



## 3-TO-1 DVI/HDMI SWITCH

#### **FEATURES**

- Designed for Signaling Rates up to 1.65 Gbps in Support of UXGA Display
- Differential Interface Compatible with Transition Minimized Differential Signaling (TMDS) Electrical Specification
- Each Port Supports HDMI or DVI Inputs
- Isolated Digital Display Control (DDC) Bus for Unused Ports
- 5-V Tolerance to all DDC and HPD\_SINK Inputs
- Integrated Receiver Termination
- Inter-Pair Output Skew < 100 ps</li>
- 8-dB Receiver Equalization to Compensate for 5-m DVI Cable Losses
- High Impedance Outputs When Disabled

- HBM ESD Protection Exceeds 3 kV
- 3.3-V Supply Operation
- 80-Pin TQFP Package
- ROHS Compatible and 260°C Reflow Rated

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Switching From Three Digital-Video (DVI) or Digital-Audio Visual (HDMI) Sources
- Digital TV
- Digital Projector
- Audio Video Receiver

#### **DESCRIPTION**

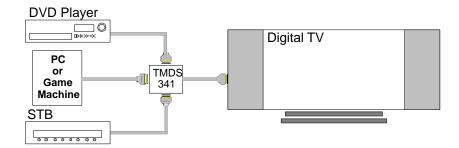
The TMDS341 is a 3-port digital video interface (DVI) or high-definition multimedia interface (HDMI) switch that allows up to 3 DVI or HDMI ports to be switched to a single display terminal. Four TMDS channels, one hot plug detector, and an I<sup>2</sup>C interface are supported on each port. Each TMDS channel allows signaling rates up to 1.65 Gbps.

The active source is selected by configuring source selectors, S1, S2, and S3. The selected TMDS inputs from each port are switched through a 3-to-1 multiplexer. The  $I^2C$  interface of the selected input port is linked to the  $I^2C$  interface of the output port, and the hot plug detector (HPD) of the selected input port is output to HPD\_SINK. For the unused ports, the  $I^2C$  interfaces are isolated, and the HPD pins are kept low.

Termination resistors (50- $\Omega$ ), pulled up to V<sub>CC</sub>, are integrated at each receiver input pin. External terminations are not required. A precision resistor is connected externally from the VSADJ pin to ground for setting the differential output voltage to be compliant with the TMDS standard. When the output is connected to a standard TMDS termination and  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  is high, the output is high impedance.

The TMDS341 provides fixed 8-dB input equalization and selectable 3-dB output de-emphasis to optimize system performance through 5-meter or longer DVI compliant cables. The device is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION





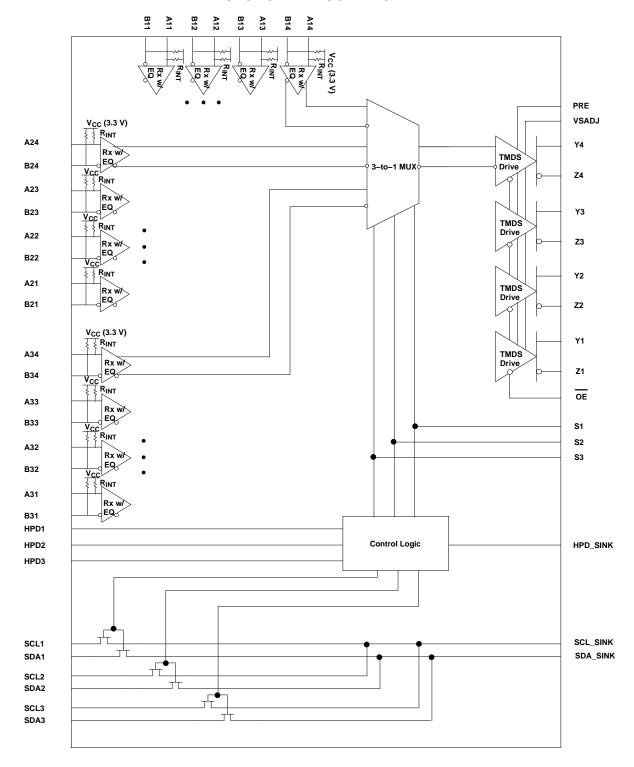
Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.





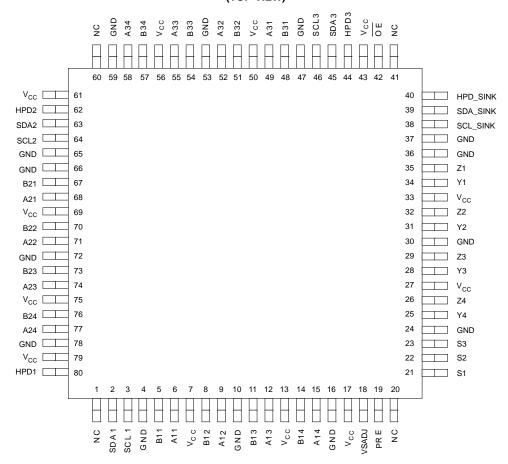
These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

## **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**





## PFC PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)





## **TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

| TERMINAL           |  | 1/0 | DECODURATION  |
|--------------------|--|-----|---|
| NAME               | NO.  | 1/0 | DESCRIPTION   |
| A11, A12, A13, A14 | 6, 9, 12, 15   | I   | Port 1 TMDS positive inputs   |
| A21, A22, A23, A24 | 68, 71, 74, 77   | I   | Port 2 TMDS positive inputs   |
| A31, A32, A33, A34 | 49, 52, 55, 58   | I   | Port 3 TMDS positive inputs   |
| B11, B12, B13, B14 | 5, 8, 11, 14   | I   | Port 1 TMDS negative inputs   |
| B21, B22, B23, B24 | 67, 70, 73, 76   | I   | Port 2 TMDS negative inputs   |
| B31, B32, B33, B34 | 48, 51, 54, 57   | I   | Port 3 TMDS negative inputs   |
| GND                | 4, 10, 16 24, 30,<br>36, 37, 47, 53,<br>59, 65, 66, 72, 78 |     | Ground  |
| HPD1               | 80   | 0   | Port 1 hot plug detector output   |
| HPD2               | 62   | 0   | Port 2 hot plug detector output   |
| HPD3               | 44   | 0   | Port 3 hot plug detector output   |
| HPD_SINK           | 40   | I   | Sink side hot plug detector input High: 5-V power signal asserted from source to sink and EDID is ready Low: No 5-V power signal asserted from source to sink, or EDID is not ready |
| NC                 | 1, 20, 41,60   |     | No connect  |
| ŌĒ                 | 42   | I   | Output enable, active low   |
| PRE                | 19   | I   | Output de-emphasis adjustment<br>High: 3 dB<br>Low: 0 dB  |
| SCL1               | 3  | I/O | Port 1 DDC bus clock line   |
| SCL2               | 64   | I/O | Port 2 DDC bus clock line   |
| SCL3               | 46   | I/O | Port 3 DDC bus clock line   |
| SCL_SINK           | 38   | I/O | Sink side DDC bus clock line  |
| SDA1               | 2  | I/O | Port 1 DDC bus data line  |
| SDA2               | 63   | I/O | Port 2 DDC bus data line  |
| SDA3               | 45   | I/O | Port 3 DDC bus data line  |
| SDA_SINK           | 39   | I/O | Sink side DDC bus data line   |
| S1, S2, S3         | 21, 22, 23   | I   | Source selector input   |
| V <sub>CC</sub>    | 7, 13, 17 27, 33,<br>43, 50, 56 61, 69,<br>75, 79          |     | Power supply  |
| VSADJ              | 18   | I   | TMDS compliant voltage swing control  |
| Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4     | 34, 31, 28, 25   | 0   | TMDS positive outputs   |
| Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4     | 35, 32, 29, 26   | 0   | TMDS negative outputs   |



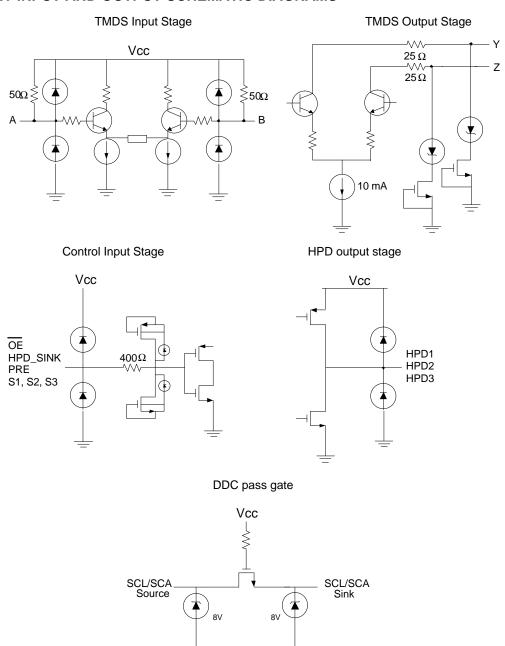
## Table 1. Source Selection Lookup<sup>(1)</sup>

| CC | NTROL PIN | S          | 1/0      | SELECTED             | HOT PLUG DETECT STATUS |          |          |  |
|----|-----------|------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| S1 | S2        | <b>S</b> 3 | Y/Z      | SCL_SINK<br>SDA_SINK | HPD1                   | HPD2     | HPD3     |  |
| Н  | х         | х          | A1/B1    | SCL1<br>SDA1         | HPD_SINK               | L        | L        |  |
| L  | Н         | х          | A2/B2    | SCL2<br>SDA2         | L                      | HPD_SINK | L        |  |
| L  | L         | Н          | A3/B3    | SCL3<br>SDA3         | L                      | L        | HPD_SINK |  |
| L  | L         | L          | None (Z) | None (Z)             | L                      | L        | L        |  |

<sup>(1)</sup> H: Logic high; L: Logic low; X: Don't care; Z: High impedance



## **EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS**



## ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

| PART NUMBER | PART MARKING | PACKAGE               |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| TMDS341PFC  | TMDS341      | 80-PIN TQFP           |
| TMDS341PFCR | TMDS341      | 80-PIN TQFP Tape/Reel |

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

|  |   | UNIT                         |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub>            | (2)   | –0.5 V to 4 V                |
|  | Anm <sup>(3)</sup> , Bnm                              | 1.7 V to 4 V                 |
| Voltage range                                    | Ym, Zm, VSADJ, PRE, Sn, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , HPDn | -0.5V to 4 V                 |
|  | SCLn, SCL_SINK, SDAn, SDA_SINK, HPD_SINK              | –0.5 V to 6 V                |
|  | Human body model (4) (all pins)                       | ±3 kV                        |
| Electrostatic discharge                          | Charged-device model (5) (all pins)                   | ±1500 V                      |
|  | Machine model <sup>(6)</sup> (all pins)               | ± 200 V                      |
| Continuous power dissipation See Dissipation Rat |   | See Dissipation Rating Table |

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### **DISSIPATION RATINGS**

| PACKAGE | $T_A \le 25^{\circ}C$ | DERATING FACTOR <sup>(1)</sup><br>ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C | T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C<br>POWER RATING |
|---------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 80-TQFP | 1342 mW               | 13.42 mW/°C   | 738 mW                                |

<sup>(1)</sup> This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted and with no air flow.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

|                    |  | MIN | NOM  | MAX                   | UNIT  |
|--------------------|--|-----|------|-----------------------|-------|
| V <sub>CC</sub>    | Supply voltage                                   | 3   | 3.3  | 3.6                   | V     |
| T <sub>A</sub>     | Operating free-air temperature                   | 0   |      | 70                    | Ô     |
| TMDS DIFF          | FERENTIAL PINS (A/B)                             |     |      |                       |       |
| $V_{\text{ID}}$    | Receiver peak-to-peak differential input voltage | 150 |      | 1560                  | mVp-p |
| $V_{IC}$           | Input common mode voltage                        | 2   |      | V <sub>CC</sub> -0.04 | V     |
| R <sub>VSADJ</sub> | Resistor for TMDS compliant voltage swing range  | 4.6 | 4.64 | 4.68                  | kΩ    |
| AV <sub>CC</sub>   | TMDS output termination voltage, see Figure 1    | 3   | 3.3  | 3.6                   | ٧     |
| $R_T$              | Termination resistance, see Figure 1             | 45  | 50   | 55                    | Ω     |
|                    | Signaling rate                                   | 0   |      | 1.65                  | Gbps  |
| CONTROL            | PINS (PRE; S, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ )           |     |      |                       |       |
| $V_{IH}$           | LVTTL High-level input voltage                   | 2   |      | $V_{CC}$              | ٧     |
| $V_{IL}$           | LVTTL Low-level input voltage                    | GND |      | 8.0                   | ٧     |
| DDC I/O PI         | NS (SCL, SCL_SINK, SDA, SDA_SINK)                |     |      |                       |       |
| $V_{I(DDC)}$       | Input voltage                                    | GND |      | 5.3                   | V     |
| STATUS P           | INS (HPD_SINK)                                   |     |      |                       |       |
| V <sub>IH</sub>    | LVTTL High-level input voltage                   | 2   |      | 5.3                   | V     |
| $V_{IL}$           | LVTTL Low-level input voltage                    | GND |      | 0.8                   | V     |

<sup>(2)</sup> All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.

<sup>(3)</sup> n = 1, 2, 3; m = 1, 2, 3, 4

<sup>(4)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-B

<sup>(5)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101-A

<sup>(6)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A115-A



## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

| Po   Power dissipation   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V  |                                  | PARAMETER                                 | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN                   | TYP <sup>(1)</sup> | MAX                   | UNIT                  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Po  | Icc                              | Supply current                            | $R_T = 50 \Omega$ , $AV_{CC} = 3.3 V$<br>Am/Bm = 1.65 Gbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4             |                       | 190                | 230                   | mA                    |
| VOH         Single-ended high-level output voltage         AV <sub>cc</sub> +10         AV <sub>cc</sub> +10         MV <sub>cc</sub> +10         MV <sub>cc</sub> +10         mV           VOL         Single-ended low-level output voltage         See Figure 2. AV <sub>cc</sub> = 3.3 V, R <sub>T</sub> = 50 Ω, PRE = 0 V         400         600         mV           AV <sub>CCC(SI)</sub> Undershoot of output differential voltage output voltage states common-mode output voltage between logic states         0.5 ≤ 5 mV         12% ≥ 25% ≥ 2× V <sub>sem</sub> AV <sub>CC(SIS)</sub> Single-ended standby output current output current         See Figure 3.         −10         10         µA           VODE(SIS)         Steady state output differential voltage with de-emphasis         See Figure 4. PRE = V <sub>Cc</sub> . ArW <sub>B</sub> = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4 Art = 250 Mbps HDMI  | $P_D$                            | Power dissipation                         | $R_T = 50 \ \Omega$ , $AV_{CC} = 3.3 \ V$<br>$Am/Bm = 1.65 \ Gbps \ HDMI \ data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4$ |                       | 394                | 657                   | mW                    |
| Vol. Single-ended low-level output voltage         See Figure 2, AV <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, R <sub>T</sub> = 50 Ω, PRE = 0 V         AV <sub>CC</sub> =600         AV <sub>CC</sub> =400         mV           V <sub>OD(O)</sub> Overshoot of output differential voltage         400         600         mV           V <sub>OD(D)</sub> Undershoot of output differential voltage         25%         2× V <sub>evin</sub> ΔV <sub>CC</sub> (SS)         Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage between logic states         0.5         5         mV           I(loopF         Single-ended standby output current         See Figure 3         -10         10         μA           I(loopF         Single-ended standby output current         See Figure 4, PRE = V <sub>CC</sub> , Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4         560         840         mV <sub>P-P</sub> Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4           V <sub>ODE(SS)</sub> Steady state output differential voltage with de-emphasis         See Figure 4, PRE = V <sub>CC</sub> , Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4         800         1200         mV <sub>P-P</sub> Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4           V <sub>ODE(SS)</sub> Peak-to-peak output differential voltage         I <sub>I</sub> = 10 μA         V <sub>CC</sub> =10         V <sub>CC</sub> +10         mV <sub>P-P</sub> Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4           N <sub>I</sub> (con)         Single-ended input voltage under high impedance input or open input         I <sub>I</sub> = 10 μA         V <sub>CC</sub> =10         V <sub>CC</sub> +10         mV <sub>C</sub> -1  | TMDS DI                          | FFERENTIAL PINS (A/B; Y/Z)                |   |                       |                    |                       |                       |
| V <sub>swining</sub> Single-ended output swing voltage         See Figure 2, AV <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V, R <sub>T</sub> = 50 Ω, PRE = 0 V         400         600         mV           Λ <sub>OD(O)</sub> Overshoot of output differential voltage         R <sub>T</sub> = 50 Ω, PRE = 0 V         6%         15%         2× V <sub>swin</sub> and 12%         25%         2× V <sub>swin</sub> and 12%         <  | V <sub>OH</sub>                  | Single-ended high-level output voltage    |   | AV <sub>CC</sub> -10  |                    | AV <sub>CC</sub> +10  | mV                    |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | V <sub>OL</sub>                  | Single-ended low-level output voltage     |   | AV <sub>CC</sub> -600 |                    | AV <sub>CC</sub> -400 | mV                    |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | V <sub>swing</sub>               | Single-ended output swing voltage         | 0.5   | 400                   |                    | 600                   | mV                    |
| $ \frac{\Delta V_{OC(SS)}}{\Delta V_{OC(SS)}}                                  $  | V <sub>OD(O)</sub>               | Overshoot of output differential voltage  |   |                       | 6%                 | 15%                   | 2× V <sub>swing</sub> |
| $ \frac{\Delta V_{OCISS}}{\Delta V_{OCISS}}                                  $  | V <sub>OD(U)</sub>               | Undershoot of output differential voltage |   |                       | 12%                | 25%                   | 2× V <sub>swing</sub> |
| Note   Single-ended sandary output current   AV $_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ , $R_T = 50 \Omega$   10   $pA$   AV $_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ , $R_T = 50 \Omega$   12   $mA$   Note (ircuit output current   See Figure 3   See Figure 4   PRE = V $_{CC}$ , Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4   $R_{CC} = 1.0 \text{ M}$   | $\Delta V_{OC(SS)}$              |   |   |                       | 0.5                | 5                     | mV                    |
| V <sub>ODE</sub> (SS)         Steady state output differential voltage with de-emphasis         See Figure 4, PRE = V <sub>CC</sub> , Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4         560         840         mVp-p           V <sub>ODE</sub> (SS)         Peak-to-peak output differential voltage         A1/B1 = 25 MHz clock         800         1200         mVp-p           V <sub>I(open)</sub> Single-ended input voltage under high impedance input or open input         I <sub>I</sub> = 10 μA         V <sub>CC</sub> -10         V <sub>CC</sub> +10         mV           R <sub>INT</sub> Input termination resistance         V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.9 V         45         50         55         Ω           DDC I/O PINS (SCL, SINK, SDA, SDA_SINK)         Illig         Input leakage current         V <sub>I</sub> = 0.1 V <sub>CC</sub> to 0.9 V <sub>CC</sub> to isolated DDC ports         0.1         2         μA           C <sub>IO</sub> Input/output capacitance         V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V         7.5         pF           R <sub>ON</sub> Switch resistance         I <sub>O</sub> = 3 mA, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V         25         50         Ω           V <sub>PASS</sub> Switch output voltage         V <sub>I</sub> = 3.3 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA         1.5(2)         2.0         2.5(3)         V           STATUS PINS (HPD)           V <sub>OL(TTL)</sub> TL Low-level output voltage         I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA         2.4         V           CONTROL PINS (PRE, S, ŌE)      <   | I <sub>(O)OFF</sub>              | Single-ended standby output current       |   | -10                   |                    | 10                    | μA                    |
| VoDE(SS)         de-emphasis         Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern, m = 2, 3, 4         800         1200         mVp-p           V <sub>ODE(pp)</sub> Peak-to-peak output differential voltage         A1/B1 = 25 MHz clock         800         1200         mVp-p           V <sub>(coen)</sub> Single-ended input voltage under high impedance input or open input         I <sub>1</sub> = 10 μA         V <sub>CC</sub> -10         V <sub>CC</sub> +10         mV           R <sub>INT</sub> Input termination resistance         V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.9 V         45         50         55         Ω           DDC I/O PINS (SCL, SCL_SINK, SDA, SDA_SINK)         Input termination resistance         V <sub>I</sub> = 0.1 V <sub>CC</sub> to 0.9 V <sub>CC</sub> to isolated DDC ports         0.1         2         μA           Clo         Input/output capacitance         V <sub>I</sub> = 0.1 V <sub>CC</sub> to 0.9 V <sub>CC</sub> to isolated DDC ports         0.1         2         μA           R <sub>ON</sub> Switch resistance         I <sub>O</sub> = 3 mA, V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V         25         50         Ω           V <sub>PASS</sub> Switch output voltage         V <sub>I</sub> = 3.3 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA         1.5(2)         2.0         2.5(3)         V           STATUS PINS (HPD)           V <sub>OL(TTL)</sub> TIL Low-level output voltage         I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA         2.4         V           CONTROL PINS (PRE, S, Œ)           II <sub>III</sub>  | I <sub>(OS)</sub>                | Short circuit output current              | See Figure 3  |                       |                    | 12                    | mA                    |
| $V_{(lopen)} \begin{tabular}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l$  | $V_{ODE(SS)}$                    |   |   | 560                   |                    | 840                   | mVp-p                 |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | V <sub>ODE(pp)</sub>             | Peak-to-peak output differential voltage  | A1/B1 = 25 MHz clock  | 800                   |                    | 1200                  | mVp-p                 |
| DDC I/O PINS (SCL, SCL_SINK, SDA, SDA_SINK) $ I_{likg}   \text{Input leakage current} \qquad V_I = 0.1 \ V_{CC} \text{ to } 0.9 \ V_{CC} \text{ to isolated DDC ports} \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2 \qquad \mu A$ $C_{IO}  \text{Input/output capacitance} \qquad V_I = 0 \ V \qquad \qquad 7.5 \qquad pF$ $R_{ON}  \text{Switch resistance} \qquad I_O = 3 \ \text{mA}, \ V_O = 0.4 \ V \qquad \qquad 25 \qquad 50 \qquad \Omega$ $V_{PASS}  \text{Switch output voltage} \qquad V_I = 3.3 \ V, \ I_O = 100 \ \mu A \qquad \qquad 1.5^{(2)} \qquad 2.0 \qquad 2.5^{(3)}  V$ $\text{STATUS PINS (HPD)}$ $V_{OH(TTL)}  \text{TTL High-level output voltage} \qquad I_{OL} = 8 \ \text{mA} \qquad \qquad 2.4 \qquad \qquad V$ $V_{OL(TTL)}  \text{TTL Low-level output voltage} \qquad I_{OL} = 8 \ \text{mA} \qquad \qquad 0.4  V$ $\text{CONTROL PINS (PRE, S, \overline{OE})}$ $ I_{IH}   \text{High-level digital input current} \qquad V_{IL} = GND \text{ or } 0.8 \ V \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2  \mu A$ $\text{STATUS PINS (HPD_SINK)}$ $ I_{IH}   \text{High-level digital input current} \qquad V_{IL} = 5.3 \ V \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2  \mu A$ $V_{IH} = 5.3 \ V \qquad V_{IH} = 5.3 \ V \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2  \mu A$   | V <sub>I(open)</sub>             |   | Ι <sub>Ι</sub> = 10 μΑ  | V <sub>CC</sub> -10   |                    | V <sub>CC</sub> +10   | mV                    |
| $ \begin{array}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l$   | R <sub>INT</sub>                 | Input termination resistance              | V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.9 V   | 45                    | 50                 | 55                    | Ω                     |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | DDC I/O I                        | PINS (SCL, SCL_SINK, SDA, SDA_SINK)       |   |                       |                    |                       |                       |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | $ I_{lkg} $                      | Input leakage current                     | $V_{I}$ = 0.1 $V_{CC}$ to 0.9 $V_{CC}$ to isolated DDC ports  |                       | 0.1                | 2                     | μA                    |
| $V_{PASS}  \text{Switch output voltage} \qquad V_I = 3.3 \text{ V, } I_O = 100 \text{ μA} \qquad \qquad 1.5^{(2)} \qquad 2.0 \qquad 2.5^{(3)}  \text{V}$ $\textbf{STATUS PINS (HPD)}$ $V_{OH(TTL)}  \text{TTL High-level output voltage} \qquad I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA} \qquad \qquad 2.4 \qquad \qquad \text{V}$ $V_{OL(TTL)}  \text{TTL Low-level output voltage} \qquad I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA} \qquad \qquad 0.4  \text{V}$ $\textbf{CONTROL PINS (PRE, S, \overline{OE})}$ $ I_{II_H}   \text{High-level digital input current} \qquad V_{IL} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC} \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2  \mu \text{A}$ $\textbf{STATUS PINS (HPD\_SINK)}$ $ I_{II_H}   \text{High-level digital input current} \qquad V_{IH} = 5.3 \text{ V} \qquad \qquad 23  100  \mu \text{A}$ $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC} \qquad \qquad 0.1  2  \mu \text{A}$ $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC} \qquad \qquad 0.1  2  \mu \text{A}$   | $C_{\text{IO}}$                  | Input/output capacitance                  | V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V  |                       | 7.5                |                       | pF                    |
| STATUS PINS (HPD)  V <sub>OH(TTL)</sub> TTL High-level output voltage $I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$ 2.4 V  V <sub>OL(TTL)</sub> TTL Low-level output voltage $I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$ 0.4 V  CONTROL PINS (PRE, S, $\overline{OE}$ ) $ I_{IH} $ High-level digital input current $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2 $\mu A$ STATUS PINS (HPD_SINK) $ I_{IH} $ High-level digital input current $V_{IL} = GND \text{ or } 0.8 \text{ V}$ 0.1 2 $\mu A$ STATUS PINS (HPD_SINK) $ I_{IH} $ High-level digital input current $V_{IH} = 5.3 \text{ V}$ 23 100 $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2 $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2 $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2 $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2 $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2 $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2   | R <sub>ON</sub>                  | Switch resistance                         | $I_O = 3 \text{ mA}, V_O = 0.4 \text{ V}$   |                       | 25                 | 50                    | Ω                     |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | $V_{PASS}$                       | Switch output voltage                     | $V_1 = 3.3 \text{ V}, I_0 = 100 \mu\text{A}$  | 1.5(2)                | 2.0                | 2.5(3)                | V                     |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | STATUS                           | PINS (HPD)                                |   |                       |                    |                       |                       |
| CONTROL PINS (PRE, S, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ) $ I_{IH}   \text{High-level digital input current} \qquad V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2 \qquad \mu A$ $ I_{IL}   \text{Low-level digital input current} \qquad V_{IL} = \text{GND or } 0.8 \text{ V} \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2 \qquad \mu A$ STATUS PINS (HPD_SINK) $ I_{IH}   \text{High-level digital input current} \qquad \frac{V_{IH} = 5.3 \text{ V}}{V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC}} \qquad \qquad 0.1 \qquad 2 \qquad \mu A$  | $V_{OH(TTL)}$                    | TTL High-level output voltage             | $I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$  | 2.4                   |                    |                       | V                     |
| $ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline  I_{IH}  & \text{High-level digital input current} & V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & 0.1 & 2 & \mu A \\ \hline  I_{IL}  & \text{Low-level digital input current} & V_{IL} = \text{GND or } 0.8 \text{ V} & 0.1 & 2 & \mu A \\ \hline \textbf{STATUS PINS (HPD_SINK)} & & & & & & & & \\ \hline  I_{IH}  & \text{High-level digital input current} & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 5.3 \text{ V} & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & & \\ \hline  V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC} & & & \\ \hline$ | $V_{OL(TTL)}$                    | TTL Low-level output voltage              | I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA  |                       |                    | 0.4                   | V                     |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | CONTRO                           | L PINS (PRE, S, OE)                       |   |                       | -                  | <del>.</del>          |                       |
| STATUS PINS (HPD_SINK) $ I_{IH}   \text{High-level digital input current}  \frac{V_{IH} = 5.3 \text{ V}}{V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}} \qquad \qquad \frac{23}{0.1}  \frac{100}{2}  \mu A$   | I <sub>IH</sub>                  | High-level digital input current          | $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } \overline{V_{CC}}$  |                       | 0.1                | 2                     | μA                    |
| $ I_{IH} $ High-level digital input current $egin{array}{c c} V_{IH} = 5.3 \ V \\ \hline V_{IH} = 2 \ V \ or \ V_{CC} \\ \hline \end{array}$ 23 100 $\mu A$   | I <sub>IL</sub>                  | Low-level digital input current           | V <sub>IL</sub> = GND or 0.8 V  |                       | 0.1                | 2                     | μA                    |
| $ I_{H} $ High-level digital input current $V_{H} = 2 \text{ V or V}_{CC}$ 0.1 2  | STATUS                           | PINS (HPD_SINK)                           |   |                       |                    |                       |                       |
| $V_{IH} = 2 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$ 0.1 2   |                                  | High level digital input current          | V <sub>IH</sub> = 5.3 V   |                       | 23                 | 100                   |                       |
| $ I_{IL} $ Low-level digital input current $V_{IL} = GND \text{ or } 0.8 \text{ V}$ 0.1 2 $\mu A$   | High-level digital input current |   | V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V or V <sub>CC</sub>  |                       | 0.1                | 2                     | μΑ                    |
|   | I <sub>IL</sub>                  | Low-level digital input current           | V <sub>IL</sub> = GND or 0.8 V  |                       | 0.1                | 2                     | μA                    |

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.
(2) The value is tested in full temperature range at 3.0 V.
(3) The value is tested in full temperature range at 3.6 V.



## **SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

|                      | PARAMETER   | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP <sup>(1)</sup> | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------|---|---|-----|--------------------|-----|------|
| TMDS D               | IFFERENTIAL PINS (Y/Z)  |   |     |                    |     |      |
| t <sub>PLH</sub>     | Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output                                |   | 250 |                    | 800 | ps   |
| t <sub>PHL</sub>     | Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output                                |   | 250 |                    | 800 | ps   |
| t <sub>r</sub>       | Differential output signal rise time (20% - 80%)                                |   | 75  |                    | 240 | ps   |
| t <sub>f</sub>       | Differential output signal fall time (20% - 80%)                                | See Figure 2, AV <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,   | 75  |                    | 240 | ps   |
| t <sub>sk(p)</sub>   | Pulse skew ( t <sub>PHL</sub> - t <sub>PLH</sub>  )                             | $R_T = 50 \Omega$ , PRE = 0 V   |     | 7                  | 50  | ps   |
| t <sub>sk(D)</sub>   | Intra-pair differential skew, see Figure 5                                      |   |     | 23                 | 50  | ps   |
| t <sub>sk(o)</sub>   | Inter-pair channel-to-channel output skew(2)                                    |   |     |                    | 100 | ps   |
| t <sub>sk(pp)</sub>  | Part-to-part skew (3)   |   |     |                    | 200 | ps   |
| t <sub>jit(pp)</sub> | Peak-to-peak output jitter from Y/Z(1) residual jitter                          | See Figure 8, PRE = 0 V   |     | 15                 | 30  | ps   |
| t <sub>jit(pp)</sub> | Peak-to-peak output jitter from Y/Z(2:4) residual jitter                        | Am/Bm = 1.65 Gbps HDMI data pattern,<br>m = 2, 3, 4<br>A1/B1 = 165 MHz clock                                      |     | 18                 | 50  | ps   |
| t <sub>PRE</sub>     | De-emphasis duration  | See Figure 4, PRE = V <sub>CC</sub><br>Am/Bm = 250 Mbps HDMI data pattern,<br>m = 2, 3, 4<br>A1/B1 = 25 MHz clock |     | 240(4)             |     | ps   |
| t <sub>SX</sub>      | Select to switch output   |   |     | 6                  | 10  | ns   |
| t <sub>en</sub>      | Enable time   | See Figure 6  |     | 6                  | 10  | ns   |
| t <sub>dis</sub>     | Disable time  |   |     | 6                  | 10  | ns   |
| DDC I/O              | PINS (SCL, SCL_SINK, SDA, SDA_SINK)   |   | •   |                    | ',  |      |
| t <sub>pd(DDC)</sub> | Propagation delay from SCLn to SCL_SINK or SDAn to SDA_SINK or SDA_SINK to SDAn | See Figure 7, C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF  |     | 0.4                | 2.5 | ns   |
| CONTRO               | OL AND STATUS PINS (S, HPD_SINK, HPD)   |   | •   |                    | '   |      |
| t <sub>pd(HPD)</sub> | Propagation delay (from HPD_SINK to the active port of HPD)                     | See Figure 7. C. 40 pF  |     | 2                  | 6.0 | ns   |
| t <sub>sx(HPD)</sub> | Switch time (from port select to the latest valid status of HPD)                | See Figure 7, C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF  |     | 3                  | 6.5 | ns   |

 <sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.
 (2) t<sub>sk(o)</sub> is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of channel 2 to 4 of a device when inputs are tied together.
 (3) t<sub>sk(pp)</sub> is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of channel 2 to 4 of two devices, or the part of the devices when help devices are the same appropriate the same appr

between channel 1 of two devices, when both devices operate with the same source, the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits. The typical value is ensured by simulation.



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

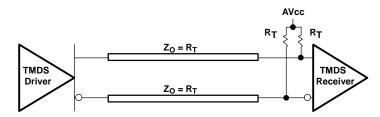
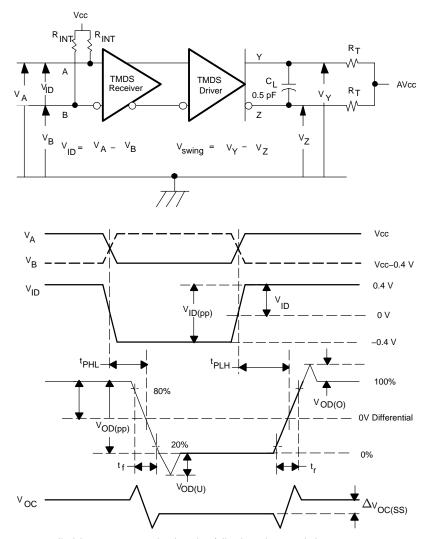


Figure 1. Termination for TMDS Output Driver

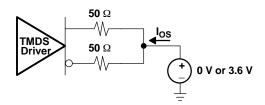


NOTE: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f$  < 100 ps, 100 MHz from Agilent 81250.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0.06 m of the D.U.T. Measurement equipment provides a bandwidth of 20 GHz minimum.

Figure 2. Timing Test Circuit and Definitions



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



**Figure 3. Short Circuit Output Current Test Circuit** 

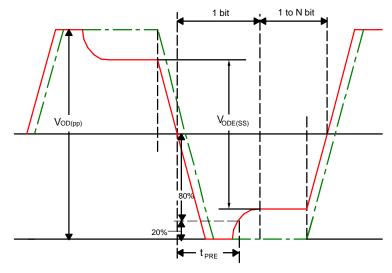


Figure 4. De-Emphasis Output Voltage Waveforms and Duration Measurement Definitions

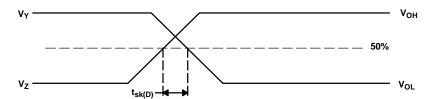
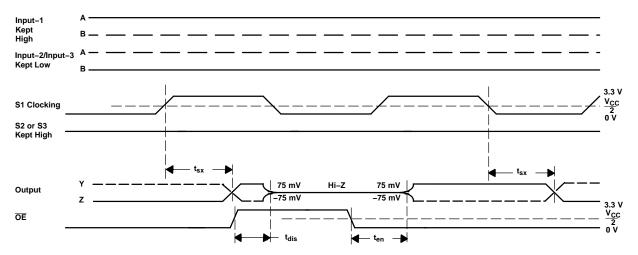


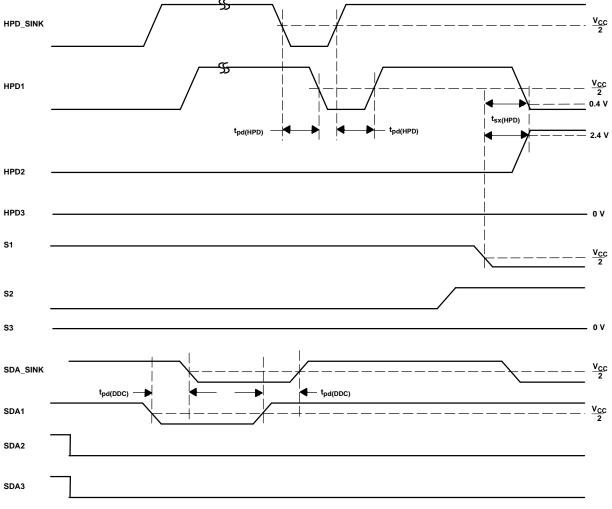
Figure 5. Definition of Intra-Pair Differential Skew



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



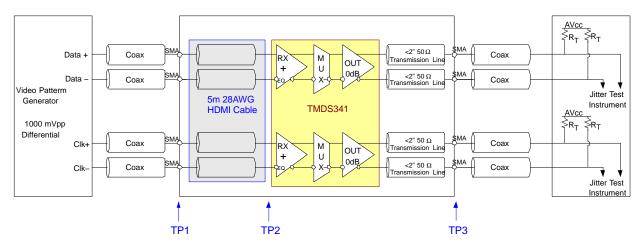
**Figure 6. TMDS Outputs Control Timing Definitions** 



**Figure 7. HPD Timing Definitions** 



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



- A. All jitters are measured in BER of 10<sup>-12</sup>
- B. The residual jitter reflects the total jitter measured at the TMDS341 output, TP3, subtract the total jitter from the signal generator, TP1

Figure 8. Jitter Test Circuit

Figure 9 shows the frequency loss response from a 5m 28AWG HDMI cable and a 5m 28AWG DVI cable. The TMDS341 built-in passive input equalizer compensates for ISI. For an 8-dB loss HDMI cable, the TMDS341 typically reduces jitter by 60 ps from the device input to the device output.

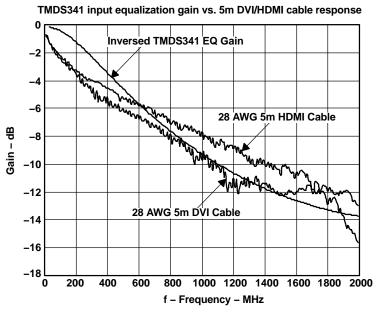


Figure 9. S-Parameter Plots of 5-m DVI and HDMI Cables



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

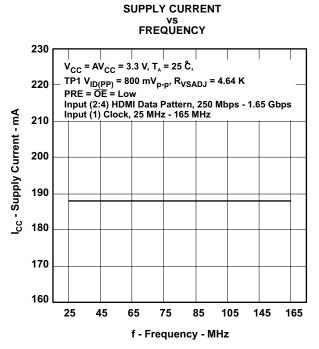


Figure 10.

# RESIDUAL DETERMINISTIC JITTER VS DATA RATE

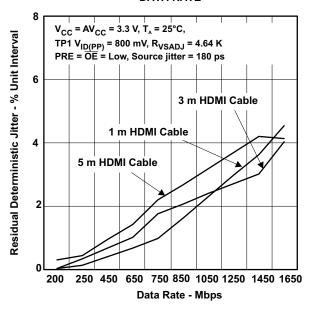


Figure 12.

#### SUPPLY CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

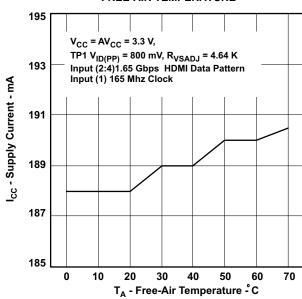
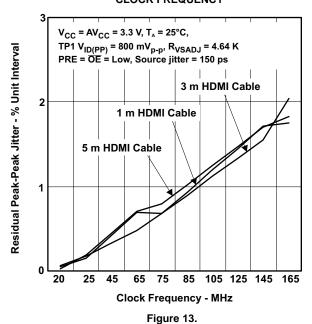


Figure 11.

# RESIDUAL PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER vs CLOCK FREQUENCY





## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

# RESIDUAL DETERMINISTIC JITTER VS DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

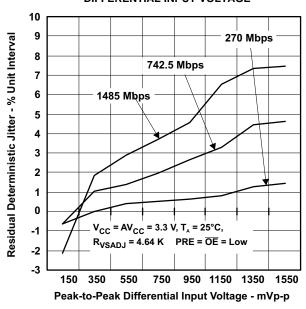
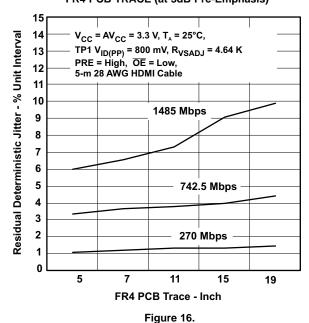


Figure 14.

# RESIDUAL DETERMINISTIC JITTER VS FR4 PCB TRACE (at 3dB Pre-Emphasis)



# RESIDUAL PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER VS DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

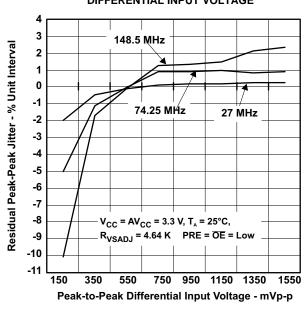
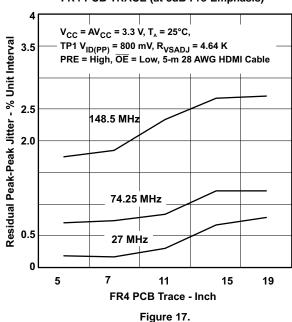


Figure 15.

## RESIDUAL PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER vs FR4 PCB TRACE (at 3dB Pre-Emphasis)





## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

## **HDMI Cables Running at 165-MHz Pixel Clock**

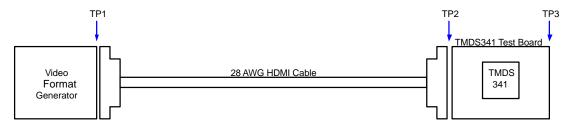


Figure 18. 1-m and 5-m HDMI Cable Test Point Configuration

## 1-m Cable Length Eye Patterns

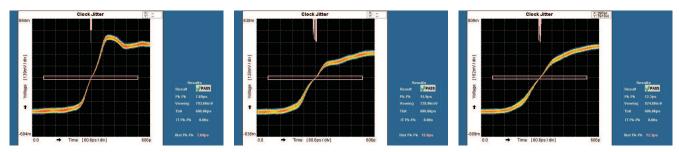


Figure 19. Clock at TP1

Figure 20. Clock at TP2

Figure 21. Clock at TP3

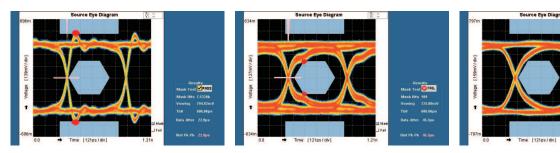


Figure 22. Data at TP1

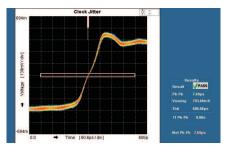
Figure 23. Data at TP2

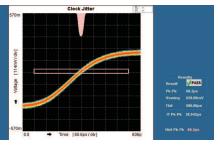
Figure 24. Data at TP3



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

## 5-m Cable Length Eye Patterns





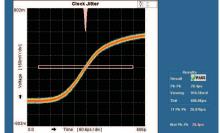
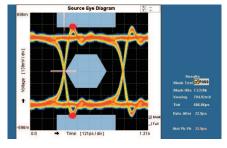
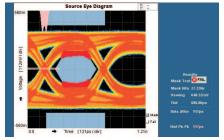


Figure 25. Clock at TP1

Figure 26. Clock at TP2

Figure 27. Clock at TP3





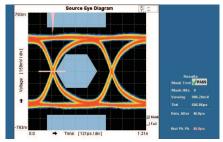


Figure 28. Data at TP1

Figure 29. Data at TP2

Figure 30. Data at TP3



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **Supply Voltage**

All  $V_{CC}$  pins can be tied to a single 3.3-V power source. A 0.01- $\mu F$  capacitor is connected from each  $V_{CC}$  pin directly to ground to filter supply noise.

#### **TMDS Inputs**

Standard TMDS terminations are integrated on all TMDS inputs. External terminations are not required. Each input channel contains an 8-dB equalization circuit to compensate for cable losses. The voltage at the TMDS input pins must be limited per the absolute maximum ratings. An unused input should not be connected to ground as this would result in excessive current flow damaging the device.

#### **TMDS Input Fail-Safe**

TMDS input pins do not incorporate fail-safe circuits. An unused input channel can be externally biased to prevent output oscillation. One pin can be left open with the other grounded through a 1-k $\Omega$  resistor as shown in Figure 31.

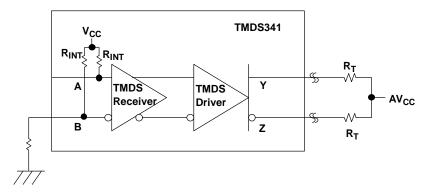


Figure 31. TMDS Input Fail-Safe Recommendation

#### **TMDS Outputs**

A 1% precision resister, 4.64-k $\Omega$ , connected from VSADJ to ground is recommended to allow the differential output swing to comply with TMDS signal levels. The differential output driver provides a typical 10-mA current sink capability, which provides a typical 500-mV voltage drop across a 50- $\Omega$  termination resistor.

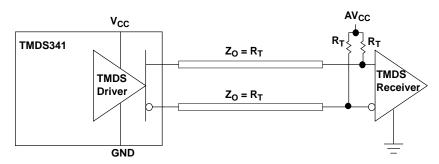


Figure 32. TMDS Driver and Termination Circuit

As shown in Figure 32, if  $V_{CC}$  (TMDS341 supply) and  $AV_{CC}$  (sink termination supply) are powered, the TMDS output signals are high impedance when  $\overline{OE}$  is high. Normal operation is with both supplies active.

Also shown in Figure 32, if  $V_{CC}$  is on and  $AV_{CC}$  is off, the TMDS outputs source a typical 5-mA current through each termination resistor to ground. The terminations consume a total of 10 mW of power independent of the  $\overline{OE}$  logical selection. When  $AV_{CC}$  is powered on, normal operation ( $\overline{OE}$  controls output impedance) is resumed.



When the power source of the device,  $V_{CC}$ , is off and the power source to termination,  $AV_{CC}$ , is on, the output leakage current ( $I_{o(off)}$ ) specification ensures leakage current is limited to 10- $\mu$ A or less.

The PRE pin provides 3-dB de-emphasis, allowing output signal pre-conditioning to offset interconnect losses from the TMDS341 outputs to a TMDS receiver. PRE is recommended to be low to the circuit design of a stand-alone switch box.

#### **HPD Pins**

The input of the HPD\_SINK is 5-V tolerant, allowing direct connection to 5-V signals. The HPD pin output resistance is  $35-\Omega$  typically. A 1-k $\Omega$  10% resistor is recommended to be connected from an HPD pin at the TMDS341 to the HPD pin of the HDMI connector.

#### **DDC Channels**

The DDC channels are designed with a bi-directional pass gate, providing 5-V signal tolerance. The 5-V tolerance allows direct connection to a standard I<sup>2</sup>C bus. The level shifter between 3.3 V and 5 V I<sup>2</sup>C interface can be eliminated.

#### Configuring the TMDS341 as a 2:1 Switch

The TMDS341 can be configured as a 2-to-1 switch by pulling the source selector pin (S1, S2, S3) of the non-active port low and leaving the corresponding TMDS inputs, SCL, SDA, and HPD pins open.

#### **Layout Considerations**

The high-speed TMDS inputs are the most critical paths for the TMDS341. There are several considerations to minimize discontinuities on these transmission lines between the connectors and the device:

- Maintain 100-Ω differential transmission line impedance into and out of the TMDS341
- Keep an uninterrupted ground plane beneath the high-speed I/Os
- Keep the ground-path vias to the device as close as possible to allow the shortest return current path
- Layout of the TMDS differential inputs should be with the shortest stubs from the connectors

## Connecting Cables Longer Than 5 m

When using the TMDS341 with cables longer than 5 m, the impact to the TMDS signal path as well as the DDC signal path must be considered.

## **TMDS Signal Path**

The TMDS341 receiver equalization circuit provides the capability of compensating inter-symbol interference (ISI) losses in a 5-m 28-AWG DVI cable. Typical cable measurements indicate that the TMDS341 can drive a 5-m 28-AWG HDMI cable and pass the eye mask at the output of a HDMI source (TP1) and a 10-m 28-AWG HDMI cable and pass the eye mask at the input of a HDMI sink (TP2). Figure 33 through Figure 36 show the eye mask measurement results.

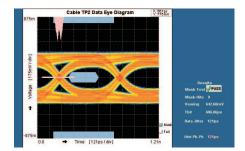


Figure 33. Eye Diagram at Output 5-m 28-AWG Cable vs TP1 Eye Mask

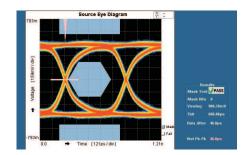
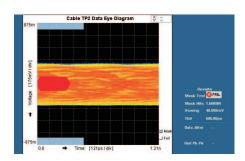


Figure 34. Eye Diagram Recovered by TMDS341 vs TP1
Eve Mask







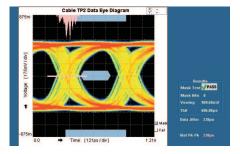


Figure 36. Eye Diagram Recovered by TMDS341 vs TP2 Eye Mask

#### **DDC Signal Path**

Observed I<sup>2</sup>C bus voltage is dependent on bus resistance, capacitance, and time. The transient bus voltage, when charging from a low state to a high state, can be calculated using equation (1).

$$V(t) = V_{DD}(1 - e^{-t/RC}) \tag{1}$$

Where:

t is the time since the charging started

V<sub>DD</sub> is the pull-up termination voltage

R is the total resistance on the I<sup>2</sup>C link

C is the total capacitance on the I<sup>2</sup>C link

In the I<sup>2</sup>C bus specification, version 2.1, the high-level threshold voltage is  $V_{IH} = 0.7 V_{DD}$ , and the low-level threshold voltage is  $V_{II} = 0.3 V_{DD}$ .

From equation (1), the times to charge from a bus voltage of 0 V to the  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  levels are:

$$t_{IH} = 1.204 \times RC$$

$$t_{IL} = 0.357 \times RC$$

The bus rise time (from 0.3  $V_{DD}$  to 0.7  $V_{DD}$ ) is then given by equation (2):

$$t_{r(30-70)} = t_{IH} - t_{IL} = 0.847 \times RC$$
 (2)

The TMDS341 can be easily applied in stand-alone switch boxes and digital displays. The following sections show the bus lengths that can be supported in each case.

## Maximum Bus Lengths for Switch Applications

Figure 37 shows the TMDS341 being used as a stand-alone switch. Both pull-up resistors are decided by the source and sink equipment. A 1.5-k $\Omega$  resistor at the source and a 47-k $\Omega$  resistor at the sink are recommended.



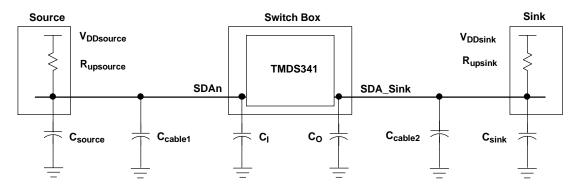


Figure 37. DDC Link from Source to Sink With External Switch Box

 $R_{upsource} = 1.5-k\Omega$  pull-up to 5 V

 $R_{upsink} = 47-k\Omega$  pull-up to 5 V

 $R_{total} = R_{upsource} // R_{upsink} = 1.45 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

 $C_{total} = C_{source} // C_{cable1} // C_{i} // C_{o} // C_{cable2} // C_{sink}$ 

For standard mode  $I^2C$ , the frequency is at 100 kHz, and the transition time must be less than 1  $\mu$ s. The total allowable capacitance,  $C_{total}$ , is then 814-pF.  $C_{source}$  and  $C_{sink}$  are limited by the HDMI specification to 50 pF.  $C_{i/o}$  for the TMDS341 is 10 pF max. The total capacitance from DVI or HDMI cables,  $C_{cable1}$  and  $C_{cable2}$ , should then be less than 704 pF.

Typical capacitance is 200 pF for a 28-AWG 5-m HDMI cable and 300 pF for a 28-AWG 5-m DVI cable. The recommended total cable length is the length of cable 1, Lcable1, plus the length of cable 2, Lcable2. For a 28-AWG DVI cable, the total cable length is 11 m; and for a 28-AWG HDMI cable, the total cable length is 17 m.

This calculation is applicable to  $V_{IH} \le V_{pass}$ .

#### Maximum Bus Lengths for DTV Applications

Figure 38 shows the TMDS341 being used as a switch in a DTV and being placed on the same PCB board as the DVI/HDMI receiver. Unlike Figure 37, the output connector of the TMDS341 stand-alone switch and the input connector of the sink are removed, which results in a lower capacitance in the DDC link and eliminates the impedance discontinuity. However, the capacitance of the removed connectors is relatively small, relative to the total allowable capacitance. The results from the previous section *Maximum Bus Lengths for Switch Applications* can be reused if the pull-up resistors and capacitances have the same values. The recommended total cable length is the length from source to sink.

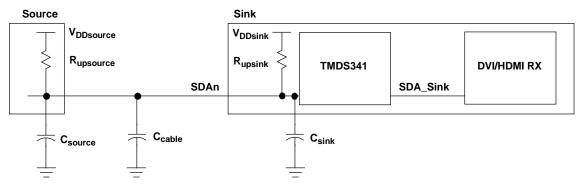


Figure 38. DDC Link From Source to Sink Without External Switch Box



Table 2 summarizes the recommended cable lengths based on threshold voltages  $V_{IH} = 0.7 \ V_{DD}$  and  $V_{IL} = 0.3 \ V_{DD}$ .

Table 2. Recommended Cable Lengths Under General Threshold Voltages, 0.7  $V_{DD}$  and 0.3  $V_{DD}$ , of a DDC Interface

| DDC THRESHOLD VOLTAGE, V <sub>IH</sub> = 0.7 V                            | $V_{DD}$ , $V_{IL} = 0.3 V_{DD}$ | TOTAL CABLE LENGTH (m)       |                        |  |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| SUGGESTED PULL-UP RESISTANCE ( $k\Omega$ )                                | CABLE TYPE                       | SWITCH BOX Lcable1 + Lcable2 | DIGITAL DISPLAY Lcable |  |
| $R_{upsource} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$                                      | 28-AWG DVI                       | 11                           | 11                     |  |
| $R_{upsource} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$<br>$R_{upsink} = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$ | 28-AWG HDMI                      | 17                           | 17                     |  |

Applying the same methodology to the case of  $V_{IH}$  = 1.9 V and  $V_{IL}$  = 0.7 V, Table 3 summarizes the recommended cable lengths to meet the timing requirement of the DDC interface.

Table 3. Recommended Cable Lengths Under General Threshold Voltages, 1.9 V and 0.7 V, of a DDC Interface

| DDC THRESHOLD VOLTAGE, V <sub>IH</sub> = 1.                            | 9 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.7 V | TOTAL CABLE LENGTH (m)       |                        |  |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| SUGGESTED PULL-UP RESISTANCE ( $k\Omega$ )                             | CABLE TYPE                   | SWITCH BOX Lcable1 + Lcable2 | DIGITAL DISPLAY Lcable |  |
| $R_{upsource} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$                                   | 28-AWG DVI                   | 16                           | 16                     |  |
| $R_{upsource} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_{upsink} = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$ | 28-AWG HDMI                  | 24                           | 24                     |  |



## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

10-Dec-2020

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

www.ti.com

| Orderable Device | Status | Package Type | Package<br>Drawing | Pins | Package<br>Qty | Eco Plan     | Lead finish/<br>Ball material | MSL Peak Temp       | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking<br>(4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| TMDS341PFC       | ACTIVE | TQFP         | PFC                | 80   | 96             | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU                        | Level-3-260C-168 HR | 0 to 70      | TMDS341                 | Samples |
| TMDS341PFCR      | ACTIVE | TQFP         | PFC                | 80   | 1000           | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU                        | Level-3-260C-168 HR | 0 to 70      | TMDS341                 | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

- (3) MSL, Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead finish/Ball material Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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10-Dec-2020

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

www.ti.com 5-Oct-2022

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





| A0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width     |
|----|---|
| В0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length    |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W  | Overall width of the carrier tape                         |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers                   |

#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

| Device      | U    | Package<br>Drawing |    | SPQ  | Reel<br>Diameter<br>(mm) | Reel<br>Width<br>W1 (mm) | A0<br>(mm) | B0<br>(mm) | K0<br>(mm) | P1<br>(mm) | W<br>(mm) | Pin1<br>Quadrant |
|-------------|------|--------------------|----|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| TMDS341PFCR | TQFP | PFC                | 80 | 1000 | 330.0                    | 24.4                     | 15.0       | 15.0       | 1.5        | 20.0       | 24.0      | Q2               |

**PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION** 

www.ti.com 5-Oct-2022



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

| Device      | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |  |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
| TMDS341PFCR | TQFP         | PFC             | 80   | 1000 | 350.0       | 350.0      | 43.0        |  |



www.ti.com 5-Oct-2022

## **TRAY**



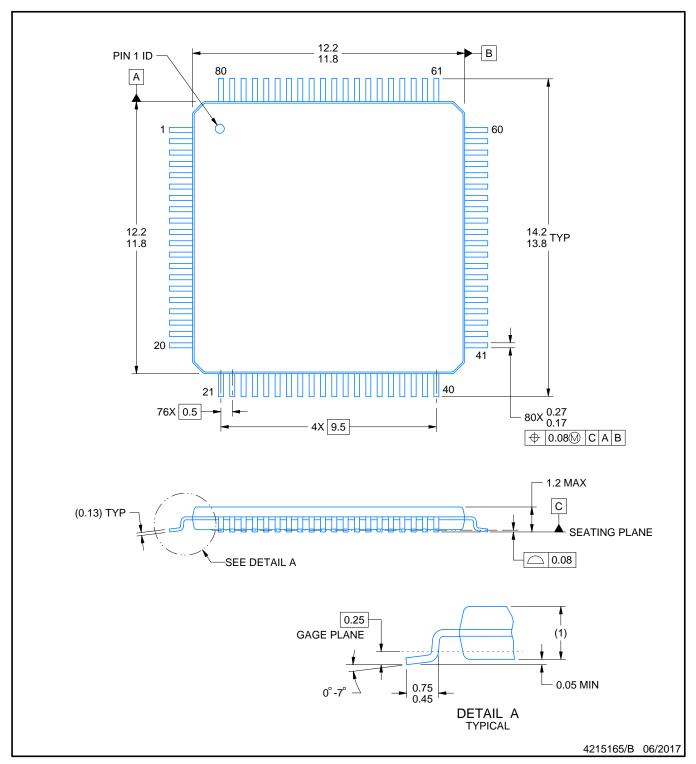
Chamfer on Tray corner indicates Pin 1 orientation of packed units.

#### \*All dimensions are nominal

| Device     | Package<br>Name | Package<br>Type | Pins | SPQ | Unit array<br>matrix | Max<br>temperature<br>(°C) | L (mm) | W<br>(mm) | Κ0<br>(μm) | P1<br>(mm) | CL<br>(mm) | CW<br>(mm) |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| TMDS341PFC | PFC             | TQFP            | 80   | 96  | 6 x 16               | 150                        | 315    | 135.9     | 7620       | 18.7       | 17.25      | 18.3       |



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



### NOTES:

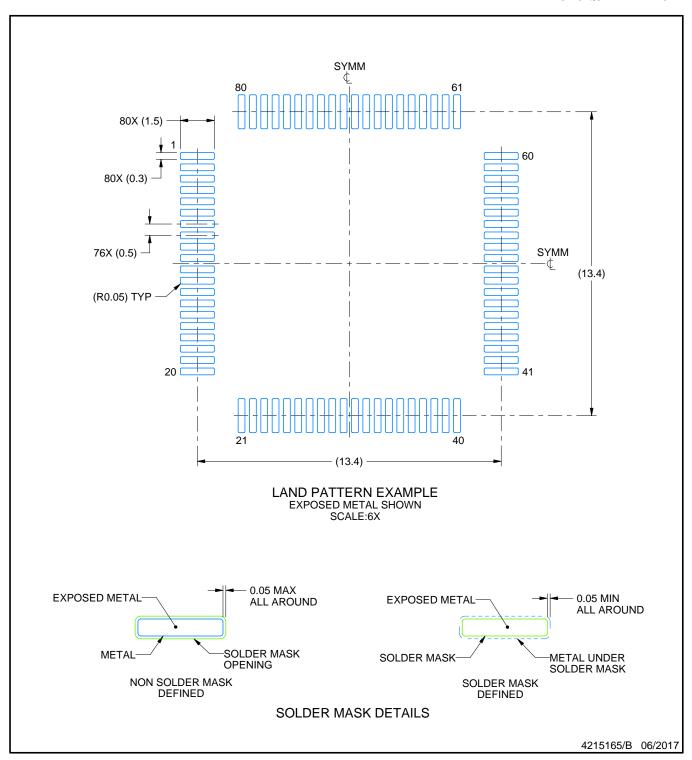
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. Reference JEDEC registration MS-026.



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK

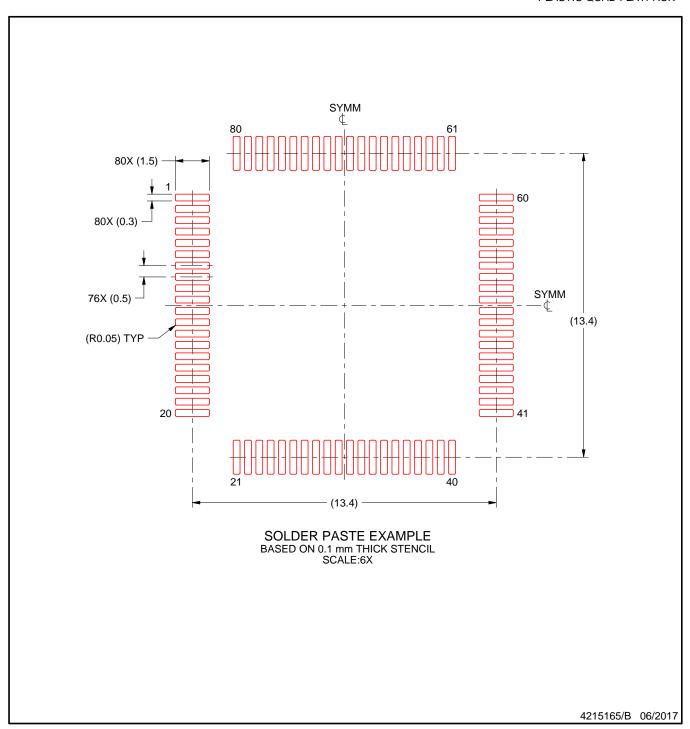


NOTES: (continued)

- 4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
   For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



NOTES: (continued)



<sup>7.</sup> Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

<sup>8.</sup> Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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