

## **KSZ9893R**

## KSZ9893R Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

This document describes known silicon errata for the Microchip KSZ9893R. The silicon errata discussed in this document are for silicon revisions as listed in Table 1. The silicon revision can be determined by the device's top marking. A summary of KSZ9893R silicon errata is provided in Table 2.

#### TABLE 1: AFFECTED SILICON REVISIONS

Part Number	Silicon Revision
KSZ9893RNX	B2

#### TABLE 2: SILICON ISSUE SUMMARY

Item Number	Silicon Issue Summary	Affected Silicon Revisions
1.	When tail tag is enabled, frame length field check fails for 802.3 frames	B2
2.	1000BASE-T PMA-EEE fails to meet the IEEE Refresh Time specification	B2
3.	1000BASE-T Master Mode may not link up successfully on the first attempt	B2
4.	1000BASE-T Transmit Output Voltage may fail to meet IEEE compliance specification	B2
5.	1000BASE-T Transmitter Distortion fails to meet IEEE compliance specification	B2
6.	Transmission halt with late collisions	B2
7.	LEDx_0 in Single-LED Mode does not indicate link activity	B2

#### Silicon Errata Issues

#### Module 1: When tail tag is enabled, frame length field check fails for 802.3 frames

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The comparison of the length field of the Ethernet frame with the actual length of the data field portion of the frame fails for the ingress packets with tail tag. This issue is not applicable to packets with the type field in the frame.

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

The packets will be dropped when length check fails for the packet.

#### **Work Around**

Disable the length check in bit 3 of the register 0x0330 (Global Switch MAC Control Register 0). The Microchip provided driver disables the length check.

#### **PLAN**

#### Module 2: 1000BASE-T PMA-EEE fails to meet the IEEE Refresh Time specification

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The device's 1000BASE-T Transmit Refresh Time for Waketx time (Full) is approximately  $1.47-1.48\mu s$ , versus the <1.40 $\mu s$  indicated in the IEEE specification.

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

With the default setting, the Refresh Time is slightly outside the specification, and the transmitter is not fully compliant with the IEEE standard. This may degrade performance with some 1000BASE-T EEE PHY link partners.

#### Work Around

Write to the following MMD register for each PHY port [1-2] to set the Refresh Time to 0.85µs:

[MMD]	[register]	[data]
0x3	0xE	0x0021

#### **PLAN**

This erratum will not be corrected in a future revision.

#### Module 3: 1000BASE-T Master Mode may not link up successfully on the first attempt

#### DESCRIPTION

The device's first 1000BASE-T link-up attempt when in Master Mode may drop link immediately before always linking successfully and maintaining link on the second attempt. This behavior occurs mainly at long cable lengths (~100 meters).

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

When the device operates in 1000BASE-T Master Mode, the system application needs to account for a possible second link-up attempt, especially with long cable.

#### **Work Around**

None.

#### **PLAN**

#### Module 4: 1000BASE-T Transmit Output Voltage may fail to meet IEEE compliance specification

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The device's 1000BASE-T Transmit Output Voltage Template may fail to meet the following IEEE specifications when operating at low voltage (-5% of nominal for AVDDH and core supply voltages) and high temperature (+85°C).

- 1. Percent difference between Points A, B may slightly exceed the <1.0% per the IEEE specification.
- 2. Peak Voltage for Points A, B, C, D, F, H may slightly touch the voltage template defined per the IEEE specification.

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

It is unlikely the marginal specification failures will impact system performance. Extensive testing has been performed to ensure the device can inter-operate with different Gigabit PHY link partners.

#### **Work Around**

None.

#### **PLAN**

#### Module 5: 1000BASE-T Transmitter Distortion fails to meet IEEE compliance specification

#### DESCRIPTION

The device's 1000BASE-T Transmitter Distortion is approximately 40mV, versus the <10mV indicated in the IEEE specification.

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

It is unlikely this specification failure will impact system performance. The following link to the Gigabit Transmit Distortion Testing document on the IEEE802.org website also questions the validity of this measurement:

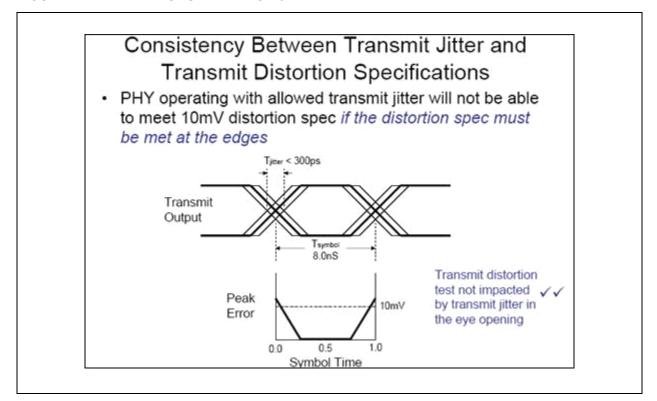
http://www.ieee802.org/3/axay/public/may 07/sefidvash 1 0507.pdf

IEEE testing calls for <10mV peak transmitter distortion for at least 60% of the UI within the eye opening. However, this measurement might not be valid, as the transmit distortion test is sensitive to transmit jitter. Refer to the explanation below, taken from the aforementioned IEEE document.

The Gigabit Transmit Distortion Testing document indicates:

• On page 6, a contradiction between Transmit Jitter and Transmit Distortion requirements:

#### FIGURE 1: IEEE DOCUMENT PAGE 6



- On page 7:
  - The transmit distortion test is sensitive to transmit clock jitter during the rise/fall time.
  - It is recommended to change the requirement to use at least 30%, instead of at least 60%, of the UI within the eye opening for the <10mV peak transmitter distortion.

#### FIGURE 2: IEEE DOCUMENT PAGE 7

### Defining the "Settled" Interval for Transmit Distortion Testing

- Currently defined transmit distortion test is sensitive to transmit clock jitter during the rise/fall time of the transmitter
  - Error voltage will be contaminated by jitter during transitions
  - Portion of error contributed by distortion cannot be determined during transitions
  - Appropriate place to apply test is after the rise/fall time where the waveform has settled to it's final value
- Clause 40.6.1.2.3 specifies a 5ns rise/fall time (note #3)
  - 3ns of 8ns (37.5%) of UI will be free from effects of jitter
  - Recommend to use 30% for ease of testing
    - le: measure error voltage at 10 phases, require 3 of these measurements to be below 10mW

Extensive testing has been performed to ensure the device can inter-operate with different Gigabit PHY link partners.

#### **Work Around**

None.

#### **PLAN**

#### Module 6: Transmission halt with late collisions

#### DESCRIPTION

Section 4 of the IEEE 802.3 Specification details Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) parameters when operating in half-duplex mode. The first 512 bit times are designated as the slotTime, which is the maximum amount of time allowed for a collision to occur. If a link partner is configured incorrectly, where the PHY is linking in half-duplex mode but the MAC is configured in full-duplex mode, there is a chance that the link partner will generate a collision after the first 512 bit times, violating the IEEE 802.3 specification. These late collisions, combined with other factors, can cause the switch port transmitter to lock up and stop sending packets. The receiver will still function.

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

If this erratum occurs, the switch will stop transmitting data to the half-duplex port, making it seem the half-duplex link partner has stopped communicating to the network. The more traffic there is, the greater the risk of the violating link partner generating a late collision that will affect the port.

#### **Work Around**

Ideally, the link partner that is violating the specification would need to be updated so the MAC and PHY are correctly configured to the same duplex setting. If the link partner cannot be modified to conform to the IEEE 802.3 specification, the switch can be re-configured to full-duplex when late collisions are detected to avoid a lock up condition. Of note, each switch port functions independently. Therefore, any work around must be implemented separately for each port.

#### Method 1:

To avoid transmitter lock up, when a port is linked in half-duplex mode, the software should monitor the TxLateCollision MIB counter (MIB Index 0x16). If the number is ever non-zero, the software should force the link to function in full-duplex mode by disabling auto-negotiation and setting full-duplex and the appropriate speed in the PHY Basic Control Registers (addresses 0xN100 - 0xN101).

#### Method 2:

To detect transmitter lock up, the software should monitor the TxByteCnt (MIB Index 0x81) and the RxByteCnt (MIB Index 0x80). If the RxByteCnt is incrementing but the TxByteCnt remains the same, the software should perform a hard reset of the switch.

#### **PLAN**

This erratum will not be corrected in a future revision.

#### Module 7: LEDx 0 in Single-LED Mode does not indicate link activity

#### DESCRIPTION

The PHY Port (1-2) LEDx 0 does not go low in the presence of link activity when in Single-LED Mode.

#### **END USER IMPLICATIONS**

Link activity cannot be determined in Single-LED Mode. However, LEDx\_1 will indicate if the link is up or down. The lack of status lends to uncertainty that traffic is passing through the port.

#### **Work Around**

No work around exists for Single-LED Mode. Both PHY port LEDs work properly in Tri-Color Dual-LED Mode, which is the default LED mode.

#### **PLAN**

#### APPENDIX A: DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Level & Date	Section/Figure/Entry	Correction
DS80000785B (08-17-18)	Modules 6., 7.	Added new errata.
DS80000785A (04-05-18)	All	Initial release.

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