



CP2112 Errata

This document contains information on the errata of revision F02 of the CP2112. The F03 revision will be available in Q1 of 2017.

For errata on older revisions, please refer to the errata history section for the device. The device revision is typically the first letter on the line immediately under the part number on the package marking. This is typically the second or third line.

Errata effective date: February 1st, 2017.

1. Active Errata Summary

These tables lists all known errata for the CP2112 and all unresolved errata in revision F02 of the CP2112.

Table 1.1. Errata History Overview

| Designator | Title/Problem | Exists on Revision: | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Data Sheet revision 1.2 and below | F01 | F02 | F03 |
| CP2112_E101 | GetReadResponse May Return Incorrect Data | — | — | X | — |
| CP2112_E102 | ROM Programming Voltage | X | — | — | — |
| CP2112_E103 | No Enumeration if I2C Stuck Low | — | — | X | — |
| CP2112_E104 | Address Read Request with NAK | — | — | X | — |
| CP2112_E105 | Occasional Double START on Read Request | — | — | X | — |
| CP2112_E106 | Addressed Read Format | — | X | — | — |
| CP2112_E107 | Multimaster Applications | — | X | — | — |
| CP2112_E108 | Failure to Enumerate | — | — | X | — |

Table 1.2. Active Errata Status Summary

| Errata # | Designator | Title/Problem | Workaround Exists | Affected Revision | Resolution |
|----------|-------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | CP2112_E101 | GetReadResponse May Return Incorrect Data | Yes | F02 | F03 |
| 2 | CP2112_E102 | ROM Programming Voltage | Yes | Data Sheet revision 1.2 and below | Data Sheet revision 1.3 |
| 3 | CP2112_E103 | No Enumeration if I2C Stuck Low | No | F02 | F03 |
| 4 | CP2112_E104 | Address Read Request with NAK | Yes | F02 | F03 |
| 5 | CP2112_E105 | Occasional Double START on Read Request | No | F02 | F03 |
| 6 | CP2112_E108 | Failure to Enumerate | No | F02 | F03 |

2. Detailed Errata Descriptions

2.1 CP2112_E101 – GetReadResponse May Return Incorrect Data

| |
|---|
| Description of Errata |
| If the <code>autoReadRespond</code> feature is used with the <code>HidSmbus_AddressReadRequest()</code> API, <code>HidSmbus_GetReadResponse()</code> may return incorrect data where the first bytes of the response are overwritten by the target address. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| Systems using the <code>autoReadRespond</code> feature along with <code>HidSmbus_AddressReadRequest()</code> may see incorrect data when using <code>HidSmbus_GetReadResponse()</code> . |
| Workaround |
| To work around this problem, disable the <code>autoReadRespond</code> feature and use the <code>HidSmbus_ForceReadResponse()</code> function. For example, with <code>autoReadRespond</code> enabled using the <code>HidSmbus_SetSmbusConfig()</code> function: |
| <pre>HidSmbus_AddressReadRequest() HidSmbus_GetReadResponse() // device automatically sends any data; many // reports won't be full ... HidSmbus_GetReadResponse()</pre> |
| If <code>autoReadRespond</code> is disabled, the recommended sequence is as follows: |
| <pre>HidSmbus_AddressReadRequest() // poll transfer status until transfer is done using // HidSmbus_TransferStatusRequest() and HidSmbus_GetTransferStatusResponse() HidSmbus_ForceReadResponse() HidSmbus_GetReadResponse() // reports will generally be full ... HidSmbus_GetReadResponse()</pre> |
| Resolution |
| This issue is resolved in revision F03 devices. |

2.2 CP2112_E102 – ROM Programming Voltage

| |
|---|
| Description of Errata |
| The data sheet incorrectly indicates that VDD must remain at 3.3 V or higher to successfully write to the configuration ROM. Instead, the voltage on the VIO pin must remain at 3.3 V or higher when writing to the configuration ROM. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| For systems that connect VDD and VIO together, there is no impact. For systems that have a separate voltage source for VIO and are configuring the ROM in-system, VIO must remain at 3.3 V while programming is in progress. |
| Workaround |
| For systems that connect VDD and VIO together, keep both power supplies above 3.3 V when programming. For systems that have a separate voltage source for VIO and are configuring the ROM in-system, VIO must remain at 3.3 V while programming is in progress. |
| Resolution |
| This issue is resolved in data sheet revision 1.3 or later. |

2.3 CP2112_E103 – No Enumeration if I2C Stuck Low

| Description of Errata |
|--|
| <p>The CP2112-F02 behaves as follows if its I2C data pin (SDA) is in the low logic state when the CP2112-F02 is reset or power-cycled. When this occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CP2112-F02 will not enumerate as long as SDA remains low. • The CP2112-F02 will enumerate when SDA becomes high. However, if SDA was low at reset or power-up, the device's I2C, GPIO, and SUSPEND pins will remain in the high-impedance state and cannot be driven low by the CP2112-F02. In this state, the device correctly reads the logic state of GPIO inputs. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| <p>Systems that use the CP2112 where the data pin (SDA) could be stuck low while the CP2112 is resetting or starting up will not see the device enumerate properly. When this enumeration failure occurs and after SDA becomes a logic high, the CP2112 I2C, GPIO, and SUSPEND pins will not drive low as normal.</p> |
| Workaround |
| <p>Connecting an unused GPIO input to the SUSPEND pin allows the host to detect the state in which the CP2112-F02 outputs cannot be driven low (i.e. SDA was low at reset/powerup but has since gone high). After enumeration, the SUSPEND pin should be low while in Active Mode (i.e. not suspended). If the GPIO input indicates the SUSPEND pin is high during Active Mode, the host should reset the CP2112-F02 by calling the <i>HidSmbus_Reset</i> library function or by issuing HID Feature Request 0x01. If SDA is high at reset, the CP2112-F02 will then behave normally.</p> <p>See AN495: <i>CP2112 Interface Specification</i> and AN496: <i>CP2112 HID USB-to-SMBus API Specification</i> for details on the CP2112 library function calls and interface specification. Application Notes can be found in Simplicity Studio in the Documentation area or on the website at www.silabs.com/interface-appnotes.</p> |
| Resolution |
| <p>This issue is resolved in revision F03 devices.</p> |

2.4 CP2112_E104 – Address Read Request with NAK

| Description of Errata |
|--|
| <p>If software issues an Addressed Read Request with an invalid address, the command is correctly NAKed after the address is sent. If this NACKed Address Read Request is followed with a regular Read Request, the CP2112 device correctly sends the ADDR, which is ACKed, and then starts to write the target address again, as if the Read Request is another Addressed Read Request.</p> |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| <p>Systems switching between Addressed Read Requests and Read Requests may observe the Read Request treated like an Addressed Read Request if the previous Address Read Request is NACKed.</p> |
| Workaround |
| <p>For systems switching between Addressed Read Requests and Read Requests, ensure the Address Read Request uses a valid address that is ACKed.</p> |
| Resolution |
| <p>This issue is resolved in revision F03 devices.</p> |

2.5 CP2112_E105 – Occasional Double START on Read Request

| |
|--|
| Description of Errata |
| When using standard Read Requests, the device will occasionally send two STARTs when the clock rate is set to less than or equal to 100 kHz. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| Systems using standard Read Requests may see an occasional request with two STARTs. |
| Workaround |
| There is currently no workaround for this issue. |
| Resolution |
| This issue is resolved in revision F03 devices. |

2.6 CP2112_E108 – Failure to Enumerate

| |
|--|
| Description of Errata |
| Devices can fail to enumerate properly on initial power on, after a device reset, or when connected to a USB port. In the case of a failure, the device will lock up until the next reset or power on reset. The failure rate is intermittent and will vary from device to device. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| The device can fail to enumerate on initial power on, after a device reset, or when connected to a USB port. |
| Workaround |
| There is currently no workaround for this issue. |
| Resolution |
| This issue is resolved in revision F03 devices. |

3. Errata History

This section contains the errata history for CP2112 devices. The F03 revision will be available in Q1 of 2017.

For errata on latest revision, please refer to the beginning of this document. The device data sheet explains how to identify chip revision, either from package marking or electronically.

3.1 Errata History Summary

This table lists all resolved errata for the CP2112.

Table 3.1. Errata History Status Summary

| Errata # | Designator | Title/Problem | Workaround | Affected | Resolution |
|----------|-------------|--|------------|----------|------------|
| | | | Exists | Revision | |
| 1 | CP2112_E106 | Addressed Read Format | No | F01 | F02 |
| 2 | CP2112_E107 | Multimaster Applications | No | F01 | F02 |

3.2 Detailed Errata Descriptions

3.2.1 CP2112_E106 – Addressed Read Format

| |
|--|
| Description of Errata |
| In F01 devices, addressed read requests are performed by issuing a start on the bus, followed by a slave address (write), logical address to read, stop, start, and slave address (read). These devices do not use a repeated start, which may be incompatible with some SMBus slaves. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| Systems using addressed reads may not be able to communicate with all SMBus slaves. |
| Workaround |
| There is currently no workaround for this issue. |
| Resolution |
| This issue is resolved in revision F02 devices. |

3.2.2 CP2112_E107 – Multimaster Applications

| |
|--|
| Description of Errata |
| F01 devices can hold the SDA line low for approximately 3 ms if the Set SMBus Configuration command (Report ID 0x06) is received by one CP2112 master during the middle of a separate master device's transaction. A fix is implemented on F02 devices to eliminate this behavior. |
| Affected Conditions / Impacts |
| Systems with multiple SMBus masters including the CP2112 may experience communication issues. |
| Workaround |
| There is currently no workaround for this issue. |
| Resolution |
| This issue is resolved in revision F02 devices. |

4. Revision History

4.1 Revision 0.3

February 1st, 2017

Updated the resolutions to CP2112_E101, CP2112_E103, CP2112_E104, and CP2112_E105.

Added CP2112_E106 and CP2112_E107 to document revision F01 device behaviors in the errata history.

4.2 Revision 0.2

November 11th, 2016

Added CP2112_E103, CP2112_E104, and CP2112_E105.

Updated the resolution for CP2112_E102.

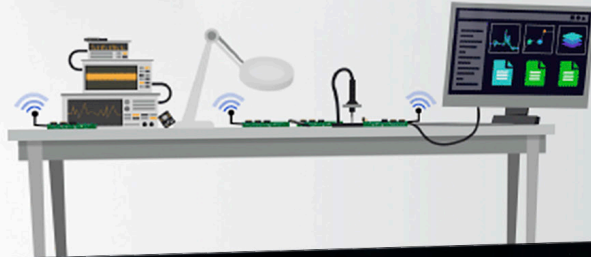
4.3 Revision 0.1

April 17, 2015

Initial release.

Silicon Labs

Simplicity Studio™4



Simplicity Studio

One-click access to MCU and wireless tools, documentation, software, source code libraries & more. Available for Windows, Mac and Linux!



IoT Portfolio
www.silabs.com/IoT



SW/HW
www.silabs.com/simplicity



Quality
www.silabs.com/quality



Support and Community
community.silabs.com

Disclaimer

Silicon Labs intends to provide customers with the latest, accurate, and in-depth documentation of all peripherals and modules available for system and software implementers using or intending to use the Silicon Labs products. Characterization data, available modules and peripherals, memory sizes and memory addresses refer to each specific device, and "Typical" parameters provided can and do vary in different applications. Application examples described herein are for illustrative purposes only. Silicon Labs reserves the right to make changes without further notice and limitation to product information, specifications, and descriptions herein, and does not give warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of the included information. Silicon Labs shall have no liability for the consequences of use of the information supplied herein. This document does not imply or express copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits. The products are not designed or authorized to be used within any Life Support System without the specific written consent of Silicon Labs. A "Life Support System" is any product or system intended to support or sustain life and/or health, which, if it fails, can be reasonably expected to result in significant personal injury or death. Silicon Labs products are not designed or authorized for military applications. Silicon Labs products shall under no circumstances be used in weapons of mass destruction including (but not limited to) nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, or missiles capable of delivering such weapons.

Trademark Information

Silicon Laboratories Inc.®, Silicon Laboratories®, Silicon Labs®, SiLabs® and the Silicon Labs logo®, Bluegiga®, Bluegiga Logo®, Clockbuilder®, CMEMS®, DSPLL®, EFM®, EFM32®, EFR®, Ember®, Energy Micro, Energy Micro logo and combinations thereof, "the world's most energy friendly microcontrollers", Ember®, EZLink®, EZRadio®, EZRadioPRO®, Gecko®, ISOModem®, Precision32®, ProSLIC®, Simplicity Studio®, SiPHY®, Telegesis, the Telegesis Logo®, USBXpress® and others are trademarks or registered trademarks of Silicon Labs. ARM, CORTEX, Cortex-M3 and THUMB are trademarks or registered trademarks of ARM Holdings. Keil is a registered trademark of ARM Limited. All other products or brand names mentioned herein are trademarks of their respective holders.



SILICON LABS

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
400 West Cesar Chavez
Austin, TX 78701
USA

<http://www.silabs.com>