**Pinouts**

[A close-up of a computer chip

Description automatically generated with low confidence](https://learn.adafruit.com/assets/104308)

**Power Pins**

The sensor on the breakout requires between a 2.7V and 5.5V.

* **VIN** - This is the power pin. To power the board, give it the same power as the logic level of your microcontroller - e.g. for a 5V micro like Arduino, use 5V, or for a Feather use 3.3V. (Arduino MKR is 3.3 V.)
* **GND** - This is common ground for power and logic.

**I2C Pins**

Default address is **0x40**.

* **SCL** - This is the I2C **clock pin**, connect to your microcontroller's I2C clock line. There's a **10K pullup** on this pin.
* **SDA** - This is the I2C **data pin**, connect to your microcontroller's I2C data line. There's a **10K pullup** on this pin.

**Other Pins**

* **Vin+**is the positive input pin. Connect to supply for high side current sensing or to load ground for low side sensing.
* **Vin-** is the negative input pin. Connect to load for high side current sensing or to board ground for low side sensing
* **A0** and **A1 solder jumpers** - These can be bridged with solder to pull the address pin up to VIN to change the I2C address according to the list below.

**I2C Addresses Based on Jumpers**

* **Default** = 0x40
* **A0 soldered** = 0x41
* **A1 soldered** = 0x44
* **A0 and A1 soldered** = 0x45