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## **Errata: EP9307 - Silicon Revision: E2**

Reference EP9307 Data Sheet revision DS667PP4 dated March 2005.

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### **Determining the Silicon Revision of the Integrated Circuit**

On the front of the integrated circuit, directly under the part number, is an alpha-numeric line. Characters 5 and 6 in this line represent the silicon revision of the chip. For example, this line indicates that the chip is a "E2" revision chip:

EFWAE2AM0340

This Errata is applicable only to the E2 revision of the chip.

Please refer to AN273, ["EP93xx Rev E Design Guidelines"](#) (Cirrus Logic document AN273REV3) for additional information.

## **AC'97**

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### **Description**

Disabling audio transmit by clearing the TEN bit in one of the AC97TXCRx registers will not clear out any remaining bytes in the TX FIFO. If the number of bytes left in the FIFO is not equal to a whole sample or samples, this will throw off subsequent audio playback causing distortion or channel swapping.

### **Workaround**

To stop audio playback, do the following:

- 1) Pause DMA
- 2) Poll the AC97SRx register until either TXUE or TXFE is set.
- 3) Clear the TEN bit.

This ensures that the TX FIFO is empty before the transmit channel is disabled.

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## **Analog Touch Screen**

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### **Description**

After power-on-reset, PENSTS in AR\_SETUP2 register has the correct default value of “0”. But after the first touch on the screen, PENSTS is stuck at “1” regardless if the screen is pressed or not.

### **Workaround**

Configure the hardware so that as long as there is pressure on the touch surface, interrupts will occur periodically. This is done by setting the register ARXYMAXMIN so that the MIN values are 0x0 and the MAX values are 0xff. This causes the hardware to believe that while there is pressure on the surface, the pointing device is always moving. The frequency of interrupts is programmable in TSSETUP by adjusting the settling times and number of samples taken for each point. If a touch event takes longer than this time to occur, it is assumed that the touch surface has been released. For an example of this implementation, please see the source code provided with our Linux and WinCE Touch Screen drivers.

## **Ethernet**

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### **Description 1**

The Ethernet controller does not correctly receive frames that have a size of 64 bytes.

### **Workaround**

In order to receive frames of 64 bytes, enable the RCRC bit in RxCTL. This will prevent the Ethernet controller from discarding the 64-byte-long frames.

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### **Description 2**

When there is inadequate AHB bus bandwidth for data to be transferred from the Ethernet controller FIFO to the receive descriptor, the Ethernet FIFO will overflow and cause the Ethernet controller to fail to receive any more packets.

This problem will also occur if the processor is too busy to service incoming packets in a timely manner. By the time that new receive descriptors are available, the data in the FIFO will contain frames that are corrupted.

It is the job of the system designer to ensure that there is adequate bandwidth for the applications being run.

### **Workaround**

This is a rare occurrence, however at a system level it is important to reserve adequate bandwidth for the Ethernet controller. This can be accomplished by some of the following:

- Reducing the bandwidth use of other bus masters in the system.
- Lowering Ethernet rate to half duplex or 10Mbit if higher bandwidth is not required.
- Ensuring that the Ethernet controller receive descriptor processing is given a high enough priority to ensure that the controller never runs out of receive descriptors.

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## HDLC

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### Description

When the final byte of a received packet is read into the DMA controller's buffer, the software will be notified by an HDLC RFC interrupt. However, the DMA controller may not have written the currently buffered part of the packet to memory, so that the last one to fifteen bytes of a packet may not be accessible.

### Workaround

To insure that the DMA channel empties the buffer, do the following (in the HDLC interrupt handler, for example):

- 1) Note the values in the MAXCNTx and REMAIN registers for the DMA channel. The difference is the number of bytes read from the UART/HDLC, which is the size of the HDLC packet. Call this number N. Note that the BC field of the UART1HDLCRXInfoBuf register should also be N.
- 2) Temporarily disable the UART DMA RX interface by clearing the RXDMAE bit in the UART1DMACtrl register.
- 3) Wait until the difference between the CURRENTx and BASEx registers in the DMA channel is equal to N + 1.

At this point, the rest of the packet is guaranteed to have been written to memory. Using this method will cause an extra byte to be read from the UART by the DMA channel and also written to memory. This last byte should be ignored.

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## SDRAM Controller

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### Description 1

Using the SDRAM controller in auto-precharge mode will produce system instability at external bus speeds greater than 50MHz.

### Workaround

Do not turn on the auto-precharge feature of the SDRAM controller if the external bus speed will be greater than 50 MHz.

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### Description 2

When the SDRAM controller is configured for PRECHARGE ALL command, the actual sequence is not always issued to the SDRAM device(s).

### Workaround

Do a read from each SDRAM bank so that a PRECHARGE command is issued to each bank of the SDRAM device. This will satisfy the required SDRAM initialization sequence.

Due to the effectiveness and simplicity of the software workaround, no silicon fix is planned.

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## Raster

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### EP9312 User's Guide Update

As designed, horizontal clock and data are not aligned. Where horizontal clock gating is required, set HACTIVESTRTSTOP equal to HCLKSTRTSTOP+5.

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#### Description 1

If the raster engine is using single scan mode, two and two thirds per pixel mode (3 bits per pixel over an 8-bit bus) works correctly. If the raster engine is programmed to use two and two thirds pixels per clock shift mode with dual scan enabled, it will not generate valid timings for dual scan displays.

#### Workaround

There is no known workaround at this time.

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#### Description 2

YCrCb formatted video will not produce the valid synchronization signals in 656 video mode.

#### Workaround

Design the system with an NTSC/PAL DAC that accepts RGB input signals.

## RTC

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#### Description

The internal RTC oscillator is susceptible to noise which can lead to extra clocks on the internal 32.768-kHz signal.

#### Workaround

Please refer to application note AN265, “EP93xx RTC Oscillator Circuit”, which can be found at <http://www.cirrus.com/en/pubs/appNote/AN265REV2.pdf>

No fix of this bug is planned for future silicon revisions.

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## USB

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### Description 1

USB clock divider logic operates at a maximum rate of 288MHz under worst case conditions.

### Workaround

When using USB, make sure the clock frequency supplied to the USB clock divider does not exceed 288MHz. The clock supplied to the USB clock divider is sourced by PLL2. The USB clock divider is controlled by the USBDIV setting in the CLKSET2 register. For example, configure PLL2 to output 192MHz and USBDIV to divide by four. Ensure that the new PLL2 setting does not adversely affect any other block using PLL2 as its clock source.

*NOTE: PLL2 is completely functional. This is only an issue with the USB clock divider logic.*

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## ExtensionID Register

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### Description

The PartID field in register 0x8083\_2714, ExtensionID, is not programmed.

### Workaround

None, this register has been de-featured from the chip.

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## Reset

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### Description

The processor may boot into an invalid state upon initial power up of the device. When this condition occurs, the processor will not complete its boot sequence and requires an additional power on reset (POR) to be applied.

### Workaround

Implement the recommended external reset circuit described in AN258, “EP93xx Power-up and Reset Lockup Workaround,” which can be found at <http://www.cirrus.com/en/pubs/appNote/AN258REV2.pdf>.

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## Boot Configuration

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### Description

The processor may incorrectly latch the state of the CSn[7:6, 3:0] lines. The only problematic effect of this condition is that the device may attempt to perform a 32-bit boot when it is actually configured for 16-bit boot mode.

### Workaround

Implement the recommendations described in AN273, item 7, “EP93xx Silicon Rev E Design Guidelines,” which can be found at <http://www.cirrus.com/en/pubs/appNote/AN273REV4.pdf>.

## MaverickCrunch™

Various MaverickCrunch errata share common features. The individual descriptions will refer to these common features.

- 1) For several errata, an instruction appears in the coprocessor pipeline, but does not execute for one of the following reasons:
  - It fails its condition code check.
  - A branch is taken and it is one of the two instructions in the branch delay slot.
  - An exception occurs.
  - An interrupt occurs.
- 2) For several errata, the coprocessor must be either operating in serialized mode or not be operating in serialized mode. The coprocessor is operating in serialized mode if and only if both:
  - At least one exception type is enabled by setting one of the following bits in the DSPSC: IXE, UFE, OFE, or IOE.
  - Serialization is not specifically disabled by setting the AEXC bit in the DSPSC.
- 3) For several errata, an instruction must update an accumulator. These include all of the following:
  - Moves to accumulators: cfmva32, cfmva64, cfmval32, cfmvam32, cfmvah32.
  - Arithmetic into accumulators: cfmadd32, cfmadda32, cfmsub32, cfmsuba32.
- 4) For several errata, an instruction must be any two-word coprocessor load or store. These include cfldr64, cfldrd, cfstr64, and cfstrd.

The following table summarizes MaverickCrunch errata.

Erratum	Failing Coprocessor Instructions	Mode	Result	Workaround
1.	two-word load / store		register or memory corruption	change sequence
2.	instruction with source operand		bad calculation or stored value	change sequence
3.	two-word load / store		register or memory corruption	change sequence
4.	two-word store	forwarding, not serialized	memory corruption	change sequence
5.	cfrshl32, cfrshl64	serialized	bad calculation	unserialized mode, substitute ARM code sequence
6.	ldr32, mv64lr		bad sign extension in register	add correcting code sequence
7.	accumulator updates		accumulator corruption	change sequence
8.	accumulator updates		accumulator corruption	change sequence
9.	accumulator updates		accumulator corruption	change sequence
10.	accumulator updates	serialized	accumulator corruption	unserialized mode
11.	two-word load / store		memory or register corruption	change sequence
12.	floating point add, cpy, abs, neg		denorm operand forced to zero, cpy/neg never produces +zero	none
13.	cfcvtds		never produces denorms	none

Several of the errata are sensitive to certain coprocessor instructions appearing early in an interrupt or exception handler. To avoid seeing any errata due to such instructions, insure that no coprocessor instructions appear in the instruction stream within the first seven instructions after an interrupt or exception. Note that, typically, the first three instructions in this stream would be a branch in the jump table followed by the two instructions in the branch delay slot.

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## Description 1

Under certain circumstances, data in coprocessor registers or in memory may be corrupted. The following sequence of instructions will cause the corruption:

- 1) Let the first instruction be both:
  - any coprocessor instruction that is not executed<sup>1</sup>.
  - stalled by the coprocessor due to an internal dependency.
- 2) Let the second instruction be any two-word coprocessor load or store<sup>4</sup>.

If the second instruction is a load, the upper word in the target register will generally get an incorrect value. If the second instruction is a store, the word immediately following the second target memory location will be written; that is, instead of just writing two consecutive 32-bit words (a 64-bit value or a double value) to memory, a third 32-bit word immediately following this will be written, leading to memory corruption.

Consider a simple example with a store instruction:

```
cfaddne    c0, c1, c2          ; assume this does not execute
cfstr64    c3, [r2, #0x0]
```

Three words will be written to memory. The correct values will appear at the memory location pointed to by r2, and r2 + 0x4. Another value will be written at r2 + 0x8.

Consider now an example with a load instruction:

```
cfaddne    c0, c1, c2          ; assume this does not execute
cfldrd     c3, [r2, #0x0]
```

The final value in c3 will be incorrect. The lower 32 bits will be correct, while the upper 32 bits will be incorrect.

Finally, consider a case where a branch occurs:

```
target
cfldrd     c3, [r2, #0x0]
b          target
nop
cfadd      c0, c1, c2          ; though in pipeline, this does not execute
```

*Note:* The above examples assume that the cfaddne or cfadd would busy-wait (for whatever reason) if actually executed. If not, the execution of the following instruction would be correct.

(Continued)

## Workaround

The simplest workaround is to insure that no two such instructions ever appear in the instruction stream consecutively. Specifically, a conditional coprocessor instruction should not precede a load/store 64/double. Simply inserting another ARM or coprocessor instruction accomplishes this:

```
cfaddne      c0, c1, c2          ; assume this does not execute
nop          ; inserted extra instruction here
cflldr      c3, [r2, #0x0]
```

Cases where branches may be taken also needs to be handled. In this particular case, the first instruction is moved earlier in the instruction stream by exchanging it with the previous one:

```
target
  cflldr      c3, [r2, #0x0]
  b          target
  cfadd      c0, c1, c2          ; though in pipeline, this does not execute
  nop
```

To avoid this error when entering exception and interrupt handlers, the first instruction in an interrupt or exception handler should not be a coprocessor instruction. Since the first instruction is normally a branch, this error should not appear.

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## Description 2

Under certain circumstances, incorrect values may be used for arithmetic calculations or stored in memory. The error appears as follows.

- 1) Execute a coprocessor instruction whose target is one of the coprocessor general purpose register c0 through c15.
- 2) Let the second instruction be an instruction with the same target, but not be executed<sup>1</sup>.
- 3) Execute a third instruction at least one of whose operands is the target of the previous two instructions.

For example, assume no pipeline interlocks other than the dependencies involving register c0 in the following instruction sequence:

```
cfadd32      c0, c1, c2
cfsub32ne    c0, c3, c4          ; assume this does not execute
cfstr32      c0, [r2, #0x0]
```

In this particular case, the incorrect value stored at the address in r2 is the previous value in c0, not the expected one resulting from the cfadd32.

(Continued)



## Workaround

Insure that this kind of sequence of instructions does not occur. Note that adding a small number of intervening instructions may not be sufficient to avoid this problem. If such a sequence must occur, insure that the first and third instructions are sufficiently far apart in the instruction stream by placing five other instructions between them:

```
cfadd32      c0, c1, c2
nop
nop          ; inserted extra instruction here
nop          ; inserted extra instruction here
cfsub32ne   c0, c3, c4 ; assume this does not execute
nop          ; inserted extra instruction here
nop          ; inserted extra instruction here
nop          ; inserted extra instruction here
cfstr32     c0, [r2, #0x0]
```

The five intervening instructions need not be nops and may appear before or after the second instruction.

Note that it is the instruction stream as executed by the processor, not the instructions as they appear in the source code, which is relevant. Hence, cases where the program flow changes between the first and third instruction must be considered.

To avoid this error when entering exception and interrupt handlers, the first five instructions of an exception or interrupt handler should not be coprocessor instructions.

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## Description 3

Under certain circumstances, data in coprocessor general purpose registers or in memory may be corrupted. The error appears as follows.

- 1) Let the first instruction be a serialized instruction that does not execute<sup>1</sup>. For an instruction to be serialized, at least one of the following must be true:
  - The processor must be operating in serialized<sup>2</sup> mode.
  - The instruction must move to or from the DSPSC (either `cfmv32sc` or `cfmvsc32`).
- 2) Let the immediately following instruction be a two-word coprocessor load or store<sup>4</sup>.

In the case of a load, only the lower 32 bits (the first word) will be loaded into the target register. For example:

```
cfadd32ne   c0, c1, c2          ; assume this does not execute
cflldr64    c3, [r2, #0x0]
```

The lower 32 bits of `c3` will correctly become what is at the memory address in `r2`, but the upper 32 bits of `c3` will not become what is at address `r2 + 0x4`.

In the case of a store, only the lower 32 bits (the first word) will be stored into memory. For example:

```
cfadd32ne   c4, c5, c6          ; assume this does not execute
cfstr64     c3, [r2, #0x0]
```

The lower 32 bits of `c3` will be correctly written to the memory address in `r2`, but the upper 32 bits of `c3` will not be written.

(Continued)

## Workaround

Separating the first and second instruction by one instruction will avoid this error whether or not the coprocessor is operating in serialized or unserialized mode. For example:

```
                                ; load sequence
cfadd32ne    c0, c1, c2          ; assume this does not execute
nop                                                  ; inserted extra instruction here
cfldr64      c3, [r2, #0x0]     ; store sequence
cfadd32ne    c4, c5, c6        ; assume this does not execute
nop                                                  ; inserted extra instruction here
cfstr64      c3, [r2, #0x0]
```

Note that the effect of branches should also be accounted for, as it is the instruction stream as seen by the coprocessor that matters, not the order of instructions in the source code. The two instructions following a taken branch may be seen by the coprocessor and then not executed, and would be treated exactly as the first instruction above.

To avoid this error when entering exception and interrupt handlers, the first instruction in an interrupt or exception handler should not be a coprocessor instruction. Since the first instruction is normally a branch, this error should not appear.

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## Description 4

When the coprocessor is not in serialized mode<sup>2</sup> and forwarding is enabled, memory can be corrupted when two types of instructions appear in the instruction stream with a particular relative timing.

- 1) Execute an instruction that is a data operation (not a move between ARM and coprocessor registers) whose destination is one of the general purpose register c0 through c15.
- 2) Execute an instruction that is a two-word coprocessor store (either cfstr64 or cfstrd), where the destination register of the first instruction is the source of the store instruction, that is, the second instruction stores the result of the first one to memory.
- 3) Finally, the first and second instruction must appear to the coprocessor with the correct relative timing; this timing is not simply proportional to the number of intervening instructions and is difficult to predict in general.

The result is that the lower 32 bits of the result stored to memory will be correct, but the upper the 32 bits will be wrong. The value appearing in the target register will still be correct.

## Workaround

One workaround is to operate the coprocessor without forwarding enabled, with a possible decrease in performance.

Another is to operate in serialized mode by enabling at least one exception, with significantly reduced performance.

Another workaround is to insure that at least seven instructions appear between the first and second instructions that cause the error.

*(Continued)*

*Note:* The effect of branches should also be accounted for, as it is the instruction stream as seen by the coprocessor that matters, not the order of instructions in the source code. To avoid this error when entering exception and interrupt handlers, the first seven instruction in an interrupt or exception handler should not be a coprocessor instructions.

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## Description 5

When operating in serialized mode<sup>2</sup>, `cfrshl32` and `cfrshl64` do not work properly. The instructions shift by an unpredictable amount, but cause no other side effects.

## Workaround

One workaround is to avoid these instructions. With this approach, an alternative instruction sequence may accomplish the shift with the following steps:

- Move the data to be shifted to ARM register(s)
- Shift the data using non-coprocessor instructions
- Move the shifted data back to the coprocessor.

Another workaround is to never operate in serialized mode. With this approach, synchronous exceptions are not possible.

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## Description 6

If an interrupt occurs during the execution of `cfldr32` or `cfmv64lr`, the instruction may not sign extend the result correctly.

Either instruction places a 32 bit value into the lower half of one of the coprocessor general purpose registers `c0` through `c15` and sign extends the high (32nd) bit through the upper half of the register. If an IRQ or FIQ to the ARM processor interrupts either of these instructions at the right time, the coprocessor will properly load the low 32 bits of the target register, but instead of sign extending it will replicate the low 32 bit into the upper 32 bits. Code that depends on sign extension will fail to operate correctly.

## Workaround

Possible workarounds include:

- Disable interrupts when executing `cfldr32` or `cfmv64lr` instructions.
- Avoid executing these two instructions.
- Do not depend on the sign extension to occur; that is, ignore the upper word in any calculations involving data loaded using these instructions.
- Add extra code to sign extend the lower word after it is loaded by explicitly forcing the upper word to be all zeroes or all ones, as appropriate. It is possible to do this selectively in exception or interrupt handler code. If the instruction preceding the interrupted instruction can be determined, and it is a `cfldr32` or `cfmv64lr`, the instruction may be re-executed or explicitly sign extended before returning from interrupt or exception.

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## Description 7

The coprocessor can incorrectly update one of its destination accumulators even if the coprocessor instruction should not have been executed or is canceled by the ARM processor. This error can occur if the following is true:

- 1) The first instruction must be a coprocessor compare instruction, one of `cfcmp32`, `cfcmp64`, `cfcmps`, and `cfcmpd`.
- 2) The second instruction:
  - has an accumulator as a destination<sup>3</sup>.
  - does not execute<sup>1</sup>.

Example 1: In this case the second instruction may modify `a2` even if the condition is not matched.

```
cfcmp32      r15, c0, c5
cfmva64ne   a2, c8
```

Example 2: In this case the second instruction may modify `a2` even if an interrupt or exception causes it to be canceled and re-executed after the interrupt/exception handler returns.

```
cfcmp32      r15, c0, c5
cfmadda     a2, a2, c0, c1
```

## Workaround

The workaround for this issue is to insure that at least one other instruction appears between these instructions. For example, possible fixes for the instructions sequences above are:

```
cfcmp32      r15, c0, c5
nop
cfmva64ne   a2, c8
and
cfcmp32      r15, c0, c5
nop
cfmadda     a2, a2, c0, c1
```

---

## Description 8

If a data abort occurs on an instruction preceding a coprocessor data path instruction that writes to one of the accumulators<sup>3</sup>, the accumulator may be updated even though the instruction was canceled.

For example:

```
str          r7, [r0, #0x1d]      ; assume this causes a data abort
cfmadda32    a0, a2, c0, c1
```

The second instruction will update `a0` even though it should be canceled due to the data abort on the previous instruction.

(Continued)

## Workaround

A complete software workaround requires ensuring that data aborts do not occur due to any instruction immediately preceding a coprocessor instruction that writes to an accumulator. The only way to ensure this is to not allow memory operations immediately preceding these types of instructions. For example, the fixes for the instructions above are:

```
str          r7, [r0, #0x1d]    ; assume this causes a data abort
nop
cfmadda32   a0, a2, c0, c1
```

---

## Description 9

The coprocessor will erroneously update an accumulator if the coprocessor instruction that updates an accumulator is canceled and is followed by a coprocessor instruction that is *not* a data path instruction. This error will occur under the following conditions:

- 1) The first instruction:
  - must update a coprocessor accumulator<sup>3</sup>.
  - does not execute<sup>1</sup>.
- 2) The second instruction is not a coprocessor data path instruction. Coprocessor data path instructions include any instruction that does not move data to or from memory or to or from the ARM registers.

For example:

```
cfmva64ne   a2, c3
cfmvr64l    r4, c15
```

If the first instruction should not execute or is interrupted, it may incorrectly update a2.

## Workaround

Because any instruction may be canceled due to an asynchronous interrupt, the most general software workaround is to insure that no instruction that updates an accumulator is followed immediately by a non-data path coprocessor instruction. For example, the fix for the instruction sequence above is:

```
cfmva64ne   a2, c3
nop
cfmvr64l    r4, c15
```

---

## Description 10

An instruction that writes a result to an accumulator<sup>3</sup> may cause corruption of any of the four accumulators when the coprocessor is operating in serialized mode<sup>2</sup>.

For example, the following sequence of instructions may corrupt a2 if the second instruction is not executed.

```
cfmadda32   a0, a2, c0, c1
cfmadda32ne a2, c3, c0, c1
```

## Workaround

The only workaround for this issue is to operate the coprocessor in unserialized mode.

## Description 11

An erroneous memory transfer to or from any of the coprocessor general purpose registers c0 through c15 can occur given the following conditions are satisfied:

- 1) The first instruction:
  - is a two-word load or store<sup>4</sup>.
  - fails its condition code check.
  - does not busy-wait.
- 2) The second consecutive instruction:
  - is a coprocessor load or store.
  - is executed.
  - does not busy-wait.

When the error occurs, the result is either coprocessor register or memory corruption. Here are several examples:

```

cfstr64ne    c0, [r0, #0x0]      ; assume does not execute
cfldrs      c2, [r2, #0x8]      ; could corrupt c2!

cfldrdrge   c0, [r0, #0x0]      ; assume does not execute
cfstrd      c2, [r2, #0x8]      ; could corrupt memory!

cfldr64ne   c0, [r0, #0x0]      ; assume does not execute
cfldrdrgt   c2, [r2, #0x8]      ; could corrupt c2!

```

## Workaround

The software workaround involves avoiding a pair of consecutive instructions with these properties. For example, if a conditional coprocessor two-word load or store appears, insure that the following instruction is not a coprocessor load or store:

```

cfstr64ne    c0, [r0, #0x0]      ; assume does not execute
nop          ; separate two instructions
cfldrs      c2, [r2, #0x8]      ; c2 will be ok

```

Another workaround is to insure that the first instruction is not conditional:

```

cfstr64     c0, [r0, #0x0]      ; executes
cfldrs      c2, [r2, #0x8]      ; c2 will be ok

```

*Note:* If both instructions depend on the same condition code, the error should not occur, as either both or neither will execute.

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## Description 12

When an operand to the Crunch add/subtract unit is denormalized, it is forced to zero before input to the calculation. The sign is unaffected. This affects the following instructions:

- Copies: cfcyps, cfcpyd
- Add/Sub: cfadds, cfaddd, cfsubs, cfsubd
- Absolute value: cfabss, cfabsd
- Negation: cfnegs, cfnegd
- Conversions: cfcvtsd, cfcvtds

When the operand is negative zero, cfcyps and cfcpyd write positive zero to the destination register, while the result should be negative zero.

When the operand is positive zero, cfnegs and cfnegd write positive zero to the destination register, while the result should be negative zero.

## Workaround

None.

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## Description 13

The operation cfcvtds, which converts a double floating point value to a single floating point value, never produces a denormalized result, even if the value can be accurately represented as such. The result underflows directly to zero. Sign is preserved properly, however.

## Workaround

None.

## Revision History

Revision History

Device Revision	Errata Document Revision	Date	Functionality Affected	Summary of Errata
E2	Initial Errata	March 2005		
E2	A	April 2007	Reset	Processor may boot into an invalid state. See details at <a href="#">"Reset" on page 5.</a>
E2	A	April 2007	Boot Configuration	It is possible for the processor to incorrectly latch the state of the CSn[7:6, 3:0] lines. See details at <a href="#">"Boot Configuration" on page 5.</a>
E2	B	April 2007	NA	Add Revision History table to this Errata document.



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- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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