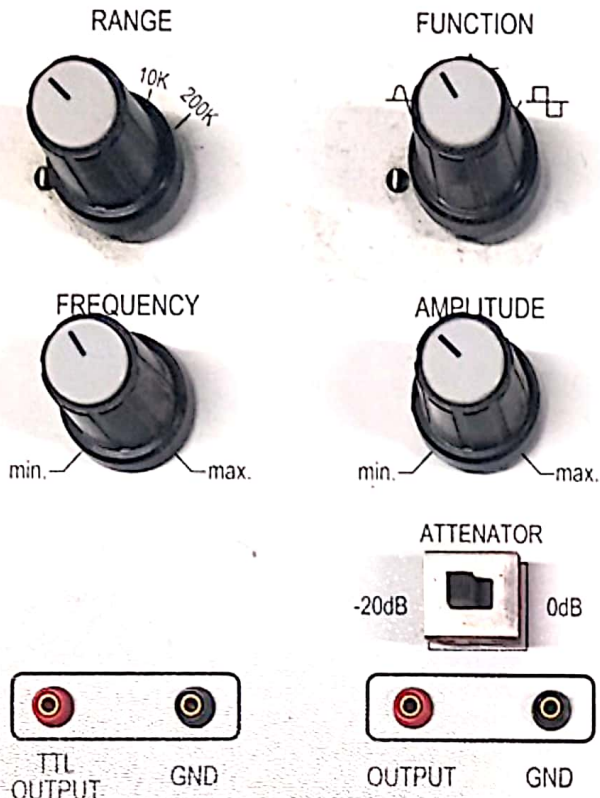
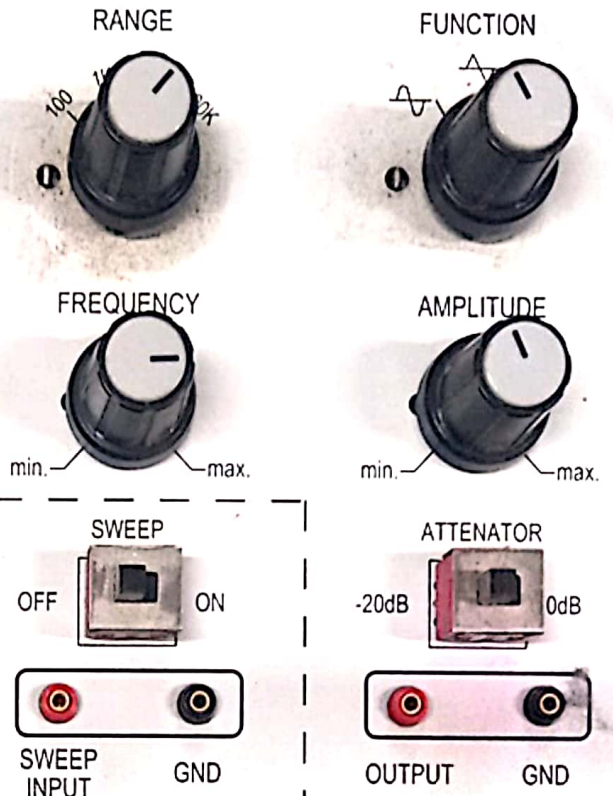


SIGNAL GENERATOR

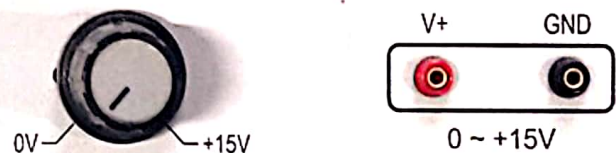
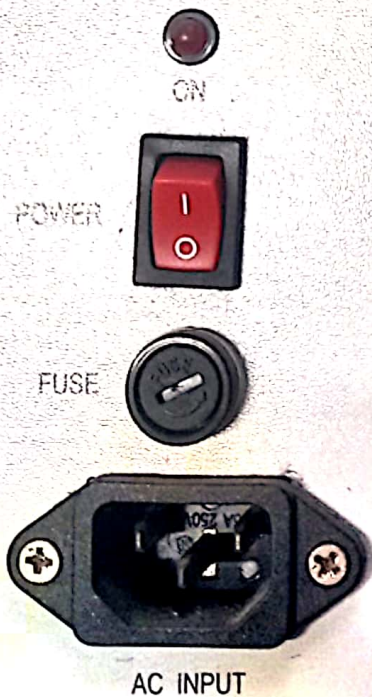
FUNCTION GENERATOR 1



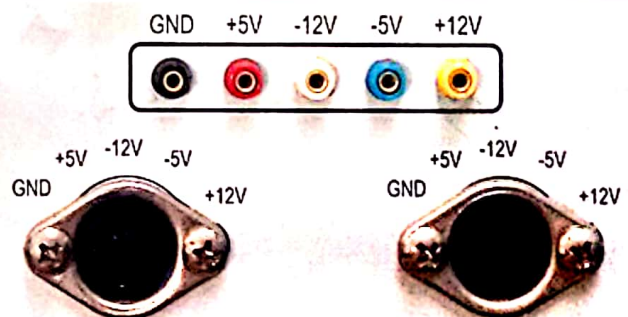
FUNCTION GENERATOR 2



POWER SUPPLY



ADJUST DC POWER SUPPLY



FIXED DC POWER SUPPLY



KL-92001



KING ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Chapter 3 AM Modulator

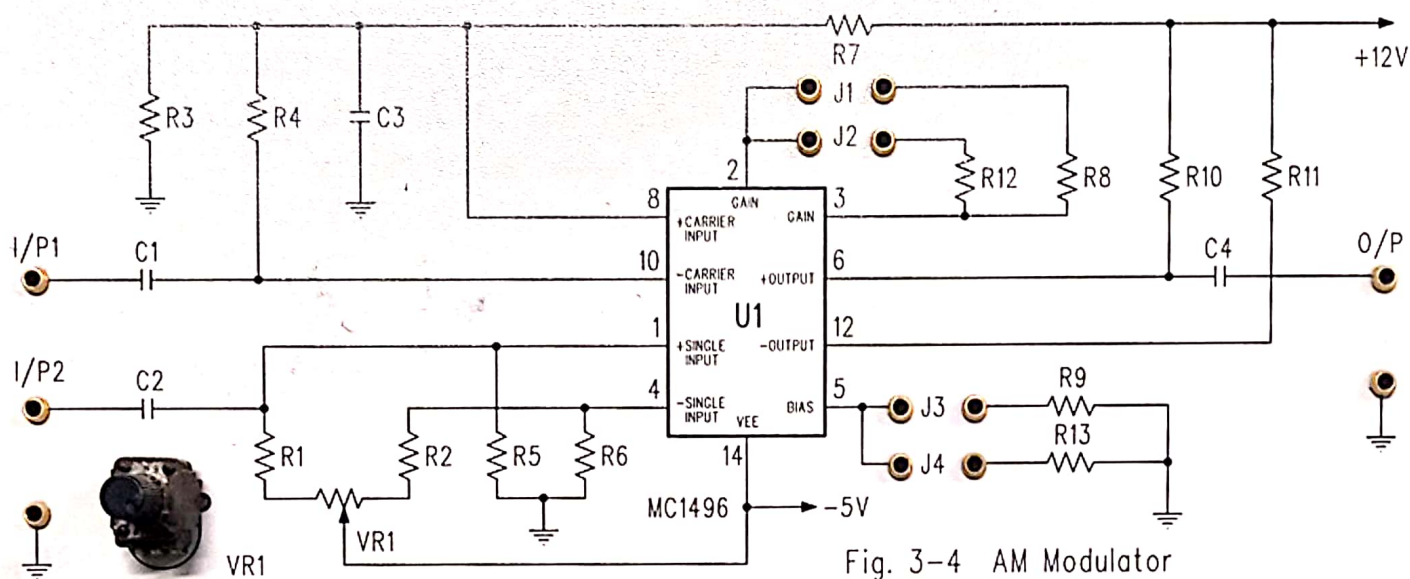


Fig. 3-4 AM Modulator

Chapter 4 AM Demodulator

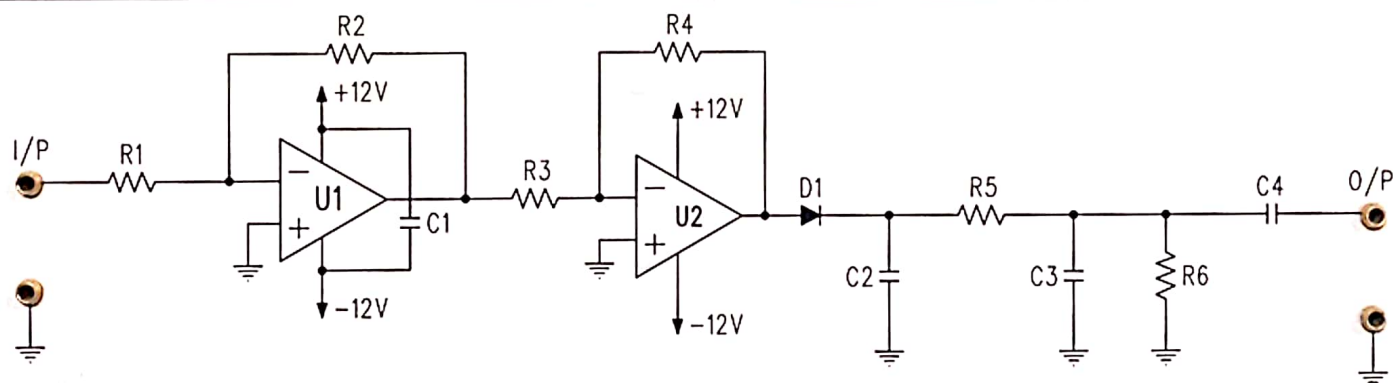


Fig. 4-3 AM Diode Detector

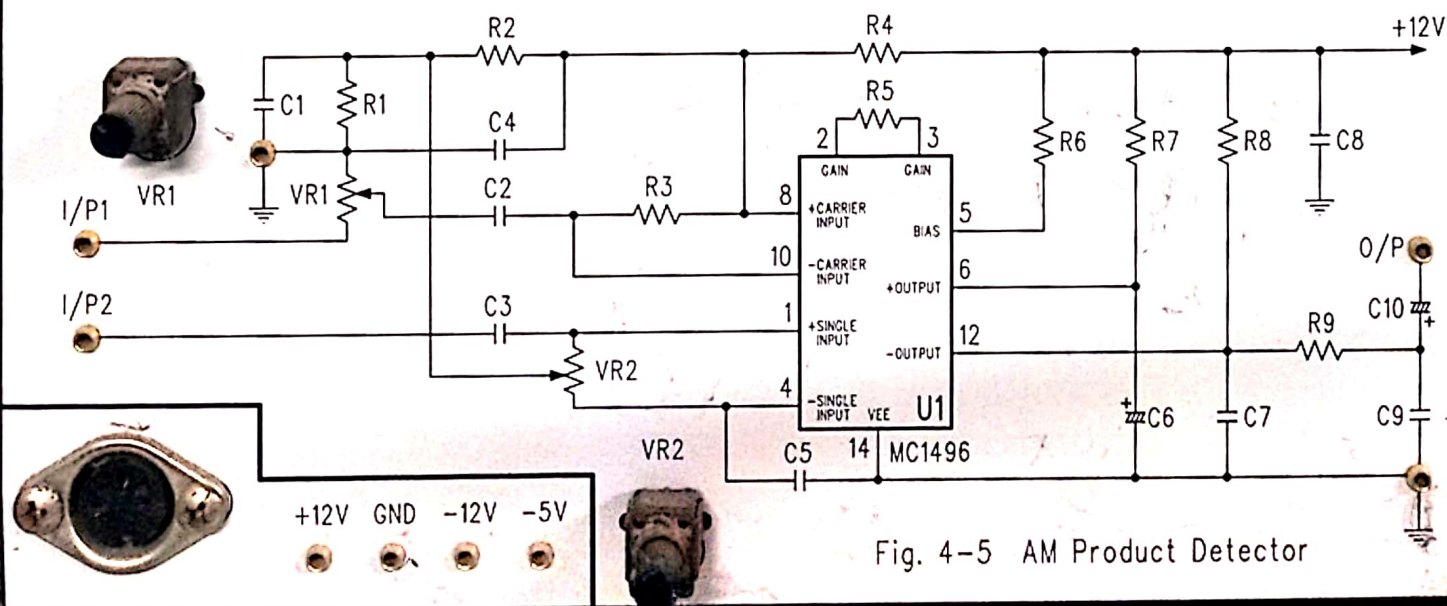


Fig. 4-5 AM Product Detector



KL-93002



KING INSTRUMENT ELECTRONICS CO. LTD

3.3 EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- 1 - Module KL-92001
- 2 - Module KL-93002
- 3 - Oscilloscope
- 4 - Spectrum Analyzer
- 5 - RF Generator

3.4 EXPERIMENTS AND RECORDS

Experiment 3-1 Amplitude Modulator

- ☐ 1. Locate AM modulator circuit on Module KL-93002. Insert connect plugs in J1 and J3 to set $R_8=1k\Omega$ and $R_9=6.8k\Omega$.
- ☐ 2. Connect a 250mVp-p, 1kHz sine wave to the audio input (I/P2), and a 250 mVp-p, 100kHz sine wave to the carrier input (I/P1).
- ☐ 3. Connect the vertical input of the oscilloscope to the AM output (O/P). Observe the output waveform and adjust the VR_1 for the modulation index of 50%. Record the result in Table 3-2.
- ☐ 4. Using the spectrum analyzer, observe and record the output signal spectrum in Table 3-2.
- ☐ 5. Using the results above and Eq. (3-4), calculate and record the percentage modulation of output signal in Table 3-2.
- ☐ 6. Using the oscilloscope, observe the output signals for the audio amplitudes of 200 mVp-p and 150 mVp-p and record the results in Table 3-2.

- ☐ 7. Repeat steps 4 and 5.
- ☐ 8. Connect a 150mVp-p, 1 kHz sine wave to the input (I/P2), and a 100 mVp-p, 100kHz sine wave to the carrier input (I/P1).
- ☐ 9. Using the oscilloscope, observe the AM signal at output terminal (O/P) and record the result in Table 3-3.
- ☐ 10. Using the spectrum analyzer, observe and record output spectrum in Table 3-3.
- ☐ 11. Using the results above and Eq. (3-4), calculate the percentage modulation of output signal and record the results in Table 3-3.
- ☐ 12. Repeat steps 9 to 11 for carrier amplitudes of 200mVp-p and 300mVp-p.
- ☐ 13. Connect a 150mVp-p, 3kHz sine wave to the audio input (I/P2), and a 250mVp-p, 100kHz sine wave to the carrier input (I/P1).
- ☐ 14. Using the oscilloscope, observe the modulated signal at output terminal (O/P) and record the result in Table 3-4.
- ☐ 15. Using the spectrum analyzer, observe and record the output signal spectrum in Table 3-4.
- ☐ 16. Using the results above and Eq. (3-4), calculate and record the percentage modulation of output signal in Table 3-4.
- ☐ 17. Repeat steps 14 to 16 for the audio frequencies of 2kHz and 1kHz.

- ☐ 18. Connect a 150mVp-p, 2kHz sine wave to the audio input (I/P2), and a 250mVp-p, 500kHz sine wave to the carrier input (I/P1).
- ☐ 19. Using the oscilloscope, observe the modulated signal at output terminal (O/P) and record the result in Table 3-5.
- ☐ 20. Using the spectrum analyzer, observe and record the output spectrum in Table 3-5.
- ☐ 21. Using the results above and Eq. (3-4), calculate and record the percentage modulation of output signal in Table 3-5.
- ☐ 22. Repeat steps 19 to 21 for the carrier frequencies of 1MHz and 2MHz.

Table 3-2

(V_c=250mVp-p, f_c=100kHz, f_m=1 kHz)

Audio Amplitude	Output Waveform	Output Signal Spectrum	Percentage Modulation
250 mVp-p	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
200 mVp-p	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
150 mVp-p	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		

Table 3-3

(V_m=150mVp-p, f_c=100kHz, f_m=1 kHz)

Carrier Amplitude	Output Waveform	Output Signal Spectrum	Percentage Modulation
100 mVp-p	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
200 mVp-p	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
300 mVp-p	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		

Table 3-4

($V_c = 250\text{mVp-p}$, $V_m = 150\text{mVp-p}$, $f_c = 100\text{ kHz}$)

Audio Frequency	Output Waveform	Output Signal Spectrum	Percentage Modulation
3 kHz	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
2 kHz	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
1 kHz	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		

Table 3-5

($V_c = 250\text{mVp-p}$, $V_m = 150\text{mVp-p}$, $f_m = 2\text{ kHz}$)

Carrier Frequency	Output Waveform	Output Signal Spectrum	Percentage Modulation
500 kHz	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
1 MHz	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		
2 MHz	$E_{max} =$ $E_{min} =$		

3.5 QUESTIONS

1. In Fig. 3-4, if we change the value of R_8 from 1 k Ω to 2 k Ω , what is the variation of the AM output signal?
2. In Fig. 3-4, if we change the value of R_9 from 6.8 k Ω to 10 k Ω , what is the variation in the dc bias current of the MC1496?
3. Determine the ratio of E_{max} to E_{min} if $m=50\%$.
4. What is the function of the VR_1 ?