

# UTMC Errata Sheet

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## UT69151 S $\mu$ MMIT<sup>TM</sup> RTE Auto Initialization

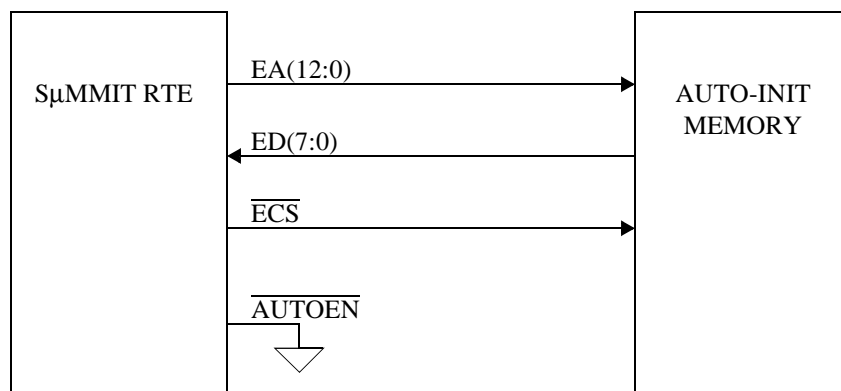
UTMC has identified the following deviation from intended functional operation for prototype and reduced high reliability versions of the UT69151 S $\mu$ MMIT RTE (device code MM022A).

### Background:

The UT69151 S $\mu$ MMIT RTE auto-initialization feature allows autonomous operation in bus controller, remote terminal, and monitor modes. The S $\mu$ MMIT RTE automatically configures itself for operation from external 8 bit wide non-volatile memory (PROM, ROM, EPROM, E<sup>2</sup>PROM etc.). The configuration sequence begins after the negation of input pin  $\overline{\text{MRST}}$ , if  $\overline{\text{AUTOEN}}$  is enabled.

An external auto-initialization bus allows configuration of the S $\mu$ MMIT RTE through external memory. To enable the auto-initialization function, assert the  $\overline{\text{AUTOEN}}$  pin prior to the rising edge of  $\overline{\text{MRST}}$ . The negation of  $\overline{\text{MRST}}$  starts the auto-initialization sequence. The S $\mu$ MMIT RTE enables the boot memory by asserting the  $\overline{\text{ECS}}$  output. The S $\mu$ MMIT RTE accesses up to 8K x 8 words via the auto-initialization bus. For more detail on S $\mu$ MMIT RTE auto-initialization, please reference the S $\mu$ MMIT RTE Product Handbook Section 5.0.

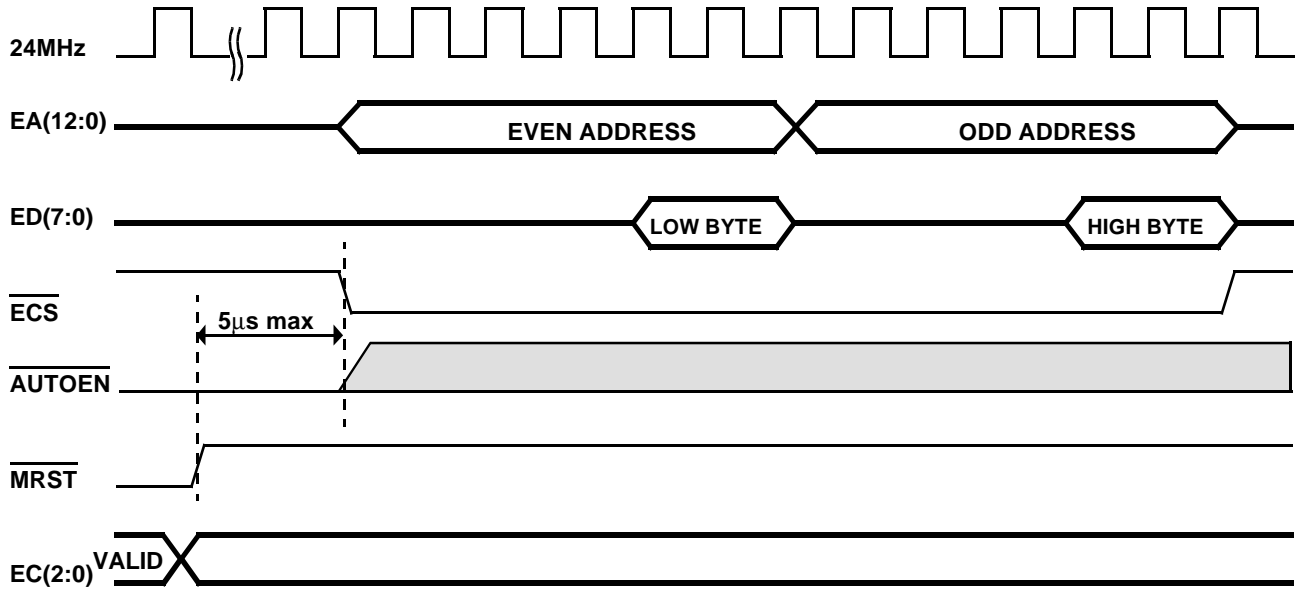
**Figure 1. Auto-Initialization System Configuration**



**Problem:**

Evaluation has determined that the UT69151 SμMMIT RTE (MM022A) reads the auto-initialization memory in a reverse (i.e., low byte followed by high byte).

**Figure 2. Auto-Initialization Read Cycle (MM022A)**



**Work-Around:**

The production revision of the UT69151 SμMMIT RTE (MM022B) will incorporate a circuit change to the address circuitry such that the high byte is read first (i.e., resides of even addresses) followed by the low byte (i.e., resides on odd addresses). Production versions of the UT69151 SμMMIT RTE, with the design fix, are scheduled for end 4Q98 deliveries. A system work-around is to change the auto-initialization memory such that high bytes reside on odd addresses and low bytes reside on even addresses.