

<b>SANYO</b>	No.3085A	<b>LC89060,89060M</b>
	<b>6-Bit Video D/A Converters</b>	

### Overview

The LC89060 and LC89060M are high-speed digital-to-analog converters suitable for use in video equipment and high-speed decoders. They operate from a single 5V supply, and feature a 30 Mega-samples per second conversion rate and low power dissipation.

The LC89060 is available in 16-pin DIPs, and the LC89060M in 20-pin flatpacks.

### Features

- 30 MSPS conversion rate
- Low 80mW (typ) power dissipation
- Linearity error within  $\pm 0.5$  LSB (max)
- TTL-compatible inputs
- High-speed CMOS process

### Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$

			unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$ max	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-30 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

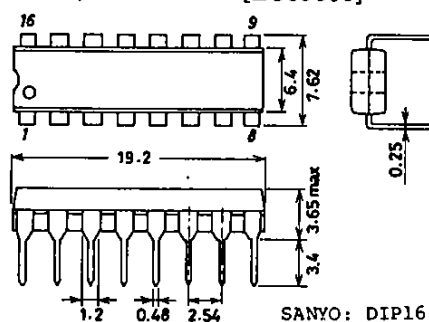
### Recommended Operating Conditions

		min	typ	max	unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Reference Voltage (H)	$V_{RH}$			$V_{DD}$	V
Reference Voltage (L)	$V_{RL}$	0			V
Input 'H'-Level Voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.2	$V_{DD} + 0.3$		V
Input 'L'-Level Voltage	$V_{IL}$	-0.3		0.8	V
Data Setup Time	$t_s$	5			ns
Data Hold Time	$t_h$	20			ns
Operating Temperature	$T_a$	-30		75	$^\circ\text{C}$

### Package Dimensions 3006B

(unit: mm)

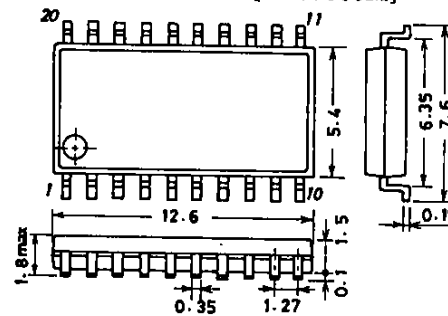
[LC89060]



### Package Dimensions 3036B

(unit: mm)

[LC89060M]



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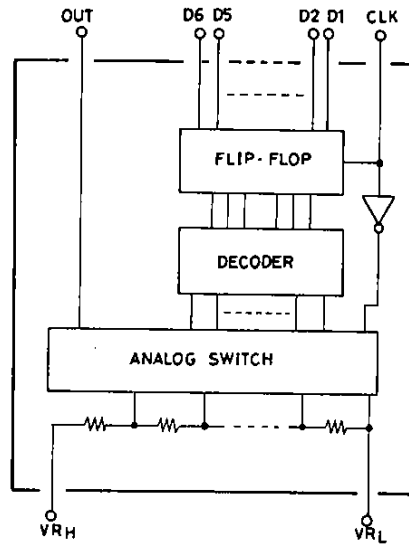
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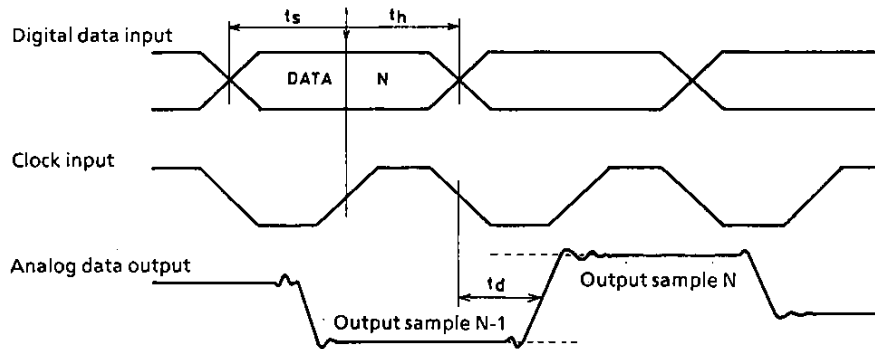
## LC89060, 89060M

Electrical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_{RH} - V_{RL} = 1.0\text{V}$			min	typ	max	unit
Resolution	RES				6	bit
Maximum Sampling Frequency	$F_s \text{ max}$		30			MSPS
Power Dissipation	$P_d$	$F_s = 30\text{MHz}$		80	120	mW
Linearity Error	I.L.	DC accuracy			$\pm 0.5$	LSB
Differential Linearity Error	D.L.	DC accuracy			$\pm 0.5$	LSB

### Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



### Timing Chart



LC89060, 89060M

**Pin Functions**

• LC89060

Number	Name	Function
1	VDD	Positive supply
2	N.C.	No connection
3	VRL	Low reference voltage input
4	N.C.	No connection
5	OUT	Analog voltage output
6	VRH	High reference voltage input
7	VDD	Positive supply
8	GND	Supply ground
9	CLK	Clock input
10	D1	Digital input data, most significant bit
11	D2	Digital input data
12	D3	Digital input data
13	D4	Digital input data
14	D5	Digital input data
15	D6	Digital input data, least significant bit
16	GND	Supply ground

• LC89060M

Number	Name	Function
1	VDD	Positive supply
2	N.C.	No connection
3	N.C.	No connection
4	VRL	Low reference voltage input
5	N.C.	No connection
6	OUT	Analog voltage output
7	N.C.	No connection
8	VRH	High reference voltage input
9	VDD	Positive supply
10	GND	Supply ground
11	CLK	Clock input
12	D1	Digital input data, most significant bit
13	N.C.	No connection
14	D2	Digital input data
15	D3	Digital input data
16	D4	Digital input data
17	D5	Digital input data
18	N.C.	No connection
19	D6	Digital input data, least significant bit
20	GND	Supply ground

**Functional Description**

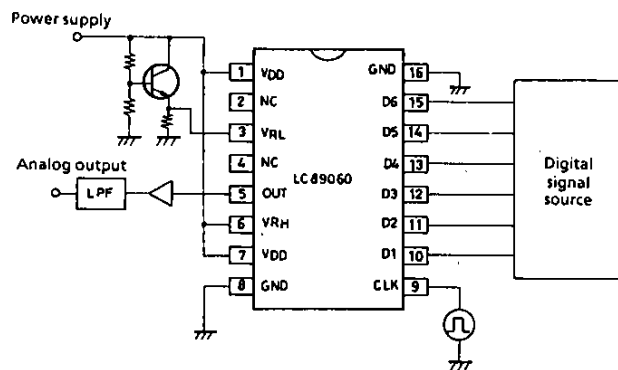
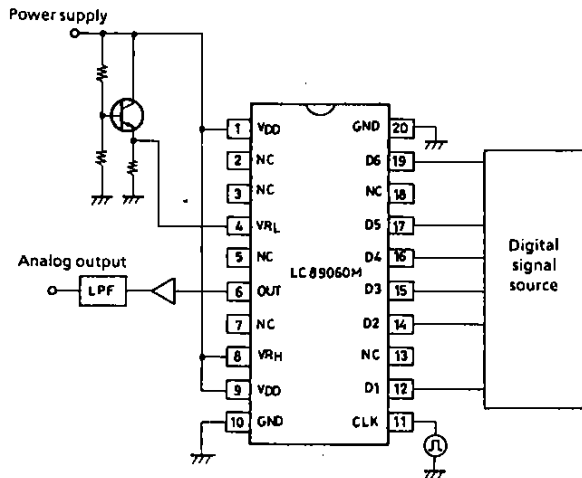
Data on the input pins D1 to D6 is latched into the input flip-flops on the rising edge of the CLK input signal. This data is processed by the decoder while CLK is HIGH, and output on the falling edge of CLK. CLK should be held LOW if no data is being input to the converter.

$V_{RH}$  and  $V_{RL}$  are the converter high and low reference voltages. The output voltage is linearly related to the input data,  $V_{RH}$  and  $V_{RL}$ , as shown in the table below.

	Input data	Output voltage
0	000000	$V_{RL}$
1	000001	$V_{RL} + \frac{1}{64} (V_{RH} - V_{RL})$
2	000010	$V_{RL} + \frac{2}{64} (V_{RH} - V_{RL})$
⋮	⋮	⋮
62	111110	$V_{RL} + \frac{62}{64} (V_{RH} - V_{RL})$
63	111111	$V_{RL} + \frac{63}{64} (V_{RH} - V_{RL})$

**Application Circuits**

The following diagrams show typical application circuits for the LC89060 and LC89060M. The high reference voltage is connected to the positive supply line, and the low reference voltage generated by a voltage divider and emitter follower. The analog output voltage is buffered by a high-speed op-amp or emitter-follower circuit, and low-pass filtered to remove unwanted frequency components.



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