

# PDM MIC Filter Comparison

PDM MIC

MP34DTX

Adafruit: <https://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-pdm-microphone-breakout>

platform

STM32H747  
Portenta H7

STM32U5A5  
own PCB

filter options

software  
PDM2PDM

hardware  
ADF

ext. hardware  
TI PCMD3180

native

HP Filter  
+ SW LP Filter

test parameters

similar PCM signal level (-8.3dB on analyzer tool)  
48KHz, 3.072MHz PDM clock  
decimation: 64  
16bit signed PCM out  
audio via USB

results

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*quite similar*

worst

best

but just with heavy  
post processing (SW)

high MCU load

very high  
MCU load

nice

low MCU load

HP filter on:  
or high DC offset

good

a bit processor load,  
further optimization possible

lowest MCU load

"channel summing"  
can improve SNR +6dB

preference

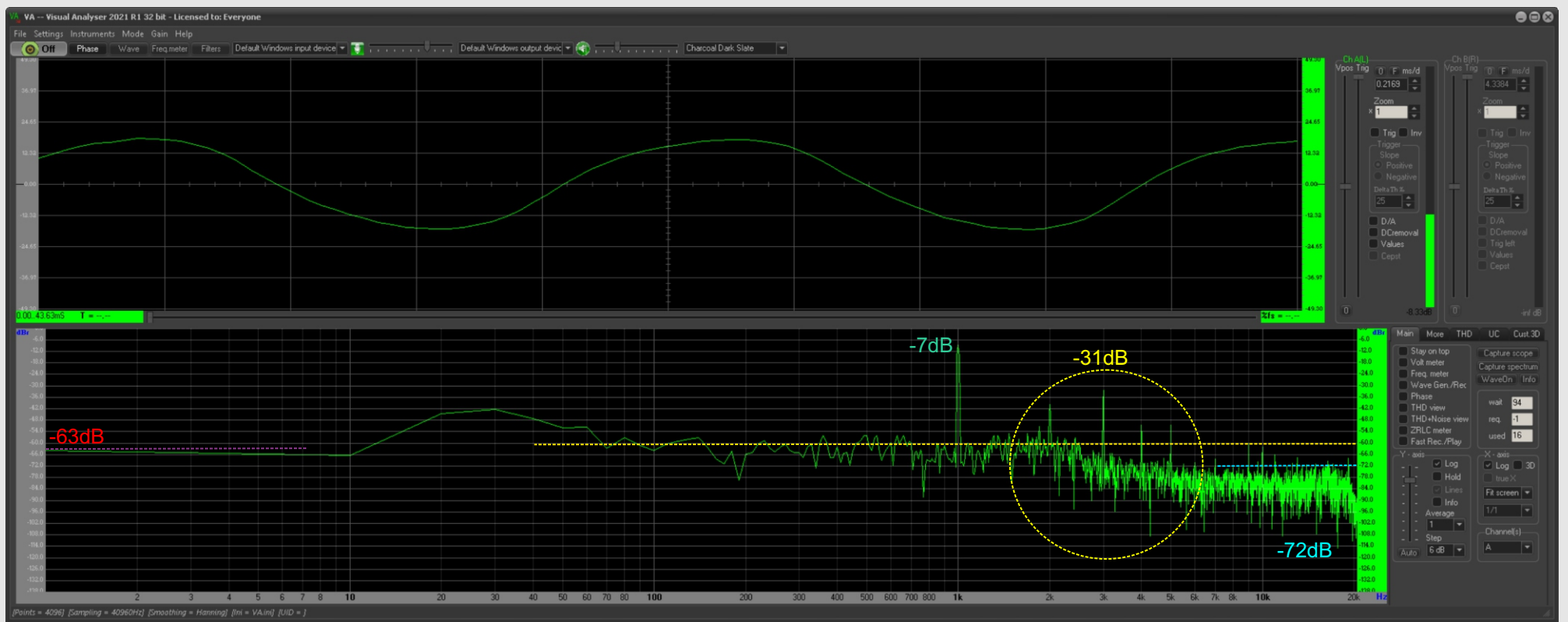
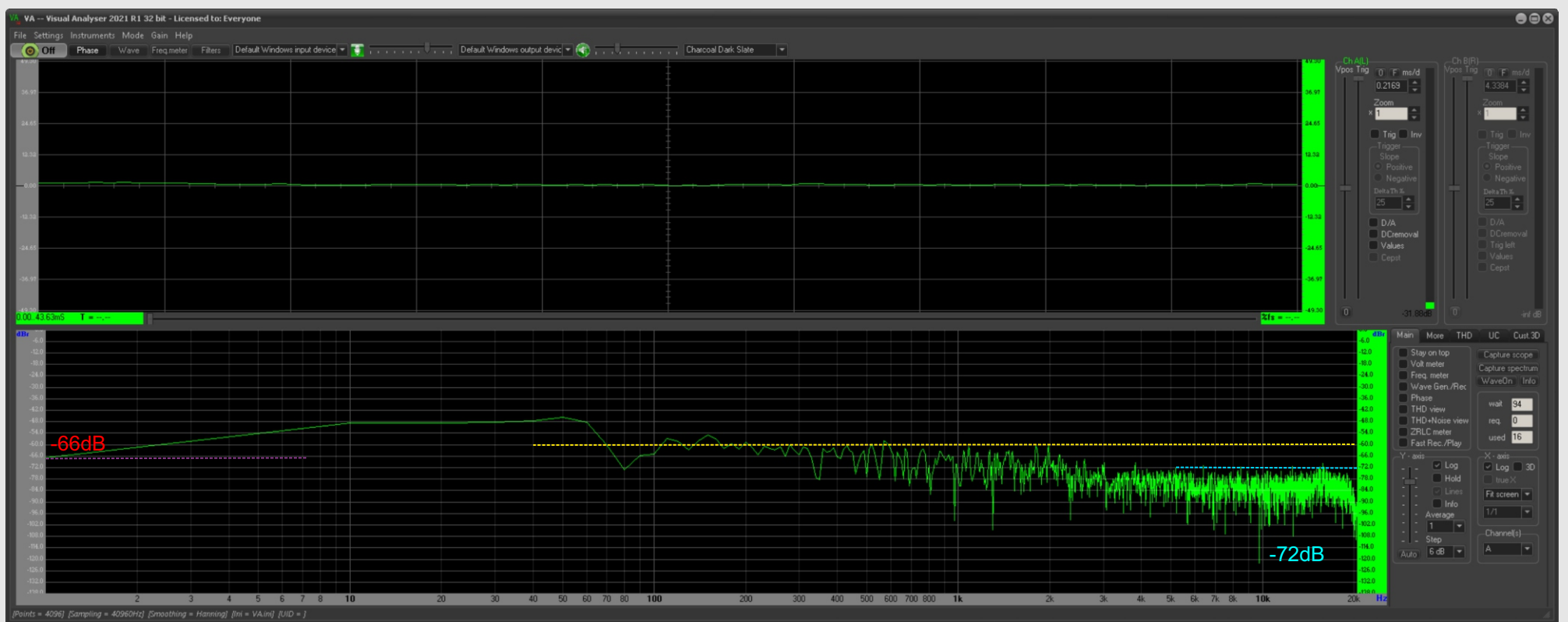


Figure 1: PDM MIC on PCMD3180 - 1KHz via smartphone



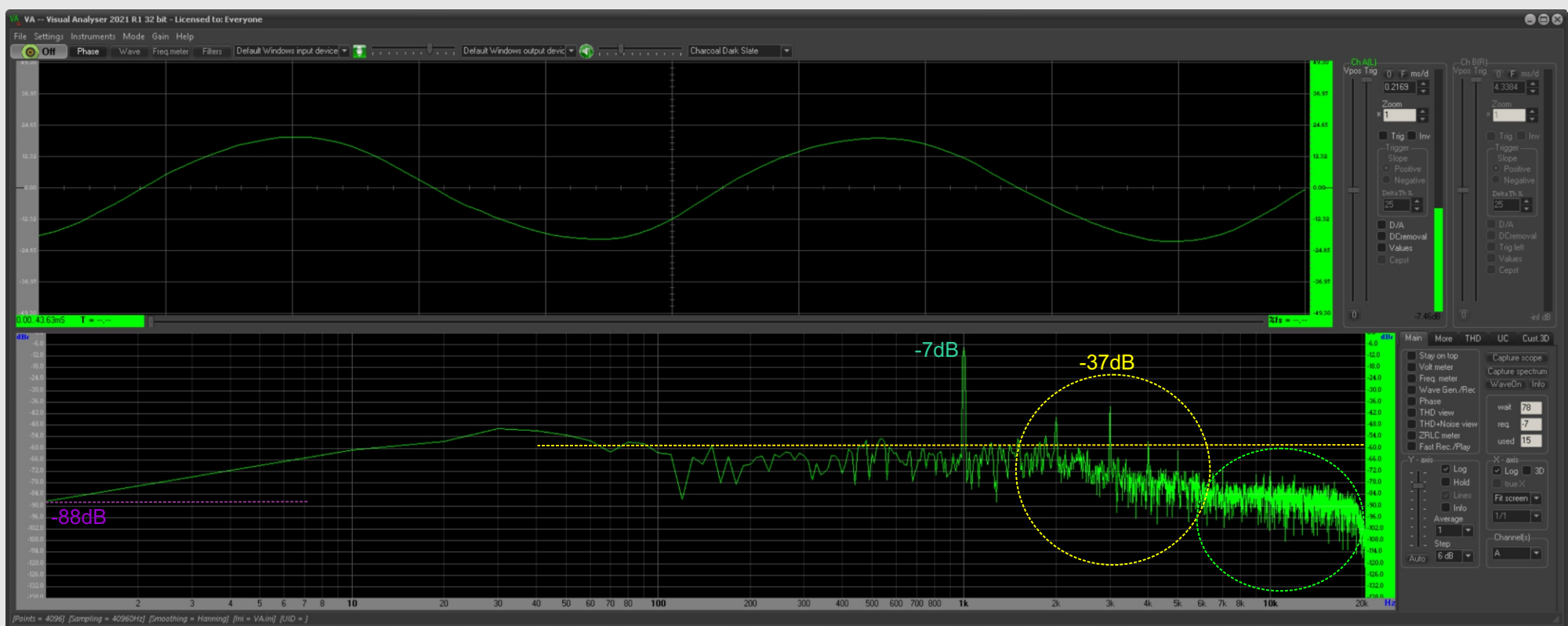


Figure 3: PDM MIC on STM32U5A5 ADF - 1 KHz via smartphone

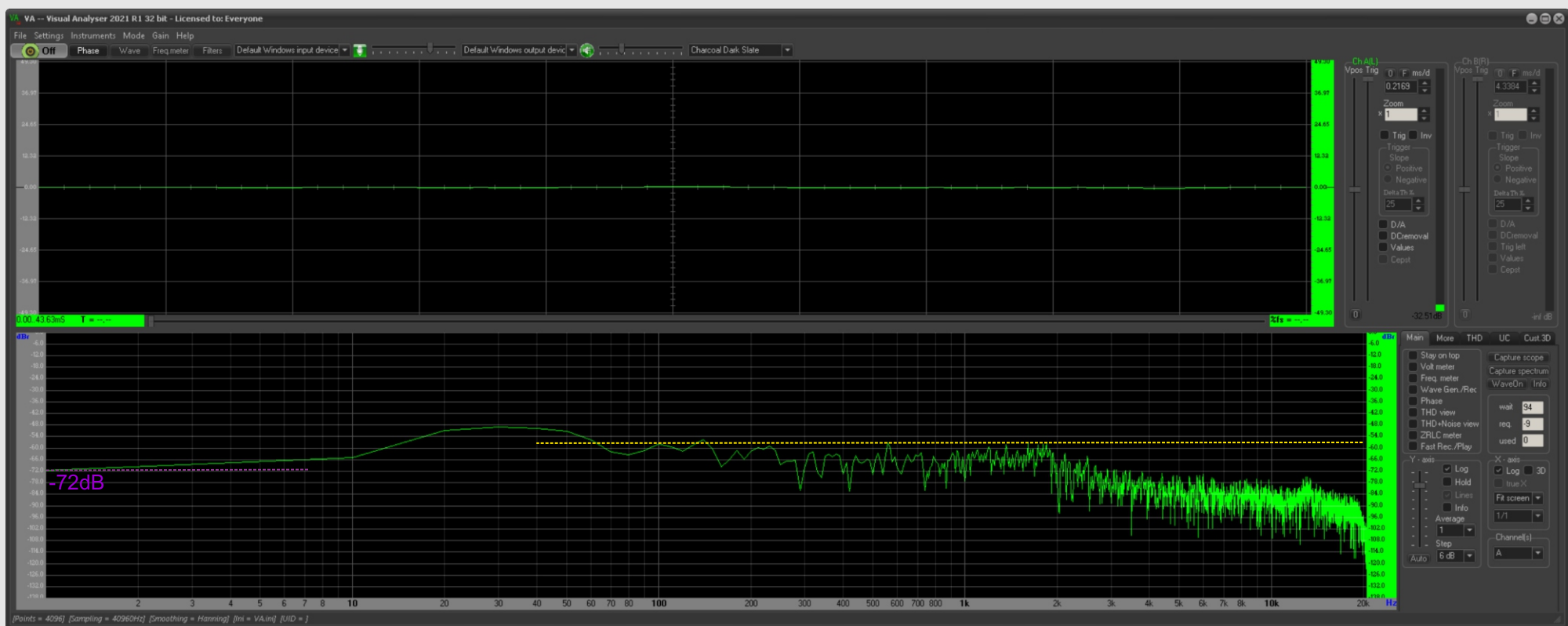


Figure 2: PDM MIC on STM32U5A5 ADF - noise level (ambient) **-58dB**

The STM32U5A5 with ADF for PDM-to-PCM conversion looks pretty good:

- it has a lower DC level, but just if the HP filter is also enabled
- it shows smaller harmonics on higher frequencies
- the lowest noise in high frequency spectrum (above 10 KHz)

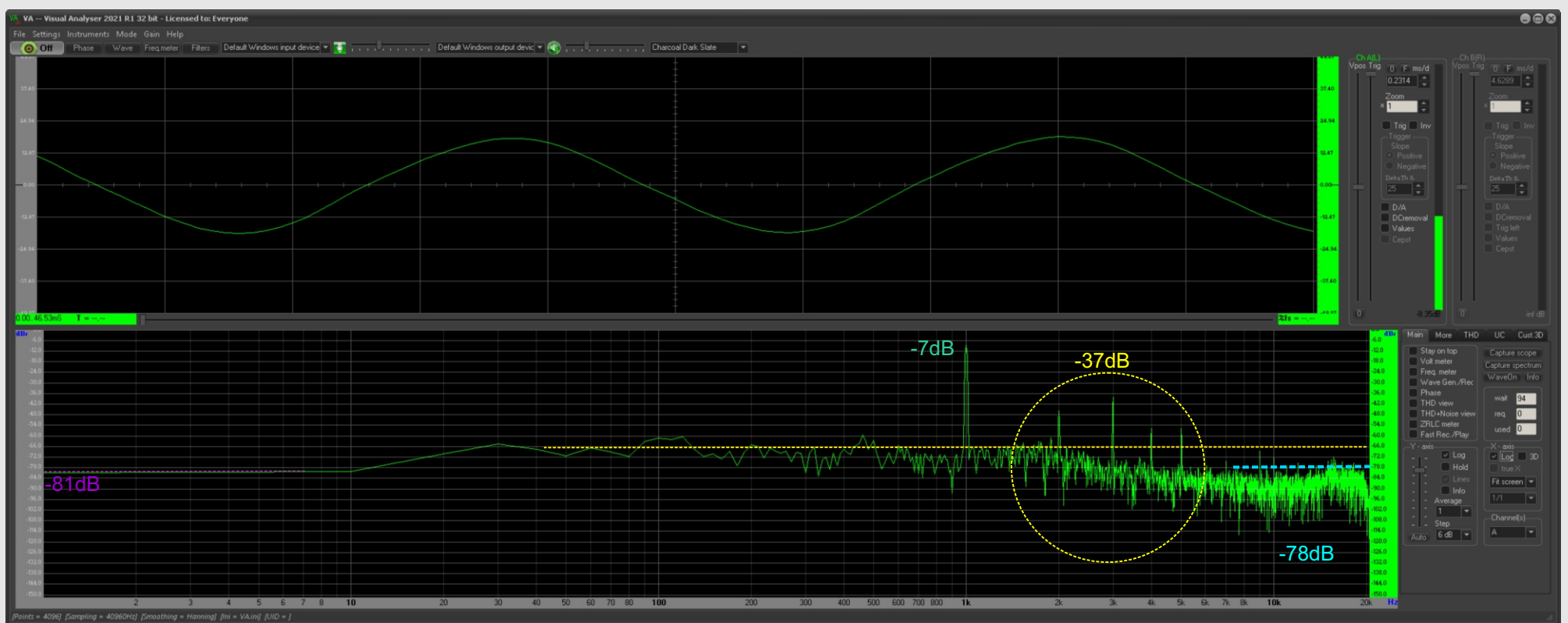


Figure 3: PDM MIC on Portenta H7 - 1 KHz via smartphone

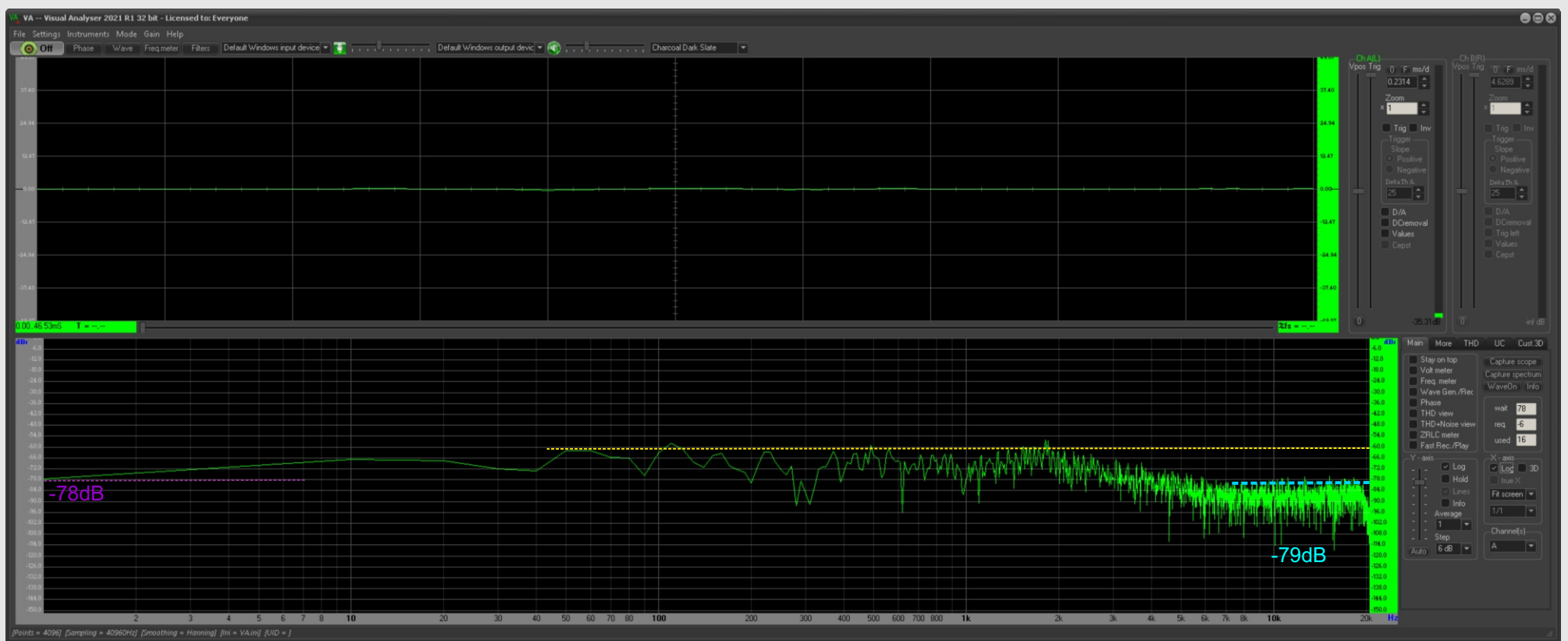


Figure 2: PDM MIC on Portenta H7 - noise level (ambient)

-60dB

The SW based PDM-to-PCM filter on Portenta H7 (libPDMFilter\_CM7\_GCC\_wc32.a) shows:

- an acceptable DC level (or smaller low frequency amplitudes)
- but large harmonics
- and a high noise level in high frequency region (above 10 KHz)



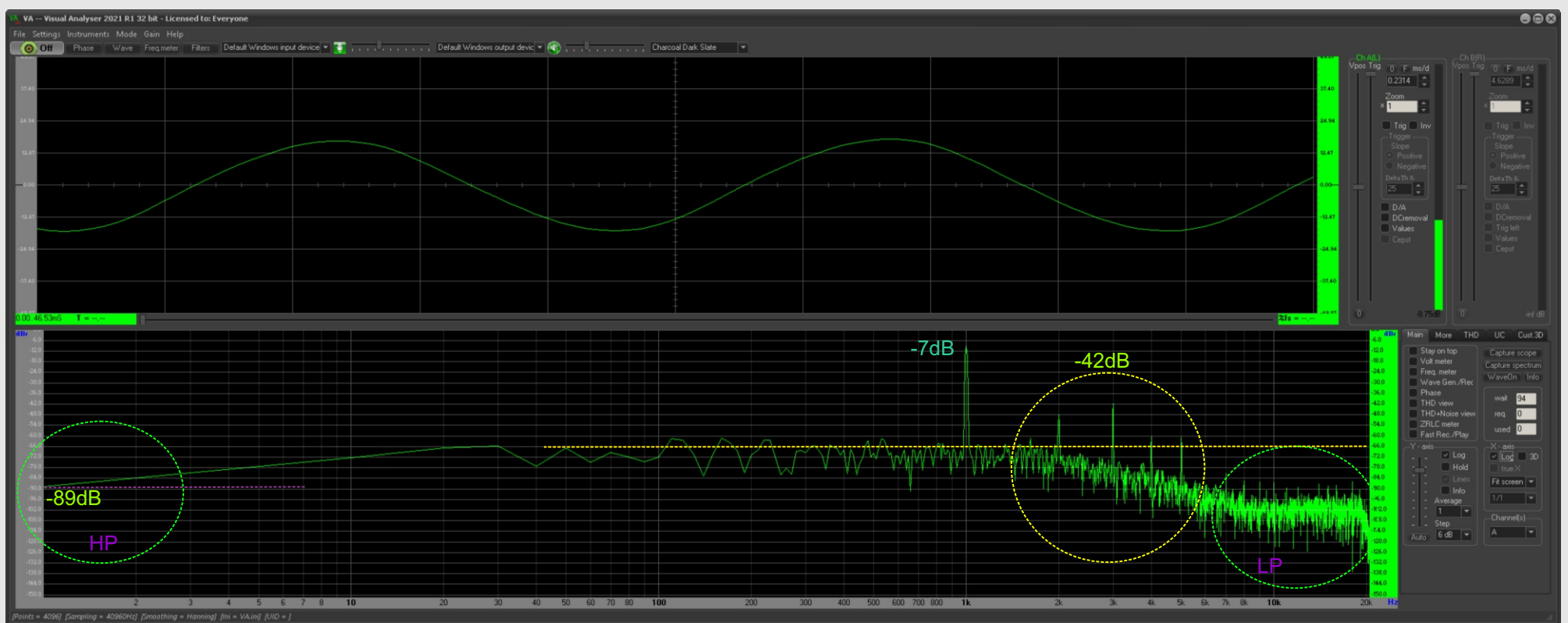


Figure 3: PDM MIC on Portenta H7 - 1 KHz via smartphone + HP filter + post LP filter

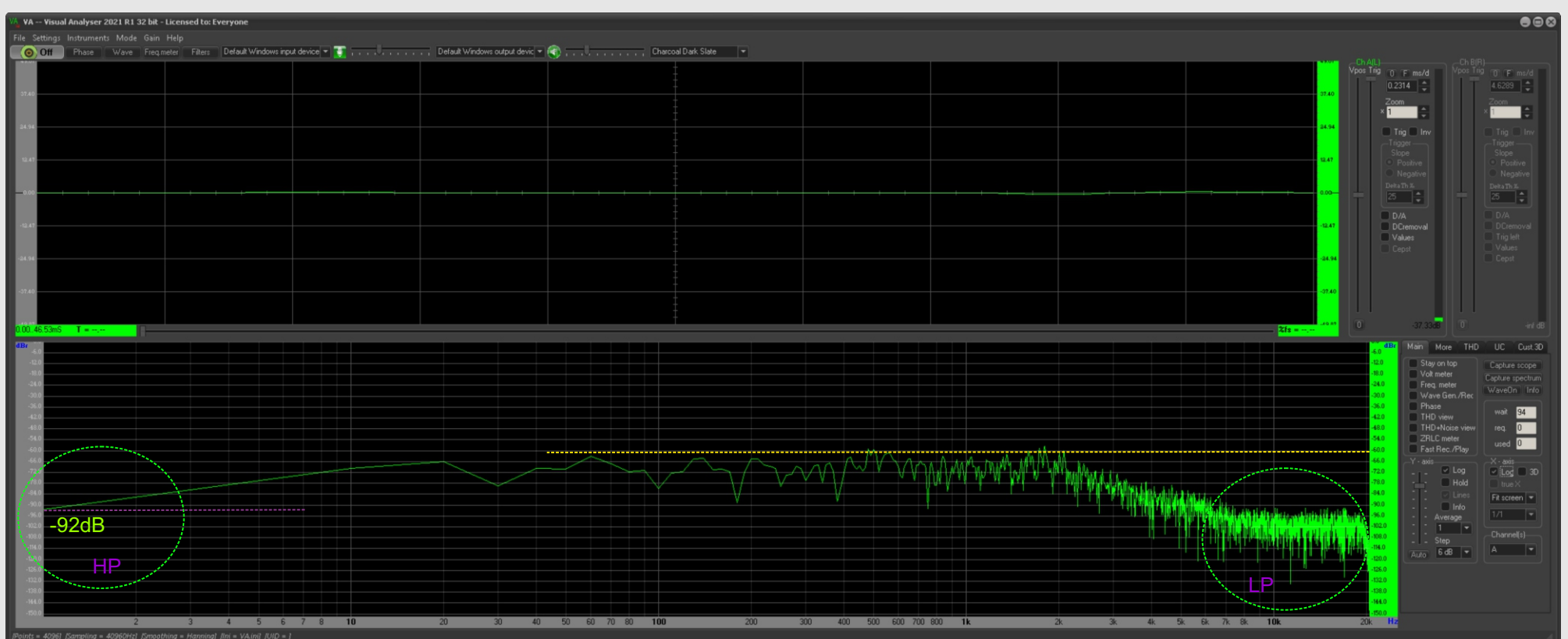


Figure 2: PDM MIC on Portenta H7 - noise level (ambient) + HP filter + post LP filter **-60dB**

The SW based PDM-to-PCM filter on Portenta H7 (libPDMFilter\_CM7\_GCC\_wc32.a) can be improved by:

- add a DC Blocker filter
- add a Low Pass FIR filter (9 taps, 10KHz cutoff)

It results in:

- much lower DC level (or smaller low frequency amplitudes)
- reduces harmonics level
- and a smaller noise level in high frequency region (above 10 KHz)