

11.2 Amplitude modulation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS amplitude modulation • envelope detector

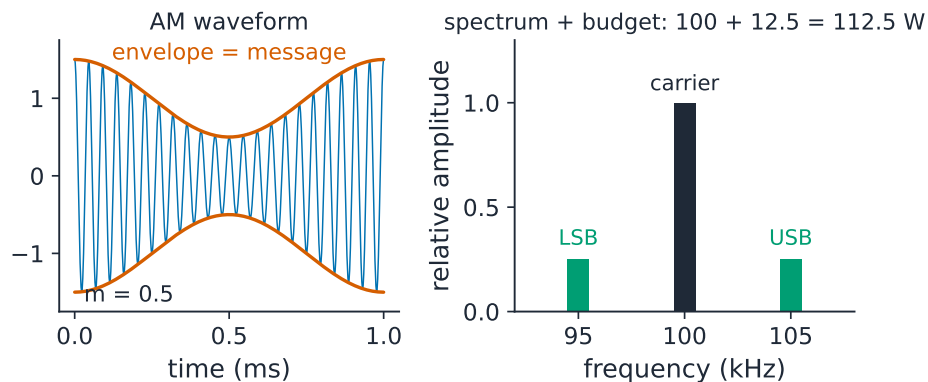
Objective

Derive DSB and SSB spectra and power shares, design an envelope detector within its distortion limits, and close a full AM power budget.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The power budget

$s = A[1 + m \cdot x]\cos(\omega_c t)$: carrier power $P_c = A^2/2$, sidebands $(m^2/2)P_c$, total $P_c(1 + m^2/2)$. Efficiency $\eta = (m^2/2)/(1 + m^2/2) - 33\%$ at best ($m = 1$).



The envelope is the message; the budget bars show the carrier taking most of the power.

■ Worked example: two budgets

$P_c = 100W$, $m = 0.5$: sidebands 12.5 W, total 112.5 W, $\eta = 11.1\%$. At $m = 1$: 50 W, 150 W, 33.3% – two-thirds of the transmitter heats the antenna carrying a carrier that holds no information.

■ The envelope detector window

The RC time constant must satisfy $1/\omega_c \ll \tau \ll 1/\omega_m$, tightened by deep modulation to $\tau \leq \sqrt{1 - m^2}/\omega_m$. For $f_c = 100kHz$, $f_m = 5kHz$: 1.6 μs to 31.8 μs ; $\tau = 10 \mu s$ sits comfortably inside.

2 Practice

2.1 A transmitter runs $P_c = 200W$ at $m = 0.6$. Compute the sideband power and the total radiated power. [3]

2.2 Compute the transmission efficiency at $m = 0.8$. [3]

2.3 For $f_c = 500kHz$ and $f_m = 10kHz$, give the envelope detector's τ bounds. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A 10 kW AM transmitter (carrier power) operates at $m = 0.7$.

Compute the power in each sideband, the total sideband power, and the total radiated power. Compute the efficiency and check the budget closes (carrier + sidebands = total). The station engineer proposes suppressing the carrier entirely (DSB-SC): compute the sideband power the SAME total transmitter power would then deliver, and state what the receiver must add. [8]

3.2 An envelope detector uses a diode and RC on a signal with $f_c = 100kHz$, message bandwidth to $f_m = 5kHz$.

Derive the two τ bounds (carrier ripple; envelope following). Compute the upper bound at $m = 0.5$ and at $m = 0.9$, keeping the lower bound fixed at its carrier-ripple value. Choose τ and verify it fits BOTH modulation depths; if it cannot fit $m = 0.9$, state the failure mode and the standard fix. [7]
