July 2005

Important Notices

Thank you for your continued patronage of Toshiba microcontrollers.

This page gives you important information on using Toshiba microcontrollers. Please be sure to check each item for proper use of our products.

Restriction on Use of 8-bit Timers (July 2005)

*If your datasheet is dated 28 March 2005 or earlier, please download the latest datasheet or request it from your local Toshiba office.

Datasheet Modifications: Interrupt controller (March 2005)

*If your datasheet is dated 14 February 2005 or earlier, please download the latest datasheet or request it from your local Toshiba office.

Datasheet Modifications: PWM Cycle of 8-bit Timers (October 2004)

*If your datasheet is dated 8 August 2004 or earlier, please download the latest datasheet or request it from your local Toshiba office.

TOSHIBA Microcontrollers 900 Family
(TMP91CW12F) (TMP91PW12F) (TMP91CW12AF) (TMP91FY12AF) (TMP91C815F) (TMP91C016F)
(TMP91CW18AF) (TMP91PW18AF) (TMP91C219F) (TMP91C820AF) (TMP91CY22F)
(TMP91FY22F) (TMP91C824F) (TMP91C025F) (TMP91CK27U) (TMP91CP27U)
(TMP91CP27RUG) (TMP91CU27U) (TMP91CU27RUG) (TMP91FY27U) (TMP91CW28FG)
(TMP91CY28FG) (TMP91FY28FG) (TMP91C829F) (TMP91C630F)
(TMP92C820FG) (TMP92CH21FG) (TMP92CM22FG) (TMP92CA25FG) (TMP92CM27FG)
(TMP92CD54IF) (TMP92FD54AIF)
(TMP94C241CF) (TMP94C251AF)

Dear Customer July 2005

Restriction on Use of 8-bit Timers

With regard to our TLCS-900/L1 Series and TLCS-900/H1 Series of 16-bit microcontrollers, we have found that the following problem may occur when 8-bit timers are used under certain conditions.

[Problem]

If the timer register of an 8-bit timer is updated under the following conditions, the timer flip-flop may output an unexpected value.

[Conditions]

This problem occurs if all the following conditions are met:

- When the 8-bit timer is used in PWM or PPG mode
- When the double buffer is enabled
- When the data in the register buffer is updated immediately before an overflow occurs in the up-counter

[Workaround]

This problem can be avoided by software by using either of the following methods:

(1) Disable the double buffer.

(After reset the double buffer is initially disabled.)

(2) Observe the following timing requirement when writing new data to the register buffer:

a) In the case of using PWM mode

Write new data to the register buffer by six cycles before the next overflow occurs, using the interrupt routine to be activated by an overflow interrupt.

b) In the case of using PPG mode

Write new data to the register buffer by six cycles before the next cycle compare match occurs, using the interrupt routine to be activated by a cycle compare match interrupt (*).

(*) An interrupt that specifies when to transfer data from the register buffer to the timer register

[Note]

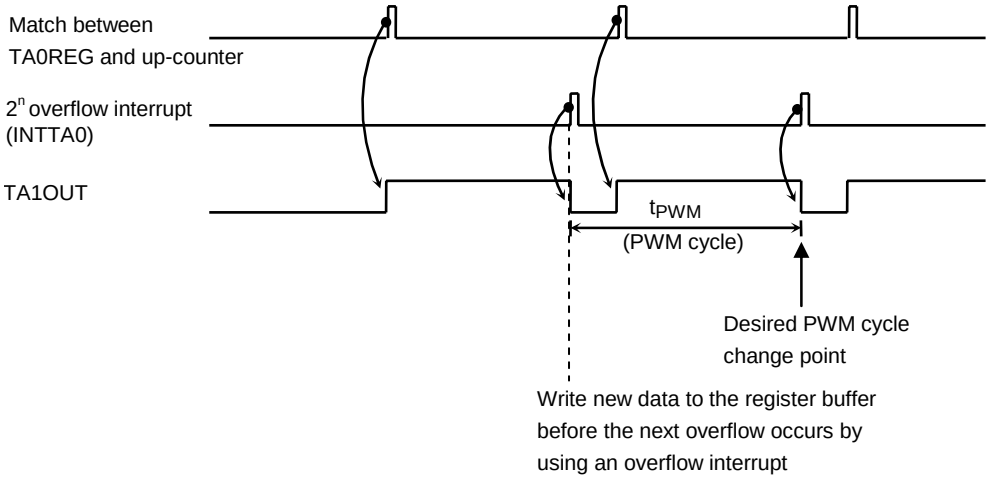
When the double buffer is enabled for an 8-bit timer in PWM or PPG mode, caution is required as explained below.

If new data is written to the register buffer immediately before an overflow occurs by a match between the timer register value and the up-counter value, the timer flip-flop may output an unexpected value.

For this reason, make sure that in PWM mode new data is written to the register buffer by six cycles (fsys x 6) before the next overflow occurs by using an overflow interrupt.

In the case of using PPG mode, make sure that new data is written to the register buffer by six cycles before the next cycle compare match occurs by using a cycle compare match interrupt.

Example when using PWM mode



TOSHIBA Microcontrollers
900 Family
TMP92CH21

Dear Customer

March 2005

Datasheet Modifications: Interrupt controller

The following modifications (shown in red) will be made to the technical datasheets in the new revision.

Section: "Interrupt Controller"

~

Micro DMA is supported 8 channels and can be transferred continuously by specifying the micro DMA burst function in the following.

Note: When using the micro DMA transfer end interrupt, always write “1” to bit 7 of SIMC register.

~

(3) SIO receive interrupt control

Symbol	Name	Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SIMC	SIO interrupt mode control	F5H (Prohibit RMW)	–						IR1LE	IR0LE
			W						W	W
			0						1	1
			Always write “0” (Note)						0: INTRX1 edge mode 1: INTRX1 level mode	0: INTRX0 edge mode 1: INTRX0 level mode

Note: When using the micro DMA transfer end interrupt, always write “1”.

INTRX1 level enable

0	Edge detect INTRX1
1	“H” level INTRX1

INTRX0 rising edge enable

0	Edge detect INTRX0
1	“H” level INTRX0

TOSHIBA Microcontrollers 900 Family
(TMP91CW12) (TMP91PW12) (TMP91CW12A) (TMP91FY12A) (TMP91C815)
(TMP91C016) (TMP91CW18A) (TMP91PW18A) (TMP91C219)
(TMP91C820A) (TMP91CY22) (TMP91FY22) (TMP91CY23I) (TMP91C824) (TMP91C025)
(TMP91CP27) (TMP91FY27) (TMP91CW28) (TMP91CY28) (TMP91FY28)
(TMP91C829) (TMP91C630) (TMP91CP82T) (TMP91PP82T)
(TMP92C820) (TMP92CH21) (TMP92CM22)
(TMP92CW53I) (TMP92CW53AI) (TMP94FD53) (TMP92FD54AI) (TMP92CD54I)

Dear Customer

October 2004

Datasheet Modifications: PWM Cycle of 8-bit Timers

With regard to the TLCS-900/L1 and TLCS-900/H1 microcontrollers listed above, please be advised of the modifications to be made to the technical datasheets about the PWM cycle of 8-bit timers in PWM mode.

[Modifications to be made]

In the datasheet the PWM cycle of 8-bit timers when used in PWM mode is described as "2^n-1". This should be corrected to "2^n" as shown below.

TMRA01Mode Register

TA01MOD (xxxxH)

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
bit Symbol	TA01M1	TA01M0	PWM01	PWM00	TA1CLK1	TA1CLK0	TA0CLK1	TA0CLK0
Read/Write	R/W							
After reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Function	Operation mode 00: 8-bit timer mode 01: 16-bit timer mode 10: 8-bit PPG 11: 8-bit PWM		PWM cycle 00: Reserved 01: 2^6-1 10: 2^7-1 11: 2^8-1		Source clock for TMRA1 00: TA0TRG 01: φT1 10: φT16 11: φT256		Source clock for TMRA0 00: TA0IN pin 01: φT1 10: φT4 11: φT16	

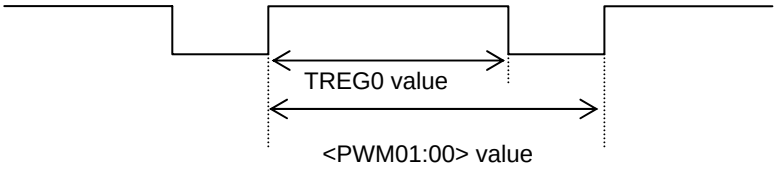
(The mode register for 8-bit timer TMRA01 is shown here as an example.)

PWM cycle
00: Reserved
01: 2^6
10: 2^7
11: 2^8

Correct

[Operation]

Waveform in PWM mode (in the case of 8-bit timer TMRA01)



	Datasheet		Actual cycle
PWM cycle:	2^n-1	⇒	2^n