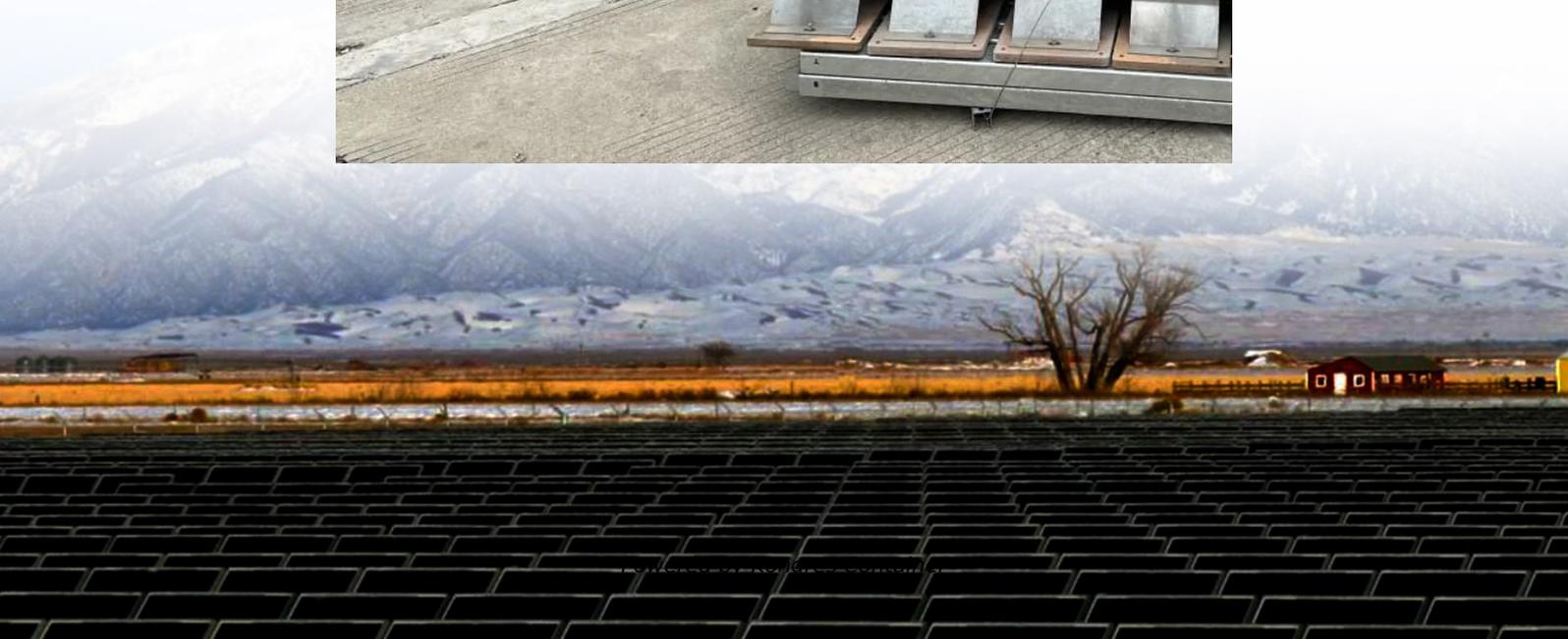


## Kongres Container

# The difference between inverter high frequency and power frequency



## Overview

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Inverter.com will conduct a detailed comparison and analysis.

The power frequency of the inverter with the same power is heavier than that of the high-frequency inverter. The high-frequency inverter has a smaller, lighter, higher efficiency and lower no-load, but it cannot connect to the inductive load with full load, and its overload capacity is relatively.

When choosing a pure sine wave inverter, one key decision lies in the internal architecture: power frequency (low frequency) vs high frequency. Both types provide clean AC output, but they differ significantly in performance, efficiency, size, and application. 1. Working Principle Use a bulky iron.

An inverter is a device that converts direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC) to meet the power demand of AC load. According to the topology, the inverter can be divided into the high-frequency inverter and power frequency inverter. High-frequency inverter first through high-frequency DC/DC.

By definition, Low frequency power inverters got the name of “low frequency” because they use high speed power transistors to invert the DC voltage to AC power, but the LF inverter drives transistors at the same power frequency (60 Hz or 50Hz) as the AC sine wave power output voltage. High.

There are two distinct types of industrial grade power inverters distinguished by the size of their transformers, and the switching speed of their transistors. The ability of an inverter to absorb the electrical surges inherent in certain loads like motors, pumps, and torque-related tools is.

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