

### FEATURES

- 3 inputs, 1 output HDMI/DVI links
- Enables HDMI 1.3-compliant receiver
- 4 TMDs channels per link
  - Supports 250 Mbps to 2.25 Gbps data rates
  - Supports 25 MHz to 225 MHz pixel clocks
  - Equalized inputs for operation with long HDMI cables (20 meters at 2.25 Gbps)
- Fully buffered unidirectional inputs/outputs
- Globally switchable, 50  $\Omega$  on-chip terminations
- Pre-emphasized outputs
- Low added jitter
- Single-supply operation (3.3 V)
- 4 auxiliary channels per link
  - Bidirectional unbuffered inputs/outputs
  - Flexible supply operation (3.3 V to 5 V)
  - HDCP standard compatible
  - Allows switching of DDC bus and 2 additional signals
- Output disable feature
  - Reduced power dissipation
  - Removable output termination
  - Allows building of larger arrays
- Two ADV3000s support HDMI/DVI dual-link
- Standards compatible: HDMI receiver, HDCP, DVI
- Serial (I<sup>2</sup>C slave) and parallel control interface
- 80-lead, 14 mm  $\times$  14 mm LQFP, Pb-free package

### APPLICATIONS

- Multiple input displays
- Projectors
- A/V receivers
- Set-top boxes
- Advanced television (HDTV) sets

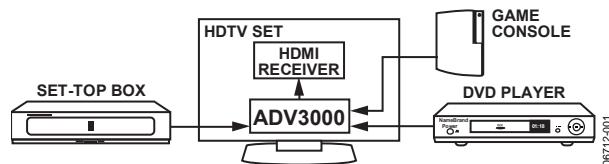


Figure 1. Typical HDTV Application

### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

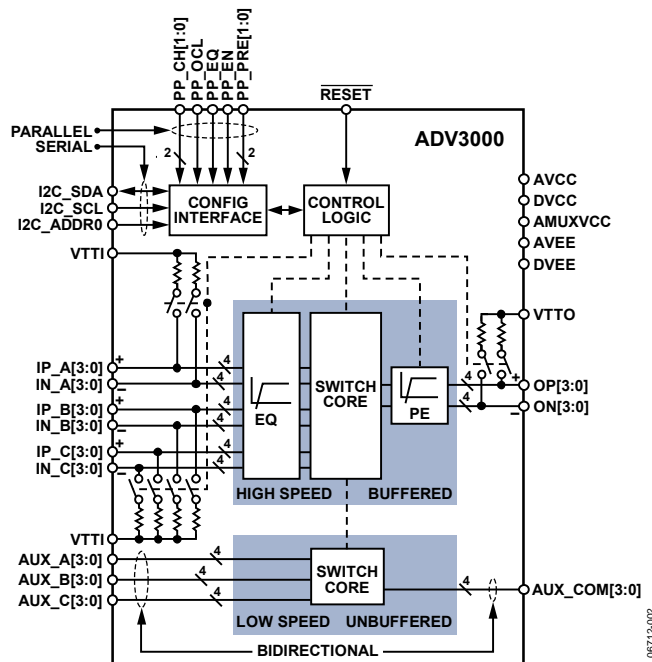


Figure 2.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADV3000 is an HDMI™/DVI switch featuring equalized TMDs inputs and pre-emphasized TMDs® outputs, ideal for systems with long cable runs. Outputs can be set to a high impedance state to reduce the power dissipation and/or to allow the construction of larger arrays using the wire-OR technique. The ADV3000 is provided in an 80-lead LQFP, Pb-free, surface-mount package, specified to operate over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

### PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Supports data rates up to 2.25 Gbps, enabling 1080p deep color (12-bit color) HDMI formats, and greater than UXGA (1600  $\times$  1200) DVI resolutions.
2. Input cable equalizer enables use of long cables at the input (more than 20 meters of 24 AWG cable at 2.25 Gbps).
3. Auxiliary switch routes a DDC bus and two additional signals for a single-chip, HDMI 1.3 receive-compliant solution.

Rev. 0

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## REVISION HISTORY

8/07—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

$T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $AVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTI} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $DVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $AMUXVCC = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $AVEE = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $DVEE = 0\text{ V}$ , differential input swing = 1000 mV, TMDS outputs terminated with external 50  $\Omega$  resistors to 3.3 V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE</b>					
Maximum Data Rate (DR) per Channel	NRZ	2.25			Gbps
Bit Error Rate (BER)	PRBS 2 <sup>23</sup> – 1			10 <sup>-9</sup>	
Added Deterministic Jitter	DR $\leq$ 2.25 Gbps, PRBS 2 <sup>7</sup> – 1, EQ = 12 dB		25		ps (p-p)
Added Random Jitter			1		ps (rms)
Differential Intrapair Skew	At output		1		ps
Differential Interpair Skew <sup>1</sup>	At output		40		ps
<b>EQUALIZATION PERFORMANCE</b>					
Receiver (Highest Setting) <sup>2</sup>	Boost frequency = 825 MHz		12		dB
Transmitter (Highest Setting) <sup>3</sup>	Boost frequency = 825 MHz		6		dB
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Input Voltage Swing	Differential	150		1200	mV
Input Common-Mode Voltage ( $V_{ICM}$ )		AVCC – 800		AVCC	mV
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
High Voltage Level	Single-ended high speed channel	AVCC – 10		AVCC + 10	mV
Low Voltage Level	Single-ended high speed channel	AVCC – 600		AVCC – 400	mV
Rise/Fall Time (20% to 80%)		75	135	175	ps
<b>INPUT TERMINATION</b>					
Resistance	Single-ended		50		$\Omega$
<b>AUXILIARY CHANNELS</b>					
On Resistance, $R_{AUX}$			100		$\Omega$
On Capacitance, $C_{AUX}$	DC bias = 2.5 V, ac voltage = 3.5 V, f = 100 kHz		8		pF
Input/Output Voltage Range		DVEE		AMUXVCC	V
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
AVCC	Operating range	3	3.3	3.6	V
<b>QUIESCENT CURRENT</b>					
AVCC	Outputs disabled	30	40	44	mA
	Outputs enabled, no pre-emphasis	52	60	66	mA
	Outputs enabled, maximum pre-emphasis	95	110	122	mA
	Input termination on <sup>4</sup>	5	40	54	mA
VTTI	Output termination on, no pre-emphasis	35	40	46	mA
V TTO	Output termination on, maximum pre-emphasis	72	80	90	mA
DVCC		3.2	7	8	mA
AMUXVCC			0.01	0.1	mA
<b>POWER DISSIPATION</b>					
	Outputs disabled	115	271	361	mW
	Outputs enabled, no pre-emphasis	384	574	671	mW
	Outputs enabled, maximum pre-emphasis	704	910	1050	mW
<b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Switching/Update Delay	High speed switching register: HS_CH			200	ms
	All other configuration registers			1.5	ms
RESET Pulse Width		50			ns

# ADV3000

Parameter	Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SERIAL CONTROL INTERFACE <sup>5</sup>					
Input High Voltage, $V_{IH}$		2			V
Input Low Voltage, $V_{IL}$				0.8	V
Output High Voltage, $V_{OH}$		2.4			V
Output Low Voltage, $V_{OL}$				0.4	V
PARALLEL CONTROL INTERFACE					
Input High Voltage, $V_{IH}$		2			V
Input Low Voltage, $V_{IL}$				0.8	V

<sup>1</sup> Differential interpair skew is measured between the TMDS pairs of a single link.

<sup>2</sup> ADV3000 output meets the transmitter eye diagram as defined in the DVI Standard Revision 1.0 and the HDMI Standard Revision 1.3.

<sup>3</sup> Cable output meets the receiver eye diagram mask as defined in the DVI Standard Revision 1.0 and the HDMI Standard Revision 1.3.

<sup>4</sup> Typical value assumes only the selected HDMI/DVI link is active with nominal signal swings and that the unselected HDMI/DVI links are deactivated. Minimum and maximum limits are measured at the respective extremes of input termination resistance and input voltage swing.

<sup>5</sup> The ADV3000 is an I<sup>2</sup>C slave and its serial control interface is based on the 3.3 V I<sup>2</sup>C bus specification.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
AVCC to AVEE	3.7 V
DVCC to DVEE	3.7 V
DVEE to AVEE	$\pm 0.3$ V
VTTI	AVCC + 0.6 V
V TTO	AVCC + 0.6 V
AMUXVCC	5.5 V
Internal Power Dissipation	2.2 W
High Speed Input Voltage	AVCC – 1.4 V < $V_{IN}$ < AVCC + 0.6 V
High Speed Differential Input Voltage	2.0 V
Low Speed Input Voltage	DVEE – 0.3 V < $V_{IN}$ < AMUXVCC + 0.6 V
I <sup>2</sup> C <sup>®</sup> and Parallel Logic Input Voltage	DVEE – 0.3 V < $V_{IN}$ < DVCC + 0.6 V
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature Range	–40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	150°C

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

$\theta_{JA}$  is specified for the worst-case conditions: a device soldered in a 4-layer JEDEC circuit board for surface-mount packages.

$\theta_{JC}$  is specified for no airflow.

Table 3. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	$\theta_{JA}$	$\theta_{JC}$	Unit
80-Lead LQFP	55	17.8	°C/W

## MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION

The maximum power that can be safely dissipated by the ADV3000 is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature. The maximum safe junction temperature for plastic encapsulated devices is determined by the glass transition temperature of the plastic, approximately 150°C. Temporarily exceeding this limit may cause a shift in parametric performance due to a change in the stresses exerted on the die by the package.

Exceeding a junction temperature of 175°C for an extended period can result in device failure. To ensure proper operation, it is necessary to observe the maximum power rating as determined by the coefficients in Table 3.

## ESD CAUTION



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

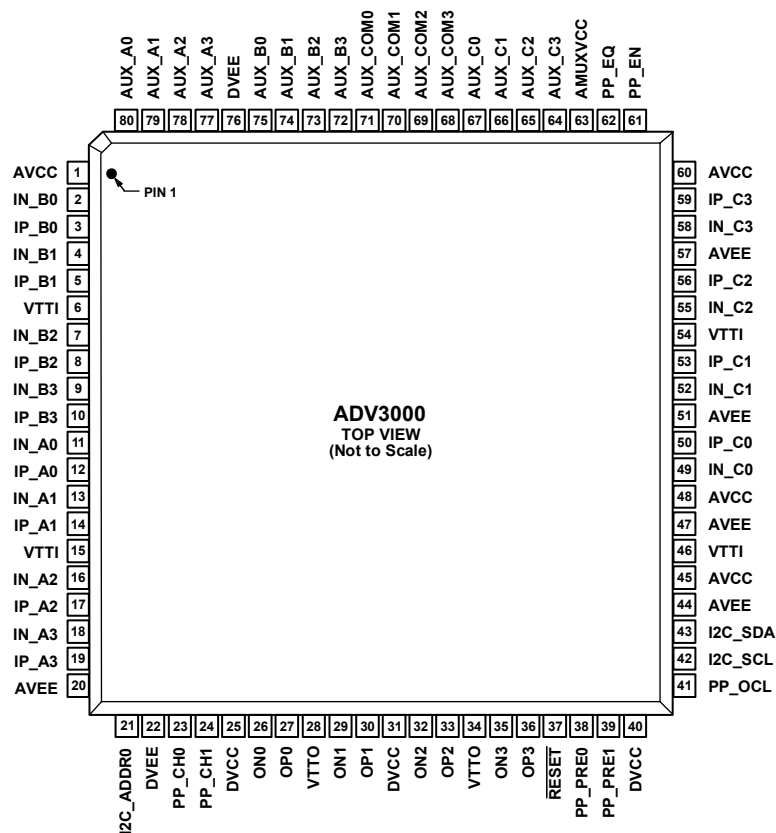


Figure 3. Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type <sup>1</sup>	Description
1, 45, 48, 60	AVCC	Power	Positive Analog Supply. 3.3 V nominal.
2	IN_B0	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
3	IP_B0	HS I	High Speed Input.
4	IN_B1	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
5	IP_B1	HS I	High Speed Input.
6, 15, 46, 54	VTTI	Power	Input Termination Supply. Nominally connected to AVCC.
7	IN_B2	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
8	IP_B2	HS I	High Speed Input.
9	IN_B3	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
10	IP_B3	HS I	High Speed Input.
11	IN_A0	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
12	IP_A0	HS I	High Speed Input.
13	IN_A1	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
14	IP_A1	HS I	High Speed Input.
16	IN_A2	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
17	IP_A2	HS I	High Speed Input.
18	IN_A3	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
19	IP_A3	HS I	High Speed Input.
20, 44, 47, 51, 57	AVEE	Power	Negative Analog Supply. 0 V nominal.
21	I2C_ADDR0	Control	I <sup>2</sup> C Address LSB.
22, 76	DVEE	Power	Negative Digital and Auxiliary Multiplexer Power Supply. 0 V nominal.
23	PP_CH0	Control	High Speed Source Selection Parallel Interface LSB.
24	PP_CH1	Control	High Speed Source Selection Parallel Interface MSB.

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type <sup>1</sup>	Description
25, 31, 40	DVCC	Power	Positive Digital Power Supply. 3.3 V nominal.
26	ON0	HS O	High Speed Output Complement.
27	OP0	HS O	High Speed Output.
28, 34	VTTO	Power	Output Termination Supply. Nominally connected to AVCC.
29	ON1	HS O	High Speed Output Complement.
30	OP1	HS O	High Speed Output.
32	ON2	HS O	High Speed Output Complement.
33	OP2	HS O	High Speed Output.
35	ON3	HS O	High Speed Output Complement.
36	OP3	HS O	High Speed Output.
37	RESET	Control	Configuration Registers Reset. Normally pulled up to AVCC.
38	PP_PRE0	Control	High Speed Pre-Emphasis Selection Parallel Interface LSB.
39	PP_PRE1	Control	High Speed Pre-Emphasis Selection Parallel Interface MSB.
40	DVCC	Power	Positive Digital Supply. 3.3 V nominal.
41	PP_OCL	Control	High Speed Output Current Level Parallel Interface.
42	I2C_SCL	Control	I <sup>2</sup> C Clock.
43	I2C_SDA	Control	I <sup>2</sup> C Data.
49	IN_C0	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
50	IP_C0	HS I	High Speed Input.
52	IN_C1	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
53	IP_C1	HS I	High Speed Input.
55	IN_C2	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
56	IP_C2	HS I	High Speed Input.
58	IN_C3	HS I	High Speed Input Complement.
59	IP_C3	HS I	High Speed Input.
61	PP_EN	Control	High Speed Output Enable Parallel Interface.
62	PP_EQ	Control	High Speed Equalization Selection Parallel Interface.
63	AMUXVCC	Power	Positive Auxiliary Multiplexer Supply. 5 V typical.
64	AUX_C3	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
65	AUX_C2	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
66	AUX_C1	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
67	AUX_C0	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
68	AUX_COM3	LS I/O	Low Speed Common Input/Output.
69	AUX_COM2	LS I/O	Low Speed Common Input/Output.
70	AUX_COM1	LS I/O	Low Speed Common Input/Output.
71	AUX_COM0	LS I/O	Low Speed Common Input/Output.
72	AUX_B3	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
73	AUX_B2	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
74	AUX_B1	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
75	AUX_B0	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
77	AUX_A3	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
78	AUX_A2	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
79	AUX_A1	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.
80	AUX_A0	LS I/O	Low Speed Input/Output.

<sup>1</sup> HS = high speed, LS = low speed, I = input, O = output.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $AVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTI} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $DVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $AMUXVCC = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $AVEE = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $DVEE = 0\text{ V}$ , differential input swing = 1000 mV, TMDS outputs terminated with external  $50\ \Omega$  resistors to 3.3 V, pattern = PRBS  $2^7 - 1$ , data rate = 2.25 Gbps, unless otherwise noted.

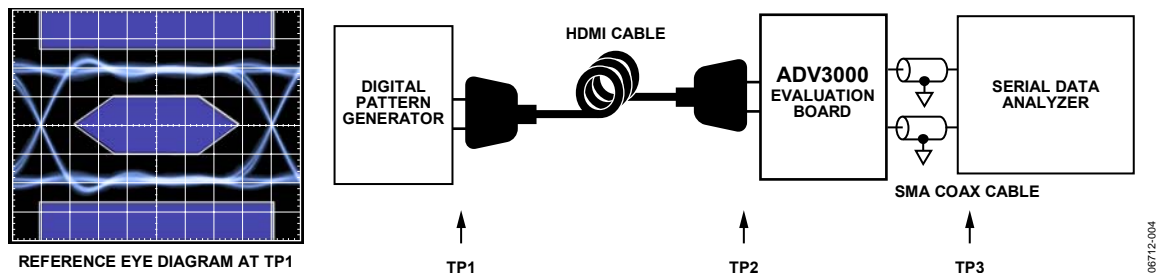


Figure 4. Test Circuit Diagram for RX Eye Diagram

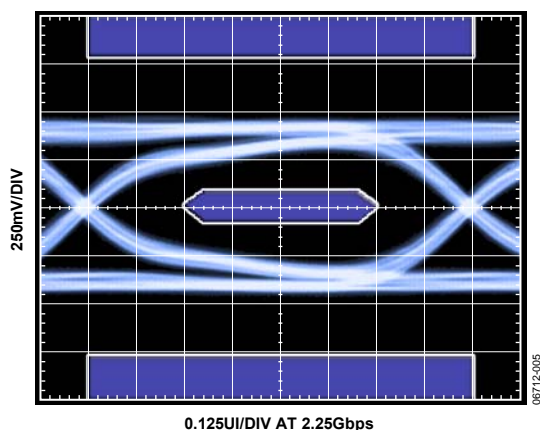


Figure 5. RX Eye Diagram at TP2 (Cable = 2 meters, 30 AWG)

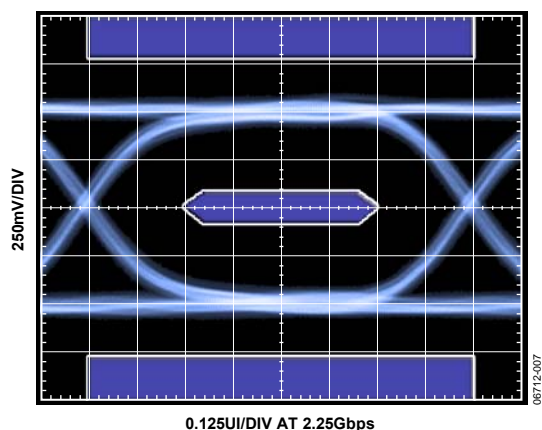


Figure 7. RX Eye Diagram at TP3, EQ = 6 dB (Cable = 2 meters, 30 AWG)

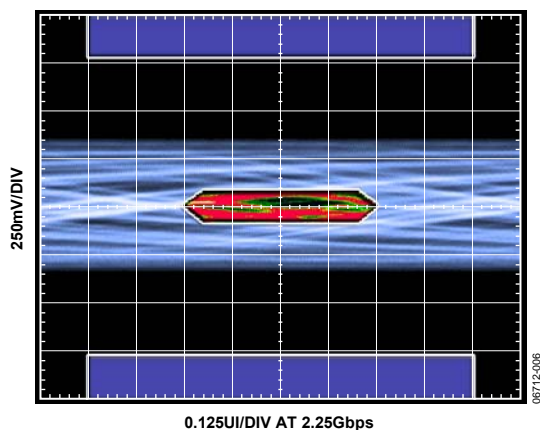


Figure 6. RX Eye Diagram at TP2 (Cable = 20 meters, 24 AWG)

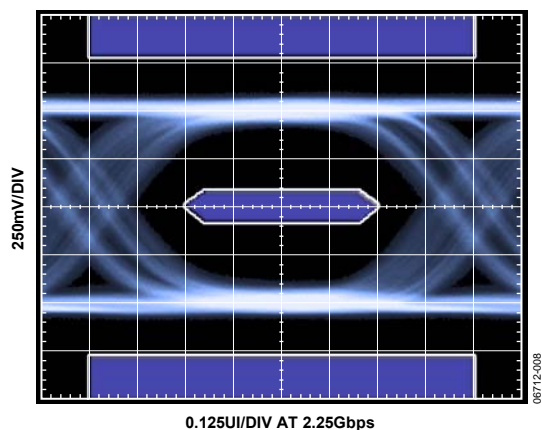


Figure 8. RX Eye Diagram at TP3, EQ = 12 dB (Cable = 20 meters, 24 AWG)



$T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $AVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTI} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $DVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $AMUXVCC = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $AVEE = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $DVEE = 0\text{ V}$ , differential input swing = 1000 mV, TMDS outputs terminated with external  $50\ \Omega$  resistors to 3.3 V, pattern = PRBS  $2^7 - 1$ , data rate = 2.25 Gbps, unless otherwise noted.

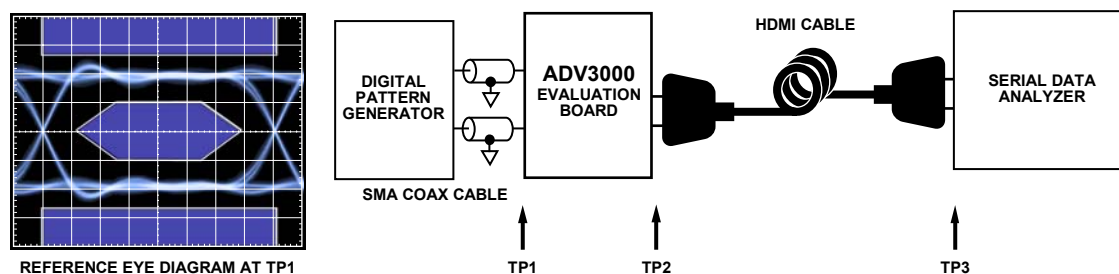


Figure 9. Test Circuit Diagram for TX Eye Diagrams

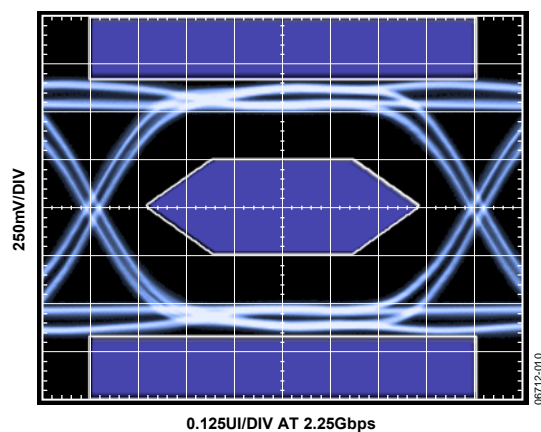


Figure 10. TX Eye Diagram at TP2, PE = 2 dB

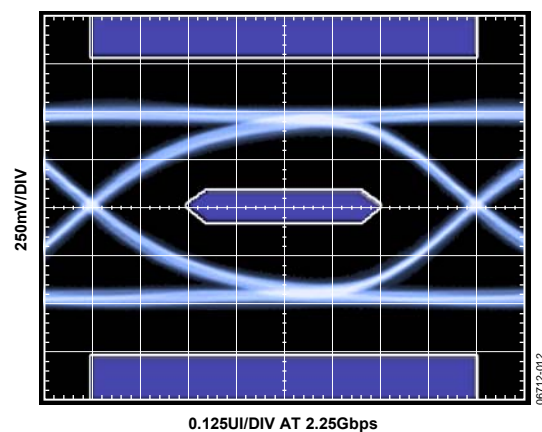


Figure 12. TX Eye Diagram at TP3, PE = 2 dB (Cable = 2 meters, 30 AWG)

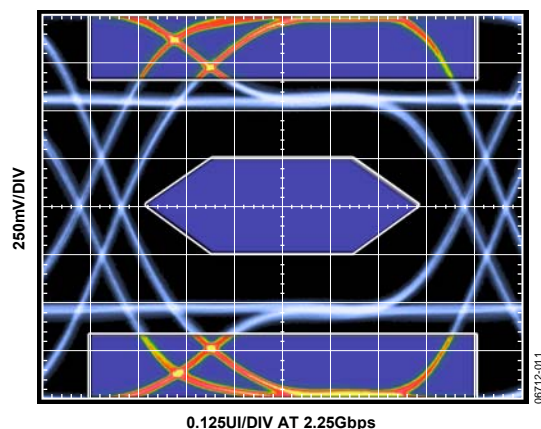


Figure 11. TX Eye Diagram at TP2, PE = 6 dB

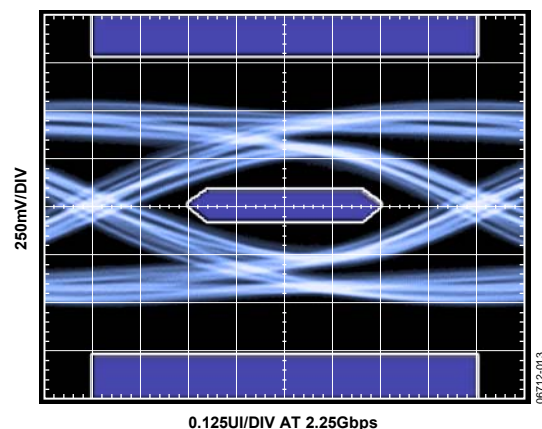


Figure 13. TX Diagram at TP3, PE = 6 dB (Cable = 10 meters, 28 AWG)

$T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $AVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTI} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $DVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $AMUXVCC = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $AVEE = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $DVEE = 0\text{ V}$ , differential input swing = 1000 mV, TMDS outputs terminated with external  $50\ \Omega$  resistors to 3.3 V, pattern = PRBS  $2^7 - 1$ , data rate = 2.25 Gbps, unless otherwise noted.

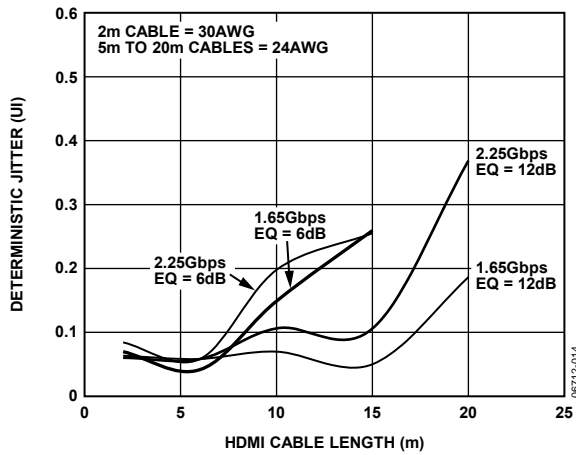


Figure 14. Jitter vs. Input Cable Length (See Figure 4 for Test Setup)

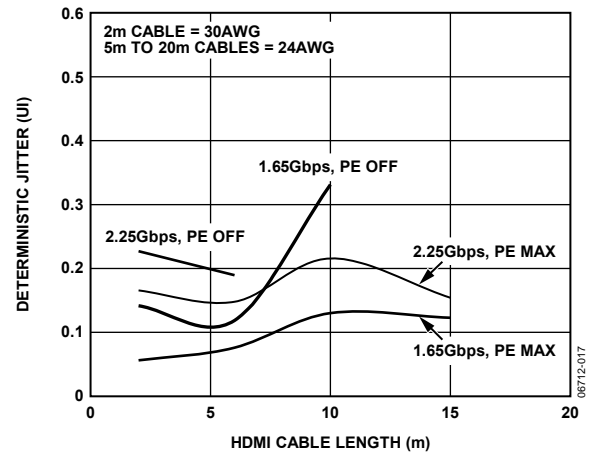


Figure 17. Jitter vs. Output Cable Length (See Figure 9 for Test Setup)

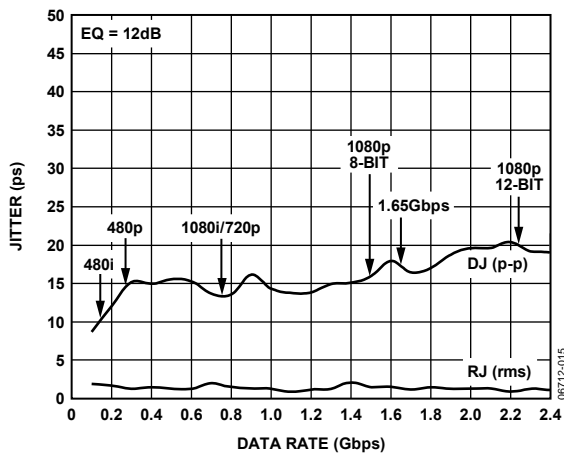


Figure 15. Jitter vs. Data Rate

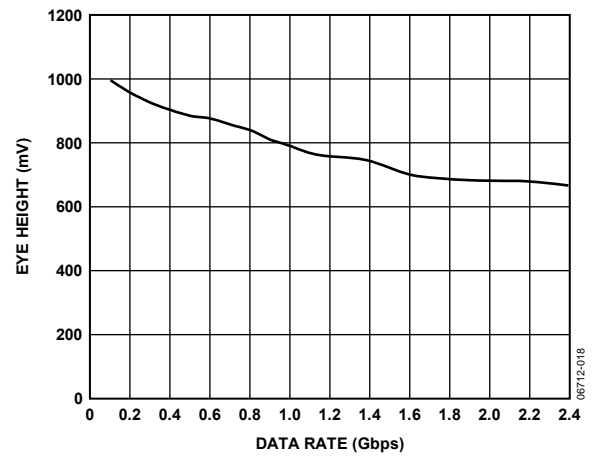


Figure 18. Eye Height vs. Data Rate

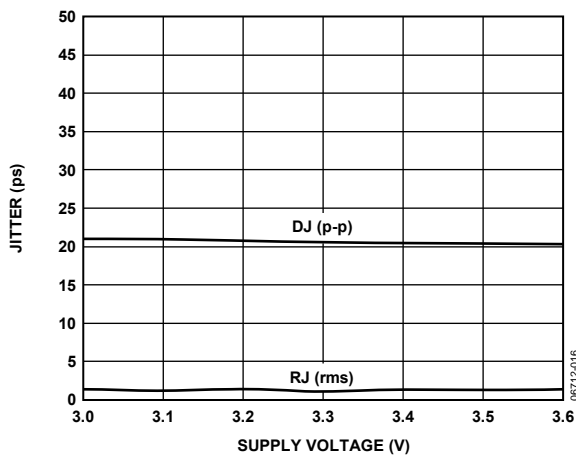


Figure 16. Jitter vs. Supply Voltage

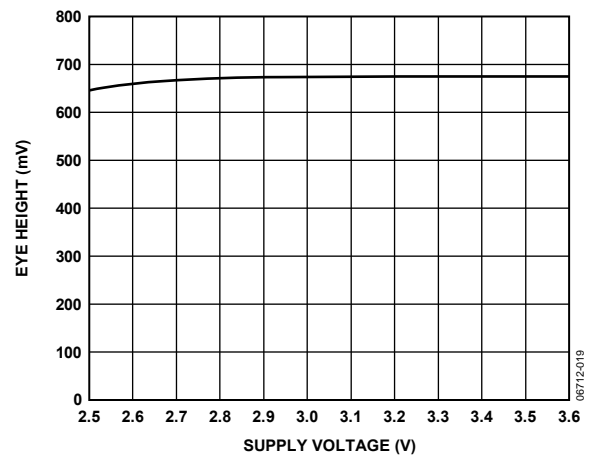


Figure 19. Eye Height vs. Supply Voltage

$T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $AVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTI} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{TTO} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $DVCC = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $AMUXVCC = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $AVEE = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $DVEE = 0\text{ V}$ , differential input swing = 1000 mV, TMDS outputs terminated with external  $50\ \Omega$  resistors to 3.3 V, pattern = PRBS  $2^7 - 1$ , data rate = 2.25 Gbps, unless otherwise noted.

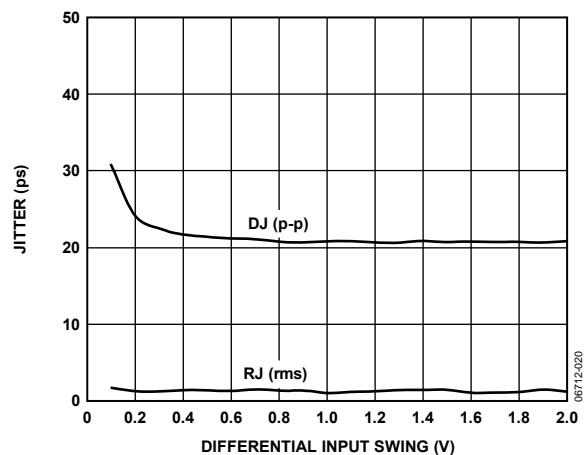


Figure 20. Jitter vs. Differential Input Swing

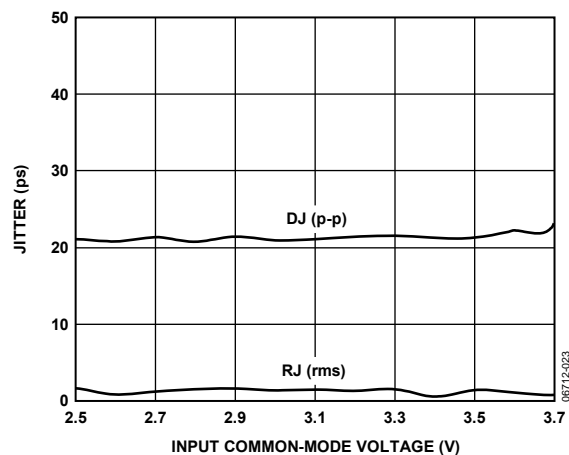


Figure 23. Jitter vs. Input Common-Mode Voltage

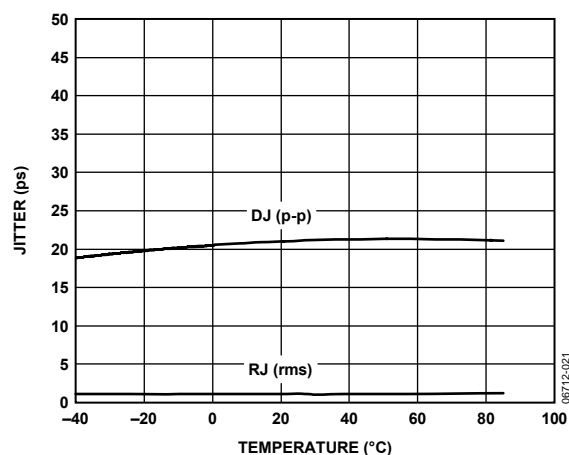


Figure 21. Jitter vs. Temperature

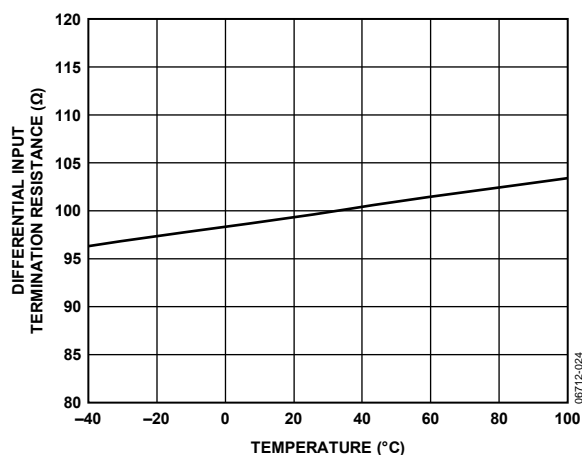


Figure 24. Differential Input Termination Resistance vs. Temperature

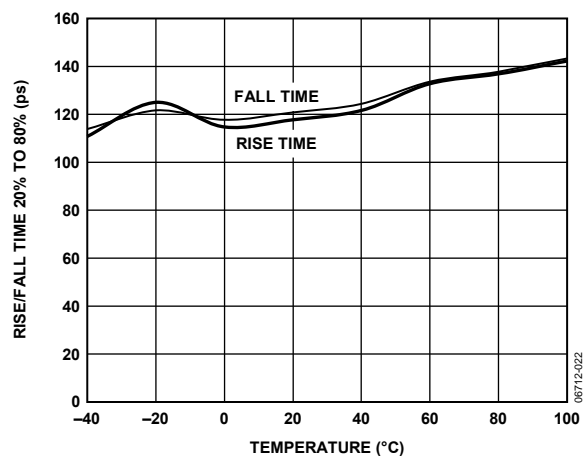


Figure 22. Rise and Fall Time vs. Temperature

## THEORY OF OPERATION

### INTRODUCTION

The primary function of the ADV3000 is to switch one of three (HDMI or DVI) single-link sources to one output. Each HDMI/DVI link consists of four differential, high speed channels and four auxiliary single-ended, low speed control signals. The high speed channels include a data-word clock and three transition minimized differential signaling (TMDS) data channels running at 10× the data-word clock frequency for data rates up to 2.25 Gbps. The four low speed control signals are 5 V tolerant bidirectional lines that can carry configuration signals, HDCP encryption, and other information, depending upon the specific application.

All four high speed TMDS channels in a given link are identical; that is, the pixel clock can be run on any of the four TMDS channels. Transmit and receive channel compensation is provided for the high speed channels where the user can (manually) select among a number of fixed settings.

The ADV3000 has two control interfaces. Users have the option of controlling the part through either the parallel control interface or the I<sup>2</sup>C serial control interface. The ADV3000 has two user-programmable I<sup>2</sup>C slave addresses (one bit) to allow two ADV3000s to be controlled by a single I<sup>2</sup>C bus. A RESET pin is provided to restore the control registers of the ADV3000 to default values. In all cases, serial programming values override any prior parallel programming values and any use of the serial control interface disables the parallel control interface until the ADV3000 is reset.

### INPUT CHANNELS

Each high speed input differential pair terminates to the 3.3 V VTTI power supply through a pair of single-ended 50 Ω on-chip resistors, as shown in Figure 25. The input terminations can be optionally disconnected for approximately 100 ms following a source switch. The user can program which of the 12 high speed input channels employs this feature by selectively programming the associated RX\_PT bits in the input termination pulse register through the serial control interface. Additionally, all the input terminations can be disconnected by programming the RX\_TO bit in the receiver settings register. By default, the input termination is enabled. The input terminations are enabled and cannot be switched off when programming the ADV3000 through the parallel control interface.

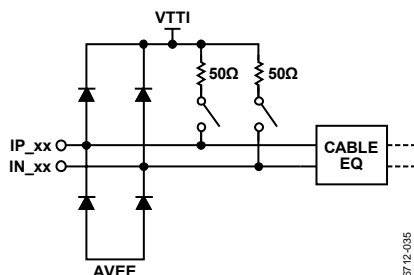


Figure 25. High Speed Input Simplified Schematic

The input equalizer can be manually configured to provide two different levels of high frequency boost: 6 dB or 12 dB. The user can individually control the equalization level of all high speed input channels by selectively programming the associated RX\_EQ bits in the receive equalizer register through the serial control interface. Alternately, the user can globally control the equalization level of all eight high speed input channels by setting the PP\_EQ pin of the parallel control interface. No specific cable length is suggested for a particular equalization setting because cable performance varies widely between manufacturers; however, in general, the equalization of the ADV3000 can be set to 12 dB without degrading the signal integrity, even for short input cables. At the 12 dB setting, the ADV3000 can equalize more than 20 meters of 24 AWG cable at 2.25 Gbps.

### OUTPUT CHANNELS

Each high speed output differential pair is terminated to the 3.3 V VTTO power supply through two 50 Ω on-chip resistors (see Figure 26). This termination is user-selectable; it can be turned on or off by programming the TX\_PTO bit of the transmitter settings register through the serial control interface.

The output termination resistors of the ADV3000 back-terminate the output TMDS transmission lines. These back-terminations, as recommended in the HDMI 1.3 specification, act to absorb reflections from impedance discontinuities on the output traces, improving the signal integrity of the output traces and adding flexibility to how the output traces can be routed. For example, interlayer vias can be used to route the ADV3000 TMDS outputs on multiple layers of the PCB without severely degrading the quality of the output signal.

The ADV3000 output has a disable feature that places the outputs in an inactive mode. This mode is enabled by programming the HS\_EN bit of the high speed device modes register through the serial control interface or by setting the PP\_EN pin of the parallel control interface. Larger wire-ORed arrays can be constructed using the ADV3000 in this mode.

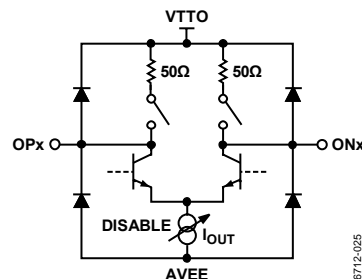


Figure 26. High Speed Output Simplified Schematic

The ADV3000 requires output termination resistors when the high speed outputs are enabled. Termination can be internal and/or external. The internal terminations of the ADV3000 are enabled by programming the TX\_PTO bit of the transmitter settings register. These terminations are always enabled in parallel control mode.

External terminations can be provided either by on-board resistors or by the input termination resistors of an HDMI/DVI receiver. If both the internal terminations are enabled and external terminations are present, set the output current level to 20 mA by programming the TX\_OCL bit of the transmitter settings register through the serial control interface or by setting the PP\_OCL pin of the parallel control interface. The output current level defaults to the level indicated by PP\_OCL upon reset. If only external terminations are provided (if the internal terminations are disabled), set the output current level to 10 mA by programming the TX\_OCL bit of the transmitter settings register or by setting the PP\_OCL pin of the parallel control interface. The high speed outputs must be disabled if there are no output termination resistors present in the system.

The output pre-emphasis can be manually configured to provide one of four different levels of high frequency boost. The specific boost level is selected by programming the TX\_PE bits of the transmitter settings register through the serial control interface, or by setting the PP\_PE bus of the parallel control interface. No specific cable length is suggested for a particular pre-emphasis setting because cable performance varies widely between manufacturers.

## AUXILIARY SWITCH

The auxiliary (low speed) lines have no amplification. They are routed using a passive switch that is bandwidth compatible with standard speed I<sup>2</sup>C. The schematic equivalent for this passive connection is shown in Figure 27.

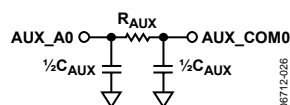


Figure 27. Auxiliary Channel Simplified Schematic, AUX\_A0 to AUX\_COM0 Routing Example

When turning off the ADV3000, care needs to be taken with the AMUXVCC supply to ensure that the auxiliary multiplexer

pins remain in a high impedance state. A scenario that illustrates this requirement is one where the auxiliary multiplexer is used to switch the display data channel (DDC) bus. In some applications, additional devices can be connected to the DDC bus (such as an EEPROM with EDID information) upstream of the ADV3000. Extended display identification data (EDID) is a VESA standard-defined data format for conveying display configuration information to sources to optimize display use. EDID devices may need to be available via the DDC bus, regardless of the state of the ADV3000 and any downstream circuit. For this configuration, the auxiliary inputs of the powered down ADV3000 need to be in a high impedance state to avoid pulling down on the DDC lines and preventing these other devices from using the bus.

When the ADV3000 is powered from a simple resistor network, as shown in Figure 28, it uses the 5 V supply that is required from any HDMI/DVI source to guarantee high impedance of the auxiliary multiplexer pins. The AMUXVCC supply does not draw any static current; therefore, it is recommended that the resistor network tap the 5 V supplies as close to the connectors as possible to avoid any additional voltage drop.

This precaution does not need to be taken if the DDC peripheral circuitry is connected to the bus downstream of the ADV3000.

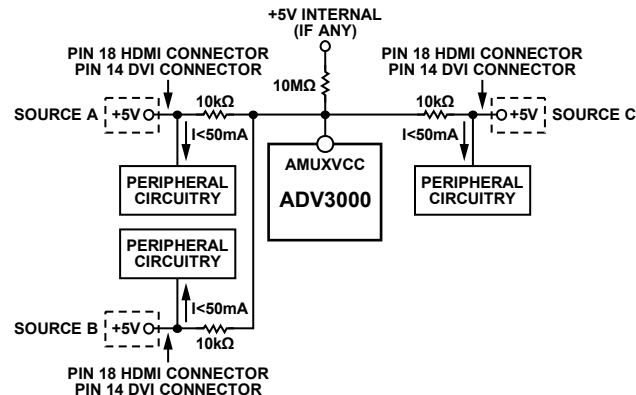


Figure 28. Suggested AMUXVCC Power Scheme

## SERIAL CONTROL INTERFACE

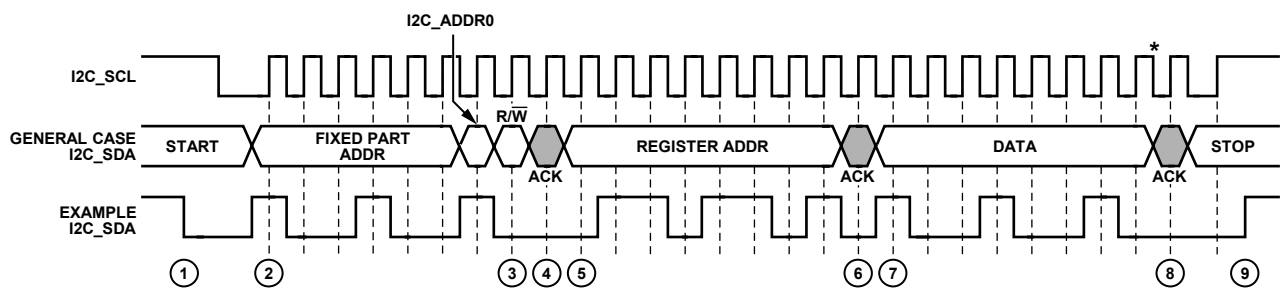
### RESET

On initial power-up, or at any point in operation, the ADV3000 register set can be restored to preprogrammed default values by pulling the **RESET** pin to low in accordance with the specifications in Table 1. During normal operation, however, the **RESET** pin must be pulled up to 3.3 V. Following a reset, the preprogrammed default values of the ADV3000 register set correspond to the state of the parallel interface configuration registers, as listed in Table 18. The ADV3000 can be controlled through the parallel control interface until the first serial control event occurs. As soon as any serial control event occurs, the serial programming values, corresponding to the state of the serial interface configuration registers (Table 5), override any prior parallel programming values, and the parallel control interface is disabled until the part is subsequently reset.

### WRITE PROCEDURE

To write data to the ADV3000 register set, an I<sup>2</sup>C master (such as a microcontroller) needs to send the appropriate control signals to the ADV3000 slave device. The signals are controlled by the I<sup>2</sup>C master, unless otherwise specified. For a diagram of the procedure, see Figure 29. The steps for a write procedure are as follows:

1. Send a start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low).
2. Send the ADV3000 part address (seven bits). The upper six bits of the ADV3000 part address are the static value [100100] and the LSB is set by Input Pin I2C\_ADDR0. This transfer should be MSB first.
3. Send the write indicator bit (0).
4. Wait for the ADV3000 to acknowledge the request.
5. Send the register address (eight bits) to which data is to be written. This transfer should be MSB first.
6. Wait for the ADV3000 to acknowledge the request.
7. Send the data (eight bits) to be written to the register whose address was set in Step 5. This transfer should be MSB first.
8. Wait for the ADV3000 to acknowledge the request.
9. Perform one of the following:
  - 9a. Send a stop condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line high) and release control of the bus to end the transaction (shown in Figure 29).
  - 9b. Send a repeated start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low) and continue with Step 2 in this procedure to perform another write.
  - 9c. Send a repeated start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low) and continue with Step 2 of the read procedure (in the Read Procedure section) to perform a read from another address.
  - 9d. Send a repeated start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low) and continue with Step 8 of the read procedure (in the Read Procedure section) to perform a read from the same address set in Step 5.



\*THE SWITCHING/UPDATE DELAY BEGINS AT THE FALLING EDGE OF THE LAST DATA BIT; FOR EXAMPLE, THE FALLING EDGE JUST BEFORE STEP 8.

Figure 29. I<sup>2</sup>C Write Diagram

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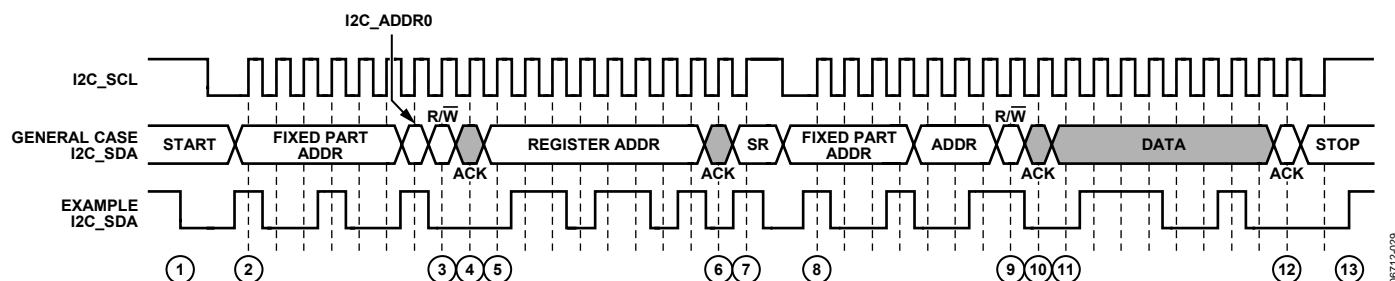


Figure 30. I²C Read Diagram

## READ PROCEDURE

To read data from the ADV3000 register set, an I²C master (such as a microcontroller) needs to send the appropriate control signals to the ADV3000 slave device. The signals are controlled by the I²C master, unless otherwise specified. For a diagram of the procedure, see Figure 30. The steps for a read procedure are as follows:

1. Send a start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low).
2. Send the ADV3000 part address (seven bits). The upper six bits of the ADV3000 part address are the static value [100100] and the LSB is set by Input Pin I2C\_ADDR0. This transfer should be MSB first.
3. Send the write indicator bit (0).
4. Wait for the ADV3000 to acknowledge the request.
5. Send the register address (eight bits) from which data is to be read. This transfer should be MSB first.
6. Wait for the ADV3000 to acknowledge the request.
7. Send a repeated start condition (Sr) by holding the I2C\_SCL line high and pulling the I2C\_SDA line low.
8. Resend the ADV3000 part address (seven bits) from Step 2. The upper six bits of the ADV3000 part address are the static value [100100] and the LSB is set by the Input Pin I2C\_ADDR0. This transfer should be MSB first.
9. Send the read indicator bit (1).
10. Wait for the ADV3000 to acknowledge the request.
11. The ADV3000 serially transfers the data (eight bits) held in the register indicated by the address set in Step 5. This data is sent MSB first.
12. Acknowledge the data from the ADV3000.
13. Perform one of the following:
  - 13a. Send a stop condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the SDA line high) and release control of the bus to end the transaction (shown in Figure 30).
  - 13b. Send a repeated start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low) and continue with Step 2 of the write procedure (previous Write Procedure section) to perform a write.
  - 13c. Send a repeated start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low) and continue with Step 2 of this procedure to perform a read from another address.
  - 13d. Send a repeated start condition (while holding the I2C\_SCL line high, pull the I2C\_SDA line low) and continue with Step 8 of this procedure to perform a read from the same address.

## SWITCHING/UPDATE DELAY

There is a delay between when a user writes to the configuration registers of the ADV3000 and when that state change takes physical effect. This update delay occurs regardless of whether the user programs the ADV3000 via the serial or the parallel control interface. When using the serial control interface, the update delay begins at the falling edge of I2C\_SCL for the last data bit transferred, as shown in Figure 29. When using the parallel control interface, the update delay begins at the transition edge of the relevant parallel interface pin. This update delay is register specific and the times are specified in Table 1.

During a delay window, new values can be written to the configuration registers, but the ADV3000 does not physically update until the end of the delay window of that register. Writing new values during the delay window does not reset the window; new values supersede the previously written values. At the end of the delay window, the ADV3000 physically assumes the state indicated by the last set of values written to the configuration registers. If the configuration registers are written after the delay window ends, the ADV3000 immediately updates and a new delay window begins.



## PARALLEL CONTROL INTERFACE

The ADV3000 can be controlled through the parallel interface using the PP\_EN, PP\_CH[1:0], PP\_EQ, PP\_PRE[1:0], and PP\_OCL pins. Logic levels for the parallel interface pins are set in accordance with the specifications listed in Table 1. Setting these pins updates the parallel control interface registers, as listed in Table 18. Following a reset, the ADV3000 can be controlled through the parallel control interface until the first

serial control event occurs. As soon as any serial control event occurs, the serial programming values override any prior parallel programming values, and the parallel control interface is disabled until the part is subsequently reset. The default serial programming values correspond to the state of the serial interface configuration registers, as listed in Table 5.



## SERIAL INTERFACE CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

The serial interface configuration registers can be read and written using the I<sup>2</sup>C serial control interface, Pin I2C\_SDA, and Pin I2C\_SCL. The least significant bit of the ADV3000 I<sup>2</sup>C part address is set by tying Pin I2C\_ADDR0 to 3.3 V (Logic 1) or 0 V (Logic 0). As soon as the serial control interface is used, the parallel control interface is disabled until the ADV3000 is reset as described in the Serial Control Interface section.

**Table 5. Serial (I<sup>2</sup>C) Interface Register Map**

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Addr.	Default
High Speed Device Modes		High speed switch enable	High speed switching mode select				High speed source select		0x00	0x40
		HS_EN	0	0	0	0	HS_CH[1]	HS_CH[0]		
Auxiliary Device Modes		Auxiliary switch enable					Auxiliary switch source select		0x01	0x40
		AUX_EN	0	0	0	0	AUX_CH[1]	AUX_CH[0]		
Receiver Settings								High speed input termination select	0x10	0x01
								RX_TO		
Input Termination Pulse 1	Source A and Source B : input termination pulse-on-source switch select (disconnect termination for a short period of time)								0x11	0x00
	RX_PT[7]	RX_PT[6]	RX_PT[5]	RX_PT[4]	RX_PT[3]	RX_PT[2]	RX_PT[1]	RX_PT [0]		
Input Termination Pulse 2	Source C: input termination pulse-on-source switch select (disconnect termination for a short period of time)								0x12	0x00
	0	0	0	0	RX_PT[11]	RX_PT[10]	RX_PT[9]	RX_PT[8]		
Receive Equalizer 1	Source A and Source B: input equalization level select								0x13	0x00
	RX_EQ[7]	RX_EQ[6]	RX_EQ[5]	RX_EQ[4]	RX_EQ[3]	RX_EQ[2]	RX_EQ[1]	RX_EQ[0]		
Receive Equalizer 2	Source C input equalization level select								0x14	0x00
	0	0	0	0	RX_EQ[11]	RX_EQ[10]	RX_EQ[9]	RX_EQ[8]		
Transmitter Settings					High speed output pre-emphasis level select		High speed output termination select	High speed output current level select	0x20	0x03
					TX_PE[1]	TX_PE[0]	TX_PTO	TX_OCL		

### HIGH SPEED DEVICE MODES REGISTER

**HS\_EN: High Speed (TMDS) Channels Enable Bit**

**Table 6. HS\_EN Description**

HS_EN	Description
0	High speed channels off, low power/standby mode
1	High speed channels on

**HS\_CH[1:0]: High Speed (TMDS) Switch Source Select Bus**

**Table 7. HS\_EN Mapping**

HS_CH[1:0]	O[3:0]	Description
00	A[3:0]	High Speed Source A switched to output
01	B[3:0]	High Speed Source B switched to output
10	C[3:0]	High Speed Source C switched to output
11		Illegal value

**AUXILIARY DEVICE MODES REGISTER****AUX\_EN: Auxiliary (Low Speed) Switch Enable Bit**

Table 8. AUX\_EN Description

AUX_EN	Description
0	Auxiliary switch off, no low speed input/output to low speed common input/output connection
1	Auxiliary switch on

**AUX\_CH[1:0]: Auxiliary (Low Speed) Switch Source Select Bus**

Table 9. AUX\_CH Mapping

AUX_CH[1:0]	AUX_COM[3:0]	Description
00	AUX_A[3:0]	Auxiliary Source A switched to output
01	AUX_B[3:0]	Auxiliary Source B switched to output
10	AUX_C[3:0]	Auxiliary Source C switched to output
11		Illegal value

**RECEIVER SETTINGS REGISTER****RX\_TO: High Speed (TMDS) Channels Input Termination On/Off Select Bit**

Table 10. RX\_TO Description

RX_TO	Description
0	Input termination off
1	Input termination on (can be pulsed on and off according to settings in the input termination pulse register)

**INPUT TERMINATION PULSE REGISTER 1 AND REGISTER 2****RX\_PT[X]: High Speed (TMDS) Input Channel X Pulse-On-Source Switch Select Bit**

Table 11. RX\_PT[X] Description

RX_PT[X]	Description
0	Input termination for TMDS Channel X always connected when source is switched
1	Input termination for TMDS Channel X disconnected for 100 ms when source switched

Table 12. RX\_PT[X] Mapping

RX_PT[X]	Corresponding Input TMDS Channel
Bit 0	B0
Bit 1	B1
Bit 2	B2
Bit 3	B3
Bit 4	A0
Bit 5	A1
Bit 6	A2
Bit 7	A3
Bit 8	C3
Bit 9	C2
Bit 10	C1
Bit 11	C0

**RECEIVE EQUALIZER REGISTER 1 AND REGISTER 2****RX\_EQ[X]: High Speed (TMDS) Input X Equalization Level Select Bit**

Table 13. RX\_EQ[X] Description

RX_EQ[X]	Description
0	Low equalization (6 dB)
1	High equalization (12 dB)

Table 14. RX\_EQ[X] Mapping

RX_EQ[X]	Corresponding Input TMDS Channel
Bit 0	B0
Bit 1	B1
Bit 2	B2
Bit 3	B3
Bit 4	A0
Bit 5	A1
Bit 6	A2
Bit 7	A3
Bit 8	C3
Bit 9	C2
Bit 10	C1
Bit 11	C0

**TRANSMITTER SETTINGS REGISTER****TX\_PE[1:0]: High Speed (TMDS) Output Pre-Emphasis Level Select Bus (For All TMDS Channels)**

Table 15. TX\_PE[1:0] Description

TX_PE[1:0]	Description
00	No pre-emphasis (0 dB)
01	Low pre-emphasis (2 dB)
10	Medium pre-emphasis (4 dB)
11	High pre-emphasis (6 dB)

**TX\_PTO: High Speed (TMDS) Output Termination On/Off Select Bit (For All Channels)**

Table 16. TX\_PTO Description

TX_PTO	Description
0	Output termination off
1	Output termination on

**TX\_OCL: High Speed (TMDS) Output Current Level Select Bit (For All Channels)**

Table 17. TX\_OCL Description

TX_OCL	Description
0	Output current set to 10 mA
1	Output current set to 20 mA

## PARALLEL INTERFACE CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

The parallel interface configuration registers can be directly set using the PP\_EN, PP\_CH[1:0], PP\_EQ, PP\_PRE[1:0], and PP\_OCL pins. This interface is only accessible after the part is reset and before any registers are accessed using the serial control interface. The state of each pin is set by tying it to 3.3 V (Logic 1) or 0 V (Logic 0).

**Table 18. Parallel Interface Register Map**

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
High Speed Device Modes		High speed switch enable					High speed source select	
		PP_EN	0	0	0	0	PP_CH[1]	PP_CH[0]
Auxiliary Device Modes		Auxiliary switch enable					Auxiliary switch source select	
		1	0	0	0	0	PP_CH[1]	PP_CH[0]
Receiver Settings								Input termination on/off select (termination always on)
								1
Input Termination Pulse 1	Source A and Source B input termination pulse-on-source switch select (termination always on)							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Input Termination Pulse 2	Source C input termination pulse-on-source switch select (termination always on)							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receive Equalizer 1	Source A and Source B input equalization level select							
	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ
Receive Equalizer 2	Source C input equalization level select							
					PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ	PP_EQ
Transmitter Settings					Output pre-emphasis level select			Output current level select
					PP_PE[1]	PP_PE[0]		PP_OCL

### HIGH SPEED DEVICE MODES REGISTER

**PP\_EN: High Speed (TMDS) Channels Enable Bit**

**Table 19. PP\_EN Description**

PP_EN	Description
0	High speed channels off, low power/standby mode
1	High speed channels on

**PP\_CH[1:0]: High Speed (TMDS) Switch Source Select Bus**

**Table 20. High Speed Switch Mode Mapping**

PP_CH[1:0]	O[3:0]	Description
00	A[3:0]	High Speed Source A switched to output
01	B[3:0]	High Speed Source B switched to output
10	C[3:0]	High Speed Source C switched to output
11		Illegal Value

### AUXILIARY DEVICE MODES REGISTER

The auxiliary (low speed) switch is always enabled when using the parallel interface.

**PP\_CH[1:0]: Auxiliary Switch Source Select Bus**

**Table 21. Auxiliary Switch Mode Mapping**

PP_CH[1:0]	AUX_COM[3:0]	Description
00	AUX_A[3:0]	Auxiliary Source A switched to output
01	AUX_B[3:0]	Auxiliary Source B switched to output
10	AUX_C[3:0]	Auxiliary Source C switched to output
11		Illegal Value

## RECEIVER SETTINGS REGISTER

High speed (TMDS) channels input termination is fixed to on when using the parallel interface.

## INPUT TERMINATION PULSE REGISTER 1 AND REGISTER 2

High speed input (TMDS) channels pulse-on-source switching fixed to off when using the parallel interface.

## RECEIVE EQUALIZER REGISTER 1 AND REGISTER 2

**PP\_EQ: High Speed (TMDS) Inputs Equalization Level Select Bit (For All TMDS Input Channels)**

The input equalization cannot be set individually (per channel) when using the parallel interface; one equalization setting affects all input channels.

Table 22. PP\_EQ Description

PP_EQ	Description
0	Low equalization (6 dB)
1	High equalization (12 dB)

## TRANSMITTER SETTINGS REGISTER

**PP\_PE[1:0]: High Speed (TMDS) Output Pre-Emphasis Level Select Bus (For All TMDS Channels)**

Table 23. PP\_PE[1:0] Description

PP_PE[1:0]	Description
00	No pre-emphasis (0 dB)
01	Low pre-emphasis (2 dB)
10	Medium pre-emphasis (4 dB)
11	High pre-emphasis (6 dB)

**PP\_OCL: High Speed (TMDS) Output Current Level Select Bit (For All TMDS Channels)**

Table 24. TX\_OCL Description

PP_OCL	Description
0	Output current set to 10 mA
1	Output current set to 20 mA

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

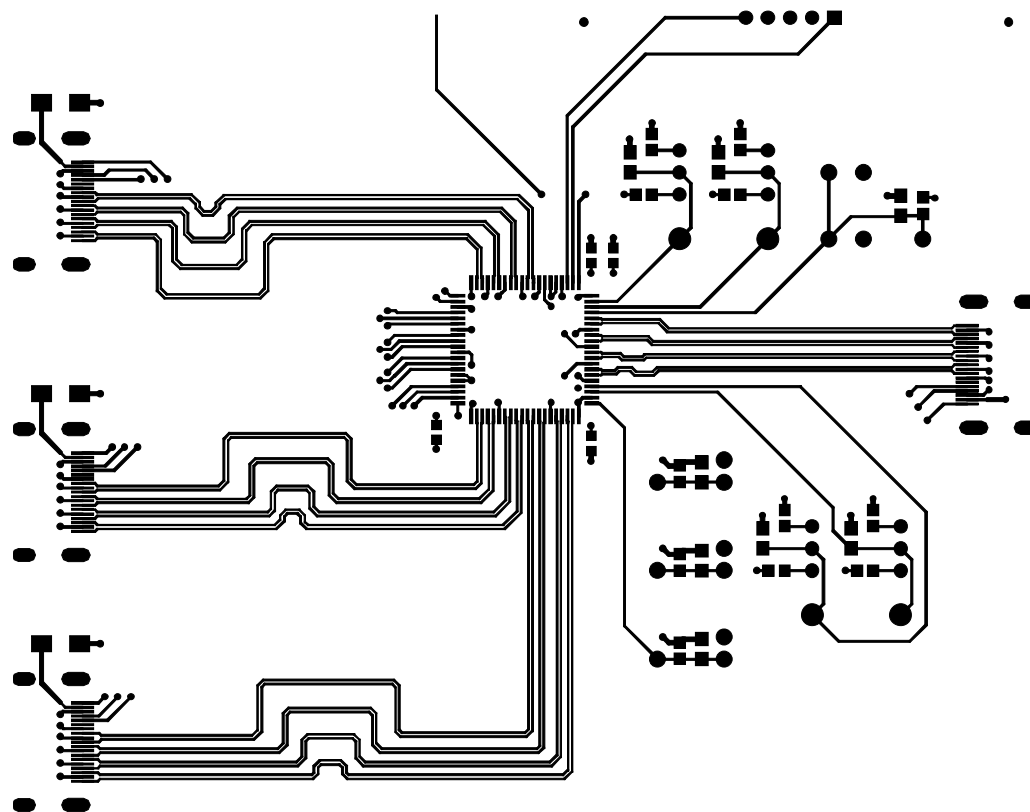


Figure 31. Layout of the TMDS Traces on the ADV3000 Evaluation Board (Only Top Signal Routing Layer is Shown)

06712-036

The ADV3000 is an HDMI/DVI switch, featuring equalized TMDS inputs and pre-emphasized TMDS outputs. It is intended for use as a 3:1 switch in systems with long cable runs on both the input and/or the output, and is fully HDMI 1.3 receive-compliant.

### PINOUT

The ADV3000 is designed to have an HDMI/DVI receiver pinout at its input and a transmitter pinout at its output. This makes the ADV3000 ideal for use in AVR-type applications where a designer routes both the inputs and the outputs directly to HDMI/DVI connectors, as shown in Figure 31. When the ADV3000 is used in receiver type applications, it is necessary to change the order of the output pins on the PCB to align with the on-board receiver.

One advantage of the ADV3000 in an AVR-type application is that all of the high speed signals can be routed on one side (the topside) of the board, as shown in Figure 31. In addition to 12 dB of input equalization, the ADV3000 provides up to 6 dB of output pre-emphasis that boosts the output TMDS signals and allows the ADV3000 to precompensate when driving long

PCB traces or output cables. The net effect of the input equalization and output pre-emphasis of the ADV3000 is that the ADV3000 can compensate for the signal degradation of both input and output cables; it acts to reopen a closed input data eye and transmit a full swing HDMI signal to an end receiver. More information on the specific performance metrics of the ADV3000 can be found in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

The ADV3000 also provides a distinct advantage in receive-type applications because it is a fully buffered HDMI/DVI switch. Although inverting the output pin order of the ADV3000 on the PCB requires a designer to place vias in the high speed signal path, the ADV3000 fully buffers and electrically decouples the outputs from the inputs. Therefore, the effects of the vias placed on the output signal lines are not seen at the input of the ADV3000. The programmable output terminations also improve signal quality at the output of the ADV3000. The PCB designer therefore has significantly improved flexibility in the placement and routing of the output signal path with the ADV3000 over other solutions.

## CABLE LENGTHS AND EQUALIZATION

The ADV3000 offers two levels of programmable equalization for the high speed inputs: 6 dB and 12 dB. The equalizer of the ADV3000 supports video data rates of up to 2.25 Gbps, and as shown in Figure 14, it can equalize more than 20 meters of 24 AWG HDMI cable at 2.25 Gbps, which corresponds to the video format, 1080p with deep color.

The length of cable that can be used in a typical HDMI/DVI application depends on a large number of factors, including:

- Cable quality: the quality of the cable in terms of conductor wire gauge and shielding. Thicker conductors have lower signal degradation per unit length.
- Data rate: the data rate being sent over the cable. The signal degradation of HDMI cables increases with data rate.
- Edge rates: the edge rates of the source input. Slower input edges result in more significant data eye closure at the end of a cable.
- Receiver sensitivity: the sensitivity of the terminating receiver.

As such, specific cable types and lengths are not recommended for use with a particular equalizer setting. In nearly all applications, the ADV3000 equalization level can be set to high, or 12 dB, for all input cable configurations at all data rates, without degrading the signal integrity.

## PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINES

The ADV3000 is used to switch two distinctly different types of signals, both of which are required for HDMI and DVI video. These signal groups require different treatment when laying out a PC board.

The first group of signals carries the audiovisual (AV) data. HDMI/DVI video signals are differential, unidirectional, and high speed (up to 2.25 Gbps). The channels that carry the video data must be controlled impedance, terminated at the receiver, and capable of operating at the maximum specified system data rate. It is especially important to note that the differential traces that carry the TMDS signals should be designed with a controlled differential impedance of 100  $\Omega$ . The ADV3000 provides single-ended, 50  $\Omega$  terminations on-chip for both its inputs and outputs, and both the input and output terminations can be enabled or disabled through the serial control interface. The output terminations can also be enabled or disabled through the parallel control interface. Transmitter termination is not required by the HDMI 1.3 standard, but its inclusion improves the overall system signal integrity.

The audiovisual (AV) data carried on these high speed channels is encoded by a technique called transmission minimized differential signaling (TMDS) and in the case of HDMI, is also encrypted according to the high bandwidth digital copy protection (HDCP) standard.

The second group of signals consists of low speed auxiliary control signals used for communication between a source and a

sink. Depending upon the application, these signals can include the DDC bus (this is an I<sup>2</sup>C bus used to send EDID information and HDCP encryption keys between the source and the sink), the consumer electronics control (CEC) line, and the hot plug detect (HPD) line. These auxiliary signals are bidirectional, low speed, and transferred over a single-ended transmission line that does not need to have controlled impedance. The primary concern with laying out the auxiliary lines is ensuring that they conform to the I<sup>2</sup>C bus standard and do not have excessive capacitive loading.

## TMDS Signals

In the HDMI/DVI standard, four differential pairs carry the TMDS signals. In DVI, three of these pairs are dedicated to carrying RGB video and sync data. For HDMI, audio data is interleaved with the video data; the DVI standard does not incorporate audio information. The fourth high speed differential pair is used for the AV data-word clock, and runs at one-tenth the speed of the TMDS data channels.

The four high speed channels of the ADV3000 are identical. No concession was made to lower the bandwidth of the fourth channel for the pixel clock, so any channel can be used for any TMDS signal. The user chooses which signal is routed over which channel. Additionally, the TMDS channels are symmetrical; therefore, the p and n of a given differential pair are interchangeable, provided the inversion is consistent across all inputs and outputs of the ADV3000. However, the routing between inputs and outputs through the ADV3000 is fixed. For example, Output Channel 0 always switches between Input A0, Input B0, Input C0, and so forth.

The ADV3000 buffers the TMDS signals and the input traces can be considered electrically independent of the output traces. In most applications, the quality of the signal on the input TMDS traces is more sensitive to the PCB layout. Regardless of the data being carried on a specific TMDS channel, or whether the TMDS line is at the input or the output of the ADV3000, all four high speed signals should be routed on a PCB in accordance with the same RF layout guidelines.

## Layout for the TMDS Signals

The TMDS differential pairs can be either microstrip traces, routed on the outer layer of a board, or stripline traces, routed on an internal layer of the board. If microstrip traces are used, there should be a continuous reference plane on the PCB layer directly below the traces. If stripline traces are used, they must be sandwiched between two continuous reference planes in the PCB stack-up. Additionally, the p and n of each differential pair must have a controlled differential impedance of 100  $\Omega$ . The characteristic impedance of a differential pair is a function of several variables including the trace width, the distance separating the two traces, the spacing between the traces and the reference plane, and the dielectric constant of the PC board binder material. Interlayer vias introduce impedance discontinuities that can cause reflections and jitter on the signal path, therefore, it is preferable to route the TMDS lines exclusively on one layer of the

board, particularly for the input traces. In some applications, such as using multiple ADV3000s to construct large input arrays, the use of interlayer vias becomes unavoidable. In these situations, the input termination feature of the ADV3000 improves system signal integrity by absorbing reflections. Take care to use vias minimally and to place vias symmetrically for each side of a given differential pair. Furthermore, to prevent unwanted signal coupling and interference, route the TMDS signals away from other signals and noise sources on the PCB.

Both traces of a given differential pair must be equal in length to minimize intrapair skew. Maintaining the physical symmetry of a differential pair is integral to ensuring its signal integrity; excessive intrapair skew can introduce jitter through duty cycle distortion (DCD). The p and n of a given differential pair should always be routed together to establish the required 100  $\Omega$  differential impedance. Enough space should be left between the differential pairs of a given group so that the n of one pair does not couple to the p of another pair. For example, one technique is to make the interpair distance 4 to 10 times wider than the intrapair spacing.

Any group of four TMDS channels (Input A, Input B, Input C, or the output) should have closely matched trace lengths to minimize interpair skew. Severe interpair skew can cause the data on the four different channels of a group to arrive out of alignment with one another. A good practice is to match the trace lengths for a given group of four channels to within 0.05 inches on FR4 material.

Minimizing intrapair and interpair skew becomes increasingly important as data rates increase. Any introduced skew constitutes a correspondingly larger fraction of a bit period at higher data rates.

Though the ADV3000 features input equalization and output pre-emphasis, the length of the TMDS traces should be minimized to reduce overall signal degradation. Commonly used PCB material such as FR4 is lossy at high frequencies; therefore, long traces on the circuit board increase signal attenuation resulting in decreased signal swing and increased jitter through intersymbol interference (ISI).

### Controlling the Characteristic Impedance of a TMDS Differential Pair

The characteristic impedance of a differential pair depends on a number of variables, including the trace width, the distance between the two traces, the height of the dielectric material between the trace and the reference plane below it, and the dielectric constant of the PCB binder material. To a lesser extent, the characteristic impedance also depends upon the trace thickness and the presence of solder mask. There are many combinations that can produce the correct characteristic impedance. Generally, working with the PCB fabricator is required to obtain a set of parameters to produce the desired results.

One consideration is how to guarantee a differential pair with a differential impedance of 100  $\Omega$  over the entire length of the trace. One technique to accomplish this is to change the width of the traces in a differential pair based on how closely one trace is coupled to the other. When the two traces of a differential pair are close and strongly coupled, they should have a width that produces a 100  $\Omega$  differential impedance. When the traces split apart, to go into a connector, for example, and are no longer so strongly coupled, the width of the traces should be increased to yield a differential impedance of 100  $\Omega$  in the new configuration.

### Ground Current Return

In some applications, it can be necessary to invert the output pin order of the ADV3000. This requires a designer to route the TMDS traces on multiple layers of the PCB. When routing differential pairs on multiple layers, it is also necessary to reroute the corresponding reference plane to provide one continuous ground current return path for the differential signals. Standard plated through-hole vias are acceptable for both the TMDS traces and the reference plane. An example of this is illustrated in Figure 32.

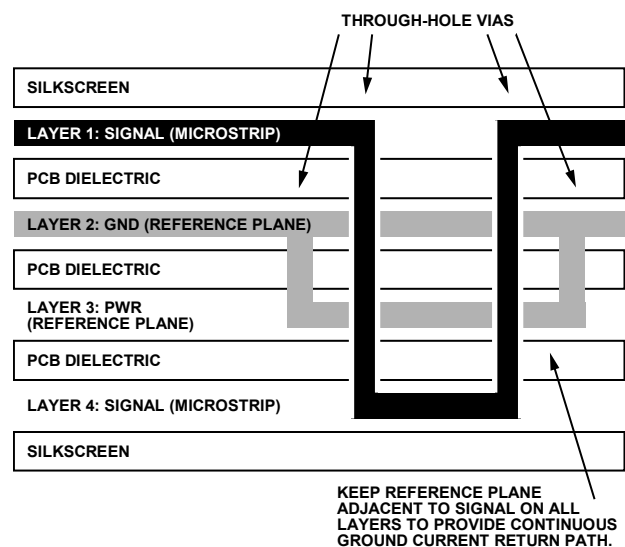


Figure 32. Example Routing of Reference Plane

### TMDS Terminations

The ADV3000 provides internal, 50  $\Omega$  single-ended terminations for all of its high speed inputs and outputs. It is not necessary to include external termination resistors for the TMDS differential pairs on the PCB.

The output termination resistors of the ADV3000 back-terminate the output TMDS transmission lines. These back-terminations act to absorb reflections from impedance discontinuities on the output traces, improving the signal integrity of the output traces and adding flexibility to how the output traces can be routed. For example, interlayer vias can be used to route the ADV3000 TMDS outputs on multiple layers of the PCB without severely degrading the quality of the output signal.



## Auxiliary Control Signals

There are four single-ended control signals associated with each source or sink in an HDMI/DVI application. These are hot plug detect (HPD), consumer electronics control (CEC), and two display data channel (DDC) lines. The two signals on the DDC bus are SDA and SCL (serial data and serial clock, respectively). These four signals can be switched through the auxiliary bus of the ADV3000 and do not need to be routed with the same strict considerations as the high speed TMDS signals.

In general, it is sufficient to route each auxiliary signal as a single-ended trace. These signals are not sensitive to impedance discontinuities, do not require a reference plane, and can be routed on multiple layers of the PCB. However, it is best to follow strict layout practices whenever possible to prevent the PCB design from affecting the overall application. The specific routing of the HPD, CEC, and DDC lines depends upon the application in which the ADV3000 is being used.

For example, the maximum speed of signals present on the auxiliary lines is 100 kHz I<sup>2</sup>C data on the DDC lines; therefore, any layout that enables 100 kHz I<sup>2</sup>C to be passed over the DDC bus should suffice. The HDMI 1.3 specification, however, places a strict 50 pF limit on the amount of capacitance that can be measured on either SDA or SCL at the HDMI input connector. This 50 pF limit includes the HDMI connector, the PCB, and whatever capacitance is seen at the input of the ADV3000, or an equivalent receiver. There is a similar limit of 100 pF of input capacitance for the CEC line.

The parasitic capacitance of traces on a PCB increases with trace length. To help ensure that a design satisfies the HDMI specification, the length of the CEC and DDC lines on the PCB should be made as short as possible. Additionally, if there is a reference plane in the layer adjacent to the auxiliary traces in the PCB stackup, relieving or clearing out this reference plane immediately under the auxiliary traces significantly decreases the amount of parasitic trace capacitance. An example of the board stackup is shown in Figure 33.

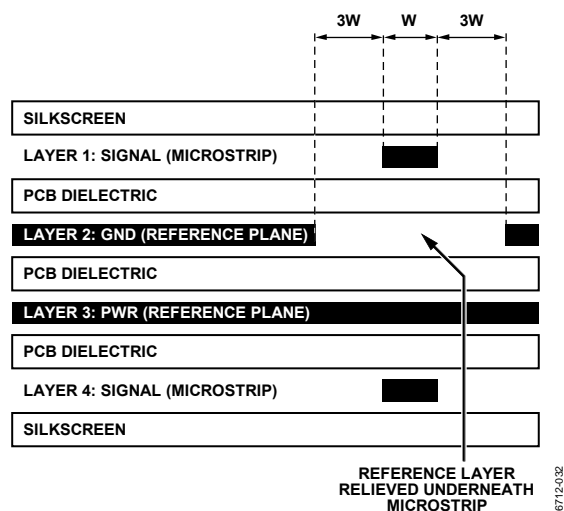


Figure 33. Example Board Stackup

HPD is a dc signal presented by a sink to a source to indicate that the source EDID is available for reading. The placement of this signal is not critical, but it should be routed as directly as possible.

When the ADV3000 is powered up, one set of the auxiliary inputs is passively routed to the outputs. In this state, the ADV3000 looks like a 100  $\Omega$  resistor between the selected auxiliary inputs and the corresponding outputs as illustrated in Figure 27. The ADV3000 does not buffer the auxiliary signals, therefore, the input traces, output traces, and the connection through the ADV3000 all must be considered when designing a PCB to meet HDMI/DVI specifications. The unselected auxiliary inputs of the ADV3000 are placed into a high impedance mode when the device is powered up. To ensure that all of the auxiliary inputs of the ADV3000 are in a high impedance mode when the device is powered off, it is necessary to power the AMUXVCC supply as illustrated in Figure 28.

In contrast to the auxiliary signals, the ADV3000 buffers the TMDS signals, allowing a PCB designer to layout the TMDS inputs independently of the outputs.

## Power Supplies

The ADV3000 has five separate power supplies referenced to two separate grounds. The supply/ground pairs are:

- AVCC/AVEE
- VTTI/AVEE
- VTTO/AVEE
- DVCC/DVEE
- AMUXVCC/DVEE

The AVCC/AVEE (3.3 V) and DVCC/DVEE (3.3 V) supplies power the core of the ADV3000. The VTTI/AVEE supply (3.3 V) powers the input termination (see Figure 25). Similarly, the VTTO/AVEE supply (3.3 V) powers the output termination (see Figure 26). The AMUXVCC/DVEE supply (3.3 V to 5 V) powers the auxiliary multiplexer core and determines the maximum allowed voltage on the auxiliary lines. For example, if the DDC bus is using 5 V I<sup>2</sup>C, then AMUXVCC should be connected to +5 V relative to DVEE.

In a typical application, all pins labeled AVEE or DVEE should be connected directly to ground. All pins labeled AVCC, DVCC, VTTI, or VTTO should be connected to 3.3 V, and Pin AMUXVCC tied to 5 V. The supplies can also be powered individually, but care must be taken to ensure that each stage of the ADV3000 is powered correctly.



### Power Supply Bypassing

The ADV3000 requires minimal supply bypassing. When powering the supplies individually, place a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor between each 3.3 V supply pin (AVCC, DVCC, VTTI, and VTTO) and ground to filter out supply noise. Generally, bypass capacitors should be placed near the power pins and should connect directly to the relevant supplies (without long intervening traces). For example, to improve the parasitic inductance of the power supply decoupling capacitors, minimize the trace length between capacitor landing pads and the vias as shown in Figure 34.

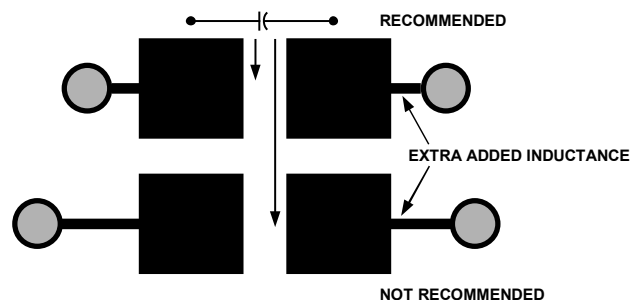


Figure 34. Recommended Pad Outline for Bypass Capacitors

In applications where the ADV3000 is powered by a single 3.3 V supply, it is recommended to use two reference supply planes

and bypass the 3.3 V reference plane to the ground reference plane with one 220 pF, one 1000 pF, two 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$ , and one 4.7  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitors. The capacitors should via down directly to the supply planes and be placed within a few centimeters of the ADV3000. The AMUXVCC supply does not require additional bypassing. This bypassing scheme is illustrated in Figure 35.

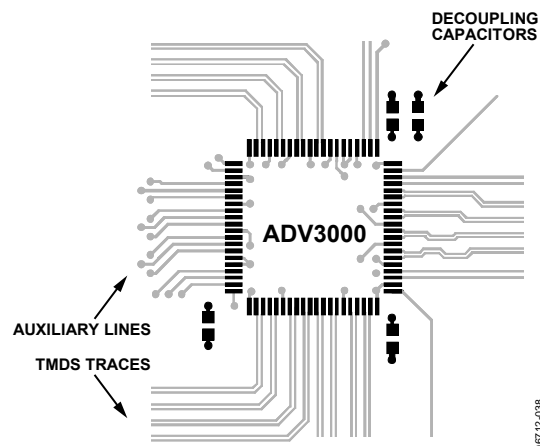
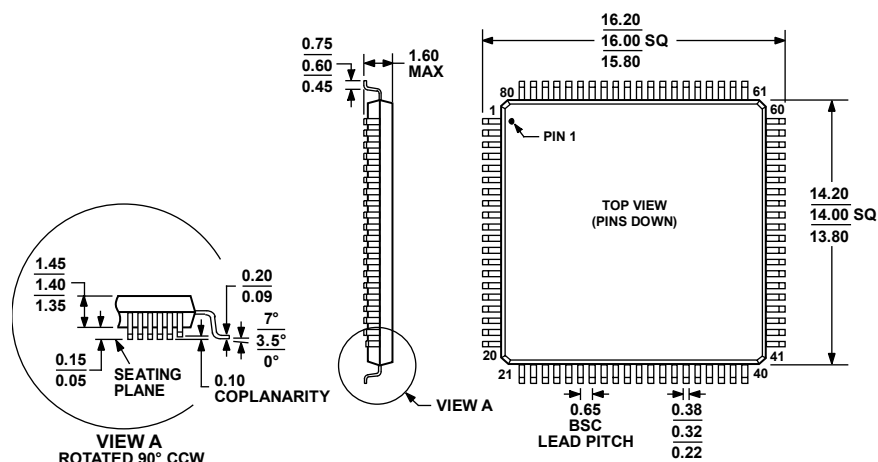


Figure 35. Example Placement of Power Supply Decoupling Capacitors Around the ADV3000

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-026-BEC

Figure 36. 80-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]  
(ST-80-2)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

051706-A

## ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Ordering Quantity
ADV3000ASTZ <sup>1</sup>	−40°C to +85°C	80-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]	ST-80-2	1,000
ADV3000ASTZ-RL <sup>1</sup>	−40°C to +85°C	80-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP], Reel	ST-80-2	
ADV3000-EVALZ <sup>1</sup>		Evaluation Board		

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

## **NOTES**

## NOTES