Discovering the Excitement of Ham Radio

Technician License Course

Chapter 5

Section 5.1 Modulation





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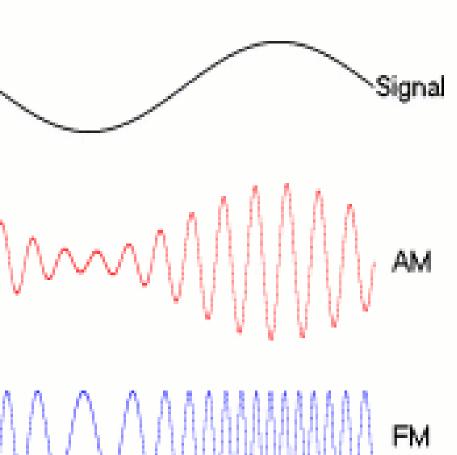
Modulation

When we add some information to the radio wave, (the *carrier*) we *modulate* the wave.

- Turn the wave on and off (Morse code)
- Speech or music
- Data

MMM

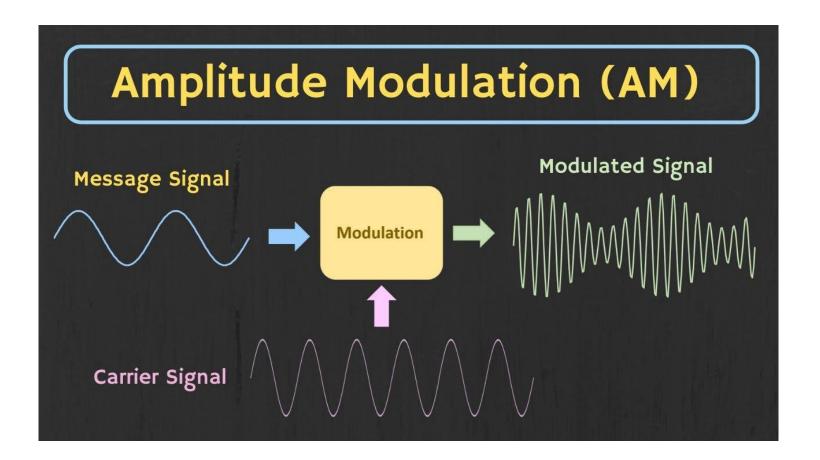




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Modulation

- Different modulation techniques vary different properties of the wave to add the information:
 - Continuous Wave (CW)
 - Amplitude
 - Single Side Band (SSB)
 - Frequency or Phase





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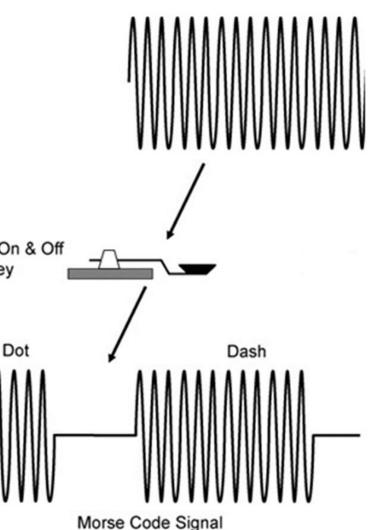
Modulation

Continuous Wave (CW)

- Morse Code
- Turning Carrier On/Off
- Simple Tx & Rx
- Narrow Bandwidth, 500 Hz
- High energy density signal

Turning On & Off with a Key



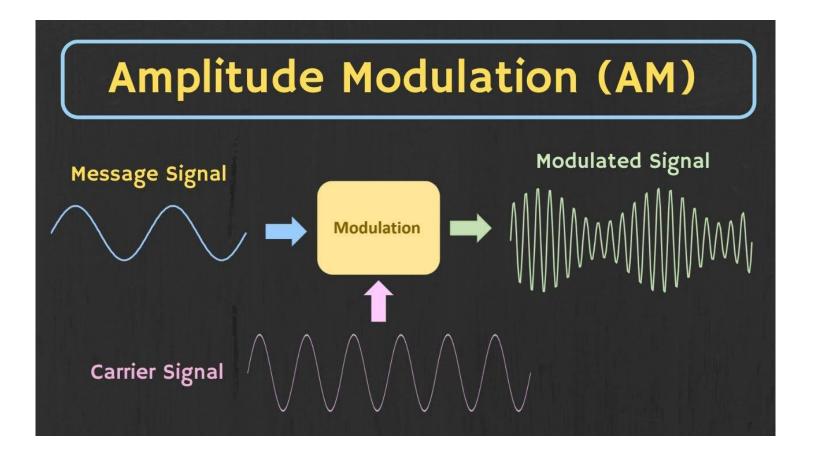


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Modulation

Amplitude Modulation (AM)

- Varies the Power of the carrier
- Simple Tx & RX
- First Radios were AM
- Wide Bandwidth, 6,000 Hz
- Low energy signal





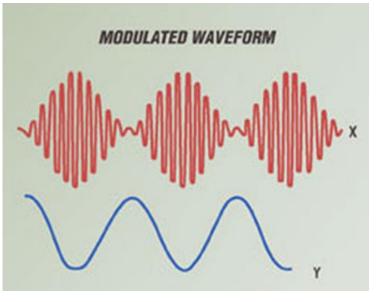
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Modulation

Single Side Band (SSB)

- Variation of AM
- More complicated Tx/Rx
- Suppress Carrier & One Side Band
- LSB vs USB
- Bandwidth, 3,000 Hz or 3 kHz
- Higher energy signal
- Common on HF





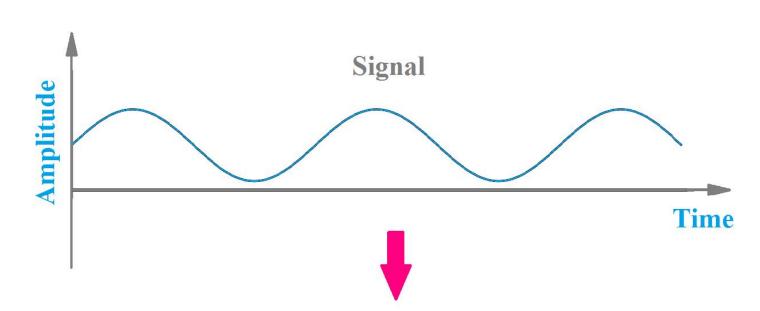


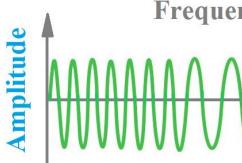
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Modulation

Frequency & Phase Modulation (FM / PM)

- FM varies frequency
- PM varies Phase
- They look the same
- Bandwidth, 5 15 kHz
- Excellent Noise-rejection







Frequency Modulated signal

Time

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Bandwidth

- The carrier and sidebands have different frequencies, occupying a range of spectrum space.
- The occupied range is the composite signal's bandwidth.
- LSB or USB?
 - LSB below 10 MHz
 - USB Above 10 MHz
- Different types of modulation and information result in different signal bandwidths.



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Typical Signal Bandwidths

Signal Bandwidths

Type of Signal

CW SSB digital SSB voice AM voice AM broadcast FM voice FM broadcast

Typical Bandwidth

150 Hz (0.15 kHz) 500 to 3000 Hz (0.5 to 3 kHz) 2 to 3 kHz 6 kHz 10 kHz 10 to 15 kHz* 150 kHz Commercial video broadcast 6 MHz

*On 10 meters below 29.0 MHz, FM voice must be narrowband (6 kHz max). As of early 2018, most VHF/UHF FM voice repeater signals are approximately 15 kHz wide although there is some narrowband equipment using 5-6 kHz.



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Are there any questions?

