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### Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

#### Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	AVR
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	10MHz
Connectivity	I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	23
Program Memory Size	16KB (8K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	512 x 8
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	32-TQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atmega168v-10aur">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atmega168v-10aur</a>



## 7. Power Management and Sleep Modes

Sleep modes enable the application to shut down unused modules in the MCU, thereby saving power. The AVR provides various sleep modes allowing the user to tailor the power consumption to the application's requirements.

To enter any of the five sleep modes, the SE bit in SMCR must be written to logic one and a SLEEP instruction must be executed. The SM2, SM1, and SM0 bits in the SMCR Register select which sleep mode (Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-down, Power-save, or Standby) will be activated by the SLEEP instruction. See [Table 7-1](#) for a summary. If an enabled interrupt occurs while the MCU is in a sleep mode, the MCU wakes up. The MCU is then halted for four cycles in addition to the start-up time, executes the interrupt routine, and resumes execution from the instruction following SLEEP. The contents of the Register File and SRAM are unaltered when the device wakes up from sleep. If a reset occurs during sleep mode, the MCU wakes up and executes from the Reset Vector.

[Figure 6-1 on page 25](#) presents the different clock systems in the ATmega48/88/168, and their distribution. The figure is helpful in selecting an appropriate sleep mode.

### 7.0.1 Sleep Mode Control Register – SMCR

The Sleep Mode Control Register contains control bits for power management.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	–	–	–	–	SM2	SM1	SM0	SE	SMCR
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- Bits 7..4 Res: Reserved Bits**

These bits are unused bits in the ATmega48/88/168, and will always read as zero.

- Bits 3..1 – SM2..0: Sleep Mode Select Bits 2, 1, and 0**

These bits select between the five available sleep modes as shown in [Table 7-1](#).

**Table 7-1.** Sleep Mode Select

SM2	SM1	SM0	Sleep Mode
0	0	0	Idle
0	0	1	ADC Noise Reduction
0	1	0	Power-down
0	1	1	Power-save
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	Standby <sup>(1)</sup>
1	1	1	Reserved

Note: 1. Standby mode is only recommended for use with external crystals or resonators.

- Bit 0 – SE: Sleep Enable**

The SE bit must be written to logic one to make the MCU enter the sleep mode when the SLEEP instruction is executed. To avoid the MCU entering the sleep mode unless it is the programmer's

1. In the same operation, write a logic one to the Watchdog change enable bit (WDCE) and WDE. A logic one must be written to WDE regardless of the previous value of the WDE bit.
2. Within the next four clock cycles, write the WDE and Watchdog prescaler bits (WDP) as desired, but with the WDCE bit cleared. This must be done in one operation.

The following code example shows one assembly and one C function for turning off the Watchdog Timer. The example assumes that interrupts are controlled (e.g. by disabling interrupts globally) so that no interrupts will occur during the execution of these functions.

#### Assembly Code Example<sup>(1)</sup>

```

WDT_off:
    ; Turn off global interrupt
    cli
    ; Reset Watchdog Timer
    wdr
    ; Clear WDRF in MCUSR
    in    r16, MCUSR
    andi  r16, (0xff & (0<<WDRF))
    out   MCUSR, r16
    ; Write logical one to WDCE and WDE
    ; Keep old prescaler setting to prevent unintentional time-out
    lds   r16, WDTCSR
    ori   r16, (1<<WDCE) | (1<<WDE)
    sts   WDTCSR, r16
    ; Turn off WDT
    ldi   r16, (0<<WDE)
    sts   WDTCSR, r16
    ; Turn on global interrupt
    sei
    ret

```

#### C Code Example<sup>(1)</sup>

```

void WDT_off(void)
{
    __disable_interrupt();
    __watchdog_reset();
    /* Clear WDRF in MCUSR */
    MCUSR &= ~(1<<WDRF);
    /* Write logical one to WDCE and WDE */
    /* Keep old prescaler setting to prevent unintentional time-out */
    WDTCSR |= (1<<WDCE) | (1<<WDE);
    /* Turn off WDT */
    WDTCSR = 0x00;
    __enable_interrupt();
}

```

Note: 1. See "About Code Examples" on page 6.

## 9.2 Interrupt Vectors in ATmega88

**Table 9-2.** Reset and Interrupt Vectors in ATmega88

Vector No.	Program Address <sup>(2)</sup>	Source	Interrupt Definition
1	0x000 <sup>(1)</sup>	RESET	External Pin, Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and Watchdog System Reset
2	0x001	INT0	External Interrupt Request 0
3	0x002	INT1	External Interrupt Request 1
4	0x003	PCINT0	Pin Change Interrupt Request 0
5	0x004	PCINT1	Pin Change Interrupt Request 1
6	0x005	PCINT2	Pin Change Interrupt Request 2
7	0x006	WDT	Watchdog Time-out Interrupt
8	0x007	TIMER2 COMPA	Timer/Counter2 Compare Match A
9	0x008	TIMER2 COMPB	Timer/Counter2 Compare Match B
10	0x009	TIMER2 OVF	Timer/Counter2 Overflow
11	0x00A	TIMER1 CAPT	Timer/Counter1 Capture Event
12	0x00B	TIMER1 COMPA	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match A
13	0x00C	TIMER1 COMPB	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match B
14	0x00D	TIMER1 OVF	Timer/Counter1 Overflow
15	0x00E	TIMER0 COMPA	Timer/Counter0 Compare Match A
16	0x00F	TIMER0 COMPB	Timer/Counter0 Compare Match B
17	0x010	TIMER0 OVF	Timer/Counter0 Overflow
18	0x011	SPI, STC	SPI Serial Transfer Complete
19	0x012	USART, RX	USART Rx Complete
20	0x013	USART, UDRE	USART, Data Register Empty
21	0x014	USART, TX	USART, Tx Complete
22	0x015	ADC	ADC Conversion Complete
23	0x016	EE READY	EEPROM Ready
24	0x017	ANALOG COMP	Analog Comparator
25	0x018	TWI	2-wire Serial Interface
26	0x019	SPM READY	Store Program Memory Ready

- Notes:
1. When the BOOTRST Fuse is programmed, the device will jump to the Boot Loader address at reset, see ["Boot Loader Support – Read-While-Write Self-Programming, ATmega88 and ATmega168" on page 264](#).
  2. When the IVSEL bit in MCUCR is set, Interrupt Vectors will be moved to the start of the Boot Flash Section. The address of each Interrupt Vector will then be the address in this table added to the start address of the Boot Flash Section.

[Table 9-3](#) shows reset and Interrupt Vectors placement for the various combinations of BOOTRST and IVSEL settings. If the program never enables an interrupt source, the Interrupt Vectors are not used, and regular program code can be placed at these locations. This is also the case if the Reset Vector is in the Application section while the Interrupt Vectors are in the Boot section or vice versa.

**Table 10-4.** Overriding Signals for Alternate Functions in PB7..PB4

Signal Name	PB7/XTAL2/ TOSC2/PCINT7 <sup>(1)</sup>	PB6/XTAL1/ TOSC1/PCINT6 <sup>(1)</sup>	PB5/SCK/ PCINT5	PB4/MISO/ PCINT4
PUOE	$\overline{\text{INTRC}} \cdot \overline{\text{EXTCK}} + \text{AS2}$	$\overline{\text{INTRC}} + \text{AS2}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \overline{\text{MSTR}}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \text{MSTR}$
PUOV	0	0	$\text{PORTB5} \cdot \overline{\text{PUD}}$	$\text{PORTB4} \cdot \overline{\text{PUD}}$
DDOE	$\overline{\text{INTRC}} \cdot \overline{\text{EXTCK}} + \text{AS2}$	$\overline{\text{INTRC}} + \text{AS2}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \overline{\text{MSTR}}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \text{MSTR}$
DDOV	0	0	0	0
PVOE	0	0	$\text{SPE} \cdot \text{MSTR}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \overline{\text{MSTR}}$
PVOV	0	0	SCK OUTPUT	SPI SLAVE OUTPUT
DIEOE	$\overline{\text{INTRC}} \cdot \overline{\text{EXTCK}} + \text{AS2} + \text{PCINT7} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$	$\overline{\text{INTRC}} + \text{AS2} + \text{PCINT6} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$	$\text{PCINT5} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$	$\text{PCINT4} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$
DIEOV	$(\text{INTRC} + \text{EXTCK}) \cdot \overline{\text{AS2}}$	$\text{INTRC} \cdot \overline{\text{AS2}}$	1	1
DI	PCINT7 INPUT	PCINT6 INPUT	PCINT5 INPUT SCK INPUT	PCINT4 INPUT SPI MSTR INPUT
AIO	Oscillator Output	Oscillator/Clock Input	—	—

Notes: 1. INTRC means that one of the internal RC Oscillators are selected (by the CKSEL fuses), EXTCK means that external clock is selected (by the CKSEL fuses).

**Table 10-5.** Overriding Signals for Alternate Functions in PB3..PB0

Signal Name	PB3/MOSI/ OC2/PCINT3	PB2/ $\overline{\text{SS}}$ / OC1B/PCINT2	PB1/OC1A/ PCINT1	PB0/ICP1/ PCINT0
PUOE	$\text{SPE} \cdot \text{MSTR}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \overline{\text{MSTR}}$	0	0
PUOV	$\text{PORTB3} \cdot \overline{\text{PUD}}$	$\text{PORTB2} \cdot \overline{\text{PUD}}$	0	0
DDOE	$\text{SPE} \cdot \overline{\text{MSTR}}$	$\text{SPE} \cdot \overline{\text{MSTR}}$	0	0
DDOV	0	0	0	0
PVOE	$\text{SPE} \cdot \text{MSTR} + \text{OC2A ENABLE}$	OC1B ENABLE	OC1A ENABLE	0
PVOV	SPI MSTR OUTPUT + OC2A	OC1B	OC1A	0
DIEOE	$\text{PCINT3} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$	$\text{PCINT2} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$	$\text{PCINT1} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$	$\text{PCINT0} \cdot \text{PCIE0}$
DIEOV	1	1	1	1
DI	PCINT3 INPUT SPI SLAVE INPUT	PCINT2 INPUT SPI $\overline{\text{SS}}$	PCINT1 INPUT	PCINT0 INPUT ICP1 INPUT
AIO	—	—	—	—

### 11.1.1 External Interrupt Control Register A – EICRA

The External Interrupt Control Register A contains control bits for interrupt sense control.

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	–	–	–	–	ISC11	ISC10	ISC01	ISC00	EICRA
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bit 7..4 – Res: Reserved Bits**

These bits are unused bits in the ATmega48/88/168, and will always read as zero.

- **Bit 3, 2 – ISC11, ISC10: Interrupt Sense Control 1 Bit 1 and Bit 0**

The External Interrupt 1 is activated by the external pin INT1 if the SREG I-flag and the corresponding interrupt mask are set. The level and edges on the external INT1 pin that activate the interrupt are defined in [Table 11-1](#). The value on the INT1 pin is sampled before detecting edges. If edge or toggle interrupt is selected, pulses that last longer than one clock period will generate an interrupt. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate an interrupt. If low level interrupt is selected, the low level must be held until the completion of the currently executing instruction to generate an interrupt.

**Table 11-1.** Interrupt 1 Sense Control

ISC11	ISC10	Description
0	0	The low level of INT1 generates an interrupt request.
0	1	Any logical change on INT1 generates an interrupt request.
1	0	The falling edge of INT1 generates an interrupt request.
1	1	The rising edge of INT1 generates an interrupt request.

- **Bit 1, 0 – ISC01, ISC00: Interrupt Sense Control 0 Bit 1 and Bit 0**

The External Interrupt 0 is activated by the external pin INT0 if the SREG I-flag and the corresponding interrupt mask are set. The level and edges on the external INT0 pin that activate the interrupt are defined in [Table 11-2](#). The value on the INT0 pin is sampled before detecting edges. If edge or toggle interrupt is selected, pulses that last longer than one clock period will generate an interrupt. Shorter pulses are not guaranteed to generate an interrupt. If low level interrupt is selected, the low level must be held until the completion of the currently executing instruction to generate an interrupt.

**Table 11-2.** Interrupt 0 Sense Control

ISC01	ISC00	Description
0	0	The low level of INT0 generates an interrupt request.
0	1	Any logical change on INT0 generates an interrupt request.
1	0	The falling edge of INT0 generates an interrupt request.
1	1	The rising edge of INT0 generates an interrupt request.

### Assembly Code Example<sup>(1)</sup>

```
TIM16_ReadTCNT1:
    ; Save global interrupt flag
    in r18,SREG
    ; Disable interrupts
    cli
    ; Read TCNT1 into r17:r16
    in r16,TCNT1L
    in r17,TCNT1H
    ; Restore global interrupt flag
    out SREG,r18
    ret
```

### C Code Example<sup>(1)</sup>

```
unsigned int TIM16_ReadTCNT1( void )
{
    unsigned char sreg;
    unsigned int i;
    /* Save global interrupt flag */
    sreg = SREG;
    /* Disable interrupts */
    _CLI();
    /* Read TCNT1 into i */
    i = TCNT1;
    /* Restore global interrupt flag */
    SREG = sreg;
    return i;
}
```

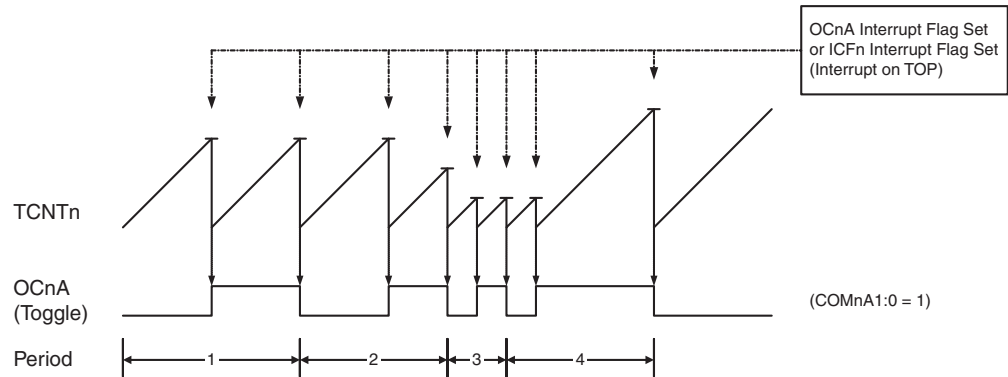
Note: 1. See ["About Code Examples" on page 6](#).

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 "SBR", "SBRC", "SBR", and "CBR".

The assembly code example returns the TCNT1 value in the r17:r16 register pair.

The following code examples show how to do an atomic write of the TCNT1 Register contents. Writing any of the OCR1A/B or ICR1 Registers can be done by using the same principle.



**Figure 13-6. CTC Mode, Timing Diagram**


An interrupt can be generated at each time the counter value reaches the TOP value by either using the OCF1A or ICF1 Flag according to the register used to define the TOP value. If the interrupt is enabled, the interrupt handler routine can be used for updating the TOP value. However, changing the TOP to a value close to BOTTOM when the counter is running with none or a low prescaler value must be done with care since the CTC mode does not have the double buffering feature. If the new value written to OCR1A or ICR1 is lower than the current value of TCNT1, the counter will miss the compare match. The counter will then have to count to its maximum value (0xFFFF) and wrap around starting at 0x0000 before the compare match can occur. In many cases this feature is not desirable. An alternative will then be to use the fast PWM mode using OCR1A for defining TOP (WGM13:0 = 15) since the OCR1A then will be double buffered.

For generating a waveform output in CTC mode, the OC1A output can be set to toggle its logical level on each compare match by setting the Compare Output mode bits to toggle mode (COM1A1:0 = 1). The OC1A value will not be visible on the port pin unless the data direction for the pin is set to output (DDR\_OC1A = 1). The waveform generated will have a maximum frequency of  $f_{OC1A} = f_{clk\_I/O}/2$  when OCR1A is set to zero (0x0000). The waveform frequency is defined by the following equation:

$$f_{OCnA} = \frac{f_{clk\_I/O}}{2 \cdot N \cdot (1 + OCRnA)}$$

The  $N$  variable represents the prescaler factor (1, 8, 64, 256, or 1024).

As for the Normal mode of operation, the TOV1 Flag is set in the same timer clock cycle that the counter counts from MAX to 0x0000.

### 13.8.3 Fast PWM Mode

The *fast Pulse Width Modulation* or fast PWM mode (WGM13:0 = 5, 6, 7, 14, or 15) provides a high frequency PWM waveform generation option. The fast PWM differs from the other PWM options by its single-slope operation. The counter counts from BOTTOM to TOP then restarts from BOTTOM. In non-inverting Compare Output mode, the Output Compare (OC1x) is set on the compare match between TCNT1 and OCR1x, and cleared at TOP. In inverting Compare Output mode output is cleared on compare match and set at TOP. Due to the single-slope operation, the operating frequency of the fast PWM mode can be twice as high as the phase correct and phase and frequency correct PWM modes that use dual-slope operation. This high frequency makes the fast PWM mode well suited for power regulation, rectification, and DAC applications. High frequency allows physically small sized external components (coils, capacitors), hence reduces total system cost.

## 13.10 16-bit Timer/Counter Register Description

### 13.10.1 Timer/Counter1 Control Register A – TCCR1A

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	COM1A1	COM1A0	COM1B1	COM1B0	–	–	WGM11	WGM10	TCCR1A
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bit 7:6 – COM1A1:0: Compare Output Mode for Channel A**

- **Bit 5:4 – COM1B1:0: Compare Output Mode for Channel B**

The COM1A1:0 and COM1B1:0 control the Output Compare pins (OC1A and OC1B respectively) behavior. If one or both of the COM1A1:0 bits are written to one, the OC1A output overrides the normal port functionality of the I/O pin it is connected to. If one or both of the COM1B1:0 bit are written to one, the OC1B output overrides the normal port functionality of the I/O pin it is connected to. However, note that the *Data Direction Register* (DDR) bit corresponding to the OC1A or OC1B pin must be set in order to enable the output driver.

When the OC1A or OC1B is connected to the pin, the function of the COM1x1:0 bits is dependent of the WGM13:0 bits setting. [Table 13-1](#) shows the COM1x1:0 bit functionality when the WGM13:0 bits are set to a Normal or a CTC mode (non-PWM).

**Table 13-1.** Compare Output Mode, non-PWM

COM1A1/COM1B1	COM1A0/COM1B0	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
0	1	Toggle OC1A/OC1B on Compare Match.
1	0	Clear OC1A/OC1B on Compare Match (Set output to low level).
1	1	Set OC1A/OC1B on Compare Match (Set output to high level).

[Table 13-2](#) shows the COM1x1:0 bit functionality when the WGM13:0 bits are set to the fast PWM mode.

**Table 13-2.** Compare Output Mode, Fast PWM<sup>(1)</sup>

COM1A1/COM1B1	COM1A0/COM1B0	Description
0	0	Normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
0	1	WGM13:0 = 14 or 15: Toggle OC1A on Compare Match, OC1B disconnected (normal port operation). For all other WGM1 settings, normal port operation, OC1A/OC1B disconnected.
1	0	Clear OC1A/OC1B on Compare Match, set OC1A/OC1B at TOP
1	1	Set OC1A/OC1B on Compare Match, clear OC1A/OC1B at TOP

Note: 1. A special case occurs when OCR1A/OCR1B equals TOP and COM1A1/COM1B1 is set. In this case the compare match is ignored, but the set or clear is done at TOP. [See Section “13.8.3” on page 119.](#) for more details.

A FOC1A/FOC1B strobe will not generate any interrupt nor will it clear the timer in Clear Timer on Compare match (CTC) mode using OCR1A as TOP.

The FOC1A/FOC1B bits are always read as zero.

#### 13.10.4 Timer/Counter1 – TCNT1H and TCNT1L

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	TCNT1[15:8]								TCNT1H
	TCNT1[7:0]								TCNT1L
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

The two *Timer/Counter* I/O locations (TCNT1H and TCNT1L, combined TCNT1) give direct access, both for read and for write operations, to the Timer/Counter unit 16-bit counter. To ensure that both the high and low bytes are read and written simultaneously when the CPU accesses these registers, the access is performed using an 8-bit temporary High Byte Register (TEMP). This temporary register is shared by all the other 16-bit registers. [See Section “13.2” on page 108.](#)

Modifying the counter (TCNT1) while the counter is running introduces a risk of missing a compare match between TCNT1 and one of the OCR1x Registers.

Writing to the TCNT1 Register blocks (removes) the compare match on the following timer clock for all compare units.

#### 13.10.5 Output Compare Register 1 A – OCR1AH and OCR1AL

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	OCR1A[15:8]								OCR1AH
	OCR1A[7:0]								OCR1AL
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

#### 13.10.6 Output Compare Register 1 B – OCR1BH and OCR1BL

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	OCR1B[15:8]								OCR1BH
	OCR1B[7:0]								OCR1BL
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

The Output Compare Registers contain a 16-bit value that is continuously compared with the counter value (TCNT1). A match can be used to generate an Output Compare interrupt, or to generate a waveform output on the OC1x pin.

The Output Compare Registers are 16-bit in size. To ensure that both the high and low bytes are written simultaneously when the CPU writes to these registers, the access is performed using an 8-bit temporary High Byte Register (TEMP). This temporary register is shared by all the other 16-bit registers. [See Section “13.2” on page 108.](#)

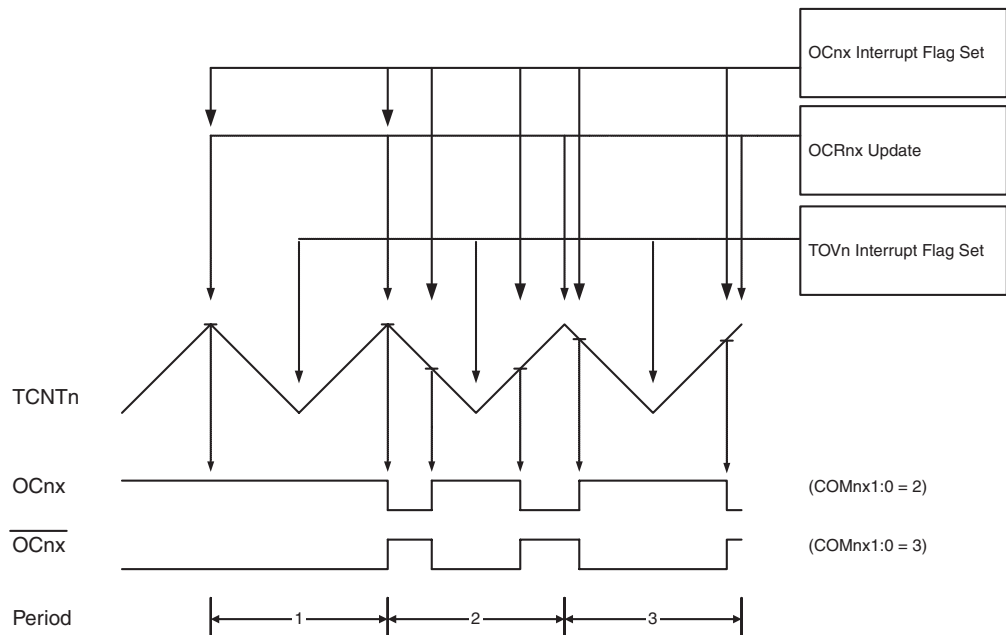
generated will have a maximum frequency of  $f_{oc2} = f_{clk\_l/O}/2$  when OCR2A is set to zero. This feature is similar to the OC2A toggle in CTC mode, except the double buffer feature of the Output Compare unit is enabled in the fast PWM mode.

#### 15.6.4 Phase Correct PWM Mode

The phase correct PWM mode (WGM22:0 = 1 or 5) provides a high resolution phase correct PWM waveform generation option. The phase correct PWM mode is based on a dual-slope operation. The counter counts repeatedly from BOTTOM to TOP and then from TOP to BOTTOM. TOP is defined as 0xFF when WGM2:0 = 3, and OCR2A when MGM2:0 = 7. In non-inverting Compare Output mode, the Output Compare (OC2x) is cleared on the compare match while upcounting, and set on the compare match while downcounting. In inverting Output Compare mode, the operation is inverted. The dual-slope operation has lower maximum operation frequency than single slope operation. However, due to the symmetric feature of the dual-slope PWM modes, these modes are preferred for motor control applications.

In phase correct PWM mode the counter is incremented until the counter value matches TOP. When the counter reaches TOP, it changes the count direction. The TCNT2 value will be equal to TOP for one timer clock cycle. The timing diagram for the phase correct PWM mode is shown on [Figure 15-7](#). The TCNT2 value is in the timing diagram shown as a histogram for illustrating the dual-slope operation. The diagram includes non-inverted and inverted PWM outputs. The small horizontal line marks on the TCNT2 slopes represent compare matches between OCR2x and TCNT2.

**Figure 15-7.** Phase Correct PWM Mode, Timing Diagram



The Timer/Counter Overflow Flag (TOV2) is set each time the counter reaches BOTTOM. The Interrupt Flag can be used to generate an interrupt each time the counter reaches the BOTTOM value.

In phase correct PWM mode, the compare unit allows generation of PWM waveforms on the OC2x pin. Setting the COM2x1:0 bits to two will produce a non-inverted PWM. An inverted PWM

**Figure 15-9.** Timer/Counter Timing Diagram, with Prescaler ( $f_{clk\_I/O}/8$ )

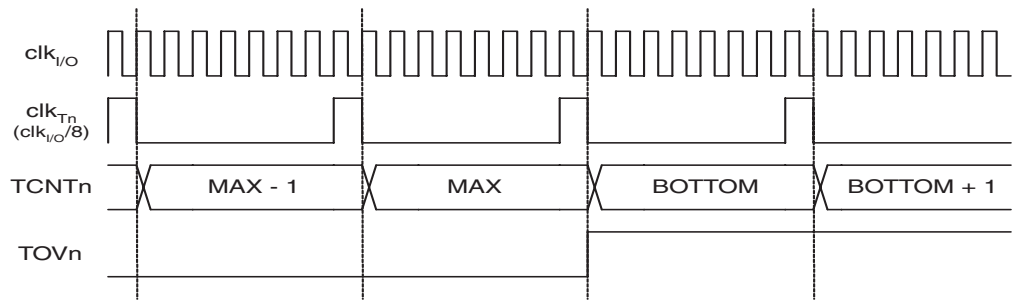


Figure 15-10 shows the setting of OCF2A in all modes except CTC mode.

**Figure 15-10.** Timer/Counter Timing Diagram, Setting of OCF2A, with Prescaler ( $f_{clk\_I/O}/8$ )

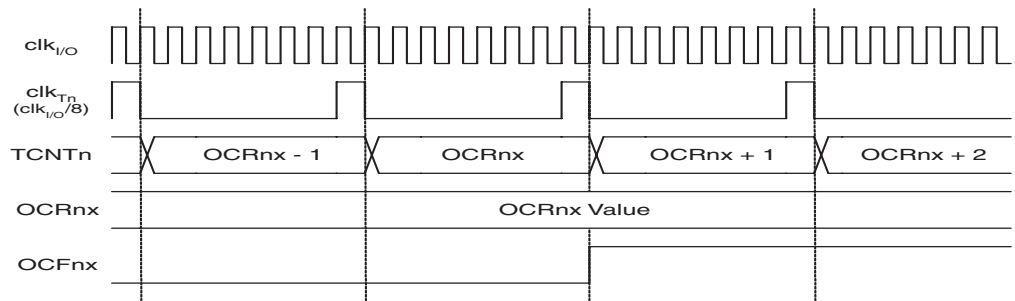
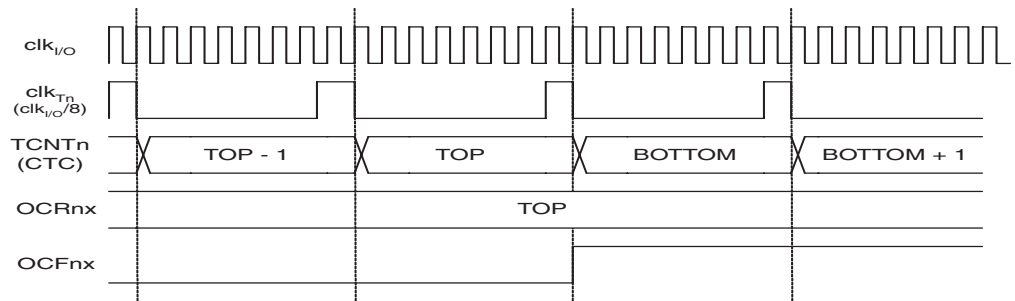


Figure 15-11 shows the setting of OCF2A and the clearing of TCNT2 in CTC mode.

**Figure 15-11.** Timer/Counter Timing Diagram, Clear Timer on Compare Match mode, with Prescaler ( $f_{clk\_I/O}/8$ )



## 17.5 Data Transmission – The USART Transmitter

The USART Transmitter is enabled by setting the *Transmit Enable* (TXEN) bit in the UCSRnB Register. When the Transmitter is enabled, the normal port operation of the TxDn pin is overridden by the USART and given the function as the Transmitter's serial output. The baud rate, mode of operation and frame format must be set up once before doing any transmissions. If synchronous operation is used, the clock on the XCKn pin will be overridden and used as transmission clock.

### 17.5.1 Sending Frames with 5 to 8 Data Bit

A data transmission is initiated by loading the transmit buffer with the data to be transmitted. The CPU can load the transmit buffer by writing to the UDRn I/O location. The buffered data in the transmit buffer will be moved to the Shift Register when the Shift Register is ready to send a new frame. The Shift Register is loaded with new data if it is in idle state (no ongoing transmission) or immediately after the last stop bit of the previous frame is transmitted. When the Shift Register is loaded with new data, it will transfer one complete frame at the rate given by the Baud Register, U2Xn bit or by XCKn depending on mode of operation.

The following code examples show a simple USART transmit function based on polling of the *Data Register Empty* (UDREN) Flag. When using frames with less than eight bits, the most significant bits written to the UDRn are ignored. The USART has to be initialized before the function can be used. For the assembly code, the data to be sent is assumed to be stored in Register R16

#### Assembly Code Example<sup>(1)</sup>

```
USART_Transmit:
    ; Wait for empty transmit buffer
    sbis UCSRnA,UDREN
    rjmp USART_Transmit
    ; Put data (r16) into buffer, sends the data
    out  UDRn,r16
    ret
```

#### C Code Example<sup>(1)</sup>

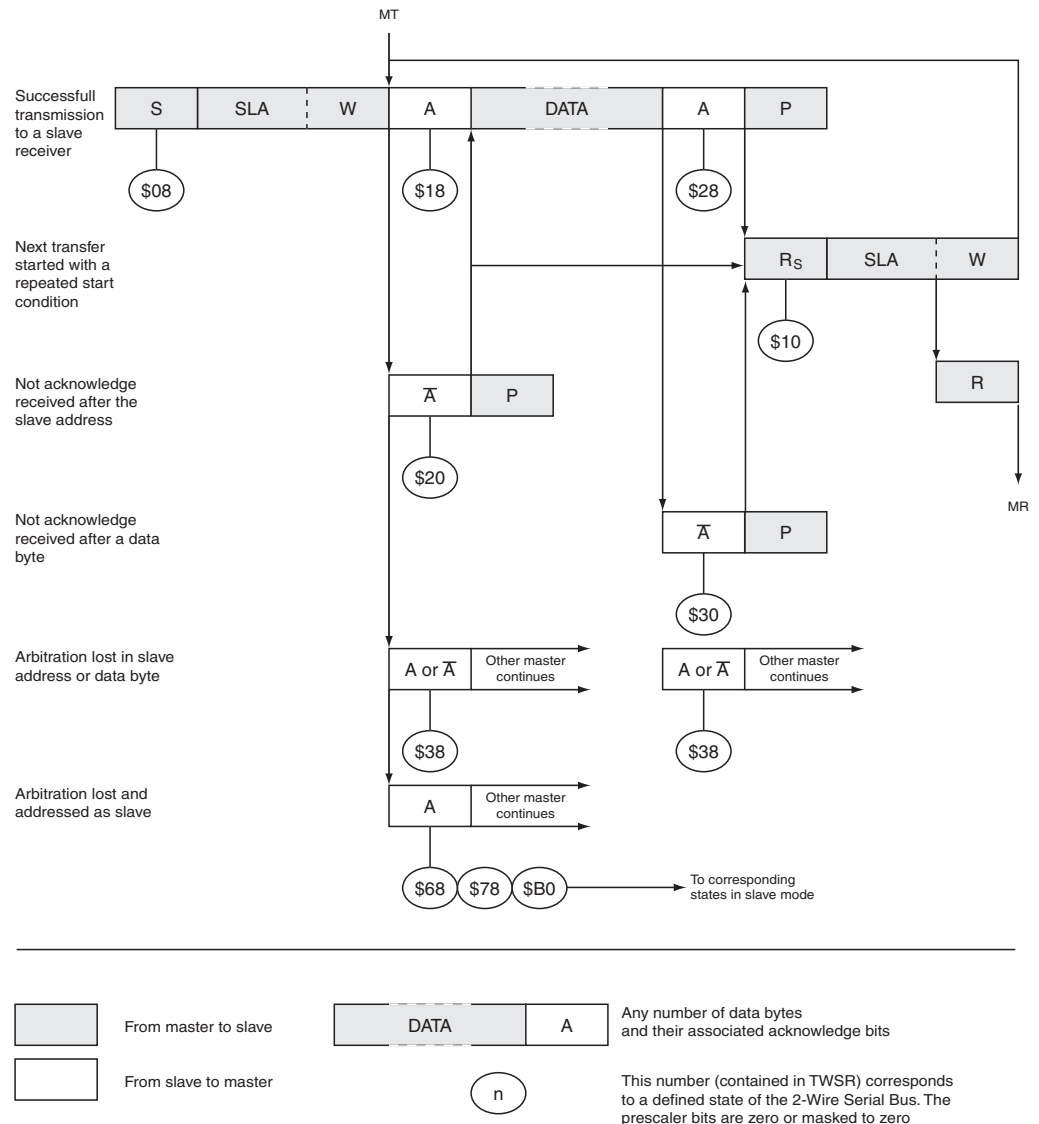
```
void USART_Transmit( unsigned char data )
{
    /* Wait for empty transmit buffer */
    while ( !( UCSRnA & (1<<UDREN)) )
        ;
    /* Put data into buffer, sends the data */
    UDRn = data;
}
```

Note: 1. See "About Code Examples" on page 6.

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 "SBR", "SBRC", "SBR", and "CBR".

The function simply waits for the transmit buffer to be empty by checking the UDREN Flag, before loading it with new data to be transmitted. If the Data Register Empty interrupt is utilized, the interrupt routine writes the data into the buffer.

**Figure 19-13. Formats and States in the Master Transmitter Mode**



### 19.8.2 Master Receiver Mode

In the Master Receiver mode, a number of data bytes are received from a Slave Transmitter (Slave see [Figure 19-14](#)). In order to enter a Master mode, a START condition must be transmitted. The format of the following address packet determines whether Master Transmitter or Master Receiver mode is to be entered. If SLA+W is transmitted, MT mode is entered, if SLA+R is transmitted, MR mode is entered. All the status codes mentioned in this section assume that the prescaler bits are zero or are masked to zero.

## 21.6 ADC Conversion Result

After the conversion is complete (ADIF is high), the conversion result can be found in the ADC Result Registers (ADCL, ADCH).

For single ended conversion, the result is

$$ADC = \frac{V_{IN} \cdot 1024}{V_{REF}}$$

where  $V_{IN}$  is the voltage on the selected input pin and  $V_{REF}$  the selected voltage reference (see [Table 21-2 on page 250](#) and [Table 21-3 on page 251](#)). 0x000 represents analog ground, and 0x3FF represents the selected reference voltage minus one LSB.

### 21.6.1 ADC Multiplexer Selection Register – ADMUX

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	REFS1	REFS0	ADLAR	–	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	ADMUX
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- **Bit 7:6 – REFS1:0: Reference Selection Bits**

These bits select the voltage reference for the ADC, as shown in [Table 21-2](#). If these bits are changed during a conversion, the change will not go in effect until this conversion is complete (ADIF in ADCSRA is set). The internal voltage reference options may not be used if an external reference voltage is being applied to the AREF pin.

**Table 21-2.** Voltage Reference Selections for ADC

REFS1	REFS0	Voltage Reference Selection
0	0	AREF, Internal $V_{ref}$ turned off
0	1	$AV_{CC}$ with external capacitor at AREF pin
1	0	Reserved
1	1	Internal 1.1V Voltage Reference with external capacitor at AREF pin

- **Bit 5 – ADLAR: ADC Left Adjust Result**

The ADLAR bit affects the presentation of the ADC conversion result in the ADC Data Register. Write one to ADLAR to left adjust the result. Otherwise, the result is right adjusted. Changing the ADLAR bit will affect the ADC Data Register immediately, regardless of any ongoing conversions. For a complete description of this bit, see ["The ADC Data Register – ADCL and ADCH" on page 253](#).

- **Bit 4 – Res: Reserved Bit**

This bit is an unused bit in the ATmega48/88/168, and will always read as zero.

- **Bits 3:0 – MUX3:0: Analog Channel Selection Bits**



### 23.0.3 Performing a Page Write

To execute Page Write, set up the address in the Z-pointer, write “00000101” to SPMCSR and execute SPM within four clock cycles after writing SPMCSR. The data in R1 and R0 is ignored. The page address must be written to PCPAGE. Other bits in the Z-pointer must be written to zero during this operation.

- The CPU is halted during the Page Write operation.

## 23.1 Addressing the Flash During Self-Programming

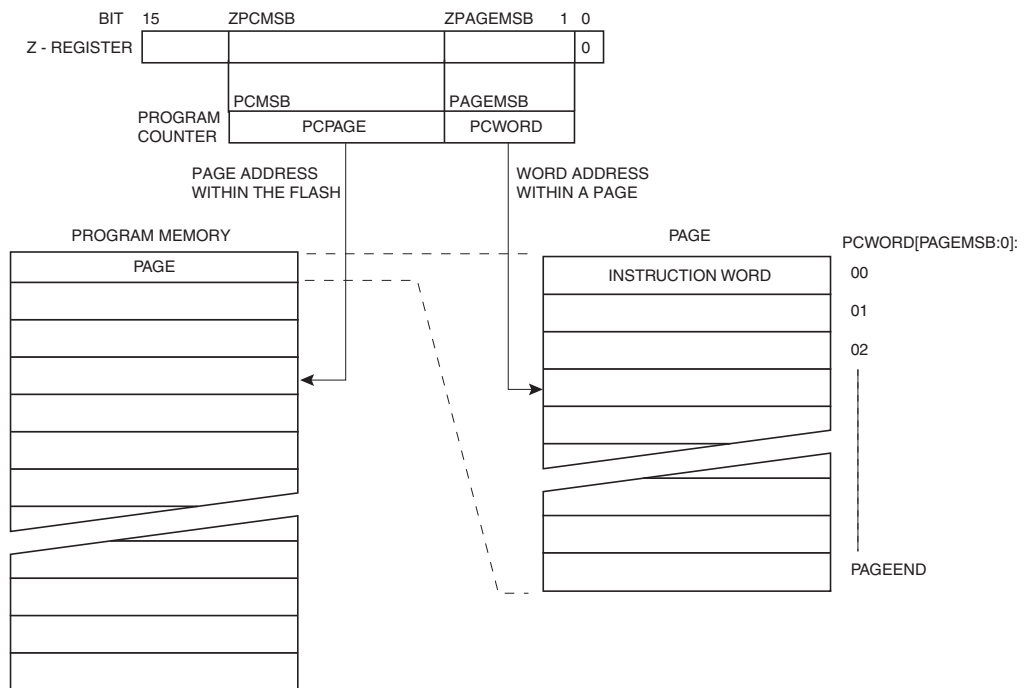
The Z-pointer is used to address the SPM commands.

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
ZH (R31)	Z15	Z14	Z13	Z12	Z11	Z10	Z9	Z8
ZL (R30)	Z7	Z6	Z5	Z4	Z3	Z2	Z1	Z0
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Since the Flash is organized in pages (see [Table 25-8 on page 284](#)), the Program Counter can be treated as having two different sections. One section, consisting of the least significant bits, is addressing the words within a page, while the most significant bits are addressing the pages. This is shown in [Figure 24-3](#). Note that the Page Erase and Page Write operations are addressed independently. Therefore it is of major importance that the software addresses the same page in both the Page Erase and Page Write operation.

The LPM instruction uses the Z-pointer to store the address. Since this instruction addresses the Flash byte-by-byte, also the LSB (bit Z0) of the Z-pointer is used.

**Figure 23-1.** Addressing the Flash During SPM<sup>(1)</sup>



Note: 1. The different variables used in [Figure 24-3](#) are listed in [Table 25-8 on page 284](#).

## 25.4 Calibration Byte

The ATmega48/88/168 has a byte calibration value for the internal RC Oscillator. This byte resides in the high byte of address 0x000 in the signature address space. During reset, this byte is automatically written into the OSCCAL Register to ensure correct frequency of the calibrated RC Oscillator.

## 25.5 Page Size

**Table 25-8.** No. of Words in a Page and No. of Pages in the Flash

Device	Flash Size	Page Size	PCWORD	No. of Pages	PCPAGE	PCMSB
ATmega48	2K words (4K bytes)	32 words	PC[4:0]	64	PC[10:5]	10
ATmega88	4K words (8K bytes)	32 words	PC[4:0]	128	PC[11:5]	11
ATmega168	8K words (16K bytes)	64 words	PC[5:0]	128	PC[12:6]	12

**Table 25-9.** No. of Words in a Page and No. of Pages in the EEPROM

Device	EEPROM Size	Page Size	PCWORD	No. of Pages	PCPAGE	EEAMSB
ATmega48	256 bytes	4 bytes	EEA[1:0]	64	EEA[7:2]	7
ATmega88	512 bytes	4 bytes	EEA[1:0]	128	EEA[8:2]	8
ATmega168	512 bytes	4 bytes	EEA[1:0]	128	EEA[8:2]	8

## 25.6 Parallel Programming Parameters, Pin Mapping, and Commands

This section describes how to parallel program and verify Flash Program memory, EEPROM Data memory, Memory Lock bits, and Fuse bits in the ATmega48/88/168. Pulses are assumed to be at least 250 ns unless otherwise noted.

### 25.6.1 Signal Names

In this section, some pins of the ATmega48/88/168 are referenced by signal names describing their functionality during parallel programming, see [Figure 25-1](#) and [Table 25-10](#). Pins not described in the following table are referenced by pin names.

The XA1/XA0 pins determine the action executed when the XTAL1 pin is given a positive pulse. The bit coding is shown in [Table 25-12](#).

When pulsing  $\overline{WR}$  or  $\overline{OE}$ , the command loaded determines the action executed. The different Commands are shown in [Table 25-13](#).

4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the address low byte.

C. Load Data Low Byte

1. Set XA1, XA0 to "01". This enables data loading.
2. Set DATA = Data low byte (0x00 - 0xFF).
3. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the data byte.

D. Load Data High Byte

1. Set BS1 to "1". This selects high data byte.
2. Set XA1, XA0 to "01". This enables data loading.
3. Set DATA = Data high byte (0x00 - 0xFF).
4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the data byte.

E. Latch Data

1. Set BS1 to "1". This selects high data byte.
2. Give PAGEL a positive pulse. This latches the data bytes. (See [Figure 25-3](#) for signal waveforms)

F. Repeat B through E until the entire buffer is filled or until all data within the page is loaded.

While the lower bits in the address are mapped to words within the page, the higher bits address the pages within the FLASH. This is illustrated in [Figure 25-2 on page 289](#). Note that if less than eight bits are required to address words in the page (pagesize < 256), the most significant bit(s) in the address low byte are used to address the page when performing a Page Write.

G. Load Address High byte

1. Set XA1, XA0 to "00". This enables address loading.
2. Set BS1 to "1". This selects high address.
3. Set DATA = Address high byte (0x00 - 0xFF).
4. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the address high byte.

H. Program Page

1. Give  $\overline{WR}$  a negative pulse. This starts programming of the entire page of data. RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$  goes low.
2. Wait until RDY/ $\overline{BSY}$  goes high (See [Figure 25-3](#) for signal waveforms).

I. Repeat B through H until the entire Flash is programmed or until all data has been programmed.

J. End Page Programming

1. Set XA1, XA0 to "10". This enables command loading.
2. Set DATA to "0000 0000". This is the command for No Operation.
3. Give XTAL1 a positive pulse. This loads the command, and the internal write signals are reset.



Mnemonics	Operands	Description	Operation	Flags	#Clocks
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

Note: 1. These instructions are only available in ATmega168.

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