

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/296755983>

ASK Modulation Simulation in Multisim

Article · March 2015

CITATIONS

0

READS

10,734

1 author:



[Basavaraj Choukimath](#)

K.L.E. College of Engineering & Technology

4 PUBLICATIONS 1 CITATION

SEE PROFILE

ASK Modulation Simulation in Multisim

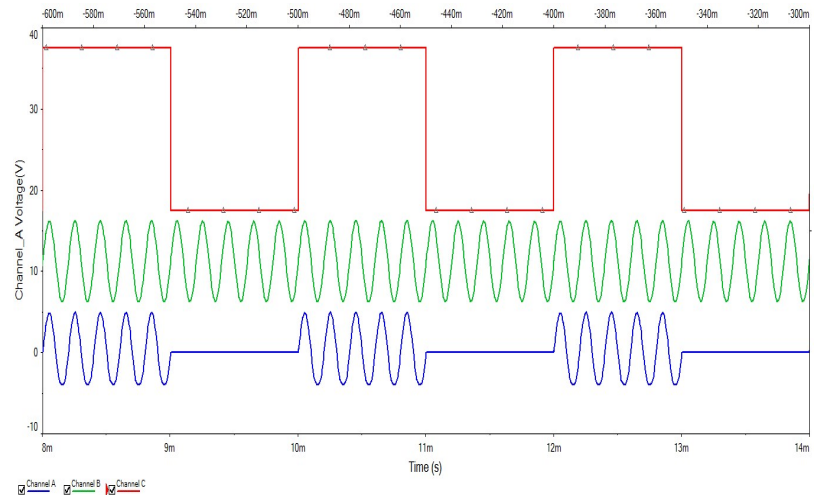
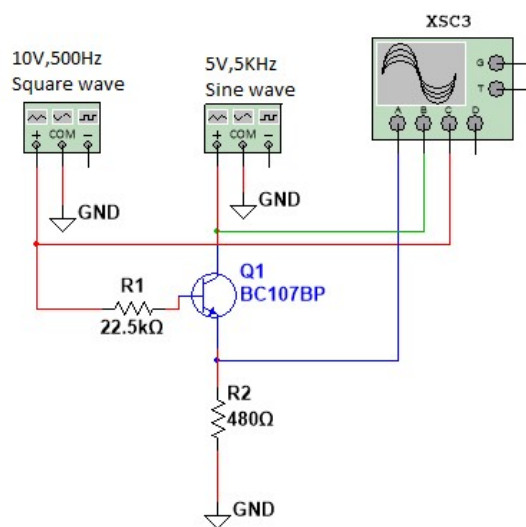
What is ASK modulation?

Amplitude shift keying refers to a type of amplitude modulation in which the amplitude of the carrier sinusoidal wave is modified according to binary input data.

Design of ASK modulation

A transistor is needed to operate as a switch, hence choose saturation values from the data sheet

i.e. $V_{CE(sat)} = 200\text{mV}$, $V_{BE(on)} = 700\text{mV}$, $h_{FE} = \beta = 50$, $I_C = 10\text{mA}$ and assuming that $I_C = I_E$.



Calculation of R_E

$$V_{peak} = V_{CC} = V_{CE} + I_E R_E$$

$$5\text{V} = 200\text{m} + 10\text{mA} R_E$$

$$R_E = R_2 = 480\ \Omega$$

Calculation of R_B

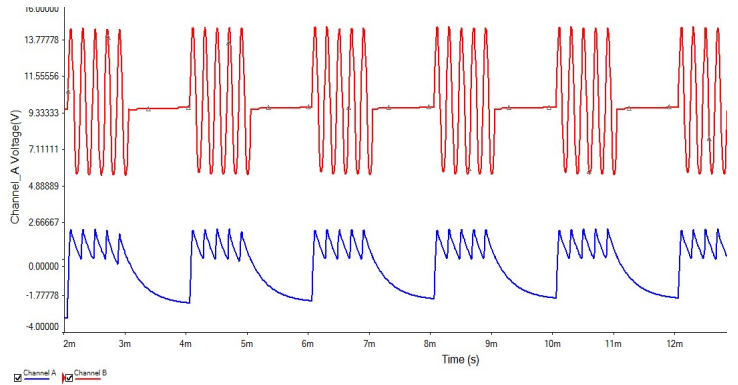
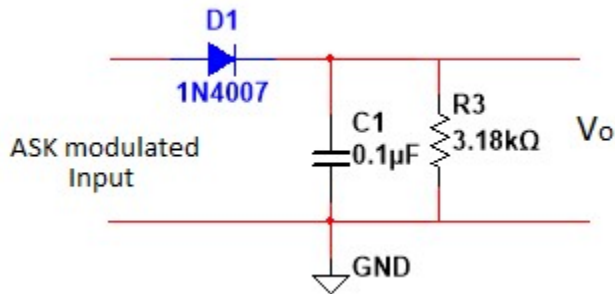
$$V_B = I_B R_B + V_{BE} + I_E R_E$$

$$10 = (10\text{mA} / 50) R_B + 700\text{m} + 10\text{mA} \times 480$$

$$R_B = R_2 = 22.5\text{K}\Omega$$

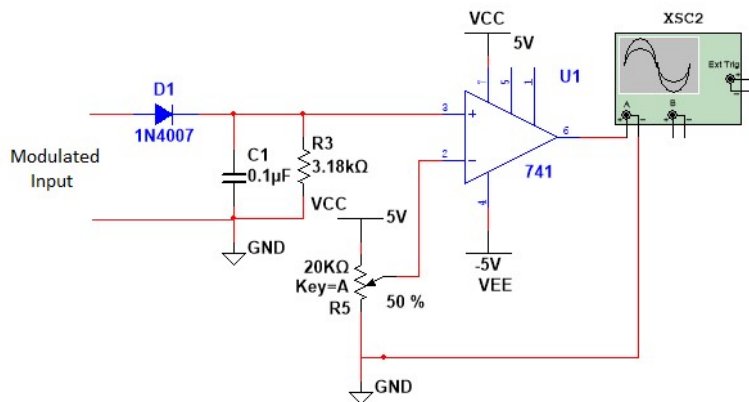
- Like Amplitude modulation, an ASK is also linear and sensitive to atmospheric noise, distortions, propagation conditions on different routes in PSTN, etc.
- The ASK technique is also commonly used to transmit digital data over optical fiber. For LED transmitters, binary 1 is represented by a short pulse of light and binary 0 by the absence of light.
- In case of Laser transmitters normally have a fixed "bias" current that causes the device to emit a low light level. This low level represents binary 0, while a higher-amplitude light wave represents binary 1.
- The ASK operates as a switch, using the presence of a carrier wave as a binary one and its absence/-ve to indicate a binary zero. This type of modulation is called **on-off keying** (OOK), and is used at radio frequencies to transmit Morse code

Design of Demodulation



The demodulator circuit works as a low pass filter, it allows low frequency signal source 500Hz and filter out carrier frequency 5KHz.

Hence assume $X_c = R$ and $C = 0.1\mu F$ corner frequency $f_c = 500\text{Hz}$ $X_c = R = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 500 \times 0.1\mu)} = 3.18\text{K}\Omega$



Original message signals is recovered from demodulator by using opamp.

