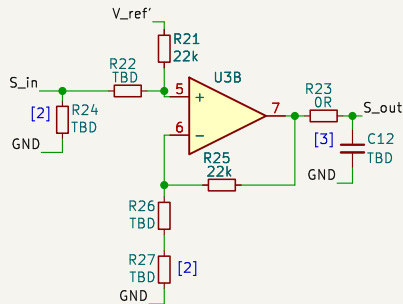
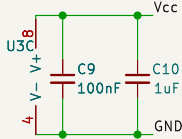
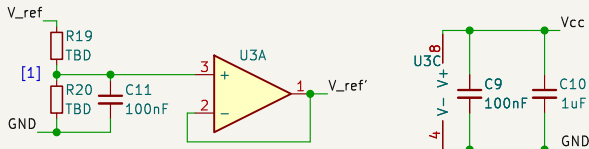


VccD Vcc
GND D GND
V_refD V_ref
S_inD S_in
S_outD S_out



[1] These resistors should form a voltage divider on the reference voltage. They are intended to give different offset levels for each channel. If the reference voltage should be exactly the one from the reference generator, then the lower resistor and the 100 nF capacitor should be removed, while the upper resistor should be shorted. Do not remove the lower resistor while leaving the capacitor, as this could be a large capacitive load for the reference generator.

[2] If S_in is a current signal, the resistor between S_in and ground must be placed. In this case, the additional series resistor at the inverting input of the amplifier could also be placed to compensate for the gain mismatch. If S_in is a voltage signal, the resistor between S_in and ground should not be placed, and the series resistor on the amplifier's inverting input should be shorted.

[3] This resistor and this capacitor could form a low-pass filter at the amplifier's output. Additionally, the capacitor could be removed and the resistor placed, in order to damp oscillations at the amplifiers output due to capacitive behavior of the output connectors.

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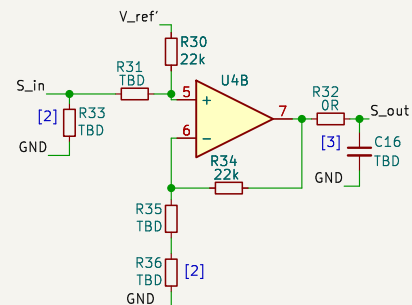
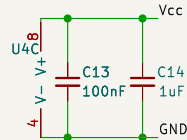
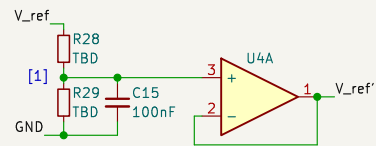
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VccD Vcc
 GND D GND
 V_ref D V_ref
 S_in D S_in
 S_out D S_out



[1] These resistors should form a voltage divider on the reference voltage. They are intended to give different offset levels for each channel. If the reference voltage should be exactly the one from the reference generator, then the lower resistor and the 100 nF capacitor should be removed, while the upper resistor should be shorted. Do not remove the lower resistor while leaving the capacitor, as this could be a large capacitive load for the reference generator.

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[3] This resistor and this capacitor could form a low-pass filter at the amplifier's output. Additionally, the capacitor could be removed and the resistor placed, in order to damp oscillations at the amplifiers output due to capacitive behavior of the output connectors.

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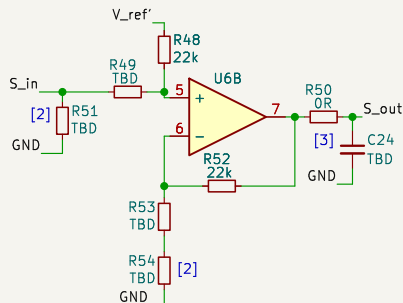
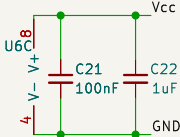
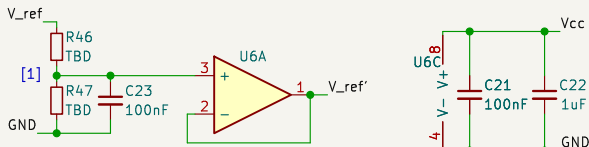
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Id: 5/7

VccD Vcc
 GNDGND
 V_refDV_ref
 S_inDS_in
 S_outDS_out



[1] These resistors should form a voltage divider on the reference voltage. They are intended to give different offset levels for each channel. If the reference voltage should be exactly the one from the reference generator, then the lower resistor and the 100 nF capacitor should be removed, while the upper resistor should be shorted. Do not remove the lower resistor while leaving the capacitor, as this could be a large capacitive load for the reference generator.

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[3] This resistor and this capacitor could form a low-pass filter at the amplifier's output. Additionally, the capacitor could be removed and the resistor placed, in order to damp oscillations at the amplifiers output due to capacitive behavior of the output connectors.

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