



IP4786CZ32

**DVI and HDMI interface ESD and overcurrent protection,
DDC/CEC buffering, hot plug detect and backdrive protection**

Rev. 1 — 15 April 2011

Product data sheet

1. General description

The IP4786CZ32 is designed to protect High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) transmitter host interfaces. It includes HDMI 5 V overcurrent / overvoltage protection, Data Display Channel (DDC) buffering and decoupling, hot plug detect, backdrive protection, Consumer Electronic Control (CEC) buffering and decoupling, and ± 8 kV contact ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD) protection for all I/Os in accordance with the IEC 61000-4-2, level 4 standard.

The IP4786CZ32 incorporates Transmission Line Clamping (TLC) technology on the high-speed Transition Minimized Differential Signaling (TMDS) lines to simplify routing and help reduce impedance discontinuities. All TMDS lines are protected by an impedance-matched diode configuration that minimizes impedance discontinuities caused by typical shunt diodes.

The enhanced 60 mA overcurrent / overvoltage linear regulator guarantees HDMI-compliant 5 V output voltage levels with up to 6.5 V inputs.

The DDC lines use a new buffering concept which decouples the internal capacitive load from the external capacitive load for use with standard Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) or Low Voltage Transistor-Transistor Logic (LVTTTL) I/O cells down to 1.8 V. This buffering also redrives the DDC and CEC signals, allowing the use of longer or cheaper HDMI cables with a higher capacitance. The internal hot plug detect module simplifies the application of the HDMI transmitter to control the hot plug signal.

All lines provide appropriate integrated pull-ups and pull-downs for HDMI compliance and backdrive protection to guarantee that HDMI interface signals are not pulled down if the system is powered down or enters Standby mode. Only a single external capacitor is required for operation.

2. Features and benefits

- HDMI 1.3a and 1.4, 340 MHz pixel clock, deep color and HDMI Ethernet and Audio return Channel (HEAC) compatible
- Pb-free, Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) compliant and free of halogen and antimony (Dark Green compliant)
- Robust ESD protection without degradation after repeated ESD strikes
- Impedance matched 100 Ω differential transmission line ESD protection for TMDS lines (± 10 Ω). No Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) pre-compensation required
- All external I/O lines with ESD protection of at least ± 8 kV in accordance with the IEC 61000-4-2, level 4 standard



- DDC capacitive decoupling between system side and HDMI connector side and buffering to drive cable with high capacitive load (> 700 pF/25 m)
- Hot plug detect module
- CEC buffering and isolation, with integrated backdrive-protected $26\text{ k}\Omega$ pull-up
- Simplified flow-through routing utilizing less overall PCB space
- Highest integration in a small footprint, PCB level, optimized RF routing, 32-pin HVQFN leadless package

3. Applications

- The IP4786CZ32 can be used for a wide range of HDMI source devices, consumer and computing electronics:
 - ◆ Standard-Definition (SD) and High-Definition (HD) DVD player
 - ◆ Set-top box
 - ◆ PC graphic card
 - ◆ Game console
 - ◆ HDMI picture performance quality enhancer module
 - ◆ Digital Visual Interface (DVI)

4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package		
	Name	Description	Version
IP4786CZ32	HVQFN32	plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 32 terminals; body $5 \times 5 \times 1$ mm	SOT617-3

5. Functional diagram

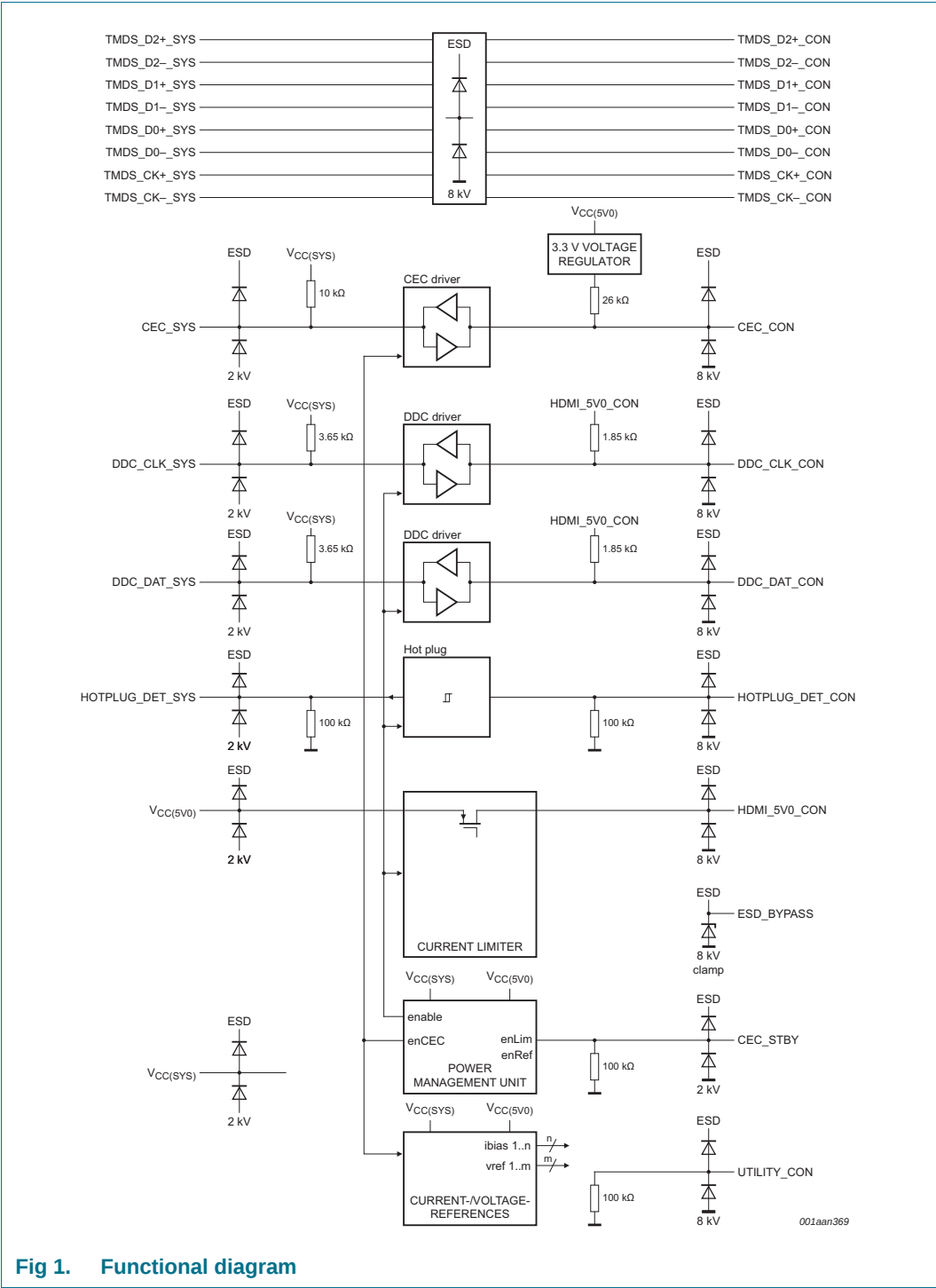


Fig 1. Functional diagram

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning

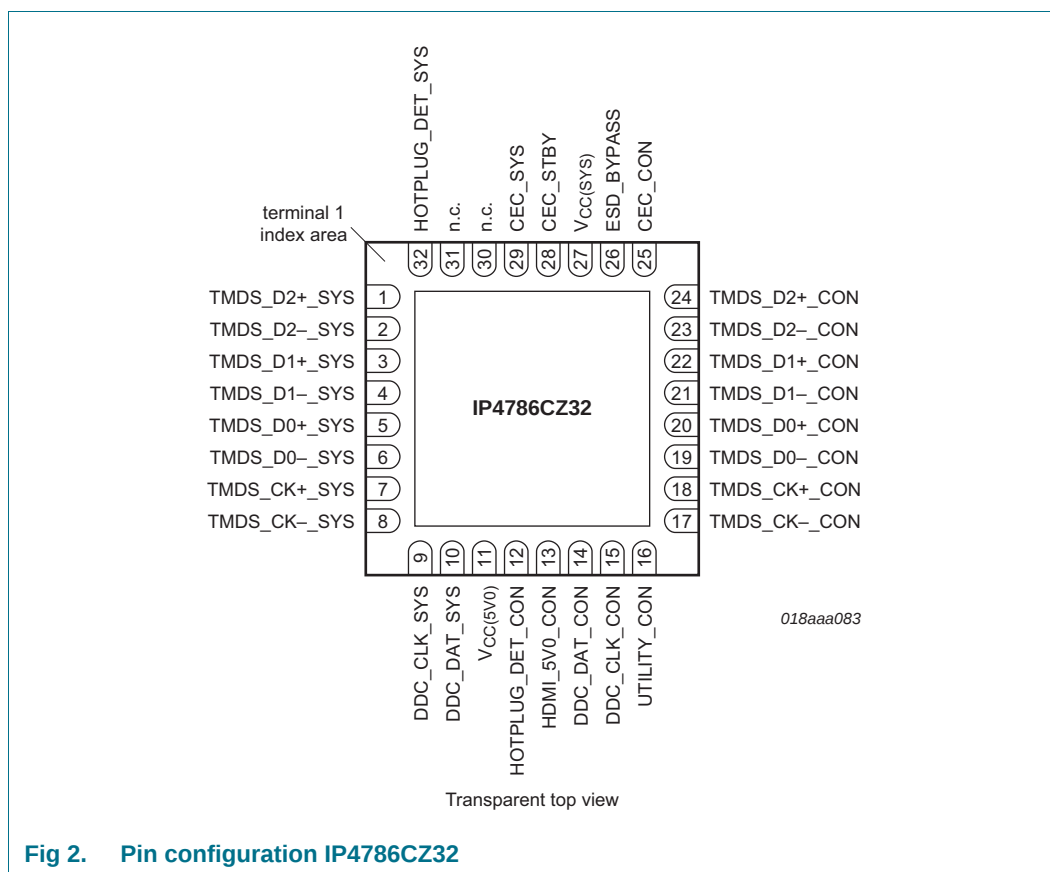


Fig 2. Pin configuration IP4786CZ32

6.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Pin	Name	Description
1	TMDS_D2+_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
2	TMDS_D2-_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
3	TMDS_D1+_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
4	TMDS_D1-_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
5	TMDS_D0+_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
6	TMDS_D0-_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
7	TMDS_CK+_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
8	TMDS_CK-_SYS	TMDS to ASIC inside system
9	DDC_CLK_SYS	DDC clock system side
10	DDC_DAT_SYS	DDC data system side
11	V _{CC(5V0)}	5 V supply input
12	HOTPLUG_DET_CON	hot plug detect connector side
13	HDMI_5V0_CON	5 V overcurrent out to connector

Table 2. Pin description ...continued

Pin	Name	Description
14	DDC_DAT_CON	DDC data connector side
15	DDC_CLK_CON	DDC clock connector side
16	UTILITY_CON	utility line ESD protection
17	TMDS_CK-_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
18	TMDS_CK+_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
19	TMDS_D0-_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
20	TMDS_D0+_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
21	TMDS_D1-_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
22	TMDS_D1+_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
23	TMDS_D2-_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
24	TMDS_D2+_CON	TMDS ESD protection to connector
25	CEC_CON	CEC signal connector side
26	ESD_BYPASS	ESD bias voltage
27	V _{CC(SYS)}	supply voltage for level shifting
28	CEC_STBY	CEC Standby mode control (LOW for lowest power, CEC-only mode)
29	CEC_SYS	CEC I/O signal system side
30	n.c.	not connected
31	n.c.	not connected
32	HOTPLUG_DET_SYS	hot plug detect system side
ground pad	GND	ground

7. Limiting values

Table 3. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(5V0)}$	supply voltage (5.0 V)		GND – 0.5	6.5	V
V_I	input voltage	I/O pins	GND – 0.5	5.5	V
V_{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	IEC 61000-4-2, level 4 (contact)	[1] -	±8	kV
		IEC 61000-4-2, level 1 (contact)	[2] -	±2	kV
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	DDC operating at 100 kHz; CEC operating at 1 kHz; 50 % duty cycle; CEC_STBY = HIGH; no current at HDMI_5V0_CON	-	50	mW
		DDC and CEC bus in idle mode; CEC_STBY = HIGH; no current at HDMI_5V0_CON	-	3.0	mW
		DDC and CEC bus in idle mode; CEC_STBY = LOW	-	1.0	mW
T_{amb}	ambient temperature		-25	+85	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-55	+125	°C

[1] Connector-side pins (typically denoted with “_CON” suffix) to ground.

[2] System-side pins: CEC_SYS, DDC_DAT_SYS, DDC_CLK_SYS, HOTPLUG_DET_SYS, CEC_STBY, $V_{CC(SYS)}$ and $V_{CC(5V0)}$.

$T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

[1] The IP4786CZ32 contains a 5 V voltage regulator function for higher input voltages. Any input voltage of $4.925\text{ V} < V_{CC(5V0)} < 6.50\text{ V}$ will provide HDMI compliant output levels of 4.8 V to 5.3 V on HDMI_5V0_CON.

$T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

- [1] This parameter is guaranteed by design.
- [2] Capacitive dip at HDMI Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) measurement conditions.
- [3] ANSI-ESD5.1-2004, ESD sensitivity testing Transmission Line Pulse (TLP) component level method 50 TDR.
- [4] Signal pins:
TMDS_D0+_CON, TMDS_D0-_CON, TMDS_D1+_CON, TMDS_D1-_CON, TMDS_D2+_CON,
TMDS_D2-_CON, TMDS_CK+_CON, TMDS_CK-_CON,
TMDS_D0+_SYS, TMDS_D0-_SYS, TMDS_D1+_SYS, TMDS_D1-_SYS, TMDS_D2+_SYS,
TMDS_D2-_SYS, TMDS_CK+_SYS and TMDS_CK-_SYS.
- [5] Backdrive current from TMDS_x_SYS and TMDS_x_CON pins to local V_{CC(V50)} bias rail at power-down.
Device does not block backdrive current leakage through the device to/from ASIC I/O pins connected to TMDS_x_SYS pins.

Table 6. HDMI_5V0_CON*T_{amb} = -25 °C to +85 °C unless otherwise specified.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
r _{dyn}	dynamic resistance	TLP				
		positive transient	[1]	-	1.0	Ω
		negative transient	[1]	-	1.0	Ω
V _{CL}	clamping voltage	100 ns TLP; 50 Ω pulser at 50 ns	-	8	-	V
I _{O(max)}	maximum output current	V _(HDMI_5V0_CON) = 4.8 V	55	-	-	mA
I _{bck}	back current	V _{CC(5V0)} < V _(HDMI_5V0_CON)	-	-	10	μA
I _{O(sc)}	short-circuit output current	V _(HDMI_5V0_CON) = 0 V	-	125	175	mA
V _{do}	dropout voltage	4.5 V < V _{CC(5V0)} < 4.925 V; DDC = LOW	[2]			
		I _O = 10 mA	-	70	-	mV
		I _O = 55 mA	-	-	125	mV
V _{O(LDO)}	LDO output voltage	I _O ≤ 55 mA; 4.925 V < V _{CC(5V0)} < 6.5 V; DDC = LOW	[2]	4.8	5.05	5.3 V

[1] ANSI-ESD5.1-2004, ESD sensitivity testing TLP component level method 50 TDR.

[2] The IP4786CZ32 contains a 5 V voltage regulator function for higher input voltages. Any input voltage of 4.925 V < V_{CC(5V0)} < 6.50 V will provide HDMI compliant output levels of 4.8 V to 5.3 V on HDMI_5V0_CON**Table 7. UTILITY_CON***T_{amb} = -25 °C to +85 °C unless otherwise specified.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supplies: pins V_{CC(5V0)} and V_{CC(SYS)}						
r _{dyn}	dynamic resistance	TLP				
		positive transient	[1]	-	1.0	Ω
		negative transient	[1]	-	1.0	Ω
V _{CL}	clamping voltage	100 ns TLP; 50 Ω pulser at 50 ns	-	8.0	-	V
C _i	input capacitance	V _{CC(5V0)} = 0 V; V _{CC(SYS)} = 0 V; V _{bias} = 2.5 V; AC input = 3.5 V _(p-p) ; f = 100 kHz	-	8.0	10	pF
R _{pd}	pull-down resistance		60	100	140	kΩ

[1] ANSI-ESD5.1-2004, ESD sensitivity testing TLP component level method 50 TDR.

Table 8. Static characteristics $T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DDC buffer on connector side^[1]						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		$0.5 \times V_{(HDMI_5V0_CON)}$	-	6.5	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-0.5	-	$0.3 \times V_{(HDMI_5V0_CON)}$	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	internal pull-up and external sink	-	100	200	mV
V_{IK}	input clamping voltage	$I_I = -18\text{ mA}$	-	-	-1.0	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		^[2] $V_{(HDMI_5V0_CON)} - 0.02$	-	$V_{(HDMI_5V0_CON)} + 0.02$	V
C_{IO}	input/output capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.0\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V};$ $CEC_STBY = \text{HIGH}$	^{[2][3]} -	8.0	10	pF
R_{pu}	pull-up resistance		1.6	1.8	2.0	k Ω
DDC buffer on system side^{[1][4]}						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$	450	-	-	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 2.5\text{ V}$	620	-	-	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	760	-	-	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 5.0\text{ V}$	800	-	-	mV
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-	-	330	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-	-	370	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	-	390	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	410	mV
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-	-	500	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-	-	700	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	-	810	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	850	mV
V_{IK}	input clamping voltage	$I_I = -18\text{ mA}$	-	-	-1.0	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		^[2] $V_{CC(SYS)} - 0.02$	-	$V_{CC(SYS)} + 0.02$	V
C_{IO}	input/output capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(SYS)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V};$ AC input = $3.5\text{ V}_{(p-p)}$; $f = 100\text{ kHz}$	^[2] -	6.0	8.0	pF
R_{pu}	pull-up resistance		3.2	3.65	4.1	k Ω

Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued $T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CEC_CON^[1]						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		2.0	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.80	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		2.88	3.3	3.63	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 1.5\text{ mA}$	-	100	200	mV
C_{IO}	input/output capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(SYS)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V};$ AC input = $3.5\text{ V}_{(p-p)};$ $f = 100\text{ kHz}$	^[2] -	8.0	10	pF
R_{pu}	pull-up resistance		23.4	26.0	28.6	k Ω
CEC_SYS^{[1][4]}						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$	450	-	-	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 2.5\text{ V}$	620	-	-	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	760	-	-	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 5.0\text{ V}$	800	-	-	mV
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-	-	330	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-	-	370	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	-	390	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	410	mV
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-	-	500	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 2.5\text{ V}$	-	-	700	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	-	810	mV
		$V_{CC(SYS)} = 5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	850	mV
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		^[2] $V_{CC(SYS)} - 0.02$	-	$V_{CC(SYS)} + 0.02$	V
C_{IO}	input/output capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(SYS)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V};$ AC input = $3.5\text{ V}_{(p-p)};$ $f = 100\text{ kHz}$	^[2] -	6.0	7.0	pF
R_{pu}	pull-up resistance		8.5	10	11.5	k Ω
HOTPLUG_DET_CON^[1]						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		2.0	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.8	V
R_{pd}	pull-down resistance		60	100	140	k Ω
C_i	input capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{CC(SYS)} = 0\text{ V};$ $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V};$ AC input = $3.5\text{ V}_{(p-p)};$ $f = 100\text{ kHz}$	^[2] -	8.0	10	pF

Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued $T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
HOTPLUG_DET_SYS^[1]						
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$	$0.7 \times V_{CC(SYS)}$	-	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = -1\text{ mA}$	-	200	300	mV
R_{pd}	pull-down resistance		60	100	140	k Ω

[1] The device is active if the input voltage at pin CEC_STBY is above the HIGH level.

[2] This parameter is guaranteed by design.

[3] Capacitive load measured at power on.

[4] No external pull-up resistor attached.

Table 9. CEC_STBY power management circuit $V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.62\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V ; $V_{CC(5V0)} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 6.5 V ; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Board side: input pin CEC_STBY^[1]						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	HIGH = active	^[2] 1.2	-	6.5	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	LOW = standby	^[3] -0.5	-	0.8	V
R_{pd}	pull-down resistance		60	100	140	k Ω
C_i	input capacitance	$V_I = 3\text{ V}$ or 0 V	-	6	7	pF

[1] The CEC_STBY pin should be connected permanently to $V_{CC(5V0)}$ or $V_{CC(SYS)}$ if no enable control is needed.

[2] DDC buffers, Hot Plug Detect (HPD) buffer, and HDMI_5V0_CON out enabled; CEC buffer enabled.

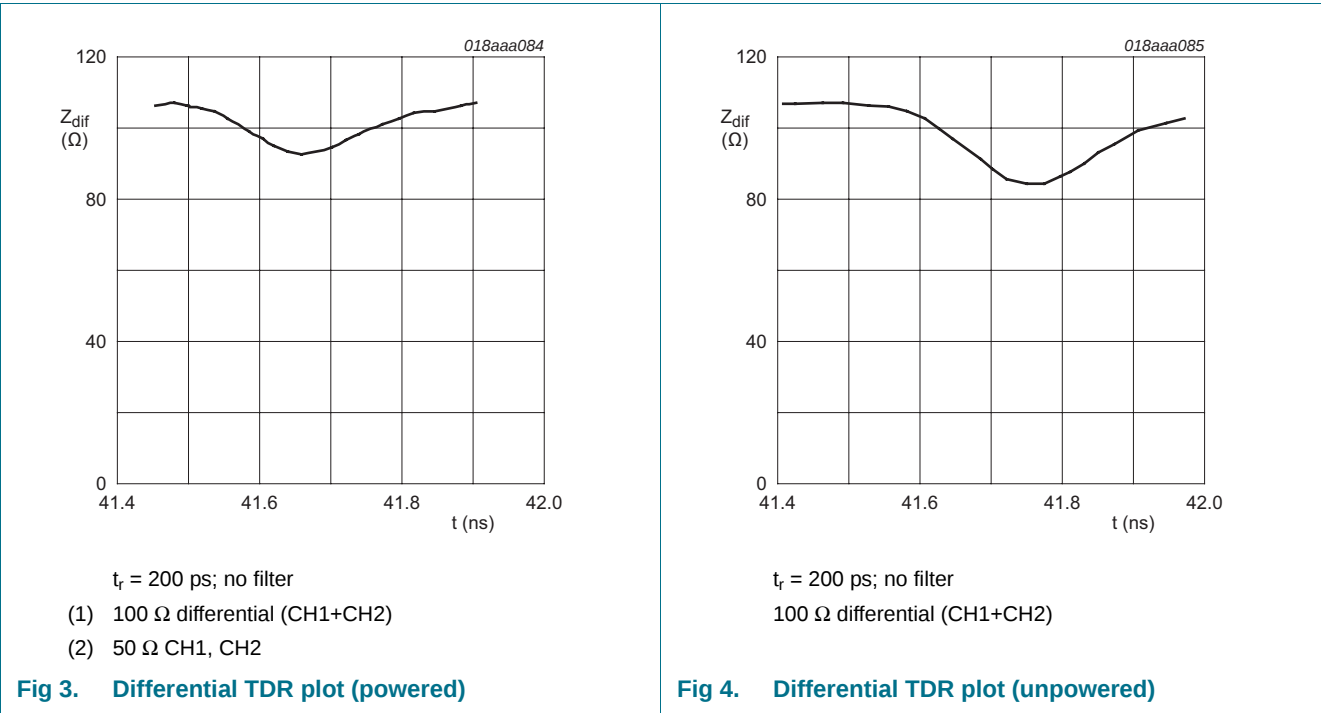
[3] DDC buffers, HPD buffer, and HDMI_5V0_CON out disabled; CEC buffer enabled.

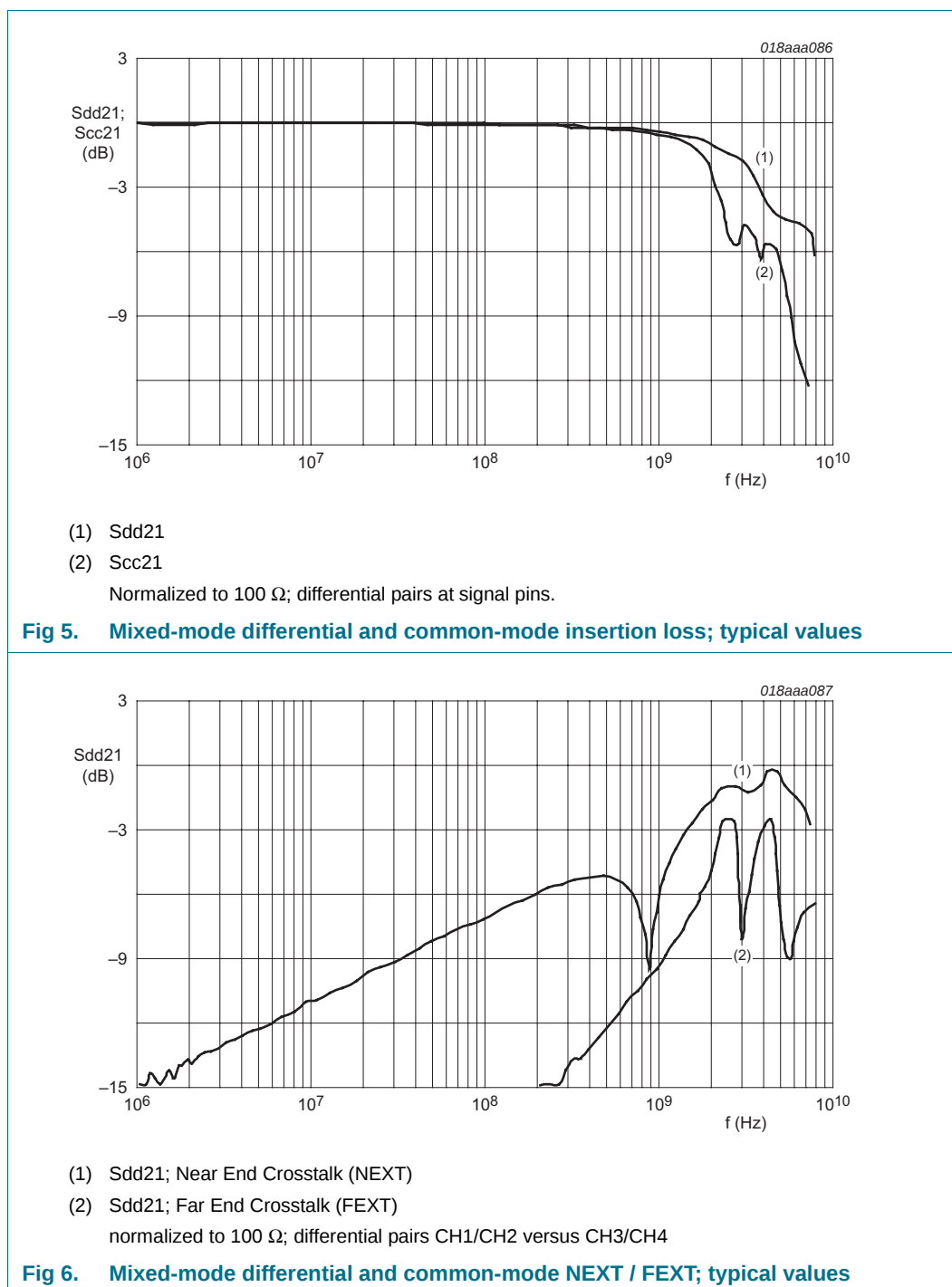
9. Dynamic characteristics

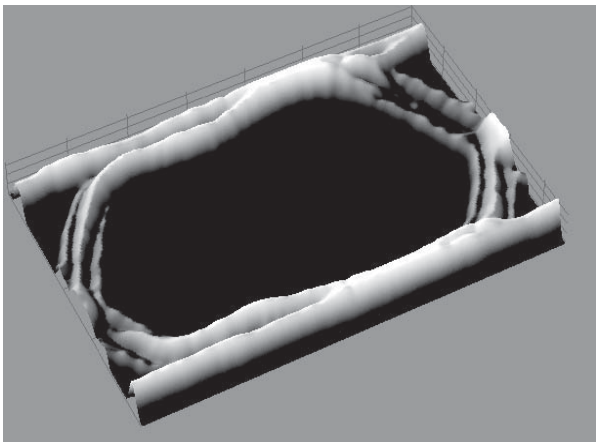
Table 10. Dynamic characteristics
 $V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(SYS)} = 1.8\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DDC_DAT_SYS, DDC_CLK_SYS, DDC_DAT_CON, DDC_CLK_CON[1]						
t _{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	system side to connector side Figure 16	-	80	-	ns
t _{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	system side to connector side Figure 16	-	60	-	ns
t _{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	connector side to system side Figure 17	-	120	-	ns
t _{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	connector side to system side Figure 17	-	80	-	ns
t _{TLH}	LOW to HIGH transition time	connector side Figure 18	-	150	-	ns
t _{THL}	HIGH to LOW transition time	connector side Figure 18	-	100	-	ns
t _{TLH}	LOW to HIGH transition time	system side Figure 19	-	250	-	ns
t _{THL}	HIGH to LOW transition time	system side Figure 19	-	80	-	ns

[1] All dynamic measurements are done with a 75 pF load. Rise times are determined by internal pull-up resistors.

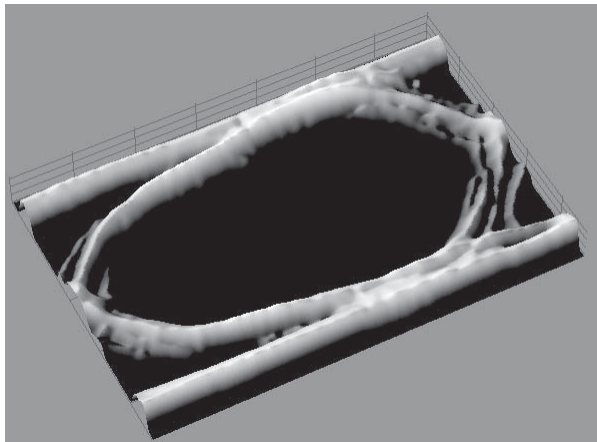






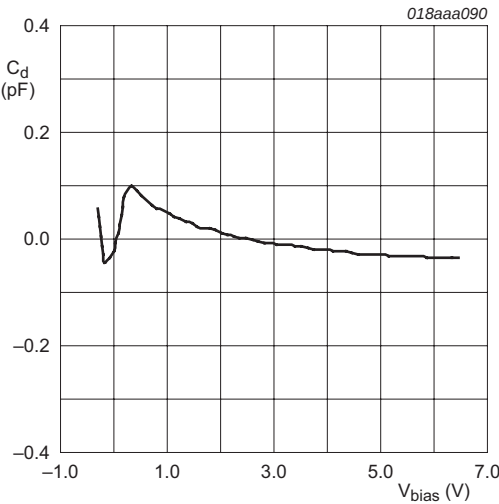
1080p, 225 MHz pixel clock

Fig 7. Eye diagram using reference PCB



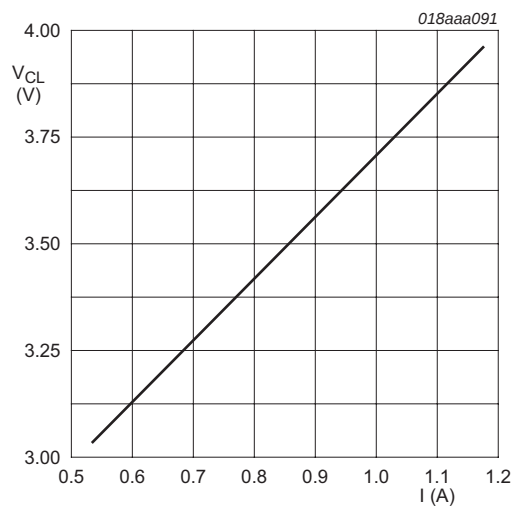
1080p, 225 MHz pixel clock

Fig 8. Eye diagram using IP4786CZ32



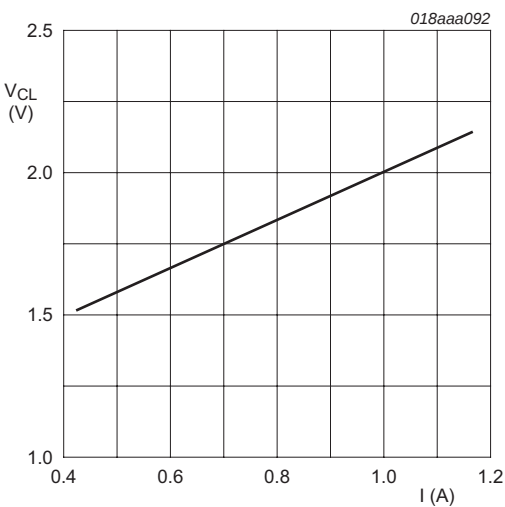
Deviation from typical capacitance normalized at $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V}$

Fig 9. Line capacitance as a function of bias voltage; typical values



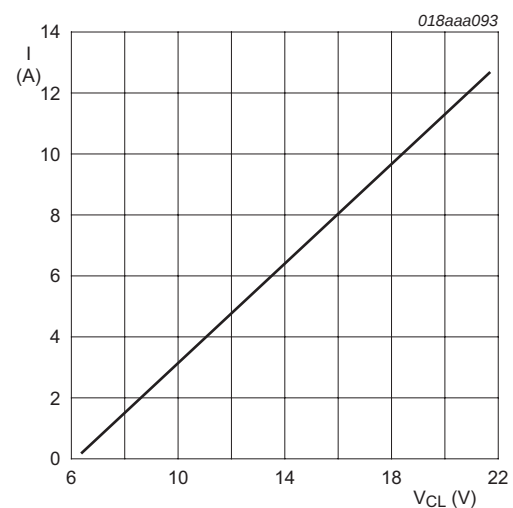
IEC 61000-4-5; $t_p = 8/20 \mu s$; positive pulse

Fig 10. Dynamic resistance with positive clamping



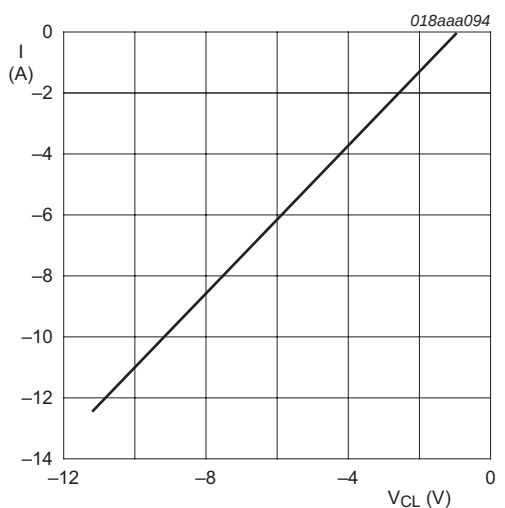
IEC 61000-4-5; $t_p = 8/20 \mu s$; negative pulse

Fig 11. Dynamic resistance with negative clamping



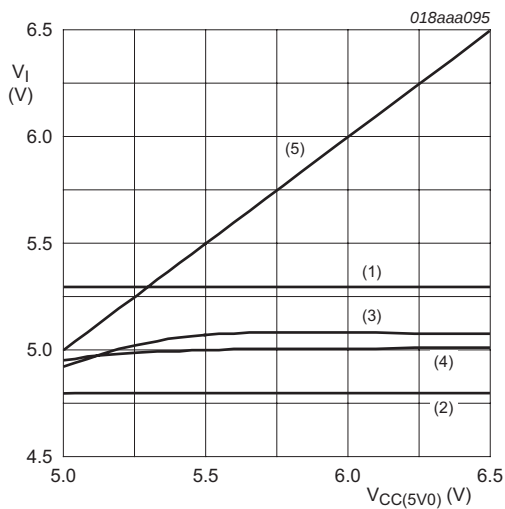
$t_p = 100 ns$; TLP; signal pins; typical values

Fig 12. Dynamic resistance with positive clamping



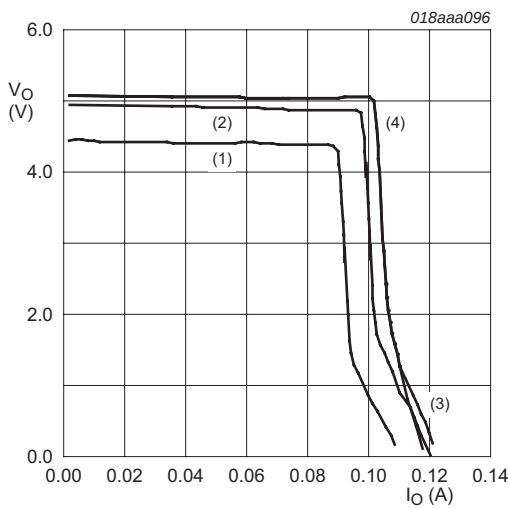
$t_p = 100 ns$; TLP; signal pins; typical values

Fig 13. Dynamic resistance with negative clamping



- (1) 5.3 V; maximum values; HDMI CTS TID 7-11
- (2) 4.8 V; minimum values; HDMI CTS TID 7-11
- (3) $I = 0$ mA
- (4) $I = 55$ mA
- (5) $V_{CC(5V0)}$ supply input; 4.925 V to 6.5 V

Fig 14. Overvoltage limiter function (HDMI_5V0_CON)



- (1) $V_{CC(5V0)} = 4.5$ V
- (2) $V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.0$ V
- (3) $V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.5$ V
- (4) $V_{CC(5V0)} = 6.5$ V

Fig 15. Overcurrent limiter function (HDMI_5V0_CON)

10. AC waveforms

10.1 DDC propagation delay

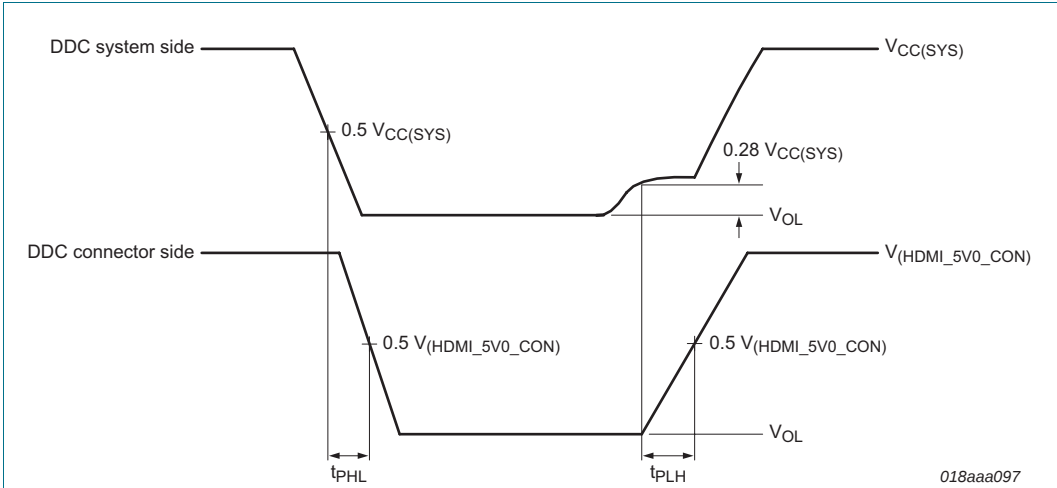


Fig 16. Propagation delay DDC, DDC system side to DDC connector side

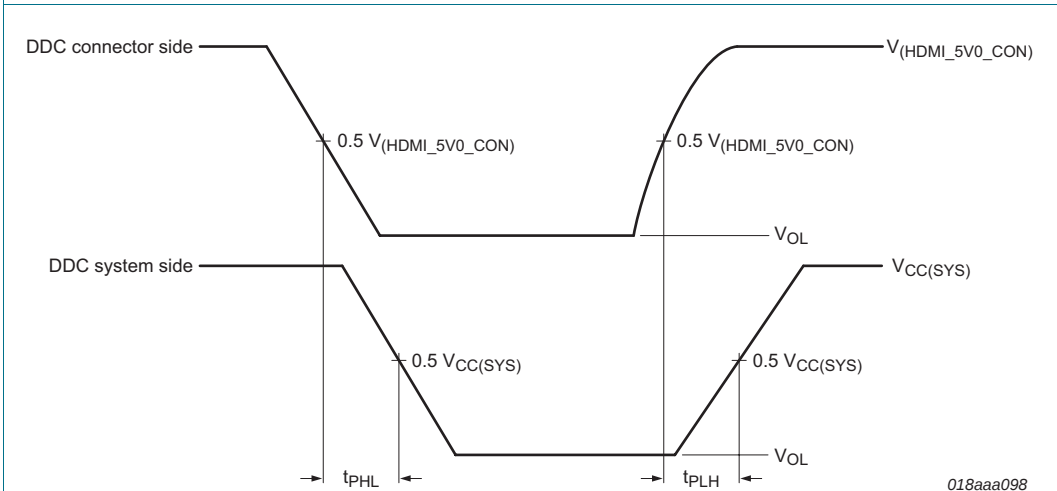


Fig 17. Propagation delay DDC, DDC connector side to DDC system side

10.2 DDC transition time

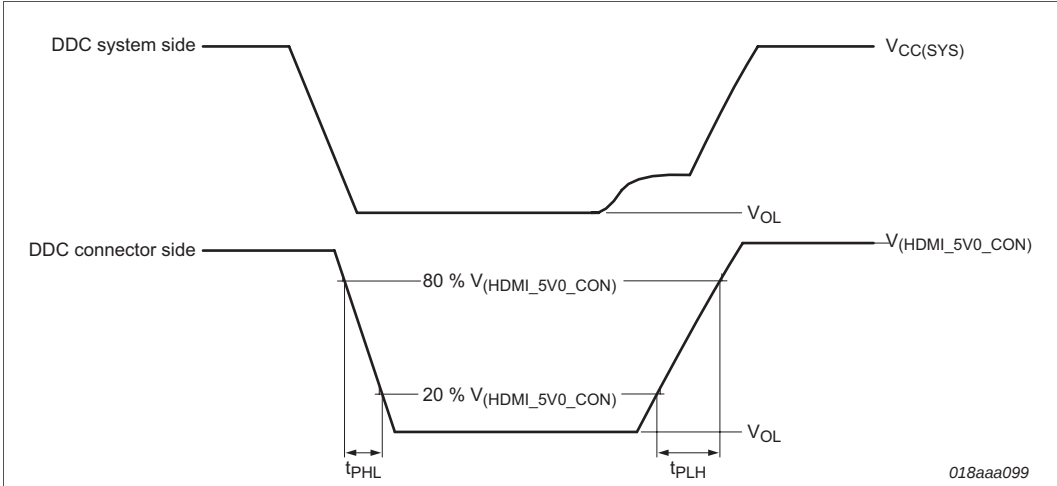


Fig 18. Transition time DDC connector side

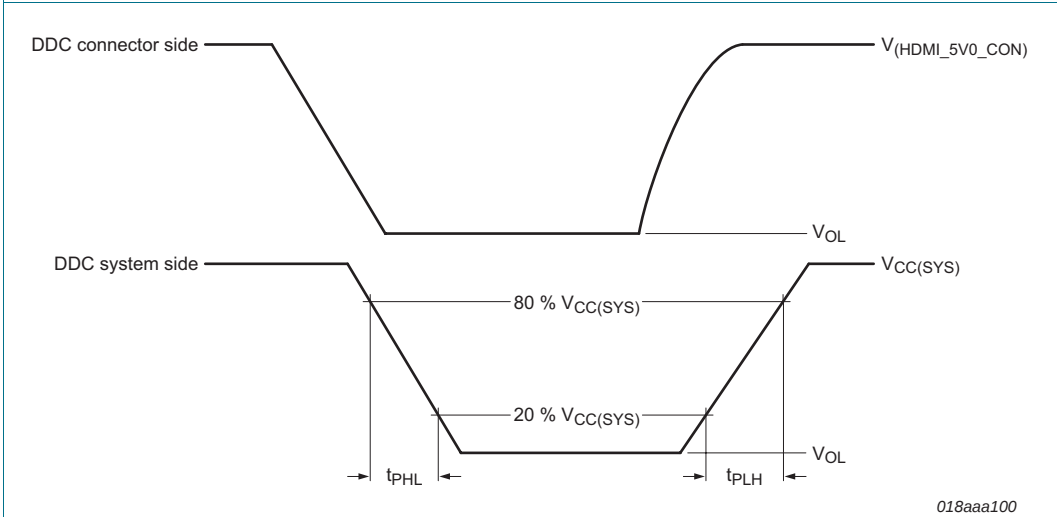


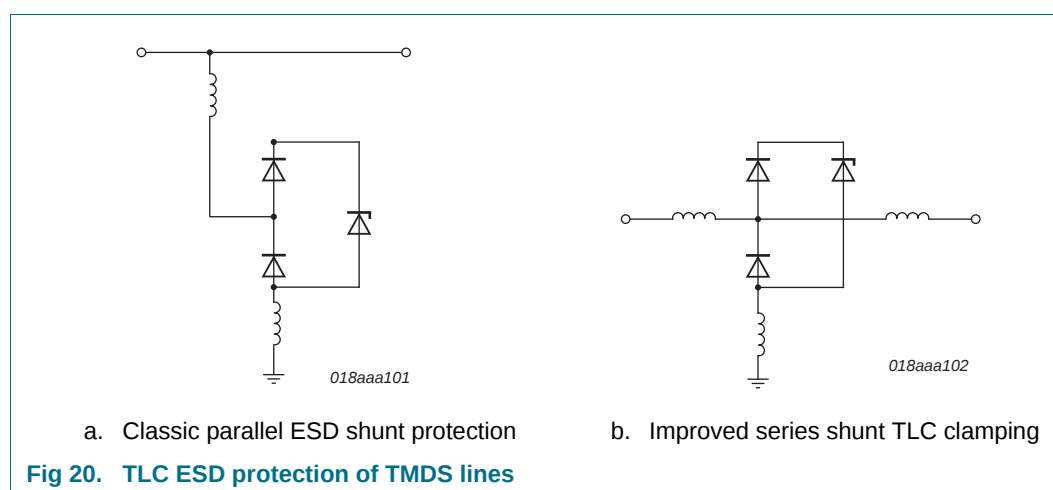
Fig 19. Transition time DDC system side

11. Application information

11.1 TMDS ESD

To protect the TMDS lines and also to comply with the impedance requirements of the HDMI specification, the IP4786CZ32 provides ESD protection with matched TLC ESD structures. Typical Dual Rail Clamp (DRC) or rail-to-rail shunt structures are common for low-capacitance ESD protection (as shown on the left side of [Figure 20](#)) where the dominant factor for the TMDS line impedance dip is determined by the capacitive load to ground. Parasitic lead inductances of the packaging in this case works against the ESD clamping performance by including the $\Delta I/\Delta t$ reactance of the inductance into the path of the ESD shunt.

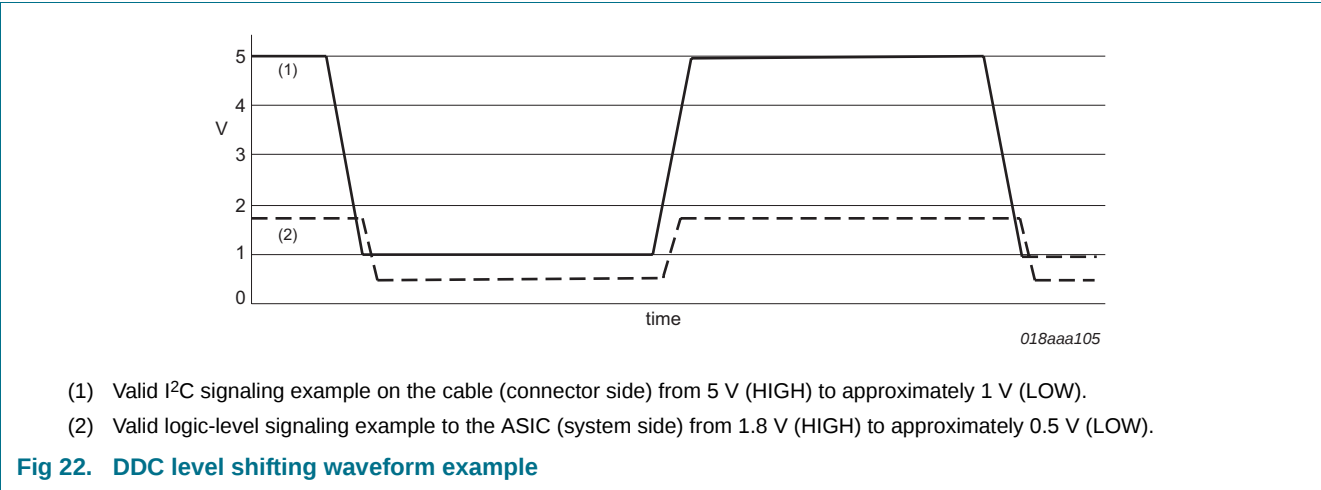
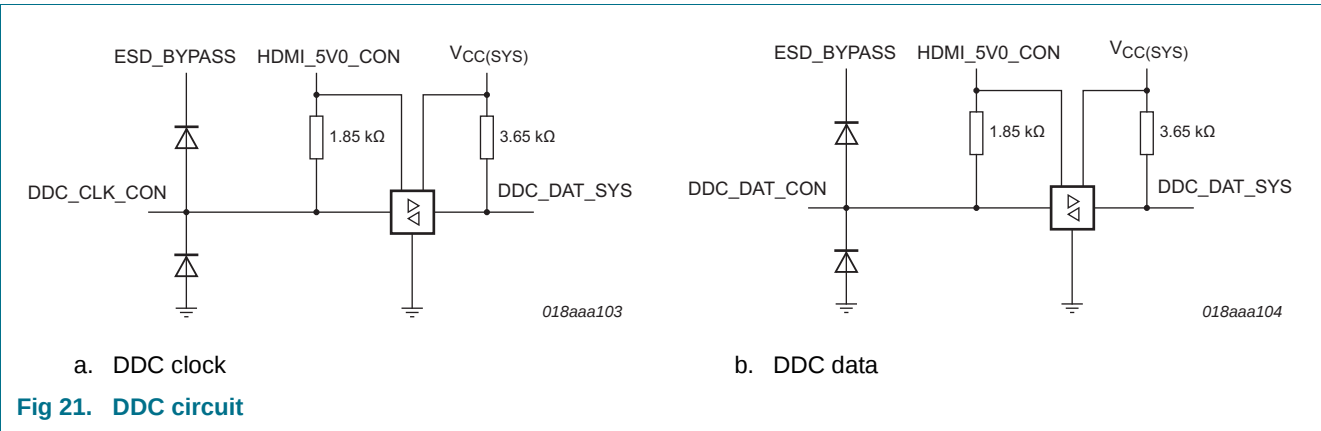
The IP4786CZ32 utilizes these inherent inductances in series with the transmission line in order to present an effective capacitive load of roughly only 0.7 pF. This TLC structure minimizes the capacitive dip, for ideal signal integrity ([Figure 20](#); right side) without complicated PCB pre-compensation. As a beneficial side effect, this enhances the ESD performance of the device as well, since the reactance of the series inductance attenuates the fast initial peak of the ESD pulse, for a lower residual pulse delivered to the Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC).



11.2 DDC circuit

The DDC bus circuit integrates all required pull-ups, and provides full capacitive decoupling between the HDMI connector and the DDC bus lines on the PCB. The capacitive decoupling ensures that the maximum capacitive load is well within the 50 pF maximum of the HDMI specification. No external pull-ups or pull-downs are required.

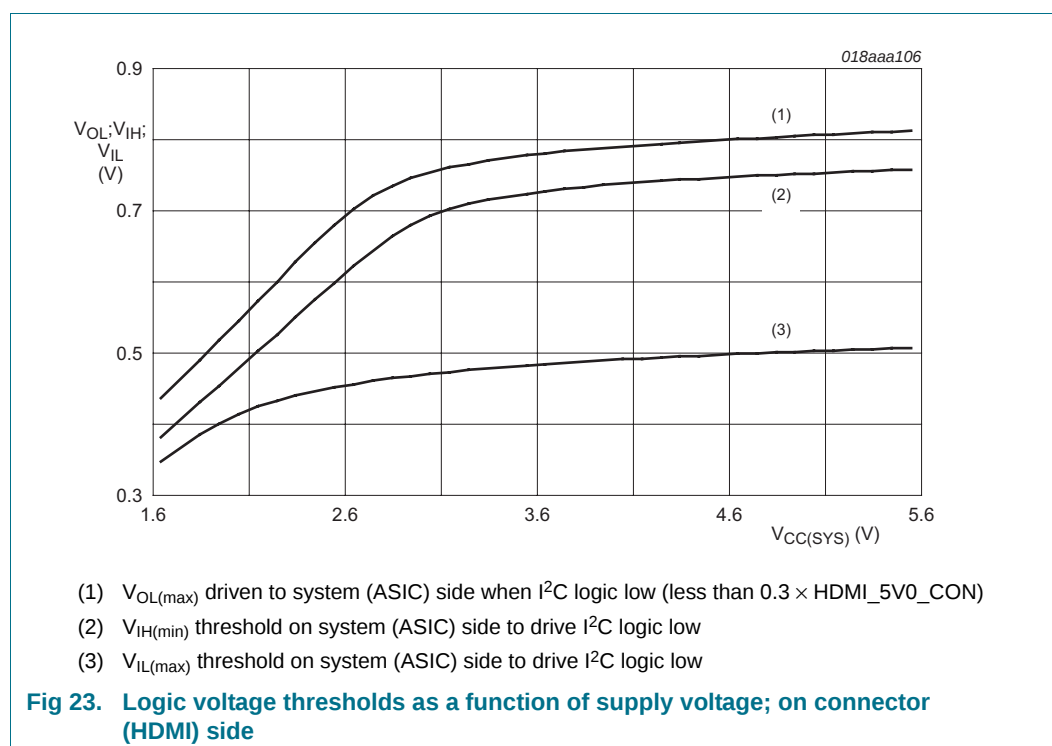
The bidirectional buffers support high-capacitive load on the HDMI cable-side. Various non-compliant but prevalent low-cost cables have been observed with a capacitive load of up to 6 nF on the DDC lines, far exceeding the 700 pF HDMI limit. The IP4786CZ32 can easily decouple this from the weaker ASIC I/O buffers, and drive the rogue cable successfully.



11.3 Logic low I²C voltage shifter

The DDC buffers provide an additional feature commonly required for high-integration HDMI ASICs which are limited to CMOS or LVTTTL LOW-level input voltage (V_{IL}) on their available I/O buffer cells. These I/Os are not strictly compliant with the $0.3 V_{DD}$ threshold voltage levels of I²C and may miss intended logic low levels on the cable between 0.8 V and 1.5 V (typical values).

This feature is also included in the CEC buffer, and thus allows standard I/O buffer cells to be used in ASICs and microcontrollers.



11.4 Hot plug detect circuit and HEAC support

The IP4786CZ32 includes a hot plug detect circuit that simplifies the hot plug application. The circuit generates a standard logic level from the hot plug signal.

The hot plug detect circuit is pulling down the signal to avoid any floating signal. The comparator guarantees a safe detection of the 2 V hot plug signal without any glitches or oscillation at the hot plug output.

The IP4786CZ32 also provides an additional ESD pin to protect the reserved / HEAC pin along with hot plug detect to 8 kV IEC 61000-4-2, level 4.

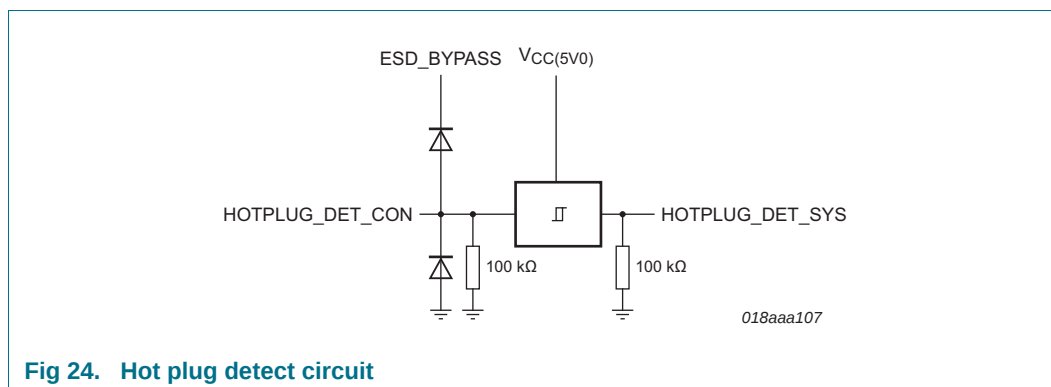


Fig 24. Hot plug detect circuit

11.5 CEC

The logical multidrop topology of the CEC bus can include complex physical stubs, loading cables, and interconnects that may deteriorate signal quality. The IP4786CZ32 includes a full bidirectional buffer to drive the CEC bus and isolate the CEC microcontroller or ASIC General-Purpose Input/Output (GPIO).

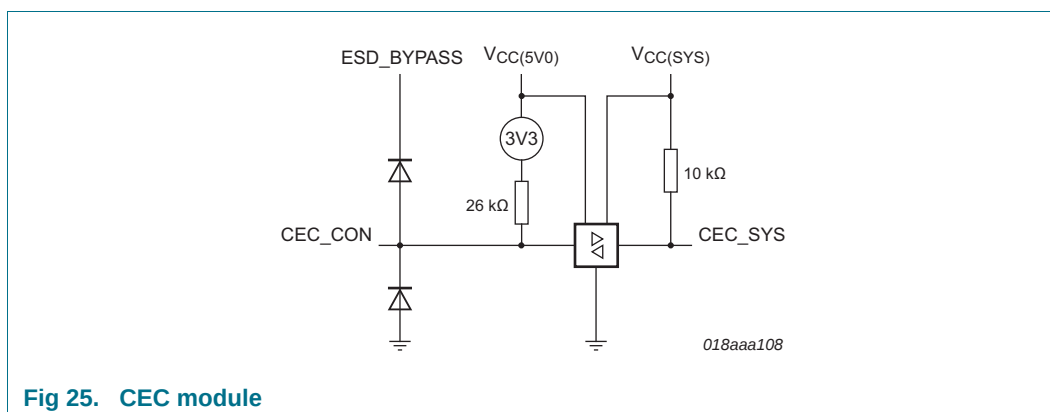
The CEC buffer derives power from an on-board 3.3 V regulator from the $V_{CC(5V0)}$ domain (see [Figure 25](#)). This allows extensive system power management configurations and guarantees an HDMI compliant $V_{(CEC_CON)}$ on the connector, as well as the backdrive-protected 125 μ A nominal CEC pull-up which does not degrade the bus when powered down.

By placing the CEC microcontroller and $V_{CC(5V0)}$ input on a 5 V rail as shown in [Figure 28](#), the CEC microcontroller can communicate over CEC for power commands, and then enable the HDMI port via the CEC_STBY pin, as well as the rest of the system as needed.

If IP4786CZ32 Standby modes are not required, or if the Power-down modes are not desired, the CEC_STBY pin can be pulled HIGH to $V_{CC(5V0)}$ or $V_{CC(SYS)}$ for continuous HDMI and CEC operation.

Strapping the CEC_STBY = $V_{CC(SYS)}$ = V_{DD} of ASIC guarantees that all interface signals ending with the suffix “_SYS” on the system side will be disabled when $V_{CC(SYS)}$ goes low, protecting the ASIC I/O signals from exceeding its local V_{DD} . In this mode, even if $V_{CC(5V0)}$ is powered, HDMI_5V0_CON go active and hot plug events can be detected only when the ASIC power supply rail is on.

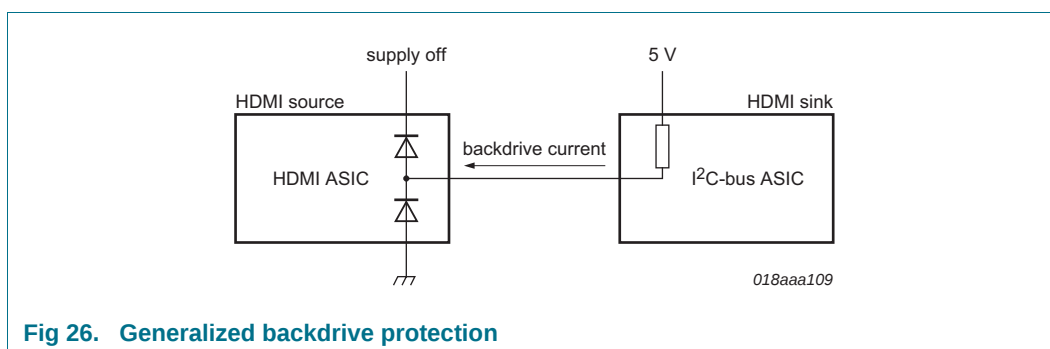
Strapping CEC_STBY = $V_{CC(5V0)}$ is the most basic configuration where the buffers are enabled whenever the local $V_{CC(5V0)}$ and $V_{CC(SYS)}$ supplies reach minimum operating levels.



11.6 Backdrive protection

The HDMI connector contains various signals which can partly supply current into an HDMI device that is powered down.

Typically, the DDC lines and the CEC signals can force significant current back into the powered-down rails as shown in [Figure 26](#), causing power-on reset problems with the system, and possible damage. The IP4786CZ32 prevents this backdrive condition whenever the I/O voltage is greater than the local supply.



11.7 55 mA overcurrent / overvoltage LDO function

The IP4786CZ32 integrates a complete linear output overcurrent protection to isolate faults from the source power supply, while still meeting HDMI output specifications.

The Low DropOut (LDO) design provides a low-cost solution requiring just a single output capacitor (1 μ F or higher, Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) < 1 Ω), eliminating start-up and ripple concerns (see [Figure 27](#)).

A typical 100 mV V_{do} overcurrent-only solution would require a 5.1 V ± 3 % input supply to guarantee 4.8 V to 5.3 V over 0 mA to 55 mA at the HDMI connector.

The overcurrent / overvoltage feature of the IP4786CZ32 allows the use of wider tolerance input supplies up to 6.5 V while still meeting the 4.8 V to 5.3 V output limit required by HDMI. This means, for example, a cost-reduced 5.2 V ± 5 % or even a 5.5 V ± 10 % supply can be used with the IP4786CZ32.

As with all the I/O pins, this block is ESD-protected and also provides backdrive protection in the event that a rogue HDMI sink powers the HDMI cable unexpectedly.

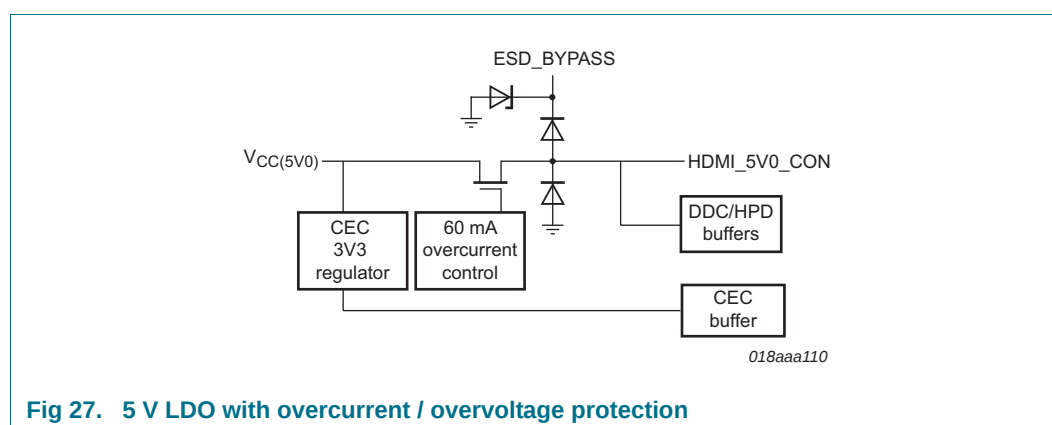


Fig 27. 5 V LDO with overcurrent / overvoltage protection

11.8 Schematic view of application

Only a single external component ($C_O = 1\ \mu\text{F}$) is required to protect and interface the ASIC to a complete and compliant HDMI port. The 100 nF ESD bypass capacitor is optional.

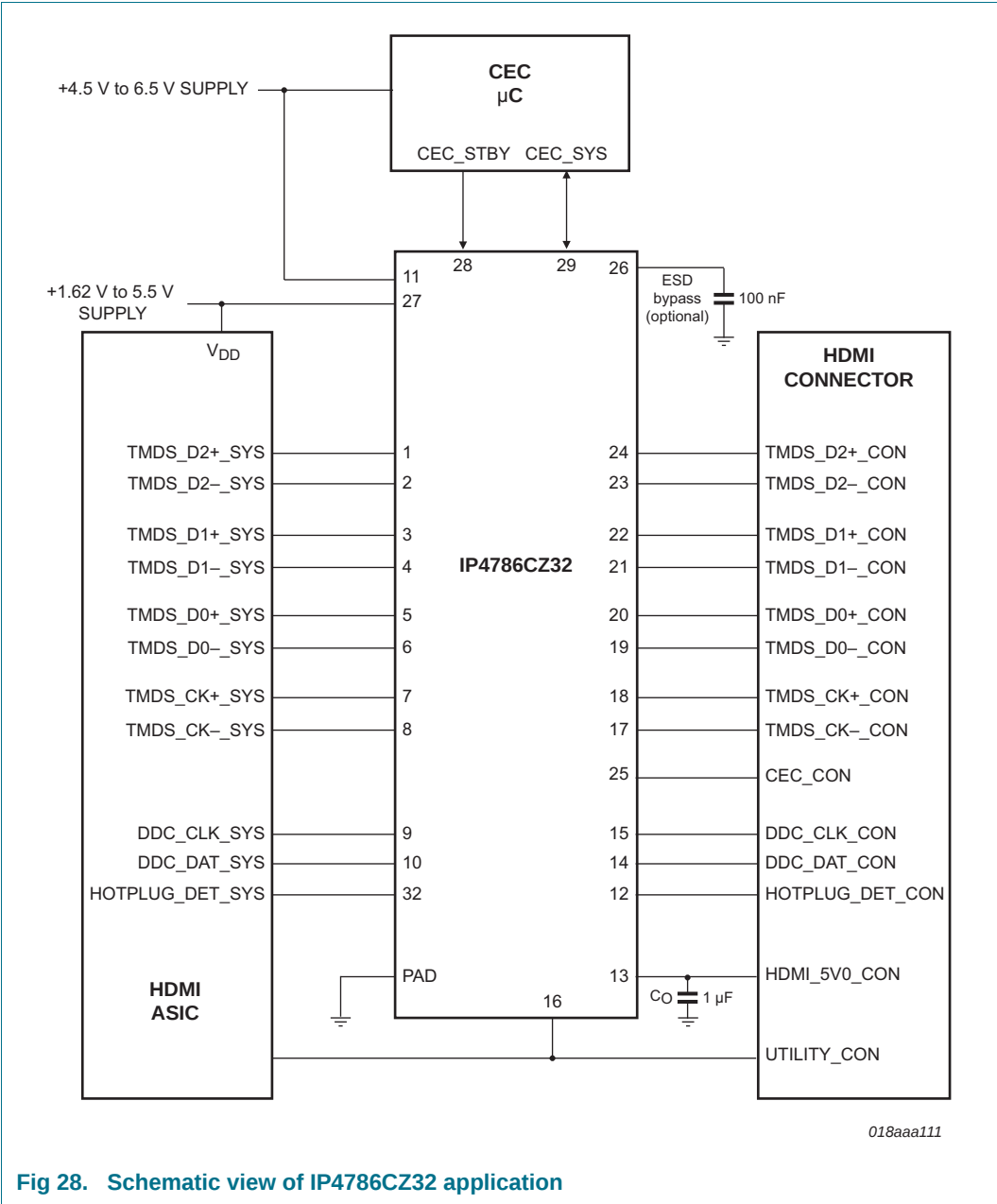


Fig 28. Schematic view of IP4786CZ32 application

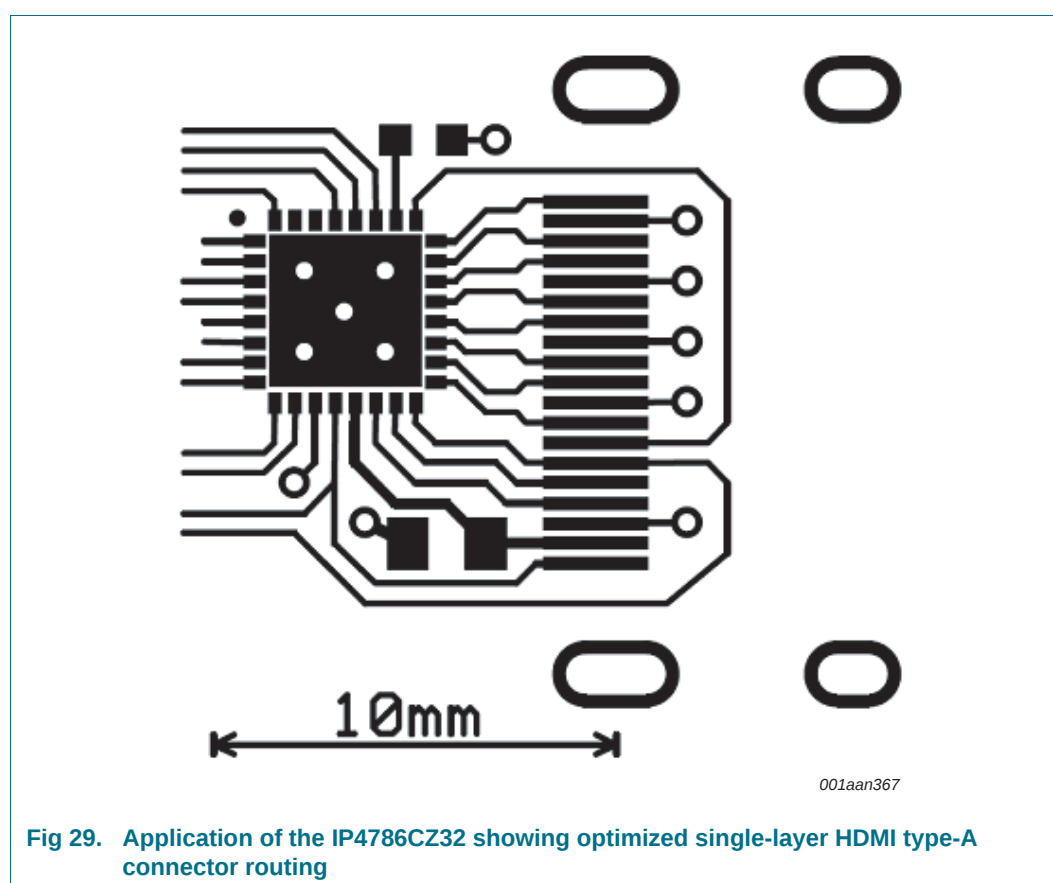
11.9 Typical application

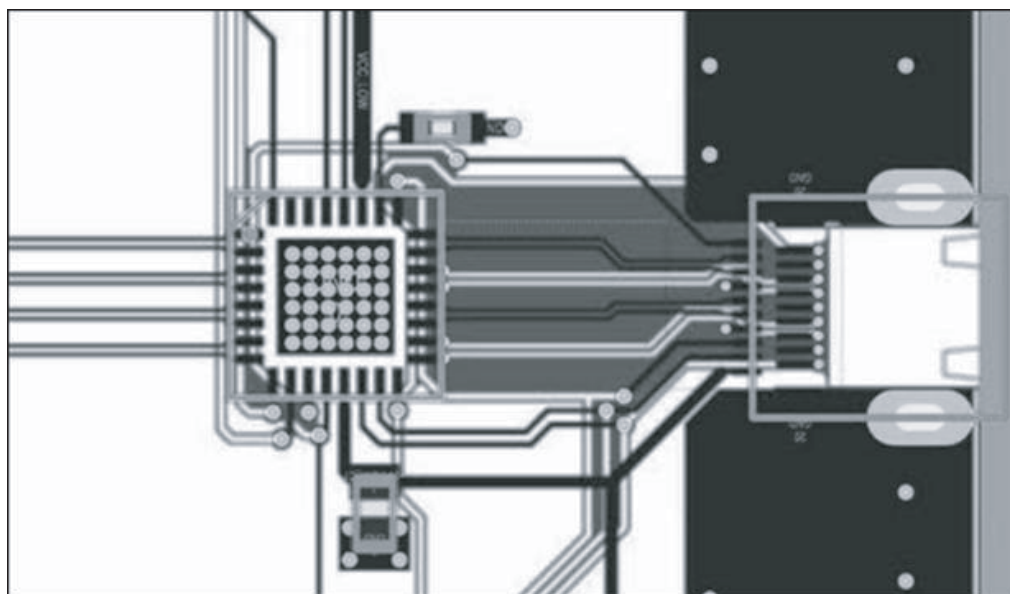
The IP4786CZ32 is designed to simplify routing to the HDMI connector, and ease the incorporation of high-level ESD protection into delicately balanced high-speed TMDS lines. These lines rely on tightly controlled microstrip or stripline transmission lines with minimal impedance discontinuities, which can deteriorate return loss, increase deterministic jitter and generally erode overall link signal integrity.

Normally when designing the PCB with standard shunt ESD clamps, careful consideration must be given to manual pre-compensation of the additional load of the added ESD component. With the IP4786CZ32 TLCs, the ESD suppressor is designed to maintain the characteristic impedance of the PCB microstrip or stripline, and therefore the designer needs only be concerned with the standard-controlled impedance of the unloaded PCB lines. This simplifies the task of the PCB designer, and minimizes the tuning cycles, which are sometimes required when pre-compensation misses the mark. A basic application diagram for the ESD protection of an HDMI interface is shown in [Figure 29](#) and [Figure 30](#) for type-A and type-D HDMI connector versions.

The optimized HVQFN32 pinning simplifies the PCB design to keep the ESD protection close to the connector where it can minimize the coupling of the ESD pulse onto other lines in the system during a strike.

Due to the integrated pull-up and pull-down resistors, only two external capacitors are required to implement a fully compliant HDMI port.





001aan368

Fig 30. Application of the IP4786CZ32 showing optimized HDMI type-D connector routing

12. Package outline

HVQFN32: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;
32 terminals; body 5 x 5 x 1 mm

SOT617-3

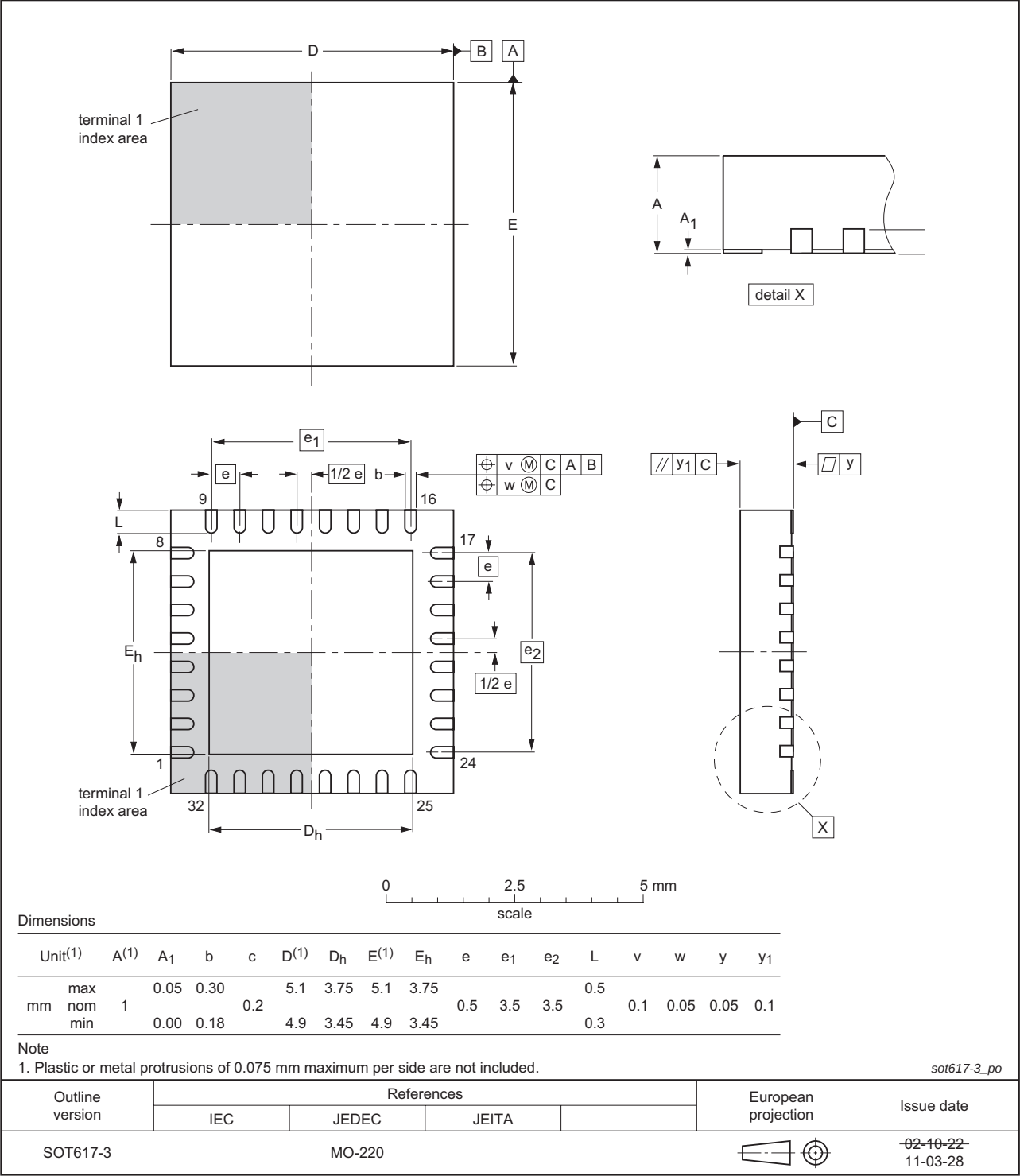


Fig 31. Package outline SOT617-3 (HVQFN32)

13. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description".

13.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

13.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leadless or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leadless SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leadless packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

13.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

13.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 32](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 11](#) and [12](#)

Table 11. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)

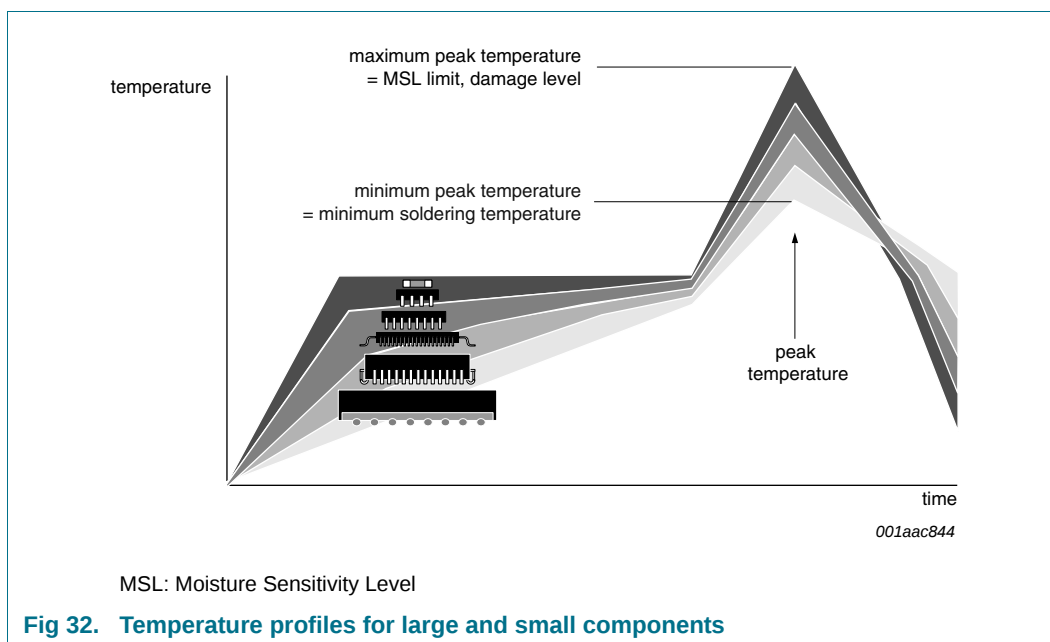
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm ³)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 12. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm ³)		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 32](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description".

14. Glossary

HDMI sink — Device which receives HDMI signals e.g. a TV set.

HDMI source — Device which transmit HDMI signal e.g. DVD player.

15. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
IP4786CZ32 v.1	20110415	Product data sheet	-	-

16. Legal information

16.1 Data sheet status

Document status ^{[1][2]}	Product status ^[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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18. Contents

1	General description	1
2	Features and benefits	1
3	Applications	2
4	Ordering information	2
5	Functional diagram	3
6	Pinning information	4
6.1	Pinning	4
6.2	Pin description	4
7	Limiting values	6
8	Static characteristics	7
9	Dynamic characteristics	12
10	AC waveforms	17
10.1	DDC propagation delay	17
10.2	DDC transition time	18
11	Application information	19
11.1	TMDS ESD	19
11.2	DDC circuit	20
11.3	Logic low I ² C voltage shifter	21
11.4	Hot plug detect circuit and HEAC support ...	22
11.5	CEC	22
11.6	Backdrive protection	23
11.7	55 mA overcurrent / overvoltage LDO function	24
11.8	Schematic view of application	25
11.9	Typical application	26
12	Package outline	28
13	Soldering of SMD packages	29
13.1	Introduction to soldering	29
13.2	Wave and reflow soldering	29
13.3	Wave soldering	29
13.4	Reflow soldering	30
14	Glossary	31
15	Revision history	32
16	Legal information	33
16.1	Data sheet status	33
16.2	Definitions	33
16.3	Disclaimers	33
16.4	Licenses	34
16.5	Trademarks	34
17	Contact information	34
18	Contents	35

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