取扱説明書 / Instruction Manual

FRENIC-MEGA

CANopen 通信カード
CANopen Communications Card
"OPC-G1-COP"

日本語

ENGLISH

Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.

INR-SI47-1331c-JE

English Version

ENGLISH

Preface

Thank you for purchasing our CANopen Communications Card OPC-G1-COP.

Mounting this communications card on your FRENIC-MEGA allows you to connect the FRENIC-MEGA to a CANopen master unit (e.g., PC and PLC) and control it as a slave unit using run commands, frequency commands, and access to function codes.

This communications card has the following features:

- Communications profile: DS 301 Ver. 4.02, DSP 402 Ver. 2.0 Velocity Mode
- Transmission speed: 20 kbit/s to 1 Mbit/s
- Maximum cabling length: 25 m (1 Mbit/s) to 2500 m (20 kbit/s)
- Reading and writing all the function codes supported by the FRENIC-MEGA

This instruction manual does not contain inverter handling instructions. Read through this instruction manual in conjunction with the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual and be familiar with proper handling and operation of this product. Improper handling might result in incorrect operation, a short life, or even a failure of this product.

Keep this manual in a safe place.

Related Publications

Listed below are the other materials related to the use of the CANopen communications card "OPC-G1-COP." Read them in conjunction with this manual as necessary.

- RS-485 Communication User's Manual
- FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual

The materials are subject to change without notice. Be sure to obtain the latest editions for use.

Listed below are the CANopen specifications published by CAN in Automation (CiA). It is recommended that the user of this communications card read them since this instruction manual is intended for the user who has a basic knowledge of CANopen.

- DS 301 Ver. 4.02
- DSP 402 Ver. 2.0

These specifications are available as a free download from the CiA website at:

http://www.can-cia.de/

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⚠CAUTION

- Read through this instruction manual and be familiar with the CANopen communications card before proceeding with installation, connections (wiring), operation, or maintenance and inspection.
- Improper handling might result in incorrect operation, a short life, or even a failure of this product as well as the motor.
- Deliver this manual to the end user of this product. Keep this manual in a safe place until this product is discarded.

■ Safety precautions

Read this manual thoroughly before proceeding with installation, connections (wiring), operation, or maintenance and inspection. Ensure you have sound knowledge of the device and familiarize yourself with all safety information and precautions before proceeding to operate the inverter.

Safety precautions are classified into the following two categories in this manual.

⚠WARNING	Failure to heed the information indicated by this symbol may lead to dangerous conditions, possibly resulting in death or serious bodily injuries.
⚠CAUTION	Failure to heed the information indicated by this symbol may lead to dangerous conditions, possibly resulting in minor or light bodily injuries and/or substantial property damage.

Failure to heed the information contained under the CAUTION title can also result in serious consequences. These safety precautions are of utmost importance and must be observed at all times.

Installation and wiring

⚠WARNING⚠

- Before starting installation and wiring, turn OFF the power and wait at least five minutes for inverters with a capacity of 22 kW or below, or at least ten minutes for inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above. Make sure that the LED monitor and charging lamp are turned OFF. Further, make sure, using a multimeter or a similar instrument, that the DC link bus voltage between the terminals P(+) and N(-) has dropped to the safe level (+25 VDC or below).
- Qualified electricians should carry out wiring.

  Otherwise, an electric shock could occur.

⚠CAUTION

- Do not use the product that is damaged or lacking parts.

  Doing so could cause a fire, an accident, or injuries.
- Prevent lint, paper fibers, sawdust, dust, metallic chips, or other foreign materials from getting into the inverter and the communications card.

  Otherwise, a fire or an accident might result.
- Incorrect handling in installation/removal jobs could cause a failure.

  A failure might result.
- Noise may be emitted from the inverter, motor and wires. Implement appropriate measure to prevent the nearby sensors and devices from malfunctioning due to such noise.

  Otherwise, an accident could occur.

Operation

⚠WARNING⚠

- Be sure to install the front cover before turning the inverter's power ON. Do not remove the cover when the inverter power is ON.

  Otherwise, an electric shock could occur.
- Do not operate switches with wet hands.

  Doing so could cause an electric shock.
- If you configure the function codes wrongly or without completely understanding FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual and the FRENIC-MEGA User's Manual, the motor may rotate with a torque or at a speed not permitted for the machine. Confirm and adjust the setting of the function codes before running the inverter.

  Otherwise, an accident could occur.

Maintenance and inspection, and parts replacement

⚠WARNING⚠

- Before proceeding to the maintenance/inspection jobs, turn OFF the power and wait at least five minutes for inverters with a capacity of 22 kW or below, or at least ten minutes for inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above. Make sure that the LED monitor and charging lamp are turned OFF. Further, make sure, using a multimeter or a similar instrument, that the DC link bus voltage between the terminals P(+) and N(-) has dropped to the safe level (+25 VDC or below).

  Otherwise, an electric shock could occur.
- Maintenance, inspection, and parts replacement should be made only by qualified persons.
- Take off the watch, rings and other metallic objects before starting work.
- Use insulated tools.

  Otherwise, an electric shock or injuries could occur.

Disposal

⚠CAUTION

Å Treat the communications card as an industrial waste when disposing of it.
Otherwise injuries could occur.

Others

⚠WARNING⚠

Å Never modify the communications card.
Doing so could cause an electric shock or injuries.

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Icons

The following icons are used throughout this manual.

Note This icon indicates information which, if not heeded, can result in the product not operating to full efficiency, as well as information concerning incorrect operations and settings which can result in accidents.

Tip This icon indicates information that can prove handy when performing certain settings or operations.

This icon indicates a reference to more detailed information.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 BEFORE USING THE COMMUNICATIONS CARD

1.1 Acceptance Inspection

Unpack the package and check the following:

(1) A communications card, two screws (M3 × 8), and the CANopen Communications Card Instruction Manual (this manual) are contained in the package.

(2) The communications card is not damaged during transportation--no defective parts, dents or warps.

(3) The model name "OPC-G1-COP" is printed on the communications card. (See Figure 2.1.)

If you suspect the product is not working properly or if you have any questions about your product, contact the shop where you bought the product or your local Fuji branch office.

Note Neither an EDS file nor a terminating resistor comes with this communications card.

- An EDS file is required for registering this communications card to the configurator designed for CANopen master node settings. It is available as a free download from our website at:
  http://web1.fujielectric.co.jp/Kiki-Info-EN/User/index.html
  Before downloading, you are requested to register as a member (free of charge).
- A terminating resistor of the following specifications must be used: 120 ohm ±1%, 1/4 watt, metal-film resistor

1.2 Applicable Inverters

The CANopen communications card is applicable to the following inverters and ROM version.

Table 1.1 Applicable Inverters and ROM Version

Series	Inverter type	Applicable motor rating	ROM version
FRENIC-MEGA	FRN□□□G1□-□□□	All capacities	1000 or later

* The boxes □ replace alphanumeric letters depending on the nominal applied motor, enclosure, power supply voltage, etc.

To check the inverter's ROM version, use Menu #5 "Maintenance Information" on the keypad. (Refer to the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.6 "Reading maintenance information."

Display on LED Monitor	Item	Description
5_ 14	Inverter's ROM version	Shows the inverter's ROM version as a 4-digit code.

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Chapter 2 NAMES AND FUNCTIONS

2.1 Parts Names

Figure 2.1 shows the names of the parts on the CANopen communications card.

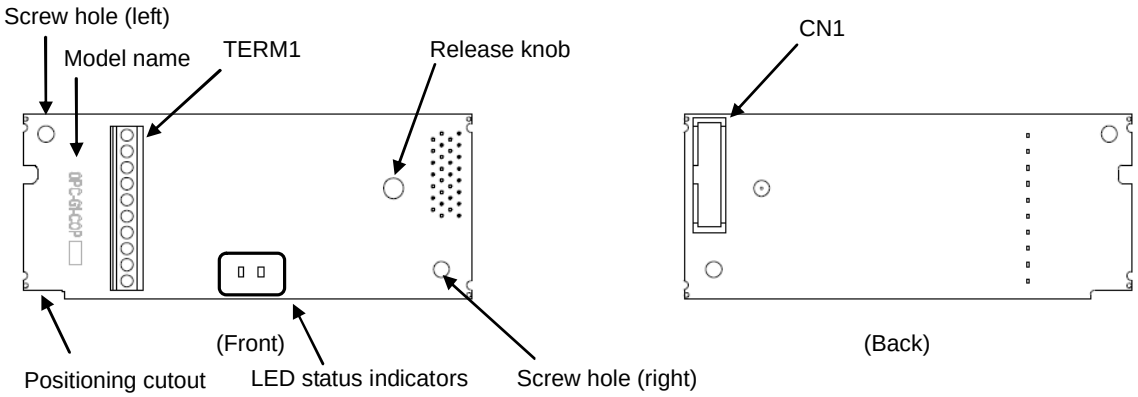

Figure 2.1 Names of Parts on CANopen Communications Card

2.2 CANopen Terminal Block (TERM1)

Connect the CANopen communications cable to the CANopen terminal block.

For details about wiring, refer to Chapter 4 "WIRING AND CABLING."

2.3 LED Status Indicators

This communications card has two LED status indicators that indicate the operation status of the communications card as listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 LED Status Indicators and Operation Status

LED	Status	Meaning
RUN (Green)	OFF	Powered off or communications error
	Single flash *1	"Stopped"
	Blinking *2	"Pre-Operational"
	ON	"Operational"
ERR (Red)	OFF	No communications error
	Single flash *1	The CAN controller is Error-passive.
	Double flash *3	Network break detected by Heartbeat or Node Guarding
	Blinking *2	Wrong connection between the communications card and FRENIC-MEGA
	ON	The communications card is Bus-off. *4
Both RUN and ERR are ON.		CPU error on the communications card

*1 Single flash: In cycles of 200-ms ON and 1-second OFF.
*2 Blinking: At 2.5 Hz (In cycles of 200-ms ON and 200-ms OFF).
*3 Double flash: In cycles of 200-ms ON, 200-ms OFF, 200-ms ON, and 1-second OFF.
*4 The ERR LED might flash at an indefinite frequency.

Chapter 3 INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL OF THIS COMMUNICATIONS CARD

⚠WARNING⚠

Before starting installation and wiring, turn OFF the power and wait at least five minutes for inverters with a capacity of 22 kW or below, or at least ten minutes for inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above. Make sure that the LED monitor and charging lamp are turned OFF. Further, make sure, using a multimeter or a similar instrument, that the DC link bus voltage between the terminals P(+) and N(-) has dropped to the safe level (+25 VDC or below).

Otherwise, an electric shock could occur.

⚠CAUTION

- Do not use the product that is damaged or lacking parts.
  Doing so could cause a fire, an accident, or injuries.
- Prevent lint, paper fibers, sawdust, dust, metallic chips, or other foreign materials from getting into the inverter and the communications card.
  Otherwise, a fire or an accident might result.
- Incorrect handling in installation/removal jobs could cause a failure.
  A failure might result.

3.1 Installing the Communications Card

Note Before mounting the communications card, perform the wiring for the main circuit terminals and control circuit terminals.

(1) Remove the front cover from the inverter and expose the control printed circuit board (control PCB). As shown in Figure 3.1, the communications card can be connected to the A-port only, out of the three option connection ports (A-, B-, and C-ports) on the inverter.

📖 To remove the front cover, refer to the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 2, Section 2.3. For inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above, open also the keypad enclosure.

(2) Insert connector CN1 on the back of the communications card (Figure 2.1) into the A-port (CN4) on the inverter's control PCB. Then secure the communications card with the two screws that come with the card. (Figure 3.3)

Note Check that the positioning cutout (shown in Figure 2.1) is fitted on the tab (① in Figure 3.2) and connector CN1 is fully inserted (② in Figure 3.2). Figure 3.3 shows the communications card correctly mounted.

(3) Perform wiring to the communications card.

📖 For details, refer to Chapter 4 "WIRING AND CABLING."

(4) Put the front cover back into place.

📖 To put back the front cover, refer to the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 2, Section 2.3. For inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above, close also the keypad enclosure.

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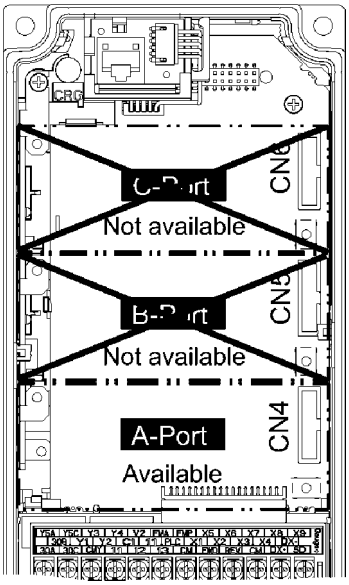
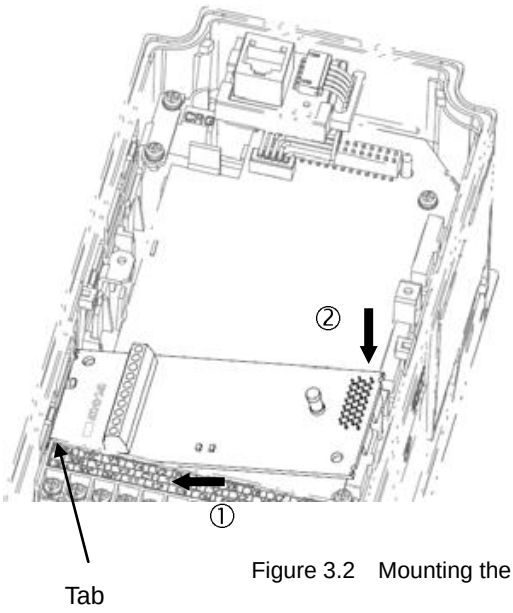


Figure 3.1 In the case of 0.4 kW



① Fit the positioning cutout of the communications card over the tab on the inverter to determine the mounting position.

② Insert connector CN1 on the communications card into the corresponding port on the inverter's control PCB.

Note: Be sure to follow the order of ① and ②. Inserting CN1 first may lead to insufficient insertion, resulting in a contact failure.

Figure 3.2 Mounting the Communications Card (to A-port)

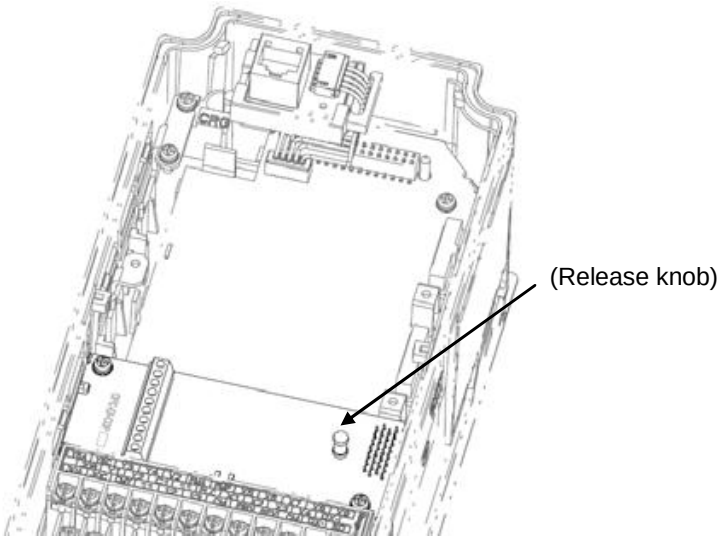


Figure 3.3 Mounting Completed (on A-port)

3.2 Removing the Communications Card

Remove the two screws that secure the communications card and pull the release knob (shown above) to take the communications card out of the inverter.

Chapter 4 WIRING AND CABLING

⚠WARNING⚠

- Before starting installation and wiring, turn OFF the power and wait at least five minutes for inverters with a capacity of 22 kW or below, or at least ten minutes for inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above. Make sure that the LED monitor and charging lamp are turned OFF. Further, make sure, using a multimeter or a similar instrument, that the DC link bus voltage between the terminals P(+) and N(-) has dropped to the safe level (+25 VDC or below).
- Qualified electricians should carry out wiring.

  Otherwise, an electric shock could occur.
- In general, the covers of the control signal wires are not specifically designed to withstand a high voltage (i.e., reinforced insulation is not applied). Therefore, if a control signal wire comes into direct contact with a live conductor of the main circuit, the insulation of the cover might break down, which would expose the signal wire to a high voltage of the main circuit. Make sure that the control signal wires will not come into contact with live conductors of the main circuit.

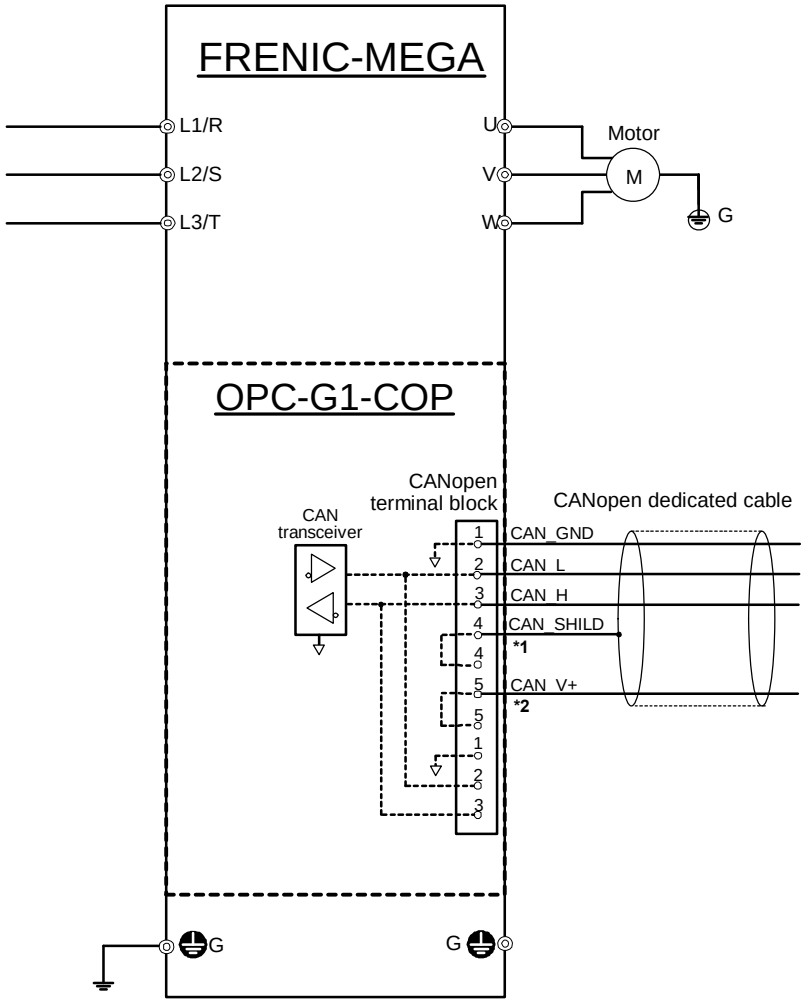
  Failure to observe this precaution could cause an electric shock or an accident.

⚠CAUTION

Noise may be emitted from the inverter, motor and wires. Take appropriate measures to prevent the nearby sensors and devices from malfunctioning due to such noise.

An accident could occur.

4.1 Basic Connection Diagram



*1 This wire is not connected to the internal circuit on the communications card. Perform functional grounding if necessary.

*2 This wire is not connected to the internal circuit on the communications card. No output voltage is applied to this wire.

Figure 4.1 Basic Connection Diagram

4.2 Wiring for CANopen Terminal Block

(1) CANopen terminal block (TERM1)

The pin assignment of the CANopen terminal block (TERM1) is shown in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1.

1	2	3	4	4	5	5	1	2	3
CAN_ GND	CAN _L	CAN _H	CAN_ SHLD	CAN_ SHLD	CAN _V+	CAN _V+	CAN_ GND	CAN _L	CAN _H

Figure 4.2 Pin Assignment on CANopen Terminal Block

Table 4.1 Functions of CANopen Terminals

Pin #	Name	Description
1	CAN_GND	Signal ground
2	CAN_L	CAN L bus line
3	CAN_H	CAN H bus line
4	CAN_SHLD *1	Terminal for connecting the cable shield
5	CAN_V+ *2	NC

*1 This terminal is not connected to the internal circuit on the communications card. Perform functional grounding if necessary.

*2 This terminal is not connected to the internal circuit on the communications card. No output voltage is applied to this terminal.

(2) CANopen communications cable

To connect the communications card to CANopen network, be sure to use a CANopen dedicated cable. The maximum cabling length is listed below.

Table 4.2 Maximum Cabling Length for CANopen Communication

Baud rate (bit/s)	20 k	50 k	125 k	250 k	500 k	800 k	1 M
Maximum cabling length	2500 m	1000 m	500 m	250 m	100 m	50 m	25 m

(3) Wiring to CANopen terminal block

Before connecting the CANopen communications cable to the terminal block, strip the wire ends as specified in Figure 4.3 and twist the core and shield wires. Figure 4.4 shows the recommended terminal screw size and its tightening torque.

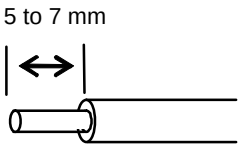


Figure 4.3 Strip Length of the CANopen Cable Wire End

Screw size: M3

Tightening torque: 0.5 to 0.6: N·m

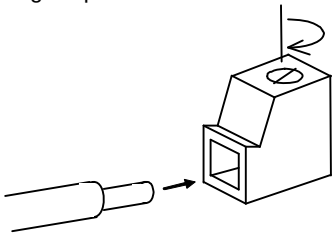


Figure 4.4 Connecting Wire to CANopen Terminal Block

(4) Terminating resistor

When the communications card is mounted on the inverter at either end of the network, insert the terminating resistor specified below between terminal pins #2 (CAN_L) and #3 (CAN_H).

120Ω ±1%, 1/4 W

Note Terminating resistors do not come with this communications card. They are separately necessary.

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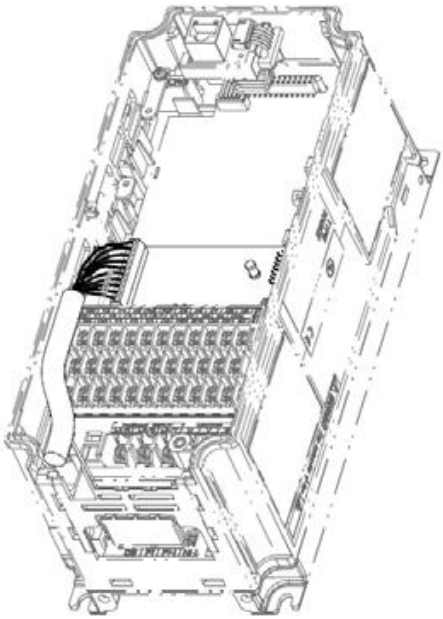
4.3 Wiring to Inverter

Note Route the wiring of the CANopen communications cable as far from the wiring of the main circuit as possible. Otherwise electric noise may cause malfunctions.

Note Route the wires, taking care not to let them go over the control PCB, as shown in Figure 4.5. Otherwise, malfunctions may occur.

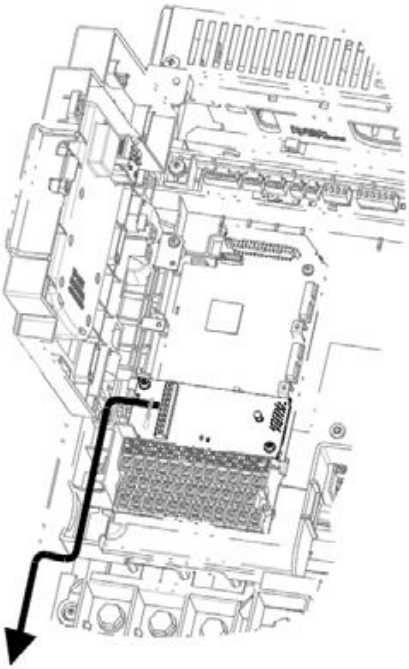
Å For inverters with a capacity of 22 kW or below



* Pass the wires from the communications card between the control circuit terminal block and the front cover.

In the case of 0.4 kW

Å For inverters with a capacity of 30 kW or above



In the case of 75 kW

Figure 4.5 Examples of Wiring

Chapter 5 CONFIGURING INVERTER'S FUNCTION CODES FOR CANopen COMMUNICATION

To perform data transmission between the inverter equipped with this communications card and the CANopen master, configure the function codes listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.2 lists inverter's function codes related to CANopen communication. Configure those function codes if necessary.

Table 5.1 Inverter's Function Code Settings Required for CANopen Communication

<table>
<tr><th>Function codes</th><th>Description</th><th>Factory default setting</th><th>Function code data</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>o31 *1</td><td>Specify Node-ID (station address)</td><td>0</td><td>0 to 255
(Specify any of 0 to 127.)</td><td>Setting 0 or 128 or greater is regarded as 127.</td></tr>
<tr><td>o32 *2</td><td>Specify baud rate</td><td>0</td><td>0 to 255
(Specify any of 0 to 7.)
0: 125 kbit/s 1: 20 kbit/s
2: 50 kbit/s 3: 125 kbit/s
4: 250 kbit/s 5: 500 kbit/s
6: 800 kbit/s 7: 1 Mbit/s
8 or above: 1 Mbit/s</td><td>The baud rate specified here should be consistent with that of the master node.</td></tr>
<tr><td>y98 *3</td><td>Select run/frequency command source</td><td>0</td><td>Available data is:<table><tr><th></th><th>Frequency command</th><th>Run command</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Inverter</td><td>Inverter</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>CANopen</td><td>Inverter</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Inverter</td><td>CANopen</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>CANopen</td><td>CANopen</td></tr></table></td><td>If there is no special problem with your system, y98 = 3 is recommended.</td></tr>
</table>

*1 After configuring the function code o31, turn the inverter power OFF and then ON or issue ResetNode from the CANopen master to the communications card to validate the new settings.

*2 After configuring the function code o32, turn the inverter power OFF and then ON to validate the new setting.

*3 In addition to y98, the FRENIC-MEGA has other function codes related to the run/frequency command source. Configuring those codes realizes more precise selection of the command sources. For details, refer to the descriptions of H30 and y98 in the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 5 "FUNCTION CODES."

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Table 5.2 Other Related Function Codes

Function codes	Description	Factory default setting	Function code setting range	Remarks
o27 *1	Select the inverter's operation mode to apply when a CANopen communications error occurs.	0	0 to 15	
o28 *1	Set the operation timer to apply when a CANopen communications error occurs.	0.0 s	0.0 s to 60.0 s	
o40 to o43 *2	Specify the function code to be assigned to TPDO 3 (for write).	0 (No assignment)	0000 to FFFF (hex)	These settings are used in PDO 3.
o48 to o51 *2	Specify the function code to be assigned to RPDO 3 (for readout).	0 (No assignment)	0000 to FFFF (hex)	

*1 For details about function codes o27 and o28, refer to Chapter 13 "INVERTER REACTIONS TO CANopen NETWORK BREAKS."

*2 For details about how to configure the function codes o40 to o43 and o48 to o51, refer to Chapter 7, Section 7.2, (4) "Configuring inverter's function codes o40 to o43, o48 to o51, and Indexes 5E00 and 5E01."

After configuring them, turn the inverter power OFF and then ON or issue ResetNode from the CANopen master to the communications card to validate the new settings.

Chapter 6 ESTABLISHING A CANopen COMMUNICATIONS LINK

This chapter guides you to establish a CANopen communications link between the CANopen master and this communications card mounted on the inverter (slave node).

Follow the steps below.

Step 1 Configuring the CANopen master equipment

Step 2 Specifying the Node-ID and the baud rate of the communications card, using inverter's function codes

Step 3 Restarting the inverter ⇒ Pre-Operational state

Step 4 Setting a link break detector object (Heartbeat or Node Guarding)

Step 5 Sending a Start Remote Node command from the master node equipment to the communications card ⇒ Operational state

Each of the above steps is detailed below.

Step 1 Configuring the CANopen master equipment

- Specify the master Node-ID and baud rate.
- Register the communications card to the master node using the EDS file prepared for the communications card.

For details about the configuration of the CANopen master equipment, refer to the user's manual or documentations of your master equipment.

Note An EDS file, which is required for registering the CANopen communications card to the CANopen master, does not come with the communications card. It is available as a free download from our website at:

http://web1.fujielectric.co.jp/Kiki-Info-EN/User/index.html

Before downloading, you are requested to register as a member (free of charge).

Step 2 Specifying the Node-ID and the baud rate of the communications card, using inverter's function codes

- Specify the Node-ID and baud rate of the communications card using o31 and o32, respectively. Those settings should match the ones specified for the master node.
- Configure inverter's function codes o27 and o28, if needed.

For details about function codes o27 and o28, refer to Chapter 13 "INVERTER REACTIONS TO CANopen NETWORK BREAKS."

Step 3 Restarting the inverter ⇒ Pre-Operational state

Restarting the inverter automatically goes to the Pre-Operational state in which it is ready to communicate with the CANopen master if the master and the inverter are correctly configured and wired to the network.

LED status indicators on the communications card in the Pre-Operational state: The green RUN LED flashes and the red ERR LED is OFF or flashes.

Step 4 Setting a link break detector object (Heartbeat or Node Guarding)

To detect a link break, enable either Heartbeat or Guarding on both the master node and the communications card.

For details about the configuration of the Heartbeat and Node Guarding, refer to Chapter 12.

Note At the factory, CANopen devices are so set up that their link break detectors are disabled. Unless the user enables the link break detector, the CANopen network including the communications card does not detect a communications link break if any. It is strongly recommended that the link break detector be enabled.

Step 5 Sending a Start Remote Node command from the master node equipment to the communications card ⇒ Operational state

Upon receipt of the Start Remote Node command, the communications card turns the green RUN LED ON and switches to the Operational state. Accordingly, the master node can control or monitor the inverter in real time via PDO transmission.

📖 For data format of the PDO transmission, refer to Chapter 7 "PDO PROTOCOL."

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Chapter 7 PDO PROTOCOL

7.1 Overview

The Process Data Object (PDO) protocol is used to exchange process data (e.g., run commands, speed monitor) between the CANopen master and the inverter in a pre-defined cycle. The communications card supports three receive PDOs (RPDOs: Master → inverter) and three transmit PDOs (TPDOs: Inverter → master) as listed in Table 7.1 and 7.2, respectively.

Table 7.1 Receive PDOs (RPDOs: Master → inverter)

PDO No.	Default COB-ID	Contents	Used to:
1	0x200 + Node-ID	Controlword	Control the state transition in DS-402.
2	0x300 + Node-ID	Controlword vl target velocity	Control the state transition and issue a speed command in DS-402.
3	0x400 + Node-ID	Writing to inverter's function codes specified by o40, o41, o42, and o43	Write to four inverter's function codes assigned.

Table 7.2 Transmit PDOs (TPDOs: Inverter → master)

PDO No.	Default COB-ID	Contents	Used to:
1	0x180 + Node-ID	Statusword	Control the state transition in DS-402.
2	0x280 + Node-ID	Statusword vl control effort	Control the state transition and issue a speed command in DS-402.
3	0x380 + Node-ID	Reading from inverter's function codes specified by o48, o49, o50 and o51	Read from four inverter's function codes assigned.

Note About the transmission timing of transmit PDO

The factory default timing is to transmit a PDO to the CANopen master every time the parameter value changes or at the time specified by Event timer, so the transmission timing is not synchronous with commands specified in a receive PDO. In some cases, therefore, the inverter transmits three PDOs in succession. (For example, although the master issues commands in receive PDO 2 only, it receives responses PDOs 1 and 3 also from the inverter.)

To prevent it, the user can disable transmit PDOs individually (see Section 7.5, (2) "COB-ID"). It is also possible to set the transmission timing to a pre-defined cycle (see Section 7.5, (3) "Transmission type").

Note Enabling/disabling individual PDOs

The factory default is to enable all PDOs. Setting 1 to bit 31 of COB-ID of each PDO disables the PDO, producing no response.

Note No change allowed for assignment of PDOs

The assignment of PDOs is fixed and cannot be changed by PDO Mapping Parameter (Index 1600 to 1602, 1A00 to 1A02).

Tip The PDO protocol is available only in the Operational state.

7.2 Receive PDO (Master → inverter)

(1) Receive PDO 1

COB-ID	Byte	Description
0x200 + Node-ID	0	Controlword (lower byte)
	1	Controlword (upper byte)

Controlword: Control command for the DSP 402 state machine to control the inverter operation.

For details about the Controlword and DSP 402 state machine, refer to Chapter 11, Section 11.1 "Driving with CANopen Drive Profile (DSP 402)."

(2) Receive PDO 2

COB-ID	Byte	Description
0x300 + Node-ID	0	Controlword (lower byte)
	1	Controlword (upper byte)
	2	vl target velocity (lower byte) (r/min)
	3	vl target velocity (upper byte) (r/min)

Controlword: Control command for the DSP 402 state machine to control the inverter operation.

vl target velocity: Speed command (r/min)

For details about the Controlword, vl control effort, and DSP 402 state machine, refer to Chapter 11, Section 11.1 "Driving with CANopen Drive Profile (DSP 402)."

(3) Receive PDO 3

This format is for constantly writing data of function codes (up to four) previously specified by inverter's function codes o40 to o43.

COB-ID	Byte	Description
0x400 + Node-ID	0	User-defined function code 1 (write) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o40)
	1	User-defined function code 1 (write) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o40)
	2	User-defined function code 2 (write) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o41)
	3	User-defined function code 2 (write) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o41)
	4	User-defined function code 3 (write) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o42)
	5	User-defined function code 3 (write) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o42)
	6	User-defined function code 4 (write) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o43)
	7	User-defined function code 4 (write) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o43)

For details about the function codes o40 to o43, refer to the next item (4) "Configuring inverter's function codes o40 to o43, o48 to o51, and Indexes 5E00 and 5E01."

For details about the data format of function codes assigned, refer to the RS-485 Communication User's Manual, Chapter 5, Section 5.2 "Data Formats."

Note If the same function code is assigned to more than one out of o40 to o43 codes, only the one assigned to the smallest "o" code number becomes effective, and all the rest will be treated as "not assigned." (For example, if the same function code is assigned to o40 and o43, o40 becomes effective and o43 does not.)

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Note Once you have modified the o40 to o43 data, be sure to restart the inverter or issue ResetNode from the CANopen master to the inverter to validate the new settings.

Tip Object's Index 5E00 Sub 1 to 4 can also assign inverter's function codes. Those assignments immediately take effect. Note that restarting the inverter or issuing ResetNode to the inverter reverts those assignments to the ones made by o40 to o43.

Tip The reflection timing of individual receive PDOs can be modified. Refer to Section 7.4, (3) "Transmission type." The factory default timing is to reflect to the inverter immediately after receipt of PDO."

(4) Configuring inverter's function codes o40 to o43, o48 to o51, and Indexes 5E00 and 5E01

Specifying the function code type (shown in Table 7.3) and number in a 4-digit hexadecimal notation.

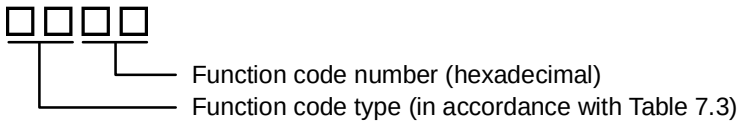

Table 7.3 Function Code Type

Type	Type code	Type	Type code	Type	Type code
S	0x02	A	0x09	Z	0x12
M	0x03	o	0x0A	b	0x13
F	0x04	r	0x0C	d	0x14
E	0x05	J	0x0E		
C	0x06	y	0x0F		
P	0x07	W	0x10		
H	0x08	X	0x11		

Example: For F26: F ⇒ Type code 04
26 ⇒ 1A (hexadecimal)
} 04 1A

7.3 Transmit PDO (Inverter → master)

(1) Transmit PDO 1

COB-ID	Byte	Description
0x180 + Node-ID	0	Statusword (lower byte)
	1	Statusword (upper byte)

Statusword: Status display of DSP 402 state machine

For details about the Statusword, refer to Chapter 11, Section 11.1 "Driving with CANopen Drive Profile (DSP 402)."

(2) Transmit PDO 2

COB-ID	Byte	Description
0x280 + Node-ID	0	Statusword (lower byte)
	1	Statusword (upper byte)
	2	vl control effort (lower byte) (r/min)
	3	vl control effort (upper byte) (r/min)

Statusword: Status display of DSP 402 state machine

vl control effort: Output speed monitor (r/min)

For details about the Statusword and vl control effort, refer to Chapter 11, Section 11.1 "Driving with CANopen Drive Profile (DSP 402)."

(3) Transmit PDO 3

This format is for constantly reading out data from function codes (up to four) previously specified by inverter's function codes o48 to o51.

COB-ID	Byte	Description
0x380 + Node-ID	0	User-defined function code 1 (read) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o48)
	1	User-defined function code 1 (read) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o48)
	2	User-defined function code 2 (read) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o49)
	3	User-defined function code 2 (read) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o49)
	4	User-defined function code 3 (read) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o50)
	5	User-defined function code 3 (read) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o50)
	6	User-defined function code 4 (read) (lower byte) (data of function code specified by o51)
	7	User-defined function code 4 (read) (upper byte) (data of function code specified by o51)

For details about the function codes o48 to o51, refer to Section 7.2 (4) "Configuring inverter's function codes o40 to o43, o48 to o51, and Indexes 5E00 and 5E01."

For details about the data format of function codes assigned, refer to the RS-485 Communication User's Manual, Chapter 5, Section 5.2 "Data Formats."

Note Once you have modified the o48 to o51 data, be sure to restart both the inverter and the communications card or issue ResetNode from the CANopen master to the inverter to validate the new settings.

Tip Object's Index 5E01 Sub 1 to 4 can also assign inverter's function codes. The assignment immediately takes effect. Note that restarting the inverter or issuing ResetNode to the inverter reverts to the assignment made by o48 to o51.

Tip The transmission timing of individual transmit PDOs can be modified. Refer to Section 7.5, (3) "Transmission type." The factory default timing is to transmit a PDO to the CANopen master every time the parameter value changes or at the time specified by Event timer.

7.4 Communications Parameters in Receive PDO

(1) Communications parameters

The communications parameters specify the attributes of each receive PDO (RPDO). Table 7.3 lists the RPDOs available.

Table 7.4 Communications Parameters in Receive PDO (RPDO) and Their Defaults

Index	Sub	Parameter	Description
0x1400 RPDO 1 0x1401 RPDO 2 0x1402 RPDO 3	1	COB-ID	Specifies the CAN ID value and enables/disables the PDO. Default: RPDO 1: 0x200 + Node-ID RPDO 2: 0x300 + Node-ID RPDO 3: 0x400 + Node-ID
	2	Transmission type	Specifies the reflection timing of RPDO contents. Default: 255 (Reflect to the inverter immediately after receipt of PDO)

Tip The parameters in Table 7.4 retain their settings even when the power to the communications card is off. Writing "1" to Index 3001 "Restore defaults" initializes the RPDO to the default value.

(2) COB-ID

This parameter specifies an 11-bit ID value of communication object identifier of each PDO. The default value varies depending upon the Node-ID. If the Node-ID of the communications card is "1," for example, the COB-ID of RPDO 2 is 0x301. Writing "1" to the most significant bit (bit 31) disables the RPDO.

Note The COB-ID can be modified only when the PDO is disabled.

Tip The CAN ID value is 11 bits long. Bits 11 through 30 are fixed to "0."

(3) Transmission type

The transmission type in an RPDO specifies the reflection timing of the RPDO contents to the inverter. Table 7.5 lists the transmission types available.

Table 7.5 Transmission Types Available in Receive PDO (RPDO)

Transmission type	Type name	Operation
0	Acyclic Synchronous	Reflect to the inverter upon receipt of a single Sync signal after receipt of the PDO.
1 to 240	Cyclic Synchronous	Same as above.
241 to 251	Reserved.	---
252	Synchronous RTR only	Disable *
253	Asynchronous RTR only	Disable *
254	Asynchronous 1	Reflect to the inverter immediately after receipt of PDO.
255	Asynchronous 2	Same as above. (Default)

* The communications card does not support CAN Remote Frames.

7.5 Communications Parameters in Transmit PDO

(1) About communication parameters

The communications parameters specify the attributes of each transmit PDO (TPDO). Table 7.6 lists the TPDOs available.

Table 7.6 Communications Parameters in Transmit PDO (TPDO) and Their Defaults

Index	Sub	Name	Description
0x1800 TPDO 1 0x1801 TPDO 2 0x1802 TPDO 3	1	COB-ID	Specifies the CAN ID value and enables/disables the PDO. Default: TPDO 1: 0x180 + Node-ID TPDO 2: 0x280 + Node-ID TPDO 3: 0x380 + Node-ID
	2	Transmission type	Specifies the transmission timing. (See Table 7.7.) Default: 255 (Transmit every time data changes.)
	3	Inhibit time	Specifies the minimum interval (in units of 0.1 ms) for PDO transmission. Default: 100 (10.0 ms)*
	5	Event timer	Specifies the cyclic interval (ms) for PDO transmission, which takes effect in transmission type 254 or 255. Default: 0 (Disable)*

* The resolution of the timer is 2 ms. Specifying an odd value automatically raises it to the nearest even value. Specification of 119 ms, for example, is treated as 120 ms.

Tip The parameters in Table 7.6 retain their settings even when the power to the communications card is off. Writing "1" to Index 3001 "Restore defaults" initializes the TPDO to the default value.

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(2) COB-ID

This parameter specifies an 11-bit ID value of communication object identifier of each PDO. The default value varies depending upon the Node-ID. If the Node-ID of the communications card is "1," for example, the COB-ID of TPDO 2 is 0x281. Writing "1" to the most significant bit (bit 31) disables the TPDO.

Note Only when the PDO is disabled, its COB-ID value can be modified.

Tip The CAN ID value is 11 bits long. Bits 11 through 30 are fixed to "0."

(3) Transmission type

The transmission type in a TPDO specifies the transmission timing of the PDO to the CANopen master. Table 7.7 lists the transmission types available.

Table 7.7 Transmission Types Available in Transmit PDO (TPDO)

Transmission type	Type name	Operation
0	Acyclic Synchronous	Transmit a PDO upon receipt of a Sync signal if data has changed.
1 to 240	Cyclic Synchronous	Transmit a PDO every time the inverter receives a Sync signal by the specified times (1 to 240 times). (Example: Specification of 10 transmits a PDO every time the inverter receives a Sync signal 10 times.)
241 to 251	Reserved.	---
252	Synchronous RTR only	Disable *
253	Asynchronous RTR only	Disable *
254	Asynchronous 1	Transmit a PDO at the intervals specified by Event timer.
255	Asynchronous 2	Transmit a PDO every time data changes and at the time specified by Event timer.

* The communications card does not support CAN Remote Frames.

(4) Inhibit time

This parameter specifies the minimum interval (in units of 0.1 ms) for PDO transmission. It has priority over the transmission type settings.

Note The inhibit time can be modified only when the PDO is disabled, that is, bit 31 of the COB-ID is "1."

Note Specifying a too small value to the inhibit time increases the frequency of data transmission, resulting in a lot of CANopen network traffic. It may degrade the performance of the overall CANopen network. Adjust the inhibit time setting properly according to your network configuration.

(5) Event timer

This parameter specifies the cyclic interval (in units of 1 ms) for PDO transmission, which takes effect in transmission type 254 or 255.

Chapter 8 SDO PROTOCOL

8.1 About SDO

The Service Data Object (SDO) protocol is used to configure or adjust the communications card. The SDO allows access to all objects (parameters) of the communications card.

The communications card supports a single Server SDO.

📖 For details about the SDO transfer procedure, refer to the user's manuals or documentations of your master equipment or configuration tools.

📖 For details about the objects, Chapter 10 "LIST OF OBJECTS."

8.2 Response to Abnormal SDO Access

If an access to the communications card using the SDO is abnormal, the communications card responds to it with Abort codes listed below.

Table 8.1 Abort Codes for Abnormal SDO Access

Abort codes	Description
0503 0000	Error in segmented transfer: Toggle bit not toggled
0504 0000	SDO timed out
0601 0001	Read request on write-only parameter
0601 0002	Write request on read-only parameter
0602 0000	Object does not exist
0606 0000	Access failed: Attempted to write when the EEPROM on the communications card is being used
0607 0010	Data type unmatched
0609 0011	Sub-index does not exist
0609 0030	Attempted to write a value out of range
0800 0021	Error in writing into an inverter's function code (Attempted to write into S01, S05, or S06 via CANopen network when the RS-485 communications link of the inverter exists)
0800 0022	Not allowed to write into an inverter's function code (When the inverter is running or writing, or when any digital input terminal is ON)

Chapter 9 OTHER CANopen COMMUNICATION FUNCTIONS

9.1 Overview

Table 9.1 overviews the CANopen communication functions of the communications card.

Table 9.1 CANopen Communication Functions of Communications Card

Item	Contents supported	Refer to:
Communications profile	- DS 301 Ver. 4.02 compliant - DSP 402 Ver. 2.0 Velocity Mode compliant	--
PDO	- Supports three PDOs each for receive and transmit - No change allowed for assignment of PDOs	Chapter 7
SDO	- Supports a single Server SDO.	Chapter 8
Other services provided	- Network Management (NMT) Start_Remote_Node, Stop_Remote_Node, Enter_Pre-Operational, and Reset_Communication, and Reset_Node - Heartbeat (Producer and Consumer) - Node Guarding - Emergency (EMCY)	Section 9.2

9.2 Other Services

(1) Network management (NMT)

The NMT controls the DS 301 state machine. Upon receipt of the NMT services, the communications card operates as listed below.

表 9.2 Communications Card Operation Upon Receipt of NMT Services

Service	Upon receipt of the service, the communications card:	Remarks
Start_Remote_Node	Switches to the Operational state.	Only in the Operational state, PDO transmission is possible.
Stop_Remote_Node	Switches to the Stopped state.	In the Stopped state, transmission of NMT services only is possible.
Enter_Pre-Operational	Switches to the Pre-Operational state.	In the Pre-Operational state, PDO transmission is not possible.
Reset_Communication		
Reset_Node	Initializes itself to the restarted state.	The communications card reads in the Node-ID and o40 to o51 data.

📖 For details about the NMT, refer to the user's manual or documentations of your master equipment, or CANopen Specifications DS 301 published by CiA.

(2) Heartbeat and Node Guarding

Heartbeat and Node Guarding are services for detecting network breaks. The implementation of either Heartbeat or Node Guarding is recommended.

📖 For details about Heartbeat and Node Guarding, refer to Chapter 12 "Heartbeat and Node Guarding."

⚠CAUTION

Important: Implementation of either Heartbeat or Node Guarding is recommended.

At the factory, CANopen devices are so set up that their link break detectors are disabled. Unless the user enables the link break detector, the CANopen network including the communications card does not detect a communications link break if any. It is strongly recommended that the link break detector be enabled.

(3) Emergency (EMCY)

This service allows the communications card to automatically transmit the content of an alarm that has occurred in the inverter. The transmission format is shown below.

COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7
0x80 + Node-ID	Error field (L byte)	(H byte)	Error register	0	0	0	0	0

Error field: Content of an alarm that has occurred

Error register: 1 = An alarm has occurred, 0 = No alarm
(Functionally equivalent to Index 1001)

 For details about alarm codes, refer to Chapter 14 "LIST OF INVERTER ALARM CODES."

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Chapter 10 LIST OF OBJECTS

This chapter describes objects (parameters) supported by the communications card. They are contained in any of the following three areas.

(1) Communication Profile Area (Indexes 1000 to 1FFF)

This contains a group of objects common to all CANopen communications devices. It is stipulated in the CANopen Specifications DS 301.

(2) Manufacturer Specific Profile Area (Indexes 2000 to 5FFF)

This contains a group of objects exclusively designed for Fuji products and not compatible with other manufacturers' CANopen devices. It enables access to inverter's function codes.

(3) Standard Device Profile Area (Indexes 6000 to 9FFF)

This contains a group of objects that controls inverters. It is standardized by the CANopen Specifications DSP 402 and is compatible with other manufacturers' CANopen devices.

10.1 Objects in Communication Profile Area

Table 10.1 lists objects in the communication profile area. In the Access column, "R" denotes Read-only and "RW," Read/Write. In the Data retention column, a check mark (√) denotes that the object retains the setting even when the power to the communications card is off.

Table 10.1 Objects in Communication Profile Area

Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
1000	-	Device type	0x10192	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1001	-	Error register	1: Error, 0: No error	UNSIGNED8	-	R
1003	-	Pre-defined error field		ARRAY	-	-
	0	Number of errors	Number of errors that have occurred. 1: One error, 0: No error	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Standard error field	Codes of errors that have occurred. (See Table 14.1.)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1005	-	COB-ID SYNC	COB-ID of SYNC message Default: 0x080	UNSIGNED32	√	RW
1008	-	Manufacturer device name	Device name: OPC-G1-COP	STRING	-	R
1009	-	Manufacturer HW version	Hardware version	STRING	-	R
100A	-	Manufacturer SW version	Software version	STRING	-	R
100C	-	Guard time	Node guarding time (ms) Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW
100D	-	Life time factor	Guarding time factor (Multiplying the guard time by this factor gives the life time for this node.) Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
1014	-	COB-ID EMCY	COB-ID of EMCY message Readout value: 0x080 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1016	-	Consumer heartbeat time		ARRAY	-	
	0	Number of entries	Structures: 1	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Consumer heartbeat time	Upper word: Node-ID of Heartbeat producer Lower word: Heartbeat monitor cycle Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED32	√	RW
1017	-	Producer heartbeat time	Cycle time (ms) of Heartbeat message transmission Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW

Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
1018	-	Identity Object		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 1	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Vender ID	0x0000025E (Fuji Electric Group)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1400	-	1st Receive PDO Communication Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	COB-ID	COB-ID of RPDO 1 Default: 0x200 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	√	RW *1
	2	Transmission type	Choice of transmission type Default: 255 (Change of state event) (See Tables 7.5 and 7.7.)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
1401	-	2nd Receive PDO Communication Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	COB-ID	COB-ID of RPDO 2 Default: 0x300 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	√	RW *1
	2	Transmission type	Choice of transmission type Default: 255 (Change of state event) (See Tables 7.5 and 7.7.)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
1402	-	3rd Receive PDO Communication Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	COB-ID	COB-ID of RPDO 3 Default: 0x400 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	√	RW *1
	2	Transmission type	Choice of transmission type Default: 255 (Change of state event) (See Tables 7.5 and 7.7.)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
1600	-	1st Receive PDO Mapping Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of mapped objects	Number of mapped objects: 1	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	PDO mapping entry1	0x60400010 (Controlword)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1601	-	2nd Receive PDO Mapping Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of mapped objects	Number of mapped object: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	PDO mapping entry1	0x60400010 (Controlword)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	2	PDO mapping entry2	0x60420010 (vl target velocity)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1602	-	3rd Receive PDO Mapping Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of mapped objects	Number of mapped objects: 4	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	PDO mapping entry1	0x5F020110 (Function code assignment 1 for write)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	2	PDO mapping entry2	0x5F020210 (Function code assignment 2 for write)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	3	PDO mapping entry3	0x5F020310 (Function code assignment 3 for write)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	4	PDO mapping entry4	0x5F020410 (Function code assignment 4 for write)	UNSIGNED32	-	R

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Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
1800	-	1st Transmit PDO Communication Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Largest sub-index	Max. sub-index number: 5	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	COB-ID	COB-ID of TPDO 1 Default: 0x180 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	√	RW *1
	2	Transmission type	Choice of transmission type Default: 255 (Change of state event) (See Tables 7.5 and 7.7.)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
	3	Inhibit time	Minimum interval for PDO transmission (in units of 0.1 ms) Default: 100 (10.0 ms)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW *2
	5	Event timer	Cyclic interval (in units of 1 ms) for PDO transmission in the transmission type 254 or 255. Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW
1801	-	2nd Transmit PDO Communication Parameter		RECORD	-	-
	0	Largest sub-index	Max. sub-index number: 5	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	COB-ID	COB-ID of TPDO 2 Default: 0x280 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	√	RW *1
	2	Transmission type	Choice of transmission type Default: 255 (Change of state event) (See Tables 7.5 and 7.7.)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
	3	Inhibit time	Minimum interval for PDO transmission (in units of 0.1 ms) Default: 100 (10.0 ms)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW *2
	5	Event timer	Cyclic interval (in units of 1 ms) for PDO transmission in the transmission type 254 or 255. Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW
1802	-	3rd Transmit PDO Communication Parameter		RECORD	-	-
	0	Largest sub-index	Max. sub-index number: 5	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	COB-ID	COB-ID of TPDO 3 Default: 0x380 + Node-ID	UNSIGNED32	√	RW *1
	2	Transmission type	Choice of transmission type Default: 255 (Change of state event) (See Tables 7.5 and 7.7.)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
	3	Inhibit time	Minimum interval for PDO transmission (in units of 0.1 ms) Default: 100 (10.0 ms)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW *2
	5	Event timer	Cyclic interval (in units of 1 ms) for PDO transmission in the transmission type 254 or 255. Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED16	√	RW
1A00	-	1st Transmit PDO Mapping Parameter		RECORD	-	-
	0	Number of mapped objects	Number of mapped objects: 1	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	PDO mapping entry1	0x60410010 (Statusword)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
1A01	-	2nd Transmit PDO Mapping Parameter		RECORD	-	-
	0	Number of mapped objects	Number of mapped objects: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	PDO mapping entry1	0x60410010 (Statusword)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	2	PDO mapping entry2	0x60440010 (vl control effort)	UNSIGNED32	-	R

Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
1A02	-	3rd Transmit PDO Mapping Parameter		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of mapped objects	Number of mapped objects: 4	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	PDO mapping entry1	0x5F030110 (Function code assignment 1 for read)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	2	PDO mapping entry2	0x5F030210 (Function code assignment 2 for read)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	3	PDO mapping entry3	0x5F030310 (Function code assignment 3 for read)	UNSIGNED32	-	R
	4	PDO mapping entry4	0x5F030410 (Function code assignment 4 for read)	UNSIGNED32	-	R

*1 Writing of a COB-ID whose bit 31 is "1" once enables modification of the COB-ID.

*2 The inhibit time can be modified only when the PDO is disabled (that is, when bit 31 of the COB-ID is "1").

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10.2 Objects in Fuji Specific Profile Area

Table 10.2 lists objects in the Fuji specific profile area. In the Access column, "R" denotes Read-only and "RW," Read/Write. In the Data retention column, a check mark (√) denotes that the object retains the setting even when the power to the communications card is off.

Table 10.2 Objects in Fuji Specific Profile Area

Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
2200	0	Bus state	CAN communication state 0: Normal 1: Bus-off or Error passive 2: Other errors	UNSIGNED8	-	R
3000	0	Node state	CANopen communication state 0: Not connected to CAN 1: Initialization in progress 2: Stopped 3: Pre-Operational 4: Operational	UNSIGNED8	-	R
3001	0	Restore defaults	Changing from 0 to 1 reverts the current values at Indexes 1000 to 1A02 to defaults.	UNSIGNED8	-	RW *1
5E00 *2	-	Assignment of RPDO 3		ARRAY	-	-
	0	Number of entries	Structures: 4	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Function code 1	Function code assignment 1 for write in PDO 3 Default: o40 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
	2	Function code 2	Function code assignment 2 for write in PDO 3 Default: o41 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
	3	Function code 3	Function code assignment 3 for write in PDO 3 Default: o42 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
	4	Function code 4	Function code assignment 4 for write in PDO 3 Default: o43 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
5E01 *2	-	Assignment of TPDO 3		ARRAY	-	-
	0	Number of entries	Structures: 4	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Function code 1	Function code assignment 1 for read in PDO 3 Default: o48 data	UNSIGNED16	-	-
	2	Function code 2	Function code assignment 2 for read in PDO 3 Default: o49 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
	3	Function code 3	Function code assignment 3 for read in PDO 3 Default: o50 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
	4	Function code 4	Function code assignment 4 for read in PDO 3 Default: o51 data	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
5F02 to 5FFF *3	1 to 100	FRENIC's function code	Access to inverter's function code Specifying the function code Index= 5F□□, Sub= xx □□: Code type (See Table 10.3.) xx: Number **+ 1** Example: E01 → Index 5F*05*, Sub *02*	UNSIGNED16	√ *4	RW *1

*1 Writable only in the Operational state.

*2 For details about how to specify the function codes, refer to Chapter 7, Section 7.2 (4) "Configuring inverter's function codes o40 to o43, o48 to o51, and Indexes 5E00 and 5E01."

Tip Modifying function code assignments using Index 5E00 or 5E01 immediately takes effect in the inverter. Note that restarting the inverter or issuing ResetNode to the inverter reverts them to the ones made by o40 to o43 and o48 to 051.

*3 For details about function code type, refer to Table 10.3. For details about the data format of function codes assigned, refer to the RS-485 Communication User's Manual, Chapter 5, Section 5.2 "Data Formats."

Table 10.3 Function Code Type

Type	Type code	Type	Type code	Type	Type code
S	0x02	A	0x09	Z	0x12
M	0x03	o	0x0A	b	0x13
F	0x04	r	0x0C	d	0x14
E	0x05	J	0x0E		
C	0x06	y	0x0F		
P	0x07	W	0x10		
H	0x08	X	0x11		

*4 Turning the inverter power OFF clears the current settings of inverter's function codes S01, S05, S06, S07, S12, S13, and S19.

10.3 Standard Device Profile Area

Table 10.4 lists objects in the standard device profile area. In the Access column, "R" denotes Read-only and "RW," Read/Write. In the Data retention column, a check mark (√) denotes that the object retains the setting even when the power to the communications card is off.

Table 10.4 Objects in Standard Device Profile Area

Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
603F	-	Error code	Alarm history (latest alarm info) (For details, refer to Table 14.1.)	UNSIGNED16	-	R
6040	-	Controlword	Drive control (Controlling the DS 402 state machine)	UNSIGNED16	-	RW
6041	-	Statusword	Status monitor (Displaying the status of the DS 402 state machine)	UNSIGNED16	-	R
6042	-	vl target velocity	Speed command (r/min)	INTEGER16	-	RW
6043	-	vl velocity demand	Speed monitor (r/min)	INTEGER16	-	R
6044	-	vl control effort	Same as above.	INTEGER16	-	R
6046	-	vl velocity min max amount		ARRAY	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	vl velocity min amount	Minimum output speed (r/min) (Equivalent to inverter's function code F16)	UNSIGNED32	√	RW
	2	vl velocity max amount	Maximum speed (r/min) (Equivalent to inverter's function codes F03/A01/b01/r01 *1)	UNSIGNED32	√	RW

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Index (Hex)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Data retention	Access
6048	-	vl velocity acceleration (Specifying acceleration using the Delta speed and Delta time. Equivalent to inverter's function code S08)		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Delta speed	Delta speed (r/min) in acceleration during the Delta time	UNSIGNED32	√ *2	RW
	2	Delta time	Delta time (s)	UNSIGNED16	√ *2	RW
6049	-	vl velocity deceleration (Specifying deceleration using the Delta speed and Delta time. Equivalent to inverter's function code S09)		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Delta speed	Delta speed (r/min) in deceleration during the Delta time	UNSIGNED32	√ *2	RW
	2	Delta time	Delta time (s)	UNSIGNED16	√ *2	RW
604A	-	vl velocity quick stop (Specifying deceleration time for quick stop using the Delta speed and Delta time. Equivalent to inverter's function code H56)		RECORD	-	
	0	Number of entries	Number of sub-indexes: 2	UNSIGNED8	-	R
	1	Delta speed	Delta speed (r/min) in deceleration during the Delta time	UNSIGNED32	√ *2	RW
	2	Delta time	Delta time (s)	UNSIGNED16	√ *2	RW
604D	-	vl pole number	Number of poles in motor (Equivalent to inverter's function codes P01/A15/b15/r15 *1)	UNSIGNED8	√	RW
6060	-	Modes of operation	Choice of mode for DS 402 state machine	INTEGER8	-	W
6061	-	Modes of operation display	Confirmation of mode selected for DS 402 state machine Fixed at 2 (= Velocity mode)	INTEGER8	-	R

*1 Depending upon the motor selected, the equivalent function codes automatically switch.

📖 For details about motor selection, refer to the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 5, Section 5.2.6 "A codes, b codes and r codes."

*2 Once the power is turned off, the acceleration/deceleration slope values are retained, but the Delta time is automatically set to 1 s. The Delta speed is recalculated based on the slope values and the Delta time (1 s).

Chapter 11 DRIVING THE INVERTER VIA CANopen NETWORK

There are the following two ways to drive the inverter via CANopen network.

(1) Driving with CANopen Drive Profile (DSP 402)

(2) Driving with Inverter's Function Code S06

11.1 Driving with CANopen Drive Profile (DSP 402)

(1) List of related objects

Index (Hex.)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Access
6040	-	Controlword	Controls the state transition of the state machine	UNSIGNED16	RW
6041	-	Statusword	Monitors the current status	UNSIGNED16	R
6042	-	vl target velocity	Speed command (r/min)	INTEGER16	RW
6044	-	vl control effort	Speed monitor (r/min)	INTEGER16	R

Tip To drive inverters, it is convenient to use PDO 2 that is capable of sending Controlword and speed command (vl target velocity) at the same time.

(2) Details of related objects

■ Controlword

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
Fault reset	0	0	0	Enable operation	Quick stop	Enable voltage	Switch on

bit 15	bit 14	bit 13	bit 12	bit 11	bit 10	bit 9	bit 8
X4	X3	X2	X1	Reverse	0	0	Halt

bits 0 to 3 : Control the state machine for state transition. See Figure 11.1.

bit 7 Fault reset : Change from 0 to 1 to reset an alarm.

bit 8 Halt : 1 = Fix the inverterôs output speed at 0 r/min

bit 11 Reverse : Specify the rotational direction. 0 = Forward, 1 = Reverse.

bits 12 to 15 : Turn digital input terminals [X1] to [X4] off or on. 0 = OFF, 1 = ON

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■ Statusword

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
Warning	Switch on disabled	Quick stop	Voltage enabled	Fault	Operation enabled	Switched On	Ready to switch on

bit 15	bit 14	bit 13	bit 12	bit 11	bit 10	bit 9	bit 8
Direction of rotation	0	0	0	Internal limit active	Target reached	Remote	0

bits 0 to 2, 5, 6 : Status display of the state machine. See Figure 11.1.
bit 3 Fault : 1 = Tripped
bit 4 Voltage enabled : 1 = Voltage applied to the main circuit
bit 7 Warning : Not used. Fixed at 0.
bit 9 Remote : 1 = Either one of speed and run commands via CANopen is valid.
bit 10 Target reached : 1 = Reference speed reached
bit 11 Internal limit active : 1 = Torque, voltage, or current limiter activated
bit 15 Direction of rotation : 0 = Forward or stop, 1 = Reverse

■ vl target velocity

This specifies the speed command (r/min). Data setting range: -32768 to 32767 r/min

■ vl control effort

This monitors the current output speed to display (r/min). Output range: -32768 to 32767 r/min

(3) State machine

Operating the state machine (the state transition flow in Figure 11.1) stipulated in the DSP 402 drives the inverter. Controlword (CTW in the figure) causes the state transition of the state machine, and Statusword (STW in the figure) monitors the state.

Table 11.1 lists the commands to the inverter at each of the state transition times.

Transition to State 5 "Operation enabled" (see Figure 11.1) runs the inverter.

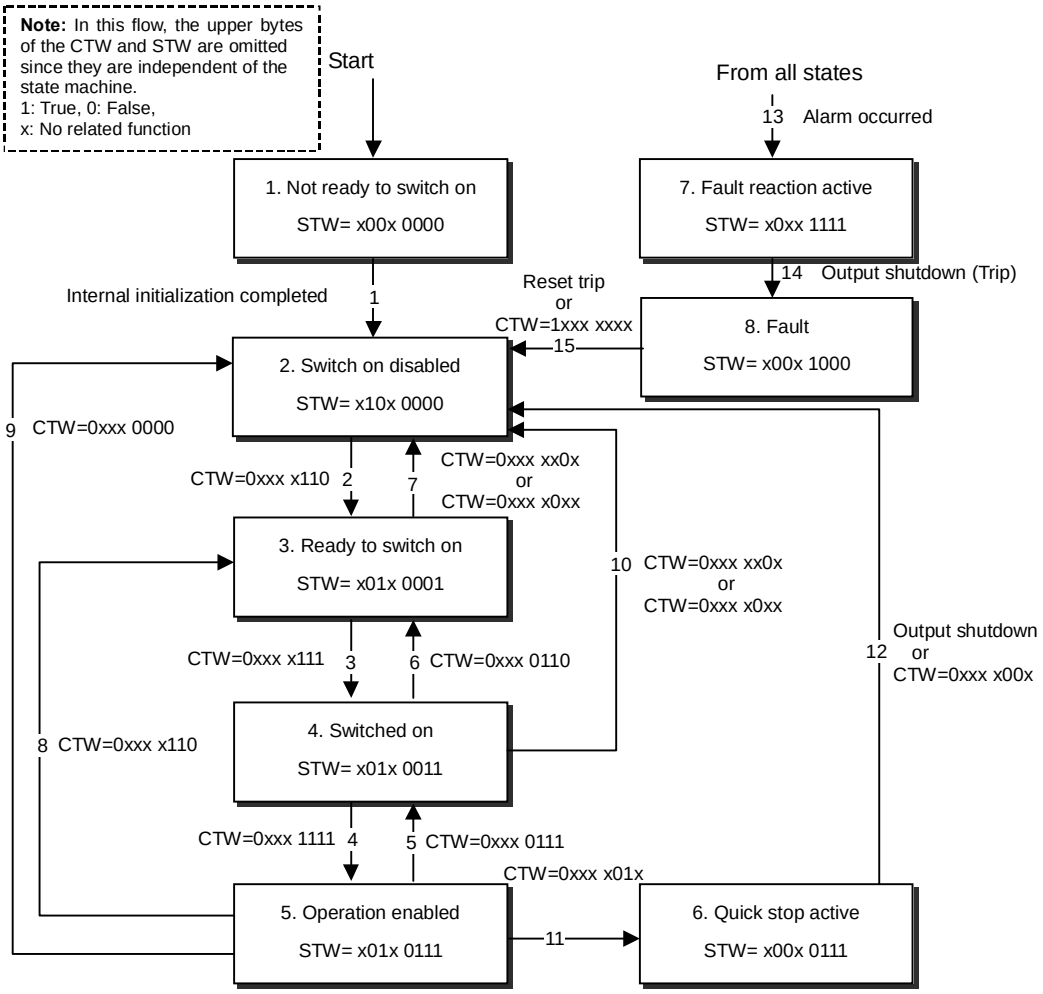

Figure 11.1 State Machine

Table 11.1 Relationship between State Machine and Inverter Status

State No.	Name	Inverter status
1	Not ready to switch on	Initialization of the CANopen communications card in progress
2	Switch on disabled	Inverter alarm released
3	Ready to switch on	Inverter output shut down
4	Switched on	Inverter stopped (Run command OFF)
5	Operation enabled	Inverter running (Run command ON)
6	Quick stop active	Inverter quick stopped (within the time specified by Index 604A)
7	Fault reaction active	Alarm detected
8	Fault	Inverter tripped

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(4) Communication example

This section gives an actual communication example that controls the DSP 402 state machine in order to drive the inverter. This example uses PDO 2 under the following conditions.

- Node-ID of the inverter (communications card): 1 (Inverter's function code o31 = 1)
- Transmit PDOs 1 and 3: Disabled
  That is, Index 1800 sub 1 = 0x80000181 and Index 1802 sub 1 = 0x80000381
- All other CANopen objects: Defaults
- Inverter's function code y98 = 3

The format of PDO 2 is shown below.

■ Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)

COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
0x301	Controlword (L byte)	(H byte)	vl_target_velocity (L byte)	(H byte)

■ Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)

COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
0x281	Statusword (L byte)	(H byte)	vl_control_effort (L byte)	(H byte)

1) Upon receipt of Start_Remote_Node service from the master, the inverter shifts to the Operational state (The green RUN LED on the communications card comes ON.) in which it is ready for PDO communication. At the same time, the inverter responds to the master with the following transmit PDO 2. The lower byte of Statusword (Bytes 0 and 1) is 50, indicating that the state machine is in state 2.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	0x281	50	02	00	00

2) To shift the state machine from state 2 to state 3, send the following data in Controlword (Bytes 0 and 1) from the master.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	0x301	06	00	00	00

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter responds to the master with the following transmit PDO. The lower byte of Statusword (Bytes 0 and 1) is 31, indicating that the state machine is in state 3.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	0x281	31	02	00	00

3) To shift the state machine from state 3 to state 4, send the following data in Controlword (Bytes 0 and 1) from the master.

Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
	0x301	07	00	00	00

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter responds to the master with the following transmit PDO. The lower byte of Statusword (Bytes 0 and 1) is 33, indicating that the state machine is in state 4.

Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
	0x281	33	02	00	00

4) To shift the state machine from state 4 to state 5 (Run forward command) and issue a speed command, send the following data in Controlword from the master. In this example, enter the speed command 1800 r/min (= 0x0708) to vl_target_velocity (Bytes 2 and 3).

Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
	0x301	0F	00	08	07

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter starts running, accelerating to a speed of 1800 r/min. The lower byte of Statusword (Bytes 0 and 1) is 37, indicating that the state machine is in state 5. During acceleration, the output speed monitor vl_control_effort (Bytes 2 and 3) changes its value, so the inverter sends the following data continually until the inverter reaches the target speed.

Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
	0x281	37	02	**	**

5) To stop the inverter, shift the state machine from state 5 to state 4.

Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
	0x301	07	00	08	07

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter starts decelerating. The lower byte of Statusword (Bytes 0 and 1) is 33, indicating that the state machine is state 4. During deceleration also, the output speed monitor vl_control_effort (Bytes 2 and 3) changes its value, so the inverter sends the following data continually until the inverter comes to a stop.

Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
	0x281	33	02	**	**

11.2 Driving with Inverter's Function Code S06

Important

To enable run commands specified by S06, all of the following conditions should be satisfied.

- Receive PDOs 1 and 2: Disabled
  That is, Index 1400 sub 1 = 0x80000xxx and Index 1401 sub 1 = 0x80000xxx
- DSP 402 state machine: State 2
- Inverter's function code y98 = 2 or 3

(1) List of related objects

Index (Hex.)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Access
5F02	07	Inverter's function code S06	Run command (Note)	UNSIGNED16	RW
5F03	0F	Inverter's function code M14	Monitors the running status	UNSIGNED16	R
5F02	06	Inverter's function code S05	Frequency command (in units of 0.01 Hz)	INTEGER16	RW
5F03	0A	Inverter's function code M09	Monitors the output frequency (in units of 0.01 Hz)	INTEGER16	R

Note Inverters driven by S06 do not pursue the DSP 402 state machine, so the Statusword does not show the inverter status. Use inverter's function code M14, instead.

Tip To drive inverters with S06, using PDO3 is convenient. For details about PDO 3, refer to Chapter 7 "PDO PROTOCOL."

(2) Details of related objects

■ Inverter's communication-dedicated function code S06

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
X6	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1	REV	FWD

bit 15	bit 14	bit 13	bit 12	bit 11	bit 10	bit 9	bit 8
RST	XR	XF	0	0	X9	X8	X7

bit 0 FWD : 1 = Run forward command
bit 1 REV : 1 = Run reverse command
bits 2 to 10, X1 to X9 : Communication control input terminals
(Digital input terminals [X1] to [X9] supported by FRENIC-MEGA.)
bits 13,14 XF, XR : Communication control input terminals
(Digital input terminals [XF] (FWD) and [XR] (REV))
bit 15 RST : Change from 0 to 1 to clear the tripped state.

■ Inverter's communication-dedicated function code M14

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
VL	TL	NUV	BRK	INT	EXT	REV	FWD

bit 15	bit 14	bit 13	bit 12	bit 11	bit 10	bit 9	bit 8
BUSY	0	0	RL	ALM	DEC	ACC	IL

bit 0 FWD : 1 = Running forward
bit 1 REV : 1 = Running reverse
bit 2 EXT : 1 = During DC braking or pre-exciting
bit 3 INT : 1 = Inverter shutdown
bit 4 BRK : 1 = Braking
bit 5 NUV : 1 = DC link bus voltage established
bit 6 TL : 1 = Torque limiting
bit 7 VL : 1 = Output voltage limiting
bit 8 IL : 1 = Output current limiting
bit 9 ACC : 1 = During acceleration
bit 10 DEC : 1 = During deceleration
bit 11 ALM : 1 = Alarm relay output
bit 12 RL : 1 = Communication active
bit 15 BUSY : 1 = Busy in writing function codes

■ Inverter's communication-dedicated function code S05

This specifies the frequency command in units of 0.01 Hz. Data setting range: -327.68 to 327.67 Hz

■ Inverter's communication-dedicated function code M09

This shows the current output frequency in units of 0.01 Hz. Data setting range: -327.68 to 327.67 Hz

(3) Communication example

This section gives an actual communication example that uses S06 in order to drive the inverter. This example uses PDO 3 under the following conditions.

- Node-ID of the inverter (communications card): 1 (Inverter's function code o31 = 1)
- Assignment of PDO 3
  o40 = 0206 (Function code 1 for write = S06) o48 = 030E (Function code 1 for read = M14)
  o41 = 0205 (Function code 2 for write = S05) o49 = 0309 (Function code 2 for read = M09)
  o42 = 0000 (Function code 3 for write = None) o50 = 0000 (Function code 3 for read = None)
  o43 = 0000 (Function code 4 for write = None) o51 = 0000 (Function code 4 for read = None)
- Receive PDOs 1 and 2: Disabled
  That is, Index 1400 sub 1 = 0x80000201 and Index 1401 sub 1 = 0x80000301
- Transmit PDOs 1 and 2: Disabled
  That is, Index 1800 sub 1 = 0x80000181 and Index 1801 sub 1 = x80000281
- All other CANopen objects: Defaults
- Inverter's function code y98 = 3

The format of PDO 3 assigned as above is shown below.

■ Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)

COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7
0x401	S06 (L byte) (H B byte)		S05 (L byte) (H byte)		No assignment		No assignment	

■ Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)

COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7
0x381	M14 (L byte) (H byte)		M09 (L byte) (H byte)		No assignment		No assignment	

1) Upon receipt of Start_Remote_Node service from the master, the inverter shifts to the Operational state (green RUN LED ON) in which it is ready for PDO communication. At the same time, the inverter responds to the master with the following transmit PDO 3.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	0x381	28	10	00	00	00000000

2) To send the run command "S06 = 1 (FWD = 1)" and the frequency command "S05 = 50.00 Hz (=0x1388)", enter the data as shown below.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	0x401	01	00	88	13	00000000

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter starts running. When it reaches the reference speed, it sends the following transmit PDO.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	0x381	21	10	88	13	00000000

3) To stop the inverter, send "S06 = 0 (FWD = 0)" from the master.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	0x401	00	00	88	13	00000000

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter starts decelerating. When it comes to a stop, it sends the following transmit PDO.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	0x381	28	10	00	00	00000000

4) To run the inverter in the reverse direction, send "S06 = 2 (REV = 1)" from the master.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Receive PDO (Master → Inverter)	0x401	02	00	88	13	00000000

Upon receipt of the above, the inverter starts running in the reverse direction. When it reaches the reference speed, it sends the following transmit PDO.

	COB-ID	Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Bytes 4 to 7
Transmit PDO (Inverter → Master)	0x381	22	10	88	13	00000000

Chapter 12 Heartbeat and Node Guarding

Heartbeat and Node Guarding are services for detecting a communications link break. It is recommended that either one of them be used.

Note **Important Use of either Heartbeat or Node Guarding is recommended.**
At the factory, CANopen devices are so set up that their link break detectors are disabled. Unless the user enables the link break detector, the CANopen network including the communications card does not detect a communications link break if any. It is strongly recommended that the link break detector be enabled

12.1 Heartbeat

The heartbeat service monitors signals transmitted by the specified node in order to detect a CANopen network break.

For details about Heartbeat, refer to the CANopen Specifications DS 301.

Note The concurrent use of Heartbeat and Node Guarding is prohibited. The concurrent use blocks a normal detection of a CANopen network break. To use Heartbeat, disable Node Guarding by setting "0" to both Indexes 100C and 100D (Refer to Section 12.2).

(1) List of related objects

Index (Hex.)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Access
1016	-	Consumer heartbeat time		ARRAY	
	0	Number of entries	Structures: 1	UNSIGNED8	R
	1	Consumer heartbeat time	Upper word: Node-ID of monitor target Lower word: Heartbeat monitoring time Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED32	RW
1017	-	Producer heartbeat time	Heartbeat message transmitting cycle Default: 0 (Disabled)	UNSIGNED16	RW

(2) Consumer heartbeat time

The heartbeat consumer monitors whether it is receiving a heartbeat signal transmitted by the specified node (heartbeat producer) in the specified cycle.

The format is shown below. If the heartbeat consumer fails to receive a heartbeat signal within the specified monitoring time, it will be judged as an occurrence of a CANopen network break.

For inverter reactions to apply when a CANopen network break occurs, refer to Chapter 13 "INVERTER REACTIONS TO CANopen NETWORK BREAKS."

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7
0000		Node-ID of monitor target		Heartbeat monitoring time (ms)			

(3) Producer heartbeat time

The heartbeat producer automatically keeps transmitting a heartbeat signal in the specified cycle (in units of 1 ms). Any other node(s) (heartbeat consumer) monitors the heartbeat signal.

12.2 Node Guarding

The Node Guarding service monitors guarding signals transmitted in a pre-defined cycle by a CANopen master in order to detect a CANopen network break.

📖 For details about Node Guarding, refer to the CANopen Specifications DS 301.

Note The concurrent use of Heartbeat and Node Guarding is prohibited. The concurrent use blocks a normal detection of a CANopen network break. To use Node Guarding, disable Heartbeat by setting "0" to both Indexes 1016 and 1017 (Refer to Section 12.1).

(1) List of related objects

Index (Hex.)	Sub	Object name	Description	Data type	Access
100C	-	Guard time	Guarding receiving interval (ms) Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED16	RW
100D	-	Life time factor	Guarding time factor Default: 0 (Disable)	UNSIGNED8	RW

(2) Guard time and life time factor

The guard time and the life time factor define the receiving interval of a guarding signal transmitted by the CANopen master. If no guarding signal is received within the specified receiving time, it is judged as an occurrence of a CANopen network break.

The receiving interval is calculated with the following expression.

Guarding receiving interval (ms) = Guard time (ms) $\times$ Life time factor

Example: If the guard time is 100 ms and the life time factor is 5,
Guarding receiving interval = 100 ms $\times$ 5 = 500 ms

📖 For inverter reactions to apply when a CANopen network break occurs, refer to Chapter 13 "INVERTER REACTIONS TO CANopen NETWORK BREAKS."

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Chapter 13 INVERTER REACTIONS TO CANopen NETWORK BREAKS

Inverter's function codes o27 and o28 define inverter reactions to apply if the inverter detects a CANopen network break, as listed in Table 13.1.

In any of the following cases, the communications card judges it as an occurrence of a network break.

- Network break detected by Consumer Heartbeat or Node Guarding
- Occurrence of bus-off in CAN

For details about Consumer Heartbeat or Node Guarding, refer to Chapter 12 "Heartbeat and Node Guarding."

If a communications error occurs, the LED status indicators on the communications card indicate the error state. For details, refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.3 "LED Status Indicators."

Table 13.1 Inverter Reactions to CANopen Network Breaks, Defined by Function Codes o27 and o28

o27	o28	Inverter Reactions to CANopen Network Breaks	Remarks
0, 4 to 9	Invalid	Immediately coast to a stop and trip with Er-5.	
1	0.0 to 60.0 s	After the time specified by o28, coast to a stop and trip with Er-5.	
2	0.0 to 60.0 s	If the inverter receives any data within the time specified by o28, ignore the communications error. After the timeout, coast to a stop and trip with Er-5.	
3, 13 to 15	Invalid	Keep the current operation, ignoring the communications error. (No Er-5 trip)	If a communications error is detected, the LED indicates the error state.
10	Invalid	Immediately decelerate to a stop. Issue Er-5 after stopping.	The inverter's function code F08 specifies the deceleration time.
11	0.0 to 60.0 s	After the time specified by o28, decelerate to a stop. Issue Er-5 after stopping.	Same as above.
12	0.0 to 60.0 s	If the inverter receives any data within the time specified by o28, ignore the communications error. After the timeout, decelerate to a stop and trip with Er-5.	Same as above.

Chapter 14 LIST OF INVERTER ALARM CODES

There are the following two ways to read out alarm codes generated when the inverter itself trips, via the CANopen network.

(1) Read out alarm codes stipulated in CANopen from Index 1003 sub 1 Standard error field or Index 603F Error code.

Tip: If an alarm occurs, CANopen service automatically sends an EMCY message to the CANopen master (see Chapter 9) and writes the alarm code into Index 1003 sub 1 Standard error field and Index 603F Error code. Note that the EMCY message cannot be retained so that it cannot be read out later.

(2) Read out alarm codes using inverter's function codes M16, M17, M18, and M19 (latest, last, 2nd last, and 3rd last alarm codes).

Table 14.1 lists alarm codes available.

Table 14.1 Alarm Codes

Alarm codes		Description	Display	Alarm codes		Description	Display
Error field	M16 to M19			Error field	M16 to M19		
0000	0 (00_H)	No alarm	---	7310	27 ($1B_H$)	Overspeed	05
2310	1 (01_H)	Overcurrent (during acceleration)	OC 1	7301	28 ($1C_H$)	PG wire break	PG
2310	2 (02_H)	Overcurrent (during deceleration)	OC2	7300	29 ($1D_H$)	NTC thermistor wire break	nrb
2310	3 (03_H)	Overcurrent (during running at constant speed)	OC3	5500	31 ($1F_H$)	Memory error	Er 1
2120	5 (05_H)	Grounding fault	EF	7520	32 (20_H)	Keypad communication error	Er2
3210	6 (06_H)	Overvoltage (during acceleration)	OU 1	5220	33 (21_H)	CPU error	Er3
3210	7 (07_H)	Overvoltage (during deceleration)	OU2	7510	34 (22_H)	Communications card hardware error	Er4
3210	8 (08_H)	Overvoltage (during running at constant speed or being stopped)	OU3	8100	35 (23_H)	CANopen communications error	Er5
3220	10 ($0A_H$)	Undervoltage	LU	F004	36 (24_H)	Operation protection	Er6
3130	11 ($0B_H$)	Input phase loss	Lin	7200	37 (25_H)	Tuning error	Er 7
5450	14 ($0E_H$)	Blown fuse	FUS	7510	38 (26_H)	RS-485 communications error (COM port 1)	Er8
5440	16 (10_H)	Charging circuit fault	PbF	4310	44 ($2B_H$)	Overload of motor 3	OL3
4210	17 (11_H)	Heatsink overheat	OH 1	4310	45 ($2C_H$)	Overload of motor 4	OL 4
9000	18 (12_H)	External alarm	OH2	3300	46 ($2E_H$)	Output phase loss	OPL
4210	19 (13_H)	Inverter overheat	OH3	8400	47 ($2F_H$)	Speed mismatch (Excessive speed deviation)	ErE
4310	20 (14_H)	Motor protection (PTC/NTC thermistor)	OH4	3221	51 (33_H)	Data save error due to undervoltage	ErF
4210	22 (16_H)	Braking resistor overheat	dbH	7510	53 (35_H)	RS-485 communications error (COM port 2)	ErP
4310	23 (17_H)	Overload of motor 1	OL 1	5220	54 (36_H)	Hardware error	ErH
4310	24 (18_H)	Overload of motor 2	OL2	7200	58 ($3A_H$)	PID feedback wire break	CoF
4110	25 (19_H)	Inverter overload	OLU	5400	59 ($3B_H$)	Braking transistor broken	dbA

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Table 14.1 Alarm Codes (Continued)

Alarm codes		Description	Display	Alarm codes		Description	Display
Error field	M16 to M19			Error field	M16 to M19		
FF00	254 (FE_H)	Mock alarm	Er-r				
8110	---	CAN overrun	---				
8120	---	CAN error passive	---				
8130	---	Heartbeat error or Node Guarding error (Detection of CANopen network break) (See Note.)	---				
8140	---	Recovery from Bus-off (See Note.)	---				

(Note) If this error occurs, the inverter issues Er-5 in accordance with the o27 setting.

Chapter 15 NOTES ON USE OF COMMUNICATIONS CARD

This chapter provides notes on the use of the communications card.

(1) Avoid using the communications card with Transmission type = 255 (Transmit every time data changes) in both transmit PDOs (TPDOs) 2 and 3 and Inhibit time = 0 at the same time. Such settings result in a lot of CANopen network traffic depending upon the frequency of data changes, degrading the intrinsic performance of the communications card. Decrease the transmission frequency in either one of TPDOs 2 and 3 by increasing the Inhibit time or using Sync signals.

(2) The resolution of the timer on the communications timer is 2 ms. Specifying an odd value to an object containing a timer automatically raises it to the nearest even value. Specification of 21 ms, for example, is treated as 22 ms.

(3) To stop auto tuning triggered via CANopen network (Writing to inverter's function code P04, A18, b18 or r18), write "0" to the corresponding function code.

Chapter 16 SPECIFICATIONS

16.1 Operating Environment

Table 16.1 lists the environmental requirements for the inverter equipped with the communications card. For the items not covered in this section, the specifications of the inverter itself apply.

Table 16.1 Environmental Requirements

Item	Specifications
Site location	Indoors
Surrounding temperature	Refer to the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 2.
Relative humidity	5 to 95% (No condensation)
Atmosphere	The inverter must not be exposed to dust, direct sunlight, corrosive gases, flammable gases, oil mist, vapor or water drops. Pollution degree 2 (IEC60664-1) (Note) The atmosphere can contain a small amount of salt. (0.01 mg/cm^2 or less per year) The inverter must not be subjected to sudden changes in temperature that will cause condensation to form.
Altitude	1,000 m max.
Atmospheric pressure	86 to 106 kPa
Vibration	Refer to the FRENIC-MEGA Instruction Manual, Chapter 2.
Applicable inverters	FRENIC-MEGA series of inverters, ROM Ver. 1000 or later

(Note) Do not install the inverter in an environment where it may be exposed to lint, cotton waste or moist dust or dirt which will clog the heat sink of the inverter. If the inverter is to be used in such an environment, install it in a dustproof panel of your system.

16.2 CANopen Specifications

Table 16.2 lists the CANopen specifications for this communications card. For the items not covered in this section, the specifications of the CANopen apply.

Table 16.2 CANopen Specifications

Item	Specifications	Remarks
Physical layer	CAN (ISO11898)	
Node-ID	1 to 127	Specified by inverter's function code o31.
Baud rate	20/50/125/250/500/800 kbit/s 1 Mbit/s	Specified by inverter's function code o32.
Maximum cable length	See Table 16.3.	
Applicable profile	Compliance with the following profile; - CiA DS 301 Ver. 4.02 - CiA DS 402 Ver. 2.0 with Velocity Mode	

Table 16.3 Maximum Cabling Length for CANopen Communication

Baud rate (bit/s)	20 k	50 k	125 k	250 k	500 k	800 k	1 M
Maximum cabling length	2500 m	1000 m	500 m	250 m	100 m	50 m	25 m

CANopen 通信カード / CANopen Communications Card
"OPC-G1-COP"

取扱説明書 / Instruction Manual

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The purpose of this manual is to provide accurate information in the handling, setting up and operating of the CANopen Communications Card for the FRENIC-MEGA series of inverters. Please feel free to send your comments regarding any errors or omissions you may have found, or any suggestions you may have for generally improving the manual.

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