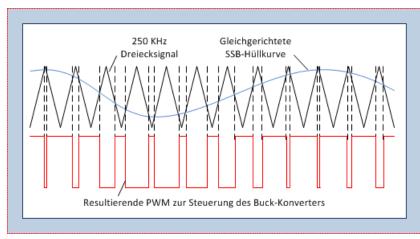
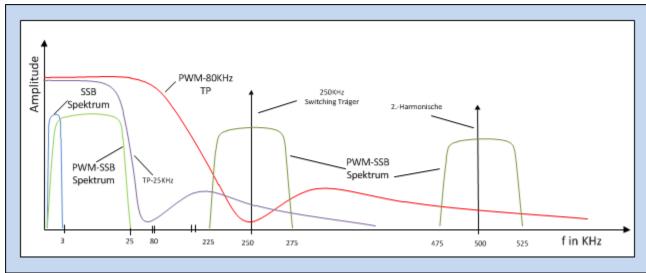
2. Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) using Hermes and PowerSDR software

PWM principles, PWM spectrum



- The width of pulses is varied in proportion to the instantaneous amplitude of the SSB envelope
- The digital PWM signal has more bandwidth than the original SSB signal (25 to 32 KHz)
- Around the switching carrier and the harmonic carriers you see also the digital PWM LSB and USB





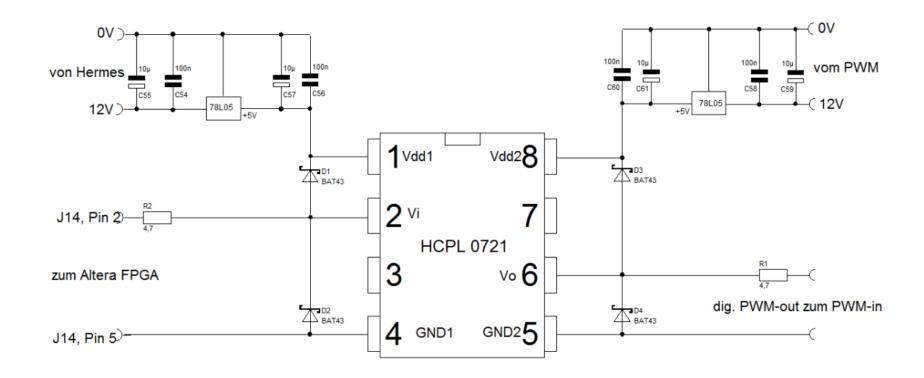
Getting PWM from Hermes board on J14/Pin2



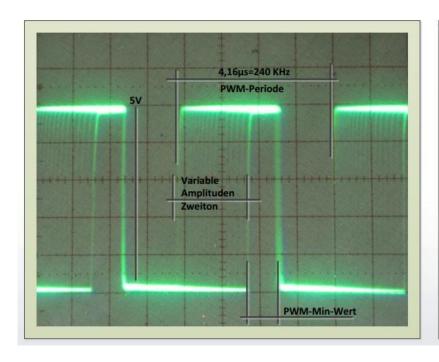


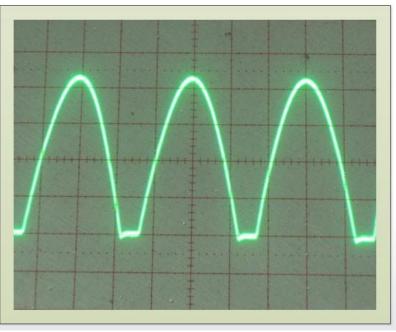


Circuit diagram PWM adapter



PWM Two Tone and Analog PWM Envelope Signal

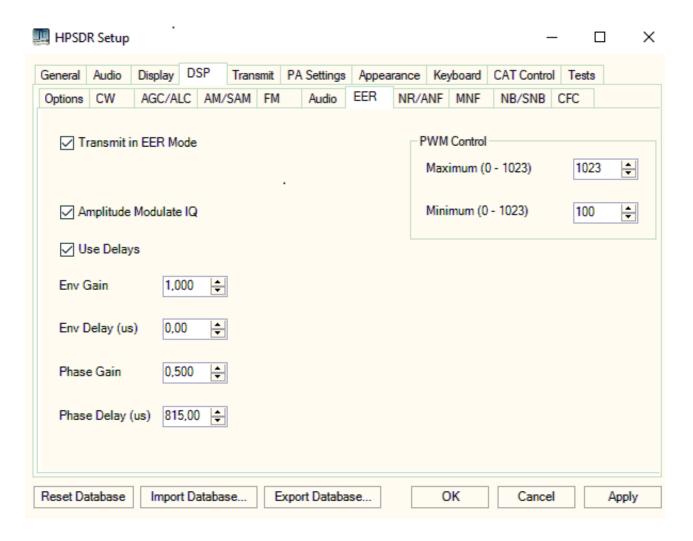




Digital 5 volts PWM

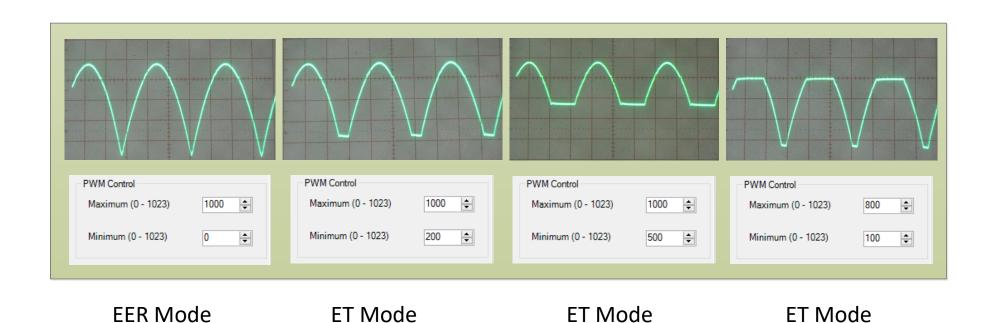
Filtered Analog Envelope Signal

EER menu in Power SDR software



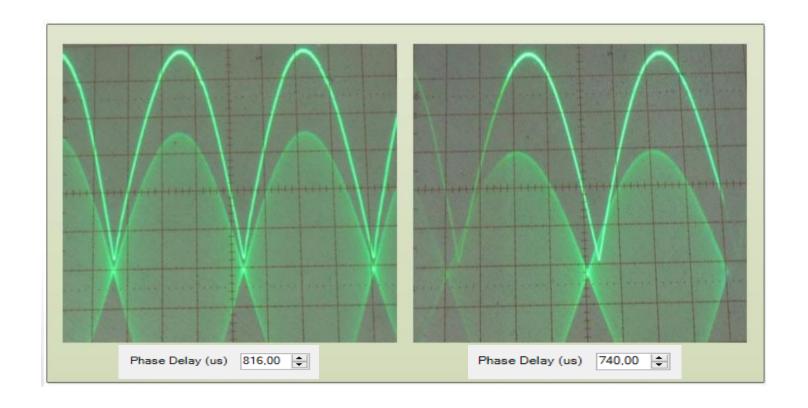


PWM control function in PowerSDR



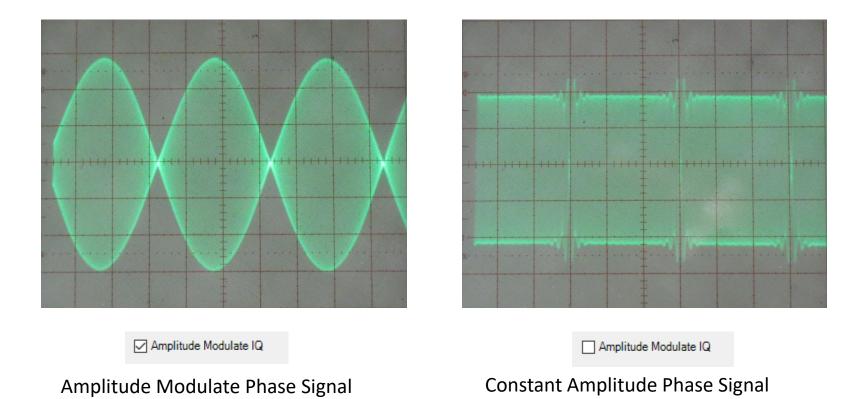


Time alinment between Envelope and Phase



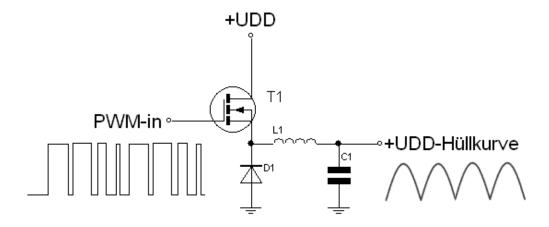


Two types of SSB Phase Signals



PWM Class S-modulator

- In PWM the most widely used high-level modulator is class S
- A transistor and diode act as a two-pole switch to generate a rectangular waveform with a switching frequency several times that of the output signal (for instance 240 KHz and higher).

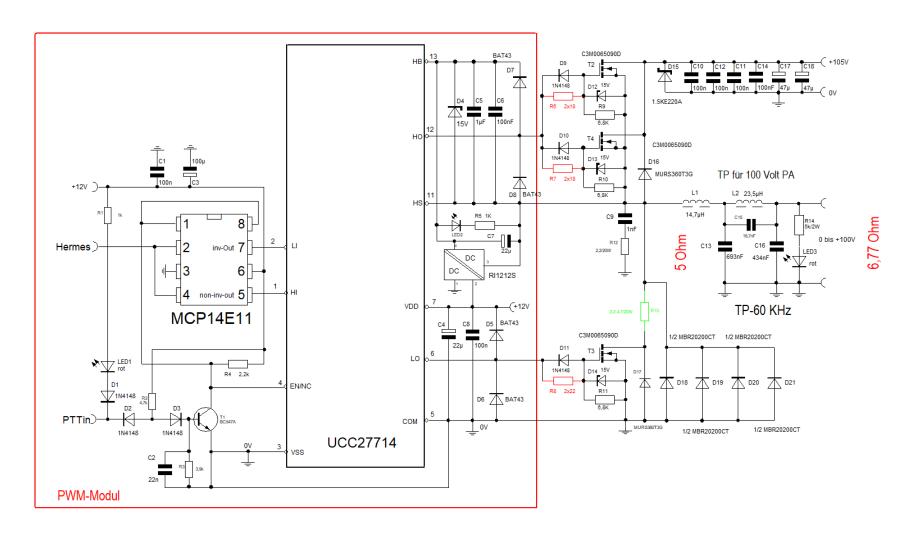


- The width of pulses is varied in proportion to the instantaneous amplitude of the desired output signal, which is recovered by a low-pass filter.
- Class S is ideally 100% efficient and it can have high efficiency over a wide dynamic range.

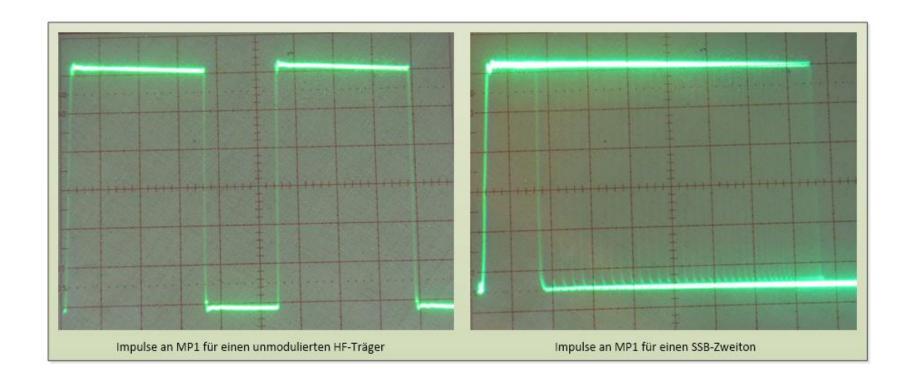


Gen 2 PWM circuit diagram for Hermes transceivers

PWM-30-12-2017

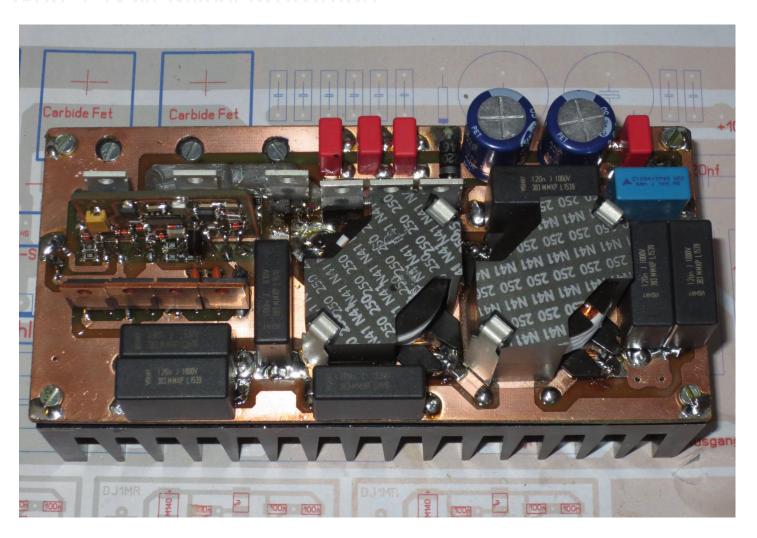


Impulses on HS PIN UCC27714

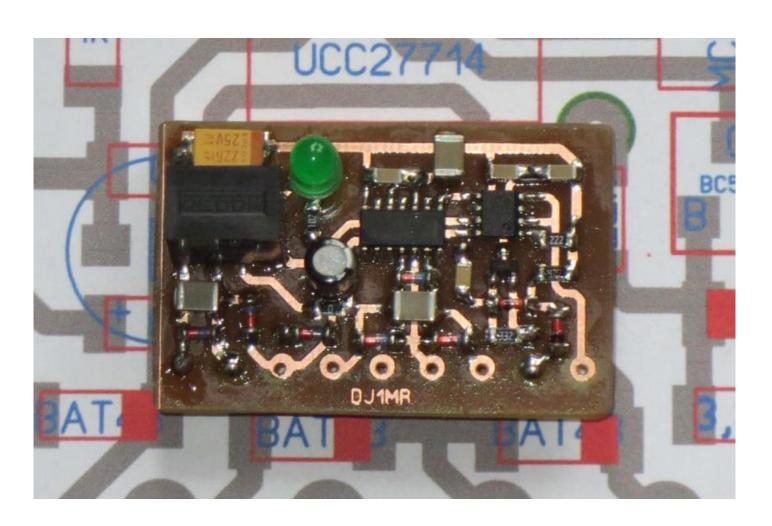




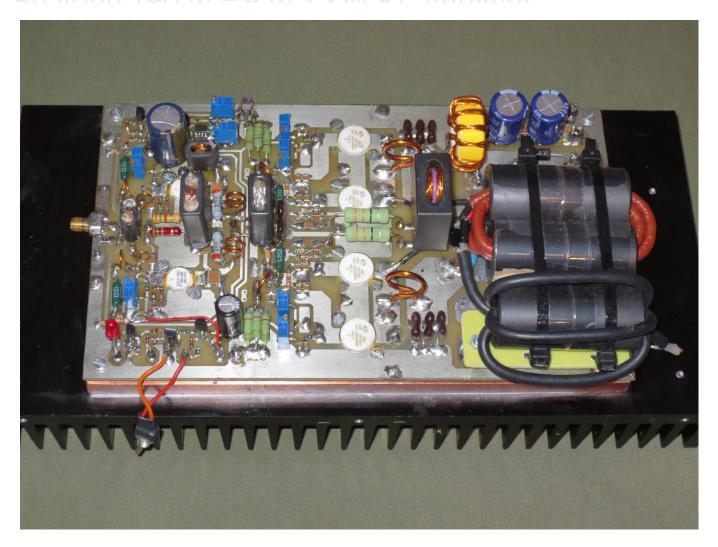
Gen 2 1KW PWM Prototype



PWM control driver modul



Bealized 160 m – 6 m 1 KW ET amplifier



IMD3 with linearity 750 W out

nHPSDR mRX PS v3.4.9 (3/19/18)





Linearity correction with PowerSDR

