

Date : 17-10-2022

Experiment No : 02

Experiment Name: Study of frequency Modulation.

Theory:

Frequency Modulation is a system in which the amplitude of the modulated carrier is kept constant, while its frequency and rate of change are varied by the modulating signal.

Let the message signal be given by, $v_m = V_m \sin(\omega_m t)$

Carrier signal is $v_c = V_c \sin(\omega_c t)$

Mathematical Representation of FM :

The frequency modulated wave is given by :

$$f = f_c + k v_m$$

$$= f_c + k(V_m \sin \omega_m t)$$

Where f_c is unmodulated carrier frequency, K_f is proportionality constant expressed in Hz/Volt and $V_m \sin \omega_m t$ is the instantaneous modulating voltage.

The maximum deviation for this signal will occur when the sine term has its maximum value ± 1 . Under this condition the instantaneous frequency will be $f = f_c + K_f V_m$. So the maximum deviation will be $K_f V_m$.

The instantaneous amplitude of the FM signal will be given by a formula of the form

$$V_{FM} = V_c \sin[f(\omega_c, \omega_m)] = V_c \sin \Theta$$

To find this Θ we have to integrate ω with respect to time.

$$\Theta = \int \omega dt$$

$$= \int (\omega_c (1 + K_f v_m))$$

$$= \int \omega_c (1 + K_f V_m \sin(\omega_m t)) dt$$

$$= \omega_c t + \frac{K_f V_m \omega_c}{\omega_m} \sin(\omega_m t)$$

$$= \text{So, } V_{FM} = V_c \sin(\omega_c t + \frac{K_f V_m \omega_c}{\omega_m} \sin(\omega_m t))$$

$$= \frac{K_f V_m f_c}{f_m}$$

= Modulation index

Code : When message signal is $V_m = v_m \cos(\omega_m t)$;

```
clc;
clear all;
vm=5;
vc=20;
wm=5;
wc=50;
k=0.1;
t=0:0.01:4

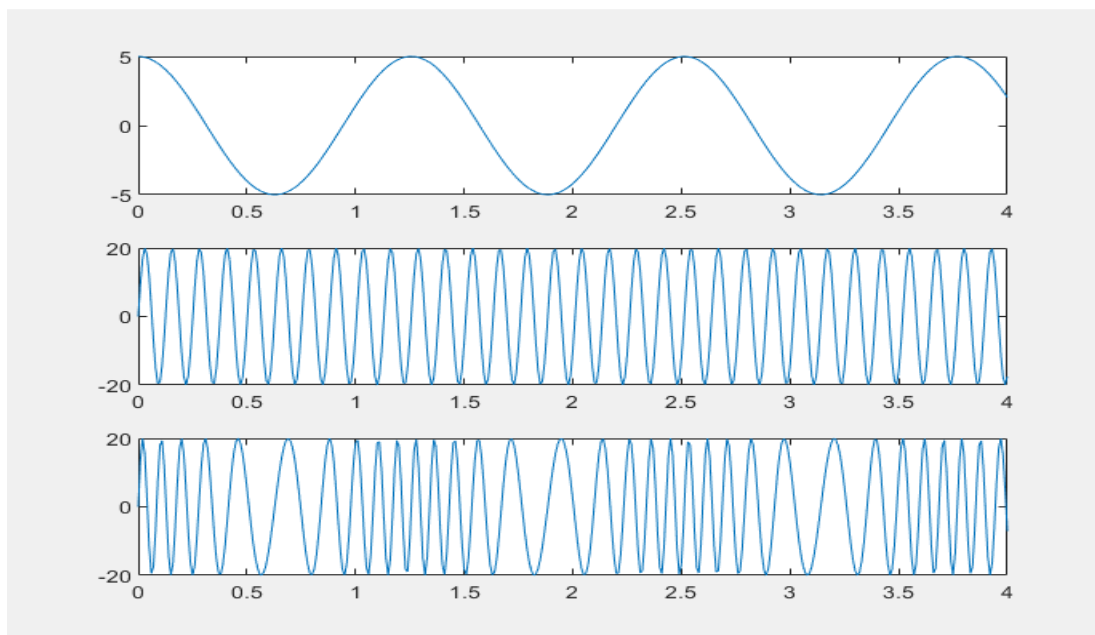
Vm=vm*cos(wm*t);
Vc=vc*sin(wc*t);
M=vc*sin(wc*t+((k*vm*wc)/wm)*sin(wm*t));

subplot(3,1,1);
plot(t,Vm);

subplot(3,1,2);
plot(t,Vc);

subplot(3,1,3);
plot(t,M);
```

Output : The Waveshape is like -



Code: When message signal is $V_m=100+v_m\sin(w_m*t)$

```
clc;
clear all;
t=0:0.01:2
vm=10;
vc=20;
wm=5;
wc=50;
k=0.1;

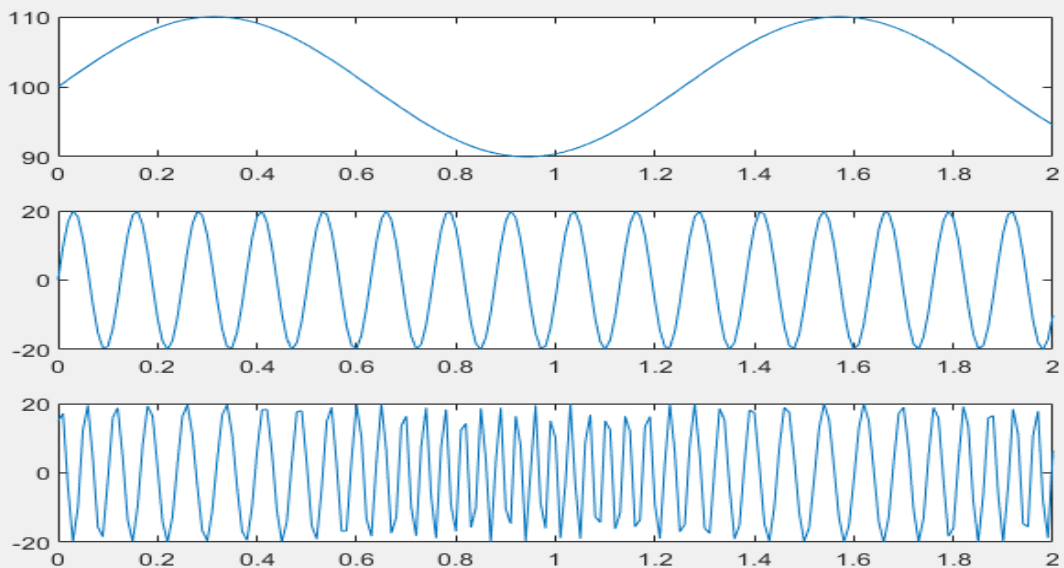
Vm=100+vm*sin(wm*t);
Vc=vc*sin(wc*t);
M=vc*sin(wc+100*k*t*wc- ((k*vm*wc)/wm)*cos(wm*t));

subplot(3,1,1);
plot(t,Vm);

subplot(3,1,2);
plot(t,Vc);

subplot(3,1,3);
plot(t,M);
```

Output :



Code: When input wave is - $V_m = \sin(\omega_m t) + (\sin(3\omega_m t))/3 + (\sin(5\omega_m t))/5 + \dots + (\sin(3\omega_m t))/19$

We have taken 10 elements of the signal equation

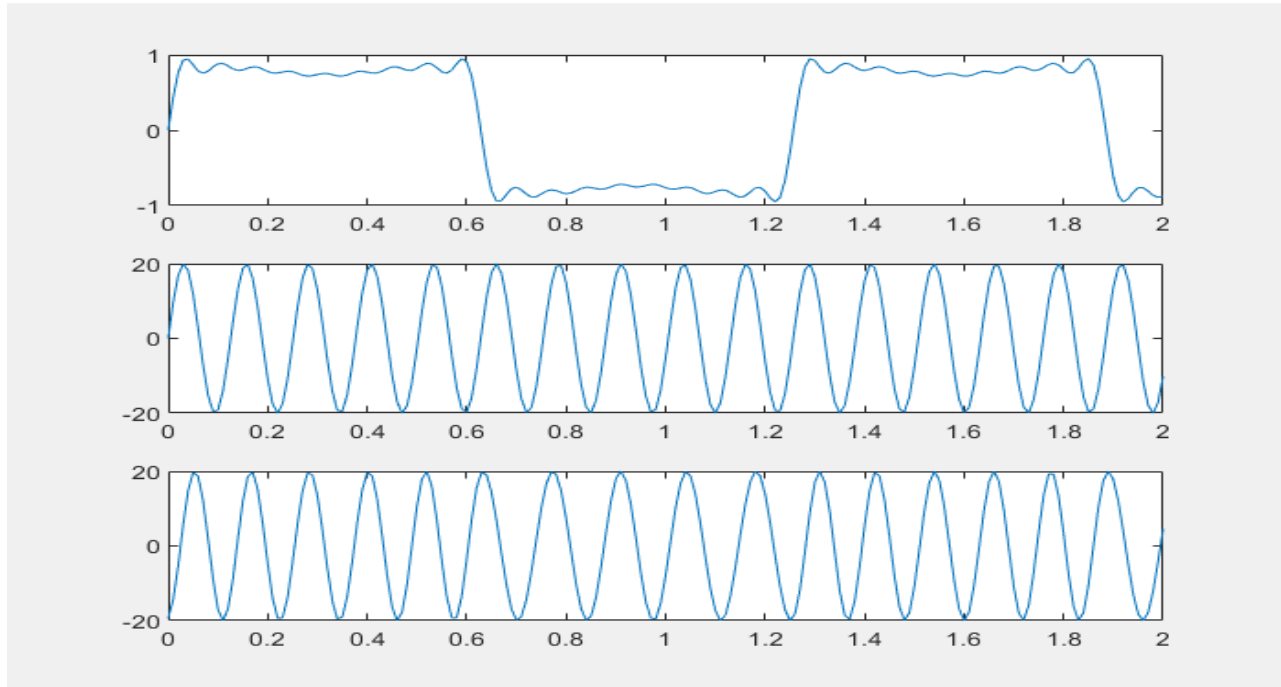
```
clc;
clear all;
t=0:0.01:2;
vc=20;
wm=5;
wc=50;
k=0.1;

Vm=sin(wm*t)+(sin(3*wm*t))/3 +(sin(5*wm*t))/5
+(sin(7*wm*t))/7 +(sin(9*wm*t))/9+(sin(11*wm*t))/11
+(sin(13*wm*t))/13+(sin(15*wm*t))/15+(sin(17*wm*t))/17+(sin(19*wm*t))/19;
Vc=vc*sin(wc*t);
M=vc*sin(wc*t-((wc*k)/wm)*cos(wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(9*wm))*cos(3*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(25*wm))*cos(5*wm*t)-((wc*k)/(9*wm))*cos(3*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(49*wm))*cos(7*wm*t)-((wc*k)/(81*wm))*cos(9*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(121*wm))*cos(11*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(169*wm))*cos(13*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(225*wm))*cos(15*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(289*wm))*cos(17*wm*t)-
((wc*k)/(361*wm))*cos(19*wm*t));

subplot(3,1,1);
plot(t,Vm);

subplot(3,1,2);
plot(t,Vc);
```

Output:



Discussion :

We can see in the first case , for positive half cycle of the message signal, the frequency is higher comparing negative half cycle where frequency is less. It happens as a result of phase shift in message signal . when message signal is going from positive to negative and negative to positive , modulated signals amplitude decreases slightly .

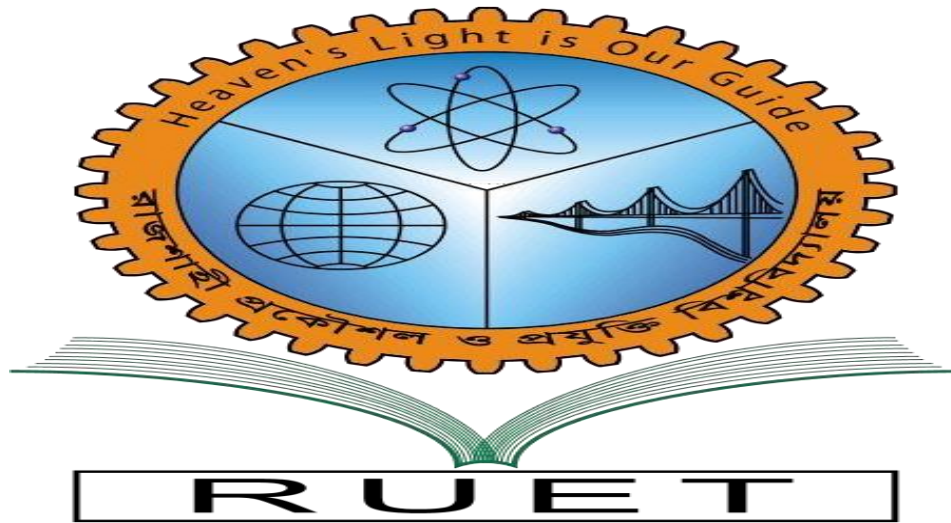
case 2 , we add a dc signal with the message signal to over come this problem.

For square wave as message signal ,We get a fine sinusoidal wave . we can see that the frequency of the carrier signal and the modulated signal is of same frequency all over the wave.

So when the message signal is square wave , we get the best modulated signal.

Conclusion:

The wave shape was exactly like we expected. We learnt the frequency modulation for 3 different types of waves. We first a used a sinusoidal wave , and then used a dc source to overcome the disadvantages. We at last found that , square wave is the best sort of message signal for getting fine sinusoidal modulated wave.



Department of Electrical & Computer
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Course No: ECE 3208

Course Title: Communication Engineering Sessional

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