

EFM32TG232 Errata History

F32/F16/F8



This document describes known errata for all revisions of EFM32TG232 devices.

1 Errata History

1.1 Errata Overview

Table 1.1 (p. 2) shows which erratum is applicable for each revision. The device datasheet explains how to identify chip revision, either from package marking or electronically.

In addition to the errata noted below, the errata for the ARM Cortex-M3 r2p1 (www.arm.com) also applies to all revisions of this device.

Table 1.1. Errata Overview

Erratum ID	Rev. C	Rev. B	Rev. A
AES_E101	X	X	X
AES_E102	X	X	X
CMU_E108		X	X
CMU_E109		X	X
DMA_E101	X	X	X
EMU_E105		X	X
GPIO_E101		X	X
LES_E101		X	X
LES_E102		X	X
LES_E103		X	X
PRS_E101	X	X	X
TIMER_E102	X	X	X
USART_E112	X	X	X
WDOG_E103	X	X	X

1.2 EFM32TG232 Errata Descriptions

Table 1.2. EFM32TG232 Errata Descriptions

ID	Title/Problem	Effect	Fix/Workaround
AES_E101	BYTEORDER does not work in combination with DATASTART/XORSTART When the BYTEORDER bit in AES_CTRL is set, an encryption or decryption should not be started through DATASTART or XORSTART.	If BYTEORDER is used in combination with DATASTART or XORSTART, the AES data and key are interpreted in the wrong order.	Do not use BYTEORDER in combination with DATASTART or XORSTART.
AES_E102	AES_STATUS_RUNNING set one cycle late with BYTEORDER set When the BYTEORDER bit in AES_CTRL is set, AES_STATUS_RUNNING is set one cycle late.	If BYTEORDER is used, it will take one cycle for the AES_STATUS_RUNNING flag to be set. This means that polling this status flag should be postponed at least one cycle after starting encryption/decryption.	If polling the AES_STATUS_RUNNING is preferred, insert a No Operation assembly instruction (NOP()) before starting to poll the status flag.
CMU_E108	LFXCLKEN write First write to LFXCLKEN can be missed.	For devices with PROD_REV < 15, enabling the clock for LFA/LFB after reset and then immediately writing LFA-CLKEN/LFBCLKEN, may cause the write to miss its effect.	For devices with PROD_REV < 15, make sure CMU_SYNCBUSY is not set before writing LFACLKEN/LFBCLKEN. Can temporarily switch to HFCORECLKLEDIV2 to speed up clearing synchbusy.
CMU_E109	LFXO configuration incorrect LFXO configuration incorrect.	For devices with PROD_REV < 15, the default value for LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL are wrong.	On devices with PROD_REV < 15, change LFXOBOOST to 0.
DMA_E101	EM2 with WFE and DMA WFE does not work for the DMA in EM2.	In EM2, when sleeping with WFE (Wait for Event), an interrupt from the DMA will not wake up the system.	Use WFI (Wait for Interrupt) or EM1 instead.
EMU_E105	Debug unavailable during DMA processing from EM2 The debugger cannot access the system processing DMA request from EM2.	DMA requests from the LEUART can trigger a DMA operation from EM2. While waiting for the DMA to fetch data from the respective peripheral, the debugger cannot access the system. If such a DMA request is not handled by the DMA controller, the system will keep waiting for it while denying debug access.	Make sure DMA requests triggered from EM2 are handled.
GPIO_E101	GPIO wakeup from EM4	All EM4 wakeup cause bits for EM4 wakeup pins with high polarity are set on wakeup.	Use low polarity if possible. For active high, slow changing inputs, a solution is to sample the inputs on wakeup.

ID	Title/Problem	Effect	Fix/Workaround
	On GPIO wakeup from EM4 all cause bits for high-polarity wakeup pins are set.		
LES_E101	LESENSE and Schmitt trigger Schmitt trigger cannot be disabled on pins used for sensor excitation	When using LESENSE to excite a pin, the pin has to be configured in push-pull mode, which also enables the Schmitt trigger. If this pin has an input voltage somewhere in between 0.3*VDD and 0.7*VDD, the Schmitt trigger will consume a considerable amount of current.	Keep the input voltage to pins configured as push-pull outside the range 0.3*VDD to 0.7*VDD when LESENSE is not interacting with the connected sensor.
LES_E102	LESENSE and DAC CH1 configuration LESENSE cannot control DAC CH1 if DACCH0CONV in LESENSE_PERCTRL is set to DISABLE.	LESENSE control of DAC CH1 cannot be enabled if DACCH0CONV in LESENSE_PERCTRL is set to DISABLE.	Configure DACCH0CONV in LESENSE_PERCTRL to anything but DISABLE, this enables DAC CH1 to be controlled properly. If DAC CH0 is not to be used, set DACCH0OUT in LESENSE_PERCTRL to DISABLE. This will disable LESENSE control of DAC CH0, but still allow LESENSE to control DAC CH1.
LES_E103	AUXHFRCO and LESENSE LESENSE will not work properly at low AUXHFRCO frequencies.	LESENSE will not work properly when used with the AUXHFRCO running at the 1 or 7 MHz band.	Do not use a AUXHFRCO frequency band of 1 or 7 MHz when used in combination with LESENSE.
PRS_E101	Edge detect on GPIO/ACMP Edge detect on peripherals with asynchronous edges might be missed.	When using edge detect in PRS on signals from ACMP, GPIO, RTC, LETIMER, LESENSE, VCMP and BURTC edges can be missed.	Do not use edge detect on ACMP, GPIO, RTC, LETIMER, LESENSE, VCMP and BURTC.
TIMER_E102	Timer capture and debugger Timer capture triggered when timer is halted by debugger.	When DEBUGRUN is disabled, and the capture input is HIGH it is possible to wrongly trigger a capture event by halting the MCU and starting it again (for instance by setting a breakpoint).	Enable DEBUGRUN when using a debugger.
USART_E112	USART AUTOTX continues to transmit even with full RX buffer USART AUTOTX continues to transmit even with full RX buffer.	When AUTOTX in USARTn_CTRL or AUTOTXEN in USARTn_TRIGCTRL is set, the USART will continue to transmit data even after the RX buffer is full. This may cause the RX buffer to overflow if the data is not read out in time.	No known workaround.
WDOG_E103	WDOG EM2 detection with LFXO digital/sine input The WDOG will mistake EM2 for EM3 if using LFXO with digital or sine input.	When the WDOG is using LFXO with digital or sine input as a clock source, it will mistake EM2 for EM3. The EM2RUN and EM3RUN bits of WDOG_CTRL will behave accordingly.	When using LFXO with digital/sine input, EM3RUN must be set to keep the WDOG running in EM2.

2 Revision History

2.1 Revision 0.6

August 21st, 2013

Added AES_E102.

Updated disclaimer, trademark and contact information.

2.2 Revision 0.50

July 30th, 2013

Added DMA_E101.

Updated errata naming convention.

2.3 Revision 0.40

November 26th, 2012

Added AES1.

Added TIMER1.

Updated with chip revision C.

2.4 Revision 0.30

April 24th, 2012

Added LES3.

2.5 Revision 0.20

January 20th, 2012

Added GPIO1.

2.6 Revision 0.10

January 9th, 2012

Initial preliminary release.

A Disclaimer and Trademarks

A.1 Disclaimer

Silicon Laboratories 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 Laboratories 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 Laboratories 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 Laboratories 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 must not be used within any Life Support System without the specific written consent of Silicon Laboratories. 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 Laboratories products are generally not intended for military applications. Silicon Laboratories 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.

A.2 Trademark Information

Silicon Laboratories Inc., Silicon Laboratories, the Silicon Labs logo, Energy Micro, EFM, EFM32, EFR, logo and combinations thereof, and others are the registered trademarks or trademarks of Silicon Laboratories Inc. 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.

B Contact Information

Silicon Laboratories Inc.

400 West Cesar Chavez

Austin, TX 78701

Please visit the Silicon Labs Technical Support web page:

<http://www.silabs.com/support/pages/contacttechnicalsupport.aspx>

and register to submit a technical support request.

Table of Contents

- 1. Errata History 2
 - 1.1. Errata Overview 2
 - 1.2. EFM32TG232 Errata Descriptions 3
- 2. Revision History 5
 - 2.1. Revision 0.6 5
 - 2.2. Revision 0.50 5
 - 2.3. Revision 0.40 5
 - 2.4. Revision 0.30 5
 - 2.5. Revision 0.20 5
 - 2.6. Revision 0.10 6
- A. Disclaimer and Trademarks 7
 - A.1. Disclaimer 7
 - A.2. Trademark Information 7
- B. Contact Information 8
 - B.1. 8

List of Tables

1.1. Errata Overview	2
1.2. EFM32TG232 Errata Descriptions	3

silabos.com

