



Operation **Manual**

Goodrive Series **VFDs in Parallel Connection**



SHENZHEN INVT ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Preface

Implementing a large-power parallel connection solution on the Goodrive series universal products can extend the product power range to 3600kW, meeting market demand.

This manual applies to Goodrive series variable-frequency drives (VFDs).

If the product is ultimately used for military affairs or weapon manufacture, comply with the export control regulations in the Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China and complete related formalities.

The manual is subject to change without prior notice.

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 Product overview..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Product model | 1 |
| 1.2 Product ratings | 1 |
| 1.2.1 Ratings of AC 3PH 380V(-15%)–440V(+10%) | 1 |
| 1.2.2 Ratings of AC 3PH 520V(-15%)–690V(+10%) | 1 |
| 1.3 Product dimensions and weight..... | 2 |
| 1.3.1 Dimensions and weight of AC 3PH 380V(-15%)–440V(+10%) | 2 |
| 1.3.2 Dimensions and weight of AC 3PH 520V(-15%)–690V(+10%) | 3 |
| 2 Dimension drawings | 4 |
| 2.1 Installation dimension of single VFD | 4 |
| 2.2 Installation dimension of VFDs in parallel connection (recommended) | 6 |
| 2.3 Installation dimension of VFDs in parallel connection (installed closely) | 8 |
| 3 Wiring diagram | 11 |
| 3.1 Wiring diagram of the main circuit | 11 |
| 3.1.1 Wiring between the master and a slave (560kW–630kW)..... | 12 |
| 3.1.2 Wiring between the master and a slave (710–3600kW)..... | 13 |
| 3.2 Wiring diagram of control circuit | 14 |
| 4 Daily inspection | 16 |
| Appendix A Optional peripheral accessories..... | 20 |
| A.1 Cable | 20 |
| A.1.1 Power cable | 20 |
| A.1.2 Control cable..... | 21 |
| A.1.3 Power cable routing | 21 |
| A.1.4 Cable configuration | 23 |
| A.2 Breaker and electromagnetic contactor | 23 |
| A.2.1 AC 3PH 380V(-15%)–440V(+10%) | 24 |
| A.2.2 AC 3PH 520V(-15%)–690V(+10%) | 24 |
| A.3 Harmonic filters | 25 |
| A.3.1 Reactors for AC 3PH 380V(-15%)–440V(+10%)..... | 25 |
| A.3.2 Reactors for AC 3PH 520V(-15%)–690V(+10%)..... | 26 |
| A.4 EMC filter | 27 |
| A.4.1 Filter model description | 27 |
| A.4.2 Filter model selection for AC 3PH 380V(-15%)–440V(+10%) | 28 |
| A.4.3 Filter model selection for AC 3PH 520V(-15%)–690V(+10%) | 28 |
| A.5 Braking system | 29 |
| A.5.1 Braking component selection | 29 |
| A.5.2 Braking units for AC 3PH 380V(-15%)–440V(+10%) | 29 |
| A.5.3 Braking units for AC 3PH 520V(-15%)–690V(+10%) | 31 |
| A.5.4 Braking resistor cable selection | 32 |
| A.5.5 Braking resistor installation | 32 |

1 Product overview

Goodrive series VFDs in parallel connection are only designed for power expansion, and their functions and performance are completely consistent with the corresponding series VFDs.

1.1 Product model

| Power (kW) | 380V parallel VFD model | | 525V parallel VFD model | | 660V parallel VFD model | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| | Power (kW) | Qty | Power (kW) | Qty | Power (kW) | Qty |
| 560 | 280 | 2 | 280 | 2 | - | - |
| 630 | 315 | 2 | 315 | 2 | - | - |
| 710 | 355 | 2 | - | - | 355 | 2 |
| 800 | 400 | 2 | 400 | 2 | 400 | 2 |
| 1000 | 500 | 2 | 500 | 2 | 500 | 2 |
| 1200 | 400 | 3 | 400 | 3 | 630 | 2 |
| 1500 | 500 | 3 | 400 | 4 | 500 | 3 |
| 2000 | 500 | 4 | 500 | 4 | 500 | 4 |
| 2500 | 500 | 5 | 500 | 5 | 630 | 4 |
| 3000 | 500 | 6 | 500 | 6 | 630 | 5 |
| 3600 | - | - | - | - | 630 | 6 |

1.2 Product ratings

1.2.1 Ratings of AC 3PH 380V–480V

| Rating output power (kW) | Rated input current (A) | Rated output current (A) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 560 | 1090 | 1060 |
| 630 | 1220 | 1200 |
| 710 | 1250 | 1300 |
| 800 | 1430 | 1440 |
| 1000 | 1780 | 1720 |
| 1200 | 2145 | 2160 |
| 1500 | 2670 | 2580 |
| 2000 | 3560 | 3440 |
| 2500 | 4450 | 4300 |
| 3000 | 5340 | 5160 |

1.2.2 Ratings of AC 3PH 500V – 575V

| Rating output power (kW) | Rated input current (A) | Rated output current (A) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 560 | 720 | 760 |
| 630 | 822 | 860 |

| Rating output power (kW) | Rated input current (A) | Rated output current (A) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 800 | 1036 | 1080 |
| 1000 | 1310 | 1360 |
| 1200 | 1554 | 1620 |
| 1500 | 2072 | 2160 |
| 2000 | 2620 | 2720 |
| 2500 | 3275 | 3400 |
| 3000 | 3930 | 4080 |

1.2.3 Ratings of AC 3PH 520V–690V

| Rating output power (kW) | Rated input current (A) | Rated output current (A) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 710 | 720 | 760 |
| 800 | 822 | 860 |
| 1000 | 1036 | 1080 |
| 1200 | 1310 | 1360 |
| 1500 | 1554 | 1620 |
| 2000 | 2072 | 2160 |
| 2500 | 2620 | 2720 |
| 3000 | 3275 | 3400 |
| 3600 | 3930 | 4080 |

1.3 Product dimensions and weight

1.3.1 Dimensions and weight of AC 3PH 380V–480V

| Power (kW) | Outline dimensions W×H×D (mm) | Package dimensions W×H×D (mm) | Standard weight (kg) |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 560 | 1447×1419.9×442.5 | 845×605×1625 | 432 |
| 630 | | | 462 |
| 710 | 1323×1900×636.3 | 855×795×2130 | 814 |
| 800 | | | 814 |
| 1000 | | | 820 |
| 1200 | 1956×1900×636.3 | | 1221 |
| 1500 | | | 1230 |
| 2000 | 2589×1900×636.3 | | 1640 |
| 2500 | 3222×1900×636.3 | | 2050 |
| 3000 | 3855×1900×636.3 | | 2460 |

1.3.2 Dimensions and weight of AC 3PH 500V–575V

| Power (kW) | Outline dimensions W×H×D (mm) | Package dimensions W×H×D (mm) | Standard weight (kg) |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 560 | 1447×1419.9×442.5 | 845×605×1625 | 450 |
| 630 | 1323×1900×636.3 | 855×795×2130 | 820 |
| 800 | | | 820 |
| 1000 | | | 820 |
| 1200 | | | 1230 |
| 1500 | 1956×1900×636.3 | | 1640 |
| 2000 | 2589×1900×636.3 | | 1640 |
| 2500 | 3222×1900×636.3 | | 2050 |
| 3000 | 3855×1900×636.3 | | 2460 |

1.3.3 Dimensions and weight of AC 3PH 520V–690V

| Power (kW) | Outline dimensions W×H×D (mm) | Package dimensions W×H×D (mm) | Standard weight (kg) |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 710 | 1447×1419.9×442.5 | 845×605×1625 | 450 |
| 800 | 1323×1900×636.3 | 855×795×2130 | 820 |
| 1000 | | | 820 |
| 1200 | | | 820 |
| 1500 | | | 1230 |
| 2000 | 1956×1900×636.3 | | 1640 |
| 2500 | 2589×1900×636.3 | | 1640 |
| 3000 | 3222×1900×636.3 | | 2050 |
| 3600 | 3855×1900×636.3 | | 2460 |

2 Dimension drawings

2.1 Installation dimension of single VFD

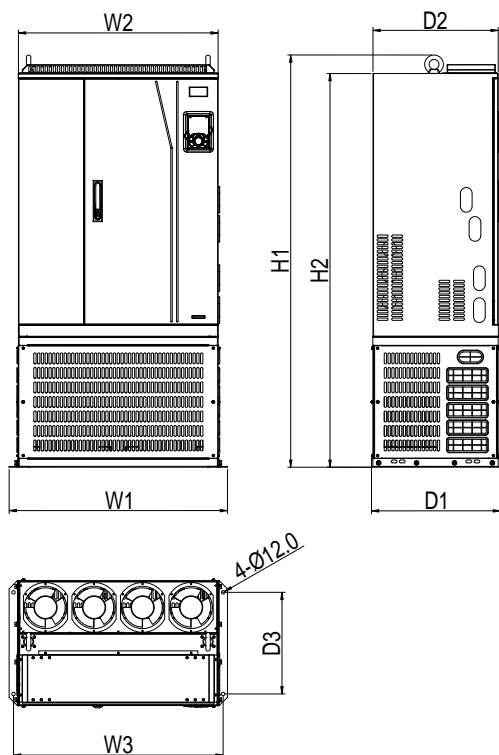


Figure 2-1 Single-unit installation dimension for 380V 280–315kW, 525V 280kW and 660V 355kW models

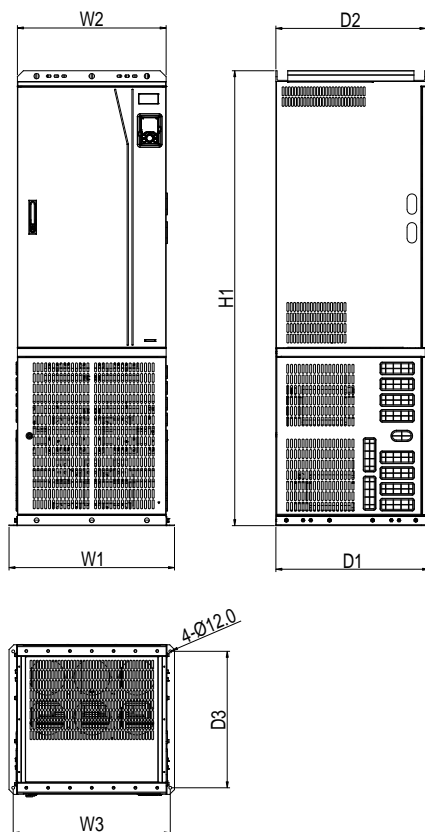


Figure 2-2 Single-unit installation dimension for 380V 355–500kW, 525V 315–500kW and 660V 400–630kW models

| Power (kW) | 380V single VFD (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | Hole diameter |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|------------------|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | |
| 280–315 | 749 | 685 | 719 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 355–500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 525V single VFD (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|---------------|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Hole diameter |
| 280 | 749 | 685 | 719 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 315~500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 660V single VFD (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|---------------|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Hole diameter |
| 355 | 749 | 685 | 719 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 400~630 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

2.2 Installation dimension of VFDs in parallel connection (recommended)

Note: The recommended parallel installation method facilitates air intake inside the product and dissipates heat better, but requires a relatively large installation space.

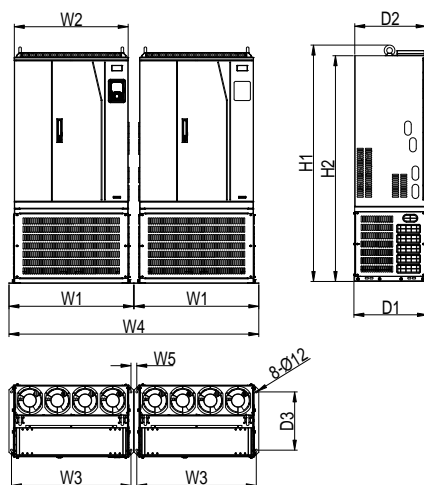


Figure 2-3 Parallel installation dimension for 380V 560~630kW, 525V 560kW and 660V 710kW models

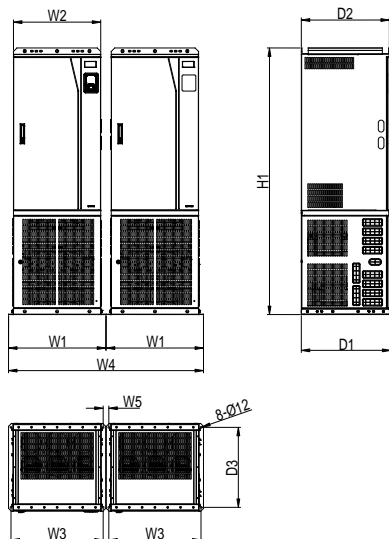


Figure 2-4 Parallel installation dimension for 380V 710–3000Kw, 525V 630–3000kW and 660V 800–3600kW models

| Power (kW) | 380V VFDs in parallel (recommended) | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|
| | (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Installation hole |
| 560–630 | 749 | 685 | 719 | 1503 | 35 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 710–1000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 1385 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1200–1500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2080 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2775 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 3470 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 4165 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 525V VFDs in parallel (recommended) | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|
| | (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Installation hole |
| 560 | 749 | 685 | 719 | 1503 | 35 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 630–1000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 1385 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1200 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2080 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1500–2000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2775 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 525V VFDs in parallel (recommended) (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | | Installation hole |
|------------|---|-----|-----|------|----|------|----|-------|-------|-----|----------------------|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | |
| 2500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 3470 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 4165 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 660V VFDs in parallel (recommended) (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | | Installation hole |
|------------|---|-----|-----|------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|----------------------|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | |
| 710 | 749 | 685 | 719 | 1503 | 35 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 800–1200 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 1385 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2080 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2000–2500 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2775 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3000 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 3470 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3600 | 690 | 620 | 655 | 4165 | 40 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

2.3 Installation dimension of VFDs in parallel connection (installed closely)

Note: The closely installed method of VFD parallel connection has a smaller installation dimension, which may affect the product's internal air intake but meet the product's heat dissipation.

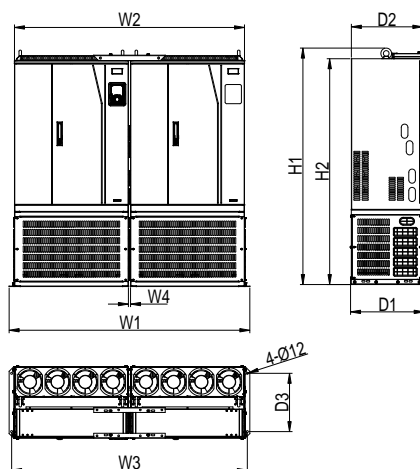


Figure 2-5 Parallel installation dimension for 380V 560–630kW, 525V 560kW and 660V 710kW models

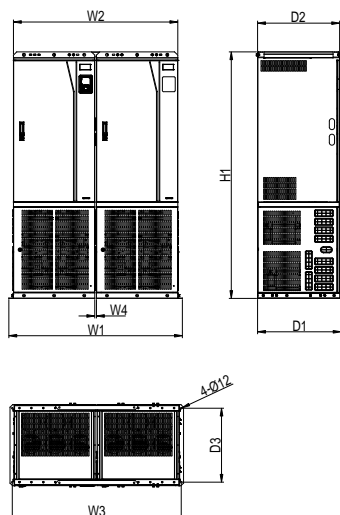


Figure 2-6 Parallel installation dimension for 380V 710–3000Kw, 525V 630–3000kW and 660V 800–3600kW models

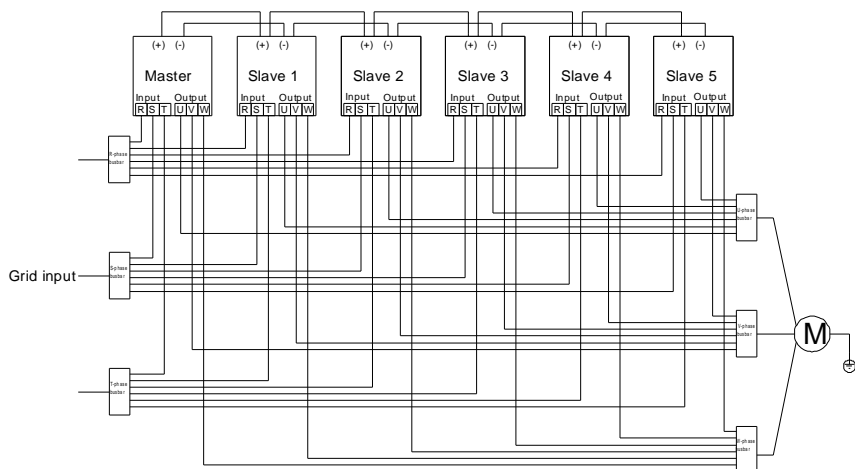
| Power (kW) | 380V VFDs in parallel (installed closely) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|
| | (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | |
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Installation hole |
| 560–630 | 1447 | 1383 | 1417 | 13 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 710–1000 | 1323 | 1253 | 1288 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1200–1500 | 1956 | 1886 | 1921 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2000 | 2589 | 2519 | 2554 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2500 | 3222 | 3152 | 3187 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3000 | 3855 | 3785 | 3820 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 525V VFDs in parallel (installed closely) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|
| | (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | |
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Installation hole |
| 560 | 1447 | 1383 | 1417 | 13 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 630–1000 | 1323 | 1253 | 1288 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1200 | 1956 | 1886 | 1921 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1500–2000 | 2589 | 2519 | 2554 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2500 | 3222 | 3152 | 3187 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3000 | 3855 | 3785 | 3820 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

| Power (kW) | 660V VFDs in parallel (installed closely) (unit: mm) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|
| | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | D3 | Installation hole |
| 710 | 1447 | 1383 | 1417 | 13 | 1419.9 | 1356 | 442.5 | 429.5 | 350 | Ø 12 |
| 800–1200 | 1323 | 1253 | 1288 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 1500 | 1956 | 1886 | 1921 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 2000–2500 | 2589 | 2519 | 2554 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3000 | 3222 | 3152 | 3187 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |
| 3600 | 3855 | 3785 | 3820 | 13 | 1900 | - | 636.3 | 625.5 | 570 | Ø 12 |

3 Wiring diagram

3.1 Wiring diagram of the main circuit



Wiring should be carried out according to the wiring diagram. The following cables must be of equal length:

- Cables connecting the power grid input side to the R, S, T busbar;
- Each cable connecting the busbar to the input and output terminals of the master and slave units;
- Cables connecting the U, V, W busbar to the load side.

Unequal cable lengths may result in current imbalance between devices, which can affect product lifespan during long-term operation and may even lead to equipment damage.

| | Master– Slave 1 | Slave 1– Slave 2 | Slave 2– Slave 3 | Slave 3– Slave 4 | Slave 4– Slave 5 |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (+) bus length | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm |
| (-) bus length | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm | ≈1700mm |

Note:

- The number of VFDs in parallel connection depends on the actual power. A maximum of 6 VFDs are supported in parallel connection.
- The busbar is not a standard accessory. The wiring capacity on the grid side and load side must be evaluated.

3.1.1 Wiring between the master and a slave (560kW–630kW)

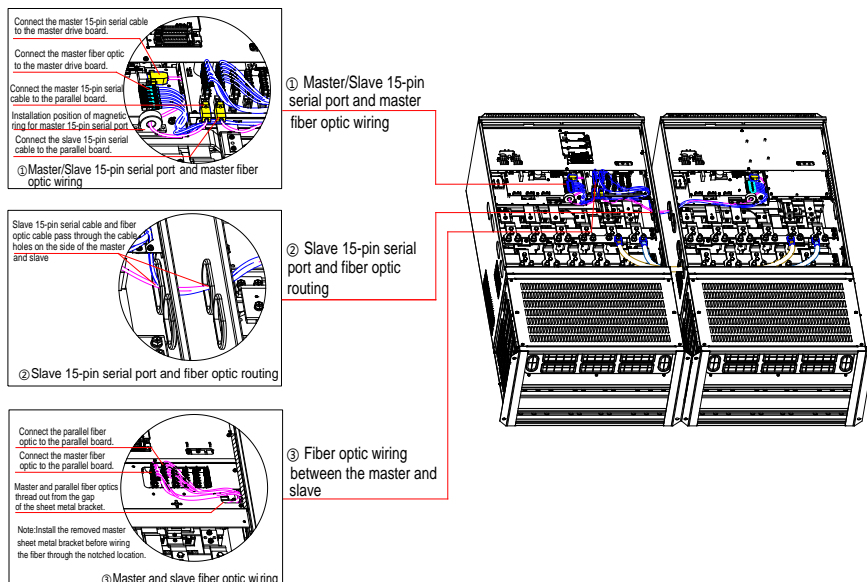


Figure 3-1 Master/slave connection diagram 1 (560–630kW)

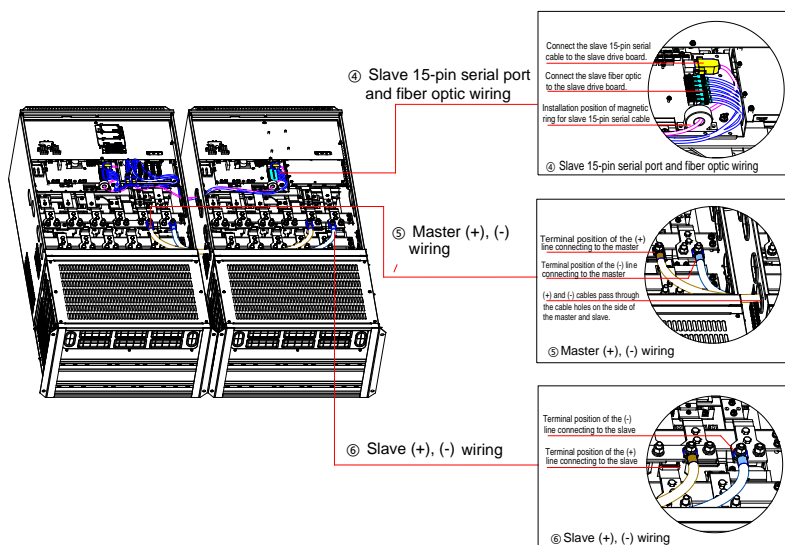


Figure 3-2 Master/slave connection diagram 2 (560–630kW)

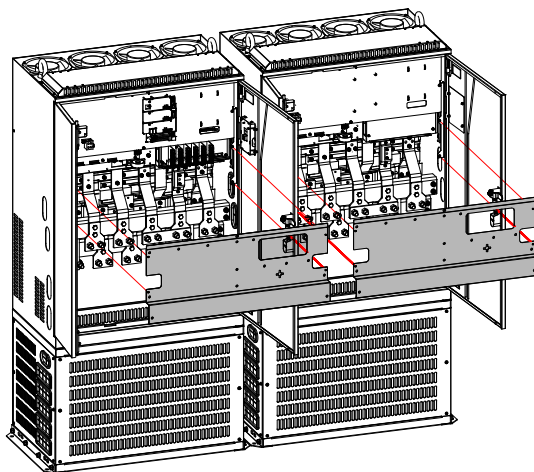


Figure 3-3 Removing the sheet metal bracket

3.1.2 Wiring between the master and a slave (710–3600kW)

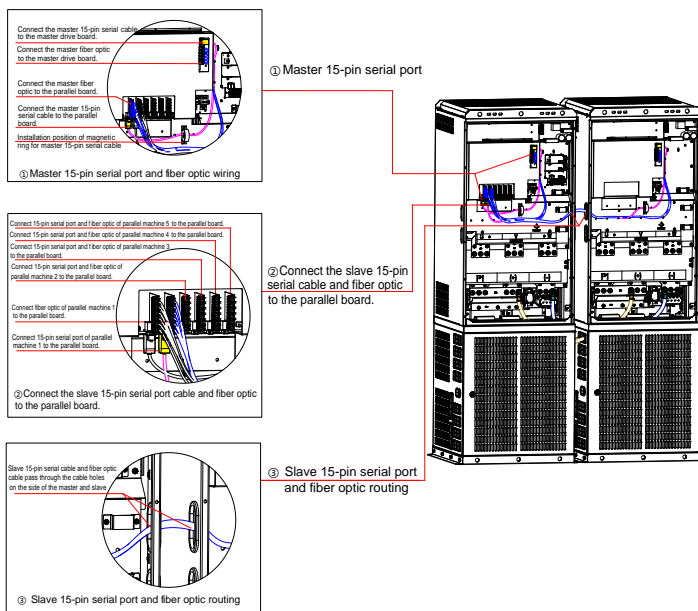


Figure 3-4 Master-slave connection diagram 1 (710–3600kW)

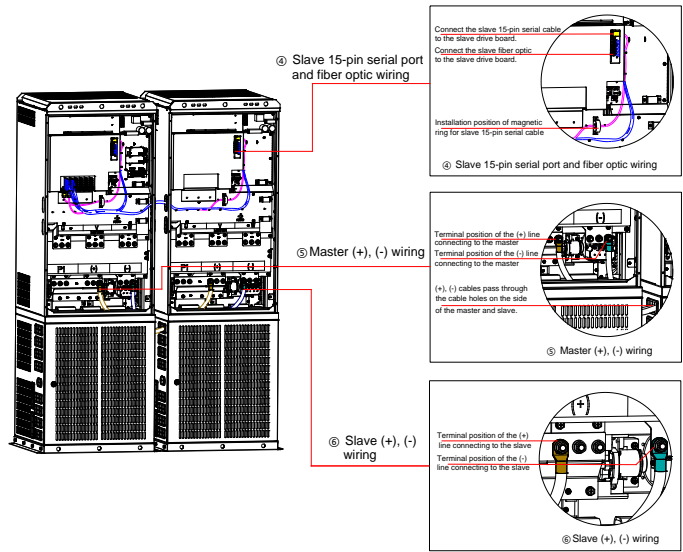


Figure 3-5 Master-slave connection diagram 2 (710–3600kW)

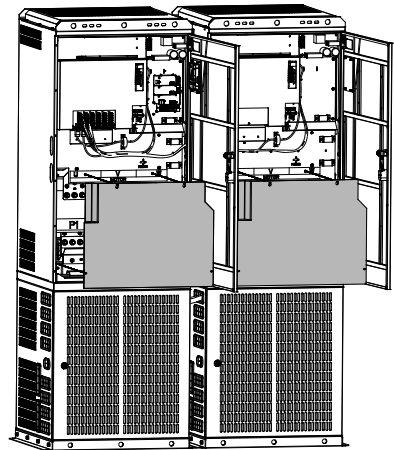


Figure 3-6 Removing the transparent terminal cover

3.2 Wiring diagram of control circuit

| | Master | Master-Slave 1 | Master-Slave 2 | Master-Slave 3 | Master-Slave 4 | Master-Slave 5 |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 15-core serial port cable length | ≈960mm | ≈1910mm | ≈3220mm | ≈3220mm | ≈4740mm | ≈4740mm |
| Fiber optic length | ≈1010mm | ≈2100mm | ≈3420mm | ≈3420mm | ≈4940mm | ≈4940mm |

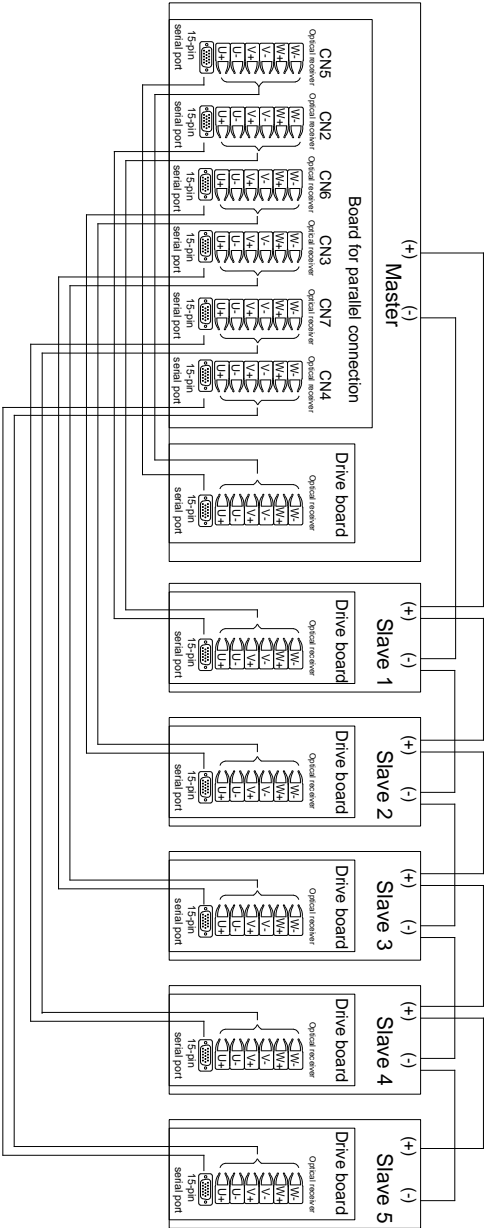


Figure 3-7 Internal control circuit diagram

4 Daily inspection



Note

| No. | Check item | Status |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Check before power-on | | |
| 1 | The 15-pin serial port cables of the master and slave are tightly connected to the parallel board and drive board. Note: The screws on the serial port cable need to be tightened. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | The 15-pin serial port cables are properly connected to the parallel board and drive board. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | The fiber optic interface between the master and slave is reliably connected to the fiber optic receiver. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | The fiber optic connection position and sequence between the master and slave are correct. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | The (+) and (-) buses of the master and slave are connected. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | The (+) and (-) buses of the master and slave are properly connected. Note: Do not connect the master (+) to the slave (-). | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | The (+) and (-) bus screws of the master and slave are tightened. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | A 220V AC input interface is provided for parallel connection to facilitate parameter debugging. Note: The parallel board cannot be powered by 220VAC alone; both the parallel board and the drive board must be powered simultaneously, otherwise a fault will occur. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Note: Before power-on inspection, please connect the wires correctly according to Figure 3-7 . | | |
| Check the VFD running without load | | |
| 1 | Check that the fan is running normally after the VFD is running. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | The interface positions of the drive board and parallel board optical fibers are illuminated. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Use a multimeter to measure that the three-phase output voltage of U, V, and W is balanced (use a multimeter to measure that the output voltage is balanced, and the displayed value of the multimeter may be higher or lower than the actual value). | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Check the VFD running with load | | |
| 1 | The lengths of the R, S, and T input connection cables of the master and slave are equal (R1, S1, T1, R2, S2, T2 input cables need to be equal in length. If not, the error must be within 5%). | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | The lengths of the U, V, and W output connection cables of the master and slave are equal (U1, V1, W1, U2, V2, W2 output cables need to be equal in length. If not, the error must be within 5%). | <input type="checkbox"/> |

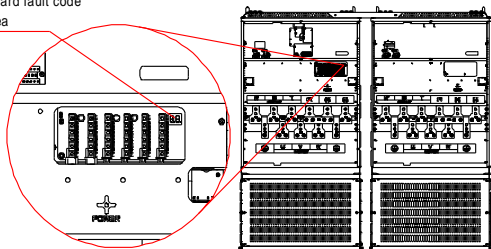
5 Fault handling

5.1 Fault indication and reset

When the parallel board LED is on, indicating the VFD is in abnormal state, the parallel board LED will display a fault code. For details about fault causes and solutions, see section 5.2 Faults and solutions. If the fault cause cannot be located, contact our local office for technical support. The fault reported by the VFD parallel board can only be reset by powering the system off and then back on.

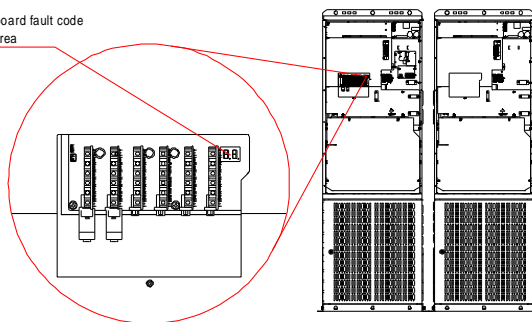


Parallel board fault code display area



Fault code display area for 380V
560kW-630kW models

Parallel board fault code display area



Fault code display area for 380V
710kW-3000kW models

5.2 Faults and solutions

When a fault occurred, handle the fault as follows:

Step 1 When the VFD reports an input phase loss (displaying SPI or E13 on the keypad), check whether the parallel board LED display is improper. If yes, contact the local INVT office.

Step 2 If no abnormality is found, check the fault code displayed on the LED digital tube of the parallel board.

Step 3 Check the following table for the exception and solution.

Step 4 Rule out the faults or ask for help from professionals.

Step 5 After confirming the fault is removed, perform fault reset, and start running.

5.2.1 Common faults and solutions

Note: LED1 indicates that a fault has occurred in the corresponding master or slave unit. The numbers 1 to 6 represent the master and slave units 1 through 5, respectively. For example, if the display shows "3", it means that Slave 2 has encountered a fault.

| LED2 fault code display | Fault type | Possible cause | Solution |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Fiber optic board disconnection fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The soldering point between the fiber optic board and the parallel board is in poor contact. ● Fiber optic board detached. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-solder the fiber optic board. |
| 2 | Drive disconnection fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During operation, the fiber optic cables for a single phase (i.e., the data fiber optics of the upper and lower bridge arms) in the master or a slave unit are simultaneously disconnected. ● DB15 communication cables are in poor contact. ● All three-phase input lines at this station are disconnected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check or replace the fiber optic cable. ● Check or replace the DB15 communication cable. ● Check whether the input wiring is normal. ● Check whether the lightning protection board wiring is normal. |
| 3 | Input phase loss | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One or two input phases of the master or slave unit are disconnected. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check whether the wiring on the input side is normal. ● Check whether the lightning protection board wiring is normal. |
| 4 | Fiber optic disconnection fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fiber optic cable is disconnected (excluding complete disconnection). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check or replace the fiber optic cable. |

| LED2 fault code display | Fault type | Possible cause | Solution |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 | External current imbalance fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Current imbalance between the master and slave units. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check whether the output wiring of the master and each slave unit is normal. |
| 6 | Internal current imbalance fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Three-phase current imbalance. ● Single-phase current imbalance between the master and slave units. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for abnormal VFD 3PH output voltage and motor 3PH resistance imbalance. |
| 7 | Current detection fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abnormal motor cable or motor insulation. ● Hall cable in poor contact. ● Hall component or current sampling optocoupler damaged. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove motor cables to check. ● Check the Hall cable connector. ● Contact the manufacturer. |

Appendix A Optional peripheral accessories

A.1 Cable

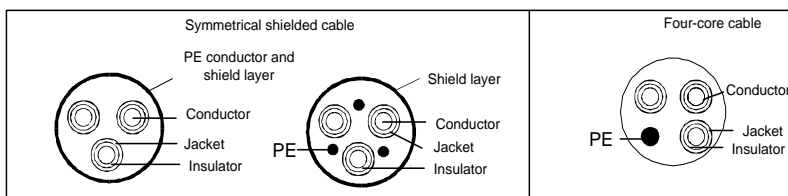
A.1.1 Power cable

The sizes of the input power cables and motor cables must comply with local regulations.

- The input power cables and motor cables must be able to carry the corresponding load currents.
- The maximum temperature margin of the motor cables in continuous operation cannot be lower than 70°C.

The conductivity of the PE grounding conductor is the same as that of the phase conductor, that is, the cross-sectional areas are the same. To meet the EMC requirements stipulated in the CE standards, you must use symmetrical shielded cables as motor cables (as shown in the following figure).

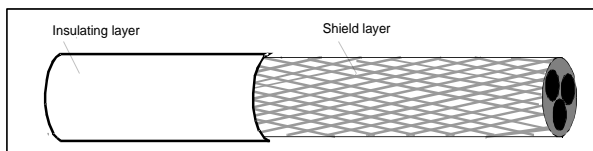
Four-core cables can be used as input cables, but symmetrical shielded cables are recommended. Compared with four-core cables, symmetrical shielded cables can reduce electromagnetic radiation as well as the current and loss of the motor cables.



Note: If the electrical conductivity of the motor cable shield layer does not meet the requirements, a separate PE conductor must be used.

To protect the conductors, the cross-sectional area of the shielded cables must be the same as that of the phase conductors if the cable and conductor are made of materials of the same type. This reduces grounding resistance, and thus improves impedance continuity.

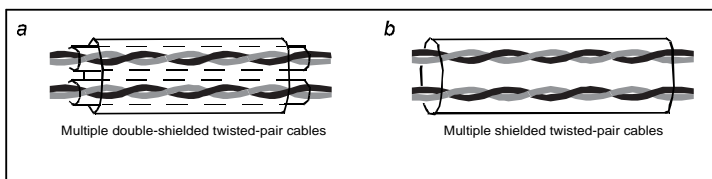
To effectively restrict the emission and conduction of radio frequency (RF) interference, the conductivity of the shielded cable must at least be 1/10 of the conductivity of the phase conductor. This requirement can be well met by a copper or aluminum shield layer. The following figure shows the minimum requirement on motor cables of a VFD. The cable must consist of a layer of spiral-shaped copper strips. The denser the shield layer is, the more effectively the electromagnetic interference is restricted.



Cross-section of the cable

A.1.2 Control cable

All analog control cables and cables used for frequency input must be shielded cables. Analog signal cables need to be double-shielded twisted-pair cables (as shown in figure a). Use one separate shielded twisted pair for each signal. Do not use the same ground wire for different analog signals.



A.1.3 Power cable routing

For low-voltage digital signals, double-shielded cables are recommended, but shielded or unshielded twisted pairs (as shown in figure b) also can be used. For frequency signals, however, only shielded cables can be used.

Relay cables need to be those with metal braided shield layers.

Keypads need to be connected by using network cables. In complicated electromagnetic environments, shielded network cables are recommended.

Note: Analog signals and digital signals cannot use the same cables, and their cables must be arranged separately.

Dielectric withstand tests have been performed between the main circuit and housing of each VFD before delivery. In addition, the VFD has the internal voltage limiting circuit, which can automatically cut off the test voltage. Do not perform any voltage withstand or insulation resistance tests, such as high-voltage insulation tests or using a megameter to measure the insulation resistance, on the VFD or its components.

Note: Before connecting the input power cable of the VFD, check the insulation conditions of the cable according to local regulations.

A.1.3.1 AC 3PH 380V – 480V

| Power (kW) | 380V parallel VFD model | | Recommended cable size of single VFD (mm) | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----|---|-------|---------|
| | Power (kW) | Qty | RST UVW | PE | (+) (-) |
| 560 | 280 | 2 | 2×150 | 150 | 2×150 |
| 630 | 315 | 2 | 2×150 | 150 | 2×150 |
| 710 | 355 | 2 | 2×185 | 185 | 2×185 |
| 800 | 400 | 2 | 3×150 | 2×120 | 3×150 |
| 1000 | 500 | 2 | 3×185 | 2×150 | 3×185 |
| 1200 | 400 | 3 | 3×150 | 2×120 | 3×150 |
| 1500 | 500 | 3 | 3×185 | 2×150 | 3×185 |
| 2000 | 500 | 4 | 3×185 | 2×150 | 3×185 |
| 2500 | 500 | 5 | 3×185 | 2×150 | 3×185 |
| 3000 | 500 | 6 | 3×185 | 2×150 | 3×185 |

A.1.3.2 AC 3PH 500V – 575V

| Power (kW) | 525V parallel VFD model | | Recommended cable size of single VFD (mm) | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|
| | Power (kW) | Qty | RST UVW | PE | (+) (-) |
| 560 | 280 | 2 | 2×95 | 95 | 2×95 |
| 630 | 315 | 2 | 3×70 | 3×35 | 3×70 |
| 800 | 400 | 2 | 3×95 | 3×50 | 3×95 |
| 1000 | 500 | 2 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |
| 1200 | 400 | 3 | 3×95 | 3×50 | 3×95 |
| 1500 | 400 | 4 | 3×95 | 3×50 | 3×95 |
| 2000 | 500 | 4 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |
| 2500 | 500 | 5 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |
| 3000 | 500 | 6 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |

A.1.3.3 AC 3PH 520V–690V

| Power (kW) | 660V parallel VFD model | | Recommended cable size of single VFD (mm ²) | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|
| | Power (kW) | Qty | RST UVW | PE | (+) (-) |
| 710 | 355 | 2 | 2×95 | 95 | 2×95 |
| 800 | 400 | 2 | 3×70 | 3×35 | 3×70 |
| 1000 | 500 | 2 | 3×95 | 3×50 | 3×95 |
| 1200 | 630 | 2 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |
| 1500 | 500 | 3 | 3×95 | 3×50 | 3×95 |
| 2000 | 500 | 4 | 3×95 | 3×50 | 3×95 |
| 2500 | 630 | 4 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |

| Power (kW) | 660V parallel VFD model | | Recommended cable size of single VFD (mm²) | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----|--|------|---------|
| | Power (kW) | Qty | RST UVW | PE | (+) (-) |
| 3000 | 630 | 5 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |
| 3600 | 630 | 6 | 3×120 | 3×70 | 3×120 |

Note:

- The cables recommended for the main circuit need to be used in scenarios where the ambient temperature is lower than 40°C, the wiring distance is shorter than 100m, and the current is the rated current.
- The terminals P1, (+), PB, and (-) are used to connect to DC reactors and braking accessories.

A.1.4 Cable configuration

| | Master | Slave 1 | Slave 2 | Slave 3 | Slave 4 | Slave 5 |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| RST input cables | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user |
| UVW output cables | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user | Prepared by the user |

| | Master | Master–Slave 1 | Slave 1–Slave 2 | Slave 2–Slave 3 | Slave 3–Slave 4 | Slave 4–Slave 5 |
|--|--------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (+), (-) bus cable for parallel connection | - | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard |

| | Master | Master–Slave 1 | Master–Slave 2 | Master–Slave 3 | Master–Slave 4 | Master–Slave 5 |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Optical fiber for parallel connection | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard |
| 15-core serial port cable for parallel connection | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard |

A.2 Breaker and electromagnetic contactor

The circuit breaker is mainly used to prevent electric shock accidents and short circuits to the ground that may cause leakage current fire. The electromagnetic contactor is mainly used to control the main circuit power on and off, which can effectively cut off the input power of the VFD in case of system failure to ensure safety.



According to the working principle and structure of breakers, if the manufacturer's regulation is not followed, hot ionized gases may escape from the breaker enclosure when a short-circuit occurs. To ensure safe use, exercise caution when installing and placing the breaker, and follow the manufacturer's instructions for operation.

A.2.1 AC 3PH 380V–480V

The following table is the fuse and breaker model selection for a single VFD. The capacity of the fuse/breaker for a parallel product is twice the rated current of the parallel product. (For details about the rated current of each parallel product, see section [1.2 Product ratings](#).)

| Power (kW) | Fuse (A) | Circuit breaker (A) | Contactor rated current (A) |
|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 280 | 1000 | 800 | 630 |
| 315 | 1000 | 1000 | 800 |
| 355 | 1000 | 1000 | 800 |
| 400 | 1200 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 500 | 1400 | 1250 | 1000 |

Note: The accessory specifications described in the preceding table are ideal values. You can select accessories based on the actual market conditions, but try not to use those with lower values.

A.2.2 AC 3PH 380V–480V

The following table is the fuse and breaker model selection for a single VFD. The capacity of the fuse/breaker for a parallel product is twice the rated current of the parallel product. (For details about the rated current of each parallel product, see section [1.2 Product ratings](#).)

| Power (kW) | Fuse (A) | Circuit breaker (A) | Contactor rated current (A) |
|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 280 | 800 | 630 | 460 |
| 315 | 800 | 630 | 460 |
| 400 | 1000 | 800 | 580 |
| 500 | 1250 | 1000 | 750 |

Note: The accessory specifications described in the preceding table are ideal values. You can select accessories based on the actual market conditions, but try not to use those with lower values.

A.2.3 AC 3PH 520V–690V

The following table is the fuse and breaker model selection for a single VFD. The capacity of the fuse/breaker for a parallel product is twice the rated current of the parallel product. (For details about the rated current of each parallel product, see section [1.2 Product ratings](#).)

| Power (kW) | Fuse (A) | Circuit breaker (A) | Contactors rated current (A) |
|------------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 355 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| 400 | 700 | 630 | 500 |
| 500 | 900 | 800 | 630 |
| 630 | 1000 | 1000 | 800 |

Note: The accessory specifications described in the preceding table are ideal values. You can select accessories based on the actual market conditions, but try not to use those with lower values.

A.3 Harmonic filters

To enhance grid protection, reduce harmonic interference from the VFD to the grid, and improve input power factor, consider configuring external DC reactors, input reactors, or passive harmonic filters based on your specific application needs.

If you want to use long cables between the VFD and the motor, select external output reactors, dv/dt attenuation filters, or sine-wave filters based on the motor cable length. This helps mitigate excessive dv/dt, reducing voltage stress on the motor windings as well as protecting them, and extending the motor's lifespan. Refer to the following table for recommended output filter selections according to motor cable length.

| Output filter type | Shielded cable length | Non-shielded cable length |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Output reactor (1%) | 30m–100m | 50m–150m |
| dv/dt decrement filter | 100m–230m | 150m–450m |
| Sine filter | 230m–500m | 450m–1000m |

A.3.1 Reactors for AC 3PH 380V–480V

The following table is the reactor selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Input reactor | DC reactor | Output reactor |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 280 | ACL2-280-4 (standard) | GDL-DCL0675-4AL (optional) | OCL2-280-4 (standard) |
| 315 | ACL2-315-4 (standard) | GDL-DCL0675-4AL (optional) | OCL2-315-4 (standard) |
| 355 | ACL2-350-4 (standard) | GDL-DCL0810-4AL (optional) | OCL2-350-4 (standard) |
| 400 | ACL2-400-4 (standard) | GDL-DCL0810-4AL (optional) | OCL2-400-4 (standard) |
| 500 | ACL2-500-4 (standard) | GDL-DCL1000-4AL (optional) | OCL2-500-4 (standard) |

Note:

- The rated input voltage drop of input reactor is designed to 2%.
- The current adjustment coefficient on the input side of the VFD is higher than 90% after a DC reactor is configured.
- The rated output voltage drop of output reactor is designed to 1%.
- The DC reactor is an external accessory. You need to specify whether external or built-in accessories are needed in your purchase order.

- For the selection of accessories with different material requirements than those listed above, please refer to the low-voltage VFD GDL series filter option brochure.

A.3.2 Reactors for AC 3PH 380V–480V

The following table is the reactor selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Input reactor | DC reactor | Output reactor |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 280 | ACL2-350G-6(standard) | GDL-DCL0475-6CU(standard) | OCL2-350G-6(standard) |
| 315 | ACL2-400G-6(standard) | GDL-DCL0600-6CU(standard) | OCL2-400G-6(standard) |
| 400 | ACL2-560G-6(standard) | GDL-DCL0750-6CU(standard) | OCL2-560G-6(standard) |
| 500 | ACL2-630G-6(standard) | GDL-DCL0805-6CU(standard) | OCL2-630G-6(standard) |

Note:

- The rated input voltage drop of input reactor is designed to 2%.
- The current adjustment coefficient on the input side of the VFD is higher than 90% after a DC reactor is configured.
- The rated output voltage drop of output reactor is designed to 1%.
- The DC reactor is an external accessory. You need to specify whether external or built-in accessories are needed in your purchase order.

For the selection of accessories with different material requirements than those listed above, please refer to the low-voltage VFD GDL series filter option brochure.

A.3.3 Reactors for AC 3PH 520V–690V

The following table is the reactor selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Input reactor | DC reactor | Output reactor |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 355 | ACL2-350G-6 (standard) | GDL-DCL0475-6CU (optional) | OCL2-350G-6 (standard) |
| 400 | ACL2-400G-6 (standard) | GDL-DCL0600-6CU (optional) | OCL2-400G-6 (standard) |
| 500 | ACL2-560G-6 (standard) | GDL-DCL0750-6CU (optional) | OCL2-560G-6 (standard) |
| 630 | ACL2-630G-6 (standard) | GDL-DCL0805-6CU (optional) | OCL2-630G-6 (standard) |

Note:

- The rated input voltage drop of input reactor is designed to 2%.
- The current adjustment coefficient on the input side of the VFD is higher than 90% after a DC reactor is configured.
- The rated output voltage drop of output reactor is designed to 1%.
- The DC reactor is an external accessory. You need to specify whether external or built-in accessories are needed in your purchase order.

- For the selection of accessories with different material requirements than those listed above, please refer to the low-voltage VFD GDL series filter option brochure.

A.4 EMC filter

J10 is not connected in factory for the 380V 110kW and lower VFD models. Connect the J10 packaged with the manual if the requirements of level C3 need to be met. J10 is connected in factory for the 380V 132kW and higher VFD models, all of which meet the requirements of level C3.

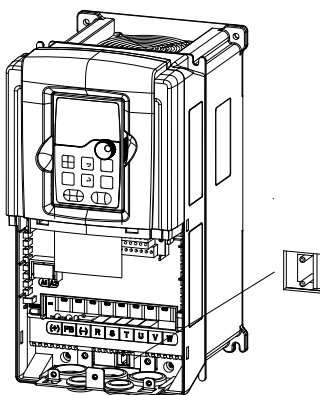
Note:

- Do not connect C3 filters in IT power systems.
- Disconnect J10 in the following situations:
 - 1) The EMC filter is applicable to the neutral-grounded grid system. If it is used for the IT grid system (that is, non-neutral grounded grid system), disconnect J10.
 - 2) If leakage protection occurs during configuration of a residual-current circuit breaker, disconnect J10.

Interference filters on the input side can reduce the VFD interference on the surrounding devices.

Noise filters on the output side can decrease the radio noise caused by the cables between VFDs and motors and the leakage current of conducting wires.

We provide some of the filters for you to choose.



A.4.1 Filter model description

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <u>FLT</u> | - | <u>P</u> | - | <u>04</u> | <u>045</u> | - | <u>L</u> | - | <u>B</u> | |
| A | | | | B | C | | D | | E | F |

| Field | Description |
|-------|--|
| A | FLT: VFD filter series |
| B | Filter type P: Power input filter L: Output filter |
| C | Voltage class 04: AC 3PH 380V (-15%)–440V (+10%) 06: AC 3PH 520V (-15%)–690V (+10%) |
| D | 3-digit code indicating the rated current. For example, 015 indicates 15 A. |
| E | Filter performance L: General H: High-performance |
| F | Filter application environment A: First environment (IEC61800-3), category C1 (EN 61800-3) B: First environment (IEC61800-3), category C2 (EN 61800-3) C: Second environment (IEC61800-3), category C3 (EN 61800-3) |

A.4.2 Filter model selection for AC 3PH 380V–480V

The following table is the filter selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Input filter | Output filter |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 280 | FLT-P04600L-B | FLT-L04600L-B |
| 315 | FLT-P04800L-B | FLT-L04800L-B |
| 355 | | |
| 400 | | |
| 500 | FLT-P041000L-B | FLT-L041000L-B |

A.4.3 Filter model selection for AC 3PH 500V–575V

The following table is the filter selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Input filter | Output filter |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 280 | FLT-P06400H-B | FLT-L06400H-B |
| 315 | FLT-P061000H-B | FLT-L061000H-B |
| 400 | | |
| 500 | | |

A.4.4 Filter model selection for AC 3PH 520V–690V

The following table is the filter selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Input filter | Output filter |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 355 | FLT-P06400H-B | FLT-L06400H-B |

| Power (kW) | Input filter | Output filter |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 400 | FLT-P061000H-B | FLT-P061000H-B |
| 500 | | |
| 630 | | |



Note:

- The input EMI meets the C2 requirements after an input filter is configured.
- The preceding table describes external accessories. You need to specify the ones you choose when purchasing accessories.
- For the filter model selection for parallel products, please refer to the above filter selection table for a single VFD.

A.5 Braking system

A.5.1 Braking component selection

When the VFD driving a high-inertia load decelerates or needs to decelerate abruptly, the motor runs in the power generation state and transmits the load-carrying energy to the DC circuit of the VFD, causing the bus voltage of the VFD to rise. If the bus voltage exceeds a specific value, the VFD reports an overvoltage fault. To prevent this from happening, you need to configure braking components.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design, installation, commissioning, and operation of the device must be performed by trained and qualified professionals. • Follow all the "Warning" instructions during the operation. Otherwise, major physical injuries or property loss may be caused. • Only qualified electricians are allowed to perform the wiring. Otherwise, damage to the VFD or braking components may be caused. • Read the braking resistor or unit instructions carefully before connecting them to the VFD. • Connect braking resistors only to the terminals PB and (+), and braking units only to the terminals (+) and (-). Do not connect them to other terminals. Otherwise, damage to the braking circuit and VFD and fire may be caused. |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect the braking components to the VFD according to the wiring diagram. If the wiring is not properly performed, damage to the VFD or other devices may be caused. |

A.5.2 Braking units for AC 3PH 380V–480V



An external braking unit is required for the Goodrive series 380V large-power parallel VFD. Select braking resistors according to the specific requirements (such as the braking torque and braking ratio) on site.

The following table is the braking unit selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Braking unit model | Resistance applicable for 100% braking torque (Ω) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (10% braking ratio) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (50% braking ratio) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (80% braking ratio) | Min. allowed braking resistance (Ω) |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 280 | Quantity: Two DBU100H-320-4 | 3.6*2 | 21*2 | 105*2 | 168*2 | 2.2 *2 |
| 315 | | 3.2*2 | 24*2 | 118*2 | 189*2 | |
| 355 | | 2.8*2 | 27*2 | 132*2 | 210*2 | |
| 400 | | 2.4*2 | 30*2 | 150*2 | 240*2 | |
| 500 | Quantity: Two DBU100H-400-4 | 2*2 | 38*2 | 186*2 | 300*2 | 1.8*2 |

Note:

- Select braking resistors according to the resistance and power data provided by INVT.
- The braking resistor may increase the braking torque of the VFD. The preceding table describes the resistance and power for 100% braking torque, 10% braking ratio, 50% braking ratio, and 80% braking ratio. You can select the braking system based on the actual operation conditions.
- When using an external braking unit, set the brake voltage class of the braking unit properly by referring to the manual of the dynamic braking unit. If the voltage class is set incorrectly, the VFD may not run properly.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Do not use braking resistors whose resistance is lower than the specified minimum resistance. The VFD does not provide protection against overcurrent caused by resistors with low resistance. |
|  | In scenarios where braking is frequently implemented, that is, the braking ratio is greater than 10%, you need to select a braking resistor with higher power as required by the operation conditions according to the preceding table. |

A.5.3 Braking units for AC 3PH 500V–575V



An external braking unit is required for the Goodrive series 525V large-power parallel VFD. Select braking resistors according to the specific requirements (such as the braking torque and braking ratio) on site.

The following table is the braking unit selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Braking unit model | Resistance applicable for 100% braking torque (Ω) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (10% braking ratio) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (50% braking ratio) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (80% braking ratio) | Min. allowed braking resistance (Ω) |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 280 | DBU100H-320-6 | 3.9 | 39 | 196 | 314 | 3.3 |
| 315 | | 3.4 | 44 | 221 | 353 | 3.3 |
| 400 | DBU100H-400-6 | 2.7 | 56 | 280 | 448 | 2.6 |
| 500 | Quantity: Two DBU100H-320-6 | 4.3*2 | 70 | 350 | 560 | 3.3*2 |

Note:

- Select braking resistors according to the resistance and power data provided by INVT.
- The braking resistor may increase the braking torque of the VFD. The preceding table describes the resistance and power for 100% braking torque, 10% braking ratio, 50% braking ratio, and 80% braking ratio. You can select the braking system based on the actual operation conditions.
- When using an external braking unit, set the brake voltage class of the braking unit properly by referring to the manual of the dynamic braking unit. If the voltage class is set incorrectly, the VFD may not run properly.

| | |
|--|---|
|  | Do not use braking resistors whose resistance is lower than the specified minimum resistance. The VFD does not provide protection against overcurrent caused by resistors with low resistance. |
|  | In scenarios where braking is frequently implemented, that is, the braking ratio is greater than 10%, you need to select a braking resistor with higher power as required by the operation conditions according to the preceding table. |

A.5.4 Braking units for AC 3PH 520V–690V



An external braking unit is required for the Goodrive series 660V large-power parallel connection solution. Select braking resistors according to the specific requirements (such as the braking torque and braking ratio) on site.

The following table is the braking unit selection table for a single VFD.

| Power (kW) | Braking unit model | Resistance applicable for 100% braking torque (Ω) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (10% braking ratio) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (50% braking ratio) | Braking resistor dissipation power (kW) (80% braking ratio) | Min. allowed braking resistance (Ω) |
|------------|--------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 355 | DBU100H-320-6 | 3.5 | 53 | 263 | 420 | 3.4 |
| 400 | DBU100H-400-6 | 3.0 | 60 | 300 | 480 | 2.8 |
| 500 | Two sets of | 4.8*2 | 38*2 | 188*2 | 300*2 | 3.4*2 |
| 630 | DBU100H-320-6 | 3.8*2 | 47*2 | 236*2 | 378*2 | |

Note:

- Select braking resistors according to the resistance and power data provided by INVT.
- The braking resistor may increase the braking torque of the VFD. The preceding table describes the resistance and power for 100% braking torque, 10% braking ratio, 50% braking ratio, and 80% braking ratio. You can select the braking system based on the actual operation conditions.
- When using an external braking unit, set the brake voltage class of the braking unit properly by referring to the manual of the dynamic braking unit. If the voltage class is set incorrectly, the VFD may not run properly.


| | |
|---|---|
|  | Do not use braking resistors whose resistance is lower than the specified minimum resistance. The VFD does not provide protection against overcurrent caused by resistors with low resistance. |
|  | In scenarios where braking is frequently implemented, that is, the braking ratio is greater than 10%, you need to select a braking resistor with higher power as required by the operation conditions according to the preceding table. |

A.5.5 Braking resistor cable selection

Braking resistor cables should be shielded cables.

A.5.6 Braking resistor installation

All resistors must be installed in places with good cooling conditions.

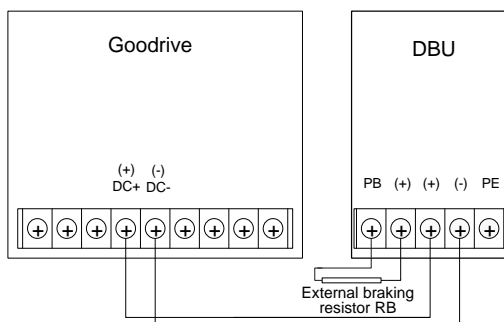
| | |
|---|--|
|  | The materials near the braking resistor or braking unit must be flame resistant. Since the surface temperature of the resistor is high and air flowing from the resistor is of hundreds of degrees Celsius, it is necessary to prevent any materials from coming into contact with the resistor. |
|---|--|

Braking unit installation



- An external braking unit is required for the Goodrive large-power parallel connection solution.
- (+) and (-) are the terminals for connecting braking units.
- The connection cable length between the (+) and (-) terminals of the VFD and those of a braking unit must be shorter than 5m, and the connection cable length between the BR1 and BR2 terminals of a braking unit and the terminals of a braking resistor must be shorter than 10m.

The following figure shows the connection of one VFD to a dynamic braking unit.





E-mail: overseas@invt.com.cn Website: www.invt.com

The products are owned by **Shenzhen INVT Electric Co., Ltd.**

Two companies are commissioned to manufacture: (For product code, refer to the 2nd/3rd place of S/N on the name plate.)

Shenzhen INVT Electric Co., Ltd. (origin code: 01)

Address: INVT Guangming Technology Building, Songbai Road,
Matian, Guangming District, Shenzhen, China

INVT Power Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (origin code: 06)

Address: No.1 Kunlunshan Road, Science & Technology Town,
Suzhou New District, Jiangsu, China

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Industrial Automation: | ■ HMI | ■ PLC | ■ VFD | ■ Servo System |
| | ■ Elevator Intelligent Control System | | ■ Rail Transit Traction System | |
| Energy & Power: | ■ UPS | ■ DCIM | ■ Solar Inverter | ■ SVG |
| | ■ New Energy Vehicle Powertrain System | | ■ New Energy Vehicle Charging System | |
| | ■ New Energy Vehicle Motor | | | |



Copyright© INVT.

Manual information may be subject to change without prior notice.

202512 (V1.5)