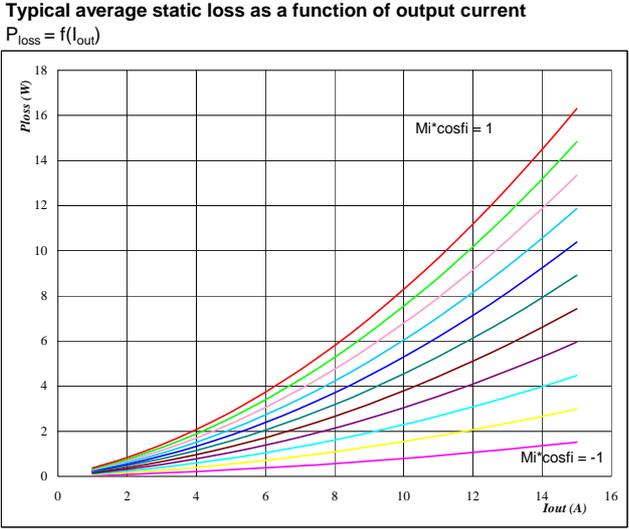


**MiniSkiip 0** **Output Inverter Application** **600V/10A**

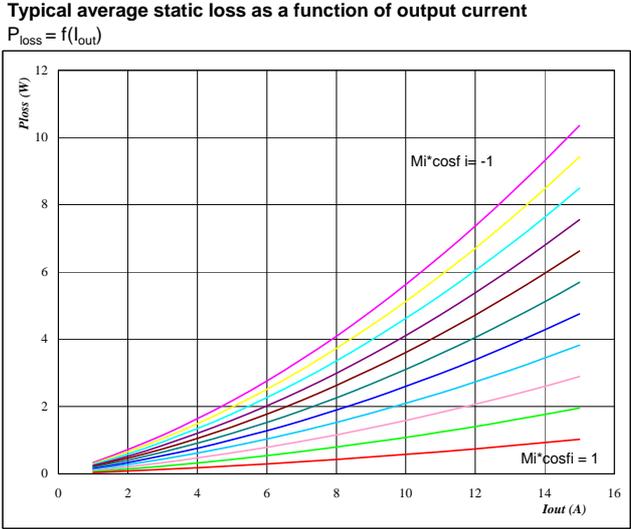
**General conditions**  
**3phase SPWM**  
 $V_{GEon} = 15\text{ V}$   
 $V_{GEoff} = -15\text{ V}$   
 $R_{gon} = 32\ \Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 32\ \Omega$

**Figure 1** IGBT



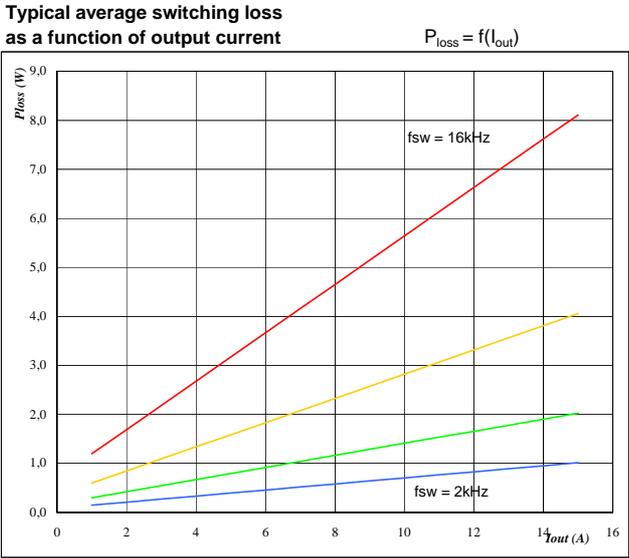
$T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $Mi \cdot \cos\phi$  from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

**Figure 2** FWD



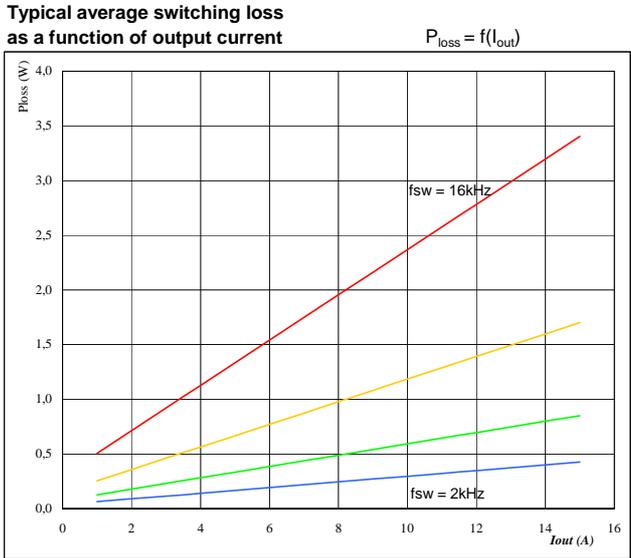
$T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $Mi \cdot \cos\phi$  from -1 to 1 in steps of 0,2

**Figure 3** IGBT



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

**Figure 4** FWD

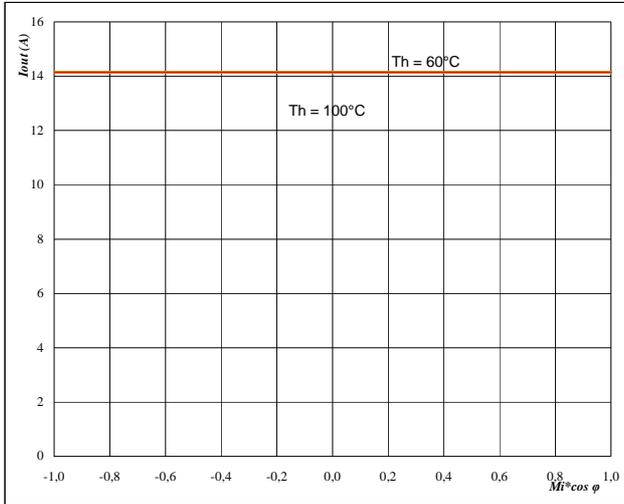


$T_j = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 DC link = 320 V  
 $f_{sw}$  from 2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2

Figure 5 Phase

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

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

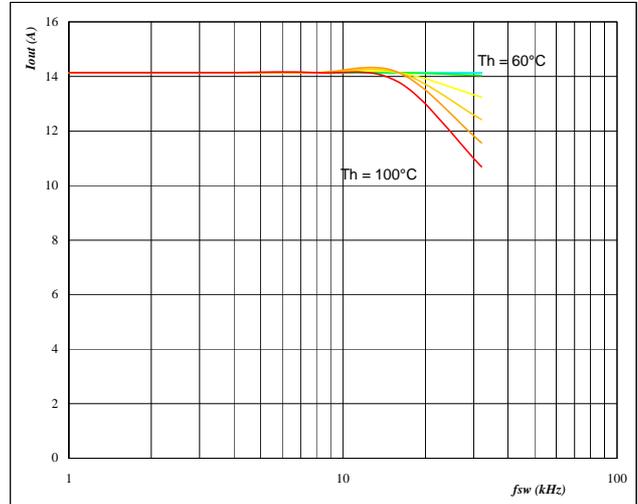


$T_j = 150$  °C  
DC link = 320 V  
 $f_{sw} = 4$  kHz  
 $T_h$  from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C

Figure 6 Phase

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

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

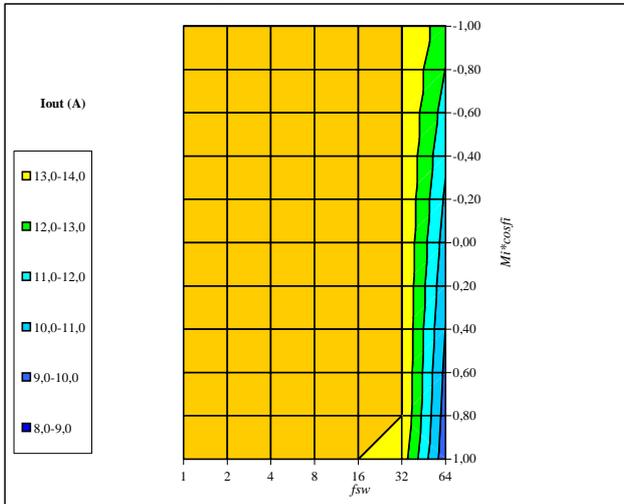


$T_j = 150$  °C  
DC link = 320 V  
 $Mi \cdot \cos \phi = 0,8$   
 $T_h$  from 60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C

Figure 7 Phase

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

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

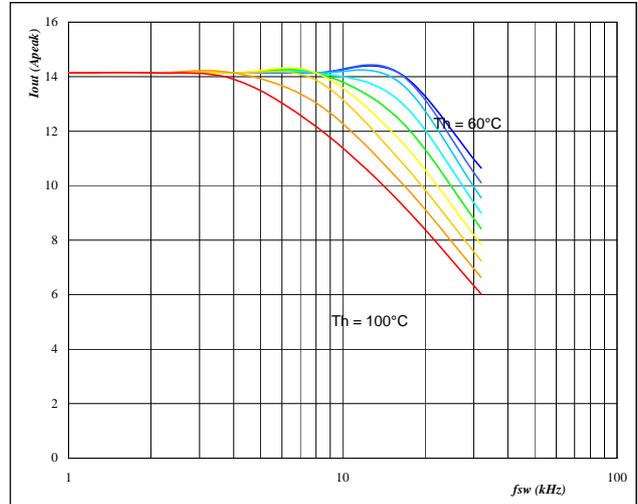


$T_j = 150$  °C  
DC link = 320 V  
 $T_h = 80$  °C

Figure 8 Phase

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

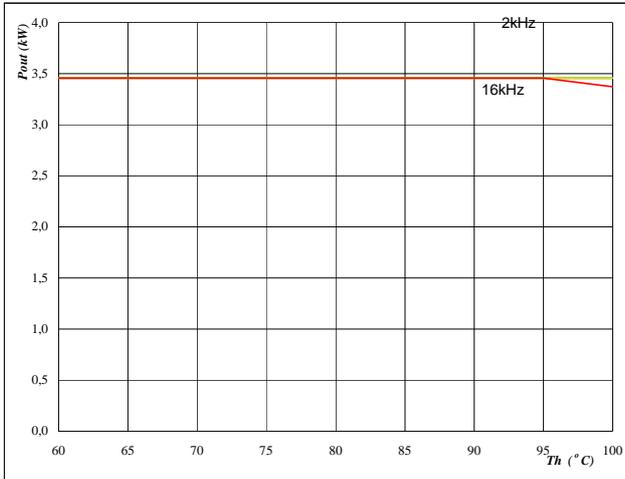
$$I_{outpeak} = f(f_{sw})$$



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

Figure 9 Inverter

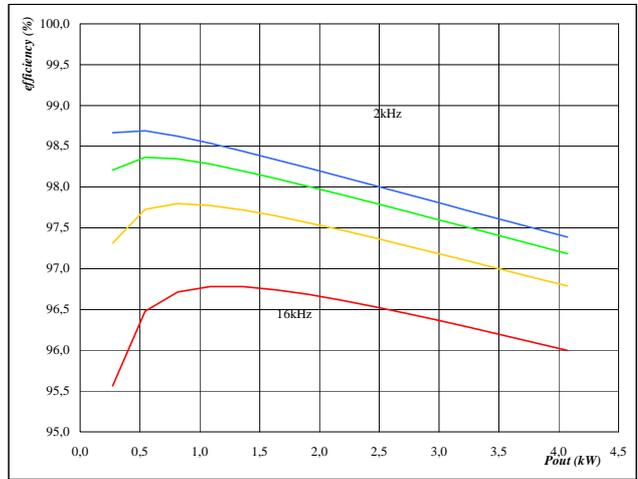
Typical available peak output power as a function of heatsink temperature  
 $P_{out}=f(T_h)$



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

Figure 10 Inverter

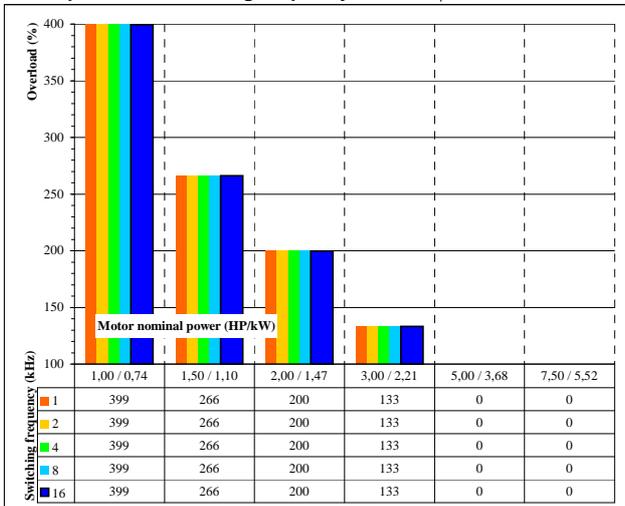
Typical efficiency as a function of output power  
efficiency= $f(P_{out})$



$T_j = 150$  °C  
DC link = 320 V  
Mi = 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  
Mi = 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