

Scilab Manual for  
ANALOG AND DIGITAL  
COMMUNICATION LABORATORY  
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Technology<sup>1</sup>

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# Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	4
1 AMPLITUDE MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS	7
2 DOUBLE SIDE BAND SUPPRESSED CARRIER MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS	12
3 SINGLE SIDE BAND MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS	17
4 FREQUENCY MODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS	23
5 PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS	28
6 TIME DIVISION MULTIPLEXING AND DEMULTIPLEXING	32
7 FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXING AND DEMULTIPLEXING	38
8 BINARY AMPLITUDE SHIFT KEYING GENERATION AND DETECTION	43
9 BINARY PHASE SHIFT KEYING GENERATION AND DETECTION	48

<b>10 FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING GENERATION AND DETECTION</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>11 PULSE CODE MODULATION GENERATION AND DETECTION</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>12 DELTA MODULATION GENERATION</b>	<b>63</b>

# List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	Exp01	.....	7
Solution 2.0	Exp02	.....	12
Solution 3.0	Exp03	.....	17
Solution 4.0	Exp04	.....	23
Solution 5.0	Exp05	.....	28
Solution 6.0	Exp06	.....	32
Solution 7.0	Exp07	.....	38
Solution 8.0	Exp08	.....	43
Solution 9.0	Exp09	.....	48
Solution 10.0	Exp10	.....	53
Solution 11.0	Exp11	.....	58
Solution 12.0	Exp12	.....	63

# List of Figures

1.1	Exp01	10
1.2	Exp01	11
2.1	Exp02	15
2.2	Exp02	16
3.1	Exp03	21
3.2	Exp03	22
3.3	Exp03	22
4.1	Exp04	26
4.2	Exp04	27
5.1	Exp05	31
5.2	Exp05	31
6.1	Exp06	36
6.2	Exp06	36
6.3	Exp06	37
7.1	Exp07	41
7.2	Exp07	42
8.1	Exp08	46
8.2	Exp08	47
9.1	Exp09	51
9.2	Exp09	52
10.1	Exp10	57
10.2	Exp10	57

11.1 Exp11	62
12.1 Exp12	66

# Experiment: 1

## AMPLITUDE MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Exp01

```
1 //Experiment Number:1
2 //Write a program to perform Amplitude modulation
  and demodulation and study its spectral
  characteristics
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
```

---



```

13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17 fm=3;    // Message freq
18 fc=20;   // Carrier freq
19 fs=100
20 t=0:1/fs :3;
21 p=length(t);
22 am=input('Enter the message signal amplitude=');
23 ac=input('Enter the carrier signal amplitude (ac>am)
    =');
24
25 // Message Signal Generation
26
27 msg=am*cos(2*%pi*fm*t);
28
29 figure(1);
30 subplot(3,1,1);
31 plot(t,msg);
32 xlabel('TIME');
33 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
34 title('Message Signal');
35
36 //Carrier Signal generation
37 carrier=ac*cos(2*%pi*fc*t);
38 subplot(3,1,2);
39 plot(t,carrier);
40 xlabel('TIME');
41 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
42 title('Carrier Signal');
43
44 ka=1/ac; //Amplitude sensitivity of the modulator
45 u=ka*am;
46 disp(u, 'The Modulation Index is ')
47
48 //Amplitude Modulation Generation
49

```

```

50 am_mod=(1+ka.*msg).*carrier;
51 subplot(3,1,3);
52 plot(t,am_mod);
53 xlabel('TIME');
54 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
55 title('Amplitude Modulated Signal')
56
57 // Frqeuncy Spectrum
58 d=(-p/2:1:p/2-1)*1/3; // Indexing
59 figure(2)
60 subplot(3,1,1);
61 plot(d,abs(fftshift(fft(am_mod)))); // FOURIER
    TRANSFORM OF MODULATED SIGNAL
62 xlabel('FREQUENCY');
63 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
64 title('AM Signal Spectrum')
65
66
67 //Demodulation of AM Signal
68 demod=am_mod.*carrier;
69 k=abs(fft(demod));
70 filt = [ones(1,4*fm), zeros(1,p-4*fm) ];
71 out=k.*filt;
72 subplot(3,1,3);
73 plot(t,ifft(out));
74 xlabel('TIME');
75 ylabel('AMPLITUDE');
76 title('Demodulated Message')
77
78 //Sample Inputs for the Program
79
80 //Enter the message signal amplitude=1
81
82 //Enter the carrier signal amplitude (ac>am)=2
83
84
85 // The Modulation Index is
86

```

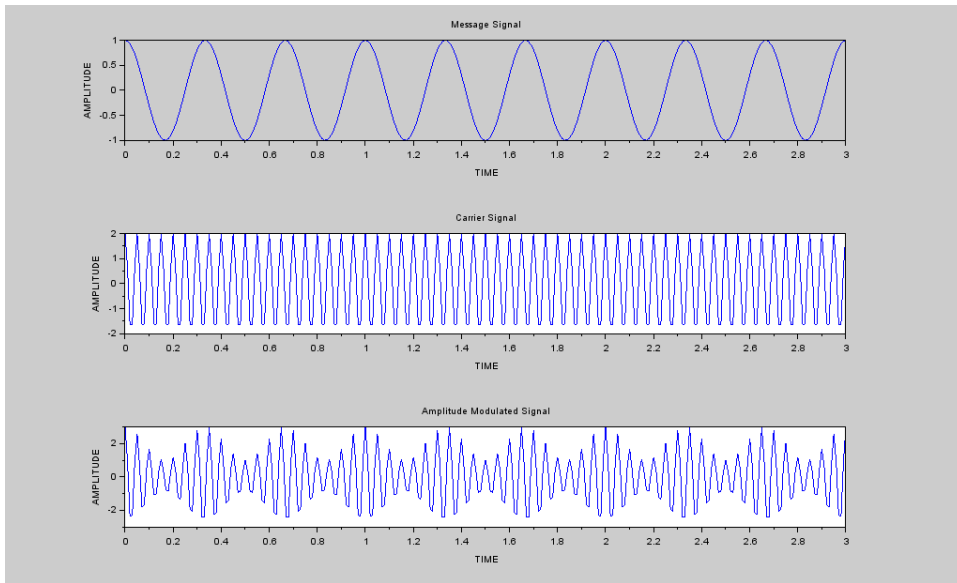


Figure 1.1: Exp01

87 // 0.5

---

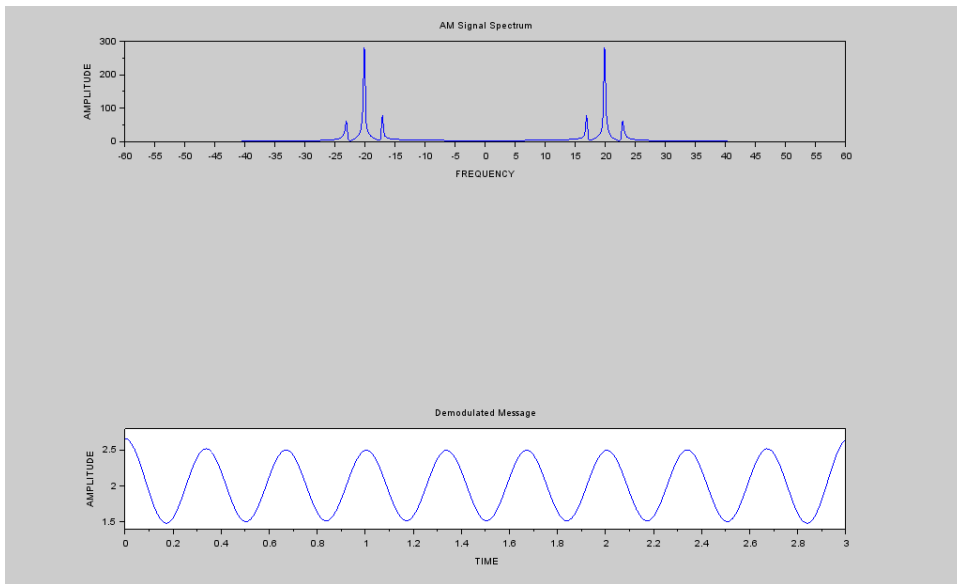


Figure 1.2: Exp01

## Experiment: 2

# DOUBLE SIDE BAND SUPPRESSED CARRIER MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

Scilab code Solution 2.0 Exp02

```
1 //Experiment Number:2
2 //Write a program to perform DSBSC modulation and
  demodulation and study its spectral
  characteristics
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //
```

---

```

9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fs=100
19 t=0:1/fs :3;
20 p=length(t);
21 fm=input('Enter the message signal frequency =');
22 fc=input('Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>
    fm) =');
23 am=input('Enter the message signal amplitude =');
24 ac=input('Enter the carrier signal amplitude =');
25
26 // Message Signal Generation
27
28 msg=am*cos(2*%pi*fm*t);
29
30 figure(1);
31 subplot(3,1,1);
32 plot(t,msg);
33 xlabel('TIME');
34 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
35 title('Message Signal');
36
37 //Carrier Signal generation
38 carrier=ac*cos(2*%pi*fc*t);
39 subplot(3,1,2);
40 plot(t,carrier);
41 xlabel('TIME');
42 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
43 title('Carrier Signal');
44
45 //DSBSC Modulation Generation

```

```

46
47 dsbsc_mod=msg.*carrier;
48 subplot(3,1,3);
49 plot(t,dsbsc_mod);
50 xlabel('TIME');
51 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
52 title('Amplitude Modulated Signal')
53
54 // Frqeuncy Spectrum
55 d=(-p/2:1:p/2-1)*1/3;
56 figure(2)
57 subplot(3,1,1);
58 plot(d,abs(fftshift(fft(dsbsc_mod)))); // FOURIER
    TRANSFORM OF MODULATED SIGNAL
59 xlabel('FREQUENCY');
60 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
61 title('DSBSC Signal Spectrum')
62
63
64 //Demodulation of DSBSC Signal
65 demod=dsbsc_mod.*carrier;
66 k=abs(fft(demod));
67 filt = [ones(1,4*fm), zeros(1,p-4*fm) ];
68 out=k.*filt;
69 subplot(3,1,3);
70 plot(t,ifft(out));
71 xlabel('TIME');
72 ylabel('AMPLITUDE');
73 title('Demodulated Message')
74
75 // Sample Inputs for the Program
76
77 //Enter the message signal frequency =2
78
79 //Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>fm) =20
80
81 //Enter the message signal amplitude =1
82

```

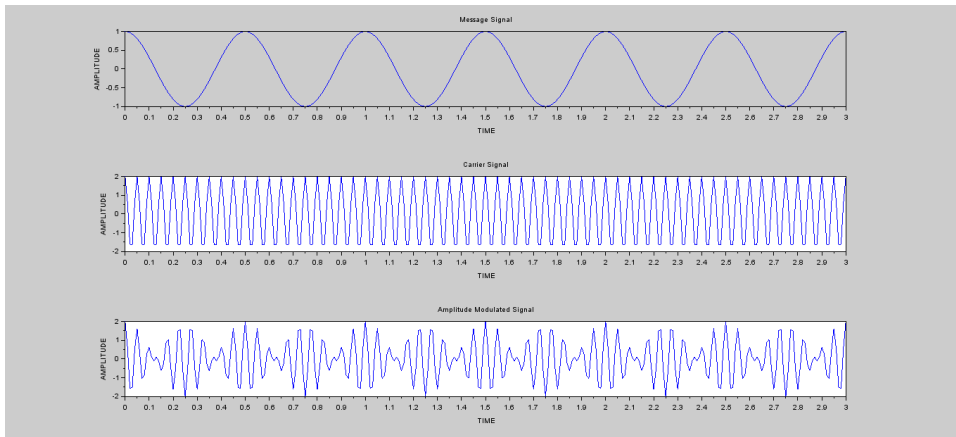


Figure 2.1: Exp02

83 //Enter the carrier signal amplitude =2

---



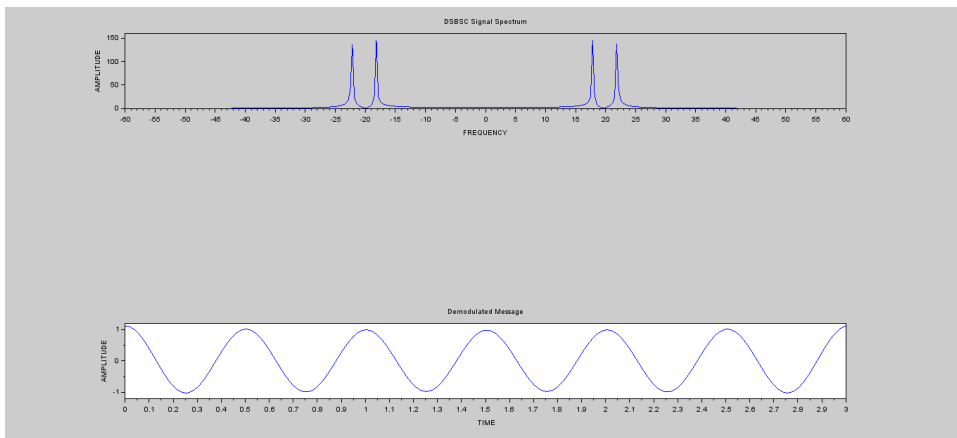


Figure 2.2: Exp02

## Experiment: 3

# SINGLE SIDE BAND MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

Scilab code Solution 3.0 Exp03

```
1 //Experiment Number:3
2 //Write a program to perform SSB modulation and
  demodulation and study its spectral
  characteristics
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //
```

---

```
9
10
```

```

11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fs=200
19 t=0:1/fs:2;
20 p=length(t);
21
22 fm=input('Enter the message signal frequency =');
23 fc=input('Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>
    fm) =');
24 am=input('Enter the message signal amplitude =');
25 ac=input('Enter the carrier signal amplitude =');
26
27 // Message Signal Generation
28
29 msg=am*cos(2*%pi*fm*t);
30
31 figure(1);
32 subplot(4,1,1);
33 plot(t,msg);
34 xlabel('TIME');
35 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
36 title('Message Signal');
37
38 // Carrier Signal generation
39
40 carrier=ac*cos(2*%pi*fc*t);
41
42 subplot(4,1,2);
43 plot(t,carrier);
44 xlabel('TIME');
45 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
46 title('Carrier Signal');
47

```

```

48
49 // Hilbert Transform of Message Signal
50
51 h_msg=imag(hilbert(msg));
52
53 subplot(4,1,3);
54 plot(t,h_msg);
55 xlabel('TIME');
56 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
57 title('Message Signal');
58
59 // Hilbert Transform of Carrier Signal
60
61 h_carrier=imag(hilbert(carrier));
62
63 subplot(4,1,4);
64 plot(t,h_carrier);
65 xlabel('TIME');
66 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
67 title('Message Signal');
68
69
70
71 //SINGLE SIDE BAND MODULATION GENERATION
72 ssbmod_lsb=(msg.*carrier)+(h_msg.*h_carrier) //Lower
    Side Band
73
74 figure(2)
75 subplot(4,1,1);
76 plot(t,ssbmod_lsb);
77 xlabel('time');
78 ylabel('amplitude')
79 title('SSB Modulated Signal (LSB)');
80
81 ssbmod_usb=(msg.*carrier)-(h_msg.*h_carrier) //Upper
    Side Band
82 subplot(4,1,2);
83 plot(t,ssbmod_usb);

```

```

84 xlabel('time');
85 ylabel('amplitude');
86 title('SSB Modulated Signal (USB)');
87
88 //Frqeuncy Spectrum of SSB (LSB) Signal
89 d=(-p/2:1:p/2-1)*1/2;
90 subplot(4,1,3);
91 plot(d,abs(fftshift(fft(ssbmod_lsb)))); // Normalized
    Frequency spectrum
92 xlabel('frequency');
93 ylabel('amplitude');
94 title('SSB Signal Spectrum (LSB)')
95
96 //Frqeuncy Spectrum of SSB (USB) Signal
97
98 subplot(4,1,4);
99 plot(d,abs(fftshift(fft(ssbmod_usb)))); // Normalized
    Frequency spectrum
100 xlabel('frequency');
101 ylabel('amplitude');
102 title('SSB Signal Spectrum (USB)')
103
104
105 //Demodulation of SSB Signal
106 demod=ssbmod_lsb.*carrier;
107 k=abs(fft(demod));
108 filt = [ones(1,3*fm), zeros(1,p-3*fm) ];
109 out=k.*filt;
110 figure(3)
111 subplot(3,1,1);
112 plot(t,ifft(out));
113 xlabel('TIME');
114 ylabel('AMPLITUDE');
115 title('Demodulated Message')
116
117 // Sample Inputs for the Program
118
119 //Enter the message signal frequency =2

```

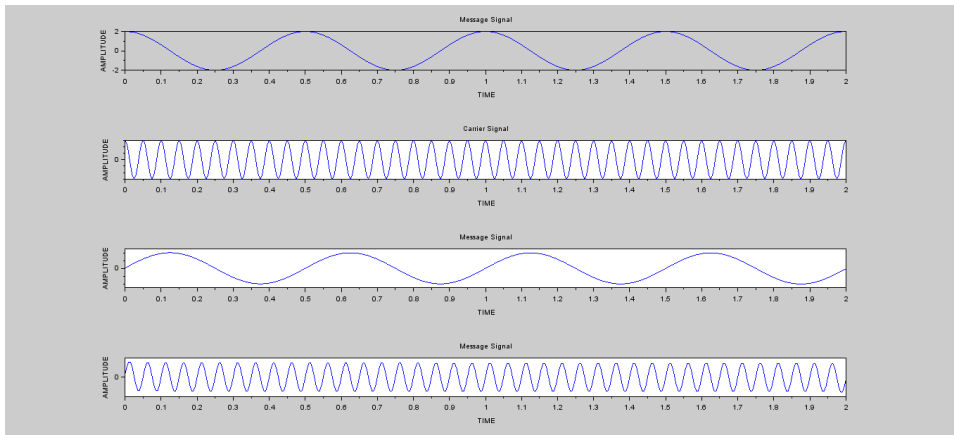


Figure 3.1: Exp03

```

120
121 //Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>fm) =20
122
123 //Enter the message signal amplitude =2
124
125 //Enter the carrier signal amplitude =3

```

---

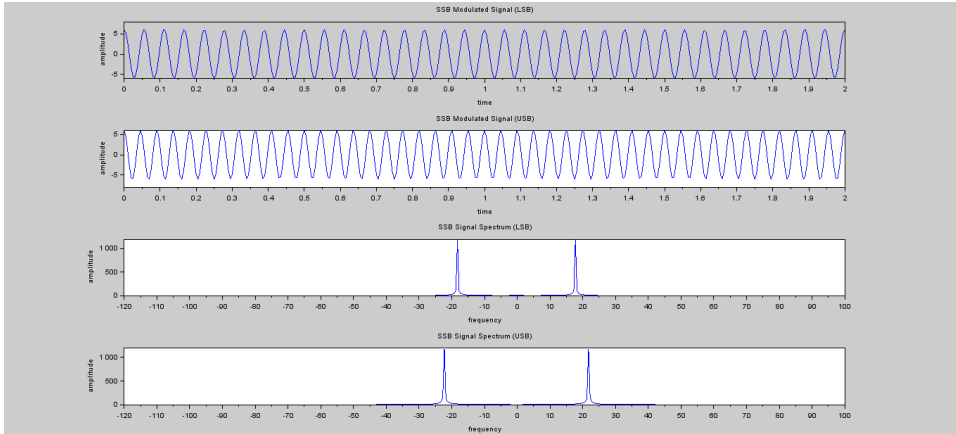


Figure 3.2: Exp03

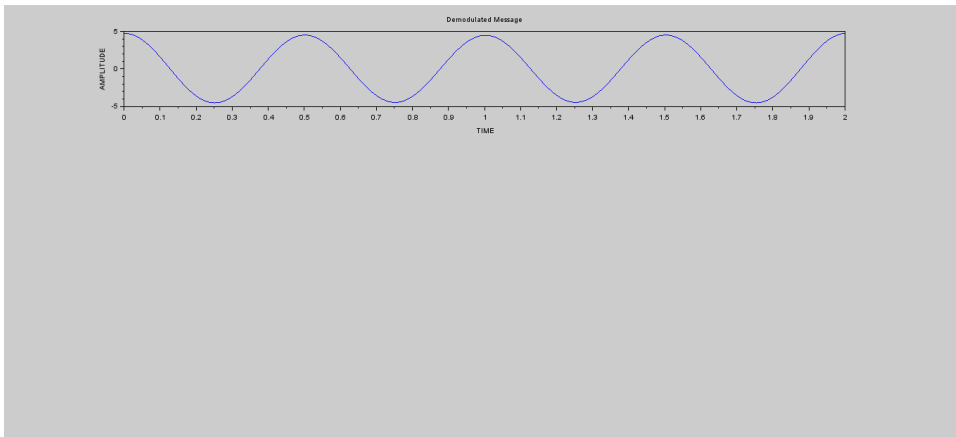


Figure 3.3: Exp03

## Experiment: 4

# FREQUENCY MODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

Scilab code Solution 4.0 Exp04

```
1 //Experiment Number:4
2 //Write a program to perform Frequency modulation
  and study of its spectral characteristics
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

---



```

14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fs=300
19 t=0:1/fs:2;
20 p=length(t);
21
22 fm=input('Enter the message signal frequency =');
23 fc=input('Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>
    fm) =');
24 am=input('Enter the message signal amplitude =');
25 ac=input('Enter the carrier signal amplitude =');
26
27 // Message Signal Generation
28
29 msg=am*cos(2*%pi*fm*t);
30
31 figure(1);
32 subplot(3,1,1);
33 plot(t,msg);
34 xlabel('TIME');
35 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
36 title('Message Signal');
37
38 //Carrier Signal generation
39
40 carrier=ac*cos(2*%pi*fc*t);
41
42 subplot(3,1,2);
43 plot(t,carrier);
44 xlabel('TIME');
45 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
46 title('Carrier Signal');
47
48 // Frequency Modulation Generation
49 kf=4;
50 mod_index=(kf*am)/fm;

```

```

51 disp(mod_index, 'The Modulation Index is ');
52
53 fm_mod=ac*cos((2*pi*fc*t)+(mod_index.*sin(2*pi*fm*
    t)));
54 subplot(3,1,3);
55 plot(t,fm_mod);
56 xlabel('Time');
57 ylabel('Amplitude')
58 title('Frequency Modulated Signal');
59
60 // Frqeuncy Spectrum
61
62 d=(-p/2:1:p/2-1)*1/3;
63 figure(2)
64 subplot(3,1,1);
65 plot(d,abs(fftshift(fft(fm_mod)))); // FOURIER
    TRANSFORM OF MODULATED SIGNAL
66 xlabel('Frequency');
67 ylabel('Amplitude');
68 title('FM Signal Spectrum')
69
70 //Sample Inputs for Program
71
72 //Enter the message signal frequency =2
73
74 //Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>fm) =23
75
76 //Enter the message signal amplitude =4
77
78 //Enter the carrier signal amplitude =3
79
80
81 //The Modulation Index is
82
83 // 8.

```

---

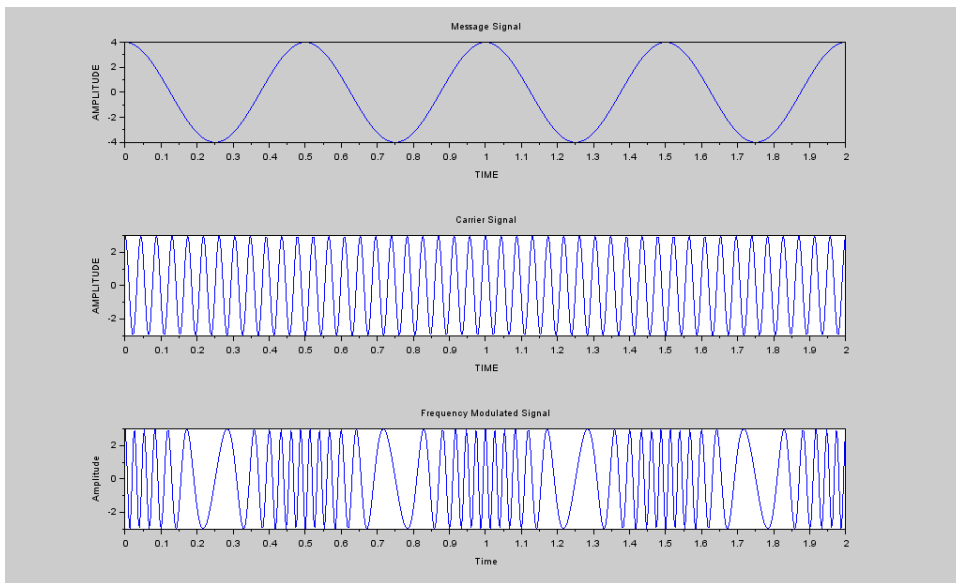


Figure 4.1: Exp04

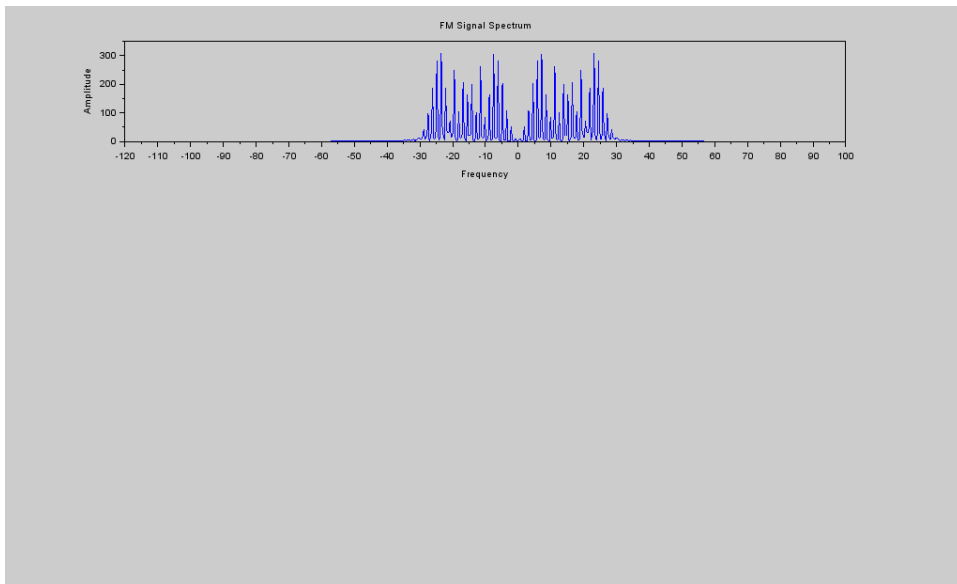


Figure 4.2: Exp04

## Experiment: 5

# PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATION AND DEMODULATION AND ITS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

Scilab code Solution 5.0 Exp05

```
1 //Experiment Number:5
2 //Write a program to perform Pulse Amplitude
  modulation and demodulation
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //
```

---

```
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
```

```

12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fs=300
19 t=0:1/fs :2;
20 p=length(t);
21 fm=input('Enter the message signal frequency =');
22 fc=input('Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>
    fm) =');
23 am=input('Enter the message signal amplitude =');
24 ac=input('Enter the carrier signal amplitude =');
25
26
27 // Message Signal Generation
28 msg=am+am*sin(2*%pi*fm*t);
29 figure(1);
30 subplot(3,1,1);
31 plot(t,msg);
32 xlabel('time');
33 ylabel('amplitude')
34 title('Message Signal');
35
36 //Carrier Signal generation
37 carrier=ac+ac*squarewave(2*%pi*fc*t);
38
39 subplot(3,1,2);
40 plot(t,carrier);
41 h=gca();
42 h.data_bounds=[0,-1;2,3*ac]
43 xlabel('time');
44 ylabel('amplitude')
45 title('Carrier Signal');
46
47 //Generation of PAM Signal
48 pam_mod=msg.*carrier;

```

```

49 subplot(3,1,3);
50 plot(t,pam_mod);
51 xlabel('time');
52 ylabel('amplitude')
53 title('Pulse Amplitude Modulated Signal');
54
55 //Demodulation of PAM Signal
56 demod=pam_mod.*carrier;
57 k=abs(fft(demod));
58 filt = [ones(1,3*fm), zeros(1,p-3*fm) ];
59 out=k.*filt;
60 figure(2)
61 subplot(3,1,1);
62 plot(t,ifft(out));
63 xlabel('TIME');
64 ylabel('AMPLITUDE');
65 title('Demodulated Message')
66
67 //Sample inputs for program
68 //Enter the message signal frequency =3
69
70 //Enter the carrier signal frequency (fc>>>fm) =25
71
72 //Enter the message signal amplitude =3
73
74 //Enter the carrier signal amplitude =5

```

---

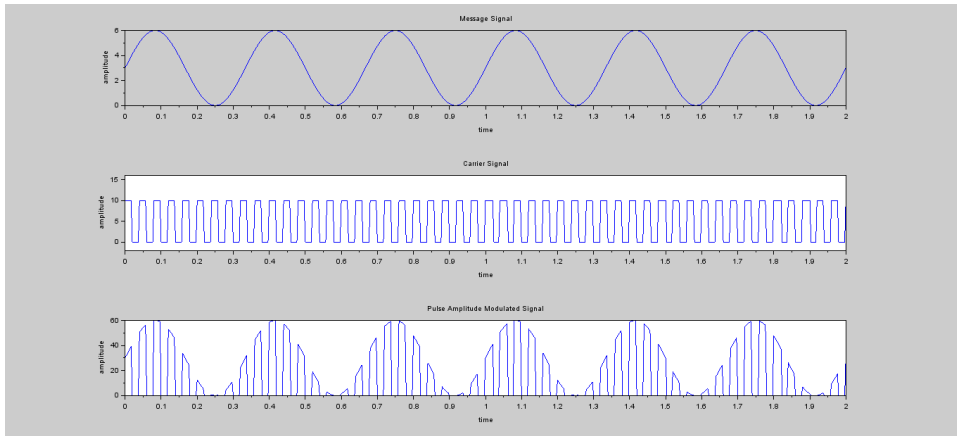


Figure 5.1: Exp05

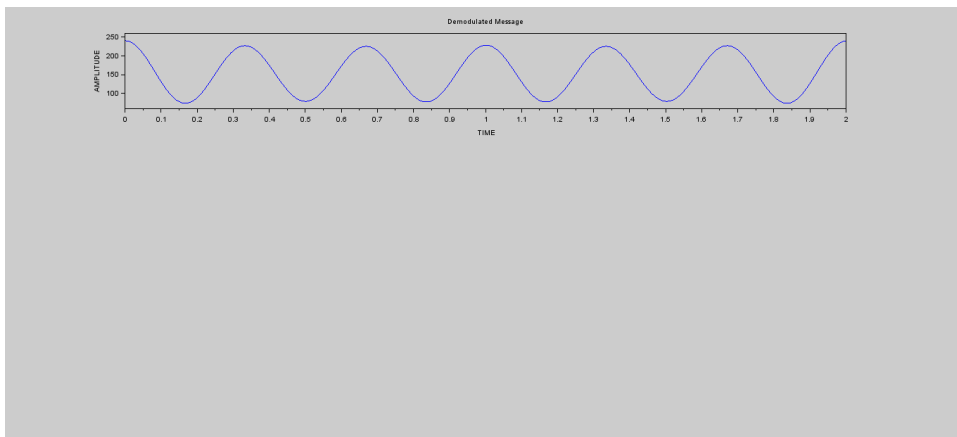


Figure 5.2: Exp05



# Experiment: 6

## TIME DIVISION MULTIPLEXING AND DEMULTIPLEXING

Scilab code Solution 6.0 Exp06

```
1 //Experiment Number:6
2 //Write a program to perform Time division
   multiplexing and demultiplexing of 3 signals
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
   Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

```

14 clc;
15 close;
16 clear
17 fs=100
18 t=0:1/fs:1;
19
20 //GENERATION OF 3 MESSAGE SIGNALS FOR MULTIPLEXING
21
22 //Message Signal 1
23 message_1 = 2*sin(2*%pi*3*t); //Sine signal of
    frequency 3hz
24 figure(1)
25 subplot(3,1,1)
26 plot2d3(t,message_1)
27 xlabel('TIME');
28 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
29 title('MESSAGE SIGNAL 1(SINE WAVE)');
30
31 //Message Signal
32 message_2 = 1*squarewave(2*%pi*3*t); //Squarewave
    signal of frequency 3hz
33 subplot(3,1,2)
34 plot2d3(t,message_2)
35 xlabel('TIME');
36 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
37 title('MESSAGE SIGNAL 2(SQUAREWAVE)');
38
39 //Message Signal 3
40 message_3 = 3*cos(2*%pi*3*t) //Cosine signal of
    frequency 3hz
41 subplot(3,1,3)
42 plot2d3(t,message_3)
43 xlabel('TIME');
44 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
45 title('MESSAGE SIGNAL 3(COSINE WAVE)');
46
47
48 // GENERATIONN OF TIME DIVISION MULTIPLEXED SIGNAL

```

```

49
50 tdm=0;
51 j=1
52
53 for i=1:3:3*length(t)
54
55     tdm(i)=message_1(j);
56     i=i+1;
57     tdm(i)=message_2(j);
58     i=i+1;
59     tdm(i)=message_3(j);
60     j=j+1
61
62 end
63
64 figure(2)
65 subplot(2,1,1)
66 plot2d3(tdm)
67 xlabel('TIME');
68 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
69 title('TIME DIVISION MULTIPLEXED SIGNAL');
70
71 // DEMULTIPLEXING OF TDM SIGNAL
72
73 n=1
74 for k=1:1:length(t)
75
76     m3(k)=tdm(n)
77     n=n+1;
78     m4(k)=tdm(n)
79     n=n+1;
80     m5(k)=tdm(n)
81     n=n+1;
82
83 end
84
85
86 figure(3)

```

```
87
88 subplot(3,1,1)
89 plot2d3(m3)
90 xlabel('TIME');
91 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
92 title('DEMUX MESSAGE SIGNAL 1(SINE WAVE)');
93
94 subplot(3,1,2)
95 plot2d3(m4)
96 xlabel('TIME');
97 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
98 title('DEMUX MESSAGE SIGNAL 2(SQUAREWAVE)');
99
100
101 subplot(3,1,3)
102 plot2d3(m5)
103 xlabel('TIME');
104 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
105 title('DEMUX MESSAGE SIGNAL 3(COSINE WAVE)');
```

---

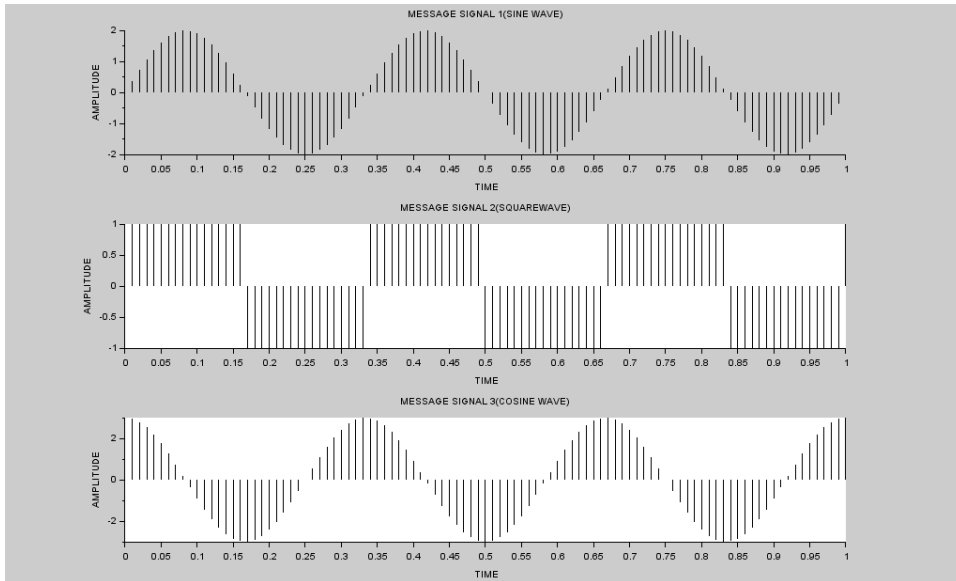


Figure 6.1: Exp06

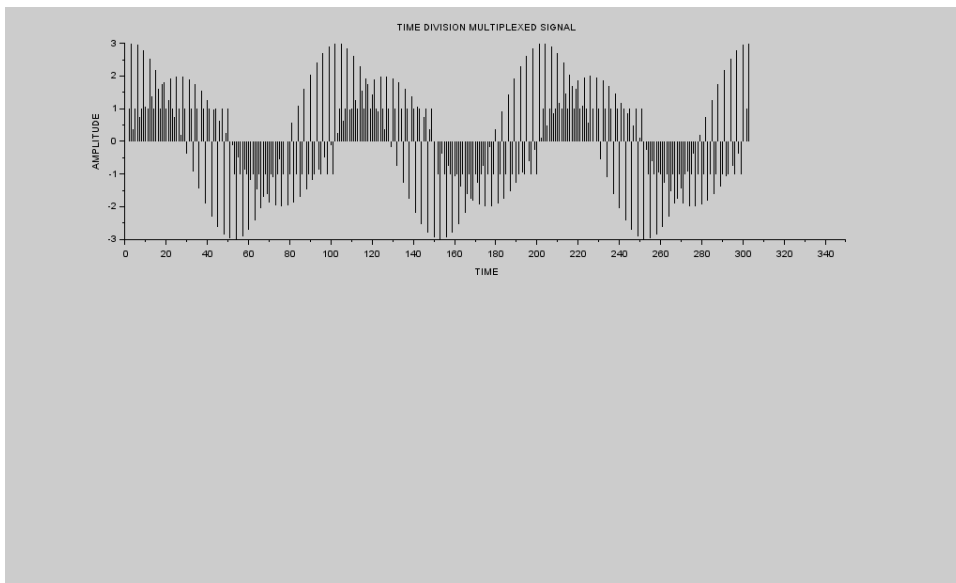


Figure 6.2: Exp06

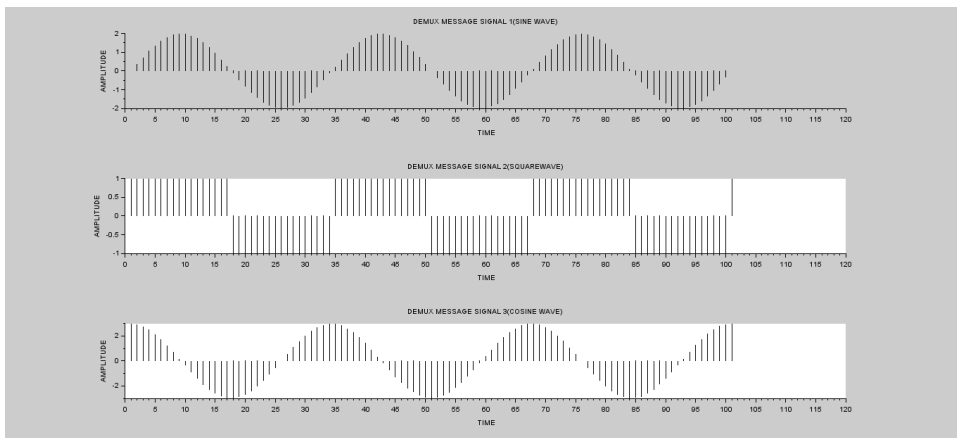


Figure 6.3: Exp06

# Experiment: 7

## FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXING AND DEMULTIPLEXING

Scilab code Solution 7.0 Exp07

```
1 //Experiment Number:7
2 //Write a program to perform Frequeuncy division
  multiplexing and demultiplexing of 2 signals
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

```

14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17 fs=100
18 t = 0:1/fs:2;
19
20 //Message signal 1
21
22 msg_1 = 2*cos(2*%pi*2*t); // Cosine signal of
    frequency 2hz
23 figure(1)
24 subplot(4,1,1);
25 plot(t,msg_1);
26 title("signal 1");
27 xlabel('TIME');
28 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
29
30 // Message signal 2
31 msg_2 = cos(2*%pi*9*t); //Cosine signal of frequency
    9hz
32 subplot(4,1,2);
33 plot(t,msg_2);
34 title("signal 2");
35 xlabel('TIME');
36 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
37
38 // Frequency Response of Signal-1
39 freqres_msg1 = abs(fft(msg_1));
40 subplot(4,1,3);
41 plot(freqres_msg1);
42 title('Spectrum of signal 1');
43 xlabel('FREQUENCY');
44 ylabel('MAGNITUDE');
45
46 // Frequency Response of Signal-2
47 freqres_msg2 = abs(fft(msg_2));
48 subplot(4,1,4);
49 plot(freqres_msg2);

```



```

50 title("Spectrum of signal 2");
51 xlabel('FREQUENCY');
52 ylabel('MAGNITUDE');
53
54
55 // Frequency Division Multiplexing
56
57 freqres =freqres_msg1+freqres_msg2 ;
58 figure(2)
59 subplot(3,1,1);
60 plot(freqres);
61 xlabel('FREQUENCY');
62 ylabel('MAGNITUDE');
63 title("FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXED SIGNALS");
64
65
66 // Frequency Demultiplexing
67 //Applying filter for signal 1 (Filtering in
    Frequency domian)
68
69 filter_1 = [ones(1,10),zeros(1,180),ones(1,11)];
70 dz1 =freqres.*filter_1;
71 demod_msg1 = ifft(dz1);
72 subplot(3,1,2)
73 plot(demod_msg1);
74 title("Recovered signal 1");
75 xlabel('TIME');
76 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
77
78
79 // Applying filter for signal 2(Filtering in
    Frequency domian)
80
81 filter_2 = [zeros(1,10),ones(1,180),zeros(1,11)];
82 dz2 =freqres.*filter_2;
83 demod_msg2 = ifft(dz2);
84 subplot(3,1,3)
85 plot(demod_msg2);

```

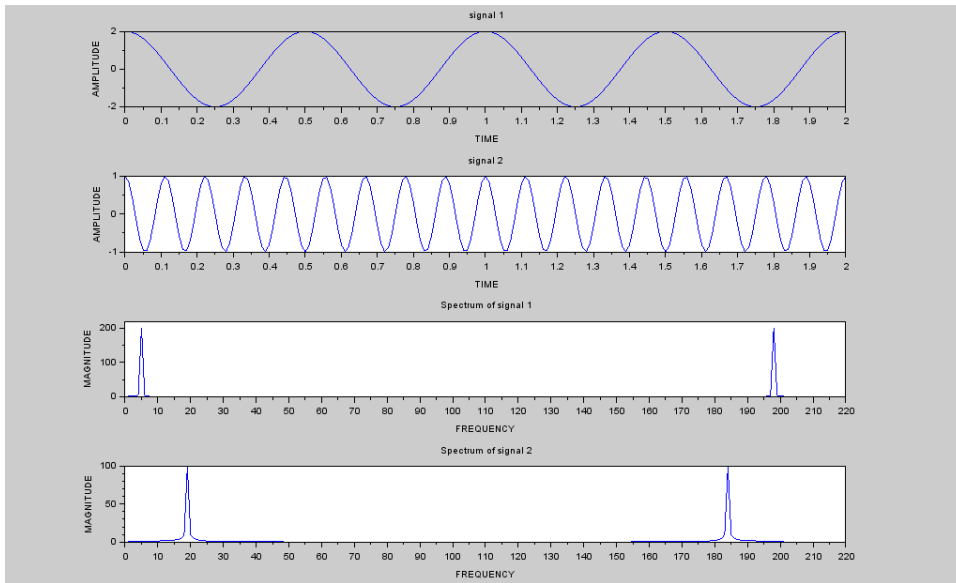


Figure 7.1: Exp07

```
86 title("Recovered signal 2");  
87 xlabel('TIME');  
88 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
```

---

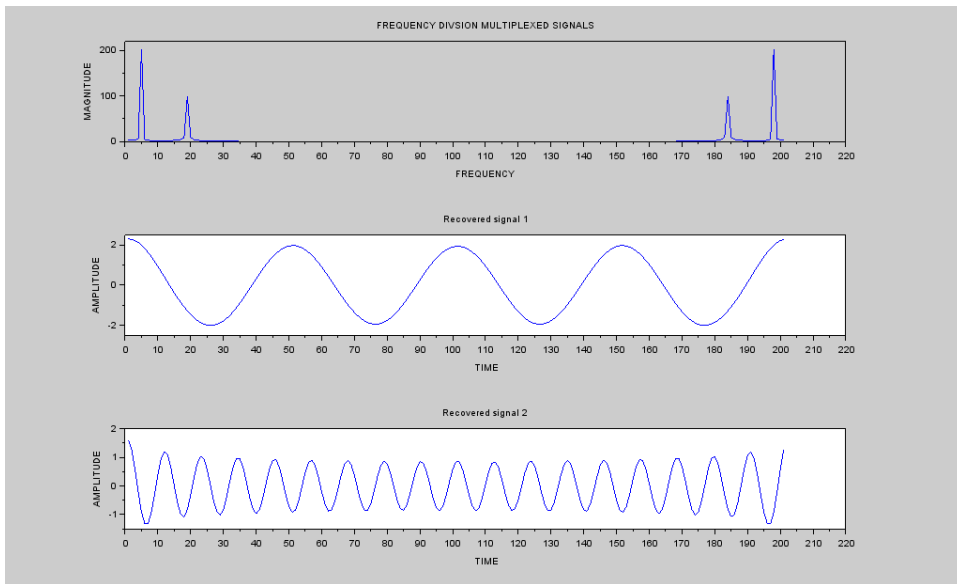


Figure 7.2: Exp07

## Experiment: 8

# BINARY AMPLITUDE SHIFT KEYING GENERATION AND DETECTION

Scilab code Solution 8.0 Exp08

```
1 //Experiment Number:8
2 //Write a program to perform Binary Amplitude Shift
  Keying Generation and Detection
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

```

14 clc
15 clear
16 close
17
18 n=[0 1 0 1 0 0]; // Random binary Input
19
20 // Binary to polar conversion of Bits
21
22 for m=1:length(n)
23     if n(m)==0
24         nn(m)=-1;
25     else
26         nn(m)=1;
27     end
28 end
29
30
31 // Generating NRZ Waveform from bit sequence of bit
    duration 1 sec
32
33 i=1;
34 t=0:0.01:length(n);
35
36 for j=1:length(t)
37     if t(j)<=i
38         data(j)=nn(i);
39     else
40
41         i=i+1;
42         data(j)=nn(i);
43
44     end
45
46 end
47
48 figure(1)
49 subplot(3,1,1);
50 plot(t,data');

```

```

51 h=gca();
52 h.data_bounds=[0,-1.5;length(n),1.5]
53 xlabel('TIME');
54 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
55 title('BINARY INPUT');
56
57 //Carrier Generation
58 carrier=sin(2.*%pi*4*t);
59 subplot(3,1,2);
60 plot(t,carrier);
61 xlabel('TIME');
62 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
63 title('CARRIER SIGNAL ');
64
65
66 //AMPLITUDE SHIFT KEYING SIGNAL GENERATION
67 for j=1:length(t)
68     if data(j)==1
69         ask(j)=carrier(j);
70     else
71         ask(j)=0;
72     end
73
74 end
75
76
77 subplot(3,1,3);
78 plot(t,ask');
79 xlabel('TIME');
80 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
81 title('AMPLITUDE SHIFT KEYING SIGNAL');
82
83
84 //Demodulation of ASK Signal
85 for j=1:length(t)
86     if ask(j)==carrier(j)
87         demod(j)=1
88     else

```

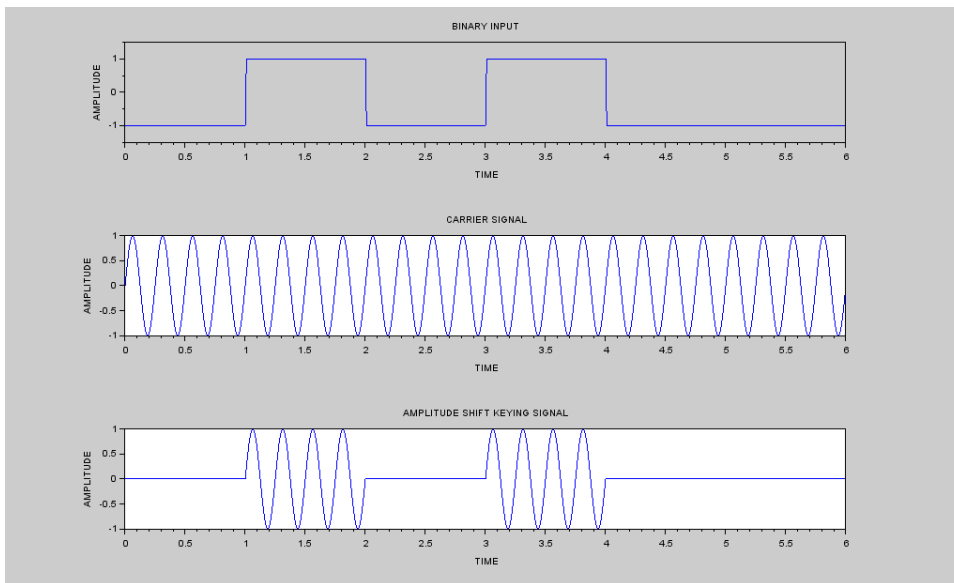


Figure 8.1: Exp08

```

89         demod(j)=-1
90     end
91
92 end
93
94 figure(2)
95 subplot(3,1,1)
96 plot(t,demod')
97 xlabel('TIME');
98 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
99 title('DEMODULATED MESSAGE SIGNAL');
100 h=gca();
101 h.data_bounds=[0,-1.5;length(n),1.5]

```

---

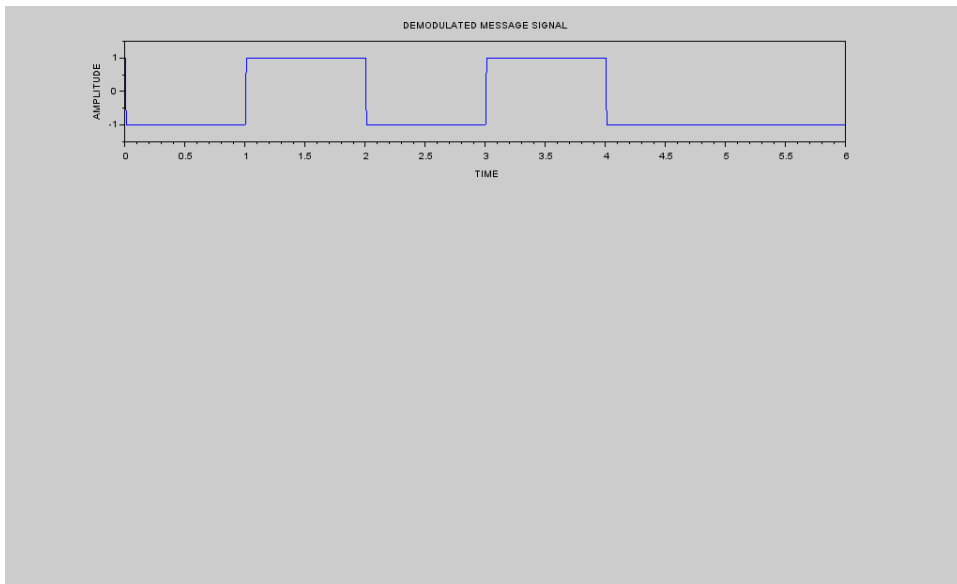


Figure 8.2: Exp08



# Experiment: 9

## BINARY PHASE SHIFT KEYING GENERATION AND DETECTION

Scilab code Solution 9.0 Exp09

```
1 //Experiment Number:9
2 //Write a program to perform Binary Phase Shift
   Keying Generation and Detection
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
   Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

```

14 clear
15 clc
16 close
17
18 n=[1 0 1 0 1 1]; //INPUT RANDOM BINARY SEQUENCE
19
20 // BINARY TO POLAR CONVERSION
21 for m=1:length(n)
22     if n(m)==0
23         nn(m)=-1;
24     else
25         nn(m)=1;
26     end
27 end
28
29 // Generating NRZ Waveform from bit sequence of
    bit duration 1 sec
30
31 i=1;
32 t=0:0.01:length(n);
33
34 for j=1:length(t)
35     if t(j)<=i
36         data(j)=nn(i);
37     else
38
39         i=i+1;
40         data(j)=nn(i);
41
42     end
43 end
44
45 // Plotting of NRZ Data Waveform
46 figure(1)
47 subplot(3,1,1);
48 plot(t,data');
49 h=gca();
50 h.data_bounds=[0,-1.5:length(n),1.5]

```

```

51 xlabel('TIME');
52 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
53 title('BINARY INPUT');
54
55 //Carrier Generation
56
57 carrier=sin(2.*%pi*2*t);
58 subplot(3,1,2);
59 plot(t,carrier);
60 xlabel('TIME');
61 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
62 title('CARRIER SIGNAL');
63
64
65 //Generation of BPSK Signal
66 z=carrier';
67 bpsk=data.*z;
68 subplot(3,1,3);
69 plot(t,bpsk');
70 xlabel('TIME');
71 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
72 title('BINARY PHASE SHIFT KEYING SIGNAL');
73
74
75 //Demodulation of BPSK Signal
76 for j=1:length(t)
77     if carrier(j)==bpsk(j)
78         demod(j)=1;
79     else
80         demod(j)=-1;
81     end
82
83 end
84
85 figure(2)
86 subplot(3,1,1);
87 plot(t,demod');
88 xlabel('TIME');

```

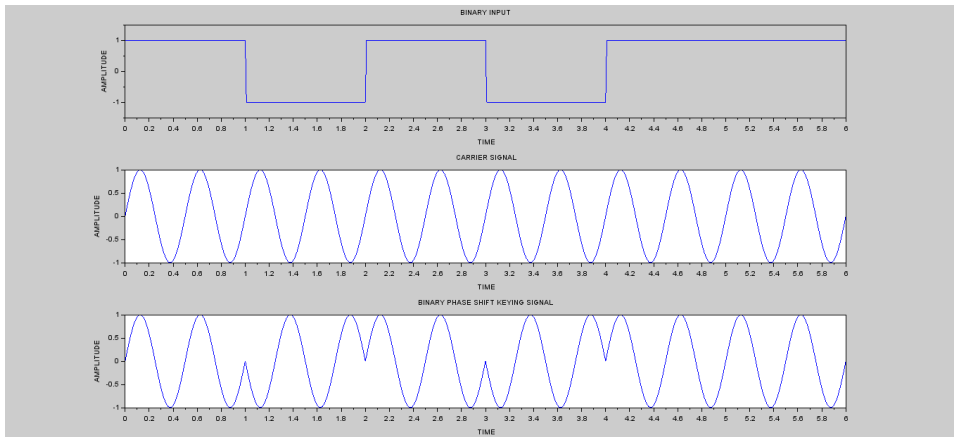


Figure 9.1: Exp09

```

89 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
90 title('RECOVERED BINARY DATA');
91 h=gca();
92 h.data_bounds=[0,-1.5;6,1.5]

```

---

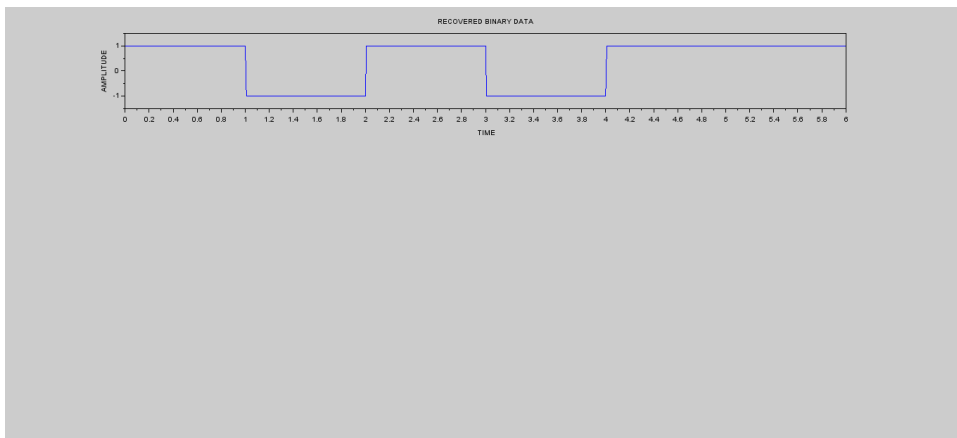


Figure 9.2: Exp09

# Experiment: 10

## FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING GENERATION AND DETECTION

Scilab code Solution 10.0 Exp10

```
1 //Experiment Number:10
2 //Write a program to perform Frequency Shift Keying
  Generation and Detection
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

```

14 clc
15 clear
16 close
17
18 n=[1 0 1 0 0 1]; // Random binary Input
19
20 // Binary to polar conversion of Bits
21
22 for m=1:length(n)
23     if n(m)==0
24         nn(m)=-1;
25     else
26         nn(m)=1;
27     end
28 end
29
30
31 // Generating NRZ Waveform from bit sequence of bit
    duration 1 sec
32
33 i=1;
34 t=0:0.01:length(n);
35
36 for j=1:length(t)
37     if t(j)<=i
38         data(j)=nn(i);
39     else
40
41         i=i+1;
42         data(j)=nn(i);
43
44     end
45
46 end
47
48 //Plotting of NRZ Data
49
50 figure(1)

```

```

51 subplot(3,1,1);
52 plot(t,data');
53 h=gca();
54 h.data_bounds=[0,-1.5;length(n),1.5]
55 xlabel('TIME');
56 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
57 title('BINARY INPUT');
58
59 //Carrier Generation
60 carrier_1=sin(2.*%pi*8*t); // Higher Frequency
    Carrier
61 subplot(3,1,2);
62 plot(t,carrier_1);
63 xlabel('TIME');
64 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
65 title('CARRIER SIGNAL 1');
66
67 carrier_2=sin(2.*%pi*3*t); // Lower Frequency
    Carrier
68 subplot(3,1,3);
69 plot(t,carrier_2);
70 xlabel('TIME');
71 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
72 title('CARRIER SIGNAL 2');
73
74 //FSK SIGNAL GENERATION
75 for j=1:length(t)
76     if data(j)==1
77         fsk(j)=carrier_1(j);
78     else
79         fsk(j)=carrier_2(j);
80     end
81
82 end
83
84 figure(2)
85 subplot(3,1,1);
86 plot(t,fsk');

```



```
87 xlabel('TIME');
88 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
89 title('FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING SIGNAL');
90
91
92 //Demodualation of FSK Signal
93 for j=1:length(t)
94     if fsk(j)==carrier_1(j)
95         demod(j)=1
96     else
97         demod(j)=-1
98     end
99
100 end
101
102 figure(2)
103 subplot(3,1,2)
104 plot(t,demod')
105 xlabel('TIME');
106 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
107 title('RECOVERED BINARY DATA');
108 h=gca();
109 h.data_bounds=[0,-1.5;length(n),1.5]
```

---

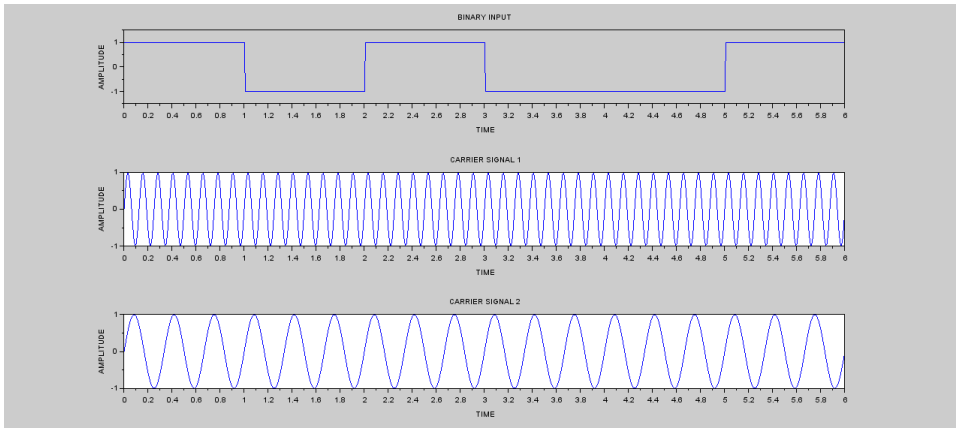


Figure 10.1: Exp10

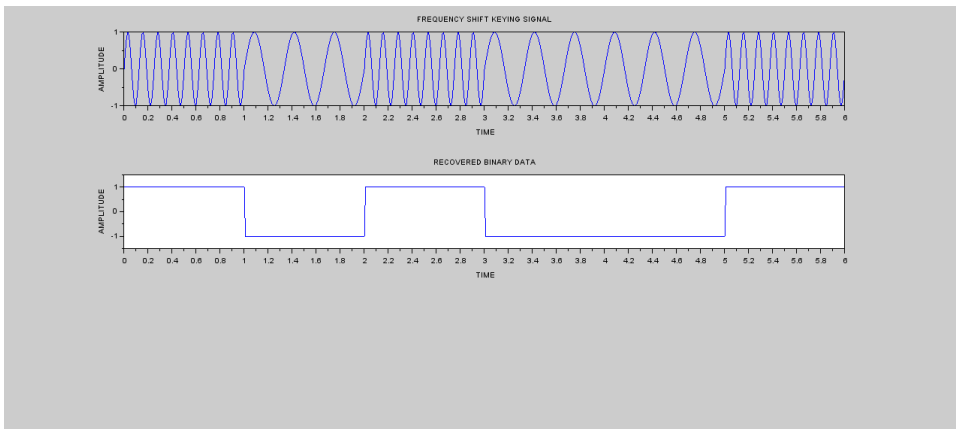


Figure 10.2: Exp10

# Experiment: 11

## PULSE CODE MODULATION GENERATION AND DETECTION

Scilab code Solution 11.0 Exp11

```
1 //Experiment Number:11
2 //Write a program to perform Pulse Code Modulation
  Generation and Detection
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
```

```

14 clc;
15 close;
16 clear;
17 f=2;
18 fs=20*f; //Sampling Frequency
19 t=0:1/fs:2;
20 a=2;
21
22 msg=a*sin(2.*%pi*f*t);
23 subplot(3,1,1);
24 plot(t,msg)
25 xlabel('TIME');
26 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
27 title('Message Signal');
28
29
30 x1=msg+a; //Level Shifting to onesided signal
31 disp(x1, 'Discrete Sampled Values of Message Signal')
    // Displays sampled values
32
33 quant=round(x1); //Quantization
34 disp(quant, 'Quantized Sampled Values'); //Displays
    quantized values
35 enco=dec2bin(quant); //Encoding into binary data
36
37
38
39 deco=bin2dec(enco); //Recovering Analog Message
    signal
40 recover=deco-a;
41 subplot(3,1,2);
42 plot(t,recover)
43 xlabel('TIME');
44 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
45 title('Recovered Signal');
46 h=gca();
47 h.data_bounds=[0,-3;2,3]
48

```

```

49
50 subplot(3,1,3);
51 plot(t,msg,t,recover , 'r');
52 xlabel('TIME');
53 ylabel('AMPLITUDE')
54 title('Recovered VS Original Signal');
55 h=gca();
56 h.data_bounds=[0,-3;2,3]
57
58
59 //Discrete Sampled Values of Message Signal
60
61
62 // column 1 to 12
63
64 // 2.    2.618034    3.1755705    3.618034    3.902113
        4.    3.902113    3.618034    3.1755705
        2.618034    2.    1.381966
65
66 // column 13 to 23
67
68 // 0.8244295    0.381966    0.097887    0.    0.097887
        0.381966    0.8244295    1.381966    2.
        2.618034    3.1755705
69
70 //column 24 to 34
71
72 //3.618034    3.902113    4.    3.902113    3.618034
        3.1755705    2.618034    2.    1.381966
        0.8244295    0.381966
73
74 // column 35 to 46
75
76 //0.097887    0.    0.097887    0.381966    0.8244295
        1.381966    2.    2.618034    3.1755705
        3.618034    3.902113    4.
77
78 // column 47 to 57

```

```

79
80 // 3.902113 3.618034 3.1755705 2.618034 2.
      1.381966 0.8244295 0.381966 0.097887
      0. 0.097887
81
82 //column 58 to 68
83
84 // 0.381966 0.8244295 1.381966 2. 2.618034
      3.1755705 3.618034 3.902113 4.
      3.902113 3.618034
85
86 // column 69 to 79
87
88 //3.1755705 2.618034 2. 1.381966
      0.8244295 0.381966 0.097887 0.
      0.097887 0.381966 0.8244295
89
90 //column 80 to 81
91
92 // 1.381966 2.
93
94 //Quantized Sampled Values
95
96
97 // column 1 to 24
98
99 //2. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 3. 3.
      2. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.
      1. 2. 3. 3. 4.
100
101 // column 25 to 48
102
103 //4. 4. 4. 4. 3. 3. 2. 1. 1. 0.
      0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3.
      4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
104
105 //column 49 to 72
106

```

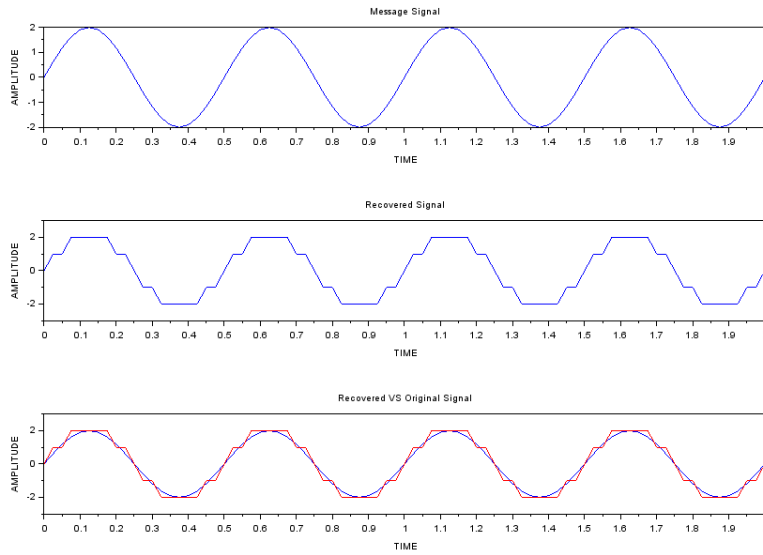


Figure 11.1: Exp11

```

107 // 3. 3. 2. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
      1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4.
      4. 3. 3. 2. 1.
108
109 //column 73 to 81
110
111 // 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 2.

```

---

# Experiment: 12

## DELTA MODULATION GENERATION

Scilab code Solution 12.0 Exp12

```
1 //Experiment Number:12
2 //Write a program to perform Delta Modulation
  Generation and Demodulation
3 //Analog and Digital Communication Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year II Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolment Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Aqeel Shaik
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc
15 clear
```

---



```

16 close
17
18 am=input('Enter the message signal amplitude =');
19 fm=input('Enter the message signal frequency =');
20 // Higher Samplig Frequency gives better recovery of
    message Signal
21 fs=input('Enter the sampling frequency(50-300) =');
22 t=0:1/fs:1;
23
24 msg=am*sin(2.*%pi*fm*t);
25 p=length(msg);
26
27 subplot(3,1,1)
28 plot(t,msg);
29 title('Message Signal ');
30 xlabel('TIME');
31 ylabel('Amplitude');
32
33 delta=(2.*%pi*am*fm)/fs; //To prevent slope overload
    distortion and Granular Noise
34 disp(delta,'The Step Size is ')
35
36
37 // Generation of Delta Modulation
38 delta_mod=0
39 for i=1:p
40     if msg(i)>delta_mod(i)
41         d(i)=1;
42         delta_mod(i+1)=delta_mod(i)+delta;
43     else
44         d(i)=0;
45         delta_mod(i+1)=delta_mod(i)-delta;
46     end
47 end
48
49
50 subplot(3,1,2)
51 plot2d2(delta_mod)

```

```

52 title('Delta Modulated Output');
53 xlabel('TIME');
54 ylabel('AMPLITUDE');
55
56
57 // Recovery of Message signal (Demodulation)
58 demod=0
59 for i=1:p
60     if d(i)==1;
61
62         demod(i+1)=delta_mod(i)+delta;
63     else
64
65         demod(i+1)=delta_mod(i)-delta;
66     end
67 end
68
69 subplot(3,1,3)
70 plot(demod);
71 title('RECOVERED MESSAGE SIGNAL');
72 xlabel('TIME');
73 ylabel('AMPLITUDE');
74
75 //Sample Inputs for program
76 //Enter the message signal amplitude =2
77
78 //Enter the message signal frequency =4
79
80 //Enter the sampling frequency(50-300) =150
81
82
83 //The Step Size is
84
85 //0.3351032

```

---

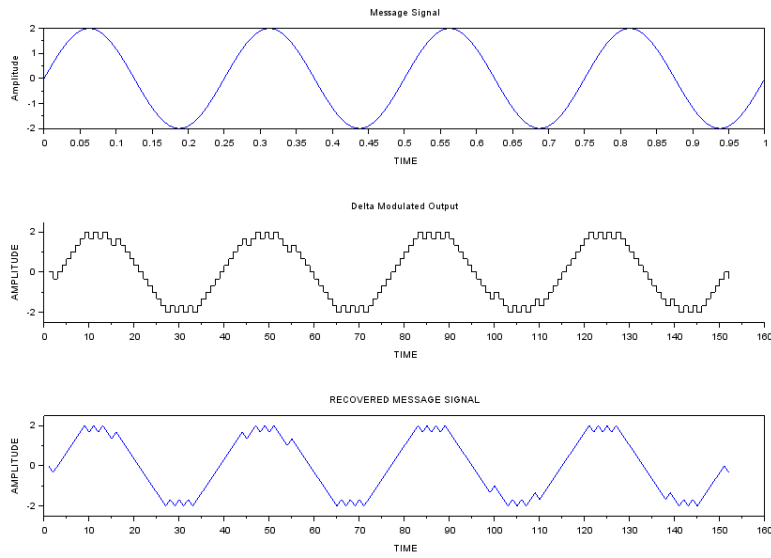


Figure 12.1: Exp12