

## Using PWM to Generate Analog Output

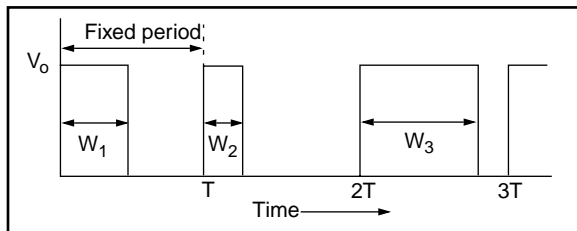
Author: Amar Palacherla  
Microchip Technology Inc.

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) modules, which produce basically digital waveforms, can be used as cheap Digital-to-Analog (D/A) converters only a few external components. A wide variety of microcontroller applications exist that need analog output but do not require high resolution D/A converters. Some speech applications (talk back units, speech synthesis systems in toys, etc.) also do not require high resolution D/A converters. For these applications, Pulse Width Modulated outputs may be converted to analog outputs.

Conversion of PWM waveforms to analog signals involves the use of analog low-pass filters. This application note describes the design criteria of the analog filters necessary and the requirements of the PWM frequency. Later in this application note, a simple RC low-pass filter is designed to convert PWM speech signals of 4 kHz bandwidth.

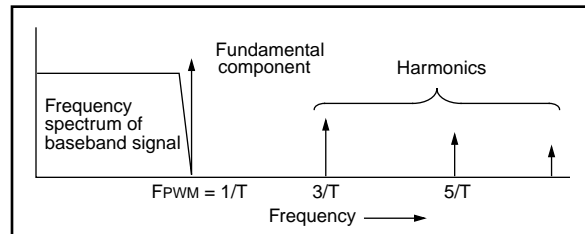
In a typical PWM signal, the base frequency is fixed, but the pulse width is a variable. The pulse width is directly proportional to the amplitude of the original unmodulated signal. In other words, in a PWM signal, the frequency of the waveform is a constant while the duty cycle varies (from 0% to 100%) according to the amplitude of the original signal. A typical PWM signal is shown in Figure 1.

**FIGURE 1: A TYPICAL PWM WAVEFORM**



A Fourier analysis of a typical PWM signal (such as the one depicted in Figure 1) shows that there is a strong peak at frequency  $F_n = 1/T$ . Other strong harmonics also exist at  $F = K/T$ , where K is an integer. These peaks are unwanted noise and should be eliminated. This requires that the PWM signal be low-pass filtered, thus eliminating these inherent noise components as shown in Figure 2.

**FIGURE 2: FREQUENCY SPECTRUM OF A PWM SIGNAL**

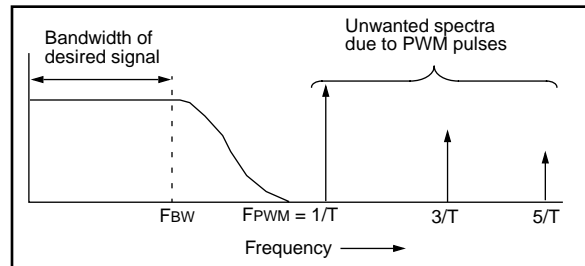


The band-width of the desired signal should be

$$F_{bw} \ll (F_{PWM} = 1/T)$$

If  $F_{BW}$  is selected such that  $F_{BW} = F_{PWM}$ , then the external low-pass filter should be a brick-wall type filter. Brick-wall type analog filters are very difficult and expensive to build. So, for practical purpose, the external low-pass filter should be as shown in Figure 3.

**FIGURE 3: EXTERNAL LOW-PASS FILTER**



This means,  $F_{bw} \ll F_{PWM}$

$$\text{or } F_{PWM} \gg F_{BW}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{PWM} = K \cdot F_{BW} \quad (1)$$

where, K is a constant such that  $K \gg 1$

The value of K should be chosen dependant upon the number dB the inherent fundamental noise component of PWM will be rejected. An example follows:

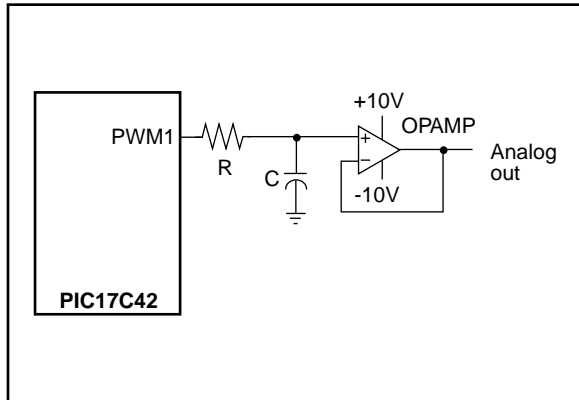
Example: It is required to design a simple RC low-pass filter to obtain an analog output from a pulse width modulated speech signal of bandwidth 4 kHz.

From eqn (1), choosing arbitrarily  $K = 5$ ,

$$F_{PWM} = K \cdot f_{BW} = 5 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz} = 20 \text{ kHz.}$$

# AN538

**FIGURE 4: RC FILTER CONNECTED TO PWM1 OF PIC17C42**



Choosing, the -3 dB point at 4 kHz, and using the relation  $RC = 1/(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$ , we get  $R = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$ , if C is chosen as  $0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ :

$$R = 4.0 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

Since the PWM frequency is selected as 20 kHz, the fundamental noise peak to be filtered is at 20 kHz. Now, let's calculate by how many dB the main peak of PWM signal is cut-off at 20 kHz:

$$(dB) 20 \text{ kHz} = -10 \cdot \log[1 + (2\pi f \cdot RC)^2] = -14 \text{ dB.}$$

For many applications, this rejection of -14 dB will not suffice. Therefore instead of a simple RC low-pass filter, a higher order active low-pass filter may be necessary. Or, if the microcontroller is capable of modulating at higher PWM frequencies, the rejection of noise will be greater.

For example, using 8-bit resolution, the PIC17C42 can generate PWM frequency of 62.5 kHz.

At this frequency the attenuation of the PWM frequency is:

$$(dB) 62.5 \text{ kHz} = -10 \cdot \log[1 + (2\pi f \cdot RC)^2] = -24 \text{ dB.}$$

The higher frequency of the PIC17C42 PWM outputs makes it easier to generate analog output.



## WORLDWIDE SALES AND SERVICE

### AMERICAS

#### Corporate Office

Microchip Technology Inc.  
2355 West Chandler Blvd.  
Chandler, AZ 85224-6199  
Tel: 480-786-7200 Fax: 480-786-7277  
Technical Support: 480-786-7627  
Web Address: <http://www.microchip.com>

#### Atlanta

Microchip Technology Inc.  
500 Sugar Mill Road, Suite 200B  
Atlanta, GA 30350  
Tel: 770-640-0034 Fax: 770-640-0307

#### Boston

Microchip Technology Inc.  
5 Mount Royal Avenue  
Marlborough, MA 01752  
Tel: 508-480-9990 Fax: 508-480-8575

#### Chicago

Microchip Technology Inc.  
333 Pierce Road, Suite 180  
Itasca, IL 60143  
Tel: 630-285-0071 Fax: 630-285-0075

#### Dallas

Microchip Technology Inc.  
4570 Westgrove Drive, Suite 160  
Addison, TX 75248  
Tel: 972-818-7423 Fax: 972-818-2924

#### Dayton

Microchip Technology Inc.  
Two Prestige Place, Suite 150  
Miamisburg, OH 45342  
Tel: 937-291-1654 Fax: 937-291-9175

#### Detroit

Microchip Technology Inc.  
Tri-Atria Office Building  
32255 Northwestern Highway, Suite 190  
Farmington Hills, MI 48334  
Tel: 248-538-2250 Fax: 248-538-2260

#### Los Angeles

Microchip Technology Inc.  
18201 Von Karman, Suite 1090  
Irvine, CA 92612  
Tel: 949-263-1888 Fax: 949-263-1338

#### New York

Microchip Technology Inc.  
150 Motor Parkway, Suite 202  
Hauppauge, NY 11788  
Tel: 631-273-5305 Fax: 631-273-5335

#### San Jose

Microchip Technology Inc.  
2107 North First Street, Suite 590  
San Jose, CA 95131  
Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

### AMERICAS (continued)

#### Toronto

Microchip Technology Inc.  
5925 Airport Road, Suite 200  
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1W1, Canada  
Tel: 905-405-6279 Fax: 905-405-6253

### ASIA/PACIFIC

#### Hong Kong

Microchip Asia Pacific  
Unit 2101, Tower 2  
Metroplaza  
223 Hing Fong Road  
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong  
Tel: 852-2-401-1200 Fax: 852-2-401-3431

#### Beijing

Microchip Technology, Beijing  
Unit 915, 6 Chaoyangmen Bei Dajie  
Dong Erhuan Road, Dongcheng District  
New China Hong Kong Manhattan Building  
Beijing 100027 PRC  
Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104

#### India

Microchip Technology Inc.  
India Liaison Office  
No. 6, Legacy, Convent Road  
Bangalore 560 025, India  
Tel: 91-80-229-0061 Fax: 91-80-229-0062

#### Japan

Microchip Technology Intl. Inc.  
Benex S-1 6F  
3-18-20, Shinyokohama  
Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama-shi  
Kanagawa 222-0033 Japan  
Tel: 81-45-471-6166 Fax: 81-45-471-6122

#### Korea

Microchip Technology Korea  
168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor  
Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku  
Seoul, Korea  
Tel: 82-2-554-7200 Fax: 82-2-558-5934

#### Shanghai

Microchip Technology  
RM 406 Shanghai Golden Bridge Bldg.  
2077 Yan'an Road West, Hong Qiao District  
Shanghai, PRC 200335  
Tel: 86-21-6275-5700 Fax: 86 21-6275-5060

### ASIA/PACIFIC (continued)

#### Singapore

Microchip Technology Singapore Pte Ltd.  
200 Middle Road  
#07-02 Prime Centre  
Singapore 188980  
Tel: 65-334-8870 Fax: 65-334-8850

#### Taiwan, R.O.C

Microchip Technology Taiwan  
10F-1C 207  
Tung Hua North Road  
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC  
Tel: 886-2-2717-7175 Fax: 886-2-2545-0139

### EUROPE

#### United Kingdom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd.  
505 Eskdale Road  
Wokingham  
Berkshire, England RG41 5TU  
Tel: 44 118 921 5858 Fax: 44-118 921-5835

#### Denmark

Microchip Technology Denmark ApS  
Regus Business Centre  
Lautrup hof 1-3  
Ballerup DK-2750 Denmark  
Tel: 45 4420 9895 Fax: 45 4420 9910

#### France

Arizona Microchip Technology SARL  
Parc d'Activite du Moulin de Massy  
43 Rue du Saule Trapu  
Batiment A - 1er Etage  
91300 Massy, France  
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

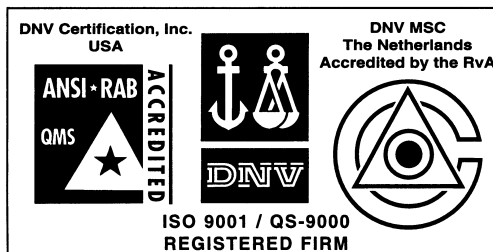
#### Germany

Arizona Microchip Technology GmbH  
Gustav-Heinemann-Ring 125  
D-81739 München, Germany  
Tel: 49-89-627-144 0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

#### Italy

Arizona Microchip Technology SRL  
Centro Direzionale Colleoni  
Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1  
20041 Agrate Brianza  
Milan, Italy  
Tel: 39-039-65791-1 Fax: 39-039-6899883

11/15/99



Microchip received QS-9000 quality system certification for its worldwide headquarters, design and water fabrication facilities in Chandler and Tempe, Arizona in July 1999. The Company's quality system processes and procedures are QS-9000 compliant for its PICmicro® 8-bit MCUs, KEELOC® code hopping devices, Serial EEPROMs and microperipheral products. In addition, Microchip's quality system for the design and manufacture of development systems is ISO 9001 certified.

All rights reserved. © 1999 Microchip Technology Incorporated. Printed in the USA. 11/99 Printed on recycled paper.

Information contained in this publication regarding device applications and the like is intended for suggestion only and may be superseded by updates. No representation or warranty is given and no liability is assumed by Microchip Technology Incorporated with respect to the accuracy or use of such information, or infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights arising from such use or otherwise. Use of Microchip's products as critical components in life support systems is not authorized except with express written approval by Microchip. No licenses are conveyed, implicitly or otherwise, under any intellectual property rights. The Microchip logo and name are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Inc. in the U.S.A. and other countries. All rights reserved. All other trademarks mentioned herein are the property of their respective companies.