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MiniSKiiP® PIM 0 Output Inverter Application 600 V / 6 A

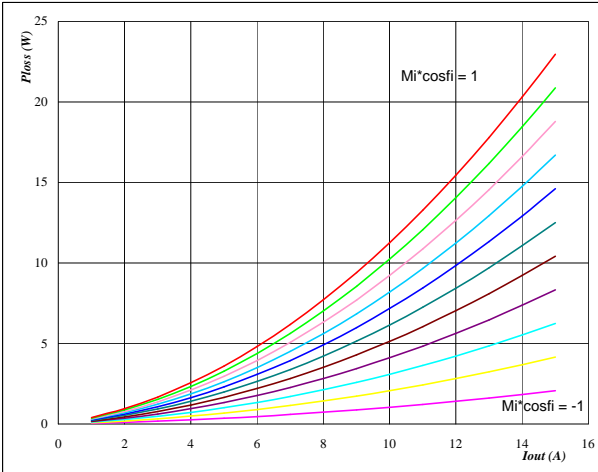
General conditions

3phase SPWM	
V_{GEon}	= 15 V
V_{GEoff}	= -15 V
R_{gon}	= 64 Ω
R_{goff}	= 64 Ω

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical average static loss as a function of output current

$P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$

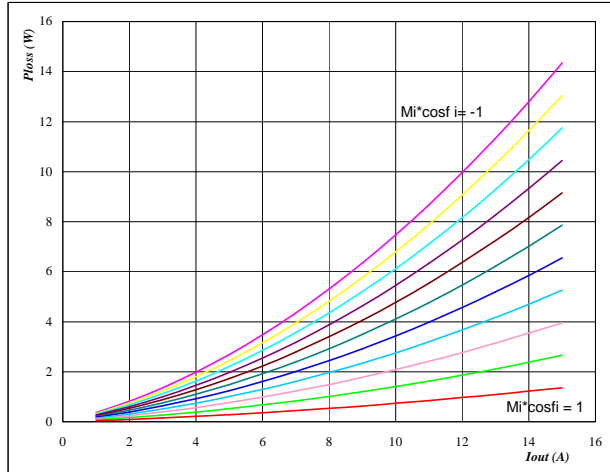


$T_j = 150$ °C
Mi*cosφ from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

Figure 2 FWD

Typical average static loss as a function of output current

$P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$

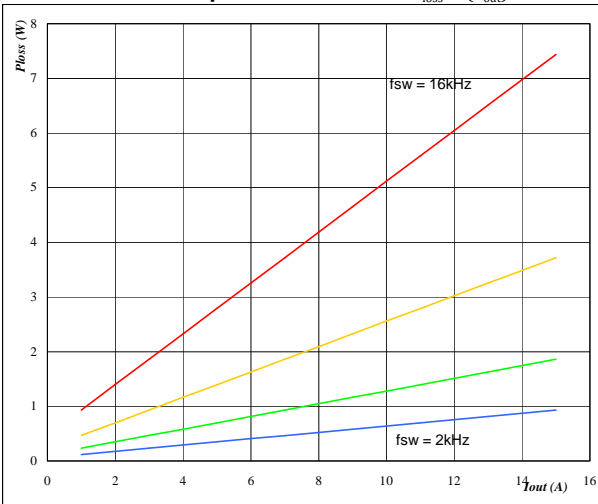


$T_j = 150$ °C
Mi*cosφ from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

Figure 3 IGBT

Typical average switching loss as a function of output current

$P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$

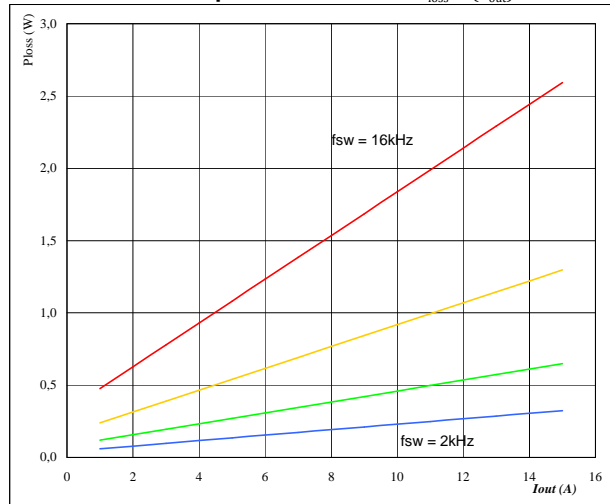


$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 4 FWD

Typical average switching loss as a function of output current

$P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

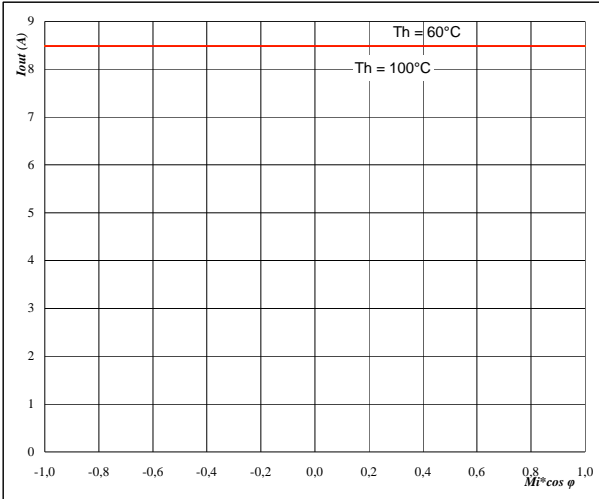


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Figure 5 Phase

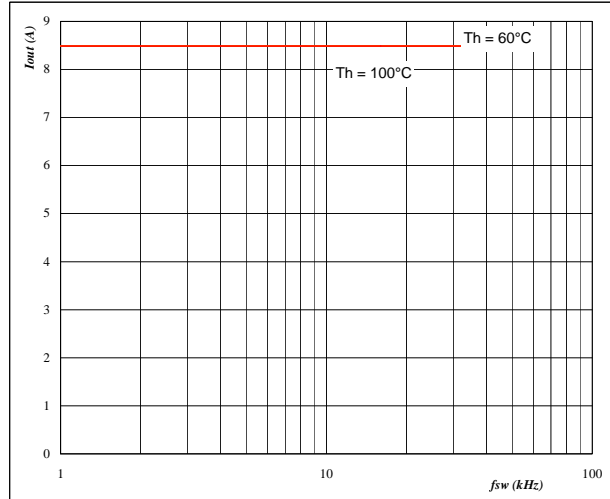
Typical available 50Hz output current as a function $Mi \cdot \cos \varphi$ $I_{out} = f(Mi \cdot \cos \varphi)$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $f_{sw} = 4$ kHz
 T_s from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C

Figure 6 Phase

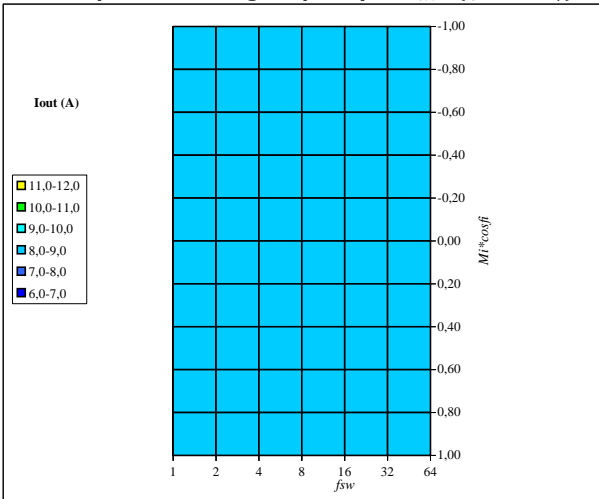
Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of switching frequency $I_{out} = f(f_{sw})$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $Mi \cdot \cos \varphi = 0,8$
 T_s from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C

Figure 7 Phase

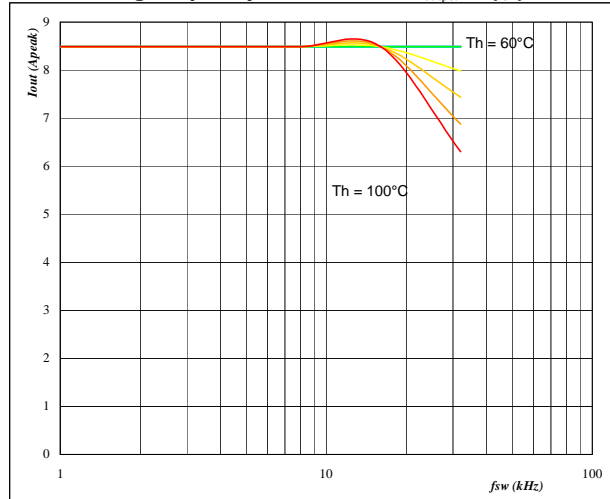
Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of $Mi \cdot \cos \varphi$ and switching frequency $I_{out} = f(f_{sw}, Mi \cdot \cos \varphi)$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $T_s = 80$ °C

Figure 8 Phase

Typical available 0Hz output current as a function of switching frequency $I_{outpeak} = f(f_{sw})$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 T_s from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C
 $Mi = 0$

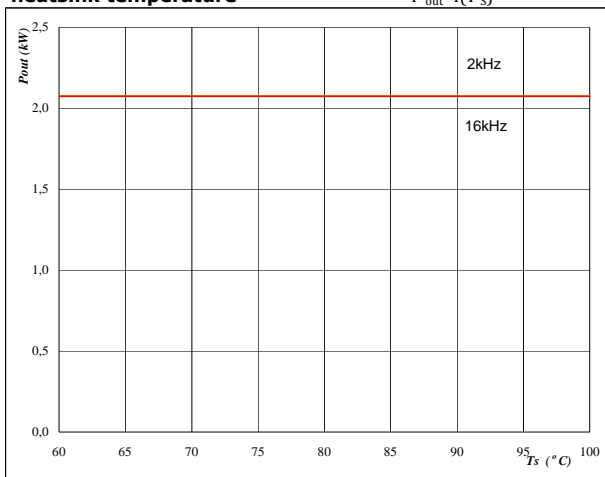


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Figure 9 Inverter

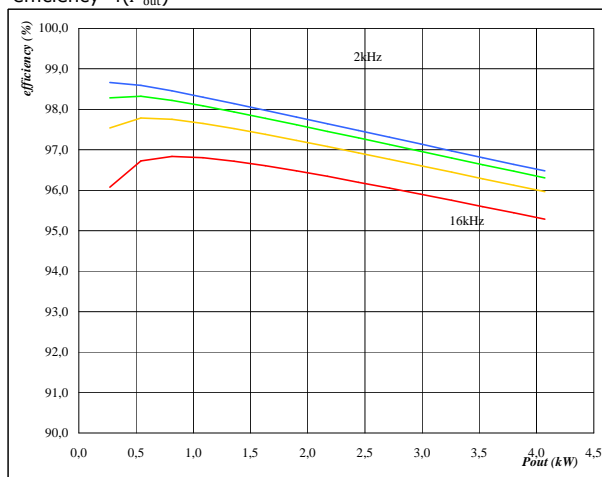
Typical available peak output power as a function of heatsink temperature
 $P_{out}=f(T_s)$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $M_i = 1$
 $\cos \varphi = 0,80$
 f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 10 Inverter

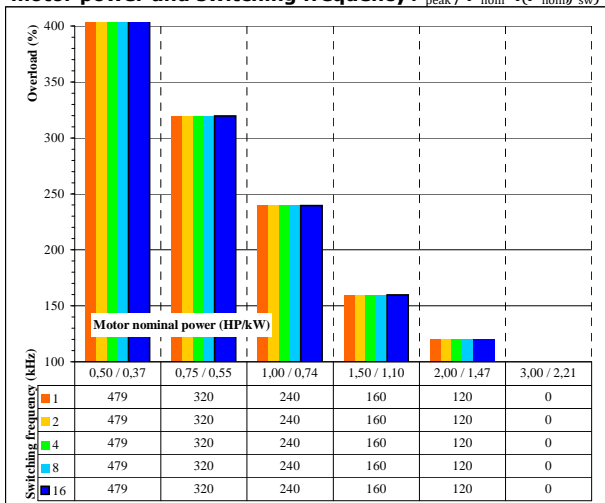
Typical efficiency as a function of output power
efficiency= $f(P_{out})$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $M_i = 1$
 $\cos \varphi = 0,80$
 f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 11 Inverter

Typical available overload factor as a function of motor power and switching frequency
 $P_{peak} / P_{nom}=f(P_{nom}/f_{sw})$



$T_j = 150$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $M_i = 1$
 $\cos \varphi = 0,8$
 f_{sw} from 1 kHz to 16kHz in steps of factor 2
 $T_h = 80$ °C
Motor eff = 0,85