

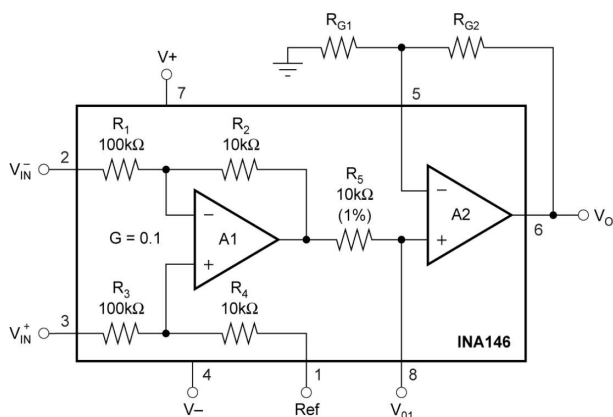
INA146 高電圧、プログラマブル ゲイン 差動アンプ

1 特長

- 高い同相電圧:
 - 40V ($V_S = 5V$ 時)
 - $\pm 100V$ ($V_S = \pm 15V$ 時)
- 差動ゲイン = $0.1V/V \sim 100V/V$:
 - 外付け抵抗により設定
- 低い静止電流: $570\mu A$
- 幅広い電源電圧範囲:
 - 単電源: $4.5V \sim 36V$
 - 両電源: $\pm 2.25V \sim \pm 18V$
- 低ゲイン誤差: 0.025%
- 大きい同相除去: $80dB$

2 アプリケーション

- バッテリー・セル形成とテスト機器
- AC ドライブ制御モジュール
- HVAC コントローラ
- 業務用オーディオ・アンプ (ラック・マウント)
- プログラマブル DC 電源
- データ・アキュイジション (DAQ)



INA146 の概略ブロック図

3 概要

INA146 は高精度の差動アンプで、高い差動電圧を正確に減衰させ、高い同相電圧を除去して、一般的な信号処理電圧レベルとの互換性を確保できます。また、高電圧機能により、継承的に入力保護機能も備えていることとなります。入力同相範囲が両方の電源レールを超えているため、INA146 は単電源と両電源の両方のアプリケーションに最適です。

レーザトリミングされたオンチップの高精度抵抗により、高いゲイン精度と高い同相除去比を実現します。これらの抵抗の優れた TCR トラッキングにより、温度範囲全体にわたって高精度が維持されます。

出力アンプがユニティ ゲイン バッファとして使用されている場合、 $10:1$ の差動アンプにより $0.1V/V$ のゲインが得られます。この構成では、最大 $\pm 100V$ までの入力電圧を測定できます。 $0.1V/V$ を超えるゲインは、同相入力範囲に影響を与えることなく、外付けの抵抗ペアを使用して設定できます。

INA146 は、拡張工業用温度範囲 ($-40^{\circ}C \sim 85^{\circ}C$) で動作が規定されている、SO-8 表面実装パッケージで供給されます。

パッケージ情報

部品番号	パッケージ (1)	規定温度範囲	パッケージ・サイズ (2)
INA146	SOIC (8)	$-40^{\circ}C \sim 85^{\circ}C$	$4.90mm \times 6.00mm$

- 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、データシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。
- パッケージ・サイズ (長さ×幅) は公称値であり、該当する場合はピンも含まれます。



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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

Top View

SO-8

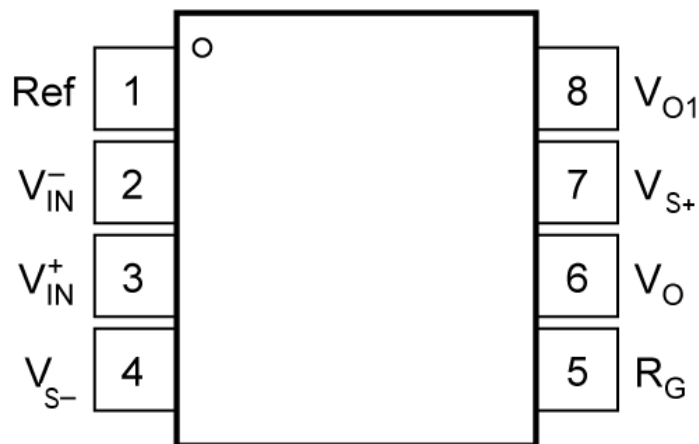


図 4-1. INA146 D Package, 8-Pin SOIC (Top View)

表 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
Ref	1	I	Reference input. This pin must be driven by a low impedance source.
V _{IN-}	2	I	Negative (inverting) input
V _{IN+}	3	I	Positive (non-inverting) input
V _{S-}	4	–	Negative supply
R _G	5	I	Gain setting input. Place a resistor network between pin 1 and pin 5.
V _O	6	O	Output of amplifier A2
V _{S+}	7	–	Positive supply
V _{O1}	8	O	Output of amplifier A1

(1) Signal Types: I = Input, O = Output, I/O = Input or Output.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_S	Supply voltage	Dual supply, $V_S = (V_{S+}) - (V_{S-})$		±18	V
		Single supply, $V_S = (V_{S+}) - 0\text{ V}$		36	
V_{IN+}, V_{IN-}	Signal input voltage			±100	V
	Signal input current			±1	mA
	Output short-circuit ⁽²⁾		Continuous		
T_A	Operating temperature		–55	125	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		–55	125	°C
T_J	Junction temperature			150	°C
	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 s)			240	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) Short-circuit to $V_S / 2$.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±1000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_S	Supply voltage	Single-supply	4.5	30	36	V
		Dual-supply	±2.25	±15	±18	
T_A	Specified temperature		–40		85	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		INA146	UNIT
		SO-8	
		8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	110.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	43.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	55.5	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	6.2	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	54.3	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

5.5 Electrical Characteristics $V_S = \pm 2.25 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 2.25 \text{ V to } \pm 18 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{REF} = 0 \text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$, and $G = 0.1$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT									
V _{OS}	Offset voltage, V _O	RTI, V _S = ±15 V, V _{CM} = 0 V					±1	±5	mV
	Offset voltage, V _{O1}	RTI					±1		mV
	Offset voltage drift	RTI, T _A = −40°C to 85°C					±10		μV/°C
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	RTI, V _S = ±1.35 V to ±18 V					±100	±600	μV/V
V _{CM}	Common-mode voltage ⁽¹⁾	V _S = ±15 V, V _{IN} = 0 V				−100		100	V
CMRR	Common-mode voltage rejection	RTI, 11 (−V _S) < V _{CM} < 11 (V _S -1) , R _S = 0 Ω				70	80		dB
		T _A = −40°C to 85°C				64	74		
	Differential input impedance	Non-inverting input					110		kΩ
		Inverting input					91.7		
	Common-mode input impedance						55		kΩ
BIAS CURRENT									
I _B	Bias Current	V _{CM} = V _S / 2					±50		nA
I _{OS}	Offset Current						±5		nA
NOISE									
e _N	Voltage noise	RTI, f _B = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz					12		μV _{PP}
		RTI, f = 1 kHz					550		nV/√Hz
GAIN									
	Gain					0.1		100	V/V
GE	Gain error	V _O = (V−) + 0.15 V to (V+) − 1 V, R _L = 100 kΩ, G = 1					±0.025	±0.1	%
		V _O = (V−) + 0.3 V to (V+) − 1.25 V, R _L = 10 kΩ, G = 1					±0.025	±0.1	
	Gain error drift ⁽²⁾	T _A = −40°C to 85°C	V _O = (V−) + 0.25 V to (V+) − 1 V, R _L = 100 kΩ, G = 1			±1		±10	ppm/°C
			V _O = (V−) + 0.5 V to (V+) − 1.25 V, R _L = 10 kΩ, G = 1			±1		±10	
	Gain nonlinearity	V _O = (V−) + 0.3 V to (V+) − 1.25 V, G = 1					±0.001	±0.01	% of FSR
OUTPUT									
	Output voltage	R _L = 100 kΩ, G = 1			(V−) + 0.15		(V+) − 1	V	
			T _A = −40°C to 85°C		(V−) + 0.25		(V+) − 1		
		R _L = 10 kΩ, G = 1			(V−) + 0.3		(V+) − 1.25		
			T _A = −40°C to 85°C		(V−) + 0.5		(V+) − 1.25		
C _L	Load capacitance	Stable operation					1		nF
I _{SC}	Short-circuit current	Continuous to V _S / 2					±15		mA
FREQUENCY RESPONSE									
BW	Bandwidth, −3 dB	G = 0.1					550		kHz
		G = 1					50		
SR	Slew rate						0.3		V/μs
t _S	Settling time	To 0.1%,	V _O = 10 V-step				40		μs
		To 0.01%	V _O = 10 V-step				80		
	Overload recovery	50% input overload					40		μs
POWER SUPPLY									
I _Q	Quiescent current	V _{IN} = 0 V					±570	±700	μA
		T _A = −40°C to 85°C						±750	

(1) Input common-mode voltage varies with output voltage; see *Typical Characteristics*.

(2) Specified by wafer test.

5.6 Electrical Characteristics $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ Single Supply

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{REF} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$, and $G = 0.1$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT							
V _{OS}	Offset voltage, V _O	RTI, V _{CM} = 0 V			±3	±10	mV
	Offset voltage, V _{O1}	RTI, V _{CM} = 0 V			±1		mV
	Offset voltage drift	RTI, T _A = −40°C to 85°C			±10		μV/°C
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	RTI, V _S = ±1.35 V to ±18 V			±100	±600	μV/V
V _{CM}	Common-mode voltage ⁽¹⁾	V _{IN} = 0 V		−25		19	V
CMRR	Common-mode voltage rejection	V _{CM} = −25 V to 19 V, R _S = 0 Ω		70	80		dB
		T _A = −40°C to 85°C		64	74		
	Differential input impedance	Non-inverting input			110		kΩ
		Inverting input			91.7		
	Common-mode input impedance				55		kΩ
BIAS CURRENT							
I _B	Bias Current	V _{CM} = V _S / 2			±50		nA
I _{OS}	Offset Current	V _{CM} = V _S / 2			±5		nA
NOISE							
e _N	Voltage noise	RTO, f _B = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz			12		μV _{PP}
		RTO, f = 1 kHz			550		nV/√Hz
GAIN							
	Gain			0.1		100	V/V
GE	Gain error	V _O = 0.15 V to 4 V, R _L = 100 kΩ			±0.025	±0.1	%
		V _O = 0.3 V to 3.75 V, R _L = 10 kΩ			±0.025	±0.1	
	Gain error drift ⁽²⁾	T _A = −40°C to 85°C	V _O = 0.25 V to 4 V, R _L = 100 kΩ		±1	±10	ppm/°C
			V _O = 0.5 V to 3.75 V, R _L = 10 kΩ		±1	±10	
	Gain nonlinearity	V _O = 0.3 V to 3.75 V			±0.001	±0.01	% of FSR
OUTPUT							
	Output voltage	R _L = 100 kΩ		0.15		4	V
			T _A = −40°C to 85°C	0.25		4	
		R _L = 10 kΩ		0.3		3.75	
			T _A = −40°C to 85°C	0.5		3.75	
C _L	Load capacitance	Stable operation			1		nF
I _{SC}	Short-circuit current	Continuous to V _S / 2			±15		mA
FREQUENCY RESPONSE							
BW	Bandwidth, −3 dB	G = 0.1			550		kHz
		G = 1			50		
SR	Slew rate				0.3		V/μs
t _S	Settling time	To 0.1%,	V _O = 10 V-step		40		μs
		To 0.01%	V _O = 10 V-step		80		
	Overload recovery	50% input overload			40		μs
POWER SUPPLY							
I _Q	Quiescent current	V _{IN} = 0 V			±570	±700	μA
		T _A = −40°C to 85°C				±750	

(1) Input common-mode voltage varies with output voltage; see *Typical Characteristics*.

(2) Specified by wafer test.

5.7 Amplifier A1, A2 Performance

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{\text{REF}} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V_S / 2$, and $G = 0.1$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
INPUT							
V _{OS}	Offset voltage, V _O	RTI, V _S = ±15 V, V _{CM} = V _O = 0 V		±0.5			mV
	Offset voltage drift	RTI, T _A = −40°C to 85°C		±1			μV/°C
V _{CM}	Common-mode voltage ⁽¹⁾	V _{IN} = V _O = 0 V		V _{S−} to (V _{S+}) −1			V
CMRR	Common-mode voltage rejection	V _{CM} = V _{S−} to (V _{S+}) −1		90			dB
GAIN							
A _{OL}	Open Loop Gain			110			dB
BIAS CURRENT							
I _B	Bias Current			±50			nA
I _{OS}	Offset Current			±5			nA
OUTPUT							
	Resistor at V _{O1}	Initial		10			kΩ
	Error at V _{O1}			±1			%
	Error drift at V _{O1}			±100			ppm/°C

(1) Input common-mode voltage varies with output voltage; see *Typical Characteristics*.

5.8 Typical Performance Curves

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

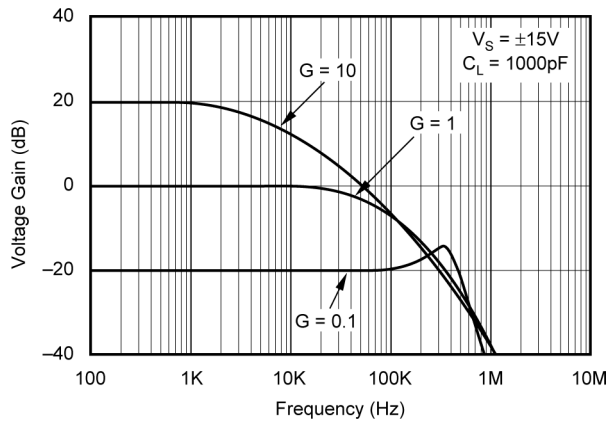


图 5-1. Gain vs Frequency

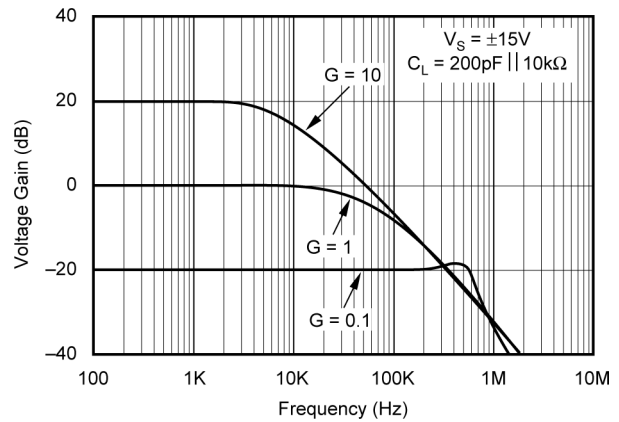


图 5-2. Gain vs Frequency

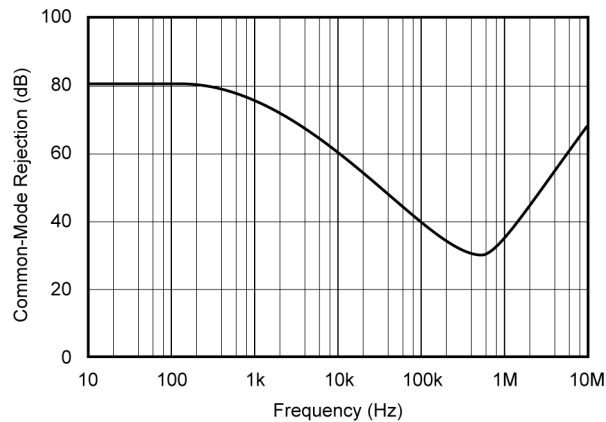


图 5-3. Common-mode Rejection vs Frequency

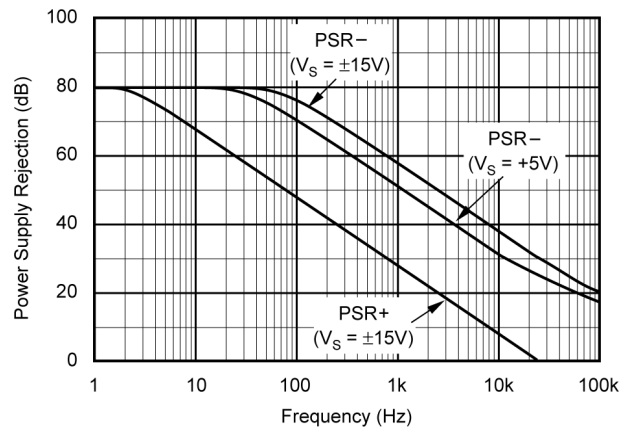


图 5-4. Power Supply Rejection vs Frequency

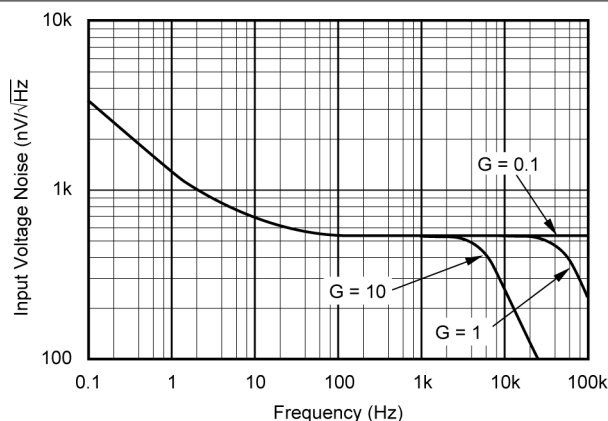


图 5-5. Input Voltage Noise Density

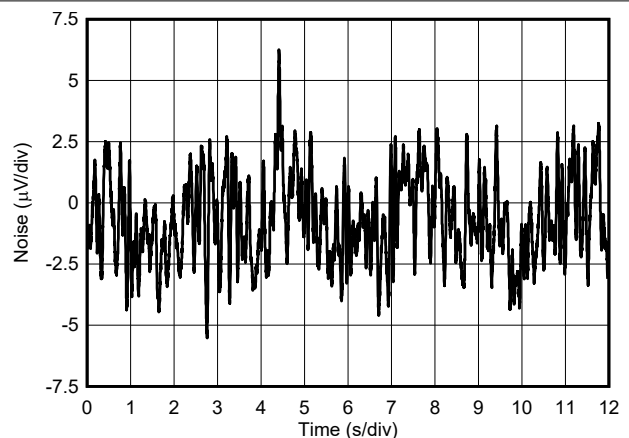
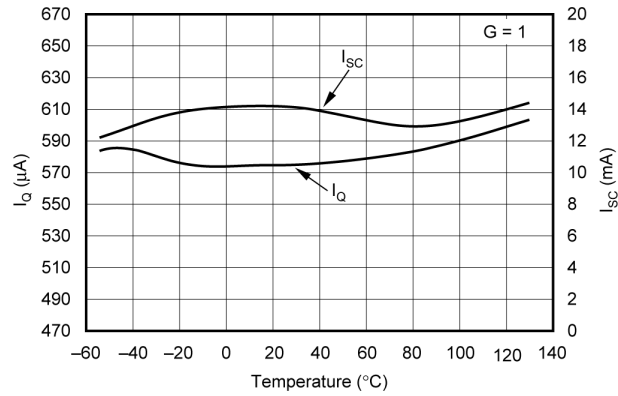
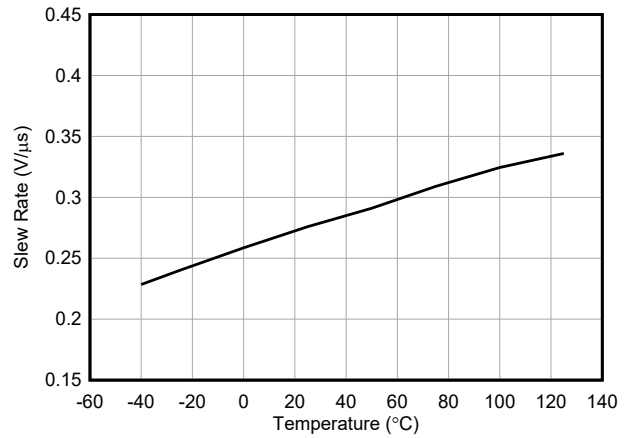


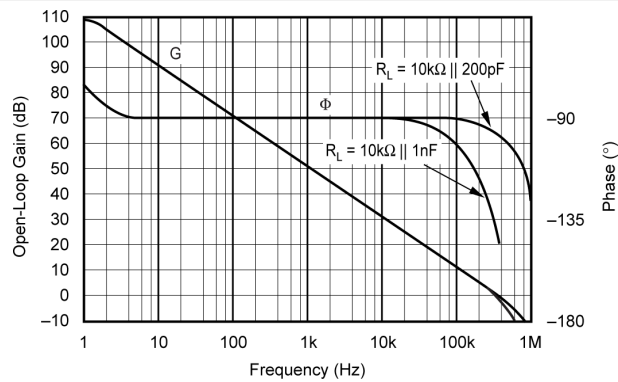
图 5-6. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Voltage Noise (R_{ti})



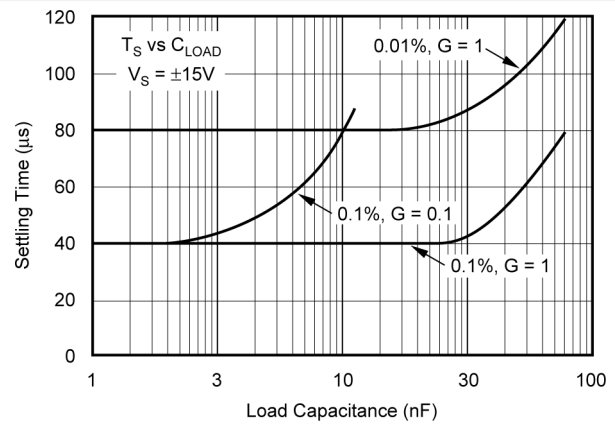
5-7. Quiescent Current and Short-circuit Current vs Temperature



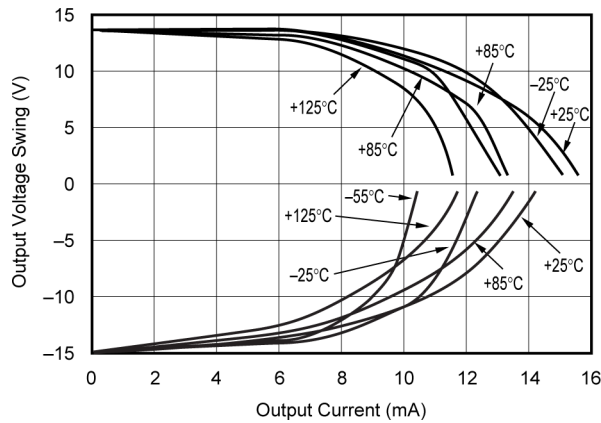
5-8. Slew Rate vs Temperature



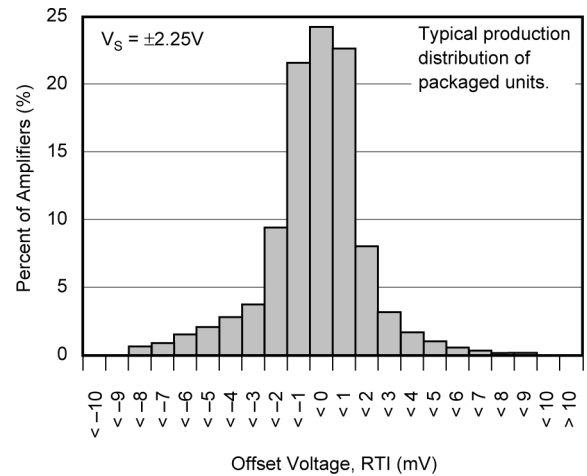
5-9. Gain and Phase vs Frequency Op Amp A1 and A2



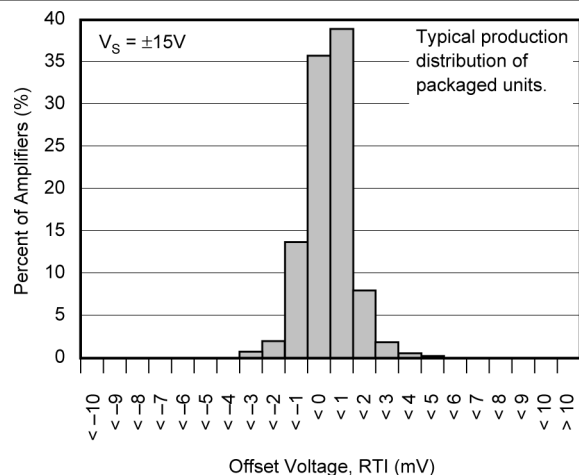
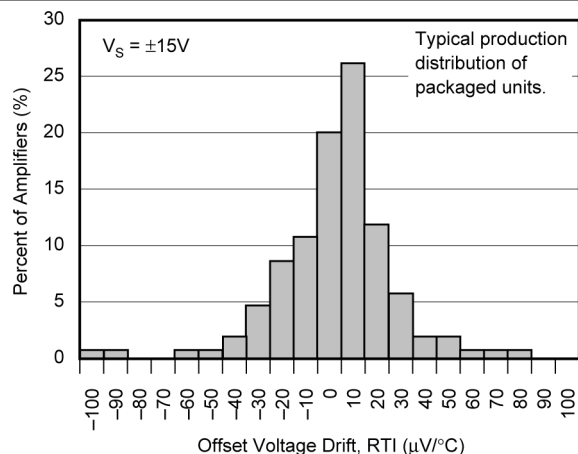
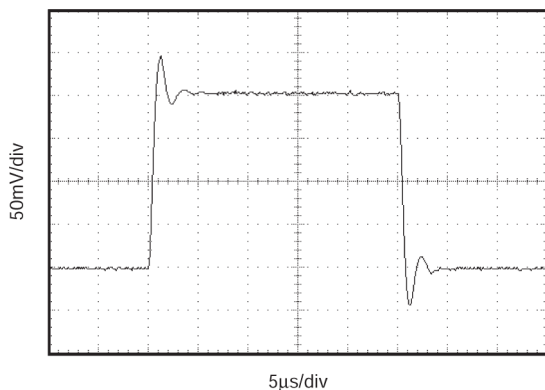
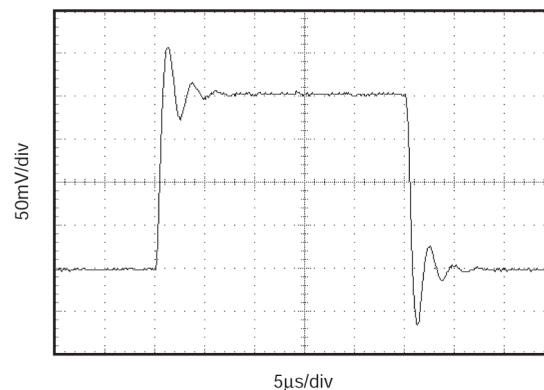
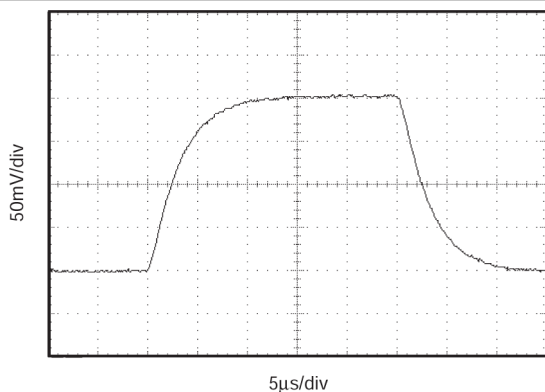
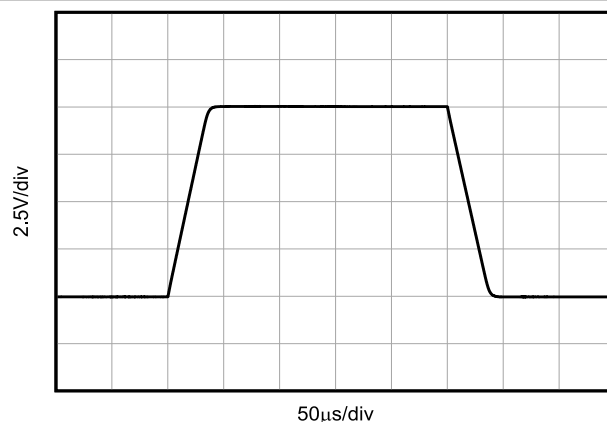
5-10. Settling Time vs Load Capacitance



5-11. Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current



5-12. Offset Voltage Production Distribution


5-13. Offset Voltage Production Distribution

5-14. Offset Voltage Drift Production Distribution

5-15. Small-signal Step Response ($G = 0.1$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$)

5-16. Small-signal Step Response ($G = 0.1$, $C_L = 1000\text{ pF}$)

5-17. Small-signal Step Response ($G = 1$, $C_L = 1000\text{ pF}$)

5-18. Large-signal Step Response ($G = 1$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$)

6 Application and Implementation

注

以下のアプリケーション情報は、TI の製品仕様に含まれるものではなく、TI ではその正確性または完全性を保証いたしません。個々の目的に対する製品の適合性については、お客様の責任で判断していただくことになります。お客様は自身の設計実装を検証しテストすることで、システムの機能を確認する必要があります。

6.1 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 [図 6-1](#). Power supply bypass capacitors must 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 10-k Ω 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.

6.1.1 Operating Voltage

The INA146 is fully specified for supply voltages from ± 2.25 V to ± 18 V with key parameters specified over the temperature range -40°C to 85°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.

6.1.2 Setting the Gain

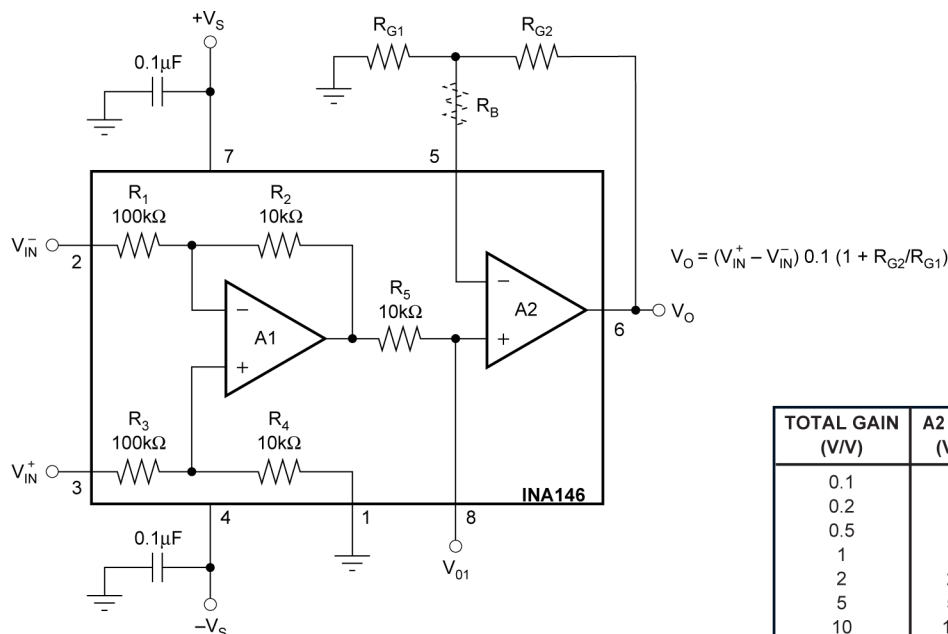
The gain of the INA146 is set by using two external resistors, R_{G1} and R_{G2} , according to the equation:

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

For a total gain of 0.1, A2 is connected as a buffer amplifier with no R_{G1} . A feedback resistor, $R_{G2} = 10$ k Ω , must 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 [図 6-1](#). Resistor values for other gains must be chosen to provide a 10-k Ω parallel resistance.

6.1.3 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). For proper operation, the voltage at the non-inverting input of A1 (an internal node) must be within the linear operating range. The voltage is determined by the simple 10:1 voltage divider between pin 3 and pin 1. This voltage must be between V_- and $(V_+) - 1$ V.



STANDARD 1% RESISTORS				
TOTAL GAIN (V/V)	A2 GAIN (V/V)	R _{G1} (Ω)	R _{G2} (Ω)	R _B (Ω)
0.1	1	(None)	10k	—
0.2	2	20k	20k	—
0.5	5	12.4k	49.9k	—
1	10	11.0k	100k	—
2	20	10.5k	200k	—
5	50	10.2k	499k	—
10	100	10.2k	1M	—
20	200	499	100k	9.53k
50	500	100	49.9k	10k
100	1000	100	100k	10k

 **6-1. Basic Circuit Connections**

6.1.4 Offset Trim

The INA146 is laser-trimmed for low offset voltage and drift. Most applications require no external offset adjustment.  6-2 shows an optional circuit for trimming the offset voltage. A voltage applied to the Ref terminal is summed with the output signal. This feature can be used to null offset voltage. To maintain good common-mode rejection, the source impedance of a signal applied to the Ref terminal must be less than 10 Ω and a resistor added to the positive input terminal must be 10 times that, or 100 Ω. Alternatively, the trim voltage can be buffered with an operational amplifier such as the OPA277.

6.1.5 Input Impedance

The input impedance of the INA146 is determined by the input resistor network and is approximately 100 kΩ. The source impedance at the two input terminals must be nearly equal to maintain good common-mode rejection. A 12-Ω mismatch in impedance between the two inputs causes the typical common-mode rejection to be degraded to approximately 72 dB.  6-7 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 Ω are not recommended, even if the source impedances are perfectly matched. Internal resistors are laser trimmed for accurate ratios, not to absolute values. Adding equal resistors greater than 800 Ω can cause a mismatch in the total resistor ratios, degrading CMR.

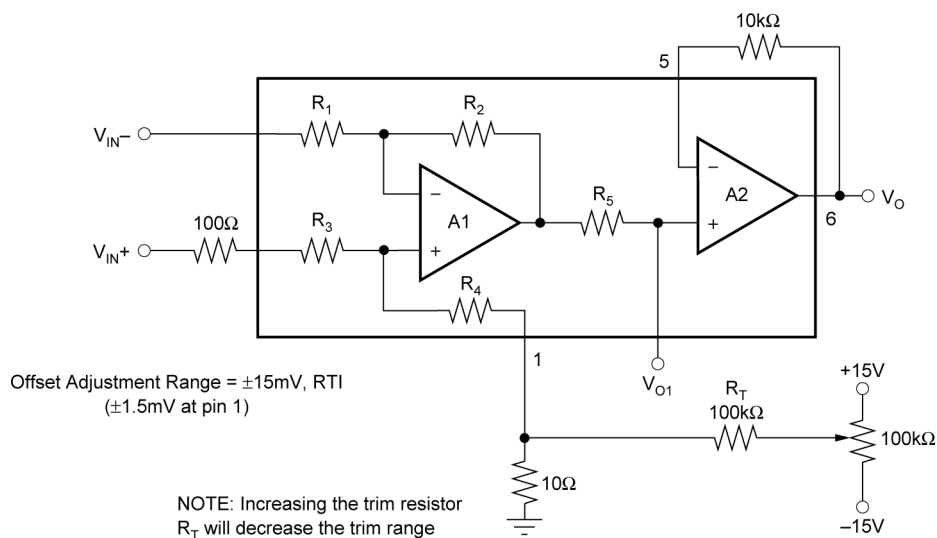


图 6-2. Optional Offset Trim Circuit

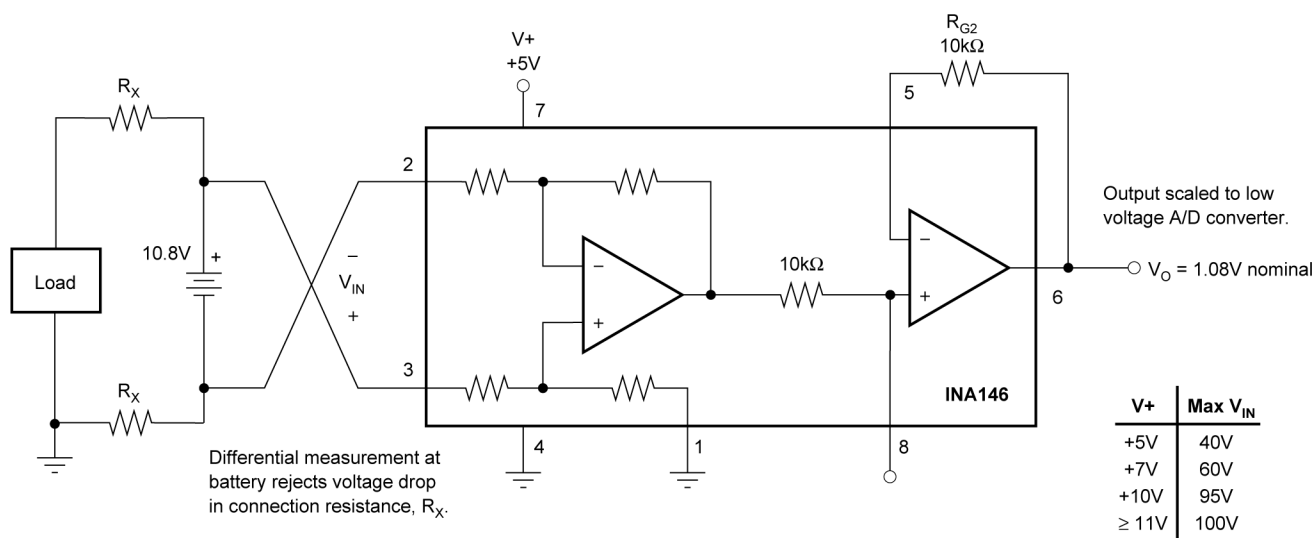


图 6-3. Measuring Voltages Greater Than Supply Voltage

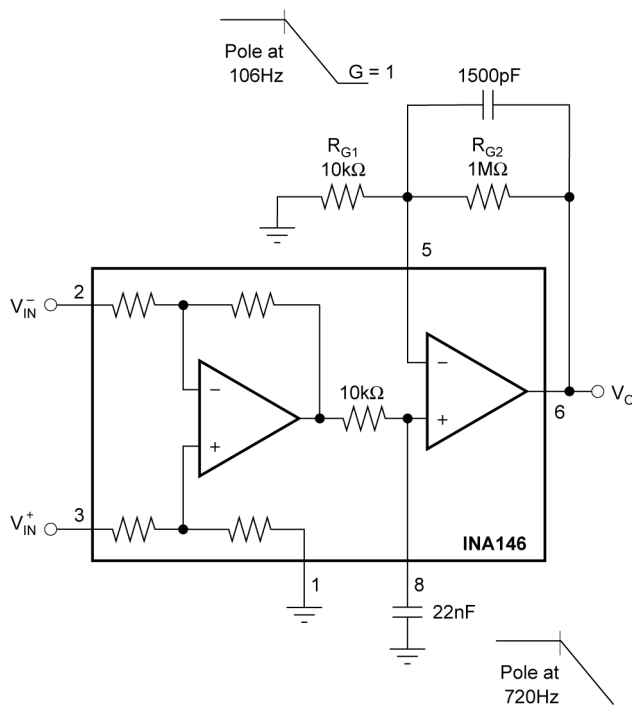


図 6-4. Noise Filtering

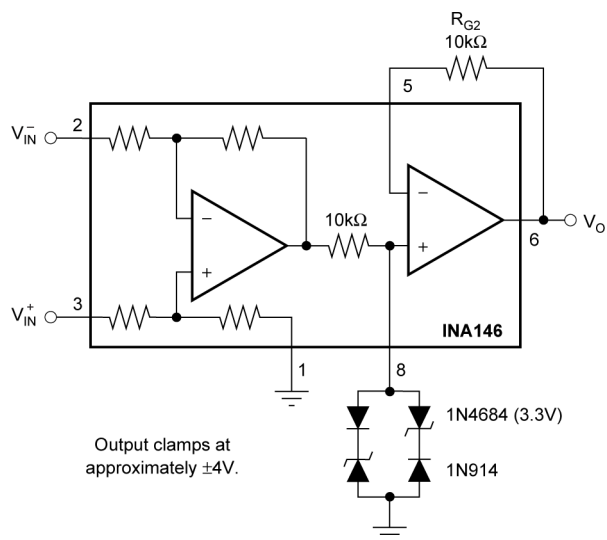


図 6-5. Output Clamp

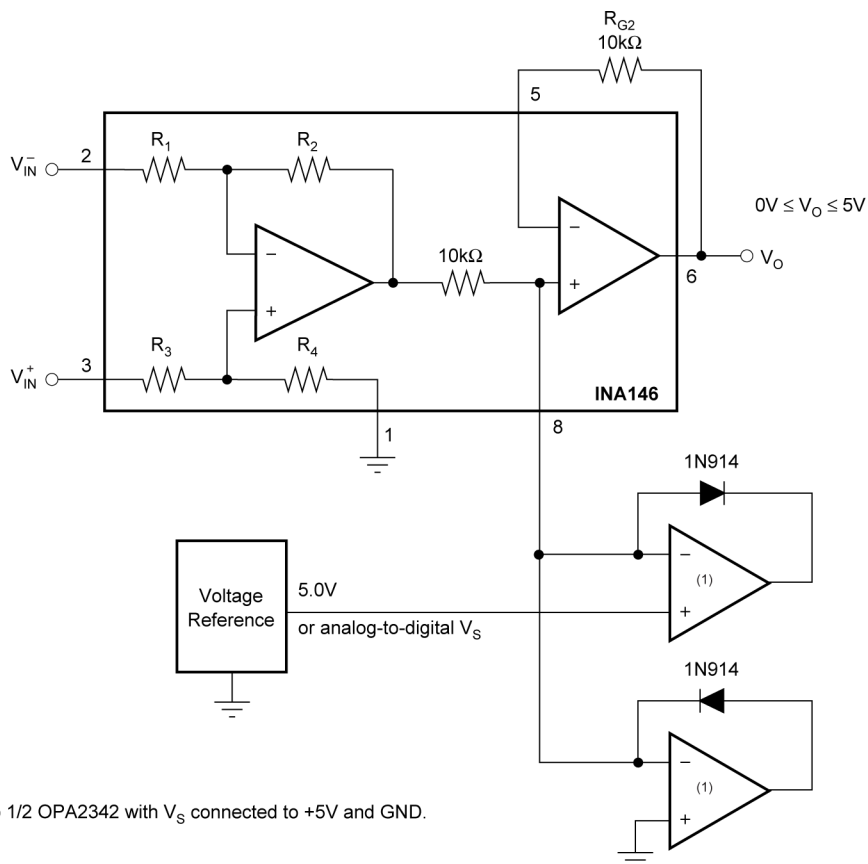


图 6-6. Precision Clamp

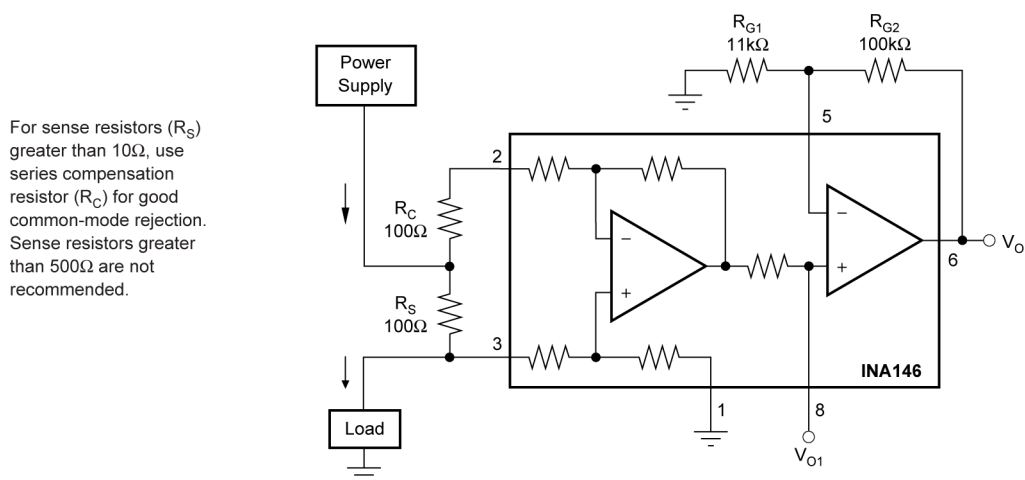


图 6-7. Current Monitor, $G = 1$

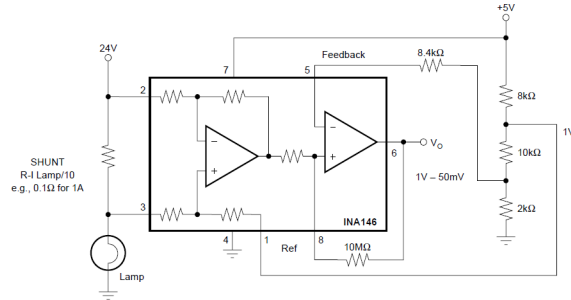


Figure 6-8. Comparator Output With Optional Hysteresis Application to Sense Lamp Burn-Out

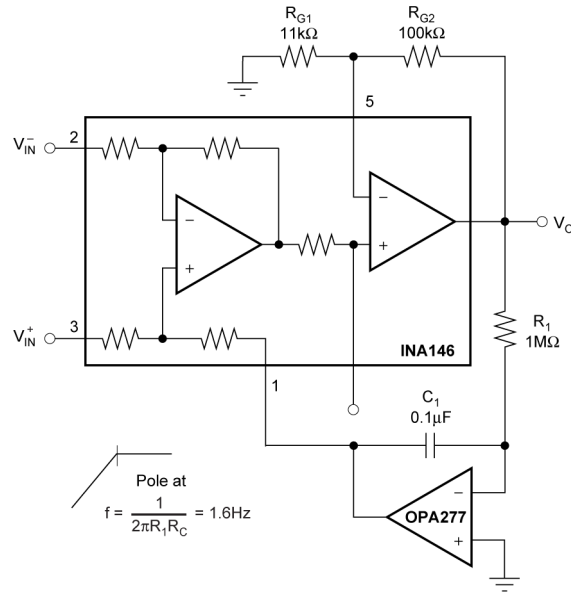


Figure 6-9. AC Coupling (DC Restoration)

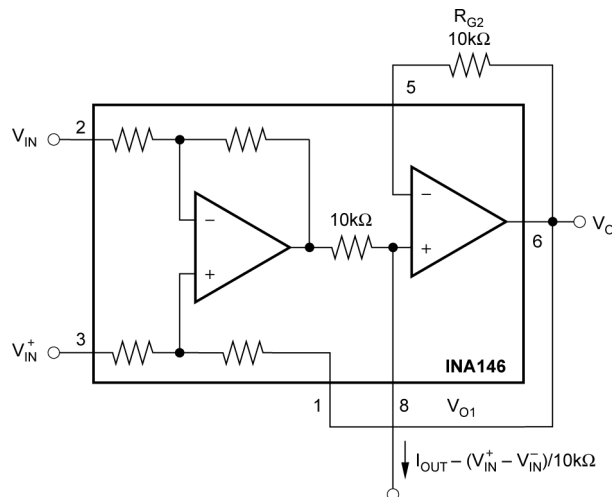


Figure 6-10. Precision Current Source

7 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

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7.2 Documentation Support

7.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- Texas Instruments, [Comprehensive Error Calculation for Instrumentation Amplifiers](#), application note
- Texas Instruments, [High-Voltage Signal Conditioning for Low Voltage ADCs](#), application note
- Texas Instruments, [Analog Engineer's Calculator](#), application

7.3 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

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7.7 用語集

テキサス・インスツルメンツ用語集

この用語集には、用語や略語の一覧および定義が記載されています。

8 Revision History

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Changes from Revision * (September 1999) to Revision A (October 2023)	Page
• ドキュメント全体にわたって表、図、相互参照の採番方法を更新。.....	1
• Changed pin 7 from V+ to V _{S+} and pin 4 from V- to V _{S-}	3
• Added VREF = 0 V, VCM = VS / 2 "unless otherwise noted" conditions in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> and <i>Typical Characteristics</i> for clarity.....	5
• Changed from Offset Voltage vs Power Supply to Power-supply rejection ratio for more clarity.....	5
• Change test condition V _{CM} formula for more clarity.....	5
• Added test condition "TA = –40°C to 85°C" for "Gain error vs temperature" in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> and renamed to "Gain drift" for clarity.....	5
• Added test condition "TA = –40°C to 85°C" for Output over Temperature in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	5
• Added test condition "Continuous to VS / 2" short-circuit current specification in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> for clarity.....	5
• Deleted redundant voltage range, operating temperature range, and specification temperature range specifications from <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	5
• Added VREF = 0 V, VCM = VS / 2, to "unless otherwise noted" conditions in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> and <i>Typical Characteristics</i> for clarity.....	6
• Changed from Offset Voltage vs Power Supply to Power-supply rejection ratio for more clarity.....	6
• Added test condition "TA = –40°C to 85°C" for "Gain error vs temperature" in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> and renamed to "Gain drift" for clarity.....	6
• Added test condition "TA = –40°C to 85°C" to "Output voltage" in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	6
• Added test condition "Continuous to VS / 2" short-circuit current specification in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> for clarity.....	6
• Deleted redundant voltage range, operating temperature range, and specification temperature range specifications from <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	6
• Added VREF = 0 V, VCM = VS / 2 to "unless otherwise noted" conditions in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> and <i>Typical Characteristics</i> for clarity.....	7

9 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
INA146UA	Obsolete	Production	SOIC (D) 8	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	INA 146UA
INA146UA/2K5	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA 146UA
INA146UA/2K5.B	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 8	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	INA 146UA
INA146UAE4	NRND	Production	SOIC (D) 8	75 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	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

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
INA146UA/2K5	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0

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