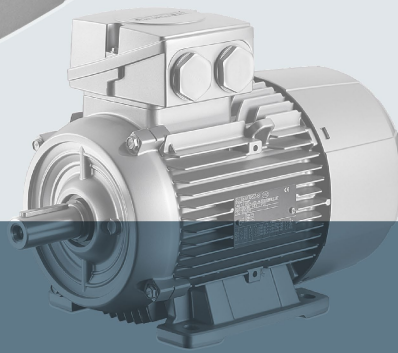
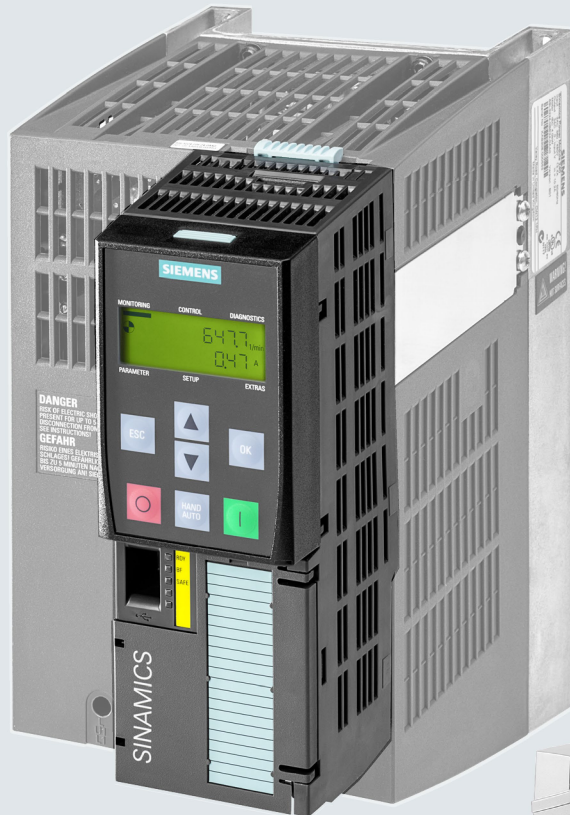


SIEMENS



SINAMICS

SINAMICS G120 low voltage inverters

Chassis devices with CU250S-2 Control Units and encoder evaluation

Operating instructions

Edition

04/2015

Answers for industry.

Modified behavior when commissioning the drive

With firmware V4.7 SP3, the commissioning Wizard has been revised and standardized for the following inverters:

- SINAMICS G120 with PM240, PM240-2 or PM330 Power Module
- SINAMICS G120C

The SINAMICS application classes *Standard Drive Control*, *Dynamic Drive Control* and *Expert* have been newly developed. The commissioning Wizard sets the application class depending on the particular inverter:

- *Standard Drive Control* for SINAMICS G120C and SINAMICS G120 with Power Module PM240, PM240-2 up to frame size FSD
- *Dynamic Drive Control* for SINAMICS G120 with PM240, PM240-2 Power Modules from frame size FSD and with PM330 Power Modules
- *Expert* for SINAMICS G120 with PM230, PM250 and PM260 Power Modules

Motor data identification (MotID) is permanently set for *Standard Drive Control*. After the commissioning Wizard has been exited, the inverter responds to the first ON command as follows:

1. The inverter carries out a MotID with the motor at a standstill. The duration of the MotID, when compared to firmware V4.7, was shortened to approx. $\frac{1}{3}$.
2. The inverter accelerates the motor to the specified setpoint. The second ON command after the MotID is not necessary for *Standard Drive Control*.

For *Dynamic Drive Control*, a MotID is also set as default with the motor at a standstill. The default setting can be changed:

- In addition, you can also select the MotID with rotating measurement. The inverter optimizes the closed-loop speed control based on the results of the rotating measurement.
- You can select as to whether, after the MotID, the motor immediately accelerates to the specified setpoint, or a second ON command is required.

To a large extent, *Expert* corresponds to the commissioning Wizard for firmware < V4.7 SP3.

A MotID is not set as default. You can select the following:

- No MotID, MotID with measurement with the motor at a standstill or MotID with rotating measurement
- After the MotID, the motor immediately accelerates to the specified setpoint, or only after a second ON command.

The following commissioning tools support the new commissioning wizard:

- STARTER from 4.4 SP1 or higher
- Startdrive from V13 SP1 and higher with Hardware Support Package V4.7 SP3
- IOP from V1.6 and higher
- BOP-2

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SINAMICS G120 Converter with CU250S-2 Control Unit

Operating Instructions

Changes in this manual

Fundamental safety instructions	1
Introduction	2
Description	3
Installing	4
Commissioning	5
Advanced commissioning	6
Backing up data and series commissioning	7
Corrective maintenance	8
Alarms, faults and system messages	9
Technical data	10
Appendix	A


Edition 04/2015, Firmware V4.7 SP3


Original instructions
04/2015, FW V4.7 SP3
A5E31759476B AD


Legal information

Warning notice system

This manual contains notices you have to observe in order to ensure your personal safety, as well as to prevent damage to property. The notices referring to your personal safety are highlighted in the manual by a safety alert symbol, notices referring only to property damage have no safety alert symbol. These notices shown below are graded according to the degree of danger.

 DANGER
indicates that death or severe personal injury will result if proper precautions are not taken.

 WARNING
indicates that death or severe personal injury may result if proper precautions are not taken.

 CAUTION
indicates that minor personal injury can result if proper precautions are not taken.

NOTICE
indicates that property damage can result if proper precautions are not taken.


If more than one degree of danger is present, the warning notice representing the highest degree of danger will be used. A notice warning of injury to persons with a safety alert symbol may also include a warning relating to property damage.

Qualified Personnel

The product/system described in this documentation may be operated only by **personnel qualified** for the specific task in accordance with the relevant documentation, in particular its warning notices and safety instructions. Qualified personnel are those who, based on their training and experience, are capable of identifying risks and avoiding potential hazards when working with these products/systems.

Proper use of Siemens products

Note the following:

 WARNING
Siemens products may only be used for the applications described in the catalog and in the relevant technical documentation. If products and components from other manufacturers are used, these must be recommended or approved by Siemens. Proper transport, storage, installation, assembly, commissioning, operation and maintenance are required to ensure that the products operate safely and without any problems. The permissible ambient conditions must be complied with. The information in the relevant documentation must be observed.

Trademarks

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Disclaimer of Liability

We have reviewed the contents of this publication to ensure consistency with the hardware and software described. Since variance cannot be precluded entirely, we cannot guarantee full consistency. However, the information in this publication is reviewed regularly and any necessary corrections are included in subsequent editions.

Changes in this manual

Changes with respect to Edition 04/2014 of the Manual

New hardware	In Chapter
New PM240-2 Power Modules, FSD... FSE	Power Modules (Page 31) Installing Power Modules (Page 61) Technical data, PM240-2 (Page 411)

New functions in firmware V4.7 SP3	In Chapter
Increased number of motors that are supported	Motor series that are supported (Page 46)
SINAMICS "Standard Drive Control" and "Dynamic Drive Control" application classes to simplify commissioning and increase the degree of ruggedness of the closed-loop motor control. SINAMICS application classes are only available with PM240, PM240-2 and PM330 Power Modules.	Configuring a drive (Page 117) Motor control (Page 217)
Moment of inertia estimator with moment of inertia precontrol to automatically adapt the speed controller	Moment of inertia estimator (Page 233)
Friction characteristic with automatic plotting to optimize the speed controller	Friction characteristic (Page 230)
Line contactor control using a digital output of the inverter to save energy when the motor is switched off	Line contactor control (Page 279)
The bus error LED for communication via USS and Modbus can be switched off	Operating states indicated on LEDs (Page 382)

You can find an overview of all new and modified functions in firmware V4.7 SP3 in Section New and extended functions (Page 451).

Corrections	In Chapter
Minimum operating temperature: -10 °C (and not 0 °C)	Technical data, CU250S-2 Control Unit (Page 405)
Process data PZD04 in PROFIdrive telegrams 2, 3 and 4 is control/status word 2 (and not control/status word 3)	Control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET with the PROFIdrive profile (Page 164)

Revised descriptions	In Chapter
Examples for wiring up encoders have been added	Installing encoders (Page 104)
Terminal strips, factory setting and default settings of the terminal strips	Terminal strips behind the upper front door (Page 83)
Startdrive commissioning tool added	Commissioning (Page 107)
Manual speed control optimization	Optimizing the speed controller (Page 227)

Table of contents

	Changes in this manual.....	5
1	Fundamental safety instructions	15
1.1	General safety instructions	15
1.2	Safety instructions for electromagnetic fields (EMF)	18
1.3	Handling electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD)	19
1.4	Industrial security	19
1.5	Residual risks of power drive systems.....	20
2	Introduction.....	23
2.1	About the Manual.....	23
2.2	Guide through the manual	24
3	Description.....	27
3.1	Identifying the converter.....	28
3.2	Overview of Control Units	29
3.3	Power Modules	31
3.4	Components for the Power Modules	34
3.4.1	Accessories for installation and shielding	34
3.4.2	Line filter	35
3.4.3	Line reactor	37
3.4.4	Output reactor	39
3.4.5	Sine-wave filter	41
3.4.6	Braking resistor.....	43
3.4.7	Brake Relay	45
3.4.8	Safe Brake Relay.....	45
3.5	Motor series that are supported.....	46
3.6	Permissible encoders.....	48
3.7	Sensor Module.....	48
3.8	Tools to commission the converter	49
4	Installing	51
4.1	Overview of the inverter installation.....	51
4.2	Installing the inverter in compliance with EMC rules	52
4.2.1	EMC-compliant connection of the converter.....	52
4.2.2	Avoiding electromagnetic influence (EMI)	52
4.2.3	Amount the shield plate onto the Power Module	54
4.3	Installing reactors, filters and braking resistors	59
4.4	Installing Power Modules.....	61

4.5	Connecting the line supply, motor, and inverter components.....	69
4.5.1	Permissible line supplies.....	69
4.5.2	Connecting the inverter.....	73
4.5.3	Connecting a motor holding brake.....	77
4.5.4	Connecting a braking resistor.....	79
4.6	Installing Control Unit.....	80
4.6.1	Plugging the Control Unit onto the Power Module.....	80
4.6.2	Overview of the interfaces.....	81
4.6.3	Assignment of the fieldbus and encoder interfaces.....	82
4.6.4	Terminal strips behind the upper front door.....	83
4.6.5	Terminal strips behind the lower front door.....	84
4.6.6	Factory setting of the interfaces.....	85
4.6.7	Default setting of the interfaces.....	87
4.6.8	Wiring the terminal strip.....	96
4.6.9	Connecting the inverter to the fieldbus.....	97
4.6.9.1	Fieldbus versions of the Control Unit.....	97
4.6.9.2	PROFINET.....	98
4.6.9.3	PROFIBUS.....	101
4.7	Installing encoders.....	104
5	Commissioning.....	107
5.1	Commissioning guidelines.....	107
5.2	Preparing for commissioning.....	108
5.2.1	Collecting motor data.....	108
5.2.2	Inverter factory setting.....	108
5.2.3	Inverter function modules.....	110
5.2.4	Defining additional requirements for the application.....	112
5.3	Commissioning with a PC.....	113
5.3.1	Creating a project.....	114
5.3.2	Transfer inverters connected via USB into the project.....	114
5.3.3	Configuring a drive.....	117
5.3.3.1	Starting the configuration.....	117
5.3.3.2	Standard Drive Control.....	120
5.3.3.3	Dynamic Drive Control.....	121
5.3.3.4	Configure the encoder and complete the configuration.....	125
5.3.4	Adapting the encoder data.....	126
5.3.5	Loading the configured data into the drive.....	128
5.3.6	Identifying motor data.....	129
5.4	Restoring the factory setting.....	131
5.4.1	Resetting the safety functions to the factory setting.....	132
5.4.2	Restore the factory settings (without safety functions).....	135
6	Advanced commissioning.....	139
6.1	Overview of the converter functions.....	139
6.2	Inverter control.....	141
6.2.1	Switching the motor on and off.....	141
6.2.2	Adapt the default setting of the terminal strip.....	143
6.2.2.1	Digital inputs.....	144
6.2.2.2	Safety-related input.....	146

6.2.2.3	Digital outputs	148
6.2.2.4	Analog inputs	150
6.2.2.5	Analog outputs	154
6.2.3	Inverter control using digital inputs	157
6.2.4	Two-wire control: method 1	158
6.2.5	Two-wire control, method 2	159
6.2.6	Two-wire control, method 3	160
6.2.7	Three-wire control, method 1	161
6.2.8	Three-wire control, method 2	162
6.2.9	Running the motor in jog mode (JOG function)	163
6.2.10	Control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET with the PROFIdrive profile	164
6.2.10.1	Control and status word 1	168
6.2.10.2	Control and status word 2	171
6.2.10.3	Control and status word 3	172
6.2.10.4	NAMUR message word	174
6.2.10.5	Control and status word, encoder	175
6.2.10.6	Position actual value of the encoder	177
6.2.10.7	Data structure of the parameter channel	179
6.2.10.8	Examples of the parameter channel	182
6.2.10.9	Extend telegrams and change signal interconnection	184
6.2.10.10	Configuring the IP interface	186
6.2.10.11	Slave-to-slave communication	186
6.2.10.12	Acyclically reading and writing inverter parameters	187
6.2.11	Control via additional fieldbuses	188
6.2.11.1	Modbus RTU	188
6.2.11.2	USS	191
6.2.11.3	CANopen	194
6.2.11.4	Ethernet/IP	195
6.2.12	Switching over the inverter control (command data set)	196
6.3	Setpoints	198
6.3.1	Overview	198
6.3.2	Analog input as setpoint source	199
6.3.3	Specifying the setpoint via the fieldbus	200
6.3.4	Motorized potentiometer as setpoint source	201
6.3.5	Fixed speed as setpoint source	203
6.3.6	Pulse input as source of setpoint value	206
6.4	Setpoint calculation	208
6.4.1	Overview of setpoint processing	208
6.4.2	Invert setpoint	208
6.4.3	Inhibit direction of rotation	209
6.4.4	Skip frequency bands and minimum speed	210
6.4.5	Speed limitation	211
6.4.6	Ramp-function generator	212
6.5	Motor control	217
6.5.1	V/f control	217
6.5.1.1	Characteristics of U/f control	219
6.5.1.2	Optimizing motor starting	222
6.5.2	Vector control with speed controller	225
6.5.2.1	Checking the encoder signal	226
6.5.2.2	Optimizing the speed controller	227
6.5.2.3	Advanced settings	229

6.5.2.4	Friction characteristic	230
6.5.2.5	Moment of inertia estimator	233
6.5.2.6	Pole position identification	238
6.5.3	Torque control	239
6.6	Protection functions	241
6.6.1	Inverter temperature monitoring.....	241
6.6.2	Motor temperature monitoring using a temperature sensor	244
6.6.3	Protecting the motor by calculating the motor temperature	246
6.6.4	Overcurrent protection	248
6.6.5	Limiting the maximum DC link voltage.....	249
6.7	Application-specific functions.....	251
6.7.1	Unit changeover	252
6.7.1.1	Changing over the motor standard	253
6.7.1.2	Changing over the unit system	253
6.7.1.3	Changing over process variables for the technology controller	254
6.7.1.4	Switching units with STARTER.....	255
6.7.2	Calculating the energy saving.....	256
6.7.3	Electrically braking the motor.....	258
6.7.3.1	DC braking	260
6.7.3.2	Compound braking.....	263
6.7.3.3	Dynamic braking	265
6.7.3.4	Braking with regenerative feedback to the line	266
6.7.4	Motor holding brake	267
6.7.5	Flying restart – switching on while the motor is running	271
6.7.6	Automatic switch-on.....	273
6.7.7	Kinetic buffering (V _{dc} min control)	277
6.7.8	Line contactor control.....	279
6.7.9	PID technology controller	281
6.7.9.1	Overview	281
6.7.9.2	Setting the controller	282
6.7.9.3	Optimizing the controller	285
6.7.10	System protection	286
6.7.10.1	No-load monitoring, blocking protection, stall protection	287
6.7.10.2	Load monitoring	288
6.7.11	Extended messages	293
6.7.12	Free function blocks.....	295
6.7.12.1	Overview	295
6.7.12.2	Runtime groups and run sequence.....	295
6.7.12.3	List of the free function blocks	296
6.7.12.4	Scaling	307
6.7.12.5	Activating free function block	308
6.7.12.6	Further information.....	308
6.8	Safe Torque Off (STO) safety function	309
6.8.1	Function description.....	309
6.8.2	Prerequisite for STO use	312
6.8.3	Commissioning STO	312
6.8.3.1	Commissioning tools.....	312
6.8.3.2	Protection of the settings from unauthorized changes.....	313
6.8.3.3	Configuring a safety function	313
6.8.3.4	Configuring a safety function	314
6.8.3.5	Interconnecting the "STO active" signal.....	315

6.8.3.6	Setting the filter for safety-related inputs	317
6.8.3.7	Setting the forced checking procedure (test stop)	320
6.8.3.8	Activating the settings and checking the digital inputs	322
6.8.3.9	Acceptance - completion of commissioning.....	326
6.9	Switchover between different settings	329
7	Backing up data and series commissioning	331
7.1	Saving settings on a memory card	332
7.1.1	Saving setting on memory card	333
7.1.2	Transferring the setting from the memory card	336
7.1.3	Safely remove the memory card.....	340
7.2	Saving settings on a PC.....	342
7.3	Saving settings on an operator panel	346
7.4	Other ways to back up settings.....	347
7.5	Write and know-how protection	348
7.5.1	Write protection.....	348
7.5.2	Know-how protection	350
7.5.2.1	Settings for know-how protection.....	352
7.5.2.2	Generating an exception list for know-how protection.....	354
8	Corrective maintenance	355
8.1	Replacing inverter components	355
8.1.1	Overview of replacing converter components	355
8.1.2	Replacing a Control Unit with enabled safety function	357
8.1.3	Replacing the Control Unit without the safety functions enabled	361
8.1.4	Replacing the Control Unit without data backup.....	364
8.1.5	Replacing a Control Unit with active know-how protection.....	365
8.1.6	Replacing a Power Module with enabled safety function	367
8.1.7	Replacing a Power Module without the safety function being enabled	368
8.2	Replacing an encoder	369
8.2.1	Replacing the encoder - same encoder type	369
8.2.2	Replacing the encoder - different encoder type.....	370
8.3	Firmware upgrade and downgrade.....	372
8.3.1	Upgrading firmware.....	373
8.3.2	Firmware downgrade	375
8.3.3	Correcting an unsuccessful firmware upgrade or downgrade	377
8.4	Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change	378
8.5	If the converter no longer responds.....	379
9	Alarms, faults and system messages	381
9.1	Operating states indicated on LEDs	382
9.2	System runtime	385
9.3	Alarms	386
9.4	Faults	389
9.5	List of alarms and faults.....	394


9.6	Identification & maintenance data (I&M).....	403
10	Technical data	405
10.1	Technical data, CU250S-2 Control Unit.....	405
10.2	Technical data, Power Modules.....	410
10.2.1	Technical data, PM240-2	411
10.2.1.1	General data, PM240-2 - 200 V	412
10.2.1.2	Power-dependent data, PM240-2 - 200 V	414
10.2.1.3	General data, PM240-2 - 400 V	419
10.2.1.4	Power-dependent data, PM240-2 - 400 V	421
10.2.1.5	General data, PM240-2 - 690 V inverters	427
10.2.1.6	Power-dependent data, PM240-2 - 690 V	428
10.2.2	Technical data, PM240	430
10.2.2.1	General data, PM240	431
10.2.2.2	Power-dependent data, PM240	432
10.2.3	Technical data, PM340	438
10.2.3.1	General data, PM340	438
10.2.3.2	Power-dependent data, PM340	439
10.2.4	Technical data, PM250	440
10.2.4.1	General data, PM250	441
10.2.4.2	Power-dependent data, PM250	442
10.2.5	Technical data, PM260	444
10.2.5.1	General data, PM260	445
10.2.5.2	Power-dependent data, PM260	446
10.2.6	Data regarding the power loss in partial load operation	447
10.3	Restrictions for special ambient conditions.....	448
A	Appendix	451
A.1	New and extended functions.....	451
A.2	Activating licensed functions.....	456
A.2.1	Licensing	456
A.2.2	Creating or displaying the license key	457
A.2.3	Writing the license key to the card	460
A.3	Parameter	462
A.4	Handling the BOP 2 operator panel.....	465
A.4.1	Changing settings using BOP-2.....	466
A.4.2	Changing indexed parameters.....	467
A.4.3	Directly entering the parameter number and value.....	467
A.4.4	A parameter cannot be changed.....	468
A.5	The device trace in STARTER.....	469
A.6	Interconnecting signals in the inverter	472
A.6.1	Fundamentals	472
A.6.2	Example	474
A.7	Application Examples.....	476
A.7.1	Setting an absolute encoder	476
A.7.2	Connecting the safety-related input	480
A.8	Acceptance tests for the safety functions	482
A.8.1	Recommended acceptance test	482

A.8.2	Machine documentation.....	485
A.8.3	Log of the settings for the basic functions, firmware V4.4 ... V4.7 SP2.....	487
A.9	Manuals and technical support	488
A.9.1	Manuals for your converter	488
A.9.2	Configuring support.....	489
A.9.3	Product Support	490
A.10	Mistakes and improvements	490
Index.....		491


Fundamental safety instructions

1.1 General safety instructions



 DANGER
<p>Danger to life due to live parts and other energy sources</p> <p>Death or serious injury can result when live parts are touched.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only work on electrical devices when you are qualified for this job. • Always observe the country-specific safety rules. <p>Generally, six steps apply when establishing safety:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare for shutdown and notify all those who will be affected by the procedure. 2. Disconnect the machine from the supply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Switch off the machine. – Wait until the discharge time specified on the warning labels has elapsed. – Check that it really is in a no-voltage condition, from phase conductor to phase conductor and phase conductor to protective conductor. – Check whether the existing auxiliary supply circuits are de-energized. – Ensure that the motors cannot move. 3. Identify all other dangerous energy sources, e.g. compressed air, hydraulic systems, or water. 4. Isolate or neutralize all hazardous energy sources by closing switches, grounding or short-circuiting or closing valves, for example. 5. Secure the energy sources against switching on again. 6. Ensure that the correct machine is completely interlocked. <p>After you have completed the work, restore the operational readiness in the inverse sequence.</p>



 WARNING
<p>Danger to life through a hazardous voltage when connecting an unsuitable power supply</p> <p>Touching live components can result in death or severe injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only use power supplies that provide SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) or PELV- (Protective Extra Low Voltage) output voltages for all connections and terminals of the electronics modules.



! WARNING

Danger to life when live parts are touched on damaged devices

Improper handling of devices can cause damage.

For damaged devices, hazardous voltages can be present at the enclosure or at exposed components; if touched, this can result in death or severe injury.

- Ensure compliance with the limit values specified in the technical data during transport, storage and operation.
- Do not use any damaged devices.



! WARNING

Danger to life through electric shock due to unconnected cable shields

Hazardous touch voltages can occur through capacitive cross-coupling due to unconnected cable shields.

- As a minimum, connect cable shields and the conductors of power cables that are not used (e.g. brake cores) at one end at the grounded housing potential.



! WARNING

Danger to life due to electric shock when not grounded

For missing or incorrectly implemented protective conductor connection for devices with protection class I, high voltages can be present at open, exposed parts, which when touched, can result in death or severe injury.

- Ground the device in compliance with the applicable regulations.



! WARNING

Danger to life due to electric shock when opening plug connections in operation

When opening plug connections in operation, arcs can result in severe injury or death.

- Only open plug connections when the equipment is in a no-voltage state, unless it has been explicitly stated that they can be opened in operation.

! WARNING

Danger to life due to fire spreading if housing is inadequate

Fire and smoke development can cause severe personal injury or material damage.

- Install devices without a protective housing in a metal control cabinet (or protect the device by another equivalent measure) in such a way that contact with fire is prevented.
- Ensure that smoke can only escape via controlled and monitored paths.

 **WARNING****Danger to life through unexpected movement of machines when using mobile wireless devices or mobile phones**

Using mobile wireless devices or mobile phones with a transmit power > 1 W closer than approx. 2 m to the components may cause the devices to malfunction, influence the functional safety of machines therefore putting people at risk or causing material damage.

- Switch the wireless devices or mobile phones off in the immediate vicinity of the components.

 **WARNING****Danger to life due to the motor catching fire in the event of insulation overload**

There is higher stress on the motor insulation through a ground fault in an IT system. If the insulation fails, it is possible that death or severe injury can occur as a result of smoke and fire.

- Use a monitoring device that signals an insulation fault.
- Correct the fault as quickly as possible so the motor insulation is not overloaded.

 **WARNING****Danger to life due to fire if overheating occurs because of insufficient ventilation clearances**

Inadequate ventilation clearances can cause overheating of components with subsequent fire and smoke. This can cause severe injury or even death. This can also result in increased downtime and reduced service lives for devices/systems.

- Ensure compliance with the specified minimum clearance as ventilation clearance for the respective component.

 **WARNING****Danger of an accident occurring due to missing or illegible warning labels**


Missing or illegible warning labels can result in accidents involving death or serious injury.

- Check that the warning labels are complete based on the documentation.
- Attach any missing warning labels to the components, in the national language if necessary.
- Replace illegible warning labels.

NOTICE**Device damage caused by incorrect voltage/insulation tests**

Incorrect voltage/insulation tests can damage the device.


- Before carrying out a voltage/insulation check of the system/machine, disconnect the devices as all converters and motors have been subject to a high voltage test by the manufacturer, and therefore it is not necessary to perform an additional test within the system/machine.

 WARNING
Danger to life when safety functions are inactive Safety functions that are inactive or that have not been adjusted accordingly can cause operational faults on machines that could lead to serious injury or death. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe the information in the appropriate product documentation before commissioning.• Carry out a safety inspection for functions relevant to safety on the entire system, including all safety-related components.• Ensure that the safety functions used in your drives and automation tasks are adjusted and activated through appropriate parameterizing.• Perform a function test.• Only put your plant into live operation once you have guaranteed that the functions relevant to safety are running correctly.

Note


Important safety notices for Safety Integrated functions

If you want to use Safety Integrated functions, you must observe the safety notices in the Safety Integrated manuals.

 WARNING
Danger to life or malfunctions of the machine as a result of incorrect or changed parameterization As a result of incorrect or changed parameterization, machines can malfunction, which in turn can lead to injuries or death. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect the parameterization (parameter assignments) against unauthorized access.• Respond to possible malfunctions by applying suitable measures (e.g. EMERGENCY STOP or EMERGENCY OFF).

1.2 Safety instructions for electromagnetic fields (EMF)



 WARNING
Danger to life from electromagnetic fields Electromagnetic fields (EMF) are generated by the operation of electrical power equipment such as transformers, converters or motors. People with pacemakers or implants are at a special risk in the immediate vicinity of these devices/systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that the persons involved are the necessary distance away (minimum 2 m).

1.3 Handling electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD)

Electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD) are individual components, integrated circuits, modules or devices that may be damaged by either electric fields or electrostatic discharge.



NOTICE

Damage through electric fields or electrostatic discharge

Electric fields or electrostatic discharge can cause malfunctions through damaged individual components, integrated circuits, modules or devices.

- Only pack, store, transport and send electronic components, modules or devices in their original packaging or in other suitable materials, e.g. conductive foam rubber or aluminum foil.
- Only touch components, modules and devices when you are grounded by one of the following methods:
 - Wearing an ESD wrist strap
 - Wearing ESD shoes or ESD grounding straps in ESD areas with conductive flooring
- Only place electronic components, modules or devices on conductive surfaces (table with ESD surface, conductive ESD foam, ESD packaging, ESD transport container).

1.4 Industrial security

Note

Industrial security

Siemens provides products and solutions with industrial security functions that support the secure operation of plants, solutions, machines, equipment and/or networks. They are important components in a holistic industrial security concept. With this in mind, Siemens' products and solutions undergo continuous development. Siemens recommends strongly that you regularly check for product updates.

For the secure operation of Siemens products and solutions, it is necessary to take suitable preventive action (e.g. cell protection concept) and integrate each component into a holistic, state-of-the-art industrial security concept. Third-party products that may be in use should also be considered. For more information about industrial security, visit this address (<http://www.siemens.com/industrialsecurity>).

To stay informed about product updates as they occur, sign up for a product-specific newsletter. For more information, visit this address (<http://support.automation.siemens.com>).

 **WARNING**

Danger as a result of unsafe operating states resulting from software manipulation

Software manipulation (e.g. by viruses, Trojan horses, malware, worms) can cause unsafe operating states to develop in your installation which can result in death, severe injuries and/or material damage.

- Keep the software up to date.

You will find relevant information and newsletters at this address

(<http://support.automation.siemens.com>).

- Incorporate the automation and drive components into a holistic, state-of-the-art industrial security concept for the installation or machine.

You will find further information at this address

(<http://www.siemens.com/industrialsecurity>).

- Make sure that you include all installed products into the holistic industrial security concept.

1.5 Residual risks of power drive systems

The control and drive components of a drive system are approved for industrial and commercial use in industrial line supplies. Their use in public line supplies requires a different configuration and/or additional measures.

These components may only be operated in closed housings or in higher-level control cabinets with protective covers that are closed, and when all of the protective devices are used.

These components may only be handled by qualified and trained technical personnel who are knowledgeable and observe all of the safety instructions on the components and in the associated technical user documentation.

When assessing the machine's risk in accordance with the respective local regulations (e.g., EC Machinery Directive), the machine manufacturer must take into account the following residual risks emanating from the control and drive components of a drive system:

1. Unintentional movements of driven machine components during commissioning, operation, maintenance, and repairs caused by, for example,
 - Hardware and/or software errors in the sensors, control system, actuators, and cables and connections
 - Response times of the control system and of the drive
 - Operation and/or environmental conditions outside the specification
 - Condensation/conductive contamination
 - Parameterization, programming, cabling, and installation errors
 - Use of wireless devices/mobile phones in the immediate vicinity of the control system
 - External influences/damage

2. In the event of a fault, exceptionally high temperatures, including an open fire, as well as emissions of light, noise, particles, gases, etc. can occur inside and outside the inverter, e.g.:
 - Component failure
 - Software errors
 - Operation and/or environmental conditions outside the specification
 - External influences/damage

Inverters of the Open Type/IP20 degree of protection must be installed in a metal control cabinet (or protected by another equivalent measure) such that contact with fire inside and outside the inverter is not possible.
3. Hazardous shock voltages caused by, for example,
 - Component failure
 - Influence during electrostatic charging
 - Induction of voltages in moving motors
 - Operation and/or environmental conditions outside the specification
 - Condensation/conductive contamination
 - External influences/damage
4. Electrical, magnetic and electromagnetic fields generated in operation that can pose a risk to people with a pacemaker, implants or metal replacement joints, etc., if they are too close
5. Release of environmental pollutants or emissions as a result of improper operation of the system and/or failure to dispose of components safely and correctly

Note

The components must be protected against conductive contamination (e.g. by installing them in a control cabinet with degree of protection IP54 according to IEC 60529 or NEMA 12).

Assuming that conductive contamination at the installation site can definitely be excluded, a lower degree of cabinet protection may be permitted.

For more information about residual risks of the components in a drive system, see the relevant sections in the technical user documentation.

Introduction

2.1 About the Manual

Who requires the operating instructions and what for?

These operating instructions primarily address fitters, commissioning engineers and machine operators. The operating instructions describe the devices and device components and enable the target groups being addressed to install, connect-up, set, and commission the converters safely and in the correct manner.

What is described in the operating instructions?

These operating instructions provide a summary of all of the information required to operate the converter under normal, safe conditions.

The information provided in the operating instructions has been compiled in such a way that it is sufficient for all standard applications and enables drives to be commissioned as efficiently as possible. Where it appears useful, additional information for entry level personnel has been added.

The operating instructions also contain information about special applications. Since it is assumed that readers already have a sound technical knowledge of how to configure and parameterize these applications, the relevant information is summarized accordingly. This relates, e.g. to operation with fieldbus systems and safety-related applications.

What is the meaning of the symbols in the manual?



An operating instruction starts here.



This concludes the operating instruction.



The subsequent text is applicable for an operator panel.



The following text applies if you are using a PC with STARTER.



Symbol for inverter functions.

See also: Overview of the converter functions (Page 139).

2.2 Guide through the manual

Section	In this section you will find answers to the following questions:
Description (Page 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the inverter marked? • What components make up the inverter? • What optional components are available for the inverter? • What is the purpose of the optional components? • Which motors can be fed from the inverter? • What commissioning tools are there?
Installing (Page 51)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which sequence is recommended when installing the inverter? • What does EMC-compliant installation actually mean? • What options are available to install optional components below the inverter? • What are the inverter dimensions? • What mounting and installation materials are required when installing the inverter? • To which line supplies can the inverter be connected? • How is the inverter connected to the line supply? • How is the braking resistor connected to the inverter? • Which terminals and fieldbus interfaces does the inverter have? • What are the interface functions?
Commissioning (Page 107)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which motor data are required for commissioning • How is the inverter set in the factory? • What is the commissioning procedure? • How do you restore the inverter factory settings?
Advanced commissioning (Page 139)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which functions are included in the inverter hardware? • How do the functions interoperate with one another? • How are the functions set?
Backing up data and series commissioning (Page 331)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is it necessary to back up the inverter settings? • What options are available to back up the settings? • How does the data backup function? • How do you prevent the inverter settings from being changed? • How do you prevent the inverter settings from being read out?
Corrective maintenance (Page 355)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you replace inverter components? • How do you change the firmware version of the inverter?
Alarms, faults and system messages (Page 381)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the meaning of the LEDs provided on the inverter? • How does the system runtime you respond? • How does the inverter save alarms and faults? • What do the inverter alarms and faults mean? • How are inverter faults resolved? • Which I&M data are saved in the inverter?

Section	In this section you will find answers to the following questions:
Technical data (Page 405)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the inverter technical data?• What do "High Overload" and "Low Overload" mean?
Appendix (Page 451)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the new functions of the current firmware?• What are the most important inverter parameters?• How is the inverter operated using the BOP-2 operator panel?• How does the device trace function in STARTER?• How can signal interconnections be changed in the inverter firmware?• What does "BiCo technology" mean?• Where can you find additional manuals and information about the inverter?

Description

Use for the intended purpose

The inverter described in this manual is a device to control a three-phase motor. The inverter is designed for installation in electrical installations or machines.

It has been approved for industrial and commercial use on industrial networks. Additional measures have to be taken when connected to public grids.

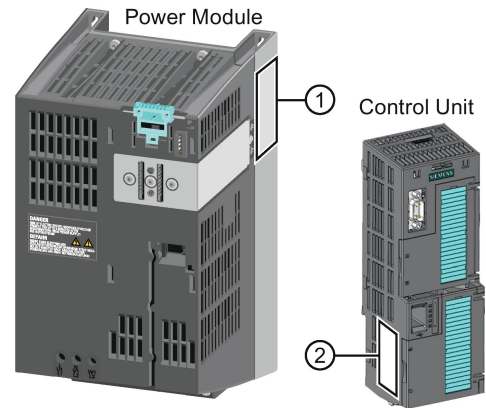
The technical specifications and information about connection conditions are indicated on the rating plate and in the operating instructions.

3.1 Identifying the converter

Main components of the inverter

Each SINAMICS G120 inverter comprises a Control Unit and Power Module.

- The Control Unit controls and monitors the Power Module and the connected motor.
- The Power Modules are available for motors with a power range of between 0.37 kW and 250 kW.



The following data is provided on the Power Module type plate (①):

- Designation: e.g. Power Module 240
- Technical data: Voltage, current and power
- Article number: e. g. 6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0
- Version: e.g. A02

The following data can be found on the Control Unit type plate (②):

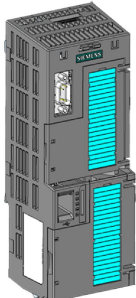
- Designation: e.g. CU250S-2 DP Control Unit
- Article number: e.g. 6SL3246-0BA22-1PA0
- Version: e.g. 02 (hardware) 4.6 (firmware)

Additional inverter components

The following components are available so that you can adapt the inverter to different applications and ambient conditions:

- Line filter (Page 35)
- Line reactor (Page 37)
- Output reactor (Page 39)
- Sine-wave filter (Page 41)
- Braking resistor (Page 43)
- Brake Relay to control a motor holding brake (Page 45)
- Basic Operator Panel 2 (BOP-2) (Page 49)
- Intelligent Operator Panel (IOP) (Page 49)

3.2 Overview of Control Units

	The CU250S-2 Control Units differ with regard to the type of fieldbus.		
	Designation	Article number	Fieldbus
	CU250S-2	6SL3246-0BA22-1BA0	USS, Modbus RTU
	CU250S-2 DP	6SL3246-0BA22-1PA0	PROFIBUS
	CU250S-2 PN	6SL3246-0BA22-1FA0	PROFINET, EtherNet/IP
	CU250S-2 CAN	6SL3246-0BA22-1CA0	CANopen

Memory cards

Table 3- 1 Memory cards to back up inverter settings

Scope of delivery	Article number
Memory card without firmware	6SL3054-4AG00-2AA0
Memory card with firmware V4.6	6SL3054-7EG00-2BA0
Memory card with firmware V4.7	6SL3054-7EH00-2BA0
Memory card with firmware V4.7 SP3	6SL3054-7TB00-2BA0

Licenses

If you use the "Basic positioner" function or the expanded safety functions, then you must insert a memory card with a valid license in the Control Unit.

There are two ways of ordering a license:

- Without a memory card:
You order a license and you then transfer it to precisely one memory card.
- With memory card:
You order the license on a memory card with or without firmware. The license cannot be transferred

The inverter also uses the inserted license card as memory card to back up its settings.

Table 3- 2 License for basic positioners

Scope of delivery	Article number
License without memory card	6SL3074-7AA04-0AA0
License with memory card without firmware	6SL3054-4AG00-2AA0-Z E01
License with memory card with firmware V4.6	6SL3054-7EG00-2BA0-Z E01
License with memory card with firmware V4.7	6SL3054-7EH00-2BA0-Z E01
License with memory card with firmware V4.7 SP3	6SL3054-7TB00-2BA0-Z E01

Table 3- 3 License for the extended safety functions

Scope of delivery	Article number
License without memory card	6SL3074-0AA10-0AA0
License with memory card without firmware	6SL3054-4AG00-2AA0-Z F01
License with memory card with firmware V4.6	6SL3054-7EG00-2BA0-Z F01
License with memory card with firmware V4.7	6SL3054-7EH00-2BA0-Z F01
License with memory card with firmware V4.7 SP3	6SL3054-7TB00-2BA0-Z F01

Table 3- 4 Basic positioner license + license for the extended safety functions

Scope of delivery	Article number
License without memory card	6SL3074-0AA10-0AA0
License with memory card without firmware	6SL3054-4AG00-2AA0-Z E01 + F01
License with memory card with firmware V4.6	6SL3054-7EG00-2BA0-Z E01 + F01
License with memory card with firmware V4.7	6SL3054-7EH00-2BA0-Z E01 + F01
License with memory card with firmware V4.7 SP3	6SL3054-7TB00-2BA0-Z E01 + F01

Shield connection kit for the Control Unit

The shield connection kit is an optional component. The shield connection kit comprises the following components:

- Shield plate
- Elements for optimum shield support and strain relief of the signal and communication cables

Article number for the SINAMICS CU Screening Termination Kit 4: 6SL3264-1EA00-0LA0.

3.3 Power Modules

Important data on the Power Modules is provided in this section. Further information is contained in the hardware installation manuals listed in Section Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

All power data refers to rated values or to power for operation with low overload (LO).

You can operate the CU250S-2 Control Unit with the following Power Modules:

- PM340 1AC
- PM240
- PM240-2 IP20 and push-through system
- PM250
- PM260

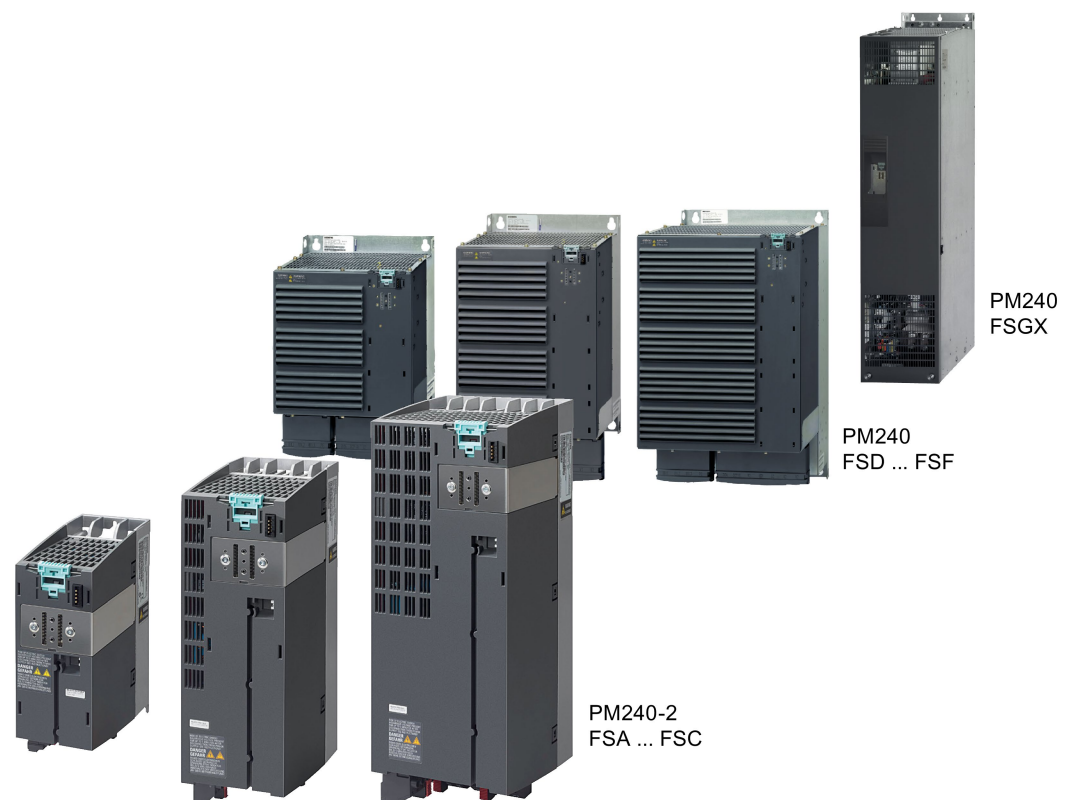


Figure 3-1 Examples of Power Modules with degree of protection IP20



Figure 3-2 Examples of Power Modules with Push Through technology FSA ... FSC

PM240-2 - for standard applications

The PM240-2 Power Module is available without a filter or with an integrated class A line filter. The PM240-2 permits dynamic braking via an external braking resistor.

1 AC / 3 AC 200 V

- Article number range:
- IP20: 6SL3210-1PB..., 6SL3210-1PC...
 - Push Through: 6SL3211-1PB...

Frame size	FSA	FSB	FSC	FSD	FSE		
Power range (kW), IP20	0.55 ... 0.75	1.1 ... 2.2	3.0 ... 4.0	11 ... 18.5	22 ... 30		
Power range (kW), PT	0.75	2.2	4.0	---	---		

3 AC 400 V

- Article number range:
- IP20: 6SL3210-1PE...
 - Push Through: 6SL3211-1PE...

Frame size	FSA	FSB	FSC	FSD	FSE		
Power range (kW), IP20	0.55 ... 3.0	4.0 ... 7.5	11 ... 15	18.5 ... 37	45 ... 55		
Power range (kW), PT	3.0	7.5	15	---	---		

3 AC 600 V

- Article number range:
- IP20: 6SL3210-1PH...
 - Push Through: 6SL3211-1PH...

Frame size	FSA	FSB	FSC	FSD	FSE		
Power range (kW), IP20	---	---	---	11 ... 37	45 ... 55		
Power range (kW), PT	---	---	---	---	---		

PM240, 3 AC 400 V - for standard applications

The PM240 Power Module is available without a filter or with an integrated class A line filter with degree of protection IP20. The PM240 allows dynamic braking via an external braking resistor.

Article number range: 6SL3224-0BE... and 6SL3224-0XE...

Frame size	FSA	FSB	FSC	FSD	FSE	FSF	GX
Power range (kW)	0.37 ... 1.5	2.2 ... 4	7.5 ... 15	18.5 ... 30	37 ... 45	55 ... 132	160 ... 250

PM340, 1 AC 200 V - Standard applications

The PM340 Power Module is available without a filter or with an integrated class A line filter with degree of protection IP20. The PM340 allows dynamic braking via an external braking resistor.

Range of article numbers: 6SL3210-1SB1...

Frame size	FSA	FSB	FSC	FSD	FSE	FSF	FSGX
Power range (kW)	0.12 ... 0.7 5	--	--	--	--	--	---

PM250, 3 AC 400 V - Applications with energy recovery

The PM250 Power Module is available without a filter or with an integrated class A line filter with degree of protection IP20. The PM250 permits dynamic braking with energy recovery into the line supply.

Article number range, IP20: 6SL3225-0BE ...

Frame size	FSC	FSD	FSE	FSF			
Power range (kW)	7.5 ... 15	18.5 ... 30	37 ... 45	55 ... 90			

PM260, 3 AC 690 V - Applications with energy recovery

The PM260 Power Module is available without a filter or with an integrated class A line filter with degree of protection IP20. A sine-wave filter is fitted to the motor. The PM260 permits dynamic braking with energy recovery into the line supply.

Article number range, IP20: 6SL3225-0BH...

Frame size	FSD	FSF					
Power range (kW)	11 ... 18.5	30 ... 55					

3.4 Components for the Power Modules

3.4.1 Accessories for installation and shielding

Shield connection kit

Establish the shield and strain relief for the power connections using the shield connection kit.

The shield connection kit comprises a shield plate and serrated strips with screws.

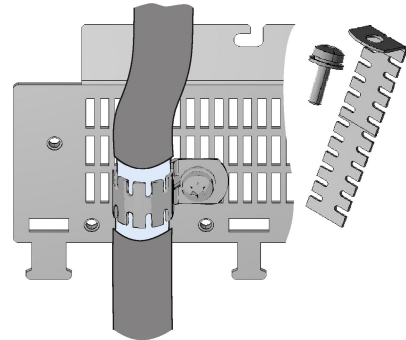


Table 3-5 Article numbers for the shield connection kit

Frame size	PM240, PM250, PM340 Power Modules	PM260	PM240-2
FSA	6SL3262-1AA00-0BA0	-	The shield connection kit is included in the scope of delivery
FSB	6SL3262-1AB00-0DA0	-	
FSC	6SL3262-1AC00-0DA0	-	
FSD	6SL3262-1AD00-0DA0	6SL3262-1FD00-0CA0	
FSE	6SL3262-1AD00-0DA0	-	
FSF	6SL3262-1AF00-0DA0	6SL3262-1FF00-0CA0	

Adapter for mounting on DIN mounting rails for PM240, PM250 and PM260

You can use the adapter for rail mounting to mount the Power Module onto two mounting rails with a center-to-center distance of 100 mm.

Frame size	Article numbers for adapters for mounting on DIN mounting rails
FSA	6SL3262-1BA00-0BA0
FSB	6SL3262-1BB00-0BA0

3.4.2 Line filter

With a line filter, the inverter can achieve a higher radio interference class. An external filter is not required for inverters with integrated line filter.

Adjacent examples of line filters.

The line filter corresponds to Class A or B according to EN55011: 2009.



for PM240
FSA



for PM240 GX

NOTICE

The line filter is damaged when operated on inadmissible line supplies

The line filter is only suitable for operation on TN or TT line systems with a grounded neutral point. The line filter is damaged if operated on all other line supplies.

- For inverters equipped with line filter, only connect to TN or TT line systems with a grounded neutral point.

External line filters for PM240

Power Module		Power	Line filter, class A
FSA	6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0, 6SL3224-0BE15-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE17-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-1UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-5UA0	0.37 kW ... 1.5 kW	6SE6400-2FA00-6AD0
FSF	6SL3224-0BE38-8UA0, 6SL3224-0BE41-1UA0	110 kW ... 132 kW	6SL3203-0BE32-5AA0
GX	6SL3224-0XE41-3UA0, 6SL3224-0XE41-6UA0	160 kW ... 200 kW	6SL3000-0BE34-4AA0
	6SL3224-0XE42-0UA0	250 kW	6SL3000-0BE36-0AA0

3.4 Components for the Power Modules

Power Module		Power	Line filter, class B
FSA	6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0, 6SL3224-0BE15-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE17-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-1UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-5UA0	0.37 kW ... 1.5 kW	6SE6400-2FB00-6AD0
FSB	6SL3224-0BE22-2AA0, 6SL3224-0BE23-0AA0, 6SL3224-0BE24-0AA0	2.2 kW ... 4.0 kW	6SL3203-0BE21-6SA0
FSC	6SL3224-0BE25-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE27-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE31-1UA0	7.5 kW ... 15.0 kW	6SL3203-0BD23-8SA0

External line filters for PM250

Power Module		Power	Line filter, class B
FSC	6SL3225-0BE25-5AA0, 6SL3225-0BE27-5AA0, 6SL3225-0BE31-1AA0	7.5 kW ... 15.0 kW	6SL3203-0BD23-8SA0

3.4.3 Line reactor

The line reactor supports the overvoltage protection, smoothes the harmonics in the line supply and bridges commutation dips. For the Power Modules subsequently listed, a line reactor is suitable in order to dampen the specified effects.

Adjacent examples of line reactors.



NOTICE
<p>Damage to inverter as a result of a missing line reactor</p> <p>Depending on the Power Module and line supply, if a line reactor is not used, this can result in damage to the inverter and other components in the electrical plant or system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a line reactor if the relative short-circuit voltage of the line supply is below 1%

Line reactors for PM240

Power Module		Power	Line reactor
FSA	6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0, 6SL3224-0BE15-5UA0	0.37 kW ... 0.55 kW	6SE6400-3CC00-2AD3
	6SL3224-0BE17-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-1UA0	0.75 kW ... 1.1 kW	6SE6400-3CC00-4AD3
	6SL3224-0BE21-5UA0	1.5 kW	6SE6400-3CC00-6AD3
FSB	6SL3224-0BE22-2□A0, 6SL3224-0BE23-0□A0	2.2 kW ... 3.0 kW	6SL3203-0CD21-0AA0
	6SL3224-0BE24-0□A0	4.0 kW	6SL3203-0CD21-4AA0
FSC	6SL3224-0BE25-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE27-5□A0	7.5 kW ... 11.0 kW	6SL3203-0CD22-2AA0
	6SL3224-0BE31-1□A0	15.0 kW	6SL3203-0CD23-5AA0
FSD	6SL3224-0BE31-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE31-8□A0	18.5 kW ... 22 kW	6SL3203-0CJ24-5AA0
	6SL3224-0BE32-2□A0	30 kW	6SL3203-0CD25-3AA0
FSE	6SL3224-0BE33-0□A0, 6SL3224-0BE33-7□A0	37 kW ... 45 kW	6SL3203-0CJ28-6AA0
FSF	6SL3224-0BE34-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE35-5□A0	55 kW ... 75 kW	6SE6400-3CC11-2FD0
	6SL3224-0BE37-5□A0	90 kW	6SE6400-3CC11-7FD0
	6SL3224-0BE38-8UA0	110 kW	6SL3000-0CE32-3AA0
	6SL3224-0BE41-1UA0	132 kW	6SL3000-0CE32-8AA0
GX	6SL3224-0XE41-3UA0	160 kW	6SL3000-0CE33-3AA0
	6SL3224-0XE41-6UA0, 6SL3224-0XE42-0UA0	200 kW ... 250 kW	6SL3000-0CE35-1AA0

Line reactors for PM240-2, 200 V

Power Module		Power	Line reactor
FSA	6SL3210-1PB13-0□L0, 6SL3210-1PB13-8□L0	0.55 kW ... 0.75 kW	6SL3203-0CE13-2AA0
FSB	6SL3210-1PB15-5□L0, 6SL3210-1PB17-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PB21-0□L0	1.1 kW ... 2.2 kW	6SL3203-0CE21-0AA0
FSC	6SL3210-1PB21-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PB21-8□L0	3 kW ... 4 kW	6SL3203-0CE21-8AA0
	6SL321□-1PC22-2□L0, 6SL3210-1PC22-8□L0	5.5 kW ... 7.5 kW	6SL3203-0CE23-8AA0

Line reactors for PM240-2, 400 V

Power Module		Power	Line reactor
FSA	6SL3210-1PE11-8□L1, 6SL3210-1PE12-3□L1, 6SL3210-1PE13-2□L1	0.55 kW ... 1.1 kW	6SL3203-0CE13-2AA0
FSB	6SL3210-1PE14-3□L1, 6SL321□-1PE16-1□L1, 6SL321□-1PE18-0□L1	1.5 kW ... 3 kW	6SL3203-0CE21-0AA0
FSC	6SL3210-1PE21-1□L0, 6SL3210-1PE21-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PE21-8□L0	4 kW ... 7.5 kW	6SL3203-0CE21-8AA0
	6SL3210-1PE22-7□L0, 6SL321□-1PE23-3□L0	11 kW ... 15 kW	6SL3203-0CE23-8AA0

Line reactors for PM340 1AC

Article number		Power	Line reactor
FSA	6SL3210-1SB11-0□A0, 6SL3210-1SB12-3□A0	0.12 kW ... 0.37 kW	6SE6400-3CC00-4AB3
	6SL3210-1SB14-0□A0	0.75 kW	6SE6400-3CC01-0AB3

3.4.4 Output reactor

Output reactors reduce the voltage stress on the motor windings and the load placed on the inverter as a result of capacitive recharging currents in the cables. An output reactor is required for shielded motor cables longer than 50 m or unshielded motor cables longer than 100 m.



for PM240 FSA, FSB

for GX

NOTICE

The output reactor is damaged if the inverter pulse frequency is too high

The output reactors are designed for pulse frequencies of 4 kHz. The output reactor can overheat if the inverter is operated with pulse frequencies > 4 KHz. Excessively high temperatures damage the output reactor.

- Operate the inverter with an output reactor with a maximum pulse frequency of 4 kHz.

Output reactors for PM240 Power Module

Power Module		Power	Output reactor
FSA	6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0, 6SL3224-0BE15-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE17-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-1UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-5UA0	0.37 kW ... 1.5 kW	6SE6400-3TC00-4AD2
FSB	6SL3224-0BE22-2□A0, 6SL3224-0BE23-0□A0, 6SL3224-0BE24-0□A0	2.2 kW ... 4.0 kW	6SL3202-0AE21-0CA0
FSC	6SL3224-0BE25-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE27-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE31-1□A0	7.5 kW ... 15.0 kW	6SL3202-0AJ23-2CA0
FSD	6SL3224-0BE31-5□A0	18.5 kW	6SE6400-3TC05-4DD0
	6SL3224-0BE31-8□A0	22 kW	6SE6400-3TC03-8DD0
	6SL3224-0BE32-2□A0	30 kW	6SE6400-3TC05-4DD0
FSE	6SL3224-0BE33-0□A0	37 kW	6SE6400-3TC08-0ED0
	6SL3224-0BE33-7□A0	45 kW	6SE6400-3TC07-5ED0
FSF	6SL3224-0BE34-5□A0	55 kW	6SE6400-3TC14-5FD0
	6SL3224-0BE35-5□A0	75 kW	6SE6400-3TC15-4FD0
	6SL3224-0BE37-5□A0	90 kW	6SE6400-3TC14-5FD0
	6SL3224-0BE38-8UA0	110 kW	6SL3000-2BE32-1AA0
	6SL3224-0BE41-1UA0	132 kW	6SL3000-2BE32-6AA0
GX	6SL3224-0XE41-3UA0	160 kW	6SL3000-2BE33-2AA0
	6SL3224-0XE41-6UA0	200 kW	6SL3000-2BE33-8AA0
	6SL3224-0XE42-0UA0	250 kW	6SL3000-2BE35-0AA0

Output reactors for PM250 Power Module

Power Module		Power	Output reactor
FSC	6SL3225-0BE25-5□A0, 6SL3225-0BE27-5□A0, 6SL3225-0BE31-1□A0	7.5 kW ... 15.0 kW	6SL3202-0AJ23-2CA0
FSD	6SL3225-0BE31-5□A0	18,5 kW	6SE6400-3TC05-4DD0
	6SL3225-0BE31-8□A0	22 kW	6SE6400-3TC03-8DD0
	6SL3225-0BE32-2□A0	30 kW	6SE6400-3TC05-4DD0
FSE	6SL3225-0BE33-0□A0	37 kW	6SE6400-3TC08-0ED0
	6SL3225-0BE33-7□A0	45 kW	6SE6400-3TC07-5ED0
FSF	6SL3225-0BE34-5□A0	55 kW	6SE6400-3TC14-5FD0
	6SL3225-0BE35-5□A0	75 kW	6SE6400-3TC15-4FD0
	6SL3225-0BE37-5□A0	90 kW	6SE6400-3TC14-5FD0

Output reactors for PM240-2 Power Modules, 200 V

Power Module		Power	Output reactor
FSA	6SL3210-1PB13-0□L0, 6SL321□-1PB13-8□L0	0.55 kW ... 0.75 kW	6SL3202-0AE16-1CA0
FSB	6SL3210-1PB15-5□L0	1.1 kW	
		6SL3210-1PB17-4□L0	1.5 kW
FSB	6SL321□-1PB21-0□L0	2.2 kW	6SL3202-0AE21-8CA0
FSC	6SL3210-1PB21-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PB21-8□L0	3 kW ... 4 kW	6SL3202-0AE23-8CA0
		6SL321□-1PC22-2□L0, 6SL3210-1PC22-8□L0	

Output reactors for PM240-2 Power Module, 400 V

Power Module		Power	Output reactor
FSA	6SL3210-1PE11-8□L1, 6SL3210-1PE12-3□L1, 6SL3210-1PE13-2□L1, 6SL3210-1PE14-3□L1, 6SL3210-1PE16-1□L1	0.55 kW ... 2.2 kW	6SL3202-0AE16-1CA0
	6SL321□-1PE18-0UL1	3 kW	6SL3202-0AE18-8CA0
FSB	6SL3210-1PE21-1□L0, 6SL3210-1PE21-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PE21-8□L0	4 kW ... 7.5 kW	6SL3202-0AE21-8CA0
FSC	6SL3210-1PE22-7□L0, 6SL321□-1PE23-3□L0	11 kW ... 15 kW	6SL3202-0AE23-8CA0

3.4.5 Sine-wave filter

The sine-wave filter at the inverter output limits the voltage rate-of-rise and the peak voltages at the motor winding. The maximum permissible length of motor feeder cables is increased to 300 m.

The following applies when using a sine-wave filter:

- Operation is only permissible with pulse frequencies of 4 kHz up to 8 kHz.
For Power Modules with a power rating starting at 110 kW and higher (as stamped on the type plates), only 4 kHz is permissible.
- The inverter power is reduced by 5%.
- The maximum output frequency of the inverter is 150 Hz at 380 V to 480 V.
- Operation and commissioning may only be performed with the motor connected, as the sine-wave filter is not no-load proof.
- An output reactor is superfluous.



for FSF

Sine-wave filter for PM240 Power Module

Power Module		Power	Sine-wave filter
FSA	6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0, 6SL3224-0BE15-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE17-5UA0	0.37 kW ... 0.75 kW	6SL3202-0AE20-3SA0
	6SL3224-0BE21-1UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-5UA0	1.1 kW ... 1.5 kW	6SL3202-0AE20-6SA0
FSB	6SL3224-0BE22-2□A0, 6SL3224-0BE23-0□A0	2.2 kW ... 3.0 kW	6SL3202-0AE21-1SA0
	6SL3224-0BE24-0□A0	4.0 kW	6SL3202-0AE21-4SA0
FSC	6SL3224-0BE25-5□A0	7.5 kW	6SL3202-0AE22-0SA0
	6SL3224-0BE27-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE31-1□A0	11.0 kW ... 15.0 kW	6SL3202-0AE23-3SA0
FSD	6SL3224-0BE31-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE31-8□A0	18.5 kW ... 22 kW	6SL3202-0AE24-6SA0
	6SL3224-0BE32-2□A0	30 kW	6SL3202-0AE26-2SA0
FSE	6SL3224-0BE33-0□A0, 6SL3224-0BE33-7□A0	37 kW ... 45 kW	6SL3202-0AE28-8SA0
FSF	6SL3224-0BE34-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE35-5□A0	55 kW ... 75 kW	6SL3202-0AE31-5SA0
	6SL3224-0BE37-5□A0	90 kW	6SL3202-0AE31-8SA0
	6SL3224-0BE38-8UA0, 6SL3224-0BE41-1UA0	110 kW ... 132 kW	6SL3000-2CE32-3AA0
GX	6SL3224-0XE41-3UA0	160 kW	6SL3000-2CE32-8AA0
	6SL3224-0XE41-6UA0	200 kW	6SL3000-2CE33-3AA0
	6SL3224-0XE42-0UA0	250 kW	6SL3000-2CE34-1AA0

Sine-wave filter for PM250 Power Module

Power Module		Power	Sine-wave filter
FSC	6SL3225-0BE25-5□A0	7.5 kW	6SL3202-0AE22-0SA0
	6SL3225-0BE27-5□A0, 6SL3225-0BE31-1□A0	11.0 kW ... 15.0 kW	6SL3202-0AE23-3SA0
FSD	6SL3225-0BE31-5□A0, 6SL3225-0BE31-8□A0	18.5 kW ... 22 kW	6SL3202-0AE24-6SA0
	6SL3225-0BE32-2□A0	30 kW	6SL3202-0AE26-2SA0
FSE	6SL3225-0BE33-0□A0, 6SL3225-0BE33-7□A0	37 kW ... 45 kW	6SL3202-0AE28-8SA0
FSF	6SL3225-0BE34-5□A0, 6SL3225-0BE35-5□A0	55 kW ... 75 kW	6SL3202-0AE31-5SA0
	6SL3225-0BE37-5□A0	90 kW	6SL3202-0AE31-8SA0

3.4.6 Braking resistor

The braking resistor allows loads with a high moment of inertia to be quickly braked. The Power Module controls the braking resistor via its integrated braking module. Adjacent, as example, a braking resistor for PM240 and PM340 Power Modules, frame size FSA, which can be mounted below the device.



Braking resistors for PM240

Power Modules		Power	Braking Module	Braking resistor
FSA	6SL3224-0BE13-7UA0, 6SL3224-0BE15-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE17-5UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-1UA0, 6SL3224-0BE21-5UA0	0.37 kW ... 1.5 kW	---	6SE6400-4BD11-0AA0
FSB	6SL3224-0BE22-2□A0, 6SL3224-0BE23-0□A0, 6SL3224-0BE24-0□A0	2.2 kW ... 4.0 kW	---	6SL3201-0BE12-0AA0
FSC	6SL3224-0BE25-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE27-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE31-1□A0	7.5 kW ... 15.0 kW	---	6SE6400-4BD16-5CA0
FSD	6SL3224-0BE31-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE31-8□A0, 6SL3224-0BE32-2□A0	18.5 kW ... 30 kW	---	6SE6400-4BD21-2DA0
FSE	6SL3224-0BE33-0□A0, 6SL3224-0BE33-7□A0	37 kW ... 45 kW	---	6SE6400-4BD22-2EA1
FSF	6SL3224-0BE34-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE35-5□A0, 6SL3224-0BE37-5□A0	55 kW ... 90 kW	---	6SE6400-4BD24-0FA0
	6SL3224-0BE38-8UA0, 6SL3224-0BE41-1UA0	110 kW ... 132 kW	---	6SE6400-4BD26-0FA0
GX	6SL3224-0XE41-3UA0	160 kW	---	6SL300-1BE31-3AA0
	6SL3224-0XE41-6UA0, 6SL3224-0XE42-0UA0	200 kW ... 250 kW	6SL3300- 1AE32-5AA0	6SL3000-1BE32-5AA0

Braking resistors for PM340, 1AC

Article number		Power	Braking resistor
FSA	6SL3210-1SB11-0□A0, 6SL3210-1SB12- 3□A0, 6SL3210-1SB14-0□A0	0.12 kW ... 0.75 kW	6SE6400-4BC05-0AA0

Braking resistors for PM240-2, 200 V

Power Module		Power	Braking resistor
FSA	6SL3210-1PB13-0□L0, 6SL321□-1PB13-8□L0	0.55 kW ... 0.75 kW	GWHS 167-60x30-K
FSB	6SL3210-1PB15-5□L0, 6SL3210-1PB17-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PB21-0□L0	1.1 kW ... 2.2 kW	GWHS 217-60x30-K
FSC	6SL3210-1PB21-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PB21-8□L0	3 kW ... 4 kW	GWHS 337-60x30-K
	6SL3210-1PC22-2□L0, 6SL3210-1PC22-8□L0	5.5 kW ... 7.5 kW	GWHS 337-120x30-K
FSD	6SL3210-1PC24-2□L0, 6SL3210-1PC25-4□L0	11 kW ... 15 kW	6SE6400-4BC18-0DA0
	6SL3210-1PC26-8□L0	18.5 kW	6SE6400-4BC21-2EA0
FSE	6SL3210-1PC28-8□L0	22 kW	
	6SL3210-1PC31-1□L0	30 kW	6SE6400-4BC22-5FA0

Braking resistors for PM240-2, 400 V

Power Module		Power	Braking resistor
FSA	6SL3210-1PE11-8□L1, 6SL3210-1PE12-3□L1, 6SL3210-1PE13-2□L1, 6SL3210-1PE14-3□L1	0.55 kW ... 1.5 kW	6SL3201-0BE14-3AA0
	6SL321□-1PE16-1□L1, 6SL321□-1PE18-0□L1	2.2 kW ... 3.0 kW	6SL3201-0BE21-0AA0
FSB	6SL3210-1PE21-1□L0, 6SL3210-1PE21-4□L0, 6SL321□-1PE21-8□L0	4 kW ... 7.5 kW	6SL3201-0BE21-8AA0
FSC	6SL3210-1PE22-7□L0, 6SL321□-1PE23-3□L0	11 kW ... 15 kW	6SL3201-0BE23-8AA0
FSD	6SL3210-1PE23-8□L0, 6SL3210-1PE24-5□L0	18.5 kW ... 22 kW	6SE6400-4BD21-2DA0
	6SL3210-1PE26-0□L0, 6SL3210-1PE27-5□L0	30 kW ... 37 kW	6SE6400-4BD22-2EA0
FSE	6SL3210-1PE28-8□L0, 6SL3210-1PE31-1□L0	45 kW ... 55 kW	6SE6400-4BD24-0FA0

Braking resistors for PM240-2, 690 V

Power Module		Power	Braking resistor
FSD	6SL3210-1PH21-4□L0, 6SL3210-1PH22-0□L0, 6SL3210-1PH22-3□L0, 6SL3210-1PH22-7□L0, 6SL3210-1PH23-5□L0, 6SL3210-1PH24-2□L0	11 kW ... 37 kW	type R16
FSE	6SL3210-1PH25-2□L0, 6SL3210-1PH26-2□L0	45 kW ... 55 kW	type R26

3.4.7 Brake Relay

The brake relay has a switch contact (NO contact) to control the motor brake coil.

Article number: 6SL3252-0BB00-0AAA



3.4.8 Safe Brake Relay

The Safe Brake Relay controls a 24 V motor brake and monitors the brake control for a short circuit or interrupted cable.

Article number: 6SL3252-0BB01-0AAA


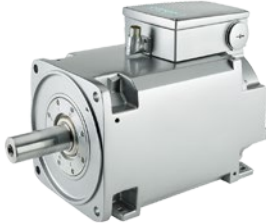

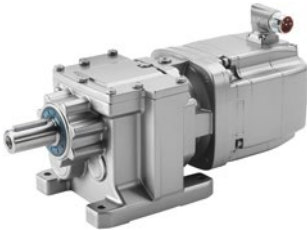
Additional information about Safe Brake Relays is provided in the Function Manual Safety Integrated, also see Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).



3.5 Motor series that are supported

Supported motors

The inverter is designed for the following motor series:

<p>SIMOTICS GP, SIMOTICS SD IEC motors</p>  <p>1LG6, 1LA7, 1LA9 and 1LE1 standard induction motors</p> <p>Multi-motor drives are permissible, i.e. multiple motors operated on one inverter. See also: Multi-motor drive (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/84049346).</p>	<p>SIMOTICS M main motors</p>  <p>1PH8 induction motors</p>
<p>SIMOTICS S 1FK7 permanent-magnet synchronous motors without encoder</p>  <p>1FK7 synchronous motors</p>	<p>SIMOTICS 1FG1 geared synchronous motors without encoder</p>  <p>1FG1 geared synchronous motor</p>
<p>Motors from other manufacturers</p> <p>Standard induction motors</p> <p>Synchronous motors (on request)</p>	

Operation with 1FK7 or 1FG1 synchronous motor without encoder

The control dynamic that can be achieved using a synchronous motor corresponds to that of an induction motor:

- Power-up time from standstill to rated speed ≥ 1 s
- Starting torque $\leq 2 \times$ rated torque of the motor

Operation is intended for applications where increased energy efficiency is required when compared to an induction motor.

Some restrictions apply for operation:

Table 3- 6 Restrictions for operation with encoderless synchronous motors

Property	Restriction
Power Module	PM240-2
Firmware	Firmware version \geq FW V4.7
Applications	Suitable for applications for steady-state operation in the range of the rated motor speed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conveyor drives • Pumps • Fans
Speed of the motor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed \leq rated motor speed <p>Operation is not permitted in field weakening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In steady-state operation \geq 15 % of the rated speed. <p>For accelerating and reversing functions, speeds 0 ... 15 % of the rated speed are permitted.</p>
Switching on when motor is rotating	The "flying restart" function is not possible.
Safety Integrated	From the safety functions integrated in the drive, only the Safe Torque Off (STO), Safe Brake Control (SBC) and Safe Stop 1 (SS1) basic functions are permissible.
Ambient temperature of motor	≤ 40 °C <p>The inverter monitors the motor using a temperature model. The temperature model presumes an ambient temperature of 40°C.</p> <p>In the case of higher ambient temperatures, the inverter will no longer be able to provide sufficient protection for the motor. If you operate the motor in ambient temperatures > 40 °C, you must reduce the power of the motor sufficiently.</p> <p>Information on temperature-dependent power de-rating can be found in the motor manual.</p>



3.6 Permissible encoders

You can connect the following encoders to the Control Unit:

Resolver	for position and speed control
HTL encoder	for position and speed control
TTL encoder	for position and speed control
Sine/cosine encoder	for position and speed control
SSI encoder	for position control
Endat 2.1	for position and speed control


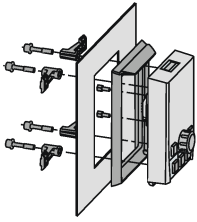

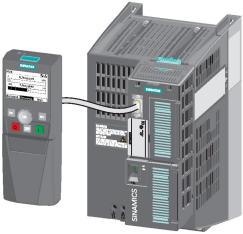
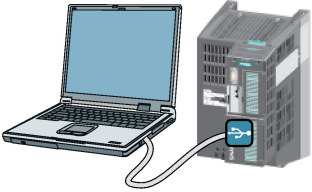
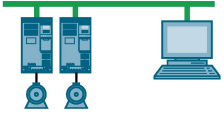
3.7 Sensor Module

You require a Sensor Module to connect a non-DRIVE-CLiQ-capable encoder to the DRIVE-CLiQ interface of the inverter.

Sensor Module		Article number	Permissible encoders
	SMC10	6SL3055-0AA00-5AA3	Resolver
	SMC20	6SL3055-0AA00-5BA3	sin/cos encoders, absolute encoders Endat 2.1, SSI encoders
	SMC30	6SL3055-0AA00-5CA2	HTL or TTL encoders, SSI encoders
	SME20	6SL3055-0AA00-5EA3	sin/cos encoder
	SME25	6SL3055-0AA00-5HA3	Absolute encoders Endat 2.1, SSI encoders

3.8 Tools to commission the converter

The following tools are used to commission, troubleshoot and control the inverter, as well as to back up and transfer the inverter settings.

Operator panels		Article number	
 <p>BOP-2 (Basic Operator Panel) - for snapping onto the inverter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-line display Guided basic commissioning 	 <p>Door mounting kit for IOP/BOP-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For installation of the BOP-2 or IOP in a control cabinet door. Degree of protection with IOP: IP54 or UL Type 12 Degree of protection with BOP-2: IP55 	<p>BOP-2: 6SL3255-0AA00-4CA1</p> <p>IOP with European languages: 6SL3255-0AA00-4JA1</p> <p>IOP with Chinese: 6SL3255-0AA00-4JC1</p> <p>Door mounting kit: 6SL3256-0AP00-0JA0</p>	
 <p>IOP (Intelligent Operator Panel) - for snapping onto the inverter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plain text display Menu-based operation and application wizards 		<p>For mobile use of the IOP: IOP handheld with power supply unit and rechargeable batteries as well as RS232 connection cable</p> <p>If you are using your own connection cable, carefully note the maximum permissible length of 5 m.</p>	6SL3255-0AA00-4HA0
			
PC tools			
  <p>You can access the inverter with STARTER or Startdrive either via a USB connection or via PROFIBUS/PROFINET.</p>	<p>STARTER</p> <p>System requirements and download: STARTER (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/26233208)</p> <p>Help regarding operation: STARTER videos (http://www.automation.siemens.com/mcms/mc-drives/en/low-voltage-inverter/sinamics-g120/videos/Pages/videos.aspx)</p>	<p>STARTER on DVD: 6SL3072-0AA00-0AG0</p>	
	<p>Startdrive</p> <p>System requirements and download: Startdrive (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/68034568)</p> <p>Help regarding operation: Tutorial (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/73598459)</p>	<p>Startdrive on DVD: 6SL3072-4CA02-1XG0</p>	
	<p>SINAMICS PC Inverter Connection Kit 2</p> <p>Contains the correct USB cable (3 m) to connect a PC to the inverter.</p>	6SL3255-0AA00-2CA0	

Description

3.8 Tools to commission the converter

Installing

4.1 Overview of the inverter installation

Installing the inverter

Precondition

Before installation, please check:

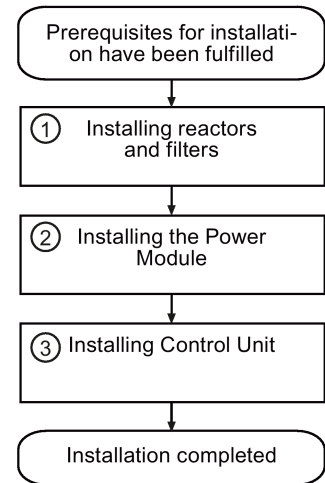
- Are the required inverter components available?
 - Power Module
 - Control Unit
 - Accessories, e.g. line reactor or braking resistor
- Do you have the necessary tools and small parts/components required to install the inverter?

Procedure



To install the inverter, proceed as follows:

1. Install the accessories (reactors, filter or braking resistor) for the Power Module:
 - Installing reactors, filters and braking resistors (Page 59).
2. Install the Power Module.
 - Installing Power Modules (Page 61).
3. Install the Control Unit.
 - Installing Control Unit (Page 80).



■ You have installed all of the inverter components, and you can now commission the inverter.

4.2 Installing the inverter in compliance with EMC rules

4.2.1 EMC-compliant connection of the converter

EMC-compliant installation of the inverter and motor are required in order to ensure disturbance-free operation of the drive.

Install and operate inverters with IP20 degree of protection in a closed control cabinet.

Inverters with degree of protection IP55 are suitable for installation outside a control cabinet.

An overview of control cabinet installation and cabling can be found in the following section. For further details, refer to the installation instructions of the Power Module.

The EMC-compliant connection of the inverter itself is described in the following sections.

4.2.2 Avoiding electromagnetic influence (EMI)

The inverters are designed for operation in industrial environments where high values of EMI are expected. Safe, reliable and disturbance-free operation is only guaranteed if the devices are installed by appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

Control cabinet design

- Connect the metallic parts and components of the control cabinet to the frame of the cabinet through a good electrical connection.
 - Side panels
 - Rear panels
 - Cover plate
 - Base plates

Use the largest possible contact area or many individual screw connections.

- Connect the PE busbar and EMC shielding bus to the control cabinet frame using a good electrical connection established through the largest possible surface area.
- Connect all metal enclosures of the devices installed in the control cabinet (such as the inverter and line filter) to the control cabinet frame through a good electrical connection established through the largest possible surface area.

We recommend that these devices are mounted on a bare metal plate with good conducting properties.

- For screw connections onto painted or anodized surfaces, establish a good conductive contact using one of the following methods:
 - Use special (serrated) contact washers that cut through the painted or anodized surface.
 - Remove the insulating coating at the contact locations.
- Equip the following components with interference suppression elements:
 - Coils of contactors
 - Relays
 - Solenoid valves
 - Motor holding brakes

Interference suppression elements include RC elements or varistors for AC-operated coils and freewheeling diodes for DC-operated coils.

Connect the interference suppression element directly at the coil.

Cable routing and shielding

- Route all inverter power cables (line supply cables, connecting cables between the braking module and the associated braking resistance as well as the motor cables) separately away from signal and data cables. Maintain a minimum clearance of 25 cm. If cables can be separately routed, use metal partitions that have a good electrical connection to the mounting plate.
- Route the cables from the line supply to the line filter separately away from the following cables:
 - Cables between the line filter and inverter
 - Connecting cables between the braking module and associated braking resistor
 - Motor cables
- Signal and data cables as well as filtered line supply cables may only cross non-filtered power cables at right angles.
- Keep all cables as short as possible.
- Always route signal lines, data cables, and the associated potential equalizing cables in parallel with the shortest possible clearance between them
- Use shielded motor cables.
- Route the shielded motor cable separately from the cables to the motor temperature sensors (PTC/KTY).
- Use shielded signal and data cables.
- Connect the shields to the grounded enclosure at both ends with a good electrical connection through the largest possible surface area
- Connect the cable shields as closely as possible to the point where the cable enters the control cabinet.

- Use EMC shielded busbars for power cables.
Use the shield connection elements in the inverter for signal and data cables.
- Do not interrupt any cable shields by using intermediate terminals.
- Use the appropriate EMC terminals for cable shields.
The EMC terminals connect the cable shield with the EMC shielded busbar or with the shield connection element through a large conductive surface.

Further information

You can find additional information about the EMC installation guidelines on the Internet: EMC installation guideline (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/60612658>).

4.2.3 Amount the shield plate onto the Power Module

Shielding with shield plate:

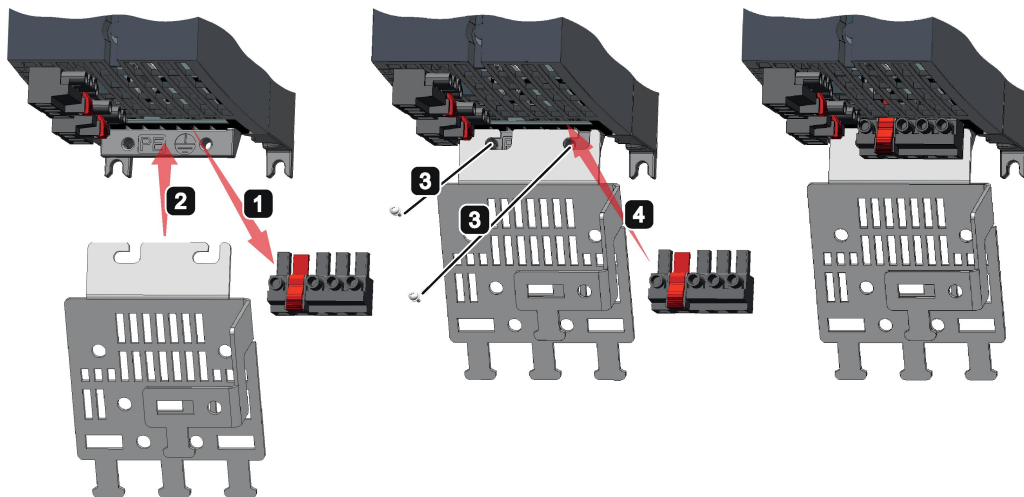
Connect the cable shields to the shield plate through the largest possible surface area using shield clamps.

Depending on the particular Power Module, the shield plate is included in the scope of delivery, or is optionally available as shield connection kit. You can find additional information in Catalogs D11.1 and D35).

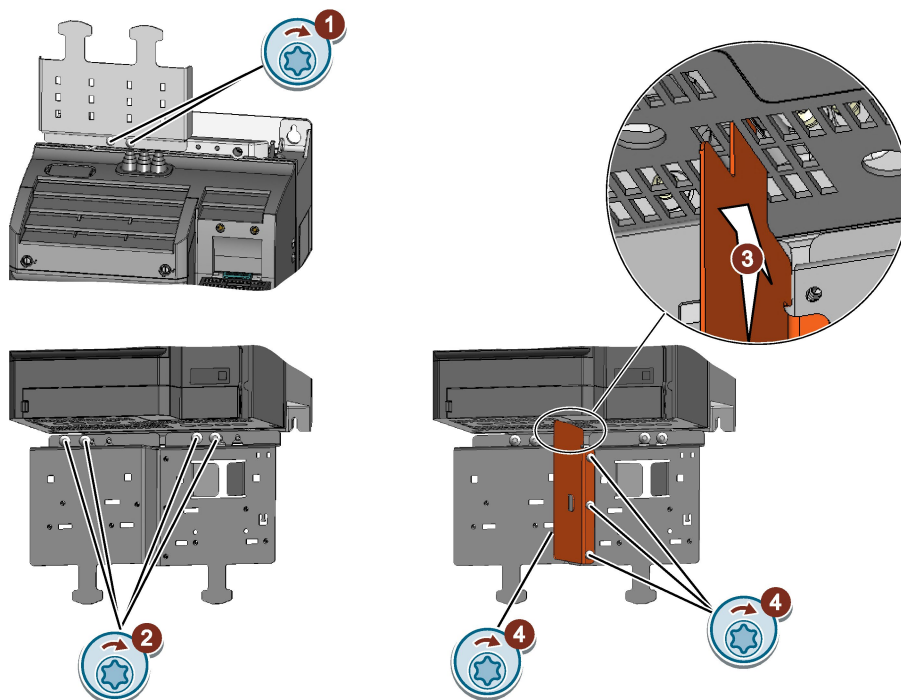
Shielding without shield plate:

- EMC-compliant shielding can also be implemented without using a shield plate. In this case, you must ensure that the cable shields are connected to the ground potential through the largest possible surface area.

Mounting the shield plate, PM240-2 FSA ... FSC

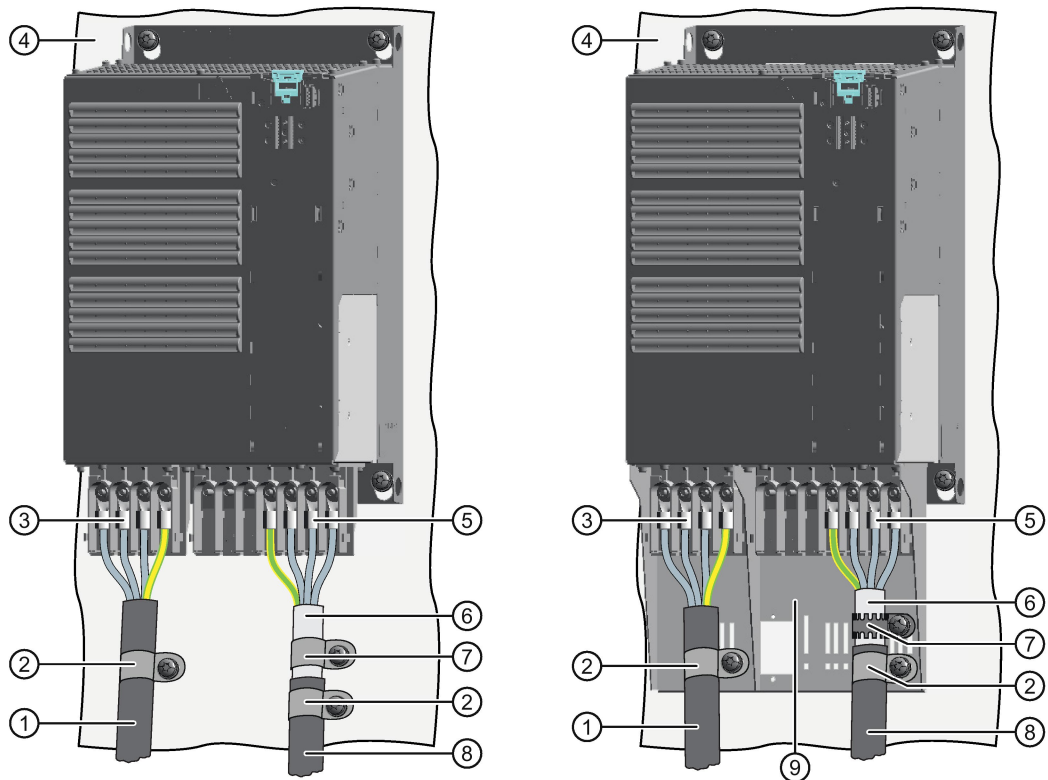


Mounting the shield plate, PM240-2 FSD und FSE



- ① Attach the upper shield plate using two screws
- ② Attach the lower shield plate using four screws
- ③ Position the EMC connection element as shown
- ④ Attach the EMC connection element using four screws

Example of EMC-compliant wiring with a PM240 Power Module



The terminal cover is not shown in the diagram, so that it is easier to see how the cable is connected.

- ① Line connection cable (unshielded) for Power Modules with integrated line filter.
If you use an external line filter, you will need a shielded cable between the line filter and the Power Module.
- ② Strain relief
- ③ Line supply connection
- ④ Metal mounting plate (unpainted and with a good electrical conductivity)
- ⑤ Motor connection
- ⑥ Cable shield
- ⑦ Cable clamps for establishing the connection between the shield and the mounting plate through a large surface area
- ⑧ Motor connection cable (shielded)
- ⑨ Shield plate (option)

Figure 4-1 EMC-compliant wiring of a Power Module frame size E as example

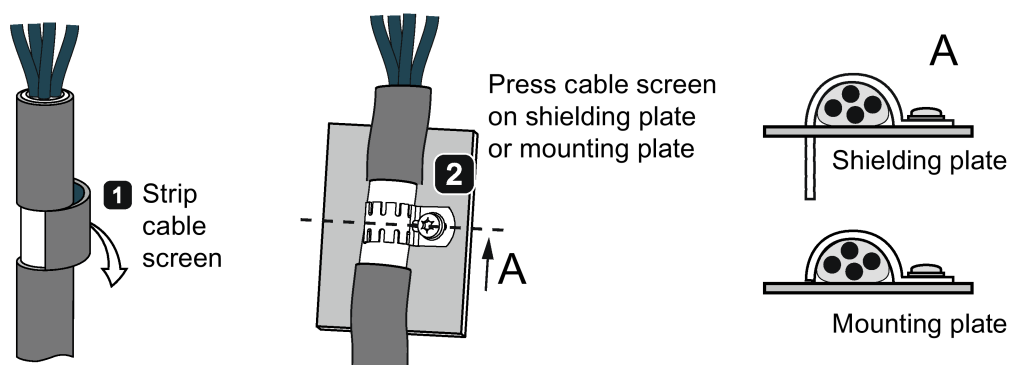


Figure 4-2 Shield connection - detail

Connecting encoder and signal cables to the terminal strip in compliance with EMC

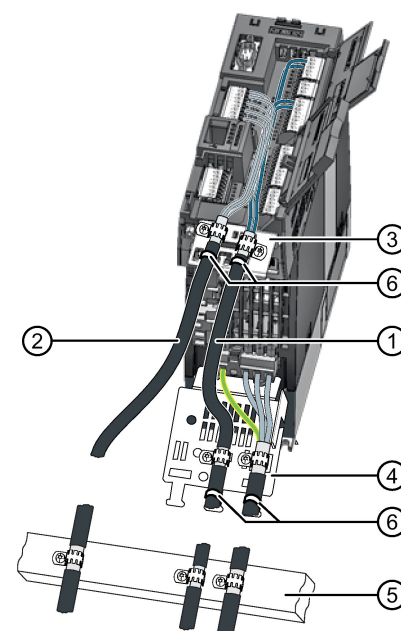
- Use shielded cables.
- Mount the shield plate of the Control Unit.

Signal cables ①

- Connect the shield of the signal cables to the shield plate of the Control Unit (③) and to the shield plate of the Power Module (④).
- Attach the strain relief elements to the shield plate (⑥).
- Also connect the shield to the shield rail of the control cabinet (⑤).

Encoder cables ②

- Connect the shield of the encoder cable to the shield plate of the Control Unit (③).
- Attach a strain relief element to the shield plate (⑥).
- Also connect the shield to the shield rail of the control cabinet (⑤).



Connecting encoders to SUB-D connectors or via DRIVE-CLiQ in compliance with EMC

- Use shielded cables.
- Connect the cable shield in the connector housing.
- Mount a strain relief, e.g. at the shield plate of the Control Unit.
- Where the cable leaves the control cabinet, also connect the shield to the shield rail of the control cabinet.

Additional information on EMC-compliant installation

You can find additional information on EMC-compliant installation, design of the control cabinet and equipotential bonding:

EMC installation guideline (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/60612658>).

4.3 Installing reactors, filters and braking resistors

Installing reactors, filters and braking resistors

The following supplementary components may be required depending on the Power Modules and the particular application:

- Line reactors
- Filter
- Braking resistors
- Brake Relay

Installing these components is described in the documentation provided. See also Section: Manuals and technical support (Page 488).

Installing a base component

Reactors, filters and braking resistors are available as base components for the PM240 and PM250 Power Modules, frame sizes FSA, FSB and FSC. You can also install base components next to Power Modules.

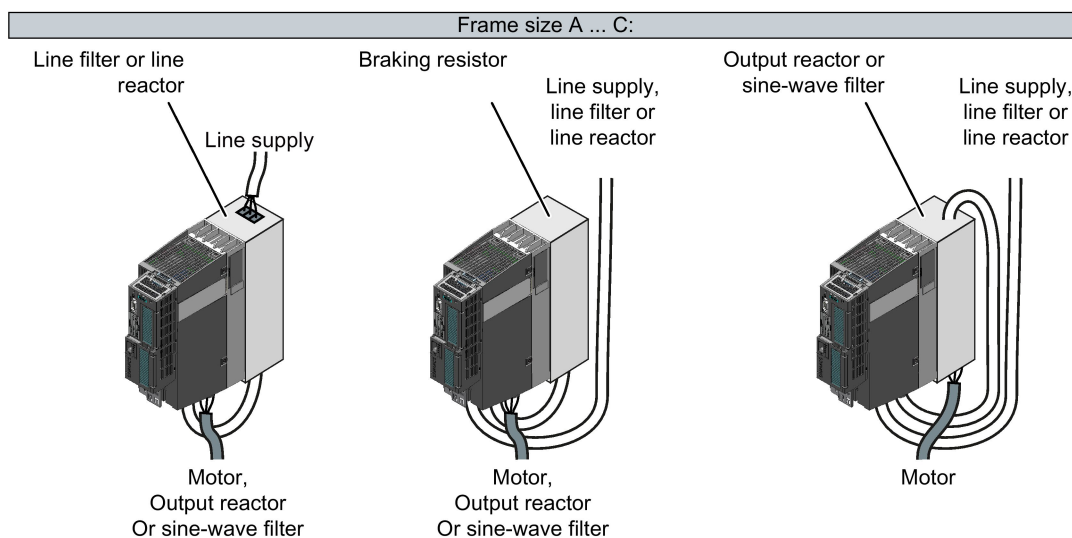


Figure 4-3 Available base components

Installing two base components

You can combine up to two base components. The permissible combination depends on the particular base components and the inverter frame size.

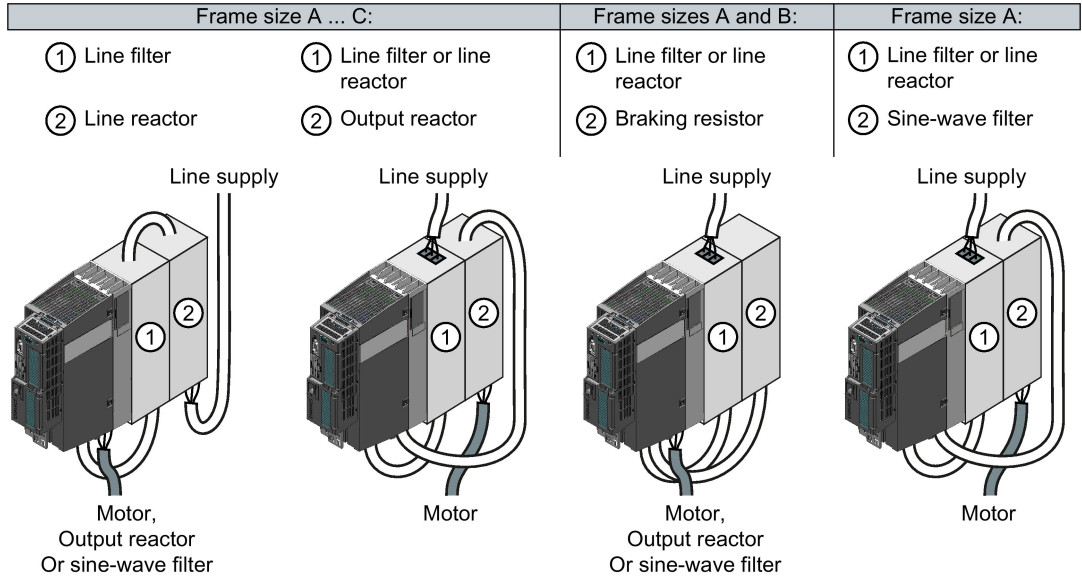


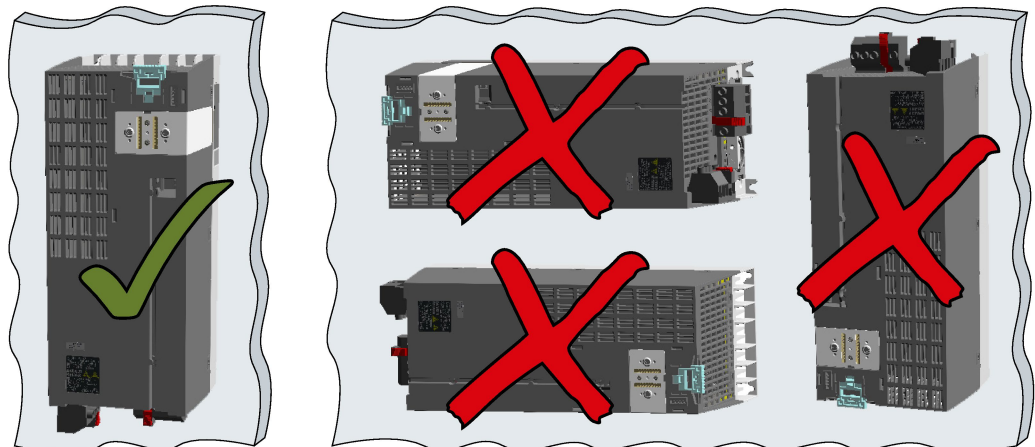
Figure 4-4 Permissible combinations of two base components

4.4 Installing Power Modules

Installing Power Modules

The following is required to correctly install a Power Module:

- Install the Power Module in a control cabinet.
- Install the Power Modules vertically with the line and motor connections facing downwards.



- Comply with the installation regulations specified in the following sections:
 - Minimum clearances to other components
 - Fixing elements
 - Tightening torques for fixing elements

Installing Power Modules using push-through technology

We recommend that you use the optional mounting frames when installing the Push-Through device in a control cabinet. This mounting frame includes the necessary seals and frame to ensure compliance with degree of protection IP54.

If you do not use the optional mounting frames, then you must ensure that the required degree of protection is complied with using other appropriate measures.

You must mount the inverter on unpainted metal surfaces in order to comply with EMC requirements.

Procedure

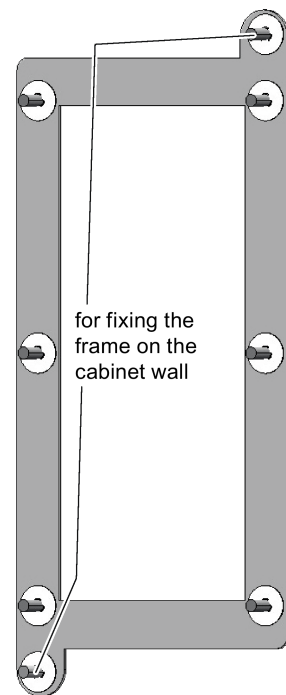


Proceed as follows to correctly install the Power Module:

1. Prepare the cutout and the mounting holes for the Power Module and the mounting frame corresponding to the dimension drawings of the mounting frame.

Also note that the PT Power Modules must be vertically mounted with the line and motor connections facing downwards.

2. Position the mounting frame at the rear of the control cabinet and attach it to the control cabinet by tightening the corresponding screws by hand.
3. Attach the seal to the inner side of the control cabinet.
4. Fix the inverter, and first tighten all of the fixing screws by hand.
5. Tighten the screws with a torque of 3.5 Nm.



Mounting frame

- You have correctly installed the Power Module.

Dimensions and drilling patterns for Power Modules with IP20 degree of protection

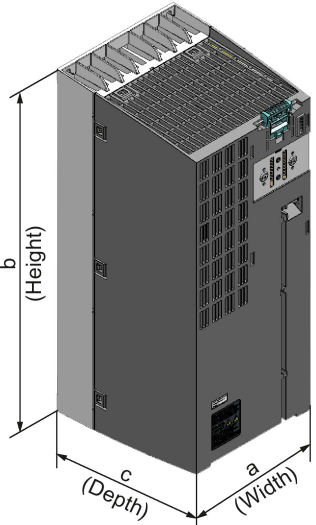
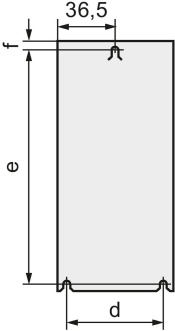
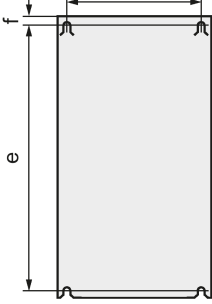
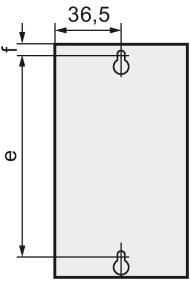
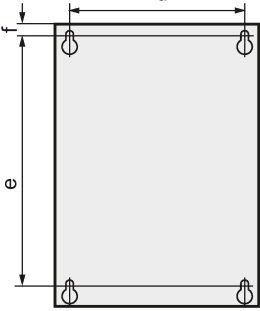
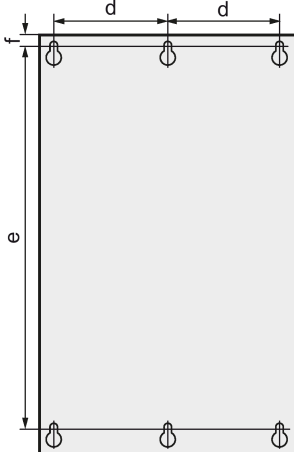
Defining the dimensions	Drilling patterns for the PM240-2 Power Modules	
	<p>FSA</p> 	<p>FSB ... FSF</p> 
Drilling patterns for all other Power Modules		
<p>FSA</p> 	<p>FSB...FSF</p> 	<p>FSGX</p> 

Table 4- 1 Dimensions for PM240, without/with integrated filter

Frame size	Dimensions (mm)			Drilling dimensions		
	a (width)	b (height) ¹⁾	c (depth) ²⁾	d	e	f
FSA	73	196	165	---	186	6
FSB	153	270	165	133	258	6
FSC	189	334	185	167	323	6
FSD	275	419/512	204	325/419	235	11
FSE	275	499/635	204	405/541	235	11
FSF	350	634/934	316	598/899	300	11
GX	326	1533	547	1506	125	14.5

- 1) with shield connection kit:
FSA: + 80 mm; FSB: + 78 mm; FSC: + 77 mm; FSD, FSE, FSF: + 123 mm
- 2) Total depth of the inverter: See below.

Table 4- 2 Mounting hardware and clearances to other devices for PM240

Frame size	Hardware	Tightening torque (Nm)	Clearances (mm)		
			Top	Bottom	Lateral
FSA	M4 screws	2.5	100	100	30 ¹⁾
FSB	M4 screws	2.5	100	100	40 ¹⁾
FSC	M5 screws	3	80	100	50 ¹⁾
FSD, FSE	M6 screws	6	300	300	0 ²⁾
FSF	M8 screws	13	350	350	0 ²⁾
GX	M8 screws	13	250	150	50

- 1) Can be mounted without any lateral clearance for ambient temperatures of up to 40 °C in operation. For tolerance reasons, we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.
- 2) Mounting and operation are permissible without lateral clearance. For tolerance reasons we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.

Table 4- 3 Dimensions for PM240-2

Frame size	Dimensions (mm)			Drilling dimensions		
	a (width)	b (height) ¹⁾	c (depth) ²⁾	d	e	f
FSA	73	196	165	62.3	186	6
FSB	100	292	165	80	281	6
FSC	140	355	165	120	343	6
FSD	200	420	235	170	400	10
FSE	275	500	235	240	475	10

- 1) With shield connection kit: FSA: + 80 mm; FSB: + 78 mm; FSC: + 77 mm
- 2) Total depth of the inverter: See below.

Table 4- 4 Mounting hardware and clearances to other devices for PM240-2

Frame size	Hardware	Tightening torque (Nm)	Clearances (mm)			
			Top	Bottom	Lateral	Front
FSA, FSB	M4 screws	2.5	80	100	0 ¹⁾	0 ²⁾
FSC	M5 screws	3.0	80	100	0 ¹⁾	0 ²⁾
FSD	M5 screws	3.0	300	350	0 ¹⁾	100
FSE	M6 screws	6.0	300	350	0 ¹⁾	100

1) Mounting and operation are permissible without lateral clearance. For tolerance reasons we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.

2) Maintain sufficient clearance for the Control Unit and the operator panel.

Table 4- 5 Dimensions and clearances for the PM340 1AC

Frame size	Dimensions (mm)					
	Height ¹⁾	Width	Depth ²⁾	a	b	c
FSA	173	73	145	160	36,5	--

1) With shield connection kit: +84 mm

2) Total depth of the inverter: See below.

Table 4- 6 Mounting materials for PM340 1AC

Frame size	Hardware	Tightening torque (Nm)	Clearances (mm)		
			Top	Bottom	Lateral
FSA	M4 screws	2,5	100	100	30 ¹⁾

1) At ambient temperatures in operation up to 40 °C without any lateral clearance. For tolerance reasons, we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.

Table 4- 7 Dimensions for PM250, with/without integrated filter

Frame size	Dimensions (mm)			Drilling dimensions		
	a (width)	b (height) ¹⁾	c (depth) ²⁾	d	e	f
FSC	189	334	185	167	323	6
FSD	275	419/512	204	325/419	235	11
FSE	275	499/635	204	405/541	235	11
FSF	350	634/934	316	598/899	300	11

1) With shield connection kit: FSC: + 77 mm; FSD...FSF: + 123 mm

2) Total depth of the inverter: See below.

Table 4- 8 Mounting hardware and clearances to other devices for PM250

Frame size	Hardware	Tightening torque (Nm)	Clearances (mm)		
			Top	Bottom	Lateral
FSC	M5 screws	3	80	100	50 ¹⁾
FSD, FSE	M6 screws	6	300	300	0 ²⁾
FSF	M8 screws	13	350	350	0 ²⁾

- 1) Can be mounted without any lateral clearance for ambient temperatures of up to 40 °C in operation. For tolerance reasons, we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.
- 2) Mounting and operation are permissible without lateral clearance. For tolerance reasons we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.

Dimensions and drilling patterns for Power Modules with through-hole technology

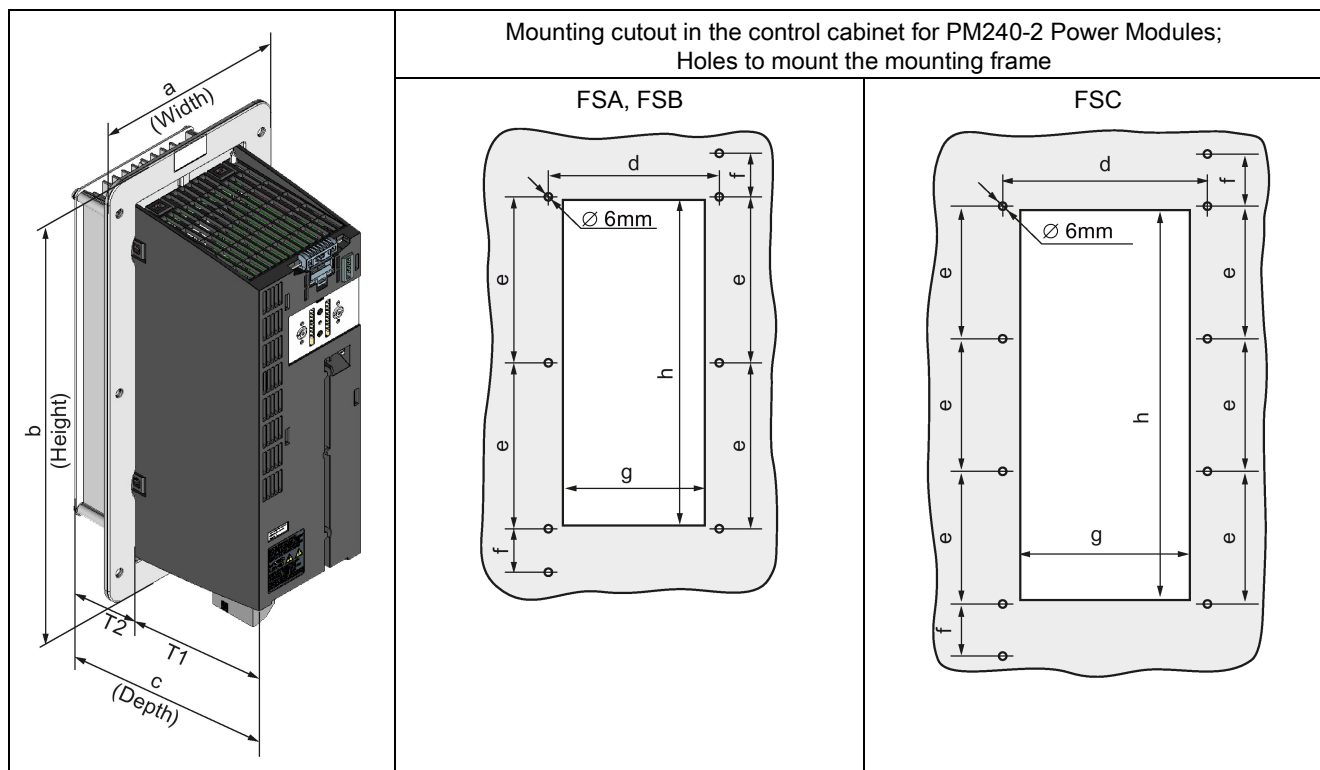


Table 4- 9 Dimensions for PM240-2 in push-through technology

Frame size	Dimensions (mm)					Drilling dimensions (mm)			Cabinet cutout (mm)	
	a (width)	b (height) ¹⁾	c (depth) ²⁾	T1	T2	e	d	f	g	h
FSA	126	238	171	118	54	103	106	27	88	198
FSB	154	345	171	118	54	147.5	134	34.5	116	304
FSC	200	411	171	118	54	123	174	30.5	156	365

1) With shield connection kit: FSA: +84 mm; FSB: +85 mm; FSC: +89 mm

3) Total depth of the inverter: See below.

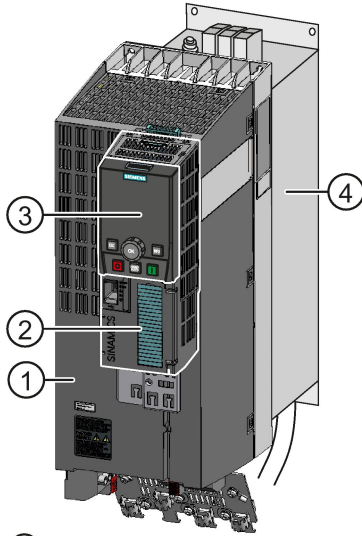
Table 4- 10 Mounting hardware and clearances to other devices for PM240-2 in push-through technology

Frame size	Hardware	Tightening torque (Nm)	Clearances (mm)		
			Top	Bottom	Lateral
FSA, FSB, FSC	M5 screws	3	80	100	0 ¹⁾

1) Mounting and operation are permissible without lateral clearance. For tolerance reasons we recommend a lateral clearance of approx. 1 mm.

Total depth of the inverter

Power Modules frame sizes FSA ... FSF



- ① Power Module
- ② Control Unit
- ③ Intelligent Operator Panel IOP
- ④ Base components: Filters, reactors or braking resistors

① + ②

As a minimum, the inverter comprises a Power Module and inserted Control Unit:

Total depth of the inverter = depth of the Power Module + 63 mm (Control Unit)

① + ② + ③

Inverter with inserted operator panel:

- Total depth of the inverter = depth of the Power Module + 76 mm (Control Unit + Basic Operator Panel BOP-2)
- Total depth of the inverter = depth of the Power Module + 85 mm (Control Unit + Intelligent Operator Panel IOP)

① + ② + ③ + ④

Power Module (degree of protection IP20) on a base component:

The total inverter depth increases by the depth of the base component.

Power Modules frame sizes FSGX (160 kW ... 250 kW)

Total depth of the inverter = depth of the Power Module

4.5 Connecting the line supply, motor, and inverter components

4.5.1 Permissible line supplies

Note**Restrictions for installation altitudes above 2000 m**

Above an installation altitude of 2000 m, the permissible line supplies are restricted. See also: Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).

Note**Line requirement**

The machine manufacturer must ensure that in operation the voltage drop between the transformer input terminals and the inverter with rated values is less than 4 %.

The inverter is designed for the following power distribution systems according to IEC 60364-1 (2005).

TN line system

A TN line system transfers the PE protective conductor to the installed plant or system using a cable.

Generally, in a TN line system the neutral point is grounded. There are versions of a TN line supply with a grounded line the conductor, e.g. with grounded L1.

A TN line system can transfer the neutral conductor N and the PE protective conductor either separately or combined.

Inverter operated on a TN line system

- Inverter with integrated or external line filter:
 - Operation on TN line systems with grounded neutral point permissible.
 - Operation on TN line systems with grounded line conductor not permissible.
- Inverter without line filter:
 - Operation on all TN line systems ≤ 600 V permissible
 - Operation on TN line systems > 600 V and grounded neutral point permissible.
 - Operation on TN line systems > 600 V and grounded line conductor not permissible.

Examples for Power Modules connected to a TN line supply

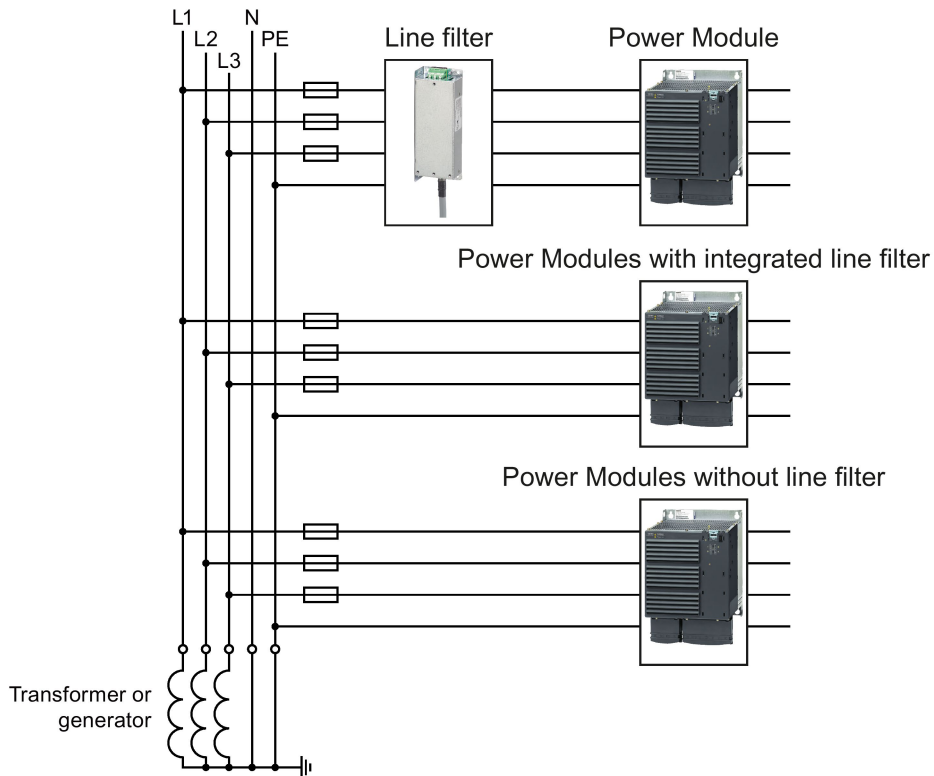


Figure 4-5 TN line supply with separate transfer of N and PE and with a grounded neutral point

TT line system

In a TT line system, the transformer grounding and the installation grounding are independent of one another.

There are TT line supplies where the neutral conductor N is either transferred – or not.

Inverter operated on a TT line system

- Inverter with integrated or external line filter:
 - Operation on TT line systems with grounded neutral point permissible.
 - Operation on TT line systems without grounded neutral point not permissible.
- Inverter without line filter:
 - Operation on all TT line systems permissible.

Examples for Power Modules connected to a TT line supply

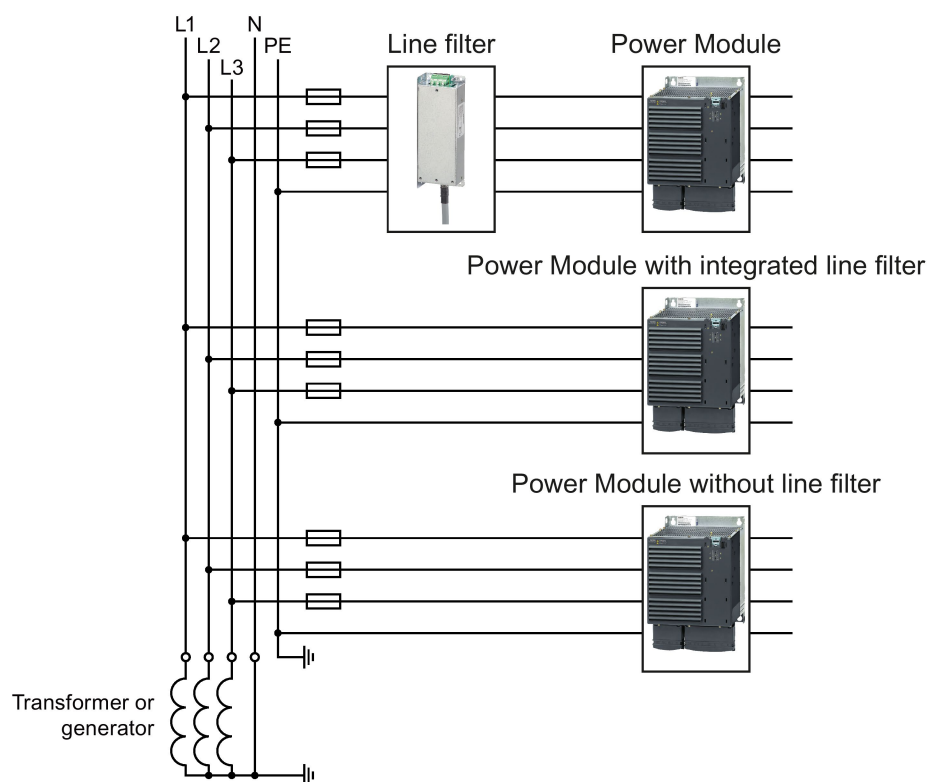


Figure 4-6 TT line system with neutral conductor N and with grounded neutral point

IT system

In an IT line system, all of the conductors are insulated with respect to the PE protective conductor – or connected to the PE protective conductor through an impedance.

There are IT line supplies where the neutral conductor N is either transferred – or not.

Inverter operated on an IT line system

- Inverters with integrated line filter:
 - Operation on IT line systems not permissible.
- Inverter without line filter:
 - Operation on all IT line systems permissible.

Example of a Power Module connected to an IT line system

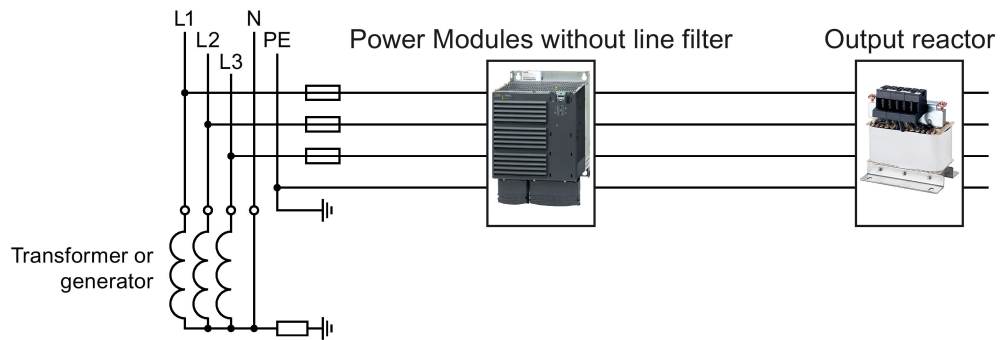


Figure 4-7 IT line supply where the neutral conductor N is transferred and with impedance with respect to the PE protective conductor

Behavior of the inverter when a ground fault occurs

In some instances, even for a ground fault, the inverter should still remain functional. In cases such as these, you must install an output reactor. This prevents an overcurrent trip or damage to the drive.

4.5.2 Connecting the inverter

Connecting the Power Module to the motor and power supply

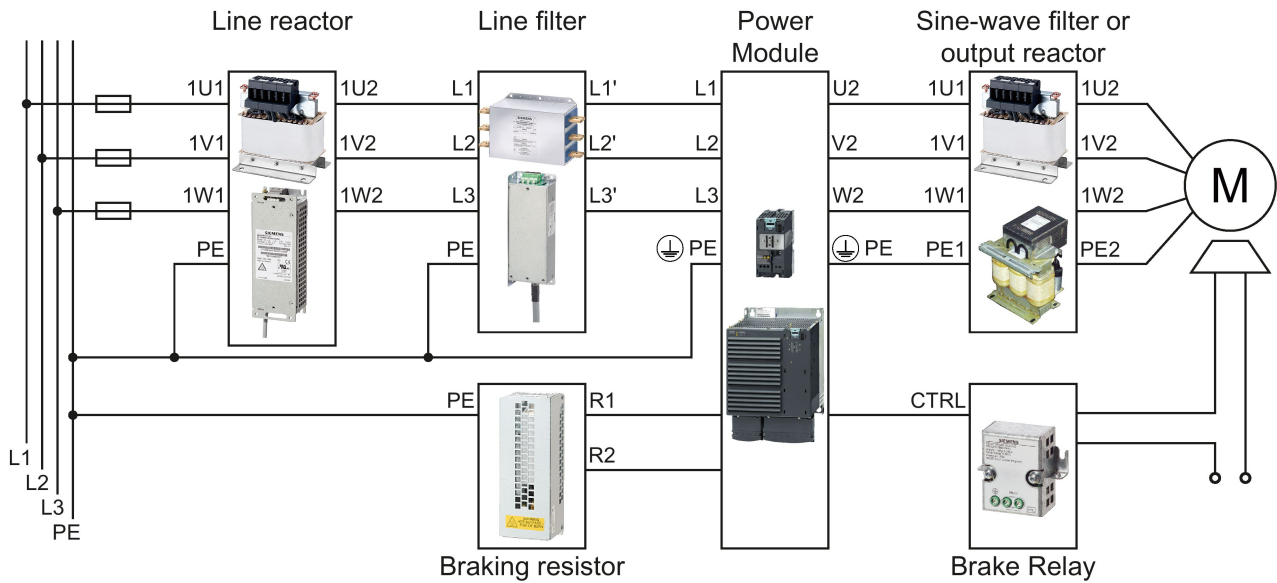


Figure 4-8 Connecting the PM240, PM240-2 and PM340 3AC Power Modules

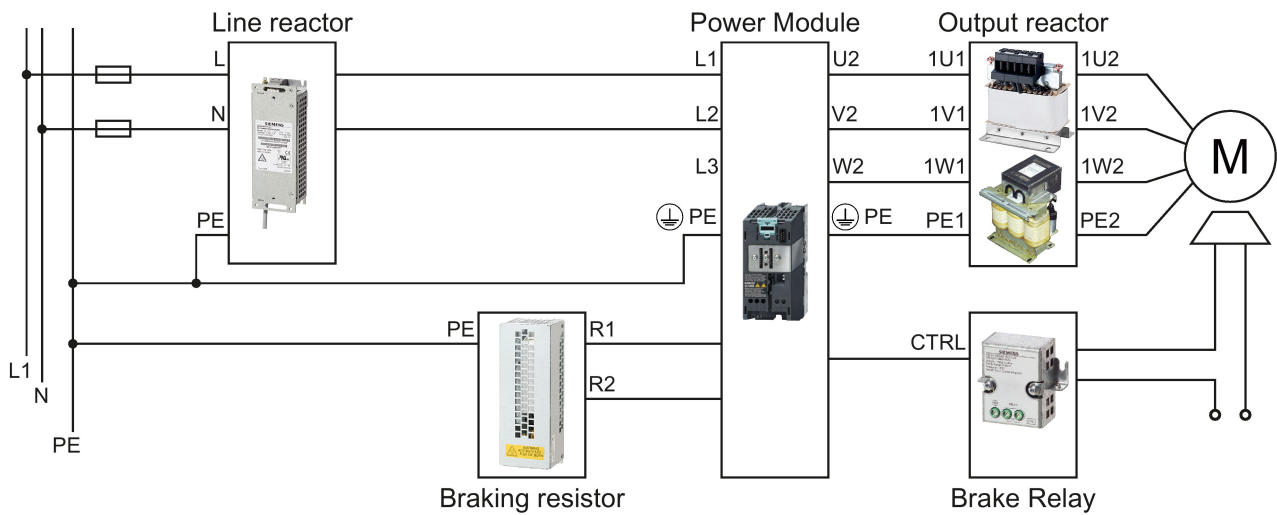


Figure 4-9 Connecting the PM340 1AC Power Module

4.5 Connecting the line supply, motor, and inverter components

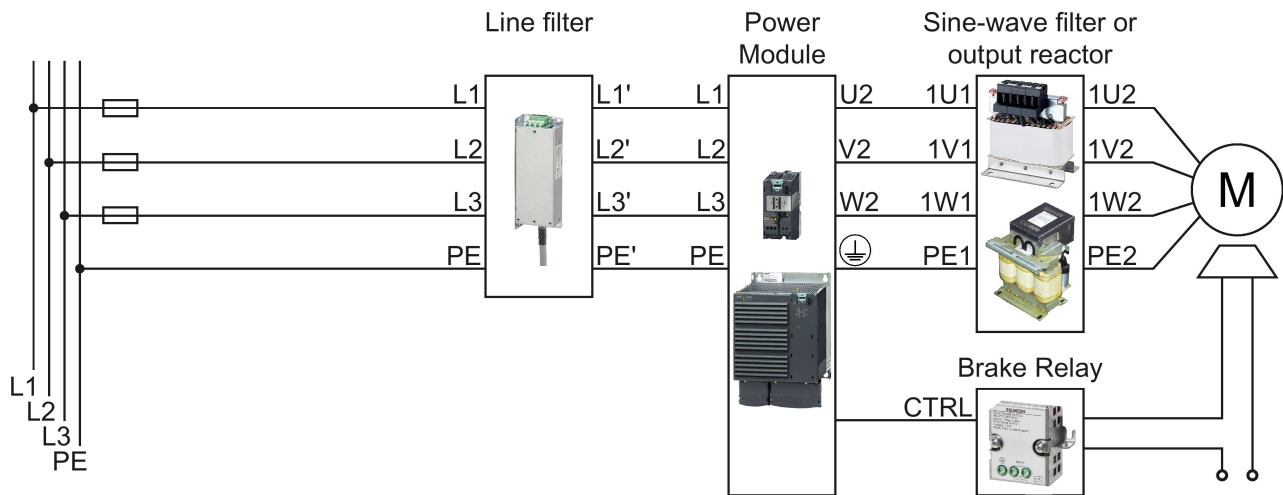


Figure 4-10 Connecting the PM250 Power Module

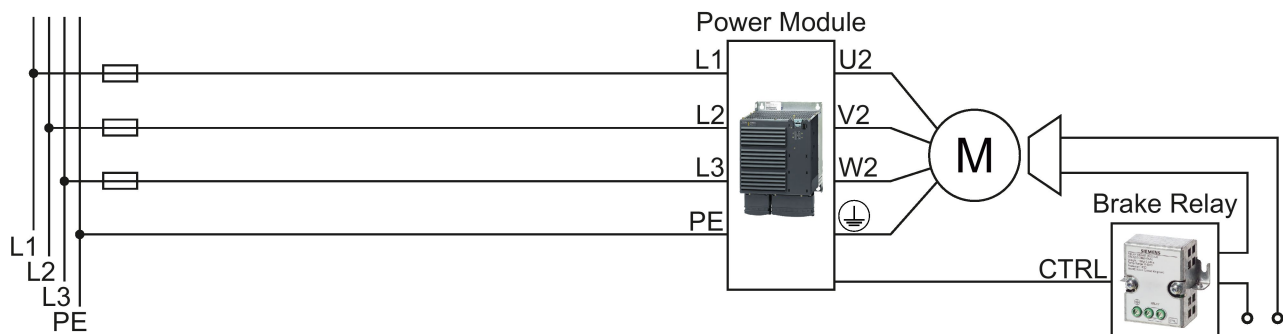


Figure 4-11 Connecting the PM260 Power Module



! DANGER



Danger to life as a result of a hazardous voltage at the motor connections

As soon as the inverter is connected to the line supply, the motor connections of the inverter may carry dangerous voltages. When the motor is connected to the inverter, there is danger to life through contact with the motor terminals if the terminal box is open.

- Close the terminal box of the motor before connecting the inverter to the line supply.



Connecting the line supply cable to the converter

Procedure

-  1 To connect the converter to the supply system, proceed as follows:
- 2
1. If available, open the terminal covers of the converter.
 2. Connect the line supply to terminals U1/L1, V1/L2, and W1/L3.
 3. Connect the protective conductor of the line supply to terminal PE of the converter.
 4. If available, close the terminal covers of the converter.
-  You have connected the line supply cable to the converter.

Connecting a motor cable to an induction motor

Procedure

-  1 To connect the motor cable to an induction motor proceed as follows:
- 2
1. Open the motor terminal box.
 2. Connect the motor in either a star or delta connection.
 3. If you are using a shielded motor cable, you must do the following:
 - Expose the shield of the motor cable in the area of the cable entry in the terminal box.
 - Attach the cable shield to the motor terminal box using a suitable screw connection.
 4. Close the motor terminal box.
-  You have connected the motor cable to the induction motor.

Depending on your application, you can operate the motor in the star or delta connection (Y/ Δ).

Examples for operating the converter and motor on a 400 V line supply

Assumption: The motor rating plate states 230/400 V Δ /Y.

Case 1: A motor is normally operated between standstill and its rated speed (i.e. a speed corresponding to the line frequency). In this case, you need to connect the motor in Y. Operating the motor above its rated speed is only possible in field weakening, i.e. the motor torque available is reduced above the rated speed.

Case 2: If you want to operate the motor with the "87 Hz characteristic", you need to connect the motor in Δ .

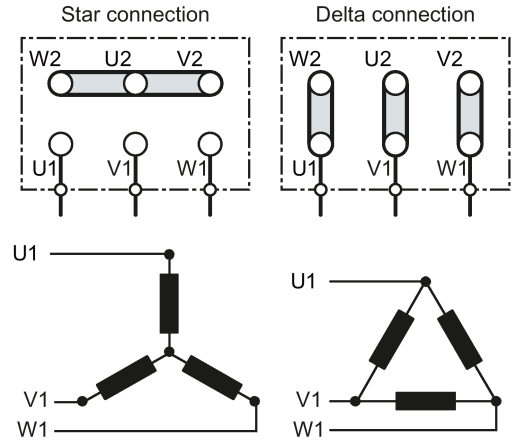
With the 87 Hz characteristic, the motor's power output increases. The 87 Hz characteristic is mainly used with geared motors.

Before you connect the motor, ensure that the motor has the appropriate connection for your application:

Motor is connected in the star or delta configuration

With SIEMENS motors, you will see a diagram of both connection methods on the inside of the cover of the terminal box:

- Star connection (Y)
- Delta connection (Δ)



Connecting the motor cable to the converter

Procedure



To connect the motor cable to the converter, proceed as follows:

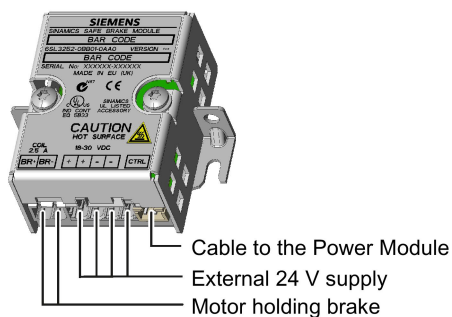
1. If available, open the terminal covers of the converter.
2. Connect the motor to terminals U2, V2, and W2.
Carefully observe the regulations for EMC-compliant wiring:
Installing the inverter in compliance with EMC rules (Page 52)
3. Connect the protective conductor of the motor to the \perp terminal of the converter.
4. If available, close the terminal covers of the converter.



You have therefore connected the motor line to the converter.

4.5.3 Connecting a motor holding brake

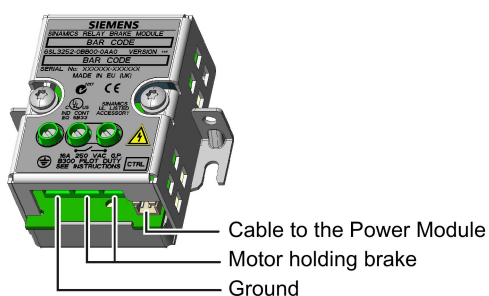
Connect Safe Brake Relay and motor holding brake



The Safe Brake Relay controls a 24 V motor brake and monitors the brake control for a short circuit or interrupted cable.

You can find additional information about Safe Brake Relay in the Safety Integrated Function Manual, see also Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

Connect Brake Relay and motor holding brake



The Brake Relay serves as interface between the Power Module and the brake solenoid of a motor.

You may mount the Brake Relay on a mounting plate, on the cabinet panel or at the shield connection kit of the inverter.

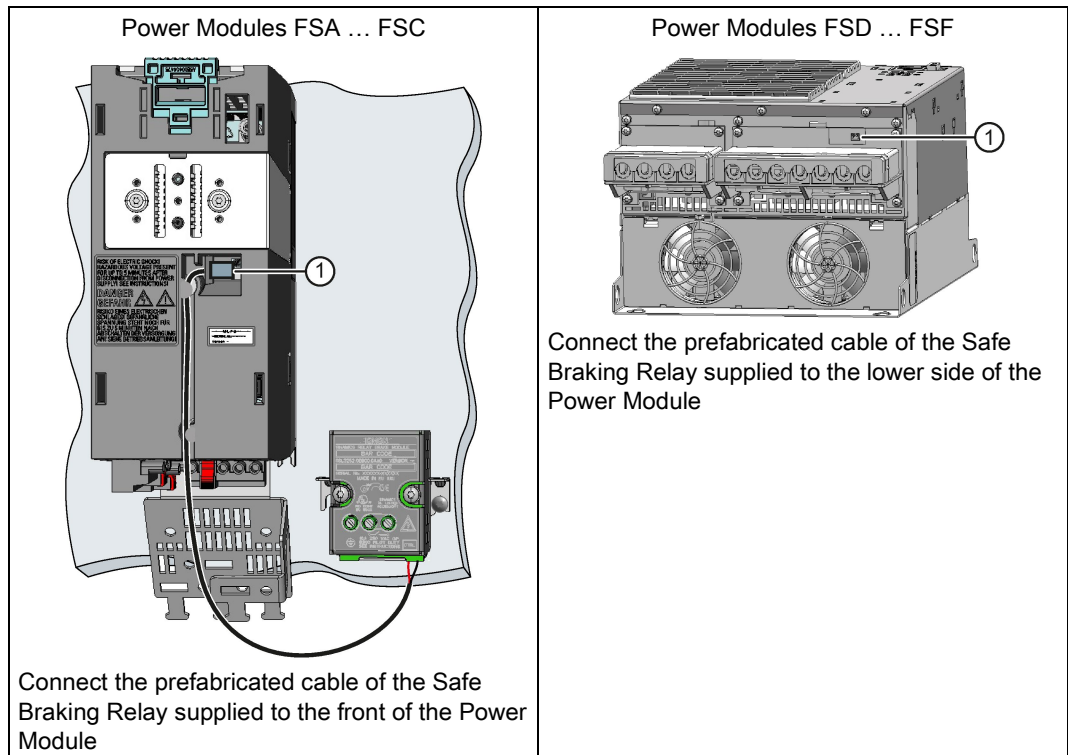
For additional information, please refer to the associated installation instructions: Installation instructions for the Brake Relay

(<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/23623179>).

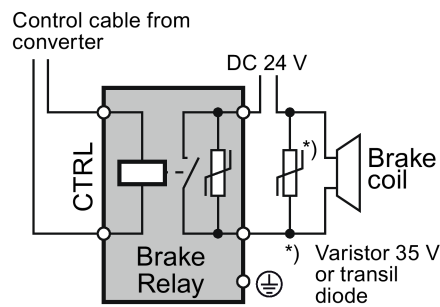
Procedure



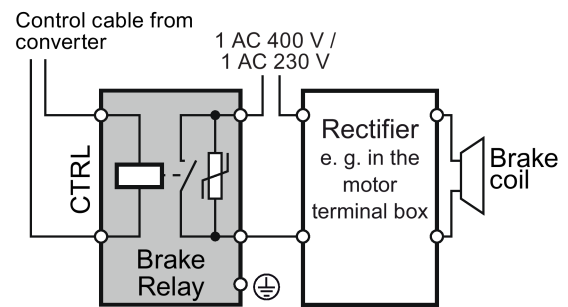
- 1 Proceed as follows to connect the brake solenoid in the motor with the inverter:
 2 1. Connect the Brake Relay at the inverter.



2. Connect the motor holding brake to the terminals of the Brake Relay.



24 V brake connection



440V brake connection

■ You have connected the brake solenoid in the motor with the inverter.

4.5.4 Connecting a braking resistor


! WARNING

Danger to life due to fire spreading because of an unsuitable or improperly installed braking resistor

Fire and smoke development can cause severe personal injury or material damage.

Using an unsuitable braking resistor can cause fires and smoke to develop. Possible consequences are severe personal injury or material damage.

- Only use braking resistors that are approved for the inverter.
- Install the braking resistor in accordance with regulations.
- Monitor the temperature of the braking resistor.


! CAUTION
Risk of burns due to touching hot surfaces

The temperature of braking resistors increases substantially during operation.

- Do not touch the braking resistor during operation.

Procedure


1 To connect the braking resistor and monitor the temperature of the braking resistor, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the braking resistor to terminals R1 and R2 of the inverter.
2. Ground the braking resistor directly to the control cabinet's grounding bar. The braking resistor must not be grounded via the PE terminals on the inverter.
3. If you have to fulfill EMC requirements, observe the rules for shielding.

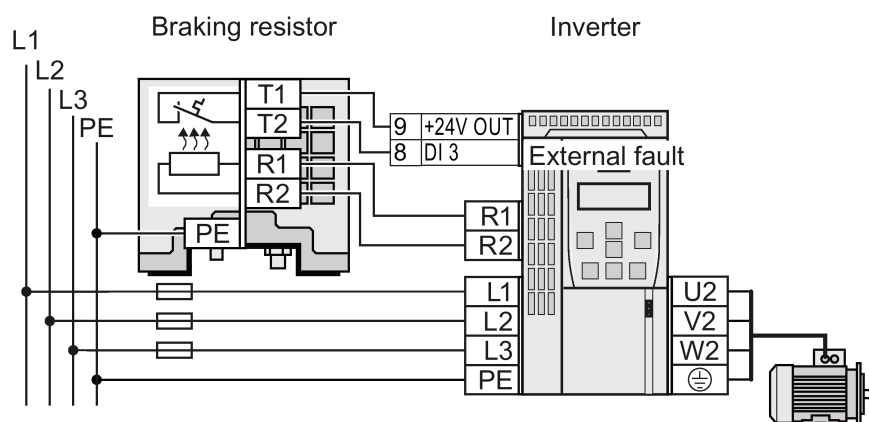


Figure 4-12 Braking resistor directly connected to the inverter (example: temperature monitoring via DI 3)

4. Connect the temperature monitoring of the braking resistor (terminals T1 and T2 at the braking resistor) to a free digital input in the inverter.
5. When commissioning the inverter, define the function this digital input as external fault.



You have connected the braking resistor and ensured that temperature monitoring is set up.

4.6 Installing Control Unit



⚠ WARNING
Danger to life as a result of hazardous voltages when connecting an unsuitable power supply
Death or serious injury can result when live parts are touched in the event of a fault.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">For all connections and terminals of the electronic modules, only use power supplies with protective extra low voltage (PELV), Class 2.

4.6.1 Plugging the Control Unit onto the Power Module

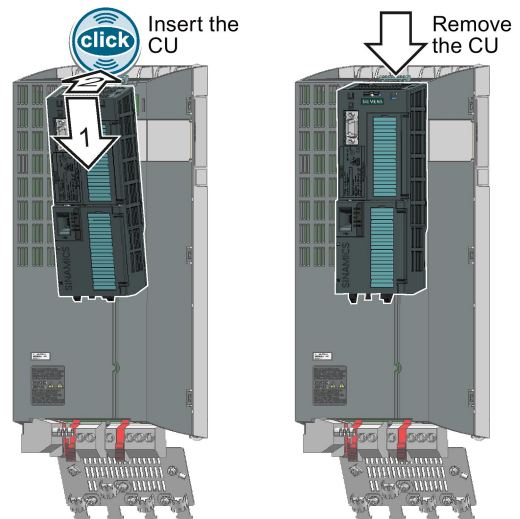
Plugging the Control Unit onto an IP20 Power Module FSA ... FSF

Procedure



Proceed as follows to plug the Control Unit onto a Power Module:

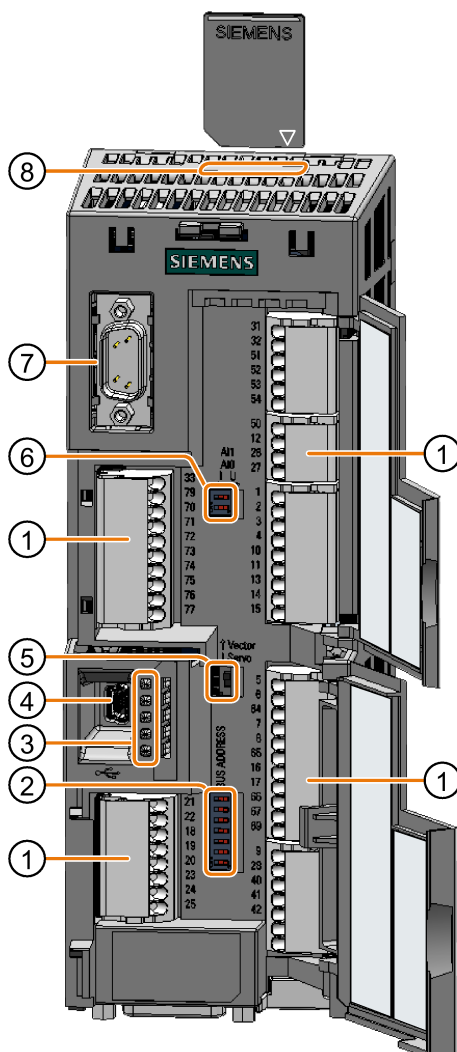
1. Locate the lugs at the rear of the Control Unit in the matching recesses of the Power Module.
2. Press the Control Unit onto the Power Module until you hear it latch into place.



- You have now plugged the Control Unit onto the Power Module.

To remove the Control Unit, press on the release button on the Power Module and withdraw the Control Unit.

4.6.2 Overview of the interfaces



To access the interfaces at the front of the Control Unit, you must unplug the Operator Panel (if one is being used) and open the front doors.

- ① Terminal strips
- ② Fieldbus interface

Selecting the fieldbus address:

- PROFIBUS
- USS
- Modbus RTU
- CanOpen

Bit 6 (64)	■
Bit 5 (32)	■
Bit 4 (16)	■
Bit 3 (8)	■
Bit 2 (4)	■
Bit 1 (2)	■
Bit 0 (1)	■
On	Off

- ③ Status LED

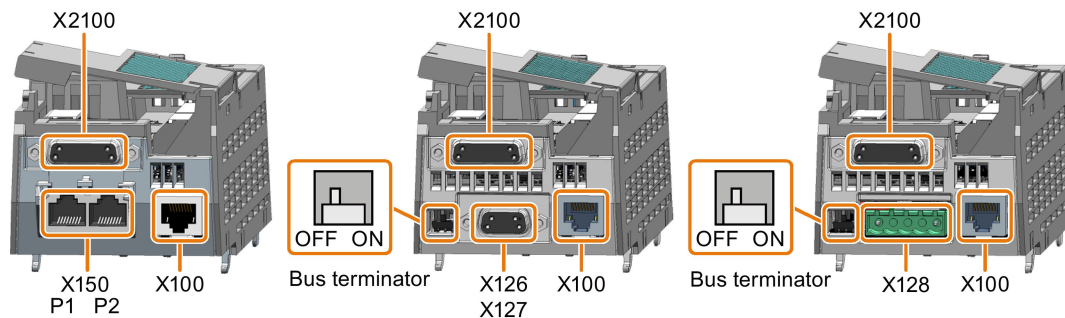
- RDY
- BF
- SAFE
- LNK1, only for PROFINET
- LNK2, only for PROFINET

- ④ USB interface for connection to a PC
- ⑤ No function. Keep the switch in the "Vector" position.

- ⑥ Switch for analog inputs
- I 0/4 mA ... 20 mA
U -10/0 V ... 10 V

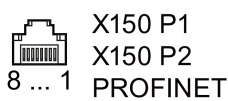
AI 1	■
AI 0	■
I U	

- ⑦ Connection to the operator panel
- ⑧ Memory card slot

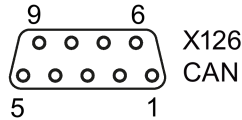


4.6.3 Assignment of the fieldbus and encoder interfaces

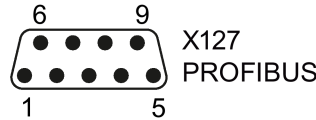
Interfaces at the lower side of the Control Unit



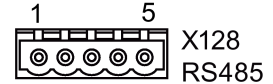
- 1 RX+ Receive data +
- 2 RX- Receive data -
- 3 TX+ Transmit data +
- 4 ---
- 5 ---
- 6 TX- Transmit data -
- 7 ---
- 8 ---



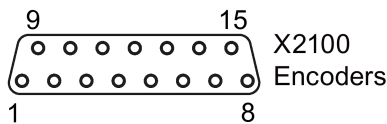
- 1 ---
- 2 CAN_L CAN signal (dominant low)
- 3 CAN_GND, CAN ground
- 4 ---
- 5 (CAN_SHLD), Optional shield
- 6 (GND), optional ground
- 7 CAN_H, CAN signal (dominant high)
- 8 ---
- 9 ---



- 1 ---
- 2 M, reference potential for P24_Serv
- 3 RxD/TxD-P, transmit and send (B/B')
- 4 CNTR-P control signal
- 5 GND reference potential für data (C/C')
- 6 + 5 V power supply
- 7 P24_Serv
- 8 RxD/TxD-N, receive and transmit (A/A')
- 9 ---

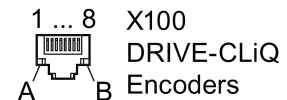


- 1 0 V, reference potential
- 2 RS485P, receive and transmit (+)
- 3 RS485N, receive and transmit (-)
- 4 Cable shield
- 5 ---



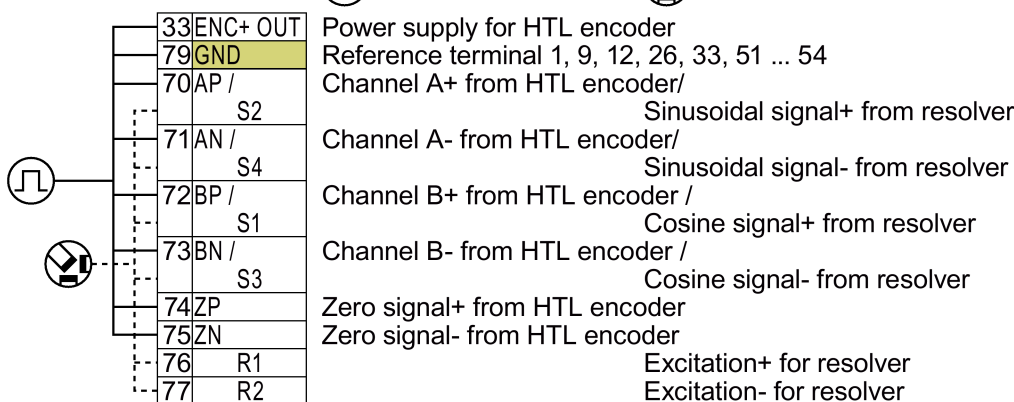
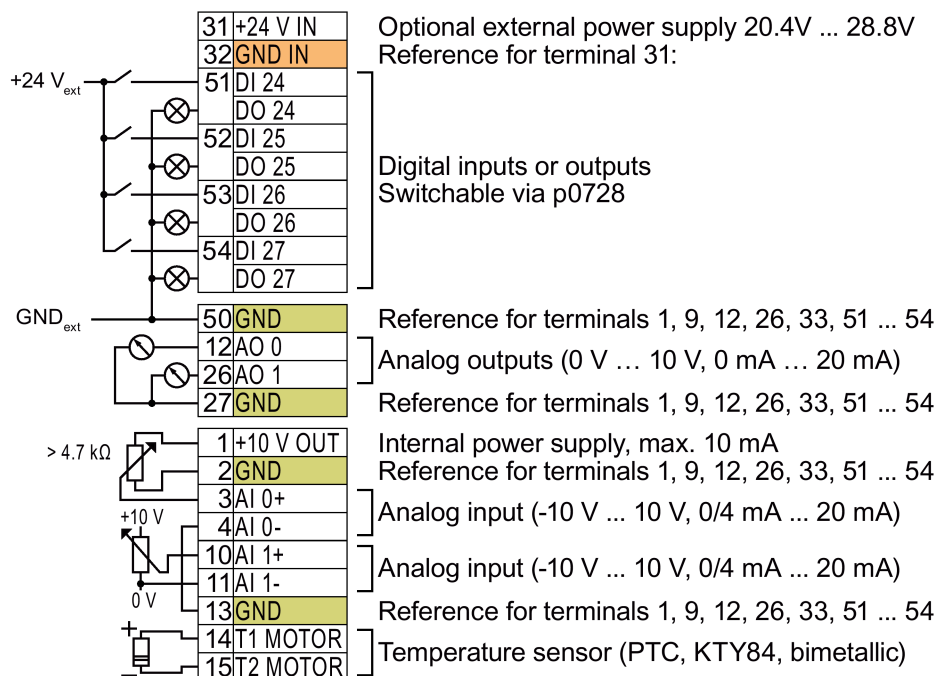
	KTY84, PTC or temperature switch	HTL	TTL	SSI (RS422 standard)
1 Motor temperature sensing +	Temp +	---	---	---
2 SSI clock	---	---	---	Clock +
3 Inverse SSI clock	---	---	---	Clock -
4 Encoder power supply ¹⁾	---	24 V	5 V	24 V
5 Encoder power supply ¹⁾	---	24 V	5 V	24 V
6 Sense signal from the encoder	---	---	Sense+	---
7 Reference for encoder power supply	---	0 V	0 V	0 V
8 Motor temperature sensing -	Temp -	---	---	---
9 Reference for sense signal	---	---	Sense-	---
10 Zero signal+	---	R +	R +	---
11 Zero signal-	---	R -	R -	---
12 Channel B-	---	B -	B -	---
13 Channel B+	---	B +	B +	---
14 Channel- / SSI data	---	A -	A -	Data -
15 Channel A+ / SSI data	---	A +	A +	Data +

¹⁾ Optional connection of the power supply at pin 4 or pin 5



- Encoder mit DRIVE-CLiQ interface or encoder via Sensor Module
- 1 Transmit data +
 - 2 Transmit data -
 - 3 Receive data +
 - 4 ---
 - 5 ---
 - 6 Receive data -
 - 7 ---
 - 8 ---
 - A + 24 V power supply
 - B 0 V, reference for power supply

4.6.4 Terminal strips behind the upper front door



GND All terminals with reference potential "GND" are connected with one another in the inverter.

Terminals 31, 32 Connection of the optional 24 V supply has the following advantages:

- GND IN**
 - The Control Unit remains in operation after disconnection of the Power Module from the line supply. The Control Unit thus maintains the fieldbus communication, for example.
 - You can use terminals 51 ... 54 as digital outputs.

Power supplies in conformance with SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) or PELV (Protective Extra Low Voltage) are permissible.

"GND IN" is electrically isolated from "GND". If you are using a common external power supply for terminals 31, 32 and the digital inputs, then you must connect "GND" and "GND IN" with one another.

Terminals 3, 4 and 10, 11: You may use the internal 10 V supply or an external power supply for the analog inputs. For an internal 10 V supply: Connect AI 0, respectively AI 1- with GND.

Figure 4-13 Interconnection example of the digital inputs with external 24 V power supply

4.6.5 Terminal strips behind the lower front door

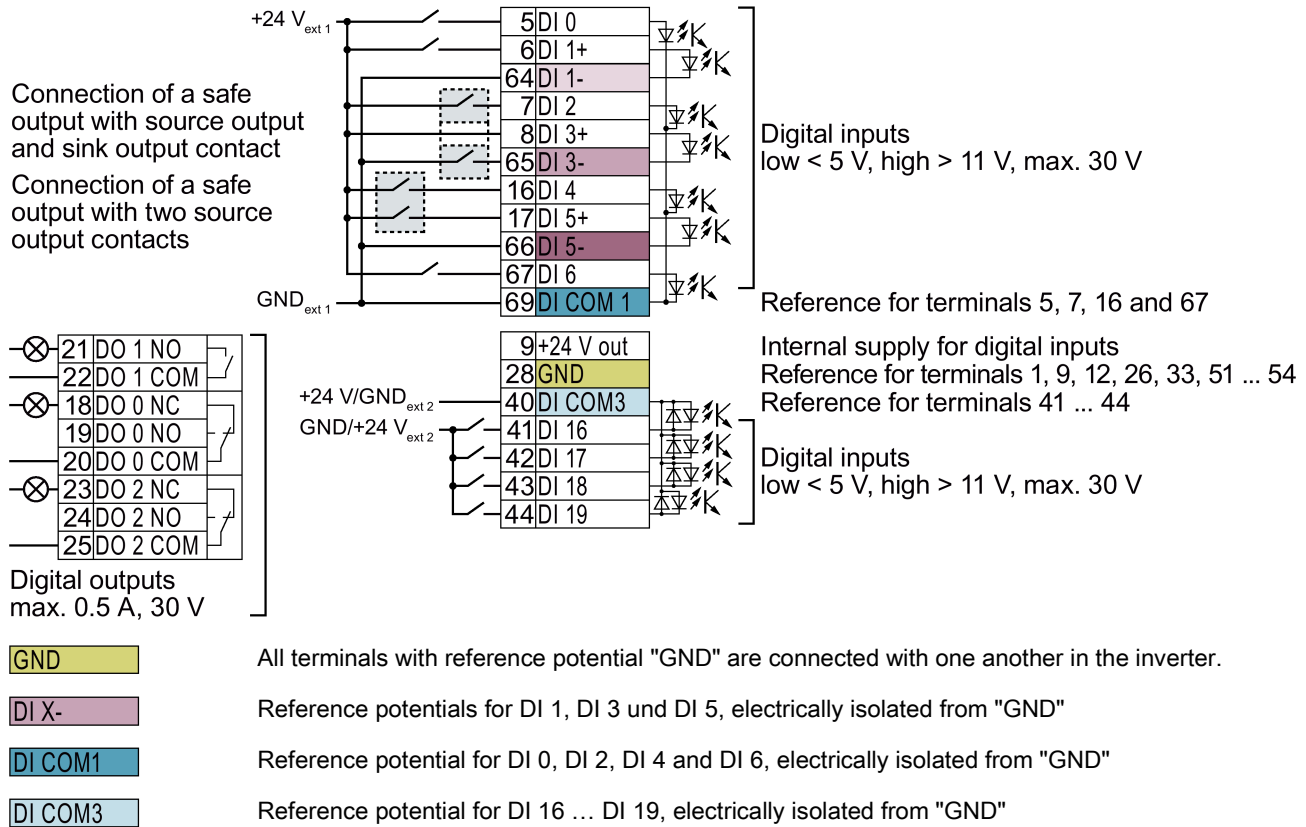


Figure 4-14 Interconnection example of the digital inputs with external 24 V power supplies

Interconnecting the reference potential of the digital inputs

Table 4- 11 Supply options for the digital inputs

Supply	Reference potential interconnection
You are using an external 24 V supply	As shown above, connect the reference potential of the external 24-V supply to the reference potential of the corresponding digital input.
You are using the internal 24 V supply at terminal 9	Connect the appropriate reference potential of the digital input to GND.

4.6.6 Factory setting of the interfaces

Factory setting of the terminal strips

The factory setting of the terminals depends on the Control Unit.

Control Units with USS or CANopen interface

The fieldbus interface is not active.

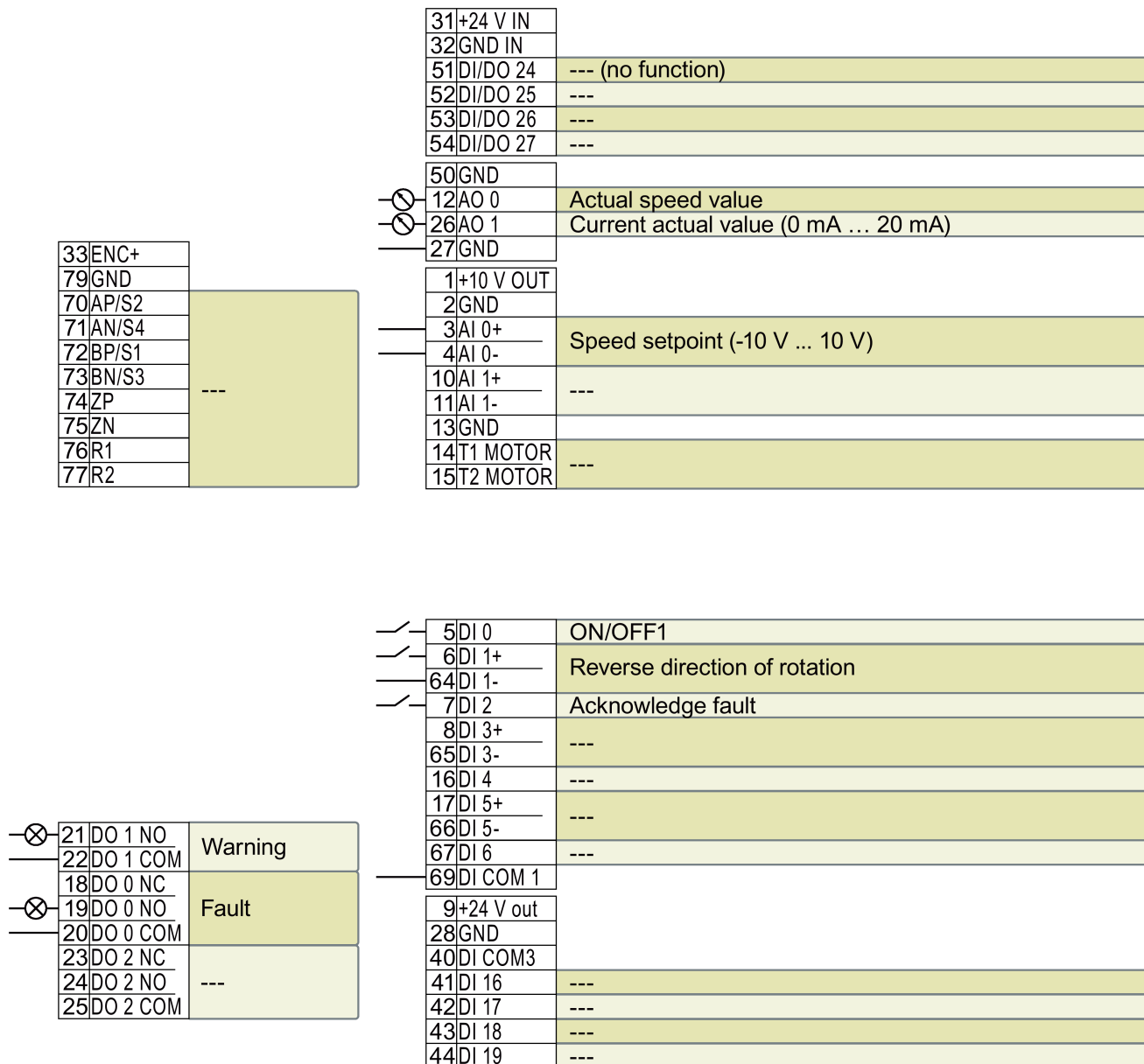


Figure 4-15 Factory setting of the CU250S-2 and CU250S-2 CAN Control Units

Control Units with PROFIBUS or PROFINET interface

The function of the fieldbus interface depends on DI 3.

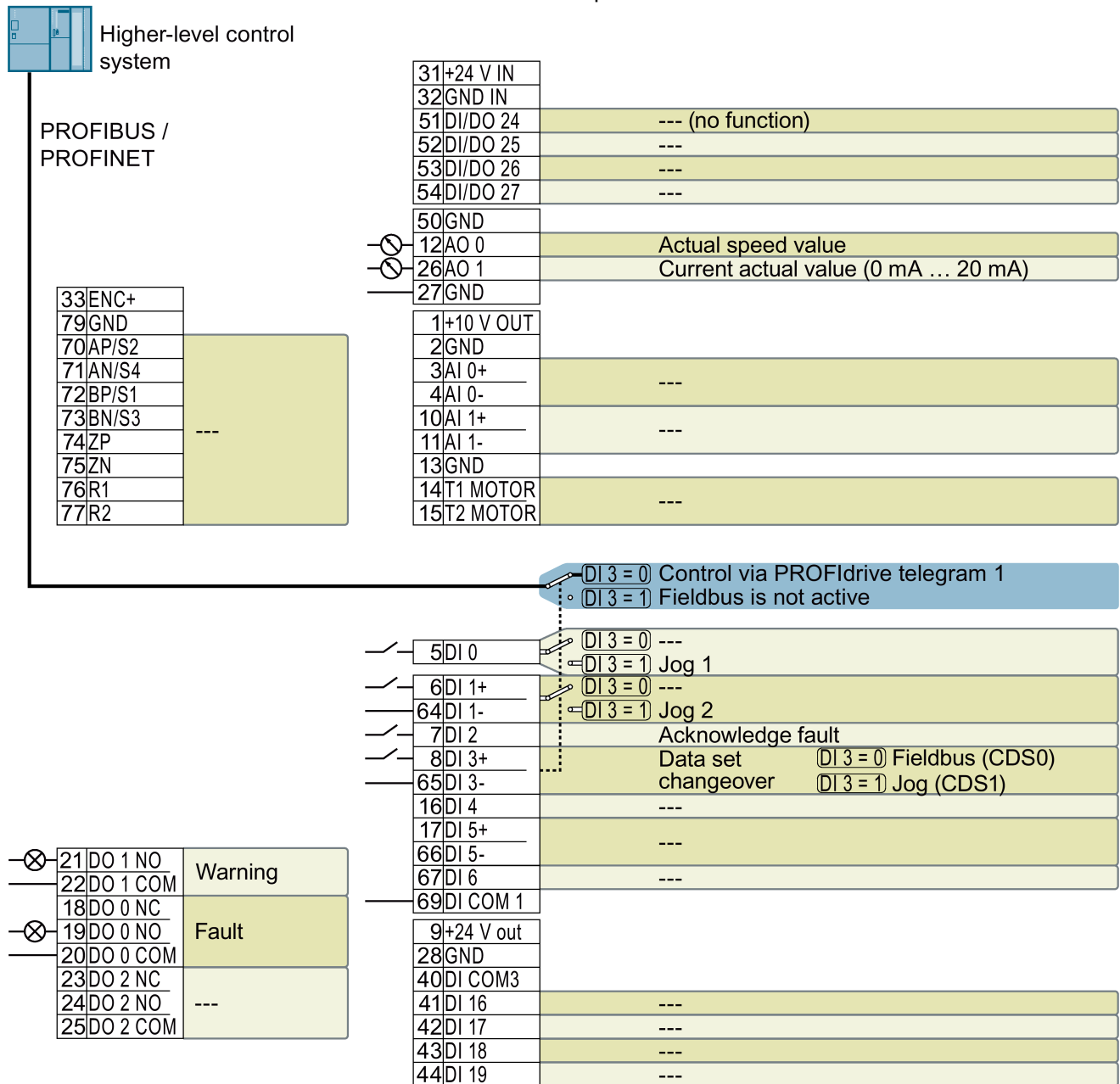


Figure 4-16 Factory setting of the CU250S-2 DP and CU250S-2 PN Control Units

Changing the function of the terminals

The function of the terminals marked in color in the two diagrams above, can be set.

In order not to have to successively change terminal for terminal, several terminals can be jointly set using default settings ("p0015 Macro drive unit").

The terminal settings made in the factory described above correspond to the following default settings:

- Default setting 12 (p0015 = 12): "Standard I/O with analog setpoint"
- Default setting 7 (p0015 = 7): "Fieldbus with data set switchover"

4.6.7 Default setting of the interfaces

Default setting 1: "Conveyor technology with 2 fixed frequencies"

—	5	DI 0	ON/OFF1 clockwise
—	6	DI 1	ON/OFF1 counterclockwise
—	7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
—	16	DI 4	Fixed speed setpoint 3:
—	17	DI 5	Fixed speed setpoint 4
⊗	18	DO 0	Fault
	19		
	20		
⊗	21	DO 1	Warning
	22		
⊖	12	AO 0	Actual speed value
⊖	26	AO 1	Actual current value

DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 5: r0722.5

Fixed speed setpoint 3: p1003, fixed speed setpoint 4: p1004, fixed speed setpoint active: r1024

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 1024

DI 4 and DI 5 = high: The inverter adds both fixed speed setpoints

Designation in the BOP-2: coN 2 SP

Default setting 2: "Conveyor systems with Basic Safety"

—	5	DI 0	ON/OFF1 with fixed speed setpoint 1
—	6	DI 1	Fixed speed setpoint 2:
—	7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
—	16	DI 4	} Reserved für a safety function
—	17	DI 5	
⊗	18	DO 0	Fault
	19		
	20		
⊗	21	DO 1	Warning
	22		
⊖	12	AO 0	Actual speed value
⊖	26	AO 1	Actual current value

DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 5: r0722.5

Fixed speed setpoint 1: p1001, fixed speed setpoint 2: p1002, fixed speed setpoint active: r1024

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 1024

DI 0 and DI 1 = high: The inverter adds both fixed speed setpoints.

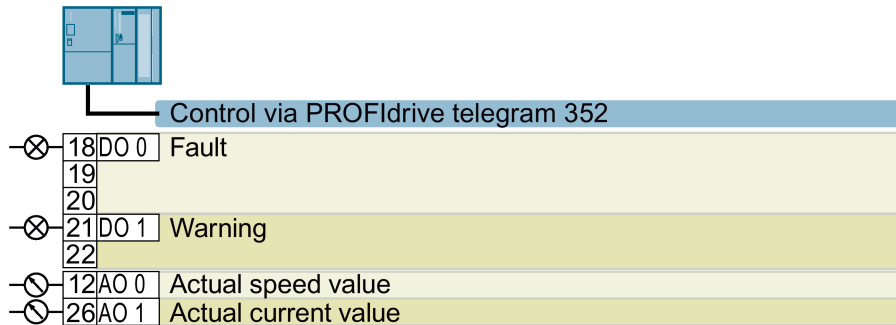
Designation in the BOP-2: coN SAFE

Default setting 3: "Conveyor technology with 4 fixed frequencies"

✓	5	DI 0	ON/OFF1 with fixed speed setpoint 1
✓	6	DI 1	Fixed speed setpoint 2:
✓	7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
✓	16	DI 4	Fixed speed setpoint 3:
✓	17	DI 5	Fixed speed setpoint 4
⊗	18	DO 0	Fault
	19		
	20		
⊗	21	DO 1	Warning
	22		
⊖	12	AO 0	Actual speed value
⊖	26	AO 1	Actual current value

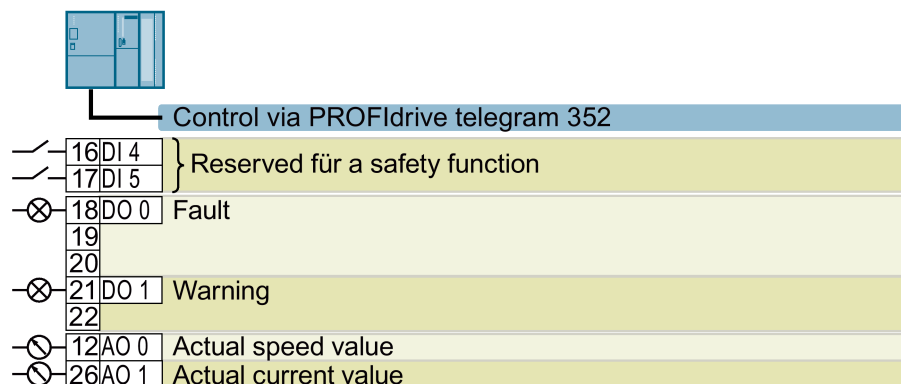
DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 5: r0722.5
 Fixed speed setpoint 1: p1001, ... fixed speed setpoint 4: p1004, fixed speed setpoint active: r1024
 Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 1024
 Several DI 0, DI 1, DI 4 and DI 5 = high: The inverter adds the corresponding fixed speed setpoints.
 Designation in the BOP-2: coN 4 SP

Default setting 4: "Conveyor systems with fieldbus"



DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1]
 Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 2050[1]
 Designation in the BOP-2: coN Fb

Default setting 5: "Conveyor systems with fieldbus and Basic Safety"



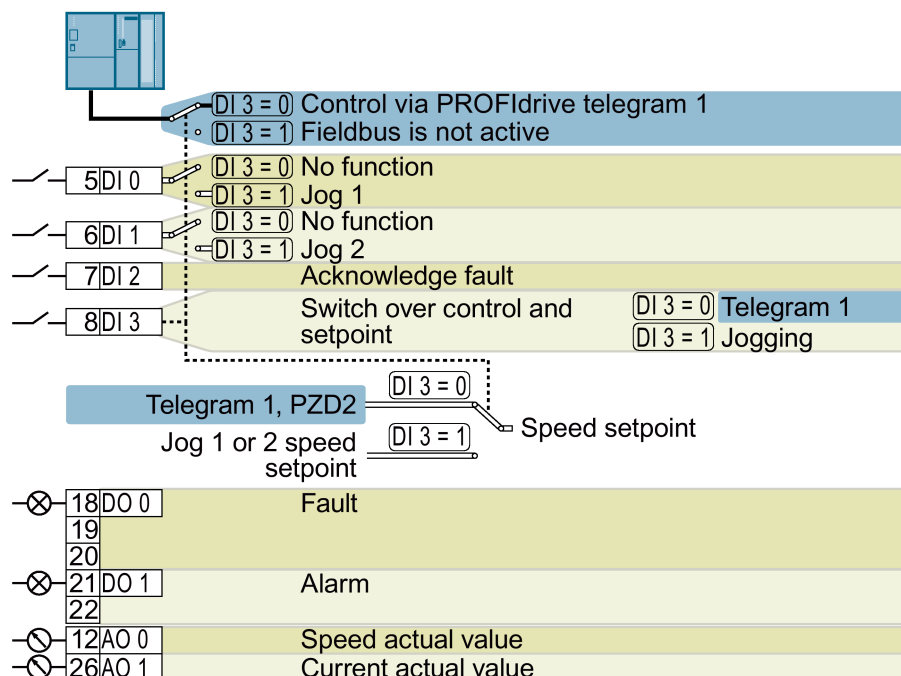
DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 4: r0722.4, DI 5: r0722.5

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 2050[1]

Designation in the BOP-2: coN Fb S

Default setting 7: "Fieldbus with data set switchover"

Factory setting for inverters with PROFIBUS interface



DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 3: r0722.3

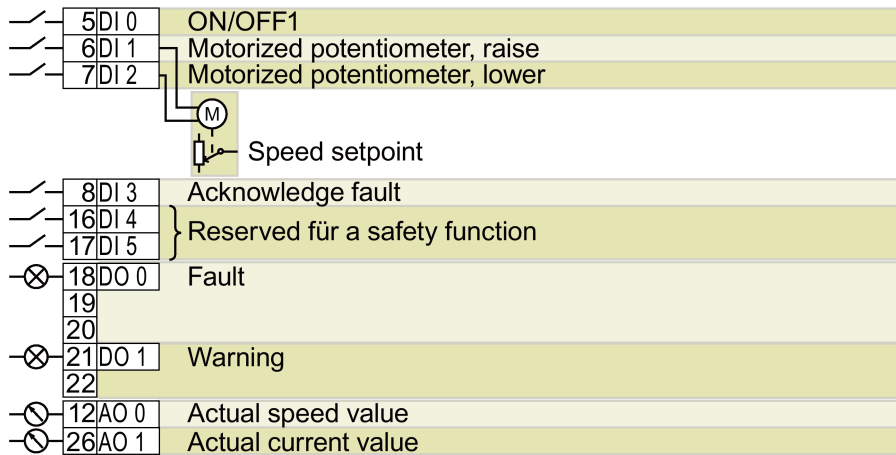
Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 2050[1]

Jog 1 speed setpoint: p1058, factory setting: 150 rpm

Jog 2 speed setpoint: p1059, factory setting: -150 rpm

Designation in the BOP-2: FB cdS

Default setting 8: "MOP with Basic Safety"



MOP = motorized potentiometer

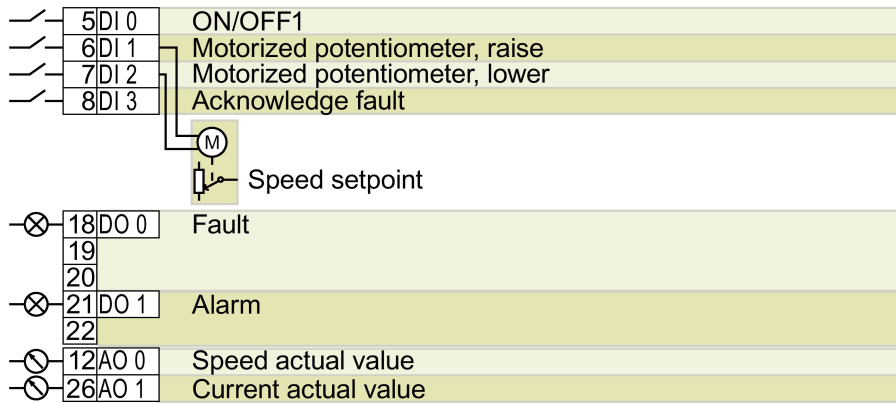
DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 5: r0722.5

Motorized potentiometer setpoint after ramp-function generator: r1050

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 1050

Designation in the BOP-2: MoP SAFE

Default setting 9: "Standard I/O with MOP"



MOP = motorized potentiometer

DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 3: r0722.3

Motorized potentiometer setpoint after ramp-function generator: r1050

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 1050

Designation in the BOP-2: Std MoP

Default setting 12: "Standard I/O with analog setpoint"

5	DI 0	ON/OFF1
6	DI 1	Reversing
7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
3	AI 0+	Speed setpoint
18	DO 0	Fault
19		
20		
21	DO 1	Alarm
22		
12	AO 0	Speed actual value
26	AO 1	Current actual value

DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 2: r0722.2 AI 0: r0755[0]

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0]

Designation in the BOP-2: Std ASP

Default setting 13: "Standard I/O with analog setpoint and safety"

5	DI 0	ON/OFF1
6	DI 1	Reversing
7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
16	DI 4	} Reserved für a safety function
17	DI 5	
3	AI 0+	Speed setpoint
18	DO 0	Fault
19		
20		
21	DO 1	Warning
22		
12	AO 0	Actual speed value
26	AO 1	Actual current value

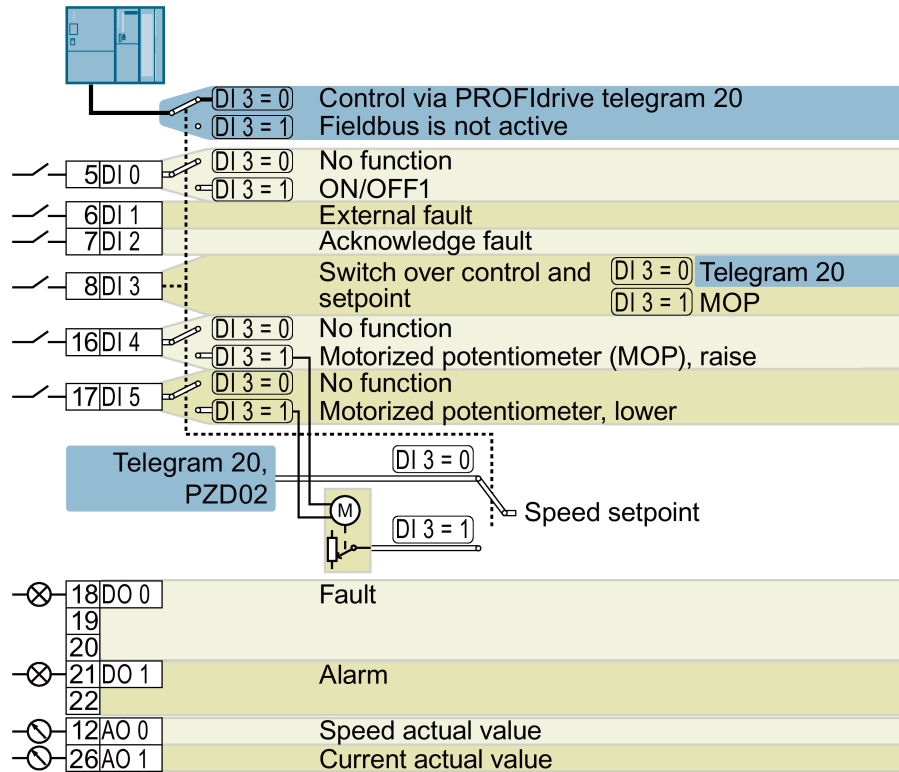
DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 5: r0722.5 AI 0: r0755[0]

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0]

Designation in the BOP-2: ASPS

Default setting 14: "Process industry with fieldbus"

PROFdrive telegram 20



MOP = motorized potentiometer

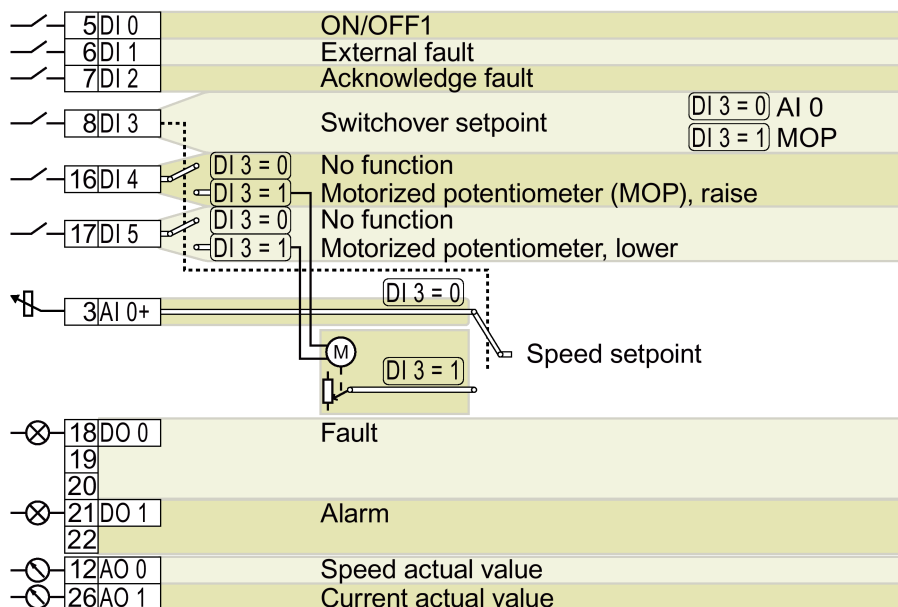
DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 5: r0722.5

Motorized potentiometer setpoint after ramp-function generator: r1050

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 2050[1], p1070[1] = 1050

Designation in the BOP-2: Proc Fb

Default setting 15: "Process industry"



MOP = motorized potentiometer

DO 0: p0730, AO 0: p0771[0], DI 0: r0722.5, ..., DI 4: r0722.5 AI 0: r0755[0]

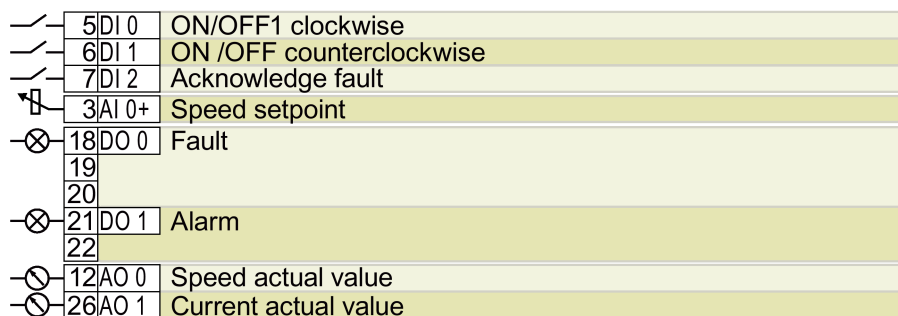
DO 1: p0731 AO 1: p0771[1]

Motorized potentiometer setpoint after ramp-function generator: r1050

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0], p1070[1] = 1050

Designation in the BOP-2: Proc

Default setting 17: "2-wire (forw/backw1)"



DO 0: p0730, AO 0: p0771[0], DI 0: r0722.2, ..., DI 2: r0722.2 AI 0: r0755[0]

DO 1: p0731 AO 1: p0771[1]

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0]

Designation in the BOP-2: 2-wlrE 1

Default setting 18: "2-wire (forw/backw2)"

—	5	DI 0	ON/OFF1 clockwise
—	6	DI 1	ON /OFF counterclockwise
—	7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
↕	3	AI 0+	Speed setpoint
⊗	18	DO 0	Fault
	19		
	20		
⊗	21	DO 1	Alarm
	22		
⊖	12	AO 0	Speed actual value
⊖	26	AO 1	Current actual value

DO 0: p0730, AO 0: p0771[0], DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 2: r0722.2 AI 0: r0755[0]

DO 1: p0731 AO 1: p0771[1]

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0]

Designation in the BOP-2: 2-wrE 2

Default setting 19: "3-wire (enable/forw/backw)"

—	5	DI 0	Enable / OFF1
—	6	DI 1	ON clockwise
—	7	DI 2	ON counterclockwise
—	16	DI 4	Acknowledge fault
↕	3	AI 0+	Speed setpoint
⊗	18	DO 0	Fault
	19		
	20		
⊗	21	DO 1	Alarm
	22		
⊖	12	AO 0	Speed actual value
⊖	26	AO 1	Current actual value

DO 0: p0730, AO 0: p0771[0], DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 4: r0722.4 AI 0: r0755[0]

DO 1: p0731 AO 1: p0771[1]

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0]

Designation in the BOP-2: 3-wrE 1

Default setting 20: "3-wire (enable/on/reverse)"

5	DI 0	Enable / OFF1
6	DI 1	ON
7	DI 2	Reversing
16	DI 4	Acknowledge fault
3	AI 0+	Speed setpoint
18	DO 0	Fault
19		
20		
21	DO 1	Alarm
22		
12	AO 0	Speed actual value
26	AO 1	Current actual value

DO 0: p0730, AO 0: p0771[0], DI 0: r0722.0, ..., DI 4: r0722.4 AI 0: r0755[0]

DO 1: p0731 AO 1: p0771[1]

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 755[0]

Designation in the BOP-2: 3-wlrE 2

Default setting 21: "USS fieldbus"

USS (38400 baud, 2 PZD, PKW variable)

7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
18	DO 0	Fault
19		
20		
21	DO 1	Alarm
22		
12	AO 0	Speed actual value
26	AO 1	Current actual value

DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 2: r0722.2

Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 2050[1]

Designation in the BOP-2: FB USS

Default setting 22: "CAN fieldbus"

CANopen (20 kbaud)

7	DI 2	Acknowledge fault
18	DO 0	Fault
19		
20		
21	DO 1	Alarm
22		
12	AO 0	Speed actual value
26	AO 1	Current actual value

DO 0: p0730, DO 1: p0731 AO 0: p0771[0], AO 1: p0771[1] DI 2: r0722.2

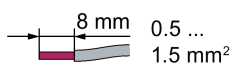
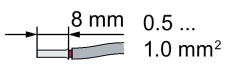
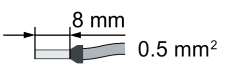
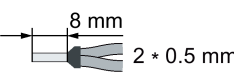
Speed setpoint (main setpoint): p1070[0] = 2050[1]

Designation in the BOP-2: FB CAN

4.6.8 Wiring the terminal strip

<p>NOTICE</p> <p>Damage to the inverter when using long signal cables</p> <p>Using long cables at the inverter's digital inputs and 24 V power supply can lead to overvoltage during switching operations. Overvoltages can damage the inverter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you use cables of more than 30 m at the digital inputs and 24 V power supply, connect an overvoltage protection element between the terminal and the associated reference potential. We recommend using the Weidmüller overvoltage protection terminal with designation MCZ OVP TAZ DIODE 24VDC.
--

Table 4- 12 Permissible cable and wiring options

Solid or finely-stranded conductor	Finely-stranded conductor with non-insulated conductor end sleeve	Finely-stranded conductor with partially insulated conductor end sleeve	Two finely-stranded conductors with the same cross-section with partially insulated twin end sleeves
			

Wiring the terminal strip in compliance with EMC

- If you use shielded cables, then the shield must be connected to the mounting plate of the cabinet through the largest surface area to achieve a good electrical conduction, or should be connected with the shield support of the inverter.
See also: EMC installation guideline (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/60612658>)
- Use the shield connection plate (Article No. 6SL3264-1EA00-0LA0) of the Control Unit as strain relief.

4.6.9 Connecting the inverter to the fieldbus

4.6.9.1 Fieldbus versions of the Control Unit

Fieldbus interfaces of the Control Units

There are different versions of the Control Units for communication with a higher-level control system:

Fieldbus	Profiles			S7 communication ²⁾	Control Unit
	PROFIdrive	PROFIsafe ¹⁾	PROFInergy ²⁾		
PROFIBUS (Page 101)	✓	✓	---	✓	CU250S-2 DP
PROFINET (Page 98)	✓	✓	✓	✓	CU250S-2
EtherNet/IP ²⁾	---			---	
USS ²⁾	---			---	
Modbus RTU ²⁾	---			---	
CANopen ²⁾	---			---	CU250S-2 CAN

¹⁾ Information on PROFIsafe can be found in the Safety Integrated function manual.

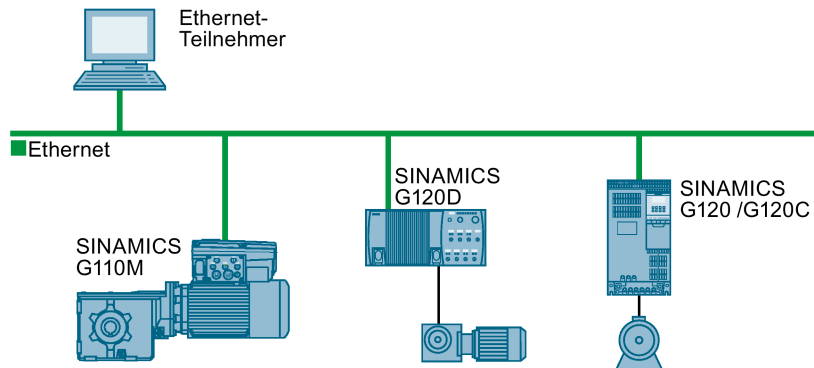
²⁾ Information about these fieldbuses, profiles and communication types can be found in the Fieldbus Function Manual.

See also Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

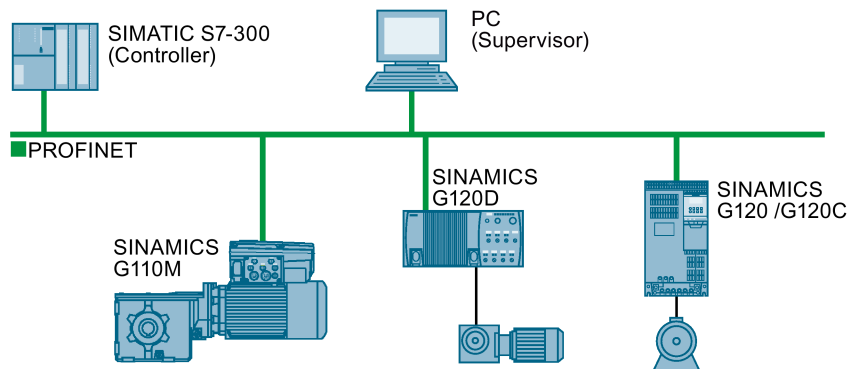
4.6.9.2 PROFINET

You can either communicate via Ethernet using the inverter, or integrate the inverter in a PROFINET network.

- The inverter as an Ethernet station (Page 488)



- PROFINET IO operation (Page 99)



In PROFINET IO operation, the inverter supports the following functions:

- RT
- IRT
The inverter transmits the clock synchronism but does not support clock synchronism.
- MRP
Media redundancy, impulsed with 200 ms
Requirement: Ring topology
- MRPD
Media redundancy, impulse-free
Requirement: IRT and the ring topology created in the control
- Diagnostic alarm
in accordance with the fault classes specified in the PROFIdrive profile. See Activating diagnostics via the control (Page 100).
- Device replacement without removable medium
Requirement: Topology created in the control
- Shared device
only in the case of control units with fail-safe functions (see Safety function manual)

Further information on PROFINET can be found on the Internet using the following links:

- General information about PROFINET can be found at Industrial Communication (<http://www.automation.siemens.com/mcms/automation/en/industrial-communications/profinet/Pages/Default.aspx>).
- The configuration of the functions is described in the PROFINET system description (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/19292127>) manual.

This manual describes the control of the inverter using primary control. How to access the inverter as an Ethernet station is described in the Fieldbus function manual (Page 488) in the section "The inverter as an Ethernet station".

What do you need for communication via PROFINET?

Check the communication settings using the following table. If you answer "Yes" to the questions, you have correctly set the communication settings and can control the inverter via the fieldbus.

Questions	Answer/description	Example
Is the inverter correctly connected to the bus network?	See: Integrating inverters into PROFINET (Page 99)	
Do the IP address and device name in the inverter and controller match?	See Configuring communication to the control (Page 100)	Refer to manuals for your inverter, fieldbus function manual (Page 488)
Is the same telegram set in the inverter as in the higher-level controller?	Setting the telegram in the control	
Are the signals that the inverter and the controller exchange via PROFINET correctly interconnected?	Interconnection in the inverter in conformance with PROFIdrive, see: Control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET with the PROFIdrive profile (Page 164)	

Integrating inverters into PROFINET

Procedure



1 To connect the inverter to a control via PROFINET, proceed as follows:

1. Integrate the inverter in the bus system (e.g. ring topology) of the control using PROFINET cables and the two PROFINET sockets X150-P1 and X150-P2.

The position of the sockets and the pin assignment can be found in Section Overview of the interfaces (Page 81).

The maximum permitted cable length from the previous station and to the subsequent one is 100 m.

2. Externally supply the inverter with 24 V DC through terminals 31 and 32.

The external 24 V supply is only required if communications with the control should also run when the mains voltage is switched off.

- You have connected the inverter to the control using PROFINET.

Configuring communication to the control

Configuring the communication using SIMATIC S7 control

You have the following options, if the inverter is not included in the hardware library:

- Install the most up to date STARTER version
- Install the GSDML of the inverter using "Tools/Install GSDML file" in HW Config.

Additional information on this topic is provided in the "Fieldbuses" Function Manual, also see Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

Configuring the communication using a non-Siemens control

1. Import the device file (GSDML) of the inverter into the engineering tool for your control system.
2. Configure the communication.

Installing GSDML

Procedure



1 To install the GSDML of the inverter into the configuring tool of your control system, proceed as follows:

1. Save the GSDML to your PC .
 - From the Internet: GSDML (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/22339653/133100>).
 - From your inverter:
Insert a memory card into the inverter.
Set p0804 = 12.
The inverter writes the GSDML as zipped file (*.zip) into directory /SIEMENS/SINAMICS/DATA/CFG on the memory card.
2. Unzip the GSDML file to a folder on your computer.
3. Import the GSDML into the configuring tool of your control system.

■ You have now installed the GSDML.

Activating diagnostics via the control

The converter provides the functionality to transmit fault and alarm messages (diagnostic messages) to the higher-level control according to the PROFIdrive error classes.

You must select the functionality in the higher-level control (see Manuals for your converter (Page 488)) and activate it by booting up.

4.6.9.3 PROFIBUS

What do you need for communication via PROFIBUS?

Check the communication settings using the following table. If you answer "Yes" to the questions, you have correctly set the communication settings and can control the inverter via the fieldbus.

Questions	Description	Examples
Is the inverter correctly connected to the PROFIBUS?	See Section: Integrating inverters into PROFIBUS (Page 101).	---
Have you configured the communication between the inverter and the higher-level controller?	See Section: Configuring the communication using SIMATIC S7 control (Page 102)	See Manuals for your converter (Page 488)
Do the addresses in the inverter and the higher-level controller match?	See Section: Setting the address (Page 102).	
Is the same telegram set in the higher-level controller and in the inverter?	Setting the telegram in the control	
Are the signals that the inverter and the controller exchange via PROFIBUS correctly interconnected?	Adapt the interconnection of the signals in the controller to the inverter. The interconnection in the inverter in conformance with PROFIdrive is provided in Section: Control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET with the PROFIdrive profile (Page 164).	

Integrating inverters into PROFIBUS

Procedure



1 To connect the inverter to a control via PROFIBUS DP, proceed as follows:

1. Integrate the inverter into the bus system (e.g. line topology) of the control using PROFIBUS cables via socket X126.

The position of the sockets and the pin assignment can be found in Section Overview of the interfaces (Page 81).

The maximum permitted cable length to the previous station and the subsequent one is 100 m at a baud rate of 12 Mbit/s.

2. Externally supply the inverter with 24 V DC through terminals 31 and 32.

The external 24 V supply is only required if communications with the control should also run when the line voltage is switched off.

■ You have now connected the inverter to the control using PROFIBUS DP.

Communication with the control, even when the line voltage is switched off

If, in your plant or system, communication with the control system should continue to function even when the line voltage is switched off, then you must externally supply the inverter/Control Unit with 24 V DC. To do this, use terminals 31 and 32 – or connector X01. You can find additional details in the operating instructions for the inverter or the Control Unit.

Configuring the communication using SIMATIC S7 control

- If the inverter is listed in the hardware library of HW-Conifg, you can configure the communication in the SIMATIC control.
- If the inverter is not listed in the hardware library, you can either install the newest STARTER version or install the GSD of the inverter through "Extras/GSD-Install file" in HW-Config. See also GSD (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/22339653/133100>).

When you have installed the GSD, configure the communication in the SIMATIC control.

Setting the address

Bit 6 (64)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bit 5 (32)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bit 4 (16)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bit 3 (8)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bit 2 (4)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bit 1 (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bit 0 (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>
On	Off

Example:

	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
= 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
On	Off

You set the PROFIBUS address of the inverter using the address switch on the Control Unit, in parameter p0918 or in STARTER. In parameter p0918 (factory setting: 126) or in STARTER, you can only set the address, if all address switches are set to "OFF" (0) or "ON" (1). If you have specified a valid address with the address switches, this address will always be the one that takes effect and parameter p0918 cannot be changed.

Valid address range: 1 ... 125


The positions of the address switches are described in Section: Overview of the interfaces (Page 81).

Procedure

1 To change the bus address, proceed as follows:

2 1. Set the address using one of the subsequently listed options:

- using the address switch
- from an operator panel using parameter p0918
- in STARTER using screen form "Control Unit/Communication/PROFIBUS" – or using the expert list in parameter p0918

After you have changed the address in STARTER, carry out RAM to ROM ()

2. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.

3. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.

4. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.

Your settings become active after switching on.






You have now changed the bus address.

4.7 Installing encoders

Encoders for speed control

The encoder must be mounted on the motor shaft.

Table 4- 13 Permissible encoders

Encoder type	Terminal block 	SUB-D -X2100 	DRIVE-CLiQ -X100 	
			Connection via SMC or SME	Connection via DRIVE-CLiQ
Resolver	✓		✓	
HTL encoder	✓	✓	✓	
TTL encoder		✓	✓	
Endat 2.1			✓	
sin/cos encoder			✓	
DRIVE-CLiQ encoder				✓
	For the connection, refer to Terminal strips behind the upper front door (Page 83)	For the connection, refer to Overview of the interfaces (Page 81)		

You can find information about prefabricated encoder cables for the terminal strip and the SUB-D interface-X2100 on the Internet: Encoder cables (<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/de/en/view/108441438>)

Example: Connecting an HTL encoder at the terminal strip

Suitable prefabricated encoder cables

- 6XF5002-2CA12-...
- 6XF8002-2CA12-...

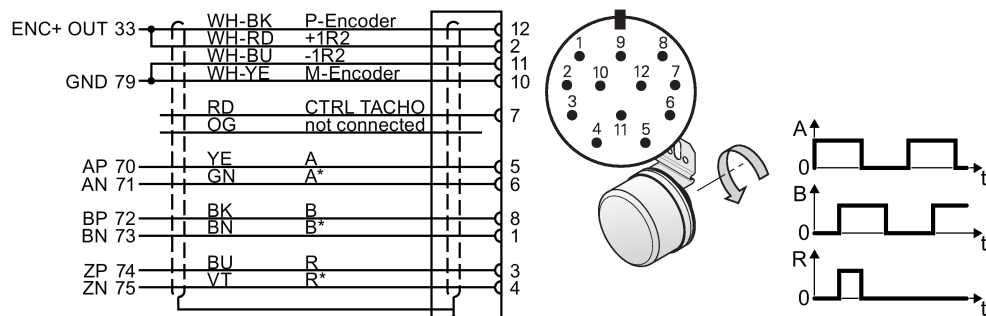


Figure 4-17 Connecting an HTL 1XP8012 or 1XP8032 encoder

Example: Connect the SSI encoder to SUB-D connector

Suitable prefabricated encoder cables

- 6XF5002-2CC06-...
- 6XF8002-2CC06-...

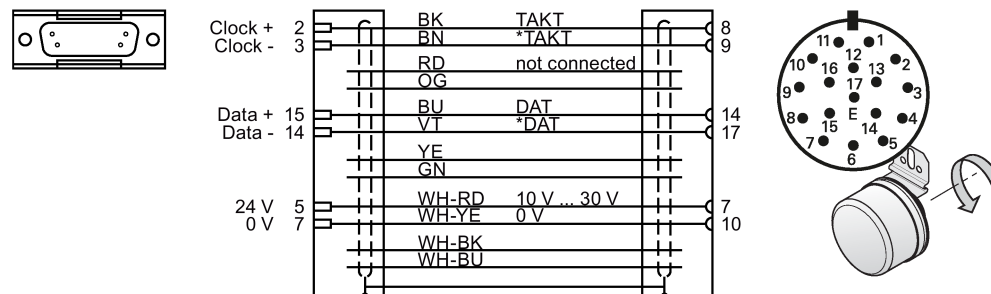


Figure 4-18 Connect SSI encoder 1XP8014-20, 1XP8024-20 or 1XP8024-21

SMC and SME Sensor Modules

Table 4- 14 Permissible SMC/SME Sensor Modules and encoders that can be connected

	SMC10	SMC20	SMC30	SME20	SME25
Two-pole resolver	✓				
Multi-pole resolver	✓				
sin/cos encoder 1 V _{pp}		✓			
sin/cos encoder 1 V _{pp} without rotor position track (C and D tracks)				✓	
SSI encoders with incremental signals sin/cos 1 V _{pp}		✓			✓
SSI encoders with TTL/HTL incremental signals			✓		
SSI encoder without incremental signals			✓		
HTL or TTL encoder			✓		
Absolute encoders Endat 2.1		✓			✓

You can find information about prefabricated encoder cables for the Sensor Module on the Internet: Encoder cables (<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/de/en/view/108441438>)

You can find additional information on installing and connecting the Sensor Modules in the "SINAMICS S120 Control Units and supplementary system components" Manual, see also: S120 system components (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WWW/view/en/68040800>).

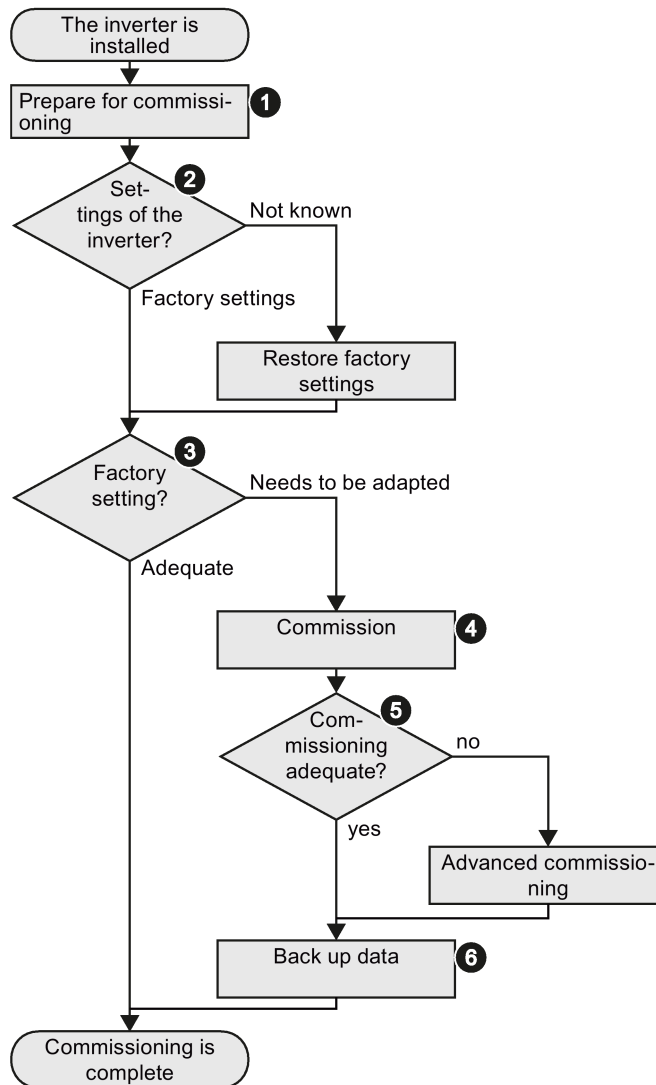
Encoders for position control

Permissible encoders for position control and the permissible combination of encoders for speed and position control are listed in the "Basic positioner" Function Manual, also see Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

Commissioning

5.1 Commissioning guidelines

Overview



1. Define the requirements of your application placed on the drive. → (Page 108) .
2. Reset the inverter when required to the factory setting. → (Page 131) .
3. Check whether the factory setting of the inverter is already sufficient for your application.
4. When commissioning the drive, set the following:
 - The closed-loop motor control
 - The inputs and outputs
 - The fieldbus interface
5. When required, adapt the drive → (Page 139).
6. Back up your settings → (Page 331).

5.2 Preparing for commissioning

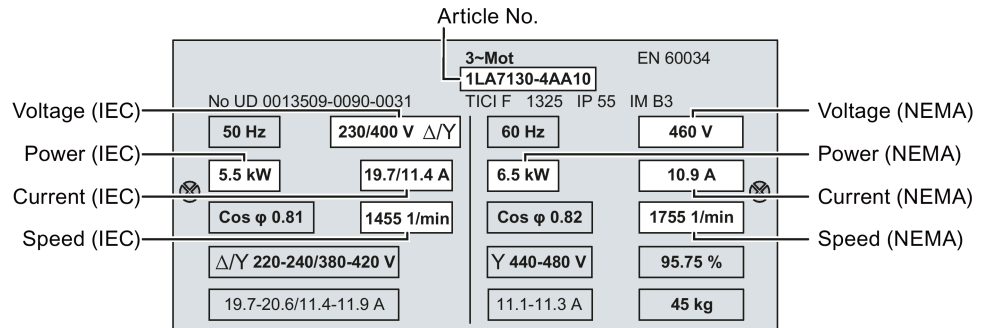
5.2.1 Collecting motor data

Before starting commissioning, you must know the following data:

- Which motor is connected to the inverter?

Note down the Article No. of the motor and the motor's nameplate data.

If available, note down the motor code on the motor's nameplate.



- In which region of the world is the motor to be used?

- Europe IEC: 50 Hz [kW]
- North America NEMA: 60 Hz [hp] or 60 Hz [kW]

- How is the motor connected?

Pay attention to the connection of the motor (star connection [Y] or delta connection [Δ]). Note the appropriate motor data for connecting.

5.2.2 Inverter factory setting

Motor

With its factory settings, the inverter is set up for an induction motor suitable for the power rating of the Power Module.

Inverter control

You will find the factory setting of the inverter control in chapter: Factory setting of the interfaces (Page 85)

Switching the motor on and off

The inverters are set in the factory in such a way that, after switching on, the motor will accelerate up to its speed setpoint in 10 seconds (referred to 1500 rpm). After it has been switched off, the motor also brakes with a ramp-down time of 10 seconds.

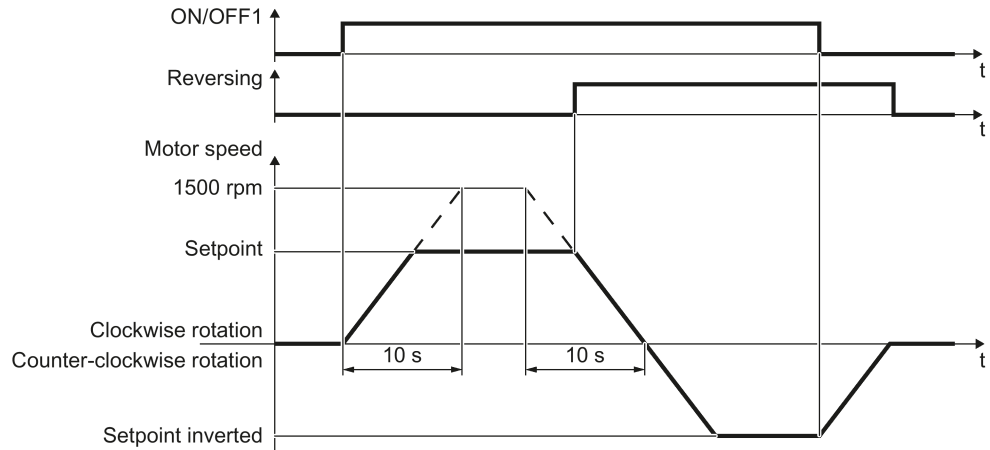


Figure 5-1 Switching on and switching off the motor and reversing in the factory setting

Switching the motor on and off in the jog mode

In the case of inverters with a PROFIBUS or PROFINET interface, operation can be switched via digital input DI 3. The motor is either switched on and off via PROFIBUS – or operated in jog mode via its digital inputs.

When a control command is received at the respective digital input, the motor rotates at ± 150 rpm. The ramp-up and ramp-down times are also 10 seconds, referred to 1500 rpm.

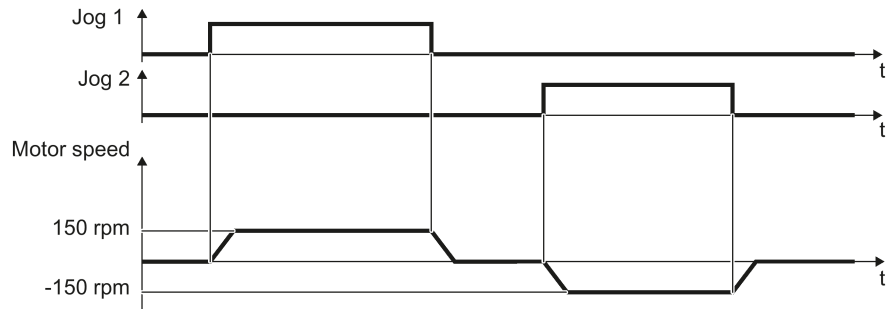


Figure 5-2 Jogging the motor with the factory settings

Operating the motor with the factory settings

In simple applications, you can attempt to operate the drive with a power rating < 18.5 kW without having commissioned it. Check that the control quality of the drive is good enough for the requirements of the application without commissioning.

We recommend configuring the drive with the precise motor data.

5.2.3 Inverter function modules

Function modules

Not all of the inverter functions are enabled in the factory setting. For instance, you must enable the "Encoder" function, so that the inverter can evaluate an encoder signal.

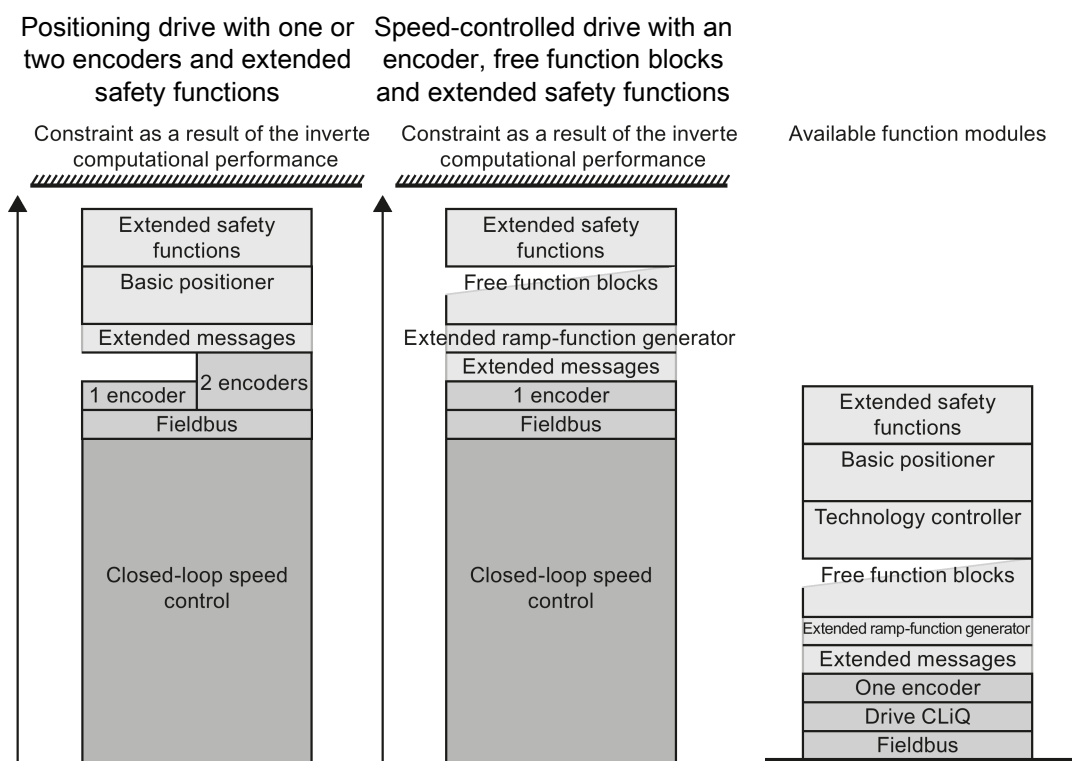
A function module is a set of inverter functions that can be released or inhibited all together.

You configure the following functions in the basic commissioning:

- Fieldbus interface
- DRIVE-CLiQ interface
- Technology controller for higher-level control tasks, e.g. temperature control.
- Basic positioner for the position control of an axis.
- Evaluating encoders
- Extended messages and monitoring functions, see also: Extended messages (Page 293)
- Extended setpoint channel, e.g. motorized potentiometer and fixed setpoints
- Free function blocks for open-loop control functions in the inverter

You configure the following function modules when commissioning your drive:

- You monitor the motor speed using the extended safety functions.
- The extended ramp-function generator allows the motor to be accelerated and braked smoothly without any jerk.



Qualitative utilization level of the inverter using function modules that have been released

The computational performance of the inverter is designed for typical inverter applications.

Every configured function module uses part of the computational performance of the inverter. If you enable all of the inverter function modules, then the inverter responds with a fault, because its available computational performance is exceeded.

Only configure function modules that you actually require for your particular application. You will find additional information on the Internet at: FAQ combination of functions (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/90157463>).

Encoders for position control

The inverter can evaluate a second encoder for the position control. You can find information on the position control in the "Basic positioner" Function Manual, also see Section Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

5.2.4 Defining additional requirements for the application

What speed limits should be set (minimum and maximum speed)?

- Minimum speed - factory setting 0 [rpm]
The minimum speed is the lowest speed of the motor independent of the speed setpoint. A minimum speed is, for example, useful for fans or pumps.
- Maximum speed - factory setting 1500 [rpm]
The inverter limits the motor speed to this value.

What motor ramp-up time and ramp-down time are needed for the application?

The ramp-up and ramp-down time define the maximum motor acceleration when the speed setpoint changes. The ramp-up and ramp-down time is the time between motor standstill and the maximum speed, or between the maximum speed and motor standstill.

- Ramp-up time - factory setting 10 s
- Ramp-down time - factory setting 10 s

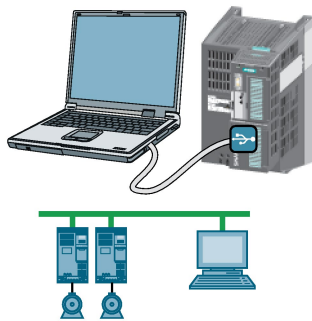
5.3 Commissioning with a PC

PC-based commissioning tools

STARTER and Startdrive are PC tools to commission Siemens inverters. The graphic user interface supports you when commissioning your inverter. Most of the inverter functions are available in screen forms.

The screen forms that are shown in this manual show generally valid examples. The number of setting options available in screen forms depends on the particular inverter type.

Preconditions for commissioning



You can access the inverter with STARTER or Startdrive either via a USB connection or via the fieldbus.

System requirements and download:

- STARTER (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/26233208>)
- Startdrive (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/88851265>)

Help for operation and for the functions of the commissioning tools:

- STARTER videos (<http://www.automation.siemens.com/mcms/mc-drives/en/low-voltage-inverter/sinamics-g120/videos/Pages/videos.aspx>)
- Startdrive tutorial (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/73598459>)

5.3.1 Creating a project

Creating a project

Procedure

- ➔ 1 In order to create a new project, proceed as follows:
- 2
 1. In the menu, select "Project" → "New...".
 2. Specify a name of your choice for the project.
- You have created a new project.

5.3.2 Transfer inverters connected via USB into the project

Transferring inverters connected via USB to the project

Procedure

- ➔ 1 Proceed as follows to transfer an inverter connected via USB to your project:
- 2
 1. Switch on the inverter supply voltage.
 2. First insert a USB cable into your PC and then into the inverter.
 3. The PC operating system installs the USB driver when you are connecting the inverter and PC together for the first time.
 - Windows 7 installs the driver automatically.
 - For Windows XP you must acknowledge several system messages.
 4. Start the commissioning software.
 5. Select the "Accessible nodes".

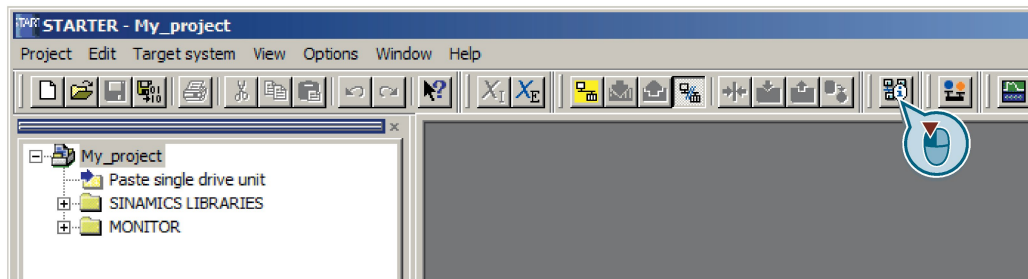


Figure 5-3 "Accessible nodes" in STARTER

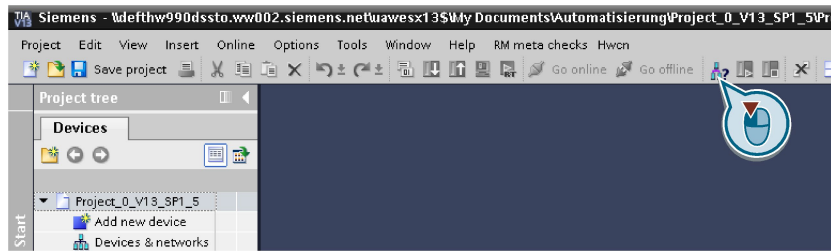


Figure 5-4 "Accessible nodes" in Startdrive

- When the USB interface is appropriately set, then the "Accessible nodes" screen form shows the inverters that can be accessed.

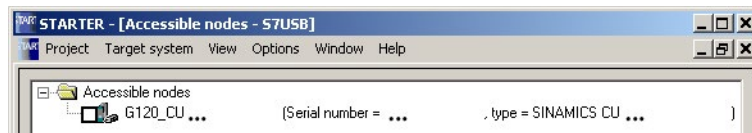


Figure 5-5 Inverters found in STARTER

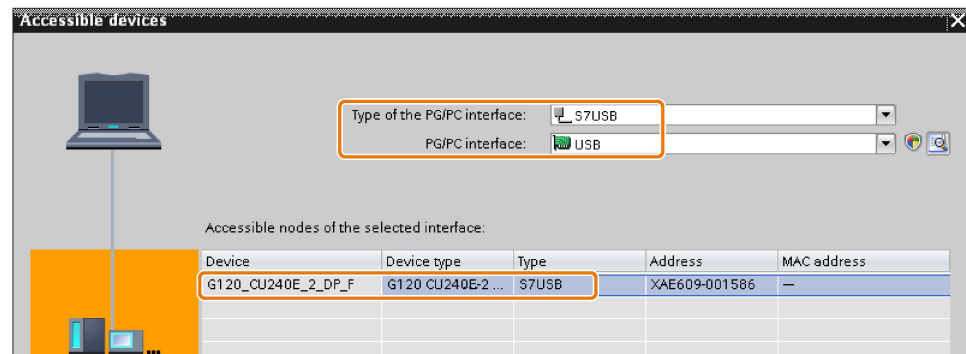


Figure 5-6 Inverters found in Startdrive

If you have not correctly set the USB interface, then the following "No additional nodes found" message is displayed. In this case, follow the description below.

- Proceed as follows:

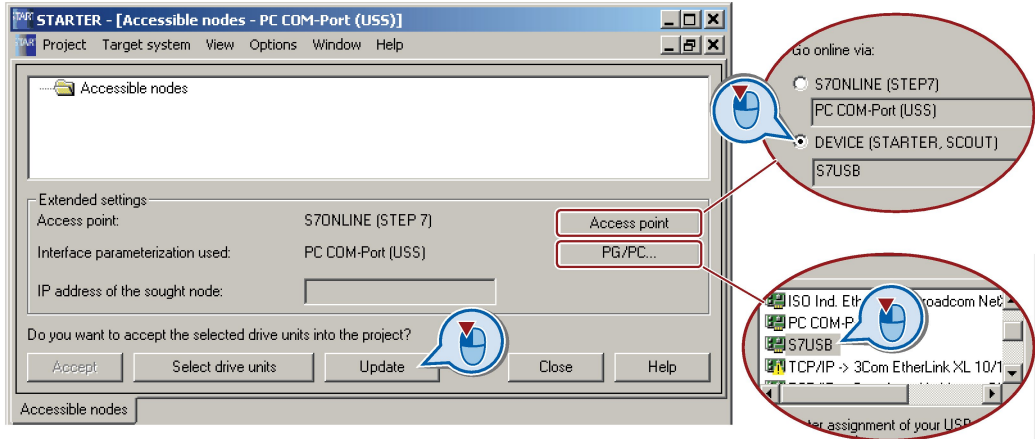
With STARTER	With Startdrive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the inverter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>. Press the "Accept" button. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept the inverter into the project using the menu: "Online - Upload device as new station (hardware and software)"

- You have transferred an inverter accessible via the USB interface into your project.

Setting the USB interface in STARTER

Procedure

- ➔ 1 Proceed as follows to set the USB interface in STARTER:
- 2
1. Set the "Access point" to "DEVICE (STARTER, Scout)" and the "PG/PC interface" to "S7USB".
 2. Press the "Update" button.



- You have set the USB interface.
STARTER now shows the inverters connected via USB.

5.3.3 Configuring a drive

5.3.3.1 Starting the configuration

Starting the configuration

Procedure

- ➔ 1 To start the configuration, proceed as follows:
- 2 1. In STARTER select the drive you wish to commission.
 2. Start the wizard for the device configuration:

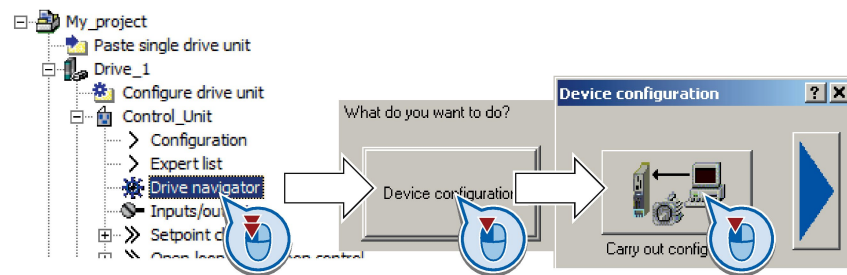


Figure 5-7 Start the configuration in STARTER

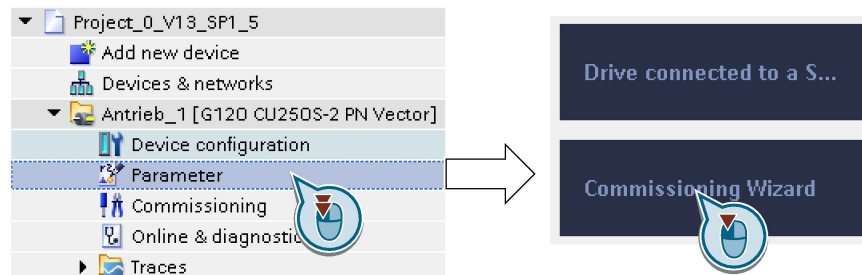


Figure 5-8 Start the configuration in Startdrive

- You have started the configuration.

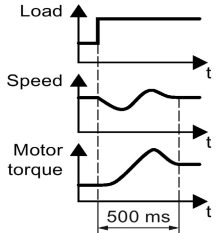
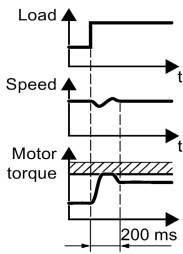
Configuring the drive

Procedure

- ➔ 1 To configure the drive, proceed as follows:
- 2 1. Application class When selecting an application class, the inverter assigns the motor control with the appropriate default settings:
 - [1] Standard Drive Control (Page 120)
 - [2] Dynamic Drive Control (Page 121)
 - [0] Expert - or if no application class is listed:
→ Dynamic Drive Control (Page 121)

Select a suitable application class

When selecting an application class, the inverter appropriately sets the closed-motor control.

Application class	Standard Drive Control	Dynamic Drive Control without encoder	Dynamic Drive Control with encoder
Motors that can be operated	Induction motors	Induction and synchronous motors	
Power Modules that can be operated	PM240, PM240-2, PM340		
Application examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumps, fans, and compressors with flow characteristic • Wet or dry blasting technology • Mills, mixers, kneaders, crushers, agitators • Horizontal conveyor technology (conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors) • Basic spindles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumps and compressors with displacement machines • Rotary furnaces • Extruder • Centrifuges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical conveyor technology (conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors) • Escalators/moving stairways • Lifter/lowerer • Elevators • Gantry cranes • Cable railways • Stacker cranes
Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical correction time after a speed change: 100 ms ... 200 ms • Typical correction time after a load surge: 500 ms • Standard Drive Control is suitable for the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motor power ratings < 45 kW – Ramp-up time 0 → Rated speed (dependent on the rated motor power): 1 s (0.1 kW) ... 10 s (45 kW) – Applications with constant load torque without load surges • Standard Drive Control is insensitive with respect to imprecise setting of the motor data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical correction time after a speed change: < 100 ms • Typical correction time after a load surge: 200 ms • Dynamic Drive Control controls and limits the motor torque • We recommend Dynamic Drive Control for the following applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motor power ratings > 11 kW – For load surges 10 % ... >100 % of the rated motor torque • Dynamic Drive Control is necessary for a ramp-up time 0 → rated speed (dependent on the rated motor power): < 1 s (0.1 kW) ... < 10 s (250 kW). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torque accuracy that can be achieved: ± 5 % for 15 % ... 100 % of the rated speed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The control extends the torque accuracy ± 5 %, also for speeds < 15 % of the rated speed. 	
Max. output frequency	550 Hz	240 Hz	

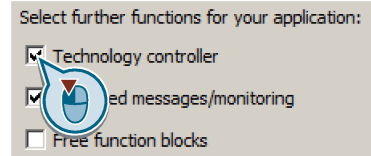
Application class	Standard Drive Control	Dynamic Drive Control without encoder	Dynamic Drive Control with encoder
Torque control	Without torque control	Speed control with lower-level torque control	
Position control	Without position control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positioning cycles using the "Basic positioner" function > approx. 500ms Memory card with "Basic positioner" license required 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Travel to fixed stop" function is not possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions regarding the functions of the basic positioner
Commissioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrary to "Dynamic Drive Control", a speed controller does not have to be set When compared to "Configuration for experts" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified commissioning using preassigned motor data Fewer parameters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer parameters when compared to "Configuration for experts" 	

5.3.3.2 Standard Drive Control

Procedure for application class [1]: Standard Drive Control

2. Control structure Select the required function modules for your application.
3. Defaults of the setpoint Select the I/O configuration to preassign the inverter interfaces. The possible configurations are listed in Sections: Factory setting of the interfaces (Page 85) and Default setting of the interfaces (Page 87).
4. Drive setting Set the applicable motor standard and the inverter supply voltage.
5. Motor Select your motor.
6. Motor data If you use Startdrive, then this commissioning step is included in Step 5.

Enter the motor data according to the rating plate of your motor. If you have selected a motor based on its article number, the data has already been entered.
7. Important parameters Set the most important parameters to suit your application.
8. Drive functions Select the technological application:
 - [0] Constant load: Typical applications include conveyor drives
 - [1] Speed-dependent load: Typical applications include pumps and fans
9. → Configure the encoder and complete the configuration (Page 125)



5.3.3.3 Dynamic Drive Control

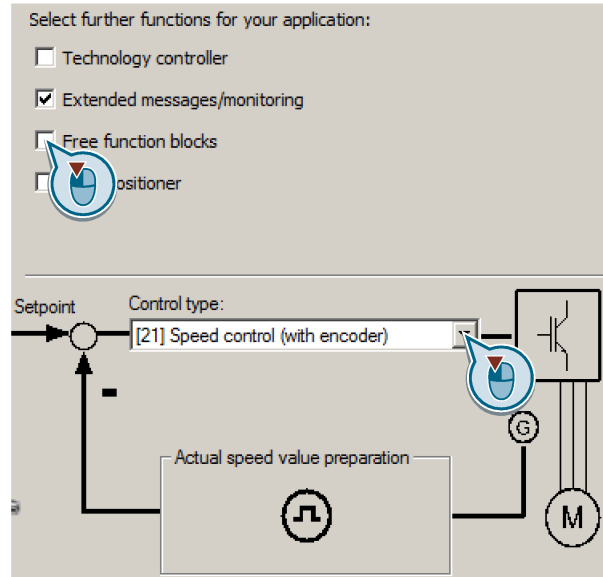
Procedure for application class [2]: Dynamic Drive Control

2. Control structure Select the required function modules for your application.

Select further functions for your application:
 Technology controller
 ed messages/monitoring
 Free function blocks
3. Defaults of the setpoint Select the I/O configuration to preassign the inverter interfaces. The possible configurations are listed in Sections: Factory setting of the interfaces (Page 85) and Default setting of the interfaces (Page 87).
4. Drive setting Set the applicable motor standard and the inverter supply voltage.
5. Motor Select your motor.
6. Motor data If you use Startdrive, then this commissioning step is included in Step 5.
Enter the motor data according to the rating plate of your motor. If you have selected a motor based on its article number, the data has already been entered.
7. Important parameters Set the most important parameters to suit your application.
8. Drive functions Technological use:
 - [0]: Recommended setting in all applications with speed encoder. For standard applications.
 - [1]: Applications with short ramp-up and ramp-down times. However, this setting is not suitable for hoisting gear and cranes/lifting gear.
 - [5] Recommended setting for applications without encoder with high break loose torque.
 Motor identification:
 - [1]: Recommended setting for closed-loop speed control. After an ON command, the inverter identifies the motor data – and with a new ON command, optimizes the speed controller.
 - [2]: After an ON command, the inverter identifies the motor data at standstill. Recommended setting if the motor cannot freely rotate, e.g. for a mechanically limited traversing path.
 - [3]: This setting only makes sense after the motor identification [2]. The inverter optimizes the speed controller at the next ON command.
 - [11] or [12]: The setting is the same as [1] or [2], however with the difference that after the motor identification, the inverter immediately changes into the "Operation" state.
9. → Configure the encoder and complete the configuration (Page 125)

Procedure without application class or for the application class [0]: Expert

2. Control structure Select the required function modules for your application.
Select the control mode.



3. Defaults of the setpoint Select the I/O configuration to preassign the inverter interfaces.
The possible configurations are listed in Sections: Factory setting of the interfaces (Page 85) and Default setting of the interfaces (Page 87).
4. Drive setting Set the applicable motor standard and the inverter supply voltage.
Select the application for the inverter:
- "[0] Load cycle with high overload for applications requiring a high dynamic performance, e.g. conveyor systems.
 - "[1] Load cycle with low overload ..." for applications that do not require a high dynamic performance, e.g. pumps or fans.
 - [6], [7]: Load cycles for applications with encoderless 1FK7 synchronous motors.
5. Motor Select your motor.
6. Motor data Enter the motor data according to the rating plate of your motor.
If you have selected a motor based on its article number, the data has already been entered.
7. Important parameters Set the most important parameters to suit your application.

8. Drive functions

Technological use:

- [0]: In all applications that do not fall under [1] ... [3]
- [1]: Applications involving pumps and fans
- [2]: Applications with short ramp-up and ramp-down times. However, this setting is not suitable for hoisting gear and cranes/lifting gear.
- [3]: Setting only for steady-state operation with slow speed changes. We recommend setting [1] if load surges in operation cannot be ruled out.

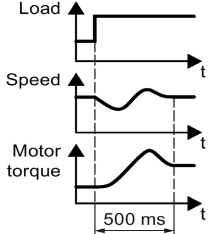
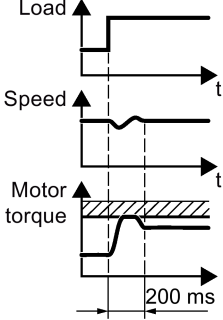
Motor identification:

- [1]: Recommended setting for closed-loop speed control. After an ON command, the inverter identifies the motor data – and with a new ON command, optimizes the speed controller.
- [2]: After an ON command, the inverter identifies the motor data at standstill. Recommended setting for the following cases:
 - You have selected "Speed control" as control mode, however the motor cannot freely rotate, e.g. for mechanically limited traversing sections.
 - You have set "V/f control" as control mode.
- [3]: This setting only makes sense after the motor identification [2]. The inverter optimizes the speed controller at the next ON command.
- [11] or [12]: The setting is the same as [1] or [2], however with the difference that after the motor identification, the inverter immediately changes into the "Operation" state.

Calculating the motor parameters: Select "Complete calculation".

9. → Configure the encoder and complete the configuration (Page 125)

Select a suitable control mode

Control mode	U/f control or flux current control (FCC)	Vector control without an encoder	Vector control with an encoder
Motors that can be operated	Induction motors	Induction and synchronous motors	
Power Modules that can be operated	PM240, PM240-2, PM340		
Application examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumps, fans, and compressors with flow characteristic • Wet or dry blasting technology • Mills, mixers, kneaders, crushers, agitators • Horizontal conveyor technology (conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors) • Basic spindles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumps and compressors with displacement machines • Rotary furnaces • Extruder • Centrifuges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical conveyor technology (conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors) • Escalators/moving stairways • Lifter/lowerer • Elevators • Gantry cranes • Cable railways • Stacker cranes
Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to speed changes with a typical settling time of 100 ms ... 200 ms • Responds to load surges with a typical settling time of 500 ms  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U/f and FCC are suitable for the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For ramp-up times 0 → rated speed > 2 s – For applications with increasing load torque without load impulses • The closed-loop control is insensitive to inaccurate motor data settings, e.g. the motor temperature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vector control responds to speed changes with a typical settling time of < 100 ms. • The vector control responds to load surges with a typical settling time of 200 ms • The vector control is required in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For ramp-up times 0 → rated speed < 2 s – For applications with fast and high load impulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torque accuracy that can be achieved: ± 5 % for 15 % ... 100 % of the rated speed
Max. output frequency	550 Hz	240 Hz	
Torque control	Without torque control	Speed control with lower-level torque control	

Control mode	U/f control or flux current control (FCC)	Vector control without an encoder	Vector control with an encoder
Position control	Without position control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positioning cycles using the "Basic positioner" function > approx. 500ms Memory card with "Basic positioner" license required 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Travel to fixed stop" function is not possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions regarding the functions of the basic positioner
Commissioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrary to "Dynamic Drive Control", a speed controller does not have to be set When compared to "Configuration for experts" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified commissioning using preassigned motor data Fewer parameters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer parameters when compared to "Configuration for experts" 	

5.3.3.4 Configure the encoder and complete the configuration

9. Encoder

Set the following:

- Select whether the inverter evaluates one or two encoders.
- Select the interface via which the inverter evaluates the encoder.
- Select a standard encoder from the list of encoder types.
 - Code number < 1000: Encoders with integrated DRIVE-CLiQ
 - 100x: Resolvers with different pole pair numbers
 - 2xxx: sin/cos encoder
 - 3xxx: HTL/TTL encoders and SSI encoders

If you cannot find your encoder in the list, then initially select the closest possible encoder type. Continue the configuration, and then adapt the encoder data. See also Section: Adapting the encoder data (Page 126).

10. Measurement system

This step is only visible if you have configured the basic positioner.

Select the encoder that you use for position sensing.

11. Mechanics

This step is only visible if you have configured the basic positioner.

Initially, you can skip this step. The settings are explained in the context of commissioning the basic positioner in the function manual "Basic positioner".

12. Summary

Exit basic commissioning by means of  .

Back up your project  .



You have entered all of the data that is necessary for the basic commissioning of your inverter.

5.3.4 Adapting the encoder data

Preconditions

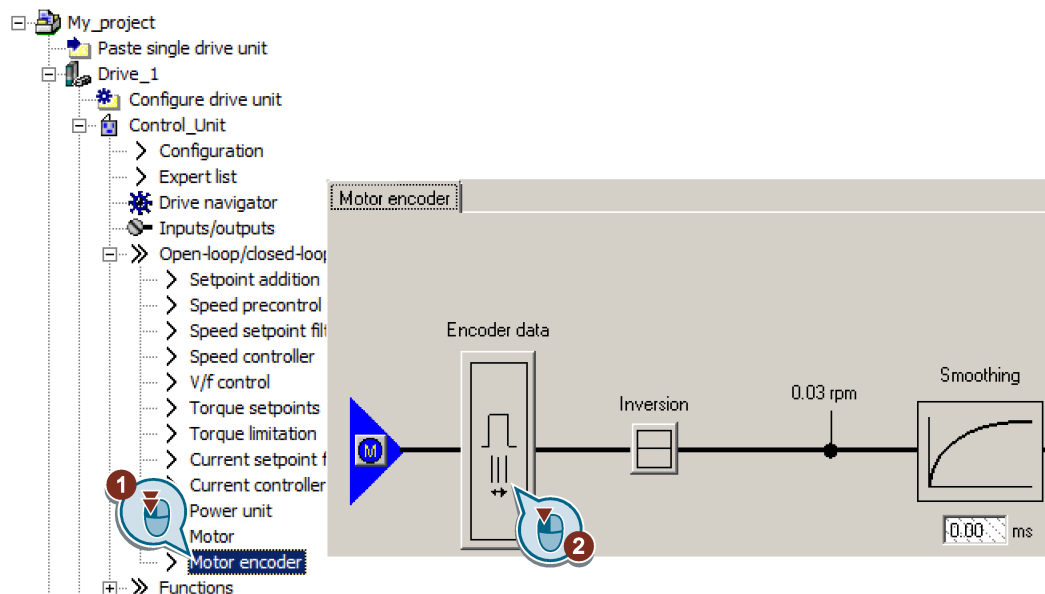
- You have selected an encoder type that does not precisely match your encoder, because it is not included in the list of default encoder types.
- You have completely configured the drive.

Procedure with STARTER



Proceed as follows to adapt the encoder data:

1. Select the "Motor encoder" screen form.
2. Select the "Encoder data" button.



3. You have access to the following settings in the "Encoder data" screen form:

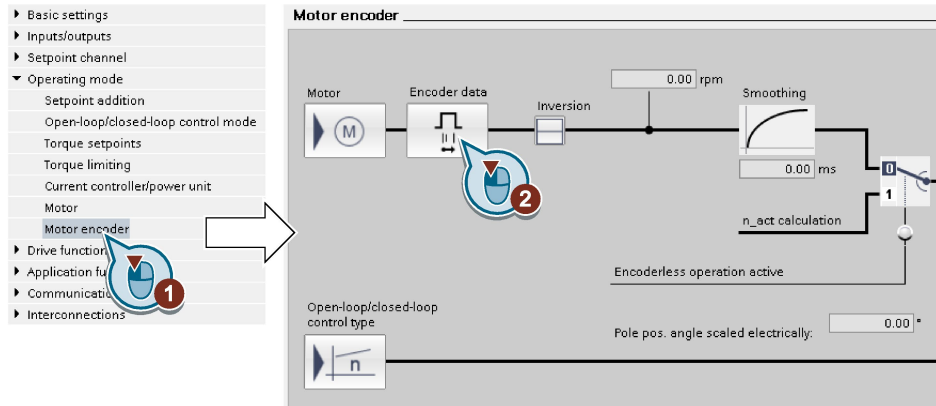
- You can change all of the encoder data.
- You can select another encoder. In this screen form, STARTER only lists the encoder types, which are permitted for the configured interface.

If you wish to set another encoder interface, then you must reconfigure the inverter.

- You have adapted the encoder data.

Procedure with Startdrive

- ➔ 1 Proceed as follows to adapt the encoder data:
1. Select the "Motor encoder" screen form.
 2. Click the "Encoder data" button.



3. You have access to the following settings in the "Encoder data" screen form:
 - You can change all of the encoder data.
 - You can select another encoder type. In this screen form, STARTER only lists the encoder types that are permitted for the configured interface.

If you wish to set another encoder interface, you must reconfigure the inverter.

- You have adapted the encoder data.

An example to set an absolute encoder is provided in the appendix, also see Section: Setting an absolute encoder (Page 476).


5.3.5 Loading the configured data into the drive

Loading the configured data into the drive

Procedure with STARTER



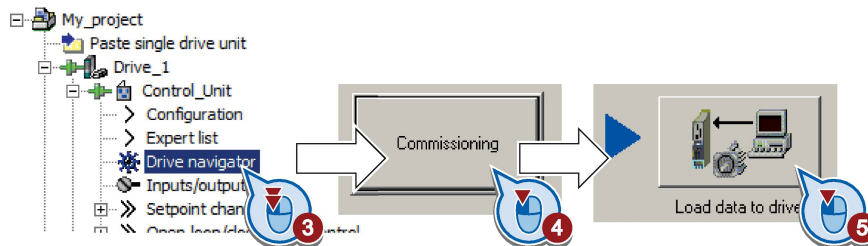
Proceed as follows to load the configured data into the drive:

1. Select your drive.
2. Go online: .

STARTER compares your configuration with the real inverter. STARTER signals any differences in the "Online/offline comparison".

Acknowledge the message by pressing the "Load HW configuration to PG" button.

3. Open "Drive Navigator".




4. Select the "Commissioning" button.
5. Click on "Load data to the drive".
6. In the following screen form, select "After loading copy RAM to ROM".
7. Load your configuration into the inverter.
8. Wait until loading has been completed.
9. Close the "Commissioning" screen form.

You have loaded your configuration into the drive and therefore commissioned the system.

Procedure with Startdrive



Proceed as follows to load the configured data into the drive:

1. Select your drive.
2. Press the "Load to device" button. .
3. In the following screen form, select "Back up parameter assignment in the EEPROM".
4. Load your configuration into the inverter.
5. Wait until loading has been completed.

You have loaded your configuration into the drive and therefore commissioned the system.

5.3.6 Identifying motor data

Identify motor data

! WARNING

Danger to life from machine movements while motor data identification is in progress

The stationary measurement can turn the motor a number of revolutions. The rotating measurement accelerates the motor up to the rated speed. Secure dangerous machine parts before starting motor data identification:

- Before switching on, ensure that nobody is working on the machine or located within its working area.
- Secure the machine's working area against unintended access.
- Lower suspended loads to the floor.

Preconditions

- You selected a method of motor data identification during basic commissioning, e.g. measurement of the motor data while the motor is stationary.

When basic commissioning is complete, the inverter issues alarm A07991.

- The motor has cooled down to the ambient temperature.

An excessively high motor temperature distorts the results of motor data identification.

Procedure with STARTER



To initiate motor data identification and optimize the motor control, proceed as follows:

1. Open the control panel.

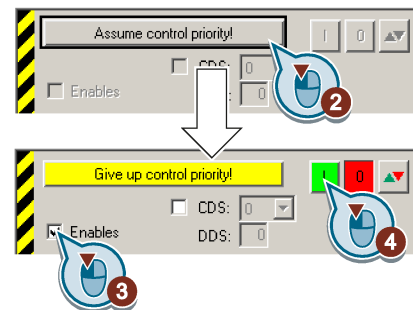
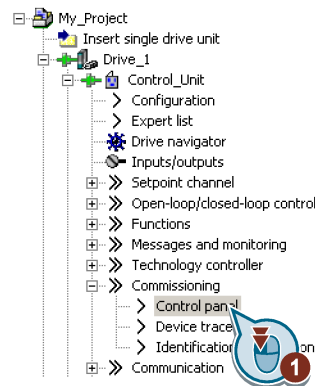


Figure 5-9 Control panel

2. Assume master control for the inverter.
3. Set the "Enable signals"

4. Switch on the motor.

The inverter starts the motor data identification. This measurement can take several minutes. After the measurement, the inverter switches off the motor.

5. Relinquish the master control after the motor data identification.

6. Press button  (RAM to ROM).

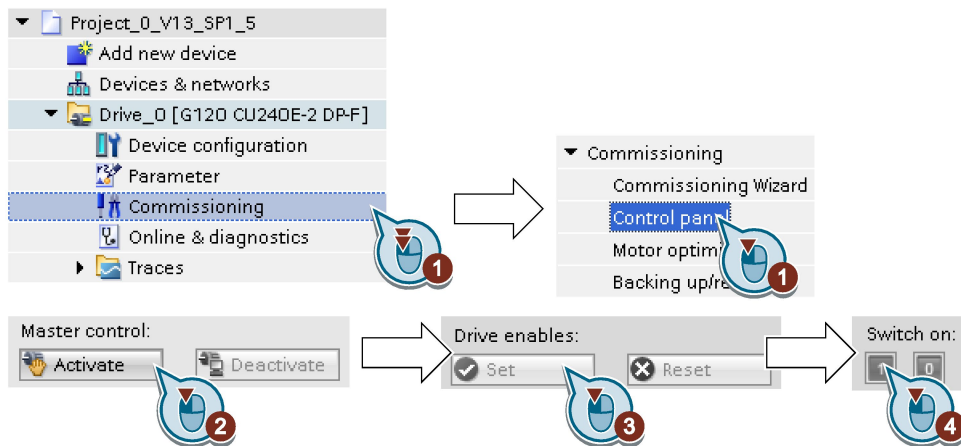
You have completed the motor data identification.

Procedure with Startdrive



To initiate motor data identification and optimize the motor control, proceed as follows:

1. Open the control panel.

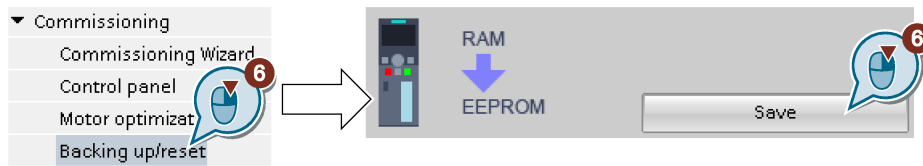


2. Assume master control for the inverter.
3. Set the "Drive enables"
4. Switch on the motor.

The inverter starts the motor data identification. This measurement can take several minutes. After the measurement, the inverter switches off the motor.

5. Relinquish the master control after the motor data identification.

6. Save the settings in the inverter (RAM → EEPROM):



You have completed the motor data identification.

Self-optimization of the speed control

If you have selected not only motor data identification but also rotating measurement with self-optimization of the speed control, you must switch on the motor again as described above and wait for the optimization run to finish.

5.4 Restoring the factory setting

There are cases where something goes wrong when commissioning a drive system e.g.:

- The line voltage was interrupted during commissioning and you were not able to complete commissioning.
- You got confused during the commissioning and you can no longer understand the individual settings that you made.
- You do not know whether the inverter was already operational.

In cases such as these, reset the inverter to the factory setting.

Restoring the factory settings when the safety functions are enabled

If you are using the integrated safety functions of the inverter, e.g. "Safe Torque Off", you must reset the safety functions separately from the remaining inverter settings.

The settings of the safety functions are protected by a password.

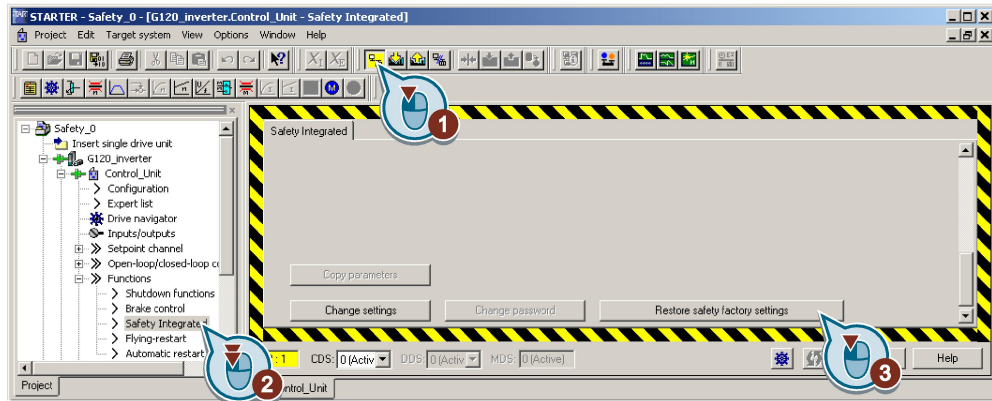
Settings that are not changed when restoring the factory setting

The communication settings and the settings of the motor standard (IEC/NEMA) are kept when restoring the factory setting.

5.4.1 Resetting the safety functions to the factory setting

Procedure with STARTER

- ➔ 1 To reset the safety function settings to the factory setting without changing the standard settings, proceed as follows:
- 2
1. Go online.
 2. Open the screen form of the safety functions.
 3. Select the button to restore the factory settings.

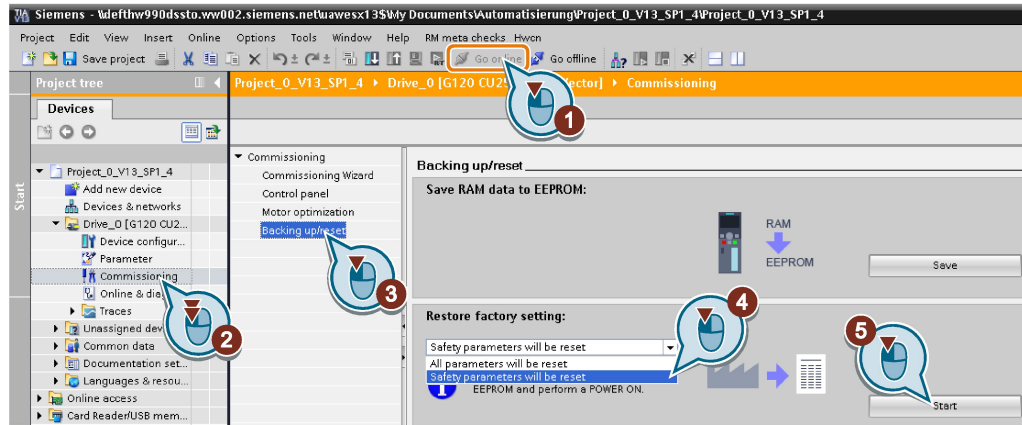


4. Enter the password,for the safety functions.
 5. Confirm that the parameters have been saved (RAM to ROM).
 6. Go offline.
 7. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
 8. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
 9. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.
- You have restored the safety functions in the inverter to the factory settings.

Procedure with Startdrive

- ➔ 1 To reset the safety function settings to the factory setting without changing the standard settings, proceed as follows:

1. Go online.



2. Select "Commissioning".
3. Select "Backing up/reset".
4. Select "Safety parameters are reset".
5. Click the "Start" button.
6. Enter the password,for the safety functions.
7. Confirm that the parameters have been saved (RAM to ROM).
8. Go offline.
9. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
- 10.Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
- 11.Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.

■ You have restored the safety functions in the inverter to the factory settings.



Procedure with an operator panel

Proceed as follows to restore the inverter safety functions to the factory settings:

1. p0010 = 30Set
Activate reset settings.
2. p9761 = ...
Enter the password for the safety functions
3. Start the reset with p0970 = 5.
4. Wait until the inverter sets p0970 = 0.
5. Set p0971 = 1.
6. Wait until the inverter sets p0971 = 0.
7. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
8. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
9. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.

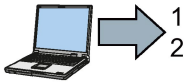


You have restored the safety function settings of your inverter to the factory settings.

5.4.2 Restore the factory settings (without safety functions)

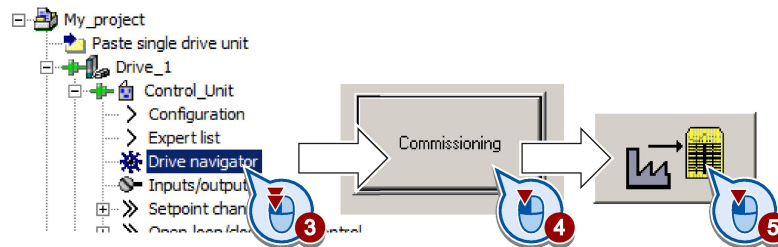
Restore the factory inverter settings

Procedure with STARTER



1 Proceed as follows to reset the inverter to factory settings:

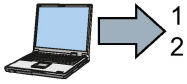
1. Select your drive.
2. Go online.
3. Open "Drive Navigator".



4. Select the "Commissioning" button.
5. Press the "Factory setting" button.
6. In the screen form, select "After loading copy RAM to ROM".
7. Start the reset.
8. Wait until the inverter has been reset to the factory setting.

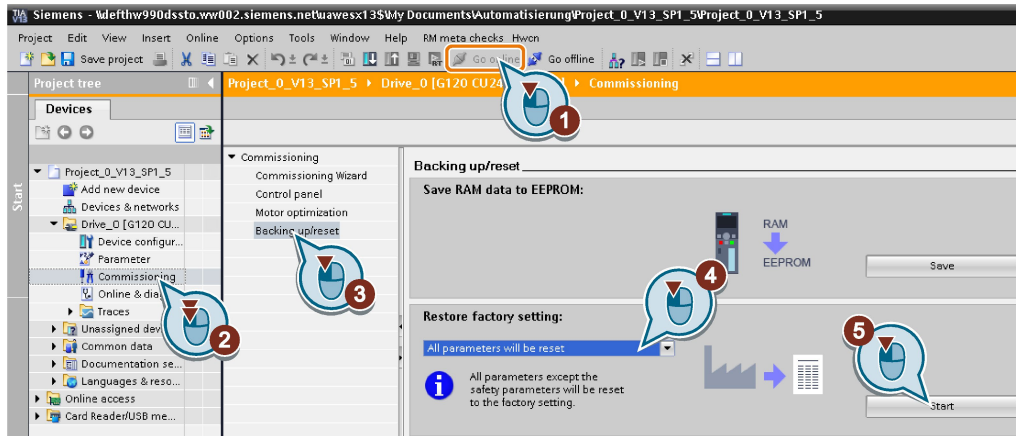
You have reset the inverter to factory settings.

Procedure with Startdrive



Proceed as follows to reset the inverter to factory settings:

1. Go online.
2. Select "Commissioning".
3. Select "Backing up/reset".
4. Select "All parameters are reset".
5. Press the "Start" button.



6. Wait until the inverter has been reset to the factory setting.

■ You have reset the inverter to factory settings.



Procedure with the BOP-2 operator panel

Proceed as follows to reset the inverter to factory settings:

1. In the "Options" menu, select the "DRVRESET" entry
2. Confirm the reset using the OK key.
3. Wait until the inverter has been reset to the factory setting.

You have reset the inverter to factory settings.

Advanced commissioning

6.1 Overview of the converter functions

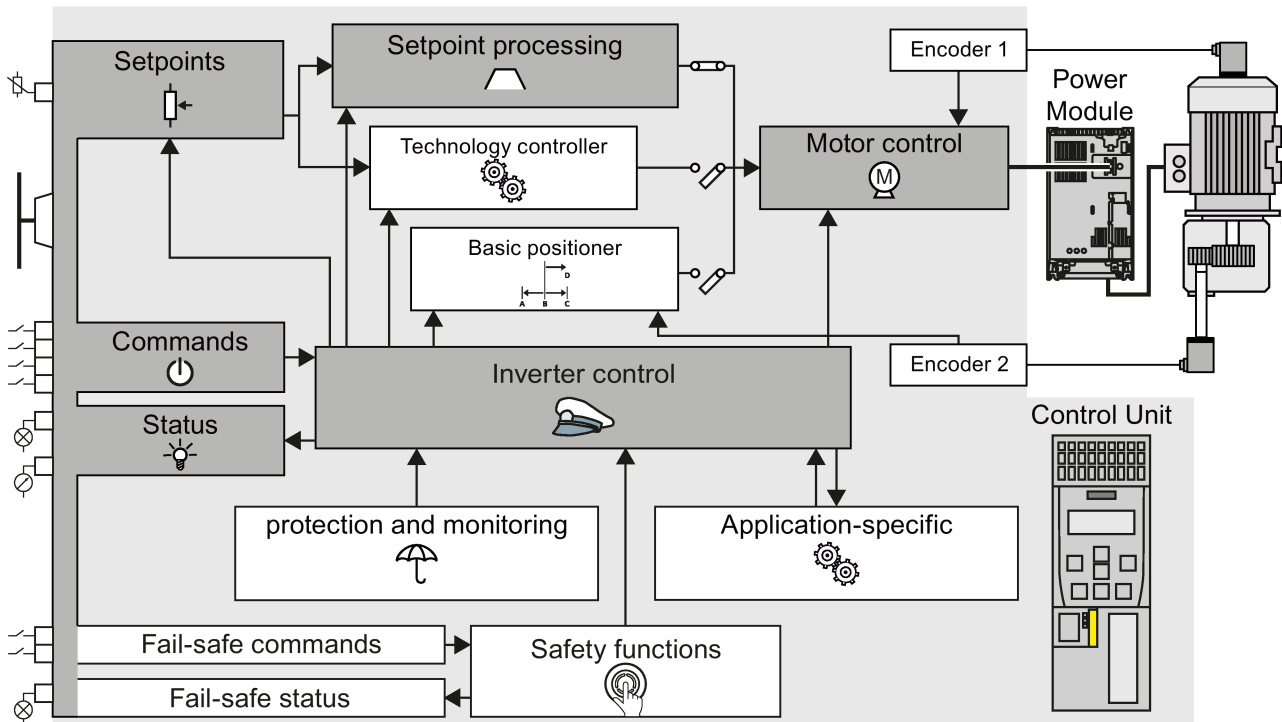




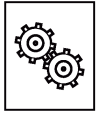
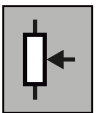

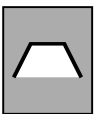
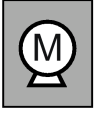
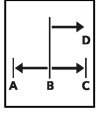


Figure 6-1 Overview of inverter functions

6.1 Overview of the converter functions

Functions relevant to all applications		Functions required in special applications only	
<p>The functions that you require in each application are shown in a dark color in the function overview above.</p> <p>You set these functions during the basic commissioning, so that in many cases, the motor can be operated without having to make any additional settings.</p>		<p>The functions whose parameters you only need to adapt when actually required are shown in white in the function overview above.</p>	
	<p>Inverter control is responsible for all of the other inverter functions. Among other things, it defines how the inverter responds to commands from the higher-level control system.</p> <p>Inverter control (Page 141)</p>		<p>The protection and monitoring functions prevent damage to the motor, inverter and driven load, e.g. using temperature monitoring or torque monitoring.</p> <p>Protection functions (Page 241)</p>
 	<p>The commands from the higher-level control are sent to the inverter via digital inputs or the fieldbus. The inverter returns its status signals to the outputs of the Control Unit or to the fieldbus.</p> <p>Adapt the default setting of the terminal strip (Page 143)</p> <p>Connecting the inverter to the fieldbus (Page 97)</p>		<p>The application-specific functions control, for example, a motor holding brake – or allow higher-level closed-loop pressure or temperature controls to be implemented using the technology controller.</p> <p>Application-specific functions (Page 251)</p>
	<p>You must define a setpoint, which defines the motor speed, for example.</p> <p>Setpoints (Page 198)</p>		<p>The safety functions fulfill increased requirements regarding the functional safety of the drive.</p> <p>The basic functions safely switch off the drive torque.</p> <p>Safe Torque Off (STO) safety function (Page 309)</p> <p>The extended safety functions monitor the drive speed. You require a license to use the extended functions, see also Section: Activating licensed functions (Page 456).</p> <p>The extended safety functions are described in the "Safety Integrated Function Manual", see also Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).</p>
	<p>The setpoint calculation uses a ramp-function generator to prevent speed steps occurring and to limit the speed to a permissible maximum value.</p> <p>Setpoint calculation (Page 208)</p>		
	<p>The motor closed-loop control ensures that the motor follows the speed setpoint. You can select either vector control or U/f control.</p> <p>Motor control (Page 217)</p>		<p>The basic positioner traverses an axis with position control to a target position.</p> <p>You require a license to use the basic positioner, see also Section: Activating licensed functions (Page 456).</p> <p>The basic positioner is described in the "Function Manual, Basic Positioner", also see Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).</p>

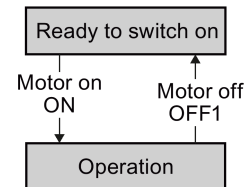
6.2 Inverter control

6.2.1 Switching the motor on and off



After switching the supply voltage on, the converter normally goes into the "ready to start" state. In this state, the converter waits for the command to switch-on the motor:

- The converter switches on the motor with the ON command. The converter changes to the "Operation" state.
- The converter brakes the motor after the OFF1 command. The converter switches off the motor once standstill has been reached. The converter is again "ready to start".



Converter states and commands for switching the motor on and off

In addition to the OFF1 command, there are other commands that are used to switch off the motor:

- OFF2 - the converter immediately switches off the motor without first braking it.
- OFF3 - this command means "quick stop". After OFF3, the converter brakes the motor with the OFF3 ramp-down time. After reaching standstill, the converter switches off the motor.

The command is frequently used for exceptional operating situations where it is necessary to brake the motor especially quickly. Collision protection is a typical application for this function.

- Block operation - The inverter switches the motor off.
- Enable operation - The inverter switches the motor on.

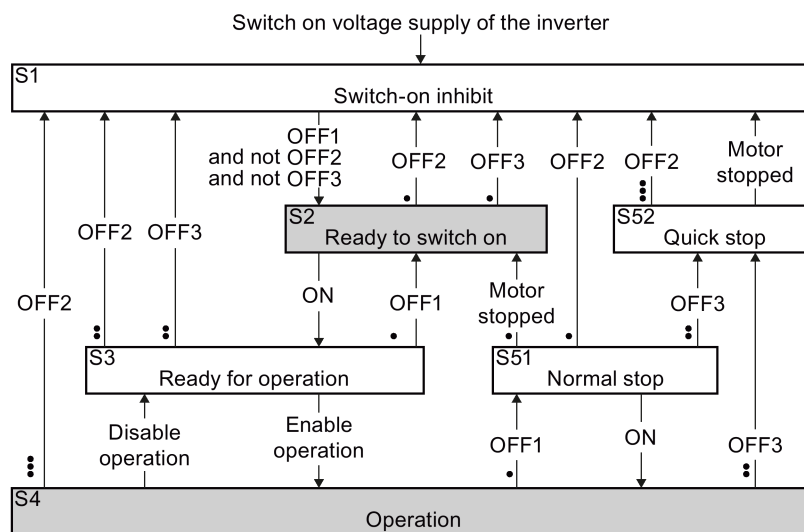


Figure 6-2 Internal sequence control of the converter when the motor is switched on and off

The abbreviations S1 ... S5b to identify the converter states are defined in the PROFIdrive profile.

Converter status	Explanation
S1	In this state, the converter does not respond to the ON command. The converter goes into this state under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ON was active when switching on the converter. Exception: When the automatic start function is active, ON must be active after switching on the power supply. • OFF2 or OFF3 is selected.
S2	This state is required to switch on the motor.
S3	The converter waits for the operating enable.
S4	The motor is switched on.
S51	The motor was switched off with OFF1 and brakes with the ramp-down time of the ramp-function generator.
S52	The motor was switched off with OFF3 and brakes with the OFF3 ramp-down time, or at the current limit.

6.2.2 Adapt the default setting of the terminal strip

This chapter describes how you adapt the function of individual digital and analog inputs and outputs of the inverter.

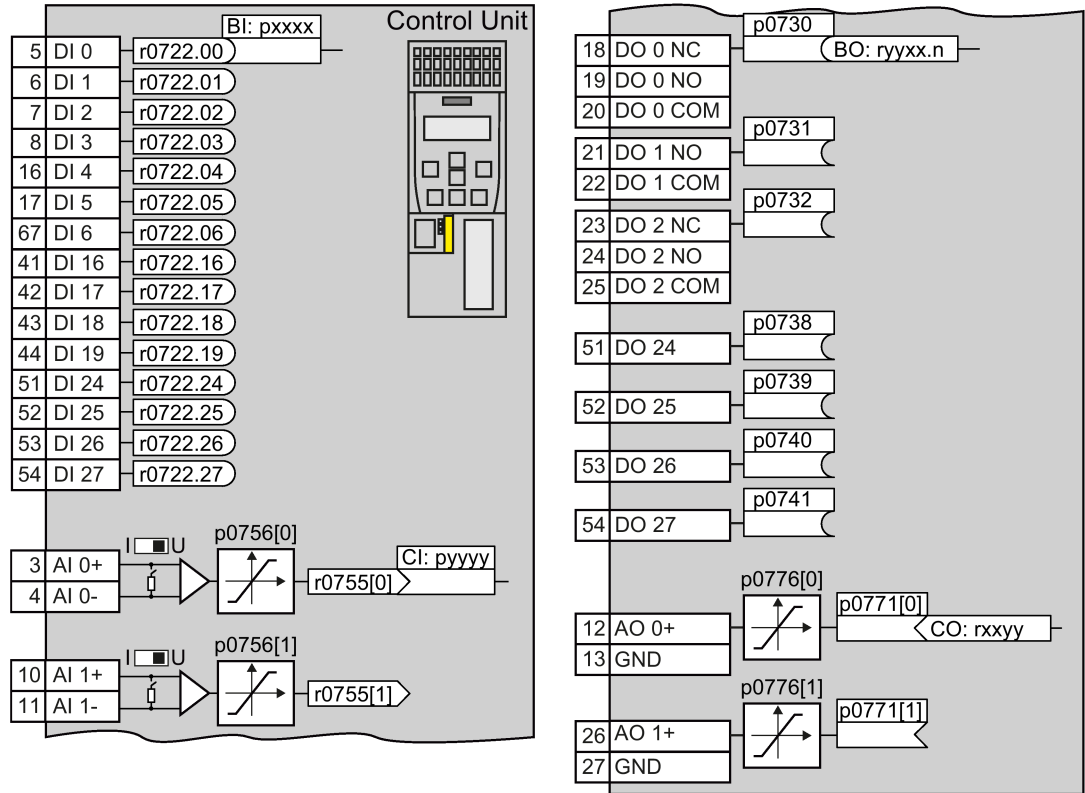
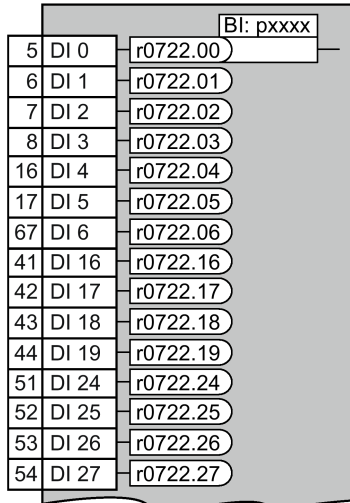


Figure 6-3 Internal interconnection of the inputs and outputs

6.2.2.1 Digital inputs

Changing the function of a digital input



To change the function of a digital input, you must interconnect the status parameter of the digital input with a binector input of your choice.

See also Section: Interconnecting signals in the inverter (Page 472).

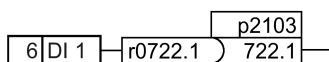
Binector inputs are marked with "BI" in the parameter list of the List Manual.

Table 6- 1 Binector inputs (BI) of the inverter (selection)

BI	Significance	BI	Significance
p0810	Command data set selection CDS bit 0	p1036	Motorized potentiometer, setpoint, lower
p0840	ON/OFF1	p1055	Jog bit 0
p0844	OFF2	p1056	Jog bit 1
p0848	OFF3	p1113	Setpoint inversion
p0852	Enable operation	p1201	Flying restart enable signal source
p0855	Unconditionally release holding brake	p2103	1. Acknowledge faults
p0856	Enable speed controller	p2106	External fault 1
p0858	Unconditionally close holding brake	p2112	External alarm 1
p1020	Fixed speed setpoint selection bit 0	p2200	Technology controller enable
p1021	Fixed speed setpoint selection bit 1	p3330	Two/three-wire control, control command 1
p1022	Fixed speed setpoint selection bit 2	p3331	Two/three-wire control, control command 2
p1023	Fixed speed setpoint selection bit 3	p3332	Two/three-wire control, control command 3
p1035	Motorized potentiometer, setpoint, raise		

A complete list of the binector outputs is provided in the List Manual.

Changing the function of a digital input - Example



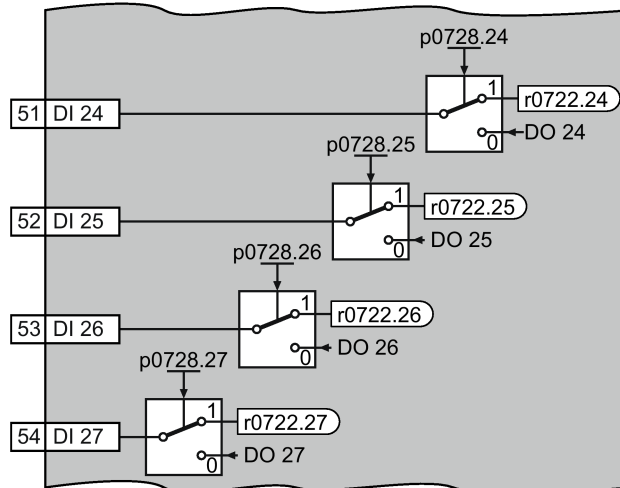
To acknowledge fault messages of the inverter using digital input DI 1, you must interconnect DI1 with the command to acknowledge faults (p2103): Set p2103 = 722.1.

Advanced settings

You can debounce the digital input signal using parameter p0724.

For more information, please see the parameter list and the function block diagrams 2220 f of the List Manual.

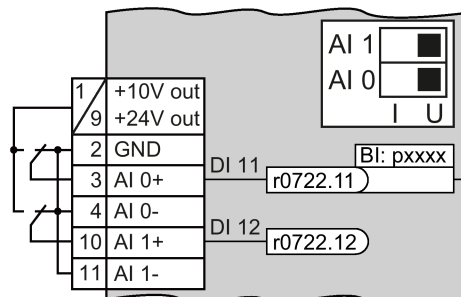
Using switchable terminals as digital inputs



In the inverter factory setting, the switchable terminals are active as digital inputs.

To use a terminal that can be switched over as a digital input, set the corresponding bit of parameter p0728.x = 1.

Analog inputs as digital inputs



To use an analog input as additional digital input, you must interconnect the corresponding status parameter r0722.11 or r0722.12 with a binector input of your choice.

You may operate the analog input as digital input with 10 V or with 24 V.

NOTICE

Destruction of the analog input as a result of the excessively high input current

The 10 V or 24 V voltage source will destroy the analog input if the operating mode selector switch is set to "Current input" (I).

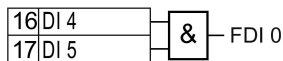
- Set the operating mode selector switch of the analog input to voltage (U).

6.2.2.2 Safety-related input

This manual describes the STO safety function with control via a safety-related input. All other safety functions, additional safety-related inputs of the inverter and the control of the safety functions via PROFIsafe are described in the Safety Integrated Function Manual.

Defining the safety-related input

If you use the STO safety function, then you must configure the terminal strip during the basic commissioning for a safety-related input, e.g. with p0015 = 2 (see Section Terminal strips behind the upper front door (Page 83)).



The inverter combines digital inputs DI 4 and DI 5 to create a safety-related input.

See also Section: Safe Torque Off (STO) safety function (Page 309).

Which devices are you allowed to connect?

The safety-related input is designed for the following devices:

- Connection of safety sensors, e.g. emergency stop command devices or light curtains.
- Connection of pre-processing devices, e.g. fail-safe control systems and safety relays.

Signal states

The inverter expects signals with the same state at its safety-related input:

- High signal: The safety function is deselected.
- Low signal: The safety function is selected.

Fault detection

The inverter evaluates deviations in the two signals of the safety-related input. The inverter thus detects, for example the following faults:

- Cable break
- Defective sensor

The inverter cannot detect the following faults:

- Cross-circuit of the two cables
- Short-circuit between signal cable and 24 V power supply

Bright and dark test

The inverter filters signal changes using bright and dark tests at its safety-related inputs:

- SIL 2 / PL d: the safety-related inputs of the inverter have an adjustable software filter.
- SIL 3 / PL e: a fixed hardware filter suppresses signal changes ≤ 4 ms at the safety-related input of the PM240-2 (FSD, FSE) Power Module.

Special measures when establishing connections

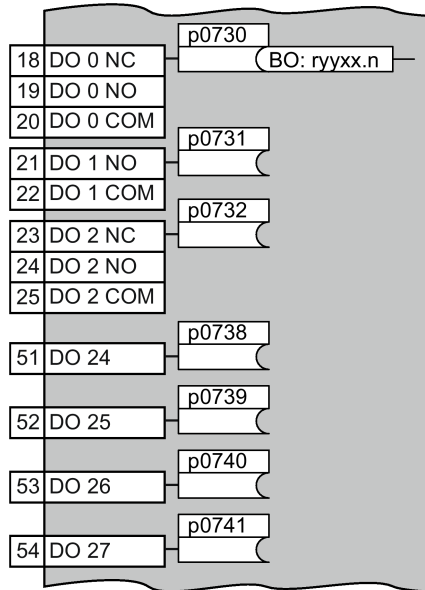
When routing cables over longer distances, e.g. between remote control cabinets, you have the following options to reduce the risk of damaged cables of your plant or machine:

- Use shielded cables with grounded shield.
- Lay signal cables in steel pipes.

Examples of connecting a safety-related input can be found in Section: Connecting the safety-related input (Page 480).

6.2.2.3 Digital outputs

Changing the function of a digital output



To change the function of a digital output, you must interconnect the digital output with a binector output of your choice.

See also Section: Interconnecting signals in the inverter (Page 472).

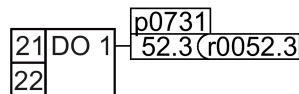
Binector outputs are marked with "BO" in the parameter list of the List Manual.

Table 6-2 Binector outputs (BO) of the inverter (selection)

0	Deactivating digital output	r0052.9	Process data control
r0052.0	Drive ready	r0052.10	f_actual >= p1082 (f_max)
r0052.1	Drive ready for operation	r0052.11	Alarm: Motor current/torque limit
r0052.2	Drive running	r0052.12	Brake active
r0052.3	Drive fault active	r0052.13	Motor overload
r0052.4	OFF2 active	r0052.14	Motor CW rotation
r0052.5	OFF3 active	r0052.15	Inverter overload
r0052.6	Closing lockout active	r0053.0	DC braking active
r0052.7	Drive alarm active	r0053.2	f_actual > p1080 (f_min)
r0052.8	Setpoint/actual value discrepancy	r0053.6	f_actual ≥ setpoint (f_setpoint)

The complete list of binector outputs is provided in the List Manual.

Changing the function of a digital output - Example



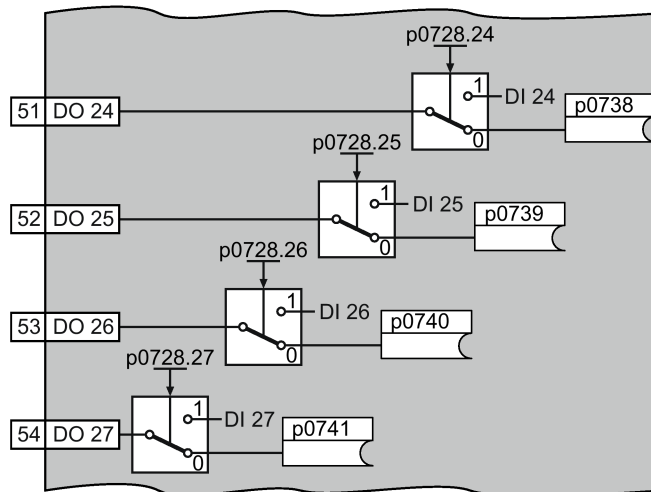
To output inverter fault messages via digital output DO 1, you must interconnect DO1 with the fault messages: Set p0731 = 52.3.

Advanced settings

You can invert the signal of the digital output using parameter p0748.

For more information, please see the parameter list and the function block diagrams 2230 f of the List Manual.

Using switchable terminals as digital outputs

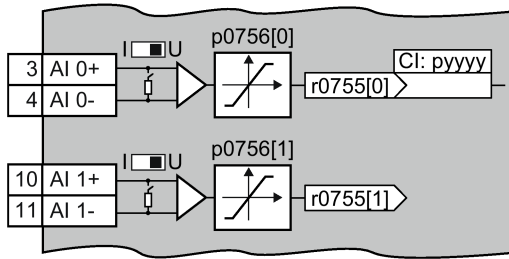


In the inverter factory setting, the switchable terminals are active as digital inputs.

To use a terminal that can be switched over as a digital output, set the corresponding bit of parameter p0728.x = 0.

6.2.2.4 Analog inputs

Overview



Changing the function of an analog input:

1. Define the analog input type using parameter p0756[x] and the switch on the inverter.
2. You define the analog input function by interconnecting parameter p0755[x] with a connector input CI of your choice.

See also Section: Interconnecting signals in the inverter (Page 472).

Connector inputs are marked with "CI" in the parameter list of the List Manual.

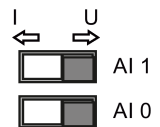
Defining the type of an analog input

The inverter offers a series of default settings, which you can select using parameter p0756:

AI 0	Unipolar voltage input	0 V ... +10 V	p0756[0] =	0
	Unipolar voltage input monitored	+2 V ... +10 V		1
	Unipolar current input	0 mA ... +20 mA		2
	Unipolar current input monitored	+4 mA ... +20 mA		3
	Bipolar voltage input	-10 V ... +10 V		4
	No sensor connected			8
	AI 1	Unipolar voltage input		0 V ... +10 V
Unipolar voltage input monitored		+2 V ... +10 V	1	
Unipolar current input		0 mA ... +20 mA	2	
Unipolar current input monitored		+4 mA ... +20 mA	3	
Bipolar voltage input		-10 V ... +10 V	4	
No sensor connected			8	

In addition, you must set the switch belonging to the analog input. You can find the switch on the Control Unit behind the lower front door.

- Voltage input: Switch position U (factory setting)
- Current input: Switch position I



Characteristics

If you change the analog input type using p0756, then the inverter automatically selects the appropriate scaling of the analog input. The linear scaling characteristic is defined using two points (p0757, p0758) and (p0759, p0760). Parameters p0757 ... p0760 are assigned to an analog input via their index, e.g. parameters p0757[0] ... p0760[0] belong to analog input 0.

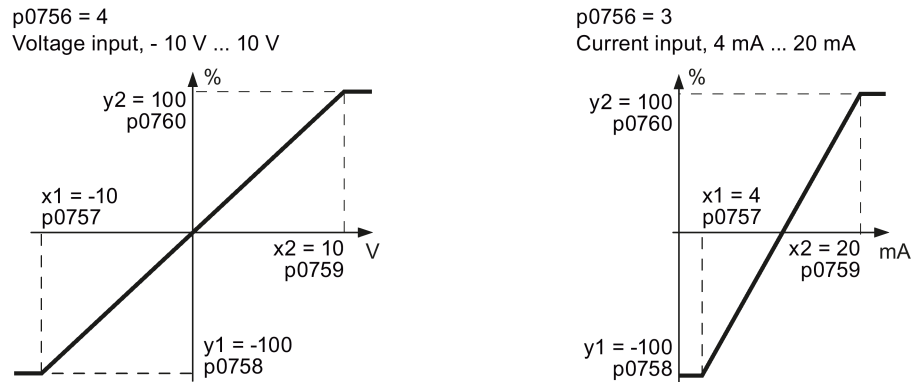


Figure 6-4 Examples for scaling characteristics

Parameter	Description
p0757	x coordinate of the 1st Characteristic point [V or mA]
p0758	y coordinate of the 1st Characteristic point [% of p200x] p200x are the parameters of reference variables, e.g. p2000 is the reference speed
p0759	x coordinate of the 2nd Characteristic point [V or mA]
p0760	y coordinate of the 2nd Characteristic point [% of p200x]
p0761	Wire breakage monitoring response threshold

Adapting the characteristic

You must define your own characteristic if none of the default types match your particular application.

Example

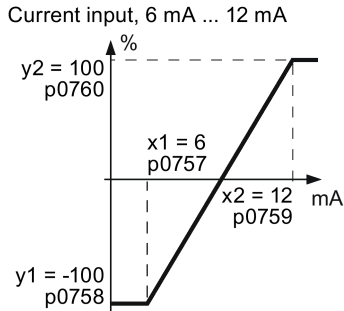
The inverter should convert a 6 mA ... 12 mA signal into the value range -100 % ... 100 % via analog input 0. The wire break monitoring of the inverter should respond when 6 mA is fallen below.

Precondition

You have set analog input 0 as a current input ("I") via the DIP switch on the Control Unit.



Procedure



Set the following parameters to set the analog input as current input with monitoring:

1. Set p0756[0] = 3
This means that you define analog input 0 as current input with wire breakage monitoring.
2. Set p0757[0] = 6.0 (x1)
3. Set p0758[0] = -100.0 (y1)
4. Set p0759[0] = 12.0 (x2)
5. Set p0760[0] = 100.0 (y2)

Defining the function of an analog input

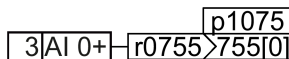
You define the analog input function by interconnecting a connector input of your choice with parameter p0755. Parameter p0755 is assigned to the particular analog input based on its index, e.g. parameter p0755[0] is assigned to analog input 0.

Table 6-3 Connector inputs (CI) of the inverter (selection)

CI	Significance	CI	Significance
p1070	Main setpoint	p1522	Torque limit, upper
p1075	Supplementary setpoint	p2253	Technology controller setpoint 1
p1503	Torque setpoint	p2264	Technology controller actual value
p1511	Supplementary torque 1		

A complete list of the connector inputs is provided in the List Manual.

Defining the function of an analog input - example



To enter a supplementary setpoint via analog input AI 0, you must interconnect AI 0 with the signal source for the supplementary setpoint:

Set p1075 = 755[0].

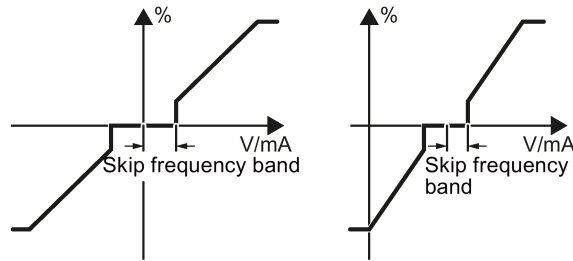
Advanced settings

Signal smoothing

When required, you can smooth the signal, which you read-in via an analog input, using parameter p0753.

For more information, see the parameter list and in the function block diagrams 9566 ff of the List Manual.

Skip frequency band



Interferences in the cable can corrupt small signals of a few millivolts. To be able to enter a setpoint of exactly 0 V via an analog input, you must specify a skip frequency band.

Skip frequency band of the analog input

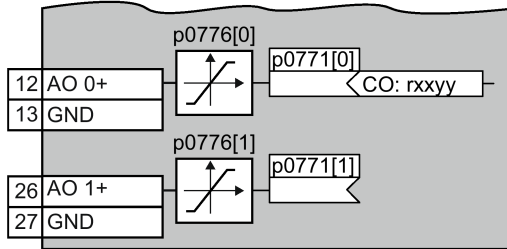
p0764[0]	Skip frequency band of the analog input AI 0 (factory setting: 0)
p0764[1]	Skip frequency band of the analog input AI 1 (factory setting: 0)

Using an analog input as digital input

An analog input can also be used as digital input. See also Section: Digital inputs (Page 144).

6.2.2.5 Analog outputs

Overview



Changing the function of an analog output:

1. Define the analog output type using parameter p0776.
2. Interconnect parameter p0771 with a connector output of your choice.

See also Section: Interconnecting signals in the inverter (Page 472).

Connector outputs are marked with "CO" in the parameter list of the List Manual.

Defining the analog output type

The inverter offers a series of default settings, which you can select using parameter p0776:

AO 0	Current output (factory setting)	0 mA ... +20 mA	p0776[0] =	0
	Voltage output	0 V ... +10 V		1
	Current output	+4 mA ... +20 mA		2
AO 1	Current output (factory setting)	0 mA ... +20 mA	p0776[1] =	0
	Voltage output	0 V ... +10 V		1
	Current output	+4 mA ... +20 mA		2

Characteristics

If you change the analog output type, then the inverter automatically selects the appropriate scaling of the analog output. The linear scaling characteristic is defined using two points (p0777, p0778) and (p0779, p0780).

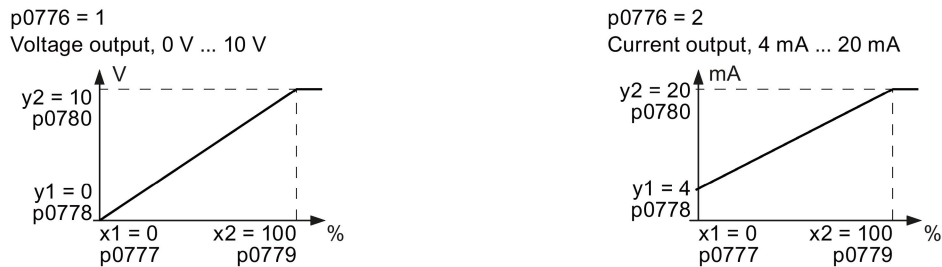


Figure 6-5 Examples for scaling characteristics

Parameters p0777 ... p0780 are assigned to an analog output via their index, e.g. parameters p0777[0] ... p0770[0] belong to analog output 0.

Table 6- 4 Parameters for the scaling characteristic

Parameter	Description
p0777	x coordinate of the 1st Characteristic point [% of p200x] p200x are the parameters of the reference variables, e.g. p2000 is the reference speed.
p0778	y coordinate of the 1st Characteristic point [V or mA]
p0779	x coordinate of the 2nd Characteristic point [% of p200x]
p0780	y coordinate of the 2nd Characteristic point [V or mA]

Setting the characteristic

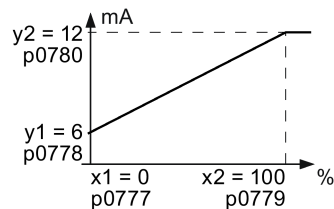
You must define your own characteristic if none of the default types match your particular application.

Example:

Via analog output 0, the inverter should convert a signal in the value range 0 % ... 100 % into an output signal 6 mA ... 12 mA.

Procedure

Current output, 6 mA ... 12 mA



Set the following parameters to set the characteristic to match the example:

1. Set p0776[0] = 2
This defines analog output 0 as a current output.
2. Set p0777[0] = 0.0 (x1)
3. Set p0778[0] = 6.0 (y1)
4. Set p0779[0] = 100.0 (x2)
5. Set p0780[0] = 12.0 (y2)

Defining the function of an analog output

You define the analog output function by interconnecting parameter p0771 with a connector output of your choice. Parameter p0771 is assigned to the particular analog output via its index, e.g. parameter p0771[0] is assigned to analog output 0.

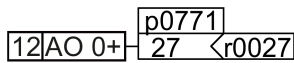
Table 6- 5 Connector outputs (CO) of the inverter (selection)

CO	Meaning	CO	Meaning
r0021	Actual frequency	r0026	Actual DC-link voltage
r0024	Output actual frequency	r0027	Output current
r0025	Output actual frequency		

A complete list of the connector outputs is provided in the List Manual.

For more information, please see the parameter list and the function block diagrams 2261 of the List Manual.

Defining the function of an analog output - example



To output the inverter output current via analog output 0, you must interconnect AO 0 with the signal for the output current: Set p0771 = 27.

Advanced settings

You can manipulate the signal that you output via an analog output, as follows:

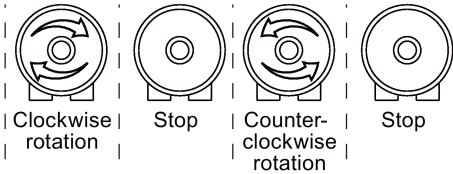
- Absolute-value generation of the signal (p0775)
- Signal inversion (p0782)

Additional information is provided in the parameter list of the List Manual.

6.2.3 Inverter control using digital inputs

Five different methods are available for controlling the motor via digital inputs.

Table 6- 6 Two-wire control and three-wire control

Behavior of the motor	Control commands	Typical application
 <p>Clockwise rotation Stop Counter-clockwise rotation Stop</p>		
<p>Motor on/off</p> <p>Reversing</p>	<p>Two-wire control, method 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Switching the motor on and off (ON/OFF1). 2. Reverse the motor direction of rotation. 	<p>Local control in conveyor systems.</p>
<p>Motor on/off, clockwise rotation</p> <p>Motor on/off, counter-clockwise rotation</p>	<p>Two-wire control, method 2 and two-wire control, method 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Switch the motor on and off (ON/OFF1), clockwise rotation. 2. Switch the motor on and off (ON/OFF1), counter-clockwise rotation. 	<p>Traction drives with control via joystick</p>
<p>Enable / motor off</p> <p>Motor on, clockwise rotation</p> <p>Motor on, counter-clockwise rotation</p>	<p>Three-wire control, method 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable signal for switching the motor on and off (OFF1). 2. Switch on the motor (ON), clockwise rotation. 3. Switch on the motor (ON), counter-clockwise rotation. 	<p>Traction drives with control via joystick</p>
<p>Enable / motor off</p> <p>Motor on</p> <p>Reversing</p>	<p>Three-wire control, method 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable signal for switching the motor on and off (OFF1). 2. Switch on motor (ON). 3. Reverse the motor direction of rotation. 	<p>-</p>

6.2.4 Two-wire control: method 1

You switch the motor on and off using a control command (ON/OFF1) while the other control command reverses the motor direction of rotation.

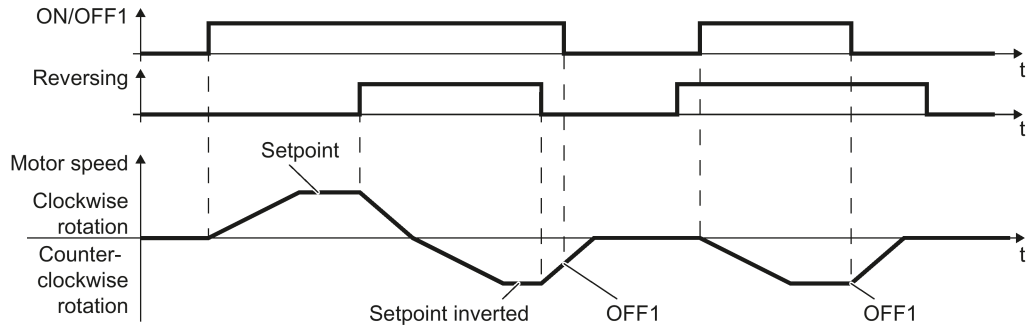


Figure 6-6 Two-wire control, method 1

Table 6-7 Function table

ON/OFF1	Reversing	Function
0	0	OFF1: The motor stops.
0	1	OFF1: The motor stops.
1	0	ON: Clockwise motor rotation.
1	1	ON: Counter-clockwise motor rotation.

Parameter	Description		
p0015 = 12	Macro drive unit		
	Controlling the motor using the digital inputs of the inverter:	DI 0 ON/OFF1	DI 1 Reversing
Advanced setting Interconnecting control commands with digital inputs of your choice.			
p0840[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: ON/OFF1 (ON/OFF1) Example: p0840[0] = 722.3 ⇒ if CDS 0 (index[0]) is selected, the inverter receives its ON/OFF1 command via DI 3.		
p1113[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: Setpoint inversion (reversing)		

6.2.5 Two-wire control, method 2

You switch the motor on and off using a control command (ON/OFF1) and at the same time select clockwise motor rotation. You also use the other control command to switch the motor on and off, but in this case you select counter-clockwise rotation for the motor.

The inverter only accepts a new control command when the motor is at a standstill.

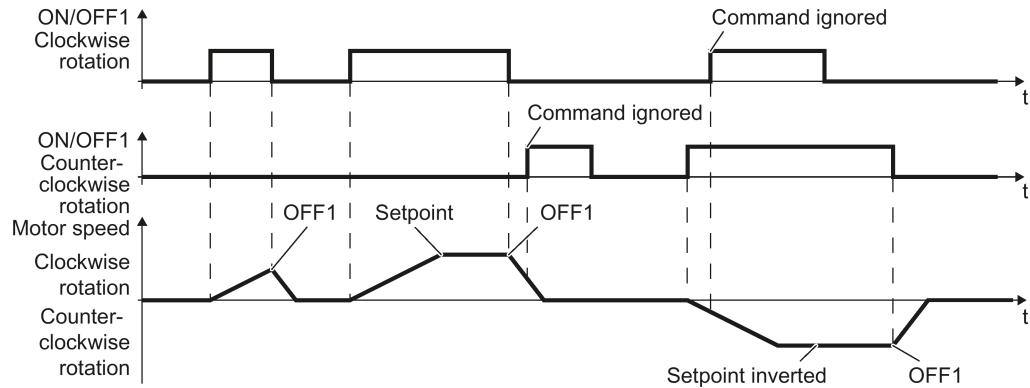


Figure 6-7 Two-wire control, method 2

Table 6-8 Function table

ON/OFF1 clockwise rotation	ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise rotation	Function
0	0	OFF1: The motor stops.
1	0	ON: Clockwise motor rotation.
0	1	ON: Counter-clockwise motor rotation.
1	1	ON: The motor direction of rotation is based on the signal that assumes status "1" first.

Parameter	Description		
p0015 = 17	Macro drive unit		
	Controlling the motor using the digital inputs of the inverter:	DI 0 ON/OFF1 clockwise rotation	DI 1 ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise rotation
Advanced setting Interconnecting control commands with digital inputs of your choice.			
p3330[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 1 (ON/OFF1 clockwise rotation)		
p3331[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 2 (ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise rotation) Example: p3331[0] = 722.0 ⇒ if CDS 0 (index[0]) is selected, the inverter receives its ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise command via DI 0.		

6.2.6 Two-wire control, method 3

You switch the motor on and off using a control command (ON/OFF1) and at the same time select clockwise motor rotation. You also use the other control command to switch the motor on and off, but in this case you select counter-clockwise rotation for the motor.

Unlike method 2, the inverter will accept the control commands at any time, regardless of the motor speed.

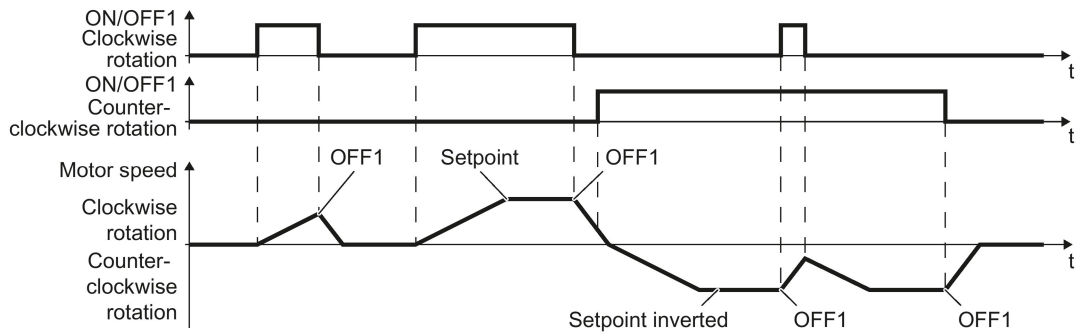


Figure 6-8 Two-wire control, method 3

Table 6-9 Function table

ON/OFF1 clockwise rotation	ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise rotation	Function
0	0	OFF1: The motor stops.
1	0	ON: Clockwise motor rotation.
0	1	ON: Counter-clockwise motor rotation.
1	1	OFF1: The motor stops.

Parameter	Description		
p0015 = 18	Macro drive unit		
	Controlling the motor using the digital inputs of the inverter:	DI 0	DI 1
		ON/OFF1 clockwise rotation	ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise rotation
Advanced setting Interconnecting control commands with digital inputs of your choice.			
p3330[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 1 (ON/OFF1 clockwise rotation)		
p3331[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 2 (ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise rotation) Example: p3331[0] = 722.0 ⇒ if CDS 0 (index[0]) is selected, the inverter receives its ON/OFF1 counter-clockwise command via DI 0.		

6.2.7 Three-wire control, method 1

With one control command, you enable the two other control commands. You switch the motor off by withdrawing the enable (OFF1).

You switch the motor's direction of rotation to clockwise rotation with the positive edge of the second control command. If the motor is still switched off, switch it on (ON).

You switch the motor's direction of rotation to counter-clockwise rotation with the positive edge of the third control command. If the motor is still switched off, switch it on (ON).

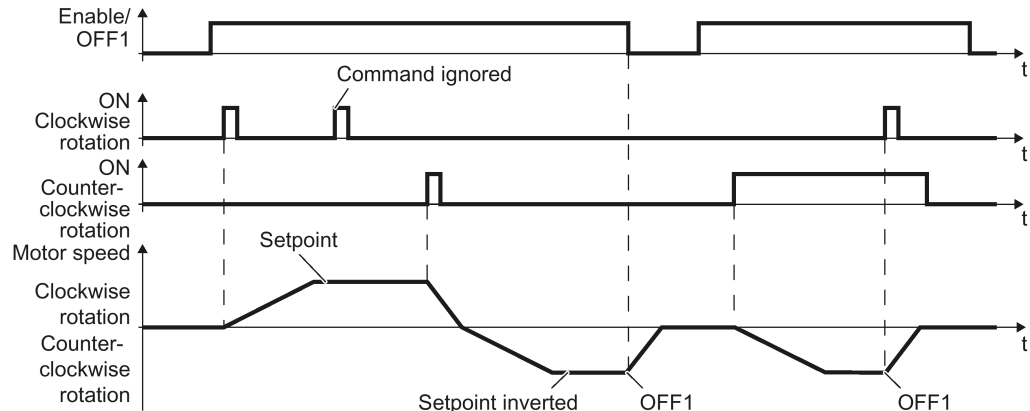


Figure 6-9 Three-wire control, method 1

Table 6- 10 Function table

Enable / OFF1	ON clockwise rotation	ON counter-clockwise rotation	Function
0	0 or 1	0 or 1	OFF1: The motor stops.
1	0→1	0	ON: Clockwise motor rotation.
1	0	0→1	ON: Counter-clockwise motor rotation.
1	1	1	OFF1: The motor stops.

Parameter	Description			
p0015 = 19	Macro drive unit			
	Controlling the motor using the digital inputs of the inverter:	DI 0	DI 1	DI 2
		Enable / OFF1	ON clockwise rotation	ON counter-clockwise rotation
Advanced setting				
Interconnecting control commands with digital inputs of your choice (DI x).				
p3330[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 1 (enable/OFF1)			
p3331[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 2 (ON clockwise rotation)			
p3332[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 3 (ON counter-clockwise rotation)			
	Example: p3332[0] = 722.0 ⇒ if CDS 0 (index[0]) is selected, the inverter receives its ON counter-clockwise command via DI 0.			

6.2.8 Three-wire control, method 2

With one control command, you enable the two other control commands. You switch the motor off by withdrawing the enable (OFF1).

You switch on the motor with the positive edge of the second control command (ON).

The third control command defines the motor's direction of rotation (reversing).

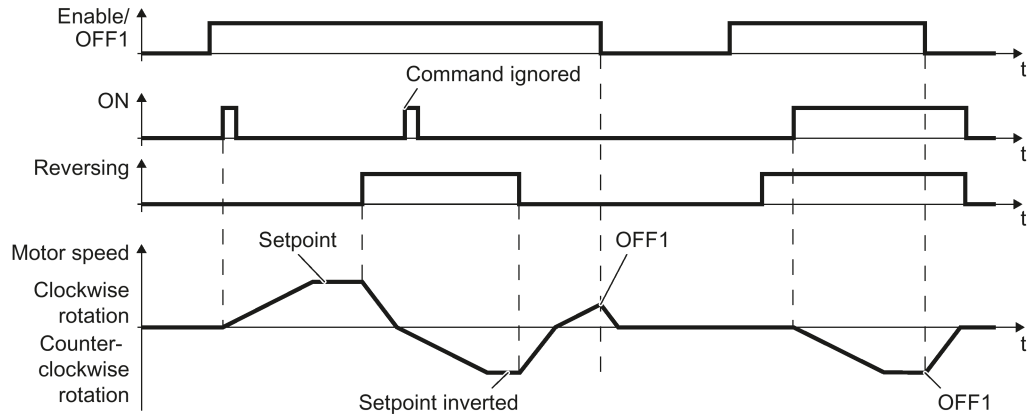


Figure 6-10 Three-wire control, method 2

Table 6- 11 Function table

Enable / OFF1	ON	Reversing	Function
0	0 or 1	0 or 1	OFF1: The motor stops.
1	0→1	0	ON: Clockwise motor rotation.
1	0→1	1	ON: Counter-clockwise motor rotation.

Parameter	Description				
p0015 = 20	Macro drive unit				
	Controlling the motor using the digital inputs of the inverter:		DI 0	DI 1	DI 2
			Enable / OFF1	ON	Reversing
Advanced setting					
Interconnecting control commands with digital inputs of your choice (DI x).					
p3330[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 1 (enable/OFF1)				
p3331[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 2 (ON) Example: p3331[0] = 722.0 ⇒ if CDS 0 (index[0]) is selected, the inverter receives its ON command via DI 0.				
p3332[0 ... n] = 722.x	BI: 2/3 wire control command 3 (reversing)				

6.2.9 Running the motor in jog mode (JOG function)

The "Jog" function is typically used to slowly move a machine part, e.g. a conveyor belt.

With the "Jog" function, you switch the motor on and off using a digital input. When the motor is switched on, it accelerates to the jogging setpoint. There are two different setpoints available, e.g. for motor counter-clockwise rotation and clockwise rotation.

The same ramp-function generator acts on the setpoint as for the ON/OFF1 command.

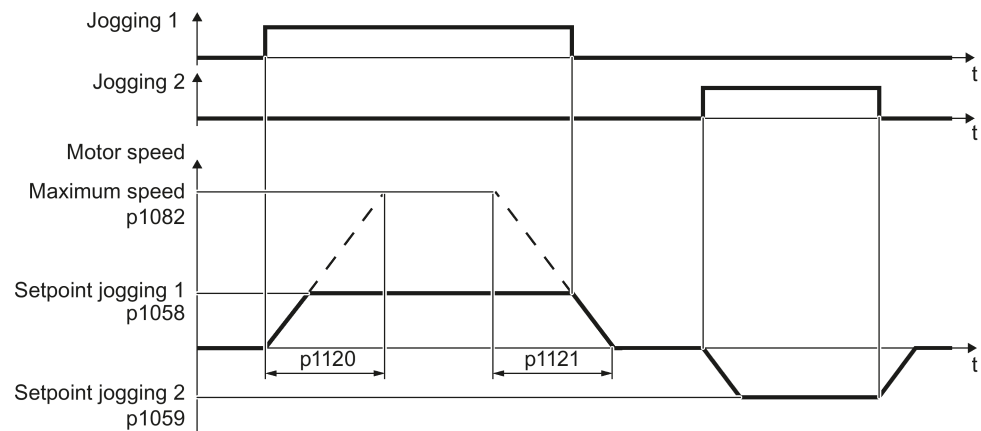
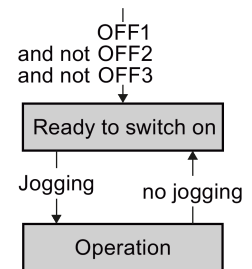


Figure 6-11 Behavior of the motor when "jogging"

The inverter must be ready to start before you issue the "Jog" control command. If the motor is already switched on, then the "Jog" command has no effect.



Jog settings

Parameter	Description	
p1058	Jogging 1 speed setpoint (factory setting 150 rpm)	
p1059	Jogging 2 speed setpoint (factory setting -150 rpm)	
p1082	Maximum speed (factory setting 1500 rpm)	
p1110	Inhibit negative direction	
	=0: Negative direction of rotation is enabled	=1: Negative direction of rotation is inhibited
p1111	Inhibit positive direction	
	=0: Positive direction of rotation is enabled	=1: Positive direction of rotation is inhibited
p1113	Setpoint inversion	
	=0: Setpoint is not inverted	=1: Setpoint is inverted
p1120	Ramp-function generator ramp-up time (factory setting 10 s)	
p1121	Ramp-function generator ramp-down time (factory setting 10 s)	
p1055 = 722.0	Jog bit 0: Select jogging 1 via digital input 0	
p1056 = 722.1	Jog bit 1: Select jogging 2 via digital input 1	

6.2.10 Control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET with the PROFIdrive profile

Telegrams if "basic positioner" has been configured

If you have configured the "Basic positioner" function, then the inverter has the following telegrams for cyclic data exchange with the higher-level control system:

- Standard telegram 7, PZD-2/2
- Standard telegram 9, PZD-10/5
- SIEMENS telegram 110, PZD-12/7
- SIEMENS telegram 111, PZD-12/12
- Telegram 999, free interconnection

These telegrams are described in the "Basic Positioner Function Manual", see also: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

Telegrams without "basic positioner"

The inverter has the following telegrams if you have not configured the "Basic positioner" function:

PKW	PZD01	PZD02	PZD03	PZD04	PZD05	PZD06	PZD07	PZD08	PZD09	PZD10	PZD11	PZD12	PZD13	PZD14
-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Telegram 1, speed control

STW1	NSOLL_A
ZSW1	NIST_A

Telegram 2, speed control

STW1	NSOLL_B	STW2
ZSW1	NIST_B	ZSW2

Telegram 3, speed control, 1 position encoder

STW1	NSOLL_B	STW2	G1_STW		
ZSW1	NIST_B	ZSW2	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1	G1_XIST2

Telegram 4, speed control, 2 position encoder

STW1	NSOLL_B	STW2	G1_STW	G2_STW				
ZSW1	NIST_B	ZSW2	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1	G1_XIST2	G2_ZSW	G2_XIST1	G2_XIST2

Telegram 20, speed control VIK/NAMUR

STW1	NSOLL_A				
ZSW1	NIST_A	IAIST_GLATT	MIST_GLATT	PIST_GLATT	MELD_NAMUR

Telegram 350, speed control

STW1	NSOLL_A	M_LIM	STW3
ZSW1	NIST_A	IAIST_GLATT	ZSW3

Telegram 352, speed control for PCS7

STW1	NSOLL_A	Process data for PCS7			
ZSW1	NIST_A	IAIST_GLATT	MIST_GLATT	WARN_CODE	FAULT_CODE

Figure 6-12 Telegrams 1 ... 352 for cyclic communication

PKW	PZD01	PZD02	PZD03	PZD04	PZD05	PZD06	PZD07	PZD08	PZD09	PZD10	PZD11	PZD12	PZD13	PZD14
-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Telegram 353, speed control with PKW area to read and write parameters

PKW	STW1	NSOLL_A
	ZSW1	NIST_A GLATT

Telegram 354, speed control for PCS7 with PKW area to read and write parameters

PKW	STW1	NSOLL_A	Process data for PCS7			
	ZSW1	NIST_A GLATT	IAIST_GLATT	MIST_GLATT	WARN_CODE	FAULT_CODE

Telegram 999, free interconnection

STW1	Telegram length for the receive data
ZSW1	Telegram length for the transmit data

Figure 6-13 Telegrams 353 ... 999 for cyclic communication

Abbreviation	Explanation	Abbreviation	Explanation
STW1 ... STW3	Control word 1 ... control word 3	PIST	Actual active power
ZSW1 ... STW3	Status word 1 ... status word 3	M_LIM	Torque limit
NSOLL_A	Speed setpoint 16 bit	FAULT_CODE	Fault number
NSOLL_B	Speed setpoint 32 bit	WARN_CODE	Alarm number
NIST_A	Speed actual value 16 bit	MELD_NAMUR	Control word according to the VIK-NAMUR definition
NIST_B	Speed actual value 32 bit	G1_STW / G2_STW	Control word for encoder 1 or encoder 2
IAIST	Actual current value	G1_ZSW / G2_ZSW	Status word for encoder 1 or encoder 2
IAIST_GLATT	Smoothed current actual value	G1_XIST1 / G2_XIST1	Position actual value 1 from encoder 1 or encoder 2
MIST_GLATT	Smoothed torque actual value	G1_XIST2 / G2_XIST2	Position actual value 2 from encoder 1 or encoder 2

Interconnection of the process data

The telegrams use - with the exception of telegram 999 (free interconnection) - the word-by-word transfer of send and receive data (r2050/p2051).

If you require an individual telegram for your application (e.g. for transferring double words), you can adjust one of the predefined telegrams via parameters p0922 and p2079. For details, please refer to the List Manual, function diagrams 2420 and 2472.

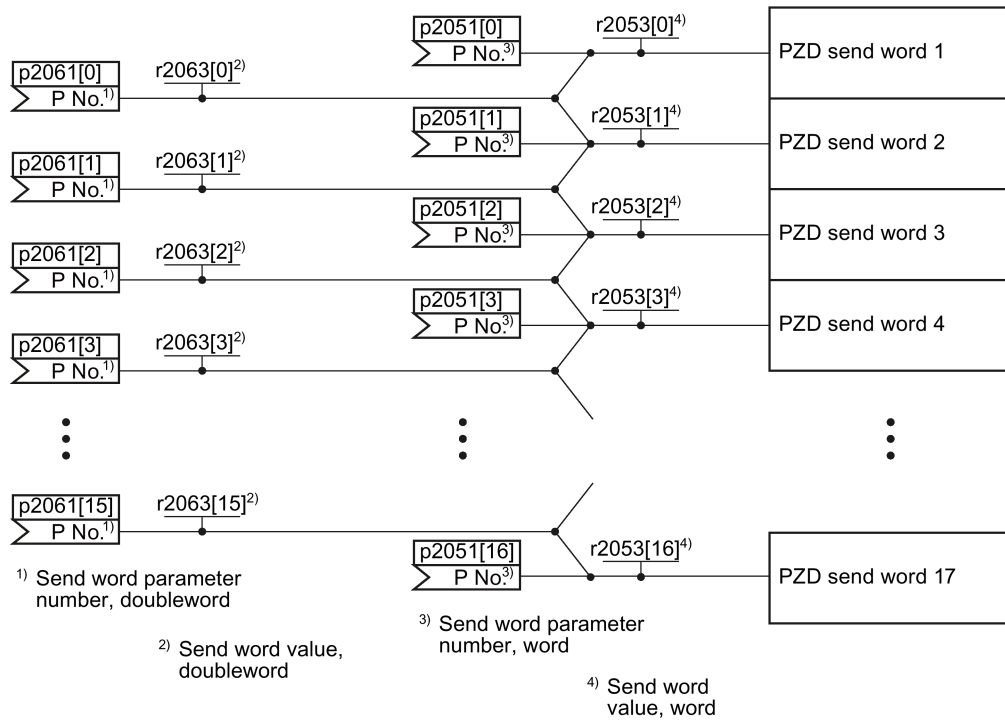


Figure 6-14 Interconnection of the send words

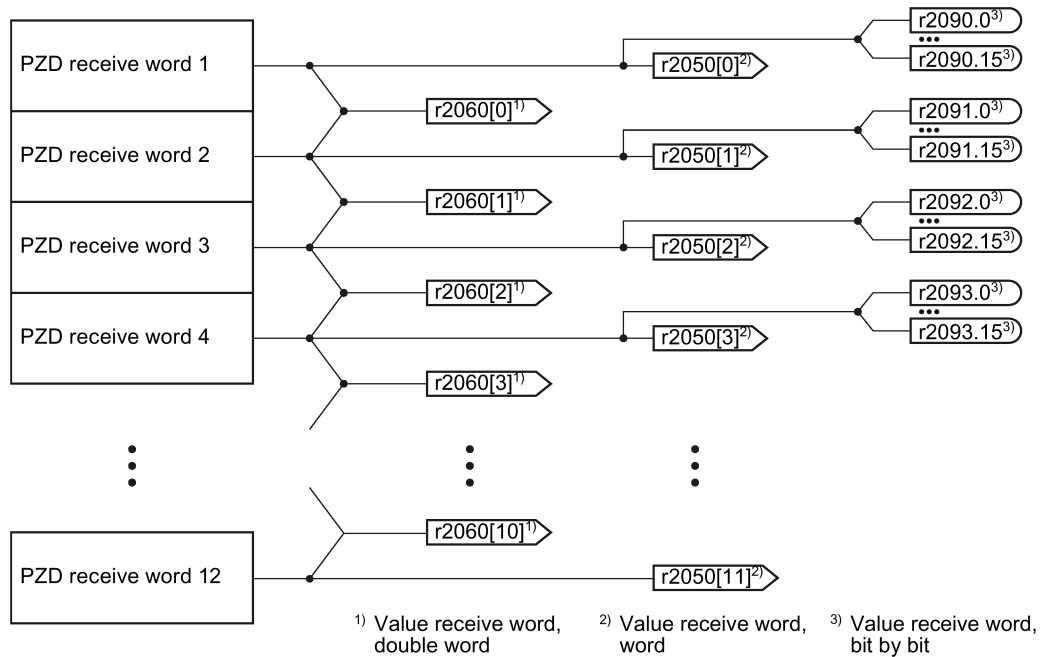


Figure 6-15 Interconnection of the receive words

6.2.10.1 Control and status word 1

Control word 1 (STW1)

Bit	Significance		Explanation	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
	Telegram 20	All other telegrams		
0	0 = OFF1		The motor brakes with the ramp-down time p1121 of the ramp-function generator. The inverter switches off the motor at standstill.	p0840[0] = r2090.0
	0 → 1 = ON		The inverter goes into the "ready" state. If, in addition bit 3 = 1, then the inverter switches on the motor.	
1	0 = OFF2		Switch off the motor immediately, the motor then coasts down to a standstill.	p0844[0] = r2090.1
	1 = No OFF2		The motor can be switched on (ON command).	
2	0 = Quick stop (OFF3)		Quick stop: The motor brakes with the OFF3 ramp-down time p1135 down to standstill.	p0848[0] = r2090.2
	1 = No quick stop (OFF3)		The motor can be switched on (ON command).	
3	0 = Inhibit operation		Immediately switch-off motor (cancel pulses).	p0852[0] = r2090.3
	1 = Enable operation		Switch-on motor (pulses can be enabled).	
4	0 = Disable RFG		The inverter immediately sets its ramp-function generator output to 0.	p1140[0] = r2090.4
	1 = Do not disable RFG		The ramp-function generator can be enabled.	
5	0 = Stop RFG		The output of the ramp-function generator stops at the actual value.	p1141[0] = r2090.5
	1 = Enable RFG		The output of the ramp-function generator follows the setpoint.	
6	0 = Inhibit setpoint		The inverter brakes the motor with the ramp-down time p1121 of the ramp-function generator.	p1142[0] = r2090.6
	1 = Enable setpoint		Motor accelerates with the ramp-up time p1120 to the setpoint.	
7	0 → 1 = Acknowledge faults		Acknowledge fault. If the ON command is still active, the inverter switches to "closing lockout" state.	p2103[0] = r2090.7
8, 9	Reserved			
10	0 = No control via PLC		Inverter ignores the process data from the fieldbus.	p0854[0] = r2090.10
	1 = Control via PLC		Control via fieldbus, inverter accepts the process data from the fieldbus.	
11	1 = Direction reversal		Invert setpoint in the inverter.	p1113[0] = r2090.11
12	Not used			

Bit	Significance		Explanation	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
	Telegram 20	All other telegrams		
13	--- ¹⁾	1 = MOP up	Increase the setpoint saved in the motorized potentiometer.	p1035[0] = r2090.13
14	--- ¹⁾	1 = MOP down	Reduce the setpoint saved in the motorized potentiometer.	p1036[0] = r2090.14
15	CDS bit 0	Reserved	Changes over between settings for different operation interfaces (command data sets).	p0810 = r2090.15

- ¹⁾ If you change over from another telegram to telegram 20, then the assignment of the previous telegram is kept.

Status word 1 (ZSW1)

Bit	Significance		Comments	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
	Telegram 20	All other telegrams		
0	1 = Ready to start		Power supply switched on; electronics initialized; pulses locked.	p2080[0] = r0899.0
1	1 = Ready		Motor is switched on (ON/OFF1 = 1), no fault is active. With the command "Enable operation" (STW1.3), the inverter switches on the motor.	p2080[1] = r0899.1
2	1 = Operation enabled		Motor follows setpoint. See control word 1, bit 3.	p2080[2] = r0899.2
3	1 = Fault active		The inverter has a fault. Acknowledge fault using STW1.7.	p2080[3] = r2139.3
4	1 = OFF2 inactive		Coast down to standstill is not active.	p2080[4] = r0899.4
5	1 = OFF3 inactive		Quick stop is not active.	p2080[5] = r0899.5
6	1 = Closing lockout active		It is only possible to switch on the motor after an OFF1 followed by ON.	p2080[6] = r0899.6
7	1 = Alarm active		Motor remains switched on; no acknowledgement is necessary.	p2080[7] = r2139.7
8	1 = Speed deviation within the tolerance range		Setpoint / actual value deviation within the tolerance range.	p2080[8] = r2197.7
9	1 = Master control requested		The automation system is requested to accept the inverter control.	p2080[9] = r0899.9
10	1 = Comparison speed reached or exceeded		Speed is greater than or equal to the corresponding maximum speed.	p2080[10] = r2199.1
11	1 = current or torque limit reached	1 = torque limit reached	Comparison value for current or torque has been reached or exceeded.	p2080[11] = r0056.13 / r1407.7
12	--- ¹⁾	1 = Holding brake open	Signal to open and close a motor holding brake.	p2080[12] = r0899.12
13	0 = Alarm, motor overtemperature		--	p2080[13] = r2135.14
14	1 = Motor rotates clockwise		Internal inverter actual value > 0	p2080[14] = r2197.3
	0 = Motor rotates counterclockwise		Internal inverter actual value < 0	
15	1 = CDS display	0 = Alarm, inverter thermal overload		p2080[15] = r0836.0 / r2135.15

¹⁾ If you change over from another telegram to telegram 20, then the assignment of the previous telegram is kept.

6.2.10.2 Control and status word 2

Control word 2 (STW2)

Bit	Significance	Signal interconnection in the inverter
	Telegrams 2, 3 and 4	
0	1 = drive data set selection DDS bit 0	p0820[0] = r2093.0
1	1 = drive data set selection DDS bit 1	p0821[0] = r2093.1
2	Reserved	
3	Reserved	
4	Reserved	
5	Reserved	
6	Reserved	
7	1 = parking axis is selected	p0897 = r2093.7
8	1 = travel to fixed stop active	p1545[0] = r2093.8
9	Reserved	
10	Reserved	
11	Reserved	
12	1 = master sign-of-life bit 0	p2045 = r2050[3]
13	1 = master sign-of-life bit 1	
14	1 = master sign-of-life bit 3	
15	1 = master sign-of-life bit 4	

Status word 2 (ZSW2)

Bit	Significance	Signal interconnection in the inverter
0	1 = DDS active bit 0	p2081[0] = r0051.0
1	1 = DDS active bit 1	p2081[1] = r0051.1
2	Reserved	
3	Reserved	
4	Reserved	
5	1 = Alarm class bit 0	p2081[5] = r2139.11
6	1 = alarm class bit 1	p2081[6] = r2139.12
7	Reserved	
8	1 = travel to fixed stop active	p2081[6] = r2139.12
9	Reserved	
10	1 = pulses enabled	p2081[10] = r0899.11
11	Reserved	
12	Slave sign-of-life bit 0	Internally interconnected
13	Slave sign of life bit 1	
14	Slave sign of life bit 2	
15	Slave sign of life bit 3	

6.2.10.3 Control and status word 3

Control word 3 (STW3)

Bit	Significance	Explanation	Signal interconnection in the inverter ¹⁾
	Telegram 350		
0	1 = fixed setpoint bit 0	Selects up to 16 different fixed setpoints.	p1020[0] = r2093.0
1	1 = fixed setpoint bit 1		p1021[0] = r2093.1
2	1 = fixed setpoint bit 2		p1022[0] = r2093.2
3	1 = fixed setpoint bit 3		p1023[0] = r2093.3
4	1 = DDS selection bit 0	Changes over between settings for different motors (drive data sets).	p0820 = r2093.4
5	1 = DDS selection bit 1		p0821 = r2093.5
6	Not used		
7	Not used		
8	1 = technology controller enable	--	p2200[0] = r2093.8
9	1 = enable DC braking	--	p1230[0] = r2093.9
10	Not used		
11	1 = Enable droop	Enable or inhibit speed controller droop.	p1492[0] = r2093.11
12	1 = torque control active 0 = speed control active	Changes over the control mode for vector control.	p1501[0] = r2093.12
13	1 = no external fault 0 = external fault is active (F07860)	--	p2106[0] = r2093.13
14	Not used		
15	1 = CDS bit 1	Changes over between settings for different operation interfaces (command data sets).	p0811[0] = r2093.15

¹⁾ If you switch from telegram 350 to a different one, then the inverter sets all interconnections p1020, ... to "0". Exception: p2106 = 1.

Status word 3 (ZSW3)

Bit	Significance	Description	Signal interconnection in the inverter
0	1 = DC braking active	--	p2051[3] = r0053
1	1 = $ n_{act} > p1226$	Absolute current speed > stationary state detection	
2	1 = $ n_{act} > p1080$	Absolute actual speed > minimum speed	
3	1 = $i_{act} \geq p2170$	Actual current \geq current threshold value	
4	1 = $ n_{act} > p2155$	Absolute actual speed > speed threshold value 2	
5	1 = $ n_{act} \leq p2155$	Absolute actual speed < speed threshold value 2	
6	1 = $ n_{act} \geq r1119$	Speed setpoint reached	
7	1 = DC link voltage $\leq p2172$	Actual DC link voltage \leq threshold value	
8	1 = DC link voltage > p2172	Actual DC link voltage > threshold value	
9	1 = ramp-up or ramp-down completed	Ramp-function generator is not active.	
10	1 = technology controller output at the lower limit	Technology controller output $\leq p2292$	
11	1 = technology controller output at the upper limit	Technology controller output > p2291	
12	Not used		
13	Not used		
14	Not used		
15	Not used		

6.2.10.4 NAMUR message word

Fault word according to the VIK-NAMUR definition (MELD_NAMUR)

Table 6- 12 Fault word according to the VIK-NAMUR definition and interconnection with parameters in the inverter

Bit	Significance	P no.
0	1 = Control Unit signals a fault	p2051[5] = r3113
1	1 = line fault: Phase failure or inadmissible voltage	
2	1 = DC link overvoltage	
3	1 = Power Module fault, e.g. overcurrent or overtemperature	
4	1 = inverter overtemperature	
5	1 = ground fault/phase fault in the motor cable or in the motor	
6	1 = motor overload	
7	1 = communication error to the higher-level control system	
8	1 = fault in a safety-relevant monitoring channel	
10	1 = fault in the internal inverter communication	
11	1 = line fault	
15	1 = other fault	

6.2.10.5 Control and status word, encoder

Telegrams 3 and 4 allow the higher-level control system to directly access the encoder.

Direct access is necessary, if the higher-level control is responsible for the closed-loop position control for the drive.

If you enable the "Basic positioner" position control in the inverter, then telegrams 3 and 4 cannot be selected, and the inverter handles the encoder control.

Control word encoder (G1_STW and G2_STW)

Bit	Significance	Explanation		Signal interconnection in the inverter
		Bit 7 = 0	Bit 7 = 1	
0	Function 1	1 = search for reference cam 1 with a positive start direction	1 = request flying referencing to the rising edge of reference cam 1	Telegram 3: Encoder 1: p0480[0] = r2050[4] Telegram 4: Encoder 1: p0480[0] = r2050[4] encoder 2: p0480[1] = p2050[9]
1	Function 2	1 = search for reference cam 1 with a negative start direction	1 = request flying referencing to the falling edge of reference cam 1	
2	Function 3	1 = search for reference cam 2 with a positive start direction	1 = request flying referencing to the rising edge of reference cam 2	
3	Function 4	1 = search for reference cam 2 with a negative start direction	1 = request flying referencing to the falling edge of reference cam 2	
4	Command bit 0	1 = activate the function requested using bit 0 ... 3		Telegram 102: Encoder 1: p0480[0] = r2050[5]
5	Command bit 1	1 = read the value requested using bit 0 ... 3		
6	Command bit 2	Reserved		Telegram 103: Encoder 1: p0480[0] = r2050[5] encoder 2: p0480[1] = p2050[10]
7	Mode	1 = flying referencing 0 = search for reference cams		
8	Reserved	---		
... 12				
13	Cyclic absolute value	1 = request for the cyclic transfer of the position actual value in G1_XIST2 or G2_XIST2		
14	Parking	1 = request to park the encoder		
15	Acknowledge	0 → 1 = acknowledge encoder fault		

Status word encoder (G1_ZSW and G2_ZSW)

Bit	Significance	Explanation		Signal interconnection in the inverter
		Bit 7 = 0	Bit 7 = 1	
0	Function 1	1 = search for reference cam 1 is active	1 = flying referencing to the rising edge of reference cam 1 is active	Telegram 3: Encoder 1: p2051[4] = r0481[0] Telegram 4: Encoder 1: p2051[4] = r0481[0] encoder 2: p2051[9] = r0481[1] Telegram 102: Encoder 1: p2051[5] = r0481[0] Telegram 103: Encoder 1: p2051[5] = r0481[0] encoder 2: p2051[10] = r0481[0]
1	Function 2	1 = search for reference cam 1 is active	1 = flying referencing to the falling edge of reference cam 1 is active	
2	Function 3	1 = search for reference cam 2 is active	1 = flying referencing to the rising edge of reference cam 2 is active	
3	Function 4	1 = search for reference cam 2 is active	1 = flying referencing to the falling edge of reference cam 2 is active	
4	Status value 1	1 = position actual value is at reference cam 1	1 = flying referencing to the rising edge of reference cam 1 has been completed	
5	Status value 2	1 = position actual value is at reference cam 1	1 = flying referencing to the falling edge of reference cam 1 has been completed	
6	Status value 3	1 = position actual value is at reference cam 2	1 = flying referencing to the rising edge of reference cam 2 has been completed	
7	Status value 4	1 = position actual value is at reference cam 2	1 = flying referencing to the falling edge of reference cam 2 has been completed	
8	Reference cam 1	1 = reference cam 1 supplies a high signal 0 = reference cam 1 supplies a low signal		
9	Reference cam 2	1 = reference cam 2 supplies a high signal 0 = reference cam 2 supplies a low signal		
10	Reserved	---		
11	Acknowledge	1 = encoder fault has been acknowledged 0 =		
12	Reserved	---		
13	Cyclic absolute value	1 = the position actual value is in G1_XIST2 or G2_XIST2.		
14	Parking	1 = the encoder is switched off		
15	Fault	1 = the encoder is presently signaling a fault condition.		

6.2.10.6 Position actual value of the encoder

G1_XIST1 and G2_XIST1

In the factory setting, the inverter transfers the encoder position actual value with a fine resolution of 11 bits to the higher-level control system.

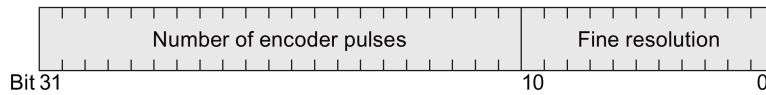


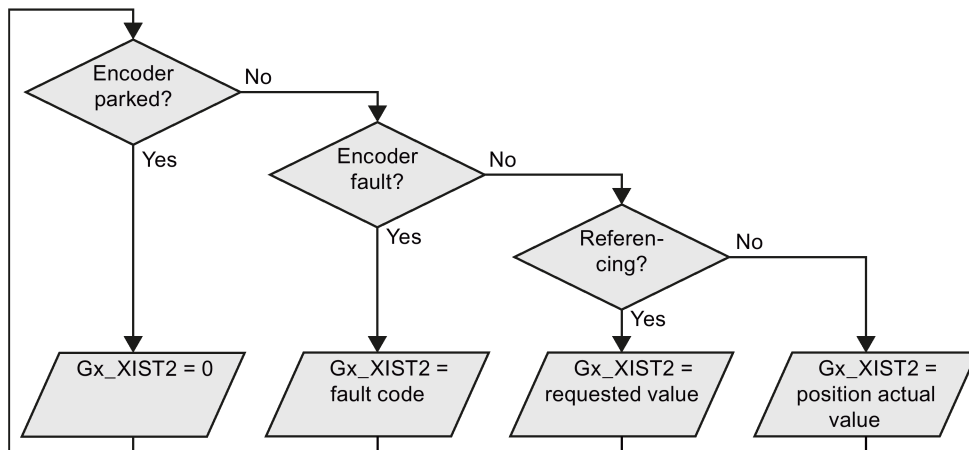
Figure 6-16 G1_XIST1 and G2_XIST1

The transferred encoder signal has the following properties:

- After the inverter power supply has been switched on, the encoder signal = 0.
- The higher-level control must be able to handle a counter overflow of the encoder signal.

G1_XIST2 and G2_XIST2

In G1_XIST2 or G2_XIST2, the inverter transfers different values to the higher-level control system:



Encoder x parked

Gx_ZSW.14 = 1

Encoder fault x

Gx_ZSW.15 = 1

Referencing encoder x

Gx_ZSW.4 = 1 or Gx_ZSW.5 = 1 or Gx_ZSW.6 = 1 or Gx_ZSW.7 = 1

Figure 6-17 G1_XIST2 and G2_XIST2

The inverter transfers the position values in the same format (encoder pulse number and fine resolution) the same as G1_XIST1 and G2_XIST1.

Table 6- 13 Fault code

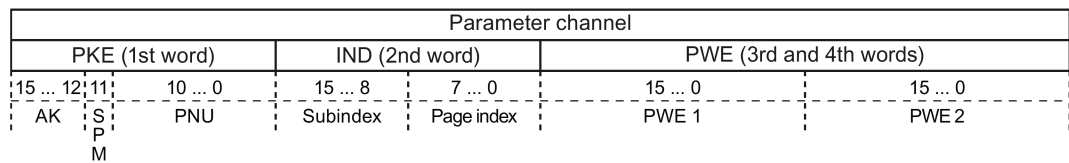
No.	Explanation	Possible cause
1	Encoder fault	One or more encoder faults. Observe the inverter message.
2	Zero-mark monitoring	---
3	Encoder parking canceled	Parking was already requested.
4	Search for reference canceled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encoder has no zero mark (reference mark). • Reference mark 2, 3 or 4 was requested. • Switchover to "Flying measurement" was requested during search for reference. • Command "Read value x" requested during search for reference mark. • Inconsistent position measured value with distance-coded reference marks.
5	Retrieve reference value canceled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than four values were requested. • No value requested. • Requested value is not available.
6	Flying referencing canceled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference cam has not been configured • During "Flying referencing" a changeover was made to search for reference. • During "Flying referencing" a request was issued "Read value x".
7	Retrieve measured value canceled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one value was requested. • No value requested. • Requested value is not available. • Encoder is parked.
8	Position actual value transfer canceled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No absolute encoder available. • Alarm bit in the absolute value protocol set.
3841	Encoder does not support the function	---

6.2.10.7 Data structure of the parameter channel

Structure of the parameter channel

The parameter channel consists of four words. 1. and 2nd word transfer the parameter number and index as well as the type of job (read or write) The 3rd and 4th word contains the parameter contents. The parameter contents can be 16-bit values (such as baud rate) or 32-bit values (e.g. CO parameters).

Bit 11 in the 1st word is reserved and is always assigned 0.



You can find examples of telegrams at the end of this section.

Request and response IDs

Bits 12 ... 15 of the 1st word of the parameter channel contain the request and response identifier.

Table 6- 14 Request identifiers, control → inverter

Request identifier	Description	Response identifier	
		positive	negative
0	No request	0	7 / 8
1	Request parameter value	1 / 2	7 / 8
2	Change parameter value (word)	1	7 / 8
3	Change parameter value (double word)	2	7 / 8
4	Request descriptive element ¹⁾	3	7 / 8
6 ²⁾	Request parameter value (field) ¹⁾	4 / 5	7 / 8
7 ²⁾	Change parameter value (field, word) ¹⁾	4	7 / 8
8 ²⁾	Change parameter value (field, double word) ¹⁾	5	7 / 8
9	Request number of field elements	6	7 / 8

¹⁾ The required element of the parameter is specified in IND (2nd word).

²⁾ The following request IDs are identical: 1 ≡ 6, 2 ≡ 7 3 ≡ 8.

We recommend that you use identifiers 6, 7, and 8.

Table 6- 15 Response identifiers, inverter → control

Response identifier	Description
0	No response
1	Transfer parameter value (word)
2	Transfer parameter value (double word)
3	Transfer descriptive element ¹⁾
4	Transfer parameter value (field, word) ²⁾
5	Transfer parameter value (field, double word) ²⁾
6	Transfer number of field elements
7	Inverter cannot process the request. In the most significant word of the parameter channel, the inverter sends an error number to the control, refer to the following table.
8	No master controller status / no authorization to change parameters of the parameter channel interface

1) The required element of the parameter is specified in IND (2nd word).

2) The required element of the indexed parameter is specified in IND (2nd word).

Table 6- 16 Error numbers for response identifier 7

No.	Description
00 hex	Illegal parameter number (access to a parameter that does not exist)
01 hex	Parameter value cannot be changed (change request for a parameter value that cannot be changed)
02 hex	Lower or upper value limit exceeded (change request with a value outside the value limits)
03 hex	Incorrect subindex (access to a subindex that does not exist.)
04 hex	No array (access with a subindex to non-indexed parameters)
05 hex	Incorrect data type (change request with a value that does not match the data type of the parameter)
06 hex	Setting not permitted, only resetting (change request with a value not equal to 0 without permission)
07 hex	Descriptive element cannot be changed (change request to a descriptive element error value that cannot be changed)
0B hex	No master control (change request but with no master control, see also p0927.)
0C hex	Keyword missing
11 hex	Request cannot be executed due to the operating state (access is not possible for temporary reasons that are not specified)
14 hex	Inadmissible value (change request with a value that is within the limits but which is illegal for other permanent reasons, i.e. a parameter with defined individual values)
65 hex	Parameter number is currently deactivated (depending on the mode of the inverter)
66 hex	Channel width is insufficient (communication channel is too small for response)
68 hex	Illegal parameter value (parameter can only assume certain values)
6A hex	Request not included / task is not supported (the valid request identifications can be found in table "Request identifications controller → inverter")

No.	Description
6B hex	No change access for a closed-loop controller that is enabled. (The operating state of the inverter prevents a parameter change.)
86 hex	Write access only for commissioning (p0010 = 15) (operating status of the inverter prevents a parameter change)
87 hex	Know-how protection active, access locked
C8 hex	Change request below the currently valid limit (change request to a value that lies within the "absolute" limits, but is however below the currently valid lower limit)
C9 hex	Change request above the currently valid limit (example: a parameter value is too large for the inverter power)
CC hex	Change request not permitted (change is not permitted as the access code is not available)

Offset and page index of the parameter numbers

- Parameter numbers < 2000 PNU = parameter number.
Write the parameter number into the PNU (PKE bit 10 ... 0).
- Parameter numbers ≥ 2000 PNU = parameter number - offset.
Write the parameter number minus the offset into the PNU (PKE bit 10 ... 0).
Write the offset in the page index (IND bit 7 ... 0).

Parameter number	Offset	Page index								
		Hex	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0000 ... 1999	0	0 hex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000 ... 3999	2000	80 hex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6000 ... 7999	6000	90 hex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8000 ... 9999	8000	20 hex	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10000 ... 11999	10000	A0 hex	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20000 ... 21999	20000	50 hex	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
30000 ... 31999	30000	F0 hex	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
60000 ... 61999	60000	74 hex	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Indexed parameters

For indexed parameters, you must write the index as hex value into the subindex (IND bit 15 ... 8).

Parameter contents

Parameter contents can be parameter values or connectors.

Table 6- 17 Parameter values in the parameter channel

PWE, 3rd word	PWE, 4th word	
Bit 15 ... 0	Bit 15 ... 8	Bit 7 ... 0
0	0	8-bit value
0	16-bit value	
32-bit value		

Table 6- 18 Connectors in the parameter channel

PWE, 3rd word	PWE, 4th word	
Bit 15 ... 0	Bit 15 ... 10	Bit 9 ... 0
Number of the connector	3F hex	The index or bit field number of the connector

6.2.10.8 Examples of the parameter channel

Read request: Read out serial number of the Power Module (p7841[2])

To obtain the value of the indexed parameter p7841, you must fill the telegram of the parameter channel with the following data:

- **PKE, bit 12 ... 15 (AK): = 6** (request parameter value (field))
- **PKE, bit 0 ... 10 (PNU): = 1841** (Parameter number without offset)
Parameter number = PNU + offset (page index)
(7841 = 1841 + 6000)
- **IND, bit 8 ... 15 (subindex): = 2** (Index of the parameter)
- **IND, bit 0 ... 7 (page index): = 90 hex** (offset 6000 \pm 90 hex)
- Because you want to read the parameter value, words 3 and 4 in the parameter channel for requesting the parameter value are irrelevant. They should be assigned a value of 0, for example.

Parameter channel							
PKE, 1st word		IND, 2nd word		PWE1 - high, 3rd word		PWE2 - low, 4th word	
15 ... 12	11 ... 10	15 ... 8	7 ... 0	15 ... 0		15 ... 10	9 ... 0
AK	Parameter number	Subindex	Page index	Parameter value		Drive object	Index
0110	011100110001	00000010	10010000	00000000000000000000	00000000000000000000	00000000	000000000000

Figure 6-18 Telegram for a read request from p7841[2]

Write request: Change restart mode (p1210)

The restart mode is inhibited in the factory setting (p1210 = 0). In order to activate the automatic restart with "acknowledge all faults and restart for an ON command", p1210 must be set to 26:

- PKE, bit 12 ... 15 (AK): = 7 (change parameter value (field, word))
- PKE, bit 0 ... 10 (PNU): = 4BA hex (1210 = 4BA hex, no offset, as 1210 < 1999)
- IND, bit 8 ... 15 (subindex): = 0 hex (parameter is not indexed)
- IND, bit 0 ... 7 (page index): = 0 hex (offset 0 corresponds to 0 hex)
- PWE1, bit 0 ... 15: = 0 hex
- PWE2, bit 0 ... 15: = 1A hex (26 = 1A hex)

Parameter channel																																											
PKE, 1st word				IND, 2nd word		PWE1 - high, 3rd word				PWE2 - low, 4th word																																	
15 ... 12 11 10 ... 0				15 ... 8 7 ... 0		15 ... 0				15 ... 0																																	
AK		Parameter number		Subindex		Page index		Parameter value (bit 16 ... 31)				Parameter value (bit 0 ... 15)																															
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

Figure 6-19 Telegram, to activate the automatic restart with p1210 = 26

Write request: Assign digital input 2 with the function ON/OFF1 (p0840[1] = 722.2)

In order to link digital input 2 with ON/OFF1, you must assign parameter p0840[1] (source, ON/OFF1) the value 722.2 (DI 2). To do this, you must fill the telegram of the parameter channel as follows:

- PKE, bit 12 ... 15 (AK): = 7 hex (change, parameter value (field, word))
- PKE, bit 0 ... 10 (PNU): = 348 hex (840 = 348 hex, no offset, as 840 < 1999)
- IND, bit 8 ... 15 (subindex): = 1 hex (CDS1 = index1)
- IND, bit 0 ... 7 (page index): = 0 hex (offset 0 \triangleq 0 hex)
- PWE1, bit 0 ... 15: = 2D2 hex (722 = 2D2 hex)
- PWE2, bit 10 ... 15: = 3F hex (drive object - for SINAMICS G120, always 63 = 3f hex)
- PWE2, bit 0 ... 9: = 2 hex (index of parameter (DI 2 = 2))

Parameter channel																																		
PKE, 1st word				IND, 2nd word		PWE1 - high, 3rd word				PWE2 - low, 4th word																								
15 ... 12 11 10 ... 0				15 ... 8 7 ... 0		15 ... 0				15 ... 10 9 ... 0																								
AK		Parameter number		Subindex		Page index		Parameter value				Drive Object		Index																				
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Figure 6-20 Telegram, to assign DI 2 with ON/OFF1

"Reading and writing parameters" application example

See: Reading and writing parameters via PROFIBUS (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/8894584>).

6.2.10.9 Extend telegrams and change signal interconnection

When you have selected a telegram, the inverter interconnects the corresponding signals with the fieldbus interface. Generally, these interconnections are protected so that they cannot be changed. With the appropriate inverter settings, these interconnections can be changed.

Extend telegram

Every telegram can be extended, by "attaching" additional signals.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to extend a telegram:

1. Using STARTER or an operator panel, set parameter p0922 = 999.
2. Set parameter p2079 to the appropriate value of the corresponding telegram.
3. Interconnect additional PZD send words and PZD receive words with signals of your choice via parameters r2050 and p2051.



You have extended the telegram.

Parameter	Description
p0922	PROFIdrive telegram selection
	999: Free telegram (message frame) configuration
p2079	PROFIdrive PZD telegram selection extended
	The following values apply if you have still not enabled the "Basic positioner" function in the inverter:
	1: Standard telegram 1, PZD-2/2 2: Standard telegram 2, PZD-4/4 3: Standard telegram 3, PZD-5/9 4: Standard telegram 4, PZD-6/14 20: Standard telegram 20, PZD-2/6 350: SIEMENS telegram 350, PZD-4/4 352: SIEMENS telegram 352, PZD-6/6 353: SIEMENS telegram 353, PZD-2/2, PKW-4/4 354: SIEMENS telegram 354, PZD-6/6, PKW-4/4
	The following values apply if you have enabled the "Basic positioner" function in the inverter:
	7: Standard telegram 7, PZD-2/2 9: Standard telegram 9, PZD-10/5 110: SIEMENS telegram 110, PZD-12/7 111: SIEMENS telegram 111, PZD-12/12
r2050[0...11]	PROFIdrive PZD receive word Connector output to interconnect the PZD (setpoints) in the word format received from the PROFIdrive controller.
p2051[0...16]	PROFIdrive PZD send word Selection of the PZD (actual values) in the word format to be sent to the PROFIdrive controller.

Selection of the PZD (actual values) in the word format to be sent to the PROFIdrive controller. For further information refer to the function block diagrams 2468 and 2470 of the List Manual.

Freely selecting the signal interconnection of the telegram

The signals in the telegram can be freely interconnected.

Procedure



1 Proceed as follows to change the signal interconnection of a telegram:

1. Using STARTER or an operator panel, set parameter p0922 = 999.
2. Using STARTER or an operator panel, set parameter p2079 = 999.
3. Interconnect additional PZD send words and PZD receive words with signals of your choice via parameters r2050 and p2051.



You have freely interconnected the signals transferred in the telegram.

Parameter	Description
p0922	PROFIdrive telegram selection
	999: Free telegram (message frame) configuration
p2079	PROFIdrive PZD telegram selection extended
	999: Free telegram (message frame) configuration
r2050[0...11]	PROFIdrive PZD receive word Connector output to interconnect the PZD (setpoints) in the word format received from the PROFIdrive controller.
p2051[0...16]	PROFIdrive PZD send word Selection of the PZD (actual values) in the word format to be sent to the PROFIdrive controller.

For further information refer to the function block diagrams 2468 and 2470 of the List Manual.

6.2.10.10 Configuring the IP interface

Configure communication with STARTER

STARTER provides a screen form to set the communication with the control system.

Open the dialog screen form "Control_Unit/Communication/Commissioning interface" and activate the "Configure IP interfaces" tab

Commissioning interfaces IP interface configuration

PROFINET onboard / X150

DHCP mode [0] DHCP off


Device name

Device address 0.0.0.0

Standard gateway 0.0.0.0

Subnet mask 0.0.0.0

Activation [0] No function

 For G devices, the settings only take effect after Power OFF -> ON!

- Set the DHCP mode to 0 (factory setting).
- Enter the device name, address, gateway and the address for the subnet mask.
- In the Activation field select "[2] Save and activate configuration".
- To activate the settings, you must switch off the inverter power supply and then switch on again.

You can also enter or read out data using the expert list. You can find the corresponding parameters in the number range r8909 ... p8925

6.2.10.11 Slave-to-slave communication

"Direct data exchange" is sometimes called "slave-to-slave communication" or "data exchange broadcast". Here, slaves exchange data without any direct involvement of the master.

You can find more information in: "Manuals for your inverter in the fieldbus function manual (Page 488)".

6.2.10.12 Acyclically reading and writing inverter parameters

The inverter supports the writing and reading of parameters via acyclic communication:

- For PROFIBUS: Up to 240 bytes per write or read request via data set 47
- For PROFINET: Write or read requests via B02E hex and B02F hex

You will find more information on acyclic communication in the Fieldbus Function Manual; see also section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

6.2.11 Control via additional fieldbuses

6.2.11.1 Modbus RTU

Settings for Modbus RTU

Parameter	Explanation		
p2020	Fieldbus interface baudrate (Factory setting: 7)	5: 4800 baud 6: 9600 baud 7: 19200 baud 8: 38400 baud 9: 57600 baud	10: 76800 baud 11: 93750 baud 12: 115200 baud 13: 187500 baud
p2021	Fieldbus interface address (Factory setting: 1) Valid USS addresses: 1 ... 247. The parameter is only active if address 0 is set at the Control Unit address switch. A change only becomes effective after the inverter power supply has been switched off and switched on again.		
p2024	Fieldbus interface times (Factory setting: [0] 1000 ms, [2] 0 ms)	[0] Maximum permissible telegram processing time of the Modbus slave [2] dead time between two telegrams	
r2029	Fieldbus interface error statistics	[0] number of error-free telegrams [1] number of rejected telegrams [2] number of framing errors [3] number of overrun errors	[4] number of parity errors [5] number of starting character errors [6] number of checksum errors [7] number of length errors
p2030 = 2	Fieldbus interface protocol selection: Modbus RTU		
p2031	Fieldbus interface Modbus parity (Factory setting: 2)	0: No parity 1: Odd parity 2: Even parity	
p2040	Fieldbus interface monitoring time (Factory setting: 100 ms) p2040 = 0: The monitoring is deactivated		

Control word 1 (STW1)

Bit	Meaning	Explanation	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
0	0 = OFF1	The motor brakes with the ramp-down time p1121 of the ramp-function generator. The inverter switches off the motor at standstill.	p0840[0] = r2090.0
	0 → 1 = ON	The inverter goes into the "ready" state. If, in addition bit 3 = 1, then the inverter switches on the motor.	
1	0 = OFF2	Switch off the motor immediately, the motor then coasts down to a standstill.	p0844[0] = r2090.1
	1 = No OFF2	The motor can be switched on (ON command).	
2	0 = Quick stop (OFF3)	Quick stop: The motor brakes with the OFF3 ramp-down time p1135 down to standstill.	p0848[0] = r2090.2
	1 = No quick stop (OFF3)	The motor can be switched on (ON command).	
3	0 = Inhibit operation	Immediately switch-off motor (cancel pulses).	p0852[0] = r2090.3
	1 = Enable operation	Switch-on motor (pulses can be enabled).	
4	0 = Disable RFG	The inverter immediately sets its ramp-function generator output to 0.	p1140[0] = r2090.4
	1 = Do not disable RFG	The ramp-function generator can be enabled.	
5	0 = Stop RFG	The output of the ramp-function generator stops at the actual value.	p1141[0] = r2090.5
	1 = Enable RFG	The output of the ramp-function generator follows the setpoint.	
6	0 = Inhibit setpoint	The inverter brakes the motor with the ramp-down time p1121 of the ramp-function generator.	p1142[0] = r2090.6
	1 = Enable setpoint	Motor accelerates with the ramp-up time p1120 to the setpoint.	
7	0 → 1 = Acknowledge faults	Acknowledge fault. If the ON command is still active, the inverter switches to "closing lockout" state.	p2103[0] = r2090.7
8, 9	Reserved		
10	0 = No control via PLC	Inverter ignores the process data from the fieldbus.	p0854[0] = r2090.10
	1 = Control via PLC	Control via fieldbus, inverter accepts the process data from the fieldbus.	
11	1 = Direction reversal	Invert setpoint in the inverter.	p1113[0] = r2090.11
12	Reserved		
13	1 = MOP up	Increase the setpoint saved in the motorized potentiometer.	p1035[0] = r2090.13
14	1 = MOP down	Reduce the setpoint saved in the motorized potentiometer.	p1036[0] = r2090.14
15	Reserved		

Status word 1 (ZSW1)

Bit	Meaning	Remarks	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
0	1 = Ready to start	Power supply switched on; electronics initialized; pulses locked.	p2080[0] = r0899.0
1	1 = Ready	Motor is switched on (ON/OFF1 = 1), no fault is active. With the command "Enable operation" (STW1.3), the inverter switches on the motor.	p2080[1] = r0899.1
2	1 = Operation enabled	Motor follows setpoint. See control word 1, bit 3.	p2080[2] = r0899.2
3	1 = Fault active	The inverter has a fault. Acknowledge fault using STW1.7.	p2080[3] = r2139.3
4	1 = OFF2 inactive	Coast down to standstill is not active.	p2080[4] = r0899.4
5	1 = OFF3 inactive	Quick stop is not active.	p2080[5] = r0899.5
6	1 = Closing lockout active	It is only possible to switch on the motor after an OFF1 followed by ON.	p2080[6] = r0899.6
7	1 = Alarm active	Motor remains switched on; no acknowledgement is necessary.	p2080[7] = r2139.7
8	1 = Speed deviation within the tolerance range	Setpoint / actual value deviation within the tolerance range.	p2080[8] = r2197.7
9	1 = Master control requested	The automation system is requested to accept the inverter control.	p2080[9] = r0899.9
10	1 = Comparison speed reached or exceeded	Speed is greater than or equal to the corresponding maximum speed.	p2080[10] = r2199.1
11	1 = Torque limit not reached	Comparison value for current or torque has been fallen below.	p2080[11] = r0056.13 / r1407.7
12	Reserved		p2080[12] = r0899.12
13	0 = Alarm, motor overtemperature	--	p2080[13] = r2135.14
14	1 = Motor rotates clockwise	Internal inverter actual value > 0	p2080[14] = r2197.3
	0 = Motor rotates counterclockwise	Internal inverter actual value < 0	
15	0 = Alarm, inverter thermal overload		p2080[15] = r2135.15

- ¹⁾ If you change over from another telegram to telegram 20, then the assignment of the previous telegram is kept.

Further information

You can find additional information about Modbus RTU in the "Fieldbuses" Function Manual: Manuals for the Control Unit (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563628/133300>).

6.2.11.2 USS

Settings for USS

Parameter	Explanation		
p2020	Fieldbus interface baudrate (Factory setting: 8)	4: 2400 baud 5: 4800 baud 6: 9600 baud 7: 19200 baud 8: 38400 baud	9: 57600 baud 10: 76800 baud 11: 93750 baud 12: 115200 baud 13: 187500 baud
p2021	Fieldbus interface address (Factory setting: 0) Valid USS addresses: 0 ... 30. The parameter is only active if address 0 is set at the Control Unit address switch. A change only becomes effective after the inverter power supply has been switched off and switched on again.		
p2022	Fieldbus interface USS PZD number (Factory setting: 2)		
p2023	Fieldbus interface USS PKW number (Factory setting: 127)	0: PKW 0 words 3: PKW 3 words 4: PKW 4 words 127: PKW variable	
p2024	Fieldbus interface times (Factory setting: [0] 1000 ms, [1] 0 ms, [2] 0 ms)	[0] Maximum permissible telegram processing time of the Modbus slave [1] Character delay time [2] dead time between two telegrams	
r2029	Fieldbus interface error statistics	[0] number of error-free telegrams [1] number of rejected telegrams [2] number of framing errors [3] number of overrun errors	[4] number of parity errors [5] number of starting character errors [6] number of checksum errors [7] number of length errors
p2030 = 1	Fieldbus interface protocol selection: USS		
p2031	Fieldbus interface Modbus parity (Factory setting: 2)	0: No parity 1: Odd parity 2: Even parity	
p2040	Fieldbus interface monitoring time (Factory setting: 100 ms) p2040 = 0: The monitoring is deactivated		

Control word 1 (STW1)

Bit	Meaning	Explanation	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
0	0 = OFF1	The motor brakes with the ramp-down time p1121 of the ramp-function generator. The inverter switches off the motor at standstill.	p0840[0] = r2090.0
	0 → 1 = ON	The inverter goes into the "ready" state. If, in addition bit 3 = 1, then the inverter switches on the motor.	
1	0 = OFF2	Switch off the motor immediately, the motor then coasts down to a standstill.	p0844[0] = r2090.1
	1 = No OFF2	The motor can be switched on (ON command).	
2	0 = Quick stop (OFF3)	Quick stop: The motor brakes with the OFF3 ramp-down time p1135 down to standstill.	p0848[0] = r2090.2
	1 = No quick stop (OFF3)	The motor can be switched on (ON command).	
3	0 = Inhibit operation	Immediately switch-off motor (cancel pulses).	p0852[0] = r2090.3
	1 = Enable operation	Switch-on motor (pulses can be enabled).	
4	0 = Disable RFG	The inverter immediately sets its ramp-function generator output to 0.	p1140[0] = r2090.4
	1 = Do not disable RFG	The ramp-function generator can be enabled.	
5	0 = Stop RFG	The output of the ramp-function generator stops at the actual value.	p1141[0] = r2090.5
	1 = Enable RFG	The output of the ramp-function generator follows the setpoint.	
6	0 = Inhibit setpoint	The inverter brakes the motor with the ramp-down time p1121 of the ramp-function generator.	p1142[0] = r2090.6
	1 = Enable setpoint	Motor accelerates with the ramp-up time p1120 to the setpoint.	
7	0 → 1 = Acknowledge faults	Acknowledge fault. If the ON command is still active, the inverter switches to "closing lockout" state.	p2103[0] = r2090.7
8, 9	Reserved		
10	0 = No control via PLC	Inverter ignores the process data from the fieldbus.	p0854[0] = r2090.10
	1 = Control via PLC	Control via fieldbus, inverter accepts the process data from the fieldbus.	
11	1 = Direction reversal	Invert setpoint in the inverter.	p1113[0] = r2090.11
12	Reserved		
13	1 = MOP up	Increase the setpoint saved in the motorized potentiometer.	p1035[0] = r2090.13
14	1 = MOP down	Reduce the setpoint saved in the motorized potentiometer.	p1036[0] = r2090.14
15	Reserved		

Status word 1 (ZSW1)

Bit	Meaning	Remarks	Signal inter-connection in the inverter
0	1 = Ready to start	Power supply switched on; electronics initialized; pulses locked.	p2080[0] = r0899.0
1	1 = Ready	Motor is switched on (ON/OFF1 = 1), no fault is active. With the command "Enable operation" (STW1.3), the inverter switches on the motor.	p2080[1] = r0899.1
2	1 = Operation enabled	Motor follows setpoint. See control word 1, bit 3.	p2080[2] = r0899.2
3	1 = Fault active	The inverter has a fault. Acknowledge fault using STW1.7.	p2080[3] = r2139.3
4	1 = OFF2 inactive	Coast down to standstill is not active.	p2080[4] = r0899.4
5	1 = OFF3 inactive	Quick stop is not active.	p2080[5] = r0899.5
6	1 = Closing lockout active	It is only possible to switch on the motor after an OFF1 followed by ON.	p2080[6] = r0899.6
7	1 = Alarm active	Motor remains switched on; no acknowledgement is necessary.	p2080[7] = r2139.7
8	1 = Speed deviation within the tolerance range	Setpoint / actual value deviation within the tolerance range.	p2080[8] = r2197.7
9	1 = Master control requested	The automation system is requested to accept the inverter control.	p2080[9] = r0899.9
10	1 = Comparison speed reached or exceeded	Speed is greater than or equal to the corresponding maximum speed.	p2080[10] = r2199.1
11	1 = Torque limit not reached	Comparison value for current or torque has been fallen below.	p2080[11] = r0056.13 / r1407.7
12	Reserved		p2080[12] = r0899.12
13	0 = Alarm, motor overtemperature	--	p2080[13] = r2135.14
14	1 = Motor rotates clockwise	Internal inverter actual value > 0	p2080[14] = r2197.3
	0 = Motor rotates counterclockwise	Internal inverter actual value < 0	
15	0 = Alarm, inverter thermal overload		p2080[15] = r2135.15

¹⁾ If you change over from another telegram to telegram 20, then the assignment of the previous telegram is kept.

Further information

You can find additional information about USS in the "Fieldbuses" Function Manual: Manuals for the Control Unit (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563628/133300>).

6.2.11.3 CANopen

The most important settings for CANopen

Parameter	Explanation			
p8620	CAN Node ID (Factory setting: 126) Valid USS addresses: 1 ... 247. The parameter is only active if address 0 is set at the Control Unit address switch. A change only becomes effective after the inverter power supply has been switched off and switched on again.			
p8622	CAN Bit rate (Factory setting: 6)	0: 1 Mbit/s 1: 800 kbit/s 2: 500 kbit/s	3: 250 kbit/s 4: 125 kbit/s 5: 50 kbit/s	6: 20 kbit/s 7: 10 kbit/s
p8700 ... p8707	CAN Receive PDO n (n = 1 ... 8)	[0] = COB-ID of the PDO [1] = Transmission Type of the PDO		
p8710 ... p8717	CAN Receive Mapping for RPDO n (n = 1 ... 8)	[0] = Mapped object 1 ... [3] = Mapped object 4		
p8720 ... p8727	CAN Transmit PDO n (n = 1 ... 8)	[0] = COB-ID of the PDO [1] = Transmission Type of the PDO [2] = Inhibit Time (in 100 µs) [3] = reserved [4] = Event Timer (in ms)		
p8730 ... p8737	CAN Transmit Mapping for TPDO n (n = 1 ... 8)	[0] = Mapped object 1 ... [3] = Mapped object 4		
p8744	CAN PDO Mapping Konfiguration (Factory setting: 2)	1: Predefined connection set 2: Free PDO mapping		
r8784	CAN status word	.00 Ready to switch on .01 Ready .02 Operation enabled .03 Fault active .04 No coast down active .05 No fast stop active .06 Switching-on inhibited active .07 Alarm active	.08 Can be freely interconnected (p8785) .09 Control requested .10 Target reached .11 Torque limit reached .12 Velocity equal to zero .14 Can be freely interconnected (p8786) .15 Can be freely interconnected (p8787)	
r8795	CAN control word	.00 ON/OFF1 .01 Do not activate coast down .02 Do not activate quick stop .03 Enable operation .04 Enable ramp-function generator .05 Freeze ramp-function generator continuation	.06 Enable speed setpoint .07 Acknowledge fault .08 Stop .11 Can be freely interconnected15 Can be freely interconnected	

Further information

You can find additional information about CANopen in the "Fieldbuses" Function Manual: Manuals for the Control Unit (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563628/133300>).

6.2.11.4 Ethernet/IP

Settings for Modbus RTU

Parameter	Explanation		
p2030 = 10	Fieldbus interface protocol selection: Ethernet/IP		
p8920	PN Name of Station		
p8921	PN IP address (Factory setting: 0)		
p8922	PN default gateway (factory setting: 0)		
p8923	PN Subnet Mask (Factory setting: 0)		
p8924	PN DHCP mode (Factory setting: 0)	0: DHCP off 2: DHCP on, identification based on MAC address 3: DHCP on, identification based on Name of Station	
p8925	PN interface configuration (Factory setting: 0)	0: No function 1: Reserved 2: Save the configuration and activate 3: Delete configuration	
p8980	Ethernet/IP profile (Factory setting: 0) A change only becomes effective after the inverter power supply has been switched off and switched on again.	0: SINAMICS 1: ODVA AC/DC	
p8982	Ethernet/IP ODVA speed scaling (Factory setting: 128) A change only becomes effective after the inverter power supply has been switched off and switched on again.		
	123: 32 124: 16 125: 8 126: 4	127: 2 128: 1 129: 0.5 130: 0.25	131: 0.125 132: 0.0625 133: 0.03125

Further information

You can find additional information about USS in the "Fieldbuses" Function Manual: Manuals for the Control Unit (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563628/133300>).

6.2.12 Switching over the inverter control (command data set)

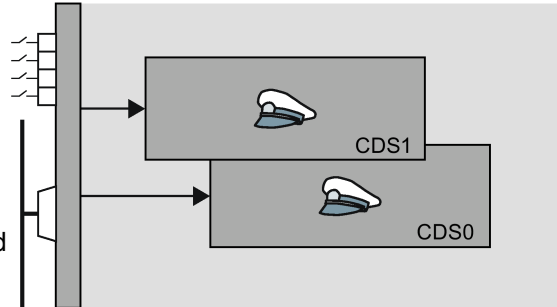
In some applications, it must be possible to switch over the master control for operating the inverter.

Example: The motor is to be operable either from a central control via the fieldbus or from a local control box via the terminal strip.

Command data set (CDS)

This means that you can set the inverter control in various ways and toggle between the settings. For instance, as described above, the inverter can either be operated via a fieldbus or via the terminal strip.

The settings in the inverter, which are assigned to a specific master control, are termed the command data set.



You select the command data set using parameter p0810. To do this, you must interconnect parameter p0810 with a control command of your choice, e.g. a digital input.

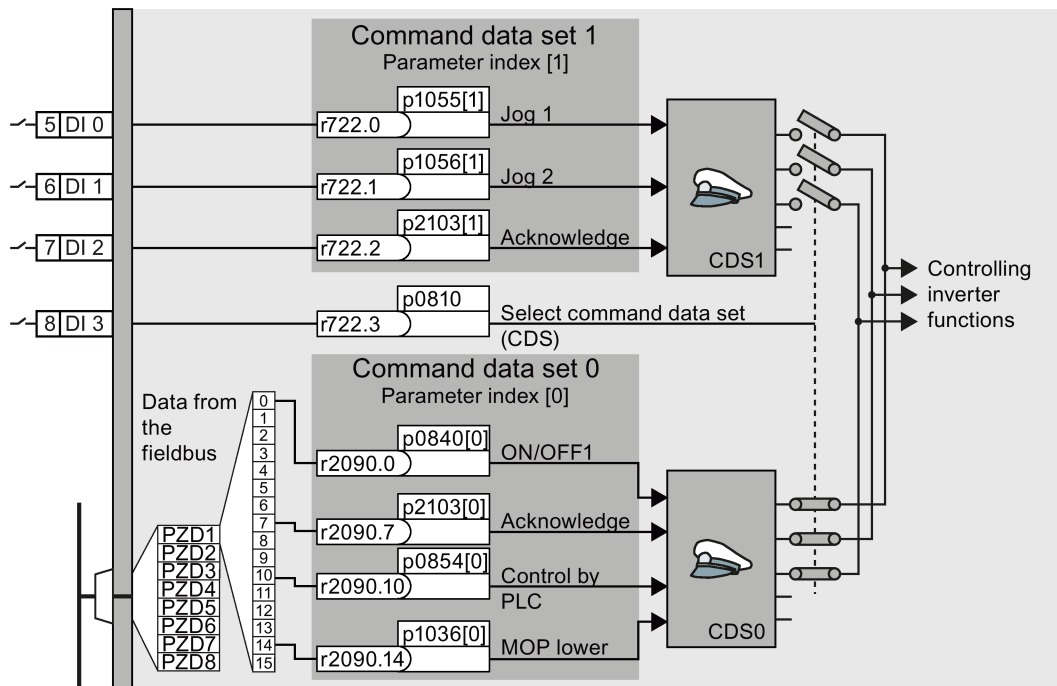


Figure 6-21 Example: Switching over the control via terminal strip to control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET

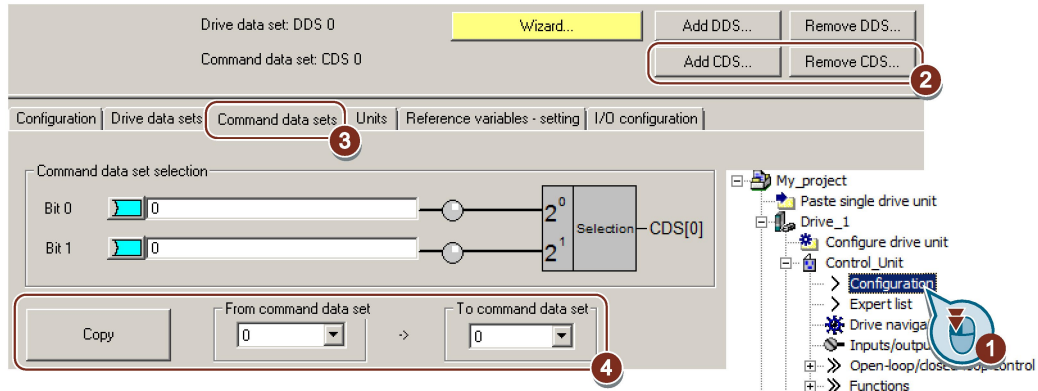
An overview of all the parameters that belong to the command data sets is provided in the List Manual.

Note

It takes approximately 4 ms to toggle between command data sets.

Advanced settings

To change the number of command data sets in STARTER, you must open your STARTER project offline.



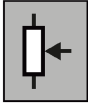
- ① You can edit command data sets if, in the STARTER project tree, you select "Configuration".
- ② If you require more than two command data sets, then add command data sets using this button or remove them.
- ③, To simplify commissioning several command data sets, under the "Command data sets" tab
- ④ there is a copy function.

Figure 6-22 Editing command data sets in STARTER

Parameter	Description
p0010 = 15	Drive commissioning: Data sets
p0170	Number of command data sets (factory setting: 2) p0170 = 2, 3, or 4
p0010 = 0	Drive commissioning: Ready
r0050	Displaying the number of the CDS that is currently active
p0809[0]	Number of the command data set to be copied (source)
p0809[1]	Number of the command data set to which the data is to be copied (target)
p0809[2] = 1	Copying is started Once copying has been completed, the inverter sets p0809[2] to 0.
p0810	Command data set selection CDS bit 0
p0811	Command data set selection CDS bit 1
r0050	Displaying the number of the CDS that is currently active

6.3 Setpoints

6.3.1 Overview



The inverter receives its main setpoint from the setpoint source. The main setpoint mainly specifies the motor speed.

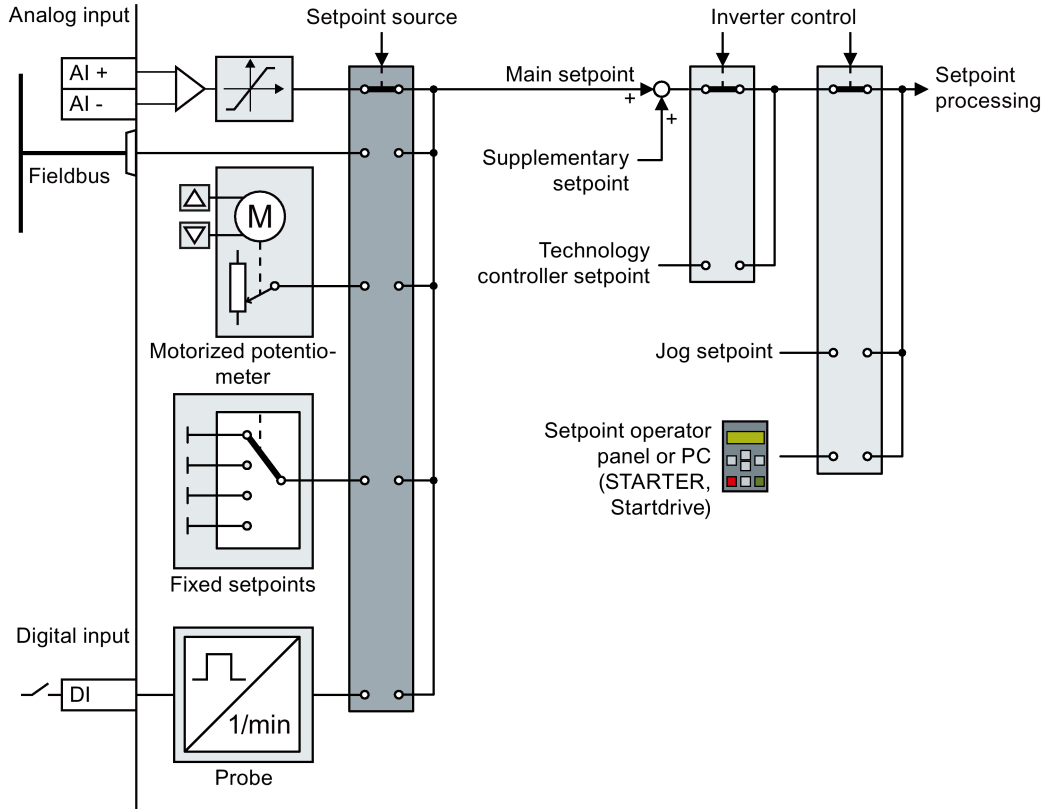


Figure 6-23 Setpoint sources for the inverter

You have the following options when selecting the source of the main setpoint:

- Inverter analog input.
- Inverter fieldbus interface.
- Motorized potentiometer simulated in the inverter.
- Fixed setpoints saved in the inverter.

You have the same selection options when selecting the source of the supplementary setpoint.

Under the following conditions, the inverter switches from the main setpoint to other setpoints:

- When the technology controller is active and appropriately interconnected, its output specifies the motor speed.
- When jogging is active.
- When controlling from an operator panel or the STARTER PC tool.

6.3.2 Analog input as setpoint source

Interconnecting an analog input

If you have selected a pre-assignment without a function of the analog input, then you must interconnect the parameter of the main setpoint with an analog input.

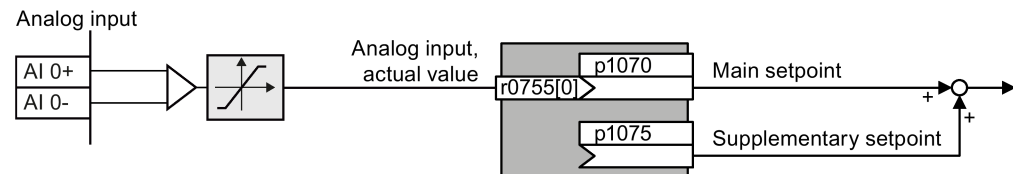


Figure 6-24 Example: Analog input 0 as setpoint source

Table 6- 19 Setting with analog input 0 as setpoint source

Parameter	Remark
p1070 = 755[0]	Main setpoint Interconnect the main setpoint with analog input 0
p1075 = 755[0]	Additional setpoint Interconnect the additional setpoint with analog input 0

You must adapt the analog input to the connected signal, e.g. ± 10 V or 4 ... 20 mA. You will find additional information in the section: Analog inputs (Page 150).

6.3.3 Specifying the setpoint via the fieldbus

Interconnecting the fieldbus with the main setpoint

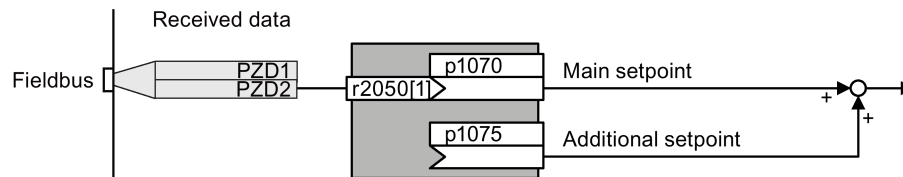


Figure 6-25 Fieldbus as setpoint source

Most standard telegrams receive the speed setpoint as a second process data PZD2.

Table 6- 20 Setting the fieldbus as setpoint source

Parameter	Remark
p1070 = 2050[1]	Main setpoint Interconnect the main setpoint with process data PZD2 from the fieldbus.
p1075 = 2050[1]	Additional setpoint Interconnect the additional setpoint with process data PZD2 from the fieldbus.

6.3.4 Motorized potentiometer as setpoint source

The "Motorized potentiometer" function emulates an electromechanical potentiometer. The output value of the motorized potentiometer can be set with the "higher" and "lower" control signals.

Interconnecting the motorized potentiometer (MOP) with the setpoint source

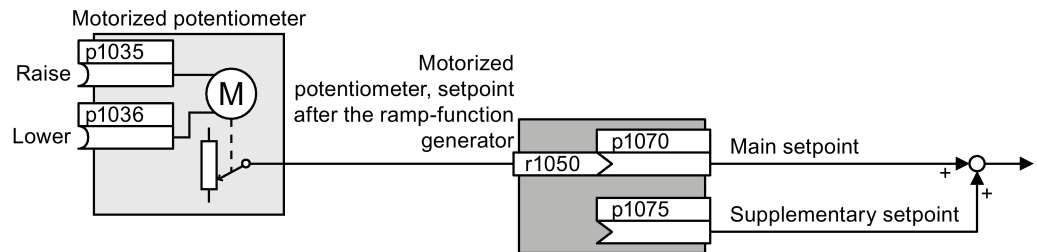


Figure 6-26 Motorized potentiometer as setpoint source

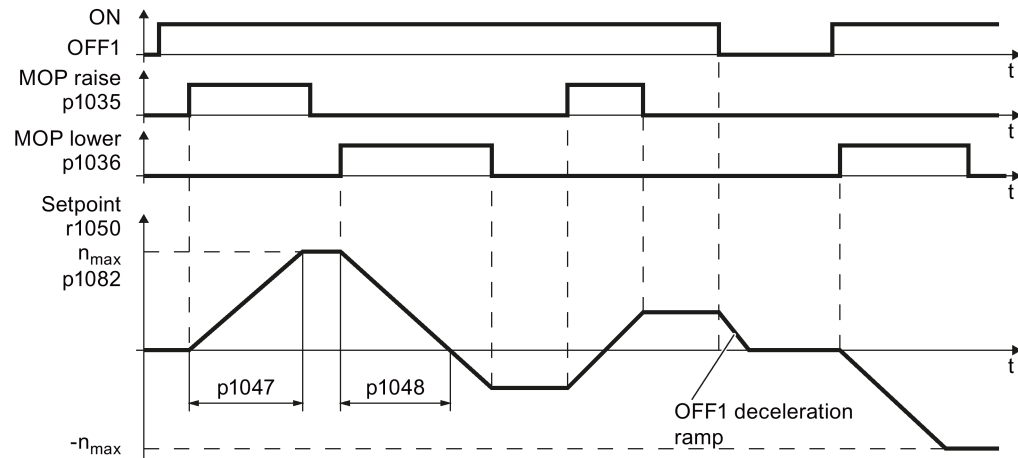


Figure 6-27 Function chart of the motorized potentiometer

Table 6- 21 Basic setup of motorized potentiometer

Parameter	Description
p1035	Motorized potentiometer setpoint higher
p1036	Motorized potentiometer setpoint lower
	Interconnect these commands with signals of your choice.
p1040	MOP start value (factory setting: 0 rpm) Defines the start value [rpm] that is effective when the motor is switched on.
p1047	MOP ramp-up time (factory setting: 10 s)
p1048	MOP ramp-down time (factory setting: 10 s)
r1050	Motorized potentiometer setpoint after the ramp-function generator
p1070 = 1050	Main setpoint

Table 6- 22 Extended setup of motorized potentiometer

Parameter	Description
p1030	MOP configuration (factory setting: 00110 bin)
.00	Storage active = 0: After the motor has been switched on, the setpoint = p1040 = 1: After the motor has switched off, the inverter saves the setpoint. After the motor has switched on, the setpoint = the stored value
.01	Automatic mode, ramp-function generator active (1-signal via BI: p1041) = 0: Ramp-up/ramp-down time = 0 = 1: With ramp-function generator In manual mode (p1041 = 0), the ramp-function generator is always active.
.02	Initial rounding active 1: With initial rounding. Using the initial rounding function it is possible to enter very small setpoint changes
.03	Storage in NVRAM active 1: If bit 00 = 1, the setpoint is retained during a power failure
.04	Ramp-function generator always active 1: The inverter also calculates the ramp-function generator when the motor is switched off
p1037	MOP maximum speed (factory setting: 0 rpm) Automatically pre-assigned when commissioning
p1038	MOP minimum speed (factory setting: 0 rpm) Automatically pre-assigned when commissioning
p1039	Motorized potentiometer, inversion (factory setting: 0) Signal source for inverting the minimum speed / velocity or maximum speed / velocity
p1041	Motorized potentiometer, manual/automatic (factory setting: 0) Signal source for switchover from manual to automatic
p1043	Motorized potentiometer, accept setting value (factory setting: 0) Signal source for accepting the setting value. The motorized potentiometer accepts the setting value p1044 on signal change p1043 = 0 → 1.
p1044	MOP setting value (factory setting: 0) Signal source for the setting value.

For more information about the motorized potentiometer, refer to function diagram 3020 in the List Manual.

6.3.5 Fixed speed as setpoint source

In many applications after switching on the motor, all that is needed is to run the motor at a constant speed or to switch between different speeds.

Example: After it has been switched on, a conveyor belt only runs with two different velocities.

Interconnecting the fixed speeds with a main setpoint

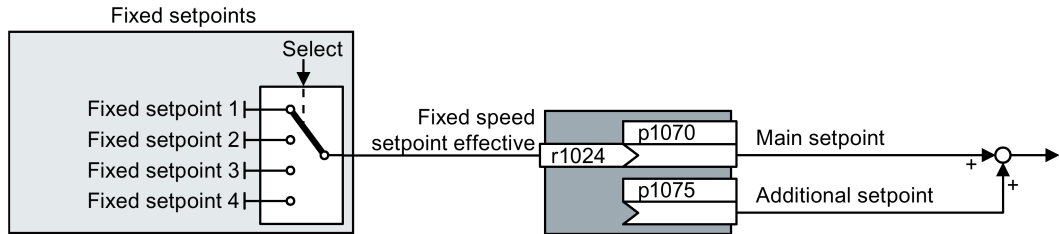


Figure 6-28 Fixed speeds as setpoint source

Table 6- 23 Setting the fixed speed as a setpoint source

Parameter	Remark
p1070 = 1024	Main setpoint Interconnecting the main setpoint with fixed speeds.

Select fixed setpoint by direct or binary selection

The converter distinguishes between two methods for selecting the fixed setpoints:

1. Direct selection:

You set 4 different fixed setpoints. By adding one or more of the four fixed setpoints, up to 16 different resulting setpoints are obtained.

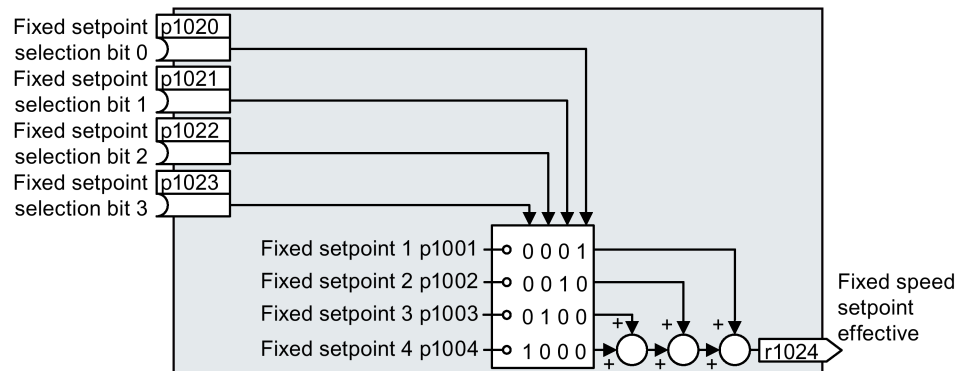


Figure 6-29 Simplified function diagram for directly selecting fixed setpoints

Additional information about direct selection can be found in function diagram 3011 in the List Manual.

2. Binary selection:

You set 16 different fixed setpoints. You precisely select one of these 16 fixed setpoints by a combination of four selection bits.

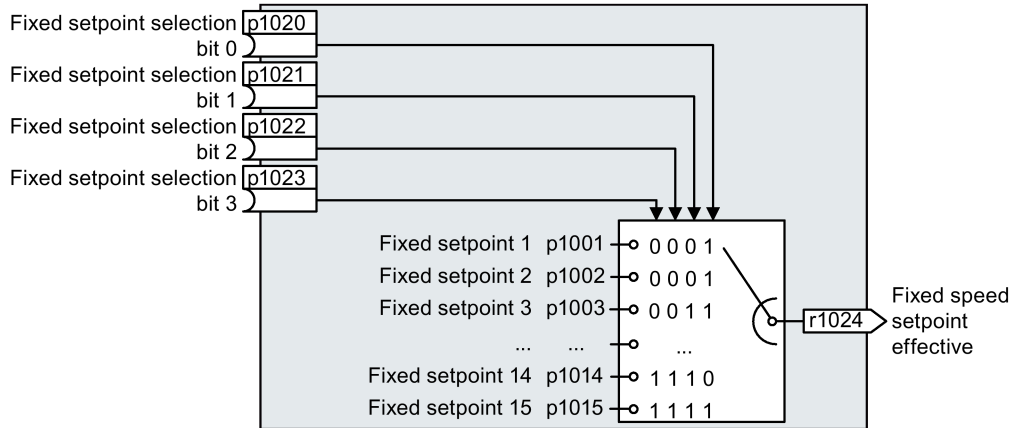


Figure 6-30 Simplified function diagram for binary selection of the setpoints

Additional information about binary selection can be found in function diagram 3010 in the List Manual.

Parameter for setting the fixed setpoints

Parameter	Description
p1001	Fixed speed setpoint 1 (factory setting: 0 rpm)
p1002	Fixed speed setpoint 2 (factory setting: 0 rpm)
...	...
p1015	Fixed speed setpoint 15 (factory setting: 0 rpm)
p1016	Speed fixed setpoint mode (factory setting: 1)
	1: Direct
	2: Binary
p1020	Speed fixed setpoint selection bit 0 (factory setting: 0)
p1021	Speed fixed setpoint selection bit 1 (factory setting: 0)
p1022	Speed fixed setpoint selection bit 2 (factory setting: 0)
p1023	Speed fixed setpoint selection bit 3 (factory setting: 0)
r1024	Fixed speed setpoint effective
r1025.0	Fixed speed setpoint status
	1 signal Fixed speed setpoint is selected

Example: Select two fixed setpoints directly

The motor should operate at different speeds as follows:

- The signal on digital input 0 switches the motor on and accelerates it to 300 rpm.
- The signal at digital input 1 accelerates the motor to 2000 rpm.
- The signals at the two digital inputs accelerate the motor to 2300 rpm.

Table 6- 24 Settings for the example

Parameter	Description
p1001 = 300.000	Fixed speed setpoint 1 [rpm]
p1002 = 2000.000	Fixed speed setpoint 2 [rpm]
p0840 = 722.0	ON/OFF1: Switch on motor with digital input 0
p1070 = 1024	Main setpoint: Interconnect the main setpoint with the fixed speed setpoint.
p1020 = 722.0	Speed fixed setpoint selection Bit 0: Interconnect fixed setpoint 1 with digital input 0 (DI 0).
p1021 = 722.1	Fixed speed setpoint selection bit 1: Interconnects fixed setpoint 2 with digital input 1 (DI 1).
p1016 = 1	Fixed speed setpoint mode: Select direct selection of the fixed setpoints.

Table 6- 25 Resulting fixed setpoints for the example above

Fixed setpoint selected by	Resulting setpoint
DI 0 = 0	Motor stops
DI 0 = 1 and DI 1 = 0	300 rpm
DI 0 = 1 and DI 1 = 1	2300 rpm

6.3.6 Pulse input as source of setpoint value

Interconnecting the digital input as setpoint source

Using the "probe" function ("pulse train"), the inverter converts a pulse signal at one of the digital inputs DI 24 ... DI 27 into an analog signal. The inverter evaluates a signal with a max. frequency of 32 kHz.

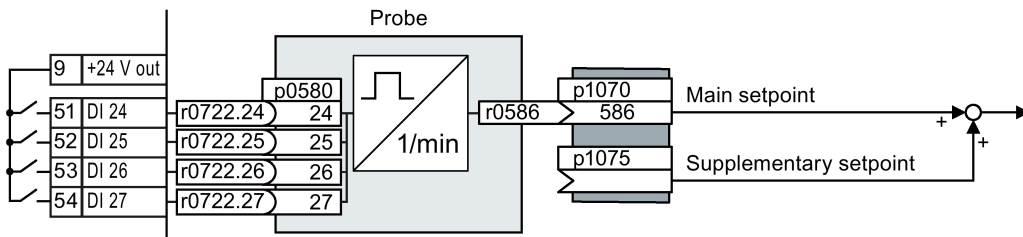


Figure 6-31 Pulse signal of the digital input as setpoint source

The "probe" function ("pulse train") creates an analog value from a pulse train at a digital input of the inverter.

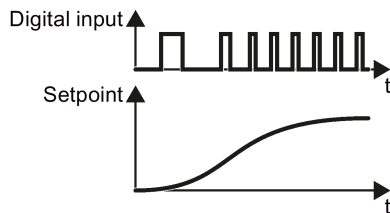


Figure 6-32 Converting the pulse signal at the digital input into an analog value

Parameter	Description
p1070 = 586	Main setpoint (factory setting depending on the Control Unit) Interconnect the result of the speed calculation with the main setpoint.
p1075 = 586	Supplementary setpoint (factory setting 0) Interconnect the result of the speed calculation with the supplementary setpoint.

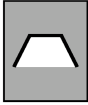
When you use this function, you cannot use any of the digital inputs to monitor the speed. See also: Load monitoring (Page 288).

Setting the probe

Parameter	Description
p0490	Probe ¹⁾ invert (factory setting 0000bin) The 3rd bit of the parameter value inverts the input signal of digital input 3 for the probe.
p0580	Probe ¹⁾ input terminal (factory setting 0) Interconnect the probe input with a digital input.
p0581	Probe ¹⁾ edge (factory setting 0) Edge to evaluate the probe signal for measuring speed actual value 0: 0/1 edge 1: 1/0 edge
p0582	Probe ¹⁾ Pulses per revolution (factory setting 1) Number of pulses per revolution.
p0583	Probe ¹⁾ Maximum measurement time (factory setting 10 s) Maximum measurement time for the probe. If there is no new pulse before the maximum measuring time elapses, the inverter sets the actual speed value in r0586 to zero. The time is restarted with the next pulse.
p0585	Probe ¹⁾ Gear ratio (factory setting 1) The inverter multiplies the measured speed by the gear ratio before displaying it in r0586.
r0586	Probe ¹⁾ Speed actual value Result of the speed calculation.

6.4 Setpoint calculation

6.4.1 Overview of setpoint processing



The setpoint can be modified as follows using the setpoint processing:

- Invert setpoint to reverse the motor direction of rotation (reversing).
- Inhibit positive or negative direction of rotation, e.g. for conveyor belts, pumps or fans.
- Skip frequency bands to prevent mechanical resonance effects.

The skip frequency band at speed = 0 results in a minimum speed after switching on the motor.

- Limit to a maximum speed to protect the motor and mechanical system.
- Ramp-function generator to accelerate and brake the motor with an optimum torque.

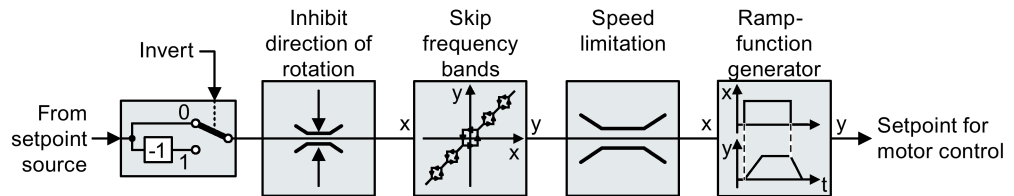
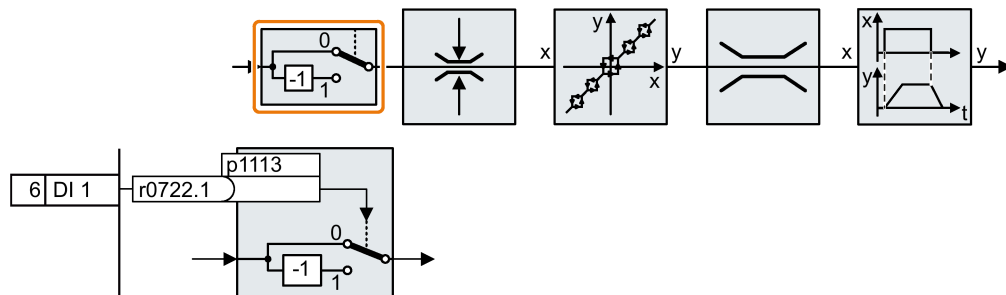


Figure 6-33 Setpoint processing in the converter

6.4.2 Invert setpoint

The inverter provides an option to invert the setpoint sign using a bit. As an example, the setpoint inversion is shown through a digital input.



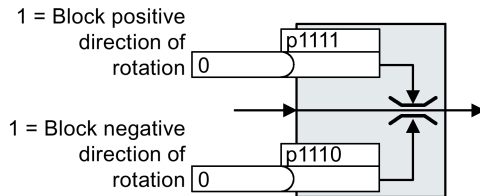
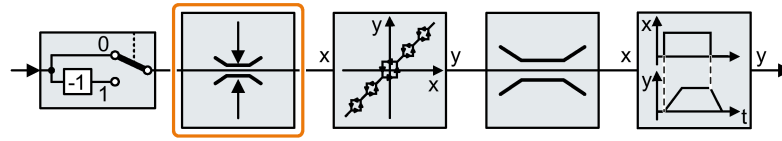
In order to invert the setpoint through the digital input DI 1, connect the parameter p1113 with a binary signal, e.g. the digital input 1.

Table 6- 26 Examples of settings to invert the setpoint

Parameter	Remark
p1113 = 722.1	Setpoint inversion Digital input 1 = 0: Setpoint remains unchanged. Digital input 1 = 1: Inverter inverts the setpoint.
p1113 = 2090.11	Invert setpoint via control word 1, bit 11.

6.4.3 Inhibit direction of rotation

In the factory setting of the inverter, both motor directions of rotation are enabled.



Set the corresponding parameter to a value = 1 to permanently block directions of rotation.

Table 6- 27 Examples of settings to inhibit the direction of rotation

Parameter	Remark
p1110 = 1	Inhibit negative direction Negative direction is permanently inhibited.
p1110 = 722.3	Inhibit negative direction Digital input 3 = 0: Negative direction of rotation is enabled. Digital input 3 = 1: Negative direction of rotation is inhibited.

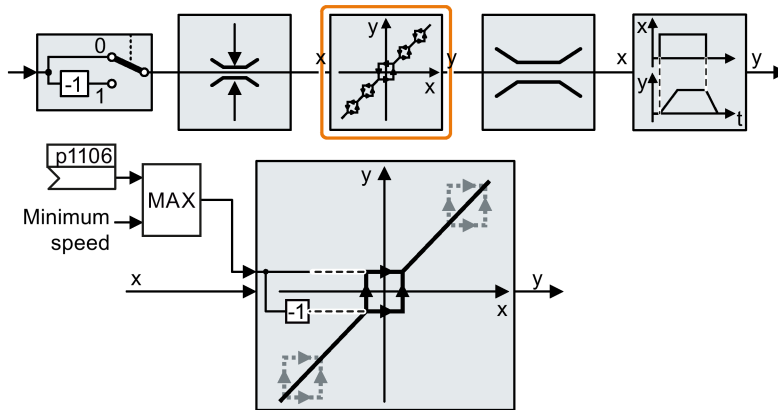
6.4.4 Skip frequency bands and minimum speed

Skip frequency bands

The converter has four skip frequency bands that prevent continuous motor operation within a specific speed range. You can find additional information in function diagram 3050 of the List Manual, see also: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

Minimum speed

The converter prevents continuous motor operation at speeds < minimum speed.



Speeds where the absolute value is less than the minimum speed are only possible during motor operation when accelerating or braking.

Table 6- 28 Setting the minimum speed

Parameter	Description
p1080	Minimum speed (factory setting: 0 rpm)
p1106	CI: Minimum speed signal source (factory setting: 0) Dynamic specification of the minimum speed

NOTICE

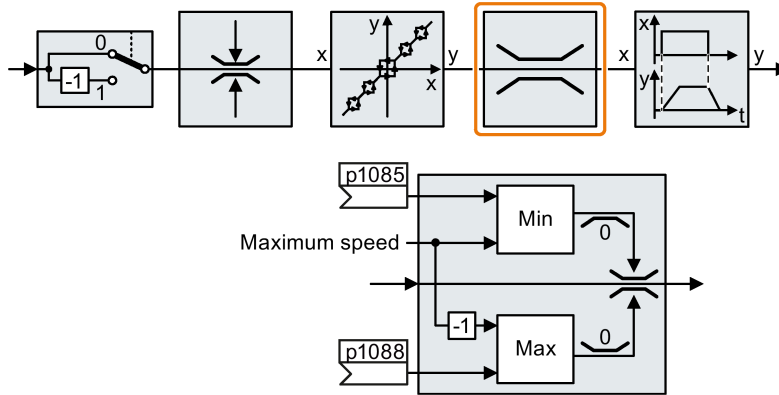
Material damage caused by motor rotating in the incorrect direction

If you are using an analog input as speed setpoint source, then for a setpoint = 0 V, noise voltages can be superimposed on the analog input signal. After the on command, the motor accelerates up to the minimum frequency in the direction of the random polarity of the noise voltage. A motor rotating in the wrong direction can cause significant material damage to the machine or system.

- Inhibit the motor direction of rotation that is not permissible.

6.4.5 Speed limitation

The maximum speed limits the speed setpoint range for both directions of rotation.



The converter generates a message (fault or alarm) when the maximum speed is exceeded.

If you must limit the speed depending on the direction of rotation, then you can define speed limits for each direction.

Table 6- 29 Parameters for the speed limitation

Parameter	Description
p1082	Maximum speed (factory setting: 1500 rpm)
p1083	Speed limit, positive direction of rotation (factory setting: 210,000 rpm)
p1085	Cl: Speed limit, positive direction of rotation (factory setting: 1083)
p1086	Speed limit, negative direction of rotation (factory setting: -210,000 rpm)
p1088	Cl: Speed limit, negative direction of rotation (factory setting: 1086)

6.4.6 Ramp-function generator

The ramp-function generator in the setpoint channel limits the rate of change of the speed setpoint (acceleration). Reduced acceleration lowers the accelerating torque of the motor. In this case, the motor reduces the load on the mechanical system of the driven machine.

You can select between two different ramp-function generator types:

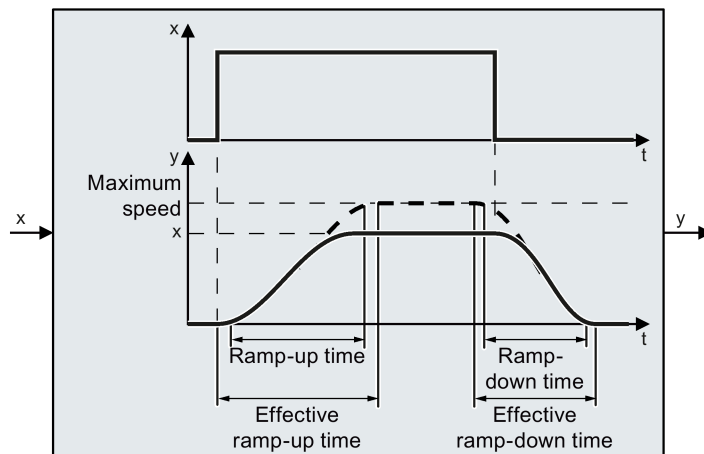
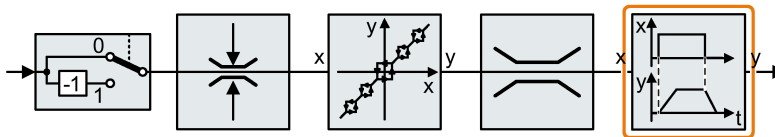
- Extended ramp-function generator

The expanded ramp-function generator limits not only the acceleration but also the change in acceleration (jerk) by rounding the setpoint. In this case, the torque does not rise suddenly in the motor.
- Basic ramp-function generator

The basic ramp-function generator limits the acceleration, however not the rate the acceleration changes (jerk).

Extended ramp-function generator

The ramp-up and ramp-down times of the extended ramp-function generator can be set independently of each other. The optimum times that you select depend on your particular application in question and can range from just a few 100 ms (e.g. for belt conveyor drives) to several minutes (e.g. for centrifuges).



Initial and final rounding permit smooth, jerk-free acceleration and braking.

The ramp-up and ramp-down times of the motor are increased by the rounding times:

- Effective ramp-up time = $p1120 + 0.5 \times (p1130 + p1131)$.
- Effective ramp-down time = $p1121 + 0.5 \times (p1130 + p1131)$.

Table 6- 30 Additional parameters to set the extended ramp-function generator

Parameter	Description	
p1115	Ramp-function generator selection (factory setting: 1) Select ramp-function generator: 0: Basic ramp-function generator 1: Extended ramp-function generator	
p1120	Ramp-function generator, ramp-up time (factory setting: 10 s) Accelerating time in seconds from zero speed up to the maximum speed p1082	
p1121	Ramp-function generator, ramp-down time (factory setting: 10 s) Braking time in seconds from the maximum speed down to standstill	
p1130	Ramp-function generator initial rounding time (factory setting: 0 s) Initial rounding for the extended ramp-function generator. The value applies for ramp up and ramp down.	
p1131	Ramp-function generator final rounding time (factory setting: 0 s) Final rounding for the extended ramp-function generator. The value applies for ramp up and ramp down.	
p1134	Ramp-function rounding type (factory setting: 0) 0: Continuous smoothing 1: Discontinuous smoothing	
p1135	OFF3 ramp-down time (factory setting 0 s) The quick stop (OFF3) has its own ramp-down time.	
p1136	OFF3 initial rounding time (factory setting: 0 s) Initial rounding for OFF3 for the extended ramp-function generator.	
p1137	OFF3 final rounding time (factory setting: 0 s) Final rounding for OFF3 for the extended ramp-function generator.	

You can find more information in function diagram 3070 and in the parameter list of the List Manual.

Setting the extended ramp-function generator

Procedure



1 Proceed as follows to set the extended ramp-function generator:

1. Enter the highest possible speed setpoint.
2. Switch on the motor.
3. Evaluate your drive response.
 - If the motor accelerates too slowly, then reduce the ramp-up time.

An excessively short ramp-up time means that the motor will reach its current limiting when accelerating, and will temporarily not be able to follow the speed setpoint. In this case, the drive exceeds the set time.
 - If the motor accelerates too fast, then extend the ramp-up time.
 - Increase the initial rounding if the acceleration is jerky.
 - We recommend that you set the final rounding to the same value as the initial rounding.
4. Switch off the motor.
5. Evaluate your drive response.
 - If the motor decelerates too slowly, then reduce the ramp-down time.

The minimum ramp-down time that makes sense depends on your particular application. Depending on the Power Module used, for an excessively short ramp-down time, the converter either reaches the motor current, or the DC link voltage in the converter becomes too high. Depending on the converter setting, the real braking time exceeds the set ramp-down time, or the converter goes into a fault condition when braking.
 - Extend the ramp-down time if the motor is braked too quickly or the converter goes into a fault condition when braking.
6. Repeat steps 1 ... 5 until the drive behavior meets the requirements of the machine or plant.



You have set the extended ramp-function generator.

Basic ramp-function generator

When compared to the extended ramp-function generator, the basic ramp-function generator has no rounding times.

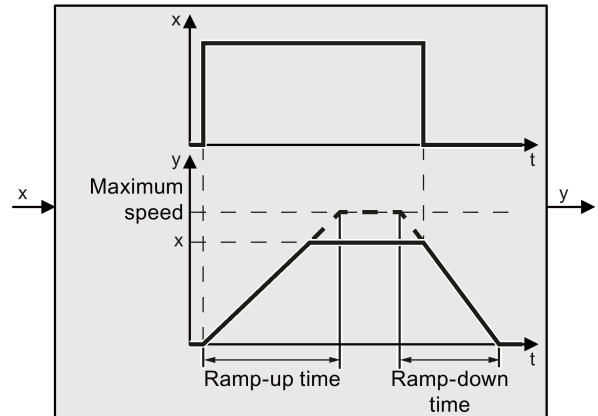


Table 6- 31 Parameters for setting the ramp-function generator

Parameter	Description
p1115 = 0	Ramp-function generator selection (factory setting: 1) Select ramp-function generator: 0: Basic ramp-function generator 1: Extended ramp-function generator
p1120	Ramp-function generator, ramp-up time (factory setting: 10 s) Accelerating time in seconds from zero speed up to the maximum speed p1082
p1121	Ramp-function generator, ramp-down time (factory setting: 10 s) Braking time in seconds from the maximum speed down to standstill
p1135	OFF3 ramp-down time (factory setting: 0 s) The quick stop (OFF3) has its own ramp-down time.

Changing the ramp-up and ramp-down times in operation

The ramping up and down time of the ramp-function generator can be changed during operation. The scaling value can come e.g. from the field bus.

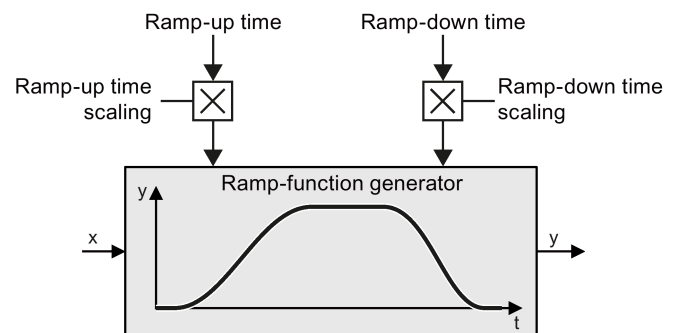


Table 6- 32 Parameters for setting the scaling

Parameter	Description
p1138	Up ramp scaling (factory setting: 1) Signal source for scaling the acceleration ramp.
p1139	Down ramp scaling (factory setting: 1) Signal source for scaling the deceleration ramp.

Example

In the following example, the higher-level control sets the ramp-up and ramp-down times of the inverter via PROFIBUS.

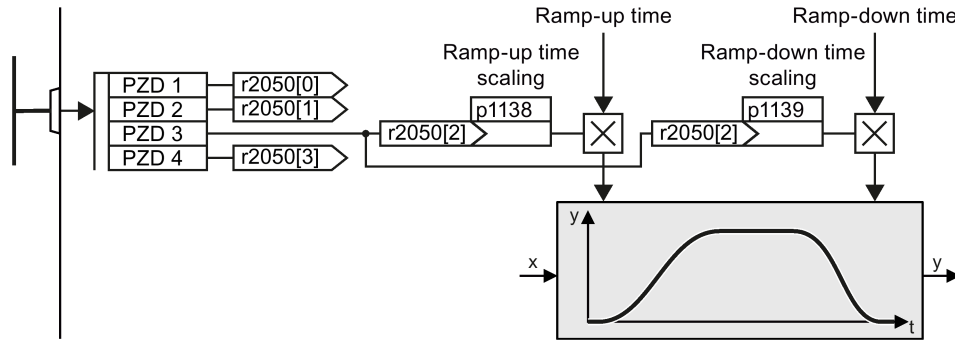


Figure 6-34 Example for changing the ramp-function generator times in operation

Preconditions

- You have commissioned the communication between the inverter and the control system.
- Free telegram 999 has been set in the inverter and in your higher-level control system. See also section: Extend telegrams and change signal interconnection (Page 184).
- The controller sends the scaling value to the inverter in PZD 3.

Procedure



1 To interconnect the scaling of the ramp-up and ramp-down times with PZD receive word 3 from the fieldbus in the inverter, proceed as follows:

1. Set p1138 = 2050[2].

This means that you have interconnected the scaling factor for the ramp-up time with PZD receive word 3.

2. Set p1139 = 2050[2].

This means that you have interconnected the scaling factor for the ramp-down time with PZD receive word 3.



The inverter receives the value for scaling the ramp-up and ramp-down times via PZD receive word 3.

You will find further information in the Internet at: FAQ

(<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/82604741>).

6.5 Motor control



The inverter has two alternative methods to control (closed loop) the motor speed:

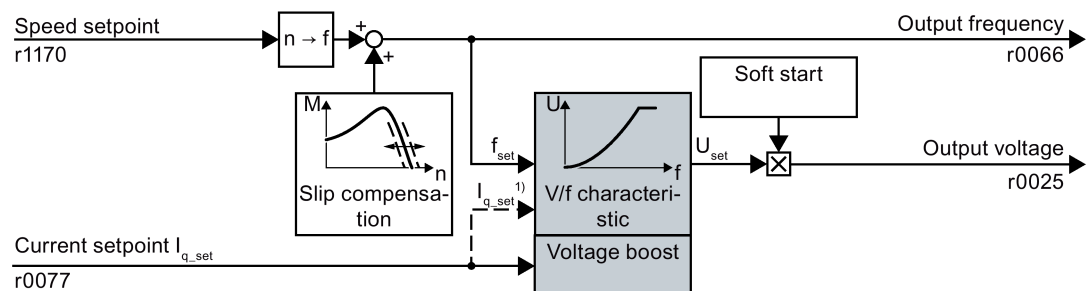
- U/f control
- Vector control with speed controller

6.5.1 V/f control

Overview of the U/f control

The U/f control is a closed-loop speed control with the following characteristics:

- The inverter controls the output voltage using the V/f characteristic
- The output frequency is essentially calculated from the speed setpoint and the number of pole pairs of the motor
- The slip compensation corrects the output frequency depending on the load and thus increases the speed accuracy
- Not using a PI controller prevents the speed control from becoming unstable
- In applications in which greater speed accuracy is required, a closed-loop control with load-dependent voltage boost can be selected (flux current control, FCC)



- 1) In the U/f control variant, "flux current control (FCC)," the inverter controls the motor current (starting current) at low speeds

Figure 6-35 Simplified function diagram of the U/f control

One function not shown in the simplified function diagram is the resonance damping for damping mechanical oscillations. You will find the complete function diagrams 6300 et seq. in the List Manual.

For operation of the motor with U/f control, you must set at least the subfunctions shown with a gray background in the figure to adapt them to your application:

- V/f characteristic
- Voltage boost

Default setting after selecting the application class Standard Drive Control

Selecting application class Standard Drive Control adapts the structure and the setting options of the U/f control as follows:

- Starting current closed-loop control: At low speeds, a controlled motor current reduces the tendency of the motor to oscillate.
- With increasing speed, transition from closed-loop starting current control into U/f control with voltage boost depending on the load.
- Soft starting is not possible.
- Fewer parameters

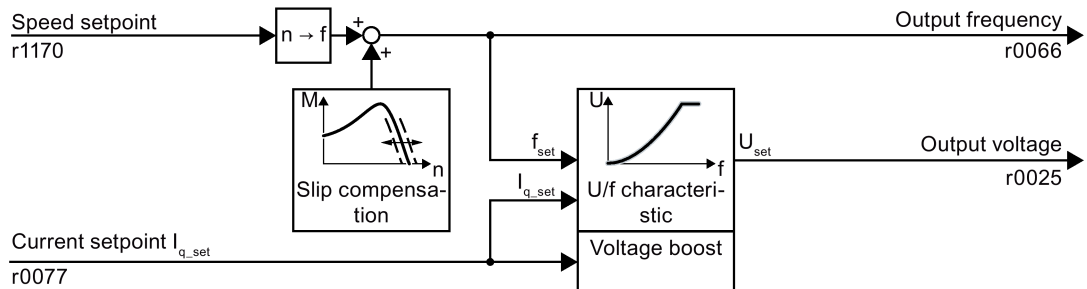
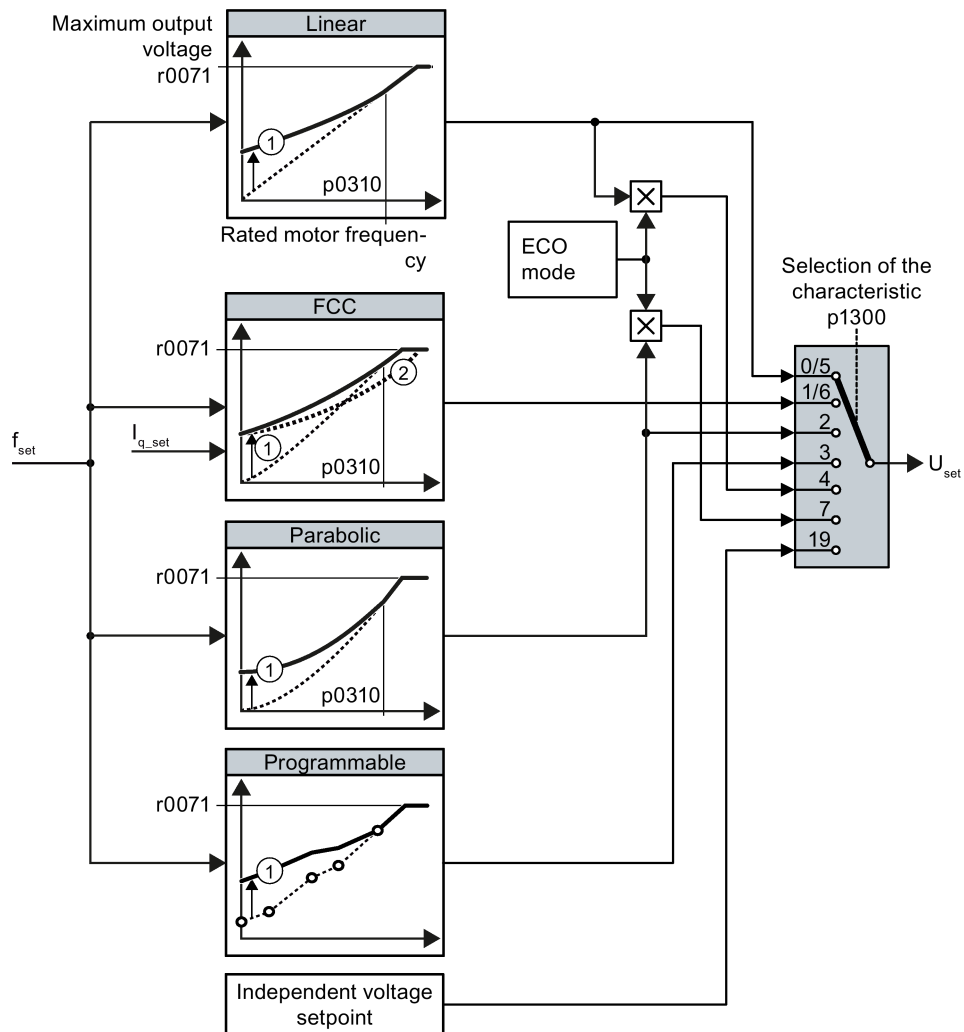


Figure 6-36 Default setting of the U/f control after selecting Standard Drive Control

The complete function diagrams 6850 ff. for application class Standard Drive Control are provided in the List Manual.

6.5.1.1 Characteristics of U/f control

The inverter has different V/f characteristics.



- ① The voltage boost of the characteristic optimizes the speed control at low speeds
- ② With the flux current control (FCC), the inverter compensates for the voltage drop in the stator resistor of the motor

Figure 6-37 Characteristics of U/f control

The inverter increases its output voltage to the maximum possible output voltage. The maximum possible output voltage of the inverter depends on the line voltage.

When the maximum output voltage is reached, the inverter only increases the output frequency. At this point, the motor enters the field weakening range: At constant torque, the slip decreases quadratically as the speed increases.

The value of the output voltage at the rated motor frequency also depends on the following variables:

- Ratio between the converter size and the motor size
- Line voltage
- Line impedance
- Actual motor torque

The maximum possible output voltage as a function of the input voltage is provided in the technical data, also see Section Technical data, Power Modules (Page 410).

Table 6- 33 Linear and parabolic characteristics

Requirement	Application examples	Remark	Characteristic	Parameter
The required torque is independent of the speed	Conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors, eccentric worm pumps, compressors, extruders, centrifuges, agitators, mixers	-	Linear	p1300 = 0
		The inverter equalizes the voltage drops across the stator resistance. Recommended for motors less than 7.5 kW. Precondition: You have set the motor data according to the rating plate and have performed the motor identification after the basic commissioning.	Linear with Flux Current Control (FCC)	p1300 = 1
The required torque increases with the speed	Centrifugal pumps, radial fans, axial fans	Lower losses in the motor and inverter than for a linear characteristic.	Parabolic	p1300 = 2

Table 6- 34 Characteristics for special applications

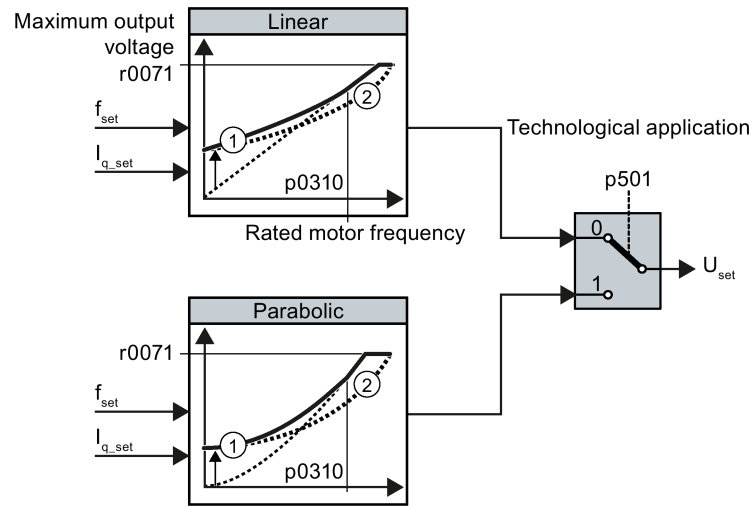
Requirement	Application examples	Remark	Characteristic	Parameter
Applications with a low dynamic response and constant speed	Centrifugal pumps, radial fans, axial fans	The ECO mode results in additional energy saving when compared to the parabolic characteristic. If the speed setpoint is reached and remains unchanged for 5 seconds, the inverter again reduces its output voltage.	ECO mode	p1300 = 4 or p1300 = 7
The inverter must keep the motor speed constant under all circumstances.	Drives in the textile sector	When the maximum current limit is reached, the inverter only reduces the stator voltage but not the speed.	Precise frequency characteristic	p1300 = 5 or p1300 = 6
Freely adjustable U/f characteristic	-	-	Adjustable characteristic	p1300 = 3
U/f characteristic with independent voltage setpoint	-	The interrelationship between the frequency and voltage is not calculated in the inverter, but is specified by the user.	Independent voltage setpoint	p1300 = 19

Additional information on U/f characteristics can be found in the parameter list and in the function diagrams 6300 ff of the List Manual.

Characteristics after selecting the application class Standard Drive Control

Selecting application class Standard Drive Control reduces the number of characteristics and the setting options:

- A linear and a parabolic characteristic are available.
- Selecting a technological application defines the characteristic.
- The following cannot be set - ECO mode, FCC, the programmable characteristic and a specific voltage setpoint.



- ① The closed-loop starting current control optimizes the speed control at low speeds
 ② The inverter compensates the voltage drop across the motor stator resistance

Figure 6-38 Characteristics after selecting Standard Drive Control

Table 6- 35 Linear and parabolic characteristics

Requirement	Application examples	Remark	Characteristic	Parameter
The required torque is independent of the speed	Conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors, eccentric worm pumps, compressors, extruders, centrifuges, agitators, mixers	-	Linear	p0501 = 0
The required torque increases with the speed	Centrifugal pumps, radial fans, axial fans	Lower losses in the motor and inverter than for a linear characteristic.	Parabolic	p0501 = 1

Additional information on the characteristics can be found in the parameter list and in the function diagrams 6851 ff of the List Manual.

6.5.1.2 Optimizing motor starting

Setting the voltage boost for U/f control

After selection of the V/f characteristic, no further settings are required in most applications.

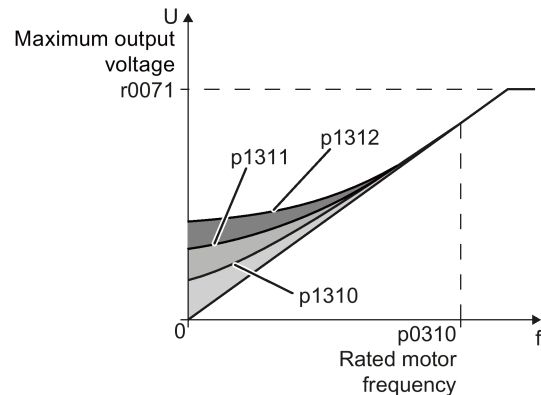
In the following circumstances, the motor cannot accelerate to its speed setpoint after it has been switched on:

- Load moment of inertia too high
- Load torque too large
- Ramp-up time p1120 too short

To improve the starting behavior of the motor, the V/f characteristic can be raised at low speeds.

The inverter raises the voltage in accordance with the starting currents p1310 ... p1312.

The adjacent diagram shows the resulting voltage boost using a linear characteristic as an example.



Requirements

- Set the ramp-up time of the ramp-function generator to a value 1 s (< 1 kW) ... 10 s (> 10 kW), depending on the power rating of the motor .
- Increase the starting current in steps of ≤ 5 %. Excessively high values in p1310 ... p1312 can cause the motor to overheat and switch off (trip) the inverter due to overcurrent.

If the message A07409 appears, you must not increase any of the parameters.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to set the voltage boost:

1. Switch off the motor with a setpoint of just a few revolutions per minute.
2. Check whether the motor rotates smoothly.
3. If the motor rotates eccentrically or even stops, increase the voltage boost p1310 until the motor rotates smoothly.
4. Accelerate the motor to the maximum speed with maximum load.
5. Check whether the motor is following the setpoint.
6. If necessary, increase the voltage boost p1311 until the motor accelerates without problem.

In applications with a high break loose torque, you must additionally set parameter p1312 higher to achieve a satisfactory response.

- You have set the voltage boost.

Parameter	Description
p1310	Starting current (voltage boost) permanent (factory setting 50 %) Compensates for voltage drops caused by long motor cables and the ohmic losses in the motor.
p1311	Starting current (voltage boost) when accelerating (factory setting 0 %) Provides additional torque when the motor accelerates.
p1312	Starting current (voltage boost) when starting (factory setting 0 %) Provides additional torque, however, only when the motor accelerates for the first time after it has been switched on ("break loose torque").

You will find more information on this function in the parameter list and in function diagram 6301 in the List Manual.

Starting current (boost) after selecting the application class Standard Drive Control

After selecting application class Standard Drive Control, in most applications, and no additional settings have to be made.

At standstill, the inverter ensures that at least the rated motor magnetizing current flows. Magnetizing current p0320 approximately corresponds to the no-load current at 50 % ... 80 % of the rated motor speed.

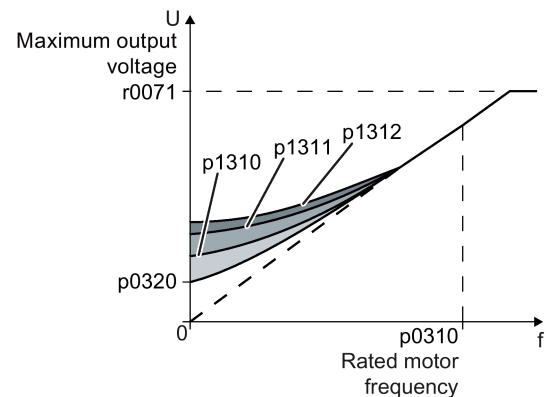
In the following situations, after it has been switched on, the motor cannot accelerate up to its speed setpoint:

- Excessively high load moment of inertia
- Excessively high load torque
- Ramp-up time p1120

The current can be increased at low speeds to improve the starting behavior of the motor.

The inverter boosts the voltage corresponding to the starting currents p1310 ... p1312.

The adjacent diagram shows the voltage boost using a linear characteristic as example.



Requirements

- Depending on the rated power of the motor, set the ramp-up time of the ramp-function generator to a value of 1 s (< 1 kW) ... 10 s (> 10 kW).
- Increase the starting current in steps of $\leq 5\%$. Excessively high values in p1310 ... p1312 can cause the motor to overheat and switch off (trip) the inverter due to overcurrent.

When message A07409 is displayed, it is not permissible that you further increase the value of any of the parameters.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to set the voltage boost:

1. Switch on the motor with a setpoint of a few revolutions per minute.
2. Check whether the motor rotates smoothly.
3. If the motor does not rotate smoothly, or even remains stationary, increase the voltage boost p1310 until the motor runs smoothly.
4. Accelerate the motor to the maximum speed with maximum load.
5. Check that the motor follows the setpoint.
6. When required, increase the voltage boost p1311 until the motor accelerates without any problem.

In applications with a high break loose torque, you must also increase parameter p1312 in order to achieve a satisfactory motor response.



You have set the voltage boost.

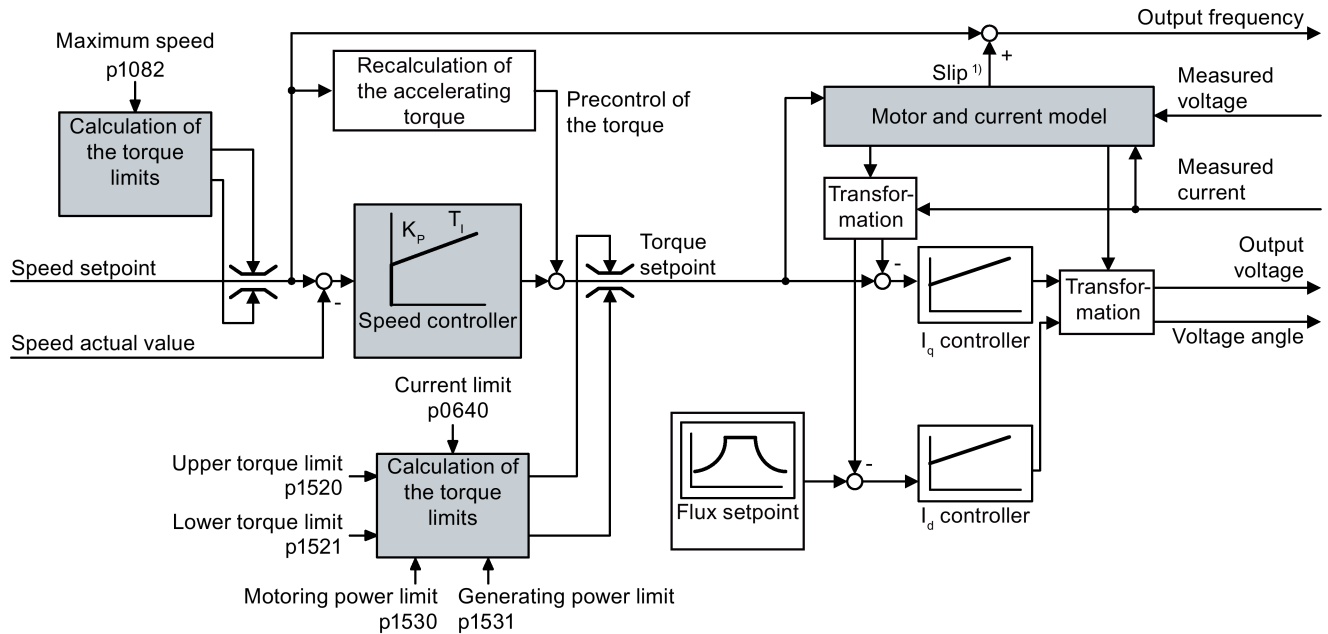
Parameter	Description
p1310	Starting current (voltage boost) permanent (Factory setting 50 %) Compensates voltage losses as a result of long motor cables and the ohmic losses in the motor. After commissioning, depending on the motor power rating and the technological application p0501, the inverter sets p1310.
p1311	Starting current (voltage boost) when accelerating (Factory setting 0%) Provides additional torque when the motor accelerates. After commissioning, depending on the motor power rating and the technological application p0501, the inverter sets p1311.
p1312	Starting current (voltage boost) when starting (Factory setting 0%) Provides additional torque, however, only when the motor accelerates for the first time after it has been switched on ("break loose torque").

You can find more information about this function in the parameter list and in function diagram 6851 of the List Manual.

6.5.2 Vector control with speed controller

Overview

The vector control comprises current control and a higher-level speed control.



1) for induction motors

Figure 6-39 Simplified function diagram for vector control with speed controller

The complete function diagrams 6020 ff. for vector control are provided in the List Manual.

Using the motor model, the inverter calculates the following closed-loop control signals from the measured phase currents and the output voltage:

- Current component I_q
- Current component I_d

The setpoint of the current component I_d (flux setpoint) is obtained from the motor data. For speeds above the rated speed, the inverter reduces the flux setpoint along the field weakening characteristic.

When the speed setpoint is increased, the speed controller responds with a higher setpoint for current component I_q (torque setpoint). The control responds to the higher torque setpoint by adding a higher slip frequency to the output frequency. The higher output frequency also results in a higher motor slip, which is proportional to the accelerating torque. I_q and I_d controllers maintain the motor flux constant using the output voltage, and set the matching current component I_q in the motor.

In order to achieve a satisfactory control response, as a minimum you must set the partial functions – shown with gray background in the diagram above – to match your particular application:

- **Motor and current model:** In the basic commissioning, set the motor data from the rating plate corresponding to the connection type (Y/Δ), and carry out a motor data identification at standstill.
- **Speed limits and torque limits:** In the basic commissioning, set the maximum speed (p1082) and current limit (P0640) for your particular application. When exiting the basic commissioning, the inverter calculates the torque and power limits corresponding to the current limit. The actual torque limits are obtained from the converted current and power limits and the torque limits that have been set.
- **Speed controller:** Use the rotating measurement of the motor data identification. You must manually optimize the controller, if the rotating measurement is not possible.

Default settings after selecting the application class Dynamic Drive Control

Selecting application class Dynamic Drive Control adapts the structure of the vector control and reduces the setting options:

	Vector control after selecting the application class Dynamic Drive Control	Vector control without selecting an application class
Closed-loop torque control without higher-level speed controller	Not possible	Possible
Droop	Not possible	Possible
K _P - and T _i adaptation	Simplified	Advanced
Hold or set the integral component of the speed controller	Not possible	Possible
Acceleration model for precontrol	Default setting	Can be activated
Motor data identification at standstill or with rotating measurement	Shortened, with optional transition into operation	Complete

6.5.2.1 Checking the encoder signal

If you use an encoder to measure the speed, you should check the encoder signal before the encoder feedback is active.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to check the encoder signal using STARTER:

1. Set the control mode "encoderless vector control": p1300 = 20.
2. Switch-on the motor with an average speed.
3. Compare parameters r0061 (speed encoder signal in rpm) and r0021 (calculated speed in rpm) regarding the sign and absolute value.
4. If the signs do not match, invert the speed encoder signal: Set p0410 = 1.
5. If the absolute values of the two values do not match, check the setting of p0408 and the encoder wiring.



You have ensured that the scaling and polarity of the encoder signal are correct.

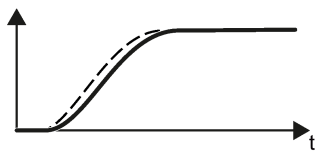
6.5.2.2 Optimizing the speed controller

Optimum control response - post optimization not required

Preconditions for assessing the controller response:

- The moment of inertia of the load is constant and does not depend on the speed
- The inverter does not reach the set torque limits during acceleration
- You operate the motor in the range 40 % ... 60 % of its rated speed

If the motor exhibits the following response, the speed control is well set and you do not have to adapt the speed controller manually:



The speed setpoint (broken line) increases with the set ramp-up time and rounding.

The actual value follows the setpoint without overshooting.

Control optimization required

In some cases, the self-optimization result is not satisfactory or self-optimization is not possible because the motor cannot rotate freely.

In these cases, you must optimize the closed-loop speed control manually. The following parameters influence the response of the speed control:

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Acceleration pre-control scaling | p1496 | | |
| • Ratio between the total and motor moment of inertia | p0342 | | |
| | | Encoderless speed control: | Speed control with encoder: |
| • Proportional component K_p | p1470 | | p1460 |
| • Integration time (integral time) TI | p1472 | | p1462 |
| • Speed controller actual speed value smoothing time | p1452 | | p1442 |

Optimizing the speed controller

Requirements

- Torque precontrol is active: p1496 = 100 %.
- The load moment of inertia is constant and independent of the speed.
- The inverter requires 10 % ... 50 % of the rated torque to accelerate.

When necessary, adapt the ramp-up and ramp-down times of the ramp-function generator (p1120 and p1121).

- You have prepared the trace function in STARTER or Startdrive to be able to trace the speed setpoint and the speed actual value.

Procedure



To optimize the speed controller, proceed as follows:

1. Switch on the motor.
2. Enter a speed setpoint of approximately 40 % of the rated speed.
3. Wait until the actual speed has stabilized.
4. Increase the setpoint up to a maximum of 60 % of the rated speed.
5. Monitor the associated characteristic of the setpoint and actual speed.
6. Optimize the controller by adapting the ratio of the moments of inertia of the load and motor (p0342):

	<p>Initially, the actual speed follows the setpoint speed; however, it then overshoots the setpoint speed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase p0342
	<p>Initially, the actual speed exceeds the setpoint speed; however, it does not overshoot but instead approaches the setpoint speed "from below".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce p0342

7. Switch off the motor.
8. Start a new calculation of the speed controller: p0340 = 4.
9. Switch on the motor.
10. Over the complete speed range check whether the speed control responds satisfactorily with the optimized settings.

■ You have optimized the speed controller.

When necessary, set the ramp-up and ramp-down times of the ramp-function generator (p1120 and p1121) back to the value before optimization.

Mastering critical applications

The drive control can become unstable for drives with a high load moment of inertia and gearbox backlash or a coupling between the motor and load that can possibly oscillate. In this case, we recommend the following settings:

- Increase the smoothing of speed actual value p1452.
- Increase the integral time: $T_I \geq 4 \times p1452$.
- If the closed-loop speed control no longer has an adequate dynamic performance after these measures, then increase the P gain K_P step-by-step.

6.5.2.3 Advanced settings

K_P - and T_I adaptation

K_P and T_I adaptation suppress speed control oscillations that may occur. The "rotating measurement" of the motor data identification optimizes the speed controller. If you have performed the rotating measurement, then the K_P - and T_I adaptation has been set.

You can find additional information in the List Manual:

- Vector control with speed controller: Function diagram 6050
- Vector control after presetting the application class Dynamic Drive Control Function diagram 6824

Droop

For mechanically coupled drives, there is the risk that the drives oppose one another: Small deviations in the speed setpoint or actual value of the coupled drives can mean that the drives are operated with significantly different torques.

The droop function ensures even torque distribution between several mechanically coupled drives.

The droop function reduces the speed setpoint as a function of the torque setpoint.

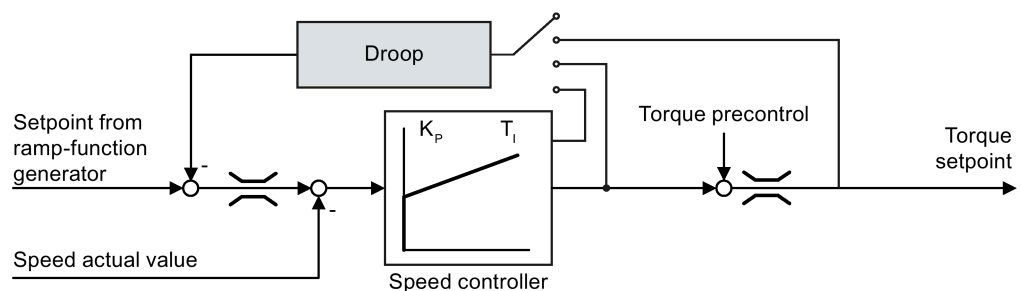


Figure 6-40 Effect of droop in the speed controller

When droop is active, the ramp-function generators of all of the coupled drives must be set to have identical ramp-up and ramp-down times as well as rounding-off.

Par.	Explanation
r1482	Speed controller I torque output
p1488	Droop input source (factory setting: 0) 0: Droop feedback not connected 1: Droop from the torque setpoint 2: Droop from the speed control output 3: Droop from the integral output, speed controller
p1489	Droop feedback scaling (factory setting: 0.05) A value of 0.05 means: At the rated motor torque, the inverter reduces the speed by 5% of the rated motor speed.
r1490	Droop feedback speed reduction
p1492	Droop feedback enable (factory setting: 0)

After selecting application class "Dynamic Drive Control", droop is no longer possible.

You can find additional information in the List Manual, function block diagram 6030.

6.5.2.4 Friction characteristic

Function

In many applications, e.g. applications with geared motors or belt conveyors, the frictional torque of the load is not negligible.

The inverter provides the possibility of precontrolling the torque setpoint, bypassing the speed controller. The precontrol reduces overshooting of the speed after speed changes.

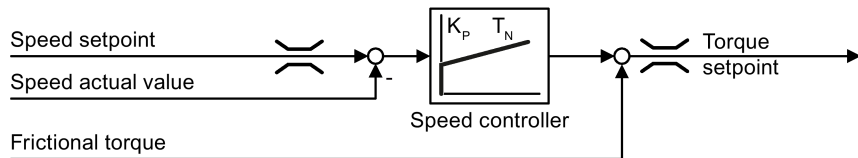


Figure 6-41 Precontrol of the speed controller with frictional torque

The inverter calculates the current frictional torque from a friction characteristic with 10 intermediate points.

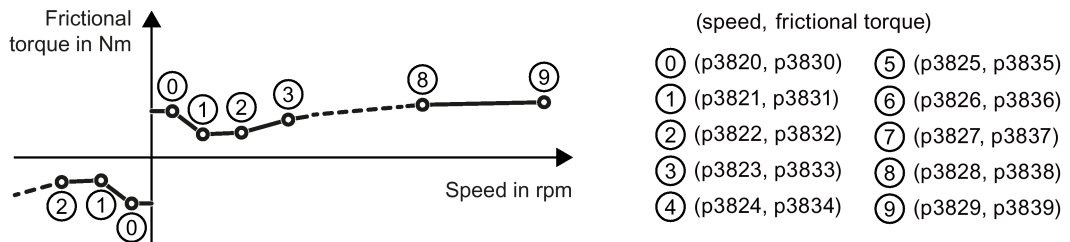


Figure 6-42 Friction characteristic

The intermediate points of the friction characteristic are defined for positive speeds. In the negative direction of rotation, the inverter uses the intermediate points with a negative sign.

Recording a friction characteristic

After basic commissioning, the inverter sets the speeds of the intermediate points to values suitable for the rated speed of the motor. The frictional torque of all intermediate points is still equal to zero. On request, the inverter records the friction characteristic: The inverter accelerates the motor step by step up to the rated speed, measures the frictional torque and writes the frictional torque into the intermediate points of the friction characteristic.

Requirement

The motor is permitted to accelerate up to the rated speed without endangering persons or property.



Procedure

To record the friction characteristic, proceed as follows:

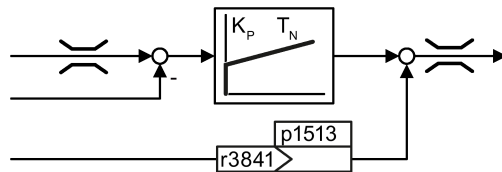
1. Set P3845 = 1: The inverter accelerates the motor successively in both directions of rotation and averages the measurement results of the positive and negative directions.
2. Switch on the motor (ON/OFF1 = 1).
3. The inverter accelerates the motor.

During measurement, the inverter signals the warning A07961.

When the inverter has determined all the intermediate points of the friction characteristic without fault code F07963, the inverter stops the motor.

- You have recorded the friction characteristic.

Interconnect the precontrol of the speed controller with the frictional torque



To interconnect the precontrol of the speed controller with the frictional torque, set p1513 = r3841 (frictional torque = additional torque 2).

You will find additional information in function diagram 6060 of the List Manual.

Parameter

Parameter	Explanation
p3820 ... p2839	Intermediate points of the friction characteristic [rpm; Nm]
r3840	Friction characteristic status word
	.00 1 signal: Friction characteristic OK
	.01 1 signal: Determination of the friction characteristic is active
	.02 1 signal: Determination of the friction characteristic is complete
	.03 1 signal: Determination of the friction characteristic has been aborted
	.08 1 signal: Friction characteristic positive direction
r3841	Friction characteristic, output [Nm]
p3842	Activate friction characteristic 0: Friction characteristic deactivated 1: Friction characteristic activated
p3845	Activate friction characteristic plot (factory setting: 0) 0: Friction characteristic plot deactivated 1: Friction characteristic plot activated, both directions 2: Friction characteristic plot activated, positive direction 3: Friction characteristic plot activated, negative direction
p3846	Friction characteristic plot ramp-up/ramp-down time (factory setting: 10 s) Ramp-up/ramp-down time for automatic plotting of the friction characteristic.
p3847	Friction characteristic plot warm-up period (factory setting: 0 s) At the start of automatic plotting, the inverter accelerates the motor up to the speed = p3829 und keeps the speed constant for this time.

You will find more information in the List Manual.

6.5.2.5 Moment of inertia estimator

Background

From the load moment of inertia and the speed setpoint change, the inverter calculates the accelerating torque required for the motor. Via the speed controller precontrol, the accelerating torque specifies the main percentage of the torque setpoint. The speed controller corrects inaccuracies in the precontrol (feed-forward control).

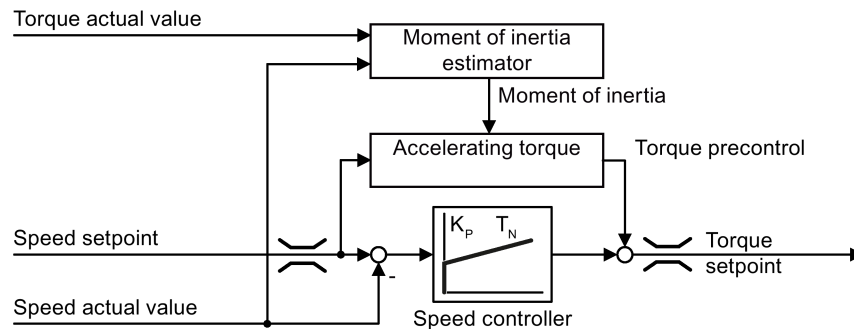


Figure 6-43 Influence of the moment of inertia estimator on the speed control

The more precise the value of the moment of inertia in the inverter, the lower the overshoot after speed changes.

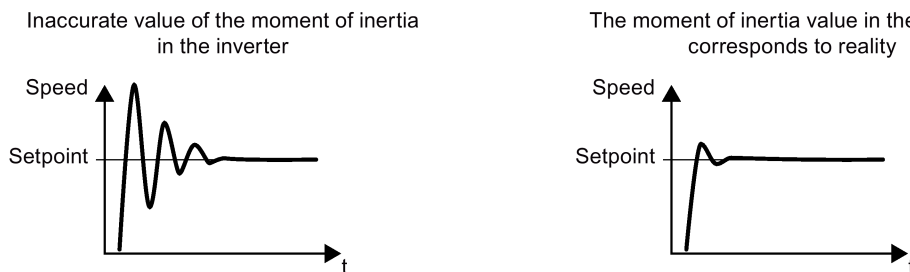


Figure 6-44 Influence of the moment of inertia estimator on the speed

Function

From the actual speed, the actual motor torque and the frictional torque of the load, the inverter calculates the total moment of inertia of the load and motor.

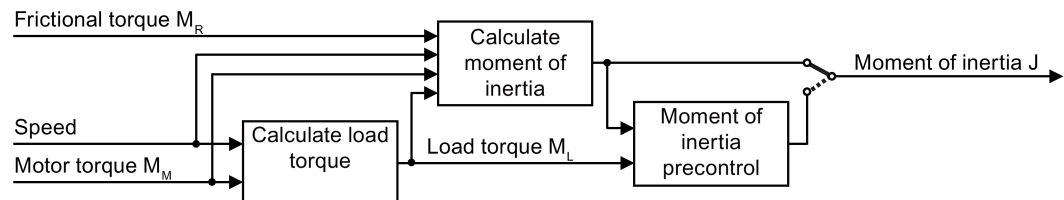
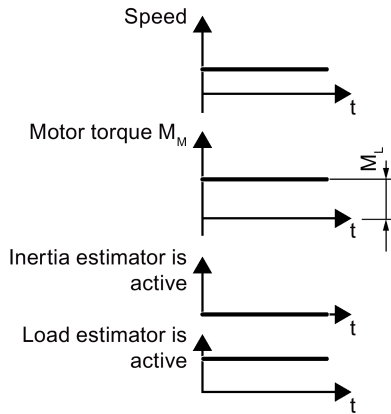


Figure 6-45 Overview of the function of the moment of inertia estimator

Calculating the load torque

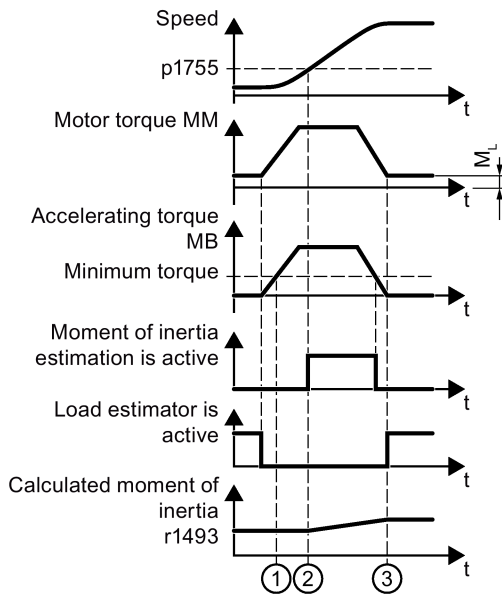


At low speeds, the inverter calculates the load torque M_L from the actual motor torque.

The calculation takes place under the following conditions:

- Speed \geq p1226
- Acceleration setpoint < 8 1/s² (Δ speed change 480 rpm per s)
- Acceleration \times moment of inertia (r1493) $< 0.9 \times$ p1560

Calculating the moment of inertia



For larger changes, the inverter initially calculates the accelerating torque M_B as difference between the motor torque M_M , load torque M_L and frictional torque M_R :

$$M_B = M_M - M_L - M_R$$

The moment of inertia J of the motor and load is then obtained from the accelerating torque M_B – and the angular acceleration α (α = rate of change of speed):

$$J = M_B / \alpha$$

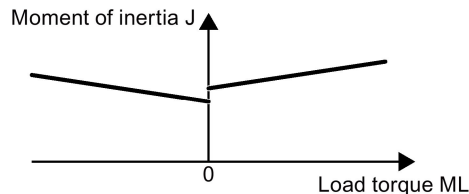
If all of the following conditions are met, the inverter calculates the moment of inertia:

- ① The rated accelerating torque M_B must satisfy the following two conditions:
 - The sign of M_B is the same as the direction of the actual acceleration
 - $M_B > p1560 \times$ rated motor torque (r0333)
- ② speed $> p1755$
- The inverter has calculated the load torque in at least one direction of rotation.
- Acceleration setpoint > 8 1/s² (Δ speed change 480 rpm per s)
- ③ The inverter calculates the load torque again after acceleration.

Moment of inertia precontrol

In applications where the motor predominantly operates with a constant speed, the inverter can only infrequently calculate the moment of inertia using the function described above. Moment of inertia precontrol is available for situations such as these. The moment of inertia precontrol assumes that there is an approximately linear relationship between the moment of inertia and the load torque.

Example: For a horizontal conveyor, in a first approximation, the moment of inertia depends on the load.



The relationship between load torque and torque is saved in the inverter as linear characteristic.

In a positive direction of rotation:

$$\text{Moment of inertia } J = p5312 \times \text{load torque } M_L + p5313$$

In a negative direction of rotation:

$$\text{Moment of inertia } J = p5314 \times \text{load torque } M_L + p5315$$

You have the following options to determine the characteristic:

- You already know the characteristic from other measurements. In this case, you must set the parameters to known values when commissioning the system.
- The inverter iteratively determines the characteristic by performing measurements while the motor is operational.

Activating the moment of inertia estimator

The moment of inertia estimator is deactivated in the factory setting. $p1400.18 = 0$, $p1400.20 = 0$, $p1400.22 = 0$.

If you performed the rotating measurement for the motor identification during basic commissioning, we recommend leaving the moment of inertia estimator deactivated.

Preconditions

- You are using a 1FK7 encoderless permanent-field synchronous motor.
- You have selected encoderless vector control.
- The load torque must be constant whilst the motor accelerates or brakes.
Typical of a constant load torque are conveyor applications and centrifuges, for example. Fan applications, for example, are not permitted.
- The speed setpoint is free from superimposed unwanted signals.
- The motor and load are connected to each other with an interference fit.
Drives with slip between the motor shaft and load are not permitted, e.g. as a result of loose or worn belts.

If the conditions are not met, you must not activate the moment of inertia estimator.

Procedure



To activate the moment of inertia estimator, proceed as follows:

1. Set p1400.18 = 1
2. Check: p1496 ≠ 0
3. Activate the acceleration model of the speed controller pre-control: p1400.20 = 1.



You have activated the moment of inertia estimator.

Parameter	Explanation		
r0333	Rated motor torque [Nm]		
p0341	Motor moment of inertia (factory setting: 0 kgm ²) The inverter sets the parameter when selecting a listed motor. The parameter is then write-protected.		
p0342	Moment of inertia ratio, total to motor (factory setting: 1) Ratio of moment of inertia load + motor to moment of inertia of motor without load		
p1400	Speed control configuration		
	.18	1 signal: Moment of inertia estimator active	
	.20	1 signal: Acceleration model on	
	.22	1 signal	Moment of inertia estimator retain value when motor switched off
		0 signal	Moment of inertia estimator reset value to initial value J ₀ when motor switched off: J ₀ = p0341 × p0342 + p1498 If the load torque can change when the motor is switched off, set p1400.22 = 0.
.24	1 signal	Accelerated moment of inertia estimator is active.	
r1407	Status word, speed controller		
	.24	1 signal: Moment of inertia estimator is active	
	.25	1 signal: Load estimator is active	
	.26	1 signal: Moment of inertia estimator is engaged	
.27	1 signal: Accelerated moment of inertia estimator is active.		
r1493	Total moment of inertia, scaled r1493 = p0341 × p0342 × p1496		
p1496	Acceleration precontrol scaling (factory setting: 0 %) According to rotating measurement of the motor data identification is p1496 = 100 %.		
p1498	Load moment of inertia (factory setting: 0 kgm ²)		
p1502	Freeze moment of inertia estimator (factory setting: 0) If the load torque changes when accelerating the motor, set this signal to 0.		
	0 signal	Moment of inertia estimator is active	
	1 signal	Determined moment of inertia is frozen	
p1775	Motor model changeover speed encoderless operation Defines the switchover between open-loop and closed-loop controlled operation of the encoderless vector control. When selecting the closed-loop speed control, the inverter sets p1755 = 13.3 % × rated speed.		

Advanced settings

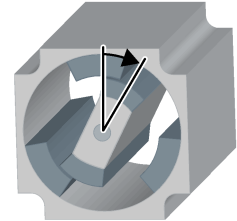
Parameter	Explanation		
p1226	Standstill detection, speed threshold (Factory setting: 20 rpm) The moment of inertia estimator only measures the load torque for speeds \geq p1226. p1226 also defines from which speed the inverter switches-off the motor for OFF1 and OFF3.		
p1560	Moment of inertia estimator accelerating torque threshold value (factory setting: 10 %)		
p1561	Moment of inertia estimator change time inertia (factory setting: 500 ms)	The lower that p1561 or p1562 is, the shorter the moment of inertia estimator measurements. The larger p1561 or p1562 is, the more accurate the results provided by the moment of inertia estimator.	
p1562	Moment of inertia estimator change time load (factory setting: 10 ms)		
p1563	Moment of inertia estimator load torque positive direction of rotation (factory setting: 0 Nm)		
p1564	Moment of inertia estimator load torque negative direction of rotation (factory setting: 0 Nm)		
p5310	Moment of inertia precontrol configuration (factory setting: 0000 bin)		
	.00	1 signal: activates calculation of the characteristic (p5312 ... p5315)	
	.01	1 signal: activates moment of inertia precontrol	
		p5310.00 = 0, p5310.01 = 0	Deactivating moment of inertia precontrol
		p5310.00 = 1, p5310.01 = 0	Adapting the moment of inertia precontrol
		p5310.00 = 0, p5310.01 = 1	Activating the moment of inertia precontrol. The characteristic of the moment of inertia precontrol remains unchanged.
	p5310.00 = 1, p5310.01 = 1	Activating the moment of inertia precontrol. The inverter adapts the characteristic in parallel.	
r5311	Moment of inertia precontrol status word		
	.00	1 signal: New measuring points for the characteristic of the moment of inertia precontrol are available	
	.01	1 signal: new parameters are been calculated	
	.02	1 signal: moment of inertia precontrol active	
	.03	1 signal: the characteristic in the positive direction of rotation has been calculated and is ready	
	.04	1 signal: the characteristic in the negative direction of rotation has been calculated and is ready	
	.05	1 signal: The inverter writes actual results to the parameter	
p5312	Moment of inertia precontrol linear positive (factory setting: 0 1/s ²)	In a positive direction of rotation: Moment of inertia = p5312 × load torque + p5313	
p5313	Moment of inertia precontrol constant positive (factory setting: 0 kgm ²)		
p5314	Moment of inertia precontrol linear negative (factory setting: 0 1/s ²)	In a negative direction of rotation: Moment of inertia = p5314 × load torque + p5315	
p5315	Moment of inertia precontrol constant negative (factory setting: 0 kgm ²)		

6.5.2.6 Pole position identification

The pole position of a synchronous motor

The pole position of a synchronous motor is the deviation between the magnetic axis in the rotor and the magnetic axis in the stator.

The image below shows you the pole position of a synchronous motor in a simplified cross-section.



The inverter must know the pole position of the rotor in the motor in order to be able to control the torque and speed of a synchronous motor.

Pole position identification

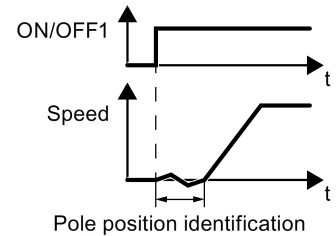
The inverter must measure the pole position for motors not equipped with an encoder, or for encoders, which do not supply the information regarding the pole position.

If you are using a Siemens motor, then the inverter automatically selects the appropriate technique to determine the pole position, and when required starts the pole position identification.

Motor without an encoder

Each time the motor is switched on (ON/OFF1 command), the inverter measures the pole position.

As a result of the measurement, the motor responds to an ON command with a delay of up to 1 second. The motor shaft can rotate slightly during the measurement.



Identifying the pole position using a measurement

6.5.3 Torque control

Torque control is part of the vector control and normally receives its setpoint from the speed controller output. By deactivating the speed controller and directly entering the torque setpoint, the closed-loop speed control becomes closed-loop torque control. The inverter then no longer controls the motor speed, but the torque that the motor generates.

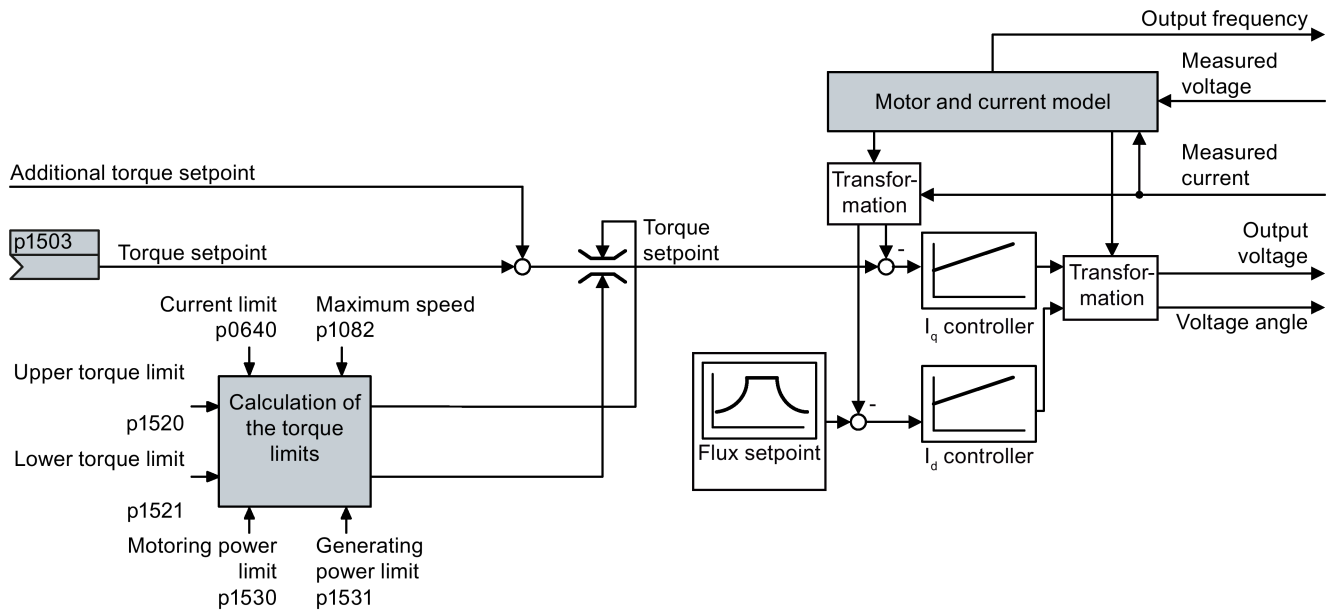


Figure 6-46 Simplified function diagram of the closed-loop torque control

Typical applications for torque control

The torque control is used in applications where the motor speed is specified by the connected driven load. Examples of such applications include:

- Load distribution between master and slave drives:
The master drive is speed controlled, the slave drive is torque controlled.
- Winding machines

Commissioning the torque control

The torque control only functions error-free if, during the basic commissioning, you correctly set the motor data and performed the motor data identification with the motor in the cold state.

See also section: Commissioning with a PC (Page 113).

Table 6- 36 The most important torque control parameters

Parameter	Description
p1300	Control mode: 22: Torque control without speed encoder
p0300 ... p0360	Motor data is transferred from the rating plate during basic commissioning and calculated with the motor data identification
p1511	Additional torque
p1520	Upper torque limit
p1521	Lower torque limit
p1530	Motoring power limit
p1531	Regenerative power limit

Additional information about this function is provided in the parameter list and in function diagrams 6030 onwards in the List Manual.

6.6 Protection functions



The frequency inverter offers protective functions against overtemperature and overcurrent for both the frequency inverter as well as the motor. Further, the frequency inverter protects itself against an excessively high DC link voltage when the motor is regenerating.

6.6.1 Inverter temperature monitoring

The inverter temperature is essentially defined by the following effects:

- The ambient temperature
- The ohmic losses increasing with the output current
- Switching losses increasing with the pulse frequency

Monitoring types

The inverter monitors its temperature using the following monitoring types:

- I²t monitoring (alarm A07805, fault F30005)
- Measuring the chip temperature of the Power Module (alarm A05006, fault F30024)
- Measuring the heat sink temperature of the Power Module (alarm A05000, fault F30004)

Inverter response to thermal overload

Parameter	Description
r0036	<p>Power unit overload I²t [%]</p> <p>The I²t monitoring calculates the inverter utilization based on a current reference value defined in the factory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual current > reference value: r0036 becomes higher. • Actual current < reference value: r0036 becomes lower or remains = 0.
r0037	<p>Power unit temperatures [°C]</p>
p0290	<p>Power unit overload response</p> <p>Factory setting and the ability to be changed depends on the hardware. The dependency is described in the List Manual.</p> <p>A thermal overload is present if the inverter temperature is greater than that specified in p0292.</p> <p>You define how the inverter responds if there is a risk of thermal overload using this parameter. The details are described below.</p>
p0292	<p>Power unit temperature warning threshold (factory setting: Heat sink [0] 5 °C, power semiconductor [1] 15 °C)</p> <p>The value is set as a difference to the shutdown temperature.</p>
p0294	<p>Power unit warning at I²t overload (factory setting: 95 %)</p>

Overload response for p0290 = 0

The inverter responds depending on the control mode that has been set:

- In vector control, the inverter reduces the output current.
- In U/f control, the inverter reduces the speed.

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter re-enables the output current or speed.

If the measure cannot prevent an inverter thermal overload, then the inverter switches off the motor with fault F30024.

Overload response for p0290 = 1

The inverter immediately switches off the motor with fault F30024.

Overload response for p0290 = 2

We recommend this setting for drives with square-law torque characteristic, e.g. fans.

The inverter responds in two stages:

1. If you operate the inverter with increased pulse frequency setpoint p1800, then the inverter reduces its pulse frequency starting at p1800.

In spite of the temporarily reduced pulse frequency, the base load output current remains unchanged at the value that is assigned to p1800.

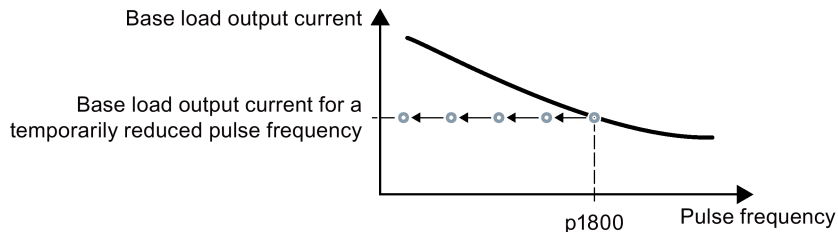


Figure 6-47 Derating characteristic and base load output current for overload

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter increases the pulse frequency back to the pulse frequency setpoint p1800.

2. If it is not possible to temporarily reduce the pulse frequency, or the risk of thermal overload cannot be prevented, then stage 2 follows:
 - In vector control, the inverter reduces its output current.
 - In U/f control, the inverter reduces the speed.

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter re-enables the output current or speed.

If both measures cannot prevent a power unit thermal overload, then the inverter switches off the motor with fault F30024.

Overload response for p0290 = 3

If you operate the inverter with increased pulse frequency, then the inverter reduces its pulse frequency starting at the pulse frequency setpoint p1800.

In spite of the temporarily reduced pulse frequency, the maximum output current remains unchanged at the value that is assigned to the pulse frequency setpoint. Also see p0290 = 2.

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter increases the pulse frequency back to the pulse frequency setpoint p1800.

If it is not possible to temporarily reduce the pulse frequency, or the measure cannot prevent a power unit thermal overload, then the inverter switches off the motor with fault F30024.

Overload response for p0290 = 12

The inverter responds in two stages:

1. If you operate the inverter with increased pulse frequency setpoint p1800, then the inverter reduces its pulse frequency starting at p1800.

There is no current derating as a result of the higher pulse frequency setpoint.

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter increases the pulse frequency back to the pulse frequency setpoint p1800.

2. If it is not possible to temporarily reduce the pulse frequency, or the risk of inverter thermal overload cannot be prevented, then stage 2 follows:

- In vector control, the inverter reduces the output current.
- In U/f control, the inverter reduces the speed.

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter re-enables the output current or speed.

If both measures cannot prevent a power unit thermal overload, then the inverter switches off the motor with fault F30024.

Overload response for p0290 = 13

We recommend this setting for drives with high starting torque, e.g. horizontal conveyors or extruders.

If you operate the inverter with increased pulse frequency, then the inverter reduces its pulse frequency starting at the pulse frequency setpoint p1800.

There is no current derating as a result of the higher pulse frequency setpoint.

Once the overload condition has been removed, the inverter increases the pulse frequency back to the pulse frequency setpoint p1800.

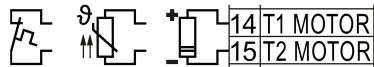
If it is not possible to temporarily reduce the pulse frequency, or the measure cannot prevent a power unit thermal overload, then the inverter switches off the motor with fault F30024.

6.6.2 Motor temperature monitoring using a temperature sensor

Connecting the temperature sensor

It is permissible to use one of the following sensors to protect the motor against overtemperature:

- Temperature switch (e.g. bimetallic switch)
- PTC sensor
- KTY84 sensor



Connect the temperature sensor of the motor to terminals 14 and 15 of the inverter.

Temperature switch



The converter interprets a resistance $\geq 100 \Omega$ as being an opened temperature switch and responds according to the setting for p0610.

PTC sensor



The converter interprets a resistance $> 1650 \Omega$ as being an overtemperature and responds according to the setting for p0610.

The converter interprets a resistance $< 20 \Omega$ as being a short-circuit and responds with alarm A07015. If the alarm is present for longer than 100 milliseconds, the converter shuts down with fault F07016.

KTY84 sensor

NOTICE

Motor overheating due to incorrectly connected KTY sensor

If a KTY sensor is connected with incorrect polarity, the motor can become damaged due to overheating, as the converter cannot detect a motor overtemperature condition.

- Connect the KTY sensor with the correct polarity.



Using a KTY sensor, the converter monitors the motor temperature and the sensor itself for wire-break or short-circuit:

- Temperature monitoring:
The converter uses a KTY sensor to evaluate the motor temperature in the range from $-48^\circ \text{C} \dots +248^\circ \text{C}$.
Use the p0604 or p0605 parameter to set the temperature for the alarm and fault threshold.
 - Overtemperature alarm (A07910):
- motor temperature $> \text{p0604}$ and $\text{p0610} = 0$

- Overtemperature fault (F07011):
The converter switches off with fault in the following cases:
 - motor temperature > p0605
 - motor temperature > p0604 and p0610 ≠ 0
- Sensor monitoring (A07015 or F07016):
 - Wire-break:
The converter interprets a resistance > 2120 Ω as a wire-break and outputs the alarm A07015. After 100 milliseconds, the converter changes to the fault state with F07016.
 - Short-circuit:
The converter interprets a resistance < 50 Ω as a short-circuit and outputs the alarm A07015. After 100 milliseconds, the converter changes to the fault state with F07016.

Setting parameters for the temperature monitoring

Parameter	Description
p0335	Specify the motor cooling 0: Natural cooling - with fan on the motor shaft (factory setting) 1: Forced ventilation - with a separately driven fan 2: Liquid cooling 128: No fan
p0601	Motor-temperature sensor type 0: No sensor (factory setting) 1: PTC (→ p0604) 2: KTY84 (→ p0604, p0605) 4: Temperature switch
p0604	Motor temperature alarm threshold (factory setting 130° C)
p0605	Motor temperature fault threshold (factory setting 145° C) Setting for KTY84 sensor. The parameter has no significance for a PTC sensor.
p0610	Motor overtemperature response (factory setting: 12) Determines the behavior as soon as the motor temperature reaches the warning threshold p0604. 0: Alarm (A07910), no fault. 1: Alarm (A07910); the converter reduces the current limit and starts the timer. Shutdown with fault (F07011). 2: Alarm (A07910); the converter starts the timer. Shutdown with fault (F07011). 12: As for 2, but the converter considers the last shutdown temperature to calculate the motor temperature.
p0640	Current limit (input in A)

Additional information on the motor temperature monitoring can be found in function diagram 8016 of the List Manual.

6.6.3 Protecting the motor by calculating the motor temperature

The converter calculates the motor temperature based on a thermal motor model.

Requirements

The inverter can only calculate a realistic motor temperature if the following requirements are met:

- Perform basic commissioning
- In the basic commissioning, set the motor data via the motor code, the motor Article No., or according to the motor nameplate.
- Check the value of the motor mass (P0344). The inverter calculates the p0344 based on the basic commissioning.

Settings

Table 6- 37 Parameters for temperature acquisition without using a temperature sensor

Parameter	Description
p0601	Motor temperature sensor type (factory setting: 0) 0: No sensor
p0604	Mot_temp_mod 2/KTY Warning threshold (factory setting: 130 °C) Threshold for monitoring the motor temperature.. After exceeding the threshold, the converter reports fault F07011.
p0605	Mot_temp_mod 1/2 threshold (factory setting: 145 °C) Threshold for monitoring the motor temperature with motor temperature model 1, 2, or KTY. Motor temperature model 1 (p0612.0 = 1): Alarm threshold - If the alarm threshold is exceeded, the inverter reports alarm A07012. Motor temperature model 2 (p0612.1 = 1) or KTY: Fault threshold - If the fault threshold is exceeded, the inverter reports fault F07011.
p0610	Motor overtemperature response (factory setting: 12) Determines the behavior as soon as the motor temperature reaches the warning threshold p0604.
	0: Warning (A07910), no fault.
	1: Warning (A07910); current limit will be reduced and timer started. Shutdown with fault (F07011).
	2: Warning (A07910); timer is started. Shutdown with fault (F07011).
12:	As for 2 but the last shutdown temperature is used to calculate the motor temperature (factory setting).
p0611	I2t motor model thermal time constant (factory setting: 0 s) The parameter is only effective for synchronous motors. On selecting a motor from the motor list (p0301), the converter sets up the parameter value automatically.

Parameter	Description	
p0612	Mot_temp_mod activation	
	.00	1 signal: Activate motor temperature model 1 (I2t) for permanently excited synchronous motors
	.01	1 signal: Activate motor temperature model 2 for asynchronous motors
	.02	1 signal: Activate motor temperature model 3 for 1FK7 encoderless synchronous motors p0612.02 cannot be set for every inverter.
	.09	1 signal: Activate motor temperature model 2 expansions
p0614	Thermal resistance adaptation reduction factor (factory setting: 30 %) Derating factor for overtemperature of the thermal adaptation of the stator and rotor resistance	
p0615	Mot_temp_mod 1 (I2t) Interference threshold (factory setting: 180 °C) Interference threshold for monitoring the motor temperature in motortemperature model 1. After exceeding the interference threshold, the converter reports fault F07011.	
p0621	Identification of stator resistance (Rs) when switched on again (factory setting: 0) The converter measures the current stator resistance and from this calculates the current motor temperature as the start value of the thermal motor model.	
	0:	No Rs identification
	1:	Rs identification on first switching on the motor
	2:	Rs identification each time the motor is switched on
p0622	Motor excitation time for Rs_ident on switching on again The converter sets the parameter value to the corresponding result of the motor data identification.	
p0625	Motor ambient temperature during commissioning (factory setting: 20 °C) Enter the ambient motor temperature in °C at the instant that the motor data is acquired.	

More information on temperature calculation can be found in function plans 8016 and 8017 and the list manual.

6.6.4 Overcurrent protection

The vector control ensures that the motor current remains within the set torque limits.

If you use U/f control, you cannot set any torque limits. The U/f control prevents too high a motor current by influencing the output frequency and the motor voltage (I-max controller).

I_max controller

Requirements

The torque of the motor must decrease at lower speeds, which is the case, for example, with fans.

The load must not drive the motor continuously, e.g. when lowering hoisting gear.

Function

The I-max controller influences the output frequency and the motor voltage.

If the motor current reaches the current limit during acceleration, the I-max controller extends the acceleration operation.

If the load of the motor is so large during stationary operation that the motor current reaches the current limit, the I-max controller reduces the speed and the motor voltage until the motor current is in the permissible range again.

If the motor current reaches the current limit during deceleration, the I-max controller extends the deceleration operation.

Settings

You only have to change the factory settings of the I-max controller if the drive tends to oscillate when it reaches the current limit or if it is shut down due to overcurrent.

Table 6- 38 I-max controller parameters

Parameter	Description
p0305	Rated motor current
p0640	Motor current limit
p1340	Proportional gain of the I-max controller for speed reduction
p1341	Integral time of the I-max controller for speed reduction
r0056.13	Status: I-max controller active
r1343	Speed output of the I-max controller Shows the amount to which the I-max controller reduces the speed.

For more information about this function, see function diagram 6300 in the List Manual.

6.6.5 Limiting the maximum DC link voltage

How does the motor generate overvoltage?

An induction motor operates as a generator if it is driven by the connected load. A generator converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. The electrical energy flows back into the inverter. If the inverter cannot dissipate the electrical energy, for example in a braking resistor, then the DC link voltage V_{dc} increases in the inverter.

Above a critical DC-link voltage both the inverter and the motor will be damaged. Before the voltage can reach critical levels, however, the inverter switches the motor off with the fault message "DC-link overvoltage".

Protecting the motor and inverter against overvoltage

The V_{dc_max} control avoids an excessively high DC link voltage, assuming that the application permits this. The V_{dc_max} control increases the ramp-down time of the motor when braking, so that the motor feeds back only as little energy to the inverter as is covered by the losses in the inverter.

The V_{dc_max} control is not suitable for applications where the motor is continuously in the generator mode. This includes, for example, cranes or applications involving braking large moments of inertia. Further information on inverter braking methods can be found in Section Electrically braking the motor (Page 258).

The V_{dc_max} control can only be used with the PM240, PM240-2 and PM340 Power Modules. The V_{dc_max} control is not required if you use a braking resistor.

PM250 Power Modules feed back regenerative energy into the line supply. Therefore, the V_{dc_max} control is not required for a PM250 Power Module.

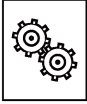
Parameters of the Vdc_max control

The parameters differ depending on the motor control mode.

Parameter for V/f control	Parameter for vector control	Description
p1280 = 1	p1240 = 1	Vdc controller configuration (Factory setting: 1) 1: Vdc controller is enabled
r1282	r1242	Vdc_max control activation level DC link voltage value above which the Vdc_max control is activated
p1283	p1243	Vdc_max control dynamic factor (factory setting: 100 %) Scaling control parameters p1290, p1291 and p1292
p1284	---	Vdc_max controller time threshold Setting the monitoring time of the Vdc_max controller.
p1290	p1250	Vdc_max control proportional gain (factory setting: 1)
p1291	p1251	Vdc_max control integral time (factory setting p1291: 40 ms, p1251: 0 ms)
p1292	p1252	Vdc_max control rate time (factory setting p1292: 10 ms, p1252: 0 ms)
p1294	p1254	Vdc_max control automatic ON level sensing (Factory setting, dependent on the Power Module) Automatically sense switch-on levels of the Vdc_max control. 0: Automatic detection disabled 1: Automatic detection enabled
p0210	p0210	Unit supply voltage If p1254 or p1294 = 0, the inverter uses this parameter to calculate the switch-in thresholds of the Vdc_max control. Set this parameter to the actual value of the input voltage.

For more information about this function, see the List Manual (function diagrams 6320 and 6220).

6.7 Application-specific functions



The inverter offers a series of functions that you can use depending on your particular application, e.g.:

- Switching over units
- Braking functions
- Automatic restart and flying restart
- Basic process control functions
- Logical and arithmetic functions using function blocks that can be freely interconnected
- Calculating the energy saving for fluid flow machines

Refer to the following sections for detailed descriptions.

6.7.1 Unit changeover

Description

Using the unit switchover function, you can switch over parameters and process variables for input and output to an appropriate system of units: US units, SI units or relative variables as a %.

Independent of this, you can define the units for process variables or change over to percentage values.

Specifically, you have the following options:

- Changing over the motor standard (Page 253) IEC/NEMA
- Changing over the unit system (Page 253)
- Changing over process variables for the technology controller (Page 254)

The motor standard, the unit system as well as the process variables can only be changed offline.

Restrictions for the unit changeover function

- The values on the rating plate of the inverter or motor cannot be displayed as percentage values.
- Using the unit changeover function several times (for example, percent → physical unit 1 → physical unit 2 → percent) may lead to the original value being changed by one decimal place as a result of rounding errors.
- If the unit is changed over into percent and the reference value is then changed, the percentage values relate to the new reference value.

Example:

- For a reference speed of 1500 rpm, a fixed speed of 80% corresponds to a speed of 1200 rpm.
- If the reference speed is changed to 3000 rpm, then the value of 80% is kept and now means 2400 rpm.

Reference variables for unit changeover

p2000	Reference frequency/speed
p2001	Reference voltage
p2002	Reference current
p2003	Reference torque
r2004	Reference power
p2005	Reference angle
p2006	Reference temperature
p2007	Reference acceleration

6.7.1.1 Changing over the motor standard

You change over the motor standard using p0100. The following applies:

- p0100 = 0: IEC motor (50 Hz, SI units)
- p0100 = 1: NEMA motor (60 Hz, US units)
- p0100 = 2: NEMA motor (60 Hz, SI units)

The parameters listed below are affected by the changeover.

Table 6- 39 Variables affected by changing over the motor standard

P no.	Designation	Unit for p0100 =		
		0*)	1	2
r0206	Power Module rated power	kW	HP	kW
p0307	Rated motor power	kW	HP	kW
p0316	Motor torque constant	Nm/A	lbf ft/A	Nm/A
r0333	Rated motor torque	Nm	lbf ft	Nm
p0341	Motor moment of inertia	kgm ²	lb ft ²	kgm ²
p0344	Motor weight (for thermal motor type)	kg	Lb	kg
r1969	Speed_cont_opt moment of inertia determined	kgm ²	lb ft ²	kgm ²

*) Factory setting

6.7.1.2 Changing over the unit system

You change over the unit system using p0505. The following selection options are available:

- p0505 = 1: SI units (factory setting)
- p0505 = 2: SI units or % relative to SI units
- p0505 = 3: US units
- p0505 = 4: US units or % relative to US units

Note

Special features

The percentage values for p0505 = 2 and for p0505 = 4 are identical. For internal calculation and for the output of physical variables, it is, however, important whether the conversion is made to SI or US units.

In the case of variables for which changeover to % is not possible, the following applies:
p0505 = 1 \triangleq p0505 = 2 and p0505 = 3 \triangleq p0505 = 4.

In the case of variables whose units are identical in the SI system and US system, and which can be displayed as a percentage, the following applies:
p0505 = 1 \triangleq p0505 = 3 and p0505 = 2 \triangleq p0505 = 4.

Parameters affected by changeover

The parameters affected by changing over the unit system are grouped according to unit. An overview of the unit groups and the possible units can be found in the List Manual in the Section "Unit group and unit selection".

6.7.1.3 Changing over process variables for the technology controller

Note

We recommend that the units and reference values of the technology controller are coordinated and harmonized with one another during commissioning.

Subsequent modification in the reference variable or the unit can result in incorrect calculations or displays.

Changing over process variables of the technology controller

You change over the process variables of the technology controller using p0595. For physical values, you define the reference variable in p0596.

The parameters affected by changing over units of the technology controller belong to unit group 9_1. For details, please refer to the section titled "Unit group and unit choice" in the List Manual.

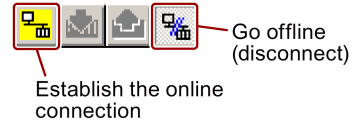
6.7.1.4 Switching units with STARTER

Precondition

The inverter must be in the offline mode in order to change over the units.

STARTER shows whether you change settings online in the inverter or change offline in the PC (**Online mode** / **Offline mode**).

You switch over the mode using the adjacent buttons in the menu bar.

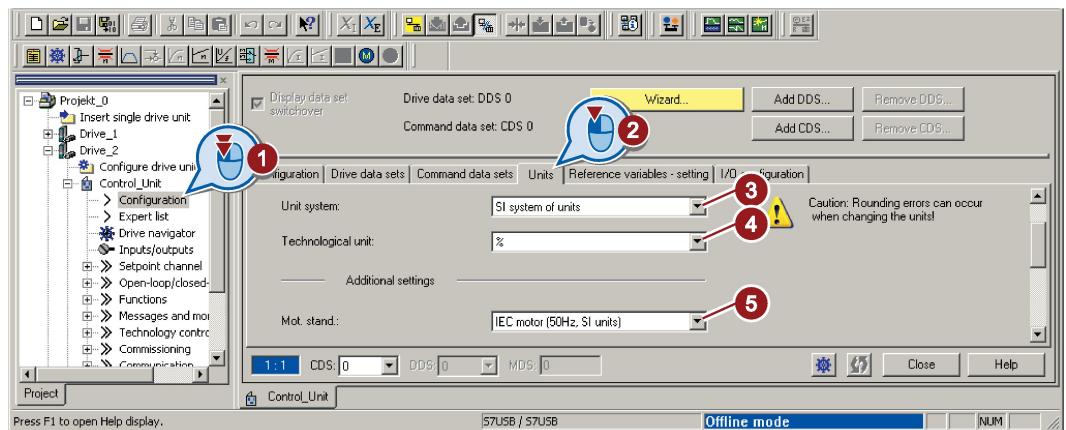


Procedure



To change over the units with STARTER, proceed as follows:

1. Select the configuration
2. Go to the "Units" tab in the configuration data set form to change over the units
3. Changing over the system of units
4. Select process variables of the technological controller
5. Adapting to the line supply



6. Save your settings.

7. Go online.

The inverter signals that offline, other units and process variables are set than in the inverter itself.

8. Accept these settings in the inverter.

CU type	Online	Offline
Unit system	inconsistent	inconsistent

If these differences are not adjusted, the online representation may be incomplete.

Adjust via:

<== Download Overwriting of the data in the target device

Load to PG ==> Loading of the data in the project

You have changed over the units.

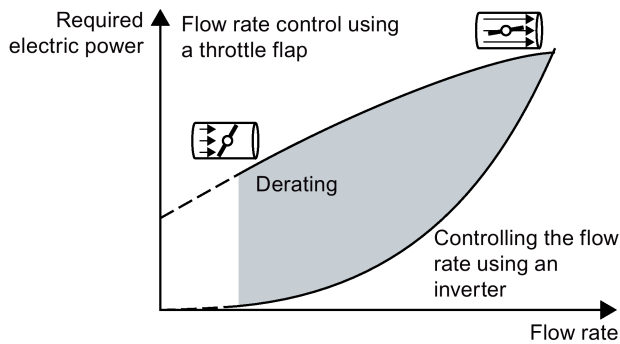
6.7.2 Calculating the energy saving

Background

Fluid flow machines, which mechanically control the flow rate using valves or throttle flaps, operate with a constant speed corresponding to the line frequency. The lower the flow rate, the poorer the system efficiency. The machine has the poorest efficiency when the valve or throttle flaps are completely closed. Further, undesirable effects can occur, for example the formation of vapor bubbles in liquids (cavitation) or the temperature of the medium being pumped can increase.

The converter controls the flow rate by appropriately varying the speed of the fluid flow machine. As a consequence, the fluid flow machine has the optimum efficiency for each flow rate, and draws less electric power in the partial load range than for closed-loop control concepts based on valves and throttle flaps.

Function



The converter calculates the energy saving from the flow characteristic associated with a mechanical flow control and the measured electric power that is drawn.

The calculation is suitable for centrifugal pumps, fans, radial and axial compressors, for instance.

Parameter	Description						
p3320 ... p3329	<p>Flow characteristic</p> <p>(Speed, power)</p> <p>① (p3320, p3321) ② (p3322, p3323) ③ (p3324, p3325) ④ (p3326, p3327) ⑤ (p3328, p3329)</p> <p>Factory setting of the flow characteristic</p> <p>To set the characteristic, you require the following data from the machine manufacturer for each speed interpolation point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flow rate of the fluid-flow machine associated with the 5 selected converter speeds • The power drawn at constant speed associated with the five flow rates corresponds to the line frequency and mechanical throttling of the flow rate. 						
r0039	<p>Energy display [kWh]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>[0]</td> <td>Energy balance Energy usage since the last reset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[1]</td> <td>Energy drawn since the last reset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[2]</td> <td>Energy fed back since the last reset</td> </tr> </table>	[0]	Energy balance Energy usage since the last reset	[1]	Energy drawn since the last reset	[2]	Energy fed back since the last reset
[0]	Energy balance Energy usage since the last reset						
[1]	Energy drawn since the last reset						
[2]	Energy fed back since the last reset						
p0040	<p>Reset energy consumption display</p> <p>A signal change 0 → 1 sets r0039[0...2] = 0, r0041 = 0 and r0042 = 0.</p>						
r0041	<p>Energy consumption saved (kWh)</p> <p>Energy saved referred to 100 operating hours.</p> <p>For less than 100 operating hours, the inverter interpolates the energy saving to 100 operating hours.</p>						
r0042	<p>CO: Process energy display [1 ± 1 Wh]</p> <p>For display as process variable. Enable with p0043.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>[0]</td> <td>Energy balance Energy consumption since the last reset.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[1]</td> <td>Energy drawn since the last reset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[2]</td> <td>Energy fed back since the last reset.</td> </tr> </table>	[0]	Energy balance Energy consumption since the last reset.	[1]	Energy drawn since the last reset	[2]	Energy fed back since the last reset.
[0]	Energy balance Energy consumption since the last reset.						
[1]	Energy drawn since the last reset						
[2]	Energy fed back since the last reset.						
p0043	<p>BI: Enable energy usage display</p> <p>1 signal: Process energy display is active in r0042.</p>						

6.7.3 Electrically braking the motor

Braking with the motor in generating mode

If the motor brakes the connected load electrically, it will convert the kinetic energy of the motor to electrical energy. The electrical energy E released on braking the load is proportional to the moment of inertia J of the motor and load and to the square of the speed n . The motor attempts to pass the energy on to the inverter.

Main features of the braking functions

DC braking

DC braking prevents the motor from transferring braking energy to the inverter. The inverter impresses a DC current into the motor, therefore braking the motor. The motor converts braking energy E of the load into heat.

- *Advantage:* The motor brakes the load without the inverter having to process regenerative power.
- *Disadvantages:* significant increase in the motor temperature; no defined braking characteristics; no constant braking torque; no braking torque at standstill; braking energy is lost as heat; does not function when the power fails

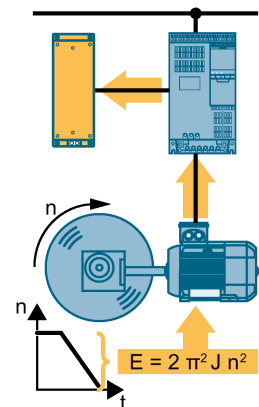
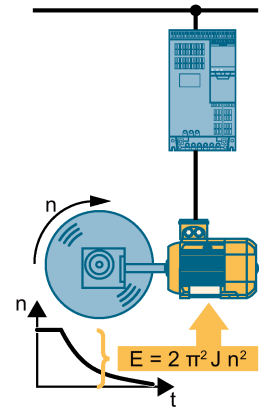
Compound braking

One version of DC braking. The inverter brakes the motor with a defined ramp-down time and superimposes a DC current on the output current.

Dynamic braking

Using a braking resistor, the inverter converts the electrical energy into heat.

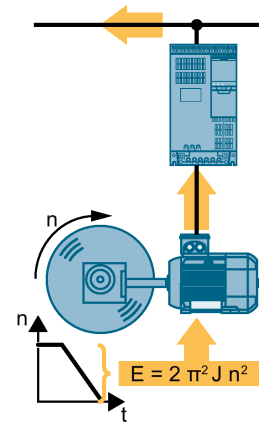
- *Advantages:* defined braking response; motor temperature does not increase any further; constant braking torque
- *Disadvantages:* Braking resistor required; braking energy E is lost in the form of heat



Braking with regenerative feedback into the line supply

The inverter feeds electrical energy back into the line supply (energy recovery).

- *Advantages:* Constant braking torque; the braking energy is not completely converted into heat, but regenerated into the line supply; is suitable for all applications; continuous regenerative operation is possible - e.g. when lowering a suspended load
- *Disadvantage:* Does not function for a power failure



Which Power Module permits which braking technique?

Electrical braking methods	Power Modules that can be used
DC braking, compound braking	PM240, PM340
Dynamic braking	PM240, PM340
Braking with regenerative feedback into the line supply	PM250, PM260

6.7.3.1 DC braking

DC braking is used for applications without regenerative feedback into the line supply, where the motor can be more quickly braked by impressing a DC current than along a braking ramp.

Typical applications for DC braking include:

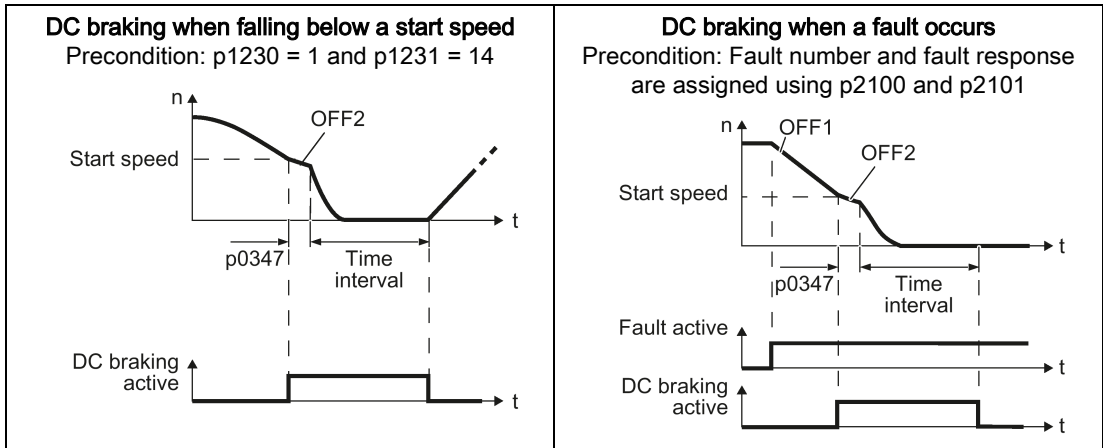
- Centrifuges
- Saws
- Grinding machines
- Conveyor belts

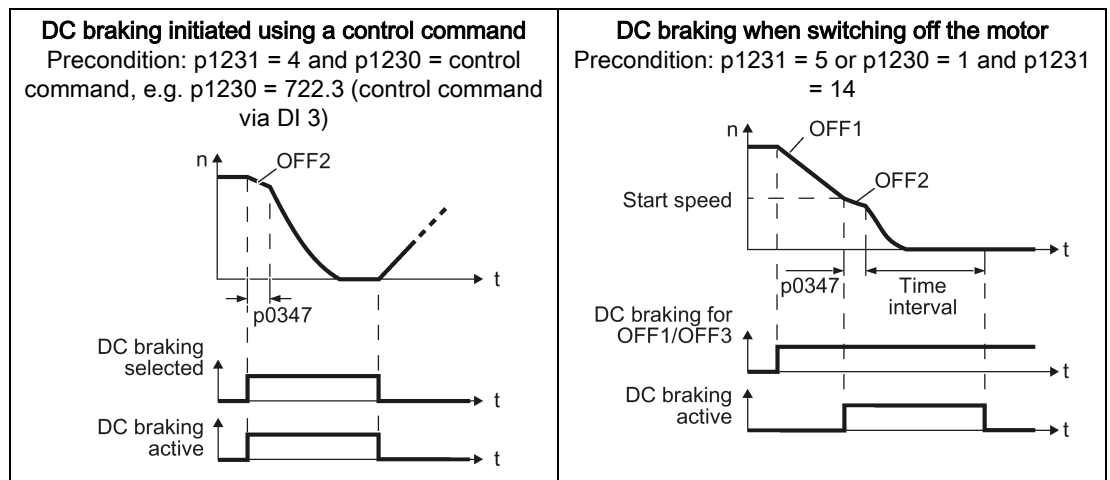
Function

<p>NOTICE</p> <p>Motor damage caused by overheating</p> <p>The motor can overheat if it is braked for long periods of time or frequently using DC braking. This may damage the motor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the motor temperature. • If the motor gets too hot during operation you must select another braking method or give the motor more time to cool down.

With DC braking, the inverter outputs an internal OFF2 command for the time that it takes to de-energize the motor p0347 - and then impresses the braking current for the duration of the DC braking.

The DC-braking function is possible only for induction motors.





DC braking when falling below a starting speed

1. The motor speed has exceeded the starting speed.
2. The inverter activates the DC braking as soon as the motor speed falls below the starting speed.

DC braking when a fault occurs

1. A fault occurs, which initiates DC braking as response.
2. The motor brakes along the down ramp to the speed for the start of DC braking.
3. DC braking starts.

DC braking initiated by a control command

1. The higher-level control issues the command for DC braking, e.g. using DI3: p1230 = 722.3.
2. DC braking starts.

If the higher-level control withdraws the command during DC braking, the inverter interrupts DC braking and the motor accelerates to its setpoint.

DC braking when the motor is switched off

1. The higher-level control switches off the motor (OFF1 or OFF3).
2. The motor brakes along the down ramp to the speed for the start of DC braking.
3. DC braking starts.

Settings for DC braking

Parameter	Description
p0347	Motor de-excitation time (calculated after the basic commissioning) The inverter can trip due to an overcurrent during DC braking if the de-excitation time is too short.
p1230	DC braking activation (factory setting: 0) Signal source to activate DC braking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 signal: Deactivated • 1 signal: Active
p1231	Configuring DC braking (factory setting: 0)
	0 No DC braking
	4 General release for DC braking
	5 DC braking for OFF1/OFF3
	14 DC braking below the starting speed
p1232	DC braking current (factory setting 0 A)
p1233	DC braking duration (factory setting 1 s)
p1234	DC braking start speed (factory setting 210000 rpm)
r1239	DC braking status word
	.08 DC braking active
	.10 DC braking ready
	.11 DC braking selected
	.12 DC braking selection internally locked
	.13 DC braking for OFF1/OFF3

Table 6- 40 Configuring DC braking as a response to faults

Parameter	Description
p2100	Set fault number for fault response (factory setting 0) Enter the fault number for which DC braking should be activated, e.g. p2100[3] = 7860 (external fault 1).
p2101 = 6	Fault response setting (factory setting 0) Assigning the fault response: p2101[3] = 6.
<p>The fault is assigned an index of p2100. Assign the same index of p2100 or p2101 to the fault and fault response.</p> <p>The inverter's List Manual lists in the "Faults and alarms" list the possible fault responses for every fault. The "DCBRAKE" entry means that it is permissible to set DC braking as response for this particular fault.</p>	

6.7.3.2 Compound braking

Typical applications for compound braking include:

- Centrifuges
- Saws
- Grinding machines
- Horizontal conveyors

For these applications, the motor is normally operated with a constant speed, and is only braked down to standstill after longer periods of time.

Principle of operation

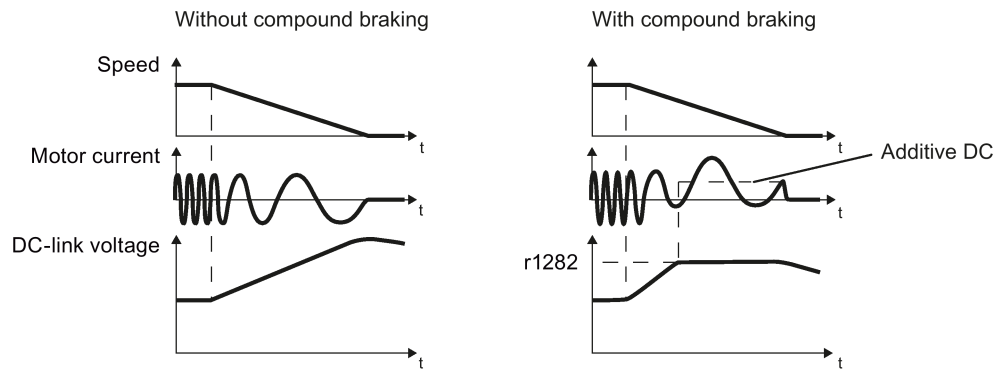


Figure 6-48 Motor brakes with and without active compound braking

Compound braking prevents the DC-link voltage increasing above a critical value. The inverter activates compound braking depending on the DC-link voltage. Above a DC-link voltage threshold (r1282), the inverter adds a DC current to the motor current. The DC current brakes the motor and prevents an excessive increase in the DC-link voltage.

Note

Compound braking is possible only with the U/f control.

Compound braking does not operate in the following cases:

- The "flying restart" function is active
 - DC braking is active
 - Vector control is selected
-

Setting and enabling compound braking

Parameter	Description
p3856	<p>Compound braking current (%)</p> <p>With the compound braking current, the magnitude of the DC current is defined, which is additionally generated when stopping the motor for operation with U/f control to increase the braking effect.</p> <p>p3856 = 0 Compound braking locked</p> <p>p3856 = 1 ... 250 Current level of the DC braking current as a % of the rated motor current (p0305)</p> <p>Recommendation: $p3856 < 100\% \times (r0209 - r0331) / p0305 / 2$</p>
r3859.0	<p>Compound-braking status word</p> <p>r3859.0 = 1: Compound braking is active</p>

NOTICE
<p>Motor damage from overheating with compound braking</p> <p>The motor will overheat if braking lasts too long or the motor is braked too often. This may damage the motor.</p> <p>Monitor the motor temperature. If the motor gets too hot during operation you must select another braking method or give the motor more time to cool down.</p>

6.7.3.3 Dynamic braking

Typical applications for dynamic braking include:

- Horizontal conveyors
- Vertical and inclined conveyors
- Hoisting gear

For these applications, dynamic motor behavior with different speeds or continuous change of direction is required.

Principle of operation



CAUTION

Burns when touching a hot braking resistor

A braking resistor reaches high temperatures during operation. Touching the braking resistor may result in burns.

- Do not touch a braking resistor during operation.

The inverter controls the braking chopper depending on its DC-link voltage. The DC-link voltage increases as soon as the inverter absorbs the regenerative power when braking the motor. The braking chopper converts this power into heat in the braking resistor. This prevents the DC-link voltage from increasing above the limit value $U_{DC\ link, max}$.

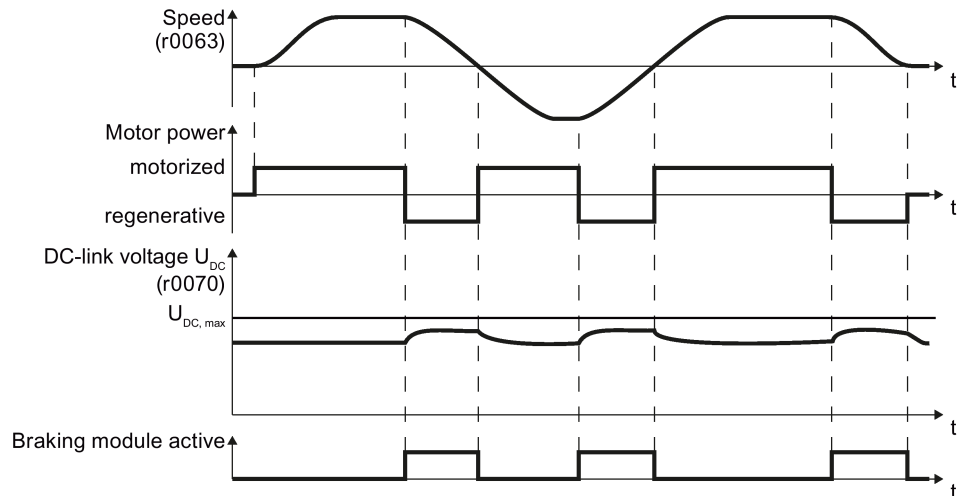


Figure 6-49 Simplified representation of dynamic braking with respect to time

Set dynamic braking

Parameter	Description
p0219	<p>Braking power of the braking resistor (factory setting: 0 kW) Set the braking power of the braking resistor.</p> <p>Example: In your particular application, the motor brakes every 10 seconds. In so doing, the braking resistor must handle a braking power of 1 kW for 2 s. Use a braking resistor with a continuous rating of $1 \text{ kW} \times 2 \text{ s} / 10 \text{ s} = 0.2 \text{ kW}$, and set the maximum braking power to: $p0219 = 1 \text{ (kW)}$.</p> <p>Under certain circumstances, for low braking power ratings, the inverter extends the ramp-down time of the motor.</p> <p>For $p0219 > 0$, the inverter deactivates the VDC_max controller.</p>
p0844	No coast down/coast down (OFF2) signal source 1
	<p>$p0844 = 722.x$ Monitor the overtemperature of the braking resistor with digital input x of the inverter.</p>

6.7.3.4 Braking with regenerative feedback to the line

The typical applications for braking with energy recovery (regenerative feedback into the line supply) are as follows:

- Hoist drives
- Centrifuges
- Unwinders

For these applications, the motor must brake for longer periods of time.

The inverter can feed back up to 100% of its rated power into the line supply (referred to "High Overload" base load, see section Technical data, PM250 (Page 440)).

Setting the braking with regenerative feedback to the line

Parameter	Description
Limiting the regenerative feedback for U/f control ($p1300 < 20$)	
p0640	<p>Motor series overload factor (factory setting: 0.00 A, default for basic commissioning) It is only possible to limit the regenerative power with V/f control by limiting the motor current.</p> <p>If the current exceeds this value for longer than 10 s, the inverter shuts down the motor with fault F07806.</p>
Limiting feedback with vector control ($p1300 \geq 20$)	
p1531	<p>Power limit, generating (factory setting: -0.01 kW) The inverter calculates the parameter based on the basic commissioning or with $p0340 = 5$.</p>

6.7.4 Motor holding brake

The motor holding brake holds the motor in position when it is switched off. If the setting is correct, the motor will produce an electrical holding torque before the inverter opens the brake. The inverter does not close the motor holding brake until the motor is at a standstill.

Function

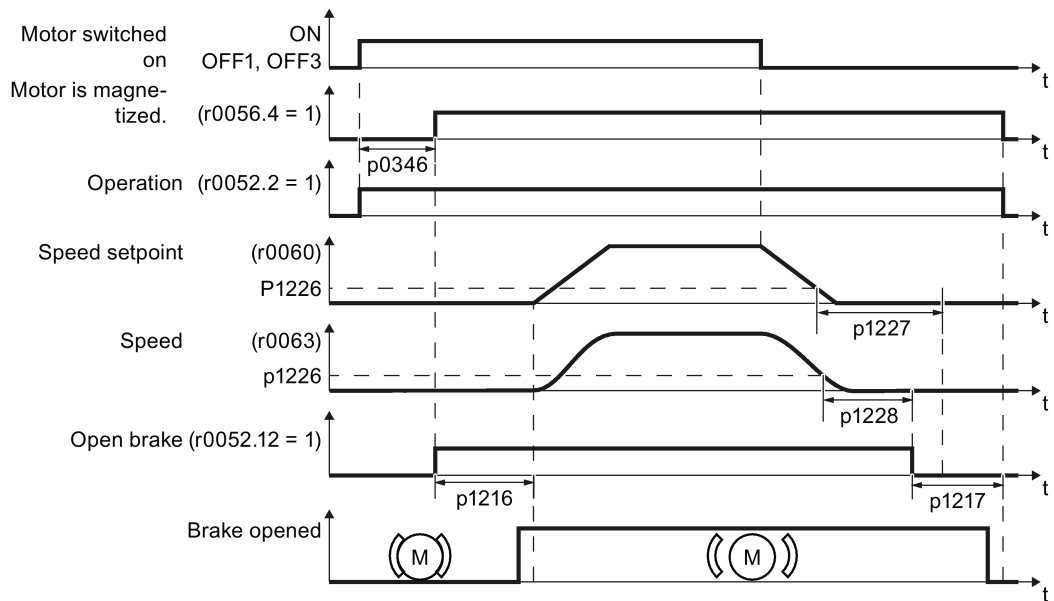


Figure 6-50 Motor holding brake function

Function after an ON command:

1. With the ON command, the inverter switches the motor on.
2. At the end of the "motor excitation build-up time" (p0346), the inverter issues the command to open the brake.
3. The inverter keeps the motor at a standstill until the "motor holding brake opening time" p1216 has ended.

The motor holding brake must be opened within time p1216.

4. The inverter accelerates the motor to the speed setpoint.

Function after an OFF1 or OFF3 command:

1. The inverter brakes the motor down to a standstill and switches it off using the OFF1 or OFF3 command.
2. When braking, the inverter compares the speed setpoint and the actual speed with the "standstill detection speed threshold" p1226:
 - Speed setpoint < p1226: The "standstill detection monitoring time" p1227 starts
 - Current speed < p1226: The "pulse cancellation deceleration time" p1228 starts

3. When the first of the two times (p1227 or p1228) has elapsed, the inverter issues the command to close the brake.
4. After the "motor holding brake closing time" p1217, the inverter switches off the motor. The motor holding brake must close within the time p1217.

Function after an OFF2 command

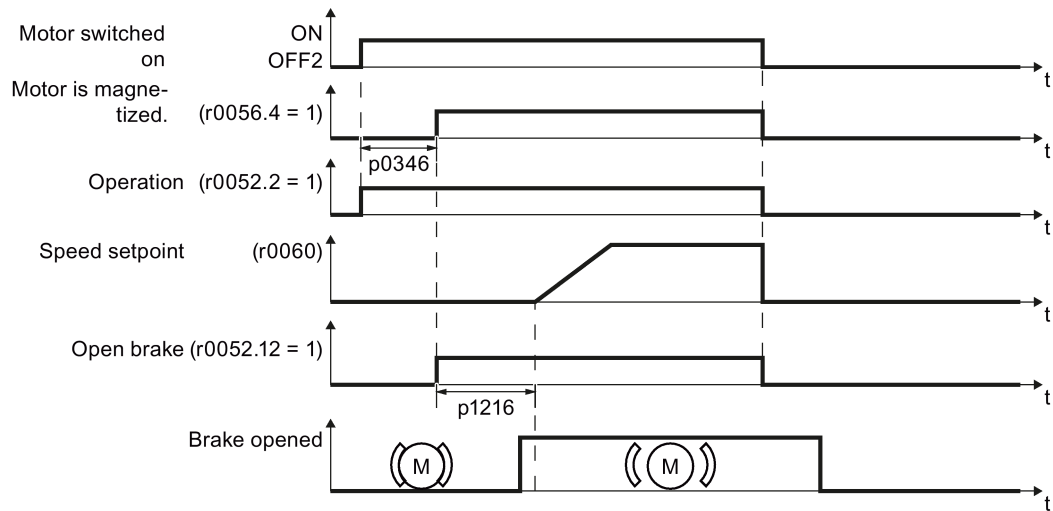


Figure 6-51 Controlling the motor holding brake after OFF2

After an OFF2 command, the inverter issues the signal to immediately close the motor holding brake, irrespective of the motor speed.

Commissioning a motor holding brake



	<p>! DANGER</p> <p>Danger to life due to falling loads</p> <p>For applications such as lifting equipment, cranes or elevators, there is a danger to life if the "Motor holding brake" function is incorrectly set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When commissioning the "Motor holding brake" function, secure any dangerous loads, e.g. by applying the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lower the load down to the floor – Cordon off the hazardous area so that nobody can enter it
--	---

Precondition

The motor holding brake is connected to the inverter.

Procedure

To commission the "motor holding brake" function, proceed as follows:



1. Set p1215 = 1.
The "Motor holding brake" function" is enabled.
2. Check the magnetizing time p0346; the magnetizing time is pre-assigned during commissioning and must be greater than zero.
3. Find out the mechanical opening and closing times from the technical data of the motor holding brake.
 - Depending on the brake size, brake opening times lie between 25 ms and 500 ms.
 - Depending on the brake size, brake closing times lie between 15 ms and 300 ms.
4. Set the following parameters in the inverter suitably for the mechanical opening and closing times of the motor holding brake:
 - p1216 > mechanical opening time of the motor holding brake
 - p1217 > mechanical closing time of the motor holding brake
5. Switch on the motor.
6. Check the acceleration behavior of the drive immediately after the motor has been switched on:
 - If the motor holding brake opens too late, the inverter will accelerate the motor suddenly against the closed motor holding brake.
Set p1216 larger.
 - If the motor waits too long before accelerating after the motor holding brake has opened, reduce p1216.
7. If the load sags after switching on the motor, then you must increase the motor torque when opening the motor holding brake. Depending on the control mode, you must set different parameters:
 - U/f operation (p1300 = 0 to 3):
Increase p1310 in small steps.
Increase p1351 in small steps.
 - Vector control (p1300 ≥ 20):
Increase p1475 in small steps.
8. Switch off the motor.
9. Check the behavior of the drive immediately after the motor has been switched off:
 - If the motor holding brake closes too late, the load briefly sags before the motor holding brake closes.
Set a larger value for p1217.
 - If the motor waits too long before switching off after the motor holding brake has closed, reduce p1217.

■ You have commissioned the "Motor holding brake" function.

Table 6- 41 Setting the control logic of the motor holding brake

Parameter	Description
p1215 = 1	Enable motor holding brake 0 Motor holding brake locked (factory setting) 1 Motor holding brake just like the sequence control 2: Motor holding brake permanently open 3: Motor holding brake just like the sequential control, connected via BICO
p1216	Motor holding brake opening time (factory setting 0.1 s) p1216 > braking signal relay runtimes + brake release time
p1217	Motor holding brake closing time (factory setting 0.1 s) p1217 > braking signal relay runtimes + brake closing time
r0052.12	"Open motor holding brake" command

Table 6- 42 Advanced settings

Parameter	Description
p0346	Magnetizing time (factory setting 0 s) During this time the induction motor is magnetized. The inverter calculates this parameter using p0340 = 1 or 3.
p0855	Open motor holding brake (imperative) (factory setting 0)
p0858	Close motor holding brake (imperative) (factory setting 0)
p1226	Stationary state detection speed threshold (factory setting 20 rpm) When braking with OFF1 or OFF3, when the speed falls below this threshold, standstill is detected and the monitoring time p1227 or p1228 is started
p1227	Stationary state detection monitoring time (factory setting 300 s)
p1228	Pulse deletion delay time (factory setting 0.01 s)
p1351	Starting frequency, motor holding brake (factory setting 0%) Setting the frequency set value at the slip compensation output when starting with motor holding brake. When the parameter p1351 is set to > 0, slip compensation is automatically switched on.
p1352	Starting frequency for motor holding brake (factory setting 1351) Setting the signal source for the frequency set value at the slip compensation output when starting with motor holding brake.
p1475	Speed controller torque set value for motor holding brake (factory setting 0) Setting the signal source for the torque set value when starting with motor holding brake.

6.7.5 Flying restart – switching on while the motor is running

If you switch on the motor while it is still rotating, without the "Flying restart" function, there is a high probability that a fault will occur as a result of overcurrent (F30001 or F07801). Examples of applications involving an unintentionally rotating motor directly before switching on:

- The motor rotates after a brief line interruption.
- A flow of air turns the fan impeller.
- A load with a high moment of inertia drives the motor.

Principle of operation

The "Flying restart" function comprises the following steps:

1. After the on command, the inverter impresses the search current in the motor and increases the output frequency.
2. When the output frequency reaches the actual motor speed, the inverter waits for the motor excitation build up time.
3. The inverter accelerates the motor to the actual speed setpoint.

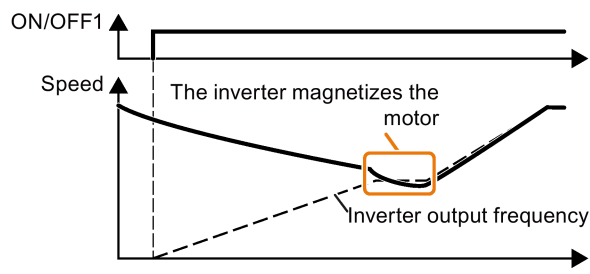


Figure 6-52 Principle of operation of the "flying restart" function

Setting "flying restart" function

Parameter	Description	
p1200	Flying restart operating mode (factory setting: 0)	
	0	Flying restart is disabled
	1	Flying restart is enabled, search for the motor in both directions, start in the direction of the setpoint
	4	Flying restart is enabled, search for the motor only in the direction of the setpoint

No "Flying restart" function for group drives

It is not permissible that you enable the "Flying restart" function if the inverter is simultaneously driving several motors.

Exception: a mechanical coupling ensures that all of the motors always operate with the same speed.

Table 6- 43 Advanced settings

Parameter	Description
p0346	Motor excitation build up time Wait time between switching on the motor and enabling the ramp-function generator.
p0347	Motor de-excitation time Within the motor de-excitation time, after an OFF command, the inverter prevents the induction motor from being switched on again. When using a reluctance motor, the inverter ignores the motor de-excitation time.
p1201	Flying restart enable signal source (factory setting: 1) Defines a control command, e.g. a digital input, which enables the flying restart function.
p1202	Flying restart search current (Factory setting depends on the Power Module) Defines the search current with respect to the magnetizing current (r0331), which flows in the motor during the flying restart.
p1203	Flying restart search current factor (Factory setting depends on the Power Module) The value influences the speed with which the output frequency is changed during the flying restart. A higher value results in a longer search time. If the inverter does not find the motor, reduce the search speed (increase p1203).

6.7.6 Automatic switch-on

The automatic restart includes two different functions:

- The inverter automatically acknowledges faults.
- After a fault occurs or after a power failure, the inverter automatically switches-on the motor again.

The inverter interprets the following events as power failure:

- The inverter signals fault F30003 (DC-link undervoltage), as the line supply voltage of the inverter has briefly failed.
- The inverter power supply has failed for a long enough time so that the inverter has been switched-off.

WARNING

Danger to life as a result of machine parts unexpectedly starting

When the "automatic restart" function is active ($p1210 > 1$), the motor automatically starts after a power failure. Unexpected movement of machine parts can result in serious injury and material damage.

- Block off hazardous areas within the machine to prevent inadvertent access.

Setting the automatic restart function

If it is possible that the motor is still rotating for a longer period of time after a power failure or after a fault, then in addition, you must activate the "flying restart" function, see Flying restart – switching on while the motor is running (Page 271).

Using $p1210$, select the automatic restart mode that best suits your application.

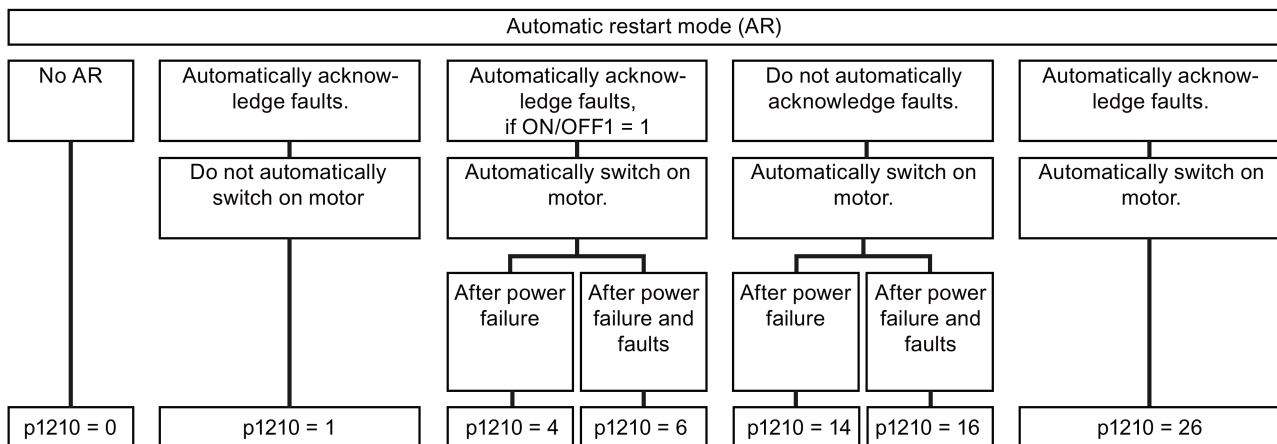
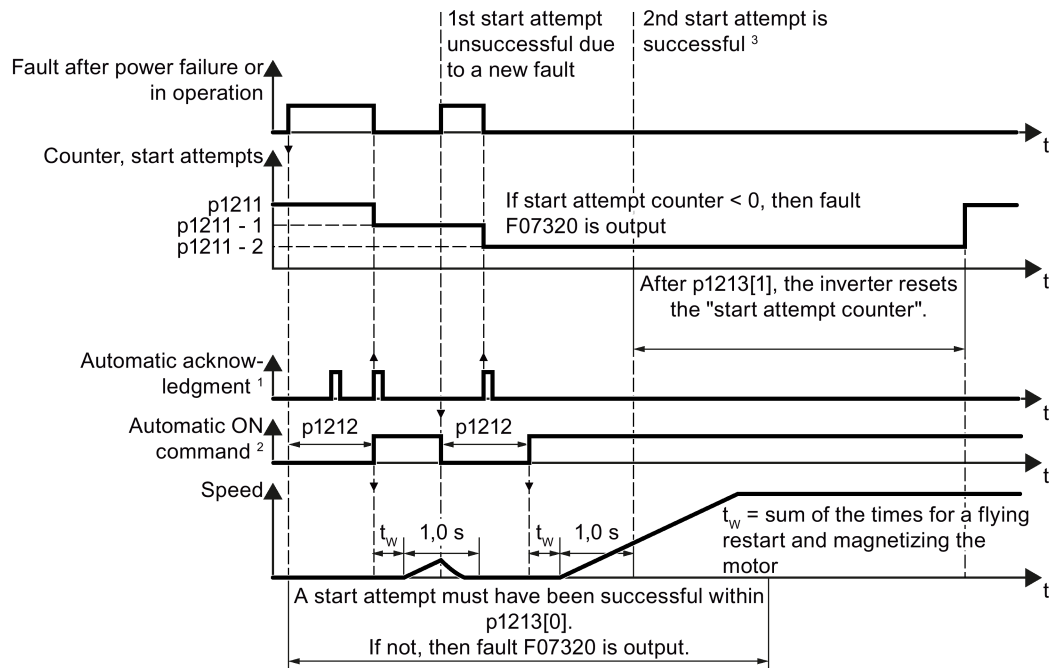


Figure 6-53 Automatic restart modes

The principle of operation of the other parameters is explained in the following diagram and in the table below.



1) The inverter automatically acknowledges faults under the following conditions:

- $p1210 = 1$ or 26: Always.
- $p1210 = 4$ or 6: If the command to switch-on the motor is available at a digital input or via the fieldbus (ON/OFF1 = 1).
- $p1210 = 14$ or 16: Never.

2) The inverter attempts to automatically switch the motor on under the following conditions:

- $p1210 = 1$: Never.
- $p1210 = 4, 6, 14, 16,$ or 26: If the command to switch-on the motor is available at a digital input or via the fieldbus (ON/OFF1 = 1).

3) If, after a flying restart and magnetization ($r0056.4 = 1$) no fault occurs within one second, then the start attempt was successful.

Figure 6-54 Time response of the automatic restart

Parameter for setting the automatic restart

Parameter	Explanation
p1210	<p>Automatic restart mode (factory setting: 0)</p> <p>0: Disable automatic restart. 1: Acknowledge all faults without restarting. 4: Restart after power failure without further restart attempts. 6: Restart after fault with further restart attempts. 14: Restart after power failure after manual acknowledgement. 16: Restart after fault after manual acknowledgement. 26: Acknowledgement of all faults and restart with ON/OFF1 = 1 command.</p>
p1211	<p>Automatic restart start attempts (factory setting: 3)</p> <p>This parameter is only effective for the settings p1210 = 4, 6, 14, 16, 26.</p> <p>You define the maximum number of start attempts using p1211. After each successful acknowledgement, the inverter decrements its internal counter of start attempts by 1.</p> <p>p1211 = 0 or 1: The inverter only tries to start once. After an unsuccessful start attempt, the inverter issues fault F07320.</p> <p>p1211 = n, n > 1: The inverter tries to start n-times. The inverter outputs fault F07320 if the nth starting attempt was unsuccessful.</p> <p>The inverter sets the start attempt counter back again to the value of p1211, if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a successful start attempt, the time in p1213[1] has expired. • After fault F07320, switch off the motor (OFF1) and acknowledge the fault. • You change the start value p1211 or the mode p1210.
p1212	<p>Automatic restart wait time start attempt (factory setting: 1.0 s)</p> <p>This parameter is only effective for the settings p1210 = 4, 6, 26.</p> <p>Examples for setting this parameter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After a power failure, a certain time must elapse before the motor can be switched-on, e.g. because other machine components are not immediately ready. In this case, set p1212 longer than the time, after which all of the fault causes have been removed. 2. In operation, the inverter develops a fault condition. The lower you select p1212, then the sooner the inverter attempts to switch-on the motor again.

Parameter	Explanation
p1213[0]	<p>Automatic restart monitoring time for restart (factory setting: 60 s)</p> <p>This parameter is only effective for the settings p1210 = 4, 6, 14, 16, 26.</p> <p>With this monitoring function, you limit the time in which the inverter may attempt to automatically switch-on the motor again.</p> <p>The monitoring function starts when a fault is identified and ends with a successful start attempt. If the motor has not successfully started after the monitoring time has expired, fault F07320 is signaled.</p> <p>Set the monitoring time longer than the sum of the following times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + p1212 + Time that the inverter requires to start the motor on the fly. + Motor magnetizing time (p0346) + 1 second <p>You deactivate the monitoring function with p1213 = 0.</p>
p1213[1]	<p>Automatic restart monitoring time to reset the fault counter (factory setting: 0 s)</p> <p>This parameter is only effective for the settings p1210 = 4, 6, 14, 16, 26.</p> <p>Using this monitoring time, you prevent that faults, which continually occur within a certain time period, are automatically acknowledged each time.</p> <p>The monitoring function starts with a successful start attempt and ends after the monitoring time has expired.</p> <p>If, during the monitoring time p1213[1], the inverter made more successful starting attempts than defined in p1211, the inverter interrupts the automatic restart function and signals fault F07320. To switch on the motor again you must acknowledge the fault and switch on the inverter (ON/OFFS1 = 1).</p>

Additional information is provided in the parameter list of the List Manual.

Advanced settings

If you wish to suppress the automatic restart function for certain faults, then you must enter the appropriate fault numbers in p1206[0 ... 9].

Example: p1206[0] = 07331 → No restart for fault F07331.

Suppressing the automatic restart only functions for the setting p1210 = 6, 16 or 26.

WARNING

Danger to life if an OFF command has no effect.

When the inverter is only controlled via the fieldbus interface, the motor restarts with the setting p1210 = 6, 16, 26 – even if the communication link is currently interrupted. When communication is interrupted, the control system cannot switch off the motor.

- Enter the fault number of the communication error in parameter p1206.

Example:

Fault number F01910 means: Communication via PROFIBUS failed.

Set p1206[n] = 1910 (n = 0 ... 9).

6.7.7 Kinetic buffering (V_{DC} min control)

Kinetic buffering increases the drive availability. The kinetic buffering utilizes the kinetic energy of the load to buffer line dips and failures. During a line dip, the inverter keeps the motor in the switched-on state for as long as possible. One second is a typical, maximum buffer time.

Preconditions

The following prerequisites must be fulfilled to practically use the "kinetic buffering" function:

- The driven load has a sufficiently high inertia.
- The application allows a motor to be braked during a power failure.

Function

When the line supply dips or is interrupted, the DC link voltage in the inverter decreases. At an adjustable threshold, kinetic buffering intervenes ($V_{DC\ min}$ control). The $V_{DC\ min}$ control forces the load to go into slightly regenerative operation. As a consequence, the inverter covers its power loss and the losses in the motor with the kinetic energy of the load. The load speed decreases; however, during kinetic buffering, the DC voltage remains constant. After the line supply returns, the inverter immediately resumes normal operation.

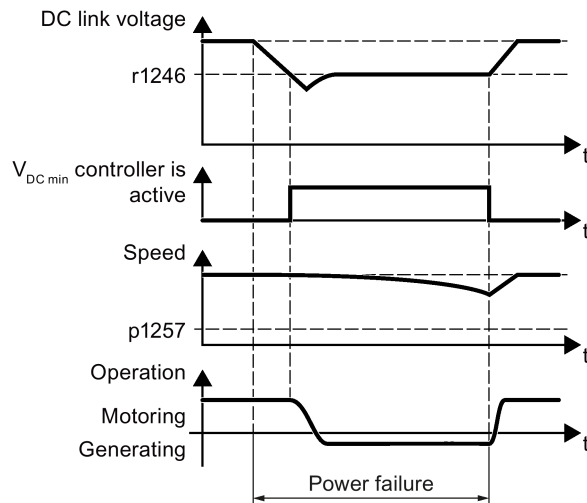


Figure 6-55 Principle mode of operation of kinetic buffering

Parameter	Description
r0056.15	Status word closed-loop control
	0 signal $V_{DC \min}$ controller is not active
	1 signal $V_{DC \min}$ controller is active (kinetic buffering)
p0210	Device supply voltage (factory setting: 400 V)
p1240	V_{DC} controller configuration (factory setting: 1)
	0 Inhibit V_{DC} controller
	1 Enable $V_{DC \max}$ controller
	2 Enable $V_{DC \min}$ controller (kinetic buffering)
	3 Enable $V_{DC \min}$ controller and $V_{DC \max}$ controller
p1245	$V_{DC \min}$ controller activation level (kinetic buffering) (factory setting: 76 %)
r1246	$V_{DC \min}$ controller activation level [V] $r1246 = p1245 \times \sqrt{2} \times p0210$
p1247	$V_{DC \min}$ controller dynamic factor (factory setting: 300 %)
p1255	$V_{DC \min}$ controller time threshold (factory setting: 0 s) Maximum duration of the kinetic buffering. If kinetic buffering lasts longer than that specified in the parameter value, the inverter outputs fault F7406. A value of 0 deactivates the monitoring.
p1257	$V_{DC \min}$ controller speed threshold (factory setting: 50 rpm) When fallen below, the inverter outputs fault F7405.

6.7.8 Line contactor control

The line contactor control is used to switch on and switch off the power supply voltage for the inverter via a digital output of the inverter. Precondition is an external 24 V power supply for the inverter CU.

You can monitor when the line contactor opens and closes using the feedback signal contact of the contactor.

The function has the advantage that you only switch on the line voltage for the inverter briefly before the motor must be switched on. If the motor is switched off, after an adjustable wait time, the line voltage for the inverter is switched off again.

This means that you reduce the inverter losses for the times when the motor is not operational.

Activate line contactor control

You activate the line contactor control by interconnecting the signal source of a digital output of the inverter (depending on the particular inverter, p0730 ... p0741) with the signal to control the line contactor (r0863.1). For example: p0732 = 863.1.

Line contactor control without monitoring - factory setting:

In the factory setting, the function for a line contactor without feedback signal contact is set. The feedback signal is linked with the signal to control the line contactor: p0860 = 863.1.

For an OFF1, the line contactor opens after the delay time setting in p0867.

Line contactor control with monitoring:

If you use a line contactor with feedback signal contact, activate the feedback signal by linking the parameter for the feedback signal - p0860 -with the inverted signal of a digital input: p0860 = 723.x.

If monitoring is active, when switching off or switching on, message F07300 is output, if, after the time set in p0861 no feedback signal is received via r723.x.

In addition for inverters with STO: Sequence control via p0869

Using p0869, you set whether the line contactor immediately opens for an STO signal, or only after the time set in p0867 has expired.

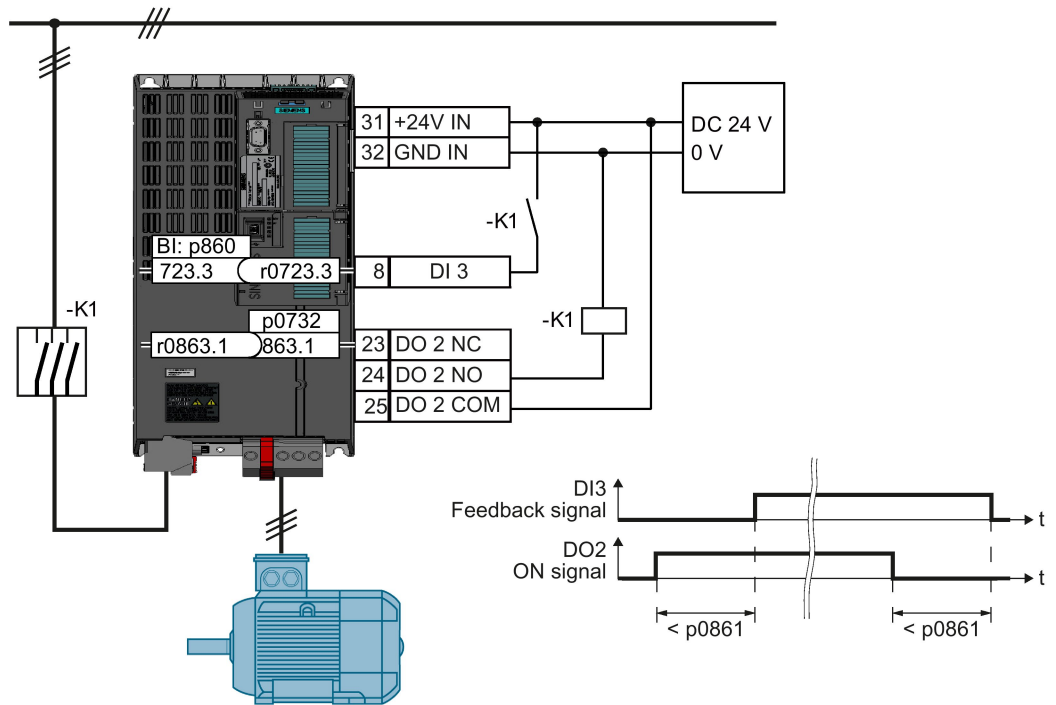


Figure 6-56 Line contactor control with monitoring

Parameter to set the line contactor control

Parameter	Explanation
p0860	Line contactor feedback signal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p0860 = 863.1: No feedback signal p0860 = 723.x: Feedback signal via DIx
p0861	Line contactor monitoring time (Factory setting: 100 ms) Fault F07300 is output if, for an activated feedback signal, no feedback signal is received via the selected digital input after the time set here has expired.
r0863.1	Drive coupling status/control word Bit to activate the line contactor control: Assign 863.1 to DO x, Example: Control line contactor via digital output DO 2: p0732 = 863.1
p0867	Main contactor holding time after OFF1 (Factory setting: 50 ms) Time where, after an OFF1, the main contactor remains closed.
p0869	Sequence control configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p0689 = 0: Line contactor opens immediately for an STO p0689 = 1: For an STO, the line contactor opens after the time set in p0867 has expired

6.7.9 PID technology controller

6.7.9.1 Overview

The technology controller controls process variables, e.g. pressure, temperature, level or flow.

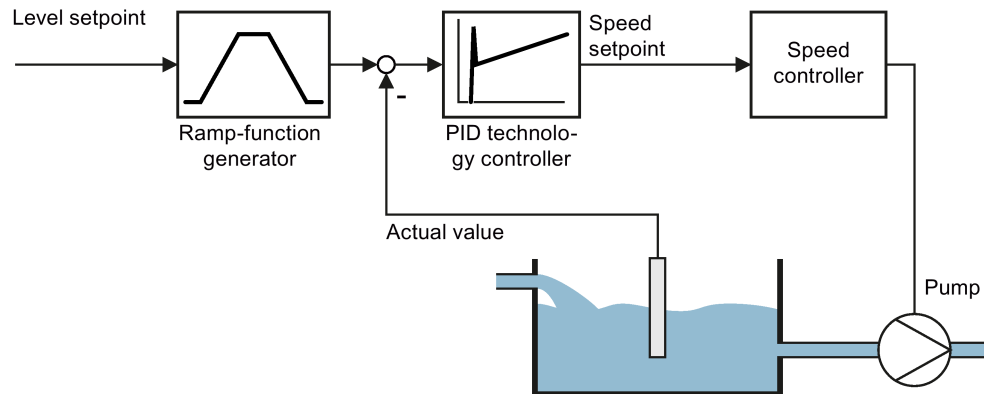
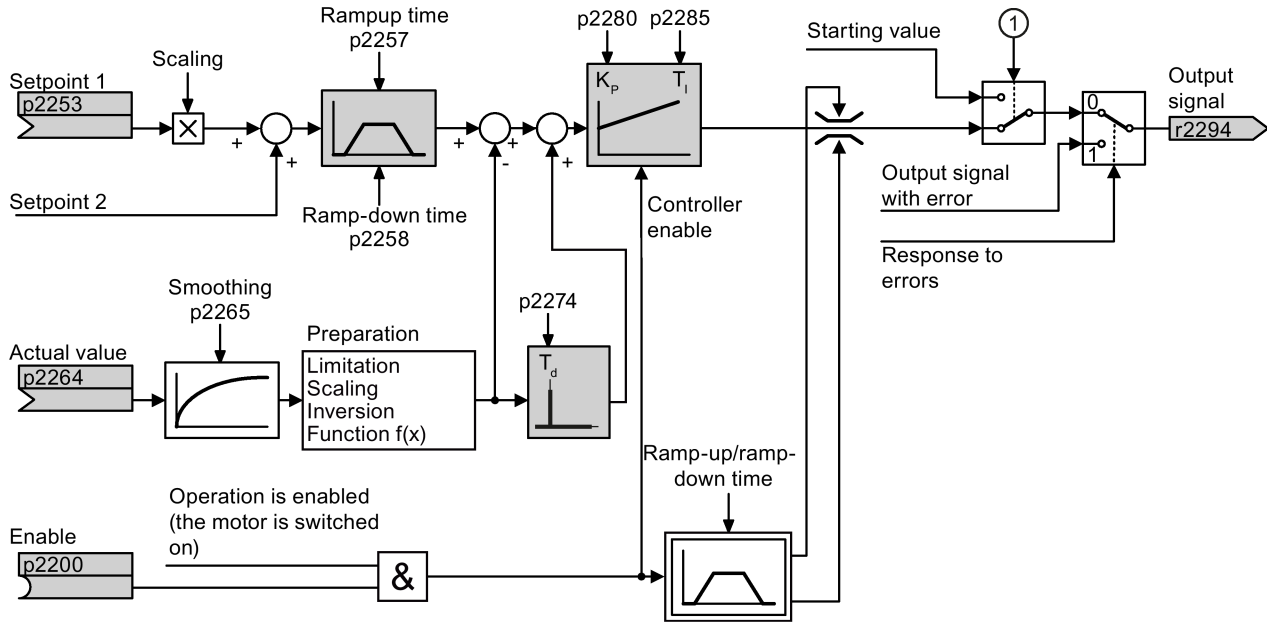


Figure 6-57 Example: Technology controller as a level controller

6.7.9.2 Setting the controller

Simplified representation of the technology controller

The technology controller is implemented as a PID controller (controller with proportional, integral, and derivative action).



- ① The inverter uses the start value when all the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:
- The technology controller supplies the main setpoint (p2251 = 0).
 - The ramp-function generator output of the technology controller has not yet reached the start value.

Figure 6-58 Simplified representation of the technology controller

The settings required as a minimum are marked in gray in the function diagram: Interconnect setpoint and actual values with signals of your choice, set the ramp-function generator and controller parameters K_P , T_I and T_d .

You will find information on the following PID controller topics in the Internet at: FAQ (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/92556266>)

- Setpoint value specification: Analog value or fixed setpoint
- Setpoint channel: Scaling, ramp-function generator and filter
- Actual value channel: Filter, limiting and signal processing
- PID controller Principle of operation of the D component, inhibiting the I component and the control sense
- Enable, limiting the controller output and fault response

Setting the technology controller

Parameter	Remark
p2200	BI: Technology controller enable (factory setting: 0)
	1 signal: Technology controller is enabled.
r2294	CO: Technology controller output signal To interconnect the main speed setpoint with the technology controller output, set p1070 = 2294.
p2253	CI: Technology controller setpoint 1 (factory setting: 0) Setpoint for the technology controller. Example: p2253 = 2224: The inverter interconnects the fixed setpoint p2201 with the setpoint of the technology controller. p2220 = 1: The fixed setpoint p2201 is selected.
p2264	CI: Technology controller actual value (factory setting: 0) Technology controller actual value.
p2257, p2258	Technology controller ramp-up time and ramp-down time (factory setting: 1 s)
p2274	Technology controller differentiation time constant T_d (factory setting: 0.0 s) The differentiation improves the rise time for very slow controlled variables, e.g. a temperature control.
p2280	Technology controller proportional gain K_P (factory setting: 1,0)
p2285	Technology controller integration time (integral time) T_i (factory setting: 30 s)

Advanced settings

Parameter	Remark
Limiting the output of the technology controller	
In the factory setting, the output of the technology controller is limited to \pm maximum speed. You must change this limit, depending on your particular application. Example: The output of the technology controller supplies the speed setpoint for a pump. The pump should only run in the positive direction.	
p2297	CI: Technology controller maximum limiting signal source (factory setting: 1084)
p2298	CI: Technology controller minimum limiting signal source (factory setting: 2292)
p2291	CO: Technology maximum limiting (factory setting: 100 %)
p2292	CO: Technology minimum limiting (factory setting: 0 %)
Manipulating the actual value of the technology controller	
p2267	Technology controller upper limit actual value (factory setting: 100 %)
p2268	Technology controller lower limit actual value (factory setting: -100 %)
p2269	Technology controller gain actual value (factory setting: 100 %)
p2271	Technology controller actual value inversion (sensor type)
	0: No inversion
	1: Inversion actual value signal If the actual value decreases with increasing motor speed, then p2271 must be set = 1.
p2270	Technology controller actual value function
	0: No function
	1: $\sqrt{\quad}$
	2: x^2
	3: x^3

For further information refer to the function block diagrams 7950 ff of the List Manual.

6.7.9.3 Optimizing the controller

Setting the technology controller without autotuning (manual)

Procedure



1 Proceed as follows to manually set the technology controller:

1. Temporarily set the ramp-up and ramp-down times of the ramp-function generator (p2257 and p2258) to zero.
2. Enter a setpoint step and monitor the associated actual value, e.g. with the trace function of STARTER.
The slower the response of the process to be controlled, the longer you must monitor the controller response. Under certain circumstances (e.g. for a temperature control), you need to wait several minutes until you can evaluate the controller response.

	<p>Optimum controller response for applications that do not permit any overshoot. The actual value approaches the setpoint without any significant overshoot.</p>
	<p>Optimum controller behavior for fast correction and quick compensation of disturbance components. The actual value approaches the setpoint and slightly overshoots, maximum 10% of the setpoint step.</p>
	<p>The actual value only slowly approaches the setpoint.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportional component K_P and reduce the integration time T_I.
	<p>Actual value only slowly approaches the setpoint with slight oscillation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportional component K_P and reduce the rate time T_d (differentiating time).
	<p>The actual value quickly approaches the setpoint, but overshoots too much.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the proportional component K_P and increase the integration time T_I.

3. Set the ramp-up and ramp-down times of the ramp-function generator back to their original value.



You have now manually set the technology controller.

6.7.10 System protection

In many applications, monitoring the motor speed and torque provides information about the plant or system status. By setting the appropriate responses in the case of faults, failures and damage to the plant or system can be avoided.

Examples:

- For fans or conveyor belts, an excessively low torque can mean a broken drive belt.
- For pumps, an excessively low torque down to zero speed can mean an inadmissible operating state.
- For extruders and mixers, excessively high torque can mean overload or a blocked machine.

System protection functions

The inverter offers the following options of monitoring the motor load torque and speed:

- No-load monitoring
- Blocking protection
- Stall protection
- Load monitoring

No-load monitoring, blocking protection and stall protection require just a few settings. However, the load monitoring is a function that offers a wide range of different setting options – which in turn demands that you have good knowledge of the system.

6.7.10.1 No-load monitoring, blocking protection, stall protection

No-load monitoring

Principle of operation

If the motor current is below the value of p2179 for the time set in p2180, using bit 11 of status word 1 for monitoring functions (r2197.11), the converter outputs the "Output load not available" message.

Applications: Fans and conveyor belts

Settings

Parameters	Description
p2179	Output load detection current limit (factory setting: 0 A) p2179 = 0: No load detection deactivated
p2180	Output load detection delay time (factory setting: 2000 ms)

Stall protection

Principle of operation

If the speed lies below the value of p2175 for the time set in p2177, and the converter is operating at the current or torque limit, using bit 6 of status word 2 for monitoring functions (r2198.6), the converter outputs the "Motor blocked" message.

The converter goes to the current or torque limit if the setpoint speed is significantly higher than the actual speed.

Applications: Extruders and mixers

Settings

Parameters	Description
p2175	Motor blocked speed threshold (factory setting: 120 rpm) p2175 = 0: Blocking protection deactivated
p2177	Motor blocked delay time (factory setting: 3 s)

Stall protection

Principle of operation

If the value in r1746 exceeds the value of p1745 for the time set in p2178, using bits 7 of status word 2, for monitoring functions (r2198.7) the converter outputs the "Motor stalled" message.

Applications: General system protection

Settings

Parameters	Description
p1745	Motor model fault threshold value stall detection (factory setting: 5 %) If the motor stalls too early with this setting, then using the trace function you have the option of determining a better value. To do this, set p1745 = 100.
p2178	Motor stalled delay time (factory setting: 0.01 s)

6.7.10.2 Load monitoring

The load monitoring comprises the following components:

- Load failure monitoring
- Monitoring for torque deviation
- Speed deviation monitoring

If the load monitoring detects load failure, then the converter always goes into a fault condition and outputs fault F07936. For a torque and speed deviation, as response, you can either set an alarm or a fault. Details are provided in the following descriptions.

Settings

Table 6- 44 Setting options for load monitoring

Parameters	Description
p2193	Load monitoring configuration (factory setting: 1) 0: Monitoring deactivated 1: Torque and load failure monitoring 2: Speed and load failure monitoring 3: Load failure monitoring

Load failure monitoring

Principle of operation

Using this function, the inverter monitors the speed or velocity of a machine component. The inverter evaluates whether an encoder signal is present. If the encoder signal fails for a time that can be adjusted, then the inverter signals a fault.

Examples of how the function can be used:

- Gearbox monitoring for traction drives and hoisting gear
- Drive belt monitoring for fans and conveyor belts
- Blocking protection for pumps and conveyor belts

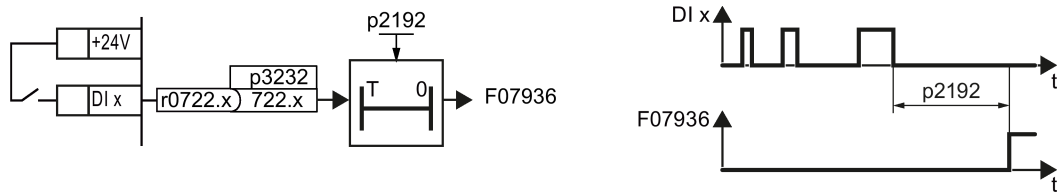


Figure 6-59 Function plan and time response of load-interruption monitoring

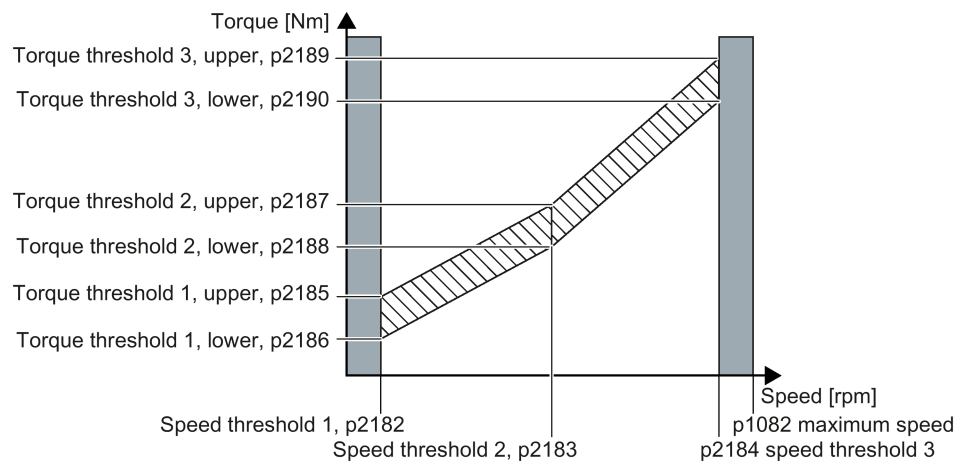
Settings

Parameter	Description
p2192	Load monitoring delay time (factory setting 10 s) After the motor is switched on, if the "LOW" signal is present at the associated digital input for longer than this time, the inverter signals a load failure (F07936).
p2193 = 3	Load monitoring configuration see Table 6-44 Setting options for load monitoring (Page 288)
p3232 = 722.x	Load monitoring failure detection (factory setting: 1) Connect the load monitoring to a DI x digital input of your choice.

For more information, see the List Manual (the parameter list and function diagram 8013).

Monitoring for torque deviation

Based on the envelope curve shown below and dependent on the speed, the torque is monitored against a lower and upper torque. The inverter linearly interpolates the intermediate values.



Principle of operation

The inverter monitors the motor torque for speeds between threshold value 1 and threshold value 3.

If the torque lies outside the envelope curve for longer than the time set in p2192, then the response defined in p2181 is initiated.

The torque is not monitored for speeds between 0 and speed threshold 1 (p2182) - as well as between speed threshold 3 (p2184 and the maximum speed (p1082).

Settings

Parameters	Description
p2181	Load monitoring response Response when evaluating the load monitoring. Setting options see Response options for the load monitoring (Page 292)
p2182	Load monitoring speed threshold 1
p2183	Load monitoring speed threshold 2
p2184	Load monitoring speed threshold 3
p2185	Load monitoring torque threshold 1, upper
p2186	Load monitoring torque threshold 1, lower
p2187	Load monitoring torque threshold 2, upper
p2188	Load monitoring torque threshold 2, lower
p2189	Load monitoring torque threshold 3, upper
p2190	Load monitoring torque threshold 3, lower
p2192	Load monitoring delay time Delay time for the message "Leave torque monitoring tolerance band"
p2193 = 1	Load monitoring configuration (factory setting: 1) see Table 6-44 Setting options for load monitoring (Page 288)

Speed deviation monitoring

Using this function, the inverter calculates and monitors the speed or velocity of a machine component. The inverter analyzes an encoder signal, calculates a speed from the signal, compares it to the motor speed and reports any excessive deviation between the encoder signal and the motor speed.

Examples of how the function can be used:

- Gearbox monitoring for traction drives and hoisting gear
- Drive belt monitoring for fans and conveyor belts
- Blocking protection for conveyor belts

You require a transmitter for this function, e.g. a proximity switch. The inverter analyzes an encoder signal at max. 32 kHz.

To use the function, you must connect the encoder to one of the digital inputs DI 24 ... DI 27 and connect the relevant digital input with the function in the inverter.

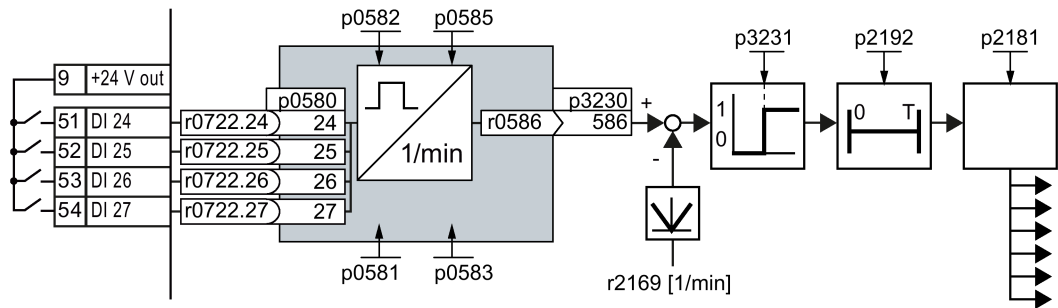


Figure 6-60 Speed deviation monitoring

When you use this monitoring function, you cannot use any of the digital inputs as setpoint source. See also: Pulse input as source of setpoint value (Page 206).

Principle of operation

The inverter determines the speed deviation from the calculated speed r0586 and the speed list value r2169. p2181 determines the response of the inverter if the deviation is excessive.

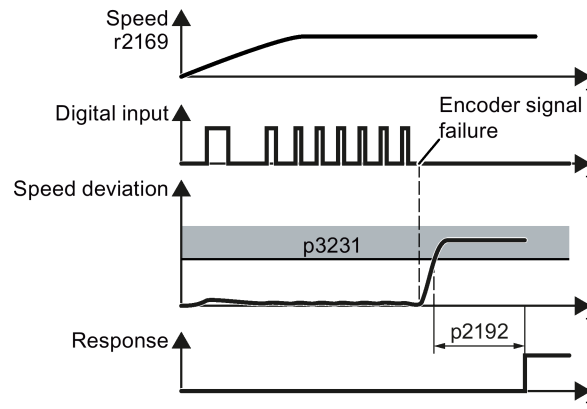


Figure 6-61 Time response of monitoring speed deviation

Settings

Parameter	Description
p0490	Invert probe ¹⁾ (factory setting 0000bin) Using the 3rd bit of the parameter value, invert the input signals of digital input 3 for the probe.
p0580	Probe ¹⁾ Input terminal (factory setting 0) Connect input of probe with a digital input.
p0581	Probe ¹⁾ Edge (factory setting 0) Edge for analyzing the probe signal for measuring speed list value 0: 0/1 edge 1: 1/0 edge
p0582	Probe ¹⁾ Pulse per revolution (factory setting 1) Number of pulses per revolution
p0583	Probe ¹⁾ Maximum measurement time (factory setting 10 s) Maximum measurement time for the probe. If there is no new pulse before the maximum measuring time elapses, the inverter sets the actual speed value in r0586 to zero. The time is restarted with the next pulse.
p0585	Probe ¹⁾ Gear ratio (factory setting 1) The inverter multiplies the measured speed by the gear ratio before displaying it in r0586.
r0586	Probe ¹⁾ Speed list value Result of the speed calculation
p2181	Load monitoring response Response when evaluating the load monitor. For setting options, see Table 6-45 Response options for load monitoring (Page 292).
p2192	Load monitoring delay time (factory setting 10 s) Delay time for evaluating load monitoring.
p2193 = 2	For load monitoring configuration, see Table 6-44 Setting options for load monitoring (Page 288)
p3230 = 586	Load monitoring actual speed value (factory setting 0) Result of the speed calculation with the evaluation of the speed monitoring.
p3231	Load monitoring speed deviation (factory setting 150 rpm) Permissible speed deviation of load monitoring.

¹⁾The "Probe" subfunction calculates the speed from the pulse signal of the digital input. For more information, see the List Manual (the parameter list and function diagram 8013).

Table 6- 45 Response options for load monitoring

p2181 = 0	Load monitoring deactivated (factory setting)
p2181 = 1	A07920 for torque/speed too low
p2181 = 2	A07921 for torque/speed too high
p2181 = 3	A07922 for torque/speed out of tolerance
p2181 = 4	F07923 for torque/speed too low
p2181 = 5	F07924 for torque/speed too high
p2181 = 6	F07925 for torque/speed out of tolerance

6.7.11 Extended messages

Overview

You must configure the "Extended messages" function module in order to be able to use the extended messages. See also: Configuring a drive (Page 117).

Parameter	Explanation	
p2152	Delay for comparison $n > n_{max}$ (Factory setting: 200 ms)	
p2157	Speed threshold value 5 (Factory setting: 900 rpm)	
p2158	Delay for n_{act} comparison with speed threshold value 5 (Factory setting: 10 ms)	
p2159	Speed threshold value 6 (Factory setting: 900 rpm)	
p2160	Delay for n_{act} comparison with speed threshold value 6 (Factory setting: 10 ms)	
p2170	Current threshold value (Factory setting: 0 A)	
p2171	Current threshold value reached delay time (Factory setting: 10 ms)	
p2172	DC link voltage threshold value (Factory setting: 800 V)	
p2173	DC link voltage comparison delay time (Factory setting: 10 ms)	
p2176	Torque threshold value comparison delay time (Factory setting: 200 ms)	
p2179	Output load detection current limit (Factory setting: 0 A)	See also: Load monitoring (Page 288)
p2180	Output load detection delay time (Factory setting: 2000 ms)	
p2181	Load monitoring response (Factory setting: 0) 0: Load monitoring deactivated 1: A07920 for torque/speed too low 2: A07921 for torque/speed too high 3: A07922 for torque/speed out of tolerance 4: F07923 for torque/speed too low 5: F07924 for torque/speed too high 6: F07925 for torque/speed outside the tolerance	
p2182	Load monitoring speed threshold 1 (Factory setting: 150 rpm)	
p2183	Load monitoring speed threshold 2 (Factory setting: 900 rpm)	
p2184	Load monitoring speed threshold 3 (Factory setting: 1500 rpm)	
p2185	Load monitoring torque threshold 1 upper (Factory setting: 1000000 Nm)	
p2186	Load monitoring torque threshold 1 lower (Factory setting: 0 Nm)	
p2187	Load monitoring torque threshold 2 upper (Factory setting: 1000000 Nm)	
p2188	Load monitoring torque threshold 2 lower (Factory setting: 0 Nm)	
p2189	Load monitoring torque threshold 3 upper (Factory setting: 1000000 Nm)	
p2190	Load monitoring torque threshold 3 lower (Factory setting: 0 Nm)	
p2192	Load monitoring delay time (Factory setting: 10 s)	

Parameter	Explanation
p2193	Load monitoring configuration (Factory setting: 1) 0: Monitoring deactivated 1: Torque and load failure monitoring 2: Speed and load failure monitoring 3: Load failure monitoring
p3231	Load monitoring speed deviation (Factory setting: 150 rpm)
p3233	Torque actual value filter time constant (Factory setting: 100 ms)

Additional information is provided in the List Manual, see also: Manuals for your converter (Page 488)

6.7.12 Free function blocks

6.7.12.1 Overview

The free function blocks permit configurable signal processing in the inverter.

The following free function blocks are available:

- AND, OR, XOR, and NOT logic
- RSR (RS flip-flop), DSR (D flip-flop) flip-flops
- Timers MFP (pulse generator), PCL (pulse shortening), PDE (ON delay), PDF (OFF delay), and PST (pulse stretching)
- ADD (adder), SUB (subtractor), MUL (multiplier), DIV (divider), AVA (absolute value generated), NCM (comparator), and PLI (polyline) arithmetic functions
- LIM (limiter), PT1 (smoothing), INT (integrator), DIF (differentiator) controllers
- NSW (analog) BSW (binary) switches
- LVM limit value monitoring

The number of free function blocks in the inverter is limited. You can only use a function block once. The inverter has 3 adders, for instance. If you have already configured three adders, then no other adders are available.

6.7.12.2 Runtime groups and run sequence

In order to activate a free function block, you must assign it to a runtime group.

There are 6 runtime groups, which the inverter calculates with different time slices.

Table 6- 46 Permissible runtime groups of the free function blocks

Runtime group	1	2	3	4	5	6
Time slice	8 ms	16 ms	32 ms	64 ms	128 ms	256 ms
AND, OR, XOR, NOT, RSR, DSR, BSW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ADD, SUB, MUL, DIV, AVA, NCM, PLI, MFP, PCL, PDE, PDF, PST, NSW, LIM, PT1, INT, DIF, LVM	-	-	-	-	✓	✓

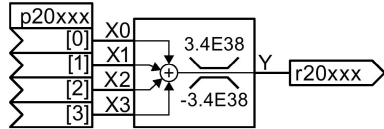
✓: You can assign the free function blocks to this runtime group

-: A free function block is not possible in this runtime group

You can define a run sequence (0 ... 32000) within a runtime group. The inverter calculates the function blocks in an ascending run sequence.

6.7.12.3 List of the free function blocks

ADD (adder)

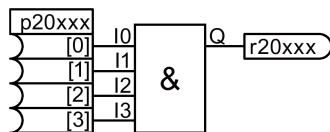


$Y = X0 + X1 + X2 + X3$

The function block adds inputs X0 ... X3, and limits the result in the range -3.4E38 ... 3.4E38.

	ADD 0	ADD 1	ADD 2
X0 ... X3	p20094[0 ... 3]	p20098[0 ... 3]	p20308[0 ... 3]
Y	r20095	r20099	r20309
Runtime group	p20096	p20100	p20310
Run sequence	p20097	p20101	p20311

AND (AND block)

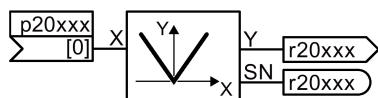


$Q = I1 \& I2 \& I3 \& I4$

If a value of 1 is available at all inputs I0 ... I3, then Q = 1. In all other cases, output Q = 0.

	AND 0	AND 1	AND 2	AND 3
I0 ... I3	p20030[0 ... 3]	p20034[0 ... 3]	p20038[0 ... 3]	p20042[0 ... 3]
Q	r20031	r20035	r20039	r20043
Runtime group	p20032	p20036	p20040	p20044
Run sequence	p20033	p20037	p20041	p20045

AVA (absolute value generator)



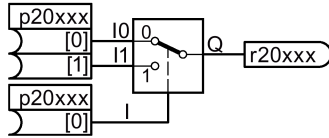
$Y = \text{abs}(X)$

This function block calculates the absolute value of the value present at input X.

When $X < 0$, then the inverter sets SN = 1.

	AVA 0	AVA 1
X	p20128[0]	p20133[0]
Y	r20129	r20134
SN	r20130	r20135
Runtime group	p20131	p20136
Run sequence	p20132	p20137

BSW (binary changeover switch)



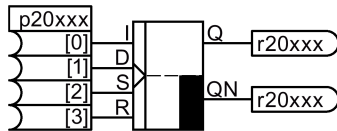
This function block switches one of two binary input variables to the output:

When I = 0, then Q = I0.

When I = 1, then Q = I1.

	BSW 0	BSW 1
I0, I1	p20208[0, 1]	p20213[0, 1]
I	p20209[0]	p20214[0]
Q	r20210	r20215
Runtime group	p20211	p20216
Run sequence	p20212	p20217

DFR (D flip-flop)



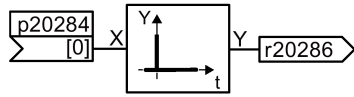
D flip-flop, reset dominant.

Table 6- 47 Truth table

D	I	S	R	Q	QN
0	0	0	0	No change	
1	↑	0	0	1	0
0	↑	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1

	DFR 0	DFR 1	DFR 2
I, D, S, R	p20198[0 ... 3]	p20203[0 ... 3]	p20329[0 ... 3]
Q	r20199	r20204	r20330
QN	r20200	r20205	r20331
Runtime group	p20201	p20206	p20332
Run sequence	p20202	p20207	p20333

DIF (differentiator)

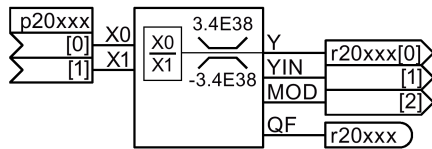


$$Y_n = (X_n - X_{n-1}) \times T_D / T_{zyk}$$

Output Y is proportional to the rate of change of input X.

	DIF 0
T _D	p20285
Runtime group	p20287
Run sequence	p20288

DIV (divider)



$$Y = X_0 / X_1$$

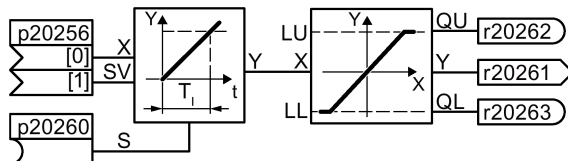
The function block divides the inputs and limits the result in the range -3.4E38 ... 3.4E38. With a division of 0/0, Y remains unchanged.

Significance of other outputs:

- YIN: Integer quotient
- MOD = (Y - YIN) × X0 (remainder of the division)
- QF: The inverter sets QF = 1 when output value Y exceeds the permissible value range or for division by zero.

	DIV 0	DIV 1
X0, X1	p20118[0, 1]	p20123[0, 1]
Y, YIN, MOD	p20119[0 ... 2]	p20124[0 ... 2]
QF	r20120	r20125
Runtime group	p20121	p20126
Run sequence	p20122	p20127

INT (integrator)



$$Y_n = Y_{n+1} + T_{cyc} / T_i \times X_n$$

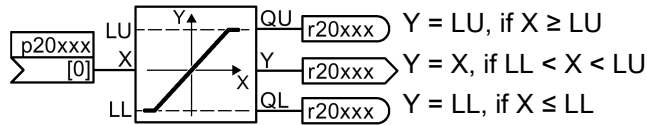
The rate of change of output quantity Y is proportional to input quantity X.

The inverter limits output Y to values LU and LO. Also see limiter LIM.

As long as S = 1, then the inverter sets Y = SV.

INT 0			
LU	p20257	Runtime group	p20264
LO	p20258	Run sequence	p20265
T _i	p20259		

LIM (limiter)

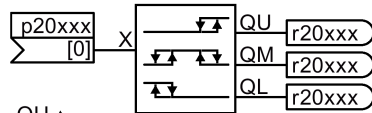


The function block limits output Y to values within LL ... LO.

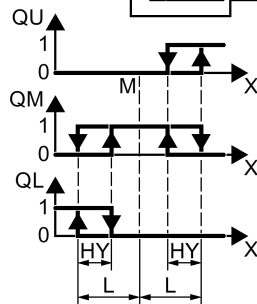
	LIM 0	LIM 1
X	p20228[0]	p20236[0]
LU	p20229	p20237
LL ¹⁾	p20230	p20238
Y	r20231	r20239
QU	r20232	r20240
QL	r20233	r20241
Runtime group	p20096	p20100
Run sequence	p20097	p20101

¹⁾ LU must be less than LO

LVM (limit monitor)

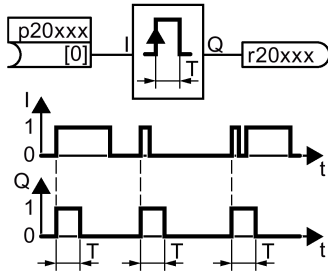


The function block monitors an input quantity by comparing it with reference quantities.



	LVM 0	LVM 1
X	p20266[0]	p20275[0]
M	p20267	p20276
L	p20268	p20277
HY	p20269	p20278
QU	r20270	r20279
QM	r20271	r20280
QL	r20272	r20281
Runtime group	p20096	p20100
Run sequence	p20097	p20101

MFP - pulse generator



The pulse generator generates a pulse with a fixed duration.

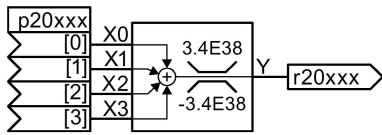
The rising edge of a pulse at input I sets output

Q = 1 for pulse duration T.

The pulse generator cannot be subsequently triggered.

	MFP 0	MFP 1	MFP 2	MFP 3
I	p20138[0]	p20143[0]	p20354[0]	p20359[0]
T	p20139	p20144	p20355	p20360
Q	r20140	p20145	p20356	p20361
Runtime group	p20141	p20146	p20357	p20362
Run sequence	p20142	p20147	p20358	p20363

MUL (multiplier)

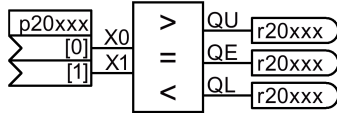


$$Y = X0 \times X1 \times X2 \times X3$$

The function block multiplies inputs X0 ... X3, and limits the result in the range -3.4E38 ... 3.4E38.

	MUL 0	MUL 1
X0 ... X3	p20110[0 ... 3]	p20114[0 ... 3]
Y	r20111	r20115
Runtime group	p20112	p20116
Run sequence	p20113	p20117

NCM (numeric comparator)



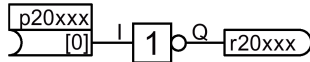
The function block compares two inputs with one another.

Table 6- 48 Function table

Comparing inputs	QU	QE	QL
X0 > X1	1	0	0
X0 = X1	0	1	0
X0 < X1	0	0	1

	NCM 0	NCM 1
X0, X1	p20312[0, 1]	p203182[0, 1]
QU	r20313	r20319
QE	r20314	r20320
QL	r20315	r20321
Runtime group	p20316	p20322
Run sequence	p20317	p20323

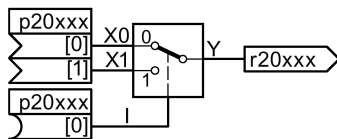
NOT (inverter)



The function block inverts the input: $I = 1 \Rightarrow Q = 0$
 $I = 0 \Rightarrow Q = 1$

	NOT 0	NOT 1	NOT 2	NOT 3	NOT 4	NOT 5
I	p20078[0]	p20082[0]	p20086[0]	p20090[0]	p20300[0]	p20304[0]
Q	r20079	r20083	r20087	r20091	r20301	r20305
Runtime group	p20080	p20084	p20088	p20092	p20302	p20306
Run sequence	p20081	p20085	p20089	p20093	p20303	p20307

NSW (numeric changeover switch)



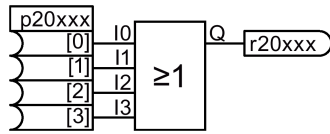
This function block switches one of two numeric input variables to the output:

When I = 0, then Y = X0.

When I = 1, then Y = X1.

	NSW 0	NSW 1
X0, X1	p20218[0, 1]	p20223[0, 1]
I	p20219[0]	p20224[0]
Y	r20220	r20225
Runtime group	p20221	p20226
Run sequence	p20222	p20227

OR (OR block)

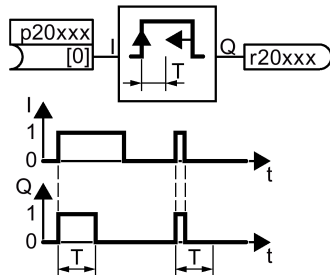


$Q = I1 \vee I2 \vee I3 \vee I4$

If a value of 0 is available at all inputs I0 ... I3, then Q = 0.
In all other cases, output Q = 1.

	OR 0	OR 1	OR 2	OR 3
I0 ... I3	p20046[0 ... 3]	p20050[0 ... 3]	p20054[0 ... 3]	p20058[0 ... 3]
Q	r20047	r20051	r20055	r20059
Runtime group	p20048	p20052	p20056	p20060
Run sequence	p20049	p20053	p20057	p20061

PCL (pulse shortener)



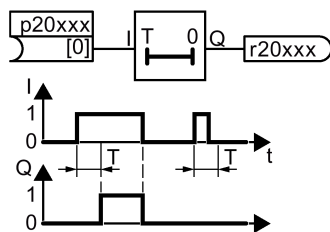
The pulses shortener limits the pulse duration.

The rising edge of a pulse at input I, sets Q = 1.

When I = 0 or if pulse duration T has expired, then function block sets Q = 0.

	PCL 0	PCL 1
I	p20148[0]	p20153[0]
T	p20149	p20154
Q	r20150	r20155
Runtime group	p20151	p20156
Run sequence	p20152	p20157

PDE (ON delay)

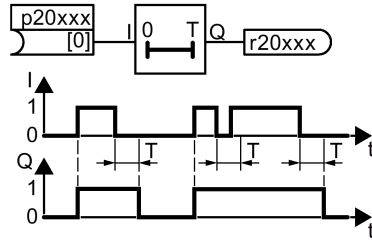


The rising edge of a pulse at input I sets output Q = 1 after pulse delay time T.

When I = 0, then the function block sets Q = 0.

	PDE 0	PDE 1	PDE 2	PDE 3
I	p20158[0]	p20163[0]	p20334[0]	p20339[0]
T	p20159	p20164	p20335	p20340
Q	r20160	r20165	r20336	r20341
Runtime group	p20161	p20166	p20337	p20342
Run sequence	p20162	p20167	p20338	p20343

PDF (OFF delay)



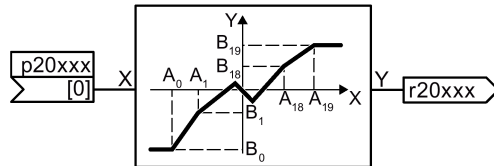
When I = 1, then the function block sets Q = 1.

The falling edge of a pulse at input I sets output Q = 0 after OFF delay time T.

When input I returns to 1 before time T has expired, output Q remains 1.

	PDF 0	PDF 1	PDF 2	PDF 3
I	p20168[0]	p20173[0]	p20344[0]	p20349[0]
T	p20169	p20174	p20345	p20350
Q	r20170	r20175	r20346	r20351
Runtime group	p20171	p20176	p20347	p20352
Run sequence	p20172	p20177	p20348	p20353

PLI (polyline)



The function block adapts output Y to input X along 20 interpolation points (A_0, B_0) ... (A_{19}, B_{19}).

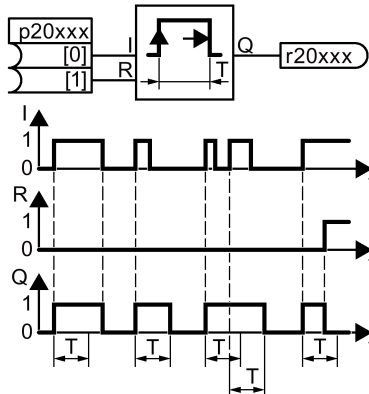
The function block linearly interpolates between the interpolation points. The characteristic is horizontal outside A_0 and A_{19} .

The values A_0 ... A_{19} must be in ascending order.

Interpolation points that are not required must be set to the values of the last interpolation point required.

	PLI 0	PLI 1
X	p20372[0]	p20378[0]
Y	r20373	r20379
A_0 ... A_{19}	p20374[0 ... 19]	p20380[0 ... 19]
B_0 ... B_{19}	p20375[0 ... 19]	p20381[0 ... 19]
Runtime group	p20376	p20382
Run sequence	p20377	p20383

PST (pulse stretcher)



The function block generates a pulse with a defined length.

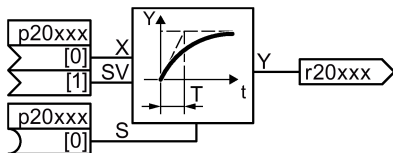
The rising edge of a pulse at input I sets output Q = 1.

When I = 0 and pulse duration T has expired, then function block sets Q = 0.

When reset input R = 1, then the function block sets Q = 0.

	PST 0	PT 1
I, R	p20178[0, 1]	p20183[0, 1]
T	p20179	p20184
Q	r20180	r20185
Runtime group	p20181	p20186
Run sequence	p20182	p20187

PT1 (smoothing element)



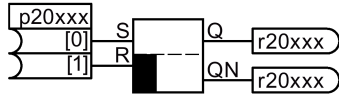
$$Y(t) = X \times (1 - \exp(-t / T))$$

The function block smooths input signal X with time constant T. T defines the gradient of the increase in output quantity Y.

If set input S = 1, then Y = SV.

	PT1 0	PT1 1
X, SV	p20244[0, 1]	p20250[0, 1]
S	p20245[0]	p20251[0]
T	p20246	p20252
Y	r20247	r20253
Runtime group	p20248	p20254
Run sequence	p20249	p20255

RSR (RS flip-flop)



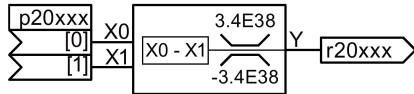
RS flip-flop, reset dominant.

Table 6- 49 Truth table

S	R	Q	QN
0	0	No change	
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1

	RSR 0	RSR 1	RSR 2
S, R	p20188[0, 1]	p20193[0, 1]	p20324[0, 1]
Q	r20189	r20194	r20325
QN	r20190	r20195	r20326
Runtime group	p20191	p20196	p20327
Run sequence	p20192	p20197	p20328

SUB (subtractor)

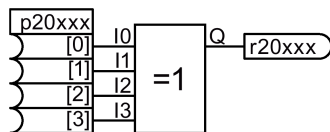


$$Y = X0 - X1$$

The function block subtracts input X1 from input X0 and limits the result in the range -3.4E38 ... 3.4E38.

	SUB 0	SUB 1
X0, X1	p20102[0, 1]	p20106[0, 1]
Y	r20103	r20107
Runtime group	p20104	p20108
Run sequence	p20105	p20109

XOR (EXCLUSIVE OR block)



The function block logically combines the binary quantities at inputs I according to a logical exclusive or function.

Table 6- 50 Truth table

I0	I1	I2	I3	Q
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

	XOR 0	XOR 1	XOR 2	XOR 3
I0 ... I3	p20062[0 ... 3]	p20066[0 ... 3]	p20070[0 ... 3]	p20074[0 ... 3]
Q	r20063	r20067	r20071	r20075
Runtime group	p20064	p20068	p20072	p20076
Run sequence	p20065	p20069	p20073	p20077

6.7.12.4 **Scaling**

If you interconnect a physical quantity, e.g. speed or voltage to the input of a free function block, then the inverter automatically scales the signal to a value of 1. The analog output signals of the free function blocks are also scaled: 0 \triangleq 0 %, 1 \triangleq 100 %.

If you interconnect the output signal of a free function block with a function that requires physical input quantities, then the inverter converts the scaled signal into the physical quantity.

Scaling parameters of physical quantities

Speed	100 % \triangleq p2000 (reference speed)
	Example: p2000 = 3000 rpm, actual speed 2100 rpm \Rightarrow the scaled input quantity = 2100 / 3000 = 0.7.
Voltage	100 % \triangleq p2001 reference voltage
Current	100 % \triangleq p2002 reference current
Torque	100 % \triangleq p2003 reference torque
Power	100 % \triangleq p2004 reference power
Angle	100 % \triangleq p2005 reference angle
Temperature	100 % \triangleq p2006 reference temperature
	Example: p2006 = 100 °C, actual temperature = 120 °C. \Rightarrow the scaled input quantity = 120 °C / 100 °C = 1.2.

The allocation of parameters and scaling parameters is provided in the parameter description of the List Manual.

Limits

The inverter expects limits within the free function blocks as scaled values:

Scaled limit = physical limit value / value of the reference parameter

6.7.12.5 Activating free function block

The free function blocks are not active in the factory setting.

Activating and interconnecting free function blocks

Precondition

You have configured the inverter with the "Free function blocks" function module. See also: Configuring a drive (Page 117).

Procedure



Proceed as follows to activate a free function block and interconnect it with signals:

1. Activating the function block: Assign the function block to a runtime group of your choice.
Example: Assign ADD 0 to runtime group 1: $p20096 = 1$.
2. If you have assigned several function blocks to the same runtime group, define a sensible run sequence within the runtime group.
Example: Calculate ADD 0 before ADD 1: $p20097 < p20101$.
3. Interconnect the inputs and outputs of the function block with the required signals in the inverter.

- You have activated a free function block and interconnected its inputs and outputs.

6.7.12.6 Further information

Example

You can find an example for using the free function blocks in Chapter Interconnecting signals in the inverter (Page 472).

Application description for the free function blocks

See also: FAQ (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/85168215>)

6.8 Safe Torque Off (STO) safety function

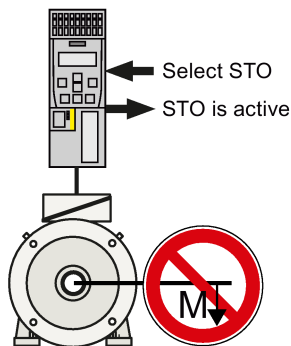


These operating instructions describe the commissioning of the STO safety function when it is controlled via a fail-safe digital input.

You will find a detailed description of all safety functions and control using PROFIsafe in the Safety Integrated Function Manual, see Section Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

6.8.1 Function description

How does the STO safety function work?



The inverter with active STO function prevents machine components from inadvertently starting.

Table 6- 51 The principle of operation of STO

	Safe Torque Off (STO)	Standard inverter functions linked with STO
1.	The inverter recognizes the selection of STO via a safety-relevant input or via the PROFIsafe safe communication.	---
2.	The inverter prevents energy from being fed to the motor. When STO is active, the motor does not generate any torque.	If you use a motor holding brake, the inverter closes the motor holding brake. If you use a line contactor, the inverter opens the line contactor.
3.	The inverter signals that "STO is active" via a safety-relevant output or via the PROFIsafe safe communication.	---

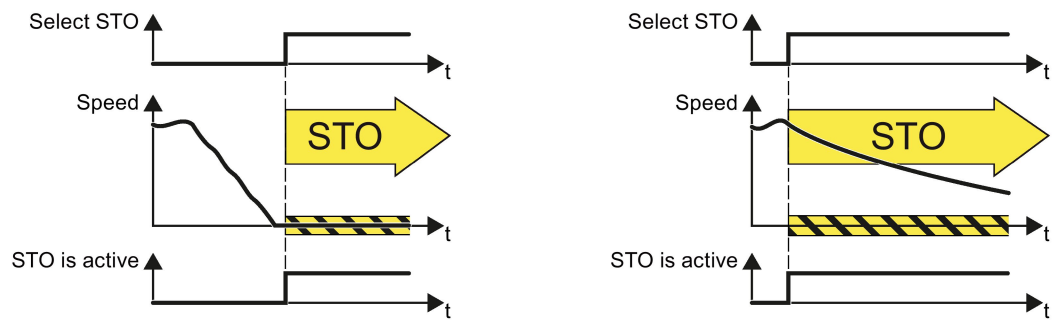


Figure 6-62 Functionality of STO when motor is rotating and at a standstill

If the motor is still rotating when STO is selected, then it coasts down to standstill.

The STO safety function is standardized

The STO function is defined in IEC/EN 61800-5-2:

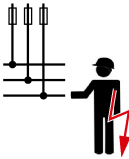
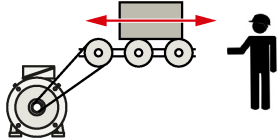
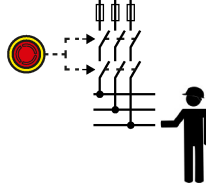
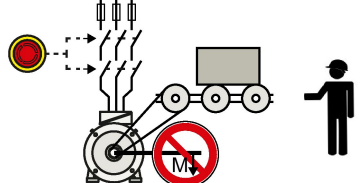
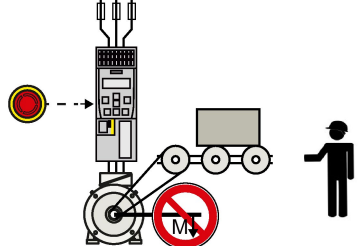
"[...] [The inverter] does not supply any energy to the motor which can generate a torque (or for a linear motor, a force)."

The STO inverter function complies with what is defined in the standard.

The distinction between Emergency Off and Emergency Stop

"Emergency Off" and "Emergency Stop" are commands that minimize different risks in the machine or plant.

The STO function is suitable for achieving an emergency stop but not an emergency off.

Risk:	Risk of electric shock: 	Risk of unexpected motion: 
Measure to minimize risk:	Safe switch off Switching off the electric power supply for the installation, either completely or partially.	Safely stop and safely prevent re-starting Stopping or preventing the dangerous movement
Command:	Emergency Off	Emergency Stop
Classic solution:	Switch of the power supply: 	Switch-of the drive power supply: 
Solution with the STO safety function integrated in the drive:	STO is not suitable for safely switching of an electric voltage.	Select STO:  It is permissible that you switch of the inverter supply voltage as well. However, switching off the voltage is not required as a risk-reduction measurement.

Application examples for the STO function

The STO function is suitable for applications where the motor is already at a standstill or will come to a standstill in a short, safe period of time through friction. STO does not shorten the run-on of machine components with high inertia.

Examples	Possible solution
When the Emergency Stop button is pressed, a stationary motor should not unintentionally start.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire the Emergency Stop button to a safety-related input of the inverter. • Select STO via the safety-related input.
A central emergency stop button must prevent the unintentional acceleration of several motors that are at a standstill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the Emergency Stop button in a central control. • Select STO via PROFIsafe.

6.8.2 Prerequisite for STO use

In order to use the STO safety function, the machine manufacturer should have already performed a risk assessment, e.g. in compliance with EN ISO 1050, "Safety of machinery - Principles of risk assessment". The risk assessment must confirm that the inverter is permitted for use in accordance with SIL 2 or PL d.

6.8.3 Commissioning STO

6.8.3.1 Commissioning tools

We strongly recommend that you commission the safety functions using a PC tool.

Table 6- 52 PC-based commissioning tools

Download	Article number	More information
STARTER (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/26233208)	6SL3072-0AA00-0AG0	STARTER videos (http://www.automation.siemens.com/mcms/mc-drives/en/low-voltage-inverter/sinamics-g120/videos/Pages/videos.aspx)
Startdrive (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/68034568)	6SL3072-4CA02-1XG0	Startdrive tutorial (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/73598459)

6.8.3.2 Protection of the settings from unauthorized changes

The safety functions are protected against unauthorized changes by a password.

Table 6- 53 Parameter

No.	Description
p9761	Entering a password (factory setting 0000 hex) Permissible passwords lie in the range 1 ... FFFF FFFF.
p9762	New password
p9763	Confirm password

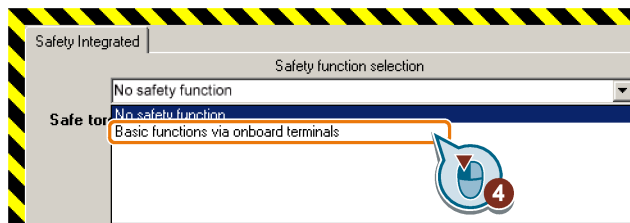
6.8.3.3 Configuring a safety function

Procedure with STARTER

- ➔ 1 To configure the safety functions, proceed as follows:
1. Go online.
 2. Select the "Safety Integrated" function
 3. Select "Change settings".



4. Selecting "STO via terminal":



- You have completed the following commissioning steps:
 - You have started to commission the safety functions.
 - You have selected the basic functions with control via onboard terminals of the inverter.

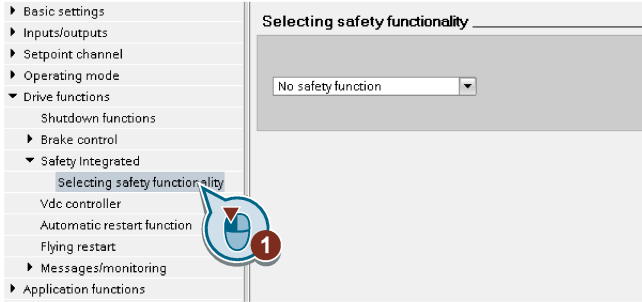
The other selection options are described in the "Safety Integrated Function Manual". See also section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

6.8.3.4 Configuring a safety function

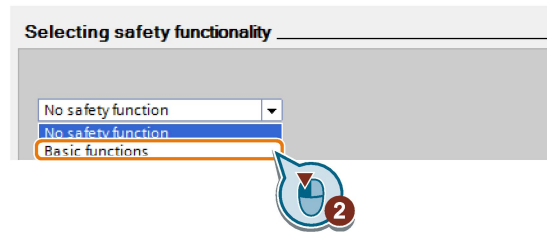
Procedure with Startdrive

➔ 1 Proceed as follows to configure the safety functions:

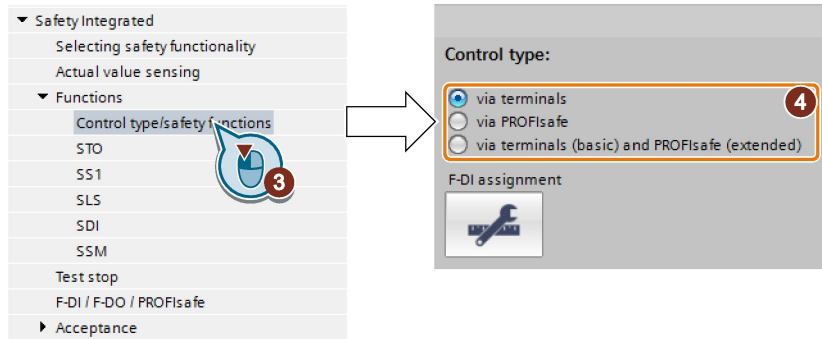
2 1. Select "Select safety functionality".



2. Enable the safety functions:



3. Select the control type of the safety functions:



4. Define the interface for controlling the safety functions.

■ You have configured the safety functions

Parameter	Description
p0010 = 95	Drive commissioning parameter filter Safety Integrated commissioning
p9601	Enable functions integrated in the drive (factory setting: 0000 bin)
	Enabled functions:
	0 hex None
1 hex Basic functions via onboard terminals	
p9761	Enter a password (factory setting: 0000 hex) Permissible passwords lie in the range 1 ... FFFF FFFF.
p9762	New password
p9763	Password confirmation

6.8.3.5 Interconnecting the "STO active" signal

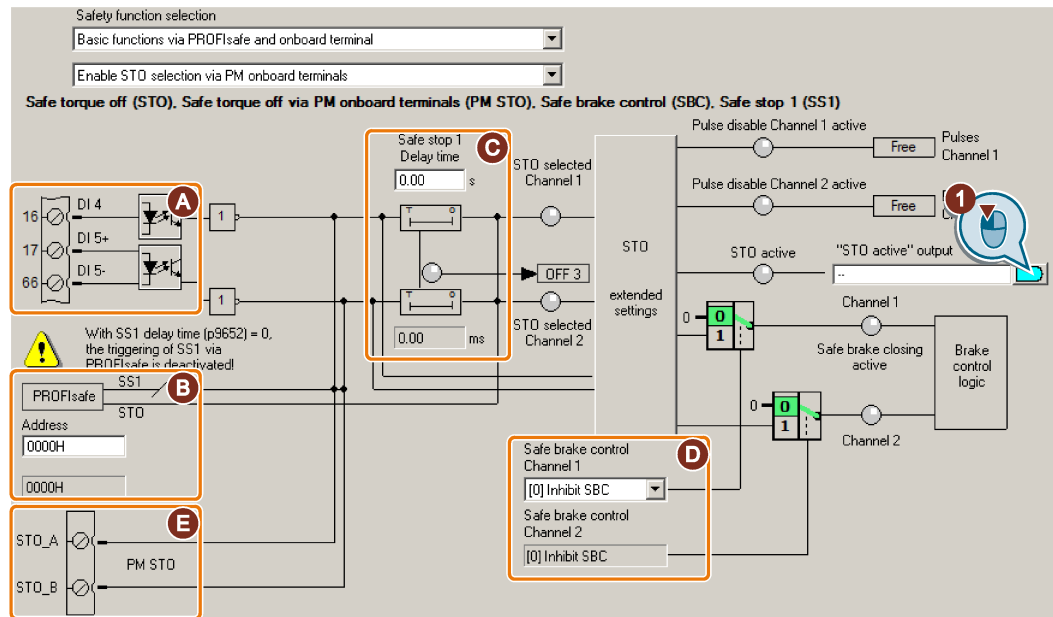
If you require the feedback signal "STO active" of the inverter in your higher-level control system, then you must appropriately interconnect the signal.

Precondition

You are online with STARTER or Startdrive.

Procedure with STARTER and Startdrive

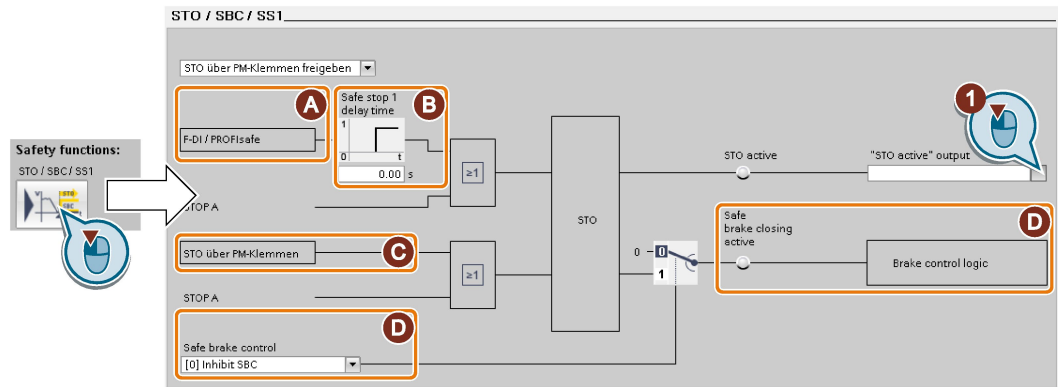
- ➔ 1 To interconnect the "STO active" checkback signal, proceed as follows:
2 1. Select the button for the feedback signal.



The screen form varies depending on the inverter and the interface that has been selected.

- (A) Input terminal or connector for SINAMICS inverters, F0 rail for SIMATIC ET 200pro FC-2.
- (B) PROFIsafe interface
- (C), (D) Delay time for SS1 and enable SBC for an inverter with CU250S-2 Control Unit
- (E) Select STO via the terminals of the Power Module for a PM240-2 FSD and FSE

Figure 6-63 Interconnecting "STO active" in STARTER



The screen form varies depending on the inverter and the interface that has been selected.

- (A) Control type
- (B) Delay time for SS1 and enable of SBC for an inverter with CU250S-2 Control Unit
- (C) Select STO via the terminals of the Power Module for a PM240-2 FSD and FSE
- (D) Enable SBC for an inverter with CU250S-2 Control Unit

Figure 6-64 Interconnecting "STO active" in Startdrive

2. Select the signal that matches your particular application.



You have interconnected the "STO active" checkback signal. After STO has been selected, the inverter signals "STO active" to the higher-level control.

Parameter	Description
r9773.01	1 signal: STO is active in the drive

6.8.3.6 Setting the filter for safety-related inputs

Requirement

You are online with STARTER or Startdrive online.

Procedure with STARTER and Startdrive

- ➔ 1 To set the input filter and simultaneity monitoring of the safety-related input, proceed as follows:

1. Navigate to the filter settings.

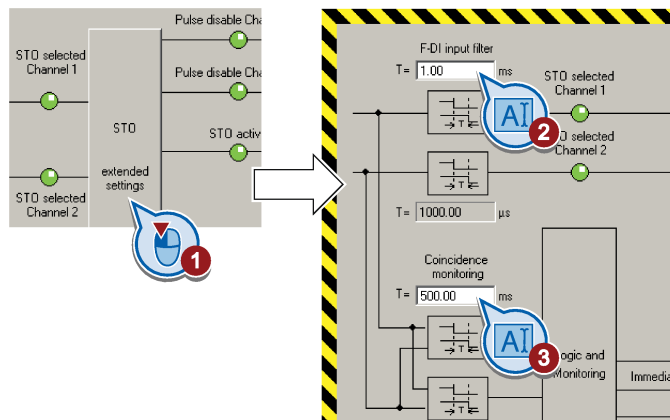


Figure 6-65 Input filter and simultaneity monitoring in STARTER

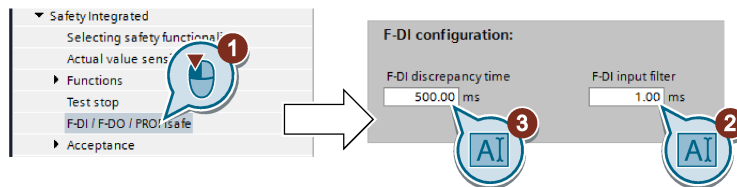


Figure 6-66 Input filter and simultaneity monitoring in Startdrive

2. Set the debounce time for the F-DI input filter.
3. Set the discrepancy for the simultaneity monitoring.
4. Only applies to STARTER: Close the screen form.

- You have set the input filter and the simultaneity monitoring of the safety-related input.

Description of the signal filter

The following are available for the signal processing of the safety-related inputs:

- A tolerance time for the simultaneity monitoring.
- A filter to suppress short signals, e.g. test pulses.

Tolerance time for the simultaneity monitoring

The inverter checks whether the signals at both inputs always have the same signal status (high or low).

With electromechanical sensors (e.g. emergency stop buttons or door switches), the two sensor contacts never switch at exactly the same time and are therefore temporarily inconsistent (discrepancy). A long-term discrepancy indicates a fault in the wiring of a safety-related input, e.g. a wire break.

When appropriately set, the inverter tolerates brief discrepancies.

The tolerance time does not extend the inverter response time. The inverter selects its safety function as soon as one of the two F-DI signals changes its state from high to low.

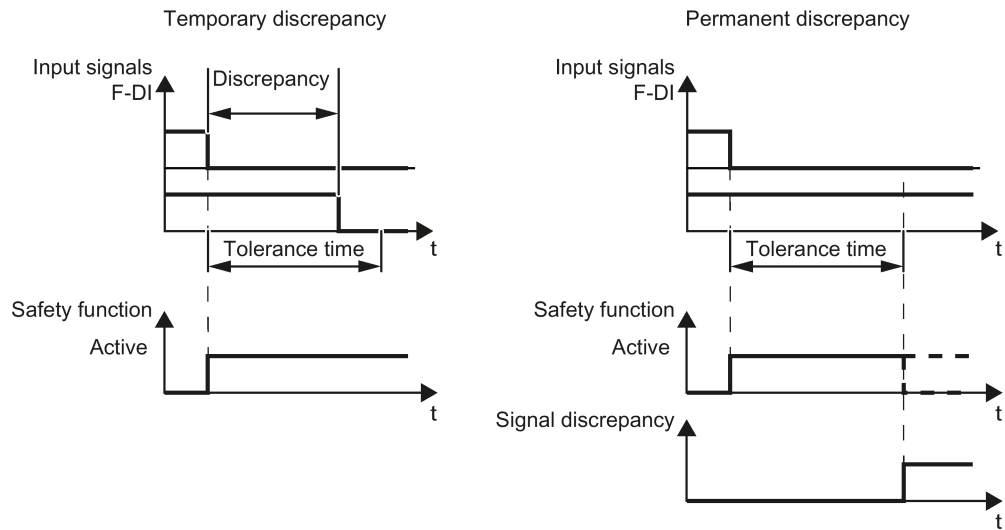


Figure 6-67 Tolerance regarding discrepancy

Filter to suppress short signals

The inverter normally responds immediately to signal changes at its safety-related inputs. This is not required in the following cases:

- When you interconnect a safety-related input of the inverter with an electromechanical sensor, contact bounce may result in signal changes occurring, to which the inverter responds.
- Several control modules test their safety-related outputs using bit pattern tests (light/darkness tests) to identify faults due to either short-circuiting or cross circuiting. When you interconnect a safety-related input of the inverter with a safety-related output of a control module, the inverter responds to these test signals. A signal change during a bit pattern test usually lasts:
 - On test: 1 ms
 - Off test: 4 ms

If the safety-related input signals too many signal changes within a certain time, then the inverter responds with a fault.

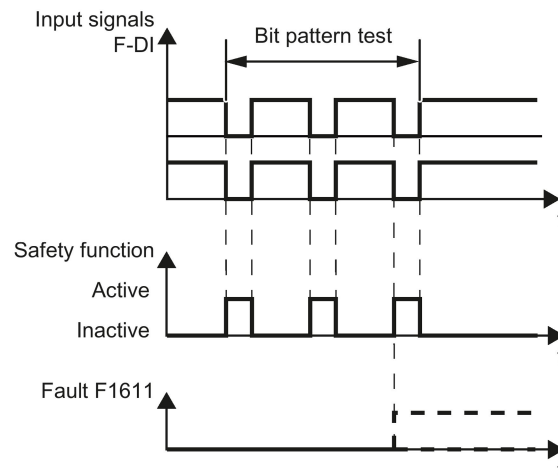


Figure 6-68 Inverter response to a bit pattern test

An adjustable signal filter in the inverter suppresses temporary signal changes using bit pattern test or contact bounce.

The filter increases the inverter response time. The inverter only selects its safety function after the debounce time has elapsed.

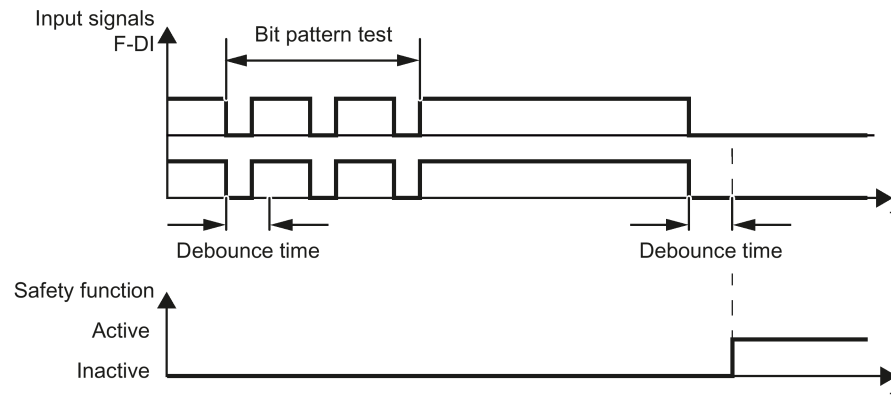


Figure 6-69 Filter for suppressing temporary signal changes

Parameter	Description
p9650	F-DI changeover tolerance time (factory setting: 500 ms) Tolerance time to change over the fail-safe digital input for the basic functions.
p9651	STO debounce time (factory setting: 1 ms) Debounce time of the fail-safe digital input for the basic functions.

Debounce times for standard and safety functions

The debounce time p0724 for "standard" digital inputs has no influence on the fail-safe input signals. Conversely, the same applies: The F-DI debounce time does not affect the signals of the "standard" inputs.

If you use an input as a standard input, set the debounce time using parameter p0724 .

If you use an input as a fail-safe input, set the debounce time as described above.

6.8.3.7 Setting the forced checking procedure (test stop)

Requirement

You are online with STARTER or Startdrive online.

Procedure with STARTER and Startdrive



To set the forced checking procedure (test stop) of the basic functions, proceed as follows:

1. Select the screen form for setting the forced checking procedure.

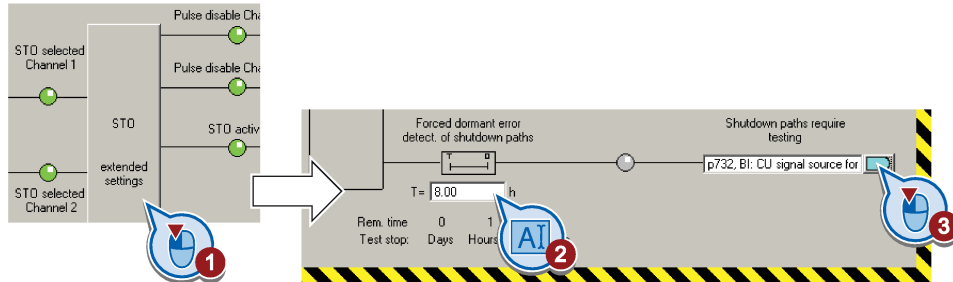


Figure 6-70 Setting the forced checking procedure with STARTER

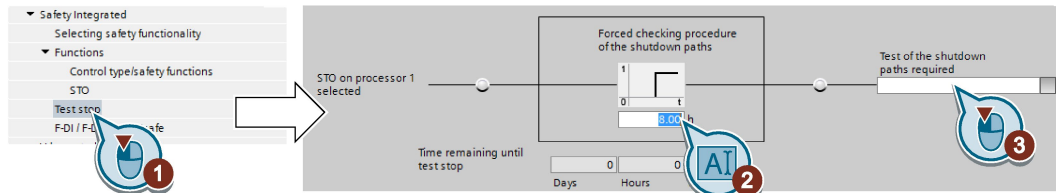


Figure 6-71 Setting the forced checking procedure with Startdrive

2. Set the monitoring time to a value to match your application.
3. Using this signal, the inverter signals that a forced checking procedure (test stop) is required.

Interconnect this signal with an inverter signal of your choice.

4. Only applies to STARTER: Close the screen form.

■ You have set the forced checking procedure (test stop) for the basic functions.

Description

The forced checking procedure (test stop) of the basic functions is an inverter self test. The inverter checks its circuits to switch off the torque. If you are using the Safe Brake Relay, for a forced checking procedure, the inverter also checks the circuits of this component.

You start the forced checking procedure each time that the STO function is selected.

Using a timer block, the inverter monitors as to whether the forced checking procedure is regularly performed.

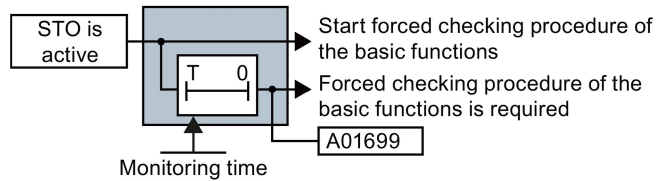


Figure 6-72 Starting and monitoring the forced checking procedure (test stop)

Parameter	Description
p9659	Forced dormant error detection timer (Factory setting: 8 h) Monitoring time for the forced dormant error detection.
r9660	Forced dormant error detection remaining time Displays the remaining time until the forced dormant error detection and testing the safety switch-off signal paths.
r9773.31	1 signal: Forced dormant error detection is required Signals for the higher-level control system.

6.8.3.8 Activating the settings and checking the digital inputs

Activate settings

Requirement

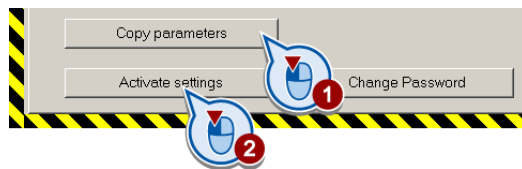
You are online with STARTER or Startdrive online.

Procedure with STARTER



To activate the settings for the safety functions, proceed as follows:

1. Press the "Copy parameters" button, to create a redundant image of your inverter settings.



2. Press the "Activate settings" button.
3. If the password is the factory default, you are prompted to change the password. If you try to set a password that is not permissible, the old password will not be changed.
4. Confirm the prompt for saving your settings (copy RAM to ROM).
5. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
6. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark (no voltage condition).
7. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.



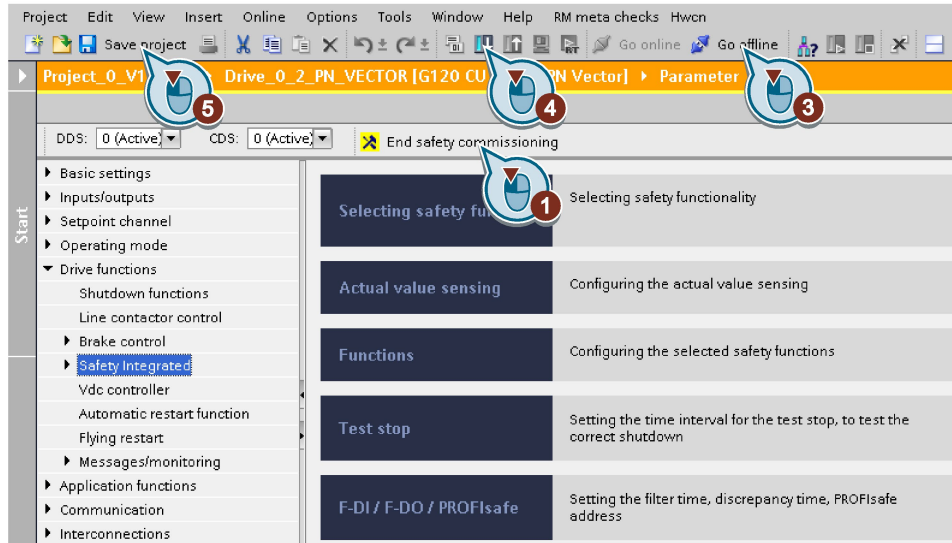
Your settings are now active.

Procedure with Startdrive



To activate the settings of the safety functions in the drive, proceed as follows:

1. Click the "End safety commissioning" button.



2. Confirm the prompt for saving your settings (copy RAM to ROM).
3. Disconnect the online connection.
4. Select the "Load from device (software)" button.
5. Save the project.
6. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
7. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark (no voltage condition).
8. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.

■ Your settings are now active.

Parameter	Description
p9700 = D0 hex	SI copy function (factory setting: 0) Start the SI parameter copy function.
p9701 = DC hex	Confirm data change (factory setting: 0) Confirm SI Basic parameter change
p0010 = 0	Drive commissioning parameter filter 0: Ready
p0971 = 1	Save parameter 1: Save the drive object (copy from RAM to ROM) After the inverter has saved the parameters in a non-volatile fashion, then p0971 = 0.

Checking the connection of digital inputs

The simultaneous connection of digital inputs with a safety function and a "standard" function may lead to the drive behaving in unexpected ways.

If you control the safety functions in the inverter using digital inputs, you must check whether these digital inputs are connected to a "standard" function.

Procedure with STARTER



1 Proceed as follows to check as to whether the safety-related inputs are only used for the safety functions:

1. In the project navigator, select the inputs/outputs.
2. Select the screen for the digital inputs.
3. Remove all digital input interconnections that you use as safety-related input F-DI:

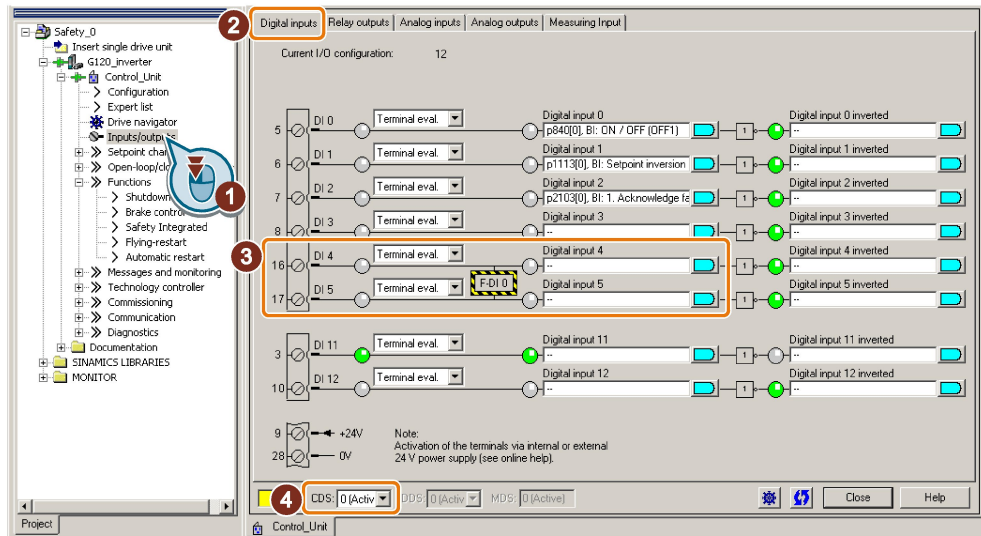


Figure 6-73 Removing the DI 4 and DI 5 digital-input connections

4. You must delete the digital input connections for all CDS if you use the switchover of the command data sets (CDS).

You can find a description of the CDS switchover in the operating instructions.



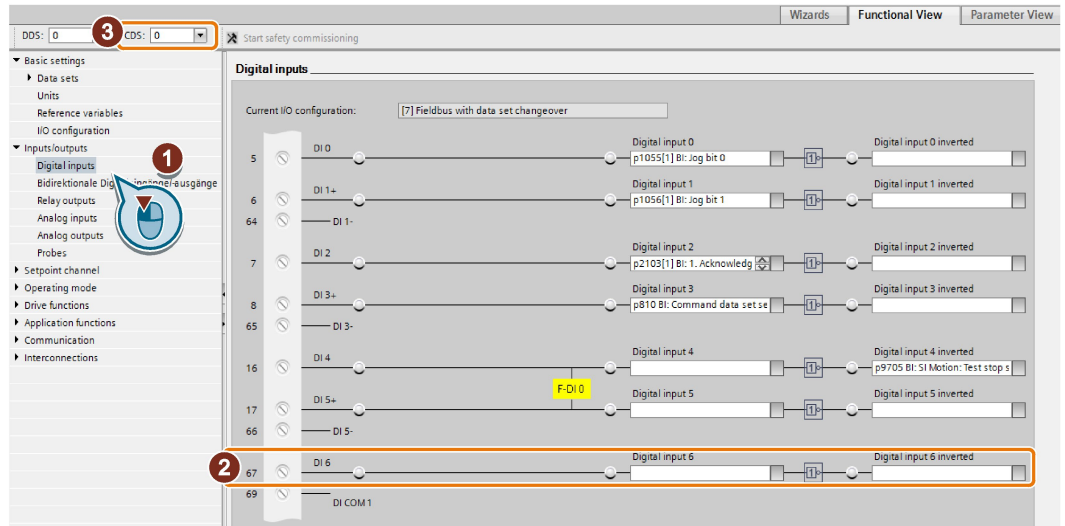
You have ensured that the safety-related inputs only control safety functions in the inverter.

Procedure with Startdrive



1 Proceed as follows to check as to whether the safety-related inputs are only used for the safety functions:

1. Select the screen for the digital inputs.
2. Remove all digital input interconnections that you use as safety-related input F-DI:



3. You must delete the digital input connections for all CDS if you use the switchover of the command data sets (CDS).

You can find a description of the CDS switchover in the operating instructions.



You have ensured that the safety-related inputs only control safety functions in the inverter.

6.8.3.9 Acceptance - completion of commissioning

What is an acceptance?

The machine manufacturer is responsible in ensuring that his plant or machine functions perfectly. As a consequence, after commissioning, the machine manufacturer must check those functions or have them checked by specialist personnel, which represent an increased risk of injury to personnel or material damage. This acceptance or validation is, for example, also specified in the European machinery directive and essentially comprises two parts:

- Checking the safety-relevant functions and machine parts.
→ **Acceptance test.**
- Generate an "Acceptance report" that describes the test results.
→ **Documentation.**

Supply information for the validation, e.g. the harmonized European standards EN ISO 13849-1 and EN ISO 13849-2.

Acceptance test of the machine or plant

The acceptance test checks whether the safety-relevant functions in the plant or machine function correctly. The documentation of the components used in the safety functions can also provide information about the necessary tests.

Testing the safety-related functions includes e.g. the following:

- Are all safety equipment such as protective door monitoring devices, light barriers or emergency-off switches connected and ready for operation?
- Does the higher-level control respond as expected to the safety-relevant feedback signals of the inverter?
- Do the inverter settings match the configured safety-relevant function in the machine?

Acceptance test of the inverter

The acceptance test of the inverter is a part of the acceptance test of the entire machine or plant.

The acceptance test of the inverter checks whether the integrated drive safety functions are set up correctly for the planned safety function of the machine.

You can find examples for the acceptance test of integrated drive safety functions in section: Recommended acceptance test (Page 482).

Documentation of the inverter

The following must be documented for the inverter:

- The results of the acceptance test.
- The settings of the integrated drive safety functions.

The commissioning tool STARTER logs the settings of the integrated drive functions, if necessary. See also Section: Documents for acceptance (Page 327).

The documentation must be signed.

Who may perform the acceptance test of the inverter?

Personnel from the machine manufacturer, who, on account of their technical qualifications and knowledge of the safety functions, are in a position to perform the acceptance test in the correct manner are authorized to perform the acceptance testing of the inverter.

Reduced acceptance test after function expansions

A full acceptance test is necessary only after first commissioning. A reduced acceptance test is sufficient when safety functions are expanded.

Measure	Acceptance test	
	Acceptance test	Documentation
Functional expansion of the machine (additional drive).	Yes. Only check the safety functions of the new drive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement machine overview • Supplement inverter data • Add function table • Log the new checksums • Countersignature
Transfer of inverter settings to other identical machines by means of series commissioning.	No. Only check the control of all of the safety functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add machine description • Check checksums • Check firmware versions

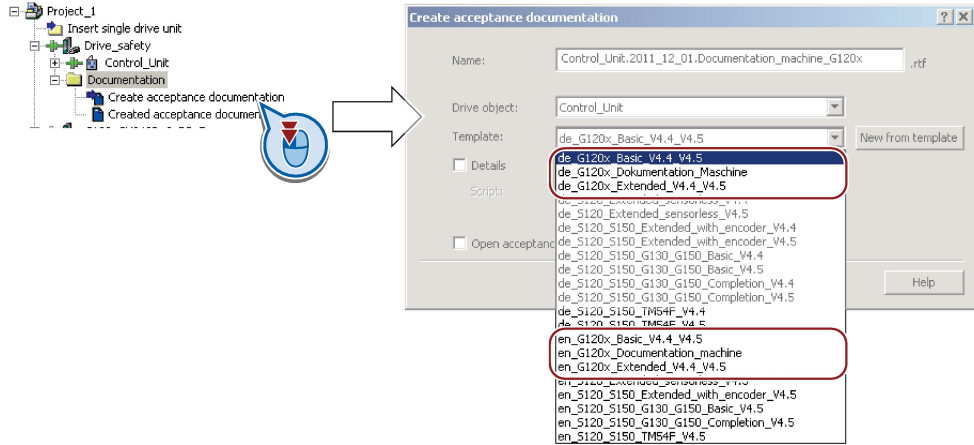
Documents for acceptance

The STARTER provides you with a number of documents to be regarded as a recommendation for the acceptance tests of the safety functions.

Procedure

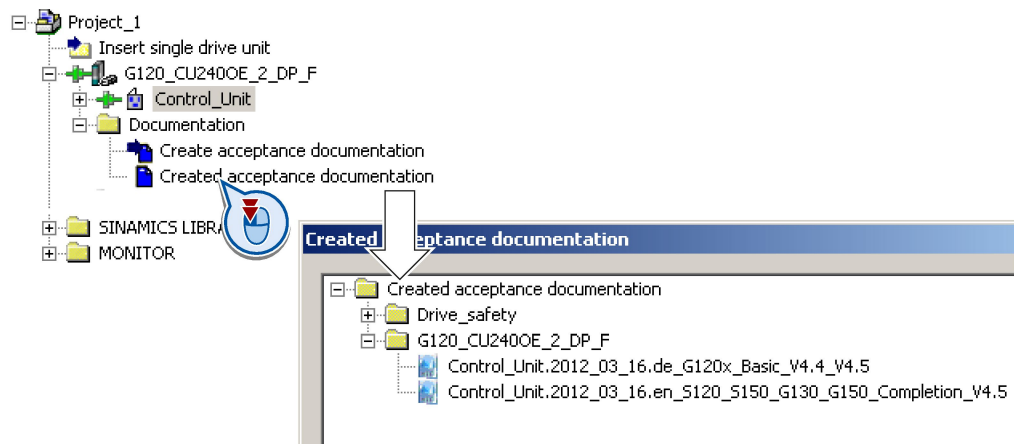


- 1 Proceed as follows to create the acceptance documentation for the drive using STARTER:
1. In STARTER, select "Create acceptance documentation":



STARTER has templates in German and English.

2. Select the suitable template and create a report for each drive of your machine or system:
- Template for the machine documentation:
 - de_G120x_Dokumentation_Maschine: German template.
 - en_G120x_Dokumentation_machine: English template.
 - Report of the settings for the basic functions, from firmware version V4.4 onwards:
 - de_G120x_Basic_V4.4...: German report.
 - en_G120x_Basic_V4.4...: English report.
3. You load the created reports for archiving and the machine documentation for further processing:



4. Archive the reports and the machine documentation.



You have generated the documents to accept the safety functions.

The reports and the machine documentation can also be found in the section: Acceptance tests for the safety functions (Page 482).

6.9 Switchover between different settings

There are applications that require different inverter settings.

Example:

You connect different motors to one inverter. Depending on the particular motor, the inverter must operate with the associated motor data and the appropriate ramp-function generator.

Drive data sets (DDS)

You can set several inverter functions differently and then switch over between the different settings.

The associated parameters are indexed (index 0, 1, 2, or 3). Using control commands select one of the four indexes and therefore one of the four saved settings.

The settings in the inverter with the same index are called the drive data set.

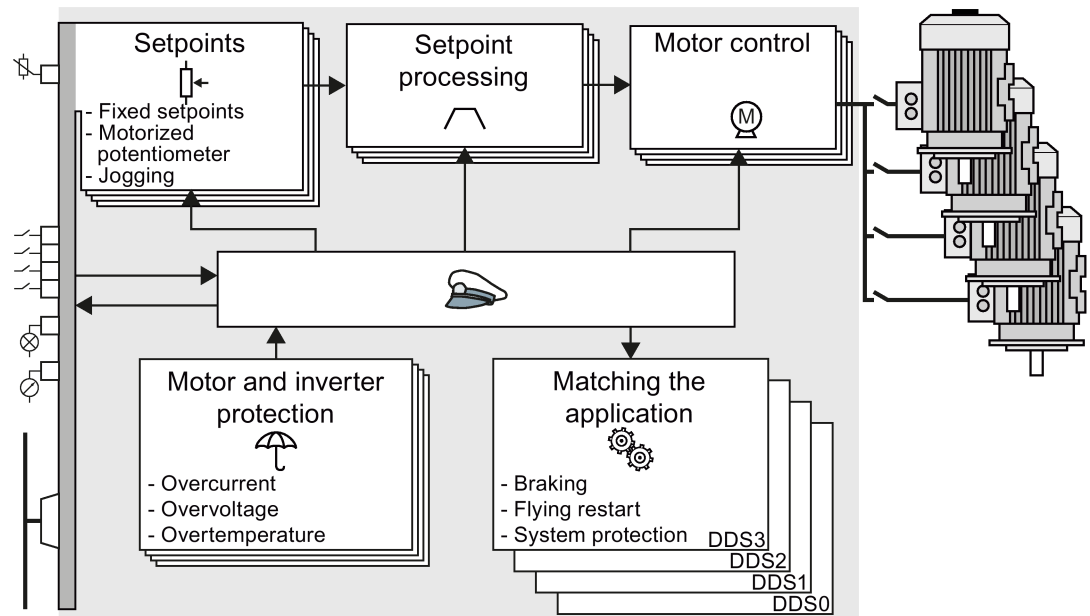


Figure 6-74 Switching over between different settings using drive data sets (DDS)

Using parameter p0180 you can define the number of drive data sets (1 ... 4).

Table 6- 54 Selecting the number of **drive data sets**

Parameter	Description
p0010 = 15	Drive commissioning: Data sets
p0180	Drive data sets (DDS) number (factory setting: 1)
p0010 = 0	Drive commissioning: Ready

Table 6- 55 Parameters for switching the drive data sets:

Parameter	Description	
p0820[0...n]	Drive data set selection DDS bit 0	If you use several command data sets CDS, then you must set this parameter for each CDS. The parameters are assigned to a CDS through their index: CDS0: p0820[0], p0821[0] CDS1: p0820[1], p0821[1] ...
p0821[0...n]	Drive data set selection DDS bit 1	
p0826	Motor changeover, motor number Each drive data set is assigned a motor number: p0826[0] = motor number for drive data set 0. ... p0826[3] = motor number for drive data set 3. If you operate the same motor with different drive data sets, then you must enter the same motor number in every index of parameter p0826. In this particular case, you can also switch over between the different drive data sets in operation. If you operate different motors on one inverter, then you must number the motors in parameter p0826. In this case, you may only switch over the drive data sets in the "ready for operation" state with the motor switched-off. The switchover time is approx. 50 ms.	
r0051	Displaying the number of the DDS that is currently effective	

For an overview of all the parameters that belong to the drive data sets and can be switched, see the List Manual.

Table 6- 56 Parameters for copying the drive data sets

Parameter	Description
p0819[0]	Source drive data set
p0819[1]	Target drive data set
p0819[2] = 1	Start copy operation

For more information, see the List Manual (the parameter list and function diagram 8565).

Backing up data and series commissioning

External data backup

After commissioning, your settings are saved in the converter so that they are protected against power failure.

We recommend that you additionally back up the settings on a storage medium outside the converter. Without backup, your settings could be lost if the converter developed a defect (see also Replacing the Control Unit without data backup (Page 364)).

The following storage media are available for your settings:

- Memory card
- PG/PC
- Operator panel

Note

Data backup using operator panels with USB connection with the PG/PC is not possible

If the converter is connected to a PG/PC via a USB cable, you can save any data on the memory card using an operator panel.

- Before you save data to the memory card using an operator panel, disconnect the USB connection between the PG/PC and converter.
-

Carrying out series commissioning

Series commissioning is the commissioning of several identical drives.

Precondition

The Control Unit to which the settings are transferred has the same article number and the same or a higher firmware version as the source Control Unit.

Overview

You must proceed as follows to carry out series commissioning:

1. Commission the first converter.
2. Back up the settings of the first converter to an external storage medium.
3. Transfer the settings of the first converter to another converter via the storage medium.

7.1 Saving settings on a memory card

What memory cards do we recommend?

You will find the recommended memory cards in section: Overview of Control Units (Page 29).

Using memory cards from other manufacturers

The inverter only supports memory cards up to 2 GB. SDHC cards (SD High Capacity) and SDXC cards (SD Extended Capacity) are not permitted.

If you use other SD or MMC memory cards, then you must format the memory card as follows:

- MMC: Format FAT 16
 - Insert the card into your PC's card reader.
 - Command to format the card:
format x: /fs:fat (x: Drive code of the memory card on your PC)
- SD: Format FAT 16 or FAT 32
 - Insert the card into your PC's card reader.
 - Command to format the card:
format x: /fs:fat or format x: /fs:fat32 (x: Drive code of the memory card on your PC.)

Functional restrictions with memory cards from other manufacturers

The following functions are either not possible – or only with some restrictions – when using memory cards from other manufacturers:

- Licensing functions is only possible using the recommended memory cards.
- Know-how protection is only possible with one of the recommended memory cards.
- Under certain circumstances, memory cards from other manufacturers do not support writing or reading data from/to the inverter.

7.1.1 Saving setting on memory card

We recommend that you insert the memory card before switching on the inverter. The inverter always also backs up its settings on an inserted card.

If you wish to back up the inverter settings on a memory card, you have two options:

Automatically backing up

Preconditions

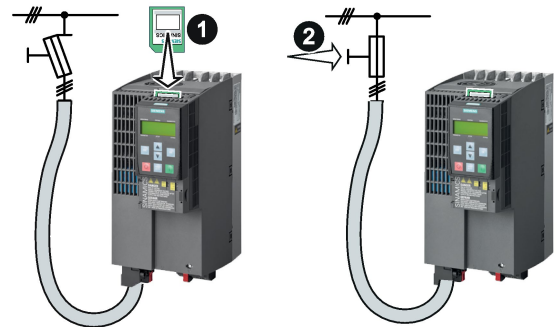
- The inverter power supply has been switched off.
- No USB cable is inserted in the inverter.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to automatically back up your settings:

1. Insert an empty memory card into the inverter.
2. Switch on the operating voltage of the inverter.



- After the power supply has been switched on, the inverter copies its changed settings to the memory card.

Note

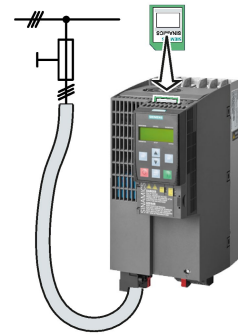
If the memory card is not empty, then the inverter accepts the data from the memory card. This data then overwrites the data in the inverter.

- Only use empty memory cards when automatically backing up your settings for the first time.

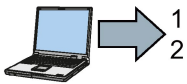
Manually backing up

Preconditions


- The inverter power supply has been switched on.
- No memory card is inserted in the inverter.

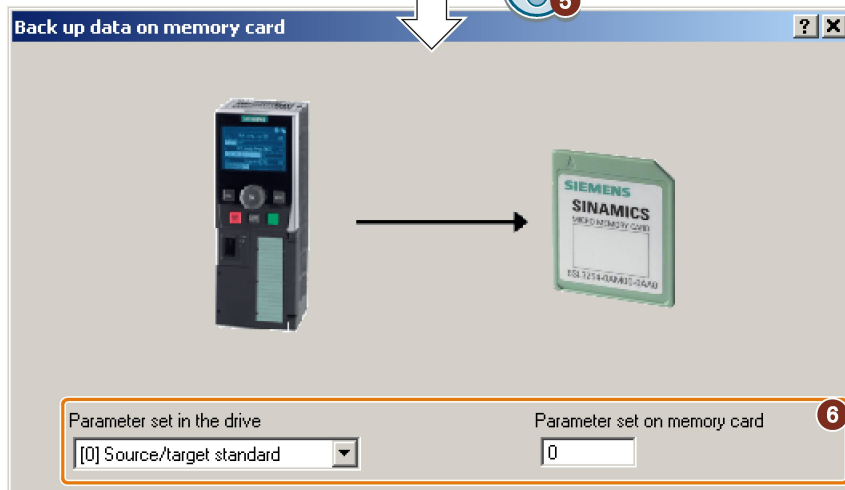
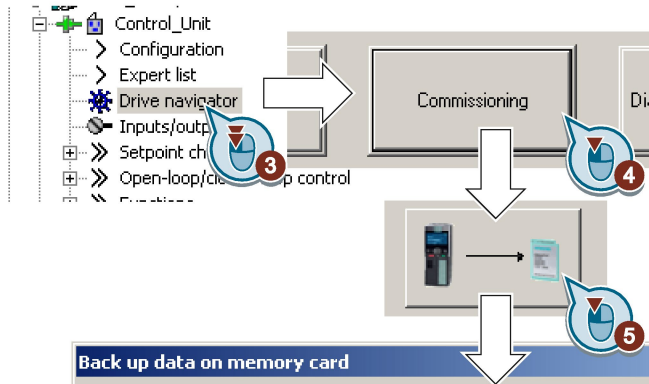


Procedure with STARTER



Proceed as follows to back up your settings on a memory card:

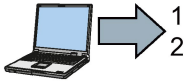
1. Go online.
2. Press the "Copy RAM to ROM" button .
3. In your drive, select "Drive Navigator".



4. Select the "Commissioning" button.
5. Select the button to transfer the settings to the memory card.
6. Select the settings as shown in the diagram and start the data backup.
7. Wait until STARTER signals that the data backup has been completed.
8. Close the screen forms.

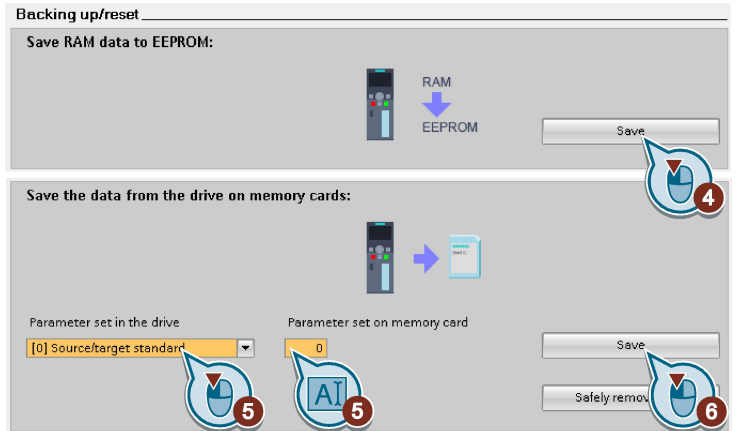
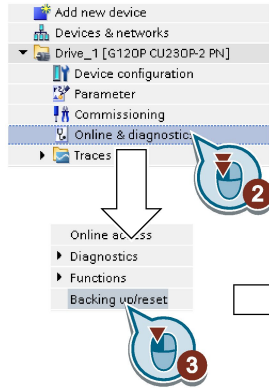
You have backed up the settings of the inverter on the memory card.

Procedure with Startdrive



Proceed as follows to back up the inverter settings to a memory card:

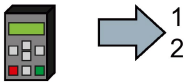
1. Go online.
2. Select "Online & diagnostics".



3. Select "Backing up/reset".
4. Back up the settings to the EEPROM of the inverter.
5. Select the settings as shown in the diagram.
6. Start data transfer
7. Wait until Startdrive has signaled that the data backup has been completed.

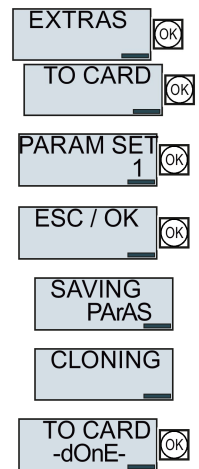
■ You have backed up the inverter settings to a memory card.

Procedure with BOP-2



Proceed as follows to back up your settings on a memory card:

1. If a USB cable is inserted in the inverter, withdraw it.
2. Go to the "OPTIONS" menu.
3. In the "OPTIONS" menu, select "TO CARD".
4. Set the number of your data backup. You can back up 99 different settings on the memory card.
5. Start data transfer with OK.
6. Wait until the inverter has backed up the settings to the memory card.



■ You have backed up the settings of the inverter on the memory card.

7.1.2 Transferring the setting from the memory card

Automatically transferring

Precondition

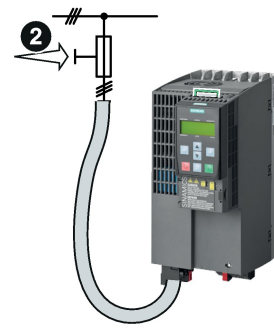
The inverter power supply has been switched off.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to automatically transfer your settings:

1. Insert the memory card into the inverter.
2. Then switch on the inverter power supply.

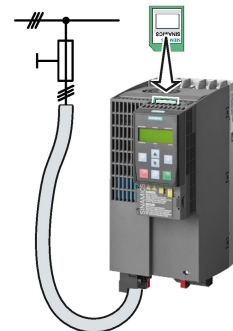


If there is valid parameter data on the memory card, then the inverter accepts the data from the memory card.

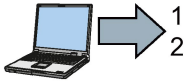
Manually transferring

Preconditions

- The inverter power supply has been switched on.
- No memory card is inserted in the inverter.

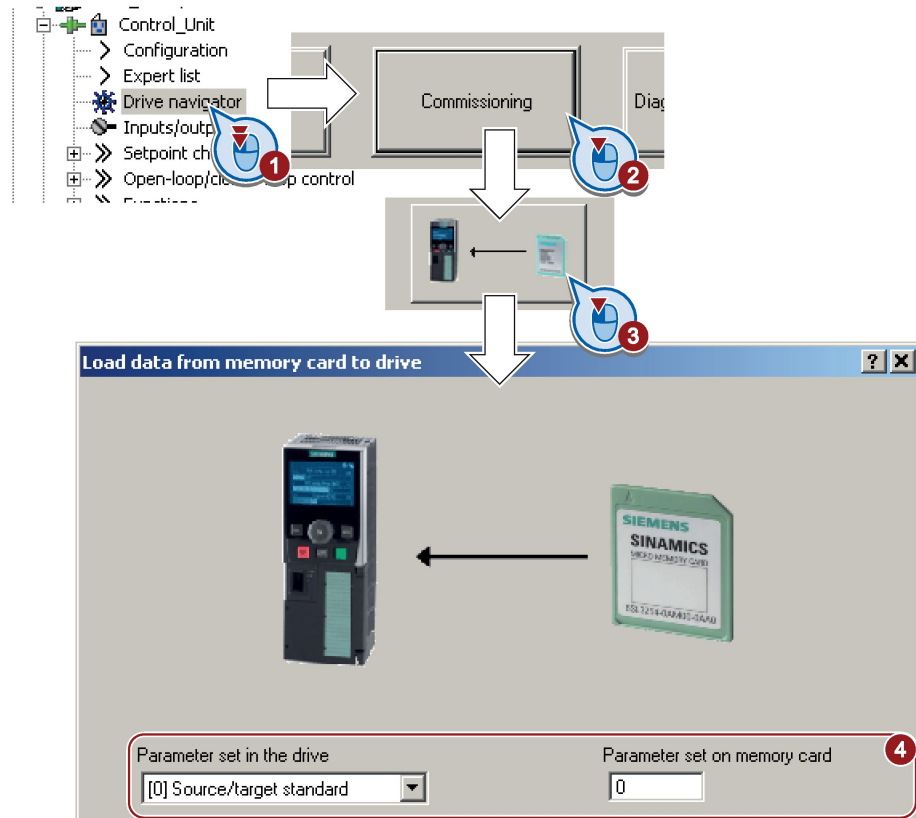


Procedure with STARTER



Proceed as follows to transfer settings from a memory card to the inverter:

1. Go online and in your drive, select the "Drive Navigator".
2. Select the "Commissioning" button.
3. Select the button to transfer the data from the memory card to the inverter.
4. Select the settings as shown in the diagram and start the data backup.

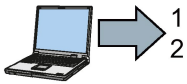


5. Wait until STARTER signals that the data backup has been completed.
6. Close the screen forms.
7. Go offline.
8. Switch off the inverter power supply.
9. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.
10. Switch on the inverter power supply again.

Your settings become effective after switching on.

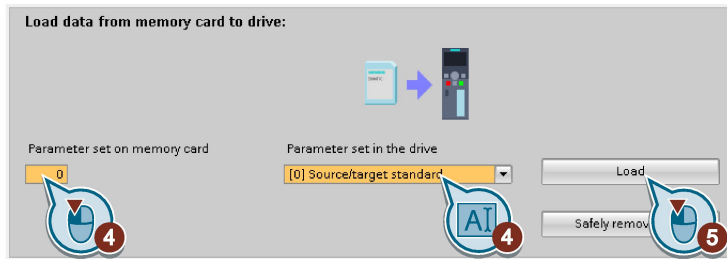
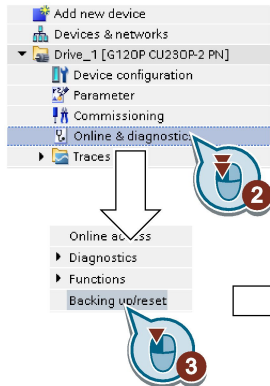
- You have now transferred your settings from a memory card to the inverter.

Procedure with Startdrive



Proceed as follows to transfer settings from a memory card to the inverter:

1. Go online.
2. Select "Online & diagnostics".
3. Select "Backing up/reset".



4. Select the settings as shown in the diagram.
5. Start data transfer
6. Wait until Startdrive has signaled that the data transfer has been completed.
7. Go offline.
8. Switch off the inverter power supply.
9. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.
10. Switch on the inverter power supply again.

Your settings become effective after switching on.

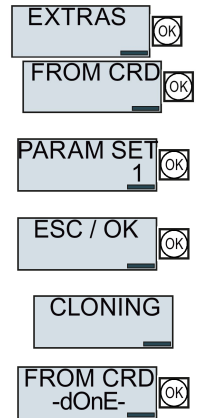
- You have now transferred your settings from a memory card to the inverter.



Proceed as follows to transfer the settings from a memory card to the inverter

1. If a USB cable is inserted in the inverter, withdraw it.
2. Go to the menu level "OPTIONS".
3. In the "OPTIONS" menu, select "FROM CRD".
4. Set the number of your data backup. You can back up 99 different settings on the memory card.
5. Start data transfer with OK.
6. Wait until the inverter has transferred the settings from the memory card.
7. Switch off the inverter power supply.
8. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.
9. Switch on the inverter power supply again.

You have transferred the settings from the memory card to the inverter.



7.1.3 Safely remove the memory card

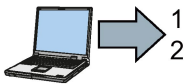
NOTICE

Data loss from improper handling of the memory card

If you remove the memory card when the converter is switched on without implementing the "safe removal" function you may destroy the file system on the memory card. The data on the memory card are lost. The memory card will only function again after formatting.

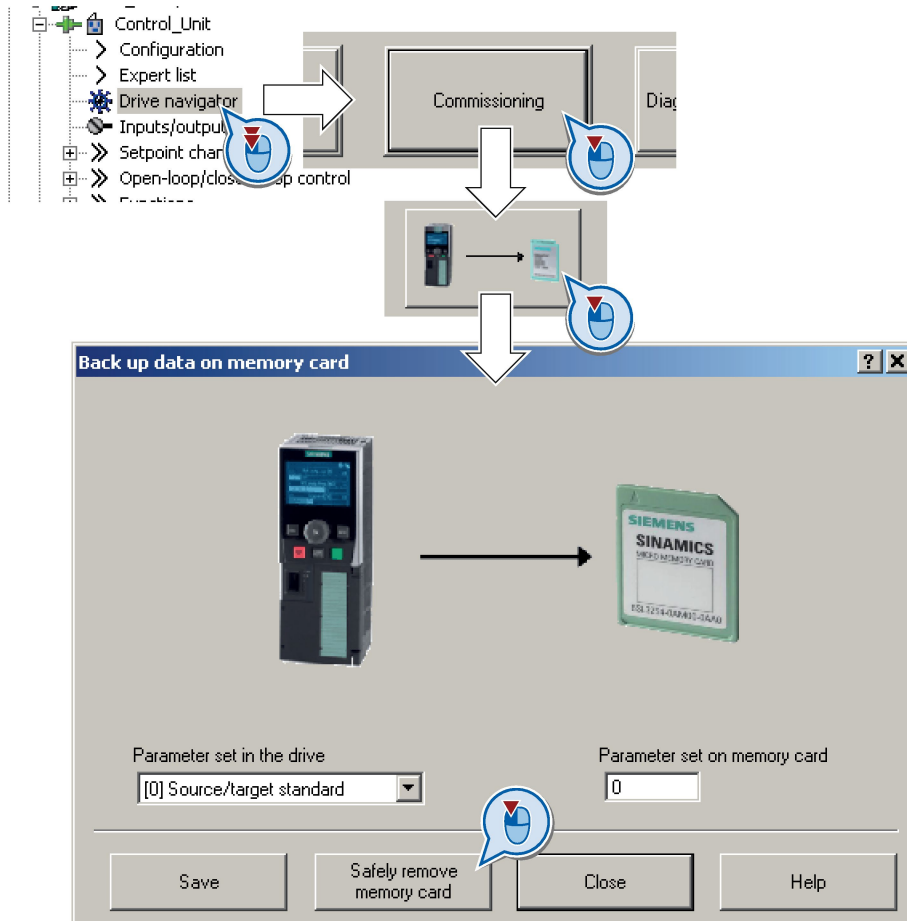
- Only remove the memory card using the "safe removal" function.

Procedure with STARTER



To safely remove the memory card, proceed as follows:

1. Go online.
2. In the Drive Navigator select the following screen form:

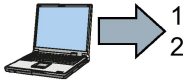


3. Click on the button to safely remove the memory card.

STARTER will tell you whether you can remove the memory card from the inverter.

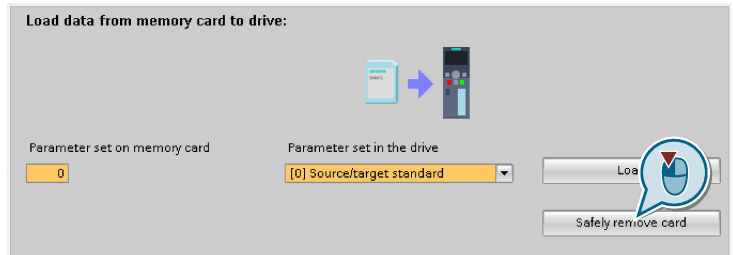
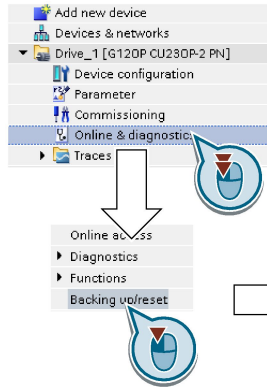
- You have now safely removed the memory card from the inverter.

Procedure with Startdrive



To safely remove the memory card, proceed as follows:

1. In the Drive Navigator select the following screen form:



2. Click on the button to safely remove the memory card.

Startdrive will tell you whether you can remove the memory card from the inverter.

- You have now safely removed the memory card from the inverter.

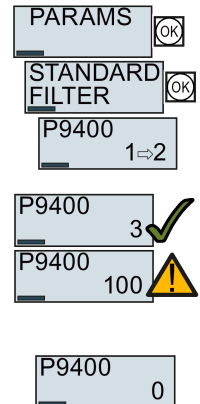
Safely removing a memory card using the BOP-2

Procedure



To safely remove the memory card using BOP-2, proceed as follows:

1. Go to parameter p9400. If a memory card is correctly inserted, then p9400=1.
2. Set p9400 = 2.
3. The inverter sets p9400 = 3 or p9400 = 100.
 - p9400 = 3: You may remove the memory card from the inverter.
 - p9400 = 100: It is not permissible that you remove the memory card. Wait for several seconds and then set p9400 = 2 again.
4. Remove the memory card. After removing the memory card, p9400 = 0.



- You have now safely removed the memory card using BOP-2.

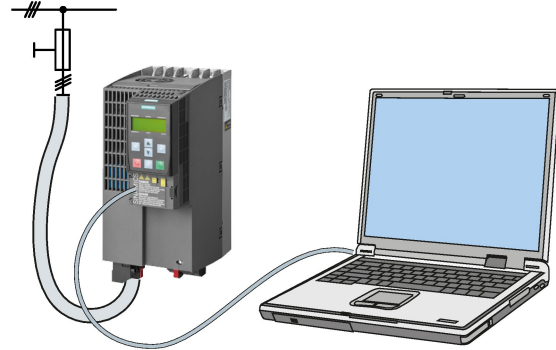
7.2 Saving settings on a PC

You can transfer the inverter settings to a PG/PC, or vice versa, the data from a PG/PC to the inverter.

Requirements

- The inverter power supply has been switched on.
- You have installed one of the commissioning tools STARTER or Startdrive to your PG/PC.

Additional information regarding commissioning tools is provided in Section: Tools to commission the converter (Page 49).







Inverter → PC/PG

Procedure with STARTER



To back up the settings with STARTER, proceed as follows:

1. Go online: .
2. Click the "Download project to PG" button: .
3. Save the project: .
4. Wait until STARTER reports that data backup has been completed.
5. Go offline: .

- You have backed up the settings with STARTER.

Procedure with Startdrive



To back up the settings with Startdrive, proceed as follows:

1. Go online.
2. Select "Online" > "Upload device to PG/PC."
3. Back up the project with "Project" > "Save."
4. Wait until Startdrive reports that data backup has been completed.
5. Go offline.





- You have backed up the settings with Startdrive.

PC/PG → inverter

The procedure depends on whether you also transfer settings of safety functions or not.

Procedure with STARTER without enabled safety functions

To load the settings from the PG to the inverter with STARTER, proceed as follows:

1. Go online: .
2. Click the "Download project to target system" button: .
3. Wait until STARTER reports that loading has been completed.
4. To save the data to the non-volatile memory of the inverter, select the "Copy RAM to ROM" button: .
5. Go offline: .



You have transferred the settings from the PG to the inverter with STARTER.

Procedure with Startdrive without enabled safety functions

To transfer the settings from the PG to the inverter with Startdrive, proceed as follows:



1. Go online.
2. Select "Load to device" > "Hardware and software" from the shortcut menu.
3. Wait until Startdrive reports that loading has been completed.
4. Go offline.
5. Confirm the dialog box that then opens by clicking "Yes" to save the data to the non-volatile memory of the inverter (Copy from RAM to ROM).

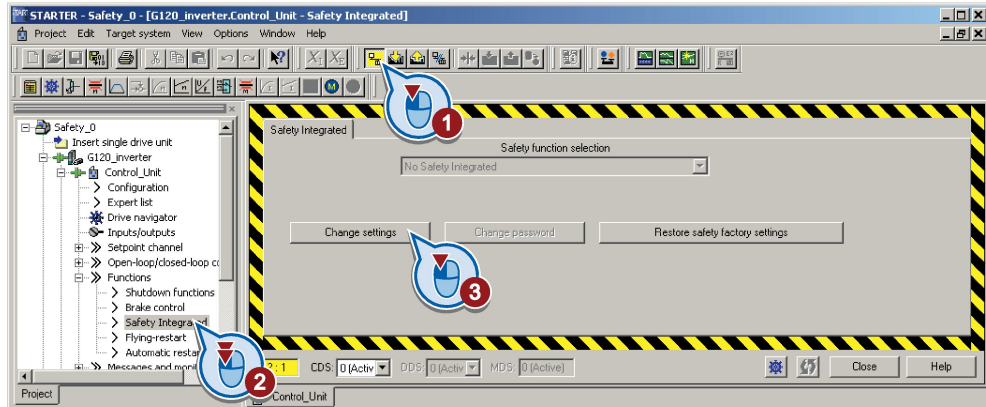


You have transferred the settings from the PG to the inverter with Startdrive.

Procedure with STARTER with enabled safety functions

➔ 1 To load the settings from the PG to the inverter with STARTER and to activate the safety functions, proceed as follows:
2

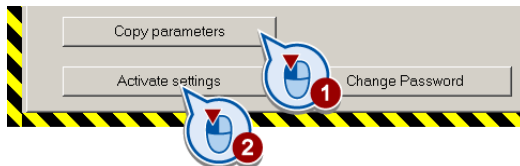
1. Go online: .
2. Click the "Download project to target system" button: .
3. Call the STARTER screen form for the safety functions.





You have transferred the settings from the PG to the inverter.

To activate the safety functions, proceed as follows:

1. Select the "Copy parameter" button.
2. Press the "Activate settings" button.



3. To save the data in the inverter, click the "Copy RAM to ROM" button: .
4. Go offline: .
5. Switch off the inverter power supply.
6. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go off.
7. Switch on the inverter power supply again. Your settings only become effective after this power-on reset.

■ You have transferred the settings from the PG to the inverter with STARTER and activated the safety functions.

Procedure with Startdrive

➔ 1 To transfer the settings from the PG to the inverter with Startdrive and activate the safety functions, proceed as follows:

- 2
1. Save the project.
2. Select "Load to device."

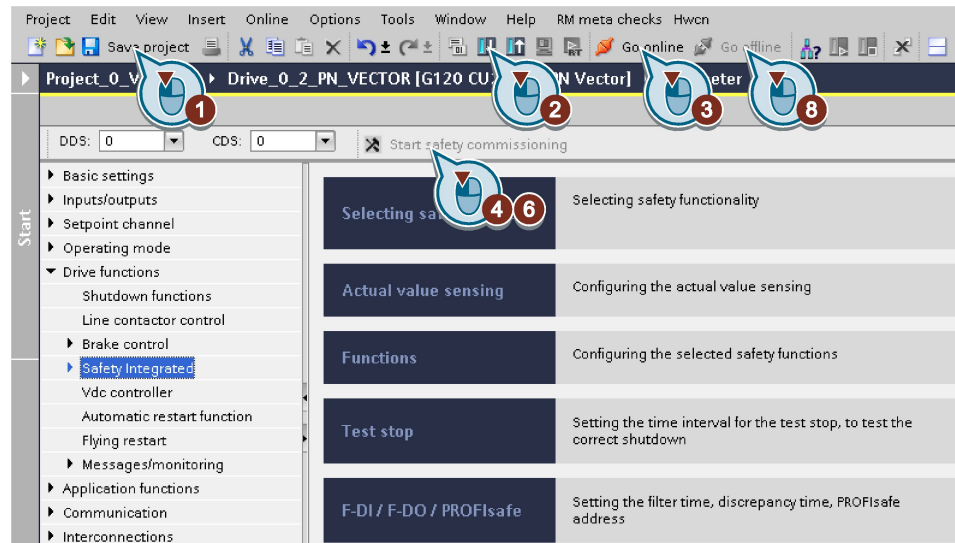


Figure 7-1 Activating settings in Startdrive

3. Connect Startdrive online with the drive.
4. Click the "Start safety commissioning" button.
5. Enter the password for the safety functions.
If the password is the factory default, you are prompted to change the password.
If you try to set a password that is not permissible, the old password will not be changed.
6. Click the "End safety commissioning" button.
7. Confirm the prompt for saving your settings (copy RAM to ROM).
8. Disconnect the online connection.
9. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
10. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark (no voltage condition).
11. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.

■ You have transferred the settings from the PG to the inverter with Startdrive and have activated the safety functions.

7.3 Saving settings on an operator panel

You can transfer the inverter settings to the Operator Panel BOP-2 or vice versa, the data from the BOP-2 to the inverter.

Precondition

The inverter power supply has been switched on.

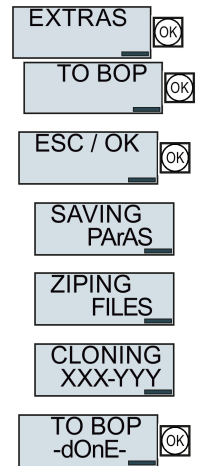
Inverter → BOP-2

Procedure



To back up the settings on the BOP-2, proceed as follows:

1. Go to the menu level “OPTIONS”.
2. In the “OPTIONS” menu, select “TO BOP”.
3. Start data transfer with OK.
4. Wait until the inverter has backed up the settings to the BOP-2.



- You have backed up the settings on the BOP-2.

BOP-2 → inverter

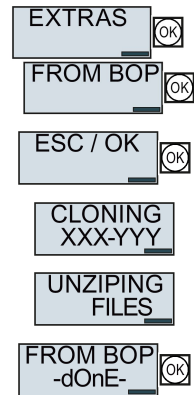
Procedure



To transfer the settings to the inverter, proceed as follows:

1. Go to the menu level "OPTIONS".
2. In the "OPTIONS" menu, select "FROM BOP".
3. Start data transfer with OK.
4. Wait until the inverter has written the settings to the memory card.
5. Switch off the inverter power supply.
6. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.
7. Switch on the inverter power supply again.
Your settings become effective after switching on.

■ You have transferred the settings to the inverter.



7.4 Other ways to back up settings

In addition to the default setting, the inverter has an internal memory for backing up three other settings.

On the memory card, you can back up 99 other settings in addition to the default setting.

You will find additional information on the Internet at: Memory options (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/43512514>).

7.5 Write and know-how protection

The inverter offers the option to protect configured settings from being changed or copied.

Write protection and know-how protection are available for this purpose.

7.5.1 Write protection

Write protection prevents inadvertently changing inverter settings. If you are working with a PC tool, such as STARTER, then write protection is only effective online. The offline project is not write-protected.

Write protection is applicable for all user interfaces:

- BOP-2 and IOP operator panels
- STARTER or Startdrive PC tool
- Parameter changes via a fieldbus

The write protection is not password-protected.

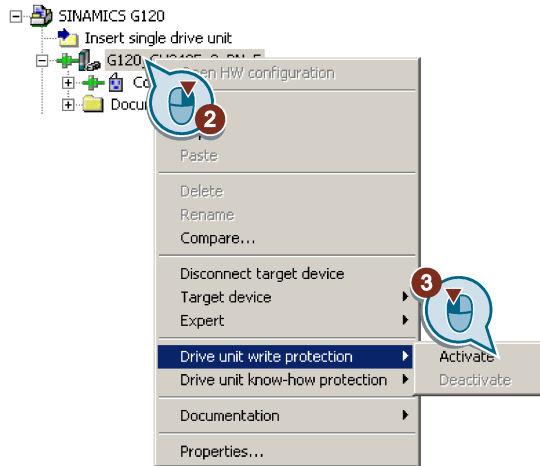
Activate and deactivate write protection

Procedure with STARTER



Proceed as follows to activate or deactivate the write protection:

1. Go online.
2. Open the inverter shortcut menu.
3. Activate or deactivate write protection.
4. Press the “Copy RAM to ROM” button to retentively save the settings



You have activated or deactivated write protection.

Parameters	
r7760	Write protection/know-how protection status
	.00 Write protection active
p7761	Write protection (factory setting: 0)
	0: Deactivate write protection
	1: Activate write protection

Exceptions to write protection

Some functions are excluded from write protection, e.g.:

- Activating/deactivating write protection
- Changing the access level (p0003)
- Saving parameters (p0971)
- Safely removing the memory card (p9400)
- Restoring the factory setting
- Importing settings from an external data backup, e.g. upload from a memory card to the converter.

The individual parameters that are excluded from the write protection, can be found in the List Manual in Chapter "Parameters for write protection and protection of know-how".

Note

Write protection for multimaster fieldbus systems

When using multimaster fieldbus systems (e.g. CAN Bus, BACnet), parameters can be changed in spite of an active write protection. So that write protection is also active when accessing via these fieldbuses, you must additionally set p7762 to 1.

In STARTER, this setting is only possible via the expert list.

7.5.2 Know-how protection

Know-how protection

The know-how protection is used to encrypt configuring/engineering know-how, and protect it against being changed or copied.

The settings of the converter are protected by a password.

If the password is lost, only default settings are possible.

The active know-how protection provides the following:

- All setting parameters are invisible.
- Parameters cannot be changed with a commissioning tool, e.g. operator panel or STARTER.
- It is not possible to download the converter settings with the Starter or via a memory card
- It is not possible to use the trace function in the STARTER.
- Deleting the alarm history
- The STARTER dialog screens are disabled. The expert list in the STARTER contains only display parameters.

In the case of active know-how protection, support by technical support personnel is only possible with the consent of the machine manufacturer.

Copy protection

In conjunction with the copy protection, the converter settings can be coupled only to a single, pre-defined hardware.

Know-how protection with copy protection is only possible using the recommended Siemens card, see also Section: Overview of Control Units (Page 29)

List of exceptions

The active know-how protection permits an exception list for parameters to be defined that the customer may access.

If you remove the parameter for the password from the exception list, the know-how protection can only be undone by reverting to the factory settings.



Actions that are possible during active know-how protection

- Restoring factory settings
- Acknowledging messages
- Displaying messages
- Show message history
- Reading out diagnostic buffer
- Switching to the control panel (complete control panel functionality: Fetch master control, all buttons and setting parameters)
- Upload (only parameters that are accessible even though know-how protection is active)

The individual parameters that are excluded from the know-how protection can be found in the List Manual in Chapter "Parameters for write protection and protection of know-how".

Commissioning the converter with know-how protection

Procedure - overview

1. Commission the converter.
2. Create the exception list (Page 354).
3. Activate the know-how protection (Page 352).
4. Save the settings in the converter by copying RAM to ROM with  or via p0971 = 1.
5. Save the project with  on the PG/PC. Also back up any other project-related data (machine type, password, etc.) that may be required for the support of the end customer.

7.5.2.1 Settings for know-how protection

Activating know-how protection

Preconditions

- You are online.
If you have created a project offline on your computer, you must download it to the inverter and go online.
- You have inserted the recommended Siemens card. See also Section: Overview of Control Units (Page 29).

Procedure

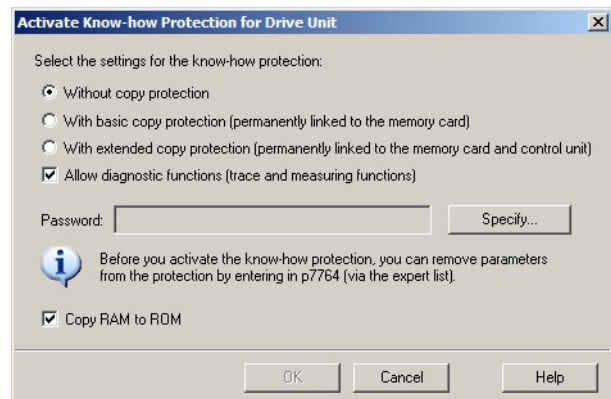


Proceed as follows to activate know-how protection:

1. Select the inverter in the STARTER project and in the shortcut menu select "Know-how protection drive device/activate ..." (see also Write protection (Page 348)).

2. Enter your password. Length of the password: 1 ... 30 characters.

For the password, we recommend that you only use characters from the ASCII character set. If you use any character for the password, then if changes are made to the Windows language settings after activating know-how protection, errors can occur when subsequently checking the password.



3. In this screen form, press the "Copy RAM to ROM" button. This means that you save your settings so that they are protected against power failure.

■ You have activated know-how protection.

Backing up settings on the memory card

When know-how protection is activated, you can save the settings to the memory card using p0971.

To do this, set p0971 = 1. The data are written to the memory card encrypted. After saving, p0971 is reset to 0.

Deactivating know-how protection, deleting a password

Preconditions

- You are online with STARTER.
- You have inserted the recommended Siemens card. See also Section: Overview of Control Units (Page 29).

Procedure

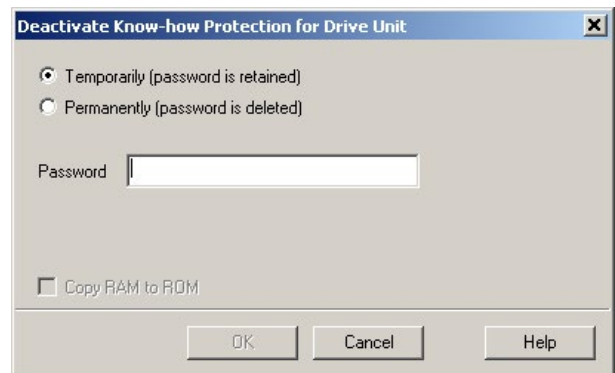


1 Proceed as follows to deactivate know-how protection:

1. Select the inverter in the STARTER project, and using the right-hand mouse button, open the dialog window "Know-how protection drive device/deactivate ...".

2. There, select the desired option.

- Temporary status: Know-how protection is active again after switching the power supply off and on.



- Final status: If you select "Copy RAM to ROM", the inverter immediately deletes the password. If you do not select "Copy RAM to ROM", the inverter deletes the password the next time the supply voltage is switched off.

3. Enter the password and exit the screen form with OK.

■ You have deactivated know-how protection.

Changing the password

Select the inverter in the STARTER project, and open the dialog screen form using the shortcut menu "Know-how protection drive device/change password ...".




7.5.2.2 Generating an exception list for know-how protection

Using the exception list, as machine manufacturer you can make individual adjustable parameters accessible to end users although know-how protection is active. You may define the exception list via parameters p7763 and p7764 in the expert list. Specify the number of parameters for the selection list in p7763. Assign the individual indexes to the parameter numbers of the selection list in p7764.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to change the number of parameters for the selection list:

1. Save the inverter settings via an upload () on the PC/PG and go offline ()
2. In the project on the PC, set p7763 to the desired value.
3. Save the project.
4. Go online and load the project into the inverter ()
5. Now make the additional settings in p7764.



You have modified the number of parameters for the selection list.

Factory setting for the exception list:

- p7763 = 1 (selection list contains precisely one parameter)
- p7764[0] = 7766 (parameter number for entering the password)

Note

Block access to the inverter as a result of incomplete exception lists

If you remove p7766 from the exception list, you can no longer enter a password and therefore no longer deactivate know-how protection.

In this case to access the inverter again, you have to reset the inverter to the factory settings.

Corrective maintenance


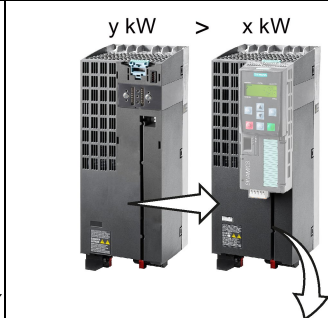
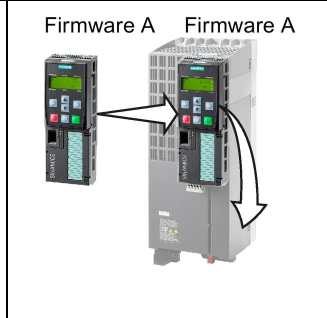
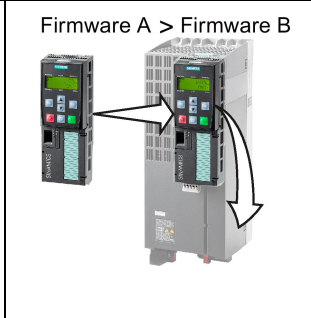
8.1 Replacing inverter components

8.1.1 Overview of replacing converter components

Permissible replacement of components

In the event of a long-term function fault, you must replace the Power Module or Control Unit. The inverter's Power Module and Control Unit can be replaced independently of each other.

In the following cases you will need to replace the inverter:

Replacing the Power Module		Replacing the Control Unit	
Replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type Same power rating 	Replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type Same frame size Higher power rating 	Replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type Same firmware version 	Replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same type Higher firmware version (e.g. replace FW V4.2 by FW V4.3)
			
	Power Module and motor must be adapted to one another (ratio of motor and Power Module rated power > 1/8)	After replacing the Control Unit, you must restore the inverter's settings.	

WARNING

Risk of injury due to uncontrolled drive motion

Replacing inverters of different types can result in uncontrolled motion of the drive.

- In all cases that are not permitted according to the table above, recommission the drive after replacing an inverter.

Special issue relating to communication via PROFINET: Device replacement without removable data storage medium

The inverter supports the PROFINET functionality, replacing the device without data storage medium. After replacing the Control Unit, the inverter is automatically assigned its device name from the IO controller.

Details of the device replacement without removable storage medium can be found in the PROFINET system description (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/19292127>).

Independent of this, after replacing the inverter, you must transfer the settings of the old inverter to the new inverter.

8.1.2 Replacing a Control Unit with enabled safety function

Replacing a Control Unit with data backup on a memory card

If you use a memory card with firmware, after the replacement, you obtain a precise copy (firmware and settings) of the replaced Control Unit.

Precondition

You have a memory card with the actual settings of the Control unit to be replaced.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables from the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Remove the memory card from the old Control Unit and insert it in the new Control Unit.
5. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module. The new Control Unit must have the same article number and the same or higher firmware version as the Control Unit that was replaced.
6. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
7. Connect up the line voltage again.
8. The inverter loads the settings from the memory card.
9. Check what the inverter reports after loading.
 - Alarm A01028:
The loaded settings are not compatible with the inverter.
Clear the alarm with p0971 = 1 and recommission the drive.
 - Fault F01641:
Acknowledge the message.
Perform a **reduced** acceptance test, see section: Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change (Page 378).

- You have replaced the Control Unit and transferred the safety function settings from the memory card to the new Control Unit.

Replacing a Control Unit with data backup in STARTER


Precondition

You have backed up the actual settings of the Control Unit to be replaced to a PC using STARTER.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables of the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module.
5. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
6. Connect up the line voltage again.
7. Open the right project for the drive in the PC.
8. Go online and transfer the settings from the PC to the inverter by pressing the  button. The inverter signals faults after the download. Ignore these faults, as they will be automatically acknowledged by the following steps.
9. Select the screen form for the safety functions.
10. Select the "Change settings" button.
11. Select the "Activate settings" button.
12. Save your settings (copy RAM to ROM).
13. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
14. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
15. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.
16. Perform a **reduced** acceptance test, see section: Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change (Page 378).



You have replaced the Control Unit and transferred the safety function settings from the PC to the new Control Unit.

Replacing a Control Unit with data backup in Startdrive

Precondition

You have backed up the actual settings of the Control Unit to be replaced to a PC using Startdrive.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables of the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module.
5. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
6. Connect up the line voltage again.
7. Open the right project for the drive in the PC.
8. Select "Load to device".
9. Connect Startdrive online with the drive.

The inverter signals faults after the download. Ignore these faults, as they will be automatically acknowledged by the following steps.

10. Press the "Start safety commissioning" button.
11. Enter the password for the safety functions.
12. Confirm the prompt for saving your settings (copy RAM to ROM).
13. Disconnect the online connection.
14. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
15. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
16. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.
17. Perform a **reduced** acceptance test, see section: Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change (Page 378).

- You have replaced the Control Unit and transferred the safety function settings from the PC to the new Control Unit.

Replacing the Control Unit with data backup in the operator Panel

Precondition

You have backed up the actual settings of the Control Unit to be replaced to an operator panel.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables of the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module.
5. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
6. Connect up the line voltage again.
7. Plug the Operator Panel into the Control Unit or connect the Operator Panel handheld device with the inverter.
8. Transfer the settings from the Operator Panel to the inverter.
9. Wait until the transfer is complete.
10. After loading, check whether the inverter outputs alarm A01028.
 - Alarm A01028:
The loaded settings are not compatible with the inverter.
Clear the alarm with p0971 = 1 and recommission the drive.
 - No alarm A01028: Proceed with the next step.
11. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
12. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
13. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.

The inverter reports the faults F01641, F01650, F01680 and F30680. Ignore these faults, as they will be automatically acknowledged by the following steps.
14. Set p0010 to 95.
15. Set p9761 to the safety password.
16. Set p9701 to AC hex.
17. Set p0010 to 0.
18. Back up the settings so they are not lost when the power fails:
 - BOP-2 in the menu "EXTRAS" - "RAM-ROM".
 - IOP in the menu "SAVE RAM TO ROM".
19. Switch off the inverter supply voltage.
20. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark.
21. Switch on the inverter supply voltage again.
22. Perform a **reduced** acceptance test, see section: Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change (Page 378).



You have replaced the Control Unit and transferred the safety function settings from the operator panel to the new Control Unit.

8.1.3 Replacing the Control Unit without the safety functions enabled

Replacing a Control Unit with data backup on a memory card

If you use a memory card with firmware, after the replacement, you obtain a precise copy (firmware and settings) of the replaced Control Unit.

Precondition

You have a memory card with the actual settings of the Control unit to be replaced.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables from the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module. The new Control Unit must have the same article number and the same or higher firmware version as the Control Unit that was replaced.
5. Remove the memory card from the old Control Unit and insert it in the new Control Unit.
6. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
7. Connect up the line voltage again.
8. The inverter loads the settings from the memory card.
9. After loading, check whether the inverter outputs alarm A01028.
 - Alarm A01028:
The loaded settings are not compatible with the inverter.
Clear the alarm with p0971 = 1, and recommission the drive.
 - No alarm A01028:
The inverter accepts the settings that have been loaded.



You have successfully replaced the Control Unit.

Replacing a Control Unit with data backup in the PC


Precondition

You have backed up the actual settings of the Control Unit to be replaced to a PC using STARTER.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables of the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module.
5. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
6. Connect up the line voltage again.
7. Open the right project for the drive in STARTER.
8. Go online and transfer the settings from the PC to the inverter by pressing the  button. The inverter signals faults after the download. Ignore these faults, as they will be automatically acknowledged by the following steps.
9. Save your settings (copy RAM to ROM).

You have successfully replaced the Control Unit.

Replacing the Control Unit with data backup in the operator Panel

Precondition

You have backed up the actual settings of the Control Unit to be replaced to an operator panel.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables of the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module.
5. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
6. Connect up the line voltage again.
7. Plug the Operator Panel into the Control Unit or connect the Operator Panel handheld device with the inverter.
8. Transfer the settings from the Operator Panel to the inverter.
9. Wait until the transfer is complete.
10. After loading, check whether the inverter outputs alarm A01028.
 - Alarm A01028:
The loaded settings are not compatible with the inverter.
Clear the alarm with p0971 = 1 and recommission the drive.
 - No alarm A01028: Proceed with the next step.
11. Back up the settings so they are not lost when the power fails:
 - BOP-2 in the menu "EXTRAS" - "RAM-ROM".
 - IOP in the menu "SAVE RAM TO ROM".

■ You have replaced the Control Unit and transferred the safety function settings from the operator panel to the new Control Unit.

8.1.4 Replacing the Control Unit without data backup

If you do not backup the settings, then you must recommission the drive after replacing the Control Unit.

Procedure



To replace the Control Unit without backed-up settings, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the line voltage to the Power Module and (if installed) the external 24 V supply or the voltage for the digital outputs of the Control Unit.
2. Remove the signal cables of the Control Unit.
3. Remove the defective Control Unit.
4. Mount the new Control Unit on the Power Module.
5. Reconnect the signal cables of the Control Unit.
6. Connect up the line voltage again.
7. Recommission the drive.



The Control Unit replacement has been completed after the drive has been successfully commissioned.

8.1.5 Replacing a Control Unit with active know-how protection

Replacing devices with know-how protection without copy protection

In the case of know-how protection without copy protection, the inverter settings can be transferred to another inverter using a memory card.

See also:

- Saving setting on memory card (Page 333)
- Transferring the setting from the memory card (Page 336)

Replacing devices with know-how protection with copy protection

The know-how protection with copy protection prevents the inverter settings from being copied and passed on. This function is predominantly used by machine manufacturers.

If know-how protection with copy protection is active, the inverter cannot be replaced as described in "Overview of replacing converter components (Page 355)."

However, to allow the inverter to be replaced, you must use a Siemens memory card, and the machine manufacturer must have an identical machine that he uses as sample.

There are two options for replacing the device:

Option 1: The machine manufacturer only knows the serial number of the new inverter

- The end customer provides the machine manufacturer with the following information:
 - For which machine must the inverter be replaced?
 - What is the serial number (r7758) of the new inverter?
- The machine manufacturer goes online on the sample machine.
 - deactivates the know-how protection, see Settings for know-how protection (Page 352)
 - enters the serial number of the new inverter in p7759
 - enters the serial number of the inserted memory card as reference serial number in p7769
 - activates the know-how protection with copy protection ("Copy RAM to ROM" must be activated!), see Settings for know-how protection (Page 352)
 - writes the configuration with p0971 = 1 to the memory card
 - sends the memory card to the end customer
- The end customer inserts the memory card and switches on the inverter.

When powering up, the inverter checks the serial numbers of the card and when there is a match, the inverter goes into the "ready to start" state.

If the numbers do not match, then the inverter signals fault F13100 (no valid memory card).

Option 2: The machine manufacturer knows the serial number of the new inverter and the serial number of the memory card

- The end customer provides the machine manufacturer with the following information:
 - For which machine must the inverter be replaced?
 - What is the serial number (r7758) of the new inverter?
 - What is the serial number of the memory card?
- The machine manufacturer goes online on the sample machine.
 - deactivates the know-how protection, see Settings for know-how protection (Page 352)
 - enters the serial number of the new inverter in p7759
 - enters the serial number of the customer's memory card as reference serial number in p7769
 - activates the know-how protection with copy protection ("Copy RAM to ROM" must be activated!), see Settings for know-how protection (Page 352)
 - writes the configuration with p0971 = 1 to the memory card
 - copies the encrypted project from the card to his PC
 - for example, sends it by e-mail to the end customer
- The end customer copies the project to the Siemens memory card that belongs to the machine, inserts it in the inverter and switches on the inverter.

When powering up, the inverter checks the serial numbers of the card and when there is a match, the inverter goes into the "ready to start" state.

If the numbers do not match, then the inverter signals fault F13100 (no valid memory card).

8.1.6 Replacing a Power Module with enabled safety function



DANGER

Danger from touching energized Power Module connections

After switching off the mains voltage, it will take up to 5 minutes until the capacitors in the Power Module are sufficiently discharged for the residual voltage to be safe. Death or serious injury will result if energized parts are touched.

- Check the safe isolation of the Power Module connections before carrying out installation work.

NOTICE

Material damage from swapping the motor's connection lines

The direction in which the motor rotates switches if you swap the two phases of the motor line. A motor running backwards may damage the machine or installation.

- Connect the three phases of the motor lines in the right order.
- After replacing the Power Module, check the direction in which the motor rotates.

Procedure



To replace the Power Module, proceed as follows:

1. Switch off the main voltage of the Power Module.
You can leave any external 24 V supply to the Control Unit switched on.
2. Remove the connecting cables of the Power Module.
3. Remove the Control Unit from the Power Module.
4. Replace the Power Module.
5. Mount the Control Unit onto the new Power Module.
6. Connect up the new Power Module using the connecting cables.
7. Switch on the line supply and, if necessary, the 24 V supply for the Control Unit.
8. The inverter reports F01641.
9. Carry out a reduced acceptance test, see Section Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change (Page 378).

- You have successfully replaced the Power Module.

8.1.7 Replacing a Power Module without the safety function being enabled

Procedure



Proceed as follows to exchange a Power Module:

1. Switch off the supply voltage to the Power Module.
You do not have to switch off an external 24 V power supply for the Control Unit if one is being used.



! DANGER
Danger to life from hazardous voltage at the inverter terminals
After the power supply has been switched off, it takes up to 5 min. until the capacitors in the inverter have discharged so that the remaining voltage is non-hazardous.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the voltage at the inverter connections, before removing the connection cables.

2. Remove the connecting cables of the Power Module.
3. Remove the Control Unit from the Power Module.
4. Replace the old Power Module with the new Power Module.
5. Mount the Control Unit onto the new Power Module.
6. Connect up the new Power Module using the connecting cables.

NOTICE
Material damage when interchanging the motor connecting cables
The direction in which the motor rotates switches if you exchange the two phases of the motor line.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connect the three phases of the motor lines in the right order.• After exchanging the power module check the direction in which the motor rotates.

7. Switch on the line supply and, if being used, the 24 V supply of the Control Unit.



You have successfully replaced the Power Module.

8.2 Replacing an encoder

Same interface, same encoder type

If you have to replace a defective encoder, then it is best if you use the same encoder type. In this case, carry out the steps described in section "Replacing the encoder - same encoder type (Page 369)".

Same interface, different encoder type

If you use an encoder of different type, carry out the steps described in section "Replacing the encoder - different encoder type (Page 370)".

Different interface

If you connect the encoder through a different interface, you must carry out the commissioning procedure again, see section Starting the configuration (Page 117).

8.2.1 Replacing the encoder - same encoder type

Procedure



1
2

Proceed as follows to replace a defective encoder by a new encoder of the same type:

1. Switch off the inverter power supply, including the external 24 V supply for the Control Unit and digital outputs.
2. Replace the encoder. Connect the encoder cable shield as specified, also see Section: Installing the inverter in compliance with EMC rules (Page 52).
3. Switch on the supply voltages.
4. If you have replaced an absolute encoder, and you use this encoder to sense positions, then you must adjust the encoder. Additional information on this topic is available in Section "Function Manual, Basic Positioner", also see Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).



You have replaced the encoder.

8.2.2 Replacing the encoder - different encoder type






Precondition

You have backed up the actual inverter settings to your PC using STARTER.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to replace an encoder by another encoder type:

1. Switch off the inverter power supply, including the external 24 V supply for the Control Unit and the digital outputs.
2. Remove the encoder to be replaced.
3. Switch on the supply voltages.
4. Change the encoder data in STARTER (see below).
5. Acknowledge the changes by pressing OK and save the data to your computer ().
6. Go online ().
7. Select the inverter in the navigation bar ( **G120_CU250S_2**) and load the settings from the PG to the inverter ().
8. In the following screen form, set the check mark to "Copy RAM -> ROM after loading".
9. Go offline ().
10. Connect the new encoder.

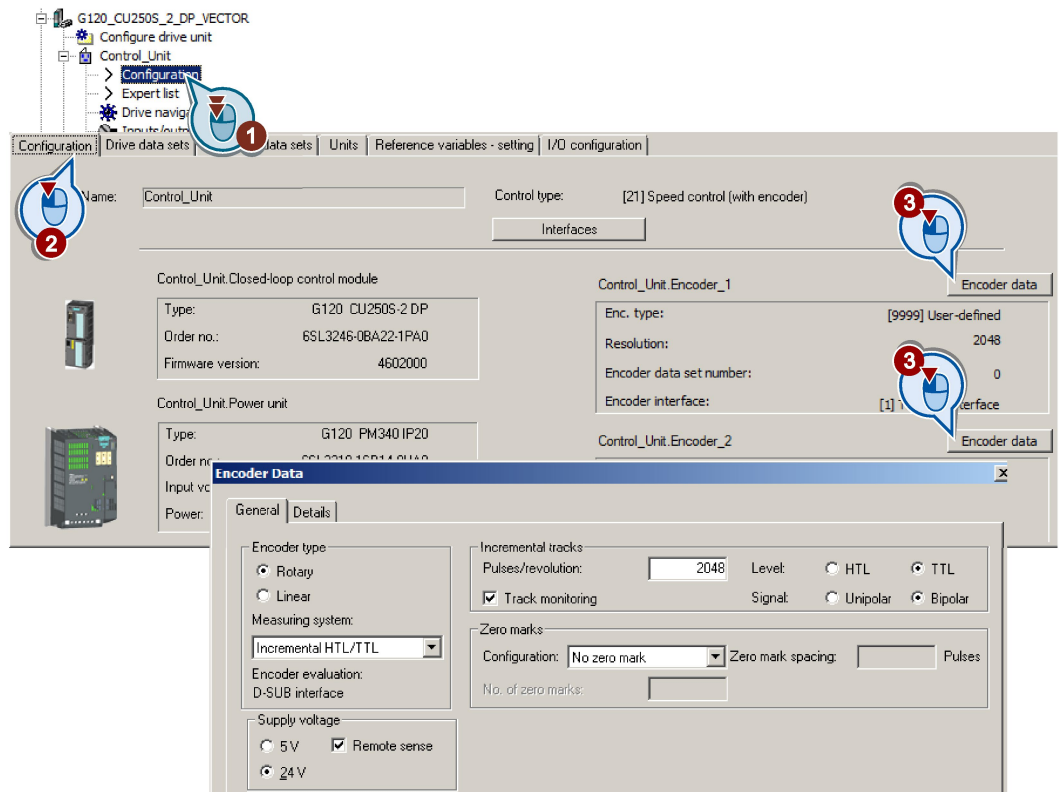
Connect the encoder cable shield as specified, also see Section: Installing the inverter in compliance with EMC rules (Page 52).
11. Switch on the supply voltages.
12. Check that the drive functions correctly.

You have replaced the encoder with another encoder type.

Changing the encoder data

Procedure

- ➔ 1 To change the encoder data, proceed as follows:
1. From the navigation bar, open the screen form "Control_Unit/Configuration".
 2. Select the "Configuration" tab.
 3. Select the "Encoder data" button.
 4. Change the encoder data.



- You have changed the encoder data.

8.3 Firmware upgrade and downgrade

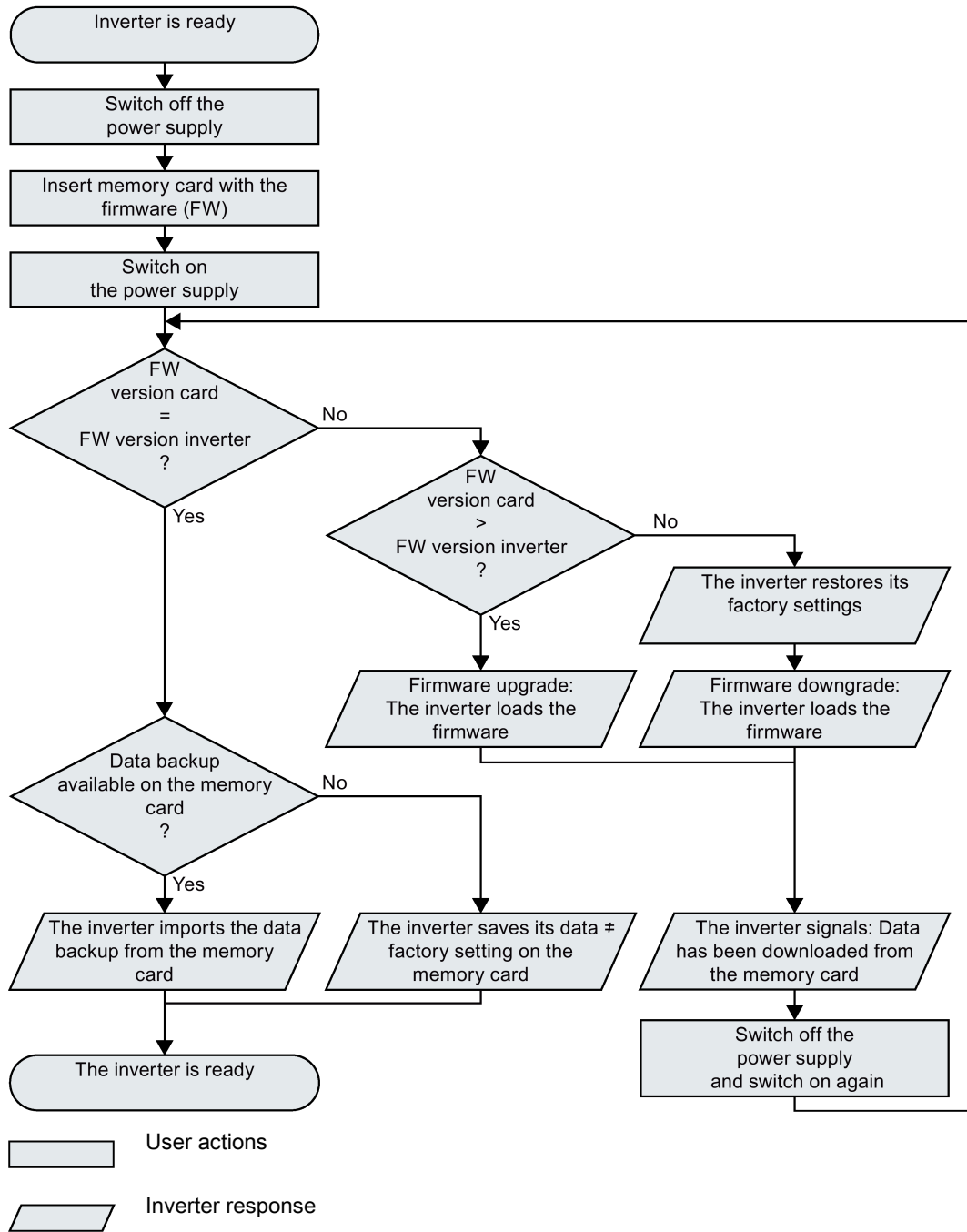


Figure 8-1 Overview of the firmware upgrade and firmware downgrade

You will find more information in the Internet at: Download
<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/67364620>

8.3.1 Upgrading firmware

When upgrading the firmware, you replace the inverter firmware by a later version. Only update the firmware to a later version if you require the expanded functional scope of the newer version.

Precondition

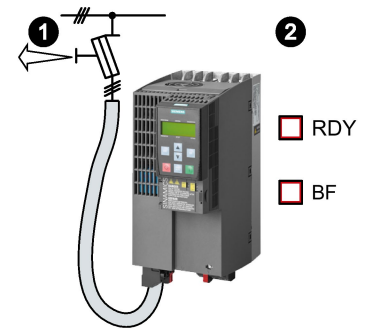
- The firmware version of your inverter is at least V4.5.
- Inverter and memory card have different firmware versions.

Procedure

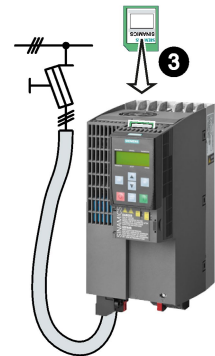


Proceed as follows to upgrade the inverter firmware to a later version:

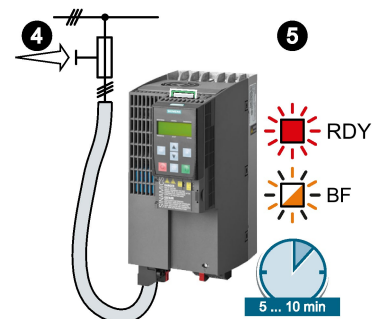
1. Switch off the inverter power supply.
2. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.



3. Insert the card with the matching firmware into the inverter slot until it latches into place.



4. Switch on the inverter power supply again.
5. The inverter transfers the firmware from the memory card into its memory.
The transfer takes approximately 5 ... 10 minutes.
While data is being transferred, the LED RDY on the inverter stays red. The LED BF flashes orange with a variable frequency.

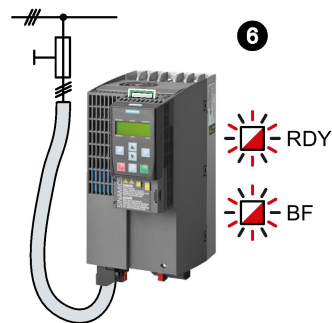


6. At the end of the transfer, the LED RDY and BF slowly flash red (0.5 Hz).

Power supply failure during transfer

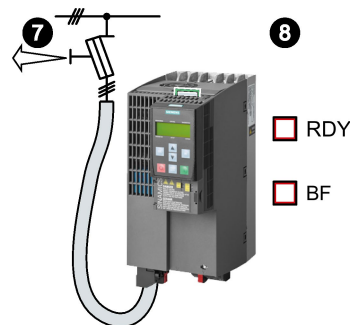
The inverter firmware will be incomplete if the power supply fails during the transfer.

- Start again with step 1 of the instructions.



7. Switch off the inverter power supply.
8. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.
Decide whether you will withdraw the memory card from the inverter:

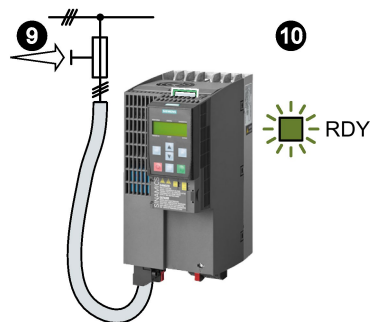
- You leave the memory card in the inverter:
 - ⇒ If the memory card still does not have a data backup of the inverter settings, in step 9 the inverter writes its settings to the memory card.
 - ⇒ If the memory card already includes a data backup, the inverter imports the settings from the memory card in step 9.
- You remove the memory card: ⇒ The inverter retains its settings.



9. Switch on the inverter power supply again.
10. If the firmware upgrade was successful, after several seconds the inverter LED RDY turns green.

If the memory card is still inserted, depending on the previous content of the memory card, one of the two following cases has occurred:

- The memory card contains a data backup: ⇒ The inverter has taken the settings from the memory card.
- There was no data back up on the memory card: ⇒ The inverter has written its settings to the memory card.



■ You have upgraded the inverter firmware.

Memory cards with license

If the memory card includes a license, e.g. for the basic positioner, then the memory card must remain inserted after the firmware has been updated.

8.3.2 Firmware downgrade

When downgrading the firmware, you replace the inverter firmware by an older version. Only downgrade the firmware to an older version if, after replacing an inverter, you require the same firmware in all of your inverters.

Precondition

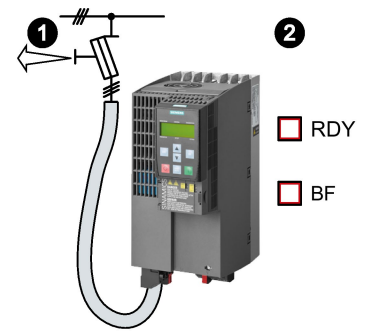
- The firmware version of your inverter is at least V4.6.
- Inverter and memory card have different firmware versions.
- You have backed up your settings on the memory card, in an operator panel or in a PC.

Procedure

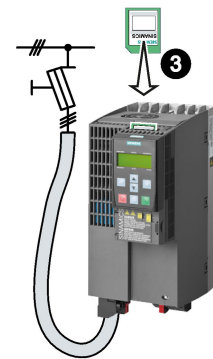


Proceed as follows to downgrade the inverter firmware to an older version:

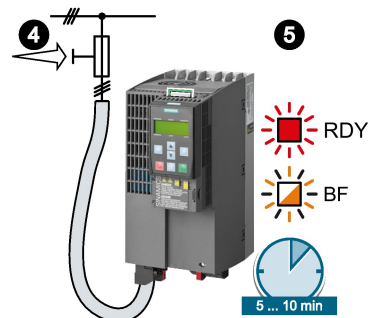
1. Switch off the inverter power supply.
2. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.



3. Insert the card with the matching firmware into the inverter slot until it latches into place.



4. Switch on the inverter power supply again.
5. The inverter transfers the firmware from the memory card into its memory.
The transfer takes approximately 5 ... 10 minutes.
While data is being transferred, the LED RDY on the inverter stays red. The LED BF flashes orange with a variable frequency.

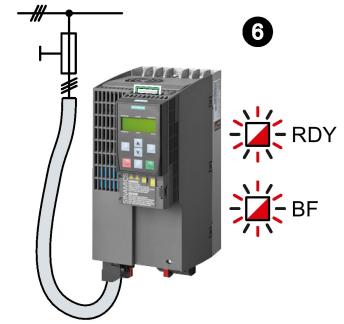


6. At the end of the transfer, the LED RDY and BF slowly flash red (0.5 Hz).

Power supply failure during transfer

The inverter firmware will be incomplete if the power supply fails during the transfer.

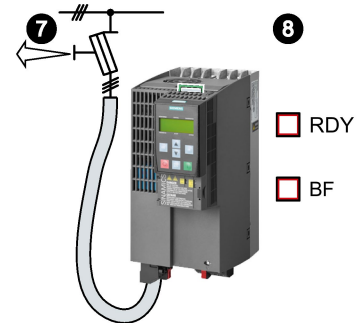
- Start again with Step 1 of these instructions.



7. Switch off the inverter power supply.
8. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter are dark.

Decide whether you will withdraw the memory card from the inverter:

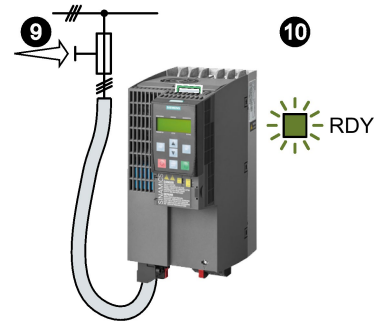
- The memory card contains a data backup: ⇒ The inverter has taken the settings from the memory card.
- There was no data backup on the memory card: ⇒ The inverter has the factory settings.



9. Switch on the inverter power supply again.
10. If the firmware downgrade was successful, after several seconds the inverter LED RDY turns green.

If the memory card is still inserted, depending on the previous content of the memory card, one of the two following cases has occurred:

- The memory card contains a data backup: ⇒ The inverter has taken the settings from the memory card.
- There was no data backup on the memory card: ⇒ The inverter has the factory settings.



11. If the memory card did not contain a data backup of the inverter settings, then you must transfer your settings to the inverter from another data backup.

See also Section: Backing up data and series commissioning (Page 331).

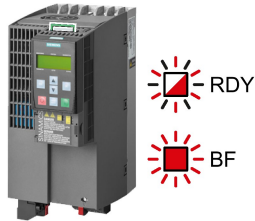
■ You have replaced the inverter's firmware by an older version.

Memory cards with license

If the memory card includes a license, e.g. for the basic positioner, then the memory card must remain inserted after the firmware has been updated.

8.3.3 Correcting an unsuccessful firmware upgrade or downgrade

How does the inverter signal an unsuccessful upgrade or downgrade?



The inverter signals an unsuccessful firmware upgrade or downgrade by a quickly flashing LED RDY and the lit LED BF.

Correcting an unsuccessful upgrade or downgrade

You can check the following to correct an unsuccessful firmware upgrade or downgrade:

- Does the firmware version of your inverter fulfill the preconditions?
 - For an upgrade, as a minimum V4.5.
 - For a downgrade, as a minimum V4.6.
- Have you correctly inserted the card?
- Does the card contain the correct firmware?
- Repeat the appropriate procedure.

8.4 Reduced acceptance after a component has been replaced and a firmware change

After a component has been replaced or the firmware updated, a reduced acceptance test of the safety functions must be performed.

Table 8- 1 Reduced acceptance test after component replacement

Measure	Acceptance test	Documentation
Replacing the Control Unit or the inverter with an identical type	An acceptance test for the safety functions is not required. Only check the motor's direction of rotation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement inverter data • Log the new checksum • Countersignature
Replacing a Power Module with an identical type		Supplement the hardware version in the inverter data.
Replacing the motor with an identical pole pair number		No change.
Replacing the gearbox with an identical ratio		
Replacing the Safe Brake Relay	Check the SBC function.	Supplement the hardware version in the inverter data.
Replacing the safety-related peripherals (e.g. Emergency Stop switch).	Check the control of the safety functions affected by the components that have been replaced.	No change.
Inverter firmware update	An acceptance test for the safety functions is not required. Check as to whether the firmware update was successful and the inverter functions as expected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement firmware version in the inverter data • Log the new checksum • Countersignature

See also Section: Reduced acceptance test after function expansions (Page 327).

8.5 If the converter no longer responds

If the inverter no longer responds

For example, when loading an incorrect file from the memory card, the inverter can go into a state where it can no longer respond to commands from the operator panel or from a higher-level control system. In this case, you must reset the inverter to its factory setting and recommission it. This inverter state is manifested in two different ways:

Case 1

- The motor is switched off.
- You cannot communicate with the inverter, either via the operator panel or other interfaces.
- The LEDs flicker and after 3 minutes the inverter has still not powered up.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to restore the inverter factory settings:

1. Remove the memory card if one is inserted in the inverter.
2. Switch off the inverter power supply.
3. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark. Then switch on the inverter power supply again.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 as often as required until the inverter outputs fault F01018:
5. Set p0971 = 1.
6. Switch off the inverter power supply.
7. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark. Then switch on the inverter power supply again.

The inverter now powers up with the factory settings.

8. Recommission the inverter.

■ You have restored the inverter factory settings.

Case 2

- The motor is switched off.
- You cannot communicate with the inverter, either via the operator panel or other interfaces.
- The LEDs flash and are dark - this process is continually repeated.

Procedure



Proceed as follows to restore the inverter factory settings:

1. Remove the memory card if one is inserted in the inverter.
2. Switch off the inverter power supply.
3. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark. Then switch on the inverter power supply again.
4. Wait until the LEDs flash orange.
5. Repeat steps 2 and 3 as often as required until the inverter outputs fault F01018.
6. Now set p0971 = 1.
7. Switch off the inverter power supply.
8. Wait until all LEDs on the inverter go dark. Then switch on the inverter power supply again.

The inverter now powers up with the factory settings.

9. Recommission the inverter.

■ You have restored the inverter factory settings.

The motor cannot be switched-on

If the motor cannot be switched-on, then check the following:

- Is a fault present?
If there is, then remove the fault cause and acknowledge the fault.
- Has the inverter been completely commissioned p0010 = 0?
If not, the inverter is e.g. still in a commissioning state.
- Is the inverter reporting the "ready to start" status (r0052.0 = 1)?
- Is the inverter missing some enable signals (r0046)?
- How does the inverter receive its setpoint and commands?
Digital inputs, analog inputs or fieldbus?

Alarms, faults and system messages

The converter has the following diagnostic types:

- LED

The LED at the front of the converter immediately informs you about the most important converter states.

- Alarms and faults

The converter signals alarms and faults via

- the fieldbus
- the terminal strip with the appropriate setting
- a connected operator panel, or
- STARTER

Alarms and faults have a unique number.

- Identification & maintenance data (I&M)

If requested, the converter sends data to the higher-level control via PROFIBUS or PROFINET:

- Converter-specific data
- Plant-specific data

9.1 Operating states indicated on LEDs

The LED RDY (Ready) is temporarily orange after the power supply voltage is switched-on. As soon as the color of the LED RDY changes to either red or green, the LEDs signal the inverter state.

Signal states of the LED

In addition to the signal states "on" and "off" there are two different flashing frequencies:

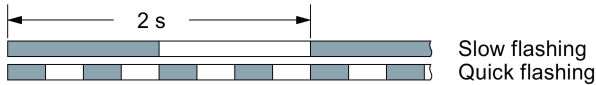


Table 9- 1 Inverter diagnostics

LED		Explanation
RDY	BF	
GREEN - on	Not relevant	There is presently no fault
GREEN - slow		Commissioning or reset to factory settings
RED - on	YELLOW - variable frequency	Firmware update in progress
RED - slow	RED - slow	Inverter waits until the power supply is switched off and switched on again after a firmware update
RED - fast	RED - fast	Incorrect memory card or unsuccessful firmware update
RED - fast	Not relevant	There is presently a fault
GREEN/RED - slow		Licensing is not sufficient, for details, see Activating licensed functions (Page 456)

Table 9- 2 Diagnostics of the safety functions

SAFE LED	Meaning
YELLOW - on	One or more safety functions are enabled, but not active.
YELLOW - slow	One or more safety functions are active; no safety function faults have occurred.
YELLOW - rapid	The converter has detected a safety function fault and initiated a STOP response.

Table 9- 3 Communication diagnostics via PROFINET

LNK LED	Explanation
GREEN - on	The communication via PROFINET is in order.
GREEN - slow	Device naming is active.
Off	No communication via PROFINET.

Table 9- 4 Communication diagnostics via RS485

LED		Explanation
BF	RDY	
off	Not relevant	Data exchange between the inverter and control system is active
RED - slow	RED - slow	Inverter waits until the power supply is switched off and switched on again after a firmware update
	All other states	The bus is active, however the inverter is not receiving any process data
RED - fast	RED - fast	Incorrect parameterization, incorrect memory card or firmware update unsuccessful
	All other states	No bus connection available
YELLOW - variable frequency	RED - on	Firmware update in progress

Communication via Modbus or USS:

If the fieldbus monitoring is deactivated with p2040 = 0, the BF-LED remains dark, independent of the communication state.

Table 9- 5 Communication diagnostics via PROFIBUS DP

LED		Explanation
BF	RDY	
GREEN - on	Not relevant	Data is being exchanged between the inverter and control PROFIBUS interface is not being used.
off		
RED - slow	RED - slow	Inverter waits until the power supply is switched off and switched on again after a firmware update
	All other states	Bus fault - configuration fault
RED - fast	RED - fast	Incorrect memory card or unsuccessful firmware update
	All other states	Bus error - no data exchange - inverter searches for baud rate - no connection
YELLOW - variable frequency	RED - on	Firmware update in progress

LED BF display for CANopen

In addition to the signal states "on" and "off" there are three different flashing frequencies:

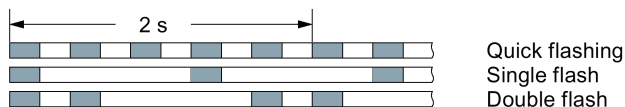


Table 9- 6 Communication diagnostics via CANopen

LED		Explanation
BF	RDY	
GREEN - on	Not relevant	Data is being exchanged between the inverter and control ("operational")
GREEN - fast		Bus state "Pre-Operational"
GREEN - single flash		Bus state "Stopped"
RED - on		No bus
RED - single flash		Alarm - limit reached
RED - double flash		Error event in control (Error Control Event)
RED - slow	RED - slow	Inverter waits until the power supply is switched off and switched on again after a firmware update
RED - fast	RED - fast	Incorrect memory card or unsuccessful firmware update
YELLOW - variable frequency	RED - on	Firmware update in progress

9.2 System runtime

By evaluating the system runtime of the inverter, you can decide whether you must replace components subject to wear such as fans, motors and gear units.

Principle of operation

The inverter starts the system runtime as soon as the inverter is supplied with power. The system runtime stops when the inverter is switched off.

The system runtime comprises r2114[0] (milliseconds) and r2114[1] (days):

System runtime = r2114[1] × days + r2114[0] × milliseconds

If r2114[0] has reached a value of 86,400,000 ms (24 hours), the inverter sets r2114[0] the value 0 and increases the value of r2114[1] by 1.

Using system runtime, you can track the chronological sequence of faults and alarms over time. When a corresponding message is triggered, the inverter transfers the parameter values r2114 to the corresponding parameters of the alarm or fault buffer.

Parameters	Description
r2114[0]	System runtime (ms)
r2114[1]	System runtime (days)

You cannot reset the system runtime.

9.3 Alarms

Alarms have the following properties:

- They do not have a direct effect in the converter and disappear once the cause has been removed
- They do not need have to be acknowledged
- They are signaled as follows
 - Status display via bit 7 in status word 1 (r0052)
 - At the Operator Panel with a Axxxxx
 - Via STARTER, if you click on TAB ■ at the bottom left of the STARTER screen

In order to pinpoint the cause of an alarm, there is a unique alarm code and also a value for each alarm.

Alarm buffer

For each incoming alarm, the converter saves the alarm, alarm value and the time that the alarm was received.

	Alarm code	Alarm value		Alarm time received		Alarm time removed	
1. Alarm	r2122[0]	r2124[0]	r2134[0]	r2145[0]	r2123[0]	r2146[0]	r2125[0]
		I32	Float	Days	ms	Days	ms

Figure 9-1 Saving the first alarm in the alarm buffer

r2124 and r2134 contain the alarm value - important for diagnostics - as "fixed point" or "floating point" number.

The alarm times are displayed in r2145 and r2146 (in complete days) as well as in r2123 and r2125 (in milliseconds referred to the day of the alarm).

The converter uses an internal time calculation to save the alarm times. More information on the internal time calculation can be found in Chapter System runtime (Page 385).

As soon as the alarm has been removed, the converter writes the associated instant in time into parameters r2125 and r2146. The alarm remains in the alarm buffer even if the alarm has been removed.

If an additional alarm is received, then this is also saved. The first alarm is still saved. The alarms that have occurred are counted in p2111.

	Alarm code	Alarm value		Alarm time received		Alarm time, resolved	
1st alarm	r2122[0]	r2124[0]	r2134[0]	r2145[0]	r2123[0]	r2146[0]	r2125[0]
2nd alarm	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]

Figure 9-2 Saving the second alarm in the alarm buffer

The alarm buffer can contain up to eight alarms. If an additional alarm is received after the eighth alarm - and none of the last eight alarms have been removed - then the next to last alarm is overwritten.

	Alarm code	Alarm value		Alarm time received		Alarm time, resolved	
1st alarm	r2122[0]	r2124[0]	r2134[0]	r2145[0]	r2123[0]	r2146[0]	r2125[0]
2nd alarm	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
3rd alarm	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
4th alarm	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
5th alarm	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
6th alarm	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
7th alarm	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Last alarm	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]

Figure 9-3 Complete alarm buffer

Emptying the alarm buffer: Alarm history

The alarm history traces up to 56 alarms.

The alarm history only takes alarms that have been removed from the alarm buffer. If the alarm buffer is completely filled - and an additional alarm occurs - then the converter shifts all alarms that have been removed from the alarm buffer into the alarm history. In the alarm history, alarms are also sorted according to the "alarm time received", however, when compared to the alarm buffer, in the inverse sequence:

- The youngest alarm is in index 8
- The second youngest alarm is in index 9
- etc.

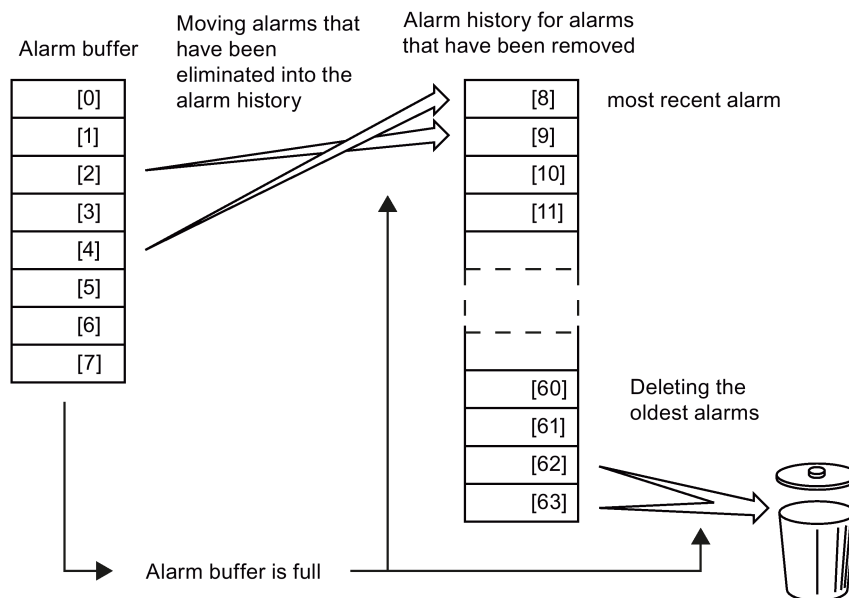


Figure 9-4 Shifting alarms that have been removed into the alarm history

9.3 Alarms

Any alarms that have not been removed remain in the alarm buffer. The converter sorts the alarms and closes gaps between the alarms.

If the alarm history is filled up to index 63, each time a new alarm is accepted in the alarm history, the oldest alarm is deleted.

Parameters of the alarm buffer and the alarm history

Parameter	Description
r2122	Alarm code Displays the numbers of alarms that have occurred
r2123	Alarm time received in milliseconds Displays the time in milliseconds when the alarm occurred
r2124	Alarm value Displays additional information about the alarm
r2125	Alarm time removed in milliseconds Displays the time in milliseconds when the alarm was removed
p2111	Alarm counter Number of alarms that have occurred after the last reset When setting p2111 = 0, all of the alarms that have been removed from the alarm buffer [0...7] are transferred into the alarm history [8...63]
r2145	Alarm time received in days Displays the time in days when the alarm occurred
r2132	Actual alarm code Displays the code of the alarm that last occurred
r2134	Alarm value for float values Displays additional information about the alarm that occurred for float values
r2146	Alarm time removed in days Displays the time in days when the alarm was removed

Extended settings for alarms

Parameter	Description
You can change up to 20 different alarms into a fault or suppress alarms:	
p2118	Setting the message number for the message type Selection of the alarms for which the message type should be changed
p2119	Setting the message type Setting the message type for the selected alarm 1: Fault 2: Alarm 3: No message

You will find details in function diagram 8075 and in the parameter description of the List Manual.

9.4 Faults

A fault indicates a severe fault during inverter operation.

The inverter signals a fault as follows:

- At the operator panel with Fxxxx
- At the inverter using the red LED RDY
- In bit 3 of status word 1 (r0052)
- Via STARTER

To delete a message, you must resolve the cause of the fault and acknowledge the fault.

Every fault has a unique fault code and also a fault value. You need this information to determine the cause of the fault.

Fault buffer of actual values

The inverter saves the time, fault code and fault value for every fault it receives.

	Fault code	Fault value		Fault time received		Fault time removed	
1st fault	r0945[0]	r0949[0]	r2133[0]	r2130[0]	r0948[0]	r2136[0]	r2109[0]
		l32	Float	Days	ms	Days	ms

Figure 9-5 Saving the first fault in the fault buffer

r0949 and r2133 contain the fault value - important for diagnostics - as "fixed point" or "floating point" number.

The "fault time received" is in parameter r2130 (in complete days) as well as in parameter r0948 (in milliseconds referred to the day of the fault). The "fault time removed" is written to parameters r2109 and r2136 when the fault has been acknowledged.

The inverter uses its internal time calculation to save the fault times. More information on the internal time calculation can be found in Chapter System runtime (Page 385).

If an additional fault occurs before the first fault has been acknowledged, then this is also saved. The first alarm remains saved. The fault cases that have occurred are counted in p0952. A fault case can contain one or several faults.

	Fault code	Fault value		Fault time received		Fault time removed	
1st fault	r0945[0]	r0949[0]	r2133[0]	r2130[0]	r0948[0]	r2136[0]	r2109[0]
2nd fault	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]

Figure 9-6 Saving the second fault in the fault buffer

9.4 Faults

The fault buffer can accept up to eight actual faults. The next to last fault is overwritten if an additional fault occurs after the eighth fault.

	Fault code	Fault value		Fault time received		Fault time removed	
1st fault	r0945[0]	r0949[0]	r2133[0]	r2130[0]	r0948[0]	r2136[0]	r2109[0]
2nd fault	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
3rd fault	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
4th fault	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
5th fault	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
6th fault	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
7th fault	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Last fault	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]




Figure 9-7 Complete fault buffer

Acknowledgement

You have multiple options to acknowledge a fault, e.g.:

- PROFIdrive control word 1, bit 7 (r2090.7)
- Acknowledge via the operator panel
- Switch-off the inverter power supply and switch-on again.

Faults detected during the inverter-internal monitoring of hardware and firmware can be acknowledged only by switching the supply voltage off and on again. The list of faults in the List Manual contains a note on this limited acknowledgment possibility.

Emptying the fault buffer: Fault history

The fault history can contain up to 56 faults.

The acknowledgment has no effect as long as none of the causes for the faults in the buffer have been removed. If at least one of the faults in the fault buffer has been removed (the cause of the fault has been removed) and you acknowledge the faults, then the following happens:

1. The inverter accepts all faults from the fault buffer in the first eight memory locations of the fault history (indexes 8 ... 15).
2. The inverter deletes the faults that have been removed from the fault buffer.
3. The inverter writes the time of acknowledgment of the faults that have been removed into parameters r2136 and r2109 (fault time removed).

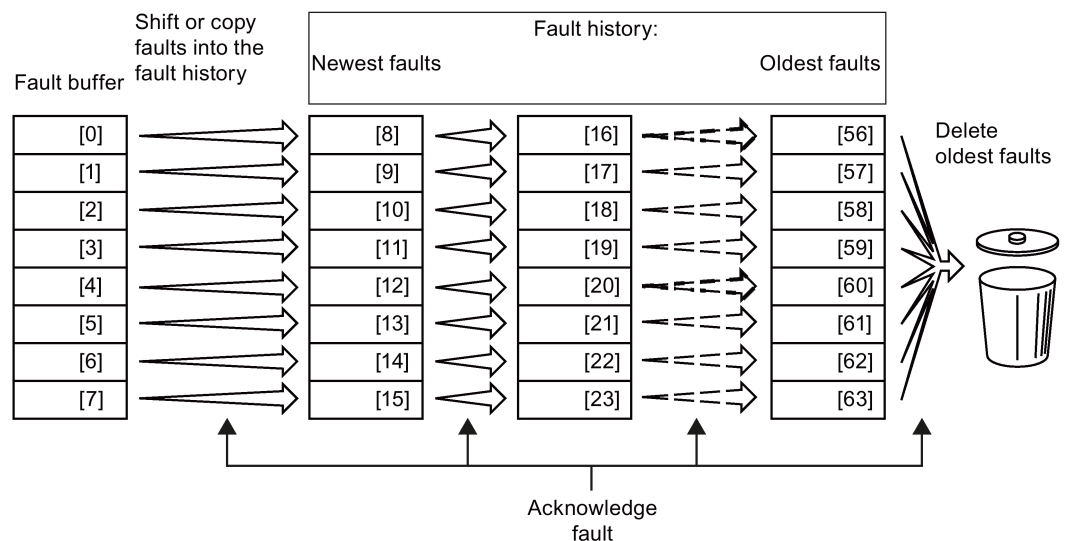


Figure 9-8 Fault history after acknowledging the faults

After acknowledgment, the faults that have not been removed are located in the fault buffer as well as in the fault history. For these faults, the "fault time coming" remains unchanged and the "fault time removed" remains empty.

If less than eight faults were shifted or copied into the fault history, the memory locations with the higher indexes remain empty.

The inverter shifts the values previously saved in the fault history by eight indexes. Faults, which were saved in indexes 56 ... 63 before the acknowledgment, are deleted.

Deleting the fault history

If you wish to delete all faults from the fault history, set parameter p0952 to zero.

Parameters of the fault buffer and the fault history

Parameter	Description
r0945	Fault code Displays the numbers of faults that have occurred
r0948	Fault time received in milliseconds Displays the time in milliseconds when the fault occurred
r0949	Fault value Displays additional information about the fault
p0952	Fault cases, counter Number of fault cases that have occurred since the last acknowledgment. The fault buffer is deleted with p0952 = 0.
r2109	Fault time removed in milliseconds Displays the time in milliseconds when the fault occurred
r2130	Fault time received in days Displays the time in days when the fault occurred
r2131	Actual fault code Displays the code of the oldest fault that is still active
r2133	Fault value for float values Displays additional information about the fault that occurred for float values
r2136	Fault time removed in days Displays the time in days when the fault was removed

Extended settings for faults

Parameter	Description
You can modify the motor fault response for up to 20 different fault codes:	
p2100	Setting the fault number for fault response Selecting the faults for which the fault response should be changed
p2101	Setting, fault response Setting the fault response for the selected fault
You can modify the acknowledgement type for up to 20 different fault codes:	
p2126	Setting the fault number for the acknowledgment mode Selection of the faults for which the acknowledgment type should be changed
p2127	Setting, acknowledgment mode Setting the acknowledgment type for the selected fault 1: Can only be acknowledged using POWER ON 2: IMMEDIATE acknowledgment after removing the fault cause
You can change up to 20 different faults into an alarm, or suppress faults:	
p2118	Setting the message number for the message type Selection of the message for which the message type should be changed
p2119	Setting the message type Setting the message type for the selected fault 1: Fault 2: Alarm 3: No message

You will find details in function diagram 8075 and in the parameter description of the List Manual.

9.5 List of alarms and faults

Axxxxx Alarm

Fyyyyy: Fault

Table 9- 7 The most important alarms and faults of the safety functions

Number	Cause	Remedy
F01600	STOP A Triggered	STO Select and then deselect again.
F01650	Acceptance test required	Carry out acceptance test and create test certificate. Switch the Control Unit off and then on again.
F01659	Write task for parameter rejected	Cause: The converter should be reset to the factory setting. The resetting of the safety functions is, however, not allowed, because the safety functions are currently enabled.
		Remedy with operator panel:
		p0010 = 30 Parameter reset
		p9761 = ... Enter password for the safety functions.
		p0970 = 5 Reset Start Safety Parameter. The converter sets p0970 = 5 if it has reset the parameters.
Then reset the converter to the factory setting again.		
A01666	Static 1 signal atF-DI for safe acknowledgment	F-DI to a logical 0 signal.
A01698	Commissioning mode active for safety functions	This message is withdrawn after the Safety commissioning has ended.
A01699	Shutdown path test required	After the next time that the "STO" function is deselected, the message is withdrawn and the monitoring time is reset.
F30600	STOP A Triggered	STO Select and then deselect again.

Table 9- 8 Faults, which can only be acknowledged by switching the inverter off and on again

Number	Cause	Remedy
F01000	Software fault in CU	Replace CU.
F01001	Floating Point Exception	Switch CU off and on again.
F01015	Software fault in CU	Upgrade firmware or contact technical support.
F01018	Power-up aborted more than once	After this fault is output, the inverter powers up with the factory settings. Remedy: Back up factory setting with p0971=1. Switch CU off and on again. Recommission the inverter.
F01040	Parameters must be saved	Save parameters (p0971). Switch CU off and on again.
F01044	Loading of memory data card defective	Replace memory card or CU.
F01105	CU: Insufficient memory	Reduce number of data records.
F01205	CU: Time slice overflow	Contact technical support.
F01250	CU hardware fault	Replace CU.
F01512	An attempt has been made to establish an conversion factor for scaling which is not present	Create scaling or check transfer value.

Number	Cause	Remedy
F01662	CU hardware fault	Switch CU off and on again, upgrade firmware, or contact technical support.
F30022	Power Module: Monitoring U_{CE}	Check or replace the Power Module.
F30052	Incorrect Power Module data	Replace Power Module or upgrade CU firmware.
F30053	Error in FPGA data	Replace the Power Module.
F30662	CU hardware fault	Switch CU off and on again, upgrade firmware, or contact technical support.
F30664	CU power up aborted	Switch CU off and on again, upgrade firmware, or contact technical support.
F30850	Software fault in Power Module	Replace Power Module or contact technical support.

Table 9- 9 The most important alarms and faults

Number	Cause	Remedy
F01018	Power-up aborted more than once	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Switch the module off and on again. 2. After this fault has been output, the module is booted with the factory settings. 3. Recommission the inverter.
A01028	Configuration error	<p>Explanation: Parameterization on the memory card has been created with a different type of module (Article number, MLFB).</p> <p>Check the module parameters and recommission if necessary.</p>
F01033	Switching over units: Reference parameter value invalid	Set the value of the reference parameter not equal to 0.0 (p0304, p0305, p0310, p0596, p2000, p2001, p2002, p2003, r2004).
F01034	Switching over units: Calculation of the parameter values after reference value change unsuccessful	Select the value of the reference parameter so that the parameters involved can be calculated in the per unit notation (p0304, p0305, p0310, p0596, p2000, p2001, p2002, p2003, r2004).
A01053	System overload measured	<p>The maximum computing power of the Control Unit was exceeded. The following measures reduce the load on the Control Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only one data record (CDS and DDS) • Only use the safety features of the basic functions • De-activate the technology controller • Use the simple ramp-function generator rather than the extended ramp-function generator • Do not use any free function components • Reduce the sampling time of the free function blocks
F01054	System limit exceeded	
F01122	Frequency at the probe input too high	Reduce the frequency of the pulses at the probe input.
F01303	The DRIVE-CLiQ does not support the requested function	A function requested by the Control Unit is not supported by a DRIVE-CLiQ component.
A01590	Motor maintenance interval lapsed	Carry out maintenance and reset the maintenance interval (p0651).
F01800	DRIVE-CLiQ: Incorrect hardware/configuration	<p>A DRIVE-CLiQ connection error has occurred.</p> <p>Check the DRIVE-CLiQ cables at the Control Unit.</p>
A01900	PROFIBUS: Configuration telegram faulty	<p>Explanation: A PROFIBUS master is attempting to establish a connection with a faulty configuration telegram.</p> <p>Check the bus configuration on the master and slave side.</p>

9.5 List of alarms and faults

Number	Cause	Remedy
A01910 F01910	Setpoint timeout	The alarm is generated when $p2040 \neq 0$ ms and one of the following causes is present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bus connection is interrupted The Modbus master is switched off Communications error (CRC, parity bit, logical error) An excessively low value for the fieldbus monitoring time ($p2040$)
A01920	PROFIBUS: Cyclic connection interrupt	Explanation: The cyclic connection to PROFIBUS master is interrupted. Establish the PROFIBUS connection and activate the PROFIBUS master with cyclic operation.
F03505	Analog input, wire break	Check the wiring for interruptions. Check the level of the injected signal. The input current measured by the analog input can be read out in $r0752$.
A03520	Temperature sensor fault	Check that the sensor is connected correctly.
A05000 A05001 A05002 A05004 A05006	Power Module overtemperature	Check the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the ambient temperature within the defined limit values? - Are the load conditions and duty cycle configured accordingly? - Has the cooling failed? See also: Inverter temperature monitoring (Page 241)
F06310	Supply voltage ($p0210$) incorrectly set	Check the set supply voltage and if required change ($p0210$). Check the line voltage.
F07011	Motor overtemperature	Reduce the motor load. Check ambient temperature. Check the wiring and connection of the sensor.
A07012	I2t Motor Module overtemperature	Check and if necessary reduce the motor load. Check the motor's ambient temperature. Check thermal time constant $p0611$. Check overtemperature fault threshold $p0605$.
A07015	Motor temperature sensor alarm	Check that the sensor is connected correctly. Check the parameter assignment ($p0601$).
F07016	Motor temperature sensor fault	Make sure that the sensor is connected correctly. Check the parameterization ($p0601$). Deactivate the motor temperature sensor fault evaluation ($p0607 = 0$).
F07086 F07088	Switching over units: Parameter limit violation	Check the adapted parameter values and if required correct.
F07320	Automatic restart aborted	Increase the number of restart attempts ($p1211$). The actual number of start attempts is shown in $r1214$. Increase the wait time in $p1212$ and/or monitoring time in $p1213$. Connect an ON command ($p0840$). Increase the monitoring time of the power unit or switch off ($p0857$). Reduce the wait time for resetting the fault counter $p1213[1]$ so that fewer faults are registered in the time interval.
A07321	Automatic restart active	Explanation: The automatic restart (AR) is active. During voltage recovery and/or when remedying the causes of pending faults, the drive is automatically switched back on.
F07330	Search current measured too low	Increase search current ($p1202$), check motor connection.

Number	Cause	Remedy
A07400	DC link voltage maximum controller active	<p>If it is not desirable that the controller intervenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the ramp-down time of the ramp-function generator (p1121, p1135). • Deactivate the Vdc_max controller. <p>See also Section: Limiting the maximum DC link voltage (Page 249).</p>
F07403	Lower DC link voltage threshold reached	<p>The DC link voltage monitoring is active (p1240 = 5, 6) and the lower DC link voltage threshold (p1248) was reached in the "Operation" state. Check the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line voltage • Infeed <p>Reduce the lower DC link voltage threshold (p1248).</p>
F07404	DC link voltage monitoring V_{DCmax}	<p>The DC link voltage monitoring p1284 has responded. Check the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line voltage • Braking resistor • Device supply voltage (p210) <p>Increase the DC link voltage threshold (p1284).</p>
A07409	U/f control, current limiting controller active	<p>The alarm automatically disappears after one of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the current limit (p0640). • Reduce the load. • Slow down the up ramp for the setpoint speed.
F07412	Commutation angle incorrect (motor model)	<p>An incorrect commutation angle can result in positive feedback in the speed controller. Check the motor phase sequence (wiring, p1820). Adjust the encoder. Replace the encoder. Carry out motor data identification. Carry out pole position identification.</p>
F07413	Commutation angle incorrect (pole position identification)	<p>An incorrect commutation angle can result in positive feedback in the speed controller. Check the motor phase sequence (wiring, p1820). Adjust the encoder. Replace the encoder. Carry out pole position identification.</p>
F07426	Technology controller actual value limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt the limits to the signal level (p2267, p2268). • Check the actual value scaling (p2264).

9.5 List of alarms and faults

Number	Cause	Remedy
F07801	Motor overcurrent	<p>Check current limits (p0640).</p> <p>Vector control: Check current controller (p1715, p1717).</p> <p>U/f control: Check the current limiting controller (p1340 ... p1346).</p> <p>Increase acceleration ramp (p1120) or reduce load.</p> <p>Check motor and motor cables for short-circuit and ground fault.</p> <p>Check the motor regarding the star/delta connection and rating plate parameterization.</p> <p>Check power unit / motor combination.</p> <p>Select flying restart function (p1200) if switched to rotating motor.</p>
A07805	Drive: Power unit overload I2t	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the continuous load. • Adapt the load cycle. • Check the assignment of rated currents of the motor and power unit. <p>See also: Inverter temperature monitoring (Page 241)</p>
F07806	Regenerative power limit exceeded	<p>Increase deceleration ramp.</p> <p>Reduce driving load.</p> <p>Use power unit with higher energy recovery capability.</p> <p>For vector control, the regenerative power limit in p1531 can be reduced until the fault is no longer activated.</p>
F07807	Short-circuit detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the inverter connection on the motor side for any phase-phase short-circuit. • Rule out that line and motor cables have been interchanged.
A07850 A07851 A07852	External alarm 1 ... 3	<p>The signal for "external alarm 1" has been triggered.</p> <p>Parameters p2112, p2116 and p2117 determine the signal sources for the external alarm 1... 3.</p> <p>Remedy: Remove the causes of these alarms.</p>
F07860 F07861 F07862	External fault 1 ... 3	Remove the external causes for this fault.
F07900	Motor blocked	<p>Check that the motor can run freely.</p> <p>Check the torque limits (r1538 and r1539).</p> <p>Check the parameters of the "Motor blocked" message (p2175, p2177).</p>
F07901	Motor overspeed	<p>Activate the precontrol for the speed limiting controller (p1401 bit 7 = 1).</p> <p>Increase hysteresis for overspeed signal p2162.</p>
F07902	Motor stalled	<p>Check whether the motor data has been set correctly and perform a motor identification.</p> <p>Check the current limits (p0640, r0067, r0289). If the current limits are too low, the drive cannot be magnetized.</p> <p>Check whether motor cables are disconnected during operation.</p>
A07903	Motor speed deviation	<p>Increase p2163 and/or p2166.</p> <p>Increase the torque, current and power limits.</p>

Number	Cause	Remedy
A07904	External armature short-circuit: "Closed" contactor feedback signal missing	When closing, the contactor feedback signal (p1235) did not signal "closed" (r1239.1 = 1) within the monitoring time (p1236). Check the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the contactor feedback signal been incorrectly connected (p1235)? • Contactor feedback signal logic (r1239.1 = 1: "Closed", r1239.1 = 0: "Open"). Increase the monitoring time (p1236).
F07905	External armature short-circuit: "Open" contactor feedback signal missing	When opening, the contactor feedback signal (p1235) did not signal "open" (r1239.1 = 0) within the monitoring time (p1236). Check the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the contactor feedback signal been incorrectly connected (p1235)? • Contactor feedback signal logic (r1239.1 = 1: "Closed", r1239.1 = 0: "Open"). Increase the monitoring time (p1236).
A07908	Internal armature short-circuit active	The motor is short-circuited via the power semiconductor (r1239.5 = 1).
F07909	Internal voltage protection: Deactivation only active after POWER ON	The inverter has activated the "Internal voltage protection" function" (p1231 = 3). Deactivation of the internal voltage protection (p1231 not equal to 3) only becomes active after POWER ON.
A07910	Motor overtemperature	Check the motor load. Check the motor's ambient temperature. Check the KTY84 sensor. Check the overtemperatures of the thermal model (p0626 ... p0628).
A07920	Torque/speed too low	The torque deviates from the torque/speed envelope curve. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connection between the motor and the load. • Adapt the parameterization corresponding to the load.
A07921	Torque/speed too high	
A07922	Torque/speed out of tolerance	
F07923	Torque/speed too low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connection between the motor and the load. • Adapt the parameterization corresponding to the load.
F07924	Torque/speed too high	
A07927	DC braking active	Not required
F7966	Check commutation angle	Carry out pole position identification.
F7969	Pole position identification incorrect	An error has occurred during the pole position identification. Check the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor connection • Motor data
A07980	Rotary measurement activated	Not required
A07981	No enabling for rotary measurement	Acknowledge pending faults. Establish missing enables (see r00002, r0046).
A07991	Motor identification activated	Switch on the motor and identify the motor data.

9.5 List of alarms and faults

Number	Cause	Remedy
F07995	Pole position identification unsuccessful	An error has occurred during the pole position identification. Check the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor connection • Motor data
F08501	Setpoint timeout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the PROFINET connection. • Set the controller into the RUN mode. • If the fault occurs repeatedly, check the monitoring time set p2044.
F08502	Monitoring time, sign-of-life expired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the PROFINET connection.
F08510	Send configuration data not valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the PROFINET configuration
A08511	Receive configuration data not valid	
A08526	No cyclic connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the controller with cyclic operation. • Check the parameters "Name of Station" and "IP of Station" (r61000, r61001).
A08565	Consistency error affecting adjustable parameters	Check the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP address, subnet mask or default gateway is not correct. • IP address or station name used twice in the network. • Station name contains invalid characters.
A08800	PROFInergy energy-saving mode active	The PROFInergy energy-saving mode is active. The alarm automatically disappears when the energy-saving mode is exited.
A13000	Licensing is not sufficient	You are using functions that require a license, but you don't have the appropriate licenses. See also Section: Activating licensed functions (Page 456).
F13010	Licensing is not sufficient	Options requiring a license are used in the inverter, and the licensing is not sufficient.
F13010	Licensing, function module not licensed.	At least one function module requiring a license is not licensed. Deactivate the function module that is not licensed.
F13101	Know-how protection: Copy protection cannot be activated	Insert a valid memory card.

Number	Cause	Remedy
F30001	Overcurrent	<p>Check the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor data, if required, carry out commissioning • Motor connection method (Y / Δ) • U/f operation: Assignment of rated currents of motor and Power Module • Line quality • Make sure that the line commutating reactor is connected properly • Power cable connections • Power cables for short-circuit or ground fault • Power cable length • Line phases <p>If this doesn't help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U/f operation: Increase the acceleration ramp • Reduce the load • Replace the power unit
F30002	DC-link voltage overvoltage	<p>Increase the ramp-down time (p1121). Set the rounding times (p1130, p1136). Activate the DC link voltage controller (p1240, p1280). Check the line voltage (p0210). Check the line phases.</p>
F30003	DC-link voltage undervoltage	<p>Check the line voltage (p0210).</p>
F30004	Inverter overtemperature	<p>Check whether the inverter fan is running. Check whether the ambient temperature is in the permissible range. Check whether the motor is overloaded. Reduce the pulse frequency. See also: Inverter temperature monitoring (Page 241)</p>
F30005	I ² t inverter overload	<p>Check the rated currents of the motor and Power Module. Reduce current limit p0640. When operating with U/f characteristic: Reduce p1341. See also: Inverter temperature monitoring (Page 241)</p>
F30011	Line phase failure	<p>Check the input fuses of the inverter. Check the motor feeder cables.</p>
F30015	Motor cable phase failure	<p>Check the motor cables. Increase the ramp-up or ramp-down time (p1120).</p>
F30021	Ground fault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the power cable connections. • Check the motor. • Check the current transformer. • Check the cables and contacts of the brake connection (a wire might be broken).
F30027	Time monitoring for DC link pre-charging	<p>Check the line voltage at the input terminals. Check the line voltage setting (p0210).</p>

9.5 List of alarms and faults

Number	Cause	Remedy
F30024	Overtemperature, thermal model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt the duty cycle. Check whether the fan is running. Check whether the ambient temperature is in the permissible range. Check the motor load. Reduce the pulse frequency. Reduce the current of the DC current braking. See also: Inverter temperature monitoring (Page 241)
F30035	Overtemperature, intake air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the fan is running.
F30036	Overtemperature, inside area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the fan filter elements. Check whether the ambient temperature is in the permissible range.
F30037	Rectifier overtemperature	See F30035 and, in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the motor load. Check the line phases
A30049	Internal fan defective	Check the internal fan and if required replace.
F30059	Internal fan defective	Check the internal fan and if required replace.
A30502	DC link overvoltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the unit supply voltage (p0210). Check the dimensioning of the line reactor.
A30920	Temperature sensor fault	Check that the sensor is connected correctly.
A50001	PROFINET configuration error	A PROFINET controller is attempting to establish a connection with an incorrect configuration telegram. Check to see whether "Shared Device" is activated (p8929 = 2).
A50010	PROFINET name of station invalid	Correct name of station (p8920) and activate (p8925 = 2).
A50020	PROFINET: Second controller missing	"Shared Device" is activated (p8929 = 2). However, only the connection to a PROFINET controller is available.
For further information, please refer to the List Manual.		

For further information, please refer to the List Manual.

9.6 Identification & maintenance data (I&M)

I&M data

The inverter supports the following identification and maintenance (I&M) data.

I&M data	Format	Explanation	Associated parameters	Example for the content
I&M0	u8[64] PROFIBUS u8[54] PROFINET	Inverter-specific data, read only	-	See below
I&M1	Visible String [32]	Plant/system identifier	p8806[0 ... 31]	"ak12- ne.bo2=fu1"
	Visible String [22]	Location code	p8806[32 ... 53]	"sc2+or45"
I&M2	Visible String [16]	Date	p8807[0 ... 15]	"2013-01-21 16:15"
I&M3	Visible String [54]	Any comment	p8808[0 ... 53]	-
I&M4	Octet String[54]	Check signature to track changes for Safety Integrated. This value can be changed by the user. The test signature is reset to the value generated by the machine is p8805 = 0 is used.	p8809[0 ... 53]	Values of r9781[0] and r9782[0]

When requested, the inverter transfers its I&M data to a higher-level control or to a PC/PG with installed STEP 7, STARTER or TIA-Portal.

I&M0

Designation	Format	Example for the content	Valid for PROFINET	Valid for PROFIBUS
Manufacturer-specific	u8[10]	00 ... 00 hex	---	✓
MANUFACTURER_ID	u16	42d hex (=Siemens)	✓	✓
ORDER_ID	Visible String [20]	„6SL3246-0BA22-1FA0“	✓	✓
SERIAL_NUMBER	Visible String [16]	„T-R32015957“	✓	✓
HARDWARE_REVISION	u16	0001 hex	✓	✓
SOFTWARE_REVISION	char, u8[3]	„V“ 04.70.19	✓	✓
REVISION_COUNTER	u16	0000 hex	✓	✓
PROFILE_ID	u16	3A00 hex	✓	✓
PROFILE_SPECIFIC_TYPE	u16	0000 hex	✓	✓
IM_VERSION	u8[2]	01.02	✓	✓
IM_SUPPORTED	bit[16]	001E hex	✓	✓

Technical data

10.1 Technical data, CU250S-2 Control Unit

Feature	Data	
Article Nos.	CU250S-2	With RS485 interface for the following protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USS • Modbus RTU
	CU250S-2 DP	With PROFIBUS interface
	CU250S-2 PN	With RJ45 connector for the following fieldbuses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROFINET • EtherNet/IP
	CU250S-2 CAN	With CANopen interface
Operating voltage	<p>You have two options for the Control Unit power supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply from the Power Module. The sum of all of the currents of the following interfaces is limited to 0.8 A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encoder power supply – DRIVE-CLiQ – Power supply for the operator panel – Analog outputs – 24 V output voltage (terminal 9) – 24 V PROFIBUS teleservice – Resolver excitation <p>If a short-circuit occurs at the output terminals when the CU is fully loaded, then the Power Module overcurrent protection acts, and the inverter is tripped with overcurrent (Power Module and Control Unit).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External supply via terminals 31 and 32 with 20.4 V ... 28.8 V DC. Use a power supply with protective extra low voltage (PELV according to EN 61800-5-1), Class 2. The 0 V of the power supply must be connected with the PE of the plant or system through a low-ohmic connection. 	
The power supply is electrically isolated from the other terminal strip.		
Current drain when supplied via 31 and 32	max. 2 A	
Power loss	12.0 W plus the power loss of all output voltages	

Technical data

10.1 Technical data, CU250S-2 Control Unit

Output voltages	+24 V out (terminal 9)	18 V ... 26.8 V (max. 200 mA)
	+10 V out (terminal 1)	9.5 V ... 10.5 V (max. 10 mA)
	HTL encoder (terminal 33)	24 V, max. 200 mA
	HTL encoder (pins 4 and 5 of the Sub-D connector on the lower side of the Control Unit)	24 V, max. 350 mA
	TTL encoder (pins 4 and 5 of the Sub-D connector on the lower side of the Control Unit)	4.75 V ... 5.25 V (max. 350 mA)
Setpoint resolution	0.01 Hz	
Maximum frequency of the HTL encoder	500 kHz	
Digital inputs	11 fixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DI 0 ... DI 6 and DI 16 ... DI 19 • Electrically isolated
	4 can be switched over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DI 24 ... DI 27 • Not isolated
	Common data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low < 5 V, high > 11 V • 30 V maximum input voltage • 5.5 mA current consumption • SIMATIC-compatible • 10 ms response time for debounce time p0724 = 0
Pulse inputs	4 (DI 24 ... DI27)	Maximum frequency 32 kHz
Analog inputs	2 (AI 0, AI 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential inputs • 12-bit resolution • 13 ms ± 1 ms response time • AI 0 and AI 1 can be switched over: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 0 V ... 10 V or -10 V ... +10 V (voltage < 35 V) – 0 mA ... 20 mA (120 Ω input resistance, voltage < 10 V, current < 80 mA) • If AI 0 and AI 1 are configured as supplementary digital inputs: Voltage < 35 V, low < 1.6 V, high > 4.0 V, 13 ms ± 1 ms response time for debounce time p0724 = 0.
Digital outputs	3 fixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO 0 ... DO 2: Relay outputs, 30 VDC / max. 0.5 A with resistive load <p>For applications that require UL certification, the voltage at DO 0 ... DO 2 must not exceed 30 VDC referred to ground potential and must be supplied via a grounded Class-2-power supply.</p>
	4 can be switched over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO 24 ... DO27: Transistor outputs • Max. 0.1 A per output • An external power supply is required via terminals 31 and 32 • 2 ms update time

Analog outputs	2 (AO 0, AO 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 V ... 10 V or 0 mA ... 20 mA Reference potential: "GND" 16-bit resolution 4 ms update time
Encoder input	HTL, TTL	500 kHz maximum input frequency
	SSI	1 MHz maximum baud rate. The dependency on baud rate and cable length is shown in the diagram below.
	Resolver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio $\ddot{u} = 0.3 \dots 0.7$ <p>It is always possible to use resolvers with lower or higher ratios. Ratios $\ddot{u} < 0.3$ or $\ddot{u} > 0.7$ reduce the accuracy of the speed sensing and the resolution of the position actual value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.8 V_{rms} excitation voltage for $\ddot{u} = 0.5$ 8 kHz excitation frequency, synchronized to the current controller clock cycle <p>The impedances that can be connected and the maximum speed that can be evaluated are listed below.</p>
Temperature sensor	PTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-circuit monitoring 22 Ω Switching threshold 1650 Ω
	KTY84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-circuit monitoring < 50 Ω Wire break > 2120 Ω
	Temperature switch isolated contact.	
Fail-safe input bei released basic functions	1 (DI 4 and DI 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum input voltage 30 V, 5.5 mA Response time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typical: 5 ms + debounce time p9651 Typical, if debounce time = 0: 6 ms Worst-case scenario: 15 ms + debounce time Worst case, if debounce time = 0: 16 ms <p>You can find the fail-safe inputs of the extended safety functions in the "Safety Integrated Function Manual", see also Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).</p>
PFH	5 × 10E-8	Probability of failure of the safety functions (probability of failure per hour – PFH)
USB interface	Mini-B	
Dimensions (WxHxD)	73 mm × 199 mm × 63 mm	The depth specification is valid when mounting on the Power Module.
Weight	0.49 kg	
Memory cards	Slot for SD or MMC memory cards, also see Section: Overview of Control Units (Page 29).	

Operating temperature	-10 °C ... 50 °C	Without inserted operator panel
	0 °C ... 50 °C	With inserted BOP-2 or IOP operator panel
Observe any possible restrictions regarding the operating temperature as a result of the Power Module.		
Storage temperature	- 40° C ... 70° C	
Relative humidity	< 95%	Condensation is not permissible.

Note

Short-term voltage dips in the external 24 V supply (≤ 3 ms and $\leq 95\%$ of the rated voltage)

When the mains voltage of the inverter is switched off, the inverter responds to short-term voltage dips in the external 24 V supply with fault F30074. Communication via fieldbus, however, remains in effect in this case.

Permissible encoder cable lengths

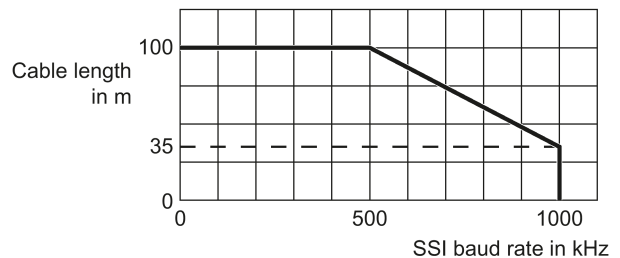
Permissible cable lengths depend on the encoder type and the encoder cable.

Table 10- 1 Maximum cable length:

TTL encoder	100 m
HTL encoder with bipolar signals (differential signals)	300 m
HTL encoder with unipolar signals	100 m
SSI encoder	100 m
DRIVE-CLiQ with MC800	50 m
DRIVE-CLiQ with MC500	100 m

We recommend that SIEMENS cables are connected using DRIVE-CLiQ components.

For SSI encoders, the permissible cable length also depends on the baud rate.



Maximum speeds that can be evaluated by a resolver

Resolver		Maximum speed that can be evaluated by the resolver	
No. of poles	Number of pole pairs	Pulse frequency = 4 kHz	Pulse frequency = 2 kHz
2-pole	1	60000 rpm	30000 rpm
4-pole	2	30000 rpm	15000 rpm
6-pole	3	20000 rpm	10000 rpm
8-pole	4	15000 rpm	7500 rpm

Impedances that can be connected at the resolver input

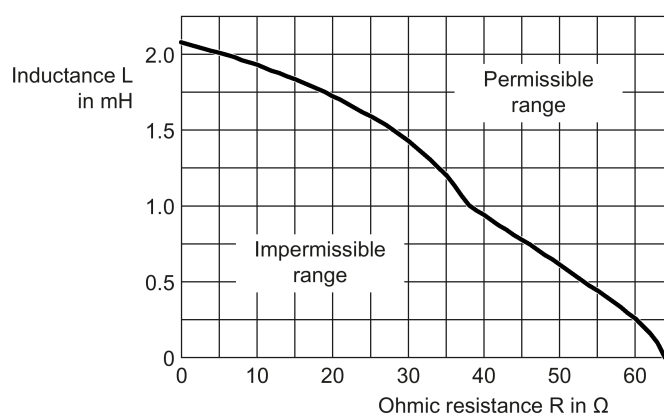


Figure 10-1 Connectable impedances with an excitation frequency of $f = 8\text{kHz}$

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Overload capability of the inverter

Overload capability is the property of the inverter to temporarily supply a current that is higher than the rated current to accelerate a load. Two typical load cycles are defined to clearly demonstrate the overload capability: "Low Overload" and "High Overload"

Table 10- 2 Load cycles and typical applications:

"Low Overload" load cycle	"High Overload" load cycle
<p>The "Low Overload" load cycle assumes a uniform base load with low requirements placed on brief accelerating p phases. Typical applications when designing according to "Low Overload" include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumps, fans and compressors • Wet or dry blasting technology • Mills, mixers, kneaders, crushers, agitators • Basic spindles • Rotary kilns • Extruders 	<p>The "High Overload" load cycle permits, for reduced base load, dynamic accelerating phases. Typical applications when designing according to "High Overload" include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal and vertical conveyor technology (conveyor belts, roller conveyors, chain conveyors) • Centrifuges • Escalators/moving stairways • Lifters/Lowerers • Elevators • Gantry cranes • Cable railways • Storage and retrieval machines

Definitions

- **Base load**

Constant load between the accelerating phases of the drive

Low Overload	High Overload
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LO base load input current Permissible input current for a "Low Overload" load cycle • LO base load output current Permissible output current for a "Low Overload" load cycle • LO base load power Rated power based on the LO base load output current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HO base load input current Permissible input current for a "High Overload" load cycle • HO base load output current Permissible output current for a "High Overload" load cycle • HO base load power Rated power based on the HO base load output current

If not specified otherwise, the power and current data in the technical data always refer to a load cycle according to Low Overload.

We recommend the "SIZER" engineering software to select the inverter. You will find additional information about SIZER on the Internet at: Download SIZER (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/10804987/130000>).

10.2.1 Technical data, PM240-2

Typical inverter load cycles

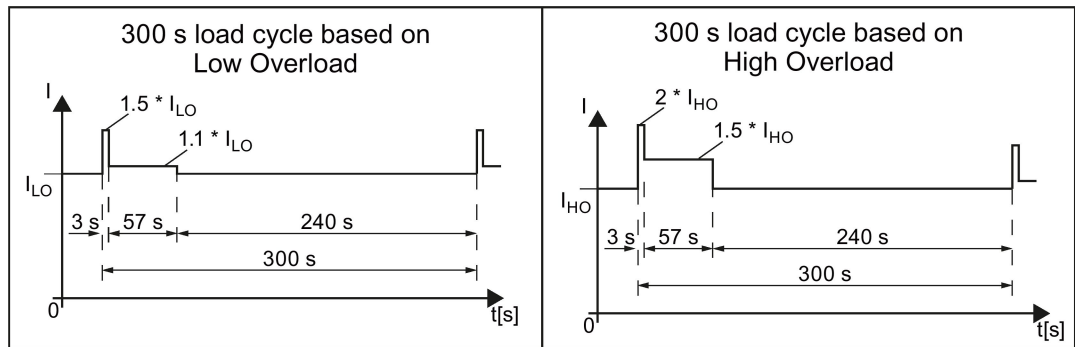


Figure 10-2 "Low Overload" and "High Overload" load cycles

10.2.1.1 General data, PM240-2 - 200 V

Property	Version		
Line voltage	FSA ... FSC	200 V ... 240 V 1-ph. AC ± 10 %	for LO base load power 0.55 kW ... 4 kW for HO base load power 0.37 kW ... 3 kW
		200 V ... 240 V 3-ph. AC ± 10 %	for LO base load power 0.55 kW ... 7.5 kW for HO base load power 0.37 kW ... 5.5 kW
	FSD ... FSE	200 V ... 240 V 3-ph. AC -20 % / + 10 %	
Output voltage	3 AC 0 V ... 0.95 x input voltage (max.)		
Input frequency	50 Hz ... 60 Hz, ± 3 Hz		
Output frequency	0 ... 550 Hz, depending on the control mode		
Line impedance	FSA ... FSC: Uk ≥ 2 %, for lower values, we recommend a line reactor, or a Power Module with the next higher power rating. Not applicable for FSD and FSE		
Power factor λ	FSA ... FSC	0.7 without line reactor for Uk ≥ 2 % 0.85 with line reactor for Uk < 2%	
	FSD ... FSE	0.95 line reactor is not required	
Inrush current	< LO base load input current		
Overvoltage category acc. to EN 60664-1	The inverter insulation is designed for surge voltages according to overvoltage Category III.		
Pulse frequency	4 kHz (factory setting), Can be set in 2 kHz steps in the range from 2 kHz ... 16 kHz. If you increase the pulse frequency, the inverter reduces the maximum output current.		
Short-circuit current rating (SCCR)	≤ 65 kA rms		
Electromagnetic compatibility	Devices with integrated filter are suitable for Category C2 environments according to IEC/EN 61800-3.		
Braking methods	DC braking, compound braking, dynamic braking with integrated braking chopper		
Degree of protection according to EN 60529	Chassis devices	IP20	Must be installed in a control cabinet
	PT devices	IP20, IP54	Must be installed in a control cabinet at the control cabinet panel
Ambient temperature for	LO base load power without derating:	-20 °C ... +40 °C	
	HO base load power without derating:	-20 °C ... +50 °C	
	LO/HO base load power with derating:	-20 °C ... + 60° C	
	Details see Section Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448). For the maximum permissible ambient temperature, also observe the permissible ambient temperatures for the Control Unit and possibly operator panel (IOP or BOP-2) .		
Ambient conditions according to EN 60721-3-3	FSA ... FSC	Protected against damaging chemical substance, according to environmental Class 3C2	
	FSD ... FSE	Protected against damaging chemical substance, according to environmental Class 3C3	
Temperature during storage according to EN 60721-3-3	-40 °C ... +70 °C		
Cooling air	clean and dry air		
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible		

Property	Version				
Pollution according to EN 61800-5-1	suitable for environments with degree of pollution 2				
Shocks and vibration according to EN 60721-3-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2 • Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3 • Vibration in operation according to Class 3M2 				
Installation altitude	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">without derating</td> <td>up to 1000 m above sea level</td> </tr> <tr> <td>with derating</td> <td>up to 4000 m above sea level</td> </tr> </table> <p>Details see Section Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).</p>	without derating	up to 1000 m above sea level	with derating	up to 4000 m above sea level
without derating	up to 1000 m above sea level				
with derating	up to 4000 m above sea level				
Approvals	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">FSA ... FSC</td> <td style="width: 33%;">cULus, CE, C-tick, KCC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSD ... FSE</td> <td>cULus, CE, C-tick, SEMI F47, KCC, WEEE, RoHS, EAC</td> </tr> </table>	FSA ... FSC	cULus, CE, C-tick, KCC	FSD ... FSE	cULus, CE, C-tick, SEMI F47, KCC, WEEE, RoHS, EAC
FSA ... FSC	cULus, CE, C-tick, KCC				
FSD ... FSE	cULus, CE, C-tick, SEMI F47, KCC, WEEE, RoHS, EAC				

10.2.1.2 Power-dependent data, PM240-2 - 200 V

Table 10- 3 PM240-2, IP20, frame sizes A, 1 AC / 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PB13-0UL0	...1PB13-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PB13-0AL0	...1PB13-8AL0
LO base load power		0.55 kW	0.75 kW
LO base load input current 1 AC		7.5 A	9.6 A
LO base load input current 3 AC		4.2 A	5.5 A
LO base load output current		3.2 A	4.2 A
HO base load power		0.37 kW	0.55 kW
HO base load input current 1 AC		6.6 A	8.4 A
HO base load input current 3 AC		3.0 A	4.2 A
HO base load output current		2.3 A	3.2 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3 803 (10 A)	3NA3 805 (16 A)
Fuse according to UL		15 A Class J	15 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.04 kW	0.04 kW
Power losses with filter		0.04 kW	0.04 kW
Required cooling air flow		5 l/s	5 l/s
Weight without filter		1.4 kg	1.4 kg
Weight with filter		1.6 kg	1.6 kg

Table 10- 4 PM240-2, PT, frame sizes A, 1 AC / 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3211...	...1PB13-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3211...	...1PB13-8AL0
LO base load power		0.75 kW
LO base load input current 1 AC		9.6 A
LO base load input current 3 AC		5.5 A
LO base load output current		4.2 A
HO base load power		0.55 kW
HO base load input current 1 AC		8.4 A
HO base load input current 3 AC		4.2 A
HO base load output current		3.2 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3 805 (16 A)
Fuse according to UL		15 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.04 kW
Power losses with filter		0.04 kW
Required cooling air flow		5 l/s
Weight without filter		1.8 kg
Weight with filter		2.0 kg

Table 10- 5 PM240-2, IP20, frame sizes B, 1 AC / 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PB15-5UL0	...1PB17-4UL0	...1PB21-0UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PB15-5AL0	...1PB17-4AL0	...1PB21-0AL0
LO base load power		1.1 kW	1.5 kW	2.2 kW
LO base load input current 1 AC		13.5 A	18.1 A	24.0 A
LO base load input current 3 AC		7.8 A	9.7 A	13.6 A
LO base load output current		6 A	7.4 A	10.4 A
HO base load power		0.75 kW	1.1 kW	1.5 kW
HO base load input current 1 AC		11.8 A	15.8 A	20.9 A
HO base load input current 3 AC		5.5 A	7.8 A	9.7 A
HO base load output current		4.2 A	6 A	7.4 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1814-0 (20 A)	3NE 1815-0 (25 A)	3NE 1803-0 (35 A)
Fuse according to UL		35 A Class J	35 A Class J	35 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.05 kW	0.07 kW	0.12 kW
Power losses with filter		0.05 kW	0.07 kW	0.12 kW
Required cooling air flow		9.2 l/s	9.2 l/s	9.2 l/s
Weight without filter		2.8 kg	2.8 kg	2.8 kg
Weight with filter		3.1 kg	3.1 kg	3.1 kg

Table 10- 6 PM240-2, PT, frame sizes B, 1 AC / 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3211...	...1PB21-0UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3211...	...-1PB21-0AL0
LO base load power		2.2 kW
LO base load input current 1 AC		24.0 A
LO base load input current 3 AC		13.6 A
LO base load output current		10.4 A
HO base load power		1.5 kW
HO base load input current 1 AC		20.9 A
HO base load input current 3 AC		9.7 A
HO base load output current		7.4 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1803-0 (35 A)
Fuse according to UL		35 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.12 kW ¹⁾
Power losses with filter		0.12 kW ¹⁾
Required cooling air flow		9.2 l/s
Weight without filter		3.4 kg
Weight with filter		3.7 kg

1) approx. 0.08 through the heatsink

Technical data

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Table 10- 7 PM240-2, IP 20, frame sizes C, 1 AC / 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PB21-4UL0	...1PB21-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PB21-4AL0	...1PB21-8AL0
LO base load power		3 kW	4 kW
LO base load input current 1 AC		35.9 A	43.0 A
LO base load input current 3 AC		17.7 A	22.8 A
LO base load output current		13.6 A	17.5 A
HO base load power		2.2 kW	3 kW
HO base load input current 1 AC		31.3 A	37.5 A
HO base load input current 3 AC		13.6 A	17.7 A
HO base load output current		10.4 A	13.6 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1817-0 (50 A)	3NE 1818-0 (63 A)
Fuse according to UL		50 A Class J	50 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.14 kW	0.18 kW
Power losses with filter		0.14 kW	0.18 kW
Required cooling air flow		18.5 l/s	18.5 l/s
Weight without filter		5.0 kg	5.0 kg
Weight with filter		5.2 kg	5.2 kg

Table 10- 8 PM240-2, PT, frame sizes C, 1 AC / 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3211...	...1PB21-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3211...	...1PB21-8AL0
LO base load power		4 kW
LO base load input current 1 AC		43.0 A
LO base load input current 3 AC		22.8 A
LO base load output current		17.5 A
HO base load power		3 kW
HO base load input current 1 AC		37.5 A
HO base load input current 3 AC		17.7 A
HO base load output current		13.6 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1818-0 (63 A)
Fuse according to UL		50 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.18 kW ¹⁾
Power losses with filter		0.18 kW ¹⁾
Required cooling air flow		18.5 l/s
Weight without filter		5.9 kg
Weight with filter		6.2 kg

1) approx. 0.09 through the heatsink

Table 10- 9 PM240-2, IP 20, frame sizes C, 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PC22-2UL0	...1PC22-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PC22-2AL0	...1PC22-8AL0
LO base load power		5.5 kW	7.5 kW
LO base load input current		28.6 A	36.4 A
LO base load output current		22.0 A	28.0 A
HO base load power		4 kW	5.5 kW
HO base load input current		22.8 A	28.6 A
HO base load output current		17.5 A	22.0 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1802-0 (40 A)	3NE 1817-0 (50 A)
Fuse according to UL		50 A Class J	50 A Class J
Power losses without filter		0.2 kW	0.26 kW
Power losses with filter		0.2 kW	0.26 kW
Required cooling air flow		18.5 l/s	18.5 l/s
Weight without filter		5.0 kg	5.0 kg
Weight with filter		5.2 kg	5.2 kg

Table 10- 10 PM240-2, IP20, FSD, 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PC24-2UL0	...1PC25-4UL0	...1PC26-8UL0
LO base load power		11 kW	15 kW	18.5 kW
LO base load input current		40 A	51 A	64 A
LO base load output current		42 A	54 A	68 A
HO base load power		7.5 kW	11 kW	15 kW
HO base load input current		36 A	43 A	56 A
HO base load output current		35 A	42 A	54 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL		3NE1818-0 / 63A	3NE1 820-0 / 80A	3NE1 021-0 / 100A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J		60 A	80A	90 A
Power loss		0.42 kW	0.57 kW	0.76 kW
Required cooling air flow		55 l/s	55 l/s	55 l/s
Weight		17 kg	17 kg	17 kg

Table 10- 11 PM240-2, IP20, FSE, 3 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PC28-8UL0	...1PC31-1UL0
LO base load power		22 kW	30 kW
LO base load input current		76 A	98 A
LO base load output current		80 A	104 A
HO base load power		18.5 kW	22 kW
HO base load input current		71 A	83 A
HO base load output current		68 A	80 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL		3 NE1 021-0 / 100A	3 NE1 224-0 / 160A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J		100 A	150 A
Power loss		0.85 kW	1.20 kW
Required cooling air flow		83 l/s	83 l/s
Weight		26 kg	26 kg

Current derating depending on the pulse frequency

Current derating depending on the pulse frequency ¹⁾ for 200 V devices

Article number	LO base load output current for a pulse frequency of ... [A]						
	4 kHz	6 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz	12 kHz	14 kHz	16 kHz
6SL3210-1PB13-0□L0	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
6SL321□-1PB13-8□L0	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
6SL3211-1PB15-5□L0	6.0	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2
6SL3210-1PB17-4□L0	7.4	6.3	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.0
6SL321□-1PB21-0□L0	10.4	8.8	7.3	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.2
6SL3210-1PB21-4□L0	13.6	11.6	9.5	8.2	6.8	6.1	5.4
6SL321□-1PB21-8□L0	17.5	14.9	12.3	10.5	8.8	7.9	7.0
6SL3210-1PC22-2□L0	22.0	18.7	15.4	13.2	11.0	9.9	8.8
6SL3210-1PC22-8□L0	28.0	23.8	19.6	16.8	14.0	12.6	11.2
6SL3210-1PC24-2□L0	42	35.7	29.4	25.2	21.0	18.9	16.8
6SL3210-1PC25-4□L0	54	45.9	37.8	32.4	27.0	24.3	21.6
6SL3210-1PC26-8□L0	68	57.8	47.6	40.8	34.0	30.6	27.2
6SL3210-1PC28-8□L0	80	68.0	56.0	48.0	40.0	36.0	32.0
6SL3210-1PC31-1□L0	104	88.4	72.8	62.4	52.0	46.8	41.6
¹⁾ The permissible motor cable length also depends on the cable type and the selected pulse frequency.							

10.2.1.3 General data, PM240-2 - 400 V

Property	Version
Line voltage	FSA ... FSC 380 V ... 480 V 3-ph. AC $\pm 10\%$
	FSD ... FSE 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V -20 %, +10 %
Output voltage	3 AC 0 V ... 0.95 x input voltage (max.)
Input frequency	50 Hz ... 60 Hz, ± 3 Hz
Output frequency	0 ... 550 Hz, depending on the control mode
Line impedance	$U_k \geq 1\%$, for lower values, we recommend a line reactor, or a Power Module with the next higher power rating.
Power factor λ	FSA ... FSC 0.7 without line reactor for $U_k \geq 1\%$ 0.85 with line reactor for $U_k < 1\%$
	FSD ... FSE 0.95 (line reactor not required)
Inrush current	< LO base load input current
Overvoltage category acc. to EN 60664-1	The inverter insulation is designed for surge voltages according to overvoltage Category III.
Pulse frequency	4 kHz (factory setting) Can be adjusted in 2 kHz steps in the range from 2 kHz ... 16 kHz. Restriction: from a LO base load power of 55 kW up to 8 kHz. The output current is reduced if you increase the pulse frequency.
Short-circuit current rating (SCCR)	≤ 65 kA rms
Electromagnetic compatibility according to IEC/EN 61800-3	Devices with integrated filter are suitable for Category C2 environments.
Braking methods	DC braking, compound braking, dynamic braking with integrated braking chopper
Degree of protection according to EN 60529	Chassis devices IP20 Must be installed in a control cabinet
	PT devices IP20, IP54 Must be installed in a control cabinet at the control cabinet panel
Ambient temperature for	LO base load power without derating: -20 °C ... +40 °C
	HO base load power without derating: -20 °C ... +50 °C
	LO/HO base load power with derating: -20 °C ... +60 °C
	Details see Section Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448). For the maximum permissible ambient temperature, also observe the permissible ambient temperatures for the Control Unit and possibly operator panel (IOP or BOP-2) .
Ambient conditions according to EN 60721-3-3	FSA ... FSC: Protected against damaging chemical substance, according to environmental Class 3C2
	FSD ... FSE Protected against damaging chemical substance, according to environmental Class 3C3
Temperature during storage according to EN 60721-3-3	-40 °C ... +70 °C
Cooling air	clean and dry air
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible
Pollution according to EN 61800-5-1	suitable for environments with degree of pollution 2

Technical data

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Property	Version
Shocks and vibration according to EN 60721-3-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2• Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3• Vibration in operation according to Class 3M2
Installation altitude	without derating: up to 1000 m above sea level with derating: up to 4000 m above sea level Details see Section Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).
Approvals	FSA ... FSC cULus, CE, C-tick, KCC FSD ... FSE cULus, CE, C-tick, SEMI F47, KCC, WEEE, RoHS, EAC

10.2.1.4 Power-dependent data, PM240-2 - 400 V

Table 10- 12 PM240-2, IP20, frame sizes A, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PE11-8UL1	...1PE12-3UL1	...1PE13-2UL1
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PE11-8AL1	...1PE12-3AL1	...1PE13-2AL1
LO base load power		0.55 kW	0.75 kW	1.1 kW
LO base load input current		2.3 A	2.9 A	4.1 A
LO base load output current		1.7 A	2.2 A	3.1 A
HO base load power		0.37 kW	0.55 kW	0.75 kW
HO base load input current		2.0 A	2.6 A	3.3 A
HO base load output current		1.3 A	1.7 A	2.2 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3 804 (4 A)	3NA3 804 (4 A)	3NA3 801 (6 A)
Fuse according to UL		10 A Class J	10 A Class J	15 A Class J
Power loss		0.04 kW	0.04 kW	0.04 kW
Required cooling air flow		5 l/s	5 l/s	5 l/s
Weight without filter		1.3 kg	1.3 kg	1.3 kg
Weight with filter		1.5 kg	1.5 kg	1.5 kg

Table 10- 13 PM240-2, IP20, frame sizes A, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PE14-3UL1	...1PE16-1UL1	...1PE18-0UL1
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PE14-3AL1	...1PE16-1AL1	...1PE18-0AL1
LO base load power		1.5 kW	2.2 kW	3.0 kW
LO base load input current		5.5 A	7.7 A	10.1 A
LO base load output current		4.1 A	5.9 A	7.7 A
HO base load power		1.1 kW	1.5 kW	2.2 kW
HO base load input current		4.7 A	6.1 A	8.8 A
HO base load output current		3.1 A	4.1 A	5.9 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3 803 (10 A)	3NA3 803 (10 A)	3NA3 805 (16 A)
Fuse according to UL		20 A Class J	30 A Class J	30 A Class J
Power loss		0.07 kW	0.1 kW	0.12 kW
Required cooling air flow		5 l/s	5 l/s	5 l/s
Weight without filter		1.4 kg	1.4 kg	1.4 kg
Weight with filter		1.6 kg	1.6 kg	1.6 kg

Technical data

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Table 10- 14 PM240-2, PT, frame sizes A, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3211...	...1PE18-0UL1
Article No. - with filter	6SL3211...	...1PE18-0AL1
LO base load power		3.0 kW
LO base load input current		10.1 A
LO base load output current		7.7 A
HO base load power		2.2 kW
HO base load input current		8.8 A
HO base load output current		5.9 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3 805 (16 A)
Fuse according to UL		30 A Class J
Power loss without filter		0.12 kW ¹⁾
Required cooling air flow		7 l/s
Weight without filter		1.8 kg
Weight with filter		2.0 kg

1) approx. 0.1 kW through the heatsink

Table 10- 15 PM240-2, IP20, frame sizes B, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PE21-1UL0	...1PE21-4UL0	...1PE21-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PE21-1AL0	...1PE21-4AL0	...1PE21-8AL0
LO base load power		4.0 kW	5.5 kW	7.5 kW
LO base load input current		13.3 A	17.2 A	22.2 A
LO base load output current		10.2 A	13.2 A	18.0 A
HO base load power		3.0 kW	4.0 kW	5.5 kW
HO base load input current		11.6 A	15.3 A	19.8 A
HO base load output current		7.7 A	10.2 A	13.2 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1814-0 (20 A)	3NE 1815-0 (25 A)	3NE 1803-0 (35 A)
Fuse according to UL		35 A Class J	35 A Class J	35 A Class J
Power loss		0.11 kW	0.15 kW	0.2 kW
Required cooling air flow		9.2 l/s	9.2 l/s	9.2 l/s
Weight without filter		2.9 kg	2.9 kg	3.0 kg
Weight with filter		3.1 kg	3.1 kg	3.2 kg

Table 10- 16 PM240-2, PT, frame sizes B, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3211...	...1PE21-8UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3211...	...1PE21-8AL0
LO base load power		7.5 kW
LO base load input current		22.2 A
LO base load output current		18.0 A
HO base load power		5.5 kW
HO base load input current		19.8 A
HO base load output current		13.7 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1803-0 (35 A)
Fuse according to UL		35 A Class J
Power loss		0.2 kW ¹⁾
Required cooling air flow		9.2 l/s
Weight without filter		3.6 kg
Weight with filter		3.9 kg

1) approx. 0.16 kW through the heatsink;

Table 10- 17 PM240-2, IP20, frame sizes C, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1PE22-7UL0	...1PE23-3UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1PE22-7AL0	...1PE23-3AL0
LO base load power		11.0 kW	15.0 kW
LO base load input current		32.6 A	39.9 A
LO base load output current		26.0 A	32.0 A
HO base load power		7.5 kW	11.0 kW
HO base load input current		27.0 A	36.0 A
HO base load output current		18.0 A	26.0 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1817-0 (50 A)	3NE 1817-0 (50 A)
Fuse according to UL		50 A Class J	50 A Class J
Power loss		0.3 kW	0.37 kW
Required cooling air flow		18.5 l/s	18.5 l/s
Weight without filter		4.7 kg	4.8 kg
Weight with filter		5.3 kg	5.4 kg

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Table 10- 18 PM240-2, PT, frame sizes C, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3211...	...1PE23-3UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3211...	...1PE23-3AL0
LO base load power		15.0 kW
LO base load input current		39.9 A
LO base load output current		32.0 A
HO base load power		11.0 kW
HO base load input current		36.0 A
HO base load output current		26.0 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NE 1817-0 (50 A)
Fuse according to UL		50 A Class J
Power loss		0.37 kW ¹⁾
Required cooling air flow		18.5 l/s
Weight without filter		5.8 kg
Weight with filter		6.3 kg

1) approx. 0.3 kW through the heatsink;

Table 10- 19 PM240-2, IP20, FSD, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PE23-8UL0	...1PE24-5UL0	...1PE26-0UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210-...	...1PE23-8AL0	...1PE24-5AL0	...1PE26-0AL0
LO base load power		18.5 kW	22 kW	30 kW
LO base load input current		36 A	42 A	57 A
LO base load output current		38 A	45 A	60 A
HO base load power		15 kW	18.5 kW	22 kW
HO base load input current		33 A	38 A	47 A
HO base load output current		32 A	38 A	45 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL		3NE1 818-0 / 63 A	3NE1 820-0 / 80 A	3NE1 021-0 / 100A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J		60 A	70 A	90 A
Power loss without filter		0.55 kW	0.68 kW	0.76 kW
Power loss with filter		0.56 kW	0.68 kW	0.77 kW
Required cooling air flow		55 l/s	55 l/s	55 l/s
Weight without filter		16 kg	16 kg	17 kg
Weight with filter		17.5 kg	17.5 kg	18.5 kg

Table 10- 20 PM240-2, IP20, FSD, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PE27-5UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210-...	...1PE27-5AL0
LO base load power		37 kW
LO base load input current		70 A
LO base load output current		75 A
HO base load power		30 kW
HO base load input current		62 A
HO base load output current		60 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL	3NE1 021-0 / 100 A	
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J	100 A	
Power loss without filter		1.01 kW
Power loss with filter		1.02 kW
Required cooling air flow		55 l/s
Weight without filter		17 kg
Weight with filter		18.5 kg

Table 10- 21 PM240-2, IP20, FSE, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PE28-8UL0	...1PE31-1UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210-...	...1PE28-8AL0	...1PE31-1AL0
LO base load power		45 kW	55 kW
LO base load input current		86 A	104 A
LO base load output current		90 A	110 A
HO base load power		37 kW	45 kW
HO base load input current		78 A	94 A
HO base load output current		75 A	90 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL	3NE1 022-0 / 125A		3NE1 224-0 / 160A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J	125 A		150 A
Power losses without filter		1.19 kW	1.54 kW
Power losses with filter		1.2 kW	1.55 kW
Required cooling air flow		83 l/s	83 l/s
Weight without filter		26kg	26 kg
Weight with filter		28 kg	28 kg

Current derating depending on the pulse frequency ¹⁾ for 400 V devices

Article number	LO base load output current for a pulse frequency of ... [A]						
	4 kHz	6 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz	12 kHz	14 kHz	16 kHz
6SL3210-1PE11-8□L1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
6SL3210-1PE12-3□L1	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
6SL3211-1PE13-2□L1	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2
6SL3210-1PE14-3□L1	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6
6SL3210-1PE16-1□L1	5.9	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.4
6SL321□-1PE18-0□L1	7.7	6.5	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.1
6SL3210-1PE21-1□L0	10.2	8.7	7.1	6.1	5.1	4.6	4.1
6SL3210-1PE21-4□L0	13.2	11.2	9.2	7.9	6.6	5.9	5.3
6SL321□-1PE21-8□L0	18.0	15.3	12.6	10.8	9.0	8.1	7.2
6SL3210-1PE22-7□L0	26.0	22.1	18.2	15.6	13.0	11.7	10.4
6SL321□-1PE23-3□L0	32.0	27.2	22.4	19.2	16	14.4	12.8
6SL3210-1PE23-8□L0	38	32.3	26.6	22.8	19.0	17.1	15.2
6SL3210-1PE24-5□L0	45	38.3	31.5	27.0	22.5	20.3	18.0
6SL3210-1PE26-0□L0	60	51.0	42.0	36.0	30.0	27.0	24.0
6SL3210-1PE27-5□L0	75	63.8	52.5	45.0	37.5	33.8	30.0
6SL3210-1PE28-8□L0	90	76.5	63.0	54.0	45.0	40.5	36.0
6SL3210-1PE31-1□L0	110	93.5	77.0	66.0	55.0	49.5	44.0

¹⁾ The permissible motor cable length also depends on the cable type and the selected pulse frequency.

10.2.1.5 General data, PM240-2 - 690 V inverters

Property	Version
Line voltage	3 AC 500 V ... 690 V -20% ... +10 %
Output voltage	3 AC 0 V ... 0.95 x input voltage (max.)
Input frequency	50 Hz ... 60 Hz, ± 3 Hz
Output frequency	0 ... 550 Hz, depending on the control mode
Power factor λ	> 0.9
Inrush current	< LO base load input current
Overvoltage category acc. to EN 60664-1	The inverter insulation is designed for surge voltages according to overvoltage Category III.
Pulse frequency	2 kHz (factory setting), can be adjusted to 4 kHz The output current is reduced if you increase the pulse frequency.
Short-circuit current rating (SCCR)	≤ 65 kA rms
Electromagnetic compatibility according to IEC/EN 61800-3	Devices with integrated filter are suitable for Category C2 environments.
Braking methods	DC braking, compound braking, dynamic braking with integrated braking chopper
Degree of protection according to EN 60529	IP20; must be installed in a control cabinet
Ambient temperature for	LO base load power without derating: -20 °C ... +40 °C HO base load power without derating: -20 °C ... +50 °C LO/HO base load power with derating: -20 °C ... +60 °C Details see Section Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448). For the maximum permissible ambient temperature, also observe the permissible ambient temperatures for the Control Unit and possibly operator panel (IOP or BOP-2) .
Ambient conditions according to EN 60721-3-3	Protected against damaging chemical substance, according to environmental Class 3C3
Temperature during storage according to EN 60721-3-3	-40 °C ... +70 °C
Cooling air	clean and dry air
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible
Pollution according to EN 61800-5-1	suitable for environments with degree of pollution 2
Shocks and vibration according to EN 60721-3-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2 • Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3 • Vibration in operation according to Class 3M2
Installation altitude	without derating: up to 1000 m above sea level with derating: up to 4000 m above sea level Details see Section Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).
Approvals	cULus, CE, C-tick, SEMI F47, KCC, WEEE, RoHS, EAC

10.2.1.6 Power-dependent data, PM240-2 - 690 V

Table 10- 22 PM240-2, IP20, FSD, 3 AC 500 V ... 690 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PH21-4UL0	...1PH22-0UL0	...1PH22-3UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210-...	...1PH21-4AL0	...1PH22 -0AL0	...1PH22 -3AL0
LO base load power		11 kW	15 kW	18.5 kW
LO base load input current		14 A	18 A	22 A
LO base load output current		14 A	19 A	23 A
HO base load power		7.5 kW	11 kW	15 kW
HO base load input current		11 A	14 A	20 A
HO base load output current		11 A	14 A	19 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL		3NE1 815-0 / 25 A	3NE1 815-0 / 25 A	3NE1 803-0 / 32 A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J		20 A	25 A	30 A
Power loss without filter		0.32 kW	0.41 kW	0.48 kW
Power loss with filter		0.32 kW	0.41 kW	0.48 kW
Required cooling air flow		55 l/s	55 l/s	55 l/s
Weight without filter		17 kg	17 kg	17 kg
Weight with filter		18.5 kg	18.5 kg	18.5 kg

Table 10- 23 PM240-2, IP20, FSD, 3 AC 500 V ... 690 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PH22-7UL0	...1PH23-5UL0	...1PH24-2UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210-...	...1PH22 -7AL0	...1PH23 -5AL0	...1PH24 -2AL0
LO base load power		22 kW	30 kW	37 kW
LO base load input current		25 A	33 A	40 A
LO base load output current		27A	35 A	42 A
HO base load power		18.5 kW	22 kW	30 kW
HO base load input current		24 A	28 A	36 A
HO base load output current		23 A	27 A	35 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL		3NE1 803 / 35 A	3NE1 817 / 50 A	3NE1 818 / 63 A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J		35 A	45 A	60 A
Power loss without filter		0.56 kW	0.72 kW	0.88kW
Power loss with filter		0.56 kW	0.73kW	0.88 kW
Required cooling air flow		55 l/s	55 l/s	55 l/s
Weight without filter		17 kg	17 kg	17 kg
Weight with filter		18.5 kg	18.5 kg	18.5 kg

Table 10- 24 PM240-2, IP20, FSE, 3 AC 500 V ... 690 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210-...	...1PH25-2UL0	...1PH26-2UL0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210-...	...1PH25-2AL0	...1PH26 -2AL0
LO base load power		45 kW	55 kW
LO base load input current		50 A	59 A
LO base load output current		52 A	62A
HO base load power		37 kW	45 kW
HO base load input current		44 A	54 A
HO base load output current		42 A	52 A
Siemens fuse according to IEC/UL		3NA1 820 / 80A	3NE1 820 / 80A
Fuse according to IEC/UL, Class J		80 A	80 A
Power loss without filter		1.00 kW	1.21 kW
Power loss with filter		1.00 kW	1.22 kW
Required cooling air flow		83 l/s	83 l/s
Weight without filter		26 kg	26 kg
Weight with filter		28 kg	28 kg

Current derating depending on the pulse frequency ¹⁾ for 690 V devices

Article number	LO base load output current for a pulse frequency of ... [A]	
	2 kHz	4 kHz
6SL3210-1PH21-4□L0	14	8.4
6SL3210-1PH22-0□L0	19	11.4
6SL3210-1PH22-3□L0	23	13.8
6SL3210-1PH22-7□L0	27	16.2
6SL3210-1PH23-5□L0	35	21
6SL3210-1PH24-2□L0	42	25.2
6SL3210-1PH25-2□L0	52	31.2
6SL3210-1PH26-2□L0	62	37.2

¹⁾ The permissible motor cable length also depends on the cable type and the selected pulse frequency.

10.2.2 Technical data, PM240

Typical inverter load cycles

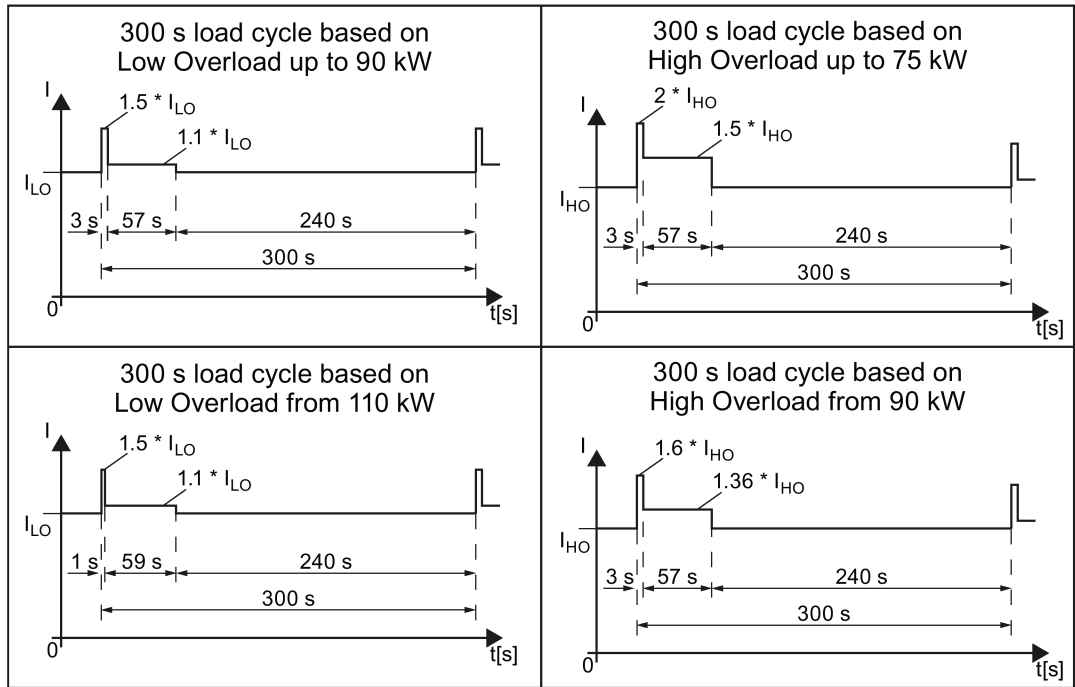


Figure 10-3 "High Overload" and "Low Overload" load cycles

10.2.2.1 General data, PM240

Property	Version		
Line voltage	380 V ... 480 V 3-ph. AC \pm 10 %		
Output voltage	0 V 3-ph. AC ... input voltage x 0.95 (max.)		
Input frequency	50 Hz ... 60 Hz, \pm 3 Hz		
Output frequency	0 Hz ... 550 Hz, depending on the control mode		
Power factor λ	0.7 ... 0.85		
Inrush current	< LO base load input current		
Pulse frequency (factory setting)	4 kHz for 0.37 kW ... 90 kW 2 kHz for 110 kW ... 250 kW	Can be set in 2 kHz steps in the range from 2 kHz ... 16 kHz. If you increase the pulse frequency, the inverter reduces the maximum output current.	
Electromagnetic compatibility	The devices are suitable for environments, Categories C1 and C2 according to IEC/EN 61800-3: 2004.		
Braking methods	DC braking, compound braking, dynamic braking with integrated braking chopper		
Degree of protection	IP20 chassis units		
Ambient operating temperature	0 °C ... +40 °C	LO base load power	0.37 kW ... 250 kW
		HO base load power	132 kW ... 200 kW
	0 °C ... +50 °C	HO base load power	0.37 kW ... 110 kW
	Up to 60° C	with derating, see also Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448)	
Storage temperature	-40 °C ... +70 °C		
Pollution	Protected according to pollution degree 2 to EN 61800-5-1: 2007		
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible		
Environmental requirements	Protected against damaging chemical substances according to environmental class 3C2 to EN 60721-3-3; 1995		
Shock and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2 to EN 60721-3-1: 1997 • Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3 to EN 60721-3-2: 1997 • Vibration during operation according to Class 3M2 to EN 60721-3-3: 1995 		
Installation altitude	up to 1000 m above sea level	0.37 kW ... 1 32 kW	
	up to 2000 m above sea level	160 kW ... 25 0 kW	
	up to 4000 m above sea level	with derating, see also Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448)	
Standards	UL, cUL, CE, C-tick, SEMI F47 The drive only satisfies the UL requirements when UL-certified fuses are used.		

10.2.2.2 Power-dependent data, PM240

Note

The given input currents are valid for operation without a line reactor for a line voltage of 400 V with $V_k = 1\%$ referred to the rated power of the inverter. If a line reactor is used, the specified values are reduced by a few percent.

Note

The values for Low Overload (LO) are identical with those of the rated values.

Table 10- 25 PM240, IP20, frame sizes A, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE13-7UA0	...0BE15-5UA0	...0BE17-5UA0
LO base load power		0.37 kW	0.55 kW	0.75 kW
LO base load input current		1.6 A	2.0 A	2.5 A
LO base load output current		1.3 A	1.7 A	2.2 A
HO base load power		0.37 kW	0.55 kW	0.75 kW
HO base load input current		1.6 A	2.0 A	2.5 A
HO base load output current		1.3 A	1.7 A	2.2 A
Fuse according to UL (from SIEMENS)		3NE1813-0, 16 A	3NE1813-0, 16 A	3NE1813-0, 16 A
Fuse according to UL (Class J, K-1 or K-5)		10 A	10 A	10 A
Power loss		0.097 kW	0.099 kW	0.102 kW
Required cooling air flow		4.8 l/s	4.8 l/s	4.8 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG	1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG	1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in	0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in	0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in
Weight		1.2 kg	1.2 kg	1.2 kg

Table 10- 26 PM240, IP20, frame sizes A, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE21-1UA0	...0BE21-5UA0
LO base load power		1.1 kW	1.5 kW
LO base load input current		3.9 A	4.9 A
LO base load output current		3.1 A	4.1 A
HO base load power		1.1 kW	1.5 kW
HO base load input current		3.8 A	4.8 A
HO base load output current		3.1 A	4.1 A
Fuse according to UL (from SIEMENS)		3NE1813-0, 16 A	3NE1813-0, 16 A
Fuse according to UL (Class J, K-1 or K-5)		10 A	10 A
Power loss		0.108 kW	0.114 kW
Required cooling air flow		4.8 l/s	4.8 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG	1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in	0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in
Weight		1.1 kg	1.1 kg

Table 10- 27 PM240, IP20, frame sizes B, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE22-2UA0	...0BE23-0UA0	...0BE24-0UA0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE22-2AA0	...0BE23-0AA0	...0BE24-0AA0
LO base load power		2.2 kW	3 kW	4 kW
LO base load input current		7.6 A	10.2 A	13.4 A
LO base load output current		5.9 A	7.7 A	10.2 A
HO base load power		2.2 kW	3 kW	4 kW
HO base load input current		7.6 A	10.2 A	13.4 A
HO base load output current		5.9 A	7.7 A	10.2 A
Fuse according to UL (from SIEMENS)		3NE1813-0, 16 A	3NE1813-0, 16 A	3NE1814-0, 20 A
Fuse according to UL (Class J, K-1 or K-5)		16 A	16 A	20 A
Power loss		0.139 kW	0.158 kW	0.183 kW
Required cooling air flow		24 l/s	24 l/s	24 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		1.5 ... 6 mm ² 16 ... 10 AWG	1.5 ... 6 mm ² 16 ... 10 AWG	1.5 ... 6 mm ² 16 ... 10 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		1.5 Nm / 13 lbf in	1.5 Nm / 13 lbf in	1.5 Nm / 13 lbf in
Weight		4.3 kg	4.3 kg	4.3 kg

Table 10- 28 PM240, IP20, frame sizes C, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE25-5UA0	...0BE27-5UA0	...0BE31-1UA0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE25-5AA0	...0BE27-5AA0	...0BE31-1AA0
LO base load power		7.5 kW	11 kW	15 kW
LO base load input current		21.9 A	31.5 A	39.4 A
LO base load output current		18 A	25 A	32 A
HO base load power		5.5 kW	7.5 kW	11 kW
HO base load input current		16.7 A	23.7 A	32.7 A
HO base load output current		13.2 A	19 A	26 A
Fuse according to UL (from SIEMENS)		3NE1814-0, 20 A	3NE1814-0, 20 A	3NE1803-0, 35 A
Fuse according to UL (Class J, K-1 or K-5)		20 A	20 A	35 A
Power loss		0.240 kW	0.297 kW	0.396 kW
Required cooling air flow		55 l/s	55 l/s	55 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		4 ... 10 mm ² 12 ... 8 AWG	4 ... 10 mm ² 12 ... 8 AWG	4 ... 10 mm ² 12 ... 8 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		2.3 Nm / 20 lbf in	2.3 Nm / 20 lbf in	2.3 Nm / 20 lbf in
Weight without filter		6.5 kg	6.5 kg	6.5 kg
Weight with filter		7 kg	7 kg	7 kg

Technical data

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Table 10- 29 PM240, IP20, frame sizes D, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE31-5UA0	...0BE31-8UA0	...0BE32-2UA0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE31-5AA0	...0BE31-8AA0	...0BE32-2AA0
LO base load power		18.5 kW	22 kW	30 kW
LO base load input current		46 A	53 A	72 A
LO base load output current		38 A	45 A	60 A
HO base load power		15 kW	18.5 kW	22 kW
HO base load input current		40 A	46 A	56 A
HO base load output current		32 A	38 A	45 A
Fuse according to UL (SIEMENS)		3NE1817-0	3NE1818-0	3NE1820-0
Fuse according to UL (Class J)		---	---	---
Power loss		0.44 kW 0.42 kW	0.55 kW 0.52 kW	0.72 kW 0.69 kW
Required cooling air flow		22 l/s	22 l/s	39 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		10 ... 35 mm ² 7 ... 2 AWG	10 ... 35 mm ² 7 ... 2 AWG	16 ... 35 mm ² 5 ... 2 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in
Weight without filter		13 kg	13 kg	13 kg
Weight with filter		16 kg	16 kg	16 kg

Table 10- 30 PM240, IP20, frame sizes E, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE33-0UA0	...0BE33-7UA0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE33-0AA0	...0BE33-7AA0
LO base load power		37 kW	45 kW
LO base load input current		88 A	105 A
LO base load output current		75 A	90 A
HO base load power		30 kW	37 kW
HO base load input current		73 A	90 A
HO base load output current		60 A	75 A
Fuse according to UL (SIEMENS)		3NE1021-0	3NE1022-0
Fuse according to UL (Class J)		---	---
Power losses without filter		0.99 kW	1.2 kW
Power losses with filter		1.04 kW	1.2 kW
Required cooling air flow		22 l/s	39 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		25 ... 35 mm ² 3 ... 2 AWG	25 ... 35 mm ² 3 ... 2 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in
Weight without filter		16 kg	16 kg
Weight with filter		23 kg	23 kg

Table 10- 31 PM240, IP20, frame sizes F, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE34-5UA0	...0BE35-5UA0	...0BE37-5UA0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE34-5AA0	...0BE35-5AA0	...0BE37-5AA0
LO base load power		55 kW	75 kW	90 kW
LO base load input current		129 A	168 A	204 A
LO base load output current		110 A A	145 A	178 A
HO base load power		45 kW	55 kW	75 kW
HO base load input current		108 A	132 A	169 A
HO base load output current		90 A	110 A	145 A
Fuse according to UL (SIEMENS)		3NE1224-0	3NE1225-0	3NE1227-0
Fuse according to UL (Class J)		150 A, 600 V	200 A, 600 V	250 A, 600 V
Power losses without filter		1.4 kW	1.9 kW	2.3 kW
Power losses with filter		1.5 kW	2.0 kW	2.4 kW
Required cooling air flow		94 l/s	94 l/s	117 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		35 ... 120 mm ² 2 ... 4/0 AWG	70 ... 120 mm ² 2/0 ... 4/0 AWG	95 ... 120 mm ² 3/0 ... 4/0 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		13 Nm / 115 lbf in	13 Nm / 115 lbf in	13 Nm / 115 lbf in
Weight without filter		36 kg	36 kg	36 kg
Weight with filter		52 kg	52 kg	52 kg

Table 10- 32 PM240, IP20, frame sizes F, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0BE38-8UA0	...0BE41-1UA0
LO base load power		110 kW	132 kW
LO base load input current		234 A	284 A
LO base load output current		205 A	250 A
HO base load power		90 kW	110 kW
HO base load input current		205 A	235 A
HO base load output current		178 A	205 A
Fuse according to UL (SIEMENS)		3NE1227-0	3NE1230-0
Fuse according to UL (Class J)		300 A, 600 V	400 A, 600 V
Power loss		2.4 kW	2.5 kW
Required cooling air flow		117 l/s	117 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		95 ... 120 mm ² 3/0 ... 4/0 AWG	95 ... 120 mm ² 3/0 ... 4/0 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		13 Nm / 115 lbf in	13 Nm / 115 lbf in
Weight		39 kg	39 kg

10.2 Technical data, Power Modules

Table 10- 33 PM240 frame sizes GX, 3-ph. 380 V AC... 480 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3224-...	...0XE41-3UA0	...0XE41-6UA0	...0XE42-0UA0
LO base load power		160 kW	200 kW	240 kW
LO base load input current		297 A	354 A	442 A
LO base load output current		302 A	370 A	477 A
HO base load power		132 kW	160 kW	200 kW
HO base load input current		245 A	297 A	354 A
HO base load output current		250 A	302 A	370 A
Fuse according to UL (SIEMENS)		3NE1333-2	3NE1333-2	3NE1436-2
Fuse according to UL (Class J)		---	---	---
Power loss,		3.9 kW	4.4 kW	5.5 kW
Required cooling air flow		360 l/s	360 l/s	360 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		95 ... 2 x 240 mm ² 3/0 ... 2 x 600 AWG	120 ... 2 x 240 mm ² 4/0 ... 2 x 600 AWG	185 ... 2 x 240 mm ² 6/0 ... 2 x 600 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		14 Nm / 120 lbf in	14 Nm / 120 lbf in	14 Nm / 120 lbf in
Weight		176 kg	176 kg	176 kg

Applications with UL certification

Table 10- 34 Frame size A ... C

Class J fuses	Suitable for plants/systems with a max. current of 65 kA (symmetrical, rms value), max. 480 VAC
Class K-1 or K-5 fuses	Suitable for plants/systems with a max. current of 10 kA (symmetrical, rms value), max. 480 VAC
Semiconductor fuses R/C (JFHR2, E167357)	Suitable for plants/systems with a max. current of 5 kA (symmetrical, rms value), max. 480 VAC

Table 10- 35 Frame size D ... GX

Only with Class J or R/C semiconductor fuses (JFRH2)	Suitable for plants/systems with a max. current of 65 kA (symmetrical, rms value), max. 480 VAC
--	---

Relationship between pulse frequency and output base-load current reduction

LO base load	Output base-load current at pulse frequency of							
	2 kHz	4 kHz	6 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz	12 kHz	14 kHz	16 kHz
kW	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
0.37	--	1.30	1.11	0.91	0.78	0.65	0.59	0.52
0.55	--	1.70	1.45	1.19	1.02	0.85	0.77	0.68
0.75	--	2.20	1.87	1.54	1.32	1.10	0.99	0.88
1.1	--	3.10	2.64	2.17	1.86	1.55	1.40	1.24
1.5	--	4.10	3.49	2.87	2.46	2.05	1.85	1.64
2.2	--	5.90	5.02	4.13	3.54	2.95	2.66	2.36
3.0	--	7.70	6.55	5.39	4.62	3.85	3.47	3.08
4.0	--	10.20	8.67	7.14	6.12	5.10	4.59	4.08
7.5	--	18.00	16.20	13.30	11.40	9.50	8.60	7.60
11.0	--	25.00	22.10	18.20	15.60	13.00	11.70	10.40
15.0	--	32.00	27.20	22.40	19.20	16.00	14.40	12.80
18.5	--	38.00	32.30	26.60	22.80	19.00	17.10	15.20
22	--	45.00	38.25	31.50	27.00	22.50	20.25	18.00
30	--	60.00	52.70	43.40	37.20	31.00	27.90	24.80
37	--	75.00	63.75	52.50	45.00	37.50	33.75	30.00
45	--	90.00	76.50	63.00	54.00	45.00	40.50	36.00
55	--	110.0	93.50	77.00	--	--	--	--
75	--	145.0	123.3	101.5	--	--	--	--
90	--	178.0	151.3	124.6	--	--	--	--
110	205.0	178.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
132	250.0	205.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
160	302.0	250.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
200	370.0	302.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
250	477.0	370.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

10.2.3 Technical data, PM340

10.2.3.1 General data, PM340

Feature	Version
Input voltage	1 AC 200 ... 240 V
Output voltage	0 V 3-ph. AC ... input voltage x 0.95 (max.)
Input frequency	47 Hz ... 63 Hz
Output frequency	0 Hz ... 550 Hz, depending on the control mode
Power factor λ	1 AC 200 ... 240 V 0.45 ... 0.7
Starting current	Less than the input current
Pulse frequency (factory setting)	4 kHz The pulse frequency can be increased in 2 kHz steps up to 16 kHz. An increase in the pulse frequency results in a lower output current. Details, see Catalog D 31
Electromagnetic compatibility	The devices comply with EN 61800-3: 2004 are suitable for Category C2 environments.
Braking methods	DC braking, compound braking, dynamic braking with integrated braking chopper
Degree of protection	IP20 chassis units as supplied from the factory. IP00 after removing the terminal cover.
Operating temperature	Without power reduction: 0 °C ... +40 °C HO without power reduction: >+40 °C ... +55 °C For details, see Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).
Storage temperature	-40 °C ... +70 °C
Contamination	Protected according to pollution degree 2 to EN 61800-5-1: 2007
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible
Environmental requirements	Protected against damaging chemical substances according to environmental class 3C2 to EN 60721-3-3: 1995
Shock and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2 to EN 60721-3-1: 1997 • Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3 to EN 60721-3-2: 1997 • Vibration during operation according to Class 3M2 to EN 60721-3-3: 1995
Installation altitude	without power reduction: up to 1000 m above sea level with power reduction: up to 4000 m above sea level For details, see Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448)
Standards	UL, cUL, CE The drive only satisfies the UL requirements when UL-certified fuses are used.

10.2.3.2 Power-dependent data, PM340

Air-cooled Power Modules

Table 10- 36 PM340, IP20, frame size A, 1 AC 200 V ... 240 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3210...	...1SB11-0UA0	...1SB12-3UA0	...1SB14-0UA0
Article No. - with filter	6SL3210...	...1SB11-0AA0	...1SB12-3AA0	...1SB14-0AA0
Rated power		0.12 kW	0.37 kW	0.75 kW
Rated input current		2.2 A	6 A	10 A
Rated output current		0.9 A	2.3 A	3.9 A
Base load current		0.8 A	2.0 A	3.4 A
Maximum current		2.0 A	4.6 A	7.8 A
Current for S6 duty		1.4 A	3.3 A	5.5 A
Fuse according to IEC		6 A	10 A	15 A
Fuse according to UL		6 A Class J	10 A Class J	15 A Class J
Power loss		0.06 kW	0.075 kW	0.11 kW
Required cooling air flow		5 l/s	5 l/s	5 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG	1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG	1 ... 2.5 mm ² 18 ... 14 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in	0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in	0.5 Nm / 4 lbf in
Weight without filter		1.2 kg	1.3 kg	1.3 kg

10.2.4 Technical data, PM250

Typical inverter load cycles

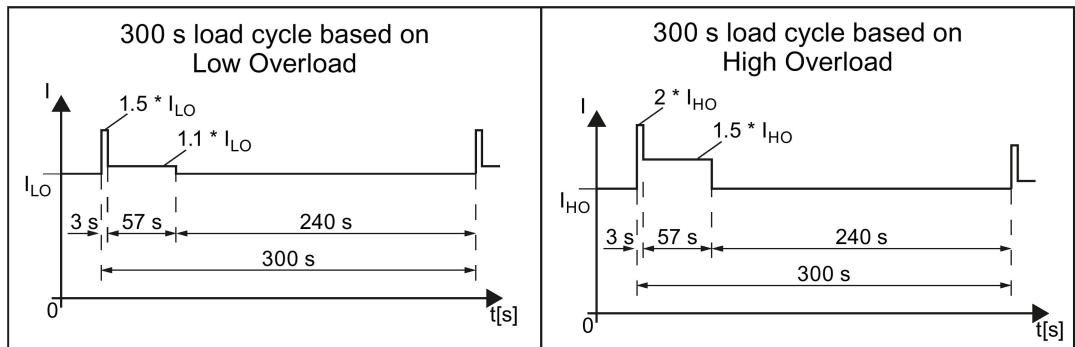


Figure 10-4 Load cycles "Low Overload" and "High Overload"

10.2.4.1 General data, PM250

Property	Version	
Line voltage	380 V ... 480 V 3-ph. AC \pm 10 %	
Output voltage	0 V 3-ph. AC ... input voltage x 0.87 (max.)	
Input frequency	47 Hz ... 63 Hz	
Power factor λ	0.9	
Inrush current	< LO base load input current	
Pulse frequency (factory setting)	4 kHz The pulse frequency can be adjusted up to 16 kHz in 2 kHz steps. The higher the pulse frequency, the lower the available output current. For details, see Power-dependent data, PM250 (Page 442).	
Electromagnetic compatibility	The devices comply with EN 61800-3: 2004 suitable for Category C1 and C2 environments.	
Braking methods	DC braking, energy recovery (up to 100% of the output power)	
Degree of protection	IP20 chassis units	
Operating temperature at	LO base load power without derating	0 °C ... +40 °C
	HO base load power without derating	0 °C ... +50 °C
	LO/HO base load power with derating:	Up to 60° C
	For details, see Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).	
Storage temperature	-40 °C ... +70 °C	
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible	
Pollution	Protected according to pollution degree 2 to EN 61800-5-1: 2007	
Environmental requirements	Protected against damaging chemical substances according to environmental class 3C2 to EN 60721-3-3; 1995	
Shock and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2 to EN 60721-3-1: 1997 • Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3 to EN 60721-3-2: 1997 • Vibration during operation according to Class 3M2 to EN 60721-3-3: 1995 	
Installation altitude	without derating:	up to 1000 m above sea level
	with derating:	up to 4000 m above sea level
For details, see Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448)		
Standards	UL, CE, CE, SEMI F47 The drive only satisfies the UL requirements when UL-certified fuses are used.	

10.2.4.2 Power-dependent data, PM250

Note

The values for Low Overload (LO) are identical with those of the rated values.

Table 10- 37 PM250, IP20, frame sizes C, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - with filter	6SL3225-...	0BE25-5AA0	0BE27-5AA0	0BE31-1AA0
LO base load power		7.5 kW	11 kW	15 kW
LO base load input current		18 A	25 A	32 A
LO base load output current		18 A	25 A	32 A
HO base load power		5.5 kW	7.5 kW	11 kW
HO base load input current		13.2 A	19 A	26 A
HO base load output current		13.2 A	19 A	26 A
Fuse		20 A, Class J	32 A, Class J	35 A, Class J
Power loss		0.24 kW	0.30 kW	0.31 kW
Required cooling air flow		38 l/s	38 l/s	38 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		2.5 ... 10 mm ² 14 ... 8 AWG	4.0 ... 10 mm ² 12 ... 8 AWG	4.0 ... 10 mm ² 12 ... 8 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		2.3 Nm / 20 lbf in	2.3 Nm / 20 lbf in	2.3 Nm / 20 lbf in
Weight		7.5 kg	7.5 kg	7.5 kg

Table 10- 38 PM250, IP20, frame sizes D, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - with filter	6SL3225-...	0BE31-5AA0	0BE31-8AA0	0BE32-2AA0
LO base load power		18.5 kW	22 kW	30 kW
LO base load input current		36 A	42 A	56 A
LO base load output current		38 A	45 A	60 A
HO base load power		15 kW	18.5 kW	22 kW
HO base load input current		30 A	36 A	42 A
HO base load output current		32 A	38 A	45 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3820	3NA3822	3NA3824
Fuse according to UL		50 A, Class J	63 A, Class J	80 A, Class J
Power loss		0.44 kW	0.55 kW	0.72 kW
Required cooling air flow		22 l/s	22 l/s	39 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		10 ... 35 mm ² 7 ... 2 AWG	10 ... 35 mm ² 7 ... 2 AWG	16 ... 35 mm ² 6 ... 2 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in
Weight		15 kg	15 kg	16 kg

Table 10- 39 PM250, IP20, frame sizes E, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - with filter	6SL3225-...	0BE33-0AA0	0BE33-7AA0
LO base load power		37 kW	45 kW
LO base load input current		70 A	84 A
LO base load output current		75 A	90 A
HO base load power		30 kW	37 kW
HO base load input current		56 A	70 A
HO base load output current		60 A	75 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3830	3NA3832
Fuse according to UL		100 A, Class J	125 A, Class J
Power loss		1.04 kW	1.2 kW
Required cooling air flow		22 l/s	39 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		25 ... 35 mm ² 3 ... 2 AWG	25 ... 35 mm ² 3 ... 2 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in
Weight		21 kg	21 kg

Table 10- 40 PM250, IP20, frame sizes F, 3 AC 380 V ... 480 V

Article No. - with filter	6SL3225-...	0BE34-5AA0	0BE35-5AA0	0BE37-5AA0
LO base load power		55 kW	75 kW	90 kW
LO base load input current		102 A	135 A	166 A
LO base load output current		110 A	145 A	178 A
HO base load power		45 kW	55 kW	75 kW
HO base load input current		84 A	102 A	135 A
HO base load output current		90 A	110 A	145 A
Fuse according to IEC		3NA3836	3NA3140	3NA3144
Fuse according to UL		160 A, Class J	200 A, Class J	250 A, Class J
Power loss		1.5 kW	2.0 kW	2.4 kW
Required cooling air flow		94 l/s	94 l/s	117 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		35 ... 120 mm ² 2 ... 4/0 AWG	35 ... 120 mm ² 2 ... 4/0 AWG	35 ... 120 mm ² 2 ... 4/0 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		13 Nm / 115 lbf in	13 Nm / 115 lbf in	13 Nm / 115 lbf in
Weight		51 kg	51 kg	51 kg

Relationship between pulse frequency and current reduction

Table 10- 41 Current reduction depending on pulse frequency

Rated Power (LO)	Base load current (LO)	Base load current (LO) at pulse frequency of					
		4 kHz	6 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz	12 kHz	14 kHz
kW	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7.5	18.0	12.5	11.9	10.6	9.20	7.90	6.60
11	25.0	18.1	17.1	15.2	13.3	11.4	9.50
15	32.0	24.7	23.4	20.8	18.2	15.6	12.8
18.5	38.0	32.3	26.6	22.8	19.0	17.1	15.2
22	45.0	38.3	31.5	27.0	22.5	20.3	18.0
30	60.0	51.0	42.0	36.0	30.0	27.0	24.0
37	75.0	63.8	52.5	45.0	37.5	33.8	30.0
45	90.0	76.5	63.0	54.0	45.0	40.5	36.0
55	110	93.5	77.0	--	--	--	--
75	145	123	102	--	--	--	--
90	178	151	125	--	--	--	--

10.2.5 Technical data, PM260

Typical inverter load cycles

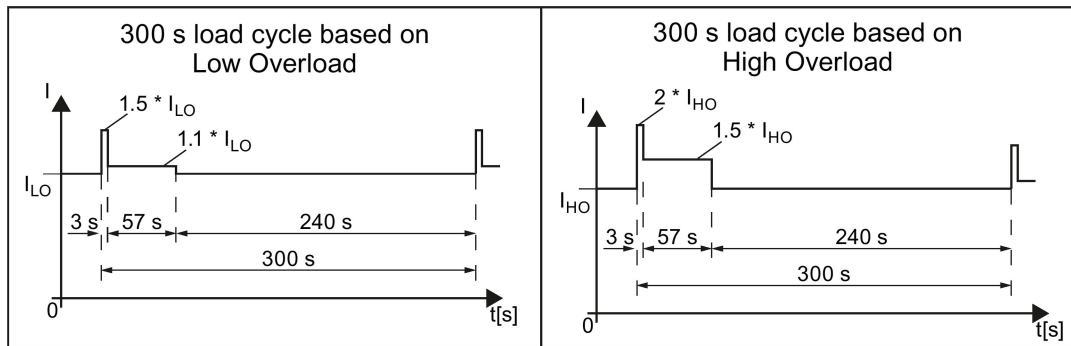


Figure 10-5 Load cycles "Low Overload" and "High Overload"

10.2.5.1 General data, PM260

Property	Version	
Line voltage	660 V ... 690 V 3-ph. AC \pm 10% The power units can also be operated with a minimum voltage of 500 V -10 %. In this case, the power is linearly reduced.	
Input frequency	50 Hz ... 60 Hz, \pm 3 Hz	
Power factor λ	0.9	
Inrush current	< LO base load input current	
Pulse frequency	16 kHz	
Electromagnetic compatibility	The devices comply with EN 61800-3: 2004 suitable for Category C1 and C2 environments.	
Braking methods	DC braking, energy recovery (up to 100% of the output power)	
Degree of protection	IP20 chassis units	
Operating temperature at	LO base load power without derating	0 °C ... +40 °C
	HO base load power without derating	0 °C ... +50 °C
	LO/HO base load power with derating:	Up to 60° C
	For details, see Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448).	
Storage temperature	-40 °C ... +70 °C	
Relative humidity	< 95% - condensation not permissible	
Pollution	Protected according to pollution degree 2 to EN 61800-5-1: 2007	
Environmental requirements	Protected against damaging chemical substances according to environmental class 3C2 to EN 60721-3-3; 1995	
Shock and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term storage in the transport packaging according to Class 1M2 to EN 60721-3-1: 1997 • Transport in the transport packaging according to Class 2M3 to EN 60721-3-2: 1997 • Vibration during operation according to Class 3M2 to EN 60721-3-3: 1995 	
Installation altitude	without derating: up to 1000 m above sea level with derating: up to 4000 m above sea level For details, see Restrictions for special ambient conditions (Page 448)	
Standards	CE, C-TICK	

10.2.5.2 Power-dependent data, PM260

Note

The values for Low Overload (LO) are identical with those of the rated values.

Table 10- 42 PM260, IP20, frame sizes D - 3 AC 660 V ... 690 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3225-...	0BH27-5UA1	0BH31-1UA1	0BH31-5UA1
Article No. - with filter	6SL3225-...	0BH27-5AA1	0BH31-1AA1	0BH31-5AA1
LO base load power		11 kW	15 kW	18.5 kW
LO base load input current		13 A	18 A	22 A
LO base load output current		14 A	19 A	23 A
HO base load power		7.5 kW	11 kW	15 kW
HO base load input current		10 A	13 A	18 A
HO base load output current		10 A	14 A	19 A
Fuse		20 A	20 A	32 A
Power losses without filter				
Power losses with filter				
Required cooling air flow		22 l/s	22 l/s	39 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		2.5 ... 16 mm ² 14 ... 6 AWG	4 ... 16 mm ² 12 ... 6 AWG	6 ... 16 mm ² 10 ... 6 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		1.5 Nm / 53 lbf in	1.5 Nm / 53 lbf in	1.5 Nm / 53 lbf in
Weight without filter		22 kg	22 kg	22 kg
Weight with filter		23 kg	23 kg	23 kg
Sound pressure level		< 64 dB(A)	< 64 dB(A)	< 64 dB(A)

Table 10- 43 PM260, IP20, frame sizes F - 3 AC 660 V ... 690 V

Article No. - without filter	6SL3225-...	0BH32-2UA1	0BH33-0UA1	0BH33-7UA1
Article No. - with filter	6SL3225-...	0BH32-2AA1	0BH33-0AA1	0BH33-7AA1
LO base load power		30 kW	37 kW	55 kW
LO base load input current		34 A	41 A	60 A
LO base load output current		35 A	42 A	62 A
HO base load power		22 kW	30 kW	37 kW
HO base load input current		26 A	34 A	41 A
HO base load output current		26 A	35 A	42 A
Fuse		50 A	50 A	80 A
Power losses without filter				
Power losses with filter				
Required cooling air flow		94 l/s	94 l/s	117 l/s
Cross section of line and motor cables		10 ... 35 mm ² 8 ... 2 AWG	16 ... 35 mm ² 6 ... 2 AWG	25 ... 35 mm ² 4 ... 2 AWG
Tightening torque for line and motor cables		6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in	6 Nm / 53 lbf in
Weight without filter		56 kg	56 kg	56 kg
Weight with filter		58 kg	58 kg	58 kg
Sound pressure level		< 70 dB(A)	< 70 dB(A)	< 70 dB(A)

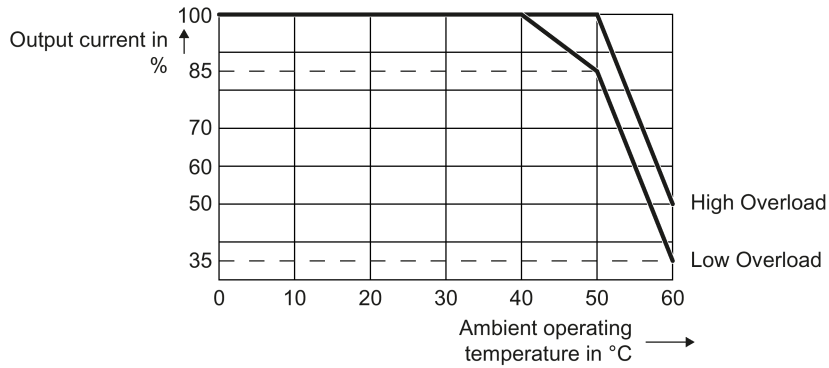
10.2.6 Data regarding the power loss in partial load operation

You can find data regarding power loss in partial load operation in the Internet:

Partial load operation (<http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/94059311>)

10.3 Restrictions for special ambient conditions

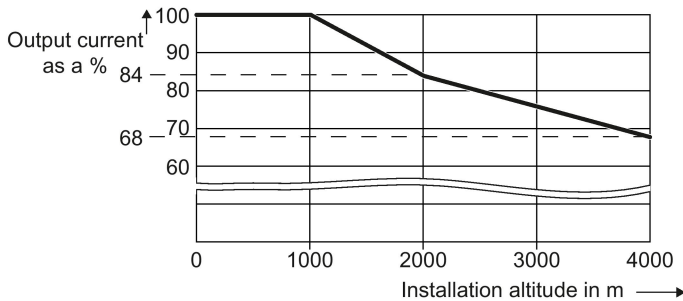
Current de-rating depending on the ambient operating temperature



The Control Unit and operator panel can restrict the maximum permissible operating ambient temperature of the Power Module.

Current derating depending on the installation altitude

Above 1000 m above sea level you must reduce the inverter output current as a result of the lower cooling capability of the air.



Permissible line supplies depending on the installation altitude

- Installation altitude up to 2000 m above sea level
 - Connection to every supply system permitted for the inverter.
- Installation altitudes between 2000 m and 4000 m above sea level
 - Connection to a TN system with grounded neutral point.
 - TN systems with grounded line conductor are not permitted.
 - The TN line system with grounded neutral point can also be supplied using an isolation transformer.
 - The phase-to-phase voltage does not have to be reduced.

Note

690 V Power Modules

For 690 V Power Modules, the TN line system must be established with grounded neutral point through an isolating transformer.

Appendix

A.1 New and extended functions

Table A- 1 New functions and function changes in Firmware 4.7 SP3

	Function	SINAMICS								ET 200pro FC-2
		G120						G120D		
		G110M	G120C	CU230P-2	CU240B-2	CU240E-2	CU250S-2	CU240D-2	CU250D-2	
1	PM240-2 Power Modules, frame sizes FSD and FSE are supported	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
	The Safety Integrated basic function Safe Torque Off (STO) is supported via the terminals of the PM240-2 Power Module, frame sizes FSD and FSE	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
2	Revised PM230 Power Module with new Article numbers supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP55 degree of protection: 6SL3223-0DE G . IP20 degree of protection and Push Through: 6SL321 . - 1NE G . 	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
	The Safety Integrated basic function Safe Torque Off (STO) is supported with the revised PM230 Power Module	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
3	PM330 Power Module, frame size HX is supported	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1FP1 reluctance motors are supported	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Encoderless 1FK7 synchronous motors are supported	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹⁾	-	-
6	Encoderless 1FG1 geared synchronous motors are supported	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
7	SINAMICS “Standard Drive Control” and “Dynamic Drive Control” application classes to simplify commissioning and increase the degree of ruggedness of the closed-loop motor control. SINAMICS application classes are only available with PM240, PM240-2 and PM330 Power Modules.	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
8	Moment of inertia estimator with moment of inertia precontrol to optimize the speed controller in operation	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Friction torque characteristic with automatic plotting to optimize the speed controller	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Automatic optimization of the technology controller	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
11	The sign of the system deviation for the additional, free technology controller can be switched over. A new parameter defines the sign of the system deviation matching the particular application, e.g. for cooling or heating applications.	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Function	SINAMICS									
		G120					G120D				
12	Line contactor control using a digital output of the inverter to save energy when the motor is switched off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
13	Fast flying restart for PM330 Power Modules: The "Flying restart" function does not have to wait for the motor demagnetization time, and identifies the motor speed without requiring a search operation.	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Load torque monitoring extended to include the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection against blocking, leakage and dry running operation in pump applications Protection against blocking and broken belts in fan applications 	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
15	Automatic switchover of the real time clock from daylight saving time (summer time) to standard time (winter time).	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	New or revised default settings of the interfaces: p0015 macros 110, 112 and 120	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Expansion of the temperature sensors to include DIN-Ni1000 for analog inputs AI 2 and AI 3	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Communication via AS-Interface. Default setting of the communication via AS-i: p0015 macros 30, 31, 32 and 34	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Communication expansion via Modbus: Adjustable parity bit, access to parameters and analog inputs	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Extending communication via BACnet: Access to parameters and analog inputs	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	The bus error LED for communication via USS and Modbus can be switched off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

- ¹⁾ Operation with 1FK7 synchronous motors without encoder has already been released with firmware V4.7 for SINAMICS G120D with CU240D-2 Control Units.

In the preface you can find references to the description of the new functions: Changes in this manual (Page 5).

Table A- 2 New functions and function changes in Firmware 4.7

	Function	SINAMICS							
		G110M	G120					G120D	
	G120C		CU230P-2	CU240B-2	CU240E-2	CU250S-2	CU240D-2	CU250D-2	
1	Supporting the identification & maintenance datasets (I&M1 ... 4)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Fall in pulse rate with increased drive power required by the motor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter temporarily lowers the pulse frequency if required when the motor is started up, and simultaneously increases the current limit. 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	S7 communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct data exchange between the inverter and human-machine interface (HMI). Increase in communication performance with the engineering tools and support of the S7 routing 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	The basic functions of Safety Integrated are unrestrictedly available in all control types with 1FK7 encoderless permanent-field synchronous motors	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
5	Direct selection of the 1FK7 encoderless permanent-field synchronous motors using the Article No. with allocated code number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not necessary to input individual motor data 	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
6	Pulse input as source of setpoint value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter calculates its speed setpoint from a sequence of pulses at the digital input. 	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
7	Dynamic IP address assignment (DHCP) and temporary device names for PROFINET	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	PROFInergy Slave profile 2 and 3	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Uniform behavior for component replacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a component is replaced, an inverter with activated Safety Integrated will report what type of component has been replaced using a unique code. 	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Improved direct-component control in PM230 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimized efficiency for pump and fan applications 	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
11	Rounding down of BACnet and macros	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-3 New functions and function changes in Firmware 4.6.6

	Function	SINAMICS						
		G120C	G120				G120D	
			CU230P-2	CU240B-2	CU240E-2	CU250S-2	CU240D-2	CU250D-2
1	Support for the new Power Modules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM330 IP20 GX 	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-

Table A- 4 New functions and function changes in Firmware 4.6


	Function	SINAMICS						
		G120C	G120				G120D	
	CU230P-2		CU240B-2	CU240E-2	CU250S-2	CU240D-2	CU250D-2	
1	Support for the new Power Modules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM240-2 IP20 FSB ... FSC PM240-2 in through-hole technology FSB ... FSC 	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
2	Support for the new Power Modules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM230 in through-hole technology FSD ... FSF 	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
3	Motor data preassignment for the 1LA/1LE motors via code number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During basic commissioning with the operator panel, set the motor data using a code number 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Extension to communication via CANopen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAN velocity, ProfilTorque, SDO channel for each axis, system test with CodeSys, suppression of ErrorPassiv alarm 	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
5	Extension to communication via BACnet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multistate value objects for alarms, commandable AO objects, objects for configuring the PID controller 	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
6	Communication via EtherNet/IP	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Skip frequency band for analog input <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A symmetrical skip frequency band can be set for each analog input around the 0 V range. 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
8	Changing the control of the motor holding brake	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
9	Safety function SBC (Safe Brake Control) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure control of a motor holding brake when using the "Safe Brake Module" option 	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
10	Safety function SS1 (Safe Stop 1) without speed monitoring	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
11	Straightforward selection of standard motors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of 1LA... and 1LE... motors with an operator panel using a list containing code numbers 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Firmware update via memory card	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Safety info channel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BICO source r9734.0...14 for the status bits of the extended safety functions 	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Diagnostic alarms for PROFIBUS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

A.2 Activating licensed functions


A.2.1 Licensing

How do I activate a licensed function?

Procedure, case 1: Recommended

- 
1. Order a memory card - with or without firmware - with the license that you require as Z option.
 2. Insert the card in the switched off inverter.
 3. Switch the inverter on.
- You have activated the function.

Procedure, case 2

- 
1. Precondition: You have one of the following memory cards
 - 6SL3054-4AG00-2AA0: card without firmware
 - 6SL3054-7EG00-2BA0: card with firmware
Positions "EG" in the second block correspond to the firmware version of your device
4.6 \triangleq EG, 4.7 \triangleq EH, 4.8 \triangleq EI ...
 2. Order the license for the function that you require.
 3. You receive the "Certificate of License", it contains:
 - the software order number
 - the license number
 - the delivery note number
 4. Create the license key (Page 457) using the "WEB License Manager".
 5. Insert the card into the inverter.
 6. Write the license key to the card using STARTER or BOP-2. See Writing the license key to the card (Page 460).
 7. Switch the inverter off and on again.
- You have activated the function.

A.2.2 Creating or displaying the license key

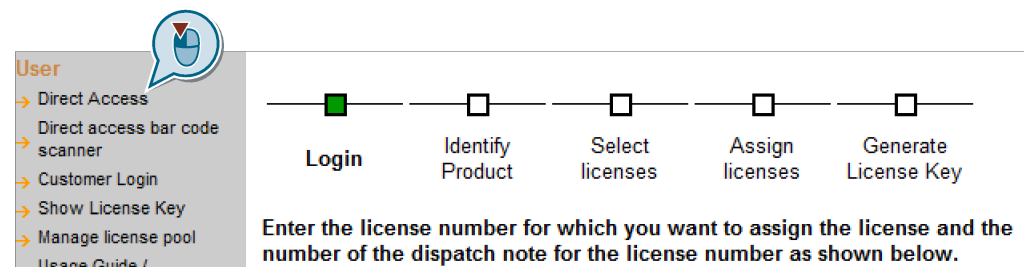
In order to create a license key for a new license – or to display which licenses are saved on a card, use the, "WEB License Manager" (<http://www.siemens.com/automation/license> (https://workplace.automation.siemens.com/pls/swl-pub/SWL_MAIN_MENU.NAVIGATION_HEAD?a_lang_id=E&a_action=)).

Creating license keys using "WEB License Manager"

Precondition

- You have opened the License Manager (<http://www.siemens.com/automation/license> (https://workplace.automation.siemens.com/pls/swl-pub/SWL_MAIN_MENU.NAVIGATION_HEAD?a_lang_id=E&a_action=)).
- You have the license number and the delivery note number from the Certificate of License as well as the serial number of your memory card.
- You know the product family of your inverter. In your particular case, "SINAMICS G120".

Using the License Manager you create the license key in the steps shown in the following diagram.



You can identify in which step you presently are based on the green square (progress display).

Procedure



1 Proceed as follows to create a License Key:

1. In the License Manager click on "Direct access" in the navigation bar. The progress identifier is at "Login".
2. Enter the license number and delivery note number from your Certificate of License. Then click "Next". The progress indicator is then at "Identify product".
3. Enter the serial number of the memory card and select SINAMICS G120 for "Product". Then click on "Next". If licenses are already assigned to your software, then they are displayed here. The progress indicator still remains at "Identify product". Then click again on "Next".
4. You can now see the licenses that you can assign. The progress indicator is at "Select licenses". Set the check mark to Assign and click on "Next"

5. You can see a summary of the licenses selected for assignment. The progress indicator is at "Assign licenses".
6. To start the assignment, click "Assign".
7. Confirm the following confirmation prompt with OK.
8. The licenses are permanently assigned to the specified memory card. The progress indicator is at "Generate license key". The license key is displayed. You can save it as follows on your computer:

- [License Key in SIN++SINAMICS G120+N3093102760044+incl_key.Alm abspeichern.](#)
- [License Key in keys.txt abspeichern](#)
- [License Report als PDF abspeichern](#)

- You have created a new license key.

Displaying and requesting license keys via the "WEB License Manager"

You want an overview of which functions are assigned to which card and to which license key.

Precondition

- You have opened the License Manager (<http://www.siemens.com/automation/license> (https://workplace.automation.siemens.com/pls/swl-pub/SWL_MAIN_MENU.NAVIGATION_HEAD?a_lang_id=E&a_action=))).
- You require either:
 - the serial number of the memory card
 - the license number of the function

Procedure



1 Proceed as follows to display a license key or to request one:

1. In the "WEB License Manager" in the navigation bar, click on "Display license key".
2. At the right in the drop-down list, make the entry based on the license key you wish to display or request.

3. Appropriately complete the fields below, and then click on the "Display license key" button.

The current license key is then displayed.

Show License Key

Pressing the button will show you the current License Key. At least one license must have been assigned yet.

license number

Current License Key

Additionally you can get a License Report by email summarizing all assigned licenses.

Email address

4. Enter your e-mail address and click on "Request license report".
5. You receive the license report as a PDF. In addition to the actual license key, it includes the serial number of the memory card and all of the licenses assigned to this memory card.

You have requested the license key as e-mail.

Note

A new license is not required if you upgrade/downgrade to older or newer software versions. For this reason, do not delete the license key from the memory card (..\KEYS\SINAMICS\KEYS.txt), if you want to switch over to another software version.

A.2.3 Writing the license key to the card

You write the license key to the memory card by writing the individual positions – in an ascending order – into the bits of parameter p9920, and then subsequently activate the key using p9921.

The procedure for STARTER and BOP-2, based on the fictitious "E1MQ-4BEA" license key, is described below.

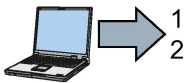
Note

If you subsequently purchase an additional license, then you will require a new license key. You must overwrite the old license key. The new license key can have more than 9 positions.

You set p9920 to 0, by setting $p9920[0] = 0$.

Writing the license key to the memory card and activating

Procedure



In order to write and activate the license key using STARTER, proceed as follows:

1. Go online and open the expert list via "Project/Control_Unit/Expert list".
2. In the expert list, go to parameter p9920
3. Enter the license key (example: "E1MQ-4BEA") - always use uppercase letters:
 - $p9920[0] = E$
 - $p9920[1] = 1$
 - ...
 - $p9920[7] = E$
 - $p9920[8] = A$
4. Set $p9921 = 1$.
After activation, P9921 jumps back to 0.

You have activated the license key using STARTER.



In order to write and activate the license key using BOP-2, proceed as follows:

1. Convert the license key (example: "E1MQ-4BEA") into decimal numbers based on the table below.
 - E = 69, 1 = 49, M = 77, Q = 81, - = 45, 4 = 52, B = 66, E = 69, A = 65
 2. Enter the value in ascending order into p9920
 - p9920[0] = 69
 - p9920[1] = 49
 - ...
 - p9920[7] = 69
 - p9920[8] = 65
 3. Set p9921 = 1.
After activation, P9921 jumps back to 0.
- You have activated the license key using BOP-2.

Converting the license key for input using the BOP-2

You convert the license code into decimal numbers based on the following ASCII table.

Excerpt of ASCII code

Character	Decimal	Character	Decimal	Character	Decimal
-	45	C	67	P	80
0	48	D	68	Q	81
1	49	E	69	R	82
2	50	F	70	S	83
3	51	G	71	T	84
4	52	H	72	U	85
5	53	I	73	V	86
6	54	J	74	W	87
7	55	K	75	X	88
8	56	L	76	Y	89
9	57	M	77	Z	90
A	65	N	78	Blank	32
B	66	O	79		

License key table

In the following table, you can enter the characters of the license key and the associated decimal numbers.

Character												
Decimal number												

A.3 Parameter

Parameters are the interface between the firmware of the converter and the commissioning tool, e.g. an Operator Panel.

Adjustable parameters

Adjustable parameters are the "adjusting screws" with which you adapt the converter to its particular application. If you change the value of an adjustable parameter, then the converter behavior also changes.

Adjustable parameters are shown with a "p" as prefix, e.g. p1082 is the parameter for the maximum motor speed.

Display parameters

Display parameters allow internal measured quantities of the converter and the motor to be read.

The Operator Panel and STARTER represent display parameters with an "r" prefix, for example, r0027 is the parameter for the converter output current.

Parameters that in many cases help

Table A- 5 How to switch to commissioning mode or restore the factory setting

Parameter	Description
p0010	Commissioning parameters 0: Ready (factory setting) 1: Carry out basic commissioning 3: Carry out motor commissioning 5: Technological applications and units 15: Define number of data sets 30: Factory setting - initiate restore factory settings

Table A- 6 How to determine the firmware version of the Control Unit

Parameter	Description
r0018	Firmware version is displayed

Table A- 7 How to select the command and setpoint sources for the inverter

Parameter	Description
p0015	Additional information is available in Section Terminal strips behind the upper front door (Page 83).

Table A- 8 How to set the ramp-up and ramp-down

Parameter	Description
p1080	Minimum speed 0.00 [rpm] factory setting
p1082	Maximum speed 1500.000 [rpm] factory setting
p1120	Ramp-up time 10.00 [s]
p1121	Ramp-down time 10.00 [s]

Table A- 9 This is how you set the closed-loop type

Parameter	Description
p1300	0: U/f control with linear characteristic 1: U/f control with linear characteristic and FCC 2: U/f control with parabolic characteristic 3: U/f control with adjustable characteristic 4: U/f control with linear characteristic and ECO 5: U/f control for drives requiring a precise frequency (textile area) 6: U/f control for drives requiring a precise frequency and FCC 7: U/f control with parabolic characteristic and ECO 19: U/f control with independent voltage setpoint 20: Speed control (without encoder) 22: Torque control (without encoder)

Not all Power Modules offer for selection all the listed control modes. The control modes permitted for your device are offered during the commissioning.

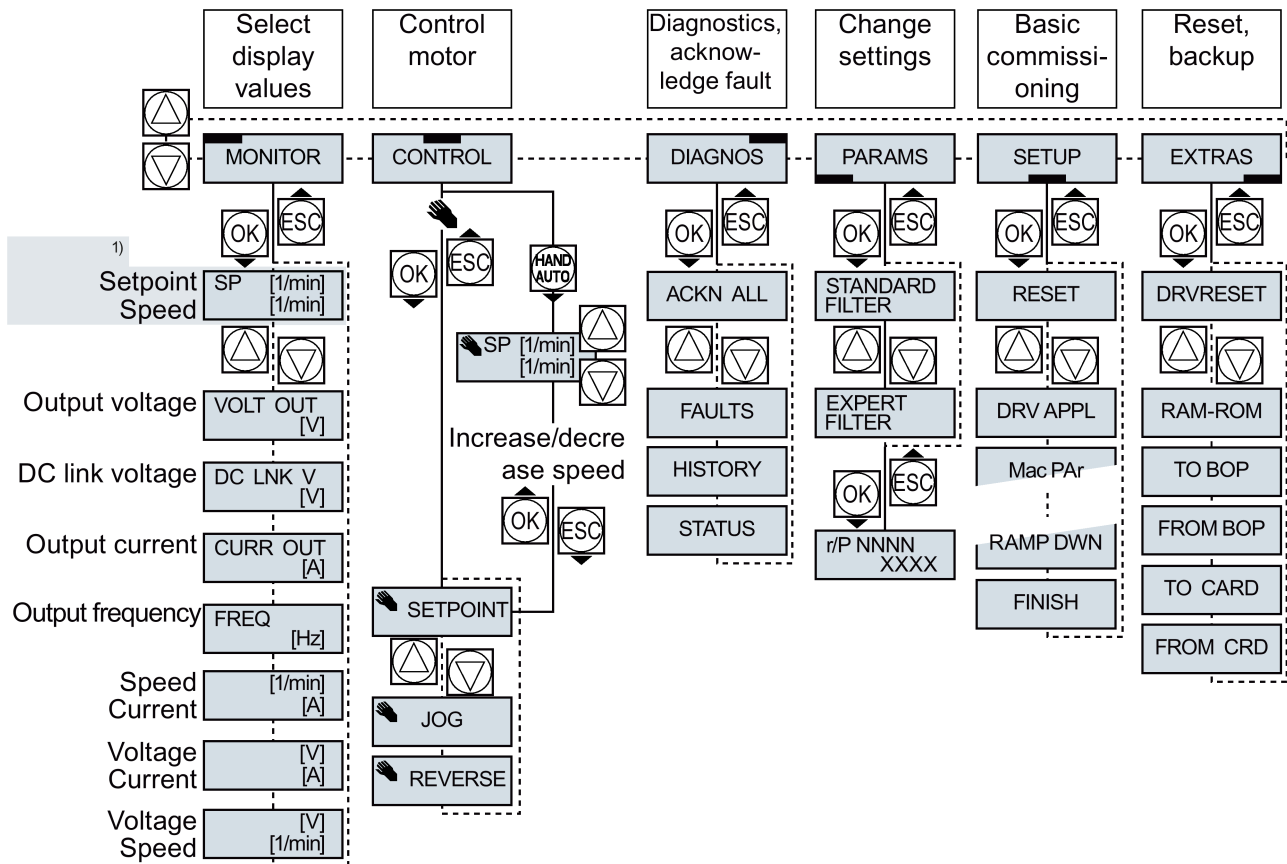
Table A- 10 This is how you optimize the starting behavior of the U/f control for a high break loose torque and overload

Parameter	Description
p1310	Voltage boost to compensate ohmic losses The voltage boost is active from standstill up to the rated speed. It is at its highest at speed 0 and continually decreases as the speed increases. Value of the voltage boost at speed 0 in V: $1.732 \times \text{rated motor current (p0305)} \times \text{stator resistance (r0395)} \times \text{p1310} / 100\%$
p1311	Voltage boost when accelerating The voltage boost is effective from standstill up to the rated speed. It is independent of the speed and has a value in V of: $1.732 \times \text{rated motor current (p0305)} \times \text{stator resistance (p0350)} \times \text{p1311} / 100\%$
p1312	Voltage boost when starting Setting to additionally boost the voltage when starting, however only when accelerating for the first time.

Table A- 11 How to change the inverter pulse frequency

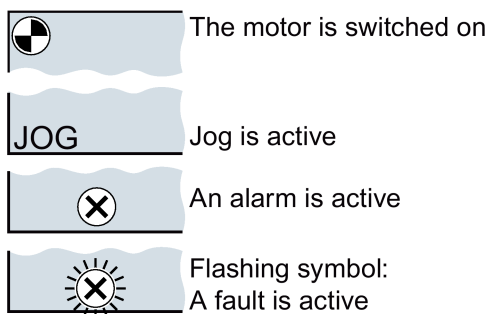
Parameter	Description
p1800	<p>Setting the inverter pulse frequency</p> <p>The pulse frequency depends on the power unit. You can find the setting limits and the factory setting in Section Technical data, Power Modules (Page 410).</p> <p>If you increase the pulse frequency, the inverter output current decreases (the maximum output current is displayed in r0076).</p> <p>If you use a sine-wave filter, you can only set the pulse frequency to values that are permissible for the filter.</p> <p>When operated with an output reactor, the pulse frequency is limited to a maximum of 4 kHz.</p>

A.4 Handling the BOP 2 operator panel



1) Status display once the power supply for the inverter has been switched on.

Figure A-1 Menu of the BOP-2



Procedure for switching the motor on and off via the operator panel:

1. Press MANUAL AUTO
2. Master control of the inverter is released via the BOP-2
3. Switch on motor
4. Switch off the motor

Figure A-2 Other keys and symbols of the BOP-2

A.4.1 Changing settings using BOP-2

Changing settings using BOP-2

You can modify the settings of your inverter by changing the values of the its parameters. The inverter only permits changes to "write" parameters. Write parameters begin with a "P", e.g. P45.

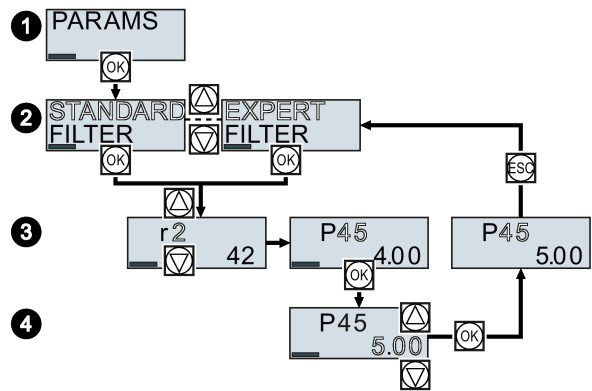
The value of a read-only parameter cannot be changed. Read-only parameters begin with an "r", for example: r2.

Procedure



To change write parameters using the BOP-2, proceed as follows:

1. Select the menu to display and change parameters.
Press the OK key.
2. Select the parameter filter using the arrow keys.
Press the OK key.
 - STANDARD: The inverter only displays the most important parameters.
 - EXPERT: The inverter displays all of the parameters.



3. Select the required number of a write parameter using the arrow keys.
Press the OK key.
4. Select the value of the write parameter using the arrow keys.
Accept the value with the OK key.

■ You have now changed a write parameter using the BOP-2.

The inverter saves all the changes made using the BOP-2 so that they are protected against power failure.

A.4.2 Changing indexed parameters

Changing indexed parameters

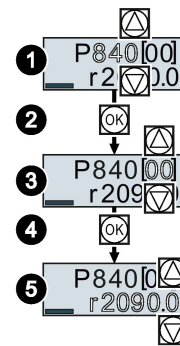
For indexed parameters, several parameter values are assigned to a parameter number. Each of the parameter values has its own index.

Procedure



To change an indexed parameter, proceed as follows:

1. Select the parameter number.
2. Press the OK key.
3. Set the parameter index.
4. Press the OK key.
5. Set the parameter value for the selected index.



- You have now changed an indexed parameter.

A.4.3 Directly entering the parameter number and value

Directly select the parameter number

The BOP-2 offers the possibility of setting the parameter number digit by digit.

Precondition

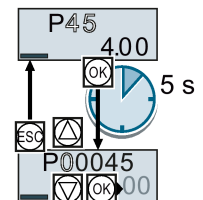
The parameter number is flashing in the BOP-2 display.

Procedure



To select the parameter number directly, proceed as follows:

1. Press the OK button for longer than five seconds.
2. Change the parameter number digit-by-digit.
If you press the OK button then the BOP-2 jumps to the next digit.
3. If you have entered all of the digits of the parameter number, press the OK button.



- You have now entered the parameter number directly.

Entering the parameter value directly

The BOP-2 offers the option of setting the parameter value digit by digit.

Precondition

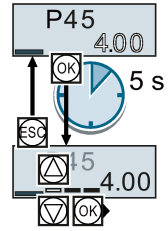
The parameter value flashes in the BOP-2 display.

Procedure



To select the parameter value directly, proceed as follows:

1. Press the OK button for longer than five seconds.
2. Change the parameter value digit-by-digit.
If you press the OK button then the BOP-2 jumps to the next digit.
3. If you have entered all of the digits of the parameter value, press the OK button.

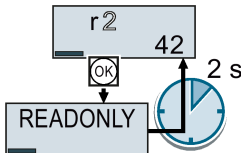


- You have now entered the parameter value directly.

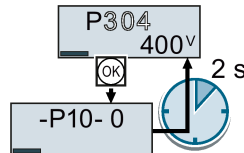
A.4.4 A parameter cannot be changed

When must you not change a parameter?

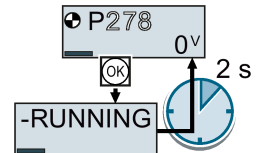
The converter indicates why it currently does not permit a parameter to be changed:



You have attempted to change a read-only parameter.



You must change to basic commissioning to set this parameter.



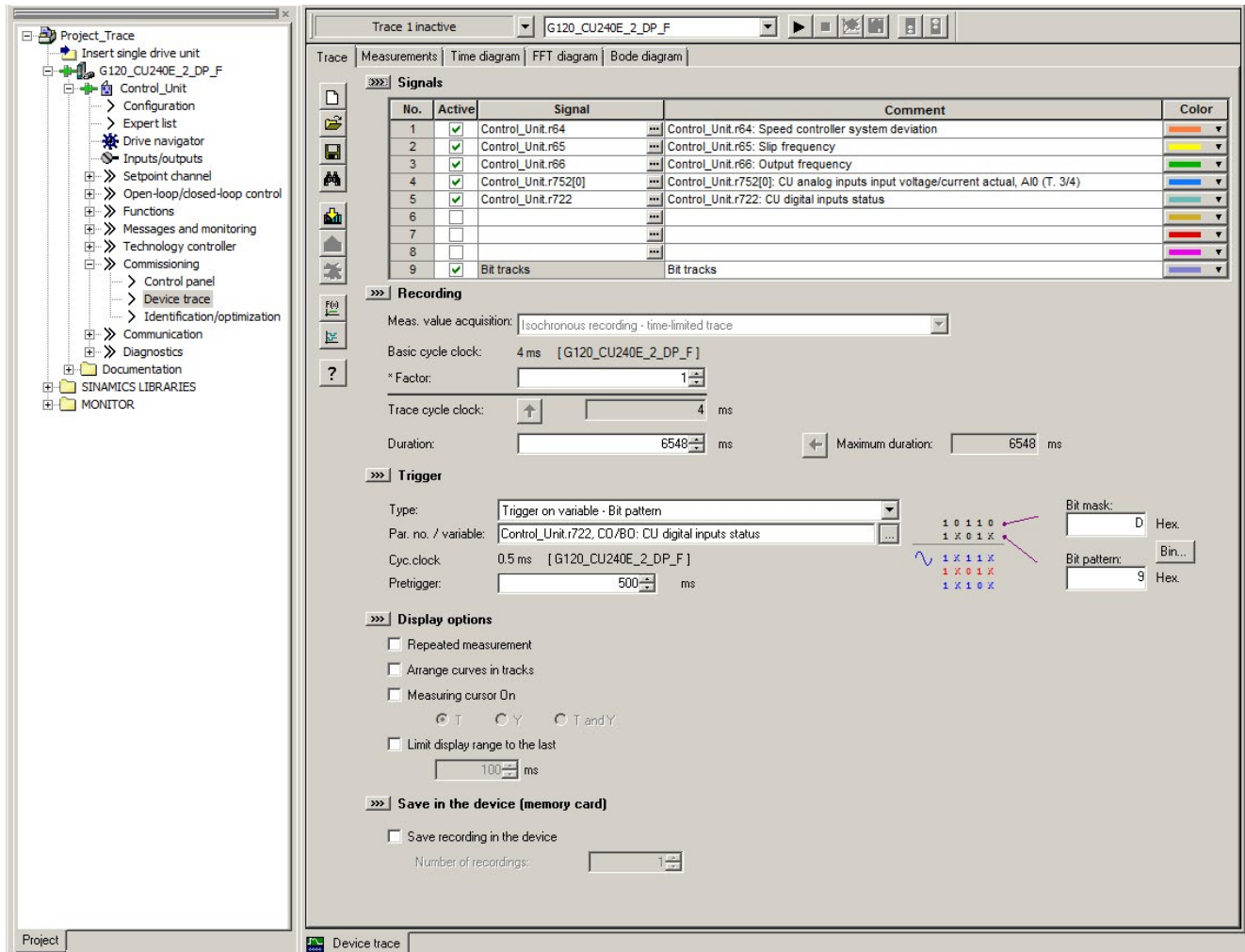
You must turn the motor off to set this parameter.

The operating state in which you can change a parameter is provided in the List Manual for each parameter.


A.5 The device trace in STARTER

Description

The device trace graphically displays inverter signals with respect to time.




Signals


In two settings that are independent of one another, using  you can interconnect eight signals each.

Recording

You can start a measurement as frequently as you require. As long as you do not exit STARTER, the results remain under the "Measurements" tab with data and time. When terminating STARTER or under the "Measurements" tab, you can save the measurement results in the *.trc format.

If you require more than two settings for your measurements, you can either save the individual settings in the project or export them in *.clg format, and load or import them, if necessary.

You can record individual bits of a parameter (e.g. r0722. 1) by allocating the relevant bit using "bit track" ().


Using the mathematical function () you can define a curve, for example, the difference between the speed setpoint and the speed actual value.


The device trace shows "individual bits" or "mathematical functions" as signal No. 9.

Recording cycle and duration


The device trace records data in a CU-dependent basic cycle clock. The maximum recording duration depends on the number of recorded signals and the trace clock cycle.


Proceed as follows to extend the recording duration:

1. Multiply the trace clock cycle by an integral number.
2. Accept the displayed maximum duration using .

Alternatively, you can also specify the measurement period and then calculate the trace clock cycle of STARTER using .

Trigger (condition to start the device trace)


The device trace starts as soon as you press the  (start trace) button.


Using the button , you can define another trigger to start the device trace.


The pretrigger defines the time in which the signals are traced before the trigger condition. As a consequence, the trigger condition traces itself.

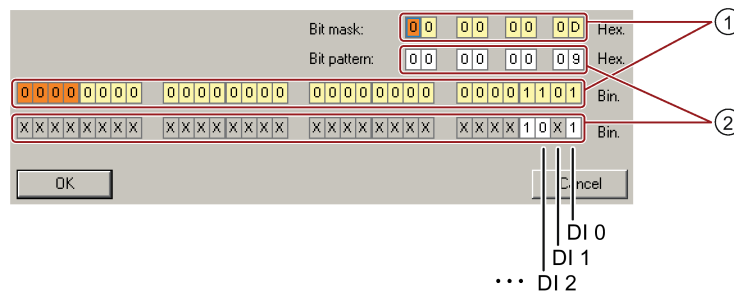
Example of a bit pattern as trigger:

You must define the pattern and value of a bit parameter for the trigger. To do so, proceed as follows:

Using , select "Trigger to variable - bit pattern"

Using , select the bit parameter

Using , open the screen form in which you set the bits and their values for the start condition



- ① Select the bits for the trace trigger, upper row hex format, lower row binary format
- ② Define the bits for the trace trigger, upper row hex format, lower row binary format

Figure A-3 Trigger as bit pattern of r0722 (status of the digital inputs)

In the example, the trace starts if digital inputs DI 0 and DI 3 are high, and DI 2 is low. The state of the other digital inputs is not relevant for the trigger condition.

Further, you can either set an alarm or fault as start condition.

Display options

In this area, you can set how the measurement results are displayed.

- Repeat measurement
This places the measurements that you wish to perform at different times above one other.
- Arrange curves in tracks
This defines whether the device trace will show all measured values on a common zero line or on separate zero lines.
- Measuring cursor On
This allows you to analyze the measuring intervals in more detail.

Save to device (memory card)

In this area, you define whether the device trace will save successive measurements in directory /USER/SINAMICS/DATA/TRACE on a inserted memory card.

Displaying the measurements backed up on the memory card

Procedure



1 To display the measurements backed up on the memory card, proceed as follows:

1. Insert the memory card into a card reader.
2. Go to the "Measurements" tab in the device trace.
3. Open the read out ACX files with the "Open measurements" button.



STARTER shows the measurements backed up on the memory card.

A.6 Interconnecting signals in the inverter

A.6.1 Fundamentals

The following functions are implemented in the converter:

- Open-loop and closed-loop control functions
- Communication functions
- Diagnosis and operating functions

Every function comprises one or several blocks that are interconnected with one another.

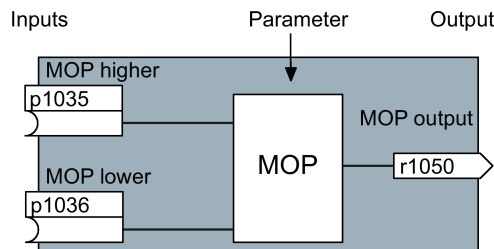


Figure A-4 Example of a block: Motorized potentiometer (MOP)

Most of the blocks can be adapted to specific applications using parameters.

You cannot change the signal interconnection within the block. However, the interconnection between blocks can be changed by interconnecting the inputs of a block with the appropriate outputs of another block.

The signal interconnection of the blocks is realized, contrary to electric circuitry, not using cables, but in the software.

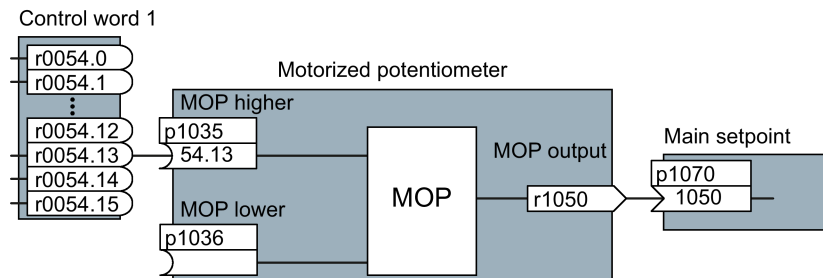


Figure A-5 Example: Signal interconnection of two blocks for digital input 0

Binectors and connectors

Connectors and binectors are used to exchange signals between the individual blocks:

- Connectors are used to interconnect "analog" signals. (e.g. MOP output speed)
- Binectors are used to interconnect "digital" signals. (e.g. 'Enable MOP up' command)

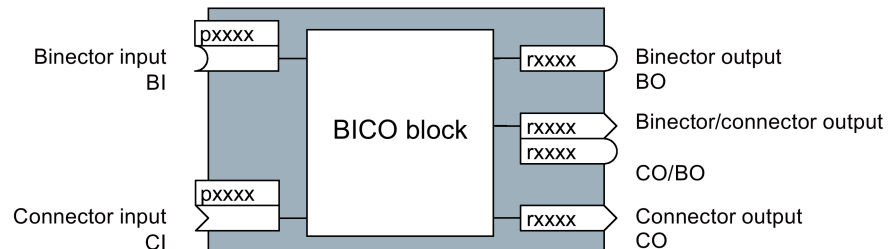


Figure A-6 Symbols for binector and connector inputs and outputs

Binector/connector outputs (CO/BO) are parameters that combine more than one binector output in a single word (e.g. r0052 CO/BO: status word 1). Each bit in the word represents a digital (binary) signal. This summary reduces the number of parameters and simplifies parameter assignment.

Binector or connector outputs (CO, BO or CO/BO) can be used more than once.

When must you interconnect signals in the converter?

If you change the signal interconnection in the converter, you can adapt the converter to a wide range of requirements. This does not necessarily have to involve highly complex functions.

Example 1: Assign a different function to a digital input.

Example 2: Switch the speed setpoint from the fixed speed to the analog input.

How much care is required when you change the signal interconnection?

Always take care when establishing internal signal interconnections. Note which changes you make as you go along since the process of analyzing them later can be quite difficult.

The STARTER commissioning tool offers signals in plain text and simplifies their interconnection.

Where can you find additional information?

- This manual is sufficient for simple signal interconnections (e.g. assigning a different function to digital inputs).
- The parameter list in the List Manual is sufficient for more complex signal interconnections.
- You can also refer to the function diagrams in the List Manual for complex signal interconnections.

A.6.2 Example

Moving a basic control logic into the inverter

A conveyor system is to be configured in such a way that it can only start when two signals are present simultaneously. These could be the following signals, for example:

- The oil pump is running (the required pressure level is not reached, however, until after 5 seconds)
- The protective door is closed

To implement this task, you must insert free function blocks between digital input 0 and the command to switch on the motor (ON/OFF1).

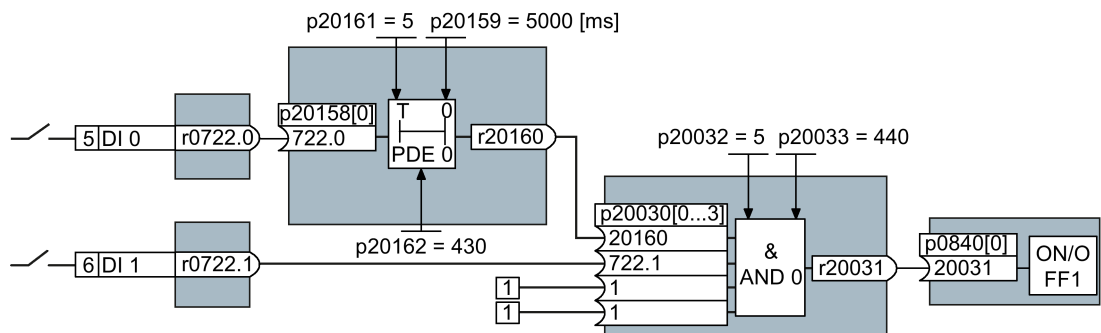


Figure A-7 Example: Signal interconnection for control logic

The signal of digital input 0 (DI 0) is fed through a time block (PDE 0) and is interconnected with the input of a logic block (AND 0). The signal of digital input 1 (DI 1) is interconnected to the second input of the logic block. The logic block output issues the ON/OFF1 command to switch-on the motor.

Setting the control logic

Parameter	Description
p20161 = 5	The time block is enabled by assigning to runtime group 5 (time slice of 128 ms)
p20162 = 430	Run sequence of the time block within runtime group 5 (processing before the AND logic block)
p20032 = 5	The AND logic block is enabled by assigning to runtime group 5 (time slice of 128 ms)
p20033 = 440	Run sequence of the AND logic block within runtime group 5 (processing after the time block)
p20159 = 5000.00	Setting the delay time [ms] of the time module: 5 seconds
p20158 = 722.0	Connect the status of DI 0 to the input of the time block r0722.0 = Parameter that displays the status of digital input 0.
p20030[0] = 20160	Interconnect the timer block to the 1st input of the AND
p20030[1] = 722.1	Interconnect the status of DI 1 with the 2nd AND input r0722.1 = Parameter that displays the status of digital input 1.
p0840 = 20031	Interconnect the AND output to ON/OFF1

Explanation of the example using the ON/OFF1 command

Parameter p0840[0] is the input of the "ON/OFF1" block of the inverter. Parameter r20031 is the output of the AND block. To interconnect ON/OFF1 with the output of the AND block, set p0840 = 20031.

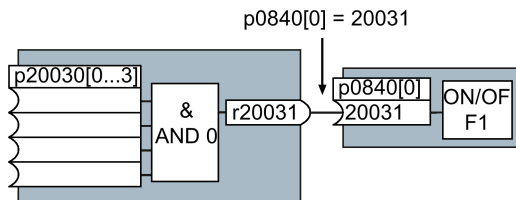


Figure A-8 Interconnecting blocks by setting p0840[0] = 20031

Principle for interconnecting blocks

Always interconnect the input (connector or binector input) with the signal source.

A.7 Application Examples

A.7.1 Setting an absolute encoder

Encoder data

In the following example, the inverter must evaluate an SSI encoder. The encoder data sheet also includes the following encoder data:



Table A- 12 Excerpt from the data sheet of the absolute encoder

Feature	Value	Configuring an encoder	Adapting the encoder data	Parameter
Principle of operation	Multiturn	①	③	p0404.2 = 1
Operating voltage	10 V ... 30 V		④	p0404.21 = 1
Clock frequency of the SSI interface	100 kHz ... 1 MHz		⑤	p0427 = 100
Digital resolution	25 bit (8192 steps x 4096 revolutions)		⑥	p0423 = 8192 p0421 = 4096
SSI telegram	25 bit, without parity		⑦	p0447 = 25
Code type	Gray		⑧	p429.0 = 0

① ... ⑧: See the following descriptions

Configuring an encoder

When configuring the encoder, you must select an encoder type that has the best possible fit to the real encoder.

Precondition

You have started to configure the drive.

Procedure



1 Proceed as follows to set an absolute encoder in STARTER:

1. In the "Encoder" configuration step, select the multiturn encoder with SSI interface.

Encoder

Encoder type	Code number
2048 HTL A/B unipolar	3011
2048 TTL A/B R, with sense	3020
SSI, Singleturn, 24 V	3081
SSI, Multiturn 4096, 24 V	3082
4096, HTL, A/B, SSI, Singleturn	3090
2000 nm, TTL, A/B R distance-coded	3109
User-defined	9999

2. Complete the configuration.



You have now configured the absolute encoder.

Adapting the encoder data

After the configuration you may now adapt the encoder data.

Preconditions

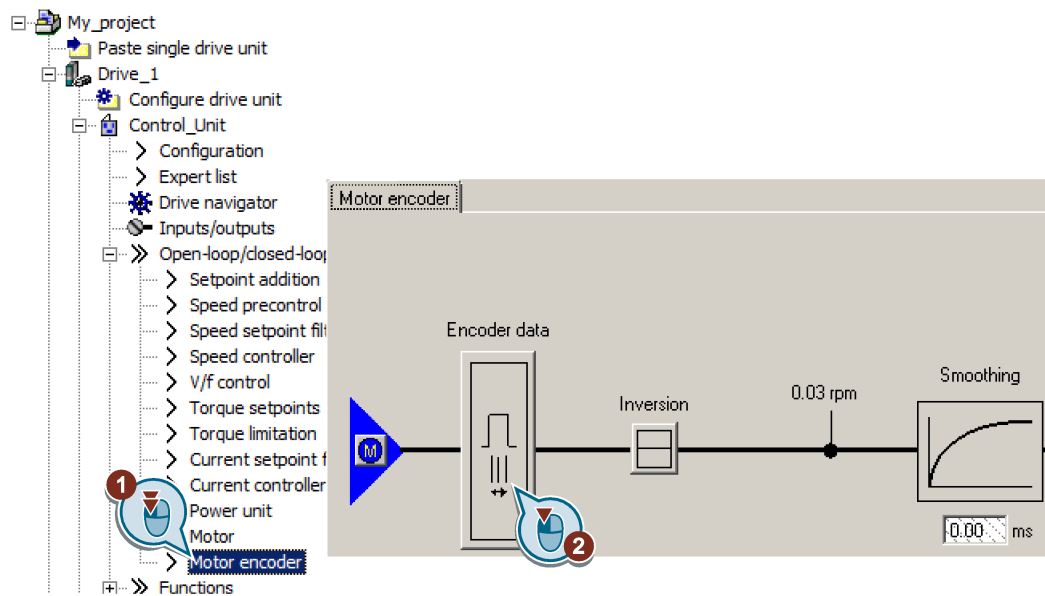
- You have now configured an absolute encoder.
- You have completely configured the drive.

Procedure

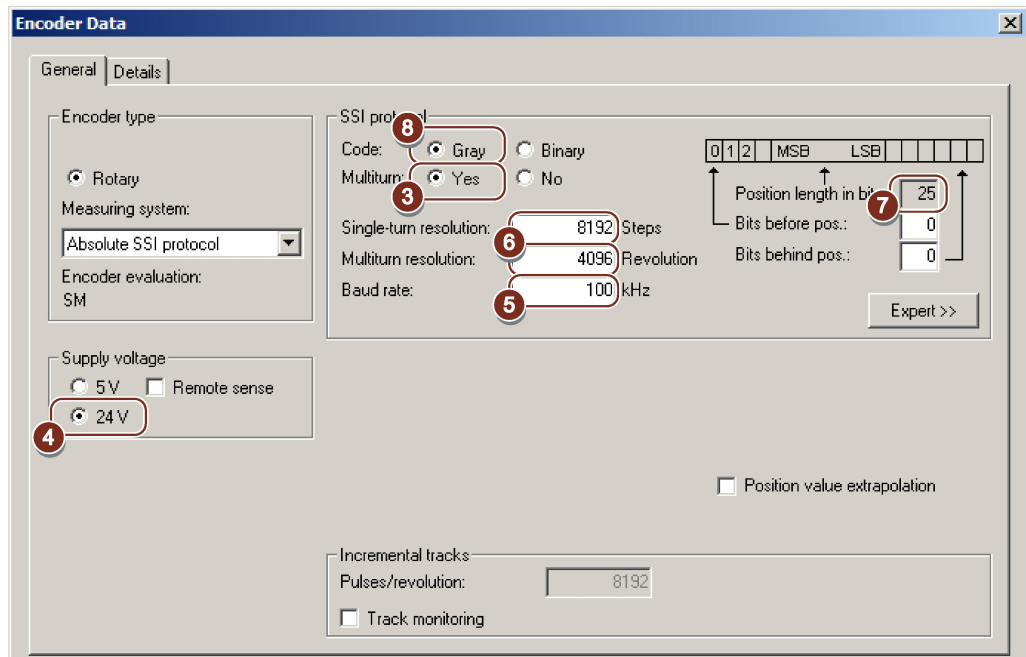


Proceed as follows to adapt the encoder data:

1. Select the "Motor encoder" screen form.
2. Select the "Encoder data" button.



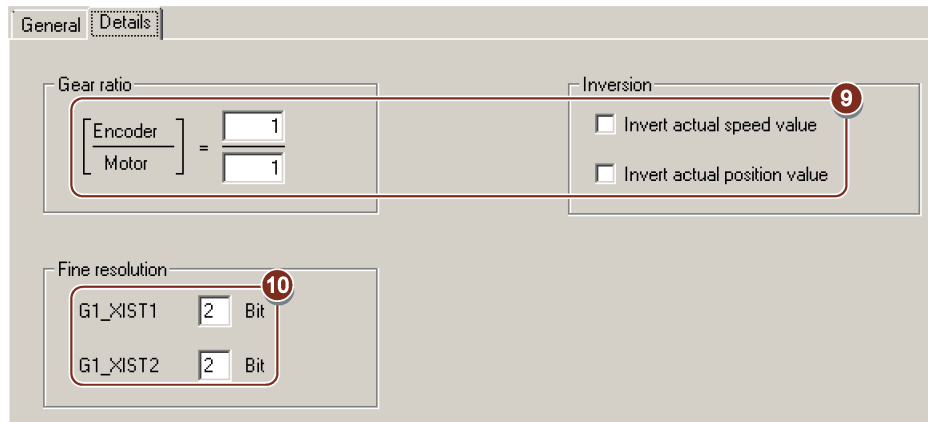
3. ... 10. In the "Encoder data" screen form, adapt the settings corresponding to the data sheet of your encoder.



The "Details" tab is used for application-specific settings, e.g. to invert the encoder signal.

The fine resolution can be separately set for the process data Gx_XIST1 and Gx_XIST2.

2 bit fine resolution is practical for square wave encoders. Typically, sin/cos encoders have an 11 bit fine resolution.



■ You have adapted the encoder data.

A.7.2 Connecting the safety-related input

The following examples show the interconnection of the safety-related input accordance with PL d to EN 13849-1 and SIL2 according to IEC61508. You can find further examples and information in the Safety Integrated Function Manual.

The inverter allows a PM-switching output as well as a PP-switching output to be connected.

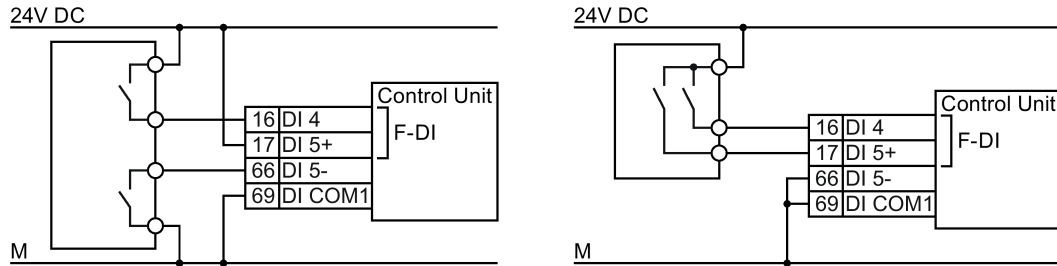


Figure A-9 Connecting a PM-switching and a PP-switching output

The following examples comply with PL d according to EN 13849-1 and SIL2 according to IEC 61508 for the case that all components are installed within one control cabinet.

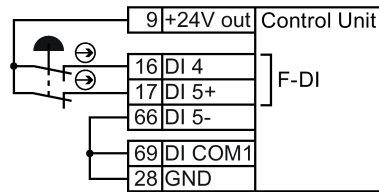


Figure A-10 Connecting a sensor, e.g. Emergency Stop mushroom pushbutton or limit switch

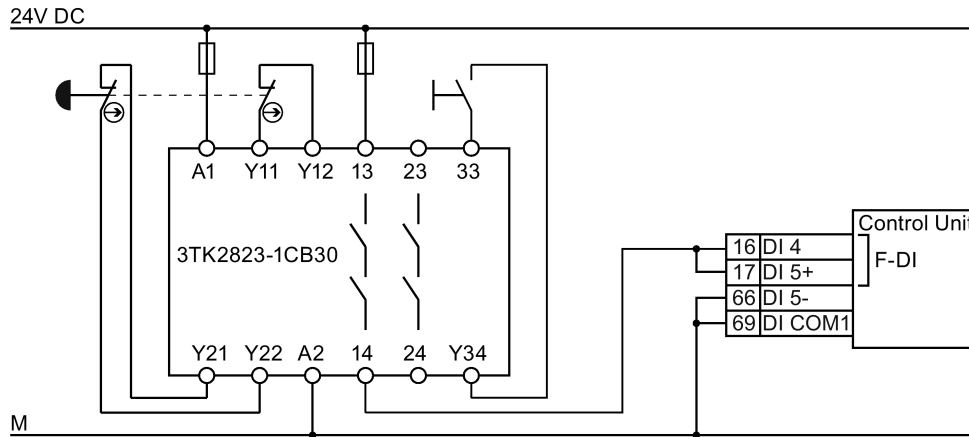


Figure A-11 Connecting a safety relay connection of a safety relay, e.g. SIRIUS 3TK28

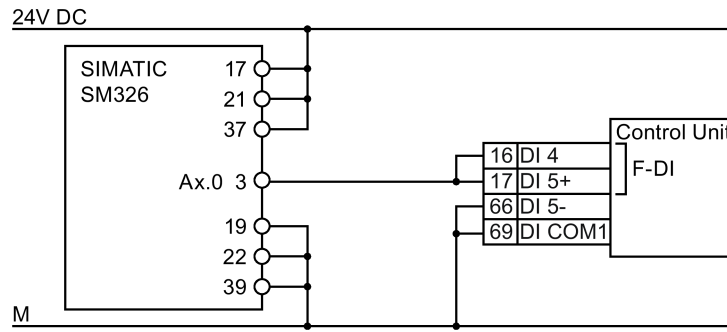


Figure A-12 Connecting an F-DO module connection of an F digital output module, e.g. SIMATIC F digital output module

You can find additional connection options and connections in separate control cabinets in the Safety Integrated Function Manual, see Section: Manuals for your converter (Page 488).

A.8 Acceptance tests for the safety functions

A.8.1 Recommended acceptance test

The following descriptions for the acceptance test are recommendations that illustrate the principle of acceptance. You may deviate from these recommendations if you check the following once you have completed commissioning:

- Correct assignment of the interfaces of each converter with the safety function:
 - Fail-safe inputs
 - PROFIsafe address
- Correct setting of the STO safety function.

Note

Perform the acceptance test with the maximum possible velocity and acceleration in order to test the expected maximum braking distances and braking times.

Note

Non-critical alarms

The following alarms are issued following each system ramp-up and are not critical for acceptance:

- A01697
 - A01796
-

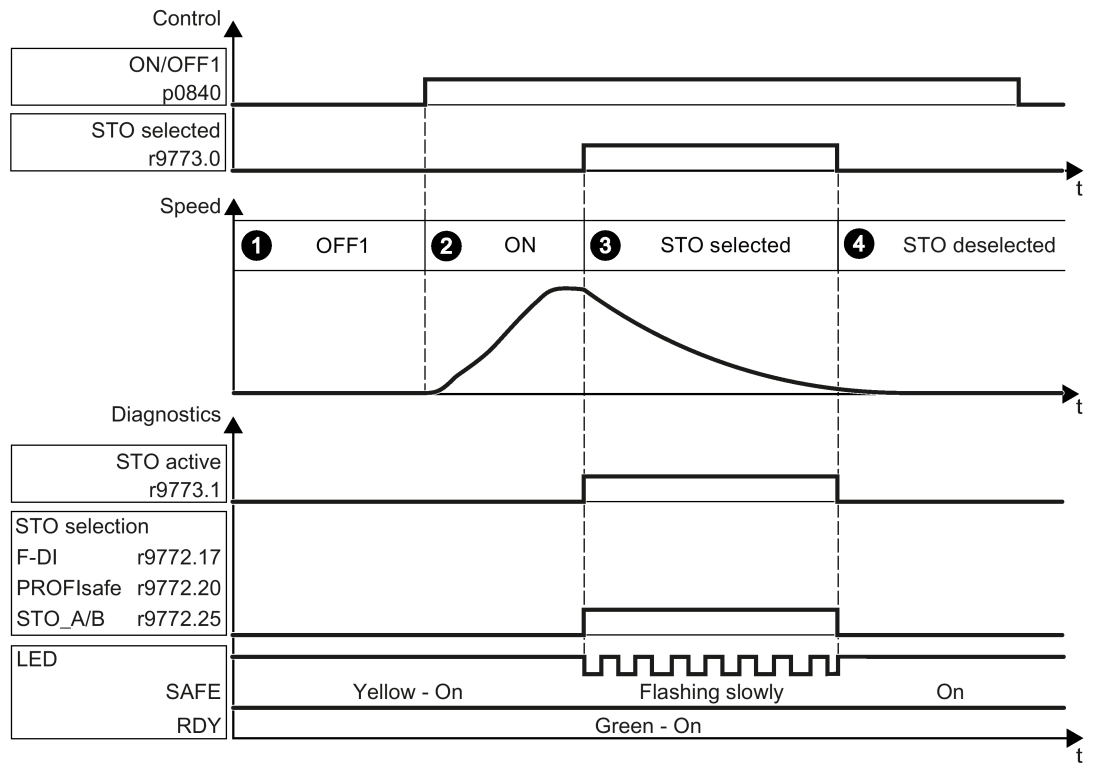


Figure A-13 Acceptance test for STO (basic functions)

Procedure



To perform an acceptance test of the STO function as part of the basic functions, proceed as follows:

			Status	
1.	The inverter is ready			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter signals neither faults nor alarms of the safety functions (r0945[0...7], r2122[0...7]). STO is not active (r9773.1 = 0). 			
2.	Switch on motor			
	2.1.	Enter a speed setpoint ≠ 0.		
	2.2.	Switch on the motor (ON command).		
	2.3.	Check that the correct motor is running.		
3.	Select STO			
	3.1.	Select STO while the motor is running. <i>Test each configured activation, e.g. via digital inputs and PROFIsafe.</i>		
	3.2.	Check the following:		
		When controlled via PROFIsafe	When controlled via fail-safe digital inputs (F-DI)	When controlled via terminals STO_A and STO_B on Power Module PM240-2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter signals the following: "STO selection via PROFIsafe" (r9772.20 = 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter signals the following: "STO Selection via terminal" (r9772.17 = 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter signals the following: "STO Selection via terminal on Power Module" (r9772.25 = 1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a mechanical brake is not available, the motor coasts down. A mechanical brake brakes the motor and holds it to ensure that it remains at standstill. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter signals neither faults nor alarms of the safety functions (r0945[0...7], r2122[0...7]). 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter signals the following: "STO is selected" (r9773.0 = 1). "STO is active" (r9773.1 = 1). 				
4.	Deselect STO			
	4.1.	Deselect STO.		
	4.2.	Check the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STO is not active (r9773.1 = 0). The inverter signals neither faults nor alarms of the safety functions (r0945[0...7], r2122[0...7]). 				



You have performed the acceptance test of the STO function.

A.8.2 Machine documentation

Machine or plant description

Designation	...
Type	...
Serial number	...
Manufacturer	...
End customer	...
Block diagram of the machine and/or plant: <div style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> </div>	

Inverter data

Table A- 13 Hardware version of the safety-related inverter

Labeling the drive	Article number and hardware version of the inverter
...	...
...	...

Function table

Table A- 14 Active safety functions depending on the operating mode and safety equipment

Operating mode	Safety equipment	Drive	Selected safety function	Checked
...	
...	
<i>Example:</i>				
<i>Automatic</i>	<i>Protective door closed</i>	<i>Conveyor belt</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
	<i>Protective door open</i>	<i>Conveyor belt</i>	<i>STO</i>	
	<i>Emergency Stop button pressed</i>	<i>Conveyor belt</i>	<i>STO</i>	

Acceptance test reports

File name of the acceptance reports	
...	...
...	...

Data backup

Data	Storage medium			Holding area
	Archiving type	Designation	Date	
Acceptance test reports
PLC program
Circuit diagrams

Countersignatures**Commissioning engineer**

This confirms that the tests and checks have been carried out properly.

Date	Name	Company/dept.	Signature
...

Machine manufacturer

This confirms that the settings recorded above are correct.

Date	Name	Company/dept.	Signature
...

A.8.3 Log of the settings for the basic functions, firmware V4.4 ... V4.7 SP2

Drive = <pDO-NAME_v>

Table A- 15 Firmware version

Name	Number	Value
Control Unit firmware version	r18	<r18_v>
SI version, safety functions integrated in the drive (processor 1)	r9770	<r9770_v>

Table A- 16 Monitoring cycle

Name	Number	Value
SI monitoring clock cycle (processor 1)	r9780	<r9780_v>

Table A- 17 Checksums

Name	Number	Value
SI module identifier, Control Unit	r9670	<r9670_v>
SI module identifier, Power Module	r9672	<r9672_v>
SI reference checksum SI parameters (processor 1)	p9799	<p9799_v>
SI reference checksum SI parameters (processor 2)	p9899	<p9899_v>

Table A- 18 Settings of the safety functions

Name	Number	Value
SI enable, functions integrated in the drive	p9601	<p9601_v>
<i>Only for the CU250S-2 Control Unit</i> SI enable safe brake control	p9602	<p9602_v>
SI PROFIsafe address	p9610	<p9610_v>
F-DI switch over discrepancy time	p9650	<p9650_v>
SI STO debounce time	p9651	<p9651_v>
<i>Only for the CU250S-2 Control Unit</i> SI Safe Stop 1 delay time	p9652	<p9652_v>
SI forced dormant error detection timer	p9659	<p9659_v>
SI forced checking procedure STO via PM terminals time	p9661	<p9661_v>

Table A- 19 Safety logbook

Name	Number	Value
SI checksum to check changes	r9781[0]	<r9781[0]_v>
SI checksum to check changes	r9781[1]	<r9781[1]_v>
SI change control time stamp	r9782[0]	<r9782[0]_v>
SI change control time stamp	r9782[1]	<r9782[1]_v>

A.9 Manuals and technical support

A.9.1 Manuals for your converter

Documentation on DVD

SINAMICS Manual Collection, Article number 6SL3097-4CA00-0YGO

Table A- 20 Manuals for your inverter for download

Information depth	Manual	Contents	Available languages	Download
++	Compact operating instructions	Install the Control Unit and commission the inverter	English, German, Italian,	Manuals for the Control Unit (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563628/133300)
+++	Operating instructions for the SINAMICS G120 inverter with a CU250S-2 Control Unit	(this manual)	French, Spanish, Chinese	
+++	Function Manual, basic positioner	Commissioning the basic positioner.	English, German, Chinese	
+++	Function Manual for Safety Integrated for the inverters SINAMICS G110M, G120, G120C, G120D and SIMATIC ET 200pro FC-2	Configuring PROFIsafe. Installing, commissioning and operating fail-safe functions of the inverter.		
+++	Fieldbus Function Manual for the SINAMICS G120, G120C and G120D inverters	Configuring fieldbuses.		
+++	List Manual	Complete list of all parameters, alarms and faults. Graphic function diagrams.		
+	Getting Started Guide for the following SINAMICS G120 Power Modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM240, PM250 and PM260 • PM240-2 	Installing the Power Module.	English	Manuals for the Power Modules (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563173/133300)
+++	Hardware Installation Manual for the following SINAMICS G120 Power Modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM240 • PM240-2 • PM250 • PM260 	Installing power modules, reactors and filters. Maintaining power modules.	English, German	
+	Installation instructions for reactors, filters and braking resistors	Installing components.	English	Manuals for the inverter accessories (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/30563173/133300)

Information depth	Manual	Contents	Available languages	Download
+++	Operating Instructions for the following Operator Panels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOP-2 • IOP 	Operating operator panels, installing door assembly kit for IOP.	English, German	sie-mens.com/WW/view/en/30563514/133300)
+++	Configuration Manual EMC installation guideline	EMC-compliant control cabinet design, potential equalization and cable routing	English, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Chinese	EMC installation guideline (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/60612658)
+++	Manual SINAMICS S110 Manual PM340 Power Module	Installing the PM340 Power Module. Technical data Maintenance	English, German, Italian, French, Spanish	S110 Manual (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/49086218)
+++	SINAMICS S120 Control Units and Additional System Components	Including: SMC and SME Sensor Modules	English, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian	S120 system components (http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/68040800)

A.9.2 Configuring support

Table A- 21 Support when configuring and selecting the inverter

Manual or tool	Contents	Available languages	Download or article number
Catalog D 31	Ordering data and technical information for SINAMICS G inverters	English, German, Italian, French, Spanish	Everything about SINAMICS G120 (www.siemens.com/sinamics-g120)
Online catalog (Industry Mall)	Ordering data and technical information for all SIEMENS products	English, German	
SIZER	The overall configuration tool for SINAMICS, MICROMASTER and DYNAVERT T drives, motor starters, as well as SINUMERIK, SIMOTION controls and SIMATIC Technology	English, German, Italian, French	You obtain SIZER on a DVD (Article number: 6SL3070-0AA00-0AG0) and in the Internet: Download SIZER http://support.automation.siemens.com/WW/view/en/10804987/130000)

A.9.3 Product Support

You can find additional information on the product and more in the Internet under: Product support (<http://www.siemens.com/automation/service&support>).

In addition to our documentation, under this address we offer our complete knowledge base online: You can find the following information:

- Actual product information (Update), FAQ (frequently asked questions), downloads.
- The Newsletter contains the latest information on the products you use.
- The Knowledge Manager (Intelligent Search) helps you find the documents you need.
- Users and specialists from around the world share their experience and knowledge in the Forum.
- You can find your local representative for Automation & Drives via our contact database under "Contact & Partner".
- Information about local service, repair, spare parts and much more can be found under "Services".

A.10 Mistakes and improvements

If you come across any mistakes when reading this manual or if you have any suggestions for how it can be improved, then please send your suggestions to the following address or by E-mail:

Siemens AG
Digital Factory
Motion Control
Postfach 3180
91050 Erlangen, Germany

E-mail (<mailto:docu.motioncontrol@siemens.com>)

Index

1

1FG1 geared synchronous motor without encoder, 46
1FK7 encoderless synchronous motor, 235
1FK7 synchronous motor without encoder, 46

8

87 Hz characteristic, 75, 75

A

Absolute encoder, 477
Absolute value generator, 296
Acceptance test, 326, 326
 Complete, 326
 Reduced scope, 378
 Reduced scope of, 327
 STO (basic functions), 484
 Test scope, 327
Acceptance test record, 326
Acyclic communication, 187
ADD, 296
Adder, 296
Adjustable parameters, 462
Agitators, 118, 124
Alarm, 381, 386
Alarm buffer, 386
Alarm code, 386
Alarm history, 387
Alarm time, 386
Alarm value, 386
Ambient temperature, 247
Analog input, 83, 85
 Function, 143, 152, 152, 156
Analog output, 83, 85
 Function, 143, 155
AND, 296
AND block, 296
Application
 Reading and writing parameters cyclically via PROFIBUS, 183
ASCII code
 Licensing, 461
Automatic mode, 196
Automatic restart, 273

AVA, 296

B

Base components, 59
Base load, 410
Base load input current, 410
Base load output current, 410
Base load power, 410
Basic functions, 146
Basic positioner, 140
BF (Bus Fault), 382, 382, 383, 383
BICO block, 472
Bimetallic switch, 244
Binary changeover switch, 297, 297
Binectors, 473
Bit pattern test, 318
Block, 472
BOP-2
 Menu, 465
 Symbols, 465
Brake Relay, 77
Braking
 Regenerative, 266
Braking functions, 258
Braking method, 258, 259
Braking module, 265
Braking resistor, 43, 265
Break loose torque, 463
BSW, 297
Bus fault, 383
Bus termination, 81

C

Cable railways, 118, 124
Catalog, 489
CDS (Command Data Set), 196, 324, 325
Centrifuge, 118, 124, 260, 263, 266
Chain conveyors, 118, 124
Characteristic
 Additional, 220
 Linear, 220, 221
 parabolic, 220, 221
 square-law, 220, 221

Checklist
 PROFIBUS, 101
 PROFINET, 99
 Circuit diagram, 486
 Clockwise rotation, 157
 Closed-loop torque control, 239
 Command Data Set, 196
 Command source, 140
 Selecting, 462
 Commissioning
 Accessories, 49
 Guidelines, 107
 Communication
 Acyclic, 187
 Comparator, 301
 Compound braking, 263, 264
 Compressor, 118, 124
 Computational performance, 111
 Configuring support, 489
 Connectors, 473
 Consistency, 318
 Consistent signals, 318
 Contact bounce, 318
 Control mode, 463
 Control terminals, 85
 Control Units, 28
 Control word
 Control word 1, 168, 189, 192
 Control word 2, 171
 Control word 3, 172
 Control word 2 (STW2), 171
 Control word 3 (STW3), 172
 Controlling the motor, 157
 Conveyor belt, 118, 124, 260
 Conveyor systems, 122
 Copy
 Series commissioning, 327
 Copy parameters (series commissioning), 327
 Correction manual, 490
 Counter-clockwise rotation, 157
 Countersignatures, 486
 Crane, 268
 Crushers, 118, 124
 Current derating, 418
 Current input, 150
 Current reduction, 437, 444
 Cyclic communication, 164

D

D flip-flop, 297
 Data backup, 331, 336, 342, 346, 486

Data set 47 (DS), 187
 Data set changeover, 324, 325
 Data transfer, 336, 342, 346
 DC braking, 172, 261, 261, 261, 261, 262
 DC-link overvoltage, 249
 DC-link voltage, 249
 Delta connection (Δ), 76, 108
 Derating
 Installation altitude, 449
 DFR, 297
 DI (Digital Input), 146
 DIF, 298
 Differentiator, 298
 Digital input, 83, 85, 157
 Function, 143
 Digital inputs
 Multiple assignment, 324
 Digital output, 83, 85
 Function, 143, 148
 Dimensions, 63, 67
 DIP switch
 Analog input, 150
 Direct data exchange, 186
 Direction of rotation, 208, 208
 Direction reversal, 157
 Discrepancy, 318
 Filter, 318
 Tolerance time, 318
 Display parameters, 462
 DIV, 298
 Divider, 298
 Door mounting kit, 49
 Download, 336, 343, 346
 Drilling patterns, 63, 67
 Drive Data Set, DDS, 329
 Drive Data Sets, 329
 Drive ES Basic, 49
 Droop, 229
 Dynamic braking, 265

E

Elevator, 118, 124, 268
 EMC, 52
 Emergency Stop button, 312
 EN 61800-5-2, 310
 Encoder, 226
 Encoder cable, 104, 105
 Encoder cables, 57
 Encoder data, 478
 End customer, 485
 Energy recovery, 33

Energy recovery option, 266
 Energy-saving display, 256
 Escalator, 118, 124
 EXCLUSIVE OR block, 306
 Extended functions, 146
 Extruder, 118, 124, 243

F

Factory assignment, 85
 Factory settings, 131
 Restoring the, 131, 132, 133, 135
 Fan, 118, 124
 Fans, 122, 242
 Fault, 381, 389
 Acknowledge, 389, 390
 Motor, 380
 Fault buffer, 389
 Fault case, 389
 Fault code, 389
 Fault history, 391
 Fault time, 389
 received, 389
 removed, 389
 Fault value, 389
 FCC, 217
 F-DI (Fail-safe Digital Input), 146
 F-digital output module, 481
 FFC (Flux Current Control), 220
 Field weakening, 75
 Fieldbus interfaces, 81
 Filter
 Contact bounce, 318
 Discrepancy, 318
 On/off test, 318
 Fine resolution, 479
 Firmware, 28
 Firmware downgrade, 375
 Firmware update, 378
 Firmware version, 5, 355, 451, 453, 454, 455, 462, 485
 Flip-flop, 297, 305
 Flow control, 281
 Flux current control, 217
 Flying restart, 271
 Forced dormant error detection, 320
 setting, 321
 Formatting, 332
 Free function blocks, 295
 Function module, 110
 Function table, 485
 Functional expansions, 327

Functions
 BOP-2, 465
 Technological, 140

G

Gantry crane, 118, 124
 Getting Started, 488
 Grinding machine, 260, 263
 GSDML (Generic Station Description Markup Language), 100

H

Hardware Installation Manual, 488
 High Overload, 410
 Hoist drive, 266
 Hoisting gear, 265, 268
 Horizontal conveyors, 243, 263, 265
 Hotline, 490

I

I_max controller, 248
 I2t monitoring, 241
 Inclined conveyors, 265
 IND (page index), 181
 Industry Mall, 489
 Installation, 51, 51
 Installation altitude, 449
 Installing, 61
 INT, 298
 Integrator, 298
 Interfaces, 81
 Interlock, 474
 Inverter, 301
 does not respond, 379
 Update, 378
 Inverter components, 355
 Inverter control, 140
 IT system, 69

J

JOG function, 163

K

Kinetic buffering, 277
 Kneaders, 118, 124

Know-how protection, 332, 350
 KTY84 sensor, 244

L

LED

BF, 382, 382, 383, 383
 LNK, 382
 RDY, 382, 382
 SAFE, 382
 LED (light emitting diode), 381
 Level control, 281
 License, 140, 332
 License key
 Create, 457
 Displaying, 457
 Entering in STARTER, 460
 Entry using the BOP-2, 461
 Licensing
 ASCII code, 461
 Lifter, 118, 124
 LIM, 299
 Limit monitor, 299
 Limiter, 299
 Line contactor, 309
 Line dip, 277
 Line filter, 35, 36
 Line supply cable, 75
 Line supply type, 69
 Linear characteristic, 220, 221
 List Manual, 488
 LNK (PROFINET Link), 382
 Load failure, 288, 291
 Low Overload, 410
 Lowerer, 118, 124
 LVM, 299

M

Machine description, 485
 Main screen form (basic functions), 315, 316
 Manual Collection, 488
 Manual mode, 196
 Manuals
 Download, 488
 Function Manual for Safety Integrated, 488
 Inverter accessories, 488
 Overview, 488
 Manufacturer, 485
 Maximum cable length
 DRIVE-CLiQ, 408

Encoder, 408
 PROFIBUS, 101
 Maximum cable lengths
 PROFINET, 99
 Maximum current controller, 248
 Maximum speed, 112, 208, 463
 MELD_NAMUR (fault word according to the VIK-Namur definition), 174
 Memory cards, 29
 Menu
 BOP-2, 465
 Operator panel, 465
 MFP, 300
 Mills, 118, 124
 Minimum speed, 112, 208, 210, 463
 Mistakes manual, 490
 Mixers, 118, 124
 MLFB (order number), 485
 MMC (memory card), 332
 Moment of inertia estimator, 233
 MOP (motorized potentiometer), 201
 Motor cable, 76
 Motor control, 140
 Motor data, 108
 Identify, 227, 240
 Motor fault, 380
 Motor holding brake, 267, 267, 268, 268, 309
 Motor standard, 253
 Motor temperature, 247
 Motor temperature sensor, 83, 85, 245
 Motorized potentiometer, 201
 MUL, 300
 Multiple assignment
 Digital inputs, 324
 Multiplier, 300
 Multiturn encoder, 477

N

NCM, 301
 Neutral conductor, 69
 NOT, 301
 NSW, 301
 Numeric changeover switch, 301

O

OFF delay, 303
 OFF1 command, 157
 OFF3 ramp-down time, 213
 ON command, 157

ON delay, 302
 On/off test, 318
 Operating instruction, 23
 Operating instructions, 488
 Operating mode, 485
 Operation, 142
 Operator panel

- BOP-2, 49, 465
- Door mounting kit, 49
- Handheld, 49
- IOP, 49
- Menu, 465

 Optimizing the closed-loop speed controller, 227
 OR, 302
 OR block, 302
 Order number, 28
 Overload, 248, 463
 Overload capability, 410
 Overview

- Manuals, 488
- Section, 24

 Overvoltage, 249, 249

P

Page index, 181
 Parabolic characteristic, 220, 221
 Parameter channel, 179

- IND, 181

 Parameter index, 181
 Parameter number, 181, 467
 Parameter types, 462
 Parameter value, 468
 Partial load operation, 447
 Password, 313
 PC Connection Kit, 49
 PCL, 302
 PDE, 302
 PDF, 303
 PELV, 405
 PFH (Probability of failure per hour), 407
 PID controller, 282
 Plant description, 485
 PLC functionality, 474
 PLC program, 486
 PLI, 303
 Pole position, 238
 Pole position identification, 238
 Polyline, 303
 Power distribution systems, 69
 Power failure, 273
 Power Module, 28

Power on reset, 134
 Power-up time, 112
 Pre-control, 236
 Prefabricated encoder cable, 104, 105
 Pressure control, 281
 Probe, 206, 292
 Procedure, 23
 Process variables of the technology controller, 254
 PROFIBUS, 101
 PROFIdrive, 97
 PROFIenergy, 97
 PROFIsafe, 97
 Protection functions, 140
 Protective conductor, 69
 PST, 304
 PT1, 304
 PTC sensor, 244
 Pulse cancelation, 168
 Pulse enable, 168, 189, 192
 Pulse frequency, 242, 243, 418, 437, 444, 464
 Pulse generator, 300
 Pulse shortener, 302
 Pulse stretcher, 304
 Pulse suppression, 189, 192
 Pulse train, 206
 Pump, 118, 122, 124

Q

Questions, 490
 Quick stop, 141

R

Radio interference class, 35
 Ramp-down, 463
 Ramp-down time, 112, 213, 215, 463

- Scaling, 215

 Ramp-function generator, 208, 212
 Ramp-up, 463
 Rampup time,

- Scaling, 215

 RDY (Ready), 382, 382
 Ready, 142
 Ready to switch on, 142
 Regenerative feedback, 266
 Regenerative operation, 258
 Replace

- Control Unit, 378
- Gear unit, 378

- Hardware, 378
- Motor, 378
- Power Module, 378
- Reset
 - Parameter, 131, 132, 133, 135
- Reversing, 208
- Roller conveyors, 118, 124
- Rotary furnace, 118, 124
- Rounding, 213
- Rounding OFF3, 213
- RS flip-flop, 305
- RSR, 305
- Run sequence, 295
- Runtime group, 295

- S**
- S7 communication, 97
- SAFE, 382
- Safe Brake Relay, 45, 77, 321
- Safety function, 140
- Safety Integrated Function Manual, 480
- Safety relay, 480
- Safety-related input, 146
- Saw, 260, 263
- Scaling
 - Analog input, 151
 - Analog output, 154
- SD (memory card), 332
 - Formatting, 332
 - MMC, 332
- Self-test, 320
- Sensor
 - Electromechanical, 480
- Sensor Module, 48, 104, 105, 489
- Sequence control, 141
- Serial number, 485
- Series commissioning, 327, 331
- Setpoint processing, 140, 208
- Setpoint source, 140
 - Selecting, 199, 200, 201, 462
- Settling time, 118, 124
- Shield connection kit, 34
- Short-circuit monitoring, 245
- Signal cables, 57
- Signal interconnection, 472
- Signal states, 382
- Sine-wave filter, 41
- SIZER, 489
- Skip frequency band, 153, 208
- Slip compensation, 217
- SMC (Sensor Module Cabinet), 48, 105
- SMC: Sensor Module Cabinet,
- SME (Sensor Module External), 48, 105
- SME: Sensor Module External,
- Smoothing element, 304
- Speed
 - change with BOP-2, 465
 - Limiting, 208
- Speed control, 225
- Speed deviation, 288, 291
- Speed monitoring, 288, 291
- Spindle, 118, 124
- Square-law characteristic, 220, 221
- Stacker crane, 118, 124
- Star connection (Y), 76
- Startdrive, 342
- STARTER, 49, 113, 312, 342
 - Download, 49, 49
- STARTER commissioning tool, 312
- STARTER PC tool, 312
- Starting characteristics
 - Optimization, 222, 223
- Starting current, 218
- State overview, 141
- Status word
 - Status word 1, 170
 - Status word 2, 171
 - Status word 3, 173
- Status Word
 - Status word 1, 190, 193
- Status word 1 (ZSW2), 171
- STO (Safe Torque Off), 309, 309
 - Acceptance test, 484
 - Selecting, 309
- Storage medium, 331
- STW1 (control word 1), 168, 189, 192
- SUB, 305
- Subindex, 181
- Subtractor, 305
- Suggestions for improvement manual, 490
- Support, 490
- Switch off
 - Motor, 141
 - OFF1 command, 141
 - OFF2 command, 141
 - OFF3 command, 141
- Switch on
 - Motor, 141
 - ON command, 141
- Switching on inhibited, 142, 168, 189, 192
- Switching over units, 252
- Switching-on a motor with BOP-2, 465
- Switch-off signal paths, 320

Symbols, 23
System runtime, 385

T

Technical data
 Control Unit, 405
Technology controller, 172, 254, 281
Temperature calculation, 246
Temperature monitoring, 241, 246
Temperature sensor, 83, 85
Temperature switch, 244
Terminal block, 96, 143
Terminal strip
 Factory setting, 85
 Overview, 83
Test signals, 318
Three-wire control, 157, 157
Time slice, 295
TN line system, 69
Torque accuracy, 118, 118, 124, 124
Trace function, 469
TT line system, 69
Two-wire control, 157, 157
Type plate
 Control Unit, 28
 Power Module, 28

U

U/f control, 463
UL, 436
Unit system, 253
Unwinders, 266
Update
 Firmware, 378
Upgrading the firmware, 373
Upload, 333, 342, 346
USB cable, 49
USB interface, 114
Use for the intended purpose, 27
User interfaces, 81

V

V/f characteristic, 217
VDC min controller, 277
Vector control, 225, 227, 240, 463
Version
 Control Unit, 28
 Firmware, 485

Hardware, 485
 Power Module, 28
 Safety function, 485
Vertical conveyors, 265
Voltage boost, 217, 218, 222, 223, 463
voltage input, 150

W

Winders, 266
Wire breakage, 318
Wire-break monitoring, 151, 245
Write protection, 348, 348

X

XOR, 306

Z

ZSW1 (status word 1), 170, 190, 193
ZSW3 (status word 3), 173

Additional information

SINAMICS inverters:
www.siemens.com/sinamics

Safety Integrated:
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PROFINET:
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