

→ Minimum possible sampling rate and maximum sampling interval allowed to avoid aliasing are called as Nyquist rate and Nyquist interval respectively.

$$\text{Nyquist Rate} = 2f_m \text{ Samples/Sec}$$

$$\text{Nyquist interval} = \frac{1}{2f_m} \text{ Sec}$$

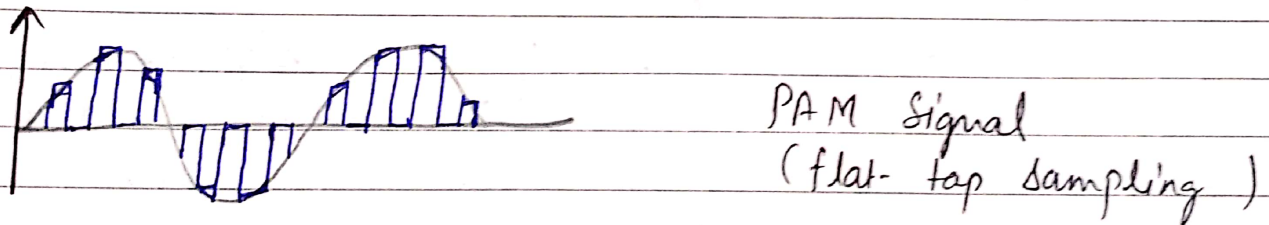
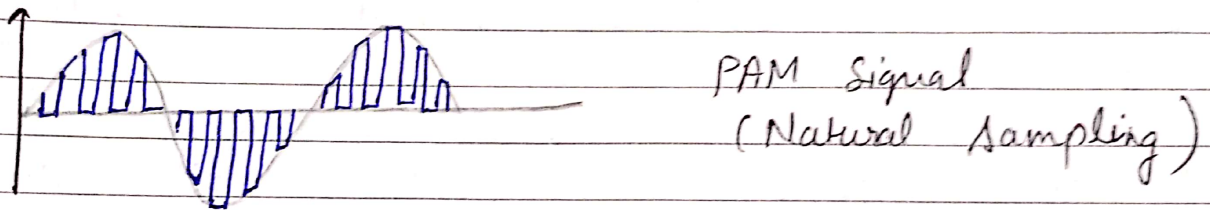
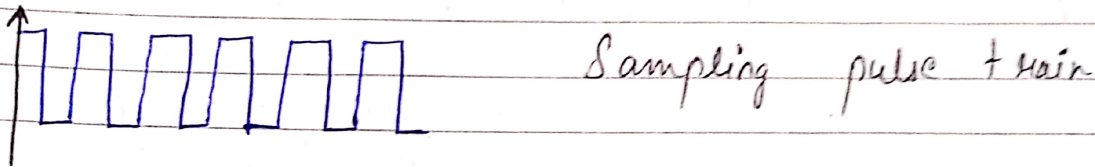
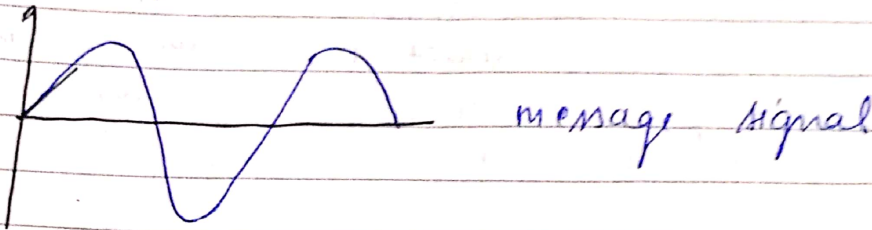
Pulse Amplitude Modulation :-> (PAM)

→ Pulse Amplitude Modulation is a Pulse Analog modulation scheme in which the amplitude of a train of carrier pulses are varied according to the amplitude variations of message signal.

→ In pulse analog modulation pulse transmission will occur. Each of the pulse to be transmitted corresponds to baseband signal and can be directly transmitted through baseband channel only.

PAM Generation :-

PAM signal can be generated either using natural sampling or using flat-top sampling as shown in fig 1.



[Fig. 1]

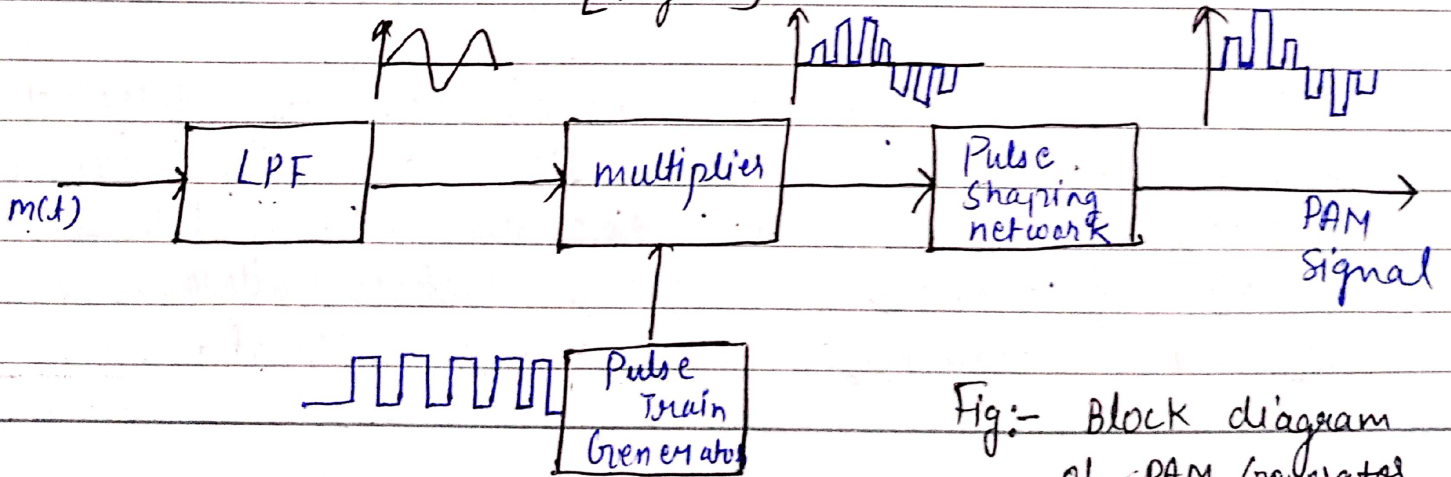


Fig:- Block diagram of PAM generator

- Fig 2 shows the block diagram of PAM Generator.
- It consists of LPF, a multiplier and a pulse generator.
- Initially the modulating signal $m(t)$ is passed through LPF to bandlimit the message signal.
- The band limiting is necessary to avoid aliasing effect in the sampling process.
- Pulse shaping network does the shaping work to give flat tops.
- If the generator pulses are narrow, PAM signal requires little power for transmission and are suitable for Time Division Multiplexing (TDM).
- Flat topped pulses are easily regenerated by repeaters and can be used for transmission over long distances.
- One disadvantage of PAM signals is they are affected by noise as much as analog signals.

Reconstruction of message signal →

- The original message signal can be detected from PAM signal by passing PAM signal through a low pass reconstruction filter with cut-off frequency slightly higher than the maximum frequency in message signal.