

### **General Description**

The MAX4674 is a low-voltage CMOS analog switch containing four 2:1 multiplexers/demultiplexer. When powered from a single +5V supply, it features a low  $4\Omega$  max on-resistance (RoN),  $0.4\Omega$  max RoN matching between channels, and  $0.8\Omega$  RON flatness over the entire signal range. Off-leakage current is only 0.5nA max at +25°C.

The MAX4674 features fast turn-on (ton) and turn-off (toff) times of 18ns and 6ns, respectively, and is available in QFN, QSOP, TSSOP, and SO packages.

This low-voltage multiplexer operates with a +1.8V to +5.5V single supply. All digital inputs have +0.8V and +2.4V logic thresholds, ensuring TTL/CMOS-logic compatibility with +5V operation.

### **Applications**

10/100 Base-T ATM Switching Audio and Video Signal Routing Low-Voltage Data-Acquisition Systems Communications Circuits Relay Replacement

#### **Features**

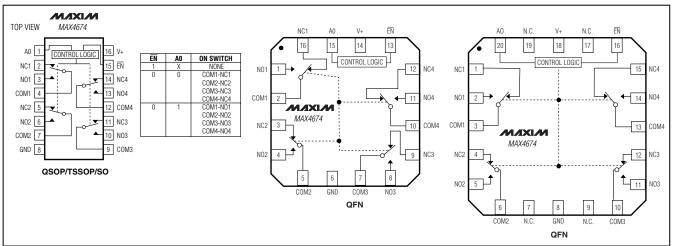
- **♦** Guaranteed On-Resistance  $4\Omega$  max (+5V Supply) 6Ω max (+3V Supply)
- **♦** Guaranteed Match Between Channels  $0.4\Omega$  max
- ♦ Guaranteed Flatness Over Signal Range  $0.8\Omega$  max
- ♦ 1.8V Operation  $R_{ON} = 100\Omega$  typ Over Temperature ton = 51ns typtOFF = 13ns typ
- **♦** Guaranteed Low Leakage Currents 0.5nA max at +25°C
- ♦ Single-Supply Operation from +1.8V to +5.5V
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Signal Handling
- ♦ TTL/CMOS-Logic Compatible
- ♦ Crosstalk: -114dB (1MHz)
- ♦ Off-Isolation: -67dB (1MHz)
- ◆ 4mm × 4mm QFN Package

### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	PKG CODE
MAX4674EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	E16-4
MAX4674EUE	-40°C to +85°C	16 TSSOP	U16-2
MAX4674ESE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO	S16-2
MAX4674EGE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QFN-EP*	G1644-1
MAX4674EGP	-40°C to +85°C	20 QFN-EP*	G2044-3

<sup>\*</sup>EP = Exposed pad.

### Pin Configuration/Functional Diagram/Truth Table



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

V+, A0, EN0.3V to +6V	16-Pin Narrow SO (derate 8mW/°C above +70°C)640mW
COM_, NO_, NC_ (Note1)0.3V to (V + 0.3V)	16-Pin QFN (derate 18.5mW/°C above +70°C)1481mW
Continuous Current COM_, NO_, NC±100mA	20-Pin QFN (derate 20mW/°C above +70°C)1600mW
Peak Current (COM_, NO_, NC_)	Operating Temperature Range
(pulsed at 1ms, 10% duty cycle)±300mA	MAX4674E_E40°C to +85°C
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	Die Temperature+150°C
16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C) 667mW	Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
16-Pin TSSOP (derate 6.7mW/°C above +70°C)533mW	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C

Note 1: Signals on NO\_, NC\_, and COM\_ exceeding V+ or GND are clamped by internal diodes. Limit forward-diode current to maximum current rating.

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.

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single +5V Supply**

(V+ = +4.5V to +5.5V, V<sub>IH</sub> = 2.4V, V<sub>IL</sub> = 0.8V, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			TYP	MAX	UNITS
ANALOG SWITCH							
Analog Signal Range	V <sub>COM</sub> _,V <sub>NO</sub> _, V <sub>NC</sub> _			0		V+	V
		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		2.2	4	
On-Resistance	Ron	$V_{+} = 4.5V, I_{COM} = 10mA, V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 0 \text{ to } V_{+}$	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			5	Ω
0 D : 1 M   1 D			T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		0.15	0.4	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels (Notes 4, 5)	ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	$V_{+} = 4.5V, I_{COM} = 10mA, V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 0 \text{ to } V_{+}$	TA = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>			0.5	Ω
0.5			T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		0.5	0.8	
On-Resistance Flatness (Note 6)	RFLAT (ON)	$V_{+} = 4.5V, I_{COM} = 10mA, V_{NO} \text{ or } V_{NC} = 0 \text{ to } V_{+}$	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>			1	Ω
NO NO OUL I	INO_(OFF), INC_(OFF)		T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-0.5	±0.01	+0.5	
NO_, NC_ Off-Leakage Current (Note 7)			T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	-1		+1	nA
0.014 0.014		$V + = 5.5V; V_{COM} = 1V,$	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-0.5	±0.01	+0.5	
COM_ Off-Leakage Current (Note 7)	ICOM_(OFF)	4.5V; V <sub>NO</sub> _or V <sub>NC</sub> _ = 4.5V, 1V	TA = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	-1		+1	nA
0011 0 1 1 0 1	ICOM_(ON)	$V + = 5.5V; V_{COM} = 1V,$	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-0.5	±0.01	+0.5	
COM_ On-Leakage Current (Note 7)		4.5V; V <sub>NO</sub> _or V <sub>NC</sub> _ = 1, 4.5V, or floating	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	-1		+1	nA
DIGITAL I/O (A0, EN)							
Input Logic High	V <sub>IH</sub>			2.4			V
Input Logic Low	VIL					0.8	V
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ or } +5.5V$		-0.5	±1	+0.5	μΑ
DYNAMIC							
		$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 3V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		10	18	
Turn-On Time (Note 7)	ton	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_L = 35pF$ , Figure 2	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			20	ns

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single +5V Supply (continued)**

 $(V+ = +4.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{IH} = 2.4V, V_{IL} = 0.8V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$  (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			TYP	MAX	UNITS
		$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 3V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		4	6	
Turn-Off Time (Note 7)	toff	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_L = 35pF$ , Figure 2	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			8	ns
		$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 3V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		5		
Break-Before-Make (Note 7)	t <sub>BBM</sub>	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_L = 35pF$ , Figure 3	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	1			ns
Charge Injection	Q	V <sub>GEN</sub> = 4V, R <sub>GEN</sub> = 0, C <sub>L</sub> =	1.0nF, Figure 4		10		рС
Off location (Note 0)	1/1	$C_L = 5pF, R_L = 100\Omega,$	f = 10MHz		-47		dB
Off-Isolation (Note 8)	V <sub>ISO</sub>	f = 10MHz, Figure 5	f = 1MHz		-67		ав
Crosstall (Note 0)	M	$C_L = 5pF, R_L = 100\Omega,$	f = 10MHz		-68		4D
Crosstalk (Note 9)	VCT	f = 10MHz, Figure 5 $f = 1MHz$			-114		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$R_L = 600\Omega$ , $f = 20Hz$ to $20kHz$			0.015		%
NO_, NC_ Off-Capacitance	C <sub>NO_(OFF)</sub> , C <sub>NC_(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>NO_</sub> , V <sub>NC_</sub> = GND, f = 1MHz, Figure 6			10		pF
COM_ Off-Capacitance	C <sub>COM_(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>COM</sub> _ = GND, f = 1MHz, Figure 6			20		pF
COM_ On-Capacitance	C <sub>(ON)</sub>	V <sub>COM</sub> _ = V <sub>NO</sub> _, V <sub>NC</sub> _ = GNE		30		pF	
SUPPLY							•
Supply Range	V+			1.8		5.5	V
Positive Supply Current	l+	V+ = +5.5V, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 or V+			0.001	1.0	μΑ

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single +3V Supply**

 $(V+ = +2.7V \text{ to } +3.3V, V_{IH} = 2.0V, V_{IL} = 0.4V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C.$ ) (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
ANALOG SWITCH							
Analog Signal Range	V <sub>COM</sub> , V <sub>NO</sub> , V <sub>NC</sub> _			0		V+	٧
		)/. 0.7\/ l	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		4	6	
On-Resistance	R <sub>ON</sub>	$V+ = 2.7V$ , $I_{COM} = 10mA$ , $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 0$ to $V+$	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>			8	Ω
		1/ 0.71/ 1 10 1	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		0.15	0.4	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels (Notes 4, 5)	ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	$V + = 2.7V, I_{COM} = 10mA,$ $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 0$ to $V +$	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			0.5	Ω
0.5.1			T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		2	3	
On-Resistance Flatness (Note 6)	R <sub>FL</sub> AT(ON)	$V+ = 2.7V$ , $I_{COM} = 10mA$ , $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 0$ to $V+$	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>			4	Ω
10 10 0"1			T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-0.5	±0.01	+0.5	
NO_, NC_ Off-Leakage Current (Note 7)	INO_(OFF), INC_(OFF)	$V+ = 3.3V; V_{COM} = 1V, 3V;$ $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 3V, 1V$	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	-1		+1	nA

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single +3V Supply (continued)**

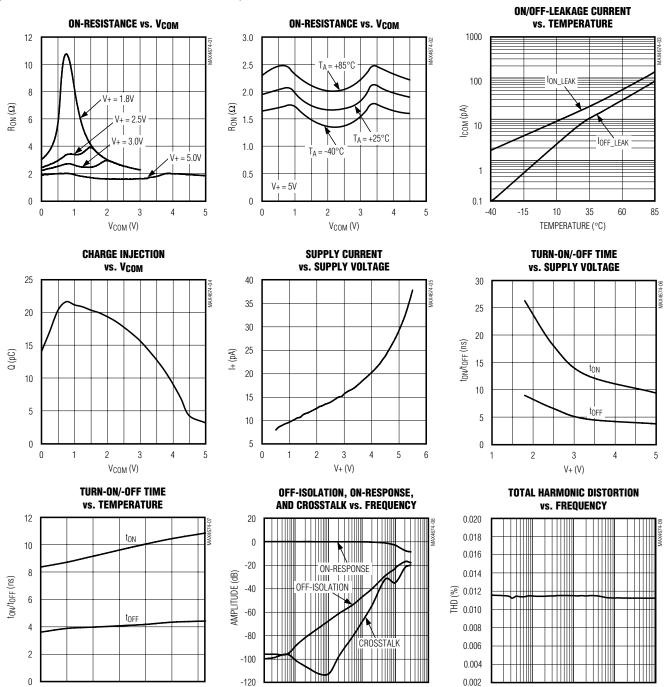
 $(V + = +2.7 \text{V to } +3.3 \text{V}, V_{IH} = 2.0 \text{V}, V_{IL} = 0.4 \text{V}, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values at  $T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C.}$ ) (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
0014 0111 0 4000			$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	-0.5	±0.01	+0.5	
COM_ Off-Leakage Current (Note 7)	ICOM_(OFF)	$V + = 3.3V; V_{COM} = 1V, 3V;$ $V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 3V, 1V$	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	-1		+1	nA
0011 0 1 1 0 1		$V + = 3.3V; V_{COM} = 1V, 3V;$	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	-0.5	±0.01	+0.5	
COM_ On-Leakage Current (Note 7)	ICOM_(ON)	$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC}$ = 1V, 3V, or floating	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	-1		+1	nA
DIGITAL I/O (A0, EN)							
Input Logic High	VIH			2.0			V
Input Logic Low	VIL					0.4	V
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ or } +5.5V$		-0.5	±1	+0.5	μΑ
DYNAMIC	•						
		$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC}$ = 1.5V,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		12	22	
Turn-On Time (Note 7)	ton	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_L = 35pF$ , Figure 2	T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>			25	ns
	\	$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC}$ = 1.5V,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		5	8	
Turn-Off Time (Note 7)	tOFF	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_L = 35pF$ , Figure 2	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			10	ns
		$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC} = 1.5V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		5		
Break-Before-Make (Note 7)	tBBM	$R_L = 100\Omega$ , $C_L = 35pF$ , $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$		1			ns
Charge Injection	Q	V <sub>GEN</sub> = 2V, R <sub>GEN</sub> = 0, C <sub>L</sub> = Figure 4	V <sub>GEN</sub> = 2V, R <sub>GEN</sub> = 0, C <sub>L</sub> = 1.0nF, Figure 4		18		рС
O# 11-1: (N1-10)	\/	$C_L = 5pF, R_L = 100\Omega,$	f = 10MHz		-47		-ID
Off-Isolation (Note 8)	V <sub>ISO</sub>	f = 10MHz, Figure 5	f = 1MHz		-67		dB
Crosstelly (Note 0)	V <sub>CT</sub>	$C_L = 5pF$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ ,	f = 10MHz		-68		dB
Crosstalk (Note 9)	VCI	f = 10MHz, Figure 5 $f = 1MHz$			-114		uB
NO_, NC_ Off-Capacitance	CNO_(OFF), CNC_(OFF)	$V_{NO}$ or $V_{NC}$ = GND, f = 1M		10		pF	
COM_ Off-Capacitance	CCOM_(OFF)	V <sub>COM</sub> _= GND, f = 1MHz, Figure 6 20					рF
COM_ On-Capacitance	C <sub>(ON)</sub>	V <sub>COM</sub> _ = V <sub>NO</sub> _, V <sub>NC</sub> _ = GND, f = 1MHz, Figure 6			30		pF
SUPPLY							
Positive Supply Current	I+	$I+$ $V+ = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 0 \text{ or } V+$ 0.001 1.0					μΑ

- **Note 2:** The algebraic convention, where the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive value a maximum, is used in this data sheet.
- **Note 3:** Parts are tested at the maximum hot-rated temperature. Limits across the entire temperature range are guaranteed by design and correlation.
- Note 4:  $\Delta R_{ON} = R_{ON(MAX)} R_{ON(MIN)}$ .
- **Note 5:**  $\Delta R_{ON}$  matching specifications for QFN packaged parts are guaranteed by design.
- **Note 6:** Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on-resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range.
- Note 7: Guaranteed by design.
- **Note 8:** Off-Isolation =  $20\log_{10}$  ( $V_{COM}/V_{NO}$ ),  $V_{COM}$  = output,  $V_{NO}$  = input to off switch.
- Note 9: Between any two switches.

### **Typical Operating Characteristics**

 $(V+ = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 



-40 -20 0

20 40

TEMPERATURE (°C)

80

0.01

0.1

FREQUENCY (MHz)

1000

10

FREQUENCY (Hz)

### **Pin Description**

PIN			FUNCTION	
QSOP/TSSOP/SO	20 QFN	16 QFN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	20	15	A0	Address Input
2	1	16	NC1	Normally Closed Terminal
3	2	1	NO1	Normally Open Terminal
4	3	2	COM1	Analog Switch Common Terminal
5	4	3	NC2	Normally Closed Terminal
6	5	4	NO2	Normally Open Terminal
7	6	5	COM2	Analog Switch Common Terminal
_	7, 9, 17, 19	_	N.C.	No Connection
8	8	6	GND	Ground
9	10	7	COM3	Analog Switch Common Terminal
10	11	8	NO3	Normally Open Terminal
11	12	9	NC3	Normally Closed Terminal
12	13	10	COM4	Analog Switch Common Terminal
13	14	11	NO4	Normally Open Terminal
14	15	12	NC4	Normally Closed Terminal
15	16	13	ĒN	Output Enable, Active Low
16	18	14	V+	Positive Supply Voltage
_	EP	EP	EP	Exposed Pad. Connect to GND.

### Detailed Description

The MAX4674 is a low on-resistance (RON), low-voltage, quad 2:1 analog multiplexer/demultiplexer that operates from a +1.8V to +5.5V single supply. The MAX4674 features very fast switching speed ( $t_{ON}$  = 18ns max,  $t_{OFF}$  = 6ns max) and guaranteed breakbefore-make switching. Its low RON allows high continuous currents to be switched in a variety of applications.

#### Digital Interface

A0 and  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  are CMOS digital inputs that meet TTL logic levels when V+ = 5V. Note that A0 and  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  can exceed the voltage at V+ to a maximum of +5.5V. This feature allows operation of the MAX4674 from a +3.3V supply while controlling it with 5V CMOS logic signals.

The *Pin Configuration/Functional Diagram/Truth Table* located on the first page of this data sheet details the operation of the MAX4674.

### **Applications Information**

#### **Power-Supply Considerations**

#### Overview

The MAX4674 construction is typical of most CMOS analog switches. It has two supply pins, V+ and GND, used to drive the internal CMOS switches and set the limits of the analog voltage on any switches. Reverse ESD-protection diodes are internally connected between each analog-signal pin and both V+ and GND. If any analog signal exceeds V+ and GND, one of these diodes conducts. During normal operation, these and other reverse-biased ESD diodes leak, forming the only current drawn from VCC or GND.

Virtually all the analog leakage current comes from the ESD diodes. Although the ESD diodes on a given signal pin are identical and therefore fairly well balanced, they are reverse biased differently. Each is biased by either V+ or GND and the analog signal. This means

their leakages will vary as the signal varies. The difference in the two-diode leakages to the V+ and GND pins constitutes the analog-signal-path leakage current. All analog leakage current flows between each pin and one of the supply terminals, not to the other switch terminal, which is why both sides of a given switch can show leakage currents of either the same or opposite polarity.

V+ and GND power the internal logic and set the input logic limits. Logic inputs have ESD-protection diodes to ground.

The logic-level thresholds are TTL/CMOS compatible when V+ is +5V. As V+ rises, the threshold increases; as V+ falls, the threshold decreases. For example, when V+=+3V, the guaranteed minimum logic-high threshold decreases to 2.0V.

#### Low-Voltage Operation

The MAX4674 operates from a single supply between +1.8V and +5.5V. At room temperature, it actually "works" with a single supply near or below +1.7V; as supply voltage decreases, however, switch on-resistance becomes very high.

#### **Overvoltage Protection**

Proper power-supply sequencing is recommended for all CMOS devices. Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings because stresses beyond the listed rat-

V+ D1
EXTERNAL
BLOCKING DIODE

MAX4674

V+

GND

D2
EXTERNAL
BLOCKING DIODE

GND

\*INTERNAL PROTECTION DIODES

Figure 1. Overvoltage Protection Using External Blocking Diodes

ings can cause permanent damage to the device. Always sequence V+ on first, followed by the logic inputs and analog signals. If power-supply sequencing is not possible, add two small signal diodes (D1, D2) in series with the supply pins for overvoltage protection (Figure 1).

Adding diodes reduces the analog-signal range to one diode drop below V+ and one diode drop above GND, but does not affect the device's low switch resistance and low leakage characteristics. Device operation is unchanged, and the difference between V+ and GND should not exceed 6V. These protection diodes are not recommended if signal levels must extend to ground.

#### **High-Frequency Performance**

In  $50\Omega$  systems, signal response is reasonably flat up to 50MHz (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*). Above 20MHz, the on response has several minor peaks that are highly layout dependent. The problem is not turning the switch on, but turning it off. The off-state switch acts like a capacitor and passes higher frequencies with less attenuation. At 10MHz, off-isolation is about -50dB in  $50\Omega$  systems, becoming worse (approximately 20dB per decade) as frequency increases. Higher circuit impedances also degrade off-isolation. Adjacent channel attenuation is about 3dB above that of a bare IC socket and is entirely due to capacitive coupling.

### Chip Information

**TRANSISTOR COUNT: 478** 

## Test Circuits/Timing Diagrams

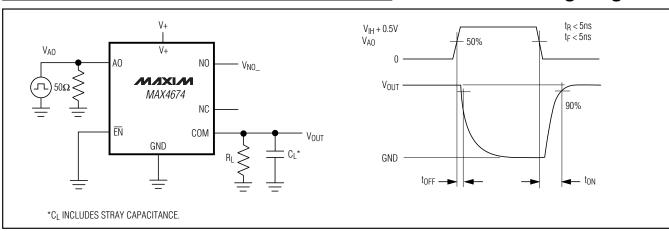


Figure 2. Turn-On and Turn-Off Times

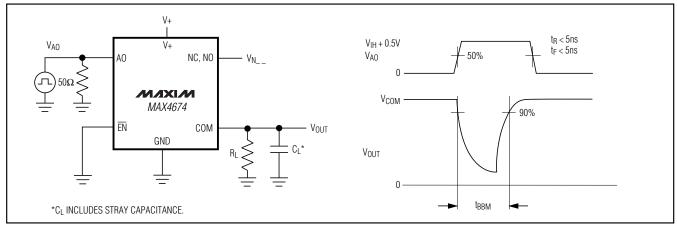


Figure 3. Break-Before-Make Interval

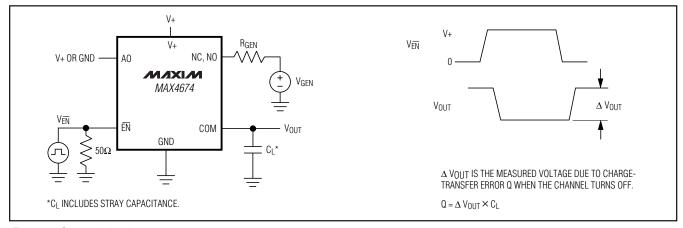


Figure 4. Charge Injection

### Test Circuits/Timing Diagrams (continued)

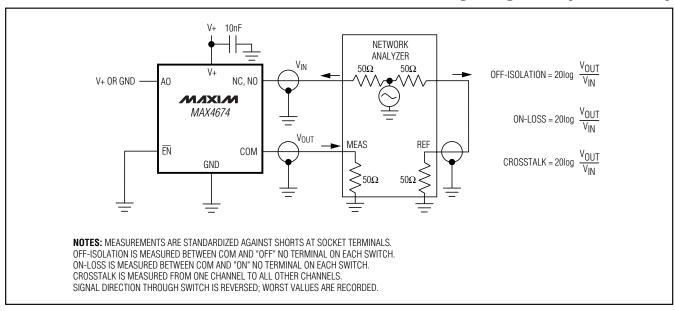


Figure 5. Off-Isolation, On-Loss, and Crosstalk

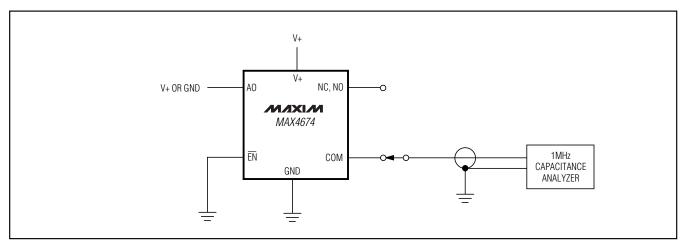
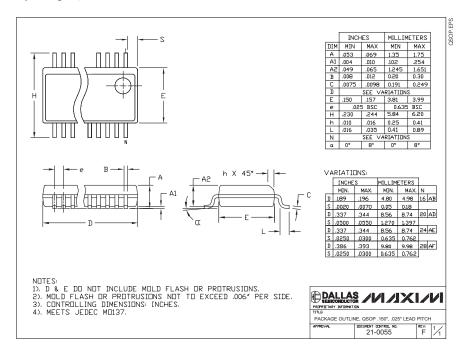
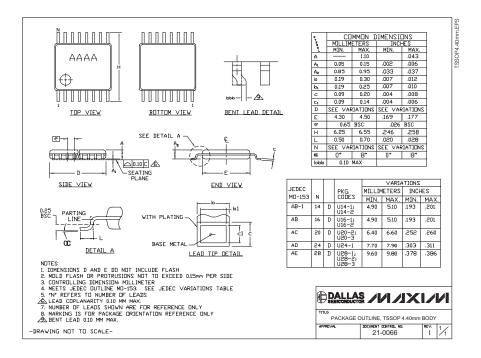


Figure 6. Capacitance

### Package Information

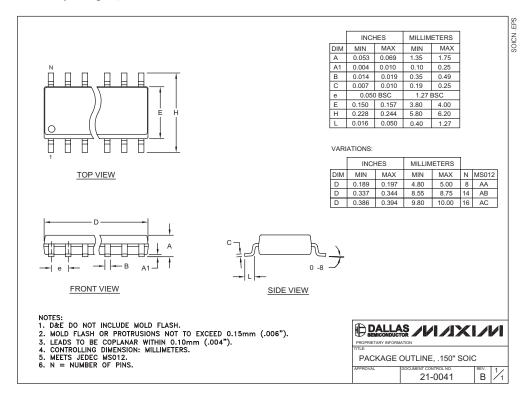
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)





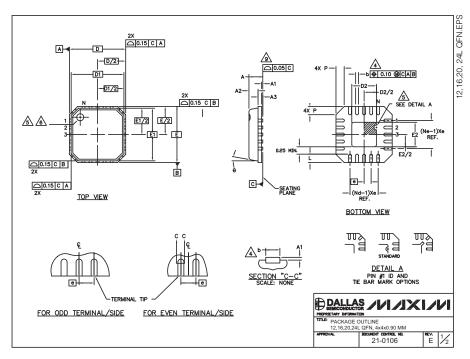
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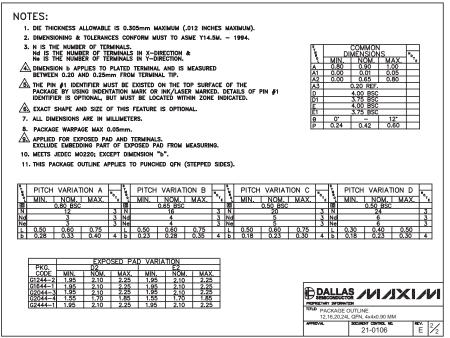
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### Package Information (continued)

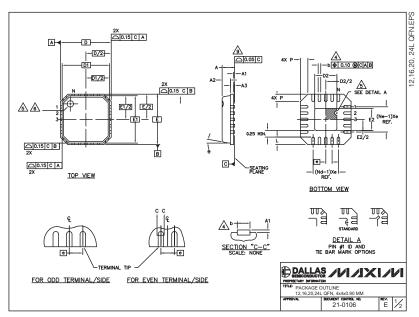
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)

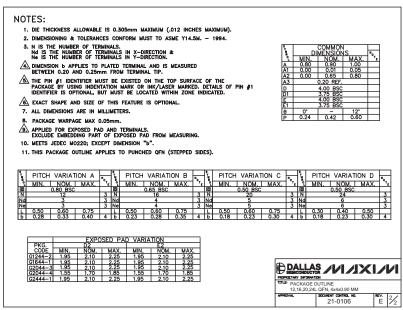




### Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)





### **Revision History**

Pages changed at Rev 3: 1-7, 10-13

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