



**flow PHASE0** **Output Inverter Application** **600 V / 75 A**

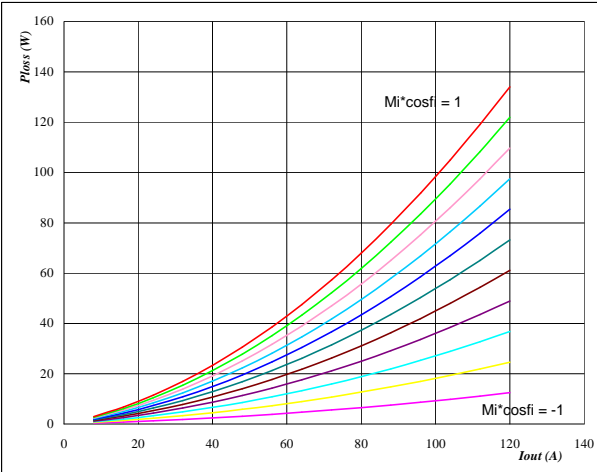
**General conditions**

<b>3phase SPWM</b>	
$V_{GEon}$	= 15 V
$V_{GEoff}$	= -15 V
$R_{gon}$	= 2 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	= 2 $\Omega$

**Figure 1** IGBT

**Typical average static loss as a function of output current**

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

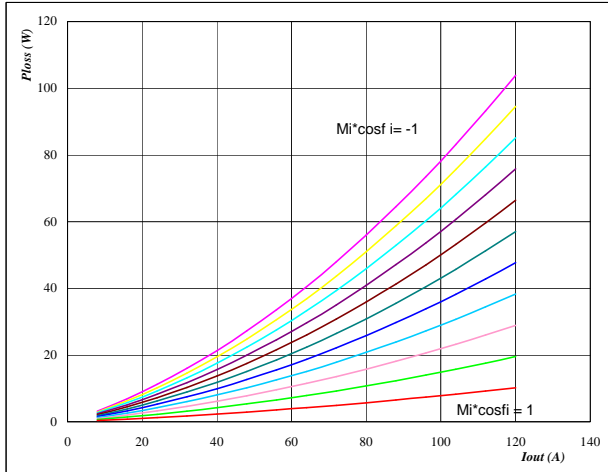


**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $Mi \cdot \cos\phi$  from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

**Figure 2** FWD

**Typical average static loss as a function of output current**

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

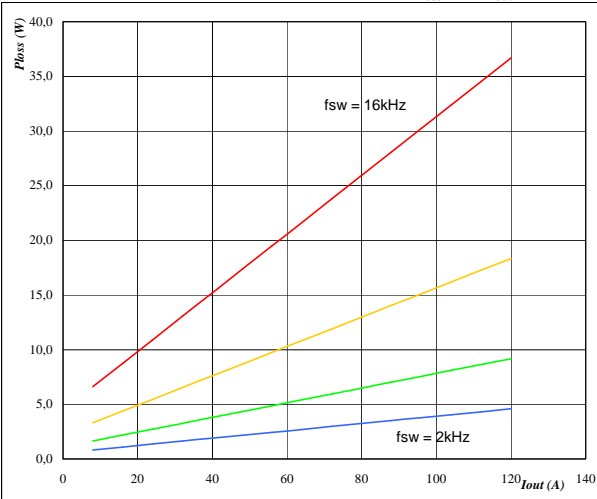


**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 $Mi \cdot \cos\phi$  from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

**Figure 3** IGBT

**Typical average switching loss as a function of output current**

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

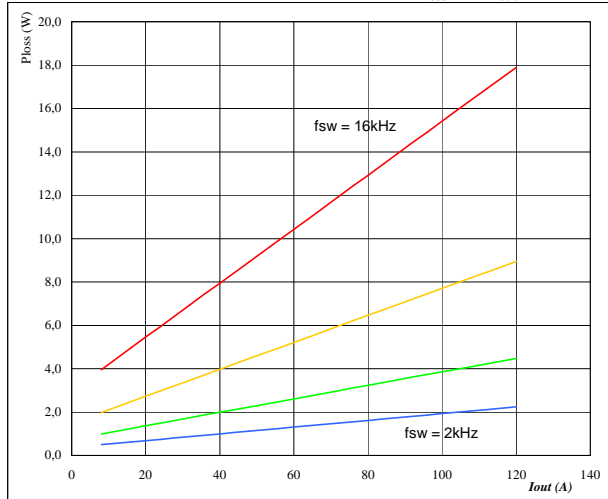


**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
DC link = 320 V  
 $f_{sw}$  from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

**Figure 4** FWD

**Typical average switching loss as a function of output current**

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



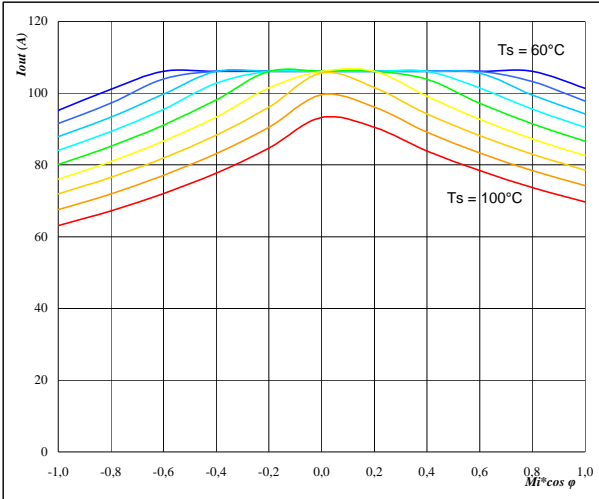
**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
DC link = 320 V  
 $f_{sw}$  from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2



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**Figure 5** Phase

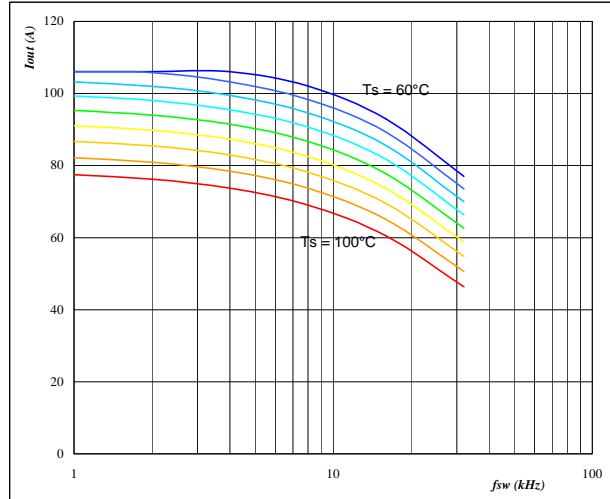
Typical available 50Hz output current as a function  $Mi \cdot \cos \varphi$   $I_{out} = f(Mi \cdot \cos \varphi)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °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

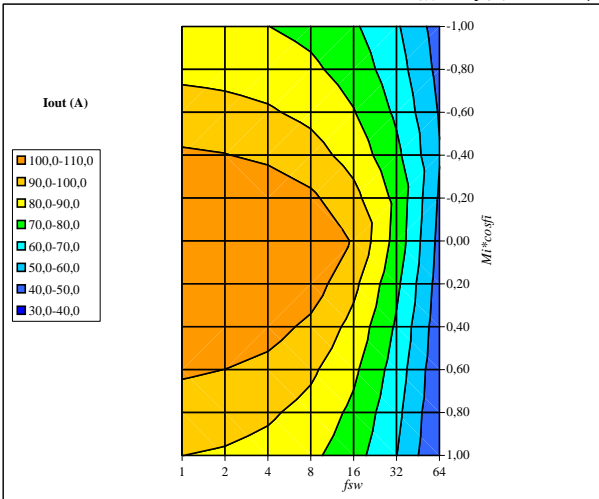
Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of switching frequency  $I_{out} = f(f_{sw})$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °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

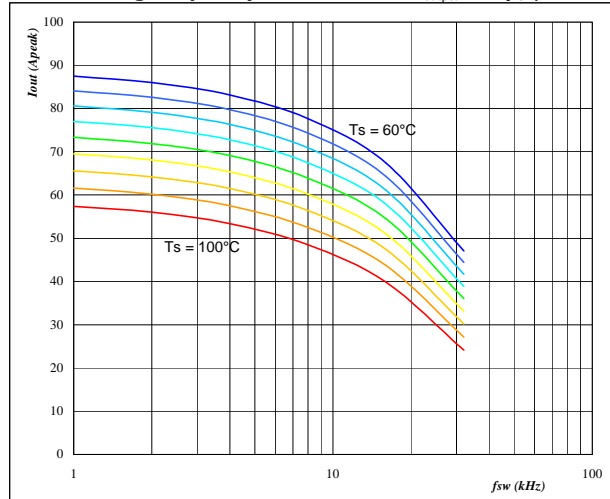
Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of  $Mi \cdot \cos \varphi$  and switching frequency  $I_{out} = f(f_{sw}, Mi \cdot \cos \varphi)$



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

**Figure 8** Phase

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



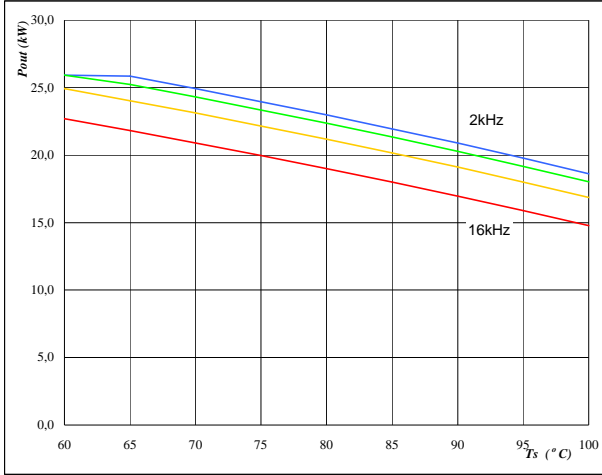
**At**  
 $T_j = 150$  °C  
 DC link = 320 V  
 $T_s$  from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C  
 $Mi = 0$



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**Figure 9** Inverter

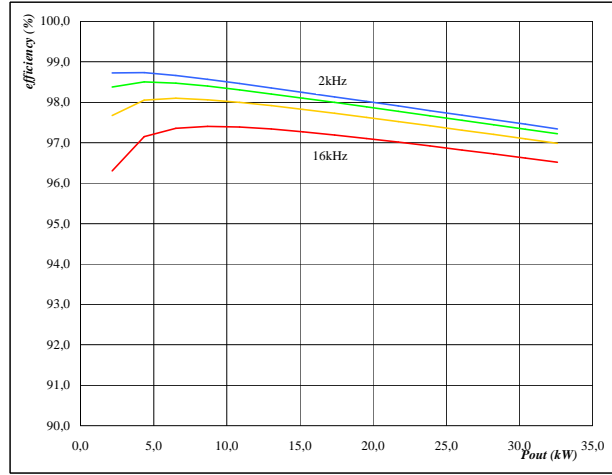
**Typical available peak output power as a function of heatsink temperature**  
 $P_{out} = f(T_s)$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 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

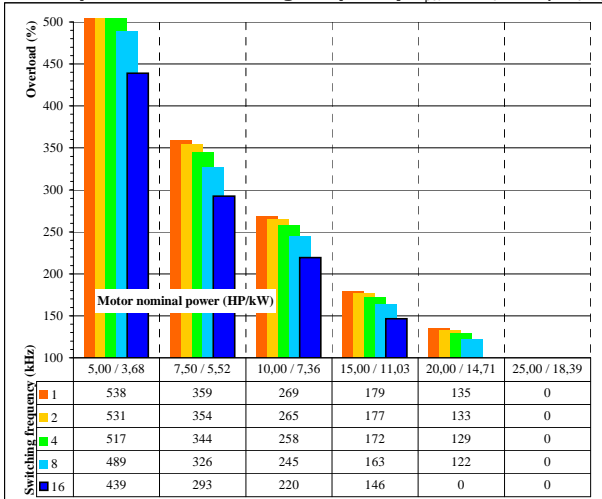
**Typical efficiency as a function of output power**  
 $\text{efficiency} = f(P_{out})$



**At**  
 $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 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**  
 $P_{peak} / P_{nom} = f(P_{nom}, f_{sw})$



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