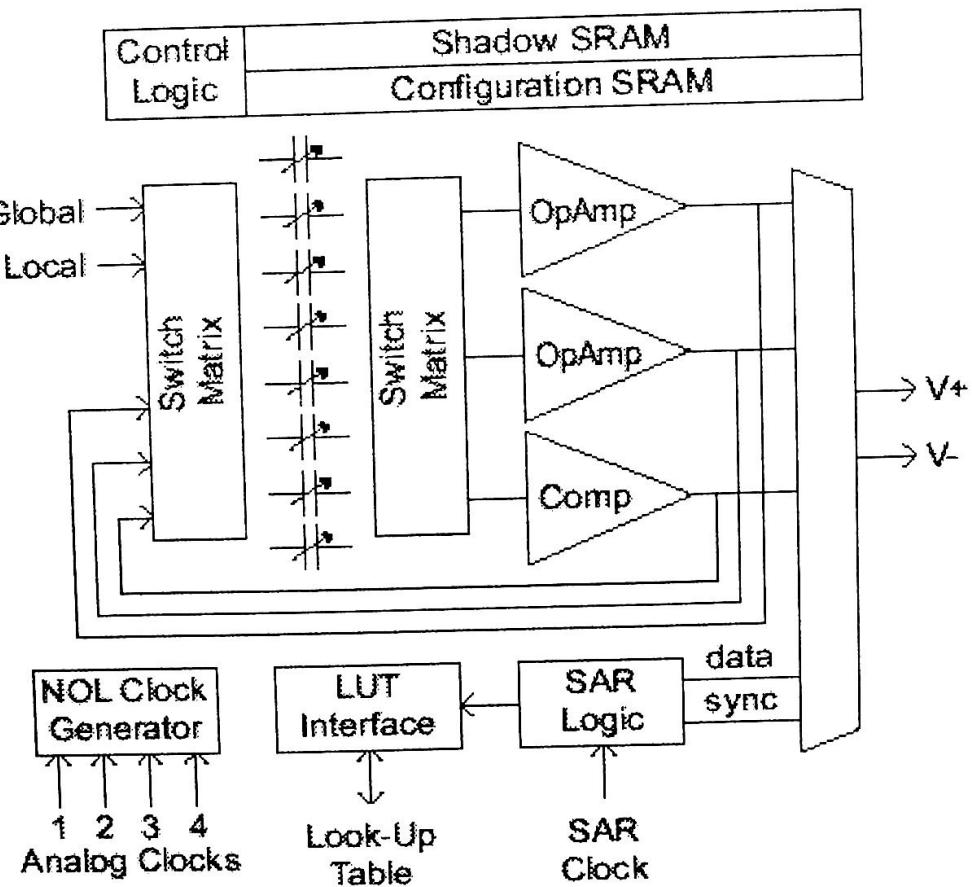
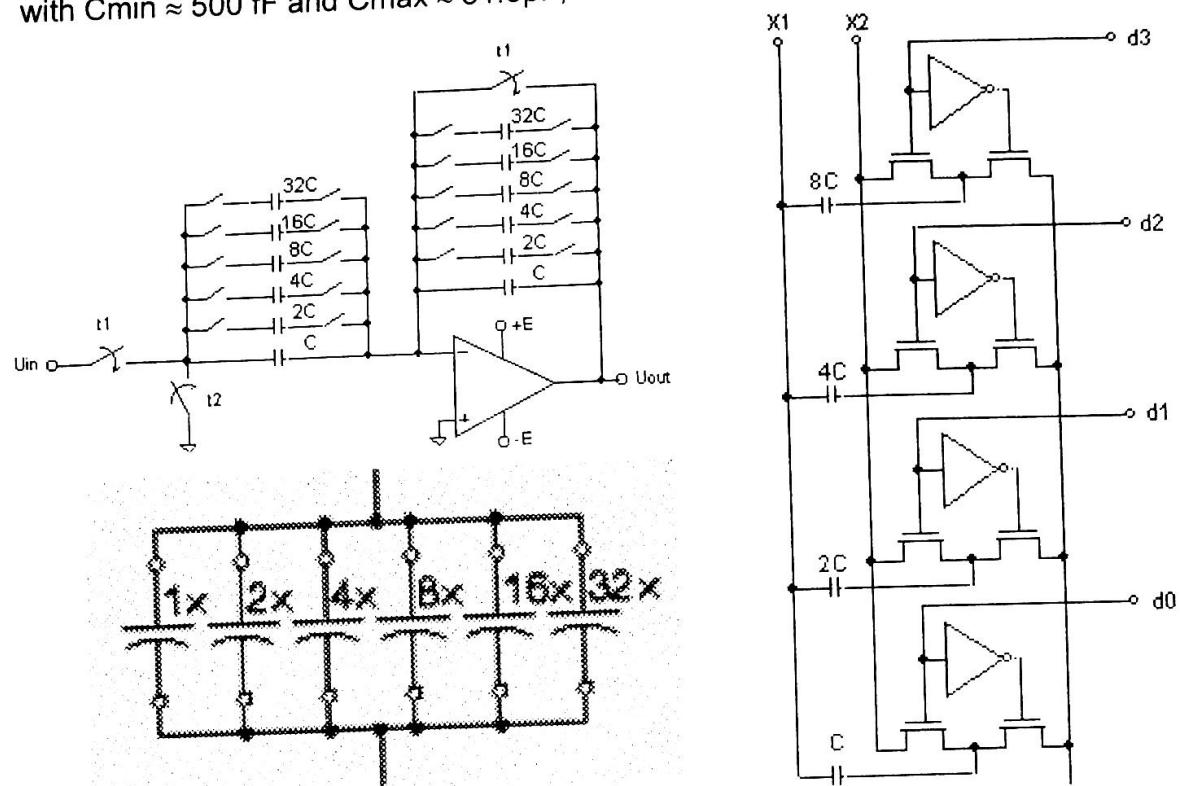
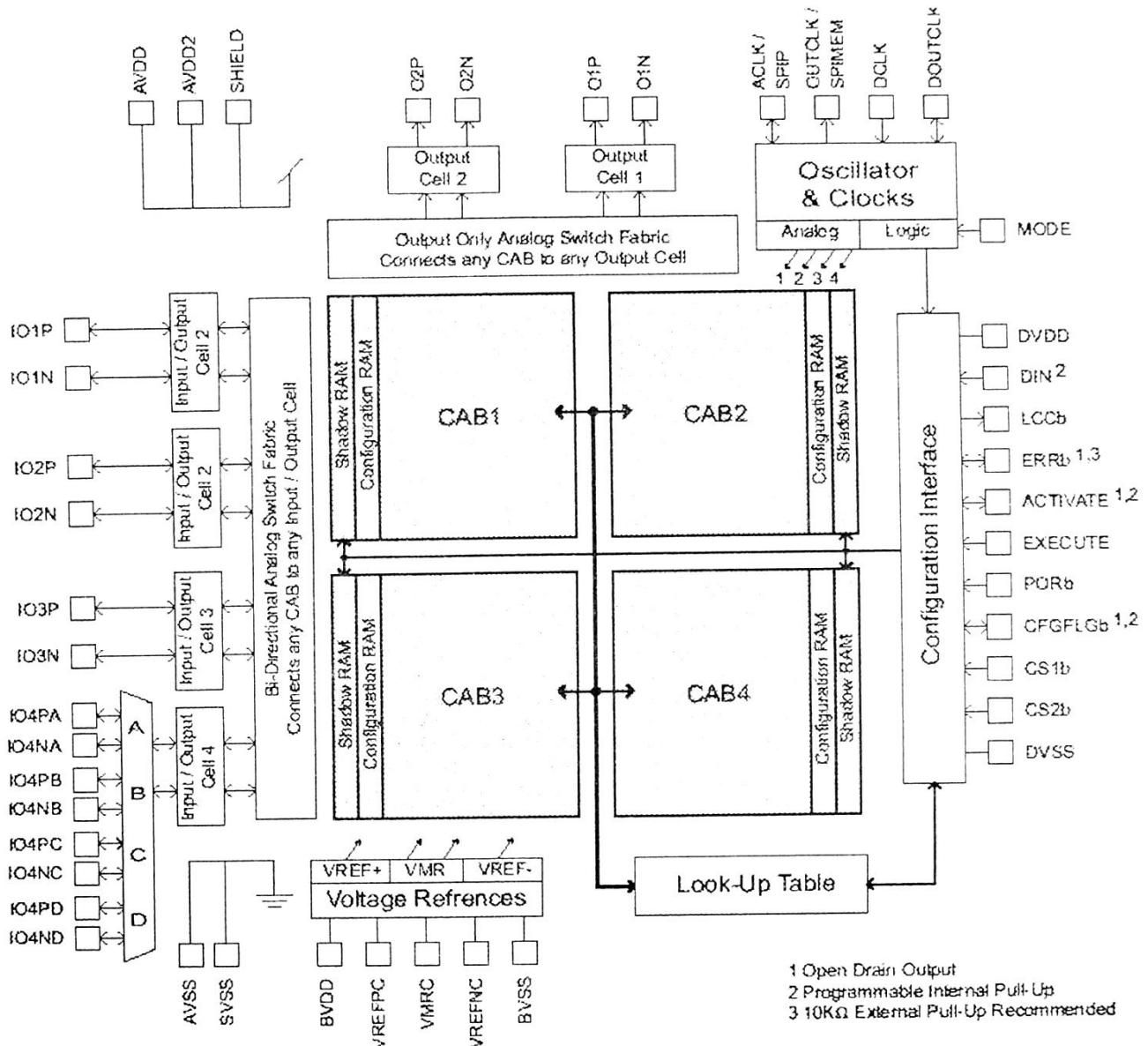


Programmable Gain Amplifier Uses two 6-bit Programmable Capacitor Arrays
 with $C_{min} \approx 500 \text{ fF}$ and $C_{max} \approx 31.5 \text{ pF}$; $G_{min} = 1/64$, $G_{max}=64$.



Inverting & Non-inverting Gain Stages; • Half Cycle Gain Stage; • Half Cycle Inverting Gain Stage with Hold; • Gain Polarity Stage; Inverting & Non-inverting Comparator; • Inverting & Non-inverting Differentiator; • Bilinear Filter; • Biquadratic Filter; • Sample and Hold; • Integrator; • Multiplier/Divider; • Sinewave Oscillator; • Arbitrary Periodic Waveform Generator; • Rectifiers; • Half Cycle Sum/Difference Stage; • Inverting Sum Stage; • User-defined Voltage Transfer Function; • DC Voltage Source; • Sum/Difference Stage with Low Pass Filter; etc.



The most attractive applications:

- sensor interfacing and signal conditioning;
- analog control circuits;
- complex filtering;
- photodiode interfacing;
- audio signal processing;
- ultra low-frequency analog processing for medical purposes;
- programmable analog front-end;
- compression and expansion;
- laser control;
- PID control;
- differential equations solving.

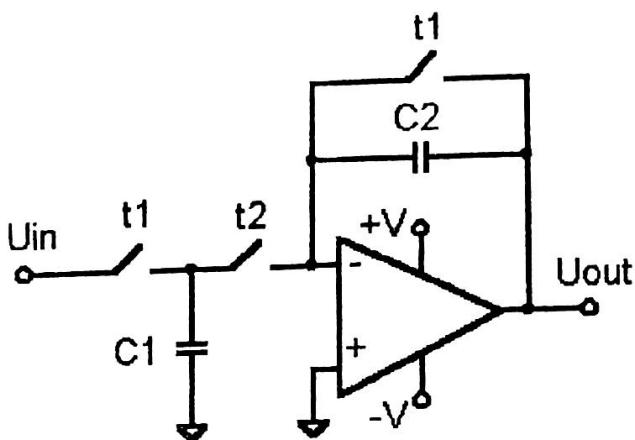


Figure 1 a. SC inverting amplifier.

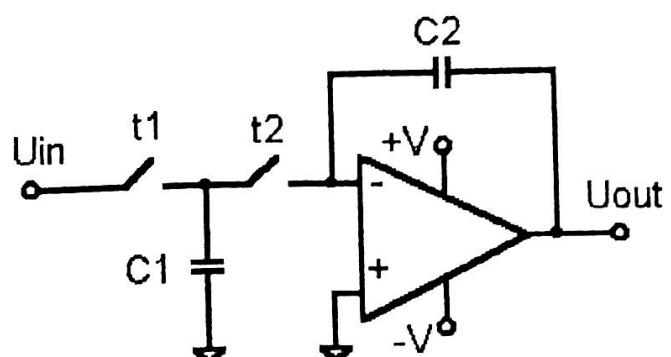


Figure 2a. Inverting SC integrator

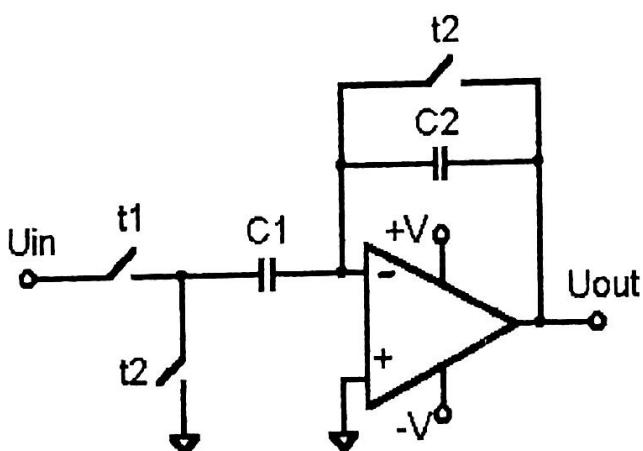


Figure 3a. Another configuration of SC inverting amplifier.

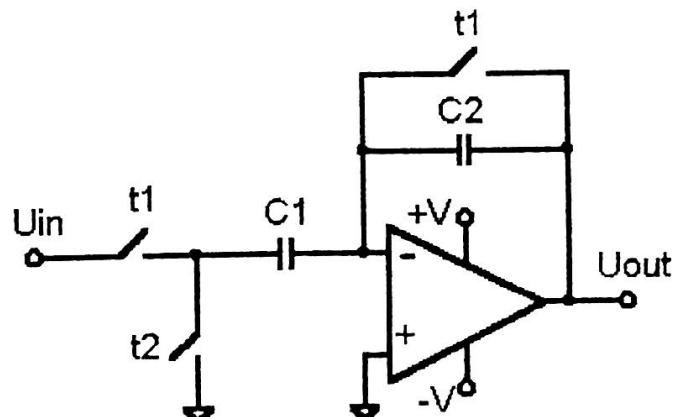


Figure 4a Non-inverting amplifier

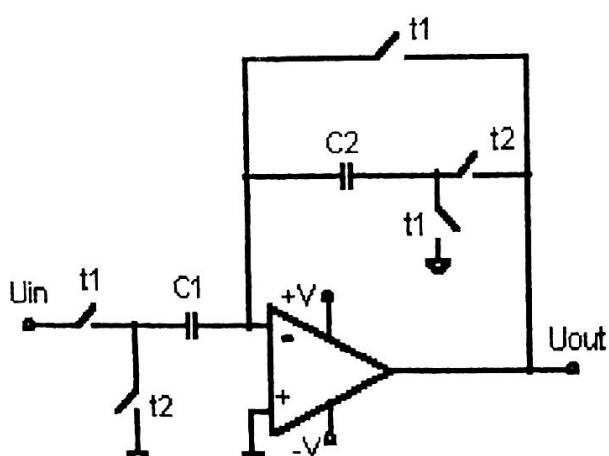


Figure 5a. Non-inverting amplifier with offset voltage compensation.

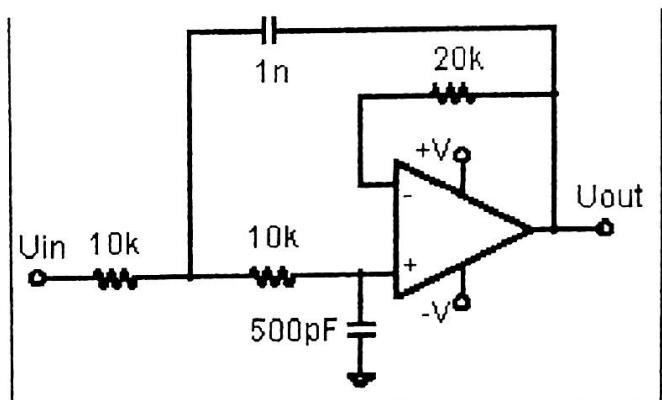
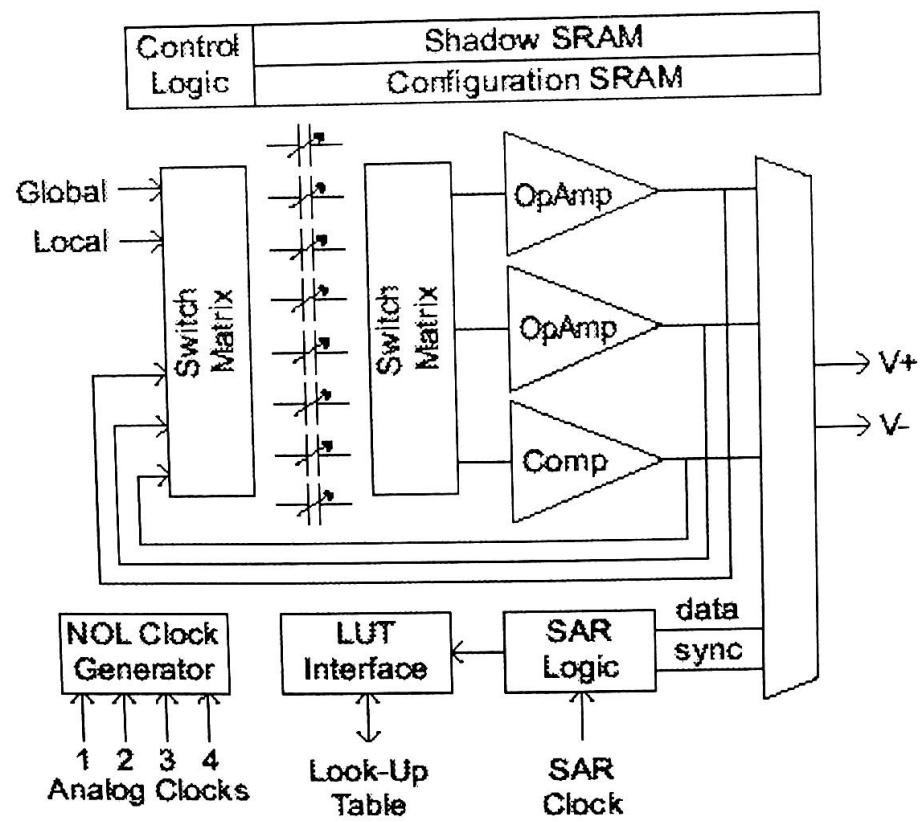
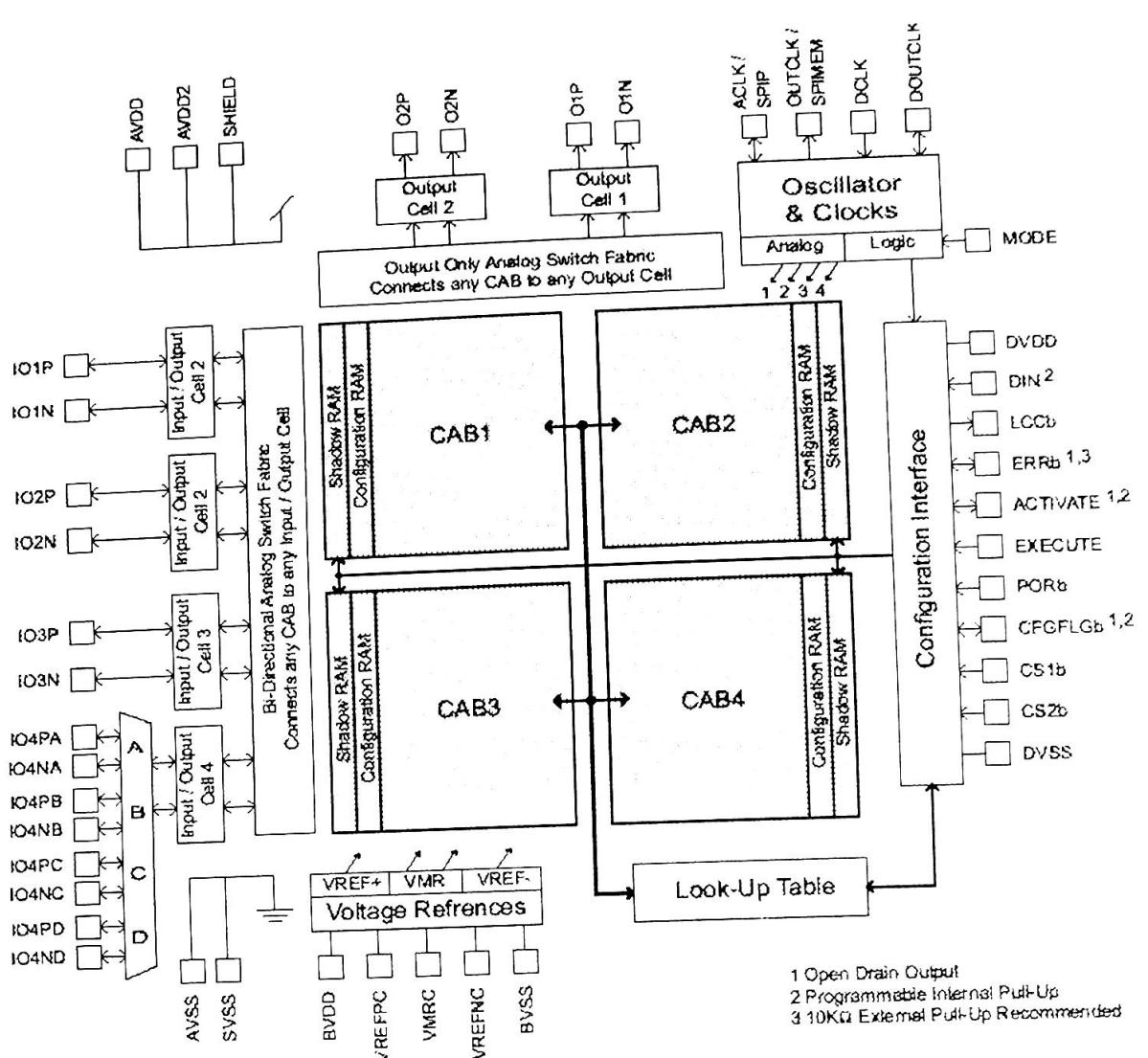
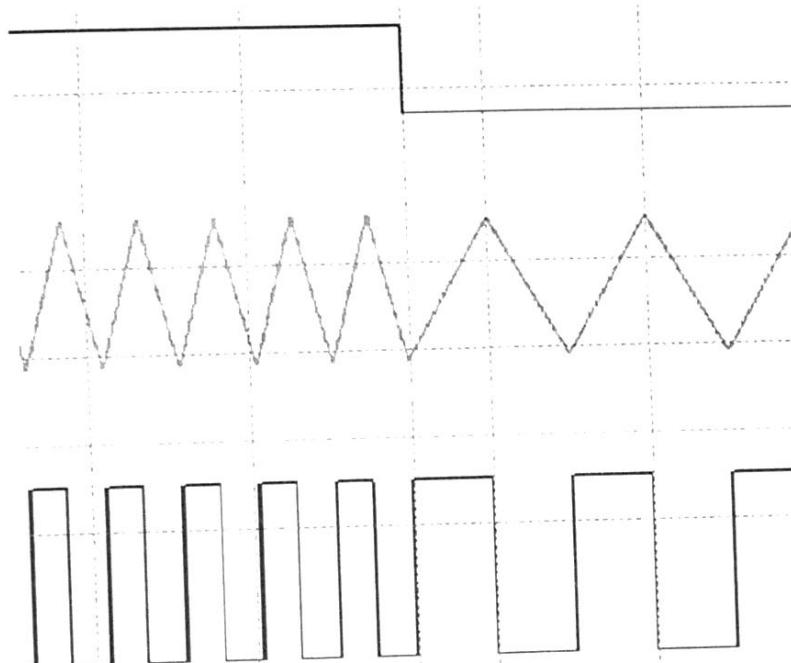
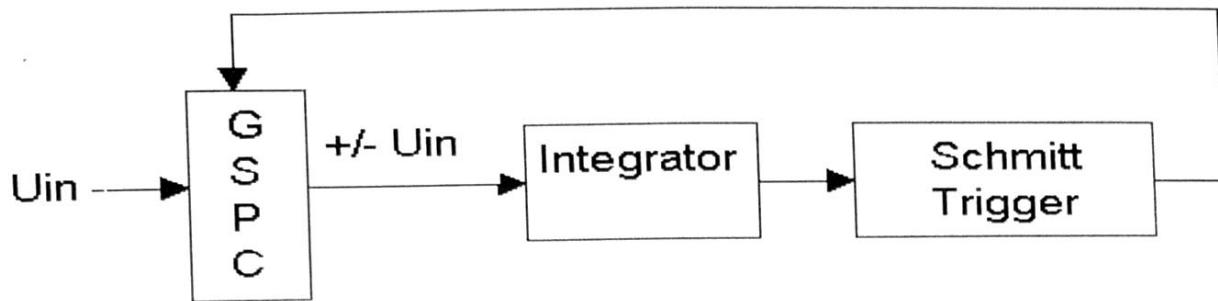


Figure 7. Low-pass output filter.





$$T = \frac{k}{2} \frac{U_{in}}{(UTP - LTP)}$$

GSPC - Gain Stage with
Polarity Control

