Diagnostics of controller malfunctions

Pressing the throttle handle all the way turns off the motor

If protection is triggered, go to the **Controller** > **Status flags** > **Throttle error**, if **On** is set, then it is required to calibrate the throttle or increase the maximum throttle voltage in the **Controller** > **Throttle max mV.** You can increase it gradually in steps of **100mV**.

Motor does not spin when throttle is activated

Check battery settings (minimum / maximum voltage).
Check the temperature sensor of the motor (the temperature value must not be outside the limits).
Check the kV of the motor in the **Motor** section, it should not be zero, otherwise launch motor detection and correct the angles again.
Check throttle setting, throttle error flag should not be present.

Check if the brake is pressed, the main screen will show the **“P”** icon, check the range of the analog brake sensor if connected.
Check if neutral is turned on, the main screen will show “**N”**
Check the **Controller flag** > **Status flags** > **Overcurrent**, if it is “**On”** then try to turn the motor by hand, if it resists - disconnect the controller phases from the motor and twist by hand again, if the torsion resistance remains then the motor is faulty, if the motor starts to rotate freely - contact for technical support, the controller may be faulty.

Regenerative braking is missing / shuts-off

Check the battery charging current and maximum voltage settings.
Check **Controller** > **Status flags** > **U power supply exceeded** flag, if **On** is present, it may mean that the BMS disconnected the charging channel due to the overvoltage on the cells and the controller went into protection. In this case, it is recommended to lower the maximum battery voltage setting for a smoother and more predictable limitation of the regenerative current.

Motor autosetup returns error

Check if the motor turns freely by hand, if not, see the **Overcurrent flag** above.
Increase detection current (for example, twice), you can also push the motor with your hand at the start (be careful).
Check the performance of the hall sensors in the **Controller** > **Debugging information** > **Hall input** section, this parameter has three digits, each shows the signal level, if you rotate the motor slowly by hand, then all three digits should change. If none of them changes, check if the hall connector is connected or the ground may be broken. If one of the numbers does not change, there is no contact or the sensor wire is broken. To check the contacts in the controller, you need to

disconnect the hall connector and measure the voltage at the controller connector. There should be about 4V on the signal lines of the halls, 5V on the power supply and about 3V on the temperature sensor line.