

## **MSP430FR5738 Device Erratasheet**

---

---

---

### **1 Revision History**

✓ The check mark indicates that the issue is present in the specified revision.

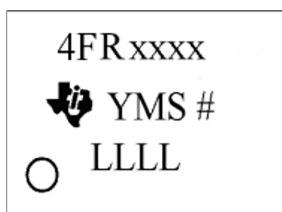

The revision of the device can be identified by the revision letter on the [Package Markings](#) or by the [HW\\_ID](#) located inside the TLV structure of the device

Errata Number	Rev H
<a href="#">ADC39</a>	✓
<a href="#">CPU40</a>	✓
<a href="#">DMA9</a>	✓
<a href="#">DMA10</a>	✓
<a href="#">EEM19</a>	✓
<a href="#">EEM23</a>	✓
<a href="#">MPY1</a>	✓
<a href="#">PORT16</a>	✓
<a href="#">PORT19</a>	✓
<a href="#">USCI36</a>	✓
<a href="#">USCI37</a>	✓
<a href="#">WDG6</a>	✓
<a href="#">XOSC13</a>	✓

## 2 Package Markings

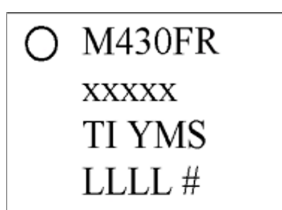
### PW28

#### TSSOP (PW), 28 Pin

	YM = Year and Month Date Code LLLL = LOT Trace Code S = Assembly Site Code # = DIE Revision o = PIN 1
	YM = Year and Month Date Code LLLL = LOT Trace Code S = Assembly Site Code # = DIE Revision o = PIN 1

### RGE24

#### QFN (RGE), 24 Pin

	YM = Year and Month Date Code LLLL = LOT Trace Code S = Assembly Site Code # = DIE Revision o = PIN 1
--	---

## 3 TLV Hardware Revision

Die Revision	TLV Hardware Revision
Rev H	24h

Further guidance on how to locate the TLV structure and read out the HW\_ID can be found in the device User's Guide.

## 4 Detailed Bug Description

### ADC39

#### **ADC10 Module**

#### **Function**

Erroneous ADC10 results in extended sample mode

#### **Description**

If the extended sample mode is selected (ADC10SHP = 0) and the ADC10CLK is asynchronous to the SHI signal, the ADC10 may generate erroneous results.

#### **Workaround**

- 1) Use the pulse sample mode (ADC10SHP=1)
- OR
- 2) Use a synchronous clock for ADC10 and the SHI signal.

### CPU40

#### **CPUXv2 Module**

#### **Function**

PC is corrupted when executing jump/conditional jump instruction that is followed by instruction with PC as destination register or a data section

#### **Description**

If the value at the memory location immediately following a jump/conditional jump instruction is 0X40h or 0X50h (where X = don't care), which could either be an instruction opcode (for instructions like RRCM, RRAM, RLAM, RRUM) with PC as destination register or a data section (const data in flash memory or data variable in RAM), then the PC value is auto-incremented by 2 after the jump instruction is executed; therefore, branching to a wrong address location in code and leading to wrong program execution.

For example, a conditional jump instruction followed by data section (0140h).

```
@0x8012 Loop DEC.W R6
```

```
@0x8014 DEC.W R7
```

```
@0x8016 JNZ Loop
```

```
@0x8018 Value1 DW 0140h
```

#### **Workaround**

In assembly, insert a NOP between the jump/conditional jump instruction and program code with instruction that contains PC as destination register or the data section.

### DMA9

#### **DMA Module**

#### **Function**

DMA stops transferring bytes unexpectedly

#### **Description**

When the DMA is configured to transfer bytes from the eUSCI\_A transmit or receive buffers, the transmit or receive triggers (TXIFG and RXIFG) may not be seen by the DMA module and the transfer of the bytes is missed. Once the first byte in a transfer sequence is missed, all the following bytes are missed as well. All eUSCI\_A modes, including UART, SPI, and IrDA, are affected. DMA transfers from eUSCI\_B modes, including SPI and I2C, are not affected.

#### **Workaround**

None. Use Interrupt Service Routines to transfer data to and from the eUSCI\_A.

### DMA10

#### **DMA Module**

#### **Function**

DMA interrupting CPU wait state might cause peripheral module into unknown state.

#### **Description**

When the CPU accesses a module that is capable of stalling the CPU with a wait mechanism, if a DMA interrupts the instruction during the CPU stall, the module might be

caused into an unknown state.

The affected modules (if present on the device) that can stall CPU are: FRAM controller in manual timing mode, MPY, CRC, USB, and RF1A.

As an example a wrong result can be read by DMA from MPY result register because the DMA does not wait until MPY operation is finished.

**Workaround** Disable DMA when using affected modules.

## **EEM19** ***EEM Module***

**Function** DMA may corrupt data in debug mode

**Description** When the DMA is enabled and the device is in debug mode, the data transferred by the DMA may be corrupted when a breakpoint is hit or when the debug session is halted.

**Workaround** None. Do not set a breakpoint during a DMA transfer.

---

**NOTE:** This erratum applies to debug mode only.

---

## **EEM23** ***EEM Module***

**Function** EEM functions do not work reliably when modules using wait cycles are enabled

**Description** When modules using wait states (USB, MPY, CRC and FRAM controller in manual mode) are enabled the EEM may not perform profile counter and state storage functions reliably.

**Workaround** Do not enable profile counter and state storage functions when modules using wait states are enabled.

---

**NOTE:** This erratum affects debug mode only.

---

## **MPY1** ***MPY32 Module***

**Function** Save and Restore feature on MPY32 not functional

**Description** The MPY32 module uses the Save and Restore method which involves saving the multiplier state by pushing the MPY configuration/operand values to the stack before using the multiplier inside an Interrupt Service Routine (ISR) and then restoring the state by popping the configuration/operand values back to the MPY registers at the end of the ISR. However due to the erratum the Save and Restore operation fails causing the write operation to the OP2H register right after the restore operation to be ignored as it is not preceded by a write to OP2L register resulting in an invalid multiply operation.

**Workaround** None. Disable interrupts when writing to OP2L and OP2H registers.

Note: When using the C-compiler, the interrupts are automatically disabled while using the MPY32

## **PORT16** ***PORT Module***

**Function** GPIO pins are driven low during device start-up

**Description** During device start-up, all of the GPIO pins are expected to be in the floating input state. Due to this erratum, some of the GPIO pins are driven low for the duration of boot code execution during device start-up, if an external reset event (via the RST pin) interrupted the previous boot code execution. Boot code is always executed after a BOR, and the duration of this boot code execution is approximately 500us.

For a given device family, this erratum affects only the GPIO pins that are not available in the smallest package device family member, but that are present on its larger package variants.

---

**NOTE:** This erratum does not affect the smallest package device variants in a particular device family.

---

**Workaround** Ensure that no external reset is applied via the RST pin during boot code execution of the device, which occurs 1us after device start-up.

---

**NOTE:** System application needs to account for this erratum in to ensure there is no increased current draw by the external components or damage to the external components in the system during device start-up.

---

## PORT19

### ***PORT Module***

**Function** Port interrupt may be missed on entry to LPMx.5

**Description** If a port interrupt occurs within a small timing window (~1MCLK cycle) of the device entry into LPM3.5 or LPM4.5, it is possible that the interrupt is lost. Hence this interrupt will not trigger a wakeup from LPMx.5.

**Workaround** None

## USCI36

### ***eUSCI Module***

**Function** UCLKI not usable in I2C master mode

**Description** When EUSCIB is configured as I2C Master with the external UCLKI as clock source, the UCLKI signal is not available and cannot be used to source I2C clock.

**Workaround** Use LFXTCLK via ACLK or HFXTCLK via SMCLK as clock source (BRCLK) for I2C in master mode with external clock source.

## USCI37

### ***eUSCI Module***

**Function** Reading RXBUF during an active I2C communication might result in unintended bus stalls.

**Description** The falling edge of SCL bus line is used to set an internal RXBUF-written flag register, which is used to detect a potential RXBUF overflow. If this flag is cleared with a read access from the RXBUF register during a falling edge of SCL, the clear condition might be missed. This could result in an I2C bus stall at the next received byte.

**Workaround** (1) Execute two consecutive reads of RXBUF, if  $t_{SCL} > 4 \times t_{IFCLK}$ .  
or  
(2) Provoke an I2C bus stall before reading RXBUF. A bus stall can be verified by

checking if the clock line low status indicator bit UCSCLLLOW is set for at least three USCI bit clock cycles i.e.  $3 \times t_{\text{BitClock}}$

**WDG6**
***WDT\_A Module***


---

**Function**

Clock Fail-Safe feature in LPMx.5

**Description**

The watchdog clock fail-safe feature does not prevent the device from going into LPMx.5. As a result, the device enters LPMx.5 state independently of running the watchdog. Note that the watchdog is off in LPMx.5.

**Workaround**

None.

**XOSC13**
***XOSC Module***


---

**Function**

XT1 in bypass mode does not work with RTC enabled

**Description**

When the RTC module is enabled and XT1 is configured in bypass mode to be sourced by an external digital signal, the XT1OFFG flag is set indefinitely, resulting in ACLK defaulting its clock source to VLO instead of XT1.

**Workaround**

Do not use RTC module with XT1 in bypass mode with external digital clock source.

## 5 Document Revision History

Changes from family erratasheet to device specific erratasheet.

1. Revision F was removed
2. Revision G was removed

Changes from device specific erratasheet to document Revision A.

1. Errata PORT19 was added to the errata documentation.
2. Module name for MPY1 was modified.
3. Errata DMA9 was added to the errata documentation.

Changes from document Revision A to Revision B.

1. Errata XOSC13 was added to the errata documentation.

Changes from document Revision B to Revision C.

1. Errata DMA10 was added to the errata documentation.

Changes from document Revision C to Revision D.

1. DMA10 Description was updated.
2. DMA10 Function was updated.

Changes from document Revision D to Revision E.

1. DMA10 Description was updated.
2. Errata WDG6 was added to the errata documentation.
3. MPY1 Description was updated.
4. Errata EEM23 was added to the errata documentation.

Changes from document Revision E to Revision F.

1. DMA9 Description was updated.
2. DMA9 Workaround was updated.
3. Device TLV Hardware Revision information added to erratasheet.

Changes from document Revision F to Revision G.

1. Errata USCI37 was added to the errata documentation.

Changes from document Revision G to Revision H.

1. EEM19 Workaround was updated.
2. PORT16 Workaround was updated.
3. EEM23 Workaround was updated.
4. EEM23 Description was updated.
5. Errata ADC39 was added to the errata documentation.
6. Errata USCI36 was added to the errata documentation.
7. PORT16 Description was updated.
8. EEM19 Description was updated.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

### Products

Audio	<a href="http://www.ti.com/audio">www.ti.com/audio</a>
Amplifiers	<a href="http://amplifier.ti.com">amplifier.ti.com</a>
Data Converters	<a href="http://dataconverter.ti.com">dataconverter.ti.com</a>
DLP® Products	<a href="http://www.dlp.com">www.dlp.com</a>
DSP	<a href="http://dsp.ti.com">dsp.ti.com</a>
Clocks and Timers	<a href="http://www.ti.com/clocks">www.ti.com/clocks</a>
Interface	<a href="http://interface.ti.com">interface.ti.com</a>
Logic	<a href="http://logic.ti.com">logic.ti.com</a>
Power Mgmt	<a href="http://power.ti.com">power.ti.com</a>
Microcontrollers	<a href="http://microcontroller.ti.com">microcontroller.ti.com</a>
RFID	<a href="http://www.ti-rfid.com">www.ti-rfid.com</a>
OMAP Applications Processors	<a href="http://www.ti.com/omap">www.ti.com/omap</a>
Wireless Connectivity	<a href="http://www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity">www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity</a>

### Applications

Automotive and Transportation	<a href="http://www.ti.com/automotive">www.ti.com/automotive</a>
Communications and Telecom	<a href="http://www.ti.com/communications">www.ti.com/communications</a>
Computers and Peripherals	<a href="http://www.ti.com/computers">www.ti.com/computers</a>
Consumer Electronics	<a href="http://www.ti.com/consumer-apps">www.ti.com/consumer-apps</a>
Energy and Lighting	<a href="http://www.ti.com/energy">www.ti.com/energy</a>
Industrial	<a href="http://www.ti.com/industrial">www.ti.com/industrial</a>
Medical	<a href="http://www.ti.com/medical">www.ti.com/medical</a>
Security	<a href="http://www.ti.com/security">www.ti.com/security</a>
Space, Avionics and Defense	<a href="http://www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense">www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense</a>
Video and Imaging	<a href="http://www.ti.com/video">www.ti.com/video</a>

### TI E2E Community

[e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com)