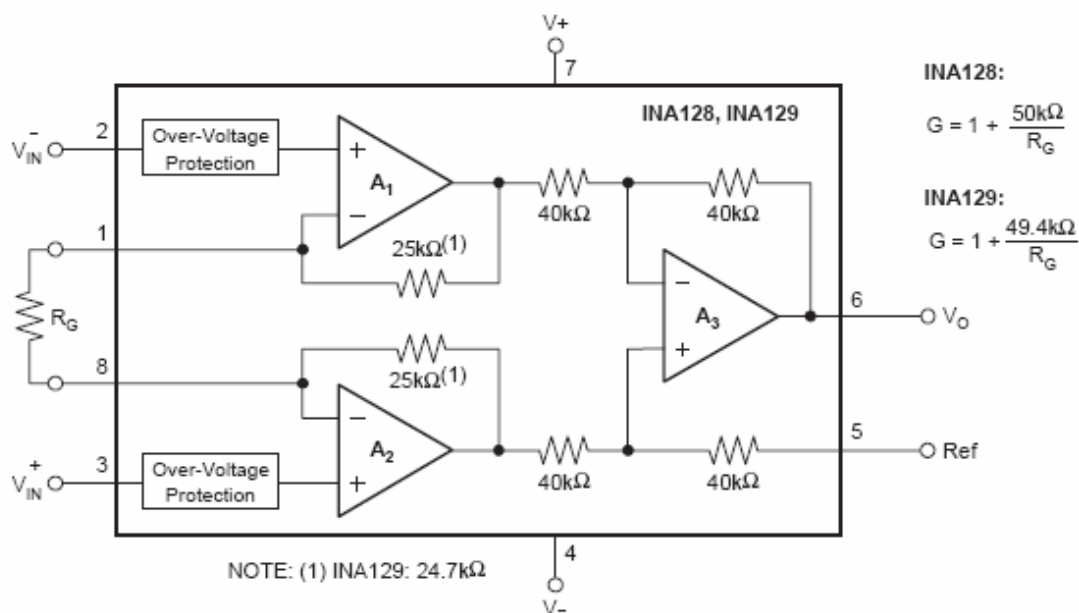




ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA128P, U INA129P, U			INA128PA, UA INA129PA, UA			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
OUTPUT								
Voltage: Positive	$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$	$(V^+) - 1.4$	$(V^+) - 0.9$		*	*		V
Negative	$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$	$(V^-) + 1.4$	$(V^-) + 0.8$		*	*		V
Load Capacitance Stability			1000			*		pF
Short-Circuit Current			+6/-15			*		mA
FREQUENCY RESPONSE								
Bandwidth, -3dB	$G = 1$		1.3			*		MHz
	$G = 10$		700			*		kHz
	$G = 100$		200			*		kHz
	$G = 1000$		20			*		kHz
Slew Rate	$V_O = \pm 10\text{V}$, $G = 10$		4			*		V/ μs
Settling Time, 0.01%	$G = 1$		7			*		μs
	$G = 10$		7			*		μs
	$G = 100$		9			*		μs
	$G = 1000$		80			*		μs
Overload Recovery	50% Overdrive		4			*		μs
POWER SUPPLY								
Voltage Range		± 2.25	± 15	± 18	*	*	*	V
Current, Total	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$		± 700	± 750		*	*	μA
TEMPERATURE RANGE								
Specification		-40		+85	*		*	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating		-40		+125	*		*	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
θ_{JA} 8-Pin DIP			80			*		$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
SO-8 SOIC			150			*		$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

NOTE: * Specification is same as INA128P, U or INA129P, U.

(1) Input common-mode range varies with output voltage — see typical curves.

(2) Specified by wafer test.

(3) Temperature coefficient of the 50kΩ (or 49.4kΩ) term in the gain equation.

(4) Nonlinearity measurements in $G = 1000$ are dominated by noise. Typical nonlinearity is $\pm 0.001\%$.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA128P, U INA129P, U			INA128PA, UA INA129PA, UA			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
INPUT								
Offset Voltage, RTI	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$ to T_{MAX} $V_S = \pm 2.25\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$							
Initial			$\pm 10 \pm 100/\text{G}$	$\pm 50 \pm 500/\text{G}$		$\pm 25 \pm 100/\text{G}$	$\pm 125 \pm 1000/\text{G}$	μV
vs Temperature			$\pm 0.2 \pm 2/\text{G}$	$\pm 0.5 \pm 20/\text{G}$		$\pm 0.2 \pm 5/\text{G}$	$\pm 1 \pm 20/\text{G}$	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
vs Power Supply			$\pm 0.2 \pm 20/\text{G}$	$\pm 1 \pm 100/\text{G}$		*	$\pm 2 \pm 200/\text{G}$	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Long-Term Stability			$\pm 0.1 \pm 3/\text{G}$			*		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
Impedance, Differential	$V_{\text{CM}} = 0\text{V}$		$10^{10} \parallel 2$			*		$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Common-Mode			$10^{11} \parallel 5$			*		$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Common-Mode Voltage Range(1)		(V+) - 2 (V-) + 2	(V+) - 1.4 (V-) + 1.7		*	*		V
Safe Input Voltage				± 40			*	V
Common-Mode Rejection		$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 13\text{V}$, $\Delta R_S = 1\text{k}\Omega$						
	G = 1	80	86		73	*		dB
	G = 10	100	106		93	*		dB
	G = 100	120	125		110	*		dB
	G = 1000	120	130		110	*		dB
BIAS CURRENT								
vs Temperature			± 2	± 5		*	± 10	nA
Offset Current			± 30			*		pA/°C
vs Temperature			± 1	± 5		*	± 10	nA
			± 30			*		pA/°C
NOISE VOLTAGE, RTI								
G = 1000, $R_S = 0\Omega$								
f = 10Hz			10			*		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
f = 100Hz			8			*		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
f = 1kHz			8			*		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$f_B = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz			0.2			*		μV_{PP}
Noise Current								
f = 10Hz			0.9			*		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
f = 1kHz			0.3			*		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$f_B = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz			30			*		pA_{PP}
GAIN								
Gain Equation, INA125			$1 + (50\text{k}\Omega/R_G)$			*		V/V
INA129			$1 + (49.4\text{k}\Omega/R_G)$			*		V/V
Range of Gain		1		10000	*		*	V/V
Gain Error	G = 1		± 0.01	± 0.024		*	± 0.1	%
	G = 10		± 0.02	± 0.4		*	± 0.5	%
	G = 100		± 0.05	± 0.5		*	± 0.7	%
	G = 1000		± 0.5	± 1		*	± 2	%
Gain vs Temperature(2)	G = 1		± 1	± 10		*	*	ppm/°C
50k Ω (or 49.4k Ω) Resistance(2)(3)			± 25	± 100		*	*	ppm/°C
Nonlinearity								
	$V_{\text{CM}} = \pm 13.5\text{V}$, G = 1		± 0.0001	± 0.001		*	± 0.002	% of FSR
	G = 10		± 0.0003	± 0.002		*	± 0.004	% of FSR
	G = 100		± 0.0005	± 0.002		*	± 0.004	% of FSR
	G = 1000		± 0.001	(4)		*	*	% of FSR

NOTE: * Specification is same as INA128P, U or INA129P, U.

(1) Input common-mode range varies with output voltage — see typical curves.

(2) Specified by water test.

(3) Temperature coefficient of the 50k Ω (or 49.4k Ω) term in the gain equation.

(4) Nonlinearity measurements in G = 1000 are dominated by noise. Typical nonlinearity is $\pm 0.001\%$.