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## PRECISION, LOW POWER INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIERS

Check for Samples: INA129-EP

#### **FEATURES**

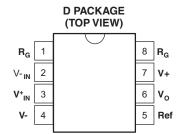
- Low Offset Voltage
- Low Input Bias Current
- High CMR
- Inputs Protected to ±40 V
- Wide Supply Range: ±2.25 V to ±18 V
- Low Quiescent Current

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Bridge Amplifier
- Thermocouple Amplifier
- RTD Sensor Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Data Acquisition

## SUPPORTS DEFENSE, AEROSPACE AND MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

- Controlled Baseline
- One Assembly/Test Site
- One Fabrication Site
- Available in Military (-55°C/125°C)
   Temperature Range<sup>(1)</sup>
- Extended Product Life Cycle
- Extended Product-Change Notification
- Product Traceability



(1) Custom temperature ranges available

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The INA129 is a low power, general purpose instrumentation amplifier offering excellent accuracy. The versatile 3-op amp design and small size make it ideal for a wide range of applications. Current-feedback input circuitry provides wide bandwidth even at high gain (200 kHz at G = 100).

A single external resistor sets any gain from 1 to 10,000. The INA129 provides an industry-standard gain equation; the INA129 gain equation is compatible with the AD620.

The INA129 is laser trimmed for very low offset voltage, drift and high common-mode rejection (113 dB at  $G \ge 100$ ). It operates with power supplies as low as  $\pm 2.25$  V, and quiescent current is only 750  $\mu$ A - ideal for battery operated systems. Internal input protection can withstand up to  $\pm 40$  V without damage.

The INA129 is available in an SO-8 surface-mount package specified for the -55°C to 125°C temperature range.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

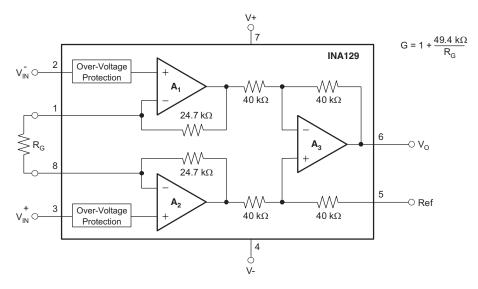
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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

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.



### ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE <sup>(2)</sup>	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–55°C to 125°C	SOIC-D	INA129MDREP	129EP

- For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI
  website at www.ti.com.
- (2) Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		VALUE	UNIT		
Vs	Supply voltage	±18	V		
	Analog input voltage range	±40	V		
	Output short-circuit (to ground)	Continuous			
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating temperature	-55 to 125	°C		
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-55 to 125	°C		
TJ	Junction temperature	150	°C		
	Lead temperature (soldering, 10s)	300	°C		

(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.

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## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

At  $T_A$  = 25°C,  $V_S$  = ±15 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted) **Boldface** limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A$  = -55°C to 125°C.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
INPUT								
Offset Voltage, RTI								
Initial	Т,	<sub>A</sub> = 25°C			±100 ±800/G	μV		
		temperature			±150 ±2050/G	μ,		
vs power supply		<sub>S</sub> = ±2.25 V to ±18 V			±1.6 ±175/G	μV/V		
	Over	temperature			±1.8 ±175/G			
Long-term stability				±1 ±3/G		μV/mo		
Impedance, differential				10 <sup>10</sup>    2		Ω    pF		
Common mode			(V+) - 2	10 <sup>11</sup>   9		Ω    pF		
Common mode voltage range <sup>(1)</sup>	V	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V		(V+) - 1.4		V		
			(V−) + 2	(V−) + 1.7		V		
Safe input voltage					±40	V		
		G = 1	75	86				
		Over temperature	67					
		G = 10	93	106		dB		
Common-mode rejection	$V_{CM} = \pm 13 \text{ V},$	Over temperature	84					
Common mode rejection	$\Delta R_S = 1 k\Omega$	G = 100	113	125				
		Over temperature	98					
		G = 1000	113	130				
		Over temperature	98					
CURRENT								
Bias current				±2	±8	nA		
bias current	Over	temperature			±16	IIA		
Offset Current				±1	±8	nA		
Onset Current	Over	temperature			±16	ПА		
NOISE								
		f = 10 Hz		10				
Noise voltage, RTI	G = 1000,	f = 100 Hz		8		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>		
Noise voitage, KTI	$R_S = 0 \Omega$	f = 1 kHz		8				
		f <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz	0.2		μVpp			
	_	f = 10 Hz	0.9 0.3			- A /-/II-		
Noise current	G = 1000, $R_S = 0 \Omega$	f = 1 kHz				pA/√ <del>Hz</del>		
	$f_B = 0.1 \text{ Hz to } 10 \text{ Hz}$		30			pA <sub>PP</sub>		
GAIN								
Gain equation				1 + (49.4 kΩ/R <sub>G</sub> )		V/V		
Range of gain			1		10000	V/V		
		G = 1		±0.05	±0.1			
	Over	temperature	±0.15					
		G = 10		±0.02	±0.5			
Gain error		temperature			±0.65	%		
		G = 100		±0.05	±0.65			
		temperature			±1.1			
		G = 1000		±0.5	±2			

<sup>(1)</sup> Input common-mode range varies with output voltage — see typical curves.

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## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A$  = 25°C,  $V_S$  = ±15 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted) **Boldface** limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A$  = -55°C to 125°C.

P	ARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Gain vs temperature <sup>(2)</sup>		G = 1		±1	±10	ppm/°C	
49.4-kΩ r	resistance <sup>(2) (3)</sup>			±25	±100	ppm/°C	
		V <sub>O</sub> = ±13.6 V, G = 1		±0.0001	±0.0018		
		Over temperature			±0.0035		
		G = 10		±0.0003	±0.0035		
Nonlinearity		Over temperature			±0.0055	% of FSR	
		G = 100		±0.0005	±0.0035		
		Over temperature			±0.0055		
		G = 1000		±0.001	See (4)		
OUTPUT			<u>"</u>				
Voltage		$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	(V+) - 1.4	(V+) - 0.9		1/	
Voltage	Negative	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	(V−) + 1.4	(V-) + 0.8		V	
Load capaci	itance stability			1000		pF	
Short-curcuit current				+6/-15		mA	
FREQUENC	CY RESPONSE						
Bandwidth, −3 dB		G = 1		1300			
		G = 10		700			
		G = 100	G = 100 200			kHz	
		G = 1000		20			
Slew rate		$V_{O} = \pm 10 \text{ V},$ G = 10		4		V/µs	
		G = 1		7			
0-40	0.040/	G = 10		7			
Settling time	me, 0.01% G = 100			9		μs	
		G = 1000		80			
Overload re	covery	50% overdrive		4		μs	
POWER SU	IPPLY				,		
Voltage ranç	ge		±2.25	±15	±18	V	
Current total	al .	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V		±700	±750	, . ^	
Current, total		Over temperature	±1200		μΑ		
TEMPERAT	URE RANGE		•				
Specification	n		-55		125	°C	
Operating			<b>-</b> 55		125	°C	
^	8-pin DIP			80		00.004	
$\theta_{JA}$	SO-8 SOIC			°C/W			

Specified by wafer test. Temperature coefficient of the 49.4-k $\!\Omega$  term in the gain equation.

Nonlinearity measurements in G = 1000 are dominated by noise. Typical nonlinearity is  $\pm 0.001\%$ .



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#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

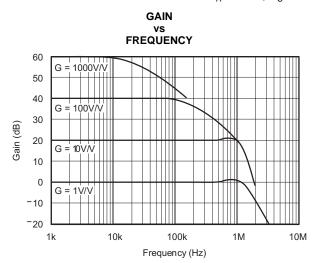


Figure 1.

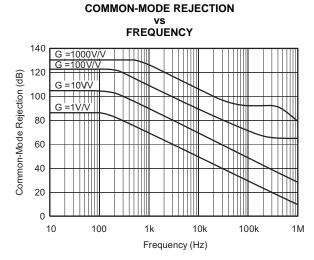


Figure 2.

# POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

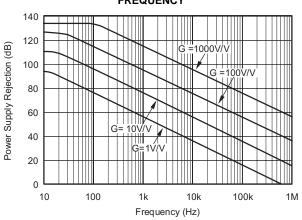


Figure 3.

## NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs

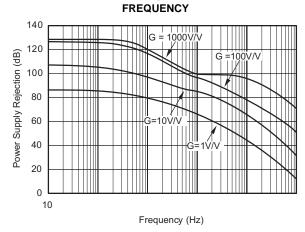


Figure 4.

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

#### **INPUT COMMON-MODE RANGE** vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE $(V_S = \pm 15 V)$ 15 G ≥ 10 G ≥ 10 10 Common-Mode Voltage (V) 5 +15V 0 Vo Ref 5 -15V 10 15 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 Output Voltage (V)

Figure 5.

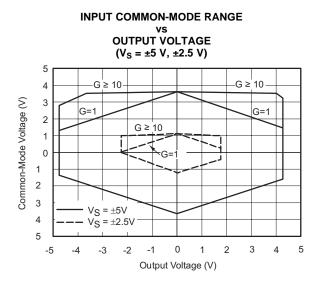


Figure 6.

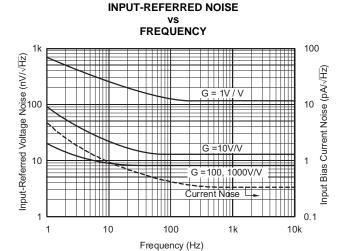


Figure 7.

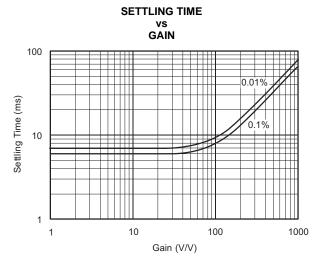


Figure 8.

5

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

## QUIESCENT CURRENT AND SLEW RATE

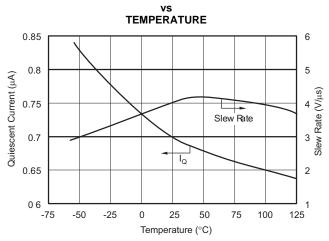


Figure 9.

#### 4 3 Flat region represents 2 Input Current (mA) normal linear operation. G = 1000V/VG = 1V / V 0 ) |+15V 1 G = 1 V / V 2 3 G = 1000V/V $\overline{I_{IN}}$ 4 15V

INPUT OVER-VOLTAGE V/I CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 10.

Input Voltage (V)

## INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE WARM-UP

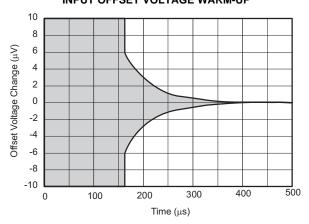


Figure 11.

## INPUT BIAS CURRENT

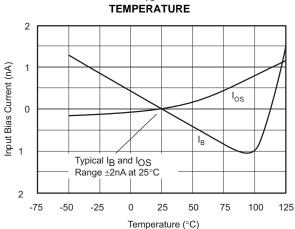


Figure 12.



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## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

At  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

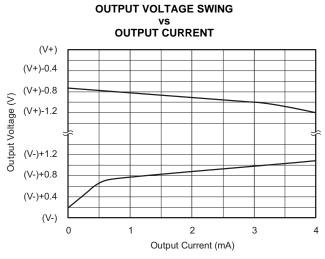


Figure 13.

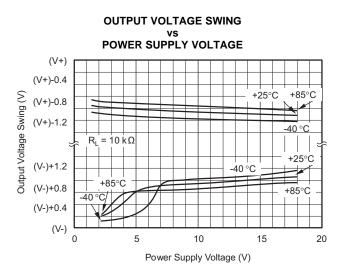
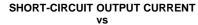


Figure 14.



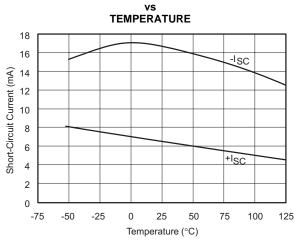


Figure 15.

## **MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE** vs FREQUENCY

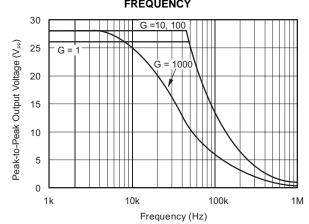


Figure 16.



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#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At  $T_A = 25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V, unless otherwise noted.

## **TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE** vs FREQUENCY

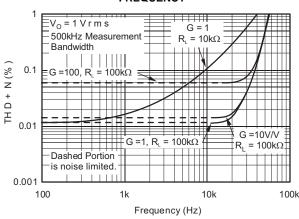
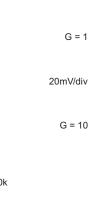


Figure 17.



**SMALL SIGNAL** (G = 1, 10)

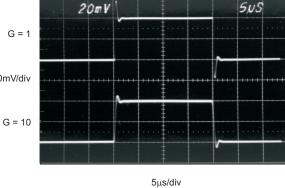


Figure 18.

**SMALL SIGNAL** (G = 100, 1000)

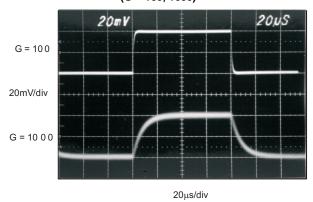


Figure 19.



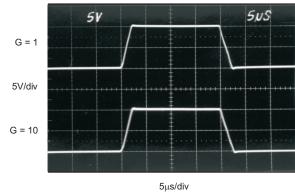


Figure 20.

#### LARGE SIGNAL (G = 100, 1000)

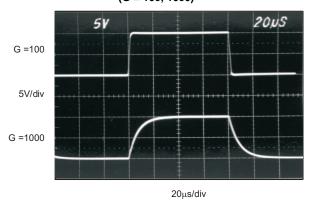
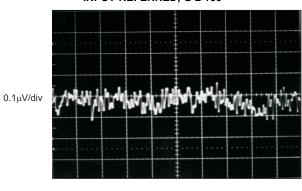


Figure 21.

#### **VOLTAGE NOISE 0.1 Hz TO 10 Hz** INPUT-REFERRED, G ≥ 100



1s/div

Figure 22.

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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 23 shows the basic connections required for operation of the INA129. 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 8  $\Omega$  in series with the Ref pin will cause a typical device to degrade to approximately 80 dB CMR (G = 1).

#### **Setting the Gain**

Gain is set by connecting a single external resistor, R<sub>G</sub>, between pins 1 and 8.

$$G = 1 + \frac{49.4 \text{ k}\Omega}{R_G} \tag{1}$$

Commonly used gains and resistor values are shown in Figure 23.

The 49.9-kΩ term in Equation 1 comes from the sum of the two internal feedback resistors of A1 and A2. These on-chip metal film resistors are laser trimmed to accurate absolute values. The accuracy and temperature coefficient of these internal resistors are included in the gain accuracy and drift specifications of the INA129.

The stability and temperature drift of the external gain setting resistor,  $R_G$ , also affects gain.  $R_G$ 's contribution to gain accuracy and drift can be directly inferred from Equation 1. Low resistor values required for high gain can make wiring resistance important. Sockets add to the wiring resistance which will contribute additional gain error (possibly an unstable gain error) in gains of approximately 100 or greater.

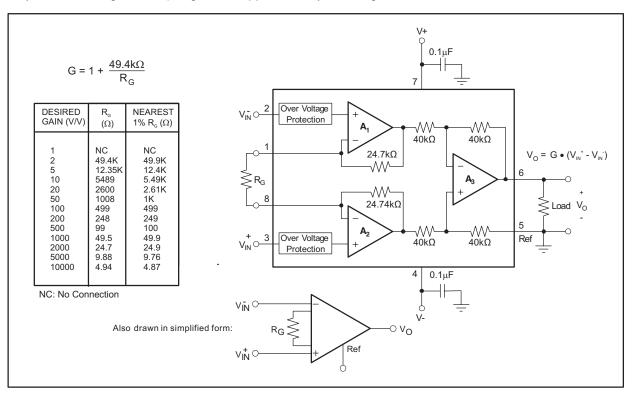


Figure 23. Basic Connections

#### **Dynamic Performance**

Figure 1 shows that, despite its low quiescent current, the INA129 achieves wide bandwidth, even at high gain. This is due to the current-feedback topology of the input stage circuitry. Settling time also remains excellent at high gain.

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#### **Noise Performance**

The INA129 provides very low noise in most applications. Low frequency noise is approximately 0.2 µVPP measured from 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz (G ≥ 100). This provides dramatically improved noise when compared to state-of-the-art chopper-stabilized amplifiers.

#### **Offset Trimming**

The INA129 is laser trimmed for low offset voltage and offset voltage drift. Most applications require no external offset adjustment. Figure 24 shows an optional circuit for trimming the output offset voltage. The voltage applied to Ref terminal is summed with the output. The operational amplifier buffer provides low impedance at the Ref terminal to preserve good common-mode rejection.

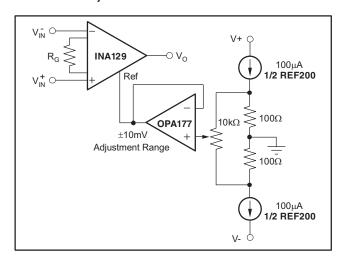


Figure 24. Optional Trimming of Output Offset Voltage

#### Input Bias Current Return Path

The input impedance of the INA129 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 approximately ±2 nA. 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 for proper operation. Figure 25 shows various provisions for an input bias current path. Without a bias current path, the inputs will float to a potential which exceeds the common-mode range, and the input amplifiers will saturate.

If the differential source resistance is low, the bias current return path can be connected to one input (see the thermocouple example in Figure 25). With higher source impedance, using two equal resistors provides a balanced input with possible advantages of lower input offset voltage due to bias current and better high-frequency common-mode rejection.



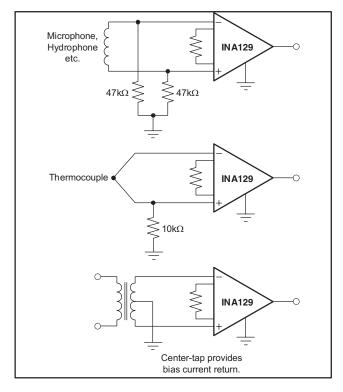


Figure 25. Providing an Input Common-Mode Current Path

#### Input Common-Mode Range

The linear input voltage range of the input circuitry of the INA129 is from approximately 1.4 V below the positive supply voltage to 1.7 V above the negative supply. As a differential input voltage causes the output voltage increase, however, the linear input range will be limited by the output voltage swing of amplifiers A1 and A2. So the linear common-mode input range is related to the output voltage of the complete amplifier. This behavior also depends on supply voltage (see Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Input-overload can produce an output voltage that appears normal. For example, if an input overload condition drives both input amplifiers to their positive output swing limit, the difference voltage measured by the output amplifier will be near zero. The output of A3 will be near 0 V even though both inputs are overloaded.

#### **Low Voltage Operation**

The INA129 can be operated on power supplies as low as ±2.25 V. Performance remains excellent with power supplies ranging from ±2.25 V to ±18 V. Most parameters vary only slightly throughout this supply voltage range.

Operation at very low supply voltage requires careful attention to assure that the input voltages remain within their linear range. Voltage swing requirements of internal nodes limit the input common-mode range with low power supply voltage. Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the range of linear operation for  $\pm 15$  V,  $\pm 5$  V, and  $\pm 2.5$  V supplies.

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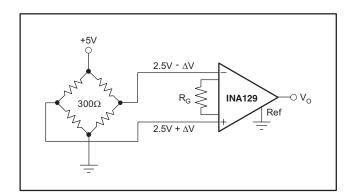


Figure 26. Bridge Amplifier

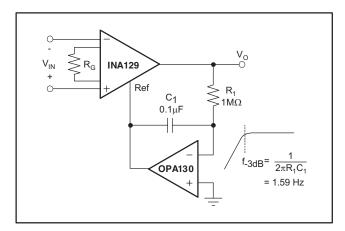


Figure 27. AC-Coupled Instrumentation Amplifier



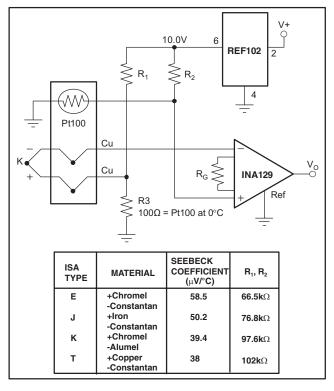


Figure 28. Thermocouple Amplifier With RTD Cold-Junction Compensation

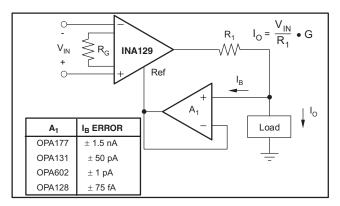


Figure 29. Differential Voltage to Current Converter



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 $R_{\scriptscriptstyle G}$  = 5.6k $\Omega$ 2.8kΩ G = 10  $R_{G}/2$ INA129 √W Ref 2.8kΩ 390kΩ 1/2 + OPA2131 NOTE: Due to the INA129's current-feedback 1/2 topology,  $V_G$  is approximately 0.7 V less than 10kΩ OPA2131 390kΩ the common-mode input voltage. This DC offset in this guard potential is satisfactory for many guarding applications.

Figure 30. ECG Amplifier With Right-Leg Drive



23-Oct-2010

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>	Samples (Requires Login)
INA129MDREP	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	Request Free Samples
V62/10605-01XE	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	Request Free Samples

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

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

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

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF INA129-EP:

Catalog: INA129

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:



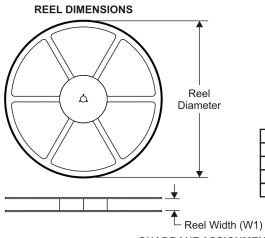
23-Oct-2010

Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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

## QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
INA129MDREP	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

ĺ	Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
	INA129MDREP	SOIC	D	8	2500	346.0	346.0	29.0

## D (R-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



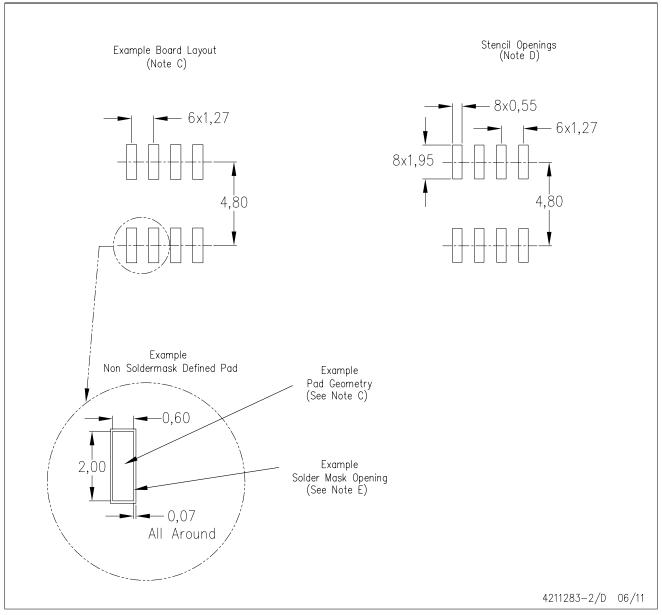
NOTES:

- 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 AA.



## D (R-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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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