ES_P89LPC903

Errata sheet P89LPC903

Rev. 02 — 4 May 2010 **Errata sheet**

Document information

Info	Content
Keywords	P89LPC903 errata
Abstract	This errata sheet describes both the known functional problems and any deviations from the electrical specifications known at the release date of this document. Each deviation is assigned a number and its history is tracked in a table at the end of the document.

Revision history

Rev	Date	Description
02	20100504	• The format of this errata sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new identity guidelines of NXP Semiconductors.

Contact information

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1. Product identification

The P89LPC903 devices typically have the following top-side marking:

P89LPC903x x

xxxxxxx xx

xxYYWW R

The last letter in the last line (field 'R') will identify the device revision. This Errata Sheet covers the following revisions of the P89LPC903:

Table 1. Device revision table

Revision identifier (R)	Revision description
'-'	Initial device revision
'A'	Second device revision

Field 'YY' states the year the device was manufactured. Field 'WW' states the week the device was manufactured during that year.

2. Errata overview

Table 2. Functional problems table

Functional problems	Short description	Fixed in revision
I/O.1	Port configuration	'A'
I/O.2	Port 0.5 can draw additional power	'A'
ICP.1	ICP Global Erase	'A'
RESET.1	External reset does not function correctly when using DIVM	'A'
DIVM.1	Using DIVM in power-down mode	none
UART.1	Breakdetect trips after 10 zero bits	none

Table 3. AC/DC deviations table

AC/DC deviations	Short description	Fixed in revision
-	-	-

Table 4. Errata notes

Note	Short description	Fixed in revision
V_{DD}.1	V_{DD} power cycling	none
IRC.1	Internal RC oscillator accuracy	none

3. Functional problems detail

3.1 I/O.1: Port configuration

Introduction:

The I/O ports of the P89LPC903 can be configured to four different modes by writing to the PxM1 and PxM2 registers. The default mode after Reset is ‘Input Only’.

Problem:

Coming out of Reset, the P89LPC903 port registers should be initialized as follows. Without executing this sequence, the P89LPC903 could consume additional power.

Work-around:

Initialize the P89LPC903 ports in two steps:

Step 1: Configure all port registers with this initialization.

```
P0M1 = 0x00;          // set P0 to quasi-bidirectional
P1M1 = 0x00;          // set P1 to quasi-bidirectional
P2M1 = 0x00;          // set P2 to quasi-bidirectional
P3M1 = 0x00;          // set P3 to quasi-bidirectional
P0^0 = 1;             // set internal P0.0 to ‘high’
```

Step 2: Configure the port pins on the P89LPC903 to their required mode **using only AND and OR** operations. Make sure to modify only the port pins available on the P89LPC903.

3.2 I/O.2: Port 0.5 can draw additional power

Introduction:

Port 0.5 is a general purpose I/O pin.

Problem:

P0.5 always has an active internal pull-up, which will draw additional power when the port is written low.

Work-around:

No known workaround.

3.3 ICP.1: ICP Global Erase

Introduction:

The P89LPC903 can be programmed using ICP (In-Circuit Programming). One of the ICP functions is the Erase Global command, which will erase the entire chip including the security bytes and configuration information.

Problem:

When giving the Erase Global command through the ICP interface the P89LPC903 will not clear the busy flag and stay busy forever.

Work-around:

The workaround can be done in four steps:

Step 1: Shift out the WR_FMCON command followed by the Erase Global opcode.

Step 2: Wait 5 ms.

Step 3: Do 8 dummy reads with the RD_FMDATA_I command.

Step 4: Read FMCON until the busy flag gets cleared.

Please also see Figure 1.

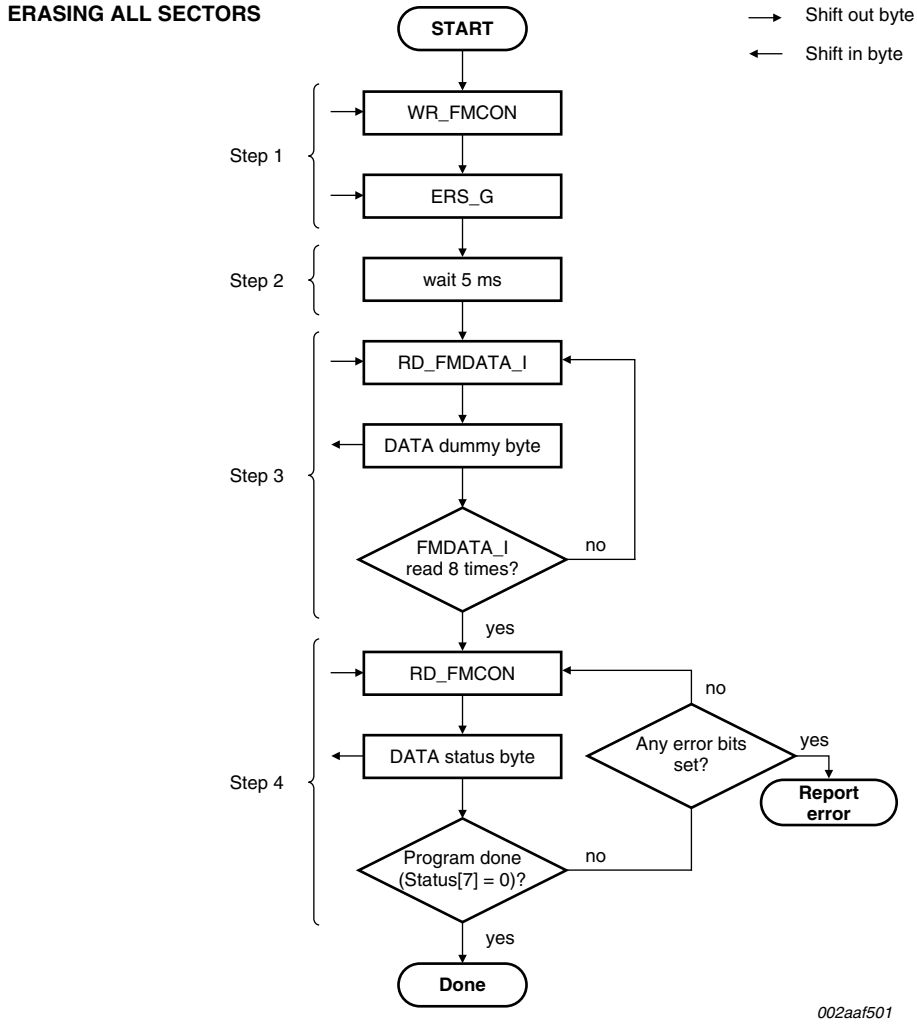

Fig 1. Flowchart ICP global erase

3.4 RESET.1: External reset does not function correctly when using DIVM

Introduction:

The P89LPC903 can be set up to use either an internal reset or an external reset pin on P1.5. The DIVM register can be used to divide down the internal CCLK down.

Problem:

When the P89LPC903 is configured to have an external reset pin on P1.5 and in the program the DIVM register is programmed to a value different from 0x00 to slow down CCLK, then the next reset pulse will not generate a proper reset for the P89LPC903. A power cycle has to be applied for the P89LPC903 to start up again properly.

Work-around:

Use the internal reset function.

3.5 DIVM.1: Using DIVM in power-down mode

Introduction:

The P89LPC903 has a DIVM register that can be used to divide the cclk down. Using DIVM can greatly reduce power when in active mode.

Problem:

When DIVM is used in active mode and power-down mode is then entered the P89LPC903 can not be waken up from power-down mode.

Work-around:

Before entering power-down mode set DIVM back to 0x00. This way the P89LPC903 will be operating full speed for one instruction before entering power-down mode. After the P89LPC903 has been waken up DIVM can be set back to its original value.

3.6 UART.1: Breakdetect trips after 10 zero bits

Introduction:

The UART on the P89LPC903 has the ability to detect a breakdetect signal. A break signal is a 11 bit long low signal on the RxD input of the UART.

Problem:

The breakdetect flag will be set after 10 low bits on the RxD input of the UART. When 9 bit mode is used and all 9 data bits are 0 and the start bit is zero this will be detected as a breakdetect.

Work-around:

No known workaround.

4. AC/DC deviations detail

No known errata.

5. Errata notes

5.1 V_{DD}.1: V_{DD} power cycling

To generate a proper Power-On Reset (POR), V_{DD} must have dropped below 0.2 V before being powered back up. Power-cycling without V_{DD} having dropped below 0.2 V may result in incorrect Program Counter values.

Please also see the V_{POR} specification in P89LPC903 data sheet, DC electrical characteristics. The Reset section of the data sheet states that during a power cycle, V_{DD} must fall below V_{POR}.

5.2 IRC.1: Internal RC oscillator accuracy

To be able to guarantee the Internal RC oscillator accuracy over the full operating range the V_{DD} supply has to be decoupled sufficiently. Sufficient decoupling is dependant on the noise level in the application, typically a 1 uF should be sufficient for most applications.

Noise on the V_{DD} supply pins can cause the Internal RC oscillator to go slightly outside of the specified range.

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