

Digital to Analog Conversion →

It is the process of changing one of the characteristics of an analog signal. A sine wave has 3 characteristics.

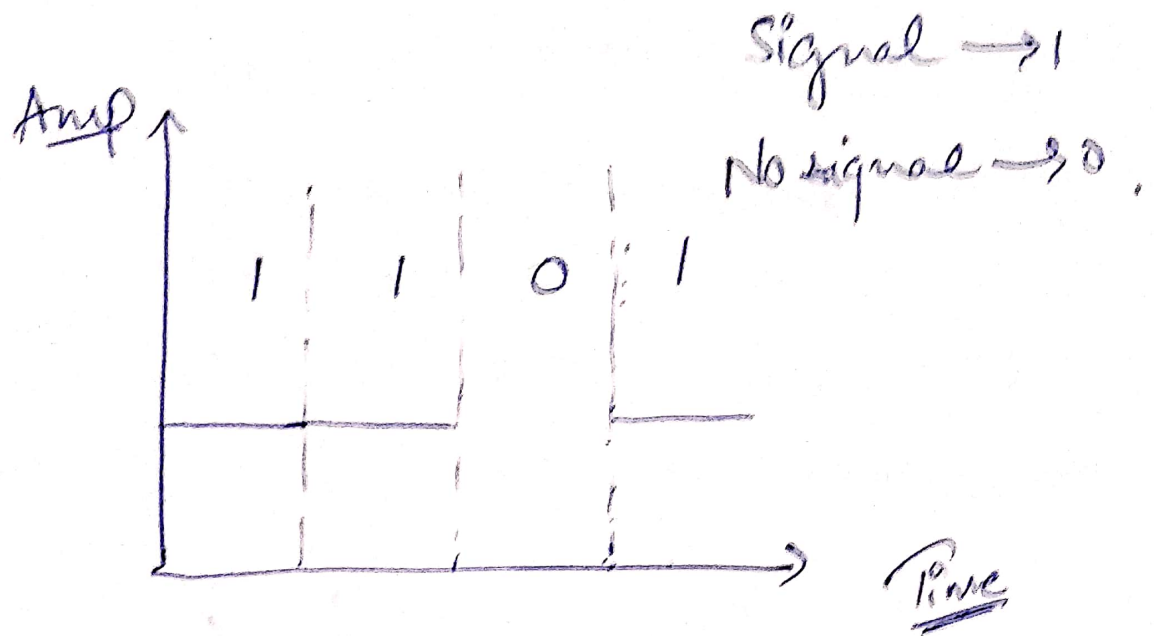
1) Amplitude 2) Frequency 3) Phase.

When we vary any one of these characteristics we create a second version of that wave.

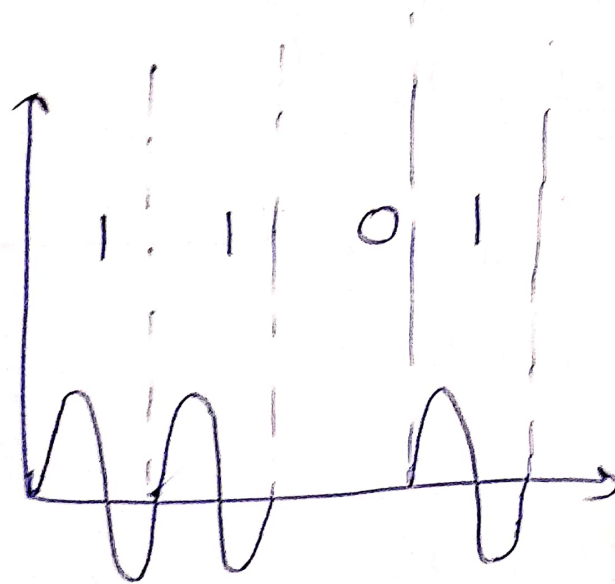
Digital to Analog Modulation



1) Amplitude Shift Keying — (ASK) :- The strength of ~~car~~^{carrier} signal is varied to represent binary 1 or 0. Both frequency & phase remain constant while the amplitude changes.



OR.

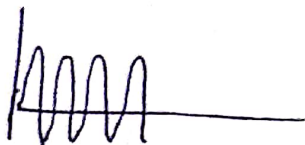


Application \rightarrow Optical fibre.

2) Frequency Shift Keying

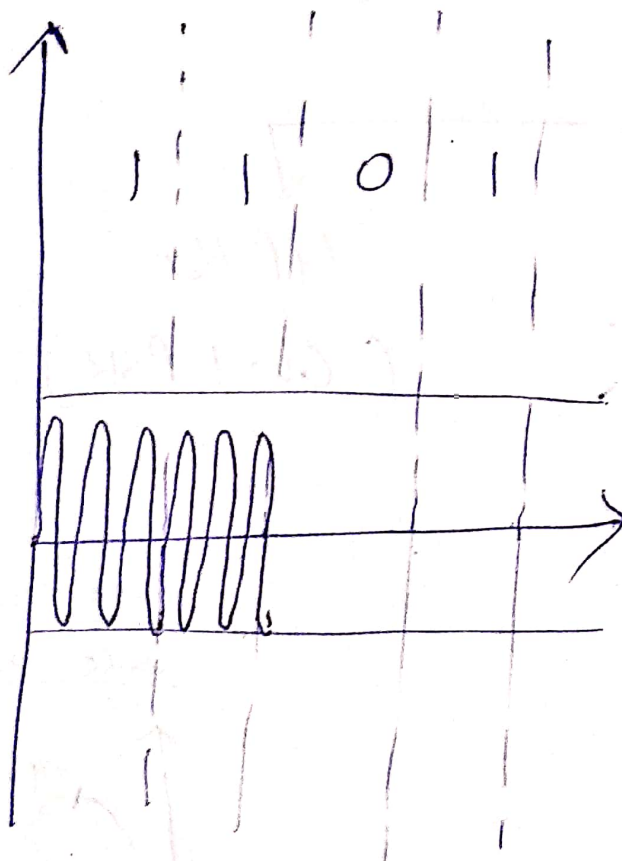
The frequency of the carrier signal is varied to represent binary 1 or 0.

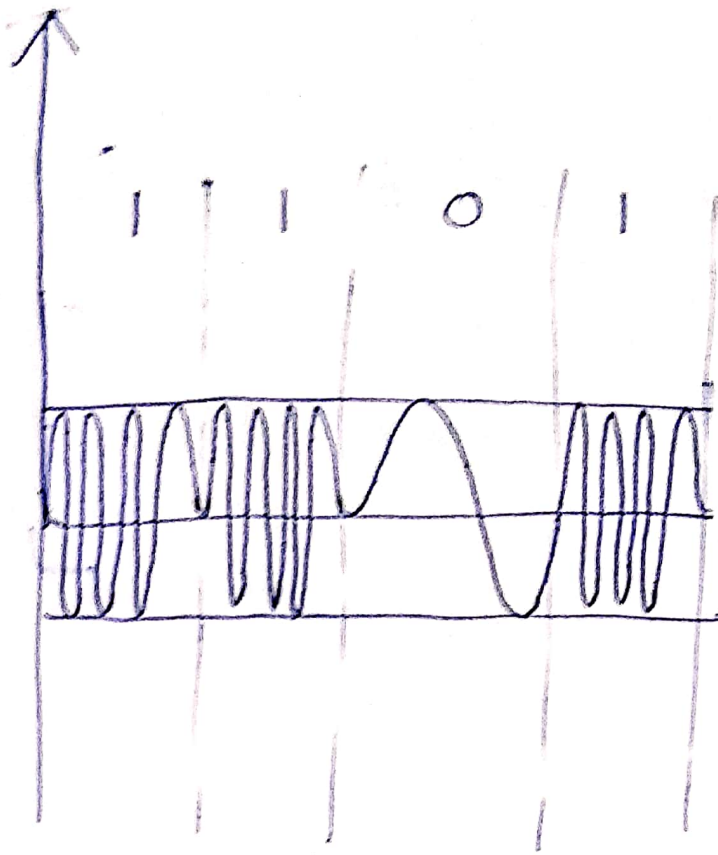
The frequency of the signal during each bit duration is constant. Both peak amplitude and phase remain constant.

1 → 

0 → 

eg



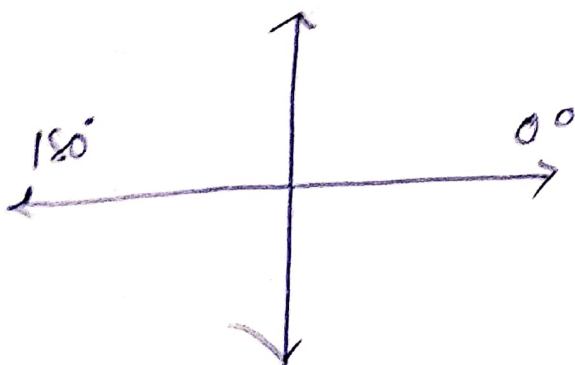


3) Phase Shift Keying (PSK)

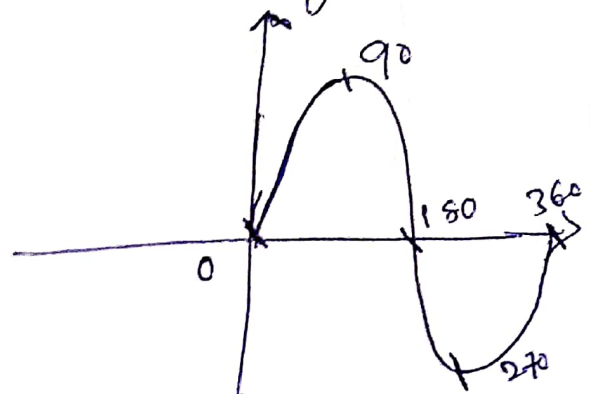
↓
2PSK
(Binary PSK)

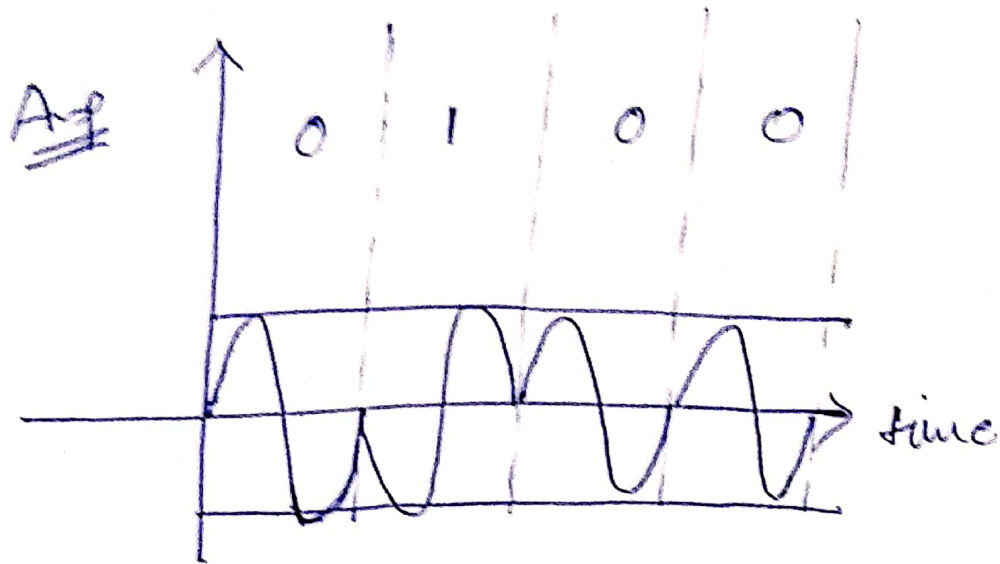
↓
4PSK
(Quad PSK)

Constellation Diagram



Reference Signal





Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

→ Constellation Diagram

