Exercises. Lesson 2
Analog modulations

Problem 2.1

A zero-mean periodic signal $x(t)$, with bandwidth $5kHz$, amplitude $4V$ and normalized average power 0.5, DSB modulates a $1MHz$ carrier. The result is a signal with average power $400W$. Determine:

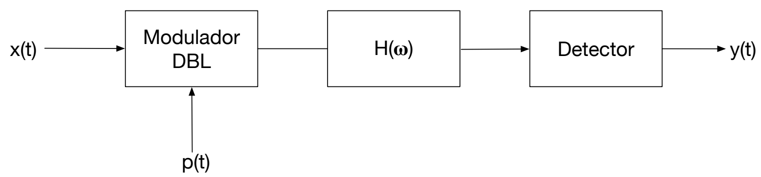
a. Carrier amplitude.

b. Average power of the lower sideband.

c. Outline of the detector needed to recover the signal x(t), and the value of its main parameters

Problem 2.2

The signal $x(t) = cos(2\pi \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3 t) + 4 \cdot cos(2\pi \cdot 15 \cdot 10^3 t) + cos(2\pi \cdot 20 \cdot 10^3 t)$ DSB modulates the carrier $p(t) = 2 \cdot cos(2\pi \cdot 10^5 t)$ and passes through a filter with frequency response $H(\omega)$ before reaching the detector, as it can be observed in the figure



with

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & |\omega| < 200\pi krad/s \\ 1 & |\omega| \geq 200\pi krad/s \end{cases}$$

a. Find the signal obtained at the output of the detector, when using an envelope detector of $K_D = 1$ with DC suppression.

b. b) Determine the detector needed to obtain a detected signal equal to the modulating signal. Please specify all necessary parameters.

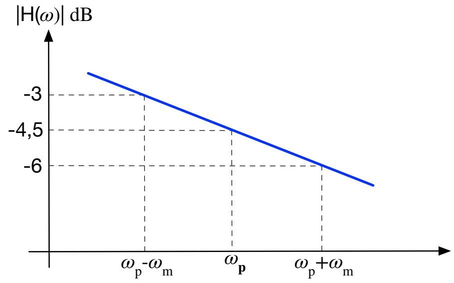
Problem 2.3

A transmitter has an average nominal power of $30W$ and a peak envelope power of $60W$. Determine:

a. The power in a sideband when the signal $x(t) = cos(\omega_m t)$ modulates the carrier given by $p(t) = A_p \cdot cos(\omega_p t)$, and the value of A_p in the following cases:
   (a) AM modulation when the modulation index is 80%.
   (b) DSB modulation

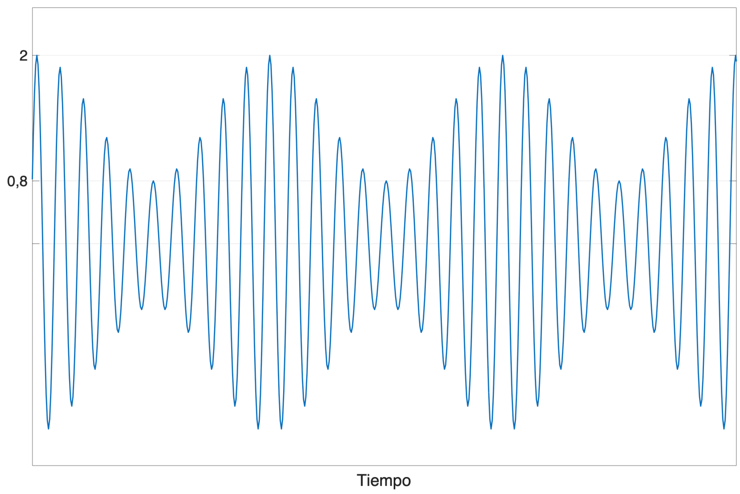
b. Considering the first case for a), and knowing that the channel presents a non-uniform attenuation as depicted in the figure: Obtain the signal detected in the following cases:
   (a) Envelope detector
   (b) Synchornous detector

NOTE: Assume in both cases that a DC suppressor is present.



Problem 2.4

A $10kHz$ signal $x(t)$ modulates a $100kHz$ carrier and the result, as observed using an oscilloscope, is presented in the figure. Determine:



a. Modulation used.

b. Modulation index.

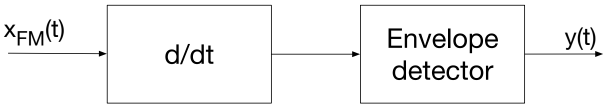
c. Carrier's power and Modulating signal's normalized power. Recovered signal when using a synchronous detector tuned to $100kHz$ and with an amplitude of $1V$.

d. Recovered signal when using an envelope detector.

NOTE: It can be assumed that $K_D = 1$.

Problem 2.5

Considering that $x_{FM}(t)$ is the signal obtained when FM modulating a signal $x(t)$ with the carrier $p(t) = A_p{\cdot}cos(\omega_p t)$. Determine the condition needed to recover the signal $x(t)$ if the system outlined in the figure is used.



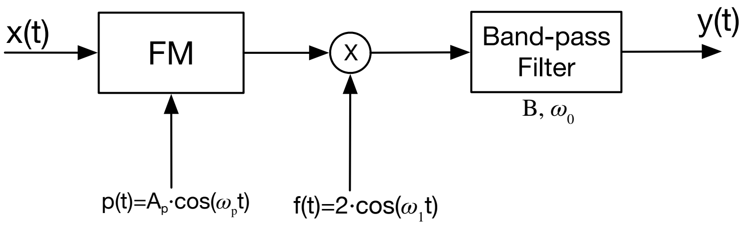
Problem 2.6

The outline presented in the figure shows a FM modulator followed by a frequency converter and a band-pass filter (used to adapt the modulated signal to a suitable transmission frequency band). In order to set the system's parameters, a test tone $x(t)$ is used. Determine:

a. Modulation index D, and modulated signal's bandwidth.

b. Value of the filter's bandwidth, B, and the filter's central frequency, ω_0, considering that a frequency band that is above ω_1 has been assigned for our transmission.

c. Average power of the output $y(t)$ as a function of A_p considering that the filter attenuates the signal a 10%.



DATA:

- $x(t) = cos(\omega_m t)\ [V]$
- $\omega_m = 2\pi \cdot 4krad/s$
- $\omega_p = 2\pi \cdot 400krad/s$
- $\omega_1 = 2\pi \cdot 2Mrad/s$
- $\omega_d = 2\pi \cdot 16krad/s \cdot V$

Problem 2.7

The signal $x(t) = cos(\omega_1 t) + cos(\omega_2 t)$ FM modulates the carrier $p(t) = A_p \cdot cos(\omega_p t)$. The modulated signal goes through a high pass filter with cutoff frequency $2\pi \cdot 350krad/s$, whose output signal is fed to a synchronous detector where the local oscillator is adjusted to the carrier frequency, following the expression given by $p_{OL}(t)$ (see Data and Figure).
Calculate the output signal $y(t)$ as a function of A_p.
DATOS:

- $\omega_1 = 2\pi \cdot 64krad/s$