ATtiny828

8-bit AVR Microcontroller with 8K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash

DATASHEET SUMMARY

Features

- High Performance, Low Power Atmel® AVR® 8-bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
  - 123 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
  - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
  - Fully Static Operation
  - Up to 20 MIPS Throughput at 20 MHz
- Non-volatile Program and Data Memories
  - 8K Bytes of In-System Programmable Flash Program Memory
    - Endurance: 10,000 Write/Erase Cycles
  - 256 Bytes of In-System Programmable EEPROM
    - Endurance: 100,000 Write/Erase Cycles
  - 512 Bytes Internal SRAM
  - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
  - Data Retention: 20 Years at 85°C / 100 Years at 25°C
- Peripheral Features
  - One 8-bit and one 16-bit Timer/Counter with Two PWM Channels, Each
  - Programmable Ultra Low Power Watchdog Timer
  - On-chip Analog Comparator
  - 10-bit Analog to Digital Converter
    - 28 External and 4 Internal, Single-ended Input Channels
  - Full Duplex USART with Start Frame Detection
  - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
  - Slave I^2C Serial Interface
- Special Microcontroller Features
  - Low Power Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, and Power-down Modes
  - Enhanced Power-on Reset Circuit
  - Programmable Brown-out Detection Circuit with Supply Voltage Sampling
  - External and Internal Interrupt Sources
    - Pin Change Interrupt on 28 Pins
  - Calibrated 8MHz Oscillator with Temperature Calibration Option
  - Calibrated 32kHz Ultra Low Power Oscillator
  - High-Current Drive Capability on 8 I/O Pins
- I/O and Packages
  - 32-lead TQFP, and 32-pad QFN/MLF: 28 Programmable I/O Lines
- Speed Grade
  - 0 – 2 MHz @ 1.7 – 1.8V
  - 0 – 4 MHz @ 1.8 – 5.5V
  - 0 – 10 MHz @ 2.7 – 5.5V
  - 0 – 20 MHz @ 4.5 – 5.5V

- Low Power Consumption
  - Active Mode: 0.2 mA at 1.8V and 1MHz
  - Idle Mode: 30 µA at 1.8V and 1MHz
  - Power-Down Mode (WDT Enabled): 1 µA at 1.8V
  - Power-Down Mode (WDT Disabled): 100 nA at 1.8V

1. Pin Configurations

Figure 1. ATtiny828 Pinout in MLF32.

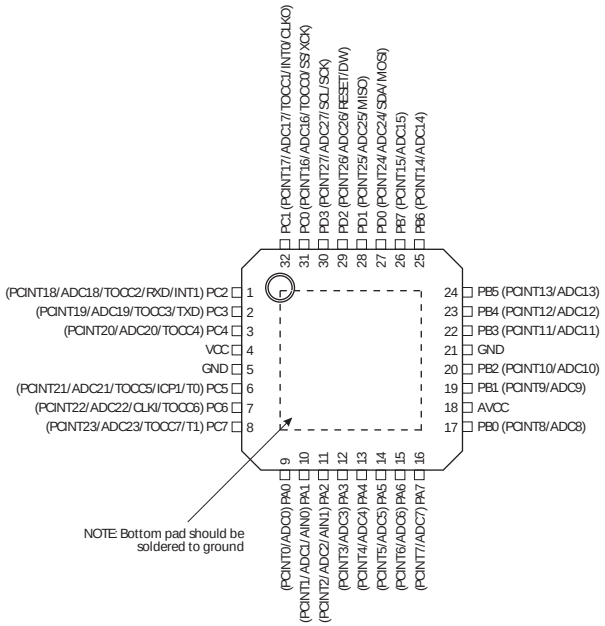
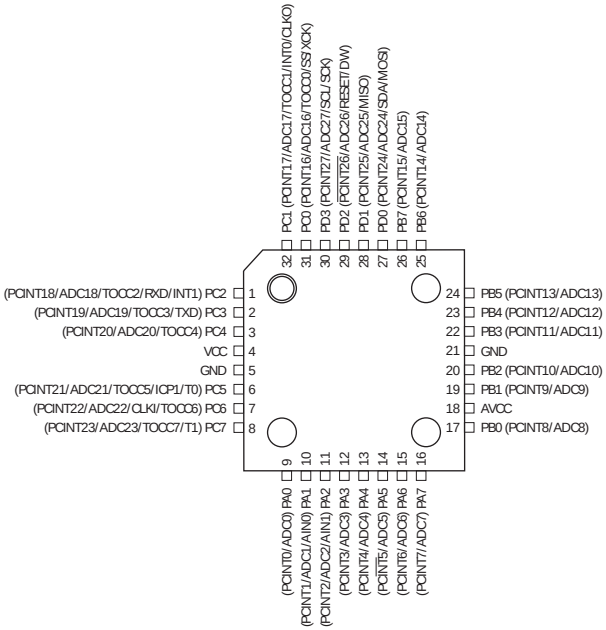


Figure 2. ATtiny828 Pinout in TQFP32.



1.1 Pin Description

1.1.1 VCC

Supply voltage.

1.1.2 AVCC

AV_{CC} is the supply voltage pin for the A/D converter and a selection of I/O pins. This pin should be externally connected to V_{CC} even if the ADC is not used. If the ADC is used, it is recommended this pin is connected to V_{CC} through a low-pass filter, as described in "Noise Canceling Techniques" on page 145.

All pins of Port A and Port B are powered by AV_{CC}. All other I/O pins take their supply voltage from V_{CC}.

1.1.3 GND

Ground.

1.1.4 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

Reset input. A low level on this pin for longer than the minimum pulse length will generate a reset, even if the clock is not running and provided the reset pin has not been disabled. The minimum pulse length is given in Table 107 on page 250. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a reset.

The reset pin can also be used as a (weak) I/O pin.

1.1.5 Port A (PA7:PA0)

This is an 8-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). Output buffers have high sink and standard source capability. See Table 107 on page 250 for port drive strength.

As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternative pin functions for pin change interrupts, the analog comparator, and ADC. See "Alternative Port Functions" on page 63.

1.1.6 Port B (PB7:PB0)

This is an 8-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). Output buffers have high sink and standard source capability. See Table 103 on page 247 for port drive strength.

As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternative pin functions for pin change interrupts, and ADC. See "Alternative Port Functions" on page 63.

1.1.7 Port C (PC7:PC0)

This is an 8-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). Output buffers have high sink and standard source capability. Optionally, extra high sink capability can be enabled. See Table 103 on page 247 for port drive strength.

As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternative pin functions for pin change interrupts, ADC, timer/counter, external interrupts, and serial interfaces. See "Alternative Port Functions" on page 63.

1.1.8 Port D (PD3:PD0)

This is a 4-bit, bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). Output buffers of PD0 and PD3 have symmetrical drive characteristics, with both sink and source capability. Output buffer PD1 has high sink and

standard source capability, while PD2 only has weak drive characteristics due to its use as a reset pin. See Table 103 on page 247 for port drive strength.

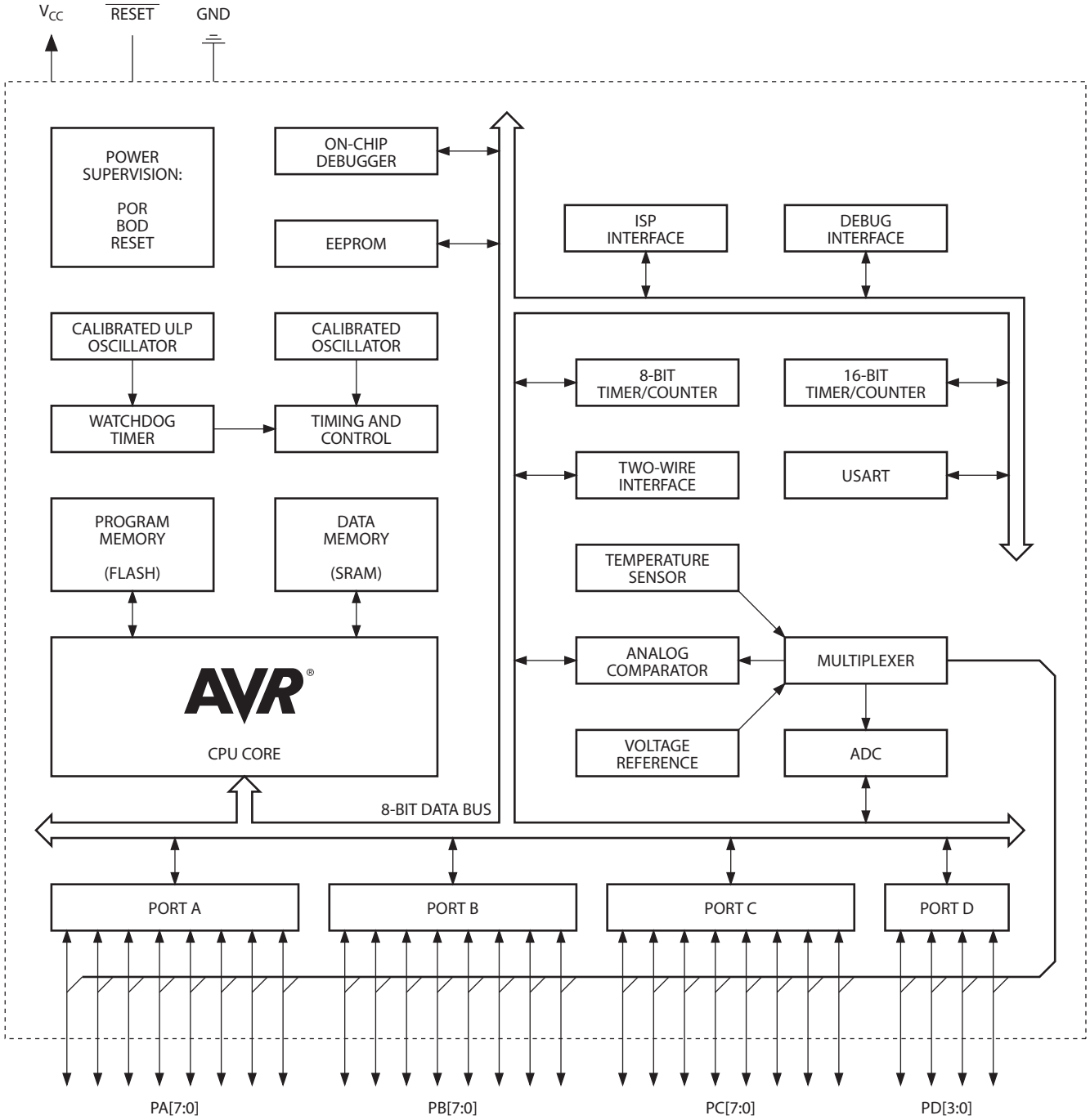
As inputs, port pins that are externally pulled low will source current provided that pull-up resistors are activated. Port pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

This port has alternative pin functions for pin change interrupts, ADC, serial interfaces, and debugWire. See “Alternative Port Functions” on page 63.

2. Overview

ATtiny828 is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontrollers based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATtiny828 achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

Figure 3. Block Diagram



The AVR core combines a rich instruction set with 32 general purpose working registers. All 32 registers are directly connected to the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), allowing two independent registers to be accessed in a single instruction, executed in one clock cycle. The resulting architecture is compact and code efficient while achieving throughputs up to ten times faster than conventional CISC microcontrollers.

ATtiny828 provides the following features:

- 8K bytes of in-system programmable Flash
- 512 bytes of SRAM data memory
- 256 bytes of EEPROM data memory
- 28 general purpose I/O lines
- 32 general purpose working registers
- An 8-bit timer/counter with two PWM channels
- A16-bit timer/counter with two PWM channels
- Internal and external interrupts
- A 10-bit ADC with 4 internal and 28 external chanels
- An ultra-low power, programmable watchdog timer with internal oscillator
- A programmable USART with start frame detection
- A slave, I^2C compliant Two-Wire Interface (TWI)
- A master/slave Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- A calibrated 8MHz oscillator
- A calibrated 32kHz, ultra low power oscillator
- Three software selectable power saving modes.

The device includes the following modes for saving power:

- Idle mode: stops the CPU while allowing the timer/counter, ADC, analog comparator, SPI, TWI, and interrupt system to continue functioning
- ADC Noise Reduction mode: minimizes switching noise during ADC conversions by stopping the CPU and all I/O modules except the ADC
- Power-down mode: registers keep their contents and all chip functions are disabled until the next interrupt or hardware reset

The device is manufactured using Atmel's high density non-volatile memory technology. The Flash program memory can be re-programmed in-system through a serial interface, by a conventional non-volatile memory programmer or by an on-chip boot code, running on the AVR core. The boot program can use any interface to download the application program to the Flash memory. Software in the boot section of the Flash executes while the application section of the Flash is updated, providing true read-while-write operation.

The ATtiny828 AVR is supported by a full suite of program and system development tools including: C compilers, macro assemblers, program debugger/simulators and evaluation kits.

3. General Information

3.1 Resources

A comprehensive set of drivers, application notes, data sheets and descriptions on development tools are available for download at http://www.atmel.com/avr.

3.2 Code Examples

This documentation contains simple code examples that briefly show how to use various parts of the device. These code examples assume that the part specific header file is included before compilation. Be aware that not all C compiler vendors include bit definitions in the header files and interrupt handling in C is compiler dependent. Please confirm with the C compiler documentation for more details.

3.3 Data Retention

Reliability Qualification results show that the projected data retention failure rate is much less than 1 PPM over 20 years at 85°C or 100 years at 25°C.

4. Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page(s)
(0xFF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xFA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF1)	OSCTCAL0B	Oscillator Temperature Compensation Register B								Page 33
(0xF0)	OSCTCAL0A	Oscillator Temperature Compensation Register A								Page 33
(0xEF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xED)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE9)	TOCPMSA1	TOCC7S1	TOCC7S0	TOCC6S1	TOCC6S0	TOCC5S1	TOCC5S0	TOCC4S1	TOCC4S0	Page 127
(0xE8)	TOCPMSA0	TOCC3S1	TOCC3S0	TOCC2S1	TOCC2S0	TOCC1S1	TOCC1S0	TOCC0S1	TOCC0S0	Page 127
(0xE7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE2)	TOCPMCOE	TOCC7OE	TOCC6OE	TOCC5OE	TOCC4OE	TOCC3OE	TOCC2OE	TOCC1OE	TOCC0OE	Page 128
(0xE1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDF)	DIDR3	–	–	–	–	ADC27D	ADC26D	ADC25D	ADC24D	Page 154
(0xDE)	DIDR2	ADC23D	ADC22D	ADC21D	ADC20D	ADC19D	ADC18D	ADC17D	ADC16D	Page 154
(0xDD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xD0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xCA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC6)	UDR	USART Data Register								Pages 184, 195
(0xC5)	UBRRH	–	–	–	–	USART Baud Register High				Page 189, 198
(0xC4)	UBRRL	USART Baud Rate Register Low								Page 189, 198
(0xC3)	UCSRD	RXSIE	RXS	SFDE	–	–	–	–	–	Page 188
(0xC2)	UCSRC	UMSEL1	UMSEL0	UPM1	UPM0	USBS	UCSZ1/UDO	UCSZ0/UCP	UCPOL	Page 186, 197
(0xC1)	UCSRB	RXCIE	TXCIE	UDRIE	RXEN	TXEN	UCSZ2	RXB8	TXB8	Page 185, 196
(0xC0)	UCSRA	RXC	TXC	UDRE	FE	DOR	UPE	U2X	MPCM	Page 184, 196
(0xBF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page(s)
(0xBD)	TWSD	TWI Slave Data Register								Page 211
(0xBC)	TWSA	TWI Slave Address Register								Page 210
(0xBB)	TWSAM	TWI Slave Address Mask Register							TWAE	Page 211
(0xBA)	TWSSRA	TWDIF	TWASIF	TWCH	TWRA	TWC	TWBE	TWDIR	TWAS	Page 209
(0xB9)	TWSCRB	–	–	–	–	–	TWAA	TWCMD1	TWCMD0	Page 208
(0xB8)	TWSCRA	TWSHE	–	TWDIE	TWASIE	TWEN	TWSIE	TWPME	TWSME	Page 207
(0xB7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAD)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xAA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xA0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9E)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9B)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x9A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x99)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x98)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x97)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x96)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x95)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x94)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x93)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x92)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x91)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x90)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8E)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x8B)	OCR1BH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B High Byte								Page 128
(0x8A)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register B Low Byte								Page 128
(0x89)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A High Byte								Page 128
(0x88)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 – Output Compare Register A Low Byte								Page 128
(0x87)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register High Byte								Page 129
(0x86)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 – Input Capture Register Low Byte								Page 129
(0x85)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register High Byte								Page 128
(0x84)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 – Counter Register Low Byte								Page 128
(0x83)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x82)	TCCR1C	FOC1A	FOC1B	–	–	–	–	–	–	Page 127
(0x81)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	Page 125
(0x80)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	–	–	WGM11	WGM10	Page 123
(0x7F)	DIDR1	ADC15D	ADC14D	ADC13D	ADC12D	ADC11D	ADC10D	ADC9D	ADC8D	Page 154
(0x7E)	DIDR0	ADC7D	ADC6D	ADC5D	ADC4D	ADC3D	ADC2D	ADC1D	ADC0D	Pages 136, 154
(0x7D)	ADMUXB	–	–	REFS	–	–	–	–	MUX5	Page 150
(0x7C)	ADMUXA	–	–	–	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	Page 149
(0x7B)	ADCSRB	–	–	–	–	ADLAR	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	Page 153
(0x7A)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	Page 151

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page(s)
(0x79)	ADCH	ADC – Conversion Result High Byte								Page 151
(0x78)	ADCL	ADC – Conversion Result Low Byte								Page 151
(0x77)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x76)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x75)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x74)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x73)	PCMSK3	–	–	–	–	PCINT27	PCINT26	PCINT25	PCINT24	Page 54
(0x72)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x71)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x70)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x6F)	TIMSK1	–	–	ICIE1	–	–	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1	Page 129
(0x6E)	TIMSK0	–	–	–	–	–	OCIE0B	OCIE0A	TOIE0	Page 102
(0x6D)	PCMSK2	PCINT23	PCINT22	PCINT21	PCINT20	PCINT19	PCINT18	PCINT17	PCINT16	Page 54
(0x6C)	PCMSK1	PCINT15	PCINT14	PCINT13	PCINT12	PCINT11	PCINT10	PCINT9	PCINT8	Page 54
(0x6B)	PCMSK0	PCINT7	PCINT6	PCINT5	PCINT4	PCINT3	PCINT2	PCINT1	PCINT0	Page 55
(0x6A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x69)	EICRA	–	–	–	–	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	Page 55
(0x68)	PCICR	–	–	–	–	PCIE3	PCIE2	PCIE1	PCIE0	Page 56
(0x67)	OSCCAL1	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAL11	CAL10	Page 33
(0x66)	OSCCAL0	CAL07	CAL06	CAL05	CAL04	CAL03	CAL02	CAL01	CAL00	Page 32
(0x65)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x64)	PRR	PRTWI	–	PRTIM0	–	PRTIM1	PRSPI	PRUSART0	PRADC	Page 37
(0x63)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x62)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x61)	CLKPR	–	–	–	–	CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	Page 31
(0x60)	WDTCSR	WDIF	WDIE	WDP3	–	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	Page 46
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	Page 15
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	–	–	–	–	–	–	SP9	SP8	Page 14
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	Page 14
0x3C (0x5C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x3B (0x5B)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x3A (0x5A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x39 (0x59)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x38 (0x58)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCSR	SPMIE	RWWSB	RSIG	RWWSRE	RWFLB	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	Page 223
0x36 (0x56)	CCP	CPU Change Protection Register								Page 14
0x35 (0x55)	MCUCR	–	–	–	–	–	–	IVSEL	–	Page 53
0x34 (0x54)	MCUSR	–	–	–	–	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	Page 45
0x33 (0x53)	SMCR	–	–	–	–	–	SM1	SM0	SE	Page 37
0x32 (0x52)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x31 (0x51)	DWDR	debugWire Data Register								Page 213
0x30 (0x50)	ACSRA	ACD	ACPMUX2	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	Page 134
0x2F (0x4F)	ACSRB	HSEL	HLEV	ACLP		ACNMUX1	ACNMUX0	ACPMUX1	ACPMUX0	Page 135
0x2E (0x4E)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								Page 163
0x2D (0x4D)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	SPR1	SPR0	Page 162
0x2C (0x4C)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	Page 161
0x2B (0x4B)	GPIOR2	General Purpose I/O Register 2								Page 25
0x2A (0x4A)	GPIOR1	General Purpose I/O Register 1								Page 25
0x29 (0x49)	Reserved									
0x28 (0x48)	OCR0B	Timer/Counter0 – Output Compare Register B								Page 102
0x27 (0x47)	OCR0A	Timer/Counter0 – Output Compare Register A								Page 102
0x26 (0x46)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 – Counter Register								Page 101
0x25 (0x45)	TCCR0B	FOC0A	FOC0B	–	–	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	Page 100
0x24 (0x44)	TCCR0A	COM0A1	COM0A0	COM0B1	COM0B0	–	–	WGM01	WGM00	Page 97
0x23 (0x43)	GTCCR	TSM	–	–	–	–	–	–	PSR	Page 132
0x22 (0x42)	Reserved									
0x21 (0x41)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								Page 23
0x20 (0x40)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								Page 24
0x1F (0x3F)	EECR	–	–	EEPM1	EEPM0	EERIE	EEMPE	EEPE	EERE	Page 24
0x1E (0x3E)	GPIOR0	General Purpose I/O register 0								Page 26
0x1D (0x3D)	EIMSK	–	–	–	–	–	–	INT1	INT0	Page 56
0x1C (0x3C)	EIFR	–	–	–	–	–	–	INT1	INTF0	Page 57
0x1B (0x3B)	PCIFR	–	–	–	–	PCIF3	PCIF2	PCIF1	PCIF0	Page 57
0x1A (0x3A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x19 (0x39)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x18 (0x38)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x17 (0x37)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x16 (0x36)	TIFR1	–	–	ICF1	–	–	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1	Page 130

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page(s)
0x15 (0x35)	TIFR0	–	–	–	–	–	OCF0B	OCF0A	TOV0	Page 103
0x14 (0x34)	PHDE	–	–	–	–	–	PHDEC	–	–	Page 81
0x13 (0x33)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x12 (0x32)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x11 (0x31)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x10 (0x30)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0F (0x2F)	PUED	–	–	–	–	PUED3	PUED2	PUED1	PUED0	Page 82
0x0E (0x2E)	PORTD	–	–	–	–	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	Page 82
0x0D (0x2D)	DDRD	–	–	–	–	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	Page 82
0x0C (0x2C)	PIND	–	–	–	–	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	Page 83
0x0B (0x2B)	PUEC	PUEC7	PUEC6	PUEC5	PUEC4	PUEC3	PUEC2	PUEC1	PUEC0	Page 83
0x0A (0x2A)	PORTC	PORTC7	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	Page 83
0x09 (0x29)	DDRC	DDC7	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	Page 83
0x08 (0x28)	PINC	PINC7	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	Page 84
0x07 (0x27)	PUEB	PUEB7	PUEB6	PUEB5	PUEB4	PUEB3	PUEB2	PUEB1	PUEB0	Page 84
0x06 (0x26)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	Page 84
0x05 (0x25)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	Page 84
0x04 (0x24)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	Page 85
0x03 (0x23)	PUEA	PUEA7	PUEA6	PUEA5	PUEA4	PUEA3	PUEA2	PUEA1	PUEA0	Page 85
0x02 (0x22)	PORTA	PORTA7	PORTA6	PORTA5	PORTA4	PORTA3	PORTA2	PORTA1	PORTA0	Page 85
0x01 (0x21)	DDRA	DDA7	DDA6	DDA5	DDA4	DDA3	DDA2	DDA1	DDA0	Page 85
0x00 (0x20)	PINA	PINA7	PINA6	PINA5	PINA4	PINA3	PINA2	PINA1	PINA0	Page 86

Note:
1. For compatibility with future devices, reserved bits should be written to zero if accessed. Reserved I/O memory addresses should never be written.
2. I/O Registers within the address range 0x00 - 0x1F are directly bit-accessible using the SBI and CBI instructions. In these registers, the value of single bits can be checked by using the SBIS and SBIC instructions.
3. Some of the Status Flags are cleared by writing a logical one to them. Note that, unlike most other AVRs, the CBI and SBI instructions will only operation the specified bit, and can therefore be used on registers containing such Status Flags. The CBI and SBI instructions work with registers 0x00 to 0x1F only.

5. Instruction Set Summary

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC INSTRUCTIONS					
ADD	Rd, Rr	Add two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADC	Rd, Rr	Add with Carry two Registers	Rd ← Rd + Rr + C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
ADIW	Rdl,K	Add Immediate to Word	Rdh:Rdl ← Rdh:Rdl + K	Z,C,N,V,S	2
SUB	Rd, Rr	Subtract two Registers	Rd ← Rd - Rr	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SUBI	Rd, K	Subtract Constant from Register	Rd ← Rd - K	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBC	Rd, Rr	Subtract with Carry two Registers	Rd ← Rd - Rr - C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBCI	Rd, K	Subtract with Carry Constant from Reg.	Rd ← Rd - K - C	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBIW	Rdl,K	Subtract Immediate from Word	Rdh:Rdl ← Rdh:Rdl - K	Z,C,N,V,S	2
AND	Rd, Rr	Logical AND Registers	Rd ← Rd • Rr	Z,N,V	1
ANDI	Rd, K	Logical AND Register and Constant	Rd ← Rd • K	Z,N,V	1
OR	Rd, Rr	Logical OR Registers	Rd ← Rd v Rr	Z,N,V	1
ORI	Rd, K	Logical OR Register and Constant	Rd ← Rd v K	Z,N,V	1
EOR	Rd, Rr	Exclusive OR Registers	Rd ← Rd ⊕ Rr	Z,N,V	1
COM	Rd	One's Complement	Rd ← 0xFF – Rd	Z,C,N,V	1
NEG	Rd	Two's Complement	Rd ← 0x00 – Rd	Z,C,N,V,H	1
SBR	Rd,K	Set Bit(s) in Register	Rd ← Rd v K	Z,N,V	1
CBR	Rd,K	Clear Bit(s) in Register	Rd ← Rd • (0xFF - K)	Z,N,V	1
INC	Rd	Increment	Rd ← Rd + 1	Z,N,V	1
DEC	Rd	Decrement	Rd ← Rd – 1	Z,N,V	1
TST	Rd	Test for Zero or Minus	Rd ← Rd • Rd	Z,N,V	1
CLR	Rd	Clear Register	Rd ← Rd ⊕ Rd	Z,N,V	1
SER	Rd	Set Register	Rd ← 0xFF	None	1
BRANCH INSTRUCTIONS					
RJMP	k	Relative Jump	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	2
IJMP		Indirect Jump to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	2
RCALL	k	Relative Subroutine Call	PC ← PC + k + 1	None	3
ICALL		Indirect Call to (Z)	PC ← Z	None	3
RET		Subroutine Return	PC ← STACK	None	4
RETI		Interrupt Return	PC ← STACK	I	4
CPSE	Rd,Rr	Compare, Skip if Equal	if (Rd = Rr) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
CP	Rd,Rr	Compare	Rd – Rr	Z, N,V,C,H	1
CPC	Rd,Rr	Compare with Carry	Rd – Rr – C	Z, N,V,C,H	1
CPI	Rd,K	Compare Register with Immediate	Rd – K	Z, N,V,C,H	1
SBRC	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register Cleared	if (Rr(b)=0) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
SBRS	Rr, b	Skip if Bit in Register is Set	if (Rr(b)=1) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
SBIC	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register Cleared	if (P(b)=0) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
SBIS	P, b	Skip if Bit in I/O Register is Set	if (P(b)=1) PC ← PC + 2 or 3	None	1/2/3
BRBS	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Set	if (SREG(s) = 1) then PC←PC+k + 1	None	1/2
BRBC	s, k	Branch if Status Flag Cleared	if (SREG(s) = 0) then PC←PC+k + 1	None	1/2
BREQ	k	Branch if Equal	if (Z = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRNE	k	Branch if Not Equal	if (Z = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRCS	k	Branch if Carry Set	if (C = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRCC	k	Branch if Carry Cleared	if (C = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRSH	k	Branch if Same or Higher	if (C = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRLO	k	Branch if Lower	if (C = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRMI	k	Branch if Minus	if (N = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRPL	k	Branch if Plus	if (N = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRGE	k	Branch if Greater or Equal, Signed	if (N ⊕ V= 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRLT	k	Branch if Less Than Zero, Signed	if (N ⊕ V= 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRHS	k	Branch if Half Carry Flag Set	if (H = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRHC	k	Branch if Half Carry Flag Cleared	if (H = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRTS	k	Branch if T Flag Set	if (T = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRTC	k	Branch if T Flag Cleared	if (T = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRVS	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Set	if (V = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRVC	k	Branch if Overflow Flag is Cleared	if (V = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRIE	k	Branch if Interrupt Enabled	if (I = 1) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BRID	k	Branch if Interrupt Disabled	if (I = 0) then PC ← PC + k + 1	None	1/2
BIT AND BIT-TEST INSTRUCTIONS					
SBI	P,b	Set Bit in I/O Register	I/O(P,b) ← 1	None	2
CBI	P,b	Clear Bit in I/O Register	I/O(P,b) ← 0	None	2
LSL	Rd	Logical Shift Left	Rd(n+1) ← Rd(n), Rd(0) ← 0	Z,C,N,V	1
LSR	Rd	Logical Shift Right	Rd(n) ← Rd(n+1), Rd(7) ← 0	Z,C,N,V	1
ROL	Rd	Rotate Left Through Carry	Rd(0)←C,Rd(n+1)← Rd(n),C←Rd(7)	Z,C,N,V	1
ROR	Rd	Rotate Right Through Carry	Rd(7)←C,Rd(n)← Rd(n+1),C←Rd(0)	Z,C,N,V	1

Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
ASR	Rd	Arithmetic Shift Right	Rd(n) ← Rd(n+1), n=0..6	Z,C,N,V	1
SWAP	Rd	Swap Nibbles	Rd(3..0)←Rd(7..4),Rd(7..4)←Rd(3..0)	None	1
BSET	s	Flag Set	SREG(s) ← 1	SREG(s)	1
BCLR	s	Flag Clear	SREG(s) ← 0	SREG(s)	1
BST	Rr, b	Bit Store from Register to T	T ← Rr(b)	T	1
BLD	Rd, b	Bit load from T to Register	Rd(b) ← T	None	1
SEC		Set Carry	C ← 1	C	1
CLC		Clear Carry	C ← 0	C	1
SEN		Set Negative Flag	N ← 1	N	1
CLN		Clear Negative Flag	N ← 0	N	1
SEZ		Set Zero Flag	Z ← 1	Z	1
CLZ		Clear Zero Flag	Z ← 0	Z	1
SEI		Global Interrupt Enable	I ← 1	I	1
CLI		Global Interrupt Disable	I ← 0	I	1
SES		Set Signed Test Flag	S ← 1	S	1
CLS		Clear Signed Test Flag	S ← 0	S	1
SEV		Set Twos Complement Overflow.	V ← 1	V	1
CLV		Clear Twos Complement Overflow	V ← 0	V	1
SET		Set T in SREG	T ← 1	T	1
CLT		Clear T in SREG	T ← 0	T	1
SEH		Set Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 1	H	1
CLH		Clear Half Carry Flag in SREG	H ← 0	H	1
DATA TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS					
MOV	Rd, Rr	Move Between Registers	Rd ← Rr	None	1
MOVW	Rd, Rr	Copy Register Word	Rd+1:Rd ← Rr+1:Rr	None	1
LDI	Rd, K	Load Immediate	Rd ← K	None	1
LD	Rd, X	Load Indirect	Rd ← (X)	None	2
LD	Rd, X+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	Rd ← (X), X ← X + 1	None	2
LD	Rd, - X	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	X ← X - 1, Rd ← (X)	None	2
LD	Rd, Y	Load Indirect	Rd ← (Y)	None	2
LD	Rd, Y+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	Rd ← (Y), Y ← Y + 1	None	2
LD	Rd, - Y	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Y ← Y - 1, Rd ← (Y)	None	2
LDD	Rd,Y+q	Load Indirect with Displacement	Rd ← (Y + q)	None	2
LD	Rd, Z	Load Indirect	Rd ← (Z)	None	2
LD	Rd, Z+	Load Indirect and Post-Inc.	Rd ← (Z), Z ← Z+1	None	2
LD	Rd, -Z	Load Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Z ← Z - 1, Rd ← (Z)	None	2
LDD	Rd, Z+q	Load Indirect with Displacement	Rd ← (Z + q)	None	2
LDS	Rd, k	Load Direct from SRAM	Rd ← (k)	None	2
ST	X, Rr	Store Indirect	(X) ← Rr	None	2
ST	X+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	(X) ← Rr, X ← X + 1	None	2
ST	- X, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	X ← X - 1, (X) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Y, Rr	Store Indirect	(Y) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Y+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	(Y) ← Rr, Y ← Y + 1	None	2
ST	- Y, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Y ← Y - 1, (Y) ← Rr	None	2
STD	Y+q,Rr	Store Indirect with Displacement	(Y + q) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Z, Rr	Store Indirect	(Z) ← Rr	None	2
ST	Z+, Rr	Store Indirect and Post-Inc.	(Z) ← Rr, Z ← Z + 1	None	2
ST	-Z, Rr	Store Indirect and Pre-Dec.	Z ← Z - 1, (Z) ← Rr	None	2
STD	Z+q,Rr	Store Indirect with Displacement	(Z + q) ← Rr	None	2
STS	k, Rr	Store Direct to SRAM	(k) ← Rr	None	2
LPM		Load Program Memory	R0 ← (Z)	None	3
LPM	Rd, Z	Load Program Memory	Rd ← (Z)	None	3
LPM	Rd, Z+	Load Program Memory and Post-Inc	Rd ← (Z), Z ← Z+1	None	3
SPM		Store Program Memory	(Z) ← R1:R0	None	-
IN	Rd, P	In Port	Rd ← P	None	1
OUT	P, Rr	Out Port	P ← Rr	None	1
PUSH	Rr	Push Register on Stack	STACK ← Rr	None	2
POP	Rd	Pop Register from Stack	Rd ← STACK	None	2
MCU CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS					
NOP		No Operation		None	1
SLEEP		Sleep	(see specific descr. for Sleep function)	None	1
WDR		Watchdog Reset	(see specific descr. for WDR/timer)	None	1
BREAK		Break	For On-chip Debug Only	None	N/A

6. Ordering Information

6.1 ATtiny828

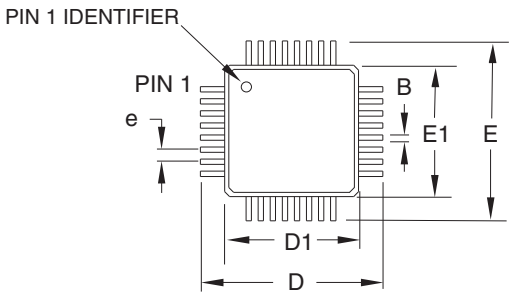
Speed (MHz) [1]	Supply Voltage (V) [1]	Temperature Range	Package [2]	Accuracy [3]	Ordering Code [4]
20 MHz	1.7 – 5.5V	Industrial [5] (-40°C to +85°C)	32A	±10%	ATtiny828-AU
				±2%	ATtiny828R-AU
				±10%	ATtiny828-AUR
				±2%	ATtiny828R-AUR
			32M1-A	±10%	ATtiny828-MU
				±2%	ATtiny828R-MU
				±10%	ATtiny828-MUR
				±2%	ATtiny828R-MUR

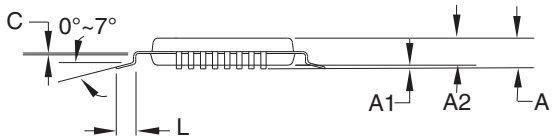
Notes:
1. For speed vs. supply voltage, see section “Speed” on page 249.
2. All packages are Pb-free, halide-free and fully green and they comply with the European directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS).
3. Indicates accuracy of internal oscillator. See “Accuracy of Calibrated Internal Oscillator” on page 249.
4. Code indicators:
   - U: matte tin
   - R: tape & reel
5. These devices can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50 mm, Quad Flat No-Lead (QFN)

7. Packaging Information

7.1 32A





COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of measure = mm)

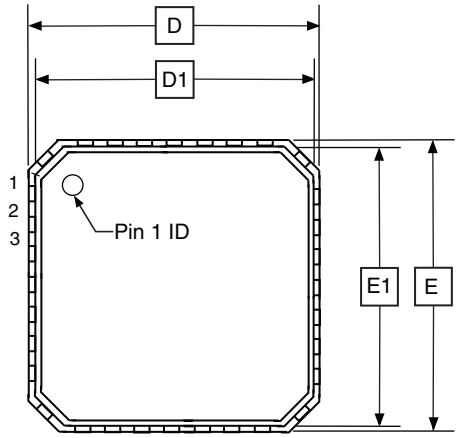
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	1.20	
A1	0.05	–	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	8.75	9.00	9.25	
D1	6.90	7.00	7.10	Note 2
E	8.75	9.00	9.25	
E1	6.90	7.00	7.10	Note 2
B	0.30	–	0.45	
C	0.09	–	0.20	
L	0.45	–	0.75	
e	0.80 TYP			

Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation ABA.
2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10mm maximum.

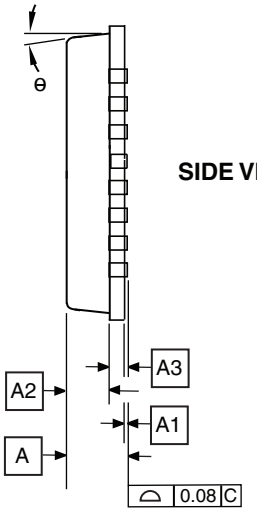
2010-10-20

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**32A,** 32-lead, 7 x 7mm body size, 1.0mm body thickness, 0.8mm lead pitch, thin profile plastic quad flat package (TQFP)	32A	C

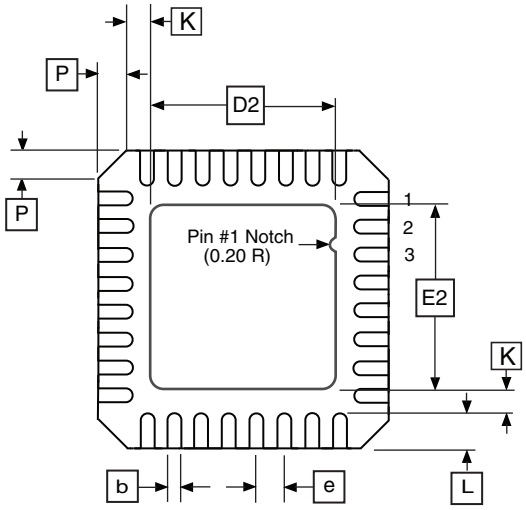
7.2 32M1-A



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

Note: JEDEC Standard MO-220, Fig. 2 (Anvil Singulation), VHHD-2.

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	–	0.02	0.05	
A2	–	0.65	1.00	
A3		0.20 REF		
b	0.18	0.23	0.30	
D	4.90	5.00	5.10	
D1	4.70	4.75	4.80	
D2	2.95	3.10	3.25	
E	4.90	5.00	5.10	
E1	4.70	4.75	4.80	
E2	2.95	3.10	3.25	
e		0.50 BSC		
L	0.30	0.40	0.50	
P	–	–	0.60	
θ	–	–	12^{o}	
K	0.20	–	–	

5/25/06

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**32M1-A**, 32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0mm Body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm, 3.10mm Exposed Pad, Micro Lead Frame Package (MLF)	32M1-A	E

8. Errata

The revision letters in this section refer to the revision of the corresponding ATtiny828 device.

8.1 Rev. A

- Port Pin Restrictions When ULP Oscillator Is Disabled

1. Port Pin Restrictions When ULP Oscillator Is Disabled

Port pin PD3 is not guaranteed to perform as a reliable input when the Ultra Low Power (ULP) oscillator is not running. In addition, the pin is pulled down internally when ULP oscillator is disabled. TWI and SPI use may be limited when ULP is not running since pin PD3 is used by SCL and SCK signals.

Problem Fix / Workaround

The ULP oscillator is automatically activated when required. To use PD3 as an input or clock signal of TWI/SPI, activate the watchdog timer. The watchdog timer automatically enables the ULP oscillator.

9. Revision History

Doc. Rev.	Date	Comments
8371A	08/2012	Initial document release.

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