flowPIM 0 | Output Inverter Application | 600V/20A

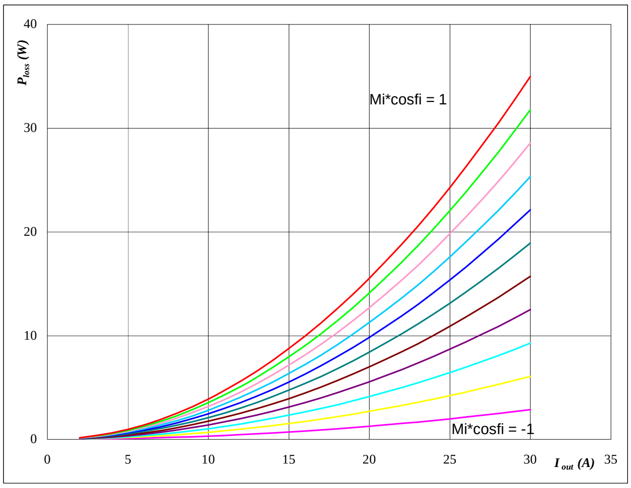
General conditions

3phase SPWM		
V_{GEon}	=	15 V
V_{GEoff}	=	0 V
R_{gon}	=	16 Ω
R_{goff}	=	8 Ω

Figure 1 IGBT

Typical average static loss as a function of output current

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



At

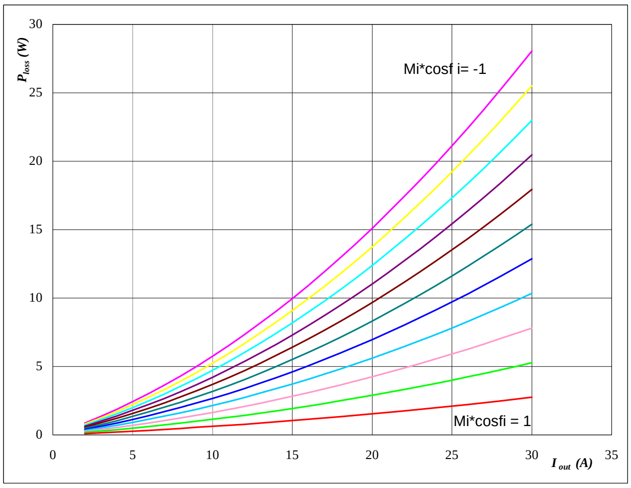
T_j = 125 °C

Mi*cosφ from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

Figure 2 FWD

Typical average static loss as a function of output current

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



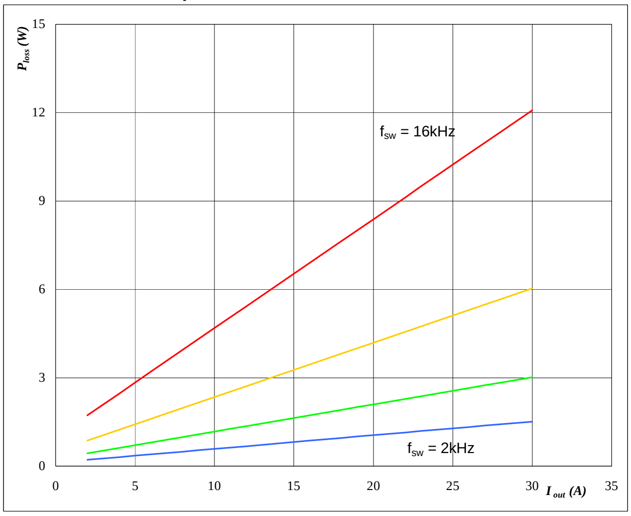
At

T_j = 125 °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 $P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$



At

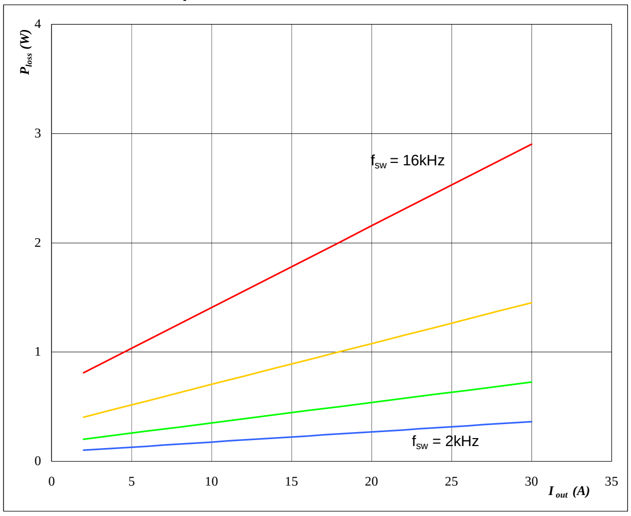
T_j = 125 °C

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

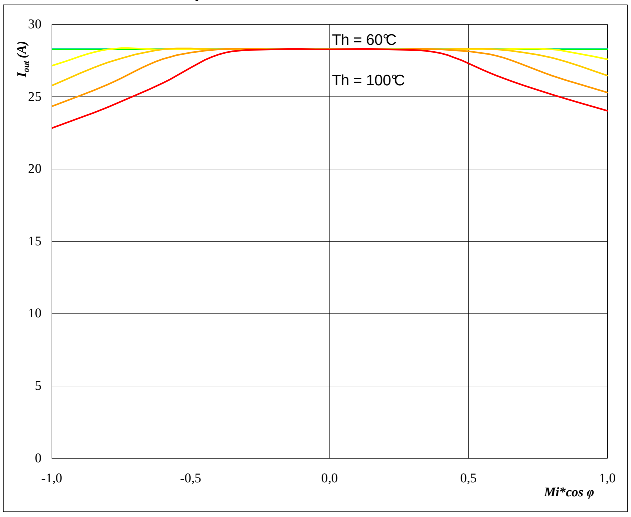
T_j = 125 °C

DC link = 320 V

f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 5 Phase

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

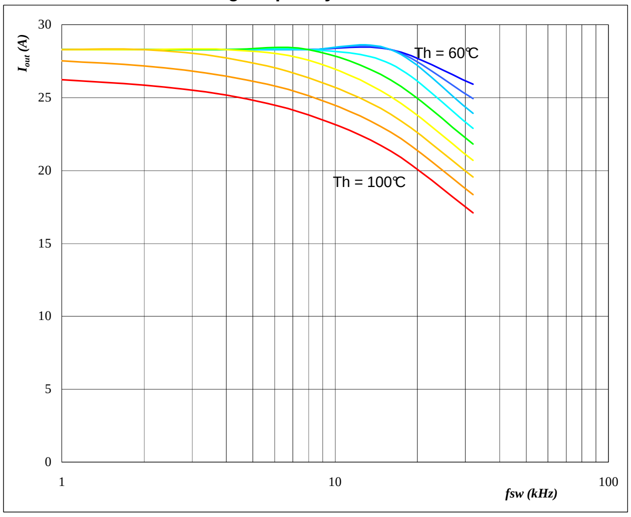


At

T_j =	125	℃
DC link =	320	V
f_{sw} =	4	kHz
T_h from	60 ℃ to 100 ℃ in steps of 5 ℃	

Figure 6 Phase

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

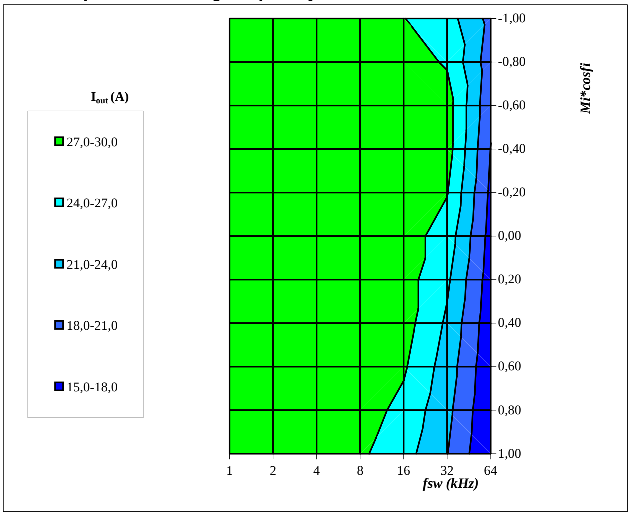


At

T_j =	125	℃
DC link =	320	V
Mi*cos φ =	0,8	
T_h from	60 ℃ to 100 ℃ in steps of 5 ℃	

Figure 7 Phase

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

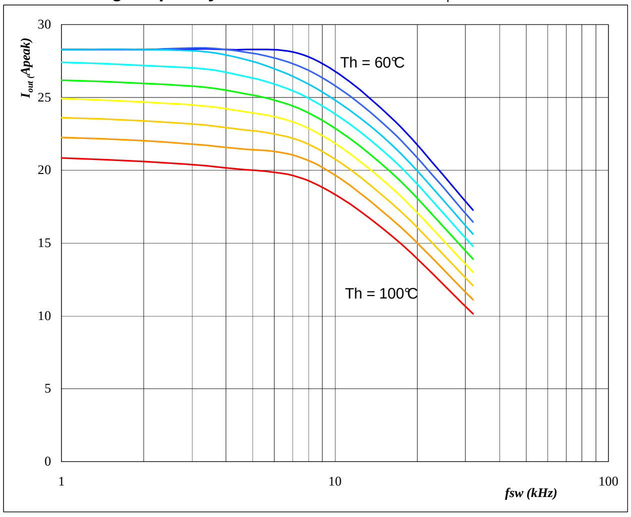


At

T_j =	125	℃
DC link =	320	V
T_h =	80	℃

Figure 8 Phase

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



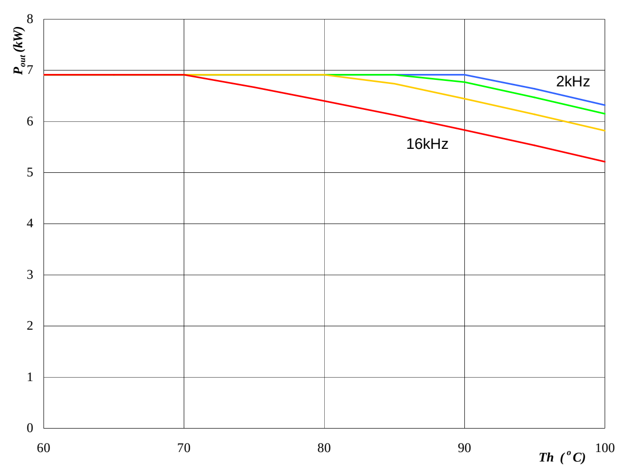
At

T_j =	125	℃
DC link =	320	V
T_h from	60 ℃ to 100 ℃ in steps of 5 ℃	
Mi =	0	

flowPIM 0 | **Output Inverter Application** | 600V/20A

Figure 9 Inverter

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



At

T_j = 125 °C

DC link = 320 V

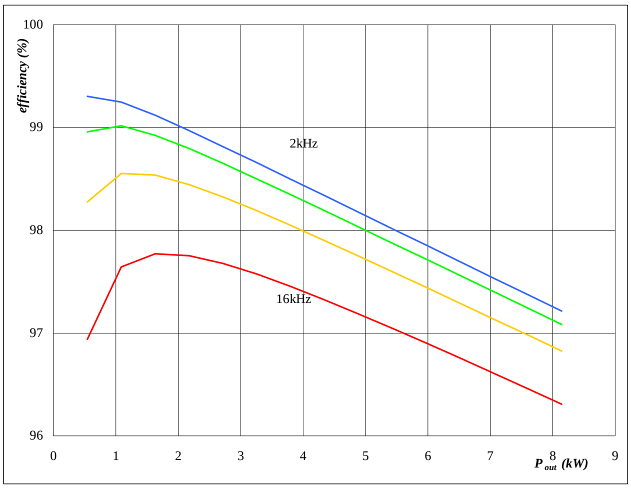
Mi = 1

cos φ= 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})



At

T_j = 125 °C

DC link = 320 V

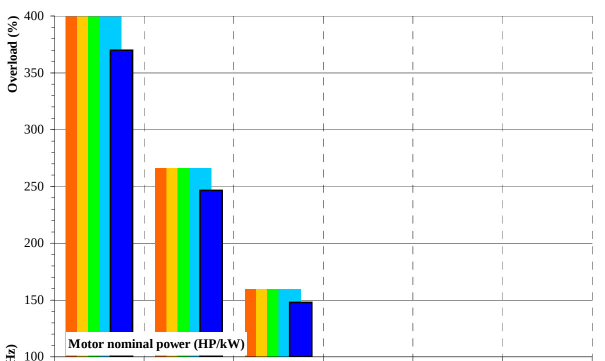
Mi = 1

cos φ= 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 $P_{peak} / P_{nom}=f(P_{nom},f_{sw})$



Switching frequency (kHz) \ Motor nominal power (HP/kW)	2,00 / 1,47	3,00 / 2,21	5,00 / 3,68	7,50 / 5,52	10,00 / 7,36	15,00 / 11,03
1	399	266	160	0	0	0
2	399	266	160	0	0	0
4	399	266	160	0	0	0
8	399	266	160	0	0	0
16	370	247	148	0	0	0

At

T_j = 125 °C

DC link = 320 V

Mi = 1

cos φ= 0,8

f_{sw} from 1 kHz to 16kHz in steps of factor 2

T_h = 80 °C

Motor eff = 0,85