1080p - Deep Color 2-to-1 HDMI/DVI Switch With Adaptive Equalization

FEATURES

- 2:1 Switch Supporting DVI Above 1920 × 1200 and HDMI HDTV Resolutions up to 1080p With 16-bit Color Depth
- Designed for Signaling Rates up to 3 Gbps
- HDMI1.3a Spec Compliant
- Adaptive Equalization to Support up to 20-m HDMI Cable
- TMDS Input Clock-Detect Circuit
- DDC Repeater Function
- <2 mW Low-Power Mode
- Local I^2C or GPIO Configurable
- Enhanced ESD. HBM: 10 kV on All Input TMDS, DDC I^2C, HPD Pins
- 3.3-Volt Power Supply
- Temperature Range: 0°C to 70°C
- 64-Pin TQFP Package: Pin-Compatible With TMDS251
- Robust TMDS Receive Stage That Can Work With Non-Compliant Input Common-Mode HDMI Signal

APPLICATIONS

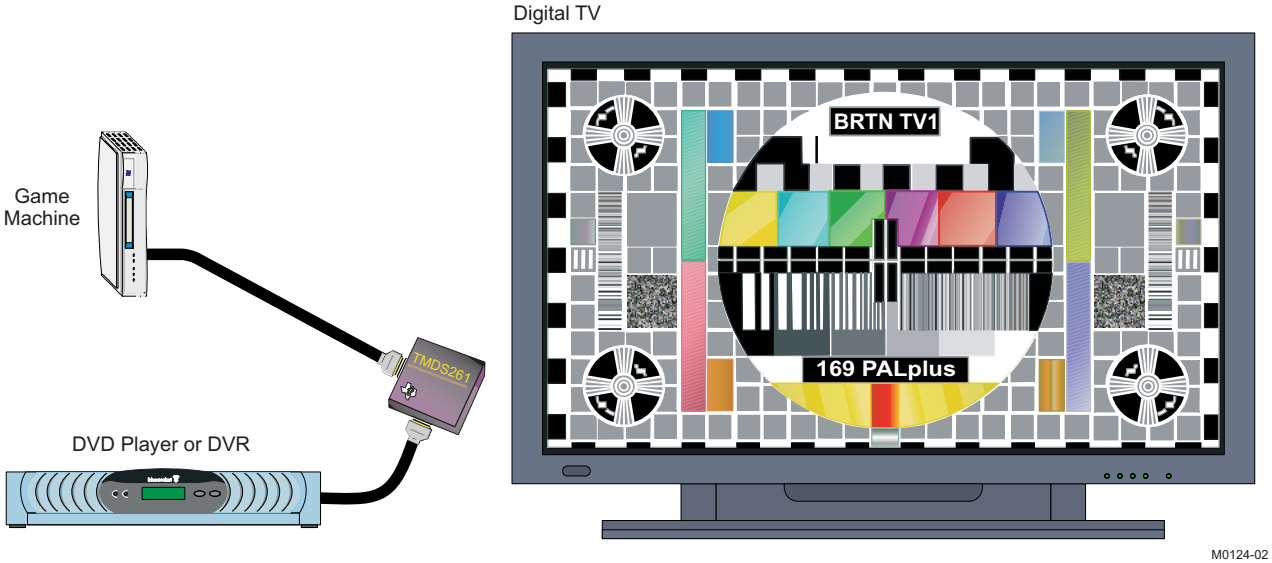
- High-Definition Digital TV
  - LCD
  - Plasma
  - DLP®

DESCRIPTION

The TMDS261 is a two-port digital video interface (DVI) or high-definition multimedia interface (HDMI) switch that allows up to two DVI or HDMI ports to be switched to a single display terminal. Four TMDS channels, one hot-plug detector, and a digital display control (DDC) interface are supported on each port. Each TMDS channel supports signaling rates up to 3 Gbps to allow 1080p resolution in 16-bit color depth.

The TMDS261 provides an adaptive equalizer for different ranges of cable lengths. The equalizer automatically compensates for intersymbol interference [ISI] loss of an HDMI/DVI cable for up to 20 dB at 3 Gbps (see Figure 15).

TYPICAL APPLICATION



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.

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

When any of the input ports are selected, the integrated terminations (50-Ω termination resistors pulled up to VCC) are switched on for the TMDS clock channel, the TMDS clock-detection circuit is enabled, and the DDC repeater is enabled. After a valid TMDS clock is detected, the integrated termination resistors for the data lines are enabled, and the output TMDS lines are enabled. When an input port is not selected, the integrated terminations are switched off, the TMDS receivers are disabled, and the DDC repeater is disabled. Clock-detection circuitry provides an automatic power-management feature, because if no valid TMDS clock is detected, the terminations on the input TMDS data lines are disconnected and the TMDS outputs are placed in a high-impedance state.

The TMDS261 is designed to be controlled via a local I^2C interface or GPIO interface based on the status of the I2C_SEL pin. The local I^2C interface in TMDS261 is a slave-only I^2C interface. (See the I2C INTERFACE NOTES section.)

I^2C Mode: When the I2C_SEL pin is set low, the device is in I^2C mode. With local I^2C, the interface port status can be read and the advanced configurations of the device such as TMDS output edge rate control, DDC I^2C buffer output-voltage-select (OVS) settings (See the DDC I2C Function Description for detailed description on DDC I^2C buffer description and OVS description), device power management, TMDS clock-detect feature and TMDS input-port selection can be set. See Table 8 through Table 11.

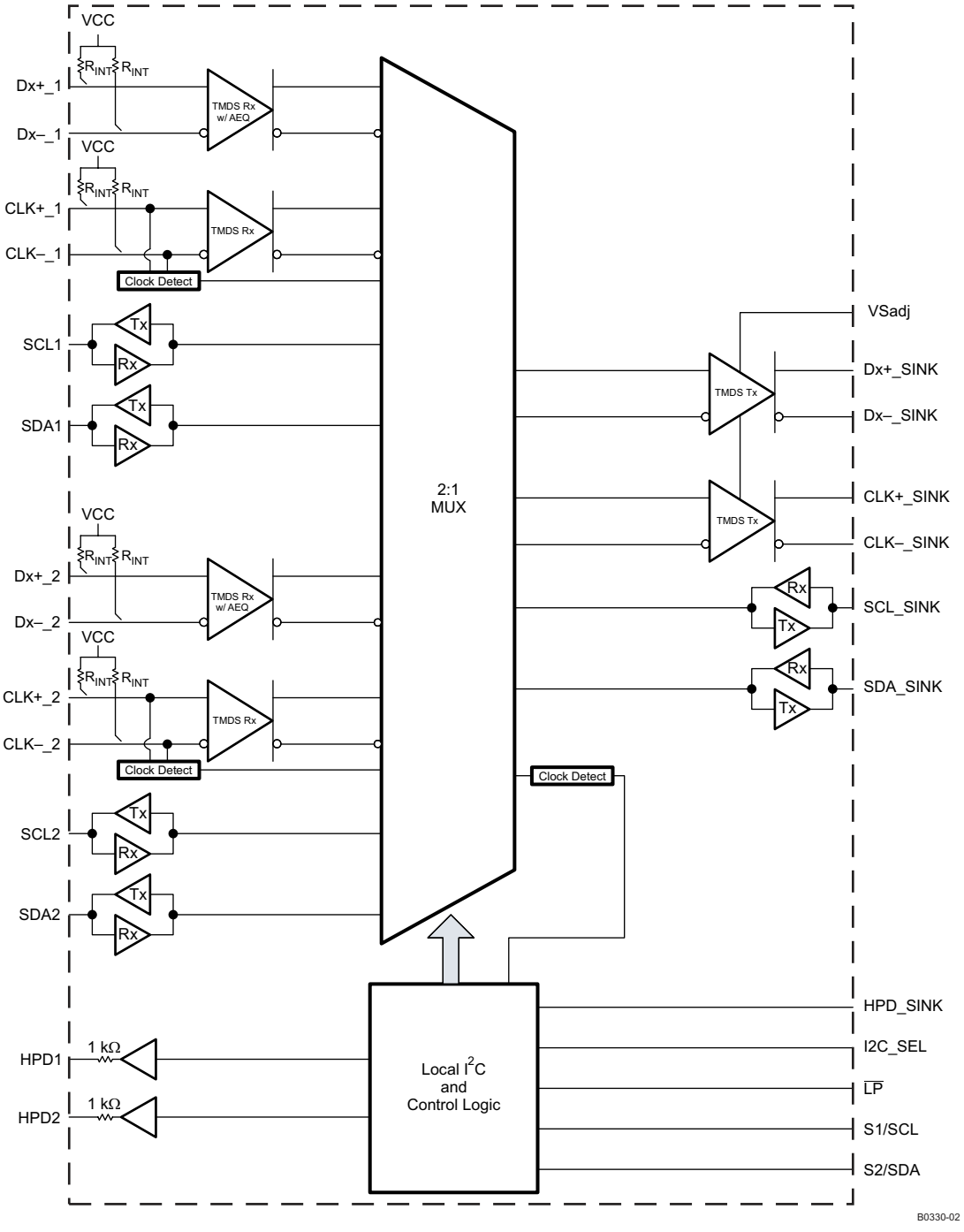
GPIO mode: When the I2C_SEL pin is set high, the device is in GPIO control mode. The port selection is controlled with source selectors, S1 and S2. The power-saving mode is controlled through the $\overline{LP}$ pin. In GPIO mode, the default TMDS output edge rate that is the fastest setting of rise and fall time is set, and the default DDC I^2C buffer OVS setting (OVS3) is set. See Table 8 and the DDC I2C Function Description for detailed description of the DDC I^2C buffer.

Following are some of the key features (advantages) that TMDS261 provides to the overall sink-side system (HDTV).

- 2×1 switch that supports TMDS data rates up to 3 Gbps on all two input ports.
- ESD: Built-in support for high ESD protection (up to 10 kV on the HDMI source side). The HDMI source-side pins on the TMDS261 are connected via the HDMI/DVI exterior connectors and cable to the HDMI/DVI sources (e.g., DVD player). In TV applications, it can be expected that the source side may be subjected to higher ESD stresses compared to the sink side that is connected internally to the HDMI receiver.
- Adaptive equalization: The built-in adaptive equalization support compensates for intersymbol interference [ISI] loss of up to 20 dB, which represents a typical 20-m HDMI/DVI cable at 3 Gbps. Adaptive equalization adjusts the equalization gain **automatically**, based on the cable length and the incoming TMDS data rate.
- TMDS clock-detect circuitry: This feature provides an automatic power-management feature and also ensures that the TMDS output port is turned on only if there is a valid TMDS input signal. TMDS clock-detect feature can be by-passed in I^2C Mode, See Table 10 and Table 11. It is recommended to enable TMDS clock-detect circuitry during normal operation. However, for HDMI compliance testing (TMDS Termination Voltage Test), the clock detect feature should be disabled by using the I2C Mode control. If the customer requires to pass TMDS Termination Voltage Test in GPIO mode with default TMDS clock-detect circuitry enabled, then a valid TMDS clock should be provided for this complaince test, so that the terminations on the TMDS data pair can be connected and thus customer can pass the TMDS Termination Voltage Test.
- DDC I^2C buffer: This feature provides isolation on the source side and sink side DDC I^2C capacitance, thus helping the sink system to pass system-level compliance.
- Robust TMDS receive stage: This feature ensures that the TMDS261 can work with TMDS input signals having common-mode voltage levels that can be either compliant or non-compliant with HDMI/DVI specifications.
- VSadj: This feature adjusts the TMDS output swing and can help the sink system to tune the output TMDS swing of the TMDS261 (if needed) based on the system requirements.
- GPIO or local I^2C interface to control the device features
- TMDS output edge-rate control: This feature adjusts the TMDS261 TMDS output rise and fall times. There are four settings of the rise and fall times that can be chosen. The default setting is the fastest rise and fall

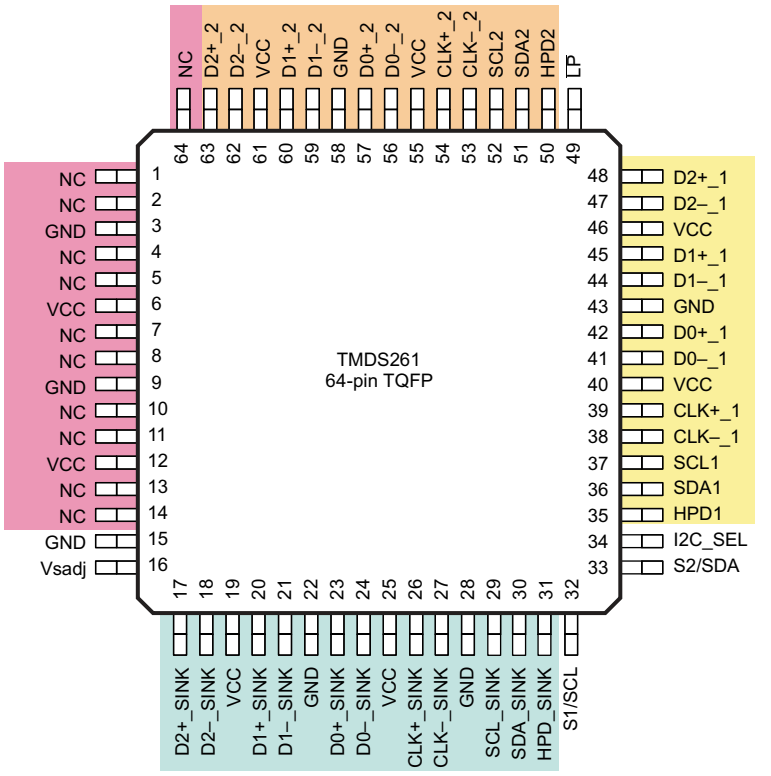
time; the other three settings are slower. Slower edge transitions can potentially help the sink system (HDTV) in passing regulatory EMI compliance.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



PAG PACKAGE

PAG-64
(Top View)



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TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
SIGNAL	NO.		
TMDS INPUT PINS			
CLK+_1 CLK–_1	39 38	I	Port-1 TMDS differential clock
D[0:2]+_1 D[0:2]–_1	42, 45, 48 41, 44, 47	I	Port-1 TMDS differential data inputs
CLK+_2 CLK–_2	54 53	I	Port-2 TMDS differential clock
D[0:2]+_2 D[0:2]–_2	57, 60, 63 56, 59, 62	I	Port-2 TMDS differential data inputs
TMDS OUTPUT PINS			
CLK+_SINK CLK–_SINK	26 27	O	TMDS sink differential clock
D[0:2]+_SINK D[0:2]–_SINK	23, 20, 17 24, 21, 18	O	TMDS sink differential data outputs
HOT-PLUG-DETECT STATUS PINS			
HPD[1:2]	35, 50	O	Source port hot-plug-detect output
HPD_SINK	31	I	Sink hot-plug-detect input
DDC PINS			
SCL[1:2]	37, 52	I/O	TMDS port bidirectional DDC clock
SDA[1:2]	36, 51	I/O	TMDS port bidirectional DDC data
SCL_SINK	29	I/O	TMDS sink-side bidirectional DDC clock
SDA_SINK	30	I/O	TMDS sink-side bidirectional DDC data
CONTROL PINS			
$\overline{LP}$	49	I	Low-power select bar
I2C_SEL	34	I	GPIO/local I^2C control select
S1/SCL	32	I	Source select 1(GPIO) / local I^2C clock (I2C)
S2/SDA	33	I/O	Source select 2 (GPIO) / local I^2C data (I2C)
VSadj	16	I	TMDS-compliant voltage swing control
SUPPLY AND GROUND PINS			
VCC	6, 12, 19, 25, 40, 46, 55, 61		3.3-V supply
GND	3, 9, 15, 22, 28, 43, 58		Ground
NC	1,2,4,5,7,8,10,11, 13,14,64		No Connect Pins

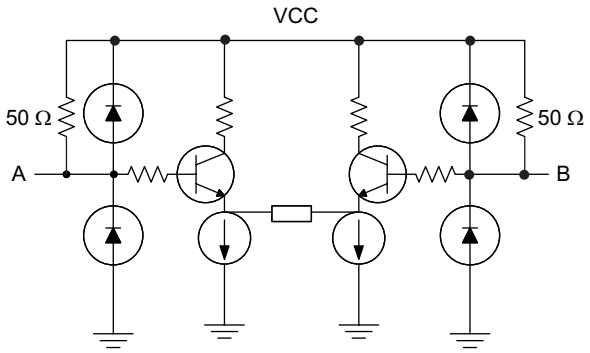
Table 1. Source Selection Lookup(1)

CONTROL PINS		I/O SELECTED		HOT-PLUG DETECT STATUS		Power Mode
S2	S1	Port Selected	SCL_SINK SDA_SINK	HPD1	HPD2	
H	H	Port 1 Terminations of port 2 are disconnected.	SCL1 SDA1	HPD_SINK	L	Normal mode
H	L	Port 2 Terminations of port 1 are disconnected.	SCL2 SDA2	L	HPD_SINK	Normal mode
L	L	Disallowed (Indeterminate state, all terminations are disconnected)	None (Z) Are pulled HIGH by external pullup termination	L	L	Normal Mode
L	H	None (Z) All terminations are disconnected.		HPD_SINK	HPD_SINK	Standby mode

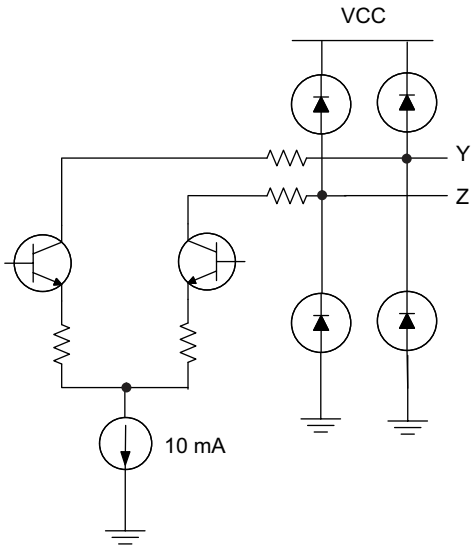
(1) H: Logic high; L: Logic low; X: Don't care; Z: High impedance

EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS

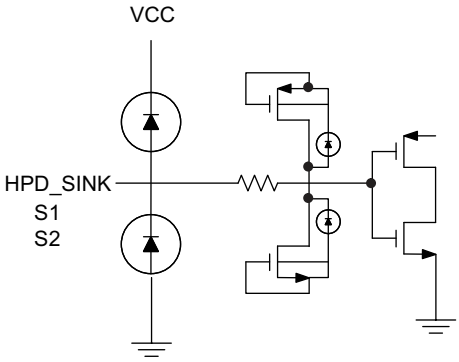
TMDS Input Stage



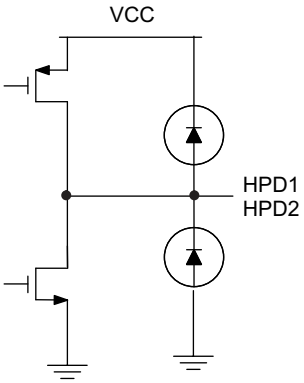
TMDS Output Stage



Status and Source Selector



HPD Output Stage



DDC Buffer

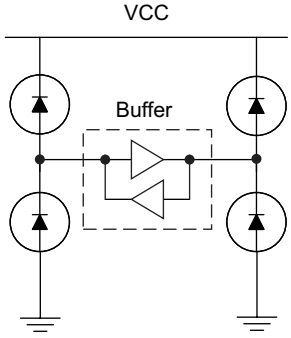


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Table 2. Control-Pin Lookup Table(1)

SIGNAL	LEVEL		STATE	DESCRIPTION
$\overline{LP}$	H		Normal mode	Normal operational mode for device. If $\overline{LP}$ is left floating, then a weak internal pullup to VCC pulls it to VCC.
	L		Low-power mode	Device is forced into a low-power state, causing the inputs and outputs to go to a high-impedance state. All other inputs are ignored.
S[2:1] GPIO mode	**S2**	**S1**		
	H	H	Port 1	Port 1 is selected as the active port; all other ports are low.
	H	L	Port 2	Port 2 is selected as the active port; all other ports are low.
	L	L	Disallowed	Disallowed (Indeterminate state, all terminations are disconnected)
	L	H	HPD[1:2] follow HPD_SINK	Standby mode: HPD[1:2] follow HPD_sink.
I2C_SEL	L		I^2C	Device is configured by I^2C logic.
	H		GPIO	Device is configured by GPIO. If the I2C_SEL pin is left floating, then a weak internal pullup to VCC pulls the I2C_SEL pin high.
VSadj	4.02 kΩ		Compliant voltage	Driver output voltage swing precision control to aid with system compliance. The VSadj resistor value can be selected to be 4.02 kΩ ±10% based on the system requirement to pass HDMI compliance.

(1) (H) Logic high; (L) Logic low

ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	PACKAGE
TMDS261PAGR	TMDS261	64-pin TQFP reel (large)
TMDS261PAG	TMDS261	64-pin TQFP tray

(1) 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)

		VALUE	UNIT
Supply voltage range(2)	VCC	–0.3 to 3.6	V
Voltage range	TMDS I/O	–0.3 to 4	V
	HPD and DDC I/O	–0.3 to 5.5	
	Control and status I/O	–0.3 to 5.5	
Electrostatic discharge	Human body model(3) on SCL[1:2], SDA[1:2], HPD[1:2], D[0:2]+_[1:2], D[0:2]–_[1:2], CLK+_[1:2], CLK–_[1:2] pins	±10,000	V
	Human body model(3) on all other pins	±9,000	
	Charged-device model(4)	±1500	
	Machine model(5)	±200	
	IEC 61000-4-2(6), contact discharge	±8,000	
	IEC 61000-4-2(6), air discharge	±15,000	
Continuous power dissipation		See Dissipation Ratings table	

(1) 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.
(2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.
(3) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-B
(4) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101-A
(5) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A115-A
(6) Tested in accordance with IEC EN 61000-4-2

DISSIPATION RATINGS

PACKAGE	PCB JEDEC STANDARD	$T_A \le 25°C$	DERATING FACTOR(1) ABOVE $T_A = 25°C$	$T_A = 70°C$ POWER RATING
64-pin TQFP (PAG)	Low-K	1066 mW	10.66 mW/°C	586 mW
	High-K	1481 mW	14.8 mW/°C	814 mW

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

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX(1)	UNIT
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance			37.13		°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case thermal resistance			15.3		°C/W
$P_{D(1)}$	Device power dissipation in normal mode	$\overline{LP}$ = HIGH TMDS: $V_{ID(pp)}$ = 1200 mV, 3 Gbps TMDS data pattern; HPD_SINK = HIGH, S1/S2 = LOW/HIGH, HIGH/HIGH		560	780	mW
$P_{D(2)}$	Device power dissipation in standby mode	$\overline{LP}$ = HIGH, TMDS: $V_{ID(pp)}$ = 1200 mV, 3 Gbps TMDS data pattern; HPD_SINK = HIGH, S1 = HIGH, S2 = LOW		10	20	mW
P_{SD}	Device power dissipation in low-power mode	$\overline{LP}$ = LOW		1	2	mW
P_{NCLK}	Device power dissipation in normal mode with no active TMDS input clock	$\overline{LP}$ = HIGH, No TMDS input clock, HPD_SINK = HIGH, S1/S2 = LOW/HIGH, HIGH/HIGH		40	65	mW

(1) The maximum rating is simulated under 3.6-V VCC across worse-case temperature and process variation. Typical conditions are simulated at 3.3-V VCC, 25°C with nominal process material.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
VCC	Supply voltage	3	3.3	3.6	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	0		70	°C
TMDS DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT PINS					
$V_{ID(pp)}$	Peak-to-peak input differential voltage	0.15		1.56	V
V_{IC}	Input common-mode voltage	VCC – 0.4		VCC + 0.01	V
AVCC	TMDS output termination voltage	3	3.3	3.6	V
d_R	Data rate			3	Gbps
R_{VSadj}	Resistor for TMDS-compliant voltage output swing	3.66	4.02	4.47	kΩ
R_T	Termination resistance	45	50	55	Ω
DDC PINS					
V_I	Input voltage	0		5.5	V
$d_{R(I2C)}$	I^2C data rate			100	Kbps
HPD AND CONTROL PINS					
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	2		5.5	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	0		0.8	V

DEVICE POWER

The TMDS261 is designed to operate from a single 3.3-V supply voltage. The TMDS261 has three power modes of operation. These three modes are referred to as normal mode, standby mode, and low-power mode.

Normal mode is designed to be used during typical operating conditions. In normal mode, the device is fully functional and consumes the greatest amount of power.

Standby mode is designed to be used when reduced power is desired, but DDC and HPD communication must be maintained. Standby mode can be enabled via the I^2C interface (See Table 8 through Table 11). or GPIO interface (See Table 1). In standby mode, the high-speed TMDS data and clock channels are disabled to reduce power consumption. The internal I^2C logic and DDC function normally. HPD[1:3] follow HPD_SINK.

Low-power mode is designed to consume the least possible amount of power while still applying 3.3 V to the device. Low-power mode can be enabled by either the $\overline{LP}$ pin or by local I^2C (See Table 8 through Table 11). In low-power mode, all of the inputs and outputs are disabled with the exception of the internal I^2C logic and $\overline{LP}$ pin.

The clock-detect feature in the TMDS261 provides an automatic power-management feature in normal mode. if no valid TMDS clock is detected, the terminations on the input TMDS data lines are disconnected, and the TMDS outputs are high-Z. As soon as a valid TMDS clock is detected, the terminations on the TMDS data lines are connected, the TMDS outputs come out of high-Z, and the device is fully functional and consumes the greatest amount of power.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{CC}	Normal-mode supply current	$\overline{LP}$ = HIGH TMDS: $V_{ID(pp)}$ = 1200 mV, 3 Gbps TMDS data pattern; HPD_SINK = HIGH, S1/S2 = LOW/HIGH, HIGH/HIGH		170	216	mA
I_{STBY}	Standby supply current	$\overline{LP}$ = HIGH, TMDS: $V_{ID(pp)}$ = 1200 mV, 3 Gbps TMDS data pattern; HPD_SINK = HIGH, S1 = HIGH, S2 = LOW		3	5.5	mA
I_{SD}	Shutdown current	$\overline{LP}$ = LOW		300	555	µA
I_{NCLK}	Normal-mode supply current, with no active TMDS input cloc	$\overline{LP}$ = HIGH, No TMDS input clock, HPD_SINK = HIGH, S1/S2 = LOW/HIGH, HIGH/HIGH		12	18	mA

HOT-PLUG DETECT

The TMDS261 is designed to support the hot-plug indication to the input ports (HDMI/DVI sources connected to TMDS261) via the HPD[1:2] output pins. The state of the hot-plug output of the selected source follows the state of the hot-plug input (HPD_SINK input pin) from the sink side. The state of the hot-plug output for the non-selected source goes low (See Table 1).

The maximum V_{OH} of the HPD depends on VCC. It is recommended that if V_{OH} greater than 3.6 V is needed on HPD, then an external circuit can be used to drive the V_{OH} off of the +5 V from the HDMI source connected (as shown in Figure 33).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OH(HPD)}$	High-level output voltage	I_{OH} = 100 µA	2		VCC	V
$V_{OL(HPD)}$	Low-level output voltage	I_{OL} = 100 µA	0		0.4	V
I_H	High-level input current	V_{IH} = 2 V, VCC = 3.6 V	–10		10	µA
I_L	Low-level input current	V_{IL} = 0.8 V, VCC = 3.6 V	–10		10	µA
R_L	Output source impedance		800	1000	1200	Ω

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{PD1(HPD)}$	HPD_SINK propagation delay	HPD_SINK to HPD[1:2]		12	20	ns
t_{S1}	Selecting port HPD switch time	S[1:2] to HPD[1:2]		17	30	ns
t_{S2}	Deselecting port HPD switch time	S[1:2] to HPD[1:2]		14	22	ns
t_Z	Low-power to high-level propagation delay	$\overline{LP}$ to HPD[1:2]		13	20	ns

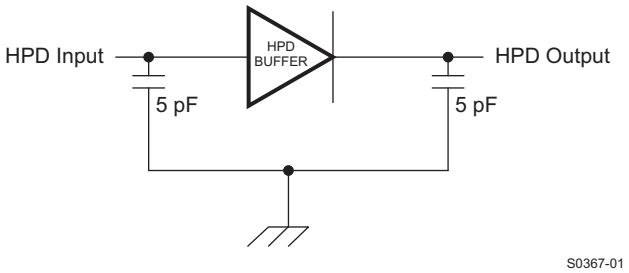


Figure 1. HPD Test Circuit

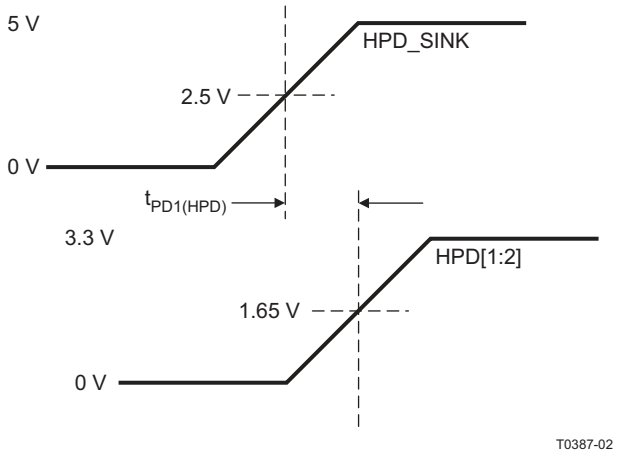


Figure 2. HPD Timing Diagram #1

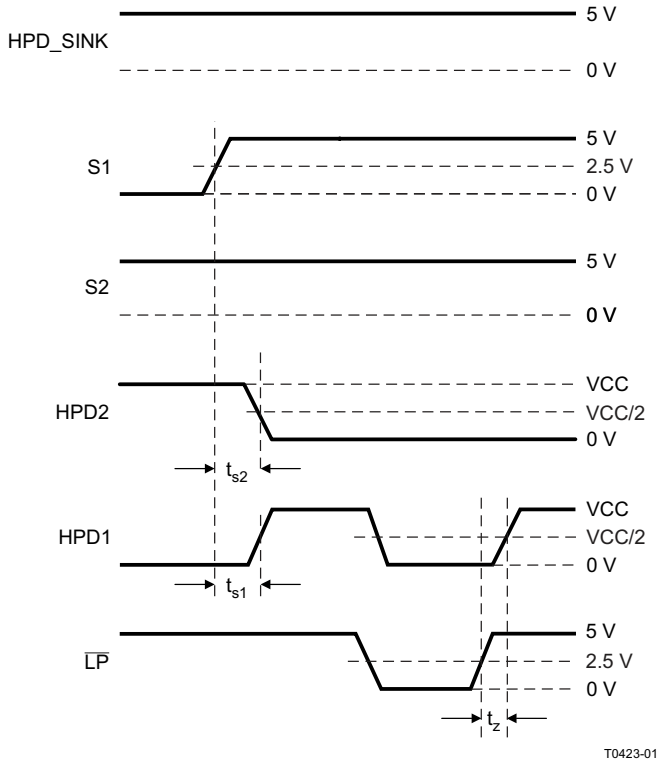


Figure 3. HPD Timing Diagram #2

TMDS DDC and Local I²C Pins

DDC I²C Buffer or Repeater: The TMDS261 provides buffering on the DDC I²C interface for each of the input ports connected. This feature isolates the capacitance on the source side from the sink side and thus helps in passing system-level compliance. See the DDC I2C Function Description section for a detailed description on how the DDC I²C buffer operates. Note that a key requirement on the sink side is that the $V_{IL(Sink)}$ (input to TMDS261) should be less than 0.4 V. This requirement should be met for the DDC I²C buffer to function properly. There are three settings of $V_{IL(Sink)}$ and $V_{OL(Sink)}$ that can be chosen based on OVS settings (See Table 8 through Table 11).

Local I²C Interface: The TMDS261 includes a slave I²C interface to control device features like TMDS input port selection, TMDS output edge-rate control, power management, DDC buffer OVS settings, etc. See Table 8 through Table 11.

The TMDS261 is designed to be controlled via a local I²C interface or GPIO interface, based on the status of the I2C_SEL pin. The local I²C interface in the TMDS261 is only a slave I²C interface. See the I2C INTERFACE NOTES section for a detailed description of I²C functionality.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_L	Low-level input current		VCC = 3.6 V, V_I = 0 V	–10		10	µA
$I_{lkg(Sink)}$	Input leakage current	Sink pins	VCC = 3.6 V, V_I = 4.95 V	–10		10	µA
$C_{IO(Sink)}$	Input/output capacitance	Sink pins	DC bias = 2.5 V, AC = 3.5 Vp-p, f = 100 kHz			15	pF
$V_{IH(Sink)}$	High-level input voltage	Sink pins		2.1		5.5	V
$V_{IL1(Sink)}$	Low-level input voltage	Sink pins	OVS 1	–0.2		0.4	V
$V_{OL1(Sink)}$	Low-level output voltage	Sink pins	I_O = 3 mA, OVS = HIGH	0.6		0.7	V
$V_{IL2(Sink)}$	Low-level input voltage	Sink pins	OVS 2	–0.2		0.4	V
$V_{OL2(Sink)}$	Low-level output voltage	Sink pins	I_O = 3 mA, OVS = LOW	0.5		0.6	V
$V_{IL3(Sink)}$	Low-level input voltage	Sink pins	OVS 3	–0.2		0.3	V
$V_{OL3(Sink)}$	Low-level output voltage	Sink pins	I_O = 3 mA, OVS = high-Z	0.4		0.5	V
$I_{lkg(I2C)}$	Input leakage current	Port[1:2] pins	VCC = 3.6 V, V_I = 4.95 V	–10		10	µA
$C_{IO(I2C)}$	Input/output capacitance	Port[1:2] pins	DC bias = 2.5 V, AC = 3.5 Vp-p, f = 100 kHz			15	pF
$V_{IH(I2C)}$	High-level input voltage	Port[1:2] pins		2.1		5.5	V
$V_{IL(I2C)}$	Low-level input voltage	Port[1:2] pins		–0.2		1.5	V
$V_{OL(I2C)}$	Low-level output voltage	Port[1:2] pins	I_O = 3 mA			0.2	V

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH1}	Propagation delay time, low to high	Source to sink	80		251	ns
t_{PHL1}	Propagation delay time, high to low	Source to sink	35		200	ns
t_{PLH2}	Propagation delay time, low to high	Sink to source	204		459	ns
t_{PHL2}	Propagation delay time, high to low	Sink to source	35		200	ns
t_{f1}	Output signal fall time	Sink side	20		72	ns
t_{f2}	Output-signal fall time	Source side	20		72	ns
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency for internal register	Local I^2C			100	kHz
$t_{W(L)}$	Clock LOW period for I^2C register	Local I^2C	4.7			µs
$t_{W(H)}$	Clock HIGH period for internal register	Local I^2C	4			µs
t_{SU1}	Internal register setup time, SDA to SCL	Local I^2C	250			ns
$t_{h(1)}$	Internal register hold time, SCL to SDA	Local I^2C	0			µs
$t_{(buf)}$	Internal register bus free time between STOP and START	Local I^2C	4.7			µs
$t_{su(2)}$	Internal register setup time, SCL to START	Local I^2C	4.7			µs
$t_{h(2)}$	Internal register hold time, START to SCL	Local I^2C	4			µs
$t_{su(3)}$	Internal register hold time, SCL to STOP	Local I^2C	4			µs

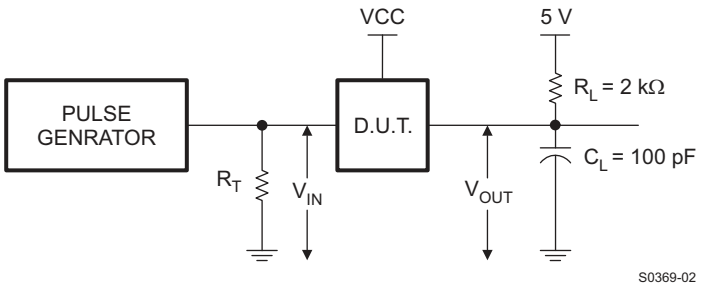


Figure 4. Sink-Side Test Circuit

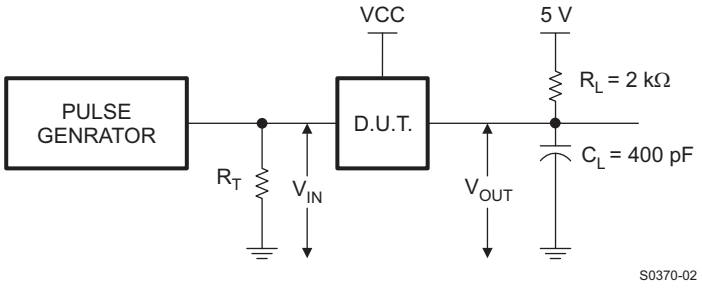


Figure 5. Source-Side Test Circuit

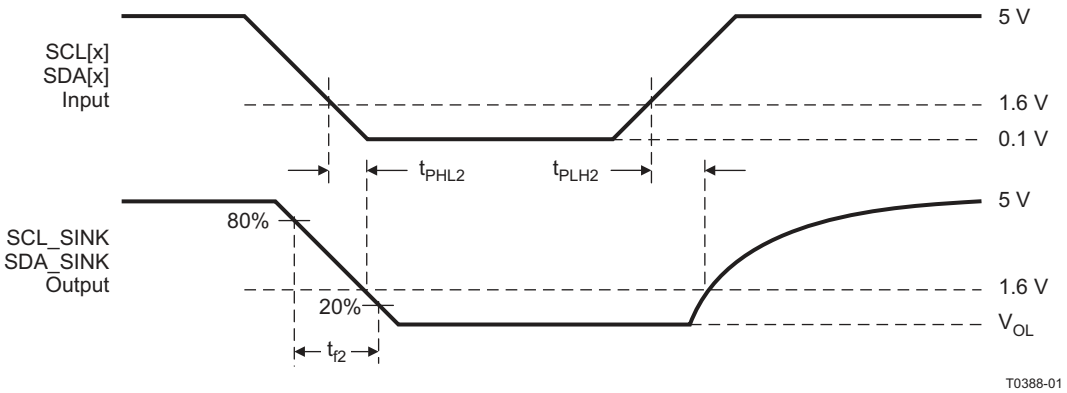


Figure 6. Source-Side Output AC Measurements

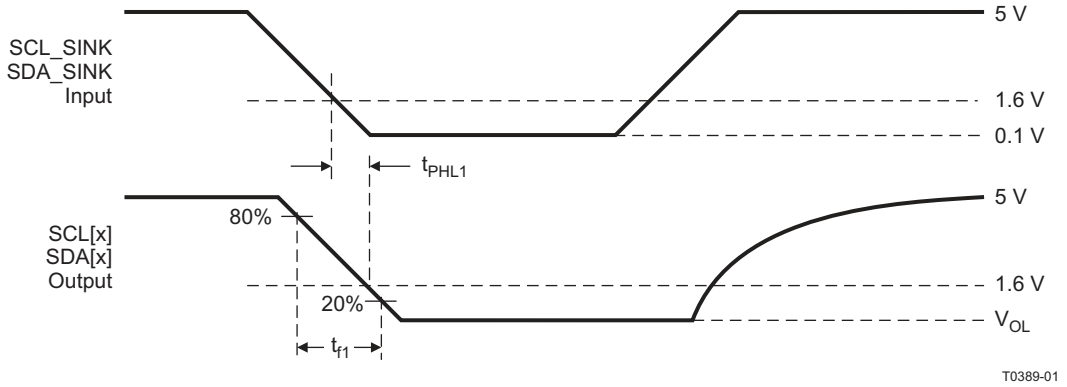


Figure 7. Sink-Side Output AC Measurements

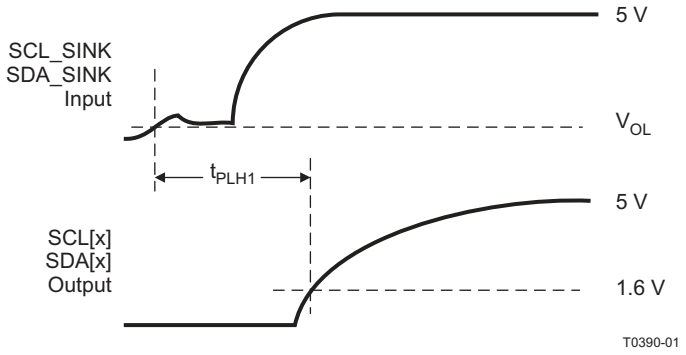


Figure 8. Source-Side Output AC Measurements (Continued)

TMDS Main Link Pins

The TMDS port of the TMDS261 is designed to be compliant with the Digital Video Interface (DVI) 1.0 and High Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) 1.3 specifications. The differential output voltage swing can be fine-tuned with the VSadj resistor.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	Single-ended HIGH-level output voltage	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω	AVCC – 10		AVCC + 10	mV
V_{OL}	Single-ended LOW-level output voltage		AVCC – 600		AVCC – 400	mV
V_{SWING}	Single-ended output voltage swing		400		600	mV
$V_{OC(SS)}$	Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage between logic states				5	mV
$V_{OD(pp)}$	Peak-to-peak output differential voltage		800		1200	mV
$V_{(O)SBY}$	Single-ended standby output voltage		AVCC – 10		AVCC + 10	mV
$I_{(O)OFF}$	Single-ended power-down output current	0 V ≤ VCC ≤ 1.5 V, AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω	–10		10	μA
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	See Figure 16	-15	12	15	mA
$V_{CD(pp)}$	Minimum valid clock differential voltage (peak-to-peak)	Input TMDS clock frequency = 300 MHz	100			mV

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH}	Propagation delay time	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω. See Figure 9 and Figure 10.	250		800	ps
t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time		250		800	ps
t_{R1}	Rise time, fastest mode (default setting): Fastest Setting		84	110	140	ps
t_{F1}	Fall time, fastest mode (default setting): Fastest Setting		84	110	140	ps
t_{R2}	Rise time, fastest mode + 50 ps (approximately)		142	160	190	ps
t_{F2}	Fall time, fastest mode + 50 ps (approximately)		142	160	190	ps
t_{R3}	Rise time, fastest mode + 100 ps (approximately)		187	210	230	ps
t_{F3}	Fall time, fastest mode + 100 ps (approximately)		187	210	230	ps
t_{R4}	Rise time, fastest mode + 120 ps (approximately): Slowest Setting		216	230	260	ps
t_{F4}	Fall time, fastest mode + 120 ps (approximately): Slowest Setting		216	230	260	ps
$t_{SK(P)}$	Pulse skew (see (2))			8	15	ps
$t_{SK(D)}$	Intra-pair skew	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω. See Figure 11.		10	30	ps
$t_{SK(O)}$	Inter-pair skew (see (3))				100	ps
$t_{JITD(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak output residual data jitter	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω, dR = 2.25 Gbps. See Figure 14 for measurement setup; residual jitter is the total jitter measured at TTP4 minus the jitter measured at TTP1. See Figure 15 for the loss profile of the cable used for $t_{JITD(PP)}$ measurement. Also see Typical Curves for $t_{JITD(PP)}$ across cable length and input TMDS data rate.		40	88	ps

(1) All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.
(2) $t_{sk(p)}$ is the magnitude of the time difference between t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} of a specified terminal.
(3) $t_{sk(o)}$ is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of a sink-port bank when inputs of the active source port are tied together.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
$t_{JITC(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak output residual clock jitter	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω, input TMDS clock frequency = 225 MHz. See Figure 14for measurement setup; residual jitter is the total jitter measured at TTP4 minus the jitter measured at TTP1. See Figure 15 for the loss profile of the cable used for $t_{JITC(PP)}$ measurement.		10	35	ps
t_{CLK1}	Valid clock-detect enable time	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω, input TMDS clock frequency = 300 MHz. See Figure 13.		300	500	ns
t_{CLK2}	Invalid clock-detect disable time	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω, input TMDS clock frequency = 1 MHz. See Figure 13.		500	800	ns
t_{SEL1}	Port selection time (see (4)	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω		300	500	ns
t_{SEL2}	Port deselection time (see (5))	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω		40	50	ns
f_{CD}	Clock-detect frequency	AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω. See Figure 13.	25		300	MHz

(4) t_{SEL1} includes the time for the valid clock detect enable time and $t_{S1(HPD)}$, because the $t_{S1(HPD)}$ event happens in parallel with t_{SEL1}; thus, the t_{SEL1} time is primarily the t_{CLK1} time.
(5) t_{SEL2} is primarily the $t_{S2(HPD)}$ time.

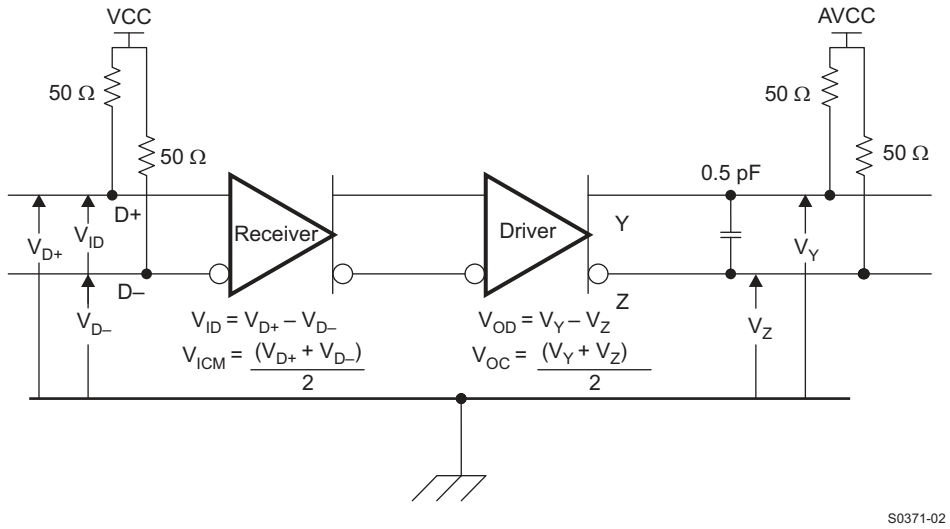


Figure 9. TMDS Main-Link Test Circuit

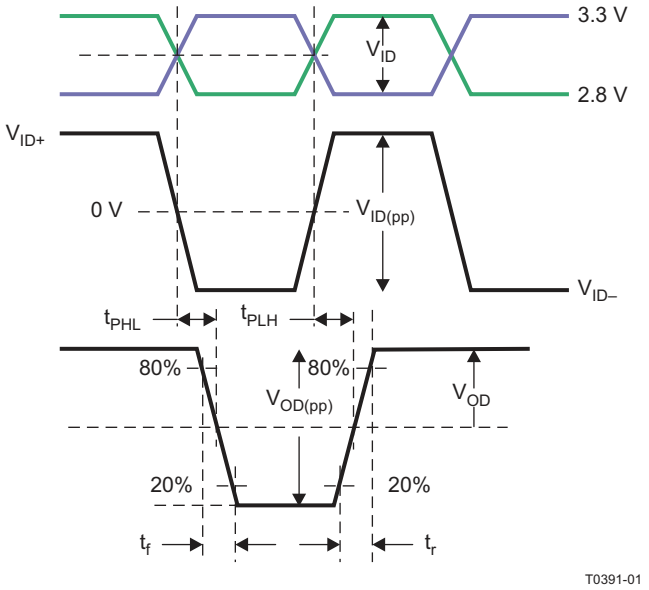


Figure 10. TMDS Main-Link Timing Measurements

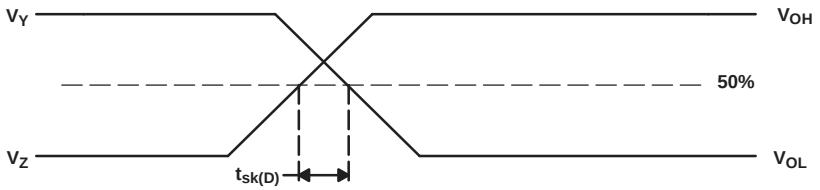


Figure 11. Definition of Intra-Pair Differential Skew

Figure 12. TMDS Main-Link Common-Mode Measurements

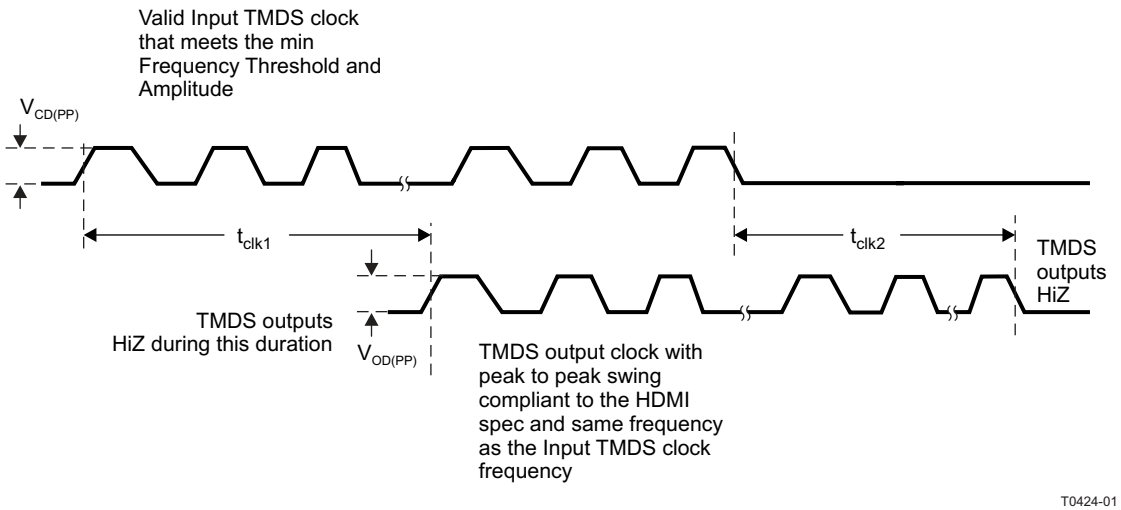
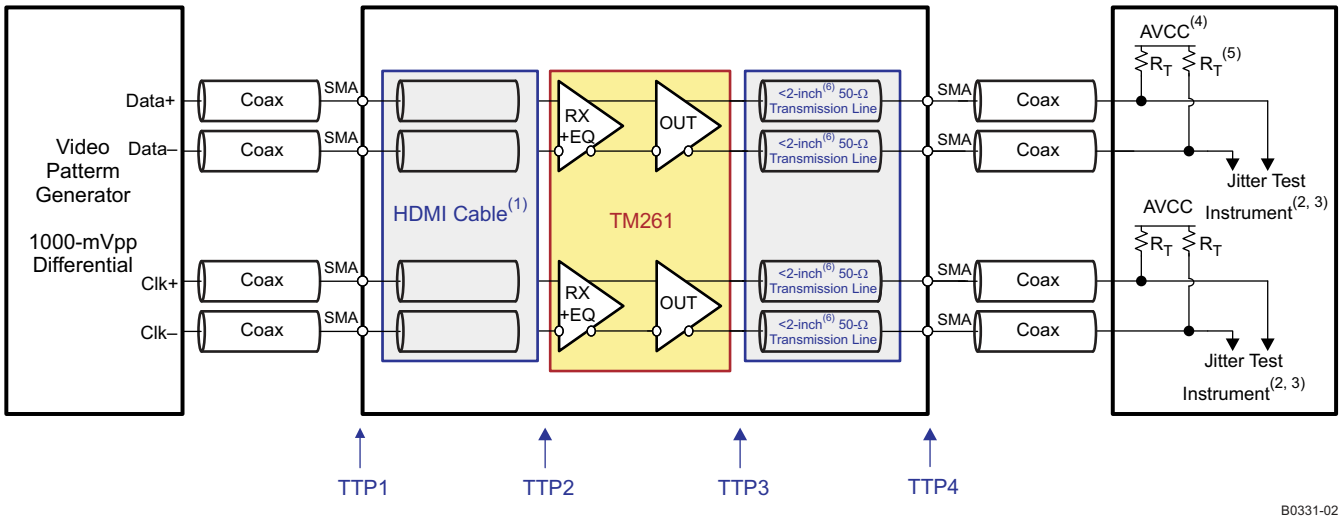


Figure 13. Clock-Detect Timing Diagram



(1) The HDMI cable between TTP1 and TTP2 is 20 m. See Figure 15 for the loss profile of the cable.
(2) All jitter is measured at a BER of 10^{-12}.
(3) Residual jitter is the total jitter measured at TTP4 minus the jitter measured at TTP1.
(4) AVCC = 3.3 V.
(5) R_T = 50 Ω.
(6) 2 inches = 5.08 cm.

Figure 14. TMDS Jitter Measurements

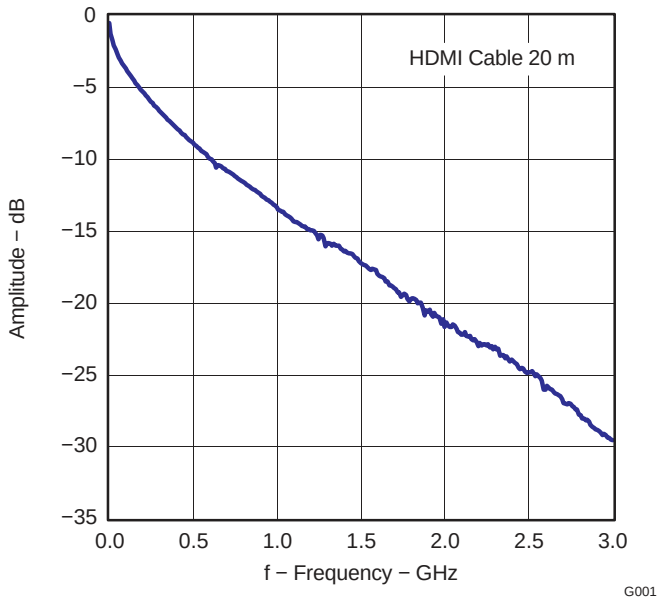


Figure 15. Loss Profile of 20-m HDMI Cable

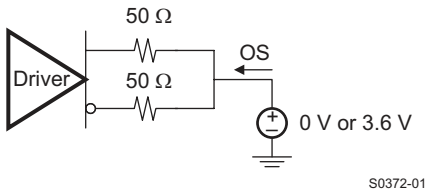


Figure 16. TMDS Main Link Short-Circuit Output Circuit

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω

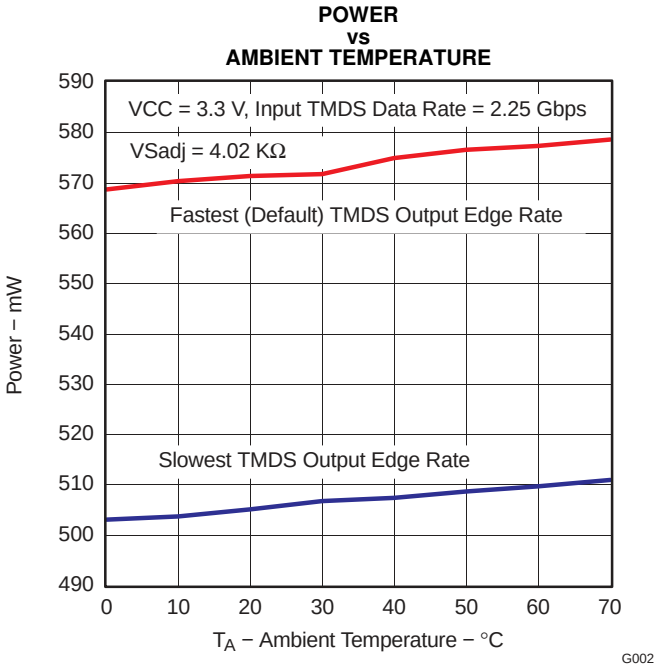


Figure 17.

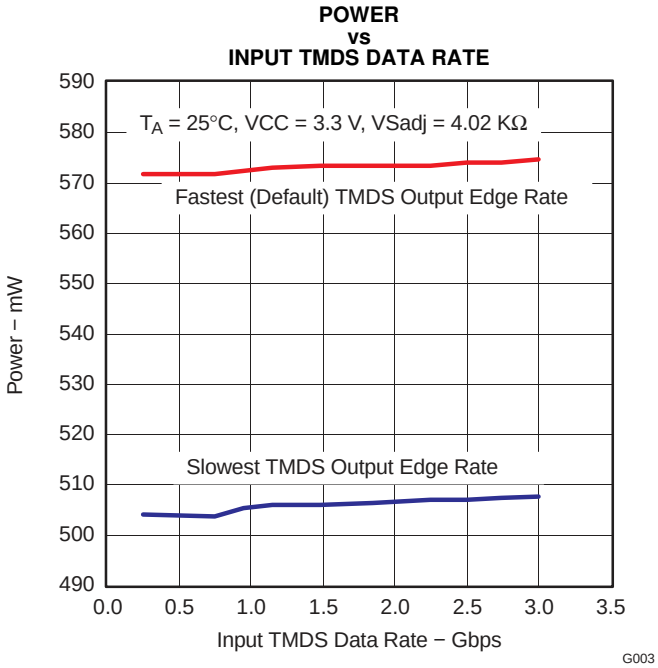


Figure 18.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω

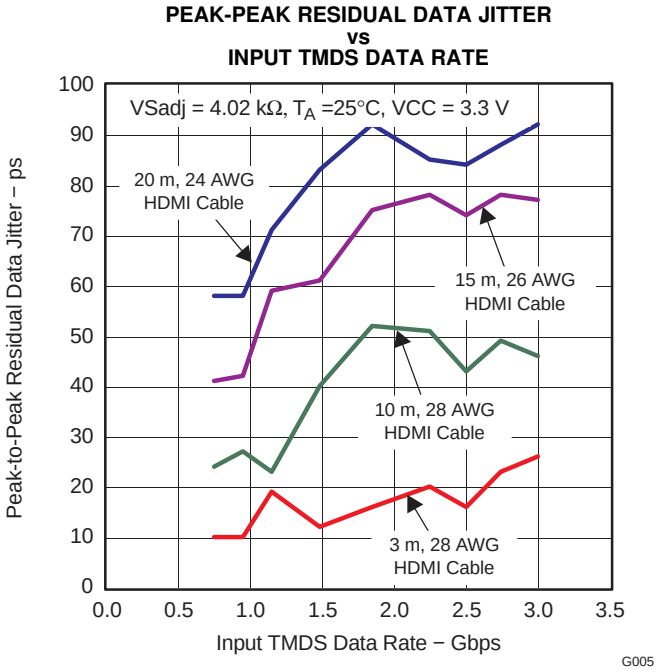


Figure 19.

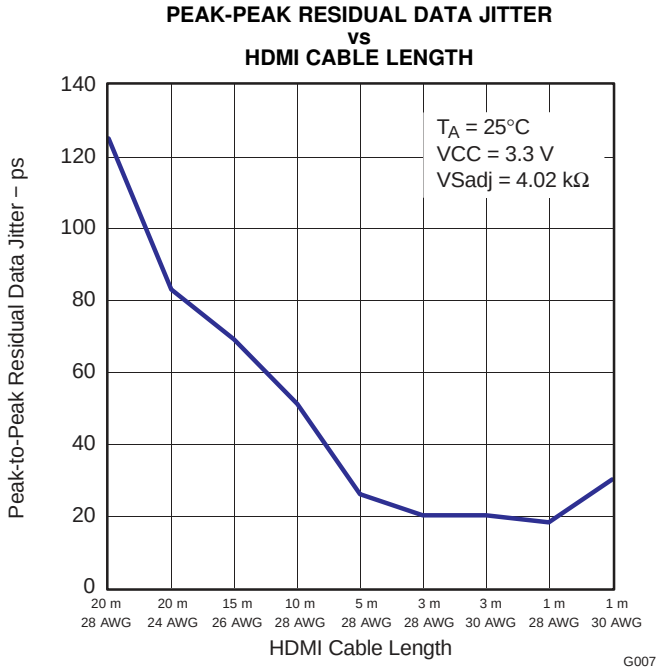


Figure 20.

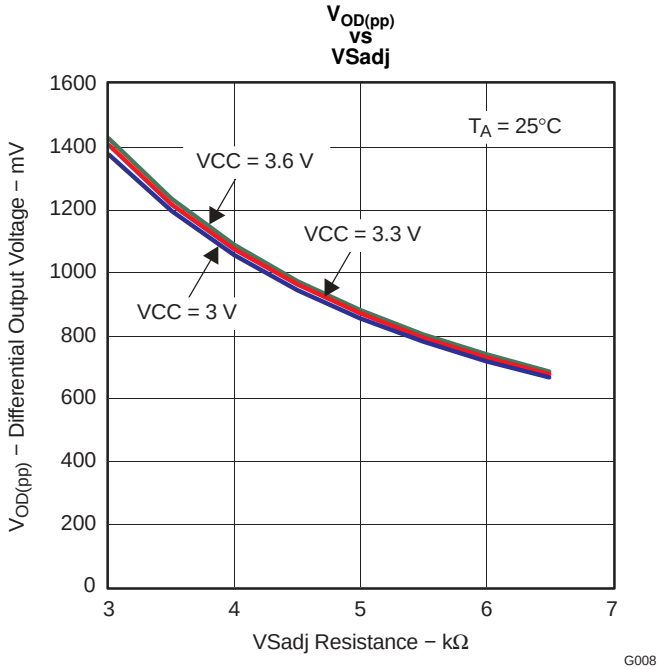


Figure 21.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω

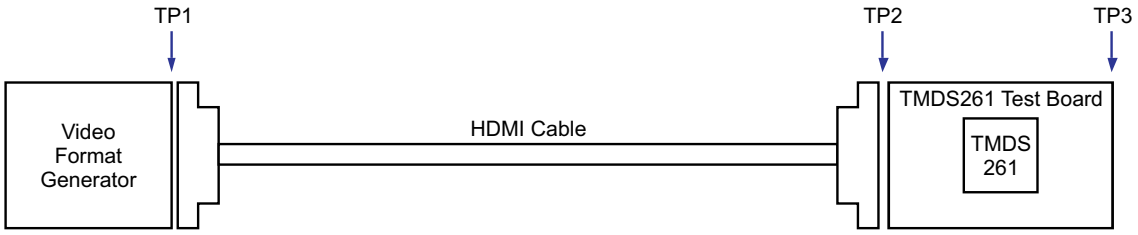


Figure 22. HDMI Cable Test-Point Configuration

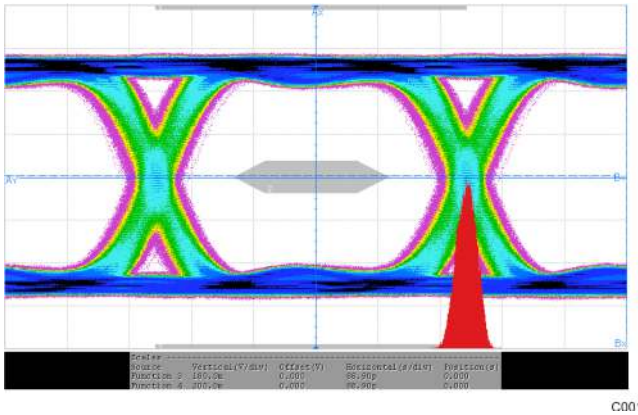


Figure 23. Eye at TP3 (Output of TMDS261) With 20-m, 24-AWG HDMI Cable, 2.25-Gbps Input TMDS data Rate, Fastest Rise- and Fall-Time Setting on TMDS Outputs

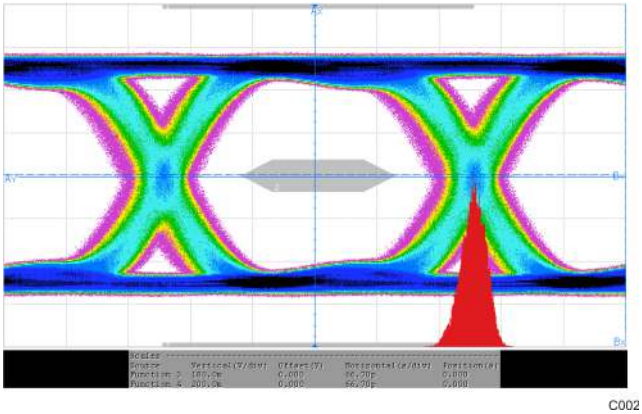


Figure 24. Eye at TP3 (Output of TMDS261) With 20-m, 24-AWG HDMI Cable, 3-Gbps Input TMDS Data Rate, Fastest Rise- and Fall-Time Setting on TMDS Outputs

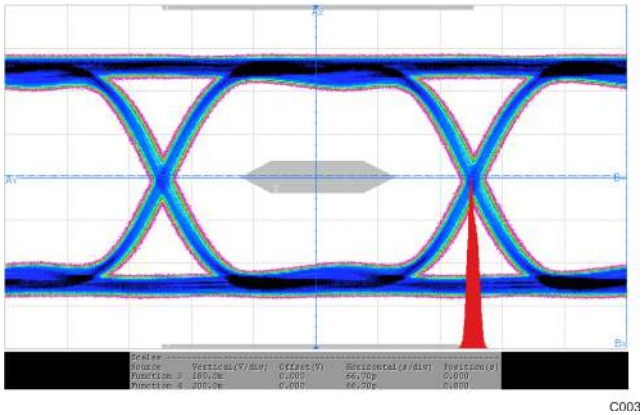


Figure 25. Eye at TP3 (Output of TMDS261) With 3-m, 28-AWG HDMI Cable, 3-Gbps Input TMDS Data Rate, Fastest Rise- and Fall-Time Setting on TMDS Outputs

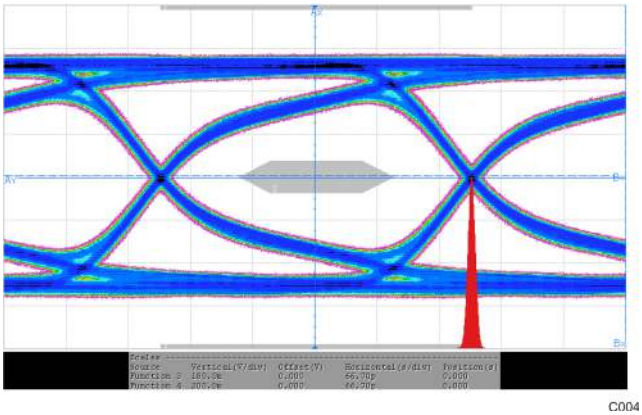


Figure 26. Eye at TP3 (Output of TMDS261) With 3-m, 28-AWG HDMI Cable, 3-Gbps Input TMDS Data Rate, Slowest Rise- and Fall-Time Setting on TMDS Outputs

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

AVCC = 3.3 V, R_T = 50 Ω

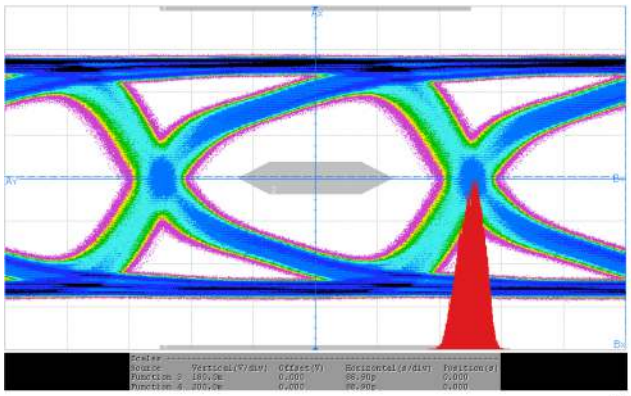


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Figure 27. Eye at TP3 (Output of TMDS261) With 20-m, 24-AWG HDMI Cable, 2.25-Gbps Input TMDS Data Rate, Slowest Rise- and Fall-Time Setting on TMDS outputs

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Table 3. TMDS261 vs TMDS251 Pinout

PIN NUMBER	I/O	TMDS251	TMDS261
Pins 32 and 33	I	GPIO mode: S1 and S2 configured as source selector pins	GPIO mode: S1 and S2 configured as source selector pins (same as TMDS251) I²C mode: S1 and S2 configured as SCL and SDA for local slave I²C communication
Pin 34	I	EQ: TMDS input equalization control select EQ = Low – HDMI 1.3 compliant cable EQ = High – 10-m 28 AWG HDMI cable	I2C_SEL: GPIO / local I²C control select I2C_SEL = High – Device is configured by GPIO logic. I2C_SEL= Low – Device is configured by I²C logic.
Pin 49	—	VDD: HPD/DDC power supply	$\overline{LP}$: Low-power mode select bar $\overline{LP}$ = High – Normal operational mode $\overline{LP}$ = Low – Device goes into low-power state.

Based on the differences listed in Table 3, attention must be given to pin 34, which determines whether the device uses I²C or GPIO control.

Supply Voltage

The TMDS261 is powered up with a single power source that is 3.3-V VCC for the TMDS circuitry for HPD, DDC, and most of the control logic.

TMDS Input Fail-Safe

The TMDS261 incorporates clock-detect circuitry. If there is no valid TMDS clock from the connected HDMI/DVI source, the TMDS261 does not switch on the terminations on the source-side data channels. Additionally, the TMDS outputs are placed in the high-impedance state. This prevents the TMDS261 from turning on its outputs if there is no valid incoming HDMI/DVI data.

TMDS Outputs

A 10% precision resistor, 4.02-kΩ, is recommended to control the output swing to the HDMI-compliant 800-mV to 1200-mV range $V_{OD(pp)}$ (1000 mV typical). The TMDS outputs are high-impedance under standby mode operation, S1 = H and S2 = L.

DDC I²C Function Description

The TMDS261 provides buffers on the DDC I²C lines on all two input ports. This section explains the operation of the buffer. For representation, the source side of the TMDS261 is represented by RSCL/RSDA, and the sink side is represented by TSCL/TSDA. The buffers on the RSCL/RSDA and TSCL/TSDA pins are 5-V tolerant when the device is powered off and high-impedance under low supply voltage, 1.5 V or below. If the device is powered up, the driver T (see Figure 28) is turned on or off depending on the corresponding R-side voltage level.

When the R side is pulled low below 1.5 V, the corresponding T-side driver turns on and pulls the T side down to a low level output voltage, V_{OL}. The value of V_{OL} and V_{IL} on the T side or the sink side of the TMDS261 switch depends on the output-voltage select (OVS) control settings. OVS control can be changed by the slave I²C, see Table 8. When the OVS1 setting is selected, V_{OL} is typically 0.7 V and V_{IL} is typically 0.4 V. When the OVS2 setting is selected, V_{OL} is typically 0.6 V and V_{IL} is typically 0.4 V. When OVS3 setting (default) is selected, V_{OL} is typically 0.5 V and V_{IL} is typically 0.3 V. V_{OL} is always higher than the driver-R input threshold, V_{IL} on the T side or the sink side, preventing lockup of the repeater loop. The TMDS261 is targeted primarily as a switch in the HDTV market and is expected to be a companion chip to an HDMI receiver; thus, the OVS control has been provided on the sink side, so that the requirement of V_{IL} to be less than 0.4 V can be met. The V_{OL} value can be selected to improve or optimize noise margins between V_{OL} and V_{IL} of the repeater itself or V_{IL} of some external device connected on the T side.

When the R side is pulled up, above 1.5 V, the T-side driver turns off and the T-side pin is high-impedance.

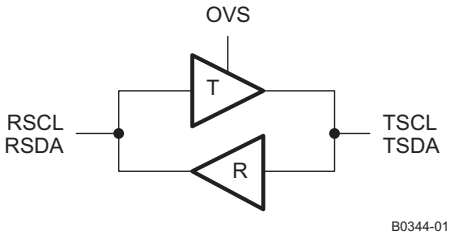


Figure 28. I²C Drivers in the TMDS261 (R Side Is the HDMI Source Side, T Side Is the HDMI Sink Side)

When the T side is pulled below 0.4 V by an external I²C driver, both drivers R and T are turned on. Driver R pulls the R side to near 0 V, and driver T is on, but is overridden by the external I²C driver. If driver T is already on, due to a low on the R side, driver R just turns on.

When the T side is released by the external I²C driver, driver T is still on, so the T side is only able to rise to the V_{OL} of driver T. Driver R turns off, because V_{OL} is above its 0.4-V V_{IL} threshold, releasing the R side. If no external I²C driver is keeping the R side low, the R side rises, and driver T turns off once the R side rises above 1.5 V, see Figure 29.

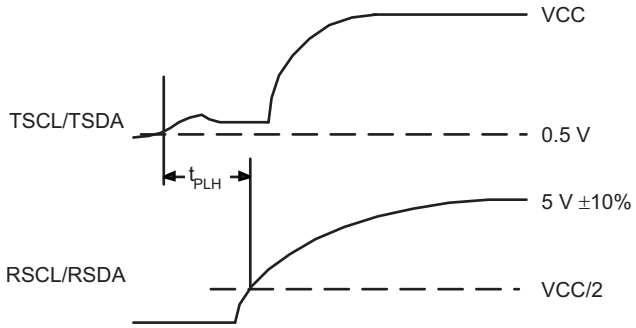


Figure 29. Waveform of Driver T Turning Off

It is important that any external I²C driver on the T side is able to pull the bus below 0.4 V to achieve full operation. If the T side cannot be pulled below 0.4 V, driver R may not recognize and transmit the low value to the R side.

DDC I²C Behavior

The typical application of the TMDS261 is as a 2×1 switch in a TV connecting up to two HDMI input sources to an HDMI receiver. The I²C repeater is 5-V tolerant, and no additional circuitry is required to translate between 3.3-V and 5-V bus voltages. In the following example, the system master is running on an R-side I²C-bus while the slave is connected to a T-side bus. Both buses run at 100 kHz, supporting standard-mode I²C operation. Master devices can be placed on either bus.

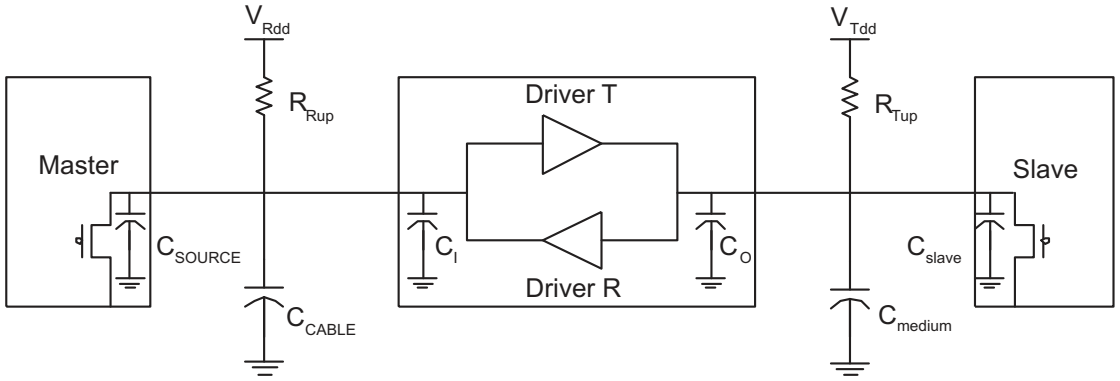


Figure 30. Typical Application

Figure 31 illustrates the waveforms seen on the R-side I²C-bus when the master writes to the slave through the I²C repeater circuit of the TMDS261. This looks like a normal I²C transmission, and the turnon and turnoff of the acknowledge signals are slightly delayed.

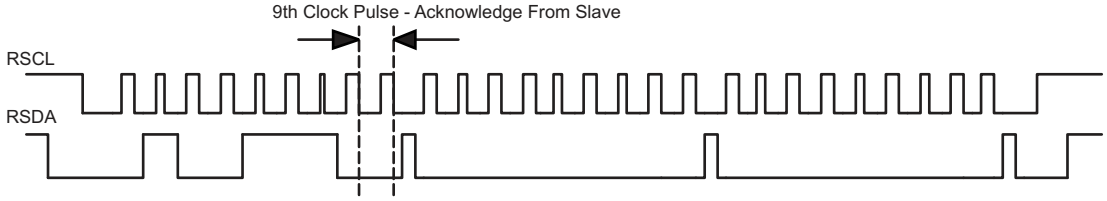


Figure 31. Bus-R Waveform

Figure 32 illustrates the waveforms seen on the T-side I²C-bus under the same operation as in Figure 31. On the T-side of the I²C repeater, the clock and data lines would have a positive offset from ground equal to the V_{OL} of the driver T. After the 8th clock pulse, the data line is pulled to the V_{OL} of the slave device, which is very close to ground in this example. At the end of the acknowledge, the slave device releases and the bus level rises back to the V_{OL} set by the driver until the R-side rises above VCC/2, after which it continues to be high. It is important to note that any arbitration or clock-stretching events require that the low level on the T-side bus at the input of the TMDS261 I²C repeater is below 0.4 V to be recognized by the device and then transmitted to the R-side I²C bus.

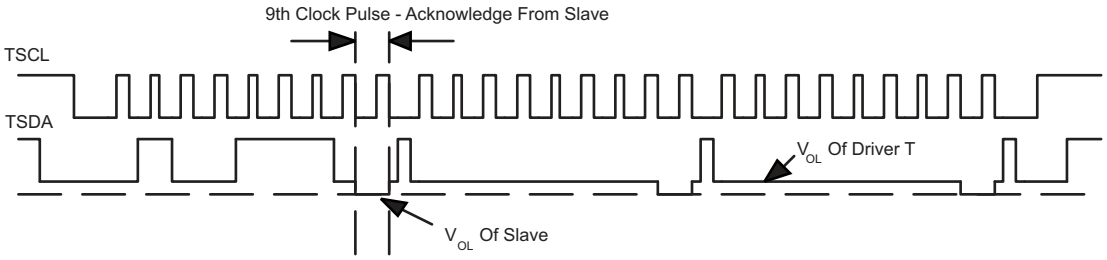


Figure 32. Bus T Waveform

I²C Pullup Resistors

The pullup resistor value is determined by two requirements:

1. The maximum sink current of the I²C buffer:

   The maximum sink current is 3 mA or slightly higher for an I²C driver supporting standard-mode I²C operation.

   $$R_{up(min)} = V_{DD}/Isink \quad (1)$$

2. The maximum transition time on the bus:

The maximum transition time, T, of an I^2C bus is set by an RC time constant, where R is the pullup resistor value and C is the total load capacitance. The parameter, k, can be calculated from Equation 3 by solving for t, the times at which certain voltage thresholds are reached. Different input threshold combinations introduce different values of t. Table 4 summarizes the possible values of k under different threshold combinations.

$$T = k \times RC \quad (2)$$

$$V(t) = V_{DD}(1 - e^{-t/RC}) \quad (3)$$

Table 4. Value of k for Different Input Threshold Voltages

$V_{th-}\backslash V_{th+}$	0.7 V_{DD}	0.65 V_{DD}	0.6 V_{DD}	0.55 V_{DD}	0.5 V_{DD}	0.45 V_{DD}	0.4 V_{DD}	0.35 V_{DD}	0.3 V_{DD}
0.1 V_{DD}	1.0986	0.9445	0.8109	0.6931	0.5878	0.4925	0.4055	0.3254	0.2513
0.15 V_{DD}	1.0415	0.8873	0.7538	0.6360	0.5306	0.4353	0.3483	0.2683	0.1942
0.2 V_{DD}	0.9808	0.8267	0.6931	0.5754	0.4700	0.3747	0.2877	0.2076	0.1335
0.25 V_{DD}	0.9163	0.7621	0.6286	0.5108	0.4055	0.3102	0.2231	0.1431	0.0690
0.3 V_{DD}	0.8473	0.6931	0.5596	0.4418	0.3365	0.2412	0.1542	0.0741	—

From Equation 1, $R_{up(min)}$ = 5.5 V/3 mA = 1.83 kΩ to operate the bus under a 5-V pullup voltage and provide less than 3 mA when the I^2C device is driving the bus to a low state. If a higher sink current, for example 4 mA, is allowed, $R_{up(min)}$ can be as low as 1.375 kΩ.

Given a 5-V I^2C device with input low and high threshold voltages at 0.3 V_{dd} and 0.7 V_{dd}, respectively, the value of k is 0.8473 from Table 4. Taking into account the 1.83-kΩ pullup resistor, the maximum total load capacitance is $C_{(total-5V)}$ = 645 pF. $C_{cable(max)}$ should be restricted to be less than 545 pF if C_{source} and C_i can be as high as 50 pF. Here the C_i is treated as C_{sink}, the load capacitance of a sink device.

Fixing the maximum transition time from Table 4, T = 1 µs, and using the k values from Table 4, the recommended maximum total resistance of the pullup resistors on an I^2C bus can be calculated for different system setups.

To support the maximum load capacitance specified in the HDMI spec, $C_{cable(max)}$ = 700 pF/C_{source} = 50 pF/C_i = 50 pF, $R_{(max)}$ can be calculated as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Pullup Resistor for Different Threshold Voltages and 800-pF Load

$V_{th-}\backslash V_{th+}$	0.7 V_{DD}	0.65 V_{DD}	0.6 V_{DD}	0.55 V_{DD}	0.5 V_{DD}	0.45 V_{DD}	0.4 V_{DD}	0.35 V_{DD}	0.3 V_{DD}	UNIT
0.1 V_{DD}	1.14	1.32	1.54	1.80	2.13	2.54	3.08	3.84	4.97	kΩ
0.15 V_{DD}	1.20	1.41	1.66	1.97	2.36	2.87	3.59	4.66	6.44	kΩ
0.2 V_{DD}	1.27	1.51	1.80	2.17	2.66	3.34	4.35	6.02	9.36	kΩ
0.25 V_{DD}	1.36	1.64	1.99	2.45	3.08	4.03	5.60	8.74	18.12	kΩ
0.3 V_{DD}	1.48	1.80	2.23	2.83	3.72	5.18	8.11	16.87	—	kΩ

Or, limiting the maximum load capacitance of each cable to 400 pF to accommodate with I^2C spec version 2.1. $C_{cable(max)}$ = 400 pF/C_{source} = 50 pF/C_i = 50 pF, the maximum values of $R_{(max)}$ are calculated as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Pullup Resistor Upon Different Threshold Voltages and 500-pF Loads

$V_{th-}\backslash V_{th+}$	0.7 V_{DD}	0.65 V_{DD}	0.6 V_{DD}	0.55 V_{DD}	0.5 V_{DD}	0.45 V_{DD}	0.4 V_{DD}	0.35 V_{DD}	0.3 V_{DD}	UNIT
0.1 V_{DD}	1.82	2.12	2.47	2.89	3.40	4.06	4.93	6.15	7.96	kΩ
0.15 V_{DD}	1.92	2.25	2.65	3.14	3.77	4.59	5.74	7.46	10.30	kΩ
0.2 V_{DD}	2.04	2.42	2.89	3.48	4.26	5.34	6.95	9.63	14.98	kΩ
0.25 V_{DD}	2.18	2.62	3.18	3.92	4.93	6.45	8.96	13.98	28.99	kΩ
0.3 V_{DD}	2.36	2.89	3.57	4.53	5.94	8.29	12.97	26.99	—	kΩ

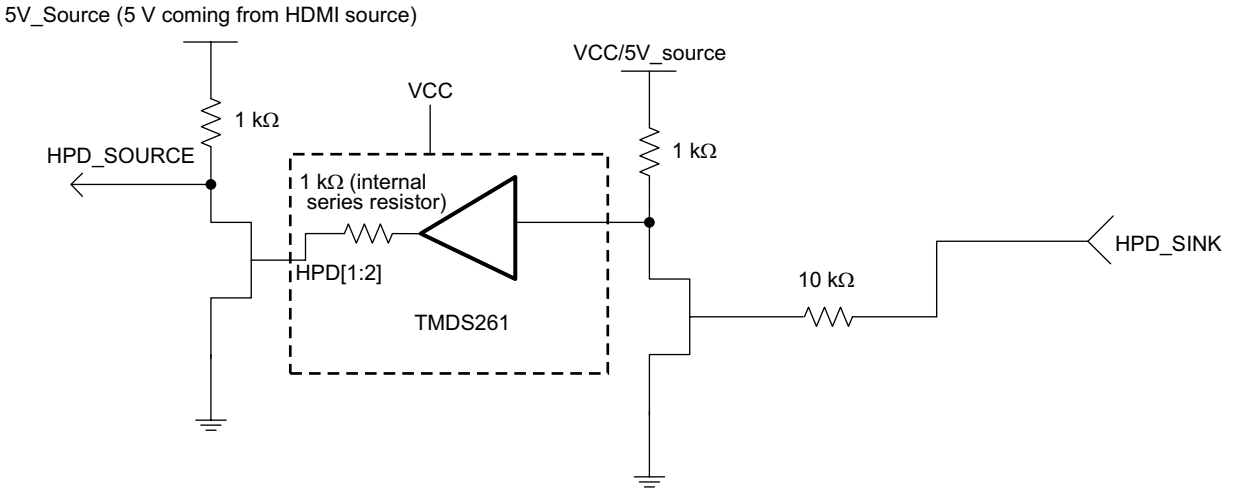
Obviously, to accommodate the 3-mA drive current specification, a narrower threshold voltage range is required to support a maximum 800-pF load capacitance for a standard-mode I^2C bus.

When the input low- and high-level threshold voltages, V_{th-} and V_{th+}, are 0.7 V and 1.9 V, respectively, which is 0.15 V_{DD} and 0.4 V_{DD}, approximately. With V_{DD} = 5 V from Table 5, the maximum pullup resistor is 3.59 kΩ. The allowable pullup resistor is in the range of 1.83 kΩ and 3.59 kΩ.

HPD Pins

The HPD circuits are powered by the 3.3-V VCC supply. This provides maximum V_{OH} = VCC and maximum V_{OL}= 0.4-V output signals to the SOURCE with a typical 1-kΩ output resistance. An external 1-kΩ resistor is not needed here. The HPD output of the selected source port follows the logic level of the HPD_SINK input. Unselected HPD outputs are kept low. When the device is in standby mode, all HPD outputs follow HPD_SINK.

If V_{OH} greater than VCC is desired, then an external circuit as shown in Figure 33 can be used. In this case, the max V_{OH} can be equal to the 5 V coming from the HDMI source.



VCC	HPD_SINK	HPD[1:2]	HPD_SOURCE
ON	L	H	L
ON	H	L	H
OFF	X	Z	H

S0387-02

Figure 33. External Circuit to Drive 5-V V_{OH} on HPD[1:2]

Layout Considerations

The high-speed differential TMDS inputs are the most critical paths for the TMDS261. 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 TMDS261.
- 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.
- Keep the trace lengths of the TMDS signals between connector and device as short as possible.

Using the TMDS261 in Systems with Different CEC Link Requirements

The TMDS261 supports a DTV with up to two HDMI inputs when used in conjunction with a signal-port HDMI receiver. Figure 34 and Figure 35 through Figure 37 show simplified application block diagrams for the TMDS261

in different DTVs with different consumer electronic control (CEC) requirements. The CEC is an optional feature of the HDMI interface for centralizing and simplifying user control instructions from multiple audio/video products in an interconnected system, even when all the audio/video products are from different manufacturers. This feature minimizes the number of remote controls in a system, as well as reducing the number of times buttons must be pressed.

A DTV Supporting a Passive CEC Link

In Figure 34, the DTV does not have the capability of handling CEC signals, but allows CEC signals to pass over the CEC bus. The source selection is done by the control command of the DTV. The user cannot force the command from any audio/video product on the CEC bus. The selected source reads the E-EDID data after receiving an asserted HPD signal. The microcontroller loads different CEC physical addresses while changing the source by means of the S1 and S2 pins.

E-EDID Reading Configurations in Standby Mode

When the DTV system is in standby mode, the sources do not read the E-EDID memory because the 1-kΩ pulldown resistor keeping the HPD_SINK input at logic low forces all HPD pins to output logic-low to all sources. The source does not read the E-EDID data with a low on HPD signal. However, if reading the E-EDID data in the system standby mode is preferred, then TMDS261 can still support this need.

The recommended configuration sequences are:

1. Apply the same 3.3-V power to the VCC of TMDS261 and the TMDS line termination at the HDMI receiver
2. Because the TMDS261 has clock-detect circuitry and there is no valid input TMDS clock in the standby mode, TMDS261 draws significanty less current.
3. Set S1 and S2 to select the source port which is allowed to read the E-EDID memory.

Note that if the source has a time-out limitation between the 5-V and the HPD signals, the foregoing configuration is not applicable. Uses individual EEPROMs assigned for each input port, see Figure 35 through Figure 37. The solution uses E-EDID data to be readable during system power-off or standby-mode operations.

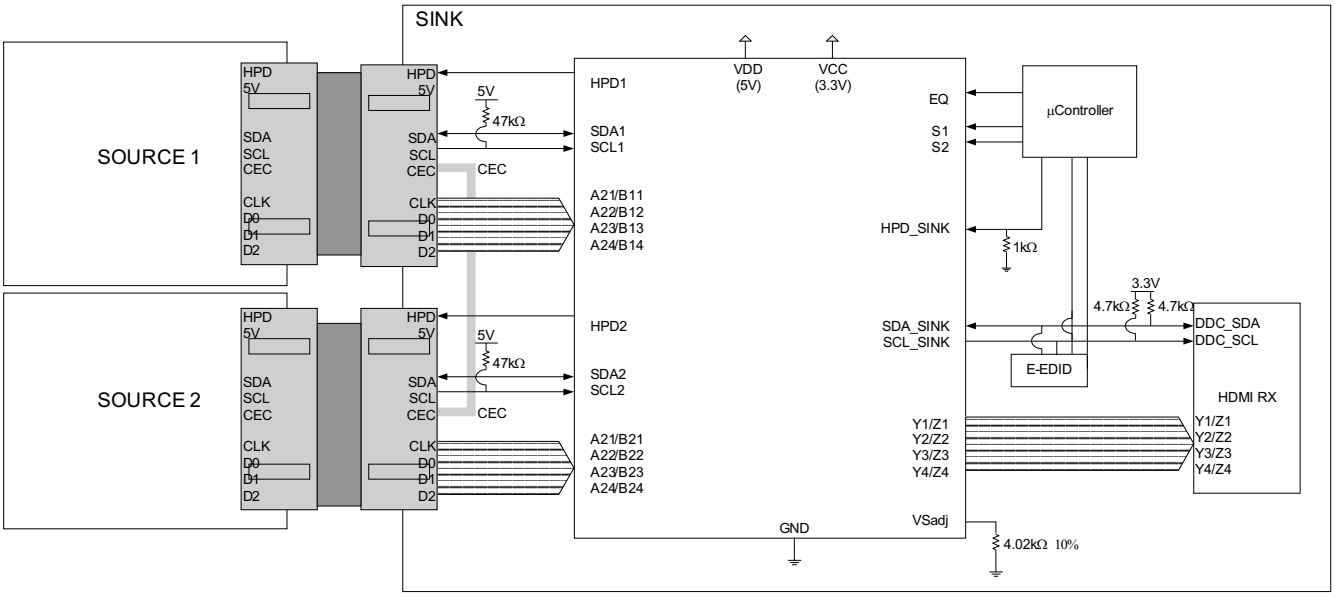


Figure 34. Two-Port HDMI-Enabled DTV With TMDS261 – CEC Commands Passing Through

A DTV Supporting an Active CEC Link

In Figure 35, the CEC PHY and CEC LOGIC functions are added. The DTV can initiate and/or react to CEC signals from its remote control or other audio/video products on the same CEC bus. All sources must have their own CEC physical address to support the full functionality of the CEC link.

A source reads its CEC physical address stored its E-EDID memory after receiving a logic-high from the HPD feedback. When HPD is high, the sink-assigned CEC physical address should be maintained. Otherwise, when HPD is low, the source sets CEC physical address value to (F.F.F.F).

Case 1 – AC-Coupled Source (See Figure 35, Port 1)

When the source TMDS lines are ac-coupled or when the source cannot detect the TMDS termination provided in the connected sink, the indication of the source selection can only come from the HPD signal. The TMDS261 HPD1 pin should be applied directly as the HPD signal back to the source.

Case 2 – DC-Coupled Source (See Figure 36, Port 2)

When the source TMDS lines are dc-coupled, there are two methods to inform the source that it is the active source to the sink. One is checking the HPD signal from the sink, and the other is checking the termination condition in the sink.

In a full-CEC operation mode, the HPD signal is set high whether the port is selected or not. The source loads and maintains the CEC physical address when HPD is high. As soon as HPD goes low, the source loses the CEC physical address. To keep the CEC physical address to the source, the HPD signal is looping back from the source-provided 5-V signal through a 1-kΩ pullup resistor in the sink. This method is acceptable in applications where the HDMI transmitter can detect the receiver termination by current sensing and the receiver has switchable termination on the TMDS inputs. The internal termination resistors are connected to the termination voltage when the port is selected, or they are disconnected when the port is not selected. The TMDS261 features switchable termination on the TMDS inputs.

Case 3 – External Logic Control for HPD (See Figure 37, Port 3)

When the HDMI transmitter does not have the capability of detecting the receiver termination, using the HPD signal as a reference for sensing port selections is the only possible method. External control logic for switching the connections of the HPD signals between the HPD pins of the TMDS261 and the 5-V signal from the source provides a good solution.

E-EDID Reading Configurations in Standby Mode

When the TMDS261 is in standby mode operation, S1 = H and S2 = L, all sources can read their E-EDID memories simultaneously with all HPD pins following HPD_SINK in logic-high. HPD_SINK input low prevents E-EDID reading in standby-mode operation.

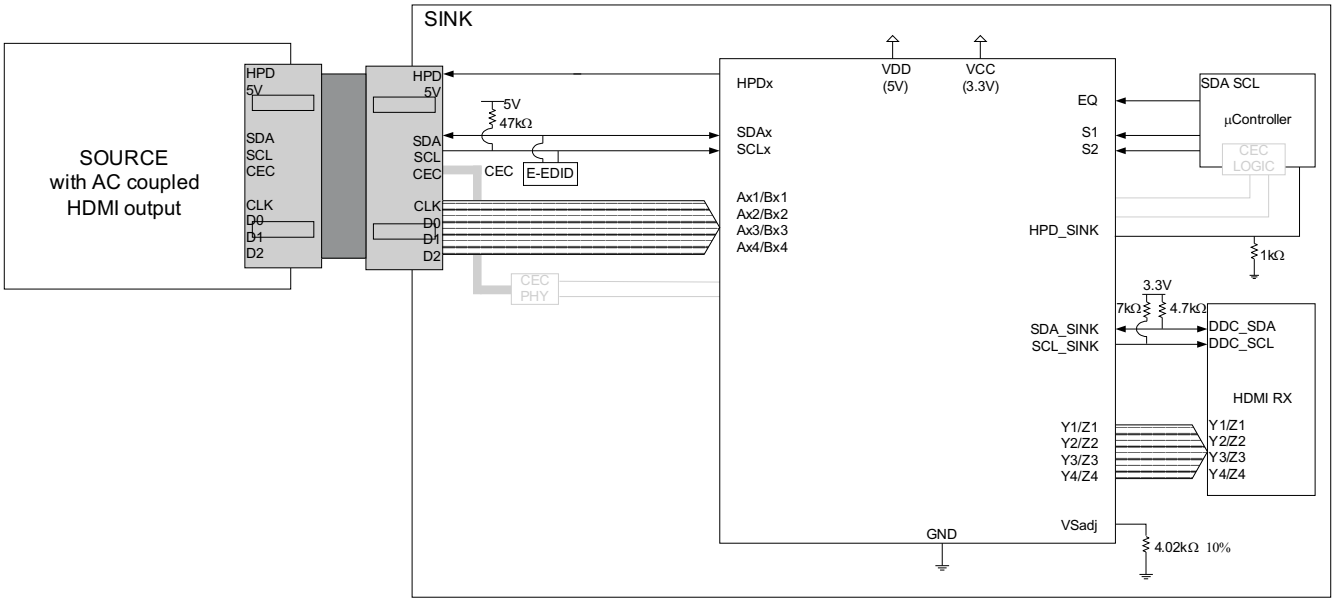


Figure 35. Two-Port HDMI Enabled DTV With TMDS261 – AC Coupled Source – CEC Commands Active

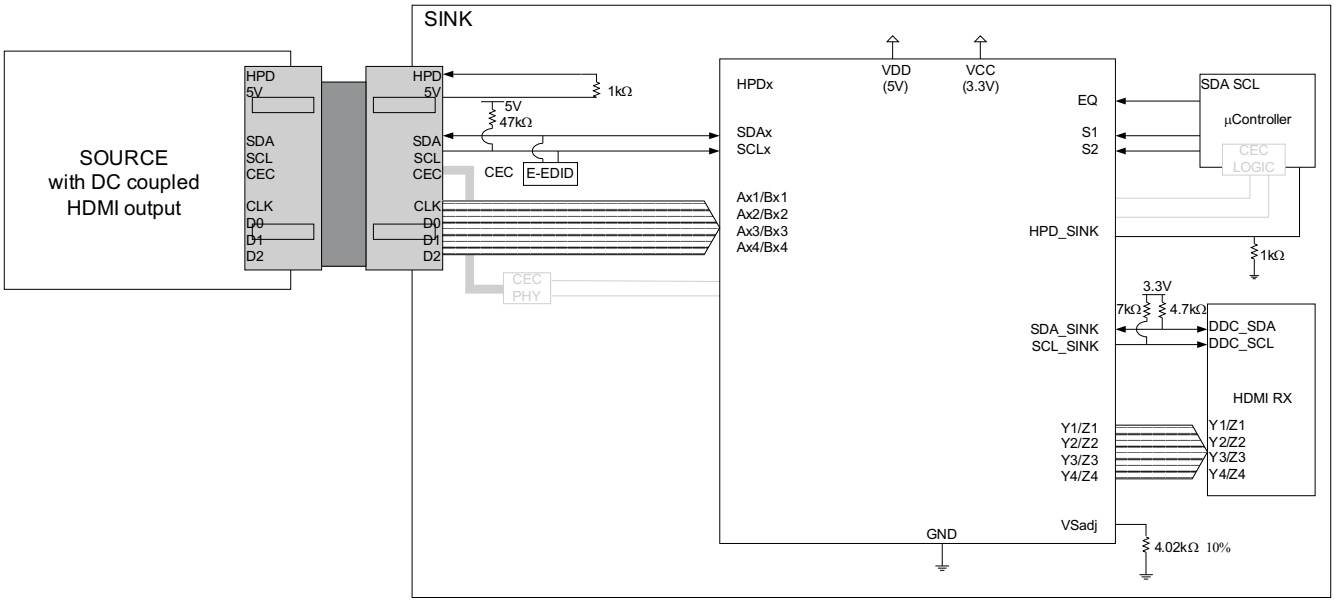


Figure 36. Two-Port HDMI Enabled DTV With TMDS261 – DC Coupled Source – CEC Commands Active

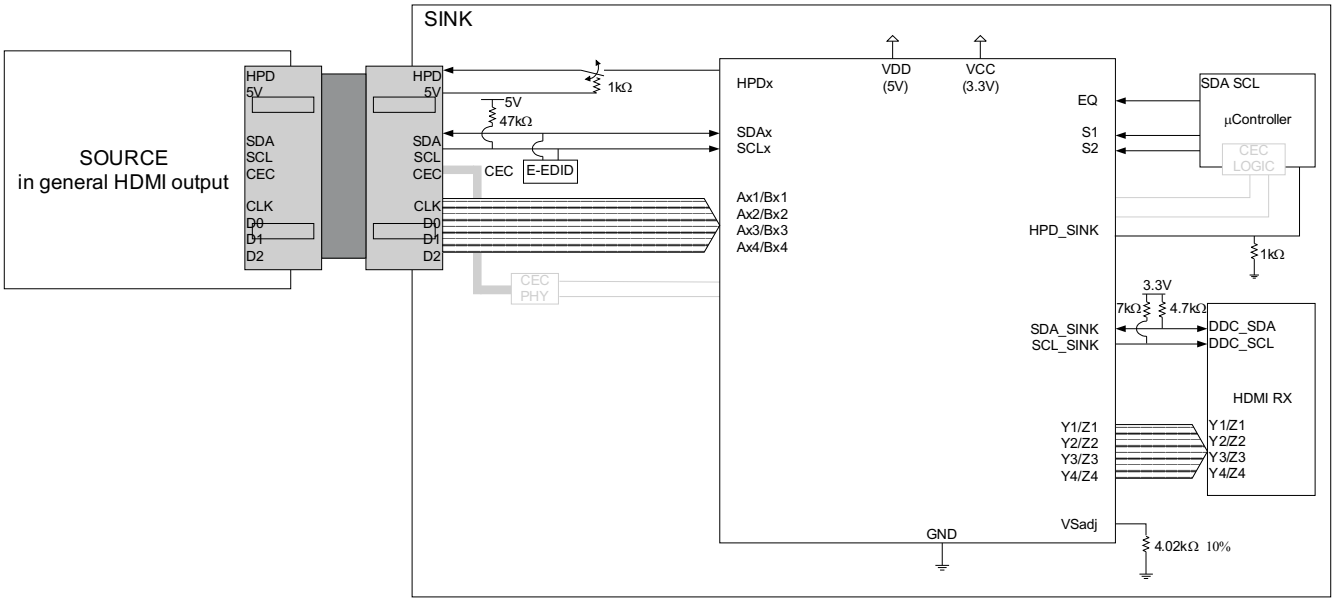


Figure 37. Two-Port HDMI Enabled DTV With TMDS261 – External Logic – CEC Commands Active

I²C INTERFACE NOTES

The I²C interface is used to access the internal registers of the TMDS261. I²C is a two-wire serial interface developed by Philips Semiconductor (see I²C-Bus Specification, Version 2.1, January 2000). The bus consists of a data line (SDA) and a clock line (SCL) with pullup structures. When the bus is idle, both SDA and SCL lines are pulled high. All the I²C-compatible devices connect to the I²C bus through open-drain I/O pins, SDA and SCL. A master device, usually a microcontroller or a digital signal processor, controls the bus. The master is responsible for generating the SCL signal and device addresses. The master also generates specific conditions that indicate the START and STOP of data transfer. A slave device receives and/or transmits data on the bus under control of the master device. The TMDS261 works as a slave and supports standard-mode transfer (100 kbps).

The basic I²C start and stop access cycles are shown in Figure 38.

The basic access cycle consists of the following:

- A start condition
- A slave address cycle
- Any number of data cycles
- A stop condition

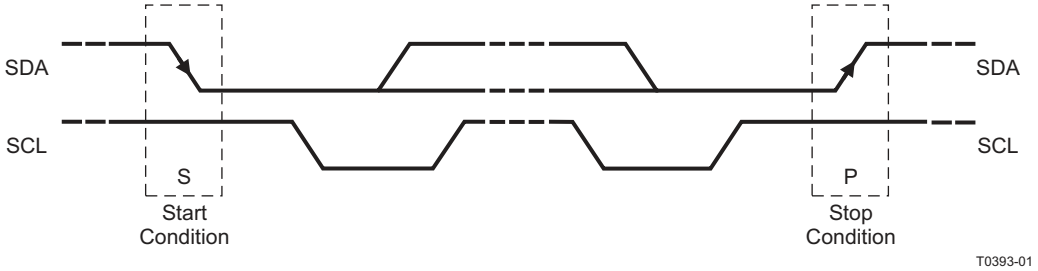


Figure 38. I²C Start and Stop Conditions

GENERAL I²C PROTOCOL

- The *master* initiates data transfer by generating a *start condition*. The *start condition* is when a high-to-low

transition occurs on the SDA line while SCL is high, as shown in Figure 38. All I²C-compatible devices should recognize a *start condition*.

- The master then generates the SCL pulses and transmits the 7-bit address and the *read/write direction bit* R/W on the SDA line. During all transmissions, the master ensures that data is *valid*. A *valid data* condition requires the SDA line to be stable during the entire high period of the clock pulse (see Figure 39). All devices recognize the address sent by the master and compare it to their internal fixed addresses. Only the slave device with a matching address generates an *acknowledge* (see Figure 40) by pulling the SDA line low during the entire high period of the ninth SCL cycle. On detecting this acknowledge, the master knows that a communication link with a slave has been established.
- The master generates further SCL cycles to either *transmit* data to the slave (R/W bit 0) or *receive* data from the slave (R/W bit 1). In either case, the *receiver* must acknowledge the data sent by the *transmitter*. So an acknowledge signal can be generated either by the master or by the slave, depending on which one is the receiver. The 9-bit valid data sequences consisting of 8-bit data and 1-bit acknowledge can continue as long as necessary (See Figure 42 through Figure 45).
- To signal the end of the data transfer, the master generates a *stop condition* by pulling the SDA line from low to high while the SCL line is high (see Figure 38). This releases the bus and stops the communication link with the addressed slave. All I²C compatible devices must recognize the stop condition. Upon the receipt of a *stop condition*, all devices know that the bus is released, and they wait for a *start condition* followed by a matching address.

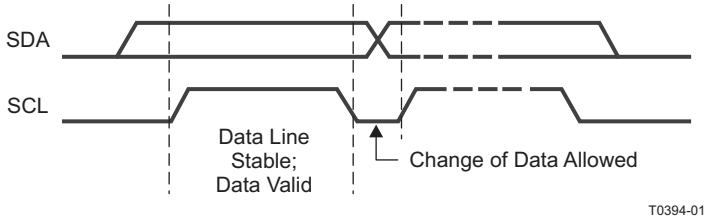


Figure 39. I²C Bit Transfer

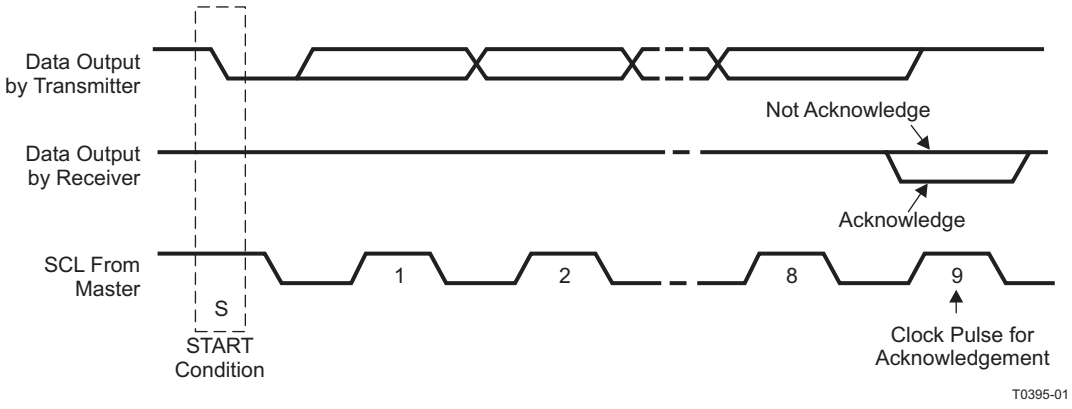


Figure 40. I²C Acknowledge

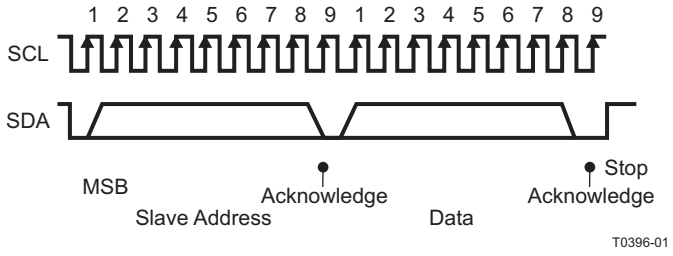


Figure 41. I²C Address, Data Cycle(s), and Stop

During a write cycle, the transmitting device must not drive the SDA signal line during the acknowledge cycle so that the receiving device may drive the SDA signal low. After each byte transfer following the address byte, the receiving device pulls the SDA line low for one SCL clock cycle. A stop condition is initiated by the transmitting device after the last byte is transferred. An example of a write cycle can be found in Figure 42 and Figure 43. Note that the TMDS261 allows multiple write transfers to occur. See the *Example – Writing to the TMDS261* section for more information.

During a read cycle, the slave receiver acknowledges the initial address byte if it decodes the address as its address. Following this initial acknowledge by the slave, the master device becomes a receiver and acknowledges data bytes sent by the slave. When the master has received all of the requested data bytes from the slave, the not-acknowledge ($\overline{A}$) condition is initiated by the master by keeping the SDA signal high just before it asserts the stop (P) condition. This sequence terminates a read cycle as shown in Figure 44 and Figure 45. See the *Example – Reading from the TMDS261* section for more information.

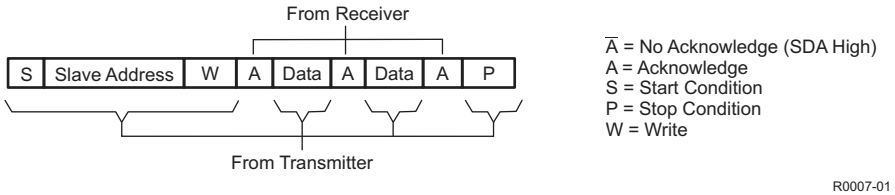


Figure 42. I²C Write Cycle

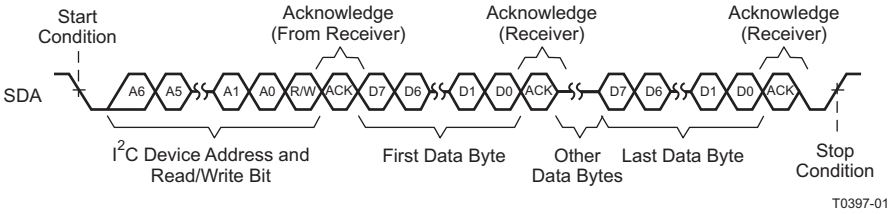


Figure 43. Multiple-Byte Write Transfer

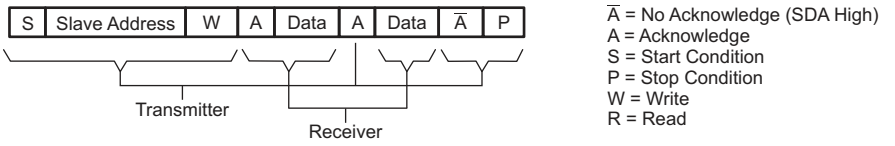


Figure 44. I²C Read Cycle

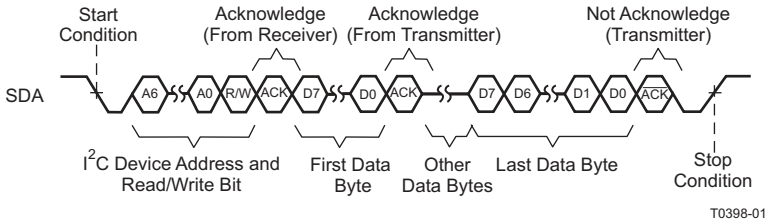


Figure 45. Multiple-Byte Read Transfer

Slave Address

Both SDA and SCL must be connected to a positive supply voltage via a pullup resistor. These resistors should comply with the I²C specification that ranges from 2 kΩ to 19 kΩ. When the bus is free, both lines are high. The address byte is the first byte received following the START condition from the master device. The 7-bit address is factory preset to 0101 100. Table 7 lists the calls that the TMDS261 responds to.

Table 7. TMDS261 Slave Address

FIXED ADDRESS							READ/WRITE BIT
Bit 7 (MSB)	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0 (R/W)
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1/0

EXAMPLE – WRITING TO THE TMDS261

The proper way to write to the TMDS261 is illustrated as follows:

An I^2C master initiates a write operation to the TMDS261 by generating a start condition (S) followed by the TMDS261 I^2C address (as shown following, in MSB-first bit order, followed by a 0 to indicate a write cycle. After receiving an acknowledge from the TMDS261, the master presents the subaddress (sink port) to be written, consisting of one byte of data, MSB-first. The TMDS261 acknowledges the byte after completion of the transfer. Finally, the master presents the data to be written to the register (sink port), and the TMDS261 acknowledges the byte. The master can continue presenting data to be written after TMDS261 acknowledges the previous byte (steps 6, 7). After the last byte to be written has been acknowledged by TMDS261, the I^2C master then terminates the write operation by generating a stop condition (P).

Step 1	**0**
I^2C start (master)	S

Step 2	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I^2C general address (master)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

Step 3	**8**
I^2C acknowledge (slave)	A

Step 4	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I^2C write sink logic address (master)	0	0	0	0	Addr	Addr	Addr	Addr

Step 5	**8**
I^2C acknowledge (slave)	A

Step 6	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I^2C write data (master)	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data

Data is the register address or register data to be written

Step 7	**8**
I^2C acknowledge (slave)	A

Step 8	**0**
I^2C stop (master)	P

An example of the proper bit control for selecting port 2 is:

Step 4: 0000 0001

Step 6: 1001 0000

EXAMPLE – READING FROM THE TMDS261

The read operation consists of two phases. The first phase is the address phase. In this phase, an I^2C master initiates a write operation to the TMDS261 by generating a start condition (S) followed by the TMDS261 I^2C address, in MSB-first bit order, followed by a 0 to indicate a write cycle. After receiving acknowledges from the TMDS261, the master presents the subaddress of the register to be read. After the cycle is acknowledged (A), the master may optionally terminate the cycle by generating a stop condition (P).

The second phase is the data phase. In this phase, an I^2C master initiates a read operation to the TMDS261 by

generating a start condition followed by the TMDS261 I²C address (as shown following for a read operation), in MSB first bit order, followed by a 1 to indicate a read cycle. After an acknowledge from the TMDS261, the I²C master receives one byte of data from the TMDS261. The master can continue receiving data byes by issuing an acknowledge after each byte read (steps 10, 11). After the last data byte has been transferred from the TMDS261 to the master, the master generates a not-acknowledge followed by a stop.

TMDS261 Read Phase 1

Step 1	**0**
I²C start (master)	S

Step 2	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I²C general address (master)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

Step 3	**8**
I²C acknowledge (slave)	A

Step 4	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I²C write sink logic address (master)	0	0	0	0	Addr	Addr	Addr	Addr

Where Addr is determined by the values shown in Table 7.

Step 5	**8**
I²C acknowledge (slave)	A

Step 6	**0**
I²C stop (master)	P

Step 6 is optional.

TMDS261 Read Phase 2

Step 7	**0**
I²C start (master)	S

Step 8	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I²C general address (master)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

Step 9	**8**
I²C acknowledge (slave)	A

Step 10	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
I²C read data (slave)	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data

Where data is determined by the logic values contained in the internal registers.

Step 11A	**8**
I²C acknowledge (master)	A

If Step 11A is executed, go to step 10. If Step 11B is executed, go to Step 12.

Step 11B	**8**
I²C not acknowledge (master)	$\overline{A}$

Step 12	**0**
I²C stop (master)	P

Table 8. I²C Register 0x01 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7:6	**Bit 7**	**Bit 6**		**Port Select I²C Mode**
	1	1	X	Port 1 is selected as the active port; HPD on non-selected ports is low. HPD1 can go low, high or high-Z.
	1	0		Port 2 is selected as the active port; HPD on non-selected ports is low. HPD2 can go low, high or high-Z.
	0	0		Disallowed (indeterminate sate, all terminations are disconnected)
	0	1		Standby mode: HPD[1:2] follows HPD_SINK.
5:4	**Bit 4**	**Bit 3**		**OVS Control**
	0	0		OVS2: DDC sink-side V_{OL} and V_{IL} offset range 2: $V_{IL2\ (max)}$: 0.4 V, $V_{OL2\ (max)}$: 0.6 V
	0	1	X	OVS3: DDC sink-side V_{OL} and V_{IL} offset range 3: $V_{IL3\ (max)}$: 0.3 V, $V_{OL3\ (max)}$: 0.5 V
	1	1		OVS1: DDC sink-side V_{OL} and V_{IL} offset range 1: $V_{IL1\ (max)}$: 0.4 V, $V_{OL1\ (max)}$: 0.7 V
3:2	**Bit 3**	**Bit 2**		**Output Edge Rate Control**
	1	1		Fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting + 120 ps approximately (slowest rise and fall time setting)
	1	0		Fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting + 100 ps approximately
	0	1		Fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting + 50 ps approximately
	0	0	X	Fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting
1:0	**Bit 1**	**Bit 0**		**Power Mode**
	1	0		Device enters low-power mode.
	1	1		Device enters low-power mode.
	0	1		Reserved
	0	0	X	Device is in normal-power mode.

Register 0x01 is read/write.

Table 9. I²C Register 0x02 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7:6	**Bit 7**	**Bit 6**		**Port Select Status Indicator**
	1	1	X	Indicates port 1 is selected as the active port, all other ports are low.
	1	0		Indicates port 2 is selected as the active port, all other ports are low.
	0	0		Disallowed (indeterminate sate, all terminations are disconnected)
	0	1		Indicates standby mode: HPD[1:2] follows HPD_SINK.
5:4	**Bit 4**	**Bit 3**		**OVS Control Status Indicator**
	0	0		Indicates DDC sink side V_{OL} and V_{IL} offset range 2: $V_{IL2\ (max)}$: 0.4 V, $V_{OL2\ (max)}$: 0.6 V
	0	1	X	Indicates DDC sink side V_{OL} and V_{IL} offset range 3: $V_{IL3\ (max)}$: 0.3 V, $V_{OL3\ (max)}$: 0.5 V
	1	1		Indicates DDC sink side V_{OL} and V_{IL} offset range 1: $V_{IL1\ (max)}$: 0.4 V, $V_{OL1\ (max)}$: 0.7 V
3:2	**Bit 3**	**Bit 2**		**Output edge rate status control**
	1	1		Indicates fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting + 120 ps approximately (slowest rise and fall time setting)
	1	0		Indicates fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting + 100 ps approximately
	0	1		Indicates fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting + 50 ps approximately
	0	0	X	Indicates fastest TMDS output rise and fall time setting
1:0	**Bit 1**	**Bit 0**		**Power Mode Status Indicator**
	1	0		Indicates device enters low-power mode
	1	1		Indicates device enters low-power mode
	0	1		Reserved
	0	0	X	Indicates device is in normal-power mode

Register 0x02 is read-only.

Table 10. I²C Register 0x03 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7	1	Clock detect disabled		Clock Detect Circuit Disabled. For HDMI compliance testing (TMDS Termination Voltage Test) clock-detect feature should be disabled. In this mode the terminations on the TMDS input data lines are always connected when the port is selected.
	0	Clock detect enabled	X	Clock Detect Circuit Enabled. It is recommended that TMDS261 is used in this default mode during normal operation where clock detect circuit is enabled . The terminations on the TMDS input data lines are connected only when valid TMDS clock is detected on the selected port.
6:5	X	RSVD		Reserved
4	0	RSVD	X	Note: Do not write a 1 to this bit
3:0	0	RSVD	X	Reserved

Register 0x03 is read/write, For disabling clock detect, value of 80h or 1000 0000b can be written to register 0x03.

Table 11. I²C Register 0x04 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7	1	Clock detected		A valid clock signal is detected on the selected port. If clock detect is disabled in register 0x03, then bit 7 of register 0x04 will always be 1.
	0	No clock detect	X	The selected port does not have a valid clock signal.
6:5	X	RSVD		Reserved
4	0	RSVD	X	This bit should always read 0
3:0	0	RSVD	X	Reserved

Register 0x04 is read-only.

Table 12. I²C Register 0x05 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7:0	—	RSVD	X	Reserved. Read-only, value is indeterministic.

Register 0x05 is TI internal use only.

Table 13. I²C Register 0x06 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7:0	—	RSVD	X	Reserved. Read-only, value is indeterministic.

Register 0x06 is TI internal use only.

Table 14. I²C Register 0x07 Lookup Table

BIT	VALUE	STATE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
7:0	—	RSVD	X	Reserved. Read-only, value is indeterministic.

Register 0x07 is TI internal use only.

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