CET POWER
Leading Conversion Technology for Power Resilience

Bravo 25 - 125/120

The most efficient modular inverter with an extra AC input to prevent unnecessary watt loss!

Telecom | Datacom | Mass transport | Industry | Power Utilities | Renewable

AC In 120 Vac

DC In 125 Vdc

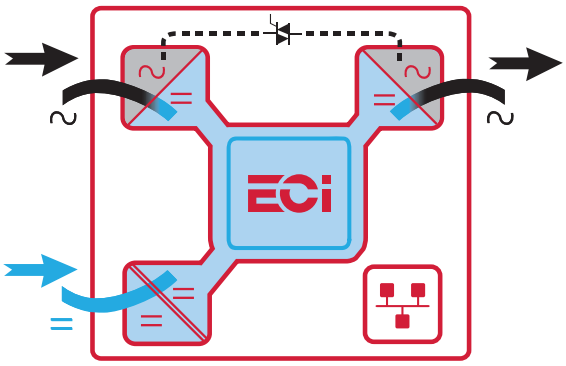
AC Out 120 Vac

Power 2.75 kVA 2.25 kW

up to 88 kVA

Description

Bravo 25 is a compact and scalable **modular inverter** providing a pure sine wave AC supply. In conjunction with a DC Power system, it provides an excellent **AC backup solution**. It uses the latest inverter technology, providing superior **energy efficiency** in a **compact** size.



The ECI technology **eliminates all single points of failure** with full scalability; up to 32 modules in parallel and high efficiency of up to **95% in AC to AC conversion**, and **93.4% in DC/AC conversion**, hence reducing operating costs.

Applications

All business critical applications and all types of AC loads. The design is modular and scalable with hot- swappable inverter modules which ensures **low Mean Time to Repair** (MTTR), reduction in service costs and meets the changing needs for future expansion.

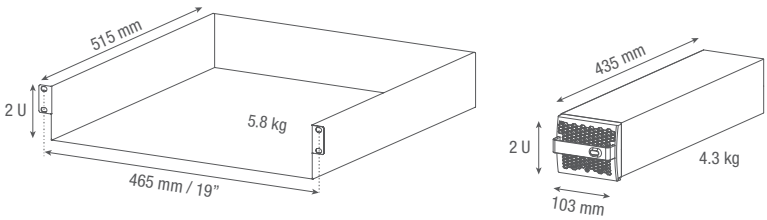
Main Features

- High efficiency (DC to AC: 93.4%)
- Compact design
- Dual input sources (AC & DC) with wide AC input range 90 Vac to 140 Vac
- Transfer time reduced to 0 ms
- Up to 11 kVA in 2 U

Illustrations are non-binding and may include customized fittings.

Bravo 25 - 125/120

General	
Part Number: Module / Shelf / Shelf with isolation	T621350201 / T724350000 / T724350010
Cooling / Audible noise	Fan forced cooling / <65db @1meter
MTBF	240 000 hrs (MIL-217-F) at 30°C ambient and 80% load
Dielectric strength DC/AC	2500 Vdc
RoHS / Material (casing)	Compliant / Aluzinc steel
Operating T° / Relative Humidity (RH) non-condensing	Tested according ETS300-019-2-3 Class 3.1 -40°C to 65°C, power de-rating from 40°C to 65°C / Max RH 95% for 96 hours per year
Storage T° / Relative Humidity (RH) non-condensing	Tested according ETS300-019-2-1 Class 1.2 -40°C to 70°C / Max RH 95% for 96 hours per year
Public transport T°/Relative Humidity (RH) non-condensing	Tested according ETS300-019-2-2 Class 3.1 -40°C to 70°C / Max RH 95% for 96 hours per year
Altitude above sea without de-rating of power	< 2000 m / derating > 2000 m – 0.8 % per 100 m / max 4000 m
AC Input Data	
Nominal voltage / Current	120 Vac / 21.7 A
Voltage range	90 – 144 Vac (derating from 108 to 90 Vac)
Brownout	1600 W @90 Vac / 2250 W @108 Vac linear decreasing
Power factor / THD	> 0.99 / < 3%
Frequency (Synchronization range)	50 Hz (47 – 53 Hz) or 60 Hz (57 – 63 Hz)
DC Input Data	
Nominal voltage (range)	125 Vdc (90 – 150 Vdc)
Nominal current	19.5 A
Maximum input current (for 15 seconds) / voltage ripple	24.4 A / < 10 mV RMS
Reverse polarity protection	Yes
AC Output Data	
Peak Efficiency AC to AC (EPC) / DC to AC	95% / 93.4% (@60% load)
Nominal voltage[1] / Current (User selectable)	120 Vac / 22.9 A (100 – 130 Vac)
Frequency / frequency accuracy	50 or 60 Hz / 0.03%
Nominal Output power	2.75 kVA / 2.25 kW
Short time overload capacity	125% (15 seconds)
Admissible load power factor	Full power rating from 0 inductive to 0 capacitive
Total harmonic distortion (resistive load)	< 3%
Load impact recovery time (10% - 90%)	≤ 0.4 ms
Nominal current	22.9 A
Crest factor at nominal power	3 : 1 for load P.F. ≤ 0.7
Short circuit clear up capacity < 20 ms at AC input / On battery	145 Arms for 20 ms / 58 Arms for 20 ms
Short circuit current after 20 ms	34 Arms for 15 seconds
AC output voltage stability	±1% from 10% to 100% load
Static / Dynamic voltage regulation	±1% between 10% and 100% load / <5% from 0 to 100% to 0 load impact (100 ms)
Signaling & Supervision	
Display	Synoptic LEDs on Module / Touchscreen with Inview S and Inview X
Supervision / (Part Number)	Inview X (T602004200), Inview S (T602004100) and Inview GW (T602004000)
Remote ON / OFF	At rear terminal of the shelf
Battery Monitoring / Part Number	MBB-500 (Measure Box Battery) - 4 dry contacts and 8 digital Inputs / T602006011
Safety & EMC	
Safety	UL 1778
EMC	FCC (Part15) Class A



1 Operation within lower voltage networks leads to de-rating of power performances