

INA114

Precision INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

FEATURES

- **LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE:** 50 μ V max
- **LOW DRIFT:** 0.25 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C max
- **LOW INPUT BIAS CURRENT:** 2nA max
- **HIGH COMMON-MODE REJECTION:** 115dB min
- **INPUT OVER-VOLTAGE PROTECTION:** \pm 40V
- **WIDE SUPPLY RANGE:** \pm 2.25 to \pm 18V
- **LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT:** 3mA max
- **8-PIN PLASTIC AND SOL-16**

APPLICATIONS

- BRIDGE AMPLIFIER
- THERMOCOUPLE AMPLIFIER
- RTD SENSOR AMPLIFIER
- MEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION
- DATA ACQUISITION

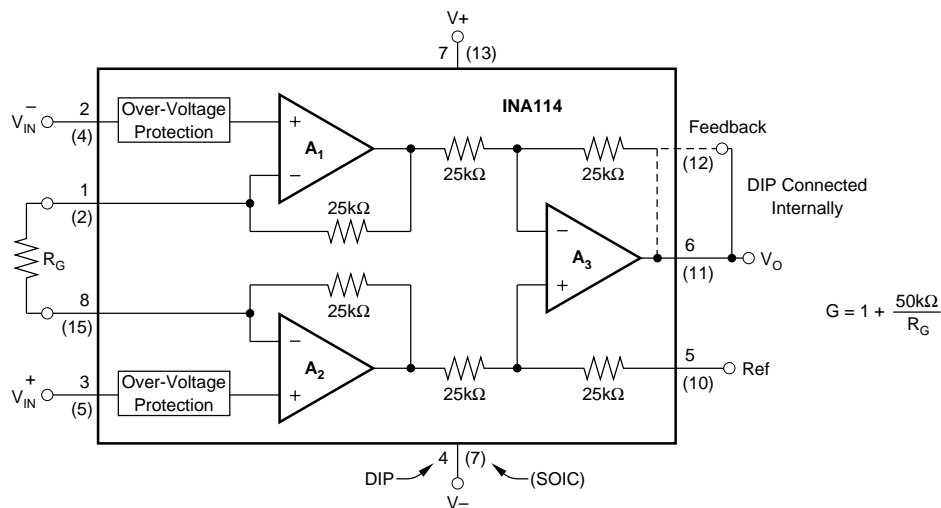
DESCRIPTION

The INA114 is a low cost, general purpose instrumentation amplifier offering excellent accuracy. Its versatile 3-op amp design and small size make it ideal for a wide range of applications.

A single external resistor sets any gain from 1 to 10,000. Internal input protection can withstand up to \pm 40V without damage.

The INA114 is laser trimmed for very low offset voltage (50 μ V), drift (0.25 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C) and high common-mode rejection (115dB at G = 1000). It operates with power supplies as low as \pm 2.25V, allowing use in battery operated and single 5V supply systems. Quiescent current is 3mA maximum.

The INA114 is available in 8-pin plastic and SOL-16 surface-mount packages. Both are specified for the -40° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C temperature range.



International Airport Industrial Park • Mailing Address: PO Box 11400, Tucson, AZ 85734 • Street Address: 6730 S. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85706 • Tel: (520) 746-1111 • Twx: 910-952-1111
 Internet: <http://www.burr-brown.com/> • FAXLine: (800) 548-6133 (US/Canada Only) • Cable: BBRCORP • Telex: 066-6491 • FAX: (520) 889-1510 • Immediate Product Info: (800) 548-6132

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

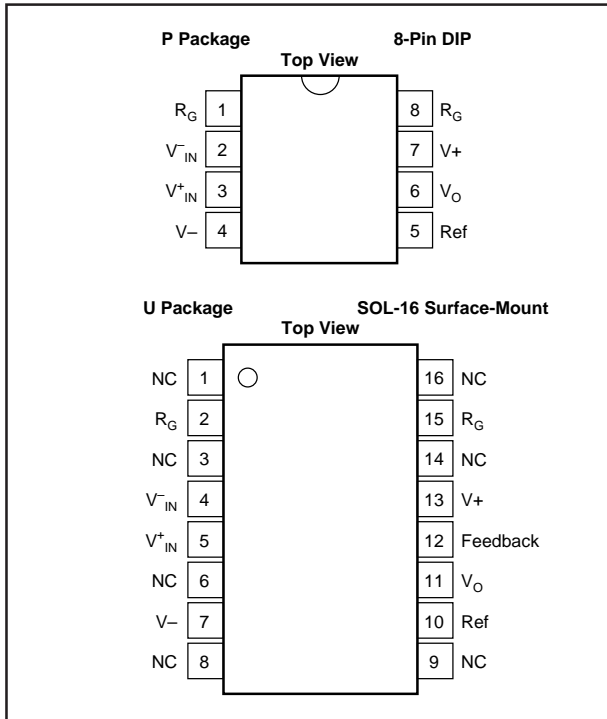
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA114BP, BU			INA114AP, AU			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
INPUT Offset Voltage, RTI Initial vs Temperature vs Power Supply Long-Term Stability Impedance, Differential Common-Mode Input Common-Mode Range Safe Input Voltage Common-Mode Rejection	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$ to T_{MAX} $V_S = \pm 2.25\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 10\text{V}$, $\Delta R_S = 1\text{k}\Omega$ $G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$		$\pm 10 + 20/G$ $\pm 0.1 + 0.5/G$ $0.5 + 2/G$ $\pm 0.2 + 0.5/G$ $10^{10} \parallel 6$ $10^{10} \parallel 6$ ± 13.5	$\pm 50 + 100/G$ $\pm 0.25 + 5/G$ $3 + 10/G$		$\pm 25 + 30/G$ $\pm 0.25 + 5/G$ * * * * *	$\pm 125 + 500/G$ $\pm 1 + 10/G$ * * * * *	μV $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$ $\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$ $\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$ V V
BIAS CURRENT vs Temperature			± 0.5 ± 8	± 2		* *	± 5	nA $\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
OFFSET CURRENT vs Temperature			± 0.5 ± 8	± 2		* *	± 5	nA $\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
NOISE VOLTAGE, RTI $f = 10\text{Hz}$ $f = 100\text{Hz}$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ $f_B = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz Noise Current $f = 10\text{Hz}$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ $f_B = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz	$G = 1000$, $R_S = 0\Omega$		15 11 11 0.4			* * * *		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\mu\text{Vp-p}$
GAIN Gain Equation Range of Gain Gain Error Gain vs Temperature 50k Ω Resistance ⁽¹⁾ Nonlinearity	$G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$ $G = 1$ $G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$	1	$1 + (50\text{k}\Omega/R_G)$ ± 0.01 ± 0.02 ± 0.05 ± 0.5 ± 1 ± 2 ± 25 ± 0.0001 ± 0.0005 ± 0.0005 ± 0.002	10000 ± 0.05 ± 0.4 ± 0.5 ± 1 ± 10 ± 100 ± 0.001 ± 0.002 ± 0.002 ± 0.01	*	* * * * * * * * * * * *	* * ± 0.5 ± 0.7 ± 2 ± 10 * ± 0.002 ± 0.004 ± 0.004 ± 0.02	V/V V/V % % % % ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ % of FSR % of FSR % of FSR % of FSR
OUTPUT Voltage Load Capacitance Stability Short Circuit Current	$I_O = 5\text{mA}$, T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} $V_S = \pm 11.4\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ $V_S = \pm 2.25\text{V}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$	± 13.5 ± 10 ± 1	± 13.7 ± 10.5 ± 1.5 1000 $+20/-15$			* * * * * *		V V V pF mA
FREQUENCY RESPONSE Bandwidth, -3dB Slew Rate Settling Time, 0.01% Overload Recovery	$G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$ $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $G = 10$ $G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$ 50% Overdrive		1 100 10 1 0.6 18 20 120 1100 20			* * * * * * * * * * *		MHz kHz kHz kHz V/ μs μs μs μs μs μs
POWER SUPPLY Voltage Range Current	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{V}$	± 2.25	± 15 ± 2.2	± 18 ± 3	*	* *	* *	V mA
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specification Operating θ_{JA}		-40 -40	80	85 125	* *		* *	$^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

* Specification same as INA114BP/BU.

NOTE: (1) Temperature coefficient of the "50k Ω " term in the gain equation.

The information provided herein is believed to be reliable; however, BURR-BROWN assumes no responsibility for inaccuracies or omissions. BURR-BROWN assumes no responsibility for the use of this information, and all use of such information shall be entirely at the user's own risk. Prices and specifications are subject to change without notice. No patent rights or licenses to any of the circuits described herein are implied or granted to any third party. BURR-BROWN does not authorize or warrant any BURR-BROWN product for use in life support devices and/or systems.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Burr-Brown recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	TEMPERATURE RANGE
INA114AP	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006	-40°C to +85°C
INA114BP	8-Pin Plastic DIP	006	-40°C to +85°C
INA114AU	SOL-16 Surface-Mount	211	-40°C to +85°C
INA114BU	SOL-16 Surface-Mount	211	-40°C to +85°C

NOTE: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

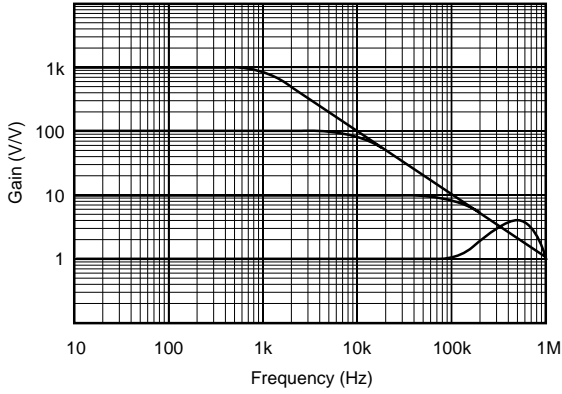
Supply Voltage	±18V
Input Voltage Range	±40V
Output Short-Circuit (to ground)	Continuous
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

NOTE: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.

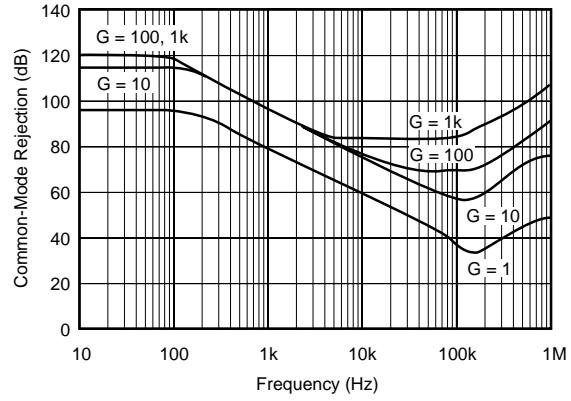
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

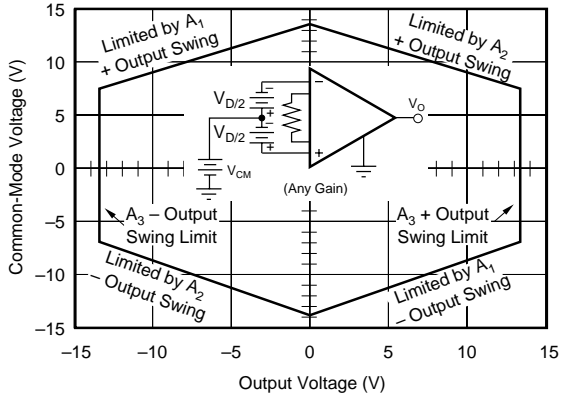
GAIN vs FREQUENCY



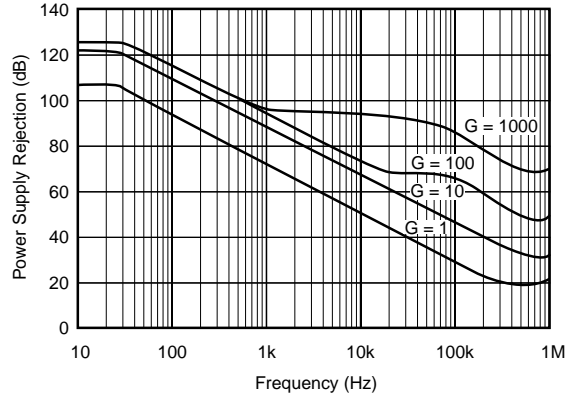
COMMON-MODE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



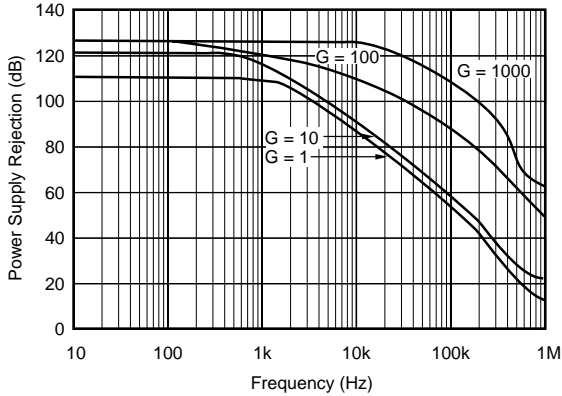
INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE



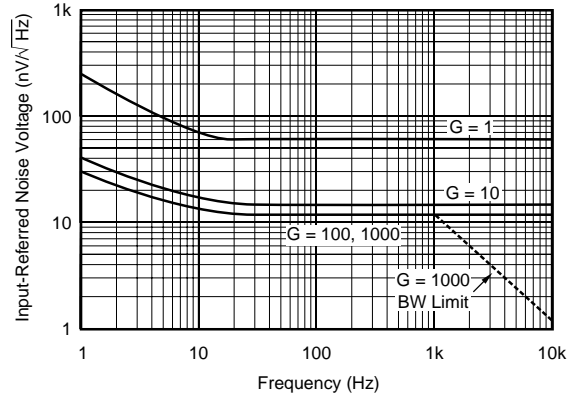
POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

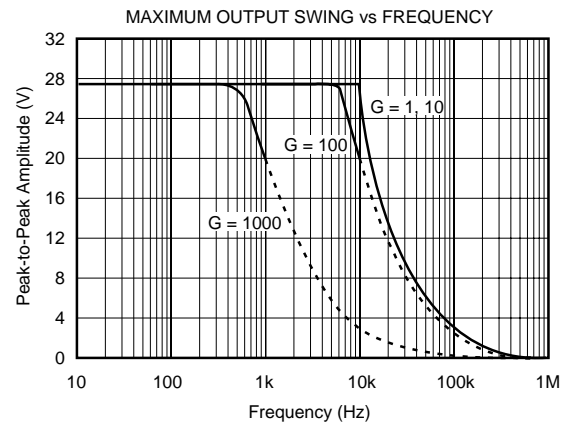
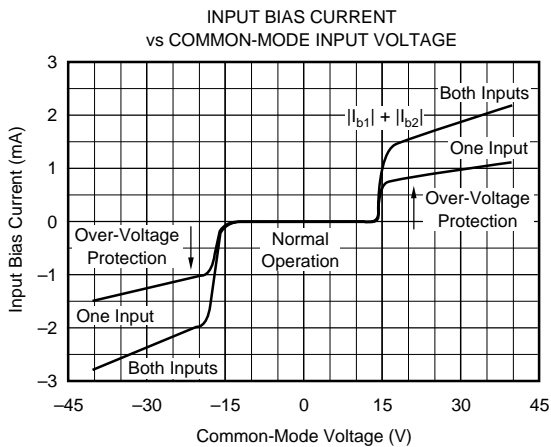
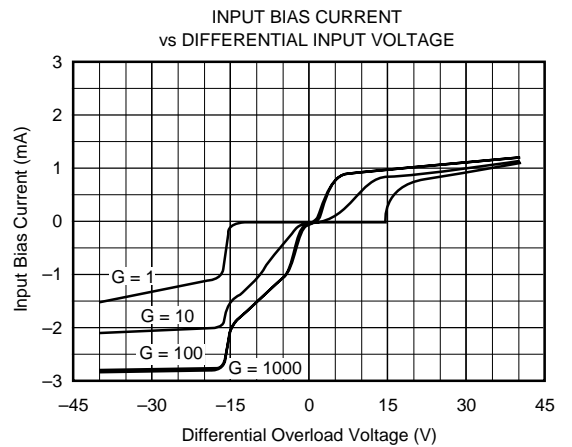
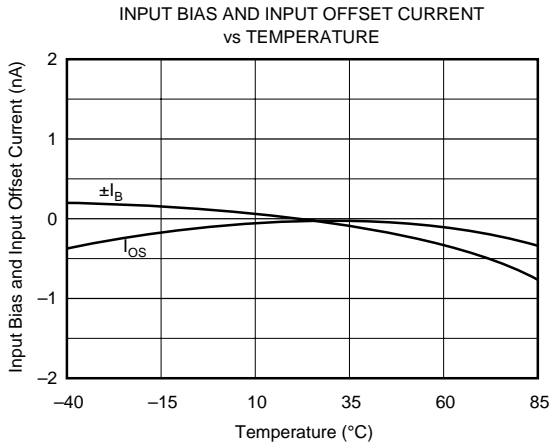
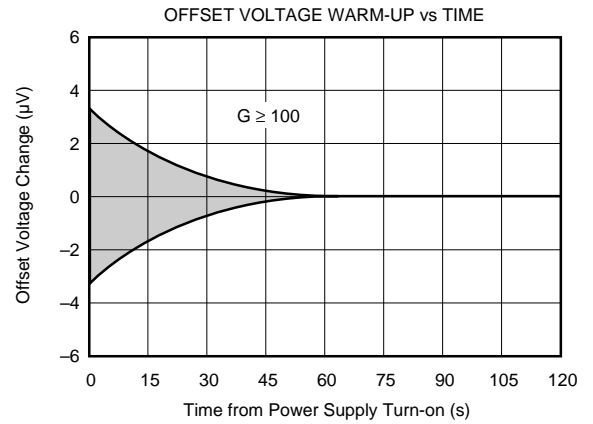
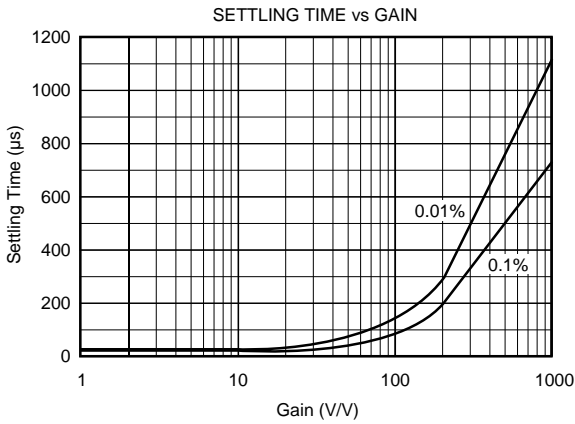


INPUT-REFERRED NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY



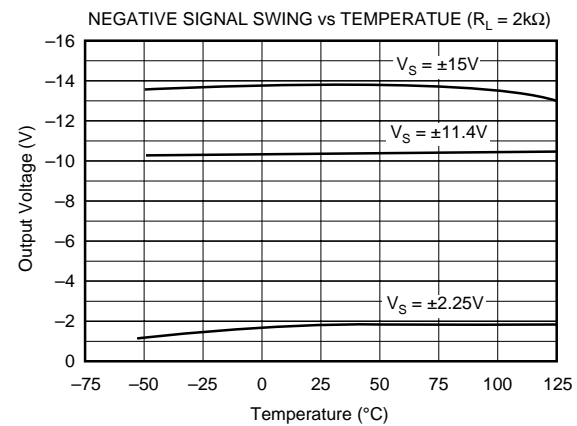
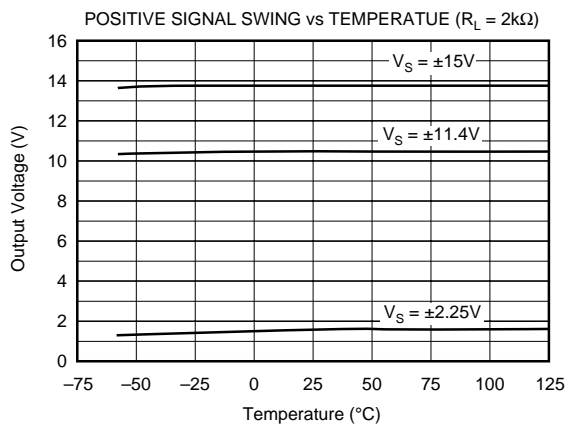
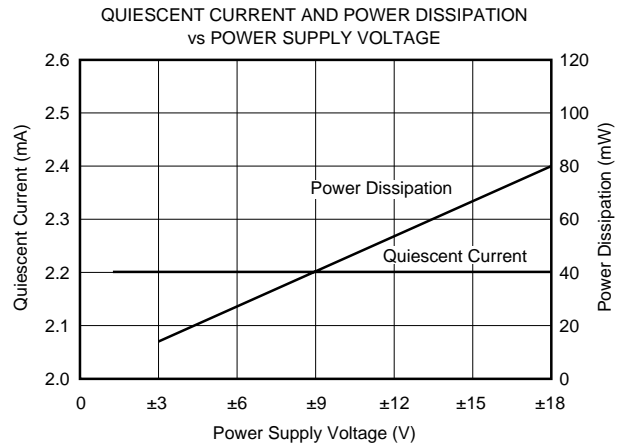
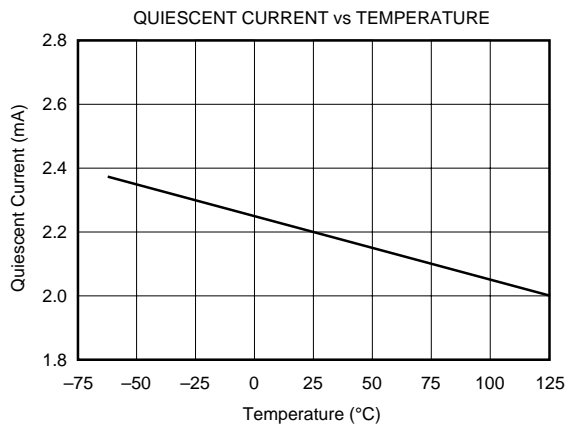
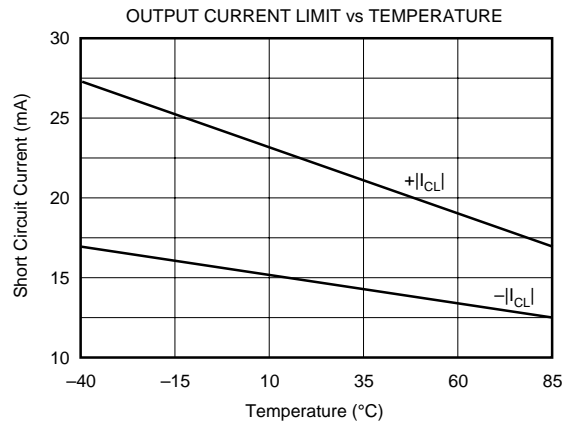
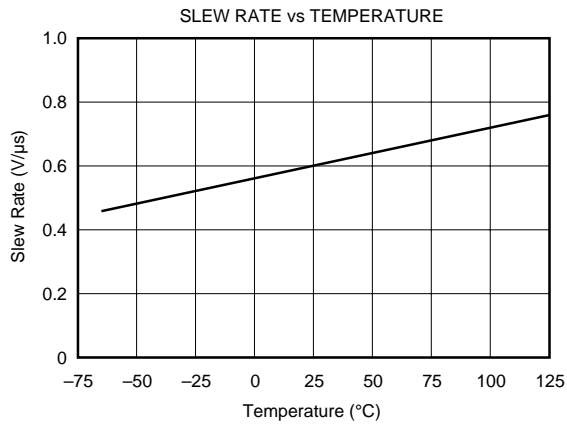
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

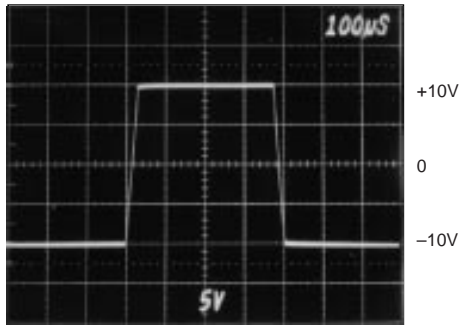
At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.



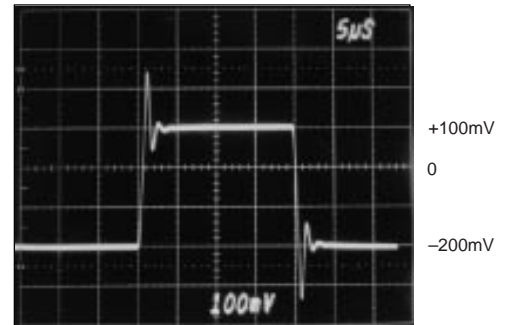
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

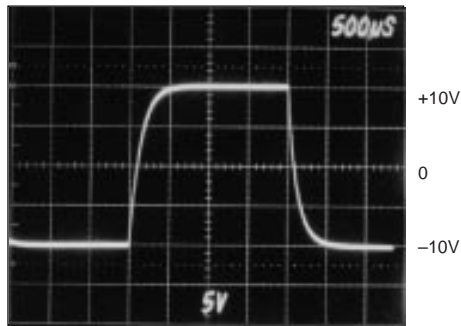
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE, $G = 1$



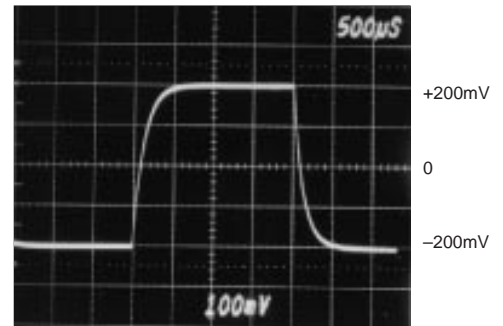
SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE, $G = 1$



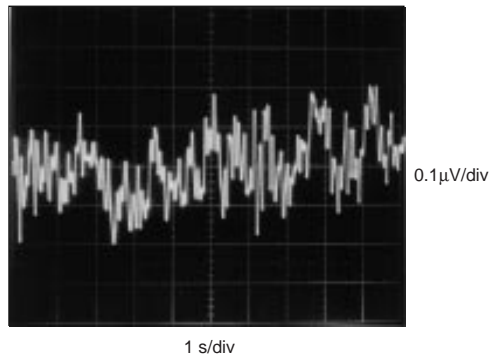
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE, $G = 1000$



SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE, $G = 1000$



INPUT-REFERRED NOISE, 0.1 to 10Hz



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 1 shows the basic connections required for operation of the INA114. Applications with noisy or high impedance power supplies may require decoupling capacitors close to the device pins as shown.

The output is referred to the output reference (Ref) terminal which is normally grounded. This must be a low-impedance connection to assure good common-mode rejection. A resistance of 5Ω in series with the Ref pin will cause a typical device to degrade to approximately 80dB CMR ($G = 1$).

SETTING THE GAIN

Gain of the INA114 is set by connecting a single external resistor, R_G :

$$G = 1 + \frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega}{R_G} \quad (1)$$

Commonly used gains and resistor values are shown in Figure 1.

The 50kΩ term in equation (1) comes from the sum of the two internal feedback resistors. These are on-chip metal film resistors which are laser trimmed to accurate absolute val-

ues. The accuracy and temperature coefficient of these resistors are included in the gain accuracy and drift specifications of the INA114.

The stability and temperature drift of the external gain setting resistor, R_G , also affects gain. R_G 's contribution to gain accuracy and drift can be directly inferred from the gain equation (1). Low resistor values required for high gain can make wiring resistance important. Sockets add to the wiring resistance which will contribute additional gain error (possibly an unstable gain error) in gains of approximately 100 or greater.

NOISE PERFORMANCE

The INA114 provides very low noise in most applications. For differential source impedances less than 1kΩ, the INA114 may provide lower noise. For source impedances greater than 50kΩ, the INA111 FET-input instrumentation amplifier may provide lower noise.

Low frequency noise of the INA114 is approximately 0.4μVp-p measured from 0.1 to 10Hz. This is approximately one-tenth the noise of "low noise" chopper-stabilized amplifiers.

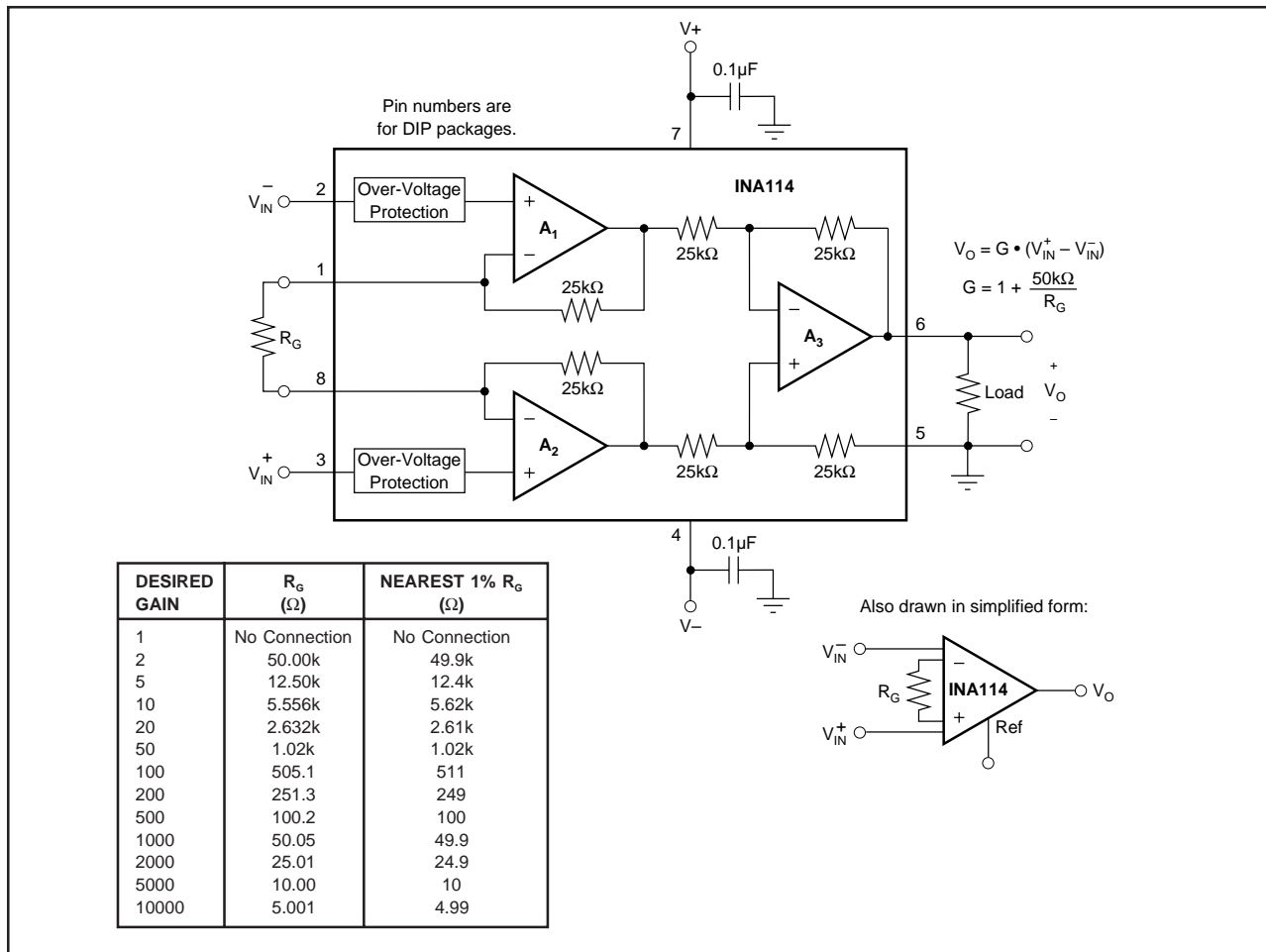


FIGURE 1. Basic Connections.

OFFSET TRIMMING

The INA114 is laser trimmed for very low offset voltage and drift. Most applications require no external offset adjustment. Figure 2 shows an optional circuit for trimming the output offset voltage. The voltage applied to Ref terminal is summed at the output. Low impedance must be maintained at this node to assure good common-mode rejection. This is achieved by buffering trim voltage with an op amp as shown.

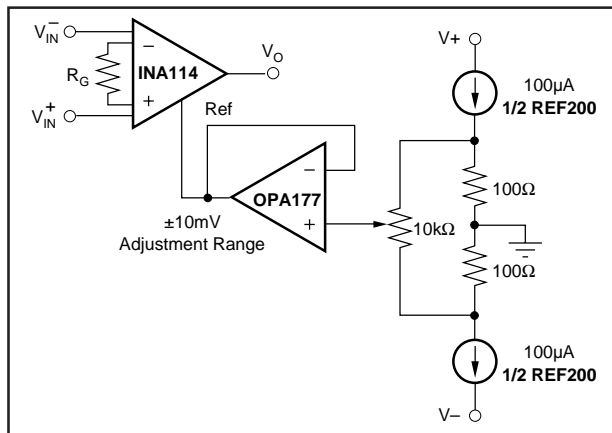


FIGURE 2. Optional Trimming of Output Offset Voltage.

INPUT BIAS CURRENT RETURN PATH

The input impedance of the INA114 is extremely high—approximately $10^{10}\Omega$. However, a path must be provided for the input bias current of both inputs. This input bias current is typically less than $\pm 1\text{nA}$ (it can be either polarity due to cancellation circuitry). High input impedance means that this input bias current changes very little with varying input voltage.

Input circuitry must provide a path for this input bias current if the INA114 is to operate properly. Figure 3 shows various provisions for an input bias current path. Without a bias current return path, the inputs will float to a potential which exceeds the common-mode range of the INA114 and the input amplifiers will saturate. If the differential source resistance is low, bias current return path can be connected to one input (see thermocouple example in Figure 3). With higher source impedance, using two resistors provides a balanced input with possible advantages of lower input offset voltage due to bias current and better common-mode rejection.

INPUT COMMON-MODE RANGE

The linear common-mode range of the input op amps of the INA114 is approximately $\pm 13.75\text{V}$ (or 1.25V from the power supplies). As the output voltage increases, however, the linear input range will be limited by the output voltage swing of the input amplifiers, A_1 and A_2 . The common-mode range is related to the output voltage of the complete amplifier—see performance curve “Input Common-Mode Range vs Output Voltage.”

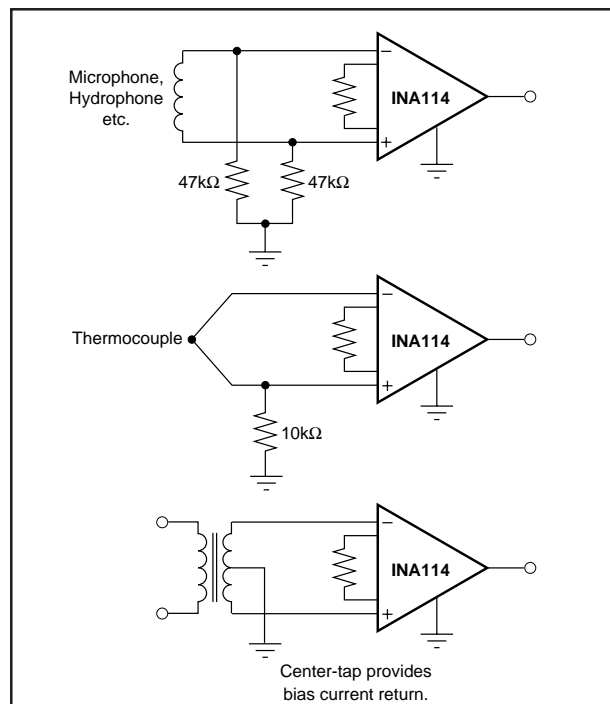


FIGURE 3. Providing an Input Common-Mode Current Path.

A combination of common-mode and differential input signals can cause the output of A_1 or A_2 to saturate. Figure 4 shows the output voltage swing of A_1 and A_2 expressed in terms of a common-mode and differential input voltages. Output swing capability of these internal amplifiers is the same as the output amplifier, A_3 . For applications where input common-mode range must be maximized, limit the output voltage swing by connecting the INA114 in a lower gain (see performance curve “Input Common-Mode Voltage Range vs Output Voltage”). If necessary, add gain after the INA114 to increase the voltage swing.

Input-overload often produces an output voltage that appears normal. For example, an input voltage of $+20\text{V}$ on one input and $+40\text{V}$ on the other input will obviously exceed the linear common-mode range of both input amplifiers. Since both input amplifiers are saturated to nearly the same output voltage limit, the difference voltage measured by the output amplifier will be near zero. The output of the INA114 will be near 0V even though both inputs are overloaded.

INPUT PROTECTION

The inputs of the INA114 are individually protected for voltages up to $\pm 40\text{V}$. For example, a condition of -40V on one input and $+40\text{V}$ on the other input will not cause damage. Internal circuitry on each input provides low series impedance under normal signal conditions. To provide equivalent protection, series input resistors would contribute excessive noise. If the input is overloaded, the protection circuitry limits the input current to a safe value (approximately 1.5mA). The typical performance curve “Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Input Voltage” shows this input

current limit behavior. The inputs are protected even if no power supply voltage is present.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE SENSE (SOL-16 package only)

The surface-mount version of the INA114 has a separate output sense feedback connection (pin 12). Pin 12 must be connected to the output terminal (pin 11) for proper operation. (This connection is made internally on the DIP version of the INA114.)

The output sense connection can be used to sense the output voltage directly at the load for best accuracy. Figure 5 shows how to drive a load through series interconnection resistance. Remotely located feedback paths may cause instability. This can be generally be eliminated with a high frequency feedback path through C_1 . Heavy loads or long lines can be driven by connecting a buffer inside the feedback path (Figure 6).

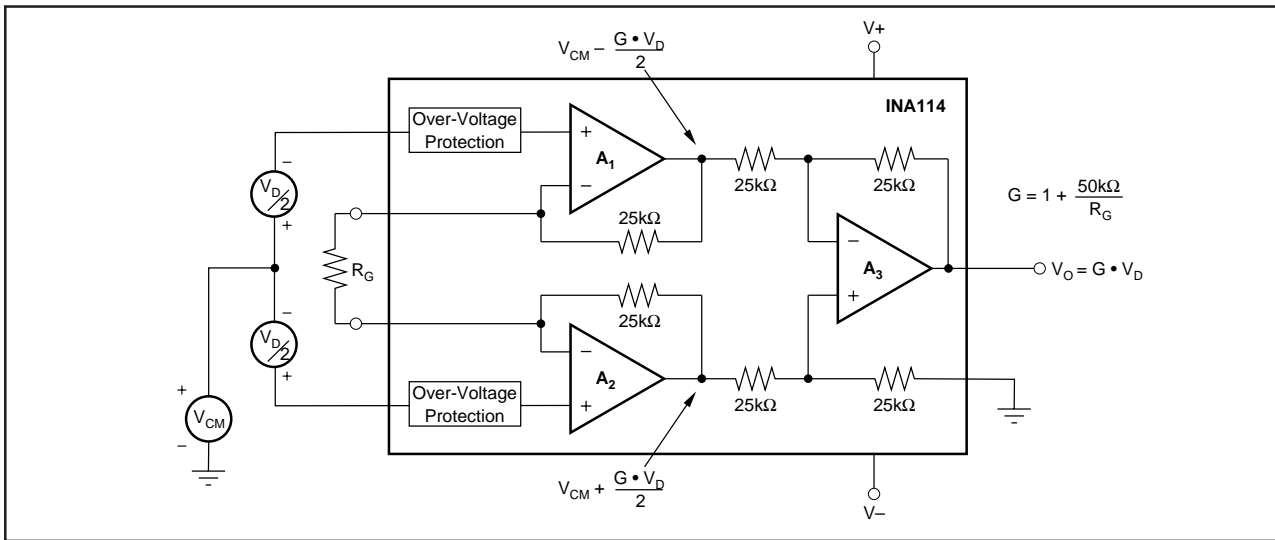


FIGURE 4. Voltage Swing of A_1 and A_2 .

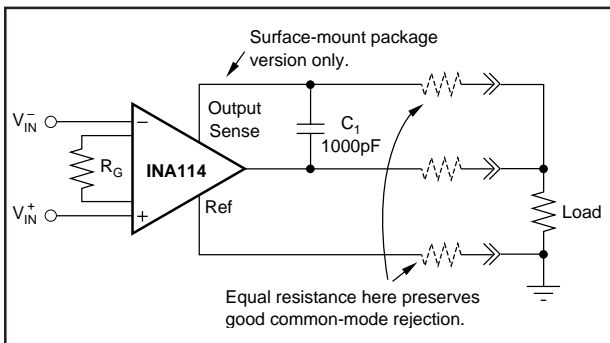


FIGURE 5. Remote Load and Ground Sensing.

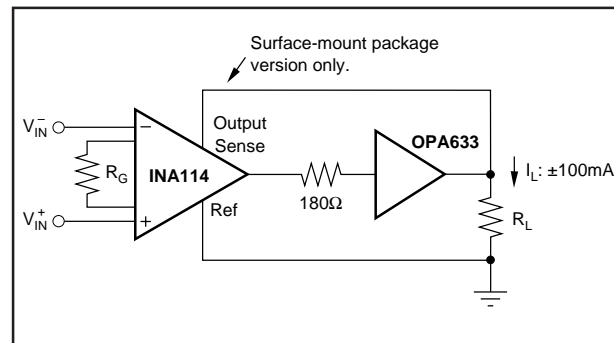


FIGURE 6. Buffered Output for Heavy Loads.

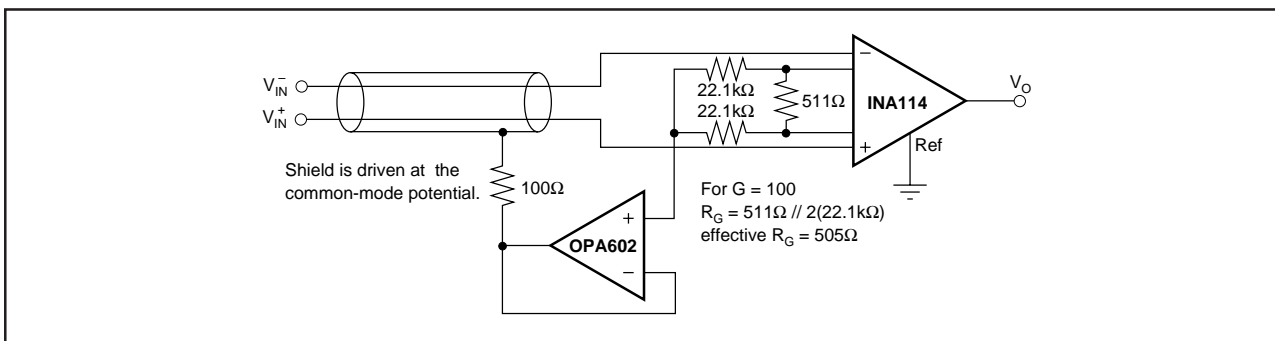


FIGURE 7. Shield Driver Circuit.

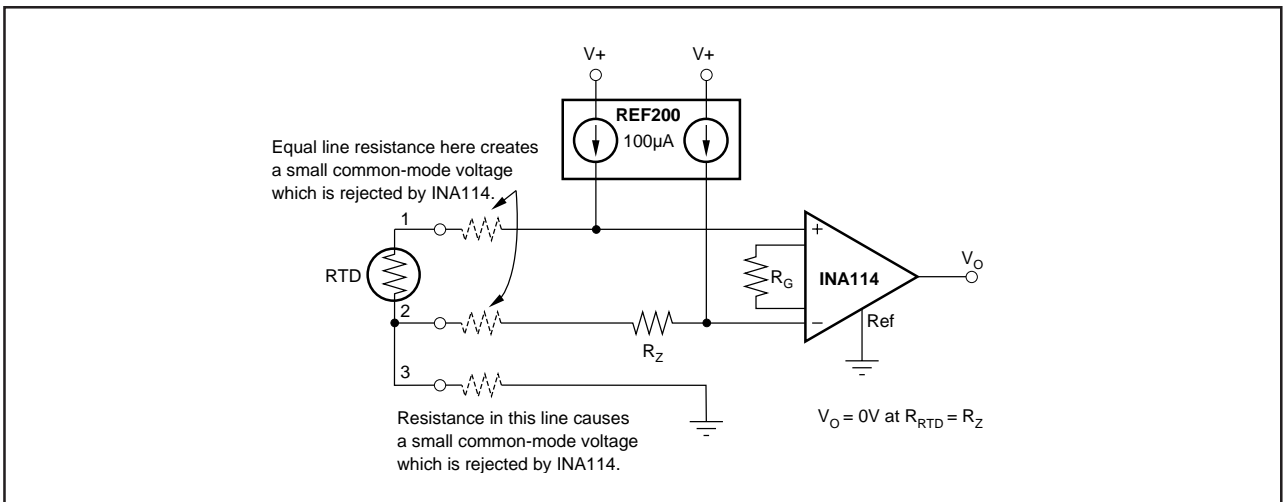


FIGURE 8. RTD Temperature Measurement Circuit.

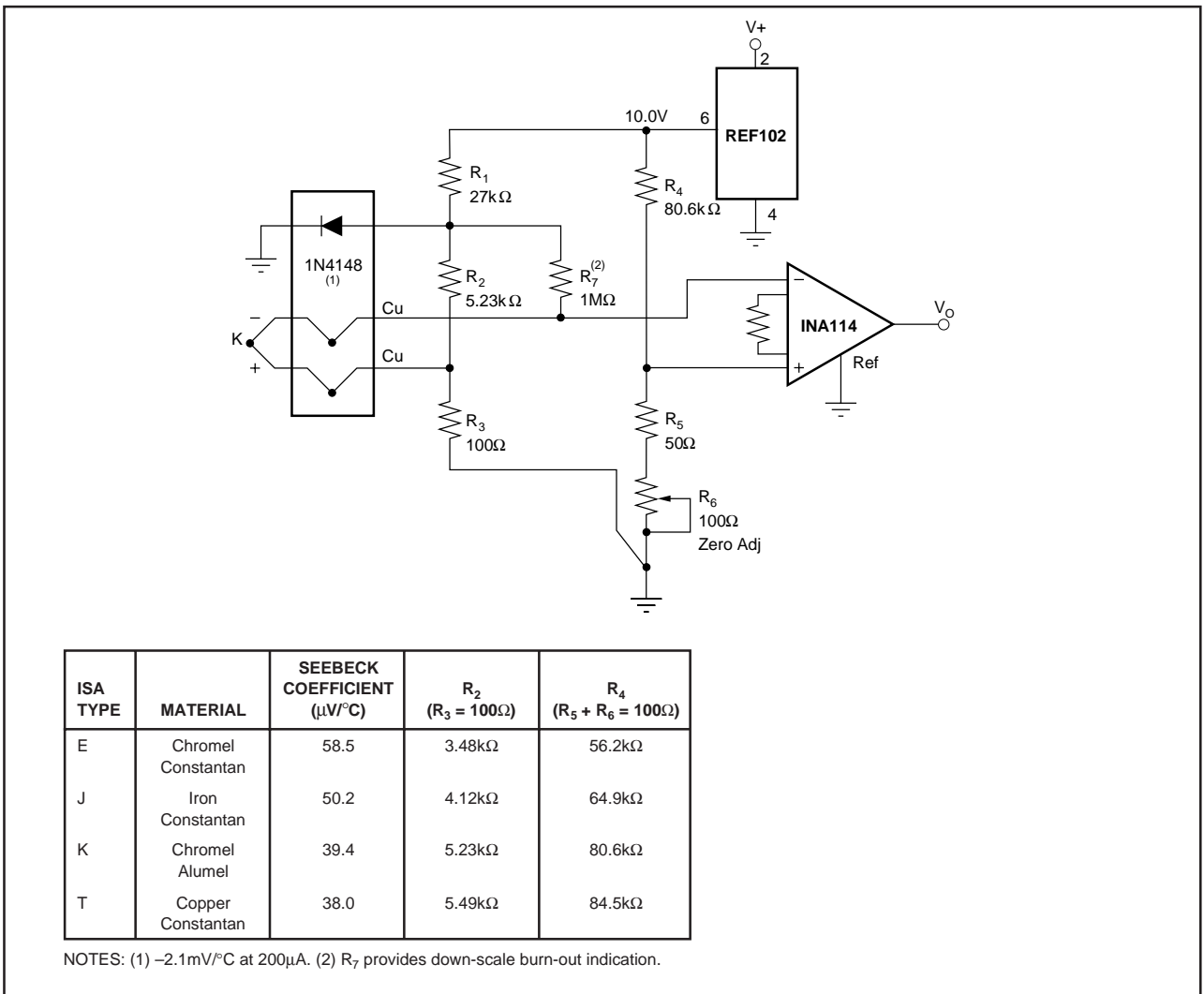


FIGURE 9. Thermocouple Amplifier With Cold Junction Compensation.

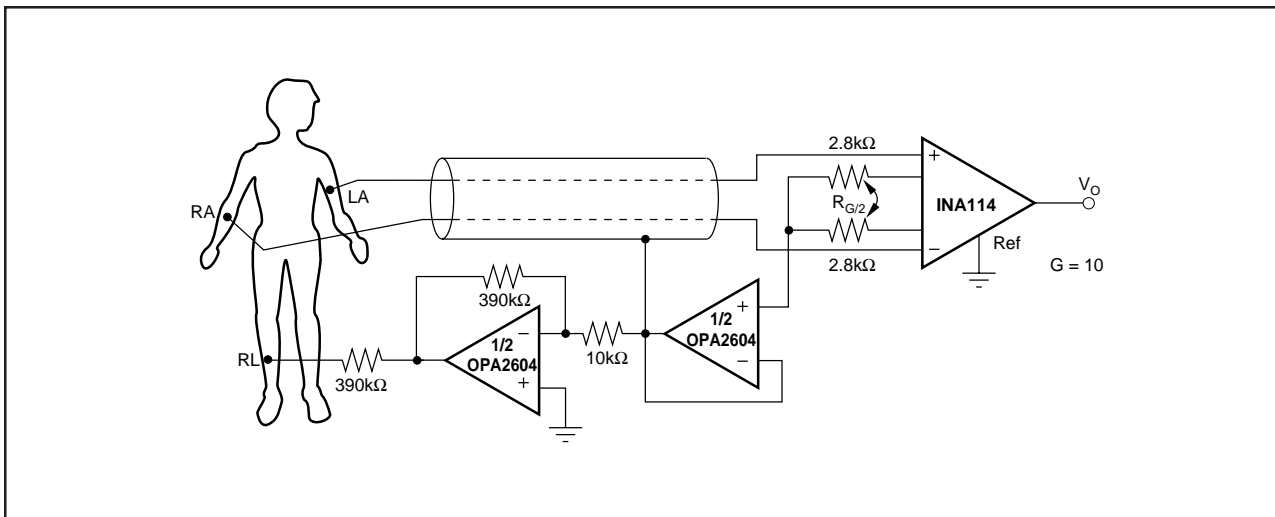


FIGURE 10. ECG Amplifier With Right-Leg Drive.

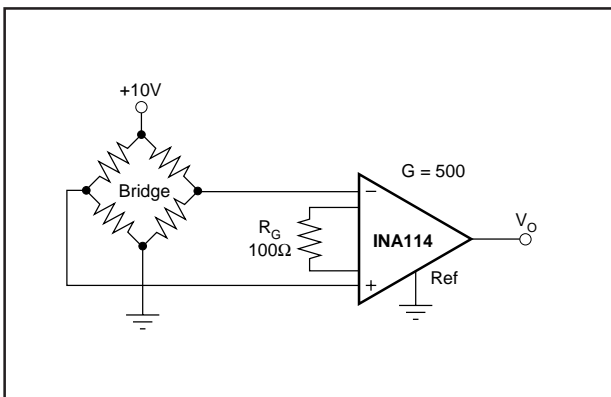


FIGURE 11. Bridge Transducer Amplifier.

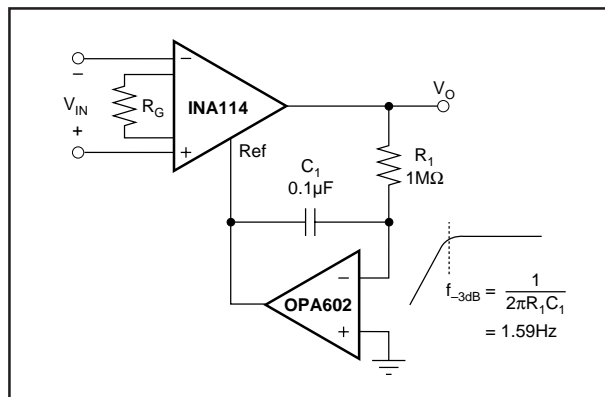


FIGURE 12. AC-Coupled Instrumentation Amplifier.

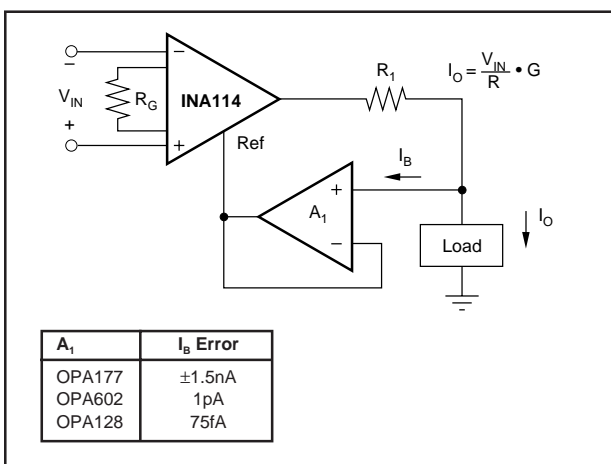


FIGURE 13. Differential Voltage-to-Current Converter.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

ORDERABLE DEVICE	STATUS(1)	PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE DRAWING	PINS	PACKAGE QTY
INA114AP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50
INA114AU	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	48
INA114AU/1K	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000
INA114BP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50
INA114BU	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	48
INA114BU/1K	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All products are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its hardware products to the specifications applicable at the time of sale in accordance with TI's standard warranty. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by government requirements, testing of all parameters of each product is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or customer product design. Customers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with customer products and applications, customers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any TI patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other TI intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI products or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license from TI to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. Reproduction of this information with alteration is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation.

Resale of TI products or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that product or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI product or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Following are URLs where you can obtain information on other Texas Instruments products and application solutions:

Products		Applications	
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Automotive	www.ti.com/automotive
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Broadband	www.ti.com/broadband
Interface	interface.ti.com	Digital Control	www.ti.com/digitalcontrol
Logic	logic.ti.com	Military	www.ti.com/military
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Optical Networking	www.ti.com/opticalnetwork
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
		Telephony	www.ti.com/telephony
		Video & Imaging	www.ti.com/video
		Wireless	www.ti.com/wireless

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303 Dallas, Texas 75265

Copyright © 2003, Texas Instruments Incorporated