ECS332 2017/1 Part II.3 Dr.Prapun

4.4 Classical DSB-SC Modulators

To produce the modulated signal $A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t) m(t)$, we may use the following methods which generate the modulated signal along with other signals which can be eliminated by a bandpass filter restricting frequency contents to around f_c.

4.54. Multiplier Modulators [6, p 184] or **Product Modulator**[3, p 180]: Here modulation is achieved directly by multiplying $m(t)$ by $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ using an analog multiplier whose output is proportional to the product of two input signals.

- Such a multiplier may be obtained from
  (a) a variable-gain amplifier in which the gain parameter (such as the the β of a transistor) is controlled by one of the signals, say, $m(t)$. When the signal $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ is applied at the input of this amplifier, the output is then proportional to $m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)$.
  (b) two logarithmic and an antilogarithmic amplifiers with outputs proportional to the log and antilog of their inputs, respectively.
    - Key equation:
$$A \times B = e^{(\ln A + \ln B)}.$$

4.55. When it is easier to build a squarer than a multiplier, we may use a **square modulator** shown in Figure 23.

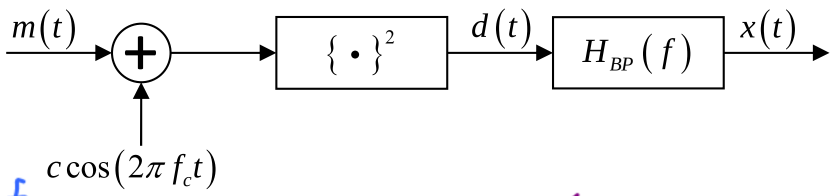
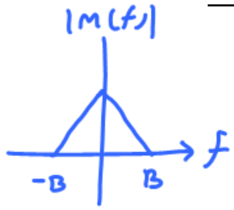
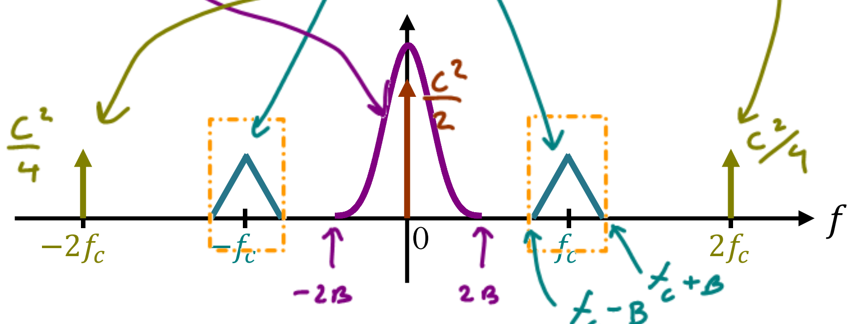


Figure 23: Block diagram of a square modulator



Note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
d(t) &= (m(t) + c\cos(2\pi f_c t))^2 \\
&= m^2(t) + 2cm(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) + c^2\cos^2(2\pi f_c t) \\
&= m^2(t) + 2cm(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) + \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{2}\cos(2\pi(2f_c)t)
\end{aligned}
$$



Using a band-pass filter (BPF) whose frequency response is

$$
H_{BP}(f) = \begin{cases} g, & |f - f_c| \le B, \\ g, & |f - (-f_c)| \le B, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \tag{52}
$$

we can produce $2cgm(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ at the output of the BPF. In particular, choosing the gain g to be $(c\sqrt{2})^{-1}$, we get $m(t) \times \sqrt{2}\cos(2\pi f_c t)$.

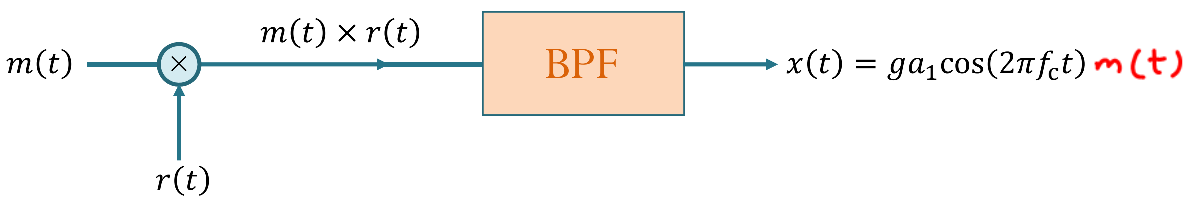
- Alternative, can use $\left(m(t) + c\cos\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}t\right)\right)^3$.

4.56. Another conceptually nice way to produce a signal of the form $A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ is to

(1) multiply $m(t)$ by "any" **periodic and even** signal $r(t)$ whose period is $T_c = \frac{1}{f_c}$

and then

(2) pass the result though a BPF used in (52).

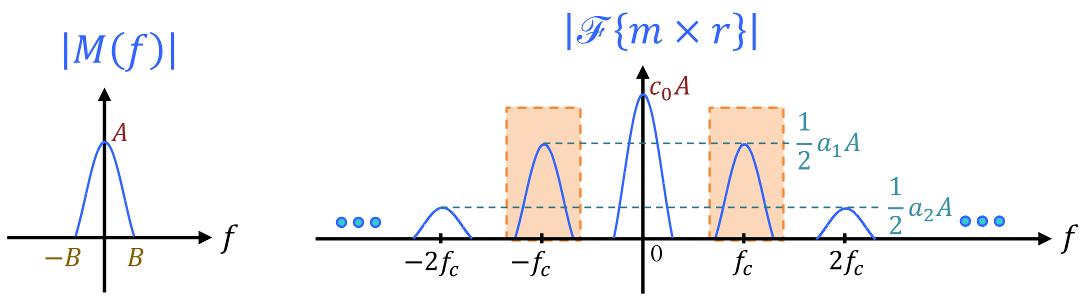


To see how this works, recall that because $r(t)$ is an even function, we know that

$$r(t) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos\left(2\pi (k f_c) t\right) \text{ for some } c_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots.$$

Therefore,

$$m(t) r(t) = c_0 m(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k m(t) \cos\left(2\pi (k f_c) t\right).$$

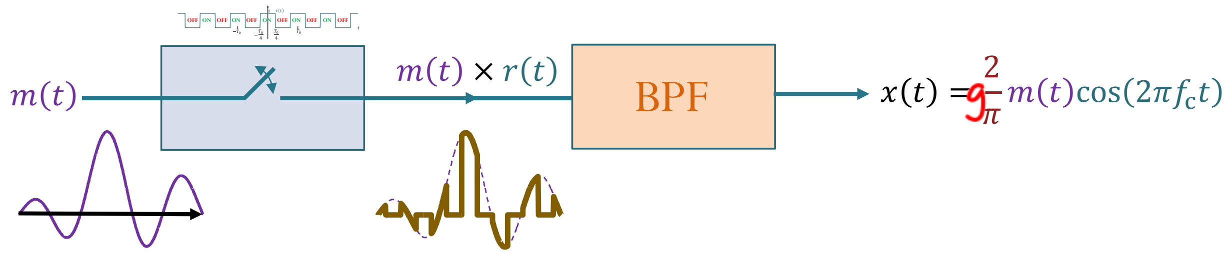


See also [5, p 157]. In general, for this scheme to work, we need

- $a_1 \neq 0$ period of r;
- $f_c > 2B$ (to prevent overlapping).

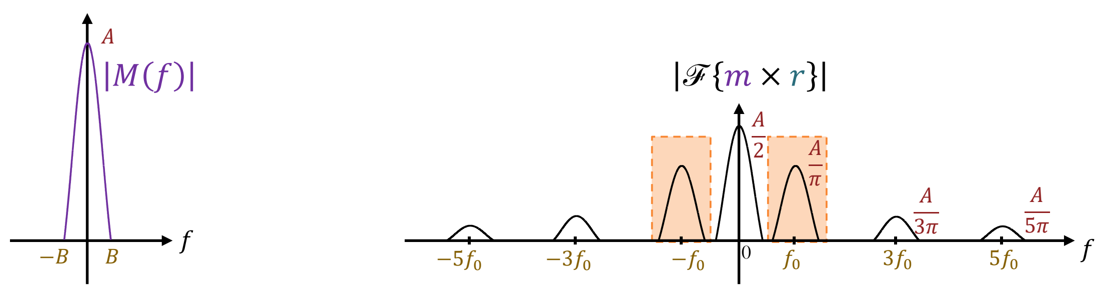
Note that if $r(t)$ is not even, then by (43c), the resulting modulated signal will have the form $x(t) = a_1 m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_1)$.

4.57. ***Switching modulator***: An important example of a periodic and even function $r(t)$ is the square pulse train considered in Example 4.47. Recall that multiplying this $r(t)$ to a signal $m(t)$ is equivalent to switching $m(t)$ on and off periodically.

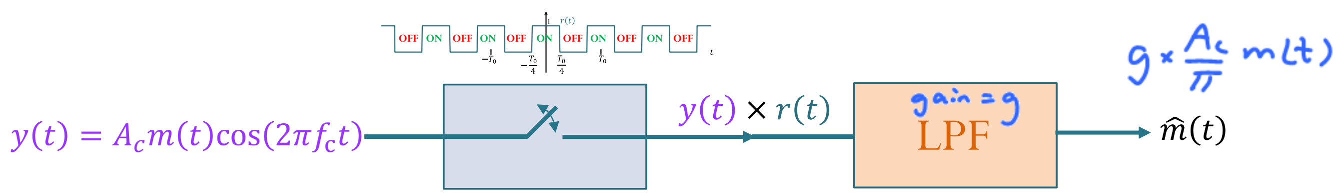


$$r(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}\cos(2\pi f_c t) - \frac{2}{3\pi}\cos(2\pi(3f_c)t) + \frac{2}{5\pi}\cos(2\pi(5f_c)t) + \cdots$$

$$m(t) \times r(t) = \frac{1}{2}m(t) + \frac{2}{\pi}m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) - \frac{2}{3\pi}m(t)\cos(2\pi(3f_c)t) + \frac{2}{5\pi}m(t)\cos(2\pi(5f_c)t) + \cdots$$



4.58. ***Switching Demodulator***: The switching technique can also be used at the demodulator as well.



We have seen that, for DSB-SC modem, the key equation is given by (34). When switching demodulator is used, the key equation is

$$\text{LPF}\{m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) \times 1[\cos(2\pi f_c t) \geq 0]\} = \frac{1}{\pi}m(t) \qquad (53)$$

[5, p 162].

$$r(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}\cos(2\pi f_c t) - \frac{2}{3\pi}\cos(2\pi(3f_c)t) + \frac{2}{5\pi}\cos(2\pi(5f_c)t) + \cdots$$

$$y(t)r(t) = \frac{1}{2}y(t) + \frac{2}{\pi}y(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) - \frac{2}{3\pi}y(t)\cos(2\pi(3f_c)t) + \frac{2}{5\pi}y(t)\cos(2\pi(5f_c)t) + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) + \frac{2}{\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) - \frac{2}{3\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)\cos(2\pi(3f_c)t) + \frac{2}{5\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)\cos(2\pi(5f_c)t) + \cdots$$

$$\cos(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(A+B) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(A-B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) + \frac{1}{\pi}A_c m(t)\left(1 + \cos(2\pi(2f_c)t)\right) - \frac{1}{3\pi}A_c m(t)\left(\cos(2\pi(2f_c)t) + \cos(2\pi(4f_c)t)\right) + \frac{1}{5\pi}A_c m(t)\left(\cos(2\pi(4f_c)t) + \cos(2\pi(6f_c)t)\right) + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) + \frac{1}{\pi}A_c m(t) + \frac{1}{\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi(2f_c)t) - \frac{1}{3\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi(2f_c)t) - \frac{1}{3\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi(4f_c)t) + \frac{1}{5\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi(4f_c)t) + \frac{1}{5\pi}A_c m(t)\cos(2\pi(6f_c)t) + \cdots$$

Note that this technique still requires the switching to be in sync with the incoming cosine as in the basic DSB-SC.