

Ex

A given AM signal was modulated using a non linear device modulator.

The output of the modulator is given by $v_o(t) = a_1 \cos \omega_c t + a_2 f(t) \cos \omega_c t$

If $a_1 = 0.01$, $a_2 = 0.001$, $f(t) = 4 \cos \omega_m t$

determine

a) The modulation index

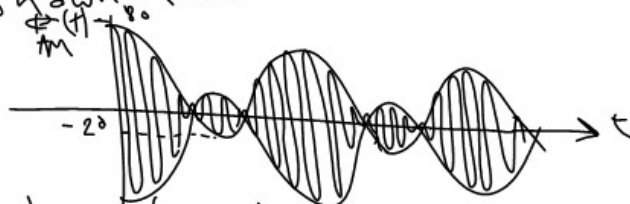
b) The power efficiency of the modulator

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } v_o(t) &= \phi_{AM}(t) = a_1 \left[1 + \frac{a_2}{a_1} f(t) \right] \cos \omega_c t \\ &= 0.01 \left[1 + \frac{0.001}{0.01} 4 \cos \omega_m t \right] \cos \omega_c t \\ &= 0.01 \left[1 + 0.4 \cos \omega_m t \right] \cos \omega_c t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \eta = \frac{m^2}{2+m^2} = \frac{0.4^2}{2+(0.4)^2} \approx 7.4\%$$

Ex2 For the DSB-LC modulated signal shown below



a) Find the modulation index, m

b) Write a mathematical expression for $\phi_{AM}(t)$

c) Sketch the line spectrum of $\phi_{AM}(t)$

d) Determine the amplitude of the additional carrier that must be added to reduce the modulation index to 20%

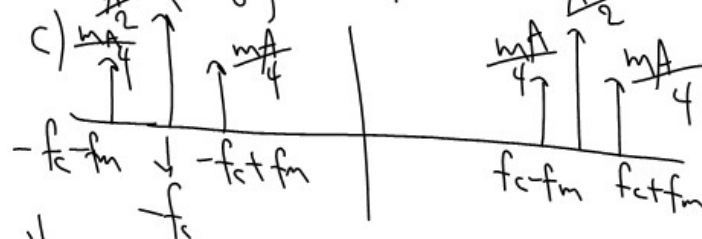
Solution

$$\text{a) } m = \frac{V_{\max} - V_{\min}}{V_{\max} + V_{\min}} = \frac{80 - (-20)}{80 + (-20)} = \frac{100}{60} = 1.667$$

$$\text{b) } \phi_{AM}(t) = A_c (1 + m \cos \omega_m t) \cos \omega_c t$$

$$V_{\max} = (1+m)A_c$$

$$80 = \left(1 + \frac{10}{6}\right) A_c \Rightarrow A_c = 30 \text{ Volt}$$



$$\text{d) } m = \frac{A_m}{A_c}$$

$$1.667 = \frac{A_m}{30} \Rightarrow A_m = 50 \text{ V}$$

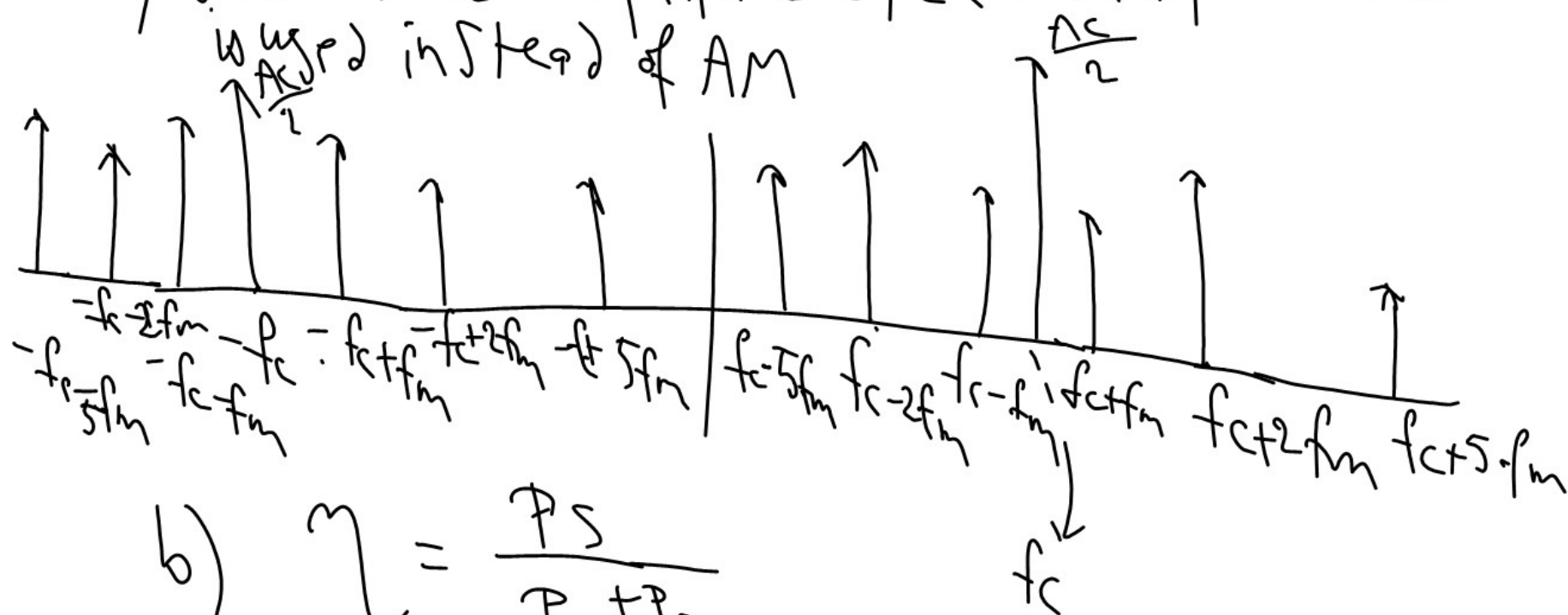
Now it is required to reduce the modulation index to 20%

$$0.2 = \frac{50}{A_c} \Rightarrow A_c = 250 \text{ V}$$

EX3 An AM modulator is operating with a modulation index of 0.7. The modulation input is

$$f(t) = 2 \cos 2\pi f_m t + \cos 4\pi f_m t + 2 \cos 10\pi f_m t$$

- Sketch the amplitude spectrum of $\phi_{AM}(t)$
- What is the efficiency of the AM modulator
- Sketch the amplitude spectrum if DSB-SC is used instead of AM modulation
- Sketch the amplitude spectrum if SSB-SC is used instead of AM



$$b) \quad \eta = \frac{P_S}{P_C + P_S}$$

$$P_S = \overline{f^2(t)} = \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{1^2}{2} + \frac{(2)^2}{2} = 4.5 \text{ Watt}$$

$$P_C = \frac{A_c^2}{2}$$

$$V_{max} = (1+m) A_c$$

$$V_{max} = 2 + 1 + 2 = 5$$

$$5 = (1+0.7) A_c \Rightarrow A_c = \frac{5}{1.7}$$