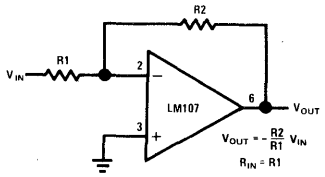
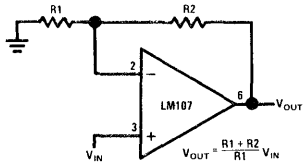
February 1970

# op amp circuit collection

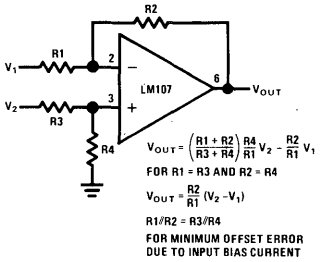
## section 1 — basic circuits



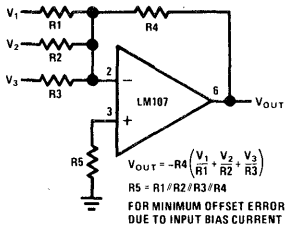

Inverting Amplifier



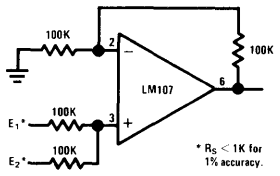

Non-Inverting Amplifier



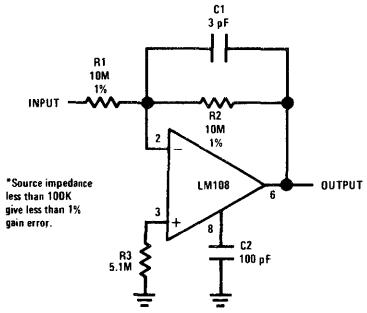

Difference Amplifier



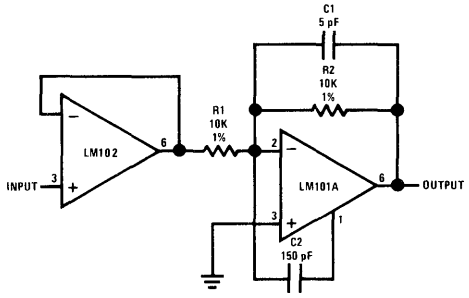

Inverting Summing Amplifier



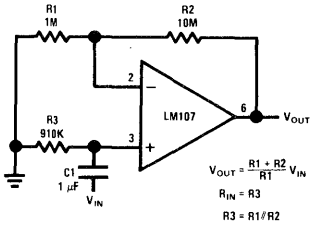

Non-Inverting Summing Amplifier



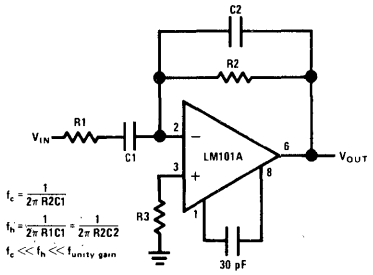

Inverting Amplifier with High Input Impedance



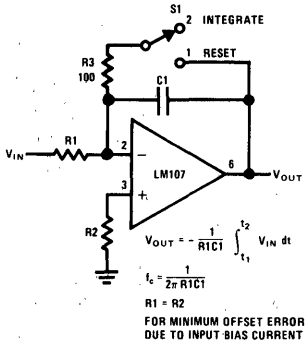

Fast Inverting Amplifier With High Input Impedance



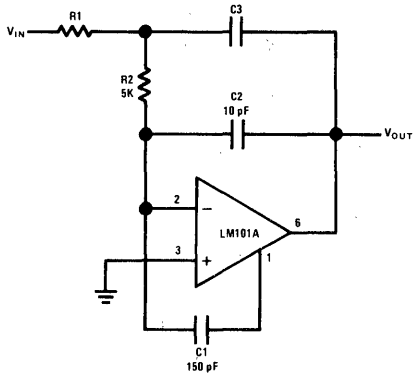

Non-Inverting AC Amplifier



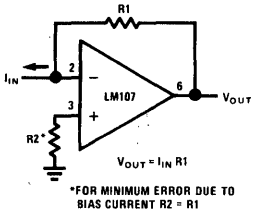

Practical Differentiator



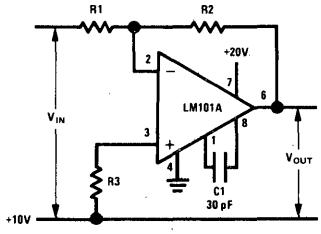

Integrator



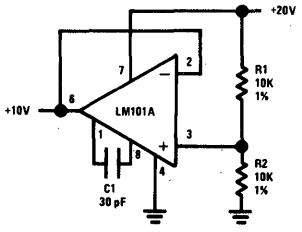

Fast Integrator



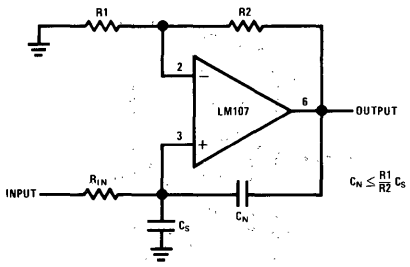

Current to Voltage Converter



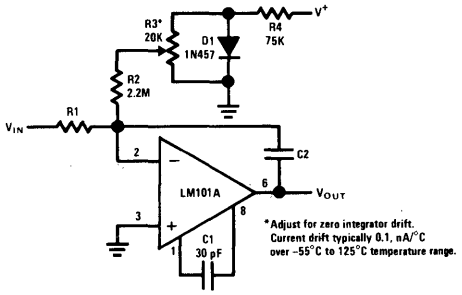

Circuit for Operating the LM101
without a Negative Supply



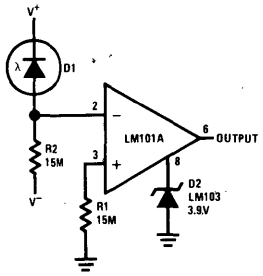

Circuit for Generating the
Second Positive Voltage



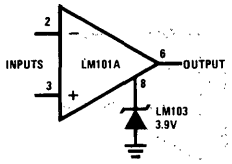

Neutralizing Input Capacitance to Optimize Response Time



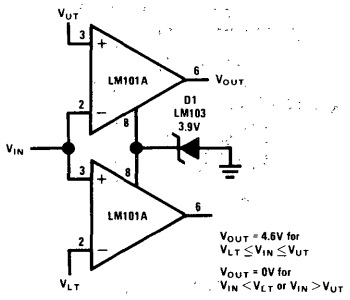

Integrator with Bias Current Compensation



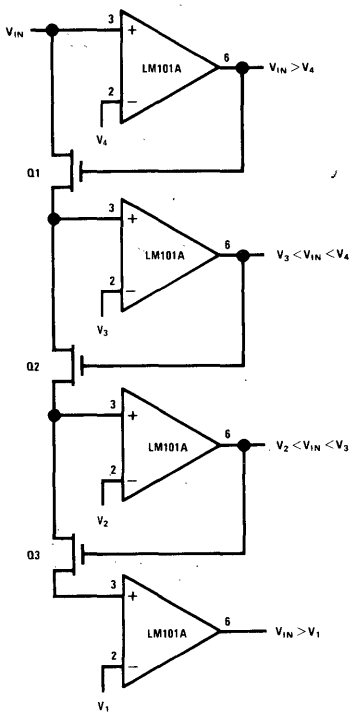

Threshold Detector for Photodiodes



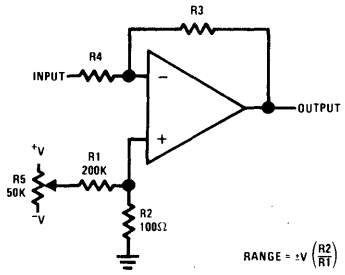

Voltage Comparator for Driving DTL or TTL Integrated Circuits



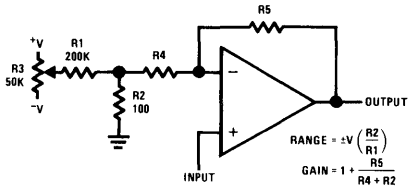

Double-Ended Limit Detector



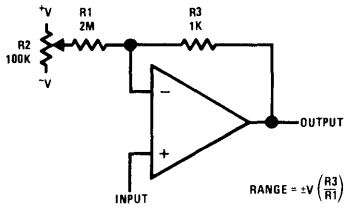

Multiple Aperture Window Discriminator



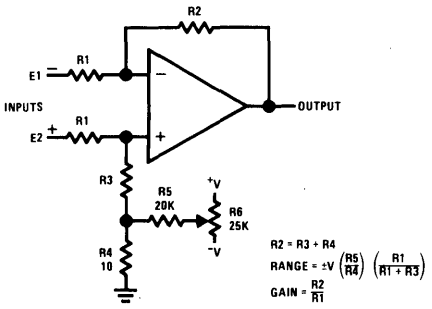

Offset Voltage Adjustment for Inverting Amplifiers Using Any Type of Feedback Element



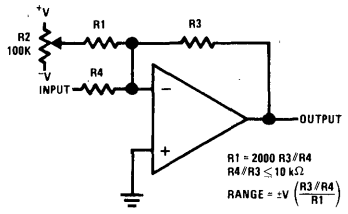

Offset Voltage Adjustment for Non-Inverting Amplifiers



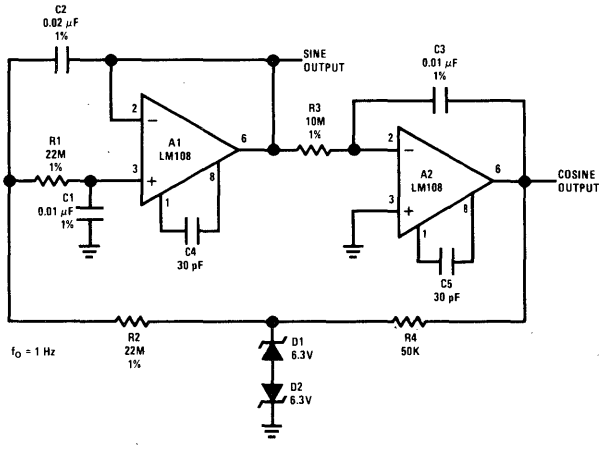

Offset Voltage Adjustment for Voltage Followers



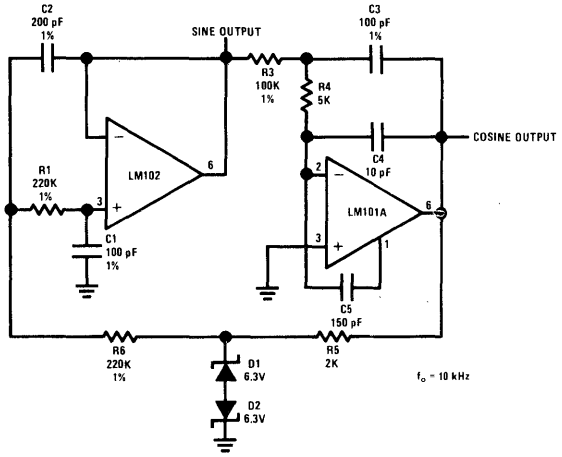

Offset Voltage Adjustment for Differential Amplifiers



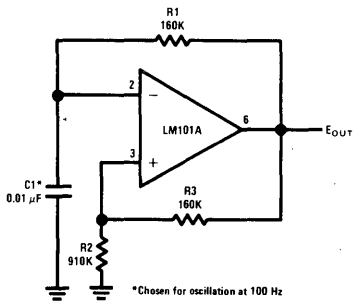

Offset Voltage Adjustment for Inverting Amplifiers Using 10 kΩ Source Resistance or Less



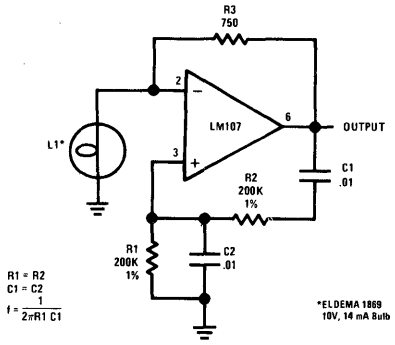

Low Frequency Sine Wave Generator with Quadrature Output



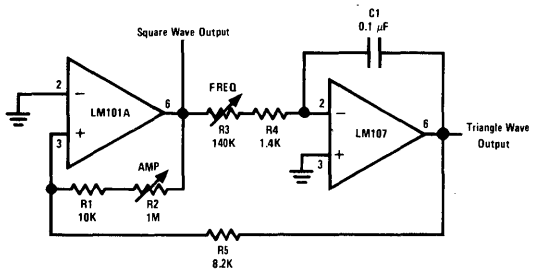

High Frequency Sine Wave Generator with Quadrature Output



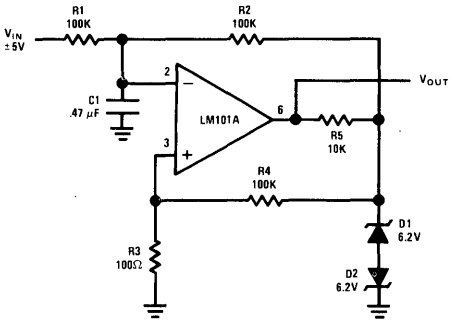

Free-Running Multivibrator



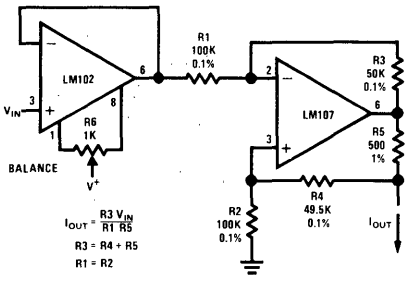

Wein Bridge Sine Wave Oscillator



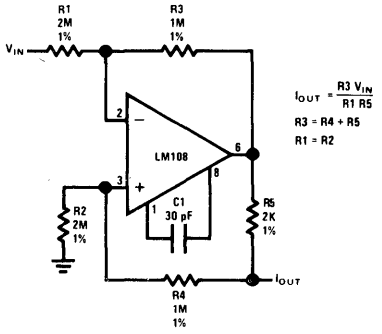

Function Generator



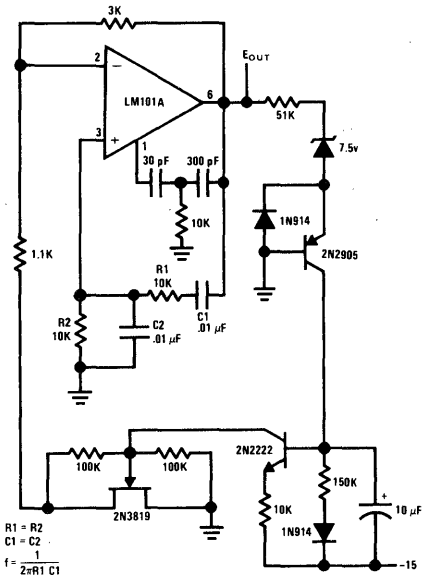

Pulse Width Modulator



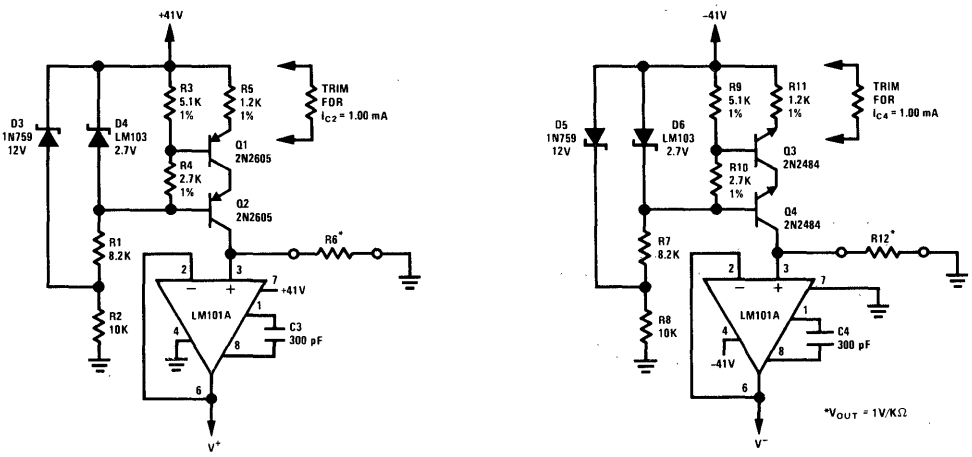

Bilateral Current Source



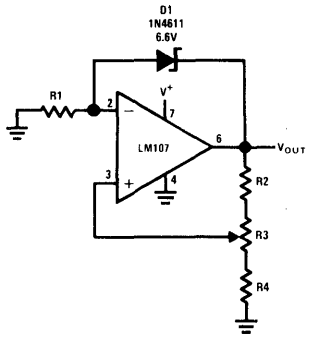

Bilateral Current Source



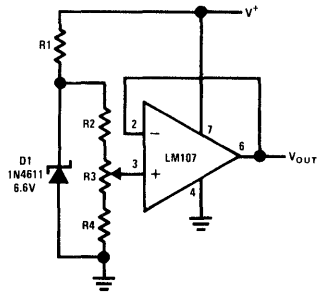

**Wein Bridge Oscillator with FET Amplitude Stabilization**



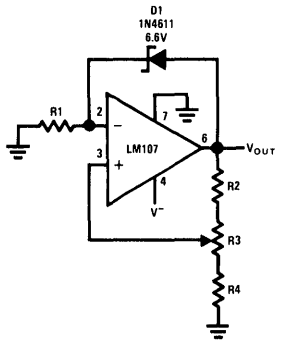

**Low Power Supply for Integrated Circuit Testing**



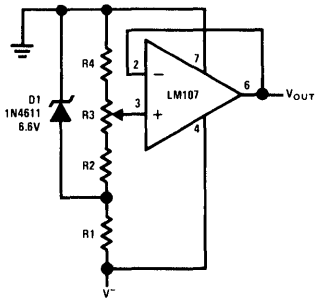

Positive Voltage Reference



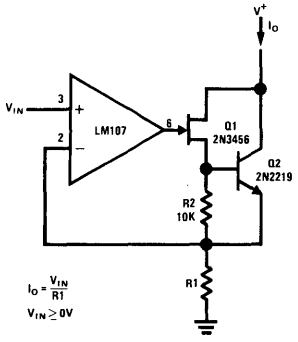

Positive Voltage Reference



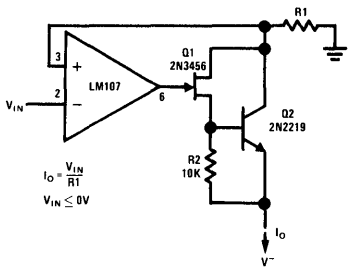

Negative Voltage Reference



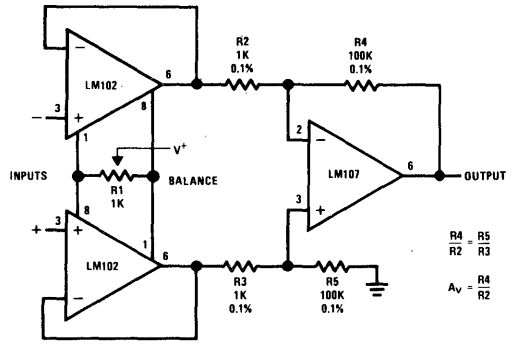

Negative Voltage Reference



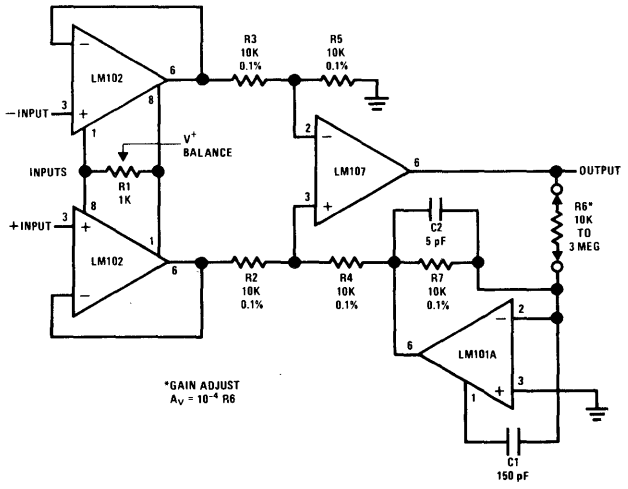

Precision Current Sink



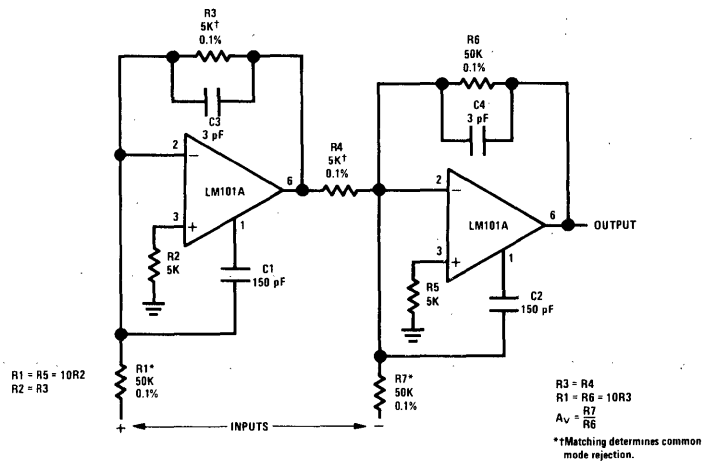

Precision Current Source



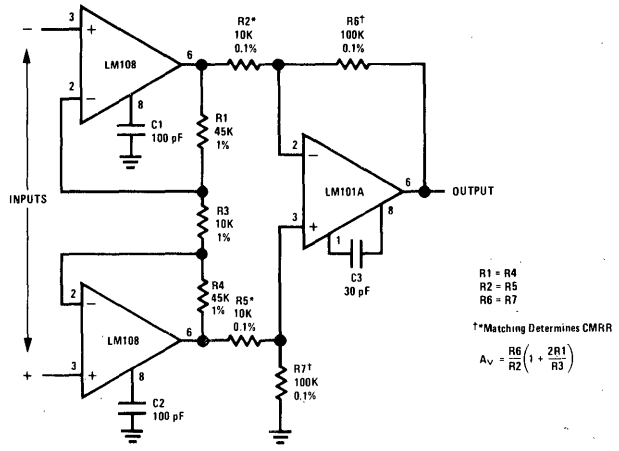

Differential-Input Instrumentation Amplifier



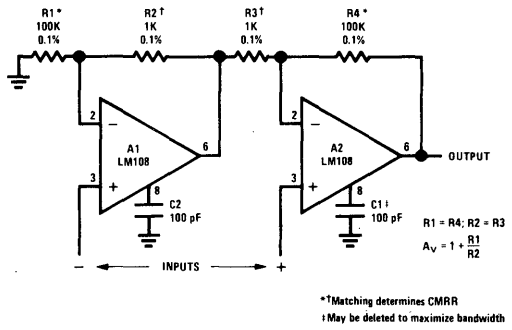

Variable Gain, Differential-Input Instrumentation Amplifier



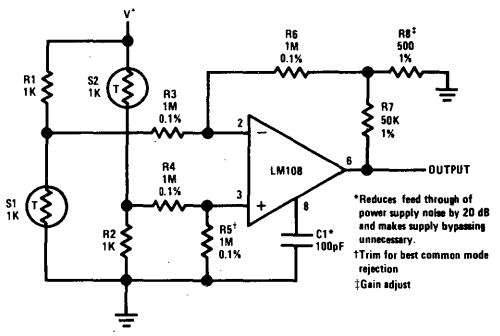

Instrumentation Amplifier with ±100 Volt Common Mode Range



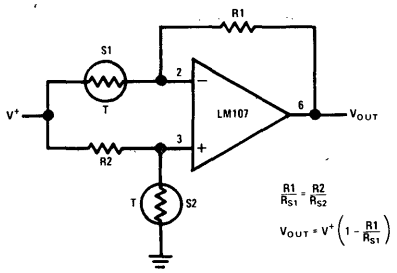

Differential Input Instrumentation Amplifier with High Common Mode Rejection



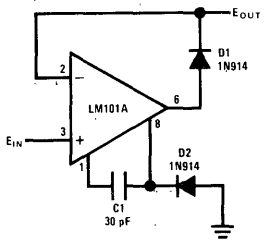

High Input Impedance Instrumentation Amplifier



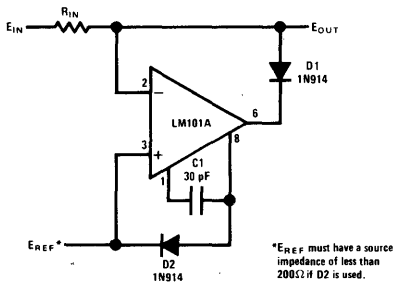

Bridge Amplifier with Low Noise Compensation



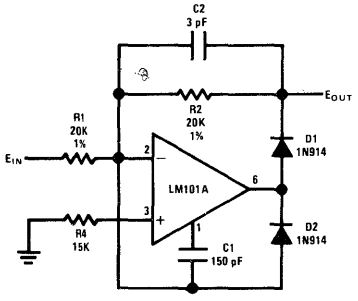

Bridge Amplifier



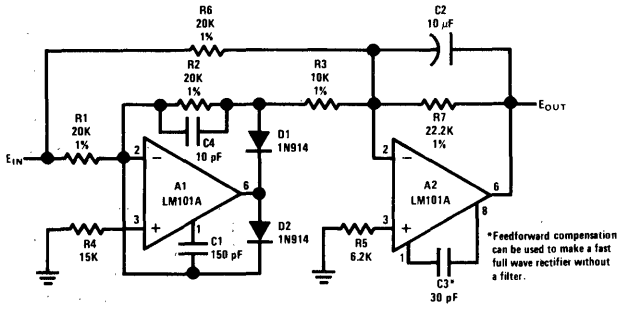

Precision Diode



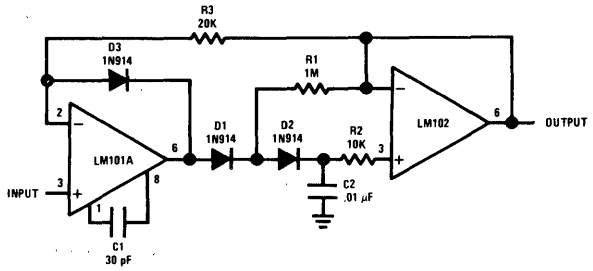

Precision Clamp



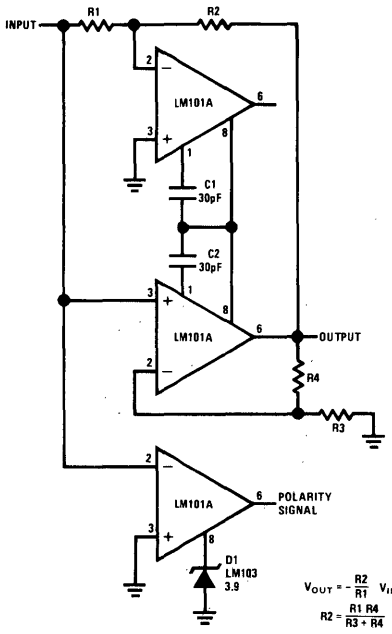

Fast Half Wave Rectifier



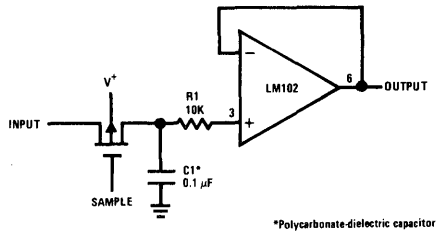

Precision AC to DC Converter



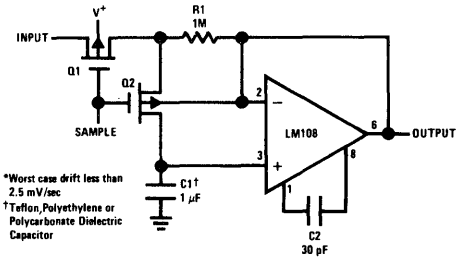

Low Drift Peak Detector



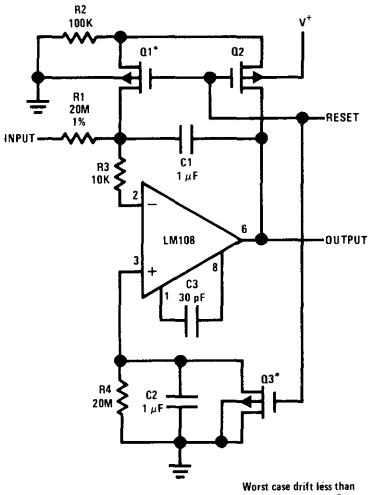

Absolute Value Amplifier with Polarity Detector




Sample and Hold



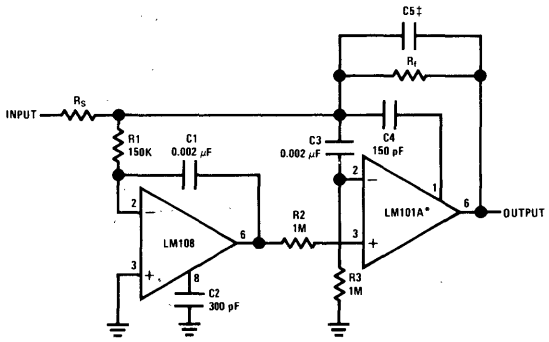

Sample and Hold




*Q1 and Q3 should not have internal gate-protection diodes.

Worst case drift less than 500 μV/sec over -55°C to +125°C.

**Low Drift Integrator**

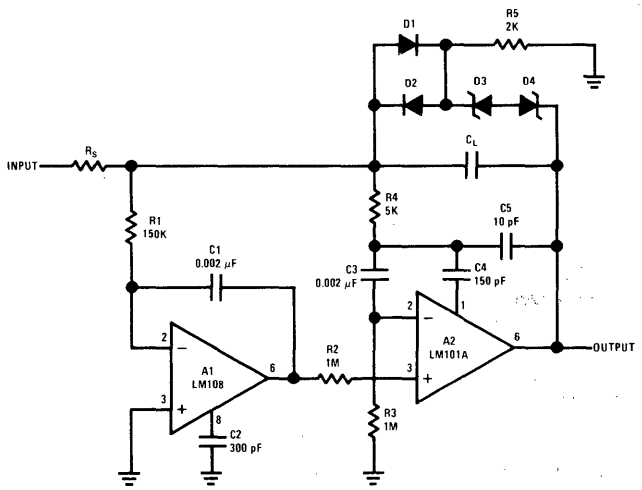



* In addition to increasing speed, the LM101A raises high and low frequency gain, increases output drive capability and eliminates thermal feedback.

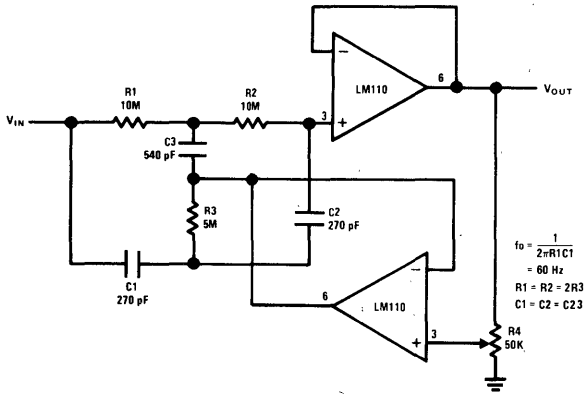
† Power Bandwidth: 250 KHz
Small Signal Bandwidth: 3.5 MHz
Slew Rate: 10V/μs

‡ $C5 = \frac{6 \times 10^{-9}}{R_f}$

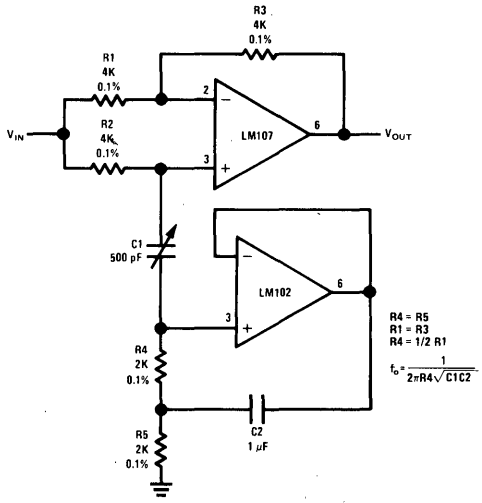
**Fast† Summing Amplifier with Low Input Current**



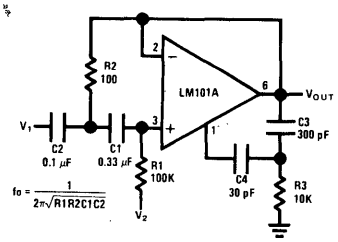

**Fast Integrator with Low Input Current**



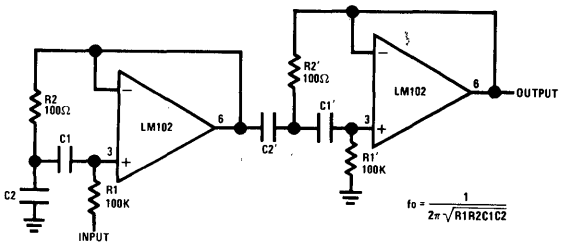

Adjustable Q Notch Filter



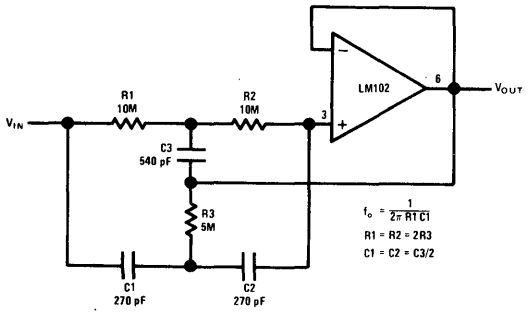

Easily Tuned Notch Filter



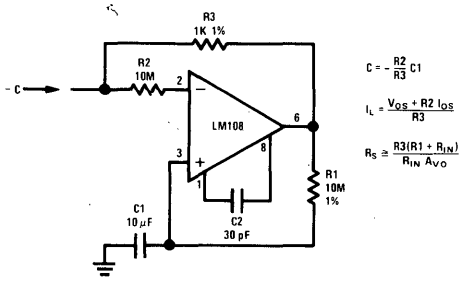

Tuned Circuit



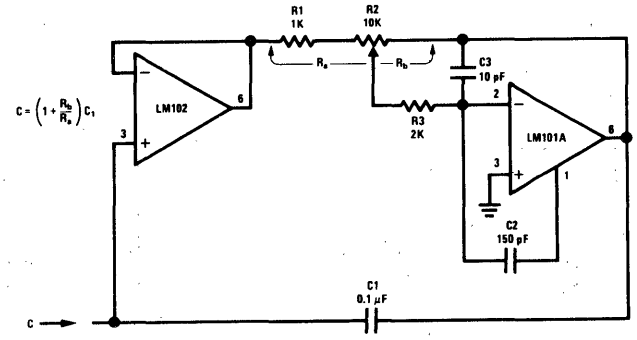

Two-Stage Tuned Circuit



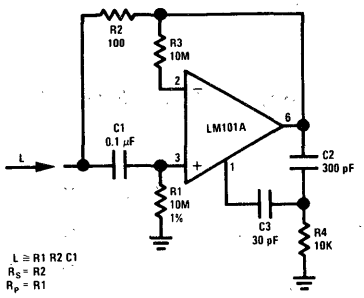

High Q Notch Filter



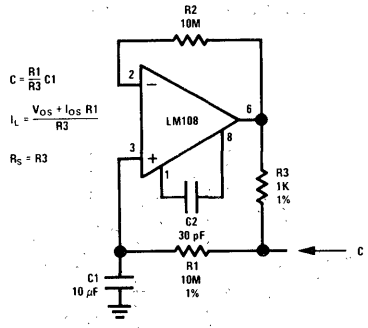

Negative Capacitance Multiplier



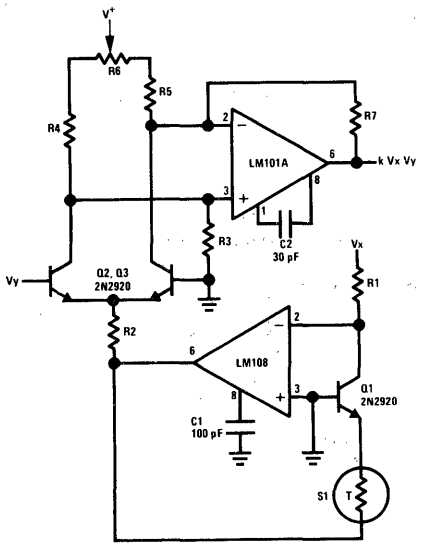

Variable Capacitance Multiplier



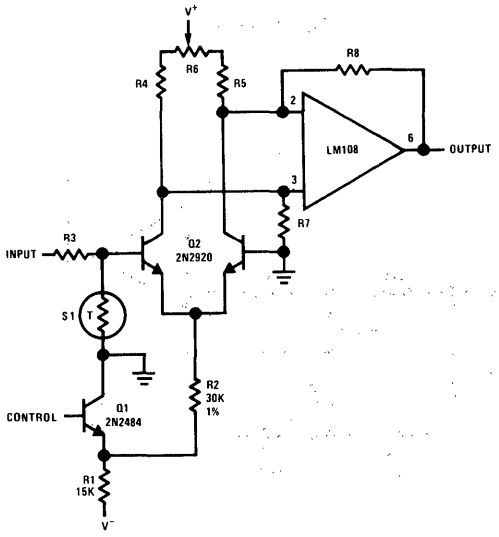

Simulated Inductor



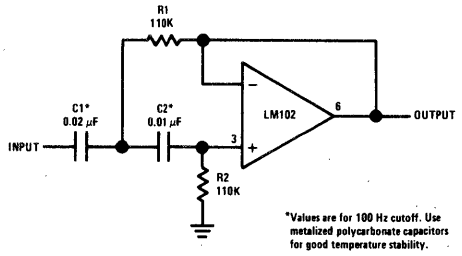

Capacitance Multiplier



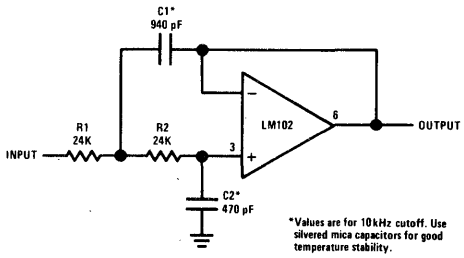

Two Quadrant Multiplier



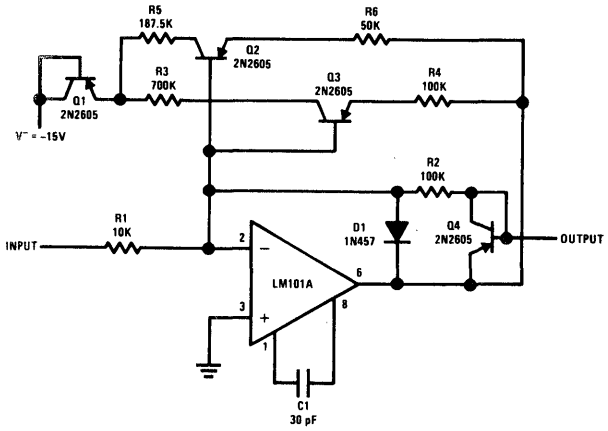

Voltage Controlled Gain Circuit



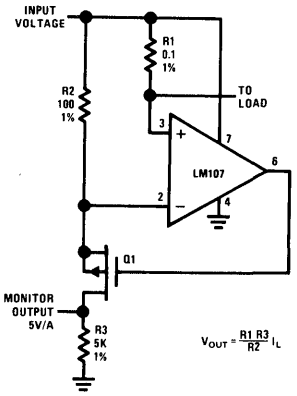

High Pass Active Filter



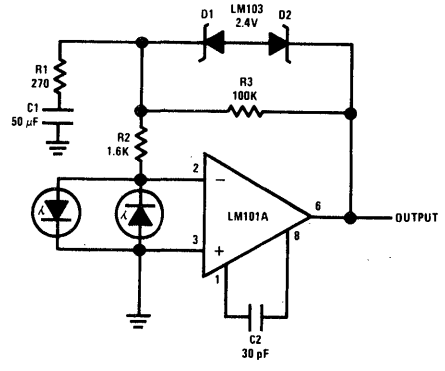

Low Pass Active Filter



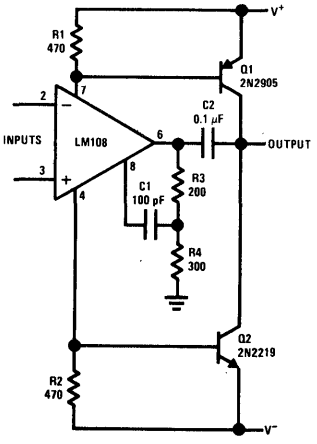

Nonlinear Operational Amplifier with Temperature Compensated Breakpoints



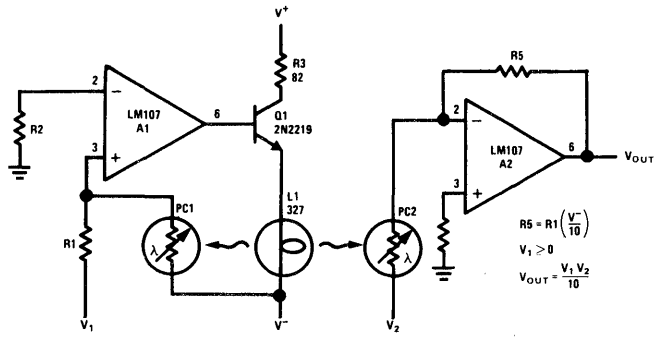

Current Monitor



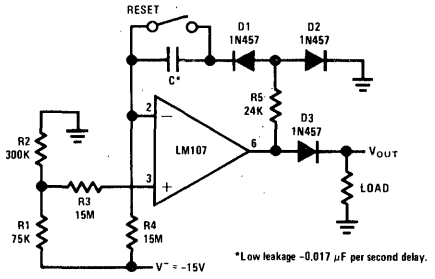

Saturating Servo Preamplifier with Rate Feedback



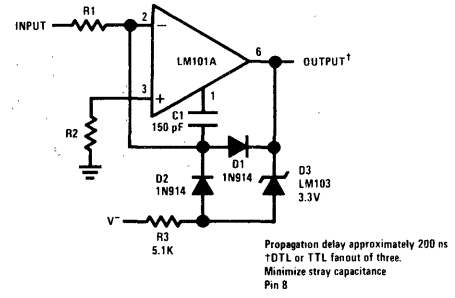

Power Booster



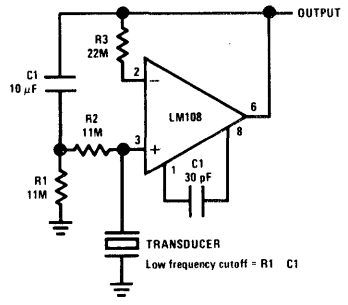

**Analog Multiplier**



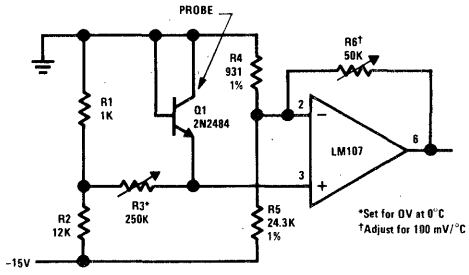

**Long Interval Timer**



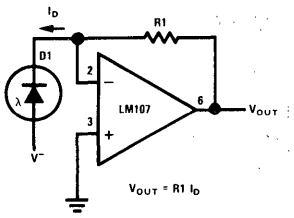

**Fast Zero Crossing Detector**



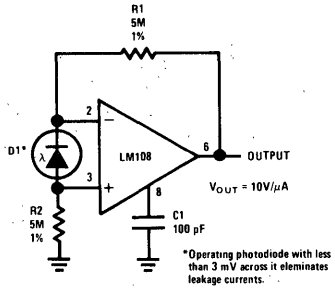

**Amplifier for Piezoelectric Transducer**



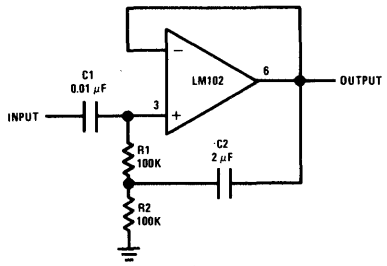

**Temperature Probe**



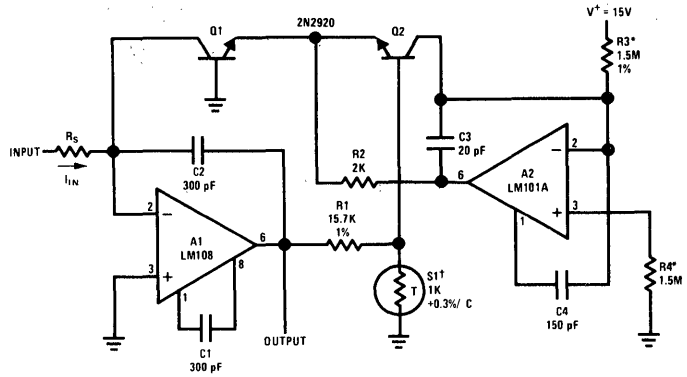

Photodiode Amplifier



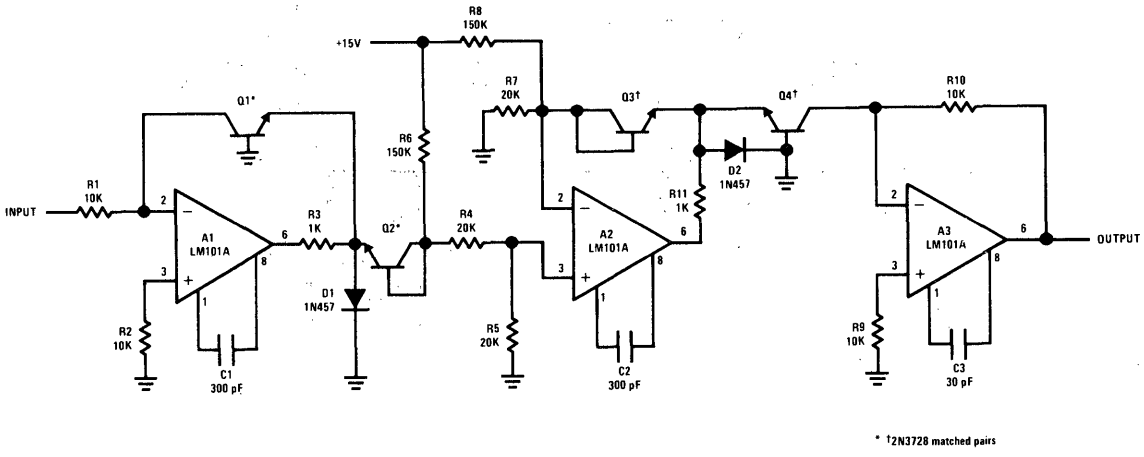

Photodiode Amplifier



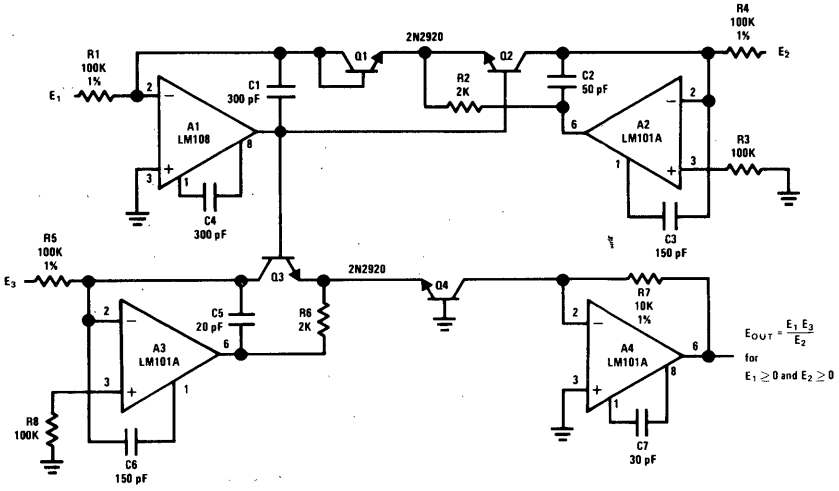

High Input Impedance AC Follower



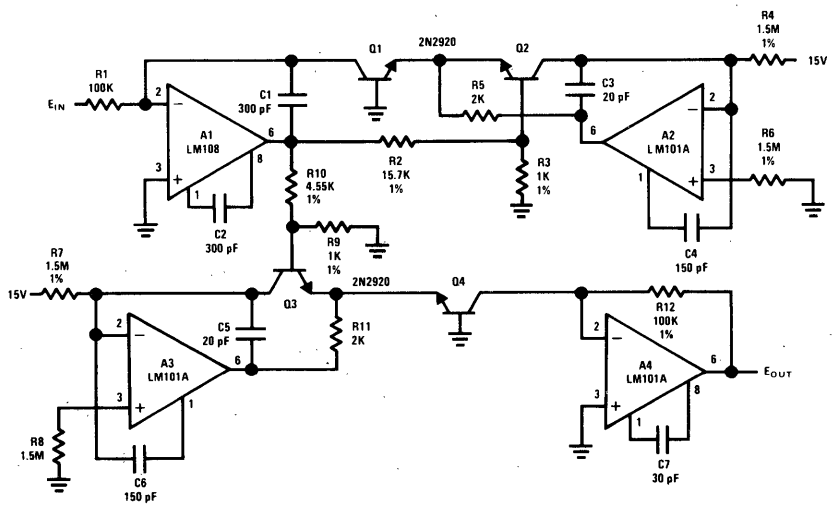

Temperature Compensated Logrithmic Converter



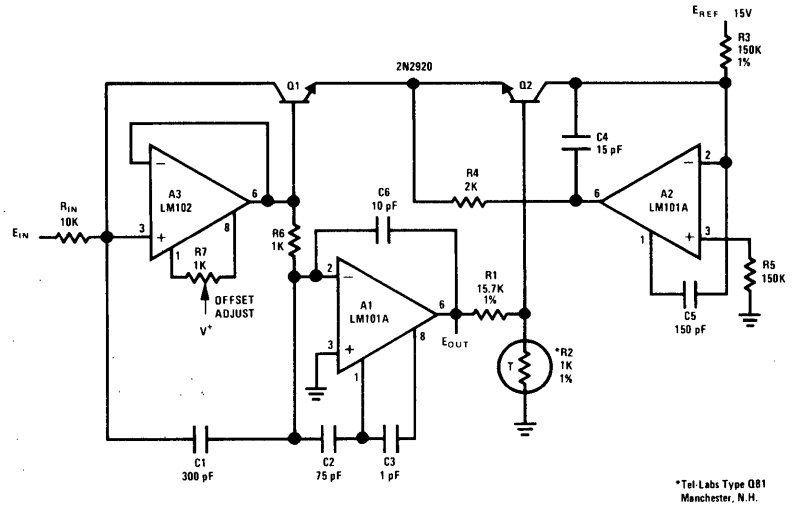

Root Extractor



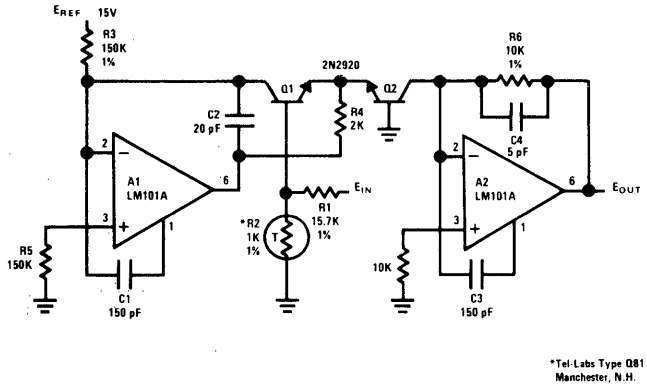

Multiplier/Divider




Cube Generator




Fast Log Generator




Anti-log Generator