









**INA827** SBOS631B - JUNE 2012 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2017

# INA827 Wide Supply Range, Rail-to-Rail Output Instrumentation Amplifier With a Minimum Gain of 5

#### **Features**

- Eliminates Errors from External Resistors at Gain
- Common-Mode Range Goes Below **Negative Supply**
- Input Protection: Up to ±40 V
- Rail-to-Rail Output
- Outstanding Precision:
  - Common-Mode Rejection: 88 dB, minimum
  - Low Offset Voltage: 150 µV, maximum
  - Low Drift: 2.5 µV/°C, maximum
  - Low Gain Drift: 1 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C, max (G = 5 V/V)
  - Power-Supply Rejection: 100 dB, min (G = 5)
  - Noise: 17 nV/√Hz, G = 1000 V/V
- High Bandwidth:
  - G = 5: 600 kHz
  - G = 100: 150 kHz
- Supply Current: 200 µA, typical
- Supply Range:
  - Single Supply: 3 V to 36 V
  - Dual Supply: ±1.5 V to ±18 V
- Specified Temperature Range:
  - -40°C to +125°C
- Package: 8-pin VSSOP

# **Applications**

- Industrial Process Controls
- Multichannel Systems
- **Power Automation**
- Weigh Scales
- Medical Instrumentation
- **Data Acquisition**

# 3 Description

The INA827 is a low-cost instrumentation amplifier (INA) that offers extremely low power consumption and operates over a very wide single- or dual-supply range. The device is optimized for the lowest possible gain drift of only 1 ppm per degree Celsius in G = 5, which requires no external resistor. However, a single external resistor sets any gain from 5 to 1000.

The INA827 is optimized to provide excellent common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR) of over 88 dB (G = 5) over frequencies up to 5 kHz. In G = 5, CMRR exceeds 88 dB across the full input commonmode range from the negative supply all the way up to 1 V of the positive supply. Using a rail-to-rail output, the INA827 is well-suited for low-voltage operation from a 3-V singlesupply as well as dual supplies up to ±18 V. Additional circuitry protects the inputs against overvoltage of up to ±40 V beyond the power supplies by limiting the input currents to a save level.

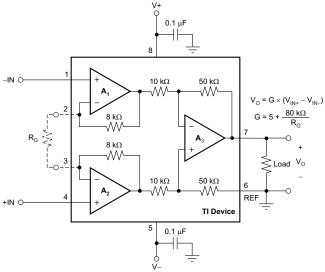
The INA827 is available in a small VSSOP-8 package and is specified for the -40°C to +125°C temperature range. For a similar instrumentation amplifier with a gain range of 1 V/V to 1000 V/V, see the INA826.

## Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
INA827	VSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

# Simplified Schematic



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# **Revision History**

Change	from	Revision	Δ	/ luly	2013\	to	Ravision	R

**Page** 

•	Added Device Information table, ESD Ratings table, Recommended Operating Conditions table, Overview section, Functional Block Diagram section, Feature Description section, Device Functional Modes section, Application and Implementation section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section
•	Deleted device graphic from top of page 1
•	Changed Features section: changed sub-bullets of Supply Range bullet
•	Changed MSOP to VSSOP throughout document
•	Changed single supply value in first paragraph of Description section
•	Added Simplified Schematic title
•	Deleted Package and Ordering Information table
•	Changed Pin Configuration and Functions section: changed section title, changed Pin Functions title, added I/O column
•	Changed test conditions of Input, PSRR and V <sub>CM</sub> parameters in Electrical Characteristics table
•	Changed minimum specifications of Power Supply, V <sub>S</sub> parameter in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table
•	Changed Typical Characteristics section: moved conditions from title to conditions line under curve
•	Changed conditions of Figure 7 and Figure 8
•	Changed conditions of Figure 37 and Figure 38
•	Changed power-supply range in Operating Voltage section
•	Changed power supply low level in Low-Voltage Operation section
•	Added Design Requirements, Detailed Design Procedure, and Application Curves to the Typical Application section 29

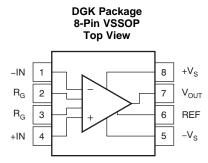
# Changes from Original (June 2012) to Revision A

**Page** 

Changed front-page graphic......1 



# 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



#### **Pin Functions**

Tim tanono							
NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION				
-IN	1	I	Negative input				
+IN	4	I	itive input				
REF	6	I	Reference input. This pin must be driven by low impedance.				
R <sub>G</sub>	2, 3	_	Gain setting pin. Place a gain resistor between pin 2 and pin 3.				
V <sub>OUT</sub>	7	0	Output				
-V <sub>S</sub>	5	_	Negative supply				
+V <sub>S</sub>	8	_	Positive supply				

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# 6 Specifications

# 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Valtage	Supply	-20	20	
/oltage	Input	-40	40	V
REF input	•	-20	20	V
Output short-circuit (2)			Continuous	
	Operating, T <sub>A</sub>	<b>-</b> 55	150	
Temperature range	Junction, T <sub>J</sub>		175	°C
	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	-65	150	

<sup>(1)</sup> 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<sub>S</sub> / 2.

# 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT	
V		Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (1)		±2000	.,
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±750	V	

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

## 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT
Cumply yeltogo	Single supply	3	36	\/
Supply voltage	Dual supply	±1.5	±18	V
Specified temperature		-40	125	°C
Operating temperature		-50	150	°C

#### 6.4 Thermal Information

		INA827	
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DGK (VSSOP)	UNIT
		8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	215.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	66.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	97.8	°C/W
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	10.5	°C/W
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	96.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

 For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

Product Folder Links: INA827

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



#### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

at  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V,  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMET	ER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
INPUT									
			RTI, V <sub>OS</sub> = V <sub>OSI</sub> + (	V <sub>oso</sub> / G)		40	150	μV	
V <sub>OSI</sub>	O# 1 (1)	Input stage	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}$	5°C		0.5	2.5	μV/°C	
. ,	Offset voltage <sup>(1)</sup>		RTI, V <sub>OS</sub> = V <sub>OSI</sub> + (	V <sub>oso</sub> / G)		500	2000	μV	
V <sub>oso</sub>	Output stage		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}$	5°C		5	30	μV/°C	
			$G = 5$ , $V_S = \pm 1.5 \text{ V}$	to ±18 V	100	120			
PSRR	Power-supply reje	ection ratio	G = 10, V <sub>S</sub> = ±1.5 \	/ to ±18 V	106	126		dB	
			$G > 100, V_S = \pm 1.5$	V to ±18 V	120	140			
_		Differential				2    1		00    5	
Z <sub>IN</sub>	Impedance	Common-mode				10    5		GΩ    pF	
	RFI filter, -3-dB fr	equency				25		MHz	
			$V_S = \pm 1.5 \text{ V to } \pm 18$	V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V	(V-) - 0.2		(V+) - 0.9		
$V_{CM}$	Operating input ra	ange <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_S = \pm 1.5 \text{ V to } \pm 18$	V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>A</sub> = +125°C	(V-) - 0.05		(V+) - 0.8	V	
			$V_S = \pm 1.5 \text{ V to } \pm 18$	V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	(V-) - 0.3		(V+) - 0.95		
	Input overvoltage	range	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}$		(V+) - 40		(V-) + 40	V	
				$G = 5$ , $V_{CM} = V - to (V+) - 1 V$	88	100			
			DC to 60 Hz	$G = 10$ , $V_{CM} = V - to (V+) - 1 V$	94	106			
				$G > 100, V_{CM} = V - to (V+) - 1 V$	110	126			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio			$G = 5$ , $V_{CM} = V - to (V+) - 1 V$		88		dB	
			At 5 kHz	$G = 10, V_{CM} = V - to (V+) - 1 V$		94			
				G > 100, V <sub>CM</sub> = V- to (V+) - 1 V		104			
BIAS C	URRENT		1	-					
	Input bias current					35	50		
I <sub>B</sub>			$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}$	s°C			95	nA	
					-5	0.7	5		
los	Input offset currer	nt	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$				10	nA	
NOISE	VOLTAGE <sup>(3)</sup>		*				· ·		
e <sub>NI</sub>		Input	f = 1 kHz, G = 1000	$P_{S} = 0 \Omega$		17	18		
e <sub>NO</sub>	Voltage noise	Output	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, G = 5, R_S = 0 \Omega$			250	285	nV/√ <del>Hz</del>	
	5.4 1	II.	G = 5, f <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Hz t	o 10 Hz, R <sub>S</sub> = 0 Ω		1.4		.,	
RTI	Referred-to-input		$G = 1000$ , $f_B = 0.1$ Hz to 10 Hz, $R_S = 0$ Ω			0.5		μV <sub>PP</sub>	
	NI.		f = 1 kHz			120		fA/√ <del>Hz</del>	
i <sub>N</sub>	Noise current		f <sub>B</sub> = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz	z		5		pA <sub>PP</sub>	
GAIN			•		·		· ·		
G	Gain equation				5 +	$\frac{80 \text{ k}\Omega}{\text{R}_{\text{G}}}$		V/V	
G	Range of gain				5	'`G <b>J</b>	1000	V/V	
			G = 5, V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V			±0.005%	±0.035%		
GE	Gain error		G = 10 to 1000, V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V			±0.1%	±0.4%		
		(4)	$G = 5$ , $T_A = -40$ °C			±0.1	±1		
	Gain versus temp	erature <sup>(4)</sup>	$G > 5$ , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$			8	25	ppm/°C	
				-10 V to +10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ		2	5		
	Gain nonlinearity			0 V to +10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ		20	50	ppm	

(3)Total RTI voltage noise =

The values specified for G > 5 do not include the effects of the external gain-setting resistor,  $R_{G}$ .

Total offset, referred-to-input (RTI):  $V_{OS} = V_{OSI} + (V_{OSO} / G)$ . Input voltage range of the INA827 input stage. The input range depends on the common-mode voltage, differential voltage, gain, and reference voltage. See the *Typical Characteristics* section for more information.



# **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = ±15 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF}$  = 0 V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAME	TER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
OUTP	PUT					
	Voltage swing		$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	(V-) + 0.1 (V+	) - 0.15	V
	Load capacitance stability			1000		pF
	Short-circuit cur	rent	Continuous to common	±16		mA
FREQ	UENCY RESPONS	E				
			G = 5	600		
BW	Daniel del Ord	D	G = 10	530		1.11=
BVV	Bandwidth, -3 d	В	G = 100	150		kHz
			G = 1000	15		
CD.	01		G = 5, V <sub>O</sub> = ±14.5 V	1.5		1//
SR	Slew rate		G = 100, V <sub>O</sub> = ±14.5 V	1.5		V/µs
			G = 5, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 10 V	10		μs
		To 0.01%	G = 100, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 10 V	12		
	Settling time		G = 1000, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 10 V	95		
t <sub>S</sub>		To 0.001%	G = 1, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 10 V	11		
			G = 100, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 10 V	18		
			G = 1000, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 10 V	118		
REFE	RENCE INPUT	•				
R <sub>IN</sub>	Input impedance	•		60		kΩ
	Voltage range			V-	V+	V
	Gain to output			1		V/V
	Reference gain	error		0.01		%
POWE	ER SUPPLY					
.,	D		Single	3.0	36	V
Vs	Power-supply vo	ortage	Dual	±1.5	±18	V
	Outont	-4	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	200	250	
I <sub>Q</sub> Quiescent current		nt	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	250	320	μA
TEMP	PERATURE RANGE					
	Specified			-40	125	°C
	Operating			-50	150	°C
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal resistar	nce		215		°C/W

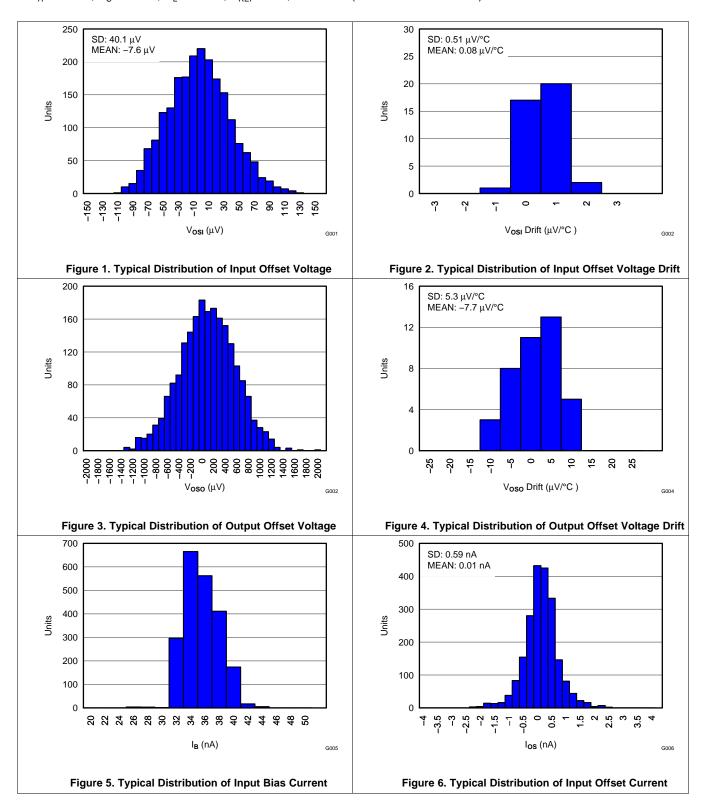
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# 6.6 Typical Characteristics

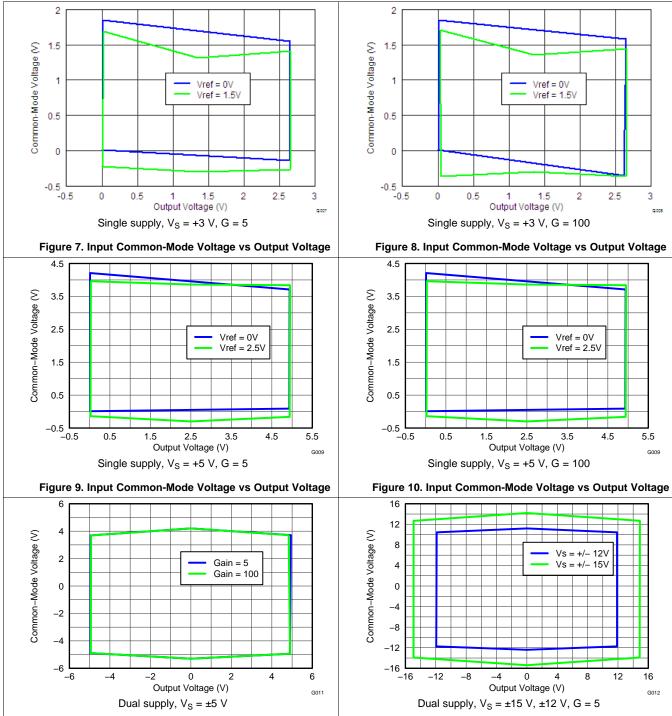
at  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = ±15 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF}$  = 0 V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)



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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V,  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)



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Figure 11. Input Common-Mode Voltage vs Output Voltage

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Figure 12. Input Common-Mode Voltage vs Output Voltage



# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V,  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted) 16 6 12 12 3 8 Common-Mode Voltage 8 Vs = +/- 12VInput Current (mA) Vs = +/- 15V2 4 0 0 0 -2 I<sub>IN</sub> V<sub>OUT</sub> -8 -8 -6 -12 -8 -16-20 10 20 30 -30 -16 -12 0 4 12 16 Input Voltage (V) Output Voltage (V) G01  $G = 1, V_S = \pm 15 V$ Dual supply,  $V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $\pm 12 \text{ V}$ , G = 100Figure 14. Input Overvoltage vs Input Current Figure 13. Input Common-Mode Voltage vs Output Voltage 140 160 Ratio (dB) Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (dB) 140 120 120 100 Rejection 100 80 80 60 Common-Mode 60 G = 540 40 G = 5 G = 10G = 1020 20 G = 100 G = 1000-G = 10000 0 10 100 1k 10k 100k 10 100 1k 10k 100k Frequency (Hz) Frequency (Hz) 1-k $\Omega$  source imbalance Figure 15. CMRR vs Frequency (RTI) Figure 16. CMRR vs Frequency (RTI) 180 180 160 160 140 140 120 120 PSRR (dB) PSRR (dB) 100 100 80 80 60 60 G = 5G = 540 40 G = 10G = 10G = 100G = 10020 20 G = 1000G = 1000100 100 10 1k 10k 10 1k 10k 100k 100k Frequency (Hz) Frequency (Hz)

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Figure 17. Positive PSRR vs Frequency (RTI)

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Figure 18. Negative PSRR vs Frequency (RTI)

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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**



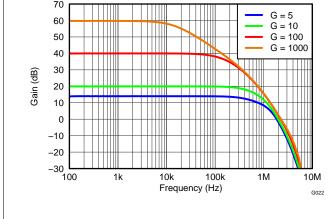
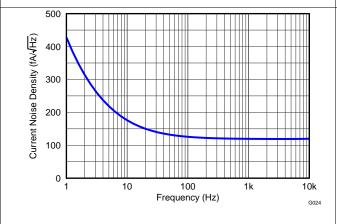


Figure 19. Gain vs Frequency

Figure 20. Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency (RTI)



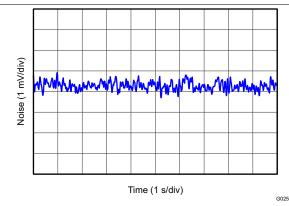
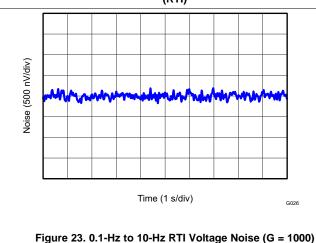


Figure 21. Current Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency (RTI)

Figure 22. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz RTI Voltage Noise (G = 5)



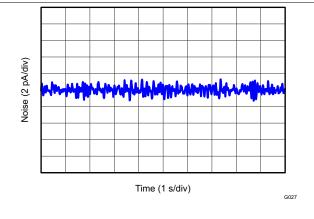
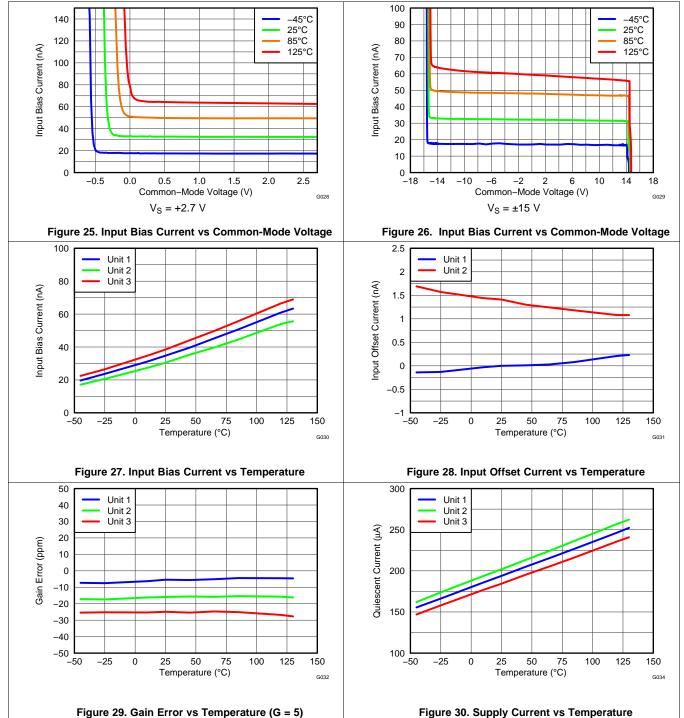


Figure 24. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz RTI Current Noise



# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V,  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)

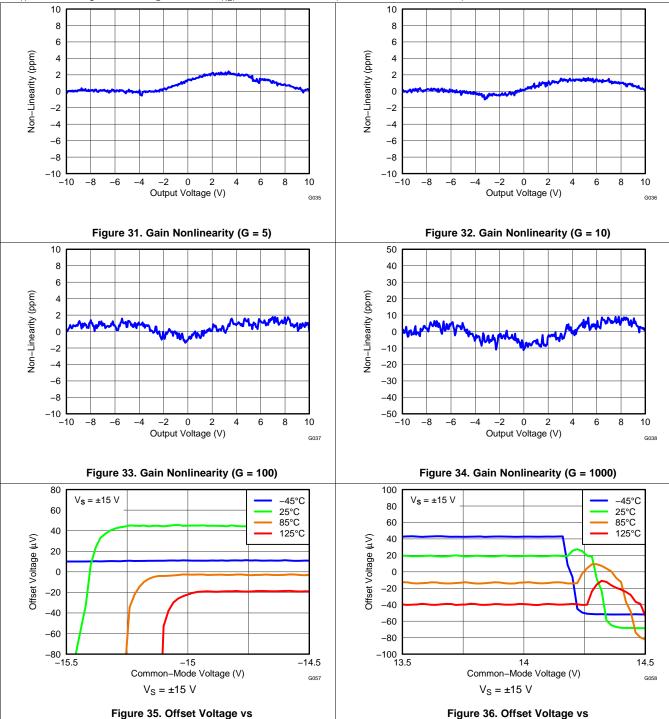


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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V,  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)



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**Negative Common-Mode Voltage** 

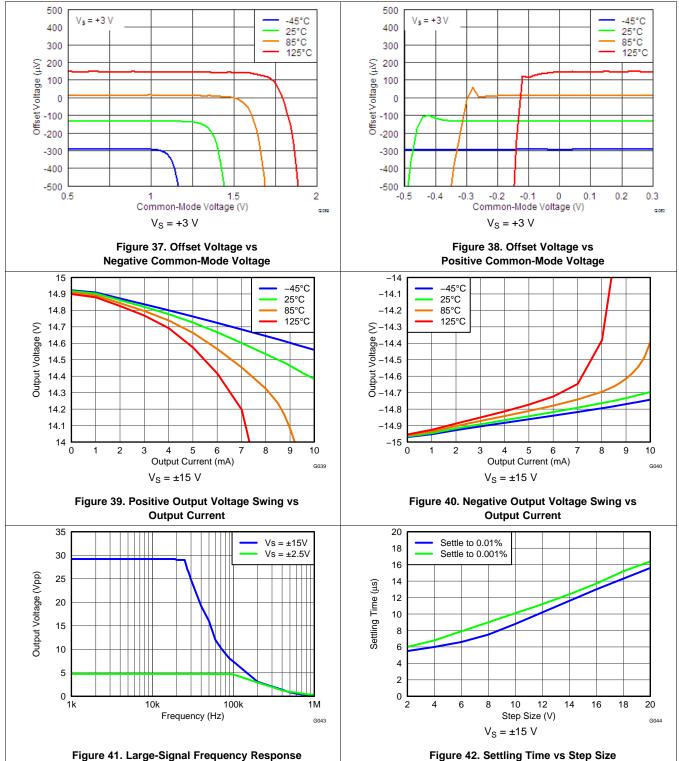
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**Positive Common-Mode Voltage** 



# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = ±15 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF}$  = 0 V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)

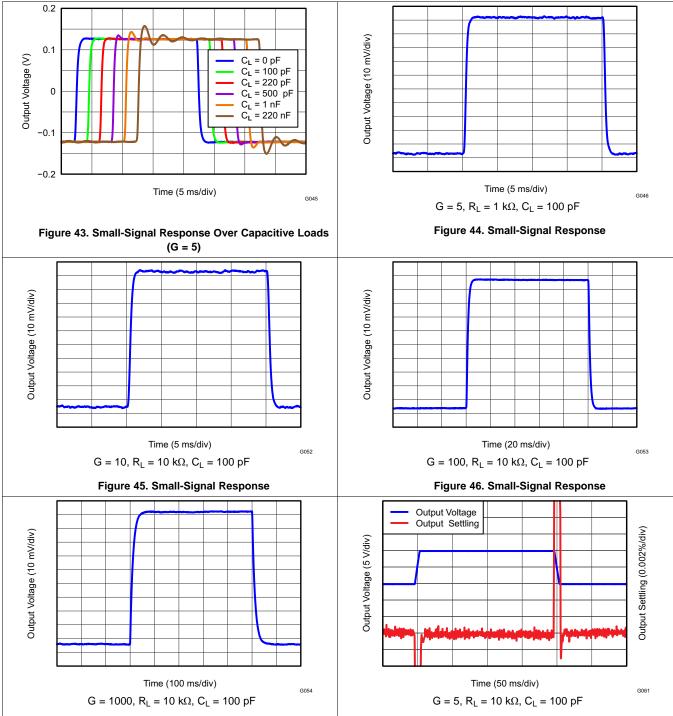


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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_S = \pm 15$  V,  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF} = 0$  V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)



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Figure 47. Small-Signal Response

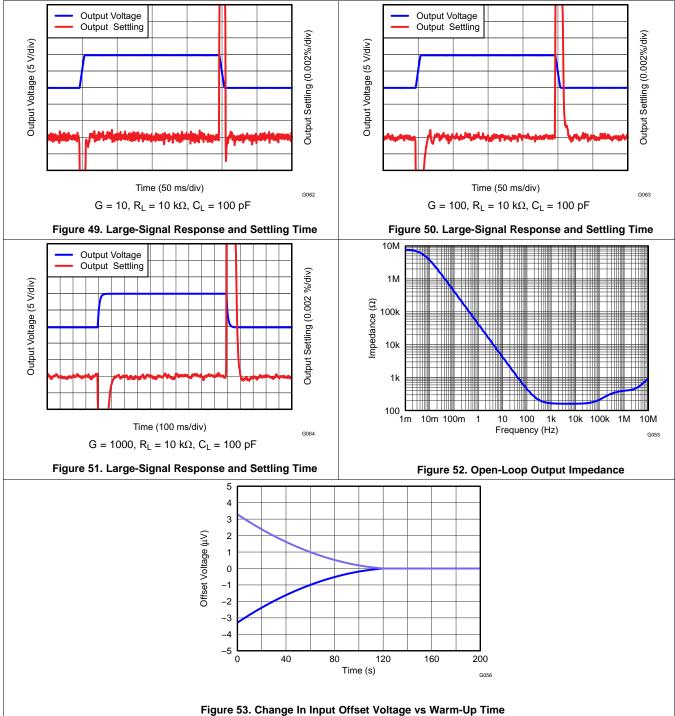
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Figure 48. Large-Signal Response and Settling Time



# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

at  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_S$  = ±15 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$ ,  $V_{REF}$  = 0 V, and G = 5 (unless otherwise noted)



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# 7 Detailed Description

#### 7.1 Overview

The INA827 is a monolithic instrumentation amplifier (INA) based on a 36-V and a current feedback input architecture. The INA827 also integrates laser-trimmed resistors to ensure excellent common mode rejection and low gain error. The combination of the current feedback input and the precision resistors allows this device to achieve outstanding dc precision as well as frequency response and high frequency common mode rejection(TBD this is more like a Layout text. Overview is generally an overview of the device.)

The Overview section provides a top-level description of what the device is and what it does. Detailed descriptions of the features and functions appear in subsequent subsections. Guidelines • Include a summary of standards met by the device (if any). • List modes and states of operation (from the user's perspective) and key features within each functional mode for quick reference. Use the following sections to provide detail on these modes and features.

## 7.2 Functional Block Diagram

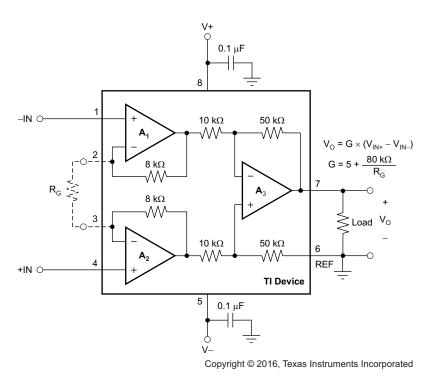


Figure 54. INA827 Block Diagram

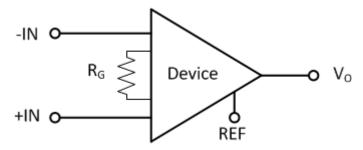


Figure 55. Simplified Block Diagram (TBD only simplified op amp goes here but this is a PNG and I can't edit it)

Product Folder Links: INA827



#### 7.3 Feature Description

#### 7.3.1 Setting the Gain

Device gain is set by a single external resistor  $(R_G)$ , connected between pins 2 and 3. The value of  $R_G$  is selected according to Equation 1:

$$5 + \left(\frac{80 \text{ k}\Omega}{\text{R}_{\text{G}}}\right) \tag{1}$$

Table 1 lists several commonly-used gains and resistor values. The on-chip resistors are laser-trimmed to accurate absolute values. The accuracy and temperature coefficients of these resistors are included in the gain accuracy and drift specifications of the INA827.

**DESIRED GAIN (V/V)** NEAREST 1% R<sub>G</sub> (Ω)  $R_G(\Omega)$ 10 16.00k 15.8k 20 5.333k 5.36k 50 1.778k 1.78k 100 842.1 845 200 410.3 412 500 161.6 162 1000 80.40 80.6

Table 1. Commonly-Used Gains and Resistor Values

#### 7.3.1.1 Gain Drift

The stability and temperature drift of the external gain setting resistor (R<sub>G</sub>) also affects gain. The R<sub>G</sub> contribution to gain accuracy and drift can be directly inferred from the gain of Equation 1.

The best gain drift of 1 ppm per degree Celsius can be achieved when the INA827 uses G=5 without  $R_G$  connected. In this case, the gain drift is limited only by the slight temperature coefficient mismatch of the integrated 50- $k\Omega$  resistors in the differential amplifier ( $A_3$ ). At gains greater than 5, the gain drift increases as a result of the individual drift of the resistors in the feedback of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ , relative to the drift of the external gain resistor  $R_G$ . Process improvements to the temperature coefficient of the feedback resistors now enable a maximum gain drift of the feedback resistors to be specified at 35 ppm per degree Celsius, thus significantly improving the overall temperature stability of applications using gains greater than 5.

Low resistor values required for high gains can make wiring resistance important. Sockets add to wiring resistance and contribute additional gain error (such as possible unstable gain errors) at gains of approximately 100 or greater. To ensure stability, avoid parasitic capacitances greater than a few picofarads at  $R_G$  connections. Careful matching of any parasitics on both  $R_G$  pins maintains optimal CMRR over frequency; see the *Typical Characteristics* section.

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#### 7.3.2 Offset Trimming

Most applications require no external offset adjustment; however, if necessary, adjustments can be made by applying a voltage to the REF pin. Figure 56 shows an optional circuit for trimming the output offset voltage. The voltage applied to the REF pin is summed at the output. The op amp buffer provides low impedance at the REF pin to preserve good common-mode rejection.

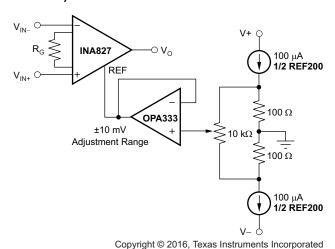


Figure 56. Optional Trimming of Output Offset Voltage

#### 7.3.3 Input Common-Mode Range

The linear input voltage range of the INA827 input circuitry extends from the negative supply voltage to 1 V below the positive supply, and maintains 88-dB (minimum) common-mode rejection throughout this range. The common-mode range for most common operating conditions is described in Figure 14 and Figure 35 through Figure 38. The INA827 can operate over a wide range of power supplies and  $V_{REF}$  configurations, thus making a comprehensive guide to common-mode range limits for all possible conditions impractical to provide.

The most commonly overlooked overload condition occurs when a circuit exceeds the output swing of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ , which are internal circuit nodes that cannot be measured. Calculating the expected voltages at the output of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  (see Figure 57) provides a check for the most common overload conditions. The  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  designs are identical and the outputs can swing to within approximately 100 mV of the power-supply rails. For example, when the  $A_2$  output is saturated,  $A_1$  can continue to be in linear operation and responding to changes in the noninverting input voltage. This difference can give the appearance of linear operation but the output voltage is invalid.

A single-supply instrumentation amplifier has special design considerations. To achieve a common-mode range that extends to single-supply ground, the INA827 employs a current-feedback topology with PNP input transistors; see Figure 57. The matched PNP transistors ( $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$ ) shift the input voltages of both inputs up by a diode drop and (through the feedback network) shift the output of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  by approximately +0.8 V. With both inputs and  $V_{REF}$  at single-supply ground (negative power supply), the output of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  is well within the linear range, allowing differential measurements to be made at the GND level. As a result of this input level-shifting, the voltages at pins 2 and 3 are not equal to the respective input pin voltages (pins 1 and 4). For most applications, this inequality is not important because only the gain-setting resistor connects to these pins.



#### 7.3.4 Inside the INA827

See Figure 61 for a simplified representation of the INA827. A more detailed diagram (shown in Figure 57) provides additional insight into the INA827 operation.

Each input is protected by two field-effect transistors (FETs) that provide a low series resistance under normal signal conditions and preserve excellent noise performance. When excessive voltage is applied, these transistors limit input current to approximately 8 mA.

The differential input voltage is buffered by  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  and is applied across  $R_G$ , causing a signal current to flow through  $R_G$ ,  $R_1$ , and  $R_2$ . The output difference amplifier  $(A_3)$  removes the common-mode component of the input signal and refers the output signal to the REF pin.

The equations shown in Figure 57 describe the output voltages of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ . The  $V_{BE}$  and voltage drop across  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  produce output voltages on  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  that are approximately 0.8 V higher than the input voltages.

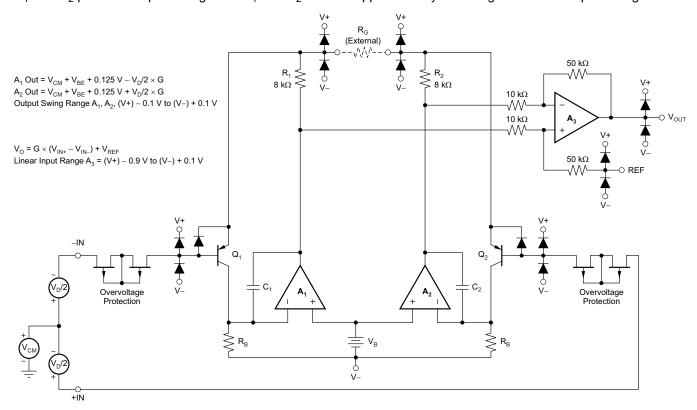


Figure 57. INA827 Simplified Circuit Diagram

#### 7.3.5 Input Protection

The INA827 inputs are individually protected for voltages up to  $\pm 40$  V. For example, a condition of -40 V on one input and +40 V on the other input does not cause damage. However, if the input voltage exceeds [(V-) - 2 V] and the signal source current drive capability exceeds 3.5 mA, the output voltage switches to the opposite polarity; see Figure 14. This polarity reversal can easily be avoided by adding a 10-k $\Omega$  resistance in series with both inputs.

Internal circuitry on each input provides low series impedance under normal signal conditions. If the input is overloaded, the protection circuitry limits the input current to a safe value of approximately 8 mA. Figure 14 illustrates this input current limit behavior. The inputs are protected even if the power supplies are disconnected or turned off.

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#### 7.3.6 Input Bias Current Return Path

The INA827 input impedance is extremely high—approximately 20 G $\Omega$ . However, a path must be provided for the input bias current of both inputs. This input bias current is typically 35 nA. High input impedance means that this input bias current changes very little with varying input voltage.

Input circuitry must provide a path for this input bias current for proper operation. Figure 58 shows various provisions for an input bias current path. Without a bias current path, the inputs float to a potential that exceeds the INA827 common-mode range, and the input amplifiers saturate. If the differential source resistance is low, the bias current return path can be connected to one input (as shown in the thermocouple example in Figure 58). With higher source impedance, using two equal resistors provides a balanced input with possible advantages of lower input offset voltage as a result of bias current and better high-frequency common-mode rejection.

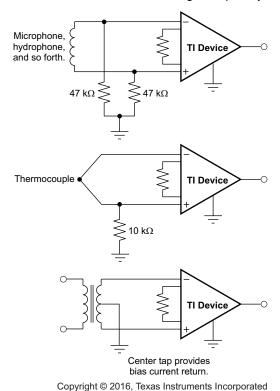


Figure 58. Providing an Input Common-Mode Current Path



#### 7.3.7 Reference Pin

The INA827 output voltage is developed with respect to the voltage on the reference pin. Often, in dual-supply operation, the reference pin (pin 6) is connected to the low-impedance system ground. Offsetting the output signal to a precise mid-supply level (for example, 2.5 V in a 5-V supply environment) can be useful in single-supply operation. The signal can be shifted by applying a voltage to the device REF pin, which can be useful when driving a single-supply ADC.

For best performance, keep any source impedance to the REF pin below 5  $\Omega$ . Referring to Figure 61, the reference resistor is at one end of a 50-k $\Omega$  resistor. Additional impedance at the REF pin adds to this 50-k $\Omega$  resistor. The imbalance in resistor ratios results in degraded common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR).

Figure 59 shows two different methods of driving the reference pin with low impedance. The OPA330 is a low-power, chopper-stabilized amplifier and therefore offers excellent stability over temperature. The OPA330 is available in the space-saving SC70 and even smaller chip-scale package. The REF3225 is a precision reference in a small SOT23-6 package.

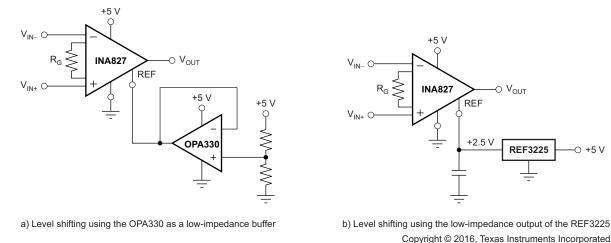


Figure 59. Options for Low-Impedance Level Shifting

#### 7.3.8 Dynamic Performance

Figure 19 illustrates that, despite having low quiescent current of only 200 μA, the INA827 achieves much wider bandwidth than other instrumentation amplifiers (INAs) in its class. This achievement is a result of using TI's proprietary high-speed precision bipolar process technology. The current-feedback topology provides the INA827 with wide bandwidth even at high gains. Settling time also remains excellent at high gain because of a 1.5-V/μs high slew rate.

Product Folder Links: INA827



## 7.3.9 Operating Voltage

The INA827 operates over a power-supply range of +3 V to +36 V (±1.5 V to ±18 V). Supply voltages higher than 40 V (±20 V) can permanently damage the device. Parameters that vary over supply voltage or temperature are shown in the *Typical Characteristics* section.

#### 7.3.9.1 Low-Voltage Operation

The INA827 can operate on power supplies as low as ±1.5 V. Most parameters vary only slightly throughout this supply voltage range; see the *Typical Characteristics* section. Operation at very low supply voltage requires careful attention to assure that the input voltages remain within the linear range. Voltage swing requirements of the internal nodes limit the input common-mode range with low power-supply voltage. Figure 7 to Figure 13 and Figure 35 to Figure 38 describe the linear operation range for various supply voltages, reference connections, and gains.

#### 7.3.10 Error Sources

Most modern signal-conditioning systems calibrate errors at room temperature. However, calibration of errors that result from a change in temperature is normally difficult and costly. Therefore, these errors must be minimized by choosing high-precision components such as the INA827 that have improved specifications in critical areas that effect overall system precision. Figure 60 shows an example application.

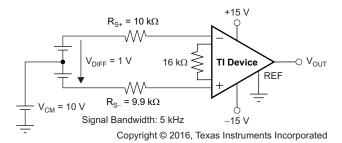


Figure 60. Example Application With G = 10 V/V and 1-V Differential Voltage

22



Resistor-adjustable INAs such as the INA827 yield the lowest gain error at G=5 because of the inherently well-matched drift of the internal resistors of the differential amplifier. At gains greater than 5 (for instance, G=10 V/V or G=100 V/V) gain error becomes a significant error source because of the resistor drift contribution of the feedback resistors in conjunction with the external gain resistor. Except for very high gain applications, gain drift is by far the largest error contributor compared to other drift errors (such as offset drift). The INA827 offers the lowest gain error over temperature in the marketplace for both G>5 and G=5 (no external gain resistor). Table 2 summarizes the major error sources in common INA applications and compares the two cases of G=5 (no external resistor) and G=10 (with a  $16-k\Omega$  external resistor). As shown in Table 2, although the static errors (absolute accuracy errors) in G=5 are almost twice as great as compared to G=10, there is a great reduction in drift errors because of the significantly lower gain error drift. In most applications, these static errors can readily be removed during calibration in production. All calculations refer the error to the input for easy comparison and system evaluation.

**Table 2. Error Calculation** 

		INA827			
ERROR SOURCE	ERROR CALCULATION	SPECIFICATION	G = 10 ERROR (ppm)	G = 1 ERROR (ppm)	
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY AT +25°C					
Input offset voltage (μV)	V <sub>OSI</sub> / V <sub>DIFF</sub>	150	150	150	
Output offset voltage (μV)	V <sub>OSO</sub> / (G × V <sub>DIFF</sub> )	2000	200	400	
Input offset current (nA)	I <sub>OS</sub> × maximum (R <sub>S+</sub> , R <sub>S-</sub> ) / V <sub>DIFF</sub>	5	50	50	
CMRR (dB)	V <sub>CM</sub> / (10 <sup>CMRR / 20</sup> × V <sub>DIFF</sub> )	94 (G = 10), 88 (G = 5)	200	398	
Total absolute accuracy error (ppm)			600	998	
DRIFT TO +105°C					
Gain drift (ppm/°C)	GTC × (T <sub>A</sub> – 25)	25 (G = 10), 1 (G = 5)	2000	80	
Input offset voltage drift (μV/°C)	$(V_{OSI\_TC} / V_{DIFF}) \times (T_A - 25)$	5	200	200	
Output offset voltage drift (μV/°C)	$[V_{OSO\_TC} / (G \times V_{DIFF})] \times (T_A - 25)$	30	240	240	
Total drift error (ppm)			2440	760	
RESOLUTION					
Gain nonlinearity (ppm of FS)		5	5	5	
Voltage noise (1 kHz)	$\sqrt{\text{BW}} \times \sqrt{\left(e_{\text{NI}}^2 + \left(\frac{e_{\text{NO}}}{\text{G}}\right)^2\right)^2} \times \frac{6}{V_{\text{DIFF}}}$	e <sub>NI</sub> = 17 e <sub>NO</sub> = 250	6	6	
Total resolution error (ppm)			11	11	
TOTAL ERROR					
Total error	Total error = sum of all error sources		3051	1769	

#### 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The INA827 has a single functional mode and is operational when the power-supply voltage is greater than 3 V  $(\pm 1.5 \text{ V})$ . The maximum power-supply voltage for the INA827 is 36 V  $(\pm 18 \text{ V})$ .



# 8 Application and Implementation

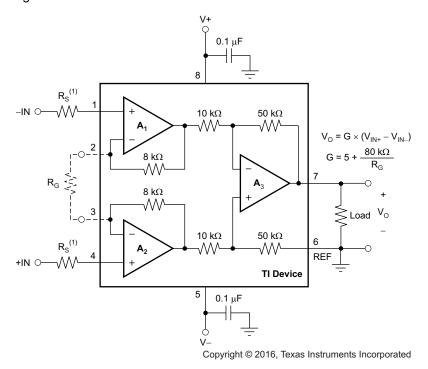
#### **NOTE**

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

# 8.1 Application Information

Figure 61 shows the basic connections required for device operation. Good layout practice mandates that bypass capacitors are placed as close to the device pins as possible.

The INA827 output is referred to the output reference (REF) pin, which is normally grounded. This connection must be low-impedance to assure good common-mode rejection. Although 5  $\Omega$  or less of stray resistance can be tolerated when maintaining specified CMRR, small stray resistances of tens of ohms in series with the REF pin can cause noticeable degradation in CMRR.



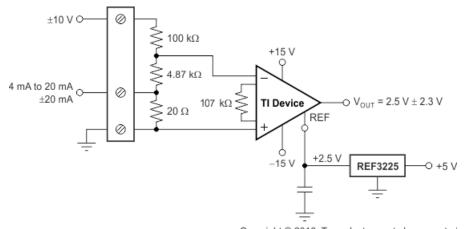
(1) This resistor is optional if the input voltage remains above  $[(V-)-2\ V]$  or if the signal source current drive capability is limited to less than 3.5 mA. See the *Input Protection* section for more details.

Figure 61. Basic Connections



### 8.2 Typical Application

An example programmable logic controller (PLC) input application using an INA827 is shown in Figure 62.



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Figure 62. ±10-V, 4-mA to 20-mA PLC Input

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

This design has these requirements:

Supply voltage: ±15 V, 5 V
Inputs: ±10 V, ±20 mA

Output: 2.5 V, ±2.3 V

#### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

There are two modes of operation for the circuit shown in Figure 62: current input and voltage input. This design requires  $R_1 >> R_2 >> R_3$ . Given this relationship, the current input mode transfer function is given by Equation 2.

$$V_{\text{OUT-I}} = V_{\text{D}} \times G + V_{\text{REF}} = -(I_{\text{IN}} \times R_3) \times G + V_{\text{REF}}$$

where

The transfer function for the voltage input mode is shown by Equation 3.

$$V_{OUT-V} = V_D \times G + V_{REF} = -\left(V_{IN} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) \times G + V_{REF}$$
(3)

 $R_1$  sets the input impedance of the voltage input mode. The minimum typical input impedance is 100 k $\Omega$ . 100 k $\Omega$  is selected for  $R_1$  because increasing the  $R_1$  value also increases noise. The value of  $R_3$  must be extremely small compared to  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . 20  $\Omega$  for  $R_3$  is selected because that resistance value is much smaller than  $R_1$  and yields an input voltage of ±400 mV when operated in current mode (±20 mA).

Equation 4 can be used to calculate  $R_2$  given  $V_D$  = ±400 mV,  $V_{IN}$  = ±10 V, and  $R_1$  = 100 k $\Omega$ .

$$V_{D} = V_{IN} \times \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \rightarrow R_{2} = \frac{R_{1} \times V_{D}}{V_{IN} - V_{D}} = 4.167 \text{ k}\Omega$$
(4)

The value obtained from Equation 4 is not a standard 0.1% value, so 4.12 k $\Omega$  is selected. R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> also use 0.1% tolerance resistors to minimize error.

The ideal gain of the instrumentation amplifier is calculated with Equation 5.

$$G = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_{REF}}{V_{D}} = \frac{4.8 \text{ V} - 2.5 \text{ V}}{400 \text{ mV}} = 5.75 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}}$$
(5)

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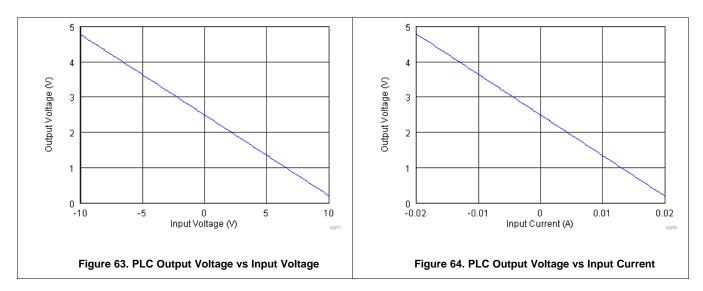
# **Typical Application (continued)**

Using the INA827 gain equation, the gain-setting resistor value is calculated as shown by Equation 6.

$$G_{\text{INA827}} = 5 + \frac{80 \text{ k}\Omega}{\text{Rg}} \rightarrow \text{RG} = \frac{80 \text{ k}\Omega}{G_{\text{INA827}} - 5} = \frac{80 \text{ k}\Omega}{5.75 - 5} = 107 \text{ k}\Omega$$
 (6)

107 k $\Omega$  is a standard 0.1% resistor value that can be used in this design. Finally, the output RC filter components are selected to have a –3-dB cutoff frequency of 1 MHz.

# 8.2.3 Application Curves



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# 9 Power Supply Recommendations

The nominal performance of the INA827 is specified with a supply voltage of ±15 V and a mid-supply reference voltage. The device can also be operated using power supplies from ±1.5 V (3 V) to ±18 V (36 V) and non mid-supply reference voltages with excellent performance. Parameters that can vary significantly with operating voltage and reference voltage are illustrated in the *Typical Characteristics* section.

# 10 Layout

## 10.1 Layout Guidelines

Attention to good layout practices is always recommended. Keep traces short and, when possible, use a printed circuit board (PCB) ground plane with surface-mount components placed as close to the device pins as possible. Place 0.1-µF bypass capacitors close to the supply pins. Apply these guidelines throughout the analog circuit to improve performance and provide benefits such as reducing the electromagnetic-interference (EMI) susceptibility.

### 10.1.1 CMRR vs Frequency

The INA827 pinout is optimized for achieving maximum CMRR performance over a wide range of frequencies. However, care must be taken to ensure that both input paths are well-matched for source impedance and capacitance to avoid converting common-mode signals into differential signals. In addition, parasitic capacitance at the gain-setting pins can also affect CMRR over frequency. For example, in applications that implement gain switching using switches or PhotoMOS $^{\text{@}}$  relays to change the value of R $_{\text{G}}$ , choose the component so that the switch capacitance is as small as possible.

### 10.2 Layout Example

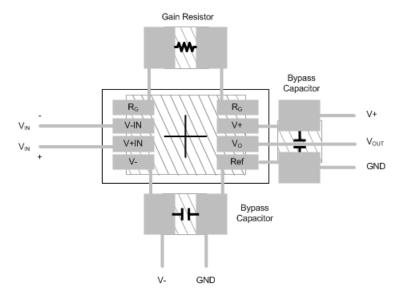


Figure 65. INA827 Example Layout



# 11 Device and Documentation Support

## 11.1 Documentation Support

#### 11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- INA826 Precision, 200-μA Supply Current, 3-V to 36-V Supply Instrumentation Amplifier with Rail-to-Rail Output (SBOS562)
- OPAx330 50-μV VOS, 0.25-μV/°C, 35-μA CMOS Operational Amplifiers Zero-Drift Series (SBOS432)
- REF32xx 4ppm/°C, 100μA, SOT23-6 Series Voltage Reference (SBVS058)
- · TBD list anything else?

#### 11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

## 11.3 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

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**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

#### 11.4 Trademarks

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#### 11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

#### 11.6 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

# 12 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.

Product Folder Links: INA827

www.ti.com 10-Nov-2025

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/	MSL rating/	Op temp (°C)	Part marking
	(1)	(2)			(3)	Ball material	Peak reflow		(6)
						(4)	(5)		
INA827AIDGK	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	80   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	IPSI
INA827AIDGK.B	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	80   TUBE	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	IPSI
INA827AIDGKR	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG   SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	IPSI
INA827AIDGKR.B	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	IPSI

<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

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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<sup>(3)</sup> RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> 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.

<sup>(6)</sup> 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.

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

www.ti.com 23-May-2025

## **TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	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



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

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
INA827AIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.25	3.35	1.25	8.0	12.0	Q1

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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### \*All dimensions are nominal

Ì	Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	
ı	INA827AIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0	

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## **TUBE**



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

	Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
	INA827AIDGK	DGK	VSSOP	8	80	330	6.55	500	2.88
ĺ	INA827AIDGK.B	DGK	VSSOP	8	80	330	6.55	500	2.88



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



#### NOTES:

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- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
- 8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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Last updated 10/2025