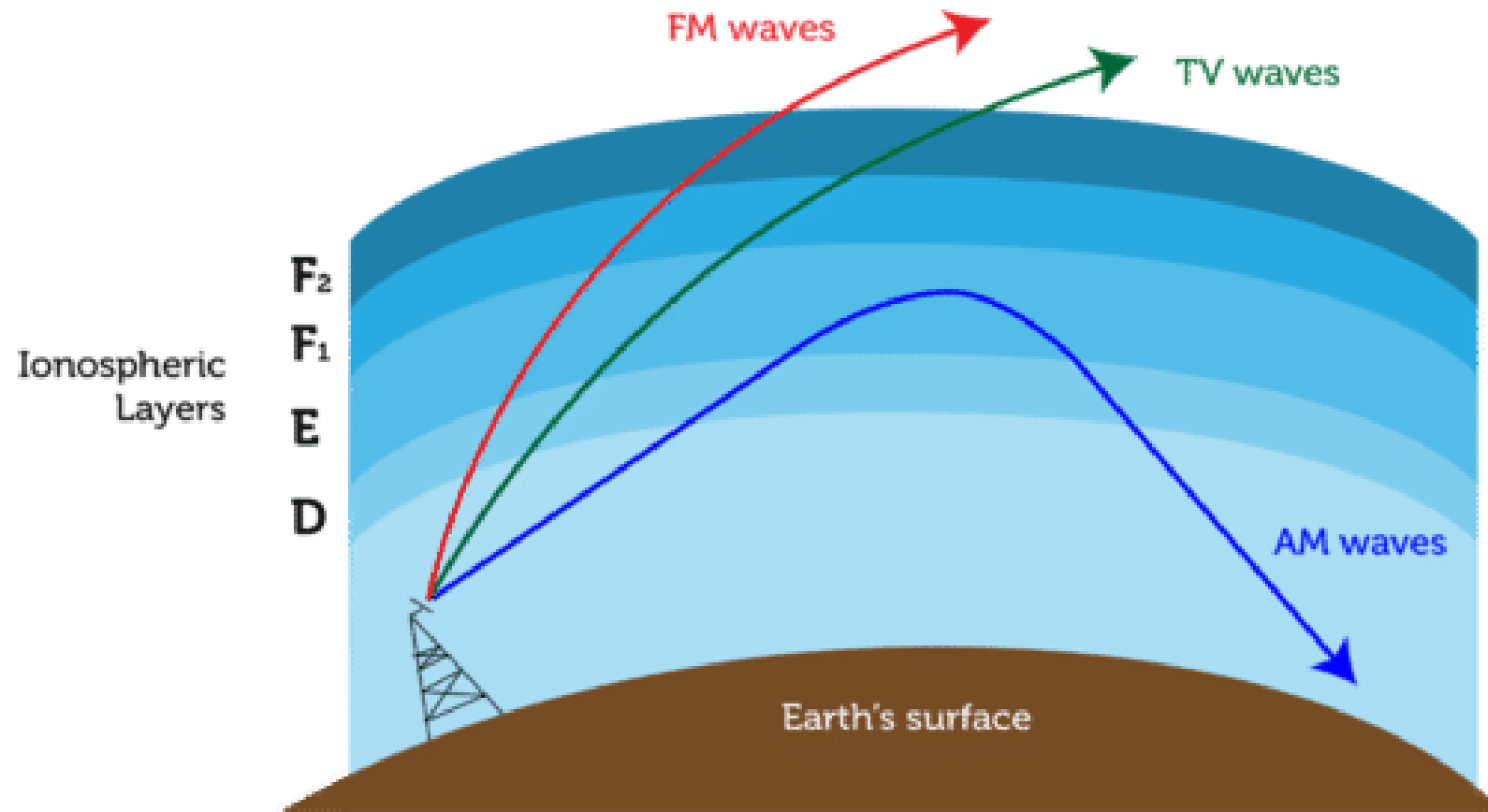


Amplitude Modulation (AM)

- Amplitude Modulation is the process of varying amplitude of the high frequency carrier signal in accordance with the instantaneous amplitude of the low frequency message signal
- Carrier signal changes linearly with the message signal
- **Advantages:**
 - Easy generation and recovery of signals
 - Less bandwidth requirement of FM
 - Coverage area is high
 - Cheaper
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Wastage of power
 - Wastage of bandwidth
 - Noise interference is more
 - Less efficient

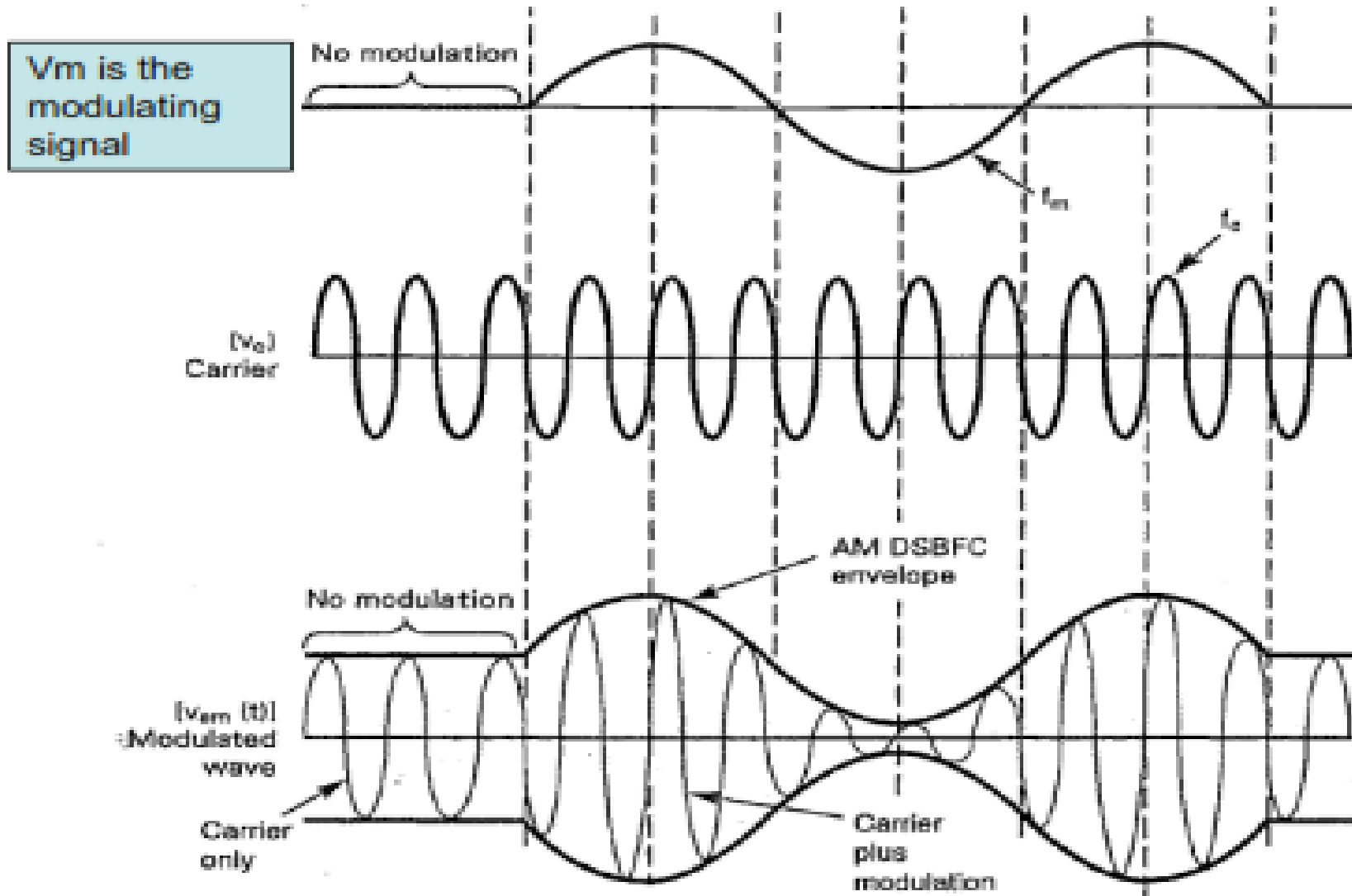
Why AM travels longer distance than FM?



Types of AM

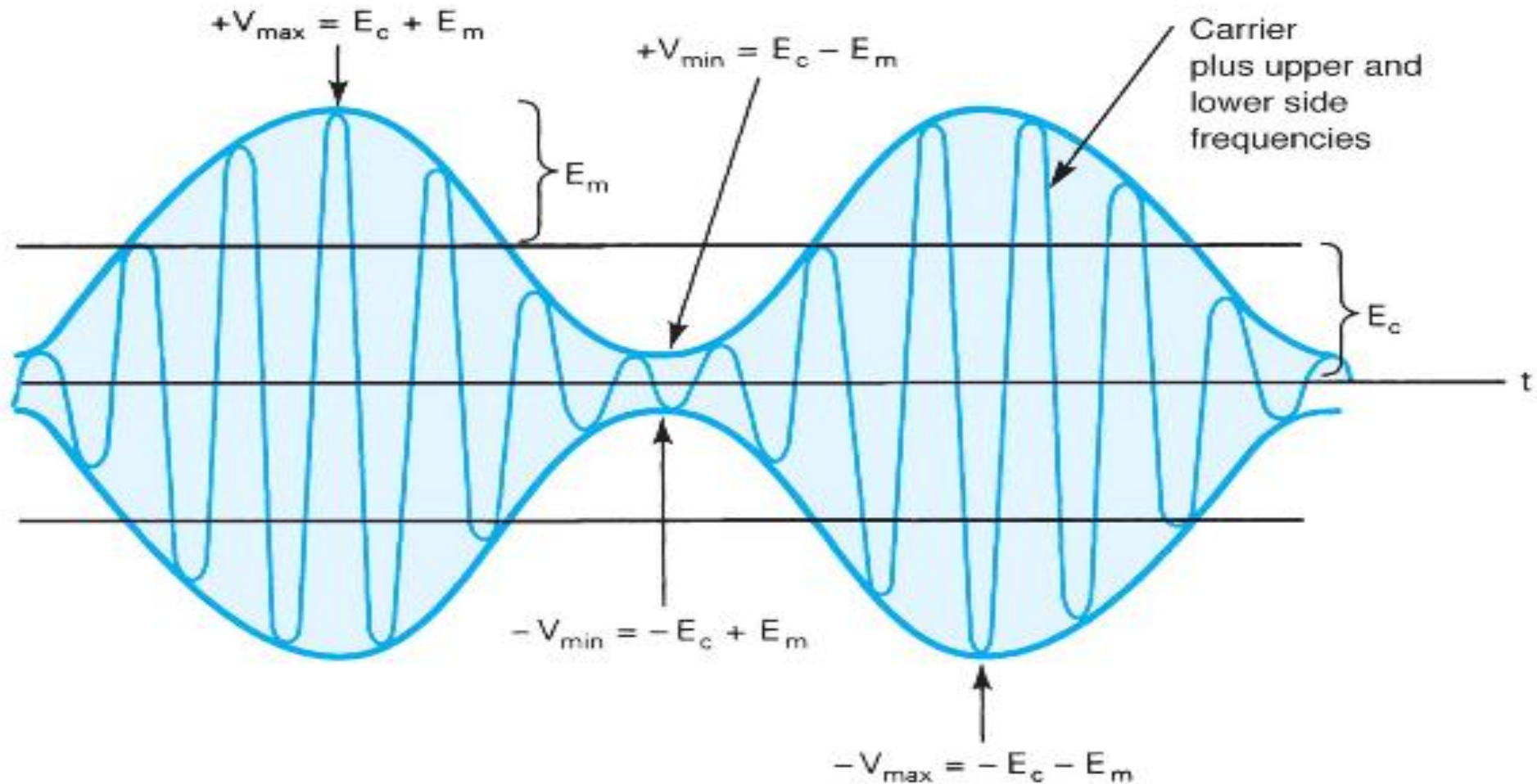
- DSBFC – Double Side Band Full Carrier (Simple AM)
- DSBSC – Double Side Band Suppressed Carrier
- SSBFC – Single Side Band Full Carrier
- SSBSC – Single Side Band Suppressed Carrier
- VSB – Vestigial Side Band

AM Envelope

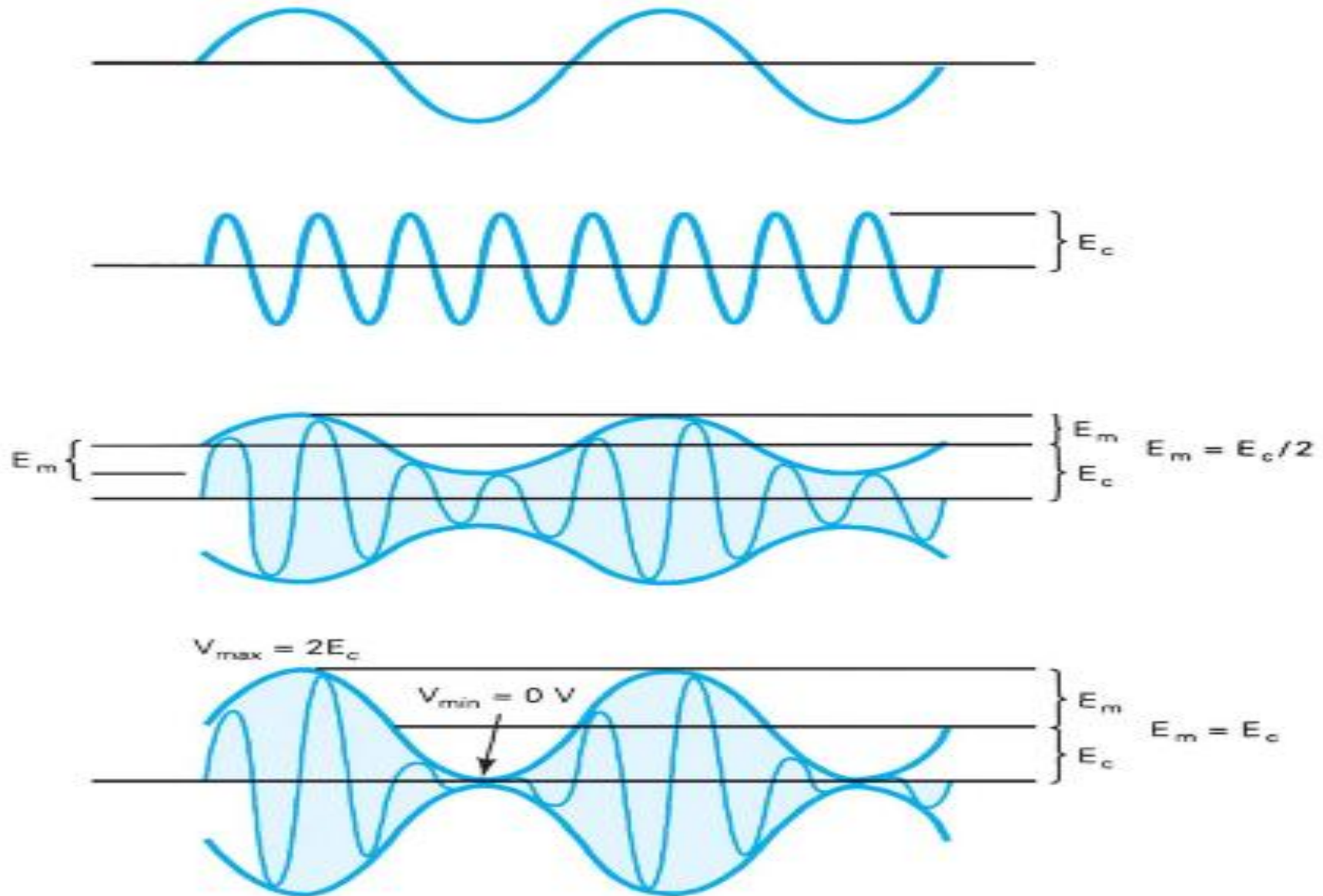


Modulation index & Percent Modulation

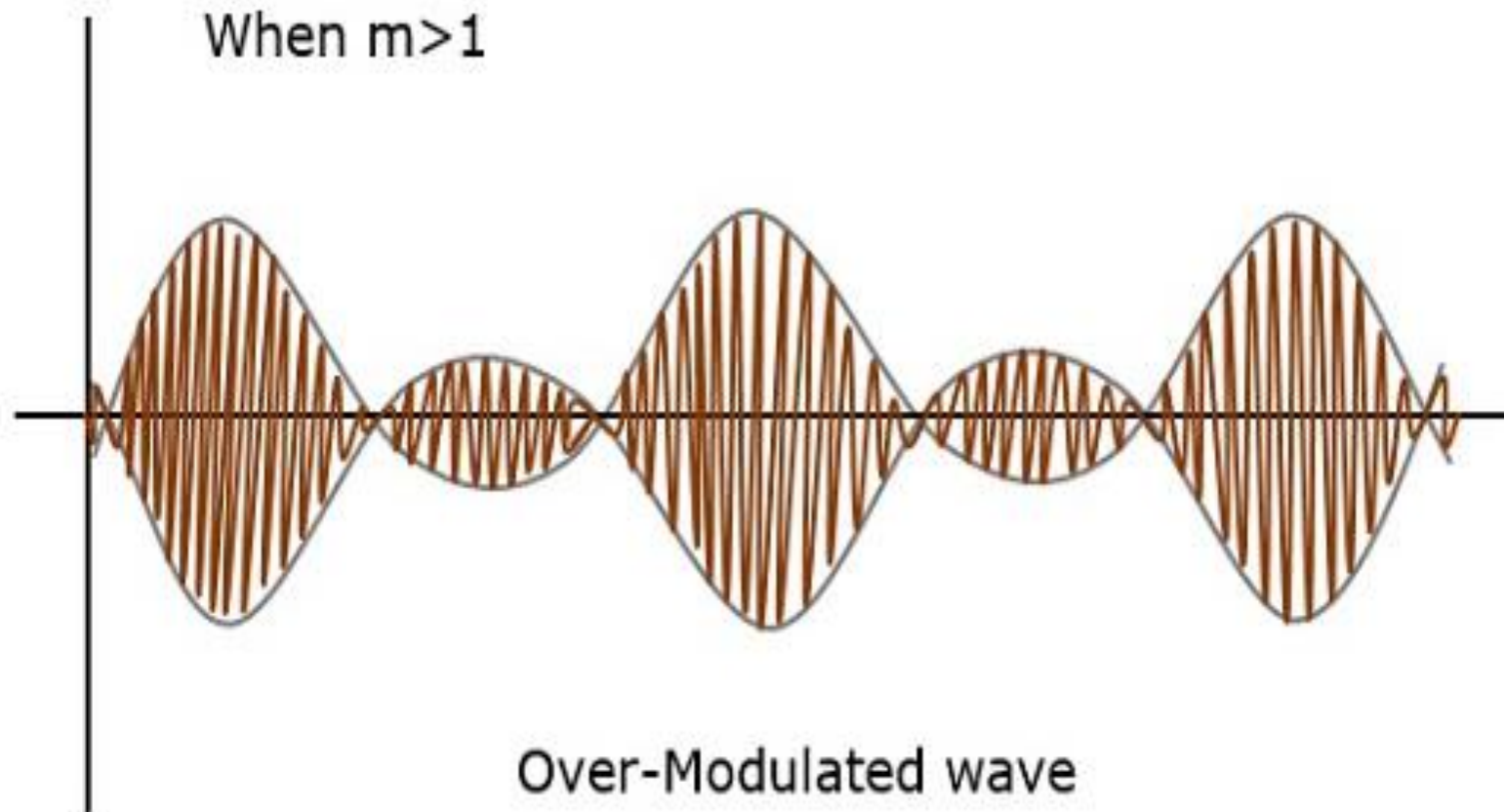
$$m = \frac{E_m}{E_c}$$



Modulation index & Percent Modulation



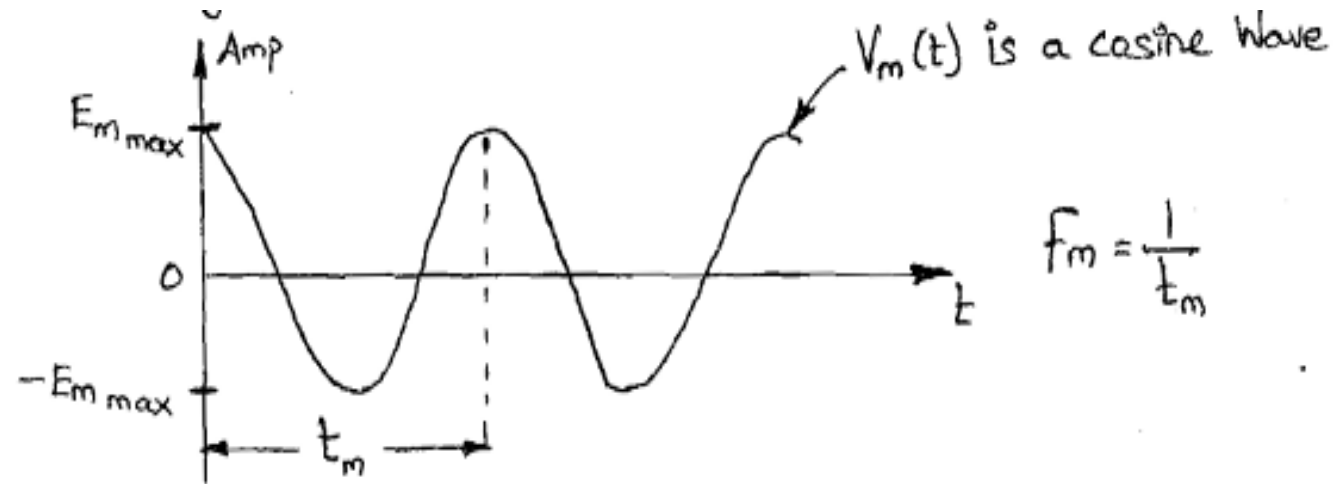
Over Modulation



Frequency spectrum of AM wave

- Let the modulating signal is mathematically expressed as

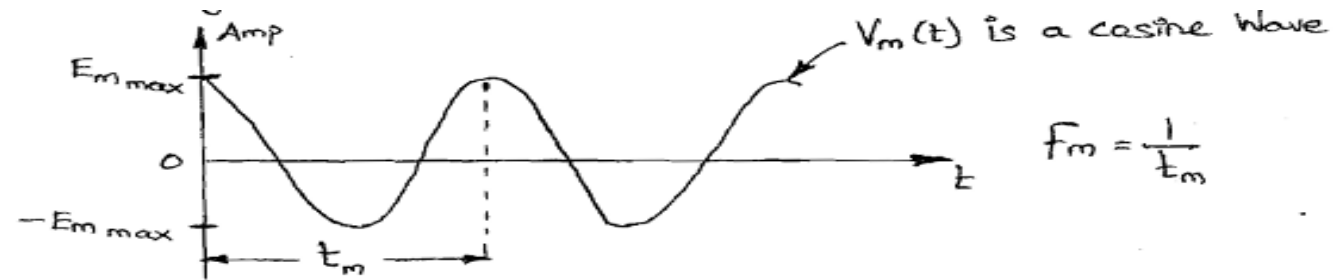
$$V_m(t) = E_m \cos(2\pi f_m t + \phi_m) \text{----- (1)}$$



Frequency spectrum of AM wave

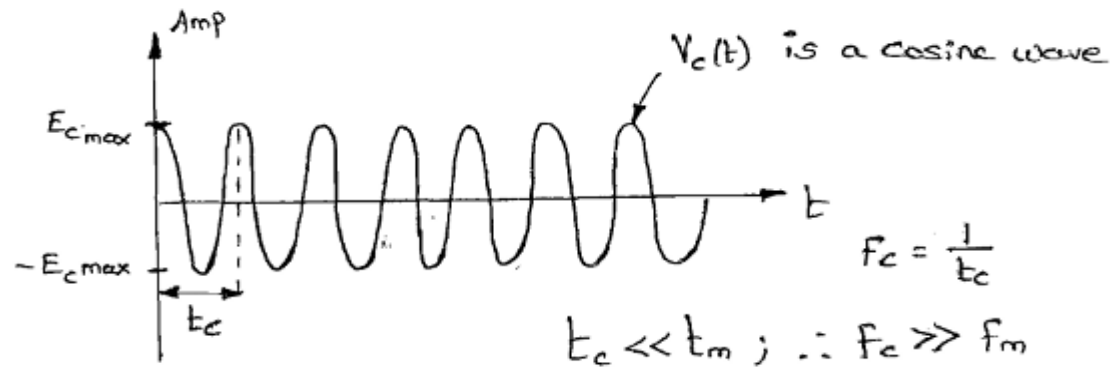
- Let the modulating signal is mathematically expressed as

$$V_m(t) = E_m \cos(2\pi f_m t + \phi_m) \text{----- (1)}$$



- Let the carrier signal is mathematically expressed as

$$V_c(t) = E_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c) \text{----- (2)}$$



Frequency spectrum of AM wave

- The instantaneous amplitude of the modulated wave is mathematically expressed as

$$V_{AM}(t) = [E_c + V_m(t)] \cos 2\pi f_c t \text{ --- (3)}$$

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Frequency spectrum of AM wave

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Frequency spectrum of AM wave

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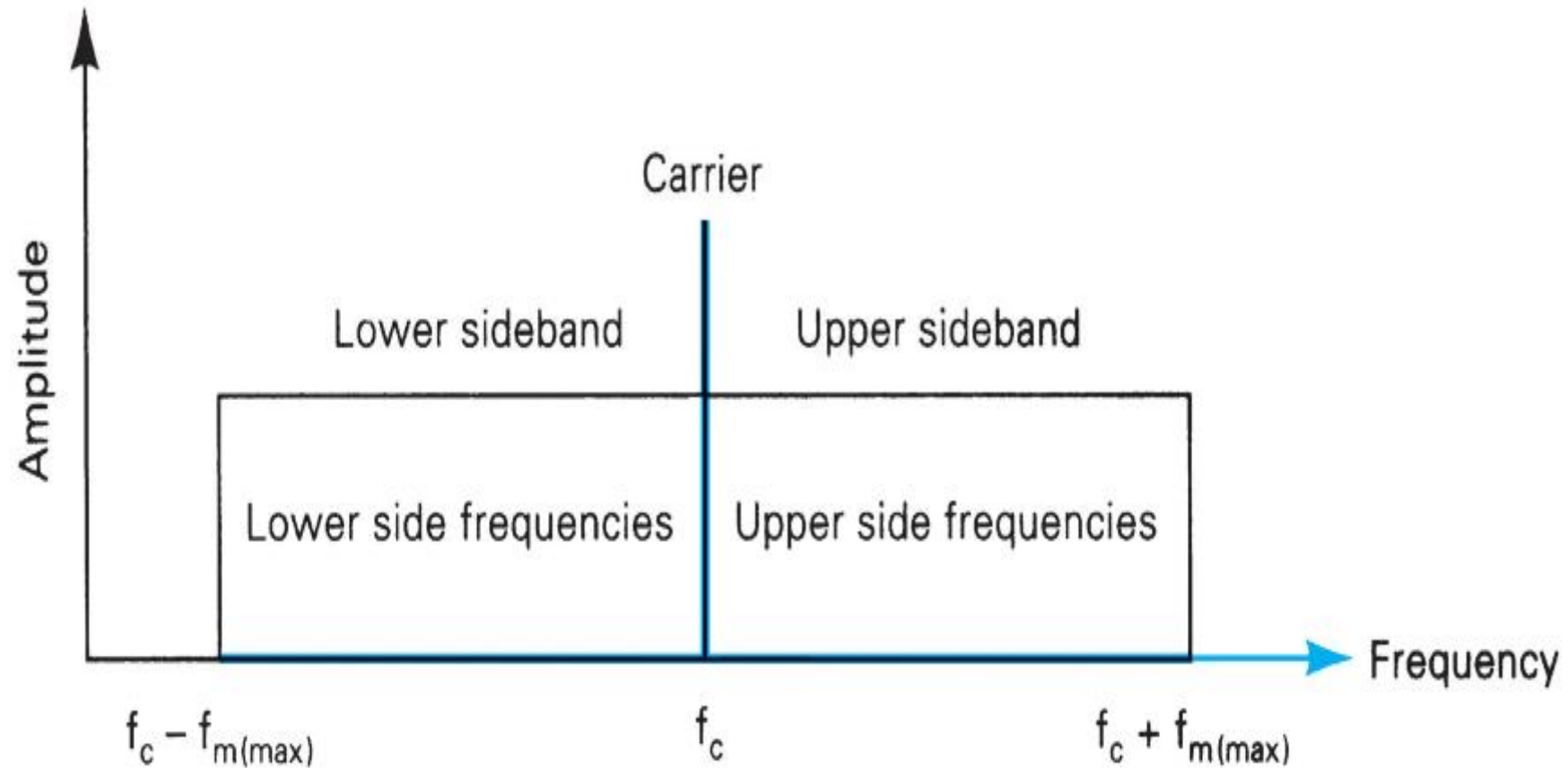
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$$V_{AM}(t) = E_c \cos 2\pi f_c t + \frac{mE_c}{2} \cos 2\pi(f_c + f_m)t +$$

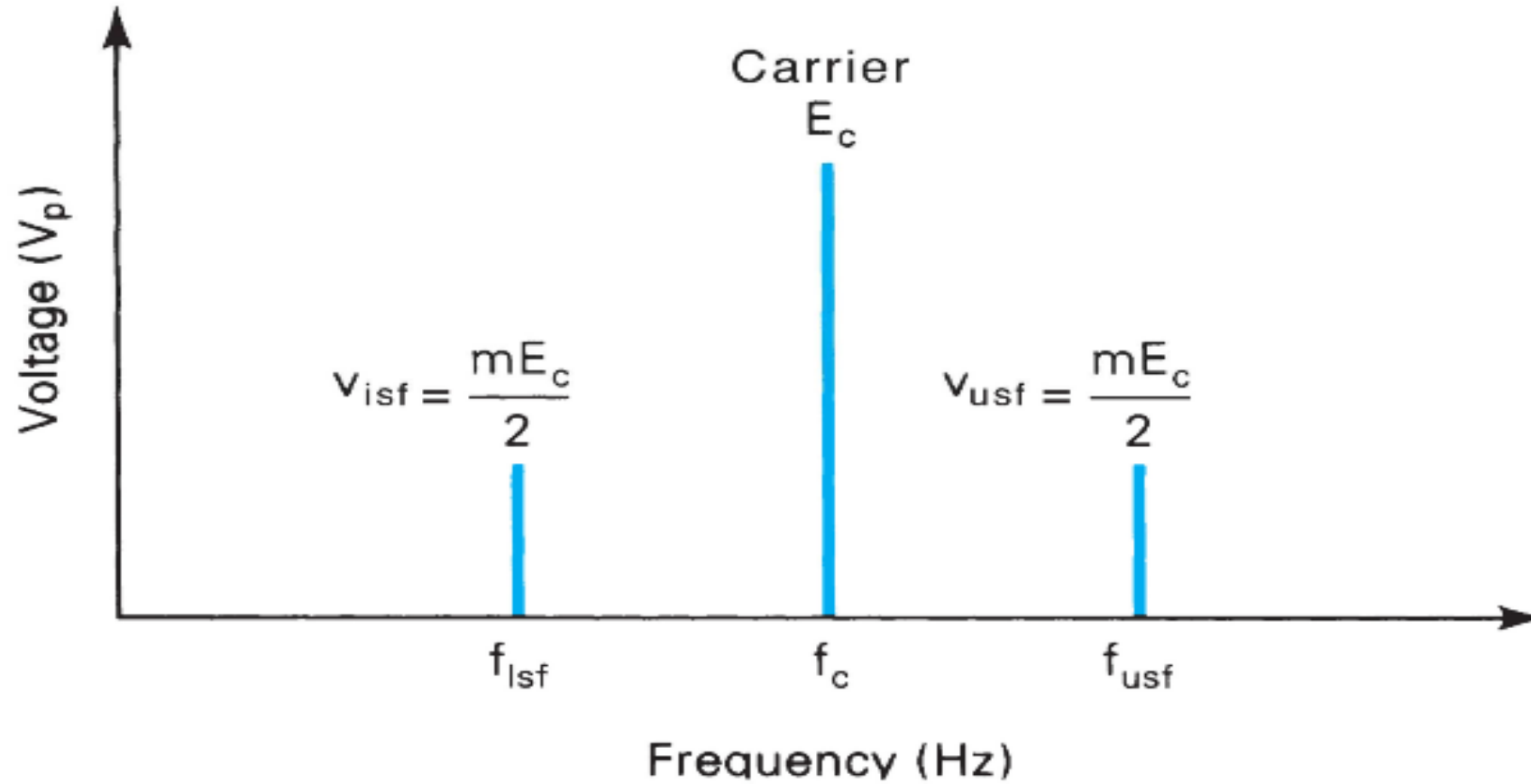
$$\frac{mE_c}{2} \cos 2\pi(f_c - f_m)t \text{ --- (8)}$$

- The above equation is called AM equation or AM voltage distribution or AM frequency spectrum equation
- First term is carrier, second term is USB and third term is LSB

Frequency spectrum of AM wave



Voltage spectrum of AM wave



AM bandwidth

- The bandwidth required to transmit AM signal is mathematically expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} BW &= f_U - f_L \\ &= (f_c + f_m) - (f_c - f_m) \\ &= 2f_{m,\max} \end{aligned}$$

Phasor diagram

