Errata **MSP430F2101 Microcontroller**

🐺 Texas Instruments

ABSTRACT

This document describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications (advisories).

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1 Functional Advisories

Advisories that affect the device's operation, function, or parametrics.

 \checkmark The check mark indicates that the issue is present in the specified revision.

Errata Number	Rev L	Rev K	Rev J	Rev I	Rev H	Rev G	Rev E	Rev D	Rev C
BCL6	œ			œ		œ		<u>₩</u>	<u>⊮</u> √
BCL8								1	1
BCL9						1	1	1	1
BCL10						1	1	1	1
BCL11						1	1	1	1
BCL12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BCL13					1	1	1	1	1
BCL14	1	1	1	1	1				
CPU5									1
CPU11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CPU14						1	1		
CPU45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLASH16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLASH17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
FLASH18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLASH19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLASH20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLASH22						1	1	1	\checkmark
FLASH24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FLASH27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\checkmark
FLASH36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\checkmark
PORT8								1	✓
PORT10						1	1	1	✓
SYS15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\checkmark
TA12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\checkmark
TA16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\checkmark
TA21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
TAB22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
XOSC5	✓	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
XOSC8			1	1	1	1	1	1	✓

2 Preprogrammed Software Advisories

Advisories that affect factory-programmed software.

✓ The check mark indicates that the issue is present in the specified revision.

Errata Number	Rev L	Rev K	Rev J	Rev I	Rev H	Rev G	Rev E	Rev D	Rev C
BSL5									1

3 Debug Only Advisories

Advisories that affect only debug operation.

 \checkmark The check mark indicates that the issue is present in the specified revision.



Errata Number	Rev L	Rev K	Rev J	Rev I	Rev H	Rev G	Rev E	Rev D	Rev C
EEM20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
JTAG15							1	1	1

4 Fixed by Compiler Advisories

Advisories that are resolved by compiler workaround. Refer to each advisory for the IDE and compiler versions with a workaround.

 \checkmark The check mark indicates that the issue is present in the specified revision.

Errata Number	Rev L	Rev K	Rev J	Rev I	Rev H	Rev G	Rev E	Rev D	Rev C
CPU4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CPU6								1	\checkmark
CPU12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
CPU13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
CPU19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Refer to the following MSP430 compiler documentation for more details about the CPU bugs workarounds.

TI MSP430 Compiler Tools (Code Composer Studio IDE)

- MSP430 Optimizing C/C++ Compiler: Check the --silicon_errata option
- MSP430 Assembly Language Tools

MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430-GCC)

- MSP430 GCC Options: Check -msilicon-errata= and -msilicon-errata-warn= options
- MSP430 GCC User's Guide

IAR Embedded Workbench

• IAR workarounds for msp430 hardware issues



5 Nomenclature, Package Symbolization, and Revision Identification

The revision of the device can be identified by the revision letter on the Package Markings or by the HW_ID located inside the TLV structure of the device.

5.1 Device Nomenclature

To designate the stages in the product development cycle, TI assigns prefixes to the part numbers of all MSP MCU devices. Each MSP MCU commercial family member has one of two prefixes: MSP or XMS. These prefixes represent evolutionary stages of product development from engineering prototypes (XMS) through fully qualified production devices (MSP).

XMS - Experimental device that is not necessarily representative of the final device's electrical specifications

MSP - Fully qualified production device

Support tool naming prefixes:

X: Development-support product that has not yet completed Texas Instruments internal qualification testing.

null: Fully-qualified development-support product.

XMS devices and X development-support tools are shipped against the following disclaimer:

"Developmental product is intended for internal evaluation purposes."

MSP devices have been characterized fully, and the quality and reliability of the device have been demonstrated fully. TI's standard warranty applies.

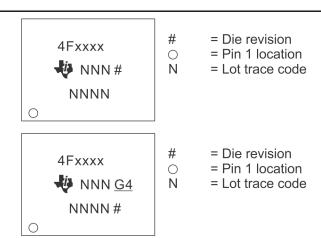
Predictions show that prototype devices (XMS) have a greater failure rate than the standard production devices. TI recommends that these devices not be used in any production system because their expected end-use failure rate still is undefined. Only qualified production devices are to be used.

TI device nomenclature also includes a suffix with the device family name. This suffix indicates the temperature range, package type, and distribution format.

5.2 Package Markings

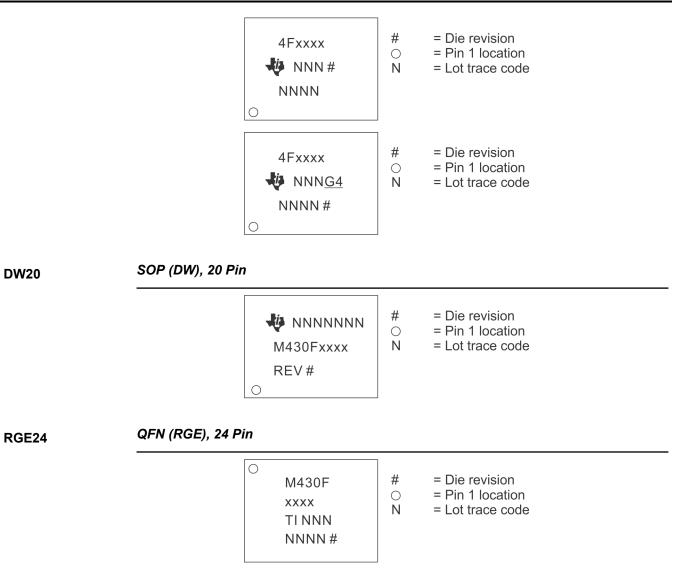
DGV20

TVSOP (DGV), 20 Pin



PW20

TSSOP (PW), 20 Pin



5.3 Memory-Mapped Hardware Revision (TLV Structure)

This device does not support reading the hardware revision from memory.

Further guidance on how to locate the TLV structure and read out the HW_ID can be found in the device User's Guide.

6 Advisory Descriptions



BCL6	BCL Module
Category	Functional
Function	DCO calibration error
Description	The DCO calibration values stored in the information memory may differ by up to +- 2%. This applies to all Rev. C and the following Lot-Trace code Rev. D devices: Lot#57FNFCK Lot#58E081K Lot#58E521K Lot#58F5K9K Lot#58F5KTK Lot#58F860K Lot#58F866K Lot#58FKL3K Lot#59C279K
Workaround	Recalibrate the DCO using a reference clock source
BCL8	BCL Module
Category	Functional
Function	Erroneous ISR DCO DC generator enable
Description	When MCLK and SMCLK are sourced from a clock other than the DCO, the SCG0 DCO control bit is erroneously cleared upon interrupt service routine entry from LPMx by the CPU. This enables the DCO DC generator causing additional current consumption. After executing the RETI instruction, the status register SCG0 bit will return to a set state turning off the DC generator, eliminating this added current. The increased current will only occur during the interrupt service routine, and is in the range of 20 uA at 3V.
Workaround	Set SCG0 in software at the beginning of an interrupt service routine. This will reduce the time that the DC generator is enabled to four MCLK.
BCL9	BCL Module
Category	Functional
Function	ACLK divider modifications require delay before entering LPM3
Description	After modifying the DIVAx bits, immediately entering LPM3 can cause the modification to be ignored and the divider settings not to take effect. Reading back the DIVAx bits will indicate the intended setting even when the divider has not been correctly applied.
Workaround	When the DIVAx bits are modified, a delay of one complete ACLK (VLO or LFXT1CLK) period must elapse before entering LPM3. The delay is only necessary the first time LPM3 is entered after the DIVAx bits are modified. After the one-period delay, LPM3 may be entered and exited normally without additional delays.
BCL10	BCL Module
Category	Functional

Function	MCLK = ACLK and P2SEL control bits							
Description	When using ACLK as the CPU MCLK clock source, the oscillator failsafe feature does not automatically switch MCLK to the DCO if the P2SEL6 or P2SEL7 bit is cleared. This applies when ACLK = LFXT1 (external low frequency clock source). The CPU will halt operation since no MCLK signal is present.							
Workaround	None							
BCL11	BCL Module							
Category	Functional							
Function	Watchdog failsafe when using ACLK							
Description	When using ACLK as the WDT+ clock source, the WDT+ oscillator failsafe feature does not automatically switch to the DCO if the P2SEL6 or P2SEL7 bit is cleared. This applies when ACLK = LFXT1 (external low frequency clock source). The WDT+ will halt operation since no clock signal is present.							
Workaround	None							
BCL12	BCL Module							
Category	Functional							
Function	Switching RSELx or modifying DCOCTL can cause DCO dead time or a complete DCO stop							
Description	After switching RSELx bits (located in register BCSCTL1) from a value of >13 to a value of <12 OR from a value of <12 to a value of >13, the resulting clock delivered by the DCC can stop before the new clock frequency is applied. This dead time is approximately 20 us. In some instances, the DCO may completely stop, requiring a power cycle.							
	Furthermore, if all of the RSELx bits in the BSCTL1 register are set, modifying the DCOCTL register to change the DCOx or the MODx bits could also result in DCO dead time or DCO hang up.							
Workaround	- When switching RSEL from >13 to <12, use an intermediate frequency step. The intermediate RSEL value should be 13.							
	Current RSEL Target RSEL Recommended Transition Sequence							

Current RSEL	Target RSEL	Recommended Transition Sequence
15	14	Switch directly to target RSEL
14 or 15	13	Switch directly to target RSEL
14 or 15	0 to 12	Switch to 13 first, and then to target RSEL (two step sequence)
0 to 13	0 to 12	Switch directly to target RSEL

AND

- When switching RSEL from <12 to >13 it's recommended to set RSEL to its default value first (RSEL = 7) before switching to the desired target frequency.

AND

- In case RSEL is at 15 (highest setting) it's recommended to set RSEL to its default value first (RSEL = 7) before accessing DCOCTL to modify the DCOx and MODx bits. After the DCOCTL register modification the RSEL bits can be manipulated in an additional step.



In the majority of cases switching directly to intermediate RSEL steps as described above will prevent the occurrence of BCL12. However, a more reliable method can be implemented by changing the RSEL bits step by step in order to guarantee safe function without any dead time of the DCO.

Note that the 3-step clock startup sequence consisting of clearing DCOCTL, loading the BCSCTL1 target value, and finally loading the DCOCTL target value as suggested in the in the "TLV Structure" chapter of the MSP430x2xx Family User's Guide is not affected by BCL12 if (and only if) it is executed after a device reset (PUC) prior to any other modifications being made to BCSCTL1 since in this case RSEL still is at its default value of 7. However any further changes to the DCOx and MODx bits will require the consideration of the workaround outlined above.

BCL Module BCL13 Category Functional Function DCO powerup halt Description When subject to very slow Vcc rise times, the device may enter into a state where the DCO does not oscillate. No JTAG access or program execution is possible and the device will remain in a reset state until the supply voltage is disconnected. Workaround Apply a Vcc poweron ramp >= 10V/second under all power-on/power-cycle scenarios. BCL Module BCL14 Category Functional Function Oscillator fault forced in bypass mode when P2SEL.7 bit is not set Description When the LFXT1 oscillator is used in bypass mode and P2SEL.7 is not set, the oscillator fault flag (OFIFG) will be forced to set and cannot be cleared. Due to the failsafe logic, LFXT1 cannot be used as MCLK in this case. The bug only affects the behavior of the oscillator fault, the clocking itself works properly. Workaround Set both P2SEL.6 and P2SEL.7 if the application requires correct function of the oscillator fault flag (e.g. MCLK failsafe logic). Note Setting P2SEL.7 bit disables the GPIO functionality and enables the input schmitt trigger of the pin. P2.7 should be tied to a fixed voltage level (VCC or GND) to prevent cross current. BSL Module BSL5 Category Software in ROM Function BSL might not start if RST/NMI pin is configured as NMI input Description If the RST/NMI pin is configured to NMI, the bootstrap loader may not be started. Unpredictable operations will result. Workaround None

CPU4	CPU Module
Category	Compiler-Fixed
Function	PUSH #4, PUSH #8
Description	The single operand instruction PUSH cannot use the internal constants (CG) 4 and 8. The other internal constants (0, 1, 2, -1) can be used. The number of clock cycles is different:
	PUSH #CG uses address mode 00, requiring 3 cycles, 1 word instruction PUSH #4/#8 uses address mode 11, requiring 5 cycles, 2 word instruction
Workaround	Refer to the table below for compiler-specific fix implementation information.

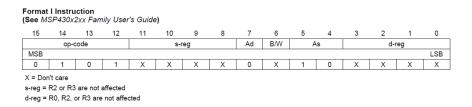
IDE/Compiler	Version Number	Notes
IAR Embedded Workbench	IAR EW430 v2.x until v6.20	User is required to add the compiler flag option below hw_workaround=CPU4
IAR Embedded Workbench	IAR EW430 v6.20 or later	Workaround is automatically enabled
TI MSP430 Compiler Tools (Code Composer Studio)	v1.1 or later	
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 4.9 build 167 or later	

CPU5	CPU Module
Category	Functional
Function	Interrupt handler, incorrect interrupt vector fetch
Description	When an interrupt is accepted and the interrupt vector is applied to the MAB, an interrupt vector address 32 bytes lower than the expected address may be applied to the address bus. This is true only when the stack pointer address is in one of the following ranges: 0x02C0 to 0x02DF 0x0280 to 0x029F 0x0240 to 0x025F 0x0200 to 0x021F
Workaround	Solution #1: Limit stack depth to 32 bytes. OR Solution #2 (Recommended, works under all conditions): Copy the interrupt vector table (0xFFE0 to 0xFFFF) in flash to addresses 0xFFC0 to 0xFFDF, respectively.
CPU6	CPU Module
Category	Compiler-Fixed
Function	Incorrect execution of ADD instruction
Description	When the CPU executes an ADD (.B or .W) instruction using indirect addressing mode with destination R1 or R4 to R15, directly after a RET or RETI instruction, the addition will



be executed twice. This bug does not apply in the case that the indirect source working register is R2 or R3 (constant generator access for #2 or #4 are valid).

The instruction word mask that corresponds to the CPU6 condition is as follows:



Workaround 1. (Preferred) Use indexed addressing with offset 0 instead of indirect addressing: ADD(.B/.W) 0(R10),R11

Note that some assemblers may convert this instruction to indirect addressing.

Alternatively, when the source is in assembly, making the following changes works around the bug. Perform the following only if Workaround 1 cannot be implemented.

or

2. Place an instruction (for example NOP) between any instances of CALL and ADD(.B/.W) instructions where the ADD immediately follows the CALL.

or

3. Replace all RETI instructions with 'DW 01301h'. The instruction word for RETI is 01300h. By replacing this directly in assembly with 01301h, the bug is avoided and the RETI instruction is executed properly; for example:

WDT_ISR ; Exit LPM3 on reti bic.w #LPM3,0(SP) ; ;reti ; Replace RETI with DW 01301h ; this line of code

Refer to the table below for compiler-specific fix implementation information.

IDE/Compiler	Version Number	Notes
IAR Embedded Workbench	IAR EW430 v4.x or later	User is required to add the compiler flag option below hw_workaround=CPU6 Add -h option for Assembler
TI MSP430 Compiler Tools (Code Composer Studio)	Fix not available	
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	Fix not available	

CPU11 CPU Module

Category

Functional

Function	Invalid status register after program counter access
Description	When addressing the program counter (PC) in register mode where the PC is the destination, the Status Register (SR) may be erroneous. The instructions BIS, BIC and MOV do not affect SR contents. Only CPU flags are effected: DOES NOT apply to LPMx control bits.
Workaround	None
CPU12	CPU Module
Category	Compiler-Fixed
Function	CMP or BIT instruction with PC as destination
Description	Instructions immediately following a CMP(.B) or BIT(.B) instruction that use the Program Counter (PC) as the destination register will be ignored or erroneously executed. When the following instruction is longer than one word, the second word is fetched by the CPU and decoded as the instruction, leading to unpredictable behavior. Affected source addressing modes are indexed and indirect addressing modes.
	Example: cmp &200,PC add #4,R8
	In this example, the add instruction will not be executed.
Workaround	Insert a NOP instruction after the BIT or CMP instruction. The NOP will be ignored and program execution will continue as expected.

Refer to the table below for compiler-specific fix implementation information.

IDE/Compiler	Version Number	Notes
IAR Embedded Workbench	Fix not available	
TI MSP430 Compiler Tools (Code Composer Studio)	15.12.0.LTS	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below silicon_errata=CPU12
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 4.9 build 389 or later	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below msilicon-errata=cpu12
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 5.x build 14 or later	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below. -msilicon-errata=cpu12 -msilicon- errata-warn=cpu12 generates a warning in addition

CPU13 CPU Module

Compiler-Fixed

Category

Function Arithmetic operations on the Status Register may lead to erroneous results

Description Performing arithmetic operations with the Status Register (SR) as the destination address will not update the SR as intended. The result in SR may be invalid, leading to erroneous



low power mode entry. Arithmetic operations are defined as all instructions that modify the SR flag bits (RRA, SUB, XOR and ADD for example).

Workaround

Refer to the table below for compiler-specific fix implementation information.

IDE/Compiler	Version Number	Notes
IAR Embedded Workbench	Fix not available	
TI MSP430 Compiler Tools (Code Composer Studio)	15.12.0.LTS	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below silicon_errata=CPU13
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 4.9 build 389 or later	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below. -msilicon-errata=cpu13 -msilicon- errata-warn=cpu13 generates a warning in addition
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 5.x build 14 or later	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below. -msilicon-errata=cpu13 -msilicon- errata-warn=cpu13 generates a warning in addition

CPU14	CPU Module
Category	Functional
Function	Erroneous setting of SCG0 after reset
Description	The SCG0 bit in the CPU status register (SR) is set after any reset (PUC or POR) if bit #6 in the reset vector destination address is set. Setting SCG0 turns off the DCO dc generator when DCOCLK is not used for MCLK or SMCLK.
Workaround	1) As the error only occurs after PUC or POR, it is sufficient to clear the SCG0 bit at the beginning of the program code; for example: bic.w #SCG0, SR
	OR
	2) Avoid using reset destination addresses where bit #6 is set. Allowed reset vector destination addresses are: xx0xh, xx1xh, xx2xh, xx3xh, xx8xh, xx9xh, xxAxh, xxBxh.
CPU19	CPU Module
Category	Compiler-Fixed
Function	CPUOFF modification may result in unintentional register read
Description	If an instruction that modifies the CPUOFF bit in the Status Register is followed by an instruction with an indirect addressed operand (e.g. MOV @R8, R9, RET, POP, POPM), an unintentional register read operation can occur during the wakeup of the CPU. If the unintentional read occurs to a read sensitive register (e.g. UCB0RXBUF, TAIV), which changes its value or the value of other registers (IFG's), the bug leads to lost interrupts or wrong register read values.
Workaround	Insert a NOP instruction after each CPUOFF instruction.
	OR

Refer to the table below for compiler-specific fix implementation information. Note that compilers implementing the fix may lead to double stack usage when RET/ RETA follows the compiler-inserted NOP.

IDE/Compiler	Version Number	Notes
IAR Embedded Workbench	IAR EW430 v6.20.1 until v6.40	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below hw_workaround=nop_after_lpm
IAR Embedded Workbench	IAR EW430 v6.40 or later	Workaround is automatically enabled
TI MSP430 Compiler Tools (Code Composer Studio)	15.12.0.LTS	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below silicon_errata=CPU19
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 4.9 build 389 or later	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below. -msilicon-errata=cpu19 -msilicon- errata-warn=cpu19 generates a warning in addition
MSP430 GNU Compiler (MSP430- GCC)	MSP430-GCC 5.x build 14 or later	User is required to add the compiler or assembler flag option below. -msilicon-errata=cpu19 -msilicon- errata-warn=cpu19 generates a warning in addition

CPU45	CPU Module
Category	Functional
Function	CPU speed performance limitation
Description	The CPU register contents may become unpredictable during CPU register operations if the device operates at minimum Vcc required for system speed performance above 6MHz when using LFXT1 in HF mode (BCSCTL1.XTS = 1) and sourcing MCLK to clock the CPU under certain conditions. This is dependent on voltage and CPU clock (MCLK) frequency and duty-cycle.
Workaround	 With respect to the system speed performance above 6MHz versus minimum required Vcc 1. Use external clocks with 50% positive duty cycle when sourced to MCLK OR 2. Use internally divided clock for MCLK (BCSCTL2.DIVMx > 00) OR 3. Reduce LFXT1 (used in HF mode) or external clock frequency by 20% when sourced to
	MCLK
EEM20	EEM Module
Category	Debug
Function	Debugger might clear interrupt flags



Description	During debugging read-sensitive interrupt flags might be cleared as soon as the debugger stops. This is valid in both single-stepping and free run modes.
Workaround	None.
FLASH16	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Modifying INFOA addresses when LOCKA = 1 will modify main flash memory
Description	When attempting to write to an address location or perform a segment erase of INFOA while the LOCKA bit is set, flash memory beginning at main memory location 0xFC40 and extending for 64 bytes to address 0xFC7F will be modified erroneously. These 64 bytes are addressed and modified in place of the INFOA addresses when writes or erases are performed within the INFOA address space and LOCKA = 1.
Workaround	Prior to modifying (writing or erasing) any address within the INFOA Flash memory segment, properly clear the LOCKA control bit as described in the MSP430x2xx User's Guide (SLAU144) to unlock the segment. Once the modification is complete, setting the LOCKA bit is recommended.
FLASH17	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Flash read when EEI = 1
Description	When a segment erase in FLASH is initialized and the erase cycle is interrupted, any read from FLASH may be erroneous until after the erase cycle is completed.
Workaround	When EEI = 1, initiate all FLASH segment erases using a byte access to an even address within the segment to be erased. For example: (Assembly) mov.b #0FFh, &1000h (C) *(char*)0x1000 = 0; //ERASE
FLASH18	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Information flash access when EEI = 1
Description	When a segment erase to any flash location has been initiated and the erase cycle has been interrupted, it is not possible to read from the information flash memory locations until the erase cycle is completed.
Workaround	None
FLASH19	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	EEI feature does not work for code execution from RAM
Description	When the program is executed from RAM, the flash controller EEI feature does not work. The erase cycle is suspended and the interrupt is serviced, but there is a problem while

resuming with the erase cycle.

Addresses applied to flash are different than the actual values while resuming erase cycle after ISR execution.

Workaround	None
FLASH20	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Flash erase is not correctly executed when EEI is enabled and interrupts occur
Description	Flash erase is not executed correctly when EEI is enabled and an interrupt occurs in a certain time window. The BUSY signal from the flash controller and the "JMP \$" feature, that keeps the program counter at the current position, disappear shortly after a flash erase cycle has been initialized.
Workaround	None
FLASH22	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Flash controller may prevent correct LPM entry
Description	When ACLK (or SMCLK) is used as the flash controller clock source, and this clock source gets deactivated due to a low-power mode entry while a flash erase or write operating is pending, the flash controller will keep ACLK (or SMCLK) active even after the flash operation has been completed. This will result in an incorrect LPM entry and increased current consumption. Note that this issue can only occur when the Flash operation and the low-power mode entry are initiated from code located in RAM.
Workaround	Do not enter low-power modes while flash erase or write operations are active. Wait for the operation to be completed before entering a low-power mode.
FLASH24	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Write or erase emergency exit can cause failures
Description	 When a flash write or erase is abruptly terminated, the following flash accesses by the CPU may be unreliable resulting in erroneous code execution. The abrupt termination can be the result of one the following events: 1) The flash controller clock is configured to be sourced by an external crystal. An oscillator fault occurs thus stopping this clock abruptly. or 2) The Emergency Exit bit (EMEX in FCTL3) when set forces a write or an erase operation to be terminated before normal completion.
	or 3) The Enable Emergency Interrupt Exit bit (EEIEX in FCTL1) when set with GIE=1 can lead to an interrupt causing an emergency exit during a Flash operation.
Workaround	 Use the internal DCO as the flash controller clock provided from MCLK or SMCLK. or After setting EMEX = 1, wait for a sufficient amount of time before Flash is accessed again.



Advisory Descriptions	www.ti.con
	or 3) No Workaround. Do not use EEIEX bit.
FLASH27	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	EEI feature can disrupt segment erase
Description	When a flash segment erase operation is active with EEI feature selected (EEI=1 in FLCTL1) and GIE=0, the following can occur:
	An interrupt event causes the flash erase to be stopped, and the flash controller expects an RETI to resume the erase. Because GIE=0, interrupts are not serviced and RETI will never happen.
Workaround	1) Do not set bit EEI=1 when GIE = 0.
	or, 2) Force an RETI instruction during the erase operation during the check for BUSY=1 (FCLTL3).
	Sample code:
	MOV R5, 0(R5) ; Dummy write, erase segment LOOP: BIT #BUSY, &FCTL3 ; test busy bit JMP SUB_RETI ; Force RETI instruction JNZ LOOP ; loop while BUSY=1
	SUB_RETI: PUSH SR RETI
FLASH36	FLASH Module
Category	Functional
Function	Flash content may degrade due to aborted page erases
Description	If a page erase is aborted by EEIEX, the flash page containing the last instruction before erase operation will start to degrade. This effect is incremental and, after repetitions, may lead to corrupted flash content.
Workaround	- Use the EEI (interrupted erasing) feature instead of EEIEX (abort erasing).
	or - A PSA checksum can be calculated over affected flash page using the marginal read mode (marginal 0). If PSA sum differs from expected PSA value the affected flash page has to be reprogrammed. or
	 Start flash erasing from RAM and limit system frequency to <1MHz (to ensure 6-us delay after EEIEX). If the last instruction before erasing is located in RAM, flash cell degradation does not occur.
JTAG15	JTAG Module
Category	Debug
Function	Using TDO as input for TDI does not work when JTAG is used to drive the MAB

Description	When the TDO is used as TDI, the MAB is not correctly driven by JTAG. This causes problems when using the function GangProgramTarget() of the GANG430.DLL. This function is usually used for programming individual serial numbers, for programming calibration data into devices, and for restoration of DCO calibration data after erasing of segment A.
Workaround	Upgrade to GANG430.DLL version 1.42 or higher.
PORT8	PORT Module
Category	Functional
Function	Increased leakage current
Description	The LFXT1 oscillator circuit is not disabled when P2SEL.6 = 0 or P2SEL.7=0. This can result in a higher leakage current on P2.7 XOUT when P2DIR.7 = 0 and P2SEL.7=0.
Workaround	If using P2.7 as an input, select the bypass mode by setting the LFXT1Sx = 11
PORT10	PORT Module
Category	Functional
Function	Pull-up/down resistor selection when module pin function is selected
Description	When the pull-up/down resistor for a certain port pin is enabled (PxREN.y=1) and the module port pin function is selected (PxSEL.y=1), the pull-up/down resistor configuration of this pin is controlled by the respective module output signal (Module X OUT) instead of the port output register (PxOUT.y).
Workaround	None. Do not set PxSEL.y and PxREN.y at the same time.
SYS15	SYS Module
Category	Functional
Function	LPM3 and LPM4 currents exceed specified limits
Description	LPM3 and LPM4 currents may exceed specified limits if the SMCLK source is switched from DCO to VLO or LFXT1 just before the instruction to enter LPM3 or LPM4 mode.
Workaround	After clock switching, a delay of at least four new clock cycles (VLO or LFXT1) must be implemented to complete the clock synchronization before going into LPM3 or LPM4.
TA12	TA Module
Category	Functional
Function	Interrupt is lost (slow ACLK)
Description	Timer_A counter is running with slow clock (external TACLK or ACLK)compared to MCLK. The compare mode is selected for the capture/compare channel and the CCRx register is incremented by one with the occurring compare interrupt (if TAR = CCRx). Due to the fast MCLK the CCRx register increment (CCRx = CCRx+1) happens before the Timer_A counter has incremented again. Therefore the next compare interrupt should happen at once with the next Timer_A counter increment (if TAR = CCRx + 1). This interrupt gets lost.

Advisory Descriptions



Workaround	Switch capture/compare mode to capture mode before the CCRx register increment. Switch back to compare mode afterwards.
TA16	TA Module
Category	Functional
Function	First increment of TAR erroneous when $IDx > 00$
Description	The first increment of TAR after any timer clear event (POR/TACLR) happens immediately following the first positive edge of the selected clock source (INCLK, SMCLK, ACLK or TACLK). This is independent of the clock input divider settings (ID0, ID1). All following TAR increments are performed correctly with the selected IDx settings.
Workaround	None
TA21	TA Module
Category	Functional
Function	TAIFG Flag is erroneously set after Timer A restarts in Up Mode
Description	In Up Mode, the TAIFG flag should only be set when the timer counts from TACCR0 to zero. However, if the Timer A is stopped at TAR = TACCR0, then cleared (TAR=0) by setting the TACLR bit, and finally restarted in Up Mode, the next rising edge of the TACLK will erroneously set the TAIFG flag.
	Timer Clock Timer CCR0-1 CCR0 Oh 1h CCR0-1 CCR0 Oh Set TAIFG Set TACCR0 CCIFG stopped restarted
Workaround	None.
TAB22	TAB Module
Category	Functional
Function	Timer_A/Timer_B register modification after Watchdog Timer PUC
Description	Unwanted modification of the Timer_A/Timer_B registers TACTL/TBCTL and TAIV/TBIV can occur when a PUC is generated by the Watchdog Timer(WDT) in Watchdog mode and any Timer_A/Timer_B counter register TACCRx/TBCCRx is incremented/ decremented (Timer_A/Timer_B does not need to be running).
Workaround	Initialize TACTL/TBCTL register after the reset occurs using a MOV instruction (BIS/BIC may not fully initialize the register). TAIV/TBIV is automatically cleared following this initialization.
	Example code:
	MOV.W #VAL, &TACTL or

MOV.W #VAL, &TBCTL

Where, VAL=0, if Timer is not used in application otherwise, user defined per desired function.

XOSC5	XOSC Module
Category	Functional
Function	LF crystal failures may not be properly detected by the oscillator fault circuitry
Description	The oscillator fault error detection of the LFXT1 oscillator in low frequency mode (XTS = 0) may not work reliably causing a failing crystal to go undetected by the CPU, i.e. OFIFG will not be set.
Workaround	None
XOSC8	XOSC Module
Category	Functional
Function	ACLK failure when crystal ESR is below 40 kOhm.
Description	When ACLK is sourced by a low frequency crystal with an ESR below 40 kOhm, the duty cycle of ACLK may fall below the specification; the OFIFG may become set or in some instances, ACLK may stop completely.
Workaround	Please refer to "XOSC8 Guidance" found at SLAA423 for information regarding working with this erratum.



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7 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from May 29, 2018 to May 11, 2021

•	Changed the document format and structure; updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross
	references throughout the document

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