

June, 2014

| Product Types                                   |            |           |           |         |         |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| TOSHIBA Microcontrollers TX00 series<br>TMPM061 |            |           |           |         |         |
| TOSHIBA Microcontrollers TX03 series            |            |           |           |         |         |
| TMPM330   | TMPM332    | TMPM333   | TMPM341   | TMPM361 | TMPM362 |
| TMPM363   | TMPM364    | TMPM365   | TMPM366   | TMPM367 | TMPM368 |
| TMPM369   | TMPM36BF10 | TMPM375   | TMPM376   | TMPM380 | TMPM384 |
| TMPM395   |            |           |           |         |         |
| TOSHIBA Microcontrollers TX19 series            |            |           |           |         |         |
| TMP19A31  | TMP19A33   | TMP19A44  |           |         |         |
| TOSHIBA Microcontrollers TLCS-900/H1 series     |            |           |           |         |         |
| TMP92CF26                                       | TMP92CZ26  | TMP92CF29 | TMP92CF30 |         |         |
|   |            |           |           |         |         |
|   |            |           |           |         |         |
|   |            |           |           |         |         |

#### Restrictions on use of the multi-master function in serial bus interface I2C bus mode

This is to inform you of restrictions on use of the multi-master function in I2C bus mode. If you need any further information, please contact your local Toshiba sales representative.

## [Description]

When the multi-master function is used in I2C bus mode, if these masters start the communications simultaneously, the following phenomena may occur:

- 1) Communications may lock up.
- 2) SCL pulse widths are short, and these pulses may not satisfy I2C Specifications.

### [Condition]

These phenomena occur only when the multi-master function is used in I2C bus mode. If a single master is used, these phenomena do not occur.

## [Workaround]

There is no workaround for this lock-up phenomenon. Perform recovery process using software.

### [How to recover from this phenomenon]

Perform recovery process by software.



# Leading Innovation >>>

By using a timer, add timeout process to check whether communication is in a lock-up state.

An example of recovery process:

- 1. Start a timer count synchronously with start of the transmission.
- 2. If a serial interface interrupt (INTSBIx) does not occur in the certain period, the MCU determines a timeout occurs.
- 3. If the MCU determines it as a timeout, communications may be locked up. Perform software reset on the I2C BUS circuit. This circuit is initialized to release communication from the lock up state.
- 4. Resend transmission data.

Mostly, Process 1 to 4 are enough to recovery; however if the muster products are connected to the same bus line, add a delay time between each product's recovery process before Process 4 (resending data). This delay time makes a time difference to avoid generating lock-up state again.

Example: Recovery process after a timeout is detected.

