



具有开漏比较器的高侧测量电流分流监控器

 查询样品: [INA200-Q1](#), [INA201-Q1](#), [INA202-Q1](#)

特性

- 符合汽车应用要求
- 完整的电流感应解决方案
- **0.6 V** 内部电压参考
- 内部开漏比较器
- 比较器锁存功能
- 共模范围: **-16 V 至 80 V**
- 高精度: 不同温度下最大误差为 **3.5%**
- 带宽: **500 kHz (INA200-Q1)**
- 静态电流: **1800 μ A** (最大值)
- 闭锁电流超过 **100mA**, 符合 **JESD78 - Class I** 标准
- 封装: **MSOP-8**

应用

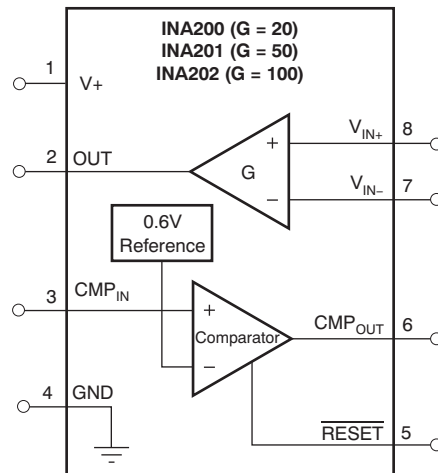
- 汽车电子
- 电源管理
- 电池充电器

说明

INA200-Q1、INA201-Q1 与 INA202-Q1 均是具有电压输出的高侧电流分流监控器。INA200-Q1-INA202-Q1 可在 -16 V 至 80 V 共模电压的整个分流中感测压降, 而 INA200-Q1-INA202-Q1 则提供 3 个输出电压等级: 20V/V、50V/V 与 100V/V, 支持达 500 kHz 的带宽。

此外, INA200-Q1、INA201-Q1 以及 INA202-Q1 还整合了开漏比较器以及提供 0.6 V 阈值的内部参考。外部分割器可用于设置电流跳变点。比较器提供锁存功能, 通过接地 (或开着) $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ 引脚可直观地实现该功能。

INA200-Q1、INA201-Q1 与 INA202-Q1 可通过 +2.7 V 至 +18 V 单电源供电, 最大电源流耗为 1800 μ A。封装选项包括极小型 MSOP-8。所有指定产品均可在 -40°C 至 125°C 的更高温范围平稳工作。



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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.

ORDERING INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

T _A	PACKAGE		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
-40°C to 125°C	MSOP - DGK	Reel of 2500	INA200AQDGKRQ1	Product Preview
			INA201AQDGKRQ1	QWV
			INA202AQDGKRQ1	Product Preview

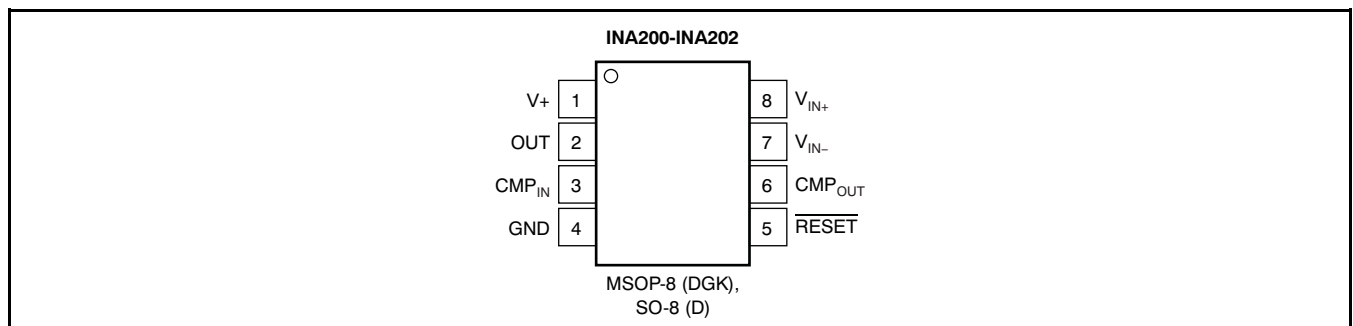
(1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the device product folder at www.ti.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

	VALUE	UNIT
Supply Voltage, V ₊	18	V
Current-Shunt Monitor Analog Inputs, V _{IN+} , V _{IN-}		
Differential (V _{IN+}) – (V _{IN-})	–18 to +18	V
Common Mode ⁽²⁾	–16 to +80	V
Comparator Analog Input and Reset Pins ⁽²⁾	GND – 0.3 to (V ₊) + 0.3	V
Analog Output, Out ⁽²⁾	GND – 0.3 to (V ₊) + 0.3	V
Comparator Output, Out Pin ⁽²⁾	GND – 0.3 to 18	V
Input Current Into Any Pin ⁽²⁾	5	mA
Storage Temperature	–65 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	+150	°C

- (1) 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.
- (2) This voltage may exceed the ratings shown if the current at that pin is limited to 5mA.

Figure 1. PIN CONFIGURATIONS



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: CURRENT-SHUNT MONITOR

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = +12\text{V}$, $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND, $R_{PULL-UP} = 5.1\text{k}\Omega$ connected from CMP_{OUT} to V_S , and $\text{CMP}_{IN} = \text{GND}$, unless otherwise noted.

CURRENT-SHUNT MONITOR PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, INA202-Q1			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
INPUT					
Full-Scale Sense Input Voltage	V_{SENSE}	$V_{SENSE} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}$	0.15	$(V_S - 0.25)/\text{Gain}$	V
Common-Mode Input Range	V_{CM}		-16	80	V
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{IN+} = -16\text{V}$ to $+80\text{V}$	80	100	dB
Over Temperature		$V_{IN+} = +12\text{V}$ to $+80\text{V}$	100	123	dB
Offset Voltage, RT1 ⁽¹⁾	V_{OS}		± 0.5	± 2.5	mV
+25°C to +125°C				± 3	mV
-40°C to +25°C				± 3.5	mV
vs Temperature	dV_{OS}/dT	T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}	5		$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
vs Power Supply	PSR	$V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = +18\text{V}$, 2.7V	2.5	100	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Input Bias Current, V_{IN-} Pin	I_B		± 9	± 16	μA
OUTPUT ($V_{SENSE} \geq 20\text{mV}$)					
Gain:	G				
INA200-Q1			20		V/V
INA201-Q1			50		V/V
INA202-Q1			100		V/V
Gain Error		$V_{SENSE} = 20\text{mV}$ to 100mV	± 0.2	± 1	%
Over Temperature		$V_{SENSE} = 20\text{mV}$ to 100mV		± 2	%
Total Output Error ⁽²⁾		$V_{SENSE} = 120\text{mV}$, $V_S = +16\text{V}$	± 0.75	± 2.2	%
Over Temperature		$V_{SENSE} = 120\text{mV}$, $V_S = +16\text{V}$		± 3.5	%
Nonlinearity Error ⁽³⁾		$V_{SENSE} = 20\text{mV}$ to 100mV	± 0.002		%
Output Impedance	R_O		1.5		Ω
Maximum Capacitive Load		No Sustained Oscillation	10		nF
OUTPUT ($V_{SENSE} < 20\text{mV}$)⁽⁴⁾					
INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, INA202-Q1		$-16\text{V} \leq V_{CM} < 0\text{V}$	300		mV
INA200-Q1		$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq V_S$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$		0.4	V
INA201-Q1		$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq V_S$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$		1	V
INA202-Q1		$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq V_S$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$		2	V
INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, INA202-Q1		$V_S < V_{CM} \leq 80\text{V}$	300		mV
VOLTAGE OUTPUT⁽⁵⁾					
Output Swing to the Positive Rail		$V_{IN-} = 11\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = 12\text{V}$	(V+) - 0.15	(V+) - 0.25	V
Output Swing to GND⁽⁶⁾		$V_{IN-} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = -0.5\text{V}$	(V_GND) + 0.004	(V_GND) + 0.05	V
FREQUENCY RESPONSE					
Bandwidth:	BW				
INA200-Q1		$C_{LOAD} = 5\text{pF}$	500		kHz
INA201-Q1		$C_{LOAD} = 5\text{pF}$	300		kHz
INA202-Q1		$C_{LOAD} = 5\text{pF}$	200		kHz
Phase Margin		$C_{LOAD} < 10\text{nF}$	40		Degrees
Slew Rate	SR		1		V/ μs
Settling Time (1%)		$V_{SENSE} = 10\text{mV}_{PP}$ to 100mV_{PP} , $C_{LOAD} = 5\text{pF}$	2		μs
NOISE, RTI					
Voltage Noise Density			40		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

(1) Offset is extrapolated from measurements of the output at 20mV and 100mV V_{SENSE} .

(2) Total output error includes effects of gain error and V_{OS} .

(3) Linearity is best fit to a straight line.

(4) For details on this region of operation, see the [Accuracy Variations](#) section in the [Applications Information](#).

(5) See Typical Characteristic curve *Output Swing vs Output Current*.

(6) Specified by design.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: COMPARATOR

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = +12\text{V}$, $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND, and $R_{PULL-UP} = 5.1\text{k}\Omega$ connected from CMP_{OUT} to V_S , unless otherwise noted.

COMPARATOR PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, INA202-Q1			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
OFFSET VOLTAGE					
Threshold	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	590	608	620	mV
Over Temperature		586		625	mV
Hysteresis ⁽¹⁾	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$		-8		mV
INPUT BIAS CURRENT⁽²⁾					
CMP_{IN} Pin			0.005	10	nA
vs Temperature				15	nA
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE					
CMP_{IN} Pin			0V to $V_S - 1.5\text{V}$		V
OUTPUT (OPEN-DRAIN)					
Large-Signal Differential Voltage Gain	CMP V_{OUT} 1V to 4V, $R_L \geq 15\text{k}\Omega$ Connected to 5V		200		V/mV
High-Level Leakage Current ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	I_{LKG} $V_{ID} = 0.4\text{V}$, $V_{OH} = V_S$		0.0001	1	μA
Low-Level Output Voltage ⁽³⁾	V_{OL} $V_{ID} = -0.6\text{V}$, $I_{OL} = 2.35\text{mA}$		220	300	mV
RESPONSE TIME					
Response Time ⁽⁵⁾	R_L to 5V, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$, 100mV Input Step with 5mV Overdrive		1.3		μs
RESET					
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Threshold ⁽⁶⁾			1.1		V
Logic Input Impedance			2		M Ω
Minimum $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pulse Width			1.5		μs
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Propagation Delay			3		μs

- (1) Hysteresis refers to the threshold (the threshold specification applies to a rising edge of a noninverting input) of a falling edge on the noninverting input of the comparator; refer to [Figure 2](#).
- (2) Specified by design.
- (3) V_{ID} refers to the differential voltage at the comparator inputs.
- (4) Open-drain output can be pulled to the range of +2.7V to +18V, regardless of V_S .
- (5) The comparator response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses 1.4V.
- (6) The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input has an internal 2M Ω (typical) pull-down. Leaving $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ open results in a LOW state, with transparent comparator operation.

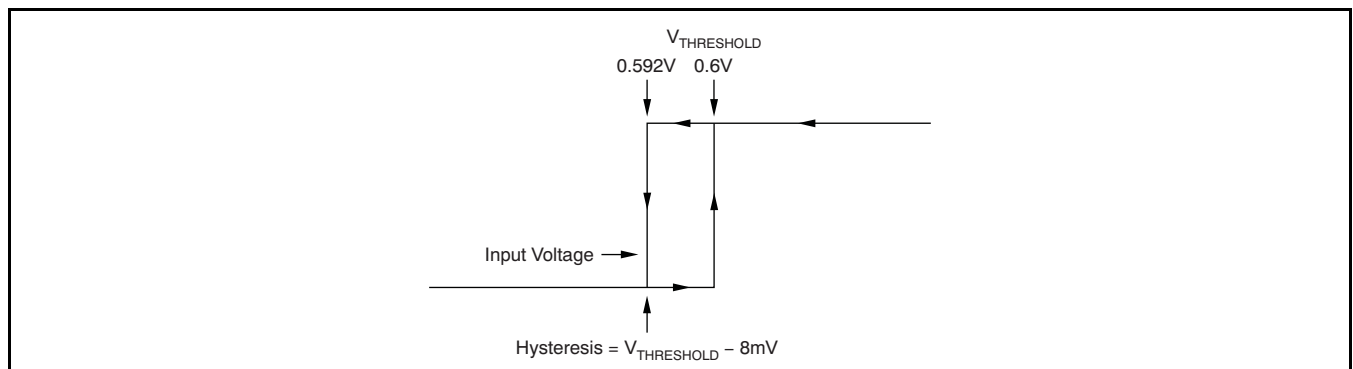


Figure 2. Typical Comparator Hysteresis

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: GENERAL

Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

At $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = +12\text{V}$, $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to GND, $R_{PULL-UP} = 5.1\text{k}\Omega$ connected from CMP_{OUT} to V_S , and $\text{CMP}_{IN} = 1\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PARAMETERS	CONDITIONS	INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, INA202-Q1			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
POWER SUPPLY					
Operating Power Supply	V_S	+2.7		+18	V
Quiescent Current	I_Q		1350	1800	μA
Over Temperature				1850	μA
Comparator Power-On Reset Threshold ⁽¹⁾			1.5		V
TEMPERATURE					
Operating Temperature Range		–40		+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range		–65		+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}				
MSOP-8 Surface-Mount			200		$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

- (1) The INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 are designed to power-up with the comparator in a defined reset state as long as $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is open or grounded. The comparator is in reset as long as the power supply is below the voltage shown here. The comparator assumes a state based on the comparator input above this supply voltage. If $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is high at power-up, the comparator output comes up high and requires a reset to assume a low state, if appropriate.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = 12\text{V}$, and $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, unless otherwise noted.

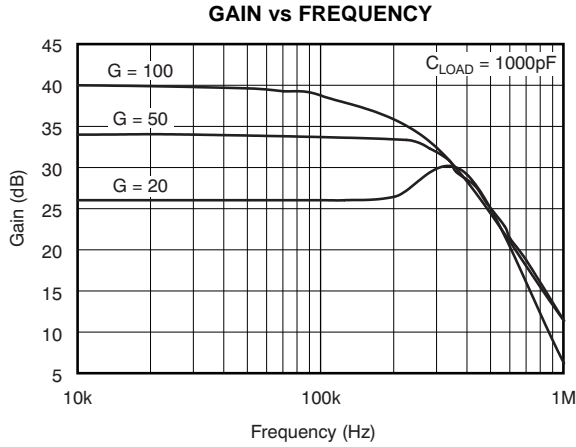


Figure 3.

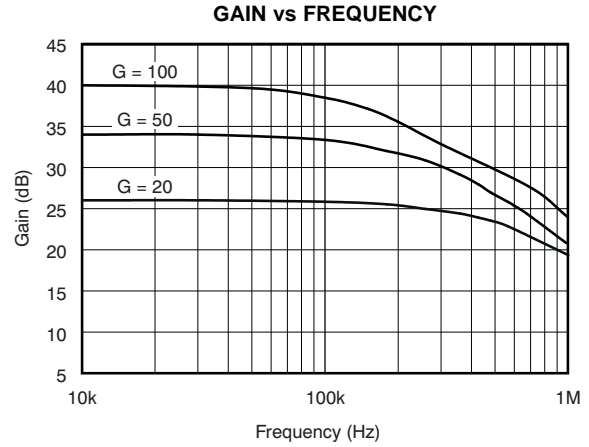


Figure 4.

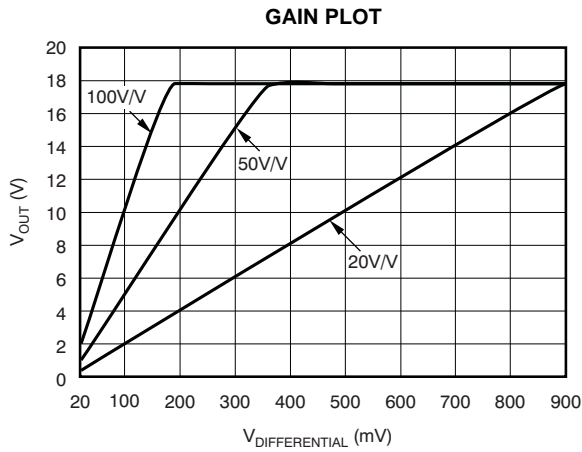


Figure 5.

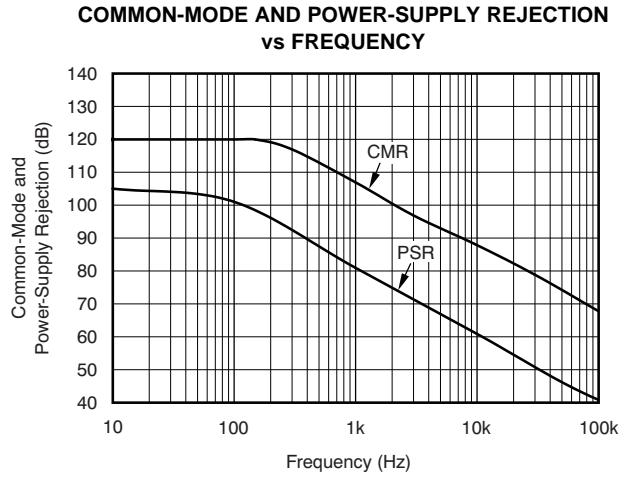


Figure 6.

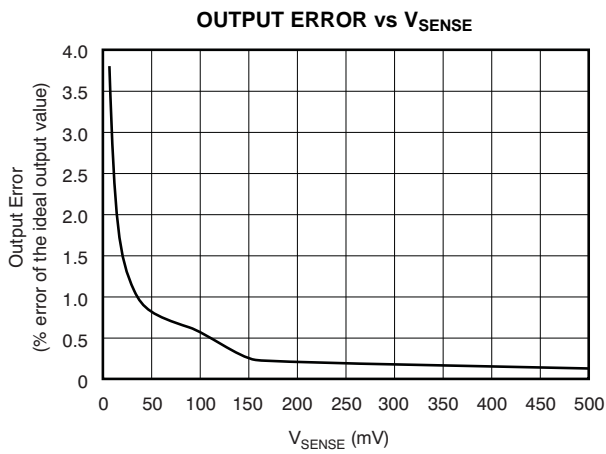


Figure 7.

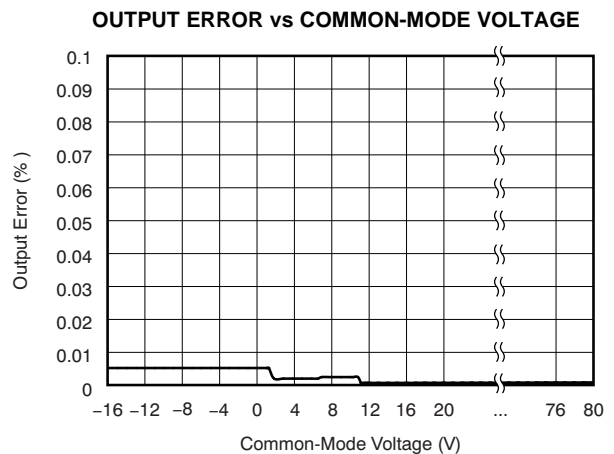


Figure 8.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = 12\text{V}$, and $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, unless otherwise noted.

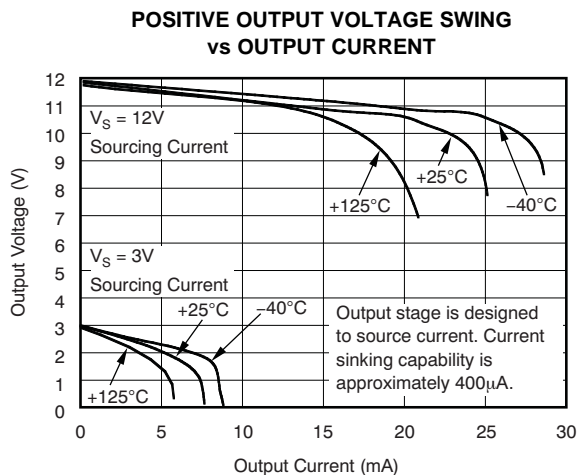


Figure 9.

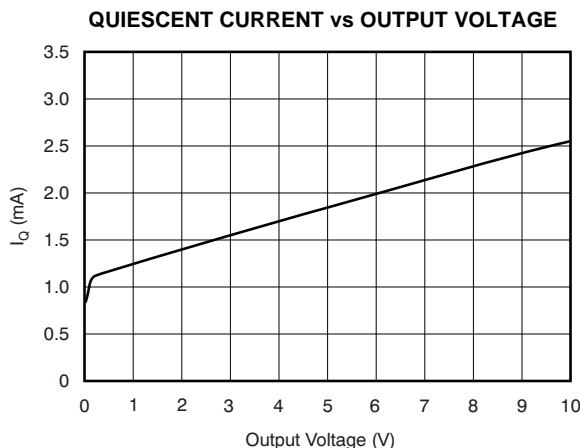


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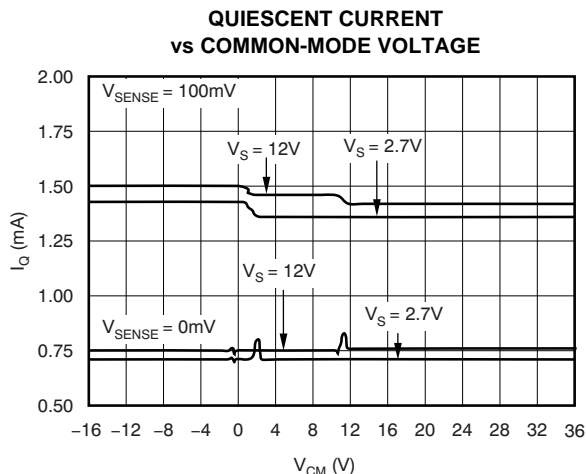


Figure 11.

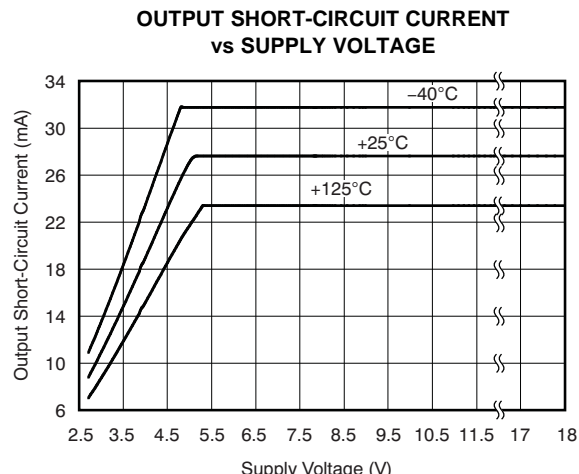


Figure 12.

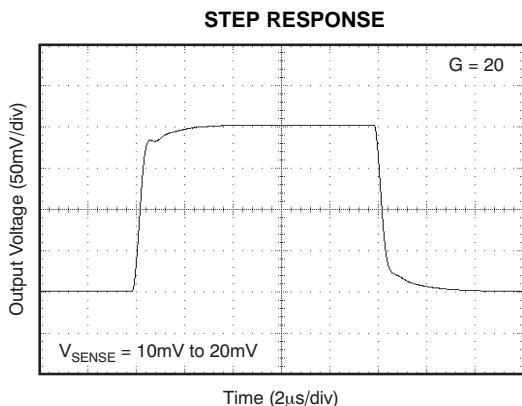


Figure 13.

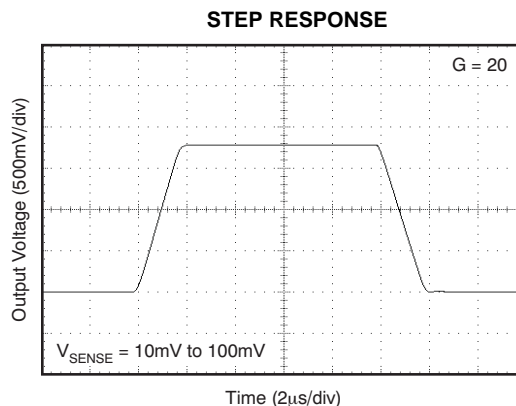


Figure 14.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = 12\text{V}$, and $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, unless otherwise noted.

STEP RESPONSE

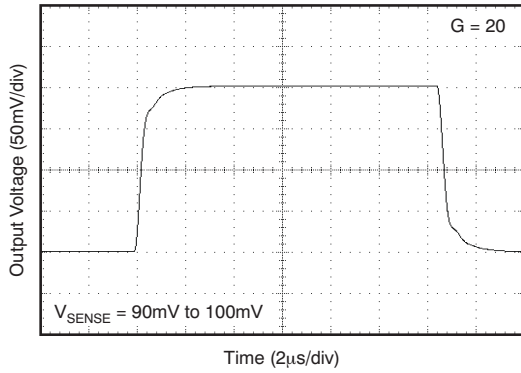


Figure 15.

STEP RESPONSE

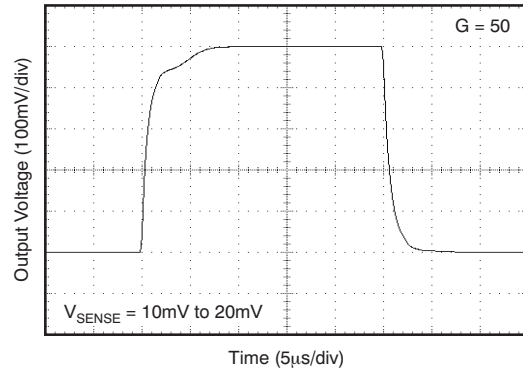


Figure 16.

STEP RESPONSE

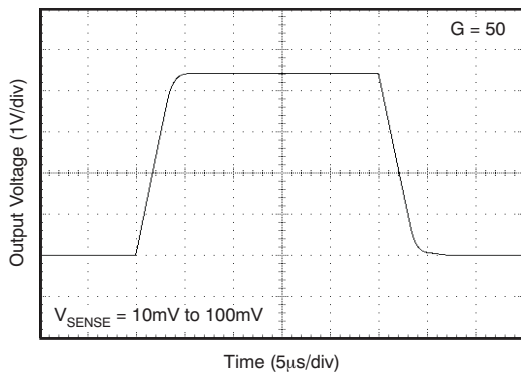


Figure 17.

STEP RESPONSE

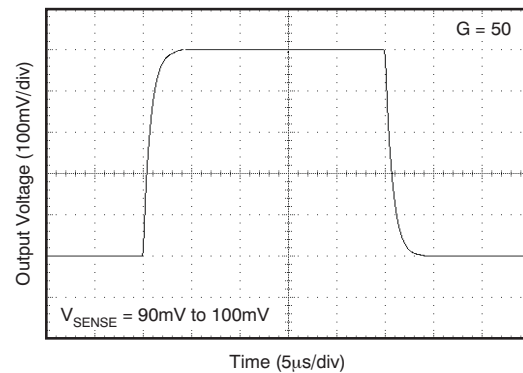


Figure 18.

STEP RESPONSE

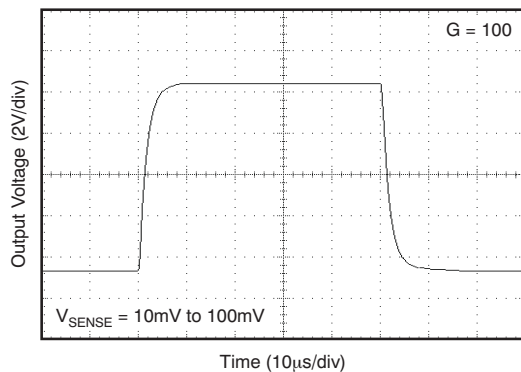


Figure 19.

COMPARATOR V_{OL} vs I_{SINK}

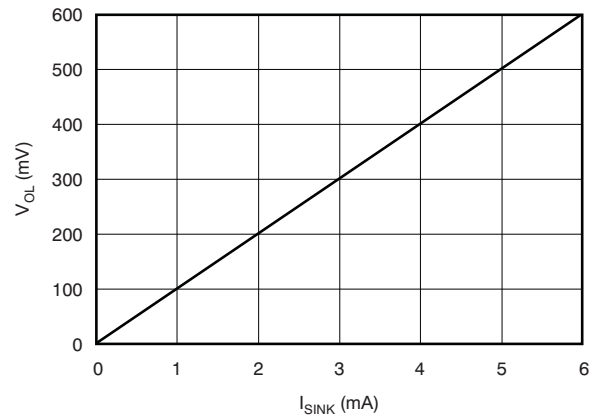


Figure 20.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = +12\text{V}$, $V_{IN+} = 12\text{V}$, and $V_{SENSE} = 100\text{mV}$, unless otherwise noted.

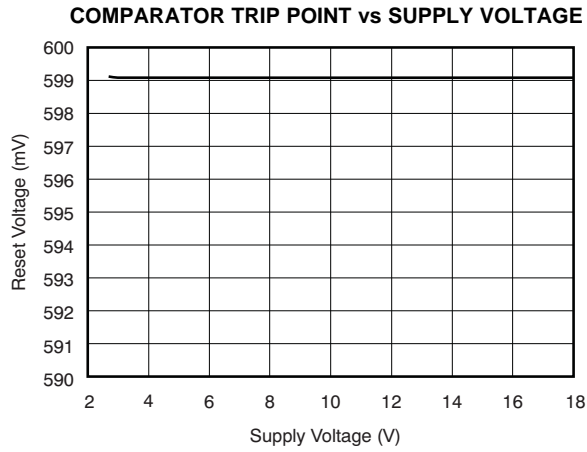


Figure 21.

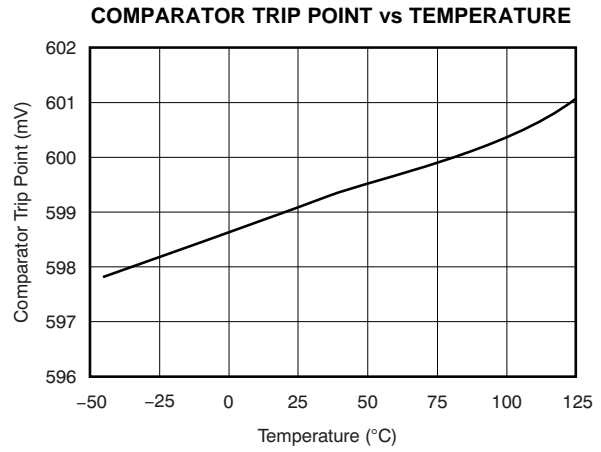


Figure 22.

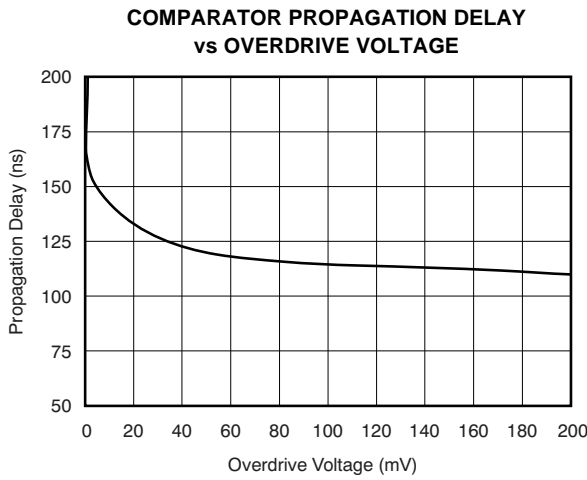


Figure 23.

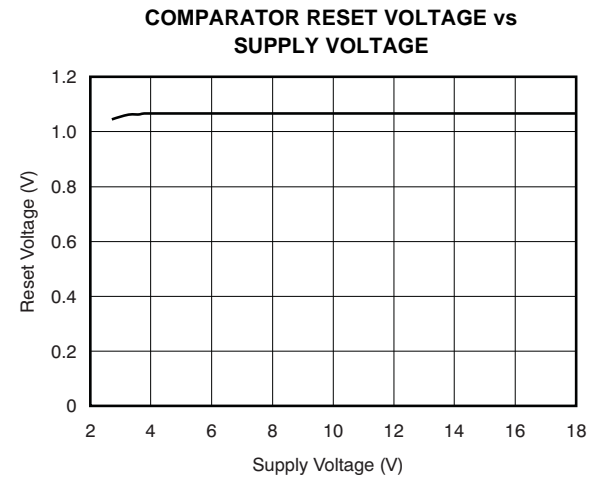


Figure 24.

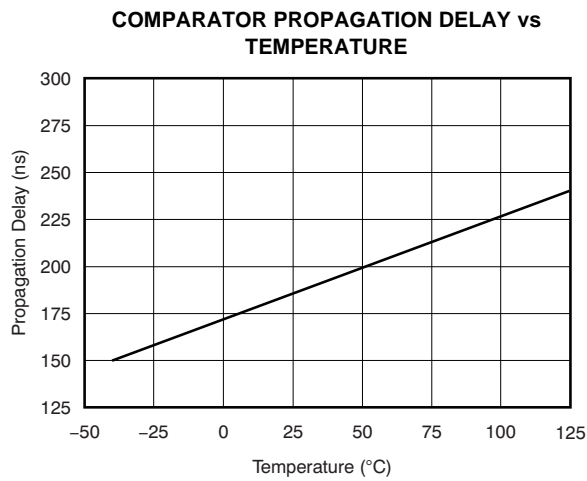


Figure 25.

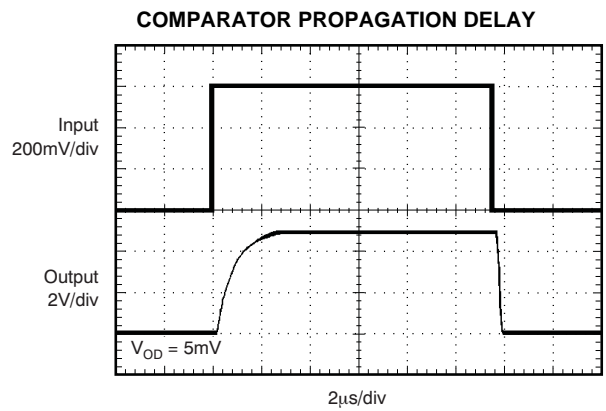


Figure 26.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

BASIC CONNECTIONS

Figure 27 shows the basic connections of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1. The input pins, V_{IN+} and V_{IN-} , should be connected as closely as possible to the shunt resistor to minimize any resistance in series with the shunt resistance.

Power-supply bypass capacitors are required for stability. Applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies may require additional decoupling capacitors to reject power-supply noise. Connect bypass capacitors close to the device pins.

POWER SUPPLY

The input circuitry of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 can accurately measure beyond the power-supply voltage, $V+$. For example, the $V+$ power supply can be 5V, whereas the load power-supply voltage is up to +80V. The output voltage range of the OUT terminal, however, is limited by the voltages on the power-supply pin.

ACCURACY VARIATIONS AS A RESULT OF V_{SENSE} AND COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE

The accuracy of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 current shunt monitors is a function of two main variables: V_{SENSE} ($V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}$) and common-mode voltage, V_{CM} , relative to the supply voltage, V_S . V_{CM} is expressed as $(V_{IN+} + V_{IN-})/2$; however, in practice, V_{CM} is seen as the voltage at V_{IN+} because the voltage drop across V_{SENSE} is usually small.

This section addresses the accuracy of these specific operating regions:

- Normal Case 1: $V_{SENSE} \geq 20\text{mV}$, $V_{CM} \geq V_S$
- Normal Case 2: $V_{SENSE} \geq 20\text{mV}$, $V_{CM} < V_S$
- Low V_{SENSE} Case 1: $V_{SENSE} < 20\text{mV}$, $-16\text{V} \leq V_{CM} < 0$
- Low V_{SENSE} Case 2: $V_{SENSE} < 20\text{mV}$, $0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq V_S$
- Low V_{SENSE} Case 3: $V_{SENSE} < 20\text{mV}$, $V_S < V_{CM} \leq 80\text{V}$

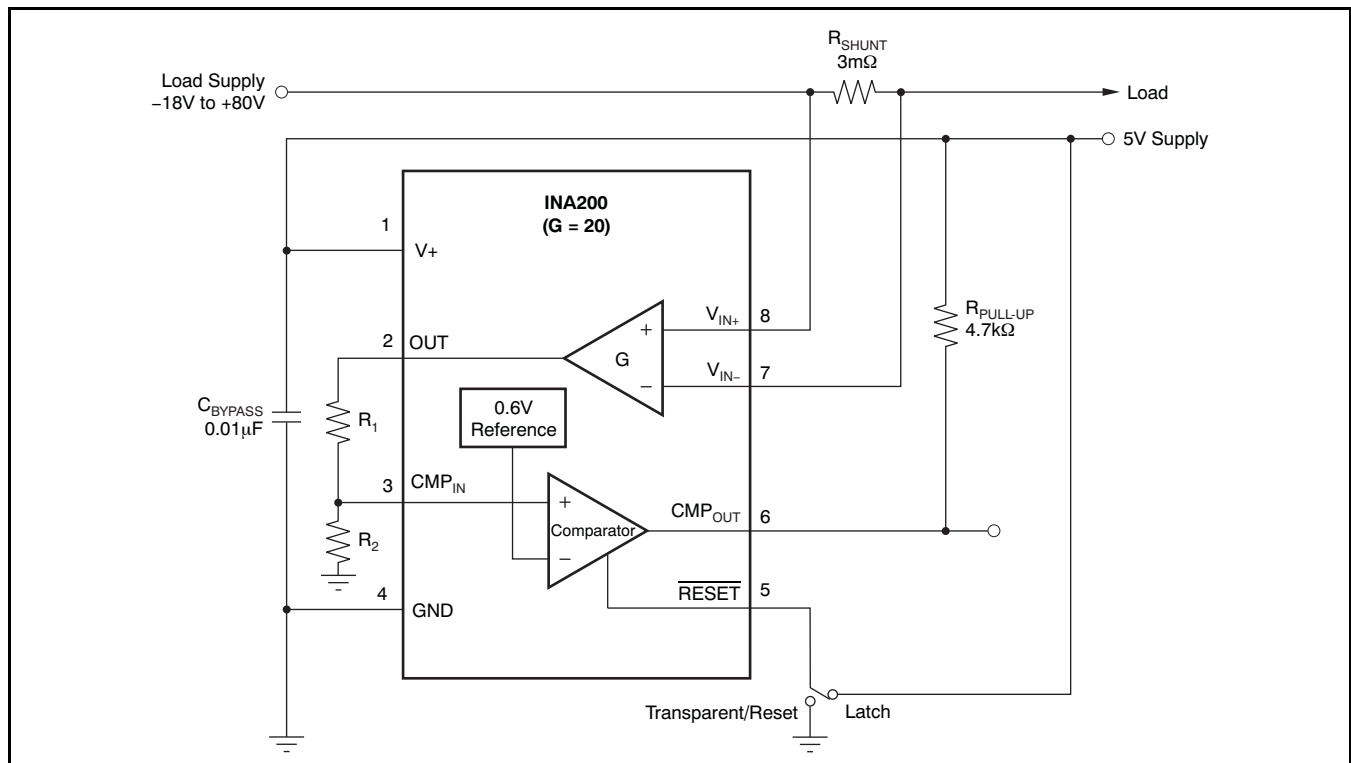


Figure 27. INA200-Q1 Basic Connections

Normal Case 1: $V_{SENSE} \geq 20mV$, $V_{CM} \geq V_S$

This region of operation provides the highest accuracy. Here, the input offset voltage is characterized and measured using a two-step method. First, the gain is determined by Equation 1.

$$G = \frac{V_{OUT1} - V_{OUT2}}{100mV - 20mV} \tag{1}$$

where:

V_{OUT1} = Output Voltage with $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$

V_{OUT2} = Output Voltage with $V_{SENSE} = 20mV$

Then the offset voltage is measured at $V_{SENSE} = 100mV$ and referred to the input (RTI) of the current shunt monitor, as shown in Equation 2.

$$V_{OS\ RTI} \text{ (Referred-To-Input)} = \left[\frac{V_{OUT1}}{G} \right] - 100mV \tag{2}$$

In the **Typical Characteristics**, the *Output Error vs Common-Mode Voltage* curve (Figure 8) shows the highest accuracy for the this region of operation. In this plot, $V_S = 12V$; for $V_{CM} \geq 12V$, the output error is at its minimum. This case is also used to create the $V_{SENSE} \geq 20mV$ output specifications in the **Electrical Characteristics** table.

Normal Case 2: $V_{SENSE} \geq 20mV$, $V_{CM} < V_S$

This region of operation has slightly less accuracy than Normal Case 1 as a result of the common-mode operating area in which the part functions, as seen in the *Output Error vs Common-Mode Voltage* curve (Figure 8). As noted, for this graph $V_S = 12V$; for $V_{CM} < 12V$, the Output Error increases as V_{CM} becomes less than 12V, with a typical maximum error of 0.005% at the most negative $V_{CM} = -16V$.

Low V_{SENSE} Case 1:
 $V_{SENSE} < 20mV$, $-16V \leq V_{CM} < 0$; and

Low V_{SENSE} Case 3:
 $V_{SENSE} < 20mV$, $V_S < V_{CM} \leq 80V$

Although the INA200-Q1 family of devices are not designed for accurate operation in either of these regions, some applications are exposed to these conditions. For example, when monitoring power supplies that are switched on and off while V_S is still applied to the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, or INA202-Q1, it is important to know what the behavior of the devices will be in these regions.

As V_{SENSE} approaches 0mV, in these V_{CM} regions, the device output accuracy degrades. A

larger-than-normal offset can appear at the current shunt monitor output with a typical maximum value of $V_{OUT} = 300mV$ for $V_{SENSE} = 0mV$. As V_{SENSE} approaches 20mV, V_{OUT} returns to the expected output value with accuracy as specified in the **Electrical Characteristics**. Figure 28 illustrates this effect using the INA202-Q1 (Gain = 100).

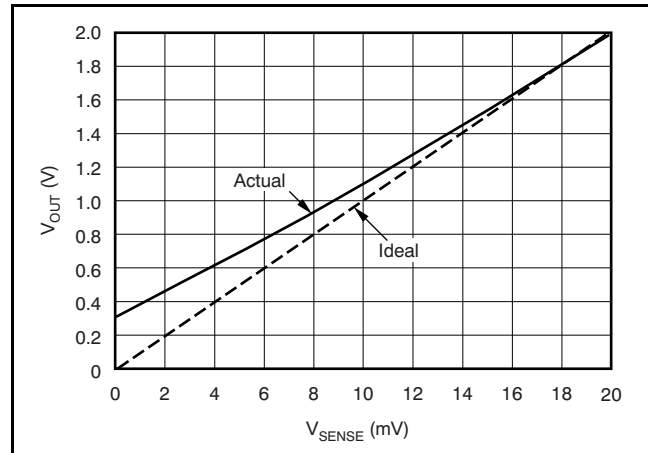


Figure 28. Example for Low V_{SENSE} Cases 1 and 3 (INA202-Q1, Gain = 100)

Low V_{SENSE} Case 2: $V_{SENSE} < 20mV$, $0V \leq V_{CM} \leq V_S$

This region of operation is the least accurate for the INA200-Q1 family. To achieve the wide input common-mode voltage range, these devices use two op amp front ends in parallel. One op amp front end operates in the positive input common-mode voltage range, and the other in the negative input region. For this case, neither of these two internal amplifiers dominates and overall loop gain is very low. Within this region, V_{OUT} approaches voltages close to linear operation levels for Normal Case 2. This deviation from linear operation becomes greatest the closer V_{SENSE} approaches 0V. Within this region, as V_{SENSE} approaches 20mV, device operation is closer to that described by Normal Case 2. Figure 29 illustrates this behavior for the INA202-Q1. The V_{OUT} maximum peak for this case is tested by maintaining a constant V_S , setting $V_{SENSE} = 0mV$ and sweeping V_{CM} from 0V to V_S . The exact V_{CM} at which V_{OUT} peaks during this test varies from part to part, but the V_{OUT} maximum peak is tested to be less than the specified V_{OUT} tested limit.

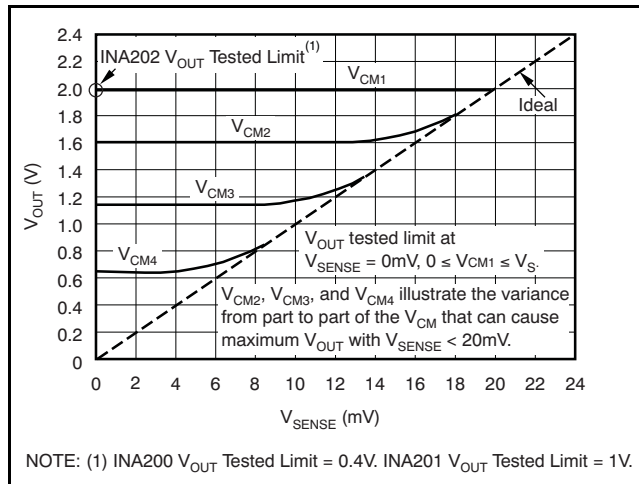


Figure 29. Example for Low V_{SENSE} Case 2 (INA202-Q1, Gain = 100)

SELECTING R_S

The value chosen for the shunt resistor, R_S , depends on the application and is a compromise between small-signal accuracy and maximum permissible voltage loss in the measurement line. High values of R_S provide better accuracy at lower currents by minimizing the effects of offset, while low values of R_S minimize voltage loss in the supply line. For most applications, best performance is attained with an R_S value that provides a full-scale shunt voltage range of 50mV to 100mV. Maximum input voltage for accurate measurements is 500mV.

TRANSIENT PROTECTION

The $-16V$ to $+80V$ common-mode range of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 is ideal for withstanding automotive fault conditions ranging from 12V battery reversal up to $+80V$ transients, since no additional protective components are needed up to those levels. In the event that the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 are exposed to transients on the inputs in excess of their ratings, then external transient absorption with semiconductor transient absorbers (such as zeners) will be necessary. Use of MOVs or VDRs is not recommended except when they are used in addition to a semiconductor transient absorber. Select the transient absorber such that it will never allow the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 to be exposed to transients greater than $+80V$ (that is, allow for transient absorber tolerance, as well as additional voltage due to transient absorber dynamic impedance). Despite the use of internal zener-type ESD protection, the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 do not lend themselves to using external

resistors in series with the inputs since the internal gain resistors can vary up to $\pm 30\%$. (If gain accuracy is not important, then resistors can be added in series with the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 inputs with two equal resistors on each input.)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE

The output of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 is accurate within the output voltage swing range set by the power supply pin, V_+ . This performance is best illustrated when using the INA202-Q1 (a gain of 100 version), where a 100mV full-scale input from the shunt resistor requires an output voltage swing of $+10V$, and a power-supply voltage sufficient to achieve $+10V$ on the output.

INPUT FILTERING

An obvious and straightforward location for filtering is at the output of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 series; however, this location negates the advantage of the low output impedance of the internal buffer. The only other option for filtering is at the input pins of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1, which is complicated by the internal $5k\Omega$ and 30% input impedance; this is illustrated in Figure 30. Using the lowest possible resistor values minimizes both the initial shift in gain and effects of tolerance. The effect on initial gain is given by Equation 3:

$$\text{Gain Error \%} = 100 - \left[100 \times \frac{5k\Omega}{5k\Omega + R_{\text{FILT}}} \right] \quad (3)$$

Total effect on gain error can be calculated by replacing the $5k\Omega$ term with $5k\Omega - 30\%$ (or $3.5k\Omega$) or $5k\Omega + 30\%$ (or $6.5k\Omega$). The tolerance extremes of R_{FILT} can also be inserted into the equation. If a pair of 100Ω 1% resistors are used on the inputs, the initial gain error will be 1.96% . Worst-case tolerance conditions will always occur at the lower excursion of the internal $5k\Omega$ resistor ($3.5k\Omega$), and the higher excursion of $R_{\text{FILT}} - 3\%$ in this case.

Note that the specified accuracy of the INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 must then be combined in addition to these tolerances. While this discussion treated accuracy worst-case conditions by combining the extremes of the resistor values, it is appropriate to use geometric mean or root sum square calculations to total the effects of accuracy variations.

COMPARATOR

The INA200-Q1, INA201-Q1, and INA202-Q1 devices incorporate an open-drain comparator. This comparator typically has $2mV$ of offset and a $1.3\mu s$ (typical) response time. The output of the comparator latches and is reset through the RESET pin; see Figure 31.

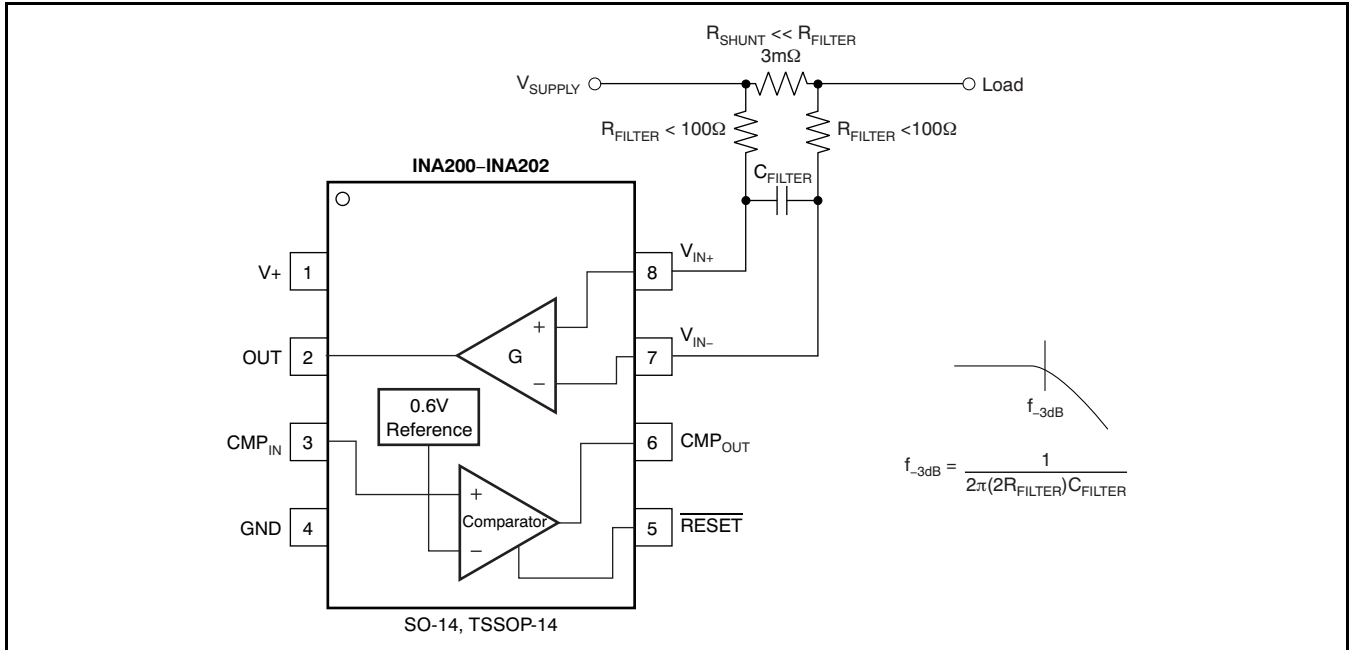


Figure 30. Input Filter (Gain Error—1.5% to -2.2%)

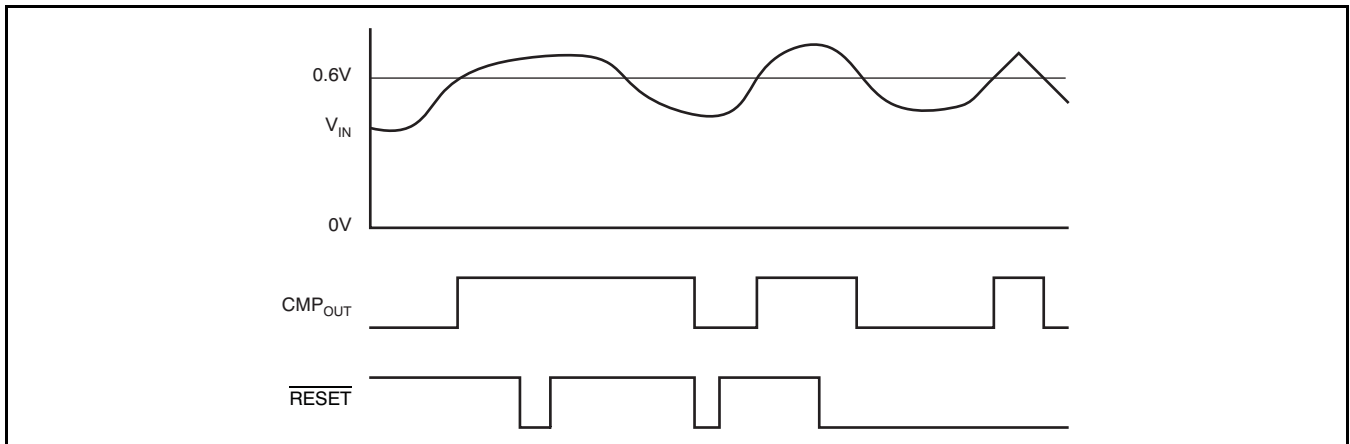


Figure 31. Comparator Latching Capability

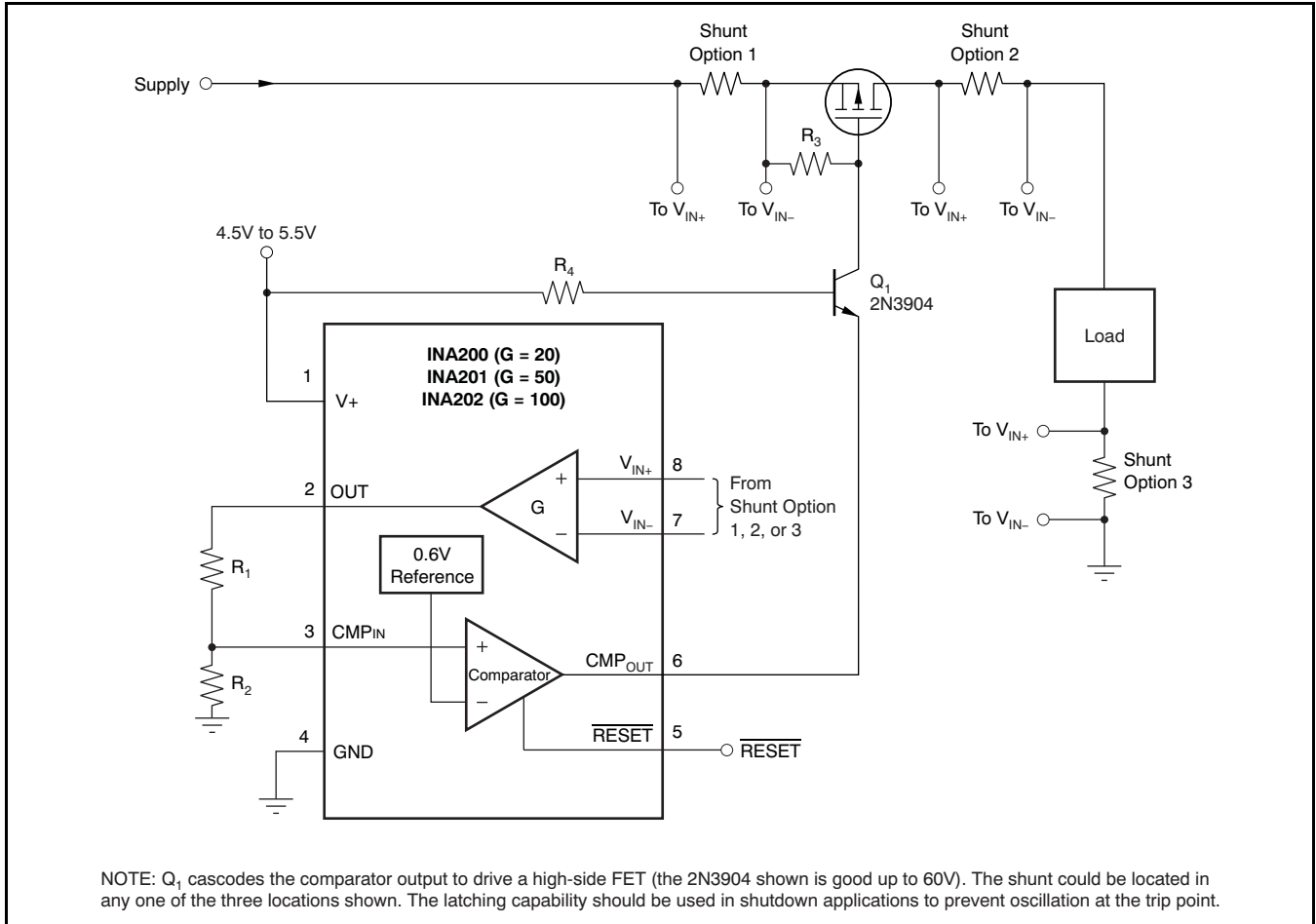


Figure 32. High-Side Switch Over-Current Shutdown

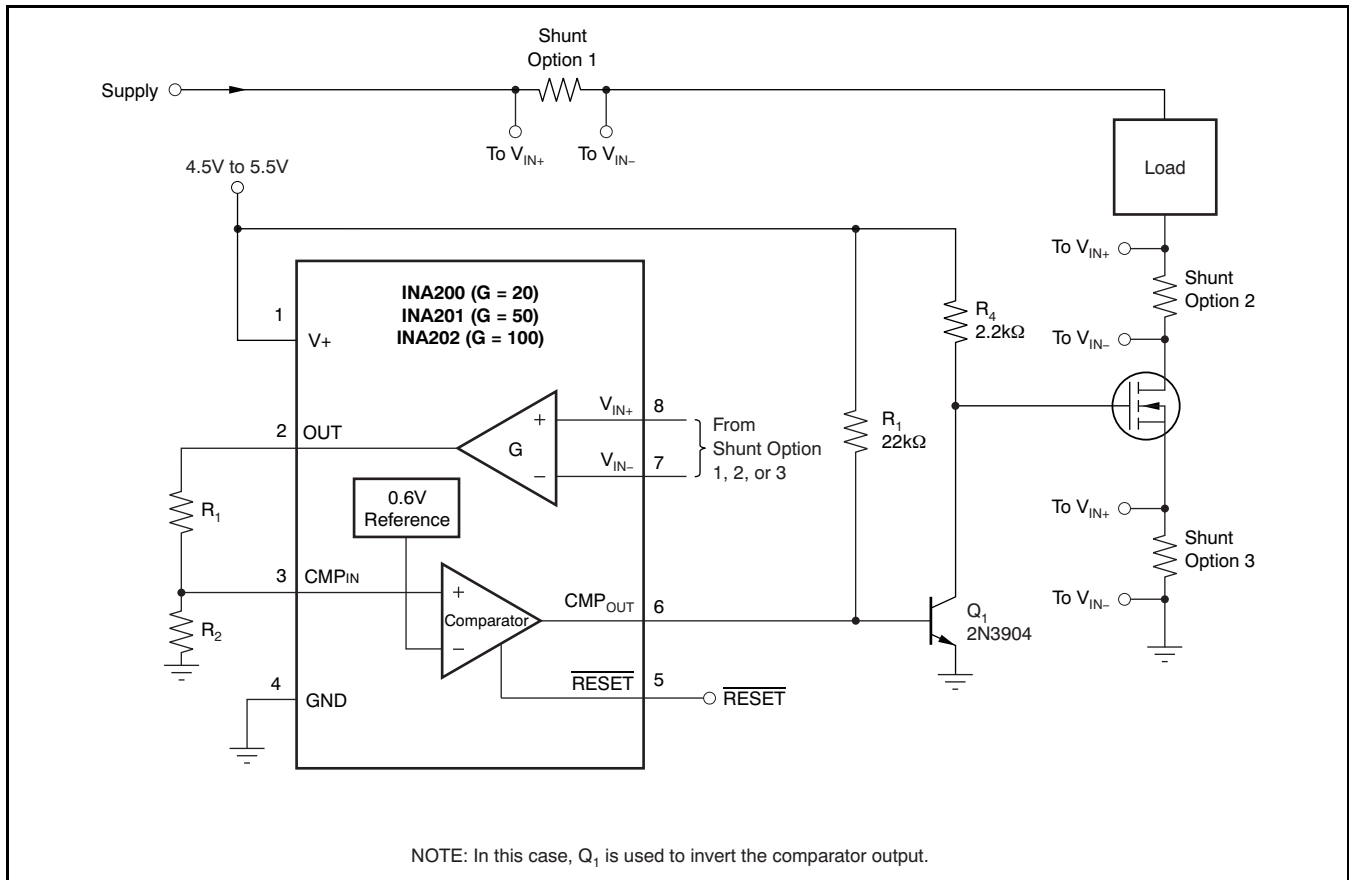


Figure 33. Low-Side Switch Over-Current Shutdown

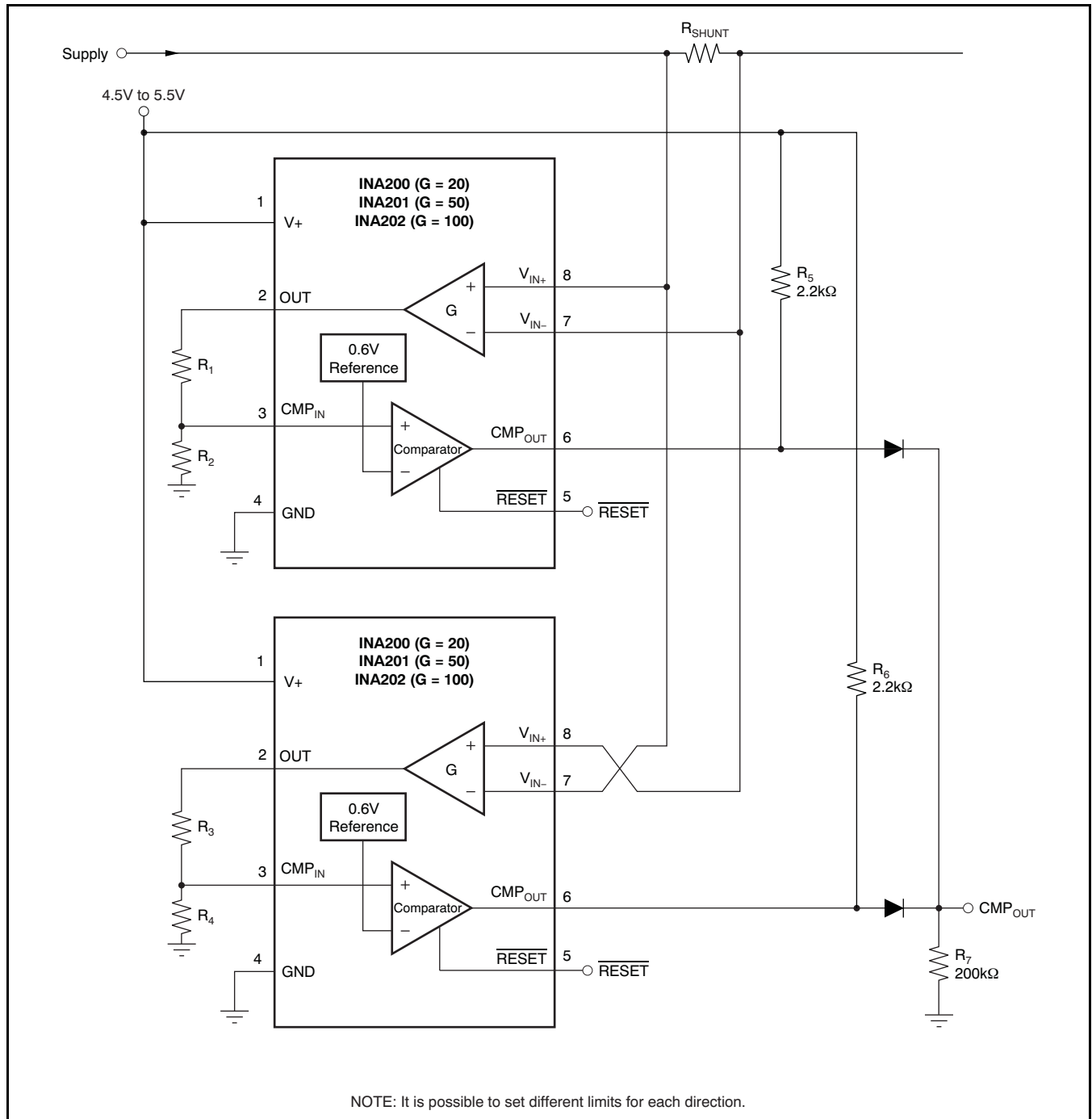


Figure 34. Bidirectional Over-Current Comparator

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾	Samples (Requires Login)
INA201AQDGKRQ1	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	

⁽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> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

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.

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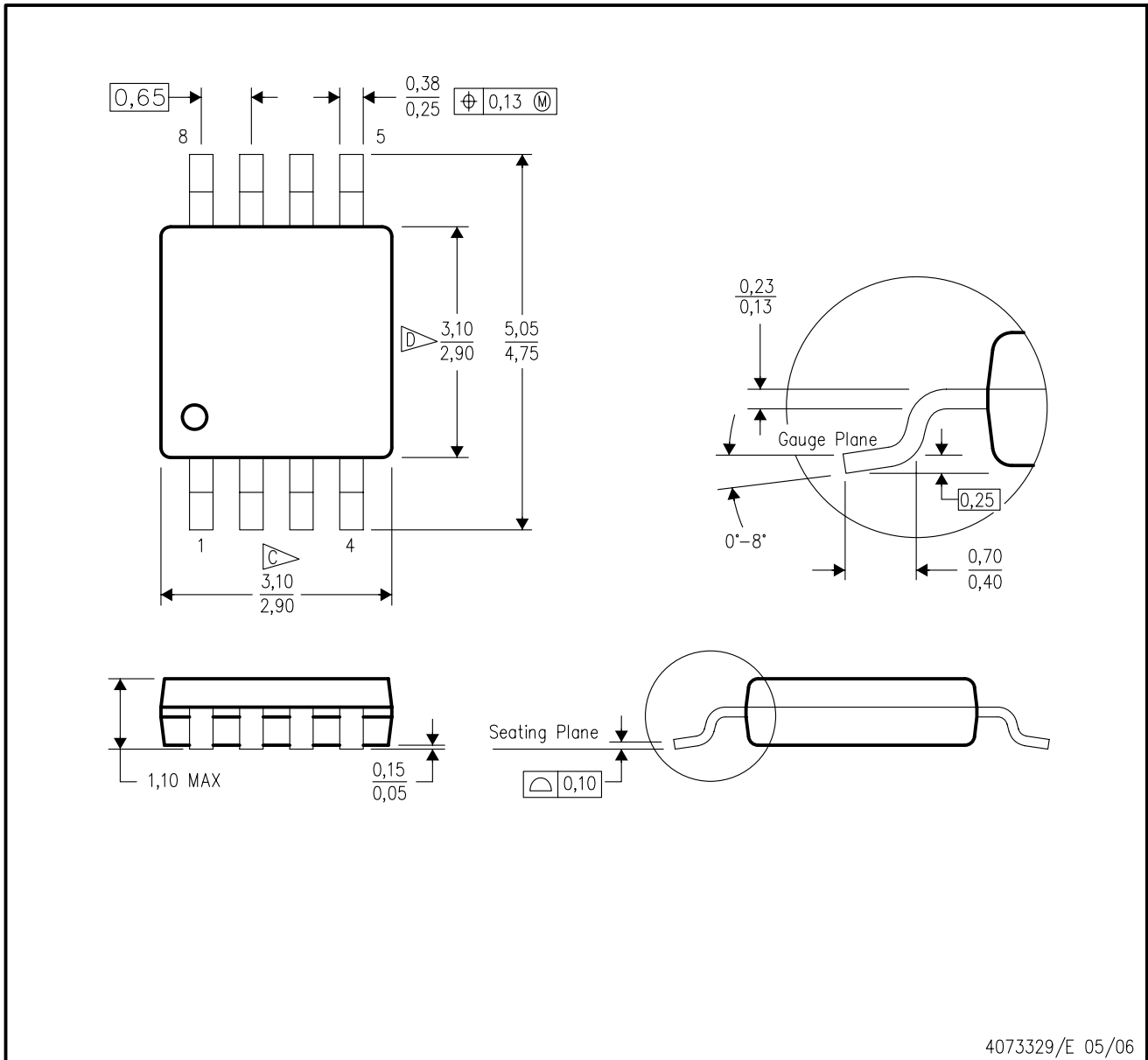
- Catalog: [INA201](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
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 - 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.

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