

## Stellaris® LM3S300 RevC2 Errata

This document contains known errata at the time of publication for the Stellaris LM3S300 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 4.</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> </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 7.</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 6.</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 LM3S300 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
2.1	MOSC verification circuit does not detect all failures of the main oscillator	System Control	C2
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
2.6	I/O buffer 5-V tolerance issue	System Control	C2

Erratum Number	Erratum Title	Module Affected	Revision(s) Affected
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
3.2	GPIO pins may glitch during power supply ramp up	GPIO	C2
4.1	General-purpose timer Edge Count mode count error when timer is disabled	General-Purpose Timers	C2
4.2	General-purpose timer 16-bit Edge Count or Edge Time mode does not load reload value	General-Purpose Timers	C2
4.3	The General-Purpose Timer match register does not function correctly in 32-bit mode	General-Purpose Timers	C2
5.1	The RTRIS bit in the UARTRIS register is only set when the interrupt is enabled	UART	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 **PLLIM** 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 $\overline{RST}$ to extend POR timing

### Description:

The standard R-C network on  $\overline{RST}$  does not work to extend POR timing beyond the 10 ms on-chip POR. Instead of following the standard capacitor charging curve,  $\overline{RST}$  jumps straight to 3 V at power on. The capacitor is fully charged by current out of the  $\overline{RST}$  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  $\overline{RST}$ . This helps to extend the  $\overline{RST}$  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 UART

### 5.1 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

---

Copyright © 2007-2011 Texas Instruments Incorporated All rights reserved. Stellaris and StellarisWare are registered trademarks of Texas Instruments Incorporated. ARM and Thumb are registered trademarks and Cortex is a trademark of ARM Limited. Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.

Texas Instruments Incorporated  
108 Wild Basin, Suite 350  
Austin, TX 78746  
<http://www.ti.com/stellaris>  
<http://www-k.ext.ti.com/sc/technical-support/product-information-centers.htm>



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All products are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

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

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

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any TI patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other TI intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI products or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license from TI 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 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. Reproduction of this information with alteration is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

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

TI products are not authorized for use in safety-critical applications (such as life support) where a failure of the TI product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death, unless officers of the parties have executed an agreement specifically governing such use. Buyers represent that they have all necessary expertise in the safety and regulatory ramifications of their applications, and acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible for all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning their products and any use of TI products in such safety-critical applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Further, Buyers must fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of TI products in such safety-critical applications.

TI products are neither designed nor intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments unless the TI products are specifically designated by TI as military-grade or "enhanced plastic." Only products designated by TI as military-grade meet military specifications. Buyers acknowledge and agree that any such use of TI products which TI has not designated as military-grade is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that they are solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI products are neither designed nor intended for use in automotive applications or environments unless the specific TI products are designated by TI as compliant with ISO/TS 16949 requirements. Buyers acknowledge and agree that, if they use any non-designated products in automotive applications, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet such requirements.

Following are URLs where you can obtain information on other Texas Instruments products and application solutions:

### 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 Mobile 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

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>
Transportation and Automotive	<a href="http://www.ti.com/automotive">www.ti.com/automotive</a>
Video and Imaging	<a href="http://www.ti.com/video">www.ti.com/video</a>

TI E2E Community Home Page

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

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265  
Copyright © 2011, Texas Instruments Incorporated