

A-Core Container

High-frequency inverter and low-frequency inverter



Overview

High-frequency inverters shine in portability and efficiency for lighter loads, while low-frequency inverters provide unmatched durability and surge handling for heavier applications. How do I choose a low frequency or high frequency inverter?

When deciding between a low frequency or high frequency inverter, it is important to consider the power requirements of the appliances and devices that you wish to power. Heavy-duty items, such as air conditioners and refrigerators, may require a low frequency inverter with high surge capacity.

What is the difference between high frequency and industrial frequency inverter?

The same power inverter industrial frequency inverter is far heavier than the high-frequency inverter, high frequency inverter is small in size, light in weight, high in efficiency, low no-load load, but can't be connected to a full inductive load, and overload capacity is poor.

What is a low frequency inverter?

The low frequency inverter is designed on the principle of traditional analog circuits and consists of a thyristor (SCR) rectifier, an IGBT inverter, a bypass and an IF step-up isolation transformer. Because of its rectifier and transformer operating frequency are low frequency 50Hz, as the name suggests, called low frequency inverter.

Why are low frequency inverters more expensive than high frequency?

Furthermore, cost should also be taken into account: while low frequency inverters tend to be more expensive than their high frequency counterpart due to their larger size and heavier components, they usually have a longer lifespan and greater durability - making them potentially more cost-effective in the long run.

What is a disadvantage of high frequency inverters?

The disadvantage of high frequency inverters is that the circuit is relatively complex, the load capacity and impact resistance are weaker than the low frequency inverter.

What are the advantages of a high frequency inverter?

High frequency inverters typically have an output of 20kHz or higher. Smaller size and weight compared to low-frequency inverters. Higher efficiency due to reduced power losses. Greater accuracy in output waveform due to the high frequency. Lower electromagnetic interference (EMI) due to higher switching frequency.

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