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# High-Voltage, Programmable Gain DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER

### FEATURES

- HIGH COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE: +40V at  $V_S = +5V$  $\pm 100V$  at  $V_S = \pm 15V$
- DIFFERENTIAL GAIN = 0.1V/V TO 100V/V: Set with External Resistors
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT: 570μA
- WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: Single Supply: 4.5V to 36V Dual Supplies: ±2.25V to ±18V
- LOW GAIN ERROR: 0.025%
- HIGH CMR: 80dB
- SO-8 PACKAGE

### **APPLICATIONS**

- CURRENT SHUNT MEASUREMENTS
- SENSOR AMPLIFIER
- SYNCHRONOUS DEMODULATOR
- CURRENT AND DIFFERENTIAL LINE RECEIVER
- VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED CURRENT SOURCE
- BATTERY POWERED SYSTEMS
- LOW COST AUTOMOTIVE INSTRUMENTATION

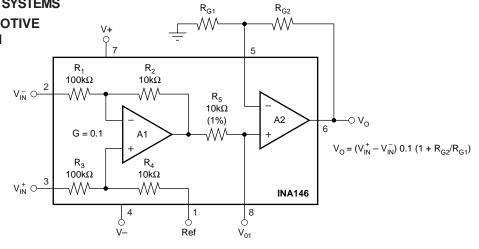
## DESCRIPTION

The INA146 is a precision difference amplifier that can be used to accurately attenuate high differential voltages and reject high common-mode voltages for compatibility with common signal processing voltage levels. High-voltage capability also affords inherent input protection. The input common-mode range extends beyond both supply rails, making the INA146 well-suited for both single and dual supply applications.

On-chip precision resistors are laser-trimmed to achieve accurate gain and high common-mode rejection. Excellent TCR tracking of these resistors assures continued high precision over temperature.

A 10:1 difference amplifier provides 0.1V/V gain when the output amplifier is used as a unity-gain buffer. In this configuration, input voltages up to  $\pm 100V$  can be measured. Gains greater than 0.1V/Vcan be set with an external resistor pair without affecting the common-mode input range.

The INA146 is available in the SO-8 surface-mount package specified for the extended industrial temperature range,  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C.



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## SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = \pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 18V$ Dual Supplies

At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , G = 0.1,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to ground and ref pin connected to ground unless otherwise noted. Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ .

				INA146UA		
PARAMETER		CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OFFSET VOLTAGE, V <sub>O</sub> Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature vs Power Supply vs Time Offset Voltage, V <sub>01</sub>	V <sub>os</sub> ∆V <sub>os</sub> /∆T PSRR	RTI <sup>(1, 2)</sup> $V_{S} = \pm 15$ , $V_{CM} = V_{O} = 0V$ $V_{S} = \pm 1.35V$ to $\pm 18V$ RTI <sup>(1, 2)</sup>	Se	±1 ee Typical Cur ±100 ±3 ±1	±5 <b>ve</b> ±600	mV μV/V μV/mo mV
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Common-Mode Voltage Range Common-Mode Rejection Over Temperature	V <sub>CM</sub> CMRR	$(V_{IN}+) - (V_{IN}-) = 0V, V_O = 0V$ $V_{CM} = 11 (V-) \text{ to } 11 (V+) = 11, R_S = 0\Omega$	70 64	80 <b>74</b>	±100 <sup>(3)</sup>	V dB dB
INPUT BIAS CURRENT <sup>(2)</sup> Bias Current Offset Current	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>OS</sub>	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$		±50 ±5		nA nA
INPUT IMPEDANCE Differential (non-inverting input) Differential (inverting input) Common-Mode				110 91.7 55		kΩ kΩ kΩ
NOISE Voltage Noise, f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise Density, f = 1kHz	e <sub>n</sub>	RTI <sup>(1, 4)</sup>		10 550		μVp-p nV/√Hz
GAIN Gain Equation Initial <sup>(1)</sup> Gain Error vs Temperature vs Temperature Nonlinearity			G =	$\begin{array}{l} {\rm G}=0.1 \ {\rm to} \ 100 \\ 0.1 \ {}^{\bullet} \ (1 + {\rm R}_{{\rm G2}} / \\ 0.1 \\ \pm 0.025 \\ \pm 1 \\ \pm 0.025 \\ \pm 1 \\ \pm 0.001 \end{array}$	R <sub>G1</sub> ) ±0.1 ±0.1 ±0.1 ±10 ±0.01	V/V V/V % ppm/°C % of FS
FREQUENCY RESPONSE Small Signal Bandwidth Slew Rate Settling Time, 0.1% 0.01% Overload Recovery		G = 0.1 G = 1 G = 1, 10V Step G = 1, 10V Step 50% Input Overload		550 50 0.45 40 80 40		kHz kHz V/μs μs μs μs μs
OUTPUT, V <sub>0</sub> Voltage Output Over Temperature Over Temperature Short-Circuit Current Capacitive Load		$\begin{array}{l} R_L = 100k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 100k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 10k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 10k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 10k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ \end{array}$	(V−) + 0.15 (V−) + 0.25 (V−) + 0.3 (V−) + 0.5	±15 1000	(V+) − 1 (V+) − 1 (V+) − 1.25 (V+) − 1.25	V V V mA pF
POWER SUPPLY Specified Voltage Range, Dual Supp Operating Voltage Range Quiescent Current Over Temperature	plies	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0, I <sub>O</sub> = 0	±2.25 ±1.35	±570	±18 ±18 ±700 ± <b>750</b>	V V μΑ μΑ
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specified Range Operating Range Storage Range Thermal Resistance	$ heta_{JA}$		-40 -55 -55	150	+85 +125 +125	⊃° ⊃° ₩∖⊃°

NOTES: (1) Overall difference amplifier configuration. Referred to input pins ( $V_{IN}$ + and  $V_{IN}$ -), gain = 0.1V/V. Specified with 10k $\Omega$  in feedback of A2. (2) Input offset voltage specification includes effects of amplifier's input bias and offset currents. (3) Common-mode voltage range is 11 (V-) to 11 [(V+) - 1] with a maximum of ±100V. (4) Includes effects of input current noise and thermal noise contribution of resistor network.

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## SPECIFICATIONS: $V_S = +5V$ Single Supply

At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , G = 1,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$  and Ref pin connected to  $V_S/2$  unless otherwise noted. Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ .

			1		
PARAMETER	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OFFSET VOLTAGE, V₀           Input Offset Voltage         V₀s           vs Temperature         ΔV₀s/ΔT           vs Power Supply Rejection Ratio         PSRR           vs Time         PSRR	RTI <sup>(1, 2)</sup> $V_{CM} = V_{O} = 0V$ $V_{S} = \pm 1.35V$ to $\pm 18V$	Se	±3 See Typical Curve ±100 ±3		mV μV/°C μV/mo
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Common-Mode Voltage Range Common-Mode Rejection Ratio Over Temperature	$V_{IN}$ + - $V_{IN}$ - = 0V, $V_O$ = 0V $V_{CM}$ = -25V to +19V, $R_S$ = 0 $\Omega$	-25 70 <b>64</b>	80 <b>74</b>	19	V dB dB
INPUT BIAS CURRENT <sup>(2)</sup> Bias Current I <sub>B</sub> Offset Current I <sub>OS</sub>			±50 ±5		nA nA
INPUT IMPEDANCE Differential (non-inverting input) Differential (inverting input) Common-Mode			110 91.7 55		kΩ kΩ kΩ
NOISE           Voltage Noise, $f = 0.1Hz$ to 10Hz           Voltage Noise Density, $f = 1kHz$ $e_n$	RTI <sup>(1, 3, 4)</sup>		10 550		μVp <u>-p</u> nV/√Hz
GAIN Gain Equation Initial <sup>(1)</sup> Gain Error vs Temperature vs Temperature	R <sub>L</sub> = 100kΩ, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.15V to 4V, G = 1 R <sub>L</sub> = 100kΩ, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.25V to 4V, G = 1 R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.3V to 3.75V, G = 1 R <sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5V to 3.75V, G = 1	G =	$ \begin{array}{c} G = 0.1 \text{ to } 100 \\ 0.1 \bullet (1 + R_{G2} / \\ 0.1 \\ \pm 0.025 \\ \pm 1 \\ \pm 0.025 \\ \pm 1 \end{array} $	R <sub>G1</sub> ) ±0.1 ±10 ±0.1 ±10	V/V V/V % ppm/°C % ppm/°C
Nonlinearity FREQUENCY RESPONSE Small Signal Bandwidth	$V_0 = +0.3 \text{ to } +3.75, \text{ G} = 1$ G = 0.1		±0.001	±0.01	% of FS
Slew Rate Settling Time, 0.1% 0.01% Overload Recovery	G = 1 G = 1, 10V Step G = 1, 10V Step 50% Input Overload		50 0.45 40 80 40		kHz V/μs μs μs μs
OUTPUT, V <sub>o</sub> Voltage Output Over Temperature Over Temperature Short-Circuit Current Capacitive Load	$\begin{array}{l} R_L = 100 k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 100 k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 10 k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 10 k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ R_L = 10 k\Omega, \ G = 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Continuous to Common Stable Operation	0.15 <b>0.25</b> 0.3 <b>0.5</b>	±15 1000	4 4 3.75 <b>3.75</b>	V V V mA pF
POWER SUPPLY Voltage Range, Dual Supplies Voltage Range, Single Supply Quiescent Current Over Temperature	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0, I <sub>O</sub> = 0	±2.25 ±4.5	±570	±18 ±36 ±700 ± <b>750</b>	V V μΑ μΑ
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specified Range Operating Range Storage Range Thermal Resistance θ <sub>JA</sub>		-40 -55 -55	150	+85 +125 +125	°C °C °C W\O°

NOTES: (1) Overall difference amplifier configuration. Referred to input pins ( $V_{IN}$ + and  $V_{IN}$ -), gain = 0.1V/V. Specified with 10k $\Omega$  in feedback of A2. (2) Input offset voltage specification includes effects of amplifier's input bias and offset currents. (3) Includes effects of input current noise and thermal noise contribution of resistor network. (4) Common-mode voltage range is 11 (V-) to 11 [(V+) - 1] with a maximum of ±100V.

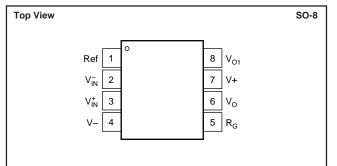


## **AMPLIFIER A1, A2 PERFORMANCE**

At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , G = 0.1,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to ground and Ref pin, unless otherwise noted. Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ .

				INA146UA		
PARAMETER		CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OFFSET VOLTAGE, V <sub>o</sub> Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature	V <sub>OS</sub> ∆V <sub>OS</sub> /∆T	$\begin{array}{c} RTI^{(1,\ 2)} \\ V_{S} = \pm 15V, \ V_{CM} = V_{O} = 0V \\ \mathbf{T}_{A} = -40^{\circ}C \ \mathbf{to} \ +85^{\circ}C \end{array}$		±0.5 ±1		mV μV/°C
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE Common-Mode Voltage Range Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> CMRR	$V_{IN}$ + - $V_{IN}$ - = 0V, $V_O$ = 0V $V_{CM}$ = (V-) to (V+) -1		(V–) to (V+) –1 90		V dB
OPEN-LOOP GAIN Open Loop Gain	A <sub>OL</sub>			110		dB
INPUT BIAS CURRENT <sup>(2)</sup> Bias Current Offset Current	I <sub>B</sub> I <sub>OS</sub>			±50 ±5		nA nA
RESISTOR AT A1 OUTPUT, V <sub>01</sub> Initial Error Temperature Drift Coefficient				10 ±1 ±100		kΩ % ppm/°C

#### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage, V+ to V	
Signal Input Terminals, Voltage	±100V
Current	±1mA
Output Short Circuit (to ground)	Continuous
Operating Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	–55°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+240°C

NOTE: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability.

#### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER(1)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER(2)	TRANSPORT MEDIA
INA146UA	SO-8	182	–40°C to +85°C	INA146UA	INA146UA	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	INA146UA/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, or visit the Burr-Brown web site at www.burr-brown.com. (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 "INA146UA/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.



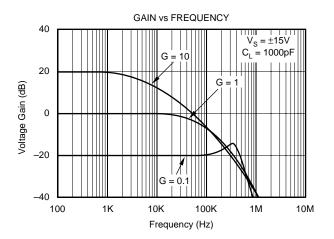
### ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

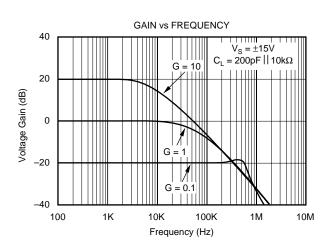
This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Burr-Brown recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

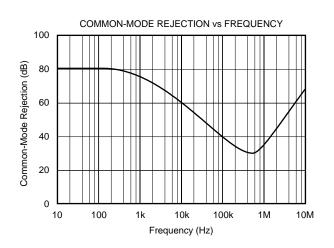
ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

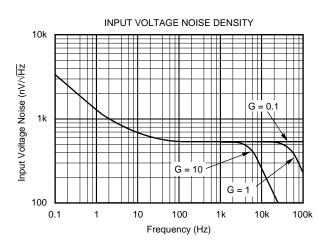
### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

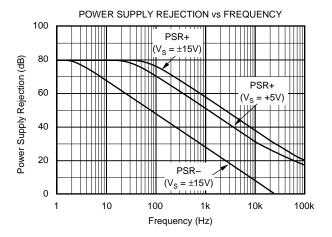
At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_S = \pm 15V$ , G = 0.1,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to ground and Ref pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.



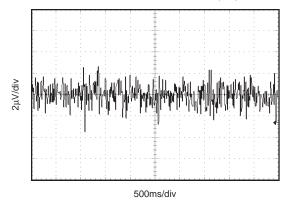








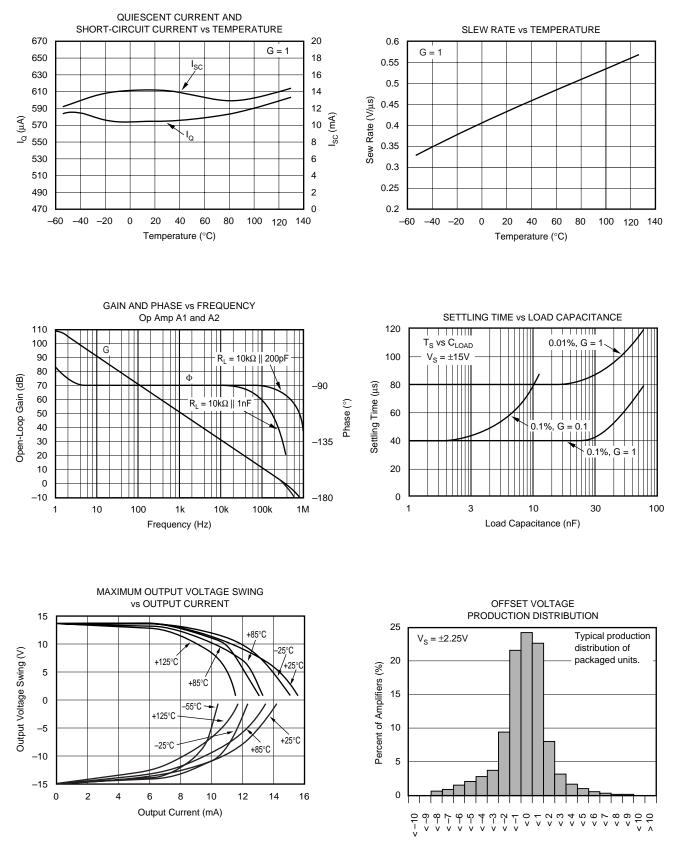
0.1Hz to 10Hz VOLTAGE NOISE (RTI)

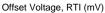




### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)**

At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_S = \pm 15V$ , G = 0.1,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to ground and Ref pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.

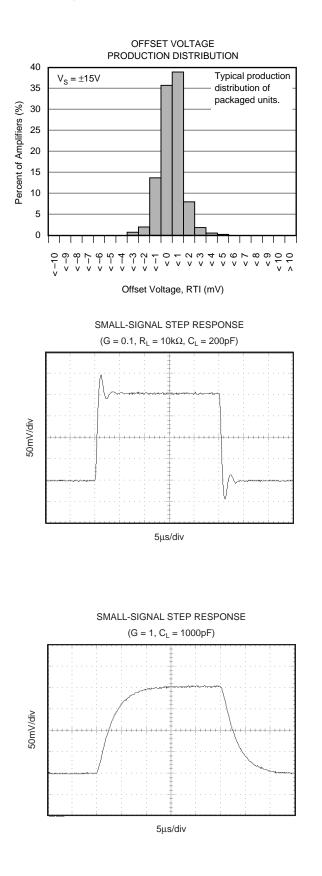


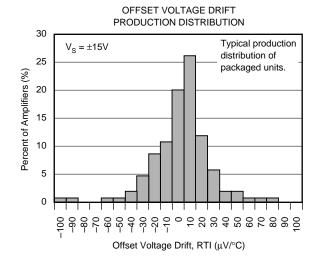


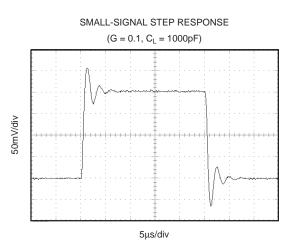


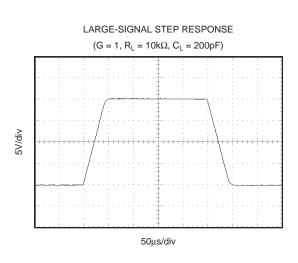
### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont.)**

At  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_S = \pm 15V$ , G = 0.1,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$  connected to ground and Ref pin connected to ground, unless otherwise noted.











### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

The INA146 is a programmable gain difference amplifier consisting of a gain of 0.1 difference amplifier and a programmable-gain output buffer stage. Basic circuit connections are shown in Figure 1. Power supply bypass capacitors should be connected close to pins 4 and 7 as shown. The amplifier is programmable in the range of G = 0.1 to G = 50 with two external resistors.

The output of A1 is connected to the noninverting input of A2 through a  $10k\Omega$  resistor which is trimmed to  $\pm 1\%$  absolute accuracy. The A2 input is available for applications such as a filter or a precision current source. See application figures for examples.

#### **OPERATING VOLTAGE**

The INA146 is fully specified for supply voltages from  $\pm 2.25$ V to  $\pm 18$ V with key parameters guaranteed over the temperature range  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C. The INA146 can be operated with single or dual supplies with excellent performance. Parameters that vary significantly with operating voltage, load conditions or temperature are shown in the typical performance curves.

#### SETTING THE GAIN

The gain of the INA146 is set by using two external resistors,  $R_{G1}$  and  $R_{G2}$ , according to the equation:

$$G = 0.1 \bullet (1 + R_{G2}/R_{G1})$$

For a total gain of 0.1, A2 is connected as a buffer amplifier with no  $R_{G1}$ . A feedback resistor,  $R_{G2} = 10k\Omega$ , should be used in the buffer connection. This provides bias current cancellation (in combination with internal  $R_5$ ) to assure specified offset voltage performance. Commonly used values are shown in the table of Figure 1. Resistor values for other gains should be chosen to provide a  $10k\Omega$  parallel resistance.

#### **COMMON-MODE RANGE**

The 10:1 input resistor ratio of the INA146 provides an input common-mode range that can extend well beyond the power supply rails. Exact range depends on the power supply voltage and the voltage applied to the Ref terminal (pin 1). To assure proper operation, the voltage at the non-inverting input of A1 (an internal node) must be within its linear operating range. Its voltage is determined by the simple 10:1 voltage divider between pin 3 and pin 1. This voltage must be between V- and (V+) - 1V.

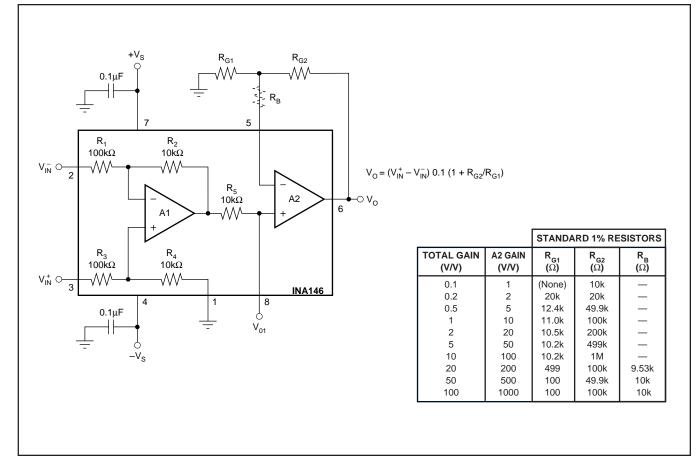


FIGURE 1. Basic Circuit Connections.



#### **OFFSET TRIM**

The INA146 is laser-trimmed for low offset voltage and drift. Most applications require no external offset adjustment. Figure 2 shows an optional circuit for trimming the offset voltage. A voltage applied to the Ref terminal will be summed with the output signal. This can be used to null offset voltage. To maintain good common-mode rejection, the source impedance of a signal applied to the Ref terminal should be less than  $10\Omega$  and a resistor added to the positive input terminal should be 10 times that, or  $100\Omega$ . Alternatively, the trim voltage can be buffered with an op amp such as the OPA277.

#### **INPUT IMPEDANCE**

The input impedance of the INA146 is determined by the input resistor network and is approximately  $100k\Omega$ . The source impedance at the two input terminals must be nearly equal to maintain good common-mode rejection. A  $12\Omega$  mismatch in impedance between the two inputs will cause the typical common-mode rejection to be degraded to approximately 72dB. Figure 7 shows a common application measuring power supply current through a shunt resistor. The source impedance of the shunt resistor,  $R_S$ , is balanced by an equal compensation resistor,  $R_C$ .

Source impedances greater than  $800\Omega$  are not recommended, even if they are perfectly matched. Internal resistors are laser trimmed for accurate ratios, not to absolute values. Adding equal resistors greater than  $800\Omega$  can cause a mismatch in the total resistor ratios, degrading CMR.

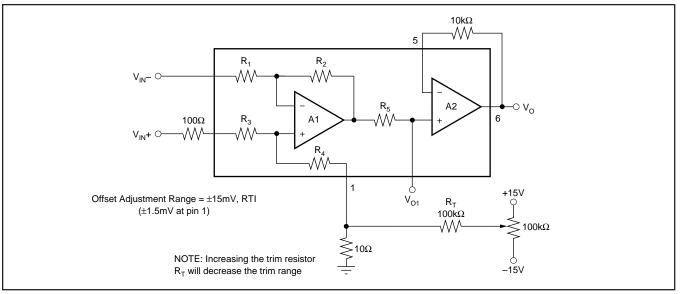


FIGURE 2. Optional Offset Trim Circuit.

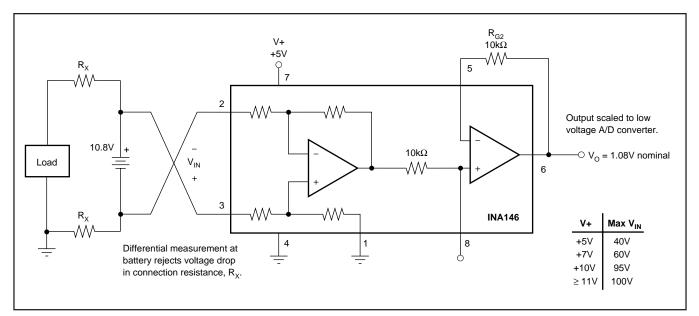


FIGURE 3. Measuring Voltages Greater than Supply Voltage.



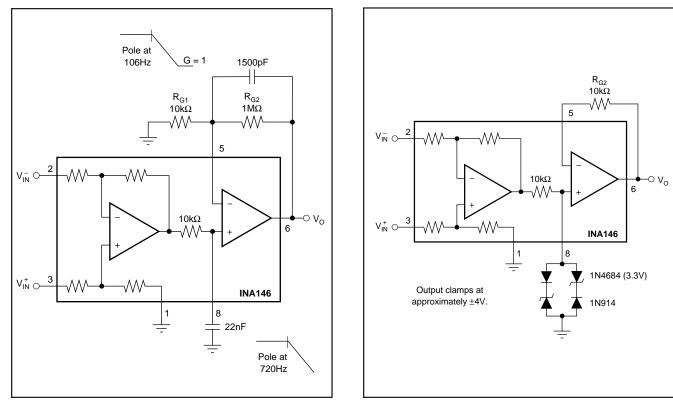


FIGURE 4. Noise Filtering.

FIGURE 5. Output Clamp.

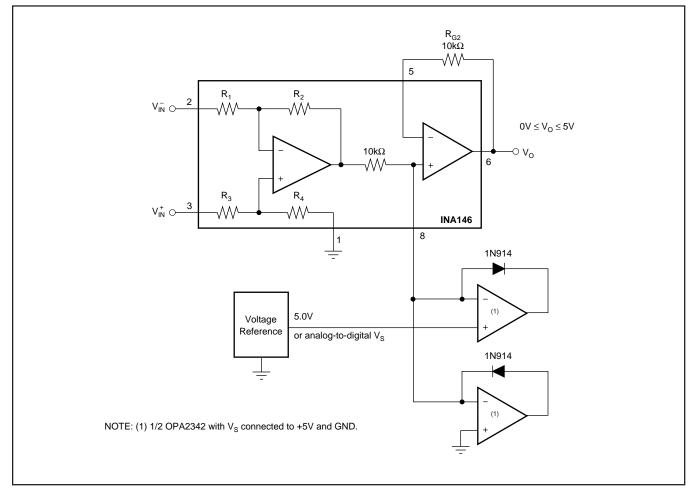


FIGURE 6. Precision Clamp.



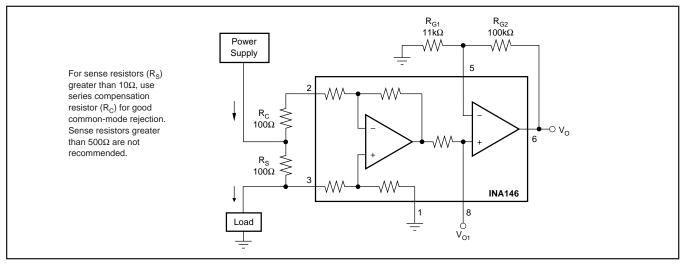


FIGURE 7. Current Monitor, G = 1.

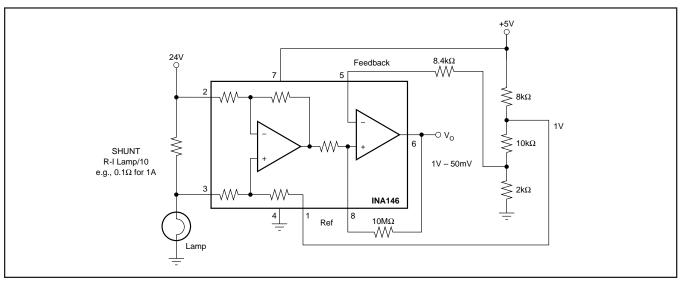


FIGURE 8. Comparator Output with Optional Hysteresis Application to Sense Lamp Burn-Out.

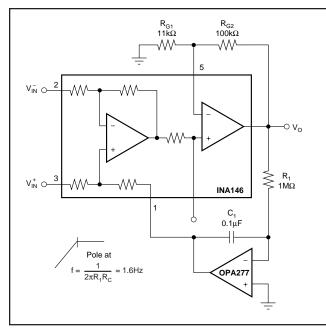


FIGURE 9. AC Coupling (DC Restoration).

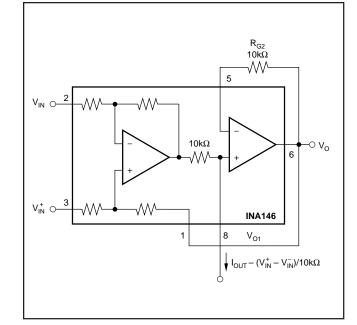


FIGURE 10. Precision Current Source.





#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	•	Pins	Package	Eco Plan	Lead finish/	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	Ball material	(3)		(4/5)	
							(6)				
INA146UA	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA 146UA	Samples
INA146UA/2K5	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA 146UA	Samples
INA146UAE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA 146UA	Samples

<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> RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <= 1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <= 1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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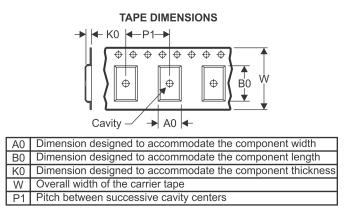
### PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions	are nominal
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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
INA146UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1



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### PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

5-Jan-2022



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
INA146UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0



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#### TUBE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	Τ (μm)	B (mm)
INA146UA	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32
INA146UAE4	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32

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