



MC68HC16Z1 DEVICE INFORMATION

(Issue 8 - 18 June, 1995)

Rev. D - N Silicon

All E54F, E62W, E69W and F73T Mask Sets

The following information and errata pertain to Revision D through N samples of the MC68HC16Z1 microcontroller. This revision contains the following module versions: CPU16V7 (Rev D, F, G, J), CPU16V8 (Rev E, H, I, K, N), SIMV12, GPTV2, QSMV8, ADCV8 (Rev D-H) or ADCVA8(Rev I-N), SRAMV3.

The phrase "This is an erratum" following each item below identifies characteristics of the current silicon which are expected to be improved. "This is information only" refers to enhancements, clarifications, and changes to the documented descriptions of the microcontroller and the modules within.

MODULE DETAILS:

ADC:046 ADC: Due to a floating node in the ADC, LPSTOP current is higher in this mask set than specified. This is an erratum .

ADC:046 WORKAROUND: None

ADC:047 ADC: The CCTR [2:0] bits in the ADC status register (ADCSR) do not always accurately reflect the content of the conversion counter pointer during a conversion sequence. This is an erratum.

ADC:047 WORKAROUND: Use the CCF [7:0] bits to correctly monitor the conversion status.

ADC:048 ADC: The ADC sample time may be programmed using the STS [1:0] field, for sample times of 2, 4, 8, or 16 ADC clock periods. The ADC may not meet the absolute accuracy specification of 10 bits +/- 2.5 counts at 2.1 MHz ADC clock rate when using the 2, 4, or 8 ADC clock period sample times. This is an erratum.

ADC:048 Workaround: Use an ADC sample period of 16 ADC clocks to attain 10 bits +/- 2.5 counts at 2.1 MHz ADC clock rates.

ADC:050 ADC: ADC 10 bit absolute accuracy is tested to +/- 2.5 counts with a 1.05 MHz ADC clock, 2 ADC clock sample period, single-channel conversions, V_{rh}/V_{dd} at 5.0 Volts, and V_{rl}/V_{ss} at 0 Volts. This is information only.

CPU16:057 CPU16: Arbitration of the internal bus (BR or BGACK asserted) may cause improper CPU operation which results in exactly one bus cycle not occurring. The CPU will continue to run unaware of the lost cycle. The bus cycle which would have been executed (instruction prefetch and data accesses), is lost and any read access that should have occurred returns erroneous data and any write cycle will not occur. Internal bus arbitration can occur in the following situations:



1. An external bus request occurs with the SHEN[1:0] = %11 or
2. If an on-chip alternate master (ex: DMA) module takes mastership of the IMB or
3. Factory Test (Slave) mode is enabled (not supported for non-Motorola use) and an external bus request occurs. This is an erratum.

CPU16:057 WORKAROUND:

1. If external bus requests may occur, ensure SHEN[1:0] are anything except %11.
2. Do not use alternate internal masters
3. Factory Test (Slave) mode is intended for Motorola use only.

CPU16:059 CPU16: When entering BDM upon execution of a BGND instruction, FREEZE is asserted prior to the DSI/IPIPE1 signal becoming an input. This means that an external development system could be driving DSI while the MCU is still driving IPIPE1. The problem does not exist when entering BDM via a Breakpoint. This is an erratum.

CPU16:059 WORKAROUND: Delay driving DSI from the development system for approximately clock after the assertion of FREEZE.

CPU16:064 CPU16: If the SHEN bits in the integration module are set to %11, and if the external bus is arbitrated away (external BR asserted) during an IACK cycle, then the CPU will vector to an incorrect address and become lost.

CPU16:064 Workaround:

1. Set the integration module SHEN bits to any combination except %11, if bus arbitration is used.
2. Do not assert BR during an IACK cycle, if the integration module SHEN bits are set to %11.

CPU16:065 CPU16: If the AVEC and DSACK signals are asserted simultaneously to terminate an IACK cycle, then the AVEC signal has higher priority. This is information only.

CPU16:065 HC16Z1:001 INTEGRATION: The MODCK, AS, DS, and SIZ[1:0] pins have no hysteresis filtering. This is an erratum.

HC16Z1:001 WORKAROUND: If used as inputs, ensure that adequate stabilization time is provided before the pin is read by the CPU.

HC16Z1:002 INTEGRATION (Fixed on REV H and later): If STSIM bit = 1 (SIM clock is driven from the VCO in LPSTOP), the Periodic Interrupt Timer (PIT) stops and cannot be used to exit from LPSTOP mode. With STSIM = 0 (SIM clock is driven from the crystal oscillator) the PIT operates normally. This is an erratum .

HC16Z1:002 WORKAROUND: There are four possible workarounds for this errata: 1) use a full frequency input (on EXTAL) instead of a crystal oscillator input, or 2) use the STOP



instruction (CPU32) or WAIT instruction (CPU16) instead of LPSTOP, or 3) use an external interrupt instead of the PIT to exit LPSTOP mode, or 4) set STSIM = 0.

HC16Z1:003 INTEGRATION: After power-up (V_{dd} V_{dd} min.) of the MCU, input/output and output-only port pins on modules other than the integration module may be in an indeterminate state for up to 15 ms (depends on ramp up conditions). Input/output pins on these modules may be in output mode (instead of high impedance) for a short time, which may create a conflict with external drive logic. This is information only.

HC16Z1:003 WORKAROUND: If a known state is required on these pins, before the 15 ms port initialization period, external reset control logic must condition these lines.

IM:077 INTEGRATION: The loss of clock reference feature is not supported. Disregard bit position 4 in the SYNCR register (previously the SLIMP bit), this bit is now reserved. Insure that the bit position 2 in the SYNCR register is always written to it's RESET state of %0 (previously the RSTEN bit). This is information only.

IM:082 INTEGRATION: If PIT is used in either PLL mode or external clock mode with the PIT prescaler enabled (PTP bit in PITR register set), the PIT clock is 32 KHz (crystal or EXTAL/512 if in external clock mode). If the PITM field of the PITR register is written to zero, followed immediately by a nonzero value, and then LPSTOP is entered before 1 full period of the 32 KHz PIT clock source, the PIT timer will never decrement which may prevent exiting LPSTOP using the PIT timeout. This is an erratum.

IM:082 WORKAROUND: If the user wishes to stop the PIT and restart with a new time value by writing zero followed by the new value to the PITM field, the user should delay entering LPSTOP by at least one 32kHz PIT clock period after writing the new value. Alternatively, the user can update the PITM field with the new value without first stopping the counter (writing zero to the PITM field). In this case, the timer will continue counting down to the original time value before updating to the new value.

IM:085 INTEGRATION: At power-up, chip select pins may drive low (asserted) until the first CLKOUT edge occurs. False writes may result on power up if the R/W pin does not have a pull-up resistor. The R/W line is in a high impedance state at power up and while reset is asserted. This is an erratum.

IM:085 WORKAROUND: Insure external writes cannot occur on power up by pulling up the R/W pin.

IM:086 INTEGRATION: At power-up, integration module I/O pins should initialize to the high impedance state. The following pins may, however, drive as outputs until the first CLKOUT edge occurs to initialize the internal logic into the high impedance state. Port E, D[15:0] and HALT (open Drain). This is an erratum.

IM:086 WORKAROUND: If external conflicts result in system problems on these pins, isolate these pins from external devices using a series resistor or buffer on the offending pin.



IM:092 Integration: Unusual system operation may occur when bus arbitration is used in combination with additional system configuration settings and timing. As an example of the behavior, chip selects may assert while the external bus is granted away (if they are programmed to respond to the interrupt stack addresses) and interrupt stack may get corrupted. Reset is the only way to recover once this occurs.

Conditions to initiate:

1. SHEN bits of MCR set to %00 or %10.

and

2. BR is asserted coincident with the AS of an IACK cycle. (BR assertion is within the range of before and after 1 clock relative to the falling edge of CLKOUT when AS asserts.)

and

3. IACK cycle is terminated with external AVEC.

This is an erratum.

IM:092 WORKAROUND:

1. Use SHEN=%11 to prevent the IMB from running cycles while the external bus is granted away.

or

2. Do not assert BR coincident with AS of an IACK.

or

3. Do not use external AVEC. Use a chip select to assert internal AVEC for external interrupts.

IM:095 INTEGRATION: Under certain conditions a masked interrupt may occur with an incorrect level. The conditions are: an external unmasked interrupt must occur coincident with an internal masked periodic interrupt (PIT). Also, previous to the above interrupts, an external interrupt line at the same level as the masked PIT interrupt must have been asserted and remain asserted.

Example sequence to cause problem:

1. Set CPU interrupt mask to 5;
2. Set PIT to level 2;
3. Hold IRQ2 line low.
4. Assert valid IRQ interrupts (asserting IRQ 6 or IRQ7) the PIT exception is taken if pending.



This is an erratum.

IM:095 WORKAROUND: Do not allow matching levels on PIT and external pin.

IM:097 INTEGRATION: Several conditions combined may introduce apparent Periodic Interrupt Timer (PIT) clock errors. The clock error occurs if LPSTOP mode is entered and exited periodically using the PIT, and the system clock is set to minimum (131 KHz) prior to entry of LPSTOP mode and set to maximum at LPSTOP exit (PLL must re-lock). Also, on exiting from LPSTOP, the CPU will be held off of the bus until the PLL is re-locked. Variations in the PIT clock period may appear as the PIT counter missing clocks (the PIT is clocked by the EXTAL reference clock in LPSTOP, if STSIM = 0). During normal operation (not in LPSTOP) the PIT counter clock source (EXTAL) is synchronized by logic to the system clock (CLKOUT). The combination of PLL re-lock time, low frequency (131 KHz) clock source (too near 32 KHz reference), and the synchronization result in this behavior. This is information only.

IM:097 WORKAROUND: Use a minimum PLL frequency of 8 times the reference frequency (262 KHz for a 32 KHz reference) or higher if the system clock is toggled from a low frequency prior to LPSTOP entry (if STSIM = 0) and back to maximum on exit of LPSTOP periodically using the PIT as the controlling source. The problem is only seen when switching the PLL clock to a frequency that is too close to the reference (EXTAL) clock frequency.

IM:139 INTEGRATION: The RESET assertion time specification (#77) is 4 clocks (tcyc) minimum. However, the current version of this module requires RESET to be asserted until the current bus cycle in progress completes. This is an erratum

IM:139 WORKAROUND: Assert the RESET pin for 2 clock cycles longer than the present timeout period of the bus monitor (BMT field in SYPCR register). This will result in an internal reset, independent of other system conditions (Bus Monitor does not need to be enabled).

IM:176 INTEGRATION: The CPU16 IPIPE0/IPIPE1 signals may appear corrupted whenever an access to on chip modules occurs during show cycles. This only occurs if module accesses are more than 2 clock. There are modules that can have access times of more than 2 clocks under normal operation. For example, some modules have a fixed access time of 3 clocks. In other modules a contention may occur when both the module control logic and the CPU attempt to access a common resource, typically resulting in wait states for the CPU. Please refer to the specific module reference manuals for this device for details. This is information only.

IM:176 WORKAROUND: Special external decode logic is required for the CPU16 IPIPE0/IPIPE1 signals in case this should occur.

VCO:051 INTEGRATION: In some Phase Lock Loop (PLL) documentation a three component filter from XFC to VDDSYN is recommended (18K resistor in series with 0.01 uF capacitor between VDDSYN and XFC, the series combination in parallel with a 3300 pF capacitor for a loop multiplier of $N = 512$). It has been determined with this three component filter, in the presence of external leakage (in excess of that provided by ~50 M Ohm) on the XFC pin, may



result in the MCU not exiting RESET at power up. During this condition, the output frequency on CLKOUT is at the target value, but the PLL lock detect logic does not detect lock and continues to cause RESET assertion. Versions of the integration module that are configured for either a slow or fast (Typ. 32.768 kHz or 4.194 MHz) crystal source use the same filter component values, since the internal reference frequency is always slow (32.768 kHz). Also, leakage from the XFC pin must not be in excess of that provided by a 15 M Ohm resistor to meet PLL jitter specifications (with 0.1 uF XFC filter, refer to Electrical Characteristics section of Users manual). If the PLL is not enabled (MODCK=0 at RESET) then the XFC filter is not required and the pin may be left unconnected but VDDSYN must be connected to VDD. (This item was previously IM:179). This is information only

VCO:051 WORKAROUND: Do not use the three component filter on XFC. Use the originally documented filter (single 0.1 uF capacitor from the XFC pin to the VDDSYN supply pin).

VCO:059 INTEGRATION: The PLL Lock time (t_{lpll}) specification of 20 ms at warm startup (VDD power up with VDDSYN applied) may not be met under some conditions. The internal PLL lock detection logic holds off assertion of the SLOCK bit in the SYNCR register during the PLL re-lock time and may result in a time longer than the specification in increments of 10 msec (20, 30 or 40 msec). (This was previously IM:098). This is an erratum.

VCO:059 WORKAROUND: Allow additional lock time (50 ms total lock time) under warm startup conditions.

last update: Mar 26 1998