

General conditions

3phase SPWM

$$V_{GEon} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GEoff} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{gon} = 16 \text{ } \Omega$$

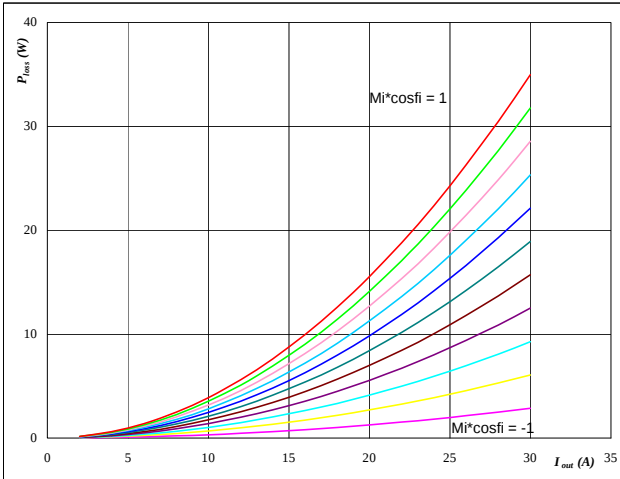
$$R_{goff} = 8 \text{ } \Omega$$

Figure 1

IGBT

Typical average static loss as a function of output current

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



At

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

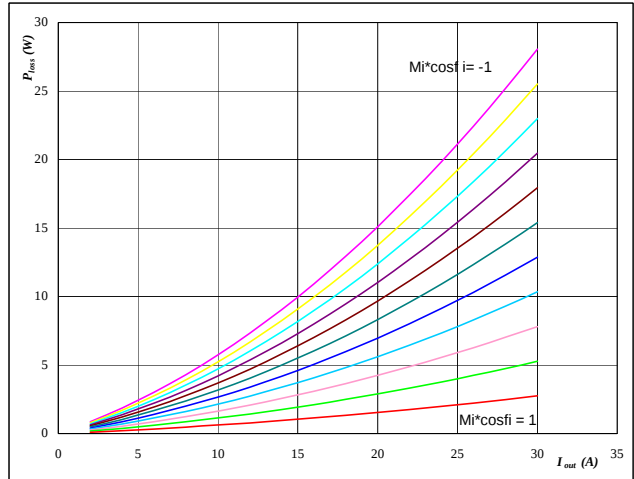
Mi*cosφ from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

Figure 2

FWD

Typical average static loss as a function of output current

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



At

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

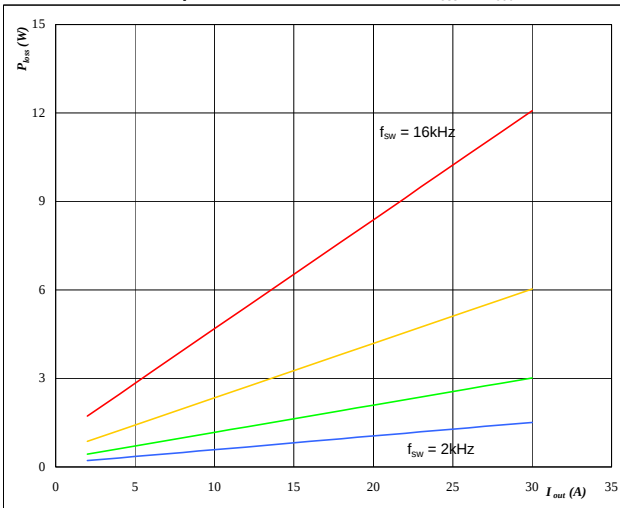
Mi*cosφ from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

Figure 3

IGBT

Typical average switching loss as a function of output current

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



At

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{DC link} = 320 \text{ V}$$

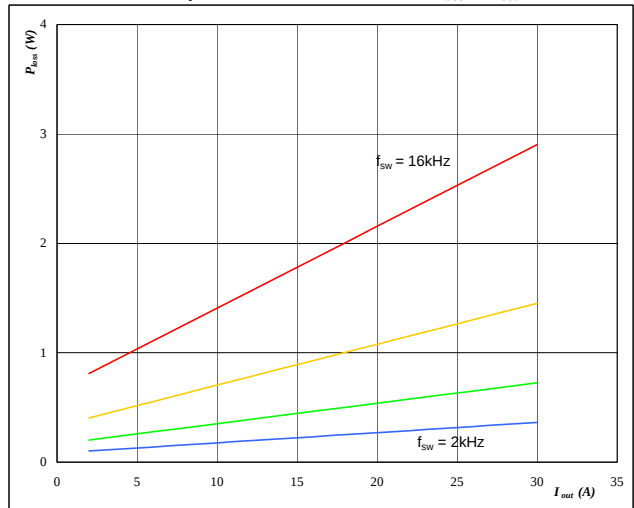
f_sw from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 4

FWD

Typical average switching loss as a function of output current

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



At

$$T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{DC link} = 320 \text{ V}$$

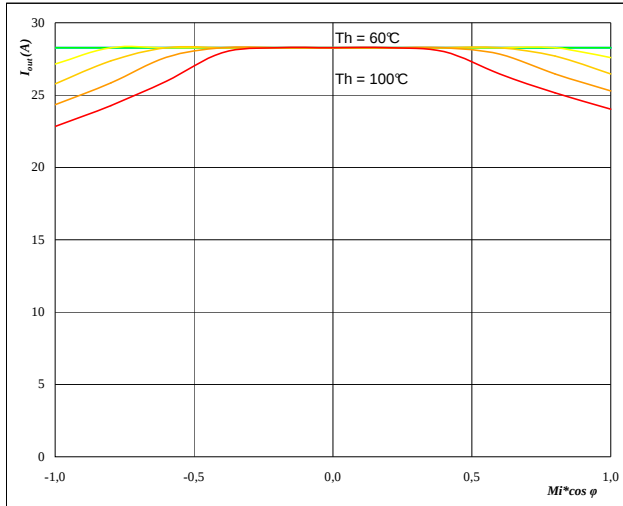
f_sw from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 5

Phase

Typical available 50Hz output current
as a function $Mi \cdot \cos \phi$

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



At

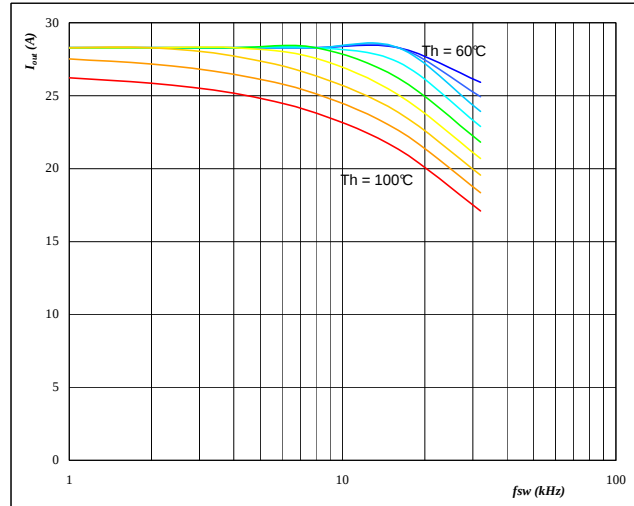
$T_j = 125$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $f_{sw} = 4$ kHz
 T_h from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C

Figure 6

Phase

Typical available 50Hz output current
as a function of switching frequency

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



At

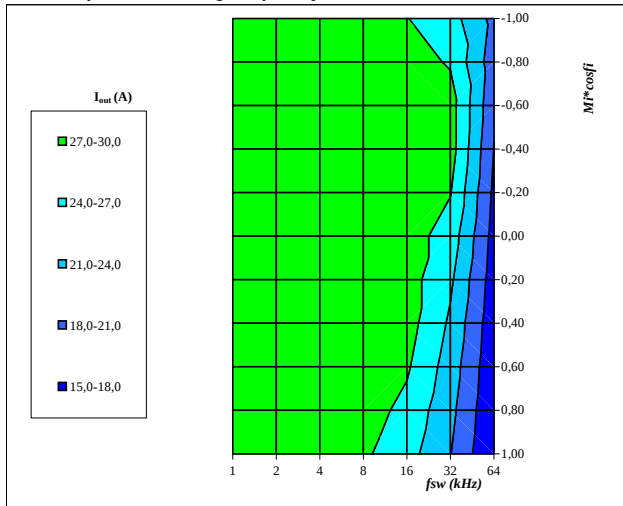
$T_j = 125$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $Mi \cdot \cos \phi = 0,8$
 T_h from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C

Figure 7

Phase

Typical available 50Hz output current as a function of
 $Mi \cdot \cos \phi$ and switching frequency

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



At

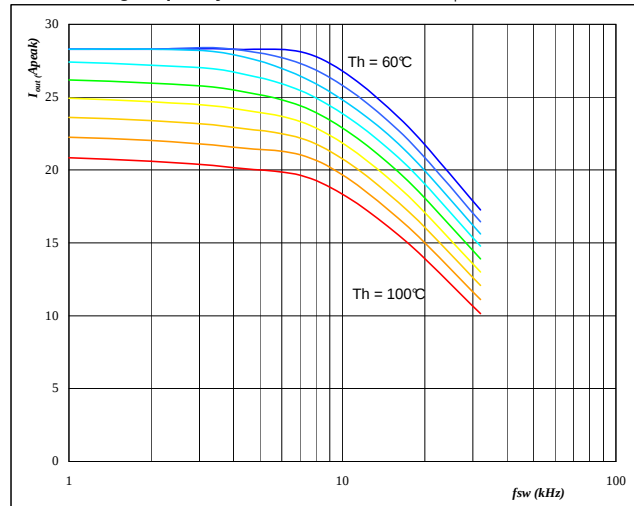
$T_j = 125$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 $T_h = 80$ °C

Figure 8

Phase

Typical available 0Hz output current as a function
of switching frequency

$$I_{outpeak} = f(f_{sw})$$



At

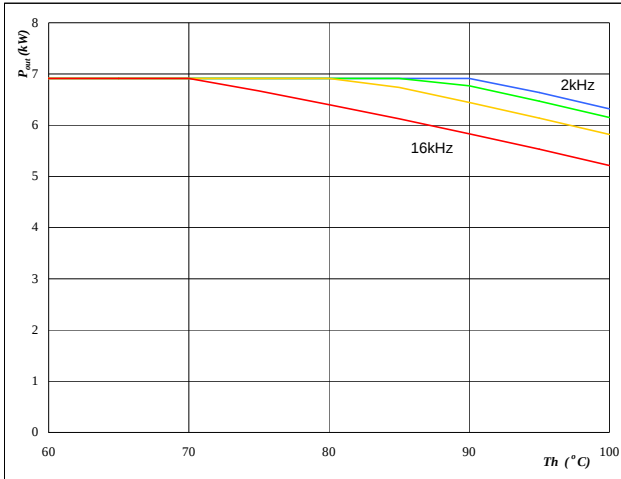
$T_j = 125$ °C
DC link = 320 V
 T_h from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C
 $Mi = 0$

Figure 9

Inverter

Typical available peak output power as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{out} = f(T_h)$$



At

 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

DC link = 320 V

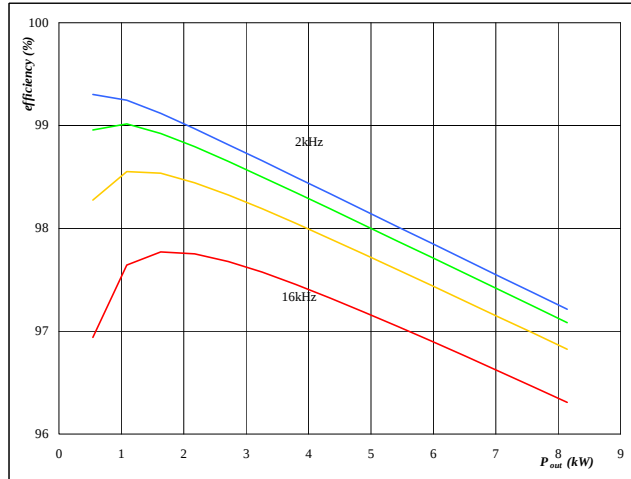
 $M_i = 1$
 $\cos \varphi = 0,80$
 f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 10

Inverter

Typical efficiency as a function of output power

$$\text{efficiency} = f(P_{out})$$



At

 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

DC link = 320 V

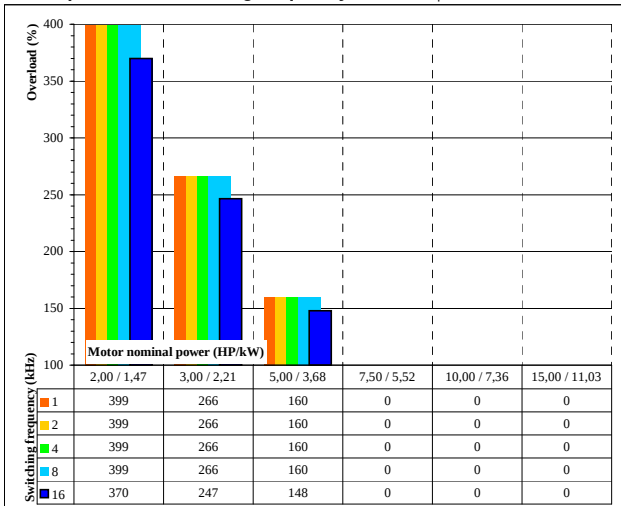
 $M_i = 1$
 $\cos \varphi = 0,80$
 f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

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

 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

DC link = 320 V

 $M_i = 1$
 $\cos \varphi = 0,8$
 f_{sw} from 1 kHz to 16kHz in steps of factor 2

 $T_h = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Motor eff = 0,85