Atmel 8-bit Microcontroller with 4/8/16/32KBytes In-System Programmable Flash

ATmega48A; ATmega48PA; ATmega88A; ATmega88PA; ATmega168A; ATmega168PA; ATmega328; ATmega328P

SUMMARY

Features

- High Performance, Low Power Atmel®AVR® 8-Bit Microcontroller Family
- Advanced RISC Architecture
  - 131 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
  - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
  - Fully Static Operation
  - Up to 20 MIPS Throughput at 20MHz
  - On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- High Endurance Non-volatile Memory Segments
  - 4/8/16/32KBytes of In-System Self-Programmable Flash program memory
  - 256/512/512/1KBytes EEPROM
  - 512/1K/1K/2KBytes Internal SRAM
  - Write/Erase Cycles: 10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM
  - Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/100 years at 25°C(1)
  - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
    - In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program
    - True Read-While-Write Operation
  - Programming Lock for Software Security
- Atmel® QTouch® library support
  - Capacitive touch buttons, sliders and wheels
  - QTouch and QMatrix® acquisition
  - Up to 64 sense channels
- Peripheral Features
  - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
  - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare Mode, and Capture Mode
  - Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator
  - Six PWM Channels
  - 8-channel 10-bit ADC in TQFP and QFN/MLF package
    - Temperature Measurement
  - 6-channel 10-bit ADC in PDIP Package
    - Temperature Measurement
  - Programmable Serial USART
  - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
  - Byte-oriented 2-wire Serial Interface (Philips I^2C compatible)
  - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
  - On-chip Analog Comparator
  - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change
- Special Microcontroller Features
  - Power-on Reset and Programmable Brown-out Detection
  - Internal Calibrated Oscillator
  - External and Internal Interrupt Sources
  - Six Sleep Modes: Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-save, Power-down, Standby, and Extended Standby
- I/O and Packages
  - 23 Programmable I/O Lines
  - 28-pin PDIP, 32-lead TQFP, 28-pad QFN/MLF and 32-pad QFN/MLF
- Operating Voltage:
  - 1.8 - 5.5V
- Temperature Range:
  - -40°C to 85°C
- Speed Grade:
  - 0 - 4MHz@1.8 - 5.5V, 0 - 10MHz@2.7 - 5.5.V, 0 - 20MHz @ 4.5 - 5.5V
- Power Consumption at 1MHz, 1.8V, 25°C
  - Active Mode: 0.2mA
  - Power-down Mode: 0.1µA
  - Power-save Mode: 0.75µA (Including 32kHz RTC)

1. Pin Configurations

Figure 1-1. Pinout ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P

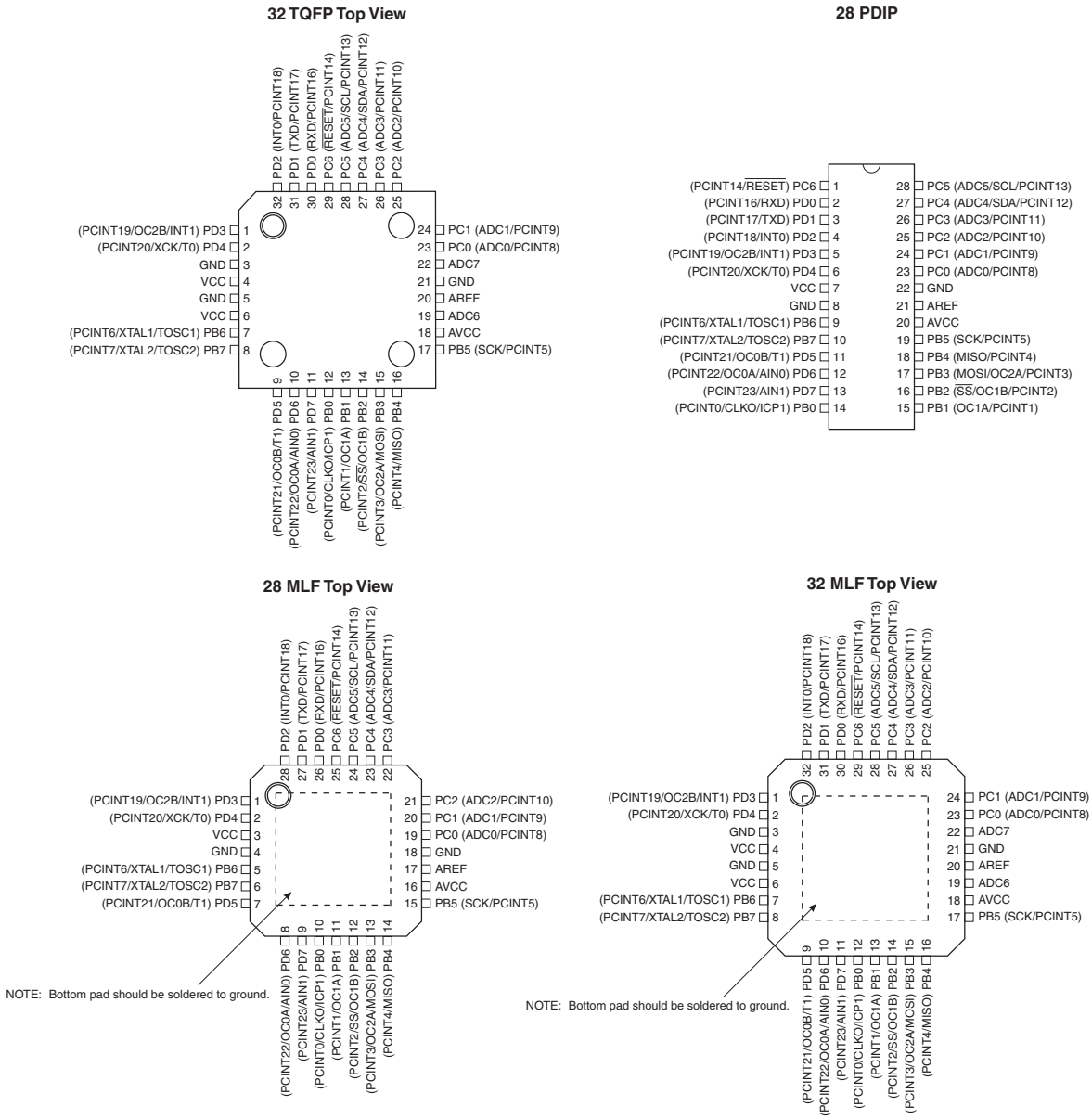


Table 1-1. 32UFBGA - Pinout ATmega48A/48PA/88A/88PA/168A/168PA

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	PD2	PD1	PC6	PC4	PC2	PC1
B	PD3	PD4	PD0	PC5	PC3	PC0
C	GND	GND			ADC7	GND
D	VDD	VDD			AREF	ADC6
E	PB6	PD6	PB0	PB2	AVDD	PB5
F	PB7	PD5	PD7	PB1	PB3	PB4

1.1 Pin Descriptions

1.1.1 VCC

Digital supply voltage.

1.1.2 GND

Ground.

1.1.3 Port B (PB7:0) XTAL1/XTAL2/TOSC1/TOSC2

Port B is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port B output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port B pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port B pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

Depending on the clock selection fuse settings, PB6 can be used as input to the inverting Oscillator amplifier and input to the internal clock operating circuit.

Depending on the clock selection fuse settings, PB7 can be used as output from the inverting Oscillator amplifier.

If the Internal Calibrated RC Oscillator is used as chip clock source, PB7...6 is used as TOSC2...1 input for the Asynchronous Timer/Counter2 if the AS2 bit in ASSR is set.

The various special features of Port B are elaborated in ”Alternate Functions of Port B” on page 83 and ”System Clock and Clock Options” on page 26.

1.1.4 Port C (PC5:0)

Port C is a 7-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The PC5...0 output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port C pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port C pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

1.1.5 PC6/$\overline{\text{RESET}}$

If the RSTDISBL Fuse is programmed, PC6 is used as an I/O pin. Note that the electrical characteristics of PC6 differ from those of the other pins of Port C.

If the RSTDISBL Fuse is unprogrammed, PC6 is used as a 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. The minimum pulse length is given in Table 29-12 on page 310. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate a Reset.

The various special features of Port C are elaborated in ”Alternate Functions of Port C” on page 86.

1.1.6 Port D (PD7:0)

Port D is an 8-bit bi-directional I/O port with internal pull-up resistors (selected for each bit). The Port D output buffers have symmetrical drive characteristics with both high sink and source capability. As inputs, Port D pins that are externally pulled low will source current if the pull-up resistors are activated. The Port D pins are tri-stated when a reset condition becomes active, even if the clock is not running.

The various special features of Port D are elaborated in ”Alternate Functions of Port D” on page 89.

1.1.7 AV_{CC}

AV_{CC} is the supply voltage pin for the A/D Converter, PC3:0, and ADC7:6. It should be externally connected to V_{CC}, even if the ADC is not used. If the ADC is used, it should be connected to V_{CC} through a low-pass filter. Note that PC6...4 use digital supply voltage, V_{CC}.

1.1.8 AREF

AREF is the analog reference pin for the A/D Converter.

1.1.9 ADC7:6 (TQFP and QFN/MLF Package Only)

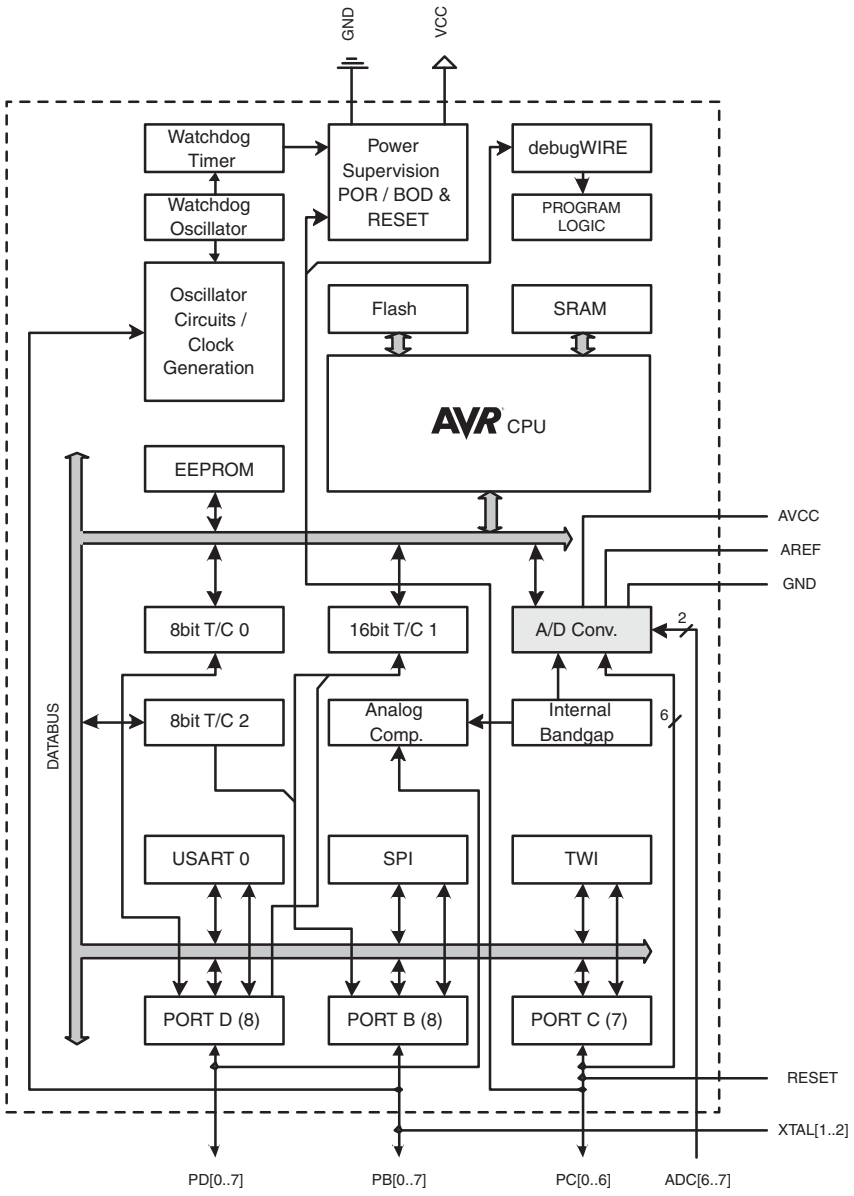
In the TQFP and QFN/MLF package, ADC7:6 serve as analog inputs to the A/D converter. These pins are powered from the analog supply and serve as 10-bit ADC channels.

2. Overview

The ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P is a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture. By executing powerful instructions in a single clock cycle, the ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P achieves throughputs approaching 1 MIPS per MHz allowing the system designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed.

2.1 Block Diagram

Figure 2-1. Block Diagram



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

The ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P provides the following features: 4K/8Kbytes of In-System Programmable Flash with Read-While-Write capabilities, 256/512/512/1Kbytes EEPROM, 512/1K/1K/2Kbytes SRAM, 23 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, three flexible Timer/Counters with compare modes, internal and external interrupts, a serial programmable USART, a byte-oriented 2-wire Serial Interface, an SPI serial port, a 6-channel 10-bit ADC (8 channels in TQFP and QFN/MLF packages), a programmable Watchdog Timer with internal Oscillator, and five software selectable power saving modes. The Idle mode stops the CPU while allowing the SRAM, Timer/Counters, USART, 2-wire Serial Interface, SPI port, and interrupt system to continue functioning. The Power-down mode saves the register contents but freezes the Oscillator, disabling all other chip functions until the next interrupt or hardware reset. In Power-save mode, the asynchronous timer continues to run, allowing the user to maintain a timer base while the rest of the device is sleeping. The ADC Noise Reduction mode stops the CPU and all I/O modules except asynchronous timer and ADC, to minimize switching noise during ADC conversions. In Standby mode, the crystal/resonator Oscillator is running while the rest of the device is sleeping. This allows very fast start-up combined with low power consumption.

Atmel® offers the QTouch® library for embedding capacitive touch buttons, sliders and wheels functionality into AVR® microcontrollers. The patented charge-transfer signal acquisition offers robust sensing and includes fully debounced reporting of touch keys and includes Adjacent Key Suppression® (AKS™) technology for unambiguous detection of key events. The easy-to-use QTouch Suite toolchain allows you to explore, develop and debug your own touch applications.

The device is manufactured using Atmel's high density non-volatile memory technology. The On-chip ISP Flash allows the program memory to be reprogrammed In-System through an SPI serial interface, by a conventional non-volatile memory programmer, or by an On-chip Boot program running on the AVR core. The Boot program can use any interface to download the application program in the Application Flash memory. Software in the Boot Flash section will continue to run while the Application Flash section is updated, providing true Read-While-Write operation. By combining an 8-bit RISC CPU with In-System Self-Programmable Flash on a monolithic chip, the Atmel ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P is a powerful microcontroller that provides a highly flexible and cost effective solution to many embedded control applications.

The ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P AVR is supported with a full suite of program and system development tools including: C Compilers, Macro Assemblers, Program Debugger/Simulators, In-Circuit Emulators, and Evaluation kits.

2.2 Comparison Between Processors

The ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P differ only in memory sizes, boot loader support, and interrupt vector sizes. Table 2-1 summarizes the different memory and interrupt vector sizes for the devices.

Table 2-1. Memory Size Summary

Device	Flash	EEPROM	RAM	Interrupt Vector Size
ATmega48A	4KBytes	256Bytes	512Bytes	1 instruction word/vector
ATmega48PA	4KBytes	256Bytes	512Bytes	1 instruction word/vector
ATmega88A	8KBytes	512Bytes	1KBytes	1 instruction word/vector
ATmega88PA	8KBytes	512Bytes	1KBytes	1 instruction word/vector
ATmega168A	16KBytes	512Bytes	1KBytes	2 instruction words/vector
ATmega168PA	16KBytes	512Bytes	1KBytes	2 instruction words/vector
ATmega328	32KBytes	1KBytes	2KBytes	2 instruction words/vector
ATmega328P	32KBytes	1KBytes	2KBytes	2 instruction words/vector

ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P support a real Read-While-Write Self-Programming mechanism. There is a separate Boot Loader Section, and the SPM instruction can only execute from there. In ATmega 48A/48PA there

is no Read-While-Write support and no separate Boot Loader Section. The SPM instruction can execute from the entire Flash

3. Resources

A comprehensive set of development tools, application notes and datasheets are available for download on http://www.atmel.com/avr.

4. 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.

5. About 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.

For I/O Registers located in extended I/O map, “IN”, “OUT”, “SBIS”, “SBIC”, “CBI”, and “SBI” instructions must be replaced with instructions that allow access to extended I/O. Typically “LDS” and “STS” combined with “SBRS”, “SBRC”, “SBR”, and “CBR”.

6. Capacitive Touch Sensing

The Atmel® QTouch® Library provides a simple to use solution to realize touch sensitive interfaces on most Atmel AVR® microcontrollers. The QTouch Library includes support for the Atmel QTouch and Atmel QMatrix® acquisition methods.

Touch sensing can be added to any application by linking the appropriate Atmel QTouch Library for the AVR Microcontroller. This is done by using a simple set of APIs to define the touch channels and sensors, and then calling the touch sensing API’s to retrieve the channel information and determine the touch sensor states.

The QTouch Library is FREE and downloadable from the Atmel website at the following location: www.atmel.com/qtouchlibrary. For implementation details and other information, refer to the Atmel QTouch Library User Guide - also available for download from Atmel website.

7. Register Summary

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(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)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xF0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xED)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEC)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEB)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xEA)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE9)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE8)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE7)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE6)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE4)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE2)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE1)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xE0)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xDE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(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)	UDR0	USART I/O Data Register								194
(0xC5)	UBRR0H					USART Baud Rate Register High				198
(0xC4)	UBRR0L	USART Baud Rate Register Low								198
(0xC3)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xC2)	UCSR0C	UMSEL01	UMSEL00	UPM01	UPM00	USBS0	UCSZ01 /UDORD0	UCSZ00 / UCPHA0	UCPOL0	196/207
(0xC1)	UCSR0B	RXCIE0	TXCIE0	UDRIE0	RXEN0	TXEN0	UCSZ02	RXB80	TXB80	195
(0xC0)	UCSR0A	RXC0	TXC0	UDRE0	FE0	DOR0	UPE0	U2X0	MPCM0	194
(0xBF)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xBE)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0xBD)	TWAMR	TWAM6	TWAM5	TWAM4	TWAM3	TWAM2	TWAM1	TWAM0	–	237
(0xBC)	TWCR	TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	–	TWIE	235
(0xBB)	TWDR	2-wire Serial Interface Data Register								237
(0xBA)	TWAR	TWA6	TWA5	TWA4	TWA3	TWA2	TWA1	TWA0	TWGCE	237
(0xB9)	TWSR	TWS7	TWS6	TWS5	TWS4	TWS3	–	TWPS1	TWPS0	236
(0xB8)	TWBR	2-wire Serial Interface Bit Rate Register								235
(0xB7)	Reserved	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB6)	ASSR	–	EXCLK	AS2	TCN2UB	OCR2AUB	OCR2BUB	TCR2AUB	TCR2BUB	160
(0xB5)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0xB4)	OCR2B	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register B								159
(0xB3)	OCR2A	Timer/Counter2 Output Compare Register A								159
(0xB2)	TCNT2	Timer/Counter2 (8-bit)								159
(0xB1)	TCCR2B	FOC2A	FOC2B	–	–	WGM22	CS22	CS21	CS20	158
(0xB0)	TCCR2A	COM2A1	COM2A0	COM2B1	COM2B0	–	–	WGM21	WGM20	155
(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								136
(0x8A)	OCR1BL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register B Low Byte								136
(0x89)	OCR1AH	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A High Byte								136
(0x88)	OCR1AL	Timer/Counter1 - Output Compare Register A Low Byte								136
(0x87)	ICR1H	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register High Byte								136
(0x86)	ICR1L	Timer/Counter1 - Input Capture Register Low Byte								136
(0x85)	TCNT1H	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register High Byte								135
(0x84)	TCNT1L	Timer/Counter1 - Counter Register Low Byte								135
(0x83)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x82)	TCCR1C	FOC1A	FOC1B	–	–	–	–	–	–	135
(0x81)	TCCR1B	ICNC1	ICES1	–	WGM13	WGM12	CS12	CS11	CS10	134
(0x80)	TCCR1A	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	–	–	WGM11	WGM10	132
(0x7F)	DIDR1	–	–	–	–	–	–	AIN1D	AIN0D	241
(0x7E)	DIDR0	–	–	ADC5D	ADC4D	ADC3D	ADC2D	ADC1D	ADC0D	257
(0x7D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x7C)	ADMUX	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	–	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	254
(0x7B)	ADCSRB	–	ACME	–	–	–	ADTS2	ADTS1	ADTS0	257
(0x7A)	ADCSRA	ADEN	ADSC	ADATE	ADIF	ADIE	ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	255

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
(0x79)	ADCH	ADC Data Register High byte								256
(0x78)	ADCL	ADC Data Register Low byte								256
(0x77)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x76)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x75)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x74)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x73)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x72)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x71)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x70)	TIMSK2	–	–	–	–	–	OCIE2B	OCIE2A	TOIE2	159
(0x6F)	TIMSK1	–	–	ICIE1	–	–	OCIE1B	OCIE1A	TOIE1	136
(0x6E)	TIMSK0	–	–	–	–	–	OCIE0B	OCIE0A	TOIE0	110
(0x6D)	PCMSK2	PCINT23	PCINT22	PCINT21	PCINT20	PCINT19	PCINT18	PCINT17	PCINT16	75
(0x6C)	PCMSK1	–	PCINT14	PCINT13	PCINT12	PCINT11	PCINT10	PCINT9	PCINT8	75
(0x6B)	PCMSK0	PCINT7	PCINT6	PCINT5	PCINT4	PCINT3	PCINT2	PCINT1	PCINT0	75
(0x6A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x69)	EICRA	–	–	–	–	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	72
(0x68)	PCICR	–	–	–	–	–	PCIE2	PCIE1	PCIE0	
(0x67)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x66)	OSCCAL	Oscillator Calibration Register								36
(0x65)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x64)	PRR	PRTWI	PRTIM2	PRTIM0	–	PRTIM1	PRSPI	PRUSART0	PRADC	41
(0x63)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x62)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(0x61)	CLKPR	CLKPCE	–	–	–	CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	36
(0x60)	WDTCSR	WDIF	WDIE	WDP3	WDCE	WDE	WDP2	WDP1	WDP0	54
0x3F (0x5F)	SREG	I	T	H	S	V	N	Z	C	9
0x3E (0x5E)	SPH	–	–	–	–	–	(SP10) [5.]	SP9	SP8	12
0x3D (0x5D)	SPL	SP7	SP6	SP5	SP4	SP3	SP2	SP1	SP0	12
0x3C (0x5C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x3B (0x5B)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x3A (0x5A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x39 (0x59)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x38 (0x58)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x37 (0x57)	SPMCSR	SPMIE	(RWWSB)[5.]	SIGRD	(RWWSRE)[5.]	BLBSET	PGWRT	PGERS	SPMEN	283
0x36 (0x56)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x35 (0x55)	MCUCR	–	BODS[(6)]	BODSE[(6)]	PUD	–	–	IVSEL	IVCE	44/69/92
0x34 (0x54)	MCUSR	–	–	–	–	WDRF	BORF	EXTRF	PORF	54
0x33 (0x53)	SMCR	–	–	–	–	SM2	SM1	SM0	SE	39
0x32 (0x52)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x31 (0x51)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x30 (0x50)	ACSR	ACD	ACBG	ACO	ACI	ACIE	ACIC	ACIS1	ACIS0	240
0x2F (0x4F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x2E (0x4E)	SPDR	SPI Data Register								171
0x2D (0x4D)	SPSR	SPIF	WCOL	–	–	–	–	–	SPI2X	170
0x2C (0x4C)	SPCR	SPIE	SPE	DORD	MSTR	CPOL	CPHA	SPR1	SPR0	169
0x2B (0x4B)	GPIOR2	General Purpose I/O Register 2								25
0x2A (0x4A)	GPIOR1	General Purpose I/O Register 1								25
0x29 (0x49)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x28 (0x48)	OCR0B	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register B								
0x27 (0x47)	OCR0A	Timer/Counter0 Output Compare Register A								
0x26 (0x46)	TCNT0	Timer/Counter0 (8-bit)								
0x25 (0x45)	TCCR0B	FOC0A	FOC0B	–	–	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	
0x24 (0x44)	TCCR0A	COM0A1	COM0A0	COM0B1	COM0B0	–	–	WGM01	WGM00	
0x23 (0x43)	GTCCR	TSM	–	–	–	–	–	PSRASY	PSRSYNC	141/161
0x22 (0x42)	EEARH	(EEPROM Address Register High Byte) [5.]								21
0x21 (0x41)	EEARL	EEPROM Address Register Low Byte								21
0x20 (0x40)	EEDR	EEPROM Data Register								21
0x1F (0x3F)	EECR	–	–	EEPM1	EEPM0	EERIE	EEMPE	EEPE	EERE	21
0x1E (0x3E)	GPIOR0	General Purpose I/O Register 0								25
0x1D (0x3D)	EIMSK	–	–	–	–	–	–	INT1	INT0	73
0x1C (0x3C)	EIFR	–	–	–	–	–	–	INTF1	INTF0	73
0x1B (0x3B)	PCIFR	–	–	–	–	–	PCIF2	PCIF1	PCIF0	
0x1A (0x3A)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x19 (0x39)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x18 (0x38)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x17 (0x37)	TIFR2	–	–	–	–	–	OCF2B	OCF2A	TOV2	160
0x16 (0x36)	TIFR1	–	–	ICF1	–	–	OCF1B	OCF1A	TOV1	137

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Page
0x15 (0x35)	TIFR0	–	–	–	–	–	OCF0B	OCF0A	TOV0	
0x14 (0x34)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x13 (0x33)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x12 (0x32)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x11 (0x31)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x10 (0x30)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0F (0x2F)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0E (0x2E)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0D (0x2D)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0C (0x2C)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0B (0x2B)	PORTD	PORTD7	PORTD6	PORTD5	PORTD4	PORTD3	PORTD2	PORTD1	PORTD0	93
0x0A (0x2A)	DDRD	DDD7	DDD6	DDD5	DDD4	DDD3	DDD2	DDD1	DDD0	93
0x09 (0x29)	PIND	PIND7	PIND6	PIND5	PIND4	PIND3	PIND2	PIND1	PIND0	93
0x08 (0x28)	PORTC	–	PORTC6	PORTC5	PORTC4	PORTC3	PORTC2	PORTC1	PORTC0	92
0x07 (0x27)	DDRC	–	DDC6	DDC5	DDC4	DDC3	DDC2	DDC1	DDC0	92
0x06 (0x26)	PINC	–	PINC6	PINC5	PINC4	PINC3	PINC2	PINC1	PINC0	92
0x05 (0x25)	PORTB	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	92
0x04 (0x24)	DDRB	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	92
0x03 (0x23)	PINB	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	92
0x02 (0x22)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x01 (0x21)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
0x0 (0x20)	Reserved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

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 operate on 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.
4. When using the I/O specific commands IN and OUT, the I/O addresses 0x00 - 0x3F must be used. When addressing I/O Registers as data space using LD and ST instructions, 0x20 must be added to these addresses. The ATmega48A/PA/88A/PA/168A/PA/328/P is a complex microcontroller with more peripheral units than can be supported within the 64 location reserved in Opcode for the IN and OUT instructions. For the Extended I/O space from 0x60 - 0xFF in SRAM, only the ST/STS/STD and LD/LDS/LDD instructions can be used.
5. Only valid for ATmega88A/88PA/168A/168PA/328/328P.
6. BODS and BODSE only available for picoPower devices ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P

8. Ordering Information

8.1 ATmega48A

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20[3]	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega48A-AU ATmega48A-AUR[5] ATmega48A-CCU ATmega48A-CCUR[5] ATmega48A-MMH[4] ATmega48A-MMHR[4][5] ATmega48A-MU ATmega48A-MUR[5] ATmega48A-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See ”Speed Grades” on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32CC1	32-ball, 4 x 4 x 0.6 mm package, ball pitch 0.5 mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grill Array (UFBGA)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45 mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50 mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

8.2 ATmega48PA

Speed (MHz)[3]	Power Supply	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega48PA-AU ATmega48PA-AUR[5] ATmega48PA-CCU ATmega48PA-CCUR[5] ATmega48PA-MMH[4] ATmega48PA-MMHR[4][5] ATmega48PA-MU ATmega48PA-MUR[5] ATmega48PA-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega48PA-AN ATmega48PA-ANR[5] ATmega48PA-MMN[4] ATmega48PA-MMNR[4][5] ATmega48PA-MN ATmega48PA-MNR[5] ATmega48PA-PN	32A 32A 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 105°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive). Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See ”Speed Grades” on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32CC1	32-ball, 4 x 4 x 0.6mm package, ball pitch 0.5mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grill Array (UFBGA)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

8.3 ATmega88A

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20[3]	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega88A-AU ATmega88A-AUR[5] ATmega88A-CCU ATmega88A-CCUR[5] ATmega88A-MMH[4] ATmega88A-MMHR[4][5] ATmega88A-MU ATmega88A-MUR[5] ATmega88A-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See ”Speed Grades” on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32CC1	32-ball, 4 x 4 x 0.6mm package, ball pitch 0.5mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grill Array (UFBGA)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

8.4 ATmega88PA

Speed (MHz)[3]	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega88PA-AU ATmega88PA-AUR[5] ATmega88PA-CCU ATmega88PA-CCUR[5] ATmega88PA-MMH[4] ATmega88PA-MMHR[4][5] ATmega88PA-MU ATmega88PA-MUR[5] ATmega88PA-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega88PA-AN ATmega88PA-ANR[5] ATmega88PA-MMN[4] ATmega88PA-MMNR[4][5] ATmega88PA-MN ATmega88PA-MNR[5] ATmega88PA-PN	32A 32A 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 105°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See ”Speed Grades” on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32CC1	32-ball, 4 x 4 x 0.6mm package, ball pitch 0.5 mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grill Array (UFBGA)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45 mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50 mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

8.5 ATmega168A

Speed (MHz)[3]	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega168A-AU ATmega168A-AUR[5] ATmega168A-CCU ATmega168A-CCUR[5] ATmega168A-MMH[4] ATmega168A-MMHR[4][5] ATmega168A-MU ATmega168A-MUR[5] ATmega168A-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See ”Speed Grades” on page 308
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32CC1	32-ball, 4 x 4 x 0.6 mm package, ball pitch 0.5mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grill Array (UFBGA)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

8.6 ATmega168PA

Speed (MHz)[3]	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega168PA-AU ATmega168PA-AUR[5] ATmega168PA-CCU ATmega168PA-CCUR[5] ATmega168PA-MMH[4] ATmega168PA-MMHR[4][5] ATmega168PA-MU ATmega168PA-MUR[5] ATmega168PA-PU	32A 32A 32CC1 32CC1 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
20	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega168PA-AN ATmega168PA-ANR[5] ATmega168PA-MN ATmega168PA-MNR[5] ATmega168PA-PN	32A 32A 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 105°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See "Speed Grades" on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
32CC1	32-ball, 4 x 4 x 0.6mm package, ball pitch 0.5mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grill Array (UFBGA)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)

8.7 ATmega328

Speed (MHz)	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20[3]	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega328-AU ATmega328-AUR[5] ATmega328-MMH[4] ATmega328-MMHR[4][5] ATmega328-MU ATmega328-MUR[5] ATmega328-PU	32A 32A 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See Figure 29-1 on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)

8.8 ATmega328P

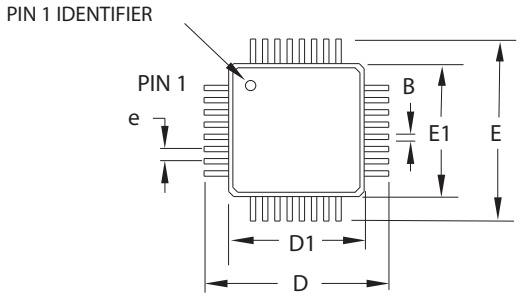
Speed (MHz)[3]	Power Supply (V)	Ordering Code[2]	Package[1]	Operational Range
20	1.8 - 5.5	ATmega328P-AU ATmega328P-AUR[5] ATmega328P-MMH[4] ATmega328P-MMHR[4][5] ATmega328P-MU ATmega328P-MUR[5] ATmega328P-PU	32A 32A 28M1 28M1 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		ATmega328P-AN ATmega328P-ANR[5] ATmega328P-MN ATmega328P-MNR[5] ATmega328P-PN	32A 32A 32M1-A 32M1-A 28P3	Industrial (-40°C to 105°C)

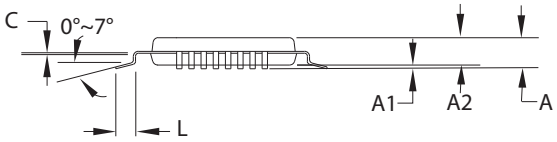
Note:
1. This device can also be supplied in wafer form. Please contact your local Atmel sales office for detailed ordering information and minimum quantities.
2. Pb-free packaging complies to the European Directive for Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS directive).Also Halide free and fully Green.
3. See Figure 29-1 on page 308.
4. NiPdAu Lead Finish.
5. Tape & Reel.

Package Type	
32A	32-lead, Thin (1.0mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
28M1	28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)
28P3	28-lead, 0.300” Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
32M1-A	32-pad, 5 x 5 x 1.0 body, Lead Pitch 0.50mm Quad Flat No-Lead/Micro Lead Frame Package (QFN/MLF)

9. Packaging Information

9.1 32A





COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of measure = mm)

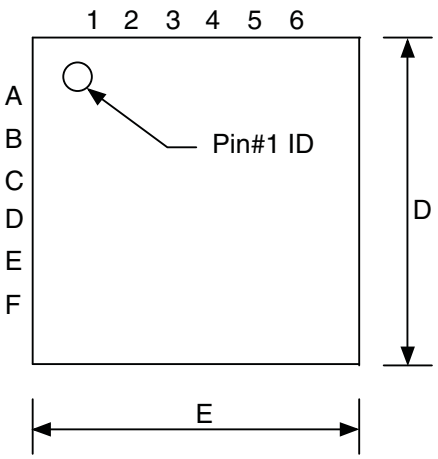
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	1.20	
A1	0.05	–	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	8.75	9.00	9.25	
D1	6.90	7.00	7.10	Note 2
E	8.75	9.00	9.25	
E1	6.90	7.00	7.10	Note 2
B	0.30	–	0.45	
C	0.09	–	0.20	
L	0.45	–	0.75	
e	0.80 TYP			

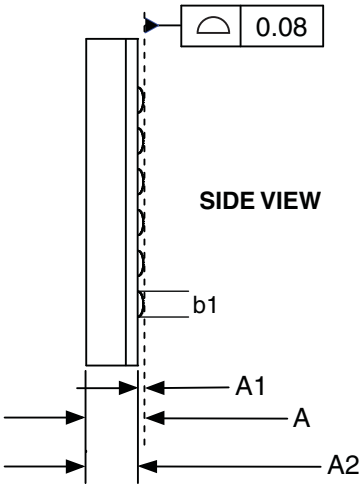
Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation ABA.
2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10mm maximum.

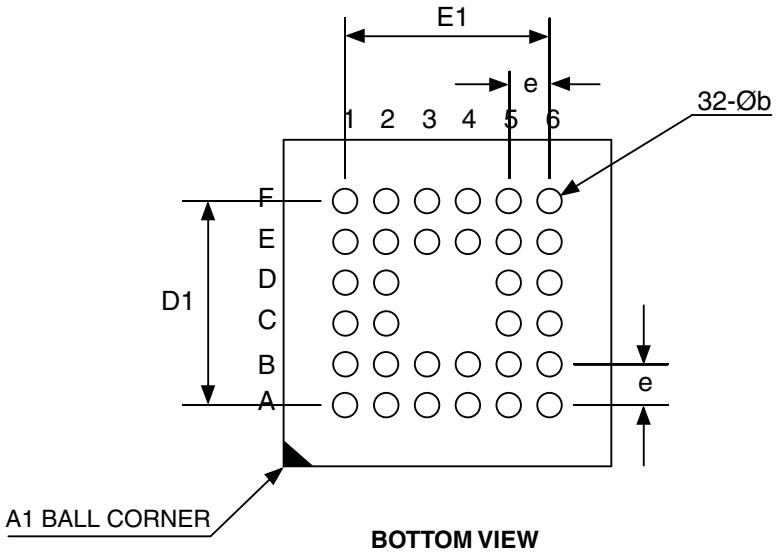
2010-10-20

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
Atmel	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

9.2 32CC1







COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	0.60	
A1	0.12	–	–	
A2		0.38 REF		
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	1
b1	0.25	–	–	2
D	3.90	4.00	4.10	
D1		2.50 BSC		
E	3.90	4.00	4.10	
E1		2.50 BSC		
e		0.50 BSC		

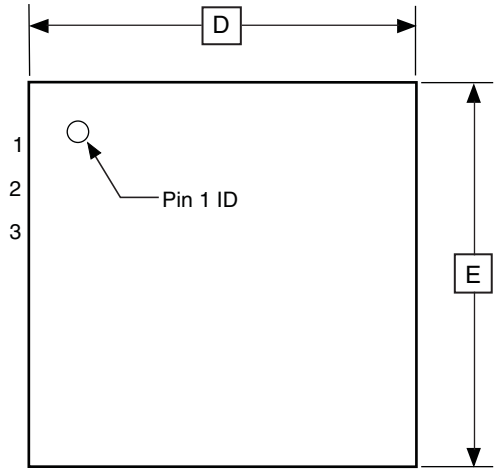
Note1: Dimension "b" is measured at the maximum ball dia. in a plane parallel to the seating plane.

Note2: Dimension "b1" is the solderable surface defined by the opening of the solder resist layer.

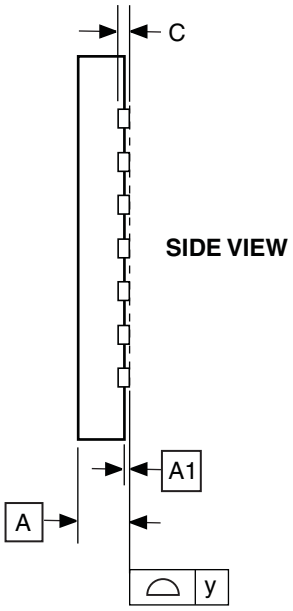
07/06/10

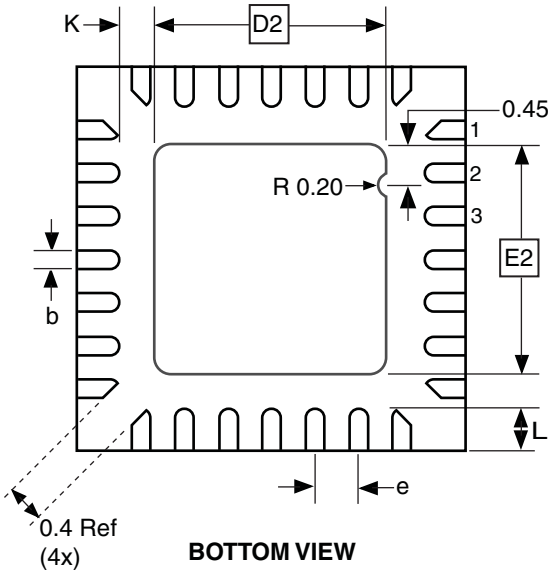
	TITLE	GPC	DRAWING NO.	REV.
Package Drawing Contact: packagedrawings@atmel.com	**32CC1**, 32-ball (6 x 6 Array), 4 x 4 x 0.6 mm package, ball pitch 0.50 mm, Ultra Thin, Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (UFBGA)	CAG	32CC1	B

9.3 28M1



TOP VIEW





BOTTOM VIEW

Note: The terminal #1 ID is a Laser-marked Feature.

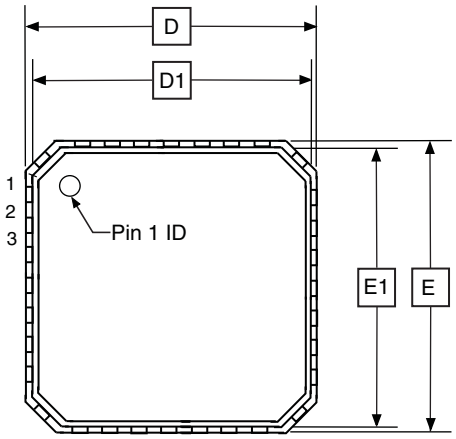
COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	
b	0.17	0.22	0.27	
C		0.20 REF		
D	3.95	4.00	4.05	
D2	2.35	2.40	2.45	
E	3.95	4.00	4.05	
E2	2.35	2.40	2.45	
e		0.45		
L	0.35	0.40	0.45	
y	0.00	–	0.08	
K	0.20	–	–	

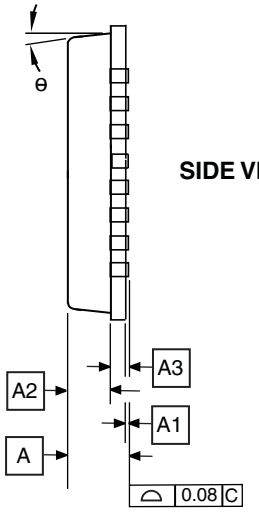
10/24/08

	TITLE	GPC	DRAWING NO.	REV.
Package Drawing Contact: packagedrawings@atmel.com	**28M1,** 28-pad, 4 x 4 x 1.0mm Body, Lead Pitch 0.45mm, 2.4 x 2.4mm Exposed Pad, Thermally Enhanced Plastic Very Thin Quad Flat No Lead Package (VQFN)	ZBV	28M1	B

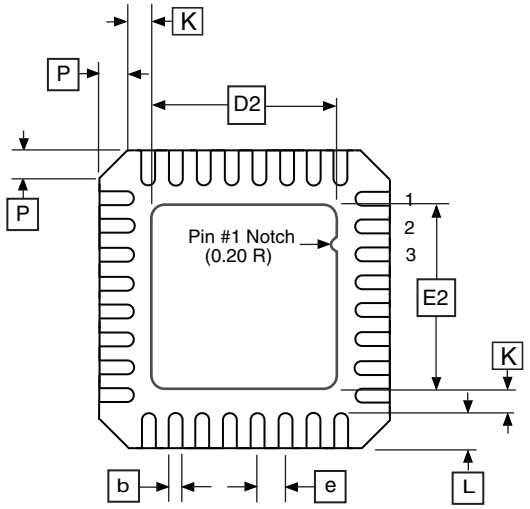
9.4 32M1-A



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

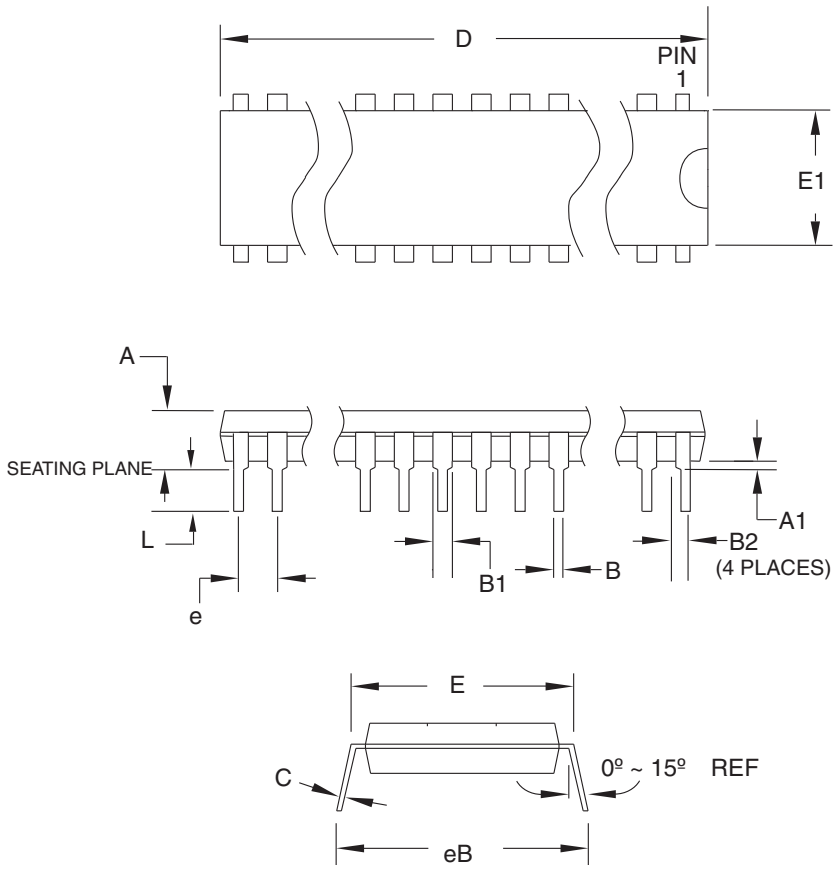
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	0.80	0.90	1.00	
A1	–	0.02	0.05	
A2	–	0.65	1.00	
A3		0.20 REF		
b	0.18	0.23	0.30	
D	4.90	5.00	5.10	
D1	4.70	4.75	4.80	
D2	2.95	3.10	3.25	
E	4.90	5.00	5.10	
E1	4.70	4.75	4.80	
E2	2.95	3.10	3.25	
e		0.50 BSC		
L	0.30	0.40	0.50	
P	–	–	0.60	
θ	–	–	12°	
K	0.20	–	–	

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

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

9.5 28P3



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	4.5724	
A1	0.508	–	–	
D	34.544	–	34.798	Note 1
E	7.620	–	8.255	
E1	7.112	–	7.493	Note 1
B	0.381	–	0.533	
B1	1.143	–	1.397	
B2	0.762	–	1.143	
L	3.175	–	3.429	
C	0.203	–	0.356	
eB	–	–	10.160	
e	2.540 TYP			

Note: 1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold Flash or Protrusion. Mold Flash or Protrusion shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010").

09/28/01

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**28P3**, 28-lead (0.300"/7.62mm Wide) Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)	28P3	B

10. Errata

10.1 Errata ATmega48A

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega48A device.

10.1.1 Rev. D

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.2 Errata ATmega48PA

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega48PA device.

10.2.1 Rev. D

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.3 Errata ATmega88A

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega88A device.

10.3.1 Rev. F

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.4 Errata ATmega88PA

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega88PA device.

10.4.1 Rev. F

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.5 Errata ATmega168A

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega168A device.

10.5.1 Rev. E

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.6 Errata ATmega168PA

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega168PA device.

10.6.1 Rev E

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.7 Errata ATmega328

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega328 device.

10.7.1 Rev D

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.7.2 Rev C

Not sampled.

10.7.3 Rev B

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**

   The 32kHz oscillator does not work as system clock. The 32kHz oscillator used as asynchronous timer is inaccurate.

   Problem Fix/ Workaround

   None.

10.7.4 Rev A

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**

   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround

   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**
   The 32kHz oscillator does not work as system clock. The 32kHz oscillator used as asynchronous timer is inaccurate.

   Problem Fix/ Workaround
   None.

10.8 Errata ATmega328P

The revision letter in this section refers to the revision of the ATmega328P device.

10.8.1 Rev D

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **TWI Data setup time can be too short**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround
   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **TWI Data setup time can be too short**
   When running the device as a TWI slave with a system clock above 2MHz, the data setup time for the first bit after ACK may in some cases be too short. This may cause a false start or stop condition on the TWI line.

   Problem Fix/Workaround
   Insert a delay between setting TWDR and TWCR.

10.8.2 Rev C

Not sampled.

10.8.3 Rev B

- **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
- **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**

1. **Analog MUX can be turned off when setting ACME bit**
   If the ACME (Analog Comparator Multiplexer Enabled) bit in ADCSRB is set while MUX3 in ADMUX is '1' (ADMUX[3:0]=1xxx), all MUX'es are turned off until the ACME bit is cleared.

   Problem Fix/Workaround
   Clear the MUX3 bit before setting the ACME bit.

2. **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**
   The 32kHz oscillator does not work as system clock. The 32kHz oscillator used as asynchronous timer is inaccurate.

   Problem Fix/ Workaround
   None.

10.8.4 Rev A

- **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**

1. **Unstable 32kHz Oscillator**

   The 32kHz oscillator does not work as system clock. The 32kHz oscillator used as asynchronous timer is inaccurate.

   Problem Fix/ Workaround

   None.

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