

# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### General Description

The MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095 comparators are pin-for-pin compatible replacements for the LMX393/LMX393H/LMX339/LMX339H, respectively. The MAX9093/MAX9095 have the added benefit of internal hysteresis to provide noise immunity, preventing output oscillations even with slow-moving input signals.

Advantages of the ICs include low supply voltage, small package, and low cost. They also offer a wide supply voltage range, wide operating temperature range, competitive CMRR and PSRR, response time characteristics, input offset, low noise, output saturation voltage, input bias current, and RF immunity.

The ICs are available in both 8-pin SOT23/ $\mu$ MAX® and 14-pin TSSOP/SO packages.

### Applications

Mobile Communications  
Notebooks and PDAs  
Automotive  
Battery-Powered Electronics  
General-Purpose Portable Devices  
General-Purpose Low-Voltage Applications

### Features

- ◆ Guaranteed +1.8V to +5.5V Performance
- ◆ -40°C to +125°C Automotive Temperature Range
- ◆ Low Supply Current (65 $\mu$ A/Channel at  $V_{DD} = +5.0V$ )
- ◆ Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- ◆ No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs
- ◆ Low Output Saturation Voltage (120mV)
- ◆ Internal 2mV Hysteresis (MAX9093/MAX9095)
- ◆ Fast 100ns Propagation Delay
- ◆ Open-Drain Outputs
- ◆ 8-Pin SOT23/ $\mu$ MAX and 14-Pin TSSOP/SO Packages

[Ordering Information](#) appears at end of data sheet.

For related parts and recommended products to use with this part, refer to [www.maxim-ic.com/MAX9092.related](http://www.maxim-ic.com/MAX9092.related).

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# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$ ).....	-0.3V to +6V	Operating Temperature Range .....	-40°C to +125°C
All Other Pins except OUT_ .....	( $V_{SS} - 0.3V$ ) to ( $V_{DD} + 0.3V$ )	Junction Temperature .....	+150°C
OUT_ .....	( $V_{SS} - 0.3$ ) to 6V	Storage Temperature Range.....	-65°C to +150°C
Continuous Power Dissipation (Multilayer Board)( $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$ )		Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....	+300°C
SOT23 (derate 5.1mW/°C above +70°C) .....	408.2mW	Soldering Temperature (reflow) .....	+260°C
$\mu$ MAX (derate 4.8mW/°C above +70°C).....	387.8mW		
TSSOP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C).....	796mW		
SO (derate 11.9mW/°C above +70°C) .....	952mW		

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1)

SOT23	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) .....	196°C/W	TSSOP	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) .....	100.4°C/W
	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) .....	70°C/W		Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) .....	30°C/W
$\mu$ MAX	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) .....	206.3°C/W	SO	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) .....	84°C/W
	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) .....	42°C/W		Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) .....	34°C/W

**Note 1:** Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to [www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial](http://www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial).

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—2.7V OPERATION

( $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$			0.4	7	mV
Input Voltage Hysteresis	$V_{HYST}$	MAX9093/MAX9095		2		mV
Input Offset Voltage Average Temperature Drift	$TCV_{OS}$			1.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.0003$	$\pm 250$	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$			<b><math>\pm 400</math></b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			<b><math>\pm 400</math></b>	
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.0003$	$\pm 50$	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$			<b><math>\pm 150</math></b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			<b><math>\pm 150</math></b>	
Input Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$			-0.1		V
				2		
Voltage Gain	$A_V$	MAX9092/MAX9095		50		V/mV
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{SAT}$	$I_{SINK} \leq 1\text{mA}$		25		mV
Output Sink Current	$I_O$	$V_O \leq 1.5V$	5	16		mA
Supply Current	$I_S$	MAX9092/MAX9093 (both comparators)		100	180	$\mu\text{A}$
		MAX9094/MAX9095 (all four comparators)		220	360	
Output Leakage Current		$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		0.005		$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$			<b>1</b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			<b>2</b>	

# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—2.7V OPERATION

( $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Propagation Delay Output High to Low (Note 3)	$t_{PHL}$	Input overdrive = 10mV		70		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		50		
Propagation Delay Output Low to High (Note 3)	$t_{PLH}$	Input overdrive = 10mV		115		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		100		

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—5.0V OPERATION

( $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$T_A = +25^\circ C$		0.4	7	mV
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$			<b>9</b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$			<b>9</b>	
Input Voltage Hysteresis		MAX9093/MAX9095		2		mV
Input Offset Voltage Average Temperature Drift	$TCV_{OS}$			1.5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$T_A = +25^\circ C$		$\pm 0.027$	$\pm 250$	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$			<b><math>\pm 400</math></b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$			<b><math>\pm 400</math></b>	
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	$T_A = +25^\circ C$		$\pm 0.007$	$\pm 50$	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$			<b><math>\pm 150</math></b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$			<b><math>\pm 150</math></b>	
Input Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$			-0.1		V
				4.2		
Voltage Gain (Note 4)	$A_V$	MAX9092/MAX9094	20	50		V/mV
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{SAT}$	$I_{SINK} \leq 4mA$	$T_A = +25^\circ C$	120	400	mV
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$		<b>700</b>	
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		<b>700</b>	
Output Sink Current	$I_O$	$V_O \leq 1.5V$	10	35		mA
Supply Current (Note 5)	$I_S$	MAX9092/ MAX9093 (both comparators)	$T_A = +25^\circ C$	130	200	$\mu A$
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$		<b>250</b>	
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		<b>300</b>	
		MAX9094/ MAX9095 (all four comparators)	$T_A = +25^\circ C$	250	400	$\mu A$
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$		<b>500</b>	
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		<b>500</b>	
Output Leakage Current		$T_A = +25^\circ C$		0.005		$\mu A$
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$			<b>1</b>	
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$			<b>2</b>	

# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—5.0V OPERATION

( $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Propagation Delay Output High to Low (Note 3)	$t_{PHL}$	Input overdrive = 10mV		70		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		50		
Propagation Delay Output Low to High (Note 3)	$t_{PLH}$	Input overdrive = 10mV		110		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		100		

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—1.8V OPERATION

( $V_{DD} = 1.8V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$			0.4	5	mV
Input Voltage Hysteresis		MAX9093/MAX9095		2		mV
Input Offset Voltage Average Temperature Drift	$TCV_{OS}$			1.5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$			0.0016		nA
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$			0.0003		nA
Input Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$			-0.1		V
				1		
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{SAT}$	$I_{SINK} \leq 1mA$		56		mV
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 1.8V$ to 5.5V	60	90		dB
Output Sink Current	$I_{OUT}$	$V_{OUT} \leq 1.5V$		6.4		mA
Supply Current (Note 5)	$I_S$	MAX9092/MAX9093 (both comparators)		120	170	$\mu A$
		MAX9094/MAX9095 (all four comparators)		210	340	
Output Leakage Current				0.001		$\mu A$

### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—1.8V OPERATION

( $V_{DD} = 1.8V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Propagation Delay Output High to Low (Note 3)	$t_{PHL}$	Input overdrive = 10mV		70		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		60		
Propagation Delay Output Low to High (Note 3)	$t_{PLH}$	Input overdrive = 10mV		120		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		110		

**Note 2:** All devices are production tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

**Note 3:** Input overdrive is the overdrive voltage beyond the offset and hysteresis-determined trip points.

**Note 4:** Guaranteed by design.

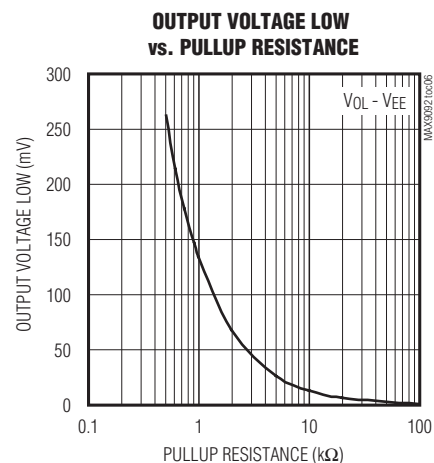
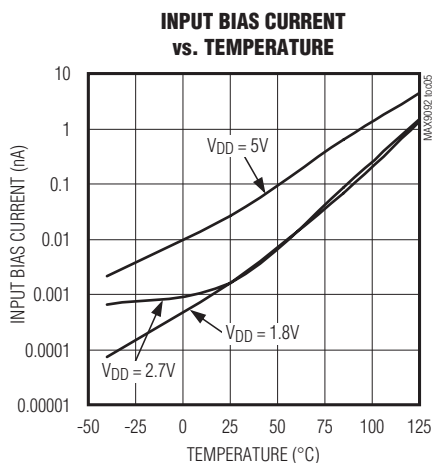
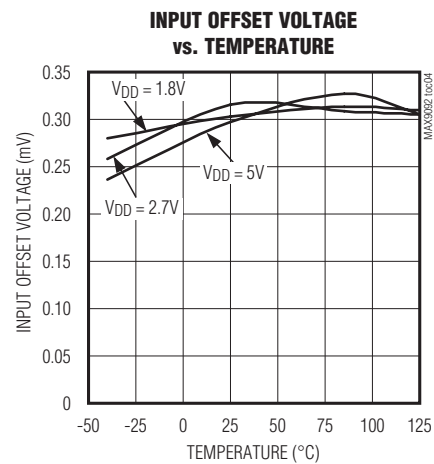
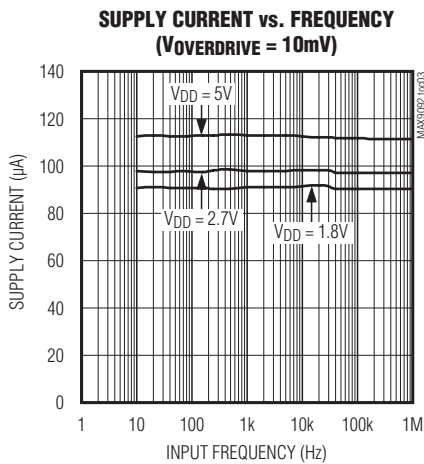
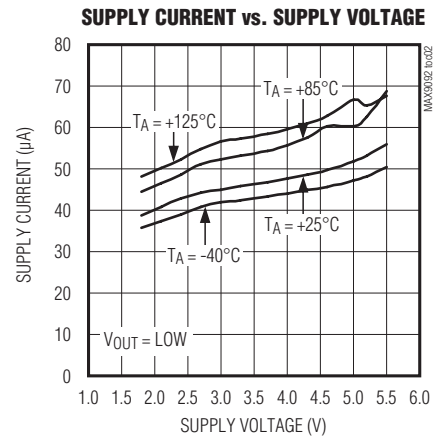
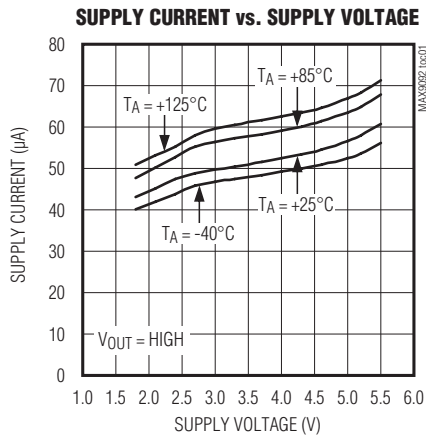
**Note 5:** Supply current when output is high.

# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### Typical Operating Characteristics

( $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10pF$ , overdrive = 100mV,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



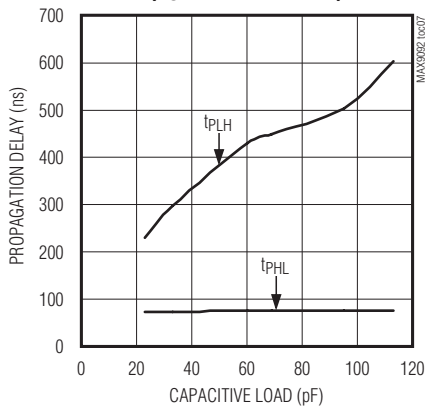
# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

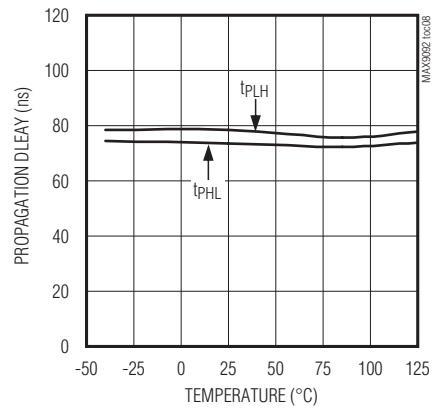
### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10pF$ , overdrive = 100mV,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

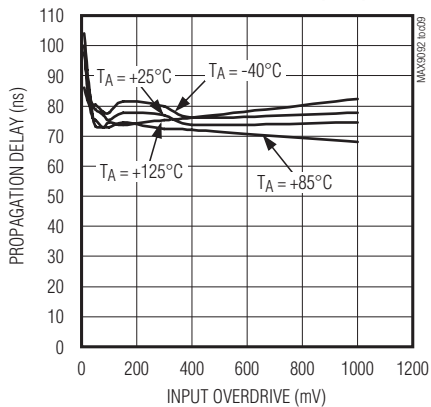
**PROPAGATION DELAY vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD**  
( $V_{OVERDRIVE} = 100mV$ )



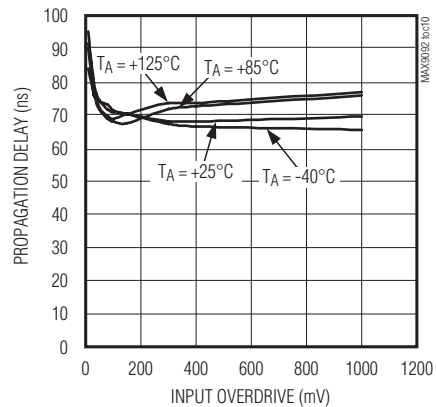
**PROPAGATION DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE**  
( $V_{OVERDRIVE} = 100mV$ )



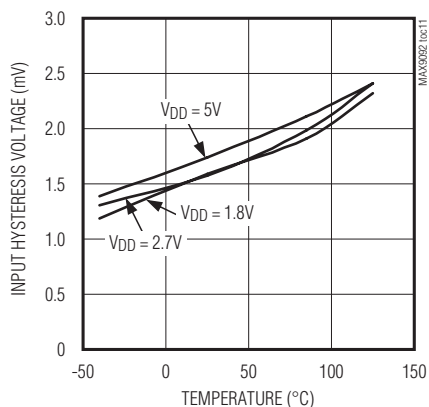
**PROPAGATION DELAY vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE ( $t_{PLH}$ )**



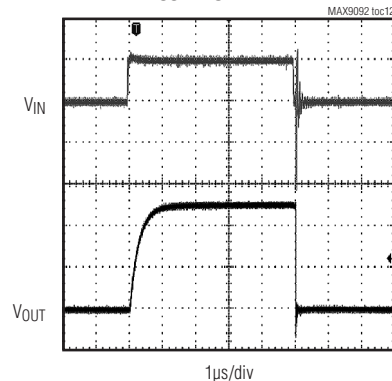
**PROPAGATION DELAY vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE ( $t_{PHL}$ )**



**INPUT HYSTERESIS VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE**



**PROPAGATION DELAY 100mV OVERDRIVE**

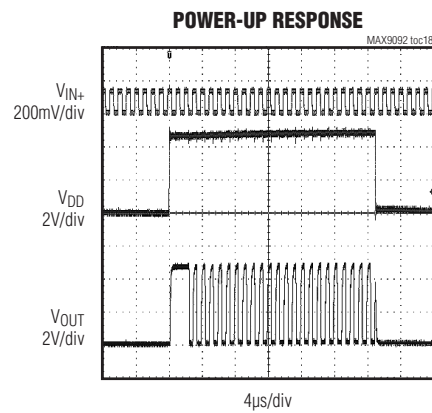
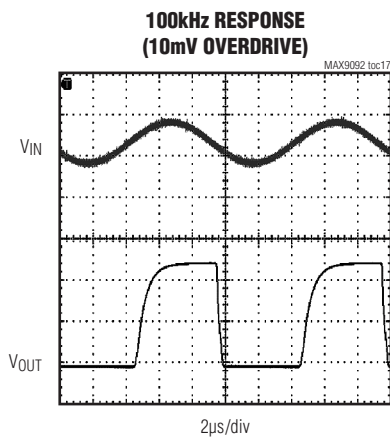
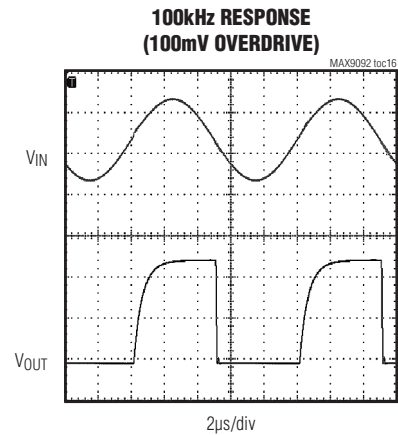
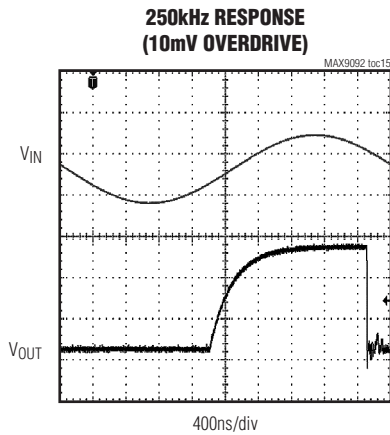
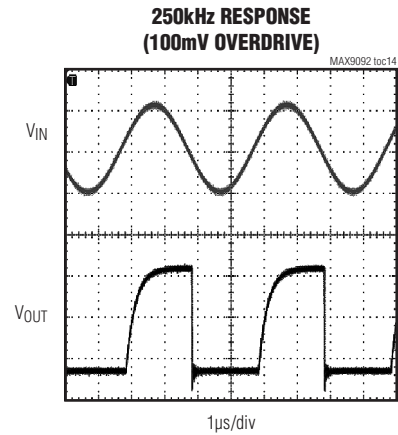
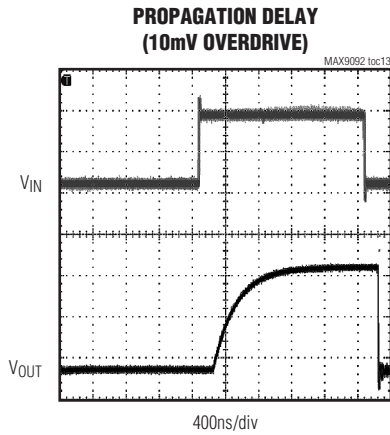


# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

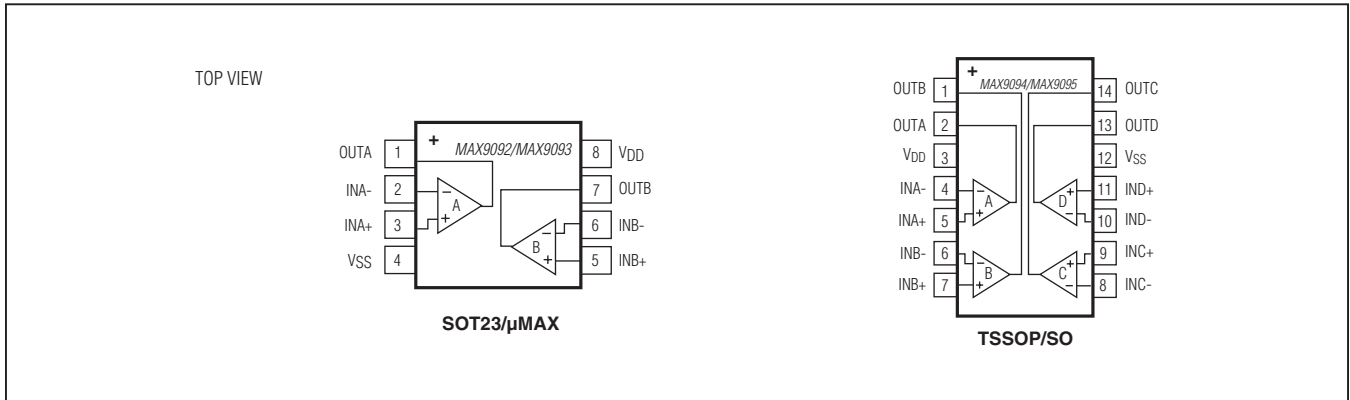
( $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10pF$ , overdrive = 100mV,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### Pin Configurations



### Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX9092/MAX9093	MAX9094/MAX9095		
1	2	OUTA	Comparator A Output (Open Drain)
2	4	INA-	Comparator A Inverting Input
3	5	INA+	Comparator A Noninverting Input
4	12	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Supply (Connect to Ground)
5	7	INB+	Comparator B Noninverting Input
6	6	INB-	Comparator B Inverting Input
7	1	OUTB	Comparator B Output (Open Drain)
8	3	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Supply
—	8	INC-	Comparator C Inverting Input
—	9	INC+	Comparator C Noninverting Input
—	10	IND-	Comparator D Inverting Input
—	11	IND+	Comparator D Noninverting Input
—	13	OUTD	Comparator D Output (Open Drain)
—	14	OUTC	Comparator C Output (Open Drain)



# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### Detailed Description

The MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095 are low-cost, general-purpose comparators that have a single-supply +1.8V to +5V operating voltage range. The common-mode input range extends from -0.1V below the negative supply to within +0.8V of the positive supply. They require approximately 65µA per comparator with a 5V supply and 50µA with a 2.7V supply.

The MAX9093/MAX9095 have 2mV of hysteresis for noise immunity. This significantly reduces the chance of output oscillations even with slow moving input signals. The ICs are ideal for automotive applications because they operate from -40°C to +125°C. See the [Typical Operating Characteristics](#).

### Applications Information

#### Hysteresis

Many comparators oscillate in the linear region of operation because of noise or undesired parasitic feedback. This tends to occur when the voltage on one input is equal or very close to the voltage on the other input. The MAX9093/MAX9095 have internal hysteresis to counter parasitic effects and noise.

The hysteresis in a comparator creates two trip points: one for the rising input voltage and one for the falling input voltage (Figure 1). The difference between the trip points is the hysteresis. When the comparator's input voltages are equal, the hysteresis effectively causes one comparator input to move quickly past the other, thus taking the input out of the region where oscillation occurs. This provides clean output transitions for noisy, slow-moving input signals.

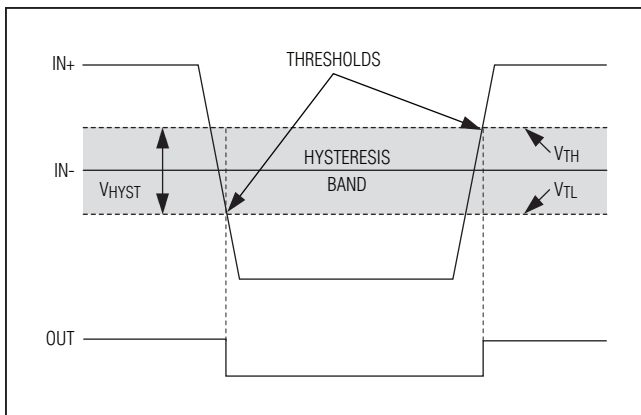


Figure 1. Threshold Hysteresis Band (Not to Scale)

Additional hysteresis can be generated with two resistors using positive feedback (Figure 2). Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values:

- 1) Find output voltage when output is high:

$$V_{OUT(HIGH)} = V_{DD} - I_{LOAD} \times R_L$$

- 2) Find the trip points of the comparator using these formulas:

$$V_{TH} = V_{REF} + ((V_{OUT(HIGH)} - V_{REF})R_2)/(R_1 + R_2)$$

$$V_{TL} = V_{REF}(1 - (R_2/(R_1 + R_2)))$$

where  $V_{TH}$  is the threshold voltage at which the comparator switches its output from high to low as  $V_{IN}$  rises above the trip point, and  $V_{TL}$  is the threshold voltage at which the comparator switches its output from low to high as  $V_{IN}$  drops below the trip point.

- 3) The hysteresis band is:

$$V_{HYST} = V_{TH} - V_{TL} = V_{DD}(R_2/(R_1 + R_2))$$

In this example, let  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{REF} = 2.5V$ ,  $I_{LOAD} = 50nA$ , and  $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$ .

$$V_{OUT(HIGH)} = 5.0V - (50 \times 10^{-9} \times 5.1 \times 10^3\Omega) \approx 5.0V$$

$$V_{TH} = 2.5 + 2.5(R_2/(R_1 + R_2))$$

$$V_{TL} = 2.5(1 - (R_2/(R_1 + R_2)))$$

Select  $R_2$ . In this example, choose 1kΩ.

Select  $V_{HYST}$ . In this example, choose 50mV.

Solve for  $R_1$ .

$$V_{HYST} = V_{OUT(HIGH)}(R_2/(R_1 + R_2))V$$

$$0.050V = 5(1000/(R_1 + 1000))V$$

where  $R_1 \approx 100k\Omega$ ,  $V_{TH} = 2.525V$ , and  $V_{TL} = 2.475V$

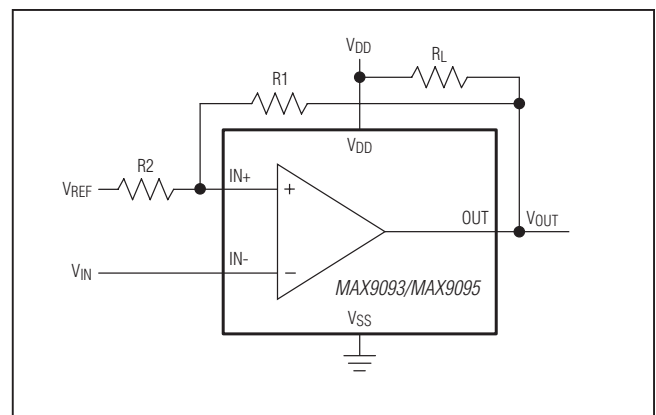


Figure 2. Adding Hysteresis with External Resistors

# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

Choose R1 and R2 to be large enough as not to exceed the amount of current the reference can supply.

The source current required is  $V_{REF}/(R1 + R2)$ .

The sink current is  $(V_{OUT(HIGH)} - V_{REF}) \times (R1 + R2)$ .

Choose  $R_L$  to be large enough to avoid drawing excess current, yet small enough to supply the necessary current to drive the load.  $R_L$  should be between 1k $\Omega$  and 10k $\Omega$ . Choose R1 to be much larger than  $R_L$  to avoid lowering  $V_{OUT(HIGH)}$  or raising  $V_{OUT(LOW)}$ .

### Board Layout and Bypassing

Use 0.1 $\mu$ F bypass capacitors from  $V_{DD}$  to  $V_{SS}$ . To maximize performance, minimize stray inductance by putting this capacitor close to the  $V_{DD}$  pin and reducing trace lengths. For slow-moving input signals (rise time > 1ms), use a 1nF capacitor between IN+ and IN- to reduce high frequency noise.

### Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

### Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX9092AKA+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23	+AESO
MAX9092AUA+*	-40°C to +125°C	8 $\mu$ MAX	—
MAX9093AKA+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23	+AESP
MAX9093AUA+*	-40°C to +125°C	8 $\mu$ MAX	—
MAX9094ASD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	—
MAX9094AUD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX9095ASD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	—
MAX9095AUD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	—

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

\*Future product—Contact factory for availability.

### Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [www.maxim-ic.com/packages](http://www.maxim-ic.com/packages). Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
8 SOT23	K8+5	<a href="#">21-0078</a>	<a href="#">90-0176</a>
8 $\mu$ MAX	U8+1	<a href="#">21-0036</a>	<a href="#">90-0092</a>
14 SO	S14+1	<a href="#">21-0041</a>	<a href="#">90-0112</a>
14 TSSOP	U14+1	<a href="#">21-0066</a>	<a href="#">90-0113</a>

# MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

## General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

### Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	7/12	Initial release	—

Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time. The parametric values (min and max limits) shown in the Electrical Characteristics table are guaranteed. Other parametric values quoted in this data sheet are provided for guidance.

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