MCP2517FD

MCP2517FD Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

The functionality of the MCP2517FD device is described in the device Data Sheet (DS20005688**B**), except for the anomalies described below.

1. Module: SPI Module

TX MAB underflow/RX MAB overflow due to long delays between SPI bytes

The SPI interface can block the CAN FD Controller module from accessing RAM in-between SPI bytes, and between the last byte and the rising edge of the nCS line during an SPI `READ` or SPI `READ_CRC` instruction while accessing RAM.

If the CAN FD Controller module is blocked for more than TSPIMAXDLY, a TX MAB underflow or an RX MAB overflow can occur.

Fix/Work Around

Keep the delay between two SPI bytes and between the last SPI byte, and the rising edge of nCS shorter than TSPIMAXDLY; see Figure 1.

The maximum allowed delay between two bytes depends on which CAN message frame is transmitted, and on the selected Nominal Bit Time (NBT) and Data Bit Time (DBT). Table 1 lists TSPIMAXDLY for the worst-case scenarios.

For example: TSPIMAXDLY is 8.5 µs for a CAN FD frame at 500 kbps/2 Mbps. In comparison, an SPI byte takes 0.67 µs at 12 MHz SCK. A delay of ten times the duration of one SPI byte could cause a TX MAB underflow. It is highly unlikely for an MCU application to introduce such a long delay, but this error could occur when running an operation system, such as Linux® on a slower MPU.

In case of a TX MAB underflow, the device will notify the application by setting SERRIF and MODIF, and by transitioning to Restricted Operation or Listen Only mode (depending on CiCON.SERR2LOM). After the application requests Normal mode, the CAN FD Controller module will automatically attempt to retransmit the message that caused the TX MAB underflow. It is not necessary to reset the device.

In case of an RX MAB overflow, the device will notify the application by setting SERRIF. The device will remain in Normal mode. The message that caused the RX MAB overflow will be discarded.

FIGURE 1: MAXIMUM DELAY BETWEEN SPI BYTES

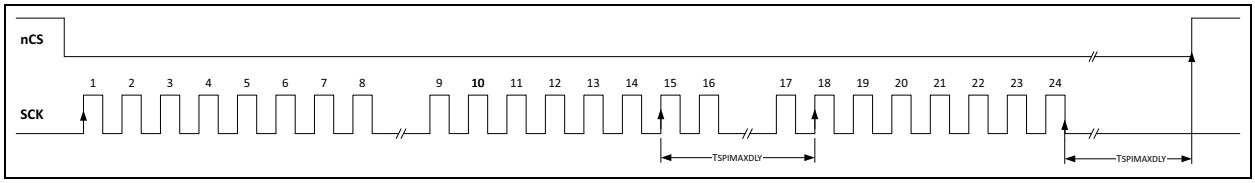

TABLE 1: WORST-CASE SCENARIOS

Scenario	Frame Format	TSPIMAXDLY
1	CAN Base Frame	5 NBT
2	CAN FD Control Field	3 NBT + 5 DBT
3	CAN FD Data Phase	32 DBT

2. Module: SPI Module

Incorrect CRC for certain `READ_CRC` commands

It is possible that there is a mismatch between the transmitted CRC and the actual CRC for the transmitted data when data are updated at a specific time during the SPI `READ_CRC` command. In these cases, the transmitted CRC is wrong. The data transmitted are correct.

Fix/Work Around:

If a CRC mismatch occurs, reissue the `READ_CRC` command.

Only bits 7/15/23/31 of the following registers can be affected:

- CiTXIF
- CiRXIF
- CiCON
- CiTBC
- CiINT
- CiRXOVIF
- CiTXATIF
- CiTXREQ
- CiTREC
- CiBDIAG0
- CiBDIAG1
- CiTXQSTA
- CiFIFOSTAm

The occurrence can be minimized by not using FIFOs 7/15/23/31. In these cases, the registers, CiTXIF, CiRXIF, CiRXOVIF, CiTXATIF and CiTXREQ, are not affected.

Bit 31 of RAM reads with CRC could also be affected. This can be avoided by reading from a received FIFO only after the message has been loaded into the FIFO, indicated by the receive flags. This is the recommended procedure independent of the issue described here.

3. Module: ECC Module

ECC Single Error Correction does not work in all cases

Fix/Work Around:

Enable Single Error Correction (SEC) and Double Error Detection (DED) interrupts by setting SECIE and DEDIE. Handle SECIF as a detection interrupt and do not rely on the error correction. Instead, handle both interrupts as a notification that the RAM word at ERRADDR was corrupted.

4. Module: SPI Module

SFR address rollover does not work

The SFR address rollover, from 0x3FF to 0x000 and from 0xFFF to 0xE00, does not work. Instead, the address changes from 0x3FF to 0x400 and from 0xFFF to 0x000.

The address rollover for the RAM works as described.

Fix/Work Around:

None.

5. Module: SPI/RAM Module

The SPI can read corrupted data from the RAM at fast SPI speeds

Simultaneous activity on the CAN bus while reading data from the RAM via the SPI interface, with a high SCK frequency, can lead to corrupted data being read from the RAM.

Fix/Work Around:

Ensure that FSCK is less than or equal to 0.85 * (FSYSCLK/2).

6. Module: SPI/GPIO Module

Writing multiple bytes to the IOCON register using one SPI `WRITE` instruction can overwrite LAT0 and LAT1

Writing Byte 2 and Byte 3 of the IOCON register using one SPI `WRITE` instruction clears LAT0 and LAT1.

Fix/Work Around:

When setting LAT0 or LAT1, do not use a multi-data byte SPI `WRITE` instruction. Instead, write the bit fields in the IOCON register using single data byte SFR `WRITE` instructions.

Data Sheet Clarifications:

In the *"MCP2517FD Data Sheet"* (DS20005688**B**), the following clarifications and corrections should be noted:

a) None to report at this time.

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Rev. C Document (September 2020)

- Added **Section 3. Module: "ECC Module"**,
- Added **Section 4. Module: "SPI Module"**,
- Added **Section 5. Module: "SMI/RAM Module"**,
- Added **Section 6. Module: "SPI/GPIO Module"**.

Rev. B Document (July 2019)

- Updated **Section 1. Module: "SPI Module"**,
- Updated Figure 1,
- Added **Section 2. Module: "SPI Module"**.

Rev. A Document (May 2018)

- Initial release of this document.

NOTES:

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