

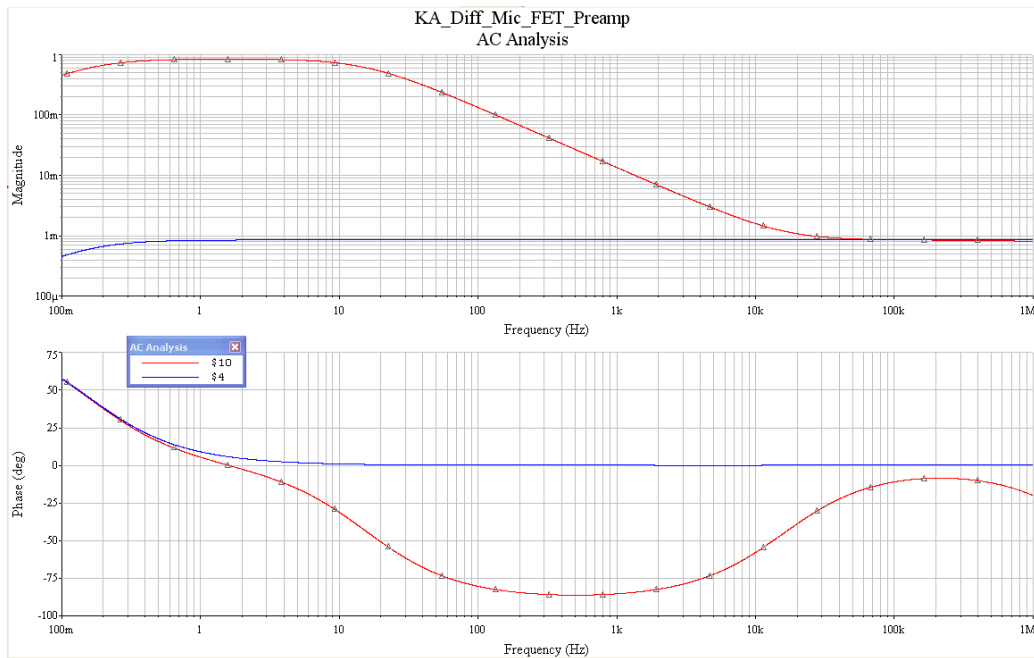
The (complex) frequency response of the simple op-amp integrator preamplifier circuit is:

$$\tilde{H}_{oi}(\omega) = (R_{fb}/R_1) \cdot \frac{1}{1+i\omega R_{fb}C} = (R_{fb}/R_1) \cdot \frac{1}{1+i\omega\tau_{fb}} \quad \left\{ \text{using: } \tau_{fb} \equiv R_{fb}C \text{ (sec)} \right\}$$

At low frequencies, such that $\omega \ll 1/R_{fb}C = 1/\tau_{fb}$: $\tilde{H}_{oi}(\omega \ll 1/R_{fb}C) \approx (R_{fb}/R_1)$ is a purely **real** quantity – *i.e.* the output of the op-amp integrator is **in-phase** with the input. At high frequencies,

such that $\omega \gg 1/R_{fb}C = 1/\tau_{fb}$ then: $\tilde{H}_{oi}(\omega \gg 1/R_{fb}C) \approx (R_{fb}/R_1) \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega R_{fb}C} = -i \frac{(R_{fb}/R_1)}{\omega R_{fb}C}$ and thus

we see that the high-frequency output response of the op-amp integrator is proportional to $1/\omega$ and is -90° **out-of-phase** with the input signal. The frequency and phase response of the simple op-amp integrator circuit (alone) is shown in the figure below.



Note that the phase response of this op-amp integrator circuit is \sim constant in the frequency range $\sim 50 \text{ Hz} < f < \sim 4 \text{ KHz}$, which is of primary interest for most musical instruments.

This simple op-amp integrator circuit is used in conjunction with a modified version of the Knowles Electronics EK-23132 subminiature electret condenser microphone (with back plate removed and replaced with a very fine-mesh copper screen {electrically connected to mic case using conductive epoxy paint for RFI/EMI suppression}) for a 1-D particle velocity microphone. Note that well above the -3 dB low-frequency pole of the op-amp integrator circuit (*i.e.* $\omega \gg 1/R_f C$) but still well below $\omega \ll c/d$, the combined response of the differential pressure microphone + op-amp integrator circuit is constant, independent of (angular) frequency ω :

$$\tilde{H}_{u-mic}(\omega, \Theta) \Big|_{1/R_f C \ll \omega \ll c/d} = \tilde{H}_{diff-mic}(\omega, \Theta) \cdot \tilde{H}_{oi}(\omega) \Big|_{1/R_f C \ll \omega \ll c/d} \approx \left(\frac{d}{c} \right) \left[\frac{R_{fb}/R_1}{R_{fb}C} \right] \cos \Theta$$