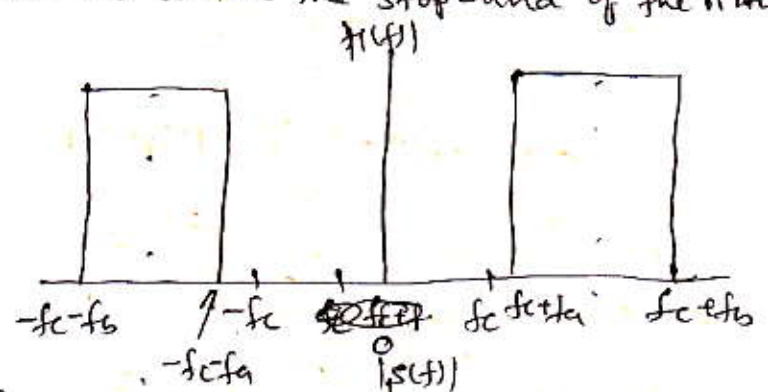
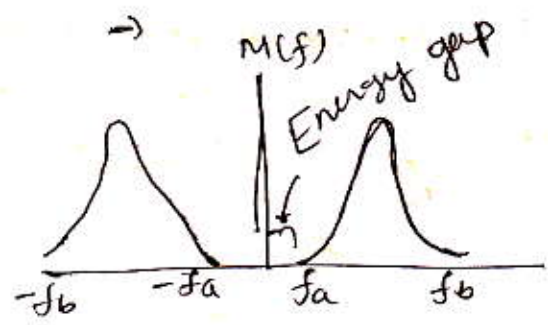


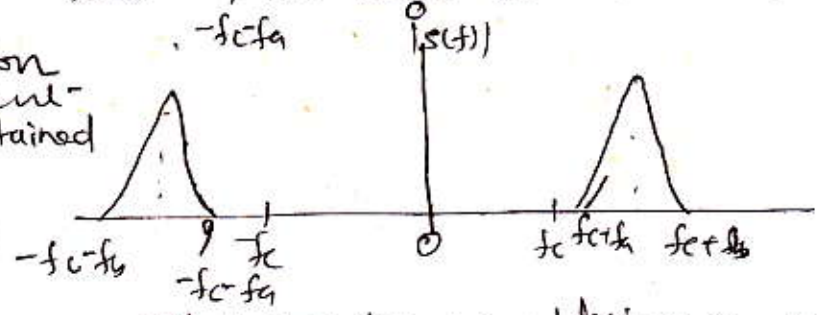
→ Generation is simple: First generate DSB-SC and Bandpass one of the SSBs.

⇒ Filter must satisfy the following requirements:

- The desired sideband lies inside the passband of the filter
- The unwanted sideband lies inside the stopband of the filter



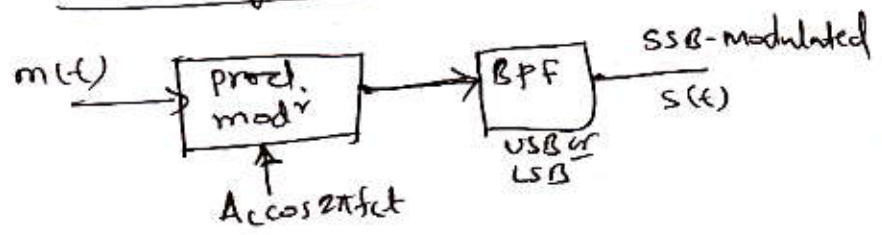
→ The synchronization information required to perform coherent-demodulation is often obtained by one of two methods:



→ Transmitted a low power pilot carrier in addition to the selected sideband

→ Using highly stable oscillators in both the TXR & RXR for generating the carrier frequency.

Gen<sup>n</sup>: Frequency-discrimination scheme



Theory:

$m(t) = A_m \cos 2\pi f_m t$  (1)

$c(t) = A_c \cos 2\pi f_c t$  (2)

$S(t)_{DSB} = c(t) \cdot m(t)$

$= \frac{A_c A_m}{2} \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_m)t) + \frac{1}{2} A_c A_m \cos(2\pi(f_c - f_m)t)$  (3)

$S(t)_{USB} = \frac{A_c A_m}{2} \cos(2\pi(f_c + f_m)t)$  (4) USB

$= \frac{A_c A_m}{2} \cos 2\pi f_c t \cdot \cos 2\pi f_m t = \frac{A_c A_m}{2} \sin 2\pi f_c t \cdot \sin 2\pi f_m t$

$S_{USB}(t) = \frac{A_c A_m}{2} \cos 2\pi f_c t \cdot \cos 2\pi f_m t + \frac{A_c A_m}{2} \sin 2\pi f_c t \cdot \sin 2\pi f_m t$

Two cases:

- 1) message signal periodic
- 2) " " nonperiodic

④ Consider  $m(t)$  is periodic

$$\Rightarrow m(t) = \sum_n a_n \cos 2\pi f_n t$$

Assuming  $c(t)$  is common to all ~~part~~ components of  $m(t)$

$$S_{SSB} = \frac{1}{2} A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t) \sum_n a_n \cos 2\pi f_n t \mp \frac{1}{2} A_c \sin(2\pi f_c t) \sum_n a_n \sin 2\pi f_n t$$

$$\text{let } \hat{m}(t) = \sum_n a_n \sin(2\pi f_n t)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{SSB} = \frac{A_c m(t)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_c t \mp \frac{A_c \hat{m}(t)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{m}(t)$  is Hilbert transform of  $m(t)$

$$H(f) = -j \text{sgn}(f) \quad (H1)$$

$\text{Sgn}(f)$  is signum of  $f$

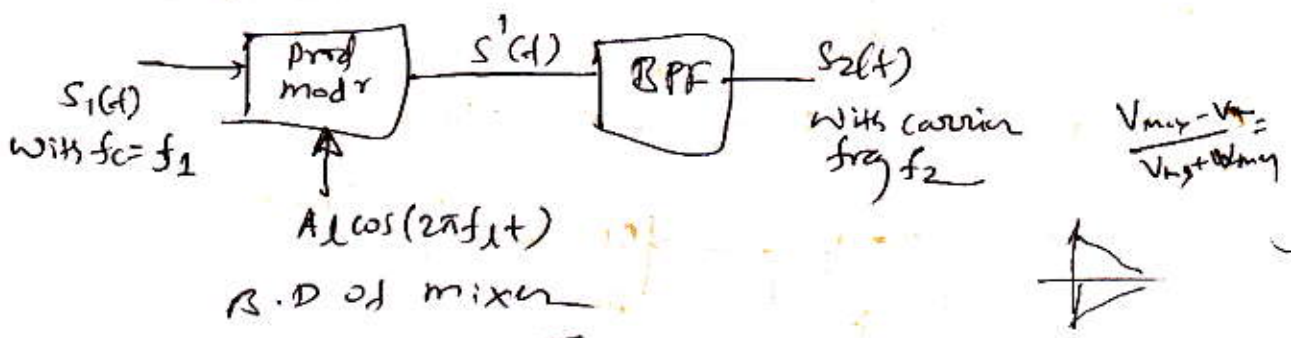
$\Rightarrow$  Magnitude response is unity for all freq

~~both~~ phase resp is  $+90^\circ$  for -ve freq &  $-90^\circ$  for +ve freq

$$\therefore s(t) = \frac{A_c m(t)}{2} \cos(2\pi f_c t) \mp \frac{A_c \hat{m}(t)}{2} \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

$\uparrow$   $-90^\circ$  p.s. version

Frequency translation



Sgn

VSR

Consider the message signal

$$m(t) = 20 \cos(2\pi t) \quad \& \quad c(t) = 50 \cos(100\pi t)$$

Sketch AM wave for 75%

& power delivered across load  $100\Omega$

②

$$m(t) = \frac{t}{1+t^2}$$

Sketch AM wave

for 50%, 100% & 125%