

Maximum Ratings / Höchstzulässige Werte

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Datasheet values	Unit
			max.	

Input Rectifier Bridge
Gleichrichter

Repetitive peak reverse voltage Periodische Rückw. Spitzensperrspannung		V_{RRM}	1600	V
Forward current per diode Dauergrenzstrom	DC current $T_h=80^\circ\text{C};$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	I_{FAV}	30 40-limited by wires	A
Surge forward current Stoßstrom Grenzwert	$t_p=10\text{ms}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	I_{FSM}	200	A
I^2t -value Grenzlastintegral	$t_p=10\text{ms}$ $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	I^2t	200	A^2s
Power dissipation per Diode Verlustleistung pro Diode	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	P_{tot}	37 54	W

Transistor Inverter
Transistor Wechselrichter

Collector-emitter break down voltage Kollektor-Emitter-Sperrspannung		V_{CE}	1200	V
DC collector current Kollektor-Dauergleichstrom	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C},$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	I_C	13 16	A
Repetitive peak collector current Periodischer Kollektorspitzenstrom	$t_p=1\text{ms}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$	I_{cpuls}	25	A
Power dissipation per IGBT Verlustleistung pro IGBT	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	P_{tot}	34 52	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage Gate-Emitter-Spitzenspannung		V_{GE}	± 20	V
SC withstand time Kurzschlußverhalten	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$ $V_{CE}=V_{CEBR}$	t_{SC}	10	us

Diode Inverter
Diode Wechselrichter

DC forward current Dauergleichstrom	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C},$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	I_F	10 14	A
Repetitive peak forward current Periodischer Spitzenstrom	$t_p=1\text{ms}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$	I_{FRM}	21	A
Power dissipation per Diode Verlustleistung pro Diode	$T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ $T_h=80^\circ\text{C}$ $T_c=80^\circ\text{C}$	P_{tot}	21 32	W

Maximum Ratings / Höchstzulässige Werte

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Datasheet values	Unit
			max.	

Transistor BRC
Transistor Wechselrichter

Collector-emitter break down voltage Kollektor-Emitter-Sperrspannung		V_{CE}	1200	V
DC collector current Kollektor-Dauergleichstrom	$T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_C	9-limited by wires 9-limited by wires	A
Repetitive peak collector current Periodischer Kollektorspitzenstrom	$t_p=1\text{ms}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{cpuls}	21	A
Power dissipation per IGBT Verlustleistung pro IGBT	$T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot}	23 35	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage Gate-Emitter-Spitzenspannung		V_{GE}	± 20	V
SC withstand time Kurzschlußverhalten	$T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GE}=15\text{V}$ $V_{CE}=600/1200\text{ V}$	t_{SC}	10	us

Diode BRC
Diode BRC

DC forward current Dauergleichstrom	$T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_F	9 9-limited by wires	A
Repetitive peak forward current Periodischer Spitzenstrom	$t_p=1\text{ms}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{FRM}	18	A
Power dissipation per Diode Verlustleistung pro Diode	$T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_h=80^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_c=80^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot}	23 35	W

Thermal properties
Thermische Eigenschaften

max. Chip temperature max. Chiptemperatur		T_{jmax}	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature Lagertemperatur		T_{stg}	-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature Betriebstemperatur		T_{op}	-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Insulation properties
Modulisolation

Insulation voltage Isolationsspannung	$t=1\text{min}$	V_{is}	4000	Vdc
Creepage distance Kriechstrecke			min 12,7	mm
Clearance Luftstrecke			min 12,7	mm

Characteristic values

Description	Symbol	Conditions					Datasheet values			Unit
		T(°C)	Other conditions (Rgon-Rgoff)	VGE(V) VGS(V)	VR(V) VCE(V) VDS(V)	IC(A) IF(A) Id(A)	Min	Typ	Max	

Input Rectifier Bridge**Gleichrichter**

Forward voltage Durchlaßspannung	V_F	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$				30		1,22 1,21	1,45	V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only) Schleusenspannung	V_{to}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$				30		0,92 0,81		V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only) Ersatzwiderstand	r_t	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$				30		0,01 0,013		Ohm
Reverse current Sperrstrom	I_r	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$			1500				0,01 3	mA
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Kühlkörper pro Chip	$R_{th,JH}$		Thermal grease thickness≤50um Wärmeleitpaste Dicke≤50um $\lambda = 0,61 \text{ W/mK}$					1,92 1,27		K/W

Transistor Inverter, inductive load**Transistor Wechselrichter**

Gate emitter threshold voltage Gate-Schwellenspannung	$V_{GE(th)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE}=V_{GE}$			0,0003	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage Kollektor-Emitter Sättigungsspannung	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		15		10		1,87 2,21	2,7	V
Collector-emitter cut-off Kollektor-Emitter Reststrom	I_{CES}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		0	1200				0,06 2	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current Gate-Emitter Reststrom	I_{GES}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		20	0				200	nA
Integrated Gate resistor Integrierter Gate Widerstand	R_{gint}									Ohm
Turn-on delay time Einschaltverzögerungszeit	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$ $R_{goff}=40\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		33		ns
Rise time Anstiegszeit	t_r	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$ $R_{goff}=40\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		22		ns
Turn-off delay time Abschaltverzögerungszeit	$t_{d(off)}$	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$ $R_{goff}=40\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		454		ns
Fall time Fallzeit	t_f	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$ $R_{goff}=40\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		252		ns
Turn-on energy loss per pulse Einschaltverlustenergie pro Puls	E_{on}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$ $R_{goff}=40\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		0,97		mWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse Abschaltverlustenergie pro Puls	E_{off}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$ $R_{goff}=40\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		1,48		mWs
Input capacitance Eingangskapazität	C_{ies}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0	25			0,6		nF
Output capacitance Ausgangskapazität	C_{oss}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0	25			0,037		nF
Reverse transfer capacitance Rückwirkungskapazität	C_{rss}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$f=1\text{MHz}$	0	25			0,029		nF
Gate charge Gate Ladung	Q_{Gate}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$		15	960	8		53		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Kühlkörper pro Chip	$R_{th,JH}$		Thermal grease thickness≤50um Wärmeleitpaste Dicke≤50um $\lambda = 0,61 \text{ W/mK}$					2,04 1,35		K/W

Diode Inverter**Diode Wechselrichter**

Diode forward voltage Durchlaßspannung	V_F	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$				10		2,59 2,1	3,15	V
Peak reverse recovery current Rückstromspitze	I_{RRM}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		19,6		A
Reverse recovery time Sperrverzögerungszeit	t_{rr}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		326		ns
Reverse recovered charge Sperrverzögerungsladung	Q_{rr}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		1,93		uC
Reverse recovered energy Sperrverzögerungsenergie	E_{rec}	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$	$R_{gon}=80\text{Ohm}$	15	600	10		0,73		mWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Kühlkörper pro Chip	$R_{th,JH}$		Thermal grease thickness≤50um Wärmeleitpaste Dicke≤50um $\lambda = 0,61 \text{ W/mK}$					3,30 2,18		K/W

Characteristic values

Description	Symbol	Conditions					Datasheet values			Unit
		T(°C)	Other conditions (Rgon-Rgoff)	VGE(V) VGS(V)	VR(V) VCE(V) VDS(V)	IC(A) IF(A) Id(A)	Min	Typ	Max	

Transistor BRC

Transistor BRC

Gate emitter threshold voltage Gate-Schwellenspannung	$V_{GE(th)}$	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	VCE=VGE			0,0003	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage Kollektor-Emitter Sättigungsspannung	$V_{CE(sat)}$	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		15		10		1,99 2,38	2,7	V
Collector-emitter cut-off Kollektor-Emitter Reststrom	I_{CES}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		0	1200				0,05 2	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current Gate-Emitter Reststrom	I_{GES}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		20	0				200	nA
Turn-on delay time Einschaltverzögerungszeit	$t_{d(on)}$	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm Rgoff=40Ohm	15	600	10		33		ns
Rise time Anstiegszeit	t_r	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm Rgoff=40Ohm	15	600	10		20		ns
Turn-off delay time Abschaltverzögerungszeit	$t_{d(off)}$	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm Rgoff=40Ohm	15	600	10		419		ns
Fall time Fallzeit	t_f	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm Rgoff=40Ohm	15	600	10		244		ns
Turn-on energy loss per pulse Einschaltverlustenergie pro Puls	E_{on}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm Rgoff=40Ohm	15	600	10		0,67		uWs
Turn-off energy loss per pulse Abschaltverlustenergie pro Puls	E_{off}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm Rgoff=40Ohm	15	600	10		1,38		uWs
Input capacitance Eingangskapazität	C_{iss}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	f=1MHz	0	25			0,6		nF
Output capacitance Ausgangskapazität	C_{oss}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	f=1MHz	0	25			0,037		nF
Reverse transfer capacitance Rückwirkungskapazität	C_{ies}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	f=1MHz	0	25			0,029		nF
Gate charge Gate Ladung	Q_{gate}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C		15	960	8		53		nC
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Kühlkörper pro Chip	$R_{th,jh}$		Thermal grease thickness≤50um Wärmeleitpaste Dicke≤50um $\lambda = 0,61$ W/mK					2,53		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Gehäuse pro Chip								1,6698		

Diode BRC

Diode BRC

Diode forward voltage Durchlaßspannung	V_F	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C				10		2,57 2,64	3	V
Reverse current Sperrstrom	I_r	Tj=25°C Tj=150°C			1200				250 350	uA
Reverse recovery time Sperrverzögerungszeit	t_{rr}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm	15	600	10		395		ns
Reverse recovered charge Sperrverzögerungsladung	Q_{rr}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm	15	600	10		1,33		uC
Reverse recovery energy Sperrverzögerungsenergie	E_{rec}	Tj=25°C Tj=125°C	Rgon=80Ohm	15	600	10		0,59		uWs
Thermal resistance chip to heatsink per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Kühlkörper pro Chip	$R_{th,jh}$		Thermal grease thickness≤50um Wärmeleitpaste Dicke≤50um $\lambda = 0,61$ W/mK					3,97		K/W
Thermal resistance chip to case per chip Wärmewiderstand Chip-Gehäuse pro Chip								2,6202		

NTC-Thermistor

NTC-Widerstand

Rated resistance Nennwiderstand	R_{25}	Tj=25°C	Tol. ±5%				20,9	22	23,1	kOhm
Deviation of R100 Abweichung von R100	$D_{R/R}$	Tc=100°C	R100=1503Ohm					2,9		%/K
Power dissipation given Epcos-Typ Verlustleistung Epcos-Typ angeben	P	Tj=25°C						210		mW
B-value B-Wert	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tj=25°C	Tol. ±3%					3980		K

Figure 1. Typical output characteristics
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

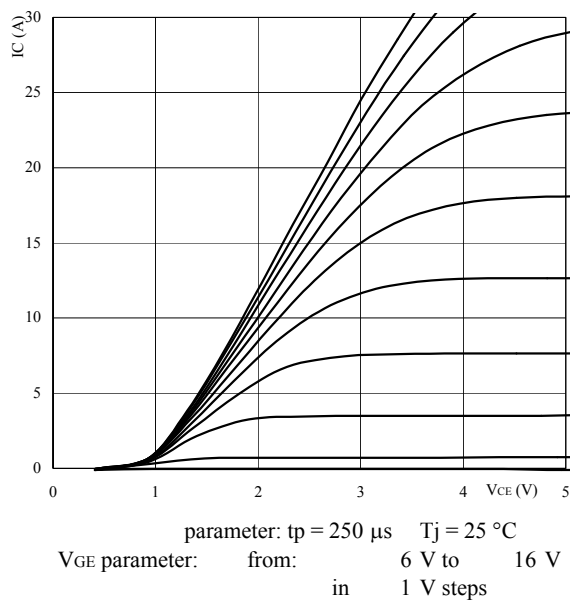


Figure 2. Typical output characteristics
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$

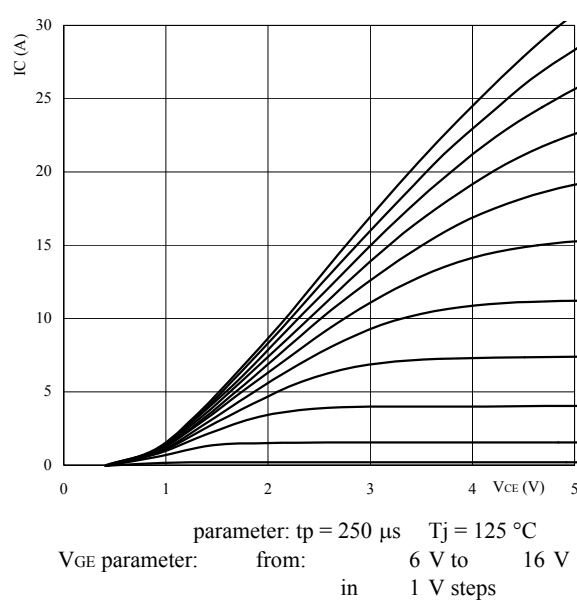


Figure 3. Typical transfer characteristics
Output inverter IGBT
 $I_C = f(V_{GE})$

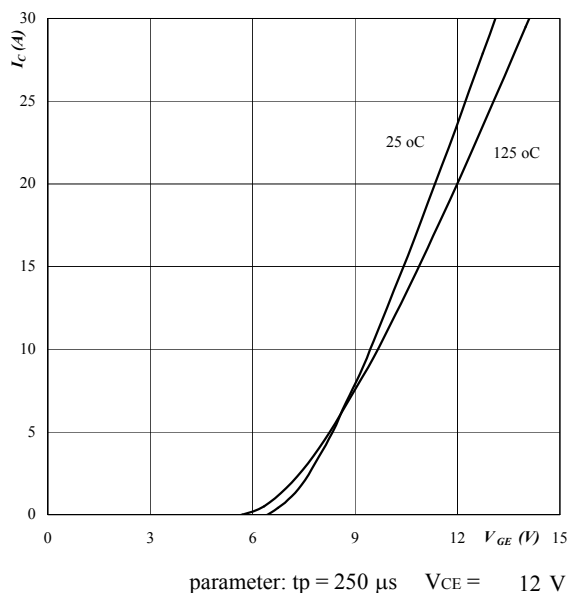
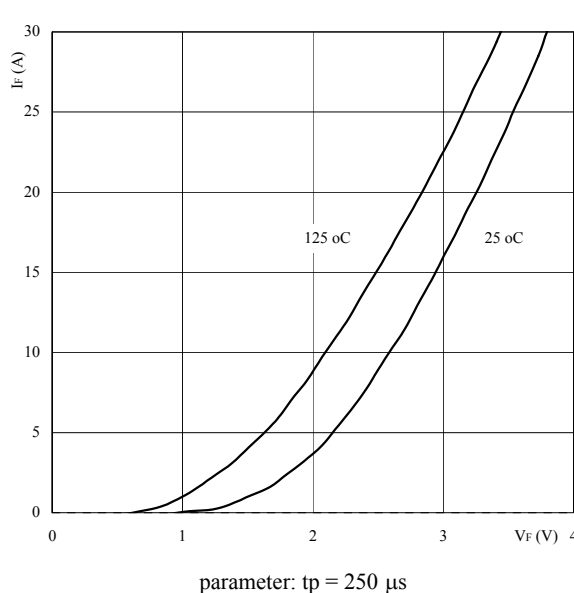
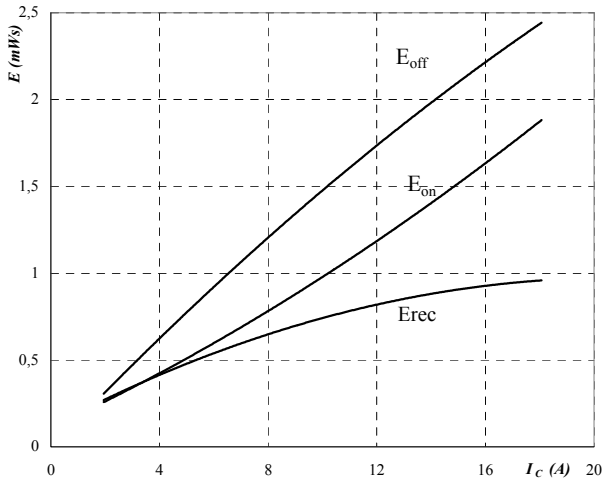


Figure 4. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage
Output inverter FRED $I_F = f(V_F)$



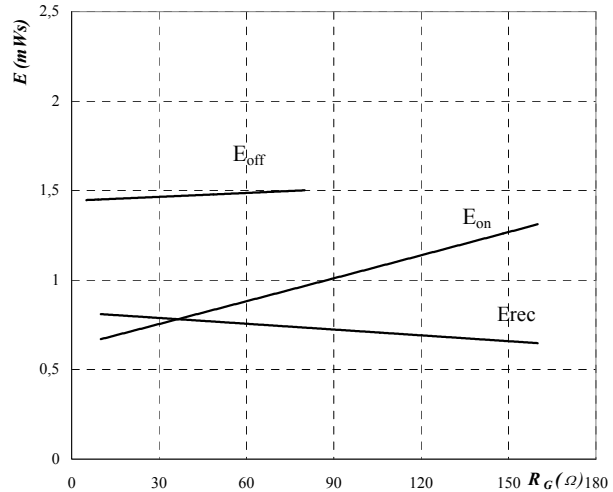
Output inverter

Figure 5. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
Output inverter IGBT
 $E = f(I_c)$



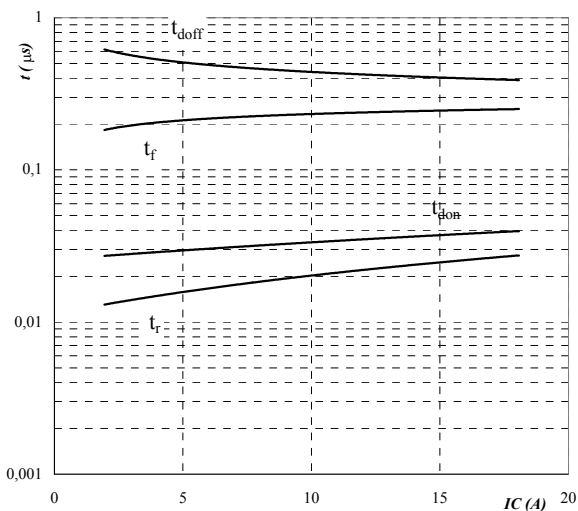
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{Gon} = 2 \cdot R_{Goff} = 80\ \Omega$

Figure 6. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
Output inverter IGBT
 $E = f(R_G)$



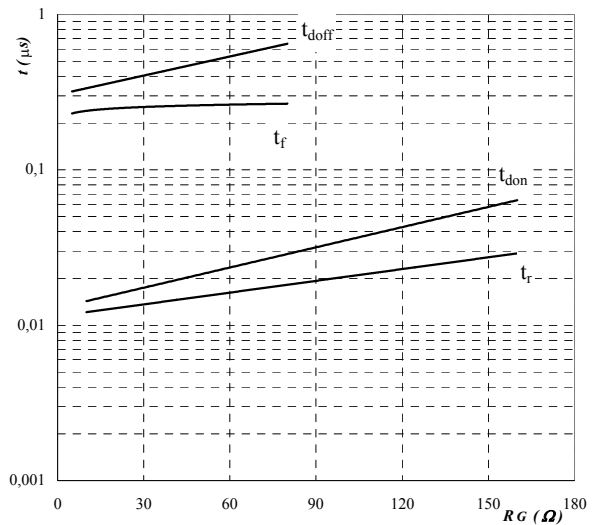
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $I_c = 10\text{ A}$

Figure 7. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
Output inverter IGBT
 $t = f(I_c)$



inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{Gon} = 2 \cdot R_{Goff} = 80\ \Omega$

Figure 8. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
Output inverter IGBT
 $t = f(R_G)$



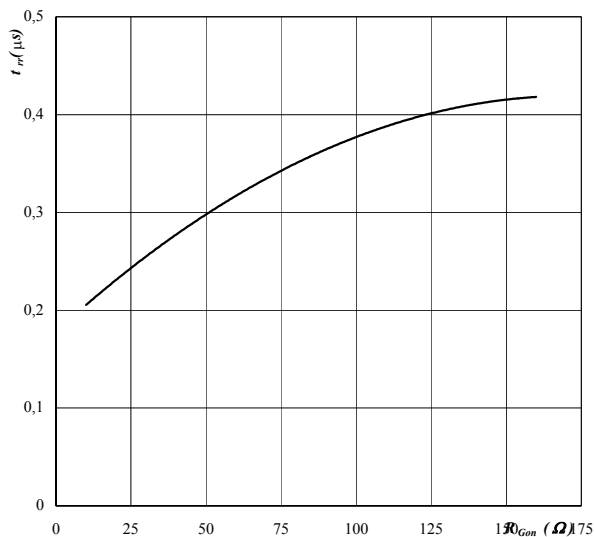
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $I_c = 10\text{ A}$

Output inverter

Figure 9. Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

Output inverter FRED diode

$$t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$

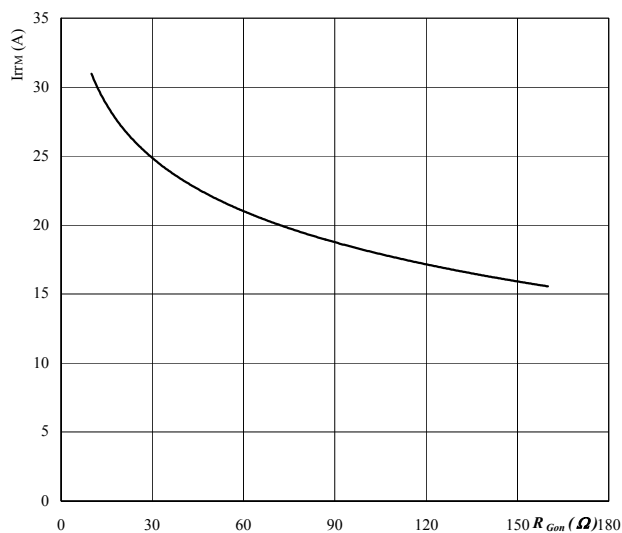


$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 600\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 10\text{ A}$

Figure 10. Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

Output inverter FRED diode

$$I_{RRM} = f(R_{gon})$$

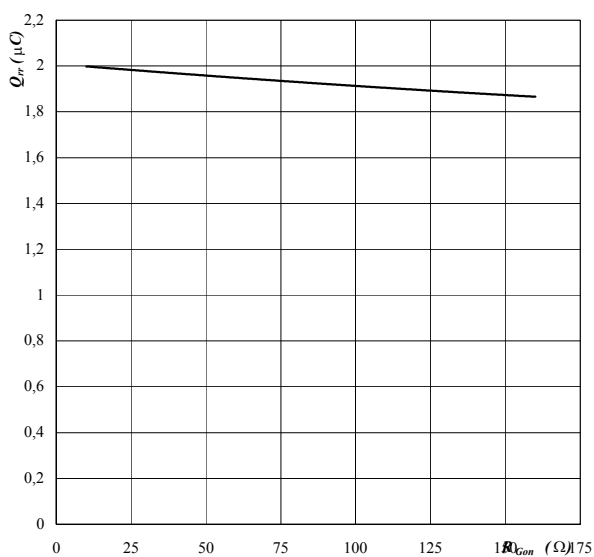


$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 600\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 10\text{ A}$

Figure 11. Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

Output inverter FRED diode

$$Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$

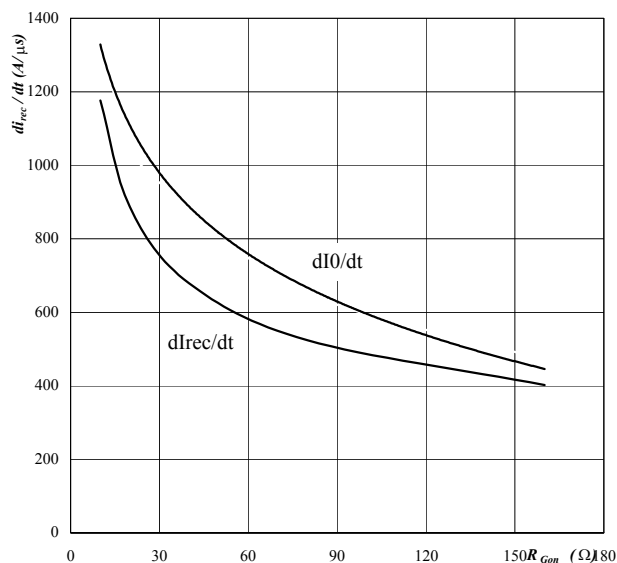


$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 600\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 10\text{ A}$

Figure 12. Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

Output inverter FRED diode

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$

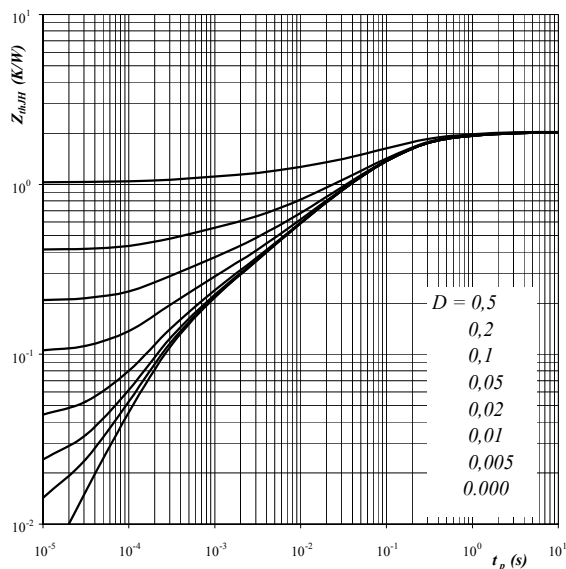


$T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $V_R = 600\text{ V}$
 $I_F = 10\text{ A}$

Output inverter

**Figure 13. IGBT transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width**

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$

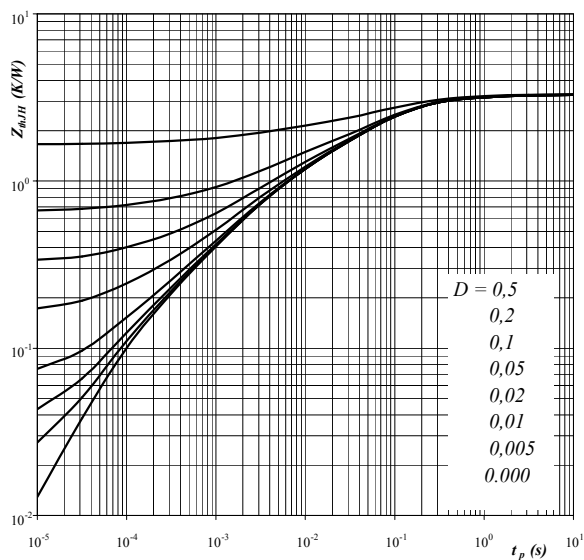


Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

R_{thJH} 2,04 K/W

**Figure 14. FRED transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width**

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$



Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

R_{thJH} 3,30 K/W

IGBT thermal model values

R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,06	2,0E+01
0,21	8,6E-01
0,90	1,4E-01
0,53	2,4E-02
0,22	3,2E-03

FRED thermal model values

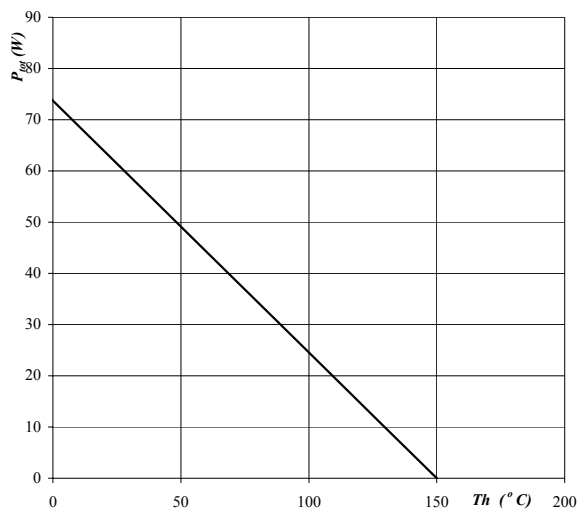
R (C/W)	Tau (s)
0,04	6,0E+01
0,23	1,4E+00
1,03	1,5E-01
0,99	4,1E-02
0,63	6,0E-03
0,29	1,1E-03

Output inverter

Figure 15. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

Output inverter IGBT

$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$

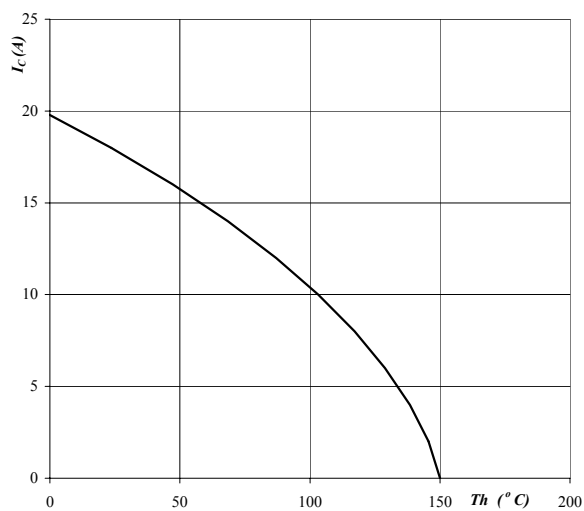


parameter: $T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Figure 16. Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature

Output inverter IGBT

$$I_c = f(T_h)$$



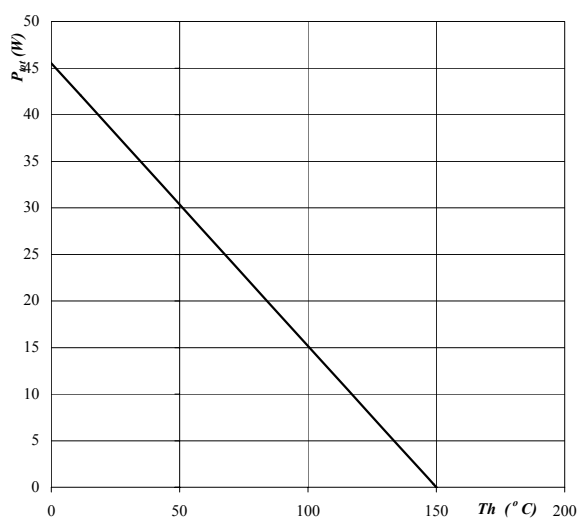
parameter: $T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

Figure 17. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

Output inverter FRED

$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$

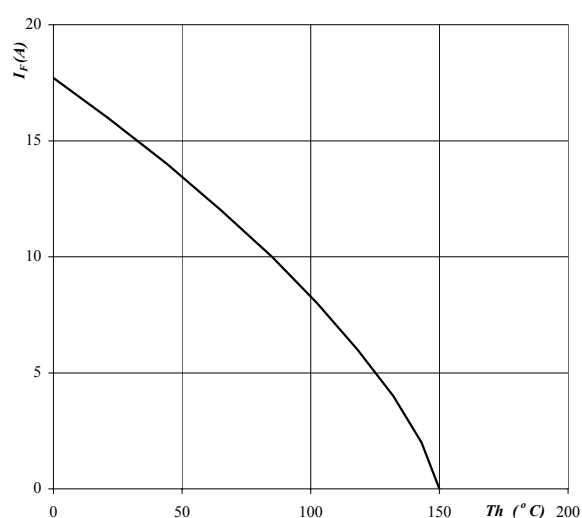


parameter: $T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Figure 18. Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

Output inverter FRED

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$



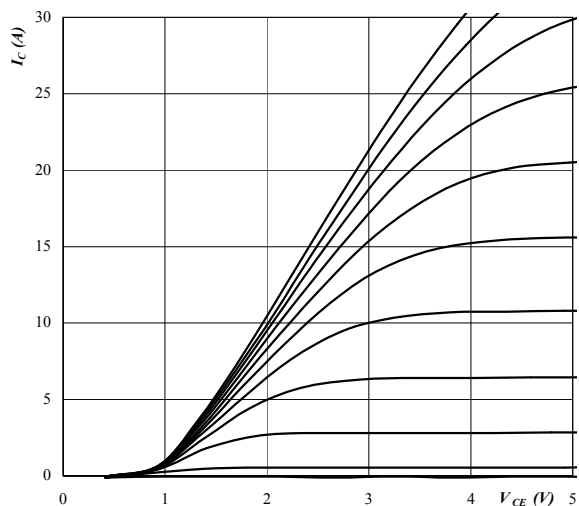
parameter: $T_j = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Brake

Figure 19. Typical output characteristics

Brake IGBT

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

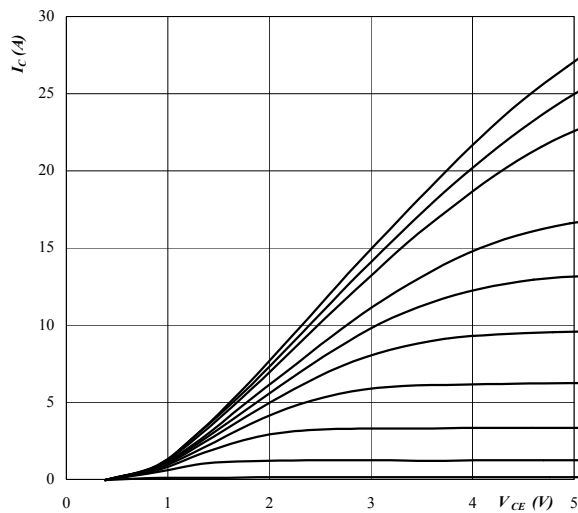


parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$ $T_j = 25 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GE} parameter: from: 6 V to 16 V
in 1 V steps

Figure 20. Typical output characteristics

Brake IGBT

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

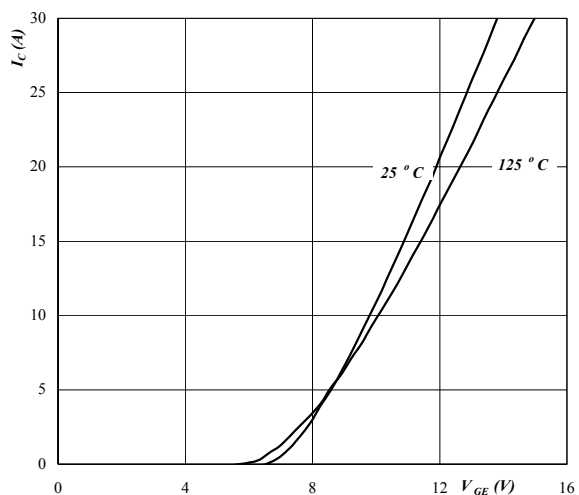


parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$ $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ C$
 V_{GE} parameter: from: 6 V to 16 V
in 1 V steps

Figure 21. Typical transfer characteristics

Brake IGBT

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$

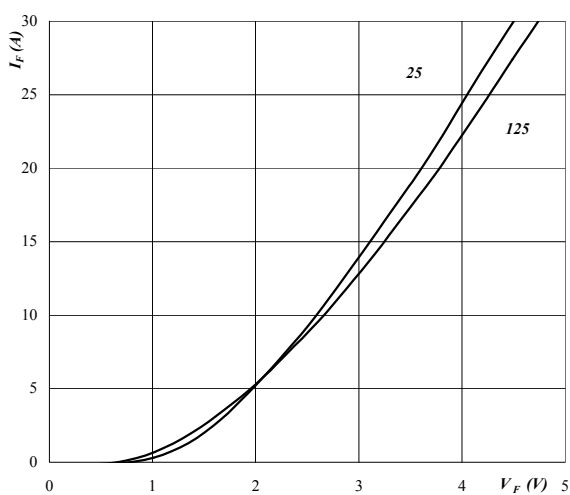


parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$ $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$

Figure 22. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

Brake FRED

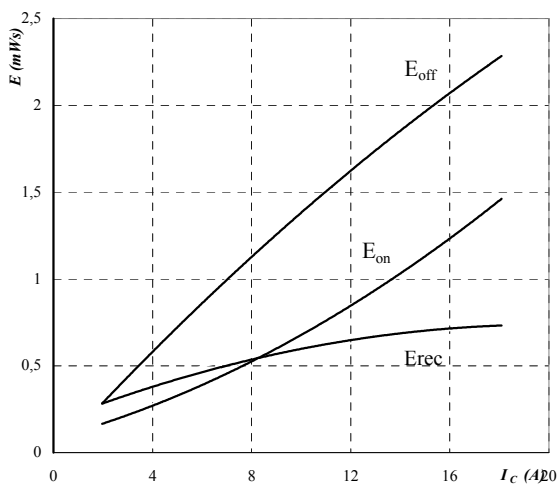
$I_F = f(V_F)$



parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$

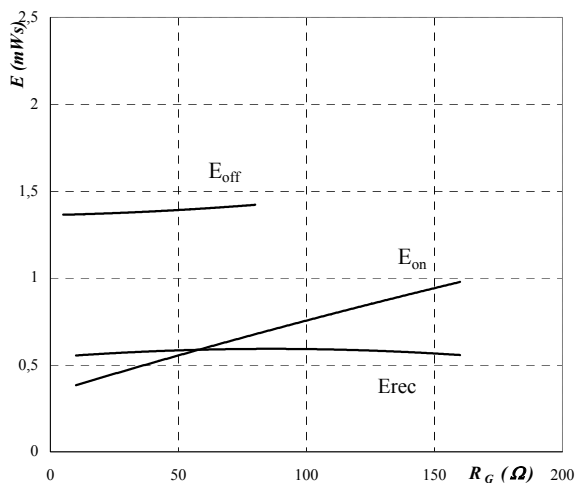
Brake

Figure 23. Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current
Brake IGBT
 $E = f(I_c)$



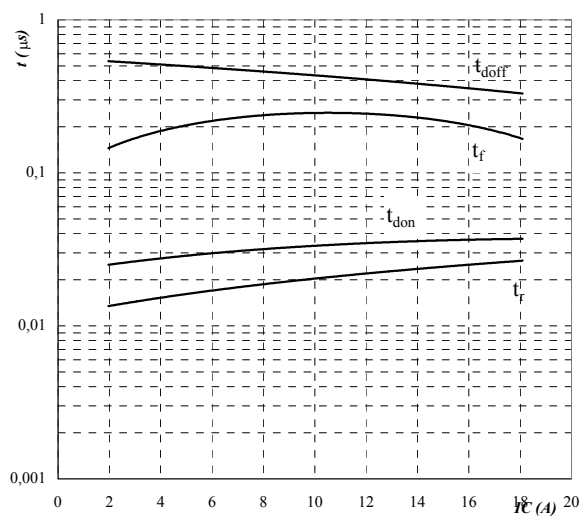
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{Gon} = 2 \cdot R_{Goff} = 80\ \Omega$

Figure 24. Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor
Brake IGBT
 $E = f(R_G)$



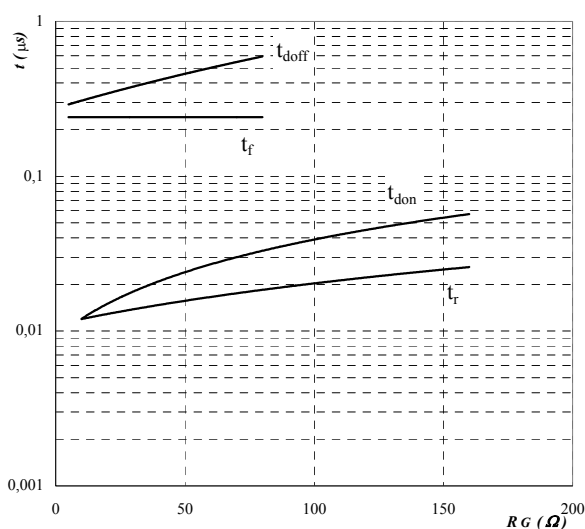
inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $I_c = 10\text{ A}$

Figure 25. Typical switching times as a function of collector current
Brake IGBT
 $t = f(I_c)$



inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $R_{Gon} = 2 \cdot R_{Goff} = 80\ \Omega$

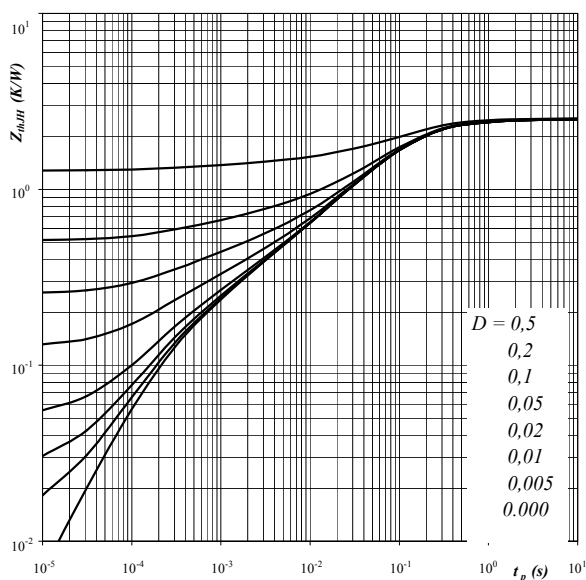
Figure 26. Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor
Brake IGBT
 $t = f(R_G)$



inductive load, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{CE} = 600\text{ V}$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$
 $I_c = 10\text{ A}$

Brake

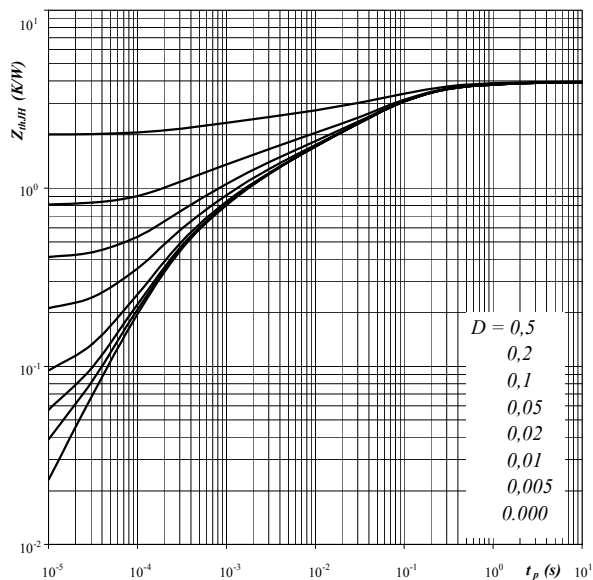
Figure 27. IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

$R_{thJH} \ 2,53 \text{ K/W}$

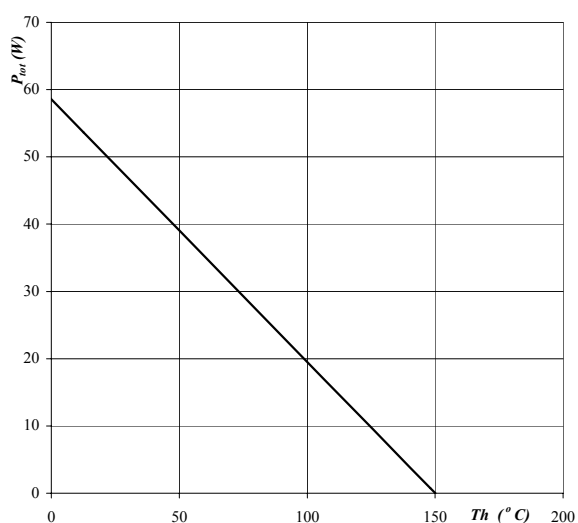
Figure 28. FRED transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

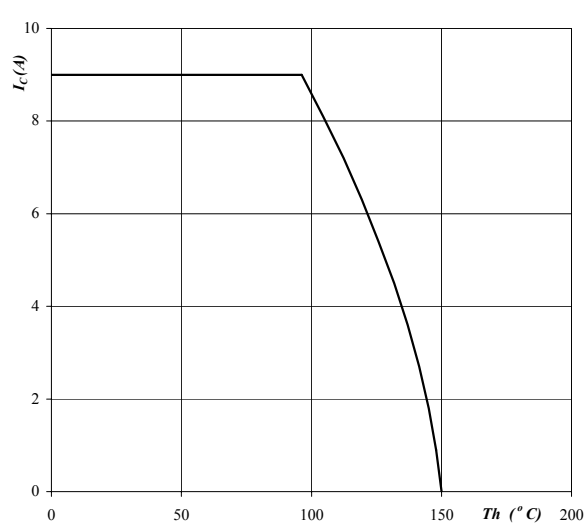
$R_{thJH} \ 3,97 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 29. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
Brake IGBT
 $P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 30. Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature
Brake IGBT
 $I_c = f(T_h)$

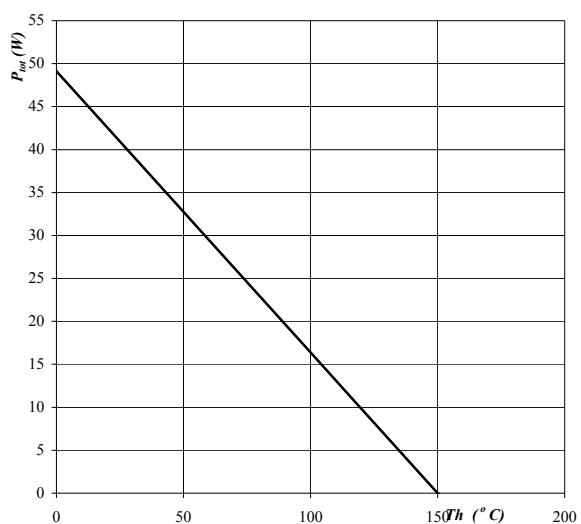


parameter: $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

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

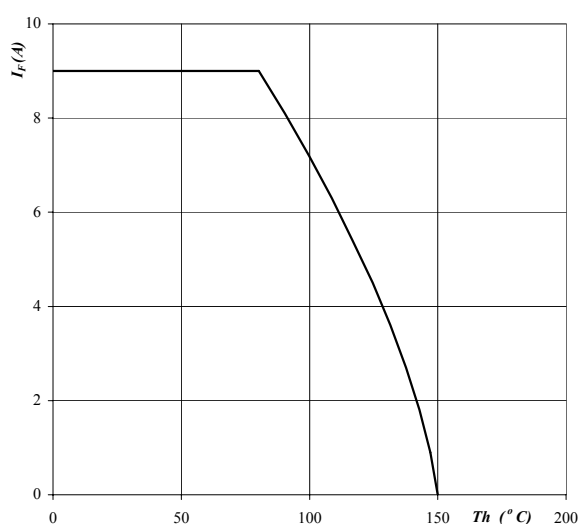
Brake

Figure 31. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
Brake FRED
 $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

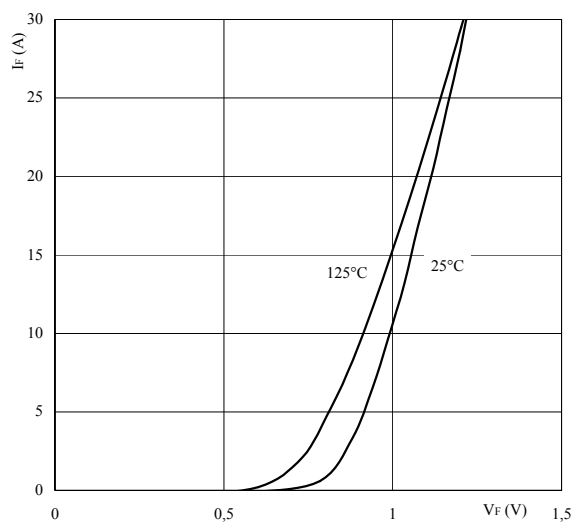
Figure 32. Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature
Brake FRED
 $I_F = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

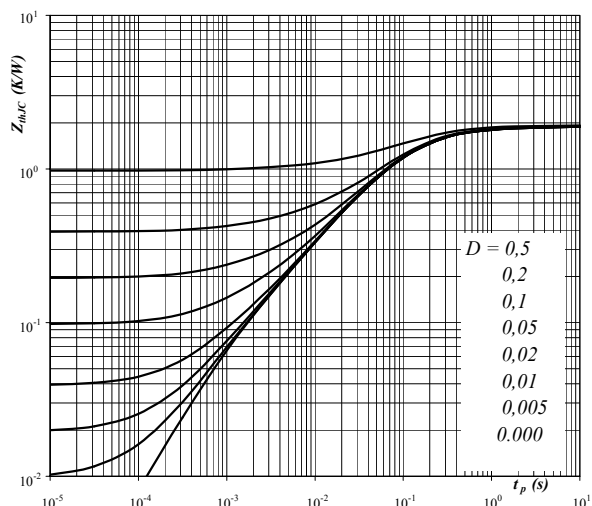
Input rectifier bridge

Figure 33. Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage
Rectifier diode
 $I_F = f(V_F)$



parameter: $t_p = 250 \mu s$

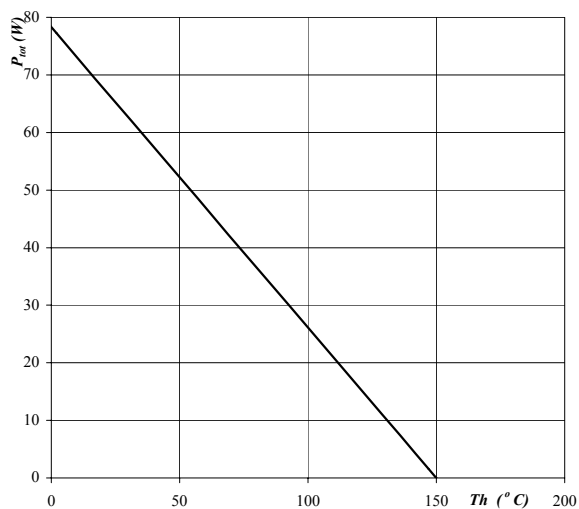
Figure 34. Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width
 $Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$



Parameter: $D = t_p / T$

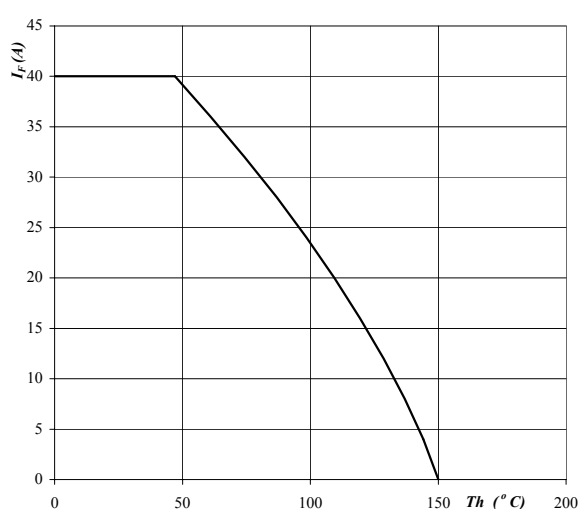
$R_{thJH} \ 1,92 \text{ K/W}$

Figure 35. Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature
Rectifier diode
 $P_{tot} = f(T_h)$



parameter: $T_j = 150^\circ C$

Figure 36. Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature
Rectifier diode
 $I_F = f(T_h)$



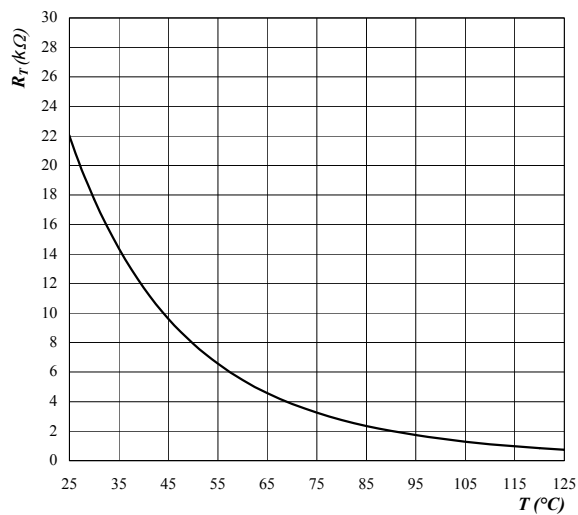
parameter: $T_j = 150^\circ C$

Thermistor

**Figure 37. Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature**

$$R_T = f(T)$$

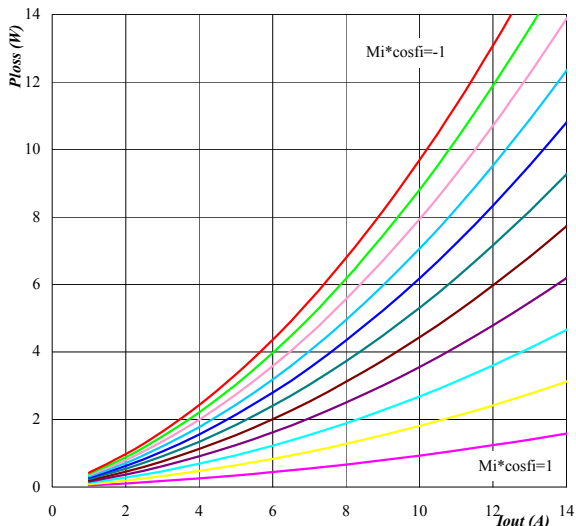
NTC-typical temperature characteristic



Output inverter application

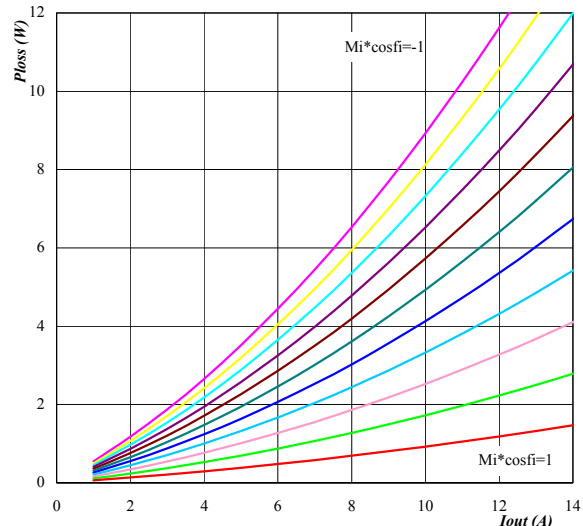
General conditions: 3 phase SPWM, $V_{geon} = 15\text{ V}$ $V_{geoff} = 0\text{ V}$ $R_{gon} = 80\text{ ohms}$ $R_{goff} = 40\text{ ohms}$

Figure 1. Typical average static loss as a function of output current
IGBT $P_{loss} = f(I_{out})$



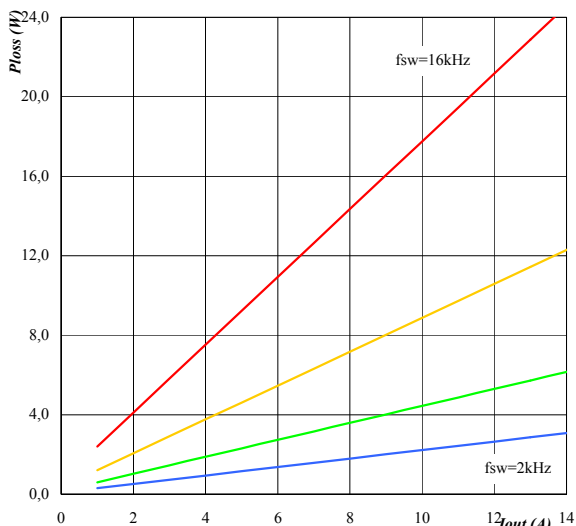
Conditions: $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Modulation index * $\cos\phi_i$
parameter $M_i \cdot \cos\phi_i$ from -1,00 to 1,00
in 0,20 steps

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



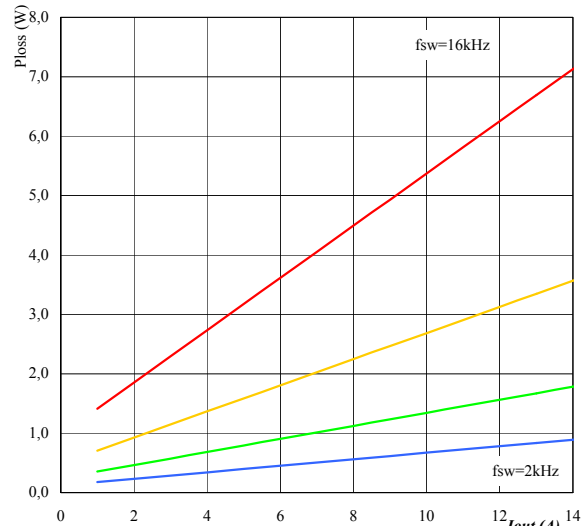
Conditions: $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Modulation index * $\cos\phi_i$
parameter $M_i \cdot \cos\phi_i$ from -1,00 to 1,00
in 0,20 steps

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 = 600 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 = 600 V
Switching freq. f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz
parameter in * 2 steps

Output inverter application

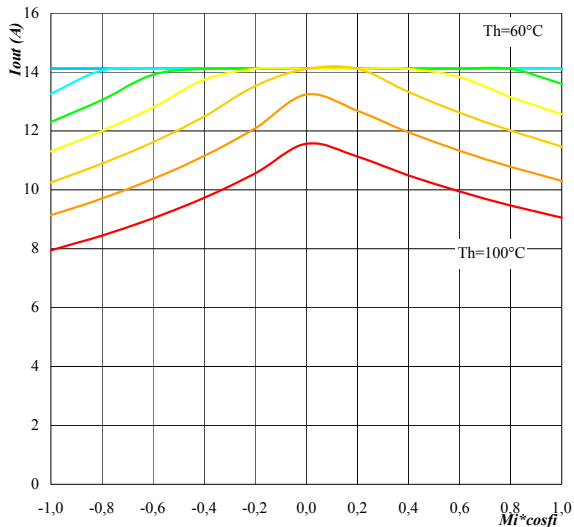
General conditions: 3 phase SPWM, $V_{geon}= 15\text{ V}$ $V_{geoff}=0\text{V}$

$R_{gon}= 80\text{ ohms}$

$R_{goff}= 40\text{ ohms}$

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

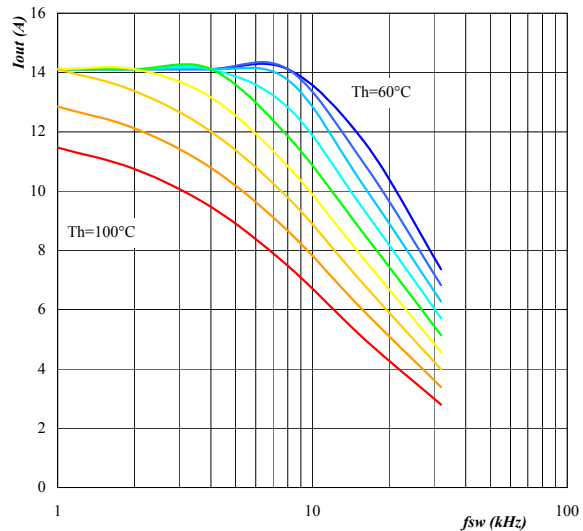
Phase $I_{out}=f(Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i)$



Conditions: $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
fsw= 4 kHz
Heatsink temp. T_h from 60 °C to 100 °C
parameter in 5 °C steps

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

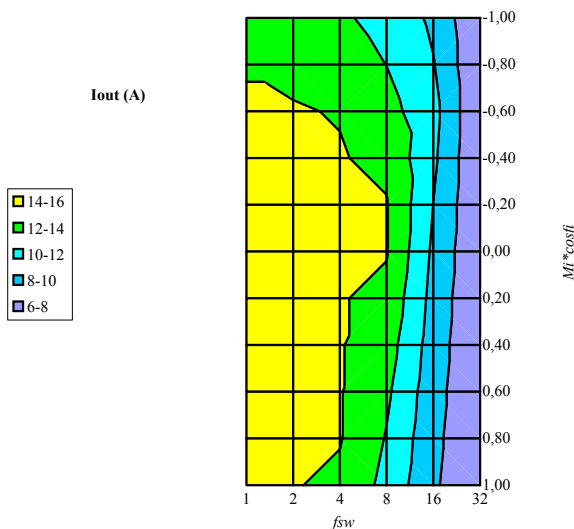
Phase $I_{out}=f(f_{sw})$



Conditions: $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
 $Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i= 0,8$
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 fsw

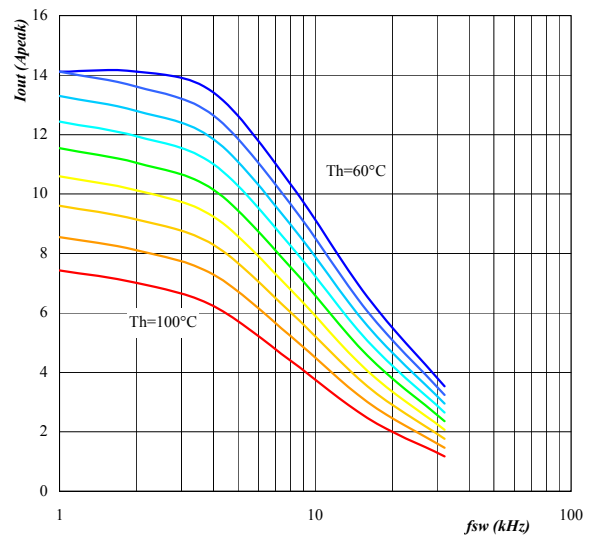
Phase $I_{out}=f(f_{sw}, Mi \cdot \cos\phi_i)$



Conditions: $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
 $T_h= 80^\circ\text{C}$

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

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



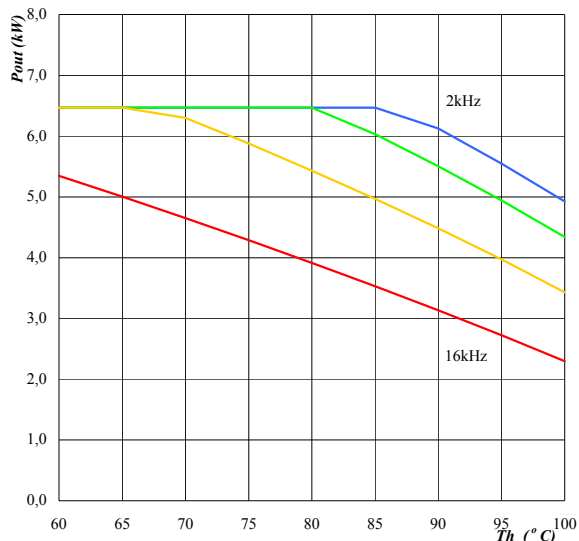
Conditions: $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
Heatsink temp. T_h from 60 °C to 100 °C
parameter in 5 °C steps

Output inverter application

General conditions: 3 phase SPWM, $V_{geon}= 15\text{ V}$ $V_{geoff}=0\text{V}$ $R_{gon}= 80\text{ ohms}$ $R_{goff}= 40\text{ ohms}$

Figure 9. Typical available electric peak output power as a function of heatsink temperature

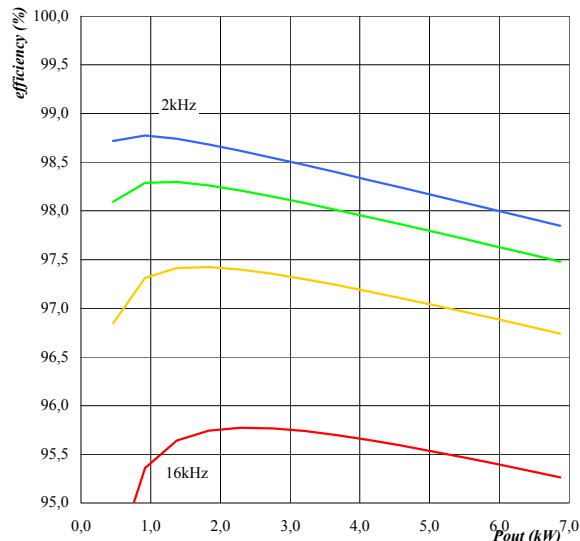
Inverter $P_{out}=f(T_h)$



Conditions: $T_j=125\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
Modulation index $M_i= 1$
 $\cos\phi_i= 0,80$
Switching freq. f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz
parameter in * 2 steps

Figure 10. Typical efficiency as a function of output power

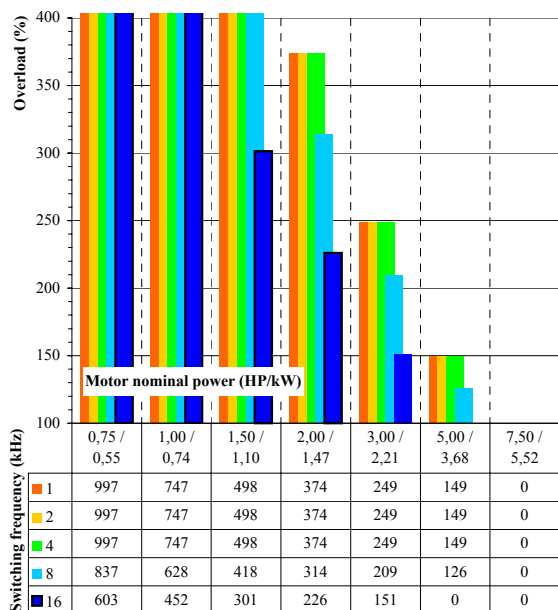
Inverter $\text{efficiency}=f(P_{out})$



Conditions: $T_j=125\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
Modulation index $M_i= 1$
 $\cos\phi_i= 0,80$
Switching freq. f_{sw} from 2 kHz to 16 kHz
parameter in * 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: $T_j=125\text{C}$
DC link= 600 V
Modulation index $M_i= 1$
 $\cos\phi_i= 0,8$
Switching freq. f_{sw} from 1 kHz to 16 kHz
parameter in * 2 steps
Heatsink temperature= 80 °C
Motor efficiency= 0,85