

Kelly KLS-N Series High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor **Controllers User Manual**

Home » Kelly » Kelly KLS-N Series High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor Controllers User Manual



Contents

- 1 Kelly KLS-N Series High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor **Controllers**
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Features and Specifications
- 4 Wiring and Installation
- **5 Connections**
- **6 Installation Check List**
- **7 Configuration Program**
- 8 Maintenance
- 9 Error Codes
- 10 FAQs
- 11 Documents / Resources
 - 11.1 References
- 12 Related Posts



Kelly KLS-N Series High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor Controllers



Introduction

Overview

KLS-N HC is a variant of the standard KLS-N model, offering significant performance improvements in a larger size, while still maintaining the same IP66 protection. This manual introduces the features, installation, and maintenance of the Kelly sinusoidal brushless DC (BLDC) motor controller. Please read the manual carefully before using the controller. If you have any questions, contact the Kelly Controls support center. Kelly programmable motor controllers provide efficient, smooth, and quiet control for electric motorcycles, golf carts, gokarts, and industrial motor control. The primary design focus is to address noise issues in BLDC motor drive applications. The KLS-N motor controller must be used with Hall sensors and currently does not support sensorless brushless motors. Compared with the traditional trapezoidal control technology, this technology, based on sinusoidal drive technology, can reduce operating noise and switch loss by one-third, meeting the noise reduction and efficiency requirements of brushless DC motor applications. It uses high-power MOSFETs, SVPWM, and FOC, achieving up to 99% efficiency in most cases. A powerful microprocessor brings comprehensive and precise control to the controller. It also allows users to quickly and easily adjust parameters, conduct tests, and obtain diagnostic information. The KLS controller can be programmed on both PC software and Android apps. The KLS-N features user-friendly I/O terminals, allowing customers to easily connect the battery and motor. Caution: Before running the motor, please start the auto-identification operation first. Do not attempt to connect the controller to the user program or change settings in the user program or Android App while the motor is still running. In other words, if you want to connect the controller to the user program or attempt programming, please stop the motor first. This is the most important thing.

Features and Specifications

General Functions

- 1. Extended fault detection and protection. Customers can read the error message in PC software or Android APP also.
- 2. Monitoring battery voltage. The controller will stop driving if the battery voltage is too high. When the battery voltage is low, it will progressively cut back motor drive power as the battery voltage drops. It will also stop driving if the battery voltage reaches the preset "Low Battery Voltage" value.
- 3. Built-in current loop and over-current protection.
- 4. Configurable motor temperature protection range.
- 5. Current cutback at low temperature and high temperature to protect battery and controller. The current begins to ramp down at 90°C case temperature, shutting down at 100°C.

- 6. The controller keeps monitoring the battery recharging voltage during regen braking.
- 7. Maximum reverse speed and forward speed can be configured between 20% and 100% respectively and separately.
- 8. The controller can be programmed and configured using a user program or an Android app. For the PC side, please connect the controller and PC using a Kelly USB cable or a USB-RS232 set to use the user program. For the Android side, please connect the controller to a Bluetooth adapter purchased from our site to use the configuration app on Android devices.
- 9. Provision of a +5 volt and +12 volt output to supply various kinds of hall sensors and switches.
- 10. Multiple switch inputs. By default, the switch is effective when the voltage value is 12V.
- 11. 3 analog inputs (signal is 0-5V), the default is throttle analog input, brake analog input, and motor temperature input.
- 12. The controller will copy the pulse signal of the -phase Hall sensor for use in the pulse speedometer.
- 13. Configurable boost function. Enables the maximum motor output if the boost switch is turned on. Regardless of the throttle position, the effect will be the same as a full throttle.
- 14. Configurable joystick throttle. A bi-symmetrical 0-5V signal for both forward and reversing.
- 15. Configurable motor over-temperature detection and protection with the recommended thermistor KTY84-130/150 or KTY83-122.
- 16. Only support three-phase hall position sensors. Open collector, pull-up provided.
- 17. At the Brake analog regen mode, the controller needs another analog input as brake input.
- 18. Enhanced regen brake function. A novel ABS technique provides powerful and smooth regen. The regen can start at any speed.
- 19. Cruise control. Only can be activated in the forward direction.
- 20. Bluetooth supported. Required a Bluetooth adapter which needs to be purchased in addition from our website.

 This adapter is only useful for the KLS controller.
- 21. User customization on the serial port communication is supported.
- 22. CAN Bus (Optional), broadcast type, with a customizable baud rate(default at 250Khz). CAN bus is not included by default in KLS-N controllers.
- 23. Bidirectional anti-slip function (Optional), Prevent the stationary vehicle from moving in the opposite direction.

 After the function is enabled when the controller detects that the motor turns from a standstill to the opposite direction, it will drive the motor to provide some braking force, making the vehicle stop or slowdown The braking force can be set as required.
- 24. Pedal Assist System (Optional), assisting the rider when they pedal.
- 25. Electric-magnet brake (Optional).
- 26. Weak Magnetic Speed Boost Function (Optional).
- 27. Anti-theft function (Optional), an external alarm is required.
- 28. Built-in DC/DC Module (Optional), to supply external peripherals. (13.5V,2A)
- 29. Other functions required by the user, require additional customization.

Caution: For safety reasons, regen must be used together with mechanical brakes.

Features

- 1. Smart Control with Powerful Microprocessor.
- 2. Synchronous rectification, ultra-low voltage drop, fast SVPW, M, and FOC for very high efficiency.
- 3. Electronic commutation.

- 4. Monitoring of 3 motor phases, power bus, and power voltage.
- 5. Monitoring of 12V and 5V voltage sources.
- 6. Detection of current in all 3 motor phases.
- 7. Current control loop.
- 8. Hardware overcurrent protection.
- 9. Hardware overvoltage protection.
- 10. Configurable motor current and battery current limits.
- 11. Low EMC.
- 12. Battery protection: current reduction, warning, and shutdown at configured high and low voltage levels.
- 13. The PCB is mounted on an aluminum base plate with a heat sink on the bottom of the controller.
- 14. Various connector sets support small signals, with waterproof connector set by default.
- 15. Thermal protection: current reduction, warning, and shutdown at high temperatures.
- 16. Automatic identification feature for Hall sensors mounted at any angle.
- 17. Configurable high pedal protection: if a high throttle is detected at startup, the controller will not operate.
- 18. Current multiplication: drawing less current from the battery while outputting more current to the motor.
- 19. Easy installation: Operates with Just a 3-Wire Potentiometer.
- 20. Programming via standard PC/laptop, user program provided. Easy to use. No cost to customers.
- 21. Supports motors with any number of poles.
- 22. Standard electrical speed up to 70,000 eRPM (electrical speed = mechanical speed * number of pole pairs; number of pole pairs = number of poles / 2).
- 23. Dust-proof and waterproof under sealed conditions, IP66.

Specifications

- 1. Frequency of Operation: 10KHz, 16KHz, 20KHz.
- 2. Standby Battery Current: < 0.5mA.
- 3. 5V or 12V Sensor Supply Current: 40mA.
- 4. Supply(PWR) Current: 30mA Typical.
- 5. Battery voltage(B+) range: Configurable.
- 6. Standard Throttle Input: 0-5V(3-wire resistive pot), 1-4V(hall active throttle).
- 7. Full Power Operating Temperature Range: 0°C to 70°C(MOSFET temperature).
- 8. Operating Temperature Range: -40°Cto 100°C (MOSFET temperature).
- 9. Max Battery Current: Configurable.
- 10. Max Motor Current: Configurable.

Name Regulation

The name regulation of Kelly BLDC motor controllers: For example KLS7275NT

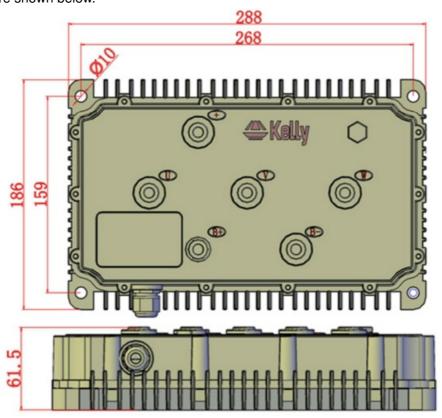
- KLS: Kelly BLDC motor controller based on sinusoidal waveform which is supposed to work with BLDC motor with three hall sensors. All KLS controllers can do the regen brake function by default.
- 72: 72V battery pack.
- N: Large housing, providing better current performance.
- NT: Compact large housing, smaller and lighter compared to the N model. It has standard current performance.

Kelly KLS-N - Sinusoidal Brushless Permanent Magnet Motor Controller							
Model Nominal		Max Operating	Peak Current	Continuous			
	Voltage	Voltage	2 Minutes	Current			
KLS4860NT	36-48V	27-60V	400A	160A-240A			
KLS4875N	36-48V	27-60V	500A	200A-300A			
KLS48100N	36-48V	27-60V	600A	240A-360A			
KLS48120N	36-48V	27-60V	700A	280A-420A			
KLS7275NT	48-72V	36-86V	450A	180A-270A			
KLS7275N	48-72V	36-86V	500A	200A-300A			
KLS72100N	48-72V	36-86V	600A	240A-360A			
KLS72120N	48-72V	36-86V	700A	280A-420A			
KLS72150N	48-72V	36-86V	800A	320A-480A			
KLS8475N	48-84V	36-100V	500A	200A-300A			
KLS84100N	48-84V	36-100V	600A	240A-360A			
KLS84120N	48-84V	36-100V	700A	280A-420A			

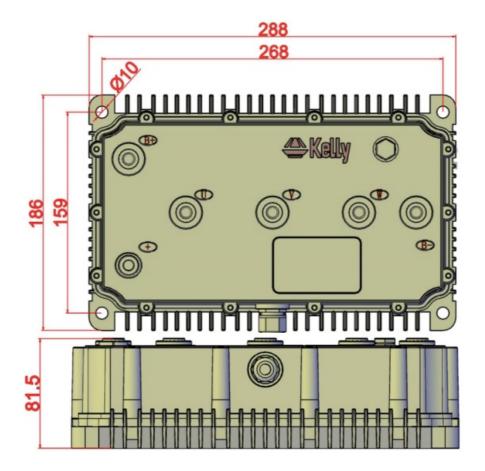
Wiring and Installation

Mounting the Controller

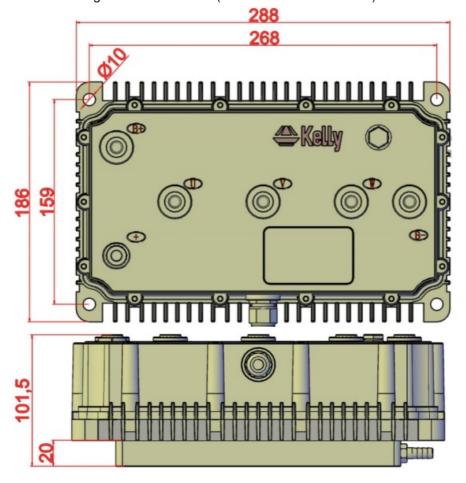
The controller can be placed anywhere but should be kept as clean and dry as possible. If necessary, cover with a cover to prevent water and contaminants from entering. To ensure full-rated output power, the controller should be mounted on a clean, flat metal surface and secured with screws on all four mounting holes. Apply silicone grease or other thermally conductive material to the contact surfaces to enhance thermal performance. Proper heat sinking and airflow are vital to achieve the full power capability of the controller. The case outline and mounting holes' dimensions are shown below.



KLS4860NT KLS7275NT mounting holes' dimensions (dimensions in millimeters) +/B+/B-/U/V/W: M8

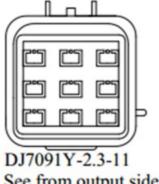


KLS4875N KLS48100N KLS48120N KLS7275N KLS72100N KLS72120N KLS72150N KLS8475N KLS84100N KLS84120N KLS84150N mounting holes' dimensions (dimensions in millimeters) +/B+/B-/U/V/W:M8



Within Aluminum Liquid Cooling Heatsink at the bottom mounting holes' dimensions (dimensions in millimeters) +/B+/B-/U/V/W: M8

Connections



Orange	Black	White
REV-SW	GND	FWD
(14)	(6)	(12)
Red	Yellowish	Blue
12V	12V Brake	ECO
(11)	(25)	(22)
Greenish	Pink	Brownish
CAN_H	PWR	CAN_L
(33)	(7)	(34)

See from output side



Gray Foot_SW (15)	Green Throttle (3)	
Black GND (20)	D-Gray Meter (8)	
Purple 5V (4)	Brown Brake_AN (2)	Red 12V (11)

See from output side

DJ7091Y-2.3-11 Pin Definition

- 1. REV SW(14): Reverse switch input. *Orange
- 2. GND(6): Signal return or power supply return. *Black
- 3. FWD(12): Forward switch or can be enabled as a High-speed switch function. * White
- 4. 12V(11): 12V Supply. *Red
- 5. 12V (25): brake switch. *Yellowish
- 6. ECO(22): Low-speed switch. *Blue
- 7. CAN-H(33): (Optional function). *Greenish
- 8. PWR(7): Controller power supply (input). *Pink
- 9. CAN-L(34): (Optional function). *Brownish

DJ7091Y-2.3-21 Pin Definition

- 1. Foot_SW(15): Throttle switch input. *Gray
- 2. Throttle(3): Throttle analog input, 0-5V. * Green
- 3. GND(20): Signal return. *Black
- 4. Meter(8): Copied signal of hall-A sensor. *Dark Gray
- 5. 5V(4): 5V Supply, <40mA. *Purple
- 6. Brake_AN(2): Brake variable regen or Boost function. *Brown
- 7. 12V(11): 12V Supply. *Red

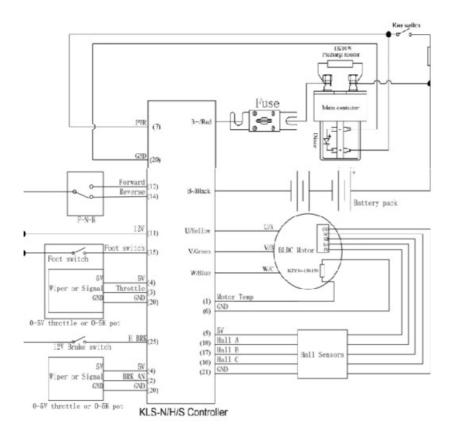
DJ7061Y-2.3-21 Pin Definition

- 1. GND(21): Signal return. *Black
- 2. Temp(1): Motor temperature sensor input. *Raddle.
- 3. 5V(5): 5V Supply, <40mA. *Purple
- 4. Hall A(18): Hall sensor signal of phase-A. *Yellow
- 5. Hall B(17): Hall sensor signal of phase B. *Dark Green
- 6. Hall C(16): Hall sensor signal of phase C. *Dark Blue

Notes

- 1. All GND pins are internally connected.
- 2. The meter function is to output the signal of the hall-A sensor.
- 3. Three gears and three speeds function can't be used at the same time by default. Because FWD in three gears and High-speed in three speeds use the same pin (FWD, Pin12).
- 4. The switch signal is valid at 12V.
- 5. 12V output Pin11 can only be used for switch signals, with a total current not exceeding 40mA.
- 6. CAN bus is not included in the KLS-N controller by default.
- 7. Boost and brake analog regen use the same port on Brake_AN(Pin2). When boost is disabled in a user program, Pin2 is used for brake analog regen. When boost is enabled, Pin2 is used for the cost function. Due to port conflicts, these two functions can't operate simultaneously on the same port.

KLS-N Controller Standard Wiring



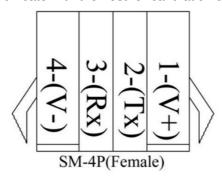
The battery is also used as the controller's power supply.

Caution: Make sure the controller wiring is correct and has been double-checked, especially the B+ and the B- of the controller before powering on. Wiring faults will damage the controller. Ensure that the B- -wiring is securely and properly connected before applying power. The preferred connection of the system contactor or circuit

breaker is in series with the B+ line. Contactors in the B+ line must have a diode across their coils. It was used as a freewheel diode. Lacking this diode may cause serious damage to the power module. Please install this diode as KLS-N controller standard wiring shown above.

Communication Port

A 4-pin connector is provided to communicate with the host for calibration and configuration.



Installation Check List

- 1. Conduct a visual inspection to ensure that components such as mounting holes, wiring, and sealing rings are intact.
- 2. Check the connection between the battery B+ and NC. For controllers without a fuse, check the connection between the battery B+ and the controller B+ instead of NC.
- 3. Check the connection between the battery B- and the controller B-.
- 4. Verify the connections of all signal wires and ensure that their PWR and GND are properly isolated from each other.
- 5. Check the connection of the motor's Hall wires, the 5V and GND wires should correspond with the motor's interface.
- 6. Verify the connection of the throttle wires, the 5V and GND wires should correspond with the throttle's interface.
- 7. Check the connection of the gear wires. It is valid at 12V by default.

Configuration Program

KLS Configuration program allows users to adjust various parameters according to their needs, enabling the motor to achieve optimal performance. The default parameters may not be suitable for all situations. Please ensure that all parameters are adjusted to appropriate values before testing to avoid any potential dangers. Customers can program using either a PC program or an Android app. Before operating the motor, an automatic identification process must be performed. During the process, the controller needs to be connected to the batteries, motor, and throttle. And the PWR(Pin7) needs to be connected with battery B+ to power the controller. Please perform the automatic identification process according to the automatic identification guide.

Notes

1. When configuring existing parameters in the user program or Android app, disconnect the controller from the motor or at least stop the motor.



- 2. The controller may display fault codes when adjusting parameters, but it will not affect programming or configuration. However, it will affect the auto-identification operation, so please try to eliminate error codes before performing the auto-identification operation.
- 3. Use the RS232-USB cable and SM-4P adapter provided by Kelly to connect to a host computer. During the operation the PWR of the controller needs to be provided with >+18V (for a 24V controller, provide >+8V). Connect the GND to battery B-.
- 4. To connect to Android devices, the LS controller requires a Bluetooth adapter.

Connecting to upper host

You have three ways to connect the controller to host computers or Android devices:

1. Using the Kelly USB cable, connect SM-4P (Female) from the controller to the USB port on the computer. You may download the Kelly USB Cable driver or at our website.

(https://media.kellycontroller.com/new/CH341SER.zip)



2. Using the RS232-USB cable along with the SM-4Pin adapter, connect SM-4Pin (Female) from the controller to the USB port on the computer. You may download the USB-RS232 driver at our website.

(https://media.kellycontroller.com/new/USB-CONVERTER-RS232-Win10.zip)





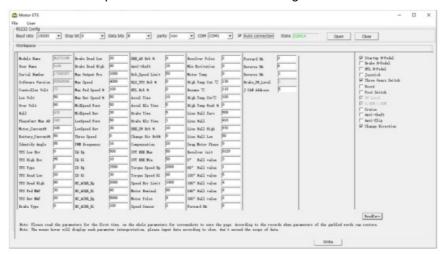
 Using Bluetooth adapter. Connect it to SM-4P (Female) then connect the controller to Android devices through Bluetooth. This Bluetooth adapter can be purchased from our website. (https://kellycontroller.com/shop/usb-adapter)



How to use auto-identification

Here is a brief overview of the automatic identification process:

- 1. Connect the controller and the motor according to the standard wiring diagram. Please make sure there is no load on the motor shaft before starting the programming.
- 2. Connect the controller to the PC by using a Kelly USB cable or a USB to RS232 set. For Android devices, please use the Bluetooth adapter to connect the controller.
- Download the corresponding USB drivers and the user program from our website, only one driver can be
 installed, two drivers installed at the same time are incompatible. After the USB driver is successfully installed,
 please restart your PC.
- 4. Turn the key switch to supply power to the controller from B₊/B- and PIN7, then open the user program on your device. Click the 'READ' button to open the initial interface as the figure below.



Please check whether the value of Identification_Angle is at 85. The 85 means this controller had finished the automatic identification operation with the motor in the factory before. It is still needed to run an automatic identification operation before running.

- 5. Fill 170 in the Identification_Angle value. Then click the write button. The user program will give a pop-up window that shows the Write operation has succeeded. Then exit from the user program and turn off the power supply.
- 6. Turn on the power supply after the power supply is off for a few seconds. The motor shaft will try to run in random directions. This is a normal operating phenomenon.
- 7. Wait about 2-3 minutes. The beeper will beep as error code 3-2, meaning the automatic identification operation is finished normally. You will see a reset error message on the monitor screen of the user program.
- 8. Turn off the power supply again. Then wait about a few seconds to turn on the power supply again.
- 9. Connect the controller to the user program. You will see 85 in the Identification_Angle. This means, that the controller auto-identification operation has succeeded. The motor is ready to run.
- 10. If the Identification_Angle value is 170, it means that auto-identification is still in progress.
- 11. If no error code is triggered, please do not manually write 85 to Identification_Angle or restart the power supply.
- 12. If a constant beep sound lasts above 5 minutes and there are other error codes such as Identify error, hall error, etc, please return to the initial interface of the user program and write 85 to Identification_Angle manually.
- 13. Before turning off the power supply, make sure that Identification_Angle is not at 170. Otherwisee the controller will try to keep doing identificatiooperations all the time after you turn the on power supply again. When the error codes occur, please quit from user program and try step 6 again.
- 14. After successful identification, make sure that Identification_Angle is not at 170. Then you may turn on the

- power supply.
- 15. If the direction of the motor is not what you expected, there is no need for you to cooperate again, just check the Change Direction option in the last part of the initial interface then click the Write button and reset, and the motor will run in the opposite direction.

Program parameters and value

On the program's initial interface, these items are listed:

Number	Parameter	Possible Value	Default Value	Description	Source of Value*
1	Model Name			Controller Model.	Default
2	User Name			User code, to identify controller variants.	Default
3	Serial Number			Serial Number.	Default
4	Software Version			Software Version.	Default
5	Controller Volt	0-144		Controller Voltage(V).	Default
6	Low Volt	18-180		Minimum normal voltage(V), In order to protect the battery, if the battery voltage is lower than this value, the controller will not work.	User Configuration
7	Over Volt	18-180		Maximum normal voltage(V), In order to protect the battery, if the battery voltage is high1er than this value, the controller will not work.	User Configuration
8	Hall	0-1000		Hall Galvanometer Rate(A).	Default
9	PhaseCurr Max AD	409-2048		The Max AD value of phase current.	Default
10	Motor_Current	20-100%	100%	The ratio range of the motor phase current to the controller peak current.	User Configuratio
11	Battery_Current	20-100%	50%	Maximum battery current. Used to set the upper limit of battery current to protect the battery. A lower value will limit the battery output current more and protect the battery more effectively. However, if this value is too low, it will affect acceleration.	User Configuratio
12	Identify Angle	85 / 170	85	Status of identification: 85:normal operation. 170: A reboot is required to automatically identify the sensor angle. Once identification is complete, this value will be reset to 85.	Auto
13	TPS Low Err	0-20%	0%	Hall pedal parameter, only valid when TPS type is set to 2. When the actual value is lower than this value, the controller will report a TPS type error, 20%*5V=1V	User Configuration
14	TPS High Err	80-100%	95%	Hall pedal parameter, only valid when TPS type is set to 2. When the actual value is higher than this value, the controller will report a TPS type error, 80%*5V=4V	User Configuration

					Throttle Type,	User
	15	TPS Type	1/2	1	1: 0-5K,resistance pedal; 2: 0,5V,Hall active pedal;	Configuration
	16	TPS Dead Low	0-60%	20%	Throttle Dead Zone Lower Limit,	User
-					20%"5V=1V. Throttle Dead Zone Higher Limit,	Configuration
	17	TPS Dead High	60-95%	80%	80%*5V=4V.	Configuration
	18	TPS Fwd MAP	0-100%	30%	When moving forward , the MAP value corresponding to	User
-					throttle midpoint, to adjust throttle response amplitude. When moving backward , the MAP value corresponding to	Configuration
	19	TPS Rev MAP	0-100%	20%	throttle midpoint , to adjust throttle response amplitude.	Configuration
					Regen braking mode 0: Switch regen mode.	User
	20	Brake Type	0/1/2	0	1:0-5K, resistance pedal regen.	Configuration
-					2:0-5V, hall active pedal regen.	
J	21	Brake Dead Low	5-40%	20%	Brake Dead Zone Lower Limit, 20%*5V=1V.	User Configuration
	22	Brake Dead High	60-95%	80%	Brake Dead Zone Upper Limit,	User
-				900000	80%°5V=4V.	Configuration
	23	Max Output Fre	50-1200	1000	Max output Frequency(Hz).	Configuration
	24	Max Speed	0-16000	4000	Motor max speed (RPM).	User Configuration
						User
_	25	Max Fwd Speed	0-100%	100%	Maximum forward speed to the motor max speed .	Configuration
	26	Max Rev Speed	0-100%	100%	Maximum reverse speed to the motor max speed.	User Configuration
	27	MidSpeed Forw	0-100%	50%	Maximum forward speed in the middle speed gear .	User
-	21	Speed	0-100%	50%	Maximum forward speed in the middle speed gear .	Configuration
	28	MidSpeed Rev Speed	0-100%	30%	Maximum reverse speed in the middle speed gear .	User Configuration
	29	LowSpeed Forw	0-100%	50%	Maximum forward speed in the low speed gear .	User
	2.5	Speed	0.100%	00.0	maximum namura aproca ar are non aproca gear ;	Configuration
	30	LowSpeed Rev Speed%	0-100%	30%	Maximum reverse speed in the low speed gear .	User Configuration
					Number of speed modes:	
					one speed mode: maximum speed mode. 1:two speed modes: middle speed mode and maximum speed	User
	31	Three Speed	0/1/2	0	mode .	Configuration
					2:three speed modes:low speed mode, middle speed mode	
	$\overline{}$				and maximum speed mode.	
	32	PWM frequency	10 / 16 / 20	16	PWM modulation frequency (Khz)	User Configuration
	32	PWM frequency	10 / 16 / 20	16	PWM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is	
	32	PWM frequency	10 / 16 / 20	16	PWM modulation frequency (Khz)	Configuration
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				PWM modulation frequency (lOtz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but.	Configuration
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				PWM modulation frequency (lOtz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed.	Configuration
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				PWM modulation frequency (lOtz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but.	Configuration User Configuration
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				PWM modulation frequency (Ohz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and	Configuration
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWIM modulation frequency (iOnz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will	Configuration User Configuration User
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWM modulation frequency (iOuz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPML increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is	Configuration User Configuration User
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWM modulation frequency (lOhz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jiter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jiter but will also decrease the response speed. Kid of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jiter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jiter but will also lower current accuracy.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWM modulation frequency (Onz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kip of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will reduce high-speed	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWM modulation frequency (lOhz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jiter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jiter but will also decrease the response speed. Will also decrease the response speed. Will of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jiter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jiter but will also lower current accuracy. Kip of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jiter; decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jiter but will also decrease the response speed.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWM modulation frequency (Onz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kip of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will reduce high-speed	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33	IQ Kp	0-32767	500	PWM modulation frequency (Onz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will erhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will educe high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	34 35	IQ KP	0-32767 0-32767	10	PWIM modulation frequency (iOnz) Kp of O-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will elso lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will reduce the response speed.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	34 35	IQ KP	0-32767 0-32767	10	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will induce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will improve speed accelerate the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI increase high-speed jitter but will also dever speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	34 35	IQ Kp IQ Ki	0-32767 0-32767	10	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will end on the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User
	33 34 35 36	IQ KP	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	10 1500	PWIM modulation frequency (iOnz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Ky of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter decrease speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36	IQ Kp IQ Ki	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	10 1500	PWM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startility and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter more speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User
	33 34 35 36	IQ KI ID KI ID KI HS_ACQR_KO	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	10 1500	PWIM modulation frequency (iOnz) Kip of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Ky of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter sand instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter decrease speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36	IQ Kp IQ Ki	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	10 1500	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of O-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will educe startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed.	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User
	35 36 37	IQ KI ID KI ID KI HS_ACQR_KO	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter that will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enduce startup jitter, decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter, decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accurate the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enduce that pitter decreasing this value will reduce that pitter decreasing this value will reduce that pitter decreasing this value will enduce that pitter decreasing this value will enduce that pit	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	35 36 37	IQ KI ID KI ID KI HS_ACQR_KO	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter; decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPMI increasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPMI. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will refluces startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	35 36 37	IQ KI ID KI ID KI HS_ACQR_KO	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase light-speed jitter decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the integral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter ductive at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter ductive at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter ductive at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter ductive at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter ductive at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter ductive at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter	Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36 37	IQ KP ID KP ID KI HS_ACQR_KP	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also docrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance stability and reduce thing-speed jitter; decreasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter but will also docrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce hig	Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36 37	IQ KP ID KP ID KI HS_ACQR_KP	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase high-speed jitter decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of D-ring, the infegral gain in D-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve speed accuracy but will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed.	Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36 37	IQ KP ID KP ID KI HS_ACQR_KP	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also docrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance stability and reduce thing-speed jitter; decreasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter; decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter but will also docrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enduce hig	Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36 37	IQ KP ID KP ID KI HS_ACQR_KP	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter and instability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance startup jitter, decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed but will increase startup jitter, decreasing this value will enduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter but will also lower current loop, is mainly effective at s	Configuration User Configuration
	33 34 35 36 37 38	IQ KP ID KP ID KI HS_ACQR_KP HS_ACQR_KP	0-32767 0-32767 0-32767 0-32767	500 10 1500 30 2000	PWIM modulation frequency (Khz) Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will accelerate the response speed but will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter; decreasing this value will reduce startup jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy but will increase startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainty effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter, decreasing this value will reduce high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will increase high-speed jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will increase startup jitter but will be proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter util also lower speed accuracy. Kp of Q-ring, the proportional gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will enhance stability and reduce high-speed jitter but will also decrease the response speed. Ki of Q-ring, the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainty effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase startup jitter; decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance startup jitter and instability and reduce startup jitter but will sho lower current accuracy. Kp of D-ring, the proportional gain in D-ring speed loop, is mainty effective at speeds above 400 RPM. Increasing this value will increase high-speed jitter, decreasing this value	Configuration User Configuration

Description						
Auto Part 0.50% 15% Memory motion to the maximum current. Configuration	41	BRK_AD Brk	0-50%	0%	Brake pedal regen's regen strength, 0= no regen.	User Configuration
Minimum motive speed is activate region braine (RPM), RPM Configuration	42	Anti-theft	0-30%	15%		
Part Part Part Configuration Configu	43	Brk_Speed Limit	0-500	0	Minimum motor speed to activate regen brake (RPM), RPM	User
Second Prince Second Princ	44	RLS TPS Brk	0-50%	0%		User
Acord Time 1-250 9 B Trouge mode accidented Tries. Acord Time 1-250 9 B Trouge mode accidented Tries. Acord Time 1-250 9 B Trouge mode accidented Tries. Brain Time 1-250 1 1 Tries that the street of target from the time of the time through from max (0) (2) teconor) Defending the time 1-250 1 Tripy mode that from the time of the time through through the time through the time through through the time through through the time through through the time through through t						
Accord Fibra Time	45	NTL Brk	0-50%	0%	-	-
Brake Time	46	Accel Time	1-250	5	the time of torque from 0 to max.(X0.1second)	Configuration
Brake Plan Tree	47	Accel Rts Time	1-250	1		
Binks No Tree	48	Brake Time	1-250	5		
Selective Sele	49	Brake Ris Time	1-250	1		
Change Dir Bisk 0-50% 5% Change direction regen in regen steerigh. User Configuration	50	BRK_SW Brk	0-50%	10%	Switch regen 's regen strength.	User
Configuration Configuratio	61	Change Dir Brit	0.60%	694		
Compensation O-100% 20% Compensation control of art-slip function. Configuration						-
197 Biflet Min	52	Compensation	0-100%	20%		Configuration
1/T BMK Min	53	IVT BRK Max	0-10000	10000		
Begins Torque Speed Kp 0-10000 3000 3000 400 (PM). Increasing this value will addressed the people of the Working starting place to decreasing the value will reduce starting place to decrease the insportance speed but will be received the people of the Working starting place to decrease the insportance speed. We will be received the integral gain in G-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds before will off. Microsome through place the integral gain in G-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds before will off. Microsome starting place and instability. Decreasing this value will improve current accuracy. Decreasing this value will improve the speed for the place of the current accuracy. Decreasing this value will enhance starting place and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance starting place and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance starting place and instability. Decreasing this value will enhance and place of the configuration of the place of	54	IVT BRK Min	0-5000	50		
150 Torque Speed Kp 0-10000 3000 at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will pilor. Configuration decrease the response speed but will increase startup jiter but will also odersease the response speed.	2					
Speed Err Limit 50-4000 1000	55	Torrup Speed Kin	0-10000	3000		User
Speed Err Limit Co-4000 Bo	33	Torque apares rep	0-10000	3000		Configuration
the integral gain in Q-ring current loop, is mainly effective at speeds below 400 RPM. Increasing this value will improve current accuracy. Torque Speed Fir Limit 50-4000 1000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000						
Speed Err Limit Speed KV						
Configuration Configuratio						
Decreasing this value will enhance stability and reduce startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy. Speed Err Limit	56	Torque Speed K/	0-500	80		
Speed Err Limit 50-4000 1000 1000 20 20 20 20		St. 72				Configuration
Speed Err Limit S0-4000 1000 same time when adjusting Configuration Configuration Configuration Configuration Speed Err Limit So-4000 80 Motor Current when identification(A) Configuration User Configuration					startup jitter but will also lower current accuracy.	
Speed Err Limit 50-4000 1000 same time when adjusting Configuration (Configuration (A) and Ki in torque mode. Motor Nominal 6-1000 80 Motor Current when identification(A) User Configuration (Configuration (Configura					Limit of Kp and Ki in torque mode, need to be adjusted at	
Motor Nominal O-1000 80 Motor Current when identification(A) User Configuration	57	Speed Err Limit	50-4000	1000		
Number of motor poles, equal to 2" pole pairs. When used for hub motors, reducing this value by multiples, such as from 8 to 4, can improve the speed measurement accuracy. User Configuration	40	Mater Manning	0.1000	90		User
Micros Poles 2-128 8 such as from 8 to 4, can improve the speed measurement accuracy. Sensor Type:	30	MODI ROTTERS	0-1000	80		Configuration
Speed Sensor Type 2:13/4 2 Sensor Type: 2:13/4 2 Sensor Type: 2:13/4 2 Sensor Type: 2:13/4 2 Sensor Type: 3: Magnetic encodex: 4: Linear Hall sensor (sine/cosine sensors) Hear Configuration Sensor Type: 2: Hall sensor (sine/cosine sensors) User Configuration Min Excitation 0-100 0 Reserved. Minimum excitation coefficient (A) This value affects the current and maximum speed of the motor when the field weakening function is enabled. User Configuration High Temp Cut C 60-170 150 Configuration of triggering the motor's high temperature cut off. Resume C 60-170 110 When this temperature drops back to this value, high User Configuration High Temp StrC 0-170 100 starling temperature for high-temperature weakening. (C) User Configuration Line Hall Zero 1-1023 Zero point of sine/cosine sensor signal. Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). When this value of sensor signal. His value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). When this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). When this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). When this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts).					When used for hub motors, reducing this value by multiples,	User
Sensor Type: 2 /3/4 2 Sensor Type: 2 /4 Hall sensor 3 Magnetic encodes. 4 Linear Hall Amplitude 4 Sensor Type: 2 /4 Hall sensor 3 Magnetic encodes. 4 Linear Hall Amplitude 4 Sensor (sine/cosine sensors) 4 High Temp sensor 4 /4 Sensor (sine/cosine sensors) 5 Sensor Type: 2 /4 Hall sensor 5 Magnetic encodes. 4 Linear Hall Amplitude 5 Sensor Type: 2 /4 Hall sensor 6 /4 Hall sensor 6 /5 Resume © 60-170 150 Sensor (sine/cosine sensor hype. 6 /5 Minimum excitation coefficient (A) 7 This value affects the current and maximum speed of the motor when the field weakening function is enabled. 6 When this value = 0, the field weakening function is enabled. 6 When this value = 0, the field weakening function has no actual effect 6 Dispersion 7 Sensor Type: 9 Dispersion 9 Sensor Type: 9 Dispersion 9 Dispersion 9 Sensor Type: 9 Dispersion excitation coefficient (A) 7 This value affects the current and maximum speed of the motor is enabled. 9 When this value = 0, the field weakening function is enabled. 9 User 9 Configuration 9 Dispersion 9 Disp	59	Motor Poles	2-128	8		
Speed Sensor Type 2/3/4 2 2. Hall sensor User Configuration					accuracy.	
Type 2.974 2 3. Magnetic encoder. Configuration Configuration		91 9				Here
4. Linear Hall sensor (sine/cosine sensors) 4. Linear Hall sensor (sine/cosine sensors) 4. Linear Hall sensor (sine/cosine sensors) 4. Linear Hall Amplitude 4. Linear Hall Linear Hal	60		2 /3/ 4	2		
Reserved. Reserved. Configuration				· ·	Linear Hall sensor (sine/cosine sensors)	
This value affects the current and maximum speed of the motor when the field weakening function is enabled. When this value = 0, the field weakening function has no actual effect Temperature sensor type. Onone. EXTYBS-122 High Temp Cut C 60-170 150 Resume C 60-170 110 Temperature for triggering the motor's high temperature cut off. When this temperature drops back to this value, high temperature off. Sol-170 110 Starting temperature weakening. (C) When the temperature weakening. (C) High Temp Str C 0-170 100 Starting temperature for high-temperature weakening. (C) The strength of high-temperature weakening. (%) Line Hall Zero 1-1023 Zero point of simulcosine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 - actual voitage value (Volts). When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voitage is error.	61	Resolver Poles	2-32		Reserved.	
Min Excitation 0-100 0						
Min Excitation 0-100 0 When this value = 0, the field weakening function has no actual effect						User
Temperature sensor type. User	62	Min Excitation	0-100	0		
Motor Temp 0 / 1 / 2 0 0.none. User Configuration 2 : KTY84-150 and KTY84-150 Configuration 2 : KTY85-122 User Configuration 150 off. Temperature for triggering the motor's high temperature cut. User Configuration 150 off. User Configuration User Configuration 150 When the temperature drops back to this value, high User Configuration 150 Early temperature resume will be triggered. User Configuration User User Configuration User Configuration User Configuration User					actual effect	
63 Motor Temp 0 / 1 / 2 0 1: KTY84-130 and KTY84-150 Configuration 64 High Temp Cut © 60-170 150 off. 65 Resume © 60-170 110 When the temperature drops back to this value, high temperature of Configuration 66 High Temp Str © 0-170 100 starting temperature for high-temperature weakening. (©) Configuration 67 High Temp week 0-100% 50% The strength of high-temperature weakening (%) Configuration 68 Une Hall Zero 1-1023 Zero point of simulcosine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for simulcosine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). User Configuration Configuration User Configuration Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voltage is error.					Temperature sensor type,	
2: KTY83-122 84 High Temp Cut © 60-170 150 Temperature for triggering the motor's high temperature cut off. Configuration off. When the temperature drops back to this value, high User Configuration 85 Resume © 60-170 110 When the temperature drops back to this value, high User Configuration 86 High Temp Str© 0-170 100 starting temperature resume will be triggered. User Configuration 87 High Temp week 0-100% 50% The strength of high-temperature weakening (%) User Configuration 88 Line Hall Zero 1-1023 Zero point of sinskossine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for sinskossine sensor signal. This value / 1024 * 6 = actual voltage value (Volts). 89 Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). User Configuration voltage is error.	63	Motor Temp	0/1/2	0		
64 High Temp Cut ℃ 60-170 110 When the temperature drops back to this value, high User Configuration 65 Resume ℂ 60-170 110 When the temperature drops back to this value, high User Configuration 66 High Temp Str℃ 0-170 100 starling temperature for high-temperature weakening. (ℂ) User Configuration 67 High Temp week 0-100% 50% The strength of high-temperature weakening (%) User Configuration 68 Une Hall Zero 1-1023 Zero point of sine-locaine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for sine-locaine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voltage is error.					- 1997 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Consiguration
66 Resume ℃ 60-170 110 temperature resume will be triggered. Configuration 66 High Temp Str ℂ 0-170 100 starting temperature for high-temperature weakening. (ℂ) User Configuration 67 High Temp week 0-100% 50% The strength of high-temperature weakening (%) User Zero point of simulcosine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for simulcosine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voltage is error.	64	High Temp Cut 10	60-170	150		
66 High Temp StrC 0-170 100 starting temperature for high-temperature weakening. (°C) Configuration 67 High Temp week 0-100% 50% The strength of high-temperature weakening (%) User Configuration 68 Line Hall Zero 1-1023 Zero point of sine-locatine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for sine-locatine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voltage is error.	65	Resume °C	60-170	110		
67 High Temp week 0-100% 50% The strength of high-temperature weakening (%) User Zero point of sine/cosine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for sine/cosine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voltage is error. Configuration	66	High Temp Str To	0-170	100		User
Zero point of sine/cosine sensor signal, this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for sine/cosine sensor Signal amplitude of sine/cosine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). User Configuration When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,he signal Configuration	67	-				User
68 Line Hall Zero 1-1023 actual voltage value (Volts). User Configuration Signal amplitude of sine-localine sensor signal. this value / 1024 ° 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voltage is error.	-	anger comp model				50.00
Available for sine/cosine sensor Signal amplitude of sine-losine sensor signal. this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voitage value (Voits). Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal voitage is error. Configuration	68	Line Hall Zero	1-1023		actual voltage value (Volts).	
69 Linear Hall Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,he signal Configuration						
69 Amplitude 1-1024 When this value is below 153.6 or above 256,the signal Configuration		Lineration				Hear
voltage is error.	69	0.775.00	1-1024			
THERMAN IN MINISTER WHITE		1990,780,000				
				-		

				An error will be reported when the amplitude of the	
70	Line Hall High	1-1023		sine/cosine sensor signal exceeds this value.	User
				this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts). Available for sine/cosine sensor	Configuration
				An error will be reported when the amplitude of the	
71	Line Hall Low	1-1023		sine/cosine sensor signal is below this value.	User
	Line Hall Low	111023		this value / 1024 * 5 = actual voltage value (Volts).	Configuration
				Available for sine/cosine sensor	
				Swap phase function status 0: disabled	
72	Swap Motor	0 / 1 /255	0	1: enabled.	Default
	Phase			255: error.	
				Available for sine/cosine sensor	
	Synchro Initial			Synchro Initial Angle , defines the reference point of the	10000000
73	Angle	0-65535	8192	position when sensor type is set to 4.	Default
74	0° Hall value	0-7	2	Available for sine/cosine sensor Hall sensor sequence value at motor electrical angle 0°.	Auto
75	60° Hall value	0-7	6	Hall sensor sequence value at motor electrical angle 60°	Auto
76	120°Hall value	0-7	4	Hall sensor sequence value at motor electrical angle 120°	Auto
77	180°Hall value	0-7	5	Hall sensor sequence value at motor electrical angle 180°	Auto
78	240"Hall value	0-7	1	Hall sensor sequence value at motor electrical angle 240°	Auto
79	300"Hall value	0-7	3	Hall sensor sequence value at motor electrical angle 300°	Auto
80	Forward HA Rising edge	0-7	6	Forward Hall-A Rising edge sequence value	Auto
	Forward HA			Forward Hall-A Falling edge	
81	Falling edge	0-7	1	sequence value	Auto
82	Reverse HA Rising	0-7	5	Reverse Hall-A Rising edge	Auto
0.2	edge	0-7	9	sequence value	AUID
83	Reverse HA	0-7	2	Reverse Hall-A Falling edge	Auto
	Falling edge			sequence value	
84	Brake_SW_Level	0-255	-	Brake_SW_Level CAN Address, when there are multiple CANs, different	Default User
85	J CAN Address	0-255	5	addresses need to be set	Configuration
				Startup High pedal function ,	
		checked/		Checked: From powerup, when the first time throttle being	User
86	Startup H-Pedal	unchecked	checked	pressed, the controller will report a high pedal error to prevent	Configuration
				accidental starting, need to step on the pedal again to start.	
			-	Brake High-pedal function	
87	Brake H-Pedal	checked/	unchecked	Checked: When press the brake and throttle at the same time,	User
30.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	unchecked	233325376	he controller will report a high pedal error to stop running.	Configuration
				Neutral High-pedal function	
88	NTL H-Pedal	checked/	unchecked	Checked: the first time throttle being pressed after switching	User
. 00	N I C H-Pedal	unchecked	uncheoked	gears, the controller will report a high pedal error to prevent	Configuration
				accidental starting, need to step on the pedal again to start.	
				Joystick throttle Checked: enable joystick throttle,	
				Its range:	
89	Jaystick	checked/ unchecked	unchecked	0-2.5V: forward	User
		unchecked		2.5V: neutral	Configuration
				2.5V-5V: backward.	
				Has same range of dead zone as TPS dead zone. Three-gear function	
	Three Gears	checked/		Check: Enable three operating gears:	User
90	Switch	unchecked	unchecked	Forward, Neutral, Reverse.	Configuration
				Uncheck: Forward only.	
				Boost function,	
		checked/		Checked: enable boost switch, Connect Brake_AN (PIN2) to 12V to start boost.	User
91	Boost	unchecked	unchecked	Unchecked: Connect Brake_AN (PIN2) to 12V to start switch	Configuration
				regen.	
		checked/		Thorttle switch	User
92	Foot Switch	unchecked	unchecked	Checked: Connect Foot_SW to 12V to enable throttle, so motor can start.	Configuration
				Defining which is the effective level of the switch.	
93	SW Level	checked/	checked	Checked: high level=enable.	Default
	OH COICE	unchecked	U DOUGO	Unchecked: low level=enable.	Deliant
-	-			Controller to an	
94	0,HIM;1,KIM	checked/	checked	Controller type Checked: KIM.	Default
1000		unchecked	2000000	Unchecked: HIM.	20.00
				Cruise function	
				Check: Enable the cruise function. Press and hold the	
95	Cruise	checked/ unchecked	unchecked	accelerator for more than 3 seconds to enter the cruise mode. If the eRPM is lower than 4000, the controller will	User Configuration
		unchecked		automatically exit the cruise mode.	Consguration
				Anti-theft function	
-		checked/	25.55	Checked: enable anti-theft function,	User
96	Anti-theft	unchecked	unchecked	Need to connect to external anti-theft device. When the alarm is triggered, the motor will resist being turned.	Configuration
				- regge ou, are more was result being furner.	
		-		Anti-Slip function	
		checked/		Checked: enable anti-slip function,	User
97	Anti-Slip	unchecked	unchecked	The motor will resist rotation to prevent the vehicle from	Configuration
				moving due to external forces.	
				Change Direction function	
98	Change Direction	checked/	unchecked	Checked: Swap the forward and backward directions. Unchecked: no swap.	User
33	Similar Direction	unchecked	S. S. BORBU	Used to correct the motor from moving opposite direction after	Configuration
				identification	

- 1. **User:** Users should modify these values to adjust the controller.
- 2. **Auto:** These values are generated by the sensor or the controller's program, and users can affect the operation of the controller by modifying these values.
- 3. **Default:** These values are factory presets or sensor readings that cannot be modified by the user program.

Maintenance

Caution:

There are no user-serviceable parts inside the controller. Do not attempt to open the controller on your own, as this will void your warranty. The exterior of the controller should be cleaned periodically. The controller is a high-powered device. When working with any battery-powered vehicle, proper safety precautions should be taken that include, but are not limited to proper training, wearing eye protection, avoidance of loose clothing, hair, and jewelry, and iusinginsulated tools.

Although the controller virtually requires no maintenance after proper installation, it is recommended to follow these steps during use:

- 1. Disconnect the battery, starting with the positive terminal, to cut off the power.
- 2. Discharge the capacitors in the controller by connecting a load (such as a contactor coil, resistor, or horn) across the controller's B+ and B- terminals.
- 3. Regularly remove any dirt or corrosion from the bus bar area. Wipe the controller with a moist rag and ensure it is completely dry before reconnecting the battery.
- 4. Make sure the connections to the bus bars are tight. To avoid physically stressing the bus bars, use two well-insulated wrenches for the operation.
- 5. Fanned models require routine fan maintenance, including ensuring the fan rotates normally and cleaning the dust on the fan.

Error Codes

Buzzer Error Codes

Er	rror code	Explanation	Solution		
	-		Check Phase line or Hall line.		
		Auto-Identification	Check Hall power line(+5V and GND).		
1, 1	0 0	failed	3. The motor load maybe too high. Please unload the motor		
		lanca	before proceeding with identification.		
_	-		Battery voltage is too high for the controller. Check battery volt		
			and controller configuration.		
1, 2	0 00	Over voltage error			
			Regeneration over-voltage. Controller will limit regen or stop		
7	-	-	regen. please reduce the regen ratio in configuration.		
			Battery voltage is too low, please check the battery and recharge.		
1, 3	0 000	Low voltage error	When the battery voltage continuously exceeds the low voltage		
			cut-off value for 5 seconds, the controller will resume normal		
			operation.		
	V	The controller did			
1, 4	0 0000	not receive CAN	Resend CAN commands from VCU.		
	la la	commands			
			The motor did not reach 25eRPM within 2 seconds of starting.		
2, 1	00 0	Motor stall	Please check the Hall signal lines and the phase line connections.		
	H		Check the connection between PWR and B+(For 8080N		
			series, check connection between PWR and +12V; GND and		
			-12V).		
			The load on the 5V or 12V power supply could be too heavy		
			ensure that the measured voltage of the 5V power supply is		
2,2	00 00	Internal voltage	not less than 4V and the voltage of the 12V power supply is		
-, -		error	not less than 8V. The lower these values are, the heavier the		
			load on the power supply.		
			module of the controller may be damaged. The controller		
-			needs to be sent back to the factory.		
	1000 100000		The controller temperature is too high, about to stop. Please wait		
2, 3	00 000	Over temperature	until it restore to 80°C.		
-					
			Throttle signal is higher than the value of "TPS_dead_low"at		
2,4	00 0000	Throttle error at	power-on. Release the throttle and press again or adjust the		
		power on	TPS_dead_low value. If still can't fix the issue, check if the throttle		
			is functioning properly.		
3, 1	000 0	Reserved			
			Current is too high or current fluctuations are too large. Reduce the		
3, 2	000 00	Internal reset error	phase current and check if the 5V and 12V power supplies are		
			normal.		
			May occur after TPS_Type being set to 2.		
			The throttle might have an internal short circuit or the ground		
3, 3	000 000	Hall throttle is open	wire might be disconnected.		
	2000 0000	or short-circuit	Set TPS_High_Err to 95 , check the throttle and its wiring,		
			then restart to fix the issue.		
-			Speed sensor type error,customers may set the correct sensor		
			type through user program or App.		
2.4		Angle concer cons			
3, 4	000 0000	Angle sensor error	2. Incorrect wiring.		
			Speed sensor is damaged or defective. Or feedback signal is		
			erratic.		
4, 1	0000 0	Switch-direction	Throttle is not at 0 when switching motor direction.		
		error	Motor rotation speed is above 50RPM.		
4, 2	0000 00	Reserved			
			May occur after motor temp being set to 1 or 2.		
4, 3	0000 000	Motor	The Motor temperature has exceeded the configured maximum		
4, 0		over-temperature	value. The controller will shut down until the motor temperature		
-			cools down.		
		Hall Galvanometer	Mall and an arrange land of the control of the cont		
4, 4	0000 0000	sensor error	Hall galvanometer inside the controller is damaged.		
		Error codes can b	e read through PC software or Android app.		
End codes can be read thought? O soliware of Android app.					

Contact Us

Home Page: http://www.KellyController.com

DDownload the user manual, instructions, and user program: https://kellycontroller.com/support/

E-mail: Sales@Kelly-Controls.com

Phone: (01) 224 637 5092

FAQs

Q: Can the KLS-N motor controller be used with sensorless brushless motors?

A: No, the KLS-N motor controller must be used with Hall sensors and currently does not support sensorless brushless motors.

Q: What caution should be taken before running the motor with the controller?

A: Before running the motor, start the auto-identification operation first. Do not attempt to connect the controller to

the user program or change settings while the motor is running.

Documents / Resources



Kelly KLS-N Series High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor Controllers [pdf] User Manual KLS-N Series High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor Controllers, KLS-N Series, High Current Sinusoidal BLDC Motor Controllers, Sinusoidal BLDC Motor Controllers, BLDC Motor Controllers, Motor Controllers, Controllers

Bec 2

References

- <u>Selly Controls Motor Controllers, EV Parts</u>
- <u>USB and bluetooth Adapter between controllers and PC or Android Devices Kelly Controls</u>
- User Manual

Manuals+, Privacy Policy

This website is an independent publication and is neither affiliated with nor endorsed by any of the trademark owners. The "Bluetooth®" word mark and logos are registered trademarks owned by Bluetooth SIG, Inc. The "Wi-Fi®" word mark and logos are registered trademarks owned by the Wi-Fi Alliance. Any use of these marks on this website does not imply any affiliation with or endorsement.