

#### **General Description**

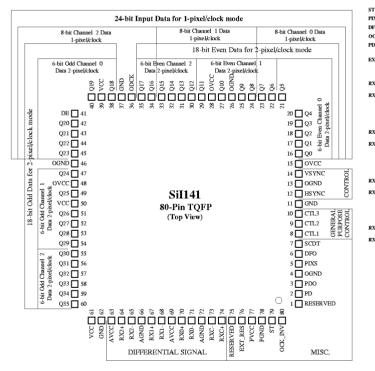
The SiI141 uses PanelLink Digital technology to support displays ranging from VGA to High Refresh XGA (25-86 MHz), which is ideal for LCD desktop monitor applications. With a flexible single or dual pixel out interface and selectable output drive, the SiI141 receiver supports up to true color panels (24 bit/pixel, 16.7M colors) in 1 pixel/clock mode (18 bit/pixel in 2 pixel/clock mode). PanelLink also features an inter-pair skew tolerance up to 1 full input clock cycle and a highly jitter tolerant PLL design. Since all PanelLink products are designed on scaleable CMOS architecture to support future performance requirements while maintaining the same logical interface, system designers can be assured that the interface will be fixed through a number of technology and performance generations.

PanelLink Digital technology simplifies PC design by resolving many of the system level issues associated with high-speed digital design, providing the system designer with a digital interface solution that is quicker to market and lower in cost.

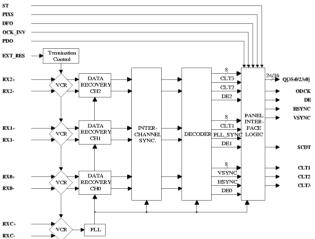
#### **Features**

- Scaleable Bandwidth: 25-86 MHz (VGA to High Refresh XGA)
- Low Power: 3.3V core operation & power-down mode
- High Skew Tolerance: 1 full input clock cycle (15ns at 65 MHz)
- Pin-compatible with Si I101
- Sync Detect: for Plug & Display "Hot Plugging"
- Cable Distance Support: over 5m with twisted-pair, fiberoptics ready
- Compliant with DVI 1.0 (DVI is backwards compatible with VESA® P&D™ and DFP)

### Sil 141 Pin Diagram



### **Functional Block Diagram**





## **Absolute Maximum Conditions**

Note: Permanent device damage may occur if absolute maximum conditions are exceeded.

Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
Vcc	Supply Voltage 3.3V	-0.3	4.0	٧
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Voltage	-0.3	V <sub>cc</sub> + 0.3	٧
Vo	Output Voltage	-0.3	V <sub>cc</sub> + 0.3	٧
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature (with power applied)	-25	105	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-40	125	°C
$P_{PD}$	Package Power Dissipation		1	W

## **Normal Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>cc</sub>	Supply Voltage	3.00	3.3	3.6	٧
$V_{CCN}$	Supply Voltage Noise			100	$mV_{P-P}$
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature (with power applied)	0	25	70	°C

Note: 1 Guaranteed by design.

## DC Digital I/O Specifications

Under normal operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level Input Voltage		2			V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level Input Voltage				0.8	V
$V_{OH}$	High-level Output Voltage		2.4			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level Output Voltage				0.4	V
$V_{\sf CINL}$	Input Clamp Voltage <sup>1</sup>	$I_{CL} = -18mA$			GND -0.8	V
$V_{\sf CIPL}$	Input Clamp Voltage <sup>1</sup>	$I_{CL} = 18mA$			IVCC + 0.8	V
$V_{CONL}$	Output Clamp Voltage <sup>1</sup>	$I_{CL} = -18mA$			GND -0.8	V
$V_{COPL}$	Output Clamp Voltage <sup>1</sup>	$I_{CL} = 18mA$			OVCC + 0.8	V
I <sub>IL</sub>	Input Leakage Current		-10		10	μΑ

Note: 1 Guaranteed by design.

#### **DC Specifications**

Under normal operating conditions unless otherwise specified. Low drive strength values, when ST=0, are shown in brackets.

	i operating conditions unless otherwise spe					
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
I <sub>OHD</sub>	Output High Drive Data and Controls	V <sub>ОUТ</sub> = V <sub>ОН</sub> ST=1 ST=0	5.0 2.51	10.3 5.15	17.6 8.8	mA
I <sub>OLD</sub>	Output Low Drive Data and Controls	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>OL</sub> ST=1 ST=0	-5.5 -2.8	-8.3 -4.2	-11.2 -5.6	mA
I <sub>OHC</sub>	ODCK High Drive	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>OH</sub> ST=1 ST=0	10.1 5.0	20.6 10.3	35.1 17.6	mA
l <sub>OLC</sub>	ODCK Low Drive	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>OL</sub> ST=1 ST=0	-11.1 -5.5	-16.7 -8.3	-22.4 -11.2	mA
V <sub>ID</sub>	Differential Input Voltage Single Ended Amplitude		75		1000	mV
I <sub>PD</sub>	Power-down Current <sup>1</sup>				25	μΑ
I <sub>PDL</sub>	Output leakage current to ground in high impedance mode (PD, PDO = LOW)				10	uA
I <sub>CCR</sub>	Receiver Supply Current DCLK=86MHz, 1-pixel/clock mode <sup>2</sup>	$C_{LOAD} = 10 pF$ $R_{EXT\_SWING} = 680 \Omega$ Typical Pattern <sup>3</sup>		157	182	mA
	DCLK=86MHz, 1-pixel/clock mode <sup>2</sup>	$C_{LOAD}$ = 10pF $R_{EXT\_SWING}$ = 680 $\Omega$ Worst Case Pattern <sup>4</sup>		172	194	mA

Notes: 1 The transmitter must be in power-down mode, powered off, or disconnected for the current to be under this maximum.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For worst case I/O power consumption.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Typical Pattern contains a gray scale area, checkerboard area, and text.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Black and white checkerboard pattern, each checker is one pixel wide.

## **AC Specifications**

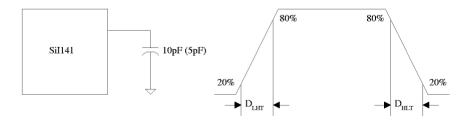
Under normal operating conditions unless otherwise specified. Low drive strength values, when ST=0, are given below.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
T <sub>DPS</sub>	Intra-Pair (+ to -) Differential Input Skew	86 MHz			470	ps
		One pixel / clock				
T <sub>ccs</sub>	Channel to Channel Differential Input Skew	86 MHz			7	ns
	·	One pixel / clock				
T <sub>IJIT</sub>	Worst Case Differential Input Clock Jitter tolerance <sup>1,2</sup>				1	
	65 MHz, One Pixel / Clock				465	ps
	86 MHz, One Pixel / Clock				350	ps
D <sub>LHT</sub>	Low-to-High Transition Time: Data and Controls	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1			5.2	
	-	C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0			4.4	ns
	ODCK	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1			2.3	ns
		$C_L = 5pF, ST=0$			1.8	
$D_{HLT}$	High-to-Low Transition Time: Data and Controls	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1			3.8	
		$C_L = 5pF, ST=0$			3	ns
	ODCK	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1			2	ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0			1.5	
$T_{SOF}$	Data/Control Setup Time to ODCK falling <sup>4</sup> (OCK_INV=0):	$C_L = 10pF, ST=1$	2			
	65 MHz, One Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 0	$C_L = 5pF, ST=0$	1.6		ļ	ns
	43 MHz, Two Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 1	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1	5			ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0	5		<u> </u>	
$T_{HOF}$	Data/Control Hold Time to ODCK falling <sup>4</sup> (OCK_INV=0):	$C_L = 10pF, ST=1$	6			
	65 MHz, One Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 0	C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0	6		<u> </u>	ns
	43 MHz, Two Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 1	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1	12			ns
		$C_L = 5pF, ST=0$	12	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	
R <sub>CIP</sub>	ODCK Cycle Time (1 pixel/clock)		11.6		50	ns
F <sub>CIP</sub>	ODCK Frequency (1 pixel/clock)		20		86	MHz
R <sub>CIP</sub>	ODCK Cycle Time (2 pixels/clock)		11.6		100	ns
F <sub>CIP</sub>	ODCK Frequency (2 pixels/clock)		10		43	MHz
$R_{CIH}$	ODCK High Time	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1	5			
	65 MHz, One Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 0 3	C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0	4.4		<u> </u>	ns
	43 MHz, Two Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 1 <sup>3</sup>	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1	9			ns
	ODOK! T	C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0	8.2	1	<del> </del>	
$R_{CIL}$	ODCK Low Time	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, ST=1	6			
	65 MHz, One Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 0 <sup>3</sup> 43 MHz, Two Pixel / Clock, PIXS = 1 <sup>3</sup>	C <sub>L</sub> = 5pF, ST=0	5 9			ns
	43 MITZ, TWO PIXEL/ CIOCK, PIXS = T	$C_L = 10pF, ST=1$	9			ns
	Link disabled (DE inactive) to SCDT law <sup>1</sup>	$C_L = 5pF, ST=0$	<del>                                     </del>	160	<del> </del>	<del> </del>
$T_{HSC}$	Link disabled (DE inactive) to SCDT low <sup>1</sup> Link disabled (Tx power down) to SCDT low <sup>5</sup>			200	250	ms
			-	200	+	ms Falling DE
$T_{FSC}$	Link enabled (DE active) to SCDT high				40	Falling DE
	Dolov from BD/ BDO Low to high impodence cutout-				8	edges
T <sub>PDL</sub>	Delay from PD/ PDO Low to high impedance outputs		l		l 8	ns

Notes:

- Jitter defined as per DVI 1.0 Specification, Section 4.6 Jitter Specification.
- <sup>2</sup> Jitter measured with Clock Recovery Unit as per DVI 1.0 Specification, Section 4.7 Electrical Measurement Procedures.
- Output clock duty cycle is independent of the differential input clock duty cycle and the IDCK duty cycle.
- The setup and hold timing for the data and controls relative to the ODCK rising edge (OCK\_INV=1) is by design the same as the falling edge timing.
- <sup>5</sup> Measured when transmitter was powered down (see Sil/AN-0005 "PanelLink Basic Design /Application Guide," Section 2.4).

## **Timing Diagrams**



**Figure 1. Digital Output Transition Times** 

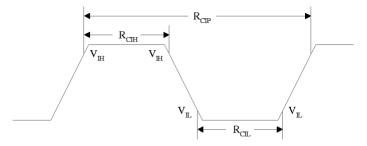


Figure 2. Receiver Clock Cycle/High/Low Times

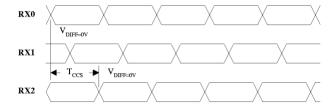


Figure 3. Channel-to-Channel Skew Timing

# **Output Timing**

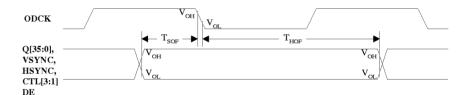


Figure 4. Output Data Setup/Hold Times to ODCK

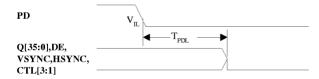


Figure 5. Output Signals Disabled Timing from PD Active

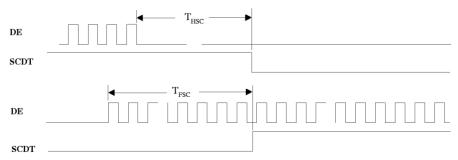


Figure 6. SCDT Timing from DE Inactive/Active

# **Output Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin#	Type	Description		
Q35 – Q0	See	Out	Output Data [35:0].		
	Si <u>⊺</u> 141		Output data is synchronized with output data clock (ODCK).		
	Pin		When PIXS is low Q35-Q24 are low and Q23-Q0 output 24-bit/pixel data.		
	Diagram		When PIXS is high Q17-Q0 output the even numbered pixels (pixel 0, 2, 4,, etc.) and Q35-Q18 output the		
			odd numbered pixels (pixel 1, 3, 5,, etc.).		
			Refer to the TFT Signal Mapping (SiℤAN-0008) and DSTN Signal Mapping (SiℤAN-0007) application notes		
			which tabulate the relationship between the input data to the transmitter and output data from the receiver.		
			A low level on PD or PDO will put the output drivers into a high impedance (tri-state) mode. A weak internal		
			pull-down device brings each output to ground.		
ODCK	36	Out	Output Data Clock.		
			A low level on PD or PDO will put the output drivers into a high impedance (tri-state) mode. A weak internal		
			pull-down device brings each output to ground.		
DE	41	Out	Output Data Enable.		
			A low level on PD or PDO will put the output drivers into a high impedance (tri-state) mode. A weak internal		
			pull-down device brings each output to ground.		
HSYNC	12	Out	Horizontal Sync output control signal.		
VSYNC	14	Out	Vertical Sync output control signal.		
CTL1	8	Out	General output control signal 1. This pin is <b>not</b> controlled by PDO.		
CTL2	9	Out	General output control signal 2		
CTL3	10	Out	General output control signal 3.		
			A low level on PD or PDO will put the output drivers into a high impedance (tri-state) mode. A weak internal		
			pull-down device brings each output to ground.		

# **Configuration Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin#	Type	Description		
OCK_INV	80	In	ODCK Polarity. A low level selects normal ODCK output, which enables data latching on the falling edge. A high		
			level (3.3V) selects inverted ODCK output, which enables data latching on the rising edge. Both conditions are for		
			color TFT panel support. For color 24-bit DSTN panel support, please refer to the DSTN Signal Mapping		
			(SiℤAN-0008-A) application note.		
PIXS	5	In	Pixel Select. A low level indicates that output data is one pixel (up to 24-bit) per clock and a high level (3.3V)		
			indicates that output data is two pixels (up to 36-bit) per clock.		
DF0	6	In	Output Data Format. This pin controls clock and data output format. A low level indicates that ODCK runs		
			continuously for color TFT panel support and a high level (3.3V) indicates that ODCK is stopped (LOW) for color		
			24-bit DSTN panel support when DE is low. Refer to the TFT Signal Mapping (Si ℤAN-0007-A) and DSTN		
			Signal Mapping (Si ⊮AN-0008-A) application notes for a table on TFT or DSTN panel support.		
ST	79	In	Output Driver Strength. A low level indicates low drive. A high level indicates high drive.		

# **Power Management Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin#	Type	Description
SCDT	7	Out	SyncDetect. A high level is output when DE is toggling. A low level is output when DE is inactive.
PD	2	ln	Power Down (active low). A high level (3.3V) indicates normal operation and a low level indicates power down mode. During power down mode all internal circuitry is powered down and digital I/O are set the same as when PDO is asserted. (see PDO pin description).
PDO	3	ln	Power Down Output (active low). A high level indicates normal operation. A low level puts the output drivers only into a high impedance (tri-state) mode. A weak internal pull-down device brings each output to ground. There is an internal pull-up resistor on PDO that defaults the chip to normal operation if left unconnected. SCDT and CTL1 are not tri-stated by this pin.

# **Differential Signal Data Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin#	Type	Description
RX0+	70	Analog	TMDS Low Voltage Differential Signal input data pairs.
RX0-	71		
RX1+	67		
RX1-	68		
RX2+	64		
RX2-	65		
RXC+	74	Analog	TMDS Low Voltage Differential Signal input clock pair.
RXC-	73		
EXT_RES	76	Analog	Impedance Matching Control. Resistor value should be ten times the characteristic impedance of the cable. In the common case of $50\Omega$ transmission line, an external $500\Omega$ resistor must be connected between AVCC and this pin.

# **Reserved Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin#	Type	Description
RSVD	1	Out	This signal must be left unconnected.
RSVD	75	ln	This pin must be tied high.

# **Power and Ground Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin#	Type	Description
VCC	39	Power	Core VCC, must be set to 3.3V.
	50		
	61		
GND	11	Ground	Digital GND.
	37		
	62		
ovcc	15	Power	Output VCC, must be set to 3.3V.
	28		
	48		
OGND	4	Ground	Output GND.
	13		
	26		
	46		
AVCC	63	Power	Analog VCC, must be set to 3.3V.
	69		
AGND	66	Ground	Analog GND.
	72		
PVCC	77	Power	PLL VCC, must be set to 3.3V.
PGND	78	Ground	PLL GND.

# **Application Information**

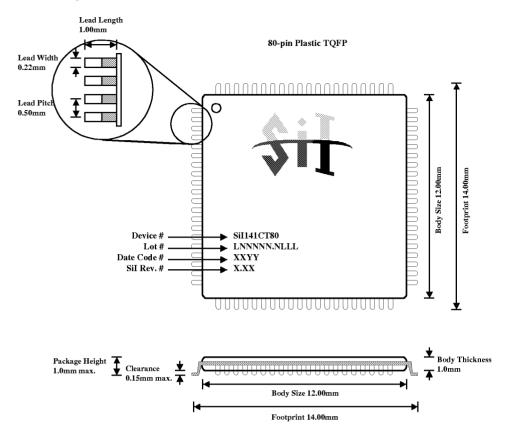
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# **Ordering Information**

Part Number: Si<sub>I</sub>141CT80

#### **Package Dimensions**

80-pin TQFP Package Dimensions



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