
Errata

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12. Wake-up from Power Save Executes Instructions before Interrupt

When waking up from power save, some instructions are executed before the interrupt is called. If the device is woken up by an external interrupt, 2 instruction cycles are executed. If it is woken up by the asynchronous timer, 3 instructions are executed before the interrupt.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Make sure that the first two or three instructions following sleep are not dependent on the executed interrupt.

11. The SPI can Send Wrong Byte

If the SPI is in Master mode, it will restart the old transfer if new data is written on the same clock edge as the previous transfer is finished.

Problem Fix/Workaround

When writing to the SPI, first wait until it is ready, then write the byte to transmit.

10. Wrong Clearing of EXTRF in MCUSR

The EXTRF flag in MCUSR will be cleared when clearing the PORF-flag. The flag does not get cleared by writing a "0" to it.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Finish the test of both flags before clearing any of them. Clear both flags simultaneously by writing "0" to both PORF and EXTRF in MCUCR.

9. Reset during EEPROM Write

If reset is activated during EEPROM write, the result is not what should be expected. The EEPROM write cycle completes as normal, but the address registers are reset to 0. The result is that both the address written and address 0 in the EEPROM can be corrupted.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Avoid using address 0 for storage, unless you can guarantee that you will not get a reset during EEPROM write.



8-bit **AVR**[®]
Microcontroller
with 128K Bytes
In-System
Programmable
Flash

ATmega103L
Rev. F/G
Errata Sheet



8. SPI Interrupt Flag can be Undefined after Reset

In certain cases when there are transitions on the SCK pin during reset, or the SCK pin is left unconnected, the start-up value of the SPI interrupt flag is unknown. If the flag is not reset before enabling the SPI interrupt, a pending SPI interrupt may be executed.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Clear the SPI interrupt flag before enabling the interrupt.

7. Serial Programming at Voltages below 3.4V

At voltages below 3.4V, serial programming might fail.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Keep V_{CC} above 3.4V during In-System Programming.

6. Skip Instruction with Interrupts

A skip instruction (SBRS, SBRC, SBIS, SBIC, CPSE) that skips a two-word instruction needs three clock cycles. If an interrupt occurs during the first or second clock cycle of this skip instruction, the return address will not be stored correctly on the stack. In this situation, the address of the second word in the two-word instruction is stored. This means that on return from interrupt, the second word of the two-word command will be decoded and executed as an instruction. The ATmega103L has four two-word instructions: LDS, STS, JMP and CALL.

- Notes:
- This can only occur if all of the following conditions are true:
 - A skip instruction is followed by a two-word instruction.
 - The skip instruction is actually skipping the two-word instruction.
 - Interrupts are enabled, and at least one interrupt source can generate an interrupt.
 - An interrupt arrives in the first or second cycle of the skip instruction.
 - This will only cause problems if the address of the following LDS or STS command points to an address beyond 400 Hex.

Problem Fix/Workaround

For C-programs, use the IAR compiler version 1.40b or later. The compiler will never generate the sequence.

For assembly program, avoid skipping a two-word instruction if interrupts are enabled.

5. Signature Bytes

The signature bytes of the first few lots of the ATmega103L have been shipped with wrong signature bytes. Also in the datasheet, the wrong signature bytes has been given. The correct signature bytes are: \$1E \$97 \$01.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Programmers must allow both \$1E \$97 \$01 and \$1E \$01 \$01 as valid signature bytes.

4. Read Back Value during EEPROM Polling

When a new EEPROM byte is being programmed into the EEPROM with In-System Programming, reading the address location being programmed will give the value P1 (see table 1) until the Auto-erase is finished. Then the value P2 will follow until programming is finished. At the time the device is ready for a new EEPROM byte, the programmed value will read correctly.

Table 1. Address Location

Revision	P1	P2
F	\$7F	\$7F
G	\$80	\$7F

Note: This is only a problem for In-System Programmers. Reading and writing the EEPROM during normal operation is not affected by this.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Programmers must allow both \$80 and \$7F as read back values if data polling is used for the EEPROM. Polling will not work for either of the values P1 and P2, so when programming these values, the user will have to wait the prescribed time t_{WD_EEPROM} before programming the next byte.

3. MISO Active during In-System Programming

During In-System Programming, the MISO line (pin 13) of the ATmega103L is active, although the UART pins are used for programming. If pin 13 is used as an input in the application, a collision may occur on this line.

Problem Fix/Workaround

- If the MISO pin is used as an input, make sure that there is a current-limiting resistor in series with the line.
- If the pin is used as an output, make sure that whatever is connected to the line can accept that the pin is toggling during programming.

2. The ADC has no Free-running Mode

Early versions of the ATmega103L datasheet described an ADC Free-running Mode. This mode is not available in this device, and bit number 5 in the ADCSR register must always be written as “0”.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Use Single-conversion Mode and always use the latest revision of the datasheet.

1. UART Loses Synchronization if RXD Line is Low when UART Receive is Disabled

The UART will detect a UART start bit and start reception even if the UART is not enabled. If this occurs, the first byte after re-enabling the UART will be corrupted.

Problem Fix/Workaround

Make sure that the RX line is high at start-up and when the UART is disabled. An external RS232-level converter keeps the line high during start-up.



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