Cat. No. I525-E1-02

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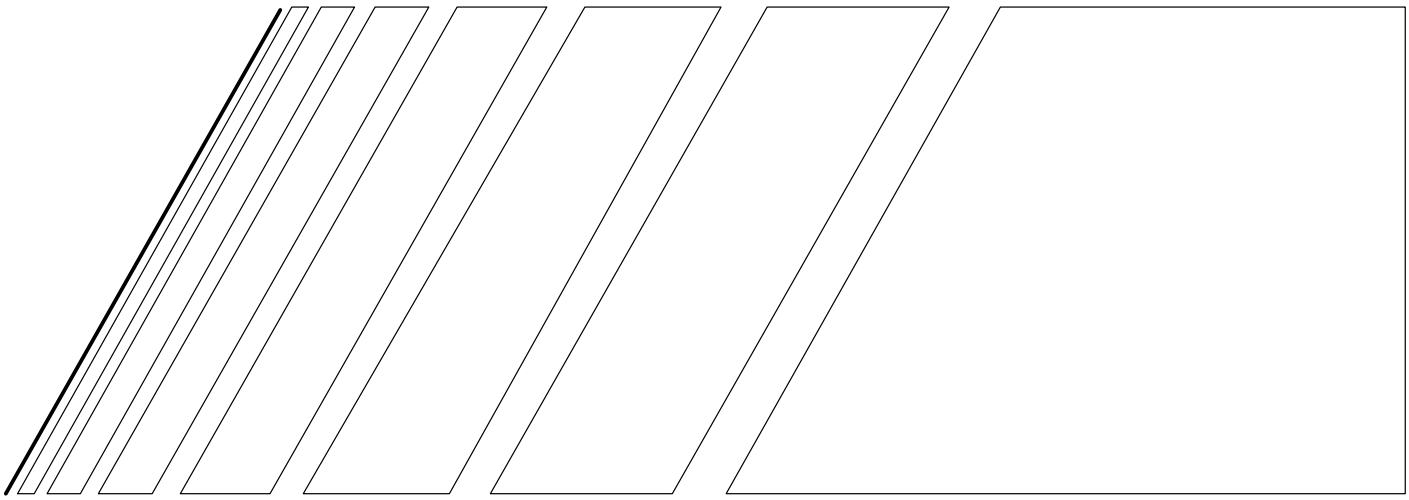

USER'S MANUAL

DeviceNet (CompoBus/D) Communications Card

MODEL 3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1

(For SYSDRIVE 3G3RV, 3G3PV, and 3G3FV Inverters)

OMRON Corporation
FA Systems Division H.Q.
66 Matsumoto
Mishima-city, Shizuoka 411-8511
Japan
Tel: (81)559-77-9181/Fax: (81)559-77-9045

Authorized Distributor:

Cat. No. I525-E1-02 Note: Specifications subject to change without notice. 1604700-1B Printed in Japan

Thank you for choosing a SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter and DeviceNet Communications Card. This manual describes the specifications and operating methods of the DeviceNet Communications Card used for exchanging data between an Inverter and a Programmable Controller. Specifically, it describes the operation methods, communications methods, and data setting methods of the 3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1 DeviceNet Communications Card. Proper use and handling of the product will help ensure proper product performance, will length product life, and may prevent possible accidents.

Please read this manual thoroughly and handle and operate the product with care. For details about the 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter and DeviceNet communications system, refer to the following manuals.

SYSDRIVE 3G3RV User's Manual (I532)
SYSDRIVE 3G3PV User's Manual (I537)
SYSDRIVE 3G3FV User's Manual (I516)
DeviceNet Unit Operation Manual (W380)
DeviceNet (CompoBus/D) Operation Manual (W267)

NOTICE

1. This manual describes the functions of the product and relations with other products. You should assume that anything not described in this manual is not possible.
2. The name "SYSMAC" in this manual refers to the SYSMAC CS/CJ-series, C200HX/HG/HE, and CV-series Programmable Controllers that can be connected to a DeviceNet System. (C200HS Programmable Controllers support only the remote I/O function.)
3. Although care has been given in documenting the product, please contact your OMRON representative if you have any suggestions on improving this manual.
4. The product contains potentially dangerous parts under the cover. Do not attempt to open the cover under any circumstances. Doing so may result in injury or death and may damage the product. Never attempt to repair or disassemble the product.
5. We recommend that you add the following precautions to any instruction manuals you prepare for the system into which the product is being installed.
   - Precautions on the dangers of high-voltage equipment.
   - Precautions on touching the terminals of the product even after power has been turned off. (These terminals are live even with the power turned off.)
6. Specifications and functions may be changed without notice in order to improve product performance.

Items to Check Before Unpacking

Check the following items before removing the product from the package:

- Has the correct product been delivered (i.e., the correct model number and specifications)?
- Has the product been damaged in shipping?
- Are any screws or bolts loose?
- Have all accessories been delivered together with or attached to the product?

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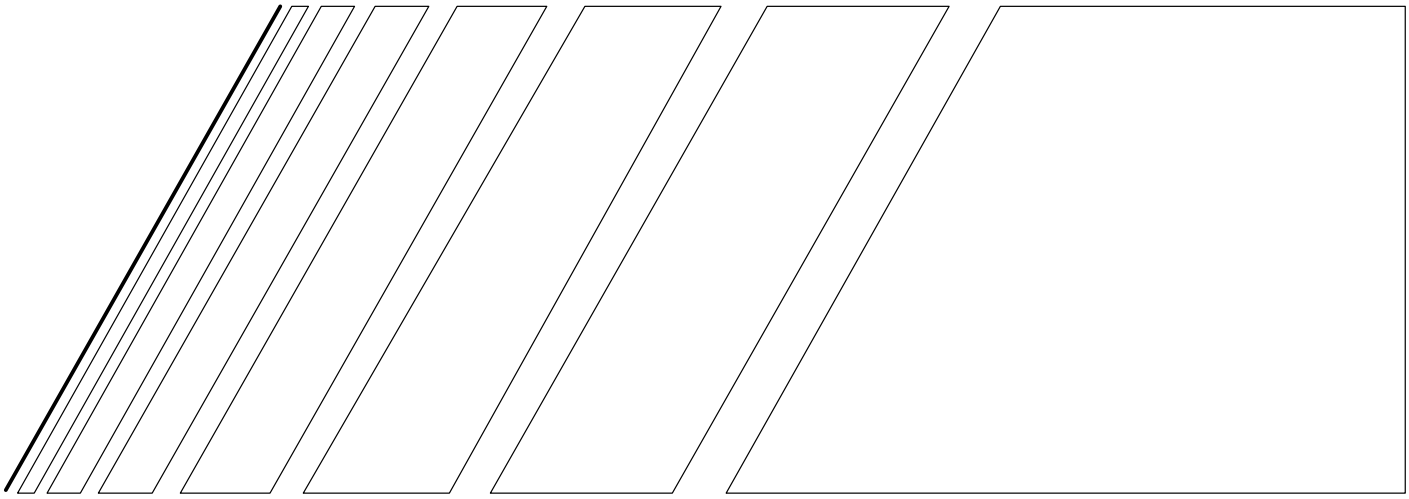

USER'S MANUAL

DeviceNet (CompoBus/D) Communications Card

MODEL 3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1

(For SYSDRIVE 3G3RV, 3G3PV, and 3G3FV Inverters)

Notice:

OMRON products are manufactured for use according to proper procedures by a qualified operator and only for the purposes described in this manual.

The following conventions are used to indicate and classify precautions in this manual. Always heed the information provided with them. Failure to heed precautions can result in injury to people or damage to property.

⚠**DANGER** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠**WARNING** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠**Caution** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury, or property damage.

OMRON Product References

All OMRON products are capitalized in this manual. The word “Unit” is also capitalized when it refers to an OMRON product, regardless of whether or not it appears in the proper name of the product.

The abbreviation “Ch,” which appears in some displays and on some OMRON products, often means “word” and is abbreviated “Wd” in documentation in this sense.

The abbreviation “PC” means Programmable Controller and is not used as an abbreviation for anything else.

Visual Aids

The following headings appear in the left column of the manual to help you locate different types of information.

Note Indicates information of particular interest for efficient and convenient operation of the product.

■ Transportation, Installation, Wiring, and Maintenance Precautions

⚠**WARNING** Do not touch the conductive parts such as internal PCBs or terminal blocks while power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electrical shock.

⚠**WARNING** Turn ON the input power supply only after mounting the front cover, terminal covers, bottom cover, Operator, and optional items. Leave them mounted in place while power is being supplied. Not doing so may result in electrical shock, malfunction, or damage to the product.

⚠**WARNING** Wiring, maintenance, or inspection must be performed by authorized personnel. Not doing so may result in electrical shock or fire.

⚠**WARNING** Wiring, maintenance, or inspection must be performed after turning OFF the power supply, confirming that the CHARGE indicator (or status indicators) is OFF, and after waiting for the time specified on the Inverter front cover. Not doing so may result in electrical shock.

⚠**WARNING** Do not damage, pull on, apply stress to, place heavy objects on, or pinch the cables. Doing so may result in electrical shock, operation stoppage, or burning.

⚠**WARNING** Do not attempt to disassemble or repair the Unit. Doing either of these may result in electrical shock, injury, or damage to the product.

⚠**Caution** Do not store, install, or operate the product in the following places. Doing so may result in electrical shock, fire or damage to the product.

- Locations subject to direct sunlight.
- Locations subject to temperatures or humidity outside the range specified in the specifications.
- Locations subject to condensation as the result of severe changes in temperature.
- Locations subject to corrosive or flammable gases.
- Locations subject to exposure to combustibles.
- Locations subject to dust (especially iron dust) or salts.
- Locations subject to exposure to water, oil, or chemicals.
- Locations subject to shock or vibration.

⚠**Caution** Do not allow foreign objects to enter inside the product. Doing so may result in fire or malfunction.

⚠**Caution** Do not apply any strong impact. Doing so may result in damage to the product or malfunction.

⚠ **Caution** Be sure to wire correctly and securely. Not doing so may result in injury or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Be sure to firmly tighten the screws on the terminal block. Not doing so may result in fire, injury, or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Carefully handle the product because it uses semiconductor elements. Careless handling may result in malfunction.

⚠ **Caution** Take appropriate and sufficient countermeasures when installing systems in the following locations. Not doing so may result in equipment damage.

- Locations subject to static electricity or other forms of noise.
- Locations subject to strong electromagnetic fields and magnetic fields.
- Locations subject to possible exposure to radioactivity.
- Locations close to power supplies.

■ Operation and Adjustment Precautions

⚠ **Caution** Do not carelessly change Inverter's settings. Doing so may result in injury or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Be sure to perform the setting switch settings correctly and confirm the settings before starting operation. Not doing so may result in malfunction or damage to the product.

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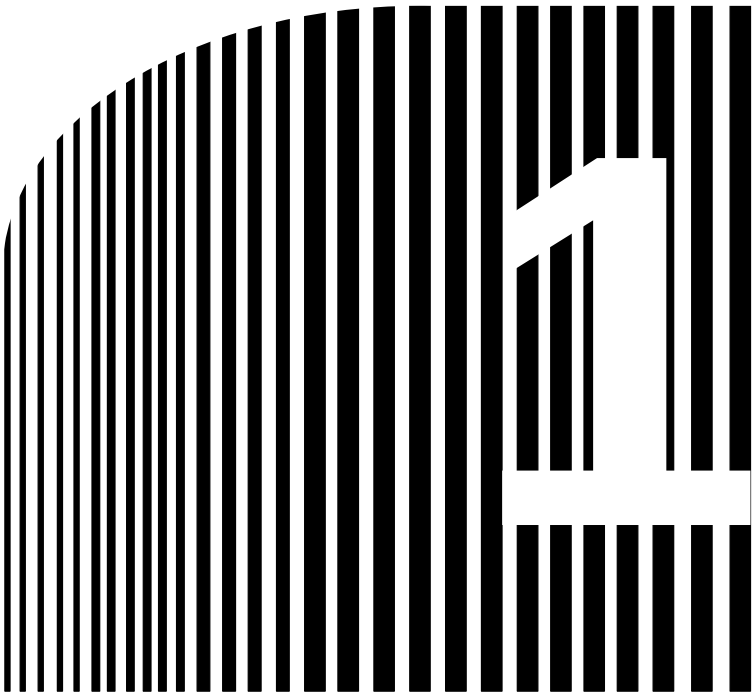
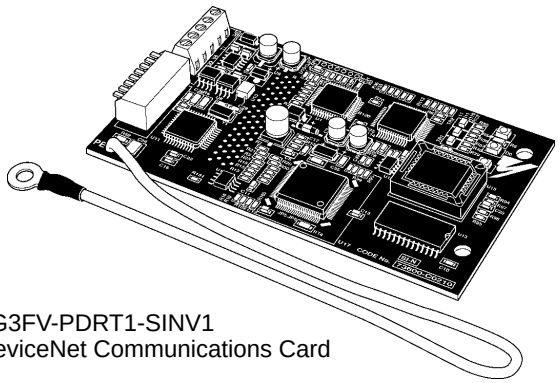


Chapter 1

• Functions and System Configuration •

1-1 Functions

The 3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1 DeviceNet Communications Card is a dedicated communications interface card that makes it possible for the SYSDRIVE 3G3RV, 3G3PV, and 3G3FV Inverters to communicate with SYSMAC Programmable Controllers. Installing a DeviceNet Communications Card in a SYSDRIVE 3G3RV, 3G3PV, or 3G3FV Inverter permits a Programmable Controller to monitor RUN/STOP and operating conditions, and to make changes in set values.



3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1
DeviceNet Communications Card

■ Easy Communications

The following two functions can be used simultaneously in DeviceNet communications between the CPU Unit of a SYSMAC PC and a SYSDRIVE 3G3RV, 3G3PV, or 3G3FV Inverter.

- Remote I/O Communications

  I/O is automatically transferred between Slaves and the CPU Unit without any special programming in the CPU Unit. (Automatically transmits Inverter control inputs such as RUN or STOP from a SYSMAC PC to the SYSDRIVE Inverter and returns operation status of the Inverter or output frequency monitor data.)

- Message Communications

  Message communications are performed between a CPU Unit to which a Master Unit is mounted and Slaves (SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverters) by executing specific instructions (such as CMND and IOWR, depending on the model of SYSMAC PC used) from the program in the CPU Unit. (Allows some parameter setting and monitoring, Inverter output frequency, output voltage, or output current. If the remote I/O communications is not performed, Inverter control data such as RUN or STOP can be input through this message communications function.)

Remote I/O communications for the DeviceNet Communications Card are performed using either 4 or 8 words allocated in the I/O Area of the SYSMAC PC. The Inverter can be controlled using remote I/O communications because the basic control I/O functions, frequency setting functions, and output frequency monitoring functions are assigned to remote I/O. The allows the Inverter to be controlled through simple I/O processing.

■ Communications with SYSMAC CS/CJ-series, C200HX/HG/HE, and CV-series PCs

The DeviceNet communications system is supported by both SYSMAC CS/CJ-series, C200HX/HG/HE, and CV-series Programmable Controllers. Up to twice as many Inverters can be connected in comparison to SYSMAC BUS Remote I/O Systems to support even larger control systems.

Note 1. The maximum number of nodes that can be connected to the system depends on the type of Master Unit used, whether the message function is used, and the number of words used by remote I/O communications. See *1-4 DeviceNet System Configuration* for further details.

Note 2. The SYSMAC CS/CJ-series includes the CS1G, CS1H and CJ1G Programmable Controllers. The SYSMAC CV Series includes the CV1000, CV2000, and CVM1 Programmable Controllers. SYSMAC C200HS PCs support only remote I/O communications.

■ Multi-vendor Network

DeviceNet conforms to the DeviceNet open field network specification, which means that devices (Masters and Slaves) produced by other manufacturers can also be connected to the Network. The DeviceNet Communications Card supports the DeviceNet AC/DC drive object.

■ Choice of Communications Functions

The DeviceNet Communications Card has various functions to choose from to suit the Inverter applications.

- Remote I/O Communications

  Either basic remote I/O control or special remote I/O can be chosen for remote I/O allocation to suit the application. Special I/O control can be used to control and set all functions for 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV-series Inverters.

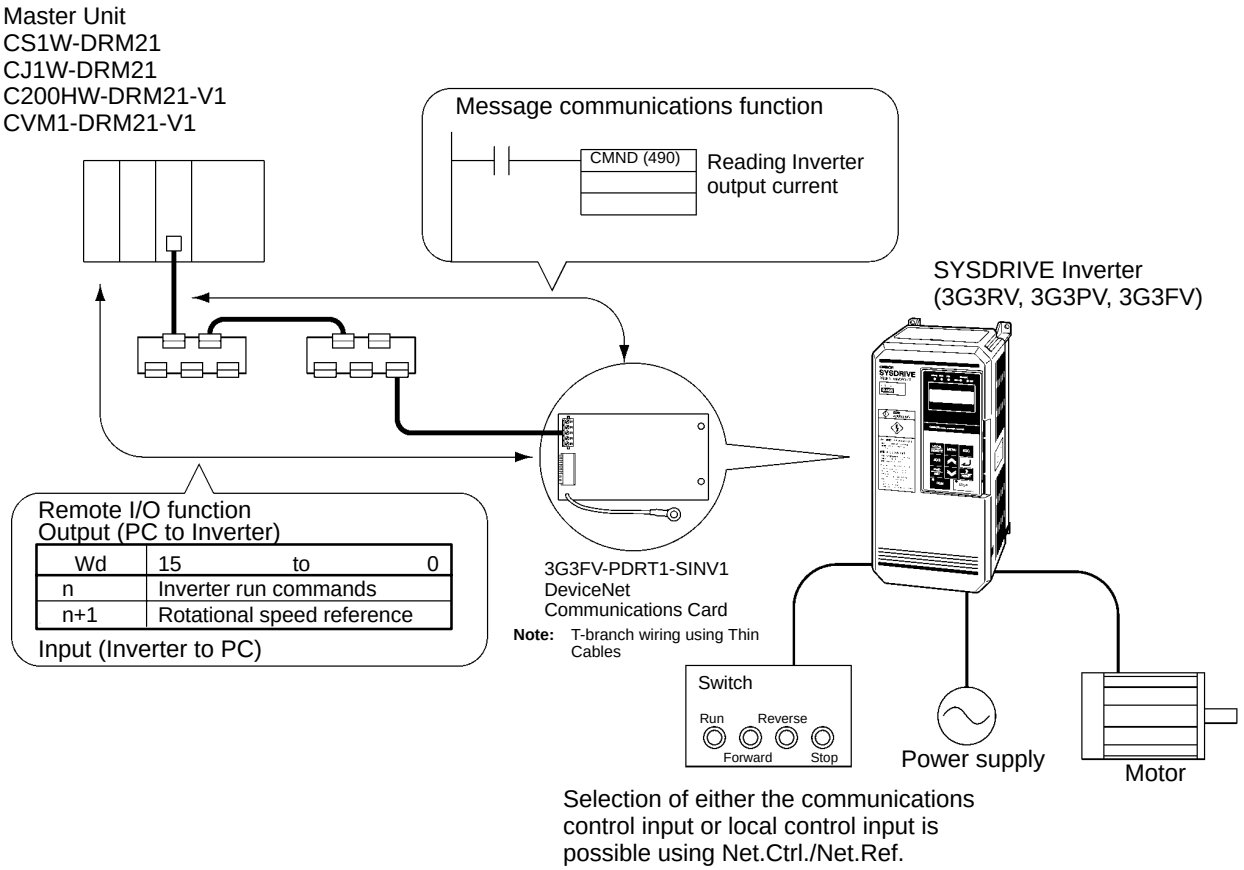
- Message Communications

  Basic Inverter control and monitoring is possible with DeviceNet explicit messages, which are defined for AC/DC driver objects. Remote I/O and message communications can be used simultaneously, i.e., remote I/O control can be performed at the same time as other control using message communications.

■ Applicable to Various System Configurations

Remote I/O communications and message communications are available as communications functions. Normal control inputs are controlled by the remote I/O communications function. When necessary, the message communications function is used to monitor each Inverter.

Note For connecting the DeviceNet Communications Card of the Inverter, use DCA1-5C10 Thin Cables and branch them from the T-branch Tap.
Thick Cables cannot be used for this kind of wiring because of the terminal block dimensions.
As for multi-drop wiring, use Thin Cables for direct insertion. Thick Cables cannot be used for this kind of wiring.



Selection of either the communications control input or local control input is possible using Net.Ctrl./Net.Ref.

1-2 New Functions

The software of the previous DeviceNet Communications Card (3G3FV-PDRT1-SIN) has been upgraded with this model (3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1), and new functions have been added.

Note The upgraded software used with this model is Ver. 2.0. The software version can be confirmed using the Configurator.

■ New Remote I/O Function

A new remote I/O function has been added to the three existing functions (basic remote I/O, standard remote I/O, and special remote I/O). The new remote I/O, called control remote I/O, contains functionality and arrays matching the Inverter control terminal I/O signals, and it provides easy-to-use specifications for reduced wiring.

Note The control remote I/O function does not conform to the AC/DC drive profile, but is specially set for this product.

■ Changes to Remote I/O Switching Methods

The four types of remote I/O functions use explicit messages for switching. The following table shows the changed area settings for the remote I/O to be set.

Item	Original area (before changes)		New area (after changes)	
Remote input switching	Class:	100 (64 Hex)	Class:	101 (65 Hex)
(SYSMAC ← Inverter)	Instance:	01 (01 Hex)	Instance:	01 (01 Hex)
	Attribute:	202 (CA Hex)	Attribute:	01 (01 Hex)
Remote output switching	Class:	100 (64 Hex)	Class:	101 (65 Hex)
(SYSMAC → Inverter)	Instance:	01 (01 Hex)	Instance:	01 (01 Hex)
	Attribute:	203 (CB Hex)	Attribute:	02 (02 Hex)

■ Parameter Reading and Writing Using Explicit Messages

An event parameter reading and writing function has been added that uses explicit messages. Although previously it was necessary to set special remote I/O to read and write parameters, explicit messages can now be used so that remote I/O can be selected more freely.

■ New Communications Power Supply Interrupt Detection Function

A function has been added that detects interruptions in the communications power supply and detects errors if the DeviceNet communications power supply falls below the specified voltage.

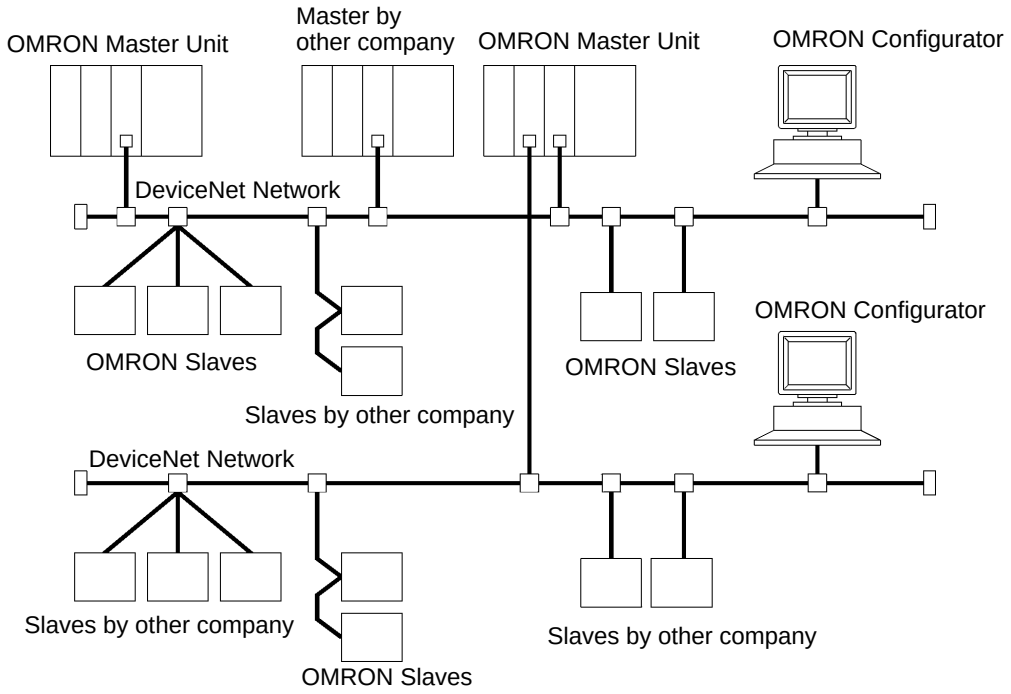
■ 3G3RV Special Remote I/O Supported from Version VSF105091 (VSF105081)

Special remote I/O can be used with the 3G3RV beginning with 3G3RV software version VSF105091 (Asian models: VSF105081). Special remote I/O is not supported by earlier versions.

Note Other DeviceNet communications functions can be used regardless of the software version.

1-3 DeviceNet Features

■ System Configuration Example



■ Multi-vendor Network

DeviceNet conforms to the DeviceNet open field network specification, which means that devices (Masters and Slaves) produced by other manufacturers can also be connected to the Network. Therefore, a wide range of field-level applications can be supported by combining valve devices, sensors, and other devices.

■ Simultaneous Remote I/O and Message Services

Remote I/O communications to constantly exchange I/O data between the PC and Slaves can be executed simultaneously with message communications, to send/receive Master Unit data as required by the application. Therefore, a DeviceNet Network can be installed to flexibly handle applications that require both bit data and message data. Message communications can be achieved either by using OMRON's FINS commands or by using DeviceNet explicit messages.

■ Connect Multiple PCs to the Same Network

A Configurator (sold separately) can be used to enable connection of more than one Master to the Network, allowing message communications between PCs and between multiple groups of PCs and Slaves. This allows the DeviceNet Network to be used as a common bus to unify controls while reducing wiring.

■ Handle Multi-point Control and Line Expansions with Multi-layer Networks

A Configurator (sold separately) can be used to enable mounting more than one Master Unit to a single PC, allowing control of many more points. This feature can easily handle line expansions and other applications.

■ Free Remote I/O Allocation

A Configurator (sold separately) can be used to enable flexible allocation of I/O, i.e., in any area and in any order. This allows I/O allocations that suit the application to simplify programming and enable effective usage of PC memory areas.

■ Handle Slaves with Different Response Speeds

A Configurator (sold separately) can be used to set the communications cycle time, enabling usage of Slaves with slow response times.

■ Easily Expand or Change Lines with Various Connection Methods

Use a multi-drop trunk line, T-branch multi-drop lines, or daisy-chain drop lines. All three connection methods can be combined to flexibly construct a Network that meets the needs of the application.

Note For connecting the DeviceNet Communications Card of the Inverter, use DCA1-5C10 Thin Cables and branch them from the T-branch Tap.

1-4 DeviceNet System Configuration

1-4-1 System Configuration

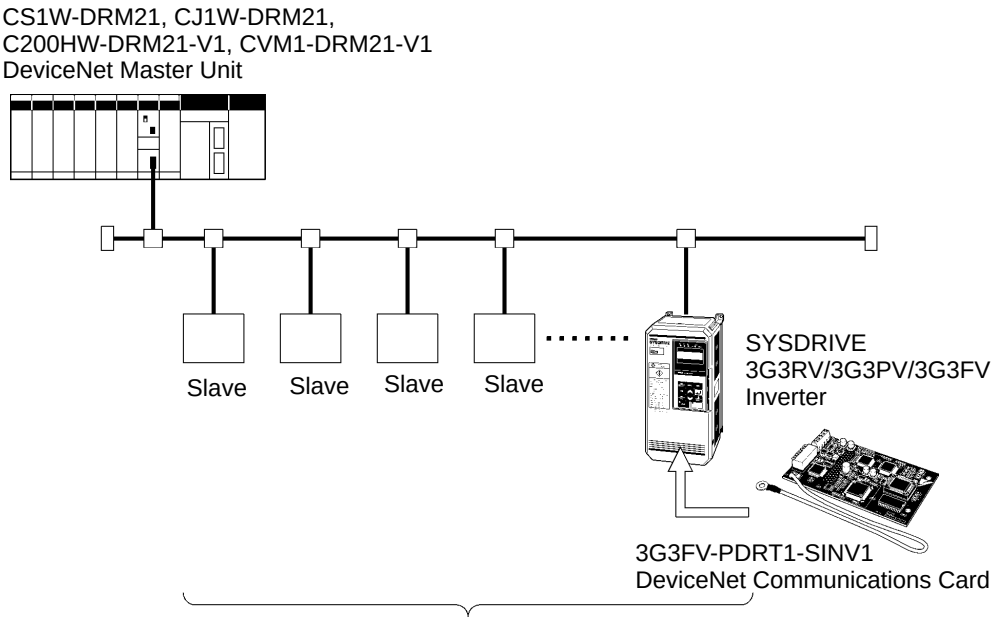
Open field network DeviceNet is a multi-bit, multi-vendor network that combines controls and data on a machine/line-control level.

Two types of communications are supported: 1) Remote I/O communications that automatically transfer I/O between Slaves and the CPU Unit of a SYSMAC PC without any special programming in the CPU Unit and 2) Message communications are performed between a CPU Unit to which a Master Unit is mounted and Slaves by executing specific instructions (such as CMND and IOWR, depending on the model of SYSMAC PC used) from the program in the CPU Unit.

A Configurator (sold separately) can be used to enable following. This allows the support of an even larger control system.

- I/O area words can be flexibly allocated for remote I/O communications.
- More than one Master Unit can be mounted to a single PC.
- More than one Master Unit can be connected in a single Network.

■ Fixed Allocation: Configuration without a Configurator



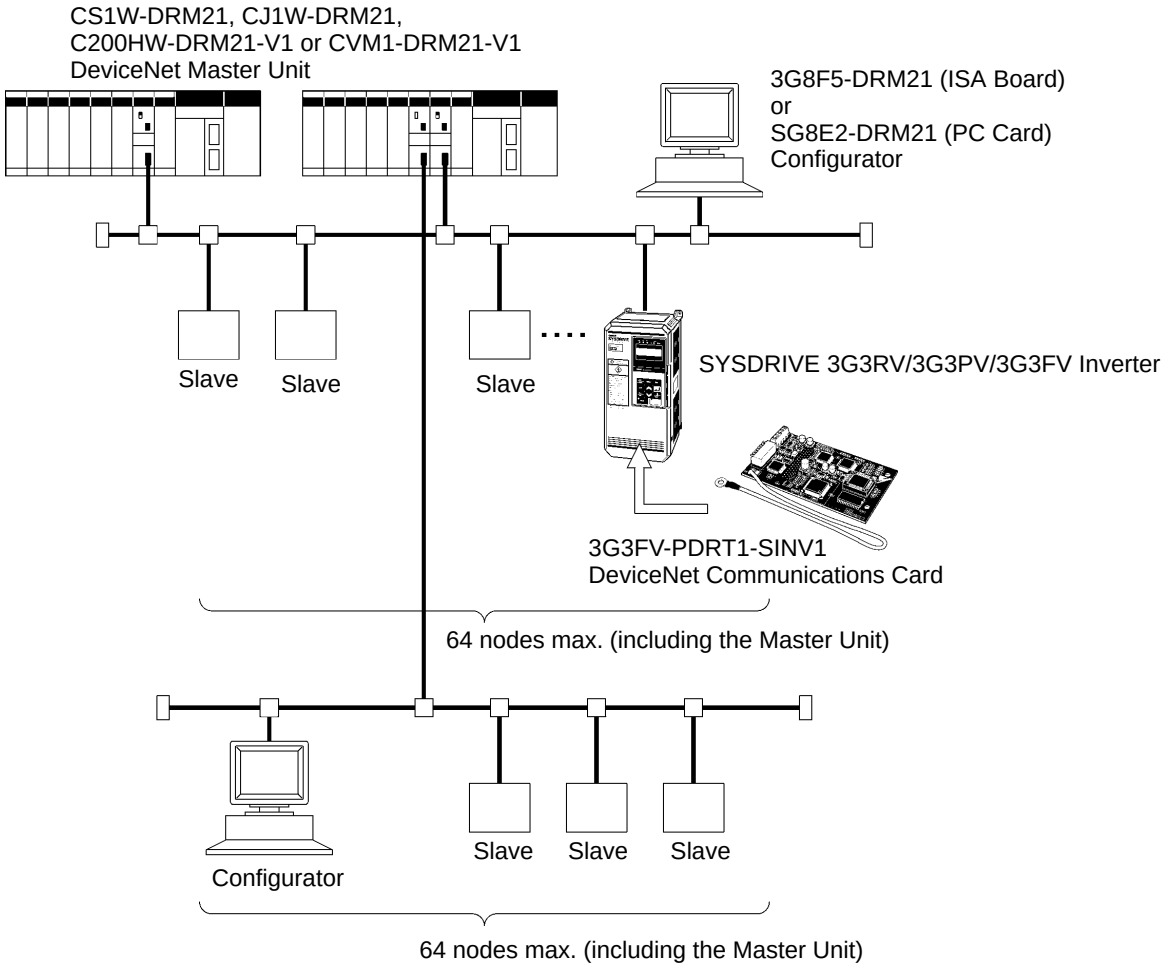
CS/CJ-series PCs:	64 nodes max. (including the Master Unit)
CV-series PCs:	64 nodes max. (including the Master Unit)
C200HX/HG/HE PCs:	64 nodes max. (including the Master Unit)
C200HS PCs:	33 nodes max. (including the Master Unit)

Note 1. The Master Unit occupies one node of the DeviceNet Network.

Note 2. If C200HS PCs are used, only remote I/O communications are possible.

Note 3. If one node uses more than one word, the maximum number of nodes will be reduced by one node for each extra word that is used.

■ Free Allocation: Configuration with a Configurator



Note 1. The Master Unit and Configurator each occupy one node of the DeviceNet Network.

Note 2. If C200HS PCs are used, only remote I/O communications are possible.

Note 3. The maximum number of nodes that can be connected to the Network will be limited by the maximum number of control points of the PC used.

1-4-2 Configurator Overview

The Configurator is a software application run on a computer and is used to support a DeviceNet communications system. The Configurator can be connected to the network via a serial communications port (using Peripheral Bus or Host Link), or it can be connected directly using an interface (hardware) for connecting computers to the DeviceNet Network. The Configurator occupies one node on the DeviceNet Network, but has no specific functions on the network itself. The Configurator provides the following functions.

- Free Allocation of Remote I/O

  The remote I/O allocations in the PCs can be changed from the Configurator. I/O can be flexibly allocated for each node within the specified I/O areas.

- More than One Master Unit per Network

Slaves can be set for each Master Unit from the Configurator enabling communications between multiple groups of PCs and Slaves. The maximum number of nodes connected to one Network remains at 64. One Slave can be connected to no more than one Master Unit.

- More than one Master Unit per PC

  Remote I/O can be allocated for each Slave of the Master Unit from the Configurator, so more than one Master Unit can be mounted to the same PC.

Note In allocating Remote I/O for each Master Unit, be careful not to allow any dual allocation.

■ Configurator Specifications

Item		WS02-CFDC1-E	3G8F5-DRM21	3G8E2-DRM21
Personal computer		---	Desktop model	Notebook model
Components		Installation disk (software)	Installation disk (software) Dedicated ISA Board	Installation disk (software) Dedicated PCMCIA Card DeviceNet Interface Unit
Operating environment	Hardware	Computer: IBM PC/AT or compatible CPU: Windows NT: 166 MHz Pentium min. Memory: 32 MB min. Hard disk: 15 MB min. free space		
	OS	Windows 95, 98, 2000, or NT 4.0		
	DeviceNet interface	No accessories	Dedicated ISA Board	Dedicated PCMCIA Card DeviceNet Interface Unit
Relation to Network		Operates as one node on the Network, requires one node address, and only one Configurator can be connected to the Network. (The Configurator can be disconnected from the Network after remote I/O has been allocated.)		

1-4-3 DeviceNet Communications Specifications

Item		Specifications
Communications protocol		DeviceNet
Supported connections (communications)		Master-Slave: Remote I/O and explicit messages Peer-to-peer: FINS messages Both conform to DeviceNet specifications.
Connection forms		Combination of multi-drop and T-branch connections (for trunk and drop lines)
Baud rate		500 Kbps, 250 Kbps, or 125 Kbps (switchable)
Communications media		Special 5-wire cables (2 signal lines, 2 power lines, and 1 shield line) Thick Cable: DCA2-5C10 (100 m) Thin Cable: DCA1-5C10 (100 m)
Communications distances	500 Kbps	Network length: 100 m max. Drop line length: 6 m max. Total drop line length: 39 m max.
	250 Kbps	Network length: 250 m max. Drop line length: 6 m max. Total drop line length: 78 m max.
	125 Kbps	Network length: 500 m max. Drop line length: 6 m max. Total drop line length: 156 m max.
Communications power supply		24 VDC ±1%, supplied externally (Slave power supply: 11 to 25 VDC) Recommended power supply: OMRON S82H Series or S82J Series
Max. number of nodes		64 nodes
Max. number of Masters		Without Configurator: 1 With Configurator: 63
Max. number of Slaves		Without Configurator: 63 With Configurator: 63
Error control		CRC check

1-4-4 Inverter

The maximum number of Inverters that can be connected to one Network depends on the PC model that is used, the remote I/O functions of the Inverter, and whether message communications are used or not. (Use the message communications function for setting some parameters and for monitoring the output current.) The differences between models are provided in the following tables.

■ CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units

● Communications without Configurator: Fixed Allocations

Applicable PC		CS Series	CJ Series
Master Unit		CS1W-DRM21	CJ1W-DRM21
Supported communications		Remote I/O and messages	
Maximum number of Slaves per Master Unit		63	
Maximum number of controlled points per Master Unit		2,048	
Allocation areas		Select one of the following settings, using the software switch (Fixed Area Setting 1, 2, or 3 Switch) in the words allocated to the Master Unit in the CIO Area: 1. OUT: CIO 3200 to CIO 3263; IN: CIO 3300 to CIO 3363 (default) 2. OUT: CIO 3400 to CIO 3463; IN: CIO 3500 to CIO 3563 3. OUT: CIO 3600 to CIO 3663; IN: CIO 3700 to CIO 3763	
Allocation method		Words are allocated for each node to the above data areas in node address order only. 8-point Slaves: Allocated 1 word (1 node address) 16-point Slaves: Allocated 1 word (1 node address) Slaves with more than 16 points: Allocated multiple words (multiple node addresses)	
Maximum number of Inverters	Without explicit messages	4 words remote I/O: 32 6 words remote I/O: 21 8 words remote I/O: 16	
	With explicit messages	4 words remote I/O: 32 6 words remote I/O: 21 8 words remote I/O: 16	

● Communications with Configurator: Free Allocations

Applicable PC	CS Series	CJ Series
Master Unit	CS1W-DRM21	CJ1W-DRM21
Supported communications	Remote I/O and messages	
Maximum number of Slaves per Master Unit	63	
Maximum number of controlled points per Master Unit	Using Settings in Words Allocated in DM Area: 16,000 points (IN: 500 words × 1 block; OUT: 500 words × 1 block Using Configurator: 32,000 points (IN: 500 words × 2 blocks; OUT: 500 words × 2 blocks	
Allocation areas	CIO 0000 to CIO 6143 WR: W000 to W511 HR: H000 to H511 DM: D00000 to D32767 EM: E00000 to E32767	

Applicable PC	CS Series	CJ Series
Allocation method	Words are allocated to each node in the above data areas in any order. The following limitations apply: • Using Settings in Words Allocated to Master Unit in DM Area: The following limitations apply when allocating words using settings in the DM Area. Words are allocated in 2 blocks (OUT 1, IN 1). Each block consists of sequential words. Words for each slave are allocated inside the allocated words in order of node number. (It is not necessary to allocate words to unused node numbers.) The leftmost byte of a word cannot be allocated to an 8-point Slave. • Using the Configurator: Using the Configurator allows much wider allocation than using settings in the DM Area. Words are allocated in 4 blocks (OUT 1, OUT 2, IN 1, IN 2). Each block consists of sequential words. Words for each slave can be allocated inside the allocated words in any order. • Limitations That Apply to Both Methods The following limitations apply when allocating words using either settings in the DM Area or using the Configurator. The maximum that can be allocated in one block is 500 words. For Slaves with more than 8 points, the first byte cannot be specified as the leftmost byte (7 to 15). The same Slave cannot be used for more than one Master Unit. Words are allocated to Slaves as follows: • 8-point Slaves: Allocated leftmost or rightmost byte of a word. • 16-point Slaves: Allocated 1 word. • Slaves with more than 16 points: Allocated multiple words (for Slaves with an odd number of bytes, the last byte will be the rightmost byte).	
Maximum number of Inverters (using one Master Unit only)	63	
Maximum number of Inverters with more than one Master Unit	Calculate from the number of words allocated in the data areas and the number of words allocated to the Inverters (4 to 8 words). The DM Area cannot be manipulated by bit, so it cannot be allocated for remote I/O for Inverters.	

■ C200HW-DRM21-V1 or CVM1-DRM21-V1 Master Units

● Communications without Configurator: Fixed Allocation

Applicable PC		CV Series	CS Series/ C200HX/HG/HE	C200HS
Master Unit		CVM1-DRM21-V1	C200HW-DRM21-V1	
Supported communications		Remote I/O and messages	Remote I/O and messages	Remote I/O
Max. No. of Slaves per Master Unit		63	50	32
Max. No. of controlled points per Master Unit		2,048	1,600	1,024
Allocation areas		OUT: CIO 1900 to CIO 1963 IN: CIO 2000 to CIO 2063	OUT: IR 050 to IR 099 IN: IR 350 to IR 399	OUT: IR 50 to IR 81 IN: IR 350 to IR 381
Allocation method		Words are allocated for each node to the above data areas in node address order only. 8-point Slaves: Allocated 1 word 16-point Slaves: Allocated 1 word Slaves with more than 16 points: Allocated multiple words		
Max. No. of Inverters	Without explicit messages	4 words remote I/O: 32 6 words remote I/O: 21 8 words remote I/O: 16	4 words remote I/O: 25 6 words remote I/O: 16 8 words remote I/O: 12	4 words remote I/O: 16 6 words remote I/O: 10 8 words remote I/O: 8
	With explicit messages	4 words remote I/O: 32 6 words remote I/O: 21 8 words remote I/O: 16	4 words remote I/O: 25 6 words remote I/O: 16 8 words remote I/O: 12	–

● Communications with Configurator: Free Allocation

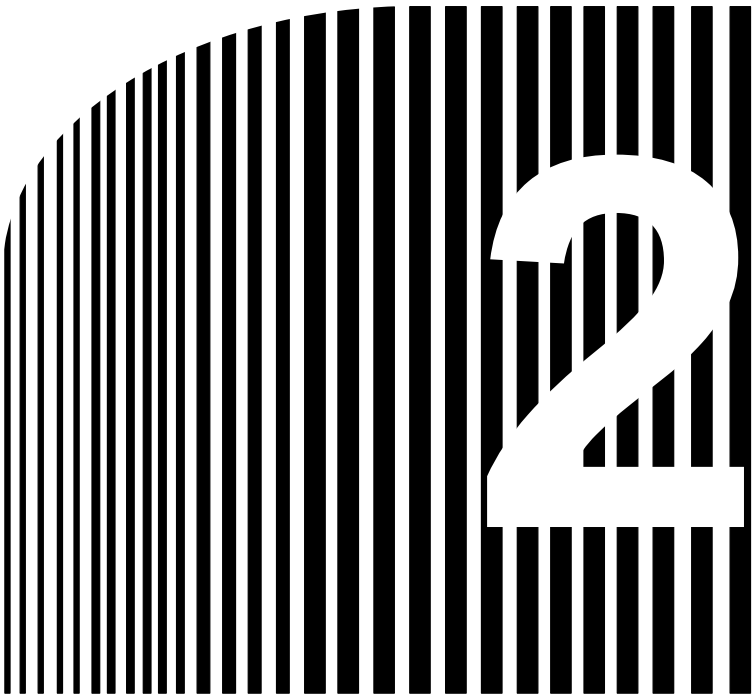
Applicable PC	CV Series	CS Series/ C200HX/HG/HE	C200HS
Master Unit	CVM1-DRM21-V1	C200HW-DRM21-V1	
Supported communications	Remote I/O and messages	Remote I/O and messages	Remote I/O
Max. No of Slaves per Master Unit	63	63	63
Max. No. of controlled points per Master Unit	6,400 (100 words × 4 blocks)	Without messages: 4,800 With messages: 1,600	1,280 (total of 4 blocks)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Applicable PC</th><th>CV Series</th><th>CS Series/
C200HX/HG/HE</th><th>C200HS</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">Allocation areas</td><td>Core I/O Area:
CIO 0000 to
CIO 2555

CIO 0000 to
CIO 2427 for
CV500/CVM1-CPU01(-V□)</td><td colspan="2">IR Area 1: IR 000 to IR 235
IR Area 2: IR 300 to IR 511</td></tr>
<tr><td>CPU Bus Link Area:
G008 to G255</td><td colspan="2">HR Area: HR 00 to HR 99
LR Area: LR 00 to LR 63</td></tr>
<tr><td>DM Area:
D00000 to
D24575

D00000 to
D08191 for
CV500/CVM1-CPU01
(-V□)</td><td>DM Area:
DM 0000 to DM 5999

DM 0000 to DM 4095
for C200HE-CPU11 (-Z)</td><td>DM Area:
DM 0000 to DM 5999</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Allocation method</td><td colspan="3">Words are allocated to each node in the above data areas in any order using the Configurator.
The following limitations apply:
The allocation areas are in 4 blocks (OUT 1, OUT 2, IN 1, and IN 2). Each block consists of sequential words.
100 words max. per block.
For Slaves with more than 8 points, the first byte cannot be specified in leftmost bits (7 to 15).
Words are allocated to Slaves as follows:
8-point Slaves: Allocated leftmost or rightmost byte of 1 word
16-point Slaves:Allocated 1 word
Slaves with more than 16-points: Allocated multiple words (For Slaves with an odd number of bytes, the last byte will be the rightmost byte)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Max. No. of Inverters (using one Master Unit only)</td><td>Without explicit messages</td><td>63</td><td>4 remote I/O words: 63
6 remote I/O words: 50
8 remote I/O words: 37</td><td>4 words remote I/O: 20
6 words remote I/O: 13
8 remote I/O words: 10</td></tr>
<tr><td>With explicit messages</td><td>63</td><td>4 remote I/O words: 25
6 remote I/O words: 16
8 remote I/O words: 12</td><td>---</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Max. No. Inverters with more than one Master Unit</td><td colspan="3">Calculate from the number of words allocated in the data areas and the number of words allocated to the Inverters (4 or 6 words).
Note 1. The DM Area cannot be manipulated by bit, so it cannot be allocated for remote I/O for Inverters.
Note 2. If the CPU Bus Link is used with a CV-series PC, the CPU Bus Link Area will be used for the CPU Bus Link Therefore, the CPU Bus Link Area cannot be allocated to Inverters if the CPU Bus Link is used.</td></tr>
</table>

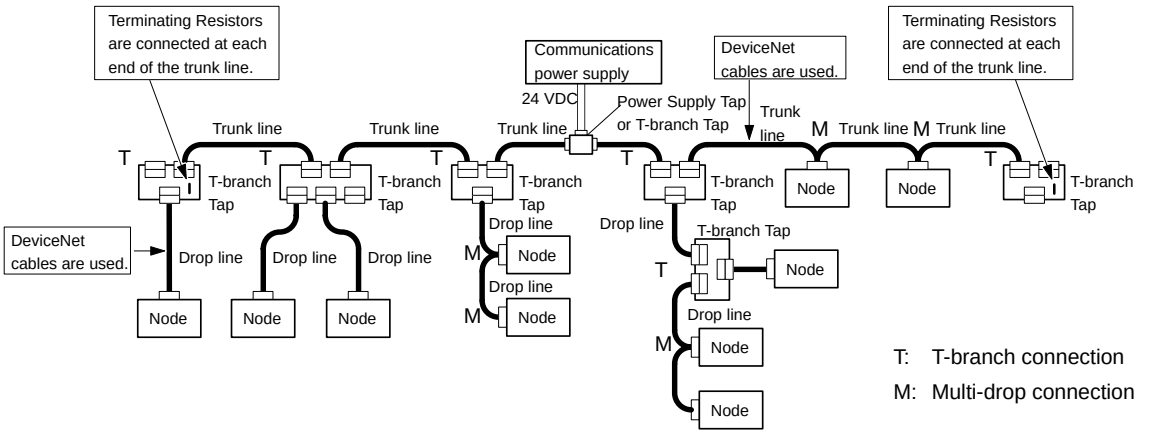


Chapter 2

• DeviceNet Communications Line Design •

2-1 Network Configuration Overview

The following diagram shows the configuration of a DeviceNet Network.



2-1-1 Network Components

■ Nodes

There are two kinds of nodes on a DeviceNet Network: The Master and Slaves. The Slaves connect to external I/O and the Master administers the Network and manages the external I/O of the Slaves. The Master and Slaves can be connected at any location in the Network, as shown in the preceding diagram.

■ Trunk/Drop Lines

The trunk line refers to the cable that has Terminating Resistors on both ends. Cables branching from the trunk line are known as drop lines. The trunk line length does not necessarily coincide with the maximum length of the Network. DeviceNet communications are transmitted through 5-wire cables. The cables come in thick and thin versions.

■ Connection Methods

Two methods can be used to connect DeviceNet nodes: The T-branch method and the multi-drop method. With the T-branch method, the node is connected to a drop line created with a T-branch Tap. With the multi-drop method, the node is directly connected to the trunk line or the drop line. Secondary branches can be made from a drop line. Both of these connection methods can be used in the same Network.

■ Terminating Resistors

Terminating Resistors are connected at each end of the trunk line to reduce signal reflection and stabilize communications. There are two kinds of Terminating Resistors available: One that is provided with a T-branch Tap and a Terminal-block Terminating Resistor. Use a DeviceNet Cable when connecting a Terminal-block Terminating Resistor.

■ Communications Power Supplies

To use DeviceNet, connect a communications power supply to the communications connector of each node with a 5-wire cable. Basically, a communications power supply, internal circuit power supply, and I/O power supply must be provided separately.

2-1-2 Connections

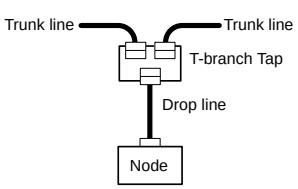
■ Trunk and Drop Lines

The trunk line is a cable to which Terminating Resistors are connected at the ends. Drop lines are cables that branch from the trunk lines. A special 5-wire cable is used for both the trunk lines and the drop lines.

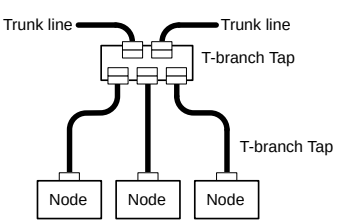
■ Branching Patterns

Branching Patterns from Trunk Line

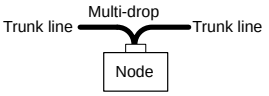
1. One drop line from trunk line



2. Three drop lines (maximum) from trunk line

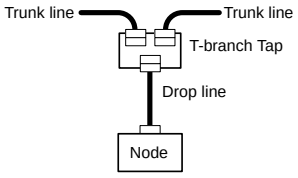


3. Node connected directly to trunk line

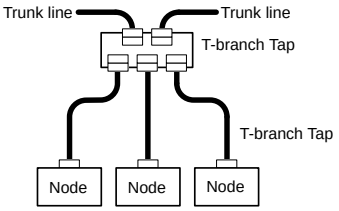


Branching Patterns from Drop Line

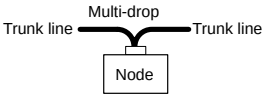
4 One drop line from drop line



5. Three drop lines (maximum) from drop line

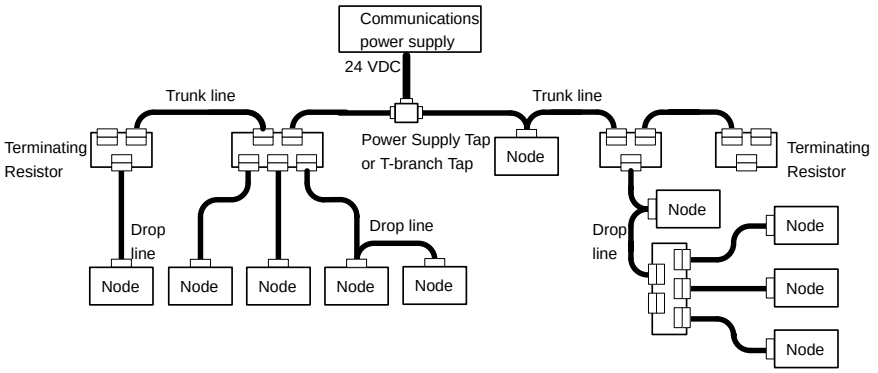


6. Node connected directly to drop line



Various forms of connection can be used on the same Network, as shown in the following diagram. Any number of nodes up to 63 can be connected onto a single drop line.

Note Design the Inverter wiring for T-branch wiring purposes using Thin Cables.



2-2 Network Configuration Restrictions

DeviceNet communications are designed to meet a wide range of applications by providing a choice of baud rates and allowing different combinations of T-branch and multi-drop connections. The restrictions of DeviceNet communications that are required to enable the various communications possibilities are described here.

2-2-1 Baud Rate and Communications Distance

The maximum length of the DeviceNet communications cables is restricted by the baud rate and the type of cable used. The three types of restrictions on DeviceNet communications cable length are as follows:

- Maximum network length
- Drop line length
- Total drop line length

Be sure to design and configure a Network that meets the conditions provided below to ensure reliable communications.

■ Maximum Communications Distance

Baud rate	Maximum network length		Drop line length	Total drop line length
	Thick Cable	Thin Cable		
500 kbps	100 m max.	100 m max.	6 m max.	39 m max.
250 kbps	250 m max.	100 m max.	6 m max.	78 m max.
125 kbps	500 m max.	100 m max.	6 m max.	156 m max.

Note Thick Cable (5-wire): DCA2-5C10 (100 m)
Thin Cable (5-wire): DCA1-5C10 (100 m)

■ Maximum Network Length

The length of the Network is longest at either the distance between the two most distant nodes or at the distance between the Terminating Resistors.

There are two types of cables: Thick Cables and Thin Cables. The cable thickness affects signal deterioration. The maximum length of the Network therefore depends on the type of cable used as shown in the previous table.

The following restrictions apply to Networks in which both Thick and Thin Cables are combined.

Baud rate	Maximum Network length
500 kbps	Thick Cable length + Thin Cable length $\leqq$ 100 m
250 kbps	Thick Cable length + 2.5 $\times$ Thin Cable length $\leqq$ 250 m
125 kbps	Thick Cable length + 5.0 $\times$ Thin Cable length $\leqq$ 500 m

■ Drop Line Length

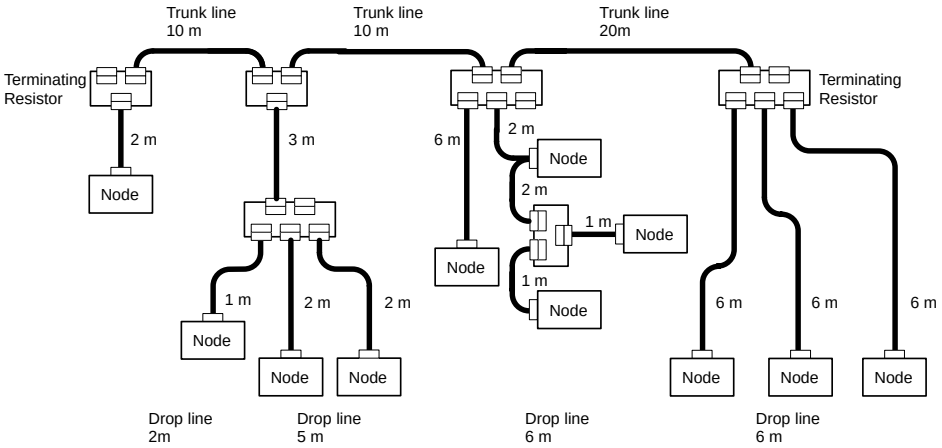
The length of the drop line is measured from the point in the trunk line where the original branch was made to the end of the branch. The maximum length of a drop line is 6 m. It is possible to make a secondary branch from a drop line.

■ Total Drop Line Length

The total drop line length is the total sum length of all the drop lines (but not including the trunk line). Do not exceed the maximum total drop line length (even when the length of each individual drop line is 6 m or less). The standard for the total drop line length varies with the baud rate as shown in the previous table.

■ Configuration Example

The following configuration example shows the maximum length of the Network, the drop line lengths, and the total drop line length.



Maximum Network Length	The longest distance between nodes is 48 m, and the distance between the two Terminating Resistors is 40 m. The maximum Network length is therefore 48 m.
Drop Line Length	There are four branch points in the trunk line. The length of each drop line is shown in the diagram. The maximum drop line length is 6 m.
Total Drop Line Length	The sum of all the drop lines is 40 m.

2-2-2 Locating Terminating Resistors

Be sure to connect the Terminating Resistors at both ends of the trunk line to reduce signal reflection and stabilize communications.

When there is a T-branch Tap 6 m or less from the end of the trunk line (or the node):

A Terminating Resistor attached to a T-branch Tap can easily be mounted without taking up much space.

When there is not a T-branch Tap 6 meters or less from the end of the trunk line (or the node):

A Terminating Resistor must be connected before that point. Either a T-branch Tap mounted to a Terminating Resistor or a terminal block with Terminating Resistor can be used. In this case, be sure to make the cable length 1 m or less from the node to the Terminating Resistor.

2-3 Communications Power Supply

2-3-1 Locating the Communications Power Supply

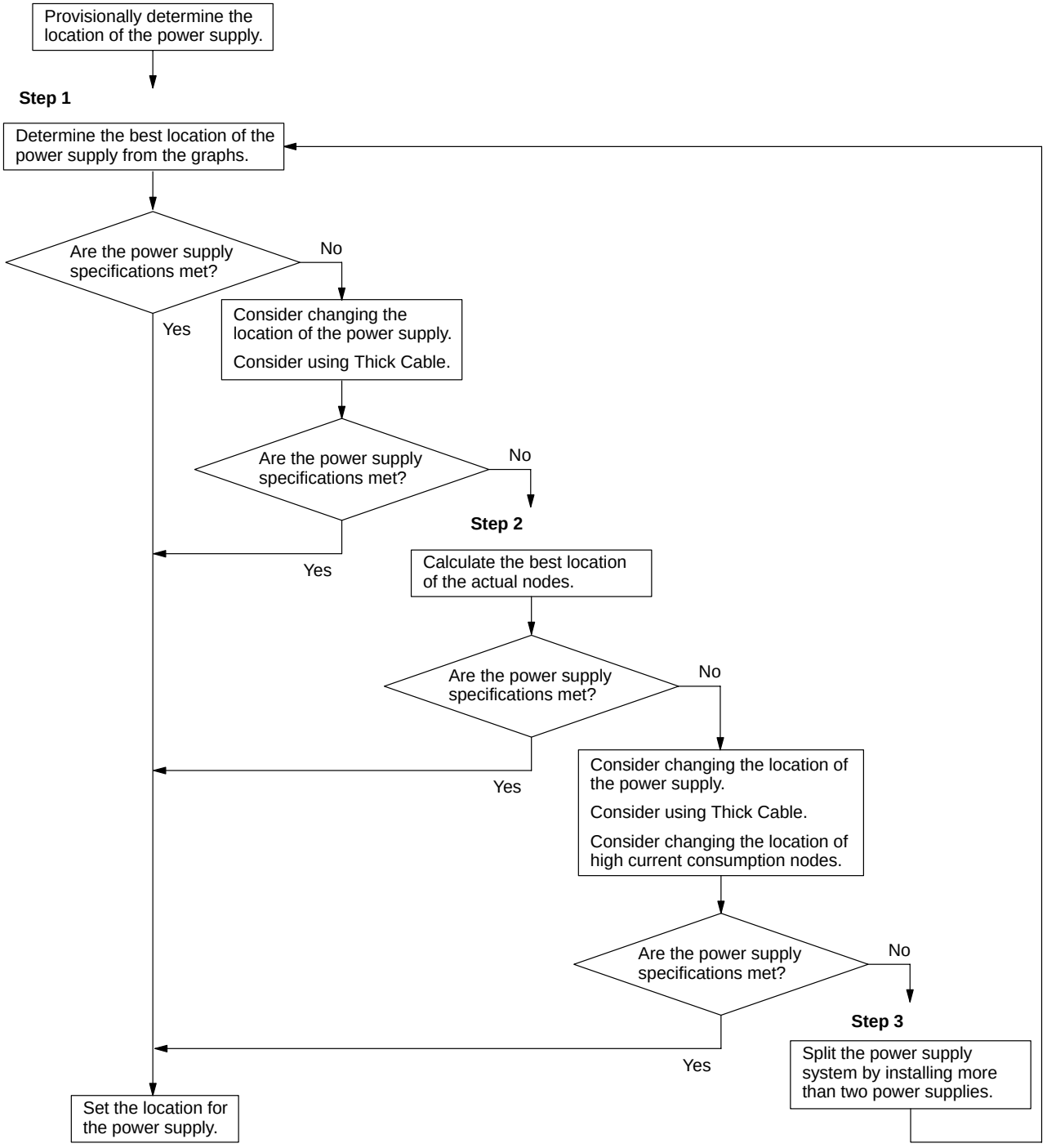
■ Basic Concept

- The communications power supply must be 24 VDC.
- Make sure that the power is supplied from the trunk line.
- When providing power to several nodes from one power supply, if possible try to locate the nodes in both directions from the power supply.
- Provide power through Power Supply Taps. It is, however, possible to use T-branch Taps instead when there is one communications power supply in the system and the total current consumption is less than 5 A.
- The power supply capacity for cables is restricted to 8 A for Thick Cables and 3 A for Thin Cables.
- A single Network is usually supplied by one power supply. It is, however, possible to have more than one power supply when power supply specifications cannot be met with a single power supply. (*See 2-3-4 Step 3: Splitting the System into Multiple Power Supplies.*)
- Fully consider the power supply capacity allowance in the design.
- If the power supply is switched OFF during the operation of the Network, there may be a malfunction in the nodes.
- The current capacity of the drop line varies according to its length. The longer the drop line, the lower its maximum capacity becomes. This is the same whether the cable is thick or thin. Calculate the current capacity passing through the drop line I (the total current consumption at the drop line) using the following formula.

$I = 4.57/L$ I: Permissible current (A)
L: Length of the drop line (m)

■ Flowchart

Use the flowchart below to determine the communications power supply on the trunk line. Satisfy the conditions for each drop line on page *2-6*.

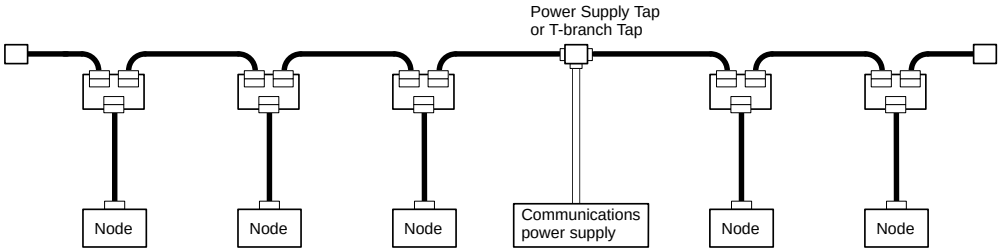


■ Power Supply Location Patterns

The power supply can be located in the configurations shown below. Basically, select from the configurations 1 and 2.

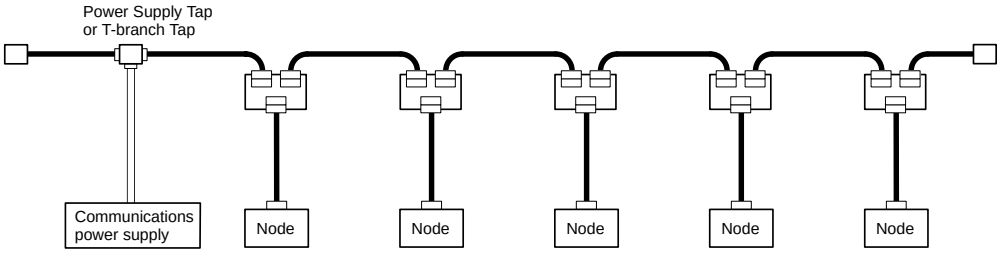
Consider using configuration 3 when power supply specifications cannot be met by configurations 1 and 2. It is possible to use configuration 4 for a duplex power supply.

1 **Locating the Nodes on Both Sides of the Power Supply**

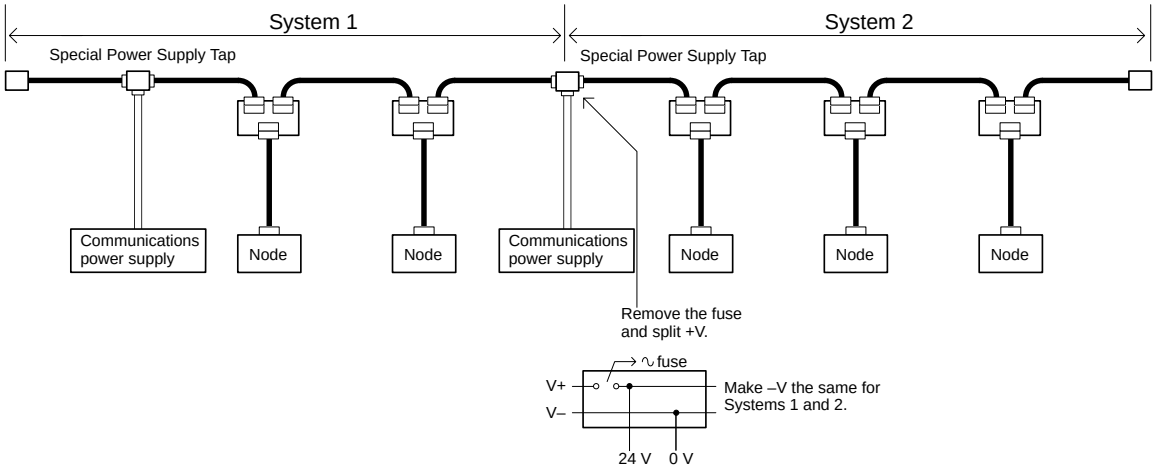


2 **Locating the Nodes on One Side of the Power Supply**

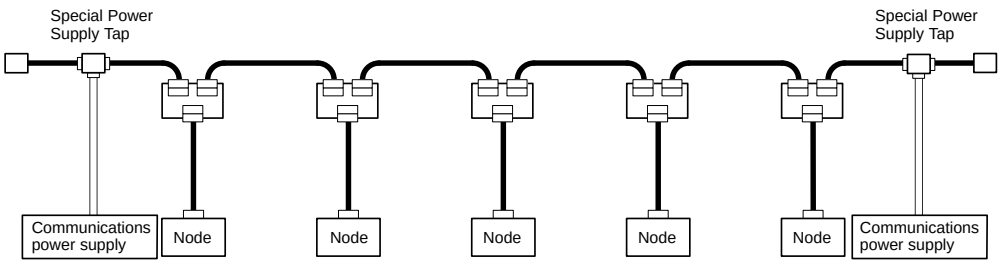
Note Configuration 1 is recommended for a single power supply to several nodes.



3 **Splitting the Power Supply System with Multiple Power Supplies**



4 **Duplex Power Supply with Multiple Power Supplies**



Note 1. If power supply specifications cannot be met with a single power supply when the current capacity of the Thick Cable exceeds 8 A even after the power supply location is modified, use more than one communications power supply.

Note 2. In configuration 1, the power can be supplied in two directions to the trunk line as long as the current capacity of each is 8 A or less when using Thick Cable, i.e., it is possible to have a configuration with a total maximum current capacity of up to 16 A.

Note 3. Consider changing to Thick Cable to meet specifications if the current capacity of the Thin Cable exceeds 3 A when using Thin Cable for the trunk line.

■ Setting the Power Supply Location

Determine whether or not the current can be supplied normally by finding the current capacity required by each node and the voltage drop in the cables to be used to provide power. Calculate the values below in advance.

- The current capacity required by each node
- The distance between the power supply and each node

The current capacity of the 3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1 DeviceNet Communications Card is approximately 20 mA.

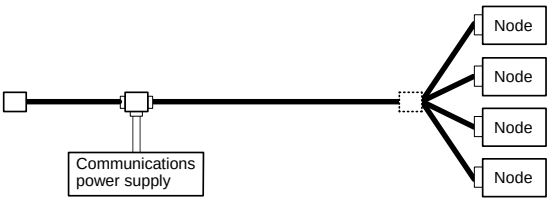
■ Calculating the Power Supply Location

There are two methods to find the best location of the communications power supply on the trunk line.

- Simple calculation from a graph
- Calculation by formula (Calculating the voltage drop from resistance and current consumption of the communications cables).

Each drop line must satisfy the equation on page *2-6*, which represents the relationship between the drop line length and the current capacity for the drop line.

Note 1. From the graph, a hypothetical power supply location can be determined if the conditions calculated in the graph are met by estimating the worst configuration (that has the maximum voltage drop as shown in the diagram below).



Note 2. Even if the power supply specifications cannot be met using the graph, the conditions can be met and a hypothetical power supply location determined by using the formula.

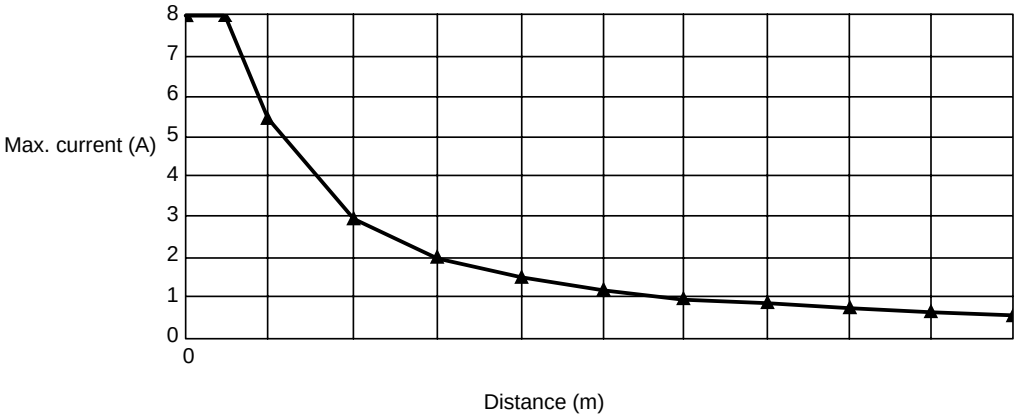
Note 3. When the communications power supply and the internal circuit supply are the same, use the formula to calculate a hypothetical power supply location because it cannot be determined by using the graph.

2-3-2 Step 1: Determining the Best Location for the Power Supply from a Graph

A voltage drop occurs when a current flows through a communications cable. The longer the communications cable and the larger the current, the greater the voltage drop. The communications power supply at each node must be 11 VDC or more. To ensure the correct power supply, the relationship is plotted as shown in the following graph to find the maximum current that satisfies the voltage of the communications power supply at different trunk line lengths even if there is a voltage drop due to cable resistance.

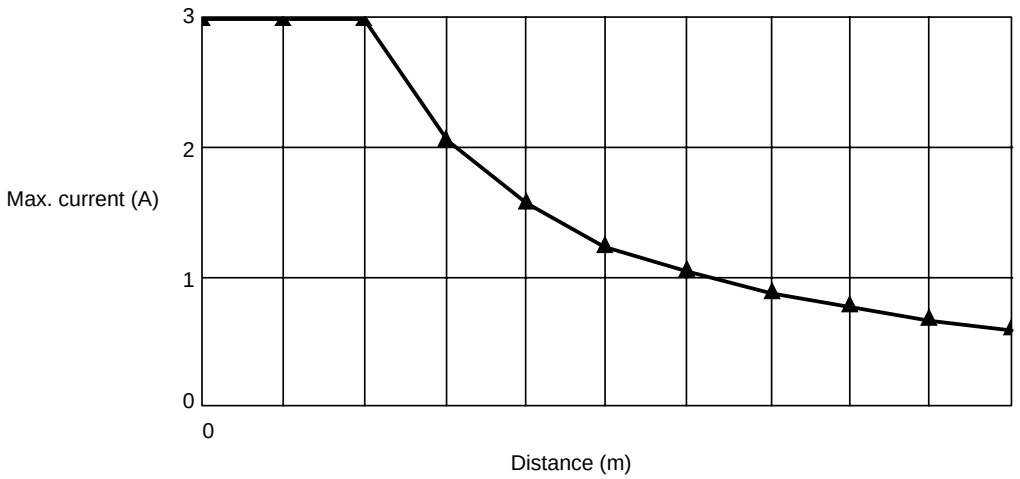
■ Thick Cable

Distance (m)	0	25	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
Max. current (A)	8.00	8.00	5.42	2.93	2.01	1.53	1.23	1.03	0.89	0.78	0.69	0.63



■ Thin Cable

Distance (m)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Max. current (A)	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.06	1.57	1.26	1.06	0.91	0.80	0.71	0.64



■ Determining the Best Location of the Power Supply from a Graph

Verify the Items 1 to 3 below for each node located in the same direction viewed from the power supply. Therefore, if nodes are located on both sides of the power supply, these items must be verified for all nodes located in each direction.

1 Find A, the total current consumption of all the nodes to which communications power is to be supplied.

2 Using the graph compute B, the maximum current flow in each cable from the power supply to the end of the trunk line according to the types of cables (Thick Cables or Thin Cables).

3 Compare the values found in steps 1 and 2, above. If the first value (A) is less than the second (B), this shows that power supply specifications are met and power can be supplied to all nodes at any point in the Network.

Note Be sure to refer to the correct graph as the maximum current flow is different for Thick and Thin Cables.

■ Countermeasures

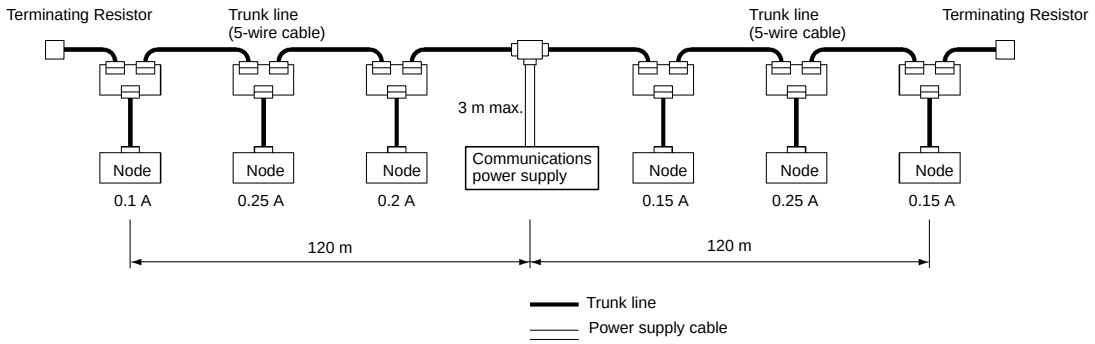
If the second value (B) is less than the first (A), use the following procedure to locate the communications power supply.

- Locate the communications power supply in the center of the Network and the nodes to both sides of it.
- If the nodes are already located at both sides of the power supply, move the power supply in the direction that requires the larger current capacity.
- If Thin Cable is being used, replace it with Thick Cable.

Note If, after following the above procedure, B is still less than A, go to Step 2 and determine the actual position of the nodes by the formula calculation method.

● Calculation Example

The following example shows a Network that requires power to be supplied for 240 m on Thick Cable. The power supply is located in the center of the Network. Because the power supply is in the center, the maximum current will flow both to the left and to the right, enabling the supply of at least twice the maximum current as when the power supply is placed on the end of the Network. The current consumption for individual nodes is as follows:



Total power supply length on left = Total power supply length on right = 120 m
Total current consumption on left: 0.1 + 0.25 + 0.2 = 0.55 A
Total current consumption on right: 0.15 + 0.25 + 0.15 = 0.55 A
Maximum current for the left side of the Thick Cable (see previous table) = approx. 2.5 A
Maximum current for the right side of the Thick Cable (see previous table) = approx. 2.5 A
(using straight line approximation between 100 to 150 m)

2-3-3 Step 2: Calculating the Best Location of the Actual Nodes

Go to Step 2 if the best location for the power supply according to the specifications cannot be determined from the graphs. The second method calculates the best location for each actual node and does not estimate the worst possible configuration for the power supply.

Basically, in the DeviceNet Network the permissible maximum voltage drop within the system can be specified at 5 V for a power supply line (+V or –V), by calculating the specifications for the voltage of the communications power supply (24 VDC) and the input voltage of the communications power supply of each device (11 to 25 VDC).

Of the permissible 5-V maximum voltage drop within the system, the permissible voltage drop is 4.65 V in the trunk lines and 0.35 V in the drop lines.

The following formulae are applicable when power is supplied independently for communications and the internal circuit. For details on voltage drop and formulae when the communications power supply and internal circuit power supply are shared, refer to the *DeviceNet Operation Manual*.

■ Formulae

Try to calculate the best location for each node using the formula below. If the best location for each node can be determined using the formula, the specifications for the power supply to each node can also be met. Do not exceed the maximum current capacity of the cable (Thick Cable: 8 A and Thin Cable: 3 A).

$$\{(L_1 \times R_C + N_1 \times 0.005) \times I_1\} + \{(L_2 \times R_C + N_2 \times 0.005) \times I_2\} + ... + \{(L_n \times R_C + N_n \times 0.005) \times In\} \leqq 4.65\ V$$

Li: The distance (m) of the trunk line between the power supply and node i.

Rc: Maximum cable resistance for approx. 1 m
(Thick Cable: 0.015 Ω/m, Thin Cable: 0.069 Ω/m)

Ni: The number of T-branch Taps on the trunk line between the power supply and node i.

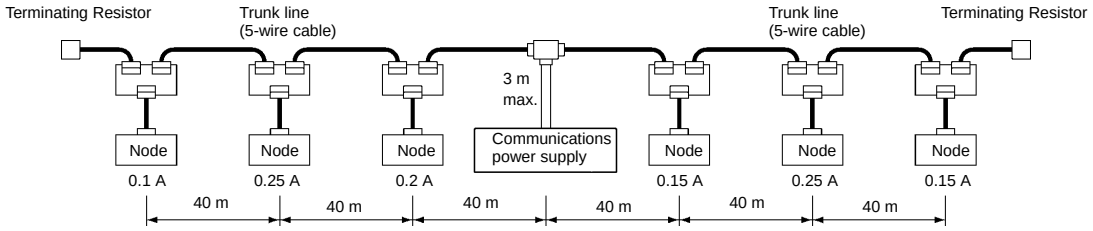
Ii: The consumption current required for the communications power supply for node i.

0.005 Ω = The contact resistance of the T-branch Taps.

Note 1. If there are nodes on both sides of the power supply, the formula is used to calculate the best location in each direction, and if the conditions are satisfied, then the locations are valid. The conditions are satisfied if the following equations are true.
Voltage drop (V) on trunk line at left side ≦ 4.65 V
Voltage drop (V) on trunk line at right side ≦ 4.65 V

Note 2. The above formulae are for the communications power supply. For Unit power supplies, perform calculations according to the power supply specifications of the Units.

● Calculation Example



Left Side Equation

Node 1: (120 × 0.015 + 3 × 0.005) × 0.1 = 0.1815 (V)
Node 2: (80 × 0.015 + 2 × 0.005) × 0.25 = 0.3025 (V)
Node 3: (40 × 0.015 + 1 × 0.005) × 0.2 = 0.121 (V)
If 0.1815 + 0.3025 + 0.121 = 0.605 V ≦ 4.65 V, the conditions are satisfied.

Right Side Calculation

Node 4: (40 ×0.015 + 1 × 0.005) × 0.15 = 0.09075 (V)
Node 5: (80 ×0.015 + 2 × 0.005) × 0.25 = 0.3025 (V)
Node 6: (120 ×0.015 + 3 × 0.005) × 0.15 = 0.27225 (V)
If 0.09075 + 0.3025 + 0.27225 = 0.6655 V ≦ 4.65 V, the conditions are satisfied.

2-3-4 Step 3: Splitting the System into Multiple Power Supplies

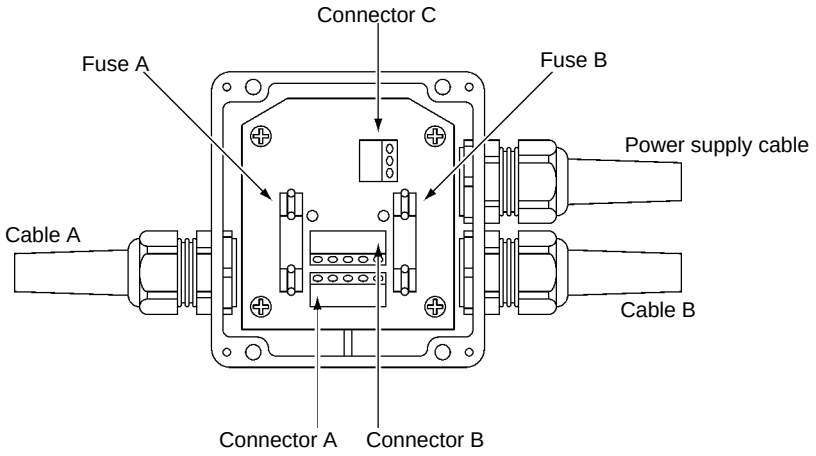
Go to Step 3 if the best location for the nodes cannot be calculated from the formulae. In the third step, there are multiple power supplies and the power supply system is split.

■ Splitting the Power Supply System

- Be sure to use a Power Supply Tap for each power supply when the Network is supplied by two or more power supplies.
- Remove the fuses in the Power Supply Tap to split the power supply system.

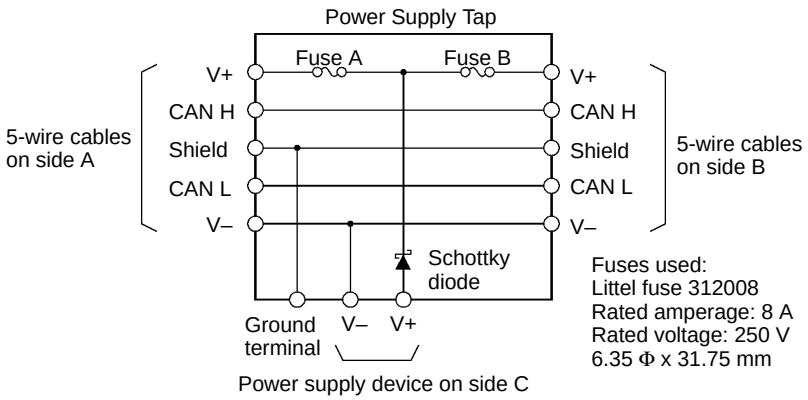
Once the power supply system is split, return to Step 1 or 2, and determine the best location of the nodes in each system.

■ Power Supply Tap Configuration



Model	1485T-R2T5-T5
Specification	Power supply tap (with a grounding terminal and reverse current prevention function)
Manufacturer	Allen-Bradley

■ Internal Circuitry of the Power Supply Tap



2-3-5 Dual Power Supplies

Because diodes are contained in Power Supply Taps, these taps can be used to construct a dual power supply system in the Network. Dual power supply differs from parallel operation of power supplies, so the following restrictions apply.

■ Restrictions

Dual power supply is basically used to ensure backup power supply, not parallel operation of power supplies. Therefore, each power supply to be used must meet the power allocation specifications (i.e., must satisfy steps 1 and 2).

2-4 Communications Line Noise Prevention

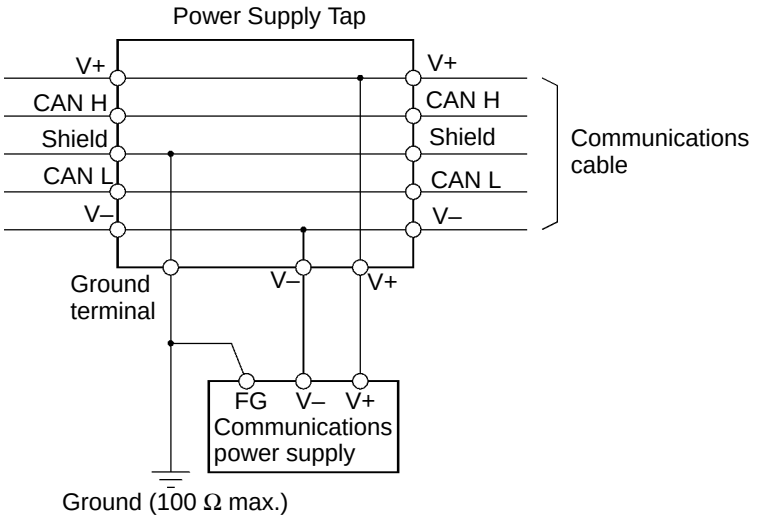
2-4-1 Communications Line Noise

The communications line sends and receives high-speed pulse signals, and checks whether the data is correct by checking the sequence of the signals. If the amount of noise on the communications line is too great, the interference will alter the communications signal data, and communications will be impossible. Communications lines are more sensitive and require higher speeds than normal I/O lines, so be sure that noise does not interfere with communications. Use the preventative noise countermeasures described here when configuring the system to ensure smooth system start up.

2-4-2 Grounding the Network

■ Grounding the Network

The DeviceNet Network must be grounded at only one location so that a ground loop is not created. The ground should also be connected as close as possible to the center of the Network. Connect the cable shield to the ground terminal on the communications power supply and then connect to a ground of 100 Ω max., as shown in the following diagram.



If more than one communications power supply is connected to the same Network, ground only the one nearest the center of the Network. Do not connect the shield wire at the other power supplies.

Note 1. Always ground the communications cable shield at one and only one location in the Network.

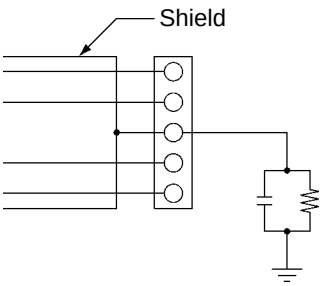
Note 2. Always ground to 100 Ω or less.

Note 3. Always use a separate ground. Never use the same ground as for Inverters or other drive system devices.

■ Grounding the DeviceNet Communications Card

The DeviceNet Communications Card should be grounded according to DeviceNet recommendations installing a noise filter as shown in the following diagram. The ground is normally wired to the ground terminal (12 (G)).

Note If the cable grounded to the Inverter is not sufficient and is receiving noise interference, disconnect the grounding cable.



2-4-3 Communications Power Supply Noise Prevention

The communications power supply is the most important power supply in a DeviceNet Network. The following measures will prevent noise in the communications power supply.

- Use the recommended power supply (S82H/S82J) for communications.
- Use an independent power supply for communications.
- Make sure to install a noise filter on the primary AC input side of the communications power supply.
- Always use a control system power supply for the primary AC side of the communications power supply that is not shared with power devices, such as Inverters or motors.

If noise interference remains in cables for which noise countermeasures have been implemented, the following countermeasures may be effective.

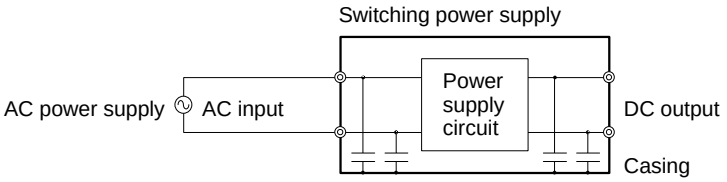
• Communications Cable Shielding

Suspend the communications cable shielding wire without grounding it. This will filter the noise that flows from the ground to the communications cable and will filter the noise current that flows in the shielding wire.

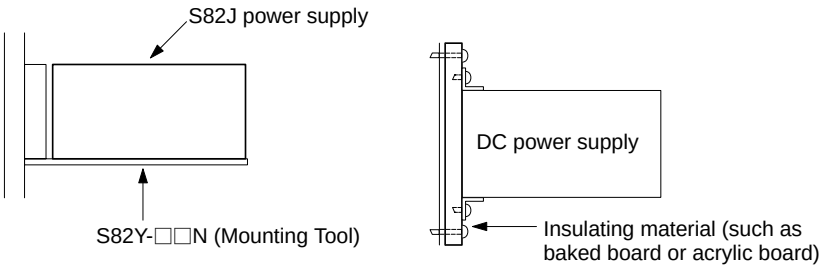
• Communications Power Supply

Suspend the communications power supply without grounding it. This will also filter the noise that flows from the communications power supply ground to the communications cable or the noise current that flows in the shielding wire. The switching power supply is usually connected to the case and the capacitor as shown below. The ground (FG) terminal must be suspended and the control panel for the power supply itself must be insulated.

Switching Power Supply Configuration



Suspending the Communications Power Supply

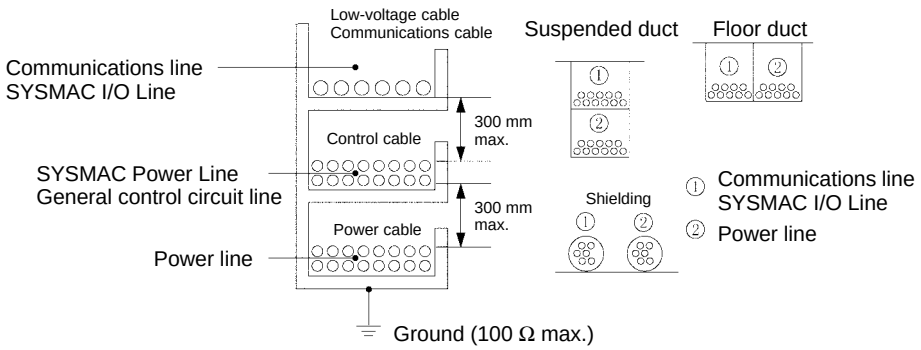


When using S82J power supply

When using other power supplies

2-4-4 Noise Prevention Wiring

To prevent inductive noise, do not wire the communications line, SYSMAC power lines, and other power lines near to each other. Keep the power lines for Inverters, motors, regulators, and contactors, the communications lines, and the SYSMAC power lines separated from each other by at least 300 mm. Also, provide separate conduits or ducts for the communications lines and power lines.



- Do not install communications lines and SYSMAC power lines onto the control panel on which high-voltage devices are mounted.
- Because noise currents flow through metallic equipment (such as casings), the communications cables should be placed as far away from metallic equipment as possible.
- Ground the shielding wire on the communications cable at one point.
- If the same ground is used for the communications cables and communications power supply, there is a possibility that noise may be transmitted through the ground line to the communications line. In order to avoid this, be sure that the power line ground and the grounds for the communications cables and the communications power supply are located as far from each other as possible.

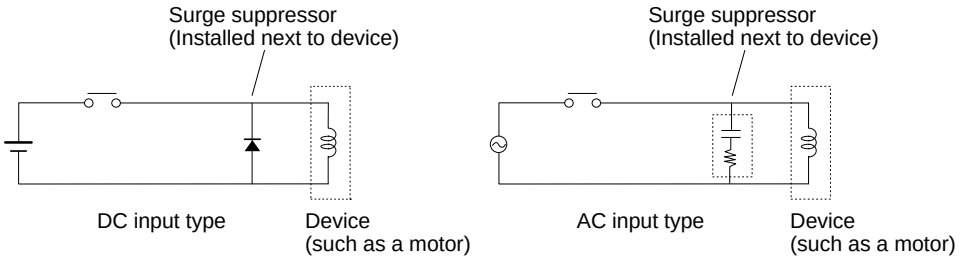
⚠ **Caution** Connect the communications signal lines (V+, CANH, shield, CANL, and V–) so that they do not come into contact with each other.

If noise is generated, check the wiring.

- Communications may be performed even if the V+ and CANH, or V– and CANL, are in contact with each other, but differential operation will not be performed, reducing resistance to noise.
- If the shield wire comes into contact with any of the signal lines, a high level of noise will be superimposed on the line, reducing resistance to noise.

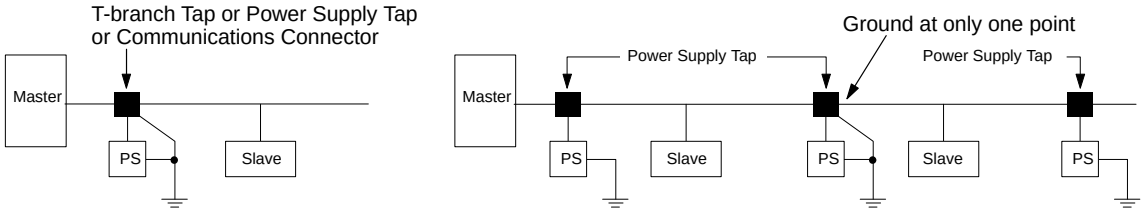
2-4-5 Noise Prevention for Peripheral Devices

- Install surge suppressors on devices that generate noise, particularly devices that have an inductive component such as motors, transformers, solenoids, and magnetic coils.



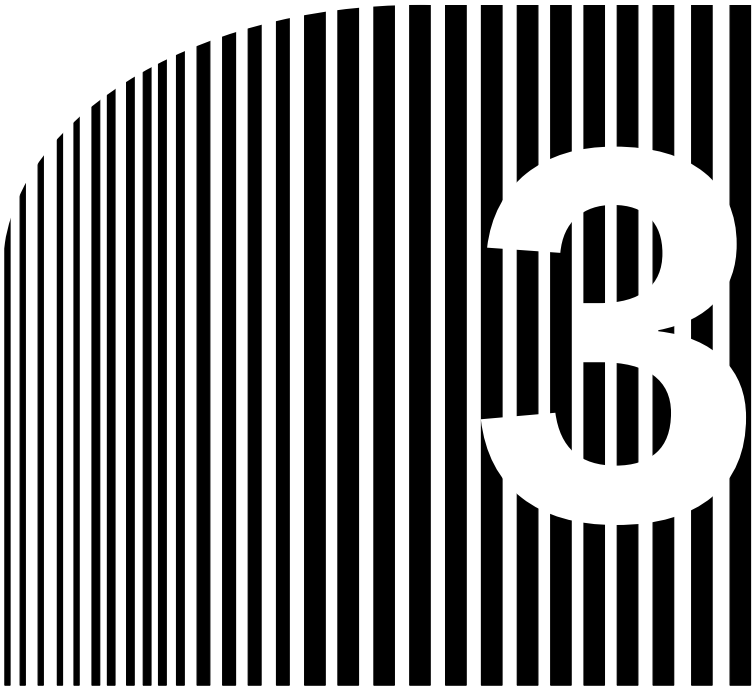
- If a surge suppressor does not fit on the device, installing a ferrite core directly next to the device's contactors, such as a contactor may be effective.

- Insert a line filter on the primary side of the communications power supply.
- When there are two or more communications power supplies, the communications power cables can be grounded by simply connecting a single Power Supply Tap near the center of the communications cable. Do not ground shielding wire at more than one place.



When there is only one power supply

When there are two or more power supplies

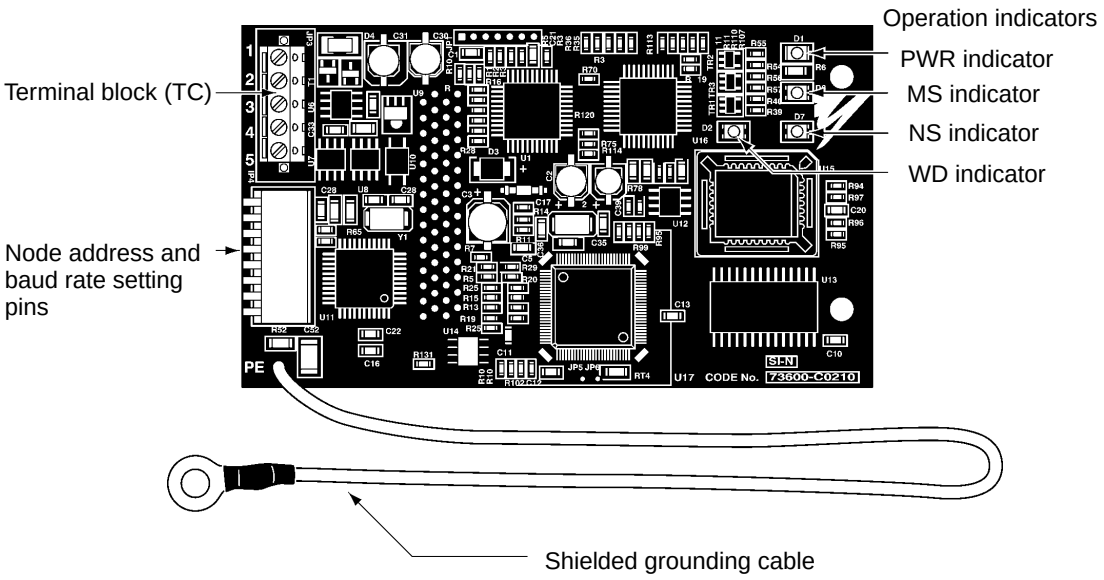


Chapter 3

• Setup and Wiring •

3-1 Nomenclature and Settings

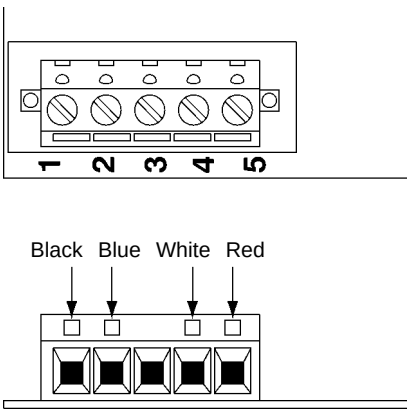
3-1-1 Names of Parts



3-1-2 Terminal Block

The following table provides details of the terminal block connected to the communications line.

Display	Sticker color	Code	Cable color	Details
1	Black	V–	Black	Communications power supply ground.
2	Blue	CAN L	Blue	Communications data low side.
3	---	SG	(Shield)	Shield connection.
4	White	CAN H	White	Communications data high side.
5	Red	V+	Red	Communications power supply, 24 VDC.



3-1-3 Operation Indicators

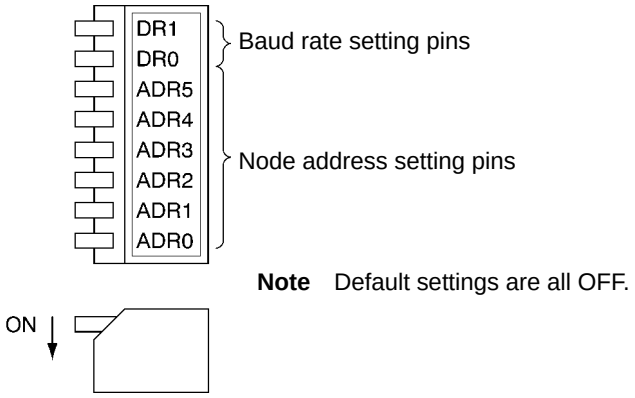
The DeviceNet Communications Card has 4 operation indicators that show the status of the power and communications as described in the following table.

Indicator	Display		Meaning
	Color	Status	
PWR	Green	Lit	Power is being supplied from the Inverter to the Card.
	---	Not lit	Power is not being supplied from the Inverter. The Card is not connected properly and power is not being supplied to it.
MS	Green	Lit	The Card is operating normally.
		Flashing	Initial settings or necessary preparations for communications are incomplete.
	Red	Lit	A fatal error (hardware error) has occurred in the Card.
		Flashing	A non-fatal error, such as a switch setting error, has occurred.
	---	Not lit	Power is not being supplied from the Inverter. The Card is not connected properly and power is not being to supplied to it.
NS	Green	Lit	The DeviceNet Network is operating normally. (Communications connection established.)
		Flashing	The Network is normal, but the communications connection with the Master Unit is not established.
	Red	Lit	A fatal communications error has occurred. A DeviceNet communications error was detected caused by node address duplication or Bus OFF. (These errors make communications impossible.)
		Flashing	A non-fatal communications error has occurred due to communications timeout.
	---	Not lit	A DeviceNet Network error has occurred. For example, the Network does not exist, power is not supplied to the Card, or the baud rates do not match.
WD	Green	Flashing	The CPU Unit of the Card is operating normally.
	Red	Lit	The CPU Unit of the Card is not ready or the CPU Unit has malfunctioned.
	---	Not lit	Power is not being supplied from the Inverter. The Card is not connected properly and power is not being to supplied to it.

Note When both of the baud rate setting pins DR0 and DR1 are set to ON, both the MS and NS will be lit in red.

3-1-4 Baud Rate and Node Address Settings

In a DeviceNet Network, the baud rate can be set to 500 Kbps, 250 Kbps, or 125 Kbps. To manage Master/Slave communications, numbers are assigned as node addresses.



Note Default settings are all OFF.

■ Baud Rate Setting Pins

Pin	500 Kbps	250 Kbps	125 Kbps
DR1	ON	OFF	OFF
DR0	OFF	ON	OFF

■ Node Address Setting Pins

Pin	Node Address																	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	to	63
ADR5	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	to	ON
ADR4	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	to	ON
ADR3	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	to	ON
ADR2	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	to	ON
ADR1	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	to	ON
ADR0	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	to	ON

Note **1.** The same node address cannot be used for more than one Slave connected to the communications line.

Note **2.** Remote I/O allocations in the CPU Unit are affected by the node addresses, so make sure that the remote I/O allocations do not overlap before setting a node address. Refer to *Chapter 4 DeviceNet System Startup*.

3-2 Installation and Wiring

⚠ **WARNING** Do not touch the conductive parts such as internal PCBs or terminal blocks while power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electrical shock.

⚠ **WARNING** Turn ON the input power supply only after mounting the front cover, terminal covers, bottom cover, Operator, and optional items. Leave them mounted in place while power is being supplied. Not doing so may result in electrical shock, malfunction, or damage to the product.

⚠ **WARNING** Wiring, maintenance, or inspection must be performed by authorized personnel. Not doing so may result in electrical shock or fire.

⚠ **WARNING** Wiring, maintenance, or inspection must be performed after turning OFF the power supply, confirming that the CHARGE indicator (or status indicators) is OFF, and after waiting for the time specified on the Inverter front cover. Not doing so may result in electrical shock.

⚠ **WARNING** Do not damage, pull on, apply stress to, place heavy objects on, or pinch the cables. Doing so may result in electrical shock, operation stoppage, or burning.

⚠ **WARNING** Do not attempt to disassemble or repair the Unit. Doing either of these may result in electrical shock, injury, or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Do not store, install, or operate the product in the following places. Doing so may result in electrical shock, fire or damage to the product.

- Locations subject to direct sunlight.
- Locations subject to temperatures or humidity outside the range specified in the specifications.
- Locations subject to condensation as the result of severe changes in temperature.
- Locations subject to corrosive or flammable gases.
- Locations subject to exposure to combustibles.
- Locations subject to dust (especially iron dust) or salts.
- Locations subject to exposure to water, oil, or chemicals.
- Locations subject to shock or vibration.

⚠ **Caution** Do not allow foreign objects to enter inside the product. Doing so may result in fire or malfunction.

⚠ **Caution** Do not apply any strong impact. Doing so may result in damage to the product or malfunction.

⚠ **Caution** Be sure to wire correctly and securely. Not doing so may result in injury or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Be sure to firmly tighten the screws on the terminal block. Not doing so may result in fire, injury, or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Carefully handle the product because it uses semiconductor elements. Careless handling may result in malfunction.

⚠ **Caution** Take appropriate and sufficient countermeasures when installing systems in the following locations. Not doing so may result in equipment damage.

- Locations subject to static electricity or other forms of noise.
- Locations subject to strong electromagnetic fields and magnetic fields.
- Locations subject to possible exposure to radioactivity.
- Locations close to power supplies.

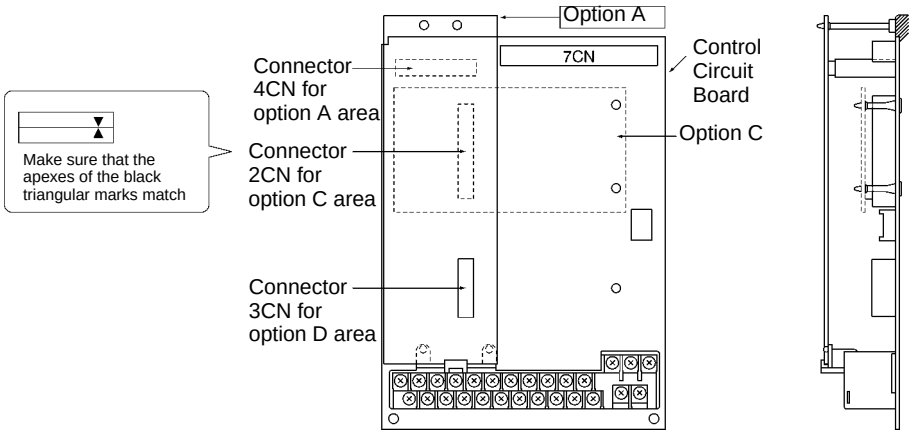
3-2-1 DeviceNet Communications Card Installation

⚠ **Caution** Before installing and wiring an Optional Card, always turn OFF the power to the SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/ 3G3FV Inverter and wait for the CHARGE indicator to turn OFF.

■ Mounting Procedure

1. Turn OFF the Inverter, wait for at least 5 minutes, remove the front cover of the Inverter, and check that the CHARGE indicator is not lit.
2. Mount the Optional Card to the option C area.
3. Insert the provided spacers into the spacer holes on the mounting base of the Inverter.
4. After properly engaging the connectors of the Optional Card and control circuit board, insert the spacers to the spacer holes of the Optional Card, and press the Optional Card until the spacers click.
5. Connect the shielded ground cable of the Optional Card to FG terminal 12 (E) on the control circuit board of the Inverter.

6. Press the top of the connector 2CN and check that the apexes of the triangular marks on both sides match.



Note When the DeviceNet Communications Card is mounted, other Optional Cards cannot be mounted in the C area.

3-2-2 Communications Cable Wiring

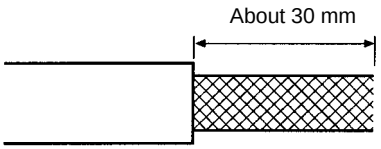
■ Connecting Communications Cables

This section explains how to prepare and connect the communications cables to connectors for the DeviceNet Network.

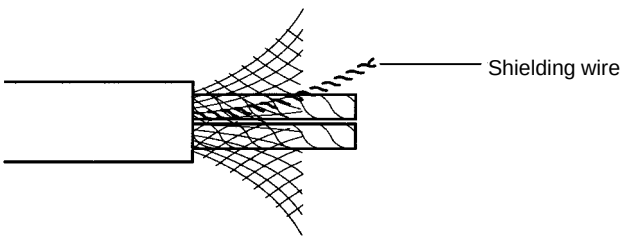
Use the following procedure to prepare and connect the communications cables to the connectors.

Note For connecting of the DeviceNet Communications Card of the Inverter, use DCA1-5C10 Thin Cables.
Thick Cables cannot be used for this kind of wiring because of the terminal block dimensions.

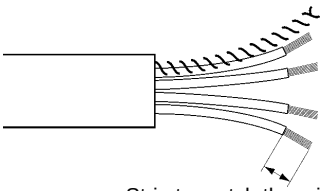
1. Remove about 30 mm of the cable covering, being careful not to damage the shield weaving underneath. Do not remove more than about 30 mm; removing too much of the covering can result in short circuits.



2. Carefully peel back the weaving to reveal the signal lines, power lines, and the shielding wire. The shielding wire will be loose on the outside of the other lines, but it is harder than the weaving.



3. Remove the exposed weaving and the aluminum tape from the signal and power lines. Strip the covering from the signal and power lines to the proper length for the crimp terminals. Twist together the wires of each of the signal and power lines.



Strip to match the crimp terminals

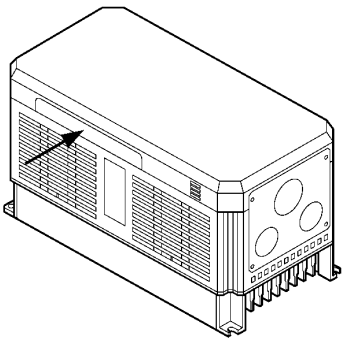
■ Inverter Internal Wiring

Keep the DeviceNet wiring separated from the main circuit wiring as much as possible. Do not wire them together.

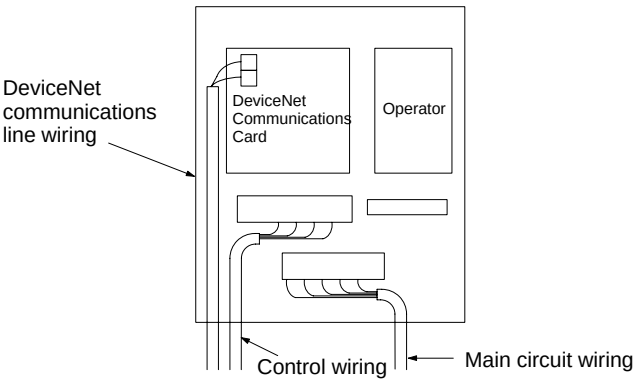
3G3RV/3G3PV Inverters of 18.5 kW or Less
3G3FV Inverters of 15 kW or Less

Side panel of Inverter

Pass the DeviceNet communications line wiring by breaking off this portion.



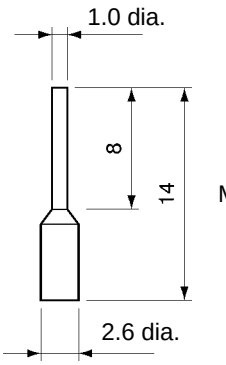
3G3RV/3G3PV Inverters of 22 kW or More
3G3FV Inverters of 18.5 kW or More



Do not bundle the control wiring and main circuit wiring together.

■ DeviceNet Communications Card Crimp Terminal

To further improve the reliability and ease of wiring, use the following straight crimp terminal when wiring the communications cable to the terminal block of the DeviceNet Communications Card.



Model: A1 0.5–8 WH (by Phoenix Contact)

Unit: mm

■ DeviceNet Communications Card Terminal Block Wiring Procedure

1. Loosen the terminal screws using a thin flat-blade screwdriver.

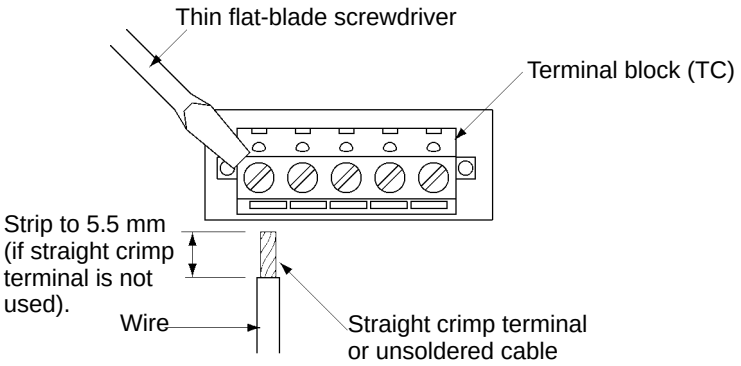
2. Insert the wires from underneath the terminal block.
3. Tighten the terminal screws securely to a torque of 0.5 N·m.

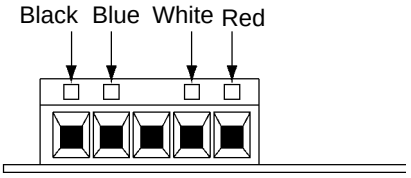
Note 1. Separate the DeviceNet communications cables from the main circuit wiring and other power lines.

Note 2. Do not solder the ends of the electric wires. Doing so may cause contact failure.

Note 3. If straight crimp terminals are not used, strip the electrical wires to a length of 5.5 mm.

Note 4. Do not tighten the screws to a torque exceeding 0.5 N·m. Doing so may damage the terminal block. If the screws are too loose, however, malfunctions or short circuits may result.





■ Connecting Communications Cables to T-branch Taps

For connecting the DeviceNet Communications Card, use DCA1-5C10 Thin Cables and branch them from the T-branch Tap. This is done for reasons of terminal block dimensions and easy maintenance.

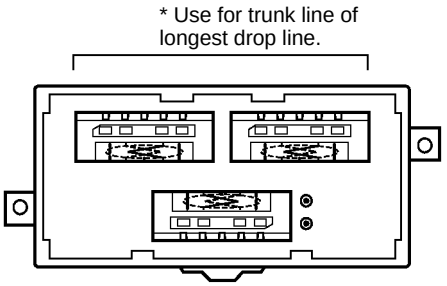
Note 1. Thick Cables cannot be used for this wiring.

Note 2. As for multi-drop wiring, use Thin Cables for direct insertion.

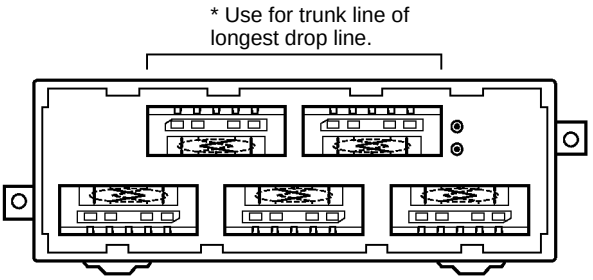
This section shows how to connect a communications cable with a connector attached to a T-branch Tap. There are two kinds of T-branch Taps, one makes a single branch and the other makes three branches, but the cable connections are the same for both.

The connectors indicated by asterisks in the following diagrams have the least resistance and these connectors should be used for the trunk line connections. When using a T-branch Tap on a drop line, connect the longest drop line to these connectors.

● DCN1-1C T-branch Tap



● DCN1-3C T-branch Tap

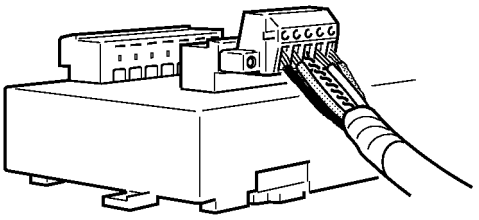


● T-branch Tap Connectors

The required number of connectors (on cable side) for T-branch Taps are supplied with the product.

Name	COMBICON Plug with Screw Flange
Model	MSTBP 2515-STF-5.08 AB AU SO
Manufacturer	Phoenix Contact

Align the cable connector with the socket on the T-branch Tap as shown in the following diagram and fully insert the connector into the socket. Tighten the set screws to secure the connection. Tighten the screws to a torque of 0.3 N·m.



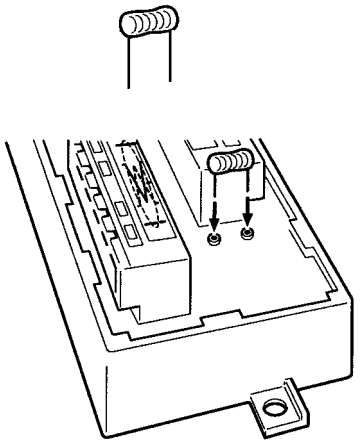
Note To avoid damaging the cable or breaking wires, do not pull on the cable or bend it too sharply when connecting it to the T-branch Tap. Also, never place heavy objects on top of the cable.

■ Connecting Terminating Resistors

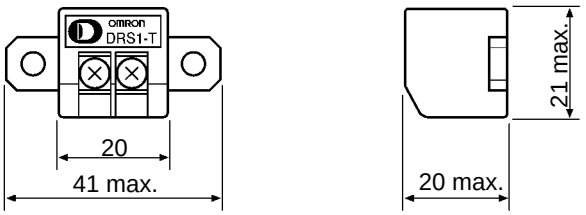
Terminating resistors must be connected at each end of the trunk line. Use the methods described here to connect the Terminating Resistors.

● T-branch Tap Terminating Resistor

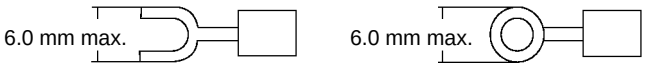
A Terminating Resistor is included with the T-branch Tap. Insert the Terminating Resistor into the T-branch Tap as shown in the following diagram. The Terminating Resistor can face in either direction.



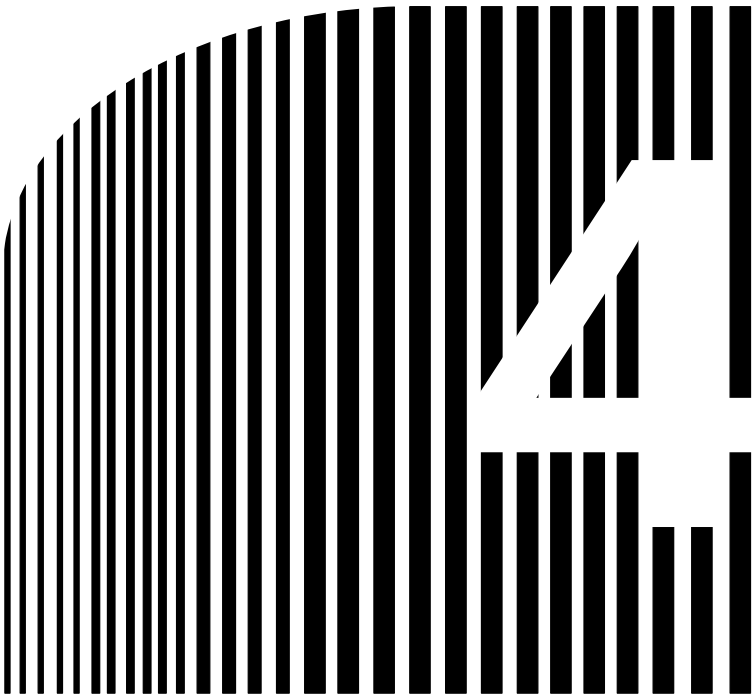
● Terminal-block Terminating Resistor



A Terminating Resistor is built into the Terminal-block Terminating Resistor. To connect the cable to the Terminating Resistor, attach standard M3 crimp terminals to the signal wires and securely screw the terminals to the Terminal-block Terminating Resistor. Tighten to a torque of 0.5 N·m.



Note To avoid damaging the cable or breaking wires, do not pull on the cable or bend it too sharply when connecting it to the terminal block. Also, never place heavy objects on top of the cable.



Chapter 4

• DeviceNet System Startup •

4-1 SYSMAC Word Allocations and Scan List

In a DeviceNet Network, remote I/O and message communications can be used simultaneously. This section describes remote I/O communications, particularly the memory words allocated in the SYSMAC PC that correspond to the remote I/O of the Slaves.

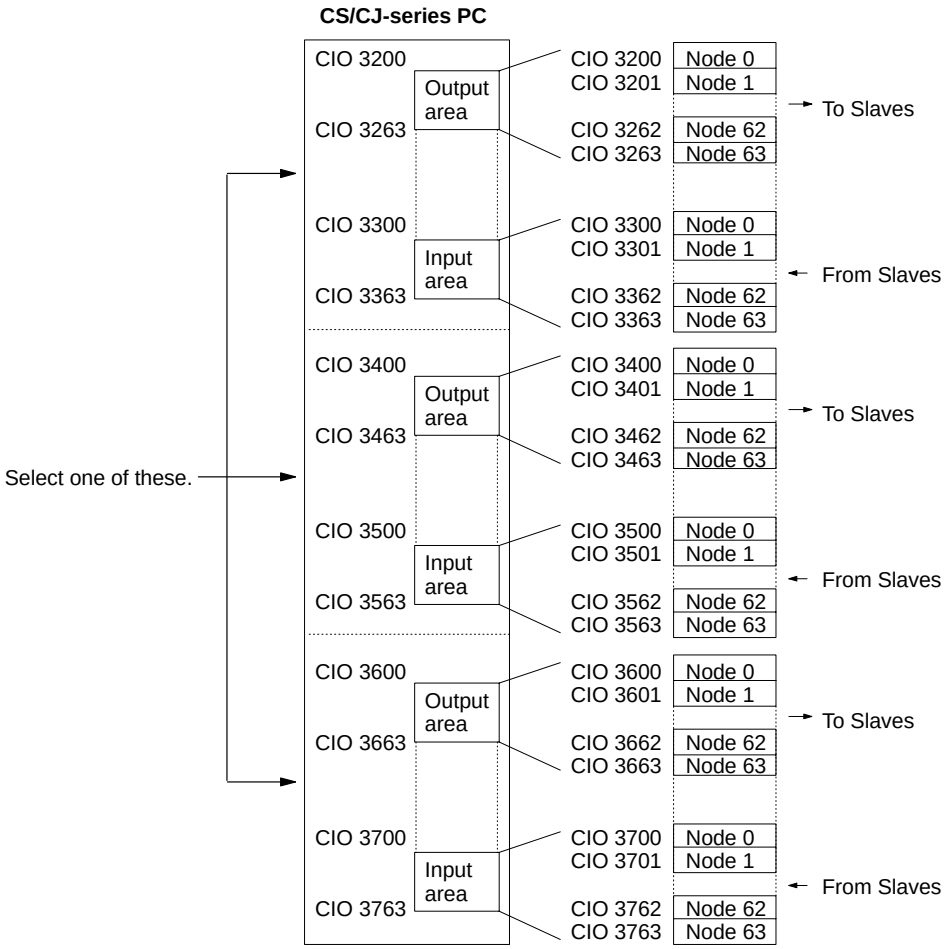
4-1-1 Overview and Restrictions of Word Allocations

■ Fixed Allocation: Without Configurator

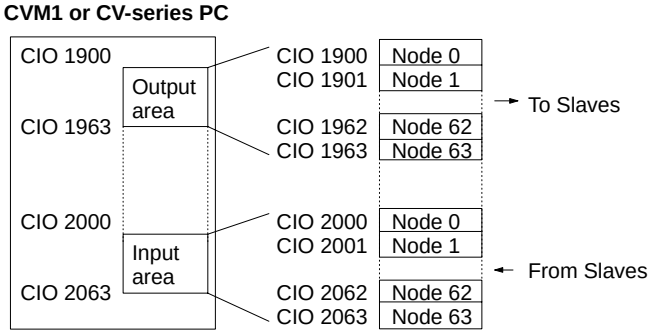
If a Configurator is not used, default word allocations are used in the DeviceNet Master Unit. The remote I/O is allocated in the order of DeviceNet node addresses and the words are divided into output areas and input areas. The word allocation default settings of the Master Unit are set based on the assumption that one node should occupy one input word and one output word. Output words will be allocated even to Units that are used only for input.

For Units that require two input words or two output words, the node addresses to which the second word is normally allocated cannot be set. If it is set, the word allocations will overlap.

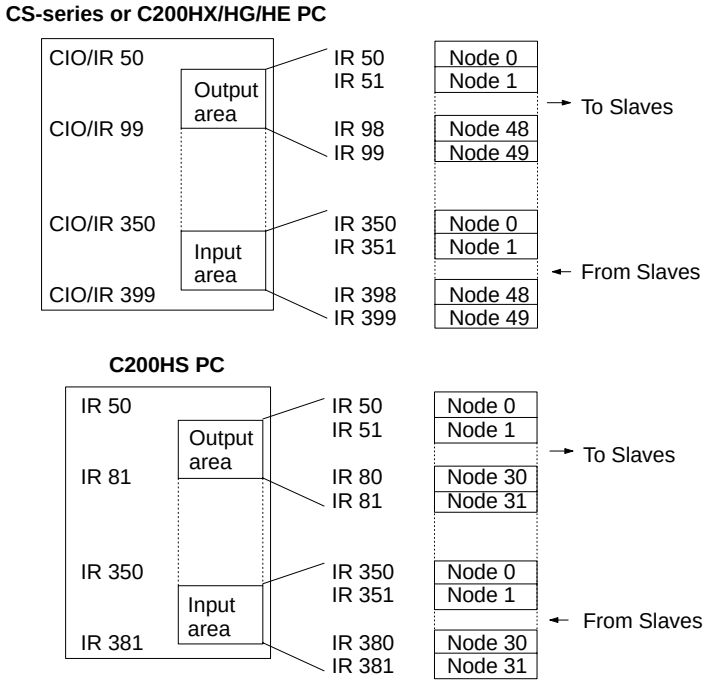
● Allocation Areas for CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units



● Allocation Areas for CVM1-DRM21-V1 Master Unit



● Allocation Areas for C200HW-DRM21-V1 Master Unit



Each node address is allocated one input and one output word starting from node 00. If a Slave requires more than one input or one output word, then it is assigned more than one node address. If a Slave requires less than one word, it simply uses the rightmost bits in the word allocated to it.

■ Free Allocation: With Allocated DM Area Words

When using a CS/CJ-series Master Unit (CS1W-DRM21/CJ1W-DRM21), it is possible to allocate any area to slaves using the allocated DM Area words. Set the following data in the Master User Allocations Table, and then turn ON the Master User Allocations Switch to execute allocation.

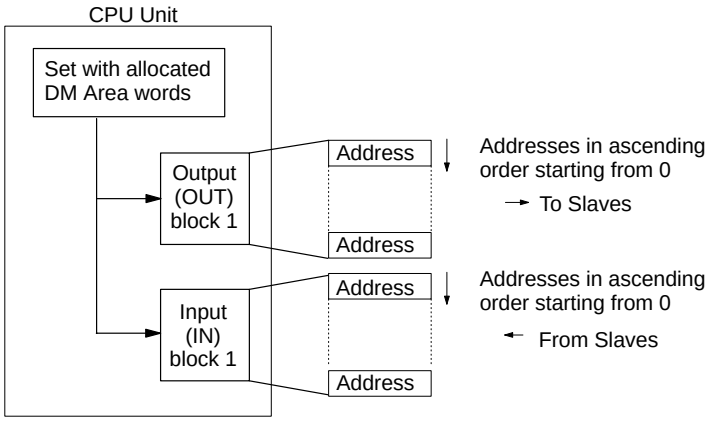
1. The area (i.e., CIO, DM, etc.) and first word of the OUT 1 block allocated to DeviceNet remote I/O
2. The area and first word of the IN 1 block allocated to DeviceNet remote I/O
3. The area and the first word of the Allocation Size Setup Table, which indicates the words allocated to each DeviceNet slave.

Free allocation using the allocated DM Area words enables the following.

- Free allocation is possible without using a Configurator.
- Output words do not need to be allocated to Input Units, only input words.
- Slaves that require two words can be allocated two words using only one node address so that the next node addresses can be set for another Slave.

Free allocation using the allocated DM Area words differs from free allocation using the Configurator in the following ways.

- Words can be allocated in order of node address only. Allocation is not possible in any other order.
- Two blocks are used for setting, 1 OUT block and 1 IN block. Allocation is not possible using 4 blocks. (Size of 1 block = 500 words max.)
- The leftmost byte cannot be allocated to slaves with less than 16 points.



At least one byte (rightmost) is allocated to each address.

- For slaves with more than 16 inputs or outputs, more than one input or output word is allocated to that slave's node address.
- The rightmost byte is allocated to slaves with less than 16 inputs or outputs.

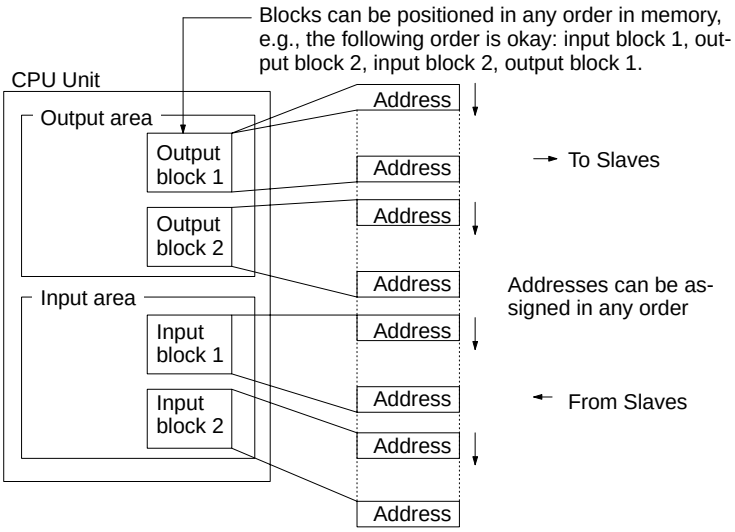
■ Free Allocation: With Configurator

A Configurator can be used to allocate words in the DeviceNet Master Unit in any order by calling parameters of the Master Unit and changing the word allocation of parameters. The following allocations are possible when using a Configurator.

- Output words do not need to be allocated to Input Units, only input words.
- Slaves that require two words can be allocated two words using only one node address so that the next node addresses can be set for another Slave.
- Remote I/O words can be allocated in sequence regardless of the order of the node addresses.

Note The Configurator uses one node address. Therefore, the number of Slaves that can be connected is reduced if the Network is to be operated with the Configurator still connected. The Configurator can be removed, however, after the words have been allocated, and then another Slave can be

connected to the Network in its place so that the number of Slaves that can be connected is not reduced.



Words are freely allocated to the Slaves and I/O blocks can be set as desired. Each node must be allocated at least one byte (leftmost or rightmost). If a Slave requires more than one input or one output word, then it can be allocated more than one input or output word. If a Slave requires less than one word, it will use either the rightmost or leftmost bits in the word allocated to it.

● Free Allocation Restrictions

The following restrictions apply when freely allocating remote I/O.

- The remote I/O allocated to one Slave cannot be separated, i.e., all input words must be consecutive, as must all output words. Inputs and outputs, however, can be separated.
- With a Slave requiring more than one word, a series of allocations cannot be started from the leftmost byte of the remote I/O. The leftmost byte, however, can be allocated to a Slave requiring only 8 bits.
- Multiple words cannot be allocated as the remote I/O for a single Slave.
- A Slave cannot be assigned to more than one Master Unit.

4-1-2 Scan List

A scan list is used to register the Slaves with which the Master Unit communicates in DeviceNet remote I/O communications. It is the basis on which the Master Unit communicates with Slaves.

The Master Unit does not contain a scan list by default. The CS/CJ-series DeviceNet Unit, however, has a default setting that allows it to communicate with all Slaves even with the scan list disabled (scan list disabled mode), but this operating mode should not be used for normal operation. Always create a scan list prior to operating the Unit.

● Scan List Contents

The contents of the scan list are given in the following table. When a Master Unit goes online, it compares each of these items with the Slaves that are actually connected to the network. The items that are compared, however, will depend on the allocation method that is used.

Item	Description	Fixed allocations	Free allocations using allocated DM Area words	Free allocations using Configurator
Node address	Node address for every Slave	Compared		Compared
Allocated IN/OUT sizes and allocation area	Settings for the number of bytes allocated to the Master Unit and in which area	Compared		Compared
Vendor	Unique manufacturer ID	Not compared		Set using Configurator
Device type	Unit product type value	Not compared		Set using Configurator
Product code	Unique product model value	Not compared		Set using Configurator
Connection type	Applicable DeviceNet protocol	Automatically set		Automatically set or set using Configurator
Connection path	Type of Slave I/O data	Cannot be set		Set using Configurator

Note With CVM1-DRM21-V1/C200HW-DRM21-V1 Master Units, only node addresses, allocated IN/OUT sizes, and allocated areas are registered in the scan list.

● Creating the Scan List

The way that a scan list is prepared varies with the allocation method as shown below.

Fixed allocations	Free allocations using allocated DM Area words	Free allocations using Configurator
With the CPU Unit in PROGRAM mode: 1. Turn ON a Master Fixed Allocation Setting Switch (1 to 3). 2. Turn ON the Scan List Enable Switch.	With the CPU Unit in PROGRAM mode, turn ON the Master User Allocations Setup Switch.	Create a list from the Configurator. (Obtain a list of online devices, use it to create a scan list, and then register the scan list in the Master Unit.)

Note 1. Be sure to create a scan list before starting actual system operation.

Note 2. With fixed allocations, it is possible to communicate with Slaves without creating a scan list (scan list disabled mode). Operating without a scan list, however, may result in faulty operation because the Master Unit will communicate with Slaves even if they do not start up (due to equipment failure, for example).

■ Scan List Enabled Mode and Scan List Disabled Mode

A scan list must be created. The scan list modes are explained below.

● Scan List Enabled Mode (Used for Actual Operation)

Remote I/O communications are performed according to the registered scan list and only with slaves that are on the list. A verification error occurs if a slave registered on the scan list is not present on the network, if a slave did not start up when remote I/O communications started, or is the number of I/O points did not match the number registered.

● Scan List Disabled Mode (Used When Changing the System Configuration)

In this mode, remote I/O communications (fixed allocations) are performed without a scan list created (or with the scan list cleared). This mode is used when the scan list is temporarily cleared in order to change the system configuration. Do not perform actual system operation without a scan list. Use this mode only to replace a Master Unit or change the system configuration (change a connected Slave or node address).

Note 1. To enter Scan List Disabled Mode, turn ON the Scan List Clear Switch during remote I/O communications with the scan list enabled (with fixed allocations, free allocations using the allocated DM Area words, or free allocations using the Configurator). Remote I/O communications will be executed using fixed allocations.

Note 2. In Scan List Disabled Mode, all Slaves are targeted for remote I/O communications. Slaves that are connected to the network while communications are in progress are also targeted for communications. Errors cannot be confirmed, however, even if there are slaves present that did not start up (due to equipment failure, for example) because there is no scan list available to check communications against. The communications cycle time will also be significantly longer than the calculated value.

Note 3. The scan list is automatically enabled when free allocations are set using the allocated DM Area words or the Configurator. If the list is subsequently cleared using a software switch, the fixed allocations that were used when the list was disabled will be used for remote I/O communications. Make sure the system has stopped before disabling the scan list with a Master Unit that is set for free allocations. In particular, when multiple Master Units are connected to a single network, communications will not be performed normally if one Master Unit on the network is operating with the scan list disabled. Also, once the list is disabled, the free allocations data registered in the Master Unit is lost.

4-1-3 Fixed Word Allocations

■ Allocation Areas for Different PCs

If fixed allocations are used, the node addresses and the words allocated to them are determined according to the PC or Master Unit used. The remote I/O allocation area consists of the input area that receives input from the Slaves, and the output area that writes output data to the Slaves.

● Allocations for CS1W-DRM21 and CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units

Node address	SYSMAC CS/CJ-series Programmable Controllers					
	Fixed allocation area 1		Fixed allocation area 2		Fixed allocation area 3	
	Output area (CIO 3200 to CIO 3263)	Input area (CIO 3300 to CIO 3363)	Output area (CIO3400 to CIO 3463)	Input area (CIO 3500 to CIO 3563)	Output area (CIO 3600 to CIO 3663)	Input area (CIO 3700 to CIO 3763)
0	CIO 3200	CIO 3300	CIO 3400	CIO 3500	CIO 3600	CIO 3700
1	CIO 3201	CIO 3301	CIO 3401	CIO 3501	CIO 3601	CIO 3701
2	CIO 3202	CIO 3302	CIO 3402	CIO 3502	CIO 3602	CIO 3702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	CIO 3230	CIO 3330	CIO 3430	CIO 3530	CIO 3630	CIO 3730
31	CIO 3231	CIO 3331	CIO 3431	CIO 3531	CIO 3631	CIO 3731
32	CIO 3232	CIO 3332	CIO 3432	CIO 3532	CIO 3632	CIO 3732
...	...	...	...	...	---	---
48	CIO 3248	CIO 3348	CIO 3448	CIO 3548	CIO 3648	CIO 3748
49	CIO 3249	CIO 3349	CIO 3449	CIO 3549	CIO 3649	CIO 3749
50	CIO 3250	CIO 3350	CIO 3450	CIO 3550	CIO 3650	CIO 3750
...	...	...	---	---	---	---
62	CIO 3262	CIO 3362	CIO 3462	CIO 3562	CIO 3662	CIO 3762
63	CIO 3263	CIO 3363	CIO 3463	CIO 3563	CIO 3663	CIO 3763

Note 1. The fixed allocation area (1, 2, or 3) is selected using a software switch in the area allocated to the Master Unit.

Note 2. The words corresponding to the node address of the Master Unit are not actually used by the Master Unit, so they can be used by other Slaves. The actual node address of the Master Unit, however, cannot be the same as the node address of another Slave.

Note 3. When Slaves made by other companies are used that are for either output only or input only, both the output area and the input area may be used depending on the status information. Therefore, be sure to check the specifications of the Slave before using any word allocated to a Slave.

● Allocations for CVM1-DRM21-V1 and C200HW-DRM21-V1 Master Units

Node address	SYSMAC Programmable Controllers					
	CV-series PCs		C200HX/HG/HE PCs		C200HS PCs	
	Output area (CIO 1900 to CIO 1963)	Input area (CIO 2000 to CIO 2063)	Output area (IR 50 to IR 99)	Input area (IR 350 to IR 399)	Output area (IR 50 to IR 81)	Input area (IR 350 to IR 381)
0	CIO 1900	CIO 2000	IR 50	IR 350	IR 50	IR 350
1	CIO 1901	CIO 2001	IR 51	IR 351	IR 51	IR 351
2	CIO 1902	CIO 2002	IR 52	IR 352	IR 52	IR 352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	CIO 1930	CIO 2030	IR 80	IR 380	IR 80	IR 380
31	CIO 1931	CIO 2031	IR 81	IR 381	IR 81	IR 381
32	CIO 1932	CIO 2032	IR 82	IR 382	---	---
...	...	...	...	...	---	---
48	CIO 1948	CIO 2048	IR 98	IR 398	---	---
49	CIO 1949	CIO 2049	IR 99	IR 399	---	---
50	CIO 1950	CIO 2050	---	---	---	---
...	...	...	---	---	---	---
62	CIO 1962	CIO 2062	---	---	---	---
63	CIO 1963	CIO 2063	---	---	---	---

Note 1. The words corresponding to the node address of the Master Unit are not actually used by the Master Unit, so they can be used by other Slaves. The actual node address of the Master Unit, however, cannot be the same as the node address of another Slave.

Note 2. When Slaves made by other companies are used that are for either output only or input only, both the output area and the input area may be used depending on the status information. Therefore, be sure to check the specifications of the Slave before using any word allocated to a Slave.

■ Procedure

● CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units

Fixed allocation is executed using the software switches in the area allocated to the Master Unit, according to the following procedure.

1. **Put the CPU Unit in PROGRAM mode.**
   Allocation cannot be executed if the CPU Unit is not in PROGRAM mode. Be sure to put the CPU Unit in PROGRAM mode.
2. **Turn ON the Master Enable Switch.**
   It is possible to set CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units to function as Slave Units. Enable the Master Unit functionality by turning ON the Master Enable Switch.
3. **Turn ON the Scan List Clear Switch**.
   Disable any scan list that has been created. When the scan list is cleared, all scan list data is lost and so make a backup copy if required.
4. **Select fixed allocation area.**
   Select fixed allocation area 1, 2, or 3.

5. **Turn ON the Scan List Enable Switch**.
   The Master Unit will create and store a scan list based on information from all the Slaves currently participating in the network and operate with this scan list enabled. Slaves that are not participating in the network when this Switch is turned ON are not registered and so check that all the necessary Slaves are participating.

Note If the Master Enable Switch is turned ON when the master function is enabled, or Scan List Clear Switch is turned ON when the scan list is disabled, a C2 error will be generated to indicate a software setting error.

● CVM1-DRM21-V1 or C200HW-DRM21-V1 Master Units

Fixed allocation is executed using the software switches in the area allocated to the Master Unit, according to the following procedure.

1. **Put the CPU Unit in PROGRAM mode.**
   Allocation cannot be executed if the CPU Unit is not in PROGRAM mode. Be sure to put the CPU Unit in PROGRAM mode.
2. **Turn ON the Scan List Clear Switch**.
   Disable any scan list that has been created. When the scan list is cleared, all scan list data is lost and so make a backup copy if required.
3. **Turn ON the Scan List Enable Switch**.
   The Master Unit will create and store a scan list based on information from all the Slaves currently participating in the network and operate with this scan list enabled. Slaves that are not participating in the network when this Switch is turned ON are not registered and so check that all the necessary Slaves are participating.

■ I/O Allocations and Errors

A setup error may occur when the scan list is disabled or a verification error may occur when the scan list is enabled if I/O allocations are not correct.

● Setup Error: I/O Area Overlap

A setup error (I/O Area Overlap) will occur and it will not be possible to start DeviceNet communications if the same word is used by more than one Slave connected to a SYSMAC Master Unit. This error will occur only when the scan list is disabled.
To eliminate the I/O area overlap and clear this error, change the node address setting on one of the Slaves and restart the Master Unit by turning ON the power again or restarting.

● Setup Error: I/O Area Range Violation

A setup error (I/O Area Range Violation) will occur and it will not be possible to start DeviceNet communications if node addresses are set at values that exceed the specified range, or if Slaves that use multiple words are using more words than are specified in the I/O area. This error will occur only when the scan list is disabled.
To eliminate the above problems and clear this error, change the node address setting on the Slaves and restart the Master Unit by turning ON the power again or restarting.

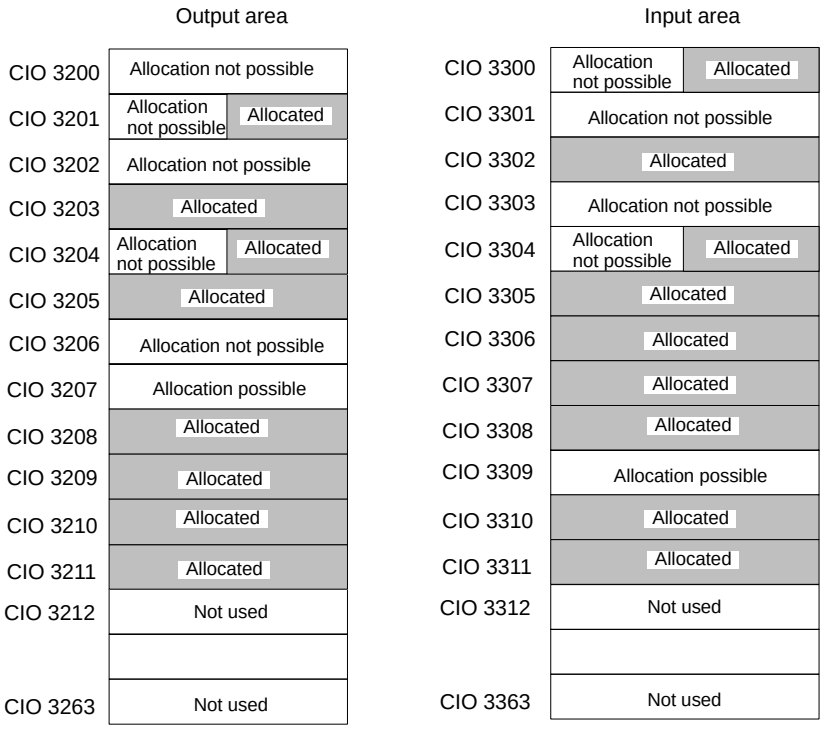
● Verification Error: Slave I/O Size Differs

With the scan list enabled, if there are differences between the information in the scan list and the information from Slaves actually participating in the network, a verification error will occur and it will not

be possible to start DeviceNet communications. This error will occur only when the scan list is enabled. To eliminate and clear this error, either create the scan list again or restore the network configuration corresponding to the scan list.

■ Fixed Allocation Example

Node address	Output points	Input points
0	0	8
1	8	0
2	0	16
3	16	0
4	8	8
5	16	16
6	0 . . .	48
7	· · · Master Unit (see note 2)	
8	32 . . .	0
9	· · · (see note 3)	
10		
11	32 . . .	32
12	None	None
63	None	None



Note 1. The above example is for allocations in a CS/CJ-series PC.

Note 2. The Master Unit is not allocated any words, so any available node address can be used as node address 7.

Note 3. Slaves can be allocated to the words labeled “Allocation possible” as long as the same words are not allocated to more than one Slave.

■ Basic Application Procedure

1. Set the initial settings for the Master Unit:

   CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21

   Unit number (“UNIT No.” switch on front panel)
   Node address (node address switches on front panel)
   Baud rate (front panel DIP switch pins 1 and 2)
   Communications continue/stop setting for communications error (front panel DIP switch pin 3)
   Hold/clear remote output setting for communications error (front panel DIP switch pin 4)

   CVM1-DRM21-V1

   Unit number (“UNIT No.” switch on front panel)
   Node address (back panel DIP switch pins 1 to 6)
   Baud rate (front panel DIP switch pins 1 and 2)
   Communications continue/stop setting for communications error (front panel switch pin 3)

C200HW-DRM21-V1

Unit number (“MACHINE No.” switch on front panel)
Node address (back panel DIP switch pins 1 to 6)
Baud rate (front panel DIP switch pins 1 and 2)
Communications continue/stop setting for communications error (front panel switch pin 3)

2. Set the initial settings for the Slaves**:**

   Node address (DIP switch)
   Baud rate (DIP switch)
   Etc.

3. Mount the Master Unit and wire the Network.

   For CV-series PCs, Master Units can be mounted to the CPU Rack or Expansion CPU Rack. Only one Master Unit can be mounted.

   For CS-series and C200HX/HG/HE PCs, Master Units can be mounted to the CPU Rack or Expansion I/O Rack. Only one Master Unit can be mounted.

   For C200HS PCs, Master Units can be mounted to the CPU Rack or Expansion I/O Rack. Only one Master Unit can mounted.

4. Connect a Programming Device to the PC and turn ON the power supply to the PC.
5. Generate the I/O table.
6. Turn ON the power supply to the Slaves and turn ON the communications power supply.
7. Switch the PC to PROGRAM mode. (See note 1.)
8. Perform the following and go to step 11. if the scan list was disabled at startup. Otherwise, go to step 9.

   a) Turn ON a Fixed Allocation Switch (1 to 3). (See note 2.)

   b) Confirm that communications are possible with the registered slaves by monitoring the Registered Slave Data Area.

   c) From a Programming Device connected to the PC, turn ON the Scan List Enable Bit in the software switches (bit 0).

   Remote I/O communications will start with the scan list enabled. The software switches can be used to start and stop remote I/O communications.

9. Perform the following from the Programming Device connected to the PC and go to step 11. if the scan list was enabled at startup and you want to re-register the scan list. Otherwise, go to step 10.

   a) Turn ON the Scan List Clear Bit in the software switches (bit 1).

   b) Turn ON a Fixed Allocation Switch (1 to 3). (See note 2.)

   c) Confirm that communications are possible with the registered slaves by monitoring the Registered Slave Data Area.

   d) Turn ON the Scan List Enable Bit in the software switches (bit 0).

   Remote I/O communications will start with the scan list enabled. The software switches can be used to start and stop remote I/O communications.

10. Do nothing if the scan list was enabled at startup and the scan list does not need to be changed.

    Remote I/O communications will start with the scan list enabled. The software switches can be used to start and stop remote I/O communications. Go to step 11.

11. Confirm that the MS and NS indicators on all Master Units and Slaves are lit.
12. Switch the PC to RUN mode.

Note 1. With the CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21, if the slave function is being used, switch to the master function by turning ON the Master Enable Switch.

Note 2. This operation is not required with the CVM1-DRM21-V1 or C200HW-DRM21-V1 because there is only one fixed allocation area.

4-1-4 Free Allocations

■ Allocation Areas and Maximum Words for Different PCs and Master Units

When free allocations are used, the remote I/O areas consist of IN blocks, which input Slave data to the PC, and OUT blocks, which output data from the PC to the Slaves. These blocks can be allocated as desired using the following words. Each block, however, must consist of continuous words within one data area.

● CS1W-DRM21 and CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units

PC	**CS/CJ Series (all models)**	
Setting method	**Set using allocated DM Area words (See note 1.)**	**Set using Configurator**
Words that can be allocated	CIO: 0000 to 6143 WR: W000 to W511 HR: HR000 to HR511 DM: D00000 to D32767 EM: E00000 to E32767 (Banks 0 to C)	
Maximum number of words	1 block: 500 words max. OUT 1 and IN 1 can be created anywhere in the above areas. (Maximum: 1,000 words)	1 block: 500 words max. OUT 1, IN 1, OUT 2, and IN 2 can be created anywhere in the above areas. (Maximum: 2,000 words)

Note 1. Free allocation using allocated DM Area words is only possible with the CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21. To perform free allocation with other Master Units, use the Configurator.

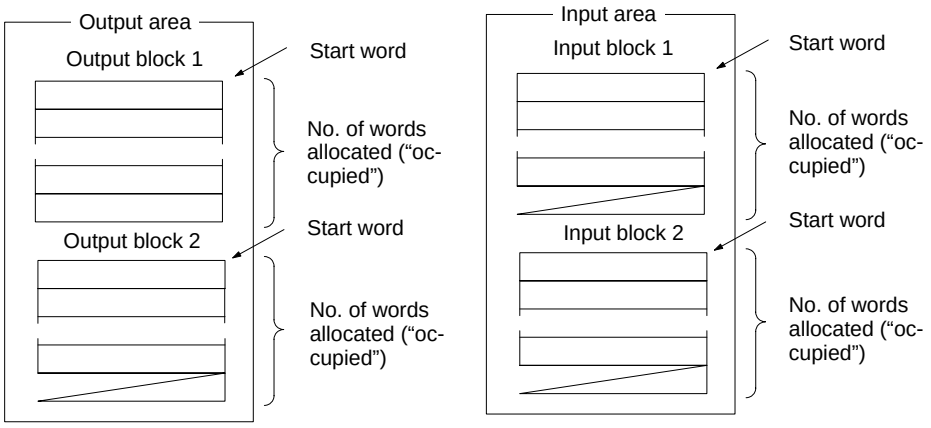
Note 2. The Data Memory (DM) Area cannot manipulated by bit, so it is not suitable as the remote I/O allocation area for the Inverter.

● CVM1-DRM21-V1 and C200HW-DRM21-V1 Master Units

PC	SYSMAC Programmable Controllers					
	CV-series PCs		CS1-series PCs (all models)	C200HX/HG/HE PCs		C200HS PCs (all models)
	CV500/ CVM1-CPU01-E	All other models		C200HE-CPU11-E	All other models	
Words that can be allocated	CIO 0000 to CIO 2427	CIO 0000 to CIO 2555	CIO 000 to CIO 235, CIO 300 to CIO 511	IR 000 to IR 235, IR 300 to IR 511		IR 000 to IR 235, IR 300 to IR 511
	G008 to G255		HR 000 to H099, CIO 1000 to CIO 1063	HR 00 to HR 99 LR 00 to LR 63		HR 00 to HR 99 LR 00 to LR 63
	D00000 to D08191	D00000 to D24575	D00000 to D05999	DM 0000 to DM 4095	DM 0000 to DM 5999	DM 0000 to DM 5999
Max. No. of words	Each block can be up to 100 words (including unused areas). The total number of words in all four blocks must be 400 words or less.		Each block can be up to 100 words (including unused areas). The total number of words in all four blocks must be 300 words or less (including unused areas). If message communications are used, the total number of words in all four blocks must be 100 words or less.			The total number of words in all four blocks must be 80 words or less (including unused areas).

Note 1. The Data Memory (DM) Area cannot manipulated by bit, so it is not suitable as the remote I/O allocation area for the Inverter.

Note 2. If a CPU Bus Link is used with a CV-series PC, the G Area is used for the CPU Bus Link, making it impossible to use this area for DeviceNet communications.

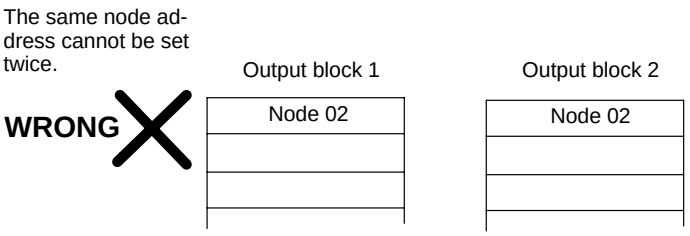


Note 1. OUT 1 and IN 1 can be set using the allocated DM Area words. For each block, set the area, the start word, and the number of words allocated to each Slave.

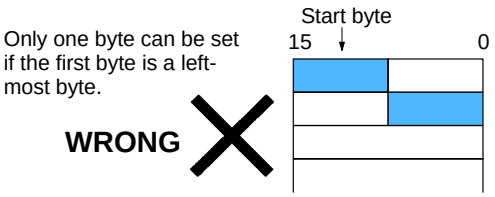
Note 2. OUT 1, IN 1, OUT 2, and IN 2 can be set using a Configurator. For each block, set the area, the start word, the number of words allocated to the block, and the number of words allocated to each Slave.

■ Free Allocation Restrictions

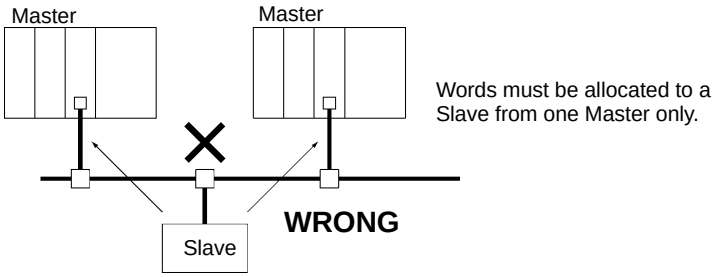
- Each node address can be set only once in the output blocks and once in the input blocks.



- If a Configurator is used to freely allocate words or bytes to each Slave, only a Slave using only one byte (8 bits) can be set in the leftmost byte of the allocated word. Slaves with more than 8 bits cannot be set for the leftmost bit of the allocated word.



- The same Slave cannot be allocated words in more than one Master.



Note The master parameter file duplication check from the Configurator can be used to check for node addresses that have been set more than once in the scan list, which shows the I/O allocations that have been made.

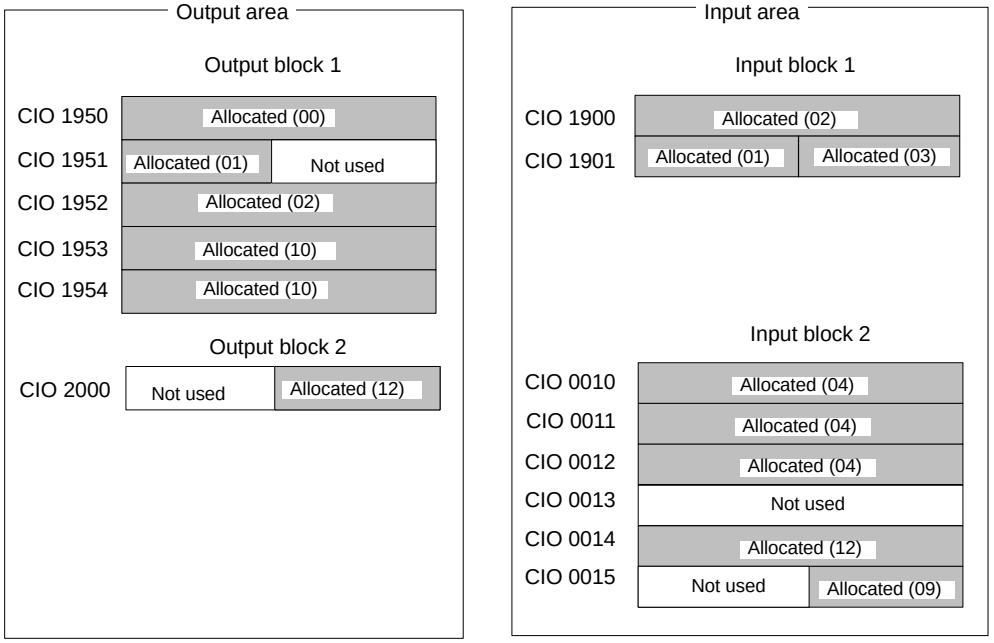
- Always use the Configurator when there is more than one Master and enable the scan lists. A Bus OFF error can occur if there is more than one Master with the scan list disabled on the same Network.

■ Free Allocation Restrictions When Using Allocated DM Area Words

- **Allocation in Order of Node Address**
  When using allocated DM Area words, words are allocated in order of node address. It is possible not to allocated words to a node address but the order cannot be changed.
- **Only OUT 1 and IN 1 Can Be Used**
  When using allocated DM Area words, only two blocks (OUT 1 and IN 1) can be allocated. Four blocks can be allocated using the Configurator.
- **Slaves of 1 Byte or Less Can Not Be Allocated to the Leftmost Byte**
  With the Configurator, Slaves requiring one byte or less can be allocated the leftmost byte of a word, but this is not possible when using allocated DM Area words.

■ Example of Free Allocations (Using the Configurator)

Node address	Output points	Input points
0	16	0
1	8	8
2	16	16
3	0	8
10	32	0
4	0	48
9	0	8
12	8	16



Note 1. The above example is for a CS/CJ-series PC using the Configurator.

Note 2. When using allocated DM Area words, output block 2 and input block 2 cannot be set. Also, it is not possible to allocate only the leftmost byte of a word (as with node address 01 in the above example).

■ Basic Application Procedure

1. Set the initial settings for the Master Unit:

   CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21

   Unit number (“UNIT No.” switch on front panel)
   Node address (node address switches on front panel)
   Baud rate (front panel DIP switch pins 1 and 2)
   Communications continue/stop setting for communications error (front panel DIP switch pin 3)
   Hold/clear remote output setting for communications error (front panel DIP switch pin 4)

   CVM1-DRM21-V1

   Unit number (“UNIT No.” switch on front panel)
   Node address (back panel DIP switch pins 1 to 6)
   Baud rate (front panel DIP switch pins 1 and 2)
   Communications continue/stop setting for communications error (front panel switch pin 3)

   C200HW-DRM21-V1

   Unit number (“MACHINE No.” switch on front panel)
   Node address (back panel DIP switch pins 1 to 6)
   Baud rate (front panel DIP switch pins 1 and 2)
   Communications continue/stop setting for communications error (front panel switch pin 3)

2. Set the initial settings for the Slaves**:**

   Node address (DIP switch)
   Baud rate (DIP switch)
   Etc.

3. Mount the Master Unit and wire the Network.

   For CV-series PCs, Master Units can be mounted to the CPU Rack or Expansion CPU Rack. Up to 16 Master Units can be mounted.

   For C200HX/HG/HE PCs, Master Units can be mounted to the CPU Rack or Expansion I/O Rack. Up to 10 or 16 Master Units can be mounted.

   For C200HS PCs, Master Units can be mounted to the CPU Rack or Expansion I/O Rack. Up to 10 Master Units can be mounted.
4. Connect a Programming Device to the PC and turn ON the power supply to the PC.
5. Generate the I/O table.
6. Turn OFF the power to the PC.
7. Go to step 8. if only one Master Unit is being used. Go to step 15. if more than one Master Unit is being used in the same Network. Go to step 29. if allocated DM Area words are used for allocations.
8. Connect a Configurator to the Network.
9. Turn ON the power supply to all nodes.
10. Switch the PC to PROGRAM mode. (See note.)
11. Get the device list and create the master parameters with the Configurator.
12. If more than one Master Unit is mounted to the same PC, use the Configurator to check for duplication in the master parameter settings.
13. Register the master parameters in the Master Unit(s).
14. Go to step 32.
15. Connect a Configurator to the Network.
16. Turn ON the power supply to all the Slaves.
17. Read the Network configuration from the Configurator. (See note.)
18. Turn OFF the power supply to all the Slaves.
19. Create the master parameters for each Master Unit and save the parameters in files.
20. Turn ON the power supply to one PC (i.e., to one of the Master Units).
21. Switch the PC to PROGRAM mode.
22. Read the Network configuration from the Configurator.
23. Read the master parameter file for the Master Unit that has been turned ON from the master parameter editing screen.
24. Write the master parameters created in the above step 19.
25. Turn OFF the power supply to the PC (i.e., the Master Unit) and the Slaves.
26. Repeat the above steps beginning at step 20. for all Master Units.
27. Turn ON the power supply to all Masters and Slaves.
28. Go to step 32.
29. Switch the PC to PROGRAM mode. (See note.)
30. Set the Master User Allocations Tables for the allocated DM Area words in each Master Unit.
31. Turn ON the Master User Allocations Switch for each Master Unit.
32. Remote I/O communications will start with the scan list enabled. (Communications will not start if they have been set to be stopped at startup from the Configurator.) Use the software switches or Configurator to start and stop remote I/O communications.

33. Confirm that the MS and NS indicators on all Master Units and Slaves are lit.
34. Read the Network configuration from the Configurator.
35. Save the Network configuration in a file from the Configurator.
36. Switch the PC to RUN mode.

Note With the CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21, if the slave function is being used, switch to the master function by turning ON the Master Enable Switch.

4-2 SYSDRIVE Inverter Settings

4-2-1 3G3RV and 3G3PV Inverters

In order to perform DeviceNet communications, it is necessary to make settings for the Inverter according to the application.

Note The parameters set here are applied to the DeviceNet Communications Card when the power is turned ON. Turn OFF the power after changing parameters and turn ON again to apply them.

■ Frequency Reference Selection

- Select the method for inputting frequency references to the Inverter. Select the method suitable for the application.

Parameter No.	Set value	Contents		Default setting
b1-01	0	Digital Operator	Value set in d1-01 used.	1
	1	Control circuit terminals	Set using analog input from control circuit terminals.	
	2	RS-422/485 communications	Set via RS-422/485 communications.	
	3	Optional Card	Set using DeviceNet Communications Card.	
	4	Pulse input	Set using pulse input from control circuit terminals.	

Note Pulse input is not available with 3G3PV Inverters and so this setting is not possible.

- When frequency references from the DeviceNet communications are to be always used, set to “3.” If this setting is performed, frequency reference 1 can only be set through DeviceNet communications. However, parameter values set from DeviceNet communications or the Digital Operator are used for 3G3RV Inverters’ frequency references 2 to 16 and inching frequency reference and 3G3PV Inverters’ frequency references 2 to 4 and inching frequency reference (d1-02 to d1-17) regardless of the setting of b1-01.

● Switching of Frequency References from DeviceNet Communications

- There is a switching signal, “Net. Ref.,” for frequency references (speed references) from the standard remote I/O of the DeviceNet Communications Card. The input method for frequency references can be changed in the following ways using the “Net. Ref.” signal.

  Net. Ref. = 1 (ON): Automatically sets b1-01 to “3,” making frequency references from DeviceNet communications valid (remote I/O frequency references become valid). If Net. Ref. turns OFF, b1-01 will return to the original value.

  Net. Ref. = 0 (OFF): The frequency reference specified by b1-01 becomes valid.

■ Inverter Operation Command Selection

- Select the method for inputting Run and Stop Commands to the Inverter. Select the method suitable for the application.

Parameter No.	Set value	Contents		Default setting
b1-02	0	Digital Operator	RUN and STOP Keys on the Digital Operator	1
	1	Control circuit terminals	Operation command input from control circuit terminals	
	2	RS-422/485 communications	Operation commands received via RS-422A/485 communications	
	3	Optional Card	Operation commands using DeviceNet Communications Card	

- When operation commands (forward, reverse, stop) from the DeviceNet communications are to be always used, set to “3.”

● Switching of Operation Commands from DeviceNet Communications

- There is a switching signal, “Net. Ctrl.,” for operation commands from the standard remote I/O of the DeviceNet Communications Card. The input method for operation commands can be changed in the following ways using the “Net. Ctrl.” signal.

  Net. Ctrl. = 1 (ON): Automatically sets b1-02 to “3,” making frequency references from DeviceNet communications valid (remote I/O frequency references become valid). If Net. Ctrl. turns OFF, b1-02 will return to the original value.

  Net. Ctrl. = 0 (OFF): The frequency reference specified by b1-02 becomes valid.

■ DeviceNet Communications Settings

The parameters below are for functions that are exclusive to DeviceNet communications. Set these parameters according to the desired application.

Parameter No.	Name Operator display	Contents	Setting range	Default setting
F6-01	Communications fault operation Comm Bus Flt Sel	Select the Inverter operation performed when a communications fault is detected. 0: Decelerates to a stop using C1-02 deceleration time/fault detection 1: Coasts to a stop/fault detection 2: Decelerates to a stop using the C1-09 emergency stop time/fault detection 3: Continues operating/alarm detection (See note 1.)	0 to 3	1
F6-02	Communications external fault input: detection method EF0 Detection	Select the detection method used for the communications external fault input from communications (DeviceNet Communications Card). 0: Faults always detected. 1: Faults detected only while running (i.e., when Run Commands are input)	0, 1	0
F6-03	Communications external fault input: operation EF0 Fault Action	Select the Inverter operation performed when there is a communications external fault (EF0) input from communications (DeviceNet Communications Card). 0: Decelerates to a stop using C1-02 deceleration time/fault detection 1: Coats to a stop/fault detection 2: Decelerates to a stop using the C1-09 emergency stop time/fault detection 3: Continues operating/alarm detection	0 to 3	1
F6-04	Not used Trace Sample Tim	Do not set. (3G3PV Inverters do not have this parameter.)	---	0
F6-05	Current monitor display unit selection Current Unit Sel	Select the display unit for monitoring the current. Always set this parameter to 0 when using a DeviceNet Communications Card. 0: A (ampere) display 1: 100%/8192	0, 1	0

Note If F6-01 is set to 3 (continues operating), the Inverter will continue operating when a communications fault occurs according to the contents of settings immediately before. Be sure to take any steps necessary to ensure safety, such as installing a limit switch or an emergency stop switch.

■ Frequency Reference Settings and Display Units

- Perform the following settings to specify units for data related to frequencies (speeds) used in DeviceNet communications.
- The standard unit used with DeviceNet is r/min, so always set the number of motor poles.

Parameter No.	Set value	Contents	Default setting
o1-o3	0	0.01 Hz	0
	1	0.01% (max. frequency is 100%)	
	2 to 39	r/min (Set the number of motor poles.)	
	40 to 3,999	Specifies the value used to set and display the maximum frequency. □□□□ Set a 4-digit value without the decimal point. Set the position of the digit where the decimal point is to be displayed starting from the rightmost digit. Example: To display the maximum frequency as “200.0” specify “12000.”	

4-2-2 3G3FV Inverters

In order to perform DeviceNet communications, it is necessary to make settings for the Inverter according to the application.

Note The parameters set here are applied to the DeviceNet Communications Card when the power is turned ON. Turn OFF the power after changing parameters and turn ON again to apply them.

■ Frequency Reference Selection

- Select the method for inputting frequency references to the Inverter. Select the method suitable for the application.

Parameter No.	Set value	Contents		Default setting
b1-01	0	d1-01	Value set in d1-01 used.	1
	1	External terminals	Set using analog input from control circuit terminals.	
	2	Not used (Do not set.)		
	3	Optional Card	Set using DeviceNet Communications Card.	

- When frequency references from the DeviceNet communications are to be always used, set to “3.” If this setting is performed, frequency reference 1 can only be set through DeviceNet communications. However, parameter values set from DeviceNet communications or the Digital Operator are used for frequency references 2 to 8 and the inching frequency reference (d1-02 to d1-09) regardless of the setting of b1-01.

● Switching of Frequency References from DeviceNet Communications

- There is a switching signal, “Net. Ref.,” for frequency references (speed references) from the standard remote I/O of the DeviceNet Communications Card. The input method for frequency references can be changed in the following ways using the “Net. Ref.” signal.

  Net. Ref. = 1 (ON): Automatically sets b1-01 to “3,” making frequency references from DeviceNet communications valid (remote I/O frequency references become valid). If Net. Ref. turns OFF, b1-01 will return to the original value.

  Net. Ref. = 0 (OFF): The frequency reference specified by b1-01 becomes valid.

■ Inverter Operation Command Selection

- Select the method for inputting Run and Stop Commands to the Inverter. Select the method suitable for the application.

Parameter No.	Set value	Contents		Default setting
b1-02	0	Operator	Operation commands from the Digital Operator	1
	1	External terminals	Control circuit terminals (sequence input)	
	2	Not used (Do not set.)		
	3	Optional Card	Operation commands using DeviceNet Communications Card	

- When operation commands (forward, reverse, stop) from the DeviceNet communications are to be always used, set to “3.”

● Switching of Operation Commands from DeviceNet Communications

- There is a switching signal, “Net. Ctrl.,” for operation commands from the standard remote I/O of the DeviceNet Communications Card. The input method for operation commands can be changed in the following ways using the “Net. Ctrl.” signal.

  Net. Ctrl. = 1 (ON): Automatically sets b1-02 to “3,” making frequency references from DeviceNet communications valid (remote I/O frequency references become valid). If Net. Ctrl. turns OFF, b1-02 will return to the original value.

  Net. Ctrl. = 0 (OFF): The frequency reference specified by b1-02 becomes valid.

■ DeviceNet Communications Settings

The parameters below are for functions that are exclusive to DeviceNet communications. Set these parameters according to the desired application.

Parameter No.	Name Operator display	Contents	Setting range	Default setting
F9-01	Communications external fault input: input type	Select the type of input used for the communications external fault input from communications (DeviceNet Communications Card).	0, 1	1
	EF0 Selection	0: N.O. input (external fault detected when 1) 1: N.C. input (external fault detected when 0)		

Parameter No.	Name Operator display	Contents	Setting range	Default setting
F9-02	Communications external fault input: detection method EF0 Detection	Select the detection method used for the communications external fault input from communications (DeviceNet Communications Card). 0: Always detect. 1: Detect during operation (i.e., when operation commands are input).	0, 1	0
F9-03	Communications external fault input: operation EF0 Fault Action	Select the Inverter operation performed when there is a communications external fault input from communications (DeviceNet Communications Card). 0: Decelerates to a stop using C1-02 deceleration time/fault detection 1: Coats to a stop/fault detection 2: Decelerates to a stop using the C1-09 emergency stop time/fault detection 3: Continues operating/alarm detection	0 to 3	1
F9-04	Not used Trace Sample Tim	Do not set.	---	0
F9-05	Torque reference/torque limit selection from communications Torq Ref/Lmt Sel	When operating in flux vector control mode, this setting enables or disables torque reference and torque limit values input from communications (DeviceNet Communications Card). (See note 1.) 0: Torque reference/torque limit from communications disabled. 1: Torque reference/torque limit from communications enabled.	0, 1	1
F9-06	Communications fault operation BUS Fault Sel	Select the Inverter operation performed when a communications fault is detected. 0: Decelerates to a stop using C1-02 deceleration time/fault detection 1: Coats to a stop/fault detection 2: Decelerates to a stop using the C1-09 emergency stop time/fault detection 3: Continues operating/alarm detection	0 to 3	1

Note 1. Be sure to set F9-05 when using flux vector control. If used with the default setting (1), unless there is a torque reference/torque limit from control remote I/O, 0 will be taken as the torque reference/torque limit, and there will be no torque output.

Note 2. If F9-06 is set to 3 (continues operating), the Inverter will continue operating when a communications fault occurs according to the contents of settings immediately before. Be sure to take any steps necessary to ensure safety, such as installing a limit switch or an emergency stop switch.

■ Frequency Reference Settings and Display Units

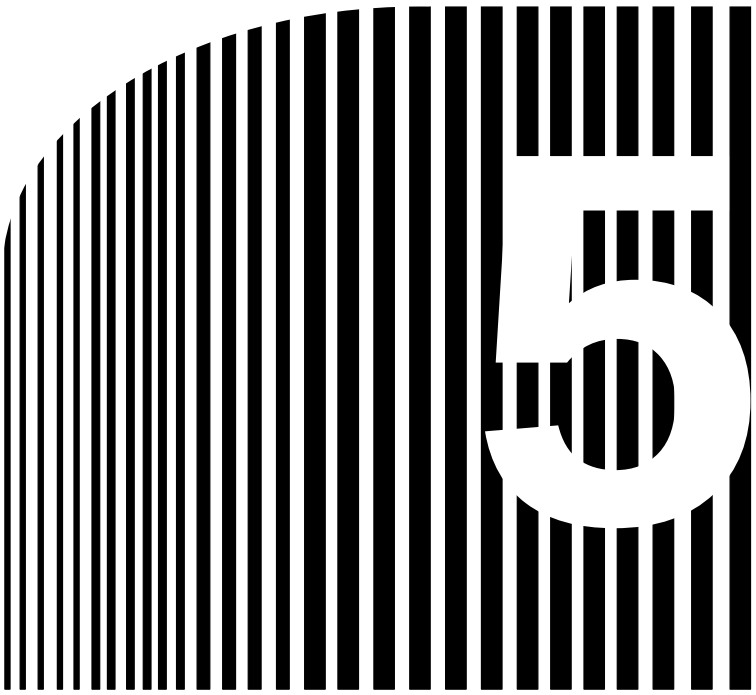
- Perform the following settings to specify units for data related to frequencies (speeds) used in DeviceNet communications.
- The standard unit used with DeviceNet is r/min, so always set the number of motor poles.

Parameter No.	Set value	Contents	Default setting
o1-o3	0	0.01 Hz	0
	1	0.01% (max. frequency is 100%)	
	2 to 39	r/min (Set the number of motor poles.)	
	40 to 3,999	Specifies the value used to set and display the maximum frequency. □□□□□ Set a 4-digit value without the decimal point. Set the position of the digit where the decimal point is to be displayed starting from the rightmost digit. Example: To display the maximum frequency as “200.0” specify “12000.”	

4-3 Startup Procedure

The communications system can be started from any of the nodes on the Network. The following procedure gives the startup process after turning ON the power to the Inverter's DeviceNet Communications Card. If the startup process shown below is interrupted or stops before being completed, an error will occur. Correct errors that occur, referring to *Chapter 6 Communications Errors*.

1. Turn ON the power.
2. The PWR indicator will turn ON: Power is being supplied.
3. The MS indicator will be lit red and then green: Confirming MS indicator status.
4. The NS indicator will be lit red and then green: Confirming MS indicator status.
5. The MS indicator will flash: Shows Optional Card startup processing status.
6. The MS indicator will be lit: The Optional Card is ready.
7. The NS indicator will flash: The Optional Card is connected to the Network and startup processing is being performed.
8. The NS indicator will be lit: The Network is started.



Chapter 5

• DeviceNet Communications Card Operations •

⚠ **Caution** Do not carelessly change Inverter's settings. Doing so may result in injury or damage to the product.

⚠ **Caution** Be sure to perform the setting switch settings correctly and confirm the settings before starting operation. Not doing so may result in malfunction or damage to the product.

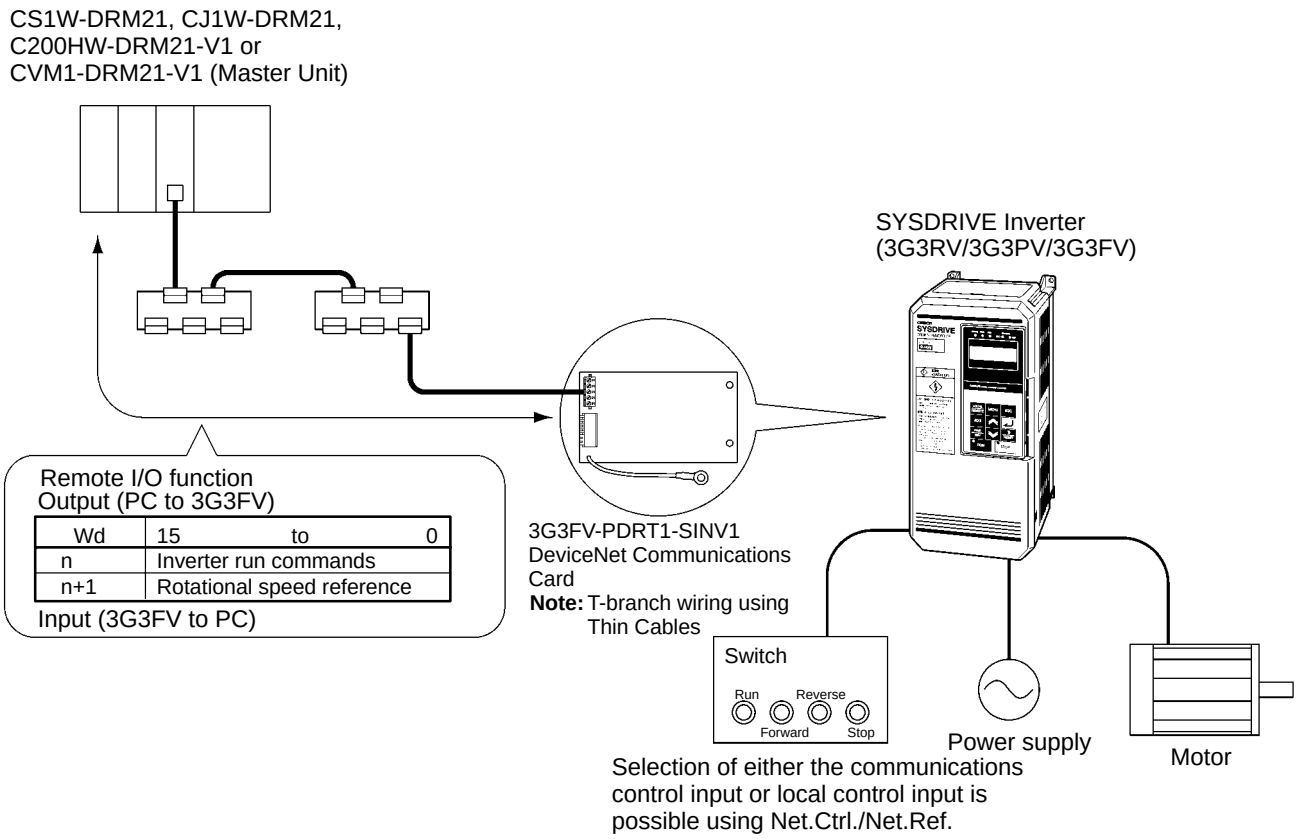
5-1 Remote I/O

There are two types of DeviceNet communications: Remote I/O and message communications. There are 4 types of remote I/O operation: Basic remote I/O, standard remote I/O, special remote I/O, and control remote I/O. This section explains standard remote I/O operations and the types of remote I/O.

Note To use special remote I/O or control remote I/O, it is necessary to switch the remote I/O operation. Switching the remote I/O operation involves the use of message communications, so refer to *5-2 Switching Remote I/O Operation* and *5-5 Message Communications*. Also, for details regarding special remote I/O, refer to *5-3 Special Remote I/O*.

5-1-1 Standard Remote I/O (Initial Setting)

The type of remote I/O operation pre-set as the initial setting for the Inverter's DeviceNet Communications Card is standard remote I/O. This remote I/O can be used for general Inverter control.



■ Words Allocated to SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverters

A SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter is allocated a total of four SYSMAC I/O words (two input and two output) via a DeviceNet Communications Card.

I/O classification	Word address	Bits	
		15 to 8	7 to 0
Output (SYSMAC PC to Inverter)	n	Not used.	Inverter run commands
	n+1	Rotational speed reference (leftmost bits)	Rotational speed reference (rightmost bits)
Input (Inverter to SYSMAC PC)	m	Not used.	Inverter status
	m+1	Rotational speed monitor (leftmost bits)	Rotational speed monitor (rightmost bits)

● Inverter Run Commands

Word	n							
Bit	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Signal name	Not used.	Net Reference	Net Control	Not used.	Not used.	Fault Reset	Reverse/ stop	Forward/ stop
Content	---	0: b1-01 1: DeviceNet (See note 1.)	0: b1-02 1: DeviceNet (See note 2.)	---	---	0: --- 1: Fault Reset	0: Stop 1: Reverse	0: Stop 1: Forward

Note 1. Net Reference is used to specify the frequency reference as follows (cannot be changed during running):
0: The frequency reference input method specified by the frequency reference source selection (b1-01) is used.
1: Set b1-01 to “3” and operate via DeviceNet. (Operate with rotational speed reference in word n+1.)

Note 2. Net Control is used to change the run command as follows (cannot be changed during running):
0: The run command input method specified by the run command source selection (b1-02) is used.
1: Set b1-02 to “3” and operate via DeviceNet. (Follow run command in word n, bits 0 and 1.)

● Inverter Status

Word	m							
Bit	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Signal name	At Reference	Reference From Net	Control From Net	Inverter Ready	During reverse run	During forward run	Warning (Minor Fault)	Fault
Content	0: Accelerating or Decelerating 1: At reference	0: b1-01 1: DeviceNet (See note 1.)	0: b1-02 1: DeviceNet (See note 2.)	0: Preparing 1: Ready	0: Stop/ forward 1: During reverse run (See note 4.)	0: Stop/ reverse 1: During forward run (See note 5.)	0: Normal 1: Alarm (Minor Fault)	0: Normal 1: Fault

Note 1. Reference From Net shows the input status of word n, bit 6 (Net Reference) for DeviceNet communications.

Note 2. Control From Net shows the input status of word n, bit 5 (Net Control) for DeviceNet communications.

Note 3. Reverse Operation indicates reverse output status. This bit does not turn ON for DC braking (DC injection).

Note 4. Forward Operation indicates either forward run status or DC braking (DC injection) status. This bit turns ON even for DC braking (DC injection) during reverse run.

● Rotational Speed Reference Data

Word address	n+1															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Signal name	Rotational speed reference data															
Content	Communications data = Rotational speed reference x 2^a a: Speed scale value of Class 2A, Instance 01, Attribute 16 (Initial value: 0) • The speed scale is assigned to the message function. For instructions on how to change it, refer to *5-5 Message Communications*. • The unit for the rotational speed reference is set in o1-03 (frequency reference setting and display units) • Setting example (providing reference of 1,800 r/min): When the speed scale value is "0" and the number of motor poles is set in 01-03 (so unit is r/min): 1,800 r/min → 1,800 x2^0 → 1,800 → 0708 Hex															

Note 1. Under the DeviceNet protocol, the unit for the speed reference is fixed as r/min. The number of motor poles (2 to 39) must be set in parameter o1-03 (frequency reference setting and display units) when using DeviceNet (open network).

Note 2. If the setting in not within the proper range, the previous data will be retained and the designated rotational speed will not be entered.

● Rotational Speed Monitor Data

Word address	m+1															
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Signal name	Rotational speed monitor data															
Content	Communications data = Rotational speed monitor x 2^a a: Speed scale value of Class 2A, Instance 01, Attribute 16 (Initial value: 0) • The speed scale is assigned to the message function. For instructions on how to change it, refer to *5-5 Message Communications*. • The unit for the rotational speed monitor is set in o1-03 (frequency reference setting and display units) • Data conversion example: When the speed scale value is "0" and the number of motor poles is set in 01-03, and the read data is 03E8 Hex: 03E8 Hex → 1,000 → 1,000/2^0 → 1,000 r/min															

Note Under the DeviceNet protocol, the unit for the speed reference is fixed as r/min. The number of motor poles (2 to 39) must be set in parameter o1-03 (frequency reference setting and display units) when using DeviceNet (open network).

5-1-2 Types of Remote I/O Operation

There are 4 types of DeviceNet Communications Card remote I/O operation:

- Basic remote I/O: Remote I/O operation for the standard DeviceNet configuration.
- Standard remote I/O: Remote I/O operation (DeviceNet-compatible) that is the default setting for the DeviceNet Communications Card.
- Special remote I/O: Remote I/O operations that enable using all the functions of 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverters, and accessing/setting for all parameters. (Special remote I/O operation is a special function of this product; it is not compatible with DeviceNet.)

- Control remote I/O: Remote I/O operation according to the control terminal input/output signals of 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverters. (Control remote I/O operation is a special function of this product; it is not compatible with DeviceNet.)

The default setting is for standard remote I/O operation, so it will be necessary to switch to either of the other types of remote I/O operation if desired. Switching the remote I/O operation involves the use of message communications. Refer to *5-5 Message Communications* and *5-2 Switching Remote I/O Operation*.

■ Basic Remote I/O

Basic remote I/O is used for the standard DeviceNet configuration.

● Outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter) Instance ID: 20 Dec (14 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd n	Rightmost	0						Fault Reset		Forward/ stop
	Leftmost	1								
Wd n+1	Rightmost	2	Rotational speed reference (rightmost data)							
	Leftmost	3	Rotational speed reference (leftmost data)							

● Inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC) Instance ID: 70 Dec (46 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd m	Rightmost	0						During forward run		Fault
	Leftmost	1								
Wd m+1	Rightmost	2	Rotational speed reference (rightmost data)							
	Leftmost	3	Rotational speed reference (leftmost data)							

Note 1. A shaded box indicates that the bit is not used.

Note 2. The basic remote I/O operation is the same as those explained for standard remote I/O. (Basic remote I/O restricts the operation of standard remote I/O.)

■ Standard Remote I/O

Standard remote I/O is the default setting for the DeviceNet Communications Card.

● Outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter) Instance ID: 21 Dec (15 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd n	Rightmost	0		Net Reference	Net Control			Fault Reset	Reverse/ stop	Forward/ stop
	Leftmost	1								
Wd n+1	Rightmost	2	Rotational speed reference (rightmost data)							
	Leftmost	3	Rotational speed reference (leftmost data)							

● Inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC) Instance ID: 71 Dec (47 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd m	Rightmost	0	At Reference	Reference From Net	Control From Net	Inverter Ready	During reverse run	During forward run	Warning (minor fault)	Fault
	Leftmost	1								
Wd m+1	Rightmost	2	Rotational speed monitor (rightmost data)							
	Leftmost	3	Rotational speed monitor (leftmost data)							

Note A shaded box indicates that the bit is not used.

■ Special Remote I/O

Special remote I/O enables using all the functions of 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverters, and accessing/setting all parameters.

• Outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter) Instance ID: 100 Dec (64 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd n	Rightmost	0	Function code (write/read code)							
	Leftmost	1	Register number, leftmost byte (register number assigned to various parameters, etc.)							
Wd n+1	Rightmost	2	Register number, rightmost byte (register number assigned to various parameters, etc.)							
	Leftmost	3	Register data, leftmost byte (data to write to specified register)							
Wd n+2	Rightmost	4	Register data, rightmost byte (data to write to specified register)							

• Inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC) Instance ID: 150 Dec (96 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd m	Rightmost	0	Function code (returns transmitted code)							
	Leftmost	1	Register number, leftmost byte (returns transmitted register number)							
Wd m+1	Rightmost	2	Register number, rightmost byte (returns transmitted register number)							
	Leftmost	3	Register data, leftmost byte (return transfer data amount or read data)							
Wd m+2	Rightmost	4	Register data, rightmost byte (return transfer data amount or read data)							

Note 1. Special remote I/O outputs and inputs are paired. When using special remote I/O, be sure to set them together.

Note 2. Special remote I/O objects do not conform to the AC/DC drive profile, but are specially set for this product.

Note 3. The 16-bit data (register number and register data) is set using two words for each setting.

Note 4. Be careful of the order of the leftmost and rightmost bytes of the 16-bit data. The order is reversed from that of basic and standard remote I/O.

Note 5. For details on special remote I/O operation, refer to *5-3 Special Remote I/O*.

Note 6. 3G3RV Inverters support special remote I/O from version VSF105091 (Asian models: Version VSF105081).

■ Control Remote I/O

Control remote I/O enables using the functions and arrays of the Inverter control terminal I/O signals. The Inverter's multi-function I/O functions can be used during communications.

• Outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter) Instance ID: 101 Dec (65 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd n	Rightmost	0	Multi-function input 6	Multi-function input 5	Multi-function input 4	Multi-function input 3	Multi-function input 2	Multi-function input 1	Stop/reverse	Stop/forward
	Leftmost	1	Multi-function output 2	Multi-function output 1	Multi-function contact output				Fault reset	External fault input
Wd n+1	Rightmost	2	Frequency reference, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	3	Frequency reference, leftmost byte							
Wd n+2	Rightmost	4	Torque reference/torque limit, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	5	Torque reference/torque limit, leftmost byte							
Wd n+3	Rightmost	6	Torque compensation bias, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	7	Torque compensation bias, leftmost byte							

• Inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC) Instance ID: 151 Dec (97 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd m	Rightmost	0	Fault	Alarm (minor fault)	Inverter ready	At reference	During reset input	During reverse run	Zero speed	During run
	Leftmost	1	P-lock completion		Multi-function output 2	Multi-function output 1	Multi-function contact output	Local/remote	Undervoltage	Operation fault
Wd m+1	Rightmost	2	Output frequency monitor, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	3	Output frequency monitor, leftmost byte							
Wd m+2	Rightmost	4	Torque reference monitor, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	5	Torque reference monitor, leftmost byte							
Wd m+3	Rightmost	6	Output current monitor, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	7	Output current monitor, leftmost byte							

Note 1. A shaded box indicates that the bit is not used.

Note 2. Control remote I/O inputs and outputs are paired. When using control remote I/O, be sure to set them together.

Note 3. Control remote I/O objects do not conform to the AC/DC drive profile, but are specially set for this product.

Note 4. For details of control remote I/O functions, refer to *5-4 Control Remote I/O Operation*.

5-2 Switching Remote I/O Operation

To use remote I/O operations other than the standard remote I/O operation it is necessary to switch the remote I/O operation. There are two ways to switch:

- Set the remote I/O instance IDs for parameter objects.
- Set the remote I/O instance IDs for connection objects.

When using an OMRON Master Unit, set the remote I/O instance IDs for parameter objects, using the Master Unit's message functions or the Configurator. When using a CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 Master Unit, the connection object at communications startup can be specified using the Configurator. Set the connection path from the Configurator.

■ Switching via Parameter Objects (Using the Configurator)

To switch remote I/O operations using parameter objects, the appropriate instance IDs must be set for the following parameter objects.

- Switching remote I/O inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC):
  Class 101 Dec (65 Hex), Instance 01 Dec (01 Hex), Attribute 01 Dec (01 Hex)
- Switching remote I/O outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter)
  Class 101 Dec (65 Hex), Instance 01 Dec (01 Hex), Attribute 02 Dec (02 Hex)

The instances to be set are shown in the following table.

Remote I/O type	Instance ID	
	Inputs (Inverter to PC)	Outputs (PC to Inverter)
Basic remote I/O	70 Dec (46 Hex)	20 Dec (14 Hex)
Standard remote I/O	71 Dec (47 Hex)	21 Dec (15 Hex)
Special remote I/O	150 Dec (96 Hex)	100 Dec (64 Hex)
Control remote I/O	151 Dec (97 Hex)	101 Dec (65 Hex)

The procedure for switching remote I/O operations by means of parameter objects using the Configurator is as follows:

1. Connect the Inverter and a Configurator to the DeviceNet communications network. At least a DeviceNet Communications Card and a Configurator must be connected.
2. Set up the explicit message connection
   - Turn ON the power to the Configurator and all Units participating in communications and press the Configurator's online button. This will put the system into online status.
   - Click the *Device List* button at the upper left corner of the Configurator screen. With this, the explicit message connection will be set up.
3. Connect the remote I/O to be used for the parameter objects.
   - Select *Tool (T)* and then *Device Parameter Setting (P)* from the Configurator tool bar to display the parameter setting tool.
   - Set the node address, and then set the remote I/O instance IDs for the parameter objects described above (attributes 01 and 02 Hex of class 65 Hex, instance 01 Hex).
4. Change the Master Unit and Inverter connection to the set connection.
   - Reset the power to the Master Unit and Inverter. The remote I/O connection will then start up with the specified remote I/O operation.

- When creating scan lists, set the scan list to disable mode once and then create scan lists or change the settings as follows for the Inverter I/O allocation byte number from the Configurator.
  - Basic/Standard remote I/O: 4 bytes (both for OUT and IN)
  - Special remote I/O: 4 bytes (both for OUT and IN)
  - Control remote I/O: 8 bytes (both for OUT and IN)

■ Switching via Connection Objects

This method is defined by ODVA AC/DC drive objects. Switching via connection objects is possible only when using a CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 Master Unit. Set the remote I/O connection path used for the scan list with the Configurator. At communications startup, Slave communications are started from the Master Unit with the connection path set in the scan list.

Connection Objects for Switching Remote I/O Operations

To switch remote I/O operations by this method, the appropriate instance IDs must be set for the connection path in the following connection objects.

- Switching remote I/O inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC):
  Produced connection path (Class 05 Hex, Instance 02 Hex, Attribute 14 Hex)
- Switching remote I/O outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter)
  Consumed connection path (Class 05 Hex, Instance 02 Hex, Attribute 16 Hex)

Remote I/O Instance ID

The instances to be set are shown in the following table.

Remote I/O type	Instance ID	
	Inputs (Inverter to PC)	Outputs (PC to Inverter)
Basic remote I/O	70 Dec (46 Hex)	20 Dec (14 Hex)
Standard remote I/O	71 Dec (47 Hex)	21 Dec (15 Hex)
Special remote I/O	150 Dec (96 Hex)	100 Dec (64 Hex)
Control remote I/O	151 Dec (97 Hex)	101 Dec (65 Hex)

Restrictions on Switching Remote I/O

To switch remote I/O operations, maintain either of the following conditions and send an explicit message.

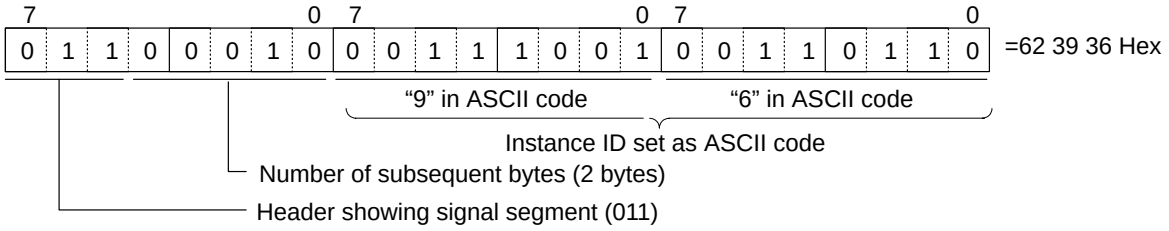
- Remote I/O communications stopped after the remote I/O connection and explicit message connection have been established.
- Remote I/O connection allocated after explicit message connection has been established.

Note 1. With CS1W-DRM21 and CJ1W-DRM21 Master Units, the connection path is automatically set at communications startup.

Note 2. This setting is not possible with CVM1-DRM21-V1 and C200HW-DRM21-V1 Master Units.

Data Setting Example

The set data must be converted to signal segments as defined by DeviceNet and then transferred. For example, when remote I/O inputs are converted to special remote I/O inputs (instance ID: 96 Hex), the set data is as follows:



Note For details on using message communications, refer to *5-5 Message Communications (DeviceNet Explicit Messages* and the operation manual for the Master Unit being used.

5-3 Special Remote I/O Operation

There are four kinds of DeviceNet remote I/O operation: Basic remote I/O, standard remote I/O (the default setting), special remote I/O, and control remote I/O. This section explains special remote I/O.

Special remote I/O operation enables using all the functions of 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverters, and setting and reading all parameters. These operations have been developed independently, and are not part of the DeviceNet standard.

Note 3G3RV Inverters support special remote I/O from version VSF105091 (Asian models: Version VSF105081).

5-3-1 Overview of Special Remote I/O

Special remote I/O operations utilize DeviceNet remote I/O, and can directly write to and read from internal Inverter registers. Basically, the register numbers for the various functions shown on this and subsequent pages are specified for writing or reading. Once data has been written, it is retained until it is changed by the next write operation.

■ Words Used for Special Remote I/O

● Outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter) Instance ID: 100 Dec (64 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd n	Rightmost	0	Function code (write/read code)							
	Leftmost	1	Register number leftmost byte (register number allocated to each parameter, etc.)							
Wd n+1	Rightmost	2	Register number rightmost byte (register number allocated to each parameter, etc.)							
	Leftmost	3	Register data leftmost byte (data to write to specified register)							
Wd n+2	Rightmost	4	Register data rightmost byte (data to write to specified register)							

● Outputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC) Instance ID: 150 Dec (96 Hex)

			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd m	Rightmost	0	Function code (returns transmitted code)							
	Leftmost	1	Register number leftmost byte (returns transmitted register number)							
Wd m+1	Rightmost	2	Register number rightmost byte (returns transmitted register number)							
	Leftmost	3	Register data leftmost byte (returns transmitted data amount or reads data)							
Wd m+2	Rightmost	4	Register data rightmost byte (returns transmitted data amount or reads data)							

Note 1. Special remote I/O outputs and inputs are paired. When using special remote I/O, be sure to set them together.

Note 2. Special remote I/O objects do not conform to the AC/DC drive profile, but are specially set for this product.

Note 3. The 16-bit data (register number and register data) is set in two words for each setting.

■ Function Codes

The special remote I/O function codes are shown in the following table. Note that they are different from the explicit message service codes.

Function code (hex)	Content
10	Data writing
03	Data reading
00	No execution (data wrapping only; no internal processing takes place.)

■ Setting Data for Operations and Parameter

Read data and write data to be set for operations and parameters are calculated as shown below and then transmitted in hexadecimal.

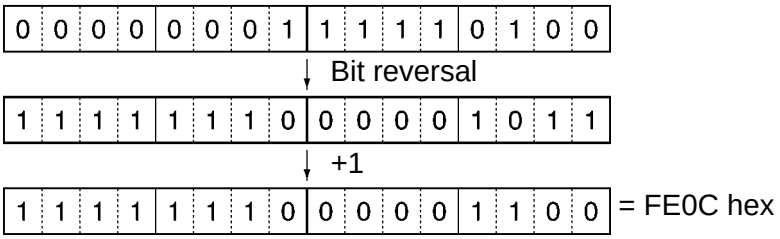
- Convert to hexadecimal values with the operation/parameter minimum setting value as 1.
- Negative numbers are expressed as two's complements.
- If the original data is already displayed in hexadecimal, it is transmitted as is.
- Set bits that are not used to "0."
- Do not set data for unused registers.

Example 1

In this example, the frequency reference is 60 Hz, and the minimum setting unit is 0.01 Hz.
60/0.01 = 6000 → 1770 hex

Example 2

In this example, –50% (minimum setting unit: 0.1%) is set for the frequency reference (voltage) terminal 13 input bias.
50/0.1 = 500 → 01F4 hex



Example 3

In this example, "1F (hex)" is set for multi-function inputs.
"1F" is transmitted.

■ Enabling Parameter Setting Data by Enter Command

When setting (writing) data in parameters, be sure to send an enter command. After receiving the enter command, the Inverter will enable the data newly set in the parameters as operation data.

When setting (writing) data in more than one parameter, send an enter command once after completing all the settings. All the parameters newly set before the enter command is sent will be enabled.

Data type	Transmission	Inverter operation	Remarks
Enter command written in EEPROM	Function code: 10 hex Register No.: FFFD hex Send data: 0000 hex	When receiving an enter command, a series of parameter setting data will be stored in EEPROM and enabled as operation data.	Applicable to all the Inverter software.
Enter command not written in EEPROM	Function code: 10 hex Register No.: FFDD hex Send data: 0000 hex	When receiving an enter command, a series of parameter setting data will be enabled without storing them in EEPROM. All the set data will be cleared to the initial data when the power is turned OFF.	Applicable to Inverters with software version of S1042 or later.

Note 1. Unless an enter command is transmitted, data will not be enabled and the Inverter may not start.

Note 2. The enter command requires a parameter (Register No. 0100 or higher). Since the run command or frequency reference (Register No. 0000 to 000F) is stored only in the RAM area, set data will be enabled without an enter command.

■ Special Remote I/O Responses

When data is written and read using special remote I/O, the responses shown in the following table are returned. Check that the input data and output data match when handling communications.

Error code	Content
---	Normal completion response The function code and register number at the time of transmission are placed at the beginning, and returned with the data amount (when data is written) or the read data (when data is read) attached.
01	Function code error An unsupported function code was received.
02	Register number error An unregistered register number was received.
21	Data setting error An upper or lower limit was exceeded, or a constant restriction was violated. (See note 2.)
22	Writing mode error Either writing was executed during operation or during a CPU error, during UV, or writing was attempted to a read-only register.
24	Busy Writing was attempted during constant processing.

Note 1. When a communications error occurs, the function code MSB will be returned as “1.”

Note 2. A “constant restriction” is a restriction on OPE error detection.

5-3-2 Special Remote I/O Communications Timing

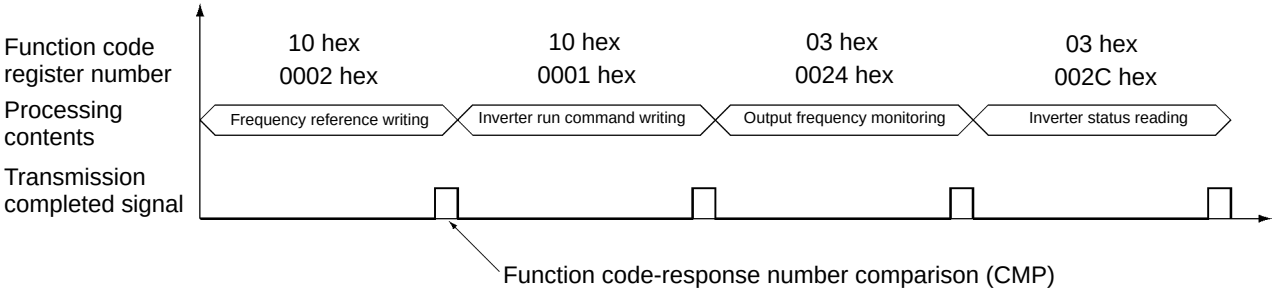
With special remote I/O communications, it is possible to use all of the SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV functions, such as frequency setting, control input setting, error monitoring, output frequency monitoring, and so on. These functions are utilized by setting the register numbers and connecting to the various 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV functions. To use these functions properly, be sure to use the following method to handle the data and provide a program for switching the communications processing.

■ Matching Function Codes and Register Numbers

- In the remote I/O outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter), set the function code, register number, and set data for the function to be executed.
- Compare (CMP) the function codes and register numbers of the set remote I/O outputs and the remote I/O inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC). If they agree, proceed to the next process.

Note If data is repeatedly written to the same register number, it cannot be handled. Be sure to keep performing processes with different function codes or register numbers. If it is necessary to write repeatedly to the same register number, then alternately write to and read from that register. (Handling data is made possible by changing function codes.)

■ Handling Illustration (for 3G3RV)



5-3-3 Parameter Register Numbers for Each Function

Refer to *5-6 3G3RV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes*, *5-7 3G3PV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes,* and *5-8 3G3FV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes.*

5-4 Control Remote I/O Operation

There are four kinds of DeviceNet remote I/O operation: Basic remote I/O, standard remote I/O (the default setting), special remote I/O, and control remote I/O. This section explains control remote I/O.

Control remote I/O enables using the functions and arrays of the Inverter control terminal I/O signals. The Inverter's multi-function I/O functions can be used during communications. These operations have been developed independently, and are not part of the DeviceNet standard.

■ Words Used for Control Remote I/O

• Outputs (SYSMAC PC to Inverter) Instance ID: 101 Dec (65 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd n	Rightmost	0	Multi-function input 6	Multi-function input 5	Multi-function input 4	Multi-function input 3	Multi-function input 2	Multi-function input 1	Stop/reverse	Stop/forward
	Leftmost	1	Multi-function output 2	Multi-function output 1	Multi-function contact output				Fault reset	External fault input
Wd n+1	Rightmost	2	Frequency reference, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	3	Frequency reference, leftmost byte							
Wd n+2	Rightmost	4	Torque reference/torque limit, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	5	Torque reference/torque limit, leftmost byte							
Wd n+3	Rightmost	6	Torque compensation bias, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	7	Torque compensation bias, leftmost byte							

• Inputs (Inverter to SYSMAC PC) Instance ID: 151 Dec (97 Hex)

Byte number			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Wd m	Rightmost	0	Fault	Alarm (minor fault)	Inverter ready	At reference	During reset input	During reverse run	Zero speed	During run
	Leftmost	1	P lock/ completion		Multi-function output 2	Multi-function output 1	Multi-function contact output	Local/remote	Undervoltage	Operation fault
Wd m+1	Rightmost	2	Output frequency monitor, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	3	Output frequency monitor, leftmost byte							
Wd m+2	Rightmost	4	Torque reference monitor, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	5	Torque reference monitor, leftmost byte							
Wd m+3	Rightmost	6	Output current monitor, rightmost byte							
	Leftmost	7	Output current monitor, leftmost byte							

Note 1. A shaded box indicates that the bit is not used.

Note 2. Control remote I/O inputs and outputs are paired. When using control remote I/O, be sure to set them together.

Note 3. Control remote I/O objects do not conform to the AC/DC drive profile, but are specially set for this product.

● Word n (Inverter Operation Commands)

Word	Bit	Signal name	Contents
n	0	Stop/forward	0: Stop 1: Forward
	1	Stop/reverse	0: Stop 1: Reverse
	2	Multi-function input 1 (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set for multi-function input 1
	3	Multi-function input 2 (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set for multi-function input 2
	4	Multi-function input 3 (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set for multi-function input 3
	5	Multi-function input 4 (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set for multi-function input 4
	6	Multi-function input 5 (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set for multi-function input 5
	7	Multi-function input 6 (See notes 1 and 2.)	0: --- 1: Function set for multi-function input 6
	8	External fault input	0: --- 1: External fault (EFO)
	9	Fault reset	0: --- 1: Reset
	10	Not used.	---
	11	Not used.	---
	12	Not used.	---
	13	Multi-function contact output (See note 3.)	0: OFF (open) 1: ON (closed)
	14	Multi-function output 1 (See note 3.)	0: OFF (open) 1: ON (closed)
	15	Multi-function output 2 (See note 3.)	0: OFF (open) 1: ON (closed)

Note 1. The functions set with parameters H1-01 to H1-05 (multi-function inputs 1 to 5) for 3G3RV/3G3PV Inverters and H1-01 to H1-06 (multi-function inputs 1 to 6) for 3G3FV Inverters can be controlled with these bits.

Note 2. This bit is not used with 3G3RV/3G3PV Inverters. (These Inverters have only 5 multi-function inputs.)

Note 3. The settings of these bits are enabled when parameters H2-01 to H2-03 (multi-function contact output and multi-function outputs 1 and 2) are set to F. (Same for 3G3RV, 3G3PV, and 3G3FV Inverters.) Output from the control terminal block of the Inverter can be controlled via communications.

● Word m (Inverter Status)

Word	Bit	Signal name	Contents
m	0	During run	0: --- 1: During run
	1	Zero speed	0: --- 1: Zero speed
	2	During reverse run	0: --- 1: During reverse run
	3	During reset input	0: --- 1: During reset input
	4	At reference	0: --- 1: At reference
	5	Inverter ready	0: --- 1: Inverter ready
	6	Alarm (minor fault)	0: --- 1: Alarm
	7	Fault	0: --- 1: Fault
	8	Operation error	0: --- 1: Operation error
	9	Undervoltage	0: --- 1: Undervoltage
	10	Run command selection status	0: --- 1: Communications
	11	Multi-function contact output (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set in H2-01
	12	Multi-function output 1 (See note 1.)	0: --- 1: Function set in H2-02
	13	Multi-function output 2 (See note 1 and 2.)	0: --- 1: Function set in H2-03
	14	Not used.	---
	15	P lock/completion (See note 3.)	0: --- 1: During P lock

Note 1. The functions set with parameters H2-01 to H2-03 (multi-function contact output and multi-function contact outputs 1 and 2) for 3G3RV/3G3FV Inverters, and with parameters H2-01 and H2-02 (multi-function contact output and multi-function output 1) for 3G3PV, are enabled with these bits.

Note 2. This bit is not used with 3G3PV Inverters. (These Inverters have only 2 multi-function outputs.)

Note 3. The P lock function is only available with 3G3FV Inverters used in flux vector control mode. It cannot be used with any other Inverter series or control mode.

• Reference Data

Word	Signal name	Content
n+1	Frequency reference	Specifies the Inverter output frequency from communications. • Setting unit: 0.01 Hz (See note 1.) • Setting range: 0 to maximum frequency in Hz (See note 2.) Example: To set the frequency reference to 60.00 Hz: 60.00 Hz/(0.01 Hz) = 6000 Dec = 1770 Hex ⇒ Set as 1770 Hex.
n+2	Torque reference/torque limit	Specifies the torque reference or torque limit for the Inverter output. (See notes 3 and 4.) The torque limit/torque reference is only enabled when flux vector control is set. • Whether torque reference or torque limit is specified depends on the Inverter's control mode. Speed control: torque limit Torque control: torque reference • Setting unit: 0.1% (100% = motor rated torque) • Setting range: –300.0% to 300.0% (See note 5.) Example: To set the torque reference to 10%: 10%/(0.1%) = 100 Dec = 64 Hex ⇒ Set as 64 Hex.
n+3	Torque compensation bias	Specifies the torque compensation bias when using torque control. (See note 3.) Torque compensation bias is only available when performing torque control in flux vector control mode. It is used separately from torque control to compensate for mechanical torque loss. • Setting unit: 0.1% (100% = motor rated torque) • Setting range: –300.0% to 300.0% (See note 5.) Example: To set the torque compensation bias to 100%: 100.0%/(0.1%) = 1000 Dec = 3E8 Hex ⇒ Set as 3E8 Hex.

Note 1. The data setting unit can be changed with o1-03 (frequency reference setting/display unit).

Note 2. Data that exceeds the upper or lower setting range limits will be considered faulty and ignored by the Inverter, and the previous data will be maintained.

Note 3. This function is only available with 3G3FV Inverters, which are equipped with flux vector control mode. Do not use with 3G3RV/3G3PV Inverters.

Note 4. When not using either the torque limit of the torque reference, set F9-05 (torque reference/torque limit selection from communications) to 0 (disabled). If this setting is not disabled and "0" is sent as data, the torque limit/torque reference will be set to 0, and there will be no torque output (i.e., the motor will not operate).

Note 5. Although the setting range for torque reference/torque limit is –300.0% to 300.0%, the torque actually output depends on the motor characteristics. For a general-purpose motor, take the range to be –200.0% to 200.0%.

● Monitor Data

Word	Signal name	Content
m+1	Output frequency monitor	Gives the frequency being output by the Inverter. • Monitor unit: 0.01 Hz (See note 1.) Example: Output frequency when the monitor value is 1388 Hex: 1388 Hex = 5000 Dec × (0.01 Hz) = 50.00 Hz
m+2	Torque reference monitor	Gives the torque reference value inside the Inverter (See note 2.) • Monitor unit: 0.1% (100% is motor rated torque) Example: Torque reference for monitor value of 1F4 Hex: 1F4 Hex = 500 Dec × (0.1%) = 50% (relative to motor rated torque)
m+3	Output current monitor	Gives the value of the current being output by the Inverter (See note 3.) • Monitor unit: 0.01 A (for Inverters with maximum motor capacity of 7.5 kW) 0.1 A (for Inverters with maximum motor capacity of 11 kW) Example: Output current for 0.4-kW 3G3RV Inverter with monitor value of C8 Hex: C8 Hex = 200 Dec × (0.01 A) = 2.00 A

Note 1. The data setting unit can be changed with o1-03 (frequency reference setting/display unit). (Same for 3G3RV, 3G3PV, and 3G3FV Inverters.)

Note 2. The torque reference monitor is valid only if open-loop vector control (sensorless vector control) or flux vector control is set.

Note 3. With 3G3RV/3G3PV Inverters, do not set F6-05 (current monitor display unit selection) to 1 (% units).

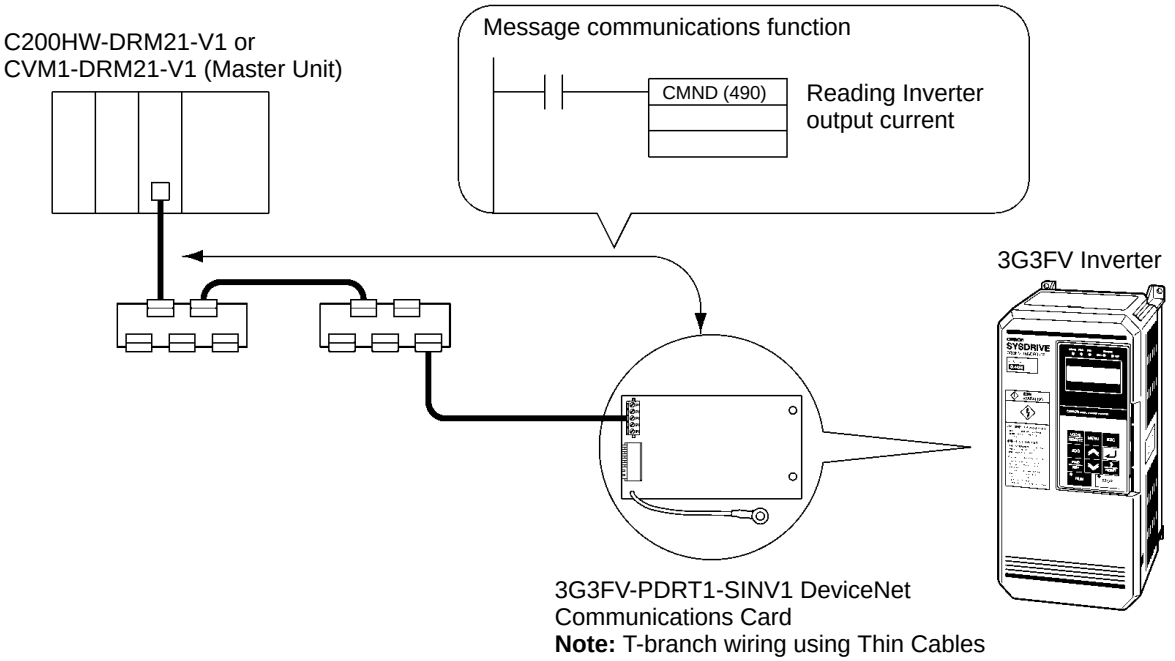
5-5 Message Communications (DeviceNet Explicit Messages)

There are two types of DeviceNet communications: Remote I/O and message communications. This sections explains DeviceNet Communications Card message communications. With message communications, specific instructions (SEND, RECV, CMND, and IOWR) are used for reading and writing data between Master and Slave Units.

5-5-1 Overview of Message Communications (Explicit Message Operations)

■ Message Communications Operations

Message communications enable data to be exchanged as required between nodes (i.e., between Masters or between Masters and Slaves) on a DeviceNet Network. For example, the accumulated data from a given PC can be read from another PC, and constants from various Slaves can be changed from a PC. To use message communications, however, both nodes involved in the data exchange must support message communications.



■ Types of Message Communications

DeviceNet message communications are broadly divided into the two categories described below. Of these two categories, the Inverter's DeviceNet Communications Card supports explicit messages.

- Explicit Messages
  Explicit messages are defined by DeviceNet. The class, instance, and attribute are specified for executing message communications. The messages are the same for all Inverter products, so messages can be exchanged in the same way with masters made by other manufacturers.
- FINS Messages
  Messages can be exchanged using FINS commands between DeviceNet nodes (Masters and Slaves) that support FINS messages. (FINS commands are actually sent and received using DeviceNet explicit messages.)

Note Message communications are supported by CS/CJ-series, CV-series and C200HX/HG/HE PCs, but not by C200HS PCs.

■ Overview of Explicit Messages

Explicit messages are sent and received as described below. Basically explicit message communications are executed in 1-byte (8-bit) units.

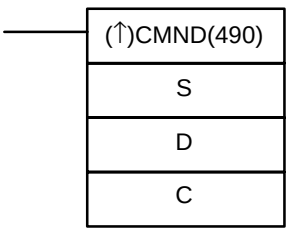
Header	Node address	Service code	Class	Instance	Attribute	Data	Footer

Item	Content	
Header	The header indicates the beginning of an explicit message and that the frame is an explicit message request/response. It is set automatically for DeviceNet, so there is no particular need to be concerned with it.	
Node address	Request: Set the node address of the Slave/Master to be requested. Response: The node address of the responding Slave/Master is set.	
Service code	Request: Set the code of the requested service (read/write, etc.). Response: The MSB (most significant bit) of the requested service code is changed to “1” and returned.	
Class	Function classification (major classification)	Indicates the classification of a function defined by DeviceNet. To specify a function, specify these three codes.
Instance	Instance classification (minor classification)	
Attribute	Attribute (Set values are assigned for each function.)	
Data	Request: Set the data to be written. Response: Read-requested data or fault message are attached.	
Footer	This is the part that indicates the end of the explicit message and executes the CRC check. It is set automatically for DeviceNet, so there is no particular need to be concerned with it.	

5-5-2 Sending and Receiving Messages with a CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 DeviceNet Unit

■ Using CMND(194)

With a CS1W-DRM21 or CJ1W-DRM21 DeviceNet Unit, CMND(490) is used to send explicit messages. To send an explicit message, it is necessary to place FINS command “2801” in front and to send the command to the Master Unit. The Master Unit that receives the command converts the command data to an explicit message and transfers it to the destination node. When sending an explicit message, it is not possible to directly specify the destination node with CMND(490).



● S: Beginning Command Storage Word

Specify the beginning word address for the command data transferred to the DeviceNet Master Unit. Preset the data to be transferred in consecutive words as shown in the following table.

Word address	Bits	
	15 to 8	**7 to 0**
S	Command data (Set explicit message FINS command “2801.”)	
S+1	Node of Slave or Master for transmission Address: 0 to 3F Hex (0 to 63)	Explicit message service code Write: 10 Read: 0E
S+2	Class ID code (Set DeviceNet class code for relevant function.) Set within 0001 to 002A, or 0064 (Hex) with Inverter’s DeviceNet Communications Card.	
S+3	Instance ID code (Set DeviceNet instance code for relevant function.)	
S+4	Attribute ID code (Set DeviceNet attribute code for relevant function.)	Attached data (for writing)
---	Attached data (for writing)	

● D: Beginning Response Storage Word

Specify the beginning word address of the area for storing responses to messages.

● C: Beginning Control Code Word

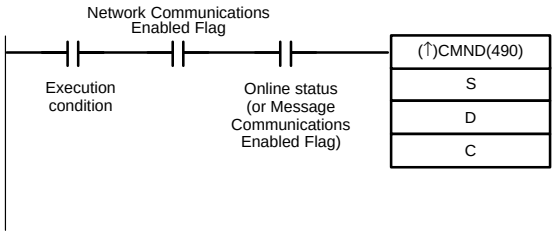
Specify the beginning word address of the area for storing the required control codes for message communications. The control codes shown in the following table are required by DeviceNet Master Units. Preset the data in consecutive words.

Word address	Bits		
	15	**14 to 8**	**7 to 0**
C	Number of command data bytes: 0000 to 00A0 Hex (0 to 160 bytes) Set the amount of data from the beginning S word.		
C+1	Number of response data bytes: 0000 to 00A0 Hex (0 to 160 bytes) Set the size of the data storage area from the beginning D word.		
C+2	Network address: 0001 to 007F Hex (1 to 127) When using CMND(490) with the CS/CJ Series, a network address must be set for each DeviceNet Master Unit. The network address is edited using the routing table edit function of a Peripheral Device (except for the Programming Console).		
C+3	Command destination node address: 00 to 3F Hex (0 to 63) Node address of the Master Unit		Command destination Unit address Set Master Unit (FE) or Master Unit’s unit number, 10 to 1F Hex (0 to 15).
C+4	Response	Communications port number: 0 to 7 Set the communications port used for DeviceNet.	Number of retries: 00 to 0F Hex (0 to 15) Set the number of times to resend for error response.
C+5	Response monitor time: 0000 Hex → 2 s 0001 to FFFF Hex → 0.1 to 6553.5 s (unit: 0.1 s) Set at least 2 seconds for explicit messages.		

Note Set “0” in word C+4 bit 15 to require a response or “1” to not require a response. Responses are required for explicit messages, so set “0.”

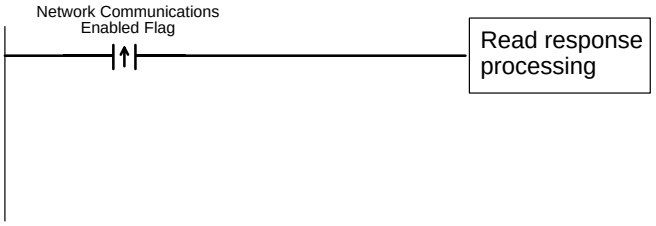
■ Message Timing

When executing CMND(490), an AND condition must be set that requires both the PC's Network Communications Enabled Flag and the Master Unit's Message Communications Enabled Flag to be ON.



■ Message Response Read Timing

Have messages read with the rising edge of the Network Communications Enabled Flag for each communications port.



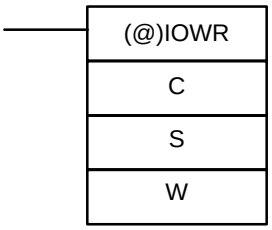
■ Communications Flags

Type	Name	Address		Content
		Word	Bit	
SYSMAC PC flags	Network Communications Enabled Flag	A202	7: Port 7 6: Port 6 5: Port 5 4: Port 4 3: Port 3 2: Port 2 1: Port 1 0: Port 0	0: Execution disabled (executing) 1: Execution enabled (not executing)
	Network Communications Error Flag	A219	15: Port 7 14: Port 6 13: Port 5 12: Port 4 11: Port 3 10: Port 2 9: Port 1 8: Port 0	0: Normal end 1: Abnormal end
Master Unit status flags	Online Flag	25 x Unit number + 1511	00	0: Offline 1: Online
	Message Communications Enabled Flag	25 x Unit number + 1524	12	Indicates the same status as the Online Flag. 0: Offline 1: Online This function is compatible with C200HW-DRM21-V1.

5-5-3 Sending and Receiving Messages with C200HW-DRM21-V1 DeviceNet Master Unit

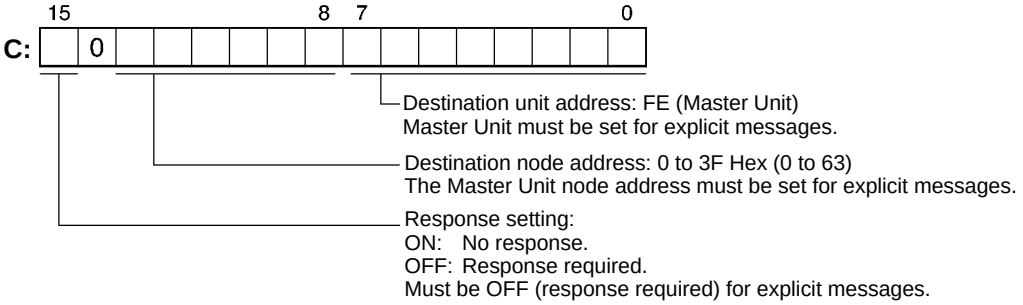
■ IOWR for CS1 Series

With a C200HW-DRM21-V1 DeviceNet Master Unit, explicit messages are sent using IOWR. To send an explicit message, it is necessary to place FINS command “2801” in front and to send the command to the Master Unit. The Master Unit that receives the command converts the command data to an explicit message and transfers it to the destination node. (When sending an explicit message, it is not possible to directly specify the destination node with IOWR.)



● C: Control Code

The control code is set as shown below for DeviceNet Master Units.

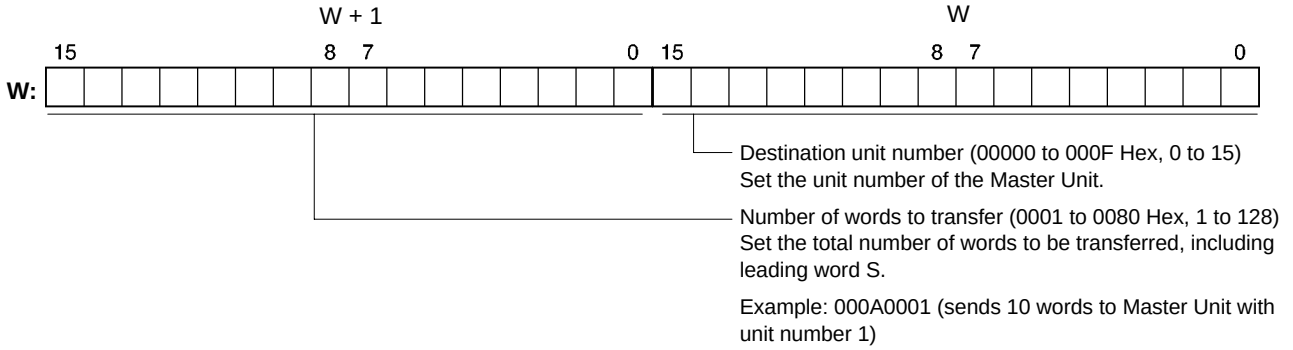


● S: Beginning Source Word

Specify the beginning word address for the command data transferred to the DeviceNet Master Unit. Preset the data to be transferred in consecutive words as shown in the following table.

Word address	Bits	
	15 to 8	7 to 0
S	Beginning response storage word Set with the PC's variable area designation method.	
S+1	Example: DM 1000 82 (DM area) 03E8 (1000 in hexadecimal) 00 (fixed at 00 for DM area)	
S+2	Response monitor time: 0000 Hex → 2 s 0001 to 028F Hex → 0.1 to 65.5 s (unit: 0.1 s)	
S+3	Number of command data bytes (Set in hexadecimal.) Note: Command data is the data set in words S+4 onwards.	
S+4	Command data (Set explicit message FINS command "2801.")	
S+5	Node of Slave or Master for transmission Address: 0 to 3F Hex (0 to 63)	Explicit message service code Write: 10 Read: 0E
S+6	Class ID code (Set DeviceNet class code for relevant function.) Set within 0001 to 002A, 0064 (Hex) with Inverter's DeviceNet Communications Card.	
S+7	Instance ID code (Set DeviceNet instance code for relevant function.)	
S+8	Attribute ID code (Set DeviceNet attribute code for relevant function.)	Attached data (for writing)
---	Attached data (for writing)	

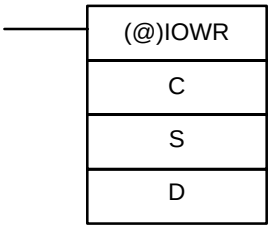
● W: Number of Words to Transfer/Destination Unit Number



■ IOWR for C200HX/HG/HE

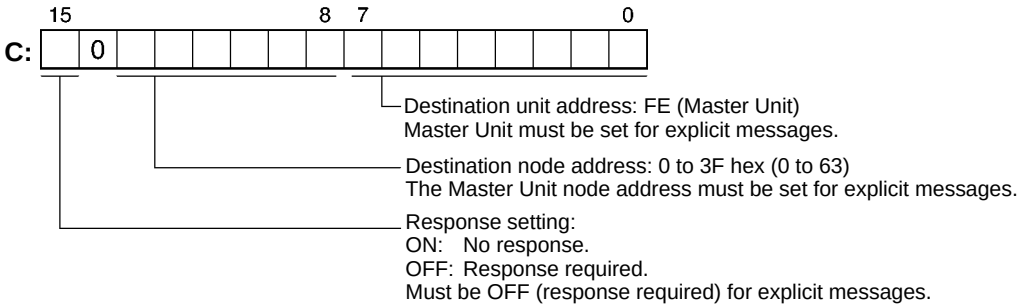
With C200HW-DRM21-V1 DeviceNet Master Unit C200HX/HG/HE PCs, explicit messages are sent using IOWR. To send an explicit message, it is necessary to place FINS command "2801" in front and to send the command to the Master Unit. The Master Unit that receives the command converts the com-

mand data to an explicit message and transfers it to the destination node. (When sending an explicit message, it is not possible to directly specify the destination node with IOWR.)



● C: Control Code

The control code is set as shown below for DeviceNet Master Units.

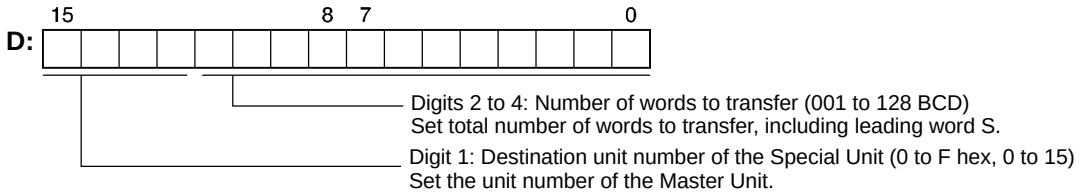


● S: Beginning Source Word

Specify the beginning word address for the command data transferred to the DeviceNet Master Unit. Preset the data to be transferred in consecutive words as shown in the following table.

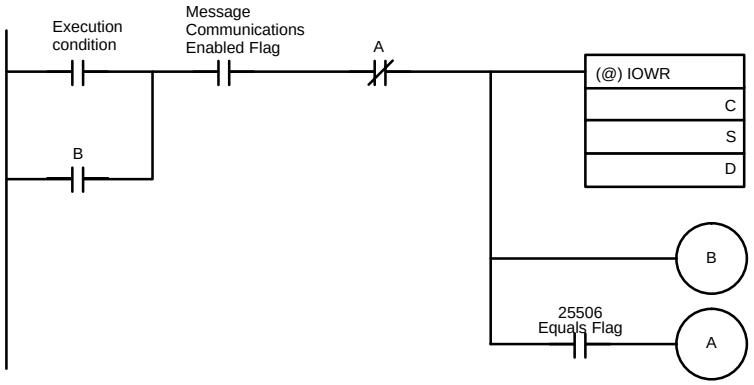
Word address	Bits	
	15 to 8	7 to 0
S	Beginning response storage word Set with the PC's variable area designation method.	
S+1	Example: DM 1000 82 (DM area) 03E8 (1000 in hexadecimal) 00 (fixed at 00 for DM area)	
S+2	Response monitor time: 0000 hex → 2 s 0001 to 028F hex → 0.1 to 65.5 s (unit: 0.1 s)	
S+3	Number of command data bytes (Set in hexadecimal.) Note: Command data is the data set in words S+4 onwards.	
S+4	Command data (Set explicit message FINS command "2801.")	
S+5	Node of Slave or Master for transmission Address: 0 to 3F hex (0 to 63)	Explicit message service code Write: 10 Read: 0E
S+6	Class ID code (Set DeviceNet class code for relevant function.) Set within 0001 to 002A or 0064 (hex) with Inverter's DeviceNet Communications Card.	
S+7	Instance ID code (Set DeviceNet instance code for relevant function.)	
S+8	Attribute ID code (Set DeviceNet attribute code for relevant function.)	Attached data (for writing)
---	Attached data (for writing)	

- **D: Destination Information**



■ Message Timing

The Message Communications Enabled Flag must be used as an execution condition for the Master when IOWR is used. Be sure this flag is ON before executing IOWR. If IOWR is executed when this flag is OFF, a Special I/O Unit error may be generated for the Master.



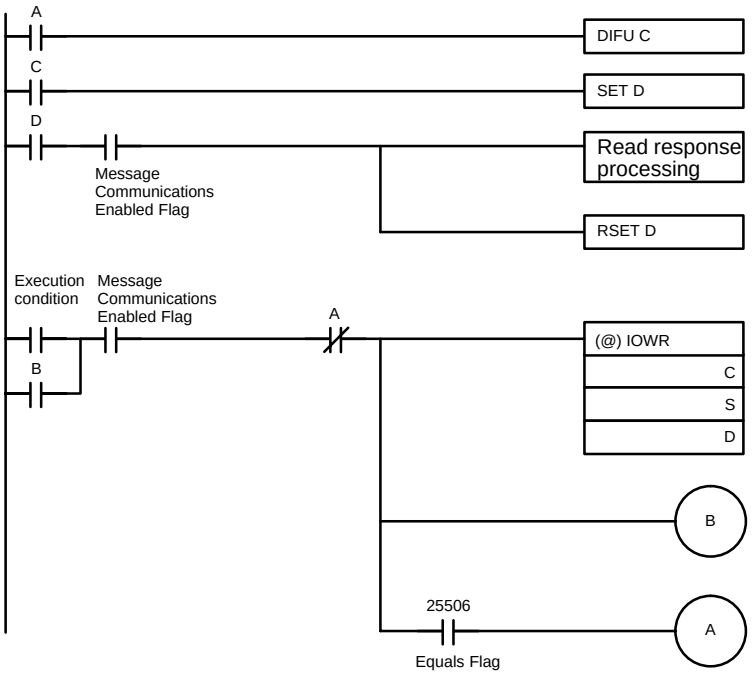
1. IOWR is executed when the execution condition is met and the Message Communications Enabled Flag is ON.
2. When IOWR is executed, it is self-held by bit B.
3. When IOWR is completed, the Equals Flag turns ON and the self-holding bit is cleared.

Note 1. If IOWR ends in an error, the Equals Flag will not turn ON, so the self-holding bit will remain ON.

Note 2. The Equals Flag is also affected by the execution of other instructions, so be careful not to use any other such instructions between IOWR and the Equals Flag.

■ Timing of Message Response Reading

Responses are read when the Message Communications Enabled Flag turns ON in the next cycle. The Message Communications Enabled Flag will turn OFF when a Master Unit is executing message communications. If the message response is faster than the PC ladder program cycle time, the Message Communications Enabled Flag will remain ON and response processing will not be possible. Execute the read response processing before IOWR, as shown in the following diagram, and produce a Message Communications Status Flag (d) using bit A.



Note If the read response processing is executed after IOWR, there can be no Message Communications Enabled Flag response by means of IOWR, so an attempt could be made to read the response even though the message communications have not been completed.

■ Communications Flags For CS1 Series

Flag	Functions
Equals Flag	The Equals Flag turns OFF when an error occurs in writing a command from the CPU Unit to the Master Unit. This Flag turns ON after a command has been written normally from the CPU Unit to the Master Unit.
Error Flag	The Error Flag is OFF when all operands and the control code are legal. This Flag turns ON when an illegal operand or control code is set or when there is an error in instruction execution.
Message Communications Enabled Flag in the Master Unit status area (bit 12 in CIO 2001 + 10 x unit number)	The Communications Enabled Flag turns OFF during messages communications or when message communications are not possible. This Flag is ON when message communications are possible.

■ Communications Flags

Flag	Functions
Equals Flag (SR 25506)	The Equals Flag turns OFF when an error occurs in writing a command from the CPU Unit to the Master Unit. This Flag turns ON after a command has been written normally from the CPU Unit to the Master Unit.
Error Flag (SR25503)	The Error Flag is OFF when all operands and the control code are legal. This Flag turns ON when an illegal operand or control code is set or when there is an error in instruction execution.
Message Communications Enabled Flag in the Master Unit status area (bit 12 in IR 101 + 10 x unit No.)	The Communications Enabled Flag turns OFF during messages communications or when message communications are not possible. This Flag is ON when message communications are possible.

5-5-4 CVM1-DRM21-V1 DeviceNet Master Unit Message Transmission

■ Using CMND(194)

With CVM1-DRM21-V1 DeviceNet Master Unit, CMND(194) is used to send explicit messages. To send an explicit message, it is necessary to place FINS command “2801” in front and to send the command to the Master Unit. The Master Unit that receives the command converts the command data to an explicit message and transfers it to the destination node. When sending an explicit message, it is not possible to directly specify the destination node with CMND(194).

● S: Beginning Command Storage Word

Specify the beginning word address for the command data transferred to the DeviceNet Master Unit. Preset the data to be transferred in consecutive words as shown in the following table.

Word address	Bits	
	15 to 8	7 to 0
S	Command data (Set explicit message FINS command “2801.”)	
S+1	Node of Slave or Master for transmission Address: 0 to 3F hex (0 to 63)	Explicit message service code Write: 10 Read: 0E
S+2	Class ID code (Set DeviceNet class code for relevant function.) Set within 0001 to 002A, 0064 (hex) with Inverter’s DeviceNet Communications Card.	
S+3	Instance ID code (Set DeviceNet instance code for relevant function.)	
S+4	Attribute ID code (Set DeviceNet attribute code for relevant function.)	Attached data (for writing)
---	Attached data (for writing)	

● D: Beginning Response Storage Word

Specify the beginning word address of the area for storing responses to messages.

● C: Beginning Control Code Word

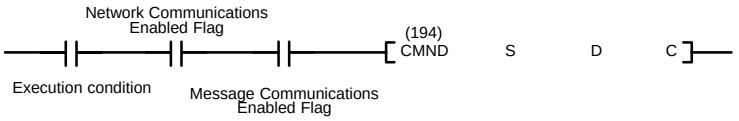
Specify the beginning word address of the area for storing the required control codes for message communications. The control codes shown in the following table are required by DeviceNet Master Units. Preset the data in consecutive words.

Word address	Bits		
	15	14 to 8	7 to 0
C	Number of command data bytes: 0000 to 00A0 hex (0 to 160 bytes) Set the amount of data from the beginning S word.		
C+1	Number of response data bytes: 0001 to 00A0 hex (0 to 160 bytes) Set the size of the data storage area from the beginning D word.		
C+2	Network address: 0001 to 007F hex (1 to 127) When using CMND(194) with the CV Series, a network address must be set for each DeviceNet Master Unit. The network address is edited using the routing table edit function of a Peripheral Device (except for the Programming Console).		
C+3	Command destination node address: 00 to 3F hex (0 to 63) Node address of the Master Unit		Command destination Unit address Set Master Unit (FE) or Master Unit's unit number, 10 to 1F hex (0 to 15).
C+4	Response	Communications port no.: 0 to 7	Number of retries: 00 to 0F hex (0 to 15) Set the number of times to resend for error response.
C+5	Response monitor time: 0000 hex → 2 s 0001 to 028F hex → 0.1 to 65.5 s (unit: 0.1 s) Set at least 2 seconds for explicit messages.		

Note Set "0" in word C+4 bit 15 to require a response or "1" to not require a response. Responses are required for explicit messages, so set "0."

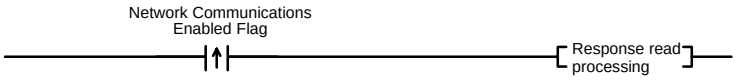
■ Message Timing

When executing CMND(194), an AND condition must be set that requires both the PC's Network Communications Enabled Flag and the Master Unit's Message Communications Enabled Flag to be ON.



■ Message Response Read Timing

Have messages read with the rising edge of the Network Communications Enabled Flag for each communications port.



■ Communications Flags

Type	Name	Address		Content
		Word	Bit	
SYSMAC PC flags	Network Communications Enabled Flag	A502	7: Port 7 6: Port 6 5: Port 5 4: Port 4 3: Port 3 2: Port 2 1: Port 1 0: Port 0	0: Execution disabled (executing) 1: Execution enabled (not executing)
	Network Communications Error Flag	A502	15: Port 7 14: Port 6 13: Port 5 12: Port 4 11: Port 3 10: Port 2 9: Port 1 8: Port 0	0: Normal end 1: Abnormal end
Master Unit status flag	Message Communications Enabled Flag	25 x Unit number + 1501	12	0: Communications error detected; Master Unit message communications not possible. 1: Master Unit communications possible.

5-5-5 Overview of Messages and Responses

When message communications are used, the Inverter's DeviceNet Communications Card returns responses as explained below.

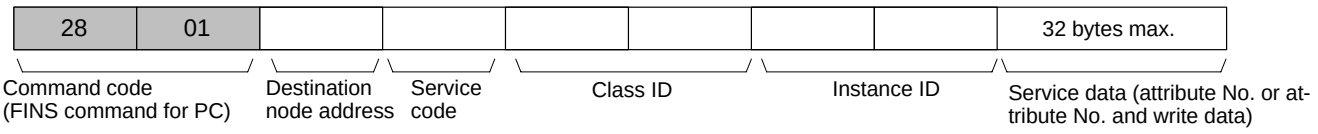
Basically, DeviceNet communications are executed in 1-byte (8-bit) units. In the case of single-word data (16 bits), the rightmost bits (least significant) and the leftmost bits (most significant) are reversed in order due to the following reasons:

- Data on communications line is transmitted in the order of rightmost bits and leftmost bits.
- Data that is internally processed by PC for issuing commands is transmitted in the order of leftmost bits and rightmost bits.

Therefore, reverse the order for attributes where "Word" is written in the "Size" column in the tables on subsequent pages and create attached data or read response data.

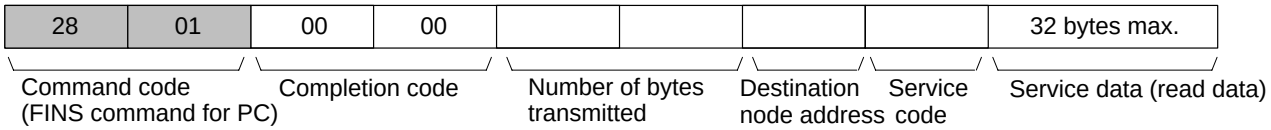
Note There is no need to take this into consideration for remote I/O because the rightmost bits and leftmost bits are automatically reversed.

■ Command Format

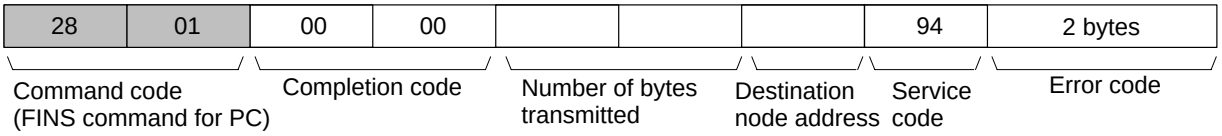


■ Response Format

● Normal Response



● Error Response



● Failure or Timeout During Transmission

5-5-6 Motor Data Objects: Class 28 Hex

This and subsequent sections provide details on objects. There are eight types of :

- Identify objects (identification information): Class 01 hex
- Message router objects: Class 02 hex
- DeviceNet objects: Class 03 hex
- Assembly objects: Class 04 hex
- DeviceNet connection objects: Class 05 hex
- Motor data objects: Class 28
- Control supervisor objects: Class 29 hex
- AC/DC drive objects: Class 2A hex

The three types of objects related to Inverters are the motor data, control supervisor, and AC/DC drive objects. These are explained below and in subsequent sections. The other types of objects are used less frequently, and covered in *8-2 Objects*.

Motor data objects are data and functions related to motors connected to Inverters. The motors that can be connected to Inverters are squirrel-cage inductive motors, so the “Motor Type” is always “7.” The motor’s rated current and rated voltage can be set and read.

■ Support Service Code

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
10	Set attribute single

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 28 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
01	03	Motor Type	Indicates the type of motor to be used. The setting for a squirrel-cage inductive motor is 7.	---	07	Yes	No	Byte
	06	Motor Rated Current	The motor's rated current can be set and read. The setting unit is 0.1 A. (The setting unit can be changed using the current scale in Class 2A, Instance 1, Attribute 17.)	Inverter rated output current 10% to 120%	See note 1.	Yes	Yes	Word
	07	Motor Rated Voltage	The motor's rated voltage can be set and read. The setting unit is 1 V. (The setting unit can be changed using the voltage scale in Class 2A, Instance 1, Attribute 1B.)	0 to 255 V (0 to 510 V) See note 2.	00C8 (0190) See note 2.	Yes	Yes	Word

Note 1. The default setting for the motor's rated current depends on the Inverter model. Example: 1.90A (0013 hex) for 200-V class, 0.4 kW

Note 2. The figures enclosed in parentheses in the "Setting range" and "Default" columns are the values for 400-V class Inverters.

5-5-7 Control Supervisor Objects: Class 29 Hex

Control supervisor objects are objects that have Inverter control I/O-related functions. They are assigned according to their particular control I/O functions, such as forward operation, reverse operation, error detection, and so on. Be careful when setting up a remote I/O communications connection. These functions are shared with similar functions used for remote I/O, so even if they have been set for message operations they may get rewritten for remote I/O.

■ Support Service Codes

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
10	Set attribute single
05	Reset attribute Turns OFF the Forward Operation and Reverse Operation inputs and turns ON the Fault Reset. Then turns OFF the Fault Reset when Inverter Ready is output.

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 29 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
01	03	Forward/Stop	00: Stop 01: Forward operation	00, 01	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	04	Reverse/Stop	00: Stop 01: Reverse operation	00, 01	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	05	Net Control Local/remote switch Set note 1.	00: Operate by b1-02 setting. 01: Operate by DeviceNet with b1-02 set to “3.”	00, 01	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	06	State Inverter status	03 hex: Inverter ready	---	03	Yes	No	Byte
	07	During forward run	00: No Inverter output or operating in reverse. 01: Forward operation or DC braking Turns ON even for DC braking during reverse operation.	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	08	During reverse run	00: No Inverter output or operating in forward. 01: Operating in reverse (reverse operation output status) Becomes “00” with DC braking.	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	09	Inverter Ready	00: Preparing Initial processing/ not drive mode/ fault 01: Inverter ready Inverter can receive run command.	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	0A	Fault	00: Normal 01: Fault	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	0B	Warning (minor fault)	00: Normal 01: Warning (minor fault)	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	0C	Fault Reset	00: Normal status 01: Fault reset	00, 01	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	0D	Fault code	Indicates the contents of fault that occur. (See the fault code list on the following page.)	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	0F	Control From Net Run signal input status See note 1.	00: Operating by b1-02 setting. 01: Operating by DeviceNet.	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	10	DeviceNet Fault mode See note 2.	02: Maker’s specifications	---	02	Yes	No	Byte
	11	Force Fault/Trip Communications external fault input	00: Normal operation 01: Communications external fault input (according to parameter F9)	00, 01	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	12	Force Status Communications external fault input status	00: Normal status 01: Communications external fault detected. (Inverter stopped with fault detection.)	---	00	Yes	No	Byte

Note 1. The Net Control and Control From Net functions cannot be changed during running.

Note 2. A DeviceNet Fault mode cannot be set from communications. Use the Inverter’s parameters.

• Fault Codes

DeviceNet error code	Operator display	Meaning
0000	---	Inverter normal
2120	GF	Ground fault
2130	SC	Short circuit
2200	OL2	Inverter overload
2220	OL1	Motor overload
2221	OL3	Overtorque detection 1
2222	OL4	Overtorque detection 2
2300	OC	Overcurrent
3130	PF	Input phase loss
	LF	Output phase loss
3210	OV	Main circuit overvoltage
3220	UV1	Undervoltage (main)
3222	UV3	Undervoltage (MC)
4200	OH	Overheat
4210	OH1	Overheat
5110	UV2	Control power supply fault
5120	PUF	Fuse open
5300	OPR	Operator disconnection
6320	ERR	EEPROM write failure
7110	RR	Braking transistor failure
7112	RH	Braking resistor overheating
7301	PGO	PG is disconnected
7310	OS	Overspeed
	DEV	Speed deviation
7500	BUS	Communications error
9000	EF3	External fault (Terminal 3)
	EF4	External fault (Terminal 4)
	EF5	External fault (Terminal 5)
	EF6	External fault (Terminal 6)
	EF7	External fault (Terminal 7)
	EF8	External fault (Terminal 8)
	FF0	Communications external fault

5-5-8 AC/DC Drive Objects: Class 2A Hex

AC/DC drive objects are assigned to command-related functions for drive devices such as Inverters and Servomotors. Command-related data reading and writing, monitor data reading, set data scale changes, and so on, are all enabled. These functions are shared with similar functions used for remote I/O, so even if they have been set for message operations they may get rewritten for remote I/O.

■ Support Service Codes

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
10	Set attribute single

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 2A software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
01	03	At Reference	00: Stopped, accelerating or decelerating 01: At reference 1	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	04	Net Reference (See note 1.)	00: Operate at B1-01 setting. 01: Set B1-01 to “3” and operate with DeviceNet.	00, 01	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	06	Drive Mode	00: Open loop vector (A1-02 = 2) 01: V/f control (A1-02 = 0) 02: V/f control with PG (A1-02 = 1) 03: Flux vector (A1-02 = 3)	00 to 03	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	07	Speed Actual Rotational Speed Monitor (See note 1.)	Can be referenced in hexadecimal with the output frequency monitor (U1-02) minimum unit as 1. The output frequency monitor minimum unit can be set by the frequency reference setting and display units (o1-03). o1-03= 0: 0.01 Hz o1-03= 1: 0.01% (100%: Max. frequency.) o1-03= 2 to 39: 1 r/min (Set number of poles.) o1-03= 40 to 39999: Follow individual set values. Setting the attribute 16 speed scale enables a further multiplication factor to be set for o1-03= 2 to 39: 1 r/min.	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	08	Speed Reference Rotational Speed Reference (See note 1.)	Can be set and read in hexadecimal with the frequency reference minimum unit as 1. The frequency reference minimum unit can be set by the frequency reference setting and display units (o1-03). o1-03= 0: 0.01 Hz o1-03= 1: 0.01% (100%: Max. frequency.) o1-03= 2 to 39: 1 r/min (Set number of poles.) o1-03= 40 to 39999: Follow individual set values. Setting the attribute 16 speed scale enables a further multiplication factor to be set for o1-03= 2 to 39: 1 r/min.	0 to max. frequency	0000	Yes	Yes	Word

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default	Read	Write	Size
01	09	Current Actual	Can be referenced in hexadecimal with the output current monitor (U1-03) minimum unit as 0.1 A. Setting the attribute 17 current scale enables a multiplication factor to be set.	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	0F	Power Actual	Can be referenced in hexadecimal with the output power monitor (U1-08) minimum unit as 1 W. Setting the attribute 1A power scale enables a multiplication factor to be set.	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	10	Input Voltage	Can be referenced in hexadecimal with the input voltage setting (E1-01) minimum unit as 1 V. Setting the attribute 1B voltage scale enables a multiplication factor to be set.	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	11	Output Voltage	Can be referenced in hexadecimal with the output voltage monitor (U1-06) minimum unit as 1 V. Setting the attribute 1B voltage scale enables a multiplication factor to be set.	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	12	Accel Time	Can be set and read in hexadecimal with the acceleration time 1 (C1-01) and deceleration time 1 (C1-02) minimum unit as 1 ms. Depending on the acceleration/ deceleration time unit (C1-01) setting, numbers below 100 ms or 10 ms are truncated. Setting the attribute 1C time scale enables a multiplication factor to be set.	0.0 to 6,000.0 × 10^3 ms (0.00 to 600.00 × 10^3 ms)	2710 Hex (10.0 s)	Yes	Yes	Word
	13	Decel Time			2710 Hex (10.0 s)	Yes	Yes	Word
	14	Low Speed Limit (See note 1 and 3.)	Can be set and read in hexadecimal with the frequency reference lower limit (d2-02) and the frequency reference upper limit (d2-01) minimum unit as 1 ms. The minimum unit can be set by the frequency reference setting and display units (o1-03). o1-03= 2 to 39: 1 r/min o1-03= Other than above: 0.1% (Maximum frequency: 100%) Setting the attribute 16 speed scale enables a multiplication factor to be set for o1-03= 2 to 39: 1 r/min.	0 to 109% of maximum frequency	0000	Yes	Yes	Word
	15	High Speed Limit (See note 1 and 3.)		0 to 110% of maximum frequency	0708 Hex (1,800 r/min)	Yes	Yes	Word
	16	Speed scale	Speed data unit selection can be set and read. The speed data unit value is calculated as follows: Unit = 1 [r/min] x $1/2^a$ a: Speed scale set value Set a negative value as its 2's complement.	–15 to 15 (F1 to 0F hex)	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	17	Current scale	Current data unit selection can be set and read. The current data unit value is calculated as follows: Unit = 0.1 [A] x $1/2^b$ b: Current scale set value Set a negative value as its 2's complement.	–15 to 15 (F1 to 0F hex)	00	Yes	Yes	Byte

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default	Read	Write	Size
01	1A	Power scale	Power data unit selection can be set and read. The power data unit value is calculated as follows: Unit = 0.1 [W] x $1/2^c$ c: Power scale set value Set a negative value as its 2's complement.	–15 to 15 (F1 to 0F hex)	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	1B	Voltage scale	Voltage data unit selection can be set and read. The voltage data unit value is calculated as follows: Unit = 0.1 [V] x $1/2^d$ d: Voltage scale set value Set a negative value as its 2's complement.	–15 to 15 (F1 to 0F hex)	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	1C	Time scale	Time data unit selection can be set and read. The time data unit value is calculated as follows: Unit = 0.1 [V] x $1/2^e$ e: Voltage scale set value Set a negative value as its 2's complement.	–15 to 15 (F1 to 0F hex)	00	Yes	Yes	Byte
	1D	Reference From Net	00: Operate at B1-01 setting. 01: Set B1-01 to "3" and operate with DeviceNet.	---	00	Yes	No	Byte

Note 1. The Net Reference and Reference From Net functions cannot be changed during running.

Note 2. Under the DeviceNet protocol, the unit for the speed reference is always r/min. The number of motor poles (2 to 39) must be set in parameter o1-03 (frequency reference setting and display units) when using DeviceNet (open network).

Note 3. Cannot be changed during running.

• Communications Data Setting Examples

Example 1: Finding the communications data for outputting a frequency of 60 Hz with the following conditions set.

Number of poles (o1-03): 4
Speed scale (attribute 16): 0

- Converting frequency to rotational speed:
  Frequency x 120 / number of poles = 60 x 120/4 = 1,800 r/min
- Converting rotational speed to minimum unit:
  Rotational speed / unit = 1,800 / (1 r/min x $1/2^0$) = 1,800
- Converting communications data to hexadecimal: 1,800 (dec) = 708 (hex)

Example 2: Finding the communications data for outputting a frequency of 60 Hz with the following condition set.

Frequency setting (o1-03): 0 (Cannot be set with DeviceNet protocol.)

- Converting frequency to minimum setting unit:
  Frequency / minimum unit = 60 / 0.01 = 6,000
- Converting communications data to hexadecimal: 6,000 (dec) = 1,770 (hex)

Note With frequency, the speed scale has no effect.

Example 3: Finding the communications data for setting a one-minute acceleration time with the following condition set.

Time scale (attribute 1C): –3

- Matching the acceleration time unit: 1 minute = 60 seconds = 60,000 ms
- Converting acceleration time to minimum unit:
  Acceleration time / unit = 60,000 / (1 ms x $1/2^{-3}$) = 7,500
- Converting communications data to hexadecimal: 7,500 (dec) = 1D4C (hex)

● Communications Data Reference Example

In this example, the hexadecimal value BB8 that has been read is converted to frequency with the following conditions set.

Number of poles (o1-03): 4
Speed scale (attribute 16): 1

- Converting communications data to decimal: BB8 (hex) = 3,000 (dec)
- Converting from minimum unit to r/min:
  Communications data x unit = 3,000 x (1 r/min x $1/2^{1}$) = 1,500 (r/min)

5-5-9 Reading and Writing Parameters: Class 64 Hex

Inverter parameters can be read and written using explicit messages. Class 100 Dec (64 Hex) has been provided with instances and attributes corresponding to each parameter in the Inverter. Send an explicit message to the class, instance, or attribute of the parameter to be set as described below.

■ Parameter Database

All parameters in the parameter database have been unified to 1-word (16-bit) data. Even settings of 0 and 1 will be treated as 1-word (16-bit) data in explicit messages.

Note When sending or receiving 1-word (16-bit) data in an explicit message, the leftmost and rightmost bytes will be reversed. Accordingly, when reading or writing data, the attribute value will be in the upper byte, the lower byte will contain the lower byte of the data, and the upper byte of the data will be in the upper byte of the next word.

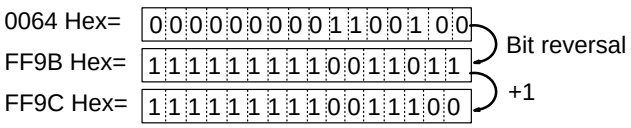
- Communications line data is sent and received in the order of lower byte, then upper byte.
- PLC internal processing data, such as when sending commands, are sent and received in the order of upper byte, then lower byte.

■ Parameter Read and Write Data

Read data and write data for parameters is calculated as shown below and then transmitted in hexadecimal.

- Convert to hexadecimal values with the function/parameter minimum setting unit taken as 1.
  Example: To set a frequency reference of 60 Hz when the minimum setting unit is 0.01 Hz.
  60/0.01 = 6000 → 1770 Hex

- Negative numbers are expressed as two's complements.
  Example: To set a frequency reference bias (n061) of –100% when the minimum setting unit is 1%:
  100/1 = 100 Dec = 0064 Hex, –100% → FF9C Hex



- If the original data is already in hexadecimal, it is transmitted as is.
- Set bits that are not used to "0."
- Do not set data for unused registers.

■ Enabling Parameter Data Using the ENTER Command

To enable parameter data that has been received, send an ENTER command as shown in the following table to either store or not store the parameters in EEPROM. To enable a series of data for more than one transmission, send only one ENTER command after sending all of the data.

Data type	Transmission	Inverter Operation	Remarks
ENTER command that writes parameters to EEPROM	Write 0000 as follows: Class: 100 Dec (64 Hex) Instance: 255 Dec (FF Hex) Attribute: 253 Hex (FD Hex)	Previously received parameter setting data is stored in EEPROM. **Note:** The maximum number of write operations that can be performed to EEPROM is 100,000.	Used to store data even after a power interruption.
ENTER command that does not write parameters to EEPROM	Write 0000 as follows: Class: 100 Dec (64 Hex) Instance: 255 Dec (FF Hex) Attribute: 221 Hex (DD Hex)	Previously received parameter setting data is enabled as operating data without storing it to EEPROM.	If there is frequent rewriting of data, do not send ENTER commands each time because of the limit to the number of times EEPROM can be written. Be sure to send an ENTER command that writes data to EEPROM once before the power supply is interrupted.

■ Parameter Classes, Instances, and Attributes

Refer to *5-6 3G3RV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes*, *5-7 3G3PV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes,* and *5-8 3G3FV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes.*

5-6 3G3RV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes

5-6-1 Inputting Control/Frequency (Read/Write)

Register No. (Hex)	Contents		
0000	Reserved		
0001	Frequency reference		
	Bit 0	Run/stop command	1: Run 0: Stop
	Bit 1	Reverse/stop command	1: Reverse 0: Stop
	Bit 2	Multi-function input command 3	
	Bit 3	Multi-function input command 4	
	Bit 4	Multi-function input command 5	
	Bit 5	Multi-function input command 6	
	Bit 6	Multi-function input command 7	
	Bit 7	Not used.	
	Bit 8	External error	1: Error (EFO)
	Bit 9	Error reset	1: Reset command
	Bits 10 to 15	Not used.	
0002	Frequency reference (Set units using parameter o1-03.)		
0003 to 0005	Not used.		
0006	PID target value		
0007	Analog output 1 setting (–11 V/–726 Dec to 11 V/726 Dec)		
0008	Analog output 2 setting (–11 V/–726 Dec to 11 V/726 Dec)		
0009	Multi-function contact output setting		
	Bit 0	Contact output (terminal M1-M2)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 1	Contact output (terminals M3-M4 or P1-PC)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 2	Contact output (terminals M5-M6 or P2-PC)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 3 to 5	Not used.	
	Bit 6	Set error contact (terminal MA-MC) output using bit 7.	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 7	Error contact (terminal MA-MC)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 8 to 15	Not used.	
000A to 000E	Not used.		
000F	Reference selection settings		
	Bit 0	Not used.	
	Bit 1	PID target value (register 0006H)	1: Enabled 0: Disabled
	Bits 2 to 15	Not used.	

Note Set all unused bits to 0.

5-6-2 Inverter Monitoring Functions (Read)

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
0020	Inverter status	
	Bit 0	Operation 1: Operating 0: Stopped
	Bit 1	Reverse operation 1: Reverse operation 0: Forward operation or stopped
	Bit 2	Inverter startup complete 1: Completed 2: Not completed
	Bit 3	Error 1: Error
	Bit 4	Data setting error 1: Error
	Bit 5	Multi-function contact output (terminals M1-M2) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 6	Multi-function contact output (terminals M3-M4 or P1-PC) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 7	Multi-function contact output (terminals M5-M6 or P2-PC) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 8 to 15	Not used.
0021	Error details	
	Bit 0	Overcurrent (OC), ground fault (GF)
	Bit 1	Main circuit overvoltage (OV)
	Bit 2	Inverter overload (OL2)
	Bit 3	Inverter overheat (OH1, OH2)
	Bit 4	Injection brake transistor resistance overheat (rr, rH)
	Bit 5	Fuse blown (PUF)
	Bit 6	PID feedback reference lost (FbL)
	Bit 7	External error (EF, EFO)
	Bit 8	Hardware error (CPF)
	Bit 9	Motor overload (OL1) or overtorque 1 (OL3) detected
	Bit 10	PG broken wire detected (PGO), overspeed (OS), speed deviation (DEV)
	Bit 11	Main circuit undervoltage (UV) detected
	Bit 12	Main circuit undervoltage (UV1), control power supply error (UV2), inrush prevention circuit error (UV3)
	Bit 13	Missing output phase (LF)
	Bit 14	RS-422A/485 communications error (CE)
	Bit 15	Operator disconnected (OPR)
0022	Data link status	
	Bit 0	Writing data
	Bits 1 and 2	Not used.
	Bit 3	Upper and lower limit errors
	Bit 4	Data integrity error
	Bits 5 to 15	Not used.
0023	Frequency reference	Monitors U1-01 (Unit set with o1-03.)
0024	Output frequency	Monitors U1-02 (Unit set with o1-03.)
0025	Output voltage reference	Monitors U1-06 (0.1-V units)
0026	Output current	Monitors U1-03 (Inverters of 7.5 kW or less: 0.01-A units, Inverters of 11 kW or more: 0.1-A units)

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
0027	Output power	Monitors U1-08 (0.1-kW units)
0028	Torque reference	Monitors U1-09 (0.1 units, 100% = motor's rated torque) **Note** Only enabled for vector control.
0029 to 002A	Not used.	
002A	Not used.	
002B	Sequence input status	
	Bit 0	Multi-function input terminal S1 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 1	Multi-function input terminal S2 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 2	Multi-function input terminal S3 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 3	Multi-function input terminal S4 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 4	Multi-function input terminal S5 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 5	Multi-function input terminal S6 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 6	Multi-function input terminal S7 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 7 to 15	Not used.
002C	Inverter status	
	Bit 0	Operation 1: Operating
	Bit 1	Zero speed 1: Zero speed
	Bit 2	Frequency matching 1: Matched
	Bit 3	User-defined speed matching 1: Matched
	Bit 4	Frequency detection 1 1: Output frequency ≤ L4-01
	Bit 5	Frequency detection 2 1: Output frequency ≥ L4-01
	Bit 6	Inverter startup completed 1: Startup completed
	Bit 7	Low voltage detection 1: Detected
	Bit 8	Baseblock 1: Inverter output baseblock
	Bit 9	Frequency reference mode 1: Not communications 0: Communications
	Bit 10	Run command mode 1: Not communications 0: Communications
	Bit 11	Overtorque detection 1: Detected
	Bit 12	Frequency reference lost 1: Lost
	Bit 13	Retrying error 1: Retrying
	Bit 14	Fault. (including RS-422A/485 communications time-out) 1: fault occurred
	Bit 15	Communications time-out 1: Timed out
002D	Multi-function output status	
	Bit 0	Multi-function contact output (terminals M1-M2) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 1	Multi-function contact output (terminals M3-M4 or P1-PC): 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 2	Multi-function contact output (terminals M5-M6 or P2-PC): 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 3 to 15	Not used.
002E to 0030	Not used.	
0031	Main circuit DC voltage	Monitors U1-07 (1-V units)
0032 to 0037	Not used.	

Register No. (Hex)	Contents		
0038	PID feedback quantity	1% = 10; 100% = Input corresponding to max. output frequency; without sign	
0039	PID input quantity	1% = 10; 100% = Max. output frequency; without sign	
003A	PID output quantity	1% = 10; 100% = Max. output frequency; without sign	
003B	CPU software number		
003C	Flash software number		
003D	Communications error details		
	Bit 0	CRC error	
	Bit 1	Invalid data length	
	Bit 2	Not used.	
	Bit 3	Parity error	
	Bit 4	Overrun error	
	Bit 5	Framing error	
	Bit 6	Time-out	
	Bits 7 to 15	Not used.	
003E	kVA setting		
003F	Control method		
0040	Frequency reference	Monitors U1-01; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)	
0041	Output frequency	Monitors U1-02; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)	
0042	Output current	Monitors U1-03; Inverters of 7.5 kW or less: 0.01-A units, Inverters of 11 kW or more: 0.1-A units	
0043	Control method	Monitors U1-04; set in A1-02	
0044	Motor speed	Monitors U1-05; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)	
0045	Output voltage	Monitors U1-06; 0.1-V units	
0046	Main circuit DC voltage	Monitors U1-07; 1-V units	
0047	Output power	Monitors U1-08; 0.1-kW units (with sign)	
0048	Torque reference	Monitors U1-09; 0.1%-kW units (100% = motor's rated torque; with sign)	
0049	Input terminal status	Monitors U1-10; 1: ON. Bits 0 to 6 correspond to terminals S1 to S7.	
004A	Output terminal status	Monitors U1-11	
		Bit 0	Terminals M1 and M2; 1: ON
		Bit 1	Terminals M3 (P1) and M4 (PC); 1: ON
		Bit 2	Terminals M5 (P2) and M6 (PC); 1: ON
		Bits 3 to 6	Not used.
		Bit 7	Terminals MA and MC; 1: ON
		Bits 8 to 15	Not used.

Register No. (Hex)	Contents		
004B	Operating status	Monitors U1-12	
		Bit 0	During RUN
		Bit 1	Zero speed
		Bit 2	Forward/reverse (1: Reverse operation)
		Bit 3	During fault reset input
		Bit 4	Frequency agree
		Bit 5	Operation ready
		Bit 6	Alarm (Minor fault)
		Bit 7	Fault
		Bits 8 to 15	Not used.
004C	Cumulative operation time	Monitors U1-13; 1-hr units	
004D	FLASH ID software No.	Monitors U1-14	
004E	Frequency reference (voltage): Terminal A1 input value	Monitors U1-15; 0.1% units (100% = 10 V; with sign for ± voltage setting)	
004F	Multi-function analog input: Terminal A2 input value	Monitors U1-16; 0.1% units (100%=20 mA or 100% = 10 V; with sign for ± voltage setting)	
0051	Motor secondary current	Monitors U1-18; 0.1% units (motor's rated secondary current = 100%; with sign)	
0052	Motor excitation current	Monitors U1-19; 0.1% units (motor's rated secondary current = 100%; with sign)	
0053	Output frequency after a soft start	Monitors U1-20; 0.01-Hz units (with sign)	
0054	Input to speed control loop	Monitors U1-21; 0.01% (max. frequency = 100%; with sign)	
0055	Output from speed control loop	Monitors U1-22; 0.01% units (motor's rated secondary current = 100%; with sign)	
0057	PID feedback	Monitors U1-24; 0.01% units (input corresponding to max. frequency = 100%; with sign)	
0059	Voltage reference for secondary current	Monitors U1-26; 0.1-V units (200 (400) VAC = 100%; with sign)	
005A	Voltage reference for excitation current	Monitors U1-27; 0.1-V units (200 (400) VAC = 100%; with sign)	
005B	CPU ID	Monitors U1-28	
005F	q-axis ACR output	Monitors U1-32; 0.1% units (motor's rated secondary current = 100%; with sign)	
0060	d-axis ACR output	Monitors U1-33; 0.1% units (motor's rated secondary current = 100%; with sign)	
0061	OPE error parameter	Monitors U1-34; outputs parameter	
0063	PID input quantity	Monitors U1-36; 0.01% units (max. frequency = 100%; with sign)	
0064	PID output quantity	Monitors U1-37; 0.01% units (max. frequency = 100%; with sign)	
0065	PID reference	Monitors U1-38; 0.01% units (max. frequency = 100%)	

<table>
<tr><th>Register No. (Hex)</th><th colspan="7">Contents</th></tr>
<tr><td>0066</td><td>RS-422A/485 communications error</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U1-39</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 0</td><td colspan="5">CRC error</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 1</td><td colspan="5">Invalid data length</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 2</td><td colspan="5">Not used.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 3</td><td colspan="5">Parity error</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 4</td><td colspan="5">Overrun error</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 5</td><td colspan="5">Framing error</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bit 6</td><td colspan="5">Time-out</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bits 7 to 15</td><td colspan="5">Not used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>0068</td><td>Fan operating time</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U1-40; 1-hr units</td></tr>
<tr><td>0080</td><td>Current fault</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-01</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Code</td><td>Error display</td><td>Code</td><td>Error display</td><td>Code</td><td>Error display</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>01</td><td>PUF</td><td>0E</td><td>OL4</td><td>1C</td><td>LF</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>02</td><td>UV1</td><td>0F</td><td>RR</td><td>1D</td><td>OH3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>03</td><td>UV2</td><td>10</td><td>RH</td><td>1E</td><td>OPR</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>04</td><td>UV3</td><td>11</td><td>EF3</td><td>1F</td><td>ERR</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>06</td><td>GF</td><td>12</td><td>EF4</td><td>20</td><td>OH4</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>07</td><td>OC</td><td>13</td><td>EF5</td><td>22</td><td>BUS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>08</td><td>OV</td><td>14</td><td>EF6</td><td>25</td><td>CF</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>09</td><td>OH</td><td>15</td><td>EF7</td><td>27</td><td>EF0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>0A</td><td>OH1</td><td>18</td><td>OS</td><td>28</td><td>FBL</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>0B</td><td>OL1</td><td>19</td><td>DEV</td><td>29</td><td>UL3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>0C</td><td>OL2</td><td>1A</td><td>PGO</td><td>2A</td><td>UL4</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>0D</td><td>OL3</td><td>1B</td><td>PF</td><td>2B</td><td>OL7</td></tr>
<tr><td>0081</td><td>Last fault</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-02 (same codes as U2-01)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0082</td><td>Fault frequency reference</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-03; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0083</td><td>Fault output reference</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-04; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0084</td><td>Fault output current</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-05; Inverters of 7.5 kW or less: 0.01-A units, Inverters of 11 kW or more: 0.1-A units</td></tr>
<tr><td>0085</td><td>Fault motor speed</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-06; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0086</td><td>Fault output voltage reference</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-07; 0.1-V units</td></tr>
<tr><td>0087</td><td>Fault main circuit DC voltage</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-08; 1-V units</td></tr>
<tr><td>0088</td><td>Fault output power</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-09; 0.1-kW units (with sign)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0089</td><td>Fault torque reference</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-10; 0.1% units (100% = motor’s rated torque; with sign)</td></tr>
<tr><td>008A</td><td>Fault input terminal status</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-11 (same contents as U1-10)</td></tr>
<tr><td>008B</td><td>Fault output terminal status</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-12 (same contents as U1-11)</td></tr>
<tr><td>008C</td><td>Fault operating status</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-13 (same contents as U1-12)</td></tr>
<tr><td>008D</td><td>Fault cumulative operation time</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U2-14; 1-hr units</td></tr>
<tr><td>0090 (0800)</td><td>Content of last fault</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U3-01 (same codes as U2-01)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0091 (0801)</td><td>Content of 2nd prior fault</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U3-02 (same codes as U2-01)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0092 (0802)</td><td>Content of 3rd prior fault</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U3-03 (same codes as U2-01)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0093 (0803)</td><td>Content of 4th prior fault</td><td colspan="6">Monitors U3-04 (same codes as U2-01)</td></tr>
</table>

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
0094 (080A)	Cumulative operation time since last fault	Monitors U3-05; 1-hr units
0095 (080B)	Cumulative operation time since 2nd prior fault	Monitors U3-06; 1-hr units
0096 (080C)	Cumulative operation time since 3rd prior fault	Monitors U3-07; 1-hr units
0097 (080D)	Cumulative operation time since 4th prior fault	Monitors U3-08; 1-hr units
0804	Content of 5th prior fault	Monitors U3-09 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0805	Content of 6th prior fault	Monitors U3-10 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0806	Content of 7th prior fault	Monitors U3-11 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0807	Content of 8th prior fault	Monitors U3-12 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0808	Content of 9th prior fault	Monitors U3-13 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0809	Content of 10th prior fault	Monitors U3-14 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
080E	Cumulative operation time since 5th prior fault	Monitors U3-15; 1-hr units (See note.)
080F	Cumulative operation time since 6th prior fault	Monitors U3-16; 1-hr units (See note.)
0810	Cumulative operation time since 7th prior fault	Monitors U3-17; 1-hr units (See note.)
0811	Cumulative operation time since 8th prior fault	Monitors U3-18; 1-hr units (See note.)
0812	Cumulative operation time since 9th prior fault	Monitors U3-19; 1-hr units (See note.)
0813	Cumulative operation time since 10th prior fault	Monitors U3-20; 1-hr units (See note.)

Note U3-09 to U3-20 are not supported for Asian models. Register No. 0800 Hex to 0813 Hex are not supported for Asian models.

5-6-3 Parameter Reading and Writing

The following tables show the SYSDRIVE 3G3RV Inverter parameters and the corresponding register numbers. Write and read the various parameters with “1” as the minimum setting unit. Negative numbers are expressed as two’s complement. If the setting unit is in hexadecimal, there is no need to convert it.

When writing data in parameters, be sure to send an enter command to enable the written data. Unless the enter command is transmitted, the data will not be enabled and the Inverter may not start.

■ Parameters for Initialize Mode

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
A1-00	0100	01	00	Language selection for Digital Operator display	0 to 6	1	1	Yes
A1-01	0101	01	01	Parameter access level	0 to 2	1	2	Yes
A1-02	0102	01	02	Control method selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
A1-03	0103	01	03	Initialize	0 to 3,330	1	0	No
A1-04	0104	01	04	Password	0 to 9,999	1	0	No
A1-05	0105	01	05	Password setting	0 to 9,999	1	0	No
A2-01 to A2-32	0106 to 0125	01	06 to 25	User-parameter settings	0180 to 0510 Set the register numbers for b1-01 to o2-11.	1	---	No

■ Application Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b1-01	0180	01	80	Reference selection	0 to 4	1	1	No
b1-02	0181	01	81	Operation method selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
b1-03	0182	01	82	Stopping method selection	0 to 3	1	0	No
b1-04	0183	01	83	Prohibition of reverse operation	0 or 2 (See note 6.)	1	0	No
b1-06	0185	01	85	Read sequence input twice	0 or 1	1	1	No
b1-07	0186	01	86	Operation selection after switching to remote mode	0 or 1	1	0	No
b1-08	0187	01	87	Run command selection in programming modes	0 or 1	1	0	No
b2-01	0189	01	89	Zero speed level (DC injection braking starting frequency)	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 Hz	0.5	No
b2-02	018A	01	8A	DC injection braking current	0 to 100	1%	50	No
b2-03	018B	01	8B	DC injection braking time at start	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	No
b2-04	018C	01	8C	DC Injection braking time at stop	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.50	No
b3-01	0191	01	91	Speed search selection (current detection or speed calculation)	0 to 3	1	2 (See note 1.)	No
b3-02	0192	01	92	Speed search operating current (current detection)	0 to 200	1%	120 (See note 1.)	No
b3-03	0193	01	93	Speed search deceleration time (current detection)	0.1 to 10.0	0.1 s	2.0	No
b3-05	0195	01	95	Speed search wait time (current detection or speed calculation)	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 s	0.2	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b4-01	01A3	01	A3	Timer function ON-delay time	0.0 to 3000.0 (See note 5.)	0.1 s	0.0	No
b4-02	01A4	01	A4	Timer function OFF-delay time	0.0 to 3000.0 (See note 5.)	0.1 s	0.0	No
b5-01	01A5	01	A5	PID control mode selection	0 to 4	1	0	No
b5-02	01A6	01	A6	Proportional gain (P)	0.00 to 25.00	0.01	1.00	Yes
b5-03	01A7	01	A7	Integral (I) time	0.0 to 360.0	0.1 s	1.0	Yes
b5-04	01A8	01	A8	Integral (I) limit	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
b5-05	01A9	01	A9	Derivative (D) time	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	Yes
b5-06	01AA	01	AA	PID limit	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
b5-07	01AB	01	AB	PID offset adjustment	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
b5-08	01AC	01	AC	PID primary delay time constant	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	Yes
b5-09	01AD	01	AD	PID output characteristics selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b5-10	01AE	01	AE	PID output gain	0.0 to 25.0	0.1	1.0	No
b5-11	01AF	01	AF	PID reverse output selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b5-12	01B0	01	B0	Selection of PID feedback command loss detection	0 to 2	1	0	No
b5-13	01B1	01	B1	PID feedback command loss detection level	0 to 100	1%	0	No
b5-14	01B2	01	B2	PID feedback command loss detection time	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	1.0	No
b5-15	01B3	01	B3	PID sleep function operation level	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b5-16	01B4	01	B4	PID sleep operation delay time	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	0.0	No
b5-17	01B5	01	B5	Accel/decel time for PID reference	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	0.0	No
b5-18	01DC	01	DC	PID set point selection (See note 5.)	0 or 1	1	0	No
b5-19	01DD	01	DD	PID set point (See note 5.)	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	No
b6-01	01B6	01	B6	Dwell frequency at start	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b6-02	01B7	01	B7	Dwell time at start	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
b6-03	01B8	01	B8	Dwell frequency at stop	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b6-04	01B9	01	B9	Dwell time at stop	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
b8-01	01CC	01	CC	Energy-saving mode selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b8-02	01CD	01	CD	Energy-saving gain	0.0 to 10.0	0.1	0.7 (See note 2.)	Yes
b8-03	01CE	01	CE	Energy-saving filter time constant	0.00 to 10.0	0.01 s	0.50 (See note 3.)	Yes

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b8-04	01CF	01	CF	Energy-saving coefficient	0.00 to 655.00 (See note 4.)	0.01	Depends on capacity.	No
b8-05	01D0	01	D0	Power detection filter time constant	0 to 2000	1 ms	20	No
b8-06	01D1	01	D1	Search operation voltage limiter	0 to 100	1%	0	No

Note 1. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The V/F control default setting is given above.)

Note 2. The default setting is 0.1 for V/f control with PG.

Note 3. The default setting is 2.00 s for Inverters with a capacity of 55 kW or more.

Note 4. The same capacity as the Inverter can be set by initializing this parameter.

Note 5. The setting range for Asian models is 0.0 to 300.0.

Note 6. The setting range for Asian models is 0 to 1.

■ Tuning Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
C1-01	0200	02	00	Acceleration time 1	0.0 to 6000.0 (Set with C1-10.)	0.1 s (Set with C1-10.)	10.0	Yes
C1-02	0201	02	01	Deceleration time 1				Yes
C1-03	0202	02	02	Acceleration time 2				Yes
C1-04	0203	02	03	Deceleration time 2				Yes
C1-05	0204	02	04	Acceleration time 3				No
C1-06	0205	02	05	Deceleration time 3				No
C1-07	0206	02	06	Acceleration time 4				No
C1-08	0207	02	07	Deceleration time 4				No
C1-09	0208	02	08	Deceleration Stop Time				No
C1-10	0209	02	09	Accel/decel time setting unit	0 or 1	1	1	No
C1-11	020A	02	0A	Accel/decel time switching frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
C2-01	020B	02	0B	S-curve characteristic time at acceleration start	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-02	020C	02	0C	S-curve characteristic time at acceleration end	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-03	020D	02	0D	S-curve characteristic time at deceleration start	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-04	020E	02	0E	S-curve characteristic time at deceleration end	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.00	No
C3-01	020F	02	0F	Slip compensation gain	0.0 to 2.5	0.1	0.0 (See note 1.)	Yes
C3-02	0210	02	10	Slip compensation primary delay time	0 to 10000	1 ms	2000 (See note 1.)	No
C3-03	0211	02	11	Slip compensation limit	0 to 250	1%	200	No
C3-04	0212	02	12	Slip compensation selection during regeneration	0 or 1	1	0	No
C3-05	0213	02	13	Output voltage limit operation selection	0 or 1	1	0	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
C4-01	0215	02	15	Torque compensation gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	Yes
C4-02	0216	02	16	Torque compensation primary delay time constant	0 to 10000	1 ms	200 (See note 1.)	No
C4-03	0217	02	17	Starting torque value (forward) (See note 4.)	0.0 to 200.0	0.1%	0.0	No
C4-04	0218	02	18	Starting torque value (reverse) (See note 4.)	–200.0 to 0.0	0.1%	0.0	No
C4-05	0219	02	19	Starting torque time constant (See note 4.)	0 to 200	1 ms	10	No
C5-01	021B	02	1B	ASR proportional (P) gain 1	0.00 to 300.00	0.01	0.20	Yes
C5-02	021C	02	1C	ASR integral (I) time 1	0.000 to 10.000	0.001 s	0.200	Yes
C5-03	021D	02	1D	ASR proportional (P) gain 2	0.00 to 300.00	0.01	0.02	Yes
C5-04	021E	02	1E	ASR integral (I) time 2	0.000 to 10.000	0.001 s	0.050	Yes
C5-05	021F	02	1F	ASR limit	0.0 to 20.0	0.1%	5.0	No
C6-01	0223	02	23	CT/VT selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
C6-02	0224	02	24	Carrier frequency selection	0 to F	1	Depends on capacity.	No
C6-03	0225	02	25	Carrier frequency upper limit	2.0 to 15.0 (See notes 2 and 3.)	0.1 kHz	Depends on capacity.	No
C6-04	0226	02	26	Carrier frequency lower limit	0.4 to 15.0 (See notes 2 and 3.)	0.1 kHz	Depends on capacity.	No
C6-05	0227	02	27	Carrier frequency proportional gain	00 to 99 (See note 3.)	1	00	No

Note 1. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The V/f control default setting is given above.)

Note 2. The setting range depends on the capacity of the Inverter.

Note 3. These parameters can be monitored or set only when 1 is set for C6-01 and F is set for C6-02.

Note 4. These parameters are not supported by the Asian models.

■ Reference Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
d1-01	0280	02	80	Frequency reference 1	0 to max. output frequency (See note 1.)	0.01 Hz (Set with o1-03.)	0.00	Yes
d1-02	0281	02	81	Frequency reference 2			0.00	Yes
d1-03	0282	02	82	Frequency reference 3			0.00	Yes
d1-04	0283	02	83	Frequency reference 4			0.00	Yes
d1-05	0284	02	84	Frequency reference 5			0.00	Yes
d1-06	0285	02	85	Frequency reference 6			0.00	Yes
d1-07	0286	02	86	Frequency reference 7			0.00	Yes
d1-08	0287	02	87	Frequency reference 8			0.00	Yes
d1-09	0288	02	88	Frequency reference 9			0.00	Yes
d1-10	028B	02	8B	Frequency reference 10			0.00	Yes
d1-11	028C	02	8C	Frequency reference 11			0.00	Yes
d1-12	028D	02	8D	Frequency reference 12			0.00	Yes
d1-13	028E	02	8E	Frequency reference 13			0.00	Yes
d1-14	028F	02	8F	Frequency reference 14			0.00	Yes
d1-15	0290	02	90	Frequency reference 15			0.00	Yes
d1-16	0291	02	91	Frequency reference 16			0.00	Yes
d1-17	0292	02	92	Jog frequency reference			6.00	Yes
d2-01	0289	02	89	Frequency reference upper limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	100.0	No
d2-02	028A	02	8A	Frequency reference lower limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	0.0	No
d2-03	0293	02	93	Master speed reference lower limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	0.0	No
d3-01	0294	02	94	Jump frequency 1	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-02	0295	02	95	Jump frequency 2		0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-03	0296	02	96	Jump frequency 3		0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-04	0297	02	97	Jump frequency width	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	1.0	No
d4-01	0298	02	98	Frequency reference hold function selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
d4-02	0299	02	99	+ – Speed limits	0 to 100	1%	10	No
d6-01	02A0	02	A0	Field weakening level	0 to 100	1%	80	No
d6-02	02A1	02	A1	Field frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No

Note Values exceeding the max. output frequency (E1-04 and E3-02) cannot be set. Set the motor constant parameters first.

■ Motor Constant Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E1-01	0300	03	00	Input voltage setting	155 to 255 (155 to 510) (See note 1.)	1 V	200 (400) (See note 1.)	No
E1-03	0302	03	02	V/f pattern selection	0 to F	1	F	No
E1-04	0303	03	03	Max. output frequency	40.0 to 400.0 (See note 5.)	0.1 Hz	50.0 (60.0) (See note 8.)	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E1-05	0304	03	04	Max. voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	200.0 (400.0) (See note 1.)	No
E1-06	0305	03	05	Base frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	50.0 (60.0) (See note 8.)	No
E1-07	0306	03	06	Mid. output frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	3.0	No
E1-08	0307	03	07	Mid. output frequency voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	15.0 (30.0) (See note 1 and 3.)	No
E1-09	0308	03	08	Min. output frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	1.5 (See note 3.)	No
E1-10	0309	03	09	Min. output frequency voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	9.0 (18.0) (See note 1 and 3.)	No
E1-11	030A	03	0A	Mid. output frequency 2	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0 (See note 6.)	No
E1-12	030B	03	0B	Mid. output frequency voltage 2	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	0.0 (See note 6.)	No
E1-13	030C	03	0C	Base voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	0.0 (See note 4.)	No
E2-01	030E	03	0E	Motor rated current	0.32 to 6.40 (See note 2.)	0.01 A	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-02	030F	03	0F	Motor rated slip	0.00 to 20.00	0.01 Hz	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-03	0310	03	10	Motor no-load current	Depends on capacity.	0.01 A	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-04	0311	03	11	Number of motor poles	2 to 48	1 pole	4	No
E2-05	0312	03	12	Motor line-to-line resistance	0.000 to 65.000	0.001 Ω	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-06	0313	03	13	Motor leak inductance	0.0 to 40.0	0.1%	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-07	0314	03	14	Motor iron saturation coefficient 1	0.00 to 0.50	0.01	0.50	No
E2-08	0315	03	15	Motor iron saturation coefficient 2	0.00 to 0.75	0.01	0.75	No
E2-10	0317	03	17	Motor iron loss for torque compensation	0 to 65535	1 W	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-11	0318	03	18	Motor rated output	0.00 to 650.00	0.01 kW	Depends on capacity.	No
E3-01	0319	03	19	Motor 2 control method selection	0 to 2	1	0	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E3-02	031A	03	1A	Motor 2 max. output frequency (FMAX)	40.0 to 400.0 (See note 5.)	0.1 Hz	50.0 (60.0) (See note 8.)	No
E3-03	031B	03	1B	Motor 2 max. voltage (VMAX)	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	200.0 (400.0) (See note 1.)	No
E3-04	031C	03	1C	Motor 2 max. voltage frequency (FA)	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	50.0 (60.0) (See note 8.)	No
E3-05	031D	03	1D	Motor 2 mid. output frequency 1 (FB)	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	3.0	No
E3-06	031E	03	1E	Motor 2 mid. output frequency voltage 1 (VC)	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	15.0 (30.0) (See note 1 and 3.)	No
E3-07	031F	03	1F	Motor 2 min. output frequency (FMIN)	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	1.5 (See note 3.)	No
E3-08	0320	03	20	Motor 2 min. output frequency voltage (VMIN)	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	9.0 (18.0) (See note 1 and 3.)	No
E4-01	0321	03	21	Motor 2 rated current	0.32 to 6.40 (See note 2.)	0.01 A	Depends on capacity.	No
E4-02	0322	03	22	Motor 2 rated slip	0.00 to 20.00	0.01 Hz	Depends on capacity.	No
E4-03	0323	03	23	Motor 2 no-load current	0.00 to 1.89 (See note 7.)	0.01 A	Depends on capacity.	No
E4-04	0324	03	24	Motor 2 number of poles (number of poles)	2 to 48	1 pole	4	No
E4-05	0325	03	25	Motor 2 line-to-line resistance	0.000 to 65.000	0.001 Ω	Depends on capacity.	No
E4-06	0326	03	26	Motor 2 leak inductance	0.0 to 40.0	0.1%	Depends on capacity.	No
E4-07	0327	03	27	Motor 2 rated capacity	0.40 to 650.00	0.01 kW	Depends on capacity.	No

Note 1. Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

Note 2. The setting range is 10% to 200% of the Inverter's rated output current. The values for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter are given above.

Note 3. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The V/f control default settings are given above.)

Note 4. E1-13 will be the same value as E1-05 after autotuning.

Note 5. The upper setting limit will be 150.0 Hz when C6-01 is set to 0.

Note 6. The settings of E1-11 and E1-12 are ignored if set to 0.0.

Note 7. If multi-function input H1-□□ is set to 16 (motor 2), the default setting will depend upon the Inverter capacity. The value for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given.

Note 8. Values in parentheses are for Asian model Inverters.

■ Option Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
F1-01	0380	03	80	PG constant	0 to 60000	1	1024 (600) (See note.)	No
F1-02	0381	03	81	Operation selection at PG open circuit (PGO)	0 to 3	1	1	No
F1-03	0382	03	82	Operation selection at overspeed (OS)	0 to 3	1	1	No
F1-04	0383	03	83	Operation selection at deviation	0 to 3	1	3	No
F1-05	0384	03	84	PG rotation	0 or 1	1	0	No
F1-06	0385	03	85	PG division rate (PG pulse monitor)	1 to 132	1	1	No
F1-07	0386	03	86	Integral value during accel/decel enable/disable	0 or 1	1	0	No
F1-08	0387	03	87	Overspeed detection level	0 to 120	1%	115	No
F1-09	0388	03	88	Overspeed detection delay time	0.0 to 2.0	0.1 s	1.0	No
F1-10	0389	03	89	Excessive speed deviation detection level	0 to 50	1%	10	No
F1-11	038A	03	8A	Excessive speed deviation detection delay time	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.5	No
F1-12	038B	03	8B	Number of PG gear teeth 1	0 to 1000	1	0	No
F1-13	038C	03	8C	Number of PG gear teeth 2	0 to 1000	1	0	No
F1-14	038D	03	8D	PG open-circuit detection time	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	2.0	No
F4-01	0391	03	91	Channel 1 monitor selection	1 to 40	1	2	No
F4-02	0392	03	92	Channel 1 gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	Yes
F4-03	0393	03	93	Channel 2 monitor selection	1 to 40	1	3	No
F4-04	0394	03	94	Channel 2 gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	0.50	Yes
F4-05	0395	03	95	Channel 1 output monitor bias	–10.0 to 10.0	0.1	0.0	Yes
F4-06	0396	03	96	Channel 2 output monitor bias	–10.0 to 10.0	0.1	0.0	Yes
F4-07	0397	03	97	Analog output signal level for channel 1	0 or 1	1	0	No
F4-08	0398	03	98	Analog output signal level for channel 2	0 or 1	1	0	No
F5-01	0399	03	99	Not used.	---	---	0	No
F5-02	039A	03	9A	Not used.	---	---	1	No
F5-03	039B	03	9B	Not used.	---	---	2	No
F5-04	039C	03	9C	Not used.	---	---	4	No
F5-05	039D	03	9D	Not used.	---	---	6	No
F5-06	039E	03	9E	Not used.	---	---	37	No
F5-07	039F	03	9F	Not used.	---	---	0F	No
F5-08	03A0	03	A0	Not used.	---	---	0F	No
F5-09	03A1	03	A1	Not used.	---	---	0	No
F6-01	03A2	03	A2	DeviceNet fault operation selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
F6-02	03A3	03	A3	Communications external fault input detection method selection	0 or 1	1	0	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
F6-03	03A4	03	A4	Communications external fault input operation selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
F6-04	03A5	03	A5	Not used.	---	---	0	No
F6-05	03A6	03	A6	Display unit selection for current monitor	0 or 1	1	0	No

Note Values in parentheses are for Asian model Inverters.

■ External Terminal Function Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
H1-01	0400	04	00	Terminal S3 function selection	0 to 68	1	24	No
H1-02	0401	04	01	Terminal S4 function selection	0 to 68	1	14	No
H1-03	0402	04	02	Terminal S5 function selection	0 to 68	1	3 (0) (See note 1.)	No
H1-04	0403	04	03	Terminal S6 function selection	0 to 68	1	4 (3) (See note 1.)	No
H1-05	0404	04	04	Terminal S7 function selection	0 to 68	1	6 (4) (See note 1.)	No
H2-01	040B	04	0B	Terminal M1-M2 Select	0 to 38	1	0	No
H2-02	040C	04	0C	Terminal M3-M4 (P1) function select	0 to 38	1	1	No
H2-03	040D	04	0D	Terminal M5-M6 (P2) function select	0 to 38	1	2	No
H3-01	0410	04	10	Signal select terminal A1 (voltage) (See note 4.)	0 or 1	1	0	No
H3-02	0411	04	11	Gain (terminal A1)	0.0 to 1000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-03	0412	04	12	Bias (terminal A1)	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-08	0417	04	17	Multi-function analog input terminal A2 signal level selection	0 to 2	1	2	No
H3-09	0418	04	18	Multi-function analog input terminal A2 function selection	0 to 1F	1	0	No
H3-10	0419	04	19	Gain (terminal A2)	0.0 to 1000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-11	041A	04	1A	Bias (terminal A2)	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-12	041B	04	1B	Analog input filter time constant	0.00 to 2.00	0.01 s	0.00	No
H3-13	041C	04	1C	Terminal A1/A2 switching	0 or 1	1	0	No
H4-01	041D	04	1D	Monitor selection (terminal FM)	1 to 40	1	2	No
H4-02	041E	04	1E	Gain (terminal FM)	0.0 to 1000.0 (0.00 to 2.5) (See note 3.)	0.1% (0.01) (See note 3.)	100.0 (1.00) (See note 3.)	Yes

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
H4-03	041F	04	1F	Bias (terminal FM)	–110.0 to +110.0 (–10.0 to 10.0) (See note 3.)	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H4-04	0420	04	20	Monitor selection (terminal AM)	1 to 40	1	3	No
H4-05	0421	04	21	Gain (terminal AM)	0.0 to 1000.0 (0.00 to 2.5) (See note 3.)	0.1% (0.01) (See note 3.)	50.0 (0.50) (See note 3.)	Yes
H4-06	0422	04	22	Bias (terminal AM)	–110.0 to +110.0 (–10.0 to 10.0) (See note 3.)	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H4-07	0423	04	23	Analog output 1 signal level selection	0 to 2 (0 or 1) (See note 3.)	1	0	No
H4-08	0424	04	24	Analog output 2 signal level selection	0 to 2 (0 or 1) (See note 3.)	1	0	No
H5-01	0425	04	25	Slave address	0 to 20 (See note 2.)	1	1F	No
H5-02	0426	04	26	Communication speed selection	0 to 4	1	3	No
H5-03	0427	04	27	Communication parity selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
H5-04	0428	04	28	Stopping method after communication error	0 to 3	1	3	No
H5-05	0429	04	29	Communication error detection selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
H5-06	042A	04	2A	Send wait time	5 to 65	1 ms	5	No
H5-07	042B	04	2B	RTS control ON/OFF	0 or 1	1	1	No
H6-01	042C	04	2C	Pulse train input function selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
H6-02	042D	04	2D	Pulse train input scaling	1000 to 32000	1 Hz	1440	Yes
H6-03	042E	04	2E	Pulse train input gain	0.0 to 1000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H6-04	042F	04	2F	Pulse train input bias	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H6-05	0430	04	30	Pulse train input filter time	0.00 to 2.00	0.01 s	0.10	Yes
H6-06	0431	04	31	Pulse train monitor selection	1, 2, 5, 20, 24, 36	1	2	Yes
H6-07	0432	04	32	Pulse train monitor scaling	0 to 32000	1 Hz	1440	Yes

Note 1. The values in parentheses indicate initial values when initialized in 3-wire sequence.

Note 2. Set H5-01 to 0 to disable Inverter responses to RS-422A/485 communications.

Note 3. Values in parentheses are for Asian model Inverters.

■ Protective Function Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
L1-01	0480	04	80	Motor protection selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
L1-02	0481	04	81	Motor protection time constant	0.1 to 5.0	0.1 min	1.0	No
L1-03	0482	04	82	Alarm operation selection during motor overheating	0 to 3	1	3	No
L1-04	0483	04	83	Motor overheating operation selection	0 to 2	1	1	No
L1-05	0484	04	84	Motor temperature input filter time constant	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.20	No
L2-01	0485	04	85	Momentary power loss detection	0 to 2	1	0	No
L2-02	0486	04	86	Momentary power loss ridethru time	0 to 2.0	0.1 s	Depends on capacity.	No
L2-03	0487	04	87	Min. baseblock time	0.1 to 5.0	0.1 s	Depends on capacity.	No
L2-04	0488	04	88	Voltage recovery time	0.0 to 5.0	0.1 s	Depends on capacity.	No
L2-05	0489	04	89	Undervoltage detection level	150 to 210 (150 to 420) (See note 1.)	1 V	190 (380) (See note 1.)	No
L2-06	048A	04	8A	KEB deceleration time	0.0 to 200.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
L2-07	048B	04	8B	Momentary recovery time	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	0.0 (See note 2.)	No
L2-08	048C	04	8C	Frequency reduction gain at KEB start	0 to 300	1	100	No
L3-01	048F	04	8F	Stall prevention selection during accel	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-02	0490	04	90	Stall prevention level during accel	0 to 200	1%	120 (See note 3.)	No
L3-03	0491	04	91	Stall prevention limit during accel	0 to 100	1%	50	No
L3-04	0492	04	92	Stall prevention selection during decel	0 to 3	1	1	No
L3-05	0493	04	93	Stall prevention selection during running	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-06	0494	04	94	Stall prevention level during running	30 to 200	1%	120 (See note 3.)	No
L4-01	0499	04	99	Speed agreement detection level	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
L4-02	049A	04	9A	Speed agreement detection width	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	2.0	No
L4-03	049B	04	9B	Speed agreement detection level (+/–)	–400.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
L4-04	049C	04	9C	Speed agreement detection width (+/–)	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	2.0	No
L4-05	049D	04	9D	Operation when frequency reference is lost	0 or 1	1	0	No
L4-06	04C2	04	C2	Frequency reference for loss of frequency reference	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	80.0	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
L5-01	049E	04	9E	Number of auto restart attempts	0 to 10	1	0	No
L5-02	049F	04	9F	Auto restart operation selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L6-01	04A1	04	A1	Torque detection selection 1	0 to 8	1	0	No
L6-02	04A2	04	A2	Torque detection level 1	0 to 300	1%	150	No
L6-03	04A3	04	A3	Torque detection time 1	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.1	No
L6-04	04A4	04	A4	Torque detection selection 2	0 to 8	1	0	No
L6-05	04A5	04	A5	Torque detection level 2	0 to 300	1%	150	No
L6-06	04A6	04	A6	Torque detection time 2	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.1	No
L7-01	04A7	04	A7	Forward drive torque limit	0 to 300	1%	200	No
L7-02	04A8	04	A8	Reverse drive torque limit	0 to 300	1%	200	No
L7-03	04A9	04	A9	Forward regenerative torque limit	0 to 300	1%	200	No
L7-04	04AA	04	AA	Reverse regenerative torque limit	0 to 300	1%	200	No
L8-01	04AD	04	AD	Protect selection for internal DB resistor	0 or 1	1	0	No
L8-02	04AE	04	AE	Overheat pre-alarm level	50 to 130	1°C	Depends on capacity.	No
L8-03	04AF	04	AF	Operation selection after overheat pre-alarm	0 to 3	1	3	No
L8-05	04B1	04	B1	Input open-phase protection selection	0 or 1	1	1 (0) (See note 4.)	No
L8-07	04B3	04	B3	Output open-phase protection selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L8-09	04B5	04	B5	Ground protection selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
L8-10	04B6	04	B6	Cooling fan control selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L8-11	04B7	04	B7	Cooling fan control delay time	0 to 300	1 s	60	No
L8-12	04B8	04	B8	Ambient temperature	45 to 60	1°C	45	No
L8-15	04BB	04	BB	OL2 characteristics selection at low speeds	0 or 1	1	1	No
L8-18	04BE	04	BE	Soft CLA selection	0 or 1	1	1	No

Note 1. Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

Note 2. If the setting is 0, the axis will accelerate to the specified speed over the specified acceleration time (C1-01 to C1-08).

Note 3. The initial value when C6-01 is set to 1 is given. If C6-01 is set to 0, the initial value will be 150%.

Note 4. Values in parentheses are for Asian model Inverters.

■ Special Adjustment Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
N1-01	0580	05	80	Hunting-prevention function selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
N1-02	0581	05	81	Hunting-prevention gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	No
N2-01	0584	05	84	Speed feedback detection control (AFR) gain	0.00 to 10.00	0.01	1.00	No
N2-02	0585	05	85	Speed feedback detection control (AFR) time constant	0 to 2000	1 ms	50	No
N2-03	0586	05	86	Speed feedback detection control (AFR) time constant 2	0 to 2000	1 ms	750	No
N3-01	0588	05	88	High-slip braking deceleration frequency width	1 to 20	1%	5	No
N3-02	0589	05	89	High-slip braking current limit	100 to 200	1%	150	No
N3-03	058A	05	8A	High-slip braking stop dwell time	0.1 to 10.0	0.1 s	1.0	No
N3-04	058B	05	8B	High-slip braking OL time	30 to 1200	1 s	40	No

■ Operator Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
o1-01	0500	05	00	Monitor selection	4 to 40	1	6	Yes
o1-02	0501	05	01	Monitor selection after power up	1 to 4	1	1	Yes
o1-03	0502	05	02	Frequency units of reference setting and monitor	0 to 39999	1	0	No
o1-05	0504	05	04	LCD brightness	0 to 5	1	3	Yes
o2-01	0505	05	05	LOCAL/REMOTE key enable/disable	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-02	0506	05	06	STOP key during control circuit terminal operation	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-03	0507	05	07	Parameter initial value	0 to 2	1	0	No
o2-04	0508	05	08	kVA selection	0 to FF	1	Depends on capacity.	No
o2-05	0509	05	09	Frequency reference setting method selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-06	050A	05	0A	Operation selection when digital operator is disconnected	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-07	050B	05	0B	Cumulative operation time setting	0 to 65535	1 hr	0	No
o2-08	050C	05	0C	Cumulative operation time selection	0 or 1	1	1 (0) (See note.)	No
o2-09	050D	05	0D	Initialize mode	---	---	---	No
o2-10	050E	05	0E	Fan operation time setting	0 to 65535	1 hr	0	No
o2-11	0510	05	10	Fault trace/fault history initialization	0 or 1	1	0	No

Note Values in parentheses are for Asian model Inverters.

■ Motor Autotuning Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
T1-00	0700	07	00	Motor 1/2 selection	1 or 2	1	1	No
T1-01	0701	07	01	Autotuning mode selection	0 to 2 (See note 2.)	1	0	No
T1-02	0702	07	02	Motor output power	0.00 to 650.00	0.01 kW	0.40	No
T1-03	0703	07	03	Motor rated voltage	0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	200.0 (400.0) (See note 1.)	No
T1-04	0704	07	04	Motor rated current	0.32 to 6.40 (See note 3.)	0.01 A	Depends on capacity.	No
T1-05	0705	07	05	Motor base frequency	0 to 400.0 (See note 4.)	0.01 Hz	60.0	No
T1-06	0706	07	06	Number of motor poles	2 to 48	1 pole	4	No
T1-07	0707	07	07	Motor base speed	0 to 24000	1 r/min	1750	No

Note 1. Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

Note 2. Set T1-02 and T1-04 when T1-01 is set to 2. This setting (2) is only possible for V/f control or V/f control with PG.

Note 3. The setting range is from 10% to 200% of the Inverter rated output current. (The value for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given.)

Note 4. The upper setting limit will be 150.0 Hz when C6-01 is set to 0.

5-7 3G3PV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes

5-7-1 Inputting Control/Frequency (Read/Write)

Register No. (Hex)	Contents		
0000	Reserved		
0001	Frequency reference		
	Bit 0	Run/stop command	1: Run 0: Stop
	Bit 1	Reverse/stop command	1: Reverse 0: Stop
	Bit 2	Multi-function input command 3	
	Bit 3	Multi-function input command 4	
	Bit 4	Multi-function input command 5	
	Bit 5	Multi-function input command 6	
	Bit 6	Multi-function input command 7	
	Bit 7	Not used.	
	Bit 8	External error	1: Error (EFO)
	Bit 9	Error reset	1: Reset command
	Bits 10 to 15	Not used.	
0002	Frequency reference (Set units using parameter o1-03.)		
0003 to 0005	Not used.		
0006	PID target value		
0007	Analog output 1 setting (–11 V/–726 Dec. to 11 V/726 Dec.)		
0008	Not used.		
0009	Multi-function contact output setting		
	Bit 0	Contact output (terminal M1-M2)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 1	Contact output (terminal M3-M4)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 2 to 5	Not used.	
	Bit 6	Set error contact (terminal MA-MC) output using bit 7.	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 7	Error contact (terminal MA-MC)	1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 8 to 15	Not used.	
000A to 000E	Not used.		
000F	Reference selection settings		
	Bit 0	Not used.	
	Bit 1	PID target value (register 0006H)	1: Enabled 0: Disabled
	Bits 2 to 15	Not used.	

Note Set all unused bits to 0.

5-7-2 Inverter Monitoring Functions (Read)

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
0020	Inverter status	
	Bit 0	Operation 1: Operating 0: Stopped
	Bit 1	Reverse operation 1: Reverse operation 0: Forward operation or stopped
	Bit 2	Inverter startup complete 1: Completed 2: Not completed
	Bit 3	Error 1: Error
	Bit 4	Data setting error 1: Error
	Bit 5	Multi-function contact output (terminal M1-M2) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 6	Multi-function contact output (terminal M3-M4) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 7 to 15	Not used.
0021	Error details	
	Bit 0	Overcurrent (OC), ground fault (GF)
	Bit 1	Main circuit overvoltage (OV)
	Bit 2	Inverter overload (OL2)
	Bit 3	Inverter overheat (OH1)
	Bit 4	Not used.
	Bit 5	Fuse blown (PUF)
	Bit 6	PID feedback reference lost (FbL)
	Bit 7	External error (EF, EFO)
	Bit 8	Hardware error (CPF)
	Bit 9	Motor overload (OL1) or overtorque 1 (OL3) detected
	Bit 10	Not used.
	Bit 11	Main circuit undervoltage (UV) detected
	Bit 12	Main circuit undervoltage (UV1), control power supply error (UV2), inrush prevention circuit error (UV3)
	Bit 13	Not used.
	Bit 14	RS-422A/485 communications error (CE)
	Bit 15	Operator disconnected (OPR)
0022	Data link status	
	Bit 0	Writing data
	Bits 1 and 2	Not used.
	Bit 3	Upper and lower limit errors
	Bit 4	Data integrity error
	Bits 5 to 15	Not used.
0023	Frequency reference	Monitors U1-01 (Unit set with o1-03.)
0024	Output frequency	Monitors U1-02 (Unit set with o1-03.)
0025	Output voltage reference	Monitors U1-06 (0.1-V units)
0026	Output current	Monitors U1-03 (Inverters of 7.5 kW or less: 0.01-A units, Inverters of 11 kW or more: 0.1-A units)
0027	Output power	Monitors U1-08 (0.1-kW units)
0028 to 002A	Not used.	

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
002B	Sequence input status	
	Bit 0	Multi-function input terminal S1 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 1	Multi-function input terminal S2 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 2	Multi-function input terminal S3 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 3	Multi-function input terminal S4 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 4	Multi-function input terminal S5 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 5	Multi-function input terminal S6 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 6	Multi-function input terminal S7 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 7 to F	Not used.
002C	Inverter status	
	Bit 0	Operation 1: Operating
	Bit 1	Zero speed 1: Zero speed
	Bit 2	Frequency matching 1: Matched
	Bit 3	User-defined speed matching 1: Matched
	Bit 4	Frequency detection 1 1: Output frequency ≤ L4-01
	Bit 5	Frequency detection 2 1: Output frequency ≥ L4-01
	Bit 6	Inverter startup completed 1: Startup completed
	Bit 7	Low voltage detection 1: Detected
	Bit 8	Baseblock 1: Inverter output baseblock
	Bit 9	Frequency reference mode 1: Not communications 0: Communications
	Bit A	Run command mode 1: Not communications 0: Communications
	Bit B	Overtorque detection 1: Detected
	Bit C	Frequency reference lost 1: Lost
	Bit D	Retrying error 1: Retrying
	Bit E	fault (including RS-422A/485 communications time-out) 1: fault occurred
	Bit F	Communications time-out 1: Timed out
002D	Multi-function output status	
	Bit 0	Multi-function output (terminal M1-M2) 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bit 1	Multi-function output (terminal M3-M4): 1: ON 0: OFF
	Bits 2 to F	Not used.
002E to 0030	Not used.	
0031	Main circuit DC voltage	Monitors U1-07 (1-V units)
0032 to 0037	Not used.	
0038	PID feedback quantity	1% = 10; 100% = Input corresponding to max. output frequency; without sign
0039	PID input quantity	1% = 10; 100% = Max. output frequency; without sign
003A	PID output quantity	1% = 10; 100% = Max. output frequency; without sign
003B	CPU software number	
003C	Flash software number	

Register No. (Hex)	Contents		
003D	Communications error details		
	Bit 0	CRC error	
	Bit 1	Invalid data length	
	Bit 2	Not used.	
	Bit 3	Parity error	
	Bit 4	Overrun error	
	Bit 5	Framing error	
	Bit 6	Time-out	
	Bits 7 to F	Not used.	
003E	kVA setting		
003F	Control method		
0040	Frequency reference	Monitors U1-01; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)	
0041	Output frequency	Monitors U1-02; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)	
0042	Output current	Monitors U1-03; Inverters of 7.5 kW or less: 0.01-A units, Inverters of 11 kW or more: 0.1-A units	
0043 and 0044	Not used.		
0045	Output voltage	Monitors U1-06; 0.1-V units	
0046	Main circuit DC voltage	Monitors U1-07; 1-V units	
0047	Output power	Monitors U1-08; 0.1-kW units (with sign)	
0048	Not used.		
0049	Input terminal status	Monitors U1-10; 1: ON. Bits 0 to 6 correspond to terminals S1 to S7.	
004A	Output terminal status	Monitors U1-11	
		Bit 0	Terminals M1 and M2; 1: ON
		Bit 1	Terminals M3 and M4; 1: ON
		Bits 2 to 6	Not used.
		Bit 7	Terminals MA and MC; 1: ON
		Bits 8 to F	Not used.
004B	Operating status	Monitors U1-12	
		Bit 0	During RUN
		Bit 1	Zero speed
		Bit 2	Forward/reverse (1: Reverse operation)
		Bit 3	During fault reset input
		Bit 4	Frequency agree
		Bit 5	Operation ready
		Bit 6	Alarm (minor fault)
		Bit 7	Fault
		Bits 8 to F	Not used.
004C	Cumulative operation time	Monitors U1-13; 1-hr units	
004D	FLASH ID software No.	Monitors U1-14	
004E	Frequency reference (voltage): Terminal A1 input value	Monitors U1-15; 0.1% units (100% = 10 V; with sign for ± voltage setting)	

Register No. (Hex)	Contents						
004F	Multi-function analog input: Terminal A2 input value	Monitors U1-16; 0.1% units (100%=20 mA or 100% = 10 V; with sign for ± voltage setting)					
0051 and 0052	Not used.						
0053	Output frequency after a soft start	Monitors U1-20; 0.01-Hz units (with sign)					
0054 and 0055	Not used.						
0057	PID feedback	Monitors U1-24; 0.01% units (input corresponding to max. frequency = 100%; with sign)					
0059 and 005A	Not used.						
005B	CPU ID	Monitors U1-28					
005F and 0060	Not used.						
0061	OPE error parameter	Monitors U1-34; outputs parameter					
0063	PID input quantity	Monitors U1-36; 0.01% units (max. frequency = 100%; with sign)					
0064	PID output quantity	Monitors U1-37; 0.01% units (max. frequency = 100%; with sign)					
0065	PID reference	Monitors U1-38; 0.01% units (max. frequency = 100%)					
0066	RS-422A/485 communications error	Monitors U1-39					
		Bit 0	CRC error				
		Bit 1	Invalid data length				
		Bit 2	Not used.				
		Bit 3	Parity error				
		Bit 4	Overrun error				
		Bit 5	Framing error				
		Bit 6	Time-out				
		Bits 7 to F	Not used.				
0068	Fan operating time	Monitors U1-40; 1-hr units					
0080	Current fault	Monitors U2-01					
		Code	**Error display**	**Code**	**Error display**	**Code**	**Error display**
		01	PUF	0E	---	1C	---
		02	UV1	0F	---	1D	OH3
		03	UV2	10	---	1E	OPR
		04	UV3	11	EF3	1F	ERR
		06	GF	12	EF4	20	OH4
		07	OC	13	EF5	22	BUS
		08	OV	14	EF6	25	CF
		09	OH	15	EF7	27	EF0
		0A	OH1	18	---	28	FBL
		0B	OL1	19	---	29	UL3
		0C	OL2	1A	---	2A	---
		0D	OL3	1B	---	2B	OL7
0081	Last fault	Monitors U2-02 (same codes as U2-01)					

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
0082	Fault frequency reference	Monitors U2-03; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)
0083	Fault output reference	Monitors U2-04; 0.01-Hz units (units set in o1-03; with sign)
0084	Fault output current	Monitors U2-05; Inverters of 7.5 kW or less: 0.01-A units, Inverters of 11 kW or more: 0.1-A units
0085	Not used.	
0086	Fault output voltage reference	Monitors U2-07; 0.1-V units
0087	Fault main circuit DC voltage	Monitors U2-08; 1-V units
0088	Fault output power	Monitors U2-09; 0.1-kW units (with sign)
0089	Not used.	
008A	Fault input terminal status	Monitors U2-11 (same contents as U1-10)
008B	Fault output terminal status	Monitors U2-12 (same contents as U1-11)
008C	Fault operating status	Monitors U2-13 (same contents as U1-12)
008D	Fault cumulative operation time	Monitors U2-14; 1-hr units
0090 (0800)	Content of last fault	Monitors U3-01 (same codes as U2-01)
0091 (0801)	Content of 2nd prior fault	Monitors U3-02 (same codes as U2-01)
0092 (0802)	Content of 3rd prior fault	Monitors U3-03 (same codes as U2-01)
0093 (0803)	Content of 4th prior fault	Monitors U3-04 (same codes as U2-01)
0094 (080A)	Cumulative operation time since last fault	Monitors U3-05; 1-hr units
0095 (080B)	Cumulative operation time since 2nd prior fault	Monitors U3-06; 1-hr units
0096 (080C)	Cumulative operation time since 3rd prior fault	Monitors U3-07; 1-hr units
0097 (080D)	Cumulative operation time since 4th prior fault	Monitors U3-08; 1-hr units
0804	Content of 5th prior fault	Monitors U3-09 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0805	Content of 6th prior fault	Monitors U3-10 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0806	Content of 7th prior fault	Monitors U3-11 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0807	Content of 8th prior fault	Monitors U3-12 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0808	Content of 9th prior fault	Monitors U3-13 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
0809	Content of 10th prior fault	Monitors U3-14 (same codes as U2-01) (See note.)
080E	Cumulative operation time since 5th prior fault	Monitors U3-15; 1-hr units (See note.)
080F	Cumulative operation time since 6th prior fault	Monitors U3-16; 1-hr units (See note.)
0810	Cumulative operation time since 7th prior fault	Monitors U3-17; 1-hr units (See note.)
0811	Cumulative operation time since 8th prior fault	Monitors U3-18; 1-hr units (See note.)

Register No. (Hex)	Contents	
0812	Cumulative operation time since 9th prior fault	Monitors U3-19; 1-hr units (See note.)
0813	Cumulative operation time since 10th prior fault	Monitors U3-20; 1-hr units (See note.)

5-7-3 Parameter Reading and Writing

The following tables show the SYSDRIVE 3G3PV Inverter parameter and the corresponding register numbers. Write and read the various parameters with “1” as the minimum setting unit. Negative numbers are expressed as two’s complement. If the setting unit is in hexadecimal, there is no need to convert it.

When writing data in parameters, be sure to send an enter command to enable the written data. Unless the enter command is transmitted, the data will not be enabled and the Inverter may not start.

■ Parameters for Initialize Mode

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
A1-01	0101	01	01	Parameter access level	0 to 2	1	2	Yes
A1-03	0103	01	03	Initialize	0 to 3,330	1	0	No
A1-04	0104	01	04	Password	0 to 9,999	1	0	No
A1-05	0105	01	05	Password setting	0 to 9,999	1	0	No

■ Application Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b1-01	0180	01	80	Reference selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
b1-02	0181	01	81	Operation method selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
b1-03	0182	01	82	Stopping method selection	0 to 3	1	0	No
b1-07	0186	01	86	Operation selection after switching to remote mode	0 or 1	1	0	No
b1-08	0187	01	87	Run command selection in programming modes	0 or 1	1	0	No
b2-01	0189	01	89	Zero speed level (DC injection braking starting frequency)	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 Hz	0.5	No
b2-02	018A	01	8A	DC injection braking current	0 to 100	1%	50	No
b2-03	018B	01	93	DC injection braking time at start	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	No
b2-04	018C	01	8C	DC Injection braking time at stop	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.50	No
b3-01	0191	01	91	Speed search selection (current detection or speed calculation)	2 or 3	1	2	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b3-02	0192	01	92	Speed search operating current (current detection)	0 to 200	1%	120	No
b3-03	0193	01	93	Speed search deceleration time (current detection)	0.1 to 10.0	0.1 s	2.0	No
b3-05	0195	01	95	Speed search wait time (current detection or speed calculation)	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 s	0.2	No
b5-01	01A5	01	A5	PID control mode selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b5-02	01A6	01	A6	Proportional gain (P)	0.00 to 25.00	0.01	1.00	Yes
b5-03	01A7	01	A7	Integral (I) time	0.0 to 360.0	0.1 s	1.0	Yes
b5-04	01A8	01	A8	Integral (I) limit	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
b5-06	01AA	01	AA	PID limit	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
b5-07	01AB	01	AB	PID offset adjustment	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
b5-08	01AC	01	AC	PID primary delay time constant	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	Yes
b5-12	01B0	01	B0	Selection of PID feedback command loss detection	0 to 2	1	0	No
b5-13	01B1	01	B1	PID feedback command loss detection level	0 to 100	1%	0	No
b5-14	01B2	01	B2	PID feedback command loss detection time	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	1.0	No
b5-15	01B3	01	B3	PID sleep function operation level	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b5-16	01B4	01	B4	PID sleep operation delay time	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	0.0	No
b5-17	01B5	01	B5	Accel/decel time for PID reference	0.0 to 25.5	0.1 s	0.0	No
b8-01	01CC	01	CC	Energy-saving mode selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b8-04	01CF	01	CF	Energy-saving coefficient	0.00 to 655.00 (See note.)	0.01	Depends on capacity.	No
b8-05	01D0	01	D0	Power detection filter time constant	0 to 2,000	1 ms	20	No
b8-06	01D1	01	D1	Search operation voltage limiter	0 to 100	1%	0	No

Note The same capacity as the Inverter can be set by initializing this parameter.

■ Tuning Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
C1-01	0200	02	00	Acceleration time 1	0.0 to 600.0	0.1 s	10.0	Yes
C1-02	0201	02	01	Deceleration time 1				Yes
C1-03	0202	02	02	Acceleration time 2				Yes
C1-04	0203	02	03	Deceleration time 2				Yes
C1-09	0208	02	08	Deceleration Stop Time				No
C1-11	020A	02	0A	Accel/decel time switching frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
C2-01	020B	02	0B	S-curve characteristic time at acceleration start	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-02	020C	02	0C	S-curve characteristic time at acceleration end	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C4-01	0215	02	15	Torque compensation gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	Yes
C4-02	0216	02	16	Torque compensation primary delay time constant	0 to 10,000	1 ms	200 (See note 1.)	No
C6-02	0224	02	24	Carrier frequency selection	1 to F	1	Depends on capacity.	No
C6-03	0225	02	25	Carrier frequency upper limit	2.0 to 15.0 (See notes 2 and 3.)	0.1 kHz	Depends on capacity.	No
C6-04	0226	02	26	Carrier frequency lower limit	0.4 to 15.0 (See notes 2 and 3.)	0.1 kHz	Depends on capacity.	No
C6-05	0227	02	27	Carrier frequency proportional gain	00 to 99 (See note 3.)	1	00	No

Note 1. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The V/f control default setting is given above.)

Note 2. The setting range depends on the capacity of the Inverter.

Note 3. These parameters can be monitored or set only when F is set for C6-02.

■ Reference Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
d1-01	0280	02	80	Frequency reference 1	0 to max. output frequency	0.01 Hz (Set with o1-03.)	0.00	Yes
d1-02	0281	02	81	Frequency reference 2			0.00	Yes
d1-03	0282	02	82	Frequency reference 3			0.00	Yes
d1-04	0283	02	83	Frequency reference 4			0.00	Yes
d1-17	0292	02	92	Jog frequency reference			6.00	Yes
d2-01	0289	02	89	Frequency reference upper limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	100.0	No
d2-02	028A	02	8A	Frequency reference lower limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	0.0	No
d2-03	0293	02	93	Master speed reference lower limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	0.0	No
d3-01	0294	02	94	Jump frequency 1	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-02	0295	02	95	Jump frequency 2		0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-03	0296	02	96	Jump frequency 3		0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-04	0297	02	97	Jump frequency width	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	1.0	No
d6-01	02A0	02	A0	Field weakening level	0 to 100	1%	80	No
d6-02	02A1	02	A1	Field frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No

■ Motor Constant Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E1-01	0300	03	00	Input voltage setting	155 to 255 (155 to 510) (See note 1.)	1 V	200 (400) (See note 1.)	No
E1-03	0302	03	02	V/f pattern selection	0 to F E cannot be set.	1	F	No
E1-04	0303	03	03	Max. output frequency	0.0 to 120.0	0.1 Hz	50.0	No
E1-05	0304	03	04	Max. voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	200.0 (400.0) (See note 1.)	No
E1-06	0305	03	05	Base frequency	0.0 to 120.0	0.1 Hz	50.0	No
E1-07	0306	03	06	Mid. output frequency	0.0 to 120.0	0.1 Hz	3.0	No
E1-08	0307	03	07	Mid. output frequency voltage	0.0 to 255 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	15.0 (30.0) (See note 1.)	No
E1-09	0308	03	08	Min. output frequency	0.0 to 120.0	0.1 Hz	1.5	No
E1-10	0309	03	09	Min. output frequency voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	9.0 (18.0) (See note 1.)	No
E1-11	030A	03	0A	Mid. output frequency 2	0.0 to 120.0	0.1 Hz	0.0 (See note 2.)	No
E1-12	030B	03	0B	Mid. output frequency voltage 2	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	0.0 (See note 2.)	No
E1-13	030C	03	0C	Base voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0) (See note 1.)	0.1 V	0.0 (See note 3.)	No
E2-01	030E	03	0E	Motor rated current	0.32 to 6.40 (See note 4.)	0.01 A	Depends on capacity.	No
E2-05	0312	03	12	Motor line-to-line resistance	0.000 to 65.000	0.001 Ω	Depends on capacity.	No

Note 1. Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

Note 2. The settings of E1-11 and E1-12 are ignored if set to 0.0.

Note 3. E1-13 will be the same value as E1-05 after autotuning.

Note 4. The setting range is 10% to 200% of the Inverter's rated output current. The values for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter are given above.

■ Option Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
F6-01	03A2	03	A2	DeviceNet fault operation selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
F6-02	03A3	03	A3	Communications external fault input detection method selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
F6-03	03A4	03	A4	Communications external fault input operation selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
F6-05	03A6	03	A6	Display unit selection for current monitor	0 or 1	1	0	No

■ External Terminal Function Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Instance	Attribute	Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
H1-01	0400	04	00	Terminal S3 function selection	0 to 6A	1	24	No
H1-02	0401	04	01	Terminal S4 function selection	0 to 6A	1	14	No
H1-03	0402	04	02	Terminal S5 function selection	0 to 6A	1	3 (0) (See note1.)	No
H1-04	0403	04	03	Terminal S6 function selection	0 to 6A	1	4 (3) (See note1.)	No
H1-05	0404	04	04	Terminal S7 function selection	0 to 6A	1	6 (4) (See note1.)	No
H2-01	040B	04	0B	Terminal M1-M2 Select	0 to 38	1	0	No
H2-02	040C	04	0C	Terminal M3-M4 select	0 to 38	1	1	No
H3-02	0411	04	11	Gain (terminal A1)	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-03	0412	04	12	Bias (terminal A1)	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-08	0417	04	17	Multi-function analog input terminal A2 signal level selection	0 or 2	1	2	No
H3-09	0418	04	18	Multi-function analog input terminal A2 function selection	0 to 1F	1	0	No
H3-10	0419	04	19	Gain (terminal A2)	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-11	041A	04	1A	Bias (terminal A2)	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-13	041C	04	1C	Terminal A1/A2 switching	0 or 1	1	0	No
H4-01	041D	04	1D	Monitor selection (terminal FM)	1 to 40	1	2	No
H4-02	041E	04	1E	Gain (terminal FM)	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H4-03	041F	04	1F	Bias (terminal FM)	–110.0 to 110.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H4-04	0420	04	20	Monitor selection (terminal AM)	1 to 40	1	3	No
H4-05	0421	04	21	Gain (terminal AM)	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	50.0	Yes
H4-06	0422	04	22	Bias (terminal AM)	–110.0 to 110.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Instance	Attribute	Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
H4-07	0423	04	23	Analog output 1 signal level selection	0 or 2	1	0	No
H4-08	0424	04	24	Analog output 2 signal level selection	0 or 2	1	0	No
H5-01	0425	04	25	Slave address	0 to 20 (See note 2.)	1	1F	No
H5-02	0426	04	26	Communication speed selection	0 to 4	1	3	No
H5-03	0427	04	27	Communication parity selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
H5-04	0428	04	28	Stopping method after communication error	0 to 3	1	3	No
H5-05	0429	04	29	Communication error detection selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
H5-06	042A	04	2A	Send wait time	5 to 65	1 ms	5	No
H5-07	042B	04	2B	RTS control ON/OFF	0 or 1	1	1	No

Note 1. The values in parentheses indicate initial values when initialized in 3-wire sequence.

Note 2. Set H5-01 to 0 to disable Inverter responses to RS-422A/485 communications.

■ Protective Function Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
L1-01	0480	04	80	Motor protection selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
L1-02	0481	04	81	Motor protection time constant	0.1 to 5.0	0.1 min	1.0	No
L1-03	0482	04	82	Alarm operation selection during motor overheating	0 to 3	1	3	No
L1-04	0483	04	83	Motor overheating operation selection	0 to 2	1	1	No
L1-05	0484	04	84	Motor temperature input filter time constant	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.20	No
L2-01	0485	04	85	Momentary power loss detection	0 to 2	1	0	No
L2-02	0486	04	86	Momentary power loss ridethru time	0 to 2.0	0.1 s	Depends on capacity.	No
L2-03	0487	04	87	Min. baseblock time	0.1 to 5.0	0.1 s	Depends on capacity.	No
L2-04	0488	04	88	Voltage recovery time	0.0 to 5.0	0.1 s	Depends on capacity.	No
L2-05	0489	04	89	Undervoltage detection level	150 to 210 (150 to 420) (See note.)	1 V	190 (380) (See note.)	No
L3-01	048F	04	8F	Stall prevention selection during accel	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-02	0490	04	90	Stall prevention level during accel	0 to 200	1%	120	No
L3-04	0492	04	92	Stall prevention selection during decel	0 to 2	1	1	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
L3-05	0493	04	93	Stall prevention selection during running	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-06	0494	04	94	Stall prevention level during running	30 to 200	1%	120	No
L4-01	0499	04	99	Speed agreement detection level	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
L4-02	049A	04	9A	Speed agreement detection width	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	2.0	No
L4-05	049D	04	9D	Operation when frequency reference is lost	0 or 1	1	0	No
L4-06	04C2	04	C2	Frequency reference for loss of frequency reference	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	80.0	No
L5-01	049E	04	9E	Number of auto restart attempts	0 to 10	1	0	No
L5-02	049F	04	9F	Auto restart operation selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L6-01	04A1	04	A1	Torque detection selection 1	0 to 8	1	0	No
L6-02	04A2	04	A2	Torque detection level 1	0 to 300	1%	150	No
L6-03	04A3	04	A3	Torque detection time 1	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.1	No
L8-02	04AE	04	AE	Overheat pre-alarm level	50 to 130	1°C	Depends on capacity.	No
L8-03	04AF	04	AF	Operation selection after overheat pre-alarm	0 to 3	1	3	No
L8-09	04B5	04	B5	Ground protection selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
L8-11	04B7	04	B7	Cooling fan control delay time	0 to 300	1 s	60	No
L8-12	04B8	04	B8	Ambient temperature	45 to 60	1°C	45	No
L8-15	04BB	04	BB	OL2 characteristics selection at low speeds	0 or 1	1	1	No

Note Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

■ Special Adjustment Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
N1-01	0580	05	80	Hunting-prevention function selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
N1-02	0581	05	81	Hunting-prevention gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	No
N3-01	0588	05	88	High-slip braking deceleration frequency width	1 to 20	1%	5	No
N3-02	0589	05	89	High-slip braking current limit	100 to 200	1%	150	No
N3-03	058A	05	8A	High-slip braking stop dwell time	0.1 to 10.0	0.1 s	1.0	No
N3-04	058B	05	8B	High-slip braking OL time	30 to 1200	1 s	40	No

■ Operator Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Change during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
o1-01	0500	05	00	Monitor selection	4 to 40	1	6	Yes
o1-02	0501	05	01	Monitor selection after power up	1 to 4	1	1	Yes
o1-03	0502	05	02	Frequency units of reference setting and monitor	0 to 39,999	1	0	No
o1-05	0504	05	04	LCD brightness	0 to 5	1	3	Yes
o2-01	0505	05	05	LOCAL/REMOTE key enable/disable	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-02	0506	05	06	STOP key during control circuit terminal operation	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-03	0507	05	07	Parameter initial value	0 to 2	1	0	No
o2-04	0508	05	08	kVA selection	0 to FF	1	Depends on capacity.	No
o2-05	0509	05	09	Frequency reference setting method selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-06	050A	05	0A	Operation selection when digital operator is disconnected	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-07	050B	05	0B	Cumulative operation time setting	0 to 65,535	1 hr	0	No
o2-08	050C	05	0C	Cumulative operation time selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-09	050D	05	0D	Initialize mode	---	---	---	No
o2-10	050E	05	0E	Fan operation time setting	0 to 65,535	1 hr	0	No
o2-12	0510	05	10	Fault history initialization	0 or 1	1	0	No

5-8 3G3FV Register Numbers, Classes, Instances, and Attributes

5-8-1 Inputting Control/Frequency

The Inverter's various control inputs are allocated to the registers shown in the following table. For example, to set the frequency reference and begin operation, first set the reference value to the frequency reference register "0001," and then write the run command to the Inverter's run command register "0000."

Note 1. Set values are retained until changed by the next writing operation.

Note 2. The following registers are in RAM, so they are all cleared to zero when the Inverter's power supply is turned OFF.

Register No. (Hex)	Function	Content	Read	Write
0000	Inverter run command	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	Yes
0001	Frequency reference	Sets frequency reference value. (See note 1.)	Yes	Yes
0002	Not used.	---	---	---
0003				
0004				
0005				
0006				
0007	Multi-function analog output 1 (See note 2.)	+11 V = 02D6 hex	Yes	Yes
0008	Multi-function analog output 2 (See note 2.)	+11 V = 02D6 hex	Yes	Yes
0009	Inverter output (See note 3.)	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	Yes
000A	Not used.	---	---	---
000B				
000C				
000D				
000E				
000F				

• Inverter Run Commands: Register Number 0000 Hex

Bit	Content
0	Forward/stop (1: Forward operation)
1	Reverse/stop (1: Reverse operation)
2	Multi-function input 1
3	Multi-function input 2
4	Multi-function input 3
5	Multi-function input 4
6	Multi-function input 5
7	Multi-function input 6
8 to 15	Not used.

- **Inverter Outputs: Register Number 0009 Hex**

Bit	Content
0	Multi-function contact output (1: ON)
1	Multi-function output 1 (1: ON)
2	Multi-function output 2 (1: ON)
3 to 15	Not used.

Note 1. The setting unit of the frequency reference can be changed in o1-03 (frequency reference setting and display units). The default setting is 0.01 Hz.

Note 2. The multi-function analog output 1 and 2 registers can be used to set the Inverter's analog outputs by means of communications. To do that, set "31 (1F hex)" for H4-01 (multi-function analog output terminal 21 monitor selection) and H4-04 (multi-function analog output terminal 23 monitor selection).

Note 3. The Inverter's multi-function outputs can be turned from ON to OFF by means of communications. To do that, set "F" for multi-function output parameters H2-01 (multi-function contact output: terminals 9-10 function selection), H2-01 (multi-function output 1: terminal 25 function selection), and H2-03 (multi-function output 2: terminal 25 function selection).

5-8-2 Inverter Monitoring Functions

All Inverter monitoring can be accessed. To read Inverter status, fault monitoring, alarm monitoring, I/O status monitoring, error log, etc., specify the register number from the following table and read the data.

Register number (hex)	Function	Content	Read	Write
0010	Inverter status	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0011	Operator status	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0012	Operator setting error number	OPE error number	Yes	No
0013	Not used.	---	---	---
0014	Fault 1	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0015	Fault 2	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0016	Fault 3	Not used.	Yes	No
0017	CPF error 1	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0018	CPF error 2	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0019	Alarm 1	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
001A	Alarm 2	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
001B to 001F	Not used.	---	---	---

● Inverter Status: Register Number 0010 Hex

Bit	Content
0	During RUN
1	Zero speed
2	Forward/reverse (1: Reverse operation)
3	During Fault Reset input
4	Frequency agree 1
5	Inverter operation ready
6	Alarm
7	Fault
8 to 15	Not used.

● Operator Status: Register Number 0011 Hex

Bit	Content
0	1: Operation fault
1	1: EEPROM error
2	1: Program mode
3	00: Operator connecting 11: Operator disconnecting
4	
5 to 15	Not used.

● Fault 1: Register Number 0014 Hex

Bit	Display	Content
0	PUF	Fuse open
1	UV1	Undervoltage (main)
2	UV2	Undervoltage (CTL)
3	UV3	Undervoltage (MC)
4	SC	Short-circuit
5	GF	Ground fault
6	OC	Overcurrent
7	OV	Overvoltage
8	OH	Overheat (See note 1.)
9	OH1	Overheat (See note 2.)
10	OL1	Motor overload
11	OL2	Inverter overload
12	OL3	Overtorque detection 1
13	OL4	Overtorque detection 2
14	RR	Braking transistor
15	RH	Braking resistor

Note 1. Maximum (upper limit) temperature was exceeded.

Note 2. Set temperature was exceeded.

● Fault 2: Register Number 0015 Hex

Bit	Display	Content
0	EF3	External fault (3)
1	EF4	External fault (4)
2	EF5	External fault (5)
3	EF6	External fault (6)
4	EF7	External fault (7)
5	EF8	External fault (8)
6	---	Not used.
7	OS	Overspeed
8	DEV	Speed deviation
9	PGO	PG is disconnected
10	PF	Input phase loss
11	LF	Output phase loss
12	---	Not used.
13	OPR	OPR disconnected
14	ERR	EEPROM error
15	---	Not used.

● Fault 3: Register Number 0016 Hex

Bit	Display	Content
0	---	Not used.
1	BUS	Communications error

● CPF Error 1: Register Number 0017

Bit	Display	Content
0	---	Not used.
1	---	
2	CPF02	Baseblock circuit error
3	CPF03	EEPROM error
4	CPF04	Internal A/D error (See note 1.)
5	CPF05	External A/D error (See note 2.)
6	CPF06	Option connect error
7 to 15	---	Not used.

Note 1. CPU internal A/D converter error

Note 2. CPU external A/D converter error

● CPF Error 2: Register Number 0018 Hex

Bit	Display	Content
0	CPF20	Optional Card A/D error
1 to 15	---	Not used.

• Alarm 1: Register Number 0019 Hex

Bit	Display	Content
0	UV	Undervoltage (main)
1	OV	Overvoltage
2	OH	Overheat
3	OH2	External overheat 2
4	OL3	Overtorque detection 1
5	OL4	Overtorque detection 2
6	EF	Forward/reverse simultaneous input
7	BB	Baseblock
8	EF3	External fault (3)
9	EF4	External fault (4)
10	EF5	External fault (5)
11	EF6	External fault (6)
12	EF7	External fault (7)
13	EF8	External fault (8)
14	---	Not used.
15	OS	Overspeed

• Alarm 2: Register Number 001A Hex

Bit	Display	Content
0	DEV	Speed deviation
1	PGO	PG is disconnected
2 to 15	---	Not used.

■ Inverter Monitoring: U1-□□

Register number	Monitor number	Monitored item	Output unit	Read	Write
0020	U1-01	Frequency reference	Set in o1-03	Yes	No
0021	U1-02	Output frequency	Set in o1-03	Yes	No
0022	U1-03	Output current	8192 dec = Inverter rated current	Yes	No
0023	U1-04	Control method	Set in A1-02	Yes	No
0024	U1-05	Motor speed	Set in o1-03	Yes	No
0025	U1-06	Output voltage	0.1 V	Yes	No
0026	U1-07	Main circuit DC voltage	1 V	Yes	No
0027	U1-08	Output power	0.1 kW	Yes	No
0028	U1-09	Torque reference	0.1%	Yes	No
0029	U1-10	Input terminal status	Bits 0 to 7 = terminals 1 to 8	Yes	No
002A	U1-11	Output terminal status	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
002B	U1-12	Operating status	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
002C	U1-13	Elapsed time	1 hour	Yes	No
002D	U1-14	FLASH ID software No.	---	Yes	No
002E	U1-15	Terminal 13 level	0.1% (100% = 10 V)	Yes	No
002F	U1-16	Terminal 14 level	0.1% (100% = 20 mA)	Yes	No
0030	U1-17	Terminal 16 level	0.1% (100% = 10 V)	Yes	No
0031	U1-18	Motor secondary current	0.1% (100%: Motor rated current)	Yes	No
0032	U1-19	Motor excitation current	0.1% (100%: Motor rated current)	Yes	No
0033	U1-20	Output frequency after a soft start	Set in o1-03	Yes	No
0034	U1-21	Input to speed control loop	0.01% (100%: Maximum frequency)	Yes	No
0035	U1-22	Output from speed control loop	0.1% (100%: Motor rated current)	Yes	No
0036	U1-23	Speed deviation	0.01% (100%: Maximum frequency)	Yes	No
0037	U1-24	PID feedback	0.01% (100%: Maximum frequency)	Yes	No
0039	U1-26	Voltage reference for secondary current	0.1 V	Yes	No
003A	U1-27	Voltage reference for excitation current	0.1 V	Yes	No
003B	U1-28	CPU ID	---	Yes	No

● Output Terminal Status: Register Number 002A Hex

Bit	Content
0	1: Terminal 9 and 10 short
1	1: Terminal 25 and 27 short
2	1: Terminal 26 and 27 short
3	Not used.
4	
5	
6	
7	1: Terminal 18 and 20 short
8 to 15	Not used.

● Operating Status: Register Number 002B Hex

Bit	Content
0	During RUN
1	Zero speed
2	Forward/reverse (1: Reverse operation)
3	During Fault Reset input
4	Frequency agree 1
5	Operation ready
6	Alarm
7	Fault
8 to 15	Not used.

■ Inverter Monitoring: U2-□□, U3-□□

Register number	Monitor number	Monitored item	Output unit	Read	Write
0080	U2-01	Current fault	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0081	U2-02	Last fault	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0082	U2-03	Fault frequency reference	Set in o1-03.	Yes	No
0083	U2-04	Fault output reference	Set in o1-03.	Yes	No
0084	U2-05	Fault output current	8192 dec = Inverter rated current	Yes	No
0085	U2-06	Fault motor speed	Set in o1-03.	Yes	No
0086	U2-07	Fault output voltage reference	0.1 V	Yes	No
0087	U2-08	Fault main circuit DC voltage	1 V	Yes	No
0088	U2-09	Fault output power	0.1 kW	Yes	No
0089	U2-10	Fault torque reference	0.1%	Yes	No
008A	U2-11	Fault input terminal status	Bits 0 to 7 = terminals 1 to 8	Yes	No
008B	U2-12	Fault output terminal status	(Same as for U1-11 on previous page.)	Yes	No
008C	U2-13	Fault operating status	(Same as for U1-12 on previous page.)	Yes	No
008D	U2-14	Fault elapsed time	1 hour	Yes	No
0090	U3-01	Content of last fault	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0091	U3-02	Content of 2nd prior fault	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0092	U3-03	Content of 3rd prior fault	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0093	U3-04	Content of 4th prior fault	(Refer to table below.)	Yes	No
0094	U3-05	Elapsed time since last fault	1 hour	Yes	No
0095	U3-06	Elapsed time since 2nd prior fault	1 hour	Yes	No
0096	U3-07	Elapsed time since 3rd prior fault	1 hour	Yes	No
0097	U3-08	Elapsed time since 4th prior fault	1 hour	Yes	No

● Error Codes

Code	Display	Content
01	PUF	Fuse open
02	UV1	Undervoltage (main)
03	UV2	Undervoltage (CTL)
04	UV3	Undervoltage (MC)
05	SC	Short-circuit
06	GF	Ground fault
07	OC	Overcurrent
08	OV	Overvoltage
09	OH	Overheat (See note 1.)
0A	OH1	Overheat (See note 2.)
0B	OL1	Motor overload
0C	OL2	Inverter overload
0D	OL3	Overtorque detection 1
0E	OL4	Overtorque detection 2
0F	RR	Braking transistor
10	RH	Braking resistor
11	EF3	External fault (Terminal 3)
12	EF4	External fault (Terminal 4)
13	EF5	External fault (Terminal 5)
14	EF6	External fault (Terminal 6)
15	EF7	External fault (Terminal 7)
16	EF8	External fault (Terminal 8)
17	---	Not used.
18	OS	Overspeed
19	DEV	Speed deviation
1A	PGO	PG is disconnected
1B	PF	Input phase loss
1C	LF	Output phase loss
1D	---	Not used.
1E	OPR	OPR disconnected
1F	ERR	EEPROM error
21 to FF	---	Not used.

Note 1. Maximum (upper limit) temperature was exceeded.

Note 2. Set temperature was exceeded.

5-8-3 Parameter Reading and Writing

The following tables show the SYSDRIVE 3G3FV Inverter parameters and the corresponding register numbers. Write and read the various parameters with “1” as the minimum setting unit. Negative numbers are expressed as two’s complement. If the setting unit is in hexadecimal, there is no need to convert it.

When writing data in parameters, be sure to send an enter command to enable the written data. Unless the enter command is transmitted, the data will not be enabled and the Inverter may not start.

■ Parameters for Initialize Mode

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
A1-00	0100	---	---	Display Language	0 to 6	1	1	Yes
A1-01	0101	01	01	Access Level	0 to 4	1	2	Yes
A1-02	0102	01	02	Select Control Method	0 to 3	1	2	No
A1-03	0103	---	---	Initialize	0 to 3,330	1	0	No
A1-04	0104	---	---	Password	0 to 9,999	1	0	No
A1-05	0105	---	---	Setting the Password	0 to 9,999	1	0	No
A2-01 to A2-32	0106 to 0125	---	---	User-parameter settings	0180 to 050C Set the register numbers for b1-01 to o2-08.	---	---	No

■ Application Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b1-01	0180	01	03	Frequency reference selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
b1-02	0181	01	04	Run source selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
b1-03	0182	01	05	Stopping method selection	0 to 3	1	0	No
b1-04	0183	01	06	Disabling reverse operation	0 or 1	1	0	No
b1-05	0184	01	07	Operation selection for minimum frequency (E1-09 or less)	0 to 3	1	0	No
b1-06	0185	---	---	Setting control input responsiveness	0 or 1	1	1	No
b1-07	0186	---	---	Operation selection after switching to remote mode	0 or 1	1	0	No
b1-08	01A6	---	---	Run source selection when not in drive mode	0 or 1	1	0	No
b2-01	0187	01	08	Excitation level (DC injection starting frequency)	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 Hz	0.5	No
b2-02	0188	01	09	DC injection braking current	0 to 100	1%	50	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
b2-03	0189	01	0A	DC injection braking time at start	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	No
b2-04	018A	01	0B	DC injection braking time at stop	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.50	No
b2-08	01AB	---	---	Magnetic flux compensation amount	0 to 500	1%	0	No
b3-01	018E	01	0C	Speed search selection at start	0 or 1	1	0 (See note.)	No
b3-02	018F	01	0D	Speed search operation current	0 to 200	1%	100	No
b3-03	0190	01	0E	Speed search deceleration time	0.1 to 10.0	0.1 s	2.0	No
b4-01	0192	---	---	Timer function ON-delay time	0.0 to 300.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
b4-02	0193	---	---	Timer function OFF-delay time	0.0 to 300.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
b5-01	0194	01	0F	PID control selection	0 to 4	1	0	No
b5-02	0195	01	10	Proportional gain (P)	0.00 to 25.00	0.01	1.00	Yes
b5-03	0196	01	11	Integral time (I)	0.0 to 360.0	0.1 s	1.0	Yes
b5-04	0197	01	12	Integral limit (I)	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
b5-05	0198	01	13	Differential time (D)	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	Yes
b5-06	0199	01	14	PID limit	0.0 to 100.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
b5-07	019A	01	15	PID offset adjustment	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
b5-08	019B	01	16	PID primary delay time constant	0.00 to 10.00	0.01 s	0.00	Yes
b5-09	01A7	---	---	PID output characteristic selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b5-10	01A8	---	---	PID output gain	0.0 to 25.0	0.1	1.0	No
b5-11	01A9	---	---	PID output reverse selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
b5-12	01AF	---	---	Feedback loss detection selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
b5-13	01B0	---	---	Feedback loss detection level	0 to 100	1%	0	No
b5-14	01B1	---	---	Feedback loss detection time	0.0 to 25.0	0.1 s	1.0	No
b6-01	019C	01	17	Dwell frequency at start	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b6-02	019D	01	18	Dwell time at start	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
b6-03	019E	01	19	Dwell frequency at stop	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b6-04	019F	01	1A	Dwell time at stop	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.0	No
b7-01	01A0	01	1B	Droop control gain	0.0 to 100.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	Yes
b7-02	01A1	01	1C	Droop control delay time	0.03 to 2.00	0.01 s	0.05	Yes
b8-01	01A2	01	1D	Energy-saving gain	0 to 100	1%	80	No
b8-02	01A3	01	1E	Energy-saving frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
b9-01	01A4	01	1F	Zero-servo gain	0 to 100	1	5	No
b9-02	01A5	01	20	Zero-servo completion width	0 to 16,383	1 pulse	10	No

Note When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The open loop vector control default setting is given above.)

■ Tuning Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
C1-01	0200	01	21	Acceleration time 1	0.0 to 6,000.0 (See note 1.)	0.1	10.0	Yes
C1-02	0201	01	22	Deceleration time 1				Yes
C1-03	0202	01	23	Acceleration time 2				Yes
C1-04	0203	01	24	Deceleration time 2				Yes
C1-05	0204	01	25	Acceleration time 3				No
C1-06	0205	01	26	Deceleration time 3				No
C1-07	0206	01	27	Acceleration time 4				No
C1-08	0207	01	28	Deceleration time 4				No
C1-09	0208	01	29	Emergency stop time				No
C1-10	0209	---	---	Acceleration/ deceleration time units	0 or 1	1	1	No
C1-11	020A	---	---	Acceleration/deceleration switching frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
C2-01	020B	01	2A	S-curve characteristic time at acceleration start.	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-02	020C	01	2B	S-curve characteristic time at acceleration end.	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-03	020D	01	2C	S-curve characteristic time at deceleration start.	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.20	No
C2-04	020E	01	2D	S-curve characteristic time at deceleration end.	0.00 to 2.50	0.01 s	0.00	No
C3-01	020F	01	2E	Slip compensation gain.	0.0 to 2.5	0.1	1.0 (See note 2.)	Yes
C3-02	0210	01	2F	Slip compensation primary delay time.	0 to 10,000	1 ms	200 (See note 2.)	No
C3-03	0211	01	30	Slip compensation limit.	0 to 250	1%	200	No
C3-04	0212	01	31	Slip compensation during regeneration.	0 or 1	1	0	No
C3-05	0242	01	32	Flux Calculation Method	0 or 1	1	0	No
C3-06	0243	---	---	Output voltage limiting action selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
C4-01	0213	01	33	Torque compensation gain.	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	Yes
C4-02	0214	01	34	Torque compensation delay time.	0 to 10,000	1 ms	20 (See note 2.)	No
C4-03	0244	---	---	Startup torque (forward operation)	0.0 to 200.0	0.1%	0.0	No
C4-04	0245	---	---	Startup torque (reverse operation)	–200.0 to 0	0.1%	0.0	No
C4-05	0246	---	---	Startup torque compensation time	0 to 200	1 ms	10	No
C5-01	0215	01	35	ASR Proportional (P) gain 1	0.00 to 300.00	0.01	20.0 (See note 2.)	Yes
C5-02	0216	01	36	ASR Integral (I) time 1	0.000 to 10.000	0.001 s	0.500 (See note 2.)	Yes
C5-03	0217	01	37	ASR Proportional Gain (P) 2	0.00 to 300.00	0.01	20.0 (See note 2.)	Yes
C5-04	0218	01	38	ASR Integral (I) time 2	0.000 to 10.000	0.001 s	0.500 (See note 2.)	Yes

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
C5-05	0219	01	39	ASR Limit	0.0 to 20.0	0.1%	5.0	No
C5-06	021A	01	3A	ASR Primary delay time	0.000 to 0.500	0.001 s	0.004	No
C5-07	021B	01	3B	ASR Switching frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
C5-08	0241	01	3C	ASR Integral (I) Limit	0 to 400	1%	400	No
C6-01	021C	01	3D	Carrier frequency upper limit.	2.0 to 15.0 (See note 4.)	0.1 kHz	15.0 (See note 3.)	No
C6-02	021D	01	3E	Carrier frequency lower limit.	0.4 to 15.0	0.1 kHz	15.0 (See note 3.)	No
C6-03	021E	01	3F	Carrier frequency proportional gain.	0 to 99	1	0	No
C7-01	021F	01	40	Hunting prevention selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
C7-02	0220	01	41	Hunting prevention gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	No
C8-08	022A	01	42	AFR Gain	0.00 to 10.00	0.01	1.00	No
C8-09	022B	---	---	AFR primary delay time	0 to 2,000	1 ms	50	No
C8-30	0240	---	---	Carrier Frequency Selection During Auto-tuning	1 or 2	1	2	No

Note 1. The setting range and setting unit for acceleration/deceleration times will differ according to the setting for C1-10 (the unit for acceleration/deceleration time). If C1-10 is set to 0, the setting range for acceleration/deceleration times is 0.00 to 600.00 (s).

Note 2. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The open loop vector control default settings are given above.)

Note 3. The default setting of the Inverter will differ depending on its capacity. (The value for the 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given above.)

Note 4. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to the setting range. (The open loop vector control setting range is given above.)

■ Reference Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
d1-01	0280	01	43	Frequency reference 1	0.00 to max. frequency	0.01 Hz (Set using o1-03.)	6.00	Yes
d1-02	0281	01	44	Frequency reference 2			0.00	Yes
d1-03	0282	01	45	Frequency reference 3			0.00	Yes
d1-04	0283	01	46	Frequency reference 4			0.00	Yes
d1-05	0284	01	47	Frequency reference 5			0.00	Yes
d1-06	0285	01	48	Frequency reference 6			0.00	Yes
d1-07	0286	01	49	Frequency reference 7			0.00	Yes
d1-08	0287	01	4A	Frequency reference 8			0.00	Yes
d1-09	0288	01	4B	Jog frequency reference			6.00	Yes
d2-01	0289	01	4C	Reference frequency upper limit	0.0 to 110.0	0.1%	100.0	No
d2-02	028A	01	4D	Reference frequency lower limit	0.0 to 109.0	0.1%	0.0	No
d3-01	028B	01	4E	Jump frequency 1	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
d3-02	028C	01	4F	Jump frequency 2				No
d3-03	028D	01	50	Jump frequency 3				No
d3-04	028E	01	51	Jump frequency width	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	1.0	No
d4-01	028F	01	52	Reference frequency hold function selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
d4-02	0290	01	53	Trim control level	0 to 100	1%	25	No
d5-01	0291	01	54	Torque control selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
d5-02	0292	01	55	Torque reference delay time	0 to 1,000	1 ms	0	No
d5-03	0293	01	56	Speed limit selection	1 or 2	1	1	No
d5-04	0294	01	57	Speed limit	–120 to 120	1%	0	No
d5-05	0295	01	58	Speed limit bias	0 to 120	1%	10	No
d5-06	0296	01	59	Speed/torque control switching timer.	0 to 1,000	1 ms	0	No

■ Motor Constant Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E1-01	0300	01	5A	Input voltage setting	155 to 255 (155 to 510)	1 V	200 (400)	No
E1-02	0301	01	5B	Motor selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
E1-03	0302	01	5C	V/f pattern selection	0 to F	1	F	No
E1-04	0303	01	5D	Maximum frequency (FMAX)	40.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	60.0	No
E1-05	0304	01	5E	Maximum voltage (VMAX)	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	200.0 (400.0)	No
E1-06	0305	01	5F	Maximum voltage frequency (FA)	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	60.0	No
E1-07	0306	01	60	Intermediate frequency (FB)	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	3.0 (See note 2.)	No
E1-08	0307	01	61	Intermediate voltage (VC)	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	11.0 (22.0) (See note 2.)	No
E1-09	0308	01	62	Minimum frequency (FMIN)	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.5 (See note 2.)	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E1-10	0309	01	63	Minimum voltage (VMIN)	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	2.0 (4.0) (See note 2.)	No
E1-11	030A	01	64	Mid. output frequency B	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
E1-12	030B	01	65	Mid. output frequency voltage B	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	0.0	No
E1-13	030C	01	66	Base voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	0.0	No
E2-01	030E	01	67	Motor rated current	0.32 to 6.40 (See note 4.)	0.01 A	1.90 (See note 3.)	No
E2-02	030F	01	68	Motor rated slip	0.00 to 20.00	0.01 Hz	2.90 (See note 3.)	No
E2-03	0310	01	69	Motor no-load current	0.00 to 2.90 (See note 5.)	0.01 A	1.20 (See note 3.)	No
E2-04	0311	01	6A	Number of motor poles	2 to 48	1	4	No
E2-05	0312	01	6B	Motor phase-to-phase resistance	0.000 to 65.000	0.001 Ω	9.842 (See note 3.)	No
E2-06	0313	01	6C	Motor leakage inductance	0.0 to 40.0	0.1%	18.2 (See note 3.)	No
E2-07	0314	01	6D	Motor iron-core saturation coefficient 1	0.00 to 0.50	0.01	0.50	No
E2-08	0315	01	6E	Motor iron-core saturation coefficient 2	0.00 to 0.75	0.01	0.75	No
E2-09	0316	01	6F	Mechanical loss	0.0 to 10.0	0.1%	0.0	No
E2-10	0325	---	---	Torque compensation motor iron loss	0 to 65,535	1 W	14 (See note 3.)	No
E3-01	0317	---	---	Select control method of motor 2	0 to 3	1	2	No
E4-01	0318	---	---	Motor 2 maximum frequency	40.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	60.0	No
E4-02	0319	---	---	Motor 2 maximum voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	200.0 (400.0)	No
E4-03	031A	---	---	Motor 2 maximum voltage frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	60.0	No
E4-04	031B	---	---	Motor 2 intermediate frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	3.0 (See note 2.)	No
E4-05	031C	---	---	Motor 2 intermediate voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	11.0 (22.0) (See note 2.)	No
E4-06	031D	---	---	Motor 2 minimum frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.5 (See note 2.)	No
E4-07	031E	---	---	Motor 2 minimum voltage	0.0 to 255.0 (0.0 to 510.0)	0.1 V	2.0 (4.0) (See note 2.)	No
E5-01	031F	---	---	Motor 2 rated current	0.32 to 6.40 (See note 4.)	0.01 A	1.90 (See note 3.)	No
E5-02	0320	---	---	Motor 2 rated slip	0.00 to 20.00	0.01 Hz	2.90 (See note 3.)	No
E5-03	0321	---	---	Motor 2 no-load current	0.00 to 2.90 (See note 5.)	0.01 A	1.20 (See note 3.)	No
E5-04	0322	---	---	Motor 2 number of motor poles	2 to 48	1 pole	4	No
E5-05	0323	---	---	Motor 2 phase-to-phase resistance	0.000 to 65.000	0.001 Ω	9.842 (See note 3.)	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
E5-06	0324	---	---	Motor 2 leakage inductance	0.0 to 40.0	0.1%	18.2 (See note 3.)	No

Note 1. Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

Note 2. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The open loop vector control default settings are given above.)

Note 3. The default setting depends upon the type of Inverter. The value for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given above.

Note 4. The setting range is 10% to 200% of the Inverter's rated output current. The values for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter are given above.

Note 5. The setting range is 0.00 to (motor's rated current –0.1 A). The value for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given above.

■ Option Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
F1-01	0380	01	70	Number of PG pulses	0 to 60,000	1 p/r	1,000	No
F1-02	0381	01	71	PG disconnection stopping method (PGO)	0 to 3	1	1	No
F1-03	0382	01	72	PG overspeed stopping method	0 to 3	1	1	No
F1-04	0383	01	73	PG speed deviation stopping method	0 to 3	1	3	No
F1-05	0384	01	74	PG rotation setting	0 or 1	1	0	No
F1-06	0385	01	75	PG output ratio	1 to 132	1	1	No
F1-07	0386	01	76	Selecting integral control during accel/decel.	0 or 1	1	0	No
F1-08	0387	01	77	Overspeed (OS) detection level.	0 to 120	1%	115	No
F1-09	0388	01	78	Overspeed (OS) detection time	0.0 to 2.0	0.1 s	0.0 (See note 1.)	No
F1-10	0389	01	79	PG speed deviation detection level (DEV)	0 to 50	1%	10	No
F1-11	038A	01	7A	PG speed deviation detection time (DEV)	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.5	No
F1-12	038B	01	7B	Number of PG gear teeth 1	0 to 1,000	1	0	No
F1-13	038C	01	7C	Number of PG gear teeth 2				No
F1-14	0397	01	7D	PG disconnection detection time	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	2.0	No
F2-01	038D	---	---	Analog Reference Card selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
F3-01	038E	---	---	Digital Reference Card input selection	0 to 7	1	0	No
F4-01	038F	---	---	Channel 1 output monitor selection	1 to 38 (See note 2.)	1	2	No
F4-02	0390	---	---	Channel 1 gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	1.00	Yes

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
F4-03	0391	---	---	Channel 2 output monitor selection	1 to 38 (See note 2.)	1	3	No
F4-04	0392	---	---	Channel 2 gain	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	0.50	Yes
F4-05	03A0	---	---	Channel 1 bias	–10.0 to 10.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
F4-06	03A1	---	---	Channel 2 bias	–10.0 to 10.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
F5-01	0393	---	---	Not used.	---	---	0	---
F5-02	0394	---	---	Not used.	---	---	1	---
F6-01	0395	---	---	Not used.	---	---	0	---
F7-01	0396	---	---	Output pulse multiple selection	0 to 4	1	1	No
F8-01	0398	---	---	Operation detection communications error (SYSMAC BUS)	0 to 3	1	1	No
F9-01	0399	---	---	Communications external fault input selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
F9-02	039A	---	---	Communications external fault input detection selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
F9-03	039B	---	---	Communications external fault input operation selection	0 to 3	1	1	No
F9-04	039C	---	---	Not used.	---	1	0	---
F9-05	039E	---	---	Not used.	0 or 1	1	1	---
F9-06	039F	---	---	DeviceNet operation selection	0 to 3	1	1	No

Note 1. When the control mode is changed, the Inverter will revert to default settings. (The open loop vector control default settings are given above.)

Note 2. Within the setting range (1 to 38), 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 28, 34, and 35 cannot be set, and 29 to 31 are not used.

■ External Terminal Function Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
H1-01	0400	01	7E	Multi-function input 1: terminal 3 selection	0 to 77	Hex	24	No
H1-02	0401	01	7F	Multi-function input 2: terminal 4 selection			14	No
H1-03	0402	01	80	Multi-function input 3: terminal 5 selection			3 (0) (See note 1.)	No
H1-04	0403	01	81	Multi-function input 4: terminal 6 selection			4 (3) (See note 1.)	No
H1-05	0404	01	82	Multi-function input 5: terminal 7 selection			6 (4) (See note 1.)	No
H1-06	0405	01	83	Multi-function input 6: terminal 8 selection			8 (6) (See note 1.)	No
H2-01	0406	01	84	Multi-function contact output: terminal 9 to 10.	0 to 37	Hex	0	No
H2-02	0407	01	85	Multi-function output 1: terminal 25.			1	No
H2-03	0408	01	86	Multi-function output 2: terminal 26.			2	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
H3-01	0409	01	87	Signal selection: terminal 13 (Voltage)	0 or 1	1	0	No
H3-02	040A	01	88	Gain: terminal 13	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-03	040B	01	89	Bias: terminal 13	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-04	040C	01	8A	Multi-function analog input signal selection: terminal 16	0 or 1	1	0	No
H3-05	040D	01	8B	Selection: terminal 16	0 to 1F	1	1F	No
H3-06	040E	01	8C	Gain: terminal 16	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-07	040F	01	8D	Bias: terminal 16	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-08	0410	01	8E	Signal selection: terminal 14	0 to 2	1	2	No
H3-09	0411	01	8F	Selection: terminal 14	1 to 1F	1	1F	No
H3-10	0412	01	90	Gain: terminal 14	0.0 to 1,000.0	0.1%	100.0	Yes
H3-11	0413	01	91	Bias: terminal 14	–100.0 to 100.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H3-12	0414	01	92	Analog input filter time constant	0.00 to 2.00	0.01 s	0.00	No
H4-01	0415	01	93	Multi-function analog output 1 selection: terminal 21	1 to 38 (See note 2.)	1	2	No
H4-02	0416	01	94	Gain terminal 21	0.00 to 2.50	0.01%	1.00	Yes
H4-03	0417	01	95	Bias terminal 21	–10.0 to 10.0	0.1	0.0	Yes
H4-04	0418	01	96	Multi-function analog output 2 selection: terminal 23	1 to 38 (See note 2.)	1	3	No
H4-05	0419	01	97	Gain terminal 23	0.00 to 2.50	0.01	0.50	Yes
H4-06	041A	01	98	Bias terminal 23	–10.0 to 10.0	0.1%	0.0	Yes
H4-07	041B	01	99	Analog output signal level selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
H5-01	041C	---	---	Not used.	---	---	1F	---
H5-02	041D	---	---	Not used.	---	---	3	---
H5-03	041E	---	---	Not used.	---	---	0	---
H5-04	041F	---	---	Not used.	---	---	3	---
H5-05	0420	---	---	Not used.	---	---	1	---

Note 1. The values in parentheses indicate initial values when initialized in 3-wire sequence.

Note 2. Within the setting range (1 to 38), 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 28, 34, and 35 cannot be set, and 29 to 31 are not used.

■ Protective Function Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
L1-01	0480	01	9A	Motor protection selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
L1-02	0481	01	9B	Motor protection time constant	0.1 to 5.0	0.1 min	1.0	No
L2-01	0482	04	9C	Momentary power loss selection	0 to 2	1	0	No
L2-02	0483	01	9D	Momentary power loss ridethru	0.0 to 2.0	0.1 s	0.7 (See note 2.)	No
L2-03	0484	01	9E	Minimum baseblock time (BB)	0.1 to 5.0	0.1 s	0.5 (See note 2.)	No
L2-04	0485	01	9F	Voltage restart time	0.0 to 5.0	0.1 s	0.3	No
L2-05	0486	01	A0	Under voltage detection level (UV)	150 to 210 (150 to 420)	1 V	190 (380)	No
L2-06	0487	01	A1	Not used.	---	---	0.0	---
L3-01	0488	01	A2	Stall prevention during acceleration	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-02	0489	01	A3	Stall prevention level during acceleration	0 to 200	1%	150	No
L3-03	048A	01	A4	Stall prevention limit during acceleration	0 to 100	1%	50	No
L3-04	048B	01	A5	Stall prevention during deceleration	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-05	048C	01	A6	Stall prevention during run	0 to 2	1	1	No
L3-06	048D	01	A7	Stall prevention level during run	30 to 200	1%	160	No
L4-01	0490	01	A8	Frequency detection level	0.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
L4-02	0491	01	A9	Frequency detection width	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	2.0	No
L4-03	0492	01	AA	Frequency detection level (+/–)	–400.0 to 400.0	0.1 Hz	0.0	No
L4-04	0493	01	AB	Frequency detection width (+/–)	0.0 to 20.0	0.1 Hz	2.0	No
L4-05	0494	01	AC	Operation when frequency reference is lost	0 or 1	1	0	No
L5-01	0495	01	AD	Number of auto restart attempts	0 to 10	1	0	No
L5-02	0496	01	AE	Auto restart operation selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L6-01	0498	01	AF	Torque detection selection 1	0 to 4	1	0	No
L6-02	0499	01	B0	Torque detection level 1	0 to 300	1%	150	No
L6-03	049A	01	B1	Torque detection time 1	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.1	No
L6-04	049B	01	B2	Torque detection selection 2	0 to 4	1	0	No
L6-05	049C	01	B3	Torque detection level 2	0 to 300	1%	150	No
L6-06	049D	01	B4	Torque detection time 2	0.0 to 10.0	0.1 s	0.1	No

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
L7-01	049E	01	B5	Forward torque limit	0 to 300	1%	200	No
L7-02	049F	01	B6	Reverse torque limit				No
L7-03	04A0	01	B7	Forward regenerative torque limit				No
L7-04	04A1	01	B8	Reverse regenerative torque limit				No
L8-01	04A4	01	B9	DB resistor protection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L8-02	04A5	01	BA	Inverter overheat detection pre-alarm level	50 to 130	1°C	95	No
L8-03	04A6	01	BB	Operation after Inverter overheat pre-alarm	0 to 3	1	3	No
L8-05	04A8	01	BC	Input open-phase protection selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L8-07	04AA	01	BD	Output open-phase protection selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
L8-10	04AD	01	BE	Ground fault protection operation selection	0 or 1	1	1	No
L8-17	04B4	---	---	Low-speed carrier frequency reduction selection (2)	0 to 3	1	1	No
L8-19	04B6	---	---	Low-speed Inverter overload (OL2) characteristic selection	0 or 1	1	0	No

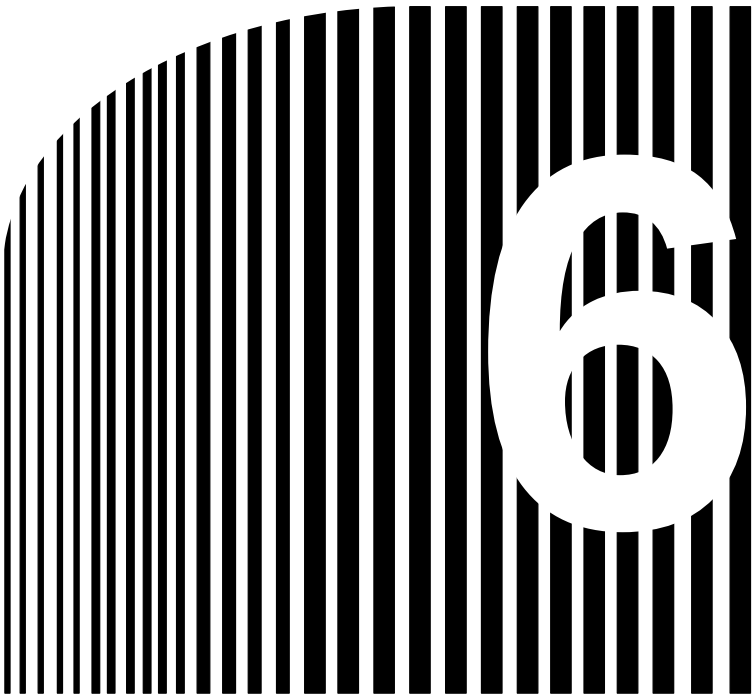
Note 1. Values in parentheses are for 400-V-class Inverters.

Note 2. The default setting depends upon the type of Inverter. The value for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given above.

■ Operator Parameters

Parameter	Register No. (Hex)	Class 64 (Hex)		Name	Setting range	Setting unit	Default setting	Changes during operation
		Instance	Attribute					
o1-01	0500	01	BF	Monitor selection	4 to 38	1	6	Yes
o1-02	0501	01	C0	Monitor selection after power-on	1 to 4	1	1	Yes
o1-03	0502	01	C1	Frequency reference setting and display units	0 to 39,999	1	0	No
o1-04	0503	01	C2	V/f pattern setting units	0 or 1	1	0	No
o1-05	0504	01	C3	Not used.	---	---	0	---
o2-01	0505	01	C4	Local/Remote Key	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-02	0506	01	C5	Stop Key	0 or 1	1	1	No
o2-03	0507	---	---	User constant initial values	0 to 2	1	0	No
o2-04	0508	01	C6	Inverter capacity selection	0 to FF (See note.)	1	0 (See note.)	No
o2-05	0509	01	C7	Frequency reference setting method	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-06	050A	01	C8	Operation selection when Digital Operator is disconnected	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-07	050B	---	---	Cumulative operation time setting	0 to 65,535	1 hr	0	No
o2-08	050C	---	---	Cumulative operation time selection	0 or 1	1	0	No
o2-09	050D	01	C9	Factory use	---	---	0	---

Note The default setting depends upon the type of Inverter. The value for a 200-V-class 0.4-kW Inverter is given above.



Chapter 6

•Communications Errors•

6-1 Communications Line Errors

Malfunctions in DeviceNet communications that are a result of broken wires, short circuits, reversed wiring, duplicate node address assignments, or noise interference are detected as transmission (BUS) errors. When a transmission error is detected, the Inverter's Fault Bit will turn ON and the motor will coast to a stop. (For Inverters with a software version of 1042 or later, the operation when a communications error occurs can be set using constant F9-06.)

When an error is detected, perform error processing according to the indicator display of the DeviceNet Communications Card.

■ Operation Indicators

The DeviceNet Communications Card has 4 operation indicators that show the status of the power and communications.

Indicator	Display		Meaning	Countermeasures
	Color	Status		
PWR	Green	Lit	Power is being supplied from the Inverter to the Card.	---
	---	Not lit	Power is not being supplied from the Inverter. The Card is not connected properly and power is not being supplied to it.	Check the Option Card connector and turn ON the Inverter power supply. Replace the Option Card.
MS	Green	Lit	The Card is operating normally.	---
		Flashing	Initial settings or necessary preparations for communications are incomplete.	Turn ON the Inverter power supply again. Replace the Option Card.
	Red	Lit	A fatal error (hardware error) has occurred in the Card.	Turn ON the Inverter power supply again. Replace the Option Card.
		Flashing	A non-fatal error, such as a switch setting error, has occurred.	Check the baud rate setting. Turn ON the Inverter power supply again. Replace the Option Card.
	---	Not lit	Power is not being supplied from the Inverter. The Card is not connected properly and power is not being to supplied to it.	Check the Option Card connector and turn ON the Inverter power supply. Replace the Option Card.

Indicator	Display		Meaning	Countermeasures
	Color	Status		
NS	Green	Lit	The DeviceNet Network is operating normally. (Communications connections established.)	---
		Flashing	The Network is normal, but the communications connection with the Master Unit is not established.	Turn ON the power supply again after the following steps. • Register in the scan list. • Turn ON the power supply to the Master Unit.
	Red	Lit	A fatal communications error has occurred. A DeviceNet communications error was detected caused by node address duplication or Bus OFF. (These errors make communications impossible.)	Turn ON the power supply again after the following steps. • Correct node address duplication. • Connect termination resistance to both ends of the communications line. • Correct the Master Unit errors that occur when the Master Unit stops after communications is once established. • Correct environmental conditions such as noise.
		Flashing	A non-fatal communications error has occurred due to communications timeout.	Turn ON the power supply again after the following processing. • Connect termination resistance to both ends of the communications line. • Correct defective connections in the communications line. • Correct environmental conditions such as noise.
	---	Not lit	A DeviceNet Network error has occurred. For example, the Network does not exist, power is not supplied to the Card, or the baud rates do not match.	Check the baud rate setting. Check the Option Card connector and turn ON the Inverter power supply. Replace the Option Card.

Indicator	Display		Meaning	Countermeasures
	Color	Status		
WD	Green	Flashing	The CPU Unit of the Card is operating normally.	---
	Red	Lit	The CPU Unit of the Card is not ready or the CPU Unit has malfunctioned.	Check the Option Card connector and turn ON the Inverter power supply. Replace the Option Card.
	---	Not lit	Power is not being supplied from the Inverter. The Card is not connected properly and power is not being to supplied to it.	Check the Option Card connector and turn ON the Inverter power supply. Replace the Option Card.

Note 1. When both of the baud rate setting pins DR0 and DR1 are set to ON, both the MS and NS will be lit in red.

Note 2. For communications line problems, detailed error codes will be displayed on the indicators of the Master Unit. Check the error code and take appropriate countermeasures according to the descriptions in *Chapter 15 Troubleshooting and Maintenance* of *DeviceNet (CompoBus/D) Operation Manual (W267)*.

6-2 Message Communications Errors

■ Explicit Message Errors

If an explicit message is sent, but communications do not end normally, one of the following error codes will be returned with service code 94. Check the meaning of the error message, and either correct the message or adjust the timing of the message.

Error Code	Meaning	Countermeasures
0000	Normal end response.	---
08FF	The requested service does not exist.	Correct the service code and send the data again.
09FF	An invalid attribute was detected.	Check and correct the attribute values, and send the data again.
0CFF	The requested service cannot be executed in the current object mode or status.	Stop the Inverter and send the data again.
0EFF	A request has been sent to change an attribute that cannot be changed.	Check and correct the service code and attribute values, and send the data again.
13FF	There is insufficient data to execute the service.	Correct the data size and send the data again.
14FF	The attribute for the service does not exist.	Check and correct the service code and attribute values, and send the data again.
15FF	These is too much data to execute the service.	Correct the data size and send the data again.
16FF	The specified object does not exist.	Check and correct the class and instance values, and send the data again.
20FF	The parameters are invalid or the data is outside the range for the requested service.	Check and correct the data setting range, send the data again.
1FFF	Manufacturer fault code.	Stop the Inverter and send the data again. Check and correct the data setting range, send the data again.

6-3 Special Remote I/O Errors

■ Special Remote I/O Errors

If each function is not set properly using the special remote I/O, the MSB of the function code will be changed to 1 and one of the following error codes will be returned. Check the meaning of the error message, and either correct the message or adjust the timing of the message.

Error Code	Meaning
---	Normal operation response. When sending data, the code will be returned with the function code and register number followed by the amount of data being written or read data.
01	Function code error: A function code that is not supported has been received.
02	Invalid register number: A register number that is not registered has been received.
21	Data setting error: The data is outside the specified range or does not comply with the constant restrictions.
22	Write mode error: Attempted write during operation, during UV, or while there was a CPU Unit error, or attempted write to a read-only register.
24	Attempted write during constant processing (busy status).

Note The MSB of the function code will be returned as 1 when there is a communications failure.

■ Enter Command

When entering data in the parameter constant (register No. 0100 or higher), be sure to send an enter command. If the enter command is not transmitted after writing data, the following situation will occur.

- Written data will not be enabled.
  Written data will be enabled only after an enter command is sent.
- Inverter will not start.
  The Inverter will determine the state as being under programming until it receives an enter command and will ignore the start or run command.
  After sending an enter command, input the start or run command again.

6-4 Inverter Faults

■ Detecting Inverter Faults

When a fault is detected in the Inverter itself, the status will change as shown in the following table.

Function	Inverter Fault Status
Remote I/O	The fault output allocated in the remote I/O will turn ON. If the fault output is ON, turn OFF all related inputs controlling the Inverter, and program a sequence to stop the program.
Explicit messages	Read the fault output for Class 29, Instance 1, Attribute 0A using message communications. If there is a fault in the Inverter, the fault output will be ON, so turn OFF all related inputs controlling the Inverter, and program a sequence to stop the program.
Special remote I/O	Read register 0010, and check whether bit 07 (fault output) is ON (serious fault). If bit 07 is ON, turn OFF all related inputs controlling the Inverter, and program a sequence to stop the program.

■ Confirming Inverter Fault Status

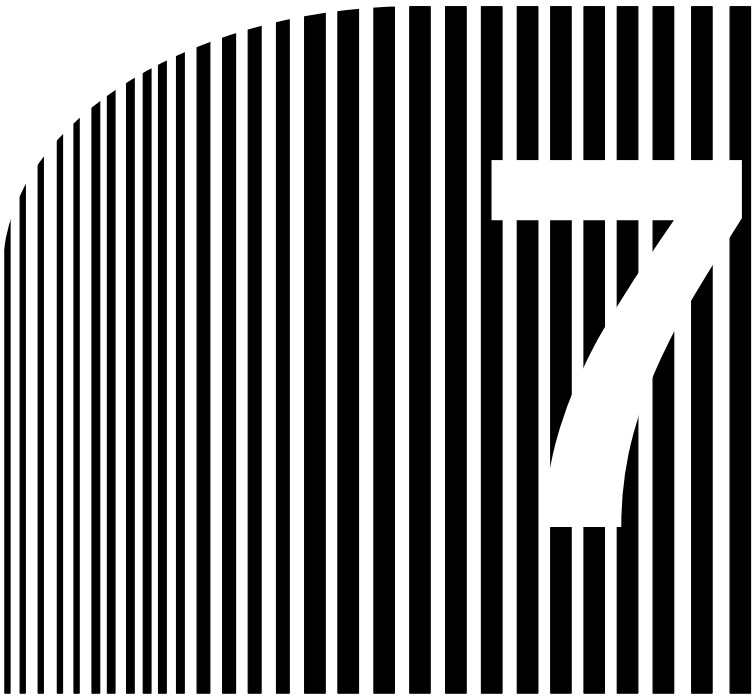
The fault information for the Inverter can be checked by using the following methods. Perform trouble-shooting based on the information corresponding to the fault and refer to maintenance information in the *Inverter User's Manual* (3G3RV: I532, 3G3PV: I537, 3G3FV: I516).

Function	Inverter Error Status
Operation indicators on Inverter	When there is an Inverter fault, the details will be displayed on the Digital Operator of the Inverter. The fault log can be checked using the monitor function (U3).
Explicit messages	Read the fault code for Class 29, Instance 1, Attribute 0D using message communications. The code corresponding to the Inverter fault is specified.
Special remote I/O	Read registers 0014 to 0018. Check the fault status from the bit signals that are output for an Inverter fault. The fault log can be checked using the monitor function (U3) in registers 0090 to 0093.

■ Memory Data Backup

The SYSDRIVE 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter uses EEPROM for the data backup. Data is written to EEPROM when the parameters change or the power is turned OFF.

- Data can be written to EEPROM up to 100,000 times.
- Parameters are always written to EEPROM when they are changed using DeviceNet communications, so limit the times that parameters are written to EEPROM as much as possible.
  (With the special I/O, data will be written to EEPROM when an enter command is received.)
- Frequency reference and control command (register numbers 0000 to 000F for the special I/O) and the Net Control Bit and Net Reference Bit are not written to RAM or EEPROM. When the power is turned OFF, any specified values are cleared.



Chapter 7

• Communications Programs (SYSMAC CS-series PCs) •

Note In this chapter, the bits, words, and data memory used in the ladder programs are selected at random. When creating actual programs, modify the contents so that they do not overlap with other areas.

7-1 Standard Remote I/O Programming

When the following standard remote I/O programming is executed, the rotational speed reference data specified in the DM (Data Memory) Area of the PC is written to the 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter and forward or reverse operation is performed at the specified frequency when the Frequency Reference Input Bit is turned ON and the Forward Input Bit or Reverse Input Bit is turned ON.

■ Allocations

Bit	000000	← Frequency Reference Input Bit
Bit	000001	← Forward Input Bit
Bit	000002	← Reverse Input Bit
Bit	000003	← Fault Reset Input Bit
Bit	001000	← Local/Network selection Bit
Bit	003000	← Fault Flag
	D00000	← Rotational speed reference data

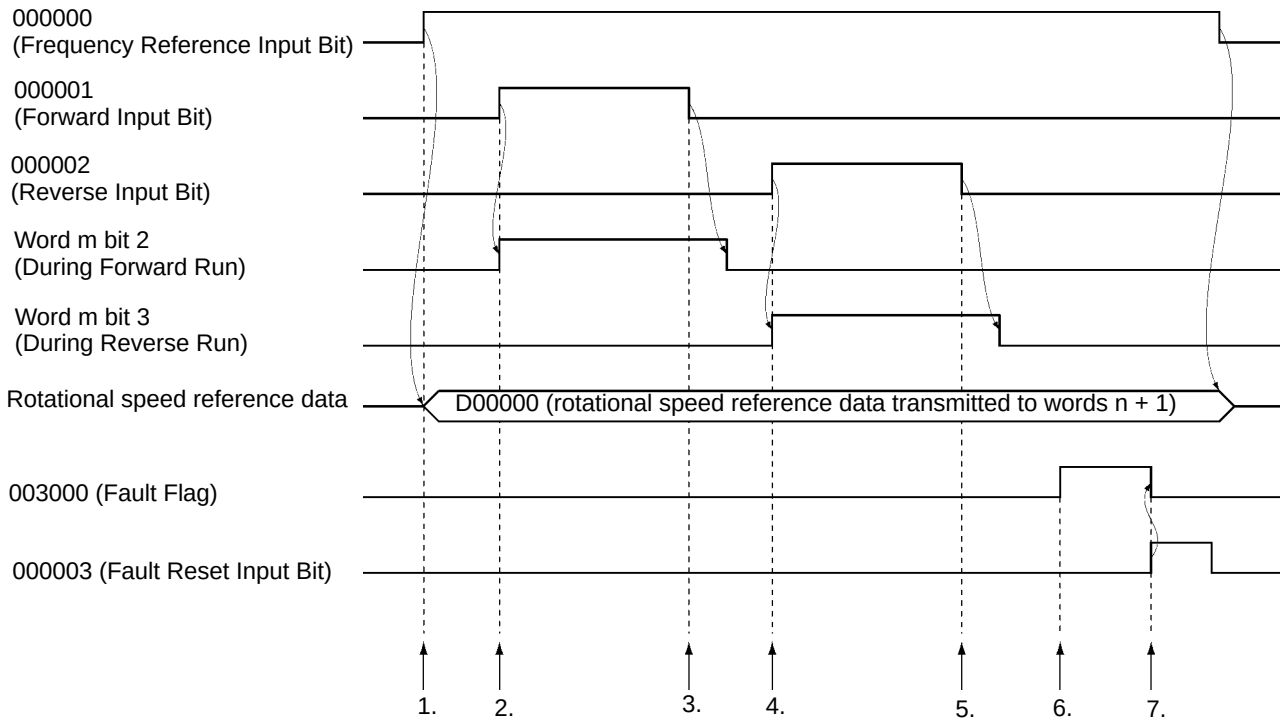
● Remote I/O: Outputs from PC to 3G3MV Inverter Words n and n + 1

Byte			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
n	Rightmost	0	---	Net Reference	Net Control	---	---	Fault Reset	Reverse/ Stop	Forward/ Stop
	Leftmost	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
n+1	Rightmost	2	Rotational speed reference data							
	Leftmost	3	Rotational speed reference data							

● Remote I/O: Inputs from 3G3MV Inverter to PC Words m and m + 1

Byte			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
m	Rightmost	0	At Frequency	Reference From Net	Control From Net	Inverter Ready	During Reverse Run	During Forward Run	Alarm	Fault
	Leftmost	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
m+1	Rightmost	2	Rotational speed reference data							
	Leftmost	3	Rotational speed reference data							

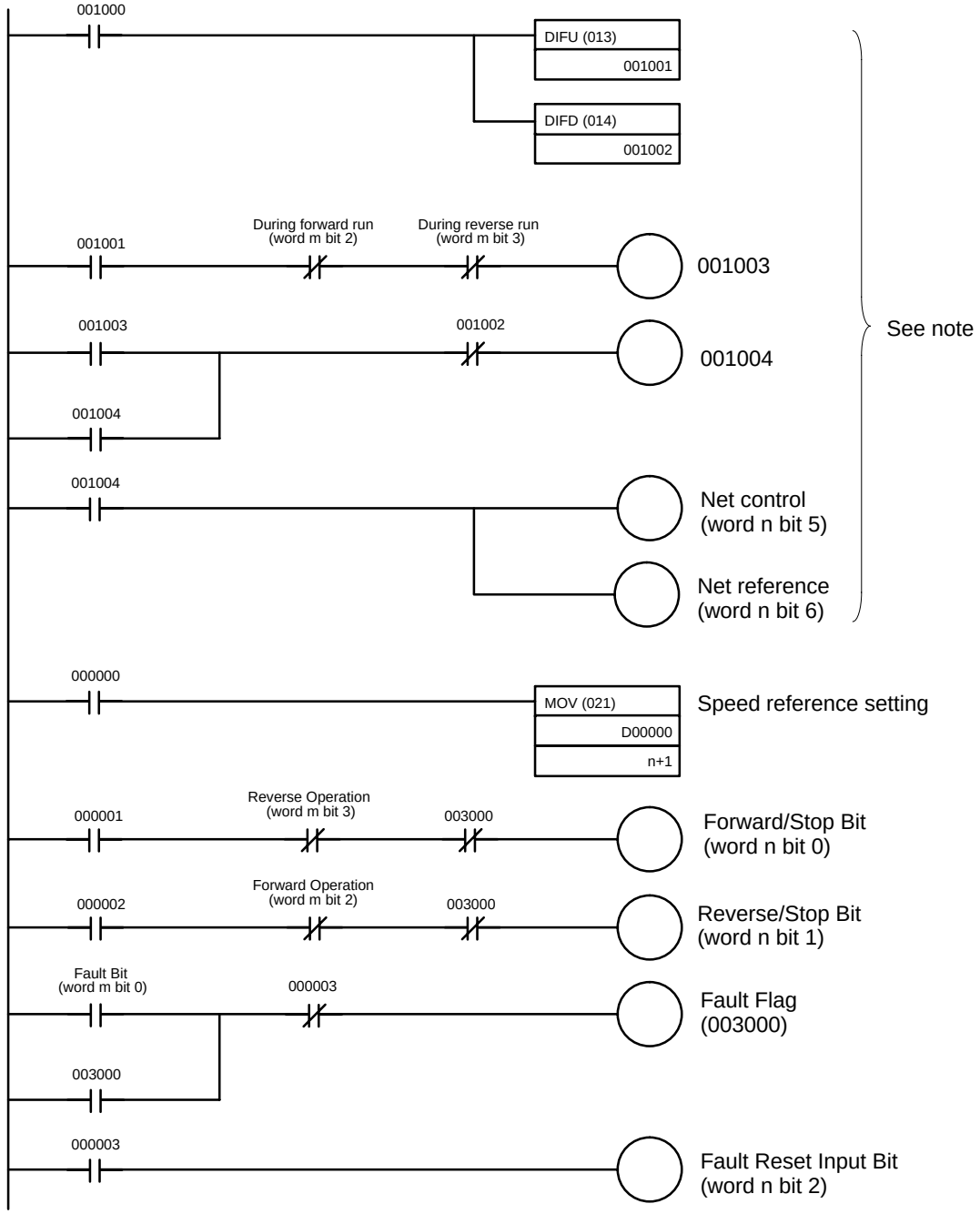
■ Timing Chart



■ Operation

1. When the Frequency Reference Input Bit turns ON, the rotational speed reference data specified in D00000 is moved to remote I/O output word n + 1.
2. When the Forward Input Bit turns ON, remote I/O word n bit 0 (Forward/Stop) will turn ON, and forward operation will start. During forward operation, remote I/O word m bit 2 (During Forward Run) will be ON.
3. When the Forward Input Bit turns OFF, remote I/O word m bit 2 (During Forward Run) will turn OFF after operation will decelerate to a stop.
4. When the Reverse Input Bit turns ON, remote I/O word n bit 1 (Reverse/Stop) will turn ON, and reverse operation will start. During reverse operation, remote I/O word m bit 3 (During Reverse Run) will be ON.
5. When the Reverse Input Bit turns OFF, remote I/O word m bit 3 (During Reverse Run) will turn OFF after operation decelerates to a stop.
6. When the remote I/O Fault Bit (word m bit 0) turns ON, the Fault Flag will turn ON.
7. When the Fault Reset Input Bit turns ON, remote I/O word n bit 2 (Fault Reset Input Bit) will turn ON, and the fault will be cleared. When the fault is reset, the Fault Flag will turn OFF simultaneously.

■ Ladder Program



Note This program is not required if the b1-01 (Frequency Reference Selection) is set to “3” and b1-02 (Inverter Operation Command Selection) is set to “3.”

7-2 Message Communications Programming

7-2-1 Inverter Fault Processing

The message communications programming example given here reads and stores the fault data using explicit messages for fault outputs from the Inverter. If the Inverter has a fault, the remote I/O input's Fault Bit (word m bit 0) will turn ON. Be sure to turn OFF the Run Command Bits (word n bits 0 and 1). In this program example, the fault code is stored in D00200.

If commands are interrupted by faults, store the completion code in the DM Area and re-execute the command. When a fault occurs, check the contents of the fault and take countermeasures referring to information provided in the *SYSDRIVE Inverter User's Manual (3G3RV: I532, 3G3PV: I537, 3G3FV: I516)*.

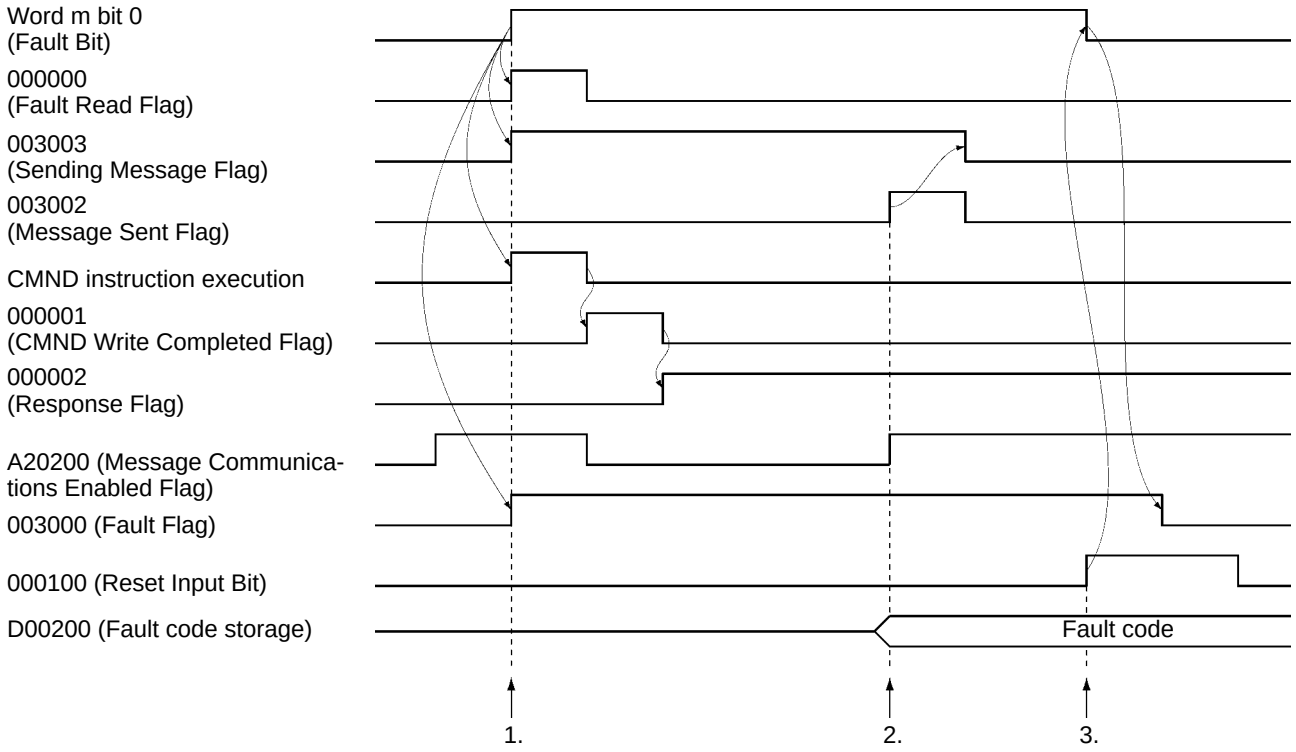
■ Allocations

Bit	003000	← Fault Flag
Bit	000000	← Fault Code Read Flag
Bit	000001	← IOWR Write Completed Flag
Bit	000002	← Response Flag
Bit	003003	← Sending Message Flag
Bit	003002	← Message Sent Flag
Bit	000100	← Reset Input Bit
	D00000	← Slave node address (3G3MV Inverter)

Response Storage Words

D03000	← Command Code: 2801
D03001	← Completion Code
D03002	← Number of Received Bytes
D03003	← Node Address, Service Code (8E: Normal read, 94: Error)
D03004	← Read Data or Error Code
D00100	← Error Code for Error Response
D00200	← Error Code for Inverter Error

■ Timing Chart



■ Operation

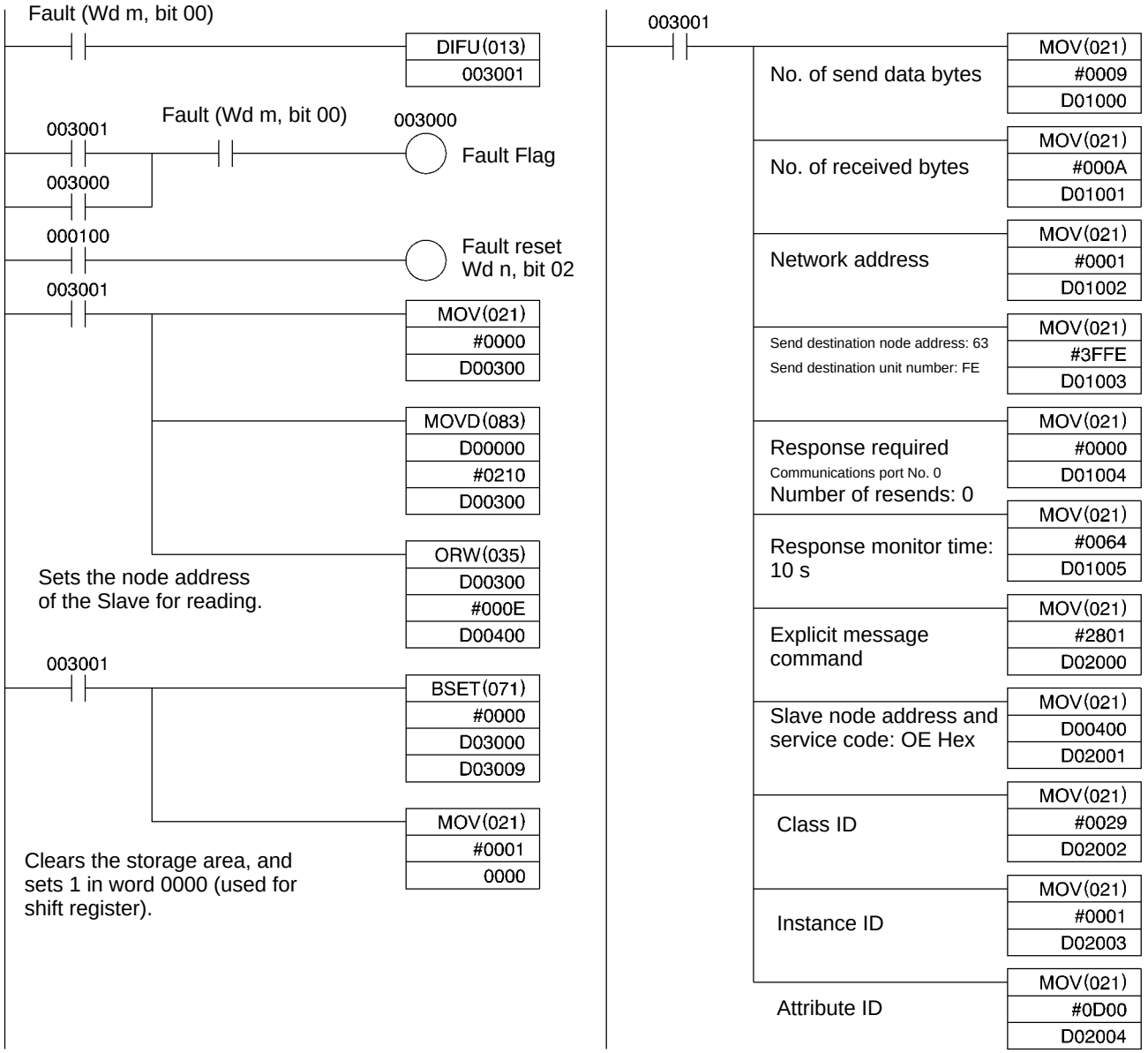
1. When the Inverter has a fault, bit 0 of word m (Fault Bit) will be turned ON. Until the fault is cleared, the Fault Flag will be turn ON, and this will cause the Fault Read Flag to be turned ON, and the command specified in the DM Area will be sent using the CMND instruction.
2. When the Message Communications Enabled Flag is turned ON, the completion code (D03001) will be examined. If an error is found, the error code will be stored in D00100 and re-send message. If normally completed, the fault code will be stored in D00200 and the Message Sent Flag will be turned ON, and the Sending Message Flag will be turned OFF.
3. When the Reset Input Bit is turned ON, bit 2 of word n (Fault Reset Input Bit) will turn ON. When the fault is cleared, the Fault Flag will turn OFF.

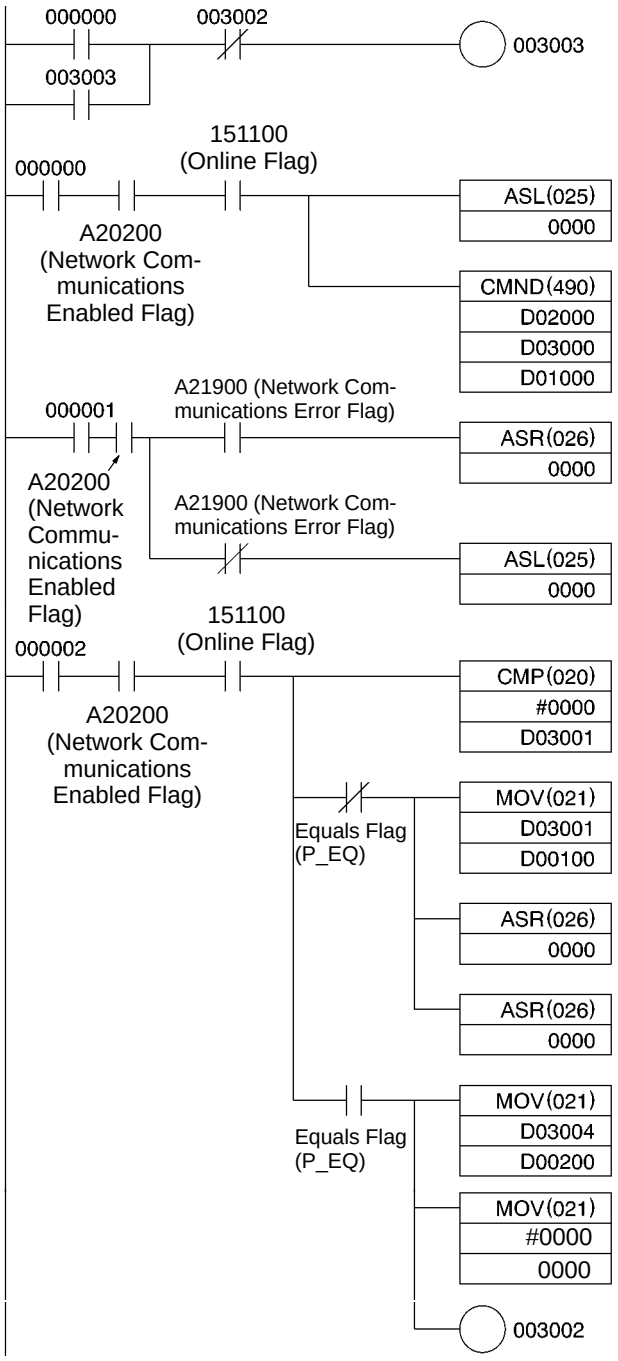
■ Network Configuration

This program is based on the following conditions.

Master unit number: 0
Master node address: 63
Fixed allocation area setting: 1
Network Communications Enabled Flag: A20200
Online Flag: 151100
Network Communications Error Flag: A21900

■ Ladder Program





Executes CMND instruction.

Confirms execution of CMND instruction.

The completion code examined. If an error is found, the command is re-executed. If the command is executed normally, the data is stored in D00200.

7-2-2 Reading/Writing Data

This programming example writes and reads data using explicit messages. Explicit messages can be executed by specifying FINS commands in the DM Area allocated to the PC, and sending them using the CMND or IOWR instructions.

If there is an error in the command, the completion code is stored in the DM Area and the command is re-executed.

■ Allocations

Bit	001000	← Program Start Input Bit
Bit	000000	← Message Execution Flag
Bit	000001	← Command Write Flag
Bit	000002	← Response Flag
Bit	003000	← Sending Message Flag
Bit	003001	← Message Sent Flag

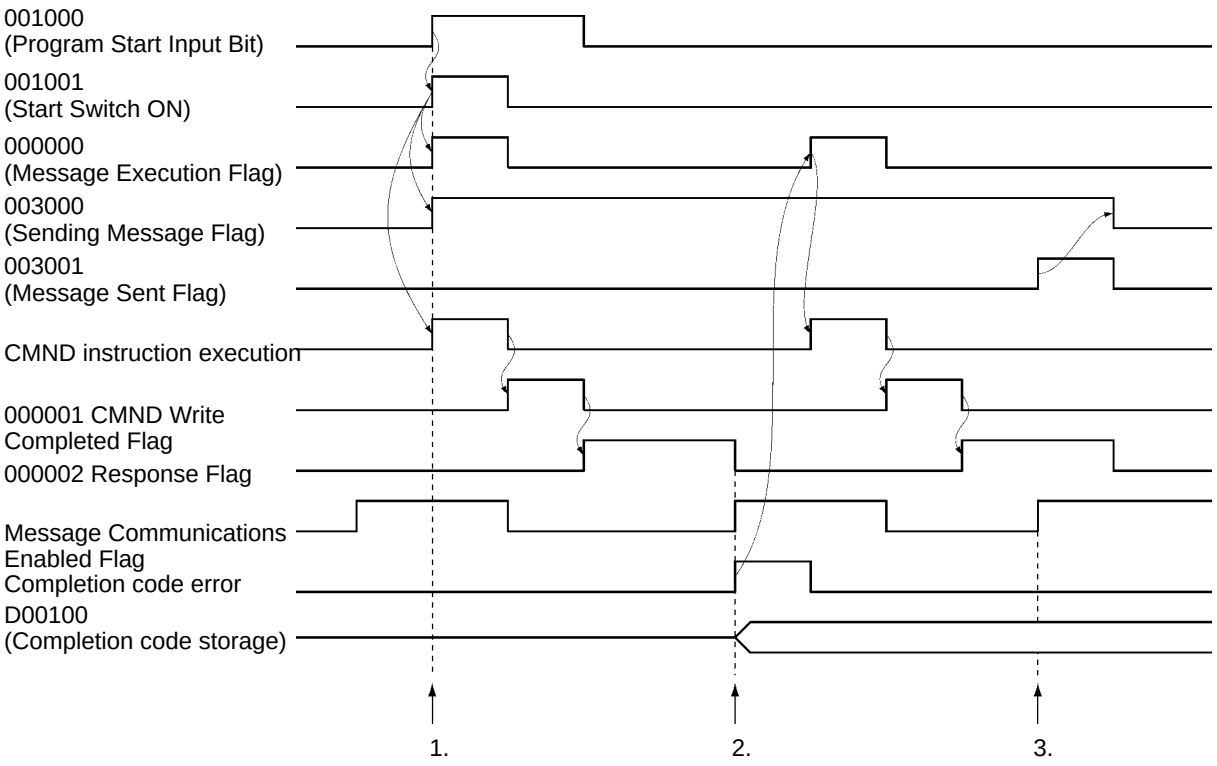
D00000	← Slave node address (3G3MV Inverter)
D00001	← Service code; 0E: Read, 10: Write
D00002	← Number of command data bytes (Hex)
D00003	← Class ID (Hex)
D00004	← Instance ID (Hex)
D00005	← Attribute ID (Hex)
D00006	to D00009 Write data (Hex) (See note)

Note If the written data size is “Word,” set in the order of the rightmost bits and leftmost bits.

Response Storage Words

D03000	← Command Code: 2801
D03001	← Completion Code
D03002	← Number of Received Bytes
D03003	← Node Address, Service Code (8E: Normal read, 90: Normal write, 94: Error)
D03004	to D00009 ← Read Data or Error Code
D00100	← Storage Area for Communications Error Completion Codes

■ Timing Chart



■ Operation

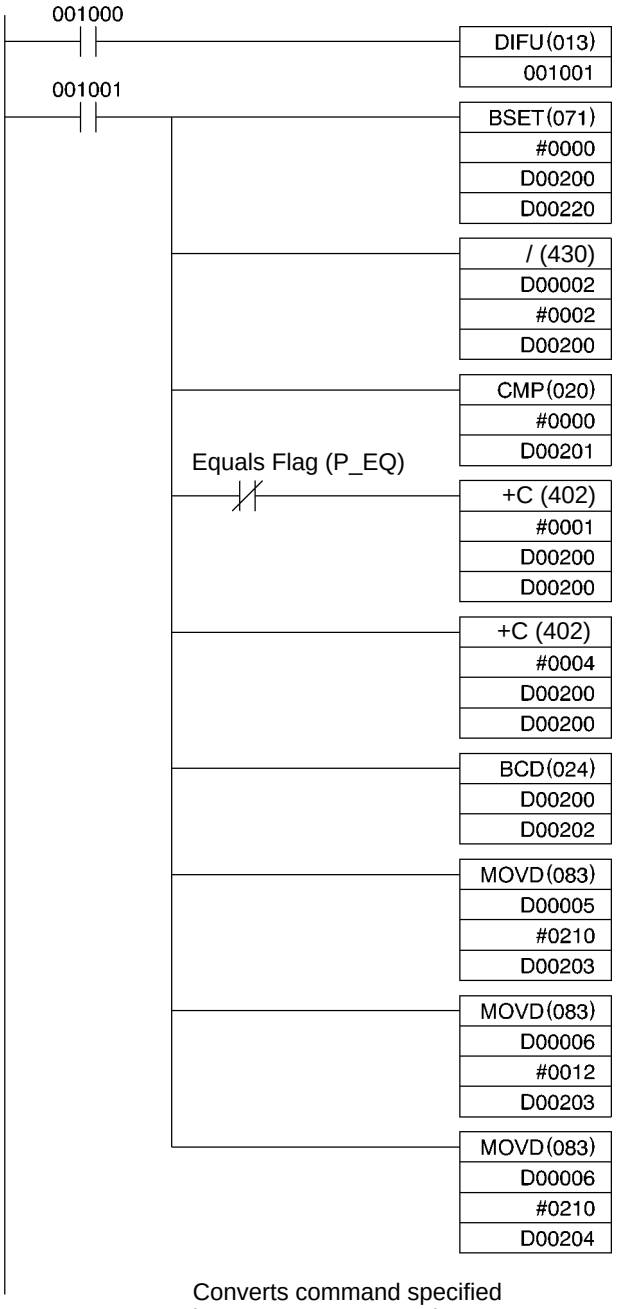
1. When the Program Start Input Bit is turned ON, the Message Execution Flag will turn ON, and the command specified in the DM Area will be sent using the IOWR instruction.
2. When the Message Communications Enabled Flag is turned ON, the completion code (D03001) is examined. If an error is found, the completion code is stored in D00100, and the command is re-executed.
3. If the completion code of the response is normal, the Message Sent Flag will be turned ON, and the Sending Message Flag will be turned OFF.

■ Network Configuration

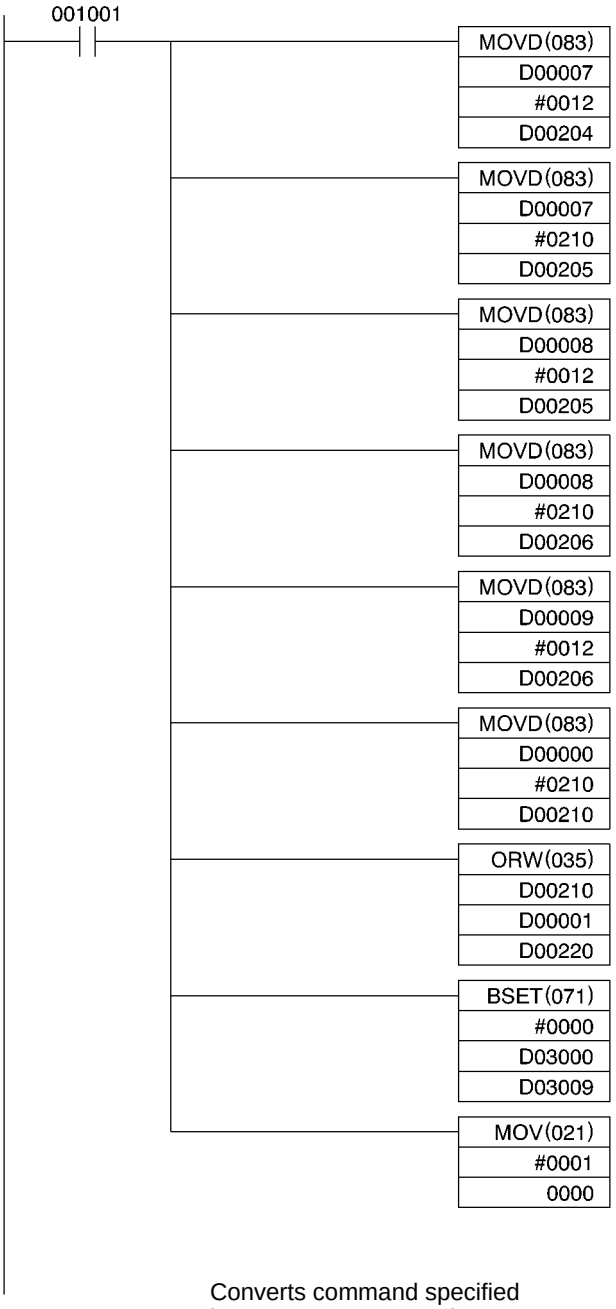
This program is based on the following conditions.

Master unit number: 0
Master node address: 63
Fixed allocation area setting: 1
Network Communications Enabled Flag: A20200
Online Flag: 151100
Network Communications Error Flag: A21900

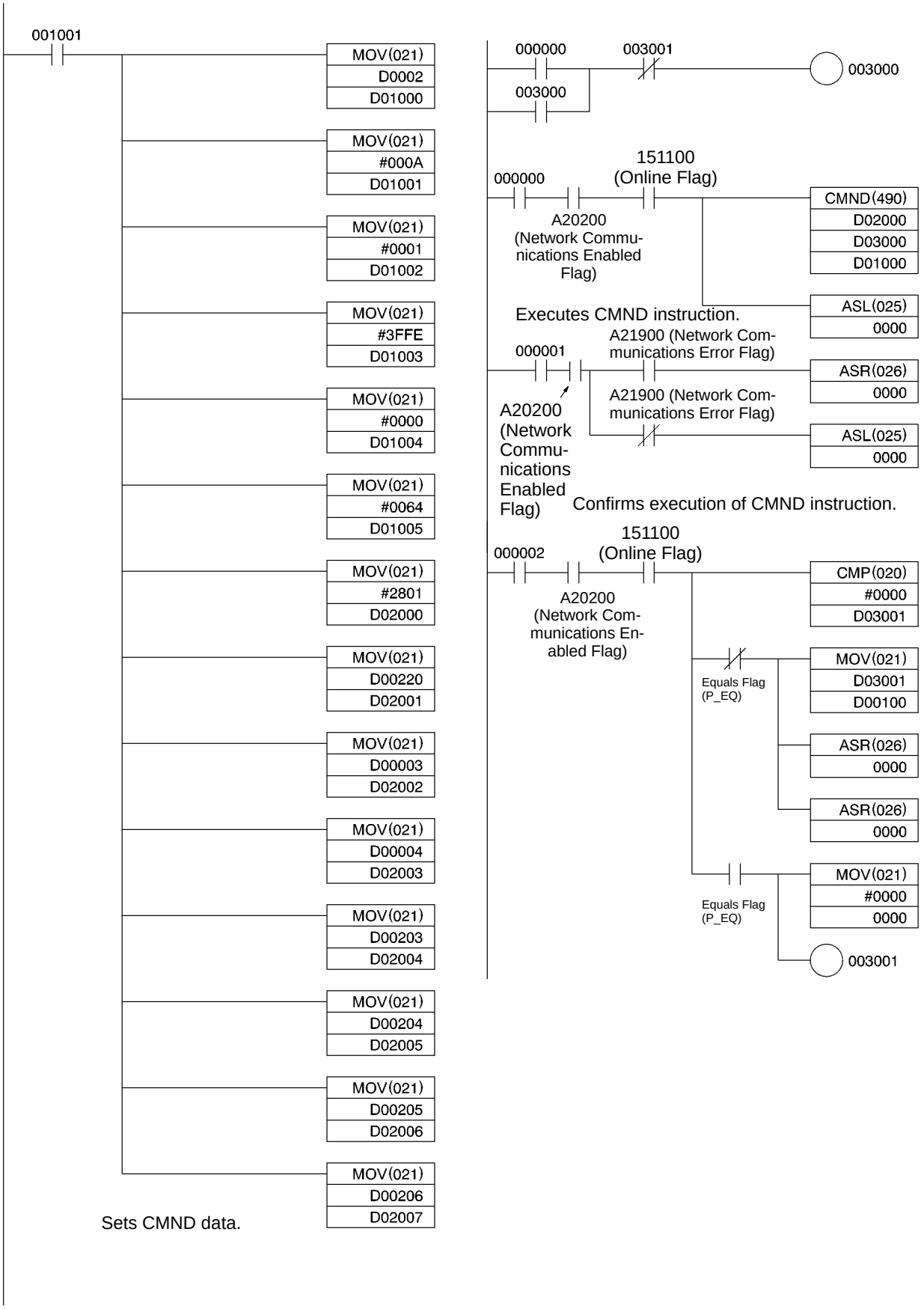
■ Ladder Program



Converts command specified in DM Area to CMND data.



Converts command specified in DM Area to CMND data.



7-3 Special Remote I/O Programs

7-3-1 Simple Operation Programs

This section describes examples of simple operation programming using special remote I/O for a 3G3RV Inverter. To use special remote I/O, it is necessary to switch the remote I/O operation. Refer to *5-2 Switching Remote I/O Operation* and change to the special remote I/O operation.

Once the Program Start Input Bit is turned ON, Inverter operations will continue until the Program End Input is turned ON. The frequency (speed) reference specified in the DM Area (D01000) of the PC is repeatedly set in the Inverter. The output frequency value will be repeatedly read and stored in the DM Area (D02000). The Inverter status will also be read repeatedly and stored in words (0020**) allocated in the PC.

If any communications error occurs, the program will stop and a stop command will be sent to the Inverter. This state will continue until the Communications Fault Reset Input Bit is turned ON.

Note 3G3RV Inverters support special remote I/O from version VSF105091 (Asian models: Version VSF105081).

Note Write the program so that the Inverter operation commands (001000 and 001001) will be turned OFF when the Fault Bit (002014) of the Inverter status turns ON, and also take appropriate countermeasures according to maintenance information in the *SYSDRIVE Inverter User's Manual. (3G3RV: I532, 3G3PV: I537, 3G3FV: I516)*

■ Allocations

● Inverter Control Input Word Allocation

Word	Function
001000	Forward/Stop (1: forward) Bit
001001	Reverse/Stop (1: reverse) Bit
001002	Multi-function Input 3 Bit
001003	Multi-function Input 4 Bit
001004	Multi-function Input 5 Bit (Reset input)
001005	Multi-function Input 6 Bit
001006	Multi-function Input 7 Bit
001007	Not used.
001008	External Fault Input (1: EFO) Bit
001009	Fault Reset (1: reset) Bit

● Inverter Status Word Allocation

Word	Function
002000	Operation 1: Operating
002001	Zero speed 1: Zero speed
002002	Frequency matching 1: Matched
002003	User-defined speed matching 1: Matched
002004	Frequency detection 1 1: Output frequency ≤ L4-01
002005	Frequency detection 2 1: Output frequency ≥ L4-01
002006	Inverter startup completed 1: Startup completed
002007	Low voltage detection 1: Detected
002008	Baseblock 1: Inverter output baseblock
002009	Frequency reference mode 1: Not communications 0: Communications
002010	Run command mode 1: Not communications 0: Communications
002011	Overtorque detection 1: Detected
002012	Frequency reference lost 1: Lost
002013	Retrying error 1: Retrying
002014	Fault (including RS-422A/485 communications time-out) 1: fault occurred
002015	Communications time-out 1: Timed out

● Program-related Bits Used

Word	Function
000000	Program Start Input Bit
000001	Program End Input Bit
000002	Program Execution Flag
000003	Communications Error Reset Input Bit
000004	Inverter Stop Command Flag
000100	Frequency Reference Write Flag
000101	Control Input Write Flag
000102	Output Frequency Read Flag
000103	Inverter Status Read Flag
000300	Frequency Reference Write Completed Flag
000301	Control Input Write Completed Flag
000302	Output Frequency Read Completed Flag
000303	Inverter Status Read Completed Flag
003110	Communications Error Flag

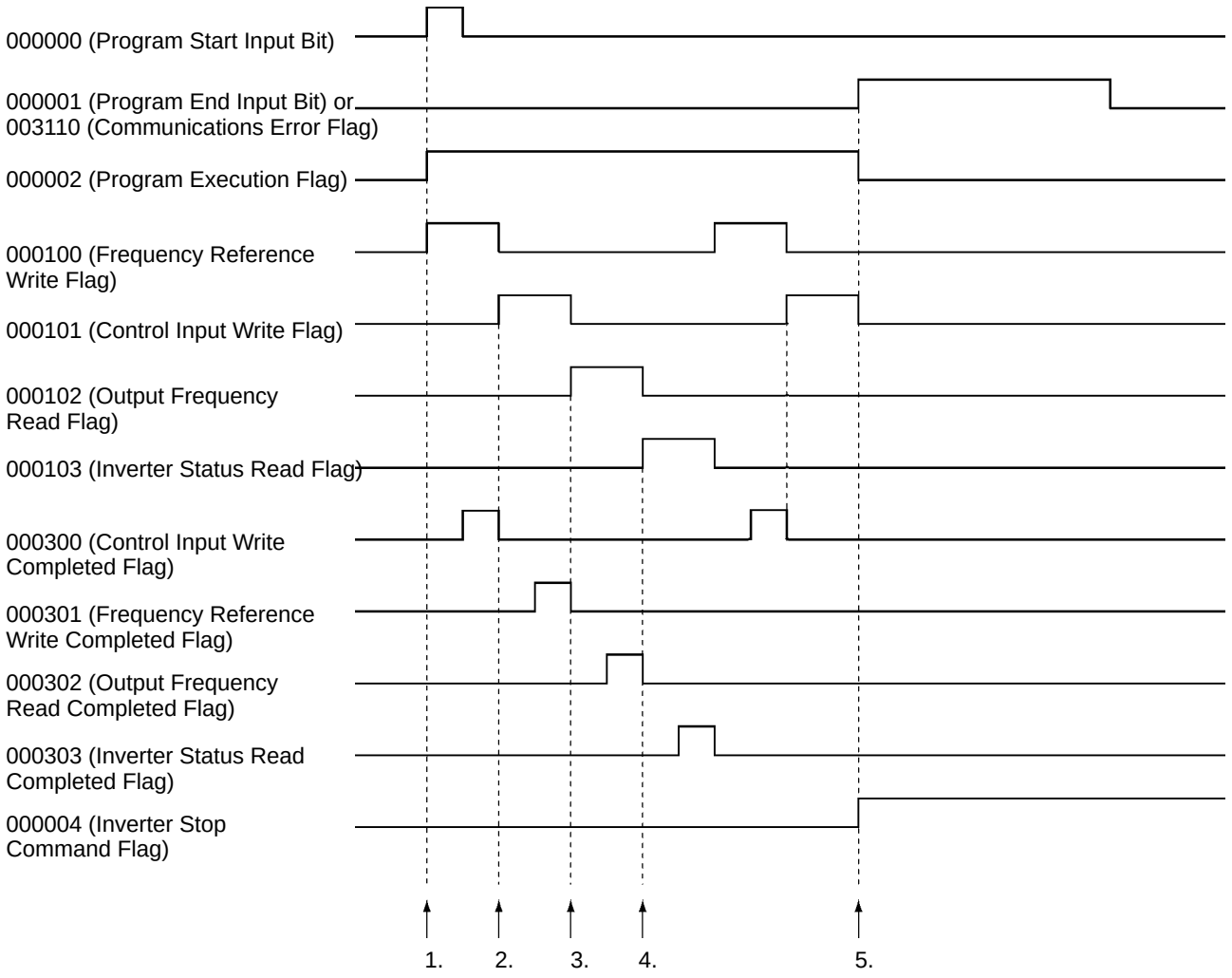
● Inverter Control Input

Word	Function
D01000	Reference frequency setting
D02000	Output frequency monitor

● Remote I/O Allocation Areas

I/O classification	Word address	15 to 8	7 to 0
Output (PC to Inverter)	n	Register number (leftmost bits)	Function code (10: Write, 03: Read)
	n+1	Register data (leftmost bits)	Register number (rightmost bits)
	n+2	Not used	Register data (rightmost bits)
Input (Inverter to PC)	m	Register number (leftmost bits)	Function code (10: Write, 03: Read)
	m+1	Register data (leftmost bits)	Register number (rightmost bits)
	m+2	Not used	Register data (rightmost bits)

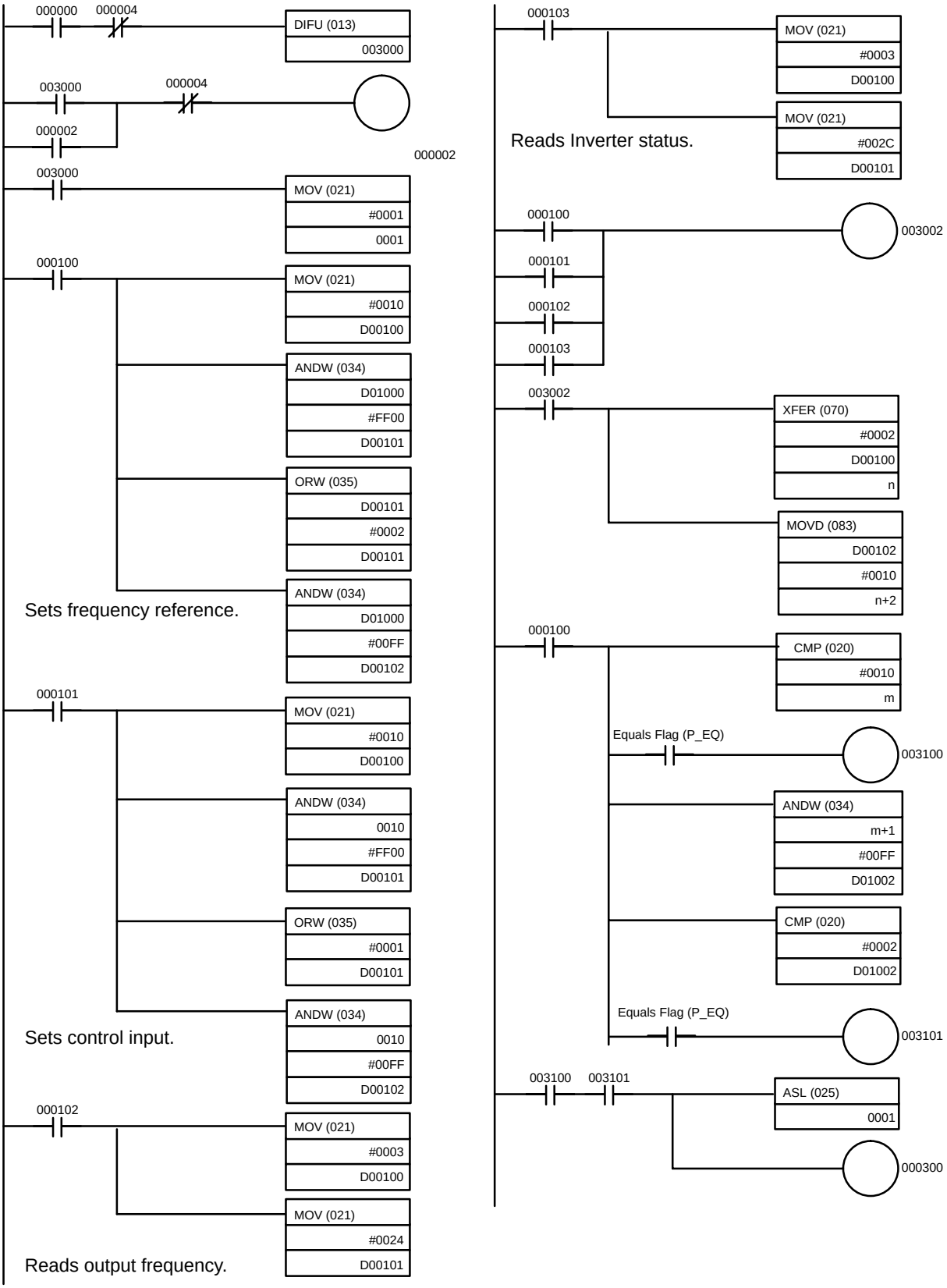
■ Timing Chart

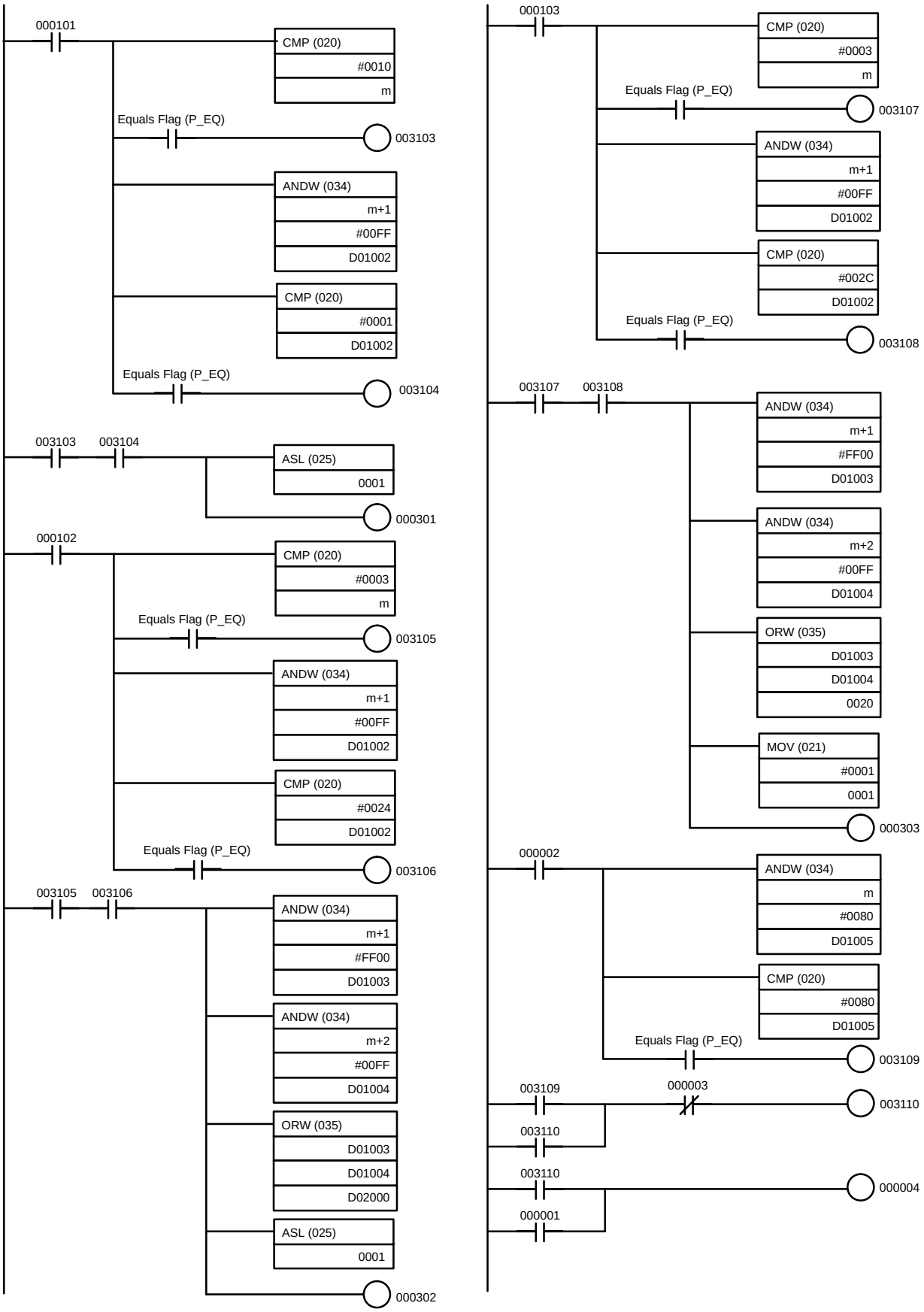


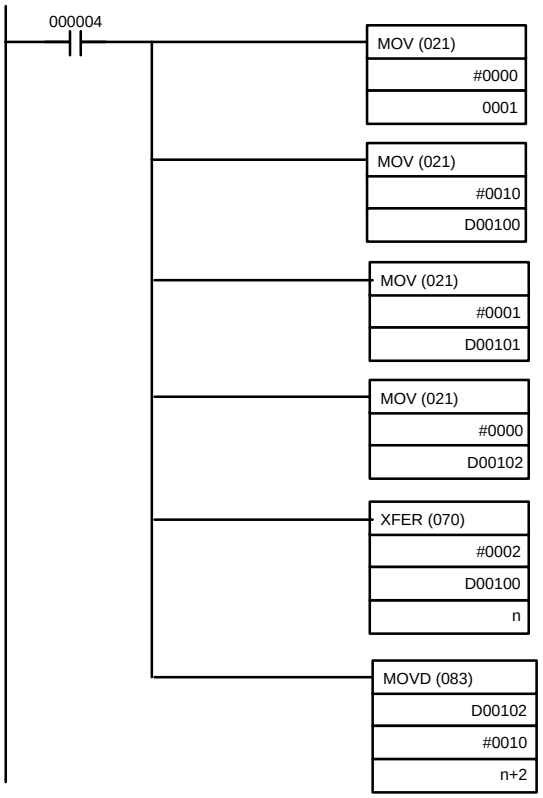
■ Operation

1. When the Program Start Input Bit is turned ON, the Program Execution Input Bit will be set to self-holding and the Frequency Reference Write Flag will be turned ON. When the Frequency Reference Write Flag is ON, the frequency reference data in D01000 will be transferred to the Inverter. When the Frequency Reference Write Completed Flag is turned ON, the Frequency Reference Write Flag will be turned OFF and the Control Input Write Flag will be turned ON. (Bits are shifted to achieve this.)
2. When the Control Input Write Flag is turned ON, the Inverter control input specified in word 0010 will be transferred to the Inverter. When the Control Input Write Completed Flag is turned ON, the Control Input Write Flag will be turned OFF and the Output Frequency Reference Read Flag will be turned ON. (Bits are shifted to achieve this.)
3. When the Output Frequency Read Flag is turned ON, the output frequency of the Inverter will be read. When the Output Frequency Read Completed Flag is turned ON, the read output frequency will be stored in D02000, the Output Frequency Read Flag will be turned OFF, and the Inverter Status Read Flag will be turned ON. (Bits are shifted to achieve this.)
4. When the Inverter Status Read Flag is turned ON, the Inverter status will be read. When the Inverter Status Read Completed Flag is turned ON, the read Inverter status will be transferred to word 0020, the Inverter Status Read Flag will be turned OFF, and the Frequency Reference Write Flag will be turned ON. Setting the Frequency Reference Write Flag to ON will repeat the above steps 1 to 4.
5. When the Program End Input Bit is turned ON, the Inverter stop command will be written in the Inverter. (When word m bit 7 turns ON, communications errors will be detected and the Communications Error Flag will be turned ON and will be self-holding. While this flag remains ON, the system will perform the same processing as when the Program End Input Bit is turned ON. When the Communications Error Reset Input Bit is turned ON, the self-holding state will be cleared.)

■ Ladder Program







Executes stop command.

7-3-2 Reading Parameter Data

This programming example is designed to read the parameter data specified in the 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter. To use special remote I/O, it is necessary to switch the remote I/O operation. Refer to *5-2 Switching Remote I/O Operation* and change to the special remote I/O operation.

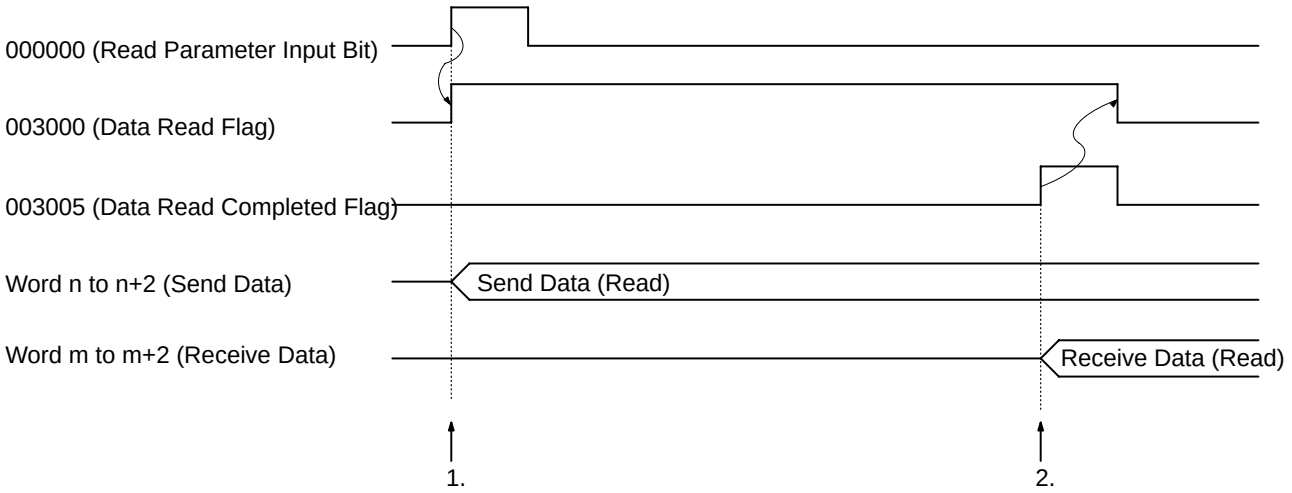
■ Allocation

Bit	000000	← Read Parameter Input Bit
Bit	000002	← Faulty Data Reset Input Bit
Bit	003000	← Data Read Flag
Bit	003001	← Faulty Data Flag
Bit	003005	← Data Read Completed Flag
	D00000	← Register number of the parameter to be read
	D00001	← Read data

● Remote I/O Allocation Areas

I/O classification	Word	15 to 8	7 to 0
Output (PC to Inverter)	n	Register number (leftmost byte)	Function code (10: Write, 03: Read)
	n+1	Register data (leftmost byte)	Register number (rightmost byte)
	n+2	Not used.	Register data (rightmost byte)
Input (Inverter to PC)	m	Register number (leftmost byte)	Function code (10: Write, 03: Read)
	m+1	Register data (leftmost byte)	Register number (rightmost byte)
	m+2	Not used.	Register data (rightmost byte)

■ Timing Chart

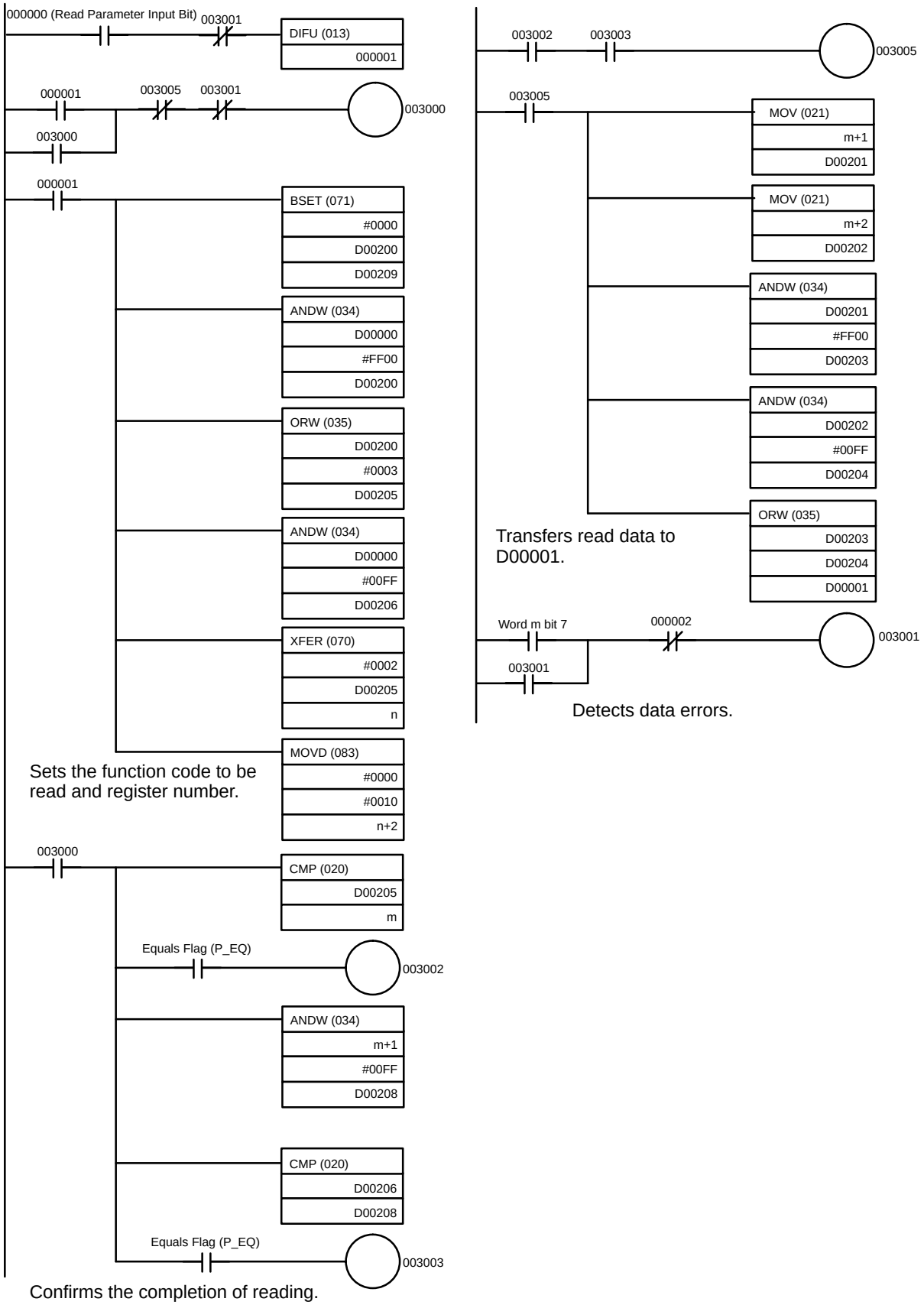


■ Operation

1. Set the register number of the parameter to be read in D00000. When the Read Parameter Input Bit is turned ON, the Data Read Flag will be turned ON and parameter reading processing will be executed.
2. If the data is normally read, the read parameter register number and data will be returned by the Inverter. When the register number that was sent agrees with the received register number, the parameter data will be stored in D00001, the Data Read Completed Flag will be turned ON and the Data Read Flag will be turned OFF.

Note If the send data is faulty, word m bit 7 will be turned ON, which will turn ON the Faulty Data Flag and the program will be stopped until the Faulty Data Reset Input Bit (000002) is turned ON.

■ Ladder Program



7-3-3 Writing Parameter Data

This programming example is designed to write the parameter data in the 3G3RV/3G3PV/3G3FV Inverter. After writing has been completed, be sure to send an enter command to enable the written data as the Inverter operation data.

To use special remote I/O, it will be necessary to switch the remote I/O operation. Refer to *5-2 Switching Remote I/O Operation* and change to the special remote I/O operation.

■ Allocations

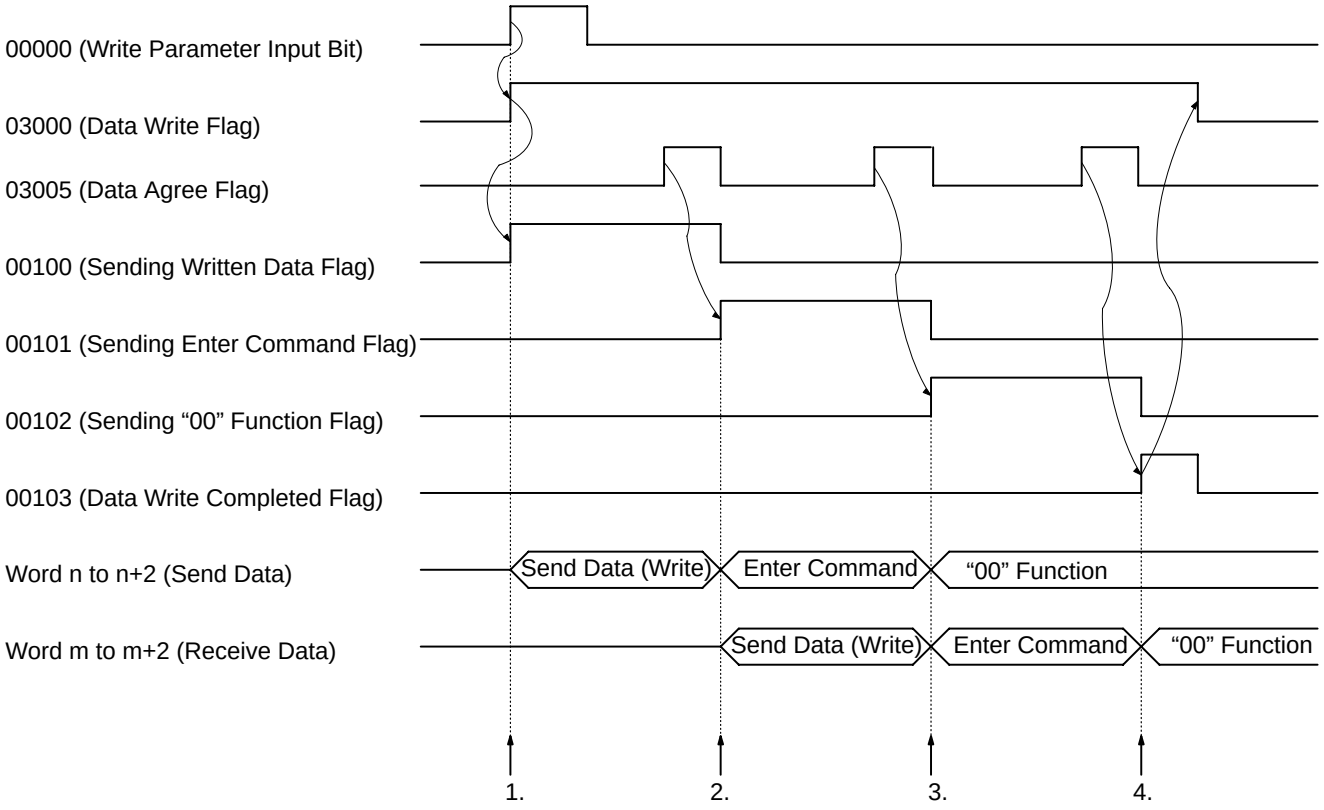
Bit	000000	← Write Parameter Input Bit
Bit	000002	← Faulty Data Reset Input Bit
Bit	003000	← Data Write Flag
Bit	003005	← Data Agree Flag (Function Code and Register No.)
Bit	000100	← Sending Written Data Flag
Bit	000101	← Sending Enter Command Flag
Bit	000102	← Setting “00” Function Code Flag
Bit	000103	← Data Write Completed Flag
Bit	003010	← Faulty Data Flag

D00000	← Register number of the parameter to be written
D00001	← Written data

● Remote I/O Allocation Areas

I/O classification	Word	15 to 8	7 to 0
Output (PC to Inverter)	n	Register number (leftmost byte)	Function code (10: Write, 03: Read)
	n+1	Register data (leftmost byte)	Register number (rightmost byte)
	n+2	Not used	Register data (rightmost byte)
Input (Inverter to PC)	m	Register number (leftmost byte)	Function code (10: Write, 03: Read)
	m+1	Register data (leftmost byte)	Register number (rightmost byte)
	m+2	Not used	Register data (rightmost byte)

■ Timing Chart



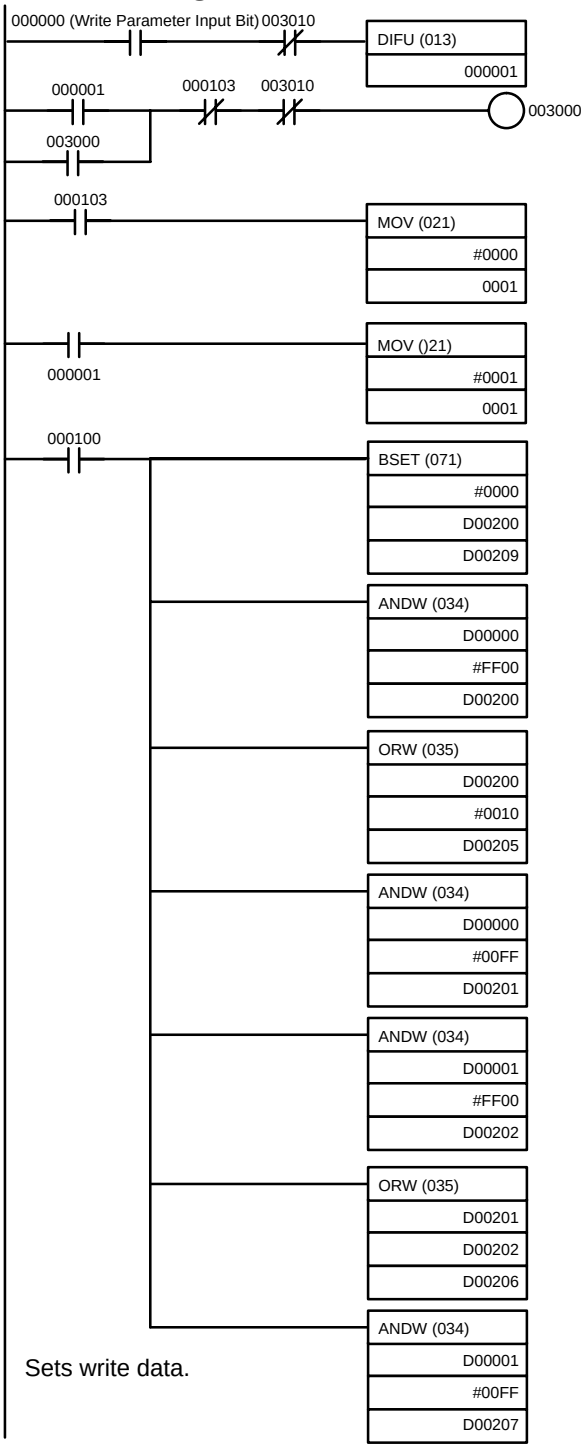
■ Operation

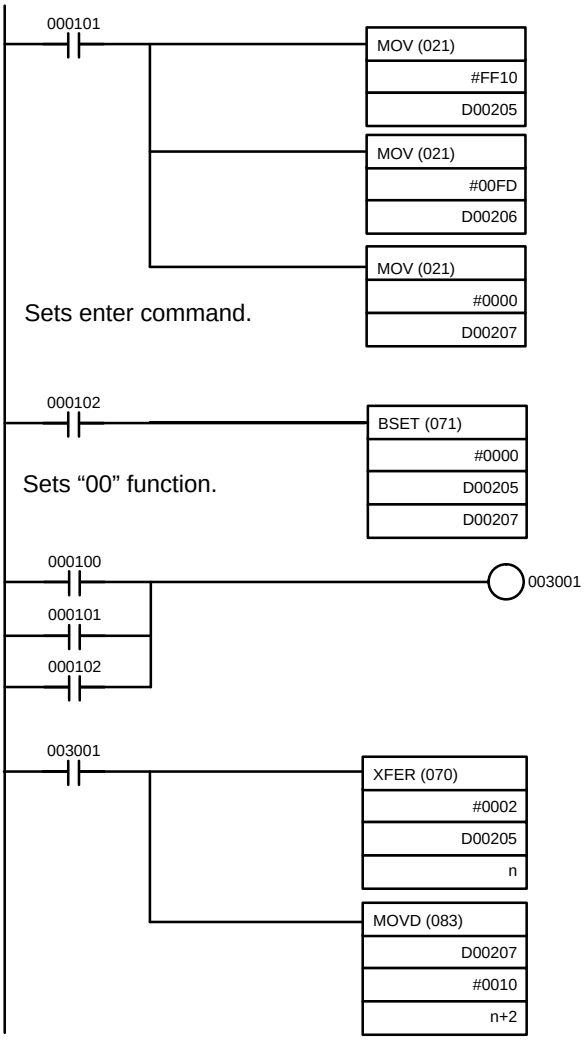
1. Set the register number of the parameter and the data to be written in D00000 and D00001 respectively. When the Write Parameter Input Bit is turned ON, the Data Write Flag will be turned ON and parameter writing processing will be executed.
2. If the data is properly written, the written parameter register number and the function code will be returned from the Inverter. When the sent register number and the function code agree with the received data contents, the Data Agree Flag will be turned ON to send the enter command.
3. If the enter command is normally received, the register number and function code that agree with the enter command will be returned from the Inverter. When the sent register number and function code agree with the received contents, the Data Agree Flag will be turned ON to send the function code "00" (both the register number and function code are 0000).
4. In the same manner, if the function code "00" is normally received, the Data Agree Flag will be turned ON and the Data Write Completed Flag will be turned ON. When the Data Write Completed Flag turns ON, the Data Write Flag will turn OFF and the program will stop.

Note 1. If the enter command remains set, data will be repeatedly written to EEPROM. Therefore, set the function code to "00" (both the register number and function code are 0000), which performs no processing, to disable the enter command.

Note 2. If the sent data is faulty, word m bit 7 will be turned ON, which will turn ON the Faulty Data Flag and the program will be stopped until the Faulty Data Reset Input Bit (000002) is turned ON.

■ Ladder Program





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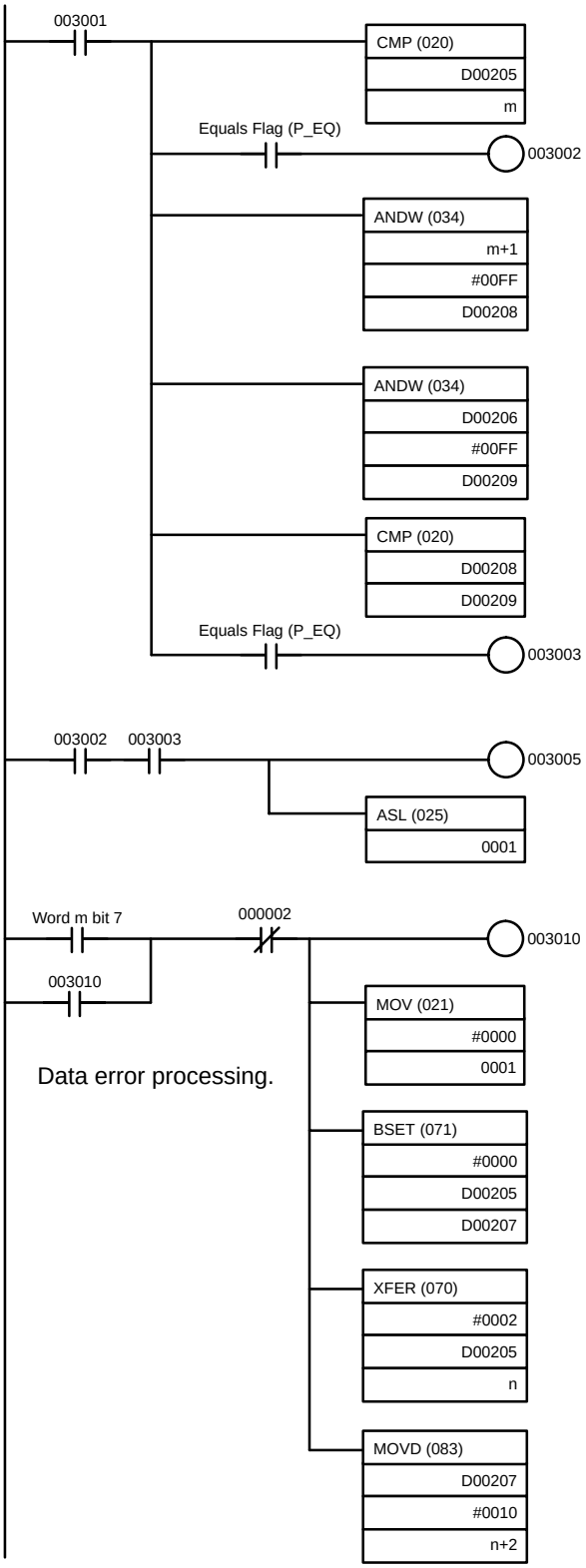
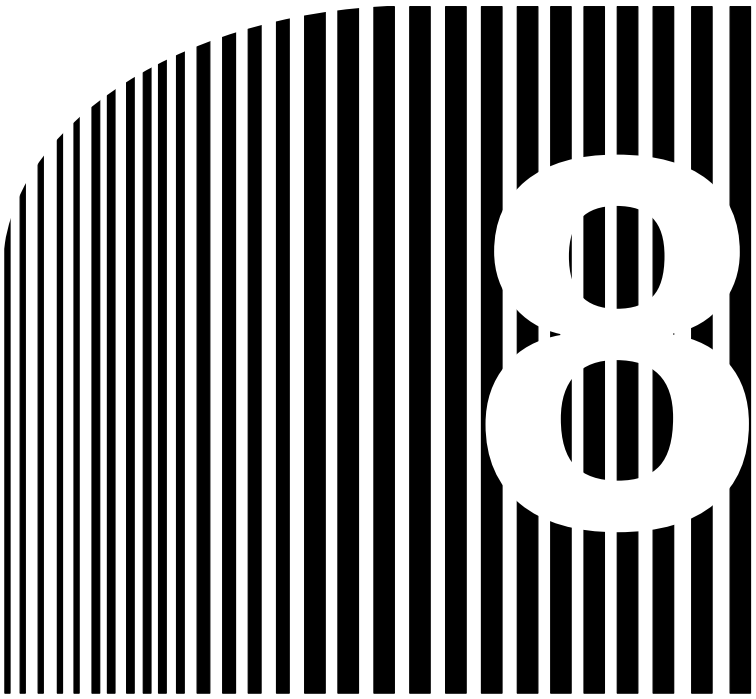




Chapter 8

• Appendices •

8-1 Specifications

Item	Specifications
Model	3G3FV-PDRT1-SINV1
Remote I/O	• Basic remote I/O: Allocated 2 input and 2 output words. • Standard remote I/O (default setting): Allocated 2 input and 2 output words. • Special remote I/O: Allocated 3 input and 3 output words. • Control remote I/O: Allocated 4 input and 4 output words. **Note 1.** The user can select from among these four types of remote I/O. **Note 2.** Basic and standard remote I/O are compatible with DeviceNet. Special remote I/O and control remote I/O are applicable only to this product and is not compatible with DeviceNet.
Explicit messages	A maximum of 32 bytes of data can be sent or received. **Note** Explicit messages are applicable to the AC/DC drive profile.
Communications power supply specifications	11 to 25 VDC (20 mA max.)
Internal circuit power supply	Provided from Inverter.
Operating location	Indoors (with no corrosive gases, oil mist, metallic particles, etc.)
Operating ambient temperature	–10 to 45°C
Operating ambient humidity	90% RH max. (with no condensation)
Storage temperature	–20 to 60°C
Area	1,000 m max.
Weight	150 g max.

8-2 Objects

There are eight types of object:

- Identify objects (identification information): Class 01 hex
- Message router objects: Class 02 hex
- DeviceNet objects: Class 03 hex
- Assembly objects: Class 04 hex
- DeviceNet connection objects: Class 05 hex
- Motor data objects: Class 28
- Control supervisor objects: Class 29 hex
- AC/DC drive objects: Class 2A hex

For details on motor data objects, control supervisor objects, and AC/DC drive objects, refer to *5-5-6 Motor Data Objects: Class 28 Hex* through *5-5-8 AC/DC Drive Objects: Class 2A Hex*.

8-2-1 Identify Objects (Identification Information): Class 01 Hex

Identify objects are objects that provide DeviceNet product information. All of this information is read-only.

■ Support Service Codes

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
05	Reset (return to initial status)

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 01 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
01	01	Vender ID	Indicates the maker's code. OMRON: 47 (2F hex)	---	002F	Yes	No	Word
	02	Device Type	Indicates the DeviceNet profile classification. The Inverter corresponds to the AC/DC Drive. • Master Unit: 0 • AC/DC Drive: 2	---	0002	Yes	No	Word
	03	Product Code	Assigned to each series by each maker. DeviceNet Communications Card: 52 (34 hex) or 57 (39 hex) or 58 (34 hex)	---	0034	Yes	No	Word
	04	Revision	Indicates overall software revisions for the DeviceNet Communications Card.	---	02.01	Yes	No	Byte × 2
	05	Status	Indicates the communications status of the DeviceNet Communications Card. (See details below.)	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	06	Serial Number	Indicates the product serial number of the DeviceNet Communications Card. (60000000 hex onwards)	---	Depends on product.	Yes	No	Long
	07	Product Number	Indicates product model number. 3G3FV-PDRT1-SIN/3G3RV–PDRT1-SIN/3G3PV-PDRT1-SIN	---	Number shown at left.	Yes	No	String
	08	State	Indicates Inverter status. • 3 hex: Inverter ready	---	03	Yes	No	Byte

● Status Details

Bit	Item	Content
0	Connection	0: Not connected. 1: Master/Slave connected.
1	Not used.	---
2	Configuration	0: Data never changed. 1: Data other than default.
3 to 15	Not used.	---

Note Bits that are not used are all zeros.

8-2-2 Message Router Objects: Class 02 Hex

Message router objects have the function of distributing DeviceNet communications data. Message and remote I/O operations, and so on, must pass through these objects to be distributed. Message router objects themselves are involved in internal processing only and do not have data to be exchanged externally.

■ Support Service Code

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 02 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word

8-2-3 DeviceNet Objects: Class 03 Hex

DeviceNet objects are objects related to DeviceNet communications information and operations.

■ Support Service Code

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
10	Set attribute single

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 03 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
01	01	MAC ID	Indicates the set value of the communications node address. It is read-only because the setting is made by the external setting switch.	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	02	Baud Rate	Indicates the baud rate. It is write-protected because the setting is made by the external setting switch. 00: 125 Kbps 01: 250 Kbps 02: 500 Kbps	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	05	Allocation Information	Indicates DeviceNet communications connection information. Used to check whether connection is already made. • See details below. • Cannot be written for explicit messages. (Error is returned.)	---	0000	Yes	No	Byte × 2

● Allocation Information Details

Byte	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1: Remote I/O connection status	1: Explicit message connection status
1	0	0	Node address (MAC ID) of Master connected for DeviceNet communications.					

Note The Master Unit automatically writes allocation information when the communications connection is completed. After the Master Unit has written the information, writing is prohibited.

8-2-4 Assembly Objects: Class 04 Hex

Assembly objects are objects related to remote I/O operations. Remote I/O operations are configured with these objects for communications.

■ Support Service Codes

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
10	Set attribute single

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 04 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
14	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for basic remote I/O (output).	See note 1.	00. 00. 00. 00	Yes	Yes	Byte × 4
15	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for standard remote I/O (output).	See note 1.	00. 00. 00. 00	Yes	Yes	Byte × 4
46	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for basic remote I/O (input).	---	00. 00. 00. 00	Yes	No	Byte × 4
47	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for standard remote I/O (input).	---	00. 00. 00. 00	Yes	No	Byte × 4
64	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for special remote I/O (output).	See note 1.	00. 00. 00. 00. 00	Yes	Yes	Byte × 5
65	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for control remote I/O (output).	See note 1.	00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00.	Yes	Yes	Byte × 8
96	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for special remote I/O (input).	---	00. 00. 00. 00. 00	Yes	No	Byte × 5
97	03	Remote I/O data	Operation is the same as for control remote I/O (input).	---	00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00.	Yes	No	Byte × 8

Note **1.** The setting ranges are the same as the respective remote I/O setting ranges.

Note 2. The remote I/O operations are the same as those explained in *5-1 Remote I/O* and *5-3 Special Remote I/O Operation*.

Note 3. Remote I/O can be performed by means of message communications. When a normal remote I/O communications connection is established, however, the message communications cannot be used for that purpose. Even if an attempt is made to use message communications, they will be overwritten by remote I/O inputs.

8-2-5 DeviceNet Connection Objects: Class 05 Hex

DeviceNet connection objects are objects related to information and operations involving DeviceNet communications connections. The Master Unit uses the information and operations of these objects to execute the initial processing for communications.

■ Support Service Codes

Service Code No. (Hex)	Service
0E	Get attribute single
10	Set attribute single

■ Object Details

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
00	01	Object Software Revision	Indicates class 05 software revisions. The revision value is advanced whenever there is a change.	---	0001	Yes	No	Word
01 Explicit message	01	State	Indicates the status of this object (instance). 00: Does not exist in network, or is not ready. 01: In network state, waiting for connection event from Master Unit. 02: Waiting for connection ID (attribute) writing. 03: Connection completed. 04: Timeout	---	Must be "03" when communications are established.	Yes	No	Byte
	02	Instance type	Indicates the type of object (instance). 00: Explicit message 01: Remote I/O	---	00	Yes	No	Byte
	03	Transport class trigger	Indicates the communications configuration for the DeviceNet Communications Card.	---	83	Yes	No	Byte
	04	Produced connection ID	Indicates the label used for the communications header for the DeviceNet Communications Card. Note: These are set when the communications connection is made.	---	---	Yes	No	Word
	05	Consumed connection ID		---	---	Yes	No	Word
	06	Initial comm characteristics	Indicates the communications configuration for the DeviceNet Communications Card.	---	21	Yes	No	Byte
	07	Produced connection size	Indicates the maximum number of bytes for transmission.	---	0020	Yes	No	Word
	08	Consumed connection size	Indicates the maximum number of bytes for reception.	---	0020	Yes	No	Word

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
01 Explicit message	09	Expected packet rate	Indicates the length of the internal processing timeout when a communications request is received. Incremented by 10-ms units.	0 to 65,535 (ms)	09C4 (2,500 ms)	Yes	Yes	Word
	0C	Watchdog time-out action	Indicates the action for internal processing timeout related to communications. 00: Retain timeout status (until reset or cleared). 01: Cut connection automatically. 02: Operate again with same connection as is.	---	01	Yes	No	Byte
	0D	Produced connection path length	Indicates number of bytes of data for produced connection path. (No data for explicit messages.)	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	0E	Produced connection path	Indicates the data for defining the application object for sending this object (instance). (No data for explicit messages.)	---	---	Yes	No	Array
	0F	Consumed connection path length	Indicates the number of bytes of data for the consumed connection path. (No data for explicit messages.)	---	0000	Yes	No	Word
	10	Consumed connection path	Indicates the data for defining the application object for receiving this object (instance). (No data for explicit messages.)	---	---	Yes	No	Array

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
02 Remote I/O	01	State	Indicates the status of this object (instance). 00: Does not exist in network, or is not ready. 01: In network state, waiting for connection event from Master Unit. 02: Waiting for connection ID (attribute) writing. 03: Connection completed. 04: Timeout	---	Must be "03" when communications are established.	Yes	No	Byte
	02	Instance type	Indicates the type of object (instance). 00: Explicit message 01: Remote I/O	---	01	Yes	No	Byte
	03	Transport class trigger	Indicates the communications configuration for the DeviceNet Communications Card.	---	82	Yes	No	Byte
	04	Produced connection ID	Indicates the label used for the communications header for the DeviceNet Communications Card. Note: These are set when the communications connection is made.	---	---	Yes	No	Word
	05	Consumed connection ID		---	---	Yes	No	Word
	06	Initial comm characteristics	Indicates the communications configuration for the DeviceNet Communications Card.	---	01	Yes	No	Byte

Instance	Attribute	Name	Content	Setting range	Default (Hex)	Read	Write	Size
02 Remote I/O	07	Produced connection size	Indicates the maximum number of bytes for transmission.	---	0004	Yes	No	Word
	08	Consumed connection size	Indicates the maximum number of bytes for reception.	---	0004	Yes	No	Word
	09	Expected packet rate	Indicates the length of the internal processing timeout when a communications request is received.	0 to 65,535 (ms)	0000 (0 ms)	Yes	Yes	Word
	0C	Watchdog time-out action	Indicates the action for internal processing timeout related to communications. 00: Retain timeout status (until reset or cleared). 01: Cut connection automatically. 02: Operate again with same connection as is.	---	01	Yes	No	Byte
	0D	Produced connection path length	Indicates number of bytes of data for produced connection path.	---	0003	Yes	No	Word
	0E	Produced connection path	Indicates the data for defining the application object for sending this object (instance). Note: Has a function for switching the DeviceNet Communication Card's remote I/O operation.	---	62 34 37	Yes	No	Array
	0F	Consumed connection path length	Indicates the number of bytes of data for the consumed connection path.	---	0003	Yes	No	Word
	10	Consumed connection path	Indicates the data for defining the application object for receiving this object (instance). Note: Has a function for switching the DeviceNet Communication Card's remote I/O operation.	---	62 31 35	Yes	No	Array

Note "Reception" means output (Inverter to SYSMAC PC), and "transmission" means input (SYSMAC PC to Inverter).

8-3 DeviceNet Communications Response Time

This section describes communications response time when OMRON Master and Slave Units are being used. Use this section for reference when planning I/O timing. The equations provided here are valid under the following conditions:

- The Master Unit is operating with the scan list enabled.
- All of the required Slaves are participating in communications.
- No errors are being indicated at the Master Unit
- Messages are not being produced in the network (from another company's configurator, for example).

■ Communications Cycle Time

● One Master in Network

The following equations show the communications cycle time (T_{RM}) when there is only one Master in the network. If the calculation result is less than 2 ms, the communications cycle time (T_{RM}) will be considered as 2 ms.

T_{RM} = Σ Communications time for 1 Slave
+ High-density Unit processing time
+ Explicit message processing time
+ COS/Cyclic connection communications time
+ $0.01 \times N + 1.0$

Note N = Number of Slaves.

Communications Time for 1 Slave

This is the time required for 1 Slave to perform communications. "Σ Communications time for 1 Slave" in the above equation represents the sum of the communications times for each Slave in the network. The equations used to calculate the communications time (T_{RS}) for different types of Slave are given below.

Output Slaves with 8 or Less Bytes of Output

$T_{RT} = 0.016 \times T_B \times S_{OUT1} + 0.11 \times T_B + 0.07$

S_{OUT1} : The number of Output Slave output words
T_B : The baud rate factor
(500 kbps: $T_B = 2$; 250 kbps: $T_B = 4$; 125 kbps: $T_B = 8$)

Input Slaves with 8 or Less Bytes of Input

$T_{RT} = 0.016 \times T_B \times S_{IN1} + 0.06 \times T_B + 0.05$

S_{IN1} : The number of Input Slave input words
T_B : The baud rate factor
(500 kbps: $T_B = 2$; 250 kbps: $T_B = 4$; 125 kbps: $T_B = 8$)

Mixed I/O Slaves with 8 or Less Bytes of Both Input and Output

$T_{RT} = 0.016 \times T_B \times (S_{OUT2} + S_{IN2}) + 0.11 \times T_B + 0.07$

S_{OUT2} : The number of Mixed I/O Slave output words
S_{IN2} : The number of Mixed I/O Slave input words
T_B : The baud rate factor
(500 kbps: $T_B = 2$; 250 kbps: $T_B = 4$; 125 kbps: $T_B = 8$)

Slaves with More than 8 Bytes of Input or Output (or Both)

$T_{RT} = T_{OH} \times T_{BYTE-IN} \times B_{IN} \times T_{BYTE-OUT} \times B_{OUT}$

T_{OH} : Protocol overhead
$T_{BYTE-IN}$: Input byte transmission time
B_{IN} : Number of input bytes
$T_{BYTE-OUT}$: Output byte transmission time
B_{OUT} : Number of output bytes

Baud rate	T_{OH}	$T_{BYTE-IN}$	$T_{BYTE-OUT}$
500 kbps	0.306 ms	0.040 ms	0.036 ms
250 kbps	0.542 ms	0.073 ms	0.069 ms
125 kbps	1.014 ms	0.139 ms	0.135 ms

Note Calculate with $B_{OUT} = 0$ for Slaves with inputs only and $B_{IN} = 0$ for Slaves with outputs only.

High-density Unit Processing Time
Add 3.5 ms if there is at least 1 Slave with more than 8 bytes of input or output (or both).

Explicit Message Processing Time
Add the following explicit message processing time when performing explicit message communications (sending or receiving).

Explicit message processing time = $0.11 \times T_B \times n$

n : The number of explicit messages that are sent or received within 1 cycle of the CPU Unit
T_B : The baud rate factor
(500 kbps: $T_B = 2$; 250 kbps: $T_B = 4$; 125 kbps: $T_B = 8$)

COS/Cyclic Connection Communications Time
Add the following COS/cyclic connection communications time.

COS/cyclic connection communications time = $(0.05 + 0.008 \times S) \times T_B \times n$

S : The total number of input and output bytes for COS/cycle connections
T_B : The baud rate factor
(500 kbps: $T_B = 2$; 250 kbps: $T_B = 4$; 125 kbps: $T_B = 8$)
n : The number of nodes for which COS/cyclic connections occur within 1 cycle of the CPU Unit

● More than One Master in Network

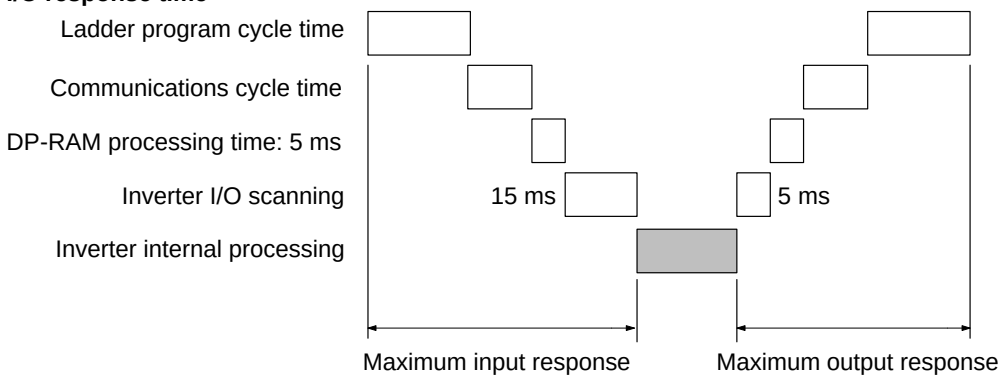
Calculate the communications cycle time according to the above equation for the Slaves of each Master Unit. The communications cycle time for the entire network is the sum of communications cycle times for each Master Unit.

■ I/O Response Time of Inverter

The following shows processing time between the Inverter and the DeviceNet Communications Card.

- DP-RAM processing time between the Inverter and DeviceNet Communications Card: 5 ms
- Inverter input scanning: 5 ms (read twice)
- Inverter output scanning: 5 ms
- Inverter parameters scanning: 20 ms

Inverter I/O response time



Note 1. The internal processing time varies depending on the controls to be executed.

Note 2. Input scanning for parameter reading or writing requires 20 ms.

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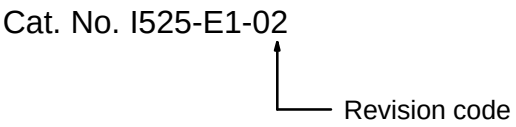
Revision History

A manual revision code appears as a suffix to the catalog number on the front cover of the manual.



The following table outlines the changes made to the manual during each revision. Page numbers refer to the previous version.

Revision code	Date	Revised content
01	June 1998	Original production
02	September 2001	The following changes were made throughout the manual: Information related to 3G3RV and 3G3PV Inverters was added (and specific model numbers changed to “Inverter”); “V1” was added to the model number; “CompoBus/D” was removed or changed to “DeviceNet” where appropriate; “CS1 Series” was changed to “CS Series” or “CS/CJ Series” where appropriate; information related to CS/CJ-series DeviceNet Units and CJ-series PCs was added; and IOWR changed to CMND where applicable. In addition, the following changes were made. **Preliminary Pages:** The order of the preliminary pages was changed and precautionary information was added. **Page 1-2:** “6” changed to “8” in last paragraph under “Easy Communications.” **Page 1-4:** Last sentence removed from first paragraph. Information on new functions added. **Page 1-7:** Wording of first paragraph changed. **Page 1-8:** Changes made to first paragraph under “Configurator Review.” **Page 1-9:** Information added to table. **Page 2-3:** Last paragraph removed. **Pages 2-12, 5-7, 5-27, :** Note added. **Page 2-17:** Precaution added. **Page 3-5:** Changes made to precautionary information. First step of mounting procedure changed. **Page 4-2:** Information on free allocation added. **Page 4-3:** Information on scan lists changed in several places. **Page 4-5:** Minor change made to last paragraph. **Page 4-6:** Information on procedures for word allocation added. **Page 4-7:** Changes made to information on verification error. Minor changes made to allocation example. Changes made to procedure in several places. **Page 4-9:** First paragraph changed. Minor change made to table. Note changed. **Page 4-10:** Information on allocation restrictions added. **Page 4-11:** Note changed. Changes made to procedure in several places. **Chapter 5:** Order changed and information on control remote I/O added in several places. In addition, the following changes were made. **Page 5-2:** Changes made to precautionary information. **Page 5-3:** Minor change made to captions. **Page 5-4:** Last note removed. **Page 5-5:** Note 3 removed and number of poles corrected in notes. **Page 5-24:** Information on switching remote I/O operation changed in several places. **Page 5-30:** Information on reading and writing parameters added, and graphic corrected. **Page 6-7:** Catalog number corrected. **Chapter 7:** Extensive changes made throughout the chapter to provide examples for CS-series PCs. **Page 8-2:** Minor changes made to table and “three” changed to “four.” **Page 8-6:** Information added to table. **Page 8-11:** Equations added.