



UNIT II

AM TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVERS

GENERATION OF DSB-FC

11-1

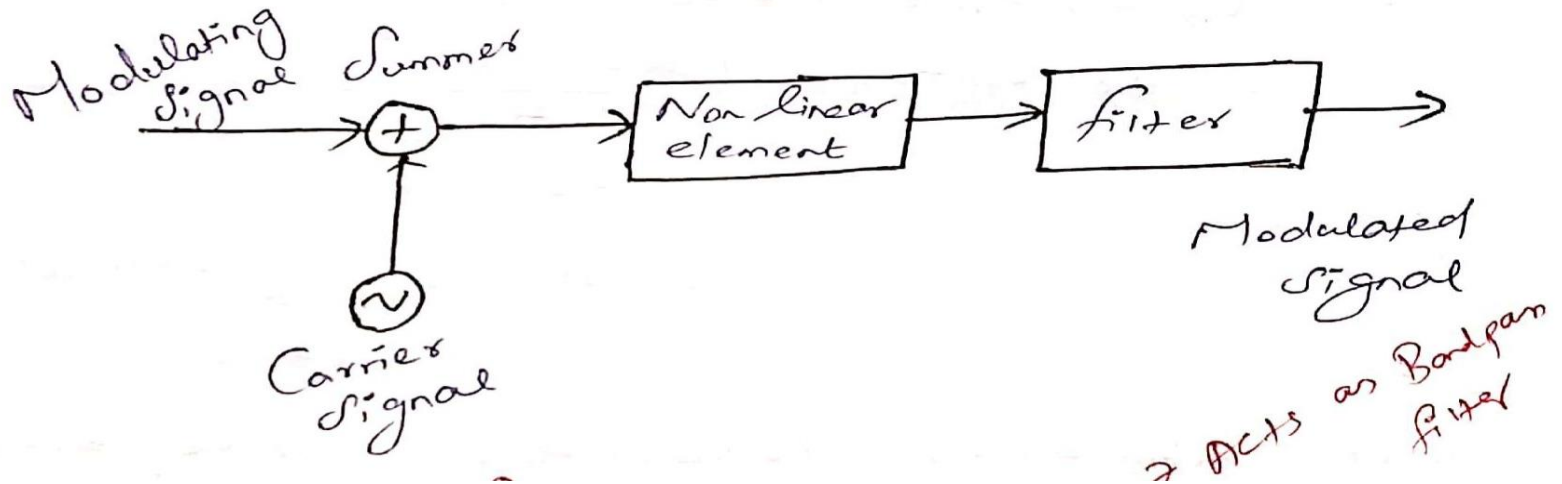
Generation of DSBFC:-

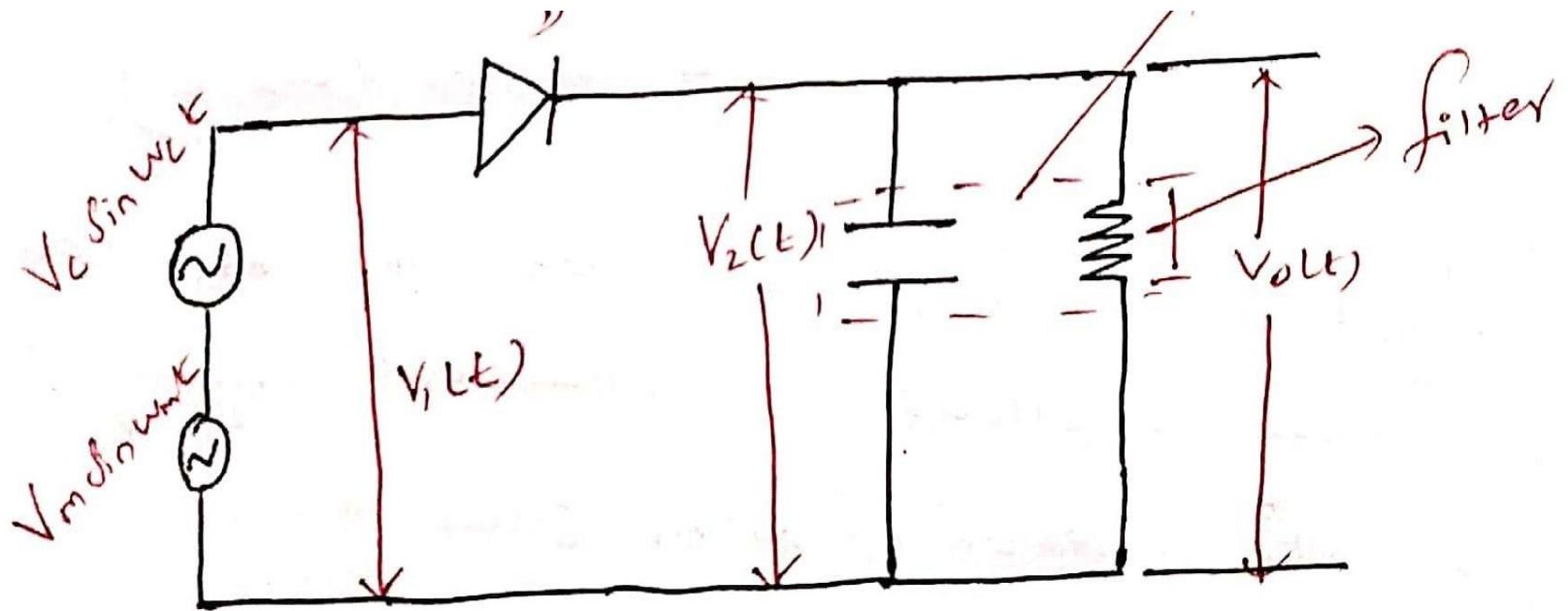
DSBFC - Double Sideband Full Carrier

Non-linear property divided into two types

1. Square law Modulator
2. Balanced Modulator

Square law Modulator





Let us represent

$$V_1(t) = V_m \sin \omega_m t + V_c \sin \omega_c t$$

$$V_2(t) = a V_1(t) + b V_1^2(t) + \dots$$

This is the general expression for diode of



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Non-linear element

$$V_2(t) = a [V_m \sin \omega_m t + V_c \sin \omega_c t] + b [V_m \sin \omega_m t + V_c \sin \omega_c t]^2$$

$$V_2(t) = a V_m \sin \omega_m t + a V_c \sin \omega_c t + b V_m^2 \sin^2 \omega_m t + b V_c^2 \sin^2 \omega_c t + 2b V_m V_c \sin \omega_m t \sin \omega_c t$$

$$= a V_m \sin \omega_m t + a V_c \sin \omega_c t + b V_m^2 \sin^2 \omega_m t + b V_c^2 \sin^2 \omega_c t + 2b \frac{V_m V_c}{2} \left[\cos (\omega_c - \omega_m) t - \cos (\omega_c + \omega_m) t \right]$$

$$\therefore \sin A \sin B = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos (A-B) - \cos (A+B) \right]$$

$$V_2(t) = aV_m \sin \omega_m t + aV_c \sin \omega_c t + bV_m V_c \left[\cos(\omega_c - \omega_m)t - \cos(\omega_c + \omega_m)t \right]$$

Band pass filter is tuned to the carrier frequency it allows only side band frequency neglecting second & higher order terms

$V_0(t)$ from $V_2(t)$

$$V_0(t) = aV_c \sin \omega_c t + bV_m V_c \left[\cos(\omega_c - \omega_m)t - \cos(\omega_c + \omega_m)t \right]$$



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Disadvantages of ~~DS~~ DSB-FC:-

- (i) power wastage
- (ii) Bandwidth inefficient

DSBfc - Carrier does not conveying any information

Suppressing Carrier - Lot of power saved



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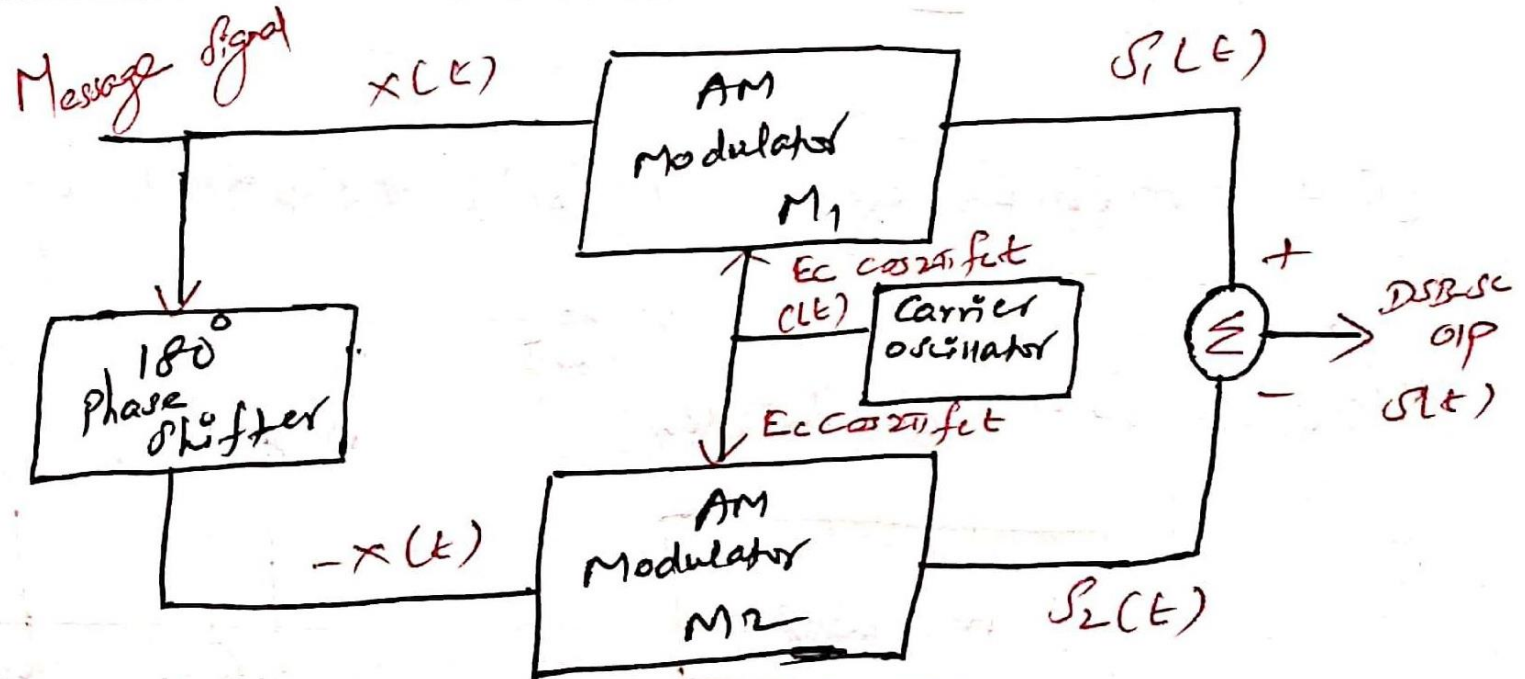
Generation of DSB-SC:-

DSB-SC - Double Sideband Suppressed Carrier.

There are two ways

- (i) Balanced Modulator
- (ii) Ring Modulator (or) Diode Balanced modulator

Balance Modulator:-



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$$s_1(t) = E_c [1 + m_x(t)] \cos 2\pi f_c t \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$s_2(t) = E_c [1 - m_x(t)] \cos 2\pi f_c t \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Subtractor o/p

$$s(t) = s_1(t) - s_2(t)$$

$$= E_c [1 + m_x(t)] \cos 2\pi f_c t - \left[E_c (1 - m_x(t)) \cos 2\pi f_c t \right]$$

$$= E_c \cancel{\cos 2\pi f_c t} + m E_c x(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t - E_c \cancel{\cos 2\pi f_c t} + m E_c x(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$= 2 E_c m x(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

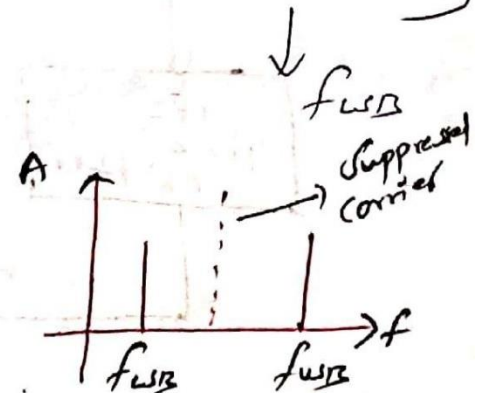
$$= 2 E_c m E_m \cos 2\pi f_m t \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$x(t) = E_m \cos 2\pi f_m t$$

$$= \frac{2mE_m E_c}{2} \left[\cos 2\pi (f_c + f_m)t + \cos 2\pi (f_c - f_m)t \right]$$

$$S(t) = m E_m E_c \left[\cos 2\pi (f_c + f_m)t + \cos 2\pi (f_c - f_m)t \right]$$

Transmission Bandwidth!- f_{USB}



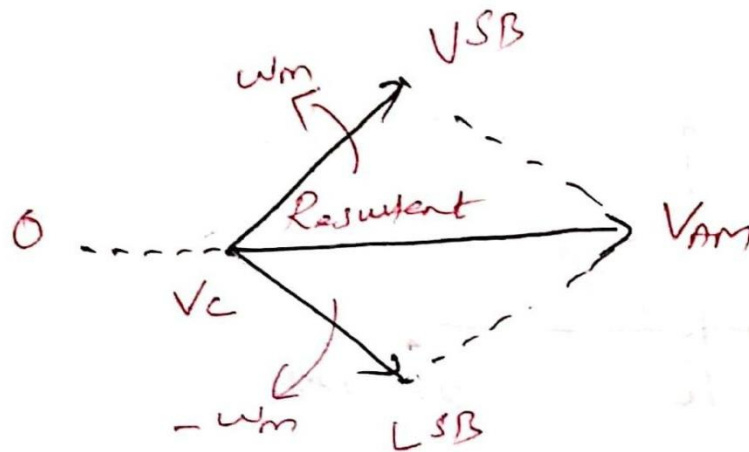
$$B.W = 2f_m$$



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Phasor Diagram of DSB-SC AM:-

19-3



- (i) Assume carrier phasor is reference phasor
- (ii) USB anticlockwise
- (iii) LSB clockwise

Advantages:-

(i) more efficient in transmitted power compared to DSB-FC

(ii) It has better signal to noise ratio as compared to SSB transmission.



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