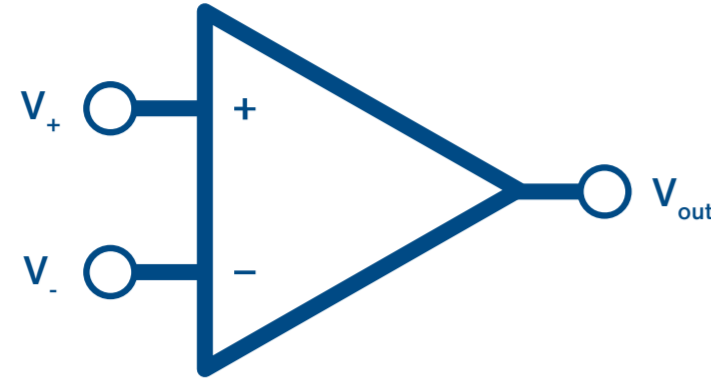
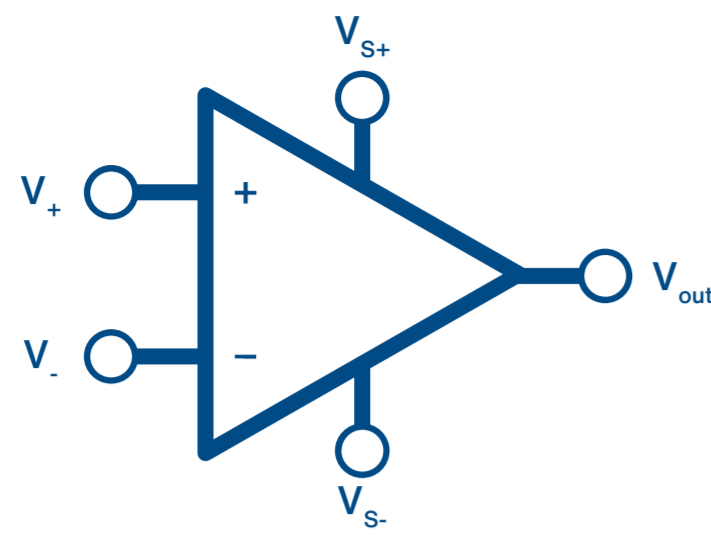


## Circuit symbol



## Basic properties

The two basic configurations of operational amplifiers are “inverting” and “non-inverting”

The elementary operational amplifier is a 3-terminal device, with 2 inputs and 1 output, (excluding power connections)

One of the inputs is called the inverting input, marked with a minus sign, the other input is the non-inverting Input, marked with a plus.

The output port can both sink and source either a voltage or a current

The ideal operational amplifier has infinite input impedance ( $Z_{IN} = \infty$ ), meaning that no current flows into either of its two inputs

The ideal operational amplifier has zero output impedance ( $Z_{OUT} = 0$ )

The ideal operational amplifier has zero input offset voltage  $V_1 = V_2$

## Op-amp configurations

	Output: Voltage	Output: Current
Input: Voltage	<p>VFA (Voltage Feedback Amplifier)</p>	<p>OTA (Operational Transconductance Amplifier)</p>
Input: Current	<p>CFA (Current Feedback Amplifier)</p>	<p>Current Amplifier</p>

## Additional properties

Every op-amp has two inputs (+) and (-) and one output. Generally, it detects the difference between the input voltages  $V_D = V_+ - V_-$

If  $V_+ > V_-$  then  $V_{out}$  increases, if  $V_+ < V_-$  then  $V_{out}$  decreases.

$v < 0$ : inverting,  $v > 0$  non-inverting

VFA:  $V_+$  and  $V_-$  are high impedance voltage inputs, the output  $V_{out}$  behaves like a low impedance voltage source. Example: Texas Instruments OPA2356-EP

CFA: inverting input is low impedance, output  $V_{out}$  is a low-impedance voltage source.

Example:  
Analog Devices AD8014ARTZ-REEL7

OTA: Both inputs high impedance, output high impedance current source. Example:  
ON Semiconductor NE5517DR2G

Current amplifier: low impedance inverted current input, high impedance current output

## Key values of op-amps

Open Loop Gain:  $v_{oL} = V_{out}/V_{in}$

Common Mode Voltage:  $V_{CM} = (V_+ + V_-)/2$

Common Mode Gain:  $v_{CM} = \Delta U_{out}/V_{CM}$

Common Mode Rejection Ratio:  $CMRR = 20 \log(v_{oL}/v_{CM})$

## Basic circuits

<p>Voltage Follower</p>	<p><math>V_{out} = -V_{in} \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)</math></p> <p>Inverting Amplifier</p>	<p><math>V_{out} = V_{in} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)</math></p> <p>Non-inverting Amplifier</p>	<p>Voltage/Current Converter</p>
<p><math>V_{out} = R_2 \cdot (-I_{in})</math></p> <p>Current/Voltage Converter</p>	<p>Voltage Comparator</p>	<p>Astable Multivibrator</p>	<p>Flip-Flop</p>