Application Brief

Minimize Errors in Weigh-Scales With Zero-Drift, EMI-Hardened, Precision Amplifiers

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Precision Amplifiers

The accuracy of weigh scales is affected by several factors, including input offset voltage drift, vibration RFI, and electromagnetic interference (EMI). The EMI sources can emanate from light, long wires, relays, cell phones, and other electronic equipment in the vicinity. Weigh-scale accuracy is affected by radiated and conducted undesirable signals because these signals can cause erroneous readings, thereby impacting the sensitivity of the apparatus.

Benefits of EMI Hardened Zero-Drift Amplifiers in Weigh Scales

Zero-drift amplifiers provide the advantage of very low input offset voltage, as well as very low offset drift. Errors attributed to the input offset voltage and offset drift affect the accuracy of the weigh scale.

For example, a 16-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC) with a full-scale voltage range of 10 V yields 1 LSB of 153 µV. An amplifier with an offset voltage of 0.5 mV is well above 1 LSB. To avoid quantization errors and maintain linearity, select a precision amplifier that yields ½ LSB. A zero-drift amplifier such as the OPA2182 has 0.45 µV of offset voltage and 0.003 µV of offset voltage drift, as shown in Figure 1.

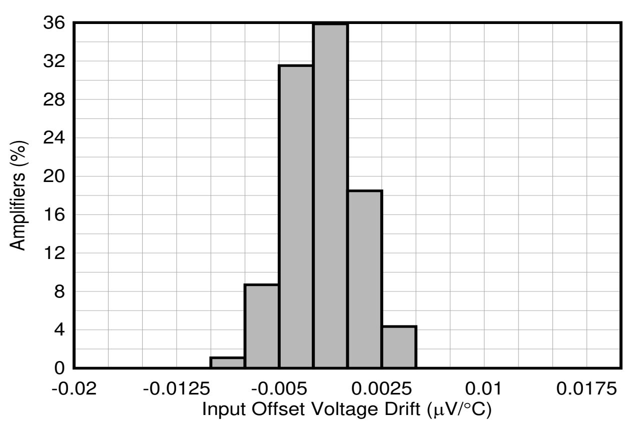

Figure 1. OPA2182 Input Offset Drift

At 70°C, the total offset error (with drift) amounts to 0.58 µV; well below 76 µV.

Another benefit of zero-drift amplifiers is very-low flicker noise (1/f), even when compared to bipolar input op amps. The 1/f component can be a dominant source of error, and is particularly important in low-frequency bands because the impact of the op amp noise can be detrimental to the design. Noise causes a loss of digital counts and degrades ENOB performance, thereby reducing weigh scale accuracy. The ulta low offset OPA2387 has a 1/f noise (peak to peak) of 177 nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$.

Advantages of EMI-Hardened Op Amps

To avoid problems associated with EMI, precautionary measures must be taken. These measures include shielding, proper grounding, and filtering. Passive filters at the input and output of the amplifier are not a trivial task. A simple low-pass RC filter, whether at the input or output, is likely to affect the dynamic performance of the amplifier. The most effective way to reject RF and EMI signals is to select op amps with integrated filters.

Texas Instruments precision amplifiers are designed with integrated filters that are closely matched on silicon. The additional filters reduce errors through the signal path feeding into the ADC. EMIRR plots are provided in the product data sheet and, much like PSRR or CMRR, these graphs show the rejection over a frequency band.

To better understand how EMI-hardened amplifiers reduce errors, consider this example:

Suppose a non-EMI-hardened op amp inherently provides 50 dB of rejection, is set up in a gain of 100, and interfaces with a 16-bit ADC with a full-scale voltage range of 5 V.

Next, assume an RF signal of –20 dBV (0.1 V) at the input of the amplifier. A quick computation yields 0.31 mV at the input or 0.1 V / $10^{(50 / 20)}$. Multiplying by a gain of 101 gives 32 mV. With a 5-V full-scale voltage range and a 16-bit ADC we have 5 / (2^{16}) = 76 μV as 1 LSB.

Taking the initial 32 mV and dividing by 76 μV yields approximately 420, which represents the loss of digital counts. Selecting an amplifier like the zero-drift OPA187 provides 100 dB of EMIRR at 1 GHz, as shown in Figure 2.

The following steps determine how much improvement can be achieved by using the OPA187.

First, compute the shift at the output as: 0.1 V / (10^5) × 101, which gives 0.1 mV at the output of the amplifier. To find the loss of counts, simply take 0.1 mV and divide by 76 μV, which represents 1 LSB for 16 bits with a full-scale voltage range of 5 V. Write the equation as (0.1E-3 / (5 / 65536)), which yields 1.3 counts. An extraordinary improvement without compromise!

Check out this clip in TI's video library for some additional interesting information: How to avoid electromagnetic interference (EMI).

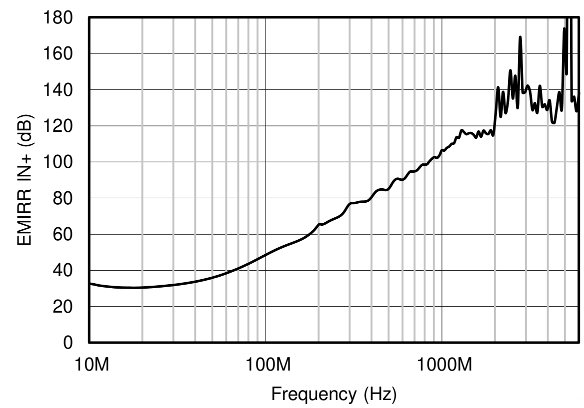

Figure 2. OPA187 EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency

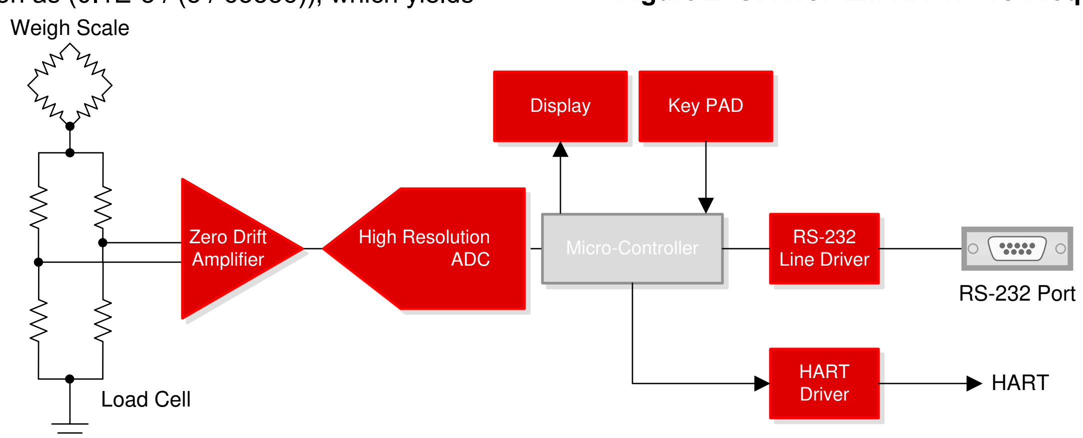

Figure 3. Typical Block Diagram of a Precision Weigh Scale

Table 1. Alternative Device Recommendations

Device	Unity Gain Bandwidth	Description
OPA189	14 MHz	14-MHz, MUX-Friendly, Low-Noise, Zero-Drift, RRO, CMOS, Precision Operational Amplifier
OPA188	2 MHz	Precision, Low-Noise, Rail-to-Rail Output, 36-V, Zero-Drift Operational Amplifier
OPA2182	5 MHz	Industry's Lowest Offset Drift Operational Amplifier
OPA187	0.55MHz	Low Power, High Voltage Zero Drift Operational Amplifier
TLV2186	0.75 MHz	24V, Cost Optimized Low Power Zero Drift Operational Amplifier
OPA388	10 MHz	10-MHz, CMOS, Zero-Drift, Zero-Crossover, True RRIO, Precision Operational Amplifier
OPA2387	5.7 MHz	Ultra High Precision, Low Input Bias Current Zero Drift Operational Amplifier
OPA333	350 kHz	Zero-Drift microPower Operational Amplifier

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