

## ContainerPower Energy Solutions

# Inverter sine wave IC model



## Overview

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In conclusion, this article provided a comprehensive overview of how to create a pure sine wave inverter circuit diagram. It covered topics such as the use of a push-pull converter, sinusoidal pulse width modulation, an H-bridge, and a low-pass LC filter. Key concepts and considerations were explained, including the selection of pulses and duty cycle.

A pure sine wave inverter is a device that converts DC (direct current) power from a battery or other power source into AC (alternating current) power with a smooth and pure sine wave output. This type of inverter is commonly used in applications where sensitive electronics or appliances require a high-quality power supply that mimics the utility grid.

In our last article on SPWM generation, we discussed how to implement sinusoidal pulse width modulation using a microcontroller and how to select the number of pulses and duty cycle for each pulse. We used the PIC16F877A microcontroller to write the code for SPWM. You can use any microcontroller of your choice, but the procedure will remain the same.

The code for this project is written in the MIKROC compiler and 8Mhz crystal is used in this project. If you do not know how to use MikroC for Pic, you can refer to these tutorials: 1. How to Use "MikroC PRO for PIC" to Program PIC Microcontrollers 2. Pic microcontroller programming in c using MikroC Pro for PIC You can contact us at [microcontrolle](mailto:microcontrolle).

The diagram below shows the circuit diagram of sinusoidal pulse width modulation with two outputs that are on alternatively after every 10 ms. The output of the SPWM circuit diagram

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