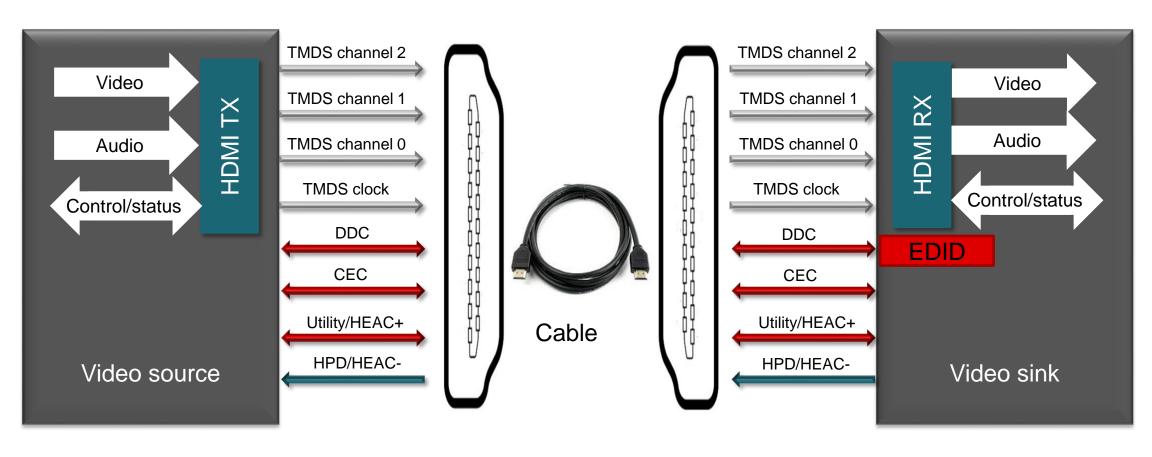
What are HDMI® and Dual-Mode DisplayPort? TI Precision Labs – Video interface

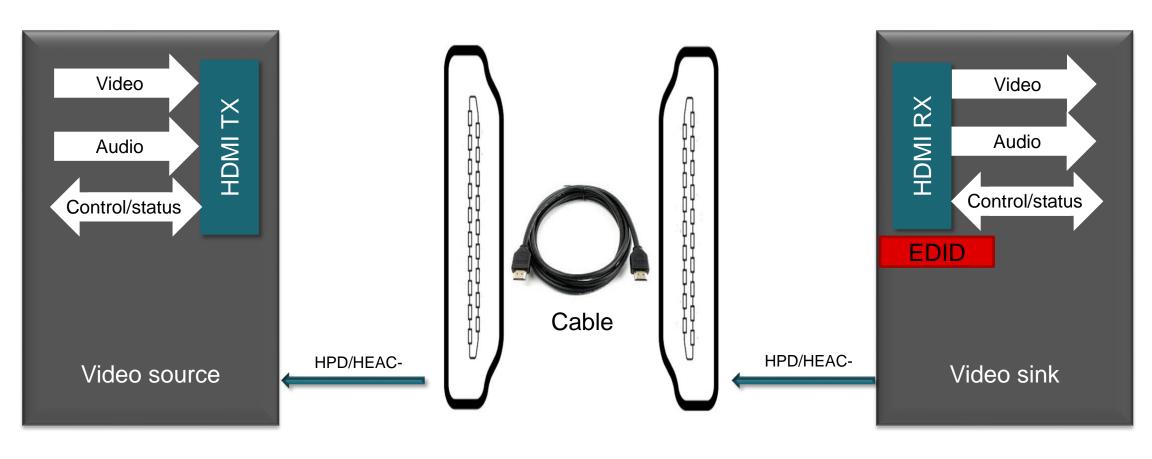
Prepared by Ikechukwu Anyiam
Presented by Nicholaus Malone



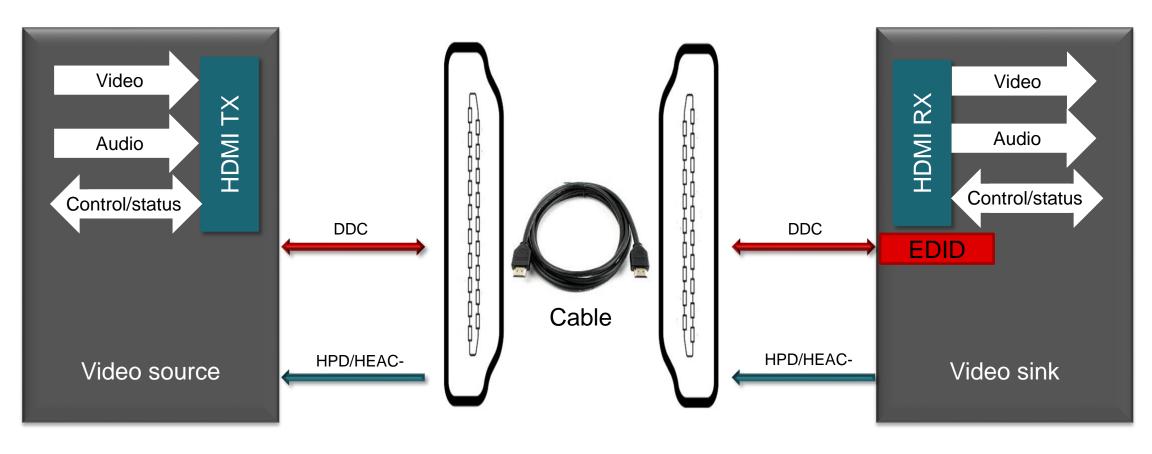
HDMI signal interface



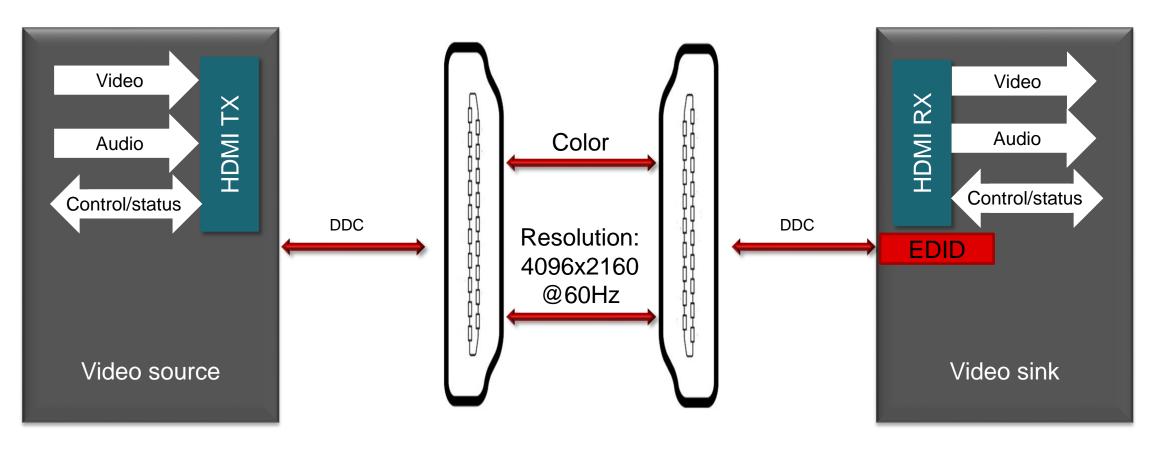
Hot Plug Detect (HPD)



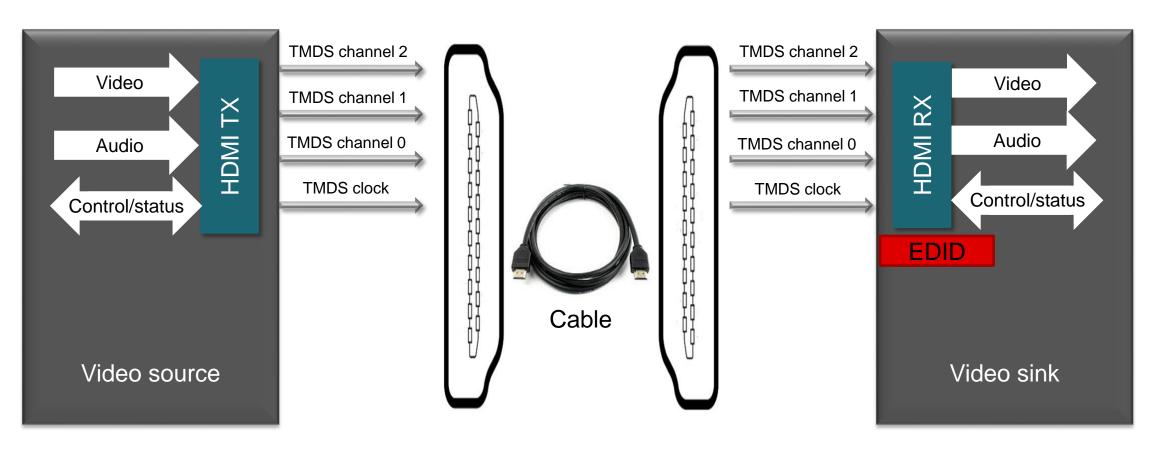
Display Data Channel (DDC)



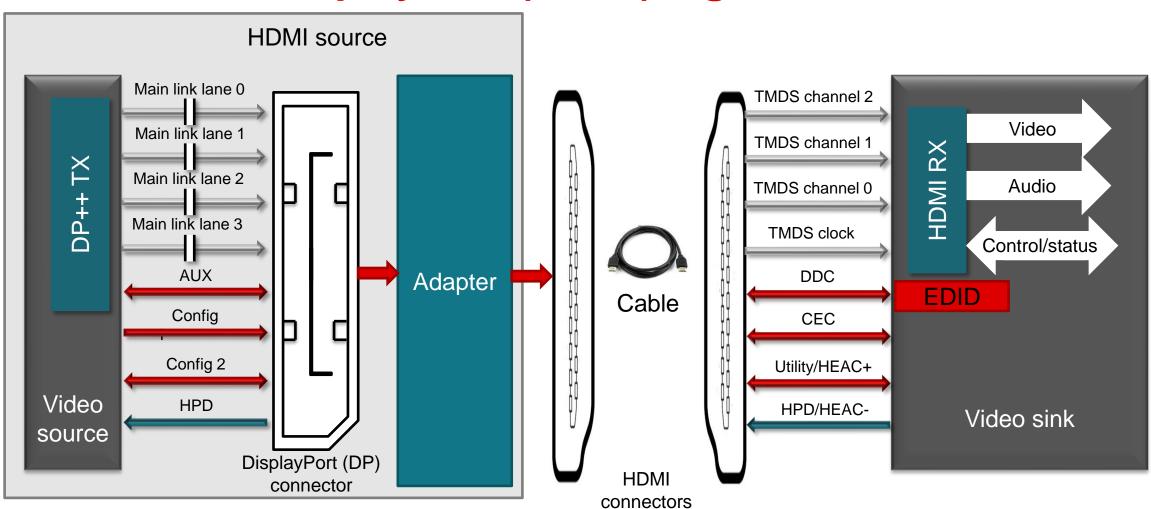
Display Data Channel (DDC)



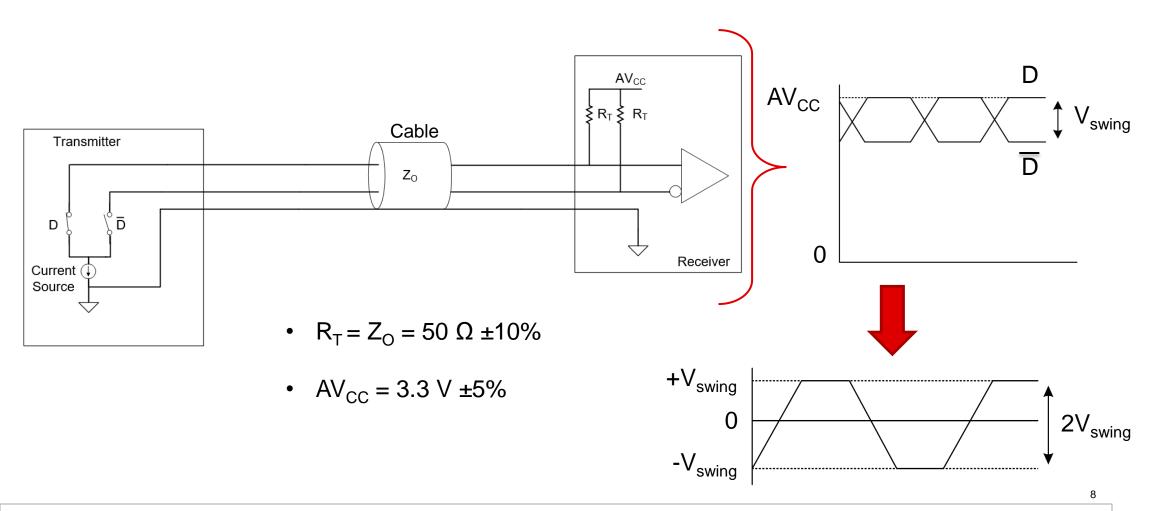
HDMI Transition-Minimized Differential Signaling (TMDS) characteristics



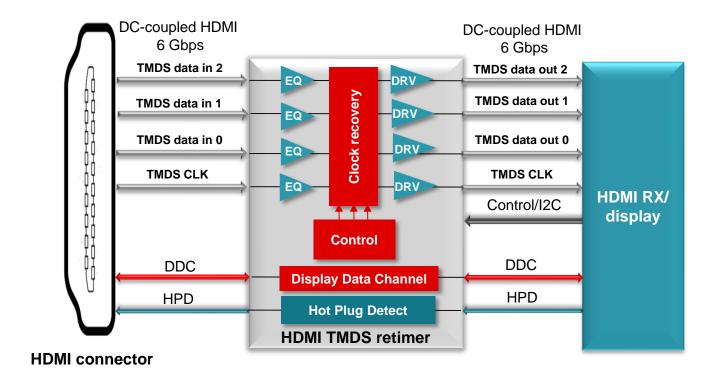
Dual-Mode DisplayPort (DP++) signal interface



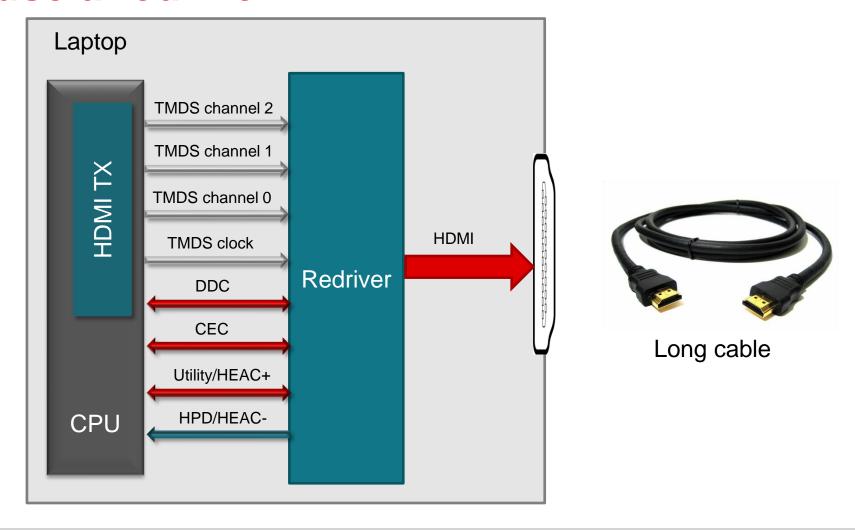
HDMI TMDS characteristics



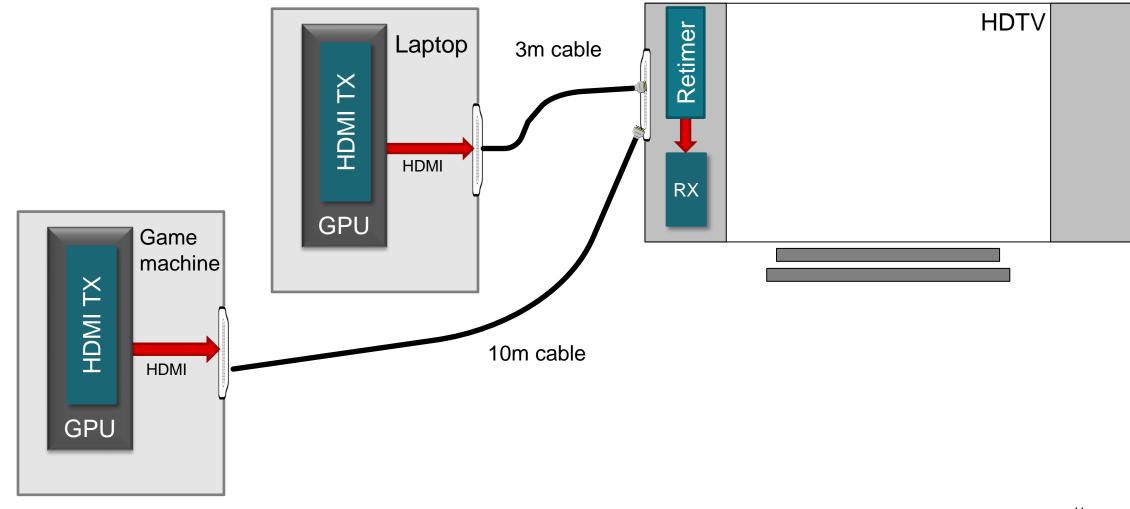
Source TX and sink RX design challenge



When to use a redriver

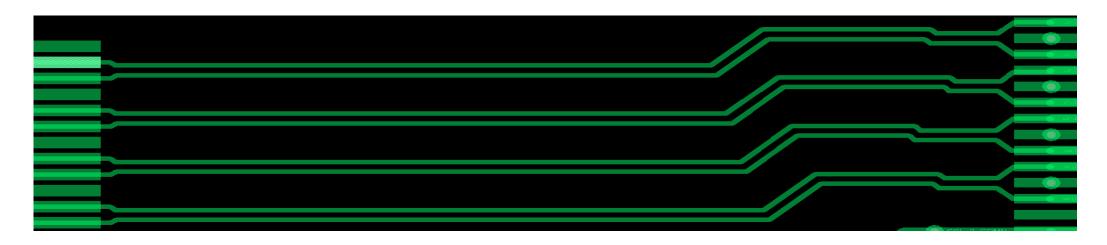


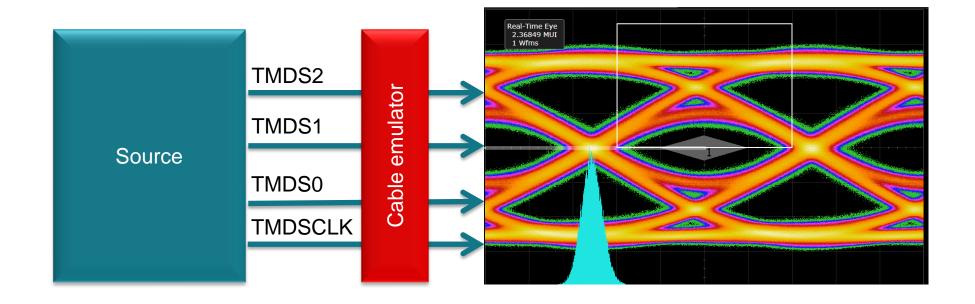
When to use a retimer

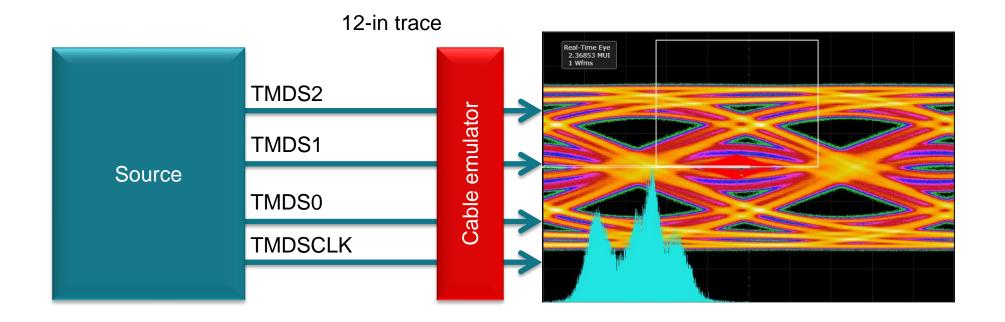


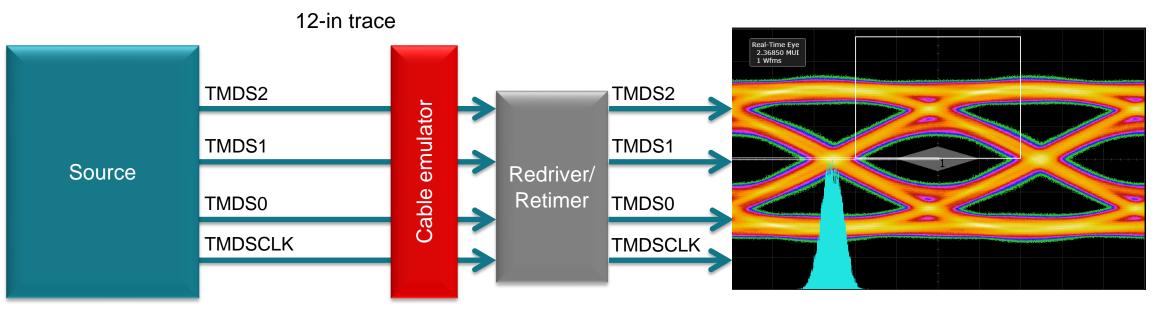
Insertion Loss
$$\left(\frac{dB}{in}\right) \cong \frac{f^{1/2}}{w} + 2.3 \times f \times D_f \times D_k^{1/2}$$

- w = trace width [mils]
- f = Nyquist frequency [GHz] → HDMI data rate / 2
- Df = the PCB dissipation factor
- Dk = the PCB dielectric constant











True or false: HDMI is a DC-coupled interface.



True or false: A DP++ source can directly interface with an HDMI sink.



True or false: Hot Plug Detect is used to determine the capabilities of the sink.



True or false: A redriver is best used on the sink side rather than on the source side.

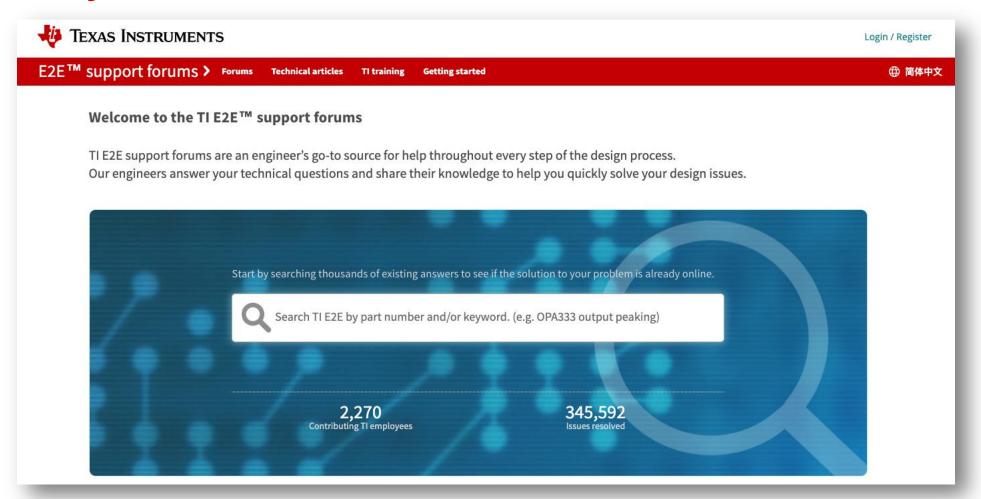


True or false: A retimer can be used anywhere a redriver can be used.



True or false: The correct placement of the HDMI redriver / retimer is important to the design of system signal integrity margin.

Thank you





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