
#### Abstract

General Description The MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 are easy-to-use, 8th-order, lowpass, switched-capacitor filters that can be set up with corner frequencies from 0.1 Hz to 25 kHz (MAX291/MAX292) or 0.1 Hz to 50kHz (MAX295/MAX296). The MAX291/MAX295 Butterworth filters provide maximally flat passband response, and the MAX292/MAX296 Bessel filters provide low overshoot and fast settling. All four filters have fixed responses, so the design task is limited to selecting the clock frequency that controls the filter's corner frequency. An external capacitor is used to generate a clock using the internal oscillator, or an external clock signal can be used. An uncommitted operational amplifier (noninverting input grounded) is provided for building a continuoustime lowpass filter for post-filtering or anti-aliasing. Produced in an 8 -pin DIP/SO and a 16-pin wide SO package, and requiring a minimum of external components, the MAX291 series delivers very aggressive performance from a tiny area.


Applications
ADC Anti-Aliasing Filter
Noise Analysis
DAC Post-Filtering
$50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Line-Noise Filtering

## Typical Operating Circuit



Features

- 8th-Order Lowpass Filters: Butterworth (MAX291/MAX295) Bessel (MAX292/MAX296)
- Clock-Tunable Corner-Frequency Range:
0.1Hz to 25kHz (MAX291/MAX292)
0.1 Hz to 50kHz (MAX295/MAX296)
- No External Resistors or Capacitors Required
- Internal or External Clock
- Clock to Corner Frequency Ratio:

100:1 (MAX291/MAX292)
50:1 (MAX295/MAX296)

- Low Noise: -70dB THD + Noise (Typ)
- Operate with a Single +5V Supply or Dual $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ Supplies
- Uncommitted Op Amp for Anti-Aliasing or ClockNoise Filtering
- 8-Pin DIP and SO Packages

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP. RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX291CPA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX291CSA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX291CWE | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX291C/D | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Dice ${ }^{*}$ |
| MAX291EPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX291ESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX291EWE | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX291MJA | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 CERDIP** |

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

* Contact factory for dice specifications.
** Contact factory for availability and processing to MIL-STD-883.
Pin Configurations
TOP VIEW


16-pin Wide SO at end of data sheet.

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct

## MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 <br> 8th-Order, Lowpass, <br> Switched-Capacitor Filters

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V+ to V-)
Input Voltage at Any Pin.............V- + $(-0.3 \mathrm{~V}) \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}} \leq \mathrm{V}++(0.3 \mathrm{~V})$ Continuous Power Dissipation
8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate $9.09 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) ... 727 mW
8-Pin SO (derate $5.88 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )................ 471 mW
16 -Pin Wide SO (derate $9.52 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) .... 762 mW
8-Pin CERDIP (derate $8.00 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )........ 640 mW

Operating Temperature Ranges
$\qquad$ MAX29 E-$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ MAX29_MJA ................................................. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ............................. $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)
$+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Soldering Temperature (reflow)
$+240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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

$(\mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}$, filter output measured at OUT pin, $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load resistor to ground at OUT and OP OUT, fCLK $=100 \mathrm{kHz}$ (MAX291/MAX292) or $\mathrm{fCLK}=50 \mathrm{kHz}(\mathrm{MAX} 295 / \mathrm{MAX296}), \mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to TMAX, unless otherwise noted.)


# MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 8th-Order, Lowpass, Switched-Capacitor Filters 

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$(\mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}$, filter output measured at OUT pin, $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load resistor to ground at OUT and OP OUT, fCLK $=100 \mathrm{kHz}$ (MAX291/MAX292) or fCLK $=50 \mathrm{kHz}$ (MAX295/MAX296), $\mathrm{T}_{A}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output DC Swing |  | $\pm 4$ |  |  | V |
| Output Offset Voltage | $\mathrm{IN}=\mathrm{GND}$ |  | $\pm 150$ | $\pm 400$ | mV |
| DC Insertion Gain Error with Output Offset Removed |  | 0.15 | 0 | -0.15 | dB |
| Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f} C \mathrm{LK}=100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | -70 |  | dB |
| Clock Feedthrough | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CLK}}=100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | 6 |  | mVp-p |
| CLOCK |  |  |  |  |  |
| Internal Oscillator Frequency | Cosc $=1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | 29 | 35 | 43 | kHz |
| Internal Oscillator Current Source/Sink | $V_{C L K}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ or 5 V |  | $\pm 70$ | $\pm 120$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Clock Input High (Note 1) |  | 4.0 |  |  | V |
| Low |  |  |  | 1.0 | V |
| UNCOMMITTED OP AMP |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Offset Voltage |  |  | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 50$ | mV |
| Output DC Swing |  | $\pm 4$ |  |  | V |
| Input Bias Current |  |  | 0.05 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply Voltage Dual Supply |  | $\pm 2.375$ |  | $\pm 5.500$ | V |
| Single Supply | $\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{=OV}, \mathrm{GND}=\mathrm{V} \pm 2$ | 4.750 |  | 11.000 | V |
| Supply Current | $\mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}$ CLK $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5V |  | 15 | 22 | mA |
|  | $\mathrm{V}+=2.375 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-2.375 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CLK }}=-2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2 2 V |  | 7 | 12 |  |

Note 1. Guaranteed by design.
Typical Operating Characteristics


## MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 <br> 8th-Order, Lowpass, <br> Switched-Capacitor Filters

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
$\left(\mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CLK}}=100 \mathrm{kHz}(\mathrm{MAX} 291 / \mathrm{MAX} 292)\right.$ or $\mathrm{f} \mathrm{CLK}=50 \mathrm{kHz}$ (MAX295/MAX296), unless otherwise noted.)


# MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 <br> 8th-Order, Lowpass, <br> Switched-Capacitor Filters 

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
$\left(\mathrm{V}+=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{LOAD}}=5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted. $)$


## MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 <br> 8th-Order, Lowpass, Switched-Capacitor Filters

## Pin Description

| 8-PIN | $\mathbf{1 6 - P I N}$ | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  | $1,2,7$, <br> $8,9,10$, <br> 15,16 | N.C. | No Connect |
| 1 | 3 | CLK | Clock Input. Use internal or <br> external clock. |
| 2 | 4 | V- | Negative Supply pin. Dual <br> supplies: -2.375V to -5.500V. <br> Single supplies: V- $=0 V$. |
| 3 | 5 | OP OUT | Uncommitted Op-Amp Output <br> 4 |
| 6 | OP IN- | Inverting Input to the uncommit- <br> ted op amp. The noninverting op <br> amp is internally tied to ground. |  |
| 6 | 12 | GND | Oilter Output <br> Ground. In single-supply oper- <br> ation, GND must be biased to <br> the mid-supply voltage level. |
| 7 | 13 | V+ | Positive Supply pin. Dual sup- <br> plies: $+2.375 V ~ t o ~+5.500 V . ~ S i n g l e ~$ <br> supplies: +4.75V to +11.0V. |
| 8 | 14 | IN | Filter Input |

## Detailed Description

Lowpass Butterworth filters such as the MAX291/ MAX295 provide maximally flat passband response, making them ideal for instrumentation applications that require minimum deviation from the DC gain throughout the passband
Lowpass Bessel filters such as the MAX292/MAX296 delay all frequency components equally, preserving the shape of step inputs, subject to the attenuation of the higher frequencies. They also settle faster than Butterworth filters. Faster settling can be important in applications that use a multiplexer (mux) to select one signal to be sent to an analog-to-digital converter (ADC)-an anti-aliasing filter placed between the mux and the ADC must settle quickly after a new channel is selected by the mux.
The difference in the filters' responses can be observed when a 3 kHz square wave is applied to the filter input (Figure 1, trace A). With the filter cutoff frequencies set at 10 kHz , trace C shows the MAX291/MAX295 Butterworth filter response and trace B shows the MAX292/MAX296 Bessel filter response. Since the MAX292/MAX296 have a linear phase response in the passband, all frequency components are delayed equally, which preserves the square wave. The filters attenuate higher frequencies of the input square wave, giving rise to the rounded edges at the output. The MAX291/MAX295 delay different frequency components by varying times, causing the overshoot and ringing shown in trace C .


Figure 1. Bessel vs. Butterworth Filter Responses
The MAX291/MAX295 give more attenuation outside the passband. The phase and frequency response curves in the Typical Operating Characteristics reveal the differences between the two types of filters.
MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 phase shift and gain do not vary significantly from part to part. Typical phase shift and gain differences are less than $0.5 \%$ at the corner frequency ( Fc ).

Corner Frequency and Filter Attenuation
The MAX291/MAX292 operate with a 100:1 clock to corner frequency ratio and a 25 kHz maximum corner frequency, where corner frequency is defined as the point where the filter output is 3 dB below the filter's DC gain. The MAX295/MAX296 operate with a $50: 1$ clock to corner frequency ratio with a 50 kHz maximum corner frequency. The 8 poles provide 48dB of attenuation per octave.

## Background Information

Most switched-capacitor filters are designed with biquadratic sections. Each section implements two filtering poles, and the sections can be cascaded to produce high-er-order filters. The advantage to this approach is ease of design. However, this type of design can display poor sensitivity if any section's $Q$ is high.
An alternative approach is to emulate a passive network using switched-capacitor integrators with summing and scaling. The passive network can be synthesized using CAD programs, or can be found in many filter books. Figure 2 shows the basic ladder filter structure.
A switched-capacitor filter that emulates a passive ladder filter retains many of its advantages. The filter's component sensitivity is low when compared to a cascaded biquad design because each component affects the entire filter shape, not just one pole pair. That is, a mismatched component in a biquad design will have a concentrated

# MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 <br> 8th-Order, Lowpass, Switched-Capacitor Filters 



Figure 2. 8th-Order Ladder Filter Network
error on its respective poles, while the same mismatch in a ladder filter design will spread its error over all poles.
The MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 input impedance is effectively that of a switched-capacitor resistor (see equation below, and Table 1), and it is inversely proportional to frequency. The input impedance values determined below represent average input impedance, since the input current is not continuous. The input current flows in a series of pulses that charge the input capacitor every time the appropriate switch is closed. A good rule of thumb is that the driver's input source resistance should be less than $10 \%$ of the filter's input impedance. The input impedance of the filter can be estimated using the following formula:

$$
Z=1 /(f C L K * C)
$$

where: f CLK $=$ Clock Frequency
The input impedance for various clock frequencies is given below:

## Table 1. Input Impedance for Various Clock Frequencies

| PART | $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{p F})$ | $\mathbf{1 0 k H z}$ <br> $\mathbf{( M \Omega )}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 k H z}$ <br> $\mathbf{( M \Omega )}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 0 k H z}$ <br> $\mathbf{( k \Omega})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX291 | 2.24 | 44.6 | 4.46 | 446 |
| MAX292 | 3.28 | 30.5 | 3.05 | 305 |
| MAX295 | 4.47 | 22.4 | 2.24 | 224 |
| MAX296 | 4.22 | 23.7 | 2.37 | 237 |

Clock-Signal Requirements
The MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 maximum recommended clock frequency is 2.5 MHz , producing a cutoff frequency of 25 kHz for the MAX291/MAX292 and 50 kHz for the MAX295/MAX296. The CLK pin can be driven by an external clock or by the internal oscillator with an external capacitor. For external clock applications, the clock circuitry has been designed to interface with +5 V CMOS logic. Drive the CLK pin with a CMOS gate powered from 0 V and +5 V when using either a single +5 V supply or dual +5V supplies. The MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 supply current increases slightly ( $<3 \%$ ) with increasing


Pin Configuration is 8-pin DIP.
Figure 3. +5 V Single-Supply Operation
clock frequency over the clock range 100 kHz to 1 MHz . Varying the rate of an external clock will dynamically adjust the corner frequency of the filter.
Ideally, the MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 should be clocked symmetrically (50\% duty cycle). MAX291/ MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 can be operated with clock asymmetry of up to 60/40\% (or $40 / 60 \%$ ) if the clock remains HIGH and LOW for at least 200ns. For example, if the part has a maximum clock rate of 2.5 MHz , then the clock should be high for at least 200ns, and low for at least 200ns.
When using the internal oscillator, the capacitance (COSC) from CLK to ground determines the oscillator frequency:

$$
\left.\mathrm{fosc}^{(k H z}\right) \approx \frac{10^{5}}{3 \operatorname{Cosc}^{\mathrm{OSF}}(\mathrm{pF})}
$$

The stray capacitance at CLK should be minimized because it will affect the internal oscillator frequency.

## Application Information

Power Supplies
The MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 operate from either dual or single power supplies. The dual-supply voltage range is +2.375 V to +5.500 V . The $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ dual supply is equivalent to single-supply operation (Figure 3). Minor performance degradation could occur due to the external resistor divider network, where the GND pin is biased to mid-supply.

Input Signal Range The ideal input signal range is determined by observing at what voltage level the total harmonic distortion plus noise (THD + Noise) ratio is maximized for a given corner frequency. The Typical Operating Characteristics show the MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 THD + Noise response as the input signal's peak-to-peak amplitude is varied.

## Uncommitted Op Amp

The uncommitted op amp has its noninverting input tied to the GND pin, and can be used to build a 1st- or 2nd-

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Figure 4. Uncommitted Op Amp Configured as a 2nd-Order Butterworth Lowpass Filter ( $F_{0}=10 \mathrm{kHz}$ )
order continuous lowpass filter. This filter is convenient for anti-aliasing applications, or for clock noise attenuation at the switched-capacitor filter's output. Figure 4 shows a 2nd-order lowpass Butterworth filter built using the uncommitted op amp with a 10 kHz corner frequency. This filter's input resistance of 22 k satisfies the minimum load requirements of the switched-capacitor filter.
The uncommitted op amp (with a 2 MHz gain bandwidth product) can alternatively be used at the input of the switched-capacitor filter to help reduce any possible clock ripple feedthrough to the output.

## DAC Post-Filtering

When using the MAX291/MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 for DAC post-filtering, synchronize the DAC and the filter clocks. If clocks are not synchronized, beat frequencies will alias into the desired passband. The DAC's clock should be generated by dividing down the switched-capacitor filter's clock.

## Harmonic Distortion

Harmonic distortion arises from nonlinearities within the filters. These nonlinearities generate harmonics when a pure sine wave is applied to the filter input. Table 2 lists typical harmonic distortion values for the MAX291/ MAX292/MAX295/MAX296 with a 1kHz 5Vp-p sine-wave input signal, a 1 MHz clock frequency, and a $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load.
Table 2. Typical Harmonic Distortion (dB)

| Harmonic |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Filter |  | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
|  | MAX291 | -72 | -78 | -83 | -89 |
|  | MAX292 | -71 | -82 | -82 | -88 |
|  | MAX295 | -93 | -86 | -92 | -97 |
|  | MAX296 | -71 | -89 | -96 | -96 |


| _Ordering Information (continued |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART | TEMP. RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| MAX292CPA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX292CSA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX292CWE | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX292C/D | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Dice* |
| MAX292EPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX292ESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX292EWE | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX292MJA | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 CERDIP** |
| MAX295CPA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX295CSA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX295CWE | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX295C/D | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Dice* |
| MAX295EPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX295ESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX295EWE | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX295MJA | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 CERDIP** |
| MAX296CPA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX296CSA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX296CWE | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX296C/D | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Dice* |
| MAX296EPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX296ESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX296EWE | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 Wide SO |
| MAX296MJA | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 CERDIP** |

* Contact factory for dice specifications.
${ }^{* *}$ Contact factory for availability and processing to MIL-STD-883.


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## Pin Configurations (continued)

$\qquad$ Package Information


For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to 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 | DOCUMENT NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 CERDIP | $\mathrm{J}-2$ | $\underline{21-0045}$ |
| 8 Plastic DIP | $\mathrm{P} 8-2$ | $\underline{21-0043}$ |
| 8 SO | $\mathrm{S} 8-5$ | $\underline{21-0041}$ |
| 16 Wide SO | $\mathrm{W} 16-1$ | $\underline{21-0042}$ |

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Revision History

| REVISION <br> NUMBER | REVISION <br> DATE | DESCRIPTION | PAGES <br> CHANGED |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 3 | $12 / 97$ | - | - |
| 4 | $4 / 09$ | Added MAX292 to Ordering Information table and added new Package <br> Information section | 8 |
| 5 | $5 / 10$ | Changed voltage range in Figure 7 | 7 |

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