



SBOS177D - NOVEMBER 2000 - REVISED MAY 2005

# Low-Noise, Low-Distortion INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

## **FEATURES**

- LOW NOISE: 1nV/\Hz at 1kHz
- LOW THD+N: 0.002% at 1kHz, G = 100
- WIDE BANDWIDTH: 800kHz at G = 100
- WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: ±4.5V to ±18V
- HIGH CMR: > 100dB
- GAIN SET WITH EXTERNAL RESISTOR
- SO-14 SURFACE-MOUNT PACKAGE

## **APPLICATIONS**

- PROFESSIONAL MICROPHONE PREAMPS
- MOVING-COIL TRANSDUCER AMPLIFIERS
- DIFFERENTIAL RECEIVERS
- BRIDGE TRANSDUCER AMPLIFIERS

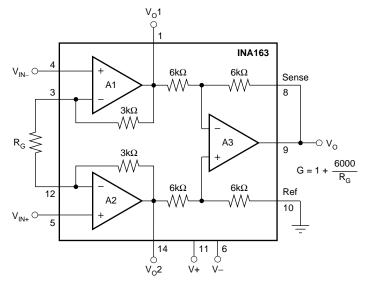
## DESCRIPTION

The INA163 is a very low-noise, low-distortion, monolithic instrumentation amplifier. Its current-feedback circuitry achieves very wide bandwidth and excellent dynamic response over a wide range of gain. It is ideal for low-level audio signals such as balanced lowimpedance microphones. Many industrial, instrumentation, and medical applications also benefit from its low noise and wide bandwidth.

Unique distortion cancellation circuitry reduces distortion to extremely low levels, even in high gain. The INA163 provides near-theoretical noise performance for 200 $\Omega$  source impedance. Its differential input, low noise, and low distortion provide superior performance in professional microphone amplifier applications.

The INA163's wide supply voltage, excellent output voltage swing, and high output current drive allow its use in high-level audio stages as well.

The INA163 is available in a space-saving SO-14 surface-mount package, specified for operation over the  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C temperature range.



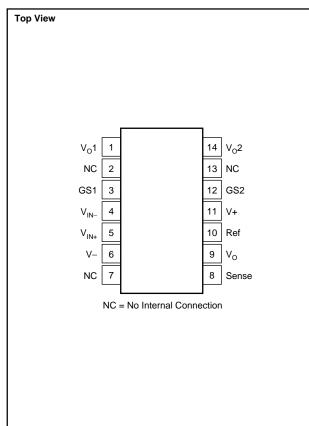


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### PIN CONFIGURATION



# ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments 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)

Power Supply Voltage	±18V
Signal Input Terminals, Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	
Current <sup>(2)</sup>	10mA
Output Short-Circuit to Ground	Continuous
Operating Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, TUS)	+300°C

NOTES: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied. (2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10mA or less.

#### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	DESIGNATOR	MARKING
INA163UA	SO-14 Surface Mount	D	INA163UA

NOTE: (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum located at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.



# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: V<sub>S</sub> = $\pm 15V$

 $T_A$  = +25°C and at rated supplies,  $V_S$  =  $\pm 15V,~R_L$  = 2k $\Omega$  connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.

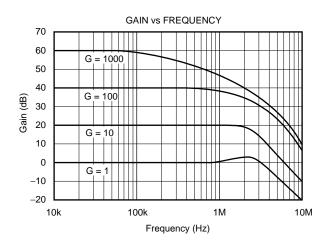
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS
GAIN					
Range			1 to 10000		V/V
Gain Equation <sup>(1)</sup>			$G = 1 + 6k/R_{G}$		
Gain Error, G = 1			±0.1	±0.25	%
G = 10			±0.2	±0.7	%
G = 100 G = 100			±0.2	10.1	%
G = 100 G = 1000					%
			±0.5	110	
Gain Temp Drift Coefficient, G = 1			±1	±10	ppm/°C
G > 10			±25	±100	ppm/°C
Nonlinearity, G = 1			±0.0003		% of FS
G = 100			±0.0006		% of FS
INPUT STAGE NOISE					
Voltage Noise	$R_{SOURCE} = 0\Omega$				
$f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$			1		nV/√Hz
$f_0 = 100$ Hz			1.2		nV/√Hz
-					nV/√Hz
$f_0 = 10Hz$			2		IIV/VHZ
Current Noise					
$f_{O} = 1 \text{kHz}$			0.8		pA/√Hz
OUTPUT STAGE NOISE					
Voltage Noise, f <sub>O</sub> = 1kHz			60		nV/√Hz
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE					
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = 0V$		50 + 2000/G	250 + 5000/G	μV
vs Temperature	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$		1 + 20/G	200 / 0000/0	μV/°C
vs Power Supply	$V_{\rm S} = \pm 4.5 \text{V} \text{ to } \pm 18 \text{V}$		1 + 50/G	3 + 200/G	μV/V
	v <sub>S</sub> = ±4.5 v t0 ±18 v		1 + 30/G	3 + 200/G	μν/ν
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE					
Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = 0V$	(V+) – 4	(V+) – 3		V
	$V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = 0V$	(V–) + 4	(V–) + 3		V
Common-Mode Rejection, G = 1	$V_{CM} = \pm 11V, R_{SRC} = 0\Omega$	70	80		dB
G = 100		100	116		dB
INPUT BIAS CURRENT					
Initial Bias Current			2	12	μA
			10	12	nA/°C
vs Temperature					
Initial Offset Current			0.1	1	μA
vs Temperature			0.5		nA/°C
INPUT IMPEDANCE					
	Differential		60    2		MΩ    pF
	Common-Mode		60    2		MΩ    pF
DYNAMIC RESPONSE					
Bandwidth, Small Signal, –3dB, G = 1			3.4		
G = 100			800		kHz
Slew Rate			15		V/µs
THD+Noise, f = 1kHz	G = 100		0.002		ν/μs %
Settling Time, 0.1%	G = 100, 10V Step		2		μs
0.01%	G = 100, 10V Step		3.5		μs
Overload Recovery	50% Overdrive		1		μs
OUTPUT	_				
Voltage	$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to Gnd	(V+) – 2	(V+) – 1.8		V
		(V–) + 2	(V–) + 1.8		V
Load Capacitance Stability			1000		pF
Short-Circuit Current	Continuous-to-Common		±60		mA
POWER SUPPLY					
Rated Voltage			±15		V
Voltage Range		±4.5	±10	±18	v
Current, Quiescent	$I_{O} = 0mA$	<u>_</u> 4.3	±10	±10 ±12	mA
	1 <sub>0</sub> = 011A		-10	±14	IIIA
Specification		-40		+85	°C
Operating		-40		+125	°C
$ heta_{JA}$			100		°C/W

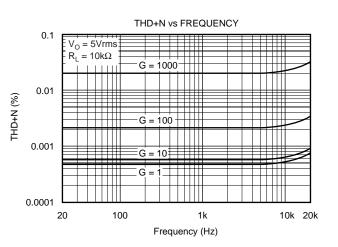
NOTE: (1) Gain accuracy is a function of external  $R_G$ .

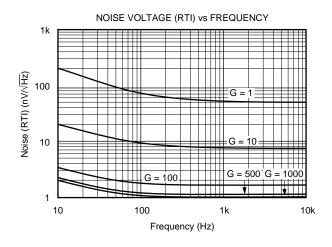


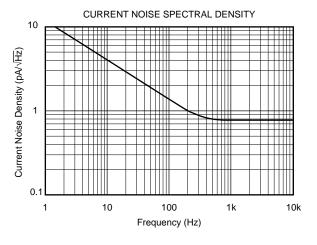
# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

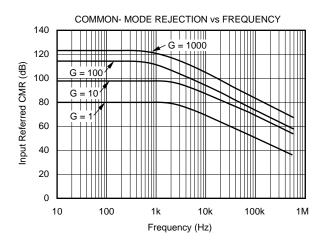
At T\_A = +25°C, V\_S = 5V, V\_{CM} = 1/2V\_S, R\_L = 25k\Omega, CL = 50pF, unless otherwise noted.

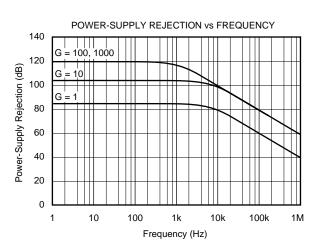








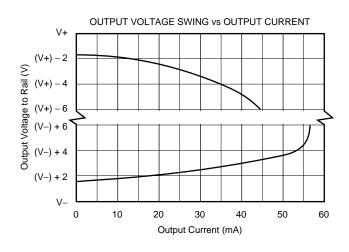


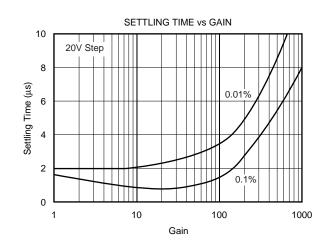


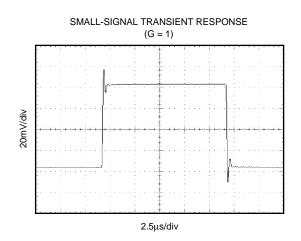


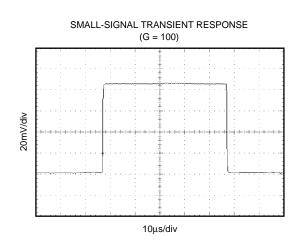
# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)**

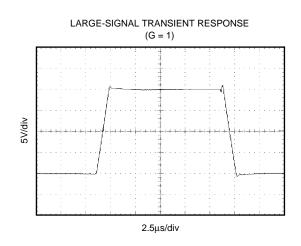
At T\_A = +25°C, V\_S = 5V, V\_{CM} = 1/2V\_S, R\_L = 25kΩ, CL = 50pF, unless otherwise noted.

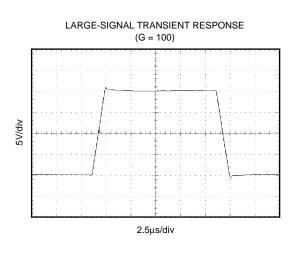














# **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

Figure 1 shows the basic connections required for operation. Power supplies should be bypassed with  $0.1\mu$ F tantalum capacitors near the device pins. The output Sense (pin 8) and output Reference (pin 10) should be low-impedance connections. Resistance of a few ohms in series with these connections will degrade the common-mode rejection of the INA163.

### GAIN-SET RESISTOR

Gain is set with an external resistor,  $R_G$ , as shown in Figure 1. The two internal  $3k\Omega$  feedback resistors are laser-trimmed to  $3k\Omega$  within approximately ±0.2%. Gain is:

$$G = 1 + \frac{6000}{R_G}$$

The temperature coefficient of the internal  $3k\Omega$  resistors is approximately  $\pm 25$  ppm/°C. Accuracy and TCR of the external R<sub>G</sub> will also contribute to gain error and

temperature drift. These effects can be inferred from the gain equation. Make a short, direct connection to the gain set resistor,  $R_G$ . Avoid running output signals near these sensitive input nodes.

### NOISE PERFORMANCE

The INA163 provides very low-noise with low-source impedance. Its  $1nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  voltage noise delivers near-theoretical noise performance with a source impedance of  $200\Omega$ . The input stage design used to achieve this low noise, results in relatively high input bias current and input bias current noise. As a result, the INA163 may not provide the best noise performance with a source impedance greater than  $10k\Omega$ . For source impedance greater than  $10k\Omega$ , other instrumentation amplifiers may provide improved noise performance.

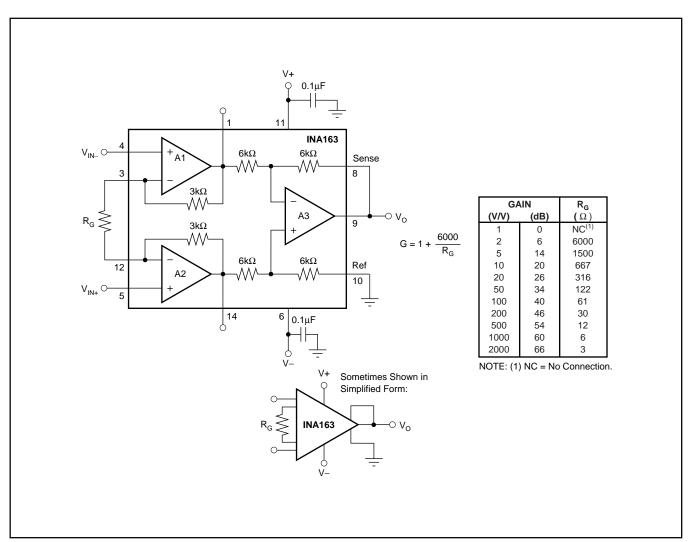


FIGURE 1. Basic Circuit Connections.

#### INPUT CONSIDERATIONS

Very low source impedance (less than  $10\Omega$ ) can cause the INA163 to oscillate. This depends on circuit layout, signal source, and input cable characteristics. An input network consisting of a small inductor and resistor, as shown in Figure 2, can greatly reduce any tendency to oscillate. This is especially useful if a variety of input sources are to be connected to the INA163. Although not shown in other figures, this network can be used as needed with all applications shown.

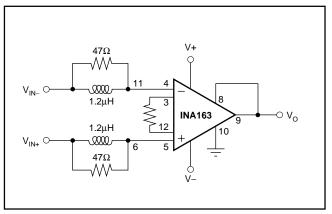


FIGURE 2. Input Stabilization Network.

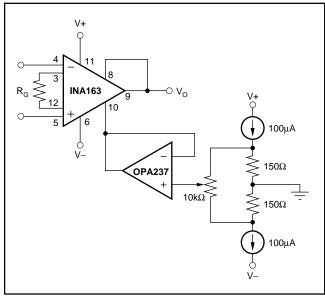


FIGURE 3. Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit.

#### OFFSET VOLTAGE TRIM

A variable voltage applied to pin 10, as shown in Figure 3, can be used to adjust the output offset voltage. A voltage applied to pin 10 is summed with the output signal. An op amp connected as a buffer is used to provide a low impedance at pin 10 to assure good common-mode rejection.

#### **OUTPUT SENSE**

An output sense terminal allows greater gain accuracy in driving the load. By connecting the sense connection at the load,  $I \cdot R$  voltage loss to the load is included inside the feedback loop. Current drive can be increased by connecting a buffer amp inside the feedback loop, as shown in Figure 4.

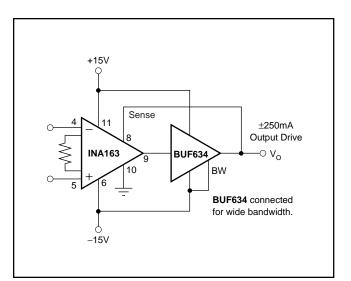


FIGURE 4. Buffer for Increase Output Current.



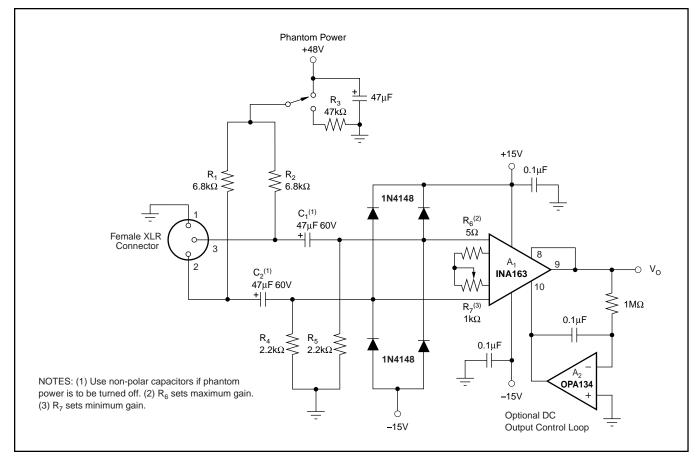


FIGURE 5. Phantom-Powered Microphone Preamplifier.

#### **MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER**

Figure 5 shows a typical circuit for a professional microphone input amplifier.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  provide a current path for conventional 48V phantom power source for a remotely located microphone. An optional switch allows phantom power to be disabled.  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  block the phantom power voltage from the INA163 input circuitry. Non-polarized capacitors should be used for  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  if phantom power is to be disabled. For additional input protection against ESD and hot-plugging, four INA4148 diodes may be connected from the input to supply lines.

 $R_4$  and  $R_5$  provide a path for input bias current of the INA163. Input offset current (typically 100nA) creates a DC differential input voltage that will produce an output

offset voltage. This is generally the dominant source of output offset voltage in this application. With a maximum gain of 1000 (60dB), the output offset voltage can be several volts. This may be entirely acceptable if the output is AC-coupled into the subsequent stage. An alternate technique is shown in Figure 5. An inexpensive FET-input op amp in a feedback loop drives the DC output voltage to 0V.  $A_2$  is not in the audio signal path and does not affect signal quality.

Gain is set with a variable resistor,  $R_7$ , in series with  $R_6$ .  $R_6$  determines the maximum gain. The total resistance,  $R_6 + R_7$ , determines the lowest gain. A special reverse-log taper potentiometer for  $R_7$  can be used to create a linear change (in dB) with rotation.

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
INA163UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
INA163UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
INA163UA/2K5E4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HF
INA163UAE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HF

<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.

<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.

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

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**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)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

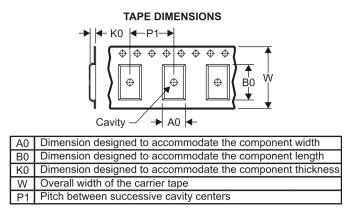
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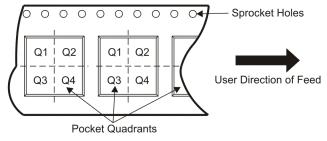
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS www.ti.com

### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nomin	al
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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
INA163UA/2K5	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1



### PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

11-Mar-2008



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
INA163UA/2K5	SOIC	D	14	2500	346.0	346.0	33.0

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.





NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



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RF/IF and ZigBee® Solutions	www.ti.com/lprf		

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