Failures & Failure Elimination

Display	Description	Possible reason	corrective-measures
SC	Short circuit fault	1.Accelerate too fast. 2.Internal damage of IGBT. 3.Malfunction caused by interference. 4.Whether the grounding is good.	1.Increase acceleration time. 2.Seek support. 3.Check whether the peripheral equipment has a strong interference source.
oc 1	Overcurrent during acceleration	1.Accelerate too fast. 2.The input power voltage is low. 3.The power of the inverter is too small. 4.No parameter learning is performed during vector control. 5.Manual torque boost or V/f curve is not suitable. 6.The motor is rotating when starting. 7.There is a short circuit in the inverter output circuit.	1.Increase the acceleration time. 2.Check the input power. 3.Select a inverter with a higher power. 4.Perform parameter self-learning. 5.Adjust manual lifting torque or V/f curve. 6.Choose speed tracking or start after the motor stops. 7.Eliminate peripheral faults.
oc2	Overcurrent during deceleration	1.Decelerate too fast. 2.Large load inertia torque. 3.The power of the inverter is too small. 4.No parameter learning is performed during vector control. 5.There is a short circuit in the inverter output circuit.	1.Increase the deceleration time. 2.Add appropriate energy consumption brake components. 3.Select a frequency converter with a higher power. 4.Perform parameter self-learning. 5.Eliminate peripheral faults.
oc3	Overcurrent at constant speed	1.Abrupt or abnormal load. 2.The input power voltage is low. 3.The power of the inverter is too small. 4.No parameter learning is performed during vector control. 5.There is a short circuit in the inverter output circuit.	1.Check the load or reduce the sudden change of load. 2.Check the input power. 3.Select a frequency converter with a higher power. 4.Perform parameter self-learning. 5.Eliminate peripheral faults.
ou 1	Overvoltage during acceleration	1.The input voltage is abnormal. 2.After a momentary power failure, restart the rotating motor.	1.Check the input power. 2.Avoid restarting after stopping.
ou2	Overvoltage during deceleration	1.Decelerate too fast. 2.Large load inertia. 3.The input voltage is abnormal.	1.Increase the deceleration time. 2.Increase energy consumption brake components. 3.Check the input power.

Display	Description	Possible reason	corrective-measures
ou3	Overvoltage at constant speed	1.Abnormal changes in input voltage. 2.The load inertia is large.	1.Install input reactor. 2.Plus suitable energy consumption brake components.
Uu	BUS undervoltage	1.The input power supply voltage is low. 2.Instant power outage. 3.The circuit board is abnormal.	1.Check the input power 2.Reset fault 3.Seek service
oL2	Inverter overload	1.Accelerate too fast. 2.Restart the rotating motor. 3.The input power voltage is too low. 4.The load is too large.	1.Increase the acceleration time. 2.Avoid restarting after shutdown. 3.Check the input power voltage. 4.Select the inverter with higher power.
oL 1	Motor overload	1.The input power voltage is too low. 2.The motor rated current is set incorrectly. 3.The motor is blocked or the load mutation is too large. 4.Motor overloaded.	1.Check the input power voltage. 2.Reset the rated current of the motor. 3.Check the load and adjust the torque boost. 4.Choose the right motor.
oL3	Motor overload 2	1.The motor is blocked or the load is too large. 2.Improper setting of protection parameters.	1.Check the load. 2.Set appropriate protection parameters.
SPo	Output phase loss	U/T1,V/T2,W/T3 phase loss on output side (or the load three-phase is severely asymmetric)	1.Check the output wiring. 2.Check the motor and cable
oH2	Module overheat	1.Inverter overcurrent instantly. 2.The output three phases have interphase or ground short circuit. 3.The air duct is blocked or the fan is damaged. 4.The ambient temperature is too high. 5.Loose connection of control board or plug-in. 6.The auxiliary power supply is damaged, and the driving voltage is undervoltage. 7.Power module bridge arm is straight through. 8.The control board is abnormal.	1.See overcurrent countermeasures. 2.Rewiring. 3.Ventilate channels or replace fans. 4.Reduce the ambient temperature. 5.Check and reconnect. 6.Seek service. 7.Seek service. 8.Seek service.
EF	External fault	MI external fault input terminal action	Check external device input

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CE	Communication error	1.The baud rate is not set properly. 2.Communication error using serial communication. 3.Communication is interrupted for a long time.	1.Set the appropriate baud rate. 2.Press STOP/RESET button to reset and seek service. 3.Check the wiring of the communication interface.
ItE	Current detection circuit fault	1.Poor contact of the control board connector. 2.The auxiliary power supply is damaged. 3.The Hall device is damaged. 4.The amplifier circuit is abnormal.	1.Check the connector and reinsert the cable. 2.Search for factory maintenance. 3.Search for factory maintenance. 4.Search for factory maintenance.
SC	Motor to ground short circuit fault	Short circuit of motor to ground	Check the motor or change the cable or motor
EEP	EEPROM reading-writing error	1.An error occurs in the reading and writing of control parameters. 2.The EEPROM is damaged.	1.Press STOP/RESE key and search for factory maintenance. 2.Search for factory maintenance
Eond	Accumulated running time reaches fault	Cumulative running time to set value	Use the parameter initialization function to clear the record information
E ind	Accumulated power-on time reaches error	The cumulative power-on time reaches the set value.	Use the parameter initialization function to clear the record information
oLL	Load failure	The running current of the inverter is less than 11-64.	Check whether the load or 11-64, 11-65 parameters are in accordance with the actual working conditions
P idE	PID feedback disconnection fault	1.PID feedback disconnected. 2.The PID feedback source disappears.	1.Check the PID feedback signal line. 2.Check the PID feedback source.
CLb	Current limiting fault	1.Whether the load is too large or the motor stalls 2.Inverter power is too small.	1.Reduce the load and check the motor and mechanical conditions 2.Select the inverter with higher power.
End			Contact the service provider
E8	Charging resistor fault	Whether the input power is abnormal	Check the input power
E42	Power-on initialization abnormal	1.Whether the input power supply is abnormal. 2.The power supply or device is damaged.	1.Check the power supply. 2.Seek service.