**microPower, Single-Supply, CMOS Instrumentation Amplifier**

### FEATURES
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT: 40µA/channel
  - Shut Down: < 1µA
- HIGH GAIN ACCURACY: G = 5, 0.02%, 2ppm/°C
- GAIN SET WITH EXTERNAL RESISTORS
- LOW OFFSET VOLTAGE: ±200µV
- HIGH CMRR: 94dB
- LOW BIAS CURRENT: 10pA
- BANDWIDTH: 500kHz, G = 5V/V
- RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT SWING: (V+) − 0.02V
- WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE: −55°C to +125°C
- SINGLE VERSION IN MSOP-8 PACKAGE AND DUAL VERSION IN TSSOP-14 PACKAGE

### APPLICATIONS
- INDUSTRIAL SENSOR AMPLIFIERS: Bridge, RTD, Thermistor, Position
- PHYSIOLOGICAL AMPLIFIERS: ECG, EEG, EMG
- A/D CONVERTER SIGNAL CONDITIONING
- DIFFERENTIAL LINE RECEIVERS WITH GAIN
- FIELD UTILITY METERS
- PCMCIA CARDS
- COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
- TEST EQUIPMENT
- AUTOMOTIVE INSTRUMENTATION

### DESCRIPTION
The INA321 family is a series of rail-to-rail output, micropower CMOS instrumentation amplifiers that offer wide-range, single-supply, as well as bipolar-supply operation. The INA321 family provides low-cost, low-noise amplification of differential signals with micropower current consumption of 40µA. When shutdown, the INA321 has a quiescent current of less than 1µA. Returning to normal operations within microseconds, the shutdown feature makes the INA321 optimal for low-power battery or multiplexing applications.

Configured internally for 5V/V gain, the INA321 offers exceptional flexibility with user-programmable external gain resistors. The INA321 reduces common-mode error over frequency and with CMRR remaining high up to 3kHz, line noise and line harmonics are rejected.

The low-power design does not compromise on bandwidth or slew rate, making the INA321 ideal for driving sample Analog-to-Digital (A/D) converters as well as general-purpose applications. With high precision, low cost, and small packaging, the INA321 outperforms discrete designs, while offering reliability and performance.

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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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**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage, V+ to V−: 7.5V

Signal Input Terminals Voltage: (V−) – (0.5V) to (V+) + (0.5V)

Current: 10mA

Output Short-Circuit: Continuous

Operating Temperature: −65°C to +150°C

Storage Temperature: −65°C to +150°C

Junction Temperature: +150°C

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 supported.

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.

Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

**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.

**PACKAGE/OFFERING INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>PACKAGE-LEAD</th>
<th>PACKAGE DESIGNATOR</th>
<th>SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE</th>
<th>PACKAGE MARKING</th>
<th>ORDERING NUMBER</th>
<th>TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGLE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>INA321E</td>
<td>MSOP-8</td>
<td>DGK</td>
<td>−55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>C21</td>
<td>INA321E/250</td>
<td>Tape and Reel, 250</td>
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<td>INA321E/2K5</td>
<td>Tape and Reel, 2500</td>
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<td>INA321EA</td>
<td>MSOP-8</td>
<td>DGK</td>
<td>−55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>C21</td>
<td>INA321EA/250</td>
<td>Tape and Reel, 250</td>
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<td>INA321EA/2K5</td>
<td>Tape and Reel, 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INA2321EA</td>
<td>TSSOP-14</td>
<td>PW</td>
<td>−55°C to +125°C</td>
<td>IN2321EA</td>
<td>IN2321EA/250</td>
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<td>IN2321EA/2K5</td>
<td>Tape and Reel, 2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum located at the end of this data sheet.

**PIN CONFIGURATIONS**

Top View

![INA321 Pin Configuration Diagram](image-url)
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:** \( V_S = +2.7V \) to \(+5.5V\)

**BOLDFACE limits apply over the specified temperature range,** \( T_A = -55^\circ C \) to \(+125^\circ C\).

At \( T_A = +25^\circ C\), \( R_L = 25k\Omega \), \( G = 25 \), and \( I_A \) common = \( V_S/2 \), unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>INA321E</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>TYP</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>TYP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage, ( R_{TI} )</td>
<td>( V_S = +5V )</td>
<td>±0.2</td>
<td>±0.5</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Temperature</td>
<td>( V_{OS} )</td>
<td>±7</td>
<td>±2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs Temperature</td>
<td>( \frac{dV_{OS}}{dT} )</td>
<td>±50</td>
<td>±200</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>µV/V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs Power Supply</td>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>µV/month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Over Temperature</td>
<td>Long-Term Stability</td>
<td>10¹³</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Common-Mode Range</td>
<td>( V_S = 2.7V )</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_S = 5V )</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common-Mode Rejection</td>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>( V_S = 5V, V_{CM} = 0.55V ) to 3.8V</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_S = 5V, V_{CM} = 0.55V ) to 3.8V</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>dB</td>
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<td>Crosstalk, Dual</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>dB</td>
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<td>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bias Current ( I_B )</td>
<td></td>
<td>±0.5</td>
<td>±10</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>pA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Offset Current ( I_{OS} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>±0.5</td>
<td>±10</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>pA</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOISE, RTI ( \eta_n )</td>
<td>( R_S = 0\Omega )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Voltage Noise: ( f = 10Hz )</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>nV/√Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td>( f = 100Hz )</td>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>nV/√Hz</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>( f = 1kHz )</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>nV/√Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>( f = 0.1Hz ) to 10Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>µVpp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Noise: ( f = 1kHz )</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>IA/√Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAIN(1)</td>
<td>G &gt; 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Equation, Externally Set</td>
<td>G = 5 + 5 ( (R_2/R_1) )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range of Gain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>V/V</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gain Error</td>
<td>( G = 5 )</td>
<td>±0.02</td>
<td>±0.1</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonlinearity</td>
<td>G = 25, ( V_S = 5V, V_O = 0.05 ) to 4.95</td>
<td>±0.001</td>
<td>±0.010</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>% of FS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Temperature</td>
<td>( G = 5 )</td>
<td>±0.002</td>
<td>±0.015</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>% of FS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>G ≥ 10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Swing from Rail(2, 5)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance Load Drive</td>
<td>( 50 )</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Circuit Current ( I_{SC} )</td>
<td>See Typical Characteristic(3)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( -I_{SC} )</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** 1° Specification is same as INA321E.
2° Output voltage swings are measured between the output and power-supply rails.
3° See typical characteristic Percent Overshoot vs Load Capacitance.
4° See typical characteristic Shutdown Voltage vs Supply Voltage.
5° Output does not swing to positive rail if gain is less than 10.
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_S = +2.7\text{V}$ to $+5.5\text{V}$ (continued)

**BOLDFACE** limits apply over the specified temperature range, $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_L = 25\text{k}\Omega$, $G = 25$, and $I_A$ common = $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>INA321E</th>
<th>INA2321EA</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth, $-3\text{dB}$ BW</td>
<td>$G = 5$</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slew Rate SR</td>
<td>$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $G = 25$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Settling Time, 0.1% $t_S$</td>
<td>$G = 5$, $C_L = 50\text{pF}$, $V_O = 2\text{V}$ step</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overload Recovery</td>
<td>50% Input Overload $G = 25$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>POWER SUPPLY</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified Voltage Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>+2.7</td>
<td>+5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Voltage Range</td>
<td>$+2.5$ to $+5.5$</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quiescent Current $I_Q$ per Channel, $V_{SD} &gt; 2.5^{(4)}$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Quiescent Current $I_{SD}$ per Channel, $V_{SD} &gt; 0.8^{(4)}$</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>TEMPERATURE RANGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specified Range</td>
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<td>+125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating/Storage Range</td>
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<td>+150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}$</td>
<td>MSOP-8, TSSOP-14</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**: * Specification is same as INA321E.

(1) Does not include errors from external gain setting resistors.
(2) Output voltage swings are measured between the output and power-supply rails.
(3) See typical characteristic Percent Overshoot vs Load Capacitance.
(4) See typical characteristic Shutdown Voltage vs Supply Voltage.
(5) Output does not swing to positive rail if gain is less than 10.
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

GAIN vs FREQUENCY

- Gain = 500
- Gain = 100
- Gain = 25
- Gain = 5

Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs FREQUENCY

- Gain = 500
- Gain = 100
- Gain = 25
- Gain = 5

Power-Supply Rejection Ratio vs FREQUENCY

- Gain = 500
- Gain = 100
- Gain = 25
- Gain = 5

Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency

- $V_S = 5.5V$
- $V_S = 5.0V$
- $V_S = 2.7V$

Noise vs Frequency

- Gain = 500
- Gain = 100
- Gain = 25
- Gain = 5

0.1Hz to 10Hz Voltage Noise
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

![Output Swing vs Load Resistance](image1)

- **To Positive Rail**
- **To Negative Rail**

![Common-Mode Input Range vs Reference Voltage](image2)

- **Outside of Normal Operation**
- **REF Increasing**

![Quiescent Current and Shutdown Current vs Power Supply](image3)

- $I_Q$
- $I_{SD}$

![Quiescent Current and Shutdown Current vs Temperature](image4)

- $I_Q$
- $I_{SD}$

![Short-Circuit Current vs Power Supply](image5)

- $I_{SC+}$
- $I_{SC-}$

![Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature](image6)

- $I_{SC+}$
- $I_{SC-}$
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

**SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE**
- **(G = 5)**
  - $100\mu s/div$
  - $100mV/div$
- **(G = 100)**
  - $50\mu s/div$
  - $50mV/div$
- **(G = 5, $C_L = 1000pF$)**
  - $10\mu s/div$
  - $10mV/div$
- **(G = 100, $C_L = 1000pF$)**
  - $50\mu s/div$
  - $50mV/div$
- **(G = 100, $C_L = 5000pF$)**
  - $50\mu s/div$
  - $1V/div$

**LARGE-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE**
- **(G = 25, $C_L = 50pF$)**
  - $50\mu s/div$
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

**SETTLING TIME vs GAIN**

Settling Time ($\mu s$) vs Gain ($V/V$) graph showing settling times at different gains.

**PERCENT OVERSHOOT vs LOAD CAPACITANCE**

Percent overshoot (%) vs load capacitance (pF) graph showing overshoot for different gains.$G = 5$ and $G = 25$.

**SHUTDOWN VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

Shutdown (V) vs supply voltage (V) graph showing shutdown voltage levels and normal operation mode.

**OFFSET VOLTAGE PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION**

Histogram showing percentage of amplifiers vs offset voltage (mV).

**OFFSET VOLTAGE DRIFT PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION**

Histogram showing percentage of amplifiers vs offset voltage drift ($\mu V/^\circ C$).
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

**SLEW RATE vs TEMPERATURE**

![Slew Rate Graph]

**INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE**

![Input Bias Current Graph]

**CROSSTALK vs FREQUENCY**

![Crosstalk Graph]

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs OUTPUT CURRENT**

![Output Voltage Swing Graph]
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The INA321 is a modified version of the classic two op amp instrumentation amplifier, with an additional gain amplifier. Figure 1 shows the basic connections for the operation of the INA321 and INA2321. The power supply should be capacitively decoupled with 0.1µF capacitors as close to the INA321 as possible for noisy or high-impedance applications. The output is referred to the reference terminal, which must be at least 1.2V below the positive supply rail.

The INA321 family is fully specified over a supply range of +2.7V to +5.5V, with key parameters assured over the temperature range of −55°C to +125°C. Parameters that vary significantly with operating conditions, such as load conditions or temperature, are shown in the Typical Characteristics. The INA321 may be operated on a single supply. Figure 2 shows a bridge amplifier circuit operated from a single +5V supply. The bridge provides a small differential voltage riding on an input common-mode voltage.

Figure 1. Basic Connections

Figure 2. Bridge Amplifier of the INA321
SETTING THE GAIN
The ratio of $R_2$ to $R_1$, or the impedance between pins 1, 5, and 6, determines the gain of the INA321. With an internally set gain of 5, the INA321 can be programmed for gains greater than 5 according to the following equation:

\[
G = 5 + 5 \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)
\]

The INA321 is designed to provide accurate gain, with gain error assured to be less than 0.1%. Setting gain with matching TC resistors will minimize gain drift. Errors from external resistors will add directly to the gain error, and may become dominant error sources.

INPUT COMMON-MODE RANGE
The upper limit of the common-mode input range is set by the common-mode input range of the second amplifier, A2, to 1.2V below positive supply. Under most conditions, the amplifier operates beyond this point with reduced performance. The lower limit of the input range is bounded by the output swing of amplifier A1, and is a function of the reference voltage according to the following equation:

\[
V_{OA1} = \frac{5}{4} V_{CM} - \frac{1}{4} V_{REF}
\]

(See Typical Characteristics for Input Common-Mode Range vs Reference Voltage).

REFERENCE
The reference terminal defines the zero output voltage level. In setting the reference voltage, the common-mode input of A3 should be considered according to the following equation:

\[
V_{OA2} = V_{REF} + 5 (V_{IN+} - V_{IN-})
\]

For optimal operation, $V_{OA2}$ should be less than $V_{DD} - 1.2$V.

The reference pin requires a low-impedance connection. As little as 160Ω in series with the reference pin will degrade the CMRR to 80dB. The reference pin may be used to compensate for the offset voltage (see Offset Trimming section). The reference voltage level also influences the common-mode input range (see Common-Mode Input Range section).

INPUT BIAS CURRENT RETURN
With a high input impedance of $10^{13}$Ω, the INA321 is ideal for use with high-impedance sources. The input bias current of less than 10pA makes the INA321 nearly independent of input impedance and ideal for low-power applications.

For proper operation, a path must be provided for input bias currents for both inputs. Without input bias current paths, the inputs will float to a potential that exceeds common-mode range and the input amplifier will saturate.

Figure 3 shows how bias current path can be provided in the cases of microphone applications, thermistor applications, ground returns, and dc-coupled resistive bridge applications.

Figure 3. Providing an Input Common-Mode Path
When differential source impedance is low, the bias current return path can be connected to one input. With higher source impedance, two equal resistors will provide a balanced input. The advantages are lower input offset voltage due to bias current flowing through the source impedance and better high-frequency gain.
OUTPUT BUFFERING

The INA321 is optimized for a load impedance of 10kΩ or greater. For higher output current the INA321 can be buffered using the OPA340, as shown in Figure 4. The OPA340 can swing within 50mV of the supply rail, driving a 600Ω load. The OPA340 is available in the tiny MSOP-8 package.

Figure 4. Output Buffering Circuit. Able to drive loads as low as 600Ω.

SHUTDOWN MODE

The shutdown pin of the INA321 is nominally connected to V+. When the pin is pulled below 0.8V on a 5V supply, the INA321 goes into sleep mode within nanoseconds. For actual shutdown threshold, see the Typical Characteristic curve, Shutdown Voltage vs Supply Voltage. Drawing less than 1μA of current, and returning from sleep mode in microseconds, the shutdown feature is useful for portable applications. Once in sleep-mode, the amplifier has high output impedance, making the INA321 suitable for multiplexing.

RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

A class AB output stage with common-source transistors is used to achieve rail-to-rail output for gains of 10 or greater. For resistive loads greater than 25kΩ, the output voltage can swing to within a few millivolts of the supply rail while maintaining low gain error. For heavier loads and over temperature, see the Typical Characteristic curve, Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current. The INA321’s low output impedance at high frequencies makes it suitable for directly driving Capacitive Digital-to-Analog (CDAC) input A/D converters, as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. INA321 Directly Drives a Capacitive-Input, A/D Converter

OFFSET TRIMMING

The INA321 is laser-trimmed for low offset voltage. In the event that external offset adjustment is required, the offset can be adjusted by applying a correction voltage to the reference terminal. Figure 6 shows an optional circuit for trimming offset voltage. The voltage applied to the REF terminal is added to the output signal. The gain from REF to VOUT is +1. An op-amp buffer is used to provide low impedance at the REF terminal to preserve good common-mode rejection.

Figure 6. Optional Offset Trimming Voltage

NOTE: (1) REF should be adjusted for the desired output level. The value of REF affects the common-mode input range.
INPUT PROTECTION

Device inputs are protected by ESD diodes that will conduct if the input voltages exceed the power supplies by more than 500mV. Momentary voltages greater than 500mV beyond the power supply can be tolerated if the current through the input pins is limited to 10mA. This is easily accomplished with input resistor $R_{\text{LIM}}$, as shown in Figure 7. Many input signals are inherently current-limited to less than 10mA; therefore, a limiting resistor is not required.

OFFSET VOLTAGE ERROR CALCULATION

The offset voltage ($V_{\text{OS}}$) of the INA321E is specified at a maximum of 500µV with a +5V power supply and the common-mode voltage at $V_S/2$. Additional specifications for power-supply rejection and common-mode rejection are provided to allow the user to easily calculate worst-case expected offset under the conditions of a given application.

Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) is specified in µV/V. For the INA321, worst-case PSRR is 200µV/V, which means for each volt of change in power supply, the offset may shift up to 200µV. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR) is specified in dB, which can be converted to µV/V using the following equation:

$$\text{CMRR (in } \mu \text{V/V)} = 10^{(\text{CMRR in dB}/-20)} \cdot 10^6$$

For the INA321, the worst-case CMRR over the specified common-mode range is 90dB (at $G = 25$) or about 30µV/V. This means that for every volt of change in common-mode, the offset will shift less than 30µV.

These numbers can be used to calculate excursions from the specified offset voltage under different application conditions. For example, an application might configure the amplifier with a 3.3V supply with 1V common-mode. This configuration varies from the specified configuration, representing a 1.7V variation in power supply (5V in the offset specification versus 3.3V in the application) and a 0.65V variation in common-mode voltage from the specified $V_S/2$.

Calculation of the worst-case expected offset would be as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted } V_{\text{OS}} = \text{Maximum specified } V_{\text{OS}} + (\text{power-supply variation}) \cdot \text{PSRR} + (\text{common-mode variation}) \cdot \text{CMRR}$$

$$V_{\text{OS}} = 0.5mV + (1.7V \cdot 200\mu V) + (0.65V \cdot 30\mu V) = \pm 0.860mV$$

However, the typical value will be smaller, as seen in the Typical Characteristics.

FEEDBACK CAPACITOR IMPROVES RESPONSE

For optimum settling time and stability with high-impedance feedback networks, it may be necessary to add a feedback capacitor across the feedback resistor, $R_F$, as shown in Figure 8. This capacitor compensates for the zero created by the feedback network impedance and the INA321’s RG-pin input capacitance (and any parasitic layout capacitance). The effect becomes more significant with higher impedance networks. Also, $R_X$ and $C_L$ can be added to reduce high-frequency noise.

It is suggested that a variable capacitor be used for the feedback capacitor since input capacitance may vary between instrumentation amplifiers, and layout capacitance is difficult to determine. For the circuit shown in Figure 8, the value of the variable feedback capacitor should be chosen by the following equation:

$$R_{\text{IN}} \cdot C_{\text{IN}} = R_F \cdot C_F$$

where $C_{\text{IN}}$ is equal to the INA321’s RG-pin input capacitance (typically 3pF) plus any parasitic layout capacitance. The capacitor can be varied until optimum performance is obtained.
APPLICATION CIRCUITS

Medical ECG Applications

Figure 9 shows the INA321 configured to serve as a low-cost ECG amplifier, suitable for moderate accuracy heart-rate applications such as fitness equipment. The input signals are obtained from the left and right arms of the patient. The common-mode voltage is set by two 2MΩ resistors. This potential, through a buffer, provides an optional right leg drive. Filtering can be modified to suit application needs by changing the capacitor value of the output filter.

Low-Power, Single-Supply Data Acquisition Systems

Refer to Figure 5 to see the INA321 configured to drive an ADS7818. Functioning at frequencies of up to 500kHz, the INA321 is ideal for low-power data acquisition.

Figure 9. Simplified ECG Circuit for Medical Applications
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

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(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](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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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.

(4) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side 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 Top-Side Marking for that device.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

### TAPE DIMENSIONS

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<tr>
<td>330.0</td>
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### Reel Width (W1)

- A0: Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
- B0: Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
- K0: Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
- W: Overall width of the carrier tape
- P1: Pitch between successive cavity centers

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

- Q1: Pin 1 quadrant
- Q2: Pin 2 quadrant
- Q3: Pin 3 quadrant
- Q4: Pin 4 quadrant

*All dimensions are nominal.*

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**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

*All dimensions are nominal*

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NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.
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.
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153.
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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<td>Space, Avionics and Defense</td>
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<td>Microcontrollers</td>
<td>Video and Imaging</td>
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