

# Block 23 – Comparator Circuits

## Student Group

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# Block 23 — Comparator Circuits

## Learning objectives

After this 90-minute block, you can

- ...

## Preparation at Home

Well, again

- read through the present chapter and write down anything you did not understand.
- Also here, there are some clips for more clarification under 'Embedded resources' (check the text above/below, sometimes only part of the clip is interesting).

For checking your understanding please do the following exercises:

- ...

## 90-minute plan

1. Warm-up (x min):
  1. ....
2. Core concepts & derivations (x min):
  1. ...
3. Practice (x min): ...
4. Wrap-up (x min): Summary box; common pitfalls checklist.

## Conceptual overview

1. ...

## Core content

### Comparator

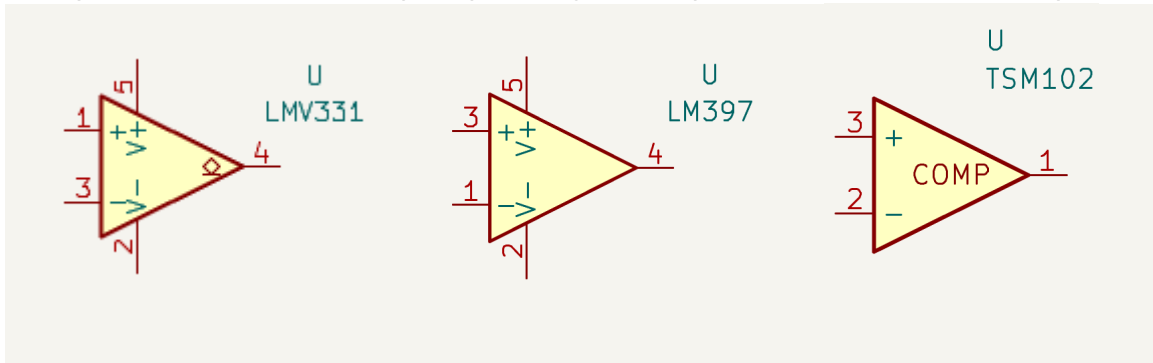
Up to now we focussed on operational amplifier, which is only usable in a closed-loop setup. However, it also as a “special brother”, the **comparator**.

The differences form the comparator in contrast to the operational amplifier are:

1. It is **only used in positive feedback**. It should never be used in negative feedback.
2. It is optimized for **fast switching**

3. It only outputs **in saturation**, which means it only has two possible outputs, see details below.

The symbol is related to the op-amps triangular shape - often the exact same symbol is used.



So, but what is the output, now? For this, it helps to have a look onto the simulation below. There are two types of comparators:

1. **comparators with open-collector output:**

This type outputs the minimum value, when the non-inverted input is bigger than the inverted one.

Otherwise, the output is **high-ohmic** or **undefined**

$$U_{\text{O,OC}} = \begin{cases} \text{undefined} & U_{\text{I,1}} > U_{\text{I,2}} \\ \text{sat, min} & U_{\text{I,1}} < U_{\text{I,2}} \end{cases}$$

2. **comparators with push-pull output:**

This type outputs the minimum value, when the non-inverted input is bigger than the inverted one.

Otherwise, it outputs the maximum value.

$$U_{\text{O,PP}} = \begin{cases} \text{sat, max} & U_{\text{I,1}} > U_{\text{I,2}} \\ \text{sat, min} & U_{\text{I,1}} < U_{\text{I,2}} \end{cases}$$

## Common pitfalls

- ...

## Exercises

### Worked examples

...

## Embedded resources

Longer tutorial on Schmitt trigger



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