

## Stellaris® LM3S815 RevC2 Errata

This document contains known errata at the time of publication for the Stellaris LM3S815 microcontroller. The table below summarizes the errata and lists the affected revisions. See the data sheet for more details.

See also the ARM® Cortex™-M3 errata, ARM publication number PR141-PRDC-007452 v9.0.

**Table 1. Revision History**

Date	Revision	Description
August 2011	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added issue "Standard R-C network cannot be used on <math>\overline{RST}</math> to extend POR timing" on page 5.</li> <li>Clarified issue "General-purpose timer 16-bit Edge Count or Edge Time mode does not load reload value" on page 6 to include Edge-Time mode.</li> <li>Added issue "Retriggering a sample sequencer before it has completed the current sequence results in continuous sampling" on page 8.</li> </ul>
July 2010	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added issue "The RTRIS bit in the UARTRIS register is only set when the interrupt is enabled" on page 8.</li> </ul>
April 2010	2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed issue "Setting Bit 7 in I2C Master Timer Period (I2CMTPR) register may have unexpected results". The data sheet description has changed such that this is no longer necessary.</li> <li>Minor edits and clarifications.</li> </ul>
February 2010	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added issue "The General-Purpose Timer match register does not function correctly in 32-bit mode" on page 7.</li> <li>Added issue "Setting Bit 7 in I2C Master Timer Period (I2CMTPR) register may have unexpected results".</li> </ul>
Jan 2010	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Hard Fault possible when waking from Sleep or Deep-Sleep modes and Cortex-M3 Debug Access Port (DAP) is enabled" has been removed and the content added to the LM3S815 data sheet.</li> </ul>
Dec 2009	2.0	Started tracking revision history.

**Table 2. List of Errata**

Erratum Number	Erratum Title	Module Affected	Revision(s) Affected
1.1	JTAG INTEST instruction does not work	JTAG and Serial Wire Debug	C2
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2.2	Excessive input pin current when level exceeds $V_{DD}$	System Control	C2
2.3	LDO Current Limit interrupt does not function properly	System Control	C2
2.4	LDO Power Unregulated interrupt unpredictable after LDO voltage adjustments	System Control	C2
2.5	PLL Lock Raw Interrupt Status triggers when PLL is powered down	System Control	C2

Erratum Number	Erratum Title	Module Affected	Revision(s) Affected
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2.7	Standard R-C network cannot be used on $\overline{\text{RST}}$ to extend POR timing	System Control	C2
3.1	GPIO input pin latches in the Low state if pad type is open drain	GPIO	C2
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4.3	The General-Purpose Timer match register does not function correctly in 32-bit mode	General-Purpose Timers	C2
5.1	Use of "Always" triggering for ADC Sample Sequencer 3 does not work	ADC	C2
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5.3	ADC hardware averaging produces erroneous results in differential mode	ADC	C2
5.4	Retriggering a sample sequencer before it has completed the current sequence results in continuous sampling	ADC	C2
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7.1	PWM pulses cannot be smaller than dead-band time	PWM	C2
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7.3	PWM generation is incorrect with extreme duty cycles	PWM	C2
7.4	PWMINTEN register bit does not function correctly	PWM	C2
7.5	Sync of PWM does not trigger "zero" action	PWM	C2
7.6	PWM "zero" action occurs when the PWM module is disabled	PWM	C2

# 1 JTAG and Serial Wire Debug

## 1.1 JTAG INTEST instruction does not work

### Description:

The JTAG INTEST (Boundary Scan) instruction does not properly capture data.

### Workaround:

None.

### Silicon Revision Affected:

C2

## 2 System Control

### 2.1 MOSC verification circuit does not detect all failures of the main oscillator

**Description:**

The MOSC verification circuit does not detect all MOSC (main oscillator) failures. In the case where the MOSC clock verification timer function has been enabled by the `MOSCOVER` bit in the **Run-Mode Clock Configuration (RCC)** register, and a MOSC failure is detected, the main clock tree is supposed to immediately switch to a working clock and generate an interrupt to the core. The MOSC verification circuit does not always detect the failure, so the device continues to be clocked by the failed MOSC clock source.

**Workaround:**

An external clock verification circuit must be used to guarantee the detection of a main oscillator failure. For example, a general-purpose timer can be used to generate a periodic signal to an external circuit that monitors the oscillation of that signal. If the external circuit detects that the signal has stopped oscillating, the circuit can assert the hardware reset pin of the controller.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

### 2.2 Excessive input pin current when level exceeds $V_{DD}$

**Description:**

When the voltage on an input pin is driven above  $V_{DD}$ , excessive current is sunk through the input pin. For example, if a pin is configured as a GPIO input and pulled-up to 5 volts with a 1K  $\Omega$  resistor, the  $V_{IH}$  level is only 4.4 volts, meaning  $I_{IH}$  is 0.64 mA. This violates the 5-V tolerance specification.

**Workaround:**

If the device driving the input pin above  $V_{DD}$  cannot source enough current to drive the signal to a logic High value, a resistor can be used in series to limit the amount of current being sunk through the pin.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

### 2.3 LDO Current Limit interrupt does not function properly

**Description:**

The System Control module can be programmed by software to generate an interrupt when the LDO exceeds its current limit. This feature does not function properly in all over-current conditions.

**Workaround:**

The Current Limit interrupt should not be used. The over-current condition should be ignored by the interrupt controller by always masking the Current Limit interrupt. The `CLIM` bit in the **Interrupt Mask Control (IMC)** register should always be cleared (0).

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 2.4 LDO Power Unregulated interrupt unpredictable after LDO voltage adjustments

**Description:**

The System Control module can be programmed by software to generate an interrupt when the LDO power is unregulated. The interrupt is unpredictable while the LDO voltage is being adjusted. This could incorrectly cause an interrupt or, if the `LDOARST` bit in the **Allow Unregulated LDO to Reset the Part (LDOARST)** register is set, a system reset.

**Workaround:**

The Power Unregulated interrupt should not be used while the LDO voltage is adjusted. While the LDO voltage is adjusted, the unregulated power condition should be ignored by the interrupt controller by always masking the Power Unregulated interrupt. This condition is masked by clearing the `LDOIM` bit in the **Interrupt Mask Control (IMC)** register.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 2.5 PLL Lock Raw Interrupt Status triggers when PLL is powered down

**Description:**

The **PLL Lock Raw Interrupt Status (PLLLRIS)** register incorrectly triggers when the PLL is powered down. After reset, by default, the `PWRDN` bit in the **Run-Mode Clock Configuration (RCC)** register is set, powering down the PLL. This interrupt will not be promoted to the interrupt controller unless the **PLL Lock Interrupt Mask (PLLLIM)** bit is set in the **Interrupt Mask Control (IMC)** register.

**Workaround:**

If the PLL is not being used, mask the PLL Lock interrupt by clearing the `PLLLIM` bit in the **IMC** register. Only unmask the `PLLRIS` bit after the PLL has been powered on (`PWRDN = 0`).

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 2.6 I/O buffer 5-V tolerance issue

**Description:**

GPIO buffers are not 5-V tolerant when used in open-drain mode. Pulling up the open-drain pin above 4 V results in high current draw.

**Workaround:**

When configuring a pin as open drain, limit any pull-up resistor connections to the 3.3-V power rail.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 2.7 Standard R-C network cannot be used on $\overline{\text{RST}}$ to extend POR timing

### Description:

The standard R-C network on  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  does not work to extend POR timing beyond the 10 ms on-chip POR. Instead of following the standard capacitor charging curve,  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  jumps straight to 3 V at power on. The capacitor is fully charged by current out of the  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  pin and does not extend or filter the power-on condition. As a result, the reset input is not extended beyond the POR.

### Workaround:

Add a diode to block the output current from  $\overline{\text{RST}}$ . This helps to extend the  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  pulse, but also means that the R-C is not as effective as a noise filter.

### Silicon Revision Affected:

C2

## 3 GPIO

### 3.1 GPIO input pin latches in the Low state if pad type is open drain

#### Description:

GPIO pins function normally if configured as inputs and the open-drain configuration is disabled. If open drain is enabled while the pin is configured as an input using the **GPIO Alternate Function Select (GPIOAFSEL)**, **GPIO Open Drain Select (GPIOODR)**, and **GPIO Direction (GPIODIR)** registers, then the pin latches Low and excessive current (into pin) results if an attempt is made to drive the pin High. The open-drain device is not controllable.

A GPIO pin is not normally configured as open drain and as an input at the same time. A user may want to do this when driving a signal out of a GPIO open-drain pad while configuring the pad as an input to read data on the same pin being driven by an external device. Bit-banging a bidirectional, open-drain bus (for example, I<sup>2</sup>C) is an example.

#### Workaround:

If a user wants to read the state of a GPIO pin on a bidirectional bus that is configured as an open-drain output, the user must first disable the open-drain configuration and then change the direction of the pin to an input. This precaution ensures that the pin is never configured as an input and open drain at the same time.

A second workaround is to use two GPIO pins connected to the same bus signal. The first GPIO pin is configured as an open-drain output, and the second is configured as a standard input. This way the open-drain output can control the state of the signal and the input pin allows the user to read the state of the signal without causing the latch-up condition.

#### Silicon Revision Affected:

C2

### 3.2 GPIO pins may glitch during power supply ramp up

#### Description:

Upon completing a POR (power on reset) sequence, the GPIO pins default to a tri-stated input condition. However, during the initial ramp up of the external  $V_{DD}$  supply from 0.0 V to 3.3 V, the GPIO pins are momentarily configured as output drivers during the time the internal LDO circuit is

also ramping up. As a result, a signal glitch may occur on GPIO pins before both the external  $V_{DD}$  supply and internal LDO voltages reach their normal operating conditions. This situation can occur when the  $V_{DD}$  and LDO voltages ramp up at significantly different rates. The LDO voltage ramp-up time is affected by the load capacitance on the LDO pin, therefore, it is important to keep this load at a nominal 1  $\mu$ F value as recommended in the data sheet. Adding significant more capacitance loading beyond the specification causes the time delay between the two supply ramp-up times to grow, which possibly increases the severity of the glitching behavior.

**Workaround:**

Ensuring that the  $V_{DD}$  power supply ramp up is as fast as possible helps minimize the potential for GPIO glitches. Follow guidelines for LDO pin capacitive loading documented in the electrical section of the data sheet. System designers must ensure that, during the  $V_{DD}$  supply ramp-up time, possible GPIO pin glitches can cause no adverse effects to their systems.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 4 General-Purpose Timers

### 4.1 General-purpose timer Edge Count mode count error when timer is disabled

**Description:**

When a general-purpose timer is configured for 16-Bit Input Edge Count Mode, the timer (A or B) erroneously decrements by one when the `Timer Enable (TnEN)` bit in the **GPTM Control (GPTMCTL)** register is cleared (the timer is disabled).

**Workaround:**

When the general-purpose timer is configured for Edge Count mode and software needs to “stop” the timer, the timer should be reloaded with the current count + 1 and restarted.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

### 4.2 General-purpose timer 16-bit Edge Count or Edge Time mode does not load reload value

**Description:**

In Edge Count or Edge Time mode, the input events on the `CCP` pin decrement the counter until the count matches what is in the **GPTM Timern Match (GPTMTnMATCHR)** register. At that point, an interrupt is asserted and then the counter should be reloaded with the original value and counting begins again. However, the reload value is not reloaded into the timer.

**Workaround:**

Rewrite the **GPTM Timern Interval Load (GPTMTnILR)** register before restarting.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

### 4.3 The General-Purpose Timer match register does not function correctly in 32-bit mode

**Description:**

The **GPTM Timer A Match (GPTMTAMATCHR)** register triggers a match interrupt when the lower 16 bits match, regardless of the value of the upper 16 bits.

**Workaround:**

None.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 5 ADC

### 5.1 Use of "Always" triggering for ADC Sample Sequencer 3 does not work

**Description:**

When using ADC Sample Sequencer 3 (SS3) and configuring the trigger source to "Always" to enable continuous sampling by programming the SS3 Trigger Select field (**EM3**) in the **ADC Event Multiplexer Select (ADCEMUX)** register to 0xF, the first sample will be captured, but no further samples will be updated to the sequencer FIFO. Interrupts are continuously generated after the first sample and the FIFO status remains empty.

**Workaround:**

Software must disable and re-enable the sample sequencer to capture another sample.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

### 5.2 Incorrect behavior with timer ADC triggering when another timer is used in 32-bit mode

**Description:**

When a timer is configured to trigger the ADC and another timer is configured to be a 32-bit periodic or one-shot timer, the ADC is triggered continuously instead of the specified interval.

**Workaround:**

Do not use a 32-bit periodic or one-shot timer when triggering ADC. If the timer is in 16-bit mode, the ADC trigger works as expected.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 5.3 ADC hardware averaging produces erroneous results in differential mode

### Description:

The implementation of the ADC averaging circuit does not work correctly when the ADC is sampling in differential mode and the difference between the voltages is approximately 0.0V.

### Workaround:

Do not use hardware averaging in differential mode. Instead, use the FIFO to store results and average them in software.

### Silicon Revision Affected:

C2

## 5.4 Retriggering a sample sequencer before it has completed the current sequence results in continuous sampling

### Description:

Re-triggering a sample sequencer before it has completed its programmed conversion sequence causes the sample sequencer to continuously sample. If interrupts have been enabled, interrupts are generated at the appropriate place in the sample sequence. This problem only occurs when the new trigger is the same type as the current trigger.

### Workaround:

Ensure that a sample sequence has completed before triggering a new sequence using the same type of trigger.

### Silicon Revision Affected:

C2

## 6 UART

### 6.1 The RTRIS bit in the UARTRIS register is only set when the interrupt is enabled

#### Description:

The `RTRIS` (UART Receive Time-Out Raw Interrupt Status) bit in the **UART Raw Interrupt Status (UARTRIS)** register should be set when a receive time-out occurs, regardless of the state of the enable `RTIM` bit in the **UART Interrupt Mask (UARTIM)** register. However, currently the `RTIM` bit must be set in order for the `RTRIS` bit to be set when a receive time-out occurs.

#### Workaround:

For applications that require polled operation, the `RTIM` bit can be set while the UART interrupt is disabled in the NVIC using the `IntDisable(n)` function in the StellarisWare Peripheral Driver Library, where `n` is 21, 22, or 49 depending whether UART0, UART1 or UART2 is used. With this configuration, software can poll the `RTRIS` bit, but the interrupt is not reported to the NVIC.



**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 7 PWM

### 7.1 PWM pulses cannot be smaller than dead-band time

**Description:**

The dead-band generator in the PWM module has undesirable effects when receiving input pulses from the PWM generator that are shorter than the dead-band time. For example, providing a 4-clock-wide pulse into the dead-band generator with dead-band times of 20 clocks (for both rising and falling edges) produces a signal on the primary (non-inverted) output that is High except for 40 clocks (the combined rising and falling dead-band times), and the secondary (inverted) output is always Low.

**Workaround:**

User software must ensure that the input pulse width to the dead-band generator is greater than the dead-band delays.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

### 7.2 PWM interrupt clear misses in some instances

**Description:**

It is not possible to clear a PWM generator interrupt in the same cycle when another interrupt from the same PWM generator is being asserted. PWM generator interrupts are cleared by writing a 1 to the corresponding bit in the **PWM Interrupt Status and Clear (PWMnISC)** register. If a write to clear the interrupt is missed because another interrupt in that PWM generator is being asserted, the interrupt condition still exists, and the PWM interrupt routine is called again. System problems could result if an interrupt condition was already properly handled the first time, and the software tries to handle it again. Note that even if an interrupt event has not been enabled in the **PWM Interrupt and Trigger Enable (PWMnINTEN)** register, the interrupt is still asserted in the **PWM Raw Interrupt Status (PWMnRIS)** register.

**Workaround:**

In most instances, performing a double-write to clear the interrupt greatly decreases the chance that the write to clear the interrupt occurs on the same cycle as another interrupt. Because each generator has six possible interrupt events, writing the **PWMnISC** register six times in a row guarantees that the interrupt is cleared. If the period of the PWM is small enough, however, this method may not be practical for the application.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 7.3 PWM generation is incorrect with extreme duty cycles

### Description:

If a PWM generator is configured for Count-Up/Down mode, and the **PWM Load (PWMnLOAD)** register is set to a value N, setting the compare to a value of 1 or N-1 results in steady state signals instead of a PWM signal. For example, if the user configures PWM0 as follows:

- **PWMENABLE** = 0x00000001
  - PWM0 Enabled
- **PWM0CTL** = 0x00000007
  - Debug mode enabled
  - Count-Up/Down mode
  - Generator enabled
- **PWM0LOAD** = 0x00000063
  - Load is 99 (decimal), so in Count-Up/Down mode the counter counts from zero to 99 and back down to zero (200 clocks per period)
- **PWM0GENA** = 0x000000b0
  - Output High when the counter matches comparator A while counting up
  - Output Low when the counter matches comparator A while counting down
- **PWM0DBCTL** = 0x00000000
  - Dead-band generator is disabled

If the **PWM0 Compare A (PWM0CMPA)** value is set to 0x00000062 (N-1), PWM0 should output a 2-clock-cycle long High pulse. Instead, the PWM0 output is a constant High value.

If the **PWM0CMPA** value is set to 0x00000001, PWM0 should output a 2-clock-cycle long negative (Low) pulse. Instead, the PWM0 output is a constant Low value.

### Workaround:

User software must ensure that when using the PWM Count-Up/Down mode, the compare values must never be 1 or the **PWMnLOAD** value minus one (N-1).

### Silicon Revision Affected:

C2

## 7.4 PWMINTEN register bit does not function correctly

### Description:

In the **PWM Interrupt Enable (PWMINTEN)** register, the `IntPWM0` (bit 0) bit does not function correctly and has no effect on the interrupt status to the ARM Cortex-M3 processor. This bit should not be used.

**Workaround:**

PWM interrupts to the processor should be controlled with the use of the **PWM0-PWM2 Interrupt and Trigger Enable (PWMnINTEN)** registers.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 7.5 Sync of PWM does not trigger "zero" action

**Description:**

If the **PWM Generator Control (PWM0GENA)** register has the `ActZero` field set to 0x2, then the output is set to 0 when the counter reaches 0, as expected. However, if the counter is cleared by setting the appropriate bit in the **PWM Time Base Sync (PWMSYNC)** register, then the "zero" action is not triggered, and the output is not set to 0.

**Workaround:**

None.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

## 7.6 PWM "zero" action occurs when the PWM module is disabled

**Description:**

The zero pulse may be asserted when the PWM module is disabled.

**Workaround:**

None.

**Silicon Revision Affected:**

C2

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