



Technical Data

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Power Dissipation Calculation

Design certification of the max. permissible operating temperature according to IEC 61 439-1 Section 10.10

Client: _____ Kom. No.: _____
 Pos. No.: _____

Max. enclosure interior temperature ° C
 Max. ambient temperature ° C
 Temperature difference K

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Technical Data

1. Installed power dissipation of the devices						1	2	3		
	Pos.	No.	Manufacturer	Type	Description	I_n / A	Derating	I_{nc} / A	$P_v / Watt$	$\Sigma P_v / Watt$
Outgoings	Feeding	E 1								
	A 1									
	A 2									
	A 3									
	A 4									
	A 5									
	A 6									
	A 7									
	A n									
Total installed power dissipation of the devices (W)										

2. Installed power dissipation of busbars						
Pos.	Length	Description			$P_v / Watt$	$\Sigma P_v / Watt$
1		Busbars 250 A				
2		Busbars 400 A				
3		Busbars 630 A				
Total installed power dissipation of busbars (W)						

3. Power dissipation of enclosures				4	5
Pos.	Number	Description		$P_v / Watt$	$\Sigma P_v / Watt$
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
Total power dissipation of enclosures (W)					

4. Calculating

Pos. 1	Total installed power dissipation of the devices	(W).....
Pos. 2	Total installed power dissipation of busbars	(W).....
	Proportional wiring of Pos. 2 and 3 (e.g. 30% recommended)	(W).....
	... % Reserve for additional equipment acc. to specification	(W).....
	Subtotal	(W).....
Pos. 3	Total power dissipation of enclosures	(W).....
	Difference between power dissipation and installed power dissipation	(W).....

Note:

- ❶ Rated current
- ❷ DERATING: According to the manufacturer, but at least 0.8 according to DIN EN 61 439 Part 1
- (Relation of rated operating current at rated current)
- ❸ The current I_{nc} defines the value for feeding I_{nA}
- ❹ Data for power switchgear and controlgear assemblies made of sheet steel as well as for insulation-enclosed assemblies in box-type design are possible.
- ❺ Power dissipation according to the original manufacturer.

Through ventilation or larger enclosures the power dissipation can be increased in case of a negative difference. Another measure could be the reduction of the RDF.

Calculating reduced RDF: $RDF = \sqrt{\frac{\text{power dissipation}}{\text{installed power dissipation}}}$