| *flow* 90PIM 1 | Output Inverter Application | 1200V/15A |

General conditions

3phase SPWM

V_{GEon}	=	15 V
V_{GEoff}	=	-15 V
R_{gon}	=	32 Ω
R_{goff}	=	32 Ω

| Figure 1 | IGBT |

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

At
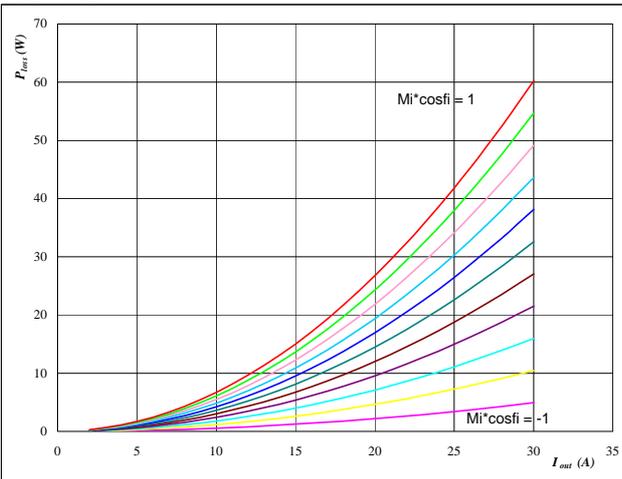
T_j = 150 °C

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
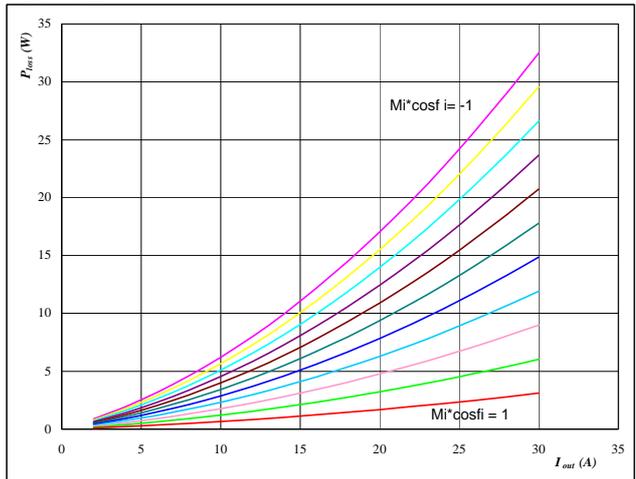
T_j = 150 °C

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
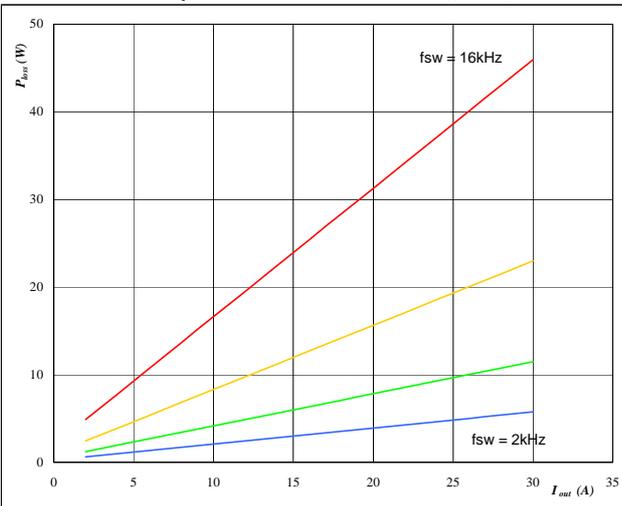
T_j = 150 °C

DC link = 600 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
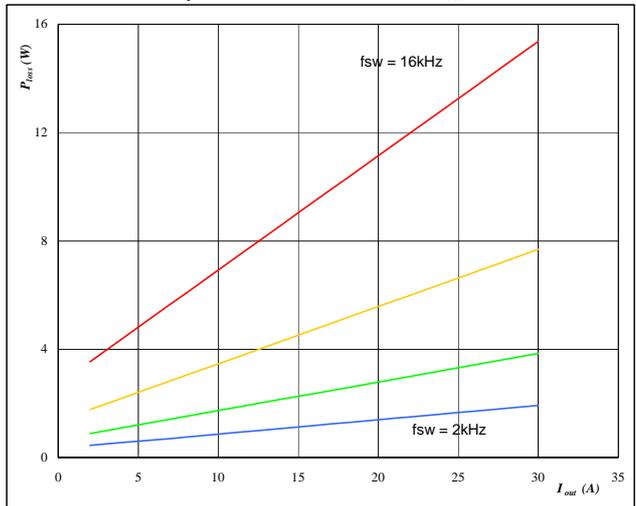
T_j = 150 °C

DC link = 600 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
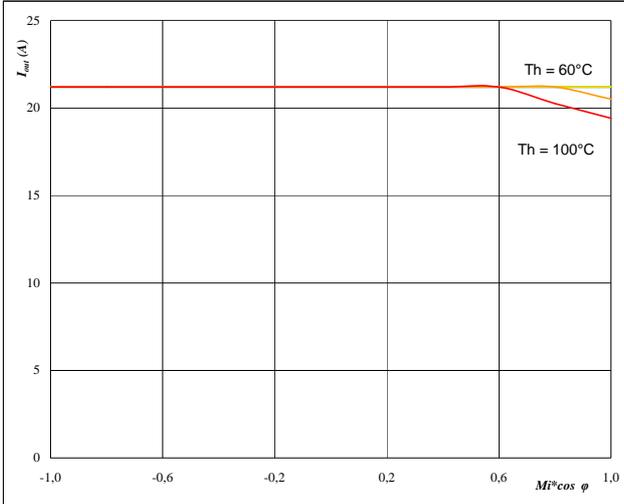
T_j =	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
f_{sw} =	4	kHz
T_h from	60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C	

Figure 6 — Phase

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

At
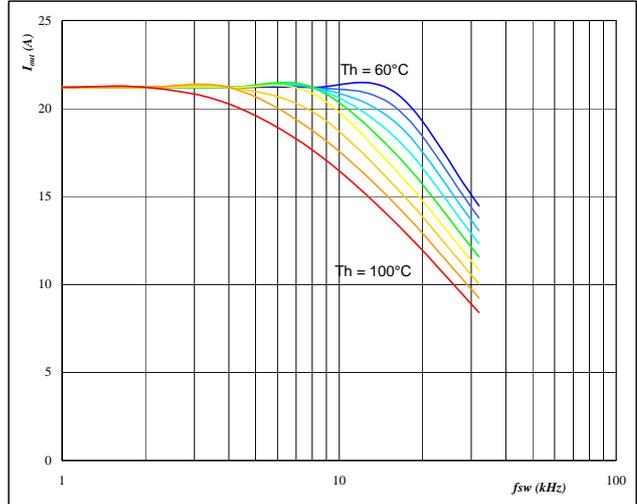
T_j =	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
Mi*cos φ =	0,8	
T_h from	60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C	

Figure 7 — Phase

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

At
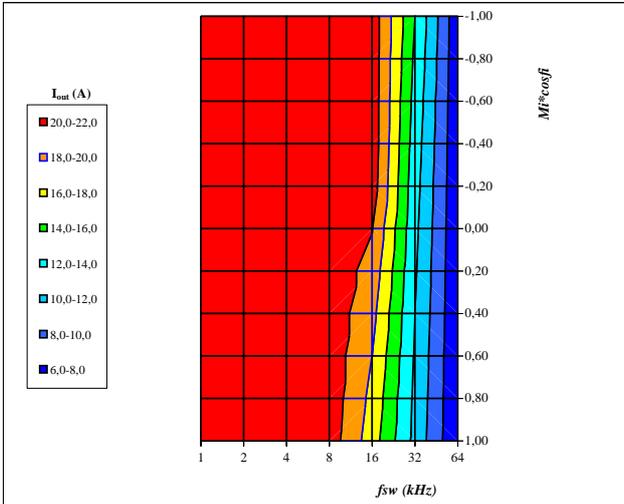
T_j =	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
T_h =	80	°C

Figure 8 — Phase

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

At
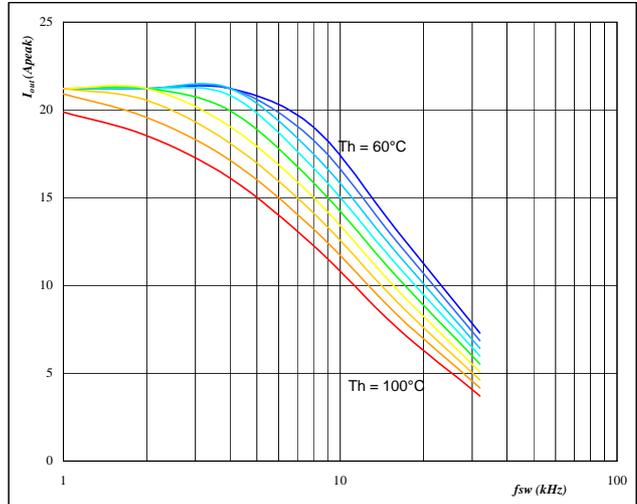
T_j =	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
T_h from	60 °C to 100 °C in steps of 5 °C	
Mi =	0	

| Figure 9 | Inverter |

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

At
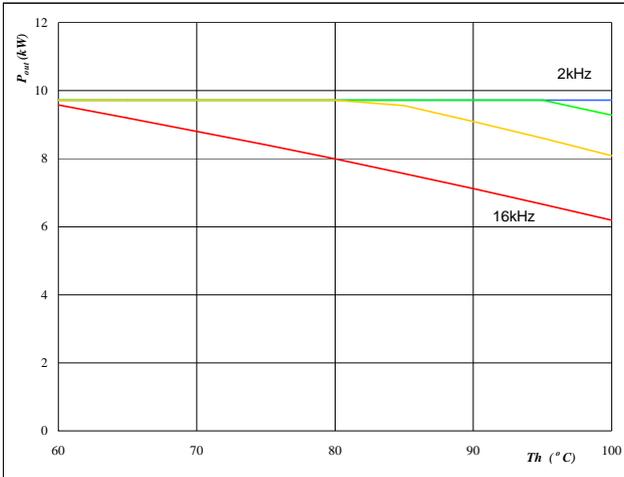
$T_j =$	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
Mi =	1	
cos φ=	0,80	
f_{sw} from	2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2	

| Figure 10 | Inverter |

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

At
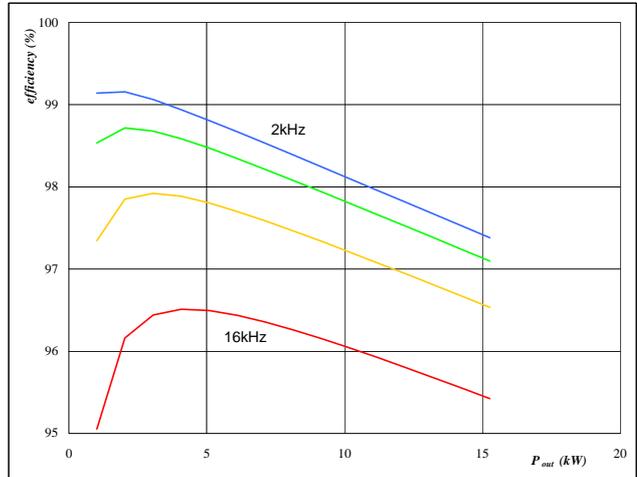
$T_j =$	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
Mi =	1	
cos φ=	0,80	
f_{sw} from	2 kHz to 16 kHz in steps of factor 2	

| 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	562	374	225	150	112	0
2	562	374	225	150	112	0
4	562	374	225	150	112	0
8	562	374	225	150	112	0
16	462	308	185	123	0	0

At
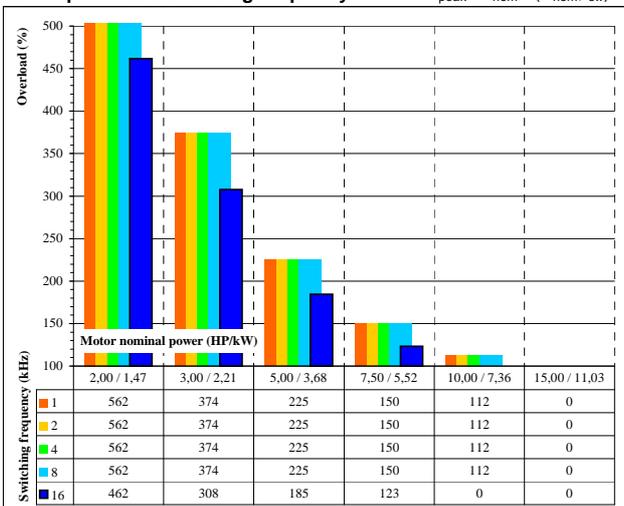
$T_j =$	150	°C
DC link =	600	V
Mi =	1	
cos φ=	0,8	
f_{sw} from	1 kHz to 16kHz in steps of factor 2	
$T_h =$	80	°C
Motor eff =	0,85	