



# **INA114**

# Precision INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

## **FEATURES**

- LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE: 50µV max
- LOW DRIFT: 0.25µV/°C max
- LOW INPUT BIAS CURRENT: 2nA max
- HIGH COMMON-MODE REJECTION: 115dB min
- INPUT OVER-VOLTAGE PROTECTION: +40V
- WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: ±2.25 to ±18V
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT: 3mA max
- 8-PIN PLASTIC AND SOL-16

## **APPLICATIONS**

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

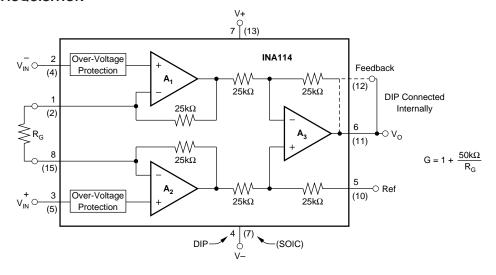
# DESCRIPTION

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  $(50\mu V)$ , drift  $(0.25\mu V)$ °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°C temperature range.



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# **SPECIFICATIONS**

#### **ELECTRICAL**

At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  =  $\pm 15 V,~R_L$  =  $2 k \Omega,$  unless otherwise noted.

		INA114BP, BU			I			
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
INPUT Offset Voltage, RTI Initial vs Temperature vs Power Supply Long-Term Stability Impedance, Differential Common-Mode Input Common-Mode Range	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ $V_S = \pm 2.25 \text{V to } \pm 18 \text{V}$	±11	±10 + 20/G ±0.1 + 0.5/G 0.5 + 2/G ±0.2 + 0.5/G 10 <sup>10</sup>    6 10 <sup>10</sup>    6 ±13.5	±50 + 100/G ±0.25 + 5/G 3 + 10/G	*	±25 + 30/G ±0.25 + 5/G * * * *	±125 + 500/G ±1 + 10/G *	μV μV/°C μV/V μV/mo Ω    pF Ω    pF
Safe Input Voltage Common-Mode Rejection	$V_{CM} = \pm 10V, \Delta R_S = 1k\Omega$ G = 1 G = 10 G = 100 G = 1000	80 96 110 115	96 115 120 120	±40	75 90 106 106	90 106 110 110	*	V dB dB dB dB
BIAS CURRENT vs Temperature			±0.5 ±8	±2		* *	±5	nA pA/°C
OFFSET CURRENT vs Temperature			±0.5 ±8	±2		*	±5	nA pA/°C
NOISE VOLTAGE, RTI f = 10Hz f = 100Hz f = 1kHz $f_B = 0.1Hz$ to $10Hz$ Noise Current	$G = 1000, R_S = 0\Omega$		15 11 11 0.4			* * * *		nV/√Hz nV/√Hz nV/√Hz μVp-p
f=10Hz f=1kHz f <sub>B</sub> = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			0.4 0.2 18			* * *		pA/√ <del>Hz</del> pA/√Hz pAp-p
GAIN Gain Equation Range of Gain Gain Error  Gain vs Temperature 50kΩ Resistance <sup>(1)</sup> Nonlinearity	G = 1 G = 10 G = 100 G = 1000 G = 1 G = 1 G = 10 G = 100 G = 1000	1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 + (50 k\Omega/R_G) \\ \pm 0.01 \\ \pm 0.02 \\ \pm 0.05 \\ \pm 0.5 \\ \pm 2 \\ \pm 25 \\ \pm 0.0001 \\ \pm 0.0005 \\ \pm 0.0005 \\ \pm 0.002 \\ \end{array}$	10000 ±0.05 ±0.05 ±0.4 ±0.5 ±1 ±10 ±100 ±0.001 ±0.002 ±0.002	*	* ***	* ±0.5 ±0.7 ±2 ±10 * ±0.002 ±0.004 ±0.004 ±0.002	V/V V/V % % % % ppm/°C ppm/°C % of FSR % of FSR % of FSR % of FSR
OUTPUT Voltage  Load Capacitance Stability Short Circuit Current	$\begin{split} I_O &= 5\text{mA}, T_{\text{MIN}} \text{ to } T_{\text{MAX}} \\ V_S &= \pm 11.4 \text{V}, R_L = 2 \text{k}\Omega \\ V_S &= \pm 2.25 \text{V}, R_L = 2 \text{k}\Omega \end{split}$	±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	$G = 1 \\ G = 10 \\ G = 100 \\ G = 1000 \\ V_0 = \pm 10V, G = 10 \\ G = 1 \\ G = 10 \\ G = 1000 \\ G = 1000 \\ 50\% Overdrive$	0.3	1 100 10 1 0.6 18 20 120 1100 20		*	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		MHz kHz kHz kHz V/µs µs µs µs µs
POWER SUPPLY Voltage Range Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	±2.25	±15 ±2.2	±18 ±3	*	*	*	V mA
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specification Operating $\theta_{\rm JA}$		-40 -40	80	85 125	*	*	* *	°C °C °C/W

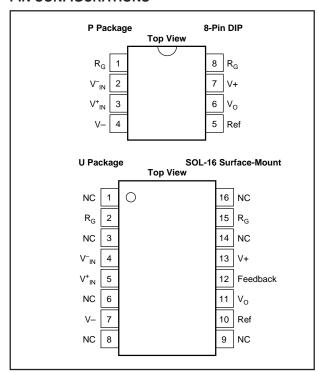
<sup>\*</sup> Specification same as INA114BP/BU.

NOTE: (1) Temperature coefficient of the "50k $\!\Omega\!$  " term in the gain equation.

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#### **PIN CONFIGURATIONS**



#### 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.

# 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	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

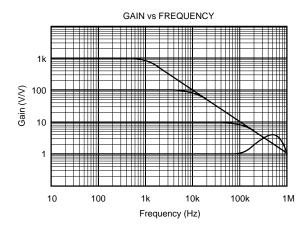
NOTE: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book.

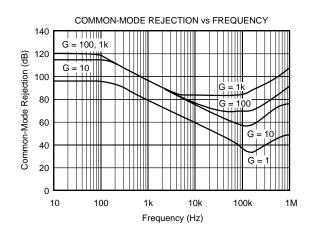


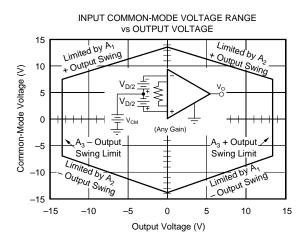
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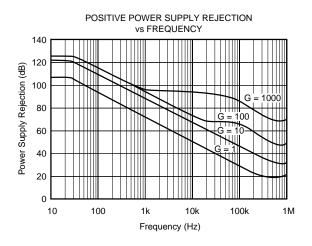
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

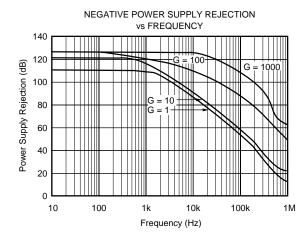
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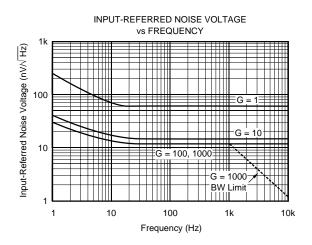








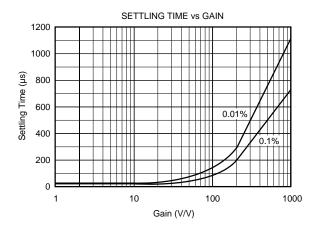


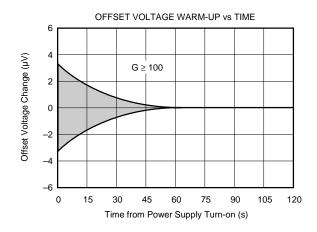


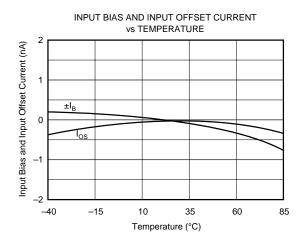


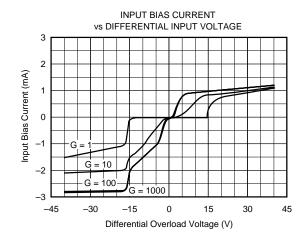
# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)**

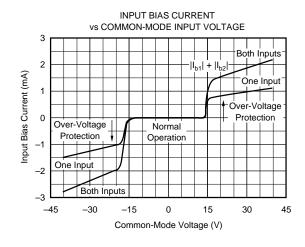
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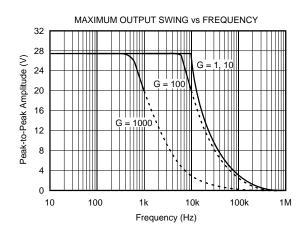






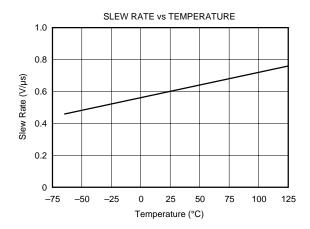


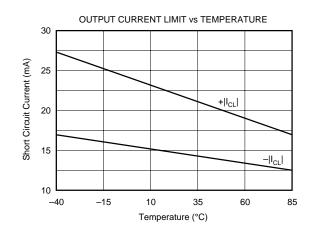


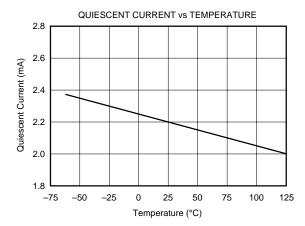


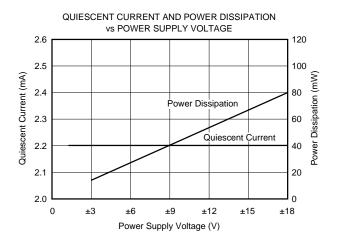
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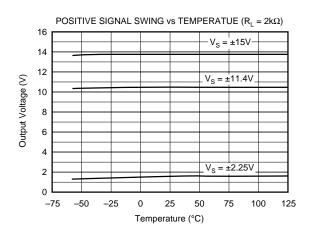
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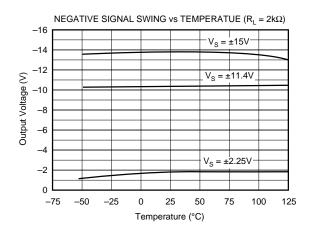










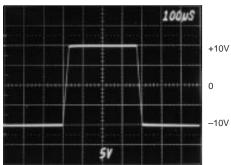




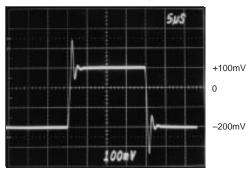
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

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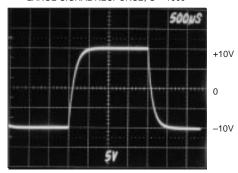
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE, G = 1



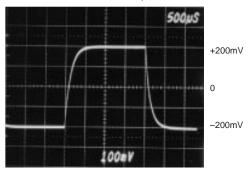
SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE, G = 1



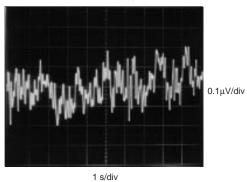
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE, G = 1000



SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE, G = 1000



INPUT-REFERRED NOISE, 0.1 to 10Hz



INA114

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# 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  $5\Omega$  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,  $R_G$ :

$$G = 1 + \frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega}{R_{G}} \tag{1}$$

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

The  $50k\Omega$  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  $1k\Omega$ , the INA103 may provide lower noise. For source impedances greater than  $50k\Omega$ , the INA111 FET-input instrumentation amplifier may provide lower noise.

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

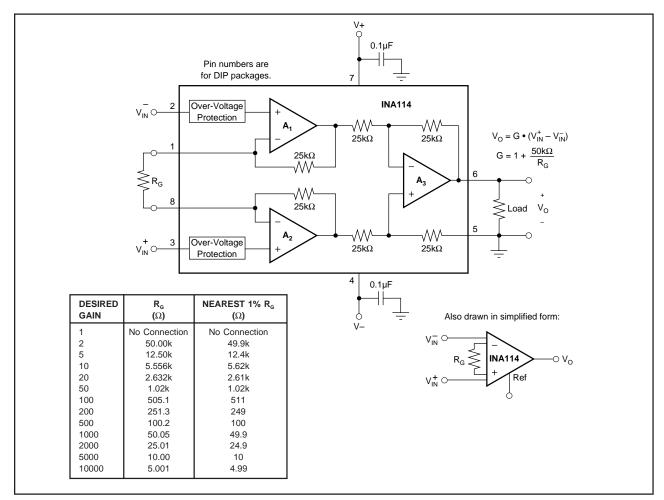


FIGURE 1. Basic Connections.



#### 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.

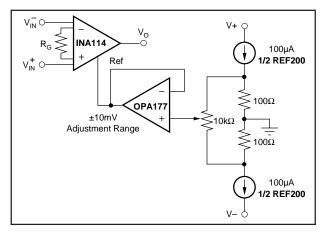


FIGURE 2. Optional Trimming of Output Offset Voltage.

#### **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  $\pm 1$ 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  $\pm 13.75$ 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."

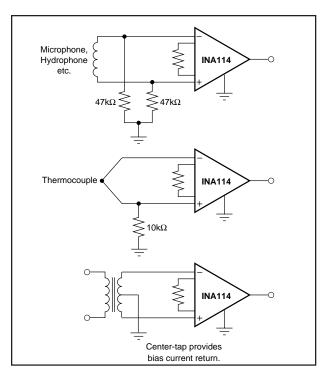


FIGURE 3. Providing an Input Common-Mode Current Path.

A combination of common-mode and differential input signals can cause the output of A<sub>1</sub> or A<sub>2</sub> to saturate. Figure 4 shows the output voltage swing of A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>3</sub>. 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 +20V on one input and +40V 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 ±40V. For example, a condition of -40V on one input and +40V 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

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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<sub>1</sub>. Heavy loads or long lines can be driven by connecting a buffer inside the feedback path (Figure 6).

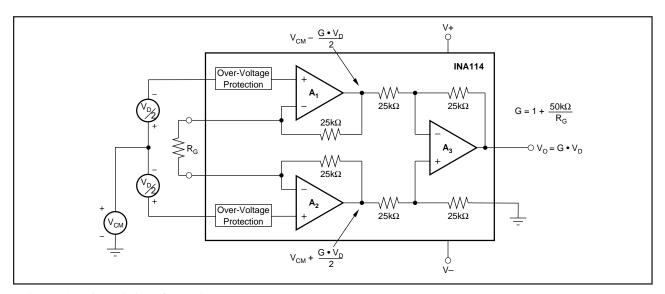


FIGURE 4. Voltage Swing of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ .

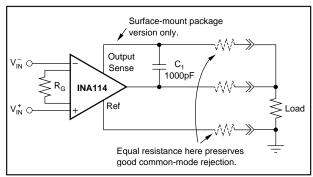


FIGURE 5. Remote Load and Ground Sensing.

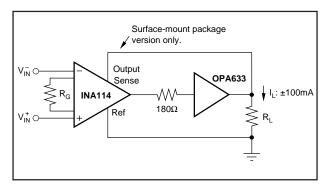


FIGURE 6. Buffered Output for Heavy Loads.

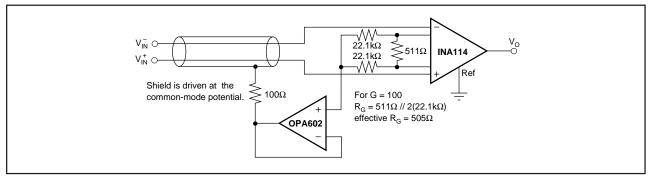


FIGURE 7. Shield Driver Circuit.



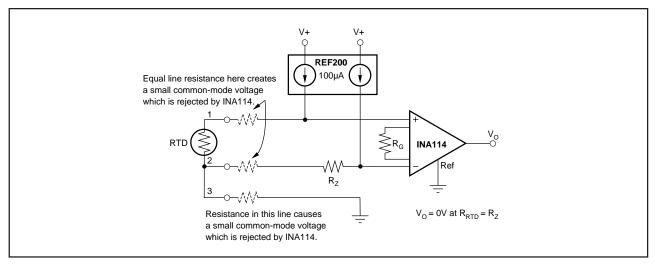


FIGURE 8. RTD Temperature Measurement Circuit.

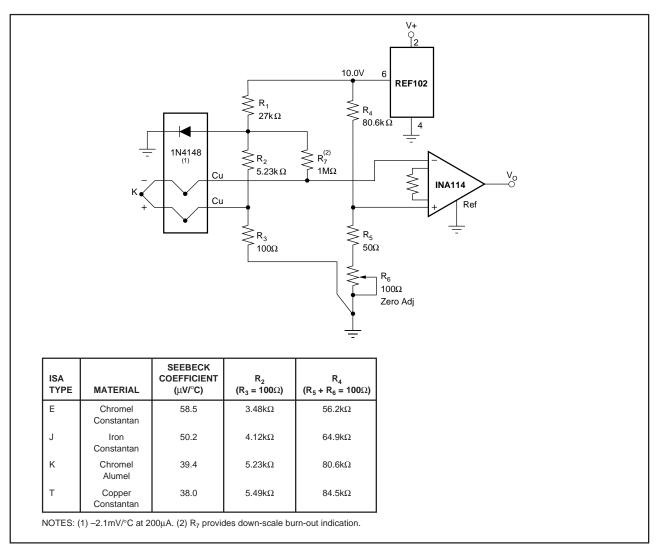


FIGURE 9. Thermocouple Amplifier With Cold Junction Compensation.

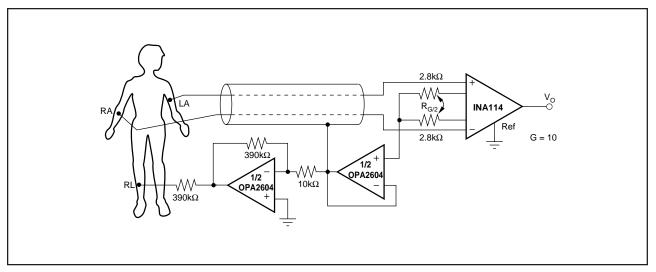


FIGURE 10. ECG Amplifier With Right-Leg Drive.

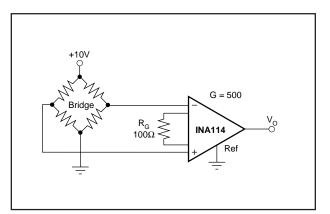


FIGURE 11. Bridge Transducer Amplifier.

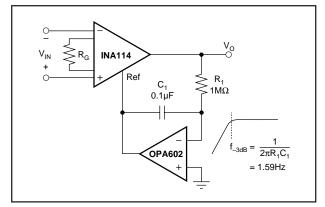


FIGURE 12. AC-Coupled Instrumentation Amplifier.

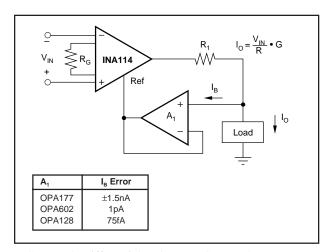


FIGURE 13. Differential Voltage-to-Current Converter.





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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	_	Pins	_	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	(6)	(3)		(4/5)	
INA114AP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type		INA114AP	Samples
INA114APG4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type		INA114AP	Samples
INA114AU	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA114AU	Samples
INA114AU/1K	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA114AU	Samples
INA114AU/1KE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA114AU	Samples
INA114AUE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA114AU	Samples
INA114AUG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA114AU	Samples
INA114BP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type		INA114BP	Samples
INA114BPG4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type		INA114BP	Samples
INA114BU	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR		INA114BU	Samples
INA114BU/1K	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR		INA114BU	Samples
INA114BU/1KE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU-DCC	Level-3-260C-168 HR		INA114BU	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

11-Apr-2015

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. **Pb-Free** (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

- (3) MSL, Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead/Ball Finish Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
INA114AU/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1

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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

ĺ	Device	Device Package Type		Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
	INA114AU/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	367.0	367.0	38.0	

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