



INA115

## Precision INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

### FEATURES

- **LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE:** 50 $\mu$ V max
- **LOW DRIFT:** 0.25 $\mu$ 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
- **SOL-16 SURFACE-MOUNT PACKAGE**

### APPLICATIONS

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

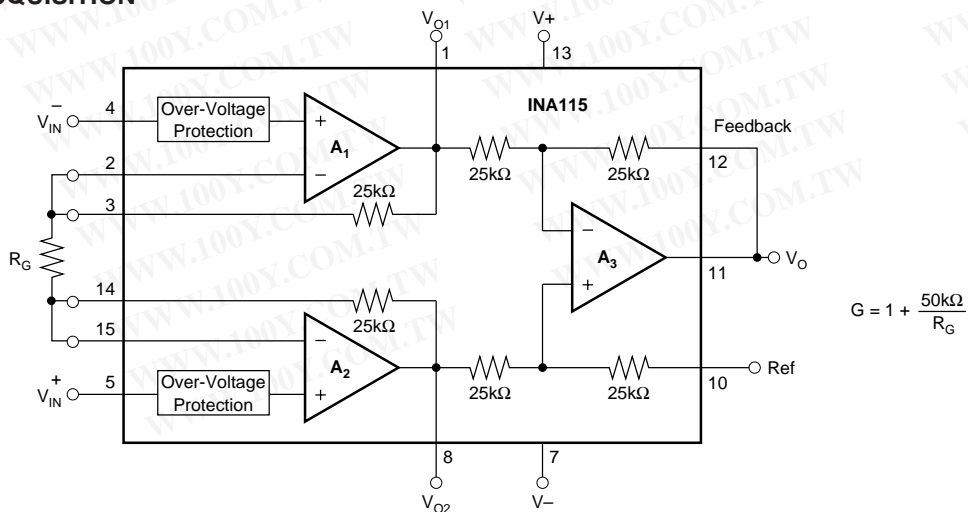
### DESCRIPTION

The INA115 is a low cost, general purpose instrumentation amplifier offering excellent accuracy. Its versatile three-op amp design and small size make it ideal for a wide range of applications. Similar to the model INA114, the INA115 provides additional connections to the input op amps, A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub>, which improve gain accuracy in high gains and are useful in forming switched-gain amplifiers.

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

The INA115 is laser trimmed for very low offset voltage (50 $\mu$ V), drift (0.25 $\mu$ 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 INA115 is available in the SOL-16 surface-mount package, specified for the  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C temperature range.



# SPECIFICATIONS

## ELECTRICAL

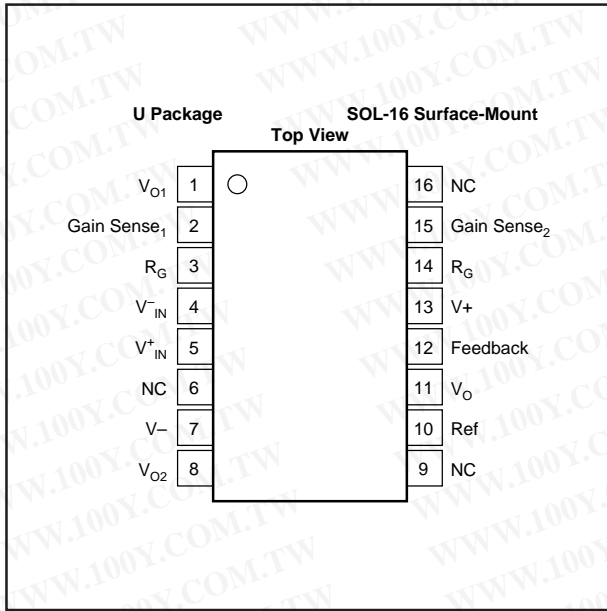
At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$  unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA115BU			INA115AU			UNITS	
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
<b>INPUT</b> 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 $T_{\text{MAX}}$ $V_S = \pm 2.25\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$  $V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 10\text{V}$ , $\Delta R_S = 1\text{k}\Omega$ $G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$		$\pm 10 + 20/G$ $\pm 0.1 + 0.5/G$ $0.5 + 2/G$ $\pm 0.2 + 0.5/G$ $10^{10} \parallel 6$ $10^{10} \parallel 6$ $\pm 11$	$\pm 50 + 100/G$ $\pm 0.25 + 5/G$ $3 + 10/G$		$\pm 25 + 30/G$ $\pm 0.25 + 5/G$ * * * * *	$\pm 125 + 500/G$ $\pm 1 + 10/G$ * * * * *	$\mu\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ $\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$ $\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$ $\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$ $\text{V}$ $\text{V}$	
			80	96	75	90			dB
			96	115	90	106			dB
			110	120	106	110			dB
			115	120	106	110			dB
<b>BIAS CURRENT</b> vs Temperature			$\pm 0.5$ $\pm 8$	$\pm 2$		* *	$\pm 5$	nA $\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$	
<b>OFFSET CURRENT</b> vs Temperature			$\pm 0.5$ $\pm 8$	$\pm 2$		* *	$\pm 5$	nA $\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$	
<b>NOISE VOLTAGE, RTI</b> $f = 10\text{Hz}$ $f = 100\text{Hz}$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ $f_B = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$ Noise Current $f = 10\text{Hz}$ $f = 1\text{kHz}$ $f_B = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$	$G = 1000$ , $R_S = 0\Omega$		15 11 11 0.4			* * * *		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\mu\text{Vp-p}$	
			0.4				* * *		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ $\text{pAp-p}$
<b>GAIN</b> Gain Equation Range of Gain Gain Error  Gain vs Temperature 50k $\Omega$ Resistance <sup>(1)</sup> Nonlinearity	$G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$ $G = 1$  $G = 1$ $G = 10$ $G = 100$ $G = 1000$	1	$1 + (50\text{k}\Omega/R_G)$	10000	*	*	*	V/V V/V % % % %	
			$\pm 0.01$ $\pm 0.02$ $\pm 0.05$ $\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.05$ $\pm 0.4$ $\pm 0.5$ $\pm 1$		*	*	$\pm 0.5$ $\pm 0.7$ $\pm 2$	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ % of FSR % of FSR
			$\pm 2$ $\pm 25$ $\pm 0.0001$	$\pm 10$ $\pm 100$ $\pm 0.001$		*	*	$\pm 10$ *	
			$\pm 0.0005$ $\pm 0.0005$ $\pm 0.0005$	$\pm 0.002$ $\pm 0.002$ $\pm 0.002$		*	*	$\pm 0.002$ $\pm 0.004$ $\pm 0.004$	% of FSR % of FSR % of FSR
			$\pm 0.002$	$\pm 0.01$		*	*	$\pm 0.02$	% of FSR
<b>OUTPUT<sup>(2)</sup></b> Voltage  Load Capacitance Stability Short Circuit Current	$I_O = 5\text{mA}$ , $T_{\text{MIN}}$ to $T_{\text{MAX}}$ $V_S = \pm 11.4\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ $V_S = \pm 2.25\text{V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$	$\pm 13.5$ $\pm 10$ $\pm 1$	$\pm 13.7$ $\pm 10.5$ $\pm 1.5$ 1000 $+20/-15$		* * *	* * *		V V V pF mA	
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b> 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			* * * *		MHz kHz kHz kHz	
			0.3	0.6 18 20 120 1100 20		*	* * * * * *		V/ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b> Voltage Range Current	$V_{\text{IN}} = 0\text{V}$	$\pm 2.25$	$\pm 15$ $\pm 2.2$	$\pm 18$ $\pm 3$	*	* *	* *	V mA	
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b> Specification Operating $\theta_{\text{JA}}$		-40		+85	*		*	$^\circ\text{C}$	
		-40	80	+125	*	*	*	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	

\* Specification same as INA115BU.

NOTE: (1) Temperature coefficient of the "50k $\Omega$ " term in the gain equation. (2) Output specifications are for output amplifier, A<sub>3</sub>. A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> provide the same output voltage swing but have less output current drive. A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> can drive external loads of 25k $\Omega$  || 200pF.

## 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.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup>	TEMPERATURE RANGE
INA115AU	SOL-16 Surface-Mount	211	-40°C to +85°C
INA115BU	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.

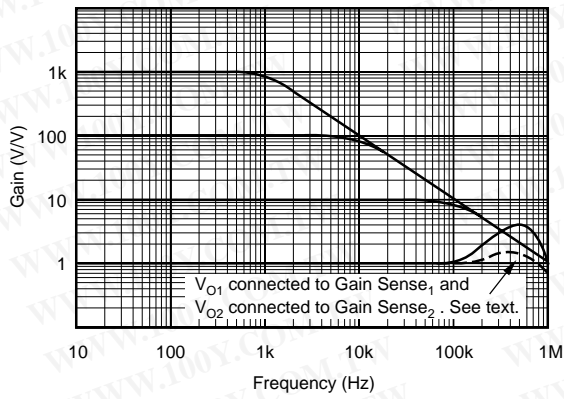
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 勝特力电子(上海) 86-21-54151736  
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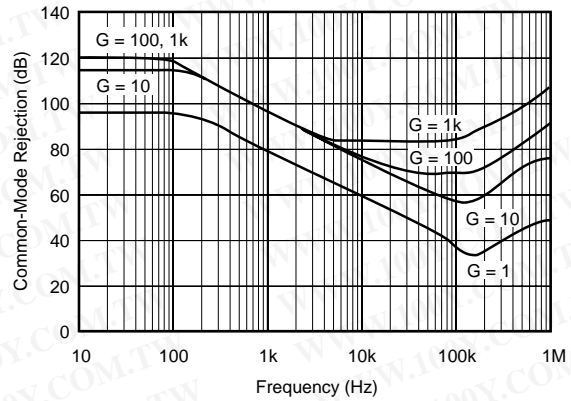
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

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

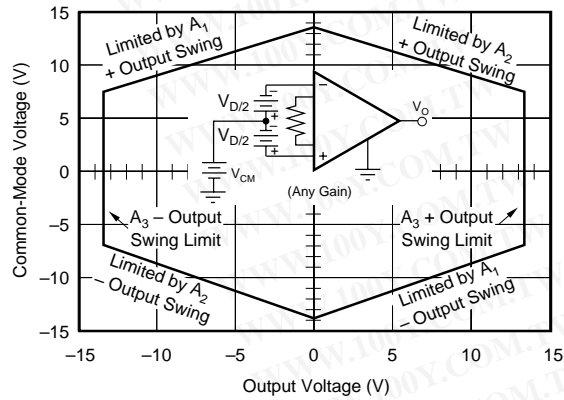
GAIN vs FREQUENCY



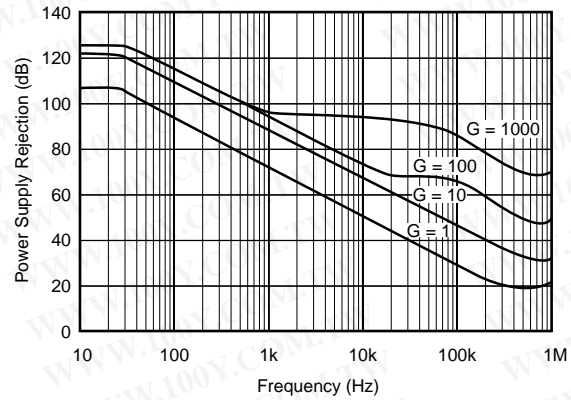
COMMON-MODE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



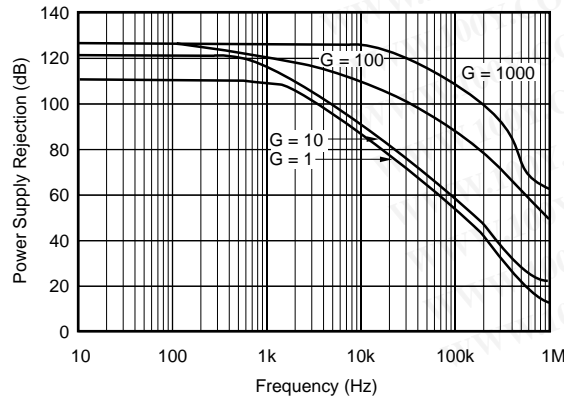
INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE



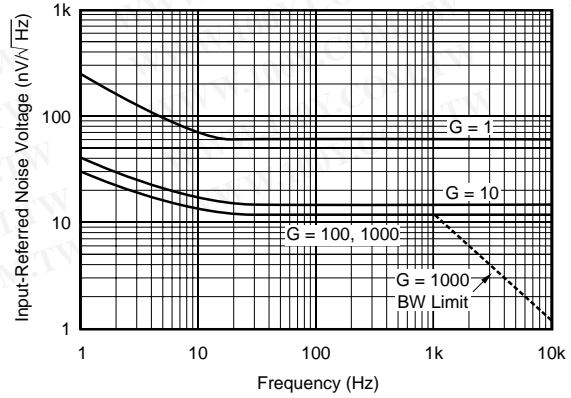
POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs FREQUENCY



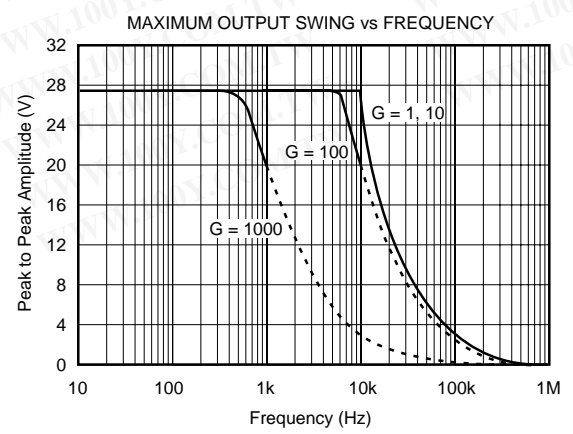
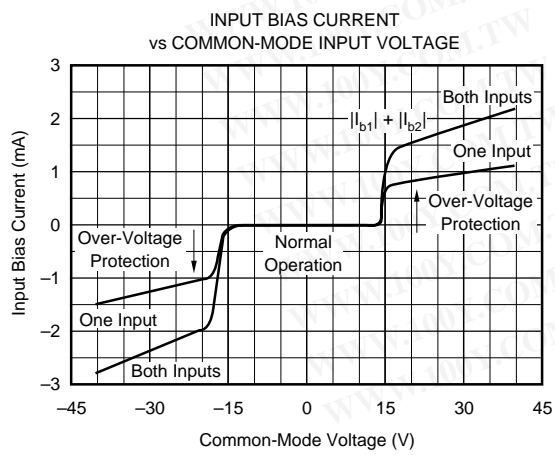
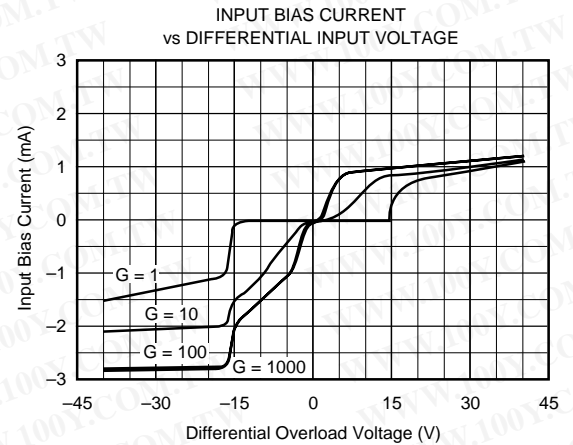
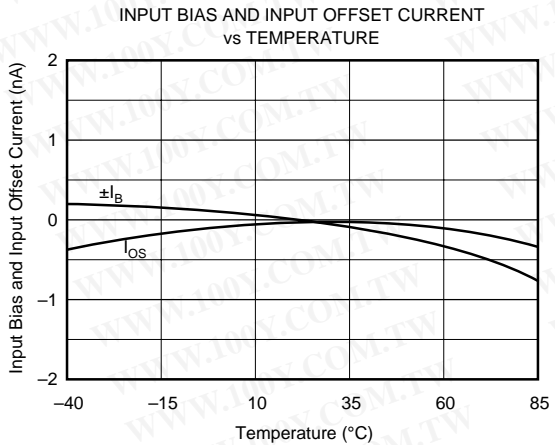
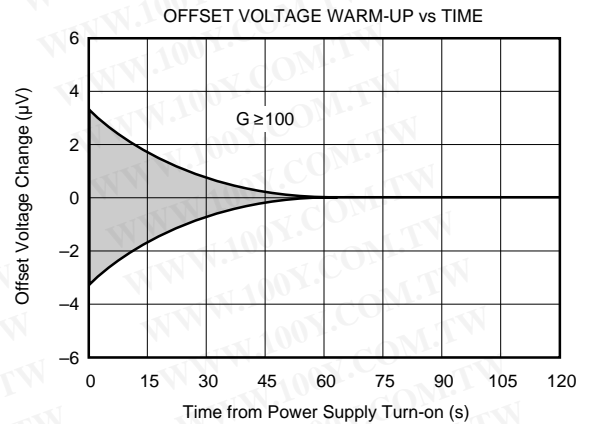
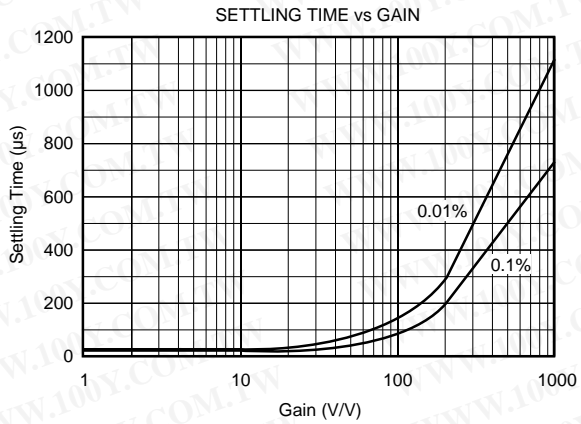
INPUT-REFERRED NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY



# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

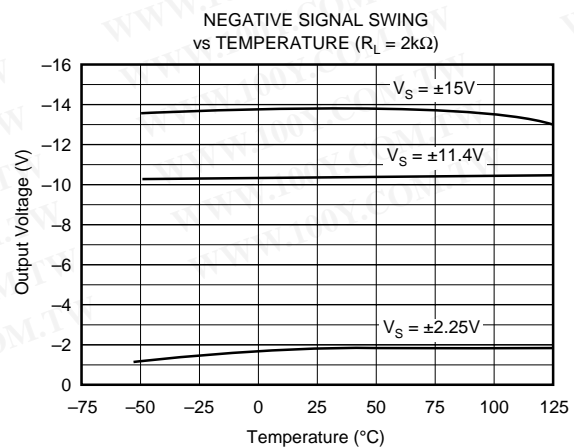
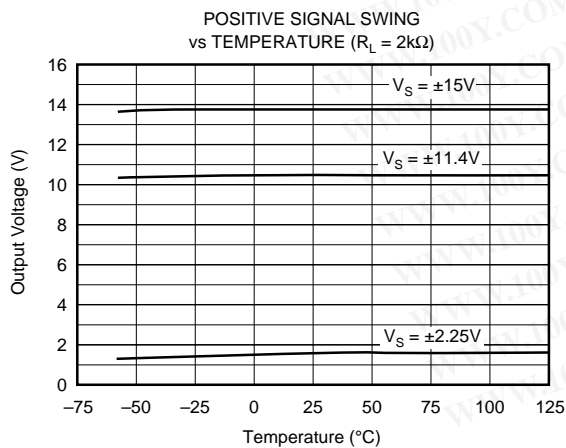
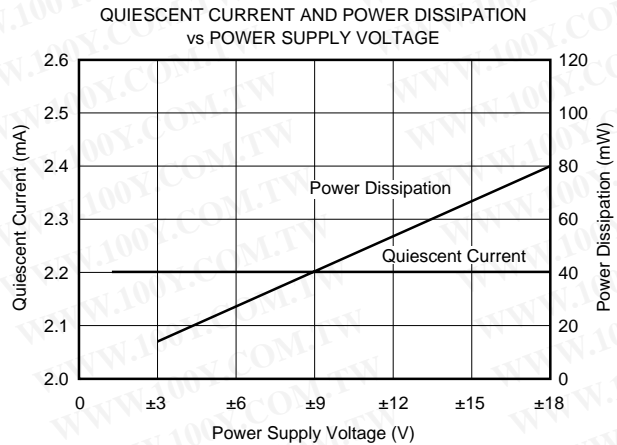
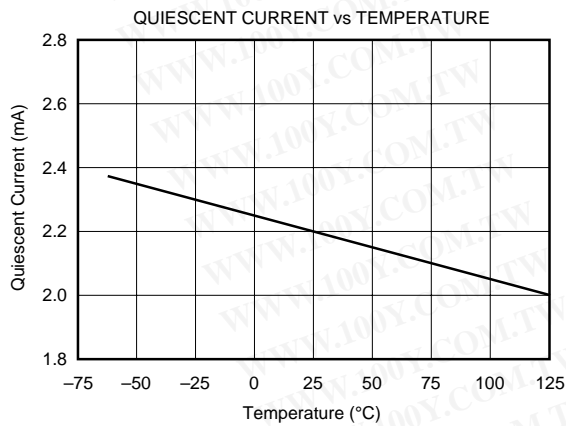
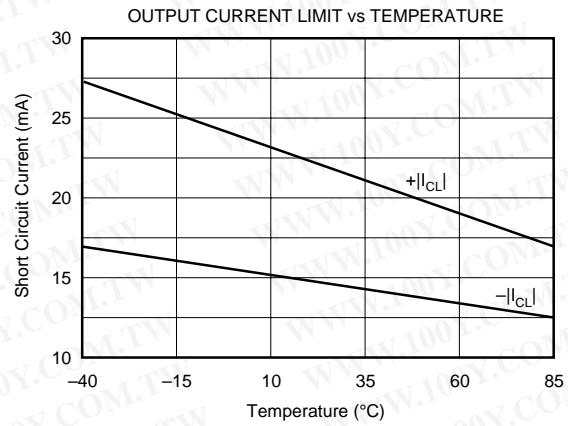
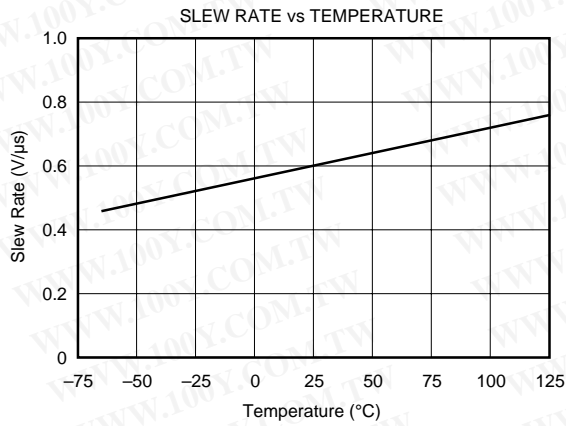
At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted.

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# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

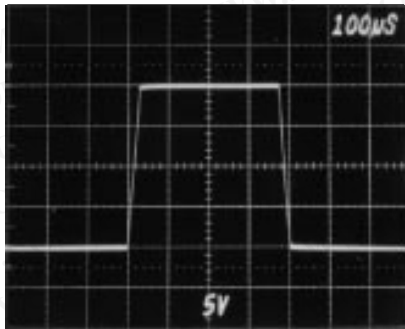
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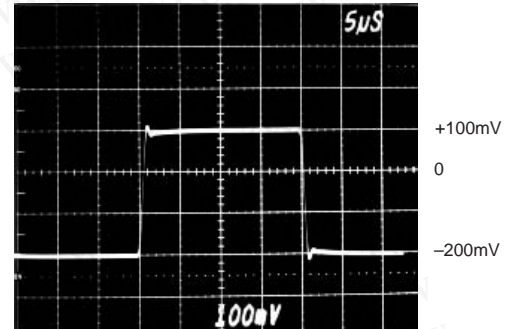
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

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

LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE,  $G = 1$

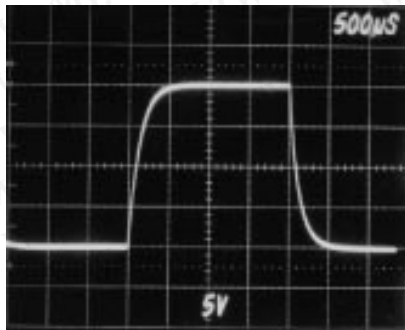


SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE,  $G = 1$

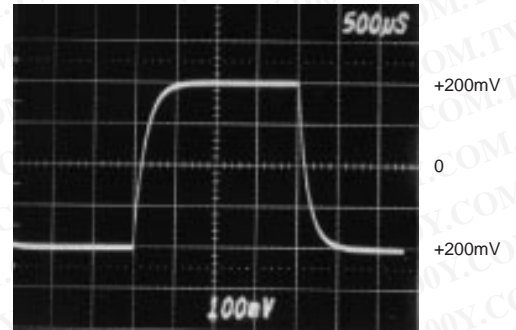


$V_{O1}$  connected to Gain Sense<sub>1</sub>, and  $V_{O2}$  connected to Gain Sense<sub>2</sub>

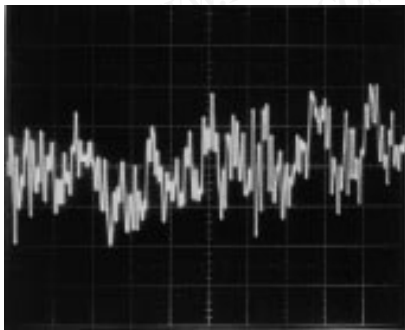
LARGE SIGNAL RESPONSE,  $G = 1000$



SMALL SIGNAL RESPONSE,  $G = 1000$



INPUT-REFERRED NOISE, 0.1 to 10Hz



1 s/div

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 1 shows the basic connections required for operation of the INA115. 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).

The INA115 has a separate output sense feedback connection (pin 12). Pin 12 must be connected (normally to the output terminal, pin 11) for proper operation. The output sense connection can be used to sense the output voltage directly at the load for best accuracy.

### SETTING THE GAIN

Gain of the INA115 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.

For  $G=1$ , no resistor is required, but connect pins 2-3 and connect pins 14-15. Gain peaking in  $G=1$  can be reduced by shorting the internal 25kΩ feedback resistors (see typical performance curve Gain vs Frequency). To do this, connect pins 1-2-3 and connect pins 8-14-15.

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 values. The accuracy and temperature coefficient of these resistors are included in the gain accuracy and drift specifications of the INA115.

The stability and temperature drift of the external gain setting resistor,  $R_G$ , also affects gain.  $R_G$ 's contribution to gain error and drift can be directly inferred from the gain equation (1). Low resistor values required for high gain can make wiring resistance important. The “force and sense” type connections illustrated in Figure 1 help reduce the effect of interconnection resistance.

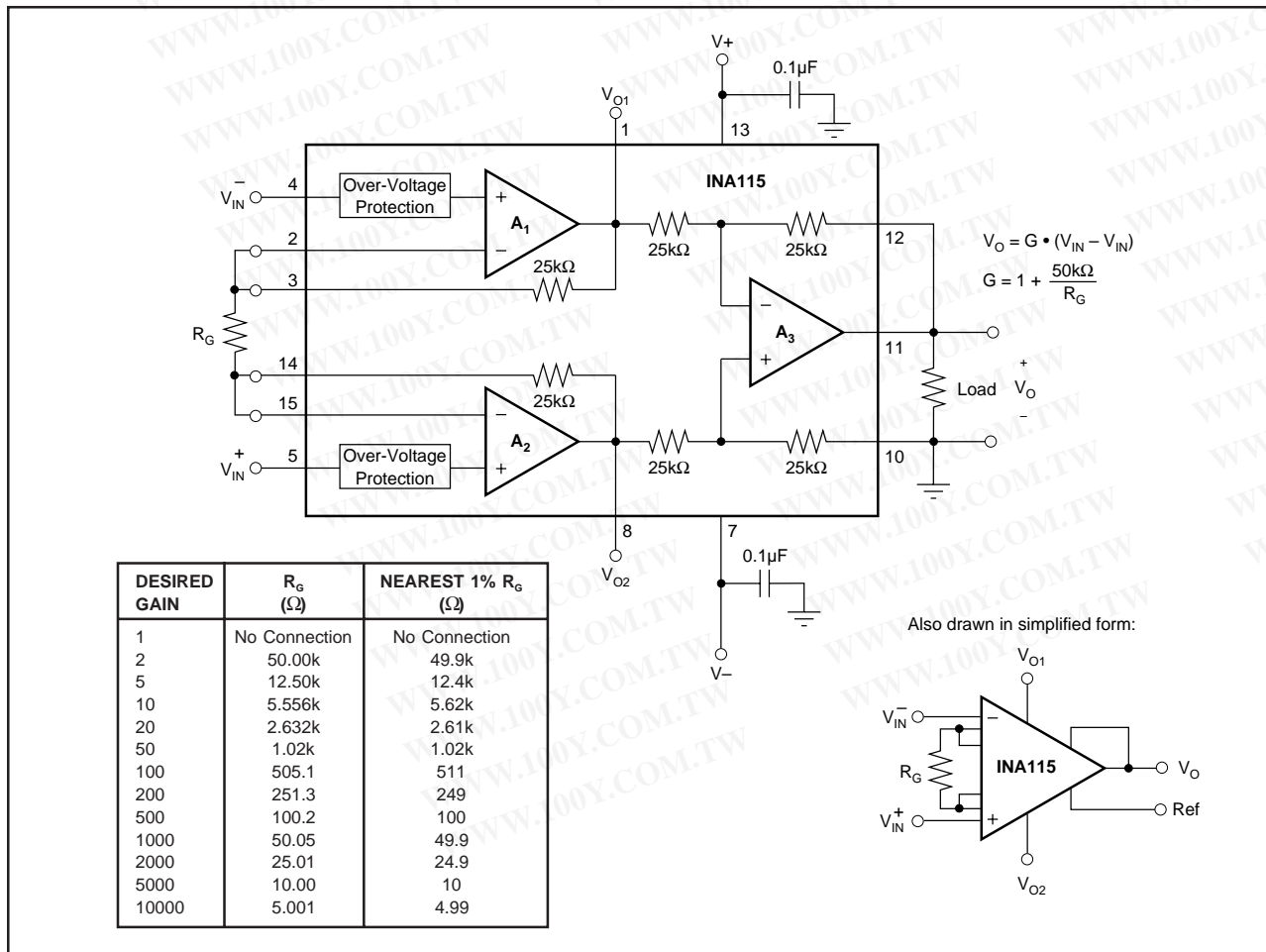


FIGURE 1. Basic Connections.



## SWITCHED GAIN

Figure 2 shows a circuit for digital selection of four gains. Multiplexer “on” resistance does not significantly affect gain. The resistor values required for some commonly used gain steps are shown. This circuit uses the internal 25kΩ feedback resistors, so the resistor values shown cannot be scaled to a different impedance level.

Figure 3 shows an alternative switchable gain configuration. This circuit does not use the internal 25kΩ feedback resistors, so the nominal values shown can be scaled to other impedance levels. This circuit is ideal for use with a precision resistor network to achieve excellent gain accuracy and lowest gain drift.

## NOISE PERFORMANCE

The INA115 provides very low noise in most applications. For differential source impedances less than 1kΩ, the INA103 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 INA115 is approximately 0.4μVp-p measured from 0.1 to 10Hz. This is approximately one-tenth the noise of “low noise” chopper-stabilized amplifiers.

## OFFSET TRIMMING

The INA115 is laser trimmed for very low offset voltage and drift. Most applications require no external offset adjustment. Figure 4 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 the trim voltage with an op amp as shown.

## INPUT BIAS CURRENT RETURN PATH

The input impedance of the INA115 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 INA115 is to operate properly. Figure 5 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 INA115 and the input amplifiers will saturate. If the differential source resistance is low, a bias current return path can be connected to one input (see thermocouple example in Figure 5). With higher source impedance, using two resistors provides a balanced input with possible advantages of lower input offset voltage due bias current and better common-mode rejection.

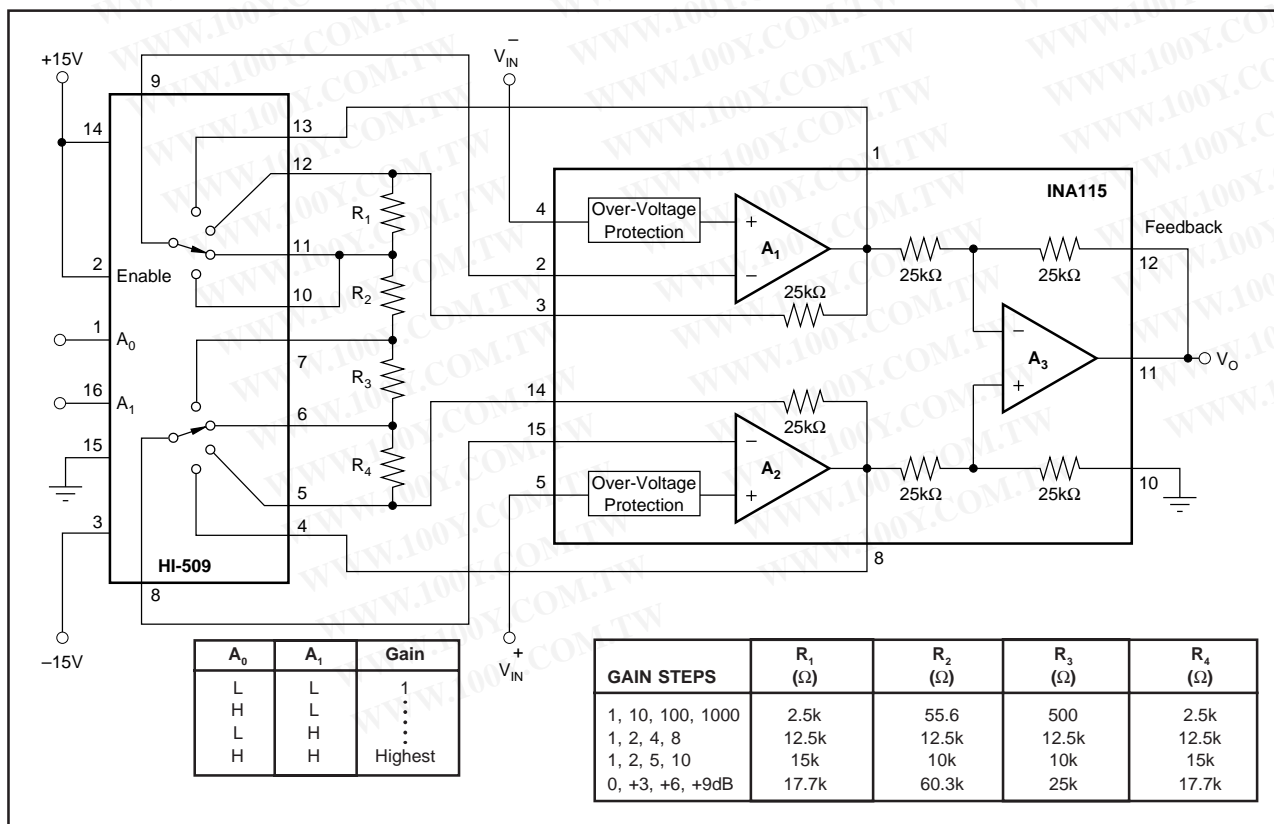


FIGURE 2. Switched-Gain Instrumentation Amplifier (minimum components).

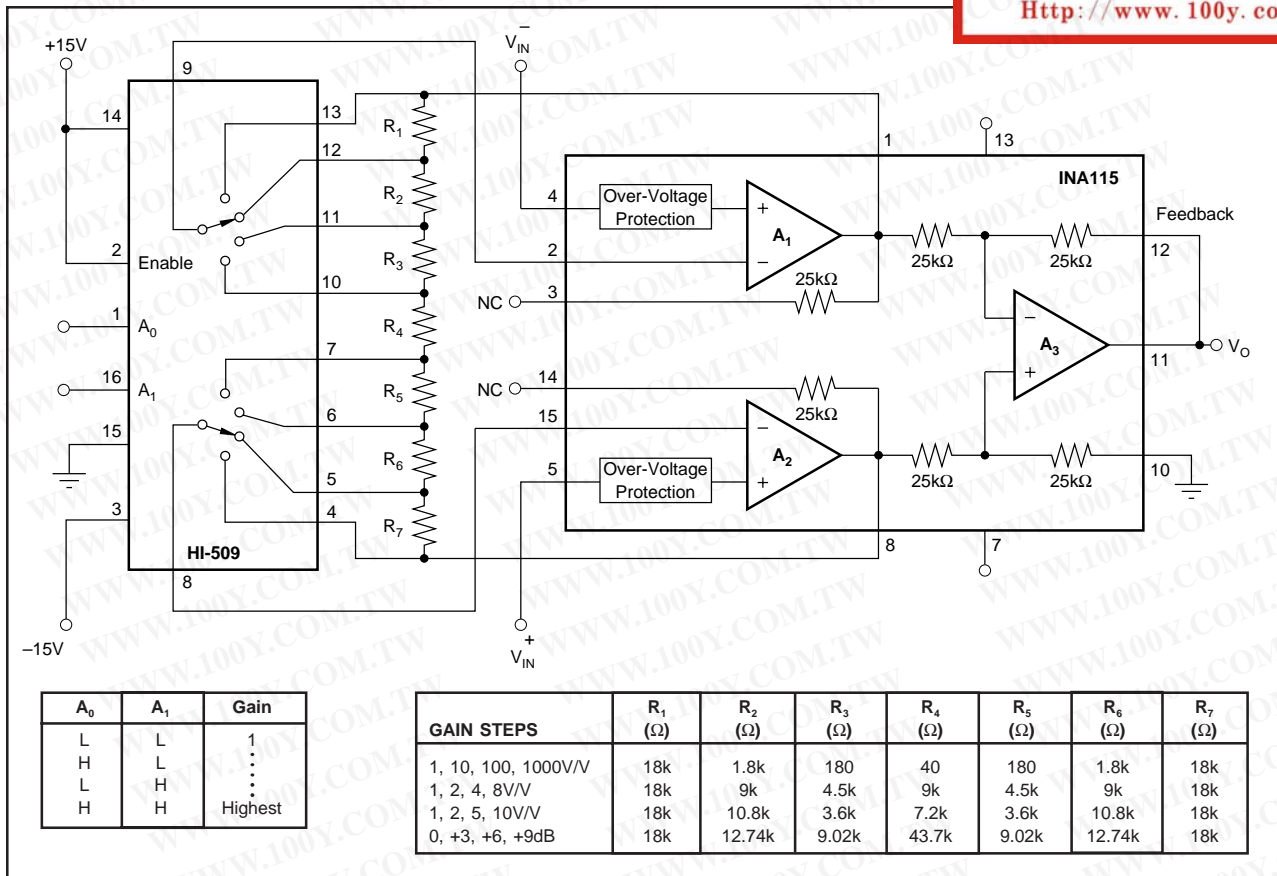


FIGURE 3. Switched-Gain Instrumentation Amplifier (improved gain drift).

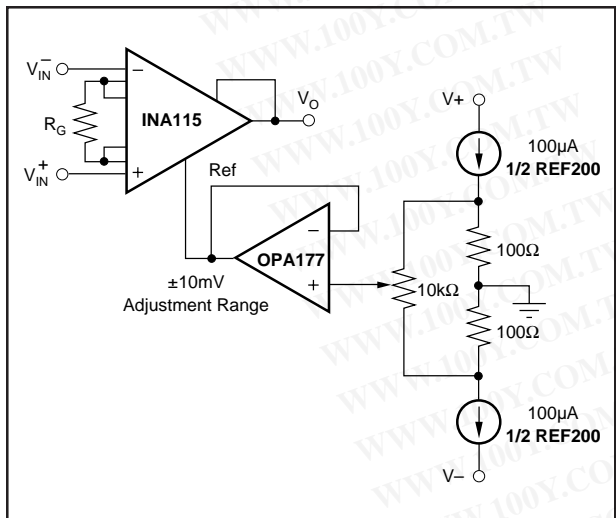


FIGURE 4. Optional Trimming of Output Offset Voltage.

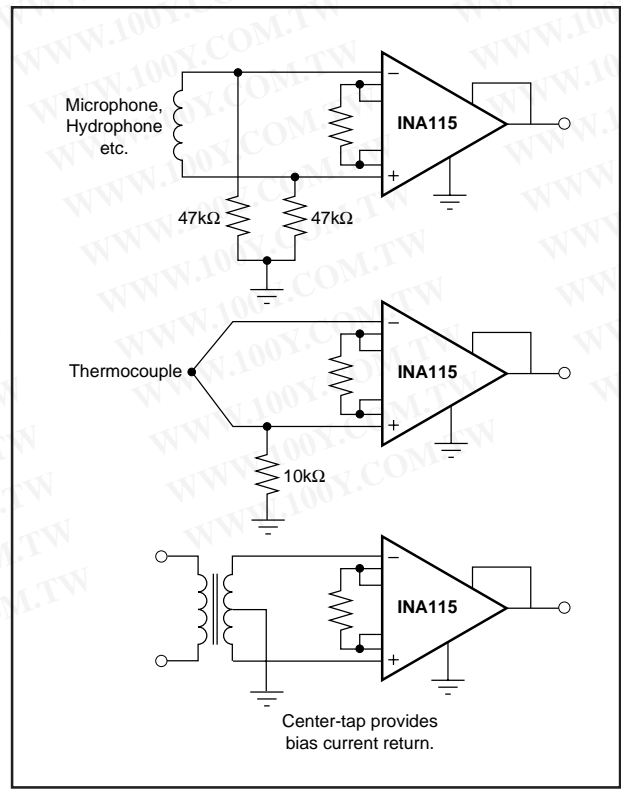


FIGURE 5. Providing an Input Common-Mode Current Path.

## INPUT COMMON-MODE RANGE

The linear common-mode range of the input op amps of the INA115 is approximately  $\pm 13.75\text{V}$  (or  $1.25\text{V}$  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.”

A combination of common-mode and differential input signals can cause the output of  $A_1$  or  $A_2$  to saturate. Figure 6 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 the input amplifiers,  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  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 INA115 in a lower gain (see performance curve “Input Common-Mode Voltage Range vs Output Voltage”). If necessary, add gain after the INA115 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 the nearly the same output voltage limit, the difference voltage measured by the output amplifier will be near zero. The output of the INA115 will be near  $0\text{V}$  even though both inputs are overloaded.

## INPUT PROTECTION

The inputs of the INA115 are individually protected for voltages up to  $\pm 40\text{V}$ . For example, a condition of  $-40\text{V}$  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  $1.5\text{mA}$ ). The typical performance curve “Input Bias Current vs Common-Mode Input Voltage” shows this input current limit behavior. The inputs are protected even if the power supply voltage is zero.

## OTHER APPLICATIONS

See the INA114 data sheet for other applications circuits of general interest.

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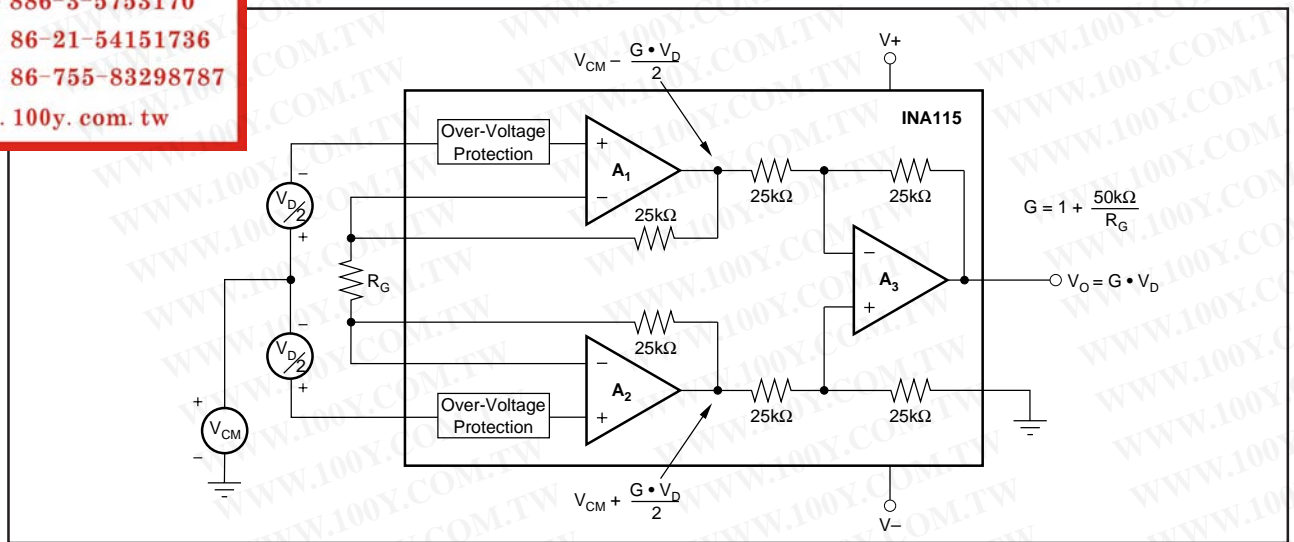


FIGURE 6. Voltage Swing of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ .

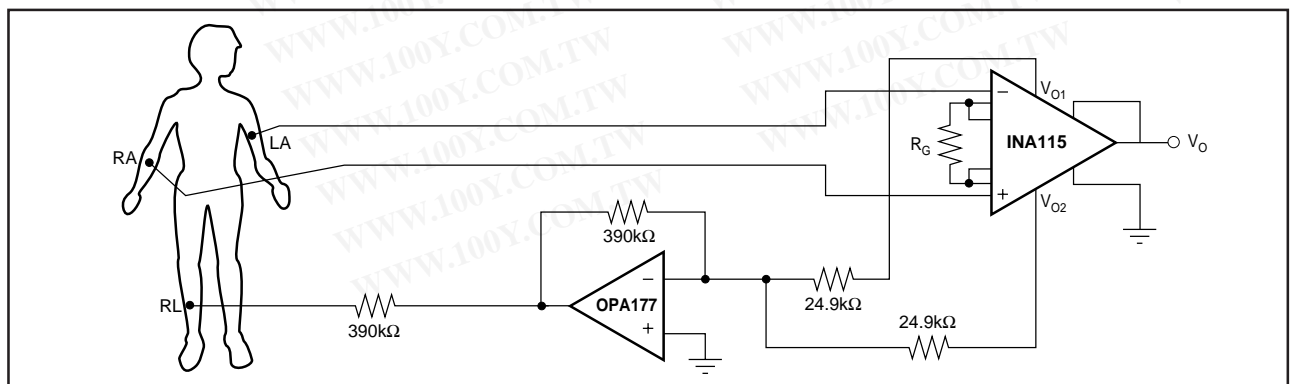


FIGURE 7. ECG Amplifier with Right Leg Drive.