💡 Modulation is the art of transforming simple signals into complex forms!

UESTC 2018 - Communication Systems and Principles

Lecture 11 — Angle Modulation

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Reflection 🤔

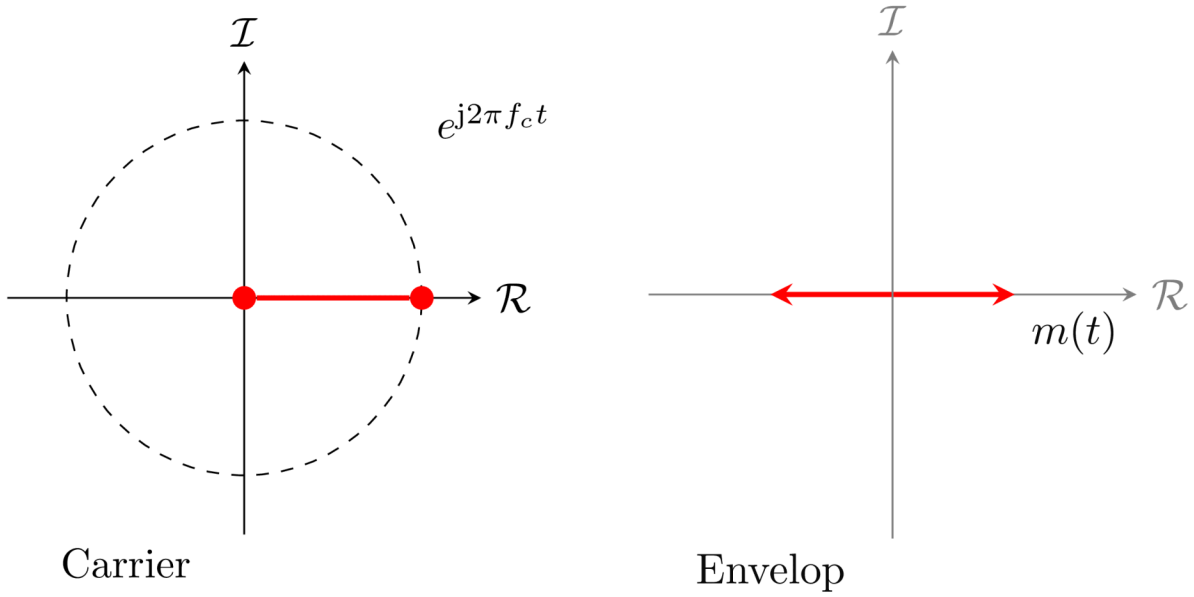
- Why Modulation?
- Amplitude Modulation (AM) is a linear process
- AM wave is a band limited signal
- AM is not resilient to noise

Today's Lecture 📅

- Angle Modulation
- Frequency Modulation
- Some Bandwidth Analysis

First, AM ... 🎗

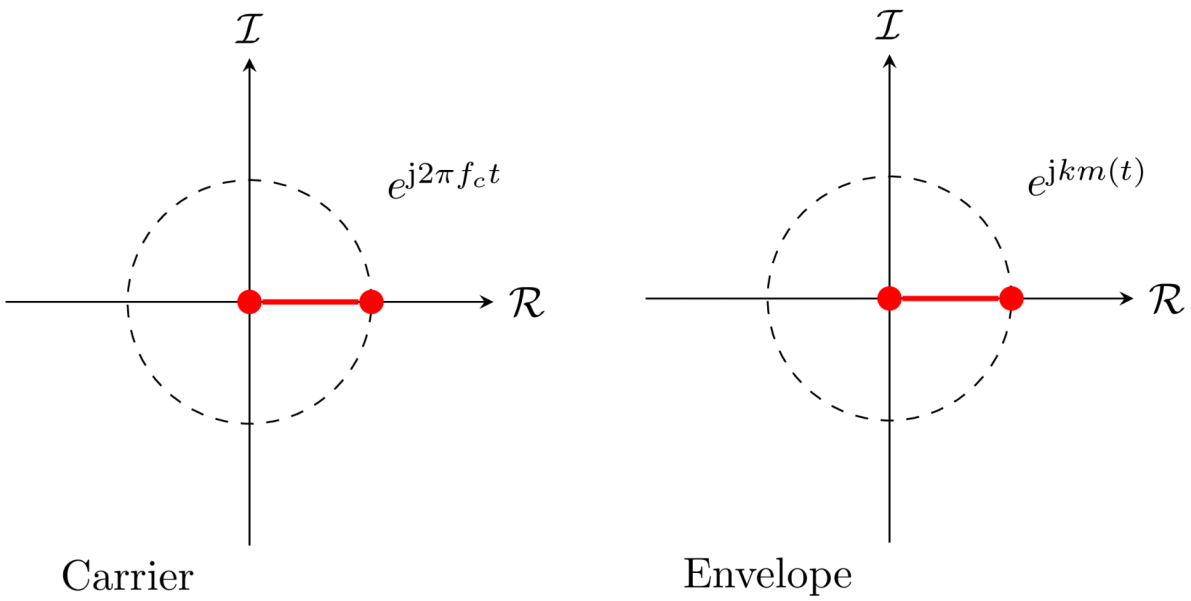
- For an AM signal, $m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)$
- The envelope changes along the real axis with $m(t)$
- Or $m(t)$ scales the carrier signal $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$



Now ... 🎗

- Include $m(t)$ as the **phase** of the carrier

$$2\cos\left(2\pi f_c t + km(t)\right) = e^{j(2\pi f_c t + km(t))} + e^{-j(2\pi f_c t + km(t))}$$



Angle Modulation

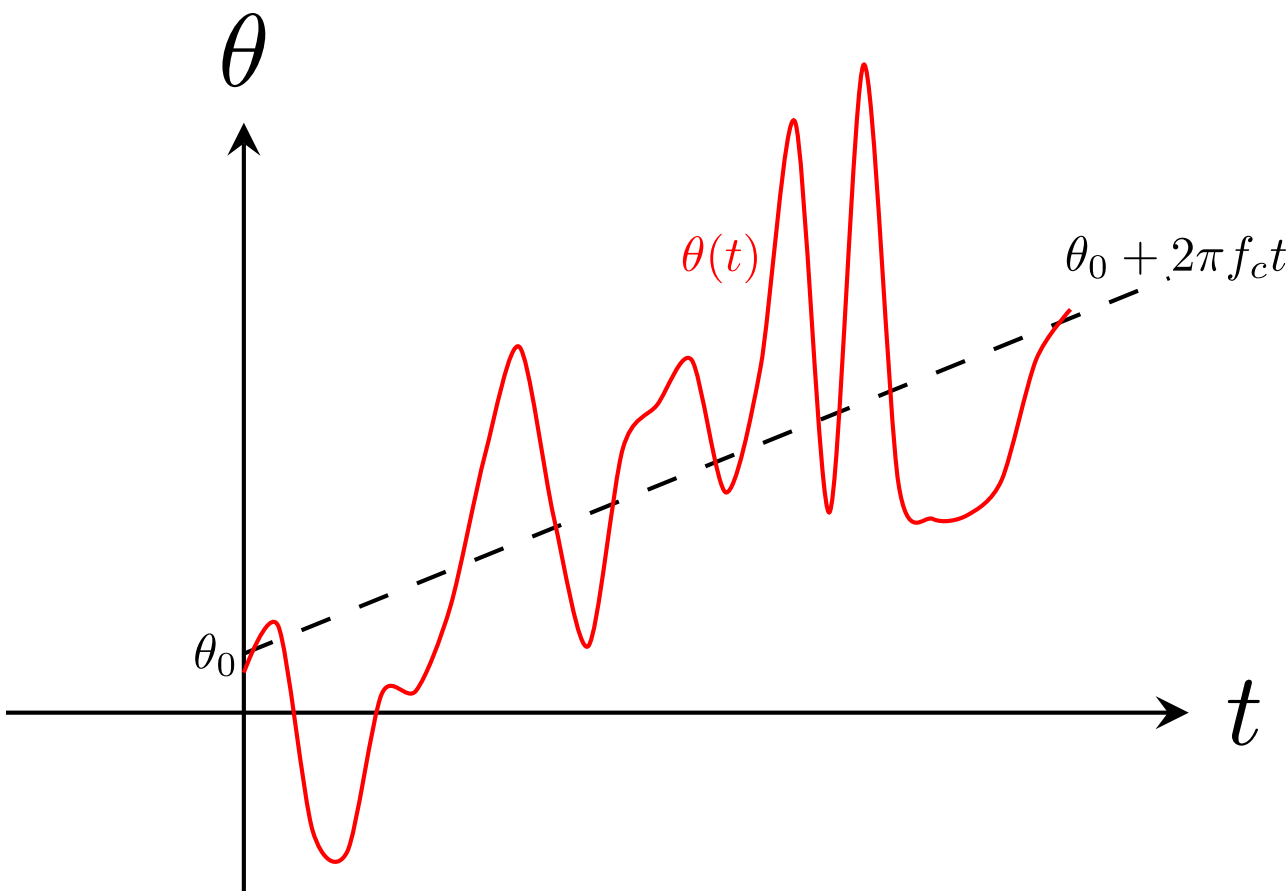
Angle Modulation 🔑

- Keep the modulated wave amplitude the same
- We can modulate a carrier by changing the **phase** and **frequency**
- Former is PM and latter is FM
- Angle Modulation is much more complex than AM
- A non-linear process
- We focus on FM

$$u(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi(t)).$$

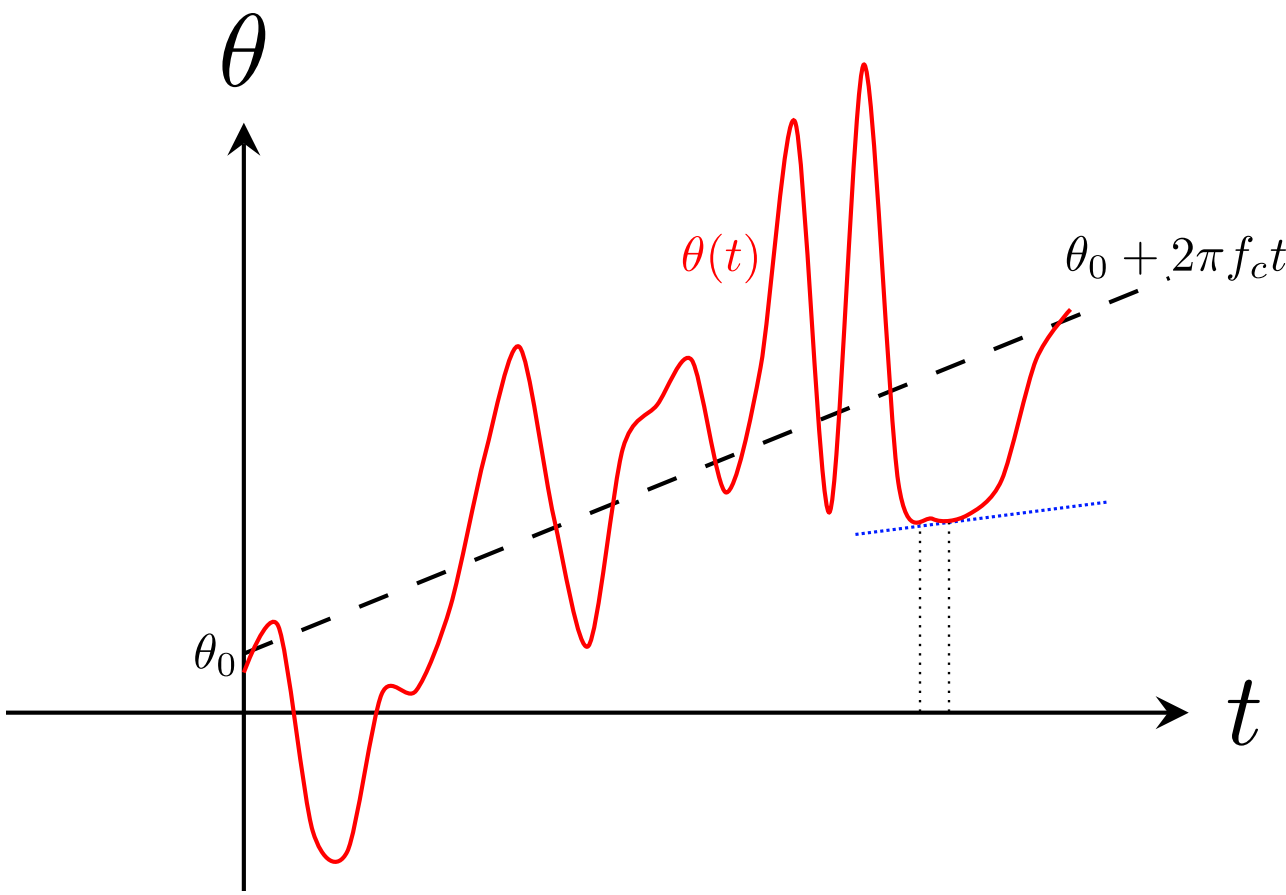
Instantaneous Frequency

- 🧭 Remember instantaneous velocity from high school days
- Use of derivatives to describe the **instantaneous** phenomenon
- We can vary the *instantaneous frequency* of the signal through $m(t)$



Instantaneous Frequency (contd.)

- At any time instant t_0, we can find the instantaneous frequency by taking the derivative



A Generalised Sinusoid

Lets look at,

$$\phi(t) = A\cos\theta(t)$$

Here $\theta(t)$ is the generalised angle that can have any value

- For a true sinusoidal signal,

$$\theta(t) = \omega_c t + \theta_0$$

Finding the Instantaneous Frequency

- The derivative of the generalised angle,

$$\omega_i(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \theta'(t)$$

- The other way, phase is the integral of the instantaneous frequency,

$$\theta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \omega_i(u)du = \theta_0 + \int_{0}^{t} \omega_i(u)du$$

- We can modulate by either varying $\omega_i(t)$ or $\theta(t)$

Phase Modulation (PM)

- As the name suggests, we vary the , $\theta(t)$ **phase linearly** with $m(t)$

$$\theta^{PM}(t) = \omega_c t + k_p m(t)$$

- The generalised or in fact the transmitted signal is thus,

$$\phi^{PM}(t) = A_c \cos(\omega_c t + k_p m(t))$$

We get the instantaneous frequency as,

$$\omega_i^{PM}(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega_c + k_p \dot{m}(t)$$

- 🔑 $\omega_i^{PM}(t)$ is proportional to the rate of change of $m(t)$
- Rapid changes in $m(t)$ results in higher value of $\dot{m}(t)$
- What about the bandwidth of the signal?

Frequency Modulation (FM)

- In FM we vary the $\theta(t)$ **frequency linearly** with $m(t)$,

$$\omega_i^{FM}(t) = \omega_c + k_f m(t)$$

The transmitted signal is thus,

$$\phi^{FM}(t) = A_c \cos\left(\omega_c t + k_f m(t) \times t\right)$$

Note the parameter k_f which along with $m(t)$ determines the bandwidth

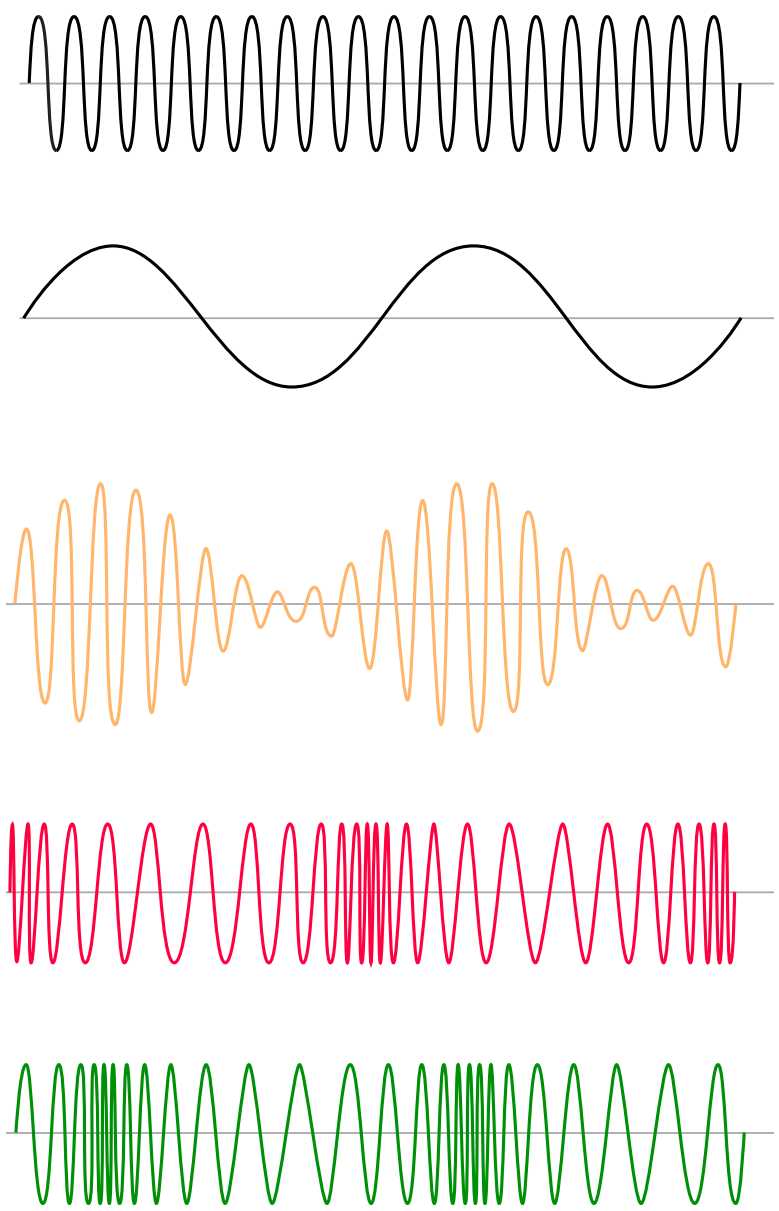
- The phase θ^{FM} is,

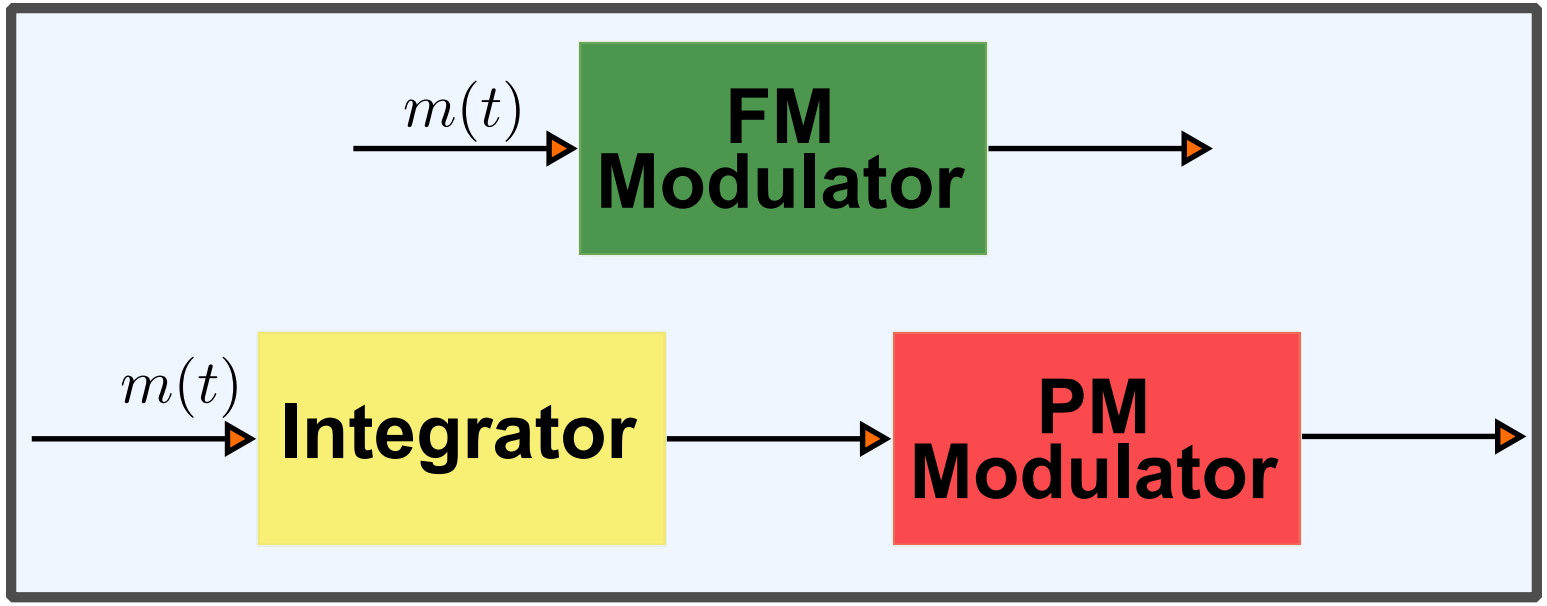
$$\theta^{FM}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \omega_i^{FM}(u)du = \omega_c t + k_f \int_{-\infty}^{t} m(u)du$$

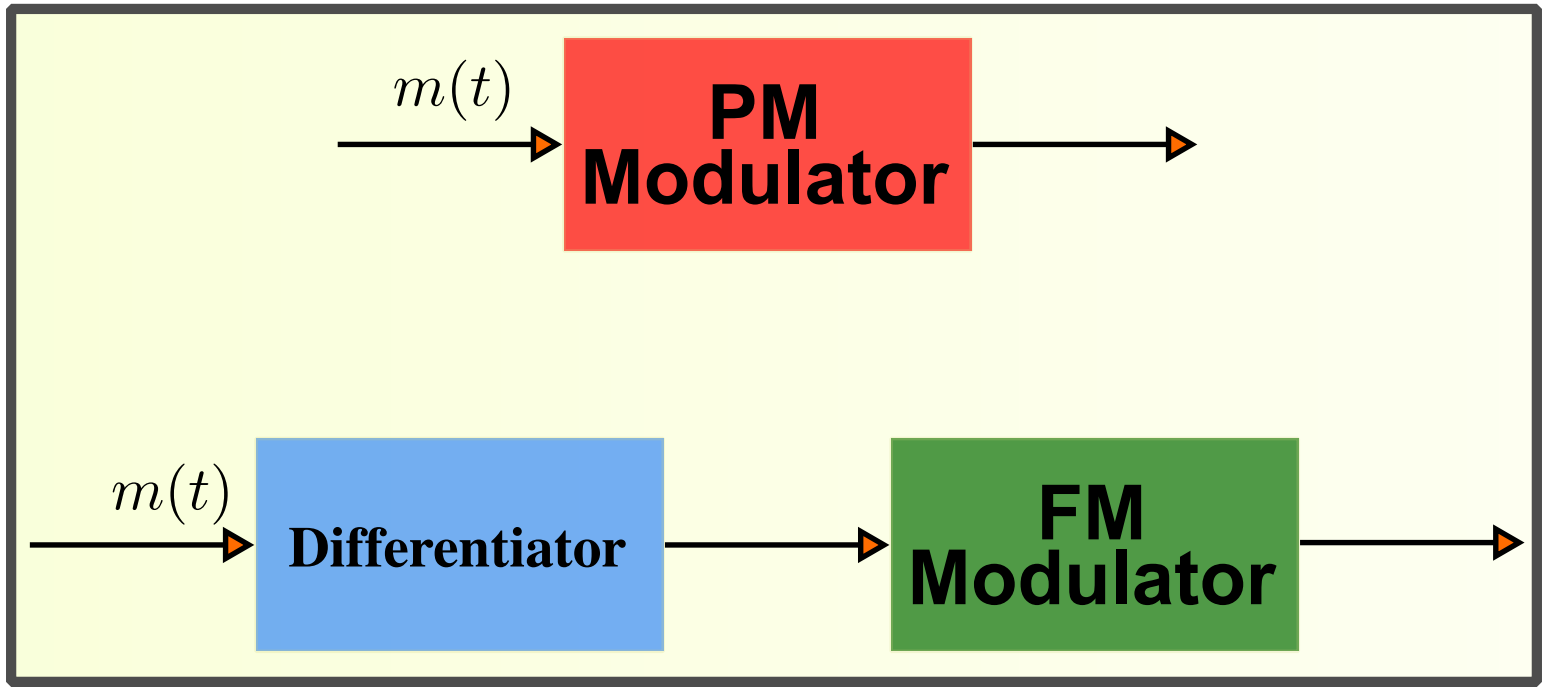
- 🔑 $\theta^{FM}(t)$ to a phase modulator $\equiv \omega_i^{PM}(t)$ to a frequency modulator.

FM vs PM

Guess the 🟡, 🔴 and 🟢 signals




$m(t)$
FM Modulator
$m(t)$
Integrator
PM Modulator


$m(t)$
PM Modulator
$m(t)$
Differentiator
FM Modulator

Get in touch

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