



**Faculty of Engineering & Technology Electrical & Computer Engineering
Department**

Communications Lab - ENEE4103

Pre-Lab #3

Experiment NO. 3: FM Experiment

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Section: 4

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prelab 4		grade	out of
Hand Solution	m(t)	1	1
	ds/dt	1	1
	m'(t)	1	1
block diagram	modulation	1	1
	demodulation	1	1
graphs/resluts	m(t)	0.5	0.5
	s(t)	0.5	0.5
	ds/dt	1	1
	m'(t) PLL	0	1
	discussion	0	2
		7	10

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2.	Part 2: Plot message signal $m(t)$ and $s(t)$ versus t for $-1 \leq t \leq 1$...	Error! Bookmark not defined.
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1. Extract the message signal $m(t)$..

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$$s(t) = \cos(2\pi(20k)t) + 6 \sin(1000\pi t)$$
$$B = \frac{K_f A_m}{f_m} \rightarrow f_m = 500 \text{ Hz}$$
$$6 \times 500 = K_f A_m$$
$$K_f = 1500 \rightarrow A_m = 2$$
$$m(t) = 2 \cos(1000\pi t)$$

Figure 1.1: Extract Signal

2. Part 2: Plot message signal $m(t)$ and $s(t)$ versus t for $-1 \leq t \leq 1$

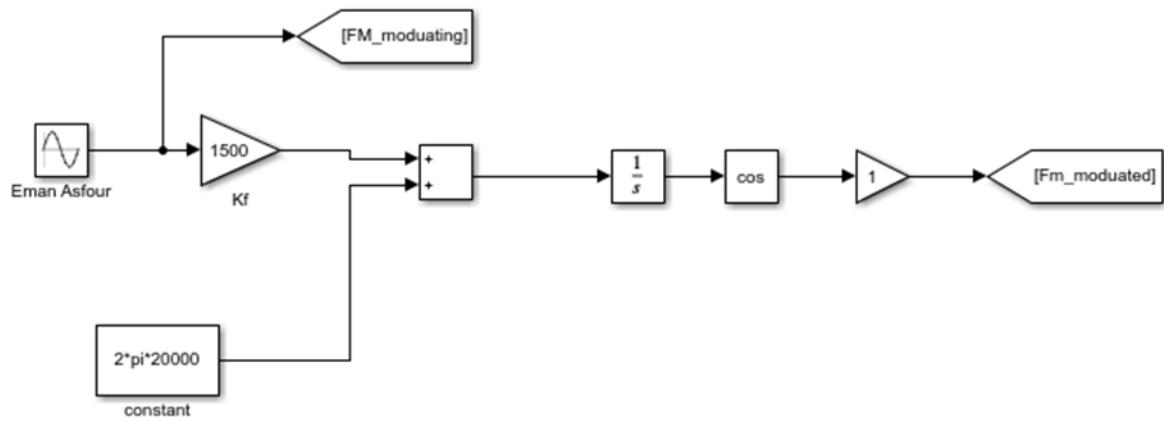


Figure 2.1: Modulated Signal

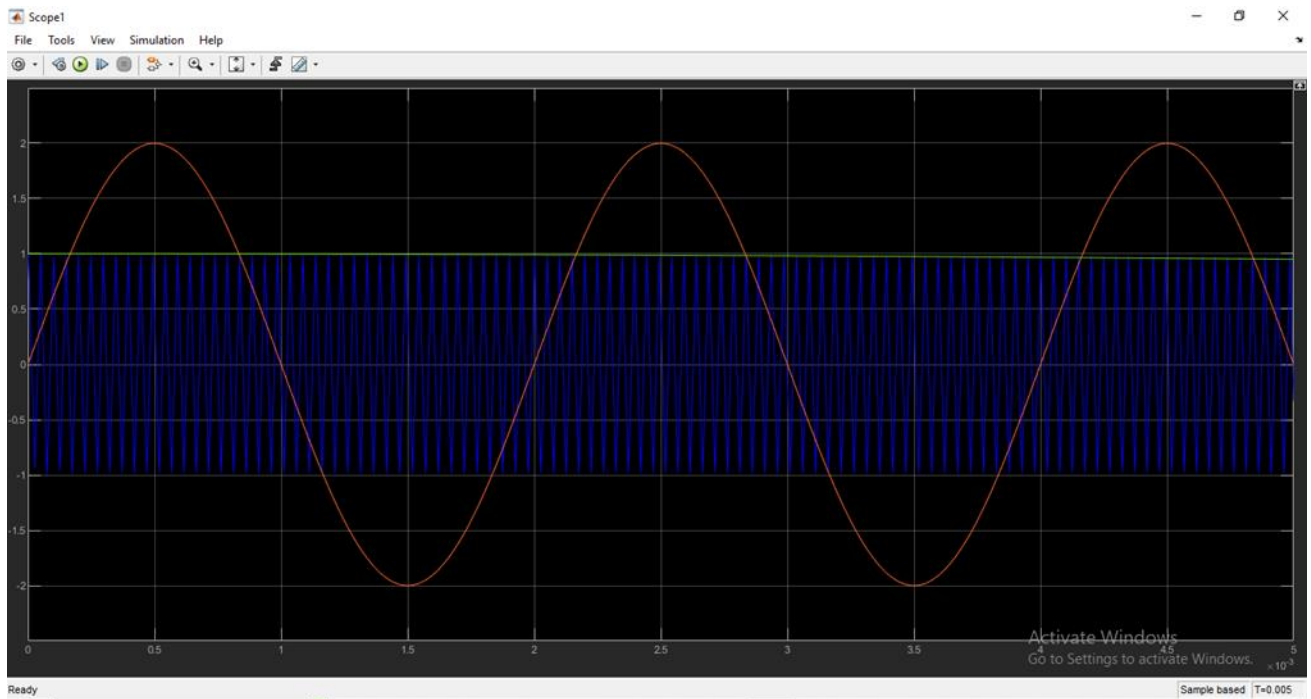


Figure 2.1: Modulated Signal Output

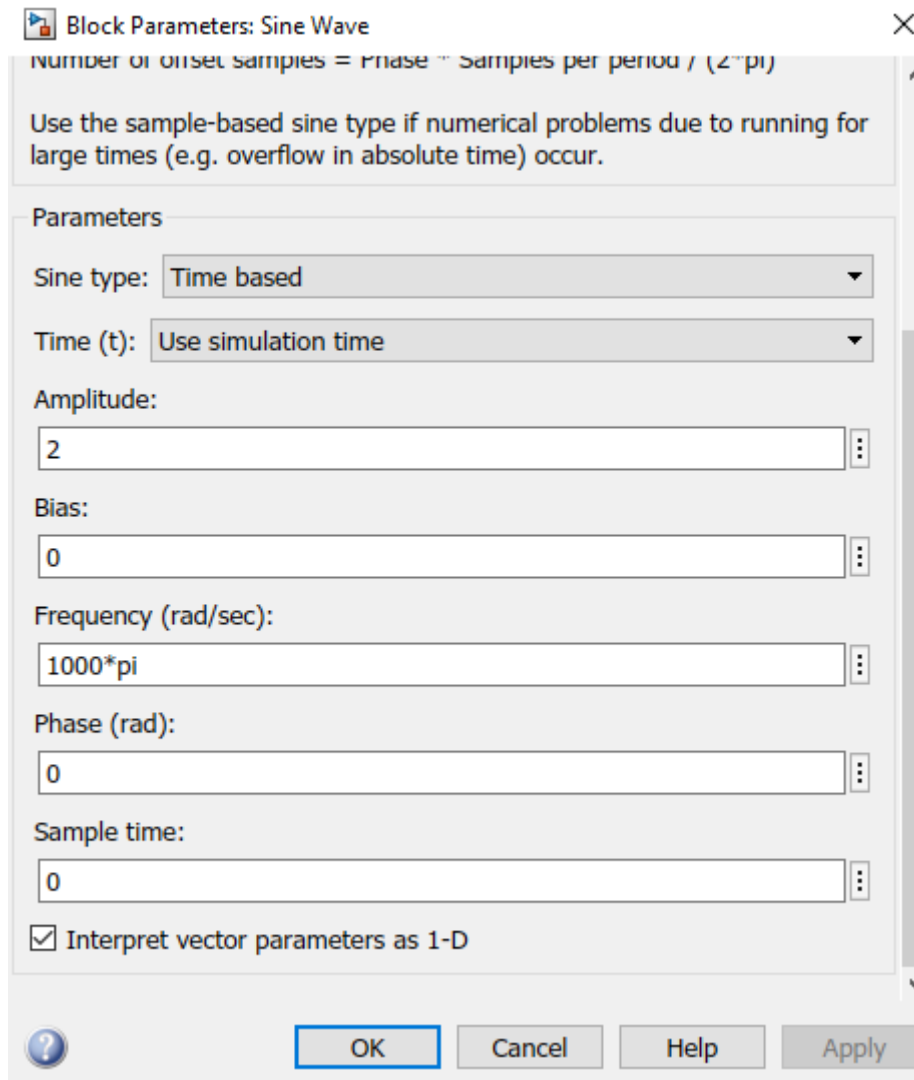


Figure 2.3: Message setting

Part 3: Differentiate $s(t)$ with respect to t and plot $ds(t)/dt$ for $-1 \leq t \leq 1$



Figure 3.1: Differentiate signal

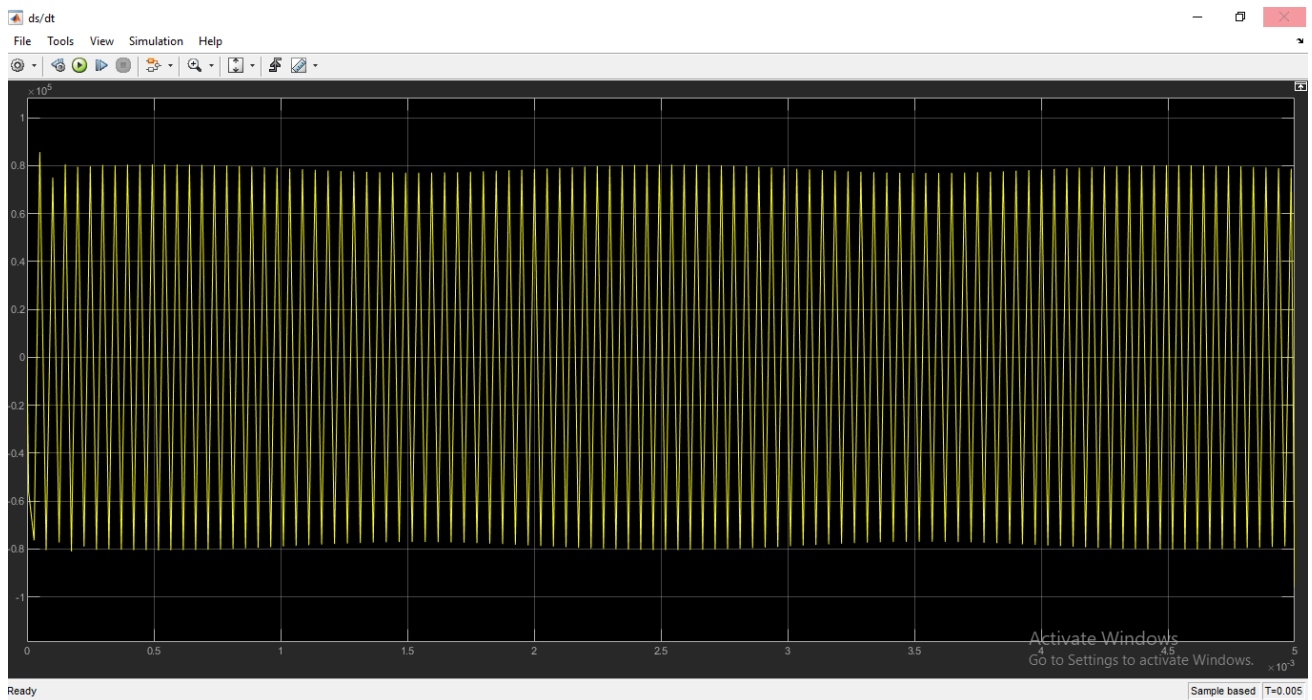


Figure 2.1: Differentiate signal Output

Part 4: Extract message signal by using phase-locked loop (PLL):

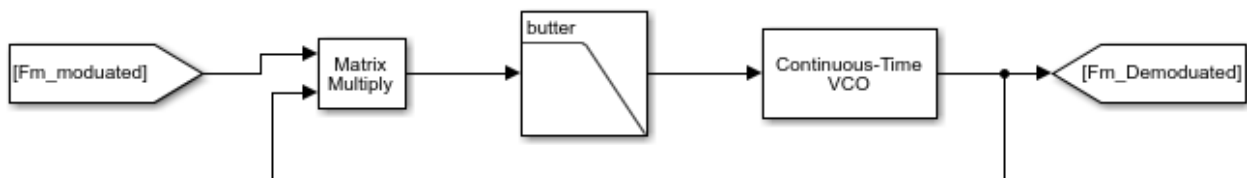
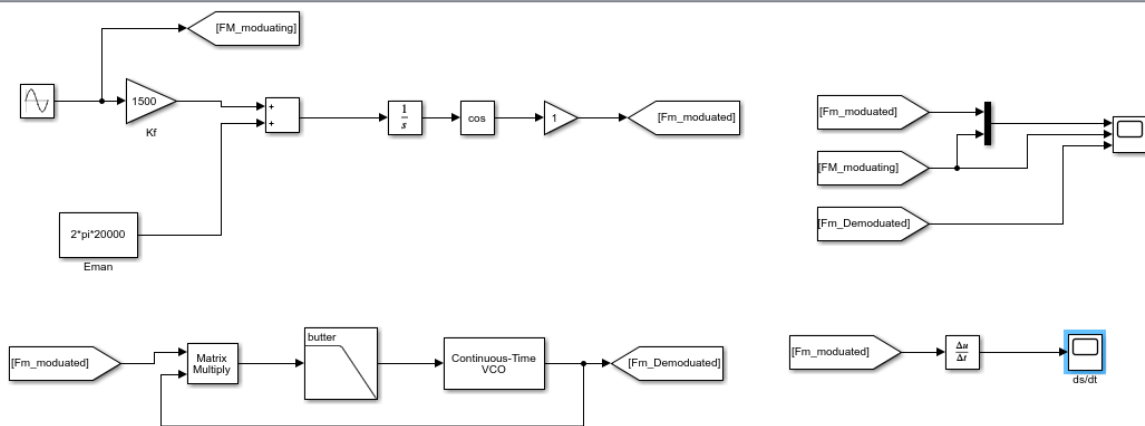


Figure 4.1: Block Diagram PLL



5-Apply $ds(t)/dt$ to an ideal envelope detector, subtract the dc term and show that the detector's output is linearly proportional to $m(t)$

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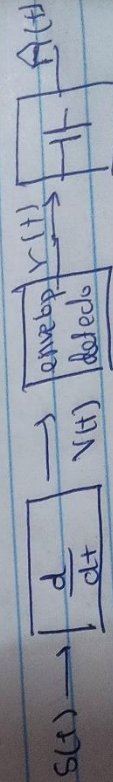
$$s(t) = \cos(2\pi(20k)t) + 6\sin(1000\pi t)$$

$$\frac{ds(t)}{dt} = -(2\pi(20k)) + 6\sin(1000\pi t) \quad *$$

$$\sin(2\pi(20k)) + 6\sin(1000\pi t)$$

$$v(t) = 2\pi(20k) + 6\sin(1000\pi t)$$

$$A(t) = 6\sin(1000\pi t) \approx M(t)$$



$$A(t) \approx M(t)$$

5.1: The Answer