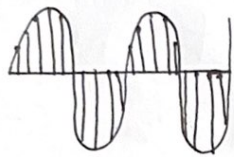
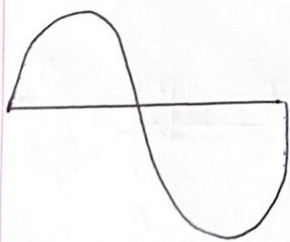


Chapter: 05Analog Transmission

→ Analog transmission
continuous change

In this chapter our main priority will be,
how to transmit digital data to analog

5.1 Digital to Analog conversion

Has 3 characteristics

→ Amplitude → Frequency → Phase

(Highest
point)

(Starting
point)

Digital to Analog conversion depends on
the above 3 characteristics.

→ Digital to Analog conversion is the process of changing one of the characteristics of an analog signal based on the information in digital data.

D - A (Conversion)

→ Digital Data needs to be carried on an analog signal.

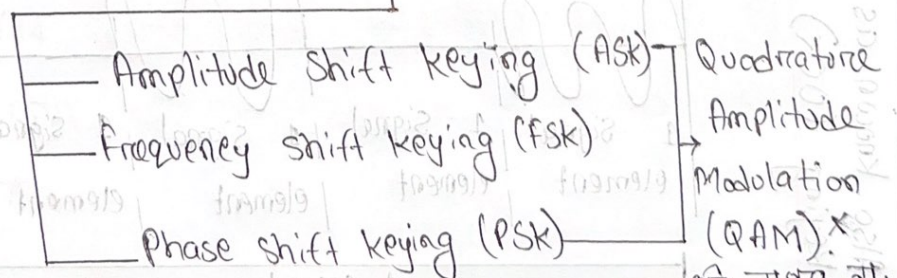
→ A carrier ~~freq~~ signal (frequency f_c) performs the function of transporting the digital data in an analog waveform.

→ The analog carrier signal is manipulated to uniquely identify the digital data being carried.

→ Phase

(Starting point)

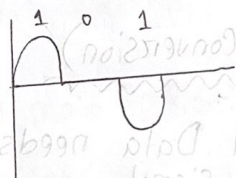
Digital to Analog conversion



○ Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) or (OOK) same

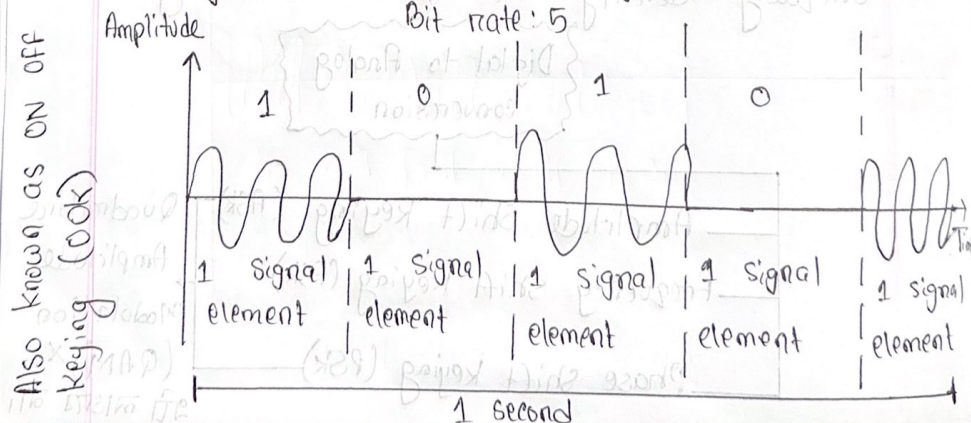
→ changing the amplitude of a carrier signal to reflect amplitude levels in the digital signal.

→ A digital '1' could not affect the signal, whereas '0' would.



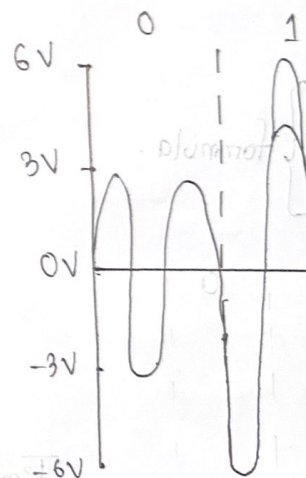
→ The line coding will determine the values of the analog waveform to reflect the digital data being carried.

5.3 Binary Amplitude Shift Keying



* Draw the analog signal stream 010011 using element with amplitude signal element

[frequency = 2 for phase 0 rad]



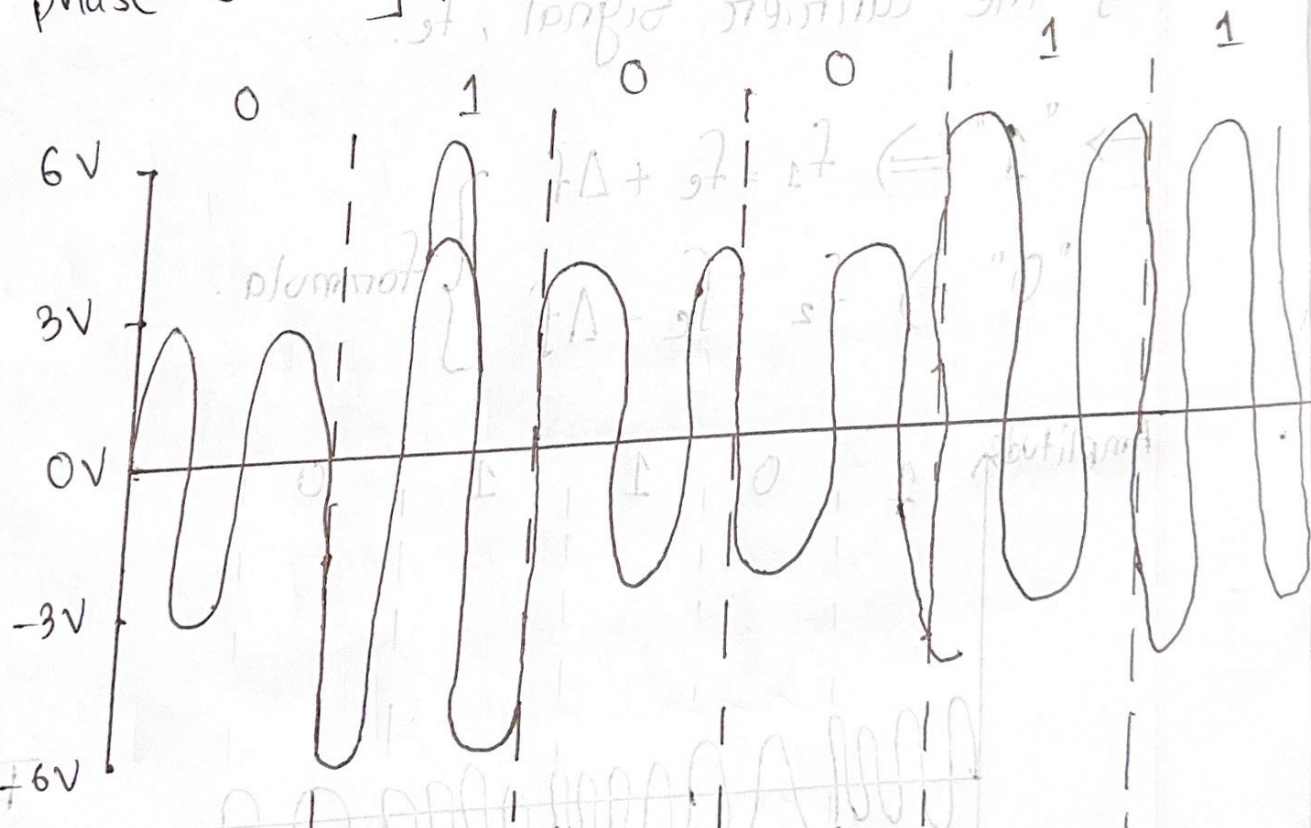
ઉપર Question

ના ઉપર ચિત્ર

ચિત્ર.

* Draw the analog signal for the digital bit stream 010011 using Binary ASK where 0 means element with amplitude of 3V and 1 means signal element with amplitude 6V.

[frequency = 2 for each signal element and phase 0 rad]



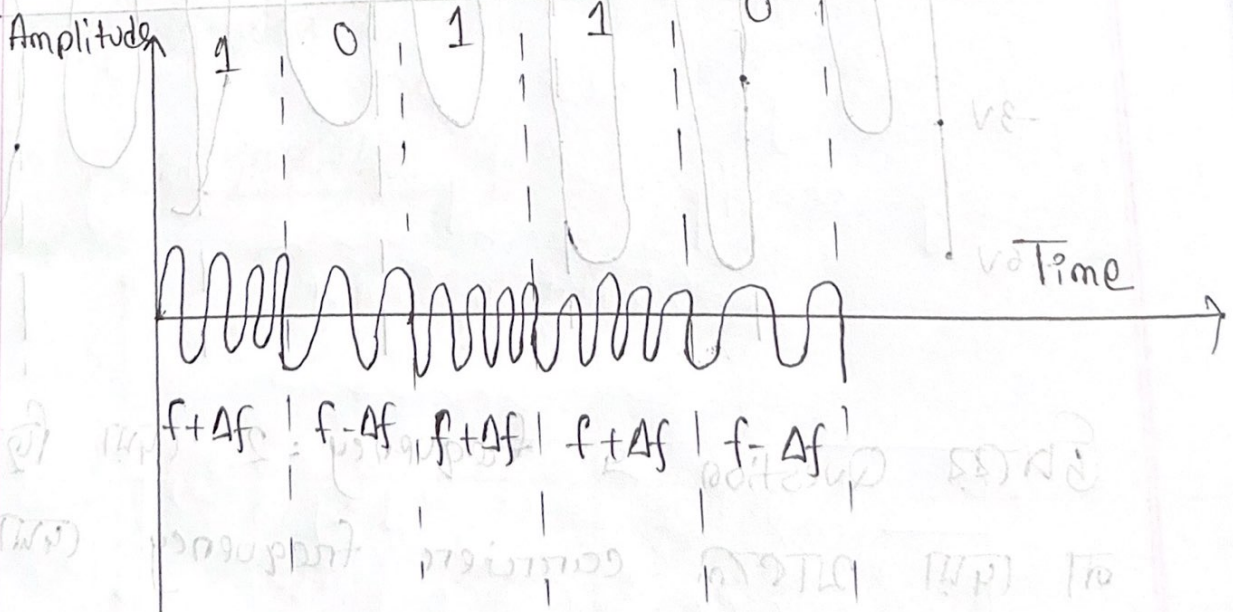
Question 2 frequency = 2 (ପ୍ରତି ସିକ୍ଲ, ନା ପ୍ରତି ସାତ୍ତ୍ୱ carrier frequency (ପ୍ରତି ସାତ୍ତ୍ୱ)

→ ASK can use multiple bits per signal element.

○ Frequency Shift Keying (FSK)

→ the digital data stream changes the frequency of the carrier signal, f_c .

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow "1" &\Rightarrow f_1 = f_c + \Delta f \\ "0" &\Rightarrow f_2 = f_c - \Delta f \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \rightarrow "1" &\Rightarrow f_1 = f_c + \Delta f \\ "0" &\Rightarrow f_2 = f_c - \Delta f \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{formula.}$$



$$f = 3$$

$$\Delta f = 1$$

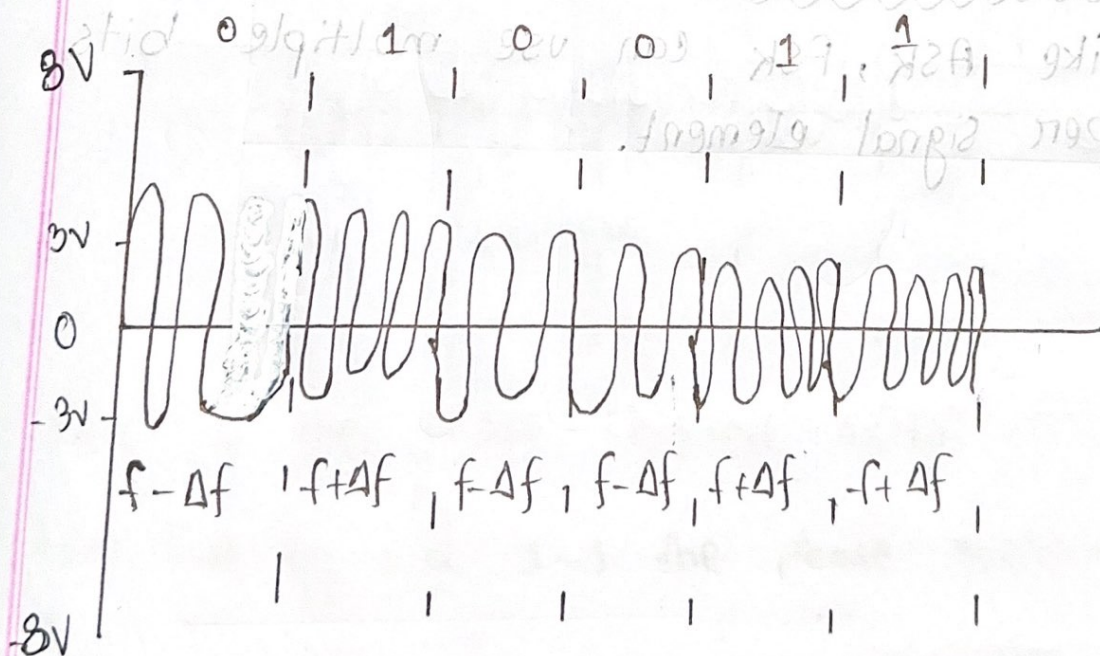
* Draw the analog signal for the digital bit stream: 010011 using binary FSK where 0 means signal element with frequency 2 and 1 means signal element with frequency 4. (ii)

[Amplitude = 3V and phase = 0 rad]

Solution:

$$\Delta f = 1$$

$$f = 3$$

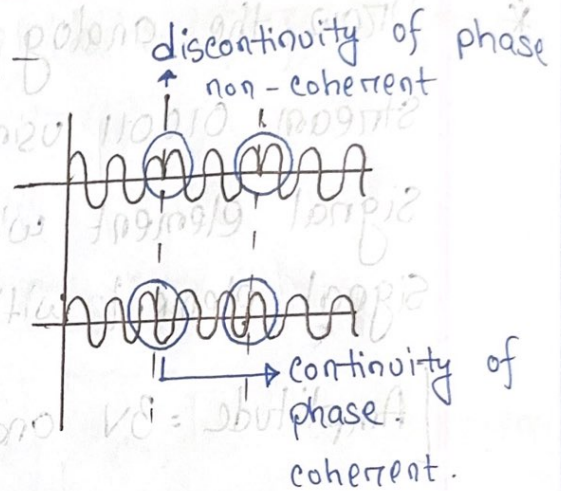


FSK has two schemes: -

- discontinuity of phase
↑ non-coherent

i) non-coherent FSK

ii) Coherent FSK



→ Multilevel FSK:

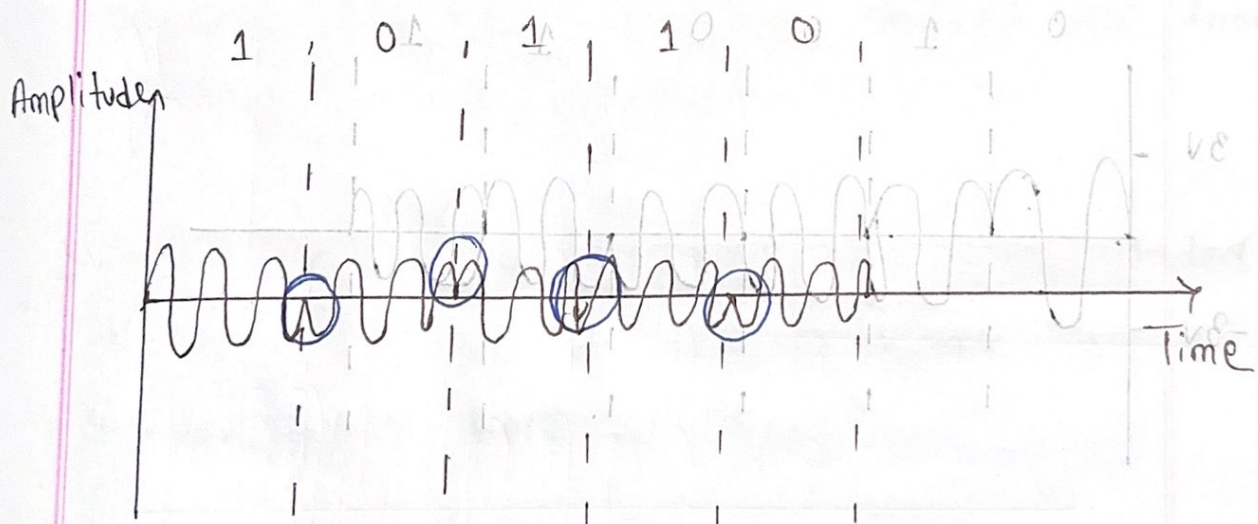
like ASK, FSK can use multiple bits per signal element.

Problem

○ Phase Shift Keying

→ Vary the phase shift of the carrier signal to represent digital data.

→ PSK is much more robust than ASK as it is not that vulnerable to noise, which changes amplitude of the signal.

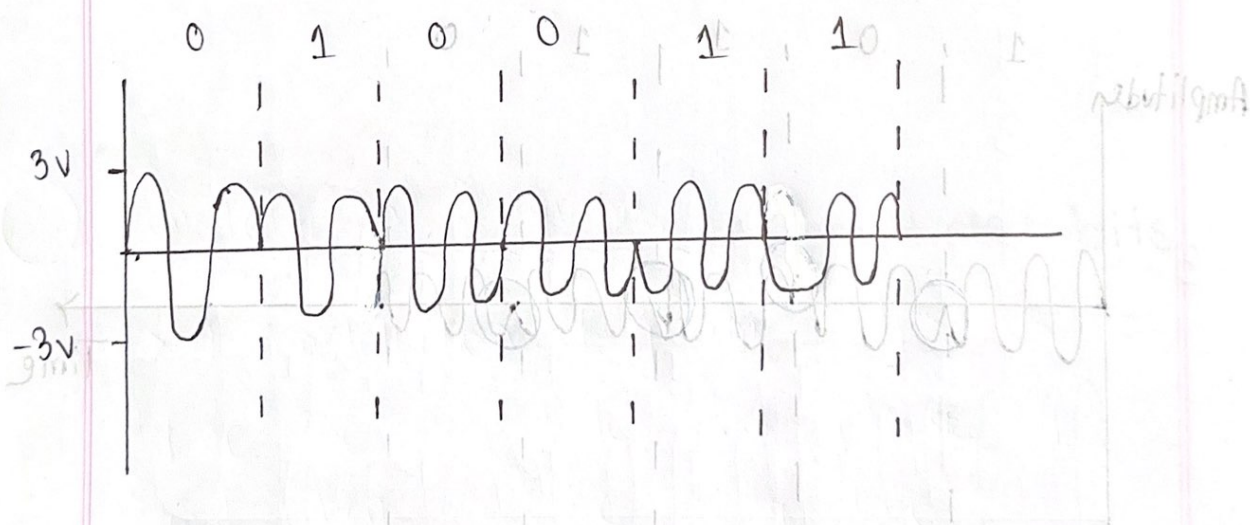


For 1, the phase shifted. $\pi/180^\circ$

For 0, side by side 1-1 the phase continued. 0°

* Draw the analog signal for the digital bit stream 010011 using Binary PSK where 0 means signal element with phase of 0 rad and 1 means signal element with phase π rad.

[Amplitude = $3V$; frequency = 2]



$0 \rightarrow 0^\circ$

$1 \rightarrow 180^\circ / \pi$

$A \rightarrow 3V$

$f \rightarrow 2$

Quadrature PSK

- to increase the bit rate we can code 2 or more bits onto one signal element.
- In QPSK, we parallelize the bit stream so that every two incoming bits are split up and PSK a carrier frequency. One carrier frequency is phase shifted 90° from the other - in quadrature.

→ the two PSKed signals are then added to produce one of the 4 signal elements. $L=4$ here.

Figure

Problem

Quadrature PSK

→ To increase the bit rate we can use

2 or more bits into one signal element

→ In QPSK, we parallelize the bit stream

so that every two incoming bits are split

up and PSK is carrier frequency. One

carrier frequency is phase shifted 90° from

the other - in quadrature.

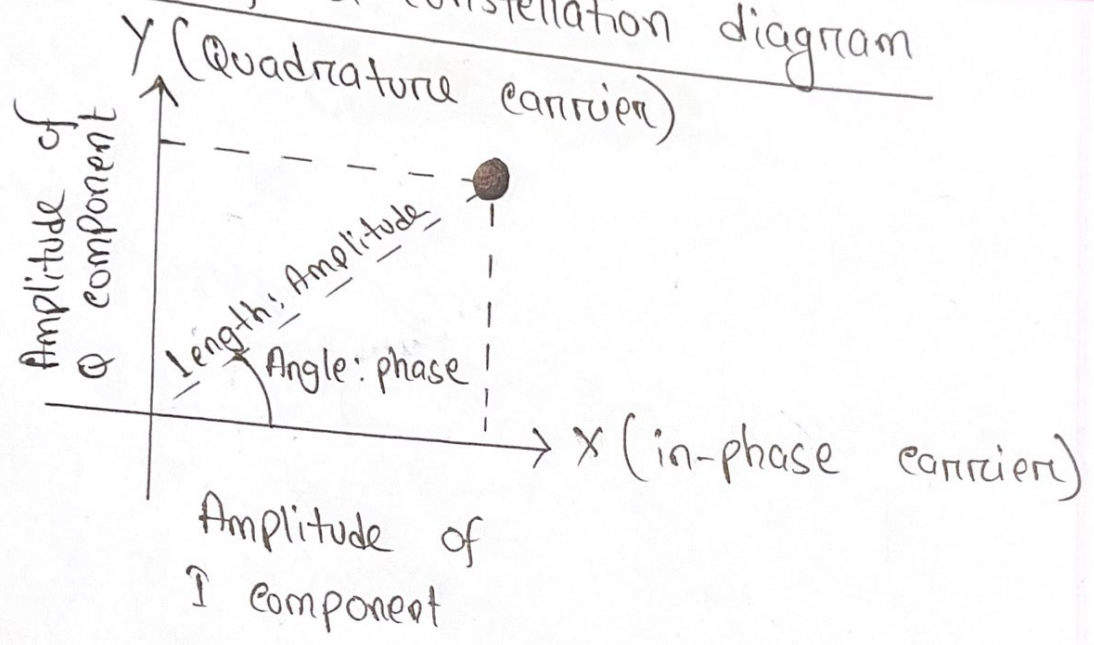
○ Constellation Diagrams

→ A constellation diagram helps us to define the amplitude and phase of a signal when we are using two carriers, one in quadrature of the other.

→ The x axis represents the in-phase carrier and the y-axis represents the quadrature carrier (out of phase).

important

Concept of a constellation diagram



Constellation diagram of ASK(OOK), BPSK and QPSK.

