# Analog Engineer's Circuit AC Coupled (HPF) Non-Inverting Amplifier Circuit

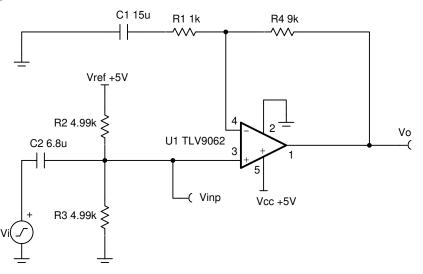


### **Design Goals**

Input		Output		Supply		
V <sub>iMin</sub>	V <sub>iMax</sub>	V <sub>oMin</sub>	V <sub>oMax</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>ee</sub>	V <sub>ref</sub>
–240 mV	240 mV	0.1 V	4.9 V	5 V	0 V	5 V
Lower C	Cutoff Freq. (f <sub>L</sub> )	Uţ	oper Cutoff Freq. (f	- H)	AC Gain (	(G <sub>ac</sub> )
16 Hz			≥ 1 MHz		10 V/V	

#### **Design Description**

This circuit amplifies an AC signal, and shifts the output signal so that it is centered at one-half the power supply voltage. Note that the input signal has zero DC offset so it swings above and below ground. The key benefit of this circuit is that it accepts signals which swing below ground even though the amplifier does not have a negative power supply.



#### **Design Notes**

- 1. The voltage at  $V_{inp}$  sets the input common-mode voltage.
- 2.  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  load the input signal for AC frequencies.
- 3. Use low feedback resistance for low noise.
- 4. Set the output range based on linear output swing (see A<sub>ol</sub> specification of op amp).
- 5. The circuit has two real poles that determine the high-pass filter -3 dB frequency. Set them both to f<sub>L</sub>/1.557 to achieve -3 dB at the lower cutoff frequency (f<sub>L</sub>).



## **Design Steps**

1. Select  $R_1$  and  $R_4$  to set the AC voltage gain.

 $R_1 = 1 \ k\Omega$  (Standard Value)

$$R_4 = R_1 \times (G_{ac} - 1) = 1$$
  $k\Omega \times (10\frac{V}{V} - 1) = 9k\Omega$  (Standard Value)

2. Select  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  to set the DC output voltage (V<sub>DC</sub>) to 2.5 V, or mid–supply.

 $R_3 = 4.99 k\Omega$  (Standard Value)

$$R_{2} = \frac{R_{3} \times V_{ref}}{V_{DC}} - R_{3} = \frac{4.99k\Omega \times 5V}{2.5V} - 4.99k\Omega = 4.99k\Omega$$

3. Select  $C_1$  based on  $f_L$  and  $R_1$ .

$$f_L = 16Hz$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R_{1} \times \left(\frac{f_{L}}{1.557}\right)} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 1 \quad k\Omega \times 10.3 \text{Hz}} = 15.5 \mu\text{F} \approx 15 \mu\text{F} \text{ (Standard Value)}$$

4. Select  $C_2$  based on  $f_L$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ .

$$R_{div} = \frac{R_2 \times R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{4.99k\Omega \times 4.99k\Omega}{4.99k\Omega + 4.99k\Omega} = 2.495k\Omega$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R_{\text{div}} \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{L}}}{1.557}\right)} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 2.495 \text{k}\Omega \times 10.3\text{Hz}} = 6.4\mu\text{F} \rightarrow 6.8\mu\text{F} \left(\text{StandardValue}\right)$$

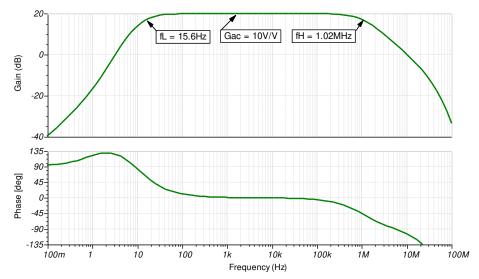
5. The upper cutoff frequency ( $f_H$ ) is set by the non-inverting gain of this circuit and the gain bandwidth (GBW) of the device (TLV9062).

$$f_{H} = \frac{GBW \text{ of } TLV9062}{G_{ac}} = \frac{10MHz}{10\frac{V}{V}} = 1 \quad MHz$$

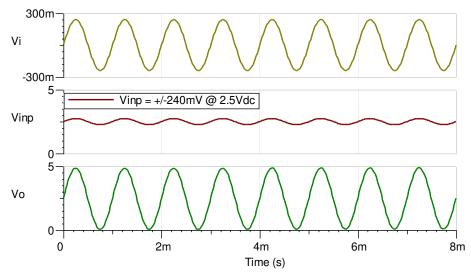


# **Design Simulations**

# **AC Simulation Results**



# **Transient Simulation Results**





## **Design References**

See Analog Engineer's Circuit Cookbooks for TI's comprehensive circuit library.

See circuit SPICE simulation file SBOC505.

See TIPD185.

# **Design Featured Op Amp**

TLV9062				
V <sub>cc</sub>	1.8 V to 5.5 V			
V <sub>inCM</sub>	Rail-to-rail			
V <sub>out</sub>	Rail-to-rail			
V <sub>os</sub>	300 µV			
Ι <sub>q</sub>	538 µA			
I <sub>b</sub>	0.5 pA			
UGBW	10 MHz			
SR	6.5 V/µs			
#Channels	1, 2, and 4			
TLV9062				

# **Design Alternate Op Amp**

OPA192				
V <sub>cc</sub>	4.5 V to 36 V			
V <sub>inCM</sub>	Rail-to-rail			
V <sub>out</sub>	Rail-to-rail			
V <sub>os</sub>	5 µV			
l <sub>q</sub>	1 mA/Ch			
l <sub>b</sub>	5 pA			
UGBW	10 MHz			
SR	20 V/µs			
#Channels	1, 2, and 4			
OPA192				



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# **Revision History**

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

#### Changes from August 2, 2017 to February 1, 2019

•	Downscale the title and changed title role to	'Amplifiers'	Added link to circuit cookbook landing page	1
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