



TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS GROUP
MASK SET ERRATA AND INFORMATION SHEET
Part: HC912B32.04J54E.A Mask Set:
Report Generated: Aug 06, 99 02:00

HC912B32.04J54E.A Modules

Current Module Revision

ATD8B8C.2.14
BDLC.1.6
BDM256.3.1
BKP.3.0
CGM_B32.2.0
CORNER.2.7
CPU.3.8
EE768.2.4
FEE32KB2K.2.1
INT.4.2
IOB.2.8
LIM_B32.5.0
MEBI_B32.4.0
MMI_B32.3.0
MSI1C1P.2.3
PADS_B32.5.0
PWM8B4C.4.0
RAM1K.2.1
TIM16B8C.2.6
VDD.3.5
VDDA.3.5
VDDX.3.5
VFP.4.4
VPP.3.3
VREF.1.3
VSS.3.2
VSSA.3.2
VSSX.2.2
WCR.2.1
XTAL.2.7



HC12_AR_311

Customer Information

ATD8B8C.2.14

DESCRIPTION:

The (VRH-VRL)/2 internal reference conversion result may be \$7F, \$80 or \$81.

WORKAROUND:

If the (VRH-VRL)/2 internal reference is used (perhaps for system diagnostics), expected pass result may be \$7F, \$80 or \$81.

HC12_AR_493

Customer Erratum

BDLC.1.6

DESCRIPTION:

To transmit a message using the BDLC, the user writes the first byte of the message to be transmitted into the BDLC data register (BDR). This will initiate the transmission process at the beginning of the next idle bus state. An invalid symbol being received by the BDLC clears any byte that had been previously written to the BDR. This will inhibit the transmission process until the user writes another byte to the BDR. The following scenario describes an event sequence that would prevent the user from knowing that an invalid symbol was received and that the BDR had been cleared.

WORKAROUND:

A two level strategy has been developed that positively signals the need to restart the transmission of a message. The first level looks for the special case of reception of an illegal symbol with a byte pending transmission in the BDLC data register, as described above. The second level uses a transmit watchdog timer to spot any case of a transmission not occurring within a maximum amount of time. 1a) If an illegal symbol interrupt occurs with a byte pending transmission in the BDR, reload the BDR with the first byte of that message to restart transmission.

HC12_AR_519

Customer Erratum

BDLC.1.6

DESCRIPTION:

CRC error in received message does not prevent IFR transmission.

WORKAROUND:

In response to the CRC Error interrupt (\$18 in BSVR), immediately write an \$FF byte into the BDR, and then clear the lower four bits in BCR2 (TSIFR, TMIFR0, TMIFR1, TEOD). This will cancel the IFR transmission.



HC12_AR_520

Customer Erratum

BDLC.1.6

DESCRIPTION:

When programmed to transmit a single byte Type 2 IFR (byte loaded in the BDR and TSIFR bit set in BCR2), the BDLC will attempt to transmit a single IFR byte following the EOD of the message currently being received. If the byte to be transmitted loses arbitration, the BDLC will continue to retry transmission until it is successful or an error occurs or the TEOD bit is set.

WORKAROUND:

(Short form) When the first RXIFR interrupt occurs the requester message has been received without errors (invalid symbol or CRC). When the BDLC receives back correctly the IFR byte it was trying to transmit, then response by this node is complete and the requester message received can be passed to the application layer. Ignore any invalid symbol error that occurs after the first RXIFR interrupt, since transmission of IFRs are not retried.

HC12_AR_502

Customer Erratum

CGM_B32.2.0

DESCRIPTION:

When a clock monitor reset occurs, the crystal may start-up with no delay period. As a result, the MCU attempts to fetch reset vectors before the crystal has fully stabilized.

WORKAROUND:

When a clock monitor failure has occurred, hold the reset signal until the crystal has reached stable oscillation. Since it is not generally possible to detect the cause of reset with external circuitry, you could design your external reset so it always holds the reset pin low long enough to allow the oscillator to stabilize.

HC12_AR_443

Customer Information

CGM_B32.2.0

DESCRIPTION:

When coming out of STOP by using reset, the crystal start-up delay time-out does not occur. This means the MCU may be attempting to run before the crystal has become stable.

WORKAROUND:

When coming out of STOP with reset hold the reset signal until the crystal has reached stable oscillation.



HC12_AR_528

Customer Erratum

INT.4.2

DESCRIPTION:

When using an edge sensitive IRQ signal to trigger an interrupt service routine and the IRQ is not released during servicing, the part will not enter stop mode if the following executed instruction is STOP.

WORKAROUND:

When IRQ is set to be edge sensitive, release pin before executing STOP instruction.

HC12_AR_527

Customer Information

INT.4.2

DESCRIPTION:

If the source of an interrupt is taken away by disabling the interrupt without setting the I mask bit in the CCR, an SWI interrupt may be fetched instead of the vector for the interrupt source that was disabled.

WORKAROUND:

Before disabling an interrupt using a local interrupt control bit, set the I mask bit in the CCR.

HC12_AR_510

Customer Erratum

IOB.2.8

DESCRIPTION:

Expanded mode operation causes an increase in bus driver shoot through current pin leakage which can cause inaccurate A/D conversions.

WORKAROUND:

Enabling reduced drive on ports A, B, and E while the HC12 is in expanded mode reduces the amount of VDD/VSS noise caused by bus driver shoot through current. Therefore, the A/D accuracy meets specified limits.

HC12_AR_333

Customer Information

PWM8B4C.4.0

DESCRIPTION:

HC11 code for the PWM module is not directly portable to the HC12. The PWM Concatenation (16-bit) mode implementation is not compatible with the HC11 PWM. When operating in Concatenation mode, the HC11 PWM channel output pin and clock source are both controlled by the “low-order” byte. i.e. if concatenate channels 1(3) & 2(4) the output pin is channel 2(4) and the clock source for the concatenated counter is the clock source for channel 2(4). When operating in Concatenation mode, the HC12 PWM channel output pin is the pin associated with the



“high-order” byte and the clock source is controlled by the “low-order” byte.i.e. if concatenate 01(23), then pin 0(2) is the output and channel 1(2) controls the clock source.

WORKAROUND:

Modify system configuration based on HC12 specification information.

HC12_AR_148 **Customer Information** **PWM8B4C.4.0**

DESCRIPTION:

HC11 code for the PWM module is not directly portable to the HC12.

WORKAROUND:

Modify all HC11 duty register values to be the desired duty value - 1 on the HC12.

HC12_AR_327 **Customer Information** **PWM8B4C.4.0**

DESCRIPTION:

The PWM scaled clock (S0,S1) equations are incorrect in the HC12 documentation. The incorrect equations are: Clock S0 = A / 2 * PWSCAL0Clock S1 = B / 2 * PWSCAL1

WORKAROUND:

The correct PWM scale clock (S0,S1) equations are: Clock S0 = A / 2 * (PWSCAL0 + 1)Clock S1 = B / 2 * (PWSCAL1 + 1)Therefore, programming \$FF is full scale divide of 256.

HC12_AR_328 **Customer Information** **PWM8B4C.4.0**

DESCRIPTION:

HC11 code for the PWM module is not directly portable to the HC12.The PWM scaled clock (S0,S1) equations are not compatible with the HC11 PWM.The HC11 PWM scaled clock equations are: Clock S0 = A / 2 * PWSCAL0Clock S1 = B / 2 * PWSCAL1The HC12 PWM scaled clock equations are: Clock S0 = A / 2 * (PWSCAL0 + 1)Clock S1 = B / 2 * (PWSCAL1 + 1)

WORKAROUND:

Modify all HC12 PWM scaled clock (S0,S1) values to use the following equations: Clock S0 = A / 2 * (PWSCAL0 + 1)Clock S1 = B / 2 * (PWSCAL1 + 1)Therefore, programming \$FF is full scale divide of 256.



HC12_AR_329

Customer Information

PWM8B4C.4.0

DESCRIPTION:

The PWM Center-Aligned Mode Duty Cycle equations are incorrect in the HC12 documentation. The incorrect equations are: Center-Aligned-Output Mode: (center=1)Duty cycle = $((PWPER_x - PWDTY_x) / (PWPER_x + 1)) \times 100\%$ for Polarity = 1Duty cycle = $((PWDTY_x + 1) / (PWPER_x + 1)) \times 100\%$ for Polarity = 0

WORKAROUND:

The correct PWM duty cycle equations are: Duty cycle = $[(PWPER_x - PWDTY_x) / (PWPER_x)] \times 100\%$ for Polarity = 0Duty cycle = $\{(PWDTY_x) / (PWPER_x)\} \times 100\%$ for Polarity = 1

HC12_AR_330

Customer Information

PWM8B4C.4.0

DESCRIPTION:

The PWM Period equations are incorrect in the HC12 documentation. The incorrect equations are: Period = $(\text{Channel-Clock-Period} / (PWPER + 1))$ for center = 0Period = $(\text{Channel-Clock-Period} / (2 * (PWPER + 1)))$ for center = 1

WORKAROUND:

The correct PWM Period equations are: Period = $[\text{Channel-Clock-Period} * (PWPER + 1)]$ for center = 0Period = $[\text{Channel-Clock-Period} * (2 * PWPER)]$ for center = 1

HC12_AR_502

Customer Erratum

WCR.2.1

DESCRIPTION:

When a clock monitor reset occurs, the crystal may start-up with no delay period. As a result, the MCU attempts to fetch reset vectors before the crystal has fully stabilized.

WORKAROUND:

When a clock monitor failure has occurred, hold the reset signal until the crystal has reached stable oscillation. Since it is not generally possible to detect the cause of reset with external circuitry, you could design your external reset so it always holds the reset pin low long enough to allow the oscillator to stabilize.

HC12_AR_504

Customer Erratum

WCR.2.1

DESCRIPTION:

When a clock monitor reset occurs, the crystal may start-up with no delay period. As a result, the MCU attempts to fetch reset vectors before the crystal has fully stabilized.



WORKAROUND:

When clock monitor failure has occurred, hold the reset signal until the crystal has reached stable oscillation.

Last updated: Wednesday, 18-Aug-1999 16:02:05 CDT