

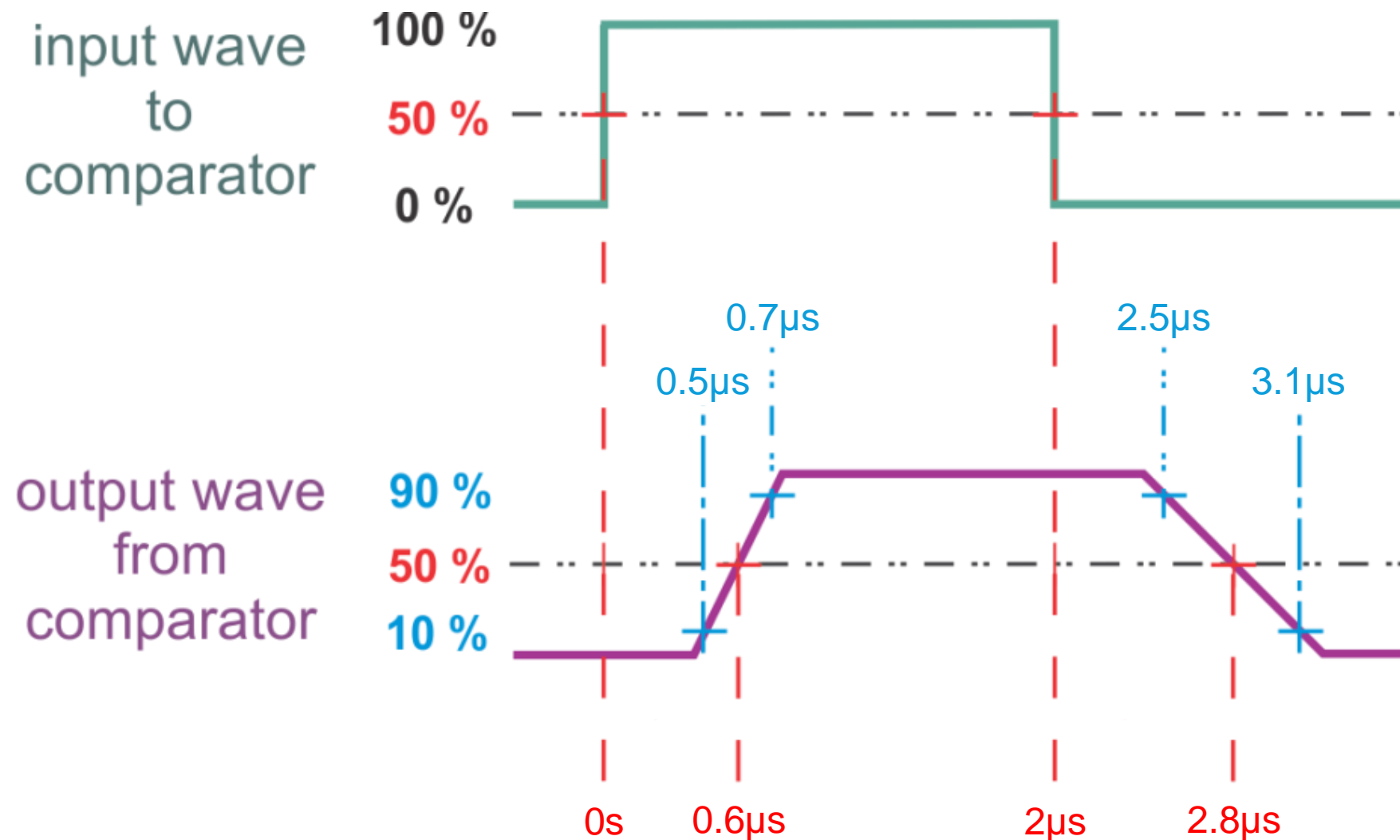
# Comparator Applications 3 Quiz

TIPL 2103

TI Precision Labs – Op Amps

# Question 1

- a) Use the information below to determine  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ,  $t_{P(LH)}$  and  $t_{P(HL)}$  for this comparator.
- b) Calculate the maximum toggle frequency of this comparator using the answer of part a)



# Multiple Choice

- Comparators can be used successfully with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Single power supplies only
  - b. Dual/split power supplies only
  - c. Both single and dual/split power supplies
  - d. No power supply present
  
- A single supply, open collector comparator will \_\_\_\_\_ when the output is high and will \_\_\_\_\_ when the output is low.
  - a. Source current; sink current
  - b. Sink current; source current
  - c. Neither source nor sink current; sink current
  - d. Neither source nor sink current; source current

# Multiple Choice

- Comparator start-up output state uncertainty means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. A comparator may or may not turn on as power is applied
  - b. The comparator output will always be high as power is applied
  - c. The comparator output will always be low as power is applied
  - d. The comparator output may transition back and forth between states as power is applied
  
- Comparator power-on-reset (POR) circuitry \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Keeps the comparator output at a high impedance during start-up
  - b. Forces the comparator output low during start-up
  - c. Forces the comparator output high during start-up
  - d. Forces the comparator output to the last known state during start-up

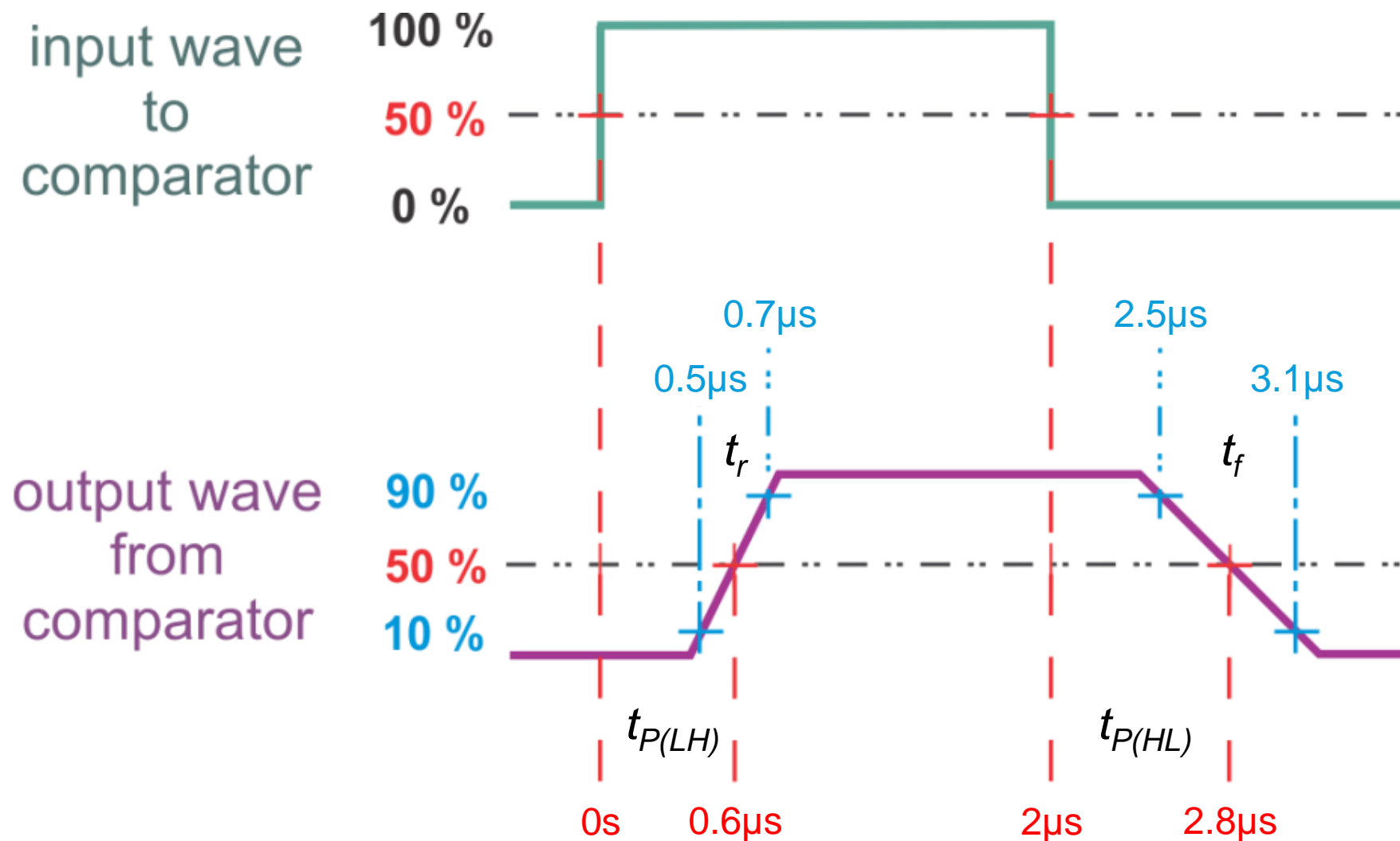
# Multiple Choice

- Propagation delay is the time required for the comparator output to reach \_\_\_\_\_ of its final output level when the input changes to \_\_\_\_\_ of its final input level.
  - a. 10%; 90%
  - b. 50%; 50%
  - c. 25%; 75%
  - d. 100%; 100%
  
- Comparator maximum toggle frequency is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Rise time, fall time, and propagation delay
  - b. Rise time, fall time, propagation delay, and start-up uncertainty
  - c. Propagation delay, shoot-through current, and start-up uncertainty
  - d. Rise time, fall time, shoot-through current, and start-up uncertainty

# Solutions

# Question 1 – Solution

a) Use the information below to determine  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$ ,  $t_{P(LH)}$  and  $t_{P(HL)}$  for this comparator.



- $t_r = 0.7\mu\text{s} - 0.5\mu\text{s} = \mathbf{0.2\mu\text{s}}$
- $t_f = 3.1\mu\text{s} - 2.5\mu\text{s} = \mathbf{0.6\mu\text{s}}$
- $t_{P(LH)} = 0.6\mu\text{s} - 0\text{s} = \mathbf{0.6\mu\text{s}}$
- $t_{P(HL)} = 2.8\mu\text{s} - 2\mu\text{s} = \mathbf{0.8\mu\text{s}}$

# Question 1 – Solution

b) Calculate the maximum toggle frequency of this comparator using the answer of part a)

- $t_r = 0.2\mu\text{s}$
- $t_f = 0.6\mu\text{s}$
- $t_{P(LH)} = 0.6\mu\text{s}$
- $t_{P(HL)} = 0.8\mu\text{s}$

$$f_{toggle} \cong (t_r + t_f + t_{P(LH)} + t_{P(HL)})^{-1}$$

$$f_{toggle} \cong (0.2\mu\text{s} + 0.6\mu\text{s} + 0.6\mu\text{s} + 0.8\mu\text{s})^{-1} = \mathbf{454.5\text{ kHz}}$$



# Multiple Choice – Solutions

- Comparators can be used successfully with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Single power supplies only
  - b. Dual/split power supplies only
  - c. Both single and dual/split power supplies
  - d. No power supply present
  
- A single supply, open collector comparator will \_\_\_\_\_ when the output is high and will \_\_\_\_\_ when the output is low.
  - a. Source current; sink current
  - b. Sink current; source current
  - c. Neither source nor sink current; sink current
  - d. Neither source nor sink current; source current

# Multiple Choice – Solutions

- Comparator start-up output state uncertainty means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. A comparator may or may not turn on as power is applied
  - b. The comparator output will always be high as power is applied
  - c. The comparator output will always be low as power is applied
  - d. The comparator output may transition back and forth between states as power is applied
  
- Comparator power-on-reset (POR) circuitry \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Keeps the comparator output at a high impedance during start-up
  - b. Forces the comparator output low during start-up
  - c. Forces the comparator output high during start-up
  - d. Forces the comparator output to the last known state during start-up

# Multiple Choice – Solutions

- Propagation delay is the time required for the comparator output to reach \_\_\_\_\_ of its final output level when the input changes to \_\_\_\_\_ of its final input level.
  - a. 10%; 90%
  - b. 50%; 50%
  - c. 25%; 75%
  - d. 100%; 100%
- Comparator maximum toggle frequency is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Rise time, fall time, and propagation delay
  - b. Rise time, fall time, propagation delay, and start-up uncertainty
  - c. Propagation delay, shoot-through current, and start-up uncertainty
  - d. Rise time, fall time, shoot-through current, and start-up uncertainty