

## 15.4 Error Codes Table

Diagnosis display	Abnormality / Protection control	Abnormality Judgment	Protection Operation	Problem	Check location
H00	No memory of failure	—	Normal operation	—	—
H11	Indoor/outdoor abnormal communication	After operation for 1 minute	Indoor fan only operation can start by entering into force cooling operation	Indoor/outdoor communication not establish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor/outdoor wire terminal</li> <li>Indoor/outdoor PCB</li> <li>Indoor/outdoor connection wire</li> </ul>
H12	Indoor unit capacity unmatched	90s after power supply	—	Total indoor capability more than maximum limit or less than minimum limit, or number of indoor unit less than two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor/outdoor connection wire</li> <li>Indoor/outdoor PCB</li> <li>Specification and combination table in catalogue</li> </ul>
H14	Indoor intake air temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Indoor intake air temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor intake air temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H15	Compressor temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Compressor temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compressor temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H16	Outdoor current transformer (CT) abnormality	—	—	Current transformer faulty or compressor faulty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor PCB faulty or compressor faulty</li> </ul>
H19	Indoor fan motor mechanism lock	Continuous happen for 7 times	—	Indoor fan motor lock or feedback abnormal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fan motor lead wire and connector</li> <li>Fan motor lock or block</li> </ul>
H23	Indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H24	Indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 2 abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 2 open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 2 lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H25	Indoor ion device abnormality	Port is ON for 10s during ion device off	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ion device PCB</li> </ul>
H27	Outdoor air temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Outdoor air temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor air temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H28	Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 1 abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 1 open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 1 lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H30	Outdoor discharge pipe temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Outdoor discharge pipe temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor discharge pipe temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H32	Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 2 abnormality	Continuous for 5s	—	Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 2 open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor 2 lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H33	Indoor / outdoor misconnection abnormality	—	—	Indoor and outdoor rated voltage different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor and outdoor units check</li> </ul>
H34	Outdoor heat sink temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 2s	—	Outdoor heat sink temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor heat sink sensor</li> </ul>
H36	Outdoor gas pipe temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	Heating protection operation only	Outdoor gas pipe temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor gas pipe temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H37	Outdoor liquid pipe temperature sensor abnormality	Continuous for 5s	Cooling protection operation only	Outdoor liquid pipe temperature sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outdoor liquid pipe temperature sensor lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H38	Indoor/Outdoor mismatch (brand code)	—	—	Brand code not match	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check indoor unit and outdoor unit</li> </ul>
H39	Abnormal indoor operating unit or standby units	3 times happen within 40 minutes	—	Wrong wiring and connecting pipe, expansion valve abnormality, indoor heat exchanger sensor open circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check indoor/outdoor connection wire and connection pipe</li> <li>Indoor heat exchanger sensor lead wire and connector</li> <li>Expansion valve and lead wire and connector</li> </ul>

Diagnosis display	Abnormality / Protection control	Abnormality Judgment	Protection Operation	Problem	Check location
H41	Abnormal wiring or piping connection	—	—	Wrong wiring and connecting pipe, expansion valve abnormality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check indoor/outdoor connection wire and connection pipe</li> <li>• Expansion valve and lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H59	ECONAVI sensor abnormality	Continuous for 25s	—	ECONAVI sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECONAVI sensor (defective or disconnected)</li> <li>• ECONAVI PCB</li> </ul>
H64	Outdoor high pressure sensor abnormality	Continuous for 1 minutes	—	High pressure sensor open circuit during compressor stop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High pressure sensor</li> <li>• Lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
H70	Light sensor abnormality	Continuous for 24 hours, 15days	—	Light sensor open or short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light sensor (defective or disconnected)</li> </ul>
H97	Outdoor fan motor mechanism lock	2 times happen within 30 minutes	—	Outdoor fan motor lock or feedback abnormal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor fan motor lead wire and connector</li> <li>• Fan motor lock or block</li> </ul>
H98	Indoor high pressure protection	—	—	Indoor high pressure protection (Heating)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check indoor heat exchanger</li> <li>• Air filter dirty</li> <li>• Air circulation short circuit</li> </ul>
H99	Indoor operating unit freeze protection	—	—	Indoor freeze protection (Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check indoor heat exchanger</li> <li>• Air filter dirty</li> <li>• Air circulation short circuit</li> </ul>
F11	4-way valve switching abnormality	4 times happen within 30 minutes	—	4-way valve switching abnormal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-way valve</li> <li>• Lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
F17	Indoor standby units freezing abnormality	3 times happen within 40 minutes	—	Wrong wiring and connecting pipe, expansion valve leakage, indoor heat exchanger sensor open circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check indoor/outdoor connection wire and pipe</li> <li>• Indoor heat exchanger sensor lead wire and connector</li> <li>• Expansion valve lead wire and connector</li> </ul>
F90	Power factor correction (PFC) circuit protection	4 times happen within 10 minutes	—	Power factor correction circuit abnormal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor PCB faulty</li> </ul>
F91	Refrigeration cycle abnormality	2 times happen within 20 minutes	—	Refrigeration cycle abnormal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient refrigerant or valve close</li> </ul>
F93	Compressor abnormal revolution	4 times happen within 20 minutes	—	Compressor abnormal revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power transistor module faulty or compressor lock</li> </ul>
F94	Compressor discharge overshoot protection	4 times happen within 30 minutes	—	Compressor discharge pressure overshoot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check refrigeration system</li> </ul>
F95	Outdoor cooling high pressure protection	4 times happen within 20 minutes	—	Cooling high pressure protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check refrigeration system</li> <li>• Outdoor air circuit</li> </ul>
F96	Power transistor module overheating protection	4 times happen within 30 minutes	—	Power transistor module overheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCB faulty</li> <li>• Outdoor air circuit (fan motor)</li> </ul>
F97	Compressor overheating protection	3 times happen within 30 minutes	—	Compressor overheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient refrigerant</li> </ul>
F98	Total running current protection	3 times happen within 20 minutes	—	Total current protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check refrigeration system</li> <li>• Power source or compressor lock</li> </ul>
F99	Outdoor direct current (DC) peak detection	Continuous happen for 7 times	—	Power transistor module current protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power transistor module faulty or compressor lock</li> </ul>

## 15.5 Self-diagnosis Method

### 15.5.1 H11 (Indoor/Outdoor Abnormal Communication)

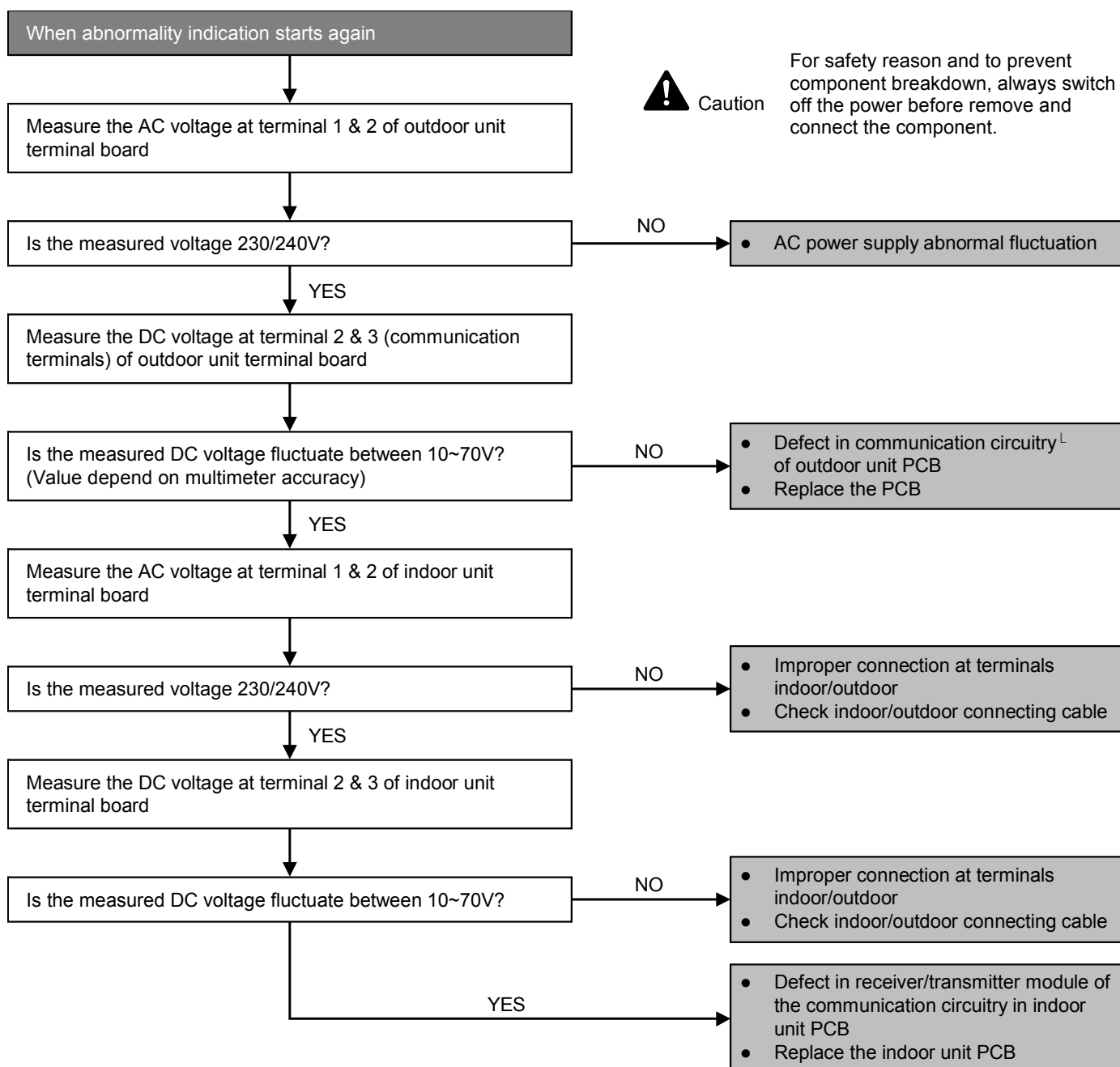
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the data received from outdoor unit in indoor unit signal transmission is checked whether it is normal.

#### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty indoor unit PCB.
- Faulty outdoor unit PCB.
- Indoor unit-outdoor unit signal transmission error due to wiring error.
- Indoor unit-outdoor unit signal transmission error due to breaking of wire in the connection wires between the indoor and outdoor units.

#### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.2 H12 (Indoor/Outdoor Capacity Rank Mismatched)

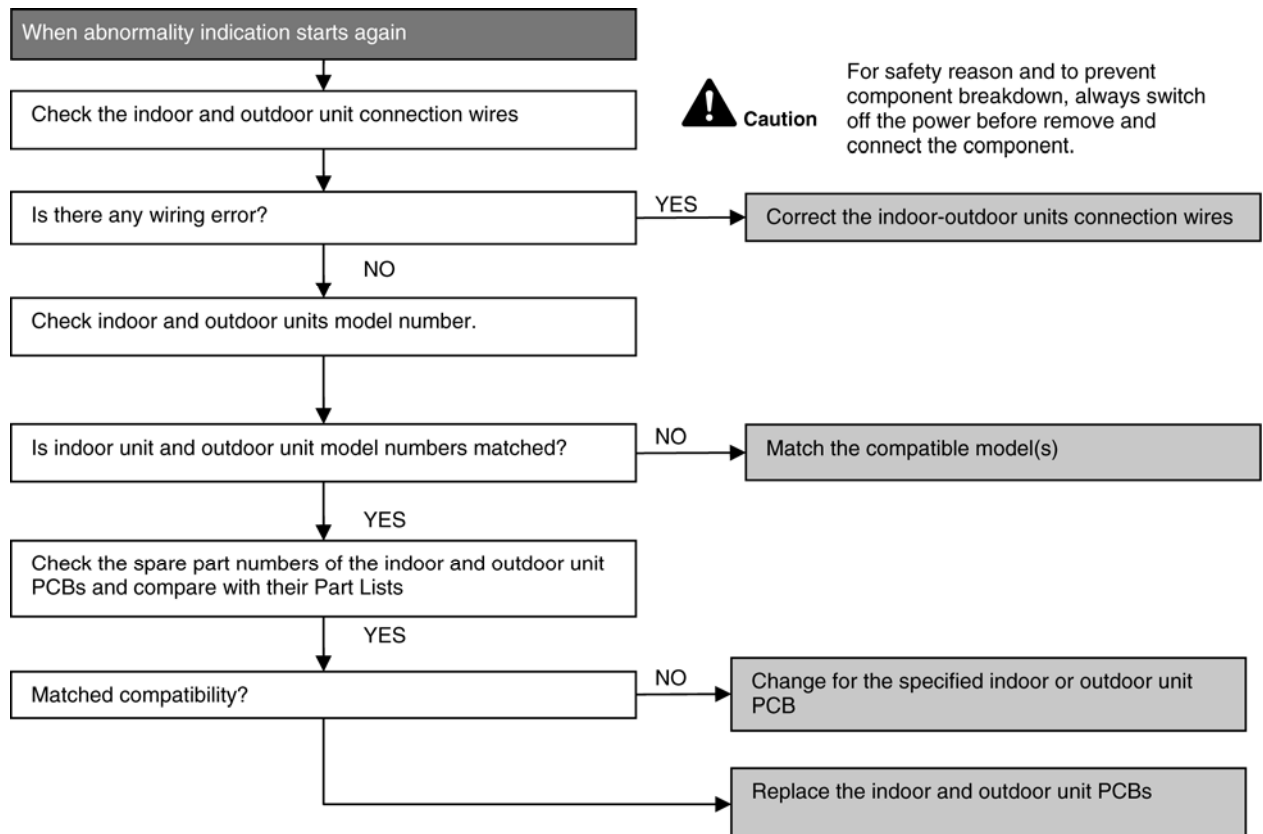
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup, error code appears when different types of indoor and outdoor units are interconnected.

### Malfunction Caused

- Wrong models interconnected.
- Wrong indoor unit or outdoor unit PCBs mounted.
- Indoor unit or outdoor unit PCBs defective.
- Indoor-outdoor unit signal transmission error due to wrong wiring.
- Indoor-outdoor unit signal transmission error due to breaking of wire 3 in the connection wires between the indoor and outdoor units.

### Troubleshooting



### 15.5.3 H14 (Indoor Intake Air Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

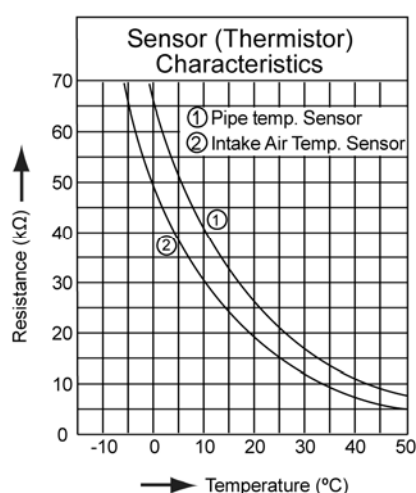
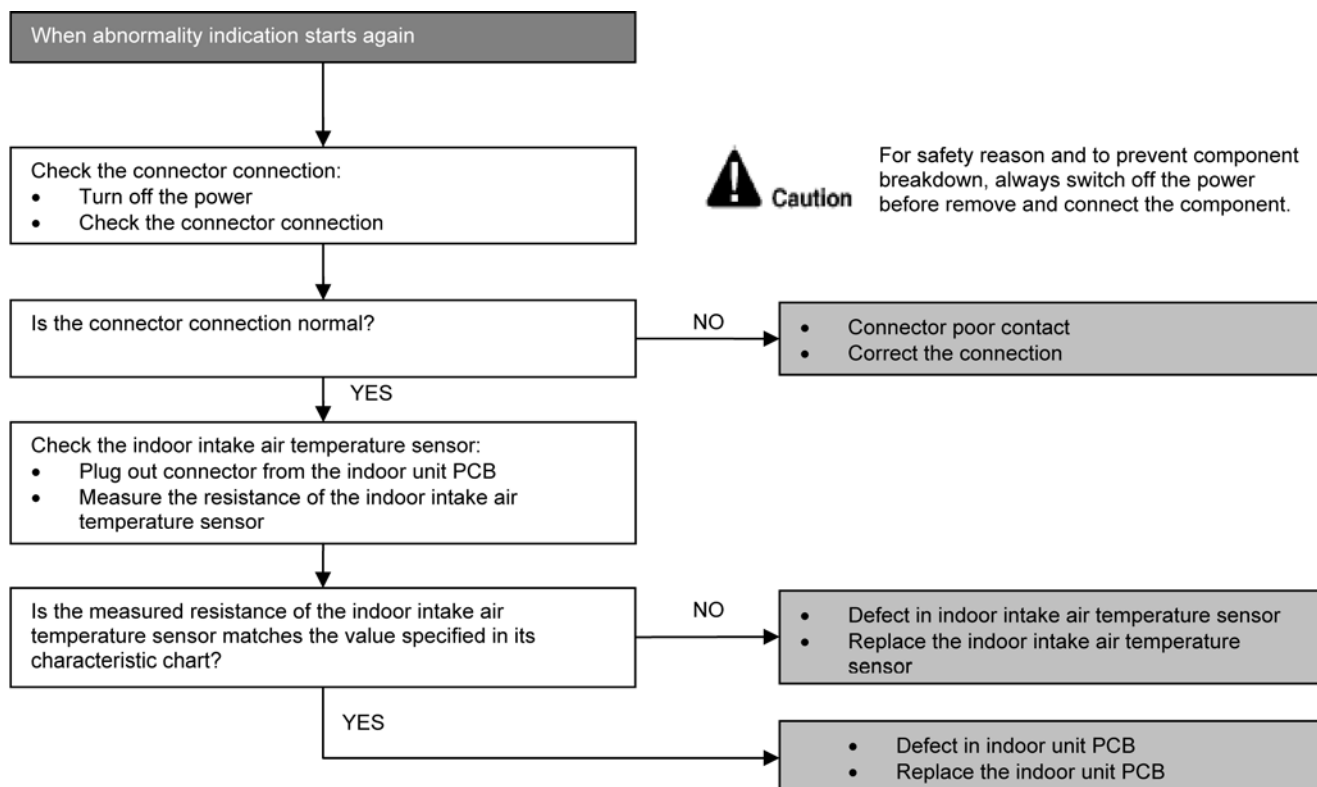
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the indoor intake air temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

#### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

#### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.4 H15 (Compressor Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

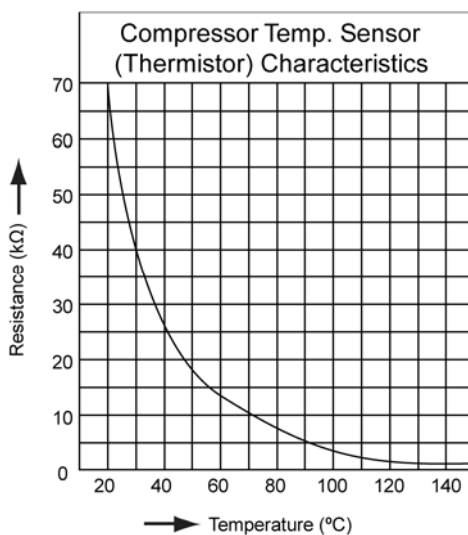
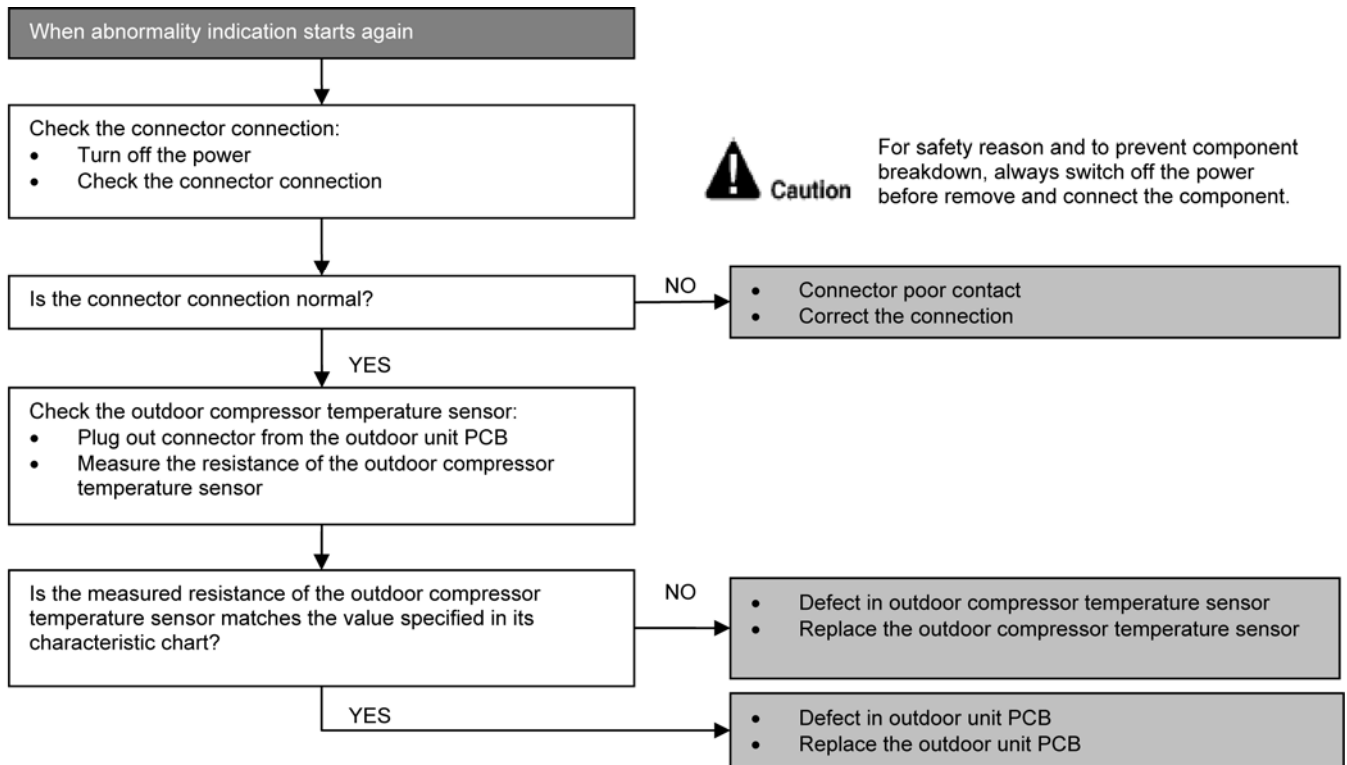
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor compressor temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



### 15.5.5 H16 (Outdoor Current Transformer)

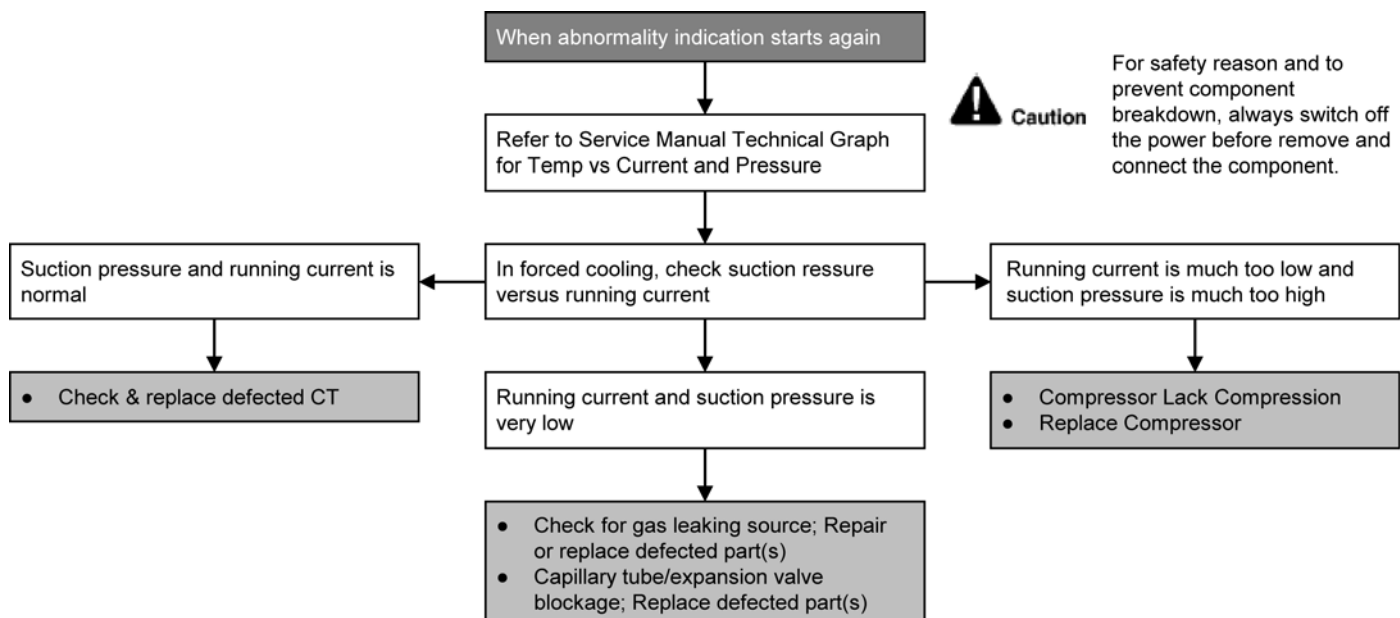
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- An input current, detected by Current Transformer CT, is below threshold value when the compressor is operating at certain frequency value for 3 minutes.

#### Malfunction Caused

- Lack of gas
- Broken CT (current transformer)
- Broken Outdoor PCB

#### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.6 H19 (Indoor Fan Motor – DC Motor Mechanism Locked)

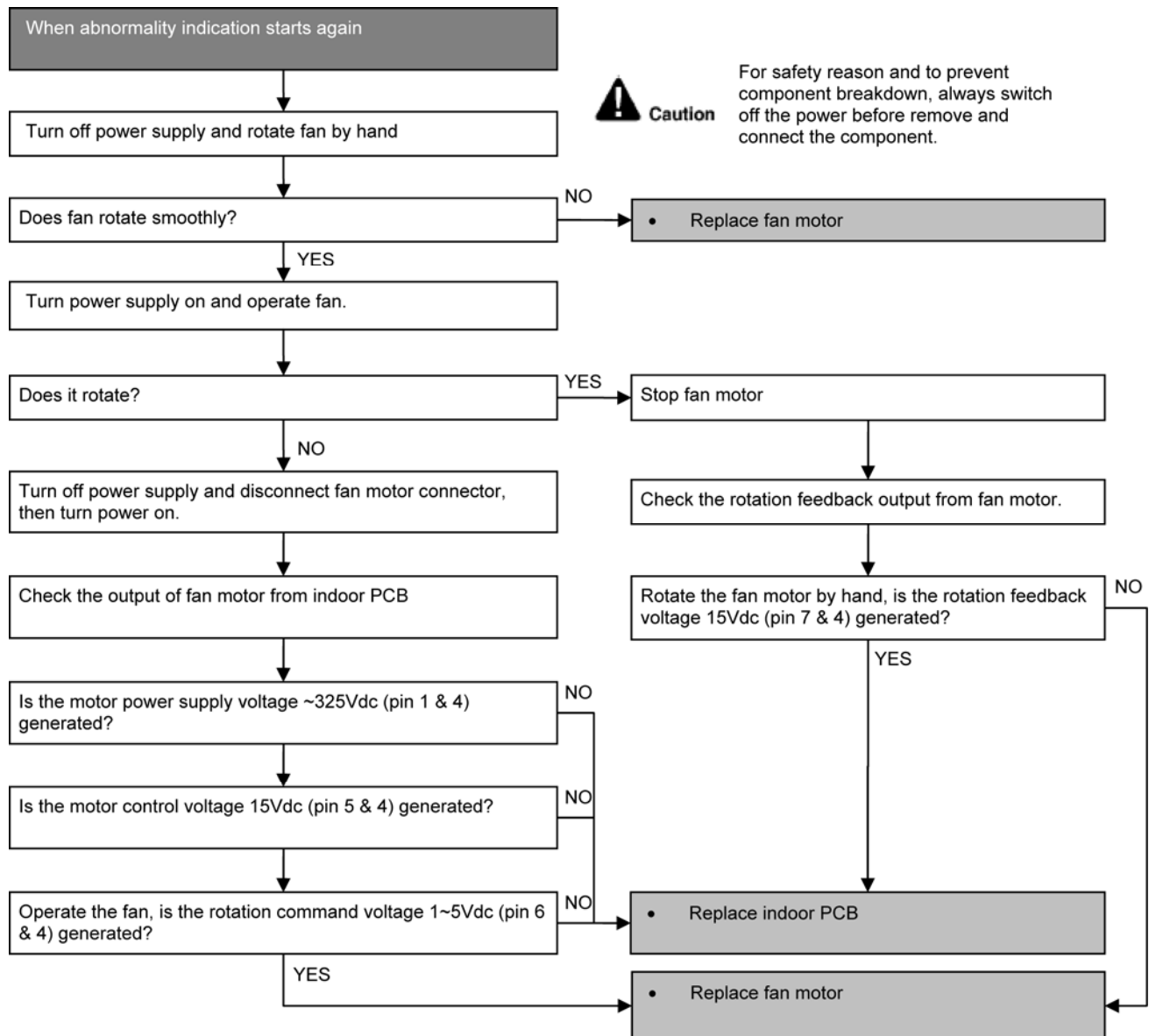
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The rotation speed detected by the Hall IC during fan motor operation is used to determine abnormal fan motor (feedback of rotation > 2550rpm or < 50rpm).

### Malfunction Caused

- Operation stops due to short circuit inside the fan motor winding.
- Operation stops due to breaking of wire inside the fan motor.
- Operation stops due to breaking of fan motor lead wires.
- Operation stops due to Hall IC malfunction.
- Operation error due to faulty indoor unit PCB.

### Troubleshooting





## 15.5.7 H23 (Indoor Pipe Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

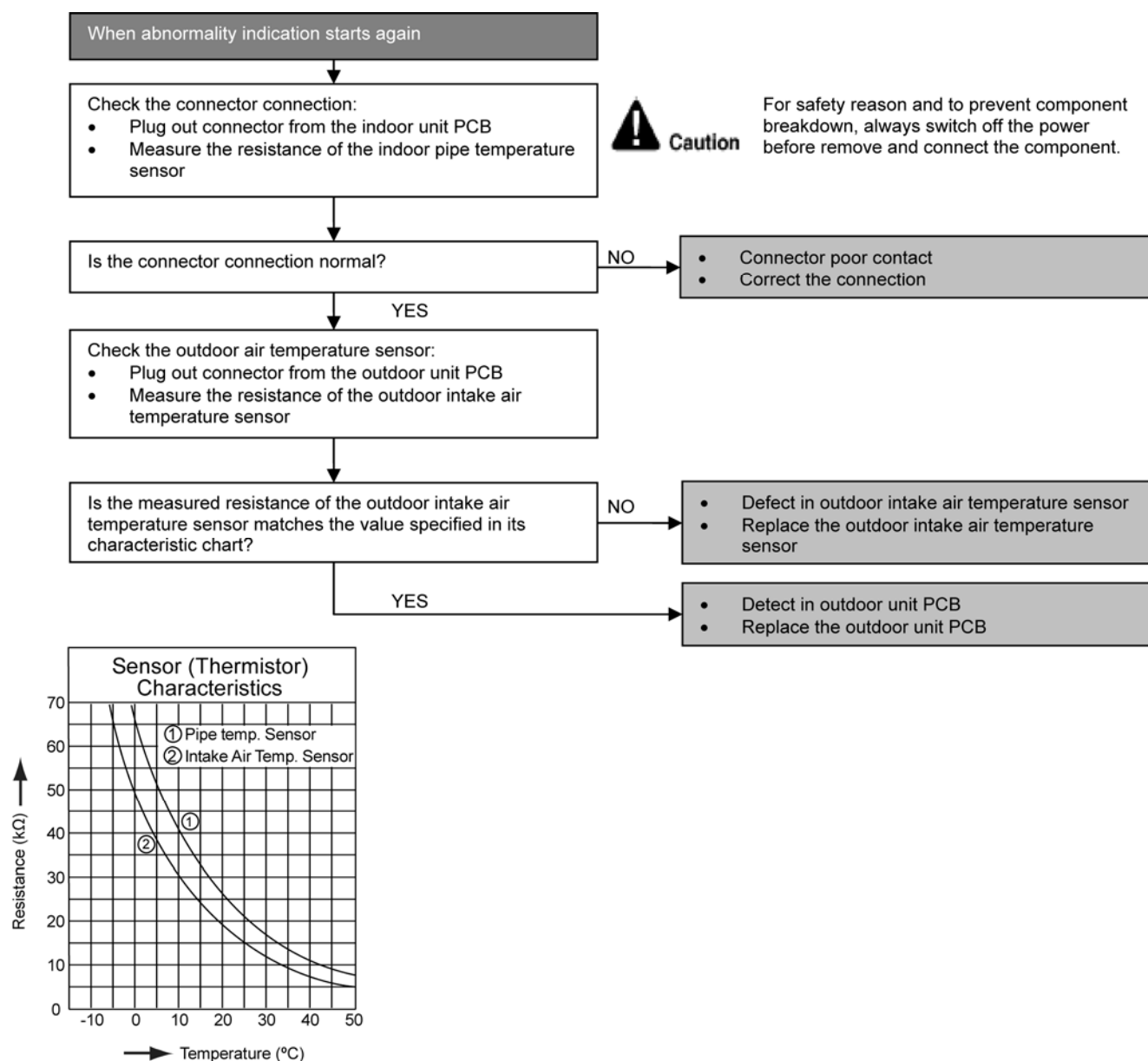
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the indoor heat exchanger temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.8 H27 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

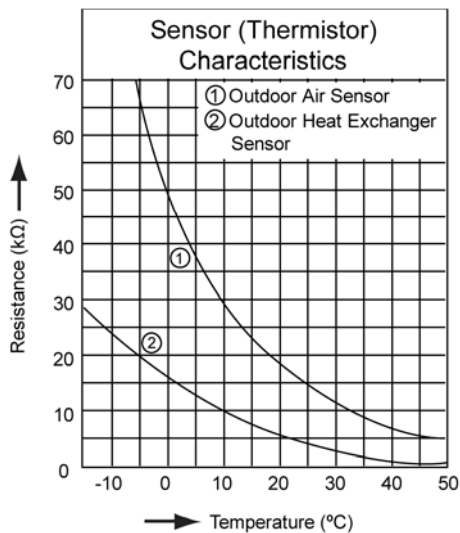
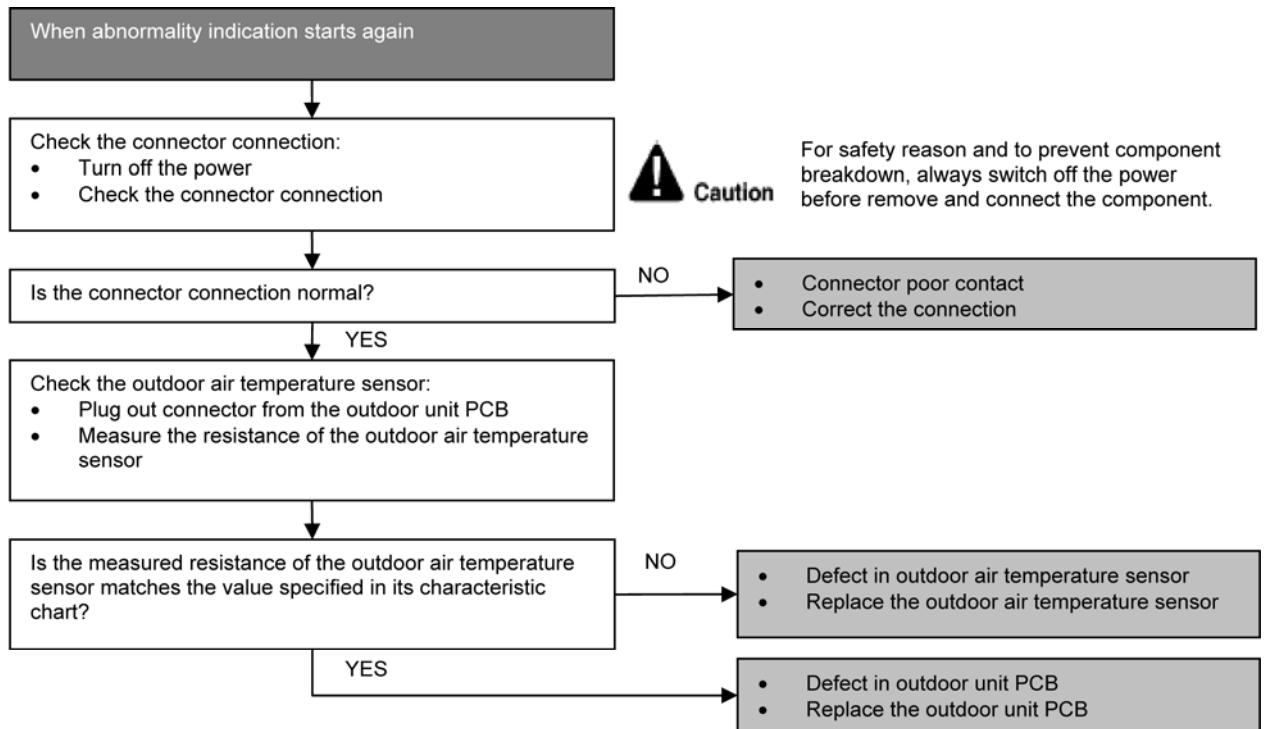
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor air temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.9 H28 (Outdoor Pipe Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

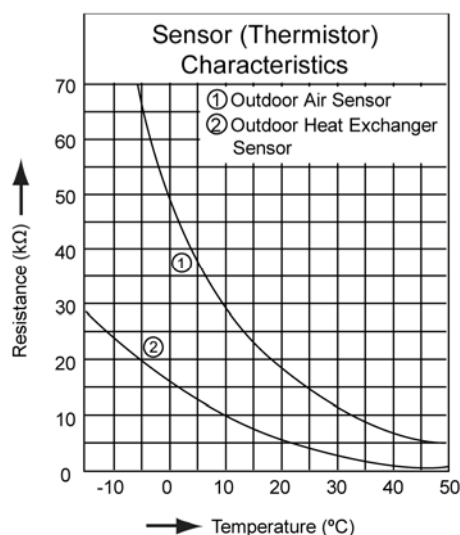
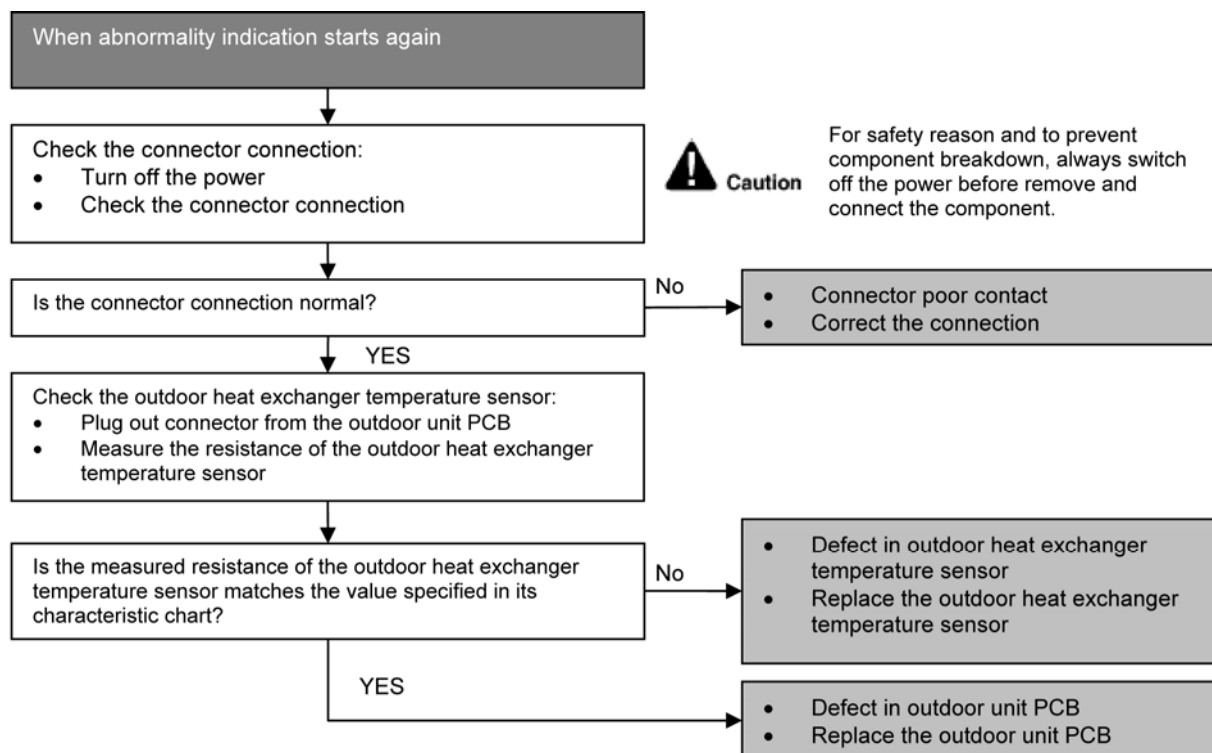
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor pipe temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.10 H30 (Compressor Discharge Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

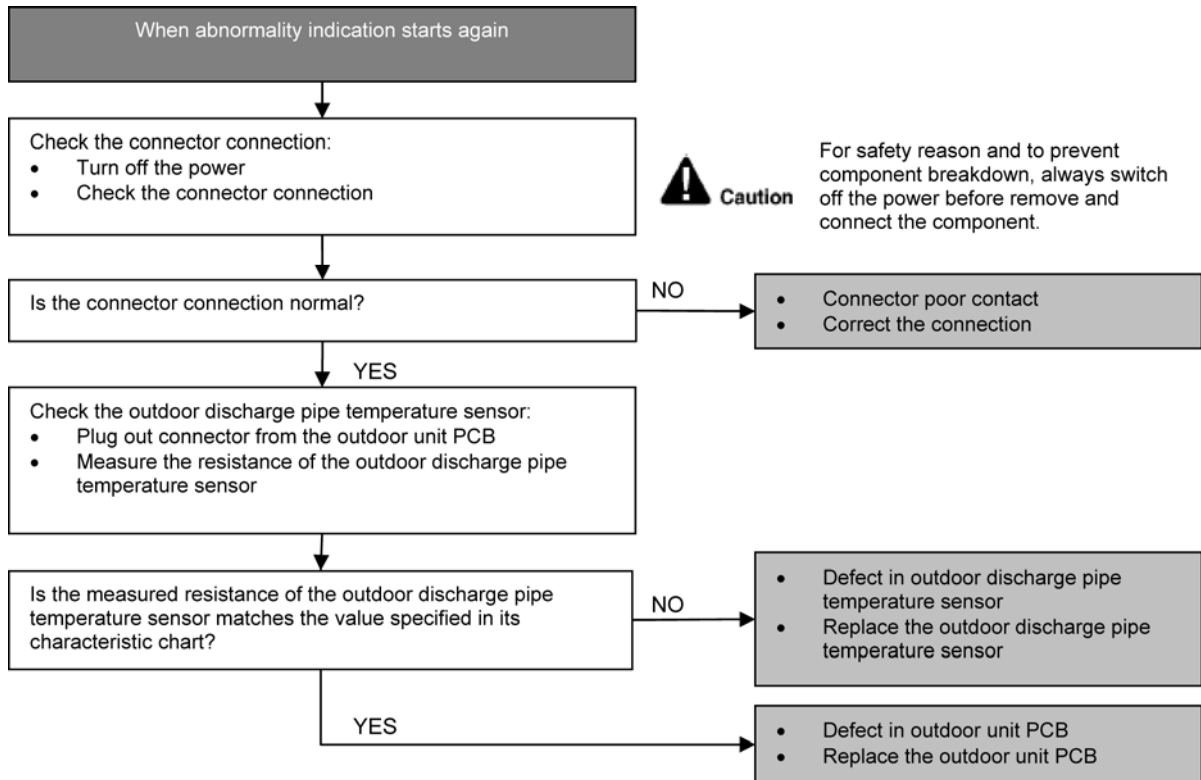
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor discharge pipe temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.11 H32 (Outdoor Heat Exchanger Temperature Sensor 2 Abnormality)

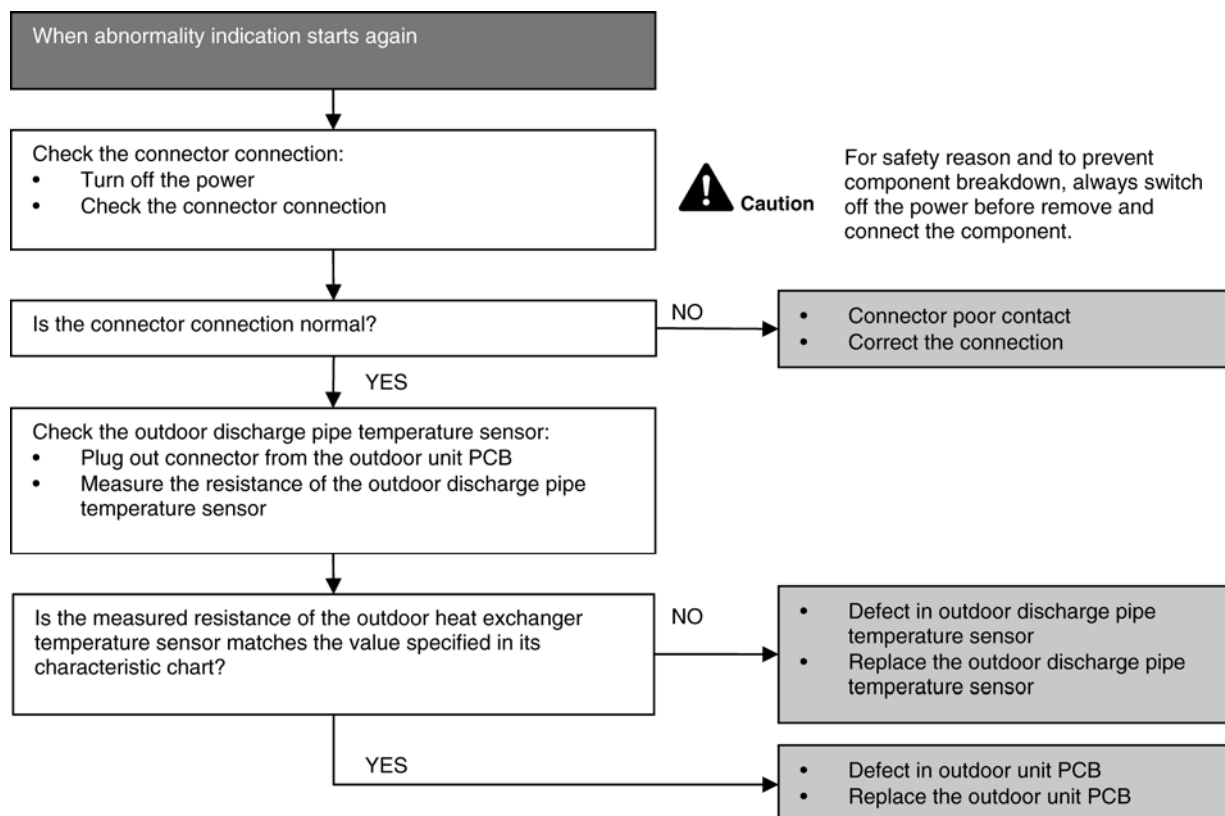
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor heat exchanger temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.12 H33 (Unspecified Voltage between Indoor and Outdoor)

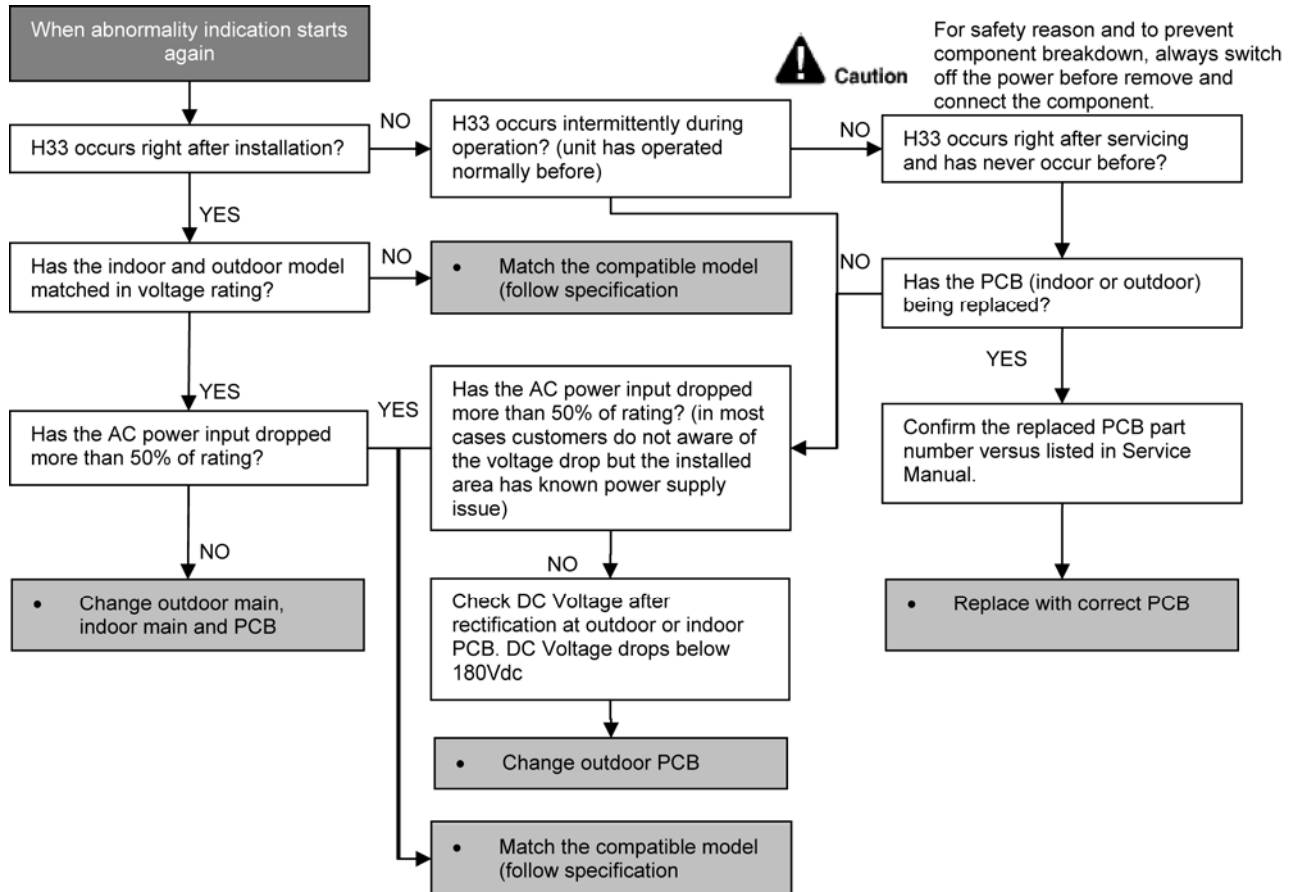
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The supply power is detected for its requirement by the indoor/outdoor transmission.

### Malfunction Caused

- Wrong models interconnected.
- Wrong indoor unit and outdoor unit PCBs used.
- Indoor unit or outdoor unit PCB defective.

### Troubleshooting



### 15.5.13 H34 (Outdoor Heat Sink Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

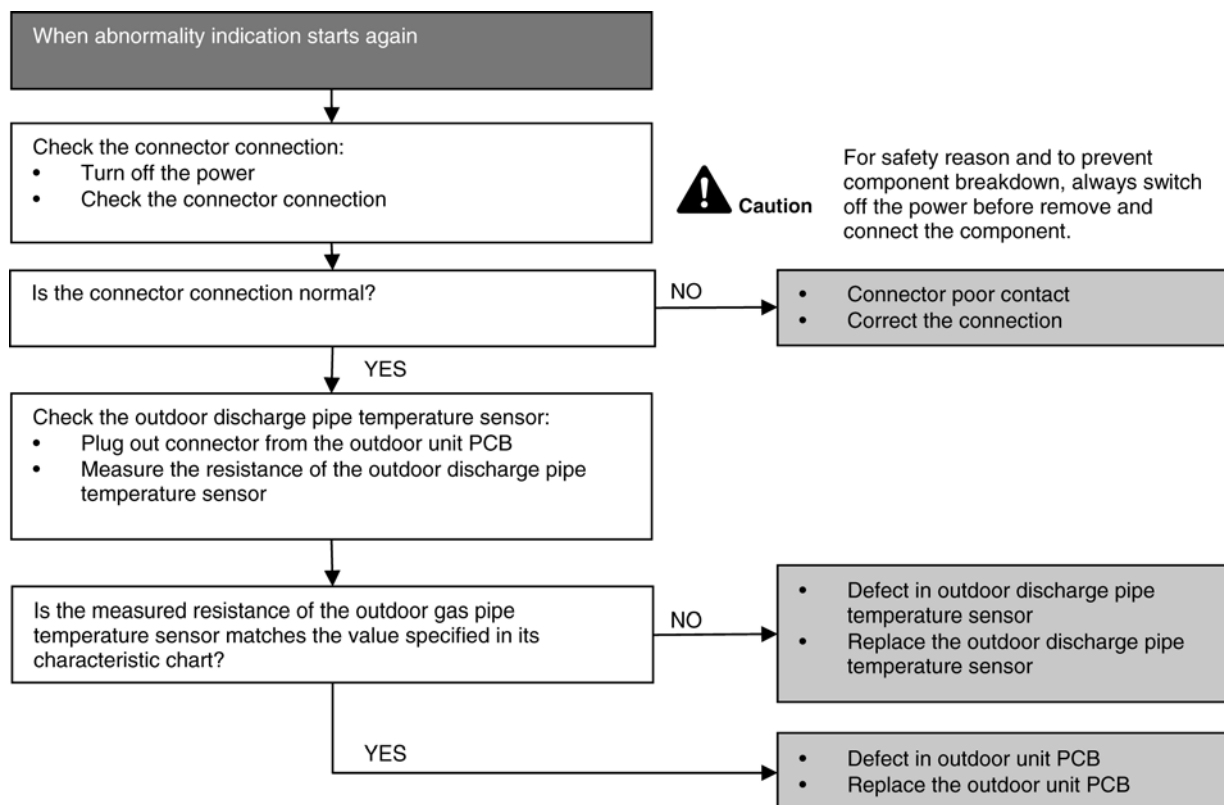
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor heat sink temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

#### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

#### Troubleshooting



### 15.5.14 H36 (Outdoor Gas Pipe Sensor Abnormality)

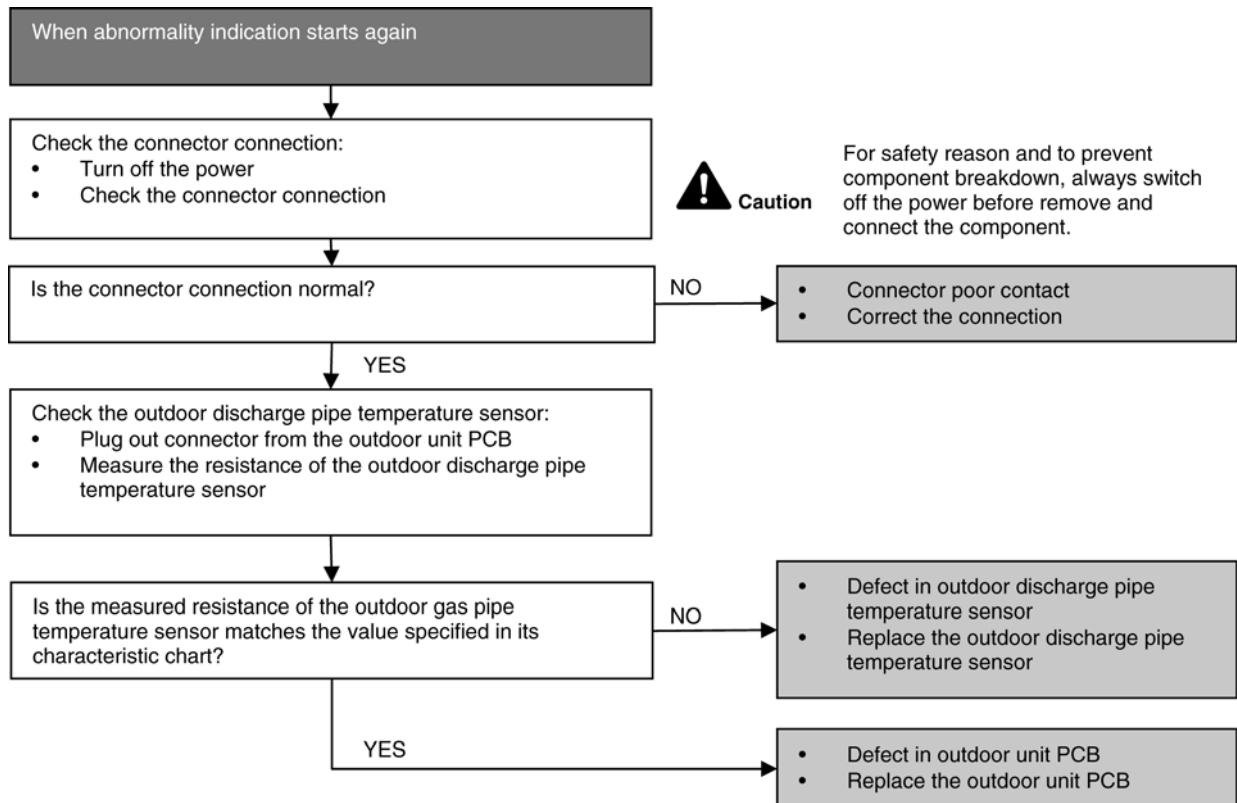
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor gas pipe temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

#### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

#### Troubleshooting





## 15.5.15 H37 (Outdoor Liquid Pipe Temperature Sensor Abnormality)

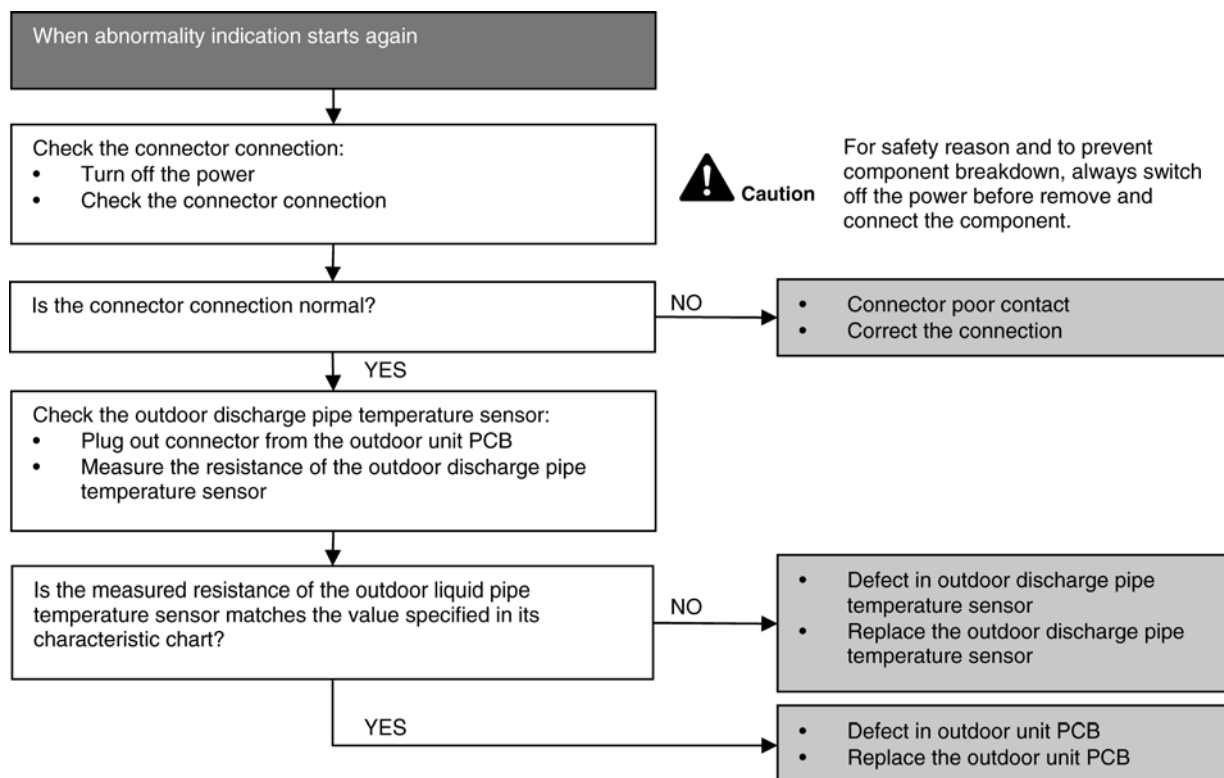
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, the temperatures detected by the outdoor liquid pipe temperature sensor are used to determine sensor errors.

### Malfunction Caused

- Faulty connector connection.
- Faulty sensor.
- Faulty PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.16 H97 (Outdoor Fan Motor – DC Motor Mechanism Locked)

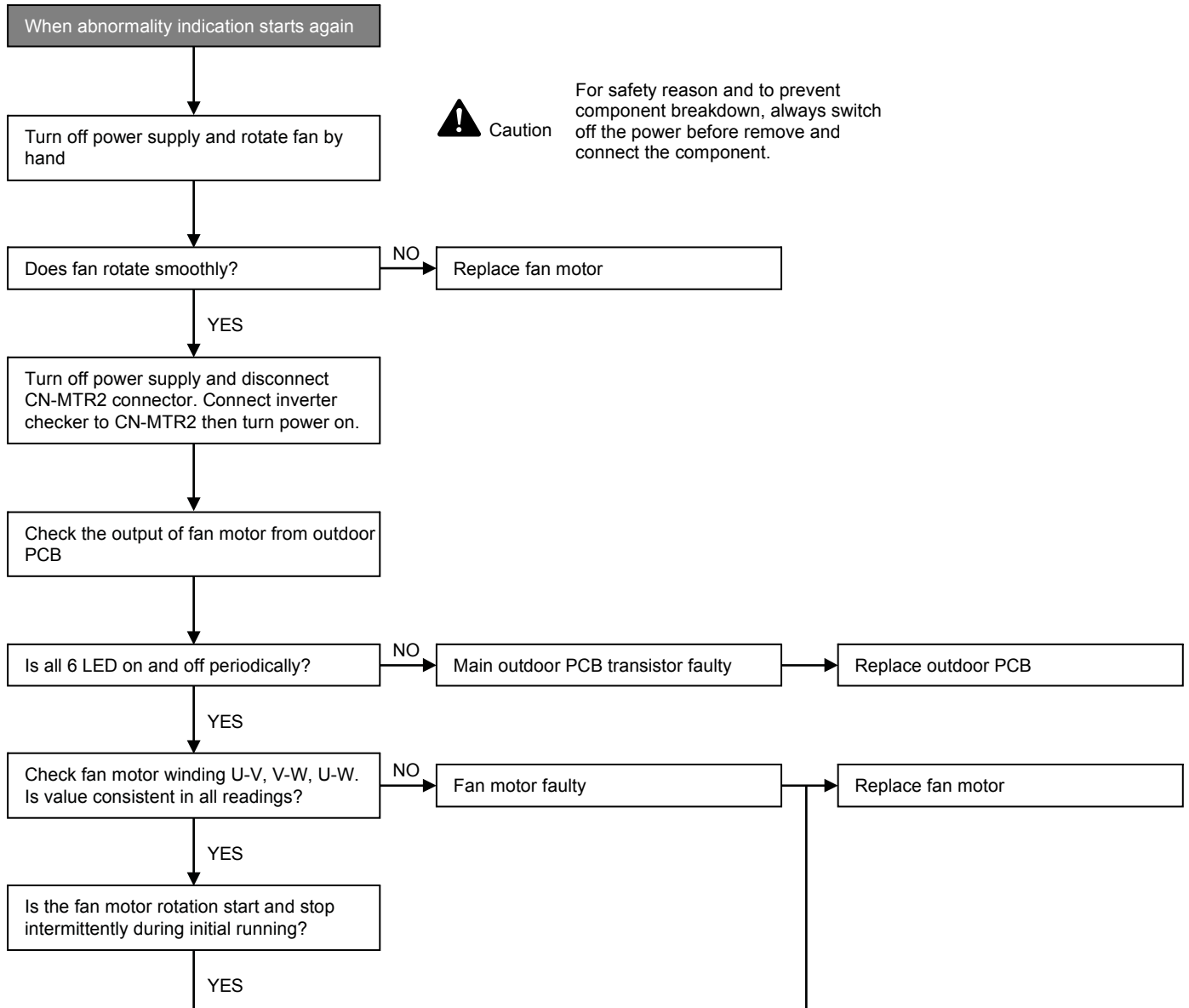
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The rotation speed detected by the Hall IC during fan motor operation is used to determine abnormal fan motor.

### Malfunction Caused

- Operation stops due to short circuit inside the fan motor winding.
- Operation stops due to breaking of wire inside the fan motor.
- Operation stops due to breaking of fan motor lead wires.
- Operation stops due to Hall IC malfunction.
- Operation error due to faulty outdoor unit PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.17 H98 (Error Code Stored in Memory and no alarm is triggered / no TIMER LED flashing)

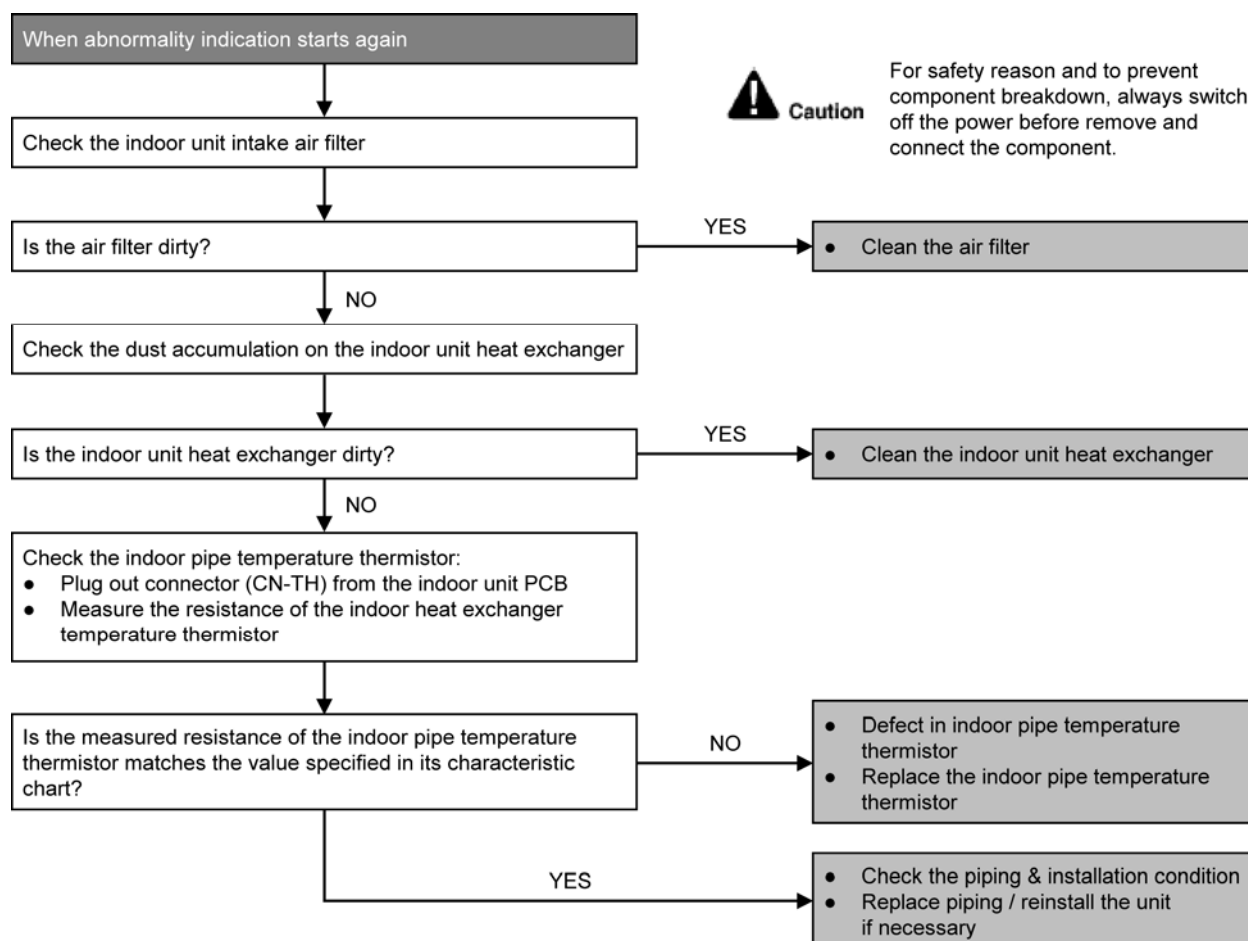
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- Indoor high pressure is detected when indoor heat exchanger is detecting very high temperature when the unit is operating in heating operation.
- Phenomena: unit is stopping and re-starting very often in heating mode

### Malfunction Caused

- Indoor heat exchanger thermistor
- Clogged air filter or heat exchanger
- Over-bent pipe (liquid side)

### Troubleshooting



### 15.5.18 H99 (Indoor Freeze Prevention Protection: Cooling or Soft Dry)

Error code will not display (no TIMER LED blinking) but store in EEPROM

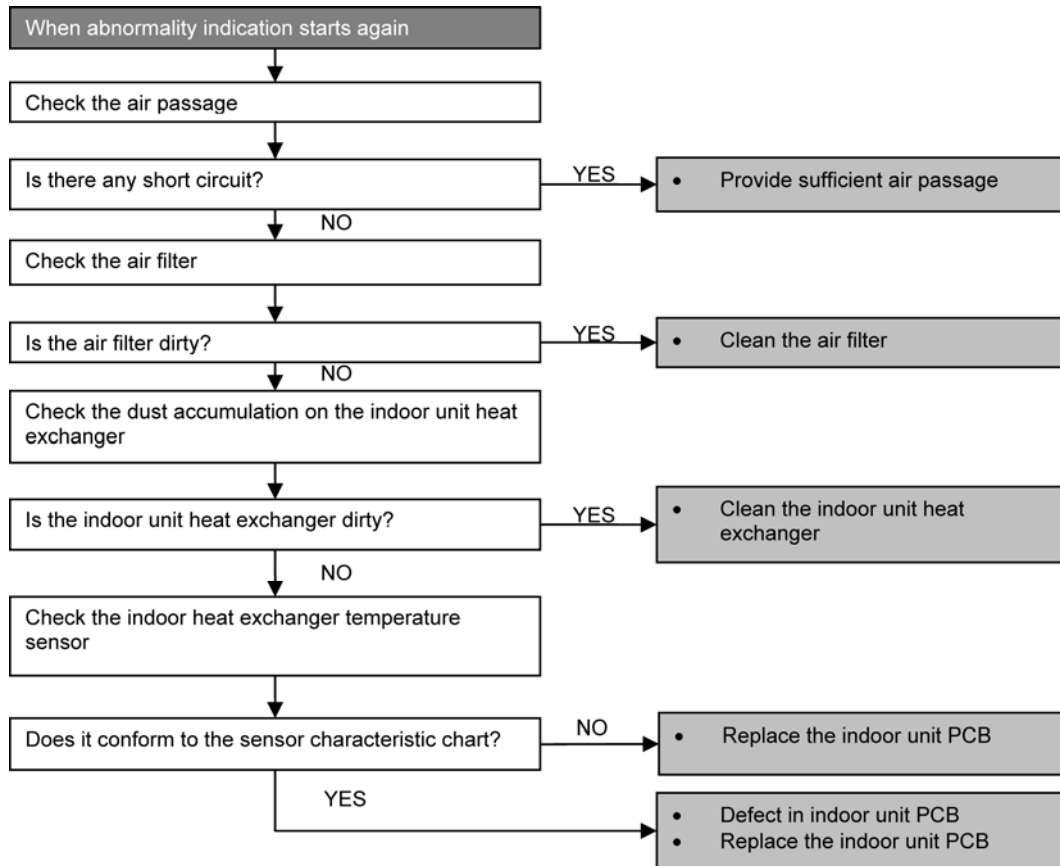
#### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- Freeze prevention control takes place (when indoor pipe temperature is lower than 2°C).

#### Malfunction Caused

- Clogged air filter of the indoor unit.
- Dust accumulation on the indoor unit heat exchanger.
- Air short circuit.
- Detection error due to faulty indoor pipe temperature sensor.
- Detection error due to faulty indoor unit PCB.

#### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.19 F11 (4-way valve Abnormality)

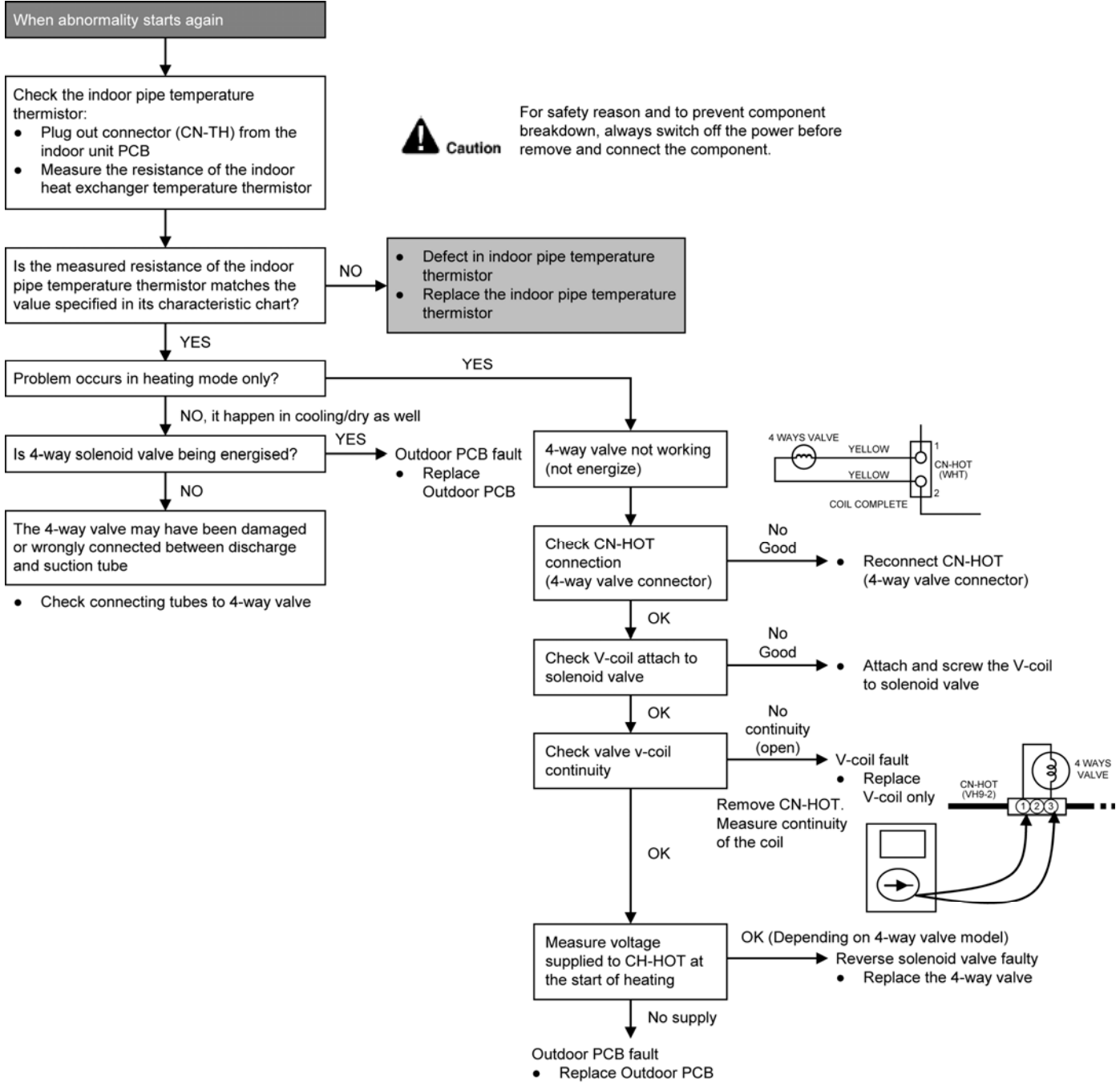
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- When indoor heat exchanger is cold during heating (except deice) or when indoor heat exchanger is hot during cooling and compressor operating, the 4-way valve is detected as malfunction.

### Malfunction Caused

- Indoor heat exchanger (pipe) thermistor
- 4-way valve malfunction

### Troubleshooting



\* Check gas side pipe – for hot gas flow in cooling mode

## 15.5.20 F17 (Indoor Standby Units Freezing Abnormality)

### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- When the different between indoor intake air temperature and indoor pipe temperature is above 10°C or indoor pipe temperature is below -1.0°C.

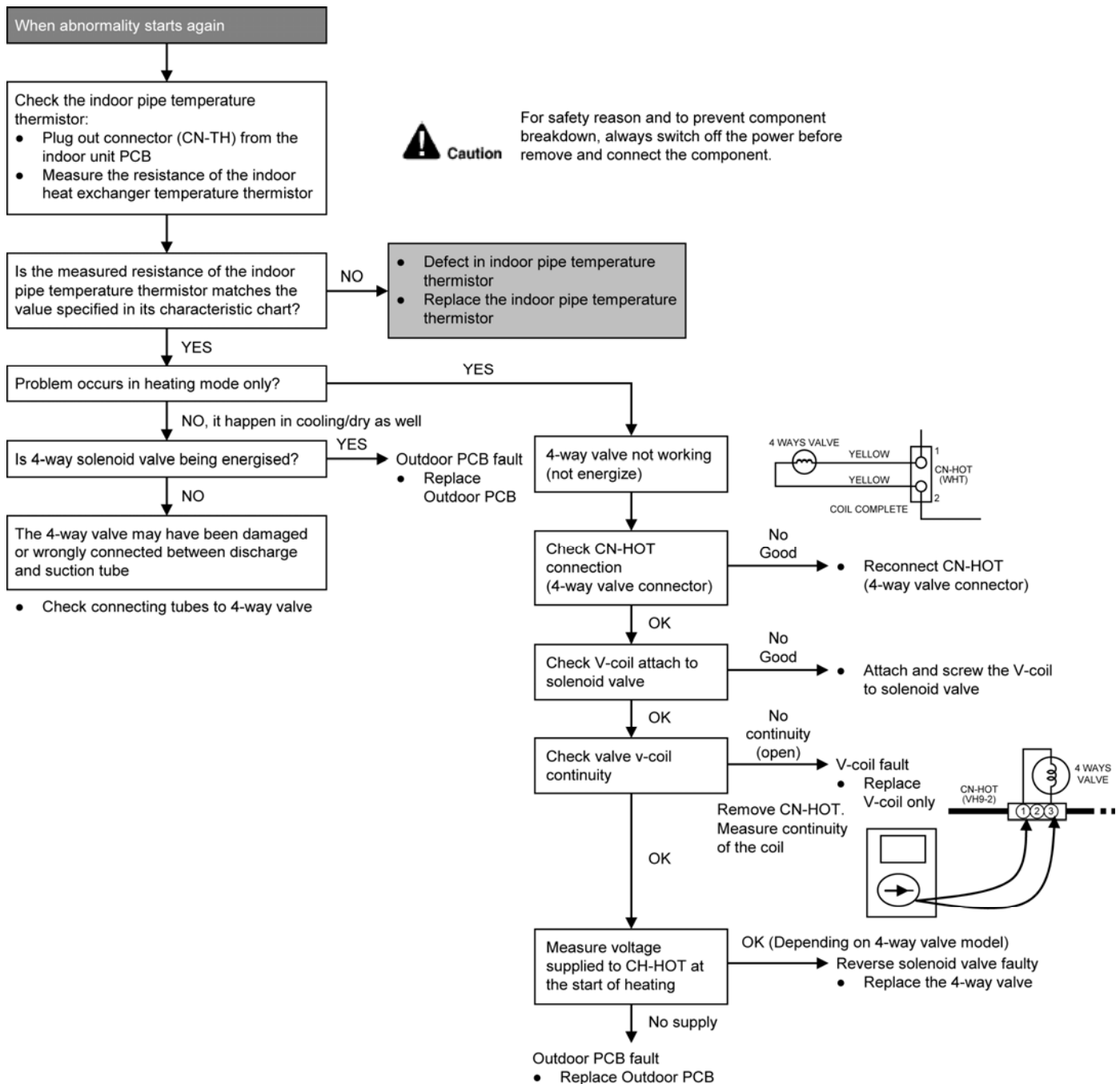
#### Remark:

When the indoor standby unit is freezing, the outdoor unit transfers F17 error code to the corresponding indoor unit and H39 to other indoor unit(s).

### Malfunction Caused

- Wrong wiring connection
- Faulty sensor
- Faulty expansion valve

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.21 F90 (Power Factor Correction Protection)

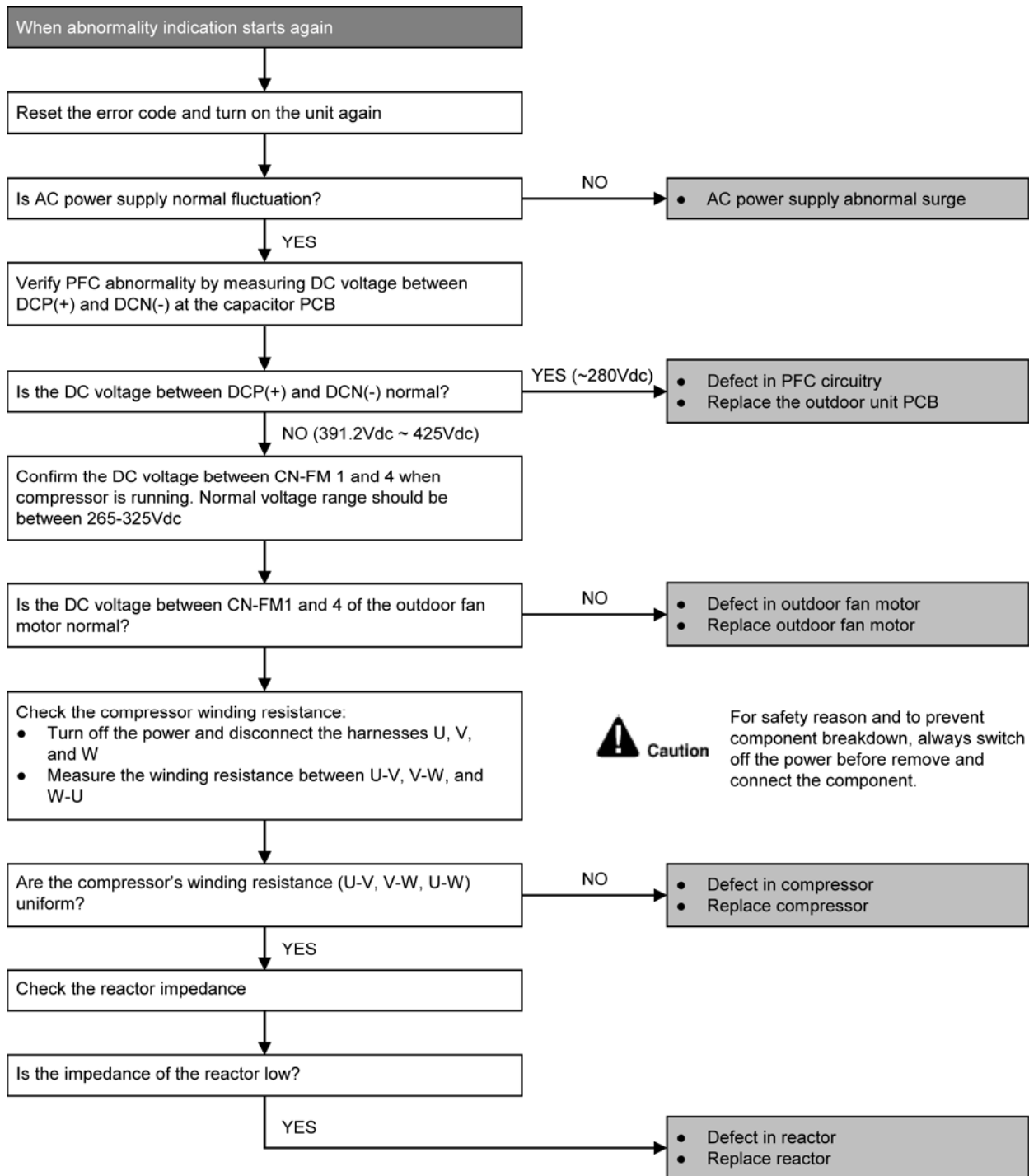
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- To maintain DC voltage level supply to power transistor.
- To detect high DC voltage level after rectification.

### Malfunction Caused

- During startup and operation of cooling and heating, when Power Factor Correction (PFC) protection circuitry at the outdoor unit main PCB senses abnormal DC voltage level for power transistors.
- When DC voltage detected is LOW, transistor switching will turn ON by controller to push-up the DC level.
- When DC voltage detected is HIGH (391Vdc – 425Vdc), active LOW signal will send by the controller to turn OFF relay RY-C.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.22 F91 (Refrigeration Cycle Abnormality)

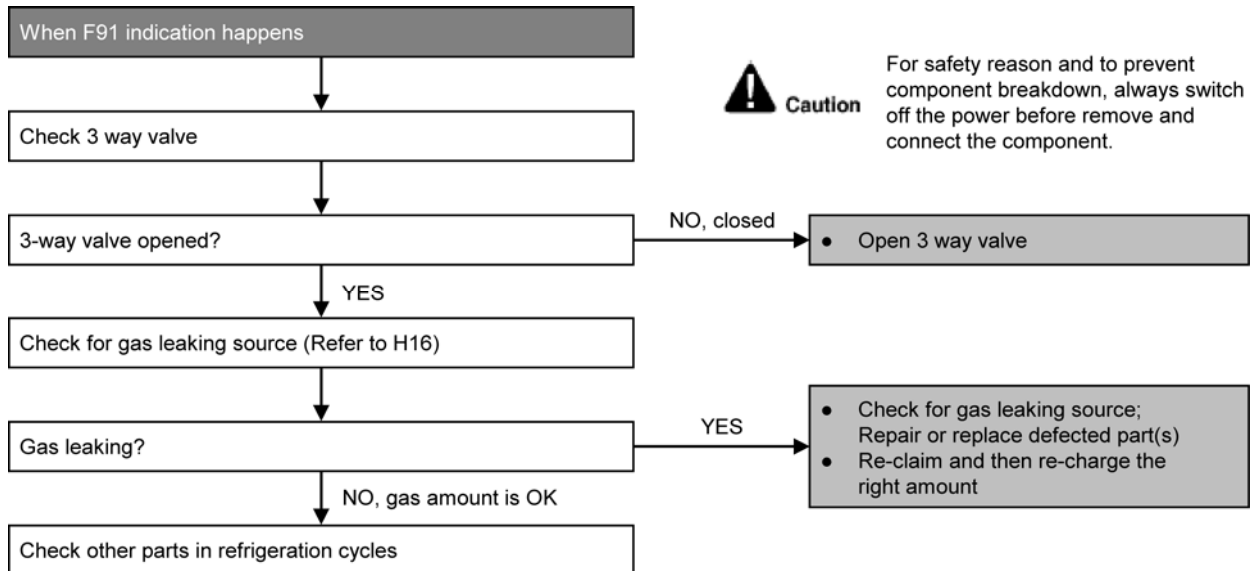
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- The input current is low while the compressor is running at higher than the setting frequency.

### Malfunction Caused

- Lack of gas.
- 3-way valve close.

### Troubleshooting





15.5.23 F93 (Compressor Rotation Failure)

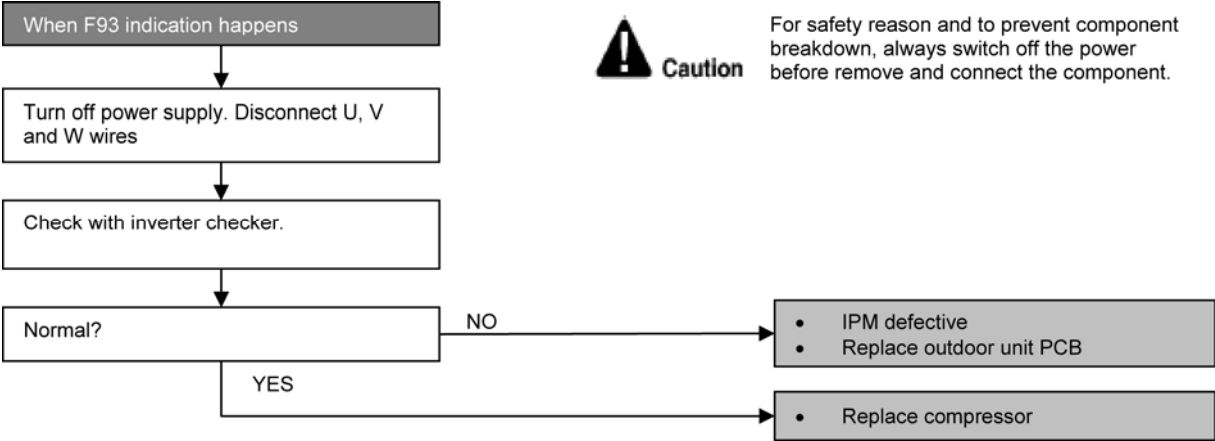
Malfunction Decision Conditions

A compressor rotation failure is detected by checking the compressor running condition through the position detection circuit.

Malfunction Caused

- Compressor terminal disconnect.
- Outdoor PCB malfunction.

Troubleshooting



## 15.5.24 F95 (Outdoor High Pressure Protection: Cooling or Soft Dry)

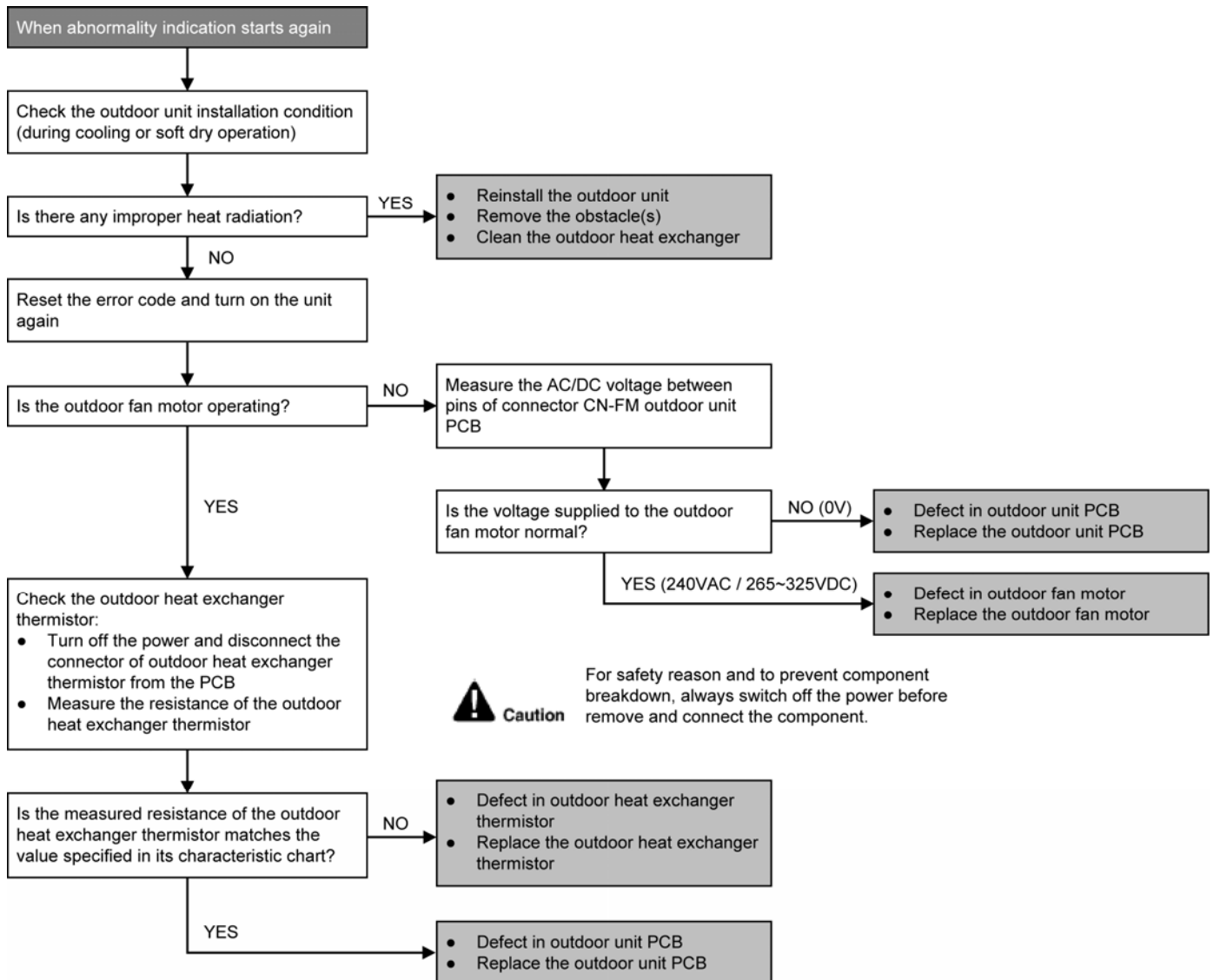
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During operation of cooling or soft dry, when outdoor unit heat exchanger high temperature data is detected by the outdoor unit heat exchanger thermistor.

### Malfunction Caused

- Outdoor heat exchanger temperature rise due to short-circuit of hot discharge air flow.
- Outdoor heat exchanger temperature rise due to defective of outdoor fan motor.
- Outdoor heat exchange temperature rise due to defective outdoor heat exchanger thermistor.
- Outdoor heat exchanger temperature rise due to defective of outdoor unit PCB.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.25 F96 (IPM Overheating)

### Malfunction Decision Conditions

- During operating of cooling and heating, when IPM temperature data (100°C) is detected by the IPM temperature sensor.

#### Multi Models Only

- Compressor Overheating: During operation of cooling and heating, when the compressor OL is activated.
- Heat Sink Overheating: During operation of cooling and heating, when heat sink temperature data (90°C) is detected by the heat sink temperature sensor.

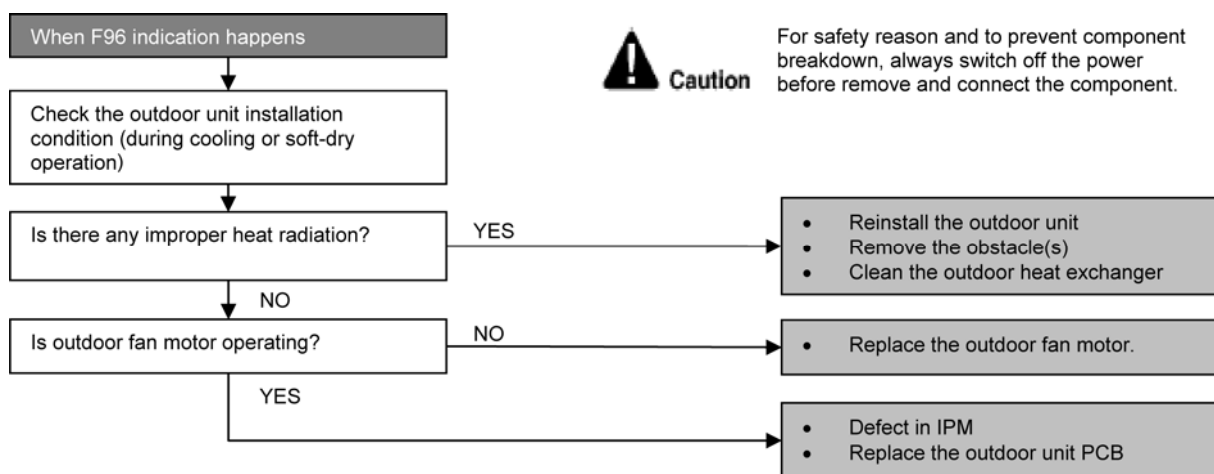
### Malfunction Caused

- IPM overheats due to short circuit of hot discharge air flow.
- IPM overheats due to defective of outdoor fan motor.
- IPM overheats due to defective of internal circuitry of IPM.
- IPM overheats due to defective IPM temperature sensor.

#### Multi Models Only

- Compressor OL connector poor contact.
- Compressor OL faulty.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.26 F97 (Compressor Overheating)

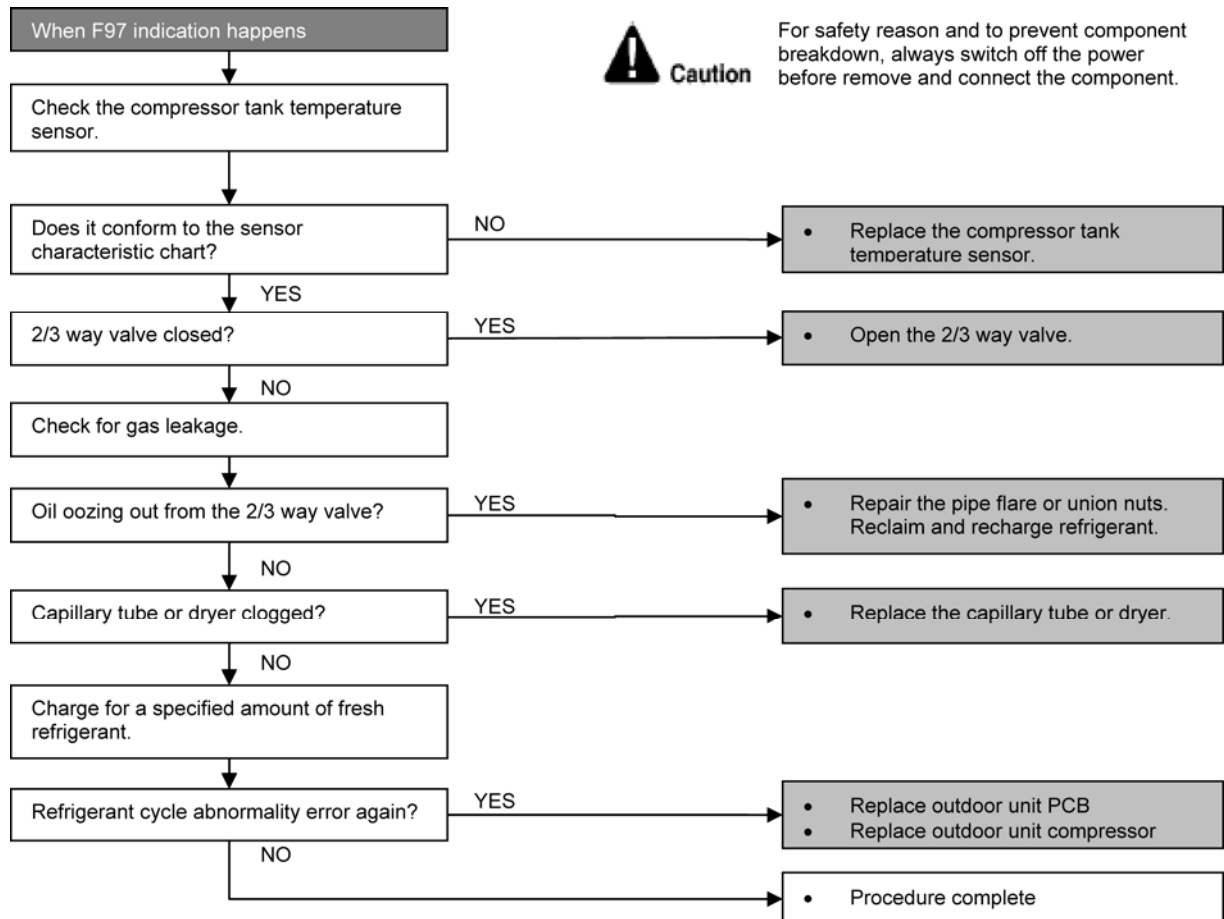
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

During operation of cooling and heating, when compressor tank temperature data (103°C) is detected by the compressor tank temperature sensor.

### Malfunction Caused

- Refrigerant shortage (refrigerant leakage).
- 2/3 way valve closed.
- Detection error due to faulty compressor tank temperature sensor.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.27 F98 (Input Over Current Detection)

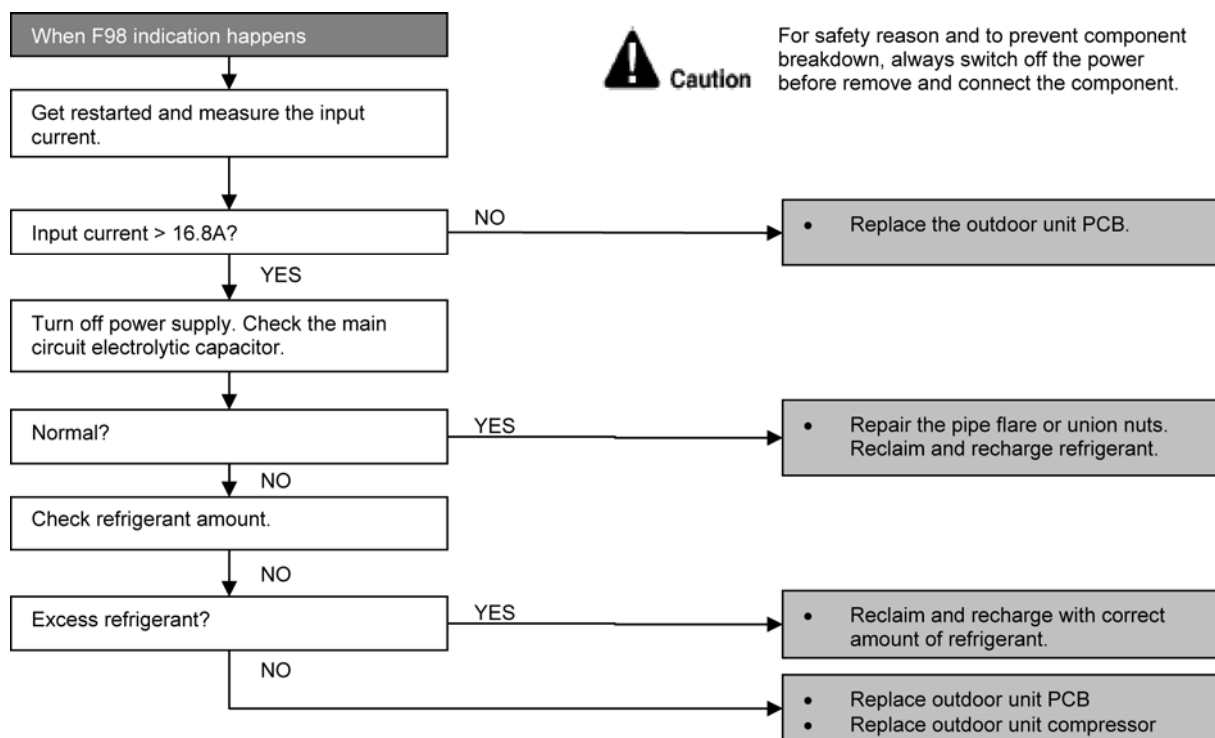
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

During operation of cooling and heating, when an input over-current (X value in Total Running Current Control) is detected by checking the input current value being detected by current transformer (CT) with the compressor running.

### Malfunction Caused

- Over-current due to compressor failure.
- Over-current due to defective outdoor unit PCB.
- Over-current due to defective inverter main circuit electrolytic capacitor.
- Over-current due to excessive refrigerant.

### Troubleshooting



## 15.5.28 F99 (DC Peak Detection)

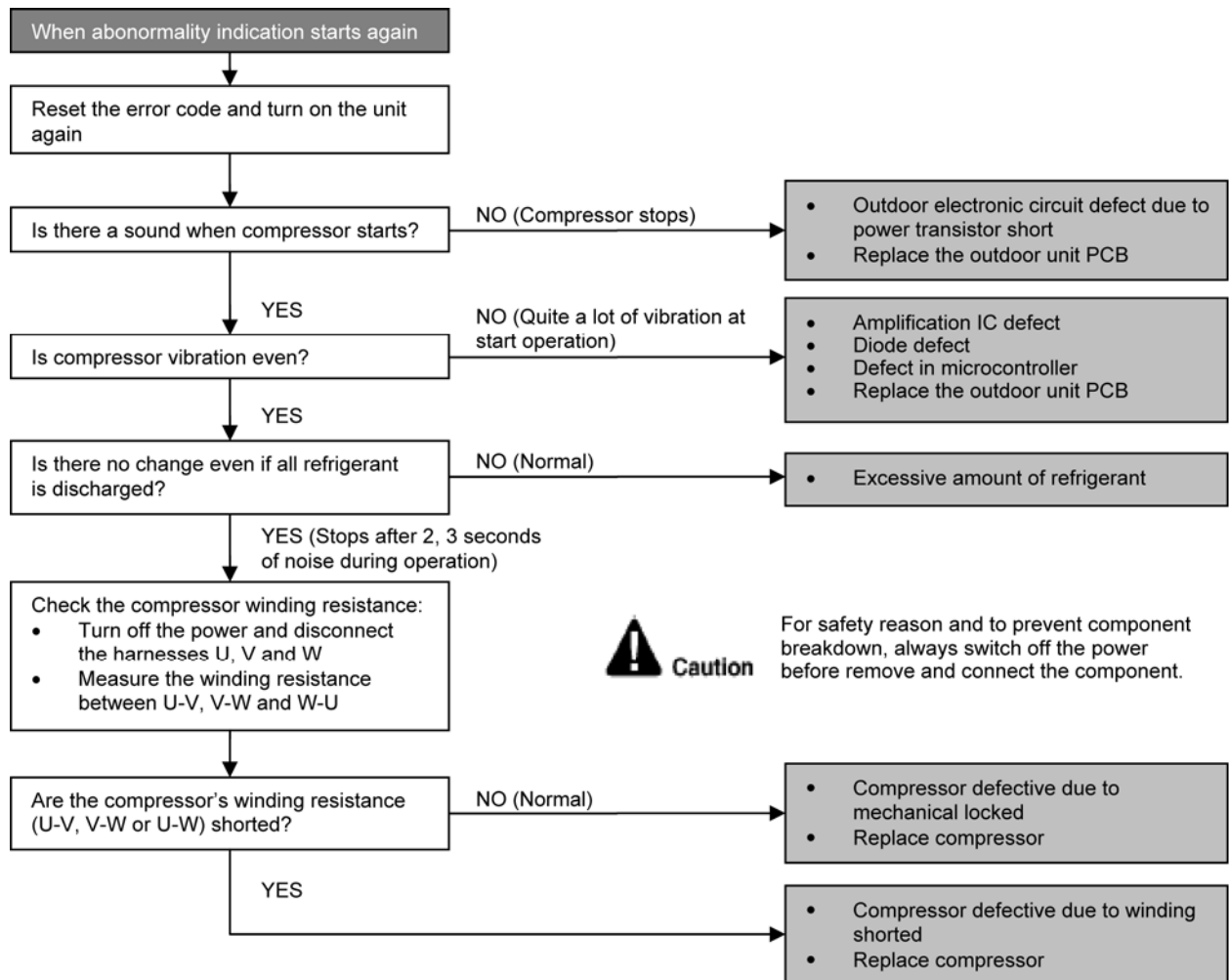
### Malfunction Decision Conditions

During startup and operation of cooling and heating, when inverter DC peak data is received by the outdoor internal DC Peak sensing circuitry.

### Malfunction Caused

- DC current peak due to compressor failure.
- DC current peak due to defective power transistor(s).
- DC current peak due to defective outdoor unit PCB.
- DC current peak due to short circuit.

### Troubleshooting



- Checking the power transistor.
- Never touch any live parts for at least 10 minutes after turning off the circuit breaker.
- If unavoidable necessary to touch a live part, make sure the power transistor's supply voltage is below 50V using the tester.
- For the UVW, make measurement at the Faston terminal on the board of the relay connector.

Tester's negative terminal	Power transistor (+)	UVW	Power transistor (-)	UVW
Tester's positive terminal	UVW	Power transistor (+)	UVW	Power transistor (-)
Normal resistance	Several kΩ to several MΩ			
Abnormal resistance	0 or ∞			