

# **Modulation**

## **(An Overview)**

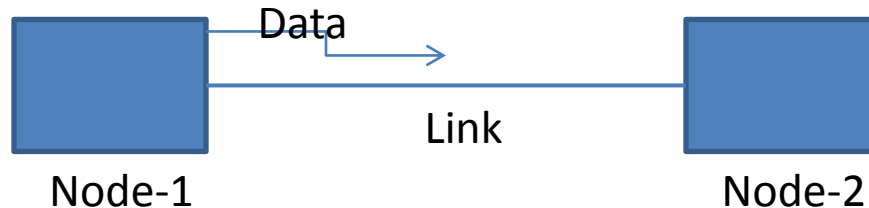
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# Recap

what is band width efficiency ????

- Nodes generate data (bits: 1's and 0's)
- Links carry signals in the form of electromagnetic waves
- Learnt some theory: Signals and bandwidth, Shannon Theorem, goals of modulation
- Ready for: Converting data into signals



# Two approaches to Modulation

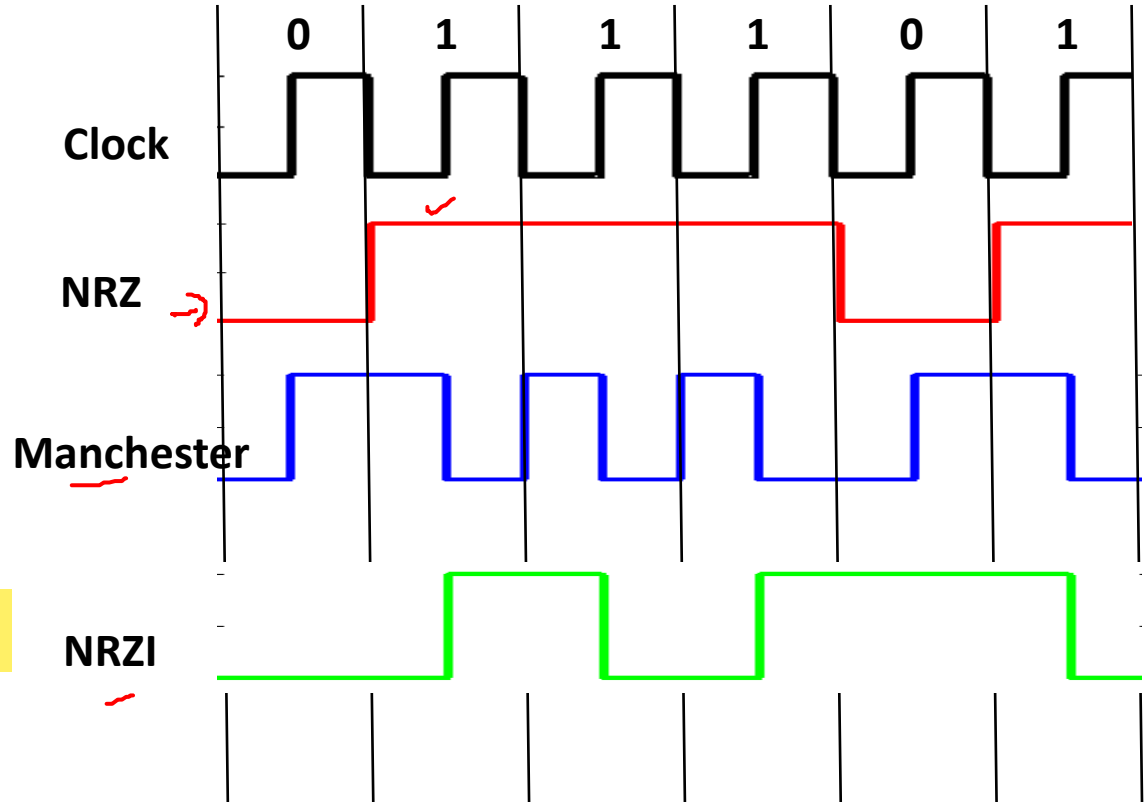
- Line Encoding (also called Digital Baseband Modulation)
  - Used in Ethernet, FDDI (fiber optics)
- Passband Modulation
  - Used in Wireless, ADSL

↗ Asymmetric Digital  
Subscriber Line

NRZ

# Line Encoding

- Convert bits to “high” and “low” signals (voltage or power levels)
- Uses: Ethernet and FDDI
- Advantages: Quite simple



# Limitations of Line Codes

- Bandwidth of line-coded signals is rather large (due to abrupt changes in signal) → Bandwidth of link (physical media) needs to be large

data rate  
↓  
lower BW

sudden changes produce high freq components

ideally u dont want abrupt changes in signals

- Alternatively if the link bandwidth is fixed, these signals undergo more distortion
- Presence of DC component hinders transmission
- E.g. AC coupling via transformers not feasible

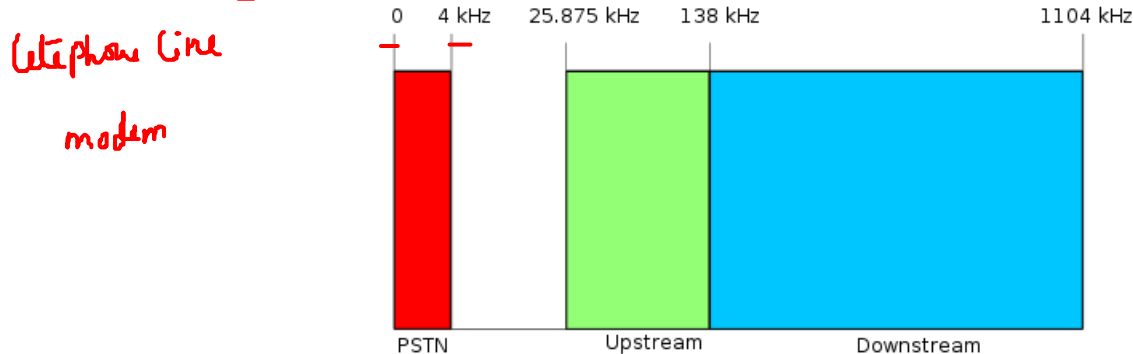
ampl  
freq → ∞

voltage staying same for long time introduces DC component.

# Limitations of Line Codes

- Baseband Modulation infeasible when signal has to be sent in designated spectrum band
  - E.g. WiFi (Wireless) allocated band is 2.4-2.4835GHz.
  - ADSL: Data band can't overlap with voice band

u cannot shift the band



NRZ - 2000 bps

we need to shift to say 100-104, but that's not possible.

0 4 kHz

100 104 kHz

# Passband Modulation

- Embed information in the amplitude, frequency or phase of a carrier signal  
[sinusoid:  $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ ]
  - Carrier frequency:  $f_c$
  - Spectrum centered around carrier frequency

A, phase, freq.

$f_c$

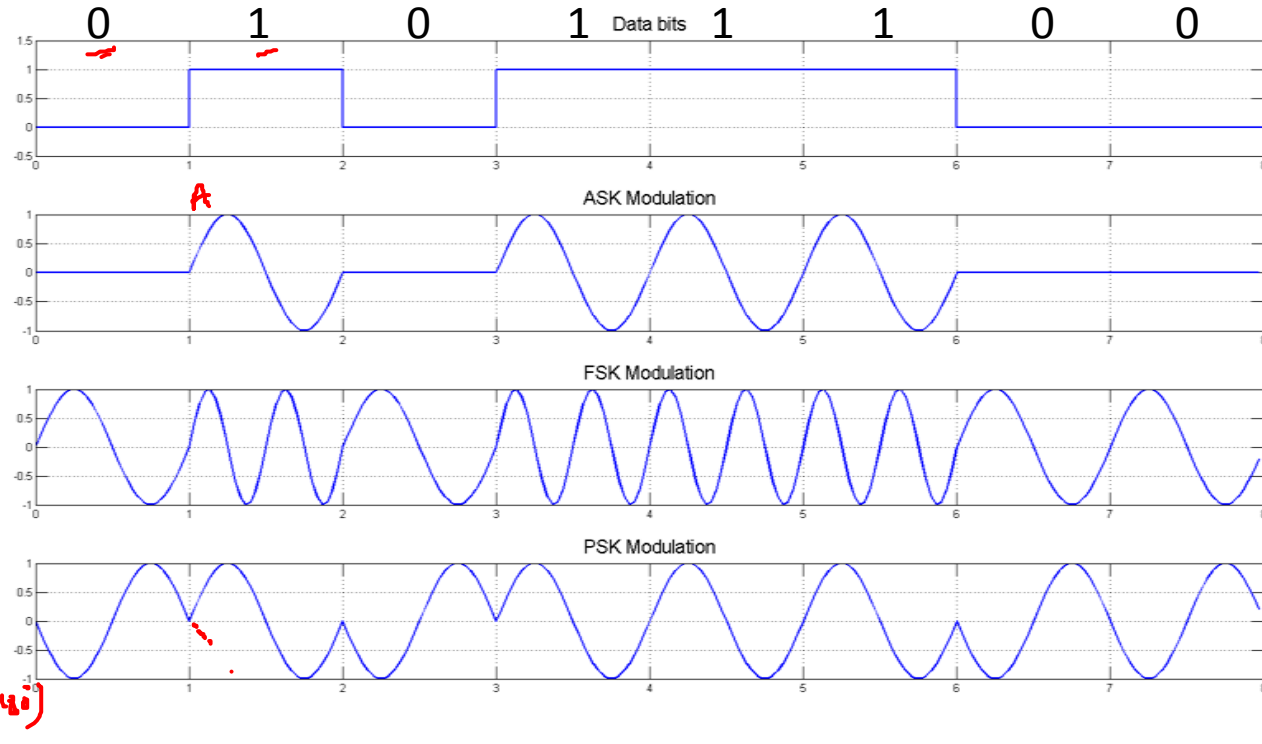
so now we can set  $f_c$  where we needed to shift, and the spectrum lies around  $f_c$ .

- Used in Wireless and ADSL

# Passband Modulation

A, f, P

- ASK: Amplitude Shift Keying
- BFSK: Binary Frequency Shift Keying
- BPSK: Binary Phase Shift Keying





# Summary

- Two approaches towards converting bits to signals:
  - Line Coding: Not very efficient
    - Will cover a few popular line coding techniques (E.g. codes used in Ethernet)
  - Passband Modulation: Helps shift signal to desired frequency band
    - Very sophisticated techniques exist that achieve high bandwidth efficiency (not the focus of this course)