

**Ganpat University**  
**Faculty of Engineering & Technology**  
**Computer Science & Engineering**

**Name:- Dwij Vatsal Desai**

**Sem:- 2**

**Sub: - BCS**

**Enrollment No.:- 23162121027**

**Prac:- 9**

**Practical – 9**

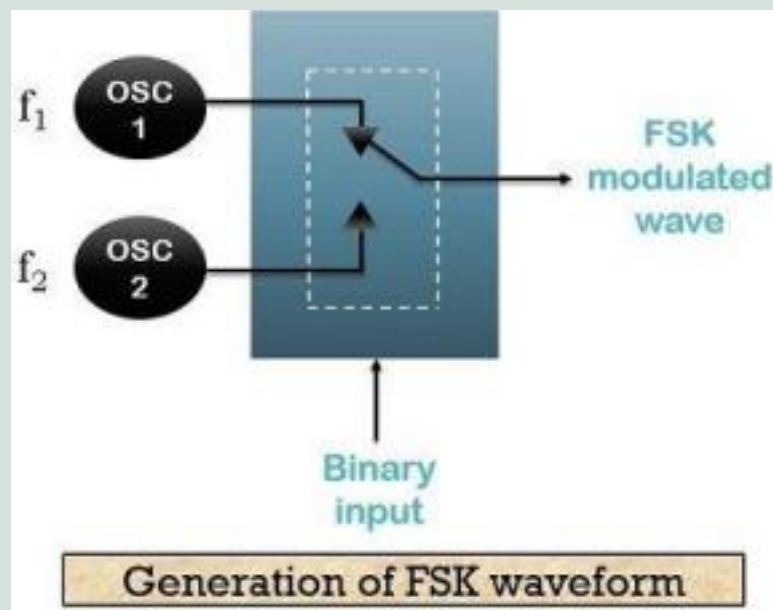
**Aim:** To perform Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) Modulation and Demodulation

**Student Group Detail**

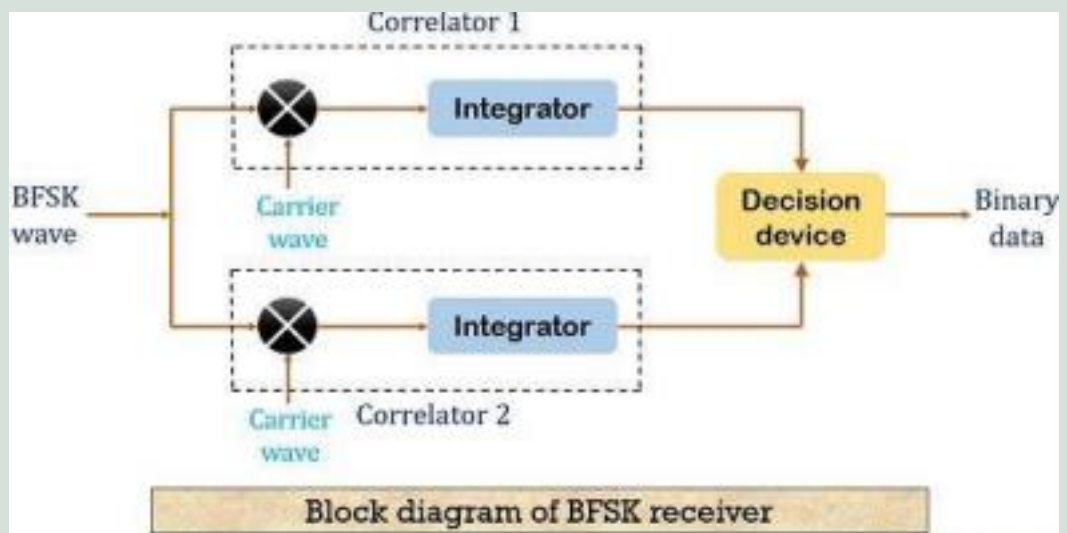
No	Enrollment No.	Student Name
1	23162121027	Dwij Desai
2	23162121020	Aagam shah
3	23162121024	Priyal soni

**Block Diagram**

**1. Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) Modulation**



## 2. Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) Demodulation



**Description:**

### Modulation

In wireless transmission, wider communication bandwidth is almost always the key to better reception and signal recovery. Frequency modulation types can therefore show better performance on received signal quality. In digital data transmission, this corresponds to Frequency Shift Keying (FSK). FSK is a type of FM where the modulating signal assumes discrete values and shifts the output frequency to a set of predetermined discrete frequency values. If the information consists of only two values (binary), they are sometimes referred as the mark and space frequencies. An example binary information signal and FSK modulated signal are shown in the following figure.

In frequency shift keying, the signals transmitted for spaces (binary zeros) and marks (binary ones) are

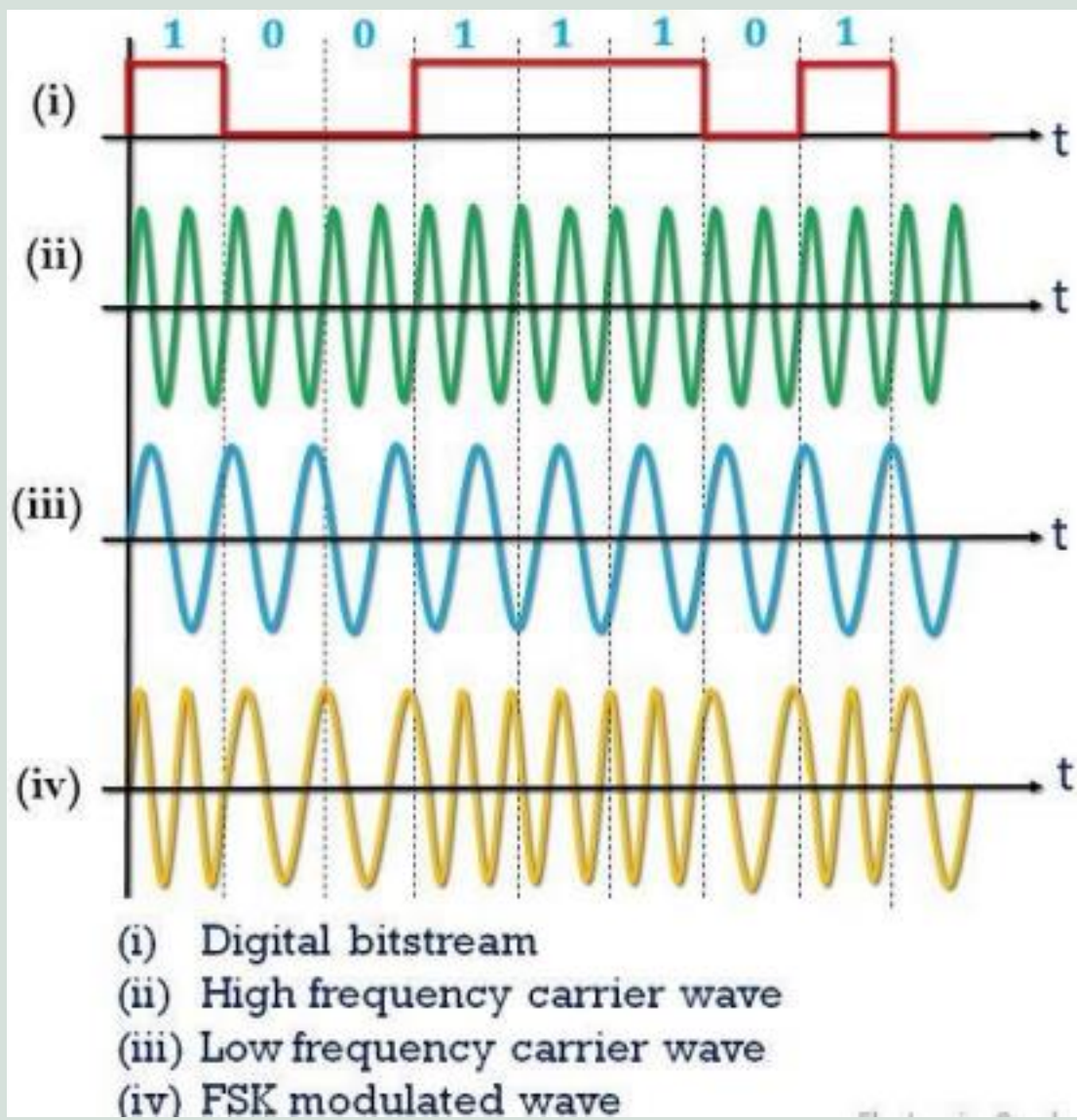
$$\begin{aligned} s_0(t) &= A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + t_0), & 0 < t \leq T_b \\ s_1(t) &= A \cos(2\pi f_1 t + t_0), & 0 < t \leq T_b \end{aligned}$$

respectively, where  $t_0$  is an arbitrary initial phase. This is called a discontinuous phase FSK system, since the sinusoidal are generated independently and therefore the modulated signal is discontinuous at the switching times.

### Demodulation

Demodulation of FSK signal can be done by converting FSK to ASK by a filter whose ascending/descending slope is centered between two FSK frequencies, followed by an ASK demodulator. Similar to synchronous demodulators, these two discrete frequencies can also be replicated at the receiver (via PLLs) and a synchronous demodulation can be performed.

### Expected Waveforms:

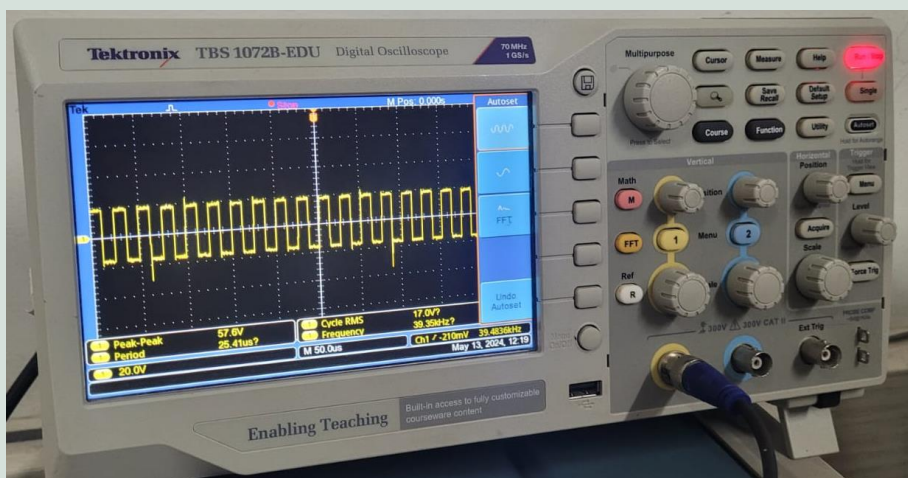
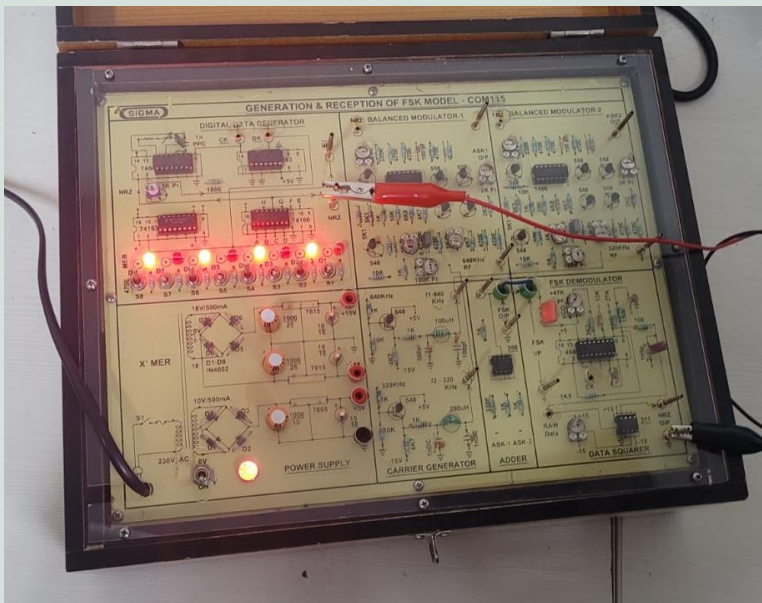


## Observations:

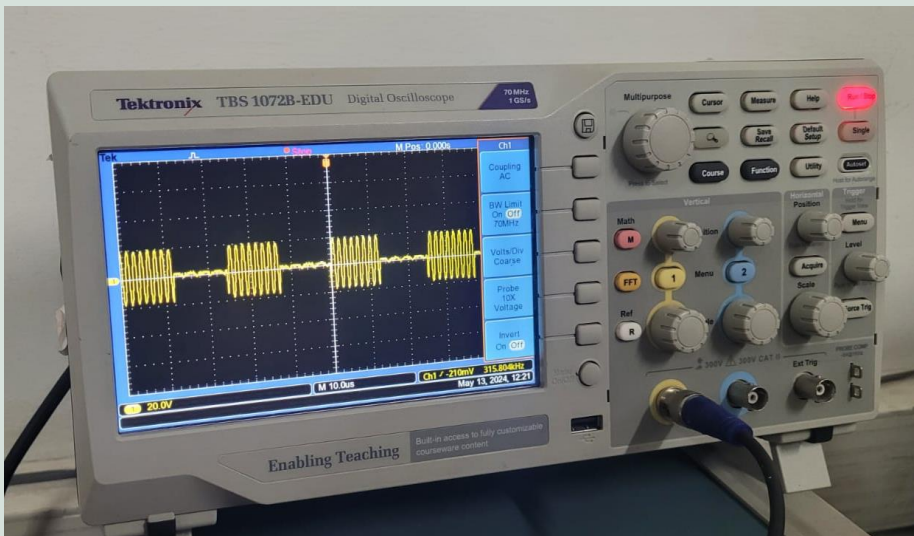
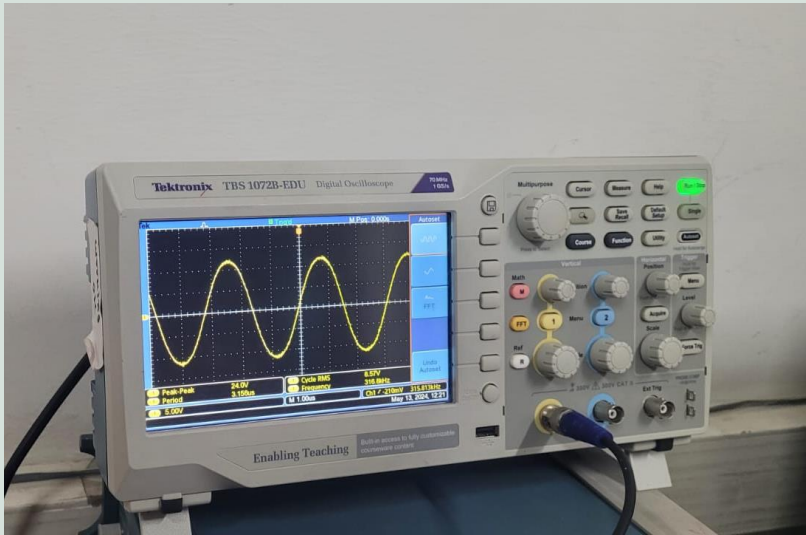
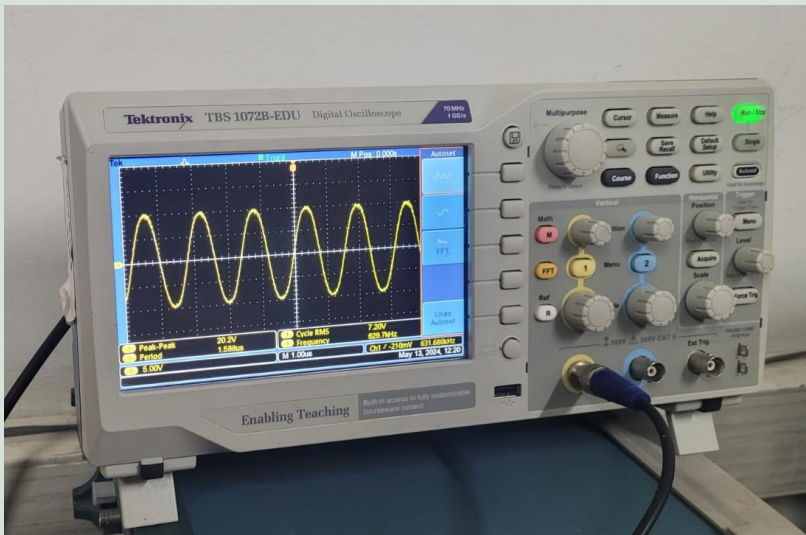
## Circuit Diagram

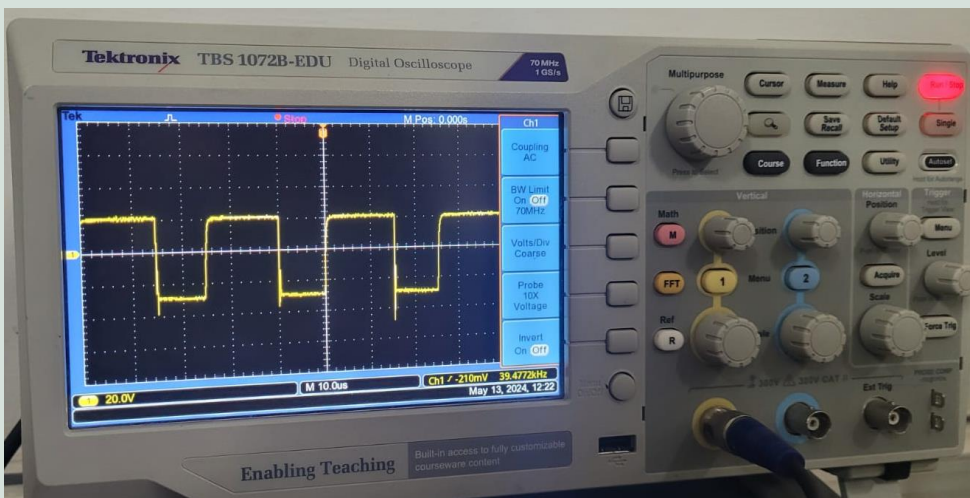
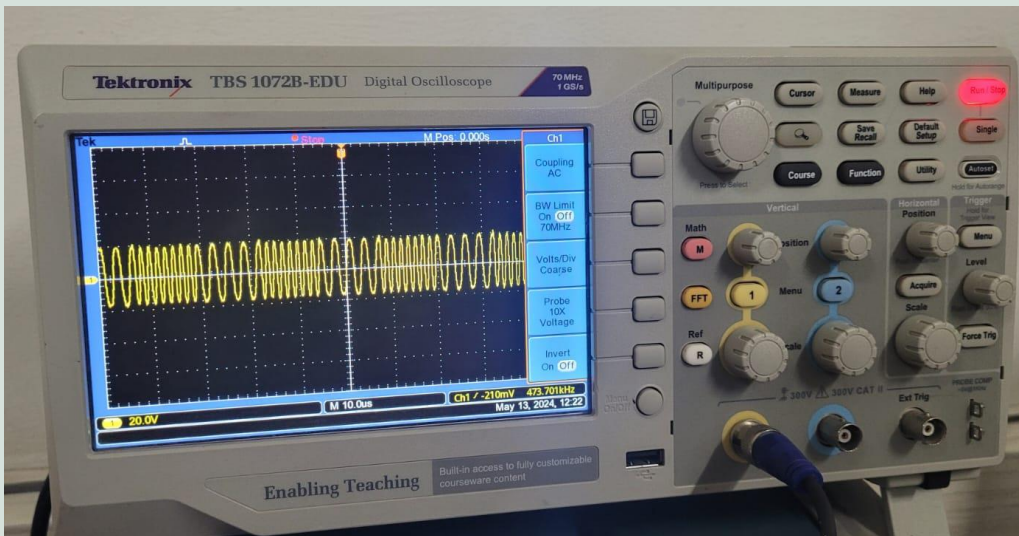
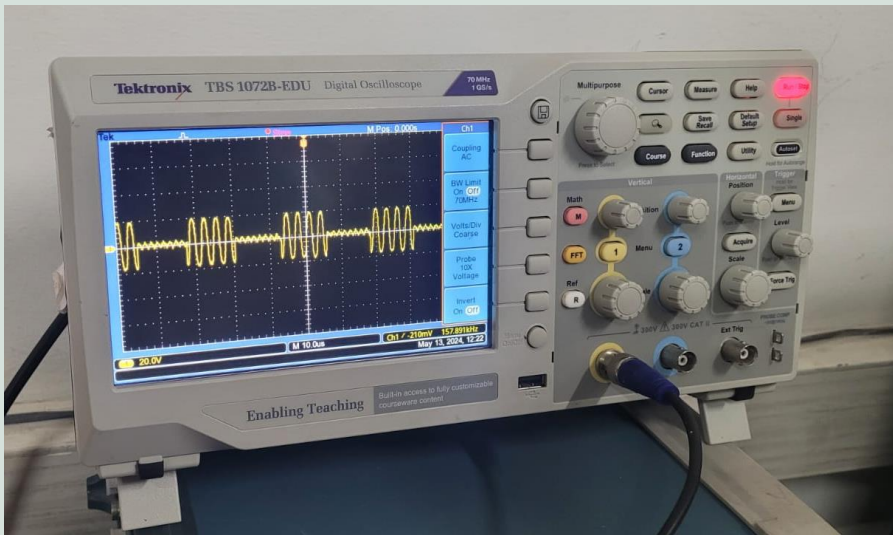
### Case 1

- Data: 11001100(Aagam shah)
- Waveforms



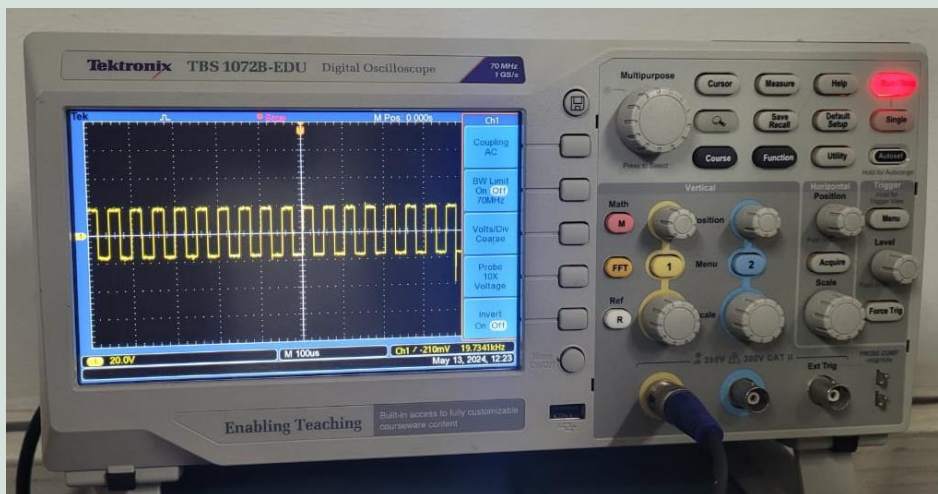
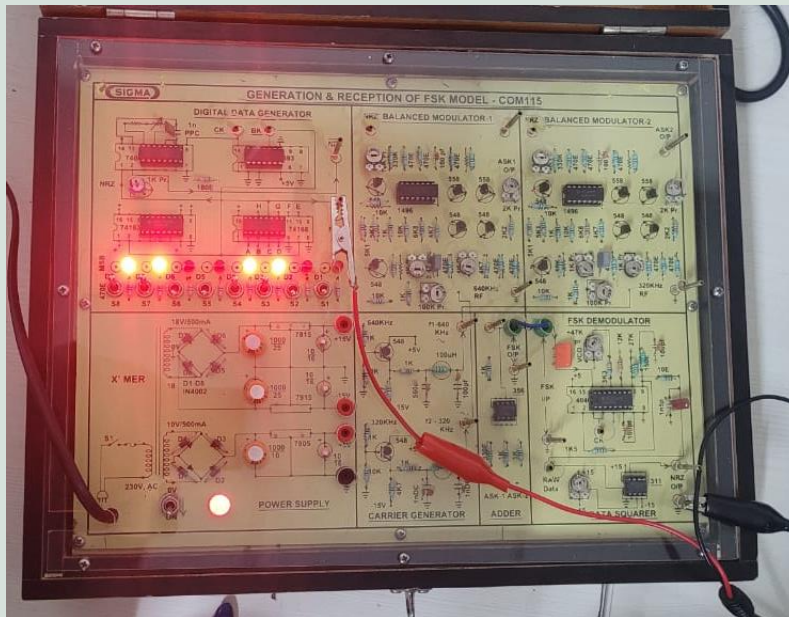




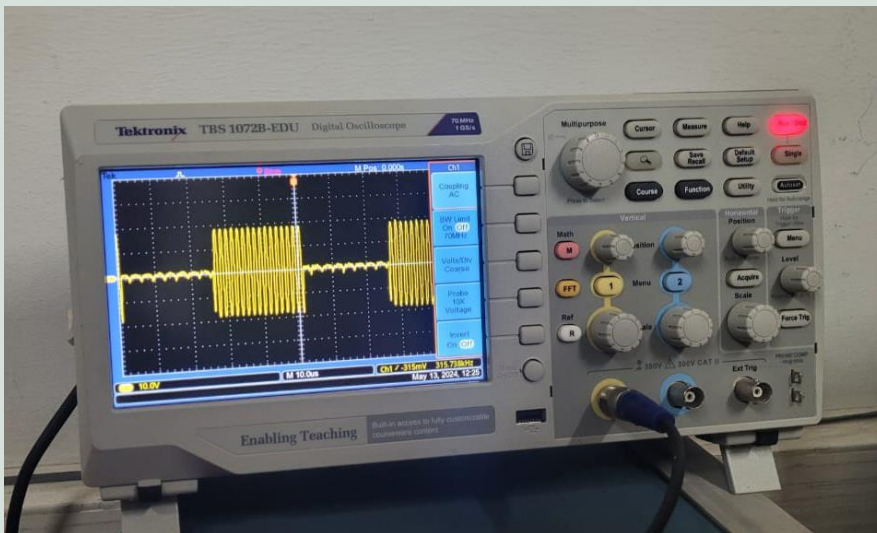
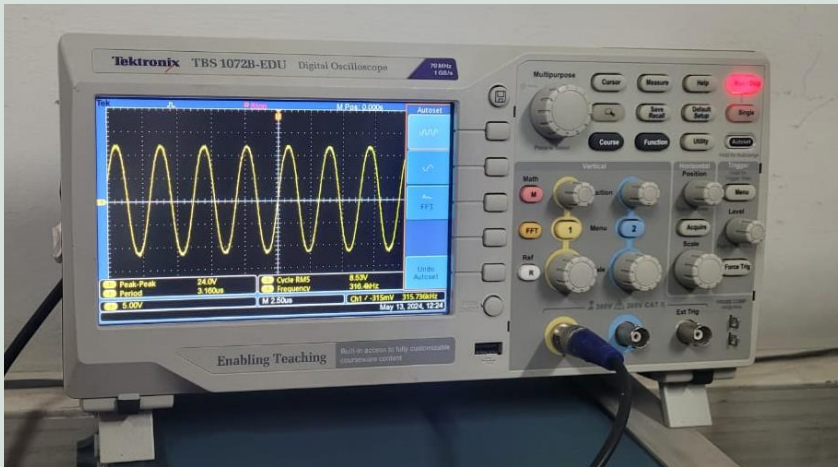
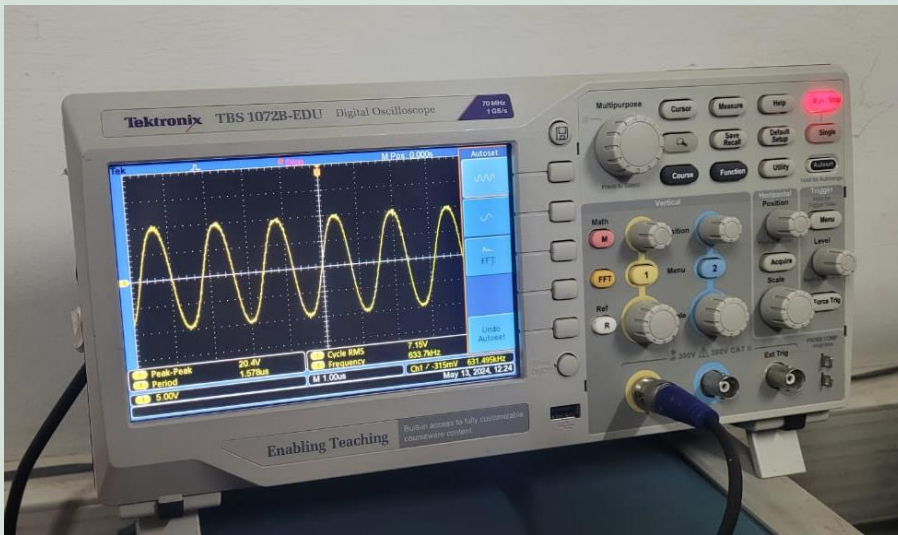


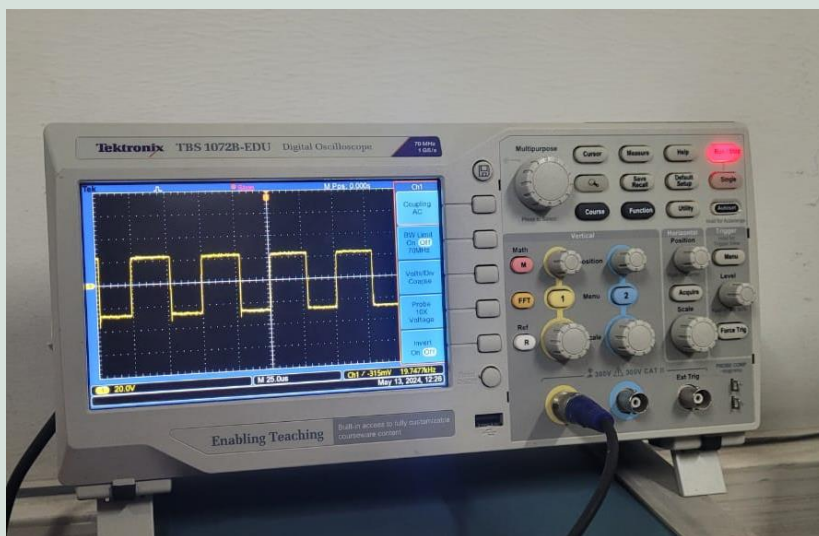
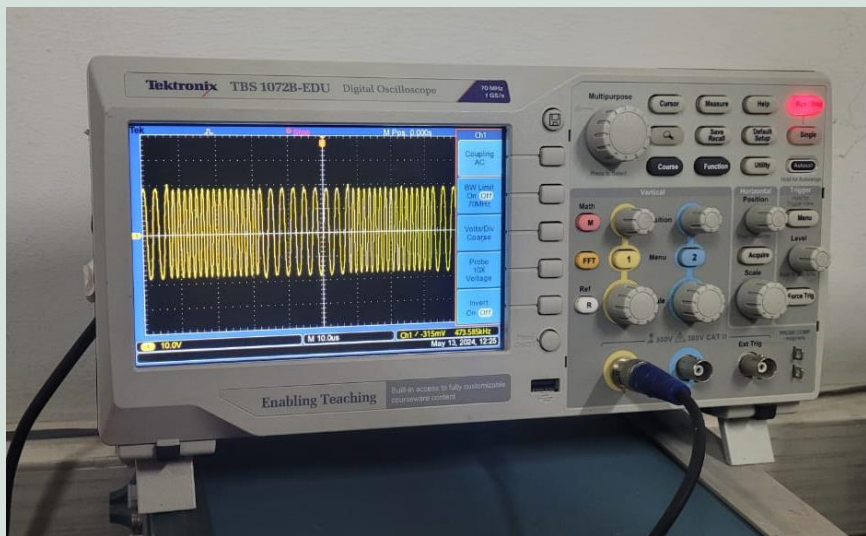
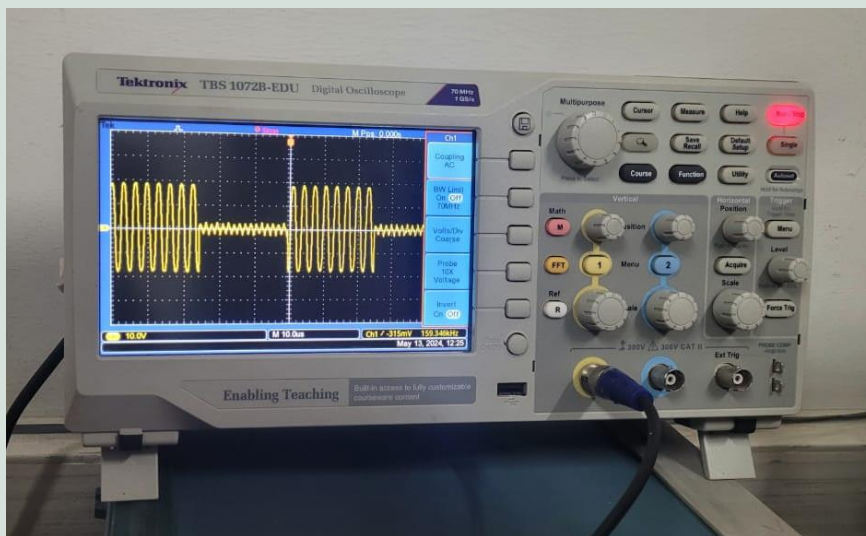
## Case 2

- Data: 10101010(Dwij Desai)
- Waveforms



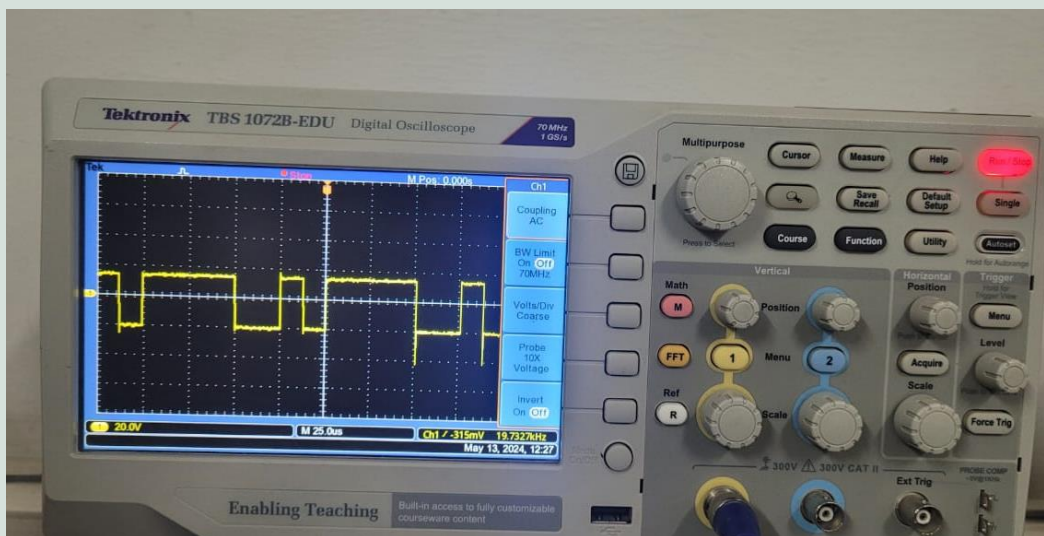
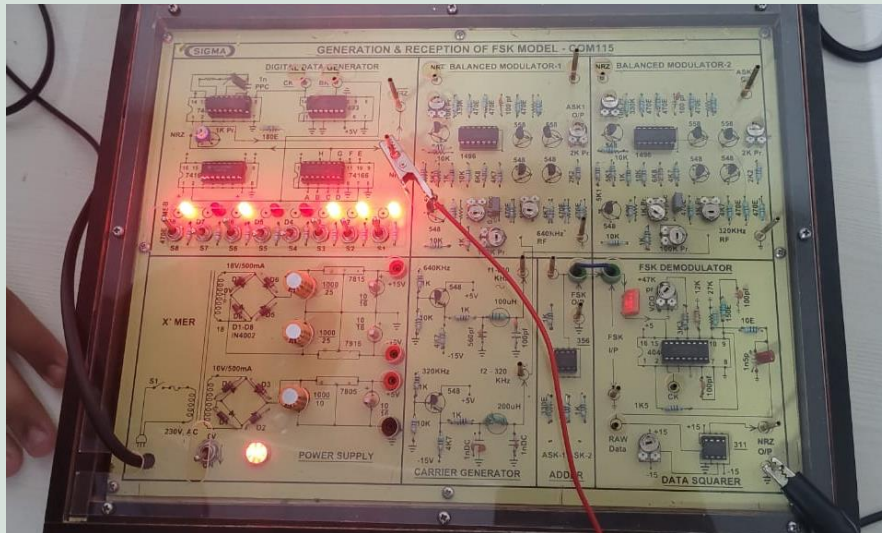




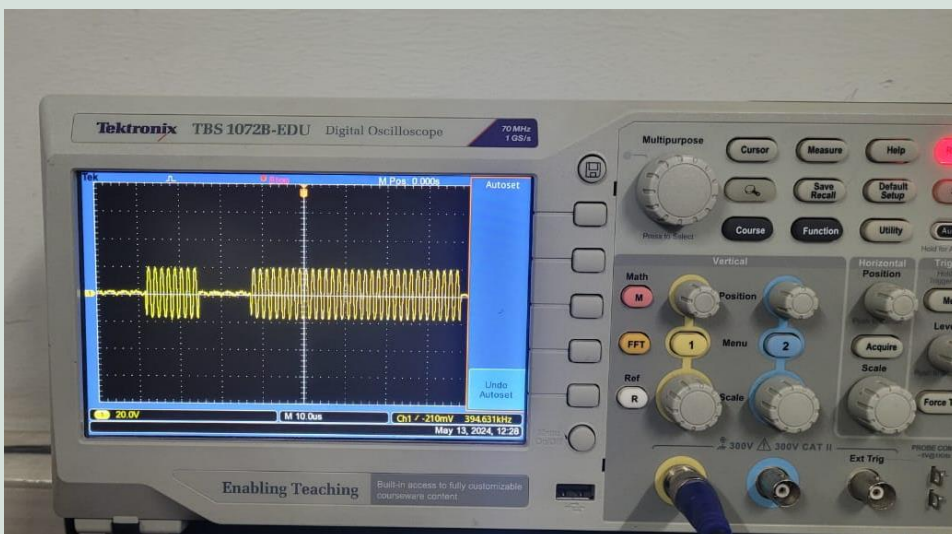
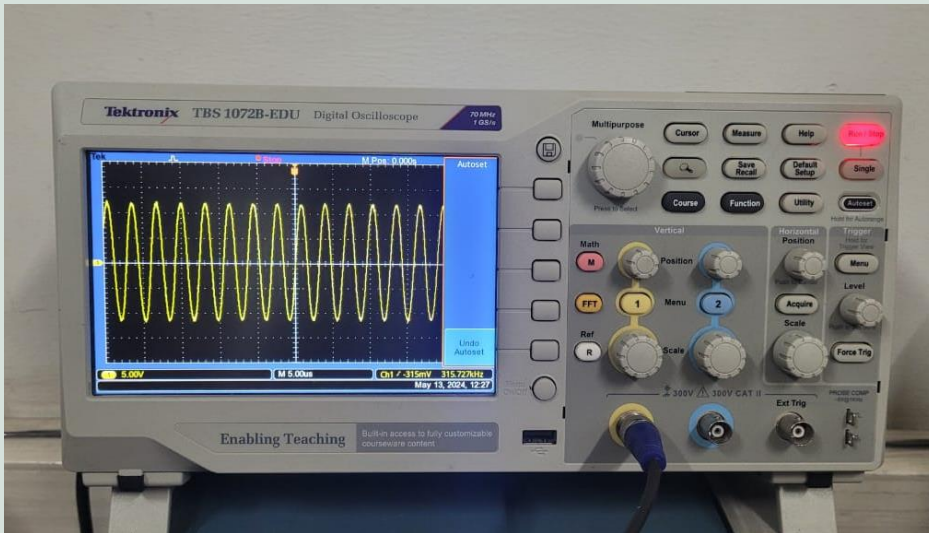
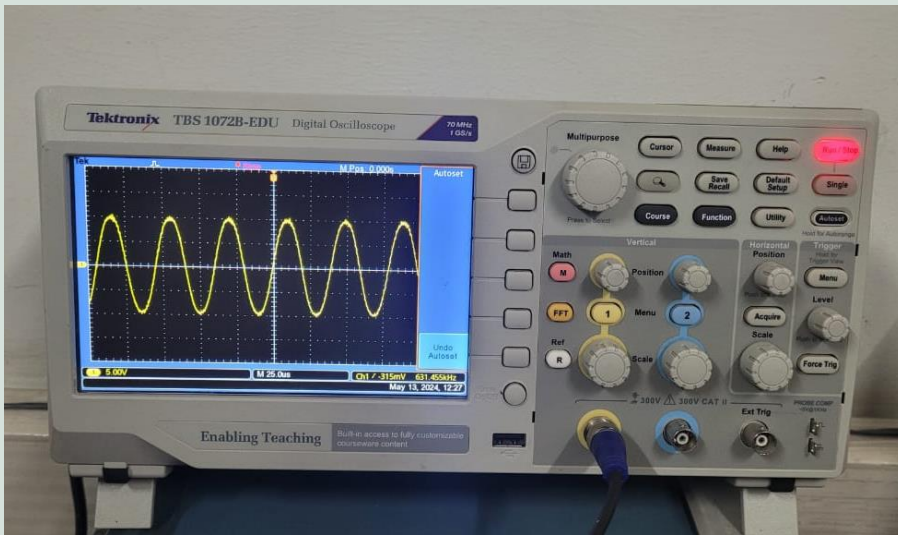


· Data: 10110111(Priyal soni)

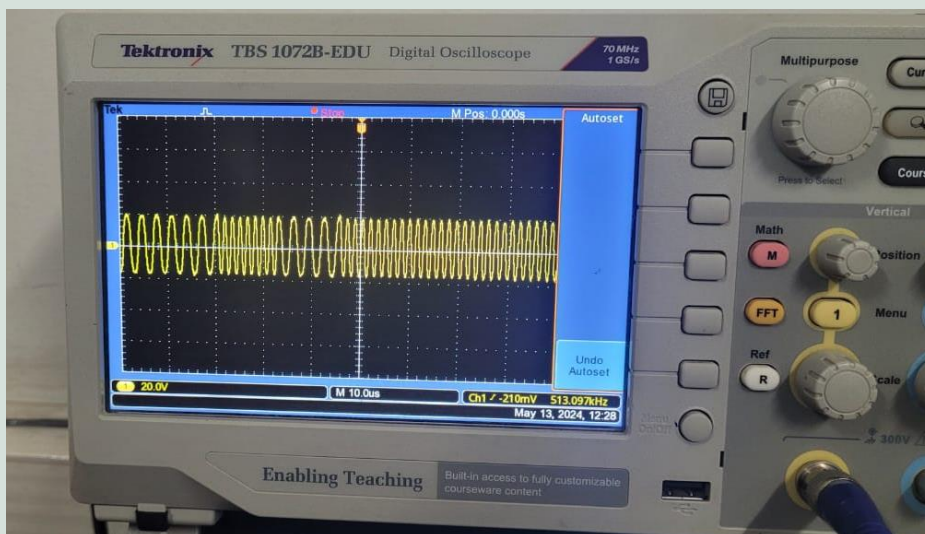
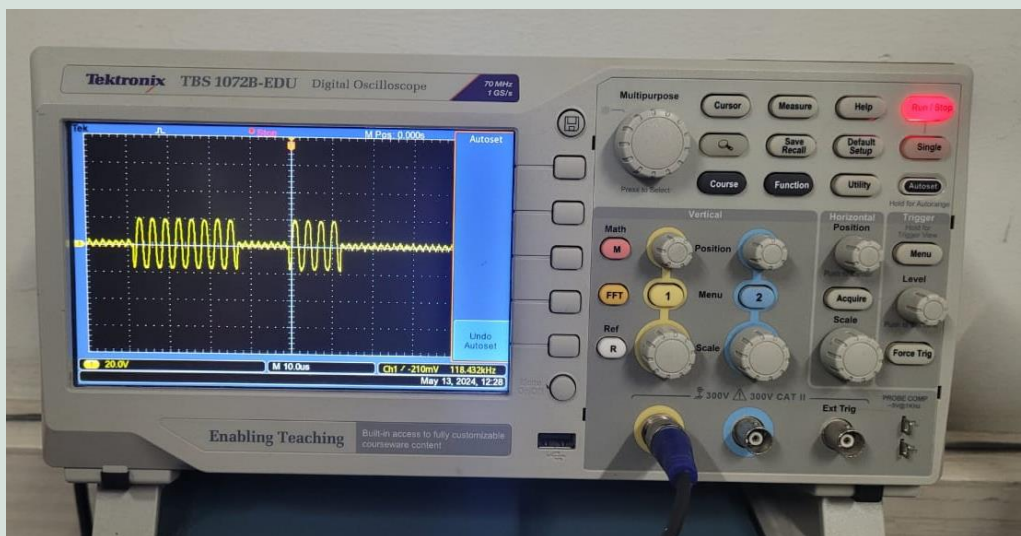
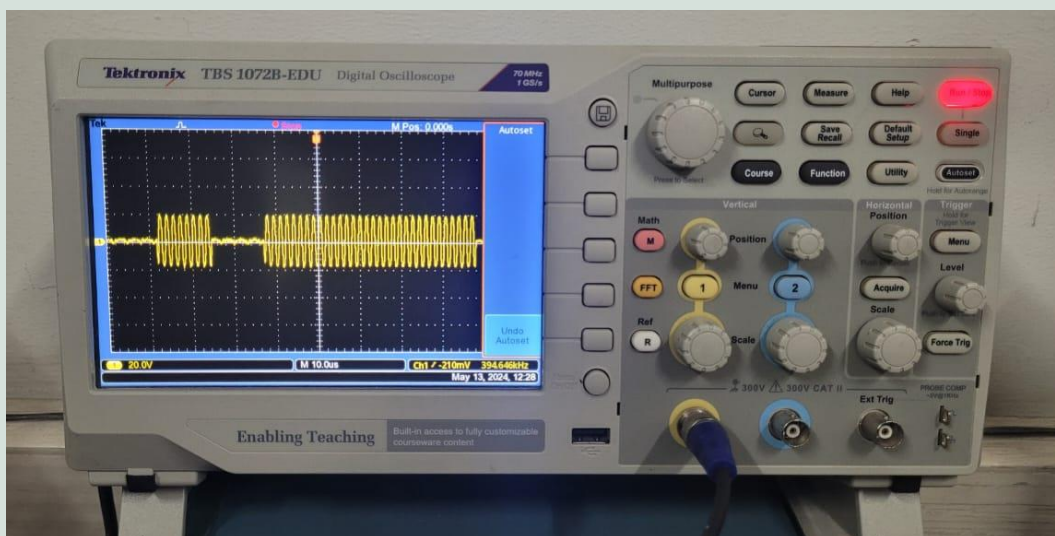
· Waveforms

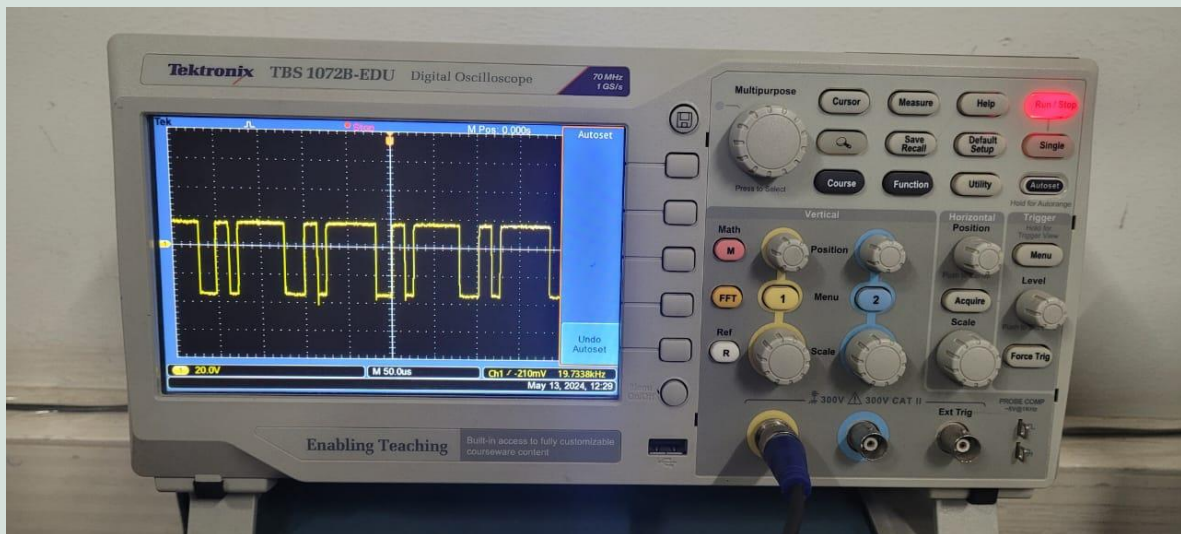
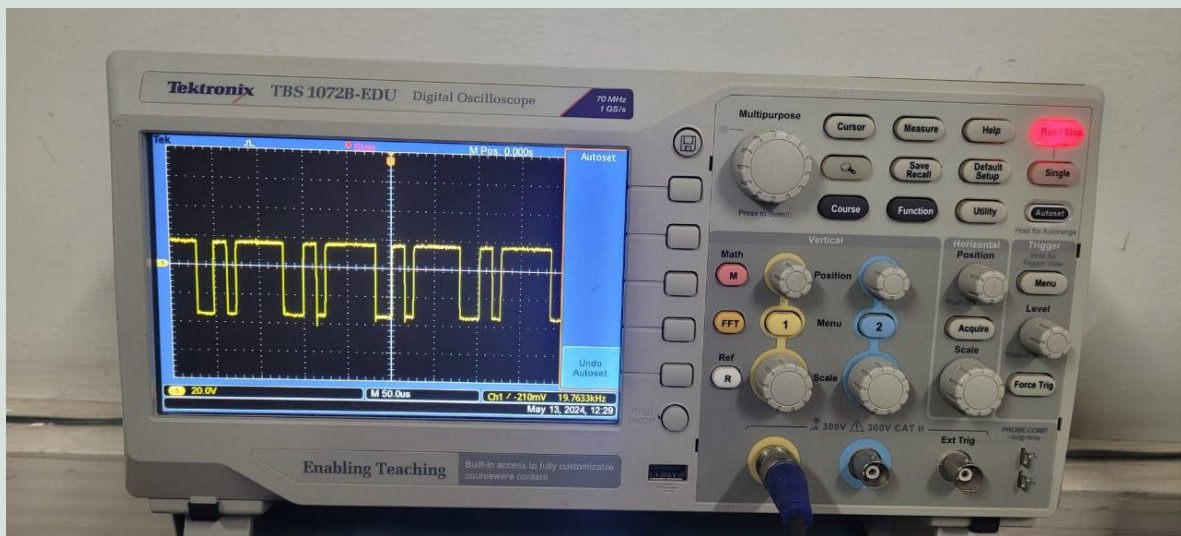












## Conclusion:

In this practical session, the focus was on Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) modulation and demodulation techniques, crucial in digital data transmission for their ability to enhance signal reception and quality. Through practical experimentation, students explored how FSK modulated signals can represent binary information by shifting between discrete frequency values. The demodulation process, involving the conversion of FSK to Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) through filtering, followed by ASK demodulation, was also illustrated. By analyzing different binary data sequences and their corresponding FSK modulated and demodulated waveforms, students gained practical insights into the working principles and applications of FSK modulation and demodulation in real-world communication systems.