



The arduino—compatible pins are internally connected to a resistor voltage divider that outputs 1.0 V when the input voltage is 3.3 V. The VP pins are directly connected to the ADC input.

Thus, the range of the Arduino-pins is higher at a cost of their

To toggle between the two inputs, use the SW2 (ANA) switch (Left VP - Right Arduino AO Pin)  $\,$ 

The amplifier has a gain of 100 V/V, and the shunt resistor is 8 m $\Omega$ . Thus Vapc = (ILOAD \* RSHUNT) \* 100

Taking this into account, for the VP pin, we have that saturation (VADC = 1.0 V), will be reached when  $I_{LDAD}=1.25$  A. If currents greater than 1.25 A are required (to power external PMODs, for instance), the switch should be set to AO.

The obtained resolution is:
- 0.3 mA for VP
- 1.0 mA for A0

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