



Modulation



Amplitude Modulation (AM)

Consider a carrier signal:

$$v(t) = A(t) \cos(\omega_c t)$$

In which the amplitude $A(t)$ varies slowly with respect to the carrier frequency. Let:

$$A(t) = V_0 (1 + m \cos(\omega_m t))$$

modulation
index

modulation
frequency

Amplitude Modulation (AM)

$$v(t) = V_o (1 + m \cos(\omega_m t)) \cos(\omega_c t)$$

Most important trig identity in RF

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$$
$$\cos(a)\cos(b) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(a+b) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(a-b)$$



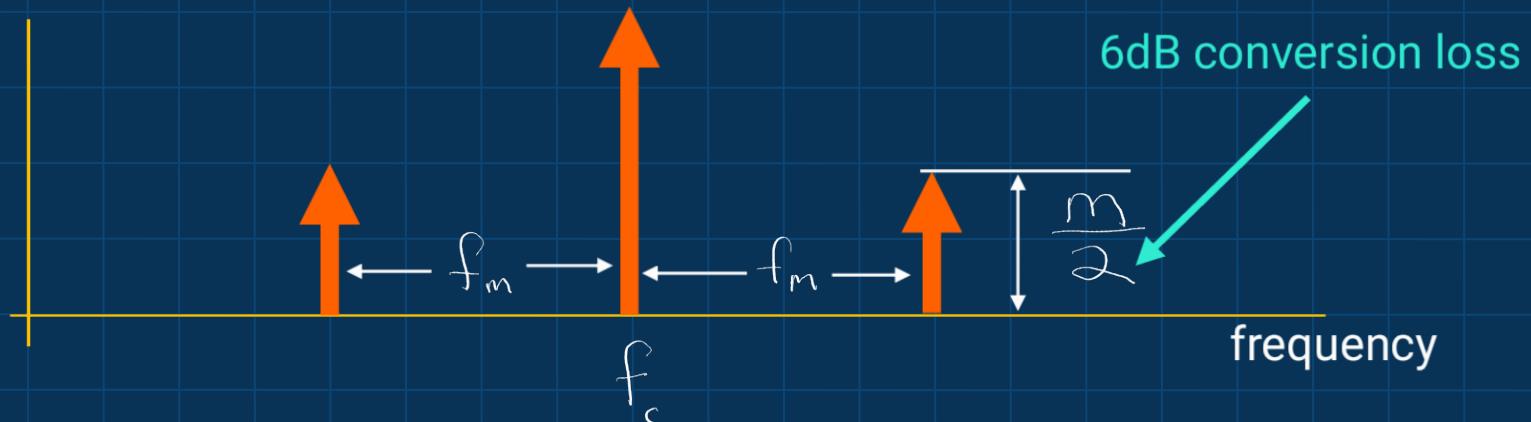
Amplitude Modulation (AM)

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) = & V_0 \cos(\omega_c t) \\ & + \frac{mV_0}{2} \cos((\omega_c + \omega_m)t) \\ & + \frac{mV_0}{2} \cos((\omega_c - \omega_m)t) \end{aligned}$$

carrier

upper sideband

lower sideband





Frequency Modulation

$$\omega = \omega_c + \Delta\omega_m \cos(\omega_m t)$$

ω_c = carrier frequency

ω_m modulation frequency

$\Delta\omega_m$ modulation amplitude

$$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \quad \varphi = \text{RF phase}$$

$$\varphi = \int \omega(t) dt$$

Frequency Modulation



$$\phi = \omega_c t + \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} \sin(\omega_m t)$$

$$v(t) = V_o \cos(\omega_c t + \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} \sin(\omega_m t))$$

yikes!

$$e^{j\alpha} = \cos(\alpha) + j \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \operatorname{Re}\{e^{j\alpha}\}$$

$$v(t) = V_o \operatorname{Re}\left\{ e^{j\omega_c t} e^{j\frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} \sin(\omega_m t)} \right\}$$



Frequency Modulation

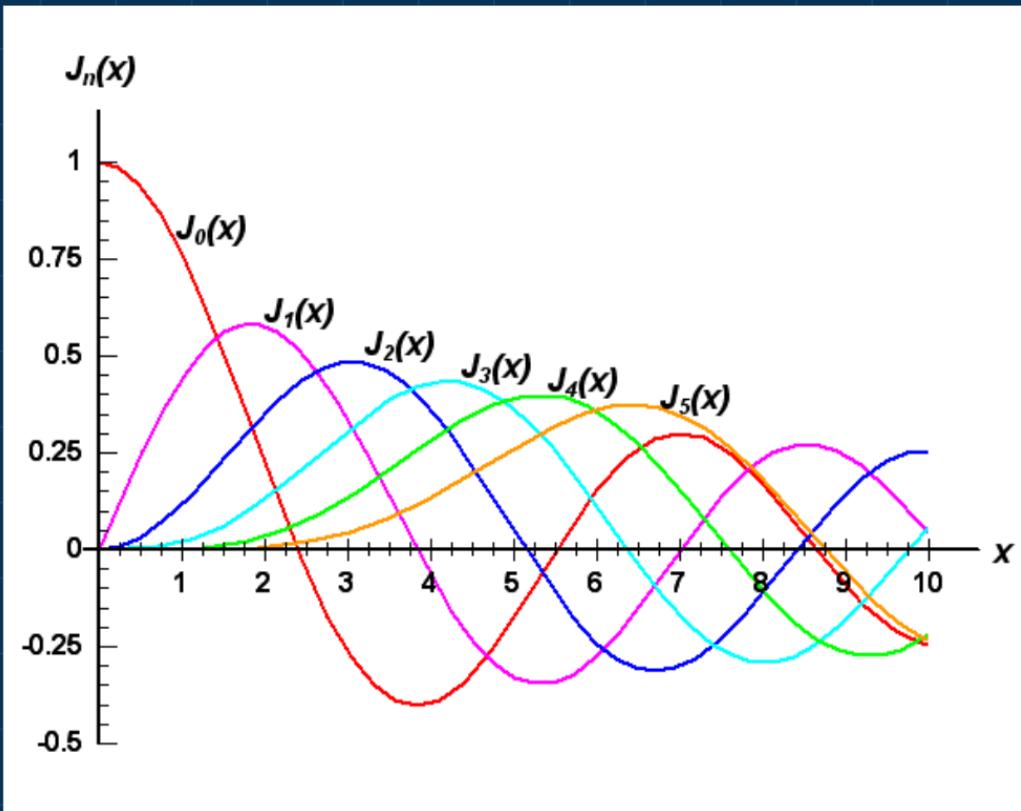
Bessel Identity to the rescue!

$$e^{jx \sin(x)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{jnx}$$

$$v(t) = V_0 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n \left(\frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} \right) e^{j(\omega_c + n\omega_m)t} \right\}$$

$$v(t) = V_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n \left(\frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} \right) \cos((\omega_c + n\omega_m)t)$$

Bessel Functions



Frequency Modulation Spectrum

