

A CHARGE PUMP CIRCUIT

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates broadly to a charge pump circuit and to a method for compensating current mismatch in a charge pump circuit.

BACKGROUND

10 A charge pump is an electronic circuit that uses switches to control the connections of voltages to double voltages, invert voltages, or generate arbitrary voltages, depending on the controller and circuit topology. An example for a charge pump circuit application is in phase locked loop circuits (PLL). For designing a charge pump circuit, an important objective is to minimize the mismatch between
15 “up” (pull-up) and “down” (pull-down) currents. In an integer-N synthesizer, the current mismatch will cause the charge pump’s output spectrum to have a higher reference spur. For fractional-N synthesizer, the current mismatch will cause an extra problem, known as higher in-band phase noise.

20 Figure 1 shows an existing charge pump circuit that attempts to deal with the mismatch problem between currents “up” and “down”. In this circuit, the original current source I_{bias} is mirrored to a common current branch for presenting “up” (I_{up}) and “down” (I_{down}) currents to N-MOS transistor M1 and P-MOS transistor M2 respectively. Between these two current carrying transistors (M1, M2), there are
25 four trans-gate switches (S1, S2, S3 and S4) of the same size and they form the current branch 101 (S1 and S2) parallel to a dummy branch 100 (S3 and S4). Each branch has its two trans-gate switches serially connected. The charge pump output voltage V_{ds} is taken at the CP_out point between S1 and S2 and a reference voltage V_{ref} is taken between S3 and S4. Linking charge pump output (V_{ds}) and
30 the voltage reference V_{ref} , a negative feedback is formed via an Operational Amplifier (Op) so that the voltage value V_{ref} follows V_{ds} . In these branches, D and U are digital signals from a phase frequency detector (PFD) to control the trans-gate switches (S1 to S4) so that the pumping of the positive and negative current

(CP_out) is regulated. In this circuit, a charge injection is minimized by implementing the identical switches (S1 to S4) with a minimal size and the possible overlap charge injection is reduced by fine-tuning the size of current carrying transistors (M1, M2). During operation, M1 and M2 are not switched on or off to prevent current switching effects on the drain of the current sources. When the charge pump is off i.e. both S1 and S2 are closed, the current is diverted into a dummy current branch 100 via S3 and S4.

In the charge pump circuit, there exists a systematic current variation due to transistor mismatch between M1 and M2. Consequently, the resulting current mismatch of the charge pump circuit is in practice difficult to avoid.

Referring to figure 2, the simulation result for the charge pump circuit of Figure 1 is shown. The vertical axis represents the electric current value and the horizontal axis gives the reference voltage V_{ref} (0~1.8V) value, which follows the charge pump output voltage V_{ds} . The current passing through M1 (100 μ A) is marked with I_{up} (curve 200) and the current passing through M2 (-95 μ A) is marked with I_{down} (curve 202). The current mismatch is illustrated by the current_mismatch curve 204. It can be observed that the circuit is not able to compensate the current mismatch and resulted current mismatch is quite large.

Another existing charge pump circuit is illustrated in Figure 3. The charge pump connects an original current source (I_{bias}) with a feedback network portion 300, a core charge pump portion 302 and a replica bias portion 304. This circuit uses the replica bias circuit 304 to equalize up and down currents regardless of the charge pump's output voltage V_{ds} . However, the voltage range V_{ds} of this charge pump is narrow which inhibits the feedback loop from operating properly. Such charge pump circuits cannot have good current match and are limited in terms of dynamic voltage range.

There are some charge pump circuits using digital circuits to control current mismatch. However, the digital circuit has to be turned on at all times to achieve good current match, which causes problems to the charge pump circuit.

A need therefore exists for compensating current mismatch in a charge pump circuit that seeks to address at least one of the above problems.

SUMMARY

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In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a charge pump circuit comprising a core charge pump circuit; a replica charge pump circuit for sensing a current mismatch in the core charge pump circuit and for converting the sensed current mismatch into a voltage signal V_{ctrl} ; wherein V_{ctrl} is
10 utilised for compensating the current mismatch in the core charge pump circuit.

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The core charge pump circuit may include a first n-type transistor and a first p-type transistor, parallel first and second branches between respective drains of the first n-type and the first p-type transistor, each branch including two switch elements, and a voltage follower circuit connected between a V_{ref} input point and a CP_{out} point between the switch elements on the first and second branches respectively;

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the replica charge pump circuit may include a second n-type transistor and a second p-type transistor, two switch elements of the same type as the switch elements of the core charge pump circuit connected in series between the drains of the second n-type and the second p-type transistor; and a feedback loop with one input taken from a point between the two switch elements of the replica charge pump circuit and V_{ref} supplied to another input of the feedback loop and V_{ctrl} as the output of the feedback loop.

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The charge pump circuit may further comprise a first current compensating circuit for converting V_{ctrl} into a compensating "up" current, and a second current compensating circuit for converting V_{ctrl} into a compensating "down" current.

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The compensating "up" current may be supplied to the drains of the first and second n-type transistors, and the compensating "down" current is supplied to the drains of the first and second p-type transistors.

The first and second compensating circuits may comprise respective differential circuits for converting a voltage difference between V_{ref} and V_{ctrl} into the compensating "up" and "down" currents respectively.

The switch elements may comprise trans-gate switches.

Current mismatch may be substantially compensated over a range of more
5 than about 1V in variation of V_{ref} .

In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of compensating current mismatch in a charge pump circuit, the method comprising sensing the current mismatch in the charge pump circuit; converting the
10 sensed current mismatch into a voltage signal V_{ctrl} ; and utilising V_{ctrl} to compensate the current mismatch.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention will be better understood and readily apparent
15 to one of ordinary skill in the art from the following written description, by way of example only, and in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a circuit diagram of an existing charge pump circuit for compensating up and down current mismatch;
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Figure 2 shows a simulation result for the current mismatch of the charge pump circuit of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows another existing charge pump circuit for reducing current
25 mismatch;

Figure 4 shows a circuit diagram of a charge pump circuit with a replica charge pump; and

30 Figure 5 shows up and down current supply circuits connected to the charge pump circuit of Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows simulation results of the disclosed charge pump circuit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to figure 4, a charge pump circuit for reducing current mismatch is disclosed. The charge pump comprises three portions, namely a current source portion
5 400, a core charge pump portion 402 and the replica charge pump portion 404.

The current source portion 400 comprises an original current source I_{bias} and three transistors (Q1, Q2, Q3). These transistors mirror the current from the original current source I_{bias} to give positive and negative output currents. In
10 particular, the original current I_{bias} connects to the source of Q3 and drain of Q1. The drain of Q1 and gates of Q1 and Q2 are joined together. The sources of Q1 and Q2 are connected to ground. The gate of Q3 is connected to its drain and further to the drain of Q2. The source of Q3 as well as the original current source
15 I_{bias} are connected to a positive supply voltage V_{dd} .

The core charge pump circuit 402 is connected to the mirrored current sources for receiving up and down currents. At the up current side of M1, the source of M1 is connected to the source of Q3 and the gates of M1 and Q3 are jointly connected to the drain of Q2. At the down current side, the source of M2
20 connects the sources of Q1 and Q2 to ground. The gates of M2, Q2 and Q1 are connected together to the original current source I_{bias} directly.

Between the up and down current carrying transistors M1 and M2, there are two parallel branches comprising four trans-gate switches, namely S1, S2, S3 and
25 S4. S1 and S2 are serially connected between M1 and M2 to form a current branch 406 and the charge pump output V_{ds} (CP_out) is taken between the trans-gate switches S1 and S2. Parallel to S1 and S2, S3 and S4 are serially connected to form a dummy branch 408 between M1 and M2 where the voltage reference V_{ref} is taken between the switches S3 and S4. The reference voltage V_{ref} is also at the
30 output of an Operational Amplifier (OPAMP) Op 1 and control signals D and U for the trans-gate switches (S1, S2, S3 and S4) are taken from a Phase Frequency Detector (PFD).

Between the current branch 406 and the dummy branch 408, a negative feedback loop 410 (voltage follower) is formed by Op1 between the charge pump output 411 and the reference voltage V_{ref} .

5 The replica charge pump circuit 404 is used for sensing the current mismatch of the core charge pump 402. Within the replica charge pump in out 404, a feedback loop 412 is used to convert the sensed current mismatch into a voltage signal, V_{ctrl} .

10 The replica charge pump circuit 404 has two transistors (M3 and M4) and two trans-gate switches (S5 and S6). M3 and M4 have the same size as M1 and M2 while S5 and S6 have the same size as S1 to S4. M3, S5, S6 and M4 are connected in series. The current mismatch due to the size mismatch and the drain voltages of transistors M1 and M2 can be compensated in the implementation
15 shown in Figure 4. It will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that for M1 and M3, and for M2 and M4, a good match can be achieved, typically less than 1% in real circuits. The trans-gate switches S5 and S6 are maintained at an on state continuously during the charge pump's circuit 401 operation. Between the trans-gate switches S5 and S6, a connection marked as point A is coupled to a second
20 Operational Amplifier Op2 to form the negative feedback loop 412.

The feedback loop 412 of the replica charge pump circuit 404 is formed around the Operational Amplifier Op2. Here, Op2 is a rail-to-rail OPAMP and it is used as trans-impedance amplifier (TIA). In particular, the input from point A is
25 linked to the inverting input 414 and a control voltage V_{ctrl} is fed back from the output 416 of Op2 to the inverting input 414 via a resistor R. On the other hand, the reference voltage V_{ref} is supplied to the non-inverting input 418 of Op2.

For the "external" connections of the replica charge pump circuit 404, the
30 source and gate of M3 are connected to the source and gate of M1 respectively. Similarly, the source and gate of M4 are connected to the source and gate of M2 respectively.

During operation, the current mismatch of the original charge pump output V_{ds} (at CP_out) is mirrored to point A by the replica charge pump circuit 404 and supplied to the second Operational Amplifier Op2, which is used as TIA. If the "up" current on M1 is lower than the "down" current, V_{ctrl} becomes higher than V_{ref} . If the "up" current is higher than the "down" current, V_{ctrl} becomes lower than V_{ref} . Thus, the mismatch in the "up" and "down" current is effectively converted into a differential voltage signal V_{ctrl} . Additional differential circuits are used to convert the V_{ctrl} into compensating current signals. The differential circuits are described below with reference to Figures 5(a) and (b).

The disclosed charge pump circuit of Figure 4 has four additional current input connecting, labeled as I_1 , I_2 , I_3 and I_4 . I_1 and I_3 are for receiving compensation "up" current while I_2 and I_4 are for receiving compensation "down" current. The compensating "up" current supply circuit is shown in Figure 5(a) and the compensating "down" current supply is illustrated by Figure 5(b).

Referring to Figure 5(a), the compensating "up" current source 500 is regulated by V_{ref} and V_{ctrl} . In particular, there are seven transistors (Q4 to Q7 and M5 to M7) forming the current source. Q4 to Q7 form source loop 501 and M5 to M7 are connected in parallel. Within the loop, Q6's drain connects to Q4's drain and Q7's drain connects to Q5's drain. The sources of Q4 and Q5 are connected together to ground via a current source 502. The sources of Q6 and Q7 are connected to a positive voltage V_{dd} . The gates of Q6 and Q7 are also connected to the drain of Q4. V_{ref} is applied to the gate of Q4 and V_{ctrl} is applied to the gate of Q5. For M5 to M7, all sources are connected to the sources of Q6 and Q7 and all gates are connected to the drain of Q5. The gate of M5 is also connected to the drain of Q5. The "up" current output to node I_1 and I_3 are taken from the drains of M6 and M7 respectively.

Referring to Figure 5(b), the compensating "down" current is also regulated by V_{ref} and V_{ctrl} . In particular, there are seven transistors (Q8 to Q11 and M8 to M10) forming the current source 511. Q8 to Q11 form a loop source 510 and M8 to M10 are connected in parallel. Within the loop 510, Q10's drain connects to Q8's drain and Q11's drain connects to Q9's drain. The sources of Q8 and Q9 are

connected to ground. The sources of Q10 and Q11 are connected to a positive voltage V_{dd} via a current source 512. The gates of Q8 and Q9 are connected to the drain of Q10. V_{ref} is applied to the gate of Q10 and V_{ctrl} is applied to the gate of Q11. For M8 to M10, the sources are connected to the sources of Q8 and Q9 at ground and all gates are connected to the drain of Q9. The gate of M8 is also connected to the drain of Q9. The compensating "down" current output I_2 and I_4 are taken from the drains of M8 and M9 respectively. It will be appreciated that sources 502 and 512 may be mirrored from one current source.

The above-disclosed charge pump circuits provide current mismatch feedback. The feedback will compensate the current mismatch and force "up" and "down" currents closer over a wider V_{ds} range.

A simulation result of the disclosed charge pump circuit is presented in figure 6. The vertical axis and horizontal axis denotes the mismatch current value in μA and reference voltage value V_{ref} respectively. In the graph, the "up" current I_{up} (curve 600) and down current I_{down} (curve 602) are plotted together with the curve 604 of current_mismatch. The graph shows that the current mismatch is less than about 1% when the reference voltage V_{ref} varies from about 0.2V to about 1.5V, i.e. providing a V_{ref} range of more than about 1V. Also shown in Figure 6 are the compensating "up" and "down" currents in curves 606 and 608 respectively.

It will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the present invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive.

CLAIMS

1. A charge pump circuit comprising:
a core charge pump circuit;
a replica charge pump circuit for sensing a current mismatch in the core
5 charge pump circuit and for converting the sensed current mismatch into a voltage
signal V_{ctrl} ;
wherein V_{ctrl} is utilised for compensating the current mismatch in the core
charge pump circuit.
- 10 2. The charge pump circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein
the core charge pump circuit includes a first n-type transistor and a first p-
type transistor, parallel first and second branches between respective drains of the
first n-type and the first p-type transistor, each branch including two switch elements,
and a voltage follower circuit connected between a V_{ref} input point and a CP_{out}
15 point between the switch elements on the first and second branches respectively;
the replica charge pump circuit includes a second n-type transistor and a
second p-type transistor, two switch elements of the same type as the switch
elements of the core charge pump circuit connected in series between the drains of
the second n-type and the second p-type transistor; and a feedback loop with one
20 input taken from a point between the two switch elements of the replica charge
pump circuit and V_{ref} supplied to another input of the feedback loop and V_{ctrl} as
the output of the feedback loop.
- 25 3. The charge pump circuit as claimed in claim 2, further comprising a
first current compensating circuit for converting V_{ctrl} into a compensating "up"
current, and a second current compensating circuit for converting V_{ctrl} into a
compensating "down" current.
- 30 4. The charge pump circuit as claimed in claim 3, wherein the
compensating "up" current is supplied to the drains of the first and second n-type
transistors, and the compensating "down" current is supplied to the drains of the first
and second p-type transistors.

5. The charge pump circuit as claimed in claims 3 or 4, wherein the first and second compensating circuits comprise respective differential circuits for converting a voltage difference between V_{ref} and V_{ctrl} into the compensating "up" and "down" currents respectively.

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6. The charge pump circuit as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the switch elements comprise trans-gate switches.

7. The charge pump circuit as claimed in any one of the preceding
10 claims, wherein current mismatch is substantially compensated over a range of more than about 1V in variation of V_{ref} .

8. A method of compensating current mismatch in a charge pump circuit, the method comprising:

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sensing the current mismatch in the charge pump circuit;
converting the sensed current mismatch into a voltage signal V_{ctrl} ; and
utilising V_{ctrl} to compensate the current mismatch.