward action
			20	PID reverse action
			21	PID forward action
			50	PID reverse action
			51	PID forward action
			60	PID reverse action
			61	PID forward action
129 *1	PID proportional band	100%	0.1 to 1000%	If the proportional band is narrow (parameter setting is small), the manipulated variable varies greatly with a slight change of the measured value. Hence, as the proportional band narrows, the response sensitivity (gain) improves but the stability deteriorates, e.g. hunting occurs. Gain $K_p = 1/\text{proportional band}$
			9999	No proportional control
130 *1	PID integral time	1s	0.1 to 3600s	For deviation step input, time (Ti) required for only the integral (I) action to provide the same manipulated variable as that for the proportional (P) action. As the integral time decreases, the set point is reached earlier but hunting occurs more easily.
			9999	No integral control.
131	PID upper limit	9999	0 to 100%	Set the upper limit value. If the feedback value exceeds the setting, the FUP signal is output. The maximum input (20mA/5V/10V) of the measured value (terminal 4) is equivalent to 100%.
			9999	No function
132	PID lower limit	9999	0 to 100%	Set the lower limit value. If the measured value falls below the setting range, the FDN signal is output. The maximum input (20mA/5V/10V) of the process value (terminal 4) is equivalent to 100%.
			9999	No function
133 *1	PID action set point	9999	0 to 100%	Used to set the set point for PID control.
			9999	Terminal 2 input is the set point.
134 *1	PID differential time	9999	0.01 to 10.00s	For deviation lamp input, time (Td) required for providing only the manipulated variable for the proportional (P) action. As the differential time increases, greater response is made to a deviation change.
			9999	No differential control.

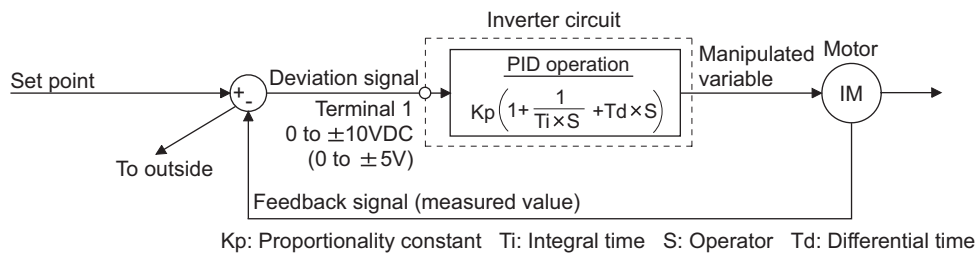
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
575	Output interruption detection time	1s	0 to 3600s	The inverter stops operation if the output frequency after PID operation remains at less than the Pr. 576 setting for longer than the time set in Pr. 575.
			9999	Without output interruption function
576	Output interruption detection level	0Hz	0 to 400Hz	Set the frequency at which the output interruption processing is performed.
577	Output interruption release level	1000%	900 to 1100%	Set the level (Pr. 577 minus 1000%) to release the PID output interruption function.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

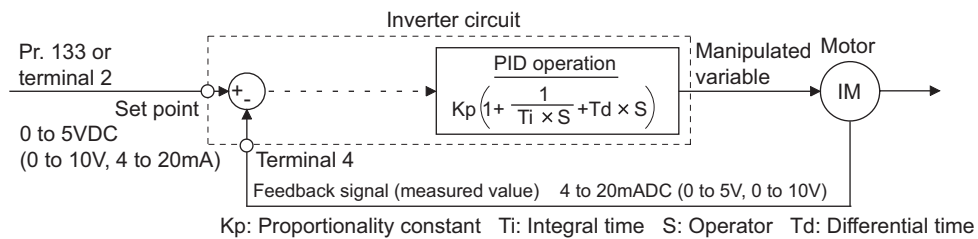
*1 Pr. 129, Pr. 130, Pr. 133 and Pr. 134 can be set during operation. They can also be set independently of the operation mode.

(1) PID control basic configuration

- Pr. 128 = "10, 11" (Deviation value signal input)



- Pr. 128 = "20, 21" (Measured value input)



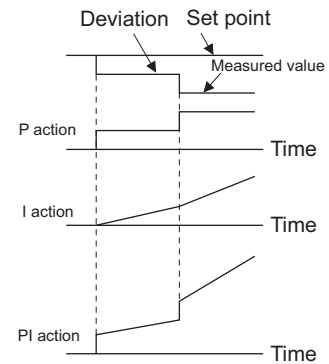
(2) PID action overview

1) PI action

A combination of P action (P) and I action (I) for providing a manipulated variable in response to deviation and changes with time.

[Operation example for stepped changes of process value]

(Note) PI action is the sum of P and I actions.

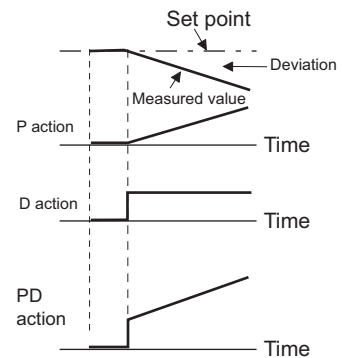


2) PD action

A combination of P action (P) and differential control action (D) for providing a manipulated variable in response to deviation speed to improve the transient characteristic.

[Operation example for proportional changes of process value]

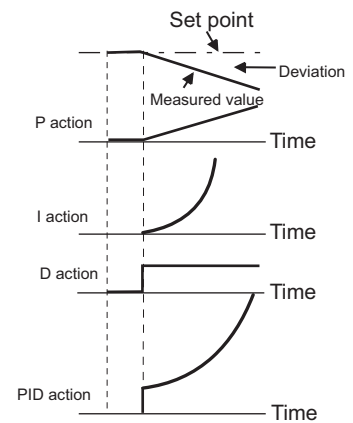
(Note) PD action is the sum of P and D actions.



3) PID action

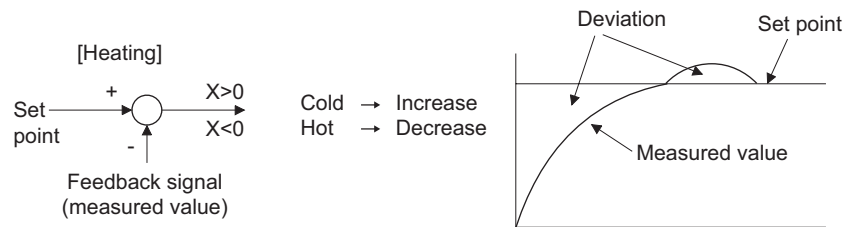
The PI action and PD action are combined to utilize the advantages of both actions for control.

(Note) PID action is the sum of P, I and D actions.



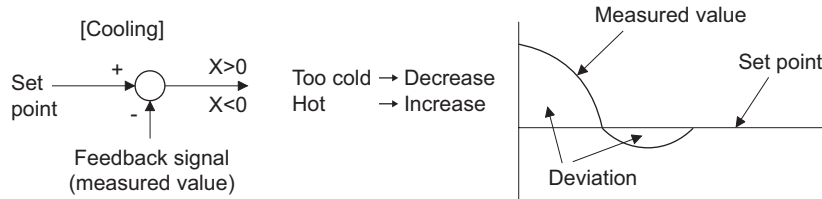
4) Reverse action

Increases the manipulated variable (output frequency) if deviation $X = (\text{set point} - \text{measured value})$ is negative, and decreases the manipulated variable if deviation is positive.



5) Forward action

Increases the manipulated variable (output frequency) if deviation $X = (\text{set point} - \text{measured value})$ is negative, and decreases the manipulated variable if deviation is positive.

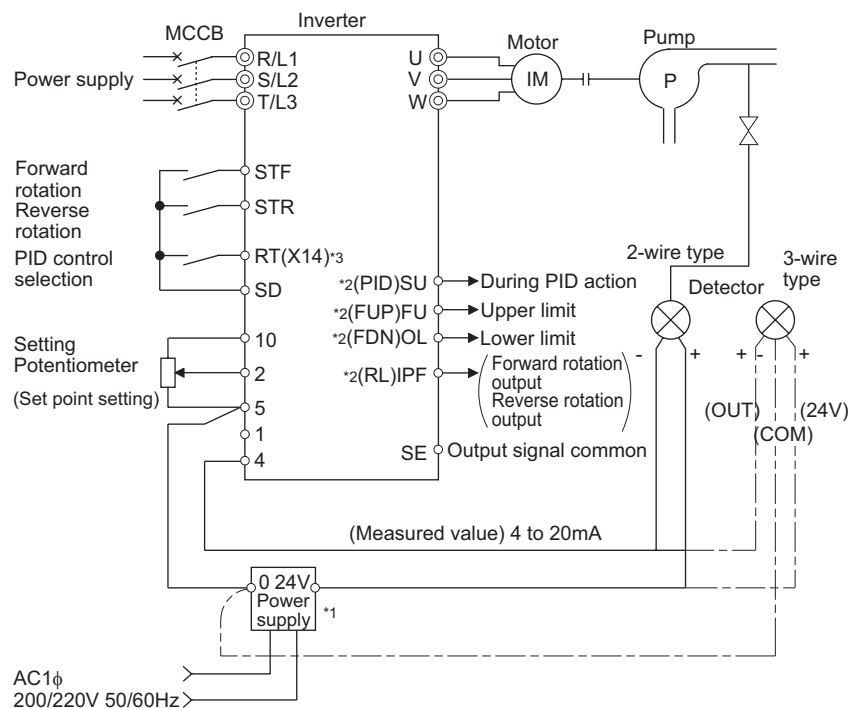


Relationships between deviation and manipulated variable (output frequency)

	Deviation	
	Positive	Negative
Reverse action	↗	↘
Forward action	↘	↗

(3) Connection diagram

- Sink logic
- $Pr. 128 = 20$
- $Pr. 183 = 14$
- $Pr. 191 = 47$
- $Pr. 192 = 16$
- $Pr. 193 = 14$
- $Pr. 194 = 15$



*1 The power supply must be selected in accordance with the power specifications of the detector used.

*2 The used output signal terminal changes depending on the Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal selection) setting.

*3 The used output signal terminal changes depending on the *Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal selection)* setting.

(4) I/O signals and parameter setting

- Turn on the X14 signal to perform PID control. When this signal is off, PID action is not performed and normal inverter operation is performed. (Note that the X14 signal need not be turned on for PID control via LONWORKS communication.)
- Enter the set point across inverter terminals 2-5 or into *Pr. 133* and enter the measured value signal across inverter terminals 4-5. At this time, set "20" or "21" in *Pr. 128*.
- When entering the externally calculated deviation signal, enter it across terminals 1-5. At this time, set "10" or "11" in *Pr. 128*.

Signal	Terminal Used	Function	Description	Parameter Setting
X14	Depending on <i>Pr. 178</i> to <i>Pr. 189</i>	PID control selection	Turn on X14 to perform PID control.	Set 14 to any of <i>Pr. 178</i> to <i>Pr. 189</i> .
X64		PID forward/reverse action switchover	By turning on X64, forward action can be selected for PID reverse action (<i>Pr. 128</i> = 10, 20), and reverse action for forward action (<i>Pr. 128</i> = 11, 21).	Set 64 to any of <i>Pr. 178</i> to <i>Pr. 189</i> .
2	2	Set point input	Enter the set point for PID control.	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 20, 21, <i>Pr. 133</i> = 9999
			0 to 5V..... 0 to 100%	<i>Pr. 73</i> = 1 *1, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15
			0 to 10V.... 0 to 100%	<i>Pr. 73</i> = 0, 2, 4, 10, 12, 14
			4 to 20mA. 0 to 100%	<i>Pr. 73</i> = 6, 7
PU	—	Set point input	Set the set value (<i>Pr. 133</i>) from the operation panel or parameter unit.	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 20, 21, <i>Pr. 133</i> = 0 to 100%
1	1	Deviation signal input	Input the deviation signal calculated externally.	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 10 *1, 11
			-5V to +5V.....-100% to +100%	<i>Pr. 73</i> = 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 17
			-10V to +10V.....-100% to +100%	<i>Pr. 73</i> = 0, 1 *1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16
4	4	Measured value input	Input the signal from the detector (measured value signal).	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 20, 21
			4 to 20mA. 0 to 100%	<i>Pr. 267</i> = 0 *1
			0 to 5V..... 0 to 100%	<i>Pr. 267</i> = 1
			0 to 10V.... 0 to 100%	<i>Pr. 267</i> = 2
Communication *2	—	Deviation value input	Input the deviation value from LONWORKS, CC-Link communication.	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 50, 51
		Set value, measured value input	Input the set value and measured value from LONWORKS, CC-Link communication.	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 60, 61
Output	FUP	Upper limit output	Output to indicate that the measured value signal exceeded the upper limit value (<i>Pr. 131</i>).	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 20, 21, 60, 61 <i>Pr. 131</i> ≠ 9999 Set 15 or 115 to any of <i>Pr. 190</i> to <i>Pr. 196</i> . *3
	FDN	Lower limit output	Output when the measured value signal falls below the lower limit (<i>Pr. 132</i>).	<i>Pr. 128</i> = 20, 21, 60, 61 <i>Pr. 132</i> ≠ 9999 Set 14 or 114 to any of <i>Pr. 190</i> to <i>Pr. 196</i> . *3
	RL	Forward (reverse) rotation direction output	"Hi" is output to indicate that the output indication of the parameter unit is forward rotation (FWD) or "Low" to indicate that it is reverse rotation (REV) or stop (STOP).	Set 16 or 116 to any of <i>Pr. 190</i> to <i>Pr. 196</i> . *3
	PID	During PID control activated	Turns on during PID control.	Set 47 or 147 to any of <i>Pr. 190</i> to <i>Pr. 196</i> . *3
	SLEEP	PID output interruption	Turns on when the PID output interruption function is performed.	<i>Pr. 575</i> ≠ 9999 Set 70 or 170 to any of <i>Pr. 190</i> to <i>Pr. 196</i> . *3
	SE	Output terminal common	Common terminal for terminals FUP, FDN, RL, PID and SLEEP	

*1 The hatched area indicates the parameter initial value.

*2 For the setting method via LONWORKS communication, refer to the LONWORKS communication option (FR-A7NL) instruction manual. For the setting method via CC-Link communication, refer to the CC-Link communication option (FR-A7NC) instruction manual.

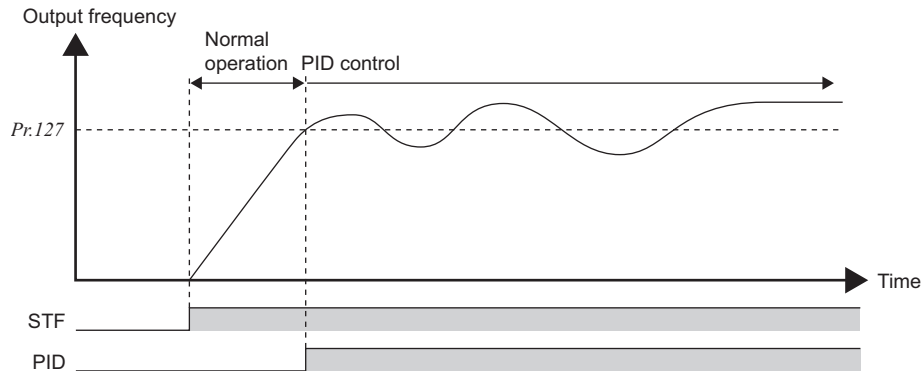
*3 When 100 or larger value is set to any of *Pr. 190* to *Pr. 196* (output terminal function selection), the terminal output has negative logic. (Refer to page 98 for details)

CAUTION

- Changing the terminal function using any of *Pr. 178* to *Pr. 189*, *Pr. 190* to *Pr. 196* may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

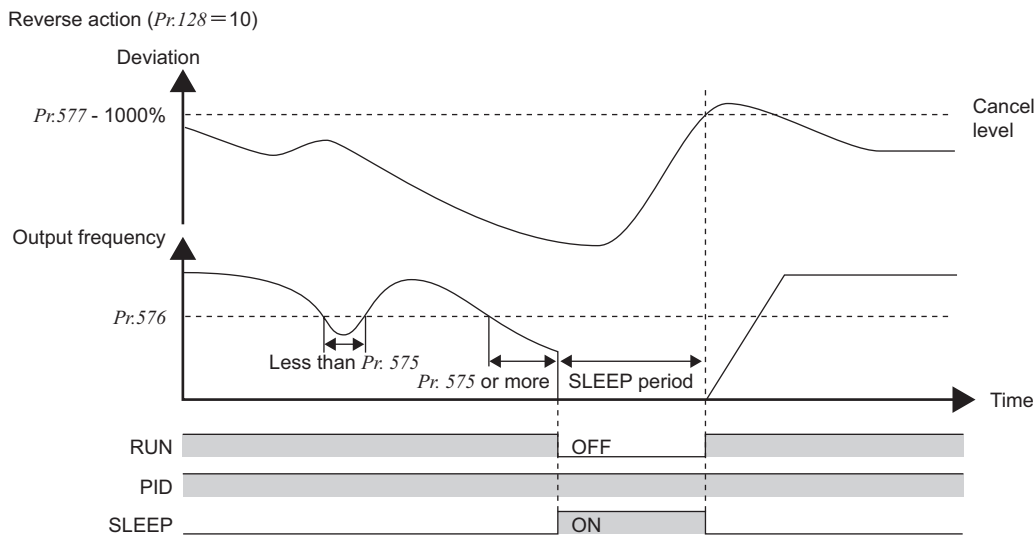
(5) PID control automatic switchover control (Pr.127)

- For a fast system startup at an operation start, the system can be started up in normal operation mode only at a start.
- When the frequency is set to *Pr. 127 PID control automatic switchover frequency* within the range 0 to 400Hz, the system starts up in normal operation mode from a start until *Pr. 127* is reached, and then it shifts to PID control operation mode. Once the system has entered PID control operation, it continues PID control if the output frequency falls to or below *Pr. 127*.



(6) PID output suspension function (SLEEP function) (SLEEP signal, Pr. 575 to Pr. 577)

- The inverter stops operation if the output frequency after PID operation remains at less than the *Pr. 576 Output interruption detection level* setting for longer than the time set in *Pr. 575 Output interruption detection time*. This function can reduce energy consumption in the low-efficiency, low-speed range.
- When the deviation (= set value - measured value) reaches the PID output shutoff cancel level (*Pr. 577* setting - 1000%) while the PID output interruption function is on, the PID output interruption function is canceled and PID control operation is resumed automatically.
- While the PID output interruption function is on, the PID output interruption signal (SLEEP) is output. At this time, the inverter running signal (RUN) is off and the PID control operating signal (PID) is on.

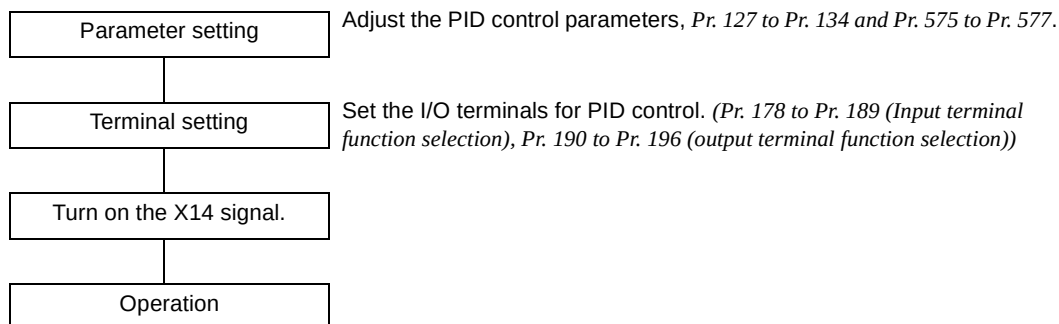


(7) PID monitor function

- The PID control set value, process value and deviation value can be output to the operation panel monitor display and terminal FM, AM.
- The deviation monitor can display a negative value on the assumption that 1000 is 0%. (The deviation monitor cannot be output from the terminal FM, AM.)
- For the monitors, set the following values in *Pr. 52 DU/PU main display data selection*, *Pr. 54 FM terminal function selection*, and *Pr. 158 AM terminal function selection*.

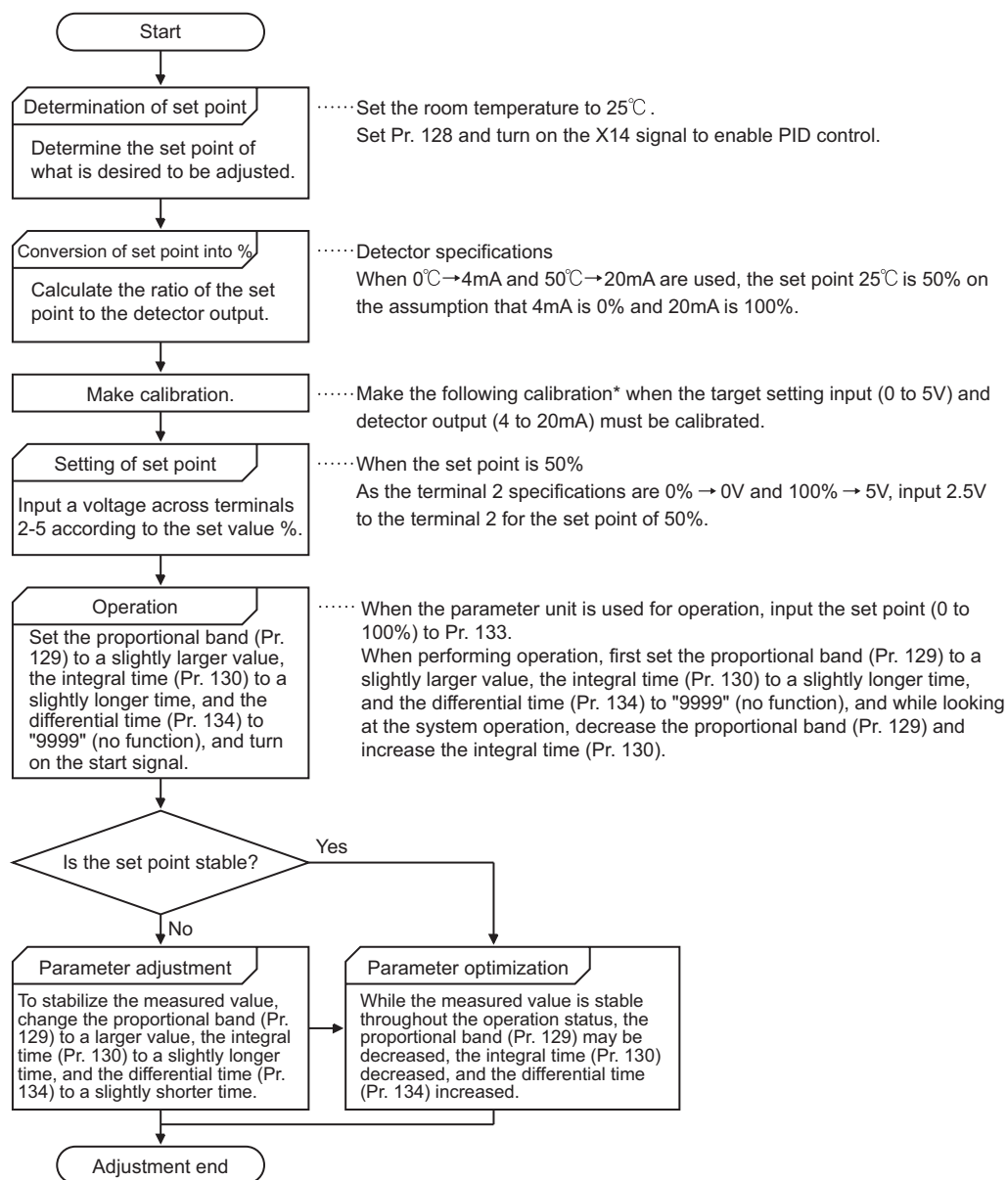
Setting	Monitor Description	Minimum Increments	Terminal FM, AM Full Scale	Remarks
52	PID set point	0.1%	100%	For deviation input (<i>Pr. 128</i> = 10, 11), the monitor value is always displayed as 0.
53	PID measurement value	0.1%	100%	
54	PID deviation value	0.1%	—	Value cannot be set to <i>Pr. 54</i> or <i>Pr. 158</i> . The PID deviation value of 0% is displayed as 1000.

(8) Adjustment procedure



(9) Calibration example

(A detector of 4mA at 0°C and 20mA at 50°C is used to adjust the room temperature to 25°C under PID control. The set point is given to across inverter terminals 2-5 (0 to 5V).)



* When calibration is required → Using calibration Pr. 902 and Pr. 903 (terminal 2) or Pr. 904 and Pr. 905 (terminal 4), calibrate the detector output and target setting input. Make calibration in the PU mode during an inverter stop.

<Set point input calibration>

1. Apply the input voltage of 0% set point setting (e.g. 0V) across terminals 2-5.
2. Enter in C2 (Pr. 902) the frequency which should be output by the inverter at the deviation of 0% (e.g. 0Hz).
3. In C3 (Pr. 902), set the voltage value at 0%.
4. Apply the voltage of 100% set point (e.g. 5V) to across terminals 2-5.
5. Enter in Pr. 125 the frequency which should be output by the inverter at the deviation of 100% (e.g. 60Hz).
6. In C4 (Pr. 903), set the voltage value at 100%.

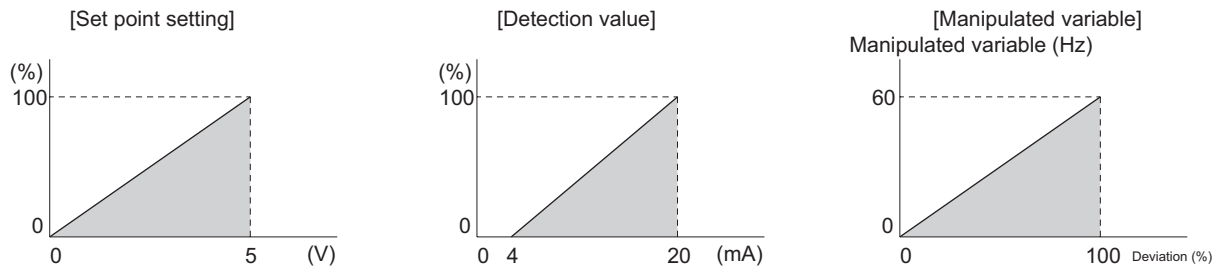
<Detector output calibration>

1. Apply the output current of 0% detector setting (e.g. 4mA) across terminals 4-5.
2. Make calibration using C6 (Pr. 904).
3. Apply the output current of 100% detector setting (e.g. 20mA) across terminals 4-5.
4. Make calibration using C7 (Pr. 905).

REMARKS

- The frequency set in C5 (Pr. 904) and Pr. 126 should be the same as set in C2 (Pr. 902) and Pr. 125.

The results of the above calibration are as shown below:



CAUTION

- If the multi-speed (RH, RM, RL signal) or jog operation (jog signal) is entered with the X14 signal on, PID control is stopped and multi-speed or jog operation is started.
- If the setting is as follows, PID control becomes invalid. Pr. 79 = "6" (switchover mode)
- When the Pr. 128 setting is "20" or "21", note that the input across inverter terminals 1-5 is added to the set value across terminals 2-5.
- When Pr. 22 = "9999", the terminal 1 is used for stall prevention level input. Therefore, when using the terminal 1 for PID control, set Pr. 22 to other than "9999".
- Changing the terminal function using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189, Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.
- The remote operation function is invalid during PID operation.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr.59 Remote function selection Refer to page 80
 Pr.73 iAnalog input selection Refer to page 132
 Pr.79 Operation mode selection Refer to page 146
 Pr. 178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92
 Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98
 C2 (Pr. 902) to C7 (Pr. 905) Frequency setting voltage (current) bias/gain Refer to page 136

3.19.2 Commercial power supply-inverter switchover function (Pr. 135 to Pr. 139, Pr. 159)

Pr. 134

page 188

Pr. 140

page 85

Pr. 158

page 111

Pr. 160

page 144

The complicated sequence circuit for commercial power supply-inverter switchover is built in the inverter. Hence, merely inputting the start, stop or automatic switchover selection signal facilitates the interlock operation of the switchover magnetic contactor.

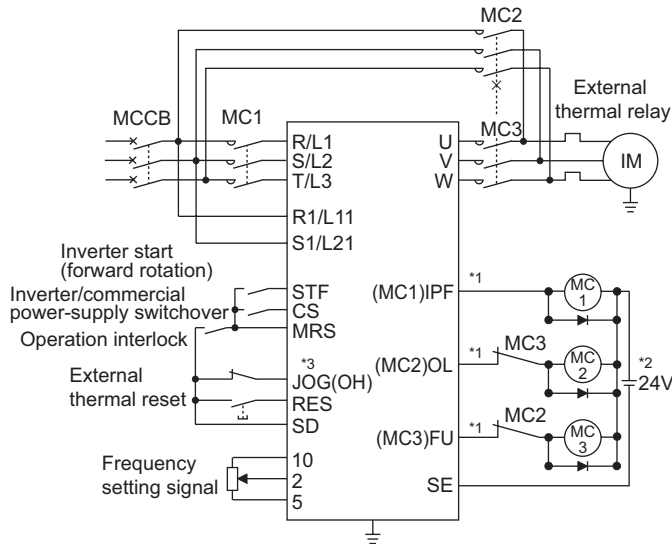
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
135	Commercial power-supply switchover sequence output terminal selection	0	0	Without commercial power-supply switchover sequence
			1	With commercial power-supply switchover sequence
136	MC switchover interlock time	1s	0 to 100s	Set the operation interlock time of MC2 and MC3.
137	Waiting time at a start	0.5s	0 to 100s	Set the time slightly longer (0.3 to 0.5s or so) than the time from when the ON signal enters MC3 until it actually turns on.
138	Commercial power-supply operation switchover selection at an alarm	0	0	Inverter output is stopped (motor coast) at inverter fault.
			1	Operation is automatically switched to the commercial power-supply operation at inverter fault (Not switched when an external thermal error occurs)
139	Automatic switchover frequency between inverter and commercial power-supply operation	9999	0 to 60Hz	Set the frequency to switch the inverter operation to the commercial power-supply operation. Inverter operation is performed from a start until Pr. 139 is reached, and when the output frequency is at or above Pr. 139, inverter operation is automatically switched to commercial power supply operation.
			9999	Without automatic switchover
159	Automatic switchover ON range between commercial power-supply and inverter operation	9999	0 to 10Hz	Valid during automatic switchover operation (Pr. 139 ≠ 9999) When the frequency command decreases below (Pr. 139 to Pr. 159) after operation is switched from inverter operation to commercial power-supply operation, the inverter automatically switches operation to the inverter operation and operates at the frequency of frequency command. When the inverter start command (STF/STR) is turned off, operation is switched to the inverter operation also.
			9999	Valid during automatic switchover operation (Pr. 139 ≠ 9999) When the inverter start command (STF/STR) is turned off after operation is switched from the inverter operation to commercial power-supply inverter operation, operation is switched to the inverter operation and the motor decelerates to stop.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

- When the motor is operated at 60Hz (or 50Hz), more efficient operation can be performed by the commercial power supply than by the inverter. When the motor cannot be stopped for a long time for the maintenance/inspection of the inverter, it is recommended to provide the commercial power supply circuit.
- To switch between inverter operation and commercial power supply operation, an interlock must be provided to stop the motor once and then start it by the inverter in order to prevent the inverter from resulting in an overcurrent alarm. Using the commercial power supply switchover sequence function that outputs the timing signal for operation of the magnetic contactor, a complicated commercial power supply switchover interlock can be provided by the inverter.

(1) Connection diagram

- The following shows the connection diagram of a typical commercial power supply switchover sequence. Sink logic, Pr. 185 = "7", Pr. 192 = "17", Pr. 193 = "18", Pr. 194 = "19"



Commercial power supply switchover sequence connection diagram

*1 Take caution for the capacity of the sequence output terminal.

The used terminal changes depending on the setting of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).

Output Terminal Capacity	Output Terminal Permissible Load
Inverter open collector output (RUN, SU, IPF, OL, FU)	24VDC 0.1A
Inverter relay output (A1-C1, B1-C1, A2-B2, B2-C2) Relay output option (FR-A7AR)	230VAC 0.3A 30VDC 0.3A

*2 When connecting a DC power supply, insert a protective diode. When connecting an AC power supply, connect a relay output option (FR-A7AR) and use a contact output.

*3 The used terminal changes depending on the setting of Pr. 180 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection).

CAUTION

- Use the commercial power supply switchover function in external operation mode. Be sure to connect the other power supply since the function is not performed normally unless the connection terminals R1/L11, S1/L21 are not connected to the other power supply (power supply that does not pass MC1).
- Be sure to provide mechanical interlocks for MC2 and MC3.

- Operations of magnetic contactors (MC1, MC2, MC3)

Magnetic Contactor	Installation Place	Operation (O: Shorted, ×: Open)		
		Commercial Power Supply Operation	During Inverter Operation	At an Inverter Alarm Occurrence
MC1	Between power supply and inverter input	O	O	× (Shorted by reset)
MC2	Between power supply and motor	O	×	× (Can be selected using Pr. 138, always open when external thermal relay is on)
MC3	Between inverter output and motor	×	O	×

- The input signals are as indicated below.

Signal	Terminal Used	Function	Operation	MC Operation *6		
				MC1 *5	MC2	MC3
MRS	MRS	Operation enable/disable selection *1	ON Commercial-inverter operation enabled	O	—	—
			OFF ...Commercial-inverter operation disabled	O	×	No change
CS	CS	Inverter/commercial switchover *2	ON Inverter operation	O	×	O
			OFF ...Commercial power supply operation	O	O	×
STF (STR)	STF(STR)	Inverter operation command (Invalid for commercial operation) *3	ON Forward rotation (reverse rotation)	O	×	O
			OFF Stop ... OFF	O	×	O
OH	Set "7 to any of Pr. 180 to Pr. 189.	External thermal relay input	ON Motor normal	O	—	—
			OFF Motor abnormal	×	×	×
RES	RES	Operating status initialization *4	ON Initialization	No change	×	No change
			OFF Normal operation	O	—	—

*1 Unless the MRS signal is turned on, neither commercial power supply operation nor inverter operation can be performed.

*2 The CS signal functions only when the MRS signal is on.

*3 STF (STR) functions only when both the MRS signal and CS signal are on.

*4 The RES signal enables reset input acceptance selection using Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection.

*5 MC1 turns off when an inverter alarm occurs.

*6 MC operation

O : MC-ON

×

— : Inverter operation.....MC2 is off and MC3 is on

Commercial power supply operation MC2 is on and MC3 is off

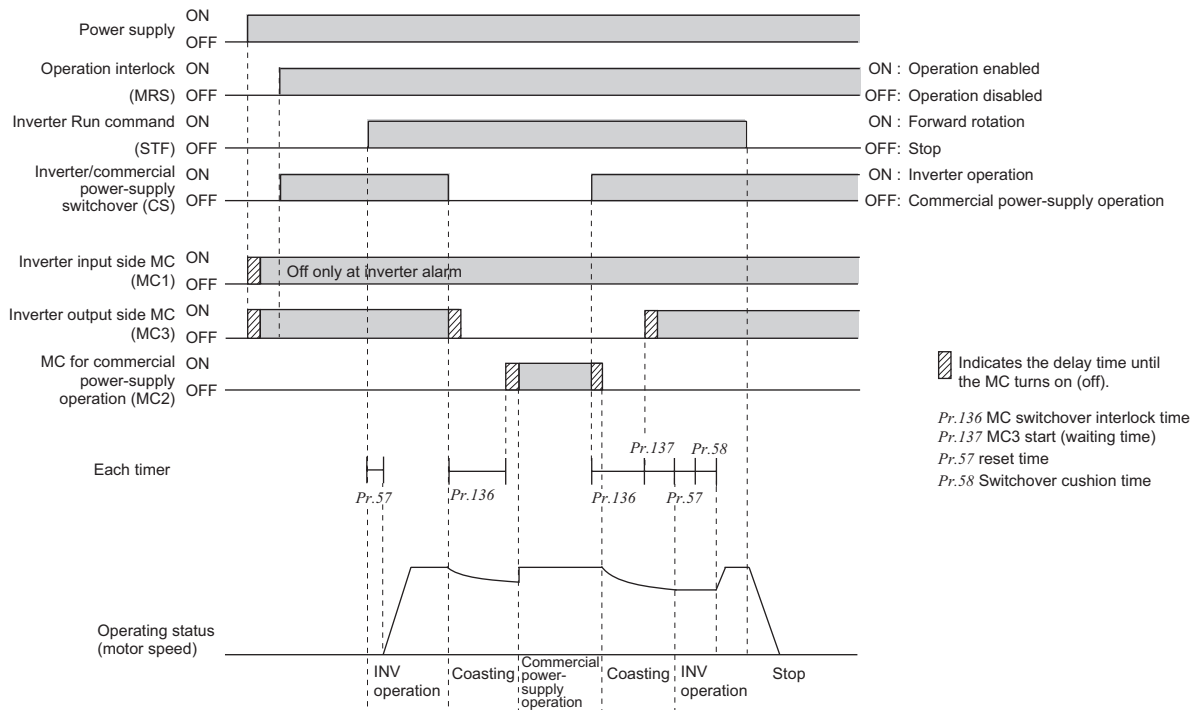
No change : The status before the signal turns on or off is held.

- The output signals are as indicated below.

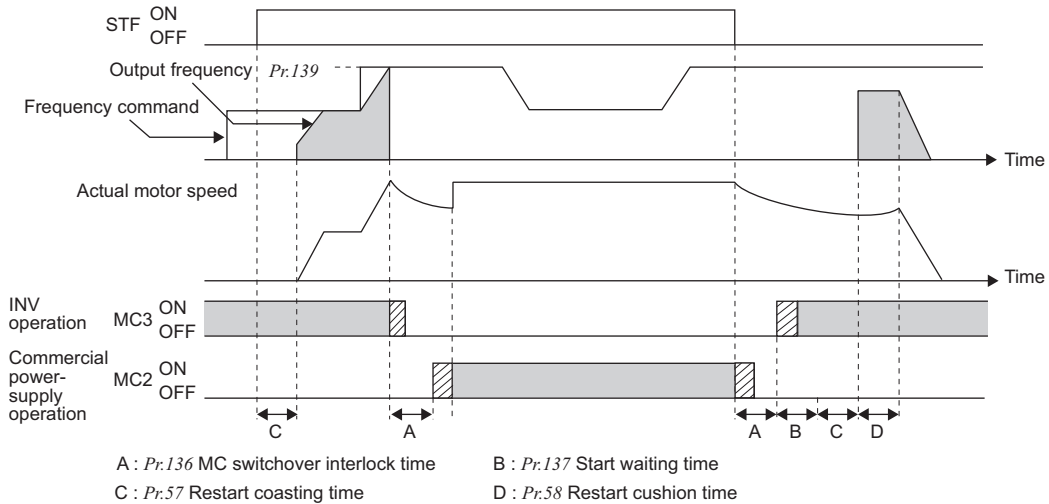
Signal	Terminal Used (Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 setting)	Description
MC1	17	Control signal output of inverter input side magnetic contactor MC1
MC2	18	Control signal output of inverter output side magnetic contactor MC2
MC3	19	Control signal output of commercial power supply operation magnetic contactor MC3

(2) Commercial power supply-inverter switchover operation sequence

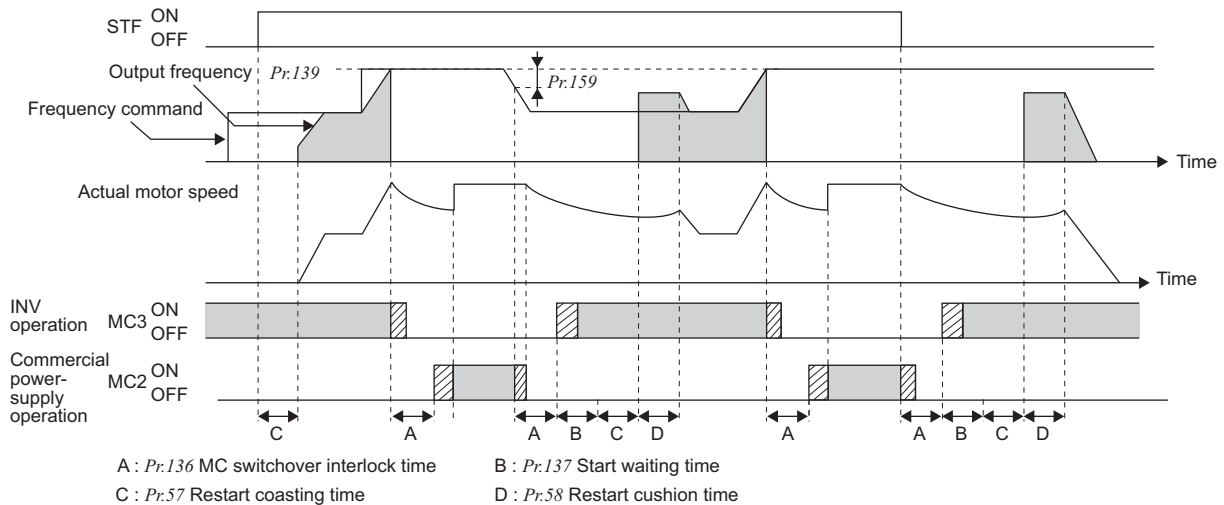
- Operation sequence example when there is no automatic switchover sequence (*Pr. 139* = "9999")



- Operation sequence example when there is automatic switchover sequence (*Pr. 139* ≠ "9999", *Pr. 159* = "9999")

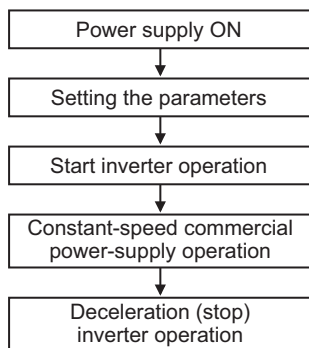


- Operation sequence example when there is automatic switchover sequence (*Pr. 139* ≠ "9999", *Pr. 159* ≠ "9999")



(3) Operation procedure

- Procedure for operation
- Operation pattern



- Pr. 135 = "1" (open collector output terminal of inverter)
- Pr. 136 = "2.0s"
- Pr. 137 = "1.0s" (Set the time longer than the time from when MC3 actually turns on until the inverter and motor are connected. If the time is short, a restart may not function properly.)
- Pr. 57 = "0.5s"
- Pr. 58 = "0.5s" (Be sure to set this parameter when commercial power supply operation is switched to inverter operation.)

2) Signal ON/OFF after parameter setting

	MRS	CS	STF	MC1	MC2	MC3	Remarks
Power supply ON	OFF (OFF)	OFF (OFF)	OFF (OFF)	OFF → ON (OFF → ON)	OFF (OFF)	OFF → ON (OFF → ON)	External operation mode (PU operation mode)
At start (inverter)	OFF → ON	OFF → ON	OFF → ON	ON	OFF	ON	
At constant speed (commercial power supply)	ON	ON → OFF	ON	ON	OFF → ON	ON → OFF	MC2 turns on after MC3 turns off (coasting status during this period) Waiting time 2s
Switched to inverter for deceleration (inverter)	ON	OFF → ON	ON	ON	ON → OFF	OFF → ON	MC3 turns on after MC2 turns off (coasting status during this period) Waiting time 4s
Stop	ON	ON	ON → OFF	ON	OFF	ON	

CAUTION

- Connect the control power supply (R1/L11, S1/L21) in front of input side MC1. If the control power supply is connected behind input side MC1, the commercial power supply-inverter switchover sequence function is not executed.
- The commercial power supply-inverter switchover sequence function is valid only when Pr. 135 = "1" in the external operation or combined operation mode (PU speed command, external operation command Pr. 79 = "3"). When Pr. 135 = "1" in the operation mode other than the above, MC1 and MC3 turn on.
- When the MRS and CS signals are on and the STF (STR) signal is off, MC3 is on, but when the motor was coasted to a stop from commercial power supply operation last time, a start is made after the time set to Pr. 137 has elapsed.
- Inverter operation can be performed when the MRS, STF (STR) and CS signals turn on. In any other case (MRS signal - ON), commercial power supply operation is performed.
- When the CS signal is turned off, the motor switches to commercial power supply operation. However, when the STF (STR) signal is turned off, the motor is decelerated to a stop in the inverter operation mode.
- When both MC2 and MC3 are off and either MC2 or MC3 is then turned on, there is a waiting time set in Pr. 136.
- If commercial power supply-inverter switchover sequence is made valid (Pr. 135 = "1"), the Pr. 136 and Pr. 137 settings are ignored in the PU operation mode. The input terminals (STF, CS, MRS, OH) of the inverter return to their normal functions.
- When the commercial power supply-inverter switchover sequence function (Pr. 135 = "1") and PU operation interlock function (Pr. 79 = "7") are used simultaneously, the MRS signal is shared by the PU operation external interlock signal unless the X12 signal is assigned. (When the MRS and CS signals turn on, inverter operation is enabled)
- Changing the terminal function using any of Pr. 178 to Pr. 189, 190 to Pr. 196 may affect the other functions. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr. 11 DC injection brake operation time Refer to page 89
- Pr. 57 Restart coasting time Refer to page 116
- Pr. 58 Restart cushion time Refer to page 116
- Pr. 79 Operation mode selection Refer to page 146
- Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (Input terminal function selection) Refer to page 92
- Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (Output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.19.3 Regeneration avoidance function (Pr.882 to Pr.886)

This function detects a regeneration status and increases the frequency to avoid the regeneration status.

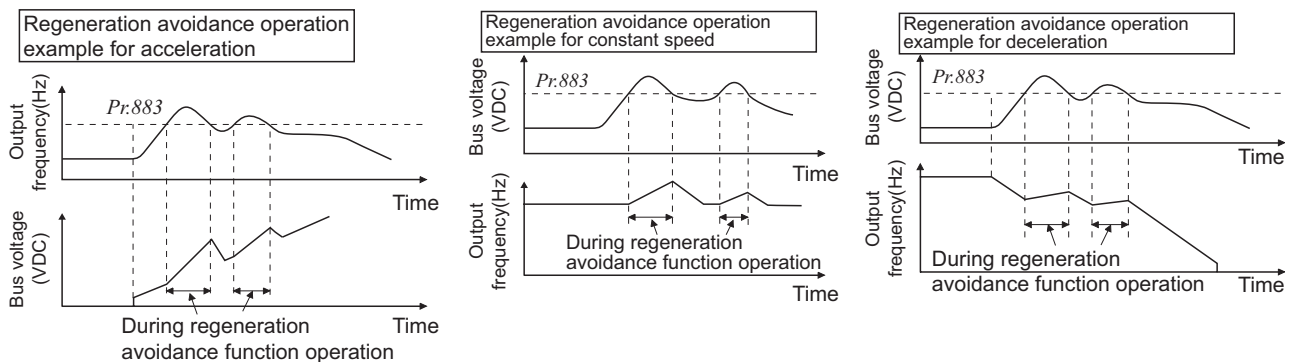
- Possible to avoid regeneration by automatically increasing the frequency and continue operation if the fan happens to rotate faster than the set speed due to the effect of another fan in the same duct.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
882	Regeneration avoidance operation selection	0	0	Regeneration avoidance function invalid
			1	Regeneration avoidance function valid
883	Regeneration avoidance operation level	DC380V/ 760V *	300 to 800V	Set the bus voltage level at which regeneration avoidance operates. When the bus voltage level is set to low, overvoltage error will be less apt to occur. However, the actual deceleration time increases. The set value must be higher than the power supply voltage $\times \sqrt{2}$. * The initial value differs according to the voltage level. (200V / 400V)
884	Regeneration avoidance at deceleration detection sensitivity	0	0	Regeneration avoidance by bus voltage change ratio is invalid
			1 to 5	Set sensitivity to detect the bus voltage change Setting 1 $\rightarrow$ 5 Detection sensitivity low $\rightarrow$ high
885	Regeneration avoidance compensation frequency limit value	6Hz	0 to 10Hz	Set the limit value of frequency which rises at activation of regeneration avoidance function.
			9999	Frequency limit invalid
886	Regeneration avoidance voltage gain	100%	0 to 200%	Adjust responsiveness at activation of regeneration avoidance. A larger setting will improve responsiveness to the bus voltage change. However, the output frequency could become unstable.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

(1) What is regeneration avoidance function? (Pr.882, Pr.883)

- When the regeneration status is serious, the DC bus voltage rises and an overvoltage alarm (E. OV□) may occur. When this bus voltage rise is detected and the bus voltage level reaches or exceeds Pr. 883, increasing the frequency avoids the regeneration status.
- The regeneration avoidance function is performed during any of acceleration, constant speed and deceleration.



- Setting Pr. 882 to "1" validates the regeneration avoidance function.

REMARKS

- The inclination of the frequency increased or decreased by the regeneration avoidance function changes depending on the regeneration status.
- The DC bus voltage of the inverter is normally about $\sqrt{2}$ times greater than the input voltage.
When the input voltage is 220VAC, the bus voltage is about 311VDC.
When the input voltage is 440VAC, the bus voltage is about 622VDC.
However, it varies with the input power supply waveform.
- The Pr. 883 setting should be kept higher than the DC bus voltage level. Otherwise, the regeneration avoidance function is always on.
- While overvoltage stall (OL) stops the output frequency during deceleration, the regeneration avoidance function is always on and increases the frequency according to the regeneration amount.

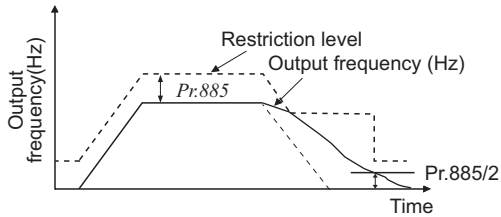
(2) To detect the regeneration status during deceleration faster (Pr.884)

- As the regeneration avoidance function cannot respond to an abrupt voltage change by detection of the bus voltage level, the ratio of bus voltage change is detected to stop deceleration if the bus voltage is less than *Pr. 883 Regeneration avoidance operation level*.
Set that detectable bus voltage change ratio to *Pr. 884* as detection sensitivity.
Increasing the setting raises the detection sensitivity

CAUTION

Too small setting (low detection sensitivity) will disable detection, and too large setting will turn on the regeneration avoidance function if the bus voltage is varied by an input power change, etc.

(3) Limit the output frequency (Pr.885)



You can limit the output frequency compensated for (increased) by the regeneration avoidance function.

- The frequency is limited to the output frequency (frequency prior to regeneration avoidance operation) + *Pr. 885 Regeneration avoidance compensation frequency limit value* during acceleration or constant speed. If the regeneration avoidance frequency exceeds the limit value during deceleration, the limit value is held until the output frequency falls to 1/2 of *Pr. 885*.
- When the regeneration avoidance frequency has reached *Pr. 1 Maximum frequency*, it is limited to the maximum frequency.
- Pr. 885* is set to "9999", the frequency setting is invalid.

(4) Regeneration avoidance function adjustment (Pr.886)

- If the frequency becomes unstable during regeneration avoidance operation, decrease the setting of *Pr. 886 Regeneration avoidance voltage gain*. Reversely, if sudden regeneration causes an overvoltage alarm, increase the setting.
- When the load inertia of the motor is large, decrease the *Pr. 886* setting.

CAUTION

- When regeneration avoidance operation is performed, $\overline{\text{OL}}$ (overvoltage stall) is displayed and the OL signal is output.
- When regeneration avoidance operation is performed, stall prevention is also activated at the same time.
- The regeneration avoidance function cannot shorten the actual deceleration time taken to stop the motor. The actual deceleration time depends on the regeneration capability. When shortening the deceleration time, consider using the regeneration unit (BU, FR-BU, MT-BU5, FR-CV, FR-HC, MT-HC).
- When using the regeneration unit (BU, FR-BU, MT-BU5, FR-CV, FR-HC, MT-HC), set *Pr. 882* to "0 (initial value)" (regeneration avoidance function invalid).
- When regeneration avoidance operation is performed, the OL signal output item of *Pr. 156* also becomes the target of $\overline{\text{OL}}$ (overvoltage stall). *Pr. 157 OL signal output timer* also becomes the target of $\overline{\text{OL}}$ (overvoltage stall).

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

- Pr.1 Maximum frequency* Refer to page 70
Pr. 8 Deceleration time Refer to page 82
Pr.22 Stall prevention operation level Refer to page 65

3.20 Useful functions

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Increase cooling fan life	Cooling fan operation selection	Pr. 244	203
To determine the maintenance time of parts.	Inverter part life display	Pr.255 to Pr.259	204
	Maintenance output function	Pr.503, Pr.504	206
	Current average value monitor signal	Pr.555 to Pr.557	207
Freely available parameter	Free parameter	Pr.888, Pr.889	209

3.20.1 Cooling fan operation selection (Pr.244)

You can control the operation of the cooling fan (FR-F720-2.2K or more, FR-F740-3.7K or more) built in the inverter.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
244	Cooling fan operation selection	1	0	Operates at power on Cooling fan on/off control invalid (The cooling fan is always on at power on)
			1	Cooling fan on/off control valid The fan is always on while the inverter is running. During a stop, the inverter status is monitored and the fan switches on-off according to the temperature.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

- In either of the following cases, fan operation is regarded as faulty, [FN] is shown on the operation panel, and the fan fault (FAN) and minor fault (LF) signals are output.
 - Pr. 244 = "0"
When the fan comes to a stop with power on.
 - Pr. 244 = "1"
When the fan stops during the fan ON command while the inverter is running.
- For the terminal used for FAN signal output, set "25" (positive logic) or "125" (negative logic) to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection), and for the LF signal, set "98" (positive logic) or "198" (negative logic).

CAUTION

- When terminal assignment is changed using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (Output terminal function selection), the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (Output terminal function selection)  Refer to page 98

Pr.243
page 134

Pr.245
page 64



3.20.2 Display of the life of the inverter parts (Pr. 255 to Pr. 259)

Pr.253
page 134

Pr.260
page 131

Degrees of deterioration of main circuit capacitor, control circuit capacitor, cooling fan and inrush current limit circuit can be diagnosed by monitor.

When any part has approached the end of its life, an alarm can be output by self diagnosis to prevent a fault. (Use the life check of this function as a guideline since the life except the main circuit capacitor is calculated theoretically.)

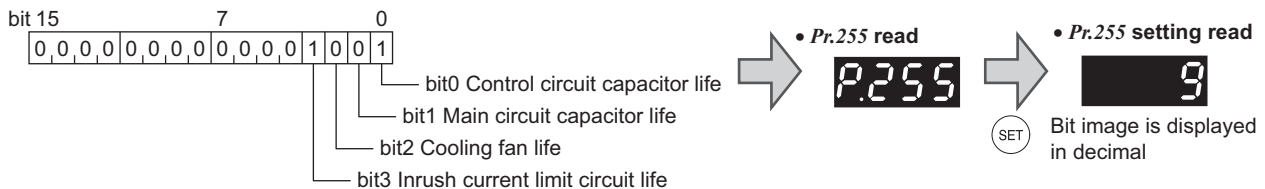
For the life check of the main circuit capacitor, the alarm signal (Y90) will not be output if a measuring method of (4) is not performed.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
255	Life alarm status display	0	(0 to 15)	Display whether the control circuit capacitor, main circuit capacitor, cooling fan, and each parts of the inrush current limit circuit has reached the life alarm output level or not. Reading only
256	Inrush current limit circuit life display	100%	(0 to 100%)	Display the deterioration degree of the inrush current limit circuit. Reading only
257	Control circuit capacitor life display	100%	(0 to 100%)	Display the deterioration degree of the control circuit capacitor. Reading only
258	Main circuit capacitor life display	100%	(0 to 100%)	Display the deterioration degree of the main circuit capacitor. Reading only The value measured by Pr. 259 is displayed.
259	Main circuit capacitor life measuring	0	0, 1 (2, 3, 8, 9)	Setting "1" and switching the power supply off starts the measurement of the main circuit capacitor life. When the Pr. 259 value is "3" after powering on again, the measuring is completed. Read the deterioration degree in Pr. 258.

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

(1) Life alarm display and signal output (Y90 signal, Pr. 255)

- Whether any of the control board capacitor, main circuit capacitor, cooling fan and inrush current limit circuit has reached the life alarm output level or not can be checked by Pr. 255 Life alarm status display and life alarm signal (Y90).



Pr.255 (decimal)	Bit (binary)	Inrush Current Limit Circuit Life	Cooling Fan Life	Main Circuit Capacitor Life	Control Circuit Capacitor Life
15	1111	○	○	○	○
14	1110	○	○	○	×
13	1101	○	○	×	○
12	1100	○	○	×	×
11	1011	○	×	○	○
10	1010	○	×	○	×
9	1001	○	×	×	○
8	1000	○	×	×	×
7	0111	×	○	○	○
6	0110	×	○	○	×
5	0101	×	○	×	○
4	0100	×	○	×	×
3	0011	×	×	○	○
2	0010	×	×	○	×
1	0001	×	×	×	○
0	0000	×	×	×	×

○: With warnings, ×: Without warnings

- The life alarm signal (Y90) turns on when any of the control board capacitor, main circuit capacitor, cooling fan and inrush current limit circuit reaches the life alarm output level.
- For the terminal used for the Y90 signal, set "90" (positive logic) or "190" (negative logic) to any of *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196* (output terminal function selection).

REMARKS

- The digital output option (FR-A7AY) allows the control circuit capacitor life signal (Y86), main circuit capacitor life signal (Y87), cooling fan life signal (Y88) and inrush current limit circuit life signal (Y89) to be output individually.

CAUTION

- When terminal assignment is changed using *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196* (output terminal function selection), the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

(2) Life display of the inrush current limit circuit (Pr.256)

- The life of the inrush current limit circuit (relay, contactor and inrush resistor) is displayed in *Pr. 259*.
- The number of contact (relay, contactor, thyristor) ON times is counted, and it is counted down from 100% (1 million times) every 1%/10,000 times. As soon as 10% (900,000 times) is reached, *Pr. 255* bit 3 is turned on and also an alarm is output to the Y90 signal.

(3) Control circuit capacitor life display (Pr.257)

- The deterioration degree of the control circuit capacitor is displayed in *Pr. 257* as a life.
- In the operating status, the control circuit capacitor life is calculated from the energization time and temperature, and is counted down from 100%. As soon as the control circuit capacitor life falls below 10%, *Pr. 255* bit 0 is turned on and also an alarm is output to the Y90 signal.

(4) Main circuit capacitor life display (Pr.258, Pr.259)

- The deterioration degree of the main circuit capacitor is displayed in *Pr. 258* as a life.
- On the assumption that the main circuit capacitor capacitance at factory shipment is 100%, the capacitor life is displayed in *Pr. 258* every time measurement is made. When the measured value falls to or below 85%, *Pr. 255* bit 1 is turned on and also an alarm is output to the Y90 signal.
- Measure the capacitor capacity according to the following procedure and check the deterioration level of the capacitor capacity.
 - 1) Check that the motor is connected and at a stop.
 - 2) Set "1" (measuring start) in *Pr. 259*
 - 3) Switch power off. The inverter applies DC voltage to the motor to measure the capacitor capacity while the inverter is off.
 - 4) After making sure that the power lamp is off, switch on the power supply again.
 - 5) Check that "3" (measuring completion) is set in *Pr. 259*, read *Pr. 255*, and check the deterioration degree of the main circuit capacitor.

Pr.259	Description	Remarks
0	No measurement	Initial value
1	Measurement start	Measurement starts when the power supply is switched off.
2	During measurement	Only displayed and cannot be set
3	Measurement complete	
8	Forced end See (c), (g), (h), (i) below.	
9	Measurement error See (d), (e), (f) below.	

REMARKS

- The life of the main circuit capacitor can not be measured in the following conditions.
 - (a) The FR-HC, MT-HC, FR-CV, FR-BU, MT-BU5 or BU is connected
 - (b) Terminals R1/L11, S1/L21 or DC power supply is connected to the terminal P/+ and N/-.
 - (c) Switch power on during measuring.
 - (d) The motor is not connected to the inverter.
 - (e) The motor is running. (The motor is coasting.)
 - (f) The motor capacity is two rank smaller as compared to the inverter capacity.
 - (g) The inverter is at an alarm stop or an alarm occurred while power is off.
 - (h) The inverter output is shut off with the MRS signal.
 - (i) The start command is given while measuring.
- Operating environment: Ambient Temperature (annual average 40°C (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt))
Output current (80% of the rated current of Mitsubishi standard 4P motor)



(5) Cooling fan life display

- The cooling fan speed of 50% or less is detected and "FN" is displayed on the operation panel (FR-DU07) and parameter unit (FR-PU04). As an alarm display, Pr. 255 bit 2 is turned on and also an alarm is output to the Y90 signal.

REMARKS

- When the inverter is mounted with two or more cooling fans, the life of even one cooling fan is diagnosed.

CAUTION

- For replacement of each part, contact the nearest Mitsubishi FA center.

3.20.3 Maintenance timer alarm (Pr.503, Pr.504)

When the cumulative energization time of the inverter reaches the parameter set time, the maintenance timer output signal (Y95) is output. **MT** (MT) is displayed on the operation panel (FR-DU07).

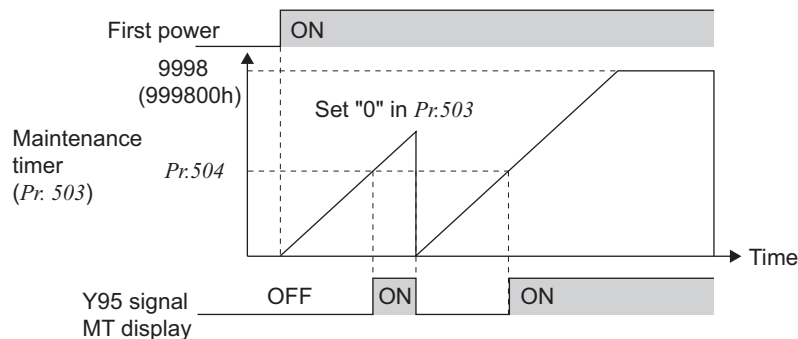
This can be used as a guideline for the maintenance time of peripheral devices.

Pr.497
page 105

Pr.549
page 177

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
503	Maintenance timer	0	0 (1 to 9998)	Display the cumulative energization time of the inverter in 100h increments. Reading only Writing the setting of "0" clears the cumulative energization time.
504	Maintenance timer alarm output set time	9999	0 to 9998	Set the time taken until when the maintenance timer alarm output signal (Y95) is output.
			9999	No function

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)



- The cumulative energization time of the inverter is stored into the EEPROM every hour and indicated in Pr. 503 Maintenance timer in 100h increments. Pr. 503 is clamped at 9998 (999800h).
- When the Pr. 503 value reaches the time set to Pr. 504 Maintenance timer alarm output set time (100h increments), the maintenance timer alarm output signal (Y95) is output.
- For the terminal used for the Y95 signal output, assign the function by setting "95" (positive logic) or "195" (negative logic) to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection).

CAUTION

- The cumulative energization time is counted every hour. The energization time of less than 1h is not counted.
- When terminal assignment is changed using Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection), the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

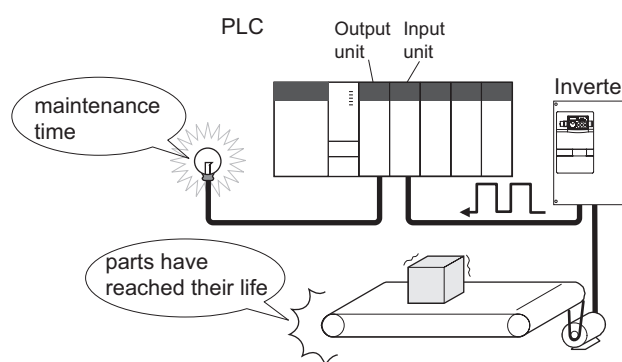
Pr. 190 to Pr. 196(output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98

3.20.4 Current average value monitor signal (Pr.555 to Pr.557)

The average value of the output current during constant speed operation and the maintenance timer value are output as a pulse to the current average value monitor signal (Y93).

The pulse width output to the I/O module of the PLC or the like can be used as a guideline due to abrasion of machines and elongation of belt and for aged deterioration of devices to know the maintenance time.

The current average value monitor signal (Y93) is output as pulse for 20s as 1 cycle and repeatedly output during constant speed operation.

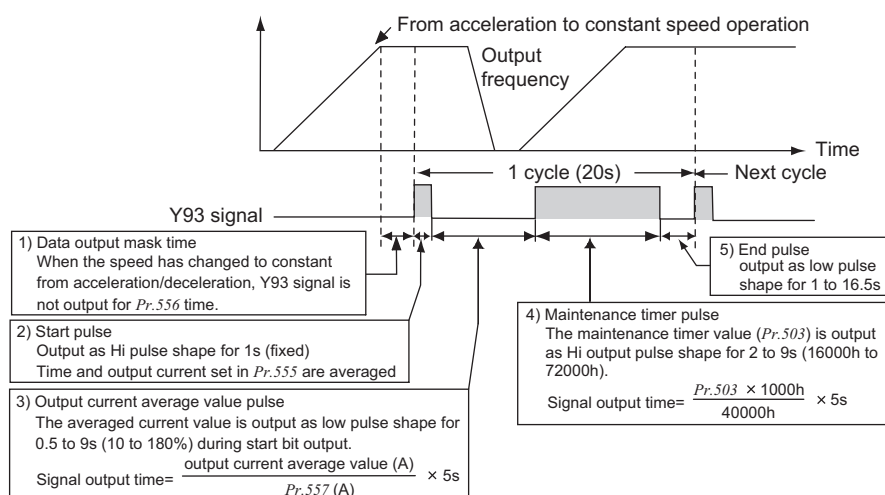


Pr.551
page 155
Pr.571
page 84

Parameter number	Name	Initial value	Setting range		Description
555	Current average time	1s	0.1 to 1.0s		Set the time taken to average the current during start bit output (1s).
556	Data output mask time	0s	0.0 to 20.0s		Set the time for not obtaining (mask) transient state data.
557	Current average value monitor signal output reference current	Rated inverter current	55K or less	0 to 500A	Set the reference (100%) for outputting the signal of the current average value.
			75K or more	0 to 3600A	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection= "0". (Refer to page 144)

The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.



- The pulse output of the current average value monitor signal (Y93) is shown above.
- For the terminal used for the Y93 signal output, assign the function by setting "93" (positive logic) or "193" (negative logic) to any of Pr. 190 to Pr. 194 (output terminal function selection). (The function can not be assigned to Pr. 195 ABC1 terminal function selection and Pr. 196 ABC2 terminal function selection.)

(1) Setting of Pr. 556 Data output mask time

The output current is unstable (transient state) right after the operation is changed from the acceleration/deceleration state to the constant speed operation. Set the time for not obtaining (mask) transient state data in Pr. 556.

(2) Setting of the Pr. 555 Current average time

The average output current is calculated during Hi output of start bit (1s). Set the time taken to average the current during start bit output in Pr. 555.



(3) Setting of *Pr. 557 Current average value monitor signal output reference current*

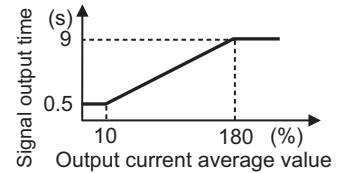
Set the reference (100%) for outputting the signal of the current average value. Obtain the time to output the signal from the following calculation.

$$\frac{\text{Output current average value}}{\text{Pr.557 setting}} \times 5\text{s (output current average value 100\%/5s)}$$

Note that the output time range is 0.5 to 9s, and it is 0.5s when the output current average value is less than 10% of the setting value of *Pr. 557* and 9s when exceeds 180%.

Example) When *Pr. 557*=10A and the average value of output current is 15A

As $15\text{A}/10\text{A} \times 5\text{s}=7.5$, the current average value monitor signal is output as low pulse shape for 7.5s.

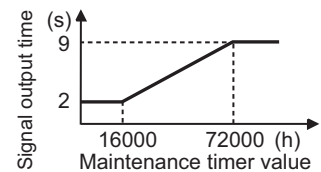


(4) Output of *Pr. 503 Maintenance timer*

After the output current average value is output as low pulse shape, the maintenance timer value is output as high pulse shape. The output time of the maintenance timer value is obtained from the following calculation.

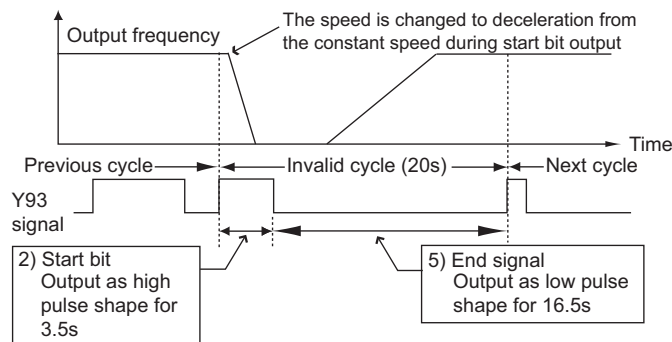
$$\frac{\text{Pr.503}}{40000\text{h}} \times 5\text{s (maintenance timer value 100\%/5s)}$$

Note that the output time range is 2 to 9s, and it is 2s when *Pr. 503* is less than 16000h and 9s when exceeds 72000h.



REMARKS

- Mask of data output and sampling of output current are not performed during acceleration/deceleration.
- When the speed is changed to acceleration/deceleration from constant speed during start bit output, the data is judged as invalid, the start bit is output as high pulse shape for 3.5s, and the end signal is output as low pulse shape for 16.5s. The signal is output for at least 1 cycle even when acceleration/deceleration state continues after the start bit output is completed.



- When the output current value (inverter output current monitor) is 0A on completion of the 1 cycle signal output, the signal is not output until the speed becomes constant next time
- The current average value monitor signal (Y93) is output as low pulse shape for 20s (without data output) under the following condition.
 - (a) When the motor is in the acceleration/deceleration state on completion of the 1 cycle signal output
 - (b) When 1-cycle signal output was ended during restart operation with the setting of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure (*Pr. 57* ≠ "9999")
 - (c) When automatic restart operation was being performed with automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selected (*Pr.57* ≠ "9999") on completion of the data output mask

CAUTION

- When terminal assignment is changed using *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection)*, the other functions may be affected. Please make setting after confirming the function of each terminal.

◆ Parameters referred to ◆

Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection) Refer to page 98
Pr. 503 Maintenance timer Refer to page 206
Pr.57 Restart coasting time Refer to page 116

3.20.5 Free parameter (Pr.888, Pr.889)

Parameters you can use for your own purposes.

You can input any number within the setting range 0 to 9999.

For example, the number can be used:

- As a unit number when multiple units are used.
- As a pattern number for each operation application when multiple units are used.
- As the year and month of introduction or inspection.

Pr.886

page 201

Pr.891

page 126

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
888	Free parameter 1	9999	0 to 9999	
889	Free parameter 2	9999	0 to 9999	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144)

The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

REMARKS

Pr. 888 and Pr. 889 do not influence the inverter operation.

3.21 Setting from the parameter unit, operation panel

Purpose	Parameter that must be set		Refer to page
Switch the display language of the parameter unit	PU display language selection	Pr. 145	210
Use the setting dial of the operation panel like a volume for frequency setting. Key lock of operation panel	Operation panel operation selection	Pr.161	210
Control of the parameter unit, operation panel buzzer	PU buzzer control	Pr. 990	212
Adjust the LCD contrast of the parameter unit	PU contrast adjustment	Pr. 991	212

3.21.1 PU display language selection (Pr.145)

You can switch the display language of the parameter unit (FR-PU04) to another.

Pr.144
page 106

Pr.148
page 65

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Definition
145	PU display language selection	0	0	Japanese
			1	English
			2	Germany
			3	French
			4	Spanish
			5	Italian
			6	Swedish
			7	Finnish

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

3.21.2 Operation panel frequency setting/key lock operation selection (Pr. 161)

The setting dial of the operation panel (FR-DU07) can be used like a potentiometer to perform operation.
The key operation of the operation panel can be disabled.

Pr. 160
page 144

Pr.162
page 116

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description	
161	Frequency setting/key lock operation selection	0	0	Setting dial frequency setting mode	Key lock mode invalid
			1	Setting dial volume mode	
			10	Setting dial frequency setting mode	Key lock mode valid
			11	Setting dial volume mode	

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

(1) Using the setting dial like a volume to set the frequency.

Operation example Changing the frequency from 0Hz to 60Hz during operation

Operation	Display
1. Screen at powering on The monitor display appears.	
2. Press PU/EXT to choose the PU operation mode.	PU indication is lit.
3. Press MODE to choose the parameter setting mode.	
4. Turn SET until P. 160 (<i>Pr. 160</i>) appears.	
5. Press SET to read the currently set value. "9999" (initial value) appears.	
6. Turn SET counterclockwise to change it to the setting value of "0".	
7. Press SET to set.	
	Flicker ... Parameter setting complete!!
8. Change Pr. 161 to the setting value of "1" in the similar manner. (Refer to step 4 to 7.)	
	Flicker ... Parameter setting complete!!
9. Mode/monitor check Press MODE twice to choose monitor/frequency monitor.	
10. Press FWD (or REV) to start the inverter.	
11. Turn SET clockwise until "60.00" appears. The flickering frequency is the set frequency. You need not press SET .	
	The frequency flickers for about 5s.

REMARKS

- If the display changes from flickering "60.00" to "0.00", the setting of *Pr. 161 Frequency setting/key lock operation selection* may not be "1".
- Independently of whether the inverter is running or at a stop, the frequency can be set by merely turning the dial.
- When the frequency is changed, it will be stored in EEPROM as the set frequency after 10s.

(2) Disable the setting dial and key operation of the operation panel (Press [MODE] long (2s))

- Operation using the setting dial and key of the operation panel can be made invalid to prevent parameter change and unexpected start and stop.
- Set "10 or 11" in Pr. 161, then press  for 2s to make the setting dial and key operation invalid.
- When the setting dial and key operation is made invalid, **HOLD** appears on the operation panel. When the setting dial and key operation is invalid, **HOLD** appears if the setting dial or key operation is performed. (When the setting dial or key operation is not performed for 2s, the monitor display appears.)
- To make the setting dial and key operation valid again, press  for 2s.

REMARKS

- If the setting dial and key operation are disabled, the monitor display  is valid.

3.21.3 Buzzer control (Pr. 990)

Pr.899
page 126

You can make the buzzer "beep" when you press key of the operation panel (FR-DU07) and parameter unit (FR-PU04).

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
990	PU buzzer control	1	0	Without buzzer
			1	With buzzer

The above parameters can be set when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

The above parameters allow its setting to be changed during operation in any operation mode even if "0" (initial value) is set in Pr. 77 Parameter write selection.

3.21.4 PU contrast adjustment (Pr.991)

Contrast adjustment of the LCD of the parameter unit (FR-PU04) can be performed.
Decreasing the setting value makes contrast light.

Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
991	PU contrast adjustment	58	0 to 63	0 : Light ↓ 63: Dark

The above parameters are displayed as simple mode parameters only when the parameter unit (FR-PU04) is connected. When the operation panel is connected, they can be set only when Pr. 160 User group read selection = "0". (Refer to page 144.)

CAUTION

You should press the  to store the PU contrast setting.

3.22 Parameter clear

POINT

- Set "1" in *Pr.CL* parameter clear to initialize all parameters. (Parameters are not cleared when "1" is set in *Pr. 77* Parameter write selection. In addition, calibration parameters are not cleared.)

Operation	Display
1. Screen at powering on The monitor display appears.	
2. Press to choose the PU operation mode.	PU indication is lit.
3. Press to choose the parameter setting mode.	(The parameter number read previously appears.)
4. Turn until "Pr.CL" (parameter clear) appears.	
5. Press to read the currently set value. "0" (initial value) appears.	
6. Turn clockwise to change it to the setting value of "1".	
7. Press to set.	

Flicker ... Parameter setting complete!!

- Turn to read another parameter.
- Press to show the setting again.
- Press twice to show the next parameter.

Setting	Description
0	Not executed.
1	Returns all parameters except <i>calibration parameters</i> C0 (Pr. 900) to C7 (Pr. 905) to the initial values. *

* Pr.73, Pr.75, Pr.90, Pr.125, Pr.126, Pr.145, Pr.161, Pr.170 to Pr.174, Pr.178 to Pr.196, Pr.255 to Pr.258, Pr.267, Pr.343, Pr.496, Pr.497, Pr.503, Pr.504, Pr.563, Pr.564, Pr.888, Pr.889, Pr.989, Pr.991 are not cleared.

?

The inverter is not in the PU operation mode.

- Press .

is lit and the monitor (4 digit LED) displays "0" (Pr.79 = "0" (initial value)).

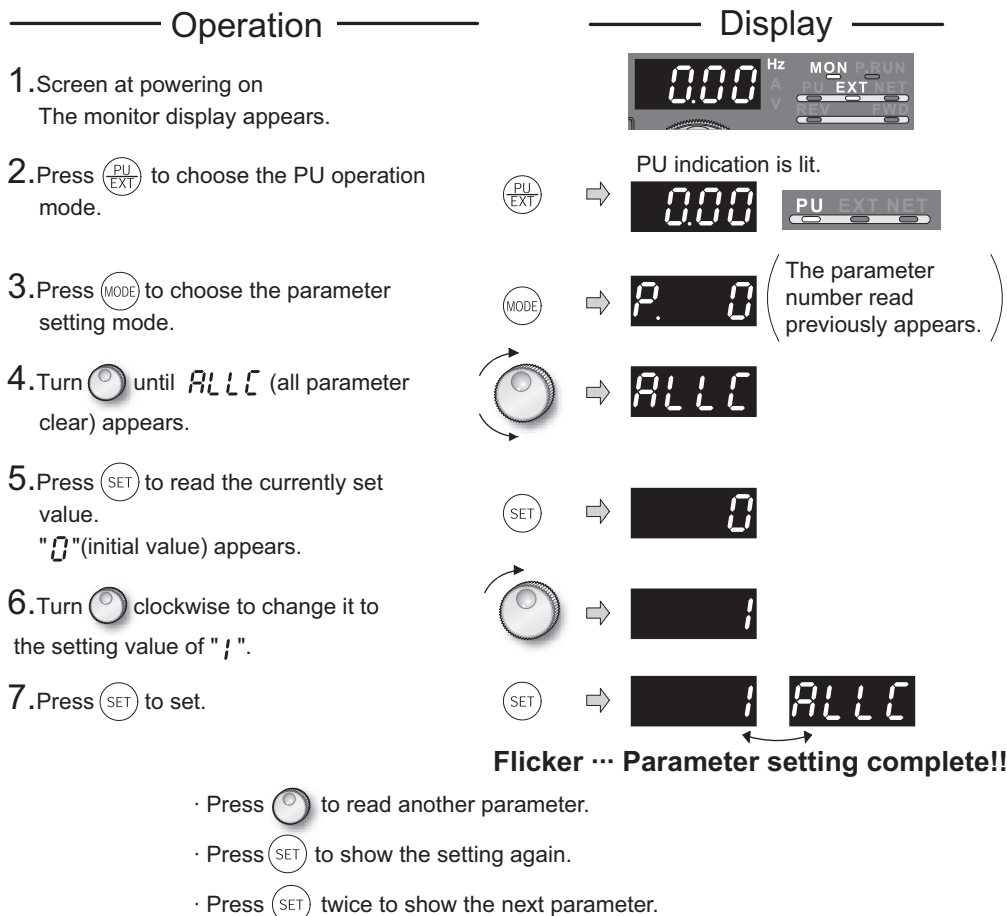
- Carry out operation from step 6 again.



3.23 All parameter clear

POINT

- Set "1" in *ALLC* parameter clear to initialize all parameters. (Parameters are not cleared when "1" is set in *Pr. 77* Parameter write selection. In addition, calibration parameters are not cleared.)



Setting	Description
0	Not executed.
1	All parameters return to the initial values. *

* *Pr.75, Pr.145, Pr.171 to Pr.174, Pr.255 to Pr.258, Pr.343, Pr.496, Pr.497, Pr.503, Pr.563, Pr.564, Pr.888, Pr.889* are not cleared.

? are displayed alternately ... Why?

The inverter is not in the PU operation mode.

- Press .

is lit and the monitor (4 digit LED) displays "0" (*Pr.79* = "0" (initial value)).

- Carry out operation from step 6 again.

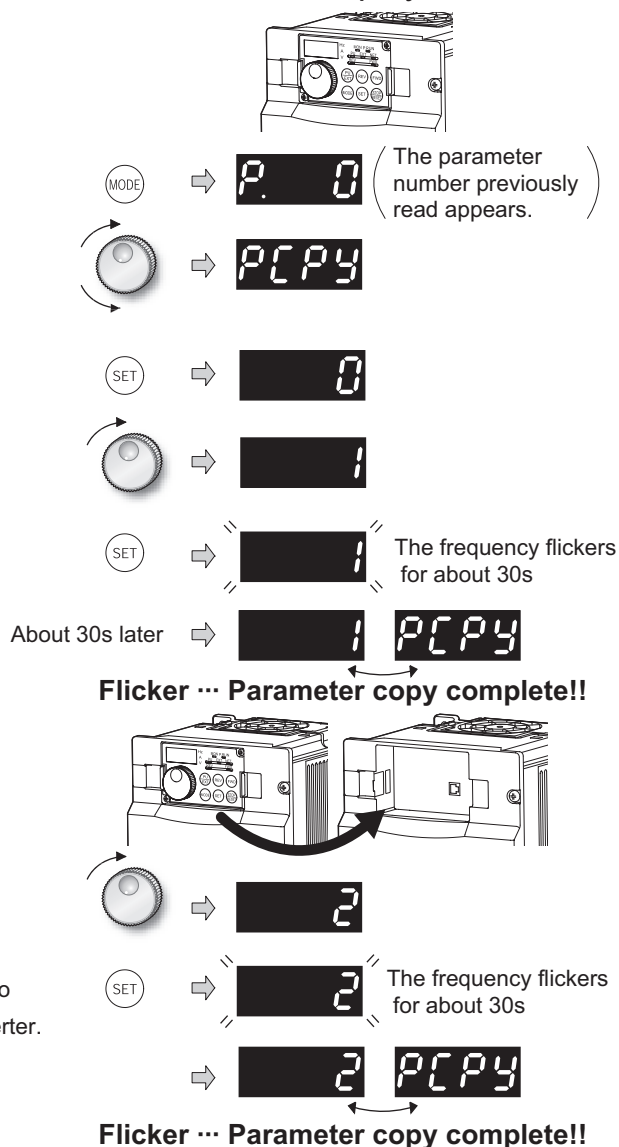
3.24 Parameter copy

Multiple inverters and parameter settings can be copied.

Operation

1. Connect the operation panel to the copy source inverter.
• **Connect it during a stop.**
2. Press **(MODE)** to choose the parameter setting mode.
3. Turn **(P)** until **PCPY** (parameter copy) appears.
4. Press **(SET)** to read the currently set value.
"0" (initial value) appears.
5. Turn **(P)** clockwise to change it to the setting value of "1".
6. Press **(SET)** to copy the source parameters to the operation panel.
7. Connect the operation panel to the copy source inverter.
8. After performing steps 2 to 5, turn **(P)** clockwise to change it to "2".
9. Press **(SET)** to write the parameters copied to the operation panel to the destination inverter.
10. When copy is completed, "2" and "PCPY" flicker.
11. After writing the parameter values to the copy destination inverter, always reset the inverter, e.g. switch power off once, before starting operation.

Display



? **PE1** appears...Why? ⚠ Parameter read error. Perform operation from step 3 again.

? **PE2** appears...Why? ⚠ Parameter write error. Perform operation from step 8 again.

? **CP** and **000** flicker alternately

⚠ Appears when parameters are copied between the inverter of 55K or less and 75K or more.

1. Set "0" in Pr. 160 User group read selection.

2. Set the following setting (initial value) in Pr. 989 Parameter copy alarm release.

	55K or less	75K or more
Pr. 989 Setting	10	100

3. Reset Pr.9, Pr.30, Pr.51, Pr.52, Pr.54, Pr.56, Pr.57, Pr.61, Pr.70, Pr.72, Pr.80, Pr.90, Pr.158, Pr.190 to Pr.196, Pr.893.

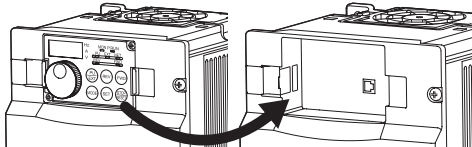
PCPY Setting	Description
0	Cancel
1	Copy the source parameters to the operation panel.
2	Write the parameters copied to the operation panel into the destination inverter.
3	Verify parameters in the inverter and operation panel. (Refer to page 216.)

REMARKS

- When the copy destination inverter is not the FR-F700 series, "model error (PE4)" is displayed.
- Refer to the extended parameter list on the *Instruction Manual (basics)* for availability of parameter copy.

3.25 Parameter verification

Whether same parameter values are set in other inverters or not can be checked.

Operation	Display
1. Replace the operation panel on the inverter to be verified. • <u>Replace it during a stop.</u>	
2. Screen at powering on The monitor display appears.	
3. Press (MODE) to choose the parameter setting mode.	(MODE) → P. 0 (The parameter number read previously appears.)
4. Turn () until PCPY (parameter copy) appears.	() → PCPY
5. Press (SET) to read the currently set value. "0" (initial value) appears.	(SET) → 0
6. Turn () to change it to the set value of "3" (parameter copy verification mode).	() → 3
7. Press (SET) to read the parameter setting of the verified inverter to the operation panel.	(SET) → 3 (The frequency flickers for about 30s)
• If different parameters exist, different parameter numbers and rE3 flicker.	P. 1 rE3
• Hold down (SET) to verify.	(SET) → 3 Flickering
8. If there is no difference, PCPY and 3 flicker to complete verification.	3 PCPY

Flicker ... Parameter verification complete!!

REMARKS

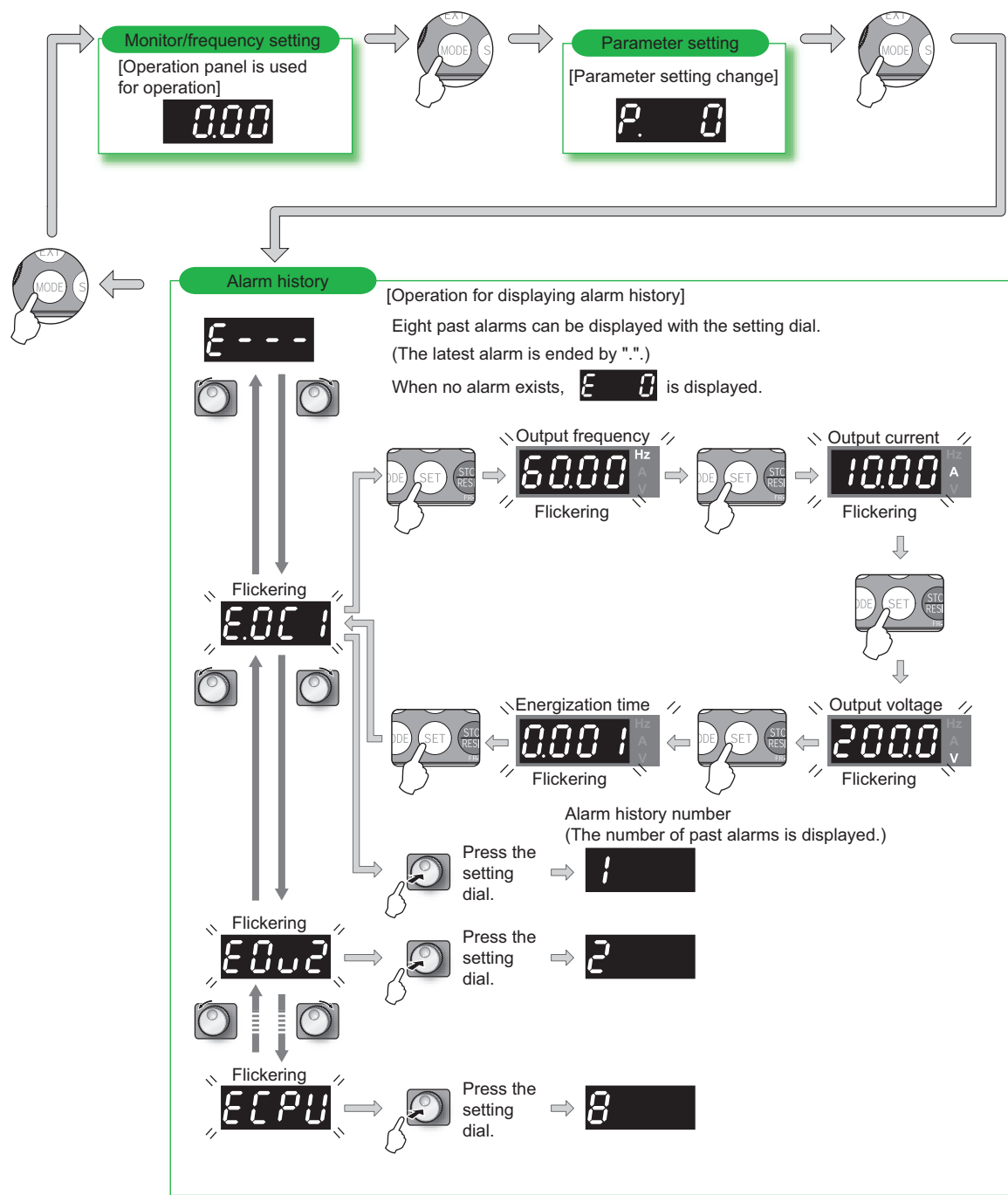
When the copy destination inverter is not the FR-F700 series, "model error (rE4)" is displayed.

? rE3 flickers ... Why?

☞ Set frequencies, etc. may be different. Check set frequencies.

3.26 Check and clear of the alarm history

(1) Check for the alarm (major fault) history



(2) Clearing procedure

POINT

- The alarm history can be cleared by setting "1" in *Er.CL Alarm history clear*. (The alarm history is not cleared when "1" is set in *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection*)

Operation	Display
1. Screen at powering on The monitor display appears.	
2. Press to choose the parameter setting mode.	(The parameter number previously read appears.)
3. Turn until <i>Er.CL</i> (alarm history clear) appears.	
4. Press to read the currently set value. "0" (initial value) appears.	
5. Turn counterclockwise to change it to the setting value of "1".	
6. Press to set.	

Flicker ... Alarm history clear complete!!

- Press to read another parameter.
- Press to show the setting again.
- Press twice to show the next parameter.

4 PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS

This chapter describes the basic "PROTECTIVE FUNCTION" for use of this product.

Always read the instructions before using the equipment

4.1	List of alarm display	220
4.2	Causes and corrective actions	221
4.3	Reset method of protective function.....	232
4.4	Correspondences between digital and actual characters	232
4.5	Meters and measuring methods.....	233
4.6	Check first when you have troubles.	236

1

2

3

4

5



When an alarm occurs in the inverter, the protective function is activated bringing the inverter to an alarm stop and the PU display automatically changes to any of the following error (alarm) indications.

If your fault does not correspond to any of the following errors or if you have any other problem, please contact your sales representative.

- Retention of alarm output signal When the magnetic contactor (MC) provided on the input side of the inverter is opened at the activation of the protective function, the inverter's control power will be lost and the alarm output will not be held.
- Alarm display When the protective function is activated, the operation panel display automatically switches to the above indication.
- Resetting method When the protective function is activated, the inverter output is kept stopped. Unless reset, therefore, the inverter cannot restart. (Refer to page 232.)
- When the protective function is activated, take the corresponding corrective action, then reset the inverter, and resume operation.

4.1 List of alarm display

Operation Panel Indication		Name	Refer to
Error message	HOLD	HOLD	Operation panel lock
	Er1 to Er4	Er1 to 4	Parameter write error
	rEr1 to rEr4	rEr1 to 4	Copy operation error
	Err.	Err.	Error
Warnings	OL	OL	Stall Prevention (overcurrent)
	oL	oL	Stall prevention (overvoltage)
	rb	RB	Regenerative brake prealarm
	TH	TH	Electronic thermal relay function prealarm
	PS	PS	PU Stop
	MT	MT	Maintenance signal output
Minor fault	CP	CP	Parameter copy
	F_n	FN	Fan fault
Major failures	E.OC1	E.OC1	Overcurrent shut-off during acceleration
	E.OC2	E.OC2	Overcurrent shut-off during constant speed
	E.OC3	E.OC3	Overcurrent shut-off during deceleration or stop
	E.OV1	E.OV1	Regenerative overvoltage shut-off during acceleration
	E.OV2	E.OV2	Regenerative overvoltage shut-off during constant speed
	E.OV3	E.OV3	Regenerative overvoltage shut-off during deceleration or stop
	ETHT	E.THT	Inverter overload shut-off (electronic thermal relay function)
	ETHM	E.THM	Motor overload shut-off (electronic thermal relay function)
	EFIn	E.FIN	Fin overheat
	EIPF	E.IPF	Instantaneous power failure protection
	EUVT	E.UVT	Undervoltage protection
Major failures	EILF	E.ILF*	Input phase failure
	EOLT	E.OLT	Stall Prevention
	E.GF	E.GF	Output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent protection
	E.LF	E.LF	Output phase failure protection
	E.OHT	E.OHT	External thermal relay operation*2
	E.PTC	E.PTC*	PTC thermistor operation
	E.OPT	E.OPT	Option alarm
	E.OP1	E.OP1	Option slot alarm
	E.1	E.1	Option alarm
	E.PE	E.PE	Parameter storage device alarm
	E.PUE	E.PUE	PU disconnection
	ErEr	E.RET	Retry count excess
	EPE2	E.PE2*	Parameter storage device alarm
	E.6/ E.7/ E.CPU	E.6 / E.7 / E.CPU	CPU error
Major failures	E.CTE	E.CTE	Operation panel power supply short circuit RS-485 terminals power supply short circuit
	E.P24	E.P24	24VDC power output short circuit
	E.CDO	E.CDO*	Output current detection value exceeded
	E.IOH	E.IOH*	Inrush resistor overheat
	E.SEr	E.SER*	Communication error (inverter)
	E.AIE	E.AIE*	Analog input error
	E.bE	E.BE	Brake transistor alarm detection
	E.13	E.13*	Internal circuit error

* If an error occurs when using the FR-PU04, "Fault 14" is displayed on the FR-PU04.

4.2 Causes and corrective actions

(1) Error Message

A message regarding operational troubles is displayed. Output is not shut off.

Operation Panel Indication	HOLD	HOLD
Name	Operation panel lock	
Description	Operation lock mode is set. Operation other than  is made invalid. (Refer to page 212.)	
Check point	—	
Corrective action	Press  for 2s to release lock.	

Operation Panel Indication	Er1	Er1
Name	Write disable error	
Description	1. You attempted to make parameter setting when Pr. 77 Parameter write selection has been set to disable parameter write. 2. Frequency jump setting range overlapped. 3. Adjustable 5 points V/F settings overlapped 4. The PU and inverter cannot make normal communication	
Check point	1. Check the setting of Pr. 77 Parameter write selection (Refer to page 143.) 2. Check the settings of Pr. 31 to 36 (frequency jump). (Refer to page 71.) 3. Check the settings of Pr. 100 to Pr. 109 (Adjustable 5 points V/F). (Refer to page 74.) 4. Check the connection of the PU and inverter.	

Operation Panel Indication	Er2	Er2
Name	Write error during operation	
Description	When parameter write was performed during operation with a value other than "2" (writing is enabled independently of operation status in any operation mode) is set in Pr. 77 and the STF (STR) is on.	
Check point	1. Check the Pr. 77 setting. (Refer to page 143.) 2. Check that the inverter is not operating.	
Corrective action	1. Set "2" in Pr. 72. 2. After stopping operation, make parameter setting.	

Operation Panel Indication	Er3	Er3
Name	Calibration error	
Description	Analog input bias and gain calibration values are too close.	
Check point	Check the settings of C3, C4, C6 and C7 (calibration functions). (Refer to page 136.)	

Operation Panel Indication	Er4	Er4
Name	Mode designation error	
Description	You attempted to make parameter setting in the NET operation mode when Pr. 77 is not "2".	
Check point	1. Check that operation mode is "PU operation mode". 2. Check the Pr. 77 setting. (Refer to page 143.)	
Corrective action	1. After setting the operation mode to the "PU operation mode", make parameter setting. (Refer to page 143.) 2. After setting "2" in Pr. 77, make parameter setting.	

Operation Panel Indication	rE1	rE1
Name	Parameter read error	
Description	An error occurred in the EEPROM on the operation panel side during parameter copy reading.	
Check point	—	
Corrective action	· Make parameter copy again. (Refer to page 215.) · Check for an operation panel (FR-DU07) failure. Please contact your sales representative.	



Operation Panel Indication	rE2	rE2
Name	Parameter write error	
Description	1. You attempted to perform parameter copy write during operation. 2. An error occurred in the EEPROM on the operation panel side during parameter copy writing.	
Check point	Is the FWD or REV LED of the operation panel (FR-DU07) lit or flickering?	
Corrective action	1. After stopping operation, make parameter copy again. (Refer to page 215.) 2. Check for an operation panel (FR-DU07) failure. Please contact your sales representative.	

Operation Panel Indication	rE3	rE3
Name	Parameter verification error	
Description	1. Data on the operation panel side and inverter side are different. 2. An error occurred in the EEPROM on the operation panel side during parameter verification.	
Check point	Check for the parameter setting of the source inverter and inverter to be verified.	
Corrective action	1. Press  to continue verification. Make parameter verification again. (Refer to page 216.) 2. Check for an operation panel (FR-DU07) failure. Please contact your sales representative.	

Operation Panel Indication	rE4	rE4
Name	Model error	
Description	A different model was used for parameter write and verification during parameter copy.	
Check point	Check that the verified inverter is the same model.	
Corrective action	Use the same model (FR-F700 series) for parameter copy and verification.	

Operation Panel Indication	Err.	Err.
Description	1. The RES signal is on; 2. The PU and inverter cannot make normal communication (contact fault of the connector)	
Corrective action	1. Turn off the RES signal. 2. Check the connection of the PU and inverter.	

(2) Warnings

When the protective function is activated, the output is not shut off.

When the protective function is activated, the output is not shut off.				
Operation Panel Indication	OL		FR-PU04	OL
Name	Stall prevention (overcurrent)			
Description	During acceleration	If a current of more than 120% of the rated inverter current flows in the motor, this function stops the increase in frequency until the overload current reduces to prevent the inverter from resulting in overcurrent shut-off. When the overload current has reduced below 120%, this function increases the frequency again.		
	During constant-speed operation	If a current of more than 120% of the rated inverter current flows in the motor, this function lowers the frequency until the overload current reduces to prevent overcurrent shut-off. When the overload current has reduced below 120%, this function increases the frequency up to the set value.		
	During deceleration	If a current of more than 120% of the rated inverter current flows in the motor, this function stops the decrease in frequency until the overload current reduces to prevent the inverter from resulting in overcurrent shut-off. When the overload current has reduced below 120%, this function decreases the frequency again.		
Check point	1. Check that the <i>Pr. 0 Torque boost</i> setting is not too large. 2. Check that the <i>Pr. 7 Acceleration time</i> and <i>Pr. 8 Deceleration time</i> settings are not too small. 3. Check that the load is not too heavy. 4. Are there any failure in peripheral devices? 5. Check that the <i>Pr. 13 Starting frequency</i> is not too large. · Check the motor for use under overload.			
Corrective action	1. Increase or decrease the <i>Pr. 0 Torque boost</i> value 1% by 1% and check the motor status. (Refer to page 62.) 2. Set a larger value in <i>Pr. 7 Acceleration time</i> and <i>Pr. 8 Deceleration time</i>. (Refer to page 82.) 3. Reduce the load weight. 4. Try simple magnetic flux vector control (<i>Pr. 80</i>). 5. Change the <i>Pr. 14 Load pattern selection</i> setting. 6. Set stall prevention operation current in <i>Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level</i>. (The initial value is 120%.) The acceleration/deceleration time may change. Increase the stall prevention operation level with <i>Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level</i>, or disable stall prevention with <i>Pr. 156 Stall prevention operation selection</i>. (Use <i>Pr. 156</i> to set either operation continued or not at OL operation.)			

Operation Panel Indication	oL		FR-PU04	oL
Name	Stall prevention (overvoltage)			
Description	During deceleration	· If the regenerative energy of the motor becomes excessive and exceeds the regenerative energy consumption capability, this function stops the decrease in frequency to prevent overvoltage shut-off. As soon as the regenerative energy has reduced, deceleration resumes. · If the regenerative energy of the motor becomes excessive when regeneration avoidance function is selected (<i>Pr. 882</i> = 1), this function increases the speed to prevent overvoltage shut-off. (<i>Refer to page 143.</i>)		
Check point	· Check for sudden speed reduction. · Regeneration avoidance function (<i>Pr. 882 to Pr. 886</i>) is being used? (<i>Refer to page 143.</i>)			
Corrective action	The deceleration time may change. Increase the deceleration time using <i>Pr. 8 Deceleration time</i> .			

Operation Panel Indication	PS		FR-PU04	PS
Name	PU Stop			
Description	Stop with  of the PU is set in <i>Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection</i> . (For <i>Pr. 75</i> , refer to page 141.)			
Check point	Check for a stop made by pressing  of the operation panel.			
Corrective action	Turn the start signal off and release with  .			



Operation Panel Indication	RB	<i>rb</i>	FR-PU04	RB
Name	Regenerative brake prealarm			
Description	Appears if the regenerative brake duty reaches or exceeds 85% of the <i>Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty</i> value. If the regenerative brake duty reaches 100%, a regenerative overvoltage (E. OV_) occurs. Appears only for the FR-F740-75K or more.			
Check point	- Check that the brake resistor duty is not high. - Check that the <i>Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection</i> and <i>Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty</i> values are correct.			
Corrective action	- Increase the deceleration time. - Check the <i>Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection</i> and <i>Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty</i> values.			

Operation Panel Indication	TH	<i>TH</i>	FR-PU04	TH
Name	Electronic thermal relay function prealarm			
Description	Appears if the integrating value of the <i>Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay</i> reaches or exceeds 85% of the preset level. If it reaches 100% of the <i>Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay</i> setting, a motor overload shut-off (E. THM) occurs.			
Check point	1. Check for large load or sudden acceleration. 2. Is the <i>Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay</i> setting is appropriate? (Refer to page 86.)			
Corrective action	1. Reduce the load weight or the number of operation times. 2. Set an appropriate value in <i>Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay</i> . (Refer to page 86.)			

Operation Panel Indication	MT	<i>MT</i>	FR-PU04	——
Name	Maintenance signal output			
Description	Indicates that the cumulative energization time of the inverter has reached a given time.			
Check point	The <i>Pr. 503 Maintenance timer</i> setting is larger than the <i>Pr. 504 Maintenance timer alarm output set time</i> setting. (Refer to page 206.)			
Corrective action	Setting "0" in <i>Pr. 503 Maintenance timer</i> erases the signal.			

Operation Panel Indication	CP	<i>CP</i>	FR-PU04	——
Name	Parameter copy			
Description	Appears when parameters are copied between models with capacities of 55K or less and 75K or more.			
Check point	Resetting of <i>Pr.9, Pr.30, Pr.51, Pr.52, Pr.54, Pr.56, Pr.57, Pr.61, Pr.70, Pr.72, Pr.80, Pr.90, Pr.158, Pr.190 to Pr.196, and Pr.893</i> is necessary.			
Corrective action	Set the initial value in <i>Pr. 989 Parameter copy alarm release</i> .			

(3) Minor fault

When the protective function is activated, the output is not shut off. You can also output a minor fault signal by making parameter setting. (Set "98" in any of *Pr. 190 to Pr. 196 (output terminal function selection)*. (Refer to page 98.))

Operation Panel Indication	FN	<i>F_n</i>	FR-PU04	FN
Name	Fan fault			
Description	For the inverter that contains a cooling fan, <i>F_n</i> appears on the operation panel when the cooling fan stops due to a fault or different operation from the setting of <i>Pr. 244 Cooling fan operation selection</i> .			
Check point	Check the cooling fan for a fault.			
Corrective action	Check for fan fault. Please contact your sales representative.			



(4) Major fault

When the protective function is activated, the inverter output is shut off and an alarm is output.

Operation Panel Indication	E.OC1	<i>E.OC 1</i>	FR-PU04	OC During Accs
Name	Overcurrent shut-off during acceleration			
Description	When the inverter output current reaches or exceeds approximately 170% of the rated current during acceleration, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output.			
Check point	1. Check for sudden acceleration. 2. Check that the downward acceleration time is not long in vertical lift application. 3. Check for output short circuit. 4. Check that the <i>Pr. 3 Base frequency</i> setting is not 60Hz when the motor rated frequency is 50Hz. 5. Check that stall prevention operation is correct 6. Check that the regeneration is not performed frequently. (Check that the output voltage becomes larger than the V/F reference voltage at regeneration and overcurrent due to increase in motor current occurs.)			
Corrective action	1. Increase the acceleration time. (Shorten the downward acceleration time in vertical lift application.) 2. When "E.OC1" is always lit at starting, disconnect the motor once and start the inverter. If "E.OC1" is still lit, contact your sales representative. 3. Check the wiring to avoid output short circuit. 4. Set the <i>Pr. 3 Base frequency</i> to 50Hz. (Refer to page 72.) 5. Perform a correct stall prevention operation. (Refer to page 72.) 6. Set base voltage (rated voltage of the motor, etc.) in <i>Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage</i> . (Refer to page 65.)			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OC2	<i>E.OC 2</i>	FR-PU04	Stedy Spd OC
Name	Overcurrent shut-off during constant speed			
Description	When the inverter output current reaches or exceeds approximately 170% of the rated current during constant speed operation, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output.			
Check point	1. Check for sudden load change. 2. Check for output short circuit. 3. Check that stall prevention operation is correct			
Corrective action	1. Keep load stable. 2. Check the wiring to avoid output short circuit. 3. Check that stall prevention operation setting is correct. (Refer to page 65.)			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OC3	<i>E.OC 3</i>	FR-PU04	OC During Dec
Name	Overcurrent shut-off during deceleration or stop			
Description	When the inverter output current reaches or exceeds approximately 170% of the rated inverter current during deceleration (other than acceleration or constant speed), the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output.			
Check point	1. Check for sudden speed reduction. 2. Check for output short circuit. 3. Check for too fast operation of the motor's mechanical brake. 4. Check that stall prevention operation setting is correct.			
Corrective action	1. Increase the deceleration time. 2. Check the wiring to avoid output short circuit. 3. Check the mechanical brake operation. 4. Check that stall prevention operation setting is correct. (Refer to page 65.)			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OV1	<i>E.OV 1</i>	FR-PU04	OV During Acc
Name	Regenerative overvoltage shutoff during acceleration			
Description	If regenerative energy causes the inverter's internal main circuit DC voltage to reach or exceed the specified value, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output. The circuit may also be activated by a surge voltage produced in the power supply system.			
Check point	Check for too slow acceleration. (e.g. during descending acceleration with lifting load)			
Corrective action	Decrease the acceleration time.			



Operation Panel Indication	E.OV2	<i>E.Ov2</i>	FR-PU04	Stedy Spd OV
Name	Regenerative overvoltage shut-off during constant speed			
Description	If regenerative energy causes the inverter's internal main circuit DC voltage to reach or exceed the specified value, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output. The circuit may also be activated by a surge voltage produced in the power supply system.			
Check point	Check for sudden load change.			
Corrective action	- Keep load stable. - Use the brake unit or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) as required.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OV3	<i>E.Ov3</i>	FR-PU04	OV During Dec
Name	Regenerative overvoltage shut-off during deceleration or stop			
Description	If regenerative energy causes the inverter's internal main circuit DC voltage to reach or exceed the specified value, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output. The circuit may also be activated by a surge voltage produced in the power supply system.			
Check point	Check for sudden speed reduction.			
Corrective action	- Increase the deceleration time. (Set the deceleration time which matches the inertia of moment of the load) - Decrease the braking duty. - Use the brake unit or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) as required.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.THT	<i>E.THT</i>	FR-PU04	Inv. Overload
Name	Inverter overload shut-off (electronic thermal relay function)*1			
Description	If a current not less than 120% of the rated output current flows and overcurrent shut-off does not occur (170% or less), inverse-time characteristics cause the electronic thermal relay to be activated to stop the inverter output in order to protect the output transistors. (overload immunity 120% 60s)			
Check point	Check the motor for use under overload.			
Corrective action	Reduce the load weight.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.THM	<i>E.THM</i>	FR-PU04	Motor Ovrload
Name	Motor overload shut-off (electronic thermal relay function)*1			
Description	The electronic thermal relay function in the inverter detects motor overheating due to overload or reduced cooling capability during constant-speed operation and pre-alarm (TH display) is output when the temperature reaches 85% of the <i>Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay</i> setting and the protection circuit is activated to stop the inverter output when the temperature reaches the specified value. When running a special motor such as a multi-pole motor or multiple motors, provide a thermal relay on the inverter output side since such motor(s) cannot be protected by the electronic thermal relay function.			
Check point	- Check the motor for use under overload. - Check that the setting of <i>Pr. 71 Applied motor</i> for motor selection is correct. (Refer to page 88.) - Check that stall prevention operation setting is correct.			
Corrective action	- Reduce the load weight. - For a constant-torque motor, set the constant-torque motor in <i>Pr. 71 Applied motor</i>. - Check that stall prevention operation setting is correct. (Refer to page 65.)			

*1 Resetting the inverter initializes the internal thermal integrated data of the electronic thermal relay function.



Operation Panel Indication	E.FIN	<i>E.FI n</i>	FR-PU04	H/Sink O/Temp
Name	Fin overheat			
Description	If the heatsink overheats, the temperature sensor is actuated to stop the inverter output.			
Check point	1. Check for too high ambient temperature. 2. Check for heatsink clogging.			
Corrective action	1. Set the ambient temperature to within the specifications. 2. Clean the heatsink.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.IPF	<i>E.I PF</i>	FR-PU04	Inst. Pwr. Loss
Name	Instantaneous power failure protection			
Description	If a power failure occurs for longer than 15ms (this also applies to inverter input shut-off), the instantaneous power failure protective function is activated to stop the inverter output in order to prevent the control circuit from malfunctioning. If a power failure persists for longer than 100ms, the alarm warning output is not provided, and the inverter restarts if the start signal is on upon power restoration. (The inverter continues operating if an instantaneous power failure is within 15ms.) In some operating status (load magnitude, acceleration/deceleration time setting, etc.), overcurrent or other protection may be activated upon power restoration.			
Check point	Find the cause of instantaneous power failure occurrence.			
Corrective action	- Remedy the instantaneous power failure. - Prepare a backup power supply for instantaneous power failure. - Set the function of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure (Pr. 57). (Refer to page 116.)			

Operation Panel Indication	E.BE	<i>E. bE</i>	FR-PU04	Br. Cct. Fault
Name	Brake transistor alarm detection			
Description	This function stops the inverter output if an alarm occurs in the brake circuit, e.g. damaged brake transistors when using functions of the 75K or more. <u>In this case, the inverter must be powered off immediately.</u> For the 55K or less, it appears when an internal circuit error occurred.			
Check point	- Reduce the load inertia. - Check that the frequency of using the brake is proper. - Check that the brake resistor selected is correct.			
Corrective action	For the 75K or more, when the protective function is activated even if the above measures are taken, replace the brake unit with a new one. For the 55K or less, replace the inverter.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.UVT	<i>E.UU r</i>	FR-PU04	Under Voltage
Name	Undervoltage protection			
Description	If the power supply voltage of the inverter reduces, the control circuit will not perform normal functions. In addition, the motor torque will be insufficient and/or heat generation will increase. To prevent this, if the power supply voltage reduces below about 150V (300VAC for the 400V class), this function stops the inverter output. When a jumper is not connected across P/+ -P1, the undervoltage protective function is activated.			
Check point	1. Check for start of large-capacity motor. 2. Check that a jumper or DC reactor is connected across terminals P/+ -P1.			
Corrective action	1. Check the power supply system equipment such as the power supply. 2. Connect a jumper or DC reactor across terminals P/+ -P1.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.ILF	<i>E.I L F</i>	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	Input phase failure			
Description	This alarm is output when function valid setting (=1) is set in <i>Pr.872 Input phase failure protection selection</i> and one phase of the three phase power input opens. (Refer to page 124.)			
Check point	Check for a break in the cable for the three-phase power supply input.			
Corrective action	- Wire the cables properly. - Repair a brake portion in the cable. - Check the <i>Pr. 872 Input phase failure protection selection</i> setting.			



Operation Panel Indication	E.OLT	<i>E.OLT</i>	FR-PU04	Still Prev STP (OL shown during stall prevention operation)
Name	Stall prevention			
Description	If the frequency has fallen to 0.5Hz by stall prevention operation and remains for 3s, an alarm (E.OLT) appears to shutoff the inverter output. OL appears while stall prevention is being activated.			
Check point	Check the motor for use under overload. (Refer to page 66.)			
Corrective action	Reduce the load weight.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.GF	<i>E. GF</i>	FR-PU04	Ground Fault
Name	Output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent protection			
Description	This function stops the inverter output if an earth (ground) fault overcurrent flows due to an earth (ground) fault that occurred on the inverter's output (load) side.			
Check point	Check for an earth (ground) fault in the motor and connection cable.			
Corrective action	Remedy the earth (ground) fault portion.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.LF	<i>E. LF</i>	FR-PU04	—
Name	Output phase failure protection			
Description	This function stops the inverter output if one of the three phases (U, V, W) on the inverter's output side (load side) opens.			
Check point	- Check the wiring (Check that the motor is normal.) - Check that the capacity of the motor used is not smaller than that of the inverter.			
Corrective action	- Wire the cables properly. - Check the <i>Pr. 251 Output phase failure protection selection</i> setting.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OHT	<i>E.OHT</i>	FR-PU04	OH Fault
Name	External thermal relay operation *2			
Description	If the external thermal relay provided for motor overheating protection, or the internally mounted temperature relay in the motor, etc. switches on (contacts open), the inverter output is stopped.			
Check point	- Check for motor overheating. - Check that the value of 7 (OH signal) is set correctly in any of <i>Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection)</i>.			
Corrective action	- Reduce the load and operating duty. - Even if the relay contacts are reset automatically, the inverter will not restart unless it is reset.			

*2 Functions only when any of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 189 (input terminal function selection)* is set to OH.

Operation Panel Indication	E.PTC	<i>E.PTC</i>	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	PTC thermistor operation			
Description	Appears when the motor overheating status is detected for 10s or more by the external PTC thermistor input connected to the terminal AU.			
Check point	- Check the connection between the PTC thermistor switch and thermal protector. - Check the motor for operation under overload. - Is valid setting (=63) selected in <i>Pr. 184 AU terminal function selection ? (Refer to page 87, 98.)</i>			
Corrective action	Reduce the load weight.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OPT	<i>E.OPT</i>	FR-PU04	Option Fault
Name	Option alarm			
Description	Appears when the AC power supply is connected to the terminal R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 accidentally when a high power factor converter is connected.			
Check point	Check that the AC power supply is not connected to the terminal R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 when a high power factor converter (FR-HC, MT-HC) or power regenerative common converter (FR-CV) is connected.			
Corrective action	- Check the parameter (<i>Pr. 30</i>) setting and wiring. - The inverter may be damaged if the AC power supply is connected to the terminal R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 when a high power factor converter is connected. Please contact your sales representative.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.OP1	<i>E.OP 1</i>	FR-PU04	Option slot alarm 1
Name	Option slot alarm			
Description	Stops the inverter output if a functional error (e.g. communication line error of the communication option or contact fault of the plug-in option other than the communication option) occurs in the plug-in option fitted to the option slot.			
Check point	· Check for a wrong option function setting and operation. · Check that the plug-in option is plugged into the connector securely. · Check for a brake in the communication cable. · Check that the terminating resistor is fitted properly. · Check that the option card is normal.			
Corrective action	· Check the option function setting, etc. · Connect the plug-in option securely.			

Operation Panel Indication	E. 1	<i>E. 1</i>	FR-PU04	Fault 1
Name	Option alarm			
Description	Stops the inverter output if a contact fault or the like of the connector between the inverter and communication option occurs.			
Check point	1. Check that the plug-in option is plugged into the connector securely. 2. Check for excess electrical noises around the inverter.			
Corrective action	1. Connect the plug-in option securely. 2. Take measures against noises if there are devices producing excess electrical noises around the inverter. If the problem still persists after taking the above measure, please contact your sales representative or distributor.			

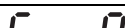
Operation Panel Indication	E.PE	<i>E. PE</i>	FR-PU04	Corrupt Memry
Name	Parameter storage device alarm (control circuit board)			
Description	A fault occurred in parameters stored (EEPROM failure)			
Check point	Check for too many number of parameter write times.			
Corrective action	Please contact your sales representative. When performing parameter write frequently for communication purposes, set "1" in <i>Pr. 342</i> to enable RAM write. Note that powering off returns the inverter to the status before RAM write.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.PE2	<i>E.PE2</i>	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	Parameter storage device alarm (main circuit board)			
Description	A fault occurred in parameters stored (EEPROM failure)			
Check point	—————			
Corrective action	Please contact your sales representative.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.PUE	<i>E.PUE</i>	FR-PU04	PU Leave Out
Name	PU disconnected			
Description	This function stops the inverter output if communication between the inverter and PU is suspended, e.g. the operation panel and parameter unit is disconnected, when "2", "3", "16" or "17" was set in <i>Pr. 75 Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection</i> . This function stops the inverter output when communication errors occurred consecutively for more than permissible number of retries when a value other than "9999" is set in <i>Pr. 121 Number of PU communication retries</i> during the RS-485 communication with the PU connector. This function also stops the inverter output if communication is broken for the period of time set in <i>Pr. 122 PU communication check time interval</i> .			
Check point	· Check that the FR-DU07 or parameter unit (FR-PU04) is fitted tightly. · Check the <i>Pr. 75</i> setting.			
Corrective action	Fit the FR-DU07 or parameter unit (FR-PU04) securely.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.RET	<i>E.r ET</i>	FR-PU04	Retry No Over
Name	Retry count excess			
Description	If operation cannot be resumed properly within the number of retries set, this function stops the inverter output.			
Check point	Find the cause of alarm occurrence.			
Corrective action	Eliminate the cause of the error preceding this error indication.			



Operation Panel Indication	E. 6		FR-PU04	Fault 6
	E. 7			Fault 7
	E.CPU			CPU Fault
Name	CPU fault			
Description	Stops the inverter output if the communication error of the built-in CPU occurs.			
Check point	Check for devices producing excess electrical noises around the inverter.			
Corrective action	· Take measures against noises if there are devices producing excess electrical noises around the inverter. · Please contact your sales representative.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.CTE	E.CTE	FR-PU04	—
Name	Operation panel power supply short circuit, RS-485 terminal power supply short circuit			
Description	When the operation panel power supply (PU connector) is shorted, this function shuts off the power output. At this time, the operation panel (parameter unit) cannot be used and RS-485 communication from the PU connector cannot be made. When the power supply for the RS-485 terminals are shorted, this function shuts off the power output. At this time, communication from the RS-485 terminals cannot be made. To reset, enter the RES signal or switch power off, then on again.			
Check point	- Check for a short circuit in the PU connector cable. - Check that the RS-485 terminals are connected correctly.			
Corrective action	- Check the PU and cable. - Check the connection of the RS-485 terminals			

Operation Panel Indication	E.P24	E.P24	FR-PU04	E.P24
Name	24VDC power output short circuit			
Description	When the 24VDC power output from the PC terminal is shorted, this function shuts off the power output. At this time, all external contact inputs switch off. The inverter cannot be reset by entering the RES signal. To reset it, use the operation panel or switch power off, then on again.			
Check point	Check for a short circuit in the PC terminal output.			
Corrective action	Remedy the earth (ground) fault portion.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.CDO	E.CDO	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	Output current detection value excess			
Description	This function is activated when the output current exceeds the <i>Pr. 150 Output current detection level</i> setting.			
Check point	Check the settings of <i>Pr. 150 Output current detection level</i> , <i>Pr. 151 Output current detection signal delay time</i> , <i>Pr. 166 Output current detection signal retention time</i> , <i>Pr. 167 Output current detection operation selection</i> . (Refer to page 103.)			

Operation Panel Indication	E.IOH	E.IOH	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	Inrush resistance overheat			
Description	This function is activated when the resistor of the inrush current limit circuit overheats. (activated when the temperature reaches or exceeds 180°C for 5s consecutively)			
Check point	- Check that the inrush current is not large. - Check that frequent ON/OFF is not repeated in the circuit which starts upon powering on.			
Corrective action	- The inrush current limit circuit failure - Configure a circuit where frequent ON/OFF is not repeated. If the problem still persists after taking the above measure, please contact your sales representative.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.SER	<i>E.SEr</i>	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	Communication error (inverter)			
Description	This function stops the inverter output when communication error occurs consecutively for more than permissible retry count when a value other than "9999" is set in <i>Pr. 335 RS-485 communication number of retries</i> during RS-485 communication from the RS-485 terminals. This function also stops the inverter output if communication is broken for the period of time set in <i>Pr. 336 RS-485 communication check time interval</i> .			
Check point	Check the RS-485 terminal wiring.			
Corrective action	Perform wiring of the RS-485 terminals properly.			

Operation Panel Indication	E.AIE	<i>E.AIE</i>	FR-PU04	Fault 14
Name	Analog input error			
Description	Appears when 30mA or more is input or a voltage (7.5V or more) is input with the terminal 2/4 set to current input.			
Check point	Check the setting of <i>Pr. 73 Analog input selection</i> and <i>Pr. 267 Terminal 4 input selection</i> . (Refer to page 132.)			
Corrective action	Either give a frequency command by current input or set <i>Pr. 73 Analog input selection</i> or <i>Pr. 267 Terminal 4 input selection</i> to voltage input. (Refer to page 132.)			

Operation Panel Indication	E.13	<i>E. 13</i>	FR-PU07	Fault 14
Name	Internal circuit error			
Description	Appears when an internal circuit error occurred.			
Corrective action	Please contact your sales representative.			

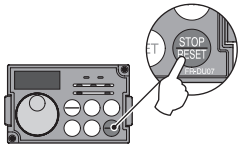
CAUTION

- If protective functions of E.ILF, E.PTC, E.PE2, E.CDO, E.IOH, E.SER, E.AIE, E.13 are activated when using the FR-PU04, "Fault 14" appears.
Also when the alarm history is checked on the FR-PU04, the display is "E.14".
- If alarms other than the above appear, contact your sales representative.

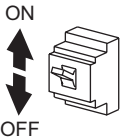
4.3 Reset method of protective function

(1) Resetting the inverter
The inverter can be reset by performing any of the following operations. Note that the internal thermal integrated value of the electronic thermal relay function and the number of retries are cleared (erased) by resetting the inverter. It takes about 1s for reset.

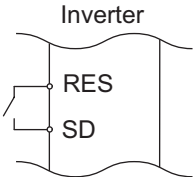
Operation 1: Using the operation panel, press  to reset the inverter.
(Enabled only when the inverter protective function is activated (major fault) (Refer to *page 225* for major fault.))



Operation 2:..... Switch power off once, then switch it on again.



Operation 3: Turn on the reset signal (RES) for more than 0.1s. (If the RES signal is kept on, "Err." appears (flickers) to indicate that the inverter is in a reset status.)



4.4 Correspondences between digital and actual characters

There are the following correspondences between the actual alphanumeric characters and the digital characters displayed on the operation panel.

Actual	Digital	Actual	Digital	Actual	Digital
0	0	A	A	M	n
1	1	B	b	N	n
2	2	C	C	O	0
3	3	D	d	o	o
4	4	E	E	P	P
5	5	F	F	S	S
6	6	G	G	T	r
7	7	H	H	U	U
8	8	I	I	V	U
9	9	J	J	r	r
		L	L	-	-

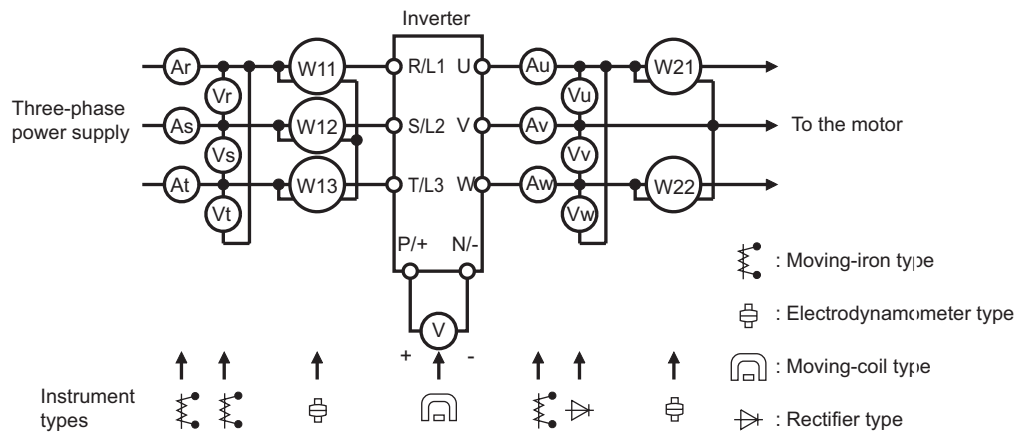
4.5 Meters and measuring methods

Since voltages and currents in the primary and secondary side of the inverter include harmonics, different meters indicate different measurement values. When making measurement with the meters designed for commercial frequency, use the following measuring instruments and circuits:

- When installing meters etc. on the inverter output side

When the inverter-to-motor wiring length is large, especially in the 400V class, small-capacity models, the meters and CTs may generate heat due to line-to-line leakage current. Therefore, choose the equipment which has enough allowance for the current rating.

When measuring and indicating the output voltage and output current of the inverter, it is recommended to utilize the AM-5 and FM-SD terminal output function of the inverter.



4.5.1 Measurement of powers

Using an electro-dynamometer type meter, measure the power in both the input and output sides of the inverter using the two- or three-wattmeter method. As the current is liable to be imbalanced especially in the input side, it is recommended to use the three-wattmeter method.

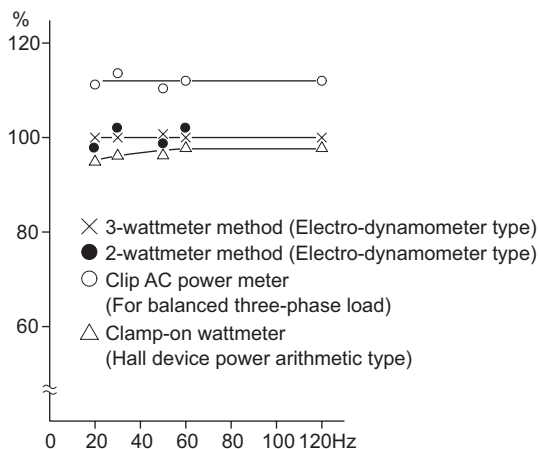
Examples of process value differences produced by different measuring meters are shown below.

An error will be produced by difference between measuring instruments, e.g. power calculation type and two- or three-wattmeter type three-phase wattmeter. When a CT is used in the current measuring side or when the meter contains a PT on the voltage measurement side, an error will also be produced due to the frequency characteristics of the CT and PT.

[Measurement conditions]

Constant-torque (100%) load, constant-output at 60Hz or more.

3.7kW, 4-pole motor, value indicated in 3-wattmeter method is 100%.

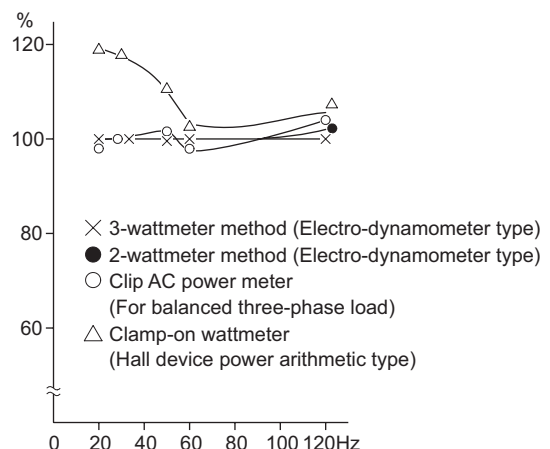


Example of measuring inverter input power

[Measurement conditions]

Constant-torque (100%) load, constant-output at 60Hz or more.

3.7kW, 4-pole motor, value indicated in 3-wattmeter method is 100%.



Example of measuring inverter output power



4.5.2 Measurement of voltages and use of PT

(1) Inverter input side

As the input side voltage has a sine wave and it is extremely small in distortion, accurate measurement can be made with an ordinary AC meter.

(2) Inverter output side

Since the output side voltage has a PWM-controlled rectangular wave, always use a rectifier type voltmeter. A needle type tester can not be used to measure the output side voltage as it indicates a value much greater than the actual value. A moving-iron type meter indicates an effective value which includes harmonics and therefore the value is larger than that of the fundamental wave. The value monitored on the operation panel is the inverter-controlled voltage itself. Hence, that value is accurate and it is recommended to monitor values (provide analog output) using the operation panel.

(3) PT

No PT can be used in the output side of the inverter. Use a direct-reading meter. (A PT can be used in the input side of the inverter.)

4.5.3 Measurement of currents

Use a moving-iron type meter on both the input and output sides of the inverter. However, if the carrier frequency exceeds 5kHz, do not use that meter since an overcurrent loss produced in the internal metal parts of the meter will increase and the meter may burn out. In this case, use an approximate-effective value type.

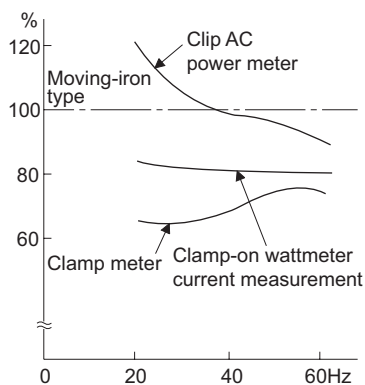
As the inverter input side current is easily imbalanced, measurement of currents in all three phases is recommended. Correct values can not be measured in one or two phases. On the other hand, the phase imbalanced ratio of the output side current must be within 10%.

When a clamp ammeter is used, always use an effective value detection type. A mean value detection type produces a large error and may indicate an extremely smaller value than the actual value. The value monitored on the operation panel is accurate if the output frequency varies, and it is recommended to monitor values (provide analog output) using the operation panel.

An example of the measurement value difference produced by different measuring meters is shown below.

[Measurement conditions]

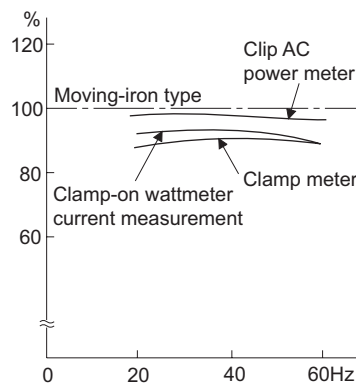
Value indicated by moving-iron type ammeter is 100%.



Example of measuring Inverter Input Current

[Measurement conditions]

Value indicated by moving-iron type ammeter is 100%.



Example of measuring Inverter Output Current

4.5.4 Use of CT and transducer

A CT may be used in both the input and output sides of the inverter, but the one used should have the largest possible VA ability because an error will increase if the frequency gets lower.

When using a transducer, use the effective value calculation type which is immune to harmonics.

4.5.5 Measurement of inverter input power factor

Use the effective power and apparent power to calculate the inverter input power factor. A power-factor meter can not indicate an exact value.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total power factor of the inverter} &= \frac{\text{Effective power}}{\text{Apparent power}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Three-phase input power found by 3-wattmeter method}}{\sqrt{3} \times V (\text{power supply voltage}) \times I (\text{input current effective value})} \end{aligned}$$

4.5.6 Measurement of converter output voltage (across terminals P/+ - N/-)

The output voltage of the converter is developed across terminals P/+ - N/- and can be measured with a moving-coil type meter (tester). Although the voltage varies according to the power supply voltage, approximately 270V to 300V (approximately 540V to 600V for the 400V class) is output when no load is connected and voltage decreases when a load is connected.

When regenerative energy is returned from the motor during deceleration, for example, the converter output voltage rises to nearly 400V to 450V (800V to 900V for the 400V class) maximum.

4.5.7 Measurement of inverter output frequency

A pulse train proportional to the output frequency is output across the frequency meter signal output terminal FM-SD of the inverter. This pulse train output can be counted by a frequency counter, or a meter (moving-coil type voltmeter) can be used to read the mean value of the pulse train output voltage. When a meter is used to measure the output frequency, approximately 5VDC is indicated at the maximum frequency.

For detailed specifications of the frequency meter signal output terminal FM, refer to *page 113*.



4.6 Check first when you have troubles.

POINT

If the cause is still unknown after every check, it is recommended to initialize the parameters (initial value) then re-set the required parameter values and check again.

4.6.1 Motor does not rotate as commanded

1) Check the *Pr. 0 Torque boost*. (Refer to page 62)

2) Check the main circuit.

- Check that a proper power supply voltage is applied (operation panel display is provided).
- Check that the motor is connected properly.
- Check that the jumper across P/+ - P1 is connected.

3) Check the input signals

- Check that the start signal is input.
- Check that both the forward and reverse rotation start signals are not input simultaneously.
- Check that the frequency setting signal is not zero. (When the frequency command is 0Hz and the run command is entered, FWD or REV LED on the operation panel flickers.)
- Check that the AU signal is on when the frequency setting signal is 4 to 20mA.
- Check that the output stop signal (MRS) or reset signal (RES) is not on.
- Check that the CS signal is not OFF with automatic restart after instantaneous power failure function is selected (*Pr. 57* ≠ "9999").
- Check that the sink or source jumper connector is fitted securely.

4) Check the parameter settings

- Check that the reverse rotation prevention selection (*Pr. 78*) is not selected.
- Check that the operation mode selection (*Pr. 79*) setting is correct.
- Check that the bias and gain (*calibration parameter C2 to C7*) settings are correct.
- Check that the starting frequency (*Pr. 13*) setting is not greater than the running frequency.
- Check that frequency settings of each running frequency (such as multi-speed operation) are not zero.
- Check that especially the maximum frequency (*Pr. 1*) is not zero.
- Check that the *Pr. 15 Jog frequency* setting is not lower than the *Pr. 13 Starting frequency* value.

5) Inspection of load

- Check that the load is not too heavy.
- Check that the shaft is not locked.

4.6.2 Motor generates abnormal noise

- No carrier frequency noises (metallic noises) are generated.
 - Soft-PWM operation to change the motor tone into an unoffending complex tone is factory-set to valid by the *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection*.
Adjust *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection* to change the motor tone.
(When operating the inverter with the carrier frequency of 3kHz or more set in *Pr. 72*, the carrier frequency will automatically decrease if the output current of the inverter exceeds the value in parenthesis of the rated output current on page 240. This may cause the motor noise to increase. But it is not a fault.)
- Check for any mechanical looseness.
- Contact the motor manufacturer.

4.6.3 Motor generates heat abnormally

- Is the fan for the motor is running? (Check for accumulated dust.)
- Check that the load is not too heavy. Lighten the load.
- Check that the inverter output voltages (U, V, W) balanced.
- Check that the *Pr. 0 Torque boost* setting is correct.



4.6.4 Motor rotates in opposite direction

- Check that the phase sequence of output terminals U, V and W is correct.
- Check that the start signals (forward rotation, reverse rotation) are connected properly. (Refer to page 96)

4.6.5 Speed greatly differs from the setting

- Check that the frequency setting signal is correct. (Measure the input signal level.)
- Check that *Pr.1*, *Pr.2*, Calibration parameter *C2* to *C7* settings are correct
- Check that the input signal lines are not affected by external noise. (Use shielded cables)
- Check that the load is not too heavy.
- Check that the *Pr. 31* to *Pr. 36* (frequency jump) settings are correct.

4.6.6 Acceleration/deceleration is not smooth

- Check that the acceleration and deceleration time settings are not too short.
- Check that the load is not too heavy.

4.6.7 Motor current is large

- Check that the load is not too heavy.
- Check that the *Pr.0* Torque boost setting is correct.
- Check that the *Pr.3* Base frequency setting is correct.
- Check that the *Pr.19* Base frequency voltage is correct

4.6.8 Speed does not increase

- Check that the maximum frequency (*Pr. 1*) setting is correct. (If you want to run the motor at 120Hz or more, set *Pr.18* High speed maximum frequency. (Refer to page 70.)
- Check that the load is not too heavy. (In agitators, etc., load may become heavier in winter.)
- Check that the brake resistor is not connected to terminals P/+-P1 accidentally.

4.6.9 Speed varies during operation

- 1) Inspection of load
 - Check that the load is not varying.
- 2) Check the input signals
 - Check that the frequency setting signal is not varying.
 - Check that the frequency setting signal is not affected by noise.
 - Check for a malfunction due to undesirable currents when the transistor output unit is connected. (Refer to page 20)
- 3) Others
 - Check that the wiring length is not too long for V/F control

4.6.10 Operation panel (FR-DU07) display is not operating

- Check that the operation panel is connected to the inverter securely.

4.6.11 Parameter write cannot be performed

- Make sure that operation is not being performed (signal STF or STR is not ON).
- Make sure that you are not attempting to set the parameter in the external operation mode.
- Check *Pr.77* Parameter write selection.
- Check *Pr.161* Frequency setting/key lock operation selection.

MEMO

5 SPECIFICATIONS

This chapter provides the "SPECIFICATIONS" of this product.
Always read the instructions before using the equipment

5.1	Rating	240
5.2	Common specifications	242
5.3	Outline dimension drawings	244



5.1 Rating

•200V class

Type FR-F720-□□K		0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30	37	45	55
Applied motor capacity (kW) ^{・1}		0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30	37	45	55
Output	Rated capacity (kVA) ^{・2}	1.6	2.7	3.7	5.8	8.8	11.8	17.1	22.1	27	32	43	53	65	81
	Rated current (A) ^{・3}	4.2 (3.6)	7.0 (6.0)	9.6 (8.2)	15.2 (13)	23 (20)	31 (26)	45 (38)	58 (49)	70 (60)	85 (72)	114 (97)	140 (119)	170 (145)	212 (180)
	Overload current rating ^{・4}	120% for 60s, 150% for 3s (inverse time characteristics)													
	Voltage ^{・5}	Three-phase 200 to 220V 50Hz, 200 to 240V 60Hz													
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/ frequency	Three-phase 200 to 220V 50Hz, 200 to 240V 60Hz													
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	170 to 242V 50Hz, 170 to 264V 60Hz													
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%													
	Power supply system capacity (kVA) ^{・6}	2.5	4.5	5.5	9	12	17	20	28	34	41	52	65	79	99
Protective structure (JEM 1030) ^{・8}		Enclosed type (IP20) ^{・7}										Open type (IP00)			
Cooling system		Self-cooling		Forced air cooling											
Approx. mass (kg)		1.8	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	13	13	14	23	35	35

*¹ The applied motor capacity indicated is the maximum capacity applicable for use of the Mitsubishi 4-pole standard motor.

*² The rated output capacity indicated assumes that the output voltage is 220V.

*³ When operating the inverter with the carrier frequency set to 3kHz or more, the carrier frequency automatically decreases if the inverter output current exceeds the value in parenthesis of the rated current. This may cause the motor noise to increase.

*⁴ The % value of the overload current rating indicated is the ratio of the overload current to the inverter's rated output current. For repeated duty, allow time for the inverter and motor to return to or below the temperatures under 100% load.

*⁵ The maximum output voltage does not exceed the power supply voltage. The maximum output voltage can be changed within the setting range. However, the pulse voltage value of the inverter output side voltage remains unchanged at about $\sqrt{2}$ that of the power supply.

*⁶ The power supply capacity varies with the value of the power supply side inverter impedance (including those of the input reactor and cables).

*⁷ When the hook of the inverter front cover is cut off for installation of the plug-in option, the inverter changes to an open type (IP00).

*⁸ FR-DU07: IP40 (except for the PU connector)

●400V class

Type FR-F740-□□K		0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30	37	45	55
Applied motor capacity (kW) ^{*1}		0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30	37	45	55
Output	Rated capacity (kVA) ^{*2}	1.6	2.7	3.7	5.8	8.8	12.2	17.5	22.1	26.7	32.8	43.4	53.3	64.8	80.8
	Rated current (A) ^{*3}	2.1 (1.8)	3.5 (3.0)	4.8 (4.1)	7.6 (6.4)	11.5 (9.8)	16 (13)	23 (19)	29 (24)	35 (30)	43 (36)	57 (48)	70 (60)	85 (72)	106 (90)
	Overload current rating ^{*4}	120% 60s, 150% 3s (inverse time characteristics)													
	Voltage ^{*5}	Three-phase 380 to 480V 50Hz/60Hz													
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/ frequency	Three-phase 380 to 480V 50Hz/60Hz													
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	323 to 528V 50Hz/60Hz													
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%													
	Power supply system capacity (kVA) ^{*6}	2.5	4.5	5.5	9	12	17	20	28	34	41	52	66	80	100
Protective structure (JEM 1030) ^{*8}		Enclosed type (IP20) ^{*7}											Open type (IP00)		
Cooling system		Self-cooling			Forced air cooling										
Approx. mass (kg)		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	13	13	23	35	35

Type FR-F740-□□K		75	90	110	132	160
Applied motor capacity (kW) ^{*1}		75	90	110	132	160
Output	Rated capacity (kVA) ^{*2}	110	137	165	198	247
	Rated current (A) ^{*3}	144 (122)	180 (153)	216 (183)	260 (221)	325 (276)
	Overload current rating ^{*4}	120% 60s, 150% 3s (inverse time characteristics)				
	Voltage ^{*5}	Three-phase 380 to 480V 50Hz/60Hz				
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/ frequency	Three-phase 380 to 480V 50Hz/60Hz				
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	323 to 528V 50Hz/60Hz				
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%				
	Power supply system capacity (kVA) ^{*6}	110	137	165	198	247
Protective structure (JEM 1030) ^{*8}		Open type (IP00)				
Cooling system		Forced air cooling				
Approx. mass (kg)		37	50	57	72	72

*1 The applied motor capacity indicated is the maximum capacity applicable for use of the Mitsubishi 4-pole standard motor.

*2 The rated output capacity indicated assumes that the output voltage is 440V.

*3 When operating the inverter with the carrier frequency set to 3kHz or more, the carrier frequency automatically decreases if the inverter output current exceeds the value in parenthesis of the rated current. This may cause the motor noise to increase.

*4 The % value of the overload current rating indicated is the ratio of the overload current to the inverter's rated output current. For repeated duty, allow time for the inverter and motor to return to or below the temperatures under 100% load.

*5 The maximum output voltage does not exceed the power supply voltage. The maximum output voltage can be changed within the setting range. However, the pulse voltage value of the inverter output side voltage remains unchanged at about $\sqrt{2}$ that of the power supply.

*6 The power supply capacity varies with the value of the power supply side inverter impedance (including those of the input reactor and cables).

*7 When the hook of the inverter front cover is cut off for installation of the plug-in option, the inverter changes to an open type (IP00).

*8 FR-DU07: IP40 (except for the PU connector)



5.2 Common specifications

Control specifications	Control system		High carrier frequency PWM control (V/F control)/optimum excitation control/simple magnetic flux vector control
	Output frequency range		0.5 to 400Hz
	Frequency setting resolution	Analog input	0.015Hz/0 to 60Hz (terminal 2, 4: 0 to 10V/12bit) 0.03Hz/0 to 60Hz (terminal 2, 4: 0 to 5V/11bit, 0 to 20mA/11bit, terminal 1: -10V to +10V/11bit) 0.06Hz/0 to 60Hz (terminal 1: 0 to ± 5 V/10bit)
		Digital input	0.01Hz
	Frequency accuracy	Analog input	Within $\pm 0.2\%$ of the max. output frequency ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$)
		Digital input	Within 0.01% of the set output frequency
	Voltage/frequency characteristics		0 to 400Hz of the base frequency can be set from constant torque/adjustable 5 points V/F can be selected.
	Starting torque		120% (3Hz) when simple magnetic flux vector control and slip compensation are set
	Acceleration/deceleration time setting		0 to 3600s (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually), linear or S-pattern acceleration/deceleration mode can be selected.
	DC injection brake		Operation frequency (0 to 120Hz), operation time (0 to 10s), operation voltage (0 to 30%) variable
Operation specifications	Stall prevention operation level		Operation current level can be set (0 to 150% variable), whether to use the function or not can be set.
	Frequency setting signal	Analog input	Terminal 2, 4: 0 to 10V, 0 to 5V, 4 to 20mA can be selected Terminal 1: -10 to +10V, -5 to 5V can be selected
		Digital input	Four-digit BCD or 16-bit binary using the setting dial of the operation panel or parameter unit (when used with the option FR-A7AX)
	Start signal		Available individually for forward rotation and reverse rotation. Start signal automatic self-holding input (3-wire input) can be selected.
	Input signals		You can select any twelve signals using <i>Pr.178 to Pr.189 (input terminal function selection)</i> from among multi speed selection, second function selection, terminal 4 input selection, JOG operation selection, selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure, external thermal relay input, HC connection (inverter operation enable signal), HC connection (instantaneous power failure detection), PU operation/external interlock signal, PID control enable terminal, PU operation, external operation switchover, output stop, start self-holding selection, forward rotation command, reverse rotation command, inverter reset, PTC thermistor input, PID forward reverse operation switchover, PU-NET operation switchover, NET-external operation switchover, command source switchover.
	Operational functions		Maximum and minimum frequency settings, frequency jump operation, external thermal relay input selection, polarity reversible operation, automatic restart after instantaneous power failure operation, original operation continuation at an instantaneous power failure, commercial power supply-inverter switchover operation, forward/reverse rotation prevention, operation mode selection, PID control, computer link operation (RS-485).
	Output signals	Operating status	You can select any seven signals using <i>Pr.190 to Pr.196 (output terminal function selection)</i> from among inverter running, up-to-speed, instantaneous power failure /undervoltage, overload warning, output frequency detection, second output frequency detection, regenerative brake prealarm ⁴ , electronic thermal relay function pre-alarm, PU operation mode, inverter operation ready, output current detection, zero current detection, PID lower limit, PID upper limit, PID forward rotation reverse rotation output, commercial power supply-inverter switchover MC1 to MC3, fan fault output, heatsink overheat pre-alarm, inverter running start command on, deceleration at an instantaneous power failure, PID control activated, during retry, during PID output suspension, life alarm, alarm output 3 (power-off signal), power savings average value update timing, current average monitor, alarm output 2, maintenance timer alarm, remote output, minor failure output, alarm output. Open collector output (5 points), relay output (2 points) and alarm code of the inverter can be output (4 bit) from the open collector.
			When used with the FR-A7AY (option)
		Pulse/analog output	You can select any seven signals using <i>Pr.313 to Pr. 319 (extension output terminal function selection)</i> from among control circuit capacitor life, main circuit capacitor life, cooling fan life, inrush current limit circuit life.
Display	PU (FR-DU07/FR-PU04)	Operating status	Selection can be made from output frequency, motor current (steady or peak value), output voltage, frequency setting value, running speed, converter output voltage (steady or peak value), electronic thermal relay function load factor, input power, output power, load meter, reference voltage output, motor load factor, power saving effect, regenerative brake duty ⁴ , PID set value, PID measured value using <i>Pr.54 FM terminal function selection (pulse train output)</i> and <i>Pr.158 AM terminal function selection (analog output)</i> .
			Output frequency, motor current (steady or peak value), output voltage, alarm indication, frequency setting, running speed, converter output voltage (steady or peak value), electronic thermal relay function load factor, input power, output power, load meter, cumulative energization time, actual operation time, motor load factor, cumulative power, power saving effect, cumulative saving power, regenerative brake duty ⁴ , PID set point, PID measured value, PID deviation value, inverter I/O terminal monitor, input terminal option monitor ¹ , output terminal option monitor ¹ , option fitting status monitor ² , terminal assignment status ²
		Alarm definition	Alarm definition is displayed during the protective function is activated, output voltage/current/frequency/cumulative energization time and eight past alarm definition is stored.
	Interactive guidance		Operation guide/trouble shooting with a help function ²

Protective/warning function		Overcurrent during acceleration, overcurrent during constant speed, overcurrent during deceleration, overvoltage during acceleration, overvoltage during constant speed, overvoltage during deceleration, inverter protection thermal operation, motor protection thermal operation, heatsink overheat, instantaneous power failure occurrence, undervoltage, input phase failure, motor overload, output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent, output phase failure, external thermal relay operation, PTC thermistor operation, option alarm, parameter error, PU disconnection, retry count excess, CPU alarm, operation panel power supply short circuit, 24VDC power output short circuit, output current detection value excess, inrush resistance overheat, communication alarm (inverter), analog input alarm, internal circuit error (15V power supply), fan fault, overcurrent stall prevention, overvoltage stall prevention, electronic thermal relay function prealarm, PU stop, maintenance timer alarm ^{*1} , brake transistor alarm detection ^{*4} , parameter write error, copy operation error, operation panel lock, parameter copy
Environment	Ambient temperature	-10°C to +50°C (non-freezing)
	Ambient humidity	90%RH or less (non-condensing)
	Storage temperature ^{*3}	-20°C to +65°C
	Atmosphere	Indoors (without corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt etc.)
	Altitude, vibration	Maximum 1000m above sea level for standard operation. After that derate by 3% for every extra 500m up to 2500m (92%) 5.9m/s ² or less (conforming to JIS C 60068-2-6)

*1 Can be displayed only on the operation panel (FR-DU07).

*2 Can be displayed only on the parameter unit (FR-PU04).

*3 Temperature applicable for a short period in transit, etc.

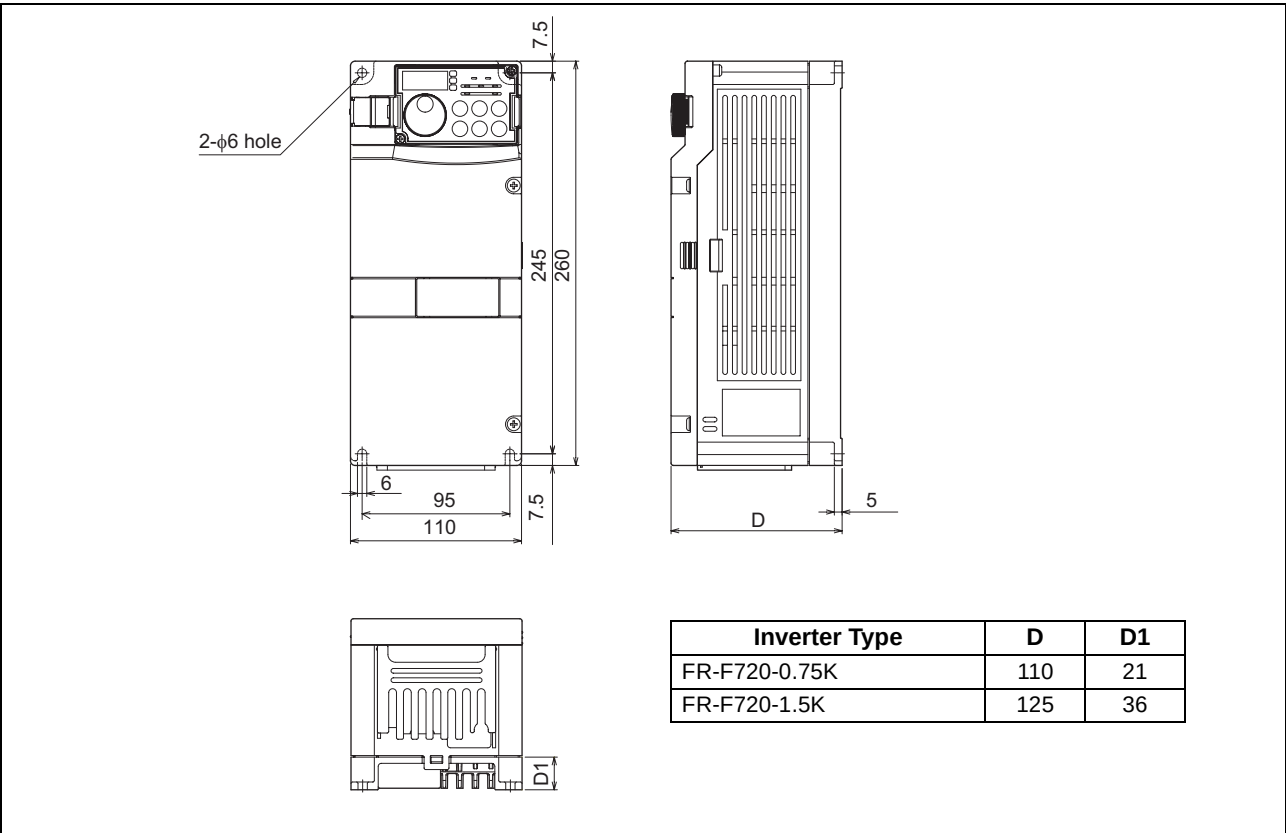
*4 Only the 75K or more functions.



5.3 Outline dimension drawings

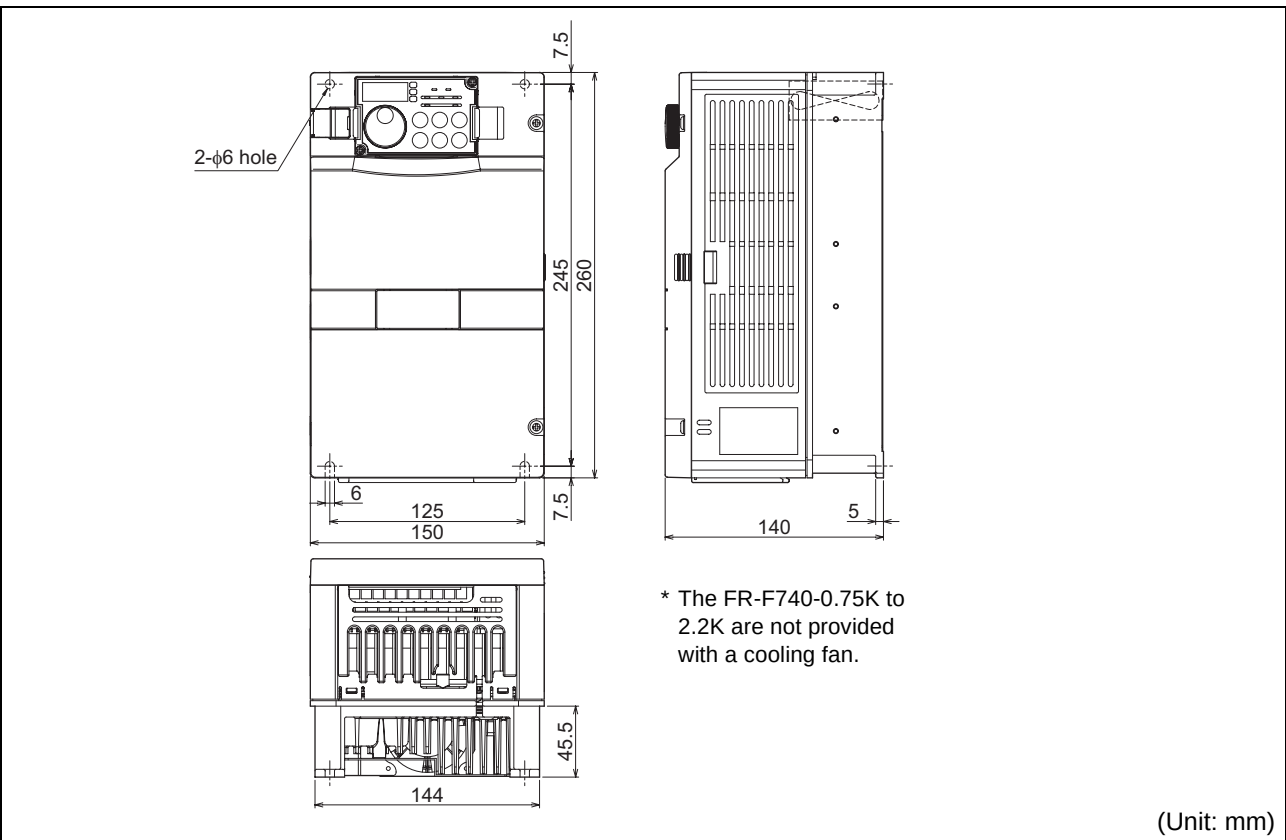
5.3.1 Inverter outline dimension drawings

• FR-F720-0.75K, 1.5K

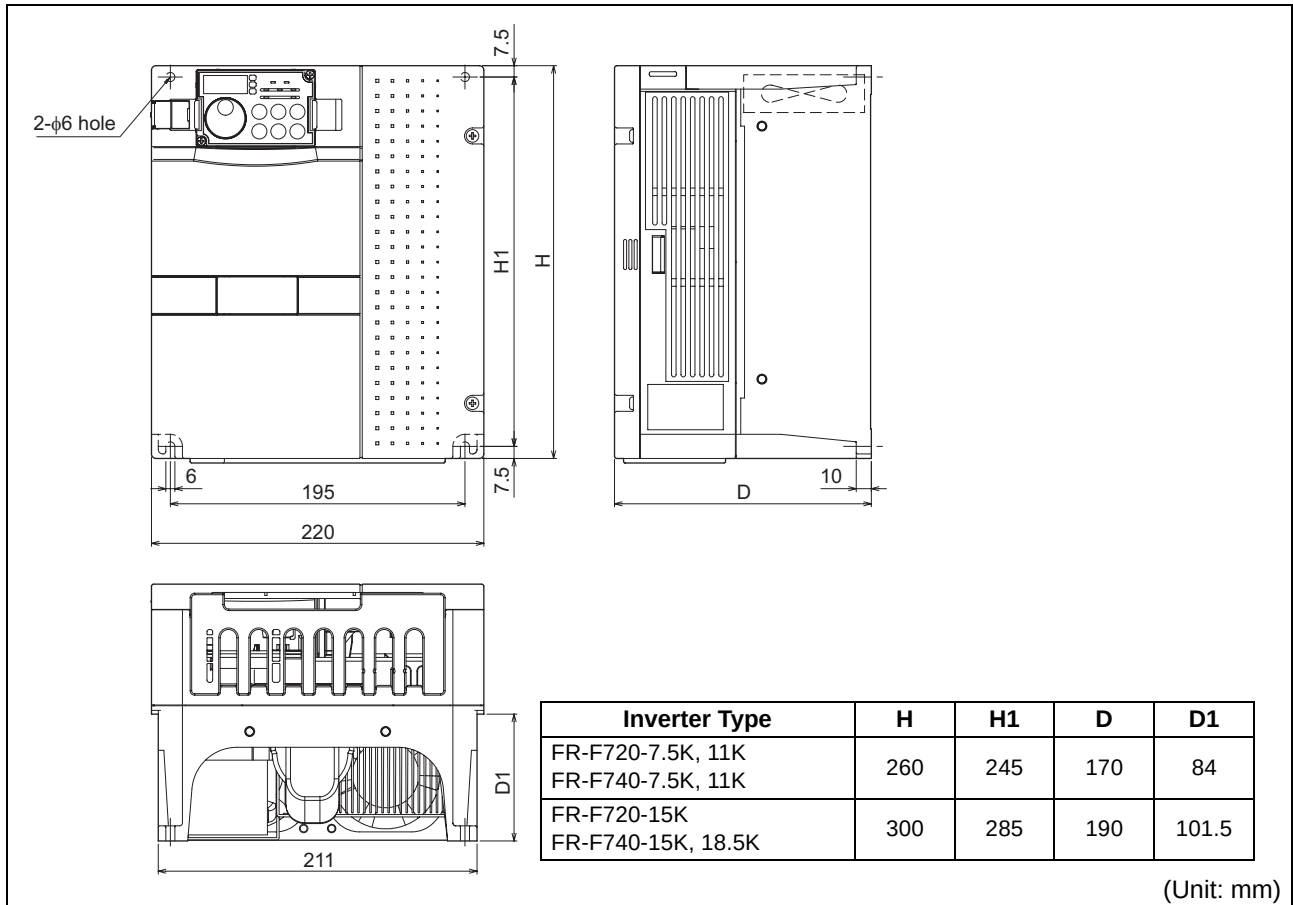


• FR-F720-2.2K, 3.7K, 5.5K

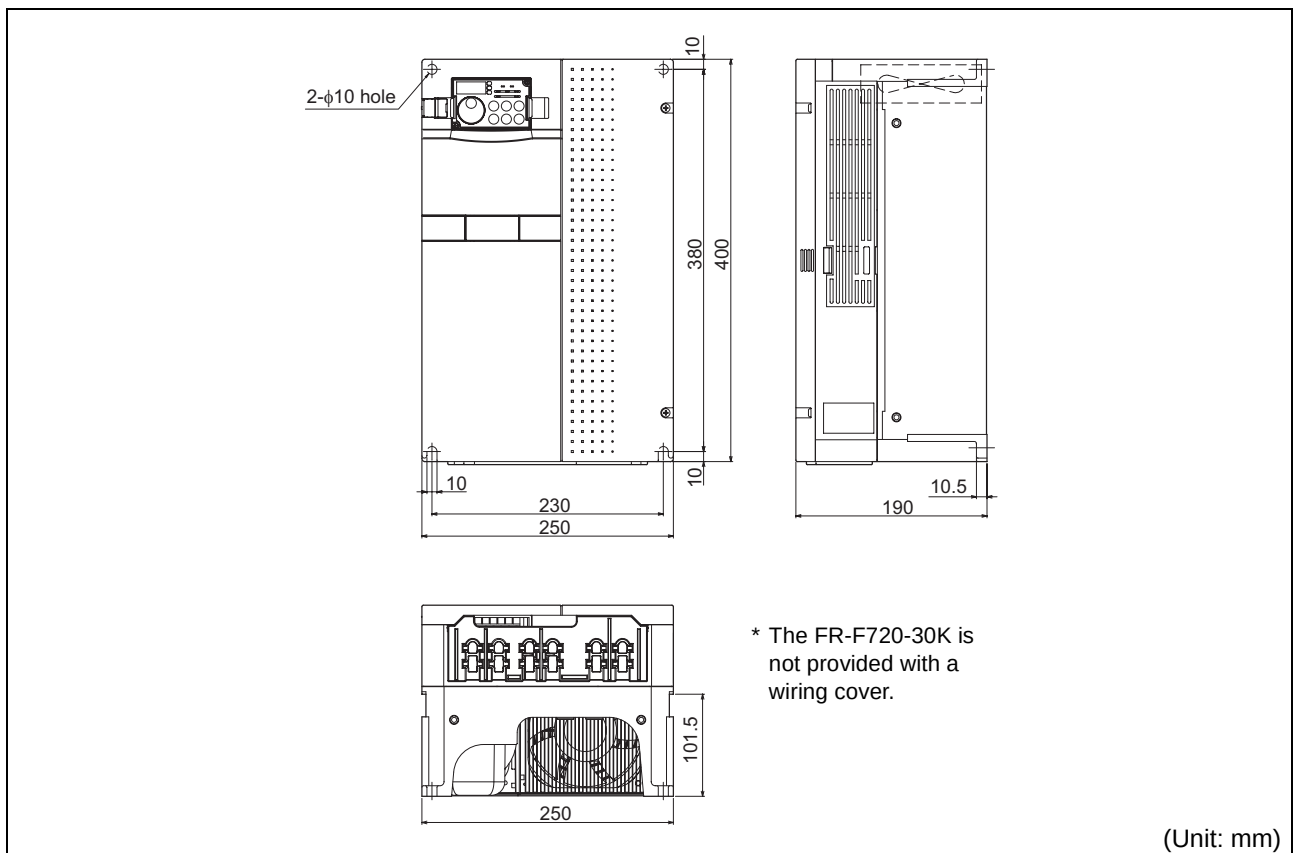
• FR-F740-0.75K, 1.5K, 2.2K, 3.7K, 5.5K



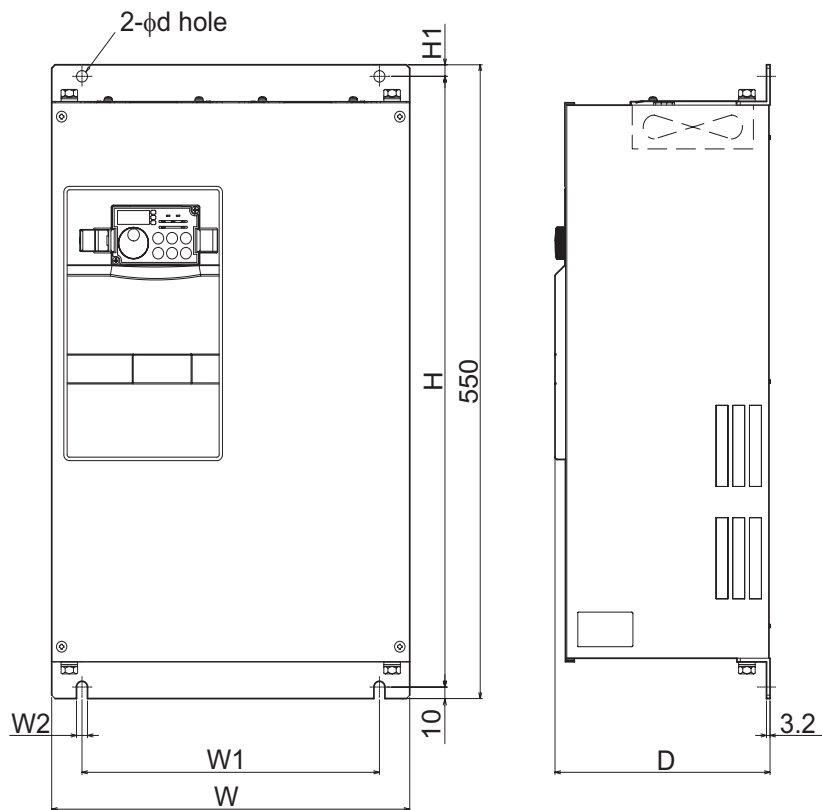
- FR-F720-7.5K, 11K, 15K
- FR-F740-7.5K, 11K, 15K, 18.5K



- FR-F720-18.5K, 22K, 30K
- FR-F740-22K, 30K



- FR-F720-37K, 45K, 55K
- FR-F740-37K, 45K, 55K

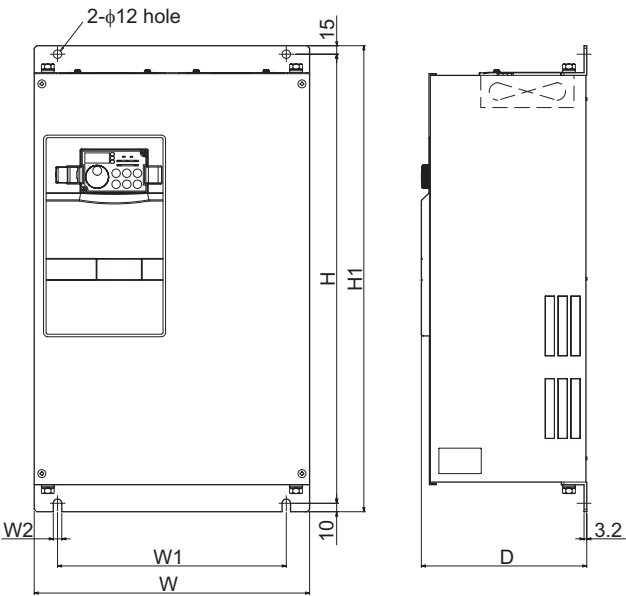


Inverter Type	W	W1	W2	H	H1	d	D
FR-F720-37K FR-F740-37K	325	270	10	530	10	10	195
FR-F720-45K, 55K FR-F740-45K, 55K	435	380	12	525	15	12	250

(Unit: mm)



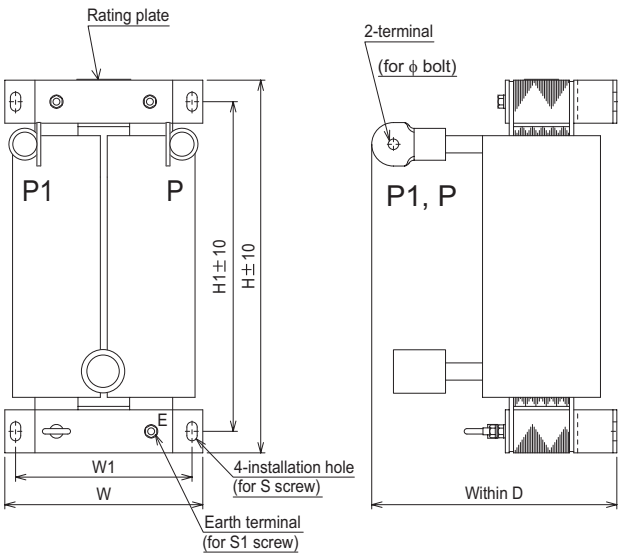
• FR-F740-75K, 90K



Inverter Type	W	W1	W2	H	H1	D
FR-F740-75K	435	380	12	525	550	250
FR-F740-90K	465	400	32.5	595	620	300

(Unit: mm)

• DC reactor supplied

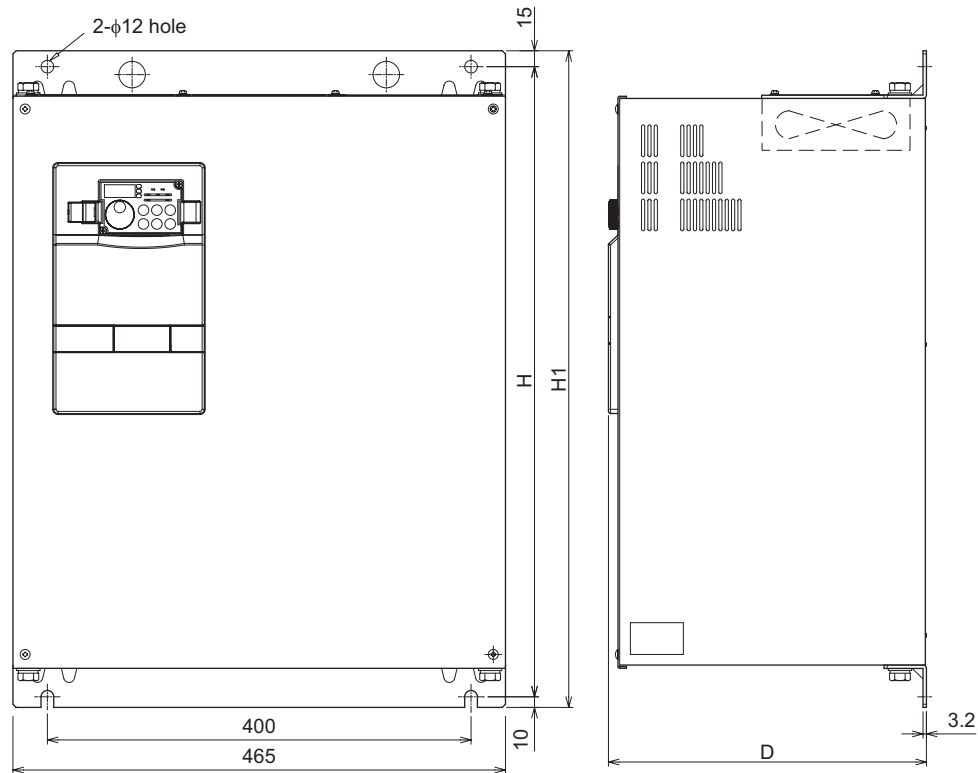


Inverter Type	W	W1	H	H1	D	S	S1	φ	Mass (kg)
FR-F740-75K(FR-HEL-H75K)	140	120	320	295	185	M6	M6	M12	16
FR-F740-90K(FR-HEL-H90K)	150	130	340	310	190	M6	M6	M12	20

(Unit: mm)



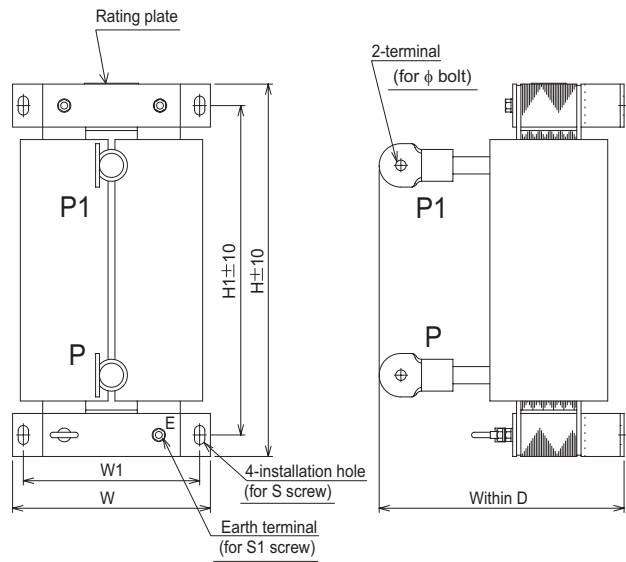
• FR-F740-110K, 132K, 160K



Inverter Type	H	H1	D
FR-F740-110K	595	620	300
FR-F740-132K, 160K	715	740	360

(Unit: mm)

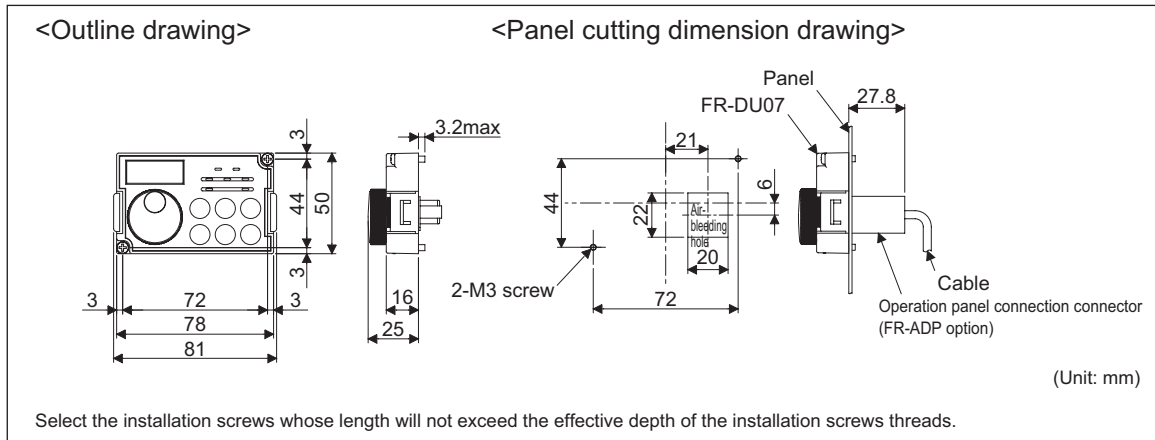
• DC reactor supplied



Inverter Type	W	W1	H	H1	D	S	S1	φ	Mass (kg)
FR-F740-110K (FR-HEL-H110K)	150	130	340	310	195	M6	M6	M12	22
FR-F740-132K (FR-HEL-H132K)	175	150	405	370	200	M8	M6	M12	26
FR-F740-160K (FR-HEL-H160K)	175	150	405	370	200	M8	M6	M12	28

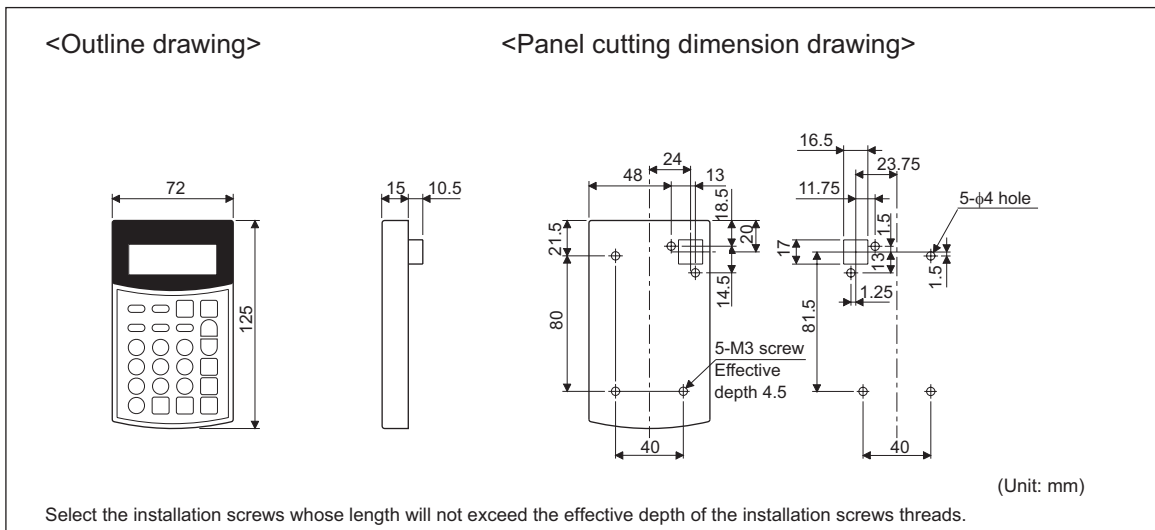
(Unit: mm)

5.3.2 Operation panel (FR-DU07) outline dimension drawings



5.3.3 Parameter unit (FR-PU04) outline dimension drawings

• FR-PU04



REVISIONS

*The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

Print Date	*Manual Number	Revision
May, 2004	IB(NA)-0600177ENG-A	First edition
Oct.,2004	IB(NA)-0600177ENG-B	Additions · FR-F720 - 0.75K to 55K · FR-F740 - 110K to 160K · Pr.299 Rotation direction detection selection at restarting