



**SmartGen**  
ideas for power

**HAT552\_HAT553**

**DUAL POWER ATS CONTROLLER  
COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL**

SmartGen

**SMARTGEN (ZHENGZHOU) TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**



Chinese trademark

**SmartGen** English trademark

**SmartGen** — make your generator *smart*

**SmartGen Technology Co., Ltd.**

**No.28 Jinsuo Road**

**Zhengzhou City**

**Henan Province**

**P. R. China**

**Tel:** 0086-(0)371-67988888/67981888

0086-(0)371-67991553/67992951

0086-(0)371-67981000(overseas)

**Fax:** 0086-(0)371-67992952

**Web:** [www.smartgen.com.cn](http://www.smartgen.com.cn)

[www.smartgen.cn](http://www.smartgen.cn)

**Email:** [sales@smartgen.cn](mailto:sales@smartgen.cn)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any material form (including photocopying or storing in any medium by electronic means or other) without the written permission of the copyright holder.

Applications for the copyright holder's written permission to reproduce any part of this publication should be addressed to SmartGen Technology at the address above.

Any reference to trademarked product names used within this publication is owned by their respective companies.

SmartGen Technology reserves the right to change the contents of this document without prior notice.

**Table 1 - Software Version**

Date	Version	Note
2019-12-13	1.0	Original release.

# CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. MODBUS BASIC RULES .....	4
3. DATA FRAME FORMAT.....	4
4. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL.....	4
4.1 ILLUSTRATION.....	4
4.2 INFORMATION FRAME FORMAT .....	5
4.3 ADDRESS CODE.....	5
4.4 FUNCTION CODE.....	5
4.4.1 ILLUSTRATION.....	5
4.4.2 03H READ REGISTERS.....	5
4.4.3 05H PRESET SINGLE COIL .....	5
4.4.4 06H WRITE SINGLE REGISTER .....	6
4.5 DATA FIELD.....	6
4.5.1 ILLUSTRATION.....	6
4.5.2 FUNCTION 03H DATA FIELD FORMAT .....	6
4.5.3 FUNCTION 05H DATA FIELD FORMAT .....	6
4.5.4 FUNCTION 06H DATA FIELD FORMAT .....	6
4.6 ERROR CHECK CODE (CRC) .....	7
4.7 EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION FRAME FORMAT .....	8
4.7.1 FUNCTION CODE 03H .....	8
4.7.2 FUNCTION CODE 05H .....	9
4.7.3 FUNCTION CODE 06H .....	10
4.8 ERROR HANDLING.....	11
5. ATTACHMENT: ADDRESS AND DATA.....	12
5.1 FUNCTION CODE 03H MAPPING DATA FIELD .....	12
5.2 FUNCTION CODE 05H MAPPING DATA FIELD .....	17
5.3 S1 VOLTAGE STATUS DESCRIPTION .....	18
5.4 S2 VOLTAGE STATUS DESCRIPTION .....	18
5.5 GENSET STATUS DESCRIPTION .....	18
5.6 SWITCH STATUS DESCRIPTION.....	19

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This protocol describes read and write command format of PC serial port and the definition of internal information data for the third-party to develop and use.

MODBUS communication protocol allows the module to transfer information and data effectively with PLC, RTU, SCADA system of international brands (such as, Schneider, Siemens, and Modicon etc.), and DCS or third-party monitoring system which is compatible with MODBUS. The monitoring system can be set up if a central PC (or IPC)-based communication master software is added (such as Kingview, Intouch, FIX, Synall etc.).

## 2. MODBUS BASIC RULES

- All communication loops should follow the master-slave mode. In this way, data can be transferred between a master (e.g. PC) and 32 slaves.
- No communication can start from slaves.
- In communication loop, all communication should be transmitted in “information frame”.
- If master or slave receives information frame with unknown command, no response will be given.

## 3. DATA FRAME FORMAT

Communication is asynchronously transferred by the unit of byte (data frame). Each data frame is a serial data stream of 10 bits (stop bit: 1) or 11 bits (stop bit: 2) between master and slave.

**Table 2 - Data Frame Format**

Item	Description
Start bit	1-bit
Data bit	8-bit
Parity bit	Odd/Even/No parity
Stop bit	1-bit, 2-bit can be set.
Baud rate	9600bps (2400bps/4800bps/9600bps/19200bps)

## 4. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

### 4.1 ILLUSTRATION

When communication command is sent to the instrument, device who accords with the address code receives the communication command, and removes the address code to read information. If nothing goes wrong, it shall conduct the task, and then send implementation result to the sender. The returned information includes address code, function code of implemented action, data after implemented action, and CRC. If an error occurs, then nothing shall be sent.

## 4.2 INFORMATION FRAME FORMAT

**Table 3 – Information Frame Format**

Initiating structure	Address code	Function code	Data field	CRC	End structure
Delay (equivalent to 4 bytes)	1 byte 8-bit	1 byte 8-bit	N bytes N*8-bit	2 bytes 16-bit	Delay (equivalent to 4 bytes)

### 4.3 ADDRESS CODE

Address code is the first data frame (8-bit) in each transmitted information frame (from 0-255). Single device address range is 1–247, which means that slave device whose address code is defined by users will receive the information sent by the master. Each slave has a unique address code, and each response begins with its address code. The address code issued by the master means the slave address to be sent to, while address code issued by slave means the responded slave address.

### 4.4 FUNCTION CODE

#### 4.4.1 ILLUSTRATION

Function code is the second data of each communication transmission. ModBus communication protocol defines function code as 1-255 (01H-0FFH). HAT552\_HAT553 controller uses a part of it. By master request master can tell slave to conduct certain action. By slave response slave can show that it has responded to the master and conducted the action as the function code issued by the slave is the same as the one issued by the master. If the function code MSB is 1 (function code > 127), it means slave does not respond, or response has an error.

The following table shows the specific signification and operation of function code.

**Table 4 - ModBus Partial Function Codes**

Function code	Definition	Operation
03H	Read Holding Registers	Reads single or multiple register data;
05H	Preset Single Coil	Forces a single coil;
06H	Write Single Register	Write a 16-bit binary number to register;

#### 4.4.2 03H READ REGISTERS

With communication command of function code 03H, master can read the numerical registers (all kinds of collected analogue data and pre-set parameter values are stored in the register) inside the instrument. Input register value of 03H mapping data field is 16-bit (2 bytes). So register values read from the instrument are all 2 bytes. For each time maximum readable register values are 125.

Command format of slave response is address code, function code, data field, and CRC code. Data in data field are dual bytes in a group of 2 bytes and high byte is in the front.

#### 4.4.3 05H PRESET SINGLE COIL

With this command master can store single coil data to bit registers (e.g. ATS transfer control). Slave also can respond information to the master with this command.

#### 4.4.4 06H WRITE SINGLE REGISTER

With this command master can store single data to bit registers in the instrument. Register in ModBus communication protocol refers to 16-bit (2 bytes) and high byte is in the front. In this way all points in the device are 2 bytes. Command format is slave address, function code, data field and CRC code.

### 4.5 DATA FIELD

#### 4.5.1 ILLUSTRATION

Data field varies with different function codes.

#### 4.5.2 FUNCTION 03H DATA FIELD FORMAT

**Table 5 Master Request**

Data Sequence	Data Signification	Byte Count
1	Starting address	2
2	Read register numbers	2

**Table 6 Slave Response**

Data Sequence	Data Signification	Byte Count
1	Loopback byte count	1
2	N register data	N

#### 4.5.3 FUNCTION 05H DATA FIELD FORMAT

**Table 7 Master Request**

Data Sequence	Data Signification	Byte Count
1	Coil address	2
2	Force single coil value	2

**Table 8 Slave Response**

Data Sequence	Data Signification	Byte Count
1	Coil address	2
2	Single coil value	2

#### 4.5.4 FUNCTION 06H DATA FIELD FORMAT

**Table 9 Master Request**

Data Sequence	Data Signification	Byte Count
1	Register address	2
2	Register value (2 bytes)	2

**Table 10 Slave Response**

Data Sequence	Data Signification	Byte Count
1	Register address	2
2	Register value (2 bytes)	2

## 4.6 ERROR CHECK CODE (CRC)

Master or slave can detect whether the received information is wrong or not with CRC. Sometimes due to electric noise or other interference, information will have small change in the transmission process. CRC ensures master or slave does not respond to the wrong information in the transmission process. In this way system safety and efficiency are guaranteed. CRC applies CRC-16 calibration method.

For 2 bytes CRC, low byte is in the front and high byte is in the back.

**NOTE:** All information frame format are same: address code, function code, data area and CRC code.

CRC includes 2 bytes, which is 16-bit binary number. CRC is counted by the sender and placed at the end of the transmitted information. Responded device will count the received information is the same as the information again. If they are different, then it means there is an error.

CRC counting method: first place 16-bit register as 1. Then gradually tackle with 8-bit data information. Only 8-bit of data is used in the process of CRC counting. Start bit and stop bit are not included.

In the process of CRC counting, 8-bit data is Exclusive OR with the register data. The obtained result moves 1 bit to the low byte direction and fill MSB with 0. Check LSB again and if LSB is 1, then make register contents Exclusive OR with the preset values. If LSB is 0, then do not do Exclusive OR counting.

This process is repeated for many times. After the eighth bit move, the next 8-bit shall Exclusive OR with the current register contents. This also repeated for 8 times as the last one. Until all data information is handled, the last register contents are CRC value.

### CRC-16 CALCULATION PROCEDURE:

- Place a 16-bit register as FFFF hex;
- Make the first 8-bit data Exclusive OR with the low 8-bit of the CRC register, and put the result in the CRC register;
- Shift the CRC register one bit to the right, and fill MSB with 0. Examine the moved-out bit.
- If LSB was 0: repeat Step 3 (another shift).

If LSB was 1: Exclusive OR the CRC register with A001 hex;

- Repeat Step 3 and 4 until 8 shifts have been performed. When this is done, a complete 8-bit data are processed.
- Repeat Step 2 to 5 for the next 8-bit data of the message.
- The final CRC register value is the CRC code. Least Significant Byte is transmitted first and Most Significant Byte is at the last.

**NOTE:** The calculation of CRC code starts from <slave address> for all bytes, excluding <CRC code>.

## 4.7 EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION FRAME FORMAT

### 4.7.1 FUNCTION CODE 03H

Slave address is 01 and start address is 0026H of 3 data (each data is 2 bytes).

**Table 11 Data Address Example**

Address	Data(Hex)
0026	0014
0028	0014
002A	0005

**Table 12 Function Code 03H Master Request Example**

Request	Bytes	Example (Hex)
Slave address	1	01 Send to slave 01
Function code	1	03 Read holding registers
Starting address	2	00 Starting address is 0026H 26
Count number	2	00 Read 3 data (total 6 bytes) 03
CRC code	2	E4 CRC code which calculated by PC 00

**Table 13 Function Code 03H Slave Response Example**

Response	Bytes	Example (Hex)
Slave address	1	01 Respond slave address 01
Function code	1	03 Read register
Read count	1	06 3 data (total 6 bytes)
Data 1	2	00 The content of address 0026H 14
Data 2	2	00 The content of address 0027H 14
Data 3	2	00 The content of address 0028H 05
CRC code	2	91 CRC code which calculated by slave. 71

#### 4.7.2 FUNCTION CODE 05H

Slave address is 01 and starting address is 0002H of 1 coil. Place 0002H unit 1.

**Table 14 Coil Data Address Example**

Address	Data(Hex)
0000	0
0001	1
0002	0

**NOTE:** FF00 hex coil value is forced to 1 and 000H is forced to 0. Other values are illegal and will not affect the coil.

**Table 15 Function Code 05H Master Request Example**

Request	Bytes	Example (Hex)
Slave address	1	01 Send slave address 01
Function code	1	05 Force single coil
Starting address	2	00 Starting address is 0000H 00
Data	2	FF Set coil as 1 00
CRC code	2	04 CRC code which calculated by PC. 3A

**Table 16 Function Code 05H Slave Response Example**

Slave Response	Bytes	For Example (Hex)
Slave address	1	01 Respond slave address 01
Function code	1	05 Force single coil
Starting address	2	00 Starting address is 0000H 00
Data	2	FF Set coil as 1 00
CRC code	2	04 CRC code which calculated by slave. 3A

### 4.7.3 Function Code 06H

Slave address is 01 and place starting address of 00E3H of 1 point as 0002H.

**Table 17 Function Code 06H Master Request Example**

Request	Bytes	Example (Hex)
Slave address	1	01 Send slave address 01
Function code	1	06 Write single register
Starting address	2	00 Starting address is 0026H 26
Data	2	00 Place 1 point data (2 bytes in total) 14
CRC code	2	68 CRC code which calculated by PC. 0E

**Table 18 Function Code 06H Slave Response Example**

Slave Response	Bytes	For Example (Hex)
Slave address	1	01 Respond slave address 01
Function code	1	06 Force single register
Starting address	2	00 Starting address is 0026H 26
Data	2	00 Place 1 point data (2 bytes in total) 14
CRC code	2	68 CRC code which calculated by slave. 0E

#### 4.8 ERROR HANDLING

When device detects other errors except the CRC code, the slave must send information to the master. The function code MSB is 1, which means the response function code by slave should add 128 based on the function code sent by the master. The following codes show that unexpected errors have occurred.

If CRC error occurs for the information received by the slave, then the device will ignore.

**Table 19 Error Code Format of Slave Response (CRC excluded):**

Type	Byte
Address code	1 byte
Function code	1 byte (MSB is 1)
Error code	1 byte
CRC code	2 bytes

Error code:

01 illegal function code

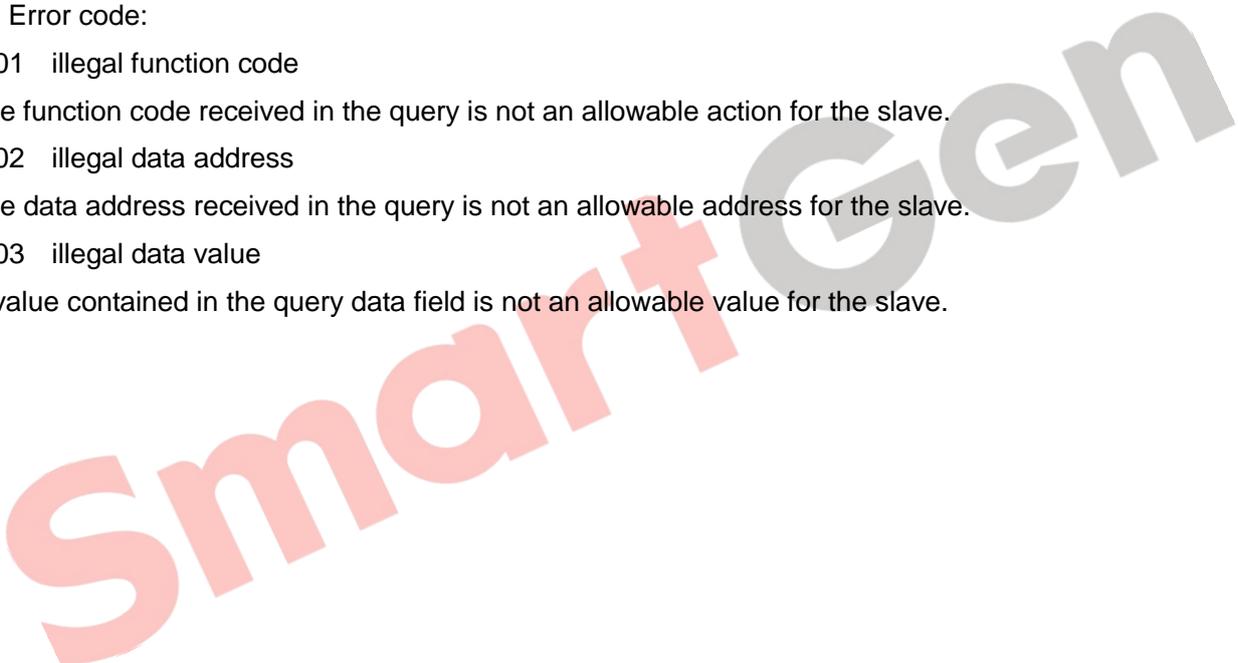
The function code received in the query is not an allowable action for the slave.

02 illegal data address

The data address received in the query is not an allowable address for the slave.

03 illegal data value

A value contained in the query data field is not an allowable value for the slave.



**5. ATTACHMENT: ADDRESS AND DATA**

**5.1 FUNCTION CODE 03H MAPPING DATA FIELD**

**Table 20 Function Code 03H Mapping Data Field**

Address (decimal)	Item	Description	Byte
00	Common Alarm	1 for active(LSB)	1bit
	Common Warning Alarm	1 for active	1bit
	Common Fault Alarm	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Audible Alarm	1 for active	1bit
	Transfer Output	1 for active	1bit
	Auto Mode	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	A Master	1 for active	1bit
	B Master	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for manual	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Genset Start Output	1 for active(MSB)	1bit
01	A Voltage Normal	1 for active	1bit
	A Voltage Abnormal	1 for active	1bit
	A Voltage Transient Abnormal	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	A Voltage None	1 for active	1bit
	A Voltage High	1 for active	1bit
	A Voltage Low	1 for active	1bit
	A Frequency High	1 for active	1bit
	A Frequency Low	1 for active	1bit
	A Loss of Phase	1 for active	1bit
	A Reverse Phase Sequence	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active(MSB)	1bit
02	B Voltage Normal	1 for active(LSB)	1bit
	B Voltage Abnormal	1 for active	1bit
	B Voltage Transient Abnormal	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit

Address (decimal)	Item	Description	Byte
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	B Voltage None	1 for active	1bit
	B Voltage High	1 for active	1bit
	B Voltage Low	1 for active	1bit
	B Frequency High	1 for active	1bit
	B Frequency Low	1 for active	1bit
	B Loss of Phase	1 for active	1bit
	B Reverse Phase Sequence	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active (MSB)	1bit
03	Switch Transfer Failure	1 for active (LSB)	1bit
	A Close Failure	1 for active	1bit
	A Open Failure	1 for active	1bit
	B Close Failure	1 for active	1bit
	B Open Failure	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Forced to Open Fault Alarm	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Breaker Loose Alarm	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active (MSB)	1bit
04	Reserved	1 for active (LSB)	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Forced to Open Warning	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active (MSB)	1bit

Address (decimal)	Item	Description	Byte
05	Digital Input 1 Status	1 for active (LSB)	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	A Closed Status	1 for active	1bit
	B Closed Status	1 for active	1bit
	Open Status	1 for active (MSB)	1bit
0506	Digital Output 1 Status	1 for active (LSB)	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	A Close Control Output	1 for active	1bit
	A Open Control Output	1 for active	1bit
	B Close Control Output	1 for active	1bit
	B Open Control Output	1 for active (MSB)	1bit
07	Reserved	1 for active (LSB)	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Remote Start Input	1 for active	1bit
	A Master Input	1 for active	1bit
	B Master Input	1 for active	1bit
	Forced to Open Input	1 for active	1bit
	Remote Start On Load	1 for active	1bit
	Remote Start Off Load	1 for active	1bit
	Mains Abnormal Start	1 for active	1bit
	Scheduled Start	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit

Address (decimal)	Item	Description	Byte
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Reserved	1 for active	1bit
	Auto Trans./Restore	1 for active (MSB)	1bit
1000	UAB1	Unsigned	2Bytes
1001	UBC1	Unsigned	2Bytes
1002	UCA1	Unsigned	2Bytes
1003	UA1	Unsigned	2Bytes
1004	UB1	Unsigned	2Bytes
1005	UC1	Unsigned	2Bytes
1006	UA1 Phase	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1007	UB1 Phase	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1008	UC1 Phase	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1009	Frequency 1	Signed(*100)	2Bytes
1010	UAB2	Unsigned	2Bytes
1011	UBC2	Unsigned	2Bytes
1012	UCA2	Unsigned	2Bytes
1013	UA2	Unsigned	2Bytes
1014	UB2	Unsigned	2Bytes
1015	UC2	Unsigned	2Bytes
1016	UA2 Phase	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1017	UB2 Phase	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1018	UC2 Phase	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1019	Frequency 2	Signed(*100)	2Bytes
1020	Reserved		2Bytes
1021	Reserved		2Bytes
1022	Reserved		2Bytes
1023	Reserved		2Bytes
1024	Reserved		2Bytes
1025	Reserved		2Bytes
1026	Reserved	Signed(*10)	2Bytes
1027	Reserved		2Bytes
1028	Reserved		2Bytes
1029	Reserved		2Bytes
1030	Reserved		2Bytes
1031	Reserved		2Bytes
1032	Reserved		2Bytes
1033	Reserved		2Bytes
1034	A Voltage Status	See voltage status description;	2Bytes
1035	A Voltage Status Delay		2Bytes
1036	B Voltage Status	See voltage status description;	2Bytes
1037	B Voltage Status Delay		2Bytes

Address (decimal)	Item	Description	Byte
1038	Genset Status	See genset status description;	2Bytes
1039	Genset Status Delay		2Bytes
1040	ATS Status	See ATS status description;	2Bytes
1041	ATS Status Delay		2Bytes
1042	Reserved		2Bytes
1043	Controller Current Time (Year)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1044	Controller Current Time (Month)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1045	Controller Current Time (Day)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1046	Controller Current Time (Week)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1047	Controller Current Time (Hour)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1048	Controller Current Time (Minute)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1049	Controller Current Time (Second)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1050	Reserved		2Bytes
1051	Reserved		2Bytes
1052	Reserved		2Bytes
1053	Reserved		2Bytes
1054	Continue Power Supply Hours	Unsigned	2Bytes
1055	Continue Power Supply Minutes	Unsigned	2Bytes
1056	Continue Power Supply Seconds	Unsigned	2Bytes
1057	Last Continue Power Supply Hours	Unsigned	2Bytes
1058	Last Continue Power Supply Minutes	Unsigned	2Bytes
1059	Last Continue Power Supply Seconds	Unsigned	2Bytes
1060	A Total Power Supply Hours(LSB)	Unsigned	4Bytes
1061	A Total Power Supply Hours(MSB)		
1062	A Total Power Supply Minutes	Unsigned	2Bytes
1063	A Total Power Supply Seconds	Unsigned	2Bytes
1064	B Total Power Supply Hours(LSB)	Unsigned	4Bytes
1065	B Total Power Supply Hours(MSB)		
1066	B Total Power Supply Minutes	Unsigned	2Bytes
1067	B Total Power Supply Seconds	Unsigned	2Bytes
1068	A Total Close Times(LSB)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1069	A Total Close Times(MSB)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1070	B Total Close Times(LSB)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1071	B Total Close Times(MSB)	Unsigned	2Bytes
1072	Reserved		
1073	Reserved		
1074	Reserved	Unsigned	4Bytes
1075	Reserved		2Bytes

## 5.2 FUNCTION CODE 05H MAPPING DATA FIELD

**Table 21 Function Code 05H Mapping Data Field**

Address	Item	Description
15000	Remote Close A	1 for active
15001	Remote Open	1 for active
15002	Remote Close B	1 for active
15003	Remote Open (Same as 15001)	1 for active
15004	Auto/Manual	1 for active
15005	A Master Set	1 for active
15006	B Master Set	1 for active
15007	Alarm Reset	1 for active
15008	Remote Start Genset	1 for active
15009	Remote Stop Genset	1 for active
15010	Reserved	1 for active
15011	Reserved	1 for active
15012	Remote Output 1 Output	1 for active
15013	Reserved	1 for active
15014	Reserved	1 for active
15015	Reserved	1 for active

### 5.3 A VOLTAGE STATUS DESCRIPTION

**Table 22 A Voltage Status Description**

Count	Status	Delay	Note
0	A Normal Identify	Delay (Unit:s)	
1	A Abnormal Identify	Delay (Unit:s)	
2	A Volt Normal	No Delay	
3	A No Volt	No Delay	
4	A Over Volt	No Delay	
5	A Under Volt	No Delay	
6	A Over Freq	No Delay	
7	A Low Freq	No Delay	
8	A Loss of Phase	No Delay	
9	A Phase Sequence Wrong	No Delay	

### 5.4 B VOLTAGE STATUS DESCRIPTION

**Table 23 B Voltage Status Description**

Count	Status	Delay	Note
0	B Normal Identify	Delay (Unit:s)	
1	B Abnormal Identify	Delay (Unit:s)	
2	B Volt Normal	No Delay	
3	B No Volt	No Delay	
4	B Over Volt	No Delay	
5	B Under Volt	No Delay	
6	B Over Freq	No Delay	
7	B Under Freq	No Delay	
8	B Loss of Phase	No Delay	
9	B Phase Sequence Wrong	No Delay	

### 5.5 GENSET STATUS DESCRIPTION

**Table 24 Genset Status Description**

Count	Status	Delay	Note
0	Start Delay	Delay (Unit:s)	
1	Stop Delay	Delay (Unit:s)	
2	Reserved		
3	Scheduled Run	Delay (Unit:s)	
4-7	Reserved		
8	Genset Start	No Delay	
9	Genset Standby	No Delay	

### 5.6 Switch Status Description

**Table 25 Switch Status Description**

Count	Status	Delay	Note
0	Ready to Transfer	No Delay	
1	A Closing	Delay (Unit:s)	
2	A Opening	Delay (Unit:s)	
3	B Closing	Delay (Unit:s)	
4	B Opening	Delay (Unit:s)	
5	Transfer Rest Time	Delay (Unit:s)	
6	A Again Close	Delay (Unit:s)	
7	A Again Open	Delay (Unit:s)	
8	B Again Close	Delay (Unit:s)	
9	B Again Open	Delay (Unit:s)	
10-15	Reserved		
16	A Load Supply	No Delay	
17	B Load Supply	No Delay	
18	Load disconnect	No Delay	

