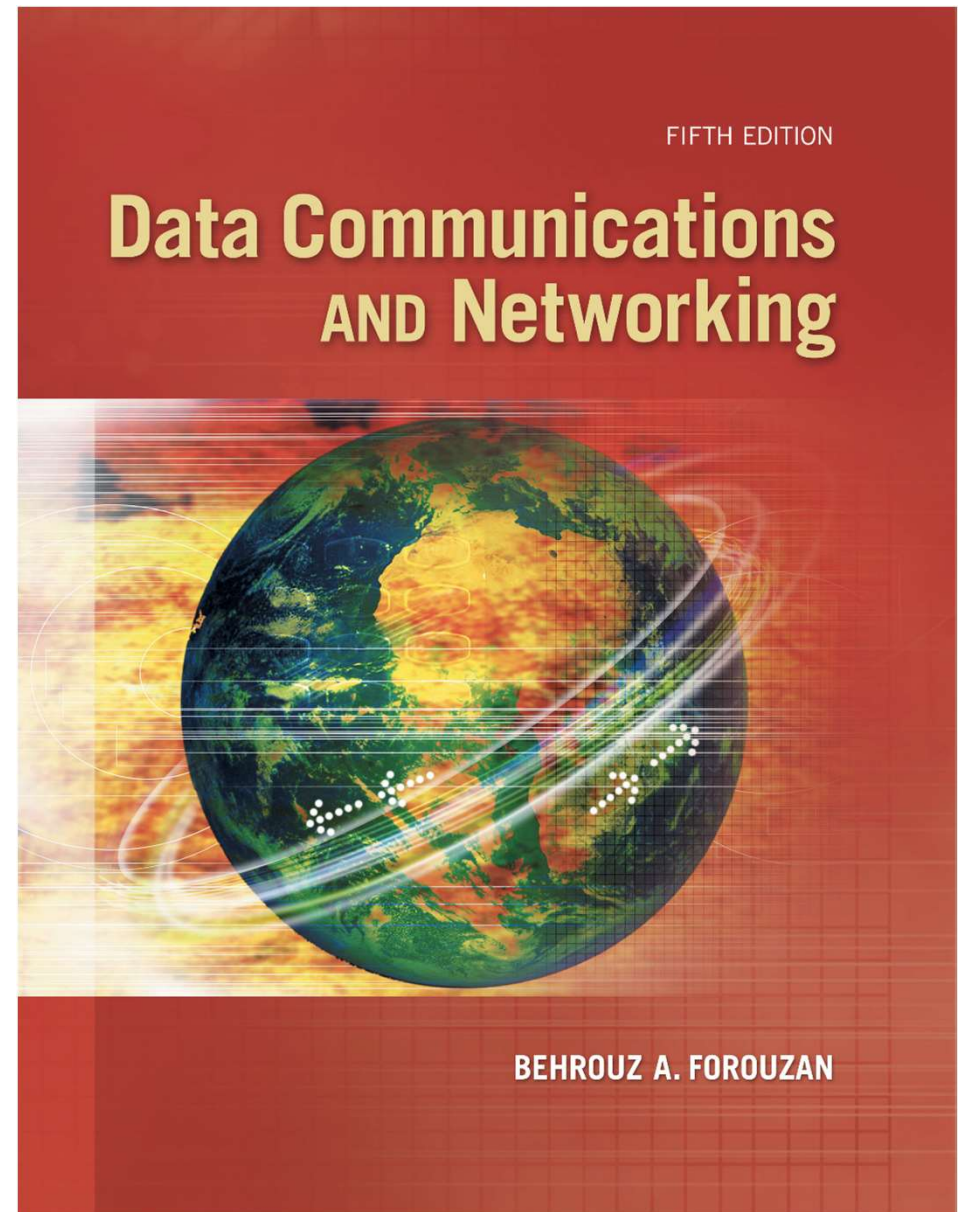
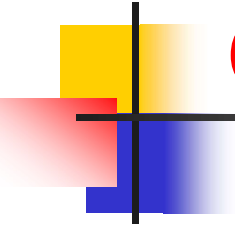


The McGraw-Hill Companies

Chapter 5

Analog Transmission





Chapter 5: Outline

5.1 DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION

5.2 ANALOG-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION

5-1 DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION

Digital-to-analog conversion is the process of changing one of the characteristics of an analog signal based on the information in digital data. Figure 5.1 shows the relationship between the digital information, the digital-to-analog modulating process, and the resultant analog signal.

Figure 5.1: *Digital-to-analog conversion*

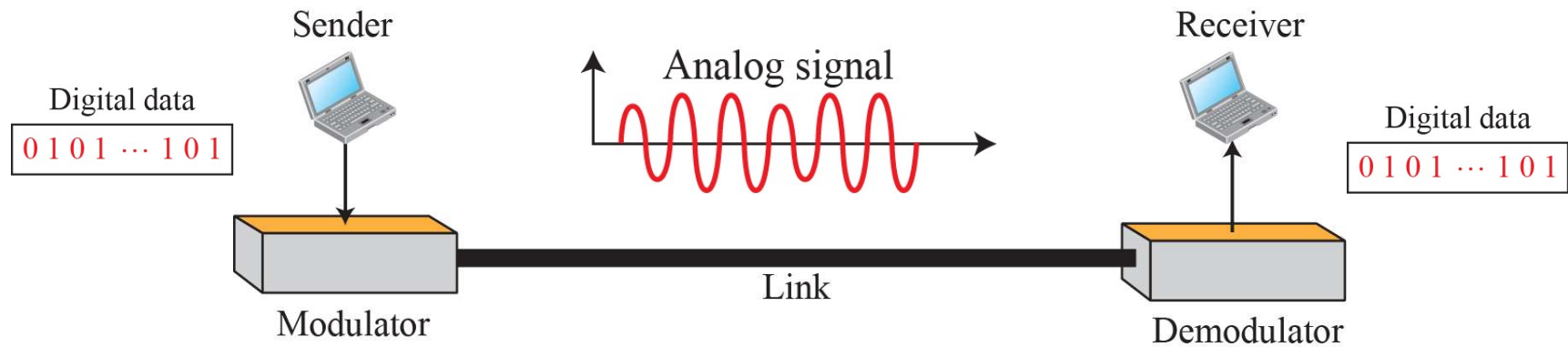
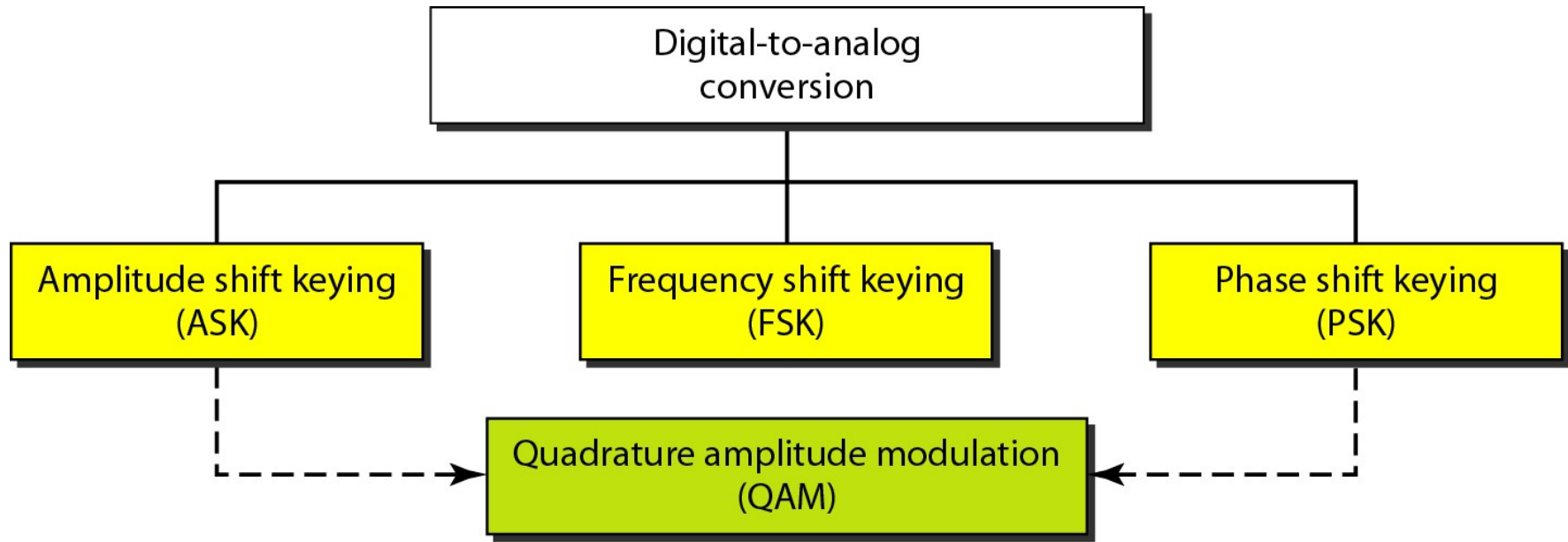


Figure 5.2: *Types of digital to analog conversion*





5.5.1 Aspects of Conversion

Before we discuss specific methods of digital-to-analog modulation, two basic issues must be reviewed: bit and baud rates and the carrier signal.

Example 5.1

An analog signal carries 4 bits per signal element. If 1000 signal elements are sent per second, find the bit rate.

Solution

In this case, $r = 4$, $S = 1000$, and N is unknown. We can find the value of N from

$$S = N \times (1/r) \quad \text{or} \quad N = S \times r = 1000 \times 4 = 4000 \text{ bps}$$

Example 5.2

An analog signal has a bit rate of 8000 bps and a baud rate of 1000 baud. How many data elements are carried by each signal element? How many signal elements do we need?

Solution

In this example, $S = 1000$, $N = 8000$, and r and L are unknown. We first find the value of r and then the value of L .

$$S = N \times 1/r \longrightarrow r = N / S = 8000 / 10,000 = 8 \text{ bits/ baud}$$

$$r = \log_2 L \longrightarrow L = 2^r = 2^8 = 256$$



5.5.2 Amplitude Shift Keying

In amplitude shift keying, the amplitude of the carrier signal is varied to create signal elements. Both frequency and phase remain constant while the amplitude changes.

Figure 5.3: *Binary amplitude shift keying*

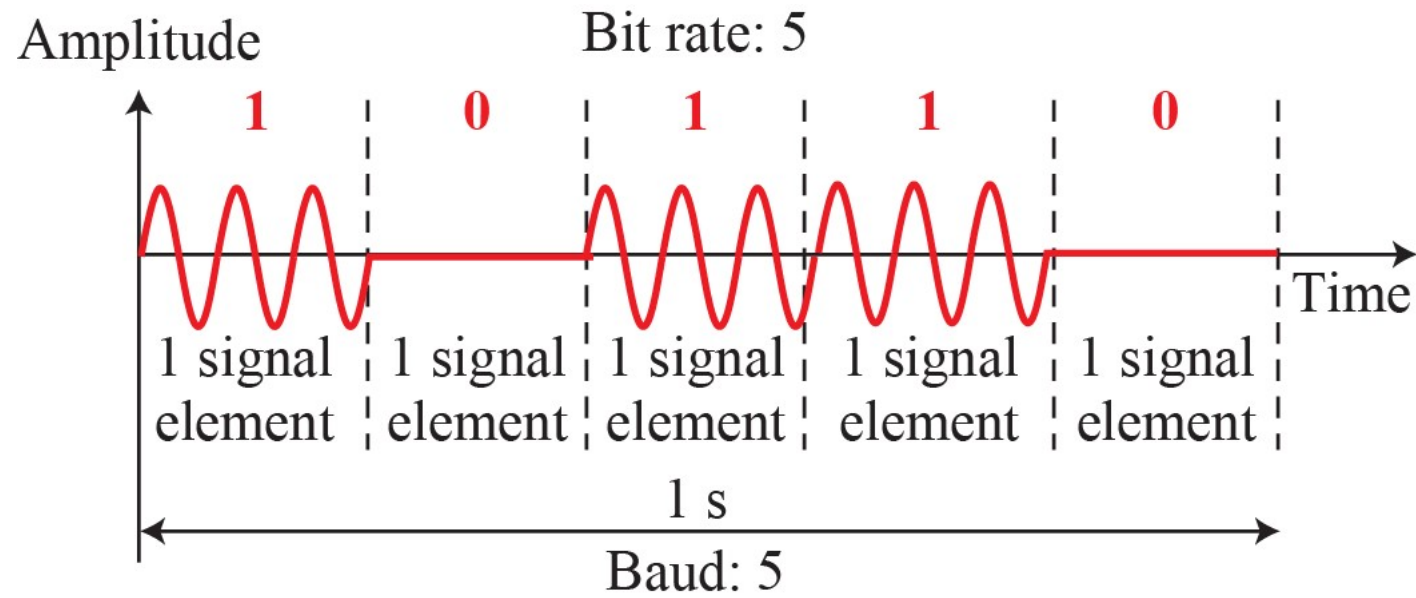
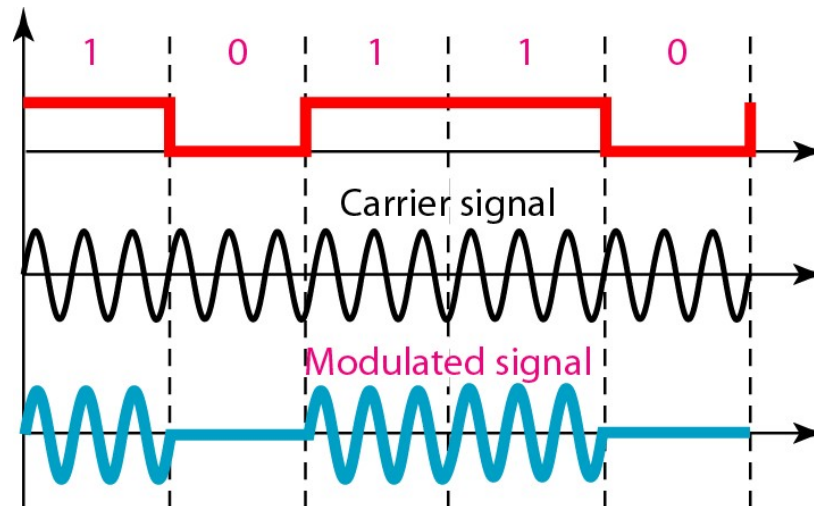


Figure 5.4: *Implementation of binary ASK*





5.5.3 Frequency Shift Keying

In frequency shift keying, the frequency of the carrier signal is varied to represent data. The frequency of the modulated signal is constant for the duration of one signal element, but changes for the next signal element if the data element changes. Both peak amplitude and phase remain constant for all signal elements.

Figure 5.6: *Binary frequency shift keying*

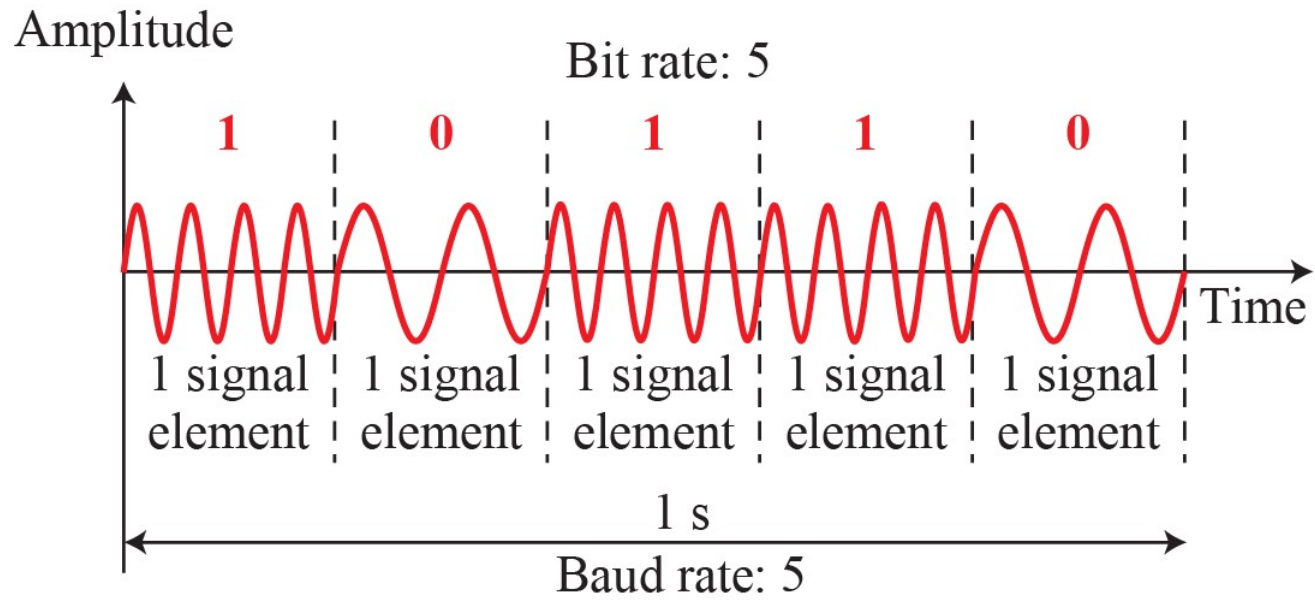
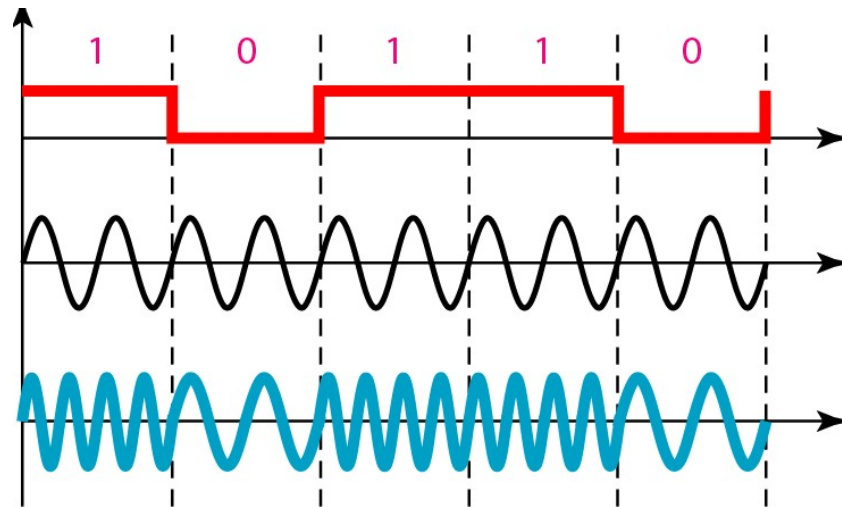


Figure 5.7: *Implementation of BFSK*





5.5.4 Phase Shift Keying

In phase shift keying, the phase of the carrier is varied to represent two or more different signal elements. Both peak amplitude and frequency remain constant as the phase changes. Today, PSK is more common than ASK or FSK. However, we will see shortly that QAM, which combines ASK and PSK, is the dominant method of digital-to-analog modulation.

Figure 5.9: *Binary phase shift keying*

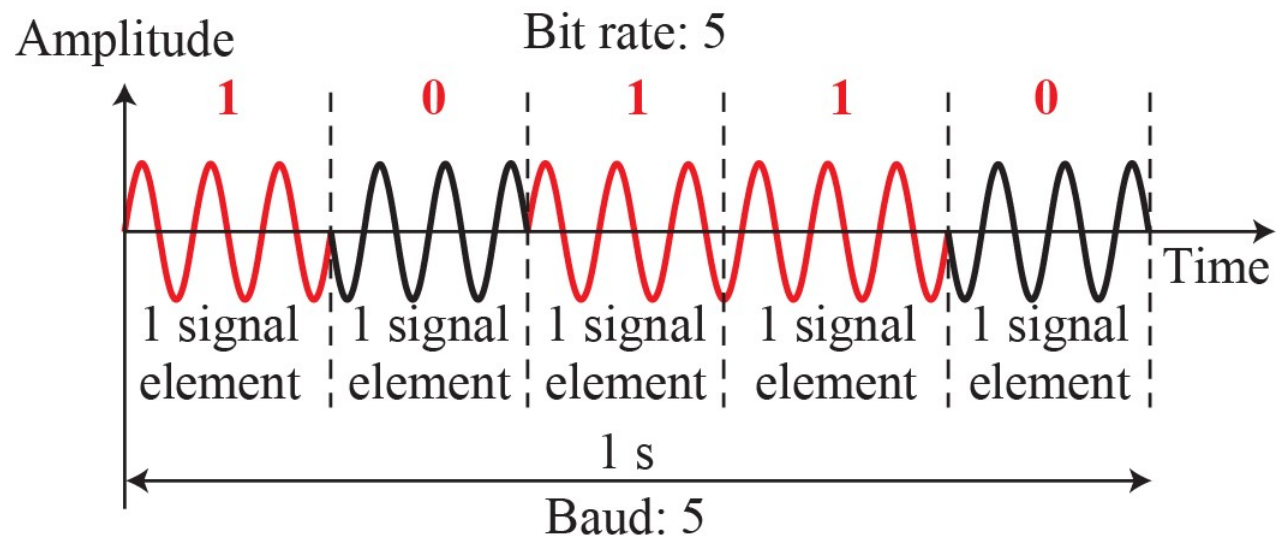


Figure 5.10: *Implementation of BPSK*

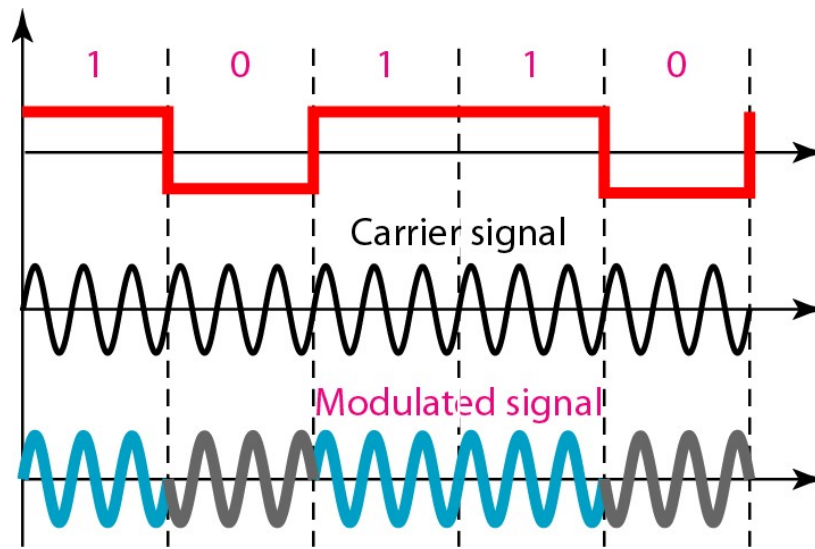
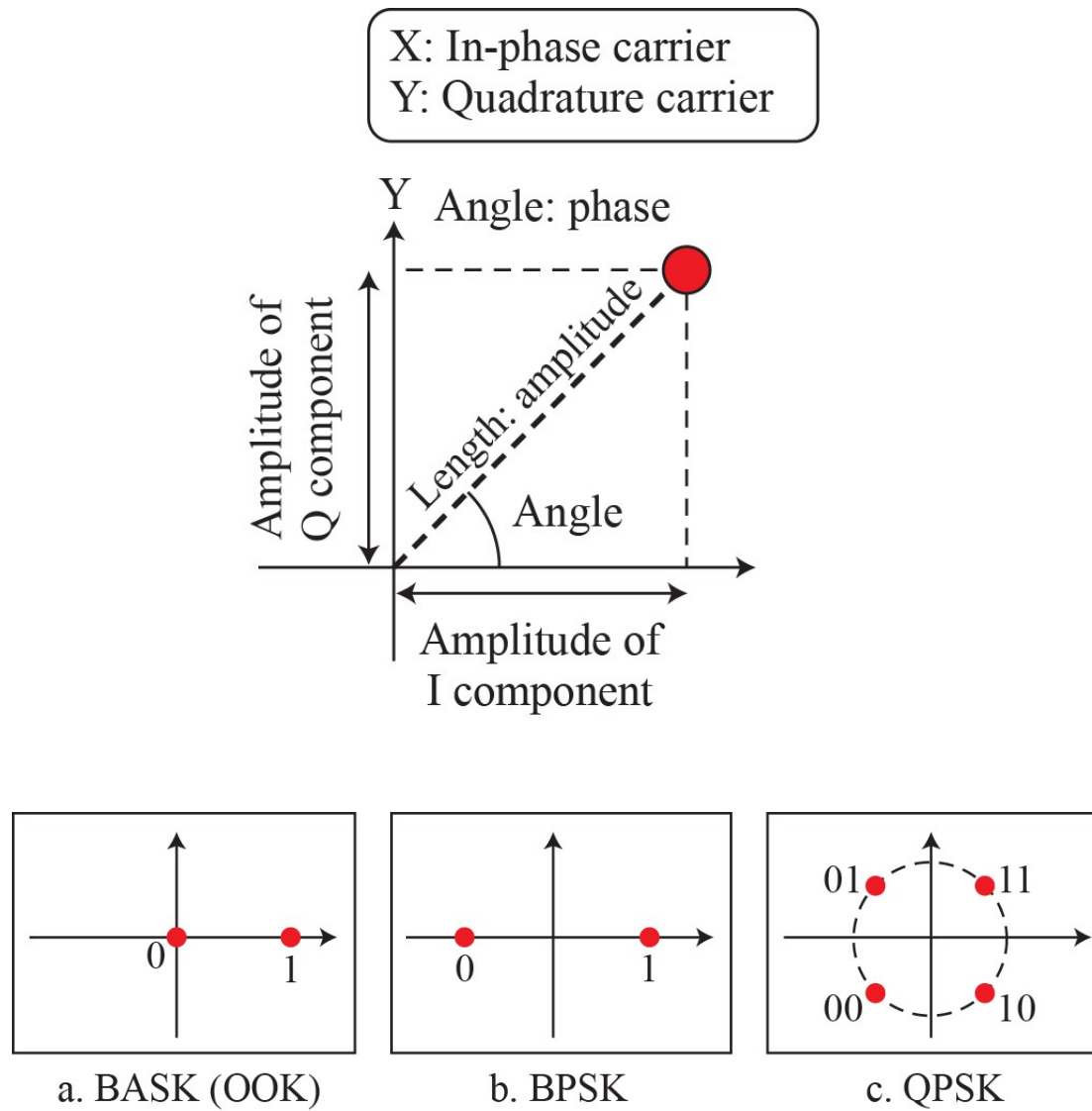


Figure 5.12: Concept of a constellation diagram



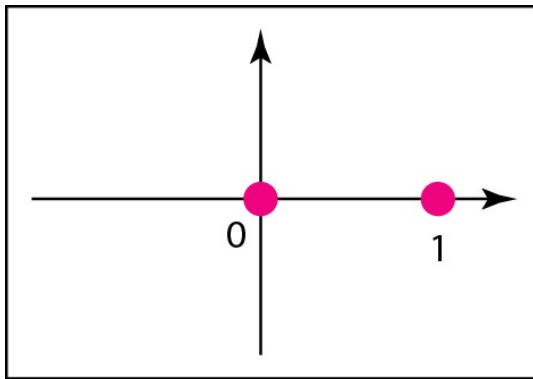
Example 5.8

Show the constellation diagrams for ASK (OOK), BPSK, and QPSK signals.

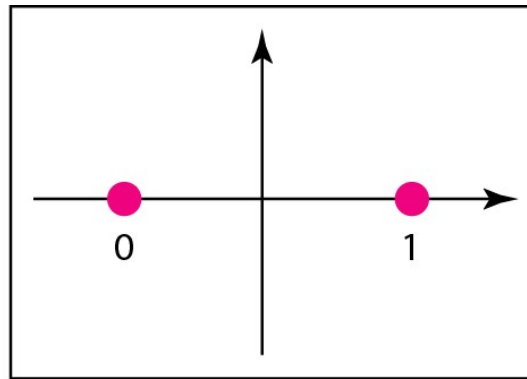
Solution

Figure 5.13 shows the three constellation diagrams. Let us analyze each case separately:

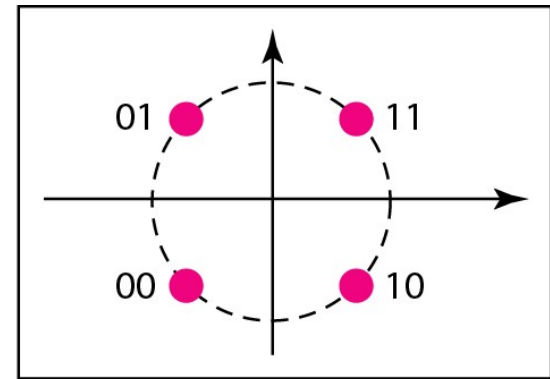
Figure 5.13: *Three constellation diagrams*



a. ASK (OOK)



b. BPSK



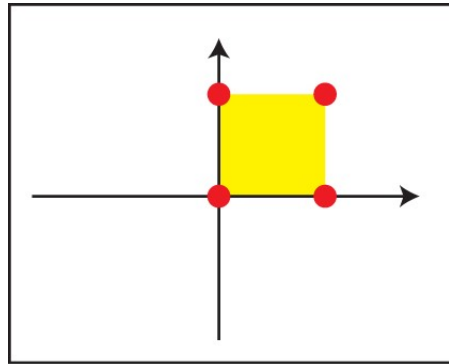
c. QPSK



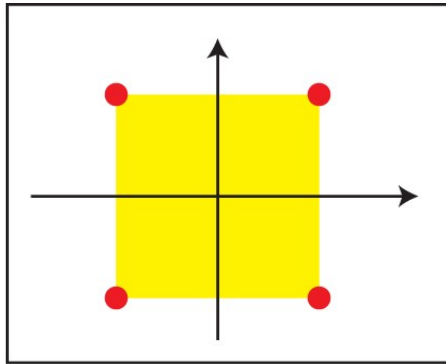
5.5.5 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

PSK is limited by the ability of the equipment to distinguish small differences in phase. This factor limits its potential bit rate. So far, we have been altering only one of the three characteristics of a sine wave at a time; but what if we alter two? Why not combine ASK and PSK? The idea of using two carriers, one in-phase and the other quadrature, with different amplitude levels for each carrier is the concept behind quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM).

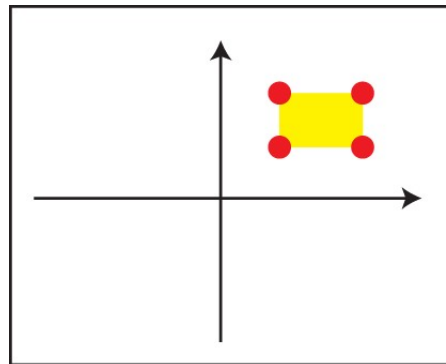
Figure 5.14: *Constellation diagrams for some QAMs*



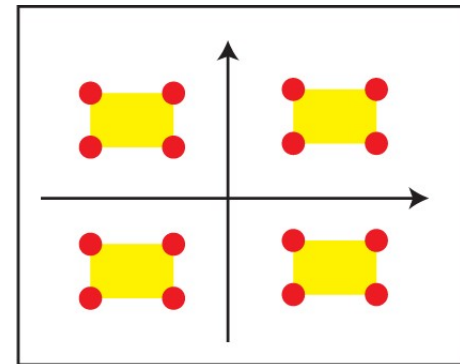
a. 4-QAM



b. 4-QAM



c. 4-QAM

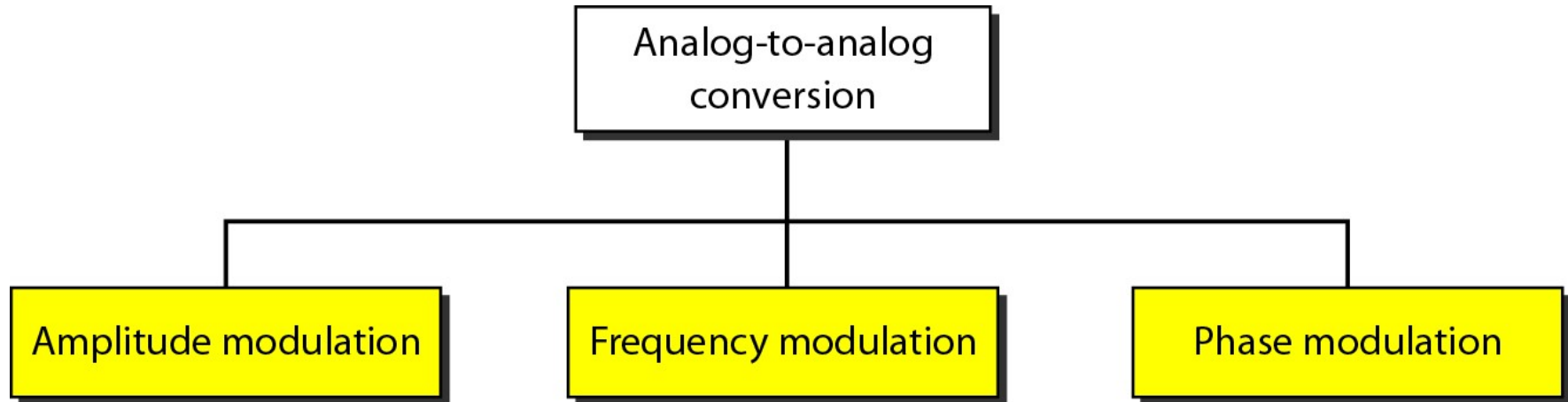


d. 16-QAM

5-2 ANALOG-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION

Analog-to-analog conversion, or analog modulation, is the representation of analog information by an analog signal. One may ask why we need to modulate an analog signal; it is already analog. Modulation is needed if the medium is bandpass in nature or if only a bandpass channel is available to us. Analog-to-analog conversion can be accomplished in three ways: AM FM and PM.

Figure 5.15: Types of analog-to-analog modulation





5.2.1 Amplitude Modulation (AM)

In AM transmission, the carrier signal is modulated so that its amplitude varies with the changing amplitudes of the modulating signal. The frequency and phase of the carrier remain the same; only the amplitude changes to follow variations in the information. Figure 5.16 shows how this concept works. The modulating signal is the envelope of the carrier. As Figure 5.16 shows, AM is normally implemented by using a simple multiplier because the amplitude of the carrier signal needs to be changed according to the amplitude of the modulating signal.

Figure 5.16: *Amplitude modulation*

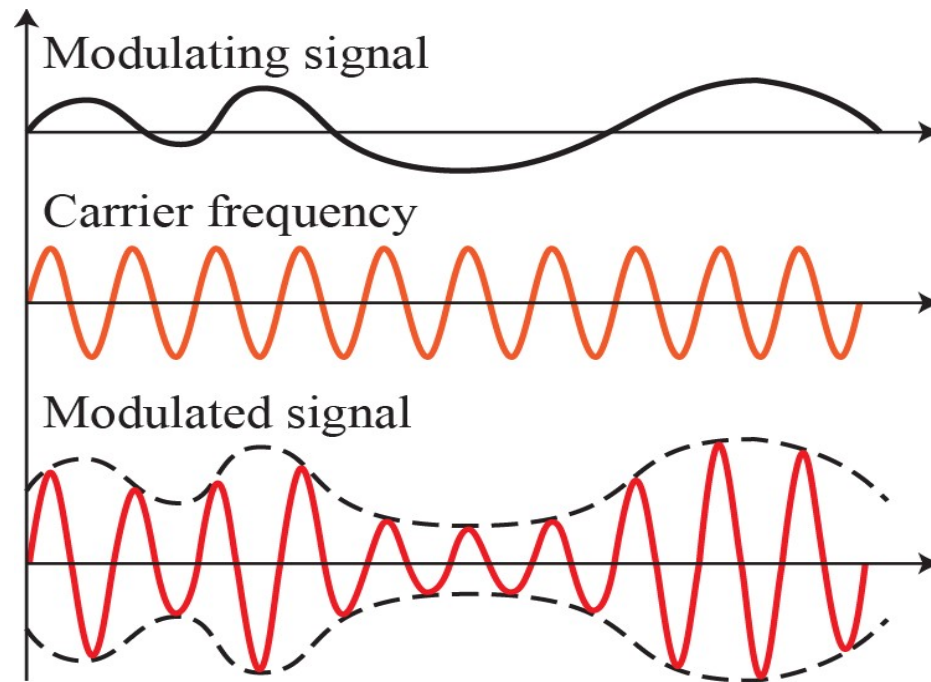
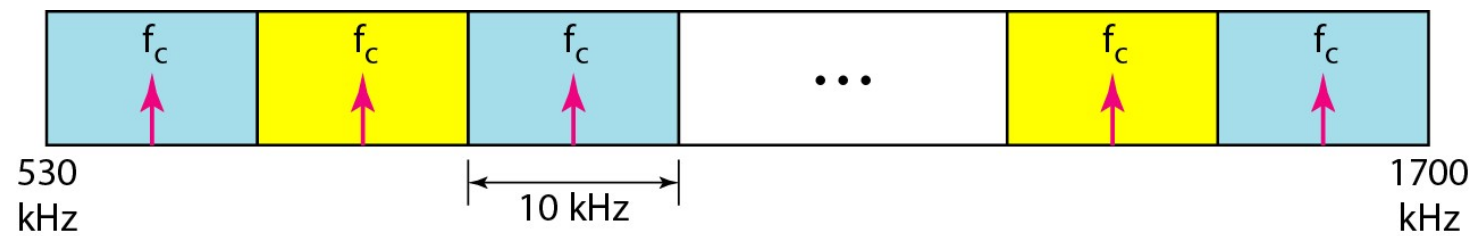


Figure 5.17: *AM band allocation*





5.2.2 Frequency Modulation (FM)

In FM transmission, the frequency of the carrier signal is modulated to follow the changing voltage level (amplitude) of the modulating signal. The peak amplitude and phase of the carrier signal remain constant, but as the amplitude of the information signal changes, the frequency of the carrier changes correspondingly. Figure 5.18 shows the relationships of the modulating signal, the carrier signal, and the resultant FM signal.

Figure 5.18: *Frequency modulation*

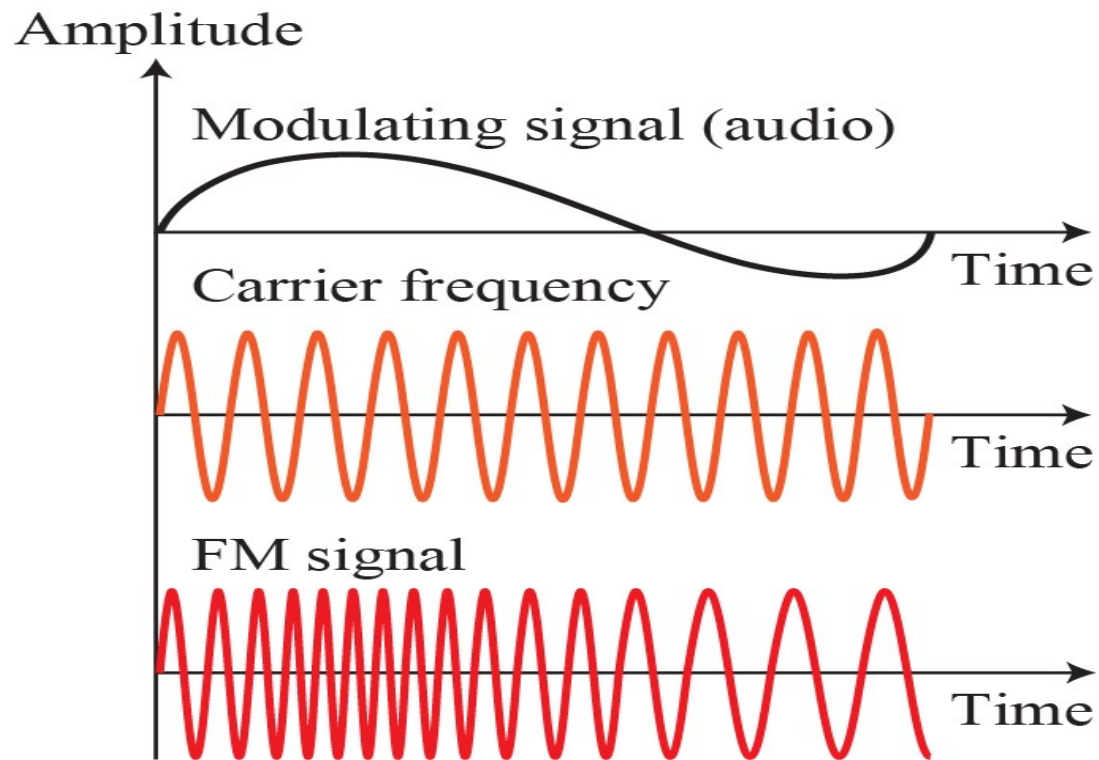
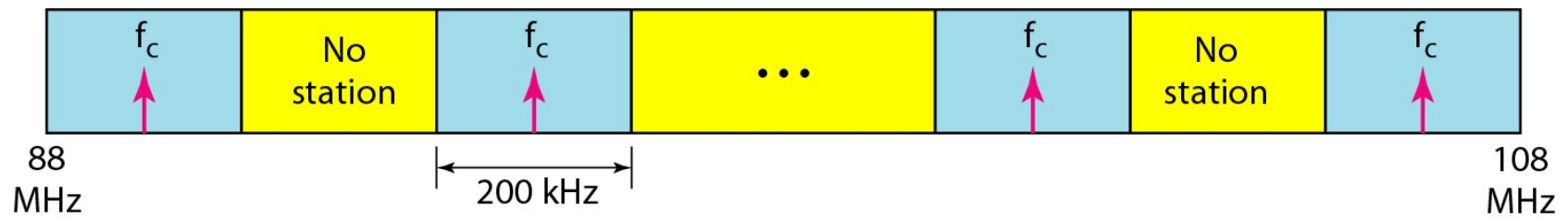


Figure 5.19 *FM band allocation*





5.2.3 Phase Modulation (PM)

In PM transmission, the phase of the carrier signal is modulated to follow the changing voltage level (amplitude) of the modulating signal. The peak amplitude and frequency of the carrier signal remain constant, but as the amplitude of the information signal changes, the phase of the carrier changes correspondingly.

Figure 5.20: *Phase modulation*

