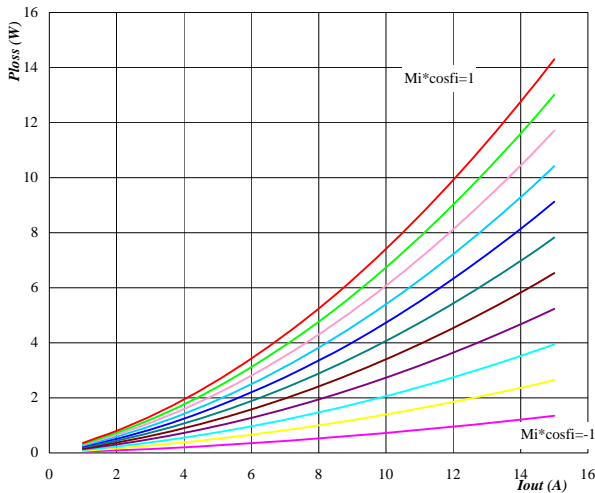
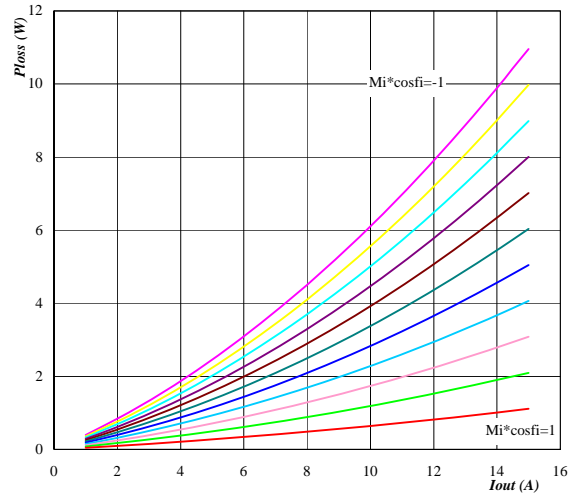
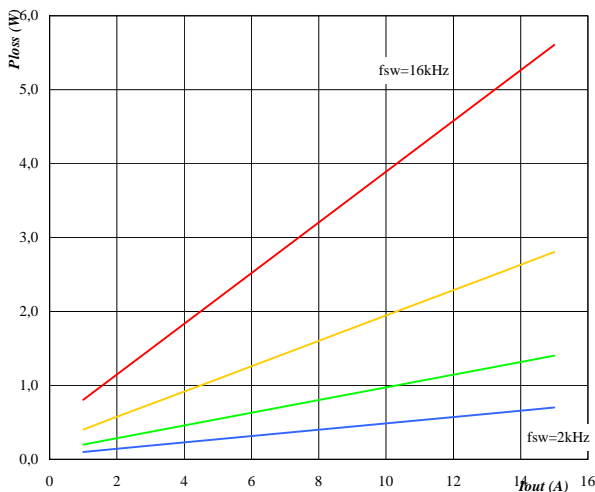
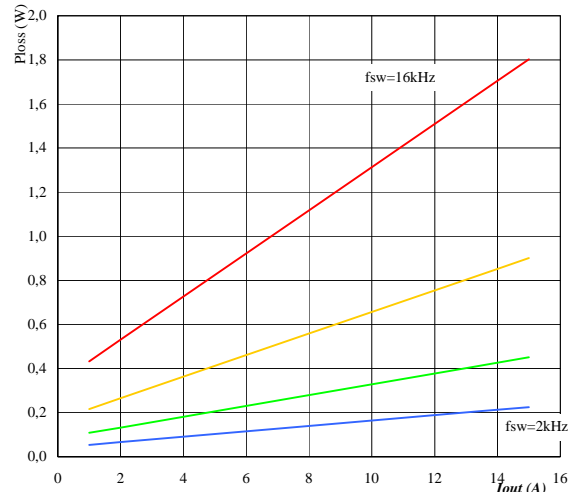


**Output inverter application**

 General conditions 3 phase SPWM,  $V_{geon} = 15\text{ V}$   
 $V_{geoff} = 0\text{ V}$ 
 $R_{gon} = 32\ \Omega$        $R_{goff} = 16\ \Omega$ 
**Figure 1. Typical average static loss as a function of output current**  
**IGBT**       $P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 Modulation index \*  $\cos\phi$   
 parameter  $M_i \cdot \cos\phi$  from -1,00 to 1,00  
 in 0,20 steps

**Figure 2. Typical average static loss as a function of output current**  
**FRED**       $P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 Modulation index \*  $\cos\phi$   
 parameter  $M_i \cdot \cos\phi$  from -1,00 to 1,00  
 in 0,20 steps

**Figure 3. Typical average switching loss as a function of output current**  
**IGBT**       $P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 Switching freq.  $f_{sw}$  from 2 kHz to 16 kHz  
 parameter in \* 2 steps

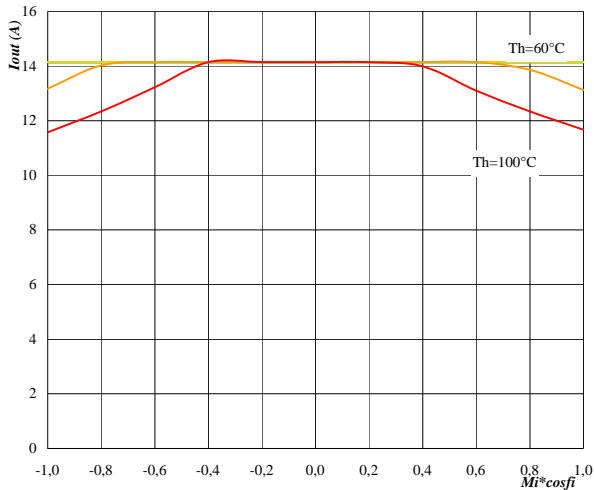
**Figure 4. Typical average switching loss as a function of output current**  
**FRED**       $P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 Switching freq.  $f_{sw}$  from 2 kHz to 16 kHz  
 parameter in \* 2 steps

## Output inverter application

General conditions 3 phase SPWM,  $V_{geon} = 15\text{ V}$   
 $V_{geoff} = 0\text{ V}$

**Figure 5. Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of  $Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i$**

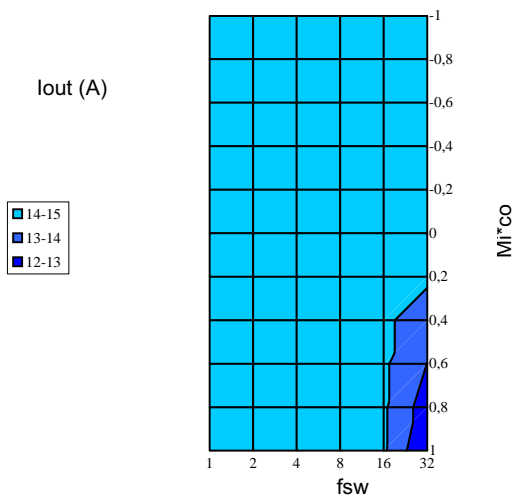
Phase  $I_{out} = f(Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i)$



Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 $f_{sw} = 4\text{ kHz}$   
 Heatsink temp.  $T_h$  from 60 °C to 100 °C  
 parameter in 5 °C steps

**Figure 7. Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of  $Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i$  and  $f_{sw}$**

Phase  $I_{out} = f(f_{sw}, Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i)$

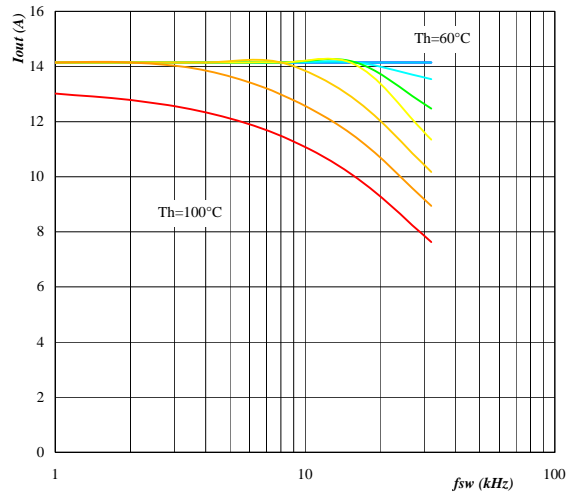


Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 $T_h = 80^\circ\text{C}$

$R_{gon} = 32\ \Omega$   $R_{goff} = 16\ \Omega$

**Figure 6. Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of switching frequency**

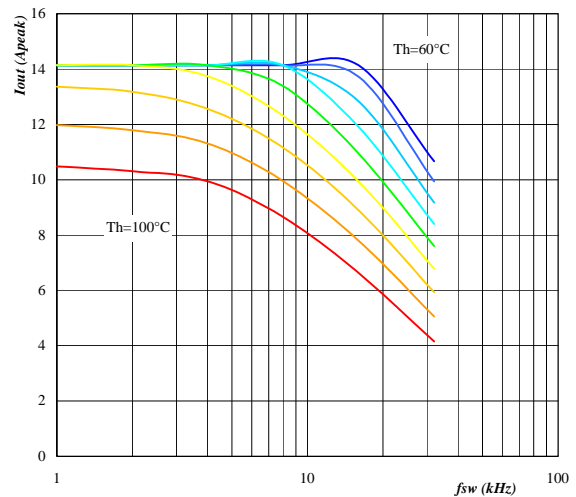
Phase  $I_{out} = f(f_{sw})$



Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 $Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i = 0,8$   
 Heatsink temp.  $T_h$  from 60 °C to 100 °C  
 parameter in 5 °C steps

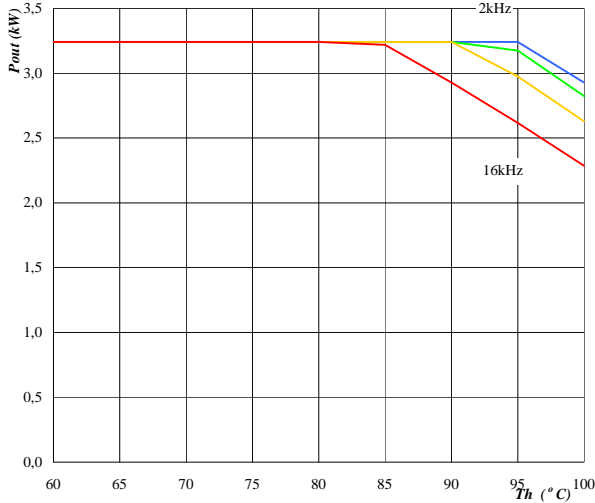
**Figure 8. Typical available 0Hz output current as a function of switching frequency**

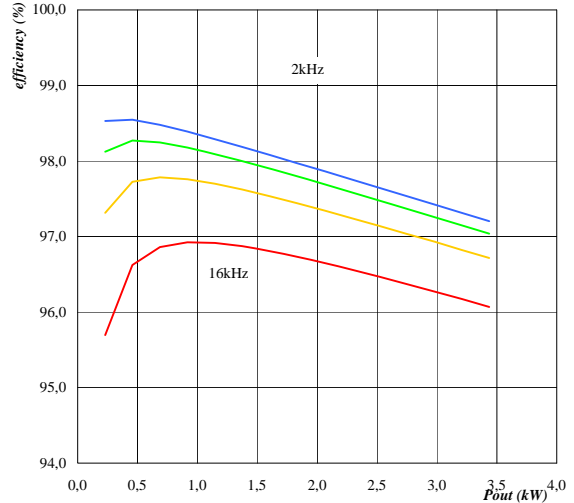
Phase  $I_{out\text{peak}} = f(f_{sw})$

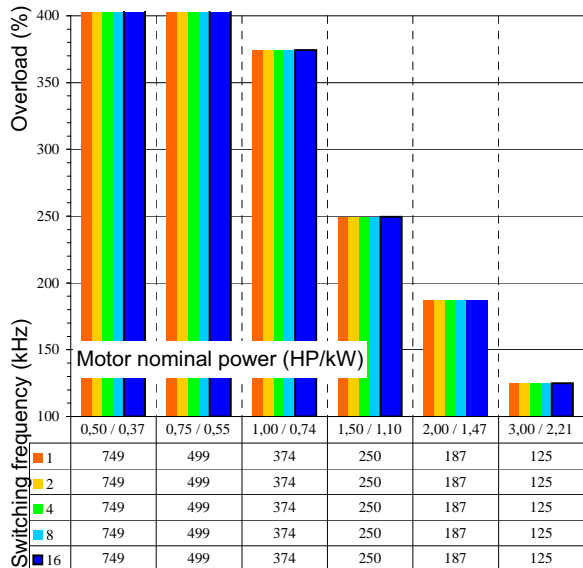


Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 Heatsink temp.  $T_h$  from 60 °C to 100 °C  
 parameter in 5 °C steps

**Output inverter application**

 General conditions 3 phase SPWM,  $V_{geon} = 15\text{ V}$   
 $V_{geoff} = 0\text{ V}$ 
 $R_{gon} = 32\ \Omega$        $R_{goff} = 16\ \Omega$ 
**Figure 9. Typical available electric peak output power as a function of heatsink temperature**
*Inverter*       $P_{out} = f(T_h)$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 Modulation index  $M_i = 1$   
 $\cos\phi = 0,80$   
 Switching freq. parameter fsw from in 2 kHz to 16 kHz  
 \* 2 steps

**Figure 10. Typical efficiency as a function of output power**
*Inverter*       $\text{efficiency} = f(P_{out})$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 Modulation index  $M_i = 1$   
 $\cos\phi = 0,80$   
 Switching freq. parameter fsw from in 2 kHz to 16 kHz  
 \* 2 steps

**Figure 11. Typical available overload factor as a function of motor power and switching frequency**
*Inverter*       $P_{peak}/P_{nom} = f(P_{nom}, f_{sw})$ 

 Conditions:  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 300 V  
 Modulation index  $M_i = 1$   
 $\cos\phi = 0,8$   
 Switching freq. parameter fsw from in 1 kHz to 16 kHz  
 \* 2 steps  
 Heatsink temperature = 80 °C  
 Motor efficiency = 0,85