British Antarctic Survey (BAS) ANTARCTICA

NFO Sinus® Interference-free Frequency Inverter

”No interference was detected from the NFO Sinus inverter.”

After careful testing, BAS (British Antarctic Survey) has decided to use the Swedish frequency inverters NFO Sinus® for the new climate research station Halley VI in Antarctica.

Construction of the new research station will begin in 2008 and it is expected to be fully operational by 2010. The inverters will be used to control the fan motors in the ventilation system, and thus create a good indoor climate in the extreme Antarctic environment. As the station will contain a large number of advanced technical measuring instruments, the absence of electromagnetic interference on the measurement equipment is essential.

NFO Sinus® was tested by BAS at the present research station in Antarctica during winter 2006. The result of the test was reported in the ”AIS Fuel Pump Inverter Interference Report” by Julius Rix, Electronic Field Engineer at BAS. In contrast to the results from other inverters tested, no interference from the NFO Sinus® inverter was detected by the AIS (Advanced Ionospheric Sounder).

Another important factor in the choice of inverter was high operating reliability, as the research station has no contact with the outside world for several months each year.

Great Britain has been carrying out climate research at the South Pole for over 50 years through the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), an institute within the Natural Environment Research Council.

Photo: BAS

High standards were imposed on absence of interference, so NFO Sinus® frequency inverters were selected for the new British climate research station Halley VI, which is to be built in the Antarctica in 2008.

Julius Rix and other staff in front of the present research station in the Antarctica, where the frequency inverters were tested

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