



INA133
INA2133

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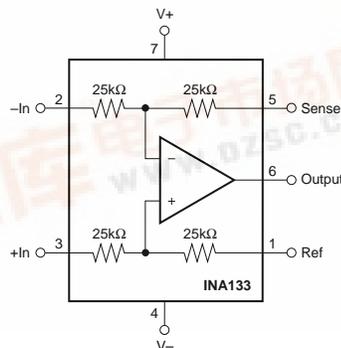
High-Speed, Precision DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIERS

FEATURES

- DESIGNED FOR LOW COST
- SINGLE, DUAL VERSIONS
- LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE DRIFT:
±450µV max, ±5µV/°C max
- LOW GAIN ERROR: 0.05% max
- WIDE BANDWIDTH: 1.5MHz
- HIGH SLEW RATE: 5V/µs
- FAST SETTling TIME: 5.5µs to 0.01%
- LOW QUIESCIENT CURRENT: 950µA
- WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: ±2.25V to ±18V
- SO-8 and SO-14 PACKAGES

DESCRIPTION

The INA133 and INA2133 are high slew rate, unity-gain difference amplifiers consisting of a precision op amp with a precision resistor network. The on-chip resistors are laser trimmed for accurate gain and high common-mode rejection. Excellent TCR tracking of the resistors maintains gain accuracy and common-mode rejection over temperature. They operate over a wide supply range, ±2.25V to ±18V (+4.5V to +36V single supply), and input common-mode voltage range extends beyond the positive and negative supply rails.

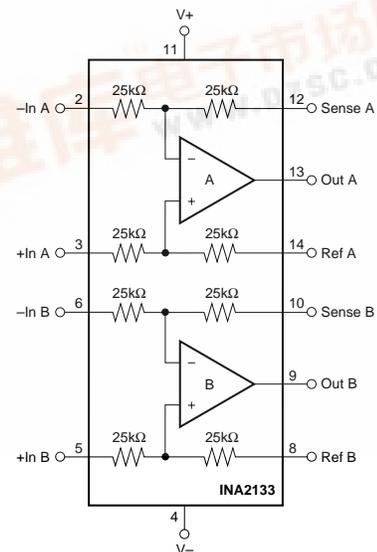


APPLICATIONS

- DIFFERENTIAL INPUT AMPLIFIER BUILDING BLOCK
- DIFF IN/DIFF OUT AMPLIFIER
- UNITY-GAIN INVERTING AMPLIFIER
- GAIN = +1/2 OR G = +2 AMPLIFIER
- SUMMING AMPLIFIER
- SYNCHRONOUS DEMODULATOR
- CURRENT/DIFFERENTIAL LINE RECEIVER
- VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCE
- BATTERY POWERED SYSTEMS
- LOW COST AUTOMOTIVE

The differential amplifier is the foundation of many commonly used circuits. The low cost INA133 and INA2133 provide this precision circuit function without using an expensive precision network.

The single version, INA133, package is the SO-8 surface mount. The dual version, INA2133, package is the SO-14 surface mount. Both are specified for operation over the extended industrial temperature range, -40°C to +85°C. Operation is from -55°C to +125°C.



SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = \pm 15V$

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_S = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to ground, and reference pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA133U INA2133U			INA133UA INA2133UA			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE⁽¹⁾ Initial ⁽¹⁾ vs Temperature vs Power Supply vs Time Channel Separation (dual)	RTO $V_{CM} = 0V$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$ $V_S = \pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 18V$ dc		± 150 ± 2 ± 10 0.3 120	± 450 ± 5 ± 30		* See Typical Curve 900 *	± 900 ± 50	μV $\mu V/^\circ C$ $\mu V/V$ $\mu V/\sqrt{mO}$ dB
INPUT IMPEDANCE⁽²⁾ Differential Common-Mode	$V_{CM} = 0V$		50 25			* *		k Ω k Ω
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Common-Mode Voltage Range Positive Negative Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_O = 0V$ $V_O = 0V$ $V_{CM} = -27V$ to $+27V$, $R_S = 0\Omega$		2(V+) -3 2(V-) +3 80	2(V+) -2 2(V-) +2 90		* * *		V V dB
OUTPUT VOLTAGE NOISE⁽³⁾ f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz f = 10Hz f = 100Hz f = 1kHz	RTO		2 80 60 57			* * * *		μV_{p-p} nV/ \sqrt{Hz} nV/ \sqrt{Hz} nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
GAIN Initial Error vs Temperature Nonlinearity	$V_O = -14V$ to $+13.5V$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$ $V_O = -14V$ to $+13.5V$		1 ± 0.02 ± 1 ± 0.0001	± 0.05 ± 10 ± 0.001		* * * *	± 0.1 * ± 0.002	V/V % ppm/ $^\circ C$ % of FS
OUTPUT Voltage Output Positive Negative Positive Negative Current Limit, Continuous-to-Common Capacitive Load (stable operation)	Gain Error < 0.1% $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to Ground $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to Ground $R_L = 100k\Omega$ to Ground $R_L = 100k\Omega$ to Ground	(V+) -1.5 (V-) +1	(V+) -1.3 (V-) +0.8 (V+) -0.8 (V-) +0.3 -25/+32 1000			* * * * * *		V V V V mA pF
FREQUENCY RESPONSE Small-Signal Bandwidth Slew Rate Settling Time: 0.1% 0.01% Overload Recovery Time	-3dB 10V Step, $C_L = 100pF$ 10V Step, $C_L = 100pF$ 50% Overdrive		1.5 5 4 5.5 4			* * * * *		MHz V/ μs μs μs μs
POWER SUPPLY Rated Voltage Operating Voltage Range Dual Supplies Single Supply Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	$I_O = 0$		± 2.25 +4.5	± 15 ± 18 +36 ± 1.2		* * *	* * *	V V V mA
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specification Operation Storage Thermal Resistance SO-8 Surface Mount SO-14 Surface Mount	θ_{JA}	-40 -55 -55		+85 +125 +125		* * *	* * *	$^\circ C$ $^\circ C$ $^\circ C$ $^\circ C/W$ $^\circ C/W$

* Specifications the same as INA133U, INA2133U.

NOTES: (1) Includes the effects of amplifier's input bias and offset currents. (2) 25k Ω resistors are ratio matched but have $\pm 20\%$ absolute value. (3) Includes effects of amplifier's input current noise and thermal noise contribution of resistor network.

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SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = \pm 5V$

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_S = \pm 5V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to ground, and reference pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA133U INA2133U			INA133UA INA2133UA			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE⁽¹⁾ Initial ⁽¹⁾ vs Temperature	RTO $V_{CM} = 0V$		± 300 ± 2	± 750		*	± 1500	μV $\mu V/^\circ C$
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Common-Mode Voltage Range Positive Negative Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_O = 0V$ $V_O = 0V$ $V_{CM} = -7V$ to $+7V$, $R_S = 0\Omega$	$2(V+) - 3$ $2(V-) + 3$ 80	$2(V+) - 2$ $2(V-) + 2$ 90		*	*		V V dB
GAIN Initial Gain Error Nonlinearity	$V_O = -4V$ to $3.5V$ $V_O = -4V$ to $3.5V$		1 ± 0.02 ± 0.0001	± 0.05 ± 0.001		*	± 0.1 ± 0.002	V/V % % of FS
OUTPUT Voltage Output Positive Negative Positive Negative	Gain Error < 0.1% $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to Ground $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to Ground $R_L = 100k\Omega$ to Ground $R_L = 100k\Omega$ to Ground	$(V+) - 1.5$ $(V-) + 1$	$(V+) - 1.3$ $(V-) + 0.8$ $(V+) - 0.8$ $(V-) + 0.3$		*	*		V V V V
POWER SUPPLY Rated Voltage Operating Voltage Range Dual Supplies Single Supply Quiescent Current (per amplifier)	$I_O = 0$		± 15			*		V V V mA

* Specifications the same as INA133U, INA2133U.

NOTES: (1) Includes the effects of amplifier's input bias and offset currents.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage, $V+$ to $V-$	36V
Input Voltage Range	$2 \cdot V_S$
Output Short-Circuit (to ground) ⁽²⁾	Continuous
Operating Temperature	$-55^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$
Storage Temperature	$-55^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$
Junction Temperature	$+150^\circ C$
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	$+300^\circ C$

NOTES: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. (2) One channel per package.



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.

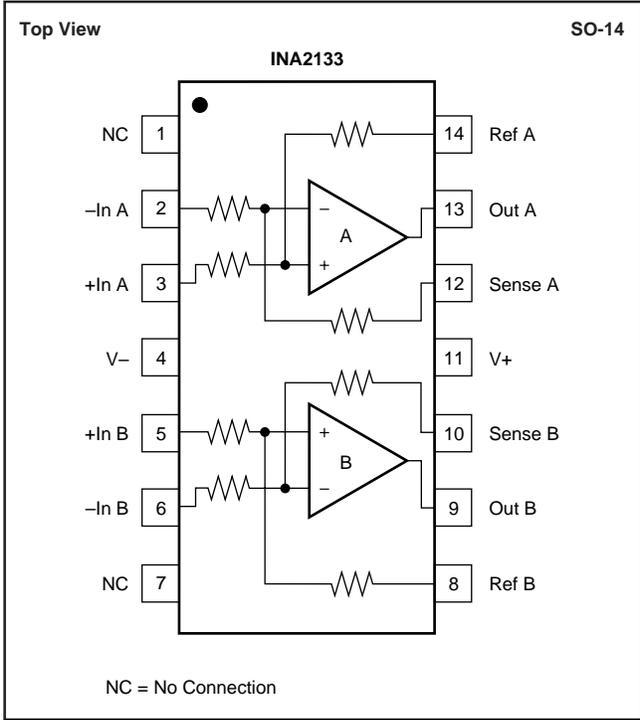
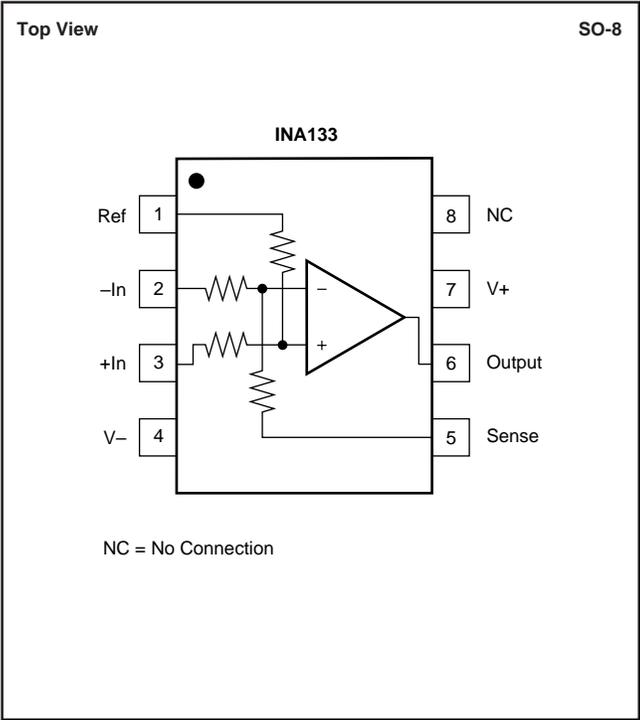
ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER ⁽²⁾	TRANSPORT MEDIA
Single						
INA133U	SO-8 Surface Mount	182	$-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$	INA133U	INA133U	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	INA133U/2K5	Tape and Reel
INA133UA	SO-8 Surface Mount	182	$-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$	INA133UA	INA133UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	INA133UA/2K5	Tape and Reel
Dual						
INA2133U	SO-14 Surface Mount	235	$-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$	INA2133U	INA2133U	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	INA2133U/2K5	Tape and Reel
INA2133UA	SO-14 Surface Mount	235	$-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$	INA2133UA	INA2133UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	INA2133UA/2K5	Tape and Reel

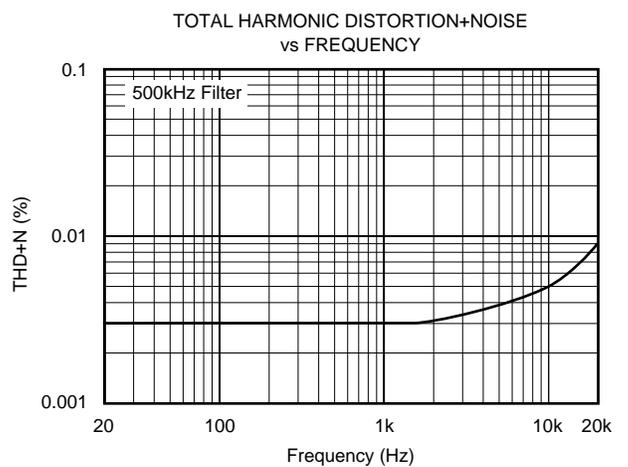
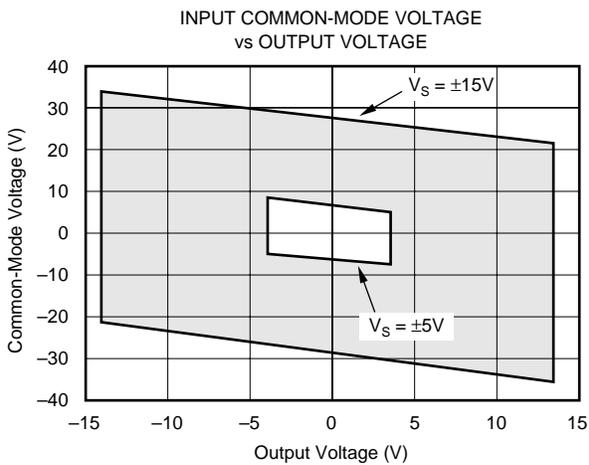
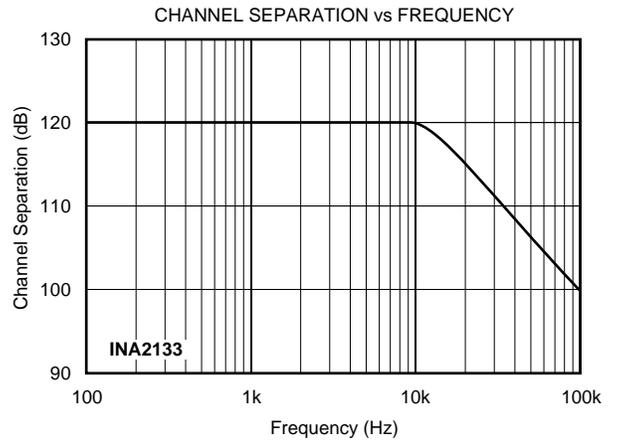
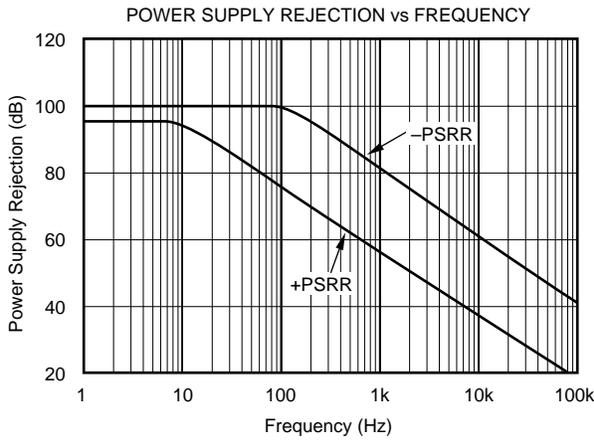
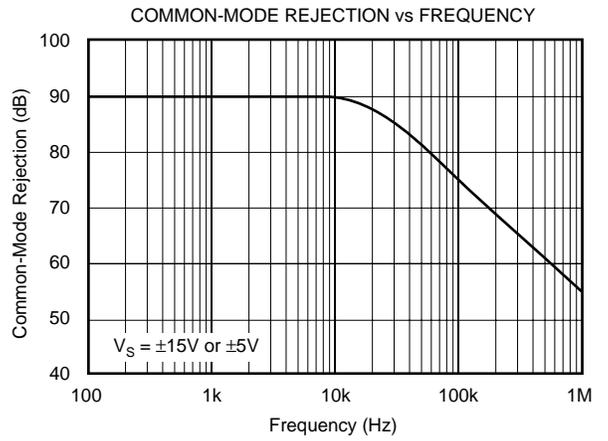
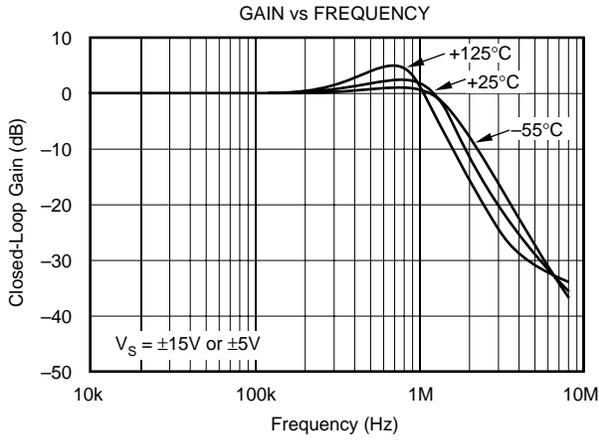
NOTES: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book. (2) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., /2K5 indicates 2500 devices per reel). Ordering 2500 pieces of "INA133UA/2K5" will get a single 2500-piece Tape and Reel. For detailed Tape and Reel mechanical information, refer to Appendix B of Burr-Brown IC Data Book.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



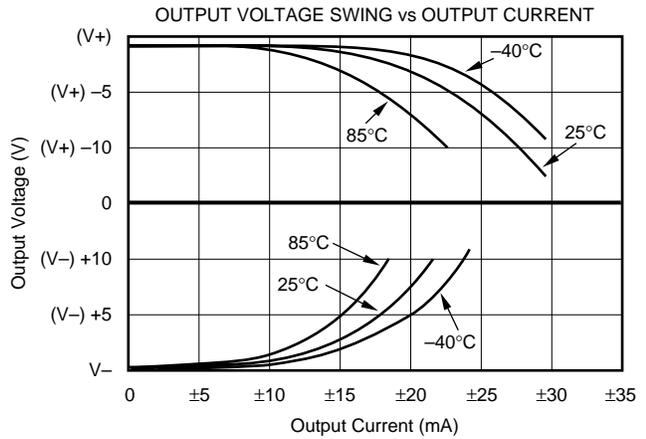
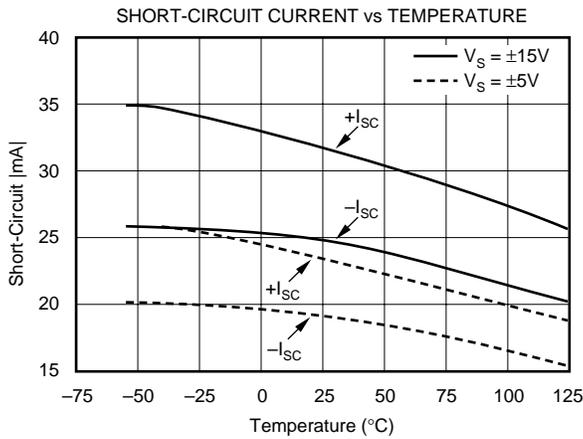
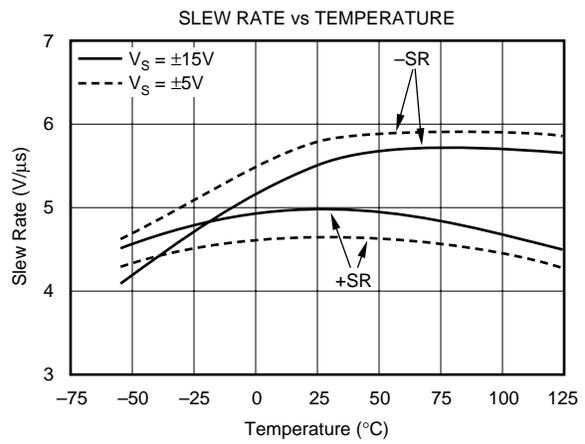
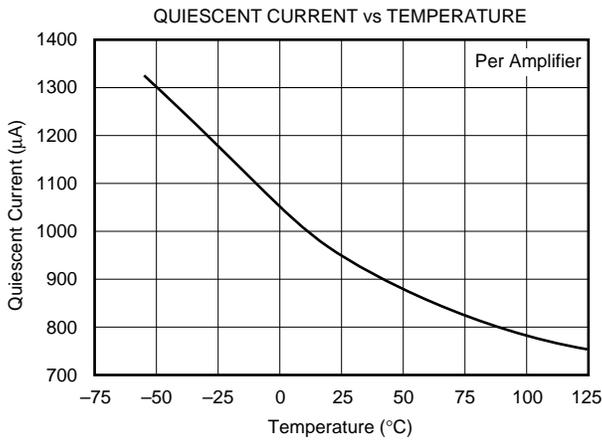
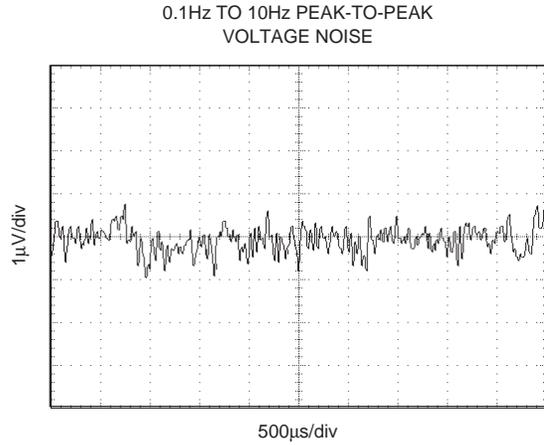
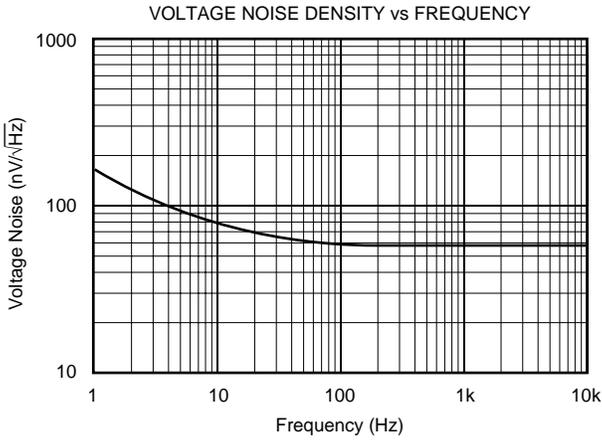
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ connected to ground, and reference pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.



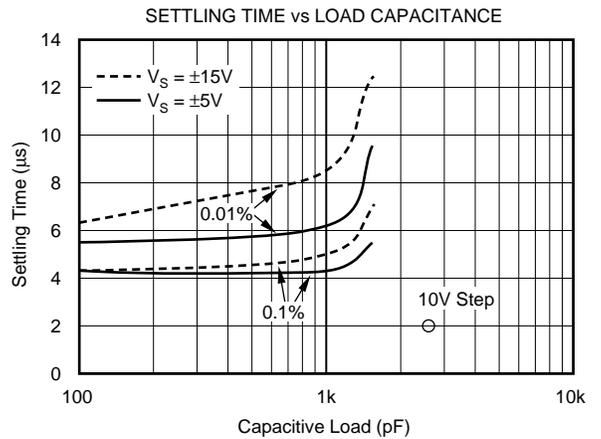
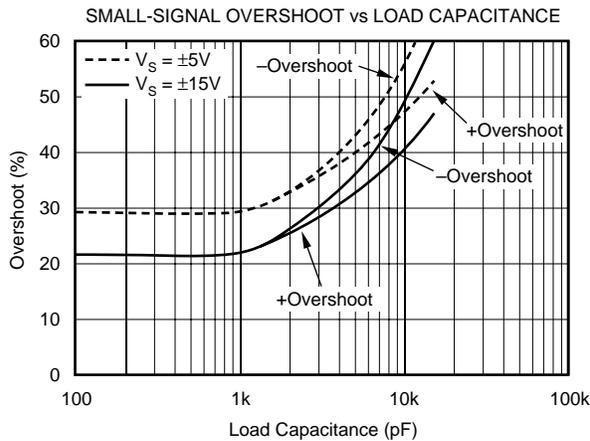
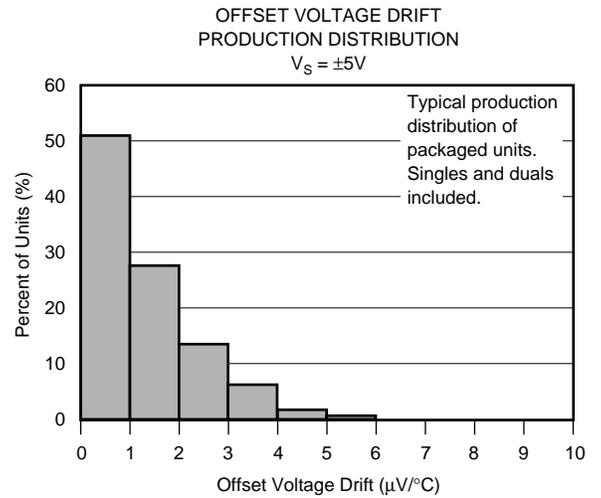
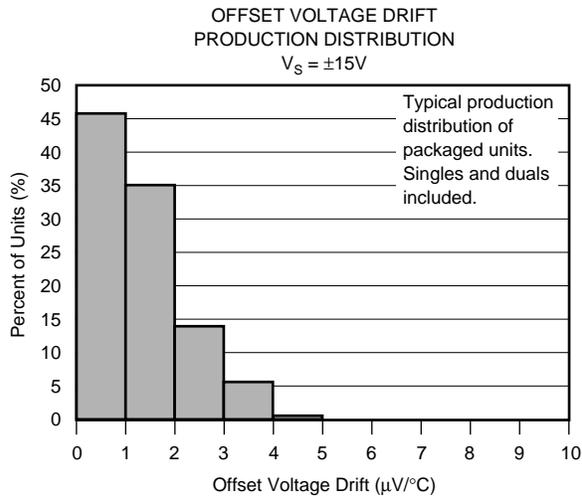
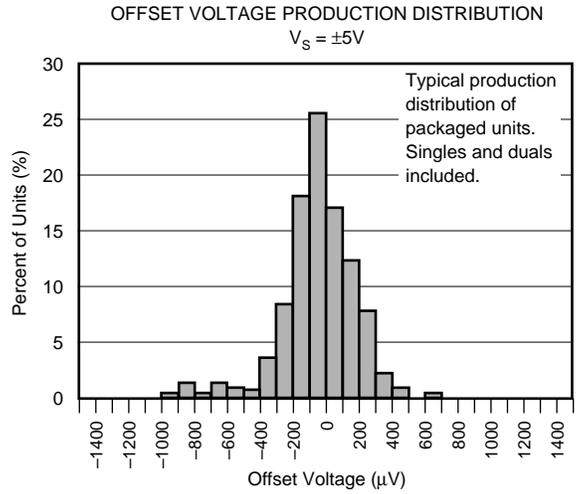
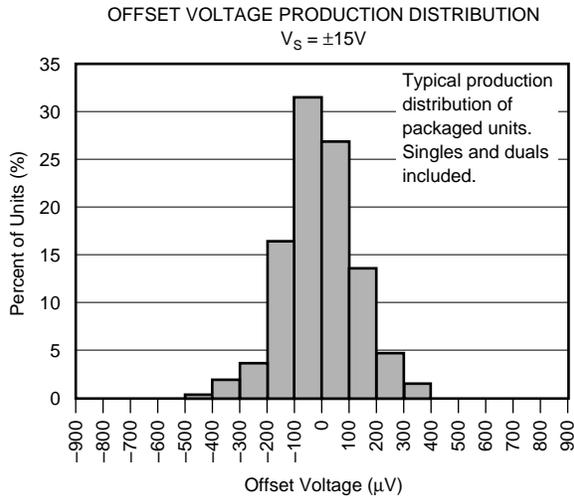
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ connected to ground, and reference pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

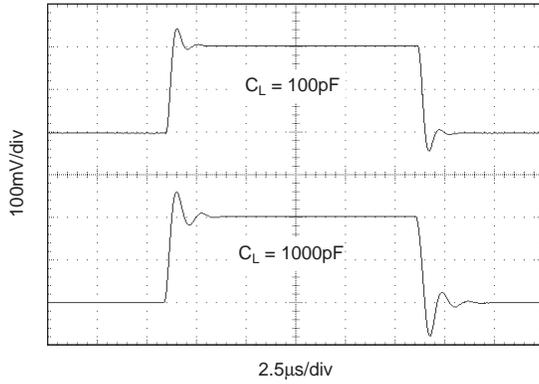
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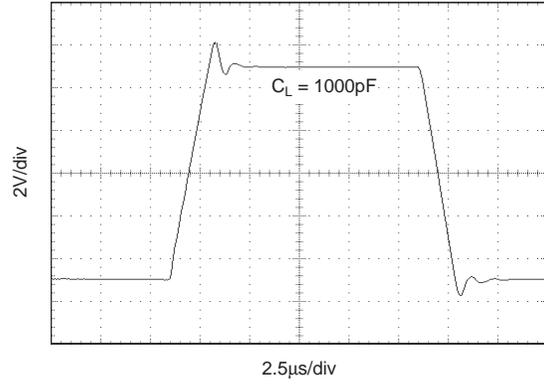
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ connected to ground, and reference pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.

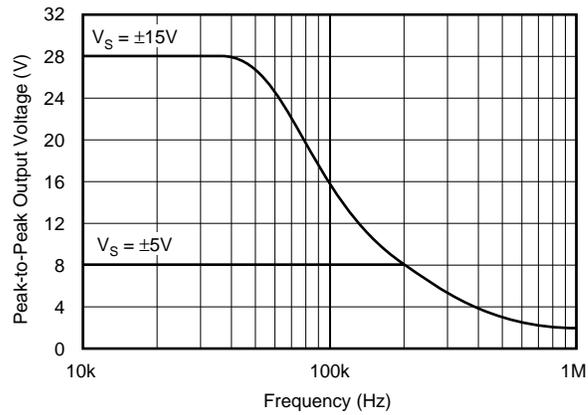
SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE



LARGE-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE



MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The INA133 and INA2133 are high-speed difference amplifiers suitable for a wide range of general purpose applications. Figure 1 shows the basic connections required for operation of the INA133. 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. All circuitry is completely independent in the dual version assuring lowest crosstalk and normal behavior when one amplifier is overdriven or short-circuited.

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. A 5Ω mismatch in source impedance will degrade the common-mode rejection of a typical device to approximately 80dB (a 10Ω 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 INA133'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 250Ω), even if well matched, will degrade common-mode rejection.

Circuit board layout constraints might suggest possible variations in connections of the internal resistors. For instance, it appears 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 inter-

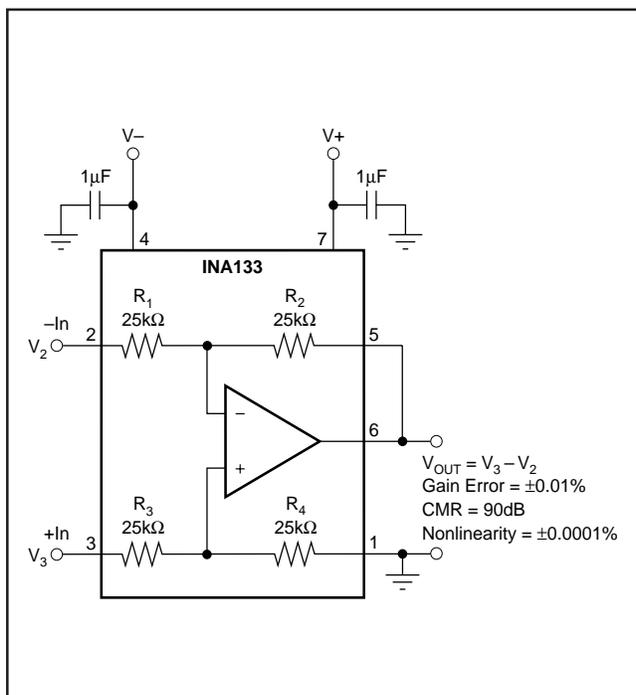


FIGURE 1. Precision Difference Amplifier (Basic Power Supply and Signal Connections).

changed, pins 2 and 5 must also be interchanged to maintain proper ratio matching.

OPERATING VOLTAGE

The INA133 and INA2133 operate from single (+4.5V to +36V) or dual ($\pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 18V$) supplies with excellent performance. Specifications are production tested with $\pm 5V$ and $\pm 15V$ supplies. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. Parameters which vary significantly with operating voltage are shown in the Typical Performance Curves.

INPUT VOLTAGE

The INA133 and INA2133 can accurately measure differential signals that are above and below the supply rails. Linear common-mode range extends from $2 \cdot (V+) - 3V$ to $2 \cdot (V-) + 3V$ (nearly twice the supplies). See the typical performance curve, "Input Common-Mode Voltage vs Output Voltage."

OFFSET VOLTAGE TRIM

The INA133 and INA2133 are 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 10Ω to maintain good common-mode rejection.

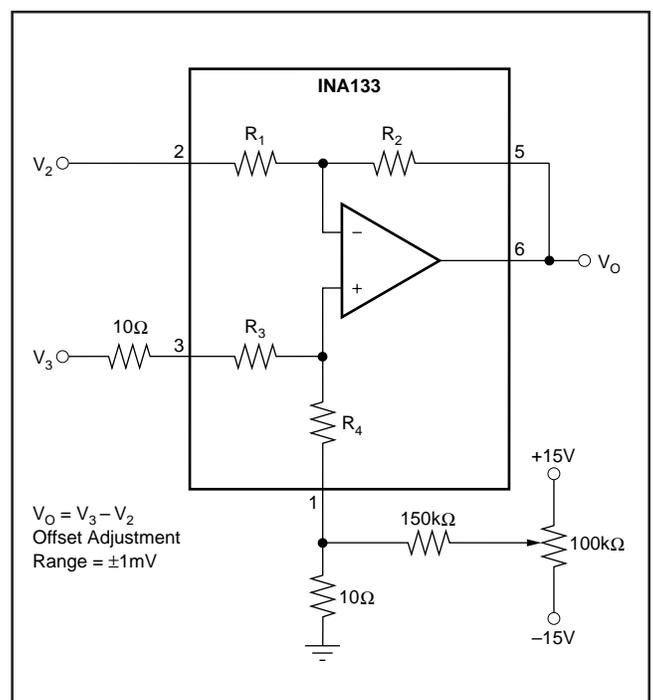


FIGURE 2. Offset Adjustment.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

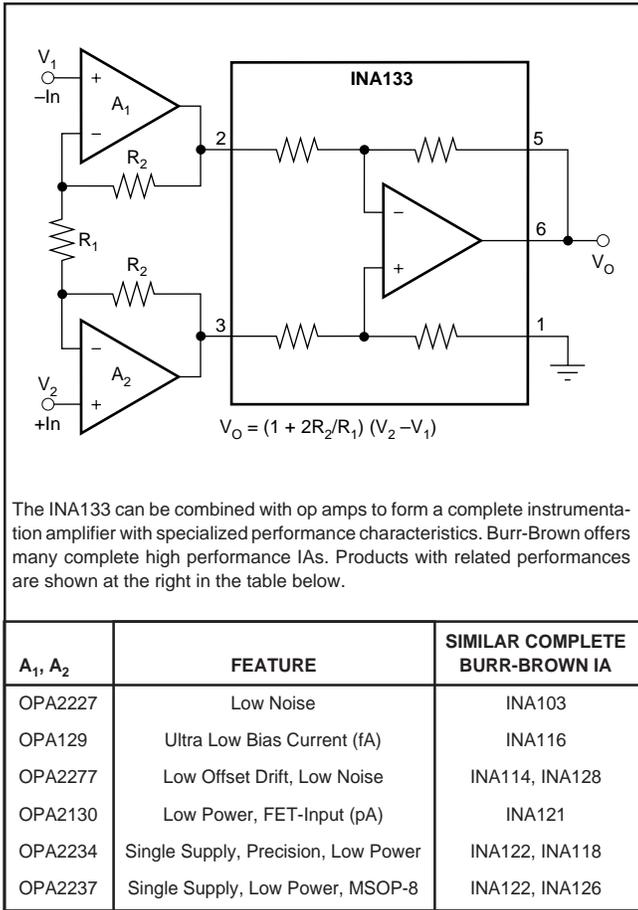


FIGURE 3. Precision Instrumentation Amplifier.

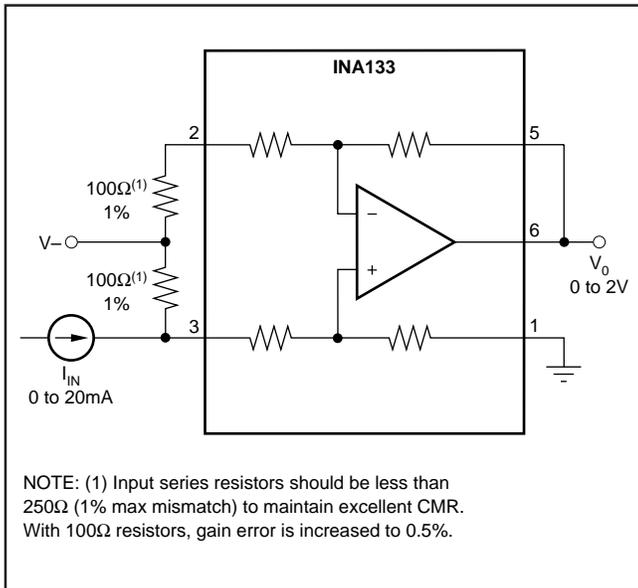


FIGURE 4. Current Receiver with Compliance to Rails.

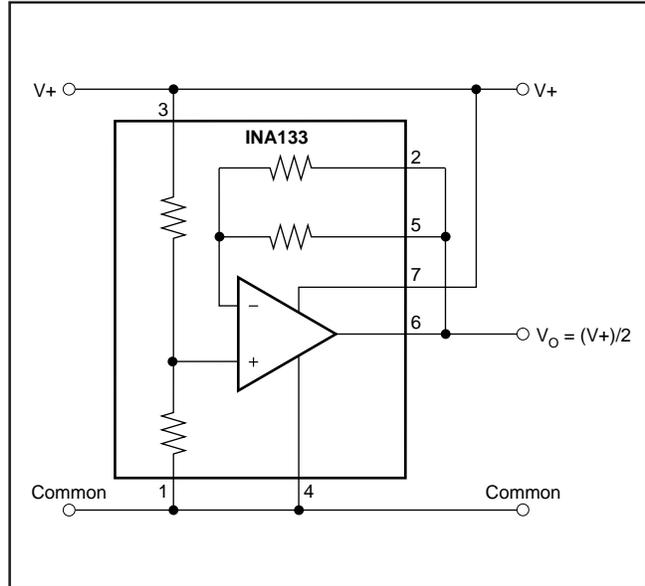


FIGURE 5. Pseudoground Generator.

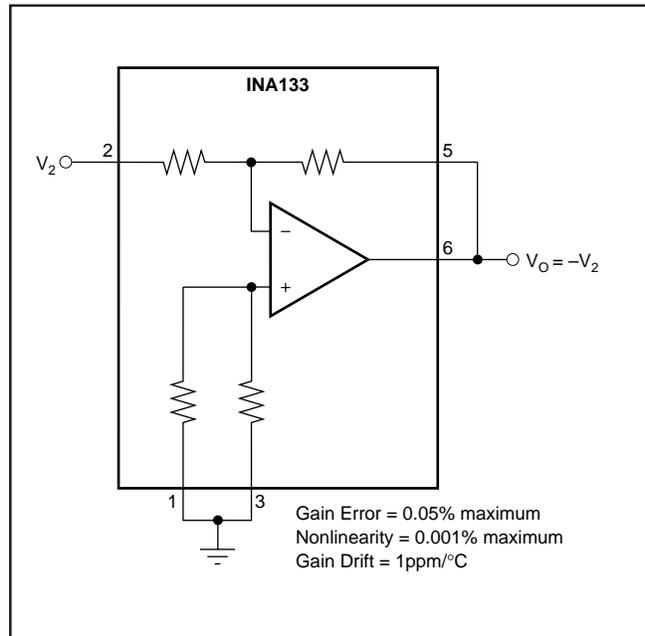


FIGURE 6. Precision Unity-Gain Inverting Amplifier.

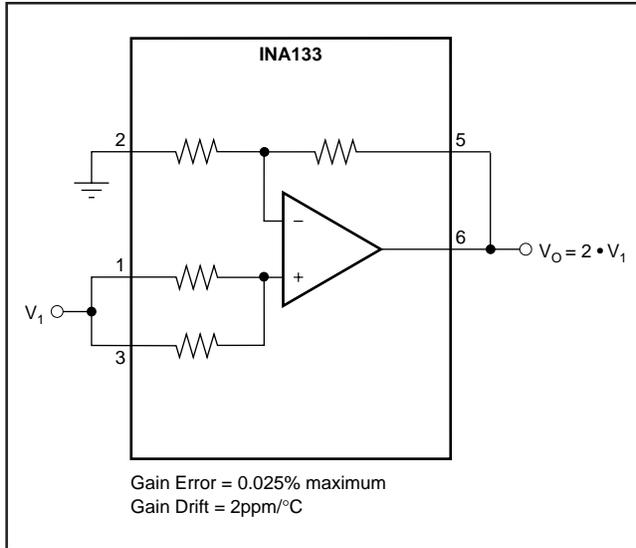


FIGURE 7. Precision Gain = 2 Amplifier.

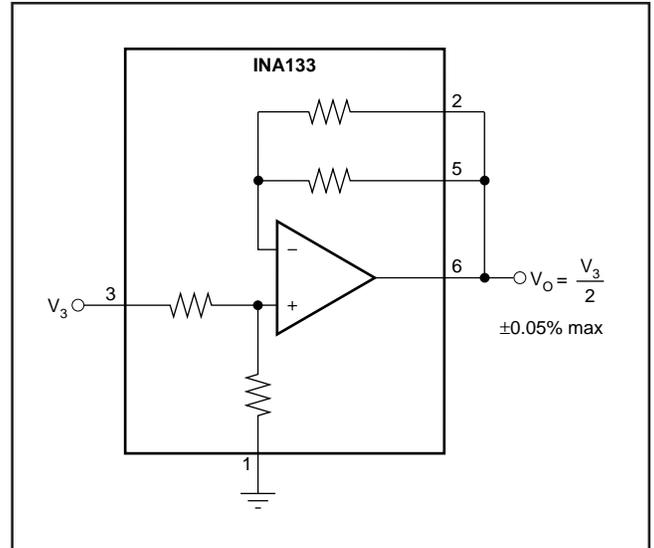


FIGURE 8. Precision Gain = 1/2 Amplifier.

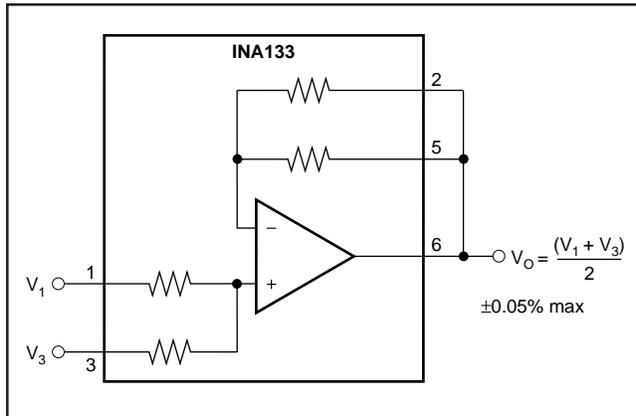


FIGURE 9. Precision Average Value Amplifier.

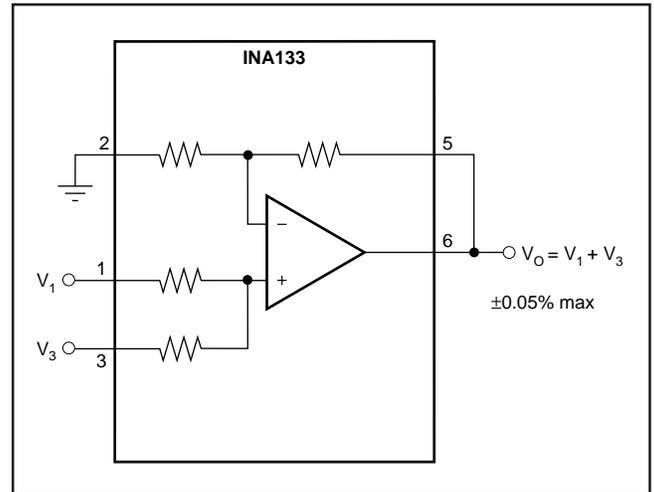


FIGURE 10. Precision Summing Amplifier.

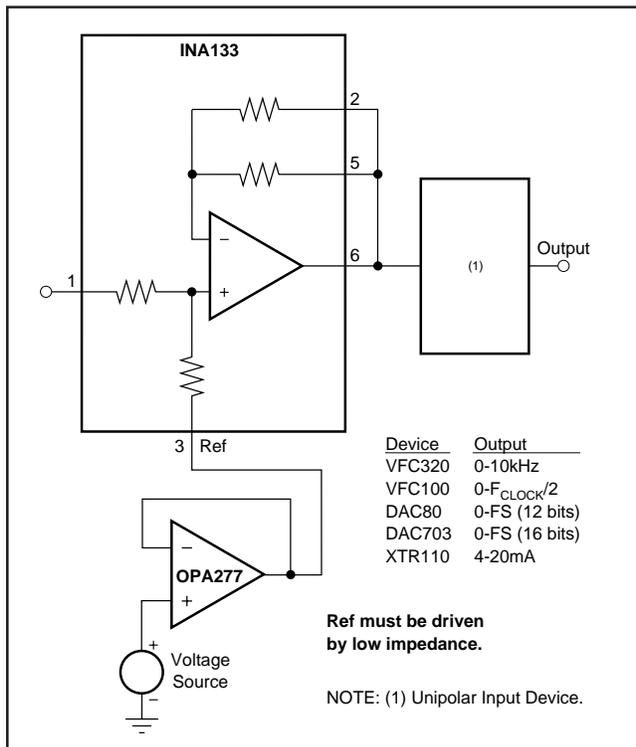


FIGURE 11. Precision Bipolar Offsetting.

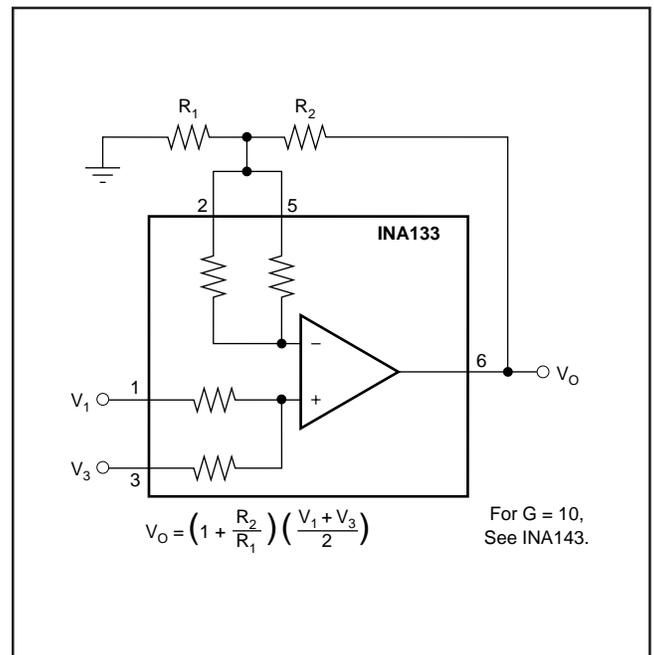


FIGURE 12. Precision Summing Amplifier with Gain.

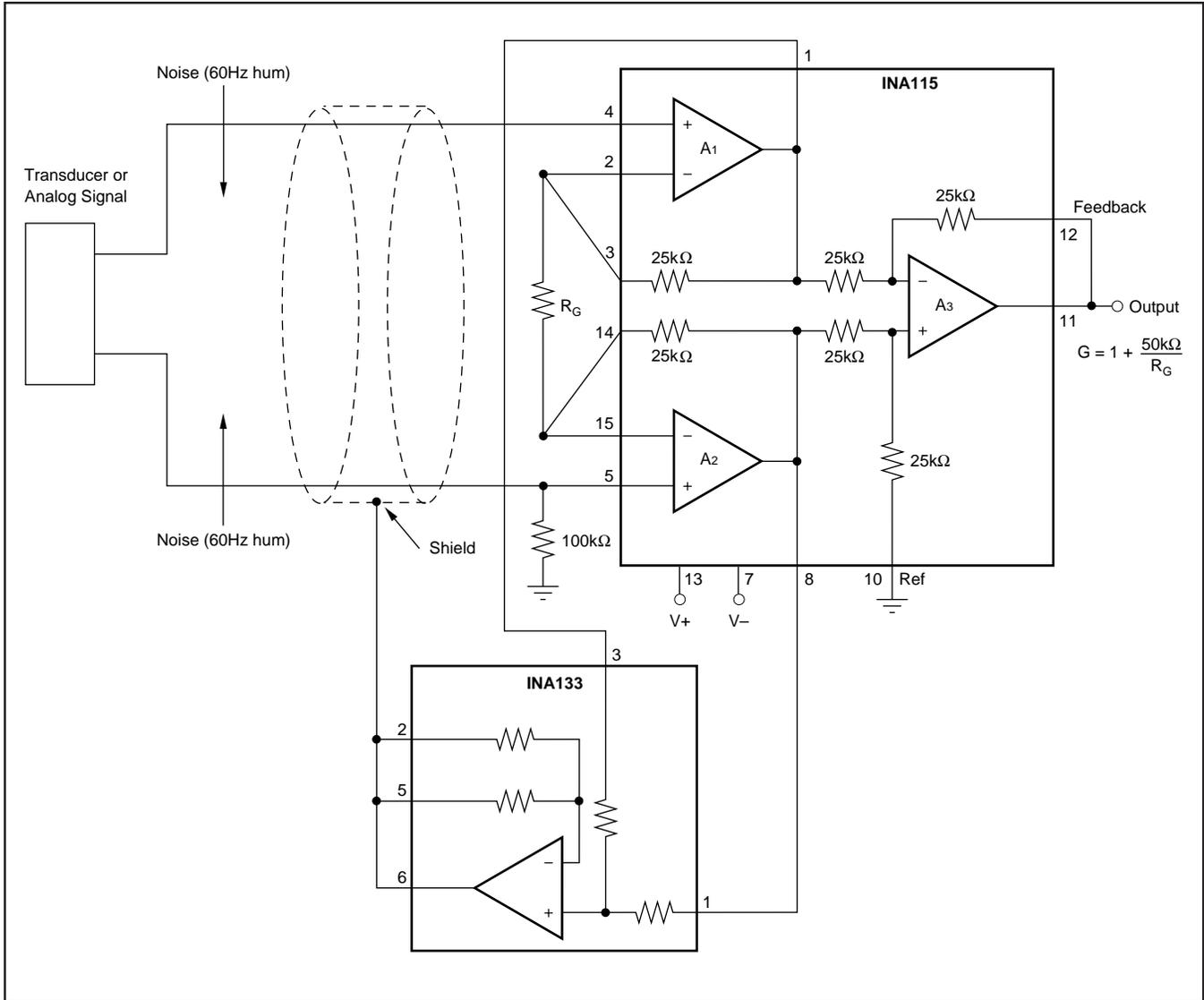


FIGURE 13. Instrumentation Amplifier Guard Drive Generator.

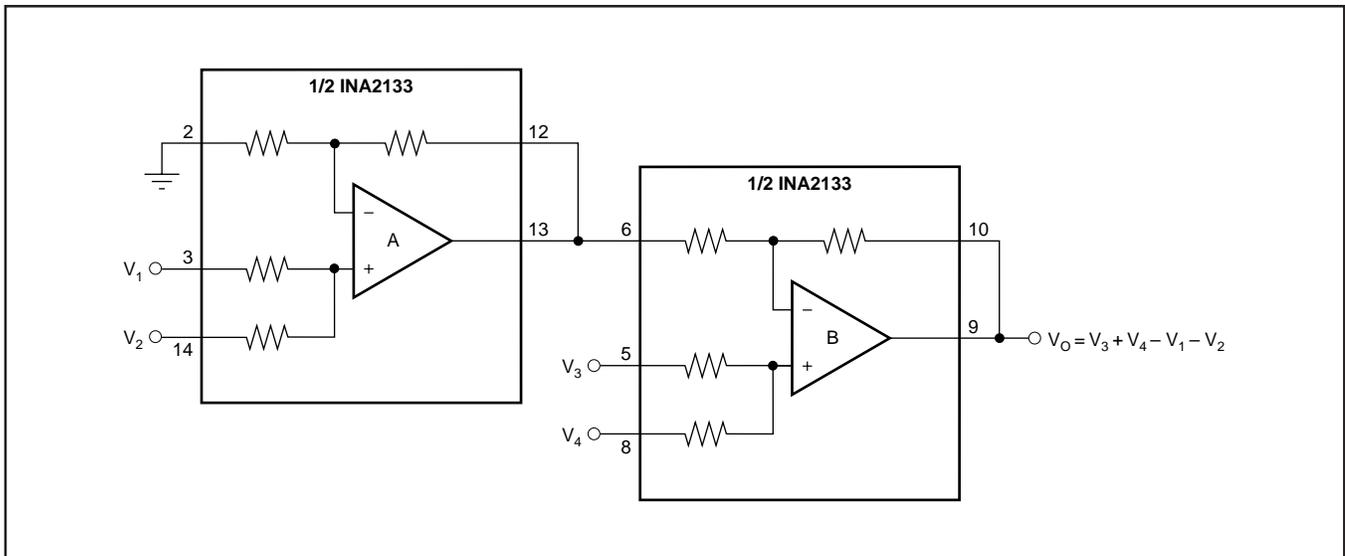


FIGURE 14. Precision Summing Instrumentation Amplifier.

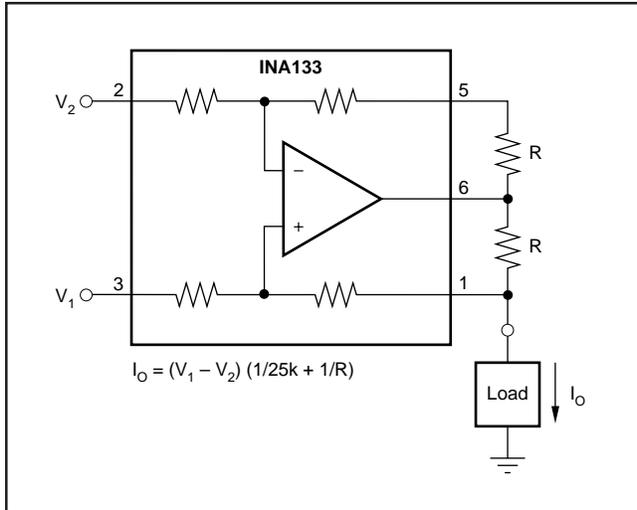


FIGURE 15. Precision Voltage-to-Current Converter with Differential Inputs.

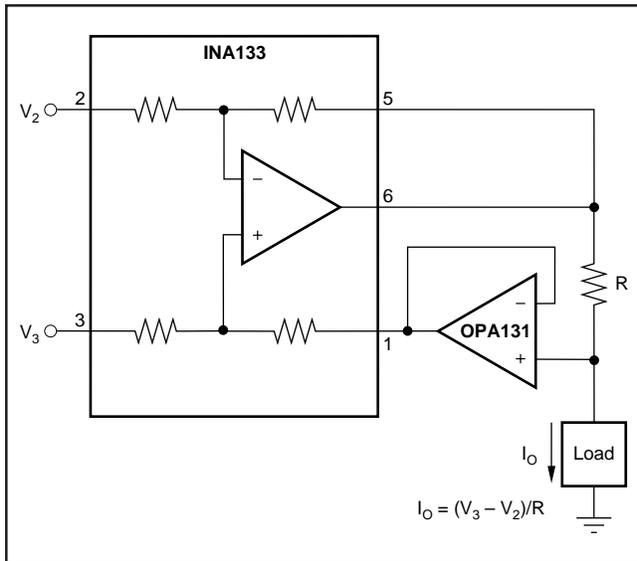


FIGURE 16. Differential Input Voltage-to-Current Converter for Low I_{OUT} .

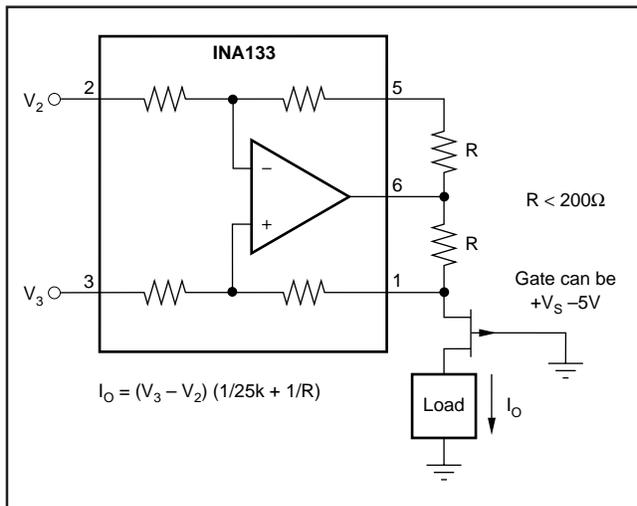


FIGURE 17. Isolating Current Source.

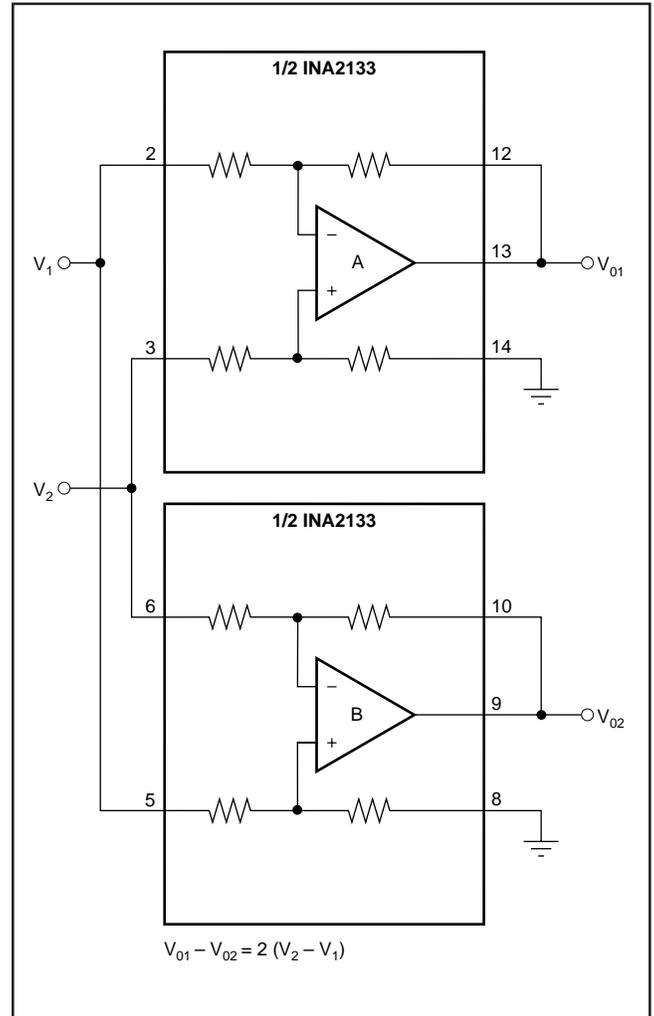


FIGURE 18. Differential Output Difference Amplifier.

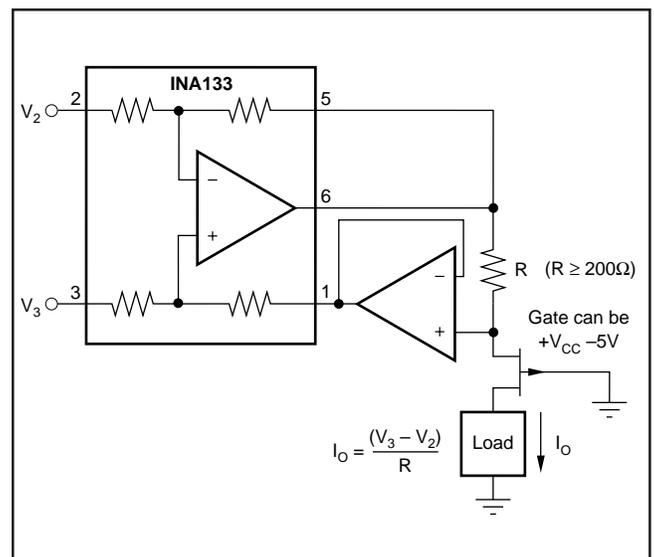


FIGURE 19. Isolating Current Source with Buffering Amplifier for Greater Accuracy.

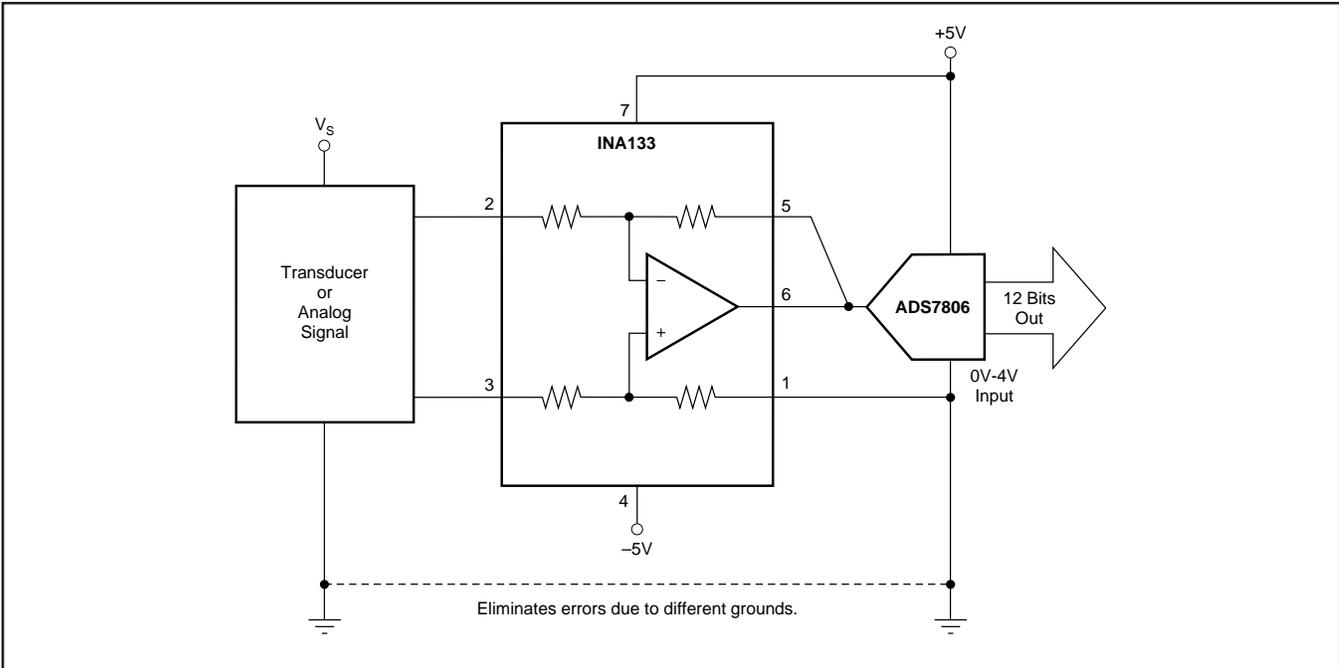


FIGURE 20. Differential Input Data Acquisition.

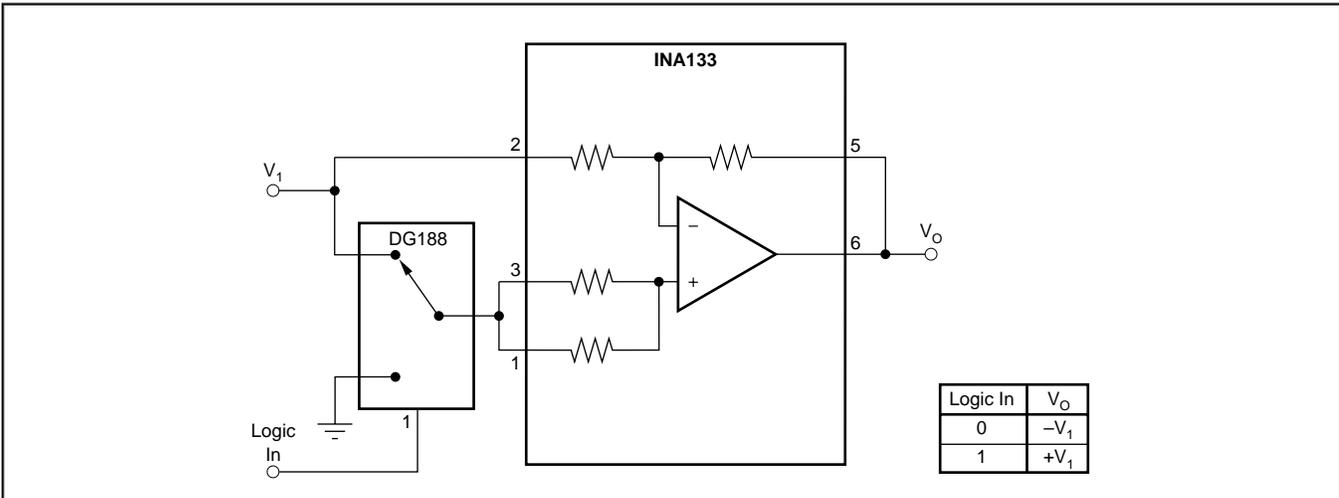


FIGURE 21. Digitally Controlled Gain of ± 1 Amplifier.

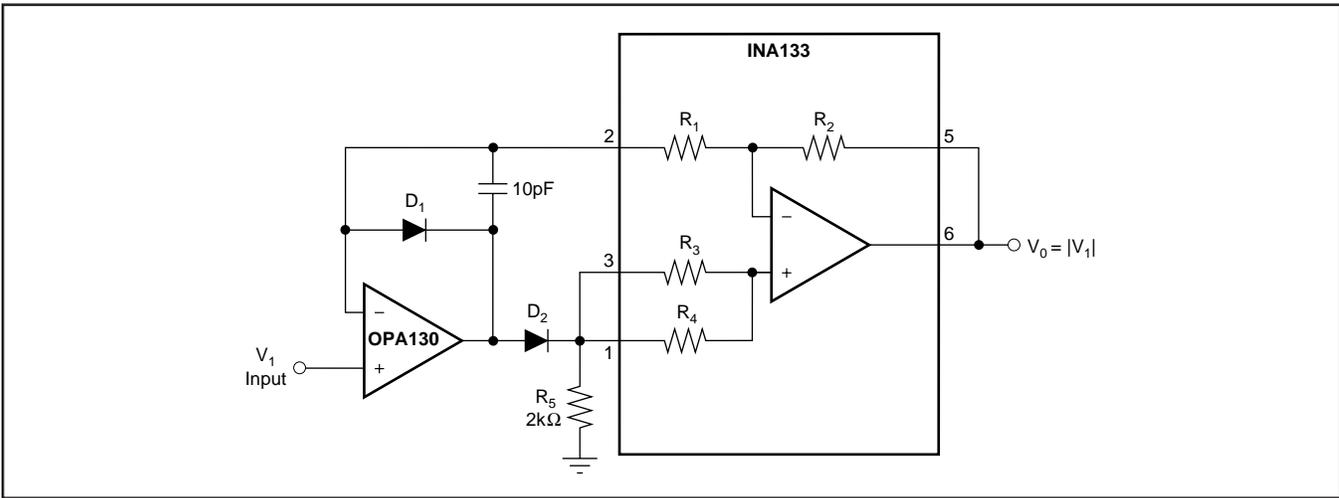


FIGURE 22. Precision Absolute Value Buffer.

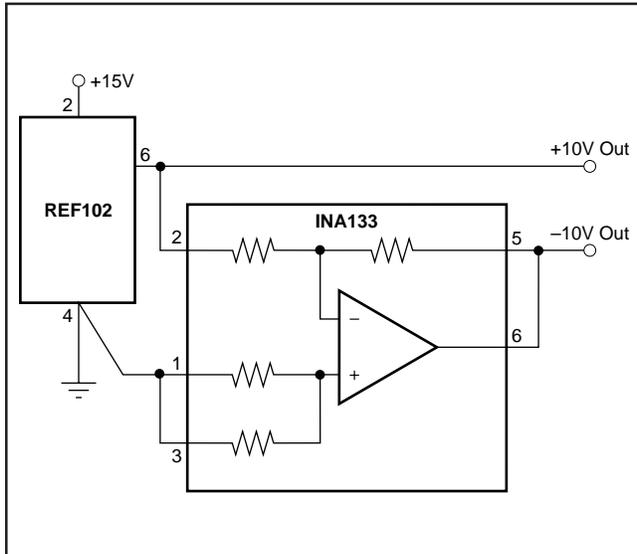


FIGURE 23. ±10V Precision Voltage Reference.

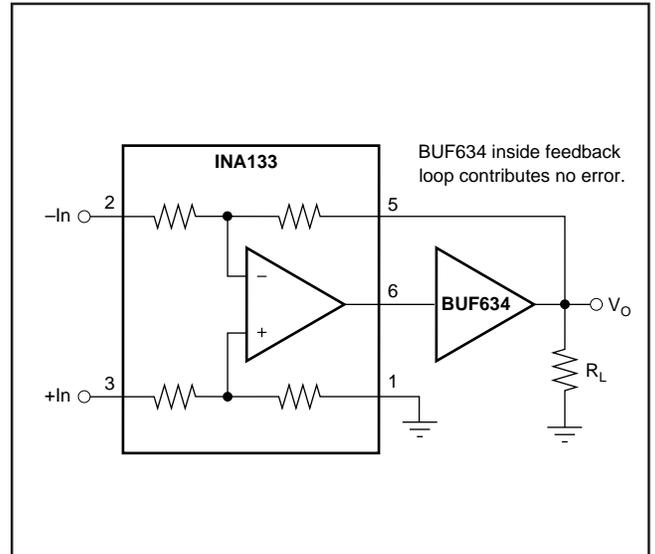


FIGURE 24. High Output Current Precision Difference Amplifier.

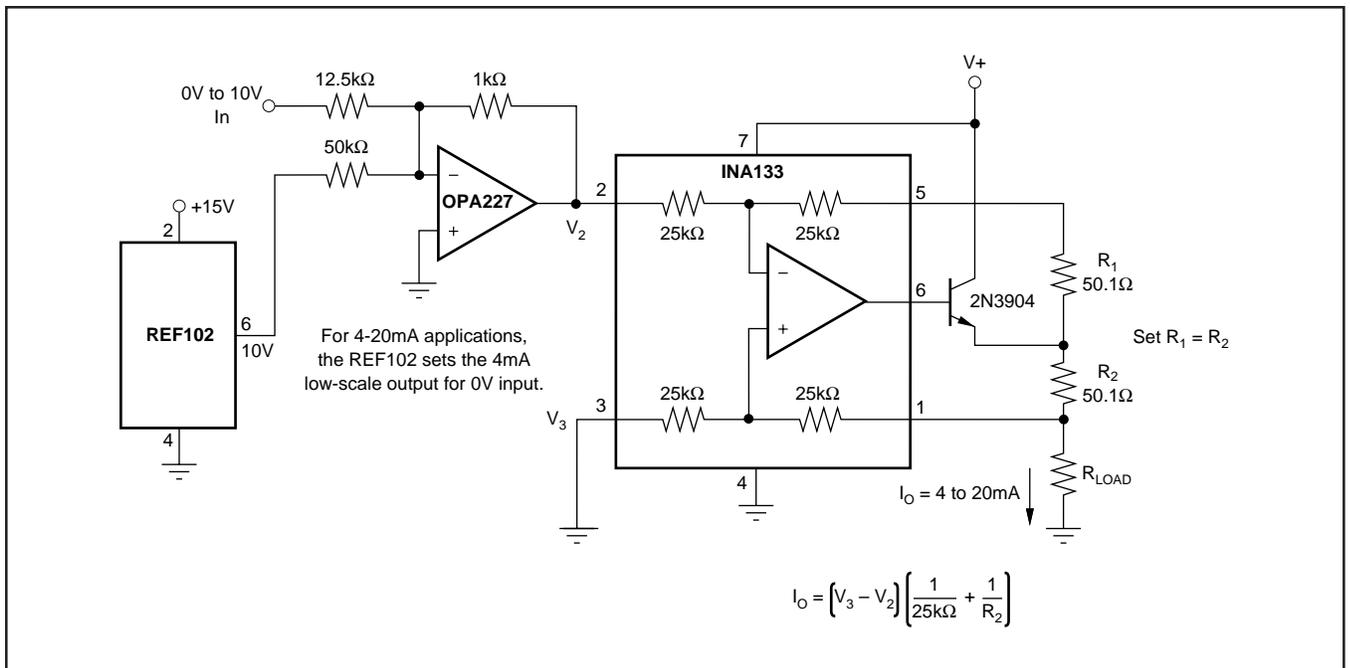


FIGURE 25. Precision Voltage-to-Current Conversion.