

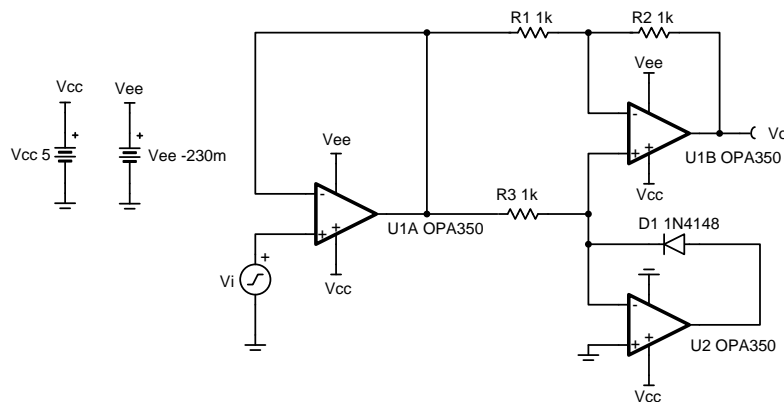
## Single-supply, low-input voltage, full-wave rectifier circuit

### Design Goals

Input		Output		Supply		
$V_{iMin}$	$V_{iMax}$	$V_{oMin}$	$V_{oMax}$	$V_{cc}$	$V_{ee}$	$V_{ref}$
5mVpp	400mVpp	2.5mVpp	200mVpp	5V	-0.23V	0V

### Design Description

This single-supply precision absolute value circuit is optimized for low-input voltages. It is designed to function up to 50kHz and has excellent linearity at signal levels as low as 5mVpp. The design uses a negative charge pump (such as LM7705) on the negative op amp supply rails to maintain linearity with signal levels near 0V.

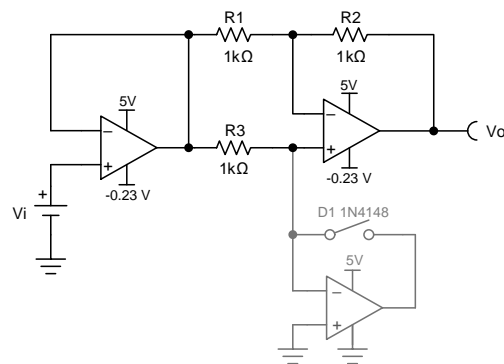


### Design Notes

1. Observe common-mode and output swing limitations of op amps.
2.  $R_3$  should be sized small enough that the leakage current from  $D_1$  does not cause errors in positive input cycles while ensuring the op amp can drive the load.
3. Use a fast switching diode for  $D_1$ .
4. Removing the input buffer will allow for input signals with peak-to-peak values twice as large as the supply voltage at the expense of lower input impedance and slight gain error.
5. Use precision resistors to minimize gain error.

## Design Steps

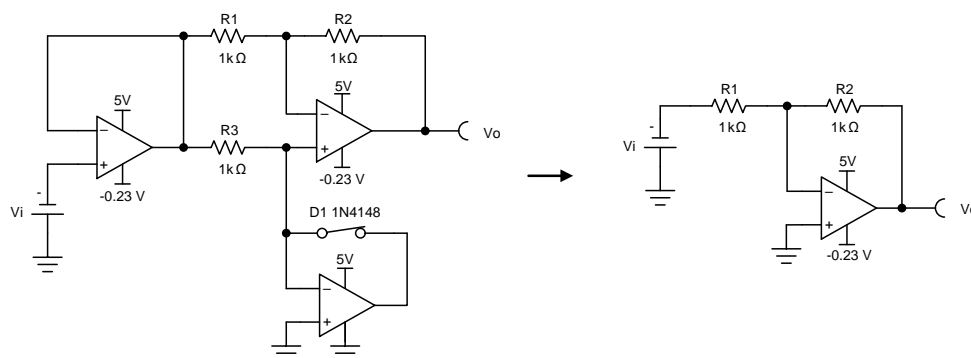
1. Circuit analysis for positive input signals.



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = 1$$

$$V_o = V_i$$

2. Circuit analysis for negative input signals.



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = -1$$

$$V_o = -V_i$$

3. Select  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ .

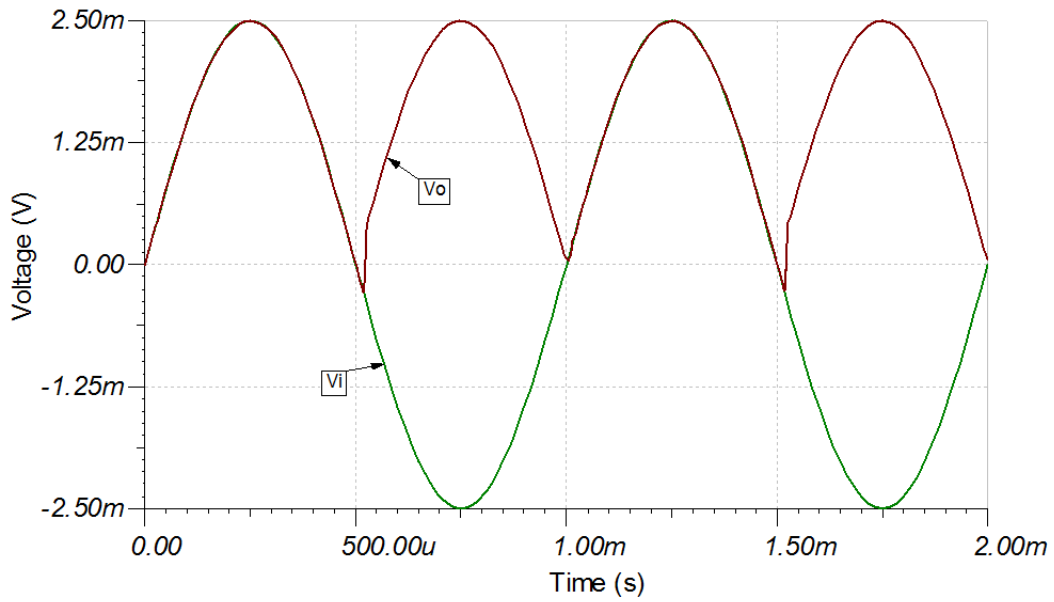
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{If } R_2 = R_1 \text{ then } V_o = -V_i$$

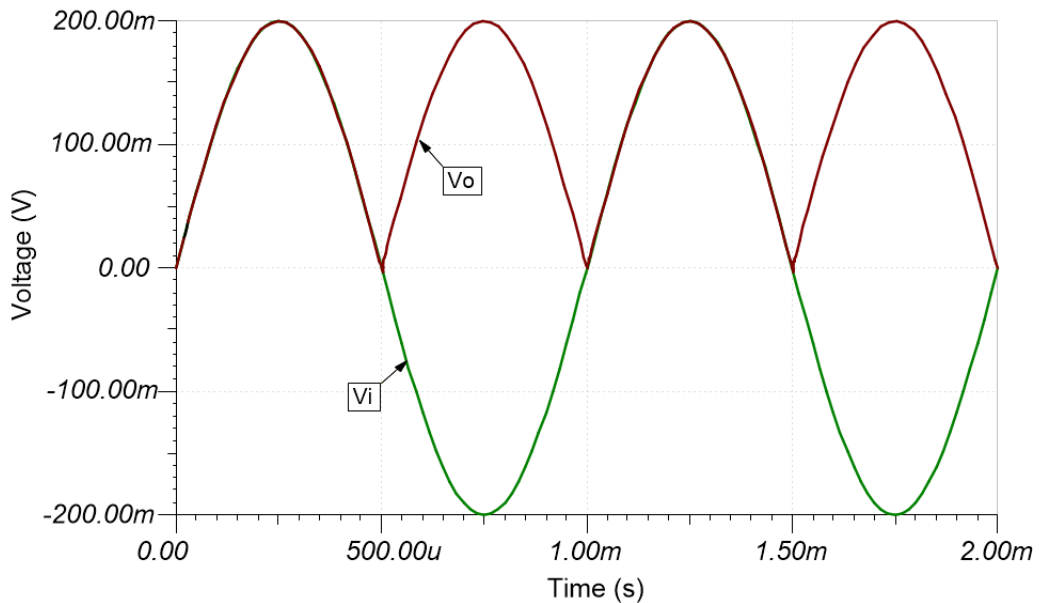
$$\text{Set } R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

**Design Simulations**

**Transient Simulation Results**



**5mVpp at 1-kHz Input**



**400mVpp at 1-kHz Input**

## Design References

See [Analog Engineer's Circuit Cookbooks](#) for TI's comprehensive circuit library.

See circuit SPICE simulation file [SBOC506](#).

See TIPD124, [www.ti.com/tool/tipd124](http://www.ti.com/tool/tipd124).

## Design Featured Op Amp

OPA350	
$V_{SS}$	2.7V to 5.5V
$V_{inCM}$	Rail-to-rail
$V_{out}$	Rail-to-rail
$V_{os}$	150 $\mu$ V
$I_q$	5.2mA/Ch
$I_b$	0.5pA
UGBW	38MHz
SR	22V/ $\mu$ s
#Channels	1, 2, 4
<a href="http://www.ti.com/product/opa350">www.ti.com/product/opa350</a>	

## Design Alternate Op Amp

OPA353	
$V_{SS}$	2.7V to 5.5V
$V_{inCM}$	Rail-to-rail
$V_{out}$	Rail-to-rail
$V_{os}$	3mV
$I_q$	5.2mA
$I_b$	0.5pA
UGBW	44MHz
SR	22V/ $\mu$ s
#Channels	1, 2, 4
<a href="http://www.ti.com/product/opa353">www.ti.com/product/opa353</a>	

## Revision History

Revision	Date	Change
A	January 2019	Downscale the title and changed title role to 'Amplifiers'. Added links to circuit cookbook landing page and SPICE simulation file.