

一种新型跟踪式逐次逼近模数转换器

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摘要: 为了降低功耗和复杂度, 采用复用量化器结构, 而不需要传统结构中的减法和数模转换器模块 (DAC), 实现一低功耗简单的跟踪式模数转换器. 量化器采用 8 bit 电容单调式切换的逐次逼近模数转换器 (SAR ADC). 另外为了进一步提高效率, SAR ADC 中的比较器采用时间域比较器实现. 经过在 90 nm CMOS 工艺下仿真验证, 设计的 ADC 采样速度 16 MHz, 8 倍过采样率 (OSR). 经过数字滤波处理, 输入信号频率为 227 kHz 时, 可以实现 59.6 dB 的信噪失真比 (SNDR), 功耗 28.5 μ W, 品质因数 (FOM) 18.4 fJ/step. 另外, 由于转换过程主要在数字域实现, 这种 ADC 便于移植到更先进的工艺, 并获得更好的效率.

关键词: 跟踪式模数转换器; 逐次逼近模数转换器; 时间域比较器; 低功耗; 高效率

A New Tracking SAR ADC

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Abstract: This paper presents a tracking analog-to-digital converter (ADC). By reusing the quantizer, the tracking ADC no longer needs subtraction and digital-to-analog (DAC) module that the conventional structure needs. This technique could decrease the power consumption and the chip area. The quantizer adopts 8-bit monotonic switching scheme successive-approximation-register (SAR) ADC. In addition, to further increase efficiency, a time domain comparator is used to replace the analog domain comparator. This ADC is simulated in a 90 nm CMOS technique. It works with 16MHz sampling rate, 8 over sampling rate (OSR). It achieves 59.6dB SNDR for an input signal around 227 KHz with the help of a simple digital low pass filter. Counting in the filter, it consumes 28.5 μ W power under 1-Vsupply. The figure-of-merit (FOM) is 18.4 fJ/STEP. In addition, such topology brings us the advantage of easy design migration among technology nodes for seeking greater efficiency improvement.

Key words: tracking ADC; SAR ADC; time domain comparator; low power; high efficiency

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