



SB700 Family Product Errata

Silicon Errata for SB700, SB710 and SB750

Publication #	46837	Revision:	1.0
Issue Date:	March 2010		

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
March 2010	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="786 384 1328 415">• Initial public release based on OEM version 1.18

Product Errata Summary

Except where otherwise noted, this product errata is applicable to SB700, SB710 and SB750.

A unique errata reference number (ERN) has been assigned to each erratum within this document for user convenience in tracking the errata within specific revision levels. Table 1 cross-references the revisions of the part to each erratum. An "X" indicates that the erratum applies to the revision. The absence of an "X" indicates that the erratum does not apply to the revision. An "*" indicates advance information that the erratum has been fixed but not yet verified. "No fix planned" indicates that no fix is planned for current or future revisions of the ASIC.

Table 1: Cross-Reference of Product Revision to Errata

#	Errata Description	ASIC Revision	
		SB700 A12	SB710/SB750 A14
3	Support for SPI ROM Greater Than 1 MB	X	
4	SYS_RESET# Signal Does Not Disable the Interrupt Controller	X	
5	System Time Lag / Performance Counter Lag When Spread Spectrum is Enabled	X	
7	Resume From S3 State with USB 1.1 Device Behind USB 2.0 HUB	X	
8	USB 1.1 ISO OUT Devices May Not Function Properly	X	
9	USB 2.0 Card Reader Devices May Not Function Properly	No Fix Planned	
10	CRC Error on TX Link During Hibernation	X	
11	Enabling EHCI Dynamic Clock Gating May Cause Bug Code 0xFE System Error	No Fix Planned	
13	SMBUS May Write Corrupted Data to Slave Device	X	
15	USB Devices Cannot be Detected or Will Not Function When the EHCI Advanced Periodic Descriptor Cache Feature is Enabled	X	
16	Internal Pull-Up on the EC GPIO8 Pin May Cause Leakage	X	
17	USB ISO IN Devices May Not Function Properly	No Fix Planned	
18	System May Not Enter or Resume from S5 After an Unconditional Power Down	No Fix Planned	
19	Non-Posted Writes Using 64-bit Addressing for SKINIT Instructions	No Fix Planned	
20	A-Link Deadlock	No Fix Planned	
21	SMI Re-ordering	No Fix Planned	
22	Transmission Errors on Packet Identifier May Cause USB Host Controller To Reinitialize Device	No Fix Planned	
23	USB Wake on Connect/Disconnect with Low Speed Devices	No Fix Planned	
24	Corrupted Interrupt Vector when both IOAPIC and PIC Controllers Process Interrupts from the Same Source	No Fix Planned	
25	S-state Failures when Message-Triggered C1e is Enabled	No Fix Planned	
26	Excessive Latencies May Cause Overwritten USB OHCI Controller Request	No Fix Planned	
27	Misinterpreted MSI Requests May Result in Corrupted LPC DMA Data	No Fix Planned	
30	Nmi_Enable is Altered When Writing to IO_Reg:72h	No Fix Planned	
31	Indeterminate Boot Up State of RTC Bank Selection Bit (DV0)	No Fix Planned	

Product Errata

3 Support for SPI ROM Greater Than 1 MB

Description

An issue has been identified with address mapping for SPI flash ROMs greater than 1 MByte (8 MBits) size. Due to an incorrect implementation of address mapping logic in the Southbridge SPI ROM controller, the ROM access to the top of ROM area using real mode addressing (e.g., 0xF000 segment) will not be translated to the correct physical address in the ROM. When accessing the top of ROM using real mode addressing, the SPI ROM controller will always return the data from the first 1 MB address space of the SPI ROM. If the ROM size is 1 MB, then the correct data will be returned, however, for any ROM size greater than 1 MB, the SPI ROM controller will still return data from first 1 MB area instead of returning data from the top of ROM address space.

Potential Effect on System

When SPI flash ROM parts that are greater than 1 MB in capacity are used, the system may hang during BIOS post. This SPI ROM issue is **not** applicable to the following system configurations:

1. The system is using EFI BIOS code structure.
2. The SPI Flash ROM is not connected directly to the Southbridge SPI ROM interface but instead connected to the LPC SIO or LPC EC and the Southbridge is configured for LPC ROM configuration.

EFI BIOS switches to the protected mode right after the CPU jumps to the reset vector. In protected mode, EFI executes code and accesses data in the top of 4 GB space when doing ROM access, which doesn't behave like a traditional BIOS which is running code below 1 MB.

Suggested Workaround

The BIOS boot code which is normally located at the top of the BIOS ROM should be duplicated on top of 1 MB address space. The normal BIOS code execution should be modified to jump over the boot code when crossing the 1 MB address boundary.

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

4 SYS_RESET# Signal Does Not Disable the Interrupt Controller

Description

The SYS_RESET# signal is used to reset the Southbridge internal logic. This signal is normally connected to system reset button on the front panel in a desktop system. Due to an incorrect implementation of the SYS_RESET# logic, the interrupt controller and interrupt message generation logic is only reset by RSMRST#. The SYS_RESET# signal does not disable the interrupt controller. As a result, if there are any pending interrupts after the SYS_RESET# de-assertion but before the BIOS disables the interrupt controller during POST, it may prevent the BIOS fetch cycle completion.

Potential Effect on System

When the system is reset using the front panel reset button the system may hang during BIOS Post. Only system designs that are using Winbond® LPC SIO such as P/N W83627DHG and have the Front Panel reset button connected to SB700 SYS_RST# signal will be impacted.

Suggested Workaround

Disable the option that enables the Gate A20 and KBRESET output control by internal KBC logic of the Winbond® SIO. This option is not required if the system configuration has GATE A20 and KB RESET signals connected only to the SB700. The System BIOS will enable the KBC by software when required. To disable this option, the PENKBC strap signal on the Winbond® SIO should be forced low by using a 1 K Ω pull down resistor.

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

5 System Time Lag / Performance Counter Lag When Spread Spectrum is Enabled

Description

SRC_CLK of the external clock generator is a spread-capable PCIe[®] 100 MHz clock which is used by an internal PLL of the SB7xx to generate a 14 MHz reference system clock. This 14 MHz clock is used throughout the platform including use by HPET timers for synchronizing the system time in Windows Vista[®] and CPU TSC (Time Stamp Counter) timers used as performance counters in Windows[®] 7. When this clock is down spread, the mean frequency will be 99.9975 MHz instead of the nominal 100.00 MHz. When spread spectrum is enabled on the SRC_CLK output of the external clock generator, time-sensitive system resources dependent on the HPET timers in the operating system will be adversely affected by a time drift.

Potential Effect on System

In Windows Vista, if HPET is enabled, the system time will lag or lead up to 8 seconds per hour depending on the application of a negative or positive spread. In the Windows 7 environment, applications that require the operating system Service of Performance counter may not work properly. One observed failure is a DTM WLK Revision 1.4 test suite error ("Position Drift and Jitter for AEC (looped streaming)") that reports a failure on audio (HD audio or HDMI audio) showing a drift in audio clock.

Suggested Workaround

For platforms supporting Windows Vista, a system BIOS workaround is available that informs the operating system that the HPET timers are running at a slower reference frequency than normal. Workaround details are available in section 13.4.1 of the SB7xx BIOS Developer's Guide (PID # 43366).

For Windows 7 environments, in addition to the workaround described above, a further workaround is required in order to force the operating system to use the HPET timer for performance counters instead of the CPU TSC timers. Two options are available to achieve this:

Option 1: An update to the Windows OS Configuration File (Boot.ini Workaround)

The following modification will need to be made by the customer to the Windows configuration file in the platform OS image using the BCDEDIT utility from a command prompt:

- Bcdedit /set {current} useplatformclock true

Option 2: Platform BIOS Update

A platform BIOS update is required that modifies both the ACPI System Resource Affinity Table (SRAT) and Maximum System Characteristics Table (MSCT) to specify that each logical processor has a different clock domain. Details of these workarounds are described in section 13.4.2 of the SB7xx BIOS Developer's Guide (PID # 43366) and are required to be implemented for platforms using revision A12 of the SB700 or SB750.

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

7 Resume From S3 State with USB 1.1 Device Behind USB 2.0 Hub

Description

On S3 resume, the USB host controller does not drive the resume signal within 100 μ S as required. Some controllers used in USB hubs may not tolerate this resume timing violation and will have a problem in resuming correctly from the previous sleep state.

Potential Effect on System

On Windows Vista and Windows XP operating systems, if a USB 1.1 device is connected to a USB 2.0 hub and is used to wake the system from the S3 state, the system will resume but the USB 2.0 hub will not be detected and any of the devices connected to it will not be functional. The USB devices will become functional only after the USB hub is reset by software or a hardware power cycle. The issue is observed on only some USB hubs (the table below shows the list of the hubs that have been observed to not respond after wake from S3 state).

NEC D720113 USB 2.0 -7 Port	APC 4 Port
Cicero USB 2.0 4-port	Adaptec 7 Port XHub
IOGear 4-port UH-24	Double H 4 port
Compucable 4-port	Adaptec Xhub 4 Port
Adaptec 4-port AUH-4100	Bafo 7 Port failed
APC 4 Port	OrangeUSB 4-port
Adaptec 7 Port XHub	

Suggested Workaround

Refer to the BIOS workaround described in Appendix A.3 of the SB700/710/750 Register Programming Requirements document (PID # 42413).

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

8 USB 1.1 ISO OUT Devices May Not Function Properly

Description

The audio from a USB 1.1 ISO out device (e.g., USB speakers) may be corrupted when both the A-Link power saving feature "PLL power down mode" and the L1 link power management feature are enabled. The PLL power down mode is a power saving feature that is optionally enabled for mobile systems. If both L1 on the A-LINK interface and the PLL power down feature are enabled, the USB controller may encounter increased delay in fetching the data from memory. The USB 1.1 host controller will pre-fetch the data only for ISO type devices to compensate for the delays when fetching the data from the system memory. The increased delay due to PLL power down mode enabled ($> 5 \mu\text{S}$) will cause the internal logic to not latch the pre-fetch data correctly and cause data to get corrupted in the pre-fetch buffer. If only L1 on the A-LINK interface is enabled then there will not be any audio corruption.

Potential Effect on System

Due to this data corruption, occasional sound corruption may be noticed with the USB 1.1 ISO out devices connected to the host controller.

Suggested Workaround

A USB filter driver will be required that will disable the PLL power down mode if there is a USB 1.1 ISO out device connected. With this filter driver, the PLL power down mode can be enabled to save additional power when USB 1.1 ISO OUT devices are not connected. Customers who are enabling both L1 on AL-LINK and the A-LINK PLL power down mode in the system BIOS will need to include the filter driver as part of their operating system installation. The PLL power down mode can be enabled or disabled in SB700 BIOS CIMX code. Systems that do not have the filter driver installed should disable the A-Link PLL power down mode feature in the system BIOS.

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

9 USB 2.0 Card Reader Devices May Not Function Properly**Description**

An issue has been identified with USB 2.0 card reader devices that use SMSC controllers. With these devices, if the application is playing back video or audio from card reader media, the data transfer from the device to the host may get stalled. The root cause has been identified and is attributed to a timing violation of the delay required between two consecutive data packets sent to the device from the host controller. The violation only occurs when the USB host controller Async Park mode is enabled. Async Park mode is an optional feature defined in the USB specification that allows the host controller to maintain consistent data throughput to USB devices when multiple devices are attached to the same USB controller.

Potential Effect on System

This will cause functional failures such as video playback corruption or audio playback stutter. In some cases the device may not be detected by the operating system on boot up.

Suggested Workaround

Although the issue has only been seen with SMSC controllers, it could also affect other USB controllers. To avoid this issue, the Async Park Mode feature should be disabled. The procedure to disable the Async Park mode is described in section 6.15 of the SB7xx Register Programming Requirements document (PID # 42413).

Fix Planned

No

10 CRC Error on TX Link During Hibernation

Description

A system error has been observed during extended S4 hibernation cycling using the MS PWRTST or other similar utility. The stop error message is triggered by a sequence of events that is initiated by a transmission error on the SATA link caused by a hardware logic bug in the SATA PHY. The transmission error does not always occur, but typically is observed to occur once every few hundred S4 cycles. In some small number of systems, this error may occur more frequently. The transmission error is detected by the SATA storage device, causing it to respond with the RX_ERR message to the HBA (SATA Host controller) to indicate that the last data packet was not received correctly. The HBA sends this message to the operating system SATA driver which will respond by re-transmitting the failed command as part of the error recovery mechanism. In most cases, the re-tried command is successful and the system operation continues. However, in some cases, the storage drive fails to complete the re-tried command or takes too long to complete it, potentially stalling the DMA operation long enough such that the HBA or operating system driver may time-out and subsequently trigger the Stop error message.

Potential Effect on System

The problem may manifest itself as a system halt with an operating system stop error messages with bug check codes related to storage device failure. The more typical operating system error message is "INTERNAL_POWER_ERROR bug check value of 0x000000A0 error message", however, other system error messages with bug check codes such as 0x7A, 0X77 may also be encountered.

Suggested Workaround

A system BIOS workaround is available in SB CIMX revision 3.1.2 or later that will minimize the chances of encountering CRC errors on the SATA TX lines. Additionally, Windows Vista SP2 and Windows 7 include a hotfix that further helps to reduce exposure to this issue. See <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/956871> for details. Note that a hotfix for Windows XP is not available.

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

11 Enabling EHCI Dynamic Clock Gating May Cause Bug Code 0xFE System Error

Description

A system error has been observed during extended S4 Hibernation or Reboot cycling using the MS PWRST or other similar utility. The arbiter in the Southbridge that controls the down stream memory traffic to the USB controller does not fully support the EHCI clock gating feature. If the clock gating feature in the EHCI controller is enabled, the arbiter may transfer incorrect memory data to the EHCI controller and cause the controller to not respond back correctly to the USB driver or the device. In such cases, the USB driver may timeout and cause the operating system to report the system error.

Potential Effect on System

The problem may present itself as a system halt with an operating system stop error message with bug check code related to a USB driver failure. The typical operating system error message is `BUGCODE_USB_DRIVER` bug check value of `0x00000FE`. The system error occurs mostly if there are USB devices connected to the system. The failure is intermittent and the failure rate may vary from one system to another. On most systems the failure has been observed to occur after a very large number of reboot cycles (typically more than 1000 cycles). On a small number of systems the issue may be seen within two hundred reboot cycles.

Suggested Workaround

A BIOS workaround is described in section 6.17.1 of the SB7xx Register Programming Requirements document (PID # 42413). The workaround involves disabling the EHCI Dynamic Clock gating Power Management feature in the USB EHCI controller. The feature, when disabled, impacts the total Southbridge power consumption by less than 10 mW.

Fix Planned

No

13 SMBUS May Write Corrupted Data to Slave Device

Description

On some platforms, the SMBUS may cause incorrect data to be written to the slave device. If the system design has non-ideal signal integrity on the SMBUS interface (possibly due to termination mismatch), then it is possible to encounter glitches on the interface due to reflections. These glitches may cause the SMBUS master to incorrectly interpret the signal as a start of Frame and, since this is not a real start of Frame, the controller may cause the subsequent data transfer to be corrupted.

Potential Effect on System

The system may intermittently fail to boot into the operating system. The failure symptom will be observed as a system hang with no display.

Suggested Workaround

A BIOS workaround is described in sections 2.32 and 2.33 of the SB7xx Register Programming Requirements document (PID # 42413).

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

15 USB Devices Cannot be Detected or Will Not Function When the EHCI Advanced Periodic Descriptor Cache Feature is Enabled**Description**

Due to the logic implementation of the Advanced Periodic Descriptor Cache fetch logic, an end case scenario where a descriptor type may be decoded incorrectly or sometimes not decoded at all may result in a system hang.

Potential Effect on System

This issue has only been observed on Linux® platforms. During loading of the operating system, some USB devices may not be detected or the USB device may hang before completing the operating system load process. In some cases, the failure may occur after the operating system has completed to load.

Suggested Workaround

A BIOS workaround is available to resolve this issue whereby the EHCI Advanced Periodic descriptor cache feature must be disabled for Linux (for details, refer to section 6.23 of the SB7xx Register Programming Requirements document, PID #42413). For platforms that are supporting both Linux and Microsoft Windows operating systems, the BIOS setting should not be changed as the Linux USB driver will program the EHCI_PCI_Config 0x50[27] =1 to disable the “Advanced Periodic descriptor Cache” logic.

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

16 Internal Pull-Up on the IMC GPIO8 Pin May Cause Leakage

Description

If the internal pull-up on IMC GPIO8 pin is enabled, the I/O pad of this pin may have internal leakage causing voltage to be present on the pin.

Potential Effect on System

The leakage will not cause any functional problems on the south bridge but could potentially be an issue for devices that interface with it.

Suggested Workaround

The internal pull-up on the IMC GPIO8 should be disabled. The pull-up can be disabled by programming the corresponding bit for GPIO8 in LPC configuration space register offset CE.

IMCGpio_PUControl – R/W - 16 bits - [Offset CEh]			
Field Name	Bits	Default	Description
IMC_GpioPUB	15:0	0000h	Each bit controls the integrated pull up resistor of IMC_Gpio pin. Bit [0] for IMC_Gpio[0], [1] for IMC_Gpio[1], ... etc 1: Disable 0: Enable

Fix Planned

This issue is resolved in SB710/SB750 revision A14.

17 USB ISO IN Devices May Not Function Properly**Description**

Data from a USB ISO IN device (e.g., video data from a USB TV tuner) may be corrupted when both the A-Link power savings feature “PLL power down mode” and the L1 link power management features are enabled. With both features enabled, the USB controller may encounter an increased delay in fetching the data from memory. The USB host controller will pre-fetch the data only for ISO type devices to compensate for the delays when fetching the data from the system memory. The increased delay due to the PLL power down mode being enabled ($> 5 \mu\text{S}$) will prevent the USB controller from getting all the data required from the device in the time allocated by the driver.

Potential Effect on System

To date, this issue has only been observed as corrupted video when testing a USB TV tuner, however, data corruption may also occur with other USB ISO IN devices. The nature of the failures with other USB ISO IN devices will be indicative of the type of the data being transferred.

Suggested Workaround

A USB filter driver will be required that will disable the PLL power down mode if there is a USB 1.1 ISO IN device connected. With this filter driver, the PLL power down mode can be enabled to save additional power when USB 1.1 ISO IN devices are not connected. Customers who are enabling both L1 on AL-LINK and the A-LINK PLL power down mode in the system BIOS will need to include the filter driver as part of their Windows-based operating system installation. Systems that do not have the filter driver installed should disable the A-LINK PLL power down mode feature in the system BIOS. As the Linux USB driver integrates the USB filter driver functionality, the use of a separate filter driver is not required for the Linux operating system.

Fix Planned

No

18 System May Not Enter or Resume from S5 After an Unconditional Power Down

Description

Platforms using any PCIe devices that do not support the PME_Turn_Off broadcast message protocol may experience an intermittent system hang during repeated power cycle testing. Exposure to this failure is contingent on the use of such a PCIe device as well as existence of any one of the following conditions involving an unconditional power down:

- a) Cold reset (unconditional power down + wake)
- b) Power button 4 second shutdown
- c) Thermal shutdown.
- d) ASF shutdown command.

Potential Effect on System

This issue will not impact normal shutdown or power up, and is only exposed after repeated reset or power cycling under the scenarios listed above. The failure (a system hang) is typically observed after 100 reset or power cycles.

Suggested Workaround

The system BIOS should be modified to extend the timing of the S5 resume by 3 ms.

Fix Planned

No

19 Non-Posted Writes Using 64-bit Addressing for SKINIT Instructions**Description**

Data corruption may occur when 64-bit non-posted write cycles are sent to the Southbridge during the use of SKINIT (Security Kernel Initialization) instructions.

Potential Effect on System

Systems that require the use of SKINIT to support TPM-related security features may not function properly. SKINIT is not used in current shipping operating systems but may be utilized in future operating systems to perform various security initialization functions on systems supporting a TPM (Trusted Platform Module) device. The conditions necessary for this problem to occur are:

1. A TPM device is supported in the system.
2. The operating system / application requires the use of SKINIT instruction for the TPM device.
3. SKINIT is supported by both the chipset and processor.

Suggested Workaround

None.

Fix Planned

No

20 A-Link Deadlock

Description

Under a highly specific and detailed set of stress conditions, including unusually high DMA read and write traffic and host-initiated traffic, a downstream posted or non-posted write may result in a deadlock condition. In order for this to occur, the write must arrive at the Southbridge with a specific pattern of posted writes and responses in the downstream direction as well as non-posted requests and posted writes in the upstream direction.

Potential Effect on System

Under the above unlikely conditions, the system may hang. However, this issue has only been observed when operating in a system extreme-stress test environment (including the use of legacy PCI test cards to generate artificially high DMA bandwidth, a legacy PCI graphics card, and DMA traffic on all other Southbridge ports). The failure has not been observed under normal "real-world" conditions or when the fix to the SMI re-ordering issue (erratum # 21) is disabled.

Suggested Workaround

As there is a very low likelihood of exposure to this issue, it is recommended that no change be done to address this problem. However, the probability of the deadlock can be greatly reduced by disabling the hardware fix to the SMI re-ordering issue (erratum # 21) by setting ABCFG 0x9C[8]=0.

Fix Planned

No

21 SMI Re-ordering**Description**

Under a highly specific and detailed set of conditions including unusually high artificially-throttled DMA traffic, the response for an IO write to the SMI command port can pass the upstream SMI, thereby violating an ordering requirement. As a result, SMI interrupt service routines that require the interrupt be taken on the instruction boundary following the IO write to the SMI command port may not function properly.

Potential Effect on System

In extreme cases, and dependent on the SMI BIOS code, system deadlocks and data corruption are possible. However, this issue has only been observed when operating in a system extreme-stress test environment, and has not been observed under normal “real-world” conditions.

Suggested Workaround

A workaround is not required. A hardware fix exists in A12 or later silicon that is enabled when setting ABCFG 0x9C[8]=1. However, as this setting will increase the likelihood of exposure to the A-LINK Deadlock erratum, the BIOS may disable this fix as outlined in the suggested workaround of erratum # 20.

Fix Planned

No

22 Transmission Errors on Packet Identifier May Cause USB Host Controller To Reinitialize Device**Description**

When receiving a packet identifier (PID) from a USB device while performing asynchronous data transfers, the USB host controller may not compare the packet type field to its check bits if the incoming packet type decodes as a STALL handshake. If transmission errors on an incoming packet cause a different packet type field in a PID to match the encoding for a STALL handshake, the Southbridge may relay the STALL handshake to the application layer instead of ignoring the packet.

Potential Effect on System

USB host driver software may act on an erroneous STALL handshake and perform a device re-initialization. USB devices should respond to this re-initialization and resume normal operation after a brief delay. If a device is unable to respond correctly to the re-initialization it may disconnect from the host unexpectedly.

Suggested Workaround

None.

Fix Planned

No

23 USB Wake on Connect/Disconnect with Low Speed Devices**Description**

Due to an incorrect implementation in the USB logic, the EHCI controller is not able to detect the connection/disconnection of low speed USB 1.1 devices. If the low speed device is not detected, the internal ACPI logic will not be informed that a PME needs to be generated to wake the system when USB device is connected. This issue does not affect low speed devices connected through the OHCI controller.

Potential Effect on System

The system may not wake from the S3 or S4 state when a low speed device is connected to an unused USB port. Similarly, when the system enters the S3 or S4 state with a USB low speed device attached to the port, disconnecting the USB device may not wake the system. Although the connect/disconnect event will not trigger a wake, movement of an attached USB low speed mouse or pressing a key on a USB low speed keyboard will wake the system.

Suggested Workaround

As current SB7x0 system BIOS implementations do not enable the “Wake from Connect and Disconnect of USB devices” feature (required to enable the USB PME event and USB resume support), a platform BIOS change is required to enable this option. Section 6.2 of the “AMD SB700/710/750 Register Programming Requirements” document (PID # 42413) outlines the required register settings for enabling this feature. When enabled, this feature will support USB wake on connect/disconnect of high speed and full speed devices, however, a further BIOS workaround is required in order to support low speed devices. Appendix A2 of the same document provides sample code for this required workaround.

Fix Planned

No

24 Corrupted Interrupt Vector when both IOAPIC and PIC Controllers Process Interrupts from the Same Source**Description**

Interrupts from the same source initiated from both the IOAPIC and PIC controllers will result in a corrupted interrupt vector.

Potential Effect on System

The manifestation of this issue will be dependent on the hypervisor or operating system and be limited to intermittent error messages that refer to an APIC illegal vector. No functional failures have been observed as a result of the corrupted interrupt vector.

Suggested Workaround

The SBIOS should set SMBUS Cfg 0xAE[6]=1 to resolve the IOAPIC and PIC controller arbitration issue.

Fix Planned

No

25 S-state Failures when Message-Triggered C1e is Enabled**Description**

An S-state entry cycle will fail to complete if it was preceded by a message-triggered C1e cycle.

Potential Effect on System

When message-triggered C1e is enabled, a system hang (with no screen display) will occur when the system enters a sleep state. This failure has only been observed when using the S1 sleep state.

Suggested Workaround

In order to support both message-triggered C1e and ACPI S states, a platform BIOS workaround is required that implements an SMI trap that will issue a second sleep command to the PM internal register (PM1 a_CNT).

Fix Planned

No

26 Excessive Latencies May Cause Overwritten USB OHCI Controller Request

Description

Requests from USB OHCI controllers may be overwritten if the latency for any pending request by the USB controller is very long (in the range of milliseconds).

Potential Effect on System

An operating system crash may occur as a result of USB 1.1 devices becoming unresponsive. Although the conditions necessary for exposure to this failure are independent of the operating system and may occur during normal system operation, this failure has only been observed on Microsoft operating systems as a BSOD failure (DRIVER_POWER_STATE_FAILURE STOP 0x0000009F, Sub code 003) during long run ACPI S3/S4 cycling.

Suggested Workaround

A system BIOS update and AMD USB Filter driver version 1.0.14.95 or newer are required in order to avoid this failure. The BIOS change involves disabling OHCI controller pre-fetch on POST, however, given that some USB ISO OUT devices such as USB speakers may experience distorted audio if OHCI controller pre-fetch is disabled, the USB Filter update will enable OHCI controller pre-fetch only when the audio stream to the USB 1.1 ISO out device is active. A future update to USB support in the Linux kernel will include the same change that has been applied to the AMD USB filter driver.

Fix Planned

No

27 Misinterpreted MSI Requests May Result in Corrupted LPC DMA Data**Description**

An LPC device that supports DMA may encounter data corruption if used with an operating system that supports HPET MSI (e.g., Windows 7). This is due to a logic bug in the LPC controller that may cause pending MSI requests to be interpreted as a DMA cycle.

Potential Effect on System

LPC-based components that use DMA such as legacy floppy drives or LPC-based FIR (Far Infrared) devices may fail to operate properly. For example, copying files to a legacy floppy device may result in data corruption in the FAT table of the floppy.

Suggested Workaround

Set SMBUS PCI Cfg 0x43 [7:5] = 000b to disable HPET MSI for platforms that will support LPC devices that use DMA. This change has no affect on Windows Vista that does not support HPET MSI and will force Windows 7 to use the same legacy type interrupts for HPET as is the case for Windows Vista.

Fix Planned

No

30 Nmi_Enable is Altered When Writing to IO_Reg:72h

Description

A write to IO_Reg:72h (Alternate RTC address) may alter bit 7 (NMI_ENABLE) of IO_Reg:70h. The altered value for IO_Reg:70h[7] is not necessarily related to the value being written into IO_Reg:72h[7].

Potential Effect on System

NMIs may be inadvertently enabled or disabled contrary to the intended error handling intentions and capabilities of the platform.

Suggested Workaround

To ensure that the value of IO_Reg:70h is unaffected after writing to IO_Reg:72h, and to ensure that NMIs cannot occur if inadvertently enabled, the following workaround should be applied on each instance of writing to IO_Reg:72h:

1. Save the current values of IO_Reg:70h and IO_Reg:61h (NMI_STATUS).
2. Write 00h to IO_Reg:61h to ensure that NMIs cannot occur if unintentionally enabled.
3. Write the intended value to IO_Reg:72h.
4. Restore IO_Reg:70h to original value.
5. Restore IO_Reg:61h to original value.

Fix Planned

No

31 Indeterminate Boot Up State of RTC Bank Selection Bit (DV0)**Description**

The RTC Bank Selection (DV0) bit (RTC_Reg:0A[4]) is not guaranteed to be initialized to the default value (DV0 = 0) by hardware on power cycles involving a VBAT power ramp (i.e., the first power up after the RTC battery is first installed or after the CMOS is cleared via a motherboard jumper). This will result in the software reading data from RTC memory bank 1 instead of bank 0. Of the RTC registers, only the DV0 bit is expected by software to be in the default state (bank 0 selected) on power up.

Potential Effect on System

Unexpected system POST behavior may occur if the DV0 bit comes up in a non-default state (i.e., DV0 = 1). The failure will occur only if the platform BIOS is using the standard bank-dependent indexed register method for accessing the RTC memory through the use of I/O port registers 70h and 71h. A platform BIOS using the AMD proprietary bank-independent indexed register method for accessing the RTC memory (using I/O port registers 72h and 73h) will not be impacted. Once the failure is observed (i.e., DV0 = 1 on power up), the failure will be persistent through warm and cold boot resets. Conversely, if the DV0 bit comes up in the proper default state, it is unaffected by cold or warm resets.

Suggested Workaround

Set DV0=0 during early Southbridge initialization and ahead of any access to RTC RAM. This change is implemented in CIMx version 5.5.0.

Fix Planned

No