ERRATA NOTES

CC1101

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1 RX FIFO

1.1 Description and Reason for the Problem

If a received data byte is written to the RX FIFO at the exact same time as the last byte in the RX FIFO is read over the SPI interface, the RX FIFO pointer is not properly updated and the last read byte is duplicated.

1.2 Suggested Workaround

For packets below 64 bytes, it is recommended to wait until the complete packet has been received before reading it out. If this is not possible or the packet is longer than 64 bytes, it is recommended to use the following workaround:

The number of bytes in the RX FIFO can be read from the status register `RXBYTES.NUM_RXBYTES`. To avoid receiving data while reading the last byte in the RX FIFO one should never empty the RX FIFO before the last byte of the packet is received. Due to issue 3 in this errate note, special care must be taken when reading the `RXBYTES` register during reception.:

1. Read `RXBYTES.NUM_RXBYTES` repeatedly at a rate guaranteed to be at least twice that of which RF bytes are received until the same value is returned twice; store value in *n*.
2. If *n* < # of bytes remaining in packet, read *n*-1 bytes from the RX FIFO.
3. Repeat 1-2 until *n* = # of bytes remaining in packet.
4. Read the remaining bytes from the RX FIFO.

Pseudocode:

```
BYTE n, l, len, *pDataBuf;

// Get length byte in packet (safely)
n = SPI_READ(RXBYTES);
do { l = n; n = SPI_READ(RX_BYTES); } while (n<2 && n!=l);
*pDataBuf++ = len = SPI_READ(RX_FIFO);

// Copy rest of packet (safely)
while (len>1) {
    n = SPI_READ(RXBYTES);
    do { l = n; n = SPI_READ(RX_BYTES); } while (n<2 && n!=l);
    while (n>1) {
        *pDataBuf++ = SPI_READ(RX_FIFO);
        len--; n--;
    }
}
*pDataBuf++ = SPI_READ(RX_FIFO);
```

1.3 Batches Affected

This errata note applies to all batches and revisions of the chip.

2 PLL Lock Detector Output

2.1 Description and Reason for the Problem

The PLL lock detector output is not 100% reliable and might toggle even if the PLL is in lock. The PLL is in lock if the lock detector output has a positive transition or is constantly logic high. The PLL is not in lock if the lock detector output is constantly logic low. It is not recommended to check for PLL lock by reading `PKTSTATUS[0]` with `GDOx_CFG=0x0A` or `PKTSTATUS[2]` register with `GDOx_CFG=0x0A` (x = 0 or 2).

2.2 Suggested Workaround

PLL lock can be checked reliably as follows:

1) Program register `IOCFGx.GDOx_CFG=0x0A` and use the lock detector output available on the GDOx pin as an interrupt for the MCU. A positive transition on the GDOx pin means that the PLL is in lock. It is important to disable for interrupt when waking the chip from SLEEP state as the wake-up might cause the GDOx pin to toggle when it is programmed to output the lock detector.

or

2) Read register `FSCAL1`. The PLL is in lock if the register content is different from 0x3F.

With both of the above workarounds the CC1101 PLL calibration should be carried out with the correct settings for `TEST0.VCO_SEL_CAL_EN` and `FSCAL2.VCO_CORE_H_EN`. These settings are depending on the operating frequency, and is calculated automatically by SmartRF® Studio.

It must be noted that the `TEST0` register content is not retained in SLEEP state, and thus it is necessary to write to this register as described above when returning from the SLEEP state.

2.3 Batches Affected

This errata note applies to all batches and revisions of the chip.

3 SPI Read Synchronization Issue

A bug affecting the synchronization mechanism between the SPI clock domain (using a user supplied SCLK) and the internal 26 MHz clock domain (XCLK in this document) will sometimes result in incorrect read values for register fields that are continuously updated. The frequency with which this occurs is very low and guidelines for application design to avoid this issue are given in this chapter. The issue does **not** affect the data read from the RX FIFO as it uses a different and more robust synchronization mechanism. Neither does the issue affect writes to registers or the TX FIFO at any time.

3.1 Symptoms

When reading multi-bit register fields that are updated by the radio hardware such as the MARCSTATE or TXBYTES registers over the SPI interface, occasionally nonsensical or erroneous values will be read.

For example, in an application that sends packets longer than the 64 byte TX FIFO, the TX FIFO must be topped up with additional data during packet transmission. Assuming this is done by initially transferring 64 bytes to the TX FIFO, starting transmission, and then continuously polling TXBYTES to see when space for additional bytes is available, and then transferring the required number of bytes until the end of the packet. In this case the expected sequence of values read from TXBYTES would be:

64, 64, …, 63, (write byte), 64, 64, …, 63, (write byte), 64, ...

Due to the SPI synchronization issue the following might (infrequently) be seen instead:

64, 64, …, 63, (write byte), 64, 64, …, 64, **89**, 63, …

The erroneous value read is highlighted in red. The register read is changing from the value 64 (01000000b) to the value 63 (00111111b) on the XCLK clock at the same time that its value is latched into the SPI output shift register on the SCLK clock. If the two clock edges occur sufficiently close in time, the improper synchronization mechanism will latch some bit values from the previous register value and some bits from the next register value, resulting in the erroneous value 89 (01011001b).

3.2 Description

During an SPI read transaction, the SPI output register latches the read value on the last falling edge of SCLK during an SPI address byte. For a burst read operation, subsequent register values are latched on the falling edge of SCLK in the last bit of each previous data byte.

Due to this synchronization issue, if the register being read changes value (synchronously with XCLK) during a certain period of time after this falling edge of SCLK then some of the bits in the read value will come from the previous value and some from the next value. This so-called window of uncertainty is about 1.3 ns for typical conditions and increases to about 2.0 ns for worst-case conditions (1.8 V VDD, 85 °C).

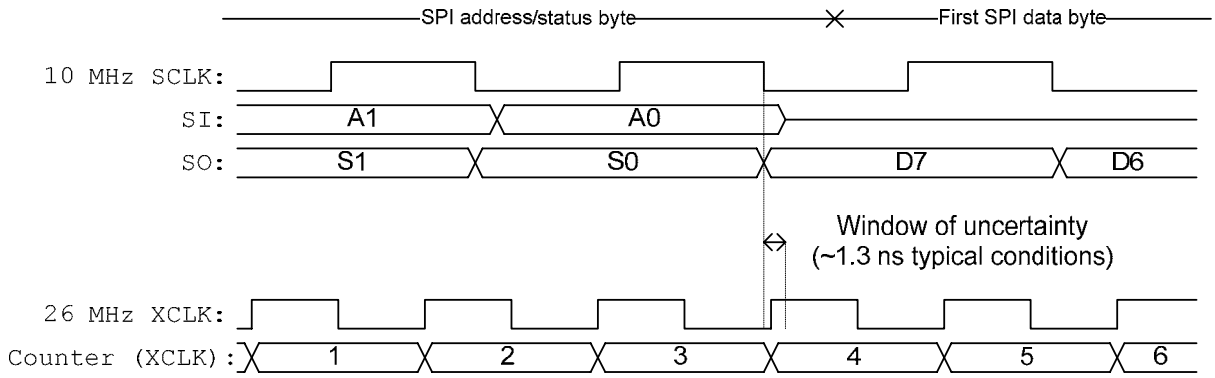

Figure 1: Window of Uncertainty (drawing not to scale)

Figure 1 shows a timing diagram of an SPI read that fails when reading a fictitious counter being updated internally each **XCLK**. Since the counter update from value 3 (011b) to 4 (100b) within the window of uncertainty, the read value could be any one of 0-7 (000b, 001b, 010b, 011b, 100b, 101b, 110b, 111b) depending on exactly when the positive edge of **XCLK** falls within the window of uncertainty.

3.2.1 What Kinds of Register Fields Are Affected?

This issue does **not** affect:

- Reading of received data from the RX FIFO at any time.
- Reading of the static configuration registers (registers 0x00-0x2E)
- Reading static status registers (`PARTNUM`, `VERSION`) or status registers whose values should only be read after packet reception/transmission or FS calibration (`FREQEST`, `LQI`, `VCO_VC_DAC`)
- Single-bit fields (all fields in `PKTSTATUS`, `TXBYTES.TXFIFO_UNDERFLOW`, `RXBYTES.RXFIFO_OVERFLOW`)
- Reading of any register whose value is known not to change at the time of the read operation (e.g. reading `RXBYTES` or `RSSI` after having received a packet)

This issue **does** affect:

- The SPI status byte (shifted out while the host MCU supplies the address byte) fields `STATE` and `FIFO_BYTES_AVAILABLE`.
- Reading `FREQEST` or `RSSI` while the receiver is active.
- Reading `MARCSTATE` at any other time than when the device is inactive (IDLE).
- Reading `RXBYTES` when receiving a packet or TXBYTES while transmitting a packet.
- Reading `WORTIME1` and `WORTIME0` at any time.

3.2.2 How Often Does the Issue Corrupt Read Values?

The probability of reading a corrupt value is given by the frequency with which the read value changes, f_c, and the length of window of uncertainty, T_{WU} (typically 1.3 ns). The probability that the two events overlap, and thus that the read value is potentially corrupted, is given by:

$$P_{corrupt} = \frac{T_{WU}}{T_c} = T_{WU} f_c$$

In the example given in section 3.1, the probability of any single read from TXBYTES being corrupt, assuming the maximum datarate is used, is approximately $P_{corrupt} = T_{WU} f_c = 1.3\,\text{ns} \cdot (500\ \text{kbps} / 8\text{b}) \approx 80\,\text{ppm}$ or less than once every 10000 reads. In many situations the underlying received packet failure rate in the communication system is so much higher that any packet transmission/reception failure attributable to the issue described here will be negligible.

3.3 Suggested Workaround

In a typical radio system a packet error rate of at least 1 % should be tolerated in order to ensure robustness. In light of this, the negligible contribution to the number of packets lost due to, for example, occasionally reading incorrect FIFO byte count values or the wrong radio state from MARCSTATE, can probably be ignored in most applications. However, care should be taken to ensure that reading an incorrect value does not jeopardize an application. Examples of commonsense things to do include:

- For packets longer than the TX FIFO, configure the device to signal on a GDO pin when there is enough room to fill up with a new block of data (using the TX FIFO threshold). If polling TXBYTES is necessary due to pin constraints, read TXBYTES repeatedly until the same value is returned twice in succession – such a value can always be trusted.
- Always perform a length check on the number of bytes reported in the RX FIFO to avoid a buffer overrun when copying the data to your MCU. A buffer overrun could make your firmware behave erratically or become deadlocked.
- Do not rely on the internal radio state machine through transient states (e.g. CALIBRATE – SETTLING – TX – IDLE). It is, however, perfectly safe to poll for the end of transmission by waiting for MARCSTATE = IDLE.
- Always average RSSI and LQI values over several packets before using them in decision algorithms (e.g. for FH channel selection).
- Avoid using the SPI status byte STATE and FIFO_BYTES_AVAILABLE fields during packet transmission.

If it is important to **ensure** that read values are not corrupted, reading of one of the affected registers should be done repeatedly until the same value is read twice in succession. If the rate at which the register is read is guaranteed to be at least twice as fast as the expected register update rate, then an upper bound on the number of required reads is four and the average number of reads slightly more than two.

The same method can be used to ensure that the SPI status byte fields that provide simplified radio FSM state and saturated FIFO byte count are correct. This only makes sense when polling the status byte with SNOP as the address.

3.4 Batches Affected

This errata note applies to all batches and revisions of the chip.

4 WOR Timing Error on Short Timing Intervals

4.1 Description and Reason for the Problem

The Wake on Radio timer is a very low power timer. It uses a f_{xosc}/750 kHz (34.7 kHz with f_{xosc} = 26 MHz) clock source for the timer and compare logic. In power down mode this clock source is divided by 128 to achieve a 270.8 Hz clock frequency for the timer, given that f_{xosc} is 26 MHz.

The timer runs on 270.8 Hz in power down to save power. Some time before reaching the programmed timeout value the timer automatically resumes 34.7 kHz operation. This is achieved by pre-incrementing the actual timer value before entering power down mode, to allow match logic to resume 34.7 kHz timer operation.

For timeouts less than approximately 11 ms (detailed timing is shown in application note AN047), the timeout period is too short to switch to the 270.8 Hz clocking scheme. Due to a design error the timer is pre-incremented even if the device does not switch to the 270.8 Hz clocking scheme, effectively shortening the timeout by one 270.8 Hz clock period.

4.2 Suggested Workaround

WOR usage is described in application note AN047 (swra126).

4.3 Batches Affected

This errata note applies to all batches and revisions of the chip.

5 RXFIFO_OVERFLOW Issue

5.1 Description and Reason for the Problem

In addition to having a 64 bytes long RX FIFO, the CC1101 has a one byte long pre-fetch buffer between the FIFO and the SPI module. It also has buffers for status registers, CRC bytes, and buffers used when FEC is enabled. If more than 65 bytes has been received (the FIFO and the pre-fetch buffer is full) without reading the RX FIFO, the radio will enter RXFIFO_OVERFLOW state. There are however some cases where the radio will be stuck in RX state instead of entering RXFIFO_OVERFLOW state, as it should. Below is a table showing the register settings that will cause this problem. APPEND_STATUS is found in the PKTCTRL1 register, CRC_EN is found in the PKTCTRL0 register, and FEC_EN is in the MDMCFG1 register. IOCFGx=0x06, which means that the pin should be de-asserted when the RXFIFO overflows. In the cases where the radio is stuck in RX state, the GDOx pin will not be de-asserted.

When the radio is stuck in RX state like this, it will draw current as in RX state, but it will not be able to receive any more data. The only way to get out of this state is to issue an SIDLE strobe and then flush the FIFO (SFRX).

	# of bytes to be put in RX FIFO	MARCSTATE	RXBYTES		GDOx
			RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	NUM_RXBYTES	
APPEND_STATUS = 1 CRC_EN = 0 FEC_EN = 1	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RX	0	65	-
	67	RX	0	65	-
	68	RX	0	65	-
	69	RX	0	65	-
	70	RX	0	65	-
	71	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 1 CRC_EN = 1 FEC_EN = 1	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RX	0	65	-
	67	RX	0	65	-
	68	RX	0	65	-
	69	RX	0	65	-
	70	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 0 CRC_EN = 0 FEC_EN = 1	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RX	0	65	-
	67	RX	0	65	-
	68	RX	0	65	-
	69	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 0	64	IDLE	0	64	OK

CRC_EN = 1 FEC_EN = 1	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RX	0	65	-
	67	RX	0	65	-
	68	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 1 CRC_EN = 1 FEC_EN = 0	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RX	0	65	-
	67	RX	0	65	-
	68	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 0 CRC_EN = 1 FEC_EN = 0	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 1 CRC_EN = 0 FEC_EN = 0	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK
APPEND_STATUS = 0 CRC_EN = 0 FEC_EN = 0	64	IDLE	0	64	OK
	65	IDLE	0	65	OK
	66	RXFIFO_OVERFLOW	1	65	OK

5.2 Suggested Workaround

In applications where the packets are short enough to fit in the RX FIFO and one wants to wait for the whole packet to be received before starting to read the RX FIFO, for variable packet length mode (PKTCTRL0.LENGTH_CONFIG=1) the PKTLEN register should be set to 61 to make sure the whole packet including status bytes are 64 bytes or less (length byte (61) + 61 payload bytes + 2 status bytes = 64 bytes) or PKTLEN ≤ 62 if fixed packet length mode is used (PKTCTRL0.LENGTH_CONFIG=0). In application where the packets do not fit in the RX FIFO, one must start reading the RX FIFO before it reaches its limit (64 bytes).

5.3 Batches Affected

This errata note applies to all batches and revisions of the chip.

6 Extra Byte Transmitted in TX

6.1 Description and Reason for the Problem

If one abort a transmission (exits TX mode) during the transmission of the first half of any byte, there will be a repetition of the first byte of the next transmission. This issues is caused by a state machine controlling the mod_rd_data signal in the modulator. This signal asserts at the start of transmission of each full byte, then deasserts after half the byte has been transmitted. If transmittion is aborted after a byte has started but before half the byte is transmitted this signal remains asserted and the first byte in the next transmission will be repeated.

6.2 Suggested Workaround

As long as the packet handling features of the CC1101 are used, this will not be a problem since the chip will always exit TX mode after the transmission of the last bit in the last byte of the packet. If, however, one disables the packet handling features (`MDMCFG2.SYNC_MODE=0`) and wants to exit TX mode manually by strobing IDLE, one should make sure that the IDLE strobe is being issued after clocking out 12 dummy bytes (8 dummy bytes is necessary due to the tx latancy, but since this would mean that transmission is aborted within the first half of a byte, 4 extra bytes are added).

6.3 Batches Affected

This errata note applies to all batches and revisions of the chip.

7 Document History

Revision	Date	Description/Changes
SWRZ20	2007.06.30	Initial release.
Preliminary	2007.04.16	First preliminary release

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