



Low-Noise, Low-Distortion INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER

FEATURES

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

APPLICATIONS

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

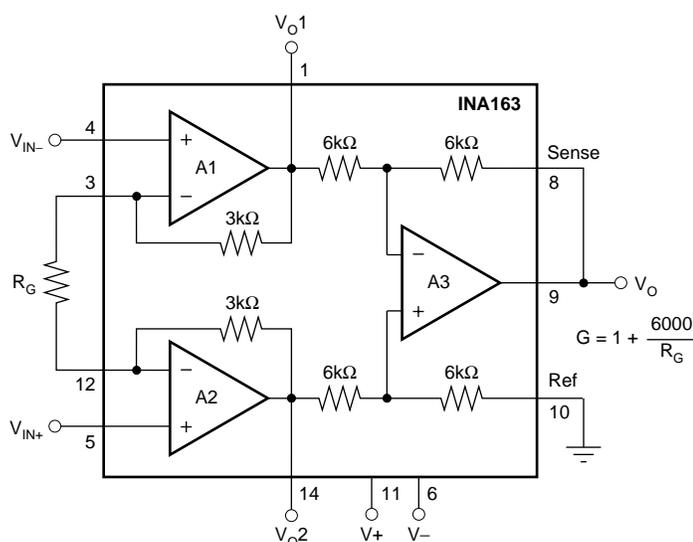
DESCRIPTION

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 low-impedance 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 200Ω 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.

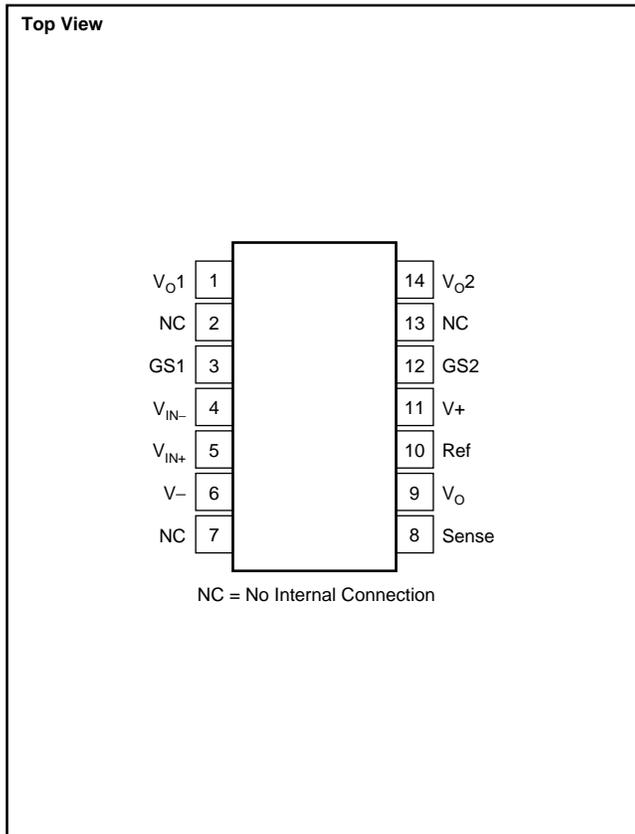
The INA163 is available in a space-saving SO-14 surface-mount package, specified for operation over the -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range.



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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 ⁽²⁾	(V-) - 0.5V to (V+) + 0.5V
Current ⁽²⁾	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

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.

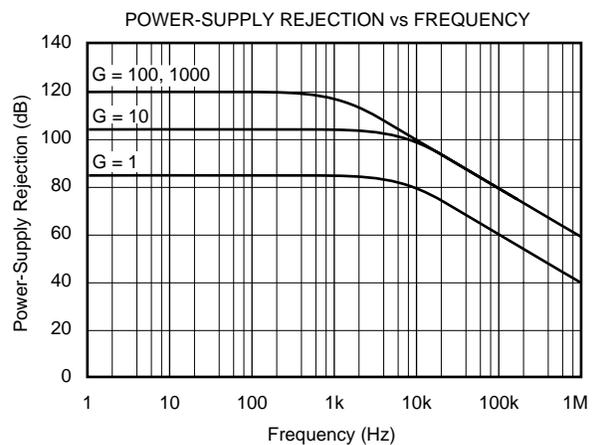
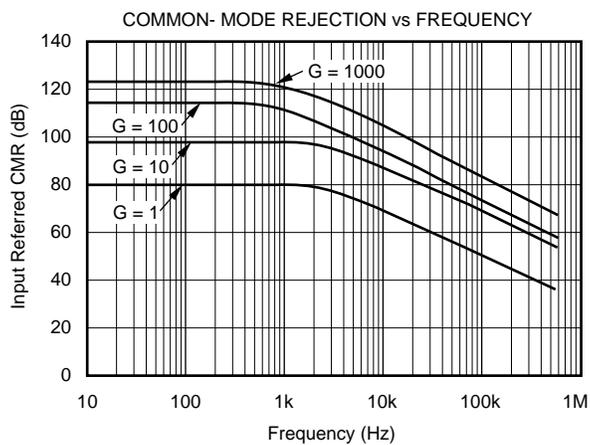
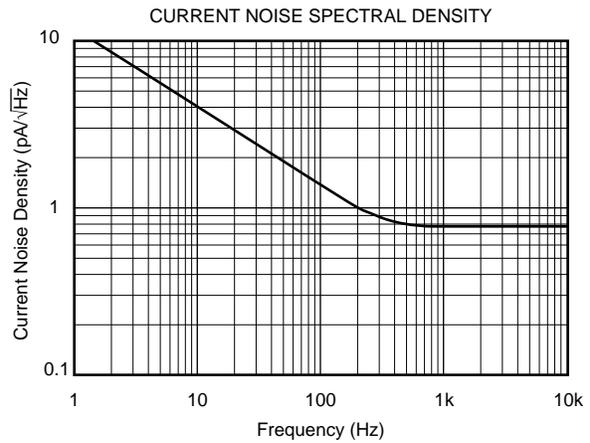
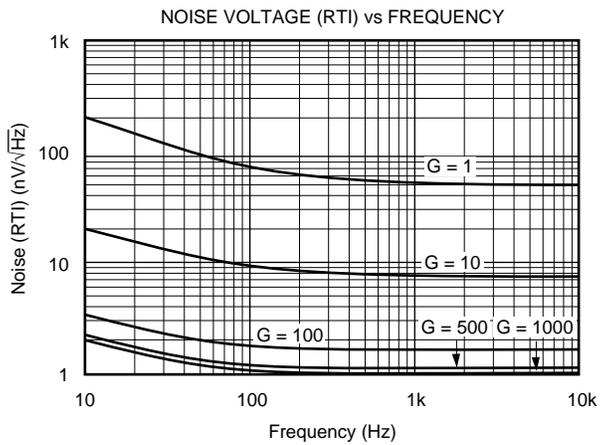
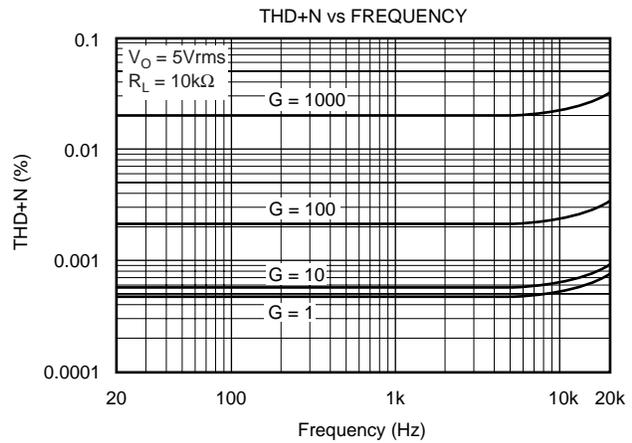
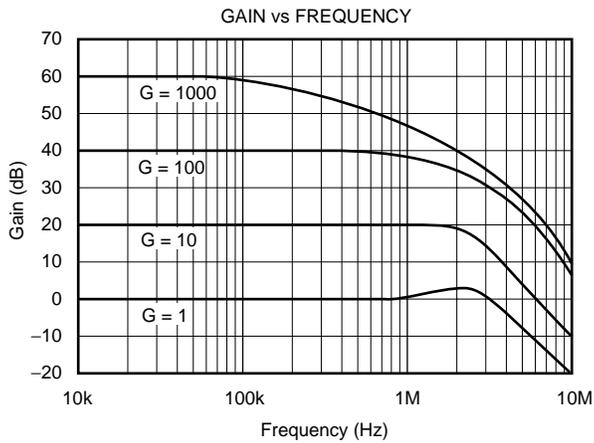
PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

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.

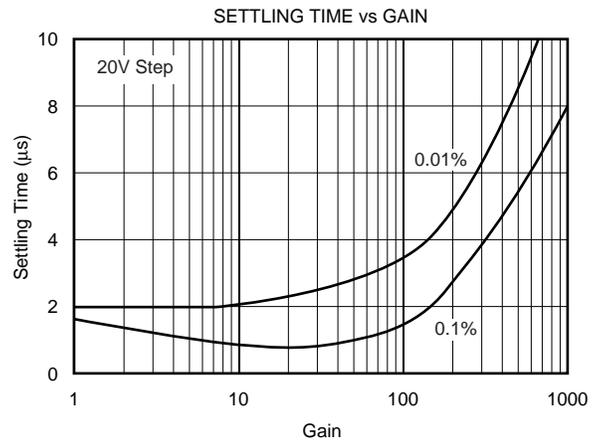
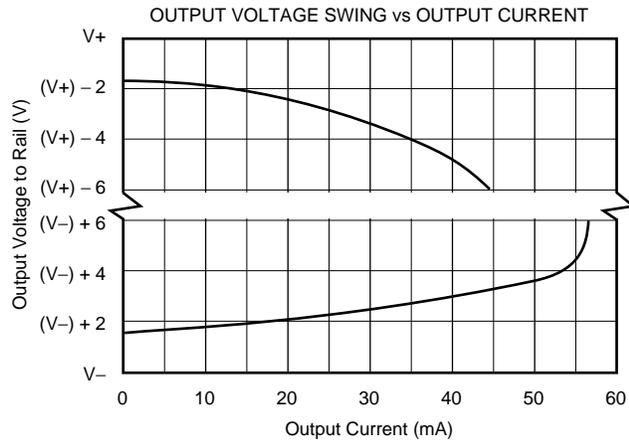
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 1/2 V_S$, $R_L = 25\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 50\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.

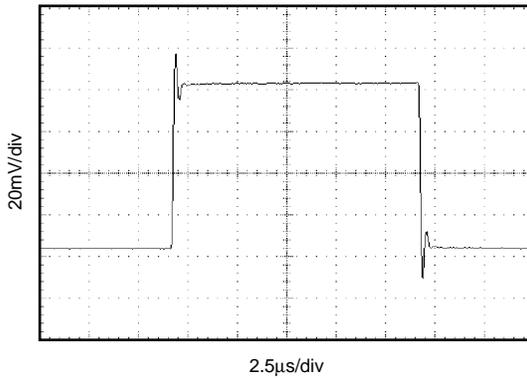


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

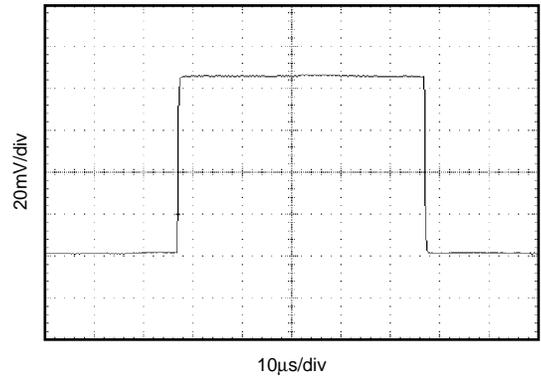
At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 1/2V_S$, $R_L = 25\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 50\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.



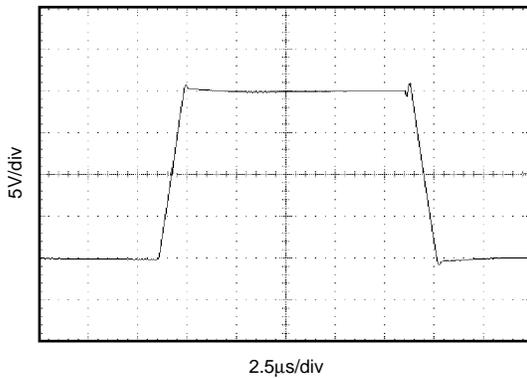
SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE
(G = 1)



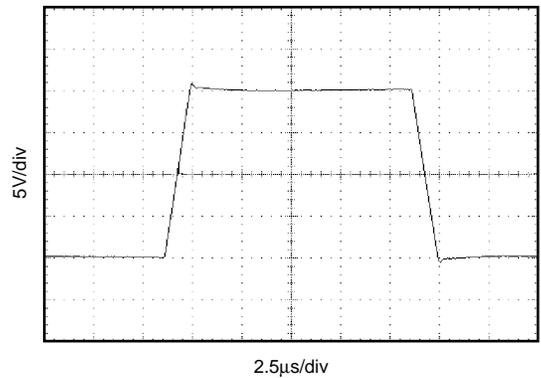
SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE
(G = 100)



LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE
(G = 1)



LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE
(G = 100)



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Figure 1 shows the basic connections required for operation. Power supplies should be bypassed with 0.1µF 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 3kΩ feedback resistors are laser-trimmed to 3kΩ within approximately ±0.2%. Gain is:

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

The temperature coefficient of the internal 3kΩ resistors is approximately ±25ppm/°C. Accuracy and TCR of the external R_G 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/√Hz voltage noise delivers near-theoretical noise performance with a source impedance of 200Ω. 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 10kΩ. For source impedance greater than 10kΩ, other instrumentation amplifiers may provide improved noise performance.

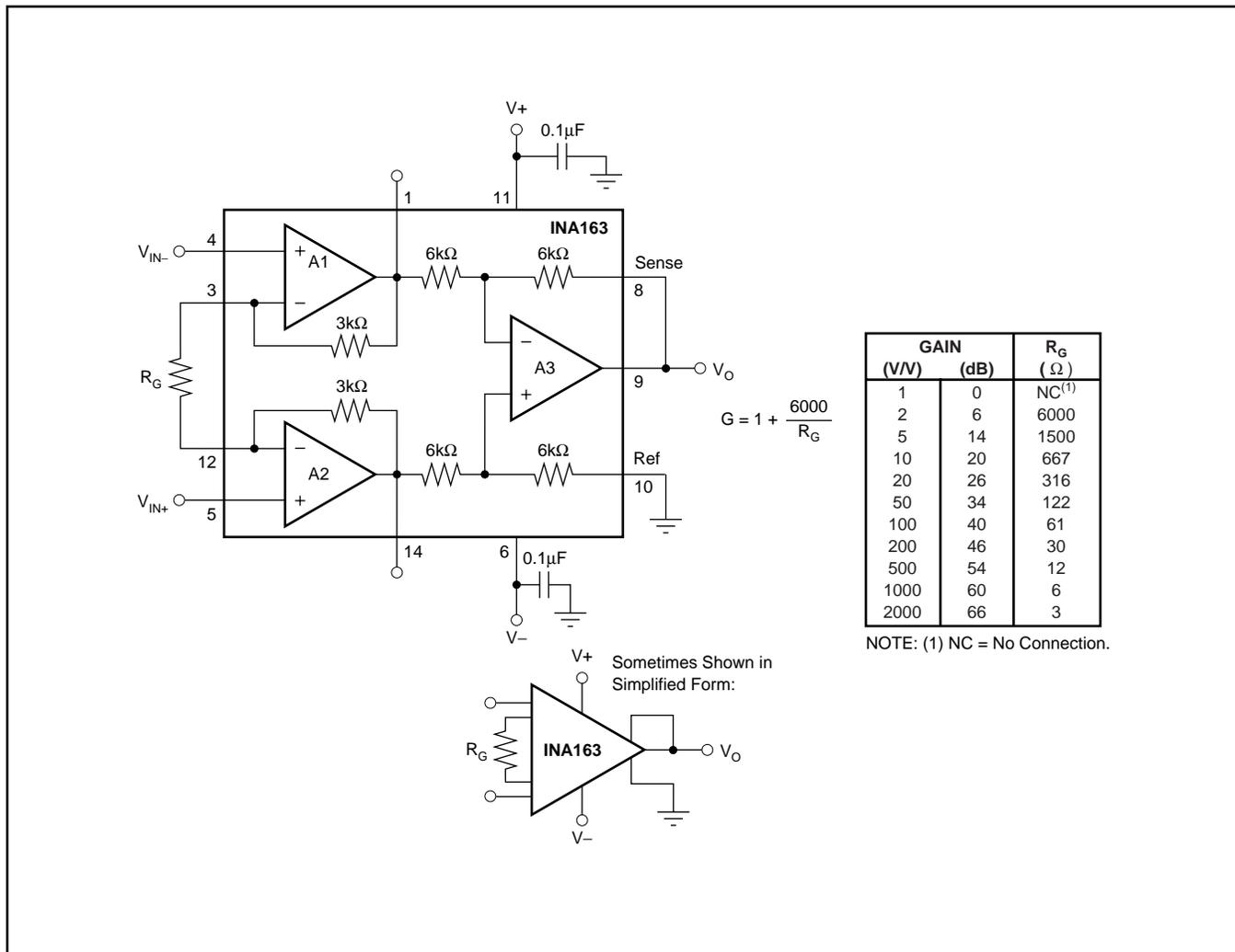


FIGURE 1. Basic Circuit Connections.

INPUT CONSIDERATIONS

Very low source impedance (less than 10Ω) 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.

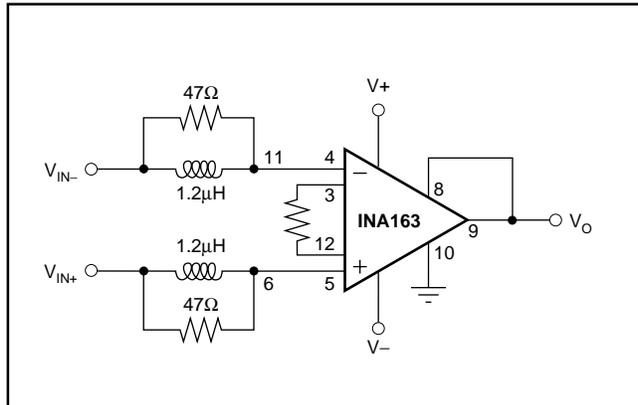


FIGURE 2. Input Stabilization Network.

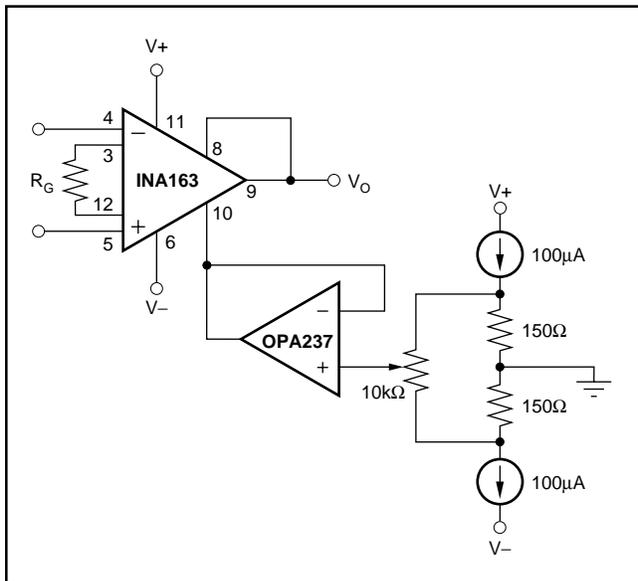


FIGURE 3. Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit.

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.

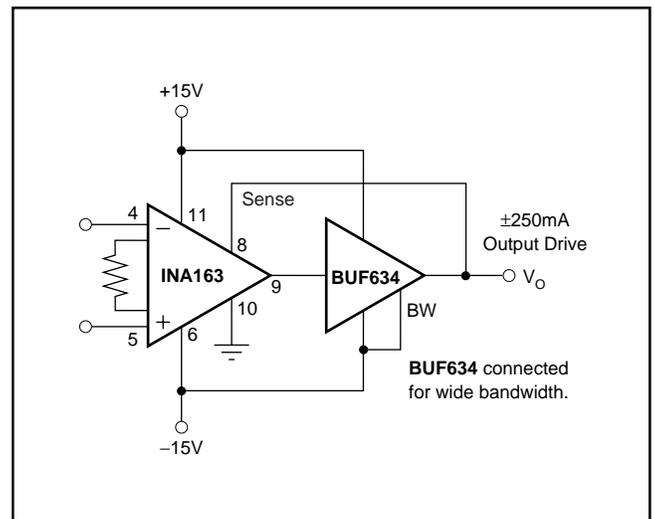


FIGURE 4. Buffer for Increase Output Current.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
INA163UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
INA163UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
INA163UA/2K5E4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
INA163UAE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	58	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR

⁽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)

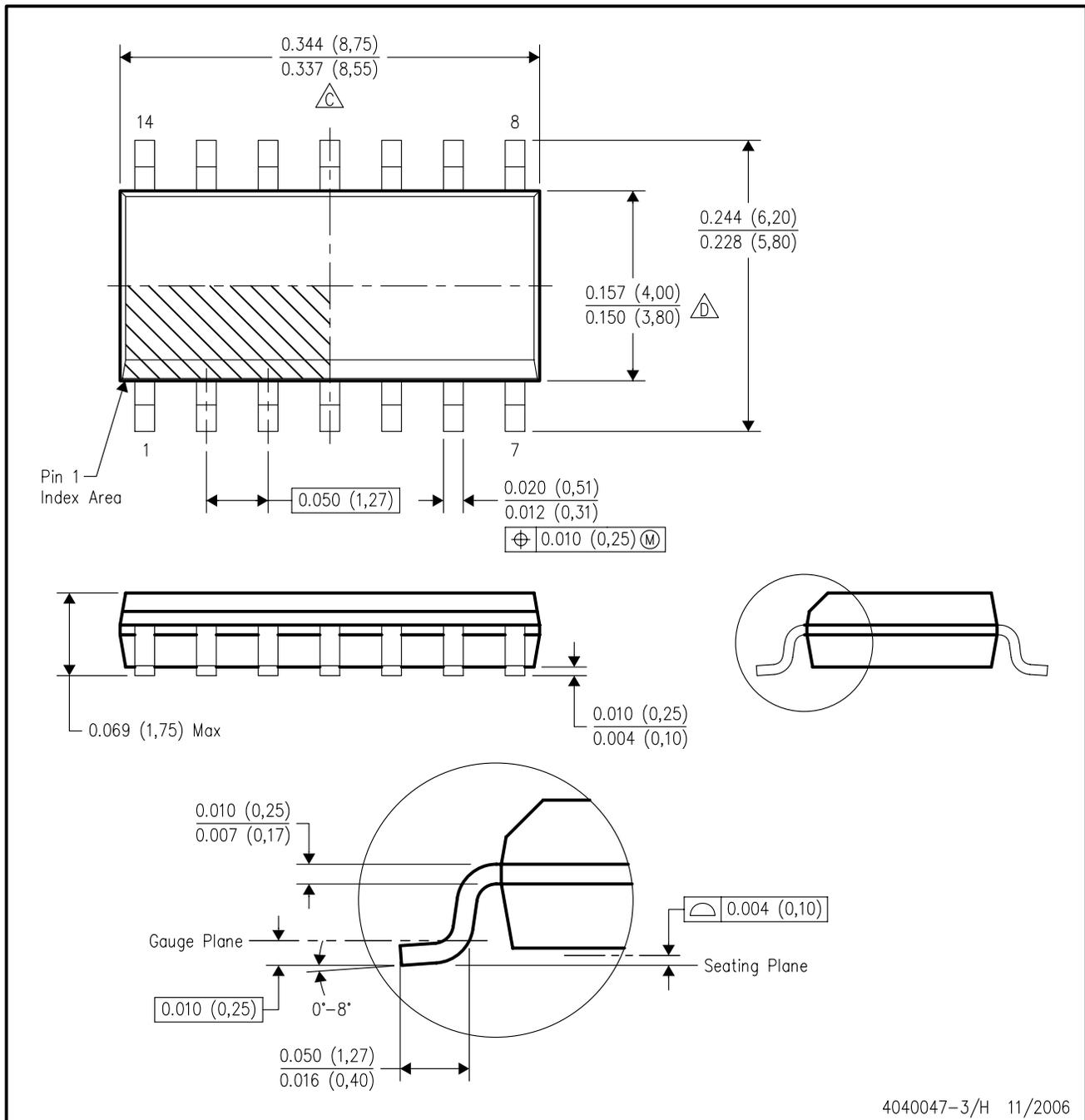
⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



4040047-3/H 11/2006

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - $\triangle C$ Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
 - $\triangle D$ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
 - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.

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