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# Single-Supply DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER

## **FEATURES**

• SWING: to Within 200mV of Either Output Rail

LOW OFFSET DRIFT: ±3μV/°C
 LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE: ±250μV

• HIGH CMR: 94dB

● LOW GAIN ERROR: 0.01%

LOW GAIN ERROR DRIFT: 1ppm/°C

● WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: Single: 2.7V to 20V Dual: ±1.35V to ±10V

MSOP-8 PACKAGE

## DESCRIPTION

The INA152 is a small (MSOP-8), low-power, unity-gain difference amplifier consisting of a CMOS op amp and a precision resistor network. The on-chip resistors are laser trimmed for accurate gain and high common-mode rejection. Excellent TCR tracking of the resistor maintains gain accuracy and common-mode rejection over temperature. The input common-mode voltage range extends to above the positive and

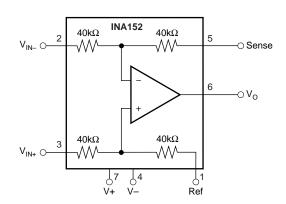
## APPLICATIONS

- DIFFERENCE INPUT AMPLIFIER BUILDING BLOCK
- UNITY-GAIN INVERTING AMPLIFIER
- GAIN = 1/2
- AMPLIFIER GAIN = 2 AMPLIFIER
- SUMMING AMPLIFIER
- SYNCHRONOUS DEMODULATOR
- CURRENT AND DIFFERENTIAL LINE RECEIVER
- VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCE
- BATTERY-POWERED SYSTEMS
- LOW-COST AUTOMOTIVE INSTRUMEN-TATION

negative rails and the output swings to within 50mV of either rail.

The difference amplifier is the foundation of many commonly used circuits. The INA152 provides precision circuit function without using an expensive precision network.

The INA152 is specified for operation over the extended industrial temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.





## SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = \pm 10V$ $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , $V_S = \pm 10V$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to ground, and reference pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.

|                                     |   |             | INA152EA    |           |         |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|--|--|
| PARAMETER                           | CONDITIONS  | MIN         | TYP         | MAX       | UNITS   |  |  |
| OFFSET VOLTAGE                      | RTO <sup>(1)</sup> (2)                                |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Input Offset Voltage                | $V_{CM} = 0V$   |             | ±250        | ±1500     | μV      |  |  |
| vs Temperature                      | $T_A = -40^{\circ} \text{C to } +85^{\circ} \text{C}$ |             | ±3          | ±15       | μV/°C   |  |  |
| vs Power Supply                     | $V_{S} = \pm 1.35 \text{V to } \pm 10 \text{V}$       |             | 5           | 30        | μV/V    |  |  |
| vs Time                             |   |             | 0.5         |           | μV/mo   |  |  |
| INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE(3)              |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Common-Mode Voltage Range           |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
|                                     | $V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = 0V$                              | 2(V-)       |             | 2(V+) - 2 | V       |  |  |
| Common-Mode Rejection               |   | 80          | 94          |           | dB      |  |  |
| INPUT IMPEDANCE(4)                  |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Differential                        |   |             | 80          |           | kΩ      |  |  |
| Common-Mode                         |   |             | 80          |           | kΩ      |  |  |
| OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE(1) (5)         | RTO   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| $f_O = 10Hz$                        |   |             | 97          |           | nV/√Hz  |  |  |
| $f_O = 1kHz$                        |   |             | 87          |           | nV/√Hz  |  |  |
| $f_B = 0.1Hz$ to $10Hz$             |   |             | 2.4         |           | μVp-р   |  |  |
| GAIN                                |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Initial <sup>(6)</sup>              |   |             | 1           |           | V/V     |  |  |
| Gain Error                          |   |             | ±0.01       | ±0.1      | %       |  |  |
| Gain Temperature Drift Coefficient  |   |             | ±1          | ±10       | ppm/°C  |  |  |
| Nonlinearity                        | $(V-) + 0.3V < V_O < (V+) - 0.350V$                   |             | ±0.002      | ±0.005    | % of FS |  |  |
| FREQUENCY RESPONSE                  |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Small Signal                        |   |             | 800         |           | kHz     |  |  |
| Slew Rate                           |   |             | 0.4         |           | V/μs    |  |  |
| Settling Time, 0.1%                 | 9V Step   |             | 23          |           | μs      |  |  |
| , 0.01%                             | 9V Step   |             | 25          |           | μs      |  |  |
| Overload Recovery                   | 50% Overdrive   |             | 5           |           | μs      |  |  |
| OUTPUT                              |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Voltage                             | $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to GND                              | (V+) - 0.35 | (V+) - 0.02 |           | V       |  |  |
|                                     |   | (V-) + 0.3  | (V-) + 0.15 |           | V       |  |  |
| Load Capacitance Stability          |   |             | 500         |           | pF      |  |  |
| Short-Circuit Curent                | Continuous to Common                                  |             | +7, -12     |           | mA      |  |  |
| POWER SUPPLY                        |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Rated Voltage                       |   |             | ±10         |           | V       |  |  |
| Voltage Range                       |   | ±1.35       |             | ±10       | V       |  |  |
|                                     |   | 2.7         |             | 20        | V       |  |  |
| Current, Quiescent                  | I <sub>O</sub> = 0mA                                  |             | 500         | 650       | μΑ      |  |  |
| TEMPERATURE RANGE                   |   |             |             |           |         |  |  |
| Specification                       |   | -40         |             | +85       | °C      |  |  |
| Operating                           |   | -55         |             | +125      | °C      |  |  |
| $\theta_{JA}$ , Junction to Ambient |   |             | 150         |           | °C/W    |  |  |

NOTES: (1) Referred to output in unity-gain difference configuration. Note that this circuit has a gain of 2 for the op amp's offset voltage and noise voltage. (2) Includes effects of amplifier's input bias and offset currents. (3) Limit  $I_N$  through  $40k\Omega$  resistors to 1mA. (4)  $40k\Omega$  resistors are ratio matched but have  $\pm 20\%$ absolute value. (5) Includes effects of amplifier's input current noise and thermal noise contribution of resistor network. (6) Connected as difference amplifier.



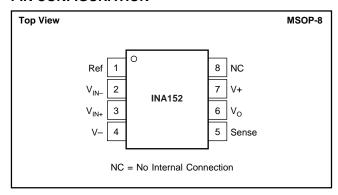
## SPECIFICATIONS: V<sub>S</sub> = +5V

 $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = +5V$ , Ref connected to  $V_S/2$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

|                            |  | INA152EA   |             |       |       |
|----------------------------|--|------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| PARAMETER                  | CONDITIONS                                   | MIN        | TYP         | MAX   | UNITS |
| OFFSET VOLTAGE             | RTO <sup>(1)</sup> (2)                       |            |             |       |       |
| Input Offset Voltage       | $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 0V$                      |            | ±250        | ±1500 | μV    |
| vs Temperature             | $T_A = -40^{\circ}C \le T_A \le 85^{\circ}C$ |            | ±3          | ±15   | μV/°C |
| INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE(3)     |  |            |             |       |       |
| Voltage Range, Common-Mode | $V_{IN} + - V_{IN} - = 0V$                   | -2.5       |             | +5.5  | V     |
| Common-Mode Rejection      | $0V < V_{CM} < +5V, R_{SRC} = 0\Omega$       | 80         | 94          |       | dB    |
| OUTPUT                     |  |            |             |       |       |
| Voltage                    |  | (V+) - 0.2 |             |       | V     |
|                            |  | (V-) + 0.2 |             |       | V     |
|                            | $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to GND                     |            | (V-) + 0.05 |       | V     |

NOTES: (1) Referred to output in unity-gain difference configuration. Note that this circuit has a gain of 2 for the op amp's offset voltage and noise voltage. (2) Includes effects of amplifier's input bias and offset currents. (3) Limit  $I_{IN}$  through  $40k\Omega$  resistors to 1mA.

### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



## 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.

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)**

| +22V            |
|-----------------|
| +20V Continuous |
| Continuous      |
| 55°C to +125°C  |
| 55°C to +125°C  |
| +150°C          |
| +300°C          |
|                 |

### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

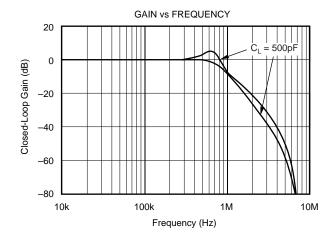
| PRODUCT  | PACKAGE | PACKAGE<br>DRAWING<br>NUMBER | SPECIFIED<br>TEMPERATURE<br>RANGE | PACKAGE<br>MARKING | ORDERING<br>NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup> | TRANSPORT<br>MEDIA             |
|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| INA152EA | MSOP-8  | 337                          | –40°C to +85°C                    | B52<br>"           | INA152EA/250<br>INA152EA/2K5      | Tape and Reel<br>Tape and Reel |

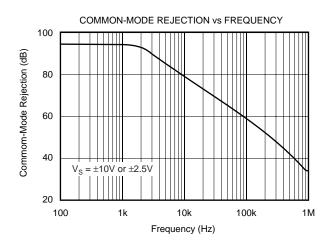
NOTE: (1) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., /2K5 indicates 2500 devices per reel). Ordering 2500 pieces of "INA152EA/2K5" will get a single 2500-piece Tape and Reel.

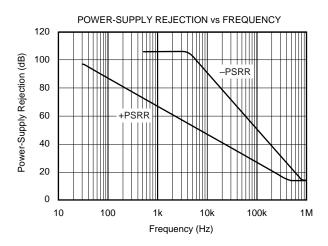


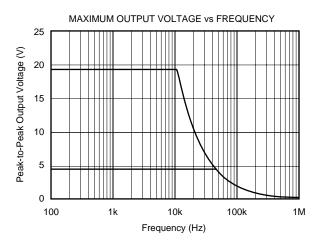
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

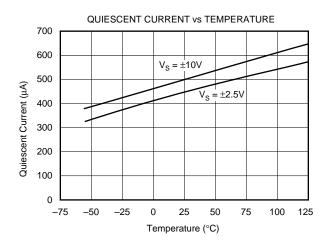
At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  =  $\pm 10V$ ,  $R_L$  =  $10k\Omega$  connected to GND, and Ref = GND, unless otherwise noted.

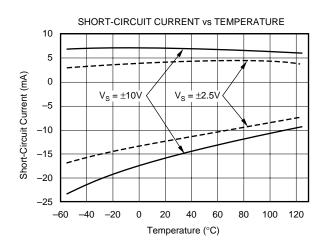








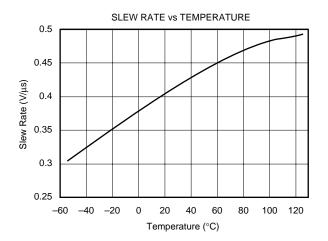


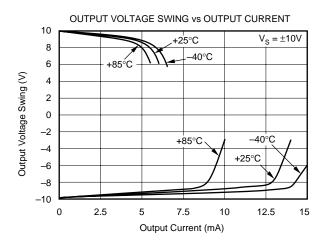


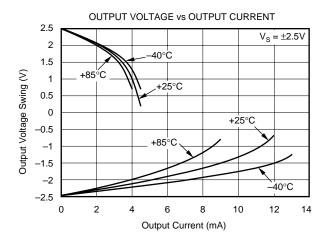


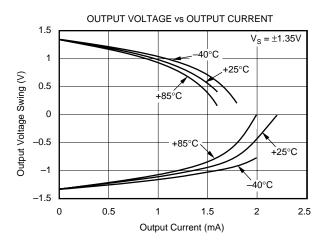
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

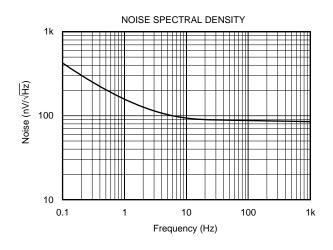
At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = ±10V,  $R_L$  = 10k $\Omega$  connected to GND, and Ref = GND, unless otherwise noted.

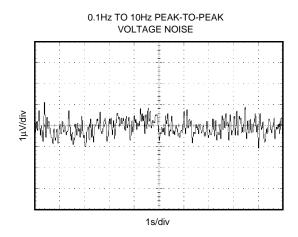








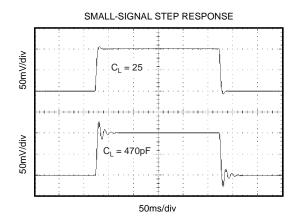


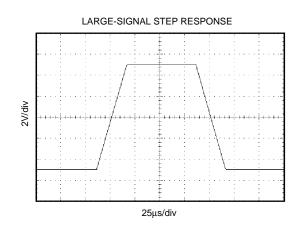


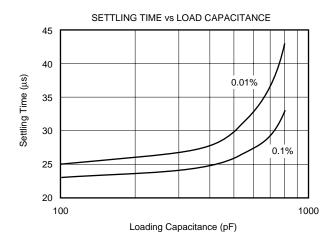


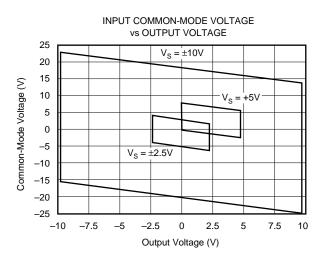
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)

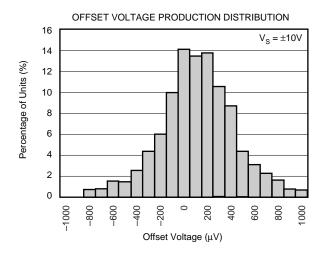
At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  =  $\pm 10V$ ,  $R_L$  =  $10k\Omega$  connected to GND, and Ref = GND, unless otherwise noted.

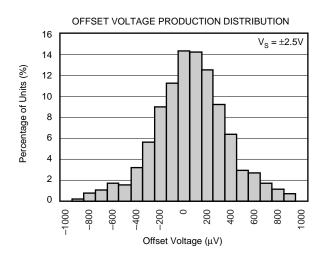








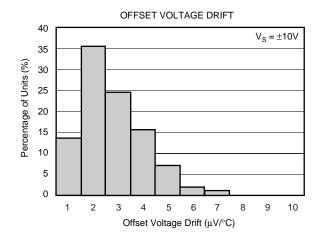


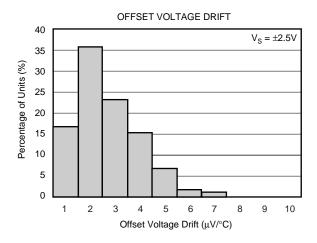




## **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)**

At  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = ±10V,  $R_L$  = 10k $\Omega$  connected to GND, and Ref = GND, unless otherwise noted.







## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The INA152 is a low-power difference amplifier suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. Figure 1 shows the basic connections required for operation of the INA152. Decoupling capacitors are strongly recommended in applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies. The capacitors should be placed close to the device pins, as shown in Figure 1.

As shown in Figure 1, the differential input signal is connected to pins 2 and 3. The source impedances connected to the inputs must be nearly equal to assure good common-mode rejection. An  $8\Omega$  mismatch in source impedance will degrade the common-mode rejection of a typical device to approximately 80dB (a  $16\Omega$  mismatch degrades CMR to 74dB). If the source has a known impedance mismatch, an additional resistor in series with the opposite input can be used to preserve good common-mode rejection.

The INA152's internal resistors are accurately ratio trimmed to match. That is,  $R_1$  is trimmed to match  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$  is trimmed to match  $R_4$ . However, the absolute values may not be equal  $(R_1+R_2$  may be slightly different than  $R_3+R_4$ ). Thus, large series resistors on the input (greater than 250 $\Omega$ ), even if well matched, will degrade common-mode rejection.

Circuit-board layout constraints might suggest possible variations in connections of the internal resistors. It might appear that pins 1 and 3 could be interchanged, however, because of the ratio trimming technique used (see paragraph above) CMRR will be degraded. If pins 1 and 3 are interchanged, pins 2 and 5 must also be interchanged to maintain proper ratio matching.

## 

FIGURE 1. Precision Difference Amplifier (Basic Power Supply and Signal Connections).

#### **OPERATING VOLTAGE**

The INA152 operates from single ( $\pm 2.7V$  to  $\pm 20V$ ) or dual ( $\pm 1.35V$  to  $\pm 10V$ ) supplies with excellent performance. Specifications are production tested with  $\pm 5V$  and  $\pm 10V$  supplies. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. Parameters that vary significantly with operating voltage are shown in the typical performance curves.

### **INPUT VOLTAGE**

The INA152 can accurately measure differential signals that are above and below the supply rails. Linear common-mode range extends from  $2 \cdot [(V+) - 1V]$  to  $2 \cdot (V-)$  (nearly twice the supplies). See the typical performance curve, "Input Common-Mode Voltage vs Output Voltage".

### **OFFSET VOLTAGE TRIM**

The INA152 is laser trimmed for 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 output is referred to the output reference terminal (pin 1), which is normally grounded. A voltage applied to the Ref terminal will be summed with the output signal. This can be used to null offset voltage, as shown in Figure 2. The source impedance of a signal applied to the Ref terminal should be less than  $10\Omega$  to maintain good common-mode rejection.

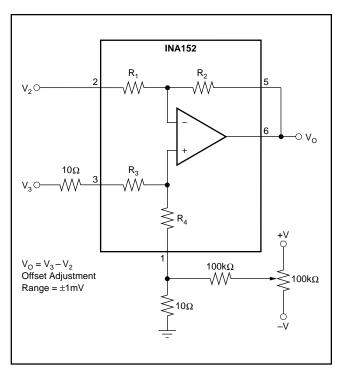
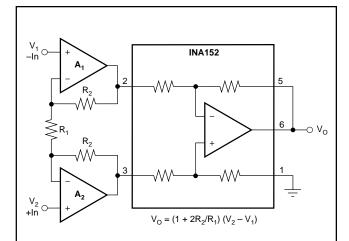


FIGURE 2. Offset Adjustment.



## **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**



The INA152 can be combined with op amps to form a complete Instrumentation Amplifier (IA) with specialized performance characteristics. Texas Instruments offers many complete high performance IAs. Products with related performances are shown at the right in the table below.

| A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> | FEATURE                             | SIMILAR COMPLETE<br>TEXAS INSTRUMENTS IA |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| OPA2227                         | Low Noise                           | INA163                                   |
| OPA129                          | Ultra Low Bias Current (fA)         | INA116                                   |
| OPA2277                         | Low Offset Drift, Low Noise         | INA114, INA128                           |
| OPA2130                         | Low Power, FET-Input (pA)           | INA121                                   |
| OPA2234                         | Single Supply, Precision, Low Power | INA122, INA118                           |
|                                 |                                     |  |

FIGURE 3. Precision Instrumentation Amplifier.

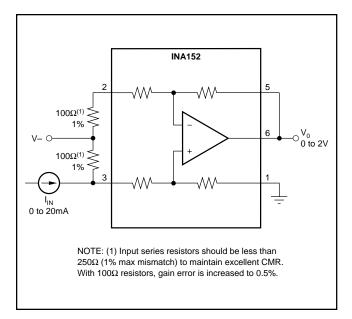


FIGURE 4. Current Receiver with Compliance to Rails.

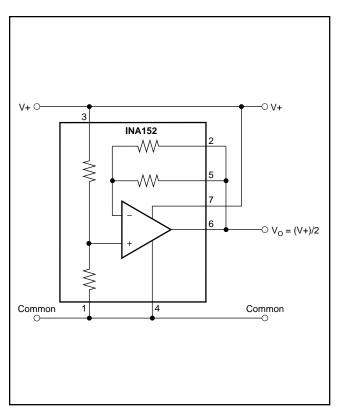


FIGURE 5. Pseudoground Generator.

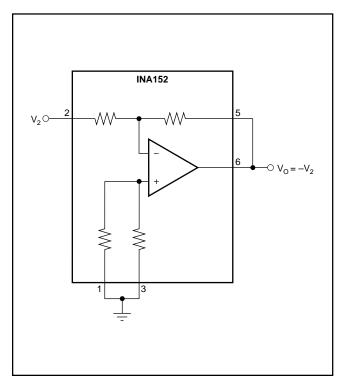


FIGURE 6. Precision Unity-Gain Inverting Amplifier.

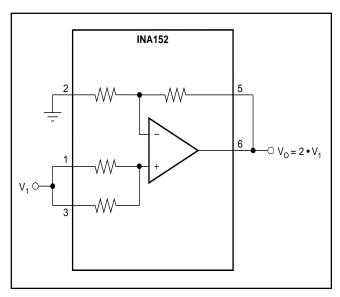


FIGURE 7. Precision Gain = 2 Amplifier.

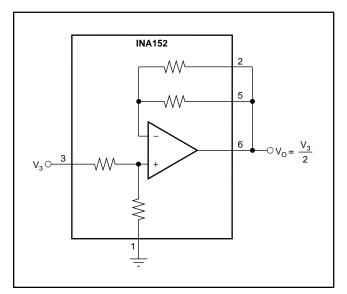


FIGURE 8. Precision Gain = 1/2 Amplifier.

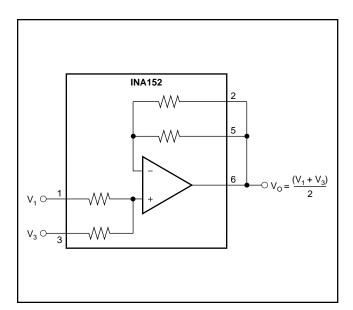


FIGURE 9. Precision Average Value Amplifier.

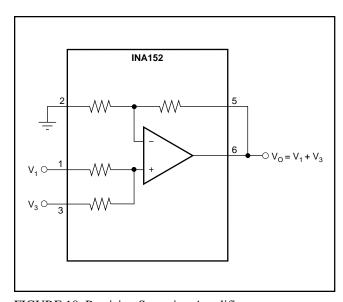


FIGURE 10. Precision Summing Amplifier.

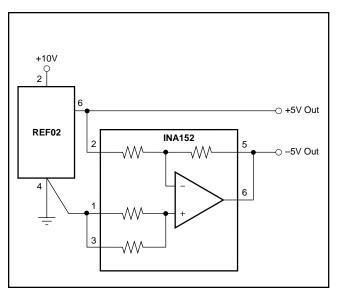


FIGURE 11. ±5V Precision Voltage Reference.

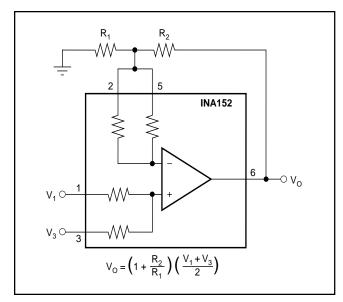


FIGURE 12. Precision Summing Amplifier with Gain.



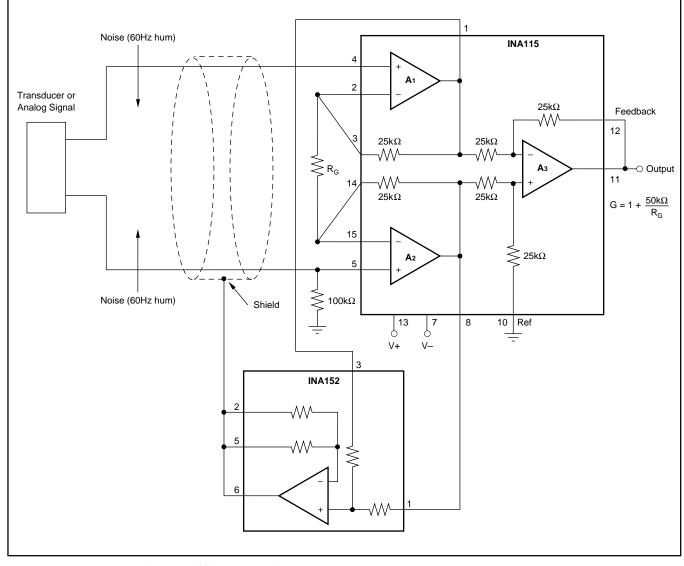


FIGURE 13. Instrumentation Amplifier Guard Drive Generator.

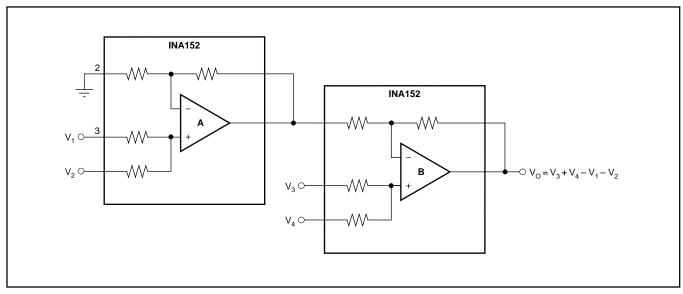


FIGURE 14. Precision Summing Instrumentation Amplifier.





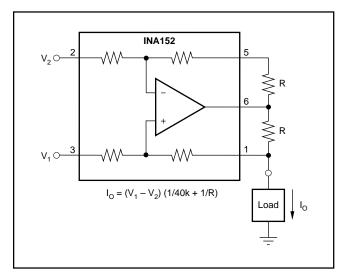


FIGURE 15. Precision Voltage-to-Current Converter with Differential Inputs.

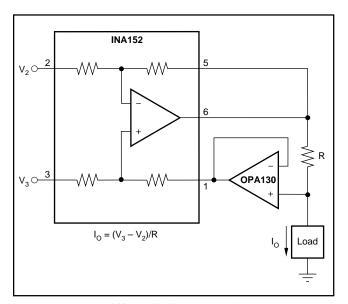


FIGURE 16. Differential Input Voltage-to-Current Converter for Low  $I_{OUT}$ .

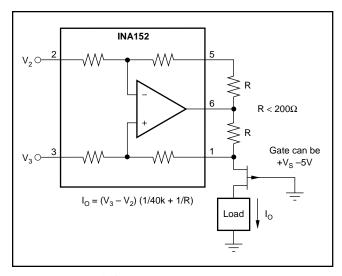


FIGURE 17. Isolating Current Source.

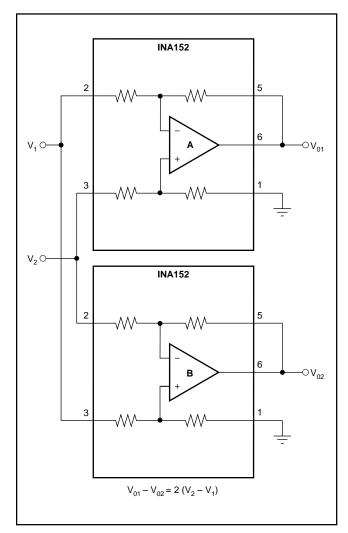


FIGURE 18. Differential Output Difference Amplifier.

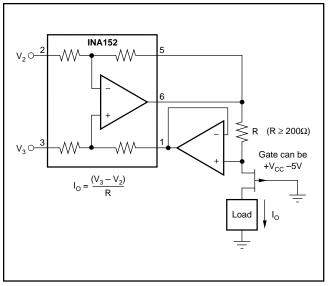


FIGURE 19. Isolating Current Source with Buffering Amplifier for Greater Accuracy.



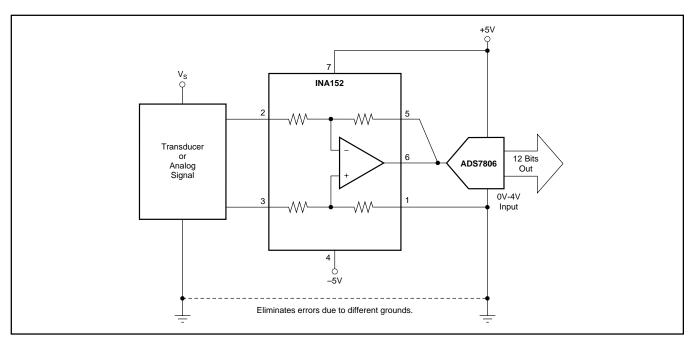


FIGURE 20. Differential Input Data Acquisition.

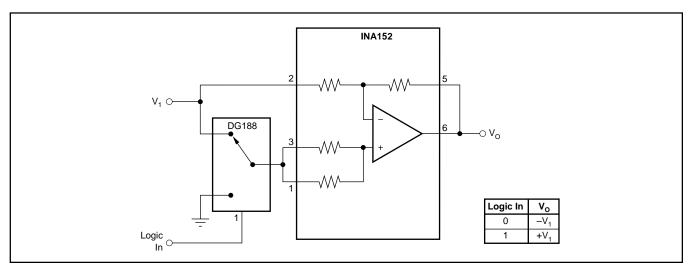


FIGURE 21. Digitally Controlled Gain of ±1 Amplifier.

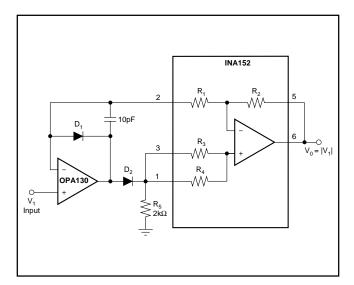


FIGURE 22. Precision Absolute Value Buffer.

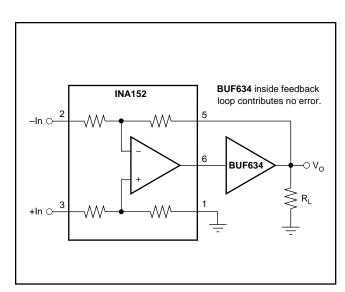


FIGURE 23. High Output Current Precision Difference Amplifier.



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### PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number | Status | Material type | Package   Pins  | Package qty   Carrier | RoHS | Lead finish/      | MSL rating/         | Op temp (°C) | Part marking |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                       | (1)    | (2)           |                 |                       | (3)  | Ball material     | Peak reflow         |              | (6)          |
|                       |        |               |                 |                       |      | (4)               | (5)                 |              |              |
| INA152EA/250          | Active | Production    | VSSOP (DGK)   8 | 250   SMALL T&R       | Yes  | NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85    | B52          |
| INA152EA/250.A        | Active | Production    | VSSOP (DGK)   8 | 250   SMALL T&R       | Yes  | NIPDAU            | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85    | B52          |
| INA152EA/2K5          | Active | Production    | VSSOP (DGK)   8 | 2500   LARGE T&R      | Yes  | NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85    | B52          |
| INA152EA/2K5.A        | Active | Production    | VSSOP (DGK)   8 | 2500   LARGE T&R      | Yes  | NIPDAU            | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85    | B52          |

<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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<sup>(2)</sup> Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

<sup>(5)</sup> MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





|    | •   |
|----|---|
| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width     |
| В0 | 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<br>Type | Package<br>Drawing |   | SPQ  | Reel<br>Diameter<br>(mm) | Reel<br>Width<br>W1 (mm) | A0<br>(mm) | B0<br>(mm) | K0<br>(mm) | P1<br>(mm) | W<br>(mm) | Pin1<br>Quadrant |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| INA152EA/250 | VSSOP           | DGK                | 8 | 250  | 180.0                    | 12.4                     | 5.3        | 3.4        | 1.4        | 8.0        | 12.0      | Q1               |
| INA152EA/2K5 | VSSOP           | DGK                | 8 | 2500 | 330.0                    | 12.4                     | 5.3        | 3.4        | 1.4        | 8.0        | 12.0      | Q1               |

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## \*All dimensions are nominal

| Device       | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| INA152EA/250 | VSSOP        | DGK             | 8    | 250  | 213.0       | 191.0      | 35.0        |
| INA152EA/2K5 | VSSOP        | DGK             | 8    | 2500 | 353.0       | 353.0      | 32.0        |

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