

7 Troubleshooting

7.1 Alarms and warnings

A warning or an alarm is signalled by the relevant LED on the front of the frequency converter and indicated by a code on the display.

A warning remains active until its cause is no longer present. Under certain circumstances operation of the motor may still be continued. Warning messages may be critical, but are not necessarily so.

In the event of an alarm, the frequency converter will have tripped. Alarms must be reset to restart operation once their cause has been rectified.

This may be done in 4 ways:

1. By pressing [RESET] on the LCP.
2. Via a digital input with the "Reset" function.
3. Via serial communication/optional fieldbus.
4. By resetting automatically using the [Auto Reset] function. See *14-20 Reset Mode* in *VLT® AQUA Drive FC 202 Programming Guide*

NOTICE

After a manual reset pressing [RESET] on the LCP, press [AUTO ON] or [HAND ON] to restart the motor.

If an alarm cannot be reset, the reason may be that its cause has not been rectified, or the alarm is trip-locked (see also table on following page).

Alarms that are trip-locked offer additional protection, means that the mains supply must be switched off before the alarm can be reset. After being switched back on, the frequency converter is no longer blocked and may be reset as described above once the cause has been rectified.

Alarms that are not trip-locked can also be reset using the automatic reset function in *14-20 Reset Mode* (Warning: automatic wake-up is possible!)

If a warning and alarm is marked against a code in the table on the following page, this means that either a warning occurs before an alarm, or it can be specified whether it is a warning or an alarm that is to be displayed for a given fault.

This is possible, for instance, in *1-90 Motor Thermal Protection*. After an alarm or trip, the motor carries on coasting, and the alarm and warning flash on the frequency converter. Once the problem has been rectified, only the alarm continues flashing.

No.	Description	Warning	Alarm/Trip	Alarm/Trip Lock	Parameter Reference
1	10 Volts low	X			
2	Live zero error	(X)	(X)		6-01
3	No motor	(X)			1-80
4	Mains phase loss	(X)	(X)	(X)	14-12
5	DC link voltage high	X			
6	DC link voltage low	X			
7	DC over voltage	X	X		
8	DC under voltage	X	X		
9	Inverter overloaded	X	X		
10	Motor ETR over temperature	(X)	(X)		1-90
11	Motor thermistor over temperature	(X)	(X)		1-90
12	Torque limit	X	X		
13	Over Current	X	X	X	
14	Earth fault	X	X	X	
15	Hardware mismatch		X	X	
16	Short Circuit		X	X	
17	Control word timeout	(X)	(X)		8-04
23	Internal Fan Fault	X			
24	External Fan Fault	X			14-53
25	Brake resistor short-circuited	X			
26	Brake resistor power limit	(X)	(X)		2-13

No.	Description	Warning	Alarm/Trip	Alarm/Trip Lock	Parameter Reference
27	Brake chopper short-circuited	X	X		
28	Brake check	(X)	(X)		2-15
29	Drive over temperature	X	X	X	
30	Motor phase U missing	(X)	(X)	(X)	4-58
31	Motor phase V missing	(X)	(X)	(X)	4-58
32	Motor phase W missing	(X)	(X)	(X)	4-58
33	Inrush fault		X	X	
34	Fieldbus communication fault	X	X		
35	Out of frequency range	X	X		
36	Mains failure	X	X		
37	Phase Imbalance	X	X		
39	Heatsink sensor		X	X	
40	Overload of Digital Output Terminal 27	(X)			5-00, 5-01
41	Overload of Digital Output Terminal 29	(X)			5-00, 5-02
42	Overload of Digital Output On X30/6	(X)			5-32
42	Overload of Digital Output On X30/7	(X)			5-33
46	Pwr. card supply		X	X	
47	24 V supply low	X	X	X	
48	1.8 V supply low		X	X	
49	Speed limit	X			
50	AMA calibration failed		X		
51	AMA check U_{nom} and I_{nom}		X		
52	AMA low I_{nom}		X		
53	AMA motor too big		X		
54	AMA motor too small		X		
55	AMA parameter out of range		X		
56	AMA interrupted by user		X		
57	AMA timeout		X		
58	AMA internal fault	X	X		
59	Current limit	X			
60	External Interlock	X			
62	Output Frequency at Maximum Limit	X			
64	Voltage Limit	X			
65	Control Board Over-temperature	X	X	X	
66	Heat sink Temperature Low	X			
67	Option Configuration has Changed		X		
68	Safe Stop Activated		X ¹⁾		
69	Pwr. Card Temp		X	X	
70	Illegal FC configuration			X	
71	PTC 1 Safe Stop	X	X ¹⁾		
72	Dangerous Failure			X ¹⁾	
73	Safe Stop Auto Restart				
76	Power Unit Setup	X			
79	Illegal PS config		X	X	
80	Drive Initialised to Default Value		X		
91	Analog input 54 wrong settings			X	
92	NoFlow	X	X		22-2*
93	Dry Pump	X	X		22-2*
94	End of Curve	X	X		22-5*
95	Broken Belt	X	X		22-6*
96	Start Delayed	X			22-7*
97	Stop Delayed	X			22-7*

No.	Description	Warning	Alarm/Trip	Alarm/Trip Lock	Parameter Reference
220	Overload Trip		X		
98	Clock Fault	X			0-7*
243	Brake IGBT	X	X		
244	Heatsink temp	X	X	X	
245	Heatsink sensor		X	X	
246	Pwr.card supply		X	X	
247	Pwr.card temp		X	X	
248	Illegal PS config		X	X	
250	New spare part			X	
251	New Type Code		X	X	

Table 7.1 Alarm/Warning Code List

(X) Dependent on parameter

1) Cannot be Auto reset via 14-20 Reset Mode

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A trip is the action when an alarm has appeared. The trip coasts the motor and can be reset by pressing [Reset] or making a reset by a digital input (Par. 5-1* *Digital Inputs [1] Reset*). The origin event that caused an alarm cannot damage the frequency converter or cause dangerous conditions. A trip lock is an action when an alarm occurs, which may cause damage to frequency converter or connected parts. A Trip Lock situation can only be reset by a power cycling.

LED indication	
Warning	yellow
Alarm	flashing red
Trip locked	yellow and red

Table 7.2

Alarm Word and Extended Status Word					
Bit	Hex	Dec	Alarm Word	Warning Word	Extended Status Word
0	00000001	1	Brake Check	Brake Check	Ramping
1	00000002	2	Pwr. Card Temp	Pwr. Card Temp	AMA Running
2	00000004	4	Earth Fault	Earth Fault	Start CW/CCW
3	00000008	8	Ctrl.Card Temp	Ctrl.Card Temp	Slow Down
4	00000010	16	Ctrl. Word TO	Ctrl. Word TO	Catch Up
5	00000020	32	Over Current	Over Current	Feedback High
6	00000040	64	Torque Limit	Torque Limit	Feedback Low
7	00000080	128	Motor Th Over	Motor Th Over	Output Current High
8	00000100	256	Motor ETR Over	Motor ETR Over	Output Current Low
9	00000200	512	Inverter Overld.	Inverter Overld.	Output Freq High
10	00000400	1024	DC under Volt	DC under Volt	Output Freq Low
11	00000800	2048	DC over Volt	DC over Volt	Brake Check OK
12	00001000	4096	Short Circuit	DC Voltage Low	Braking Max
13	00002000	8192	Inrush Fault	DC Voltage High	Braking
14	00004000	16384	Mains ph. Loss	Mains ph. Loss	Out of Speed Range
15	00008000	32768	AMA Not OK	No Motor	OVC Active
16	00010000	65536	Live Zero Error	Live Zero Error	
17	00020000	131072	Internal Fault	10V Low	
18	00040000	262144	Brake Overload	Brake Overload	
19	00080000	524288	U phase Loss	Brake Resistor	
20	00100000	1048576	V phase Loss	Brake IGBT	
21	00200000	2097152	W phase Loss	Speed Limit	
22	00400000	4194304	Fieldbus Fault	Fieldbus Fault	
23	00800000	8388608	24 V Supply Low	24V Supply Low	
24	01000000	16777216	Mains Failure	Mains Failure	
25	02000000	33554432	1.8V Supply Low	Current Limit	
26	04000000	67108864	Brake Resistor	Low Temp	
27	08000000	134217728	Brake IGBT	Voltage Limit	
28	10000000	268435456	Option Change	Unused	
29	20000000	536870912	Drive Initialised	Unused	
30	40000000	1073741824	Safe Stop	Unused	

Table 7.3 Description of Alarm Word, Warning Word and Extended Status Word

The alarm words, warning words and extended status words can be read out via serial bus or optional fieldbus for diagnosis. See also *16-90 Alarm Word*, *16-92 Warning Word* and *16-94 Ext. Status Word*.

The warning/alarm information below defines each warning/alarm condition, provides the probable cause for the condition, and details a remedy or troubleshooting procedure.

WARNING 1, 10 Volts low

The control card voltage is below 10 V from terminal 50. Remove some of the load from terminal 50, as the 10 V supply is overloaded. Max. 15 mA or minimum 590 Ω .

This condition can be caused by a short in a connected potentiometer or improper wiring of the potentiometer.

Troubleshooting

- Remove the wiring from terminal 50
- If the warning clears, the problem is with the customer wiring
- If the warning does not clear, replace the control card

WARNING/ALARM 2, Live zero error

This warning or alarm only appears if programmed by the user in *parameter 6-01 Live Zero Timeout Function*. The signal on one of the analog inputs is less than 50% of the minimum value programmed for that input. Broken wiring or faulty device sending the signal can cause this condition.

Troubleshooting

- Check connections on all the analog input terminals. Control card terminals 53 and 54 for signals, terminal 55 common. MCB 101 terminals 11 and 12 for signals, terminal 10 common. MCB 109 terminals 1, 3, 5 for signals, terminals 2, 4, 6 common).
- Check that the frequency converter programming and switch settings match the analog signal type
- Perform Input Terminal Signal Test

WARNING 3, No motor

No motor has been connected to the output of the frequency converter.

WARNING/ALARM 4, Mains phase loss

A phase is missing on the supply side, or the mains voltage imbalance is too high. This message also appears for a fault in the input rectifier on the frequency converter. Options are programmed at *14-12 Function at Mains Imbalance*.

Troubleshooting

- Check the supply voltage and supply currents to the frequency converter

WARNING 5, DC link voltage high

The intermediate circuit voltage (DC) is higher than the high voltage warning limit. The limit is dependent on the frequency converter voltage rating. The unit is still active.

WARNING 6, DC link voltage low

The intermediate circuit voltage (DC) is lower than the low voltage warning limit. The limit is dependent on the frequency converter voltage rating. The unit is still active.

WARNING/ALARM 7, DC overvoltage

If the intermediate circuit voltage exceeds the limit, the frequency converter trips after a time.

Troubleshooting

- Connect a brake resistor
- Extend the ramp time
- Change the ramp type
- Activate the functions in *2-10 Brake Function*
- Increase *14-26 Trip Delay at Inverter Fault*

WARNING/ALARM 8, DC under voltage

If the intermediate circuit voltage (DC link) drops below the under voltage limit, the frequency converter checks if a 24 V DC back-up supply is connected. If no 24 V DC back-up supply is connected, the frequency converter trips after a fixed time delay. The time delay varies with unit size.

Troubleshooting

- Check that the supply voltage matches the frequency converter voltage.
- Perform input voltage test.
- Perform soft charge circuit test.

WARNING/ALARM 9, Inverter overload

The frequency converter is about to cut out because of an overload (too high current for too long). The counter for electronic, thermal inverter protection gives a warning at 98% and trips at 100%, while giving an alarm. The frequency converter *cannot* be reset until the counter is below 90%.

The fault is that the frequency converter is overloaded by more than 100% for too long.

Troubleshooting

- Compare the output current shown on the LCP with the frequency converter rated current
- Compare the output current shown on the LCP with measured motor current
- Display the Thermal Drive Load on the LCP and monitor the value. When running above the frequency converter continuous current rating, the counter should increase. When running below the frequency converter continuous current rating, the counter should decrease

WARNING/ALARM 10, Motor overload temperature

According to the electronic thermal protection (ETR), the motor is too hot. Select whether the frequency converter gives a warning or an alarm when the counter reaches 100% in *1-90 Motor Thermal Protection*. The fault occurs when the motor is overloaded by more than 100% for too long.

Troubleshooting

- Check for motor overheating
- Check if the motor is mechanically overloaded
- Check that the motor current set in *parameter 1-24 Motor Current* is correct
- Ensure that Motor data in parameters 1-20 through 1-25 are set correctly
- If an external fan is in use, check in *1-91 Motor External Fan* that it is selected
- Running AMA in *parameter 1-29 Automatic Motor Adaptation (AMA)* tunes the frequency converter to the motor more accurately and reduces thermal loading

WARNING/ALARM 11, Motor thermistor over temp

The thermistor might be disconnected. Select whether the frequency converter gives a warning or an alarm in *1-90 Motor Thermal Protection*.

Troubleshooting

- Check for motor overheating
- Check if the motor is mechanically overloaded
- Check that the thermistor is connected correctly between either terminal 53 or 54 (analog voltage input) and terminal 50 (+10 V supply) and that the terminal switch for 53 or 54 is set for voltage. Check *1-93 Thermistor Source* selects terminal 53 or 54
- When using digital inputs 18 or 19, check that the thermistor is connected correctly between either terminal 18 or 19 (digital input PNP only) and terminal 50
- If a KTY sensor is used, check for correct connection between terminals 54 and 55
- If using a thermal switch or thermistor, check that the programming in *1-93 Thermistor Resource* matches sensor wiring
- If using a KTY sensor, check the programming of *1-95 KTY Sensor Type*, *1-96 KTY Thermistor Resource*, and *1-97 KTY Threshold level* match sensor wiring

WARNING/ALARM 12, Torque limit

The torque has exceeded the value in *4-16 Torque Limit Motor Mode* or the value in *4-17 Torque Limit Generator Mode*. *14-25 Trip Delay at Torque Limit* can change this from a warning only condition to a warning followed by an alarm.

Troubleshooting

- If the motor torque limit is exceeded during ramp up, extend the ramp up time
- If the generator torque limit is exceeded during ramp down, extend the ramp down time

- If torque limit occurs while running, possibly increase the torque limit. Be sure the system can operate safely at a higher torque
- Check the application for excessive current draw on the motor

WARNING/ALARM 13, Over current

The inverter peak current limit (approximately 200% of the rated current) is exceeded. The warning lasts about 1.5 s, then the frequency converter trips and issues an alarm. This fault may be caused by shock loading or fast acceleration with high inertia loads. If extended mechanical brake control is selected, trip can be reset externally.

Troubleshooting

- Remove power and check if the motor shaft can be turned
- Check that the motor size matches the frequency converter
- Check parameters 1-20 to 1-25, for correct motor data

ALARM 14, Earth (ground) fault

There is current from the output phases to ground, either in the cable between the frequency converter and the motor or in the motor itself.

Troubleshooting:

- Remove power to the frequency converter and repair the earth fault
- Check for earth faults in the motor by measuring the resistance to ground of the motor leads and the motor with a megohmmeter
- Perform current sensor test

ALARM 15, Hardware mismatch

A fitted option is not operational with the present control board hardware or software.

Record the value of the following parameters and contact the Danfoss supplier:

- 15-40 FC Type
- 15-41 Power Section
- 15-42 Voltage
- 15-43 Software Version
- 15-45 Actual Typecode String
- 15-49 SW ID Control Card
- 15-50 SW ID Power Card
- 15-60 Option Mounted
- 15-61 Option SW Version (for each option slot)

ALARM 16, Short circuit

There is short-circuiting in the motor or motor wiring.

- Remove power to the frequency converter and repair the short circuit

WARNING/ALARM 17, Control word timeout

There is no communication to the frequency converter. The warning is only active when *8-04 Control Timeout Function* is NOT set to OFF.

If *8-04 Control Timeout Function* is set to *Stop* and *Trip*, a warning appears and the frequency converter ramps down until it trips then displays an alarm.

Troubleshooting:

- Check connections on the serial communication cable
- Increase *8-03 Control Timeout Time*
- Check the operation of the communication equipment
- Verify a proper installation based on EMC requirements

WARNING 23, Internal fan fault

The fan warning function is an extra protective function that checks if the fan is running/mounted. The fan warning can be disabled in *14-53 Fan Monitor ([0] Disabled)*.

For D, E and F enclosures, the regulated voltage to the fan is monitored.

Troubleshooting

- Check fan resistance
- Check soft charge fuses

WARNING 24, External fan fault

The fan warning function is an extra protective function that checks if the fan is running/mounted. The fan warning can be disabled in *14-53 Fan Monitor ([0] Disabled)*.

For D, E and F enclosures, the regulated voltage to the fan is monitored.

Troubleshooting

- Check fan resistance
- Check soft charge fuses

WARNING 25, Brake resistor short circuit

The brake resistor is monitored during operation. If a short circuit occurs, the brake function is disabled and the warning appears. The frequency converter is still operational but without the brake function. Remove power to the frequency converter and replace the brake resistor (see *2-15 Brake Check*).

WARNING/ALARM 26, Brake resistor power limit

The power transmitted to the brake resistor is calculated as a mean value over the last 120 s of run time. The calculation is based on the intermediate circuit voltage and the brake resistance value set in *2-16 AC brake Max. Current*. The warning is active when the dissipated braking is higher than 90% of the brake resistance power. If *[2] Trip* is selected in *2-13 Brake Power Monitoring*, the frequency converter trips when the dissipated braking power reaches 100%.

⚠ WARNING

There is a risk of substantial power being transmitted to the brake resistor if the brake transistor is short-circuited.

WARNING/ALARM 27, Brake chopper fault

The brake transistor is monitored during operation and if a short circuit occurs, the brake function is disabled and a warning is issued. The frequency converter is still operational but, since the brake transistor has short-circuited, substantial power is transmitted to the brake resistor, even if it is inactive. Remove power to the frequency converter and remove the brake resistor.

This alarm/warning could also occur should the brake resistor overheat. Terminals 104 and 106 are available as brake resistors Klixon ininputs, see *Brake Resistor Temperature Switch* in the *Design Guide*.

WARNING/ALARM 28, Brake check failed

The brake resistor is not connected or not working. Check *2-15 Brake Check*.

ALARM 29, Heat sink temp

The maximum temperature of the heat sink has been exceeded. The temperature fault does not reset until the temperature drops below a defined heat sink temperature. The trip and reset points are different based on the frequency converter power size.

Troubleshooting

Check for the following conditions

- Ambient temperature too high
- Motor cable too long
- Incorrect airflow clearance above and below the frequency converter
- Blocked airflow around the frequency converter
- Damaged heat sink fan
- Dirty heat sink

For the D, E and F enclosures, this alarm is based on the temperature measured by the heat sink sensor mounted inside the IGBT modules. For the F enclosures, this alarm can also be caused by the thermal sensor in the rectifier module.

Troubleshooting

- Check fan resistance
- Check soft charge fuses
- IGBT thermal sensor

ALARM 30, Motor phase U missing

Motor phase U between the frequency converter and the motor is missing.

Troubleshooting

- Remove power from the frequency converter and check motor phase U

ALARM 31, Motor phase V missing

Motor phase V between the frequency converter and the motor is missing.

Remove power from the frequency converter and check motor phase V.

ALARM 32, Motor phase W missing

Motor phase W between the frequency converter and the motor is missing.

Remove power from the frequency converter and check motor phase W.

ALARM 33, Inrush fault

Too many power-ups have occurred within a short time period. Let the unit cool to operating temperature.

WARNING/ALARM 34, communication fault

The fieldbus on the communication option card is not working.

WARNING/ALARM 35, Out of frequency range

This warning is active if the output frequency has reached the high limit (set in 4-53 *Warning Speed High*) or low limit (set in 4-52 *Warning Speed Low*). In *Process Control, Closed Loop (1-00 Configuration Mode)* this warning is displayed.

WARNING/ALARM 36, Mains failure

This warning/alarm is only active if the supply voltage to the frequency converter is lost and 14-10 *Mains Failure* is NOT set to [0] *No Function*.

Troubleshooting

- Check the fuses to the frequency converter and mains power supply to the unit

ALARM 38, Internal fault

When an internal fault occurs, a code number defined in the *Table 7.4* is displayed.

Troubleshooting

- Cycle power
- Check that the option is properly installed
- Check for loose or missing wiring

Contact the Danfoss supplier or service department if required. Note the code number for further troubleshooting directions.

No.	Text
0	Serial port cannot be initialised. Contact the Danfoss supplier or Danfoss Service Department.
256-258	Power EEPROM data is defective or too old.
512	Control board EEPROM data is defective or too old.
513	Communication time out reading EEPROM data.
514	Communication time out reading EEPROM data.
515	Application oriented control cannot recognize the EEPROM data.
516	Cannot write to the EEPROM because a write command is on progress.
517	Write command is under time out.

No.	Text
518	Failure in the EEPROM.
519	Missing or invalid barcode data in EEPROM.
783	Parameter value outside of min/max limits.
1024-1279	A centelegram that has to be sent couldn't be sent.
1281	Digital signal processor flash timeout.
1282	Power micro software version mismatch.
1283	Power EEPROM data version mismatch.
1284	Cannot read digital signal processor software version.
1299	Option SW in slot A is too old.
1300	Option SW in slot B is too old.
1301	Option SW in slot C0 is too old.
1302	Option SW in slot C1 is too old.
1315	Option SW in slot A is not supported (not allowed).
1316	Option SW in slot B is not supported (not allowed).
1317	Option SW in slot C0 is not supported (not allowed).
1318	Option SW in slot C1 is not supported (not allowed).
1379	Option A did not respond when calculating platform version.
1380	Option B did not respond when calculating platform version.
1381	Option C0 did not respond when calculating platform version.
1382	Option C1 did not respond when calculating platform version.
1536	An exception in the application oriented control is registered. Debug information written in LCP.
1792	DSP watchdog is active. Debugging of power part data, motor oriented control data not transferred correctly.
2049	Power data restarted.
2064-2072	H081x: option in slot x has restarted.
2080-2088	H082x: option in slot x has issued a powerup-wait.
2096-2104	H983x: option in slot x has issued a legal powerup-wait.
2304	Could not read any data from power EEPROM.
2305	Missing SW version from power unit.
2314	Missing power unit data from power unit.
2315	Missing SW version from power unit.
2316	Missint lo_statepage from power unit.
2324	Power card configuration is determined to be incorrect at power up.
2325	A power card has stopped communicating while main power is applied.
2326	Power card configuration is determined to be incorrect after the delay for power cards to register.
2327	Too many power card locations have been registered as present.

No.	Text
2330	Power size information between the power cards does not match.
2561	No communication from DSP to ATACD.
2562	No communication from ATACD to DSP (state running).
2816	Stack overflow control board module.
2817	Scheduler slow tasks.
2818	Fast tasks.
2819	Parameter thread.
2820	LCP stack overflow.
2821	Serial port overflow.
2822	USB port overflow.
2836	cfListMempool too small.
3072-5122	Parameter value is outside its limits.
5123	Option in slot A: Hardware incompatible with control board hardware.
5124	Option in slot B: Hardware incompatible with Control board hardware.
5125	Option in slot C0: Hardware incompatible with control board hardware.
5126	Option in slot C1: Hardware incompatible with control board hardware.
5376-6231	Out of memory.

Table 7.4 Code Numbers for Internal Faults

ALARM 39, Heat sink sensor

No feedback from the heat sink temperature sensor.

The signal from the IGBT thermal sensor is not available on the power card. The problem could be on the power card, on the gate drive card, or the ribbon cable between the power card and gate drive card.

WARNING 40, Overload of digital output terminal 27

Check the load connected to terminal 27 or remove short-circuit connection. Check *5-00 Digital I/O Mode* and *parameter 5-01 Terminal 27 Mode*.

WARNING 41, Overload of digital output terminal 29

Check the load connected to terminal 29 or remove short-circuit connection. Check *5-00 Digital I/O Mode* and *5-02 Terminal 29 Mode*.

WARNING 42, Overload of digital output on X30/6 or overload of digital output on X30/7

For X30/6, check the load connected to X30/6 or remove the short-circuit connection. Check *5-32 Term X30/6 Digi Out (MCB 101)*.

For X30/7, check the load connected to X30/7 or remove the short-circuit connection. Check *5-33 Term X30/7 Digi Out (MCB 101)*.

ALARM 46, Power card supply

The supply on the power card is out of range.

There are 3 power supplies generated by the switch mode power supply (SMPS) on the power card: 24 V, 5 V, ± 18 V. When powered with 24 V DC with the MCB 107 option,

only the 24 V and 5 V supplies are monitored. When powered with 3 phase mains voltage, all 3 supplies are monitored.

WARNING 47, 24V supply low

The 24 V DC is measured on the control card. The external 24 V DC back-up power supply may be overloaded, otherwise contact the Danfoss supplier.

WARNING 48, 1.8V supply low

The 1.8 V DC supply used on the control card is outside of allowable limits. The power supply is measured on the control card. Check for a defective control card. If an option card is present, check for an overvoltage condition.

WARNING 49, Speed limit

When the speed is not within the specified range in *parameter 4-11 Motor Speed Low Limit [RPM]* and *parameter 4-13 Motor Speed High Limit [RPM]*, the frequency converter shows a warning. When the speed is below the specified limit in *1-86 Trip Speed Low [RPM]* (except when starting or stopping) the frequency converter trips.

ALARM 50, AMA calibration failed

Contact the Danfoss supplier or Danfoss Service Department.

ALARM 51, AMA check U_{nom} and I_{nom}

The settings for motor voltage, motor current, and motor power are wrong. Check the settings in parameters 1-20 to 1-25.

ALARM 52, AMA low I_{nom}

The motor current is too low. Check the settings.

ALARM 53, AMA motor too big

The motor is too big for the AMA to operate.

ALARM 54, AMA motor too small

The motor is too small for the AMA to operate.

ALARM 55, AMA parameter out of range

The parameter values of the motor are outside of the acceptable range. AMA does not run.

ALARM 56, AMA interrupted by user

The user has interrupted the AMA.

ALARM 57, AMA internal fault

Try to restart AMA again a number of times, until the AMA is carried out. Note that repeated runs may heat the motor to a level where the resistance R_s and R_r are increased. In most cases, however, this is not critical.

ALARM 58, AMA Internal fault

Contact the Danfoss supplier.

WARNING 59, Current limit

The current is higher than the value in *4-18 Current Limit*. Ensure that motor data in parameters 1-20 to 1-25 are set correctly. Possibly increase the current limit. Be sure that the system can operate safely at a higher limit.

WARNING 60, External interlock

External interlock has been activated. To resume normal operation, apply 24 V DC to the terminal programmed for external interlock and reset the frequency converter (via serial communication, digital I/O, or by pressing [Reset]).

WARNING 61, Tracking error

An error has been detected between the calculated motor speed and the speed measurement from the feedback device. The function for Warning/Alarm/ Disable is set in *4-30 Motor Feedback Loss Function*, error setting in *4-31 Motor Feedback Speed Error*, and the allowed error time in *4-32 Motor Feedback Loss Timeout*. During a commissioning procedure the function may be effective.

WARNING 62, Output frequency at maximum limit

The output frequency is higher than the value set in *4-19 Max Output Frequency*.

ALARM 64, Voltage Limit

The load and speed combination demands a motor voltage higher than the actual DC-link voltage.

WARNING/ALARM 65, Control card over temperature

The control card has reached its trip temperature of 80 °C.

WARNING 66, Heat sink temperature low

The frequency converter is too cold to operate. This warning is based on the temperature sensor in the IGBT module.

Increase the ambient temperature of the unit. Also, a trickle amount of current can be supplied to the frequency converter whenever the motor is stopped by setting *2-00 DC Hold/Preheat Current* at 5% and *1-80 Function at Stop*

Troubleshooting

The heatsink temperature measured as 0 °C could indicate that the temperature sensor is defective, causing the fan speed to increase to the maximum. If the sensor wire between the IGBT and the gate drive card is disconnected, this warning would result. Also, check the IGBT thermal sensor.

ALARM 67, Option module configuration has changed

One or more options have either been added or removed since the last power-down. Check that the configuration change is intentional and reset the unit.

ALARM 68, Safe stop activated

Safe stop has been activated. To resume normal operation, apply 24 V DC to terminal 37, then send a reset signal (via Bus, Digital I/O, or by pressing [Reset]).

ALARM 69, Power card temperaturePower card temperature

The temperature sensor on the power card is either too hot or too cold.

Troubleshooting

- Check the operation of the door fans
- Check that the filters for the door fans are not blocked

- Check that the gland plate is properly installed on IP21/IP54 (NEMA 1/12) frequency converters

ALARM 70, Illegal FC configuration

The control card and power card are incompatible. Contact the supplier with the type code of the unit from the nameplate and the part numbers of the cards to check compatibility.

ALARM 71, PTC 1 safe stop

Safe Stop has been activated from the PTC Thermistor Card (motor too warm). Normal operation can be resumed when the applies 24 V DC to T37 again (when the motor temperature reaches an acceptable level) and when the Digital Input from the is deactivated. When that happens, a reset signal must be sent (via Bus, Digital I/O, or by pressing [Reset]).

NOTICE

If automatic restart is enabled, the motor may start when the fault is cleared.

ALARM 72, Dangerous failure

Safe Stop with Trip Lock. Unexpected signal levels on safe stop and digital input from the PTC thermistor card.

WARNING 73, Safe stop auto restart

Safe stopped. With automatic restart enabled, the motor may start when the fault is cleared.

WARNING 76, Power unit setup

The required number of power units does not match the detected number of active power units. When replacing an F-frame module, this occurs if the power specific data in the module power card does not match the rest of the frequency converter.

Troubleshooting

- Confirm the spare part and its power card are the correct part number

WARNING 77, Reduced power mode

This warning indicates that the frequency converter is operating in reduced power mode (i.e. less than the allowed number of inverter sections). This warning is generated on power cycle when the frequency converter is set to run with fewer inverters and remains on.

ALARM 79, Illegal power section configuration

The scaling card is the incorrect part number or not installed. Also MK102 connector on the power card could not be installed.

ALARM 80, Drive initialised to default value

Parameter settings are initialised to default settings after a manual reset. Reset the unit to clear the alarm.

ALARM 91, Analog input 54 wrong settings

Switch S202 has to be set in position OFF (voltage input) when a KTY sensor is connected to analog input terminal 54.

ALARM 92, No flow

A no-flow condition has been detected in the system. *parameter 22-23 No-Flow Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 93, Dry pump

A no-flow condition in the system with the frequency converter operating at high speed may indicate a dry pump. *parameter 22-26 Dry Pump Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 94, End of curve

Feedback is lower than the set point. This may indicate leakage in the system. *parameter 22-50 End of Curve Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 95, Broken belt

Torque is below the torque level set for no load, indicating a broken belt. *22-60 Broken Belt Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 96, Start delayed

Motor start has been delayed due to short-cycle protection. *22-76 Interval between Starts* is enabled. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

WARNING 97, Stop delayed

Stopping the motor has been delayed due to short cycle protection. *22-76 Interval between Starts* is enabled. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

WARNING 98, Clock fault

Time is not set or the RTC clock has failed. Reset the clock in *0-70 Date and Time*.

ALARM 243, Brake IGBT

This alarm is only for F Frame frequency converters. It is equivalent to Alarm 27. The report value in the alarm log indicates which power module generated the alarm:

- 1 = left most inverter module.
- 2 = middle inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 2 = right inverter module in F1 or F3 frequency converter.
- 3 = right inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 5 = rectifier module.

ALARM 244, Heatsink temperature

This alarm is only for F Frame frequency converters. It is equivalent to Alarm 29. The report value in the alarm log indicates which power module generated the alarm:

- 1 = left most inverter module.
- 2 = middle inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 2 = right inverter module in F1 or F3 frequency converter.
- 3 = right inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 5 = rectifier module.

ALARM 245, Heatsink sensor

This alarm is only for F Frame frequency converters. It is equivalent to Alarm 39. The report value in the alarm log indicates which power module generated the alarm:

- 1 = left most inverter module.
- 2 = middle inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 2 = right inverter module in F1 or F3 frequency converter.
- 3 = right inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 5 = rectifier module.

ALARM 246, Power card supply

This alarm is only for F Frame frequency converters. It is equivalent to Alarm 46. The report value in the alarm log indicates which power module generated the alarm:

- 1 = left most inverter module.
- 2 = middle inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 2 = right inverter module in F1 or F3 frequency converter.
- 3 = right inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 5 = rectifier module.

ALARM 247, Power card temperature

This alarm is only for F Frame frequency converter. It is equivalent to Alarm 69. The report value in the alarm log indicates which power module generated the alarm:

- 1 = left most inverter module.
- 2 = middle inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 2 = right inverter module in F1 or F3 frequency converter.
- 3 = right inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.
- 5 = rectifier module.

ALARM 248, Illegal power section configuration

This alarm is only for F Frame frequency converters. It is equivalent to Alarm 79. The report value in the alarm log indicates which power module generated the alarm:

1 = left most inverter module.

2 = middle inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.

2 = right inverter module in F1 or F3 frequency converter.

3 = right inverter module in F2 or F4 frequency converter.

5 = rectifier module.

WARNING 250, New spare part

A component in the frequency converter has been replaced. Reset the frequency converter for normal operation.

WARNING 251, New typecode

The power card or other components have been replaced and the typecode changed. Reset to remove the warning and resume normal operation.