

**ABSTRACT:**

Reference current loop.

Reference current loop comprising a group of identical ICs (1, 2, 3), comprising each a first impedance (7) connected in series to the first impedance of another IC of the group. The combination of first impedances is connected to a reference current source (4). The voltage across the first impedance (7) is converted to a current (I0) by a voltage-to-current converter (8) and made available as a current (I1, I2) proportional to the reference current (Iref) of the reference current source (4) by means of a current mirror circuit (20, 23). The relation between the currents I1 and I2 and the reference current Iref is determined by the ratio of the impedance value of the first impedance (7) to that of the second impedance (19). This ratio is the same for all the ICs, so that the currents I1 and I2 in all the ICs are mutually equal.

(sole Figure).