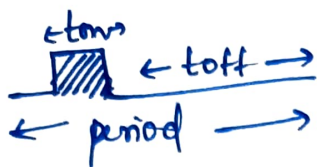


Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)



∴ To vary the duty cycle $\left(\frac{T_{on}}{T_{on} + T_{off}}\right)$ by varying the ton period after the given clock cycles.

Code:-

timescale 1ns/1ps

module pwm (input clk, rst, output reg dout);

parameter period = 100; // Taking 100 as the total period of off (dout).

integer count = 0; // To maintain the pulse width

integer ton = 0; // To store the value of on time.

reg nc = 1'b0; // To show there via new cycle after 100 units period to vary the pulse width

reg key = 1'b0;

always @ (posedge clk) begin // To adjust the the pulse width to fall back reverse after completion of max ton time.

if (rst == 1'b1) begin

count <= 0;

ton <= 0;

nc <= 1'b0;

end.

// To maintain the reset conditions.

else begin

if (count < 2 ton)

begin

count ← count + 1;

dout ← 1'b1;

nc ← 1'b0;

// To maintain the ton
time of the dout pin.

end

else if (count < period) begin

count ← count + 1;

dout ← 1'b0;

nc ← 1'b0;

// To maintain the
totl time of the
dout pin

end

else begin

nc ← 1'b1;

count ← 0;

// After the completion of 1 cycle
to vary the ton time we
maintain a variable

end

end

end

always @(posedge clk) begin

if (rst == 1'b0) begin

if (nc == 1'b1)

begin

if (key == 1'b1 & ton == 0) begin

key ← 0;

ton ← 0;

end.

maintaining the
conditions only if
not reset & there is
new cycle.

this indicates the
conditions when dout
completes 0 → 100 &
100 → 0
transition.

else if (key == 0 && ton < period) begin

key ← 0;

ton ← ton + 5;

end

} // This happens when the key value is 0 where we are moving forward by increasing ton value by increasing +5.

else begin

key ← 1;

ton ← ton - 5;

end

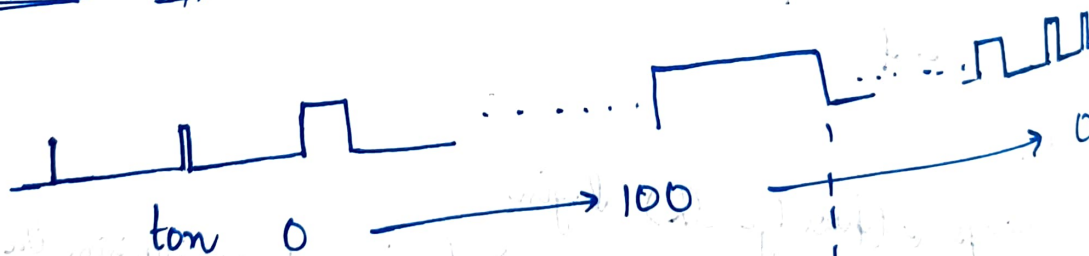
end

end

end

endmodule

Required o/p :-



∴ This is how we want to vary the pulse width of the system as per our count & varying value. Here it's (100 & period & increasing scale respectively).

• Basic usage : ~~Blank~~ • Brightness of LED.

• Used in motors by varying the voltage.

• For the main cause of power optimization.