

# ISSUE 1: ACMP IN- Leakage Current when Powered Down Functional Block Affected: ACMPs

#### Description:

There is a leakage current from the EXT Vref pin when ACMP uses EXT Vref and the ACMP is powered down.

### Workaround:

Currently there is no workaround. The only alternative is to turn off the IN- external Vref source.

# ISSUE 2: Oscillator Frequency Drift due to Aging Functional Blocks Affected: all that use internal oscillator

#### Description:

Oscillator has frequency drift due to aging.

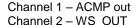
#### Workaround:

Currently there is no workaround. Please take this into account while creating the design.

# ISSUE 3: ACMP Output Glitch due to Ring OSC Operation Functional Blocks Affected: W/S Control, ACMP

#### Description:

The output of the ACMP incorrectly goes low even when IN+ is greater than IN- if the RING OSC is active when the WS signal rises





#### Workaround:

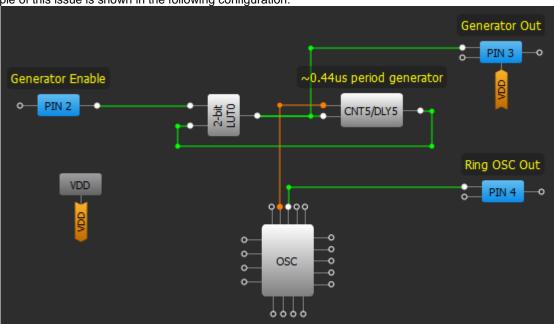
Avoid using the RING OSC with the WS Controller, or add a filtering block on the ACMP output to filter out the glitch.

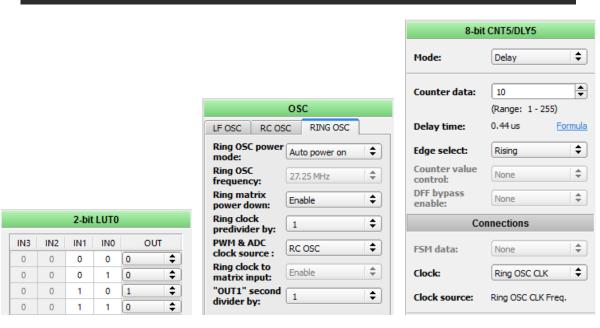


# ISSUE 4: Long Ring OSC Settling Time Functional Block Affected: Ring OSC, Delay, Counter

#### Description:

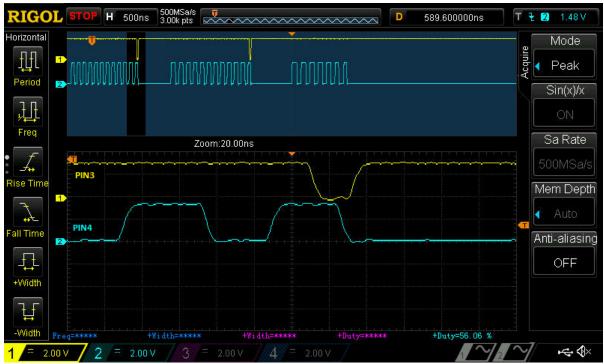
The Ring OSC has a longer settling time when configured as Auto Power On in the designs that have very short Ring OSC disable time. An example of this issue is shown in the following configuration:





The configuration shown above generates a periodical signal with a frequency defined by the Delay cell and started by a high signal on PIN2. The issue becomes apparent in a longer settling time when the scheme generates short pulses (Delay is configured as a rising edge delay only). See waveform below.



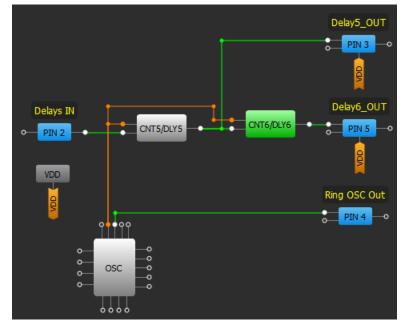


Channel 1 - 2-bit LUT0 output; Channel 2 - Ring OSC output

Such behavior will lead to substantial error in period calculations if the delay time is relatively small.

A similar situation can occur while using two connected delays (all edge detect types except for a pair "Rising edge DLY - Falling edge DLY").

In the following example, Delay5 and Delay6 are configured in the same way. However, Delay5 time is 11.4us instead of expected 0.4us (Delay5 time).







#### Workaround:

- Set Ring OSC power mode to "Force Power On"
- or, Set Turn on by register option in BG (Band Gap) block as "Enable"

# **ISSUE 5: PGA** has an Offset when loaded Functional Block Affected: PGA, Vref

# **Description:**

The PGA block has an offset when its output through the VREF is loaded. For reference, the table below shows the load vs PGA 4x gain.

Load, mA	Gain (ideal = 4x)
0	3.87
1	3.84
5	3.78
10	3.71
20	3.5
40	3
80	2.2
160	1.4

When the load current is higher than 10 mA the output offset is large and may influence the design operation significantly.

#### Workaround:

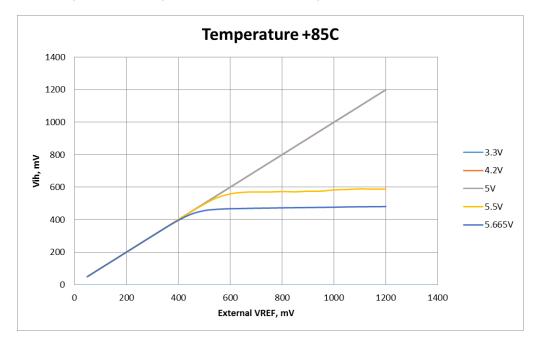
Use an external buffer to support high load.



# ISSUE 6: ACMP Output is Inaccurate when using External Vref at High VDD and Temperature Functional Block Affected: ACMP

#### Description:

When using external Vref source, the ACMP comparison may happen at wrong threshold if the external Vref voltage is higher than a particular value (please see figure below) at high VDD values ( > 5V) and high temperature.



#### Workaround:

Avoid using ACMPs in such conditions.

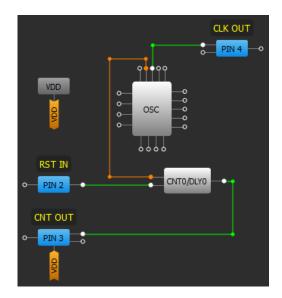
\_\_\_\_\_

# **ISSUE 7: Incorrect Counter Operation after the Reset Functional Block Affected: Counter**

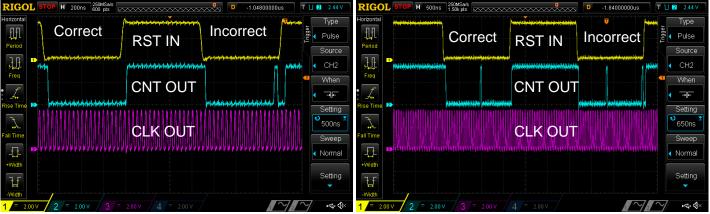
## Description:

If the Counter Reset occurs at a time very close to a rising edge of the clock signal during clock signal generation (for example OSC operation), there is a possibility that the Counter Data of the Counter is reset incorrectly and the counter end signal (HIGH pulse) may appear faster than expected. This phenomena appears more frequently the higher the clock frequency is.



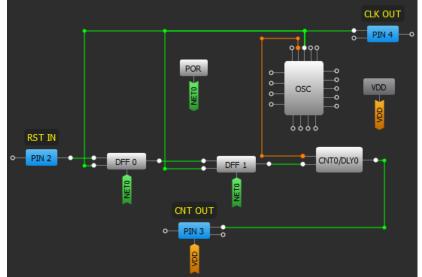






### Workaround:

Synchronize RESET input of the Counter with its CLK using 2 DFF cells as shown in the image below.



**Revision 0.18** 

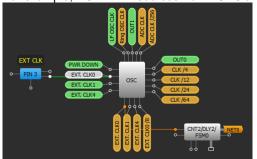


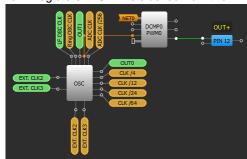
# ISSUE 8: DCMP OUT+ Output Glitch Functional Block Affected: DCMPs

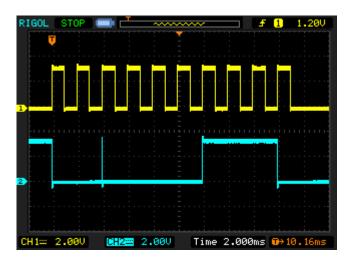
# **Description:**

DCMP's OUT+ output may have a glitch when the input data is changed. This issue appears more frequently the higher DCMP clock is.

For example, DCMP IN+ sources from FSM0 and IN- from Register0. DCMP is clocked from the Ring OSC.

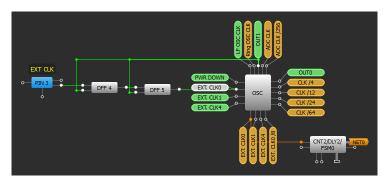


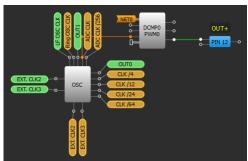




### Workaround:

Synchronize the data source clock with the DCMP clock source using 2 DFF cells as shown in the images below.







#### **Disclaimer**

Information in this document is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, Dialog Semiconductor does not give any representations or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Dialog Semiconductor furthermore takes no responsibility whatsoever for the content in this document if provided by any information source outside of Dialog Semiconductor.

Dialog Semiconductor reserves the right to change without notice the information published in this document, including without limitation the specification and design of the related semiconductor products, software and applications.

Applications, software, and semiconductor products described in this document are for illustrative purposes only. Dialog Semiconductor makes no representation or warranty that such applications, software and semiconductor products will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, such testing or modification is the sole responsibility of the customer and Dialog Semiconductor excludes all liability in this respect.

Customer notes that nothing in this document may be construed as a license for customer to use the Dialog Semi-conductor products, software and applications referred to in this document. Such license must be separately sought by customer with Dialog Semiconductor.

All use of Dialog Semiconductor products, software and applications referred to in this document are subject to Dialog Semiconductor's Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale, available on the company website (www.dialog-semiconductor.com) unless otherwise stated.

Dialog and the Dialog logo are trademarks of Dialog Semiconductor plc or its subsidiaries. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners.

© 2018 Dialog Semiconductor. All rights reserved.

#### **RoHS Compliance**

Dialog Semiconductor's suppliers certify that its products are in compliance with the requirements of Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. RoHS certificates from our suppliers are available on request.

# **Contacting Dialog Semiconductor**

**United Kingdom (Headquarters)** 

Dialog Semiconductor (UK) LTD Phone: +44 1793 757700

Germany

Dialog Semiconductor GmbH Phone: +49 7021 805-0

The Netherlands

Dialog Semiconductor B.V.

Phone: +31 73 640 8822

Email:

enquiry@diasemi.com

North America

Dialog Semiconductor Inc. Phone: +1 408 845 8500

Japan

Dialog Semiconductor K. K. Phone: +81 3 5769 5100

**Taiwan** 

Dialog Semiconductor Taiwan

Phone: +886 281 786 222

Web site:

www.dialog-semiconductor.com

**Hong Kong** 

Dialog Semiconductor Hong Kong

Phone: +852 2607 4271

Korea

Dialog Semiconductor Korea Phone: +82 2 3469 8200 China (Shenzhen)

Dialog Semiconductor China Phone: +86 755 2981 3669

China (Shanghai)

Dialog Semiconductor China Phone: +86 21 5424 9058