

## AMPLITUDE MODULATION

Electronics & Communication Engg. Dept. School of Engineering & Technology CUTM **OBJECTIVE**: The objective of a communication system is to efficiently transmit an information-bearing signal (message) from one location to another through a communication channel (transmission medium).

## WISH LIST:

- High reliability
- Minimum signal power
- Minimum transmission bandwidth
- Low system complexity (low cost)

**EFFICIENT TRANSMISSION**: Can be achieved by processing the signal through a technique called modulation.

MODULATION TYPES:

- Analog modulation
- Digital modulation

## **Amplitude modulation**

In this type of modulation the amplitude of a sinusoidal carrier is varied according to the desired message signal. Let m(t) be the message signal we would like to transmit,  $k_a$  be the amplitude sensitivity (modulation index), and  $c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$  be the sinusoidal carrier signal, where  $A_c$  is the amplitude of the carrier and  $f_c$  is the carrier frequency. The transmitted AM signal waveform is described by

$$s_{AM}(t) = A_c \left[ 1 + k_a m(t) \right] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

Requirements:

1.  $|k_a m(t)| < 1, \forall t$ 2.  $f_c >> W_m$ , where  $W_m$  is the message bandwidth Taking the Fourier transform of the modulated waveform, we get

$$S_{AM}(f) = F\{s_{AM}(t)\}$$
  
=  $F\{A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t) + A_c k_a m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)\}$   
=  $\frac{A_c}{2} [\delta(f - f_c) + \delta(f + f_c)] + \frac{k_a A_c}{2} [M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c)]$ 

Let |M(f)| be described by



Magnitude spectrum of m(t)

Then the magnitude spectrum of  $s_{AM}(t)$  is



Magnitude spectrum of  $s_{AM}(t)$ 

## **Observations:**

- 1.  $B_{AM} = 2W_m$
- 2. Carrier is transmitted explicitly

Let  $m(t) = \cos(0.2\pi t)$ , then  $s_{AM}(t) = A_c [1 + k_a \cos(0.2\pi t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ 





AM waveform for a 0.1 Hz tone with  $k_a = 1.2$ 



thank to the test of t