

IP4791CZ12

HDMI ESD protection, level shifter and back drive protection

Rev. 01 — 1 April 2010

Objective data sheet

1. General description

The IP4791CZ12 is designed for mobile HDMI transmitter interface protection and it includes level shifting for the DDC, CEC, hot plug signal and back drive protection. In addition, all signals are protected by high-level ESD diodes.

The level shifting function is required to protect the I/Os against over voltages when the transmitter operates at a supply voltage lower than the external devices. The IP4791CZ12 contains active buffers to provide the level shifting function, hot plug detect input and the CEC pull up current source.

The ESD diodes provide protection from ESD voltages up to ± 8 kV, according to the IEC 61000-4-2, level 4 Standard.

2. Features and benefits

- HDMI 1.3 compliant
- Pb-free and RoHS compliant (Dark Green compliant)
- Robust ESD protection without degradation after multiple ESD strikes
- Low leakage even after several hundred ESD discharges
- Bidirectional level shifting buffer provided for DDC clock and data channels
- Back drive protection
- Power management
- CEC pull-up current source and level shifting buffer
- Hot Plug detect module with pull down resistor
- Matched 0.4 mm trace spacing for HDMI Type C connector

3. Applications

The IP4791CZ12 can be used with a range of HDMI transmitter devices including:

- Personal computer
- Notebook
- Mobile phone
- DV camcorder
- Digital still camera
- MP3 player



4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
IP4791CZ12	HXSON12	plastic, thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 12 terminals; body 2.1 × 2.5 × 0.5 mm	SOT1156-1

5. Functional diagram

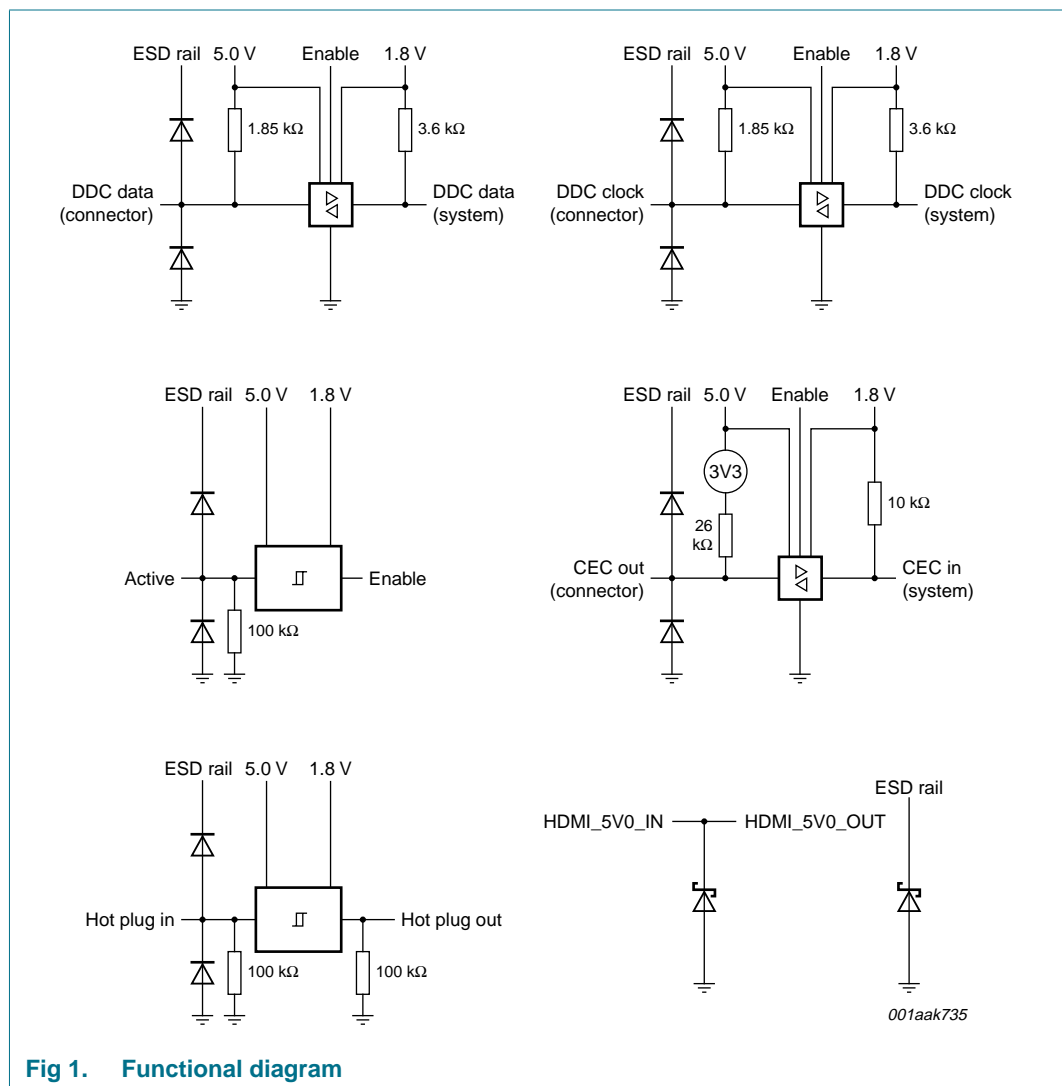
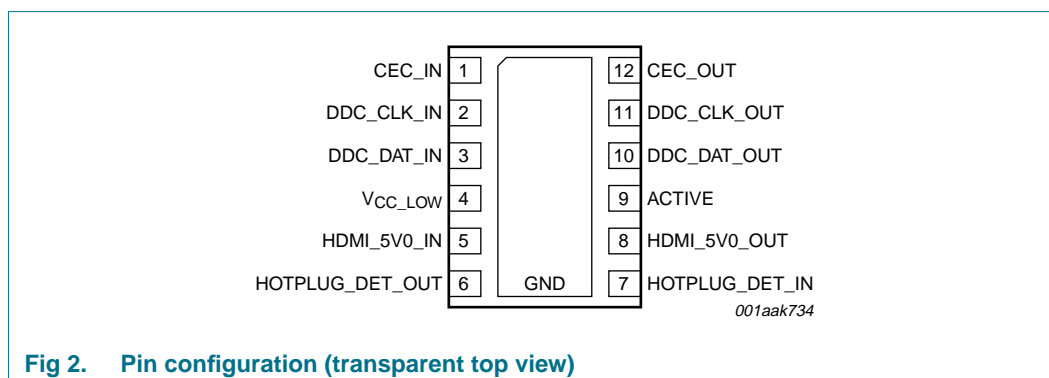


Fig 1. Functional diagram

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
CEC_IN	1	CEC system side
DDC_CLK_IN	2	DDC clock system side
DDC_DAT_IN	3	DDC data system side
V _{CC_LOW}	4	supply voltage, low voltage side for level shifting
HDMI_5V0_IN	5	5 V line from main supply
HOTPLUG_DET_OUT	6	hot plug detect system side
HOTPLUG_DET_IN	7	hot plug detect connector side
HDMI_5V0_OUT	8	5 V line to HDMI connector
ACTIVE	9	power saving mode
DDC_DAT_OUT	10	DDC data connector side
DDC_CLK_OUT	11	DDC clock connector side
CEC_OUT	12	CEC connector side
GND	Pad	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 _{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	signal pins to ground:			
		at HDMI/DVI connector side	[1] -8	+8	kV
		all pins - machine model	[2] -200	+200	V
		all pins - human body model	[3] -2	+2	kV
V _{CC}	supply voltage		GND - 0.5	5.5	V
V _I	input voltage		GND - 0.5	5.5	V
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	ACTIVE = HIGH; DDC operating at 100 kHz, 50% duty cycle; CEC operating at 1 kHz, 50% duty cycle.	[4] -	30	mW
		disable: HDMI cable not connected, pin ACTIVE = LOW, DDC bus in idle mode.	-	1	mW
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-55	+125	°C
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C

[1] IEC 61000-4-2, level 4, contact

[2] Machine Model (MM) according to JESD22-A115-A.

[3] Human Body Model (HBM) according to JESD22-A-J114D.

[4] Including the current through the internal pull-up resistors.

8. Characteristics

Table 4. Supplies
GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{CC(5V0)}	supply voltage (5.0 V)		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
V _{CC(1V8)}	supply voltage (1.8 V)		1.62	1.8	3.63	V

Table 5. Static characteristics
V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.0 V; V_{CC(1V8)} = 1.8 V; GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
HDMI_5V0_OUT						
R _{dyn}	dynamic resistance		[1]			
		positive transient	-	1.0	-	Ω
		negative transient	-	0.90	-	Ω
V _{CL}	clamping voltage	channel clamping positive transient; 8 kV, 100 ns, IEC 61000, level 4, contact	-	8.0	-	V

ACTIVE

V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	[2]	1.2	-	-	V
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.8	V
R _{pd}	pull-down resistance		60	100	140	kΩ

DDC buffer - connector side (pin 10 and pin 11) [2]

V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		$0.7 \times V_{CC(5V0)}$	-	5.5	V	
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-0.5	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC(5V0)}$	V	
V _{IK}	input clamping voltage	I _I = -18 mA	-	-	-1.2	V	
V _{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	internal pull-down current	-	0.3	0.4	V	
V _{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		$V_{CC(5V0)} - 0.02$	-	$V_{CC(5V0)} + 0.02$	V	
C _{IO}	input/output capacitance	V _{CC(5V0)} = 0 V; V _{CC(1V8)} = 0 V; V _{bias} = 2.5 V; AC input = 3.5 V peak-to-peak; frequency 100 kHz	[3]	-	8	10	pF
R _{pu}	pull-up resistance		1.70	1.85	2.0	kΩ	

DDC buffer - system side (pin 2 and pin 3) [2]

V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		$0.26 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	-	-	V	
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	$0.20 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	V	
V _{IK}	input clamping voltage	I _I = -18 mA	-	-	-1.2	V	
V _{OL}	LOW-level output voltage		-	-	$0.28 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	V	
V _{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		$V_{CC(1V8)} - 0.02$	-	$V_{CC(1V8)} + 0.02$	V	
C _{IO}	input/output capacitance	V _{CC(5V0)} = 0 V; V _{CC(1V8)} = 0 V; V _{bias} = 2.5 V; AC input = 3.5 V peak-to-peak; frequency 100 kHz	[3]	-	6	7	pF
R _{pu}	pull-up resistance		3.2	3.65	4.1	kΩ	

Table 5. Static characteristics ...continued $V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(1V8)} = 1.8\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CEC_OUT [2]						
C_{iO}	input/output capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(1V8)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V}$; AC input = 3.5 V peak-to-peak; frequency 100 kHz	[3] -	8	10	pF
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	$I_{OL} = 1.5\text{ mA}$	-	0.3	0.4	V
R_{pu}	pull-up resistance		23.4	26.0	28.6	k Ω
CEC_IN [2]						
C_{iO}	input/output capacitance	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(1V8)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V}$; AC input = 3.5 V peak-to-peak; frequency 100 kHz	[3] -	6	7	pF
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		$0.26 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	$0.20 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage		$V_{CC(1V8)} - 0.02$	-	$V_{CC(5V0)} + 0.02$	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage		-	-	$0.28 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	V
R_{pu}	pull-up resistance		8.5	10.0	11.5	k Ω
HOTPLUG_DET_IN [2]						
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	$V_{CC(5V0)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(1V8)} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{bias} = 2.5\text{ V}$; AC input = 3.5 V peak-to-peak; frequency 100 kHz	[3] -	8	10	pF
HOTPLUG_DET_OUT [2]						
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$	$0.7 \times V_{CC(1V8)}$	-	-	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] ANSI-ESD519.4-2009, ESD sensitivity testing TLP component level method 50 TDR.

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

[3] This parameter is guaranteed by design.

Table 6. Dynamic Characteristics

$V_{CC(5V0)} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC(1V8)} = 1.8\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DDC_DAT_IN, DDC_CLK_IN, DDC_DAT_OUT, DDC_CLK_OUT						
t _{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	system side to connector side Figure 3	[1] -	80	-	ns
t _{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	system side to connector side Figure 3	[1] -	80	-	ns
t _{PLH}	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	connector side to system side Figure 4	[1] -	100	-	ns
t _{PHL}	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	connector side to system side Figure 4	[1] -	90	-	ns
t _{TLH}	LOW to HIGH transition time	connector side Figure 5	[1] -	150	-	ns
t _{THL}	HIGH to LOW transition time	connector side Figure 5	[1] -	100	-	ns
t _{TLH}	LOW to HIGH transition time	system side Figure 6	[1] -	300	-	ns
t _{THL}	HIGH to LOW transition time	system side Figure 6	[1] -	80	-	ns

[1] All dynamic measurements are done with a 50 pF load. Rise times are determined by internal pull-up resistors.

9. AC waveforms

9.1 DDC propagation delay

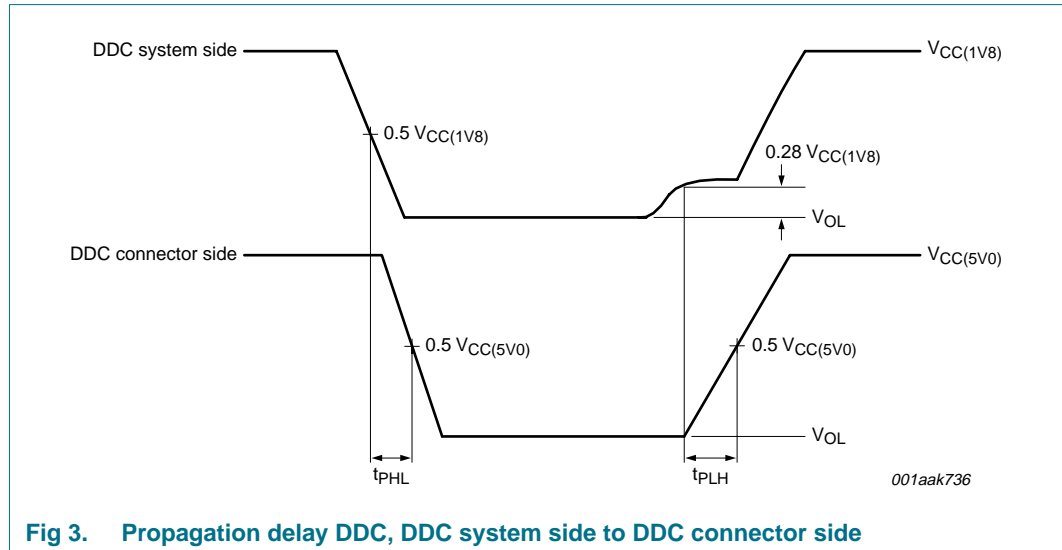


Fig 3. Propagation delay DDC, DDC system side to DDC connector side

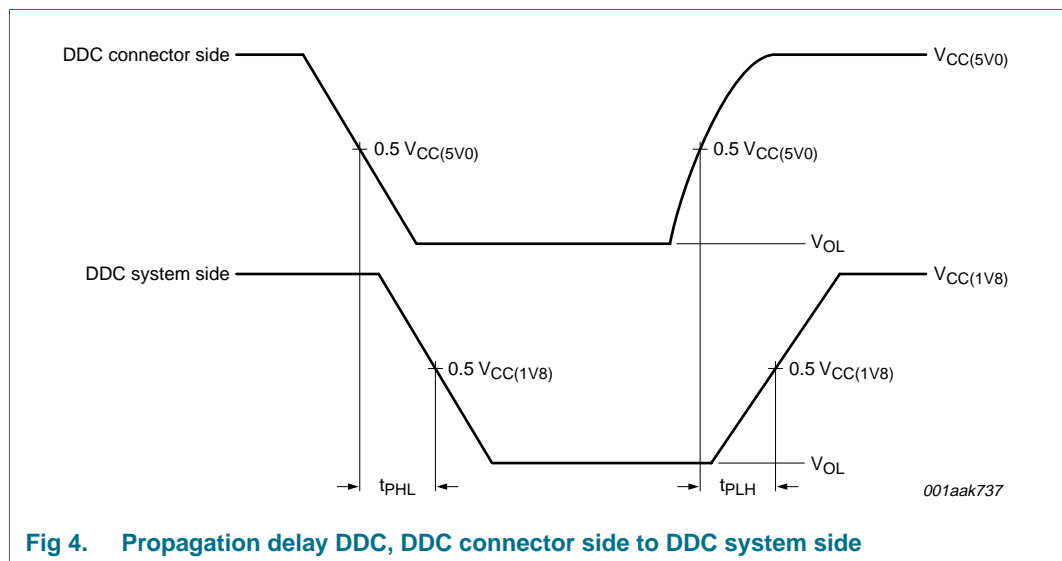


Fig 4. Propagation delay DDC, DDC connector side to DDC system side

9.2 DDC transition time

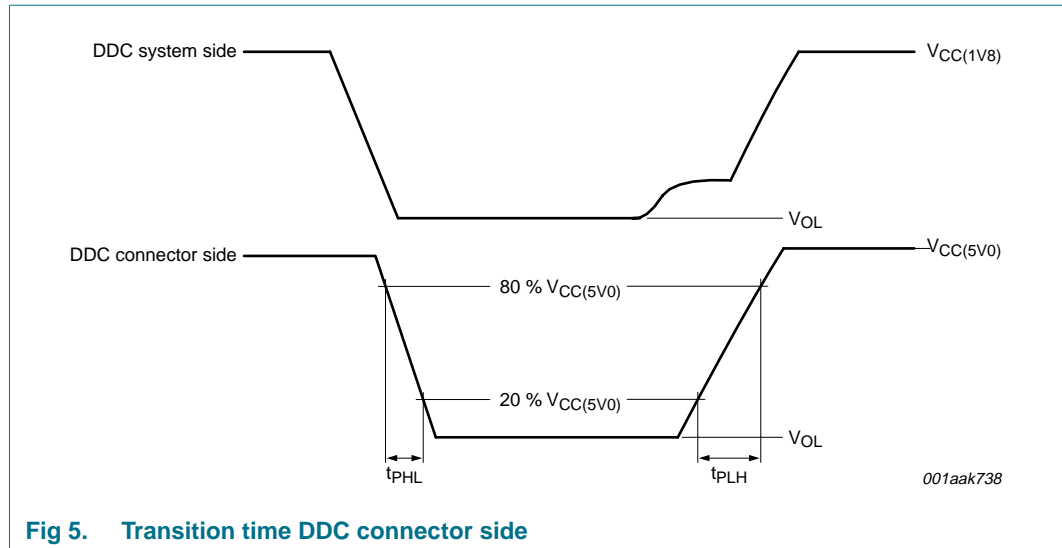


Fig 5. Transition time DDC connector side

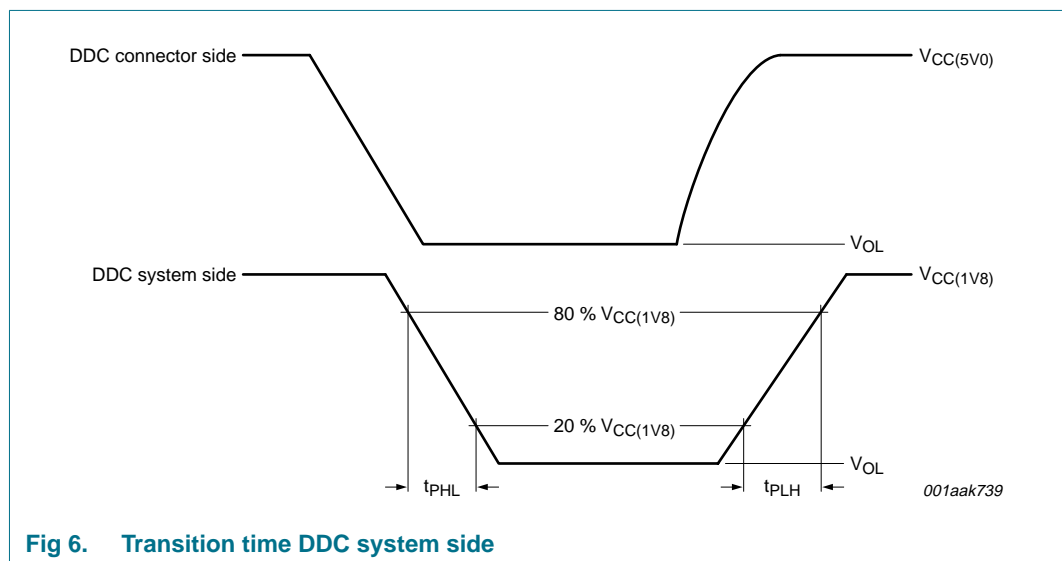


Fig 6. Transition time DDC system side

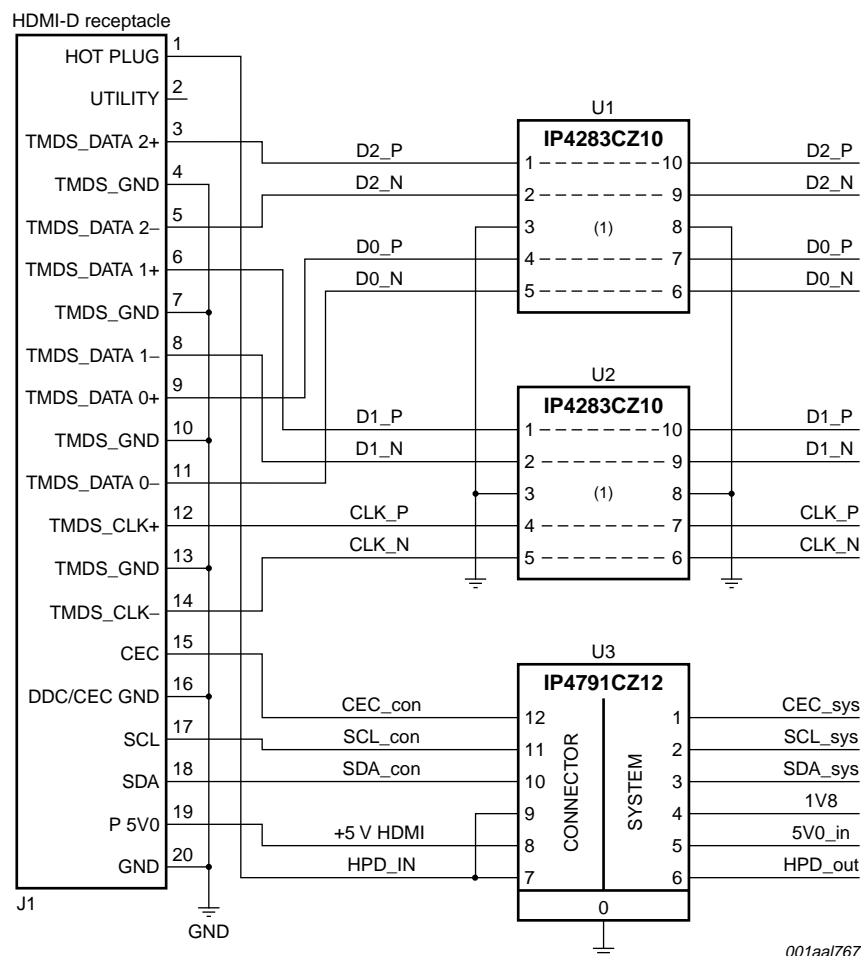
10. Application information

10.1 HDMI source

The IP4791CZ12 simplifies the application of a mobile HDMI source.

No external components are needed for the application to adapt the HDMI port to the HDMI transmitter.

Note: The 5 V supply voltage must be in the range 4.8 V to 5.3 V to pass the HDMI compliance test.



(1) The TDMS lines are 100 Ω differential impedance transmission lines which pass underneath the chip without being interrupted by it.

Fig 7. HDMI transmitter application

12. 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"*.

12.1 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.

12.2 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
- Leaded 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, leaded 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. Leaded 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

12.3 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

12.4 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 9](#)) 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 7](#) and [8](#)

Table 7. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)

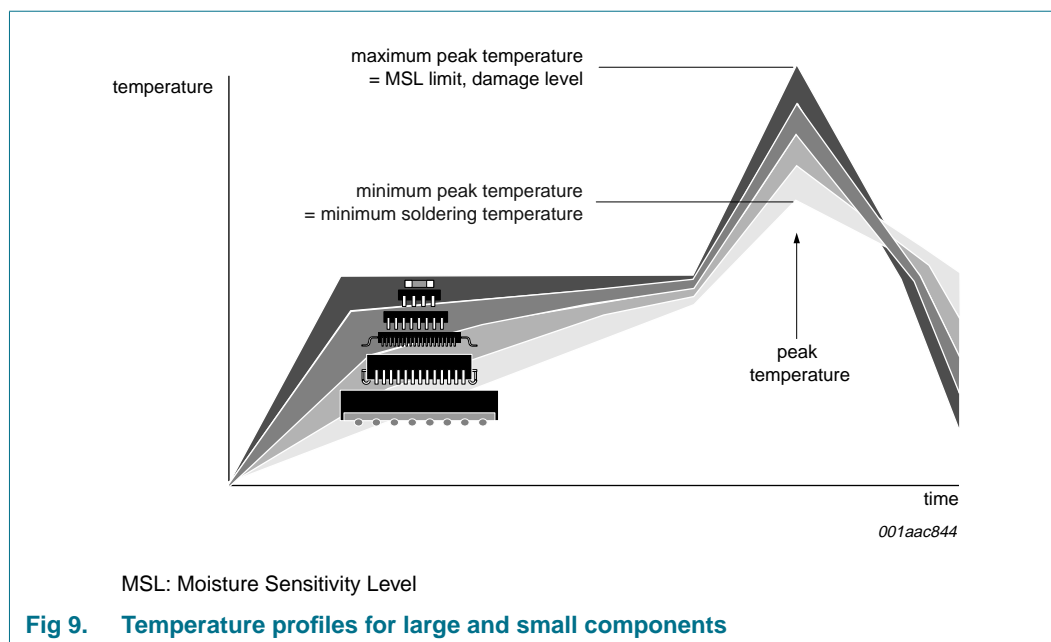
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm ³)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 8. 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 9](#).



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

13. Abbreviations

Table 9. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CEC	Consumer Electronic Control
DDC	Data Display Channel
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
TDMS	Transition Minimized Differential Signalling

14. Revision history

Table 10. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
IP4791CZ12_1	20100401	Objective data sheet	-	-

15. Legal information

15.1 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.
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Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

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