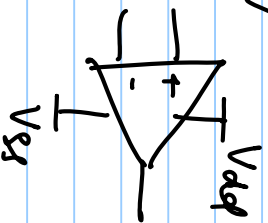


AC coupling

① dc operating point should be $= \frac{V_{dd} + V_{th}}{2} \rightarrow$ common mode voltage or dc bias



$$V_{in} = V_{ac} + V_{dc}$$

$$V_{out} = K V_{ac} + V_{dc}$$



$$R \gg \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

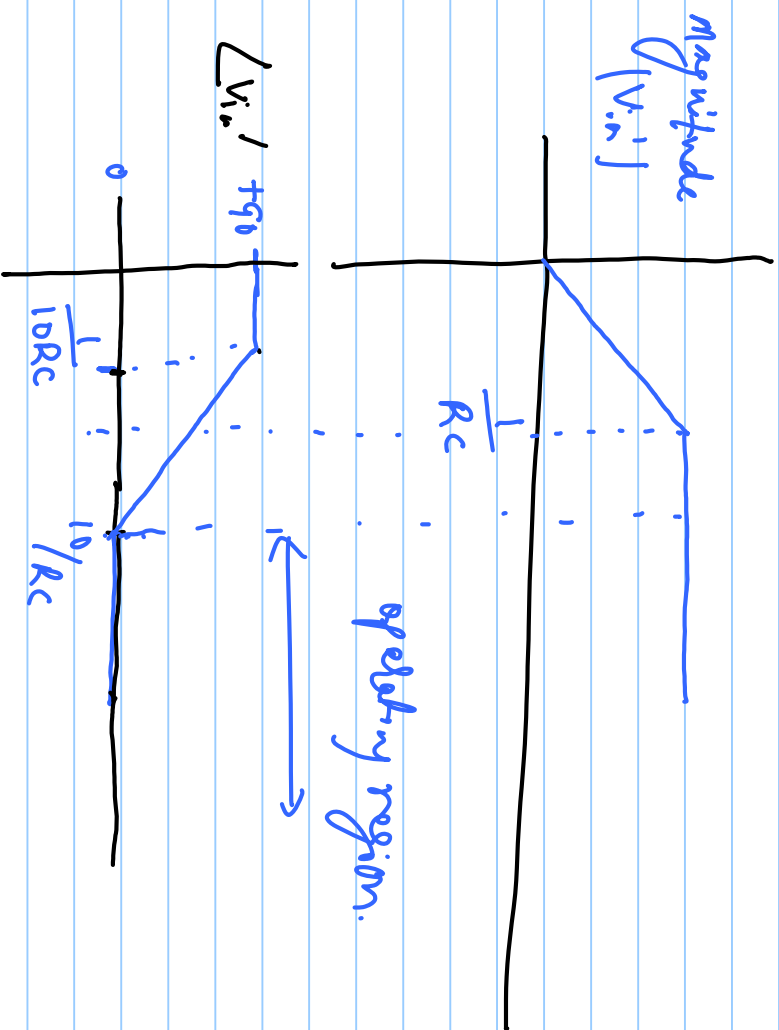
$$V_{in}' = V_{in}(ac) + V_{dc}$$

C → de samples dc & samples only ac
R → Sets the dc bias at V_{in}

$R \gg \frac{1}{\omega C}$ → usually this condition should be met for all frequencies
contents in the signal

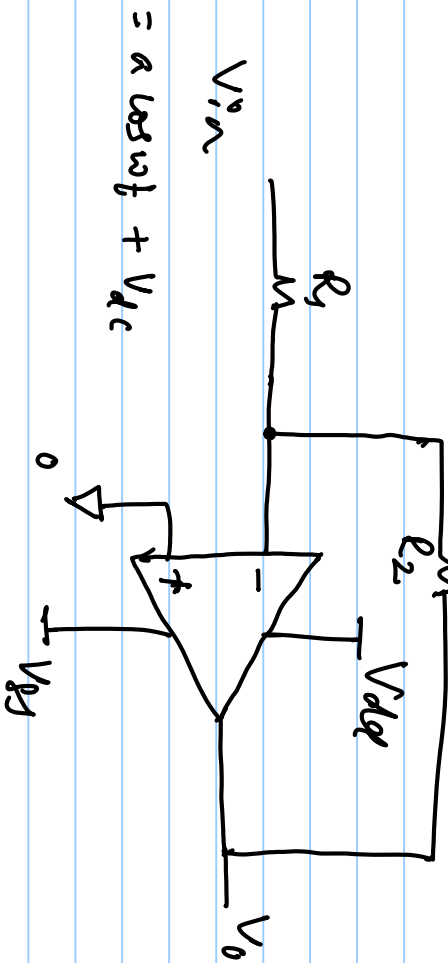
anywhere $V_{in} \rightarrow 1 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow 10 \text{ kHz}$

$$R \gg \frac{1}{(2\pi 1 \text{ kHz}) C}$$



$$R > \frac{L_0}{R_c}$$

Biasing of an inverting amplifier

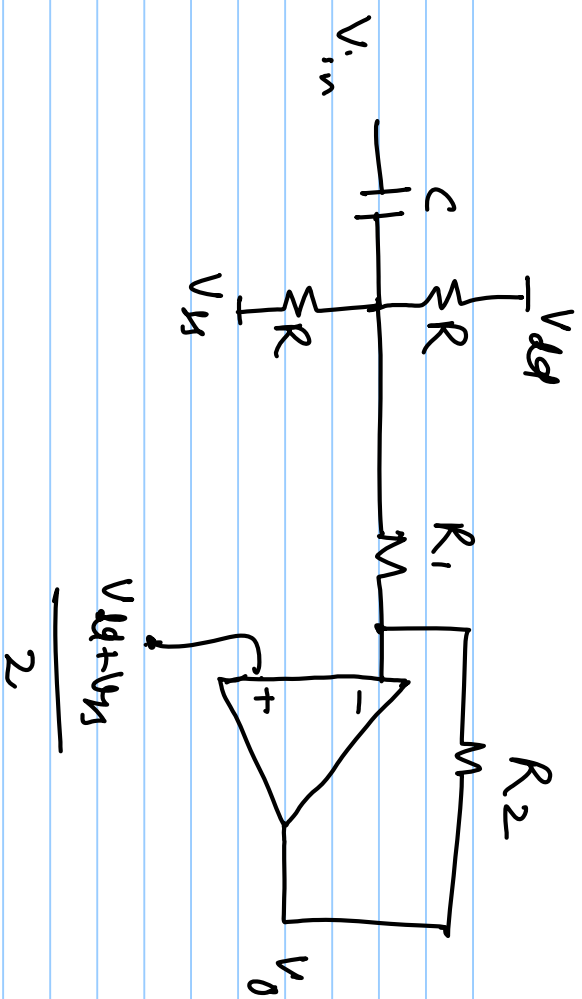


$$= a \cos \omega t + V_{dc}$$

$$V_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} (a \cos \omega t) + V_{dc}$$

$$V_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{in}, \text{ dc level is } 0$$

$$V_{dc} = \frac{V_{DD} + V_{SS}}{2}$$



$$\frac{V_{R1} + V_{R2}}{2}$$

