

# ES\_LPC1102

Errata sheet LPC1102

Rev. 2.2 — 18 January 2012

Errata sheet

## Document information

Info	Content
<b>Keywords</b>	LPC1102UK errata
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This errata sheet describes both the known functional problems and any deviations from the electrical specifications known at the release date of this document.</p> <p>Each deviation is assigned a number and its history is tracked in a table.</p>



**Revision history**

Rev	Date	Description
2.2	20120118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Added ADC.2.</li></ul>
2.1	20110901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Added Note.1.</li></ul>
2	20110301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Added VDD.1.</li><li><a href="#">Section 3.1</a>: Removed text "For PCLK_ADC = 100 MHz..."</li></ul>
1	20101115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Initial version</li></ul>

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## 1. Product identification

The LPC1102 devices typically have the following top-side marking:

1102x  
xxxxxx  
xxxYWW

Field 'Y' states the year the device was manufactured. Field 'WW' states the week the device was manufactured during that year.

## 2. Errata overview

**Table 1. Functional problems table**

Functional problems	Short description	Detailed description
ADC.1	External sync inputs not operational	<a href="#">Section 3.1</a>
ADC.2	A/D Global Data register should not be used with burst mode or hardware triggering.	<a href="#">Section 3.2</a>
VDD.1	The minimum voltage of the power supply ramp must be 200 mV or below	<a href="#">Section 3.3</a>

**Table 2. AC/DC deviations table**

AC/DC deviations	Short description	Detailed description
n/a	n/a	n/a

**Table 3. Errata notes**

Note	Short description	Detailed description
Note.1	During power-up, an unexpected glitch (low pulse) could occur on the port pins as the $V_{DD}$ supply ramps up.	<a href="#">Section 5.1</a>

### 3. Functional problems detail

#### 3.1 ADC.1: External sync inputs not operational

##### Introduction:

In software-controlled mode (BURST bit is 0), the 10-bit ADC can start conversion by using the following options in the A/D Control Register:

26:24	START	When the BURST bit is 0, these bits control whether and when an A/D conversion is started:	0
0x0		No start (this value should be used when clearing PDN to 0).	
0x1		Start conversion now.	
0x2		Start conversion when the edge selected by bit 27 occurs on PIO0_2/SSEL/CT16B0_CAP0.	
0x3		Start conversion when the edge selected by bit 27 occurs on PIO1_5/DIR/CT32B0_CAP0.	
0x4		Start conversion when the edge selected by bit 27 occurs on CT32B0_MAT0.	
0x5		Start conversion when the edge selected by bit 27 occurs on CT32B0_MAT1.	
0x6		Start conversion when the edge selected by bit 27 occurs on CT16B0_MAT0.	
0x7		Start conversion when the edge selected by bit 27 occurs on CT16B0_MAT1.	

##### Problem:

The external start conversion feature, AD0CR:START = 0x2 or 0x3, may not work reliably and ADC external trigger edges on PIO0\_2 or PIO1\_5 may be missed. The occurrence of this problem is peripheral clock (pclk) dependent. The probability of error (missing a ADC trigger from GPIO) is estimated as follows:

- For PCLK\_ADC = 50 MHz, probability error = 6 %
- For PCLK\_ADC = 12 MHz, probability error = 1.5 %

The probability of error is not affected by the frequency of ADC start conversion edges.

##### Work-around:

In software-controlled mode (BURST bit is 0), the START conversion options (bits 26:24 set to 0x1 or 0x4 or 0x5 or 0x6 or 0x7) can be used. The user can also start a conversion by connecting an external trigger signal to a capture input pin (CAPx) from a Timer peripheral to generate an interrupt. The timer interrupt routine can then start the ADC conversion by setting the START bits (26:24) to 0x1. The trigger can also be generated from a timer match register.

### 3.2 ADC.2: A/D Global Data register should not be used with burst mode or hardware triggering

#### Introduction:

On the LPC1102, the START field and the BURST bit in the A/D control register specify whether A/D conversions are initiated via software command, in response to some hardware trigger, or continuously in burst ("hardware-scan") mode. Results of the ADC conversions can be read in one of two ways. One is to use the A/D Global Data Register to read all data from the ADC. Another is to use the individual A/D Channel Data Registers.

#### Problem:

If the burst mode is enabled (BURST bit set to '1') or if hardware triggering is specified, the A/D conversion results read from the A/D Global Data register could be incorrect. If conversions are only launched directly by software command (BURST bit = '0' and START = '001'), the results read from the A/D Global Data register will be correct provided the previous result is read prior to launching a new conversion.

#### Work-around:

When using either burst mode or hardware triggering, the individual A/D Channel Data registers should be used instead of the A/D Global Data register to read the A/D conversion results.

### 3.3 VDD.1: The minimum voltage of the power supply ramp must be 200 mV or below

**Introduction:**

The datasheet specifies that the power supply (on the  $V_{DD}$  pin) must ramp-up from a minimum voltage of 400 mV or below with a ramp-up time of 500 ms or faster. Also, the minimum time the power supply (on the  $V_{DD}$  pin) needs to be below 400 mV or below before ramping up is 12  $\mu$ s.

**Problem:**

The device might not always start-up if the power supply (on the  $V_{DD}$  pin) does not reach 200 mV. The minimum voltage of the power supply ramp (on the  $V_{DD}$  pin) must be 200 mV or below with ramp-up time of 500 ms or faster.

**Work-around:**

None.

## 4. AC/DC deviations detail

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No known errata.

## 5. Errata notes

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### 5.1 Note.1

The General Purpose I/O (GPIO) pins have configurable pull-up/pull-down resistors where the pins are pulled up to the  $V_{DD}$  level by default. During power-up, an unexpected glitch (low pulse) could occur on the port pins as the  $V_{DD}$  supply ramps up.

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